



Make up

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## Make up

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**Make up**



### Treatment Description

This is about providing make up for a variety of occasions including day, evening and special occasion. It involves working with a variety of skin types and applies a wide range of products to different skin tones and age groups. You will need to maintain effective health, safety and hygiene.

Maximum service times

Day make up 30 minutes

Evening make up 45 minutes

Special occasion make up (bridal) 45 minutes

### **Professionalism in the Salon Environment**

#### **Professional Ethics**

Ethics are the rules of conduct for a society or group of people. Although ethics can change between different societies and groups of people, there are some ethics that are considered universal across all cultures and society. These universal ethics are commonly referred to as "The Golden Rule" and are normally stated as "treat others as you would want to be treated". Functioning as an ethical professional is important to the survival of the organisation and for any person's professional career. Ethical professionals have characteristics that include taking care of themselves, integrity, and discretion.

To perform ethically, be sure to take care of your mental and physical health. A professional that is overwhelmed and stressed will suffer from inability to stay focused and be unable to deliver quality products and services. These professionals can also take unethical actions and make unethical decisions because they are desperate to resolve issues and lessen their workloads and stress factors.

Ethical professionals also have integrity. They take action to ensure that their personal and professional values align with their actions. Offering and carrying out beauty therapy treatments that are for the benefit of the customer promotes professional ethics. In addition, being honest with customers about products and services also promotes professional ethics.

## *Face Powder*

Face powder is applied after foundation and can come as a loose powder or as a pressed powder. Pressed powders appear to be bonded. To apply face powder that is a loose powder, use a brush. To apply face powder that is a pressed powder, use a puffer. A puffer is a sponge like applicator and normally comes with individual sales of face powders. Like foundation application, brushes should be cleaned and sanitised between customers and puffers should be disposable and changed between customers. When applying face powder there should not be a thick layer of face powder and the powder should be evenly distributed.

## *Cheek Colour*

Cheek colour, or blush, is applied to the cheeks after foundation and face powder. Brushes should be cleaned or sanitised between each customer. In lieu of a brush, cheek colour can also be applied using cotton balls. It should be applied just under the cheek bone of both cheeks after *one* application of cheek colour to the brush or cotton ball. The brush or cotton ball should not have cheek colour reapplied between cheeks. Since cheek colour is to simulate a blush, colour can be applied in places besides just under the cheek bone at places that also become naturally coloured.

Blush application techniques also differ between face shapes. Each stroke of cheek colour has a method that will enhance the appearance of each different face shape. Faces are considered to come in the shape of an oval, round, oblong, rectangles, squares, and hearts. The chart below shows the ideal cheek colour applications for each face shape.



oval



round



oblong

[beauty-and-makeup-tips.com](http://beauty-and-makeup-tips.com)



rectangular



square



heart

The aim of applying makeup is to create the ideal oval face shape, so if someone had a round shaped face, you can use blusher to create the illusion of length by shading the sides of the face. In general terms, highlighters are used to bring out the best features of a person's face, usually applied around the centre of a round face, or the sides of the temples and the lower jaw in diamond shaped faces. Shaders are normally used to draw attention away from a feature such as the chin in long faces or the sides of the jaw in pear shaped faces. So when applying makeup, think about creating the ideal oval shaped face and the features to highlight and shade to create this on your canvas.



Blushers can also be used to mimic good bone structure. For example, blusher can be applied high on the cheek bones in round or pear shaped faces, or on the fullness of cheeks in oblong, diamond shaped and heart shaped faces.

### *Eye Shadow*

Deciding what eye shadow to use takes the same type of experience and talent that lip colour needs. This is because eye shadow comes in many shades and colours like lip colour does. Eye shadow should be applied to the eye lid and along the skin of the brow bone with a brush or a disposable applicator. Brushes should be cleaned and sanitised between customers. There is one difference in applying colour with eye shadow. Eye shadow normally uses 2 or 3 different shades of colour to enhance the appearance of the eyes. These 3 shades include the highlight, the base, and the contour.





