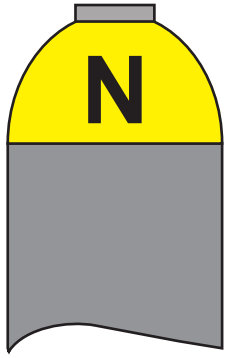
Farbkennzeichnung von Gasflaschen

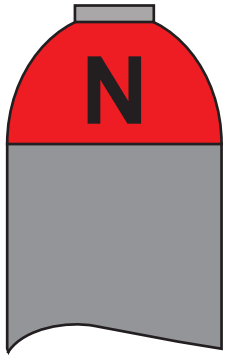
DIN EN 1089-3: Farbcodierung nach den Gaseigenschaften

giftig und / oder korrosiv



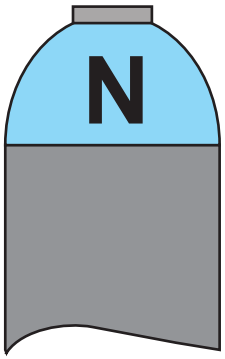
z.B. Ammoniak, Chlor, Fluor, Schwefeldioxid

brennbar



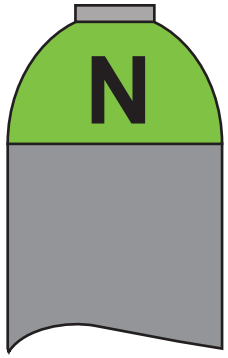
z.B. Methan, Ethylen

oxidierend



z.B. Gasgemisch mit Sauerstoff > 20 Vol.-%

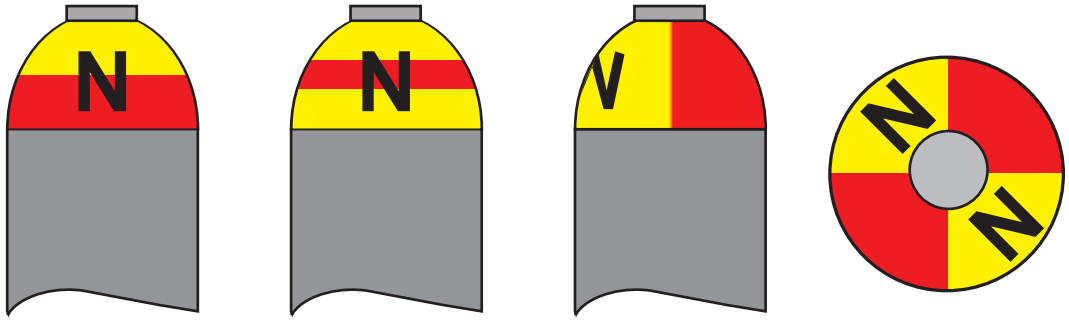
inert



z.B. Edelgase Druckluft

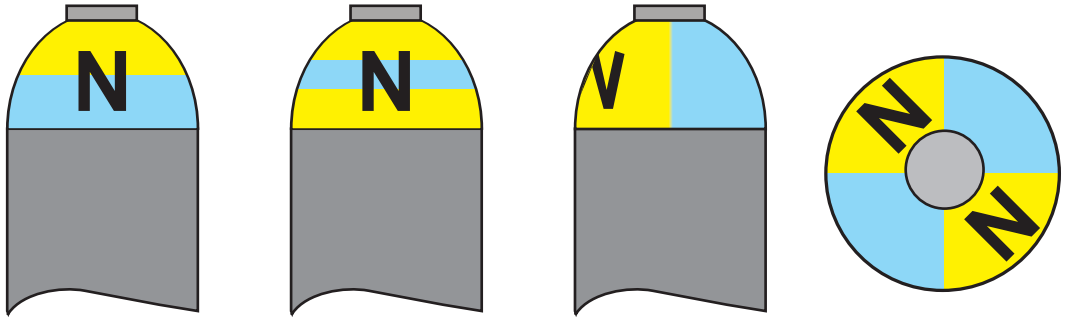
giftig (u./o. korrosiv) und brennbar

z.B. Kohlenmonoxid



oder oder (Draufsicht)

giftig (u./o. korrosiv) und oxidierend



oder oder (Draufsicht)

