

## 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)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1/00 X-ray apparatus involving X-ray tubes; Circuits therefor [1, 2006.01]</b></p> <p>1/02 • Constructional details [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/04 • • Mounting the X-ray tube within a closed housing [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/06 • • • X-ray tube and at least part of the power supply apparatus being mounted within the same housing [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/08 • Electrical details [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/10 • • Power supply arrangements for feeding the X-ray tube [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/12 • • • with dc or rectified single-phase ac [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/14 • • • with single-phase low-frequency ac [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/16 • • • • Reducing the peak-inverse voltage [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/18 • • • with polyphase ac of low frequency [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/20 • • • with high-frequency ac; with pulse trains [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/22 • • • with single pulses [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/24 • • • • Obtaining pulses by using energy storage devices (pulse generators H03K) [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/26 • • Measuring, controlling, protecting (measuring electric values G01R; measuring X-ray intensity G01T) [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/28 • • • Measuring or recording actual exposure time; Counting number of exposures; Measuring required exposure time [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/30 • • • Controlling [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/32 • • • • Supply voltage of the X-ray apparatus or tube (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus G05F) [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/34 • • • • Anode current, heater current, heater voltage of X-ray tube (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus G05F) [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/36 • • • • Temperature of anode; Brightness of image [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/38 • • • • Exposure time [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/40 • • • • using adjustable time switch [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>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 [1, 2006.01]</p> | <p>1/44 • • • • • in which the switching instant is determined by measuring the amount of radiation directly [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/46 • • • • Combined control of different quantities, e.g. exposure time as well as voltage or current [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>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, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/50 • • • • Passing the tube current only during a restricted portion of the voltage waveform [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/52 • • • • Target size or shape; Direction of electron beam, e.g. in tubes with one anode and more than one cathode [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/54 • • • • Protecting (overload protection combined with control H05G 1/46) [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/56 • • Switching-on; Switching-off [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>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, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/60 • • Circuit arrangements for obtaining a series of X-ray photographs or for X-ray cinematography [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/61 • • • for obtaining stereoscopic photographs [5, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/62 • • Circuit arrangements for obtaining X-ray photography at predetermined instants in the movement of an object, e.g. X-ray stroboscopy [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/64 • • Circuit arrangements for X-ray apparatus incorporating electronic image converters, e.g. image intensifiers [1, 5, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/66 • • Circuit arrangements for X-ray tubes with target movable relatively to the anode [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>1/68 • • Circuit arrangements for Lilienfeld tubes; Circuit arrangements for gas-filled X-ray tubes [1, 2006.01]</p> <p>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, 2006.01]</p> <p><b>2/00 Apparatus or processes specially adapted for producing X-rays, not involving X-ray tubes, e.g. involving generation of a plasma</b> (X-ray lasers H01S 4/00; plasma technique in general H05H) [5, 2006.01]</p> |
|---|---|