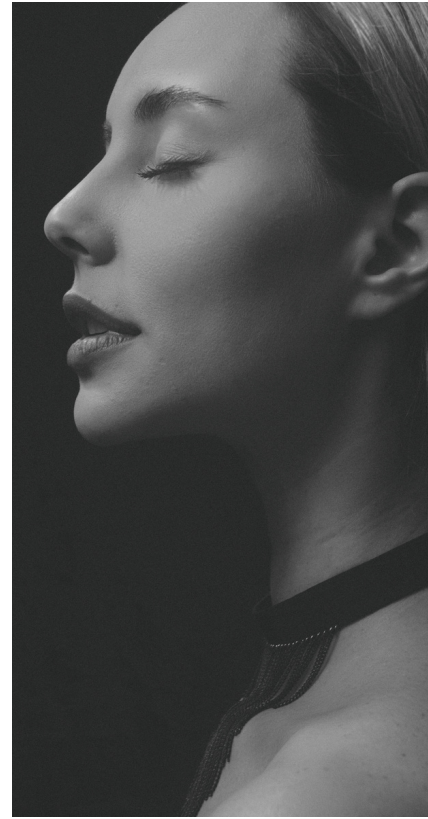




Brow wax & tint

2024 TRAINING MANUAL



ACCREDITED BY THE CPD CONSULTANTS



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this manual is to teach you the theory related to the proper application of tint and the technique of waxing the brows particularly the following:

Understanding the science -

The cycle of hair growth

How to care for your new brows

To provide a relaxing treatment

This manual covers the background, benefits, treatments, consultations, contra-indications, contra-actions, aftercare, equipment and products needed.

You will be taught the theory and practical element of the course.

The objective of this course is that by the end of it you are able to perform a professional treatment in a safe and hygienic manner in a commercially acceptable time, along with gaining experience of carrying out a consultation with the knowledge of the background, benefits, contra-indications, contra-actions, aftercare, equipment and products needed.

During this course you will learn how to:

- Prepare the treatment area
- Prepare the client for treatment
- Carry out a client consultation
- Carry out the treatment to a standard that meets client's requirements
- Provide after care advice

You will also study

- Related hygiene, health and safety
- Related anatomy and physiology
- Contra indications
- Contra actions
- Treatment procedures

You will study theory and practical elements required to perform a professional treatment.

WELCOME

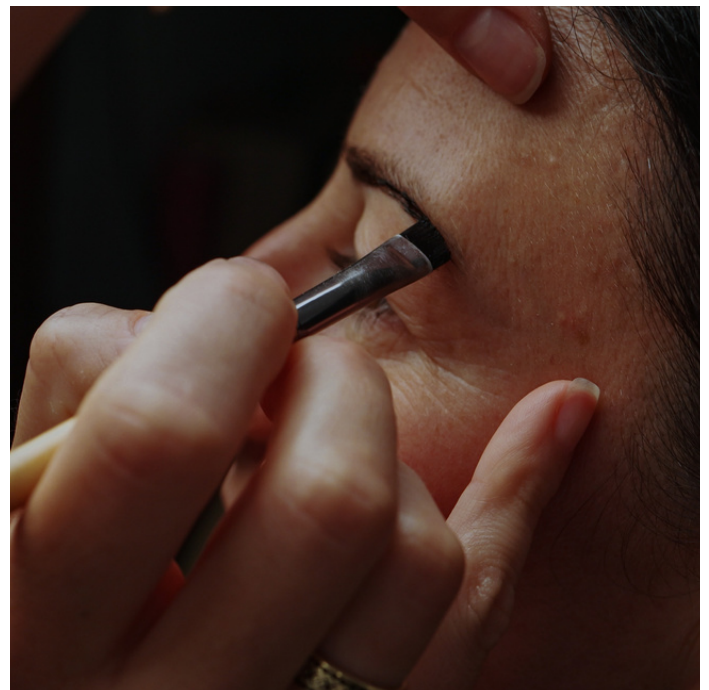
Welcome to the comprehensive guide to waxing and tinting! Whether you're a seasoned professional or just starting out in the world of beauty, this manual is your ultimate companion for mastering the art of eyebrow tinting and hair removal techniques.

Inside these pages, you'll discover a treasure trove of knowledge, curated to elevate your skills and enhance your client's experience. From the basics of eyebrow shaping to advanced tinting methods, we leave no stone unturned in our quest to deliver the most comprehensive and up-to-date information.

Explore the intricate nuances of different eyebrow shapes and how to tailor them to suit individual preferences. Learn the secrets behind achieving perfect tint shades that complement every skin tone and hair color. Dive deep into the world of waxing techniques, from traditional methods to the latest innovations, ensuring optimal results with minimal discomfort.

With step-by-step instructions, insightful tips, and troubleshooting advice, this manual empowers you to unleash your creativity and transform eyebrows into works of art. Whether your goal is precision, efficiency, or client satisfaction, we provide the tools and techniques to help you excel in your craft.

Welcome to a world where precision meets perfection, and every eyebrow is a masterpiece waiting to be unveiled. Let's embark on this journey together and unlock the endless possibilities of waxing and tinting.



UNDERSTANDING EYEBROW TINT 01

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CYCLE OF HAIR 02

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TYPES OF WAXES 03

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TYPES OF TINT 04

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EYEBROW DESIGN 05

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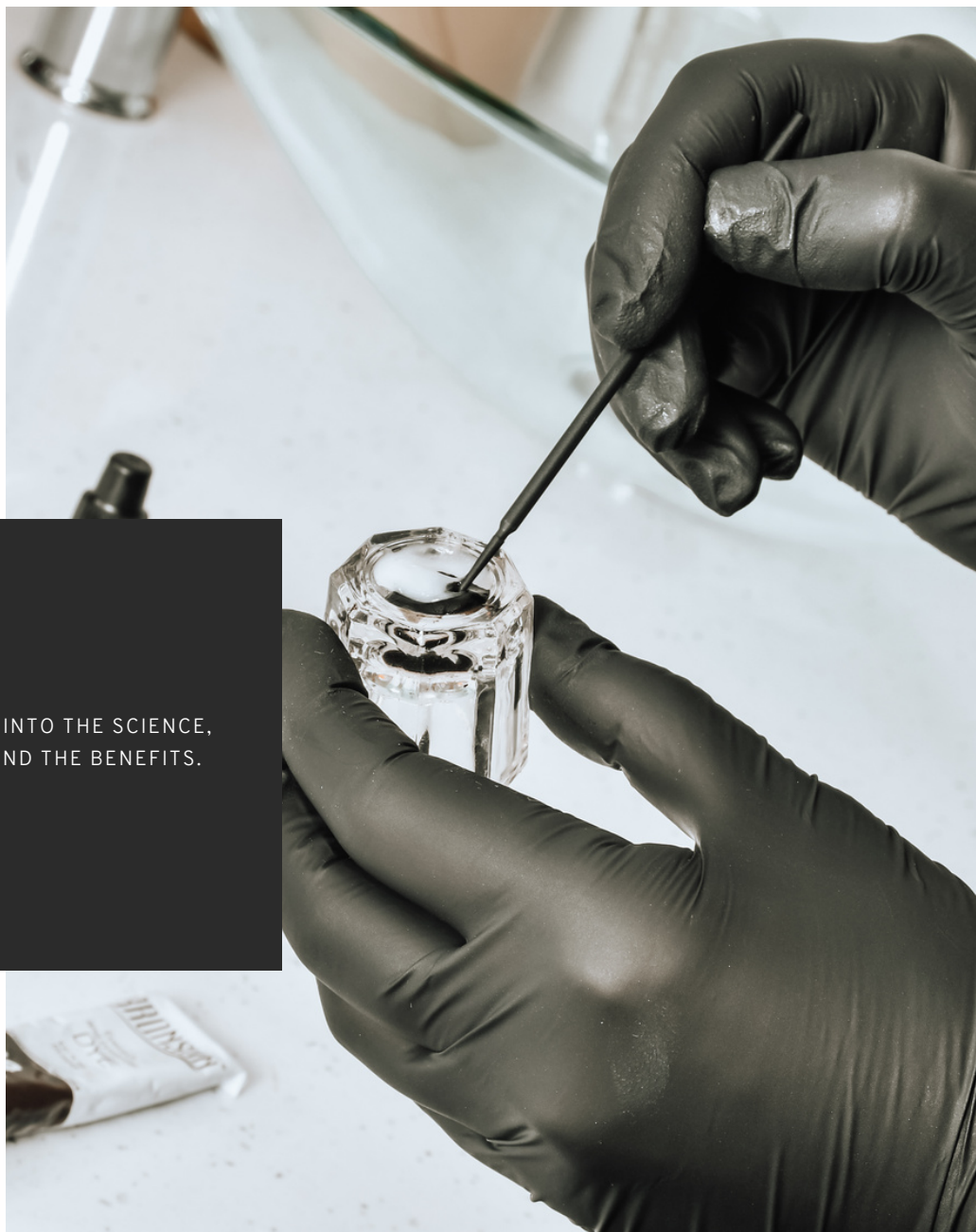
SAFETY & INFECTION 05

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AFTERCARE 05

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1. UNDERSTANDING TINT



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

WHY WAX AND TINT

Eyebrows have always been the highlight of the face. Both - men and women know the benefits of professionally groomed eyebrows. Eyebrows also act as a strong fashion statement that changes with time and preferences.

What is tint?

Eyebrow tinting is a cosmetic procedure that involves applying a semi-permanent dye to the eyebrows to enhance their color, shape, and definition. It's a popular treatment for those looking to achieve fuller, more defined brows without the need for daily makeup application.

During the tinting process, a specially formulated dye is carefully applied to the eyebrows, either using a brush or applicator. The dye is left on for a short period of time, typically around 5 to 15 minutes, allowing it to penetrate the eyebrow hairs and stain them.

