

TYPES OF RESIDENTIAL FOAM INSULATIONS

SPRAY FOAM INSULATION

Spray foam is applied with a spray gun. When the two chemicals meet at the spray gun, they atomize and mix to create foam.

CLOSED CELL SPRAY FOAM

Used in basements, crawl spaces, attics, and exterior walls.

OPEN CELL SPRAY FOAM

Used in attics, exterior walls, and for sound control purposes.

POUR FOAM INSULATION

Pour foam uses the same equipment as spray foam but is applied with a different nozzle and an additional hose. Rather than becoming atomized after leaving the tip of the spray gun, the two chemicals meet in the new hose attachment. **Pour foam has a slower reaction time. It arrives at its destination in a liquid form, and soon after expands into foam.**

CLOSED CELL POUR FOAM

Used to insulate concrete bricks and blocks.

OPEN CELL POUR FOAM

Used to insulate existing wall cavities.

Learn more about residential foam insulations at scsfoam.com

CAN FOAM INSULATION

Can foam is a single-component urethane foam that is sold in pressurized canisters. Can foam has a different makeup than spray and pour foam, but it is also in the urethane foam family.

Used for gaps, windows, doors, cracks, and filling in small air leak areas. Not a product for larger home improvement projects.

INJECTION FOAM INSULATION

Injection foam is a three-component foam. Unlike polyurethane foam, injection foam does not expand. Injection foam is installed by drilling holes into existing walls and pumping the foam into walls.

Used for retrofitting and remodeling applications.

FOAM BOARD INSULATION

The three most common foam boards are expanded polystyrene (EPS), extruded polystyrene (XPS), and polyisocyanurate (polyiso).

Used to insulate roofs, attics, basements, and crawl spaces. Best used in flat applications.



SOUTH CENTRAL SERVICES
INSULATION