

divergent radiation, and to prevent leakage of radiation.

(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.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1121, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38797, July 25, 2001]

§ 872.1870 Sulfide detection device.

(a) *Identification*. A sulfide detection device is a device consisting of an AC-powered control unit, probe handle, probe tips, cables, and accessories. This device is intended to be used in vivo, to manually measure periodontal pocket probing depths, detect the presence or absence of bleeding on probing, and detect the presence of sulfides in periodontal pockets, as an adjunct in the diagnosis of periodontal diseases in adult patients.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls) prescription use in accordance with § 801.109 of this chapter; conformance with recognized standards of biocompatibility, electrical safety, and sterility; clinical and analytical performance testing, and proper labeling.

[63 FR 59717, Nov. 5, 1998]

§ 872.1905 Dental x-ray film holder.

(a) *Identification*. A dental x-ray film holder is a device intended to position and to hold x-ray film inside the mouth.

(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 also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exceptions of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 13830, Apr. 5, 1989; 66 FR 38797, July 25, 2001]

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Prosthetic Devices

§ 872.3050 Amalgam alloy.

(a) *Identification*. An amalgam alloy is a device that consists of a metallic substance intended to be mixed with mercury to form filling material for treatment of dental caries.

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

§ 872.3060 Gold-based alloys and precious metal alloys for clinical use.

(a) *Identification*. Gold-based alloys and precious metal alloys for clinical use are mixtures of metals, the major components of which are gold, silver, or palladium. They also may contain a small quantity of copper or platinum. The device is intended to fabricate dental appliances, such as crowns and bridges, for patients.

(b) *Classification*. Class II

§ 872.3080 Mercury and alloy dispenser.

(a) *Identification*. A mercury and alloy dispenser is a device with a spring-activated valve intended to measure and dispense into a mixing capsule a predetermined amount of dental mercury in droplet form and a premeasured amount of alloy pellets.

(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.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 13830, Apr. 5, 1989; 66 FR 38797, July 25, 2001]

§ 872.3100 Dental amalgamator.

(a) *Identification*. A dental amalgamator is a device, usually AC-powered, intended to mix, by shaking, amalgam capsules containing mercury and dental alloy particles, such as silver, tin, zinc, and copper. The mixed dental amalgam material is intended for filling dental caries.

(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.

[55 FR 48439, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63008, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38797, July 25, 2001]