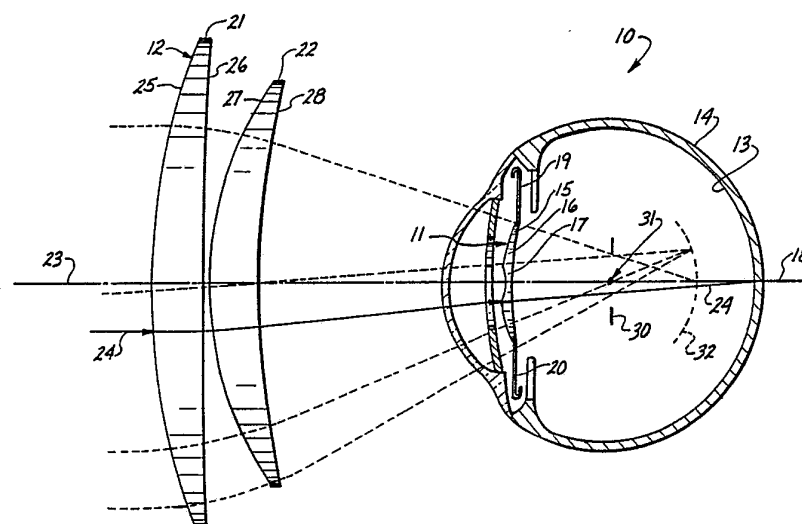




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(54) Title: TELEDIOPTRIC LENS SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

An ocular telescopic lens system (10) for low-vision conditions such as macular degeneration includes an intraocular lens (11) having a converging lens portion (16) and a diverging lens portion (17), and multiple-element spectacles (12) having anterior (21) and posterior (22) lenses arranged to converge light toward the diverging lens portion (17). The intraocular lens (11) includes an optic (15) with a generally continuous rearward surface that combines with a first portion of the forward surface as the converging lens portion (16) and with a second portion of the forward surface as the diverging lens portion (17), while the anterior (21) and posterior (22) lenses of the spectacles (12) may have concave surfaces (26) (28), combine to serve as an objective lens, and provide at least +8 diopter power. Adjustable mounting components are included for mounting the anterior (21) and posterior (22) lenses on a spectacle frame to adjust the distance between them so that light passes first through lens (21), then through lens (22) in travelling to the eye (14).

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Teledioptric Lens SystemBackground of the Invention

5 Technical Field This invention relates generally to
corrective lenses, and more particularly to an ocular
telescopic lens system with a novel spectacle arrangement
and improved intraocular lens for low-vision conditions
such as macular degeneration.

10 Background Information Macular degeneration affects
the central retinal area known as the macula, and it can
lead to a gradual or sudden loss of vision to the level of
20/200 or less. It may affect only about one-quarter to
four square millimeters of the central retinal area,
thereby leaving 95-99% of the retina unaffected. Thus,
15 vision for reading and watching television can be lost
while peripheral vision remains intact.

Telescopic systems that increase the retinal image
size of a given object have been used in the past to
compensate for this loss of vision. In addition,
20 intraocular lenses having both converging and diverging
portions have been used as part of the telescopic system,
the diverging portion providing a telescopic effect over a
restricted field of fixation when used with a converging
spectacle lens, and the converging portion providing
25 unrestricted peripheral vision when used without the
spectacle lens. However, there are certain aspects of
these lens arrangements that need improvement.

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For example, the converging spectacle lens may have a power in the range of approximately +8 to +35 diopter or more, perhaps typically greater than +20 diopter, and a lens of this power may exhibit peripheral distortion that reduces the field of fixation, i.e. the amount the viewing axis of the eye can deviate from the optical axis of the spectacle lens. In addition, far and near vision adjustment by movement of the spectacle lens relative to the eye varies the vertex distance so that astigmatic correction, which is typically placed on the back surface of the lens, may be affected. Inasmuch as very steep surfaces have to be used, even small surface decentration can cause large amounts of aberration. Furthermore, a high power spectacle lens may be somewhat thick and heavy, and fabrication relatively expensive in view of such concerns as the more critical dimensions of the lens surface.

Consequently, it is desirable to have a new and improved spectacle lens arrangement for a teledioptric system that overcomes these concerns--one providing sufficient lens power and greater field of fixation that can be adjusted without varying the vertex distance and which utilizes a less heavy and less expensively fabricated lens.

Another aspect of existing telescopic systems that needs improvement, concerns the intraocular lens. An example of a lens having both converging and diverging portions is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,666,446 to

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Koziol et al. The intraocular lens illustrated in that patent includes a forward lens surface having a converging or convex forward portion and a diverging or concave forward portion, as well as as a rearward surface that includes converging and diverging rearward portions. The converging forward portion and the converging rearward portion combine to form a converging or positive lens, while the diverging forward portion and the diverging rearward portion combine to form a diverging or negative lens.

However, this arrangement could be improved to increase the field of view through the converging lens for off-axis images and to avoid discontinuities in the lens surface. Consequently, it is desirable to have an improved intraocular lens with these attributes.

Summary of the Invention

This invention solves the problems outlined above with an intraocular lens and a spectacle arrangement that combine in a new and improved ocular telescopic lens system.

Briefly, the above and further objects of the present invention are realized by providing an ocular telescopic system that includes a bi-element spectacle lens arrangement. This results in less off-axis distortion with lenses that are less heavy and easier to fabricate, and power adjustment can proceed without varying the vertex distance. A novel intraocular lens is also

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provided that has a diverging portion on only one lens surface to thereby improve optical and physiological properties.

Generally, an ocular telescopic lens system
5 constructed according to the invention includes an
intraocular lens and a spectacle lens arrangement.
According to a major aspect of the invention, the
intraocular lens has a converging lens portion as well as
a diverging lens portion that combines with multiple-
10 element spectacles having anterior and posterior lenses
arranged to converge light toward the diverging lens
portion of the intraocular lens.

