is of a diameter of 2–4 mm as previously discussed. The lens optic can assume a bi-convex optic configuration. A bi-convex lens optic **52** is illustrated in FIG. **3**. The optic **52** of FIG. **3** includes an upper convex surface **56**, a lower convex surface **58**, and an edge **60**. The angulated soft skirt **54** is of a curved convex - concave rim cross-section configuration, and contains a configured channel or groove **62** including channel lips **64** and **66**, and a channel bottom **68** in the inner circumference of the skirt **54**. The optic edge **60** of optic **52** engages between annular lips **64** and **66**, and against the channel bottom **68** of annular channel **62** thus positively securing the soft skirt **54** about the lens optic **52**. Soft skirt **54** angles downwardly from **54***a* to form an angulated skirt edge **56***b* including a ridge barrier **54***c*, and including rounded edge **54***d* thus increasing yag space **70** as formed between the convex surface **58** and the plane of the bottom portion of rounded edge **54***d* to take up slack in the capsular bag. The ridge barrier can be either continuous or intermittent spacing. The thickness of the angulated skirt can be 0.05 to 0.5 mm. The channeled skirt can be made of silicone, hydrogel, or other like biocompatible material, the outer diameter is 6–9 mm. The skirt can also be provided with positioning holes **70***a*–**70***n* about the outer circumference of the skirt **54** as so desired.

FIG. **4** illustrates a side view of the intraocular lens **50**, where all numerals correspond to those elements previously described. Particularly noted is the laser yag discission space **70** which has been increased essentially by the angulated skirt edge **54***b* to take slack out of the capsular bag.

FIG. **5** illustrates a top view of an alternate embodiment of an intraocular lens **80**, the present invention, including a hard optic **82**, and an angulated soft skirt **84** including a dual ridge barrier as later described in detail. The hard optic **82** is of a high refractive index material such as PMMA, polysulfone, polycarbonate, or the like, and is of a diameter of 2–4 mm. The lens optic can assume a bi-convex optic configuration. A bi-convex lens optic **82** has been illustrated in FIG. **5**. The optic **82** of FIG. **5** includes an upper convex surface **85**, a lower convex surface **86**, and an edge **88**. The soft skirt **84** is of a curved convex - concave rim cross-section configuration and contains a configured channel or groove **90** including channel lips **92** and **94**, and a channel bottom **96** in the inner circumference of the skirt **84**. The optic edge **88** of optic **82** engages between annular lips **92** and **94** and against the channel bottom **96** positively securing the soft skirt **84** about the lens optic **82**. The soft skirt angles downwardly from **84***a* to form an angulated skirt edge **84***b* including a dual ridge barrier **98** including rounded concentric barrier elements **98***a* and **98***b* with a separating channel **100** between them. The yag space **102** is formed between the convex surface **86** and the plane of the bottoms of the barrier elements **98***a* and **98***b* to take up slack in the capsular bag. The dual ridge barrier can use either continuous or intermittent spacing. The thickness of the angulated skirt can be 0.05 to 0.5 mm. The skirt can be made of silicone, hydrogel, or other like biocompatible material and would have an outer diameter of 8–9 mm. The skirt can also be provided with positioning holes **104***a*–**104***n* about the outer circumference of the skirt **54** as so desired.

FIG. **6** illustrates a side view of the intraocular lens **80**, where all numerals correspond to those elements previously described. Particularly noted is the laser yag discission space **102** which has been increased essentially by the angulated skirt edge **84***b* to take slack out of the capsular bag.

MODE OF OPERATION

The lenses of FIGS. **1–6** provide that the skirt can be folded about the hard lens optic allowing for insertion of the lens in a small incision in the eye similar to that of a phaeko operation. The hard optic, of course, is non-foldable, but the skirt is soft enough to be pliable, and is secured in place about the hard optic by use of a groove. The soft skirt provides for placement in the capsular bag and is inherently self centering. The lens also has the advantage of having no loops which require subsequent placement.

Various modifications can be made to the present invention without departing from the apparent scope thereof.

I claim:

1. Intraocular lens, free of haptic loops, comprising:

a. hard bi-convex lens optic of high refractive index material; and,

b. channeled soft skirt surrounding the edge of said lens optic and of a foldable material, and angulated skirt edge means extending downwardly therefrom an upper surface of said skirt and forming a barrier ridge and forming two concentric rings which act as a dual barrier ridge.

2. Lens of claim **1**, wherein said material of said lens optic is PMMA, polysulfone, polycarbonate, or like high refractive index material.

3. Lens of claim **1**, wherein said soft skirt is of silicone, hydrogel or like foldable material.

4. Lens of claim **1**, wherein said center optic is 2–4 mm. diameter.

5. Lens of claim **1**, wherein said skirt has an outer diameter of 6–9 mm.

6. Lens of claim **1**, wherein said skirt thickness is 0.05–0.5 mm.

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