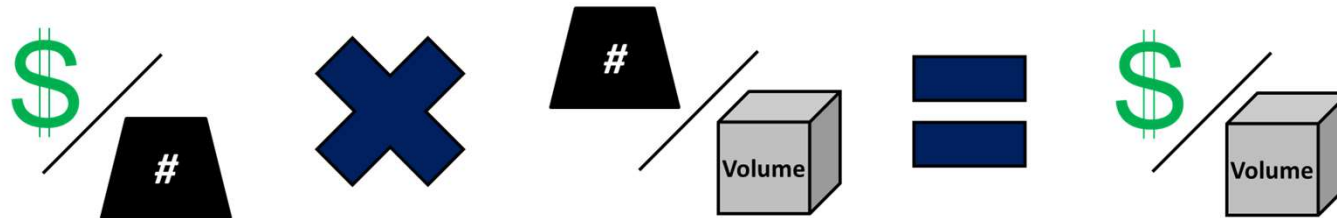




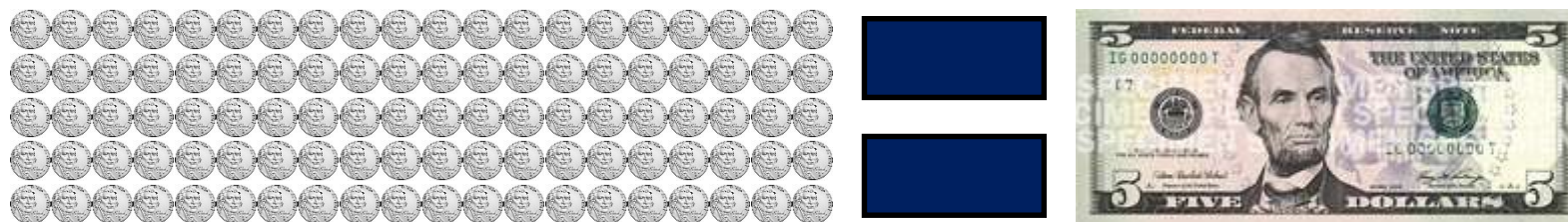
**Volume Cost Calculations**  
*Explained*

# Volume Cost Explained

*Insights for improving business profitability*



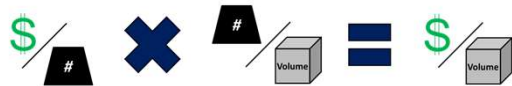
- **Never select a material based on its price per unit weight**, as that is only one half of the equation to determine your true volume cost.
- To understand how much a given material costs you to fill a given volume, you must calculate the price per unit weight of that material and multiply that by its unit weight per volume.
- **A material's density (unit weight over volume) is just as important as price per weight** when selecting which material to buy to fill a given volume, all other factors constant.
  - A hypothetical material that costs \$0.05/# and weighs 100 pounds per cubic foot ('pcf') is just as expensive as a material that costs \$5/# and weighs 1pcf\*.



\* Freight factors excluded

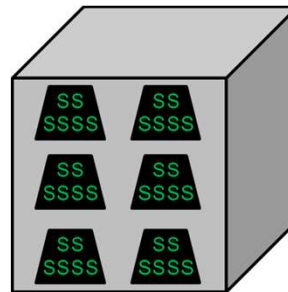
# Ways to Improve Volume Cost

*Decrease price per unit weight; or decrease unit density*



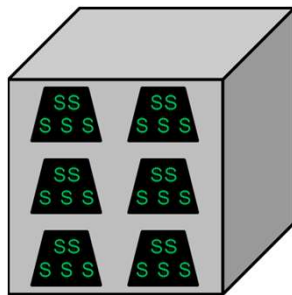
## Example

- Price per unit weight: \$6 per pound
- Unit density: 6 pounds per cubic foot ('pcf')
- Volume cost: \$36/cubic foot ('cf')



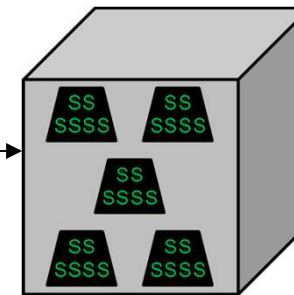
### Decrease price per unit weight:

- Price per unit weight: \$6 → \$5 per pound
- Unit density: 6 pcf
- Volume cost: \$36/cf → \$30/cf
  - Note: the 16.67% decrease in price per unit weight resulted in a 16.67% decrease in volume cost.



### Decrease unit density:

- Price per unit weight: \$6 per pound
- Unit density: 6 → 5 pcf
- Volume cost: \$36/cf → \$30/cf
  - Note: the 16.7% decrease in unit density resulted in a 16.7% decrease in volume cost.

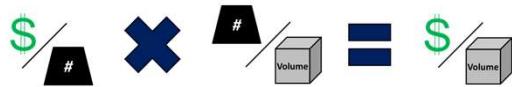


*If both the price per unit weight and the unit density are reduced, the resulting decrease in volume cost is compounded.*  
 Example:  $\$6 \rightarrow 5/\# \times 6 \rightarrow 5pcf = 36 \rightarrow \$25$  per cubic foot  
 $(-16.7\%) \times (-16.7\%) = (-30.56\%)$

Key:  
 \$ = \$1  
 # = 1 pound

# Volume Cost Lessons Applied

*Examples of how to use volume cost in select applications*



**Concrete Filler:** *Decrease price and/or density of common aggregates or use substitutes to save weight and cost of applied concrete.*

**Resins / Coatings:** *Reduce the price and/or density of fillers / extenders to improve profitability.*

*Example\*:*

- **Resin:**

- Cost: ~\$2/#

- Bulk Density: 65 – 70 pcf = ~9#/gallon

- Volume cost = \$18 / gallon.

- **Spex•Lite® Ultra Light Filler Beads**

- Cost: ~\$6/#

- Bulk Density: 1.3 pcf = 0.18#/gallon

- Volume cost = \$1.08 / gallon.

*Please contact us at [Info@SpexLite.com](mailto:Info@SpexLite.com) or at 440-462-1500 for specific recommendations and assistance using Spex•Lite® in your application to achieve volume cost savings!*

\* Actual bulk density and cost factors may change your volume cost calculation, but in this example, combining Spex•Lite® with a hypothetical resin could create a significant cost advantage.

***Thank you!***



***For more information, please contact Spex•Lite® at either  
440-462-1500 or [Info@SpexLite.com](mailto:Info@SpexLite.com)***