

therewith. The same procedure is then followed for assembly of the second side portion of the lens body to the central portion thereof.

It will be understood that one instrument may be inserted by the surgeon through the incision 42 in the eye (FIG. 2) while a second instrument may be inserted by the surgeon through a second very small incision which is ordinarily made in the eye for other purposes. Using two instruments at the same time the surgeon can attach the three lens body portions to each other inside the eye as described.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that a lens constructed in accordance with the invention can be inserted into an eye through a smaller incision than the diameter of the conventional lens body, thereby minimizing the risk of damage to the eye and can be readily assembled and disassembled within the eye, without the need for sutures or other additional assembled parts.

While there have been described what are at present considered to be the preferred embodiments of this invention, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the invention, and it is, therefore, aimed to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An intraocular lens comprising:
a lens body comprised of a plurality of individual portions;
magnet means on said plurality of portions for detachably connecting said plurality of portions;
whereby said plurality of portions can be individually inserted into the eye and assembled together therein into said lens body; and
position fixation means extending from said lens body and adapted to seat within an eye for fixing the position of said lens body within the eye.
2. A lens in accordance with claim 1 in which said lens body has three portions separated by a pair of substantially parallel cuts extending longitudinally across said lens body, said magnet means on said lens body connecting said three portions of said lens body.
3. A lens in accordance with claim 2 in which said three portions of said lens body comprise a central portion and two outer portions and in which said magnet means comprises a plurality of magnet members, one another when the lens is seated in the eye.
4. A lens in accordance with claim 3 in which each of said two outer portions of said lens body has at least one of said magnets embedded therein.
5. A lens body for an intraocular lens and adapted for insertion into the eye through an opening therein which is substantially less than 5 mm in length comprising:
a plurality of separate portions in an initial relation; and
magnet means on said lens body detachably connecting said plurality of portions, said magnet means being capable of maintaining said plurality of portions substantially in their initial relation upon positioning of said plurality of portions in such relation to one another.
6. A lens body in accordance with claim 5 in which said lens body has three portions separated by a pair of substantially parallel cuts along chord lines extending longitudinally across said lens body, said lens body having said magnet means positioned on opposite sides

of each said cuts of said lens body for connecting together said three portions of said lens body.

7. A lens body in accordance with claim 6 in which said three portions of said lens body comprise a central portion and two outer portions and in which said magnet means is located at the edges of said central and said outer portions respectively which are in abutment when the lens body is in assembled condition.

8. A lens body in accordance with claim 7 in which each of said two outer portions of said lens body has an edge portion, and part of said magnet means is a magnet member embedded in the region of said edge portion and adapted to cooperate with a corresponding magnet member embedded in said central portion for maintaining said three lens portions in a desired fixed relation to one another when the lens is seated in the eye.

9. A lens body in accordance with claim 8 further comprising locating means at each of said edges respectively, for maintaining said three lens body portions in substantially their initial relation to one another when the lens is seated in the eye.

10. A lens body in accordance with claim 5 in which said magnet means are formed of Samarium Cobalt Alloy.

11. A lens body in accordance with claim 10 comprising position fixation means for supporting said lens body within the eye.

12. An intralocular lens according to claim 1, wherein said central portion is adapted to focus rays of light and each of said side portions is substantially opaque to light.

13. An intraocular lens according to claim 3, wherein said central optic portion is substantially rigid and has a maximum dimension, transverse to the direction of its insertion into an eye, which is substantially less than 5 mm in length so that said central optic portion can be inserted through an opening in the cornea which is substantially less than 5 mm in length.

14. An intraocular lens according to claim 13, wherein said outer portions are each substantially rigid and each has a maximum dimension, transverse to the direction of its insertion into an eye, which is substantially less than 5 mm in length so that said outer portions can each be inserted through an opening in the cornea which is substantially less than 5 mm in length.

15. An intraocular lens according to claim 3, wherein said central optic portion and said outer portions are all made of the same material, said central portion having an optical finish and said outer portions having a rough unground surface resulting in their being opaque.

16. An intraocular lens according to claim 3, wherein each said magnet members is rod-shaped, and have a length of about 1 mm and a diameter of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

17. An intraocular lens according to claim 16, wherein said magnet members are formed of Samarium Cobalt Alloy.

18. An intraocular lens according to claim 1, wherein said central optic portion has a generally rectangular configuration.

19. An intraocular lens according to claim 18, further comprising locating means on said central portion and on each said outer portions for locating the latter with respect to said central portion for facilitating assembly thereof within the eye.

20. An intraocular lens according to claim 19, wherein said locating means comprises a projection on one of said lens portions and a corresponding aperture on the adjacent one of said lens portion.