- The highlight colour is the lightest colour that should also be lighter than the individual's pigment. (4 and 1)
- The base colour is a medium shade of colour and is normally applied directly to the lid (2)
- The contour colour is a deep and dark shade that is applied to the crease of the eye lid or the line along the eye lashes (3)

### *Eyebrow Colour*

Eyebrow colour is applied to add colour and make the appearance of the eyebrow more defined. Eyebrow colour should not be apparent and obvious in application but functions as filler for thin eyebrows. Eyebrow colour application comes in the form of pencils or a powder. It should blend in with the natural colour of the eyebrow hair.

When applying eyebrow colour with a pencil, ensure that eyebrow colour pencil is sharp so that the application line is thin and precise. Clean, sharpen, and sanitise the pencil after each use. The powder form of eyebrow colour should be applied by using a tissue or disposable sponge or applicator, and then stroking the applicator across the eyebrow. Be sure that the eyebrow colour is evenly distributed across the eye brow.

### *Mascara*

Mascara is applied to the eye lashes. It makes the appearance of eyelashes more defined, and can also make them appear curlier. Some mascara products also promote the growth of eyelashes. Mascara should be applied starting from the eye lashes near the corner of the eye to the eye lashes near the outer eye. Beauty therapy professionals should apply mascara using a disposable wand unless the customer brings their personal mascara or wand with them.

The use of an eye lash curler may also be used *before* mascara is applied. An eye lash curler helps the eye lash to develop a more defined curl which mascara will promote.

The eye lash curler should not be used after mascara is applied because mascara makes the eye lash heavy and stiff. The use of an eye lash curler may cause eye lashes to break or disconnect from the eye lid.

### *Lip Colour*

Lip colour is applied to the lips and can come in the form of a stick or a gloss. Before colour is applied to the lips, a lip liner should be used to outline the lips. Lip liner should match or appeal to the lip colour and serve more than one purpose. One purpose for lip liner is to keep lip colour from running off the lips onto the skin. Another purpose for lip liner is to enhance the appearance of the lips to either make them appear more defined, or to make them appear larger or more plump. Lip liner should be applied to the outline of the lips using a pencil that has a sharp point for a thin line. Lining the lips should begin at the outer corners and towards the middle of the lips. The lip liner pencil *and* the lip liner pencil sharpener should also be sanitised between customers.



Lip colour is applied after lip liner. Lip colour comes in many shades and colours. Determining which colour to use takes into consideration skin pigmentation, current fashion trends, and product availability. Which colour is the best colour takes experience and general talent especially when there is an attempt to become eccentric at lip colours with bright and bold shades. Safe lip colours are usually considered neutral colours

that closely match the natural lip colour of the individual's lips or colours that complement the individual's skin pigment.

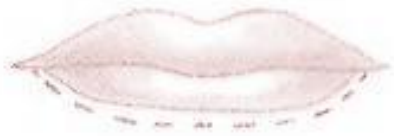
Beauty therapy professionals should not apply lip colour to customers directly from the container unless the customer brings lip colour that they personally own. When lip colour is not personally owned by the customer it should be applied using a brush or applicator that is disposable. It is not even recommended to use an instrument that can be cleaned and sanitised. Like lip liner, lip colour should be applied beginning from the corners towards the middle of the lips. Ensure that the lip colour is evenly distributed throughout the lips.



There are different shaped mouths, they normally come in the form of small/narrow/thin; uneven/asymmetrical; over large/full; drooping. Thin lips can be increased in size by drawing the lip liner outside the natural lip line and filling in. Highlighter, darker colours and gloss can make small lips appear fuller. Over large lips can be decreased by blotting out the natural lip line with foundation and powder. Softer colours and a matt lipstick are best as this draws attention away from the lips.

Uneven/asymmetrical lips can be drawn symmetrically and drooping lips are lifted at the corners of the upper lip, whilst reshaping and blotting out the lower lip droop.

