



(11) **EP 3 660 545 B9**

(12) **CORRECTED EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(15) Correction information:
Corrected version no 1 (W1 B1)
Corrections, see
Description Paragraph(s) 83

(51) Int Cl.:
G02B 1/04 (2006.01)

(48) Corrigendum issued on:
29.12.2021 Bulletin 2021/52

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
16.06.2021 Bulletin 2021/24

(21) Application number: **19188667.0**

(22) Date of filing: **26.07.2019**

(54) **SILICONE HYDROGEL COMPOSITION, SILICONE HYDROGEL LENS, AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SILICONE HYDROGEL LENS**

SILIKONHYDROGELZUSAMMENSETZUNG, SILIKONHYDROGELLINSE UND VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG EINER SILIKONHYDROGELLINSE

COMPOSITION D'HYDROGEL DE SILICONE, LENTILLE EN HYDROGEL DE SILICONE ET PROCÉDÉ DE FABRICATION D'UNE LENTILLE EN HYDROGEL DE SILICONE

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

(30) Priority: **30.11.2018 TW 107143129**

(43) Date of publication of application:
03.06.2020 Bulletin 2020/23

(73) Proprietor: **Pegavision Corporation**
Taoyuan City 333 (TW)

(72) Inventors:
• **LAI, Yu-Chin**
333 Taoyuan City (TW)

- **KUAN, Ting-Chun**
333 Taoyuan City (TW)
- **HSU, Di-Yao**
333 Taoyuan City (TW)
- **TSAI, Fang-Yu**
333 Taoyuan City (TW)
- **YEH, Min-Tzung**
333 Taoyuan City (TW)

(74) Representative: **Zimmermann & Partner**
Patentanwälte mbB
Postfach 330 920
80069 München (DE)

(56) References cited:
US-A1- 2014 022 506

EP 3 660 545 B9

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

BACKGROUND

5 Field of Invention

[0001] The present disclosure relates to a silicone hydrogel composition, a silicone hydrogel lens made from the silicone hydrogel composition, and a method of manufacturing the silicone hydrogel lens.

10 Description of Related Art

[0002] With the increasing popularity of contact lenses, wearing comfort of a contact lenses has been increasingly valued by wearers. Silicone hydrogel contact lenses have high oxygen permeability since they include a siloxane compound. Sufficient oxygen can pass directly through the lens and contact cornea to provide sufficient oxygen - to the cornea. Accordingly, even if a silicone hydrogel contact lens is worn for a long time, it is less likely to cause symptoms of eye discomfort due to corneal hypoxia US2014/0022506 discloses silicone hydrogel contact lenses are which formed from the reaction product of a polymerizable composition comprising at least one acrylate-containing siloxane monomer, at least one hydrophilic vinyl-containing monomer, and at least one vinyl-containing cross-linking agent. In the specific embodiments and examples, only siloxane compounds with methacrylate groups are employed.

20 [0003] However, the manufacturing cost of a silicone hydrogel contact lens is much more expensive than that of a contact lens excluding a siloxane compound. It is because in the manufacture of a silicone hydrogel contact lens, the lens should be washed using an organic solvent such as isopropanol, ethanol or methyl ethyl ketone to remove unreacted siloxane compound. Therefore, how to reduce the manufacturing cost of a silicone hydrogel contact lens is still an urgent problem to be solved.

25

SUMMARY

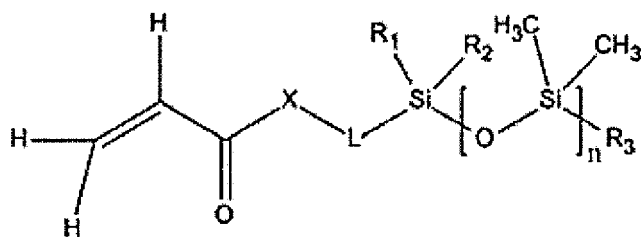
[0004] An aspect of the present disclosure provides a silicone hydrogel composition including a first hydrophilic monomer, a siloxane compound, a first crosslinking monomer, a second hydrophilic monomer, and a second crosslinking monomer. Each of the first hydrophilic monomer and the siloxane compound has an acrylate group or an acrylamide group and the first hydrophilic monomer may also have a minor amount of a methacrylate group or a methacrylamide group. The first crosslinking monomer has a plurality of acrylate groups or acrylamide groups and may also have methacrylate groups or methacrylamide groups. The second hydrophilic monomer has a non-conjugated vinyl group. The second crosslinking monomer has a plurality of non-conjugated vinyl groups. A sum of the weight of the second hydrophilic monomer and the weight of the second crosslinking monomer is 40 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of a sum of the weight of the first hydrophilic monomer, the weight of the siloxane compound, and the weight of the first crosslinking monomer.

[0005] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, energy required for the polymerization of the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer is higher than that of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer.

[0006] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the siloxane compound is in a range of 35wt% to 60wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

[0007] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the siloxane compound has a structure of the following formula (1):

45



formula (1)

55 in which X is O or NH;

L is (CH₂)_m, (CH₂)_m-[O(CH₂)_p]_q or (CH₂)_m(CHOH)-[O(CH₂)_p]_q;

R₁ is OH, CH₃ or OSi(CH₃)₃;

R₂ is CH₃ or OSi(CH₃)₃;

5 R₃ is an alkyl group;

n is an integer from 1 to 30;

10 m and p are integers from 2 to 5; and

q is an integer from 1 to 5.

[0008] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the siloxane compound is a siloxane monomer, a siloxane macromonomer or a siloxane prepolymer.

15 **[0009]** In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the siloxane compound has a number average molecular weight of less than 1200.

[0010] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the siloxane compound is selected from the group comprising 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, 3-tris(triethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(triethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy) methyl silane, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy) ethyl silane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy)methyl silane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy)ethyl silane, α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acrylamidoethoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxybutyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxyethoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acrylamidopropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acrylamidoethoxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxybutyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxyethoxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, or a combination thereof.

[0011] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first hydrophilic monomer is in a range of 10wt% to 40wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

30 **[0012]** In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first hydrophilic monomer is selected from the group comprising 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide, glycerol acrylate, acrylic acid, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, hydroxyethyl acrylamide, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, or a combination thereof.

[0013] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first crosslinking monomer is in a range of 0.1wt% to 5wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

35 **[0014]** In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first crosslinking monomer is selected from the group comprising trimethylpropyl trimethacrylate, ethylene glycol diacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetra acrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, ethylene diacrylamide, butylene 1,4-diacrylamide, or a combination of thereof.

[0015] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the second hydrophilic monomer is in a range of 20wt% to 50wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

40 **[0016]** In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the second hydrophilic monomer is selected from the group comprising N-vinyl pyrrolidone, 1-vinylazanan-2-one, N-vinyl-N-methyl acetamide, vinyl sulfonic acid, glycine vinyl carbamate, glycine vinyl carbonate, or a combination thereof.

[0017] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the second crosslinking monomer is in a range of 0.01wt% to 1wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

45 **[0018]** In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the second crosslinking monomer is 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate.

[0019] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer include acrylate groups or acrylamide groups. Those may also include a minor amount of methacrylate groups or methacrylamide groups. When those include methacrylate groups or methacrylamide groups, those are in a range of less than or equal to 20wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

50 **[0020]** In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the silicone hydrogel composition further includes a photoinitiator.

[0021] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the photoinitiator is selected from the group comprising 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-butanone-1, 2,2-dimethoxy-1,2-diphenylethan-1-one, bis(η 5,2,4-cyclo penta dien-1-yl)-bis(2,6-difluoro-3-(1H-pyrol-1-yl)-phenyl)titanium, 2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl diphenyl phosphine oxide, phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl)phosphine oxide, bis-(2,6-dimethoxy benzoyl)(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl) phosphine oxide or a combination thereof.

[0022] Another aspect of the present disclosure provides a silicone hydrogel lens made from a silicone hydrogel composition described above using a photocuring reaction.

[0023] In one embodiment of the present disclosure, the silicone hydrogel lens is free of extraction using an organic

solvent after the photocuring reaction.

[0024] Another aspect of the present disclosure provides a method of manufacturing a silicone hydrogel lens including: (i) providing a silicone hydrogel composition as described above; and (ii) sequentially performing a first photocuring reaction and a second photocuring reaction on the silicone hydrogel composition to form the silicone hydrogel lens, in which energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is higher than energy applied in the first photocuring reaction.

[0025] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, the energy applied in the first photocuring reaction is less than 50 mJ/cm², and the energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is higher than 100 mJ/cm².

[0026] In an embodiment of the present disclosure, after performing the first photocuring reaction and the second photocuring reaction, the method further includes: (iii) extracting the silicone hydrogel lens using an aqueous solution.

[0027] The above description will be described in detail in the following embodiments, and further explanation of the technical solutions of the present disclosure will be provided.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0028] Fig. 1 is a graph showing the relationship between the curing ratio and the time of the silicone hydrogel compositions according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

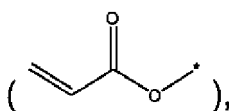
[0029] In order that the present disclosure is described in detail and completeness, implementation aspects and specific embodiments of the present disclosure with illustrative description are presented; but it is not the only form for implementation or use of the specific embodiments. The embodiments disclosed herein may be combined or substituted with each other in an advantageous manner, and other embodiments may be added to an embodiment without further description. In the following description, numerous specific details will be described in detail in order to enable the reader to fully understand the following embodiments. However, the embodiments of the present disclosure may be practiced without these specific details.

