

# PLASTICO

## MOULAGE AND POSMOULAGE

### AND THEIR USES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF CRIMINOLOGY

**At no time in our history as a nation has there been a greater need for concerted scientific action in the prevention of crime. It is directly in this field that Plastico Moulage materials have, for years, been doing a wonderful job.**

We are very happy to be able to contribute our part in supplying materials that are now being used by many of the outstanding departments throughout the country. The absolute accuracy of detail that is possible in reproducing any object with Moulage Materials makes them indispensable in any present-day Identification Bureau, Police Department or Sheriff's Office. They are also used extensively by District Attorneys, Coroners, Private Detectives and schools teaching courses in Criminology.

With **PLASTICO MOULAGE MATERIALS** you can make an absolutely accurate facsimile reproduction of any object. It is used on living subjects in making facial masks, hands or any part of the body. It is used on open wounds, thus enabling a record to be kept of healing and in Plastic Surgery to provide an absolute record of the subject before operation.

It is especially valuable in making masks or casts of parts of a body of unidentified dead. Many cases are recorded where identification has been made from Moulage casts, even after decomposition has made any other means impossible. Casts are made of the hands for the imprints, a whole or partial mask, birthmarks, etc.

In many cases it is **far more valuable than a photograph** as it has that vital third dimension. Many times, owing to lighting or other conditions, a photograph is unsatisfactory. A cast would have preserved the evidence perfectly for any future reference. When desired, a cast may be built up, colored and given a most lifelike appearance.

#### What Moulage Materials Are and How Used

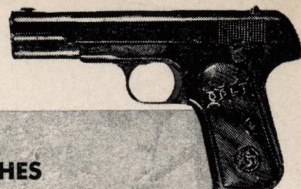
**Plastico Moulage** is a gelatinous material and is used to make the negative or mould of the object. It is melted in an ordinary double boiler. When melted, it is the consistency of thick paste. When cooled, it solidifies to the consistency of soft rubber. When you are through with a Moulage mould you simply cut it up fine, so it will re-melt easily, put it back in the can, and you can use it over and over 50 to 100 times. This makes its use very inexpensive.

The wonderful feature of a Moulage mould is that it reproduces every minute detail with the most uncanny accuracy—the pores of the skin—the finest detail of imprints—expression lines in features, etc. No coating is necessary on any object as **Moulage will not adhere to any surface when cool.**

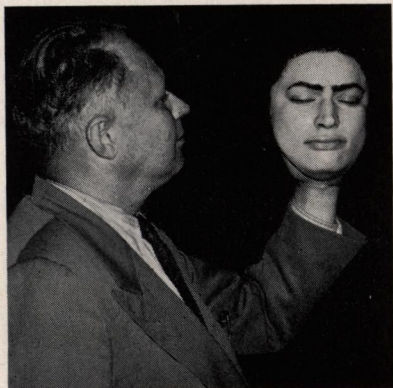
**Plastico Posmoulage** is the positive casting material. It is a hard composition and is melted in a pan directly on a very slow fire. It is poured or brushed into the Moulage mould and allowed to cool. A Posmoulage cast will last indefinitely if desired or it may be remelted and used over and over.

**Plastico Posofil** is a lower melting point, less expensive material. It is used to pour into or brush on to a Posmoulage cast to strengthen it and thus lower the cost. It is made in a dark red only so that it cannot become confused with the Posmoulage.

**Magic Spray Dust Hardner** is the liquid used for spraying on foot or tire imprints in dust or soft dirt. The fine spray settles on and hardens the surface so that a perfect Moulage mould or negative is quickly and easily made.



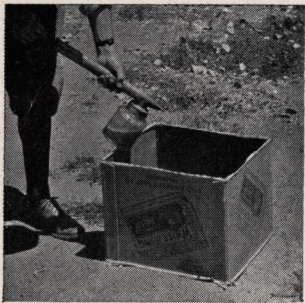
Posmoulage Cast  
.32 Automatic



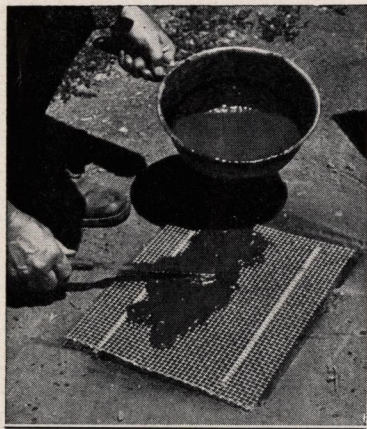
Lt. F. V. Wolf, Technician in Charge Criminological Laboratory, Los Angeles, Calif. Sheriff's Office, holding mask which enabled officers to make identification after photographs of victim had failed.