According to another aspect of the invention, there
is provided multiple-element spectacles that include a
15 lens system having at least an anterior lens and a
posterior lens, and mounting components for mounting the
anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that
light passes first through the anterior lens and then
through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye. The
20 anterior and posterior lenses may combine to serve as an
objective lens and provide at least +8 diopter power.

According to yet another aspect of the invention,
there is provided mounting components for adjusting a
distance by which the anterior lens and the posterior lens
25 are separated in order to cause a spectacle power change.
These may enable adjustment of the anterior lens while the
posterior lens remains generally fixed in position
relative to a spectacle frame on which the lenses are

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mounted. Thus, adjusting the distance by which the anterior lens and posterior lens are separated does not vary the vertex distance by which the posterior lens is separated from the cornea of a user. In other words, a
5 toric surface correcting for astigmatism is placed on the back surface of the posterior lens, and since the vertex distance remains constant, this correction remains unchanged.

Still another aspect of the invention provides an
10 intraocular lens having an optic with a generally continuous rearward surface that combines with a first portion of the forward surface as the converging lens portion and with a second portion of the forward surface as the diverging lens portion. Of course, the intraocular
15 lens can be with or without the multiple-element spectacles of this invention, as can the spectacles be used with or without the inventive intraocular lens.

A method of treating low vision according to the invention includes the steps of implanting in a patient an
20 intraocular lens having a converging lens portion and a diverging lens portion, and then applying multiple-element spectacles to the patient so that light passes through the multiple-element spectacles to the diverging lens portion of the intraocular lens, with the multiple-element
25 spectacles functioning as an objective lens.

The above mentioned and other objects and features of this invention and the manner of attaining them will become apparent, and the invention itself will be best

understood, by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying illustrative drawings.

5 Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 of the drawings is a diagrammatic representation of an ocular telescopic lens system constructed according to the invention, including an eye with an intraocular lens that is superimposed on a
10 spectacle ray diagram;

FIGURES 1a-1c show various aspects of a pair of multiple-element spectacles utilized in the ocular telescopic lens system;

FIGURE 2 is perspective view of one of the lens mounting components utilized on the multiple-element
15 spectacles, shown disassembled;

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged elevation view of the lens mounting, shown assembled with the anterior and posterior lenses;

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged elevation view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating adjustment of the distance between
20 lenses;

FIGURE 5 is a plan view of an intraocular lens utilized in the ocular telescopic lens system;

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged cross section view of the optic portion of the intraocular lens taken on line 6-6 of Fig. 5; and
25

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FIGURE 7 is a similar enlarged cross section view of an intraocular lens constructed according to the prior art.

5 Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown a diagrammatic representation of an ocular telescopic system 10 constructed according to the invention. Generally, the system 10 includes an intraocular lens 11 and a multiple element spectacle lens arrangement or
10 spectacle lens system 12 that cooperate as a telescopic system to increase the image size on a retina 13 of an eye 14. These components function somewhat like the lenses described in U.S. Patent No. 4,666,446 to
15 Koziol et al., and that patent is incorporated herein by reference for the details provided.

The structure of the intraocular lens 11 is also similar in some respects to the intraocular lenses described in the Koziol et al. patent. It includes an
20 optic 15 having a converging portion 16 and a diverging portion 17, and it is supported on the eye 14 in the optical path of the eye 14 by suitable means such as a pair of fixation members 19 and 20 so that it traverses the optical axis 18 of the eye 14 and is coaxial with the
25 axis 18.

The converging portion 16 of the intraocular lens 11 normally has a power of from about +5 diopter to about +35 diopter, and it functions substantially in the same

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manner as the natural lens it replaces with respect to off axis images. The diverging portion 17 normally has a power of from about -40 diopter to about -70 diopter, and it cooperates with the spectacle lens system 12, which
5 normally has a power of from about +20 diopter to about +35 diopter, to provide magnification in the range of about 2X to about 4X, depending on the power and vertex distance of the spectacle lens system 12. This is sufficient to enable many low-vision patients to read and
10 watch television.

The spectacle lens system 12 includes an anterior lens 21 and a posterior lens 22. These are arranged coaxial with an optic axis 23 of the spectacle lens system 12 and relative to each other so that with the
15 optical axes 18 and 23 generally coinciding, the lenses 21 and 22 converge light toward the diverging portion 17 of the intraocular lens 15. As illustrated by a ray 24 in Fig. 1, light passes in sequence through the anterior lens 21, the posterior lens 22, and the intraocular
20 lens 15 to the retina 13, with the anterior and posterior lenses 21 and 22 combining to serve as an objective lens of the telescopic system they form with the diverging portion 17 of the intraocular lens 15.

These surfaces are configured according to known lens
25 design and fabrication techniques to achieve the converging optical characteristics described. However, with the multiple-element spectacle lens system 12, the anterior and posterior lenses 21 and 22 are lighter and

easier to fabricate. In addition, they exhibit less aberration, especially peripheral distortion so that the field of fixation is increased over that achievable with a single high powered spectacle lens. Moreover, adjustment
5 of the distance between the lenses can be made to vary the spectacle power without changing the vertex distance.

Preferably, the anterior lens 21 is a positive lens having a convex surface 25, and it is configured so that only the posterior lens 22 need be changed according to
10 the patient's prescription. The posterior lens 22 has a convex forward surface 27 and a concave rearward surface 28, and the concave rearward surface 28 is configured according to the patient's prescription.

The anterior lens 21 may have a power of +8 diopter
15 or more, or, depending upon the precise application of the multiple-element lens system 12 and the material used, the anterior and posterior lenses 21 and 22 may combine to have a power of at least +8 diopter, this being the power at which it becomes difficult to shape a lens to eliminate
20 astigmatism resulting from an eye fixation off of the optical axis of the lens, i.e. the optical axis 18 of the eye and the optical axis 23 of the spectacles do not coincide.

