

# SOMSO-Plast. Plastic Animal Models

The materials of model building



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*Plastic model of a potato bug by the SOMSO company, date unknown. (Zoological Teaching Collection. All rights reserved.)*

Commonly, animal specimens encompass organic materials that are subjected to preservation techniques preventing their decay. In contrast, animal models – considered three-dimensional visualisations of knowledge – do not contain

animal parts.<sup>1</sup> Since the 18th century, modellers have been using wax, glass, and papier mâché to create artificial animal replicas. These materials have allowed them to make the organisms being reproduced seem – compared with specimens – as ‘natural’ as possible. When plastic set off on its triumphal march across Europe in the 1930s, it led to advancements in the field of zoological models, which went from being precious one-offs to serial productions. The company SOMSO, founded in 1876 by Marcus Sommer in Sonneberg, Thuringia, was one of the first to use plastic to produce models of plants, animals, and human anatomy. In the 1930s, it developed its own formula, which it copyrighted with the trademark ‘SOMSO-Plast’.<sup>2</sup>

SOMSO-Plast increasingly replaced papier mâché and plaster as materials. The potato bug made from papier mâché by the modeller Alfred Keller was thus joined by a potato bug made from plastic, a material to which a particularly ‘lifelike’ aesthetic was attributed.<sup>3</sup> This model is characterised by its smooth, shiny painted surface, which allows users to feel the animal’s shape with their hands, and it is not damaged by washing. Even today, SOMSO-Plast is considered less fragile and “nearly unbreakable”. Although plastic models have also proven problematic in today’s collections, as some of them lose their shape or corrode, the practicality of plastic models in teaching still dominates as an argument in favour of the continued use of this material.

## Footnotes

1. On teaching models, see Sandra Mühlenberen. “Dingliche Sendboten in alle Welt: Die anatomischen Lehrmodelle des Deutschen Hygiene-Museums”. In *Erkenne dich selbst!: Strategien der Sichtbarmachung des Körpers im 20. Jahrhundert*. Sybilla Nikolow (ed.). Cologne: Böhlau, 2015: 198-211; Thomas Schnalke. “Lernen am Modell: Die Geschichte eines Lehrmittelproduzenten im geteilten Land”. *Ärztliches Reise- und Kulturjournal* 15, no. 13 (1991): 95-97.
2. Cf. *SOMSO Modelle seit 1876: Zoologie und Botanik Katalog A 75/2+3*. Coburg, 2007.
3. On Alfred Keller’s models of potato bugs as ‘vermin’, see Therese Kienemund. “Political Pests: Insect Models in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, 1930–2021”. Manuscript submitted for publication, 2021.