

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

RONALD A. BLOUCH JR.,
Plaintiff,

v. Civil Action No. _____

NSF INTERNATIONAL, et al.,
Defendants.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF COMPLAINT

LATE FINDING: THE INSERT HAND DRYER, THE NSF P335, AND THE CERTIFICATION GAP

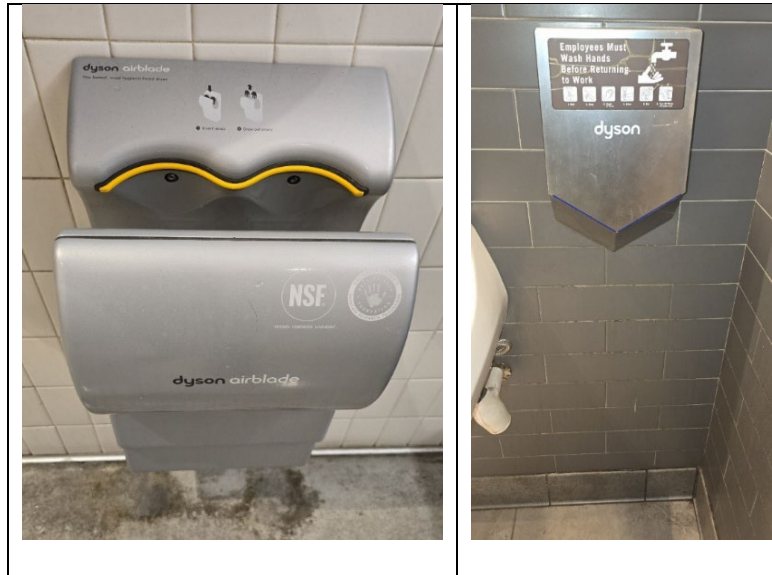
Submitted in Support of Blouch v. NSF International et al.

June 2026

I. DISCLOSURE AND PURPOSE

1. In February 2026, during the final preparation of this complaint, Plaintiff discovered through a serendipitous encounter with a rare, surviving insert-type Dyson Airblade hand dryer that his evidence-based prior claims that no production hand dryer could dry hands in less than 12 seconds were false.

2. The original Insert-Dispersal type Dyson Airblade hand dryer (models AB01/AB03, launched 2006–2007, similar to the left image) employed a fundamentally different machine structure than the ubiquitous late-model Downdraft-Dispersal type products Plaintiff tested throughout his 2.5-year research program (right image).



Left: Dyson Airblade AB14 dB, insert dispersal dryer, displaying NSF P335 certification mark. Mold visible on wall and floor. Right: Dyson Airblade V, downdraft dispersal dryer, mold visible on wall.

3. Plaintiff tested two insert-dispersal Dyson Airblade units during his initial microbial contamination research in 2023/2024. Those tests measured airborne microbial output, not drying performance. At the time of testing Plaintiff was not yet aware of the drying time claims issue. The architectural difference of those early units was noted as a novelty, not as a performance factor, and the microbial contamination was consistent with other dryers, notably displaying a diverse and unique flora common to both units.

4. While unexpectedly shopping at a Whole Foods location with an old-style insert-dispersal unit in February 2026, near the completion of this complaint and demand packages, Plaintiff ran an informal drying time test out of curiosity. The first test led to 9 additional repeated trials. Those test results began the research that led to this memorandum.
5. This memorandum discloses that discovery, documents its implications, and demonstrates that it clarifies rather than undermines the claims in this action.
6. All currently manufactured downdraft dispersal hand dryers require approximately 70–90 seconds to reach the manufacturers' and certifiers' claimed drying thresholds. Plaintiff's research across three independent manufacturers is unequivocal. ($n=431$, $R^2=0.9998$, $p<.001$) [Exhibits B, E, H]
7. The Dyson four-air jet insert-dispersal type hand dryer models appear to dry hands at 12 seconds based on Plaintiff's informal testing. Further testing would be helpful but Plaintiff accepts the clear results of the ten informal trials and recognizes his former position was incomplete and must be updated.
8. Dyson and several others manufacture and sell insert dispersal models. They are statistically irrelevant in the marketplace yet important in understanding how the dryer standards constructed by the Defendants originated and were subsequently distorted.
9. This discovery of the timing and history of the Dyson insert dryer models explains much of the oddness of the NSF International P335 standard created in conjunction

with Dyson at the time of the US release of the first Airblade insert models AB01 and AB03, fully supporting prior claims and evaluations made in the complaint and other associated documents leading to this legal action.

