

with the forward portion of iris 53. The rear loops 21, 22 and 23 extend through the pupil and behind the iris 53. The loops alone will keep the lens 11 within the pupil, but will not guarantee total positional integrity. The loop 24 extends along the forward portion of the iris, substantially opposite loop 22, at the 12 o'clock position.

The procedure for inserting the lens into the aphakic eye is very critical and difficult, and requires the skill of a highly trained surgeon. After removal of the cataract, as explained briefly above in relation to FIGS. 7A and 7B, the implant 10 is grasped by a well known Binkhorst forceps and introduced into the anterior chamber 6. The three posterior loops 21-23 of the implant are then inserted behind the iris through the pupil with the bend of the anterior loop 24 in front at the 12 o'clock position across the iridectomy 57. The posterior loop is held and stabilized through the iridectomy with a forceps. The forceps are specially designed tweezers having a groove cut in each of the opposing pincers substantially the same size as the diameter of the loop material. A micro staple 31, positioned in a holder, like 41, and locked therein is placed over the anterior loop 24 of the implant and pressed until the ends of the micro staple clear the posterior loop 22. The blades 42 and 44 of the micro staple holder are then pressed firmly to close the micro staple. The forceps and micro staple holder are then removed. The anterior chamber is then formed with an air bubble and the corneoscleral incision closed with suitable sutures, such as, for example, 9.0 monofilament nylon. The air is then removed and replaced with a balanced salt solution. The procedure is now completed.

It will be understood that various changes in the details, materials, steps and arrangements of parts, which have herein been described and illustrated in order to explain the nature of the invention, will occur to and may be made by those skilled in the art upon a reading of the disclosure within the principles and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. A micro staple for use in aphakic correction comprising:

an elongate member of biologically inert material, said elongate member formed into a symmetrical open-sided polygon having a base connected to two diverging arms which terminate, respectively, in two converging legs; and

said two converging legs have angularly shaped ends which when pressed together form a mating connection with the outer surfaces of said legs in longitudinal alignment.

2. The micro staple of claim 1 wherein said base is about 0.3mm in length, said two diverging arms are each about 0.75mm in length and said two converging legs are each about 0.15mm in length.

3. The micro staple of claim 2 wherein the open side of said polygon is about 0.44mm.

4. The micro staple of claim 3 wherein said elongate member is substantially circular in cross section with a diameter of about 0.15 mm.

5. The micro staple of claim 4 wherein said elongate member is made of titanium.

6. A micro staple for use in aphakic correction comprising:

an elongate member of a biologically inert material, said elongate member formed into a symmetrical open-sided polygon having a base connected to

two substantially identical in length diverging arms which terminate, respectively, in two converging legs, said legs being of substantially equal length and equal to approximately one-half the length of said base, and when said member is closed with the ends of said legs pressed together in a mating connection the outer surfaces of said legs are in longitudinal alignment.

7. The micro staple of claim 6 wherein said base is about 0.3mm in length, said two diverging arms are each about 0.75 mm in length and said two converging legs are each about 0.15mm in length.

8. The micro staple of claim 7 wherein the open side of said polygon is about 0.44mm and said elongate member is substantially circular in cross section with diameter of about 0.15mm.

9. The micro staple of claim 8, wherein the said two diverging arms have angularly-shaped ends which, when pressed together, mate to form a substantially cylindrical connection.

10. In a method of aphakic correction wherein the cataract has been removed through a corneoscleral incision and a peripheral iris iridectomy has been made, the improvement comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a biologically inert intraocular lens implant comprising a lens having a front face, a substantially flat rear face and an outer peripheral edge; said rear face of said lens further including first, second and third holes therein extending partway through said lens toward said front face, said holes being equally spaced from the center of the lens and about 120° apart; first, second and third U-shaped holding members each said holding member including a looped portion between first and second free ends, the said free ends of said holding members positioned in and fixedly secured to said first, second and third holes such that two of said free ends are in each hole, one from each adjacent holding member; said outer edge of said lens further including fourth and fifth holes therein extending partway into said lens; and a fourth U-shaped holding member including a looped portion between first and second free ends, the said free ends of said fourth holding member positioned in and fixedly secured to said fourth and fifth holes, respectively, said fourth and fifth holes being positioned relative to said first and second holes such that said fourth U-shaped holding member is in substantially the same vertical plane as the U-shaped holding member having its first free end in said first hole and its second free end in said second hole;

(b) gripping the lens implant with a forcep and inserting the lens implant through the incision in such a manner that the first, second and third U-shaped holding members pass through the pupil to contact the rear portion of the iris and the fourth U-shaped holding member is at the 12 o'clock position in contact with the front portion of the iris across the iridectomy;

(c) providing a micro staple comprising an elongate member of a biologically inert material, said elongate member formed into a symmetrical open-sided polygon having a base connected to two diverging arms which terminate, respectively, in two converging legs;

(d) stabilizing the first U-shaped holding member through the iridectomy with the loop forceps;