

# Special products ID chart

Pure gases							
Air	Ammonia	Argon	1, 3-Butadiene	Carbon dioxide	Carbon monoxide (CP)	Carbon monoxide (N4.7 and research)	Chlorine
		>9% Ethylene oxide/ carbon dioxide cylinder"/>					
Ethylene	Ethylene oxide	>9% Ethylene oxide/ carbon dioxide	Halocarbon 14	Helium (Grade A and CP)	Helium (Research and N6.0)	Hydrocarbon propellants	Hydrogen
Hydrogen chloride	Hydrogen sulphide	Krypton	Methane (CP)	Methane (UHP and research)	Methylamines	Methyl chloride	Neon
Nitric oxide	Nitrogen	Nitrogen dioxide	Nitrous oxide (Electronic)	Nitrous oxide (Food and AA)	Oxygen	Oxygen (Medical)	Perfluoropropane (Medical)
Propylene	Silane	Sulphur dioxide	Sulphur Hexafluoride (CP)	Sulphur Hexafluoride (Electronic)	Sulphur Hexafluoride (Medical)	Xenon	

Material	Size	Height (m)	External diameter (m)	Empty weight (kg)	Water capacity (l)	Max working pressure (bar)	Nominal Contents (m3)*
Low pressure welded steel	BA	0.43	0.27	9	11.3	20	0.23
Low pressure welded steel	BAZ	0.48	0.23	8	11.34	31.3	0.36
Low pressure welded steel	BE	1.19	0.38	51	108.4	20	2.25
Low pressure welded steel	BD	0.84	0.32	30	54.5	20	1.13
Low pressure welded steel	E3	1.02	0.22	18	32	23.9	0.79
Chromium-molybdenum steel	L	1.54	0.23	70	50	200	9.92
Chromium-molybdenum steel	V	0.88	0.14	19	10	200	1.98
Chromium-molybdenum steel	BC	0.43	0.1	6	2	200	0.40
Carbon-manganese steel	L	1.7	0.23	93	50	150	7.45
Carbon-manganese steel	J	1.46	0.23	75	47.2	137	6.43
Carbon-manganese steel	V	0.9	0.14	24	10	150	1.49
Aluminium alloy	AL	1.53	0.25	60.5	50	200	9.92
Aluminium alloy	AK	1.51	0.23	52	40	200	7.94
Aluminium alloy	AJ	1.21	0.23	42	31.5	137	4.29
Aluminium alloy	AY	0.96	0.18	19	15	200	2.98
Aluminium alloy	AV	0.68	0.18	16	10	200	1.98
Aluminium alloy	AH	0.48	0.15	7.6	5	200	0.99
Aluminium alloy	AZ	0.29	0.1	2.3	1.22	200	0.24
Carbon-manganese steel	Y	0.91	0.2	49	20	150	2.98

\* (Volume of perfect gas expanded to 1ATM ABS pressure at 15°C)

Welded steel cylinders are used for low pressure liquefiable gases, such as Propane and Ammonia and liquid mixtures  
Carbon-manganese steel cylinders are primarily used for corrosive/components such as Hydrogen Chloride and Fluorine

## Gas mixtures

Legislation aimed at standardising gas cylinder colours across Europe is being introduced. As a result, the following top colours will apply to cylinders containing Special Products mixtures.

The body colours of BOC Speciality gas cylinders are split into three categories as indicated below (The colours in this chart provided is an indication only, actual may vary)

- Red  
Flammable
- Yellow  
Toxic or corrosive
- Light blue  
Oxidising
- Bright green  
Inert
- Red and yellow  
Flammable and toxic
- Yellow and light blue  
Toxic and oxidising

- Grey/ brushed aluminium  
UKAS certified\*, High accuracy, Standard accuracy and uncertified
- Green  
Medical
- Light blue  
Food fresh (MAP)

\* UKAS certified may also have a blue body