## SHOWING MOULAGE MATERIALS IN ACTUAL USE



The Cut at the Left shows the first step in fixing an imprint in dust or soft dirt with Magic Spray Dust Hardener. The fine spray is shot against the inside of the box and settles on the imprint. This forms a hard crust, without in the least disturbing the imprint. Here a cardboard box is shown with the bottom cut out. The operation is thus very much simplified, especially if a breeze is blowing. Be sure to use a small spray gun with a continuous pressure and set it to the finest spray possible.



As Soon as the Imprint Is Sprayed place a small wood strip on each side of the imprint. Now put a piece of wire screening (about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh) over the top and pour the Moulage over and spread with a spatula as shown in the cut at left. It is a very simple operation and is quickly made. Be sure to pour the Moulage just as cool as possible and have it run through the screen.

When the Moulage has cooled so that it will not run, simply pick up the screen, take it to a sink, turn it over and very gently wash off the dirt with cold water. With your fingers very gently rub off the dirt. The Moulage mould then has the exact impression that was in the soft dust or dirt. Note the original tire and the cast beside it of the imprint made in dust (at left). Also the original shoe and the reproduction of the imprint.

You can put a small wood or cardboard frame around the Moulage mould and pour the Posmoulage for the cast or brush the Posmoulage on until it is thick enough to handle, when removed.

Recently a sabotage case involving a freight train wreck in Arizona was successfully solved. Footprints in sand were picked up at the scene of the wreck. Based on this evidence, a conviction was easily secured of suspects involved.

It Pays to Get the Materials, have someone in the department become familiar with their use, and BE READY. You cannot afford to wait until the need arises. You never know in advance WHEN an important case may develop. Get the equipment, do the experimenting in advance — BE PREPARED.

With each order we send you a very complete direction sheet, in addition to the directions on cans and packages. We also send you Moulage Folder No. 3-A showing the method of making masks and other objects. Also Moulage Folder No. 6-A showing many technical uses of Moulage in connection with Medicine and Surgery. If you wish one or both of these folders before ordering, they will be sent promptly without charge.

Other Materials are available, such as Ever-Flex Moulding Clay, mask frames, brushes, spatulas, Persian Clay plaster hardner, etc. All are shown in the price list and at very reasonable prices.

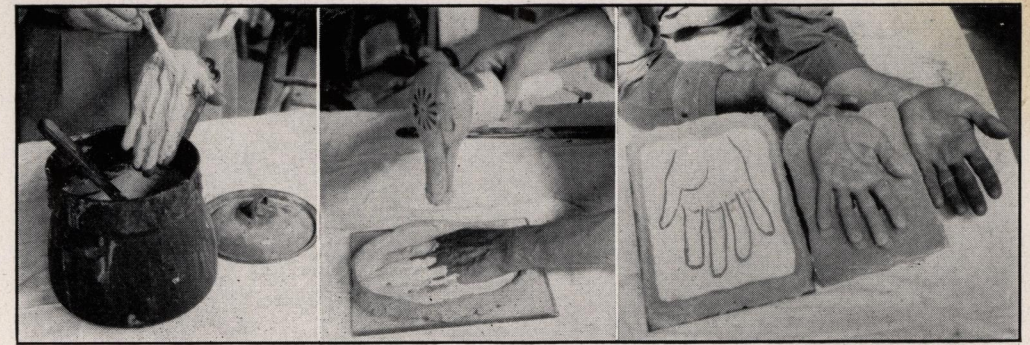


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

As the hand is used so extensively for identification purposes, we want to show you various ways of making casts of part or all of the hand. The above cuts show a quick, effective way to make a cast of the palm of the hand. Fig. 1 shows the application of the Moulage from the double boiler in which it was heated. Fig. 2 in a form quickly made with Ever-Flex clay. It is most satisfactory to work on a piece of glass. The Moulage is being cooled with a small hand dryer. This is to save time. Fig. 3 shows the inside of the Moulage mould, the cast of the palm and the hand itself. Every fingerprint shows perfectly as well as every line in the palm. You have a permanent perfect record of the original.

The above operation is hastened if an ice cube is held in the palm of the hand to chill it just before applying the Moulage. You can also hasten the cooling by placing ice cubes under the glass as in Fig. 2.