10. Every effort has been made to update all submitted documents to reflect the new findings. The work is substantial and prior perspectives informed the creation of over 100 legal and scientific papers and articles. Where any prior document conflicts with the analysis contained here this document is definitive.

11. This memorandum serves three purposes: (1) to disclose Plaintiff's discovery with full transparency; (2) to document the architectural timeline and its certification implications; and (3) to establish that even when the analysis accounts for the original insert design, the claims in this action are sustained across every dimension except one, explained below and largely moot given the current condition of the hand dryer market and installation base.

II. THREE TYPES OF DRYERS

12. This memorandum requires the reader to understand the physical differences between three types of commercial hand dryers. These categories are defined here and used throughout.

13. **Insert capture dryers** collect and retain the water they remove from hands. The user inserts hands vertically into a narrow slot. Dual opposing air blades — thin sheets of high-velocity unheated air — fire from both sides of the slot

simultaneously, stripping water from all four hand surfaces at once. The stripped water falls by gravity into a drainage tank housed inside the unit – hence “capture”. The water is retained. The Mitsubishi Jet Towel, first manufactured in 1993 and now in its ninth generation, is the only commercially significant insert capture dryer. It uses an 800ml removable drain tank to collect stripped water. It dries hands in approximately 10–12 seconds.

14. **Insert dispersal dryers** use the same slot geometry and dual opposing air blades as insert capture dryers but have no drainage tank and no water containment system. The stripped water falls into the bottom of the unit’s cavity and rolls out and onto the floor and surrounding surfaces. All Dyson Airblade insert models — AB01, AB03, Mk2, and the current AB14 dB — are insert dispersal dryers. They dry hands in approximately 10–12 seconds.

15. **Downdraft dispersal dryers**, making up almost the entirety of current public restroom installations, mount high on a wall and direct air downward or outward from a single or dual outlet onto the tops of hands positioned below the unit. Stripped water is sprayed immediately and directly onto surrounding walls, floors, the user, and the dryer surfaces. The Dyson Airblade V, Airblade 9kJ, Excel XLERATOR, and World Dryer models are all downdraft dispersal dryers. They require 70–90 seconds to dry hands. Every manufacturer claims 8–15 seconds. These dryers were responsible for Plaintiff’s strong experimental claims made prior to the discovery of the speed of drying in an insert dryer. Those claims apply in the entirety to downdraft dispersal dryers and are the basis for this legal action.

III. HARDWARE EVOLUTION DRIVES STANDARDS CREATION

16. In 1993, Mitsubishi Electric launched the Jet Towel in Japan into a market dominated by World Dryer's single jet downdraft-dispersal design. The Jet Towel was the first insert dryer of any kind.



Mitsubishi Jet Towel, insert capture dryers with 800ml removable drain tank.

17. It used dual opposing air blades to strip water from both hand surfaces on both hands simultaneously and collected the water in a removable drain tank. It was the first commercial hand dryer that dried hands rapidly. It was the first hand dryer to address the issue of toxic off-water from hands during the drying cycle. The Jet Towel remained the only insert dryer on the global market for thirteen years.
18. In 2001, Excel Dryer launched the XLERATOR, a downdraft dispersal dryer.



Excel Dryer, XLERATOR, downdraft dispersal dryer
at the Smithsonian American History Museum with
a distinctly visible mold Plume of Filth.

