Claims

1. Method for determining the inversion state of a soft contact lens (1), comprising

   imaging a soft contact lens having a convex surface (2, 3) and a concave surface (3, 2), a lens center and a lens edge (5) surrounding said soft contact lens (1), the method comprising using an optical coherence tomography system to obtain at least one sectional image of at least a part of the contact lens (1) comprising the lens edge (5),

   determining a cross-sectional edge geometry of the contact lens (1) extending from the lens edge (5) towards the lens center of the contact lens in the sectional image, the cross-sectional edge geometry corresponding to the convex and concave surface boundaries of the contact lens (1) in the sectional image, selecting a parameter defining the cross-sectional edge geometry of the contact lens (1) imaged and comparing the parameter defining the cross-sectional edge geometry of the contact lens (1) with a predetermined parameter defining a cross-sectional edge geometry of a non-inverted contact lens to determine whether said contact lens (1) is inverted, wherein the at least one sectional image further comprises the lens center, wherein the method further comprises determining a sagittal depth of the contact lens (1), and wherein comparing the determined sagittal depth with a predetermined sagittal depth of a non-inverted contact lens to determine whether said contact lens (1) is inverted , wherein the at least one sectional image further comprises the lens center, wherein the method further comprises determining a sagittal depth of the contact lens (1), and wherein comparing the determined sagittal depth with a predetermined sagittal depth of a non-inverted contact lens to determine whether said contact lens (1) is inverted.

2. Method according to claim 1, wherein the step of determining the cross-sectional edge geometry comprises determining a lens edge curvature radius of the convex surface (2, 3) or of the concave surface (3, 2) of the contact lens

(1), and wherein the steps of selecting and comparing the parameter of the cross-sectional edge geometry comprise selecting the lens edge curvature radius of the convex surface (2, 3) or of the concave surface (3, 2) of the contact lens (1) as parameter defining the cross-sectional edge geometry and comparing said lens edge curvature radius with a predetermined lens edge curvature radius.

3. Method according to claim 2, wherein the step of determining whether said contact lens (1) is inverted comprises evaluating whether the determined lens edge curvature radius of the contact lens deviates more than 10% from the predetermined lens edge curvature radius.

4. Method according to claim 1, wherein the at least one sectional image further comprises the lens center, wherein the method further comprises determining a lens diameter of the contact lens (1) and wherein the method further comprises comparing the determined lens diameter with a predetermined lens diameter of a non-inverted contact lens to determine whether said contact lens (1) is inverted.

5. Method according to claim 1, wherein the contact lens (1) is imaged in a container (30), in an inspection cuvette or in a base part of a blister package.

6. Method according to claim 5, wherein the contact lens (1) is imaged while placed in a volume of liquid in the container (30).

7. Method according to claim 5, wherein the sectional image is used to further determine the orientation of the contact lens (1) in the container (30).

8. Method according to claim 5, wherein the sectional image is used to further determine the Cartesian position of the contact lens (1) in the container (30).

9. Method according to claim 1, wherein the contact lens (1) is a silicone hydrogel lens.