The illustrated lenses 21 and 22 are designed for
25 +23.5 diopter so that with an imaginary aperture stop 30 located at the center of rotation 31 of the eye 14 (approximately fourteen millimeters from the front surface of the cornea), light rays depicted in Fig. 1 by dashed

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lines produce an image at an imaginary image surface 32 approximately 1.7 millimeter beyond the center of eye rotation 31. The diverging portion 17 of the intraocular lens 11 is configured to have a power of approximately
5 -53 diopter, and this combines with the +43 diopter of the cornea to result in -10 diopter, which positions the image on the retina 13.

In addition to reducing distortion in this way, distortion is reduced by mounting the anterior and
10 posterior lenses 21 and 22 on a spectacle frame 34 (Figs. 1a-1c) so that the posterior lens 22 is generally fixed relative to the eye 14 to hold the vertex distance generally constant.

The spectacle frame 34 is in many respects similar to
15 a conventional pair of spectacle frames, but unlike conventional frames it includes a dummy lens 35 defining a mounting hole 36 and a dummy lens 37 defining a mounting hole 38. A pair of lens mounting arrangements or mountings 39 and 40 mount on the dummy lenses 35 and 37
20 within the holes 36 and 38 by suitable means, such as bonding, screws (not shown), or a snap-in fit. Each of the mountings 39 and 40 supports a lens 21 and a lens 22, and the mountings 39 and 40 are generally similar so that only the mounting 40 is described in further detail.

25 The mounting 40 mounts the lenses 21 and 22 on the spectacle frame 34 so that the position of the anterior lens 21 can be adjusted to provide a degree of accommodation (around one diopter, for example). Thus, it

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serves as means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses 21 and 22 on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens 21 and then through the posterior lens 22 in traveling to the eye 14.

5 Generally, the mounting 40 includes a first member or outer case 41 (Figs. 2-5) that is dimensioned and arranged to be mounted on the spectacle frame 34 for this purpose, and it combines with components subsequently described that mount the anterior lens 21. The outer case 41 serves
10 as posterior lens support means for supporting the posterior lens 22 in generally fixed relationship to the spectacle frame 34. For this purpose, the illustrated outer case 41 includes a cylindrically-shaped rearward portion 42 that is is dimensioned and arranged to receive
15 the posterior lens 22 in the position illustrated in Fig. 3. The posterior lens 22 may be retained in this position by suitable means, such as a snap-in fit within an inwardly facing annular groove 42A in the forward portion 42 (Fig. 3).

20 In addition, the rearward portion 42 is dimensioned and arranged to be mounted on the dummy lens 37, which is a dummy lens in the sense that its optical properties are unimportant for it to serve as a mechanical adapter that mounts the outer case 41 on the spectacle frame 34. The
25 rearward portion 42 fits within the hole 38 in the dummy lens 37, and the dummy lens 37 fits into the spectacle frame 34 as shown in Figs. 1a-1c, with a snap-in fit, for example.

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As an idea of size, the rearward portion 42 of the outer case 41 may have an outside diameter of approximately three and one-half centimeters, and extend along an axis 43 (Fig. 2) about two and one-half centimeters. This results in a sufficiently small and light mounting 40 for attachment to a conventional spectacle frame. Of course, other sizes and other mounting arrangements for mounting the outer case 41 on a spectacle frame can be employed without departing from the inventive concepts disclosed.

The mounting 40 includes a second member or inner sleeve 44. The inner sleeve 44 is dimensioned and arranged to be mounted on the outer case 41, and it serves as means for supporting the anterior lens 21. For this purpose, the illustrated sleeve 42 takes the form of a ring that is dimensioned and arranged to receive the anterior lens 21 in the position illustrated in Fig. 3, and to fit generally concentrically within the outer case 41. The anterior lens 21 may also be retained in position by suitable means such as a snap-in fit within an inwardly facing annular groove 44A (Figs. 2 and 3).

The mounting 40 also includes mounting means for moveably mounting the inner sleeve 44 on the outer case 41 so that it is aligned with the posterior lens 22 in the sense that the optical axis of the anterior lens 21 is generally aligned with the optical axis of the posterior lenses 22 as the optical axes of the spectacle lens system 23 mentioned above with respect to Fig. 1.

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In other words, all axes generally align with the axis 43 in Fig. 1, and the mounting means also functions to moveably mount the inner sleeve 44 so that the anterior lens 21 can be moved axially relative to the posterior lens 22, along the axis 43. This enables the user to adjust the distance between the anterior and posterior lens 21 and 22, and this is accomplished in the illustrated mounting 40 with a third member or slide ring 45.

The slide ring 45 is dimensioned and arranged to fit generally concentrically over a forward portion 46 of the outer case 41. A plurality of retainer members or screws 47-49 pass through a corresponding plurality of threaded holes 51-53 in the slide ring 45 to engage an annular groove 54 in the inner sleeve 44 (Figs. 1 and 3). This retains the inner sleeve 44 on the outer case 41.

The screws 47-49 pass through a corresponding plurality of elongated openings or grooves 55-57 in the outer case 41 that extend both circumferentially and axially as illustrated. When the slide ring 45 is rotated in the direction of an arrow 58 in Fig. 4, the slide ring 45 and inner sleeve 44 advance axially in the direction of an arrow 59. Reversing the direction of rotation reverses the direction of movement.

This arrangement serves as means for enabling rotation of the inner sleeve 44, and for causing the anterior lens 21 to move axially when the inner sleeve 44 is rotated. This, in turn, enables adjustment of a

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distance by which the anterior lens 21 and the posterior lens 22 are separated, and this is done while the posterior lens 22 remains generally fixed in position relative to a spectacle frame on which the anterior and posterior lenses 21 and 22 are mounted so that adjusting this distance does not vary a vertex distance by which the posterior lens 22 is separated from a cornea.

Considering now the intraocular lens 11 in further detail (Figs. 5-7), it is in some respects similar to the intraocular lenses described in the Koziol patent referenced above, and that patent is also incorporated herein for the details of intraocular lens construction provided.