19. Denis Gagnon, Excel's founder, claimed he had built a single air jet downdraft dispersal dryer that solved the slow drying problem of single jet designs that dried hands in 12 seconds. The claim was false — the XLERATOR requires approximately 80–90 seconds to dry hands to the standard Gagnon and his company set for themselves — but it sold anyway. Facility managers believed the promise. The XLERATOR became the dominant product in the U.S. market on the basis of a claimed drying time its architecture cannot deliver and apparently nobody independently tested until now. If you have done the test suggested in paragraph one of the complaint you have discovered for yourself the ease with which this false claim, made for 25 years, could have been disproven and the market set right.
20. In 2006, Dyson launched the Airblade AB01 and AB03 — the first insert dispersal dryers.



Dyson Airblade AB01 style (later model), insert dispersal dryer.

Water and surface contamination visible on floor beneath unit

21. Dyson mimicked the dual-air jet for each hand slot geometry of the Mitsubishi Jet Towel but eliminated the drainage tank, providing no water collection system and no water containment of any kind. Water stripped from hands pooled in the bottom of the cavity and overflowed onto the floor, as in the image above. Third-party aftermarket drip trays became a common accessory for all Dyson Airblade models, including the AB01, to manage the water that Dyson's designs never contained. The Dyson insert models dried hands in approximately 10–12 seconds — the first widely distributed product in the US to actually deliver performance in the range that Excel had been falsely claiming for years.

22. Beginning in 2013, Dyson transitioned its product line from insert dispersal to downdraft dispersal.



Dyson Airblade V downdraft dispersal dryer with water visible on walls and floor

23. The Airblade V is a downdraft dispersal dryer — a dual jet, right and left hand high wall-mounted unit functionally identical to the XLERATOR and other products that existed before Dyson entered the market. They require 70–90 seconds to dry hands to the manufacturer’s and Defendants’ standards. Dyson abandoned the only feature that differentiated its products: the insert geometry that actually dried hands.
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IV. DYSON COORDINATES THE CREATION OF THE NSF P335 STANDARD

24. In April 2007, at Dyson's request and in coordination with Dyson's technical and management team, NSF published Protocol P335: Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers. The protocol's own front matter records that participation.
25. Toby Saville, a Dyson microbiologist, served on the NSF Protocol Development Panel. Dyson's proprietary Test Method DTM 553 was incorporated as a normative reference for measuring drying time. In order to understand the standard that emerged — what it tests, what it ignores, and what it makes impossible — the reader must understand the hardware described in Section II and Section III.
26. **Plaintiff has read and analyzed the P335 in its entirety more than fifty times during the course of this research. Plaintiff states the following as a factual claim subject to verification by this Court and by Defendants: no hand dryer ever manufactured has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in NSF Protocol P335. [Exhibit X] The standard requires a drying threshold no downdraft dispersal dryer can achieve, water containment hardware no certified Dyson product has ever possessed, and effluent sanitation of water that no certified product collects.** The following analysis demonstrates why.
27. P335 contains nine broad standards categories. Five are generic appliance specifications that have nothing to do with hygiene, providing for general safety in construction materials, noise levels, cleanability, dryer air temperature, and burn resistance. [Exhibit X] The remaining four address hygiene and drying performance:

air filtration, surface treatment, drying time and residual moisture, and the sanitation of captured effluent. P335 prescribes no test of power consumption, states no energy figure, and makes no environmental claim. It is a hygiene and dryness protocol, and Plaintiff advances no energy or environmental claim against NSF.

