

PRODUCT FACTS

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PORE CLOSER

For Professional Embalming Use Only.
Before using, read Material Safety Data Sheet.

<u>Size</u>	<u>Item No.</u>
7 oz.	525253
13 oz.	525261

Description

Pore Closer is designed to aid the embalmer in either of two circumstances. First of all, it may be used for covering and concealment of shallow surface imperfections or discolorations. Secondly, it may be used for the restoration of deeper wounds, lacerations, burns, abrasions, sores, cancerous lesions, or traumatic injuries.

Directions

For Shallow Conditions, Superficial Wounds, and Imperfections:

Pore Closer is intended for use on all shallow lacerations and burns, abrasions, skin slip, superficial disease sores, stains, etc., and all embalming incisions in areas of the body where careful concealment is desired. Under such conditions, the affected area will be very slightly lower than the normal surface which surrounds the area. For such purposes, Pore Closer should be used in conjunction with wafer-thin layers of high quality absorbent cotton. This will insure a firm, dependable base, and permit suitable cosmetic treatment. Pore Closer is not intended to correct seepage or leakage from underlying tissue. This should first be guarded against by cauterizing with liberal applications of Basic Dryene. Each affected area (except embalming incisions) should be treated both before and immediately after the arterial injection, and sufficient time should be allowed for the Dryene to dry thoroughly.

After applying Pore Closer with a brush to the tissues, immediately place a piece of cotton of the desired shape into position. Now begin modeling with the brush, keeping it constantly wet with Pore Closer to prevent its adhering to the cotton and thus pulling out of position. Hold the brush at an angle of 45°. At the beginning, treat the outer edges more liberally with Pore Closer before attempting to secure the inner portion. This will serve to anchor the cotton. In order to avoid a noticeable line of demarcation between the cotton and the adjoining tissues, be sure that the edges of the cotton are carefully frayed before the operation is begun.

Allow the material to become thoroughly dry. Because the cotton area will tend to pick up more cosmetics than normal skin, its surface should be lightly covered with White Kalon Cream. Naturally,

opaque cosmetics such as Kalochrome Creams, Kalon Pigments, and Perma Pigments should be used to render the rebuilt area less noticeable.

For Deeper Lesions and Traumatic Injuries:

Such deep-seated conditions as cancer wounds, other disease-sores, and traumatic injuries can be overcome with Pore Closer, but the method is quite different. First of all, and immediately after arterial embalming, cancerous or otherwise diseased or sloughing tissue should be cleanly cut away. Next, cauterize the entire affected area liberally with Basic Dryene. Best results will be obtained if a minimum of eight hours can now be allowed before the restoration is begun. Next, the inner surfaces of the wound should be coated liberally with Inr-Seel. This will effectively prevent further leakage.

Next, fill the wound with layers of cotton and treat each layer with Pore Closer after it has been placed into position. The final layer of cotton which brings the restoration level with the normal tissue should not be coated with Pore Closer. Sufficient time should now be allowed for the Pore Closer to become thoroughly dry. As it dries, the cotton will retract approximately one-quarter inch. The area should now be filled with Surface Restorer (or Wound Filler, or a combination of both) so that you can accurately model over the anchoring base of treated cotton. Extend the wax thinly for about half an inch beyond the edges of the rebuilt area. Feather it out gradually so that it seems to disappear. Blend into adjoining normal contours.

Allow a minimum of 15 minutes before commencing with cosmetic treatment. This permits the wax to become more firm. An opaque liquid cosmetic such as the Perma Pigments is usually more suitable in these cases than cream or semi-solid types. Liquids may be applied in thinner layers over the wax surface and thus better conceal restorative work. Opaque cream cosmetics will suffice, however, if one has only these or is most comfortable using this type. Incidentally, Kalochromes and Kalon Pigments may be reduced to liquid form by mixing them with a little Dry Wash. Remember to apply only a little cosmetic at a time over small sections – and immediately stipple before the cosmetics have had time to soften the waxes. Then proceed to the next section, and so on. For stippling, use a flat-edged brush rather than a dome-shaped type. Avoid brushes with very stiff bristles since they may dig into the wax, creating overly stiff bristles since they may dig into the wax, creating overly coarse pores.

After cosmetizing the entire restored area, begin treatment of the rest of the face or neck or hands, being sure to use the same types of cosmetics and a beveled-edge brush. Such a brush allows maximum spreading of cosmetics to avoid over-application. Finally, stipple the unrestored areas. Allow at least 15 minutes, if possible, before applying powder. The red and brown tones in colored powders tend to become intensified if applied on cosmetics which have not been dried. If powder must be applied immediately, white powder should be used first. This will quicken the setting of the pigments without causing a color change, and the colored powder may be used over the white.

The combination of Pore Closer and absorbent cotton can be useful in restoring large portions of the neck, even in cases where the head is nearly or completely disjoined from the body. This method allows the flexibility necessary for dressing, casketing, and posing. The cotton should always be applied with the fibers running lengthwise. Each layer should be liberally impregnated with Pore Closer and allowed to dry only partially before the next layer is applied. This method ensures the flexibility and tensile strength which is difficult to obtain from other materials often used for the purpose.