

position and (b) when said ciliary muscle relaxes said at least two support members flex so as to cause said progressive power lens to move along said selected axis away from said second position and toward said first position; and

(b) at least two flexible support members coupled to selected portions of said second progressive power lens and couplable to said ciliary muscle, each of said at least two support members having selectively defined points of flexure, said selected portions of said second progressive power lens and said selectively defined points of flexure of said at least two support arms being chosen so that (a) when said ciliary muscle contracts said at least two support members flex so as to cause said second progressive power lens to move along said selected axis away from said second position and toward said first position and (b) when said ciliary muscle relaxes said at least two support members flex so as to cause said second progressive power lens to move along said selected axis away from said first position and toward said second position.

14. An accommodating intraocular lens comprising: at least one lens, the power of which is adjustable by moving said at least one lens along an axis between first and second focal positions, said at least one lens being designed for implantation in an eye having a ciliary muscle which is capable of expanding and contracting radially about a central axis; and

a haptic assembly, couplable to said at least one lens and adapted to transmit movement from the ciliary muscle of said eye to said at least one lens to that said at least one lens moves along said axis between said first and second focal positions in response to contraction and relaxation of said ciliary muscle,

wherein said axis extends substantially perpendicular to said central axis of said ciliary muscle.

15. An adjustable-power intraocular lens comprising: a first lens which is adapted for implantation in an eye;

a second lens which is adapted for implantation in said eye proximate said first lens; and

adjustment means connected to said first and second lenses and couplable to the ciliary muscle of the eye

(1) for supporting said first and second lenses adjacent one another so that the center axes thereof are substantially coaxial, and (2) for causing said first and second lenses to move (a) apart from one another along said center axes thereof in response to contraction of said ciliary muscle and (b) toward one another along said center axes thereof in response to relaxation of said ciliary muscle.

16. An adjustable-power intraocular lens according to claim 15 wherein said adjustment means comprises a plurality of flexible support members coupled to selected portions of said first and second lenses and couplable to said ciliary muscle, each of said plurality of support members having selectively defined points of flexure, said selected portions of said first and second lenses and said selectively defined points of flexure of said plurality of support members being chosen so that (a) when said ciliary muscle contracts said plurality of support members flex so as to cause said first and second lenses to move along said central axes thereof away from one another and (b) when said ciliary muscle relaxes said plurality of support members flex so as to cause said first and second lenses to move along said central axes thereof toward one another.

17. An adjustable-power intraocular lens according to claim 15 wherein said first and second lenses have a convex outer surface.

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