28. The protocol is explicit about what it declined to cover, and hygiene is not on that list. Its front matter states that "provisions for safety have not been included in this protocol because governmental agencies or other national standards-setting organizations provide safety requirements." [Exhibit X] NSF therefore identified a subject it was leaving to others and named it. It named safety. It did not name hygiene, and it could not have: hygiene is the subject the protocol is titled after. A document called Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers that expressly carves out safety and carves out nothing else has represented that hygiene is what it covers.
29. The serendipitous insert dryer discovery driving this memorandum has made the standards structure clear, resolving the oddness of the P335 specification when used to evaluate modern downdraft dryers: **the drying time standard is achievable only by insert dryers, the water containment and sanitation requirements describe the Mitsubishi insert capture architecture specifically, and no provision of any kind addresses water dispersed into the room — the last stage of the product operating cycle of every Dyson product NSF has ever certified. Given the breathtaking specificity and strictness of the sanitation requirements for the effluent water in the tank, the deliberate omission of any requirements**

governing the sanitation of water being dispersed into the room (and the sheer volume of water being sprayed all over public restrooms and their users every day) makes this one of the most egregious standards failures in history.

30. Air filtration efficiency is used as a proxy test for hygiene claims. P335 tests how effectively the dryer's intake filter removes particulates from ambient room air after that air enters the machine by applying an artificial dose of a specific agent and measuring how much of that agent survives filtering. Plaintiff's testing measured the actual microbial content of restroom air before dryer use (very low, between zero and 2 mean CFU) and the microbial content present at the output air jets of the dryers (49.6–110× median higher) [Exhibits A, I] HEPA-filtered Dyson units showed no statistically significant difference from non-HEPA units ($p = 0.803$) in actual use.
31. The protocol does not merely omit a test of emitted air. It states the harm that test would have measured, and it sets a number. Section 6.4 provides that "the operational intent of a hygienic commercial hand dryer is to prevent the hand dryer from using air contaminated with microbes to dry a user's hands." [Exhibit X] To fix an acceptable level, NSF concedes in the same section that no peer-reviewed research or regulation identifying acceptable levels of microbes in indoor air was readily available to it, and derives a figure from a single conference paper reporting culturable bacteria in office buildings. The derivation yields a threshold on the order of one culturable organism emitted per operating cycle. [Exhibit X]
32. That number is the measure of the harm P335 defined. Plaintiff's broad-spectrum testing recorded a median of 200 colony-forming units per one-minute exposure at

the output of certified dryers, against a measured restroom ambient of 2, with amplification in 49 of 49 tests and no overlap between the distributions. [Exhibit I] The original study recorded a median of 67 against an ambient median of 1. [Exhibit A] NSF wrote a protocol whose stated operational intent is to prevent contaminated air reaching a user's hands, quantified the acceptable amount at approximately one organism, prescribed no test capable of detecting the condition, and certified the products for nineteen years.

33. Plaintiff makes no claims for the mechanism driving this problem as it was not tested. The cause does not matter. Microbial amplification was universal in every hand dryer tested. Room cleanliness did not correlate with contamination levels. The filter likely works, providing Dyson and NSF with a metric to imply that the dryer is sanitary. In truth, something, somewhere is universally contaminating the output air of functioning hand dryers and the NSF test is not capable of capturing the problem.
34. Hand dryness and time to dry involve two complementary P335 standards. Residual moisture can be no greater than 0.1g. A claimed drying time to reach 0.1g must be less than 15 seconds. Insert dryers — both capture and dispersal — strip water from front and back hand surfaces simultaneously, unlike downdraft dispersal dryers which can only work on one surface at a time. Plaintiff's informal testing that led to this memorandum shows the Dyson insert dryer approaches the P335 specification requirements. Plaintiff has completed 462 drying trials of varying lengths with his own hands and knows what 0.1g dry feels like. Plaintiff's 462 trials

on downdraft dispersal units documented 0% compliance at any manufacturer-claimed time, with residual moisture exceeding the certified threshold by a minimum of 2000% in every trial. [Exhibits B, E, H] NSF certified, and continues to certify, downdraft dispersal dryers under this requirement.

