



MOULAGE TIPS & USER HELP GUIDE

1. Moulaging can be messy work! Make sure your work area is covered. Use gloves, and wear a smock or old clothes when moulaging to prevent unwanted stains.
2. Complete removal of artificial blood and makeup stains cannot be guaranteed due to unknown variables such as:
 - The kind of manikin being moulaged. Not all manikins are made the same. Some skins are rough, smooth, have different colorations, or are manufactured using various materials. The best advice is to apply a small amount of blood to an inconspicuous area of the manikin to test first before applying the full amount.
 - The duration of time that blood is left in contact with manikin skin. The longer blood sits on the manikin's skin, the greater the possibility for a more difficult stain.
 - The concentration of blood to water ratio.
 - The amount of blood used.
3. Moulage products and makeup accessories are NOT to be ingested! Although most are not toxic, ingesting any of the material provided is NOT RECOMMENDED.

Have fun and experiment — there is no right or wrong in creating a moulage!

Note: Items with a product number are available through Nasco; items without Nasco product numbers can be purchased locally.

Note: This guide contains references to material that may not be included in all moulage kits.

Materials Used and Definitions and Descriptions of Materials

Grease Makeup

Grease makeup contains castor oil; the makeup is highly pigmented and works on all skin tones. A little bit of this grease makeup goes a long way.

Be aware that the grease makeup below **will** stain the manikin. Remove makeup after each use. To remove makeup:

- Use a tongue depressor to scrape off makeup and wax.
- Then use the provided disposable moist towelettes or a damp cloth to wipe excess makeup.
- Nasco Cleaner (LF09919U) can be used to remove grease.
- Even if the moulage has been applied for an entire day, the makeup can be more easily removed from human skin than a manikin.

LF00760U Injury F/X Wheel, 1 oz.

LF00761U Primary Colors Wheel, 1 oz.

LF00762U Special F/X Wheel, 1 oz.

LF00763U Capillary Shadow, ½ oz. jar

LF00764U Blood Blister, ½ oz. jar

LF00765U Blithe Spirit, ½ oz. jar

LF00766U Rose Blush, ½ oz. jar

LF00767U Mold Green, ½ oz. jar



LF00760U



LF00761U



LF00762U



LF00763U



LF00764U



LF00765U



LF00766U



LF00767U

Liner Pencils, 7½" L (White, Black, Red, Medium Brown)

Use pencils for touching up makeup and adding thin lines to wounds. The pencils can also be used to color hard-to-reach places. Included is a pencil sharpener for sharpening liners.

Petroleum Jelly is a paraffin type material used to smooth areas on the skin. Makeup can be added to the jelly to create a rash, add toilet paper to create a burn. Petroleum jelly is nontoxic.



Liner Pencils, 7½" L (White, Black, Red, Medium Brown)

Petroleum Jelly



LF00790U



LF00754U



LF00750U



LF00751U



LF00752U

Materials

LF00790U Castor Seal (1 oz.) can be added to a non-skin surface before adding makeup. This is used to add oil to surfaces that are not slick (e.g., before applying liquid latex to create a barrier).

LF00754U Liquid Latex (1 oz.) Wounds can be created by applying latex to an area, drying the latex, and pulling parts of the latex away to create sores and burns. Makeup can be applied on the latex. CAUTION: Some people are allergic to latex so use with caution.

LF00750U Blood Gel w/Brush (1 oz.) Syrup based blood that never dries; very thin free-flowing material. Washes off easily with warm soapy water. Can be used to create a life-like emergency scenario.

LF00751U Blood Paste (1 oz.) is a firm syrup-based material that, when applied, stays in one place. Washes off easily with warm soapy water. Can be used to create a life-like emergency scenario.

LF00752U Modeling Wax (1.75 oz.) is used for creating wounds and also creating raised areas where Nasco wound does not sit flush with skin on manikin or person. Makeup can be applied to wax for coloration. Suggestions for creating conditions include boils, lacerations, and chicken pox.

LF00753U Modeling Wax Blood Colored (1 oz) is used for creating wounds and also creating raised areas where Nasco wound does not sit flush with skin on manikin or person. Makeup can be applied to wax for coloration. Suggestions for creating conditions include bullet wounds, scrapes, and deep cuts.

