

Referring now to FIGS. 6, 7 and 8, the lens 60 of FIG. 8 may be of similar construction to the lens 32 of FIGS. 1 and 2 but utilizes differently shaped components of the lens body. Referring to FIG. 7, a first lens body portion 61 is a generally U-shaped portion attached to a position-fixation member 62 similar to the position-fixation member 44 of FIGS. 2 and 3. Referring to FIG. 6, a second lens body portion 63 is insertable into the first lens body portion within the eye and includes a curved lens body portion 63c extending to a position-fixation member 64 similar in the position-fixation member 45 of FIGS. 2 and 4. The opening between the legs 61a, 61b of the lens body portion 61 of FIG. 7 may, for example, be of 2 mm width. The lens body portion 63 has a corresponding width so that after the lens portions individually represented in FIGS. 6 and 7 are inserted into the eye and the position-fixation members 62 and 64 are connected together to form the lens 60, two straight edge lines 66, 67 extend across substantially the width of the lens 60 but are displaced from the central focal region of the eye, thereby minimizing any interference in the primary region of vision.

By bending the legs 61a, 61b of the first lens body portion 61 of FIG. 7 toward each other to the extent where they partly overlap one another, the first lens body portion 61 of FIG. 7 can be deformed to a smaller dimension than when undeformed, for insertion through the opening in the eye. The opening in the eye need, therefore, be only slightly over 3 mm in length if the width of each of the legs 61a, 61b and of the lens body portion 63, is, for example, 2 mm. Locking pin 68 on the lens body portion 63 may be inserted in the opening 69 of the body portion 61 to lock the lens body portions together. The position-fixation members 62 and 64 are connected by the surgeon within the eye in a manner similar to the position-fixation members 44, 45 of the lens of FIGS. 1 and 2.

Referring now to FIGS. 9, 10 and 11, a plurality of lens body portions 70, 71 which are separable outside an eye are there represented. A plurality of position-fixation members 73, 74 extend from curved portions 70d, 70c of the lens body portion 70. The position-fixation members 73, 74 are shaped similarly to the position-fixation members 40, 42 of FIG. 2, but, of course, are not constructed to be connectable with each other since they extend from the same lens body portion 70b. In the example shown, the lens body portion 71 has a larger width dimension than the lens body portion 70.

The lens body portion 70 and the position-fixation members 73, 74 may be inserted into the eye through an opening slightly larger than the width of the lens body portion 71 by snaking through the opening in the eye the position-fixation member 73, the curved body portion 70d, the body portion 70b, the curved body portion 70c and the position-fixation member 74. The lens body portion 70 and position-fixation members 73, 74 may be held in position by the surgeon using a second instrument through another opening in the eye usually made for other purposes.

The lens body portion 71 may then be inserted through the same opening in the eye as the lens body portion 70. The lens includes means for locking together the lens body portions 70, 71 comprising pins 72 extending from the lens body portion 71 and apertures 75 for receiving the pins in the lens body portion 70. The curved body portions 70c and 70d may be deformed by the surgeon while he inserts the pins 72 into the apertures 75. The lens body portions 70, 71 and the

position-fixation members 73, 74 may then be positioned and seated in the eye.

Referring now to FIG. 12, a plurality of lens body portions 80, 81 which are separable outside an eye are there represented. These body portions, when assembled by abutting each other along diametral surfaces 80a, 81a, form a circular optic. A plurality of position-fixation members 83, 84 extend from the lens body portions 80, 81, respectively. The position-fixation members 83, 84 are preferably in the form of resilient, i.e. springy members.

The lens body portion 80 and the position-fixation member 83, may be inserted into the eye through an opening only slightly larger than the width of the lens body portion 80 by snaking the position-fixation member 83 through the opening in the eye and inserting the lens body portion 80 through the opening in the eye in a direction substantially parallel to surface 80a. The lens body portion 80 and position-fixation member 83 may be held in position in the eye by the surgeon using a second instrument through another opening in the eye usually made for other purposes.

The lens body portion 81 may then be inserted in a similar manner through the same opening in the eye as the lens body portion 80. The lens includes means for locking together the lens body portions 80, 81 comprising pins 82 extending from the lens body portion 80 and apertures 85 in the lens body portion 81 for receiving the pins 82 with a friction fit. After both body portions 80, 81 have been separately inserted into the eye, the surgeon may assemble these parts together inside the eye by inserting the pins 82 into the apertures 85. The lens body portions 80, 81 and the position-fixation members 83, 84 may then be positioned and seated in the eye.

The lens body portions 80, 81 may also be formed with their abutting surfaces 80a, 81a removed by, for example, 1 mm from the optical axis of the optic.

The assembled lens preferably is of the type which will fit the range of anterior chamber diameter sizes most commonly exhibited by human eyes while limiting movement of the optic in anterior direction toward the cornea to a position in which the optic will be sufficiently spaced from the cornea to minimize risk of contact between the optic and the cornea during normal deformations of the eyeball, as described and claimed in my copending application Ser. No. 247,570, filed Mar. 25, 1981, now U.S. Pat. No. 4,370,760.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that an intraocular lens constructed in accordance with the invention has the advantage that the lens can be inserted into the eye through an opening which is smaller than the diameter of the lens body or optic.

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 having a plurality of portion which are separable outside an eye;
- a plurality of position-fixation members extending from said lens body for fixating the position of said lens body portions within the eye;