35. Those two standards define an event. P335 describes a single operating cycle: hands, wet, dried to a stated endpoint within a stated time, in the room where the machine is installed. UL later defined the same event on its own terms and repeated it 100,000 times. Neither definition was supplied by a regulator; each certifier wrote its own. The cycle that both describe requires nine elements — a dryer, electricity, a wall, a floor, air, hands, water, time and dryness. Remove any one and the declared cycle fails. P335 prescribes a test for three of them: the dryness of the hands, within a time. Its certified downdraft dryers fail all three.
36. Great detail is given regarding the design and maintenance of a water receptacle (Sections 4.2.1, 4.3.5, 5.5, 5.7), a seemingly nonsensical choice when writing standards for a dryer that has none. P335 specifies water collection system design standards, drainage system testing, liquid containment monitoring during all testing, and water disinfection to prevent microbial growth in collected water. [Exhibit X] These provisions describe an insert type capture dryer with a drainage tank. At the time of their creation the only insert type capture dryer was the Mitsubishi Jet Towel — a competitor's product with an 800ml removable drain tank, famous for becoming dirty. No Dyson product has ever had a drainage tank, a water collection system, a drainage system, or a water disinfection system. These

requirements have never applied to any certified Dyson product, all of which violently spray water all over the walls, the floor, and the user of their dryers.

37. Handwash effluent sanitation is addressed but, bizarrely, only if it is captured and stored in a tank (Section 6.5). P335 imposes stringent disinfection requirements inside a dryer tank while offering no guidance, no standard, no testing, no specification to water blown off hands by the actual products Dyson manufactures. If tank water requires a 99.9999% bacterial kill and 99.99% fungal kill, six-log and four-log reductions, [Exhibit X] how can dispersed spray water from indeterminately clean hands be allowed to flow wherever it likes without direction, channeling or sanitation standards and guidance?
38. P335 imposes extensive sanitation and maintenance requirements on dryers that capture water in an internal drainage tank. At the time of the standard's creation, the only commercially significant dryer using such a system was the Mitsubishi Jet Towel. Dyson's products did not contain drainage tanks and therefore could not be subject to those provisions. The result is a standard that regulates a competitor's architecture in detail while leaving unregulated the dispersal of water into the room — the defining feature of Dyson's own products.
39. Water is removed from a user's freshly washed hands by the Dyson dryers. That water carries residual bacteria and biological material from the user's skin with the load determined by the quality, or lack of quality, of the hand washing procedure. If that water is directed into a drainage tank inside the machine, P335 requires it to be disinfected to a level that would satisfy surgical instrument sterilization protocols. If

that same water — from the same hands, carrying the same bacteria, removed by the same air — is instead sprayed at 400 miles per hour onto the restroom wall, the floor, the user's clothing, the next user's shoes, and every exposed surface in the room, P335 simply ignores it.

40. Purchasers and users have somehow come to accept that this is normal and acceptable when it is entirely the opposite of the existential purpose of the machine: to decrease the spread of microorganisms through drying.
 41. NSF, via its standard titled "Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers" provides false drying time certifications, fails to test the real-world hygiene of the air it delivers, fails to acknowledge or sanitize the water dryers disperse, and certifies products that fail all of its requirements in 100% of independent testing.
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V. THE SAVILLE CONUNDRUM

42. In the 22 DTM 553 drying studies conducted between 2009 and 2011, Toby Saville reported a mean dry time of 9.58 seconds to the 0.1g residual moisture threshold. [Exhibit PP] His sworn declaration in Case 3:12-cv-30211 does not identify the specific Dyson model(s) tested. Based on the testing dates, the units tested were AB01, AB03, or early Mk2 models — all insert dispersal dryers.
43. Plaintiff assumed for two years that Saville's numbers were fraudulent because they were more than 2000% lower than Plaintiff's results on downdraft dispersal units. Plaintiff now understands the discrepancy is explained by dryer architecture.

Plaintiff theorizes, pending discovery, that Saville must have tested insert models capable of meeting the specification. Plaintiff tested downdraft models that do not. The 20–40× differential between Saville's sworn data and Plaintiff's field results is the difference between a 12-second dryer and an 80-second dryer.

