to thin, the zona pellucida of an embryo for assisted hatching or other assisted reproduction procedures.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Assisted Reproduction Laser Systems.'' See §884.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[69 FR 77624, Dec. 28, 2004]

PART 886—OPHTHALMIC DEVICES

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Subpart F—Therapeutic Devices

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360*l*, 371.

SOURCE: 52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 886 appear at 73 FR 35341, June 23, 2008.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 886.1 Scope.

(a) This part sets forth the classification of ophthalmic devices intended for human use that are in commercial distribution.

(b) The identification of a device in a regulation in this part is not a precise description of every device that is, or will be, subject to the regulation. A manufacturer who submits a premarket notification submission for a device under part 807 cannot show merely that the device is accurately described by the section title and identification provision of a regulation in this part but shall state why the device is substantially equivalent to other devices, as required by § 807.87.

(c) To avoid duplicative listings, an ophthalmic device that has two or more types of uses (e.g., used both as a diagnostic device and as a therapeutic device) is listed in one subpart only.

(d) References in this part to regulatory sections of the Code of Federal Regulations are to chapter I of title 21 unless otherwise noted.

(e) Guidance documents referenced in this part are available on the Internet at *http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/GuidanceDocuments/default.htm*..

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 73 FR 34860, June 19, 2008; 78 FR 18233, Mar. 26, 2013]

§ 886.3 Effective dates of requirement for premarket approval.

A device included in this part that is classified into class III (premarket approval) shall not be commercially distributed after the date shown in the regulation classifying the device unless the manufacturer has an approval under section 515 of the act (unless an exemption has been granted under section 520(g)(2) of the act). An approval under section 515 of the act consists of FDA's issuance of an order approving an application for premarket approval (PMA) for the device or declaring completed a product development protocol (PDP) for the device.

(a) Before FDA requires that a device commercially distributed before the enactment date of the amendments, or a device that has been found substantially equivalent to such a device, has an approval under section 515 of the act, FDA must promulgate a regulation under section 515(b) of the act requiring such approval, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. Such a regulation under section 515(b) of the act shall not be effective during the grace period ending on the 90th day after its promulgation or on the last day of the 30th full calendar month after the regulation that classifies the device into class III is effective, whichever is later. See section 501(f)(2)(B) of the act. Accordingly, unless an effective date of the requirement for premarket approval is shown in the regulation for a device classified into class III in this part, the device may be commercially distributed without FDA's issuance of an order approving a PMA or declaring completed a PDP for the device. If FDA promulgates a regulation under section 515(b) of the act requiring premarket approval for a device, section 501(f)(1)(A) of the act applies to the device.

(b) Any new, not substantially equivalent, device introduced into commercial distribution on or after May 28, 1976, including a device formerly marketed that has been substantially altered, is classified by statute (section 513(f) of the act) into class III without any grace period and FDA must have issued an order approving a PMA or declaring completed a PDP for the device before the device is commercially distributed unless it is reclassified. If FDA knows that a device being commercially distributed may be a ''new'' device as defined in this section because of any new intended use or other reasons, FDA may codify the statutory classification of the device into class III for such new use. Accordingly, the regulation for such a class III device states that as of the enactment date of the amendments, May 28, 1976, the device must have an approval under section 515 of the act before commercial distribution.

(c) A device identified in a regulation in this part that is classified into class III and that is subject to the transitional provisions of section 520(1) of the act is automatically classified by statute into class III and must have an approval under section 515 of the act before being commercially distributed. Accordingly, the regulation for such a class III transitional device states that as of the enactment date of the amendments, May 28, 1976, the device must have an approval under section 515 of the act before commercial distribution.

§ 886.9 Limitations of exemptions from section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

The exemption from the requirement of premarket notification (section 510(k) of the act) for a generic type of class I or II device is only to the extent that the device has existing or reasonably foreseeable characteristics of commercially distributed devices within that generic type or, in the case of in vitro diagnostic devices, only to the extent that misdiagnosis as a result of using the device would not be associated with high morbidity or mortality. Accordingly, manufacturers of any commercially distributed class I or II device for which FDA has granted an exemption from the requirement of premarket notification must still submit a premarket notification to FDA before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution the device when:

(a) The device is intended for a use different from the intended use of a legally marketed device in that generic type of device; e.g., the device is intended for a different medical purpose, or the device is intended for lay use where the former intended use was by health care professionals only;

(b) The modified device operates using a different fundamental scientific technology than a legally marketed device in that generic type of device; e.g., a surgical instrument cuts tissue with a laser beam rather than with a sharpened metal blade, or an in vitro diagnostic device detects or identifies infectious agents by using deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) probe or nucleic acid hybridization technology rather than culture or immunoassay technology; or

(c) The device is an in vitro device that is intended:

(1) For use in the diagnosis, monitoring, or screening of neoplastic diseases with the exception of immunohistochemical devices;

(2) For use in screening or diagnosis of familial or acquired genetic disorders, including inborn errors of metabolism;

(3) For measuring an analyte that serves as a surrogate marker for screening, diagnosis, or monitoring life-threatening diseases such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), chronic or active hepatitis, tuberculosis, or myocardial infarction or to monitor therapy;

(4) For assessing the risk of cardiovascular diseases;

(5) For use in diabetes management;

(6) For identifying or inferring the identity of a microorganism directly from clinical material;

(7) For detection of antibodies to microorganisms other than immunoglobulin G (IgG) or IgG assays when the results are not qualitative, or are used to determine immunity, or the assay is intended for use in matrices other than serum or plasma;

(8) For noninvasive testing as defined in § 812.3(k) of this chapter; and

(9) For near patient testing (point of care).

[65 FR 2320, Jan. 14, 2000]

Subpart B—Diagnostic Devices

§ 886.1040 Ocular esthesiometer.

(a) *Identification.* An ocular esthesiometer is a device, such as a single-hair brush, intended to touch the cornea to assess corneal sensitivity.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35603, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38809, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1050 Adaptometer (biophotometer).

(a) *Identification.* An adaptometer (biophotometer) is an AC-powered device that provides a stimulating light source which has various controlled intensities intended to measure the time required for retinal adaptation (regeneration of the visual purple) and the minimum light 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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38809, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1070 Anomaloscope.

(a) *Identification.* An anomaloscope is an AC-powered device intended to test for anomalies of color vision by displaying mixed spectral lines to be matched by the patient.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1090 Haidinger brush.

(a) *Identification.* A Haidinger brush is an AC-powered device that provides two conical brushlike images with apexes touching which are viewed by the patient through a Nicol prism and intended to evaluate visual function. It may include a component for measuring macular integrity.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001; 72 FR 17400, Apr. 9, 2007]

§ 886.1100 Retinal diagnostic software device.

(a) *Identification.* A retinal diagnostic software device is a prescription software device that incorporates an adaptive algorithm to evaluate ophthalmic images for diagnostic screening to identify retinal diseases or conditions.

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

(1) Software verification and validation documentation, based on a comprehensive hazard analysis, must fulfill the following:

(i) Software documentation must provide a full characterization of technical parameters of the software, including algorithm(s).

(ii) Software documentation must describe the expected impact of applicable image acquisition hardware characteristics on performance and associated minimum specifications.

(iii) Software documentation must include a cybersecurity vulnerability and management process to assure software functionality.

(iv) Software documentation must include mitigation measures to manage failure of any subsystem components with respect to incorrect patient reports and operator failures.

(2) Clinical performance data supporting the indications for use must be provided, including the following:

(i) Clinical performance testing must evaluate sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value for each endpoint reported for the indicated disease or condition across the range of available device outcomes.

