

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](#)
]

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]