The tinting dye can be customized to match the client's natural hair color or desired shade, offering a subtle enhancement or a more dramatic change, depending on their preference. Additionally, eyebrow tinting can help to cover up sparse areas or gray hairs, resulting in a more uniform and youthful appearance.

The best thing about tinting is that the brow service is a suitable service for almost everyone! From old to young, to clients with lots, or little hair, tinted brows are a great non-invasive, non-permanent eyebrow colouring solution for anyone.

How long does tint last?

Overall, eyebrow tinting is a quick and relatively low-maintenance way to achieve well-defined, groomed brows that can last for several weeks, making it a popular choice for individuals seeking a hassle-free beauty solution. The results vary depending on the type of tint used, clients skin and aftercare. But we will cover all of this further on in the manual

THE SCIENCE

The science behind eyebrow tinting involves the interaction of dyes with the structure of eyebrow hairs. Here's a breakdown of the key scientific principles involved:

Hair Structure: Eyebrow hairs, like all hair on the body, are made up of a protein called keratin. Keratin provides strength and structure to the hair shaft, which consists of three main layers: the cuticle, cortex, and medulla. The outermost layer, the cuticle, acts as a protective barrier, while the cortex contains melanin, the pigment responsible for hair color.

Dye Penetration: Eyebrow tinting involves applying a semi-permanent dye to the eyebrow hairs. The dye molecules penetrate the cuticle layer of the hair shaft and diffuse into the cortex, where they interact with the existing melanin pigment. This process temporarily alters the colour of the hair, resulting in a tinted appearance.

Chemical Composition: The formulation of eyebrow tinting products plays a crucial role in their effectiveness and longevity. Tinting dyes typically contain ingredients such as oxidative dyes, which react with the melanin in the hair to produce color, as well as developers or activators that help facilitate the dye penetration process.

pH Balance: Maintaining the proper pH balance is essential for effective dye penetration and colour development. Tinting products are formulated to have an optimal pH level that allows the dye molecules to penetrate the hair shaft while minimizing damage to the hair structure. Additionally, some tinting products may contain buffering agents to adjust the pH and ensure consistent results.

THE SCIENCE

Processing Time: The length of time the tint is left on the eyebrows plays a crucial role in determining the depth and intensity of the color. During the processing time, the dye molecules continue to penetrate the hair shaft and interact with the melanin pigment, gradually developing the desired color. It's essential to follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding processing times to achieve optimal results.

Aftercare: Proper aftercare is essential for maintaining the longevity of eyebrow tinting results. After the tinting process, it's recommended to avoid exposure to water, oil-based products, and excessive rubbing or touching of the eyebrows to prevent premature fading. Additionally, using specially formulated eyebrow serums or conditioners can help nourish and protect the tinted hairs, prolonging the life of the tint.

Overall, eyebrow tinting is a scientifically guided process that involves the careful selection and application of dyes to achieve desired color results while minimizing damage to the hair structure. Understanding the scientific principles behind tinting can help beauty professionals optimize their techniques and deliver consistent, high-quality results to their clients.

BENEFITS OF EYEBROW TINTING

Eyebrow tinting offers a range of benefits beyond just enhancing the color of the eyebrows. Here's a deeper look at the advantages:

Enhanced Definition: Tinting the eyebrows adds depth and definition to the overall facial appearance. Well-defined brows frame the eyes and can draw attention to facial features, creating a more polished look.

Customization: Eyebrow tinting allows for customization of the eyebrow color to match the client's natural hair color or desired shade. This enables individuals to achieve a more cohesive and harmonious appearance that complements their overall look.

Saves Time: For those with busy lifestyles, eyebrow tinting can save valuable time in their daily beauty routine. Instead of spending time filling in eyebrows with makeup every day, tinted eyebrows provide a semi-permanent solution that lasts for several weeks, eliminating the need for daily maintenance.

Long-Lasting Results: Unlike traditional eyebrow makeup, which may smudge or wear off throughout the day, eyebrow tinting offers long-lasting results. The dye penetrates the eyebrow hairs, resulting in color that remains vibrant and defined for an extended period, typically lasting between four to six weeks.

Low Maintenance: Tinted eyebrows require minimal maintenance compared to penciled or powdered brows. There's no need to worry about smudging or reapplying makeup throughout the day, making tinting a convenient option for those with active lifestyles or who prefer a more natural look.

Covering Gray Hairs: Eyebrow tinting is an effective way to cover up gray hairs in the eyebrows, providing a more youthful and polished appearance. The tinted dye seamlessly blends with the natural hair color, camouflaging any gray hairs and creating a more uniform look.

BENEFITS OF EYEBROW TINTING

Volume and Fullness: Tinting can make the eyebrows appear fuller and more voluminous by coloring each individual hair. This is especially beneficial for individuals with sparse or thin eyebrows, as the tinted hairs create the illusion of fuller brows without the need for additional makeup.

Waterproof: Once the tint has fully set, it is generally waterproof, making it resistant to smudging or running when exposed to water or sweat. This makes tinted eyebrows ideal for activities such as swimming, working out, or humid weather conditions.

Overall, eyebrow tinting offers a convenient and effective solution for enhancing the appearance of the eyebrows, providing long-lasting results and a polished look with minimal maintenance.

TYPES EYEBROW TINT

There are several types of eyebrow tints available, each with its own unique formulation and characteristics. Here's an overview of some popular types:

Henna Tint: Henna eyebrow tinting involves using natural henna powder derived from the leaves of the henna plant (*Lawsonia inermis*). Henna tints are known for their longevity and ability to provide rich, long-lasting color. They are often favored by those seeking a natural and organic option, as henna is free from harsh chemicals and additives.

Vegetable-Base Tint: Vegetable-based eyebrow tints are formulated using plant-derived ingredients, such as fruits, vegetables, and herbs. These tints offer a gentle and natural alternative to synthetic dyes, making them suitable for individuals with sensitive skin or allergies to traditional dyes. They come in a variety of shades and can provide semi-permanent color that lasts for several weeks.

Hybrid Tint: Hybrid eyebrow tints combine the benefits of both henna and vegetable-based dyes. These tints often contain a blend of natural and synthetic ingredients, offering the longevity and richness of henna with the gentleness and customization of vegetable-based dyes. Hybrid tints come in a wide range of shades and can be customized to match the client's desired eyebrow color.

Synthetic Tint: Synthetic eyebrow tints are formulated using artificial dyes and chemicals. These tints typically offer more intense and vibrant color payoff compared to natural alternatives. While synthetic tints may not be as gentle on the skin, they are often preferred for their ability to provide bold and long-lasting results.

TYPES EYEBROW TINT

Water-Based Tint: Water-based eyebrow tints are formulated using water-soluble dyes that penetrate the eyebrow hairs without staining the skin. These tints offer a natural-looking result and are ideal for individuals with sensitive skin or those who prefer a softer, more subtle effect. Water-based tints are easy to apply and remove, making them a popular choice for beginners.

Cream Tint: Cream eyebrow tints come in a creamy consistency and are typically applied using a brush or applicator. These tints offer buildable coverage and can be customized to achieve the desired intensity. Cream tints are often favoured for their ease of application and ability to provide long-lasting colour

Overall, the choice of eyebrow tint depends on factors such as skin sensitivity, desired colour intensity, and longevity of results. Whether opting for a natural henna tint or a vibrant synthetic dye, there are options available to suit every preference and need.

CHOOSING YOUR EYEBROW TINT

Selecting the perfect eyebrow tint involves considering both the client's skin tone and hair colour to achieve a harmonious and natural-looking result. Here's a guide to help you choose the right eyebrow tint colour for different combinations:

Fair Skin with Light Hair:

- Opt for eyebrow tint shades that are one to two shades darker than the client's natural hair colour.
- Light taupe or ash brown shades are ideal for fair skin with light blonde or light brown hair.
- Avoid shades that are too dark or warm, as they can appear harsh against fair skin.

Fair to Medium Skin with Medium Hair:

- Choose eyebrow tint shades that complement the client's hair colour without overpowering their complexion.
- Soft brown or medium ash brown shades work well for individuals with fair to medium skin tones and medium brown hair.
- Avoid overly warm or reddish tones, as they can look unnatural against cooler skin tones.

Medium to Olive Skin with Dark Hair:

- Select eyebrow tint shades that provide definition and depth without appearing too harsh.
- Dark brown or espresso shades are suitable for individuals with medium to olive skin tones and dark brown or black hair.
- Consider adding subtle warmth to the tint to complement the client's skin undertones.

CHOOSING YOUR EYEBROW TINT

Deep Skin with Dark Hair:

- Opt for eyebrow tint shades that enhance the client's natural features without overpowering their complexion.
- Dark brown or black shades work well for individuals with deep skin tones and dark hair.
- Ensure the tint has enough depth and intensity to provide contrast against the client's skin tone without looking too harsh.