(ii) Clinical performance testing must evaluate performance under anticipated conditions of use.

(iii) Statistical methods must include the following:

(A) Where multiple samples from the same patient are used, statistical analysis must not assume statistical independence without adequate justification.

(B) Statistical analysis must provide confidence intervals for each performance metric.

(iv) Clinical data must evaluate the variability in output performance due to both the user and the image acquisition device used.

(3) A training program with instructions on how to acquire and process quality images must be provided.

(4) Human factors validation testing that evaluates the effect of the training program on user performance must be provided.

(5) A protocol must be developed that describes the level of change in device technical specifications that could significantly affect the safety or effectiveness of the device.

(6) Labeling must include:

(i) Instructions for use, including a description of how to obtain quality images and how device performance is affected by user interaction and user training;

(ii) The type of imaging data used, what the device outputs to the user, and whether the output is qualitative or quantitative;

(iii) Warnings regarding image acquisition factors that affect image quality;

(iv) Warnings regarding interpretation of the provided outcomes, including:

(A) A warning that the device is not to be used to screen for the presence of diseases or conditions beyond its indicated uses;

(B) A warning that the device provides a screening diagnosis only and that it is critical that the patient be advised to receive followup care; and

(C) A warning that the device does not treat the screened disease;

(v) A summary of the clinical performance of the device for each output, with confidence intervals; and

(vi) A summary of the clinical performance testing conducted with the device, including a description of the patient population and clinical environment under which it was evaluated.

[87 FR 3205, Jan. 21, 2022]

§ 886.1120 Ophthalmic camera.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic camera is an AC-powered device intended to take photographs of the eye and the surrounding area.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device, when it is a photorefractor or a general-use ophthalmic camera, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.1140 Ophthalmic chair.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic chair is an AC-powered or manual device with adjustable positioning in which a patient is to sit or recline during ophthalmological examination or treatment.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The AC-powered device and the manual device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The manual device is also 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.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1150 Visual acuity chart.

(a) *Identification.* A visual acuity chart is a device that is a chart, such as a Snellen chart with block letters or other symbols in graduated sizes, intended to test visual acuity.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35603, Sept. 14, 1988; 53 FR 40825, Oct. 18, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1160 Color vision plate illuminator.

(a) *Identification.* A color vision plate illuminator is an AC-powered device that is a lamp intended to properly illuminate color vision testing plates. It may include a filter.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1170 Color vision tester.

(a) *Identification.* A color vision tester is a device that consists of various colored materials, such as colored yarns or color vision plates (multicolored plates which patients with color vision deficiency would perceive as being of one color), intended to evaluate color vision.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35603, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1190 Distometer.

(a) *Identification.* A distometer is a device intended to measure the distance between the cornea and a corrective lens during refraction to help measure the change of the visual image when a lens is in place.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35603, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1200 Optokinetic drum.

(a) *Identification.* An optokinetic drum is a drum-like device covered with alternating white and dark stripes or pictures that can be rotated on its handle. The device is intended to elicit and evaluate nystagmus (involuntary rapid movement of the eyeball) in patients.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1220 Corneal electrode.

(a) *Identification.* A corneal electrode is an AC-powered device, usually part of a special contact lens, intended to be applied directly to the cornea to provide data showing the changes in electrical potential in the retina after electroretinography (stimulation by light).

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1250 Euthyscope.

(a) *Identification.* A euthyscope is a device that is a modified AC-powered or battery-powered ophthalmoscope (a perforated mirror device intended to inspect the interior of the eye) that projects a bright light encompassing an arc of about 30 degrees onto the fundus of the eye. The center of the light bundle is blocked by a black disk covering the fovea (the central depression of the macular retinae where only cones are present and blood vessels are lacking). The device is intended for use in the treatment of amblyopia (dimness of vision without apparent disease of the eye).

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class I (general controls) for the battery-powered device. The battery-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

(2) Class II (special controls) for the AC-powered device. The AC-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001; 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.1270 Exophthalmometer.

(a) *Identification.* An exophthalmometer is a device, such as a ruler, gauge, or caliper, intended to measure the degree of exophthalmos (abnormal protrusion of the eyeball).

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1290 Fixation device.

(a) *Identification.* A fixation device is an AC-powered device intended for use as a fixation target for the patient during ophthalmological examination. The patient directs his or her gaze so that the visual image of the object falls on the fovea centralis (the center of the macular retina of the eye.)

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1300 Afterimage flasher.

(a) *Identification.* An afterimage flasher is an AC-powered light that automatically switches on and off to allow performance of an afterimage test in which the patient indicates the positions of afterimages after the light is off. The device is intended to determine harmonious/anomalous retinal correspondence (the condition in which corresponding points on the retina have the same directional value).

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 886.1320 Fornixscope.

(a) *Identification*. A fornixscope is a device intended to pull back and hold open the eyelid to aid examination of the conjunctiva.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1330 Amsler grid.

(a) *Identification*. An Amsler grid is a device that is a series of charts with grids of different sizes that are held at 30 centimeters distance from the patient and intended to rapidly detect central and paracentral irregularities in the visual field.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1340 Haploscope.

(a) *Identification*. A haploscope is an AC-powered device that consists of two movable viewing tubes, each containing a slide carrier, a low-intensity light source for the illumination of the slides, and a high-intensity light source for creating afterimages. The device is intended to measure strabismus (eye muscle imbalance), to assess binocular vision (use of both eyes to see), and to treat suppression and amblyopia (dimness of vision without any apparent disease of the eye).

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1342 Strabismus detection device.

(a) *Identification*. A strabismus detection device is a prescription device designed to simultaneously illuminate both eyes with polarized light for automated detection of strabismus by analyzing foveal birefringence properties.

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

(1) Clinical performance testing must demonstrate the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use. Testing must be conducted in a representative patient population and clinical setting for the indicated use. Demonstration of clinical performance must include assessment of sensitivity and specificity compared to a clearly defined reference standard (e.g., comprehensive ophthalmological examination comprises age-appropriate visual acuity testing, examination of the external ocular adnexae and orbit, anterior segment evaluation, extraocular motility evaluation, assessment of stereopsis, cycloplegic refraction, and dilated fundus examination).

(2) Non-clinical performance testing must demonstrate the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use. The following technical characteristics must be evaluated:

(i) Verification of lowest detectable amount of deviation; and

(ii) Validation of the accuracy and precision at the lowest detectable amount of deviation.

(3) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(4) Optical radiation safety testing must demonstrate the device is safe per the directions for use.

(5) Performance testing must demonstrate the electromagnetic compatibility of the device.

(6) Performance testing must demonstrate the electrical safety of the device.

(7) Labeling must include the following:

(i) Summaries of non-clinical and clinical performance testing;

(ii) Instructions on how to correctly use and maintain the device;

(iii) Instructions and explanation of all user-interface components; and

(iv) Information related to electromagnetic compatibility and optical radiation classification.

[81 FR 65280, Sept. 22, 2016]

§ 886.1350 Keratoscope.

(a) *Identification.* A keratoscope is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to measure and evaluate the corneal curvature of the eye. Lines and circles within the keratoscope are used to observe the corneal reflex. This generic type of device includes the photokeratoscope which records corneal curvature by taking photographs of the cornea.

(b) The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9. The battery-powered device 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 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198 of this chapter, with respect to complaint files

[55 FR 48441, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63012, Dec. 7, 1994; 65 FR 2320, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 886.1360 Visual field laser instrument.

(a) *Identification.* A visual field laser instrument is an AC-powered device intended to provide visible laser radiation that produces an interference pattern on the retina to evaluate retinal function.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1375 Bagolini lens.