Generally, the intraocular lens 11 includes the optic 15, which is fabricated from a biocompatible material according to known techniques so that it is dimensioned and arranged to be retained in an eye in the optical path of the eye, i.e. traversing the optical axis 18 of the eye 14 in Fig. 1. One or more fixation members, such as the fixation members 19 and 20 are suitably attached to the optic 15 in a known manner to serve as fixation means for supporting the optic 15 in the eye 14.

The converging portion 16 and the diverging portion 17 of the optic 15 that were mentioned previously with reference to Fig. 1 extend between a rearward and forward surfaces 61 and 62 of the optic 15. The rearward surface 61 is generally continuous and concave while the

-15-

forward surface 62 includes a first or generally convex portion 63 and a second or generally concave portion 64. The converging portion 16 extends between the convex portion 63 and the rearward surface 61, while the
5 diverging portion 17 extends between the concave portion 64 and the rearward surface 61. The optic 15 and the diverging portion 17 are generally circular. The converging portion 16 is annular, i.e., it is coaxial with and surrounds the diverging portion 17.

10 This results in an optic 15 having better optical and physiological properties because there are fewer discontinuities in the rearward surface 61. It also results in better off-axis vision as illustrated in conjunction with a prior art intraocular lens 70 in
15 Fig. 7.

The lens 70 includes an optic 71 having a converging portion 72 and a diverging portion 73 that extend between a rearward surface 74 and a forward surface 75. However, the rearward surface 74 is not generally continuous.
20 Instead, it includes both a generally planar first portion 76 that is part of the converging portion 72 of the optic 71, and a generally concave second portion 77 that is part of the diverging portion 73 of the optic 71. This arrangement introduces discontinuities in the
25 rearward surface 74 that can affect optical properties of the lens 11.

In addition, this arrangement may reduces off-axis vision because it reduces the size of the converging

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portion 72. In other words, the second portion 77 occupies a portion of the rearward surface 74 that is in the path of light rays that could otherwise be converged toward the retina 13 of the eye 14 in Fig. 1.

5 The intraocular lens 11 of this invention results in better off-axis vision because the rearward surface 61 is generally continuous, with a concave configuration that functions as the rearward surface of both the converging portion 16 and the diverging portion 17.

10 In order to treat a low vision condition such as macular degeneration according to the invention, the intraocular lens 11 is implanted and a multiple-element spectacles applied to result in the ocular telescopic system 10. In line with this, the method of the invention
15 includes the steps of implanting in a patient an intraocular lens having a converging lens portion and a diverging lens portion, and then applying multiple-element spectacles to the patient so that light passes through the multiple-element spectacles to the diverging lens portion
20 of the intraocular lens, with the multiple-element spectacles functioning as an objective lens.

 Thus, this invention solves many problems associated with the prior art. It provides an intraocular lens and a spectacle arrangement that combine in a new and improved
25 ocular telescopic lens system for low-vision conditions such as macular degeneration. These components result in less peripheral distortion. The lenses are less heavy and easier to fabricate. Adjustment can proceed without

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varying the vertex distance, and the novel intraocular lens provides improved optical and physiological properties.

Although an exemplary embodiment of the invention has
5 been shown and described, many changes, modifications, and substitutions may be made by one having ordinary skill in the art without necessarily departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

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CLAIMS

1. An ocular telescopic lens system, comprising:
an intraocular lens having a diverging lens portion;
5 and
multiple-element spectacles having anterior and
posterior lenses arranged to converge light toward the
diverging lens portion of the intraocular lens.
- 10 2. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein:
the anterior and posterior lenses are arranged so
that light passes in sequence through the anterior lens,
the posterior lens, and the intraocular lens; and
said anterior and posterior lenses combine to serve
15 as an objective lens.
3. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the multiple-
element spectacles include:
a spectacle frame;
20 mounting means for mounting the anterior and
posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes
first through the anterior lens and then through the
posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user; and
the anterior and posterior lenses combining to
25 provide at least +8 diopter power.

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4. A system as recited in Claim 3, wherein the mounting means includes:

means for adjusting a distance by which the anterior lens and the posterior lens are separated.

5

5. A system as recited in Claim 4, wherein the means for adjusting includes:

means for adjusting the anterior lens while the posterior lens remains generally fixed in position relative to a spectacle frame on which the lens are mounted so that adjusting the distance by which the anterior lens and posterior lens are separated does not vary a vertex distance by which the posterior lens is separated from a cornea.

15

6. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the multiple-element spectacles include:

mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user; and each one of the anterior and posterior lenses exhibiting positive diopter power.

25 7. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the multiple-element spectacles include:

mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes

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first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

5 said mounting means including means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses for relative movement toward and away from each other to any of a plurality of positions, and means for fixing the anterior and posterior lenses in any of said positions.

10 8. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the multiple-element spectacles include:

 a lens system having said anterior lens and said posterior lens as the only refractive elements of the lens system;

15 mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user; and

 said posterior lens having front and back surfaces and said front surface being convex.

20

9. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the multiple-element spectacles include:

25 a lens system having said anterior lens and said posterior lens as the only refractive elements of the lens system;

 mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes

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first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

said posterior lens having front and back surfaces and said back surface being concave.

5

10. A system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the intraocular lens includes:

an optic dimensioned and arranged to be retained in an eye in the optical path of the eye;

10 a generally continuous rearward surface of the optic;

a forward surface of the optic having a generally convex portion and a generally concave portion;

15 a converging lens portion of the optic extending between the rearward surface and the convex portion of the forward surface; and

a diverging lens portion of the optic extending between the rearward surface and the concave portion of the forward surface.

20

11. A system as recited in Claim 10, wherein:
the rearward surface is concave.

12. Multiple-element spectacles for use in an ocular
25 telescopic system, comprising:

a lens system having at least an anterior lens and a posterior lens; and

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mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

5 the anterior and posterior lenses combining to provide at least +8 diopter power.