Red Hair:

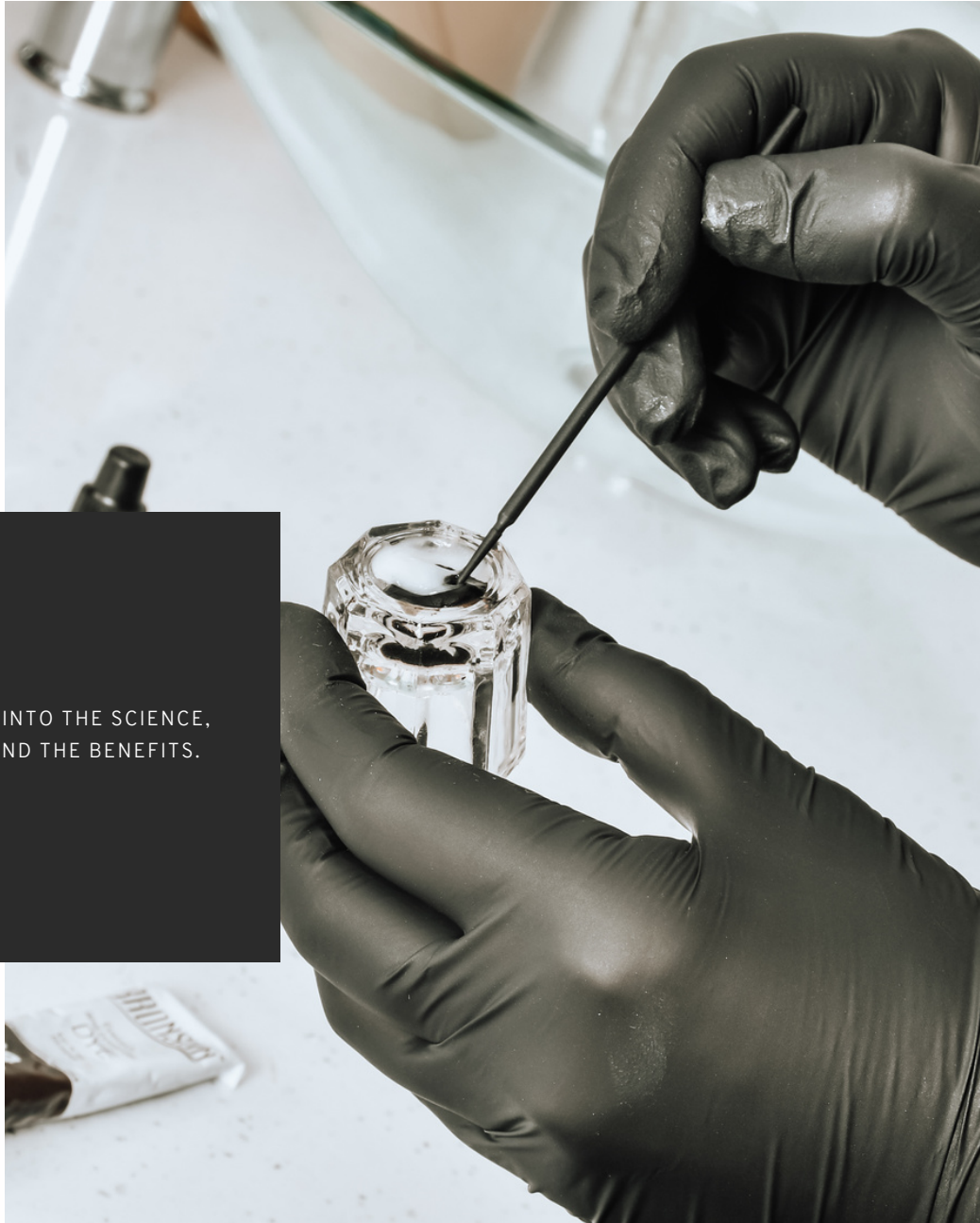
- Choose eyebrow tint shades that complement the warmth and richness of red hair without appearing too overpowering.
- Auburn or warm brown shades are ideal for individuals with red hair, providing subtle definition without detracting from the hair's natural hue.
- Avoid cool-toned browns or blacks, as they can clash with the warmth of red hair.

Gray Hair:

- Select eyebrow tint shades that help to define and frame the face while complementing the client's natural gray hair colour.
- Soft taupe or cool ash brown shades are suitable for individuals with gray hair, providing a natural-looking result that enhances the eyebrows without appearing too harsh.
- Avoid overly warm or dark shades, as they can look unnatural against gray hair.

When in doubt, it's always a good idea to perform a patch test and consult with the client to determine their preferences and desired outcome. Additionally, custom blending multiple tint shades can help achieve the perfect colour match for individual clients.

1. SCIENCE OF HAIR



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

HAIR GROWTH CYCLE

anagen/catagen/telogen

Hair grows differently for everyone. Hair growth is dependent on diet, health, weight, metabolism, medication, hormones, age, and other factors. All hair goes through three growth phases.

The duration of each phase depends on several factors, including the placement on the body. For example, 90% of scalp hair is in the anagen (growth) phase, but on the hands only 70%. In the catagen phase, the hair is about to fall out. In the telogen phase, it falls out and the cycle resumes.

Anagen Phase:

Active growth phase can last up to several years and can be genetically determined. Approximately 85% of our body hair is in this phase.



Catagen Phase:

This is a short phase lasting approximately two weeks, during which the hair stops growing but is still attached at the root. About 3-4% of our body hair is in the catagen phase at any given time.



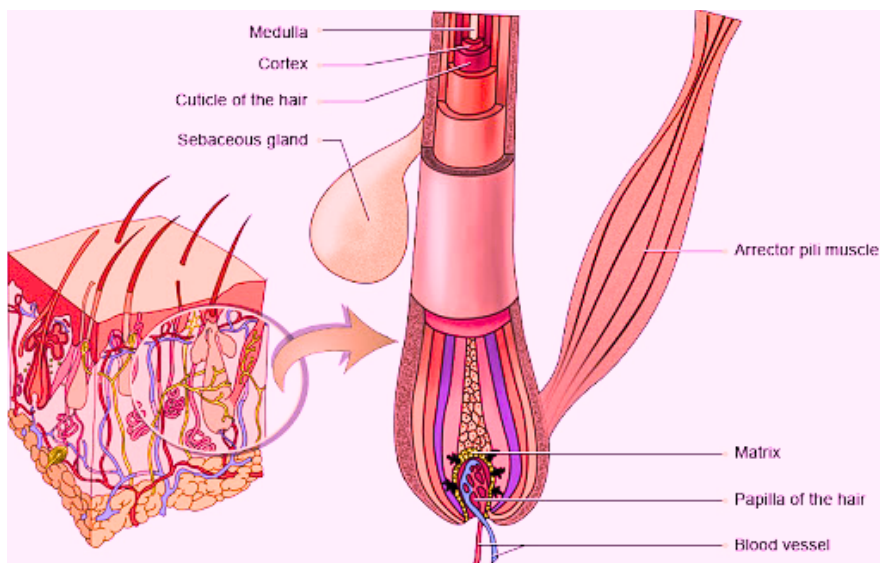
Telogen Phase:

Also known as the Resting Phase. This phase lasts approximately 5-6 weeks at which time the end of the hair falls out and a new hair begins to form. Approximately 10-13% of the body hair is in this phase.



STRUCTURE OF HAIR

In the hair structure photo, you can see that the shaft has three layers: the cuticle (outer layer), cortex (middle layer) and medulla (inner layer).



There is a reason why the human body has hair - they protect our body and keep us warm. Hairs in the different areas of our bodies have different functions:

Scalp hair – protects the head and helps the body to retain heat.

Eyelashes and eyebrows – protect the eyes against bright light and dust particles.

Body hair – protects against heat loss.

Underarm and pubic hair – protects the delicate skin and cushions against friction.

HAIR TYPES

lanugo/vellus/terminal

There are three different types of hair found on the human body:

Lanugo hair is formed on the foetus whilst in the womb, usually shed around the seventh or eighth month of gestation, but can be shed after birth. Hair that is being lost from the scalp due to baldness reverts to its primary type before the disappearance. This hair is fine and soft without a medulla and usually unpigmented.

Vellus hair covers most of the body, except the palms, soles, lips, and genital areas. This type of hair is non-pigmented, fine, downy, soft, and is usually less than 2cm in length.

Terminal hair is longer and coarser, pigmented, and varies in diameter, texture, and shape.

There are two types of terminal hair:

- **Asexual hair** – eyebrows, lashes, and the hair on the head. These hairs are terminal in nature from birth. Differences in these hairs are not related to hormones.
- **Sexual hair** – other areas of hair, typically the pubic area, underarm, legs and arms, face, chest and abdomen, back and shoulders. These are vellus at birth and change to terminal under hormonal influence.



STRAIGHT



CURLY



WAVY

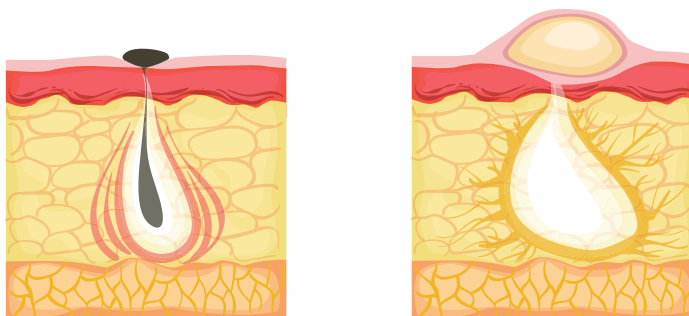
INGROWN HAIRS

after waxing

Ingrown hairs occurs when a shaved, waxed or tweezed hair grows back into the skin. It can cause inflammation, pain and tiny bumps in the area where the hair was removed.

Ingrown hair in three different ways:

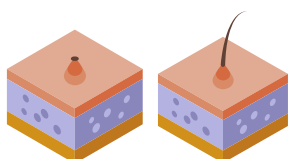
- **Flat**– these hairs grown along beneath the surface of the skin
- **Coiled** - these hairs can be inflamed, but remain in the follicle and look like small blackheads (closed comedome).
- **Infected** – similar to the coiled ingrown hairs, yet when met with sebum and bacteria can become infected. They will present with a white pustule over the follicle.



Once client start waxing, it's important to plan their appointments.

If client schedule an appointment outside of this timeline — or use other hair removal techniques between appointments — it disrupts clients hair growth pattern. This can increase risk of irritation and ingrown hairs.

That's why you should provide your client with detailed aftercare information specific to the area to prevent ingrown hairs.