(a) *Identification.* A Bagolini lens is a device that consists of a plane lens containing almost imperceptible striations that do not obscure visualization of objects. The device is placed in a trial frame and intended to determine harmonious/anomalous retinal correspondence (a condition in which corresponding points on the retina have the same directional values).

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1380 Diagnostic condensing lens.

(a) *Identification.* A diagnostic condensing lens is a device used in binocular indirect ophthalmoscopy (a procedure that produces an inverted or reversed direct magnified image of the eye) intended to focus reflected light from the fundus of the eye.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38810, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1385 Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) diagnostic contact lens.

(a) *Identification.* A polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) diagnostic contact lens is a device that is a

curved shell of PMMA intended to be applied for a short period of time directly on the globe or cornea of the eye for diagnosis or therapy of intraocular abnormalities.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1390 Flexible diagnostic Fresnel lens.

(a) *Identification.* A flexible diagnostic Fresnel lens is a device that is a very thin lens which has its surface a concentric series of increasingly refractive zones. The device is intended to be applied to the back of the spectacle lenses of patients with aphakia (absence of the lens of the eye).

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1395 Diagnostic Hruby fundus lens.

(a) *Identification.* A diagnostic Hruby fundus lens is a device that is a 55 diopter lens intended for use in the examination of the vitreous body and the fundus of the eye under slitlamp illumination and magnification.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1400 Maddox lens.

(a) *Identification.* A Maddox lens is a device that is a series of red cylinders that change the size, shape, and color of an image. The device is intended to be handheld or placed in a trial frame to evaluate eye muscle dysfunction.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1405 Ophthalmic trial lens set.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic trial lens set is a device that is a set of lenses of various dioptric powers intended to be handheld or inserted in a trial frame for vision testing to determine refraction.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1124, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1410 Ophthalmic trial lens clip.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic trial lens clip is a device intended to hold prisms, spheres, cylinders, or occluders on a trial frame or spectacles for vision testing.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1415 Ophthalmic trial lens frame.

(a) *Identification.* An opthalmic trial lens frame is a mechanical device intended to hold trial lenses for vision testing.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1420 Ophthalmic lens gauge.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic lens gauge is a calibrated device intended to manually measure the curvature of a spectacle lens.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35604, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1425 Lens measuring instrument.

(a) *Identification.* A lens measuring instrument is an AC-powered device intended to measure the power of lenses, prisms, and their centers (e.g., lensometer).

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1430 Ophthalmic contact lens radius measuring device.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic contact lens radius measuring device is an AC-powered device that is a microscope and dial gauge intended to measure the radius of a contact lens.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1435 Maxwell spot.

(a) *Identification.* A Maxwell spot is an AC-powered device that is a light source with a red and blue filter intended to test macular function.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1450 Corneal radius measuring device.

(a) *Identification.* A corneal radius measuring device is an AC-powered device intended to measure corneal size by superimposing the image of the cornea on a scale at the focal length of the lens of a small, hand held, single tube penscope or eye gauge magnifier.

(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 § 886.9, only when the device does not include computer software in the unit or topographers.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1460 Stereopsis measuring instrument.

(a) *Identification.* A stereopsis measuring instrument is a device intended to measure depth perception by illumination of objects placed on different planes.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1500 Headband mirror.

(a) *Identification.* A headband mirror is a device intended to be strapped to the head of the user to reflect light for use in examination of the eye.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1510 Eye movement monitor.

(a) *Identification.* An eye movement monitor is an AC-powered device with an electrode intended to measure and record ocular movements.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1570 Ophthalmoscope.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmoscope is an AC-powered or battery-powered device containing illumination and viewing optics intended to examine the media (cornea, aqueous, lens, and vitreous) and the retina of the eye.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device, when it is an AC-powered opthalmoscope, a battery-powered opthalmoscope, or a hand-held ophthalmoscope replacement battery, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.1605 Perimeter.

(a) *Identification.* A perimeter is an AC-powered or manual device intended to determine the extent of the peripheral visual field of a patient. The device projects light on various points of a curved surface, and the patient indicates whether he or she sees the light.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 38811, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1630 AC-powered photostimulator.

(a) *Identification.* An AC-powered photostimulator is an AC-powered device intended to provide light stimulus which allows measurement of retinal or visual function by perceptual or electrical methods (e.g., stroboscope).

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1640 Ophthalmic preamplifier.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic preamplifier is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to amplify electrical signals from the eye in electroretinography (recording retinal action currents from the surface of the eyeball after stimulation by light), electrooculography (testing for retinal dysfunction by comparing the standing potential in the front and the back of the eyeball), and electromyography (recording electrical currents generated in active muscle).

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1650 Ophthalmic bar prism.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic bar prism is a device that is a bar composed of fused prisms of gradually increasing strengths intended to measure latent and manifest strabismus (eye muscle deviation) or the power of fusion of a patient's eyes.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1655 Ophthalmic Fresnel prism.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic Fresnel prism is a device that is a thin plastic sheet with embossed rulings which provides the optical effect of a prism. The device is intended to be applied to spectacle lenses to give a prismatic effect.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1660 Gonioscopic prism.

(a) *Identification.* A gonioscopic prism is a device that is a prism intended to be placed on the eye to study the anterior chamber. The device may have angled mirrors to facilitate visualization of anatomical features.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1665 Ophthalmic rotary prism.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic rotary prism is a device with various prismatic powers intended to be handheld and used to measure ocular deviation in patients with latent or manifest strabismus (eye muscle deviation).

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1670 Ophthalmic isotope uptake probe.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic isotope uptake probe is an AC-powered device intended to measure, by a probe which is placed in close proximity to the eye, the uptake of a radioisotope (phosphorus 32) by tumors to detect tumor masses on, around, or within the eye.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1680 Ophthalmic projector.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic projector is an AC-powered device intended to project an image on a screen for vision testing.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1690 Pupillograph.

(a) *Identification.* A pupillograph is an AC-powered device intended to measure the pupil of the eye by reflected light and record the responses of the pupil.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1700 Pupillometer.

(a) *Identification.* A pupillometer is an AC-powered or manual device intended to measure by reflected light the width or diameter of the pupil of the eye.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the manual device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The manual device is also 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.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1750 Skiascopic rack.

(a) *Identification.* A skiascopic rack is a device that is a rack and a set of attached ophthalmic lenses of various dioptric strengths intended as an aid in refraction.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1124, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1760 Ophthalmic refractometer.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic refractometer is an automatic AC-powered device that consists of a fixation system, a measurement and recording system, and an alignment system intended to measure the refractive power of the eye by measuring light reflexes from the retina.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1124, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1770 Manual refractor.

(a) *Identification.* A manual refractor is a device that is a set of lenses of varous dioptric powers intended to measure the refractive error of the eye.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1780 Retinoscope.

(a) *Identification.* A retinoscope is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to measure the refraction of the eye by illuminating the retina and noting the direction of movement of the light on the retinal surface and of the refraction by the eye of the emergent rays.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class II (special controls) for the AC-powered device. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

(2) Class I (general controls) for the battery-powered device. The class I battery-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9. The battery-powered device 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 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198 of this

chapter, with respect to complaint files.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990; 55 FR 51799, Dec. 17, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 2320, Jan. 14, 2000; 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.1790 Nearpoint ruler.

(a) *Identification.* A nearpoint ruler is a device calibrated in centimeters intended to measure the nearpoint of convergence (the point to which the visual lines are directed when convergence is at its maximum).

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 53 FR 40825, Oct. 18, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1800 Schirmer strip.

