What is claimed is:

1. A method of making silicone-hydrogel contact lenses, comprising the step of:

(a) providing a mold assembly comprising a female mold half having a molding surface and

a male mold half having a molding surface;

(b) applying at least one identifying mark coat to at least a portion of at least one of the female molding surface and the male molding surface with an ink, wherein the ink comprises a silicone-containing polymer binder;

(c) irradiating the identifying mark coat on the molding surface with a first high intensity UV light to at least partially cure the identifying mark coat;

(d) irradiating the surfaces of the female mold and the male mold with a second high intensity UV light prior to;

(e) filling a lens-forming fluid material comprising at least one silicone-containing vinylic monomer or macromer and at least one hydrophilic vinylic monomer into the irradiated

mold assembly from step d);

(f) exposing the mold assembly and the lens-forming fluid material to an energy source,

wherein the energy source polymerizes the lens-forming fluid material;

wherein emission spectrum of the first high intensity UV light has a higher intensity in

wavelength range 320-390 nm by at least 200 mW/cm^2 and a lower intensity in wavelength range 250-260 nm by at least 10 mW/cm^2 than the second high intensity

UV light.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the intensity of the first high intensity UV light is about 650-750 mW/ cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 320-390 nm, and about 35-45 mW/ cm^2 at a wavelength of about 250-260nm.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein in step (c) the first high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 1 to 25 seconds.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein in step (c) the first high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 2 to 10 seconds.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the intensity of the second high intensity UV light is about 150-600 mW/cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 320-390nm, and about 45-125 mW/cm^2 at a wavelength of about 250-260nm.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein in step (d) the second high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 0.1 to 20 seconds.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein in step (d) the second high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 0.5 to 5 seconds.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the energy of the first high intensity UV light is about 300-800 mJ/ cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 320-390 nm.
9. The method of claim 8, wherein the energy of the second high intensity UV light is about 15-100 mJ/ cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 250-260nm.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the identifying mark coat is a colored identifying mark coat.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the identifying mark coat is a clear identifying mark coat.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the identifying mark coat comprising invisible fluorescent dyes, or pigments.
13. The method of claim 11, wherein the identifying mark coat comprising a material has a different refractive index from the bulk lens material.
14. The method of claim 11, wherein the identifying mark coat comprising a controlled release substance.

Claims

1. A method of making silicone-hydrogel contact lenses, comprising the step of:

   (a) providing a mold assembly comprising a female mold half having a molding surface and a male mold half having a molding surface;
   (b) applying at least one identifying mark coat to at least a portion of at least one of the female molding surface and the male molding surface with an ink, wherein the ink comprises a silicone-containing polymer binder;
   (c) irradiating the identifying mark coat on the molding surface with a first high intensity UV light to at least partially cure the identifying mark coat;
   (d) irradiating the surfaces of the female mold half and the male mold half with a second high intensity UV light prior to;
   (e) filling a lens-forming fluid material comprising at least one silicone-containing vinylic monomer or macromer and at least one hydrophilic vinylic monomer into the irradiated mold assembly from step d);
   (f) exposing the mold assembly and the lens-forming fluid material to an energy source, wherein the energy source polymerizes the lens-forming fluid material;
   wherein the emission spectrum of the first high intensity UV light has a higher intensity in wavelength range 320-390 nm by at least 200 mW/cm^2 and a lower intensity in wavelength range 250-260 nm by at least 10 mW/cm^2 than the second high intensity UV light.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the intensity of the first high intensity UV light is about 650-750 mW/cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 320-390 nm, and about 35-45 mW/cm^2 at a wavelength of about 250-260nm.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein in step (c) the first high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 1 to 25 seconds.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein in step (c) the first high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 2 to 10 seconds.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the intensity of the second high intensity UV light is about 150-600 mW/cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 320-390nm, and about 45-125 mW/cm^2 at a wavelength of about 250-260nm.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein in step (d) the second high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 0.1 to 20 seconds.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein in step (d) the second high intensity UV light irradiates for about from 0.5 to 5 seconds.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the energy of the first high intensity UV light is about 300-800 mJ/cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 320-390 nm.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the energy of the second high intensity UV light is about 15-100 mJ/cm^2 at a wavelength range of about 250-260nm.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the identifying mark coat is a colored identifying mark coat.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the identifying mark coat is a clear identifying mark coat.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the identifying mark coat comprises invisible fluorescent dyes, or pigments.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the identifying mark coat comprises a material that has a different refractive index from the bulk lens material.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the identifying mark coat comprises a controlled release substance.