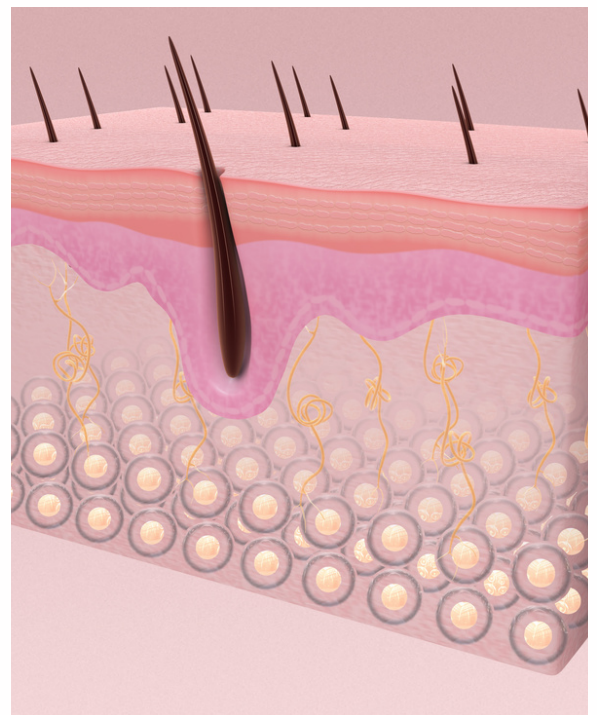
You should use a sterilized tweezers to release the hair by putting the sharp end of the tweezers under the hair and flicking it upwards, but not pluck the hair! They should leave the ingrown hair in the follicle so that the follicle has a chance to heal. After four to five days the hair can be removed.

HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

Skin makes up around 12% of an adult's body weight. It is very adaptable and able to mould into different shapes, covering bones and muscles to perform various functions of the body's make up.

The functions of the skin are:

- Sensation- main sensory organ for temperature, pressure, touch and pain.
- Heat regulation – Regulates the body temperature by sweating to cool the body down when it over heats and shivering when the body is cold.
- Absorption – Some creams, essential oils and some medicines can be absorbed through the skin.
- Protection – Too much UV light may harm the skin, so the skin protects itself by producing a pigment, seen in a tan called melanin. Bacteria and germs are prevented from entering the skin by a protective barrier called Acid Mantle. The barrier also helps protect against moisture loss.
- Excretion – waste products and toxins are eliminated from the body through the sweat glands.
- Secretion – sebum and sweat are decreased onto the skins surface. The sebum keeps the skin lubricated and soft and the sweat combines with the sebum to form the acid mantle.
- The skin covering the body is the largest organ of the body. The skin and all the components within the layers of skin are called the integument system. The word Integument, itself, means covering. There are two main parts that make up this system; however, it is very complex, and each part has a vital role. The Epidermis, the Dermis and the subcutaneous (hypodermis)



HUMAN ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

Dermis

The Dermis is considered the blood layer of the skin.

Composed of Connective Tissue Proper and heavily imbedded with Collagen and elastic fibres that provide the support and covering of all the important soft tissues of the body.

Found in the Dermis of the skin is sensory receptors, blood vessels, lymph vessels, hair follicles, and sweat glands. The exchange of nutrients and waste that feeds the skin is found in the Dermis layer.

Appendages of the Skin Glands

Along with all of the connective tissue and the cells that make up the skin as a living part of the body are additional appendages attached to the Epidermis of the skin.

Sebaceous Glands

The Sebaceous Glands are the oil glands that secrete a fluid called sebum. Sebum is just an accumulation of lipids and dead cell material that is secreted onto the hair follicle (see below) or a pore of the skin. Sebum has two functions: retain moisture in the skin and hair and prevent moisture from escaping the skin.

Sweat Glands

Sweat glands are found all over the body except on the palms and soles of the feet. These glands secrete Sweat which contains some blood plasma mixed in with electrolytes and waste. The secretions of these glands are regulated by the Autonomic Nervous System and we have little control over the production of sweat.

Subcutaneous (hypodermis)

This layer of skin is located on the bottom of the skin diagram. It connects or binds the dermis to its underlying organs. The subcutaneous layer is mainly composed of loose fibrous connective tissue and fat cells interlaced with blood vessels. The main functions of the subcutaneous layer is insulation, storage of lipids, cushioning of the body and temperature regulation.

1. UNDERSTAND WAX



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

METHODS OF HAIR REMOVAL

soft & hard

There are different methods of hair removal. In order for you to be able to correctly advise your clients, you need to understand difference between all hair removal methods.

SHAVING 1-3 days



This is one of the most popular methods because it's quick, easy, and cheap for the client to do themselves at home. After shaving, hairs will not be visible only for a maximum of 2 days. Shaving cuts the hair off at skin level that's why it's very easy to cut or injure yourself. Shaving is not recommended for female clients on facial areas.

DEPILATORY CREAM 3-7days



Depilatories are agents for hair removal that are most widely available in cream form. The way that depilatory creams work, is that they break down the keratin structure – the proteins, of the hair. The creams contain a number of alkaline chemicals, formulated to break down these proteins. For this reason, these products can often cause an allergic reaction or sensitivity of the skin. Long-term use can cause the skin to dry out and be more sensitive to other methods of hair removal, for example waxing

WAXING 2-4 WEEKS



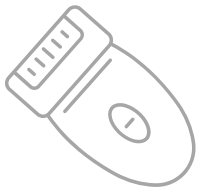
Waxing is very effective at removing large areas of hair growth and is suitable for use on most areas of the body. Clients will be hair free for about 2-4 weeks and will be ready for removal again in 5-6 weeks time once the hairs have re-grown to the required length.

SUGARING 2-4 weeks



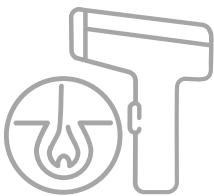
Similar to waxing, sugaring removes body hair by quickly pulling the hair from the root and the effect lasts the same 2-4 weeks. "Sugaring" comes from the paste itself, which consists of lemon, water, and sugar. Sugaring is organic alternative to waxing.

EPILATOR 2-4 weeks



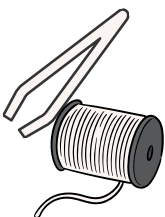
A small handheld epilator electrically tweeze hairs from the root level. Hairs will re-grow as with tweezing. It can be quite painful and can not be used on hairs longer than a centimeter. You should never use an epilator on facial areas, only suitable for legs, but some people use them on bikini line and underarms as well.

LASER



Laser hair removal is a procedure that uses a concentrated beam of light (laser) to remove unwanted hair. During laser hair removal, a laser emits a light that is absorbed by the pigment (melanin) in the hair. In addition, long-lasting laser hair removal typically requires multiple treatments, which can make it a more costly hair removal alternative.

TWEEZING/THREADING 1-3WEEKS



Hairs that are caught in the thread or tweezed are removed at the root level. The hairs will not be visible again for 1-3 weeks. The time can vary very individually. You should never thread and tweeze hairs that are not terminal - this is because threading and tweezing can stimulate hair growth.

WHAT IS WAXING?

benefits & side effects

Waxing is a beauty treatment in which hair is removed from someone's body by covering it in a thin layer of wax that is then pulled off.

Waxing lasts longer than shaving, which is the usual alternative. After shaving you'll be reaching for the razor again within a day or two, with waxing you can be hair-free for as long as three to six weeks.

After waxing, regrown hairs become softer because they are pulled out by the root, rather than being cut off with a razor blade. A professional waxing treatment will not result in nicks or cuts, or any type of skin damage. As a result, with waxing, you get an incredibly smooth finish.

Of course, with waxing, there are some side effects as well.

- With any type of waxing, a small amount of pain is inescapable. This occurs when the strips applied to the wax are removed quickly. The amount of pain varies based on overall skin sensitivity, pain tolerance, the amount of hair, and the areas being waxed.
- You may notice that freshly waxed skin is pink or red, and slightly sensitive to the touch, but the redness should usually disappear by the next day.
- Sometimes waxing can cause bleeding, this is completely normal, but you should only see a small amount of blood.
- If the temperature of the wax is not tested before on the therapist's wrist, it can burn and injure client's skin.

WAXING SYSTEMS

soft/hard/roller head/sugaring

Soft and Hard waxing

Hard wax is applied by waxing spatula in thin layers and then when it's harden removed by hand. Soft wax is applied with a waxing spatula, the same as with hard wax but it's removed with a paper strip.



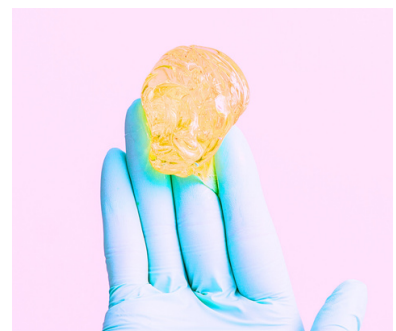
Roller head

Wax is applied with roller head applicator cartridges of varying sizes to different areas. The roller heads can be cleaned or disposed after every use.



Sugaring

Sugar paste is shaped into a ball. Then is applied and removed also by hand. With sugaring, the sugar is applied in the opposite direction of hair growth and then removed in the same direction as hair growth.



WAXING. SUGARING.

what is the difference

Waxing and sugaring are often put together because both techniques lift hair from the root and have a longer effect on the skin than shaving. In reality, they are they're two very different techniques.

The key differences between sugaring and waxing: the direction they are applied and removed.

With sugaring, the sugar is applied in the opposite direction of hair growth and then removed in the same direction as hair growth. With waxing, the wax is applied in the same direction of hair growth and removed in the opposite direction. Because of this, the results can differ greatly.