(a) *Identification.* A Schirmer strip is a device made of filter paper or similar material intended to be inserted under a patient's lower eyelid to stimulate and evaluate formation of tears.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). If the device is made of the same materials that were used in the device before May 28, 1976, the device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1810 Tangent screen (campimeter).

(a) *Identification.* A tangent screen (campimeter) is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that is a large square cloth chart with a central mark of fixation intended to map on a flat surface the central 30 degrees of a patient's visual field. This generic type of device includes projection tangent screens, target tangent screens and targets, felt tangent screens, and stereo campimeters.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the battery-powered device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The battery-powered device is also 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.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1840 Simulatan (including crossed cylinder).

(a) *Identification.* A simulatan (including crossed cylinder) is a device that is a set of pairs of cylinder lenses that provides various equal plus and minus refractive strengths. The lenses are arranged so that the user can exchange the positions of plus and minus cylinder lenses of equal strengths. The device is intended for subjective refraction (refraction in which the patient judges whether a given object is clearly in focus, as the examiner uses different lenses).

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35605, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1850 AC-powered slitlamp biomicroscope.

(a) *Identification.* An AC-powered slitlamp biomicroscope is an AC-powered device that is a microscope intended for use in eye examination that projects into a patient's eye through a control diaphragm a thin, intense beam of light.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device, when it is intended only for the visual examination of the anterior segment of the eye, is classified as Group 1 per FDA-recognized consensus standard ANSI Z80.36, does not provide any quantitative output, and is not intended for screening or automated diagnostic indications, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.1860 Ophthalmic instrument stand.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic instrument stand is an AC-powered or nonpowered device intended to store ophthalmic instruments in a readily accessible position.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the battery-powered device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The battery-powered device is also 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.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38812, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1870 Stereoscope.

(a) *Identification.* A stereoscope is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that combines the images of two similar objects to produce a three-dimensional appearance of solidity and relief. It is intended to measure the angle of strabismus (eye muscle deviation), evaluate binocular vision (usage of both eyes to see), and guide a patient's corrective exercises of eye muscles.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the battery-powered device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The battery-powered device is also 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.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1880 Fusion and stereoscopic target.

(a) *Identification.* A fusion and stereoscopic target is a device intended for use as a viewing object with a stereoscope (§ 886.1870).

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1905 Nystagmus tape.

(a) *Identification.* Nystagmus tape is a device that is a long, narrow strip of fabric or other flexible material on which a series of objects are printed. The device is intended to be moved across a patient's field of vision to elicit optokinetic nystagmus (abnormal and irregular eye movements) and to test for blindness.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1910 Spectacle dissociation test system.

(a) *Identification.* A spectacle dissociation test system is an AC-powered or battery-powered device, such as a Lancaster test system, that consists of a light source and various filters, usually red or green filters, intended to subjectively measure imbalance of ocular muscles.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the battery-powered device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The battery-powered device is also 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.

[55 FR 48442, Nov. 20, 1990; 55 FR 51799, Dec. 17, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.1925 Diurnal pattern recorder system.

(a) *Identification.* A diurnal pattern recorder system is a nonimplantable, prescription device incorporating a telemetric sensor to detect changes in ocular dimension for monitoring diurnal patterns of intraocular pressure (IOP) fluctuations.

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

(1) Clinical performance data must demonstrate that the device and all of its components perform as intended under anticipated conditions of use. The following performance characteristics must be demonstrated:

(i) Ability of the device to detect diurnal changes.

(ii) Tolerability of the system at the corneoscleral interface in the intended use population.

(2) Nonclinical testing must validate measurements in an appropriate nonclinical testing model to ensure ability to detect changes in intraocular pressure.

(3) Patient-contacting components must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(4) Any component that is intended to contact the eye must be demonstrated to be sterile throughout its intended shelf life.

(5) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(6) Performance testing must demonstrate the electromagnetic compatibility and electromagnetic interference of the device.

(7) Performance testing must demonstrate electrical safety of the device.

(8) Labeling must include the following:

(i) Warning against activities and environments that may put the user at greater risk.

(ii) Specific instructions for the safe use of the device, which includes:

(A) Description of all device components and instructions for assembling the device;

(B) Explanations of all available programs and instructions for their use;

(C) Instructions and explanation of all user-interface components;

(D) Instructions on all safety features of the device; and

(E) Instructions for properly maintaining the device.

(iii) A summary of nonclinical testing information to describe EMC safety considerations.

(iv) A summary of safety information obtained from clinical testing.

(v) Patient labeling to convey information regarding appropriate use of device.

[81 FR 34270, May 31, 2016]

§ 886.1930 Tonometer and accessories.

(a) *Identification.* A tonometer and accessories is a manual device intended

to measure intraocular pressure by applying a known force on the globe of the eye and measuring the amount of indentation produced (Schiotz type) or to measure intraocular tension by applanation (applying a small flat disk to the cornea). Accessories for the device may include a tonometer calibrator or a tonograph recording system. The device is intended for use in the diagnosis of glaucoma.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.1940 Tonometer sterilizer.

(a) *Identification.* A tonometer sterilizer is an AC-powered device intended to heat sterilize a tonometer (a device used to measure intraocular pressure).

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 2321, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 886.1945 Transilluminator.

(a) *Identification.* A transilluminator is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that is a light source intended to transmit light through tissues to aid examination of patients.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class I (general controls) for the battery-powered device. The battery-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

(2) Class II (special controls) for the AC-powered device. The AC-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001; 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Prosthetic Devices

§ 886.3100 Ophthalmic tantalum clip.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic tantalum clip is a malleable metallic device intended to be implanted permanently or temporarily to bring together the edges of a wound to aid healing or prevent bleeding from small blood vessels in the eye.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 63 FR 59230, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 886.3130 Ophthalmic conformer.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic conformer is a device usually made of molded plastic intended to be inserted temporarily between the eyeball and eyelid to maintain space in the orbital cavity and prevent closure or adhesions during the healing process following surgery.]

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 63 FR 59230, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 886.3200 Artificial eye.

(a) *Identification.* An artificial eye is a device resembling the anterior portion of the eye, usually made of glass or plastic, intended to be inserted in a patient's eye socket anterior to an orbital implant, or the eviscerated eyeball, for cosmetic purposes. The device is not intended to be implanted.

(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 § 886.9, if the device is made from the same materials, has the same chemical composition, and uses the same manufacturing processes as currently legally marketed devices.

[61 FR 1124, Jan. 16, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.3300 Absorbable implant (scleral buckling method).

(a) *Identification.* An absorbable implant (scleral buckling method) is a device intended to be implanted on the sclera to aid retinal reattachment.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.3320 Eye sphere implant.

(a) *Identification.* An eye sphere implant is a device intended to be implanted in the eyeball to occupy space following the removal of the contents of the eyeball with the sclera left intact.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device, when it is an ocular peg which is supplied sterile only, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.3340 Extraocular orbital implant.

(a) *Identification.* An extraocular orbital implant is a nonabsorbable device intended to be implanted during scleral surgery for buckling or building up the floor of the eye, usually in conjunction with retinal reattachment. Injectable substances are excluded.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.3400 Keratoprosthesis.

(a) *Identification.* A keratoprosthesis is a device intended to provide a transparent optical pathway through an opacified cornea, either intraoperatively or permanently, in an eye that is not a reasonable candidate for a corneal transplant.

(b) *Classification.* Class II. The special controls for this device are FDA's:

(1) ''Use of International Standard ISO 10993 'Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices—Part I: Evaluation and Testing,' ''

(2) ''510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90–1),'' and

(3) ''Guidance on 510(k) Submissions for Keratoprostheses.''

