CLAIMS

~~What is claimed is:~~

1. A~~n ophthalmic~~ soft contact lens comprising:

a first surface; and

a second surface disposed opposite the first surface and defining a volume of lens material therebetween,

wherein the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens exhibits a first cylinder power, and wherein a difference of the volume of lens material of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens and a volume of lens material of a comparative lens is minimized~~,; and~~

wherein the comparative lens ~~consists~~comprises a comparative first surface and a comparative second surface opposite the comparative first surface that define a volume of comparative lens material therebetween consisting essentially of the same lens material as the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens ~~and;,~~

wherein the comparative lens exhibits a second cylinder power different from the first cylinder power~~,;~~ and

wherein a geometry of one or more of the first surface and the second surface is configured based on at least the difference between the second cylinder power and the first cylinder power to minimize the difference between the volume of lens material of the lens and the volume of lens material of the comparative lens due to the difference between the second cylinder power and the first cylinder power.

2. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein a geometry of the first surface and the comparative first surface are substantially the same and wherein the difference of the volume of lens material of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens and the volume of lens material of the comparative lens is minimized by configuring a geometry of ~~one or more of the first surface and~~ the second surface based on at least the first cylinder power.

3. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the difference of the volume of lens material of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens and the volume of lens material of the comparative lens is minimized by configuring a geometry of the first surface based on a cylinder power associated with an optic zone of the second surface.

4. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the difference of the volume of lens material of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens and the volume of lens material of the comparative lens is minimized by configuring one or more of a lens diameter or a base curve of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens based on at least the first cylinder power.

5. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the difference of the volume of lens material of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens and the volume of lens material of the comparative lens is minimized by configuring one or more surface features.

6. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the difference of the volume of lens material of the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens and the volume of lens material of the comparative lens is minimized by configuring one or more internal features.

7. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the first cylinder power comprises a diffractive cylinder power.

8. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the first cylinder power comprises a refractive cylinder power.

~~9. The ophthalmic lens of claim 1, wherein the ophthalmic lens comprises a soft contact lens.~~

~~10~~. The ~~ophthalmic~~ lens of claim 1, wherein the ~~ophthalmic~~ lens comprises a toric contact lens.

~~11. A method comprising:~~

~~forming a first ophthalmic lens having a first front surface and a first back surface disposed opposite the first front surface and defining a first volume of lens material therebetween, wherein the first ophthalmic lens exhibits a first cylinder power; and~~

~~forming a second ophthalmic lens having a second front surface and a second back surface disposed opposite the second front surface and defining a second volume of lens material therebetween, wherein the second ophthalmic lens exhibits a second cylinder power different from the first cylinder power,~~

~~wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is independent of a difference between the first cylinder power and the second cylinder power.~~

~~12. The method of claim 11, wherein the first cylinder power is achieved by configuring a geometry of one or more of the first front surface and the first back surface.~~

~~13. The method of claim 11, wherein the first cylinder power is achieved by configuring a geometry of the first front surface based on a cylinder power associated with an optic zone of the first back surface.~~

~~14. The method of claim 11, wherein the first cylinder power is achieved by configuring one or more of a lens diameter or a base curve of the ophthalmic lens.~~

~~15. The method of claim 11, wherein one or more of the first cylinder power or the second cylinder power comprises a diffractive cylinder power.~~

~~16. The method of claim 11, wherein one or more of the first cylinder power or the second cylinder power comprises a refractive cylinder power.~~

~~17. The method of claim 11, wherein one or more of the first ophthalmic lens or the second ophthalmic lens comprises a soft contact lens.~~

~~18. The method of claim 11, wherein one or more of the first ophthalmic lens or the second ophthalmic lens comprises a toric contact lens.~~

~~19. A method comprising:~~

~~forming a first ophthalmic lens having a first front surface and a first back surface disposed opposite the first front surface and defining a first volume of lens material therebetween, wherein the first ophthalmic lens exhibits a first optical power; and~~

~~forming a second ophthalmic lens having a second front surface and a second back surface disposed opposite the second front surface and defining a second volume of lens~~

material therebetween, wherein the second ophthalmic lens exhibits a second optical power different from the first optical power,

wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is minimized.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is minimized by configuring a geometry of one or more of the first front surface or the first back surface based on at least the first optical power and a geometry of one or more of the second front surface or the second back surface based on at least the second optical power.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is minimized by configuring a geometry of the first front surface based on a optical power associated with an optic zone of the first back surface and a geometry of the second front surface based on a optical power associated with an optic zone of the second back surface.

22. The method of claim 19, wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is minimized by configuring one or more of a lens diameter or a base curve of the first ophthalmic lens based on at least the first optical power and the second ophthalmic lens based on at least the second optical power.

23. The method of claim 19, wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is minimized by configuring one or more surface features associated with one or more of the first ophthalmic lens or the second ophthalmic lens.

24. The method of claim 19, wherein a difference between the first volume of lens material and the second volume of lens material is minimized by configuring one or more internal features associated with one or more of the first ophthalmic lens or the second ophthalmic lens.

25. The method of claim 19, wherein one or more of the first optical power or the second optical power comprises a diffractive cylinder power.

26. The method of claim 19, wherein one or more of the first optical power or the second optical power comprises a refractive cylinder power.

27. The method of claim 19, wherein one or more of the first ophthalmic lens or the second ophthalmic lens comprises a soft contact lens.

28. The method of claim 19, wherein one or more of the first ophthalmic lens or the second ophthalmic lens comprises a toric contact lens.