Removal of Wax

- Wax is best scraped off with a tongue depressor (wax can be reused by placing scrapings into a zipped bag, plastic wrap, or container — no big deal if makeup is on the wax — color for next use!).
- Clean area with disposable moist towelettes and Nasco Cleaner (LF09919U).

Modeling Clay (Set/4) is used for building up around wounds and also used for sculpting wounds.

Removal of Clay

- Clay is best scraped off with a tongue depressor (clay can be reused by placing scrapings into a zipped bag, plastic wrap, or container — no big deal if makeup is on the clay — color for next use!).
- Clean area with disposable moist towelettes and Nasco Cleaner (LF09919U).

Directions for Using Spirit Gum (“Adhesive”)

- Make sure area is clean.
- Apply spirit gum to area when wound needs to be placed.
- Tap the glue area with your finger until gum area is sticky.
- Place wound in Spirit Gum area and let set, use more gum if needed around the wound.

LF00755U Spirit Gum, w/Brush (1 oz.) is used as an adhesive. Nasco wounds generally stick by themselves but, in rare cases, spirit gum may be used.

LF00756U Spirit Gum Remover (2 oz.) is used for gently removing spirit gum off of the skin of a manikin or person. The spirit gum remover can also be used to remove spirit gum from Nasco wounds.



LF00753U



Modeling Clay Set/4



LF00755U

LF00756U

LF00757U Makeup Remover (2 oz.) is ideal for removing all cream-based makeup. The remover may be used for removing pencil liner also.

Cold Cream Makeup Remover helps sooth skin especially if makeup has been on a human for a few hours. This remover helps with refreshing the skin and adding moisture back into skin that has had makeup on for a period of time.

20 cc Luer Lock Syringe w/o Needle is used for injecting blood or glycerin into a wound area for added realism.

LF00758U Magic Blood Powder (Mini) just needs water added to create realism for any emergency scenario. This blood will wash off person or manikin with soap and water. Make sure clothing and work area are protected since blood will stain.

LF01178U Nasco Dye Packets can be used the same as the Magic Blood Powder. This blood will wash off person or manikin with soap and water. Make sure clothing and work area are protected since blood will stain. A bit of blue pigment may be added to the red for a darker blood color.

A large flip-top bottle is provided in the kit for the mixing of the blood.

The blood powders can be used three ways:

- Watered down by placing a dye packet of blood into a bottle and adding water — make sure cap is tight and then shake vigorously!
- Dust Magic Blood Powder (mini) directly onto person and spray blood area with water.
- Use the 20 cc luer lock syringe to inject a cyst or boil with blood.



LF00757U

**Cold Cream
Makeup
Remover**



**20 cc Luer Lock
Syringe w/o Needle**



LF00758U



LF01178U



Large Flip-Top Bottle

LF00759(A)U Jar of Stool is used for adding to a stoma so that a student may get the full experience of what a stoma may look like and how to change and clean the stoma area. This material is pigment added with a non-allergenic material. In time, this material will dry and become crusty when left unwashed; water and soap will remove stool. Please keep cap on tight so the material will not harden. No odor is in the stool. Water may be added to thin material. Stool can be washed off with water.



LF00759(A)U



LF00759(B)U



LF00759(C)U

LF00759(B)U Jar of Pus is used for adding to an infected stoma, laceration, boil, cyst so that a student may get the full experience of how any of these conditions may look and how to change and clean the wound area. This material is pigment added with a non-allergenic material. In time, this material will dry and become crusty when left unwashed; water and soap will remove pus. Please keep cap on tight so the material will not harden. No odor is in the pus. Water may be added to thin material. Pus can be washed off with water.

LF00759(C)U Jar of Mucus is used for adding to an infected area so that a student may get the full experience of a patient. This material is pigment added with a non-allergenic material. In time, this material will dry and become crusty when left unwashed; water and soap will remove mucus. Please keep cap on tight so the material will not harden. No odor is in the mucus. Water may be added to thin material. Mucus can be washed off with water.

Glycerin (3.5 oz.) can be poured into a 2-oz. bottle that Nasco provides to add a wet look to a wound. Pressure ulcers, wound dehiscence, cysts, and abrasions are examples. Glycerin may be painted onto a wound with a sponge or brush, too. Glycerin can be wiped off with paper towel and washed off with soap and water.



