



Making our world more productive

→ Cylinder colours - what do they mean?

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## Colour label identifies the gas properties.

The shoulder colours inform about gas properties, but the most common pure gases have their own colours.

### General colours

Toxic and/or corrosive gases	Yellow
Flammable gases	Red

Oxidizing gases	Light blue
Inert gases	Bright green

### Pure gases

Acetylene	Maroon
Oxygen	White
Argon	Dark green
Nitrogen	Black












Carbon dioxide	Grey
Helium	Brown
Hydrogen	Red
Nitrous oxide	Blue

### Linde's cylinder colours

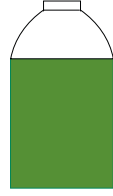



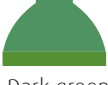
Industrial gases	Black
Acetylene	Maroon

Food gases	Green
Speciality gases	Silver
Medical gases	White








### Industrial gases – Pure gases

Cylinder colours	Shoulder colours	Gas	Shoulder colours	Gas
 Black	 White	Oxygen	 Brown	Helium
	 Bright green	Air	 Blue	Nitrous oxide
	 Black	Nitrogen	 Yellow	Toxic and/or corrosive gases
	 Grey	Carbon dioxide	 Red	Flammable gases
	 Dark green	Argon		
Whole cylinder maroon	 Maroon	Acetylene		

### Food gases – Pure gases

Cylinder colours	Shoulder colours	Gas	Shoulder colours	Gas
 Reseda green	 White	Oxygen	 Grey	Carbon dioxide
	 Black	Nitrogen	 Dark green	Argon

Specialty gases –  
Pure gases

Cylinder colours	Shoulder colours	Gas	Shoulder colours	GasBlackWhite
 Silver grey	 White	Oxygen	 Brown	Helium
	 Black	Nitrogen	 Yellow	Toxic and/or corrosive gases
	 Bright green	Other inert gases	 Red	Flammable gases
	 Grey	Carbon dioxide	 Maroon	Acetylene
Whole cylinder maroon	 Dark green	Argon		

Gas mixtures

Gas	Shoulder colours
Insert	 White
Fire intensifier/ oxidizing	 Black
Flammable	 Bright green
Toxic	 Grey