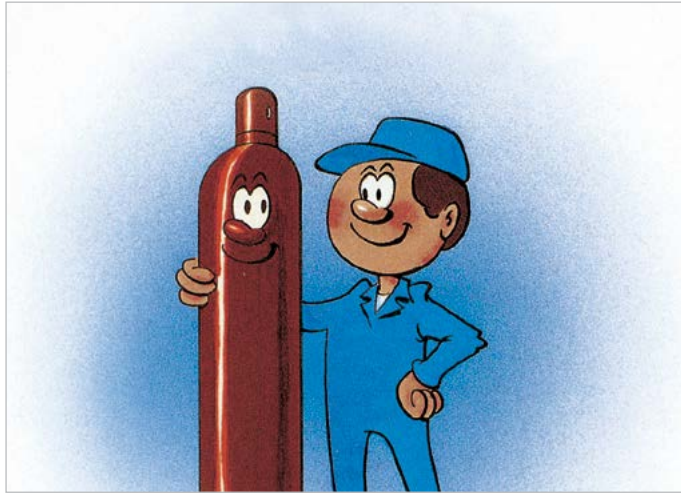
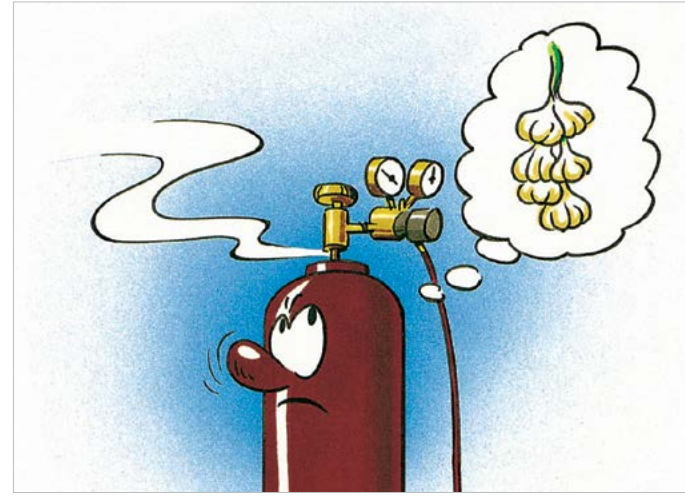


Cylinder Safety



Know your gases

Know and understand the properties and hazards associated with each gas before use. Cylinders should only be handled by experienced and properly trained personnel.



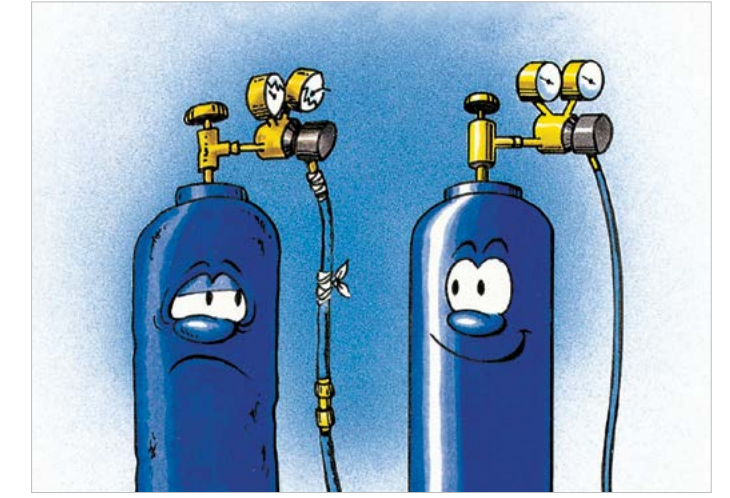
Acetylene

Acetylene has a distinct garlic-like odour and is slightly lighter than air. Acetylene mixed with air or oxygen is explosive within a wide range. Do not use equipment containing more than 65% copper.



Oxygen

Oxygen is a colourless and odourless gas which is slightly heavier than air. Pure oxygen vigorously increases combustion. Oil, grease or fat in contact with oxygen will self-ignite or explode. Never use oxygen as a substitute for compressed air.



Check your equipment

Always keep your welding tools in good condition. Replace faulty regulators, flashback arrestors, hoses etc. Keep oil and grease away from the equipment. Do not use adaptors and do not force connections which do not fit.