Silicone Hydrogel Composition

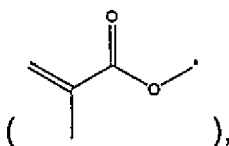
[0030] The silicone hydrogel composition of the present disclosure can be used to prepare a silicone hydrogel contact lens (hereinafter referred to as a contact lens). According to various embodiments, the silicone hydrogel composition includes a first hydrophilic monomer, a siloxane compound, a first crosslinking monomer, a second hydrophilic monomer, and a second crosslinking monomer. Preferably, in one embodiment, a sum of the weight of the second hydrophilic monomer and the weight of the second crosslinking monomer is 40 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of a sum of the weight of the first hydrophilic monomer, the weight of the siloxane compound, and the weight of the first crosslinking monomer. For example, a sum of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer is in a range of 50wt% to 80wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition, and a sum of the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer is in a range of 20wt% to 50wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

First Hydrophilic Monomer

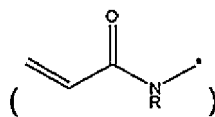
[0031] According to various embodiments, the first hydrophilic monomer has an acrylate group



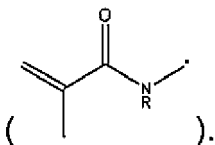
a methacrylate group



an acrylamide group



or a methacrylamide group

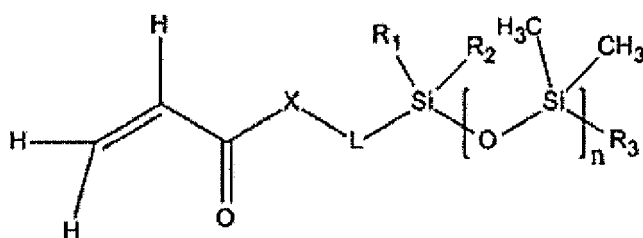


Preferably, in one embodiment, the first hydrophilic monomer is in a range of 15wt% to 30wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition. In some embodiments, the first hydrophilic monomer is selected from the group comprising 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), glycerol acrylate, acrylic acid, N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), hydroxyethyl acrylamide, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, or a combination thereof.

Siloxane Compound

[0032] According to various embodiments, the siloxane compound has an acrylate group, an acrylamide group, or a methacrylamide group. In one embodiment, the siloxane compound refers to a compound having a plurality of repeating dimethylsiloxane groups, and the compound further has at least one acrylate group, acrylamide group or methacrylamide group. In one embodiment, the siloxane compound is a compound having at least two repeating dimethylsiloxane groups, and the compound further has at least two acrylate groups, acrylamide groups or methacrylamide groups.

[0033] In one embodiment, the siloxane compound has a structure of the following formula (1):



formula (1)

in which X is O or NH; L is $(\text{CH}_2)_m$, $(\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{[O}(\text{CH}_2)_p]_q$ or $(\text{CH}_2)_m(\text{CHOH})-\text{[O}(\text{CH}_2)_p]_q$; R_1 is OH, CH_3 or $\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$; R_2 is CH_3 or $\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$; R_3 is an alkyl group; n is an integer from 1 to 30; m and p are integers from 2 to 5; and q is an integer from 1 to 5.

[0034] In one embodiment, the siloxane compound is a siloxane monomer, a siloxane macromonomer or a siloxane prepolymer. Preferably, in one embodiment, the siloxane compound is in a range of 35wt% to 60wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition. In some embodiments, the siloxane compound is selected from the group comprising 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide (TRISAm), 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate (TRISA), 3-tris(triethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(triethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy) methyl silane, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethylsiloxy) ethyl silane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy)methyl silane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy)ethyl silane, α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acrylamidoethoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxybutyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxyethoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acrylamidopropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acrylamidoethoxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxybutyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxyethoxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the siloxane compound has a number average molecular weight (M_n) of less than 1200, such as in a range of 200 to 1200. Preferably, in one embodiment, the siloxane compound has a number average molecular weight of less than 1000, such as less than 800.

First Crosslinking Monomer

[0035] According to various embodiments, the first crosslinking monomer has a plurality of acrylate groups, methacrylate groups, acrylamide groups, or methacrylamide groups. Preferably, in one embodiment, the first crosslinking monomer is in a range of 0.1wt% to 5wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition. In some embodiments, the first crosslinking monomer is selected from the group comprising trimethylpropyl trimethacrylate (TMPTMA), ethylene glycol diacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetra acrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, ethylene diacrylamide, butylene 1,4-diacrylamide, or a combination of thereof.

[0036] It should be understood that each of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer includes an acrylate group or an acrylamide group and the first hydrophilic and the first cross-linking monomer may also include a minor amount of a methacrylate group or a methacrylamide group to provide specific technical effects, as described in more detail below.

Second Hydrophilic Monomer

[0037] According to various embodiments, the second hydrophilic monomer has a non-conjugated vinyl group. Preferably, in one embodiment, the second hydrophilic monomer is in a range of 20wt% to 50wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition. In some embodiments, the second hydrophilic monomer is selected from the group comprising N-vinyl pyrrolidone, 1-vinylazonan-2-one, N-vinyl-N-methyl acetamide, vinyl sulfonic acid, glycine vinyl carbamate, glycine vinyl carbonate, or a combination thereof.

Second Crosslinking Monomer

[0038] According to various embodiments, the second crosslinking monomer has a plurality of non-conjugated vinyl groups. Preferably, in one embodiment, the second crosslinking monomer is in a range of 0.01wt% to 1wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition. In some embodiments, the second crosslinking monomer is 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC).

[0039] As described above, each of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer includes an acrylate group or an acrylamide group and the first hydrophilic and the first cross-linking monomer may also include a minor amount of a methacrylate group or a methacrylamide group to provide specific technical effects. Specifically, compared to a compound having a non-conjugated vinyl group (e.g., the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer), a compound having an acrylate group, an acrylamide group, a methacrylate group or a methacrylamide group has lower energy required for polymerization. Therefore, when the silicone hydrogel composition of the present disclosure is cured, low energy may be firstly applied to polymerize the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer. After those are completely polymerized, high energy is applied to polymerize the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer.

[0040] According to this, when a low energy is applied, the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer have not started to polymerize, and the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer have already been completely polymerized to form a network. Next, when a high energy is applied, the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer are polymerized on the formed network to form an interpenetrating polymer network (IPN). Since almost all of the siloxane compound has been completely polymerized without residue after the end of the curing reaction, it is not necessary to use an organic solvent to wash the lens obtained by polymerization, thereby reducing the manufacturing cost of the contact lens.

[0041] However, it should be noted that the first hydrophilic monomer and the first crosslinking monomer may include a methacrylate group, but steric hindrance of the methacrylate group enhances the energy required for the polymerization of these compounds. Therefore, preferably, in the silicone hydrogel composition, the first hydrophilic monomer, and the first crosslinking monomer having the methacrylate group are not too many, so that these compounds can be polymerized when low energy is applied. For example, the first hydrophilic monomer, and the first crosslinking monomer including the methacrylate group are less than or equal to 20wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition, such as 18wt%, 15wt%, 10% or 5wt%.

Photoinitiator

[0042] According to various embodiments, the silicone hydrogel composition further includes a photoinitiator. In some embodiments, the photoinitiator is selected from the group comprising 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone (hereinafter referred to as I-184), 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-butanone-1, 2,2-dimethoxy-1,2-diphenylethan-1-one, bis (η 5,2,4-cyclo penta dien-1-yl)-bis(2,6-difluoro-3-(1H-pyrol-1-yl)-phenyl)titanium, 2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl

diphenyl phosphine oxide (hereinafter referred to as TPO), phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl)phosphine oxide (hereinafter referred to as I-819), bis-(2,6-dimethoxy benzoyl) (2,4,4-trimethylpentyl) phosphine oxide (hereinafter referred to as I-403), or a combination thereof, such as Irgacure-1800 (hereinafter referred to as I-1800, which is a combination of I-403 and I-184) or Irgacure 1700 (hereinafter referred to as I-1700, which is a combination of I-403 and Darocur 1173 (hereinafter referred to as D-1173)). D-1173 is 2-hydroxy-2-methyl propiophenone.

Manufacture of Silicone Hydrogel Lens

[0043] According to various embodiments, a method of manufacturing a silicone hydrogel lens includes sequentially performing a first photocuring reaction and a second photocuring reaction on the silicone hydrogel composition. Specifically, the silicone hydrogel composition is filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold to perform the first photocuring reaction and the second photocuring reaction. In detail, the energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is higher than the energy applied in the first photocuring reaction. In one embodiment, the energy applied in the first photocuring reaction is higher than the energy required for the polymerization of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer in the silicone hydrogel composition and lower than the energy required for the polymerization of the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer. The energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is higher than the energy required for the polymerization of the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer. In some embodiments, the energy applied in the first photocuring reaction is less than 50 mJ/cm², such as 40 mJ/cm², 30 mJ/cm², or 20 mJ/cm². In some embodiments, the energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is greater than 100 mJ/cm², such as 110 mJ/cm², 120 mJ/cm², or 130 mJ/cm².

[0044] In one embodiment, the method of manufacturing the silicone hydrogel lens further includes extracting the silicone hydrogel lens using an aqueous solution after performing the first photocuring reaction and the second photocuring reaction. Since the water-insoluble siloxane compound has been completely polymerized without residue, the obtained polymerized lens can be washed only using the aqueous solution to extract unreacted other components (e.g., the second hydrophilic monomer or the second crosslinking monomer).

Extraction of Silicone Hydrogel Lens

[0045] Extraction of the silicone hydrogel lens of the present disclosure includes extraction of the silicone hydrogel lens using water, methanol, and isopropanol. Specifically, extracting the silicone hydrogel lens using methanol or isopropanol includes obtaining the cured silicone hydrogel lens from a polypropylene mold and measuring a first weight of the silicone hydrogel lens. Subsequently, the silicone hydrogel lens is extracted with methanol or isopropanol at 45 °C for 2 hours. Thereafter, the silicone hydrogel lens is dried in an oven at 70 °C for 16 hours, and a second weight of the silicone hydrogel lens is measured. The difference (%) in weight between the first weight and the second weight is the weight of the methanol extracts or the isopropanol extracts.