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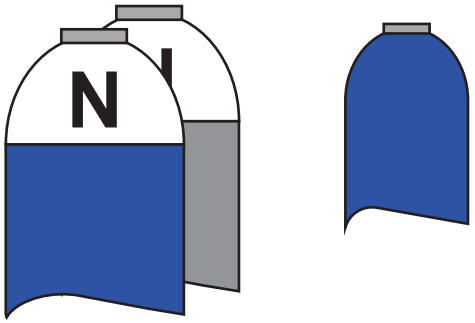
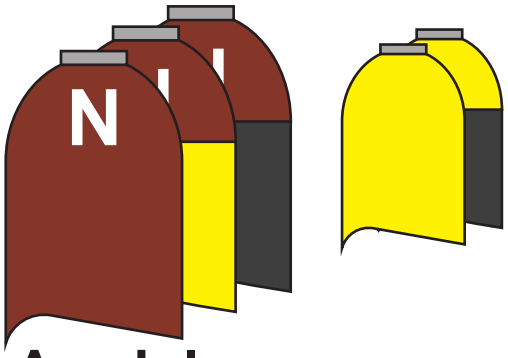
Farbkennzeichnung von Gasflaschen

DIN EN 1089-3: Besondere Gase für den industriellen Gebrauch

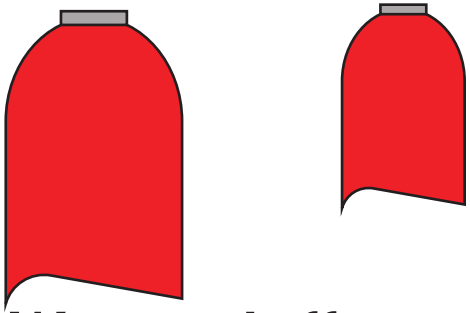
neu *alt*



Sauerstoff

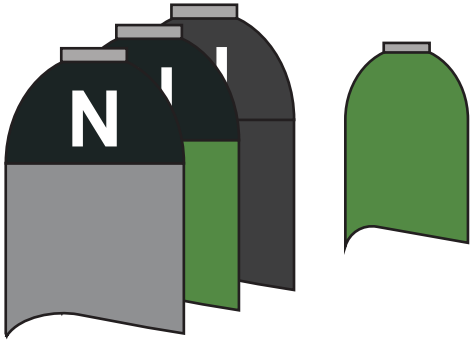


Acetylen

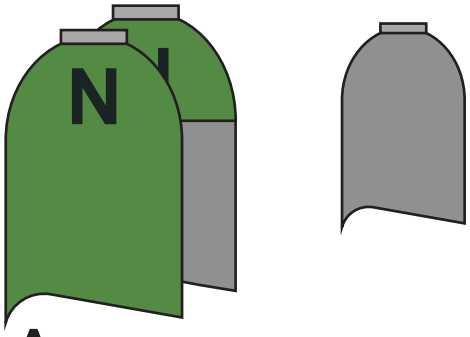


Wasserstoff

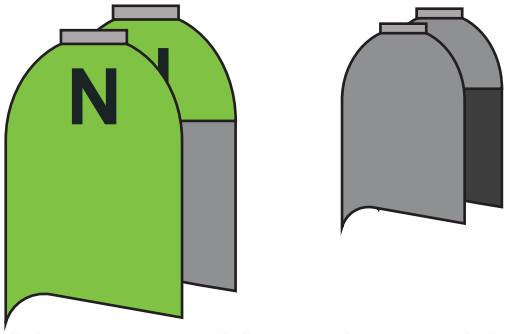
neu *alt*



Stickstoff

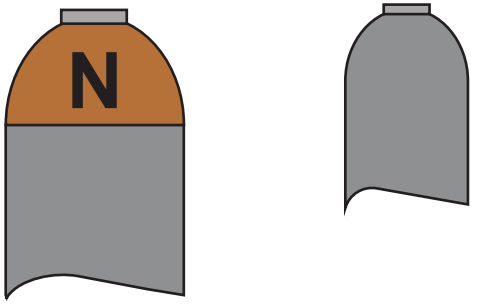


Argon

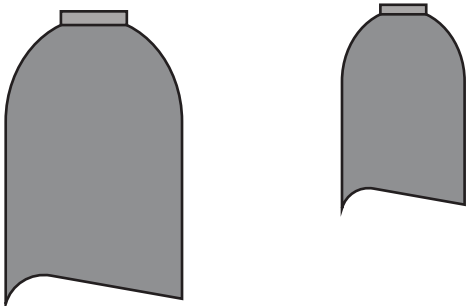


Xenon, Krypton, Neon

neu *alt*



Helium



Kohlendioxid

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FARBKENNZEICHNUNG VON GASFLASCHEN

