

SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

H05 ELECTRIC TECHNIQUES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

H05G X-RAY TECHNIQUE (apparatus for radiation diagnosis A61B 6/00; X-ray therapy A61N; testing by X-rays G01N; apparatus for X-ray photography G03B; filters, conversion screens, microscopes G21K; X-ray tubes H01J 35/00; TV systems having X-ray input H04N 5/321)

1/00	X-ray apparatus involving X-ray tubes; Circuits therefor	1/44	• • • • • in which the switching instant is determined by measuring the amount of radiation directly
1/02	• Constructional details		
1/04	• • Mounting the X-ray tube within a closed housing	1/46	• • • • Combined control of different quantities, e.g. exposure time as well as voltage or current
1/06	• • • X-ray tube and at least part of the power supply apparatus being mounted within the same housing	1/48	• • • • Compensating the voltage drop occurring at the instant of switching-on of the apparatus (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus G05F)
1/08	• Electrical details		
1/10	• • Power supply arrangements for feeding the X-ray tube		
1/12	• • • with dc or rectified single-phase ac	1/50	• • • • Passing the tube current only during a restricted portion of the voltage waveform
1/14	• • • with single-phase low-frequency ac		
1/16	• • • • Reducing the peak-inverse voltage	1/52	• • • • Target size or shape; Direction of electron beam, e.g. in tubes with one anode and more than one cathode
1/18	• • • with polyphase ac of low frequency		
1/20	• • • with high-frequency ac; with pulse trains	1/54	• • • Protecting (overload protection combined with control H05G 1/46)
1/22	• • • with single pulses	1/56	• • Switching-on; Switching-off
1/24	• • • • Obtaining pulses by using energy storage devices (pulse generators H03K)	1/58	• • Switching arrangements for changing-over from one mode of operation to another, e.g. from radioscopy to radiography, from radioscopy to irradiation
1/26	• • Measuring, controlling, protecting (measuring electric values G01R; measuring X-ray intensity G01T)		
1/28	• • • Measuring or recording actual exposure time; Counting number of exposures; Measuring required exposure time	1/60	• • Circuit arrangements for obtaining a series of X-ray photographs or for X-ray cinematography
1/30	• • • Controlling	1/61	• • • for obtaining stereoscopic photographs [5]
1/32	• • • • Supply voltage of the X-ray apparatus or tube (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus G05F)	1/62	• • Circuit arrangements for obtaining X-ray photography at predetermined instants in the movement of an object, e.g. X-ray stroboscopy
1/34	• • • • Anode current, heater current, heater voltage of X-ray tube (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus G05F)	1/64	• • Circuit arrangements for X-ray apparatus incorporating electronic image converters, e.g. image intensifiers [5]
1/36	• • • • Temperature of anode; Brightness of image	1/66	• • Circuit arrangements for X-ray tubes with target movable relatively to the anode
1/38	• • • • Exposure time	1/68	• • Circuit arrangements for Lilienfeld tubes; Circuit arrangements for gas-filled X-ray tubes
1/40	• • • • • using adjustable time switch	1/70	• • Circuit arrangements for X-ray tubes with more than one anode; Circuit arrangements for apparatus comprising more than one X-ray tube
1/42	• • • • • using arrangements for switching when a predetermined dose of radiation has been applied, e.g. in which the switching instant is determined by measuring the electrical energy supplied to the tube	2/00	Apparatus or processes specially adapted for producing X-rays, not involving X-ray tubes, e.g. involving generation of a plasma (X-ray lasers H01S 4/00; plasma technique in general H05H) [5]