

§ 862.2160 Discrete photometric chemistry analyzer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A discrete photometric chemistry analyzer for clinical use is a device intended to duplicate manual analytical procedures by performing automatically various steps such as pipetting, preparing filtrates, heating, and measuring color intensity. This device is intended for use in conjunction with certain materials to measure a variety of analytes. Different models of the device incorporate various instrumentation such as micro analysis apparatus, double beam, single, or dual channel photometers, and bichromatic 2-wavelength photometers. Some models of the device may include reagent-containing components that may also serve as reaction units.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2170 Micro chemistry analyzer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A micro chemistry analyzer for clinical use is a device intended to duplicate manual analytical procedures by performing automatically various steps such as pipetting, preparing filtrates, heating, and measuring color intensity. The distinguishing characteristic of the device is that it requires only micro volume samples obtainable from pediatric patients. This device is intended for use in conjunction with certain materials to measure a variety of analytes.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2230 Chromatographic separation material for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A chromatographic separation material for clinical use is a device accessory (e.g., ion exchange absorbents, ion exchange resins, and ion papers) intended for use in ion exchange chromatography, a procedure in which a compound is separated from a solution.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 1119, Jan. 16, 1996]

§ 862.2250 Gas liquid chromatography system for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A gas liquid chromatography system for clinical use is a device intended to separate one or more drugs or compounds from a mixture. Each of the constituents in a vaporized mixture of compounds is separated according to its vapor pressure. The device may include accessories such as columns, gases, column supports, and liquid coating.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2260 High pressure liquid chromatography system for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A high pressure liquid chromatography system for clinical use is a device intended to separate one or more drugs or compounds from a solution by processing the mixture of compounds (solutes) through a column packed with materials of uniform size (stationary phase) under the influence of a high pressure liquid (mobile phase). Separation of the solutes occurs either by absorption, sieving, partition, or selective affinity.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2270 Thin-layer chromatography system for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A thin-layer chromatography (TLC) system for clinical use is a device intended to separate one or more drugs or compounds from a mixture. The mixture of compounds is absorbed onto a stationary phase or thin layer of inert material (e.g., cellulose, alumina, etc.) and eluted off by a moving solvent (moving phase) until equilibrium occurs between the two phases.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. Particular components of TLC systems, i.e., the thin-layer chromatography apparatus, TLC atomizer, TLC developing tanks, and TLC ultraviolet light, are exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

§ 862.2300 Colorimeter, photometer, or spectrophotometer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A colorimeter, a photometer, or a spectrophotometer

§ 862.2310

for clinical use is an instrument intended to measure radiant energy emitted, transmitted, absorbed, or reflected under controlled conditions. The device may include a monochromator to produce light of a specific wavelength.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2310 Clinical sample concentrator.

(a) *Identification.* A clinical sample concentrator is a device intended to concentrate (by dialysis, evaporation, etc.) serum, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and other body fluids before the fluids are analyzed.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 38899, July 28, 1995]

§ 862.2320 Beta or gamma counter for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A beta or gamma counter for clinical use is a device intended to detect and count beta or gamma radiation emitted by clinical samples. Clinical samples are prepared by addition of a radioactive reagent to the sample. These measurements are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of various disorders.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 38900, July 28, 1995]

§ 862.2400 Densitometer/scanner (integrating, reflectance, TLC, or radiochromatogram) for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A densitometer/scanner (integrating, reflectance, thin-layer chromatography, or radiochromatogram) for clinical use is a device intended to measure the concentration of a substance on the surface of a film or other support media by either a photocell measurement of the light transmission through a given area of the medium or, in the case of the radiochromatogram scanner, by measurement of the distribution of a

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–98 Edition)

specific radio-active element on a radiochromatogram.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2485 Electrophoresis apparatus for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* An electrophoresis apparatus for clinical use is a device intended to separate molecules or particles, including plasma proteins, lipoproteins, enzymes, and hemoglobulins on the basis of their net charge in specified buffered media. This device is used in conjunction with certain materials to measure a variety of analytes as an aid in the diagnosis and treatment of certain disorders.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 60 FR 38900, July 28, 1995]

§ 862.2500 Enzyme analyzer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* An enzyme analyzer for clinical use is a device intended to measure enzymes in plasma or serum by nonkinetic or kinetic measurement of enzyme-catalyzed reactions. This device is used in conjunction with certain materials to measure a variety of enzymes as an aid in the diagnosis and treatment of certain enzyme-related disorders.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2540 Flame emission photometer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A flame emission photometer for clinical use is a device intended to measure the concentration of sodium, potassium, lithium, and other metal ions in body fluids. Abnormal variations in the concentration of these substances in the body are indicative of certain disorders (e.g., electrolyte imbalance and heavy metal intoxication) and are, therefore, useful in diagnosis and treatment of those disorders.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

§ 862.2560 Fluorometer for clinical use.

(a) *Identification.* A fluorometer for clinical use is a device intended to measure by fluorescence certain analytes. Fluorescence is the property