



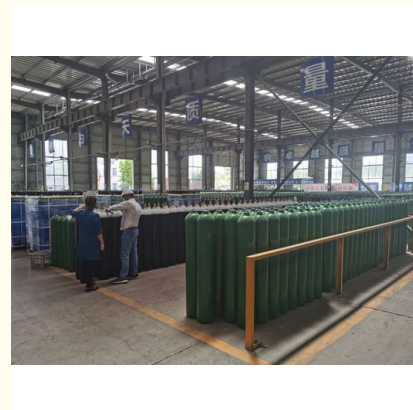
## 5n Gas Helium Cool Gas For Superconducting Magnets And Shielding Gas In Welding Processes

Our Product Introduction

for more products please visit us on [gascylindertank.com](http://gascylindertank.com)

### 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
- Purity: 99.9%-99.999%
- Formular: He
- Appearance: Colorless Gas
- Filling Pressure: 150 Bar-200 Bar
- Transport Package: He Cylinder
- Specification: 40L, 47L, 50L
- Trademark: CMC
- Origin: China
- HS Code: 28042900
- CAS No.: 7440-59-7
- Formula: He
- EINECS: 231-168-5
- Constituent: Industrial Pure Air
- Grade Standard: Industrial Grade



### More Images



## Product Description

### Cool Gas for superconducting magnets and shielding gas in welding processes 5n Gas Helium

Helium gas is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless element that belongs to the noble gas group on the periodic table. It is the second lightest element after hydrogen and has the lowest boiling point of all elements. Helium is represented by the chemical symbol He and has an atomic number of 2.

Properties and Characteristics:

**Density and State:** Helium is a lighter-than-air gas, with a density about seven times less than that of air. It exists in a gaseous state at standard temperature and pressure (STP).

**Boiling and Melting Points:** Helium has an extremely low boiling point of -268.93 degrees Celsius (-452.07 degrees Fahrenheit) and a melting point of -272.2 degrees Celsius (-457.96 degrees Fahrenheit). These low temperatures make helium an ideal coolant for various applications.

**Inertness:** Like other noble gases, helium is chemically inert, meaning it does not readily react with other elements or compounds. It has a stable electron configuration with two electrons in its outermost shell, making it highly stable and non-reactive.

**Abundance:** Helium is the second most abundant element in the universe, after hydrogen. However, it is relatively rare on Earth, comprising only about 0.00052% of the atmosphere by volume.

**Extraction:** Helium is usually extracted from natural gas deposits, where it is found in trace amounts. It is obtained through a process called cryogenic fractional distillation, which takes advantage of the low boiling point of helium to separate it from other gases.

Uses of Helium:

**Balloons and Airships:** Helium is commonly used to fill balloons and airships because it is lighter than air. The low density of helium gas provides buoyancy, causing balloons and airships to float.

**Cryogenics:** Helium is widely used as a cryogenic coolant due to its extremely low boiling point. It is used to cool superconducting magnets in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines, particle accelerators, and other scientific equipment.

**Welding and Leak Detection:** Helium is used as a shielding gas in welding processes such as Tungsten Inert Gas (TIG) welding, where it protects the weld area from atmospheric contaminants. It is also employed in leak detection due to its ability to diffuse rapidly through small openings.

**Scientific Research:** Helium plays a crucial role in various scientific research applications, including cooling down materials for studying low-temperature physics, as a carrier gas in gas chromatography, and in experiments involving low-temperature chemistry.

**Breathing Mixtures:** Helium-oxygen mixtures are sometimes used in deep-sea diving, particularly for commercial diving and in certain medical treatments. The low density of helium reduces the risk of decompression sickness at great depths.

It's worth noting that helium is a finite resource on Earth, and its availability is a concern due to its importance in scientific, medical, and technological applications. Efforts are being made to conserve and recycle helium to ensure its sustainable use in the future.

#### 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 °C
Appearance	Colorless, Odorless	Boiling Point	-272.2 °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

**Specification:**

Specification Company Standard

He	$\geq 99.999\%$
N <sub>2</sub>	$\leq 2.0$ ppm
O <sub>2</sub> +AR	$\leq 1.0$ ppm
H <sub>2</sub>	$\leq 1.0$ ppm
CO	$\leq 0.5$ ppm
CO <sub>2</sub>	$\leq 0.5$ ppm
Ne	$\leq 1.0$ ppm
CH <sub>4</sub>	$\leq 0.5$ ppm
Moisture	$\leq 0.5$ ppm

**Company Profile**

## About us



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	GeCl <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> Se	



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