

scale and that thicknesses and distances of and between figures are not to be considered significant.

Accordingly it is intended that the foregoing disclosure and showing made in the drawing shall be considered only an illustration of the principles of the present invention. The invention will be set out with particularity in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A posterior lens implant tool for use in combination with an intraocular lens for implantation in the posterior chamber of a human eye, said intraocular lens including:

a. a plano-convex lens, which is formed from an optical material that is suitable for an implantable lens, which is adapted to be inserted into the posterior chamber of the human eye within the capsular membrane thereof; and

b. a pair of supporting loops, which are formed from a material that is suitable for implantation into the eye, mechanically coupled to the peripheral edge of the plano-convex lens and disposed at an angle in the range of 0° to 25° to the plane surface of said plano-convex lens so that their end portions are

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below the plane surface of said plano-convex lens; said implant tool comprising:

a. pair of prongs each of which has a tip and an adjacent section and which are mechanically coupled in order to form a pair of forceps;

b. a first groove means for securing the tip of each of said prongs to the inside surface of one of the supporting loops; and

c. second groove means for securing the tip of each said prongs to the peripheral edge of the plano-convex lens whereby each of said prongs is adapted so that its said tip may be inserted into one of the supporting loops and its said adjacent section may extend parallelly to the plane surface of the plano-convex lens substantially in the same plane as the plano-convex lens so that no portion of its said adjacent section extends above or below the intraocular lens.

2. A posterior lens implant tool according to claim 1 wherein the remainder of each of said prongs is disposed at an angle in the range of forty-five to sixty-five degrees to its said adjacent section.

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