The classification includes palatal lifting devices, tongue retaining devices, and mandibular repositioning devices.

(b) **Classification.** Class II (special controls). The special control for these devices is the FDA guidance document entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Intraoral Devices for Snoring and/or Obstructive Sleep Apnea; Guidance for Industry and FDA.”

[67 FR 68512, Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 872.5580 Oral rinse to reduce the adhesion of dental plaque.

(a) **Identification.** The device is assigned the generic name oral rinse to reduce the adhesion of dental plaque and is identified as a device intended to reduce the presence of bacterial plaque on teeth and oral mucosal surfaces by physical means. The device type includes those devices that act by reducing the attachment and inhibiting the growth of bacterial plaque.

(b) **Classification.** Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA’s guidance document entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Oral Rinse to Reduce the Adhesion of Dental Plaque.” See §872.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[70 FR 55028, Sept. 20, 2005]

**Subpart G—Miscellaneous Devices**

§ 872.6010 Abrasive device and accessories.

(a) **Identification.** An abrasive device and accessories is a device constructed of various abrasives, such as diamond chips, that are glued to shellac-based paper. The device is intended to remove excessive restorative materials, such as gold, and to smooth rough surfaces from oral restorations, such as crowns. The device is attached to a shank that is held by a handpiece. The device includes the abrasive disk, guard for an abrasive disk, abrasive point, polishing agent strip, and polishing wheel.

(b) **Classification.** Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.


§ 872.6030 Oral cavity abrasive polishing agent.

(a) **Identification.** An oral cavity abrasive polishing agent is a device in paste or powder form that contains an abrasive material, such as silica pumice, intended to remove debris from the teeth. The abrasive polish is applied to the teeth by a handpiece attachment (prophylaxis cup).

(b) **Classification.** Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.


§ 872.6050 Saliva absorber.

(a) **Identification.** A saliva absorber is a device made of paper or cotton intended to absorb moisture from the oral cavity during dental procedures.

(b) **Classification.** Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

§ 872.6070 Ultraviolet activator for polymerization.

(a) Identification. An ultraviolet activator for polymerization is a device that produces ultraviolet radiation intended to polymerize (set) resinous dental pit and fissure sealants or restorative materials by transmission of light through a rod.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.6080 Airbrush.

(a) Identification. An airbrush is an AC-powered device intended for use in conjunction with articulation paper. The device uses air-driven particles to roughen the surfaces of dental restorations. Uneven areas of the restorations are then identified by use of articulation paper.

(b) Classification. Class II. The special control for this device is International Electrotechnical Commission’s IEC 60601–1–AM2 (1995–03), Amendment 2, “Medical Electrical Equipment—Part 1: General Requirements for Safety.”

§ 872.6100 Anesthetic warmer.

(a) Identification. An anesthetic warmer is an AC-powered device into which tubes containing anesthetic solution are intended to be placed to warm them prior to administration of the anesthetic.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.

§ 872.6140 Articulation paper.

(a) Identification. Articulation paper is a device composed of paper coated with an ink dye intended to be placed between the patient’s upper and lower teeth when the teeth are in the bite position to locate uneven or high areas.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.

§ 872.6150 Dental chair and accessories.

(a) Identification. A dental chair and accessories is a device, usually AC-powered, in which a patient sits. The device is intended to properly position a patient to perform dental procedures. A dental operative unit may be attached.

(b) Classification. Class I. The dental chair without the operative unit device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

§ 872.6190 Prophylaxis cup.

(a) Identification. A prophylaxis cup is a device made of rubber intended to be held by a dental handpiece and used to...
apply polishing agents during prophylaxis (cleaning). The dental handpiece spins the rubber cup holding the polishing agent and the user applies it to the teeth to remove debris.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.


§872.6300 Rubber dam and accessories.

(a) Identification. A rubber dam and accessories is a device composed of a thin sheet of latex with a hole in the center intended to isolate a tooth from fluids in the mouth during dental procedures, such as filling a cavity preparation. The device is stretched around a tooth by inserting a tooth through a hole in the center. The device includes the rubber dam, rubber dam clamp, rubber dam frame, and forceps for a rubber dam clamp. This classification does not include devices intended for use in preventing transmission of sexually transmitted diseases through oral sex; those devices are classified as condoms in §884.5300 of this chapter.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §872.9.


§872.6350 Ultraviolet detector.