Sugaring tends to hurt less than waxing because it pulls less on the skin while still effectively removing the hair. This also means that client will have a lot less irritation and redness, but of course, the level of pain depends on every client individually—no hair removal is left unnoticed or not felt unless you're unconscious. Sugar paste can be used without heating, normally at room temperature.



- **Great for sensitive skin**
- **Best for finer hair**
- **Less painful**



- **Fast and effective**
- **Best for thicker hair**
- **Super smooth results**

DIFFERENT TYPES OF WAXING

soft & hard

Soft wax

Warm Soft wax, also known as strip waxing. This type of waxing we typically use on larger areas of the body, such as the legs, arms, and back. The wax does not set on the skin and will remain at body temperature. Soft wax we apply directly onto the skin by using either a wooden stick or a roller. Then put over a special sheet of paper, press on, and pull off, removing the hair. Soft types of wax get to the tiny, fine hair strands that you can't even see, but it sticks to the skin as well, so it should only be applied once per area. Never multiple times, as it will start pulling the skin cells, which can cause bleeding and damage.

Soft (strip) waxing usually not used to the face, underarms or bikini line areas. This is due to the temporary redness it can cause to the skin in these sensitive areas, and it is not as effective as hot waxing on the bikini line or underarms.

Soft wax is typically made from:

- Rubber latex solutions and solvents
- Beeswax or carnauba wax
- Oils such as vitamin E
- Organic substances such as honey

Benefits of strip waxing:

- Quick application and removal
- Used at a lower temperature
- It's the most popular
- Better removes short hairs

Hard wax

Hard wax we typically use for smaller, more sensitive areas, such as the upper lip, eyebrows, underarms, and bikini area. Hard wax we apply warm, directly onto the skin, gives time to cool, and then hardens and is then pulled off in the opposite direction of the hair growth. If we pull in the wrong direction of hair growth it can cause hair to break and become ingrown.

Hard wax is great for clients with sensitive skin but on the other side, it's not strong enough to grab the hairs from the bulb and that means you may have to go over a single area multiple times and this can lead to irritation on the skin.

When working with hard wax, it's really important, that you use products of the best quality. Sometimes cheaper and lower-cost varieties of hard wax can cool down too fast and become not flexible. In this case, the waxing process will become ineffective and will create a mess.

With hard wax, it's easier to model the desired result, for example - eyebrow shape.

To know what's the best working temperature for hard wax, always check the manufacturer's instructions.

Hard wax is typically made from:

- Beeswax
- Other waxes such as candelilla and carnauba wax to modify the melting point
- Resins- which give it flexibility and contribute to the depth, gloss, flow adhesion, and water resistance.
- Additional ingredients such as azulene and antiseptic which reduce sensitivity.

Benefits of hot wax:

- Used on more sensitive areas
- More sensitive on the skin than strip wax
- Removes tough, coarse hair

WAXING CONTRAINDICATIONS

soft & hard

A contraindication is a condition or factor that serves as a reason not to perform waxing treatment. It is important that you can recognize a contraindication so to prevent any further harm to the client.

- Varicose Veins
- Sunburn
- If the client is taking antibiotics or acne medication
- Diabetes - some people with diabetes have skin that is very slow to heal
- Use of sunbeds 24 hours prior to waxing
- Use of skin peeling, skin thinning preparations
- Warts, moles, and skin tags (area can be avoided)
- Skin disorders or diseases, such as bruising, Scar tissue (especially recent)
- Clients who are receiving cancer therapy (chemotherapy or radiation)
- Ingrowing hairs – if any infection is present you will need to avoid it to prevent the condition from worsening. If the client is developing many ingrown hairs in an area as a result of the waxing treatment, and they are following the correct aftercare advice, it may be preferable to recommend an alternative hair removal treatment for that area.

You should always ask the client to contact you if experience any reactions so you can record all the details and reactions in a consultation form.

If the client experiencing extreme redness or swelling the client may be having a reaction and this is when the service should stop! It is possible for the client to react after treatment when she's at home. In this case, your client should seek medical advice. With waxing it's really rare.

You should never diagnose any of these conditions as it is unprofessional and may worry the client unnecessarily. If you suspect that the client has a contraindication you should:

- Inform and explain why you can not carry out the treatment.
- If it's possible offer an alternative treatment that is not contra-indicated.

1. TOOLS & PRODUCTS

AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.



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OVERVIEW OF NECESSARY TOOLS

To perform eyebrow tinting effectively and safely, it's essential to have the right tools and equipment on hand. Here's an overview of the necessary tools for eyebrow tinting:

Tinting Brush: A tinting brush is a small, fine-tipped brush specifically designed for applying tint to the eyebrows. It allows for precise application and helps ensure even coverage of the eyebrow hairs.

Mixing Dish or Palette: A mixing dish or palette is used to prepare the tinting mixture. It should be made of non-reactive material such as glass or plastic and have enough space to mix the tinting dye with the developer or activator.

Tinting Dye: Tinting dye is the coloring agent used to tint the eyebrows. It comes in various shades and formulations, including henna, vegetable-based, hybrid, and synthetic dyes. Choose a tinting dye that is specifically formulated for use on eyebrows and follows safety regulations.

Developer or Activator: Developer or activator is a chemical solution used to activate the tinting dye and facilitate the color development process. It may come in a liquid or cream form and should be mixed with the tinting dye according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Protective Gloves: Protective gloves are essential to prevent skin irritation and staining during the tinting process. Choose disposable gloves made of latex or nitrile that fit comfortably and provide adequate protection.

Barrier Cream or Petroleum Jelly: Barrier cream or petroleum jelly can be applied around the eyebrows to protect the skin from staining during the tinting process. It creates a barrier that prevents the tint from adhering to the skin and makes cleanup easier.

Cotton Swabs or Pads: Cotton swabs or pads are useful for cleaning up any excess tint or dye that may get on the skin during the tinting process. They can also be used to remove the tinting mixture from the eyebrows after the processing time is complete.

Timer: A timer is helpful for accurately tracking the processing time of the tinting dye. Set the timer according to the manufacturer's instructions to ensure the dye is left on for the correct amount of time for optimal results.

Eyebrow Comb or Spoolie Brush: An eyebrow comb or spoolie brush can be used to groom and shape the eyebrows before and after tinting. It helps ensure that the eyebrow hairs are evenly coated with tint and helps to blend the color for a natural-looking result.

Tint Remover or Cleanser: A tint remover or cleanser is used to remove any residual tint or dye from the skin and eyebrows after the tinting process is complete. Choose a gentle formula that is suitable for use on sensitive skin.

By having these essential tools and equipment on hand, you'll be well-equipped to perform eyebrow tinting safely and effectively, achieving beautiful and long-lasting results for your clients.

HOW TO CHOOSE A TINT BRAND

When selecting eyebrow tinting products, it's crucial to choose high-quality formulations that provide excellent colour payoff, long-lasting results, and minimal risk of irritation.

When purchasing eyebrow tinting products, be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully and perform a patch test to check for any potential allergies or sensitivities. Additionally, it's essential to use protective gloves and apply the tinting dye in a well-ventilated area to minimize the risk of irritation.

When choosing an eyebrow tint brand, it's essential to consider several factors to ensure that you select the right product for your needs and preferences. Here are some key factors to consider:

- 1. Quality and Safety:** Look for a reputable brand that prioritizes quality and safety in their products. Choose a brand that adheres to strict manufacturing standards and uses high-quality ingredients to minimize the risk of adverse reactions or irritation.
 - 2. Formulation:** Consider the formulation of the eyebrow tinting products, including the ingredients used and any potential allergens or irritants. Opt for brands that offer hypoallergenic or sensitive formulas if you or your clients have sensitive skin or allergies.
 - 3. Colour Range:** Choose a brand that offers a wide range of eyebrow tint shades to accommodate different hair colours and skin tones. A diverse colour range allows for greater customization and ensures that you can achieve the perfect match for your clients' eyebrows.
 - 4. Longevity:** Look for eyebrow tinting products that provide long-lasting results to minimize the need for frequent touch-ups. Consider factors such as fade resistance, smudge-proof formulas, and how long the tinting results typically last before fading or needing to be refreshed.
 - 5. Ease of Use:** Consider the ease of use and application of the eyebrow tinting products, especially if you're a beginner or planning to use the products at home. Choose brands that offer user-friendly application instructions and provide all the necessary tools and accessories for easy tinting.
 - 6. Brand Reputation:** Research the reputation of the brand within the beauty industry and read reviews from other professionals or users to gauge their experiences with the products. A brand with a positive reputation for quality, effectiveness, and customer service is more likely to deliver satisfactory results.
 - 7. Price:** Consider your budget when choosing an eyebrow tint brand, but prioritize quality and effectiveness over cost savings. While more affordable options may be tempting, investing in higher-quality products can lead to better results and a more positive experience for you and your clients in the long run.
 - 8. Availability:** Ensure that the eyebrow tint brand you choose is readily available for purchase from reputable retailers or distributors. Check if the brand offers online ordering options or has a network of authorized suppliers in your area for convenient access to their products.
- By considering these factors, you can make an informed decision when choosing an eyebrow tint brand that meets your needs and helps you achieve beautiful, long-lasting results for your clients

IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY

The importance of quality eyebrow tint products cannot be overstated when it comes to achieving the best results for eyebrow tinting. Here's why quality matters:

Quality eyebrow tint products are formulated with safe and skin-friendly ingredients that minimize the risk of adverse reactions or irritation. Inferior products may contain harsh chemicals or allergens that can cause discomfort or even allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

High-quality eyebrow tint products provide accurate and consistent colour results, allowing you to achieve the desired shade with precision. Inferior products may have inconsistencies in colour payoff or fade quickly, leading to unpredictable and unsatisfactory results.