# Lining for all Lip Shapes



**Thin Lower Lip**



**Oval Lips**



**Thin Upper Lip**



**Downturned Lips**



**Thin Lips**



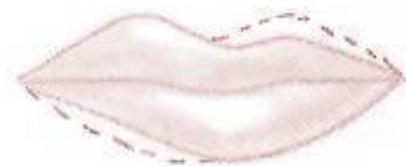
**Large Full Lips**



**Small Lips**



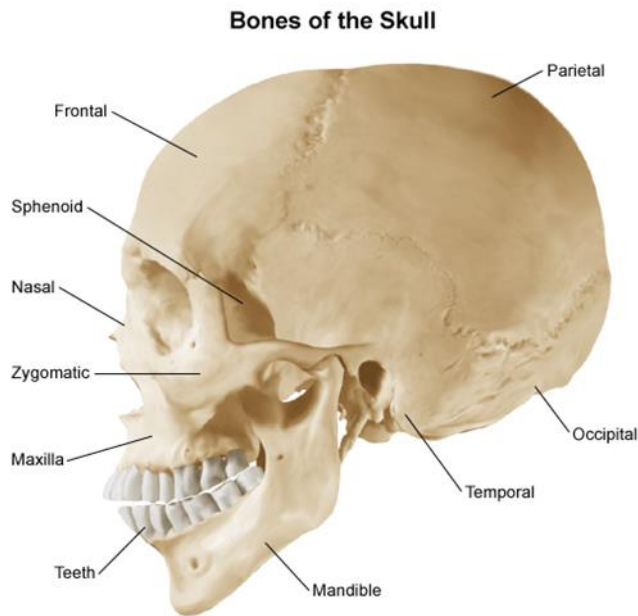
**Sharp Lips**



**Uneven Lips**

## Anatomy & Physiology

### Skull



The cranium that protects the brain

- Occipital bone

Forms the back of the cranium, the upper part of the spinal cord passes through this bone.

- Parietal bones

Form the top and sides of the cranium.

- Frontal bone

Forms the forehead and the upper eye cavity and is joined to the parietal bones

- Temporal bones

Form the sides and the lower part of the cranium.

- Ethmoid bone

Below the frontal bone, this bone helps to form the orbital cavity (space for the eyes), and the nasal cavity, (space for the nose).

- Sphenoid bone

Forms the base of the cranium and has wing like projections. Connected with the frontal, parietal and temporal bones.

The facial skeleton (14 bones involved in beauty therapy treatments like facials)

- Nasal bones

Two small bones that form the bridge of the nose.

- Lacrimal bones

Small bones behind the nasal bones positioned in the eye socket and contain foramina for the passage of the nasolacrimal duct (tear duct).

- Zygomatic or Malar bones

These are the cheek bones that form the bottom and sides of the eye orbit.

- Maxillae

This is the upper jaw, also containing the upper teeth.

- Mandible

The lower jaw also containing the lower teeth and forms the chin and sides of the face. The only moveable bone in the face.

- Turbinal bones

These bones form the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

- Vomer bones

A thin, flat bone that separates the nasal cavity.

- Palatine bones

Form the bottom of the nose and eye cavities, and the wall of the roof of the mouth.

- Bones in the neck include:

