While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been described, modifications can be made and other embodiments may be devised within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for the correction of the aphakic eye following extracapsular cataract extraction, comprising:

implanting a universally configured prosthetic lens against the vitreous humor the eye;

a face of one side of said lens 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; and

said values being sufficiently apart to extend the refractive power of said lens to substantially accommodate any aphakic condition,

wherein said surface is constituted of a series of successive spherical sectors, whereof the radii of curvature decreases 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.

2. A method for the correction of the aphakic eye following extracapsular cataract extraction, comprising:

implanting a universally configured prosthetic lens against the vitreous humor of the eye;

a face of one side of said lens 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; and

said values being sufficiently apart to extend the refractive power of said lens to substantially accommodate any aphakic condition,

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.

3. A method for the correction of the aphakic eye following extracapsular cataract extraction, comprising:

implanting a universally configured prosthetic lens against the vitreous humor of the eye;

a face of one side of said lens 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; and

said values being sufficiently apart to extend the refractive power of said lens to substantially accommodate any aphakic condition,

wherein said surface includes a plurality of concentric aspherical and spherical sectors.

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