[0046] Extracting the silicone hydrogel lens using water includes obtaining the cured silicone hydrogel lens from a polypropylene mold and measuring a first weight of the silicone hydrogel lens. Subsequently, the silicone hydrogel lens is extracted with water at 80 °C for 2 hours. Thereafter, the silicone hydrogel lens is dried in an oven at 70 °C for 16 hours, and a second weight of the silicone hydrogel lens is measured. The difference (%) in weight between the first weight and the second weight is the weight of the water extracts.

[0047] The following embodiments and comparative embodiments are used to describe in detail the silicone hydrogel composition and the method of manufacturing the silicone hydrogel lens (hereinafter, simply referred to as "lens" for convenience of explanation) and the effects thereof. However, the following embodiments are not intended to limit the present disclosure.

Comparison of Curing Reactions of Silicone Hydrogel Compositions Containing Different Photoinitiators

Embodiment 1-1 to Embodiment 1-9:

[0048] 40 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (having a number average molecular weight of less than 800), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide, 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 0.4 parts by weight of trimethylpropyltrimethacrylate, and 5 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. The above silicone hydrogel composition was divided into nine equal portions, and different photoinitiators listed in Table 1 below were added to the portions, respectively.

[0049] Next, the silicone hydrogel composition to which the photoinitiator was added was filled into cavities of polypropylene molds, and the curing reactions were carried out under ultraviolet light with different energies and illumination times. The curing results are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Embodiment	photoinitiator	parts by weight of photoinitiator	UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	illumination time (min)	curing ratio
1-1	D-1173	0.3	150	300	uncured
1-2			250	240	uncured
1-3	TPO	0.3	150	10	100%
1-4			30	20	100%
1-5	I-81 9	0.3	150	5	100%
1-6			30	10	100%
1-7	I-184	0.1	30	120	85%
1-8	I-1800	0.1	30	120	85%
1-9	I-1700	0.1	30	60	50%

[0050] As can be seen from Table 1, when I-819, TPO, I-184, I-1800, and I-1700 were used as photoinitiators, the silicone hydrogel compositions could be cured with ultraviolet light of lower energy (30 mJ/cm²). In particular, when 0.1 parts by weight of I-819 was used as the photoinitiator, the silicone hydrogel composition could be completely cured within 10 minutes of illumination, and when 0.1 parts by weight of TPO was used as the photoinitiator, the silicone hydrogel composition could be completely cured within 20 minutes of illumination. Further, when 0.3 parts by weight of I-819 was used as the photoinitiator, the silicone hydrogel composition could be completely cured within 5 minutes of illumination, and when 0.3 parts by weight of TPO was used as the photoinitiator, the silicone hydrogel composition could be completely cured within 10 minutes of illumination.

[0051] When I-184, I-1800 or I-1700 were used as the photoinitiators, the silicone hydrogel compositions required more than 60 minutes of illumination to be completely cured. However, when D-1173 was used as the photoinitiator, the silicone hydrogel composition could not be cured even if ultraviolet light of extremely high energy (150 and 250 mJ/cm²) was applied.

Comparison of Curing rates of Hydrogel Composition Containing Non-Conjugated Vinyl Monomer and Silicone Hydrogel Composition Containing Acrylamide Monomer

Embodiment 2:

[0052] 40 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone, 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate, and 5 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a hydrogel composition. Next, 0.1 parts by weight of TPO was added as a photoinitiator and thoroughly mixed.

[0053] Next, the hydrogel composition of Embodiment 2 to which the photoinitiator was added was filled in a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied to carry out a curing reaction. The relationship between the curing ratio and the time of the silicone hydrogel compositions of Embodiments 1-4 and 2 is shown in Fig. 1.

[0054] As can be seen from Fig. 1, compared to the hydrogel composition of Embodiment 2 (including the non-conjugated vinyl monomer such as N-vinyl pyrrolidone), the silicone hydrogel composition of Embodiment 1-4 (including the acrylamide-based monomer such as N,N-dimethylacrylamide) had higher curing rate. Specifically, the curing ratio of the silicone hydrogel composition of Embodiment 1-4 had reached about 90% before the hydrogel composition of Embodiment 2 began to cure. Therefore, when the silicone hydrogel compositions of Embodiment 1-4 and Embodiment 2 were mixed and subjected to a curing reaction, most of the acrylamide-based monomer had been cured before the non-conjugated vinyl monomer began to cure. When the non-conjugated vinyl monomer (e.g., N-vinyl pyrrolidone) began to cure, a majority of the siloxane compound such as α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane had been completely cured, so that the unreacted siloxane compound which need to be further removed was insignificant.

Preparation of Lens Including Non-conjugated Vinyl Monomer and Acrylamide-based Monomer

Embodiment 3-1:

[0055] 40 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (siloxane compound 1), 25 parts by

weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), 30 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 0.4 parts by weight of trimethylpropyl trimethacrylate (TMPTMA), 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.2 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19), and 5 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 3-2:

[0056] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 3-1 in addition to 5 parts by weight of HEMA replaced by 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), and 0.4 parts by weight of TMPTMA replaced by 0.4 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)), and 0.2 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator replaced by 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 3-3:

[0057] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 3-2 in addition to 5 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol replaced by 10 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 3-4:

[0058] 50 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (siloxane compound 1), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), 20 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene diacrylamide (bisacrylamide (2)), 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.15 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19), and 15 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 3-5:

[0059] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 3-4 in addition to 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene diacrylamide (bisacrylamide (2)) replaced by 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)), and 0.15 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator replaced by 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 3-6:

[0060] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 3-4 in addition to 0.15 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator replaced by 0.1 parts by weight of the TPO photoinitiator were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 3-7:

[0061] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 3-5 in addition to 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)) replaced by 0.4 parts by weight of pentaerythritol tetra acrylate (tetraacrylate (4)) were

EP 3 660 545 B9

mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

5 **[0062]** Next, the lenses of Embodiments 3-1 to 3-7 were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted with water and isopropanol according to the methods described above to obtain weights of water extracts and weights of isopropanol extracts.

10 **[0063]** Further, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 3-1 to 3-7 were measured. The oxygen permeability was obtained by placing the lens in a phosphate buffered saline and measuring using a polarographic method. Detailed procedures for measuring the oxygen permeability are known in the art and will not be described herein. Dk is usually acted as a unit of the oxygen permeability, and 1Dk = 10⁻¹¹ (cm³ O₂ cm) / (cm³ sec mmHg). The elongation was measured by a tensile method. The refractive index was measured using an Abbe's refractometer. The water and isopropanol extraction results, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 3-1 to 3-7 are listed in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2

Embodiment	3-1	3-2	3-3	3-4
siloxane compound 1	40	40	40	50
DMA	25	25	25	25
HEMA	5			
HEAA		5	5	5
NVP	30	30	30	20
TMPTMA (3)	0.4			
bisacrylate (2)		0.4	0.4	
tetraacrylate (4)				
bisacrylamide (2)				0.6
TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.15
RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	5	5	10	15
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	30→132	30→132
time (min)	6→6	4→4	4→4	6→6
weight ratio of water extracts	2.52%	1.41%	0.33%	1.43%
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	8.23%	5.13%	2.85%	1.08%
oxygen permeability (Dk)	56.68	46.52	45.49	51.7
elongation (%)	312%	260%	334%	247%
refractive index/% water	1.395	1.4011/58%	1.4035	1.4240
clarity	10	10	10	10

Table 3

Embodiment	3-5	3-6	3-7
siloxane compound 1	50	50	50
DMA	25	25	25
HEMA			

(continued)

	HEAA	5	5	5
5	NVP	20	20	20
	TMPTMA (3)			
	bisacrylate (2)	0.6		
10	tetraacrylate (4)			0.4
	bisacrylamide (2)		0.6	
	TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1
	TPO	0.1	0.1	0.1
15	RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02
	tert-amyl alcohol	15	15	15
	UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	30→132
	time (min)	8→8	8→8	8→8
20	weight ratio of water extracts	0.80%	0.67%	0.47%
	weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	1.80%	1.46%	1.84%
	oxygen permeability (Dk)	54.95	55.92	50.93
25	elongation (%)	276%	214%	283%
	refractive index/% water	1.4175/50%	1.4203/48%	1.4167/50%
	clarity	10	10	10

30 **[0064]** As can be seen from Tables 2 and 3, the lenses made from the silicone hydrogel compositions of the present disclosure were all optically transparent. Further, the lenses made from the silicone hydrogel compositions of the present disclosure had elongations of more than 200%, and thus had flexibility and elasticity suitable for use in contact lenses.

35 **[0065]** It is worth mentioning that the weight ratios of the isopropanol extracts of the lenses made using the silicone hydrogel compositions of the present disclosure were low, so that the produced lenses do not need to be washed using an organic solvent. However, it should be noted that the weight ratios of the water extracts and those of the isopropanol extracts of Embodiments 3-2 to 3-7 were similar (less than 4%), but the weight ratio of the water extracts and that of the isopropanol extracts of Embodiment 3-1 were significantly different (about 5.7%). It was because the silicone hydrogel composition of Embodiment 3-1 included the hydrophilic monomer having the methacrylate group (i.e., HEMA) and the crosslinking monomer having the methacrylate group (i.e., TMPTMA). Since steric hindrances of the methacrylate groups increased the energy required for the polymerization of these compounds, the residual isopropanol extracts were increased after the silicone hydrogel composition was cured.

