

Capacity (L)	Height (mm)	Weight (kg)	Working pressure (Mpa)	Material
8	475	13.9	15	37Mn
10	565	16.2		
12	655	18.4		
15	785	21.7		
20	1010	27.3		
20	710	27.8	15	37Mn
40	1325	48.5		
45	1455	50.8		
50	1605	55.6		
40	1160	44.2	15	37Mn
47	1350	50.3		
50	1430	53		
40	930	45.5	15	37Mn
50	1127	53.9		
70	1521	70.7		
30	916	37.4	20	34CrMo4
38	1127	44.8		
40	1180	46.7		
46.7	1358	52.9		
47	1366	53.2		
50	1445	56		
60	1710	65.2		

pure acetylene is a completely unique gasoline with risks that rise up from its high electricity bonds and flammability. these identical properties give acetylene its value as a excessive temperature cutting and welding gasoline with a totally extensive variety of packages.

however, free acetylene can undergo explosive decomposition when compressed or overheated. Decomposition is a

spontaneous reaction forming hydrogen and carbon (within the shape of “ lampblack ” or “soot” ). a considerable amount of

warmness and strain is generated through this dissociation, that may produce excessive strength explosions.

Acetylene is normally dissolved in a solvent, commonly acetone, at pressures as much as 19 barg (275 psig) at 20° C (sixty eight° F).

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