

to back, and tapering in diameter from front to back is provided. The front of the cavity 10 is slightly smaller in diameter than the iris portion 2; a groove 20 at the back of the cavity 10 is provided; and a recession 11 on the back of the socket portion 3, shaped similar to the contour of the muscle tissue of the eye socket is provided, except the recession 11 is deeper into the socket portion to provide space for the suction cup 7 to be moveable.

The scleral portion 4 is the same as described in part two of the invention, except, of course, the shape of the scleral portion 4 is more circular to permit movement within the socket portion 3.

The iris portion 2 is the same throughout the invention.

Proceeding with the assembly, the iris portion 2 is snapped into the indentation 22 provided in the scleral portion 4; one end of the shaft 5, which is threaded 16, is inserted into the indentation 14 on the back of the base 25 of the iris portion 2, which is also threaded 15, and the shaft 5 is affixed thereto by twisting into place; the bearing 6 is snapped into the groove 20 provided in the cavity 10 of the socket portion 3; clamps 29 are snapped onto two small bearings 13; two small bearings 13 are then snapped into the indentations 12 provided on the front of the socket portion 3; the opposite end of the shaft 5 is inserted into the cylindrical chamber 17 provided in the bearing 6 so that the shaft 5 extends through the bearing 6; the suction cup 7 is placed over the shaft 5 and twisted to the desired degree of tightness; the washer 8 is stretched over the flanged rim of the suction cup 7.

It is to be understood that the scleral portion 4 fits into the circular groove 23 provided in the socket portion 3, and the scleral portion 4, with the iris portion 2 inserted therein, moves to simulate the movements of the natural eye. The two small bearings 13 permit the scleral portion 4 to move freely, as directed by the movements of the muscle tissue of the eye socket.

Part three of the invention is now assembled.

The artificial eyes illustrated in FIGURES VI and VIII of the annexed drawings contain two small bearings 13 as shown on the drawings and as previously described in the specification. The bearings 13 are held in position by a clamp 29 which encases the bearing lightly, permitting the bearing to revolve freely to provide efficient movement of the iris and scleral portions as directed by the movements of the suction cup.

A further advantage to the invention is the use of adhesive patches, containing an adhesive on both sides, to be placed on the scleral portion, beneath the eyelids to permit users of the artificial eye to stick the eyelids thereto, correcting sagging eyelids, etc. Of course, the use of adhesive patches is optional, based upon whether or not the user needs, or desires, this feature. To illustrate the point, if the user had a sagging eyelid in the lower right hand corner of the artificial eye, an adhesive patch would be placed immediately underneath the location of the sagging eyelid. Consequently, when the artificial eye was inserted into the eye socket, the adhesive patch would stick to the inside of the eyelid, and the user could raise the eyelid to the "natural" point, then press the eyelid against the adhesive patch, thereby correcting the sagging condition.

Having described the invention, I claim:

1. In an artificial eye for use as a replacement for a natural eye which has been removed comprising, a socket

portion forming a main body having a size and shape adapted to be received within the natural eye socket, said main body having a front side and a rear side, an iris portion provided with a pupil portion detachably and movably mounted on the front side of said main body for relative movement thereto, a transparent generally concave-convex covering member removably mounted over said iris and pupil portions, motion transmitting means extending through said main body having one end detachably attached to said iris portion and having its other end provided with a cup means adapted to engage the muscle tissue of the natural eye socket, whereby movement of the natural eye muscle tissue will impart similar movement to said iris and pupil portions with respect to said main body.

2. An artificial eye as defined in claim 1, wherein said pupil portion is detachably mounted to said iris portion whereby the relative size of said pupil portion may be changed.

3. An artificial eye as defined in claim 1, wherein said motion transmitting means comprises a shaft having a bearing mounted thereon, said bearing being mounted in a groove in said main body for generally universal movement, said shaft being detachably connected to said iris portion by a threaded connection, and said cup means being a suction cup detachably connected to the other end of said shaft.

4. The artificial eye as defined in claim 3, in which said suction cup is provided with a washer like member made of spongy, absorbent material adapted to contact the natural eye muscles and function as a reservoir of moisture to control eye secretions.

5. An artificial eye as defined in claim 1, wherein said transparent member forms a scleral member which is connected to said iris portion and is movable with said iris portion in response to movement of said motion transmitting means.

6. An artificial eye as defined in claim 5, in which the front side of said main body is provided with a circular groove extending therearound, said scleral member having a peripheral portion received within said circular groove for movement therein in response to movement of said motion transmitting means.

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