



# DEW POINT INFOGRAPHIC



## WHAT IS AIR?

Air is made up of Oxygen O<sub>2</sub>, Nitrogen N<sub>2</sub>, water vapor and other gases.

Nitrogen, N <sub>2</sub>	78.1%
Oxygen, O <sub>2</sub>	20.9%
Argon, Ar	0.93%
Carbon Monoxide, CO	<1 ppm
Carbon Dioxide, CO <sub>2</sub>	400 ppm
Methane, CH <sub>4</sub>	1.9 ppm
Total hydrocarbons excluding methane (reported as methane equivalents)	<1 ppm
Water vapor, highly variable; typically makes up about 1%	

[www.airtesting.com](http://www.airtesting.com)

## WHAT IS THE TYPICAL RANGE OF DEW POINT?

### PRESSURE DEW POINT

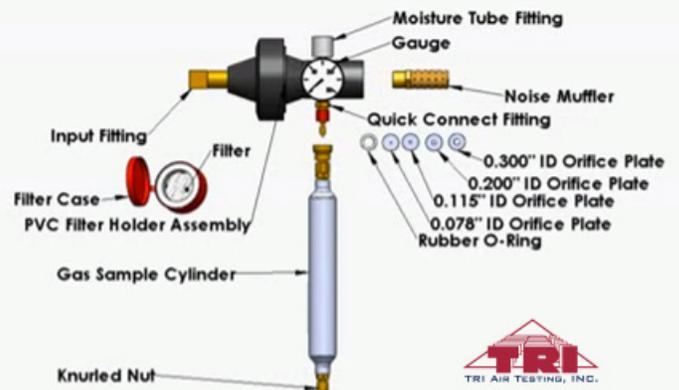
DEW POINT C	ISO 8573	DRYER
-70	Class 1	Desiccant
-40	Class 2	Desiccant
-20	Class 3	Desiccant
3	Class 4	Refrigerated
7	Class 5	Refrigerated
10	Class 6	Refrigerated



## WHAT IS DEW POINT?

Dew Point is the temperature to which air must be cooled for the water vapor in it to condense into dew or frost.

## HOW DO WE MEASURE DEW POINT?



The TRI method for conducting compressed air moisture testing is an on-site method that directly measures the moisture content of the compressed air stream using a color indicator tube. A chemical reaction takes place when water molecules react with the chemical in the tube to produce a reddish-brown stain. The length of stain is proportional to water in air.

## WHY IS MOISTURE A PROBLEM?

Freezing, corrosion, or microbiological growth in piping systems can adversely affect end product safety, taste, or shelf life for consumers.



## WHY USE THE TRI COMPRESSED AIR LABORATORY?

40+ years experience delivers scientifically accurate test equipment and laboratory protocols for compressed air quality lab reports in 24 hours. Solutions for compressed air testing to international standards are provided with excellence in science and quality.