TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium delivers transparent results and mimics the natural qualities of the skin it is placed on, unlike latex which has an opaque, rubbery look and feel. When using Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium to make appliances, you can create a library of reusable prosthetics that have an indefinite shelf life, with minimal re-flashing needs. With these appliances they never need any additional adhesive; they apply quickly and conveniently with just 99% Alcohol. That's it! This new formulation has an improved longer and stable shelf life now (up to 18 months or more, if tightly closed and stored away from heat and moisture properly) and it's completely non-toxic and fume-free.

Here are some easy pointers in using Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium to make prosthetic appliances. In the same way latex dries and cures, this product also cures best in plaster/stone molds. These kinds of molds are porous, which helps draw the moisture out of the medium during the drying and curing time. It works just as well with resin/plastic or silicone molds but these only allow surface evaporation of moisture, so you will need to allow double the time for curing. We recommend using a flat plate style mold for best results. IMPORTANT: To provide smoother ease in pulling your finished piece out of your mold without tearing we strongly recommend that you use only a soap based release sprayed or painted into the plaster/stone mold and allowed to dry thoroughly before using. This kind of release agent is also good for these kinds of molds, and helps them to last longer.

A. Pouring TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium into your Mold:

1. Dampen the plaster mold first, to begin the process of evaporation/drying with the material.

2. Next, pour in an amount of Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium to layer up the center of the mold and the sides, and the flashing extension - which is the extra “flange” around the main part of the sculpt. Don’t pour the mold completely full yet, but just extend it out to make a blending edge, by using either a tongue depressor or cotton swab, to smooth it out. Keep this edge thin so you have a good flashing edge when the appliance is completed. Remember, the thinner the edge of the flashing the better it will blend off when applied.

3. Now gently slush the material around, to make sure of an even coating and distribution, and to rid any bubbling that may have occurred. Be sure to level the mold evenly with extra supports while drying, to prevent lopsidedness and/or any material that may leak out from one side of the mold being higher than the other.

4. Next, spray a mist of vinegar over the top of this layer in the leveled mold, and it will immediately “skin” the top of the layer – forming a catalyzed film that will allow you to pour another layer over it. Wait a few minutes for the skin to strengthen before you pour another layer. You can also let this layer dry further for about an hour or so to see how it’s drying down and how much more material you will need, before going on to the next layer.

5. Pour another layer of material over the skinned layer. Make sure the sides and flashing are also smoothed evenly over with more material. Slush it around for even distribution and ridding any bubbles, as previously directed, and level the mold. Then spray a mist of vinegar over the top of this layer to form a skin, and allow it to strengthen for a few minutes as well before pouring your final layer. You can also let this layer dry down
a bit like the previous one to check for material shrinkage.

6. Now pour your final layer, making sure that the mold cavity details are completely covered and evened out over the flashing. Once the mold is full of this layer of material, slush it and level it too. Then spray a final mist of vinegar over it to skin the surface. Once the skin has strength put it in a warm place to dry out over night, or placed in a dehydrator (and on the lowest setting to prevent yellowing). The drying time varies and depends on the thickness of the mold material poured, and the ambient temperature, but the drying time is roughly the same as slip latex. Just like latex, this product will not dry as fast when poured solid into thick or deep area molds.

We recommend that you do no more than 3 layers at a time to fill a mold completely this way, as it will take more time to dry out and cure thoroughly.

B. Pulling the Appliance from the Mold:

Appliances can be pulled from mold if the surfaces are dry and cured, but the internal or center part may still be internally wet or still curing. This is noticeable if the area still has a whitish look to it. In order to determine if the appliance is dry enough to peel completely out of the mold it must be in one of the following stage of curing:

- The edges or flashing are completely translucent or clear, and have cured into a firm "skin".
- The only areas that are still whitish are in the deepest parts -or center- of the mold. (Once appliance is pulled that area will continue to dry out to a complete cure).
- If the appliance is completely translucent then it has finished curing.

If you are ready to pull the appliance from the mold you will need some translucent/no color powder. We use and prefer Graftobian Translucent Colorless Loose Face Powder, MM-1039. PRO Tip: when making a lot of appliances we find it super convenient to fill a sock with the powder to use in powdering appliances as they are being pulled up. It helps keep too much powder from being used unnecessarily.

1. Powder the top of the appliance first. Then start by picking up an edge of the flashing and begin lifting and easing it away from the mold. Do this all the way around the mold to get the edges lifted away first before pulling it from the center of the mold. That way you have a better advantage of a complete pull without tears if the center is still curing internally.

2. Push some powder into the areas of the mold where you have already peeled up the appliance, and continue lifting and pushing more powder under where you are lifting to help ease out the appliance. You may want to switch to a small powder brush for these smaller areas. IMPORTANT: avoid letting edges touch or roll onto each other, as it will result in a folded or crimped edge!

