Spray foam can be useful in several parts of a building, but walls, attics, and foundations do not behave the same way. Each area has different exposure, drying potential, access, and code considerations. A sound plan treats the foam as one component of the full assembly rather than applying the same specification everywhere.

Wall applications





In open wall cavities, spray foam can fit around framing and penetrations to create continuous contact with the substrate. Renovation work may provide limited access, which can affect feasibility. The wall exterior, interior finish, climate exposure, and vapor profile should be reviewed before selecting open-cell or closed-cell material.

Attic and roofline applications

At an attic floor, insulation separates living space from an unconditioned attic. At a roofline, the thermal boundary moves upward and changes how the attic functions. Mechanical equipment, roof ventilation, moisture, and existing insulation must be considered before choosing either approach. The assembly should be designed intentionally rather than mixing strategies without evaluation.

Foundation and lower-level applications

Foundation walls and rim areas can be significant routes for heat loss and air leakage. They can also be exposed to ground moisture or bulk-water problems. Any drainage or leakage issue should be corrected before insulation is installed. Closed-cell foam may be considered in some foundation assemblies, subject to the specific substrate and project requirements.

Match the solution to the location

Inland Northwest Spray Foam Insulation offers wall, attic, spray foam contractor Spokane WA foundation, and related spray foam services in Spokane. A property assessment can identify accessible conditions and help determine which assembly should be addressed first. Visit inlandnorthwestsprayfoam.com or call (509) 471-0006 for more information.