Glycerin
3.5 oz. Bottle



2 oz. Bottle

LF03774U Methyl Cellulose is a nontoxic thickening agent. It can be dissolved with cold water. This will make a paste-like material that can be used to create pus or thickened blood with the Magic Blood Powder or Nasco dye packets (red and blue). Cellulose can be wiped off with paper towel and wash area with soap and water.



LF03774U

LF01116U Lubricating Jelly (4 oz.) is used as a lubricant. Lubricating jelly creates swelling and oozing by adding blood pigment. Burns can also be created by adding makeup. Jelly can be wiped off with paper towel and washed off with soap and water.



LF01116U



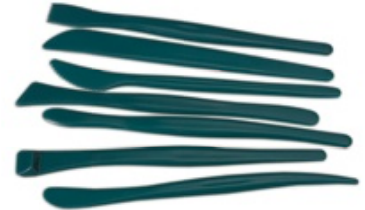
Brushes



Cotton Swabs, 6"



Cotton Balls



Modeling Tools Set/7



Mixing Tray



Scissors



Nylon Palette Knife, 4"

Appliance Materials

Brushes — Use to apply blood to wound areas. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray.

Mixing Tray — Mix wax with makeup to create a sore or wound before applying onto a manikin or person. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray.

Cotton Swabs, 6" — Used for applying pus, stool, and mucus. Blood paste can be applied with a cotton swab. Swabs are a disposable appliance after one or two moulage uses.

Cotton Balls — Feathering out makeup around wound. Cotton balls are a disposable appliance after one or two moulage uses.

Modeling Tools Set/7 — Used for creating wounds out of clay or wax. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray.

Scissors — Used for cutting burns, blisters, or trimming wounds if needed. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray.

Nylon Palette Knife, 4" — Used for creating wounds made out of clay or modeling wax, and applying blood and makeup. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray.

Stipple Sponge — Used for creating detail onto wounds. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray. Makeup may stain sponge.

Sea Sponge — Used for blending makeup and clay. Sponge can be used for adding detail to wound. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray. Makeup may stain sponge.

Red Rubber Round — Used for blending makeup. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray. Makeup may stain round.

Foam Wedges — Used for blending makeup. Wash with warm soapy water when moulage is complete; dry before placing into tool tray. Makeup may stain wedge.

Jumbo Wood Tongue Depressors (Popsicle® sticks) — Sticks can be reused. Wash with warm soapy water. Dry completely before placing parts into box.

Toolbox — Carries supplies and keeps all materials together in one place. Wash with warm soapy water. Dry completely before placing parts into box.

Cleaning Supplies

LF09919U Nasco Cleaner used for cleaning dirt, grime, and makeup from trainers.

Disposable Moist Towelettes

Pair of Gloves

Disposable Towel

(25) Alcohol Wipes (for cleaning manikin or person — Please look at manufacturer's cleaning recommendations on manikins before using)



Disposable Moist Towelettes



Disposable Towel & Alcohol Wipes



Pair of Gloves



LF09919U

Simulation Nursing Booklets

- *How to Create a Second Degree Burn* booklet
- *How to Create a Pressure Ulcer* booklet



For questions or inquires, please contact Nasco Customer Service at 1-800-558-9595 or custserv@eNasco.com
Monday – Friday 7 am – 6 pm CST, Saturday 8 am – 12 pm CST

Nasco 901 Janesville Avenue, P.O. Box 901
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin 53538-0901

eNasco.com
1-800-558-9595

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HOW TO CREATE AN INFECTED LACERATION





Stage 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes or makeup on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- Manikin or person



Stage 2

Place wound in desired location so you get an idea of how big the wound area will be. Remove the wound. Using the foam wedge, add clotted red grease-paint makeup, and injury wheel maroon makeup around and slightly under the edges of the wound. If desired, for greater adhesion, spirit gum can be added to the wound location and the back of the wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky before final placement of wound.

Materials Needed:

- Infected Nasco laceration
- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel maroon makeup
- Foam wedges
- Spirit gum (if needed)



Stage 3

Apply wound to desired area and hold in place until wound and spirit gum begin to set. Add modeling wax around laceration to smooth wound edges for a seamless appearance.

Materials Needed:

- Modeling wax
- Craft stick



Stage 4

Now add the clotted red and blue grease makeup around wound and on the wound itself. Use foam wedges to even out coloration. Small amounts of blood blister makeup can also be added.

