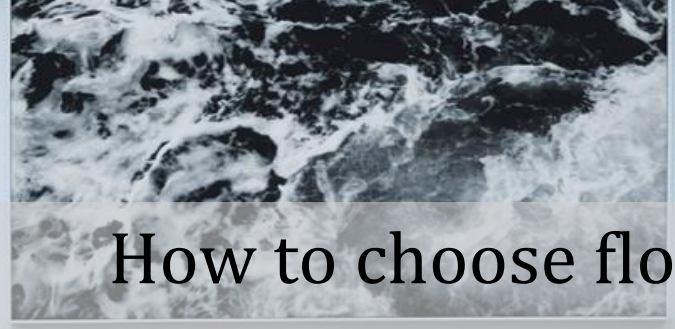

How to choose flooring Adhesives?

There are two major types of flooring adhesives in the market for different purposes during flooring installation.

Type 1: Adhesive for joint.

This type of adhesive is usually made to increase the stability of planks joint mechanism for timber flooring. This type of adhesive must contains the following features:

- High solids, high viscosity and high strength, this type of product could decrease the chances that substrates will separate over time under stress, enhances the service life of the timber flooring.
- Quick setting, this feature will shorten the dry time, decreases the waiting time.
- D3 standard water resistance, this is necessary due to the natural character of timber product.
- Dries clear, a must have feature to have a neat and fine surface floor finish.
- Accepts sanding once dry. It provides re-finish opportunity in the future.
- Made from a cross linking formula. Cross Linking formulation assists in creating a stronger bond. Because the cross-linking formula changes the properties of the polymer from a viscous liquid to a far more viscous slime. The slime contains as much as 96% water trapped between the molecules, thus this cross link formula can increase water resistance of the adhesive as well.

Type 2: Adhesive in between subfloor and floorboards.

Type 2 adhesive is mostly made for bonding all sizes and formats of timber flooring to the subfloor during floor installation. This type of adhesive characteristics should always include the following:

- Ready to use product, does not require catalyze or mixing and under an appropriate store condition, leftover product can still be used.
- Suitable for floor-layers allergic to epoxy-polyurethane products.
- Easy to apply under large temperatures variation.
- Extremely low expansion; decreases the chance of squeaking noise and other flooring problem caused by floor expansion in the future.
- Does not display the unpleasant smell as it does not contain solvents or substances.
- Low emission rate comes with low environmental impact.