anteriorly projecting flanges **158** with radially inwardly depending shoulders **160**. The flanges **156**, **158** and shoulders **160** define receiving spaces **162** for an SIOL **170** of the type shown in FIGS. **19** and **20**.

The SIOL **170**, unlike those described above, does not include projecting tabs or other protrusions. Instead, a peripheral edge **178** of an optic **172** is shaped to engage the receiving spaces **162**. The flanges **156**, **158** and shoulder **160** have sufficient memory and stiffness to hold the SIOL **170** in place on the anterior face of the PIOL **140** and form a composite IOL (not shown).

In the embodiment of FIGS. **21–24**, there can be seen a primary IOL **180** having an optic **182** portion with a peripheral edge **184**. The optic **182** includes an anterior face **186** and a posterior face **188**. A pair of loops **190** and **192** are affixed to the lens at attachments **194** and **196**. A supplemental IOL **200** includes an optic **201** portion terminating at a peripheral edge **202**. The optic includes an anterior face **204** and a posterior face **206**. An annular mounting ring **208** communicates with a peripheral edge **202** and can be integral therewith. The annular ring **208** includes an inwardly facing annular mounting surface **210** which registers with the peripheral edge **184** of the primary IOL **180**. A pair of circumferentially spaced slots **212** and **214** are formed in the mounting ring **208** so that loops **190** and **192** can register with the slots **212** and **214** respectively when the supplemental IOL **200** is affixed to the primary IOL **180**. The supplemental IOL would be affixed to the primary IOL **180** by frictionally engaging the mounting ring **208** to the optic **182** of the primary IOL **180** so that the peripheral edge **184** would frictionally engage the mounting surface **210** of the annular mounting ring **208**. In such a configuration, the posterior **206** face of supplemental IOL **200** would register with and abut the anterior face **186** of the primary IOL **180**.

In the embodiment of FIGS. **25–27**, a primary IOL **220** includes a peripheral edge **222** of an optic **224** which has a posterior face **226** and an anterior face **228**. Curved mounting flanges **230** are provided on the primary IOL which include lips **232** terminating at the edges **231**. A pair of posterior mounting flanges **233** on the SIOL **240** form lip portions **234**. The supplemental IOL **240** includes an optic **241** having a peripheral edge **242** which registers with the mounting flanges **230** as shown in FIGS. **25–27**. The anterior face **228** of optic **224** registers with the posterior face **243** of the supplemental IOL **240**.

In the embodiment of FIGS. **28–31**, there can be seen a primary IOL **250** having a lens optic **252** with a peripheral edge **254**. The lens optic **252** has anterior **256** and posterior **258** face portions. A pair of loops **260** and **262** extend from the lens optic **252**. A pair of opposed mounting clips **264** are provided extending from the optic **252** peripheral **254**. Each clip **264** includes a horizontal strut **265** attached integrally to a pair of vertical struts **266**. Each vertical strut **265** attached integrally to a pair of vertical struts **266**. Each vertical strut **266** has an end portion **268** which is embedded in the lens optic **252**. The clips **264** are preferably circumferentially spaced approximately 180° about the lens periphery **254**.

In FIGS. **30–31**, a supplemental IOL **270** is shown which is connectable to the primary IOL **250** of FIGS. **28–29**. Supplemental IOL **270** includes a lens optic **271** having a peripheral edge **273**. A pair of mounting flange assemblies **272** are provided and are faced circumferentially about the periphery **273** of optic **271** as shown in FIG. **30**. Each mounting flange assembly includes a flange **274** which extends posterior of optic **271** and includes a shoulder **275**. The shoulder **275** and flange **274** have sufficient memory and stiffness to engage and retain the clips **264** when optics **252** and **271** are placed against each other so that the posterior surface **276** of supplemental IOL **270** registers upon the anterior surface **256** of primary IOL **250**.

In the embodiment of FIGS. **28–31**, the optics **252** and **271** could be correspondingly sized. Upon assembly of supplemental IOL **270** upon primary IOL **250**, the mounting flange assemblies **272** register with and engage the clips **264**. Upon such assembly, the horizontal struts **265** of clips **264** would register with and abut against the shoulder **275** and occupy the recess **278** defined by the shoulder **275** and the posterior flange **274** as shown in FIG. **31**.

All of the SIOLs described above could preferably be formed of the "soft" plastics mentioned above so that they can be folded and inserted through a relatively small incision and easily mated with their corresponding PIOLs formed of a stiffer plastic. Alternatively, the PIOLs could be formed of a soft material and the SIOL of a stiffer material or both formed of the soft materials. Both the PIOLs and SIOLs could be formed of stiffer materials such as PMMA so that the SIOLs could easily be mated to the PIOLs through the friction fit connections described above.

Because other embodiments may be made within the scope of the invention, and because many modifications may be made in the embodiments herein described, it is to be understood that the details herein are to be interpreted as being illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed as the invention is:

1. A method of changing the refractive power of an intraocular lens, comprising the steps of:

a. implanting a primary intraocular lens formed of a biocompatible transparent material with a predetermined diopter power;
b. connecting a supplemental intraocular lens formed of a biocompatible transparent material with a second predetermined diopter power to the primary intraocular lens while the primary lens remains implanted in the eye.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein the step of implanting a primary intraocular lens includes implanting a primary lens without a supplemental intraocular lens.

3. The method of claim **1**, wherein the step of implanting a primary intraocular lens includes implanting a primary lens with a first supplemental lens connected to the primary lens and the step of connecting includes connecting a second supplemental lens after removing the first supplemental lens.

4. The method of claim **3**, wherein the first supplemental lens has multi-focal characteristics.

5. A method of altering the refractive power of an implanted primary intraocular lens, comprising the steps of:

a. providing a supplemental intraocular lens formed of a biocompatible transparent material with a predetermined diopter power wherein the predetermined diopter power will alter the refractive power of the implanted primary intraocular lens; and
b. connecting the supplemental intraocular lens to the implanted primary intraocular lens in situ without removal of said primary intraocular lens.

6. The method of claim **5** wherein the supplemental intraocular lens is formed of a foldable plastic.

7. The invention of claim **5** wherein the supplemental intraocular lens is formed of a relatively stiff plastic.

8. The invention of claim **5** wherein the supplemental intraocular lens has multifocal characteristics.

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