13. Multiple-element spectacles for use in an ocular telescopic system, comprising:

10 a lens system having at least an anterior lens and a posterior lens; and

mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

15 each one of the anterior and posterior lenses exhibiting positive diopter power.

14. Multiple-element spectacles, comprising:

20 a lens system having at least an anterior lens and a posterior lens; and

mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

25 said mounting means including means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses for relative movement toward and away from each other to any of a plurality of

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positions, and means for fixing the anterior and posterior lenses in any of said positions.

15. Multiple-element spectacles, comprising:

5 a lens system having at least an anterior lens and a posterior lens as the only refractive elements of the lens system; and

 mounting means for mounting the anterior and posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes
10 first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

 said posterior lens having front and back surfaces and said front surface being convex.

15 16. Multiple-element spectacles, comprising:

 a lens system having at least an anterior lens and a posterior lens as the only refractive elements of the lens system; and

 mounting means for mounting the anterior and
20 posterior lenses on a spectacle frame so that light passes first through the anterior lens and then through the posterior lens in traveling to the eye of a user;

 said posterior lens having front and back surfaces and said back surface being concave.

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17. An intraocular lens, comprising:
an optic dimensioned and arranged to be retained in
an eye in the optical path of the eye;
fixation means attached to the optic for supporting
5 the optic in the eye;
a generally continuous rearward surface of the
optic;
a forward surface of the optic having a generally
convex portion and a generally concave portion;
10 a converging lens portion of the optic extending
between the rearward surface and the convex portion of the
forward surface; and
a diverging lens portion of the optic extending
between the rearward surface and the concave portion of
15 the forward surface.
18. An intraocular lens as recited in Claim 17, wherein:
the rearward surface is concave.
- 20 19. An intraocular lens as recited in Claim 17, wherein:
the converging lens portion is coaxial with and
surrounding the diverging lens portion.
- 25 20. A device for mounting anterior and posterior lenses
on a spectacle frame, comprising:
posterior lens support means, including a first
member dimensioned and arranged to be mounted on a

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spectacle frame, for supporting a posterior lens in generally fixed relationship to the spectacle frame;

anterior lens support means, including a second member dimensioned and arranged to be mounted on the first member, for supporting an anterior lens; and

mounting means for moveably mounting the second member on the first member so that an optical axis of the anterior lens is generally aligned with an optical axis of the posterior lenses and so that the anterior lens can be moved axially relative to the posterior lens to adjust the distance between the anterior and posterior lens.

21. A device as recited in Claim 20, wherein:

the first member is dimensioned and arranged to be mounted on a dummy lens that fits on the spectacle frame.

22. A device as recited in Claim 20, wherein the mounting means includes:

means for enabling rotation of the second member; and

means for causing the anterior lens to move axially when the second member is rotated.

23. A method of treating macular degeneration, comprising:

implanting in a patient an intraocular lens having a converging lens portion and a diverging lens portion; and

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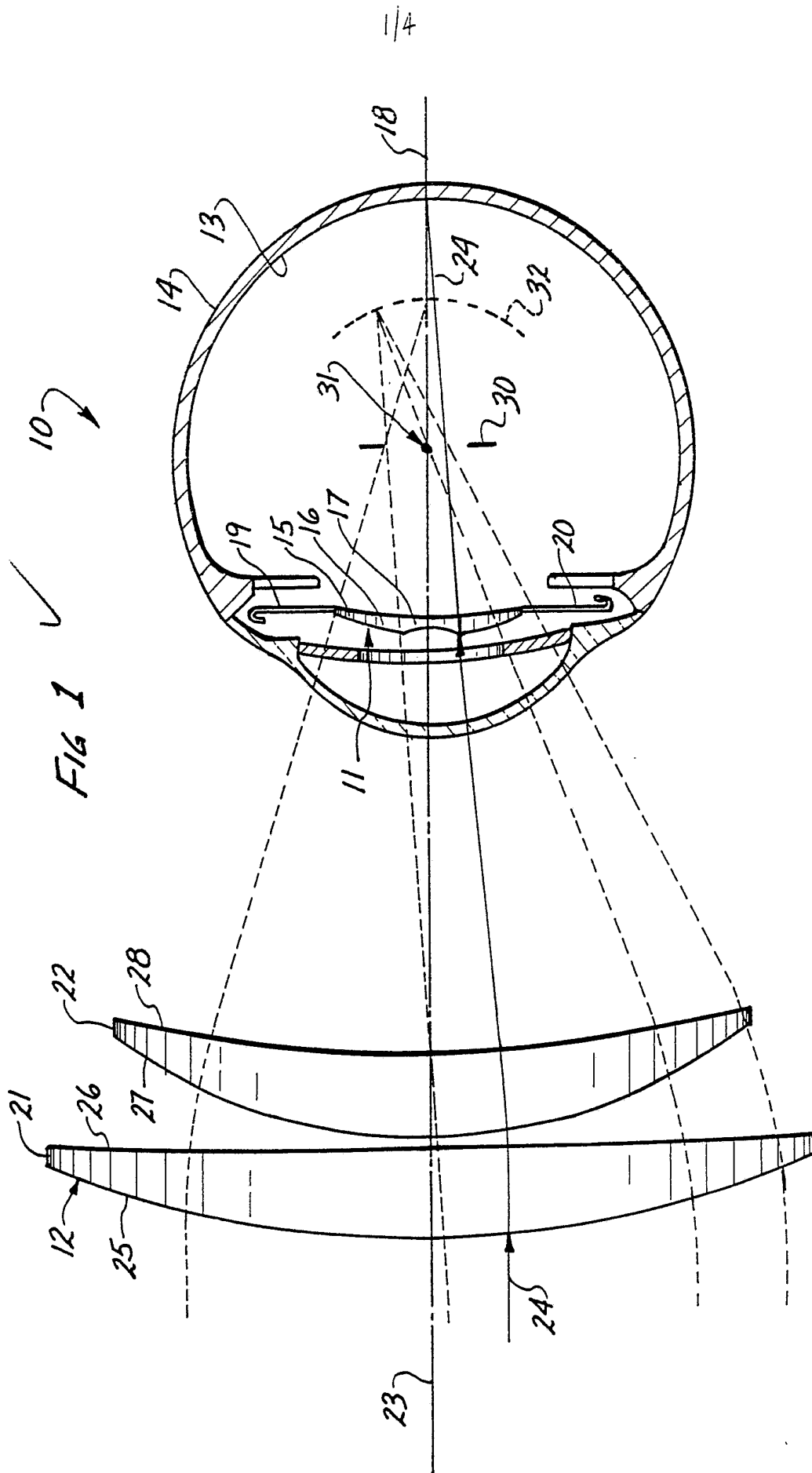
applying multiple-element spectacles to the patient
so that light passes through the multiple-element
spectacles to the diverging lens portion of the
intraocular lens, with the multiple-element spectacles
5 functioning as an objective lens.

