

TECH TIPS

a technical bulletin by the experts at Gaco Western

Gacoperature for Gacoprofill in New Construction

GacoProFil® SYSTEM

Temperature is a key factor in optimal spray foam installation and long-term performance. Knowing whether temperatures are too hot or too cold is crucial to having the best results.

The correct spray temperature can vary based on environmental factors on any given day or season. In the summer months, for example, you will be able to run the temperatures lower on new construction due to warmer substrate temperatures.

To perform an initial evaluation, count the number of seconds the foam is liquid before it expands to make foam. Ideally, you want to see about 5 seconds. When temperatures are set just right you will see the foam hit the substrate, run to the bottom of the cavity and sit for a second, and then start rising. It will rise up and put a little pressure on the membrane and you will see the cavity membrane protrude past the studs. Then the membrane will retract back on the foam, collapsing the cells of the foam and pulling it back into the cavity. The end result will leave the membrane and foam inside the cavity just shy of flush with 2x4s.

A sign of being too cold is when the foam will rise slowly and push out on the membrane, but the cell walls won't collapse on themselves as much as during ideal temperatures. This means you might have to push the foam in to fit the cavity. (Right)



This photo shows it's too cold and the foam is pushing through the membrane.



Having trouble with foam? Just pick up the phone!

Gaco Western's Tech Hotline: 855 639 4649

8am - 8pm CST, Mon-Sun

Ideas, suggestions or questions?

techtips@gaco.com

Page 1 of 2



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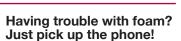
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Gacoprofill in New Construction (Cont

GacoProFil® SYSTEM

Every installer has seen the sign of the foam being too hot where it jumps up in the cavity leaving a small hole in the middle. This means you then have to inject the hole to fill it - a good solution, however it is better not to get the hole in the first place. Turn down temperatures to resolve this and keep if from continuing to happen.

Our tech team has experienced the best results when pointing the gun downward a little bit, aiming it straight at the back of the cavity in the center only and holding the trigger for about 4-5 seconds. For the next pass, the gun should be inserted about 18"- 24" above the last lift. When done this way you can get 2'- 3' lifts out of it in one shot depending on pressures, temperatures and chamber size.



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Page 2 of 2



This photo shows it's too hot and a pocket has developed behind the membrane.



This photo shows it's too cold and the foam is not pulling back into cavity.



When temperatures are just right, the foam should lay flat under the film.