



## China Manufacturers High Purity 5n Cylinder Gas 99.999% Gas 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
- DOT Class: 2.3 & 5.1 & 8
- Valve: Qf-2/Cga580
- Cylinder Standard: GB/ISO/DOT
- Appearance: Colorless, Odorless
- 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: He
- EINECS: 231-168-5
- Constituent: Industrial Pure Air



### More Images



## Product Description

### Product Description

Helium gas (He) is a colorless, odorless, and inert noble gas. It is the second-lightest element in the periodic table and belongs to the group of elements known as noble gases. Here are some key points about helium gas:

**Chemical Composition:** Helium is a chemical element with the atomic number 2, meaning it has 2 protons in its nucleus. Its atomic symbol is He.

**Properties:** Helium possesses several important properties:

**Inertness:** Helium is chemically inert, meaning it does not readily react with other substances. It has a stable electron configuration, making it non-toxic and non-flammable.

**Density:** Helium is lighter than air and has a density that is approximately 0.14 times that of air. This property causes helium-filled objects to float or rise in air.

**Low Boiling and Melting Points:** Helium has a boiling point of -268.93 degrees Celsius (-452 degrees Fahrenheit) and a melting point of -272.2 degrees Celsius (-458 degrees Fahrenheit). These extremely low temperatures make helium useful in cryogenics.

**Low Solubility:** Helium is sparingly soluble in water and most other common solvents.

**Occurrence and Production:** Helium is one of the most abundant elements in the universe but is relatively rare on Earth. It is primarily produced as a byproduct of natural gas extraction. Certain natural gas deposits contain significant amounts of helium, which can be separated and purified.

**Uses:** Helium gas has several practical applications:

**Cryogenics:** Helium is commonly used as a cryogenic refrigerant 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 and medical equipment.

**Balloons and Airships:** Helium's low density makes it ideal for filling balloons and airships, providing buoyancy for their flight.

**Welding:** In certain specialized welding processes, helium is mixed with other gases to create an inert atmosphere that protects the weld from oxidation and improves heat transfer.

**Leak Detection:** Helium is often used as a tracer gas for leak detection in various industries. Its small atom size and inertness make it an effective indicator of leaks in systems and containers.

**Breathing Mixtures:** Helium-oxygen mixtures, known as heliox, are used in deep-sea diving and certain medical applications to reduce the effects of high pressure on the body.

**Scientific Research:** Helium is used in various scientific research applications, such as in cryogenics, spectroscopy, and as a carrier gas in gas chromatography.

**Safety Considerations:** Helium is generally considered safe and non-toxic when handled properly. However, as with any compressed gas, proper handling, storage, and transportation practices should be followed to ensure safety.

Helium is a fascinating element with unique properties, and its applications range from scientific research to everyday uses like filling balloons. However, its availability is limited, and it is important to use helium responsibly to ensure its long-term availability for essential 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 °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               |                                 |
|                    |                                |                               | 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> |                                 |



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