Materials Needed:

- Blue makeup
- Clotted red makeup
- Blood blister makeup
- Foam wedges



Stage 5

Add more makeup around the wound. Injury wheel yellow- and green-blend. Clotted red makeup can be added to the blend using either fingers or foam wedges.

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel makeup – yellow
- Injury wheel makeup – green
- Foam wedges



Stage 6

Using a craft stick or paintbrush, add glycerin to the wound for a shiny, wet look that adds realism.

Note: The steps given are only a suggestion – have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Paintbrush or craft stick
- Glycerin



Storage Tips:

- The wound can be reused if properly placed into plastic wrap or a resealable bag.
- The wound can be cleaned with soap and water and air dried.
- Some dirt and makeup will be removed, but some makeup will remain.
- The materials used in creating lifelike wounds are very delicate. Each wound is hand painted with care. Colors and shapes may vary slightly.
- Nasco reserves the right to change product color, materials, supplies, or function as needed.

Other Available *Life/form*® Simulators



Life/form® Advanced Nursing Wound Simulation Kit (LF00794U)



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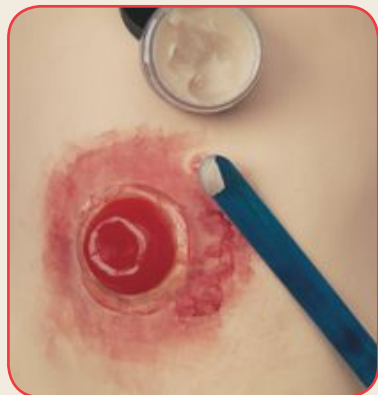
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HOW TO CREATE AN INFECTED OSTOMY WOUND





Stage 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes or makeup on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- Large ostomy
- Manikin or person



Stage 2

Place ostomy in desired location so you get an idea how big the wound area will be. Remove the wound. Using the foam wedge and clotted red grease paint makeup, place makeup around and slightly under the edges where the wound will be placed. If desired, for greater adhesion, brush spirit gum on wound location and back of wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky before final placement of wound.

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedge
- Paintbrush
- Spirit gum (if needed)



Stage 3

Apply wound to desired area and hold in place until wound and spirit gum begin to set.

Materials Needed:

- Ostomy wound



Stage 4

Use the modeling wax around the wound's edges to add realism between the skin and moulage. Smooth out modeling wax around area of the wound to create a seamless appearance.

Materials Needed:

- Modeling wax
- Craft stick



Stage 5

Now you can begin adding the maroon grease makeup. Use foam wedges to even out coloration. Small amounts of clotted red can also be added.

Materials Needed:

- Injury wheel makeup – maroon
- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedges



Stage 6

Using a craft stick or paintbrush, add glycerin to the wound for a shiny, wet look that adds realism.

Note: The steps given are only a suggestion – have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Paintbrush or craft stick
- Glycerin



Storage Tips:

- The ostomy can be reused if properly placed into plastic wrap or a resealable bag.
- The ostomy can be cleaned with soap and water and air dried.
- Some dirt and makeup will be removed, but some makeup will remain.
- The materials used in creating lifelike wounds are very delicate. Each wound is hand painted with care. Colors and shapes may vary slightly.
- Nasco reserves the right to change product color, materials, supplies, or function as needed.

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Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin 53538-0901

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HOW TO CREATE A PRESSURE ULCER





Stage 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- Large pressure ulcer wound
- Manikin or person



Stage 2

Place wound where you want it so you get an idea how big the wound is, then place injury wheel red around wound. Remove wound and brush spirit gum on wound location and wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky.

Materials Needed:

- Injury wheel makeup
- Spirit gum



Stage 3

Apply wound to desired area and hold in place until wound and spirit gum begin to set.

Materials Needed:

- Large pressure ulcer wound
- Spirit gum



Stage 4

Use the modeling wax to place around the wound to add realism between the skin and moulage. Smooth out modeling wax around the area of the wound to create a seamless appearance.

Materials Needed:

- Modeling wax



Stage 5

Now you can begin adding the blue grease makeup. Use foam wedges to even out coloration. Small amounts of purple in the injury wheel can also be added.

