

FiberFill

A blow-in insulation made from cellulosic natural fibers, engineered for exceptional thermal performance and sustainability. As a natural fiber insulation, it offers an R value of 3.7 per inch and effective moisture regulation. Non-toxic and free from VOCs, FiberFill is formulated for fire, fungi, and corrosion resistance, ensuring a safe and eco-friendly insulation solution.



- Exterior Walls
- Floors
- Attics
- Crawl Spaces
- Roofs

Environmental

- 86% natural fibers, non-allergenic and containing no VOC's
- Superior thermal phase shift (ability to slow down heat transfer to the interior)
- Biobased material feedstock contributes to storage of GHG
- VOC and Red List Chemical Free
- Contributes to green and sustainable building credits such as LEED



PALLETIZATION

SHIPPED ON STANDARD PALLET SIZE (48" X 48")

SKU	Description	CuFt / Pallet	Pallet Weight	Pallet Height	Price / Pallet	Price / SqFt (@ 1")	Price / lb
FiberFill	Floor & ceiling @ 1.87lbs / CuFt	561.8	1050	96"	\$577.50	\$0.09	\$0.55
FiberFill	Walls @ 2.99lbs / CuFt	351.2	1050	96"	\$577.50	\$0.14	\$0.55
FiberFill	Attics @ 1.52lbs / CuFt	690.8	1050	96"	\$577.50	\$0.07	\$0.55



- Exterior Walls
- Floors
- Attics
- Crawl Spaces
- Roofs

Note for Installers

Treat these guidelines as a starting point. Actual performance may vary based on factors such as airlock condition, hose length and elevation, and jobsite climate—especially humidity. Adjust settings as needed to suit specific site conditions and achieve optimal results.

MACHINE PRIMING

To properly prime the machine, start by breaking apart a few cubes of FiberFill directly into the hopper. The material will expand significantly—up to six times its compressed size—quickly covering the agitators. This base layer is essential before introducing airflow or adding more material. If possible, run the agitators without air or close the gate entirely to allow the fiber to build a stable foundation. This approach ensures smooth startup and is recommended for all fiber types. Keep a consistent bed of fiber in the hopper and add whole cubes on top during operation for steady flow and performance.

HOSE LENGTH

To ensure proper fiber conditioning during application, use at least 100 feet of hose with a minimum 3" diameter. For higher-output machines, extend the hose length to 150 feet or more for optimal material flow and performance.

STARTING UP

Unlike traditional paper-based cellulose, FiberFill features strong interlocking fibers that require additional conditioning and airflow to achieve optimal performance. These fibers provide superior structure and help minimize settling, but they can also cause material to back up sooner in dense-pack applications. To get started, consider increasing air pressure or slightly reducing the feed rate compared to typical cellulose settings. From there, adjust as needed to balance flow and speed for the most efficient installation.

MAXIMIZING PRODUCTION TIME: DENSE-PACK FIBER (DPF)

For dense-pack applications, use 2"–3" diameter whips and nozzles to allow for higher fiber throughput. Be sure to monitor fiber dispersion closely to maintain even, consistent packing.

In deeper cavities (greater than 2x8), it's often effective to pre-fill using a larger hose to quickly establish volume, then switch to a smaller diameter hose to fine-tune density and achieve optimal compaction.

SUGGESTED BLOWING SYSTEMS

Large
[Review Specs](#)



Medium
[Review Specs](#)



Small
[Review Specs](#)



Single-blower machines can be used to install FiberFill, but they are suitable only for open attic applications and not recommended for dense-pack installations. These smaller machines often lack the power to properly condition FiberFill's robust, interlocking fibers, which can reduce material yield and slow down the installation process. Clogging is also more common with these units. Most of these machines can be identified by a single 120V power input, which often isn't sufficient to run both the blower and agitator effectively. For best results, use higher-capacity equipment designed for dense-pack applications.

Please use for estimating purposes only. Actual results may vary depending on the application method, equipment, and hose type used.



ATTIC

R-Value at 75°F Mean Temp	Min Thickness (in)		Net Coverage (no adjustment for framing)			Net Coverage (adjusted for 2x6" framing on 16" centers)	
	Initial Installed Thickness	Settled Thickness	Max. SqFt per bag	Min. Bags per 1,000 SqFt.	Min. Wt. per SqFt.	Max SqFt. per Bag	Min. Bags per 1,000 SqFt.
11	3.8	3.4	67.8	14.8	0.37	74.8	13.4
13	4.4	4.0	56.5	17.7	0.44	62.4	16.0
19	6.3	5.7	37.7	26.6	0.66	41.4	24.2
22	7.3	6.6	32.3	31.0	0.77	35.0	28.6
24	8.0	7.2	29.4	34.0	0.85	31.7	31.5
26	8.6	7.8	27.1	36.9	0.92	29.0	34.5
30	9.9	8.9	23.3	42.9	1.07	24.7	40.4
32	10.6	9.5	21.8	45.9	1.15	23.1	43.4
38	12.5	11.3	18.3	54.8	1.37	19.1	52.3
40	13.2	11.9	17.3	57.8	1.44	18.1	55.3
45	14.8	13.4	15.3	65.2	1.63	16.0	62.7
48	15.8	14.2	14.4	69.7	1.74	14.9	67.1
49	16.1	14.5	14.1	71.2	1.78	14.6	68.6
50	16.5	14.8	13.8	72.6	1.82	14.3	70.1
55	18.1	16.3	12.5	80.1	2.00	12.9	77.6
60	19.7	17.8	11.4	87.5	2.19	11.8	85.0
70	23.0	20.7	9.8	102.4	2.56	10.0	99.9



WALL & FLOOR

Structure Framing	Thermal Resistance (R)	Installed Thickness (in)	Min. Wt. per sq/ft (lb/ft²)	Max Coverage per Bag (adjusted for framing)	
				16" OC (ft²/bag)	16" OC (ft²/bag)
2 x 4	13	3.5	0.9	32.9	31.4
2 x 6	21	5.5	1.4	20.9	20
2 x 8	28	7.3	1.8	15.9	15.2
2 x 10	35	9.3	2.3	12.4	11.9