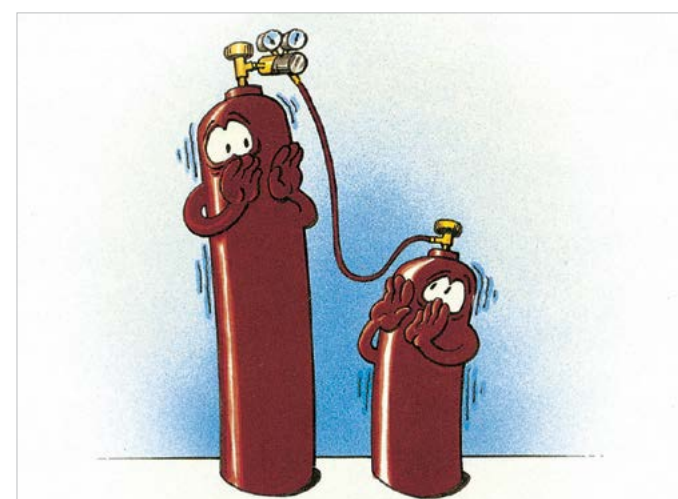
Cylinder care

Never use hammers, spanners, or other tools to force a valve open: use hand power only. Do not expose cylinders to abnormal mechanical shocks which might cause damage to the cylinder bodies, porous mass in the acetylene cylinder or valves.



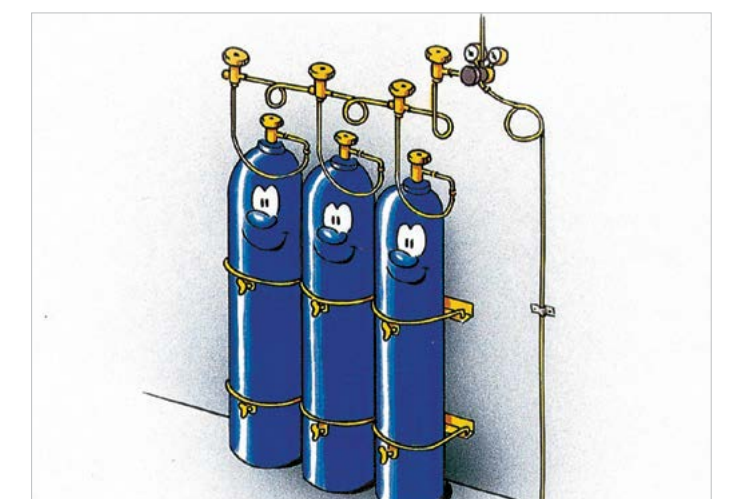
Flashback

Use of approved safety devices such as flashback arrestors and non-return valves is vital to your safety. Also keep your equipment in good condition to avoid serious flashbacks.



Do not transfer gases

Never attempt to transfer gases between cylinders. Filling of cylinders must only be performed by authorized personnel at filling stations. Failure to observe this rule has unfortunately led to loss of life.