Materials Needed:

- Blue grease makeup
- Foam wedges
- Injury wheel makeup – purple

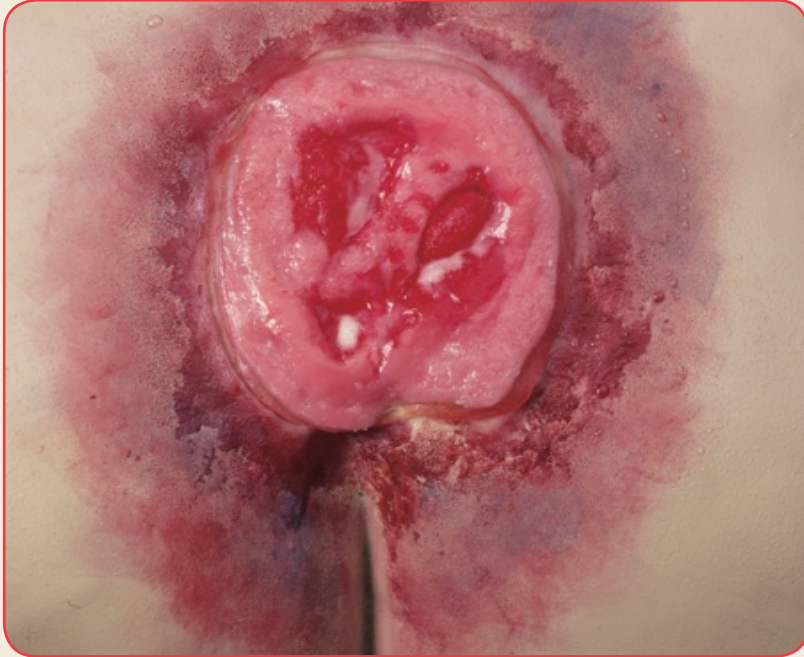


Stage 6

Add more makeup around wound. Use the red in the wheel injury and clotted red to surround the wound. Makeup can also be added.

Materials Needed:

- Makeup – Blue grease
- Makeup – Clotted red
- Makeup – Injury wheel red
- Makeup – Injury wheel purple



Stage 7

Add glycerine to the wound for a shiny, wet look that adds realism. **Note:** The steps given are only a suggestion – have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Glycerine

Other Available *Life/form*® Simulators



***Life/form*® Basic Nursing Wound Simulation Kit (LF00793U)**



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HOW TO CREATE A WOUND DEHISCENCE





Stage 1

When starting a moulage, first use an alcohol wipe to clean person or manikin.

Note: Makeup may stain manikin or person modeling. Check manufacturer's recommendations prior to using alcohol wipes or makeup on manikins.

Materials Needed:

- Alcohol pads
- Manikin or person



Stage 2

Place wound in desired location so you get an idea how big the wound area will be. Remove the wound. Using the foam wedge and clotted red grease paint makeup, place makeup around and slightly under the edges where the wound will be placed. If desired, for greater adhesion, brush spirit gum on wound location and back of wound. Let spirit gum dry until it feels sticky before final placement of wound.

Materials Needed:

- Wound dehiscence
- Clotted red makeup
- Spirit gum (if needed)



Stage 3

Apply wound to desired area and hold in place until wound and spirit gum begin to set. Use wax to help set wound and smooth out edges.

Materials Needed:

- Nasco wound dehiscence
- Spirit gum (if desired)
- Modeling wax
- Craft stick



Stage 4

Use more modeling wax (if needed) around the wound's edges to add realism between the skin and moulage. Smooth out modeling wax around area of the wound to create a seamless appearance. Add clotted red makeup with foam wedge around wound.

Materials Needed:

- Modeling wax
- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedge



Stage 5

Continue adding more make-up around wound. Use clotted red, yellow, and green on the wound and surround wound with yellow until blended. Injury wheel maroon may also add color to the wound. You can use either your finger or foam wedges to blend makeup

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Injury wheel makeup – maroon
- Injury wheel makeup – yellow
- Injury wheel makeup – forest green
- Foam wedges



Stage 6

Using a craft stick or paintbrush, add glycerin to the wound for a shiny, wet look that adds realism.

Note: The steps given are only a suggestion – have fun and experiment!

Materials Needed:

- Paintbrush or craft stick
- Glycerin



Storage Tips:

- The wound can be reused if properly placed into plastic wrap or a resealable bag.
- The wound can be cleaned with soap and water and air dried.
- Some dirt and makeup will be removed, but some makeup will remain.
- The materials used in creating lifelike wounds are very delicate. Each wound is hand painted with care. Colors and shapes may vary slightly.
- Nasco reserves the right to change product color, materials, supplies, or function as needed.