(a) Identification. An ultraviolet detector is a device intended to provide a source of ultraviolet light which is used to identify otherwise invisible material, such as dental plaque, present in or on teeth.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§872.6390 Dental floss.

(a) Identification. Dental floss is a string-like device made of cotton or other fibers intended to remove plaque and food particles from between the teeth to reduce tooth decay. The fibers of the device may be coated with wax for easier use.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.


§872.6475 Heat source for bleaching teeth.

(a) Identification. A heat source for bleaching teeth is an AC-powered device that consists of a light or an electric heater intended to apply heat to a tooth after it is treated with a bleaching agent.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.


§872.6510 Oral irrigation unit.

(a) Identification. An oral irrigation unit is an AC-powered device intended to provide a pressurized stream of water to remove food particles from between the teeth and promote good periodontal (gum) condition.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.

§ 872.6570 Impression tube.

(a) Identification. An impression tube is a device consisting of a hollow copper tube intended to take an impression of a single tooth. The hollow tube is filled with impression material. One end of the tube is sealed with a softened material, such as wax, the remaining end is slipped over the tooth to make the impression.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

§ 872.6660 Porcelain powder for clinical use.

(a) Identification. Porcelain powder for clinical use is a device consisting of a mixture of kaolin, felspar, quartz, or other substances intended for use in the production of artificial teeth in fixed or removable dentures, of jacket crowns, facings, and veneers. The device is used in prosthetic dentistry by heating the powder mixture to a high temperature in an oven to produce a hard prosthesis with a glass-like finish.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.6670 Silicate protector.

(a) Identification. A silicate protector is a device made of silicone intended to be applied with an absorbent tipped applicator to the surface of a new restoration to exclude temporarily fluids from its surface.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.
§ 872.6710 Boiling water sterilizer.
(a) Identification. A boiling water sterilizer is an AC-powered device that consists of a container for boiling water. The device is intended to sterilize dental and surgical instruments by submersion in the boiling water in the container.
(b) Classification. Class I (general controls).


§ 872.6730 Endodontic dry heat sterilizer.
(a) Identification. An endodontic dry heat sterilizer is a device intended to sterilize endodontic and other dental instruments by the application of dry heat. The heat is supplied through glass beads which have been heated by electricity.
(b) Classification. Class III.
(c) Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of product development protocol (PDP) is required. A PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before April 21, 1997, for any endodontic dry heat sterilizer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before April 21, 1997, been found to be substantially equivalent to the endodontic dry heat sterilizer that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other endodontic dry heat sterilizer shall have an approved PMA or declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.


§ 872.6770 Cartridge syringe.
(a) Identification. A cartridge syringe is a device intended to inject anesthetic agents subcutaneously or intramuscularly. The device consists of a metal syringe body into which a disposable, previously filled, glass carpule (a cylindrical cartridge) containing anesthetic is placed. After attaching a needle to the syringe body and activating the carpule by partially inserting the plunger on the syringe, the device is used to administer an injection to the patient.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.6855 Manual toothbrush.
(a) Identification. A manual toothbrush is a device composed of a shaft with either natural or synthetic bristles at one end intended to remove adherent plaque and food debris from the teeth to reduce tooth decay.
(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.


§ 872.6865 Powered toothbrush.
(a) Identification. A powered toothbrush is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that consists of a handle containing a motor that provides mechanical movement to a brush intended to be applied to the teeth. The device is intended to remove adherent plaque and food debris from the teeth to reduce tooth decay.
(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.


§ 872.6870 Disposable fluoride tray.
(a) Identification. A disposable fluoride tray is a device made of styrofoam intended to apply fluoride topically to the teeth. To use the tray, the patient bites down on the tray which has been filled with a fluoride solution.
(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.
§ 872.6880  Preformed impression tray.

(a) Identification. A preformed impression tray is a metal or plastic device intended to hold impression material, such as alginate, to make an impression of a patient’s teeth or alveolar process (bony tooth sockets) to reproduce the structure of a patient’s teeth and gums.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.


§ 872.6890  Intraoral dental wax.

(a) Identification. Intraoral dental wax is a device made of wax intended to construct patterns from which custom made metal dental prostheses, such as crowns and bridges, are cast. In orthodontic dentistry, the device is intended to make a pattern of a patient’s bite to make study models of the teeth.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.


PART 874—EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT DEVICES

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Sec.

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