[65 FR 17147, Mar. 31, 2000]

§ 886.3600 Intraocular lens.

(a) *Identification.* An intraocular lens is a device made of materials such as glass or plastic intended to be implanted to replace the natural lens of an eye.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 886.3.

§ 886.3800 Scleral shell.

(a) *Identification.* A scleral shell is a device made of glass or plastic that is intended to be inserted for short time periods over the cornea and proximal-cornea sclera for cosmetic or reconstructive purposes. An artificial eye is usually painted on the device. The device is not intended to be implanted.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 63 FR 59230, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 886.3920 Aqueous shunt.

(a) *Identification.* An aqueous shunt is an implantable device intended to reduce intraocular pressure in the anterior chamber of the eye in patients with neovascular glaucoma or with glaucoma when medical and conventional surgical treatments have failed.

(b) *Classification.* Class II. The special controls for this device are FDA's:

(1) ''Use of International Standard ISO 10993 'Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices—Part I: Evaluation and Testing,' ''

(2) ''510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90–1),'' and

(3) ''Aqueous Shunts—510(k) Submissions.''

[65 FR 17147, Mar. 31, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 18542, Apr. 10, 2001]

Subpart E—Surgical Devices

§ 886.4070 Powered corneal burr.

(a) *Identification.* A powered corneal burr is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that is a motor and drilling tool intended to remove rust rings from the cornea of the eye.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990; 55 FR 51799, Dec. 17, 1990, as amended at 65 FR 2321, Jan. 14, 2000; 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4100 Radiofrequency electrosurgical cautery apparatus.

(a) *Identification.* A radiofrequency electrosurgical cautery apparatus is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended for use during ocular surgery to coagulate tissue or arrest bleeding by a high frequency electric current.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4115 Thermal cautery unit.

(a) *Identification.* A thermal cautery unit is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended for use during ocular surgery to coagulate tissue or arrest bleeding by heat conducted through a wire tip.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4150 Vitreous aspiration and cutting instrument.

(a) *Identification.* A vitreous aspiration and cutting instrument is an electrically powered device, which may use ultrasound, intended to remove vitreous matter from the vitreous cavity or remove a crystalline lens.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device, when it is phacofragmentation unit replacement tubing, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4155 Scleral plug.

(a) *Identification.* A scleral plug is a prescription device intended to provide temporary closure of a scleral incision during an ophthalmic surgical procedure. These plugs prevent intraocular fluid and pressure loss when instruments are withdrawn from the eye. Scleral plugs include a head portion remaining above the sclera, which can be gripped for insertion and removal, and a shaft that fits inside the scleral incision. Scleral plugs are removed before completing the surgery.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for the scleral plug are as follows:

(1) The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9 if the material is a surgical grade stainless steel with or without a gold, silver, or titanium coating. The special controls for the surgical grade stainless steel scleral plug (with or without a gold, silver, or titanium coating) are:

(i) The device must be demonstrated to be sterile during the labeled shelf life;

(ii) The device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible; and

(iii) Labeling must include all information required for the safe and effective use of the device, including specific instructions regarding the proper sizing, placement, and removal of the device.

(2) The device is not exempt from premarket notification procedures if it is composed of a material other than surgical grade stainless steel (with or without a gold, silver, or titanium coating). The special controls for scleral plugs made of other materials are:

(i) The device must be demonstrated to be sterile during the labeled shelf life;

(ii) The device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible;

(iii) Characterization of the device materials must be performed;

(iv) Performance data must demonstrate acceptable mechanical properties under simulated clinical use conditions including insertion and removal of the device;

(v) Performance data must demonstrate adequately low levels of the extractables or residues from manufacturing (or processing) of the device; and

(vi) Labeling must include all information required for the safe and effective use of the device, including specific instructions regarding the proper sizing, placement, and removal of the device.

[78 FR 68715, Nov. 15, 2013]

§ 886.4170 Cryophthalmic unit.

(a) *Identification.* A cryophthalmic unit is a device that is a probe with a small tip that becomes extremely cold through the controlled use of a refrigerant or gas. The device may be AC-powered. The device is intended to remove cataracts by the formation of an adherent ice ball in the lens, to freeze

the eye and adjunct parts for surgical removal of scars, and to freeze tumors.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4230 Ophthalmic knife test drum.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic knife test drum is a device intended to test the keenness of ophthalmic surgical knives to determine whether resharpening is needed.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.4250 Ophthalmic electrolysis unit.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic electrolysis unit is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to destroy ocular hair follicles by applying a galvanic electrical current.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class I (general controls) for the battery-powered device. The battery-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

(2) Class II (special controls) for the AC-powered device. The AC-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001; 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4270 Intraocular gas.

(a) *Identification.* An intraocular gas is a device consisting of a gaseous fluid intended to be introduced into the eye to place pressure on a detached retina.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 886.3.

§ 886.4275 Intraocular fluid.

(a) *Identification.* An intraocular fluid is a device consisting of a nongaseous fluid intended to be introduced into the eye to aid performance of surgery, such as to maintain anterior chamber depth, preserve tissue integrity, protect tissue from surgical trauma, or function as a tamponade during retinal reattachment.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 886.3.

§ 886.4280 Intraocular pressure measuring device.

(a) *Identification.* An intraocular pressure measuring device is a manual or AC-powered device intended to measure intraocular pressure. Also included are any devices found by FDA to be substantially equivalent to such devices. Accessories for the device may include calibrators or recorders. The device is intended for use in the diagnosis of glaucoma.

(b) *Classification.* Class III.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See § 886.3.

§ 886.4300 Intraocular lens guide.

(a) *Identification.* An intraocular lens guide is a device intended to be inserted into the eye during surgery to direct the insertion of an intraocular lens and be removed after insertion is completed.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). Except when used as folders or injectors for soft or foldable intraocular lenses, the device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2321, 2000]

§ 886.4335 Operating headlamp.

(a) *Identification.* An operating headlamp is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to be worn on the user's head to provide a light source to aid visualization during surgical, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedures.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class I (general controls) for the battery-powered device. The battery-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

(2) Class II (special controls) for the AC-powered device. The AC-powered device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001; 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4350 Manual ophthalmic surgical instrument.

(a) *Identification.* A manual ophthalmic surgical instrument is a nonpowered, handheld device intended to aid or perform ophthalmic surgical procedures. This generic type of device includes the manual corneal burr, ophthalmic caliper, ophthalmic cannula, eyelid clamp, ophthalmic muscle clamp, iris retractor clip, orbital compressor, ophthalmic curette, cystotome, orbital depressor, lachrymal dilator, erisophake, expressor, ophthalmic forcep, ophthalmic hook, sphere introducer, ophthalmic knife, ophthalmic suturing needle, lachrymal probe, trabeculotomy probe, cornea-sclera punch, ophthalmic retractor, ophthalmic ring (Flieringa), lachrymal sac rongeur, ophthalmic scissors, enucleating snare, ophthalmic spatula, ophthalmic specula, ophthalmic spoon, ophthalmic spud, trabeculotome or ophthalmic manual trephine.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 60 FR 15872, Mar. 28, 1995; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.4355 Corneal inlay inserter handle.

(a) *Identification.* The corneal inlay inserter handle is a hand-held device intended to be used as an accessory to a corneal inlay inserter. The device extends the length of the inlay inserter to aid in delivering the inlay implant.

(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 § 886.9.

[84 FR 14870, Apr. 12, 2019]

§ 886.4360 Ocular surgery irrigation device.