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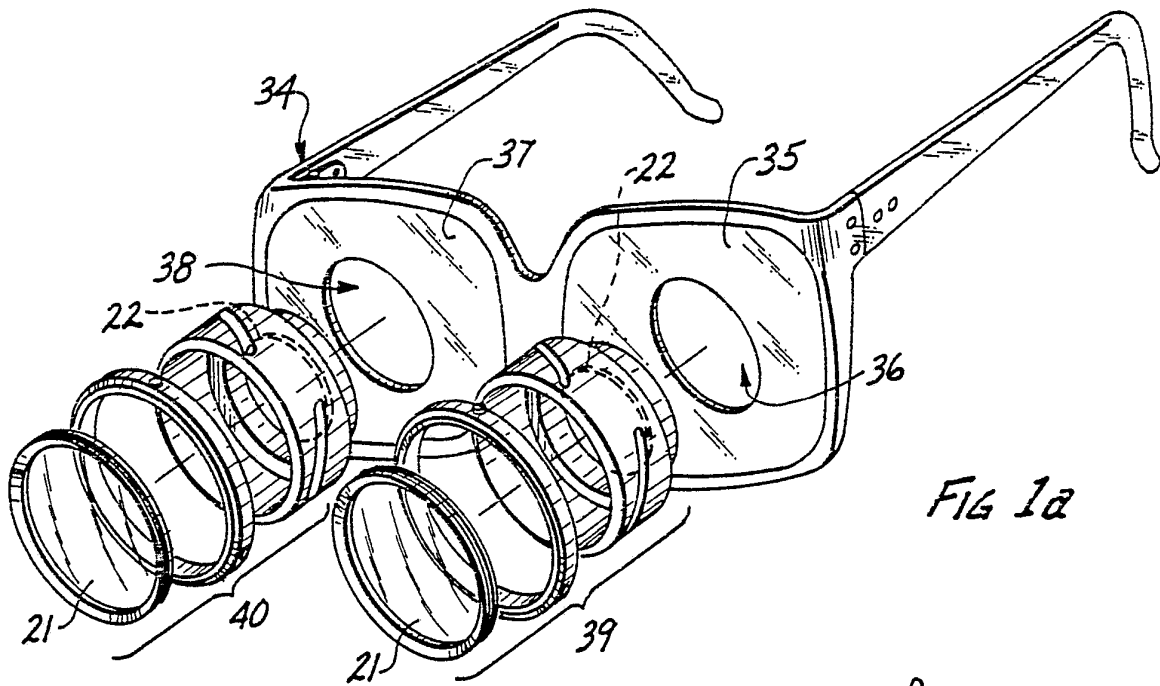


