

external lens is a positive spectacle lens, and said second external lens is a negative contact lens.

11. The optical system as defined by claim 6 where said external lens is a spectacle lens spaced from the cornea vertex by a vertex distance and wherein the power of the spectacle lens and said vertex distance are determined by the desired magnification.

12. A method for providing substantial magnification to a human eye, comprising the steps of:

- a) removing the natural lens;
- b) implanting an intraocular lens comprising a negative section within the posterior chamber of said eye; and
- c) providing an external positive lens whereby said intraocular lens and said positive external lens in combination interact to provide substantial magnification of the image on the retina of said eye.

13. The method as defined by claim 12 wherein said external lens is a positive contact lens.

14. The method as defined by claim 12 wherein said external positive lens is a Fresnel lens.

15. The method as defined by claim 12 wherein said external lens is a positive spectacle lens.

16. The method as defined by claim 12 further comprising providing a second external lens, and wherein said first external lens is a positive spectacle lens, and said second external lens is a negative contact lens.

17. The method as defined by claim 12 wherein said external lens is a positive spectacle lens and said method comprises adjusting the power and vertex distance of the spectacle lens from the cornea vertex in accordance with the desired magnification of the system.

18. An intraocular lens comprising a negative-powered section sized and shaped for implantation in the posterior chamber of the eye, said lens having a negative power greater than -40 diopters.

19. The intraocular lens as defined by claim 18 wherein said lens is provided with flexible support members.

20. An intraocular lens comprising a negative-powered section, said lens being sized and shaped for implantation in the eye, said lens providing greater than a 2x magnification power of the retinal image when used in combination with an external positive lens and a field of view of at least 27°.

21. The negative-powered intraocular lens as defined by claim 20, said intraocular lens being configured so as to provide a wide field of vision when used in combination with said external positive lens.

22. The negative-powered intraocular lens as defined by claim 20, wherein said intraocular lens is provided with flexible support members adapted to position said intraocular lens in the posterior chamber of the eye.

23. The negative-powered intraocular lens as defined by claim 20 wherein said intraocular lens has a negative power of at least -10 diopters.

24. The negative-powered intraocular lens as defined by claim 20 wherein said intraocular lens has a negative power of at least -40 diopters.

25. The negative-powered intraocular lens as defined by claim 20 wherein said intraocular lens is provided with flexible support members adapted to position said intraocular lens in the anterior chamber of the eye.

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