methylidene succinate

○ MMA: methacrylic acid

○ Hydrophilic monomer

DMAA: N,N-dimethylacrylamide

HBMA: hydroxybutyl methacrylate ~~(2-hydroxypropyl ester, 2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl ester mixture, by Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd.~~

NVP: N-vinylpyrrolidone

MPC: 2-(methacryloyloxyethyl)-2-(trimethylammonioethyl) phosphate

○ Other monomer

TEGDMA: tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate

○ Solvent

HexOH: hexanol

○ Initiator (polymerization initiator)

AIBN: 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile) (10-hour half-life temperature 65°C)

[0038]

Evaluation methods in Example 2 are as follows. Film samples produced in Examples were evaluated according to the evaluation method for contact lenses mentioned below.

[0039]

(Surface hydrophilicity of contact lens (film sample) (WBUT))

The surface hydrophilicity of film samples was evaluated by WBUT (water film break up time). Precisely, a film sample was immersed overnight in an ISO physiological saline, and pulled up from the water surface by picking up the outer periphery thereof by tweezers. The period of time from the time when the sample was pulled up from the water surface to the time when the water film on the film sample surface broke (water film retention time) was measured. The water film broken condition was visually checked. The measurement was repeated three times, and an average value was calculated. A case having a water film retention time of 15 seconds or more is determined to have good surface hydrophilicity.

[0040]

(Water content of contact lens (film sample))

The water content was measured according to the method described in ISO-18369-4.

[0041]

(Stability of contact lens (film sample))