

Perfume Atomizer Surface Finish

www.pursefragrance.com



Introduction

Perfume atomizers, designed for convenience and elegance, require meticulous attention to their surface finish to attract consumers and enhance user experience.

EBI delves into the various surface processes used in the production of perfume atomizers, exploring their advantages and disadvantages to provide customers with a better, more comprehensive and more diverse packaging service for their brands.

Process 1—





Water Transfer Printing

Process principle



Water Transfer Printing

Water transfer printing, commonly known as water decals, refers to the transfer of patterns and patterns on the water-soluble film to the substrate through the pressure of water.

Addvantage

- Unique Design
- Seamless Coverage
- Vivid Colors and Patterns

- Setup Complexity
- Limited Production Speed
- Use Chemicals And Inks



Process 2 Anodizing

In anodizing, the metal part (anode) is placed in an acidic electrolyte, and an electric current is passed through the solution. The metal forms an oxide layer on its surface, while a cathode (usually made of lead or aluminum) completes the circuit.

Glossy



Matt



Advantage

- Durability
- Unique Visual Appeal
- Premium Aesthetic
- Compatibility with Metal

- Limited Color Options
- Potential for Inconsistency
- Surface Sensitivity
- Higher Production Cost



Process 3

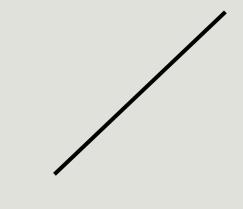






Spray Coating

Process principle





Spray coating

Spray coating is a versatile technique used for applying logos or designs to various surfaces, including metal or glass perfume atomizers. Spraying generally includes oil spraying, powder spraying, etc., and the common one is oil spraying. The sprayed coating is commonly known as paint, and the coating is composed of resins, pigments, solvents, and other additives. Plastic spraying generally has two layers of paint, the color on the surface is called topcoat, and the most transparent layer on the surface is called protective paint.

Addvantage

- Customizable Colors and Finishes
- Consistent Quality & Durability
- Precision & Cost-Effective for Large Batches

- Potential for Wear and Tear
- Surface Preparation Requirements
- Limited Texturing Options:
- Possibility of Overspray and Inconsistency





Rubber Printing

Rubber oil, also known as elastic paint, feel paint, rubber oil is a two-component high elastic hand paint, the product sprayed with this paint has a special soft touch and high elastic surface feel.

Pearl White

The pearl white finish is a popular surface treatment for perfume atomizers, adding a smooth, iridescent layer that reflects light in a unique, luxurious way. This finish is achieved through a coating process that incorporates pearlescent pigments, often using mica or synthetic alternatives, to create a luminous, soft white appearance.



Process 4 Electroplate

Electroplating is a widely used surface treatment process for perfume atomizers, involving the application of a thin metallic layer onto the base material to enhance aesthetics, durability, and resistance to corrosion. In this process, an electric current deposits a metal coating (such as gold, silver, chrome, or nickel) onto the atomizer's surface.

UV electroplating



Gradient electroplating



Rainbow Metallisation



Advantage

- Enhanced Aesthetic Appeal
- Increased Durability and Wear Resistance
- Corrosion Protection
- Smooth and Uniform Finish
- Variety of Metals and Colors
- Cost-Effective for Large Production

- Higher Initial Setup and Maintenance
 Costs
- Environmental and Safety Concerns
- Limited Thickness and Layer
 Durability
- Potential for Surface Imperfections
- Restricted Material Compatibility
- Risk of Peeling or Flaking



Process 5



Wood Grain



Marble



Leaf Pattern

Heat Transfer Printing

Process Principle



Heat Transfer Printing

Heat transfer printing transfers pre-printed patterns or text to the packaging surface. The heat transfer printing process is simple and can achieve fine visual effects on packaging materials of different shapes. It is worth mentioning that heat transfer printing can create a variety of visual effects such as metallic feel and luster, further enhancing the high-end image of the product.

Addvantage

- High-Quality Graphics
- Durability & Versatility
- Eco-Friendly Options

- Limited Color Range & Complex Process
- Temperature Sensitivity
- Adhesion Issues & Inconsistent Patterns



Process 6 CNC Machining

CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machining is a precise, automated manufacturing process that can be used to shape and finish the surface of perfume atomizers. Through CNC machining, complex patterns, textures, or grooves can be created, making it suitable for high-quality, custom finishes.

Brushed



Diagonal stripe



Diamond



Advantage

- High Precision and Consistency
- Wide Range of Design Options
- Durability and Longevity
- Efficient for Large Volumes
- Material Versatility
- Reduced Human Error

- Higher Initial Setup Costs
- Longer Lead Time for Complex Designs
- Material Waste
- Limited Efficiency for Small Production Runs
- Surface Texture Limitations
- Noise and Dust Generation



Process 7 -







Pu Leather Covering

Process principle



PU Leather Covering

Using PU (polyurethane) leather as a covering for perfume atomizers provides a soft, luxurious, and tactile surface that can give the product a distinctive, high-end feel. PU leather is a synthetic material designed to mimic the look and feel of genuine leather without using animal products.

Addvantage

- Luxurious and Tactile Appeal
- Wide Range of Colors and Textures
- Animal-Friendly Alternative & Durability and Scratch Resistance
- Easy to Clean and Maintain & Cost-Effective

- Limited Breathability & Environmental Impact
- Prone to Aging Issues & Less Authentic Look and Feel
- Additional Application Steps & Sensitivity to Chemicals and Heat



Process 8 3D Printing

3D printing is an additive manufacturing process that creates objects layer-by-layer, allowing for complex shapes and customized designs. For perfume atomizers, 3D printing can be used not only for prototyping but also for unique, small-batch surface treatments, decorative elements, or even structural components.





Advantage

- Design Flexibility
- Rapid Prototyping and Customization
- Reduced Material Waste
- Lower Initial Tooling Costs
- Multi-Material and Multi-Color Options
- Eco-Friendly Options

- Surface Finish Limitations
- Material Limitations
- Higher Unit Cost for Mass Production
- Durability Concerns
- Time-Intensive for Complex Designs
- Quality Variability



LET'S WORK TOGETHER