(a) *Identification.* An ocular surgery irrigation device is a device intended to be suspended over the ocular area during ophthalmic surgery to deliver continuous, controlled irrigation to the surgical field.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.4370 Keratome.

(a) *Identification.* A keratome is an AC-powered or battery-powered device intended to shave tissue from sections of the cornea for a lamellar (partial thickness) transplant.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 886.4390 Ophthalmic laser.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic laser is an AC-powered device intended to coagulate or cut tissue of the eye, orbit, or surrounding skin by a laser beam.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4392 Nd:YAG laser for posterior capsulotomy and peripheral iridotomy.

(a) *Identification.* The Nd:YAG laser for posterior capsulotomy and peripheral iridotomy consists of a mode-locked or Q-switched solid state Nd:YAG laser intended for disruption of the posterior capsule or the iris via optical breakdown. The Nd:YAG laser generates short pulse, low energy, high power, coherent optical radiation. When the laser output is combined with focusing optics, the high irradiance at the target causes tissue disruption via optical breakdown. A visible aiming system is utilized to target the invisible Nd:YAG laser radiation on or in close proximity to the target tissue.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). Design Parameters: Device must emit a laser beam with the following parameters: wavelength = 1064 nanometers; spot size = 50 to 100 micros; pulse width = 3 to 30 nanoseconds; output energy per pulse = 0.5 to 15 millijoules (mJ); repetition rate = 1 to 10 pulses; and total energy = 20 to 120 mJ.

[65 FR 6894, Feb. 11, 2000]

§ 886.4400 Electronic metal locator.

(a) *Identification.* An electronic metal locator is an AC-powered device with probes intended to locate metallic foreign bodies in the eye or eye socket.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4440 AC-powered magnet.

(a) *Identification.* An AC-powered magnet is an AC-powered device that generates a magnetic field intended to find and remove metallic foreign bodies from eye tissue.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4445 Permanent magnet.

(a) *Identification.* A permanent magnet is a nonelectric device that generates a magnetic field intended to find and remove metallic foreign bodies from eye tissue.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.4570 Ophthalmic surgical marker.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic surgical marker is a device intended to mark by use of ink, dye, or indentation the location of ocular or scleral surgical manipulation.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63013, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.4610 Ocular pressure applicator.

(a) *Identification.* An ocular pressure applicator is a manual device that consists of a sphygmomanometer-type squeeze bulb, a dial indicator, a band, and bellows, intended to apply pressure on the eye in preparation for ophthalmic surgery.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4670 Phacofragmentation system.

(a) *Identification.* A phacofragmentation system is an AC-powered device with a fragmenting needle intended for use in cataract surgery to disrupt a cataract with ultrasound and extract the cataract.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4690 Ophthalmic photocoagulator.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic photocoagulator is an AC-powered device intended to use the energy from an extended noncoherent light source to occlude blood vessels of the retina, choroid, or iris.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.4750 Ophthalmic eye shield.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic eye shield is a device that consists of a plastic or aluminum eye covering intended to protect the eye or retain dressing materials in place.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). When made only of plastic or aluminum, the device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 886.9. When made only of plastic or aluminum, the devices are 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 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198 of this chapter, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 65 FR 2321, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 886.4770 Ophthalmic operating spectacles (loupes).

(a) *Identification.* Ophthalmic operating spectacles (loupes) are devices that consist of convex lenses or lens systems intended to be worn by a surgeon to magnify the surgical site during ophthalmic surgery.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35606, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38813, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.4790 Ophthalmic sponge.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic sponge is a device that is an absorbant sponge, pad, or spear made of folded gauze, cotton, cellulose, or other material intended to absorb fluids from the operative field in ophthalmic surgery.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 84 FR 71817, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 886.4855 Ophthalmic instrument table.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic instrument table is an AC-powered or manual device on which ophthalmic instruments are intended to be placed.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the manual device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The manual device is also 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.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

Subpart F—Therapeutic Devices

§ 886.5100 Ophthalmic beta radiation source.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic beta radiation source is a device intended to apply superficial radiation to benign and malignant ocular growths.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 886.5120 Low-power binocular loupe.

(a) *Identification.* A low-power binocular loupe is a device that consists of

two eyepieces, each with a lens or lens system, intended for medical purposes to magnify the appearance of objects.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5200 Eyelid thermal pulsation system.

(a) *Identification.* An eyelid thermal pulsation system is an electrically-powered device intended for use in the application of localized heat and pressure therapy to the eyelids. The device is used in adult patients with chronic cystic conditions of the eyelids, including meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD), also known as evaporative dry eye or lipid deficiency dry eye. The system consists of a component that is inserted around the eyelids and a component to control the application of heat and pressure to the eyelids.

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

(1) Appropriate analysis/testing should validate electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and safety of exposure to non-ionizing radiation;

(2) Design, description, and performance data should validate safeguards related to the temperature and pressure aspects of the device, including during fault conditions;

(3) Performance data should demonstrate the sterility of patient-contacting components and the shelf-life of these components;

(4) The device should be demonstrated to be biocompatible; and

(5) Performance data should demonstrate that any technological changes do not adversely effect safety and effectiveness.

[76 FR 51878, Aug. 19, 2011]

§ 886.5201 Intense pulsed light device for managing dry eye.

(a) *Identification.* An intense pulsed light device for managing dry eye is a prescription device intended for use in the application of intense pulsed light therapy to the skin. The device is used in patients with dry eye disease due to meibomian gland dysfunction, also known as evaporative dry eye or lipid deficiency dry eye.

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

(1) Clinical performance testing must evaluate adverse events and improvement of dry eye signs and symptoms under anticipated conditions of use.

(2) Thermal safety assessment in a worst-case scenario must be performed to validate temperature safeguards.

(3) Performance testing must demonstrate electrical safety and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the device in the intended use environment.

(4) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(5) The patient-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(6) Physician and patient labeling must include:

(i) Device technical parameters;

(ii) A summary of the clinical performance testing conducted with the device;

(iii) A description of the intended treatment area location;

(iv) Warnings and instructions regarding the use of safety-protective eyewear for patient and device operator;

(v) A description of intense pulse light (IPL) radiation hazards and protection for patient and operator;

(vi) Instructions for use, including an explanation of all user interface components; and

(vii) Instructions on how to clean and maintain the device and its components.

[88 FR 3638, Jan. 20, 2023]

§ 886.5300 Tear electrostimulation device.

(a) *Identification.* A tear electrostimulation device is a non-

implantable, electrostimulation device intended to increase tear production.

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

(1) Non-clinical performance testing must assess the following electrical output specifications: waveforms, output modes, maximum output voltage, maximum output current, pulse duration, frequency, net charge per pulse, maximum phase charge at 500 ohms, maximum current density, maximum average current, and maximum average power density.

(2) Patient-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(3) Performance testing must demonstrate the electrical, thermal, and mechanical safety along with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the device in the intended use environment.

(4) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(5) Physician and patient labeling must include:

(i) Summaries of electrical stimulation parameters;

(ii) Instructions on how to correctly use and maintain the device;

(iii) Instructions and explanations of all user-interface components;

(iv) Information related to electromagnetic compatibility classification; and

(v) Instructions on how to clean the device.

[82 FR 60116, Dec. 19, 2017]

§ 886.5305 Electromechanical tear stimulator.

(a) *Identification.* An electromechanical tear stimulator is a non-implantable device intended to increase tear production via mechanical stimulation.

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

(1) Clinical performance testing under anticipated conditions of use must evaluate tear production and all adverse events, including tissue damage, pain, headache, and discomfort.

