

UN No. 1072

Hazard No. 2(S)

Medical Oxygen

Package Sizes Available



General Specifications

Specifications	B Cyl.	C Cyl.	CR Cyl.	CL Cyl.	D Cyl.	E Cyl.	G Cyl.	6 Pack	12 Pack
Cylinder/Pack - L (101.325kPa @15°C)	275	470	410	745	1,500	4,000	8,900	53,400	106,800
Water capacity per cylinder - L	1.7	2.9	2	4.6	10	23	50	300	600
Cylinder/Pack Pressure	15,500	14,000	20,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	17,900	20,000	20,000
Cylinder Colour	White								
Outlet Connection	Pin Index								
Package Dimensions - mm Height x Width x Depth	365 x 110	515 x 110	567 x 110	740 x 110	645 x 180	880 x 204	1,510 x 230	1,900 x 780 x 510	1,900 x 780 x 1,020

Cylinder dimensions are approximate – variations may occur due to manufacturing tolerances. Height includes the valve.

Typical Analysis

Product Name	O ₂	CO ₂	CO	Moisture
Medical Oxygen	>99.5%	<300ppm	<5ppm	<67ppm

Description

Medical oxygen is considered to be non-toxic at atmospheric pressure. It is a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas.

Typical Uses

- Medical oxygen is a tasteless, odourless, colourless gas essential for human respiration. In anaesthesia medical oxygen functions as a carrier gas for the delivery of anaesthetics agents to the tissues of the body. In Respiratory therapy, medical oxygen is administered to increase its amount and thus decrease the amount of other gases circulating in the blood.
- Medical oxygen is also widely used in high altitude and underwater breathing, and hyperbaric chambers.

Main Hazards

Medical oxygen is not flammable but supports combustion. Medical Oxygen enrichment of the atmosphere, even by a few per cent, considerably increases the risk of fire. Materials not normally combustible in air may burn vigorously or even ignite without any apparent reason in enriched air.

Storage and Handling

- Store medical oxygen cylinders away from combustible materials.
- Protect cylinders and particularly the valve from physical damage whether cylinder is full or empty.
- Store cylinders in a cool, well ventilated, spark free area below 45°C.
- External storage is preferred.

- Cylinders should never be carried or stored in unventilated areas, vans, cars, garages, etc.
- Close valves when not in use and when empty, check regularly for leaks.
- If valve is damaged, do not attempt to operate.
- If valve does not operate by hand, return cylinder to supplier (attach a faulty cylinder tag).

N.B. Only regulators, manifolds and ancillary equipment, rated for the appropriate pressure and compatible with the relevant gas, shall be connected to or downstream of these cylinders.

In Case of Leaks

- Shut off all engines, electrical equipment and other sources of ignition.
- No smoking or naked lights.
- If available, use emergency equipment stops.
- Stop leaks if possible, especially in enclosed or inadequately ventilated rooms. Move people from area.
- Check all lines and equipment for leaks, with periodic rechecks. All fittings and connections should be properly fitted.
- If leak continues, move cylinder to a safe area and allow to empty.

Issued Date

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