FIG 1a

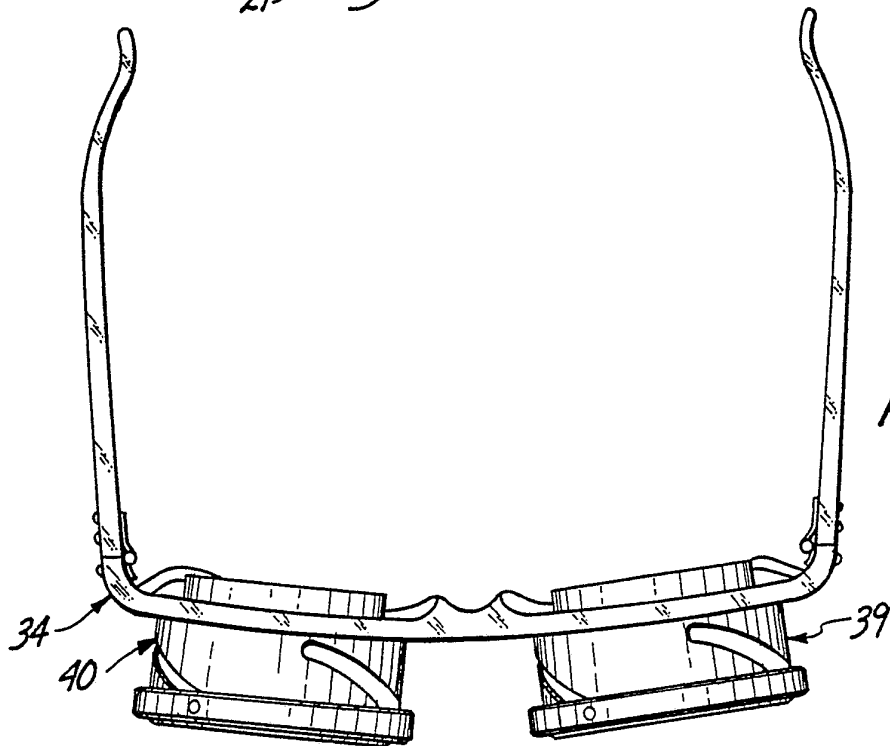


FIG 1b

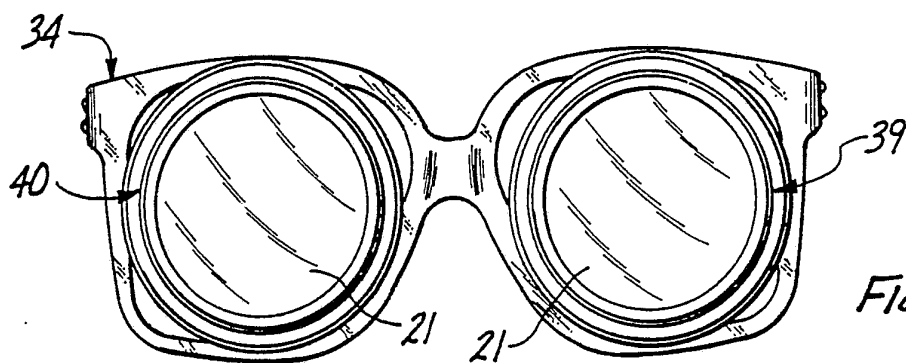
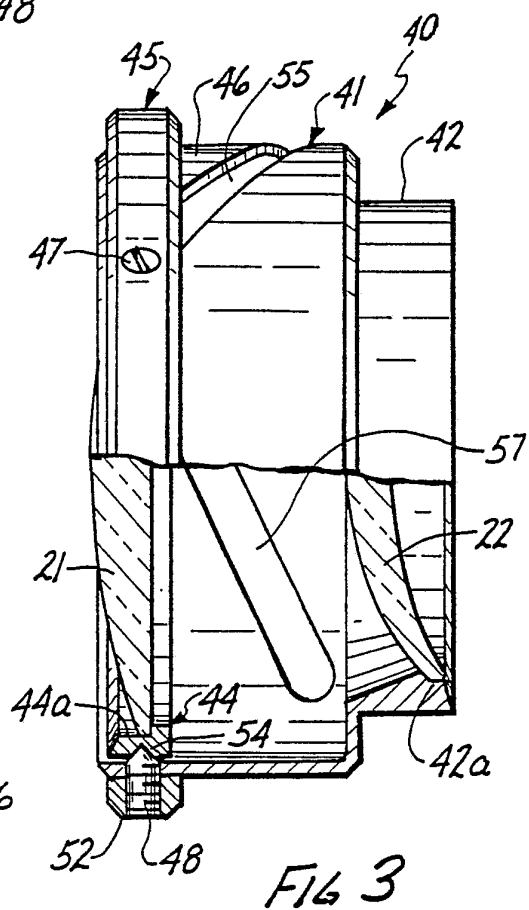
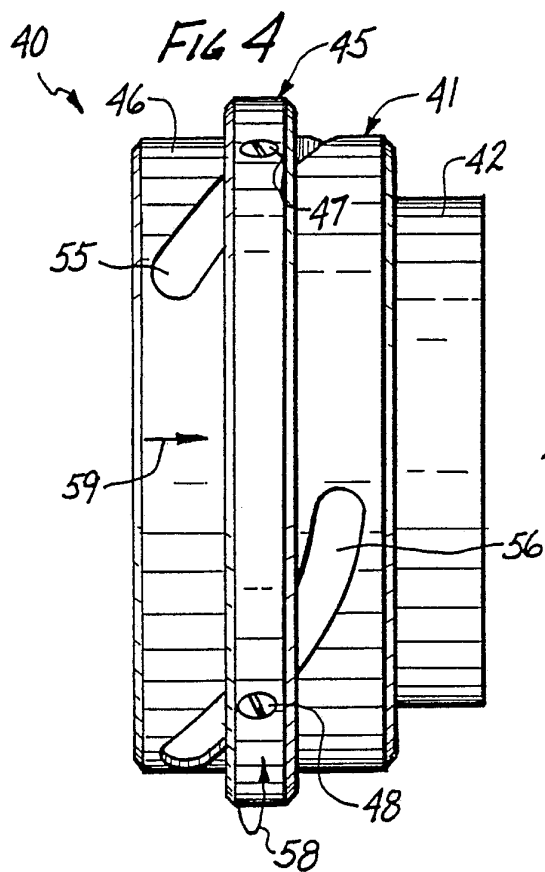
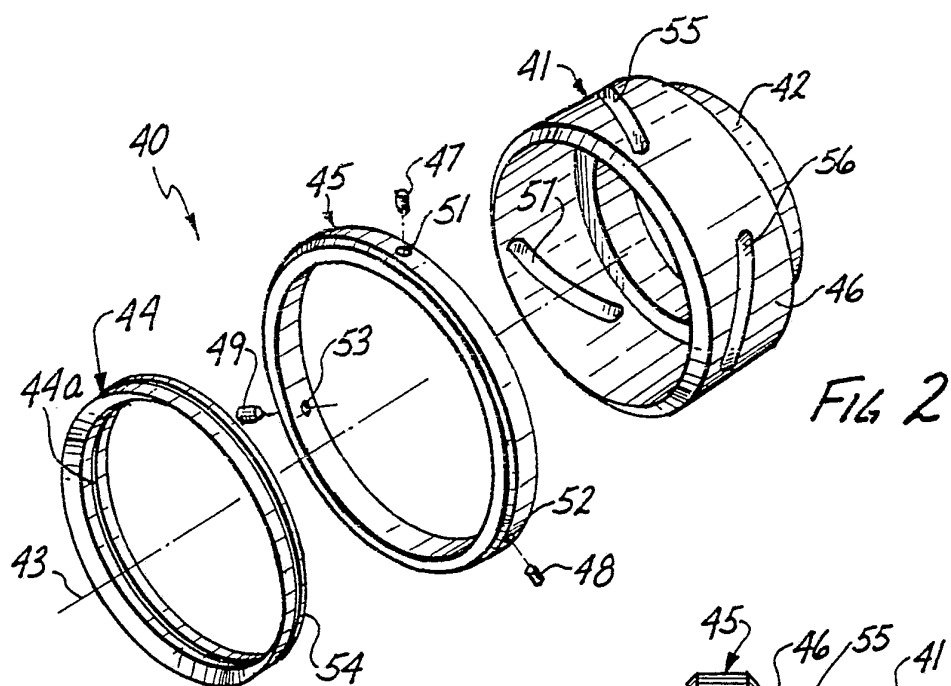


