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other embodiments may be devised within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An intraocular implant to replace the crystalline lens of a patient's eye, in particular after a cataract extraction, comprising:

a generally discoidal biconvex lens shaped to exhibit light converging properties over its entirety; said lens having a distal side and a proximal side to be placed against the vitreous humor of said patient's eye;

the face of one of said sides comprising:

a substantially aspherical, convex surface whereof the radius of curvature decreases from a value at points of said surface nearest to the center of the lens, to a lower value at points of said surface farther away from the center of the lens;

said decreases occurring along both the vertical axis and the horizontal axis of the plane of said lens.

2. The intraocular implant of claim 1, wherein said surface occupies the center of said distal side.

3. The intraocular implant of claim 1, wherein said surface extends over one half of the central part of said lens in the distal plane of said lens.

4. The intraocular implant of claim 1, wherein said surface is constituted of a series of successive spherical sectors, whereof the radii of curvature decrease discretely from the value of the radius of a first spherical sector nearest to the center of the lens to a lower value of the radius of the spherical sector further away from the center of the lens.

5. The intraocular implant of claim 1, wherein the radius of curvature in said surface is between 8 mm and 10 mm, and said lower value is between 7 and 9 mm.

6. The intraocular implant of claim 1, wherein, said surface includes a plurality of concentric aspherical and spherical sectors.

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