



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

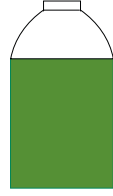



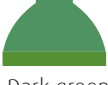
Industrial gases	Black
Acetylene	Maroon

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	 Yellow