Claims

1. A translating presbyopic contact lens having a vertical meridian comprising:
    a) an optical zone;
    b) a curved lenticular portion within the optical zone; and
    c) a pseudotruncation which is asymmetric about the vertical meridian, wherein the pseudotruncation comprises an elongated, arcuate thickened portion in the lens, peripheral to the optical zone but inside of the edge;

wherein said thickened portion is asymmetrical with the vertical meridian of the lens and wherein the curve of the lenticular portion contains a point of inflection within a plane parallel with the plane defined by the peripheral edge of the lens.

2. The contact lens of claim 1, wherein more than one point of inflection exists.

3. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the pseudotruncation is rotated nasally up by between 1 to 15 degrees or by between 7 to 8 degrees.

4. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the pseudotruncation is rotated nasally down by between 1 to 10 degrees.

5. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the optical zone is inset horizontally nasalward and/or rotated nasally up.

6. The contact lens of claim 2 and 3, wherein the optical zone is inset horizontally nasalward and rotated nasally up and further moved up.

7. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the angular subtense of the pseudotruncation when it is 80% of its maximum thickness, is between 40 and 100 degrees circumferentially around the lens.

8. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the radial position of the peak thickness value

of the pseudotruncation at any meridian around the lens is substantially constant, the arc being a portion of a concentric circle about the lens center.

9. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the radial position of the peak thickness value of the pseudotruncation at any meridian around the lens is variable, the arc not being a portion of a concentric circle about the lens center.

10. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the outer circumference of the lens is substantially circular, or concentric with a constant radius about the lens center.

11. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the outer circumference of the lens is not circular, and not concentric about the lens center.

12. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the pseudotruncation further comprises a lenticular bevel junction, a bevel flange junction, and a flange portion wherein the bevel portion is a portion of the lens surface which extends radially out from center, beginning at the junction at the lenticular bevel junction and ending at the bevel flange junction and wherein:

a) the width of the bevel portion is between 50μ to 500μ; or
b) the position of the bevel flange junction is between 5 to 7 mm; or
c) the maximum radial thickness of the lenticular bevel junction is between 300μ to 600μ; or
d) the thickness of the bevel flange junction is between 75μ to 250μ.

CLAIMS

1. A translating presbyopic contact lens having a vertical meridian comprising:
    a) an optical zone;
    b) a curved lenticular portion within the optical zone; and
    c) a pseudotruncation which is asymmetric about the vertical meridian, wherein the pseudotruncation comprises an elongated, arcuate thickened portion in the lens, peripheral to the optical zone but inside of the edge;

wherein said thickened portion is asymmetrical with the vertical meridian of the lens and wherein the curve of the lenticular portion contains a point of inflection discernible from a plan view of the lens.

2. The contact lens of claim 1, wherein more than one point of inflection exists.

3. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the pseudotruncation is rotated nasally up by between 1 to 15 degrees or by between 7 to 8 degrees.

4. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the pseudotruncation is rotated nasally down by between 1 to 10 degrees.

5. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the optical zone is inset horizontally nasalward and/or rotated nasally up.

6. The contact lens of claim 2 and 3, wherein the optical zone is inset horizontally nasalward and rotated nasally up and further moved up.

7. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the angular subtense of the pseudotruncation when it is 80% of its maximum thickness, is between 40 and 100 degrees circumferentially around the lens.

8. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the radial position of the peak thickness value

of the pseudotruncation at any meridian around the lens is substantially constant, the arc being a portion of a concentric circle about the lens center.

9. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the radial position of the peak thickness value of the pseudotruncation at any meridian around the lens is variable, the arc not being a portion of a concentric circle about the lens center.

10. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the outer circumference of the lens is substantially circular, or concentric with a constant radius about the lens center.

11. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the outer circumference of the lens is not circular, and not concentric about the lens center.

12. The contact lens of claim 2, wherein the pseudotruncation further comprises a lenticular bevel junction, a bevel flange junction, and a flange portion wherein the bevel portion is a portion of the lens surface which extends radially out from center, beginning at the junction at the lenticular bevel junction and ending at the bevel flange junction and wherein:

a) the width of the bevel portion is between 50μ to 500μ; or
b) the position of the bevel flange junction is between 5 to 7 mm; or
c) the maximum radial thickness of the lenticular bevel junction is between 300μ to 600μ; or
d) the thickness of the bevel flange junction is between 75μ to 250μ.