

# Cylinder colours - what do they mean?

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	Oxidizing gases	Light blue
Flammable gases	Red	Inert gases	Bright green

### Pure gases

Acetylene	Maroon	Carbon dioxide	Grey
Oxygen	White	Helium	Brown
Argon	Dark green	Hydrogen	Red
Nitrogen	Black	Nitrous oxide	Blue

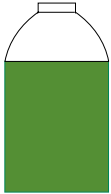




### AGA's cylinder colours

Industrial gases	Black	Food gases	Green
Acetylene	Maroon	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	Gas
 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
	 Dark green	Argon		

Gas mixtures

Gas	Shoulder colours
Inert	 Bright green
Fire intensifier/ oxidizing	 Light blue
Flammable	 Red
Toxic	 Yellow