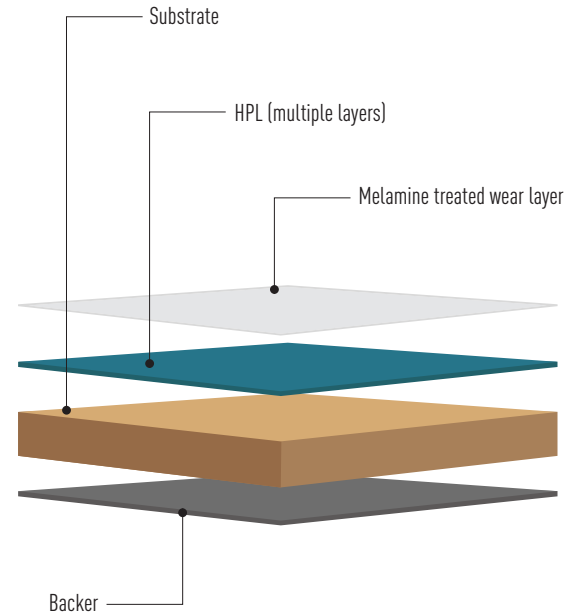


# Understanding the differences between TFL and HPL surfaces

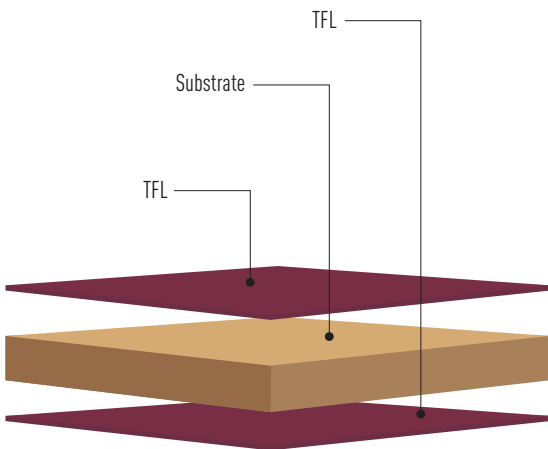
## HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE (HPL)

- Printed, decorative paper is fused to multiple sheets of melamine resin saturated kraft paper to create the HPL paper. Then, all sheets are bonded together with heat in a thermosetting process.
- During this bonding process, usually a neutral-colored backer sheet (usually brown or black) is bonded to the other side of the board substrate to create a balanced construction.
- HPL comes in multiple grades. Common grades include vertical- and horizontal-grade material.
- The result is a flexible, durable piece of plastic-like material, which is adhered to a core substrate material (particleboard) using a variety of adhesives. HPL can bend around curved surfaces.
- HPL is durable, low maintenance solution that is heat, moisture, stain and abrasion resistant.
- HPL is available in a wide variety of finishes and textures.
- If desiring a custom aesthetic, HPL is available in a broader range of colors and textures than TFL.



## THERMAL FUSED LAMINATE (TFL)

- Printed, decorative paper is fused directly to the core substrate material (particle board). If a texture is desired (i.e. wood graining), this is pressed into the TFL during the fusing process.
- The TFL material is applied on both sides of the core material to create a balanced construction and color consistency.
- Like HPL, TFL is durable and low maintenance. It is also heat, moisture, stain and abrasion resistant, but it performs slightly below HPL when tested. Because it is fused directly to the core board, it is also more peel resistant than HPL.
- TFL is available in a variety of finishes and textures. Because the printed papers are usually the same for HPL and TFL, color matches between the two materials can be obtained.



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TABLES & DESKS



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