Quality eyebrow tint products offer long-lasting results that withstand daily wear and tear, including exposure to water, sweat, and makeup. These products typically have better fade resistance and durability, ensuring that the tinted colour remains vibrant and defined for an extended period.

Superior eyebrow tint products are formulated to provide even coverage and saturation of colour, ensuring that each hair is coated evenly for a natural-looking result. Poor-quality products may result in patchy or uneven tinting, detracting from the overall appearance of the eyebrows.

Using high-quality eyebrow tint products reflects positively on your professionalism and competence as a beauty professional. Clients trust professionals who use reputable and reliable products, leading to greater satisfaction and loyalty.

Quality eyebrow tint products are typically easier to apply and work with, allowing for smoother application and better control over the tinting process. These products may come with user-friendly application instructions and tools, making them suitable for both professionals and DIY enthusiasts.

Ultimately, quality eyebrow tint products lead to greater customer satisfaction and confidence in the results. Clients are more likely to be pleased with the outcome of their eyebrow tinting treatment when high-quality products are used, leading to repeat business and positive referrals.

In summary, investing in quality eyebrow tint products is essential for achieving the best results in eyebrow tinting. From safety and color accuracy to longevity and customer satisfaction, the benefits of using superior products are undeniable and contribute to a successful eyebrow tinting experience for both professionals and clients alike.

STORAGE OF TINTS

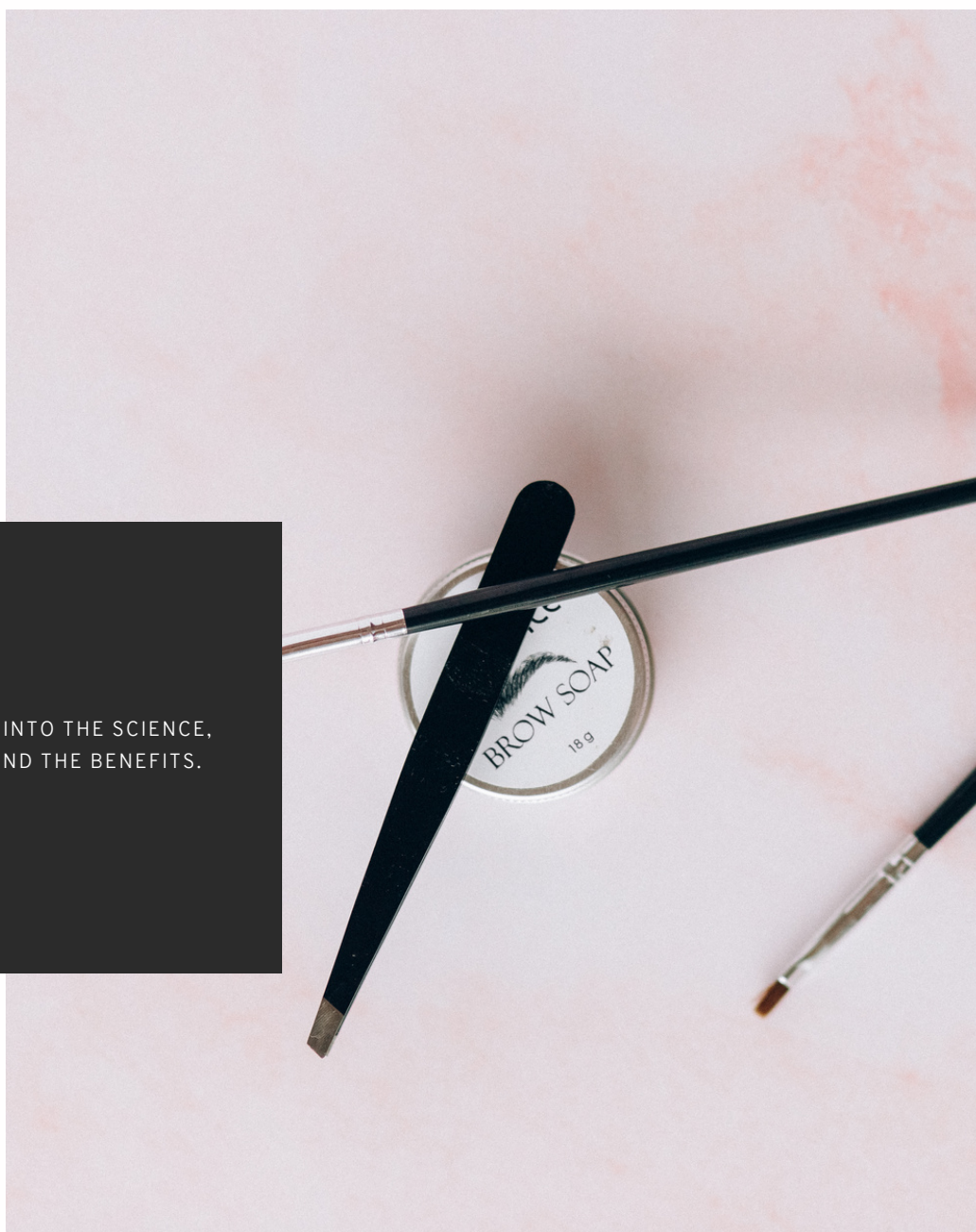
Proper storage and handling of eyebrow tinting products are essential to maintain their effectiveness, safety, and longevity. Here are some guidelines to ensure that your eyebrow tinting products remain in optimal condition:

1. **Store in a Cool, Dry Place:** Eyebrow tinting products should be stored in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight, heat sources, and humidity. Exposure to heat and moisture can cause the ingredients to degrade and the product to spoil prematurely.
2. **Keep Tightly Sealed:** Ensure that the containers or bottles containing the eyebrow tinting products are tightly sealed when not in use to prevent air and moisture from entering. This helps preserve the integrity of the product and prevents evaporation or contamination.
3. **Follow Manufacturer's Instructions:** Always follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding storage temperature, shelf life, and any specific storage requirements for the product. Some tinting products may have specific storage recommendations based on their formulation.
4. **Avoid Cross-Contamination:** To prevent cross-contamination and ensure product hygiene, use clean, sanitized tools and containers when handling eyebrow tinting products. Avoid touching the product with dirty or contaminated hands, and never share products between clients without proper sanitation.
5. **Check Expiration Dates:** Check the expiration dates or shelf life of eyebrow tinting products regularly and discard any products that have expired or are past their recommended use-by date. Using expired products can compromise safety and effectiveness.
6. **Store Away from Children and Pets:** Keep eyebrow tinting products out of reach of children and pets to prevent accidental ingestion or exposure. Store them in a secure location where they cannot be accessed by curious hands or animals.
7. **Labeling:** Properly label eyebrow tinting products with the date of purchase or opening to track their usage and ensure timely replacement when necessary. This helps prevent using expired or deteriorated products.
8. **Dispose of Unused or Expired Products Properly:** Dispose of any unused or expired eyebrow tinting products according to local regulations and guidelines for hazardous waste disposal. Avoid pouring products down the drain or disposing of them in household trash bins.

By following these storage and handling guidelines, you can ensure that your eyebrow tinting products remain safe, effective, and in optimal condition for use, leading to consistently successful results in your tinting treatments.

1. EYEBROW DESIGN

AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.



FACIAL MORPHOLOGY

Facial morphology is the study of the shape and form of the face. The design of eyebrows also called 'eyebrow architecture'. One size eyebrow will not fit all faces as the relationship between the size, shape and position of the eyebrows to the eyes and other facial features is delicate.

The eyebrows frame the eyes and allow a face to become more emphatic.

If you look closely at different women from different age groups, you'll begin to notice patterns. How a woman plucks her eyebrows is usually determined by fashion trends at the time. Doing this over years can have a lasting effect on the shape.

There are brow shapes that will suit most faces and fashion will also affect a client's choice but; to be a good artist, you need to understand how eyebrow shapes can affect the balance and proportions of the whole face.



ROUNDED

If the client has wide forehead or large, round eyes this shape will suit the best. The main thing is that brow line should follow the frontal bone.



HIGH ARCH

High arch brow shape is flattering for most clients. This shape will give width and expression to the eyes. High arch will balancing face if the client has large nose or mouth.



SOFT ARCH

If the client has a small forehead soft arch brow shape will work the best. It will give the illusion of more length.



