subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.


§ 872.4730 Dental injecting needle.
(a) Identification. A dental injecting needle is a slender, hollow metal device with a sharp point intended to be attached to a syringe to inject local anesthetics and other drugs.
(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.


§ 872.4760 Bone plate.
(a) Identification. A bone plate is a metal device intended to stabilize fractured bone structures in the oral cavity. The bone segments are attached to the plate with screws to prevent movement of the segments.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.4770 Temporary mandibular condyle reconstruction plate.
(a) Identification. A temporary mandibular condyle reconstruction plate is a device that is intended to stabilize mandibular bone and provide for temporary reconstruction of the mandibular condyle until permanent reconstruction is completed in patients who have undergone resective surgical procedures requiring removal of the mandibular condyle and mandibular bone. This device is not intended for treatment of temporomandibular joint disorders.
(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are FDA’s guideline entitled “Temporary Mandibular Condyle Reconstruction Plate Class II Special Controls Guideline.” See §872.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[78 FR 76310, Dec. 30, 2013]

§ 872.4840 Rotary scaler.
(a) Identification. A rotary scaler is an abrasive device intended to be attached to a powered handpiece to remove calculus deposits from teeth during dental cleaning and periodontal (gum) therapy.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.4850 Ultrasonic scaler.
(a) Identification. An ultrasonic scaler is a device intended for use during dental cleaning and periodontal (gum) therapy to remove calculus deposits from teeth by application of an ultrasonic vibrating scaler tip to the teeth.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.4880 Intraosseous fixation screw or wire.
(a) Identification. An intraosseous fixation screw or wire is a metal device intended to be inserted into fractured jaw bone segments to prevent their movement.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.4920 Dental electrosurgical unit and accessories.
(a) Identification. A dental electrosurgical unit and accessories is an AC-powered device consisting of a controlled power source and a set of cutting and coagulating electrodes. This device is intended to cut or remove soft tissue or to control bleeding during surgical procedures in the oral cavity. An electrical current passes through the tip of the electrode into the tissue and, depending upon the operating mode selected, cuts through soft tissue or coagulates the tissue.
(b) Classification. Class II.

Subpart F—Therapeutic Devices

§ 872.5410 Orthodontic appliance and accessories.
(a) Identification. An orthodontic appliance and accessories is a device intended for use in orthodontic treatment. The device is affixed to a tooth so that pressure can be exerted on the teeth. This device includes the preformed orthodontic band, orthodontic band material, orthodontic elastic band, orthodontic metal bracket, orthodontic wire clamp, preformed orthodontic space maintainer, orthodontic expansion screw retainer, orthodontic spring, orthodontic tube, and orthodontic wire.
§ 872.5470

(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.


§ 872.5470 Orthodontic plastic bracket.

(a) Identification. An orthodontic plastic bracket is a plastic device intended to be bonded to a tooth to apply pressure to a tooth from a flexible orthodontic wire to alter its position.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 872.5500 Extraoral orthodontic headgear.

(a) Identification. An extraoral orthodontic headgear is a device intended for use with an orthodontic appliance to exert pressure on the teeth from outside the mouth. The headgear has a strap intended to wrap around the patient's neck or head and an inner bow portion intended to be fastened to the orthodontic appliance in the patient's mouth.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 872.5525 Preformed tooth positioner.

(a) Identification. A preformed tooth positioner is a plastic device that is an impression of a perfected bite intended to prevent a patient's teeth from shifting position or to move teeth to a final position after orthodontic appliances (braces) have been removed. The patient bites down on the device for several hours a day to force the teeth into a final position or to maintain the teeth in their corrected position.

(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.


§ 872.5550 Teething ring.

(a) Identification. A teething ring is a device intended for use by infants for medical purposes to soothe gums during the teething process.

(b)(1) Classification. Class I if the teething ring does not contain a fluid, such as water. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

(2) Class II if the teething ring contains a fluid, such as water.


§ 872.5560 Electrical salivary stimulatory system.

(a) Identification. An electrical salivary stimulatory system is a prescription intraoral device that is intended to electrically stimulate a relative increase in saliva production.

(b) Classification—Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

1. The design characteristics of the device must ensure that the device design, material composition, and electrical output characteristics are consistent with the intended use;

2. Any element of the device that contacts the patient must be demonstrated to be biocompatible;

3. Appropriate analysis and/or testing must validate electromagnetic compatibility and electrical safety, including the safety of any battery used in the device;

4. Software validation, verification, and hazard testing must be performed; and

5. Documented clinical experience must demonstrate safe and effective use for stimulating saliva production by addressing the risks of damage to intraoral tissue and of ineffective treatment and must capture any adverse events observed during clinical use.

[80 FR 72586, Nov. 22, 2015]

§ 872.5570 Intraoral devices for snoring and intraoral devices for snoring and obstructive sleep apnea.

(a) Identification. Intraoral devices for snoring and intraoral devices for snoring and obstructive sleep apnea are devices that are worn during sleep to reduce the incidence of snoring and to treat obstructive sleep apnea. The devices are designed to increase the patency of the airway and to decrease air turbulence and airway obstruction.