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wherein: said second member is separated from said first member before implantation and is inserted into said opening of said first member after implantation of said first member, and

wherein: said first member has an optical region adjacent said inner periphery and configured such that said optical region and said second member together constitute an optical converging lens.

2. An assembly as defined in claim 1 wherein said optical converging lens has a lens power which has different values at different locations across said lens.

3. An implantable intraocular lens assembly comprising:

a first centering member having a disc-like annular form with an outer periphery having a diameter of about 9 mm to about 9.5 mm and an inner periphery delimiting an opening, said first member being foldable such that it can be passed through a 3 mm incision in an eye; and

a second lens member of transparent material having at least one curved surface and an outer periphery, said second member being compressible such that it can be passed through a 3 mm incision in an eye;

wherein: said second member is separated from said first member before implantation and is inserted into said opening of said first member after implantation of said first member.

4. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein said second member is made of a material selected from the group consisting of silicone and hydrogel.

5. An assembly as defined in claim 4 where said first member is made of silicone.

6. An assembly as defined in claim 3 where the outer periphery of said first member has a raised, ring-like configuration.

7. An assembly as defined in claim 3 further including means for removably joining said first member to said second member.

8. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein the inner periphery of said first member defines an annular

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groove into which said second member is matingly joined, and locked into place.

9. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein at least a portion of said first member has an arcuate configuration.

10. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein at least a portion of said inner periphery of said first member has a configuration matching that of a portion of said second member adjacent said outer periphery of said second member.

11. An assembly as defined in claim 10 wherein said second member has two opposed surfaces which meet at said outer periphery of said second member, and said inner periphery of said first member has the form of a groove configuration to receive said outer periphery of said second member when said second member is inserted into the opening of the first member.

12. An assembly as defined in claim 3 wherein said disc-like configuration is curved adjacent its outer periphery.

13. A method of implanting the lens assembly defined in claim 3 into a posterior chamber of an eye via an incision formed in the cornea, said method comprising: forming an incision in the cornea of approximately 3 mm in length;

folding the first member such that it passes through the incision;

unfolding the first member and implanting it into the posterior eye chamber so that the first member is held in position in the posterior eye chamber via its outer periphery;

after implantation of the first member, compressing the second member such that it too passes through the incision; and

permitting the second member to expand such that it is implanted into the opening delimited by the inner periphery of the first member so that the outer periphery of the second member engages the inner periphery of the first member.

14. A method as defined in claim 13 wherein the first member is implanted in a capsular Fornix provided in the posterior chamber of the eye.

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