44. NSF lists specific Dyson models as P335 certified, requiring each model to be individually tested and certified. NSF has actively certified each downdraft dispersal model under a standard none of those products can satisfy.
45. Certification under P335 is not a single act. Annex A.2 provides that NSF "shall conduct audits of all facilities and production locations at least annually," and that those audits shall cover any change in design, construction or materials, which may not be made "without prior approval by NSF." Annex A.3 provides that "re-testing of certified systems shall occur every five years." [Exhibit X] Both are mandatory in their terms, both are continuing, and together they place NSF at the manufacturer's facility every year and at the test bench every fifth year for the life of every certification.
46. The consequence for this action is direct. Beginning in 2013 Dyson transitioned its certified line from insert dispersal to downdraft dispersal. That is a change in design within the meaning of Annex A.2, and under the protocol's own terms it could not be made without NSF's prior approval. The architecture that had approached the drying specification was replaced by the architecture that cannot meet it, and the certification followed the product across that transition. Plaintiff does not allege what NSF knew when it approved the change. Plaintiff alleges that the protocol

required NSF to approve it, and that NSF continued to certify afterward. Whether the annual audits and the five-year re-testing were performed, and what they recorded, is a matter for discovery.

47. Regardless of architecture, Saville's data leads to two possibilities and both support this action:
 48. If Saville's data is accurate, it was generated on insert dryers that actually dry hands in approximately 10–12 seconds. Those products have been largely replaced by downdraft dispersal models that NSF individually certified under the same standard. The certification mark now appears on downdraft dryers that underperform claims by at minimum 2000%. Further, Saville, a microbiologist, willingly tested and helped create the standards for products that spray toxic water everywhere without demanding any handling or sanitation guidance at all.
 49. If Saville's drying data is not accurate, the certification was unsupported from inception and the 20–40× discrepancy between his sworn results and independent testing reflects a data integrity failure.
 50. Discovery will seek the specific model(s) Saville tested and whether NSF tested each subsequently certified model against the P335 requirements.
 51. These two questions have no favorable answer for Defendants.
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VI. IMPACT ON PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS AND RESEARCH

52. Plaintiff’s Prior Declaration (¶19) — that no production hand dryer has ever dried hands in 15 seconds — has been qualified in the complaint to specify currently manufactured downdraft dispersal products, consistent with Plaintiff’s tested universe. To the extent that insert dryers may achieve or approach certified drying thresholds, this memorandum provides that context.
53. All other findings are unaffected. Bacterial amplification of 49.6–110× in 100% of installations is architecture-independent. [Exhibit J] Water dispersal of 7.31 grams per cycle applies to all products without containment, which is all currently manufactured products. Mold colonization in 100% of installations is architecture-independent. False energy and environmental claims are determined by actual drying time, which is 70–90 seconds for all currently installed downdraft dispersal products. These findings, explained in Plaintiff’s eleven published works — ten studies and one synthesis —, stand as-is, qualified only as noted here.

VII. THE SAME CAPTURE MECHANISM, UNDER DIFFERENT OBLIGATIONS

54. The committee-capture documented above is not unique to P335. In 2016 Excel Dryer controlled the UL Product Category Rules committee for hand dryers, and the resulting document weakened the drying threshold its own products cannot meet, used the word “hygiene” once, omitted hygiene testing of output air, and — like

P335 — established no standard for water dispersed into the room. The parallels are documented in the accompanying Memorandum: Excel Dryer, Inc. Conduct.

