THE FACTS ABOUT MOISTURE CURING ADHESIVES

In general, there are four types of adhesives: latex, two-component adhesives, solvent-based or moisture-curing. Latex adhesives cure when the water in them evaporates. Solvent adhesives cure when the solvent evaporates and two-component adhesives cure when the two components are combined

Construction is the largest application segment of the moisture cure adhesives market. The high demand for these adhesives in the construction segment can be attributed to their use in a wide range of construction activities, such as flooring, tiling, insulation, roofing, and wall covering.

Moisture cure adhesives uniquely react with moisture in the environment or the underlying layer in order to cure. While this curing process can take days to complete, moisture cure adhesives have unique uses for the bonding and use of construction materials.

TWEHA adhesives, however, are moisture-curing adhesives, which cure by reacting with moisture in the air or on the substrate.

Moisture-curing adhesives are recommended for:
- Difficult to bond substrates, such as metals, and most plastics, except those containing polyethylene or polypropylene.
- Materials exposed to higher temperatures (TWEHA adhesives resist up to 200°C – 392°F), such as insulation panels or outdoor roofing.
- Certain thin, sensitive materials, such as sheet metal for shops and some synthetic panels (as moisture-curing adhesives will not shrink or deform these surfaces during curing).

When should you not use moisture-curing adhesives?
Moisture-curing adhesives can be used on everything except materials made of polyethylene, polypropylene or a mixture of these two materials.
To determine whether the plastic you are working with contains polyethylene or polypropylene, look for the letters PE (polyethylene) or PP (polypropylene) in the recycling symbol on the product.

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