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HOW TO CREATE A SECOND DEGREE BURN





Cut the size and shape of the burn you want to mouldage using a scalpel or scissors. Place the wound in the area where you want it to be modeled. Then place clotted red makeup around area using foam wedges.

Materials Needed:

- Clotted red makeup
- Foam wedges
- Scissors



Remove wound and brush spirit gum on the location area and wound. Let the spirit gum dry until it feels sticky. If you choose not to use the spirit gum as an adhesive, the burn should stick lightly to the location naturally.

Materials Needed:

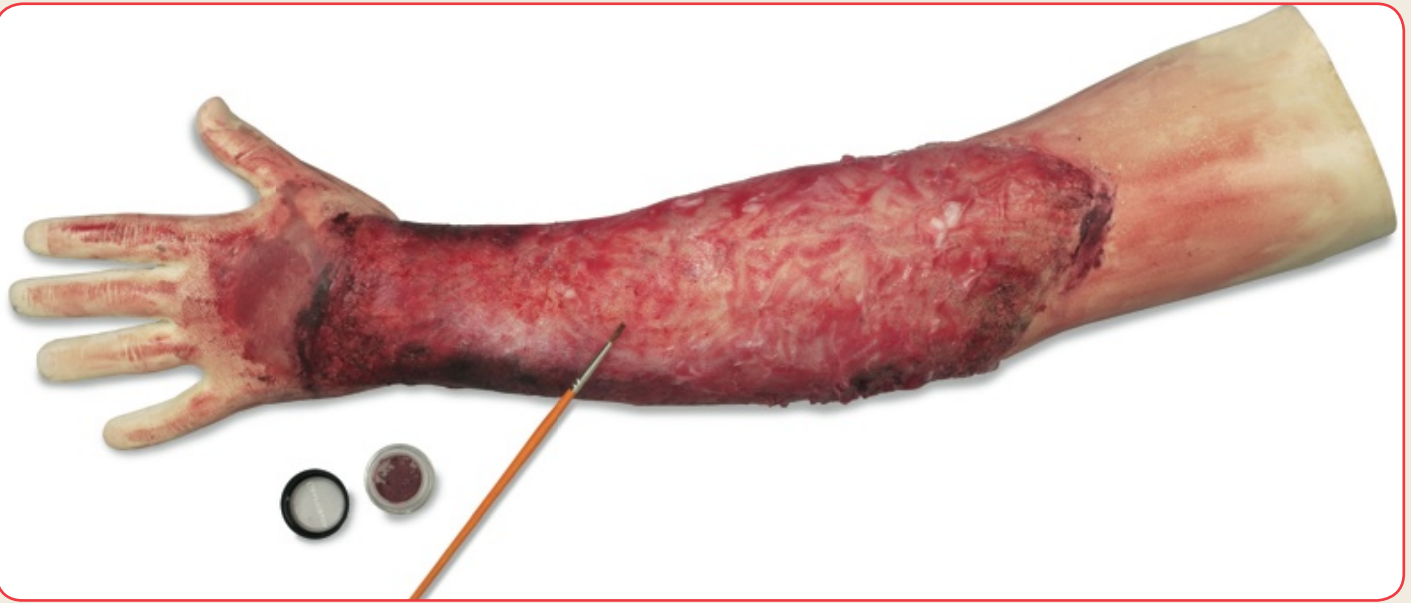
- Spirit gum



When burn is in final position, add more blood blister and clotted red makeup slightly around and on top of the burn. Also add a bit of light cream makeup on top of arm. Blood paste can also be added around the arm using a popsicle stick.

Materials Needed:

- Blood blister makeup
- Blood paste
- Clotted red makeup
- Foam Wedges
- Light cream makeup
- Spirit gum



Use a brush to add magic blood powder. Then use the brush to apply a small amount of water to the wound.

Materials Needed:

- Brush
- Magic blood powder
- Water



Use a small amount of soot using a brush or foam sponge.
Glycerin may also be added for shine.

Materials Needed:

- Brush or foam sponge
- Glycerin
- Soot

NOTE: The steps given are only a suggestion — have fun and experiment!

Other Available *Life/form*® Simulators



**Life/form® Burn Simulation Kit
(LF00795U)**

**Life/form® Advanced Nursing Wound
Simulation Kit (LF00794U)**



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