(2) Non-clinical performance testing must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use. The following must be conducted:

(i) An assessment of mechanical output specifications, including vibration amplitude and frequency, pressure and force, and acoustic (noise level) properties;

(ii) Mechanical safety testing to validate safeguards related to the pressure aspects of the device; and

(iii) Use life testing.

(3) Performance data must demonstrate the electrical safety, thermal safety, and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of all electrical components of the device.

(4) All patient-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(5) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(6) Physician and patient labeling must include:

(i) A detailed summary of the device's technical parameters;

(ii) Instructions for use, including an explanation of all user-interface components and information regarding proper device placement;

(iii) Information related to electromagnetic compatibility classification;

(iv) Instructions on how to clean and maintain the device;

(v) A summary of the clinical performance testing conducted with the device;

(vi) Language to direct end users to contact the device manufacturer and MedWatch if they experience any adverse events with this device; and

(vii) Information on how the device operates and the typical sensations experienced during treatment.

[87 FR 9243, Feb. 18, 2022]

§ 886.5310 Intranasal electrostimulation device for dry eye symptoms.

(a) *Identification.* An intranasal electrostimulation device for dry eye symptoms is a prescription non-implantable, electrostimulation device intended to increase tear production for improvement in dry eye symptoms.

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

(1) Clinical performance testing must evaluate improvement of dry eye

symptoms under anticipated conditions of use.

(2) Non-clinical performance testing must assess the following electrical output specifications: waveforms, output modes, maximum output voltage, maximum output current, pulse duration, frequency, net charge per pulse, maximum phase charge at 500 ohms, maximum current density, maximum average current, and maximum average power density.

(3) Patient-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(4) Performance testing must demonstrate the electrical, thermal, and mechanical safety along with electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the device in the intended use environment.

(5) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(6) Training for the proper use of the device must be provided.

(7) Physician and patient labeling must include:

(i) Summaries of electrical stimulation parameters;

(ii) Instructions on how to correctly use and maintain the device;

(iii) Instructions and explanations of all user-interface components;

(iv) Information related to electromagnetic compatibility classification;

(v) Instructions on how to clean the device; and

(vi) Summaries of clinical performance testing demonstrating safety and effectiveness.

[83 FR 52975, Oct. 19, 2018]

§ 886.5350 Ultrasound cyclodestructive device.

(a) *Identification.* An ultrasound cyclodestructive device is a prescription device that reduces intraocular pressure by producing a series of lesions in the ciliary body and/or trabecular meshwork induced by high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) energy and that is intended for treatment of glaucoma patients who:

(1) Are refractory to, or are poor candidates for, Argon laser trabeculoplasty or traditional filtering surgery; and

(2) Had failures on maximally tolerated drug therapy.

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

(1) The clinical performance data must demonstrate an appropriate reduction in intraocular pressure in glaucoma patients who:

(i) Are refractory to, or are poor candidates for, Argon laser trabeculoplasty or traditional filtering surgery; and

(ii) Had failures on maximally tolerated drug therapy, and an evaluation of all adverse events observed during clinical use.

(2) Non-clinical performance testing of device features and characteristics must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use. The following performance characteristics must be tested:

(i) Ultrasound field characteristics, which must include the total acoustic power radiated by the transducer(s), the spatial distribution of the ultrasound field (including compressional and rarefactional pressure), and spatial-peak, temporal-average intensity; and

(ii) Thermal and physical safety characteristics of the device.

(3) Simulated use testing to validate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use, including eye movements and positioning error.

(4) Analysis or testing must demonstrate electrical safety in the appropriate use environment.

(5) Analysis or testing must demonstrate electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), including wireless coexistence (if applicable) in the appropriate use-environment.

(6) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed commensurate with the level of concern of the device.

(7) The patient-contacting components must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(8) Performance data must demonstrate sterility of all patient-contacting components labeled as sterile. If the device contains reusable eye-contact components, the validation tests must demonstrate adequate cleaning and reprocessing of these components.

(9) Labeling must include:

(i) A detailed description of the patient population for which the device is indicated for use, as well as warnings, and precautions regarding potential for device malfunction and use-error pertinent to use of the device.

(ii) A detailed summary of the clinical testing, including study outcomes and adverse events.

(iii) Information on how the device operates and the typical course of treatment.

(iv) Description of all main components of the device including HIFU generator, transducer(s), and controls. The labeling must include the technical specifications of the device including, but not limited to, treatment frequency, total acoustic power delivered by transducer, treatment duration, treatment zone, site targeting, power requirements, weight, and physical dimensions of the device.

(v) Where appropriate, validated methods and instructions for reprocessing of any reusable components.

(vi) Safe-use conditions for electrical safety and electromagnetic compatibility.

[89 FR 43746, May 20, 2024]

§ 886.5420 Contact lens inserter/remover.

(a) *Identification.* A contact lens inserter/remover is a handheld device intended to insert or remove contact lenses by surface adhesion or suction.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5540 Low-vision magnifier.

(a) *Identification.* A low-vision magnifier is a device that consists of a magnifying lens intended for use by a patient who has impaired vision. The device may be held in the hand or attached to spectacles.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5600 Ptosis crutch.

(a) *Identification.* A ptosis crutch is a device intended to be mounted on the spectacles of a patient who has ptosis (drooping of the upper eyelid as a result of faulty development or paralysis) to hold the upper eyelid open.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5700 Eyelid weight.

(a) *Identification.* An eyelid weight is a prescription device made of gold, tantalum, platinum, iridium, or surgical grade stainless steel that is rectangular in shape and contoured to the shape of the eye. The device is intended for the gravity assisted treatment of lagophthalmos (incomplete eyelid closure).

(1) The external eyelid weight is adhered to the outer skin of the upper eyelid.

(2) The implantable eyelid weight is implanted into the upper eyelid.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class II (special controls) for the external eyelid weight. The external eyelid weight is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The special controls for the external eyelid weight are:

(i) Testing demonstrating the biocompatibility of the device; and

(ii) Labeling must include the following information:

(A) Specific instructions regarding the proper placement, sizing, and removal of the device; and

(B) A warning stating that the patient should be instructed to remove the device prior to entering a magnetic resonance environment.

(2) Class II (special controls) for the implantable eyelid weight. The special controls for the implantable eyelid weight are:

(i) Testing demonstrating the biocompatibility of the device;

(ii) Testing demonstrating the sterility and shelf life of the device;

(iii) Nonclinical testing evaluating the compatibility of the device in a magnetic resonance environment.

(iv) Patient labeling to convey information regarding the safety and compatibility of the device in a magnetic resonance environment, the conditions under which a patient with the device can be safely scanned, and a mechanism for a healthcare provider to obtain detailed information about magnetic resonance safety and compatibility if needed.

[79 FR 22015, Apr. 21, 2014]

§ 886.5800 Ophthalmic bar reader.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic bar reader is a device that consists of a magnifying lens intended for use by a patient who has impaired vision. The device is placed directly onto reading material to magnify print.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5810 Ophthalmic prism reader.

(a) *Identification.* An ophthalmic prism reader is a device intended for use by a patient who is in a supine position to change the angle of print to aid reading.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5820 Closed-circuit television reading system.

(a) *Identification.* A closed-circuit television reading system is a device that consists of a lens, video camera, and video monitor that is intended for use by a patient who has subnormal vision to magnify reading material.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5838 Nasolacrimal compression device.

(a) *Identification.* A nasolacrimal compression device is a prescription device that is fitted to apply mechanical pressure to the nasal aspect of the orbital rim to reduce outflow through the nasolacrimal ducts.

