

transverse to and away from said longitudinal axis to terminate at a footplate adapted to be received in the angle of intersection of the cornea and the iris in the anterior chamber of an eye; and

a fourth fixation member connected with said second side peripheral edge including a continuously curving proximal leg extending toward and beyond said second end peripheral edge and toward said longitudinal axis, a continuously curving junction portion connected with said proximal leg, and a continuously curving distal leg connected with said junction portion to extend in a direction substantially transverse to and away from said longitudinal axis to terminate at a footplate adapted to be received in the angle of intersection of the cornea and the iris in the anterior chamber of an eye,

said junction portions of said first and third fixation members being disposed in laterally aligned spaced relation on opposite sides of said longitudinal axis at distances from said first end peripheral edge less than the distances of said footplates of said first and third fixation members from said first end peripheral edge and said junction portions of said second and fourth fixation members being disposed in laterally aligned spaced relation on opposite sides of said longitudinal axis at distances from said second end peripheral edge less than the distances of said footplates of said second and fourth fixation members from said second end peripheral edge, and

said lens body and said fixation members being integrally made of on piece of plastic material with said fixation members having continuous curving configurations throughout the lengths thereof to flex

along the full lengths in response to forces axially applied to said footplates.

2. An intraocular lens as recited in claim 1 wherein recesses are disposed at the connection of said first and second end peripheral edges with said first and second side peripheral edges and said proximal legs of said first and third fixation members are spaced from said first end peripheral edge and said proximal legs of said second and fourth fixation members are spaced from said second end peripheral edge.

3. An intraocular lens as recited in claim 2 wherein said proximal legs of each of said fixation members initially curve toward said longitudinal axis and then curve away from said longitudinal axis and said junction portions of each of said fixation members curve away from said longitudinal axis.

4. An intraocular lens as recited in claim 3 wherein said distal legs of said first and third fixation members curve toward said first end peripheral edge and said distal legs of said second and fourth fixation members curve toward said second end peripheral edge.

5. An intraocular lens as recited in claim 4 wherein said lens body has a lateral axis and said intraocular lens is symmetrical about said longitudinal axis and about said lateral axis.

6. An intraocular lens as recited in claim 5 wherein said lens body has a planar posterior surface and said fixation members extend from said lens body at an angle to said planar posterior surface.

7. An intraocular lens as recited in claim 1 wherein said distal legs of said first and third fixation members curve toward said first end peripheral edge and said distal legs of said second and fourth fixation members curve toward said second end peripheral edge.

\* \* \* \* \*

40

45

50

55

60

65