



China Factory Supply Best Price High Purity Cylinder Liquid Ammonia

Our Product Introduction

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Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: CMC
- Certification: COA
- Model Number: Nh3
- Minimum Order Quantity: 1kg
- Price: US \$ 1/kg
- Packaging Details: Cylinder/Tank
- Delivery Time: 15 days
- Payment Terms: L/C, T/T
- Supply Ability: 20000 Tons/Year



Product Specification

- Product Name: Ammonia Gas
- Boiling Point: -33.5 °C
- Density: 0.73 Kg/M3
- Melting Point: -77.7 °C
- Cylinder Pressure: 3MPa/15MPa/20MPa
- Transport Package: 100L, 800L
- Specification: 100L, 800L
- Trademark: CMC
- Origin: China
- HS Code: 28141000
- Supply Ability: 20000 Tons/Year
- CAS No.: 7664-41-7
- Formula: Nh3
- EINECS: 231-635-3
- Constituent: Industrial Pure Air



More Images



Ammonia. NH₃



Product Description

Product Description

Ammonia gas (NH₃) is a colorless, pungent-smelling gas composed of one nitrogen atom bonded to three hydrogen atoms. It is known for its distinctive odor, which is often described as sharp and unpleasant. Here are some key points about ammonia gas:

Chemical Composition: Ammonia is composed of one nitrogen atom bonded to three hydrogen atoms (NH₃). It has a molecular weight of approximately 17.03 g/mol.

Properties: Ammonia possesses several important properties:

Odor: Ammonia has a strong, pungent odor that is easily detectable even at low concentrations. It is often associated with the smell of cleaning products or urine.

Solubility: Ammonia is highly soluble in water, forming ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH), which is an alkaline solution.

Basicity: Ammonia is a weak base and can react with acids to form ammonium salts.

Volatility: Ammonia is a highly volatile compound, readily evaporating into the air at room temperature.

Occurrence and Production: Ammonia occurs naturally in the environment and is also produced industrially:

Natural Sources: Ammonia is produced through biological processes, such as the decomposition of organic matter and the metabolism of nitrogen-containing compounds by bacteria. It is also found in trace amounts in the atmosphere.

Industrial Production: The majority of ammonia is produced synthetically through the Haber-Bosch process. This process involves reacting nitrogen gas (N₂) with hydrogen gas (H₂) at high temperature and pressure in the presence of a catalyst.

Uses: Ammonia gas has several important applications:

Fertilizer: Ammonia is a vital component in the production of nitrogen-based fertilizers, such as ammonium nitrate and urea. It provides an essential source of nitrogen for plant growth.

Industrial Chemicals: Ammonia is used as a raw material in the production of various industrial chemicals, including nitric acid, sulfuric acid, and various plastics, fibers, and resins.

Refrigeration: Ammonia has excellent thermodynamic properties and is used as a refrigerant in industrial refrigeration systems, particularly in large-scale applications.

Cleaning Products: Ammonia is an ingredient in many household cleaning products, such as window cleaners and floor cleaners, due to its ability to dissolve dirt and grease.

Water Treatment: Ammonia is used in water treatment processes, such as chloramination, to remove impurities and disinfect water supplies.

Pharmaceuticals: Ammonia and its derivatives are utilized in the production of certain pharmaceuticals and medicinal products.

Safety Considerations: Ammonia gas can be hazardous and should be handled with care:

Toxicity: Ammonia is toxic and can cause irritation and damage to the respiratory system, eyes, and skin. Exposure to high concentrations can be dangerous and potentially fatal.

Ventilation: When working with ammonia, it is important to ensure proper ventilation to prevent the buildup of hazardous concentrations in enclosed spaces.

Protective Measures: Personal protective equipment, such as gloves, goggles, and respiratory protection, should be used when handling or working with ammonia.

Emergency Response: In the event of a leak or spill of ammonia, appropriate emergency response procedures should be followed to minimize exposure risks and ensure the safety of individuals in the vicinity.

It's important to note that ammonia is a valuable compound with various industrial and agricultural applications, but its use and handling should be done in accordance with safety guidelines to mitigate potential risks.

Basic Info.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Transport Package: | 800L, 100L | Melting Point | -77.7 °C |
| Trademark: | CMC | Boiling Point | -33.5 °C |
| Specification | 99.80% | Production Capacity | 20000 Tons/Year |
| Cylinder Pressure | 3MPa/15MPa/20MPa | Valve | Qf-10 |

Product Description

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Product Name | Ammonia |
| Chemical Formula | NH ₃ |
| Hazard Class | 2.3 |
| Molecular Weight | 17.031 |
| UN | 1005 |
| Boiling Point(°C) | -33.43 |
| Boiling Point(°F) | -241.17 |
| Density(kg/m ³) | 0.728 |
| Density(lb/ft ³) | 0.044 |

Process:

Industrial ammonia is purified by a filter into the electronic grade ultra-high purity ammonia. The annual output of ultra-high purity ammonia gas in Jinhong is more than 10,000 tons.

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|---|----------------|----------------|
| Specification: | | |
| S-cylinder: 44L/47L | Valve: CGA660 | Content: 21Kg |
| Y-cylinder: 440L | Valve: DISS720 | Content: 230Kg |
| T-cylinder: 930L | Valve: DISS720 | Content:480Kg |
| ISO tank : 22.5Nm ³ | Valve:1""VCR" | Content:11.2T |
| Application: | | |
| Ammonia(NH ₃)is used in | | |
| 1. metal treating operations as nitriding, carbo-nitriding, bright annealing, furnace brazing, sintering, sodium hydride descaling, atomic hydrogen welding, and other applications where protective atmospheres are required | | |
| 2. hydrogenation of fats and oils as a convenient source of hydrogen | | |
| 3.manufacturing of alkalis, ammonium salts, dyes, pharmaceuticals, cuprammonium rayon, and nylon | | |
| 4. rubber industry for stabilization of raw latex to prevent coagulation during transportation and torage | | |
| 5. as a catalyst in the phenol-formaldehyde condensation and also in the urea-formaldehyde condensation to make synthetic resin | | |
| 6.produce proteins and can be used to improve the protein content of low quality hay | | |
| 7.semiconductor industry | | |
| 8.production of blue and white LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) | | |
| 9.In the field of novel optoelectronic materials, it is an important base material for GAN preparation by MOCVD technology. High purity ammonia or the preparation of nitrogen trifluoride, silicon nitride, the basic material, is the production of super high nitrogen raw gas. In addition, liquid ammonia is widely used in the semiconductor industry, the metallurgical industry, as well as other industries and scientific research that need to protect the atmosphere. | | |

Detailed Photo









Packaging & Shipping

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: H₂, O₂, N₂, Ar, CO₂, propane, acetylene, helium, laser mixed gas, SiH₄, SiH₂Cl₂, SiHCl₃, SiCl₄, NH₃, CF₄, NF₃, SF₆, HCL, N₂O, doping mixed gas (TMB, PH₃, B₂H₆) and other electronic gases.

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

