

6. A lens of claim 1 wherein the optical center of said second optical zone is coincident with the optical center of said first optical zone.

7. A lens of claim 1 wherein said first optical zone defines a circular area extending into the inferior portion of the lens.

8. A lens of claim 1 wherein said second optical zone defines a crescent-shaped area predominantly in the vertically inferior portion of the lens.

9. A lens of claim 1 including a third optical zone positioned intermediate said first and said second optical zones and having a focal length intermediate that of said first and second optical zones.

10. A lens of claim 1 wherein the equiangular truncation of the superior portion of the lens extends from points spaced apart from about 2 mm to 8 mm at the apex of the lens.

11. A lens of claim 1 wherein the included angle of truncation is from about 45 degrees to 120 degrees.

12. A lens of claim 1 wherein the included angle of truncation is from about 65 degrees to 80 degrees.

13. A lens of claim 1 wherein said lens body includes base-down prism ballast.

14. A lens of claim 13 wherein the convex outer surface is beveled over a major portion of the inferior portion thereof to reduce edge thickness in the area of the prism ballast.

15. A lens of claim 1 wherein the concave inner surface is beveled around the perimeter thereof to provide an ocular edge surface having a greater radius of curvature than the generally spherical concave inner surface of the lens.

16. A lens of claim 15 wherein the superior portion of the lens intermediate the truncated portions is provided with an ocular edge surface having a greater width and radius of curvature than the corresponding ocular edge surface of the inferior portion of the lens.

17. A lens of claim 16 wherein the width of the ocular edge surface in the superior portion of the lens is from about 0.5 to 1.2 mm.

18. A lens of claim 1 having an outside diameter on the vertical axis of from about 15 mm.

19. A lens of claim 18 wherein the apical width of the lens between the areas of truncation is about 4 mm.

20. A lens of claim 19 wherein the included angle of truncation is about 65 to 80 degrees.

21. A lens of claim 20 wherein the first optical zone has an optical center located on the vertical axis in the superior portion of the lens.

22. A lens of claim 21 wherein the first optical zone has a diameter of about 7 mm and an optical center about 2 mm above the horizontal axis.

23. A lens of claim 1 including a area of weakness horizontally disposed in the superior portion of the lens at least 2 mm below the edge of the lens at the vertical axis.

24. A multifocal contact lens comprising a lens body with a generally spherical, concave inner surface adapted to fit the cornea of a human eye, and a generally convex outer surface;

said lens body having a central, horizontal axis defining a superior portion of the lens and an inferior portion;

said lens body having a central vertical axis and being symmetrical thereabout, the intersection of said vertical and horizontal axis defining the geometric center of the lens;

the superior portion of said lens body being substantially equiangularly truncated from points at the apex of the lens spaced apart from about 3 to 5 mm to points on each respective side of the lens proximal the horizontal axis, the included angle of truncation being from about 65 to 80 degrees;

the inferior portion of said lens body being defined by an arc of substantially uniform radius from the geometric center of the lens over a major portion of the perimeter thereof;

said lens including a first optical zone having at least a major portion thereof in the superior portion of the lens;

said lens including a second optical zone having at least a major portion thereof in the inferior portion of the lens;

the focal length of said second optical zone being shorter than that of said first optical zone.

25. A lens of claim 24 having an outside diameter on the vertical axis of from about 15 mm.

26. A lens of claim 25 wherein the first optical zone has an optical center located on the vertical axis in the superior portion of the lens.

27. A lens of claim 26 wherein the first optical zone has a diameter of about 7 mm and an optical center about 2 mm above the horizontal axis.

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