PRODUCT FACTS

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Dodge THE DODGE COMPANY

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PERMA-CO

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

Pre- & Co-Injection Chemical

Size	Item No.
Cs. 24 (16 oz.)	350020

Description

Perma-Co is the chemical of choice for embalmers who appreciate the benefits of pre- and co-injection formulations, but who want them at the most economical cost possible. Certainly for anyone who would consider foregoing the use of a co-injection chemical altogether for reasons of economy, Perma-Co is an option that should be considered.

Features

Perma-Co contains ingredients to lower surface tension and aid in penetration. The formula includes a clot preventative agent and a sequesterant – which will keep insoluble calcium salts from precipitating. There are disinfectant ingredients and a humectant. Also, the chemical has a basic pH to insure the proper alkaline environment for most effective use of the arterial chemical.

Directions

For Pre-Injection: Perma-Co is recommended for use as a pre-injection chemical in all cases where clotted or congested blood is found, even if no discolorations have become apparent (provided some body heat still remains and no autopsy has been performed). In all such cases, mix 16 ounces of Perma-Co with enough water to make a half-gallon of solution. Generally, injection of just a half gallon is all that's required. Only in the most extreme cases would it be necessary to use a second half-gallon.

For Co-Injection: Perma-Co is recommended for use as a co-injection, rather than as a pre-injection, in all cases other than those mentioned in the preceding section. Please refer to the following dilution chart when using Perma-Co as a co-injection chemical. Bear in mind that the table can only serve as a general guideline since there are so many variables in each case that the embalmer alone must weigh. Some of these are size and weight of body, cause of death, time lapse before embalming, age and sex, muscular development, humidity of the air, and so on.

The table shows a wide range of possible concentrations. We know some embalmers prefer dilute solutions with much volume, and Dodge chemicals will work well under these conditions. For superior results, however, we recommend concentrated solutions and less total volume. If one should choose to use no co-injection chemical (which aids significantly in diffusion) in the arterial solution, only medium and lower concentrations of arterial chemicals should be used.

DILUTION CHART FOR PERMA-CO

Classification of Types	**Dilutions**	**Perma-Co Co-Injection**	**Arterial Chemical**	**Water Temperature**
Type No. 1	1st ½ gal.	4-8 oz.	4-8 oz.	warm
(See detailed	2nd ½ gal.	4-8 oz.	4-8 oz.	warm
classification on	3rd ½ gal.	4-8 oz.	4-8 oz.	warm
next page.)	4th ½ gal.	4-8 oz.	4-8 oz.	warm
	All succeeding injections same as 4th ½ gallon.			
Type No. 2	1st ½ gal.	6-8 oz.	6-8 oz.	warm
(See detailed	2nd ½ gal.	6-8 oz.	6-8 oz.	warm
classification on	3rd ½ gal.	6-8 oz.	6-8 oz.	warm
next page.)	4th ½ gal.	6-8 oz.	6-8 oz.	warm
	All succeeding injections same as 4th ½ gal.			
Type No. 3	1st ½ gal.	8-10 oz.	8-10 oz.	warm
(See detailed	2nd ½ gal.	8-10 oz.	8-10 oz.	warm
classification on	3rd ½ gal.	8-10 oz	8-10 oz	warm
next page.)	4th ½ gal.	8-10 oz.	8-10 oz.	warm
	All succeeding injections same as 4th ½ gal.			
Type No. 4	Jaundiced bodies. No included here. See Metasyn booklet.			
Type No. 5	1st ½ gal.	16 oz.	16 oz.	warm
(See detailed	2nd ½ gal.	16 oz.	16 oz.	warm
classification on	3rd ½ gal.	16 oz.	16 oz.	warm
next page.)	4th ½ gal.	16 oz.	16 oz.	warm
	All succeeding injections same as 4th ½ gal.			
Type No. 6	1st quart	8 oz.	None	warm
(See detailed	2nd quart	8 oz.	2-3 oz.	warm
classification on	3rd quart	8 oz.	2-3 oz.	warm
next page.)	4th quart	8 oz.	2-3 oz.	warm
	All succeeding injections same as 4th quart.			

*If infant is less than one-year old, inject only 3 quarts.
**Please note that these solutions (for Type No. 6) are in quarts.

CLASSIFICATION OF TYPES

(See Dilution Chart)

Type No. 1: The so-called "normal" or "average" type of case. Bodies dead of any disease other than those noted below that still retain body heat and are of medium-to-high protein content (as usually exists in "fleshy" tissue) or whose skin is of normally dry type.

Type No. 2: Bodies still retaining body heat that: A) low protein content (usually thin), or B) that are dead of cocci infections, or C) that are dead of diseases affecting function of the eliminatory organs or of wasting diseases. The so-called "institutional cases." All bodies classified as Type No. 1 which have lost body heat but which have not been dead for more than 12 hours.

Type No. 3: Refrigerated or autopsied bodies not showing advanced putrefaction. All bodies classified as Types No. 1 and 2 but dead for more than about 12 hours and showing obvious symptoms of advanced putrefaction.

Type No. 5: All bodies showing conditions of advanced putrefaction. Bodies with gas gangrene or tissue gas. Also for localized treatment of putrefactive, gangrenous, or dropsical limbs.

Type No. 5: Infants and children under about 12 years of age, still retaining body heat. (If dead for more than about 12 hours, dilute as suggested for Type No. 2, above.)

NOTES ON "COMPANION" CHEMICALS

Considering the impurities in the water supplies of the country these days, 1-6 ounces of RECTIFIANT should be added per half gallon. Average "hard" water requires 2-3 ounces per half gallon. Also 4-6 ounces of RESTORATIVE per half gallon may be added in cases where emaciation, refrigeration, dehydration, or the like will present problems.

If using dye additives (INR-TONE or ICTERINE), best results will be obtained if you withhold these chemicals until after the first two half gallons are injected.