Preparation of Lens Including Ionic Monomer

45 Embodiment 4-1:

50 **[0066]** 45 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (siloxane compound 1), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), 25 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)), 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19), and 15 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 120 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

55 Embodiment 4-2:

[0067] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 4-1 in addition to additionally added 1 part by

weight of acrylic acid were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 120 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 4-3:

[0068] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 4-2 in addition to 25 parts by weight of NVP replaced by 30 parts by weight of NVP were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 120 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

[0069] Next, the lenses of Embodiments 4-1 to 4-3 were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted with water and isopropanol according to the methods described above to obtain weights of water extracts and those of isopropanol extracts. Further, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 4-1 to 4-3 were measured. The water and isopropanol extraction results, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 4-1 to 4-3 are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4

Embodiment	4-1	4-2	4-3
siloxane compound 1	45	45	40
DMA	25	25	25
HEAA	5	5	5
NVP	25	25	30
bisacrylate (2)	0.6	0.6	0.6
acrylic acid		1	1
TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.1	0.1	0.1
RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	15	15	15
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→120	30→120	30→120
time (min)	8→8	8→8	8→8
weight ratio of water extracts	1.76%	2.13%	1.07%
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	2.08%	3.50%	1.43%
oxygen permeability (Dk)	61	62	60
elongation (%)	276%	344%	270%
refractive index/% water	1.4083	1.4200	1.4072
clarity	10	10	10

[0070] As can be seen from Table 4, the lenses made from the silicone hydrogel compositions with or without the ionic monomer (i.e., acrylic acid) had elongations of more than 250% and were all optically transparent. In addition, the weight ratios of the isopropanol extracts of the lenses made from the silicone hydrogel compositions were low and similar to the weight ratios of the water extracts (less than 1.4%). That is, the silicone hydrogel compositions including the ionic monomer were also suitable for the preparation of contact lenses.

Preparation of Lenses Including Different Crosslinking Monomers

Embodiment 5-1:

5 [0071] 40 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (siloxane compound 1), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), 30 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 1.2 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)), 1 part by weight of acrylic acid, 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19) and 15 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 5-2:

15 [0072] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 5-1 in addition to 1.2 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)) replaced by 0.8 parts by weight of trimethylolpropane triacrylate (triacrylate (3)) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 5-3:

25 [0073] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 5-1 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 10 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 120 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 5-4:

30 [0074] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 5-2 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 10 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 120 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

35 [0075] Next, the lenses of Embodiments 5-1 to 5-4 were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted using isopropanol according to the method described above to obtain weights of isopropanol extracts. Further, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 5-1 to 5-4 were measured. The isopropanol extraction results, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 5-1 to 5-4 are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5

Embodiment	5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4
45 siloxane compound 1	40	40	40	40
DMA	25	25	25	25
HEAA	5	5	5	5
50 NVP	30	30	30	30
bisacrylate (2)	1.2		1.2	
triacrylate (3)		0.8		0.8
acrylic acid	1	1	1	1
55 TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

(continued)

tert-amyl alcohol	15	15	15	15
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	10→120	10→120
time (min)	8→8	8→8	10→10	8→8
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	3.07%	5.90%	1.47%	0.30%
oxygen permeability (Dk)	66.32	66.79	not measured	not measured
elongation (%)	150%	268%	168%	215%
refractive index	1.4064	1.4040	1.4072	1.4034

[0076] As can be seen from Table 5, when the first photocuring reaction was performed on the same silicone hydrogel composition using a lower ultraviolet light energy, the weight ratio of the isopropanol extracts of the produced lens could be lowered. Further, compared Embodiment 5-1 with Embodiment 5-3 and compared Embodiment 5-2 with Embodiment 5-4, it was understood that changing the ultraviolet light energy for performing the photocuring reaction did not affect the properties such as elongation and refractive index of the formed lens.

Curing of Silicone Hydrogel Compositions Under Different Conditions

Embodiment 6-1:

[0077] 40 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (siloxane compound 1), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), 30 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)), 1 part by weight of acrylic acid, 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19) and 15 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and photocuring reactions were carried out using a lens manufacturing apparatus. The lens manufacturing apparatus was set to sequentially apply ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² for 4 minutes, ultraviolet light of 225 mJ/cm² for 4 minutes, ultraviolet light of 300 mJ/cm² for 2 minutes, and ultraviolet light of 470 mJ/cm² for 2 minutes to form a lens.

Embodiment 6-2:

[0078] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 6-1 in addition to 40 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 1 replaced by 45 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 1, and 30 parts by weight of NVP replaced by 25 parts by weight of NVP were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and photocuring reactions were carried out using the lens manufacturing apparatus to form a lens. The setting of the lens manufacturing apparatus was the same as that of Embodiment 6-1.

Embodiment 6-3:

[0079] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 6-1 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 6-4:

[0080] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 6-2 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 6-5:

[0081] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 6-1 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel

composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 15 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 160 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

5 **Embodiment 6-6:**

[0082] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 6-2 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 15 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 160 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

[0083] Next, the lenses of Embodiments 6-1 to 6-6 were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted using water, methanol, and isopropanol according to the methods described above to obtain weights of water extracts, those of methanol extracts and those of isopropanol extracts. Further, a diameter, base curve, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 6-1 to 6-6 were measured. The water, methanol, and isopropanol extraction results, diameter, base curve, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 6-1 to 6-6 are listed in Tables 6 and 7 below.

Table 6

Embodiment	6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4
siloxane compound 1	40	45	40	45
DMA	25	25	25	25
HEAA	5	5	5	5
NVP	30	25	30	25
bisacrylate (2)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
acrylic acid	1	1	1	1
TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	15	15	15	15
curing method	lens manufacturing apparatus	lens manufacturing apparatus	non-lens manufacturing apparatus	non-lens manufacturing apparatus
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→225→300→470	30→225→300→470	30→132	30→132
time (min)	4→4→2→2	4→4→2→2	8→8	8→8
weight ratio of water extracts	0.60%	0.30%	0.81%	1.10%
weight ratio of methanol extracts	1.09%	1.31%	1.21%	1.74%
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	2.00%	1.50%	2.32%	2.90%
diameter (mm)	14.3	14.0	14.49	14.15
base curve (mm)	8.57	8.43	8.50	8.30
oxygen permeability (Dk)	not measured	not measured	not measured	not measured
elongation (%)	300%	280%	290%	307%
refractive index	1.4016	1.4070	1.4040	1.4060

Table 7

Embodiment	6-5	6-6
siloxane compound 1	40	45
DMA	25	25
HEAA	5	5
NVP	30	25
bisacrylate (2)	0.6	0.6
acrylic acid	1	1
TAIC	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.1	0.1
RB-19	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	15	15
curing method	non-lens manufacturing apparatus	non-lens manufacturing apparatus
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	15→160	15→160
time (min)	8→8	8→8
weight ratio of water extracts	0.79%	1.13%
weight ratio of methanol extracts		
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	2.61%	2.84%
diameter (mm)	14.79	14.2
base curve (mm)	8.54	8.14
oxygen permeability (Dk)	66.24	74.29
elongation (%)	213%	352%
refractive index	1.4019	1.4067

[0084] It can be seen from Table 6 and Table 7 that when the lens manufacturing apparatus was used to cure the silicone hydrogel compositions, the weight ratios of the water extracts and the weight ratios of the isopropanol extracts were both 2% or less, indicating that the silicone hydrogel compositions were completely cured. Further, the weight ratios of the water extracts, those of the methanol extracts, and those of the isopropanol extracts of the lenses of Embodiments 6-1 to 6-6 were low (lower than or equal to 2.9%) regardless of whether or not the lens manufacturing apparatus for curing the silicone hydrogel compositions was used.

Comparison of Lens Properties of Siloxane Compounds Containing Different Number Average Molecular Weights

Embodiment 7-1:

[0085] 40 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (number average molecular weight of about 1000, siloxane compound 2), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), 30 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)), 1 part by weight of acrylic acid, 0.1 parts by weight of 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19) and 15 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 35 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 133 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to perform a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-2:

5 [0086] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-1 in addition to 40 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 2 replaced by 40 parts by weight of α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (number average molecular weight of less than 800, siloxane compound 1) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 35 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 133 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to perform a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-3:

10 [0087] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-1 in addition to 40 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 2 replaced by 40 parts by weight of α -acryloxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane (number average molecular weight of about 820, siloxane compound 3), and 0.1 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator replaced by 0.3 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, and 15 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol replaced by 5 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to perform a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-4:

20 [0088] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-3 in addition to no acrylic acid was added were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-5:

30 [0089] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-3 in addition to 25 parts by weight of DMA replaced by 20 parts by weight of DMA, and 5 parts by weight of HEAA replaced by 10 parts by weight of HEAA were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-6:

40 [0090] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-5 in addition to no acrylic acid was added were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-7:

50 [0091] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-1 in addition to 40 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 2 replaced by 40 parts by weight of bis- α , ω -acryloxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane (number average molecular weight of about 1200, siloxane compound 4) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-8:

55 [0092] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-7 in addition to 40 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 4 replaced by 5 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 4, and additionally added 35 parts by weight of

the siloxane compound 1 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-9:

[0093] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-8 in addition to 35 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 1 replaced by 35 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 2 were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 6 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 7-10:

[0094] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 7-8 in addition to 35 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 1 replaced by 30 parts by weight of the siloxane compound 1, and 25 parts by weight of DMA replaced by 30 parts by weight of DMA were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 4 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

[0095] Next, the lenses of Embodiments 7-1 to 7-10 were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted with water and isopropanol according to the methods described above to obtain weights of water extracts and those of isopropanol extracts. Further, a diameter, base curve, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 7-1 to 7-10 were measured. The water and isopropanol extraction results, diameter, base curve, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 7-1 to 7-10 are shown in Tables 8 to 10.