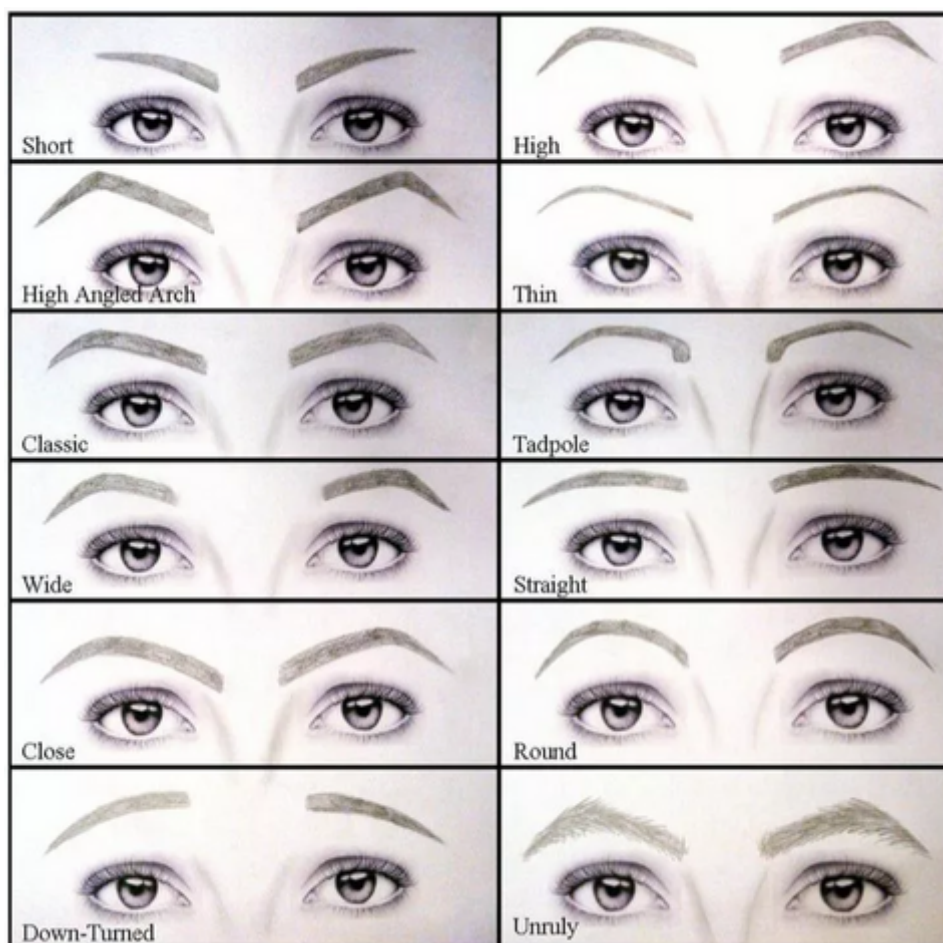
STRAIGHT

If the client brow doesn't have a natural arch, there's no need to create one. In most cases it will not be possible, because hairs are not growing there. Straight brows will look amazing at any width.

EYEBROW DESIGN

Bolder brows can make a person look younger. A flattering fullness of the brows can give a younger appearance but if you go too far, they can appear unnatural, disconnected from the other features and may have the opposite effect - client will look older.

The eyebrow is a focal point of the face. The placement of the arch and the length of the tail can give an illusion that alters the proportions of the face. Even soft changes of eyebrows make a big difference to the overall appearance of the face.



BULB/BRIDGE/ARCH/TAIL

THE BULB

beginning of the eyebrow. The position of the bulb is the most important part, as its placement will indicate the rest of the eyebrow shape.

THE BODY

is the central part of the eyebrow including the bridge and arch.

- **THE BRIDGE**

is the extension of the bulb to the arch.

- **THE ARCH**

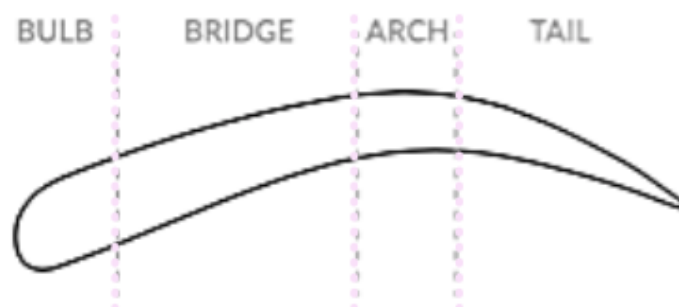
is the 'high point' of the eyebrow.

If you want to create the illusion of a wider face - the arch should be placed on a line from the nose, through the iris of the eye, so the arch is placed further out.

If you want to create the illusion of a thinner face - the arch should be placed on a line from the nose, through the pupil, so that the arch is placed further in.

THE TAIL

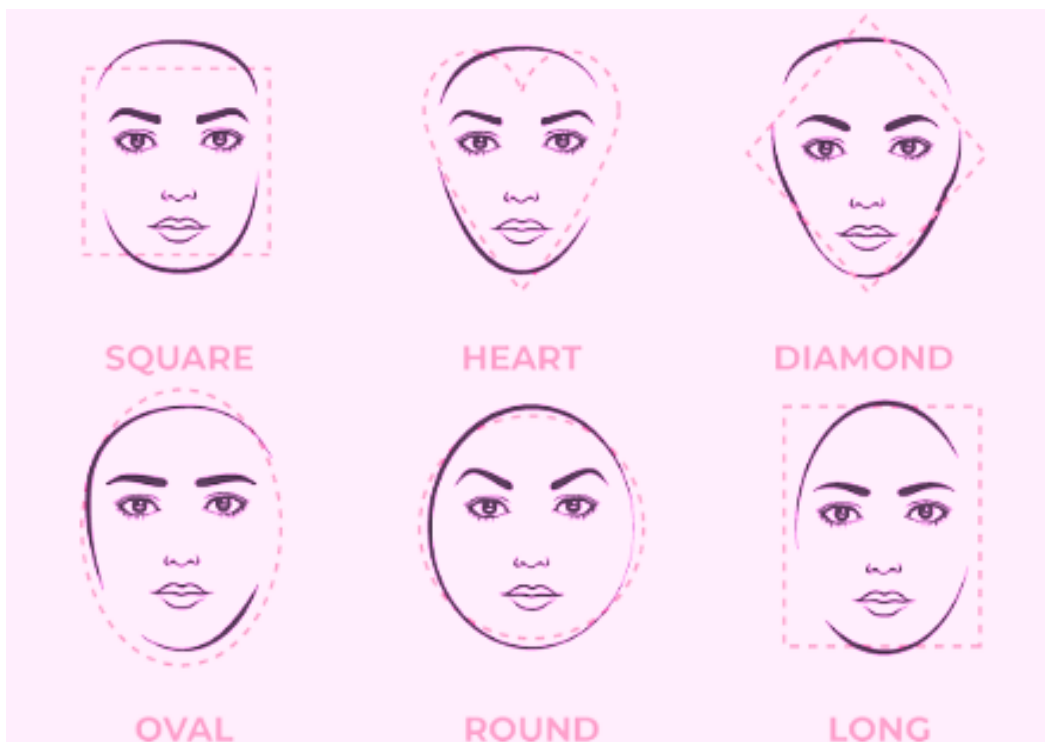
is the end of the eyebrow. The position should be established by measuring with a line, plane from the nose to the outer corner of the eye.



CREATING FACIAL BALANCE

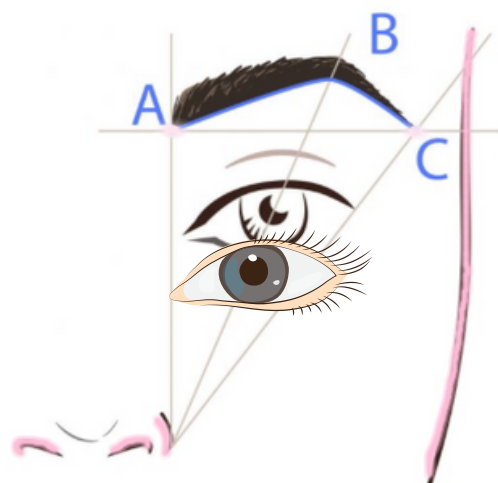
First, you need to look at the shape of your client's face and then decide which of the standard types client is similar to. Knowing which brow shape naturally suits best and which type of face is a good starting point for your brow design.

- **Wide face.** Slightly shorten the brow to create a slimmer appearance.
- **Narrow face.** Slightly lengthen the brow to give a wider appearance.
- **Angular face.** To soften the face particularly for clients who have an angular face the arch can be rounded more, to soften the face.
- **Round face.** More angular arch will give the face sharper lines and definition.



EYEBROW MAPPING

Brow mapping is a very important part of the brow shaping process. This allows you to perfectly understand where brows should start and end based on your client's facial symmetry.



Brow starting point

Hold a brow pencil from the top of client's nostril pointing straight upwards. This is where the brow should start.

See point A in the picture

The arch

Hold the brow pencil from the top of client's nostril diagonally through past pupil. This is highest point of brow.

