narrowing causes the optic **30** to move posteriorly as the capsule **20** and the lens **28** become more discoid. The focal length between the posterior surface **34** of optic **30** and the fovea is thus shortened, and the object remains in focus.

FIGS. **7** and **8** illustrate a modified IOL **28***a* which is identical in all respects with IOL **28**, save for the provision of a very thin membrane **56** in covering relationship to the openings **46** between positioning legs **44**. It is contemplated that the membrane **56** would be formed of the same synthetic resin as the positioning element **38**, but would be much thinner (on the order of a few thousandths of an inch) than the remainder of the element **38**. The purpose of membrane **56** is to prevent or at least impede the passage of migratory cells through the openings **46** and into the chamber **45** of the IOL.

The subject matter of U.S. Pat. No. 6,217,612 issued Apr. 17, 2001, and the subject matter of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/656,797, filed Sep. 7, 2000, are incorporated by reference herein.

I claim:

1. An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation substantially within the confines of the capsule of a human eye between the anterior and posterior capsule walls, there being zonule elastin tissue disposed about the equatorial portion of said capsule, said lens comprising:

a single optic presenting an anterior surface; and

a resilient optic positioning element coupled to the optic to cooperatively present a shape that generally conforms to the shape of the capsule,

said optic positioning element presenting a posterior face that is configured for yieldable engagement with the posterior capsule wall, an anterior face configured for yieldable engagement with the anterior wall of the capsule, and an equatorial segment between said posterior and anterior faces,

said optic positioning element operable to substantially maintain the equatorial segment thereof in contact with at least a portion of said capsule equatorial portion in essentially all orientations of said lens within said capsule.

2. The lens of claim **1**, said optic positioning element comprising a seamless body.

3. The lens of claim **1**, said optic presenting a convex anterior surface.

4. The lens of claim **1**, said optic positioning element being formed of a yieldable synthetic resin material.

5. The lens of claim **1**, said optic positioning element being formed of a synthetic resin elastic material.

6. The lens of claim **5**, said material comprising a material selected from the group consisting of silicones, acrylics, and mixtures thereof.

7. The lens of claim **1**, wherein said optic positioning element is formed of a material having an elastic memory.

8. The lens of claim **1**, said anterior capsule wall having an opening therethrough, said opening and said optic having respective diameters, said optic diameter being greater than said capsule wall opening diameter.

9. The lens of claim **1**, wherein said optic positioning element posterior face, said optic positioning element anterior face, and the remainder of the positioning element cooperatively form a chamber within said optic positioning element.

10. The lens of claim **9**, wherein said optic positioning element posterior face includes an opening therethrough, said opening communicating with said chamber.

11. The lens of claim **1**, said optic positioning element being unitarily formed.

12. The lens of claim **1**, said optic positioning element having a series of spaced apart opening formed therein.

13. The lens of claim **12**, said openings being uniformly spaced about said optic.

14. The lens of claim **12**, including a thin cover disposed over said openings and operable to impede the migration of cells through said openings.

15. The lens of claim **1**, including at least one opening through said optic.

16. The lens of claim **1**, the outside diameter of said equatorial segment being from about 9–11 mm.

17. The lens of claim **16**, the outside polar dimension of said lens being from about 2–4 mm.

18. The lens of claim **1**, said optic being formed of any acrylic material, said optic positioning element being formed of a silicone material.

19. An accommodating intraocular lens for implantation substantially within the confines of the capsule of a human eye between the anterior and posterior capsule walls, there being zonule elastin tissue disposed about the equatorial portion of said capsule, said lens comprising:

a single optic presenting an anterior surface; and

a resilient optic positioning element coupled to the optic to cooperatively present a shape that generally conforms to the shape of the capsule,

said optic positioning element presenting a posterior face that is configured for yieldable engagement with the posterior capsule wall, an anterior face configured for yieldable engagement with the anterior wall of the capsule, and an equatorial segment between said posterior and anterior faces,

said optic positioning element operable to substantially maintain the equatorial segment thereof in contact with at least a portion of said capsule equatorial portion in essentially all orientations of said lens within said capsule,

said optic and said optic positioning element cooperatively forming a chamber,

said optic positioning element posterior face including an opening therethrough communicating with said chamber,

the outside diameter of said equatorial segment being from about 9–11 mm,

the outside polar dimension of said lens being from about 2–4 mm.

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