55. Independence is not an internal preference of the certifier. For the owner of a certification mark it is a condition of holding the mark. In *Idaho Potato Commission v. M & M Produce Farm & Sales*, 335 F.3d 130 (2d Cir. 2003), the Second Circuit vacated an order barring a licensee from seeking cancellation of a certification mark, holding a no-challenge provision in the licensing agreement unenforceable as against the public policy of the Lanham Act, and remanded for consideration on the merits of allegations that the mark owner had discriminatorily refused to certify, imposed standards beyond what the mark was registered to certify, and lacked the independence necessary for certification mark owners. The Eleventh Circuit cited that decision in *Warren Technology, Inc. v. UL LLC*, 962 F.3d 1324, 1329 (11th Cir. 2020), when identifying what a nationally recognized testing laboratory may be answerable for. A protocol written at the request of, and in coordination with, the manufacturer whose products it would certify is measured against that requirement.
56. The shared mechanism is capture: in both instances the parties whose products would be certified wrote the rules under which the certification would issue. The legal consequence, however, is not shared, and Plaintiff does not conflate the two. UL expressly bound its Product Category Rules to ISO 14025 and is answerable to the requirements of the standard it invoked; that analysis is set out in the accompanying ISO 14025 Compliance Memorandum and forms no part of this one.

NSF invoked no external standard when it published P335, and Plaintiff makes no claim that it was required to. NSF was free to write a hand-dryer protocol on whatever basis it chose. Having chosen to title that protocol “Hygienic Commercial Hand Dryers,” and having certified products under it for nineteen years, NSF is answerable for what the protocol represents and for what it certified — measured against the protocol’s own terms, and against the representation its title makes to the purchasers and users who rely on the mark.

57. One further fact is noted without argument. NSF today operates a division that develops Product Category Rules and verifies Environmental Product Declarations under ISO 14025. Plaintiff does not know what expertise NSF held in 2007, and makes no allegation on that point.

58. A note on the measurements cited above. The figures in this memorandum rest on 931 individual tests conducted at 226 stores across five states and the District of Columbia, examining 169 hand dryers and 94 paper-towel dispensers, across 1,076 culture dishes from which approximately 50,000 bacterial and fungal colonies were hand counted. Every result is public, replicable, and open for inspection and debate. Every counting decision is documented and every error found and corrected is disclosed in the record, including the finding disclosed at the head of this memorandum. The complete methodology and underlying data are published at handdryerstudy.com.

VIII. THE REPLICATION CHALLENGE

59. Regardless of which architecture Saville tested, the relevant question for this Court is whether any currently manufactured product performs as certified. Defendants should be able to demonstrate — in open court, using production units, with no equipment other than a stopwatch, a precision scale, and pre-weighed paper towels — that their certified products achieve the certified specifications.
60. If they can demonstrate this on an insert unit, that demonstration will confirm Plaintiff's finding that architecture matters — and will require Defendants to explain why the existing certification standards have been extended without modification to downdraft dispersal products that cannot meet them.
61. If they cannot demonstrate it on any unit, the certification is unsupported regardless of architecture.
62. Plaintiff welcomes either outcome. Both advance the claims in this action.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald A. Blouch Jr.

Date: _____

APPENDIX: ARCHITECTURAL REFERENCE

Dyson Airblade Model Timeline

Year	Model	Type	Water Management	Status
2006	AB01	Insert	Water pools in cavity, overflows dispersal to floor	Discontinued
2006	AB03	Insert	Water pools in cavity, overflows dispersal to floor	Discontinued
2013	Mk2	Insert	Water pools in cavity, overflows dispersal to floor	Discontinued
2013	V (AB08/AB12)	Downdraf t dispersal	None — water sprayed into room	Replaced by HU02
2013	Tap (AB09- 11)	Downdraf t dispersal (over- sink)	Water falls into sink	Replaced by Wash+Dry
2016	AB14 dB	Insert dispersal	Water pools in cavity, overflows to floor	Discontinued 2021; reintroduced 2025
2017	V (HU02)	Downdraf	None — water sprayed into room	Current

Year	Model	Type	Water Management	Status
		t dispersal		production
2021	9kJ (HU03)	Downdraf	None — water sprayed into room	Current
		t dispersal		flagship
2022+	Wash+Dry	Downdraf	Water falls into sink	Current
	(WD06)	t dispersal		production
		(over-		
		sink)		

No Dyson Airblade model has ever featured a drainage tank or water containment system. The only commercially significant insert capture dryer — a dryer that retains the water it removes — is the Mitsubishi Jet Towel (1993–present).