position is outward, toward the adjacent ear piece **81**; and in the right-eye implantation, the on-axis position of movable-lens axis X' registration with fixed-lens axis Y' is inward, toward the nose, the off-axis position being outward toward ear piece **81'** and, therefore, in the displacement direction away from off-axis displacement of lens axis X for the left eye. Magnet inserts **30** in the respective movable-lens elements **12–12'** are polarized alike, as shown by N-S symbolism, the axis of polarization being transverse of the central line of symmetry of each element **12–12'**, i.e., through its pivot center **18** and the center of its magnet insert **30**.

For the described configuration of insert **30** polarization and of off-axis to on-axis displacements for movable lens elements **12–12'**, the polarized orientation of outer magnets **85–86** should always be opposed to that of the central magnet **87**. That being the case, for the relation shown in FIG. **13**, the off-axis or outward-left position of lens element **12** is magnetically retained by proximity of the North-polarized end of magnet **85** and the South-polarized end of the involved insert **30**. At the same time, the off-axis or outward-right position of lens element **12'** is magnetically retained by proximity of the South-polarized end of magnet **86** and the North-polarized end of the involved insert **30**. Also at the same time, the orientation of central magnet **87** is such as to present like poles to the nearest poles of elements **30**, thus developing repel action for further assured retention of the off-axis positions of both movable lens elements **12–12'**.

When it is desired to bring both movable lens elements into their on-axis positions of registration with the respective pupillary axes Y–Y', the shift device **89** is manually displaced, causing magnets **85–86–87** to 180°-reverse their polarized orientation. In this circumstance, like adjacent poles (the South poles of magnet **85** and the nearby insert **30**) repel to develop clockwise torque about the pivot axis of movable element **12**, resulting in its left-to-right displacement into the on-axis position of registration with axis Y; and upon reaching this on-axis position, the attraction of opposite poles at **30** and **87** serves to retain the on-axis position of element **12**. In similar fashion and concurrently, like adjacent poles (the North poles of magnet **86** and of nearby insert **30**) repel to develop counterclockwise torque about the pivot axis of movable element **12'**, resulting in its right-to-left displacement into the on-axis position of registration with axis Y'.

Subsequent return of actuator **89** to the position shown returns all rotatable magnets to their orientations shown, and resulting torques on the movable lens elements **12–12'** effect concurrent return displacements to and magnetic retention of the respective off-axis positions.

The described invention will be seen to achieve all stated objects with basically simple and lightweight structure. And the principles of the invention are seen to be applicable to varied anterior, posterior, and trans-iris support, to suit the choice of the individual surgeon. The involved implantation technique need be no more difficult or complex than for conventional single-lens implantations. It will, of course, be understood that in the drawings it was necessary to show sizes, thicknesses and clearances with some exaggeration, in order to permit identification of parts; for example, the displacement sweep of lens element **12** from one to the other of its positions is under the continuous guidance not only of the described pivot (**18**) action but also of surfaces of frame members **13–20** (FIGS. **1** to **5**), or of lens **40** and frame member **44** (FIGS. **6**, **7**), etc.

While the invention has been described in detail for preferred embodiments, it will be understood that modifications may be made without departure from the scope of the invention. For example, guided shifting of movable lens elements may be longitudinal and thus other than via a pivot suspension, and reversible magnet elements in the spectacles may be carried by the ear pieces and be individually shiftable to effect selective reversal of their horizontally polarized directions.

What is claimed is:

1. Intraocular lens structure, comprising a first lens element including haptic means for stabilized mounting of the lens in one of the chambers of an eye and substantially on the pupillary axis of the eye, a second lens element, means coacting between off-axis locations of said lens elements for pivotally suspending said second lens element at axial offset with respect to said first lens element, means coacting between said lens elements for selective retention of (1) a pivoted position of said second lens element wherein the optical axes of said lens elements are in substantial registration and (2) a pivoted position of said second lens element wherein said second lens element is substantially offset from the axis of said first lens element, and means associated with said second lens element and adapted to facilitate selective pivoted displacement from one to the other of said positions.

2. The intraocular lens structure of claim **1**, and including guide elements carried by said first lens element and engageable with axially opposite ends of said second lens element for stabilizing said second lens element against axial dislocation throughout the range of pivotable displacement.

3. Intraocular lens structure, comprising a haptic frame member having a central opening, haptic leg structure associated with said frame member at angularly spaced locations and extending generally radially with respect to said frame member for eye-chamber wall engagement to position the opening substantially on the pupillary axis of an eye and adjacent the iris of the eye, a lens element including a radially outwardly extending arm, means pivotally suspending said lens element via said arm and via a pivot axis in said frame member, the pivot axis being parallel to the eye axis of the opening, means coacting between said frame member and said lens element for selective retention of (1) a pivoted position of said arm wherein the lens-element axis coincides with the eye axis of the opening and (2) a pivoted position of said arm wherein said lens element is substantially offset from registration with said frame-member opening, and means associated with said lens element and adapted to facilitate selective pivoted displacement of said lens element from one to the other of said positions.

4. The intraocular lens structure of claim **3**, in which a second lens element is supported by said haptic frame member to retain the optical axis of the second lens element substantially on the pupillary axis of the eye and at axial offset from said pivotally suspended lens element.

5. The intraocular lens structure of claim **3**, in which said haptic frame member includes guide elements engageable with axially opposite ends of said lens element for stabilizing said lens element against axial dislocation throughout the range of pivotable displacement.