other end of second leg **56** back to optic **22**. Free end **60** of leg **58** extends into bore **36** and slides freely within bore **36** so that as haptic **24** is compressed toward optic **22**, free end **60** of haptic **24** slides freely within bore **36**.

To provide additional flexibility to haptic **24**, first leg **54** may include a concave section **62** extending in a direction transverse to optic **22** toward third leg **58**. As haptic **24** compresses under the normal distortion of the eye, free end **60** will move into bore **36**. Concave section **62** will also compress so as to keep second leg **56** in full contact with the peripheral anatomy of the eye in anterior chamber angle **8**. Without concave section **62**, when heptic **24** compressed, a portion of second leg **56** could have a tendency to move away from anterior chamber angle **8** and, thus, reduce the contact of haptic **24** with the peripheral anatomy of the eye, thus, reducing the control which haptic **24** would have over optic **22**.

Haptic **26** is configured in the same shape as haptic **24**, so that haptics **24** and **26** will be symmetrically disposed about optic **22**.

Referring now to FIG. **3**, there is shown a locking mechanism for securing free end **60** within bore **36**. Entry portion **40** of bore **36** includes in inwardly extending flange **70** which reduces the size of bore **36** in entry area **40**. The diameter of the hole in flange **70** is still large enough to permit third leg **58** of haptic **24** to slide freely through flange **70**. Free end **60** of haptic **24** includes an enlarged head **72** which has a diameter greater than the diameter of flange **70** but less than the diameter of bore **36**. The portion of enlarged head **72** which faces toward the third leg **58** may be undercut at point **74**. The surface of flange **70** facing into bore **36** may include a cone-like projection **76** which corresponds generally to undercut **74** to form a barb for resisting the removal of free end **60** and head **72** from bore **36** through flange **70**. Haptic **24**, and particularly enlarged head **72**, is made of a compressible plastic material so that head **72** may be inserted through flange **70** by forcing free end **60** into flange **70** and compressing enlarged head **72**. When enlarged head **72** passes through the opening in flange **70**, enlarged head **72** will expand so that undercut portions **74** will widen out wider than the diameter of the hole in flange **70**, so that it will be difficult to remove the free ends **60** and enlarged head **72** back through the opening in flange **70**. The diameter of enlarged head **72** is small enough so that it will slide freely within bore **36**.

Referring now to FIG. **1C**, there is shown an alternative embodiment of the intraocular lens of the present invention wherein haptics **84** and **86** extend posteriorly at a small angle to the posterior surface **30** of optic **22** in order to place optic **22** farther away from the anterior surface of iris **4** and somewhat closer to the posterior surface of cornea **2**. The lens shown in FIG. **1C** is a vaulted lens which will further reduce the possibility of chaffing between the posterior surface **30** of optic **22** and the anterior surface of iris **4**.

Referring to FIG. **2** there is shown a further alternative embodiment of the lens of the present invention wherein the second leg **56** of haptic **24** has two contact portions **88** and **90** spaced apart by a concave portiion **92** which extends back toward optic **22**. This configuration permits haptic **24** to contact anterior chamber angle **8** with a two-point contact at contact points **88** and **90** and to eliminate contact with angle **8** in the concave connecting portion area **92**.

It will be appreciated that the present invention provides a universal anterior chamber intraocular lens which has a great deal of flexibility so that one lens can accommodate a large number of eye sizes. The use of filamentary haptics facilitates flexibility and the multiple point conact of the haptics with the optic provide good optic control against vaulting, decentering or tilting. Flexibility is further facilitated by permitting one end of the haptic to slide freely within a bore in the optic. Flexibility is further facilitated by including a concave portion in the haptic which holds the haptic in contact with the angle of the eye even as the haptic is compressed.

The present invention has been described in conjunction with preferred embodiments. Those skilled in the art will appreciated that many modifications and changes may be made to the preferred embodiments without departing from the present invention. It is, therefore, not intended to limit the present invention except as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An anterior chamber intraocular lens comprising:

an optic having an anterior surface, a posterior surface and a surrounding circumferential edge and having first and second bores entering at said edge of said optic at opposite peripheral portions of said edge, said bores extending substantially parallel to each other and extending into said optic generally parallel to the plane which is perpendicular to the optical axis of the optic;

first and second flexible, resilient filamentary haptic means extending from said optic for engaging the peripheral anatomy of the eye;

said first and second haptic means each having a first end and a second end;

said first end of said first haptic means fixed to said optic at a point spaced circumferentially from said first bore an arc distance therealong of less than 180 degrees;

said second end of said first haptic means extending into said first bore;

said first end of said second haptic means fixed to said optic at a point spaced circumferentially from said second bore an arc distance therealong of less than 180 degrees, said second end of said second haptic means extending into said second bore;

each of said first and second haptic means including

(a) a first leg extending from said first end outwardly of said optic;

(b) a second leg extending transversely of said optic for engaging the peripheral anatomy of the eye;

(c) a third leg extending from said second leg to said second end of said haptic means;

said first, second and third legs of each haptic forming a unitary haptic means and having smooth, connecting portions;

each of said first legs of said first and second haptic means including a concave portion extending back toward said respective third leg to provide a greater flexibility to each of said first and second haptic means;

each of said concave portions extending a distance toward said respective third leg so that a plane including the optical axis of said optic and intersecting said concave portion of said first haptic means will also intersect the concave portion of said second haptic means;