



Pad Printing Inks – Which Ink for which Substrate

	KS-U	Norifin® PP N	Norilit® CS	Norilit® U-SG	NoriProp N	NoriPUR®	Sorte P	Tampo-Jet® ECO	Tampo-Jet® GMI	Thermo-Jet®
One-component ink	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Two-component ink						✓			✓	
Substrates										
Acrylic glass (PMMA)	■	▲				■	■	■		■
Glass									■	
Coated substrates	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲			▲
Thermosets	▲	▲	▲	▲		▲	▲			
Wood, plywood	■	■	■	■		■	■			■
Leather						▲				▲
Metal / non-ferrous metal	▲			■		▲			■	
Polyamide	▲					▲				
Polycarbonate	■			■		■	■	■		■
Polyester pre-treated				■		■				■
Polyester untreated				■						
Polyethylene pre-treated	▲	■		■	■	■	■			
Polypropylene pre-treated	▲	■		■	■	■	■			
Polypropylene untreated		■			■					
Polystyrene, ABS, SAN	■					▲	■	▲		▲
Polyurethane						▲				
PVC rigid	■	▲		■		■	■	■		■
PVC plasticized, self-adhesive films				■		▲				■
Properties										
Drying										
physical	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
physically reactive						✓			✓	
Grade of gloss										
high gloss	✓									
glossy					✓	✓	✓			✓
satin gloss		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Auxiliaries										
Thinner / Percentage (%)	25	20	20	30–35	20–25	30–40	30–35	30	30	30–35
Hardener	030	002	002	002	002	002	002		Adhesion Promoter 101	002

✓ = applicable; ■ = basically suited; ▲ = can be suited

Important: Printing results, to a large extent, depend on the substrate as well as the conditions of use. We recommend checking your substrate under your printing conditions before performing any production runs. Materials that are supposed to be identical may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer and even from batch to batch. Some substrates may have been treated with sliding agents, antistatic or other additives which can impair the adhesion of inks.