FIG 1c

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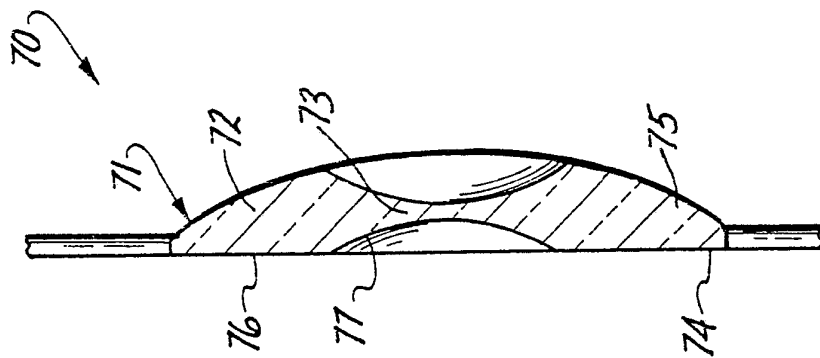


FIG. 7
PRIOR ART

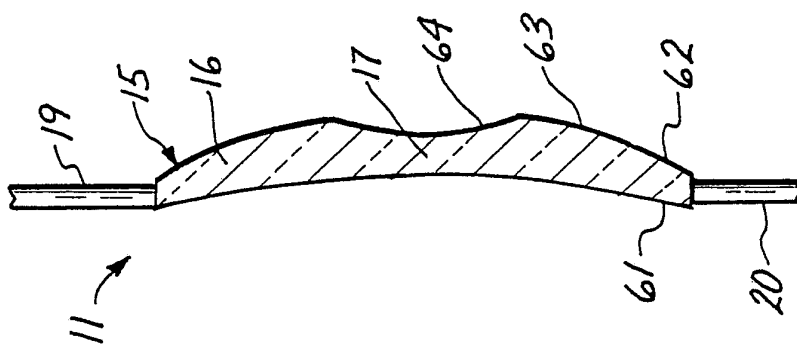


FIG. 6

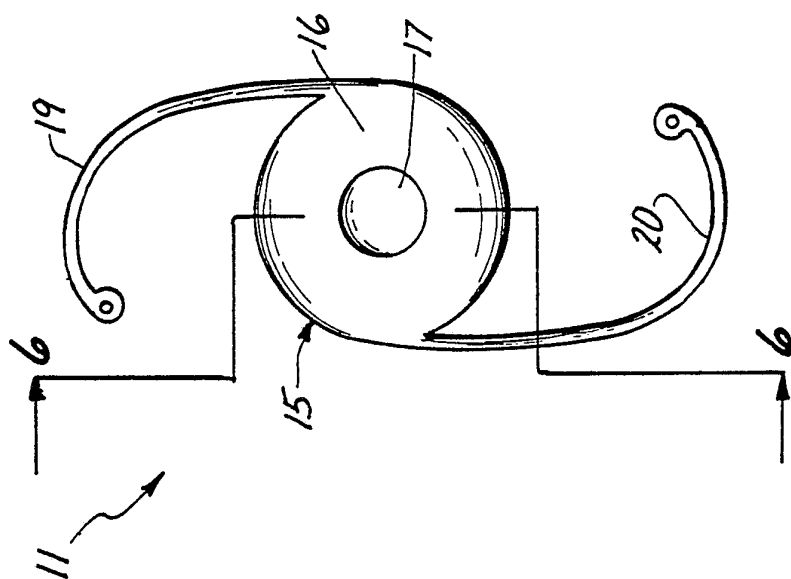


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US88/04316

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC (4): A61F 2/16, G02C 1/00, G02C 13/00 U.S. Cl. 623/6, 351/41, 158		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	623/6, 351/41, 158, 167	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
<u>X</u> <u>Y</u>	US, A, 2,024,322 (WITTIG) 17 December 1935 (See page 1, column 2, lines 26-35).	<u>14, 20, 22</u>
X	US, A, 2,389,428 (GLASSER) 20 November 1945 (See Figures 2 and 3, page 1, column 1, lines 46-55 and column 2, lines 1-3).	16
<u>X</u> <u>Y</u>	US, A, 3,273,456 (FEINBLOOM) 20 September 1966 (Note element 18 in Figures 1-3, Figure 7 and column 3, lines 23-66).	<u>12, 13</u> <u>21</u>
Y	US, A, 4,155,626 (GRECH) 22 May 1979 (Note Figure 3, the abstract, column 1, lines 23-68, column 4, lines 51-68 and column 5, lines 1-27).	1-3, 6, 8-11
X	US, A, 4,637,696 (WILKINS) 20 January 1987 (See column 3, lines 44-68 and column 4, lines 1-26).	14,15
<u>X</u> <u>Y</u>	US, A, 4,666,446 (KOZIOL ET AL) 19 May 1987 (See abstract, Figures 3 and 13-15, column 3, lines 30-61, column 5, lines 66-68 and column 6, lines 1-15).	<u>23</u> <u>10, 11,</u> <u>17-19</u>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
30 March 1989	MAY 1989	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
ISA/US	Ronald L. Frinks	

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

<u>X</u> <u>Y</u>	US, A, 4,710,197 (DONN ET AL) 01 December 1987 (See Figures 9,10 and 12, the abstract, column 1, lines 6-65, column 4, lines 7-19, column 7, lines 62-68 and column 8, lines 1-3).	23 1-3, 6, 8-11
X	SZ, A, 400,610 (ROOS) 30 April 1966 (See Figure 3 and page 1, lines 40-59).	12, 13

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter¹² not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out¹³, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.

2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.