# Gas Detectors--- What kind of gas can the gas detector detect



Whenever it is reported in the news that there are safety incidents in some places, we are heartbroken to see these pictures of explosions with flames in the sky ...... If these places could have recognized the safety issue earlier and installed gas detectors earlier, they would not have lost so many lives and property. Now, what gases can gas detectors measure? Please followus to read on~

### 01: Combustible Gas

A flammable gas is a substance that can ignite and is in a gaseous state at room temperature and pressure. Combustible gases have the general characteristics of gases. Combustible gases can cause combustion or explosion under the action of an ignition source when mixed in certain proportions in an appropriate combustion medium.

The vast majority of hydrocarbon gases are combustible gases, such as methane (CH4), ethylene (C2H4), natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (propane C3H8, propylene C3H6, butane C4H10, and butene C4H8), welding gases (argon, CO2, etc.), gas, gas, biogas, and so on.



**Combustible Gas Warning Signs** 

## 02: Toxic Gas

A toxic chemical that is gaseous or highly volatile at room temperature and pressure. Sources include industrial pollution, combustion of coal and oil, and decomposition of biological materials. Irritating to the respiratory tract and easily inhaled.

Examples: carbon monoxide (CO), hydrogen sulfide (H2S), ammonia (NH3), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen monoxide (NO), formaldehyde (CH2O).



**Toxic Gas Warning Signs** 

#### 03: Volatile Organic Compounds

VOCs are an acronym for volatile organic compounds.

Outdoors, VOCs come primarily from fuel combustion and transportation; indoors, they come primarily from combustion products such as coal and natural gas; smoke from smoking, heating, and cooking; and emissions from building and decorative materials, furniture, appliances, cleaning products, and the human body itself.

VOCs have an enormous impact on human health. When the VOC in the living room reaches a certain concentration, people will feel headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, etc. for a short period of time, and in severe cases, convulsions and coma will occur, and will damage human liver, kidney, brain and nervous system, resulting in memory loss and other serious consequences.

Generally hydrocarbons, the main components of VOC are: hydrocarbons, halogenated hydrocarbons, oxygenated hydrocarbons and nitrogen hydrocarbons, which include: benzene, organic chlorinated compounds, Freon series, organic ketones, amines, alcohols, ethers, esters, acids and petroleum hydrocarbon compounds.



# 04: noble gases, asphyxiating gas

Noble gases are the gaseous monomers corresponding to all Group 0 elements in the periodic table. They are colorless, odorless, monatomic gases that are difficult to chemically react with at room temperature and pressure. There are seven noble gases, which are Helium (He), Neon (Ne), Argon (Ar), Krypton (Kr), Xenon (Xe), Radon (Rn, radioactive), and Og (radioactive, man-made element).

Asphyxiant gases are a class of harmful gases that cause tissue asphyxiation when inhaled in gaseous form. It is a general term for noxious gases that, when inhaled by the body, can interfere with the supply, uptake, transport, and utilization of oxygen so that tissue cells throughout the body cannot obtain or utilize oxygen, resulting in asphyxiation of tissue cells due to lack of oxygen.Examples: carbon monoxide (CO), cyanide, and hydrogen sulfide.



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