



The Structural Advantages of Spray Foam

When it comes to protection against natural disasters, spray polyurethane foam roof and wall systems have shown remarkable resistance to high wind uplift and blow-off; a characteristic attributed to spray polyurethane foam's strong adhesion, lack of fasteners, and absence of joints or edges.

AGRICULTURAL

Compared to traditional insulation methods, spray foam insulation provides higher energy efficiency, higher R values, as well as better moisture and condensation control. It also provides the ability to reduce air infiltration and pest migration. Spray foam is the best option for applications where consistent temperature is needed, such as in livestock housing where temperature directly affects health and growth. Spray foam is ideal for agricultural applications such as:

- Poultry houses
- Barns
- Storage buildings
- Silos and food storage containers



It can be far too easy to ignore the signs of an underinsulated home, but doing so will result in more and more damage to your home's interior and weatherization systems, making it more expensive to fix as time goes by. A simple inspection will help you decide whether it's time to upgrade or replace your home's insulation. You can quickly recover the cost through lower utility bills while enjoying a more comfortable environment. Depending on the materials used, you may even see superior performance compared to the original insulation that was installed. If your home needs more insulation, it's important that you contact a contractor to get the process started soon.

PERFORMANCE SPRAY FOAM

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ALL ABOUT SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM

YOUR HOME IS UNDERINSULATED

Insulation Systems

Your home's insulation and weatherization systems work hand in hand to keep your home comfortable through the year by restricting the conduction of temperature from the outside of your home to the inside. Without proper insulation, utility costs rise, pipes freeze and upstairs rooms can be significantly warmer. Yet how bad is the problem? The U.S. ENERGY STAR program estimates that the average home's air leaks and insulation issues are the equivalent of leaving a window open year-round.

Frozen Pipes in an Average Winter

With the weather somewhat unpredictable the past few years, some homeowners have had frozen pipes for the first time because of extreme cold. However, if you're having problems with frozen pipes during regular winter weather, you'll want to take a look to see if your insulation is sufficient where your pipes are run.

Ice dams on Your Roof

Ice dams form when heat from your home passes through an insufficiently insulated attic to your roof's surface. The warmer temperatures thaw any snow on your roof, which flows down to the cold areas at the eaves, where it refreezes. As time goes on, the ice becomes higher and backs water up onto your roof and under your roofing material, causing water leaks.

High or Rising Energy Bills.

Take a look at your average utility bills over the past few years. Are they starting to creep up as time passes? If they are, it could be a sign that your climate control system has to run more often to provide the same level of comfort of which you're accustomed

HVAC System Running Constantly

Speaking of climate control, does it seem as though your HVAC system has been running more than usual? When your home can't retain its temperature, your HVAC system has to work much harder to keep up. Not only can this impact your utility bill, it can cause your HVAC system to fail more quickly

Warm Upstairs in the Summer

A warmer upper story can be the result of poor insulation that can't provide enough of a buffer between your home's air-conditioned interior and the hot summer sun on your roof. It may also be somewhat cooler in winter for the same reasons, though it's not as noticeable because heat rises

Uneven Temperatures Between Rooms On the Same Floor.

Many homes have second floors that are 5-15 degrees warmer in summer than the first floors. The reason is counterintuitive – heat actually goes down.

We think of warm air rising, but heat going to cold is a stronger force. The attic can hit 140-150 degrees on a hot sunny day. This heat pushes into the house through poorly insulated surfaces (gaps in insulation) and also through a lot of little cracks in the ceiling you probably haven't thought about – the tops of walls, around the chimney, through lights, lots of places. Once the attic is air sealed and insulated, the summer heat is stopped from coming into the house. This makes the air conditioner's life much easier, it will make you more comfortable, and reduces your electric bills.

Attic Moisture Issues

If your attic is insufficiently insulated, it can get hot, causing the cool, damp air inside to lose its moisture, starting problems with mold and mildew in addition to water stains on your ceiling

New Drafts

Are your walls drafty at the top? This is one of the signs that the insulation may have settled. This particular effect is common with blown insulation, which is one of the many reasons spray insulation works better.