[Examples]

[0132] Next, examples will be described, and the present invention will be described in detail. Needless to say, the present invention is not limited to the following examples.

[0133] <Example 1>

The following lens substrate was produced. Note that no other substance was laminated on the lens substrate. The prescription power was set to 0.00 D for S (spherical power) and 0.00 D for C (cylinder power).

Diameter of lens substrate in plan view: 100 mm

Type of lens substrate: PC (polycarbonate)

Refractive index of lens substrate: 1.589

Base curve of lens substrate: 3.00 D

Surface provided with substrate protruding portions: Object-side surface

Shape of substrate protruding portion in plan view: Perfect circle (diameter 1 mm)

Height of substrate protruding portion from substrate base portion: 0.8 μm (hemisphere and sphere)

Arrangement of substrate protruding portions in plan view: Discrete arrangement in which centers of substrate protruding portions independently serve as vertexes of equilateral triangle (the center of each substrate protruding portion is located at the vertex of a honeycomb structure)

Range in which substrate protruding portions are provided: within circle with a radius of 17 mm from lens center

Pitch between substrate protruding portions (the distance between the centers of substrate protruding portions): 1.5 mm

[0134] A coating film was formed on both surfaces (the entirety of upper and lower surfaces) of this lens substrate using a dipping method. The immersion direction and pulling-up direction were set to the vertical direction. Various conditions for the coating film liquid and the dipping method were as follows.

Type of coating film liquid: Thermosetting coating agent

Temperature of coating film liquid: 10°C

Viscosity of coating film liquid: 10 mPa•s

Boiling point of solvent (methanol) for coating film liquid: 64.7°C

Immersion time: 3 minutes

Pulling-up speed: 60 mm/min

Drying method after pulling-up: Heating

Drying temperature after pulling-up: 110°C

Drying time after pulling-up: 90 minutes

[0135] <Checking of degree of variation in thickness of coating film>

As for Example 1, the degree of variation in the thickness of the coating film was checked. Specifically, the thickness of the coating film was obtained using a device called Talysurf (registered trademark) CCI MP HS (manufactured by AMETEK Inc.).

[0136] FIG. 7 is a diagram showing a plot of the thickness of the coating film provided on a surrounding region (base) of any one substrate protruding portion (0 to 360 degrees) on an eyeglass lens in Example 1, showing the thickness of the coating film on the vertical axis and the rotation angle from the zero-o'clock on the horizontal axis.

[0137] In FIG. 7, a partial shape of a sphere (virtual partially spherical shape) that is optimally approximated to the shape of the protruding portion (coating film protruding portion) on the outermost surface of the eyeglass lens obtained after the coating film was formed is presumed, and the difference in height in the Z-axial direction from this virtual partially spherical shape is set as a value on the vertical axis. Because the obtained difference is not the difference from the actual substrate protruding portion, a relatively thin portion gives a negative value in FIG. 7.

[0138] FIG. 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating an example of a coating film protruding portion (i.e., coating film convex portion) of an actual eyeglass lens and a virtual partially spherical shape. The solid line indicates the coating film protruding portion of the actual eyeglass lens, the broken line indicates the virtual partially spherical shape, a dash-dot line indicates a coating film base portion of the actual eyeglass lens, and a horizontally hatched portion indicates the difference between the virtual partially spherical shape and the shape of an actual coating film protruding portion in the thickness direction of the lens.

[0139] As shown in FIG. 8, a negative value on the vertical axis of the plot shown in FIG. 7 indicates that the height is lower than that of the virtual partially spherical shape. Also, the larger the negative value on the vertical axis is, the more significantly thinner the coating film is in a