CLAIMS

[Claim 1] A spectacle lens comprising:

a first area that causes light rays incident on an object-side face of the lens to exit from an eyeball-side face of the lens and to converge at a predetermined position A on a retina of a wearer; and

a plurality of defocusing second areas configured to cause light rays to converge at a position B on the object side or a position C on the distal side relative to the position A,

wherein at least some of the second areas in a peripheral area of the spectacle lens that is a radius range from 4.5 mm to 25 mm from a lens center have a shape that suppresses a variation in a defocusing effect,

wherein the second areas are convex areas, and

refractive power in at least some of the second areas in the peripheral area of the spectacle lens differs from refractive power in the second areas in a central area of the spectacle lens that is a radius range less than 4.5 mm from the lens center,

wherein the refractive power in the second areas in the peripheral area of the spectacle lens is reduced as the distance from the lens center increases.

[Claim 2] A method for designing a spectacle lens that includes:

a first area that causes light rays incident on an object-side face of the lens to exit from an eyeball-side face of the lens and to converge at a predetermined position A on a retina of a wearer; and

a plurality of defocusing second areas configured to cause light rays to converge at a position B on the object side or a position C on the distal side relative to the position A,

the method including:

designing at least some of the second areas in a peripheral area of the spectacle lens that is a radius range from 4.5 mm to 25 mm from a lens center corresponding to being at 10 degrees or more and 45 degrees or less, in terms of the rotation angle of an eyeball of a wearer, so as to have a shape that

suppresses a variation in a defocusing effect,

wherein the second areas are convex areas, and

refractive power in at least some of the second areas in the peripheral area of the spectacle lens differs from refractive power in the second areas in a central area of the spectacle lens that is a radius range less than 4.5 mm from the lens center,

wherein the refractive power in the second areas in the peripheral area of the spectacle lens is reduced as the distance from the lens center increases.