




The PolyBak Difference

Why you'll never switch back

FEATURES	POLYBAK	Typical Phenolic Backer	Typical Saturated Kraft Paper Backer	THE POLYBAK DIFFERENCE
COMPOSITION	Kraft liner board impregnated with polymer resin	Saturated papers that are dried, stacked in layers, and pressed together under heat	Saturated kraft paper backer	Polybak is made in the U.S.A to the highest quality standards using a proprietary system.
FLEXIBILITY, BREAKAGE RESISTANCE, AND EASE OF HANDLING	EXCELLENT	FAIR	LIMITED	With Polybak you're likely to have less damage during storage and handling, and increased productivity because of the ease with which it is applied.
DOES IT CONTAIN ADDED FORMALDEHYDE WITH OFF-GAS POTENTIAL?	NO	YES	YES	Polybak does not emit any detectable volatile compounds.
GREENGUARD CERTIFIED? 	YES—ALL MODELS	VARIABLES BY MANUFACTURER	VARIABLES BY MANUFACTURER AND MODEL	Polybak easily achieved Greenguard Certification because it has no added formaldehyde.
TENSILE STRENGTH	8 MODELS PROVIDING A COMPLETE RANGE OF HIGH, MID AND LOW TENSILE STRENGTHS	HIGH	LOW	One of several Polybak strengths will be right for your application—whether balancing veneer or high pressure laminate.
SHELF LIFE	UNLIMITED	LIMITED	VERY LIMITED	Polybak is a stable product with unlimited shelf life when stored in a cool, dry location.
PAINTABILITY	EXCELLENT	FAIR	UNKNOWN	Because Polybak is easily painted and extremely flexible, it's perfect for a variety of applications including post-forming.
FLAME SPREAD RATING	MOSTLY CLASS "A"	MOSTLY CLASS "B"	MOSTLY CLASS "A"	An "A" Flame Spread Rating is an important consideration in many applications.
MOISTURE RESISTANCE	GOOD	VERY GOOD	FAIR	Unlike other paper backers, Polybak is manufactured by impregnating Kraft linerboard with a polymer resin, so Polybak has good moisture resistance.
COMMONLY USED AS AN OVERLAY OR AS A BACKER FOR VENEERED SURFACES?	YES	NO	YES	Polybak is available in a variety of weights and thickness, so it can be matched to the balancing and dimensional stability requirements of the substrate surface.