### Traditional Foundation
- Wood framed walls are inefficient, prone to rot, and allow thermal bridging.
- Lack of exterior EPS insulation provides easier pathway for water intrusion. Additional insulation is required on above grade walls.
- Wood and fiberglass insulation are susceptible to rot, mildew, and mold.
- Contact with moisture severely compromises R-value in fiberglass batt insulation.
- Penetrations from ties provide access point for water.
- Foundations are formed using heavy wood or steel forms that have to be removed. This requires more manpower, equipment, and time.
- Foundation walls are typically 8" - 10" wide to meet code, resulting in more concrete and increased costs.
- No insulation at floor slab results in a cold floor.
- After concrete placement, multiple steps to finish are still required, adding to cost, schedule, and labor.

### Fox Blocks Foundation
- Provides full height continuous EPS insulation, eliminating cold spots and thermal bridging on both above and below grade walls.
- Fox Blocks walls exceed current IECC energy codes by 20% for below grade walls.
- EPS material prohibits mold, mildew, or rot.
- EPS and concrete work together as an air barrier and vapor barrier. An additional waterproof membrane is required on below grade walls.
- Double insulation layers dramatically reduce the thermal transfer rate across the wall, saving energy.
- Fox Blocks engineering design allows for a thinner reinforced concrete wall in most areas, reducing concrete costs.
- Fox Blocks provide continuous insulation on both sides of the wall, starting at the top of the footing and insulating the edge of the floor slab.
- Fox Blocks provide a 5-in-1 construction solution: structure, continuous insulation, furring attachments, air barrier, and vapor barrier.

*The FOX BLOCKS Basement Solution*

Building technology has advanced and we have the solution that has been proven time and time again to address the issues that plague conventionally formed basement and foundation walls.

Create an additional and comfortable living space while bringing more value and enjoyment to your home.
Eliminates the risk.
- Fox Blocks encapsulates the foundation wall with closed cell, inorganic EPS insulation eliminating the potential for condensation, and prohibiting the growth of mold, mildew, and rot.
- Two layers of continuous interior and exterior EPS insulation provide additional protection against water intrusion.
- EPS and concrete provide the air/vapor barriers on both sides of the wall. A benefit in any season or temperature range.

Eliminates cracking in the wall. Eliminates water intrusion.
- Concrete ideally cures within the EPS panels, providing a stronger concrete and a superior structural solution.
- Waterproofing on the exterior of a foundation wall provides the final barrier to preventing water intrusion into the basement.

Problem free, high performance insulation.
- Moisture does not effect Fox Blocks so there is no compromise of R-Value and no hidden health hazards.

Comfortable, warm, and dry.
- Fox Blocks provide full height continuous EPS insulation to the sill plate of the foundation wall eliminating thermal bridging, cold spots, and moisture in the wall cavity.

Fast, easy, and cost-efficient.
- Fox Blocks are very lightweight and easy to handle.
- The forms provide the structure, insulation, fastening strips, vapor and air barrier, and sound barrier into one step.
- Fox Blocks are easy to cut, can form curved walls, and can be built on bedrock, footings, or slab-on-grade.

Less concrete and higher strength.
- Optimum concrete curing happens within the EPS panels of Fox Blocks, resulting in stronger concrete than in a conventional concrete wall. This means that in normal soil and loading conditions, foundations can be reduced to a 6" concrete core. (Local building code approval may be required)

Conventional Construction

Basements can be a source of mold, mildew and rot.
- The lack of exterior insulation allows condensation to develop on the interior face of the foundation wall, creating an ideal environment for mold and mildew growth.
- Wood studs are susceptible to rot and fiberglass batt insulation will absorb moisture.
- Mold problems are difficult to detect as they develop behind the wall covering.
- Basement wall must have a vapor barrier and must be sealed air tight.

Water intrusion and wet basements are a common problem.
- Conventional forming techniques use form ties that can allow water intrusion into the wall cavity.
- A lack of rebar in a conventional concrete foundation can lead to cracks in the below grade wall, opening a pathway for water intrusion and requiring a costly repair.

Some insulation is compromised by exposure to moisture.
- When moisture comes in contact with fiberglass batt insulation, the insulation absorbs the water and severely compromises the R-value.
- Moisture problems often remain hidden in the wall cavity and create health hazards and high energy bills and may attract insects such as termites.

Uncomfortable, cold, and damp.
- Conventionally formed basements suffer from condensation on the inside face of the wall creating a damp and musty condition.
- Wood wall framing and fiberglass batt insulation do not address thermal bridging, unwanted air infiltration, and energy loss at the sill and floor plate.

Inefficient and outdated construction materials and methods.
- Traditional concrete foundations are difficult to work with, have more steps, require more trades and man power, and take more time to set up.
- Forms and equipment are often required on another site making job schedules dependent on other jobs, rather than contractor schedules.

Requires more concrete.
- Foundations built using traditional forming methods typically need to be 8" wide to meet code – requiring more concrete, and resulting in increased material costs.