








## The 5 types · side-by-side

Distributor-facing reading. Each row gives best-for, key trade-off, capacity, price band, and how many of SPC's tier slots carry an option at that product type.

PRODUCT TYPE	BEST FOR	KEY TRADE-OFF	TYPICAL CAPACITY	PRICE BAND	BRANDS SPC CARRIES
<b>Refrigerated</b> THE DEFAULT · DEW POINT ~38°F	<b>Most plants, most jobs.</b> Standard plant air, assembly, packaging, paint shops with downstream filtration, anything inside a heated building with reliable electrical.	<b>FLOOR AT +38°F</b> Cannot go below freezing dew point. If the air sees outdoor pipe runs in winter, or an end-use needs instrument-grade dryness, this type alone is not enough.	5 – 3,000+ CFM non-cycling · cycling · digital	\$ - \$\$	 5 / 5 · DEEP
<b>Desiccant · Regenerative</b> TWIN TOWER · DEW POINT -40°F TO -100°F	<b>Instrument-grade dry air.</b> Outdoor or freezer-line distribution, paint booths with electrostatic guns, laser optics, pharmaceutical, semiconductor, transit-applied compressed air on rolling stock.	<b>PURGE LOSS + FOOTPRINT</b> Heatless designs consume ~15% of dried-air capacity as purge to regenerate the off-line tower. Twin-tower footprint is double a refrigerated of the same flow. Desiccant media is a consumable on a 3–5 year cycle.	20 – 3,000+ CFM heatless · heated · heated-blower purge	\$\$\$ - \$\$\$\$	 4 / 5 · SOLID
<b>Deliquescent</b> SINGLE TOWER · DEW POINT ~20–25°F BELOW INLET	<b>Portable, remote, no power.</b> Pipeline operators, well-pad service, construction sites, contractors with diesel-driven portables. Anywhere the dryer has to follow the air, not the air follow the dryer.	<b>SALT IS A CONSUMABLE</b> Desiccant tablets dissolve as they work — refill is on a regular service interval. The dissolved brine drains as a corrosive byproduct that has to be handled. Dew-point performance is the shallowest of the five types.	Portable to ~600 CFM no electrical required	\$	 1 / 5 · VAN AIR ONLY
<b>Membrane</b> POINT-OF-USE · DEW POINT TO -40°F	<b>Small, dry, no power.</b> Instrument enclosures, analytical loops, single-machine air-prep drops, hazardous-area instrumentation, dental / lab benches. Acts like a filter cartridge — bolts into a line and runs.	<b>TINY · EXPENSIVE PER-CFM</b> Capacity tops out around 100 SCFM. Sweep-air loss is continuous (no regeneration). \$/CFM is the highest of the five types, but the total dollars on a small line are small.	< 100 CFM typical in-line cartridge form	\$\$	 1 / 5 · BEKO ONLY

<p><b>Explosion-Proof Desiccant</b></p> <p>CLASS I DIV 2 / ATEX · SAME DEW POINTS AS DESICCANT</p>	<p><b>Hazardous-location duty.</b></p> <p>Oil &amp; gas refining, petrochemical, offshore, paint mixing rooms, anywhere a Class I Div 2 / Zone 2 (or stricter) area classification applies to the dryer's footprint.</p>	<p><b>PREMIUM PER CERTIFICATION</b></p> <p>Certified motors / heaters / controls add a meaningful premium over standard desiccant. Brand bench is narrow because few makers certify the full assembly — Van Air is SPC's lead here for that reason.</p>	<p>20 – 3,000+ CFM</p> <p>heatless EP · heated EP</p>	<p>\$\$\$</p>	<p></p> <p>1 / 5 · VAN AIR ONLY</p>
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Reading the brand bench column — the bar shows how many of SPC's tier slots (Industry Leader · Emerging · Economical · adjacent) carry an option at that product type. A deep bench means a price-driven and a spec-driven option both close cleanly; a narrow bench means the available brands map closely to the technical requirements and the comparison stops being a tier choice.