(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 § 886.9.

[81 FR 37500, June 10, 2016]

§ 886.5840 Magnifying spectacles.

(a) *Identification.* Magnifying spectacles are devices that consist of spectacle frames with convex lenses intended to be worn by a patient who has impaired vision to enlarge images.

(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 § 866.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5842 Spectacle frame.

(a) *Identification.* A spectacle frame is a device made of metal or plastic intended to hold prescription spectacle lenses worn by a patient to correct refractive errors.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5844 Prescription spectacle lens.

(a) *Identification.* A prescription spectacle lens is a glass or plastic device that is a lens intended to be worn by a patient in a spectacle frame to provide refractive corrections in accordance with a prescription for the patient. The device may be modified to protect the eyes from bright sunlight (i.e., prescription sunglasses). Prescription sunglass lenses may be reflective, tinted, polarizing, or photosensitized.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5850 Sunglasses (nonprescription).

(a) *Identification.* Sunglasses (nonprescription) are devices that consist of spectacle frames or clips with absorbing, reflective, tinted, polarizing, or photosensitized lenses intended to be worn by a person to protect the eyes from bright sunlight but not to provide refractive corrections. This device is usually available over-the-counter.

(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 § 886.9.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2321, 2000]

§ 886.5870 Low-vision telescope.

(a) *Identification.* A low-vision telescope is a device that consists of an arrangement of lenses or mirrors intended for use by a patient who has impaired vision to increase the apparent size of objects. This generic type of device includes handheld or spectacle telescopes.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5900 Electronic vision aid.

(a) *Identification.* An electronic vision aid is an AC-powered or battery-powered device that consists of an electronic sensor/transducer intended for use by a patient who has impaired vision or blindness to translate visual images of objects into tactile or auditory signals.

(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 § 886.9.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5905 Oral electronic vision aid.

(a) *Identification.* An oral electronic vision aid is a battery-powered prescription device that contains an electrode stimulation array to generate electrotactile stimulation patterns that are derived from digital object images captured by a camera. It is intended to aid profoundly blind patients in orientation, mobility, and object recognition as an adjunctive device to other assistive methods such as a white cane or a guide dog.

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

(1) Clinical performance testing must demonstrate an acceptable adverse event profile, including adverse events involving the mouth, tongue, and gums and demonstrate the effect of the stimulation to provide clinically meaningful outcomes. The clinical performance testing must also investigate the anticipated conditions of use, including potential use error, intended environment of use, and duration of use.

(2) Non-clinical performance testing must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use, including simulated moisture ingress, device durability, and battery reliability.

(3) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(4) Analysis/testing must validate electromagnetic compatibility.

(5) Analysis/testing must validate electrical safety.

(6) Analysis/testing must assess and validate wireless coexistence concerns.

(7) Any elements of the device that contact the patient must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(8) Training must include elements to ensure that the healthcare provider and user can identify the safe environments for device use, use all safety features of the device, and operate the device in the intended environment of use.

(9) Labeling for the trainer and user must include a summary of the clinical testing including adverse events encountered under use conditions, summary of study outcomes and endpoints, and information pertinent to use of the device including the conditions under which the device was studied (*e.g.*, level of supervision or assistance, and environment of use).

[80 FR 57092, Sept. 22, 2015]

§ 886.5910 Image intensification vision aid.

(a) *Identification.* An image intensification vision aid is a battery-powered device intended for use by a patient who has limited dark adaptation or impaired vision to amplify ambient light.

(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 § 886.9. The device is also 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.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 35607, Sept. 14, 1988; 66 FR 38814, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5915 Optical vision aid.

(a) *Identification.* An optical vision aid is a device that consists of a magnifying lens with an accompanying AC-powered or battery-powered light source intended for use by a patient who has impaired vision to increase the apparent size of object detail.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The AC-powered device and the battery-powered device are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 886.9. The battery-powered device is also 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.

[55 FR 48443, Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 63014, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38815, July 25, 2001]

§ 886.5916 Rigid gas permeable contact lens.

(a) *Identification.* A rigid gas permeable contact lens is a device intended to be worn directly against the cornea of the eye to correct vision conditions. The device is made of various materials, such as cellulose acetate butyrate, polyacrylate-silicone, or silicone elastomers, whose main polymer molecules generally do not absorb or attract water.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class II if the device is intended for daily wear only.

(2) Class III if the device is intended for extended wear.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before a device described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section may be commercially distributed. See § 886.3.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 10284, Mar. 4, 1994]

§ 886.5918 Rigid gas permeable contact lens care products.

(a) *Identification.* A rigid gas permeable contact lens care product is a device intended for use in the cleaning, conditioning, rinsing, lubricating/rewetting, or storing of a rigid gas permeable contact lens. This includes all solutions and tablets used together with rigid gas permeable contact lenses.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (Special Controls) Guidance Document: ''Guidance for Industry Premarket Notification (510(k)) Guidance Document for Contact Lens Care Products.''

[62 FR 30987, June 6, 1997]

§ 886.5919 Hydrophilic re-coating solution.

(a) *Identification.* A hydrophilic recoating solution is a home use device intended to restore the hydrophilic coating of rigid gas permeable (RGP) contact lenses using reactive coating components.

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

(1) Clinical performance testing must evaluate device safety as assessed by adverse events, slit lamp findings, and maintenance of visual acuity.

(2) The patient contacting components of the device and packaging components must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(3) Performance testing must demonstrate the sterility of the device.

(4) Use-related risk analysis must be performed to determine if a self-selection study and human factors validation study must be conducted to demonstrate that users can correctly use the device based solely on reading the directions for use.

(5) Performance data must support the shelf life of the device by demonstrating continued sterility, package integrity, and device functionality over the identified shelf life.

(6) Performance testing must demonstrate compatibility with each lens and solution labeled for use with the device.

(7) Performance testing must demonstrate the ability of the device to restore the coating of compatible lenses.

(8) Labeling must include the following:

(i) Instructions on how to correctly use the device, including instructions to use fresh components for each use;

(ii) Descriptions of compatible contact lenses;

(iii) Descriptions of compatible care solutions;

(iv) A warning that if patients are not sure of their lens material, they should contact their health care provider prior to use; and

(v) A precaution against use with lenses that have not been demonstrated to be compatible with the device.

[89 FR 72323, Sept. 5, 2024]

§ 886.5925 Soft (hydrophilic) contact lens.

(a) *Identification.* A soft (hydrophilic) contact lens is a device intended to be worn directly against the cornea and adjacent limbal and scleral areas of the eye to correct vision conditions or act as a therapeutic bandage. The device is made of various polymer materials the main polymer molecules of which absorb or attract a certain volume (percentage) of water.

(b) *Classification.* (1) Class II if the device is intended for daily wear only.

(2) Class III if the device is intended for extended wear.

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before a device described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section may be commercially distributed. See § 886.3.

[52 FR 33355, Sept. 2, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 10284, Mar. 4, 1994]

§ 886.5928 Soft (hydrophilic) contact lens care products.

(a) *Identification.* A soft (hydrophilic) contact lens care product is a device intended for use in the cleaning, rinsing, disinfecting, lubricating/rewetting, or storing of a soft (hydrophilic) contact lens. This includes all solutions and tablets used together with soft (hydrophilic) contact lenses and heat disinfecting units intended to disinfect a soft (hydrophilic) contact lens by means of heat.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (Special Controls) Guidance Document: ''Guidance for Industry Premarket Notification (510(k)) Guidance Document for Contact Lens Care Products.''

[62 FR 30988, June 6, 1997]

§ 886.5933 [Reserved]

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