

- 1. An optical lens for a human eye comprising a lens body having a top surface and a bottom surface, said lens body having formed in the center area thereof a predetermined area of opaque material defining a ring-like annular-shaped member which is adapted to selectively intercept and pass light through the lens body along a predetermined light transmitting path in a manner to obtain an optical effect for substitution of the loss of the accommodation of an eye.
- 2. The optical lens of claim 1 further comprising resilient support means operatively coupled to said lens body and adapted to engage tissue in the chamber of an eye to position the lens body in a proper optical relationship to the pupil.
- 3. The optical lens of claim 2 wherein said lens body obtains the optical effect by providing different refractive powers to selected parts of an intraocular lens body.
- 4. The optical lens of claim 1 wherein said ring-like predetermined area is an endless loop.
- 5. The optical lens of claim 1 wherein said lens body is a plano-convex lens.
- 6. The optical lens of claim 1 wherein said lens body is a bi-convex lens.
- 7. The optical lens of claim 1 wherein said lens body is a meniscus lens.
- 8. An optical lens for the human eye adapted to be placed over the cornea of an eye comprising:
 - a lens body having a top surface and a bottom surface, said lens body having positioned in the center area thereof a predetermined area formed of an opaque material which is adapted to selectively intercept and pass light through the lens body along a predetermined light transmitting path in a manner to obtain the optical effect by increasing the normal depth of focus of the eye by means of the effect of an intraocular stenopaeic hole.
- 9. In combination
 - an optical lens adapted to be implanted into an eye positioned in at least one of the anterior chamber and posterior chamber of the human eye, said optical lens comprising
 - a lens body having a top surface and a bottom surface, said lens body being formed of an opaque material defining an annular-shaped member which is adapted to selectively interrupt and pass light through the lens body in a manner to obtain an optical effect for substitution of the loss of accommodation of an eye; and
 - resilient support means operatively coupled to said lens body and adapted to engage tissue in the cham-

- ber of an eye to position the lens body in a proper optical relationship to the subject.
- 10. The combination of claim 9 wherein said optical lens body provides the optical effect by increasing the normal depth of focus of the eye by means of the effect of an intraocular stenopaeic hole having a predetermined geometric dimension which is less than the geometric dimension of the pupil of an eye.
- 11. The combination of claim 9 wherein said lens body includes means for providing the optical effect by providing different refractive powers to selected parts of an intraocular lens body.
- 12. An intraocular lens for a human eye comprising a lens body having a top surface, a bottom surface, a central area which is capable of transmitting light determined by the characteristic of that portion of the lens body and a peripheral area surrounding said central area which defines a ring-like annular-shaped member formed of an opaque material.
- 13. The intraocular lens of claim 12 wherein said peripheral area is a layer of light blocking material coated on the top surface of the lens body around said central area.
- 14. The intraocular lens of claim 12 wherein said lens body has the peripheral area integral with the central area and the peripheral is formed of a different material having different light transmittance characteristic than material defining the central area.
- 15. An optical lens for a human eye comprising a lens body having a top surface and a bottom surface, said lens body having formed in the central area thereof a predetermined area of material which is adapted to selectively interrupt and pass light through the lens body along a predetermined light transmitting path in a manner to obtain an optical effect for substitution of the loss of accommodation of an eye, said lens body obtaining said optical effect by increasing the normal depth of focus of the eye by means of the effect of an intraocular stenopaeic hole.
- 16. The optical lens of claim 15 wherein the predetermined area is shaped into an endless annular member formed of an opaque material and the center of the endless annular member defines a light transmitting path extending axially through the top surface, through the lens body and through the bottom surface.
- 17. The optical lens of claim 15 wherein said opaque area defines a plurality of axially aligned, spaced light transmitting paths each having a selected cross-sectional area extending through the lens body.
- 18. The optical lens of claim 15 wherein said lens body center area defines the light transmitting path to have a diameter which is less than the diameter of the lens body.

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