

China High Purity OEM Medical Industrial Cylinder tank Oxygen Gas

Basic Information

. Place of Origin: China . Brand Name: CMC COA · Certification: 02 Model Number: • Minimum Order Quantity: 1 m3 • Price: US \$3/m3 Cylinder · Packaging Details: • Delivery Time: 15 days Payment Terms: L/C, T/T . Supply Ability: 1000Tons/year



Product Specification

• Product Name: Oxygen Gas • Appearance: Colorless Gas -183ºC . Boiling Point: -218.4 ºC • Melting Point: · Working Pressure: 150bar/200bar • Testing Pressure: 250bar/300bar Transport Package: 40L/47L/50L/ISO Tank 40L/47L/50L/ISO Tank Specification:

Trademark: CMC
Origin: China
HS Code: 2804400000
Supply Ability: 100, 000m3/Year
CAS No.: 7782-44-7
Formula: O2
EINECS: 231-956-9



More Images





Product Description

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Oxygen gas (O2) is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas that is essential for sustaining life. It is one of the most abundant elements in the Earth's atmosphere, comprising approximately 21% of the air we breathe. Here are some key points about oxygen gas:

Chemical Composition: Oxygen gas is composed of two oxygen atoms bonded together (O2).

Properties: Oxygen gas possesses several important properties:

Supports Combustion: Oxygen is a highly reactive gas and supports the process of combustion. It acts as an oxidizer, allowing substances to burn more readily in the presence of oxygen.

Essential for Respiration: Oxygen is vital for the process of respiration in living organisms. It is used by cells to produce energy through the process of cellular respiration.

Odorless and Colorless: Oxygen gas is odorless and lacks color, making it difficult to detect without specialized equipment.

Occurrence and Production: Oxygen gas exists in various forms and is produced through natural and industrial processes:

Atmospheric Oxygen: The Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen in the form of diatomic oxygen gas (O2), which is produced primarily through photosynthesis by plants and algae.

Industrial Production: Oxygen gas can be produced industrially through several methods, including the fractional distillation of liquefied air and the electrolysis of water. These processes separate oxygen from other gases and generate high-purity oxygen for various applications.

Uses and Applications: Oxygen gas has a wide range of applications in different fields:

Medical Applications: Oxygen is commonly used in medical settings to assist patients who have difficulty breathing or require supplemental oxygen. It is provided through medical oxygen cylinders or concentrators.

Combustion and Welding: Oxygen is used in various industrial processes, such as metal cutting, welding, and oxy-fuel combustion. When combined with a fuel gas (e.g., acetylene), it produces a high-temperature flame for cutting and welding operations.

Chemical Industry: Oxygen is employed in chemical processes, such as oxidation reactions and the production of chemicals like ethylene oxide, hydrogen peroxide, and methanol.

Water Treatment: Oxygen gas is used in water treatment systems to enhance the biological degradation of organic pollutants and to increase dissolved oxygen levels in bodies of water.

Aerospace and Scuba Diving: Oxygen is used in aviation and space exploration to provide breathable air for pilots, astronauts, and passengers. It is also used in scuba diving as a component of breathing gases.

Environmental Control: Oxygen gas is used in controlled environments, such as greenhouses and aquaculture, to promote plant growth and maintain optimal oxygen levels for aquatic organisms.

Safety Considerations: While oxygen is essential for life, it also poses certain safety risks:

Fire and Explosion Hazard: Oxygen supports combustion, and high concentrations of oxygen can increase the flammability of materials. It is important to handle oxygen with caution and avoid contact with flammable substances.

Oxygen Enrichment: Oxygen-enriched atmospheres, where the oxygen concentration is higher than normal, can increase the risk of fire and make materials more reactive. Care must be taken to prevent the accumulation of oxygen in confined spaces.

Toxicity: Oxygen itself is not toxic, but breathing in very high concentrations of oxygen for an extended period can be harmful. This is why medical oxygen administration should be done under professional supervision.

Pressure Hazards: Oxygen gas can be stored under high pressure. Proper handling of compressed oxygen cylinders and equipment is important to prevent accidents.

Understanding the safe handling, storage, and usage of oxygen gas is crucial to prevent accidents and ensure its effective and responsible use in various applications.

Basic Info

Transport Package: 40L/47L/50L/ISO Tank Melting Point -218.4 °C
Trademark: CMC Boiling Point -183°C

Specification 99.999% Production Capacity 100, 000m3/Year Cylinder Pressure 12.5MPa/15MPa/20MPa Valve Qf-2/Cga580 Appearance Colorless, Odorless Density 1.429g/L

Specification:

CAS No.: 7782-44-7 EINECS No.: 231-956-9 UN No.: UN1072

Purity: 99.999%-99.9999% Dot Class: 2.2 & 5.1 Appearance: Colorless

Grade Standard: Industrial Grade, Grade, Electronic Grade

Specification 99.999%

Hydrogen ≤0.5 ppm
Argon ≤2 ppm
Nitrogen ≤5 ppm
Carbon Dioxide≤0.5 ppm
THC (as CH4) ≤0.5 ppm
Moisture ≤2 ppm

Cylinder Specifications Contents Pressure
Cylinder Capacity Valve Volume bar psig
40L QF-2 7 m3 150 2175
47L QF-2 7 m3 150 2175 50L QF-2 10 m3 200 2900

Detailed Photo



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.

CH3F WF6 F6+CI2 SiCI4 NH3 SiH4 H₂S NH₃ Kr SF₆ C2 HCI+Ne C3F8 **TEOS** PH₃ 4MS C3F8 CH4 TMB+H2 SiH₂ CF4 C4F8 SiF4 **C3H8** CI2 He +As BBr3 **C3H6** DCE Ge+Se POCI3 N2 **SO2** D+B CO+NO BCI3 D2 CO₂ SiHCI3 CH2F2 HF AsH3 **C2H4** C2H2 HBr COS Ar+O2 Xe+NO H2Se GeCI4 **TMAI** DMZn DEZn GeH4 **C2H6 B2H6**







