CLAIMS

1. An eyeglass lens configured to cause rays that have entered from an object-side surface to be emitted from an eyeball-side surface, and cause the emitted rays to converge at a predetermined position A, the eyeglass lens comprising:

a lens base material having a plurality of base material convex portions on at least one of the object-side surface and the eyeball-side surface, and

a coating film formed on the base material convex portions and covering the surface provided with the base material convex portions,

wherein

a shape of an outermost surface of the coating film includes a coating film convex portions originating from the base material convex portions,

the coating film convex portions are configured to cause rays that have entered the eyeglass lens to converge at a position B that is closer to the object than the predetermined position A is,

a relationship between a protruding length L_c of the coating film convex portions and a protruding length L_l of the base material convex portions satisfies Formula (1) below,

$$0.6 \leq L_c / L_l \leq 1.5 \cdots \text{Formula (1)}$$

the protruding length L_c refers to a distance from a base portion of the outermost surface shape of the eyeglass lens to the vertex of the coating film convex portions in the lens thickness direction, the protruding length L_l refers to a distance from a base portion of the lens base material to the vertex of the base material convex portions in the lens thickness direction, and

the eyeglass lens has a configuration for suppressing stray light rays that do not pass through in a range of the radius of 0.1 mm from the predetermined position A and in a range of the radius of 0.1 mm from the position B that is closer to the object than the predetermined position A is.

2. The eyeglass lens according to claim 1, further comprising

wherein out of a large number of rays which evenly enter a predetermined range of the object-side surface of the eyeglass lens, and pass through the coating film, the number of stray light rays that do not pass through in a range of the radius of 0.1 mm from the predetermined position A and in a range of the radius of 0.1 mm from the position B that is closer to

the object is less than or equal to 30% of the number of incident rays, the stray light rays being obtained by ray tracing calculation.

3. The eyeglass lens according to claim 2,

wherein the coating film convex portion is configured to cause rays that have entered the eyeglass lens to converge at the position B that is closer to the object than the predetermined position A is by an amount in a range of more than 0 mm and 10 mm or less.

4. The eyeglass lens according to any of claims 1 to 3,

wherein in a profile curve of an astigmatism distribution of the outmost surface shape of the coating film, and a profile curve on a cross-section passing through the vertex of the coating film convex portion, a peak width at half of the value of a peak apex point at a portion which changes from the base portion of the coating film toward the coating film convex portions is 0.20 mm or less.

5. The eyeglass lens according to any of claims 1 to 3,

wherein the coating film includes a λ/4 film that is in contact with the lens base material, a hard coating film formed on the λ/4 film, and an antireflection film formed on the hard coating film.

6. The eyeglass lens according to claim 5,

wherein a refractive index of the lens base material is higher than that of the λ/4 film, and a refractive index of the λ/4 film is higher than that of the hard coating film.

7. The eyeglass lens according to any of claims 1 to 3,

wherein a height of the base material convex portion is 0.1 to 10 μm.

8. The eyeglass lens according to any of claims 1 to 3,

wherein the coating film includes a hard coating film.

9. The eyeglass lens according to any of claims 1 to 3,

wherein the coating film includes an antireflection film.