3. Once the appliance is completely removed powder the pulled out surface generously. If the appliance is still curing in some areas (still has a whitish hue), then put them out in the sun or        in a dehydrator (with temperature on the lowest setting) to dry out. They must be completely dried out to a translucent state in order to take on the color of the skin when applied.

C. Using a Catalyzing Agent for Faster Molding of TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium

If you want to speed up the molding and mold use time you can mix in a quick setting catalyzing medium, such as TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Catalyzing Agent, MM-1519, to an amount of Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium before you pour it into the mold. Using the catalyzing agent allows you to do one complete pour in the mold, and without having to bother with building up the layers as previously instructed. It also allows a faster mold turn-around, and the additional advantage to this is that you can conserve a bit on the liquid medium by not having to build up the layers. This is a huge advantage if you are running a bunch of molds at the same time and need a faster turnaround.

For larger or thicker appliance molds, or appliances made in a non-porous mold made of resin/plastic or silicone you will definitely want to use the catalyzing agent. Along with the vinegar spray on the surface, it will greatly help with a faster curing and drying of the appliance with just one full pour, and without the need to add several layers. It allows the product to dry evenly throughout the mold with one pour, so you have a faster turnaround with the molds.
D. TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Catalyzing Agent Protocols

To give you an example baseline of the ratio of Vinyl-SFX™ Catalyzing Agent to an amount of Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium:
5-7 drops of Catalyzing Agent to 1 oz Liquid Medium
10-12 drops of Catalyzing Agent to 2 oz Liquid Medium
15-17 drops of Catalyzing Agent to 3 oz Liquid Medium
And so on. You can mix even smaller amounts than 1 oz, so adjust the amounts of drops to meet your customized needs. Overall, you can increase the amounts of Catalyzing Agent you add to the mixture (in small increments) to give the liquid mixture faster coagulation into a gel-like state.

We strongly suggest you read through the instructions below, and the information on the product label, before you begin the process:

1. Be sure you read all the instructions and protocols on the Vinyl-SFX™ Catalyzing Agent label and any inserts provided. We recommend using disposable gloves when using this liquid product, because it does contain sodium silicofluoride, so safety protocols to protect skin are in order.

2. Make sure your mold is prepared with a soap release, and you have your vinegar spray bottle handy. Put the dropper cap on the bottle of the Catalyzing Agent, so you can measure it out by drops.

3. Measure out an amount of Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium you want to pour into your prepared mold(s) into a container large enough to stir the mixture well.

4. Begin to stir the Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium vigorously, and add about 2-3 drops at a time to the stirring mixture, mixing thoroughly for about 10-15 seconds between drops. IMPORTANT: The catalyzing agent must be added very slowly, about 2-3 drops at a time, so that it has time to blend thoroughly and not drop the pH of the liquid too quickly, or it will simply clump down in the bottom of the mixture! Always keep stirring the mixture continuously during the entire time you are adding the Catalyzing Agent.

5. Add 2-3 more drops again, mixing just like above, and so on, until you have added the entire amount. Continue to stir for about 30 more seconds before you pour the mixture into the mold(s).

6. Immediately pour the mixture into the mold(s) by pouring from the edge of the mold cavity, and allowing it to move by gravity to the middle. Only pour enough in to cover the detail and create the flashing. Blend the material out to the edge of the flashing. Now gently slush the material around, to make sure of an even coating and distribution, and to rid any bubbling that may have occurred. Be sure to level the mold evenly with extra supports while drying, to prevent lopsidedness and/or any material that may leak out from one side of the mold being higher than the other.

7. Spray a mist of vinegar over the top of this layer in the leveled mold, and it will immediately “skin” the top of the layer – forming a catalyzed film. Set aside to dry, or put in a dehydrator on the very lowest setting.

8. Catalyzation should be complete in about an hour or two, and the drying time varies and depends on the thickness of the mold material poured, and the ambient temperature. It will continue to gain strength as it dries and cures, but it should be ready to pull in a couple of hours or so.

9. Follow the instructions in Section B for pulling the appliance from the mold and drying it out.

NOTE: These materials stated in this data bulletin, TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Liquid Medium, and TraumaSkin FX™ Vinyl-SFX™ Catalyzing Agent is for Professional Use Only. Buyer/User is solely responsible for following directions as given to use these materials. Buyer/User is at their own risk in using these materials. Paint and Powder Cosmetics, assumes no responsibility or liability for the purchaser’s use or deliberate mis-use of any products sold by Paint and Powder Cosmetics. Please read and follow all instructions carefully to avoid problems and potential injury.