

Nitrogen 4.8

Product Designation	Nitrogen 4.8
Physical state	cryogenically liquefied
Chemical symbol	N ₂
Purity	99,998 vol. %
Other names	Nitrogenium E 941

Impurities	Maximum value
Oxygen	5 vol. ppm
Hydrocarbons	1 vol. ppm
Moisture	5 vol. ppm

Delivery formats

For static and mobile tank installations as well as cryocontainers

Size, content and operating pressure are configured to individual requirements for both static and mobile tank installations.

Other delivery formats

on request

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Alumini® 12, 200 Nitrogen 5.0

Alumini® 12, 200 Nitrogen 5.0

in static and mobile tanks: Liquid nitrogen 4.8, 5.0, 6.0, Protadur® E 941 and Secudur® N

in static and mobile tanks: Liquid nitrogen 4.8, 5.0, 6.0, Protadur® E 941 and Secudur® N

in steel cylinders and bundles: Nitrogen 3.0, 4.0, 4.8, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, ECD, Secudur® N and Protadur® E 941

in steel cylinders and bundles: Nitrogen 3.0, 4.0, 4.8, 5.0, 5.5, 6.0, ECD, Secudur® N and Protadur® E 941

in 300 bar technology: Nitrogen 3.0, 4.8, 5.0, Secudur® N, Protadur® E 941

in 300 bar technology: Nitrogen 3.0, 4.8, 5.0, Secudur® N, Protadur® E 941

Properties	asphyxiant asphyxiant
Valve connection	plant specific
Shoulder colour	

Typical applications

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- as a refrigerant for superconductors (as liquid)
- as a refrigerant for cryosaunas (as liquid)
- in metrology as a purging and zero gas
- in gas chromatography as a carrier gas
- for inerting
of atmospheres
- for laser cutting of aluminium
- for laser cutting of austenitic steels
- for laser cutting of duplex steels
- for laser cutting of ferritic chromium steels
- for laser cutting of fully austenitic steels
- for plasma cutting of aluminium
- for plasma cutting of austenitic steels
- for plasma cutting of duplex steels
- for plasma cutting of ferritic chromium steels
- for plasma cutting of titanium
- for plasma cutting of fully austenitic steels
- for thermal expansion jointing
- as a shield gas and reaction gas in continuous flow soldering
- as a shield gas in reflow soldering systems
- for inerting in chemical plants

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- for inerting for bulk goods
- in ammonia manufacture
- for gas conditioning
- for inerting for pressure testing
- for inerting in cavern construction
- for inerting for pipeline 'pigs'
- for inerting in the purging of pipelines
- in cryotherapy
- for concrete cooling
- in the automotive sector for tyre inflation
- for testing of components in simulated environments
- for deburring/ flash removal of rubber/rubber parts
- for deburring/ flash removal of polymer/plastic parts
- for rubber removal of moulded parts
- for paint removal of polymer/plastic parts
- for inerting in the manufacture of paints and lacquers
- for cryogenic grinding of polymer/plastic parts
- in recycling of scrap tyres
- in recycling of scrap/waste cable
- in recycling of plastic waste
- in recycling of solvents

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in injection moulding of polymer/plastic parts

for setting of raw rubber (caoutchouc)

for cryogenic cooling for continuous casting

for inerting for protection of metal melt surfaces

for smelting for treatment of purge gas

for treatment of purge gas from smelting operations for homogenising metal melts

for treatment of purge gas from smelting operations for purging of metal melts

for heat treatment as a protective atmosphere

for freeze-drying

for waste treatment for pyrolysis

for wastewater treatment for inerting digester towers

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Conversions

1 m ³	at 288.15 K (15°C); 1 bar	=	1,171 kg
1 m ³		=	1,447 l liquid
1 kg		=	0,854 m ³
1 kg		=	1,236 l liquid
1 l liquid	at T boiling point; 1 bar	=	0,691 m ³
1 l liquid		=	0,809 kg

Physical data:

Molar Mass	Molar mass	28,01 g mol ⁻¹
Liquid State	Boiling Point	77,35 (-195,8) K (°C)
	Heat of Evaporation	198,70 kJ kg ⁻¹
	Liquid Density	808,6 kg m ⁻³
Gaseous state	Density (at 273.15 K and 1.013 bar)	1,25 kg m ⁻³
	Density Ratio to Air (at 288.15 K and 1.013 bar)	0,97
	Specific heat (at 298.15 K and 1.013 bar)	1,04 kJ kg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
	Thermal Conductivity (at 288.15 K and 1.013 bar)	0,0250 J s ⁻¹ m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Critical Point	Temperature	126,2 (-147,0) K (°C)
	Pressure	34,00 bar
	Density	314 kg m ⁻³
Triple Point	Temperature	63,2 (-210,0) K (°C)
	Vapour Pressure	0,1253 bar
	Heat of Fusion	25,8 kJ kg ⁻¹
Additional operating	Ignition Point	-- K (°C)
	Ignition Range in Air	-- vol. %
	Calorific Value to DIN 51850	-- kJ kg ⁻³

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 Status: 01.2013