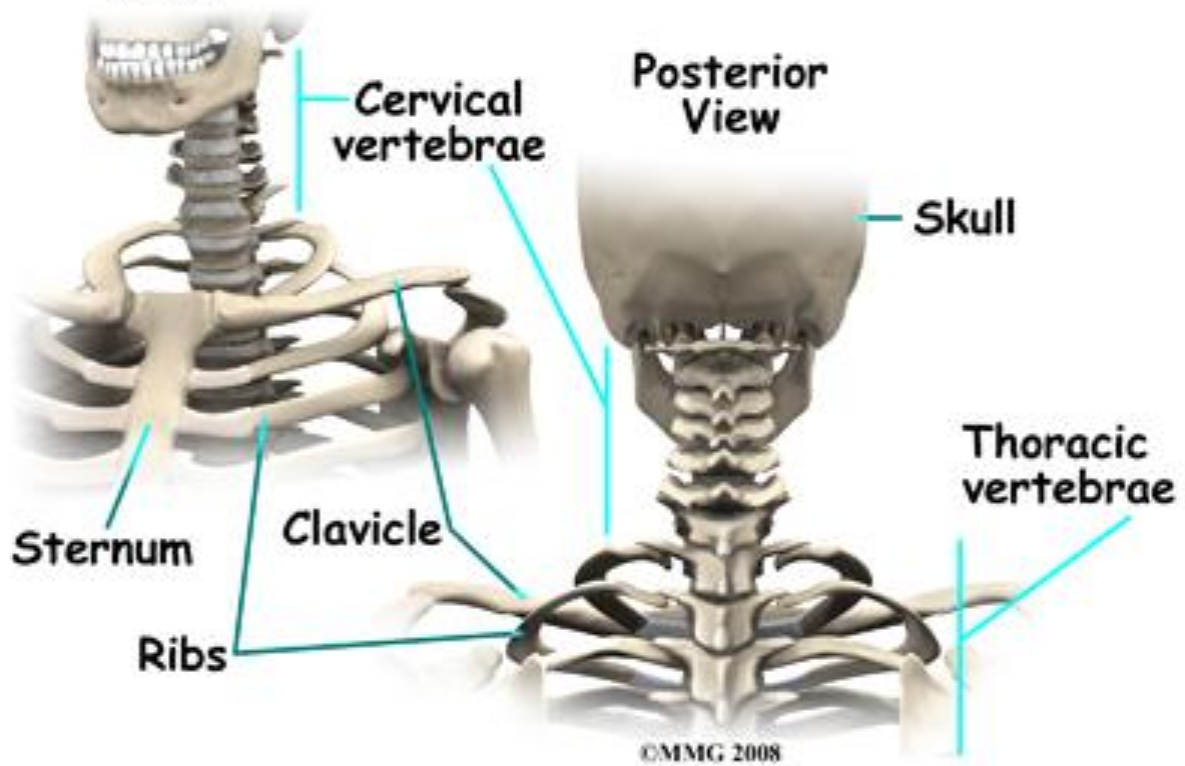
- Hyoid bone

Bone at the root of the tongue, provides attachment for tongue.

- Cervical vertebrae

Seven bones in the neck.

# Bones of the Neck and Chest

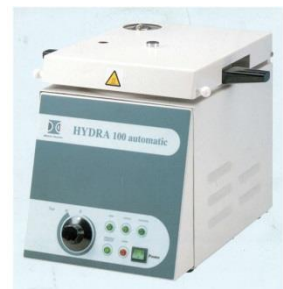




## Sterilisation

### Autoclave

An autoclave is an item of electrical equipment which is used to sterilise small metal items such as; eyebrow tweezers and scissors. When water is heated at normal atmosphere pressure, it boils at 100 degrees centigrade. The autoclave heats water under pressure, which increases the temperature at which the water boils. An autoclave, especially one with a timer and a pressure gauge, is simple, effective to use and economical to run. Items to be sterilised must be able to withstand the heat in the autoclave, so this method is suitable for metal objects. All items must be washed prior to being placed in the autoclave to ensure all surfaces are free to be cleaned properly.



## Ultraviolet Radiation (UV)

Short wave UV can be used to sanitise small items such as brushes and electrodes. The items are placed in the cabinet but must have already been washed. The UV radiation kills micro-organisms on the surface of the items only; therefore, items would need to be turned regularly to ensure all surfaces of the items are being sanitised. This is because the light travels in straight lines, therefore, cannot pass through the items. This process takes about 20 minutes and has the added benefit of not heating the items.



## Chemical Sterilisers

Liquid chemical sterilisers are plastic cabinets usually with a perforated tray on the base. Most salon materials can be sterilised by cleaning and drying them thoroughly, and then immersing them in the liquid chemical. After the time has elapsed (usually 10-30 minutes), the items can be removed and thoroughly rinsed. The chemical requires changing after the time specified according to manufacturer's instructions. This is usually 14 to 28 days. You should be careful to avoid skin contact with the chemical.