

the elbow of said second position fixation member including its inside edge is closer to the other of said two planes than to said second plane, the free end of said first position fixation member is closer to said other of said two planes than to said second plane,

the free end of said second position fixation member is closer to said one of said two planes than to said second plane.

41. The intraocular insert of claim 28, wherein: an acute angle is formed by a plane extending between the free end of each position fixation member and its elbow and a plane extending between its elbow and its base.

42. An intraocular insert suitable for use as an artificial lens implant in the anterior chamber or posterior chamber of a human eye, comprising:

a lens body having first and second position fixation members extending from opposite sides of the periphery of said lens body,

each of said first and second position fixation members comprising an arm portion having a base joined to the periphery of said lens body with said arm portion extending from said lens body, an elbow, and an elongated outward-convex seating portion having a first end joined to said arm portion by said elbow, and a free end, said elongated outward-convex seating portion being located outward of said arm portion relative to said lens body, the two bases of said arm portions of said first and second position fixation member being located on opposite sides of said lens body and on opposite sides of a plane passing through said lens body, through said arm portions and through about the midpoints of said outward-convex seating portions between their elbows and their free ends,

each arm portion of each of said position fixation members crosses said plane from its base and has its elbow including the inside edge of its elbow located on a side of said plane opposite the side on which its base is located,

each outward-convex seating portion of each of said position fixation members extends from its elbow in a direction such that it crosses said plane with its free end located on the side of said plane on which its base is located,

the curvature of the elbow of each of said position fixation members is much sharper than the curvature of its outward-convex seating portion, each position fixation member being relatively small in cross-section and resilient such that its arm portion may be moved toward said lens body and its elongated outward-convex seating portion may be

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moved toward its arm portion and hence toward said lens body,

each of said outward-convex seating portions providing a broad area of tissue contact and fixation when said insert is implanted in the eye.

43. The intraocular insert of claim 42, wherein: the distance between the elbow and the free end of each of said position fixation members is greater than the distance between its outward-convex seating portion and the nearest edge of said lens body.

44. The intraocular insert of claim 42, wherein: said plane passing through said lens body is defined as a central plane, the peripheral edge of said lens body on opposite sides of said central plane is tangential to two planes parallel to said central plane, the elbow of said first position fixation member including its inside edge is closer to one of said two planes than to said central plane, the elbow of said second position fixation member including its inside edge is closer to the other of said two planes than to said central plane, the free end of said first position fixation member is closer to said other of said two planes than to said central plane, the free end of said second position fixation member is closer to said one of said two planes than to said central plane.

45. The intraocular insert of claim 43, wherein: said plane passing through said lens body is defined as a central plane, the peripheral edge of said lens body on opposite sides of said central plane is tangential to two planes parallel to said central plane, the elbow of said first position fixation member including its inside edge is closer to one of said two planes than to said central plane, the elbow of said second position fixation member including its inside edge is closer to the other of said two planes than to said central plane, the free end of said first position fixation member is closer to said other of said two planes than to said central plane, the free end of said second position fixation member is closer to said one of said two planes than to said central plane.

46. The intraocular insert of either of claims 42, 43, 44, or 45, wherein: said arm portions of said first and second position fixation members extend from said lens body in opposite directions relative to each other, said elongated outward-convex seating portions extend from their elbows respectively in opposite directions relative to each other.

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