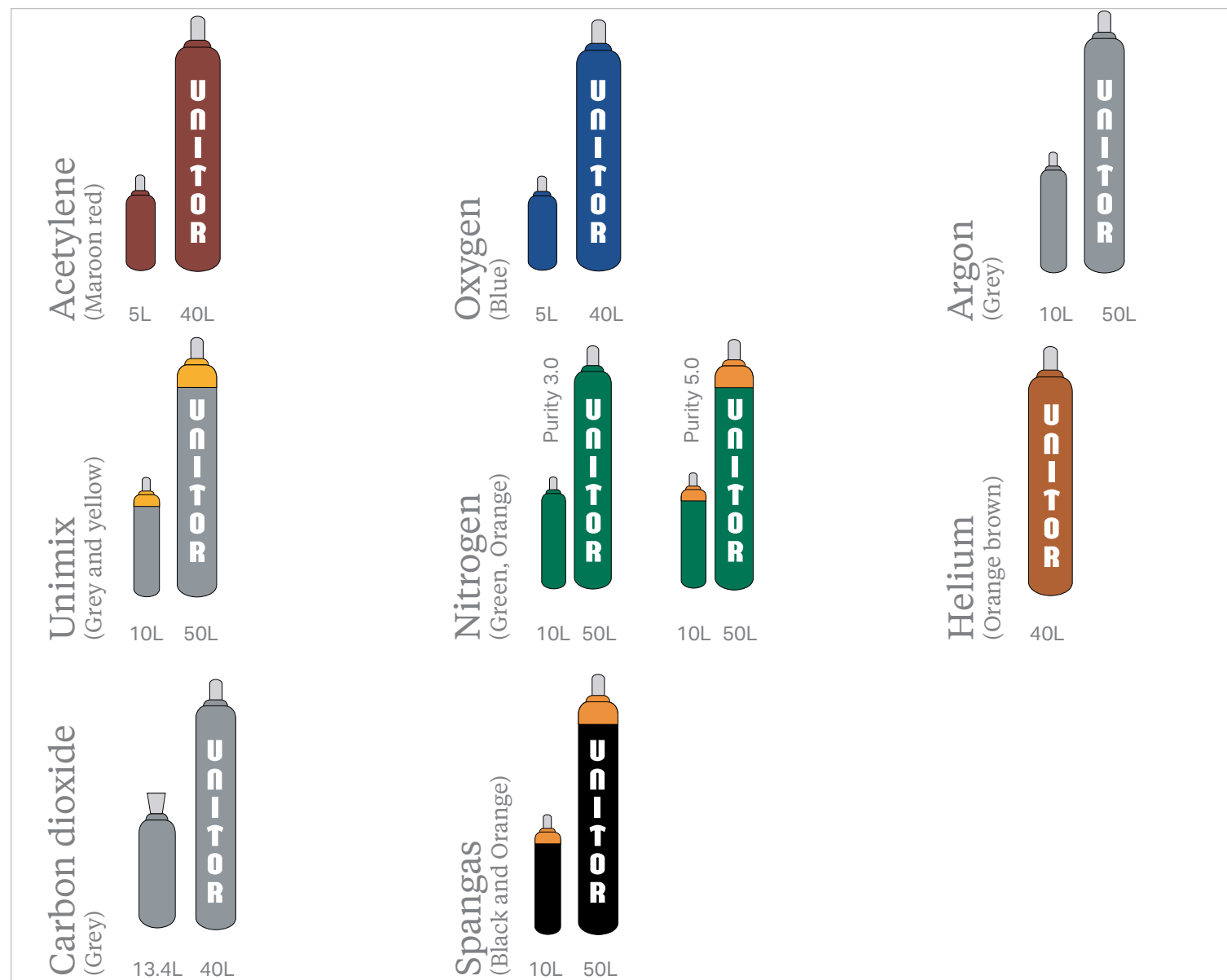
Gas distribution systems

For safety and efficiency reasons, we recommend cylinders to be stored in separate rooms or compartments preferably with the use of gas distribution systems. Never store cylinders below decks or in the engine room.

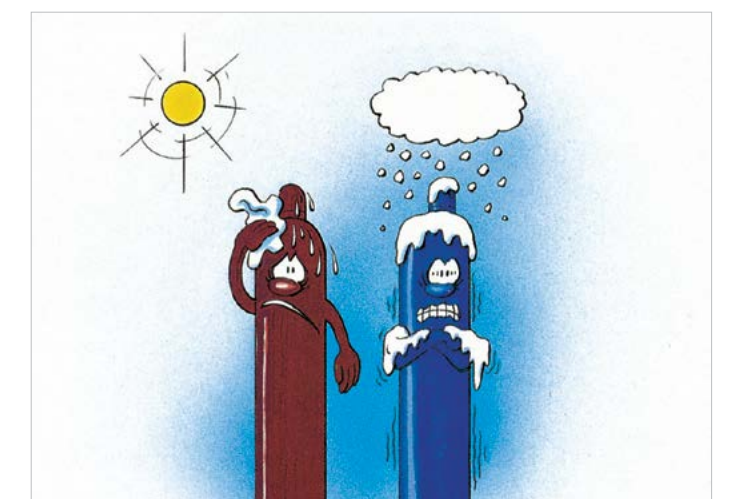


In case of fire

Remove all cylinders to a safe place. If not possible, cool cylinders with copious amounts of water from a sheltered position. Continue cooling until the cylinders remain cold. Acetylene cylinders must be checked for subsequent heat increase, indicating decomposition. If so, continue to cool and when cold throw cylinders over board.

