21. A method for implanting, through an incision in the cornea of the eye, an artificial lens within a human eye from which the natural lens has been removed, which utilizes a lens holder having a flexible toroid body of predetermined diameter, defining a lens insert slit, said slit communicating between an outer circumferential surface of the toroid body and an inner circumferential surface of said body, and a flexible membrane extending across said toroid body and having an outer edge coincident with said inner circumferential surface of said toroid body and being joined thereto, said membrane defining a transparent lens pocket and a lens slide passageway communicating between said pocket and said insert slit, wherein said slit, said passageway and said pocket are sized so as to admit an artificial lens and to bring said lens into coplanar alignment with said membrane, comprising the steps of:

(a) compressing said lens holder into a generally cylindrical body having a longitudinal axis;

(b) inserting the compressed lens holder longitudinally through the incision into the anterior chamber of the eye;

(c) decompressing said lens holder and inserting a synthetic lens into the lens pocket through the lens insert slit and the lens slide passageway; and

(d) positioning said holder so that the outer circumferential surface of said holder abuts the anterior chamber wedge so as to substantially center said lens in front of the pupil.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein, after step (c), the flexibility of the lens is substantially reduced by introducing a resilient stiffening filament into an interior channel which penetrates a major portion of the toroid body of the lens holder.

23. The method of claim 21 wherein the lens slide of the lens holder communicates with a plurality of lens pockets, said method further comprising individually introducing a plurality of artificial lenses into said pockets after step (b).

24. The method of claim 23 wherein said lenses are inserted into said pockets by means of individual inserting rods attached at or adjacent to the lens edge.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein the lens slide of the lens holder communicates with a plurality of lens pockets, said method further comprising individually introducing a plurality of artificial lenses into said pockets prior to step (a).

26. An intraocular lens structure useful to position and secure a plurality of artificial lenses in the interior of a human eye and insertable through an incision in said eye, said lens structure comprising a flexible lens holder incorporating means to affix said holder within the interior of the eye, and said lens holder integrally incorporating a plurality of artificial lenses which are in a coplanar relationship adjacent to the irial opening of said eye when said holder is affixed within the eye.

27. The lens structure of claim 26 wherein the lens holder and the lenses are formed from a single body of polymeric material.

28. The lens structure of claim 26 wherein the lenses are of same focus length.

29. The lens structure of claim 26 wherein the lenses are of differing focal lengths.

* * * * *