adjacent pupil **60** forming gaps **62** and **64** thereby. For the purposes of reference, optical axis **66** is illustrated.

Second portion **18** of first appendage **14** may be deemed to include a proximal part **68** and a distal part **70** extending from the optical portion **12**. Proximal part **68** connects to first portion **16** and third portion **28** of first appendage **14**. It may be apparent that the proximal part **68** of second portion **14** angularly connects to the first and third portions **16** and **28** of first appendage **14**. Distal part **70** is also angularly disposed in relation to proximal part **68** of second portion of first appendage **14**. This provision decreases the vaulting angle and the span of gaps **62** and **64** between iris **58** and optical portion **12**.

With reference to FIG. **4**, it may be seen that distal part **70** of second portion **18** of first appendage **14** contacts the periphery of eye **48**, namely angle **54**. The comparable part of second appendage **20** also initally contacts angle **54**. The position of appendages **14** and **20** in relation to angle **54** are shown in phantom on FIG. **4**. After contraction of the overall dimension of the eye as depicted in FIG. **4** or by merely compressing appendages **14** and **20** in which fitting the same within eye **48**, once lens **10** takes the configuration shown in solid line format in FIG. **4**. As depicted, arrows **72** and **74** show the relative rotation of appendages **14** and **20** in relation to optical portion **12**. In actuality, it has been found that optical portion **12** appears to rotate about optical axis **66**. It should be noted that distal part **70** of second portion **18** of first appendage **14** is offset from a line **76** between cavities **30** and **40** and cavities **42** and **78** of optical portion **12**. Thus, third portion **28** and first portion **16** of appendage **14** rotate in the same direction upon the application of an actuating force on distal part **70** of appendage **14**. The complete operation of lens **10** will be described as the specification continues.

With reference to FIG. **5**, it is apparent that the lens of the present invention may take another embodiment identified by reference character **10A**. Lens **10A** includes appendages **80, 82,** and **84** rotatably connected to optical portion **12**. Again, the distal parts of appendages **80, 82,** and **84** offset to produce rotation within cavities or enclosures **86, 88, 90, 92, 94,** and **96**. Appendages **80, 82,** and **84,** may be considered identical in construction to appendage **14** hereinabove described. Lens **10A** obtains three point fixation in either in the anterior or posterior chamber of the eye. It should also be noted that any plurality of appendages may be affixed to optical portion **12** to obtain more than three point fixation within the limitations of size and the shape of the optical portion and/or the appendages.

FIG. **6** demonstrates a variation of appendage **14** wherein appendage **14A** is shown having a first portion **98** having an enlargement **100**. A cavity **102** includes an enlarged portion **104** adjacent the under surface **106** of optical portion **12**. Thus, the angular connection between first portion **98** and second portion **106** of first appendage **14A** is above optical portion **12**. Second portion **106** is also depicted as being vaulted to remove optical portion **12** and the bulk of second portion **106** from contact with the pupiliary portion of iris **58**.

FIG. **7** depicts another embodiment, lens **10B**, of the present invention where a first appendage **108** and a second appendage **110** rotatably connect to optical portion **12**. First portion **112** and third portion **114** of appendage **108** are constructed to rotate within cavities **116** and **118**. Likewise, first portion **120** and third portion **122** rotate within cavities **124** and **126**. The means for permitting rotation of first and third portions **112** and **114** and **124** and **126** of appendages **108** and **110** respectively, would be similar to the construction of first and third portions **16** and **28** of appendage **14**, hereinbefore described. An important difference is that force arrows **128** and **130** show second portions **132** and **138** of appendages **108** and **110** rotate the respective first and third portions **16** and **28** in opposite directions. FIG. **8** illustrates the vaulting construction used for the same purposes as the prior embodiments.

In operation, the surgeon would select lens **10, 10A,** or **10B** having the proper optical correction in optical portion **12**. The intraocular lens would be sized slightly larger than the overall dimension of the anterior or posterior chambers **46** or **50** of eye **48**. The overall dimension of the lens would be manually compressed and then permitted to expand slightly such that the lens **10** would wedge into the angle **52, 54,** or the ciliary sulcus **136** (posterior chamber). The compressing, manually or by contraction of the overall dimension of the eye, would cause rotation of the appendages in relation to the optical portion **12**. In general, it has been found that lens portion **12** rotates about optical axis **66** when force is applied at force arrows **24** and **26**, FIG. **1**. The flexibility of the appendages associated with lens **10, 10A,** and/or **10B**, would aid in the absorption of forces exerted on the appendages. Release of the force would permit the appendages to return or spring back to their original position.

The invention may also be deemed to include a method of fixing an appendage such as appendage **14** to an intraocular lens utilizing the steps of creating an opening **30** within optical portion **12**. The opening **30** would include an enlargement **32**. A first portion **16** of appendage **14** will be placed into opening **30** such that the second portion **18** remains outside of opening **30**. Enlargement **34** would then be created on the first portion **16** of appendage **14** such that the enlargement fit within the enlarged portion **32** of opening **30**. Thus, enlargement **34** would be unable to pass through the remaining unenlarged portion of opening **30**. Finally, the second portion **18** would be angularly disposed in relation to first portion **16** of appendage **14** immediately adjacent the undersurface **36** of lens portion **12**.

While in the foregoing embodiments of the present invention have been set forth in considerable detail for the purposes of making a complete disclosure of the invention, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that numerous changes may be made in such details without departing from the spirit and principles of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An intraocular lens comprising:

a. an optional portion;

b. at least one appendage connected to said optical portion, said appendage including a first portion, a second portion connected to said first portion, and a third portion linked to said optical portion and said second portion; and

c. means for permitting rotation in one direction of said first portion of said at least one appendage in relation to said optical portion upon the application of an actuating force upon said second portion of said at least one appendage, and rotation in the opposite direction upon removal of said actuating force.

2. The intraocular lens of claim **1** in which said means for permitting rotation of said first portion of said at least one appendage includes an enclosure connected to