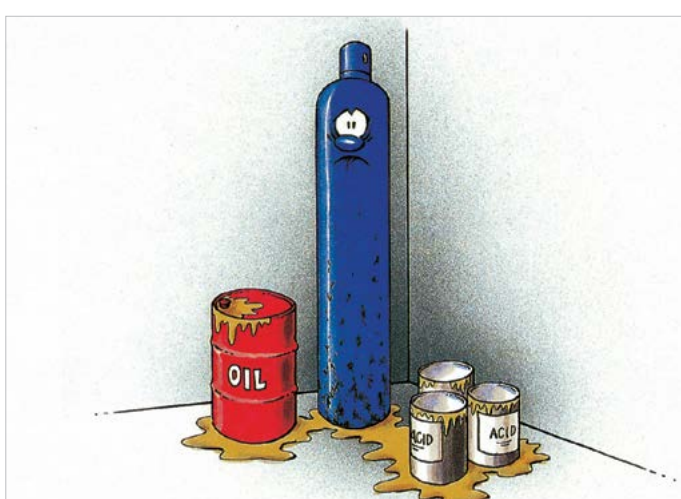


Unitor cylinder colour identification chart



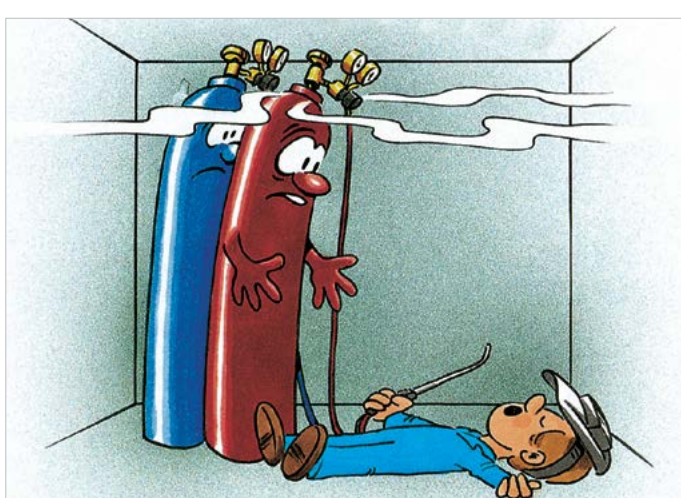
Avoid extreme temperatures

Avoid exposure of cylinders to extremes of heat or cold. Store cylinders away from sunshine or other sources of heat. Never apply heat to a cylinder to increase flow capacity.



Hazardous materials

Always store cylinders away from oil, acids, chemicals and salt water in order to avoid risks of fire and excessive corrosion. It is recommended that cylinders should be stored on galvanized steel supports to prevent corrosion.

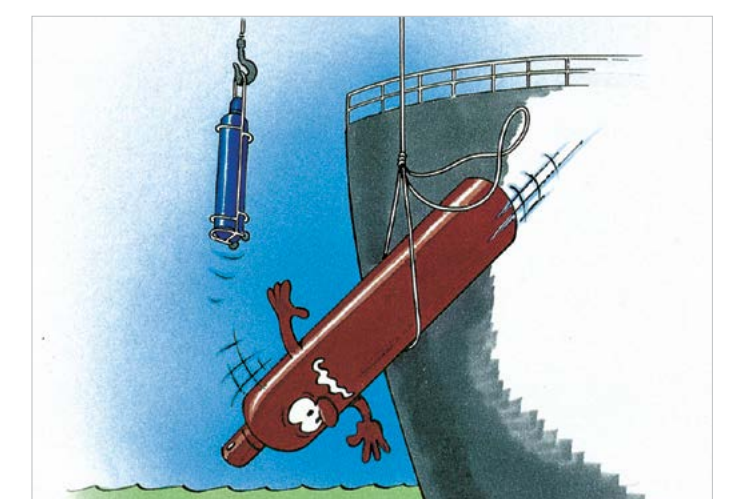


Ensure good ventilation

Compressed gases, if released in sufficient quantities, will replace the air's natural oxygen and cause asphyxiation without warning. Always ensure good ventilation in rooms or confined spaces where cylinders are stored or used.

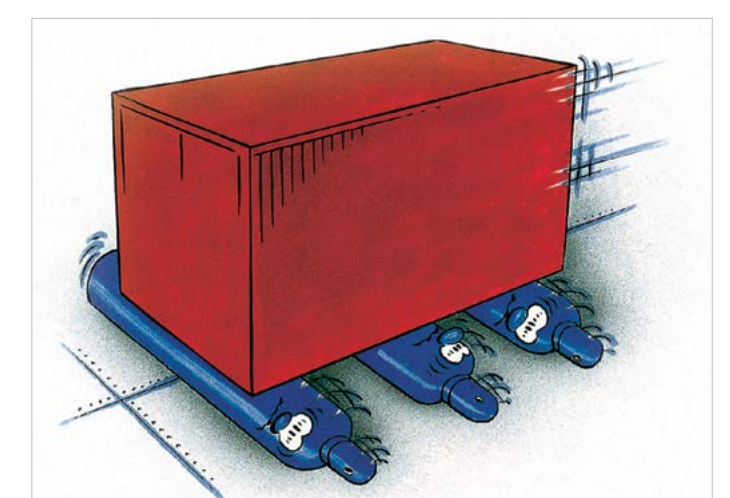


Unitor refrigerants colour identification chart



Transport of gases

Do not lift a cylinder by the valve or protection cap. Never use lifting magnets, chains or straps when lifting cylinders on board. Use a cylinder trolley or other suitable device for transporting cylinders, even for short distances.



Abuse of cylinders

Never use cylinders as rollers, supports, props or for any other purpose than to contain the gas supplied. Avoid placing cylinders where they might become part of an electric circuit.