



## 5n Cylinder Gas Helium For Leak Detection Deep-Sea Diving Welding And Filling Balloons

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



## 5n Cylinder Gas Helium for Welding and Cooling Superconducting Magnets Helium

Helium gas is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless element that belongs to the noble gas group on the periodic table. It is represented by the symbol He and has an atomic number of 2, which means it has two protons in its nucleus. Helium is the second-lightest element in the universe after hydrogen.

Properties of Helium Gas:

Density: Helium is lighter than air and has a density of about 0.1785 grams per liter at standard temperature and pressure (STP).

Boiling and Melting Points: Helium has the lowest boiling and melting points of any element. It boils at -268.93 degrees Celsius (-452.07 degrees Fahrenheit) and solidifies at -272.2 degrees Celsius (-457.96 degrees Fahrenheit).

Non-reactive: Helium is chemically inert, making it non-flammable and non-toxic. It does not readily react with other elements or compounds under normal conditions.

Low solubility: Helium is insoluble in water and most other liquids.

Thermal conductivity: Helium has extremely high thermal conductivity, which makes it useful in cooling applications such as cryogenics and superconductivity research.

Low boiling point: Helium's low boiling point allows it to be used in cryogenic applications, such as cooling superconducting magnets in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines and particle accelerators.

Unique physical properties: Helium displays some unusual physical properties, such as superfluidity and the ability to escape from containers more easily than other gases due to its small atomic size.

Uses of Helium Gas:

Balloons: Helium is commonly used to fill balloons due to its low density, making them float in the air.

Cooling Systems: Helium is used in cooling systems for various applications, including MRI machines, computer chips, and nuclear reactors.

Welding: Helium is sometimes mixed with other gases, such as argon, to create an inert atmosphere for welding processes.

Scientific Research: Helium is used in various scientific experiments and research, particularly in low-temperature physics and cryogenics.

Deep-sea Diving: Helium-oxygen mixtures, known as heliox, are used in deep-sea diving to prevent the occurrence of nitrogen narcosis.

Leak Detection: Helium is often used as a tracer gas to detect leaks in containers, pipelines, and other systems.

Breathing Mixtures: Helium-oxygen mixtures, known as heliox or trimix, are sometimes used for therapeutic purposes in respiratory treatments.

It's worth noting that helium is a finite resource on Earth and is primarily obtained as a byproduct of natural gas extraction. Its availability and cost have led to concerns about conservation and responsible usage.

### 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                 | ≥ 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             |                  |                 |                                 |



