SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

H05 ELECTRIC TECHNIQUES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR

H05G **X-RAY TECHNIQUE** (investigating or analysing materials by the use of X-rays G01N 23/00; apparatus for X-ray photography G03B 42/02; 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, 2006.01]**

1/02 • Constructional details **[1, 2006.01]**

1/04 • • Mounting the X-ray tube within a closed housing **[1, 2006.01]**

1/06 • • • X-ray tube and at least part of the power supply apparatus being mounted within the same housing **[1, 2006.01]**

1/08 • Electrical details **[1, 2006.01]**

1/10 • • Power supply arrangements for feeding the X-ray tube **[1, 2006.01]**

1/12 • • • with DC or rectified single-phase AC **[1, 2006.01]**

1/14 • • • with single-phase low-frequency AC **[1, 2006.01]**

1/16 • • • • Reducing the peak-inverse voltage **[1, 2006.01]**

1/18 • • • with polyphase AC of low frequency **[1, 2006.01]**

1/20 • • • with high-frequency AC; with pulse trains **[1, 2006.01]**

1/22 • • • with single pulses **[1, 2006.01]**

1/24 • • • • Obtaining pulses by using energy storage devices **[1, 2006.01]**

1/26 • • Measuring, controlling or protecting (measuring X-ray radiation G01T) **[1, 2006.01]**

1/28 • • • Measuring or recording actual exposure time; Counting number of exposures; Measuring required exposure time **[1, 2006.01]**

1/30 • • • Controlling **[1, 2006.01]**

1/32 • • • • Supply voltage of the X-ray apparatus or tube **[1, 2006.01]**

1/34 • • • • Anode current, heater current or heater voltage of X-ray tube **[1, 2006.01]**

1/36 • • • • Temperature of anode; Brightness of image **[1, 2006.01]**

1/38 • • • • Exposure time **[1, 2006.01]**

1/40 • • • • • using adjustable time switch **[1, 2006.01]**

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]**

1/44 • • • • • • in which the switching instant is determined by measuring the amount of radiation directly **[1, 2006.01]**

1/46 • • • • Combined control of different quantities, e.g. exposure time as well as voltage or current **[1, 2006.01]**

1/48 • • • • Compensating the voltage drop occurring at the instant of switching-on of the apparatus **[1, 2006.01]**

1/50 • • • • Passing the tube current only during a restricted portion of the voltage waveform **[1, 2006.01]**

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]**

1/54 • • • Protecting (overload protection combined with control H05G 1/46) **[1, 2006.01]**

1/56 • • Switching-on; Switching-off **[1, 2006.01]**

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]**

1/60 • • Circuit arrangements for obtaining a series of X-ray photographs or for X-ray cinematography **[1, 2006.01]**

1/61 • • • for obtaining stereoscopic photographs **[5, 2006.01]**

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]**

1/64 • • Circuit arrangements for X-ray apparatus incorporating electronic image converters, e.g. image intensifiers **[1, 5, 2006.01]**

1/66 • • Circuit arrangements for X-ray tubes with target movable relatively to the anode **[1, 2006.01]**

1/68 • • Circuit arrangements for Lilienfeld tubes; Circuit arrangements for gas-filled X-ray tubes **[1, 2006.01]**

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]**

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) **[5, 2006.01]**