

**§ 870.2600 Signal isolation system.**

(a) *Identification.* A signal isolation system is a device that electrically isolates the patient from equipment connected to the commercial power supply received from a utility company. This isolation may be accomplished, for example, by transformer coupling, acoustic coupling, or optical coupling.

(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 § 870.9.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1121, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38796, July 25, 2001]

**§ 870.2620 Line isolation monitor.**

(a) *Identification.* A line isolation monitor is a device used to monitor the electrical leakage current from a power supply electrically isolated from the commercial power supply received from a utility company.

(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 § 870.9.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1121, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38796, July 25, 2001]

**§ 870.2640 Portable leakage current alarm.**

(a) *Identification.* A portable leakage current alarm is a device used to measure the electrical leakage current between any two points of an electrical system and to sound an alarm if the current exceeds a certain threshold.

(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 § 870.9.

[45 FR 7907-7971, Feb. 5, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1121, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38796, July 25, 2001]

**§ 870.2675 Oscillometer.**

(a) *Identification.* An oscillometer is a device used to measure physiological oscillations of any kind, e.g., changes in the volume of arteries.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.2700 Oximeter.**

(a) *Identification.* An oximeter is a device used to transmit radiation at a known wavelength(s) through blood and to measure the blood oxygen saturation based on the amount of reflected or scattered radiation. It may be used alone or in conjunction with a fiberoptic oximeter catheter.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.2710 Ear oximeter.**

(a) *Identification.* An ear oximeter is an extravascular device used to transmit light at a known wavelength(s) through blood in the ear. The amount of reflected or scattered light as indicated by this device is used to measure the blood oxygen saturation.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.2750 Impedance phlebograph.**

(a) *Identification.* An impedance phlebograph is a device used to provide a visual display of the venous pulse or drainage by measuring electrical impedance changes in a region of the body.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.2770 Impedance plethysmograph.**

(a) *Identification.* An impedance plethysmograph is a device used to estimate peripheral blood flow by measuring electrical impedance changes in a region of the body such as the arms and legs.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.2780 Hydraulic, pneumatic, or photoelectric plethysmographs.**

(a) *Identification.* A hydraulic, pneumatic, or photoelectric plethysmograph is a device used to estimate blood flow in a region of the body using hydraulic, pneumatic, or photoelectric measurement techniques.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

**§ 870.2800 Medical magnetic tape recorder.**

(a) *Identification.* A medical magnetic tape recorder is a device used to record