

18. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 13, wherein said arm portion is cantilevered from said leg portion and said leg portion is cantilevered from said optic so as to facilitate flexing of said one position fixation means.

19. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 13 wherein each of said position fixation means is springy for permitting movement of said second as well as of said first and third contact portions toward and away from the optical axis of said optic.

20. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 13 wherein each of said contact portions is rounded and is spaced from the peripheral surface of said optic so as to be moveable relative thereto.

21. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 10 wherein each of said position fixation means is connected at one of its ends to said optic, is bowed in a direction generally conforming to the curvature of the periphery of said optic and otherwise is spaced therefrom along its entire length so as to permit said contact portions to flex towards the optic in response to the application of a force applied thereto in a direction generally toward said optic.

22. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 1 wherein said optic has a convex anterior surface, and a substantially flat posterior surface defining a first plane and said pair of lateral position fixation means having their free end portions located in a second plane spaced posteriorly to said first plane.

23. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 13 wherein said pair of position fixation means are configured and arranged such that said first and third contact portions of said one position fixation means are spaced, in undeformed condition of said position fixation means, a diametral distance of approximately 14 mm from said second contact portion of said other position fixation means and that a force applied between said second contact portion of said other position fixation means, on the one hand, and said first and third contact portions of said one position fixation means on the other hand, sufficient to move said contact portions toward each other a distance of approximately 2.5 mm will not result in movement of said optic along said optical axis thereof, in posterior to anterior direction, a distance substantially in excess of 1.0 mm.

24. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 23 wherein said pair of position fixation means are arranged and constructed such that said optic will undergo some rotational movement about its optical axis in response to said force being applied between the said pair of contact portions of said one position fixation means on the one hand and the contact portion of said other position fixation means on the other hand.

25. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 1 wherein the optic and the pair of position fixation means are formed out of one piece of plastic material.

26. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 1 wherein said lens is of unitary construction and made of a single piece of polymethylmethacrylate.

27. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 16 wherein said other position fixation means includes a leg portion intermediate said optic and said second contact portion and said leg and arm portions of said pair of position fixation means are each approximately 0.320

mm in diameter and said leg portions each have a radius of curvature approximately 6.80 mm and all said contact portions have a radius of curvature of approximately 0.75 mm.

28. The intraocular lens as claimed in claim 13 wherein said one position fixation means comprises a leg portion having at its free end said first contact portion and wherein except for connection with said leg portion of said one position fixation means and said leg portion of said other position fixation means all said contact portions are spaced from and out of contact with said optic when said pair of position fixation means are in said first or in any of said second positions thereof.

29. An intraocular lens adapted to be implanted in the groove formed between the iris and the scleral spur in the anterior chambers of human eyes of different anterior chamber diameters, comprising:

an optic having opposite peripheral portions,
a first and a second position fixation means connected with said optic,

said first position fixation means extending generally tangentially from one of said peripheral portions and including at least one first contact portion adapted to contact the lower part of the groove,
said second position fixation means extending generally tangentially from the other of said peripheral portions, said second position fixation means including at least one second contact portion adapted to contact the upper part of the groove,

said first and second contact portions being movable relative to each other between a first fully extended position in which said contact portions are spaced apart approximately 14 mm and a plurality of second positions corresponding to the different anterior chamber diameters of different eyes, within the range of 11.5 and 14.0 mm, inclusive,

at least one of said pair of position fixation means including resiliently deformable means for urging said contact portions against the respective groove portions with a force not substantially exceeding one gram, in response to said lens being implanted in an eye having an anterior chamber diameter of any size within said range,

said contact portions having seating portions of limited peripheral length such that in response to said lens being implanted in an eye having a anterior chamber diameter within said range said seating portions will, in the aggregate, contact the anterior chamber groove along less than 10% of the periphery of such groove,

said first and second position fixation means being configured such that movement of said optic in posterior to anterior direction along the optical axis thereof, in response to movement of said contact portions of said first and second position fixation means from said first position thereof to any one of said second positions thereof, will not substantially exceed one millimeter,

whereby said first and second position fixation means will properly position the lens in the anterior chamber of any eye exhibiting any anterior chamber diameter within said range.

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