There are two ways of making a full cast of a hand. One is to brush the Moulage all over the hand evenly. Build it up to a thickness of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. A little cooling between applications will hasten the operation. When the last application is made, place a piece of wire screening on the back of the mould, brush the Moulage over it and let it extend down a little beyond the ends of fingers. This takes the weight from the end of the mould and prevents distorting the ends of the fingers. When cool slit the mould at each side of the wrist, with a thin spatula. This enables you to withdraw the hand. Now take a strip of cloth and bind the mould together where slit, and you are ready to pour the Posmoulage. (See cut No. 9 in Moulage Folder No. 3-C).



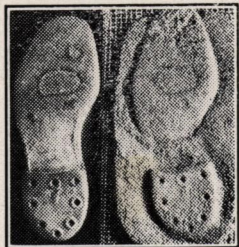
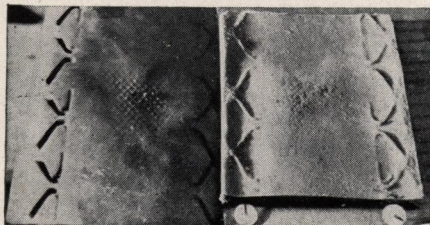
The other method is shown in the cut at the left. The hand is placed on a piece of glass and the Moulage applied. When cool, turn the hand over and trim the Moulage around the edges of the hand so that they are even as shown. Before applying the Moulage to this side of hand, cut notches in the Moulage for keying the two halves and coat the surface with a little light oil, such as 3 in 1 or similar. This is to make the two halves separate more easily. Brush on the Moulage and when cool, separate the two halves, remove the hand, put the halves together, and you are ready to pour the Posmoulage.

The palm of the hand is usually the part to watch. Many have naturally warm, moist hands. If they are at all nervous, that makes it worse. This is the reason we suggest holding an ice cube for a few moments before making a mould. Coat the palm first with Moulage and watch especially its cooling. The Moulage will not adhere to the palm or any part, when it is cooled.

To make small moulds of imprints you should have at least two pounds of Moulage. For hands about three pounds is best and for masks it takes five pounds to do the best work. As the Moulage is used over and over, and each time being used it is heated and thus sterilized, it is not at all expensive.



Original and cast of a hand. Note the perfect and accurate detail.



Original and Posmoulage Cast of  
Imprint in Soft Dust





## Two Piece Moulds

Above you will see a Posmoulage cast of a pistol and the two piece mould from which it was cast. Any full round object requires at least a two piece mould. The easy way to make a mould like the one above is to make a frame of wood or cardboard about one inch larger all around than the pistol, and one inch higher. Fasten the bottom edges of this frame to a piece of glass with Ever-Flex Moulding Clay. Lay the pistol in the frame, pour in some Moulage and brush it carefully into all the corners of the pistol, then pour in Moulage so you have at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ " over the top of the pistol. When cool, remove from frame and with a sharp knife cut the Moulage mould to just one half of the thickness of the pistol. Do not remove the pistol from the mould. Next, replace the mould in the frame, pour in some Moulage and brush in carefully, then fill the frame as you did with the first half. When cool, carefully separate the two halves of the mould, remove the pistol and cut a pouring opening at the bottom of the grip as you see above. To make a strong trigger guard, cut a heavy piece of tin the width of the guard and long enough to extend up into the barrel and into the stock. Lay this in the mould of the guard. Now bind the two halves together, and you are ready to pour the Posmoulage.

We can supply black Posmoulage if desired, at a small added cost over the regular. Or we will supply good grade dry colors for Posmoulage, in a variety of colors, at a very reasonable price. The above is the best procedure for making almost any two piece mould except of a living subject.

Any time you may have a special problem, just give us the details, and we will be of every help possible.



You can use Moulage Materials in a very effective safety drive. Let the public, and especially drunk drivers, see casts made from victims of accidents.



## CARVING THE EYES AND COLORING MASKS

Masks are usually made with the eyes closed. Eyes may be easily carved open. See Cut No. 10 in Folder No. 3-C. To color a finished cast of any kind use regular artist oil colors. **Do not use too much color.** Thin colors out well with turpentine. If a delicate tint is desired on cheeks and lips, use ordinary rouge and lipstick.

The most accurate lifelike results can be obtained with just a little skill and practice. Later we will offer a set of oil colors just for this purpose.

**Full directions are sent with each order, for making casts of imprints, masks, hands, in fact, any object.**

**Send your order today. Let someone become familiar at once with the use of these really wonderful materials. You will then be ready when the need comes for quick action.**

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