

ECLA**EUROPEAN CLASSIFICATION****H05G**

X-RAY TECHNIQUE (apparatus for radiation diagnosis [A61B6/00](#); X-ray therapy [A61N](#); testing by X-rays [G01N](#); apparatus for X-ray photography [G03B](#); filters, conversion screens, microscopes [G21K](#); X-ray tubes [H01J35/00](#); TV systems having X-ray input [H04N5/321](#))

[N: WARNING

The following IPC group is not used in the internal ECLA classification scheme.

[H05G1/61](#) covered by [H05G1/60](#)

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H05G1/00

X-ray apparatus involving X-ray tubes; circuits therefor

- H05G1/02 . Constructional details
- H05G1/02K . . [N: Means for cooling the X-ray tube or the generator] [N1112]
- H05G1/04 . . Mounting the X-ray tube within a closed housing
- H05G1/06 . . . X-ray tube and at least part of the power supply apparatus being mounted within the same housing
- H05G1/08 . Electrical details
- H05G1/08C . . [N: Circuit arrangements particularly adapted for X-ray tubes having a control grid] [N1112]
- H05G1/10 . . Power supply arrangements for feeding the X-ray tube [N: supply circuits with converters in general [H02M](#); supply circuits for emitters and amplifiers [H04B1/16](#) to [H04B1/16A4](#)]
- H05G1/12 . . . with dc or rectified single-phase ac [N: or double-phase]
- H05G1/14 . . . with single-phase low-frequency ac [N: also when a rectifier element is in series with the X-ray tube]
- H05G1/16 Reducing the peak-inverse voltage
- H05G1/18 . . . with polyphase ac of low frequency [N: rectified]
- H05G1/20 . . . with high-frequency ac; with pulse trains [N: (pulse generators in general [H03K3/00](#), [H03K4/00](#))]
- H05G1/22 . . . with single pulses
- H05G1/24 Obtaining pulses by using energy storage devices (pulse generators [H03K](#)) [N: current and voltage pulse generators [H03K3/53](#)]
- H05G1/26 . . Measuring, controlling, protecting (measuring electric values [G01R](#); measuring X-ray intensity [G01T](#))
- H05G1/26A . . . [N: Measurements of current, voltage or power]
- H05G1/28 . . . Measuring or recording actual exposure time; Counting number of exposures; Measuring required exposure time
- H05G1/30 . . . Controlling
- H05G1/32 supply voltage of the X-ray apparatus or tube (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus [G05F](#)) [N: voltage regulation in general [G05F](#)]
- H05G1/34 anode current, heater current, heater voltage of X-ray tube (regulating supply without reference to operating characteristics of the apparatus [G05F](#))

- [N: current regulation in general [G05F](#)]
- H05G1/36 temperature of anode; brightness of image [N: power (electrical temperature regulating in general [G05D23/19](#))]
- H05G1/38 exposure time [N: time switches in general [H01H43/00](#) and subgroups]
- H05G1/40 using adjustable time-switch
- H05G1/42 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
- H05G1/44 in which the switching instant is determined by measuring the amount of radiation directly [N: dosimetry in general [G01T1/02](#)]
- H05G1/46 Combined control of different quantities, e.g. exposure time as well as voltage or current
- H05G1/48 Compensating the voltage drop occurring at the instant of switching-on of the apparatus (regulating supply without reference to the operating characteristics of the apparatus [G05F](#)) [N: voltage regulation in general [G05F](#)]
- H05G1/50 Passing the tube current only during a restricted portion of the voltage waveform
- H05G1/52 target size or shape; direction of electron beam, e.g. in tubes with one anode and more than one cathode
- H05G1/54 Protecting [N: or lifetime prediction] (overload protection combined with control [H05G1/46](#)) [C1102]
- H05G1/56 Switching-on; Switching-off
- H05G1/58 Switching arrangements for changing-over from one mode of operation to another, e.g. from radioscopy to radiography, from radioscopy to irradiation [N: or from one tube voltage to another] [C1102]
- H05G1/60 Circuit arrangements for obtaining a series of X-ray photographs or for X-ray cinematography
- H05G1/62 Circuit arrangements for obtaining X-ray photography at predetermined instants in the movement of an object, e.g. X-ray stroboscopy
- H05G1/64 Circuit arrangements for X-ray apparatus incorporating image intensifiers
- [N: **WARNING**Material provisionally in 97DP27; image intensifiers [H01J31/00](#)]
- H05G1/66 Circuit arrangement for X-ray tubes with target movable relatively to the anode
- H05G1/68 Circuit arrangements for Lillienfeld tubes; Circuit arrangements for gas-filled X-ray tubes
- H05G1/70 Circuit arrangements for X-ray tubes with more than one anode; Circuit arrangements for apparatus comprising more than one X ray tube [N: or more than one cathode ([H05G1/58](#) takes precedence)] [C1102]
- H05G2/00** **Apparatus or processes specially adapted for producing X-rays, not involving X-ray tubes, e.g. involving generation of a plasma (X-ray lasers [H01S4/00](#); plasma technique in general [H05H](#))**
- H05G2/00P [N: X-ray radiation generated from plasma (plasma for generation of electrons to be accelerated towards an anode [H01J35/00](#))] [N0610]
- H05G2/00P2 [N: being produced from a liquid or gas] [N0610]
- H05G2/00P2M [N: containing a metal as principal radiation generating component] [N1112]

- H05G2/00P2N . . . [N: details of the ejection system, e.g. constructional details of the nozzle] [N1112]
- H05G2/00P6 . . [N: involving a beam of energy, e.g. laser or electron beam in the process of exciting the plasma] [N1112]