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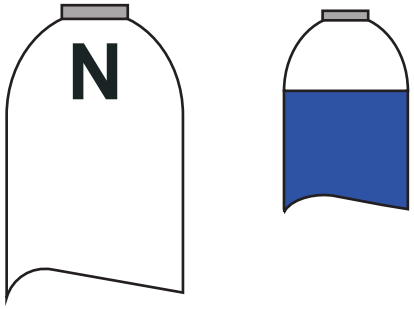
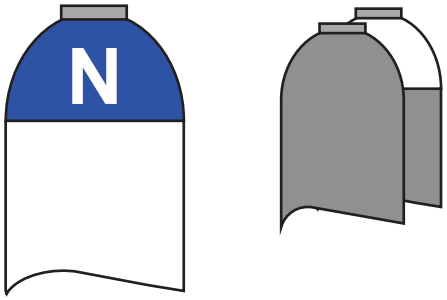
DIN EN 1089-3: Besondere Gase für den medizinischen Gebrauch

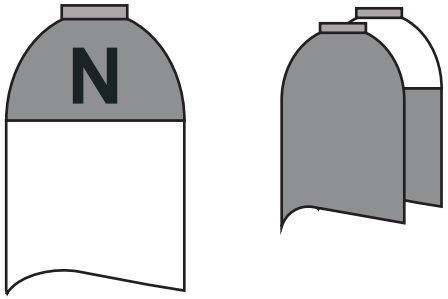
neu *alt*



Sauerstoff

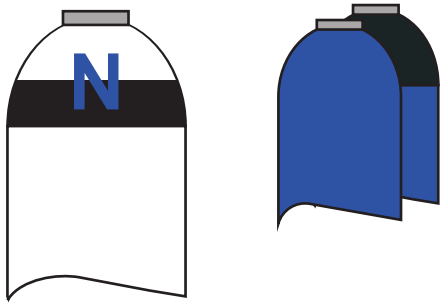


Distickstoffoxid (Lachgas)

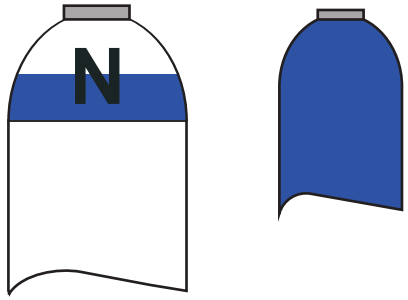


Kohlendioxid

neu *alt*

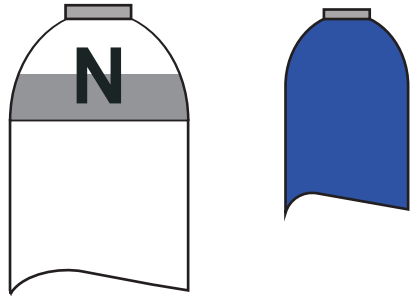


Luft / synth. Luft

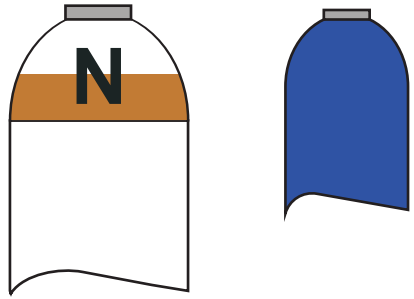


Gemisch Sauerstoff / Distickstoffoxid

neu *alt*



Gemisch Sauerstoff / Kohlendioxid



Gemisch Sauerstoff / Helium

Flaschenmantel bei Gasen für medizinischen Gebrauch und Inhalation: Immer weiß.