

corresponding to the geometric center axis of the cornea, said light focusing lens body being affixed to said support members at a position whereby the optical axis of said light focusing lens is offset from said support members geometric center and the geometric center axis of the cornea and whereby said optical axis corresponds with and is in alignment with the pupillary axis.

2. The intraocular lens structure of claim 1 wherein said contact lobes have apertures therein, said apertures being adapted to be engaged by lens implantation tool for inserting said structure into the eye.

3. The intraocular lens structure of claim 1 wherein at least one of said oppositely disposed support members had indicia thereon to indicate orientation of said structure.

4. A method for correcting aphakic conditions in the human eye which comprises implanting an intraocular lens structure within the eye wherein said intraocular lens comprises a light focusing lens body and a plurality of oppositely disposed support members for supporting said lens body upon implantation, said oppositely disposed support members terminating with a plurality of oppositely disposed contact lobes having intersecting axis lines defining the geometric center of said support members which contact natural regions of the eye upon implantation to position the intersection of the axis lines which are defined by the oppositely disposed contact lobes in alignment with and corresponding to the geometric center axis of the cornea with said light focusing lens body being affixed to said support members at a position whereby the optical axis of said light focusing lens is offset from said support members geometric center and the geometric center axis of the cornea and whereby said optical axis corresponds with and is in alignment with the pupillary axis of the eye.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein said intraocular lens is implanted in the anterior chamber of the eye.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein said support members contact and are supported by the trabecular meshwork of the eye.

7. A method of correcting aphakic conditions in human eyes which comprises:

(a) implanting intraocular lens structures within the eyes wherein said intraocular lens structures have a light focusing body which is supported by a plurality of oppositely disposed support members wherein said oppositely disposed support members terminate with contact lobes having intersecting axis lines defining the geometric center of said support members which are adapted to contact natural regions of the eye upon implantation to position the intersection of the axis lines which are defined by the oppositely disposed contact lobes in alignment with and corresponding to the geometric center axis of the cornea with the optical axis of said light focusing lens body being offset from said support members geometric center and the geometric center axis of the cornea and

(b) rotating said intraocular lens structure in a plane perpendicular to the geometric center axis of the cornea to a point where the optical axis of said light focusing body is in alignment with and corresponds to the pupillary axis of the eye.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein said intraocular lens structure is implanted in the anterior chamber of the eye.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the terminal portions of said support members contact and are supported by the trabecular meshwork of the eye.

* * * * *

40

45

50

55

60

65