Table 8

Embodiment	7-1	7-2
siloxane compound 1 (Mn<800)		40
siloxane compound 2 (Mn~1000)	40	
DMA	25	25
HEAA	5	5
NVP	30	25
bisacrylate (2)	0.6	0.6
acrylic acid	1	1
TAIC	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.1	0.1
RB-19	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	15	15
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	35→133	35→133
time (min)	4→4	4→4
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts diameter (mm)	5.49%	1.56%
	14.29	14.49
base curve (mm)	8.39	8.86
oxygen permeability (Dk)	63	61
elongation (%)	320%	348%
refractive index	1.4022	1.4017

EP 3 660 545 B9

Table 9

Embodiment	7-3	7-4	7-5	7-6
siloxane compound 3 (Mn~820)	40	40	40	40
DMA	25	25	20	20
HEAA	5	5	10	10
NVP	30	30	30	30
bisacrylate (2)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
acrylic acid	1		1	
TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	5	5	5	5
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	30→132	30→132
time (min)	8→8	8→8	8→8	10→10
weight ratio of water extracts	1.01%	0.58%	1.05%	0.63%
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	2.05%	1.53%	1.98%	1.85%
oxygen permeability (Dk)	57.52	59.10	60.20	62.21
elongation (%)	295%	335%	263%	287%
refractive index	1.4195	1.4240	1.4220	1.4291

Table 10

Embodiment	7-7	7-8	7-9	7-10
siloxane compound 4 (Mn~1200)	40	5	5	5
siloxane compound 1 (Mn<800)		35		30
siloxane compound 2 (Mn~1000)			35	
DMA	25	25	25	30
HEAA	5	5	5	5
NVP	30	30	30	30
bisacrylate (2)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
acrylic acid	1	1	1	1
TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TPO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
tert-amyl alcohol	15	15	15	15
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	30→132	30→132
time (min)	4→4	6→6	6→6	4→4
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	0.88%	0.6%	2.40%	0.87%
diameter (mm)	12.9	14.48	14.38	14.86
base curve (mm)	7.69	8.64	8.55	8.6

(continued)

Embodiment	7-7	7-8	7-9	7-10
oxygen permeability (Dk)	not measured	98.75	83.21	not measured
elongation (%)	low	280	288	250
refractive index	1.4351	1.4046	1.4022	1.4016

[0096] It can be seen from Table 8 that the lenses containing different siloxane compounds with different number average molecular weights had similar properties (e.g., oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index, etc.), but the lens containing the siloxane compound with higher number average molecular weight had higher weight ratio of the isopropanol extracts, indicating that the lens containing the siloxane compound with higher number average molecular weight had lower curing efficiency.

[0097] It can be seen from Table 9 that compared with the lens containing the siloxane compound 1 capped with the acrylamide groups, the lenses containing the siloxane compound 3 capped with the acryloyloxy groups had very low weight ratios of the water extracts and those of the isopropanol extracts.

[0098] As can be seen from Table 10 that the lens made from the silicone hydrogel composition of Embodiments 7-7 includes the siloxane compound 4 capped with the acryloyloxy groups was a hard lens. The lens of Embodiment 7-7 had low elongation and a small diameter compared with the lenses of Embodiments 7-8 to 7-10. From Embodiments 7-8 to 7-10, it is understood that compared with the silicone hydrogel composition containing the siloxane compound 2 having the large number average molecular weight, the lenses made from the silicone hydrogel compositions containing the siloxane compound 1 having the small number average molecular weight had the low weight ratios of the isopropanol extracts.

Comparison of Lenses Including and Excluding Methacrylate Monomers

Embodiment 8-1:

[0099] 40 parts by weight of 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide (TRISAm), 25 parts by weight of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (DMA), 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA), 30 parts by weight of N-vinyl pyrrolidone (NVP), 0.4 parts by weight of trimethylpropyl trimethacrylate (TMPTMA), 0.1 parts by weight 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate (TAIC), 0.3 parts by weight of TPO photoinitiator, 0.02 parts by weight of a blue colorant (RB-19), and 5 parts by weight of tert-amyl alcohol were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 8-2:

[0100] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 8-1 in addition to 0.4 parts by weight of TMPTMA replaced by 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate (EGDMA) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 8-3:

[0101] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 8-1 in addition to 25 parts by weight of DMA replaced by 20 parts by weight of DMA, 5 parts by weight of HEMA replaced by 10 parts by weight of HEMA, and 30 parts by weight of NVP replaced by 25 parts by weight of NVP, and additionally added 5 parts by weight of poly(ethylene glycol) methacrylate (PEGMA) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 8-4:

[0102] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 8-1 in addition to 5 parts by weight of HEMA replaced by 5 parts by weight of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide (HEAA), and 0.4 parts by weight of TMPTMA replaced by 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Embodiment 8-5:

[0103] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 8-4 in addition to 0.6 parts by weight of ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)) replaced by 0.4 parts by weight of trimethylolpropane triacrylate (triacrylate (3)) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Comparative Embodiment 1:

[0104] In this embodiment, the same components as in Embodiment 8-1 in addition to 40 parts by weight of TRISAm replaced by 40 parts by weight of 3-tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropyl methacrylate (TRIS) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Comparative Embodiment 2:

[0105] In this embodiment, the same components as in Comparative Embodiment 1 in addition to 0.4 parts by weight of TMPTMA replaced by 0.6 parts by weight of EGDMA were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 8 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

Comparative Embodiment 3:

[0106] In this Embodiment, the same components as in Comparative Embodiment 1 in addition to 25 parts by weight of DMA replaced by 20 parts by weight of DMA, 5 parts by weight of HEMA replaced by 10 parts by weight of HEMA, 30 parts by weight of NVP replaced by 25 parts by weight of NVP, and additionally added 5 parts by weight of poly(ethylene glycol) methacrylate (PEGMA) were mixed to form a silicone hydrogel composition. Next, the silicone hydrogel composition was filled into a cavity of a polypropylene mold, and ultraviolet light of 30 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a first photocuring reaction. Subsequently, ultraviolet light of 132 mJ/cm² was applied for 10 minutes to carry out a second photocuring reaction to form a lens.

[0107] Next, the lenses of Embodiments 8-1 to 8-5 and Comparative Embodiments 1 to 3 were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted with water and isopropanol according to the methods described above to obtain weights of water extracts and those of isopropanol extracts. Further, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 8-1 to 8-5 and Comparative Embodiments 1 to 3 were measured. The water and isopropanol extraction results, oxygen permeability, elongation, and refractive index of the lenses of Embodiments 8-1 to 8-5 and Comparative Embodiments 1 to 3 are listed in Table 11 and Table 12 below.

Table 11

Embodiment	8-1	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5
TRISAm	40	40	40	40	40
TRIS					
DMA	25	25	20	25	25

EP 3 660 545 B9

(continued)

	Embodiment	8-1	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5
5	HEMA	5	5	10		
	HEAA				5	5
	PEGMA			5		
	NVP	30	30	25	30	30
10	TMPTMA	0.4		0.4		
	EGDMA		0.6			
	bisacrylate (2)				0.6	
15	triacrylate (3)					0.4
	TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	TPO	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
20	tert-amyl alcohol	5	5	5	5	5
	UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	30→132	30→132	30→132
	time (min)	8→8	8→8	10→10	8→8	8→8
25	weight ratio of water extracts	2.13%	1.84%	1.95%	1.05%	1.14%
	weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	3.53%	2.25%	2.85%	1.98%	2.17%
	oxygen permeability (Dk)	56.17	50.52	58.21	57.34	59.31
	elongation (%)	398%	295%	405%	385%	375%
30	refractive index	1.3864	1.3912	1.3886	1.3841	1.3897

Table 12

35	Comparative Embodiment	1	2	3
	TRISAm			
	TRIS	40	40	40
40	DMA	25	25	20
	HEMA	5	5	10
	HEAA			
	PEGMA			5
45	NVP	30	30	25
	TMPTMA	0.4		0.4
	EGDMA		0.6	
50	bisacrylate (2)			
	triacrylate (3)			
	TAIC	0.1	0.1	0.1
	TPO	0.3	0.3	0.3
55	RB-19	0.02	0.02	0.02
	tert-amyl alcohol	5	5	5

(continued)

Comparative Embodiment	1	2	3
UV energy (mJ/cm ²)	30→132	30→132	30→132
time (min)	8→8	8→8	10→10
weight ratio of water extracts	4.67%	3.97%	4.29%
weight ratio of isopropanol extracts	14.21%	11.54%	13.80%
oxygen permeability (Dk)	54.98	47.25	56.76
elongation (%)	428%	256%	388%
refractive index	1.3862	1.397	1.388

[0108] As can be seen from Tables 11 and 12, when TRIS was used as the siloxane compound (Comparative Embodiments 1 to 3), the weight ratios of the water extracts and those of the isopropanol extracts of the lenses were significantly increased. Steric hindrance of the methacrylate group in the TRIS structure increased the energy required for the polymerization of the compound, and thus the residual water extracts and the isopropanol extracts were increased after the silicone hydrogel composition was cured. Further, when ethylene glycol diacrylate (bisacrylate (2)) or trimethylolpropane triacrylate (triacrylate (3)) was used as the crosslinking monomer (i.e., Embodiments 8-4 or 8-5), the weight ratio of the water extracts of the lens (less than 1.2%) and the weight ratio of the isopropanol extracts of the lens (less than 2.2%) were very low, indicating that the silicone hydrogel composition was completely cured.

Comparison of Contact Lenses of Present Disclosure and Commercially Available Contact Lenses

[0109] After the curing of the silicone hydrogel compositions of Embodiments 5-3, 5-4, 6-2, and 7-2 were completed, the lenses were taken out from the polypropylene molds, and the lenses were extracted using water. Thereafter, the lenses were immersed in propylene blister filled with borate buffered saline or a phosphate buffered saline having pH value of 7.3 to 7.4, and then autoclaved at 121°C for 30 minutes to prepare contact lenses.

[0110] To illustrate advantages of the contact lenses of the present disclosure, four commercially available contact lenses were purchased for comparison. Specifically, the four commercially available contact lenses are Delefilcon (Dailies Total 1) sold by Alcon, Somofilcon sold by Cooper Vision, Unifilcon sold by Marshal Intergroup and Miacare sold by Benq Materials. The contact lenses made from Embodiments 5-3, 5-4, 6-2 and 7-2 and the four commercially available contact lenses were extracted with methanol, and weight ratios of methanol extracts were observed to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of each contact lens.

