



## Cylinder Gas Pure Helium Gas Specialty Gas 99.999% Helium

Our Product Introduction

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### Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: CMC
- Certification: COA
- Model Number: He
- Minimum Order Quantity: 1 Piece
- Price: US \$300/PC
- Packaging Details: Cylinder/Tank
- Delivery Time: 15 days
- Payment Terms: L/C, T/T
- Supply Ability: 3000 Pcs/Month



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Helium Gas
- Valve: Qf-2/Cga580
- Purity: 99.999%
- Cylinder Pressure: 150bar/200bar
- Cylinder Standard: DOT/ISO/GB
- Transport Package: He Cylinder
- Specification: 4L 8L 40L 47L 50L
- Trademark: CMC
- Origin: China
- HS Code: 2812191090
- Supply Ability: 3000piece/Month
- CAS No.: 7440-59-7
- Formula: Heunno.:Un1046casn
- EINECS: 231-168-5
- Constituent: Industrial Pure Air



### More Images



## Product Description

### Pure Helium Balloon Specialty Gas Cylinder 99.999% 8L

"He" typically refers to helium, which is a chemical element with atomic number 2. Here are some key points about helium:

Chemical Symbol: He

Atomic Number: 2

Atomic Weight: 4.0026 atomic mass units

State at Room Temperature: Helium is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. It is the second lightest and second most abundant element in the universe, after hydrogen.

Noble Gas: Helium is a noble gas, which means it is chemically inert and does not readily react with other elements. It has a full outer electron shell, making it stable and unreactive under normal conditions.

Low Boiling and Melting Points: Helium has the lowest boiling point ( $-268.93^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $-452.07^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and melting point ( $-272.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $-457.96^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) of any known substance. As a result, it remains in a gaseous state even at extremely low temperatures.

Occurrence: Helium is primarily obtained as a byproduct of natural gas extraction. It is found in underground reservoirs where natural gas deposits are present. However, its concentration in the Earth's atmosphere is very low.

Uses: Helium has numerous applications across various industries. It is commonly used in cryogenics for cooling superconducting magnets, scientific research, and medical imaging (such as MRI machines). Helium is also used to create an inert atmosphere for welding, as a carrier gas in gas chromatography, and in various specialized applications where its low boiling point and inert properties are advantageous.

Party Balloons: Helium is often used to fill party balloons due to its lighter-than-air property. However, the use of helium in this manner has raised concerns about its availability and conservation, as helium is a non-renewable resource.

Helium-3 and Helium-4: Helium exists in two stable isotopes, helium-3 and helium-4. Helium-4 is the most common isotope and makes up about 99.99986% of natural helium. Helium-3 is much rarer and has unique properties that make it valuable for certain scientific and technological applications.

#### Basic Info.

|                   |                     |                     |                          |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| DOT Class         | 2.2                 | Un Number           | 1963                     |
| Cylinder Standard | DOT/ISO/GB          | Cylinder Pressure   | 15MPa/20MPa              |
| Valve             | Qf-2/Cga580         | Melting Point       | $-272.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Appearance        | Colorless, Odorless | Boiling Point       | $-272.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Density           | 0.1786 Kg/M3        | Molecular Weight    | 4.0026                   |
| Transport Package | 40L, 47L, 50L       | Specification       | 99.999%, 99.9999%        |
| Trademark         | CMC                 | Origin              | Suzhou, China            |
| HS Code           | 28042900            | Production Capacity | 20,000 Tons/Yea          |





Helium, the least reactive element. Helium is normally a colorless, odorless gas and is the only substance that cannot solidify at standard atmospheric pressure.

#### Specification:

Specification Company Standard

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| He                 | ≥ 99.999% |
| N <sub>2</sub>     | ≤ 2.0 ppm |
| O <sub>2</sub> +AR | ≤ 1.0 ppm |
| H <sub>2</sub>     | ≤ 1.0 ppm |
| CO                 | ≤ 0.5 ppm |
| CO <sub>2</sub>    | ≤ 0.5 ppm |
| Ne                 | ≤ 1.0 ppm |
| CH <sub>4</sub>    | ≤ 0.5 ppm |
| Moisture           | ≤ 0.5 ppm |

#### Company Profile



Shanghai Kemike Chemical Co., Ltd is staffed by trained personnel, combine many years experience in Gas industry .We supply cylinder gas, electronic gas, etc ., and the gas holder, panel, valves and fittings and other equipment, parts and engineering services to our customers in China and worldwide; The products are involved in various industrial fields, such as semiconductor chip, solar cell, LED, TFT-LCD, optical fiber, glass, laser, medicine , etc.,. Our mission is to partner with our global customers to provide support, solutions and quality products that are innovative, reliable, and safe. Our products mainly include: H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, CO<sub>2</sub>, propane, acetylene, helium, laser mixed gas, SiH<sub>4</sub>, SiH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, SiHCl<sub>3</sub>, SiCl<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>4</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub>, HCL, N<sub>2</sub>O, doping mixed gas (TMB, PH<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) and other electronic gases.

|                    |                                |                               |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 |                                 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| SiCl <sub>4</sub>  | NH <sub>3</sub>                | NH <sub>3</sub>               | CH <sub>3</sub> F                                                                  | SiH <sub>4</sub>  | Kr                | H <sub>2</sub> S | WF <sub>6</sub> | F <sub>6</sub> +Cl <sub>2</sub> |
| 4MS                | C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>  | C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub> | TEOS                                                                               | CH <sub>4</sub>   | PH <sub>3</sub>   | SF <sub>6</sub>  | C <sub>2</sub>  | HCl+Ne                          |
| CF <sub>4</sub>    | C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>  | SiH <sub>2</sub>              |  |                   |                   |                  |                 | TMB+H <sub>2</sub>              |
| SiF <sub>4</sub>   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>  | Cl <sub>2</sub>               |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 | He +As                          |
| BBr <sub>3</sub>   | C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>  | DCE                           |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 | Ge+Se                           |
| POCl <sub>3</sub>  | N <sub>2</sub>                 | SO <sub>2</sub>               |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 | D+B                             |
| BCl <sub>3</sub>   | D <sub>2</sub>                 | CO <sub>2</sub>               |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 | CO+NO                           |
| SiHCl <sub>3</sub> | CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> | HF                            |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 | Ar+O <sub>2</sub>               |
| TMAI               | DMZn                           | DEZn                          |                                                                                    |                   |                   |                  |                 | Xe+NO                           |
| AsH <sub>3</sub>   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>  | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> | HBr                                                                                | COS               | Ar+O <sub>2</sub> |                  |                 |                                 |
| GeH <sub>4</sub>   | C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>  | B <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> | H <sub>2</sub> Se                                                                  | GeCl <sub>4</sub> | Xe+NO             |                  |                 |                                 |



 Shanghai Kemike Chemical Co.,Ltd

 +86 18762990415

 williamchen@cmc-chemical.com

 gascylindertank.com