[0111] In particular, the method of extracting the contact lenses using methanol was that the contact lenses were taken from the blister packages and placed in stirred deionized water for 5 hours. Next, the water was removed and replaced with fresh deionized water and stirring was continued for 5 hours. Replacing fresh deionized water was performed for two times. Thereafter, the contact lenses were dried in an oven at 105 °C for 16 hours. The dried contact lenses were taken out and placed in a desiccator, and a first dry weight of each contact lens was measured after 30 minutes. Next, the contact lenses were immersed in methanol for 4 hours. Subsequently, the contact lenses were placed in an oven to dry in the same manner, and a second dry weight of each contact lens was measured. The weight ratio of the methanol extracts is the difference between the first dry weight and the second dry weight divided by the first dry weight. The weight ratios of the methanol extracts of the contact lenses of the present disclosure and the commercially available contact lenses are listed in Table 13 below. In addition, curing methods and extraction methods used in the preparation process of the contact lenses of the present disclosure and the commercially available contact lenses are also listed in Table 13 below.

Table 13

contact lenses	Embodiment 5-3	Embodiment 5-4	Embodiment 6-2	Embodiment 7-2
curing method	photocuring	photocuring	photocuring	photocuring
extraction method	water extraction	water extraction	water extraction	water extraction
% methanol extracts	2.61%	0.58%	1.72%	0%

(continued)

	contact lenses	Embodiment 5-3	Embodiment 5-4	Embodiment 6-2	Embodiment 7-2
5	contact lenses	Delefilcon	Miacare	Unifilcon	Somofilcon
	curing method	photocuring	photocuring	photocuring	thermal curing
	extraction method	organic solvent extraction	organic solvent extraction	water extraction	water extraction
10	% methanol extracts	0.90%	1.70%	10.50%	4.70%

[0112] As can be seen from Table 13, the commercially available Delefilcon and Miacare contact lenses were prepared using the photocuring process and the organic solvent extraction process. Therefore, the weight ratios of the methanol extracts of Delefilcon and Miacare contact lenses were low. However, it also means that the manufacturing costs of Delefilcon and Miacare contact lenses that required the organic solvent extraction process were very high.

[0113] On the other hand, the commercially available Unifilcon and Somofilcon contact lenses were prepared using the photocuring process and the thermal curing process, respectively, and water extraction processes. Since Unifilcon and Somofilcon contact lenses were only subjected to the water extraction processes, the weight ratios of the methanol extracts were very high (10.50% and 4.70%). That is, Unifilcon and Somofilcon contact lenses contain a large amount of unreacted and non-crosslinked siloxane compounds, which may adversely affect the wearers (e.g., reduced wettability and lipid deposition).

[0114] The contact lenses of Embodiments 5-3, 5-4, 6-2, and 7-2 were prepared only using the water extraction processes, but the weight ratios of the methanol extracts were extremely low (less than 2.7%). The weight ratio of the methanol extracts of the contact lens of Embodiment 7-2 was even 0%. It means that almost all of the siloxane compounds in the silicone hydrogel compositions of the present disclosure had been completely polymerized without residue, so that the weight ratios of the methanol extracts of the produced contact lenses were extremely low.

[0115] In summary, the present disclosure provides a silicone hydrogel composition that can be used to prepare a contact lens. Since almost all of the siloxane compound has been completely polymerized without residue after the silicone hydrogel composition of the present disclosure is cured, it is not necessary to use an organic solvent to wash the lens obtained by polymerization, thereby reducing the manufacturing cost of the contact lens.

Claims

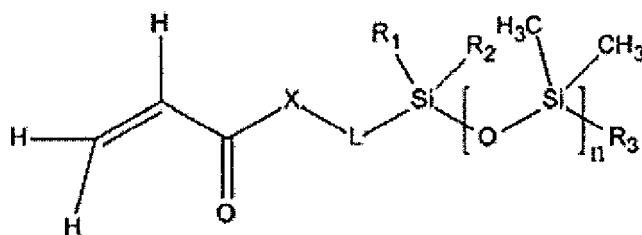
1. A silicone hydrogel composition comprising:

a first hydrophilic monomer having an acrylate group or an acrylamide group;
 a siloxane compound having an acrylate group or an acrylamide group;
 a first crosslinking monomer having a plurality of acrylate groups or acrylamide groups;
 a second hydrophilic monomer having a non-conjugated vinyl group; and
 a second crosslinking monomer having a plurality of non-conjugated vinyl groups;
 wherein a sum of the weight of the second hydrophilic monomer and the weight of the second crosslinking monomer is 40 to 100 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of a sum of a weight of the first hydrophilic monomer, the weight of the siloxane compound, and the weight of the first crosslinking monomer.

2. The silicone hydrogel composition of claim 1, wherein energy required for polymerization of the second hydrophilic monomer and the second crosslinking monomer is higher than that of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer.

3. The silicone hydrogel composition of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the siloxane compound is in a range of 35wt% to 60wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

4. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the siloxane compound has a structure of the following formula (1):



formula (1)

wherein X is O or NH;

L is $(\text{CH}_2)_m$, $(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{-}[\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_p]_q$ or $(\text{CH}_2)_m(\text{CHOH})\text{-}[\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_p]_q$;

R_1 is OH, CH_3 or $\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$;

R_2 is CH_3 or $\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$;

R_3 is an alkyl group;

n is an integer from 1 to 30;

m and p are integers from 2 to 5; and

q is an integer from 1 to 5.

5. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the siloxane compound is a siloxane monomer, a siloxane macromonomer or a siloxane prepolymer.
6. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the siloxane compound has a number average molecular weight of less than 1200.
7. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, wherein the siloxane compound comprises 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(trimethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, 3-tris(triethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(triethyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy) methyl silane, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy) ethyl silane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy)methyl silane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(trimethyl siloxy)ethyl silane, α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acrylamidoethoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxybutyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, α -acryloxyethoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acrylamidopropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acrylamidoethoxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxybutyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, bis- α,ω -acryloxyethoxypropyl polydimethylsiloxane, or a combination thereof.
8. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the first hydrophilic monomer is in a range of 10wt% to 40wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.
9. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the first hydrophilic monomer is selected from the group comprising 2-hydroxyethyl acrylamide, glycerol acrylate, acrylic acid, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, hydroxyethyl acrylamide, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, or a combination thereof.
10. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the first crosslinking monomer is in a range of 0.1wt% to 5wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.
11. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the first crosslinking monomer is selected from the group comprising trimethylpropyl trimethacrylate, ethylene glycol diacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetra acrylate, tetraethylene glycol diacrylate, ethylene diacrylamide, butylene 1,4-diacrylamide, or a combination of thereof.
12. The hydrophobe composition of any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the second hydrophilic monomer is in a range of 20wt% to 50wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.
13. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the second hydrophilic monomer is selected from the group comprising N-vinyl pyrrolidone, 1-vinylazonan-2-one, N-vinyl-N-methyl acetamide, vinyl sulfonic acid, glycine vinyl carbamate, glycine vinyl carbonate, or a combination thereof.

14. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the second crosslinking monomer is in a range of 0.01wt% to 1wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

5 15. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the second crosslinking monomer is 1,3,5-triallyl isocyanurate.

10 16. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein at least one of the first hydrophilic monomer, the siloxane compound, and the first crosslinking monomer comprises a methacrylate group or a methacrylamide group and is in a range of less than or equal to 20wt% based on the total weight of the silicone hydrogel composition.

17. The silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1 to 16, further comprising a photoinitiator.

15 18. The silicone hydrogel composition of claim 17, wherein the photoinitiator is selected from the group comprising 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, 2-benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-butanone-1, 2,2-dimethoxy-1,2-diphenylethan-1-one, bis (η⁵,2,4-cyclo penta dien-1-yl) -bis(2,6-difluoro-3-(1H-pyrol-1-yl)-phenyl)titanium, 2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl diphenyl phosphine oxide, phenyl bis(2,4,6-trimethyl benzoyl)phosphine oxide, bis-(2,6-dimethoxy benzoyl) (2,4,4-trimethylpentyl) phosphine oxide or a combination thereof.

20 19. A silicone hydrogel lens made from a silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1-18 using a photocuring reaction.

20. The silicone hydrogel lens of claim 19, wherein the silicone hydrogel lens is free of extraction using an organic solvent after the photocuring reaction.

25 21. A method of manufacturing a silicone hydrogel lens, comprising:

providing a silicone hydrogel composition of any one of claims 1-18; and
sequentially performing a first photocuring reaction and a second photocuring reaction on the silicone hydrogel composition to form the silicone hydrogel lens, wherein energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is higher than energy applied in the first photocuring reaction.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the energy applied in the first photocuring reaction is less than 50 mJ/cm², and the energy applied in the second photocuring reaction is higher than 100 mJ/cm².

35 23. The method of claim 21 or claim 22, wherein after performing the first photocuring reaction and the second photocuring reaction, further comprising:
extracting the silicone hydrogel lens using an aqueous solution.

40 **Patentansprüche**

1. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, umfassend:

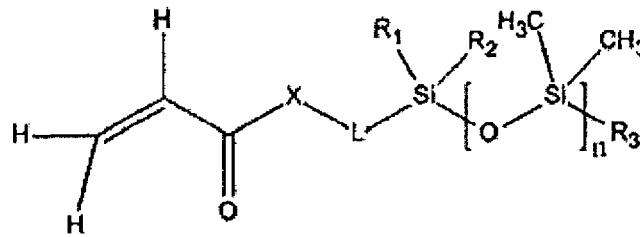
ein erstes hydrophiles Monomer, das eine Acrylatgruppe oder eine Acrylamidgruppe aufweist;
eine Siloxanverbindung, die eine Acrylatgruppe oder eine Acrylamidgruppe aufweist;
ein erstes vernetzendes Monomer, das eine Vielzahl von Acrylatgruppen oder Acrylamidgruppen aufweist;
ein zweites hydrophiles Monomer, das eine nicht konjugierte Vinylgruppe aufweist; und
ein zweites vernetzendes Monomer, das eine Vielzahl von nicht konjugierten Vinylgruppen aufweist;
wobei eine Summe des Gewichts des zweiten hydrophilen Monomers und des Gewichts des zweiten vernetzenden Monomers 40 bis 100 Gewichtsteile beträgt, relativ zu 100 Gewichtsteilen einer Summe eines Gewichts des ersten hydrophilen Monomers, des Gewichts der Siloxanverbindung und des Gewichts des ersten vernetzenden Monomers.

2. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die für die Polymerisation des zweiten hydrophilen Monomers und des zweiten vernetzenden Monomers erforderliche Energie höher ist als die des ersten hydrophilen Monomers, der Siloxanverbindung und des ersten vernetzenden Monomers.

3. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, wobei die Siloxanverbindung in einem Bereich

von 35 Gew.-% bis 60 Gew.-%, bezogen auf das Gesamtgewicht der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, liegt.

4. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Siloxanverbindung eine Struktur der folgenden Formel (1) aufweist:



Formel (1)

wobei X für O oder NH steht;

L für $(\text{CH}_2)_m$, $(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{-}[\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_p]_q$ oder $(\text{CH}_2)_m(\text{CHOH})\text{-}[\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_p]_q$ steht;

R_1 für OH, CH_3 oder $\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ steht;

R_2 für CH_3 oder $\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ steht;

R_3 eine Alkylgruppe ist;

n eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 30 ist;

m und p ganze Zahlen von 2 bis 5 sind; und

q eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5 ist.

5. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Siloxanverbindung ein Siloxanmonomer, ein Siloxanmakromonomer oder ein Siloxanpräpolymer ist.
6. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die Siloxanverbindung ein zahlenmittleres Molekulargewicht von weniger als 1200 aufweist.
7. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1, 2, 3, 5 und 6, wobei die Siloxanverbindung 3-Tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropylacrylamid, 3-Tris(trimethylsiloxy)silylpropylacrylat, 3-Tris(triethylsiloxy)silylpropylacrylamid, 3-Tris(triethylsiloxy)silylpropylacrylat, (3-Acryloxy-2-hydroxypropoxy)propyl-bis(trimethylsiloxy)methylsilan, (3-Acryloxy-2-hydroxypropoxy)propyl-bis(trimethylsiloxy)ethylsilan, (3-Acrylamido-2-hydroxypropoxy)propyl-bis(trimethylsiloxy)methylsilan, (3-Acrylamido-2-hydroxypropoxy)propyl-bis(trimethylsiloxy)ethylsilan, α -Acrylamidopropyl- ω -butylpolydimethylsiloxan, α -Acrylamidoethoxypropyl- ω -butylpolydimethylsiloxan, α -Acryloxybutyl- ω -butylpolydimethylsiloxan, α -Acryloxypropyl- ω -butylpolydimethylsiloxan, α -Acryloxyethoxypropyl- ω -butylpolydimethylsiloxan, Bis- α,ω -acrylamidopropylpolydimethylsiloxan, Bis- α,ω -acrylamidoethoxypropylpolydimethylsiloxan, Bis- α,ω -acryloxybutylpolydimethylsiloxan, Bis- α,ω -acryloxypropylpolydimethylsiloxan, Bis- α,ω -acryloxyethoxypropylpolydimethylsiloxan oder eine Kombination davon ist.
8. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei das erste hydrophile Monomer in einem Bereich von 10 Gew.-% bis 40 Gew.-%, basierend auf dem Gesamtgewicht der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, liegt.
9. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, wobei das erste hydrophile Monomer ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend 2-Hydroxyethylacrylamid, Glycerolacrylat, Acrylsäure, N,N-Dimethylacrylamid, Hydroxyethylacrylamid, 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropan sulfonsäure oder eine Kombination davon.
10. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, wobei das erste vernetzende Monomer in einem Bereich von 0,1 Gew.-% bis 5 Gew.-%, basierend auf dem Gesamtgewicht der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, liegt.
11. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, wobei das erste vernetzende Monomer ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend Trimethylpropyltrimethacrylat, Ethylenglycoldiacrylat, Diethylenglycoldiacrylat, Triethylenglycoldiacrylat, Trimethylolpropantriacrylat, Pentaerythritoltetraacrylat, Tetraethylenglycoldiacrylat, Ethylendiacylamid, Butylen-1,4-diacrylamid oder eine Kombination davon.

EP 3 660 545 B9

12. Hydrophobe Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 11, wobei das zweite hydrophile Monomer in einem Bereich von 20 Gew.-% bis 50 Gew.-%, basierend auf dem Gesamtgewicht der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, liegt.
- 5 13. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12, wobei das zweite hydrophile Monomer ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend N-Vinylpyrrolidon, 1-Vinylazonan-2-on, N-Vinyl-N-methylacetamid, Vinylsulfonsäure, Glycinvinylcarbamate, Glycinvinylcarbonat oder eine Kombination davon.
- 10 14. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 13, wobei das zweite vernetzende Monomer in einem Bereich von 0,01 Gew.-% bis 1 Gew.-%, basierend auf dem Gesamtgewicht der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, liegt.
- 15 15. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, wobei das zweite vernetzende Monomer 1,3,5-Triallylisocyanurat ist.
- 20 16. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 15, wobei mindestens eines von dem ersten hydrophilen Monomer, der Siloxanverbindung und dem ersten vernetzenden Monomer eine Methacrylatgruppe oder eine Methacrylamidgruppe umfasst und in einem Bereich von weniger als oder gleich 20 Gew.-%, basierend auf dem Gesamtgewicht der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung, liegt.
- 25 17. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 16, ferner umfassend einen Photoinitiator.
- 30 18. Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 17, wobei der Photoinitiator ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe umfassend 1-Hydroxycyclohexylphenylketon, 2-Benzyl-2-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)butanon-1, 2,2-Dimethoxy-1,2-diphenylethan-1-on, Bis(η 5,2,4-cyclopentadien-1-yl)-bis(2,6-difluor-3-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-phenyl)titan, 2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyldiphenylphosphinoxid, Phenyl-bis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphinoxid, Bis-(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)phosphinoxid oder eine Kombination davon.
- 35 19. Silikonhydrogellinse, hergestellt aus einer Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1-18 unter Verwendung einer Photohärtungsreaktion.
- 40 20. Silikonhydrogellinse nach Anspruch 19, wobei die Silikonhydrogellinse nach der Photohärtungsreaktion frei von einer Extraktion unter Verwendung eines organischen Lösungsmittels ist.
- 45 21. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Silikonhydrogellinse, umfassend:
Bereitstellen einer Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1-18; und sequenzielles Durchführen einer ersten Photohärtungsreaktion und einer zweiten Photohärtungsreaktion an der Silikonhydrogelzusammensetzung zum Bilden der Silikonhydrogellinse, wobei die in der zweiten Photohärtungsreaktion angewendete Energie höher ist als die in der ersten Photohärtungsreaktion angewendete Energie.
- 50 22. Verfahren nach Anspruch 21, wobei die in der ersten Photohärtungsreaktion angewendete Energie geringer als 50 mJ/cm² ist und die in der zweiten Photohärtungsreaktion angewendete Energie höher als 100 mJ/cm² ist.
- 55 23. Verfahren nach Anspruch 21 oder Anspruch 22, wobei nach dem Durchführen der ersten Photohärtungsreaktion und der zweiten Photohärtungsreaktion ferner umfassend:
Extrahieren der Silikonhydrogellinse unter Verwendung einer wässrigen Lösung.

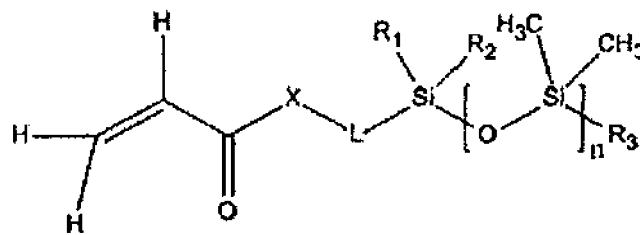
Revendications

1. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone comprenant :

- un premier monomère hydrophile ayant un groupe acrylate ou un groupe acrylamide ;
- un composé siloxane ayant un groupe acrylate ou un groupe acrylamide ;
- un premier monomère de réticulation ayant une pluralité de groupes acrylate ou de groupes acrylamide ;
- un second monomère hydrophile ayant un groupe vinyle non conjugué ; et
- un second monomère de réticulation ayant une pluralité de groupes vinyle non conjugués ;
- une somme du poids du second monomère hydrophile et du poids du second monomère de réticulation est de

40 à 100 parties en poids, par rapport à 100 parties en poids d'une somme d'un poids du premier monomère hydrophile, du poids du composé siloxane et du poids du premier monomère de réticulation.

2. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'énergie requise pour la polymérisation du second monomère hydrophile et du second monomère de réticulation est supérieure à celle du premier monomère hydrophile, du composé siloxane et du premier monomère de réticulation.
3. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans laquelle le composé siloxane est dans une gamme de 35 % en poids à 60 % en poids sur la base du poids total de la composition d'hydrogel de silicone.
4. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle le composé siloxane a une structure de formule (1) suivante :



formule (1)

où X est O ou NH ;

L est $(CH_2)_m$, $(CH_2)_m-[O(CH_2)_p]_q$ ou $(CH_2)_m(CHOH)-[O(CH_2)_p]_q$;

R_1 est OH, CH_3 ou $OSi(CH_3)_3$;

R_2 est CH_3 ou $OSi(CH_3)_3$;

R_3 est un groupe alkyle ;

n est un nombre entier de 1 à 30 ;

m et p sont des nombres entiers de 2 à 5 ; et

q est un nombre entier de 1 à 5.

5. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans laquelle le composé siloxane est un monomère de siloxane, un macromonomère de siloxane ou un prépolymère de siloxane.
6. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans laquelle le composé siloxane a un poids moléculaire moyen en nombre inférieur à 1200.
7. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 2, 3, 5 et 6, dans laquelle le composé siloxane comprend 3-tris(triméthyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(triméthyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, 3-tris(triéthyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylamide, 3-tris(triéthyl siloxy) silylpropyl acrylate, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(triméthyl siloxy) méthylsilane, (3-acryloxy-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(triméthyl siloxy) éthylsilane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(triméthyl siloxy)méthylsilane, (3-acrylamido-2-hydroxy propoxy) propyl bis(triméthyl siloxy)éthylsilane, α -acrylamidopropyl- ω -butyl polydiméthylsiloxane, α -acrylamidoéthoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydiméthylsiloxane, α -acryloxybutyl- ω -butyl polydiméthylsiloxane, α -acryloxypropyl- ω -butyl polydiméthylsiloxane, α -acryloxyéthoxypropyl- ω -butyl polydiméthylsiloxane, bis- α , ω -acrylamidopropyl polydiméthylsiloxane, bis- α , ω -acrylamidoéthoxypropyl polydiméthylsiloxane, bis- α , ω -acryloxybutyl polydiméthylsiloxane, bis- α , ω -acryloxypropyl polydiméthylsiloxane, bis- α , ω -acryloxyéthoxypropyl polydiméthylsiloxane, ou une combinaison de ceux-ci.
8. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans laquelle le premier monomère hydrophile est dans une gamme de 10 % en poids à 40 % en poids sur la base du poids total de la composition d'hydrogel de silicone.
9. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, dans laquelle le premier monomère hydrophile est choisi dans le groupe comprenant le 2-hydroxyéthyle acrylamide, l'acrylate de glycérol, l'acide acrylique, le N,N-diméthylacrylamide, l'acrylamide d'hydroxyéthyle, l'acide 2-acrylamido-2-méthylpropane-

sulfonique, ou une combinaison de ceux-ci.

- 5 10. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, dans laquelle le premier monomère de réticulation est dans une gamme de 0,1 % en poids à 5 % en poids sur la base du poids total de la composition d'hydrogel de silicone.
- 10 11. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, dans laquelle le premier monomère de réticulation est choisi dans le groupe comprenant le tri méthacrylate de triméthylpropyle, le diacrylate d'éthylène glycol, le diacrylate de diéthylène glycol, le diacrylate de triéthylène glycol, le triacrylate de triméthylolpropane, le tétra acrylate de pentaérythritol, le diacrylate de tétraéthylène glycol, le diacrylamide d'éthylène, le 1,4-diacrylamide de butylène, ou une combinaison de ceux-ci.
- 15 12. Composition hydrophobe selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans laquelle le second monomère hydrophile est dans une gamme de 20 % en poids à 50 % en poids sur la base du poids total de la composition d'hydrogel de silicone.
- 20 13. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12, dans laquelle le second monomère hydrophile est choisi dans le groupe comprenant la N-vinyl pyrrolidone, la 1-vinylazonan-2-one, le N-vinyl-N-méthyl acétamide, l'acide vinylsulfonique, le carbamate de glycine-vinyle, le carbonate de glycine-vinyle, ou une combinaison de ceux-ci.
- 25 14. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 13, dans laquelle le second monomère de réticulation est dans une gamme de 0,01 % en poids à 1 % en poids sur la base du poids total de la composition d'hydrogel de silicone.
- 30 15. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 14, dans laquelle le second monomère de réticulation est le 1,3,5-triallyle isocyanurate.
- 35 16. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 15, dans laquelle au moins l'un du premier monomère hydrophile, du composé siloxane et du premier monomère de réticulation comprend un groupe méthacrylate ou un groupe méthacrylamide et se situe dans une plage inférieure ou égale à 20 % en poids sur la base du poids total de la composition d'hydrogel de silicone.
- 40 17. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 16, comprenant en outre un photo-initiateur.
- 45 18. Composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon la revendication 17, dans laquelle le photo-initiateur est choisi dans le groupe comprenant la 1-hydroxycyclohexylphénylcétone, la 2-benzyl-2-diméthylamino-1-(4-morpholinophényl)-butanone-1, la 2,2-diméthoxy-1,2-diphényléthan-1-one, le bis (η 5,2,4-cyclo penta diène-1-yl)-bis(2, 6-difluoro-3-(1H-pyrol-1-yl)-phényl)titane, l'oxyde de 2,4,6-triméthyl benzoyl diphényl phosphine, l'oxyde de phényl bis(2,4,6-triméthyl benzoyl)phosphine, l'oxyde de bis-(2,6-diméthoxy benzoyl) (2,4,4-triméthylpentyl) phosphine ou une combinaison de ceux-ci.
- 50 19. Lentille en hydrogel de silicone fabriquée à partir d'une composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 18 utilisant une réaction de photodurcissement.
- 55 20. Lentille en hydrogel de silicone selon la revendication 19, dans laquelle la lentille en hydrogel de silicone est exempte d'extraction à l'aide d'un solvant organique après la réaction de photodurcissement.
21. Procédé de fabrication d'une lentille en hydrogel de silicone, comprenant :
- la fourniture d'une composition d'hydrogel de silicone selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 18 ; et l'exécution séquentielle d'une première réaction de photodurcissement et d'une seconde réaction de photodurcissement sur la composition d'hydrogel de silicone pour former la lentille en hydrogel de silicone, l'énergie appliquée dans la seconde réaction de photodurcissement étant supérieure à l'énergie appliquée dans la première réaction de photodurcissement.
22. Procédé selon la revendication 21, dans lequel l'énergie appliquée dans la première réaction de photodurcissement

EP 3 660 545 B9

est inférieure à 50 mJ/cm^2 , et l'énergie appliquée dans la seconde réaction de photodurcissement est supérieure à 100 mJ/cm^2 .

- 5 **23.** Procédé selon la revendication 21 ou la revendication 22, dans lequel, après avoir exécuté la première réaction de photodurcissement et la seconde réaction de photodurcissement, le procédé comprend en outre :
l'extraction de la lentille en hydrogel de silicone à l'aide d'une solution aqueuse.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

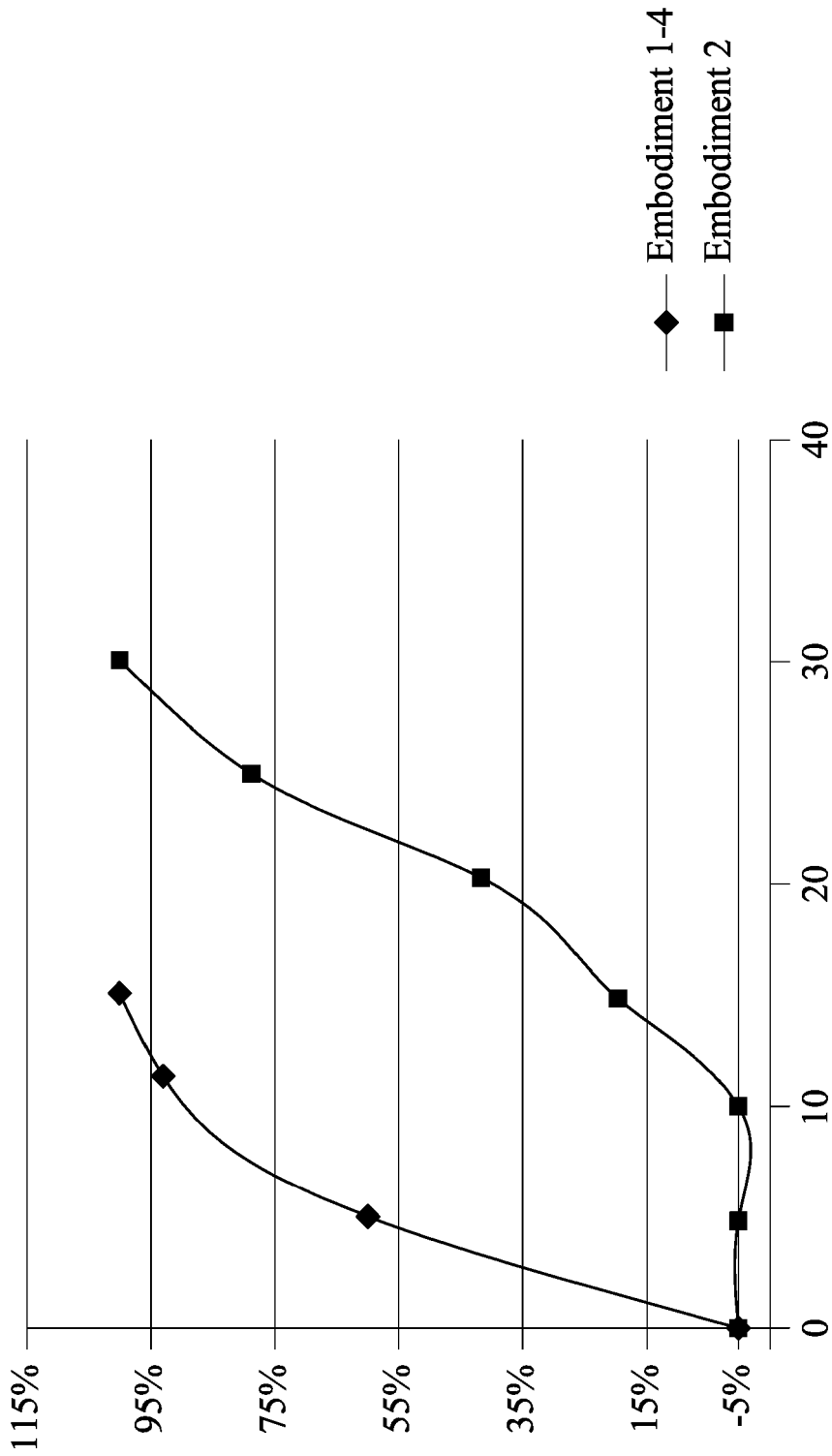


Fig. 1

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US 20140022506 A [0002]