See point B in the picture

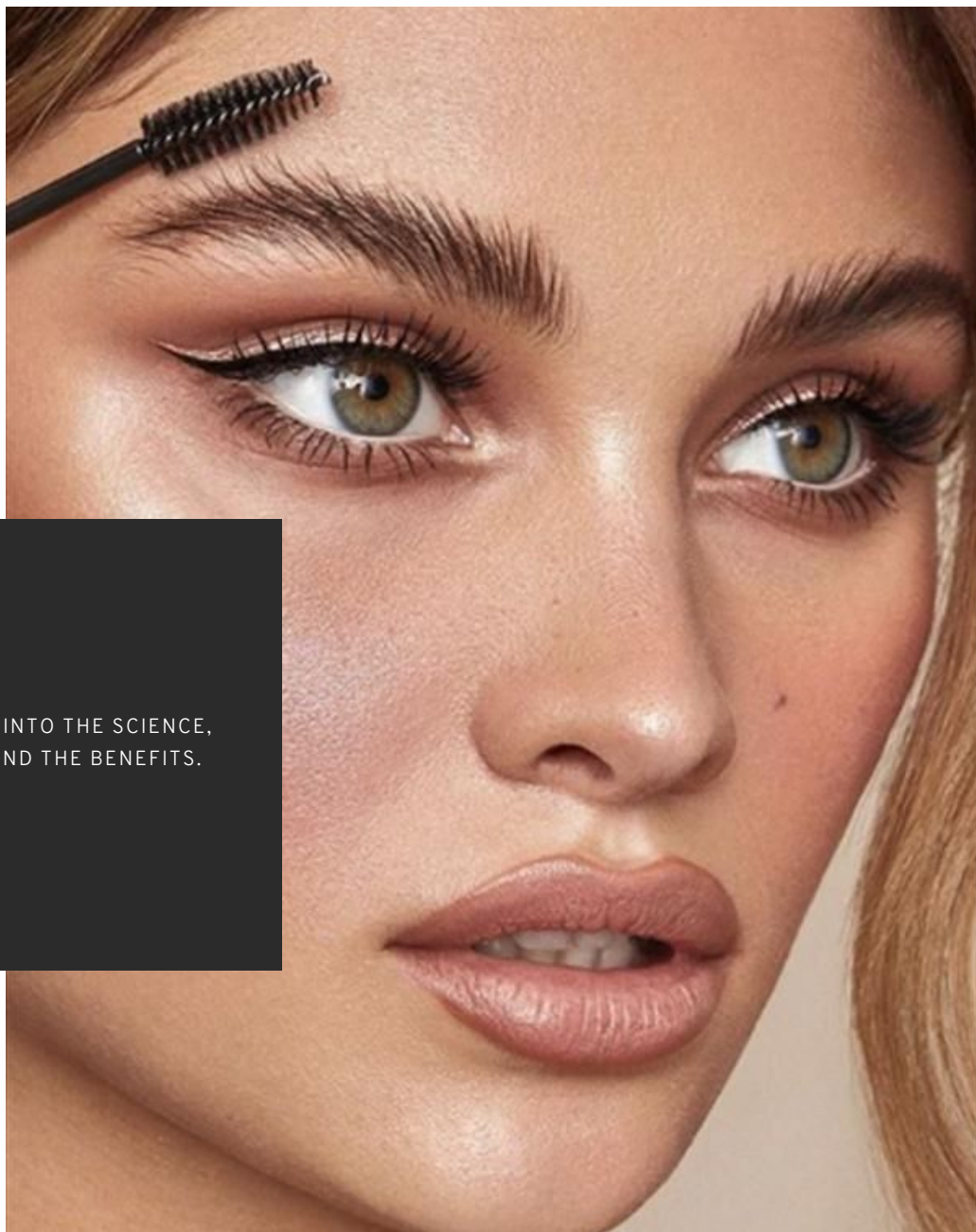
The end of the brow

Hold the brow pencil from the outer part of the nostril to the outer part of the eye. This is where brow should end.

See point C in the picture

Now we can see the reference points, you just need to join them together.

1. PREPARE FOR TINT



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

CLIENT CONSULTATION

When you meet the client, first greet them in a friendly, professional manner. Give them a warm welcome by introducing and smiling. This will help to relax the client and make them feel at ease.

It is very important to have a full consultation with your client before treatment to enable you to plan the appropriate treatment. During the consultation, you must check for contra-indications, answer any questions the client may have, find out the client's expectations, and discuss treatment options.

Remember, always ask new clients to sign a release form that indicates the risks of waxing, then you will be fully prepared for any situation.

On the consultation form, you should save any information relevant to the treatment and get your client to acknowledge that she has received information about the treatment and completed the consent form and questionnaire.

The consultation form must be signed by the client and dated to prove that you have given the correct advice, completed the required information. Always allow the client to question about any points before signing the consultation form.

If the client uses any medication or has experienced any reactions or allergies. That client understands there are risks associated with waxing. Agree to the after-care instructions that you have given to the client. By signing this form client approves that she understand all the information that you have explained.

Next, you will see an example of the consultation form:

WAX / TINT CONSENT FORM

APPOINTMENT DATE

APPOINTMENT TIME

FIRST NAME

LAST NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

EMAIL ADDRESS

I give permission to take "before and after" pictures for advertising and marketing purpose. I understand that these pictures can be posted on social media.

I understand there are risks associated with Henna brow tinting.

I understand there are risks associated with waxing.

I agree to the after - care instructions given by the technician.

Skin details:

Sensitive/Reactive

Dehydrated

Aged

Rosacea

Oily

Cosmetic tattooing

Acne

Latex Allergy

Pigmentation

Ingrown hairs

Scarring

Other

Do you have, or have had, an allergic reaction?

YES

NO

Please list any other allergies

Other medical information:

By signing this form I approve that I understand all the information listed. I consent to this agreement and the waxing procedure.

CLIENT SIGNATURE:

DATE:

TECH SIGNATURE:

DATE:

PATCH TEST

for waxing/tinting procedure

You should do a patch test for clients who have suffered from sensitive skin previously, nervous clients, and clients who have never had waxing treatments before. The result from this should be discussed and recorded on the client consultation card. The client should sign this to agree that he/she had no irritation or symptoms of allergy.

1. You need to do a patch test on the arm of the client
2. Take a small amount of wax and apply to a pre-cleansed area and then remove.
3. Then you can give aftercare instructions and advise the client when to book in for the treatment.
4. If there is no reaction – no itching, redness, swelling, or irritation, then it is safe to proceed with the treatment.

For Tint A patch test must be carried out 48 hours prior to the treatment date. The result from this should be discussed and recorded on the client consultation card. The client should sign this to agree that she had no irritation or symptoms of allergy.

You must apply a small amount of the tint (after mixing) to the top of the arm and allow to air dry for 5-10 minutes before covering over. Never try to do a patch test behind the ear, if the client was to have a severe reaction the swelling can reach the face and throat and cause asphyxiation. This is rare but still better not risk.

Always patch test new clients

Any client who has never had the treatment

In case a client's medical situation changes you should re-do patch test as anything new can mean a client has become more sensitive.

EXAMPLE if the client wants to do the patch test

WAX / TINT patch test

Test Date:

Technician Name:

Location of Test/Product used:

I have undertaken a sensitivity patch test and have not suffered any adverse effects:

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

Technician Signature: _____ Date: _____

EXAMPLE if the client don't want to do the patch test

WAX / TINT patch test disclaimer

FULL NAME

DATE OF BIRTH

I have been offered the option for a waxing patch test.

-
- I don't want to do have a patch test before the treatment.
 - I can confirm that reactions have been fully explained to me.
 - I accept there may be a risk or reaction to this treatment, including the possibility of redness and irritation.
 - I understand In the case of reaction, I will not hold my technician responsible in anyway, this includes any of the reactions specified above and/or any other reaction I may have.

BY SIGNING THIS I AGREE TO ALL OF THE ABOVE.

FULL NAME

FULL NAME

CLIENT SIGNITURE

TECHNICIAN SIGNITURE

DATE

DATE

PREPARING THE EYEBROW FOR TINTING

Before applying eyebrow tint, it's essential to properly prepare the eyebrows to ensure optimal results. This involves cleaning the area, trimming any excess hair, and shaping the brows to achieve the desired look. Follow these steps to prepare the eyebrows for tinting:

Start by cleansing the eyebrow area thoroughly to remove any dirt, oil, or makeup residue. Use a gentle cleanser or makeup remover (oil free) designed for the eye area to ensure that the skin is clean and free from impurities. Follow with a saline solution to remove oils.

Gently pat the eyebrows dry with a clean towel or cotton pad. Avoid rubbing or pulling on the delicate skin around the eyes, as this can cause irritation or redness.

Next, assess the length of the eyebrow hairs and trim any excess length to achieve a neat and tidy appearance. Use a pair of small, sharp scissors specifically designed for eyebrow grooming.

Brush the eyebrow hairs upward using an eyebrow brush or spoolie brush to reveal any long hairs that extend beyond the natural shape of the brow.

Carefully trim any overgrown hairs that extend beyond the desired shape of the eyebrow, following the natural arch and contours of the brow. Trim only small amounts of hair at a time to avoid over-cutting.

Determine the desired shape and arch of the eyebrows based on the client's facial features and preferences. Use an eyebrow pencil or brow mapping technique to outline the desired shape before tinting.

Tweeze or wax any stray hairs outside of the desired shape to create clean, defined edges. Use a pair of precision tweezers to pluck individual hairs with precision, being careful not to over-tweeze or create gaps in the eyebrows.

Once the eyebrows have been cleaned, trimmed, and shaped, take a moment to inspect the brows from all angles to ensure that they are symmetrical and well-groomed.

Use a clean spoolie brush to comb through the eyebrows and blend any harsh lines or excess product for a natural-looking finish.

If necessary, make any final adjustments to the shape or length of the eyebrows before proceeding with the tinting process.

Before applying the tint, consult with the client to discuss their desired eyebrow shape and color preferences. Take into account their facial features, skin tone, and hair color to create a customized look that enhances their natural beauty.

Provide recommendations based on their facial shape and brow trends, but ultimately, prioritize the client's preferences and comfort.

By following these steps to prepare the eyebrows for tinting, you can ensure that the eyebrows are clean, well-groomed, and ready to receive the tinting treatment. Proper preparation lays the foundation for achieving beautiful, long-lasting results that enhance the client's overall appearance.

SKIN STAINING

Protecting the surrounding skin from tint stains is crucial during the eyebrow tinting process to avoid unsightly discoloration and irritation. Here's how to effectively protect the skin around the eyebrow. Please remember this is not always a necessary step, please follow this advise for a precision tint and when using tints like henna and hybrid, or standard tint with a strong skin staining power. Generally a tint will not provide a skint grab. However if it does, then a cotton round and some tint remover will suffice at the end of your treatment to tidy them up.

Petroleum Jelly or Barrier Cream:

- Apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly or barrier cream around the eyebrows using a clean cotton swab or spatula. This creates a protective barrier that prevents the tint from staining the skin while allowing easy clean-up after the tinting process.

Precision Application:

- Use a precise tinting brush or applicator to apply the tint only to the eyebrow hairs, avoiding direct contact with the surrounding skin as much as possible. Take your time and work carefully to minimize any accidental spills or drips.

Skin Protectants:

- For extra protection, consider using skin protectants or barrier films specifically designed for use during tinting procedures. These products create a transparent film over the skin that prevents tint from adhering while allowing for easy removal afterward.

Mapping paste:

- Mapping paste is a trend in the industry at the moment can be easily found at any beauty supplier. The paste is applied with a tint brush just as you would a concealer, and this stops the tint bleeding onto the skin.
- Mapping paste is also a fantastic option when wanting to capture some engaging content for your socials, as its aesthetically pleasing and comes in all sorts of colours and hues,

Precision Removal:

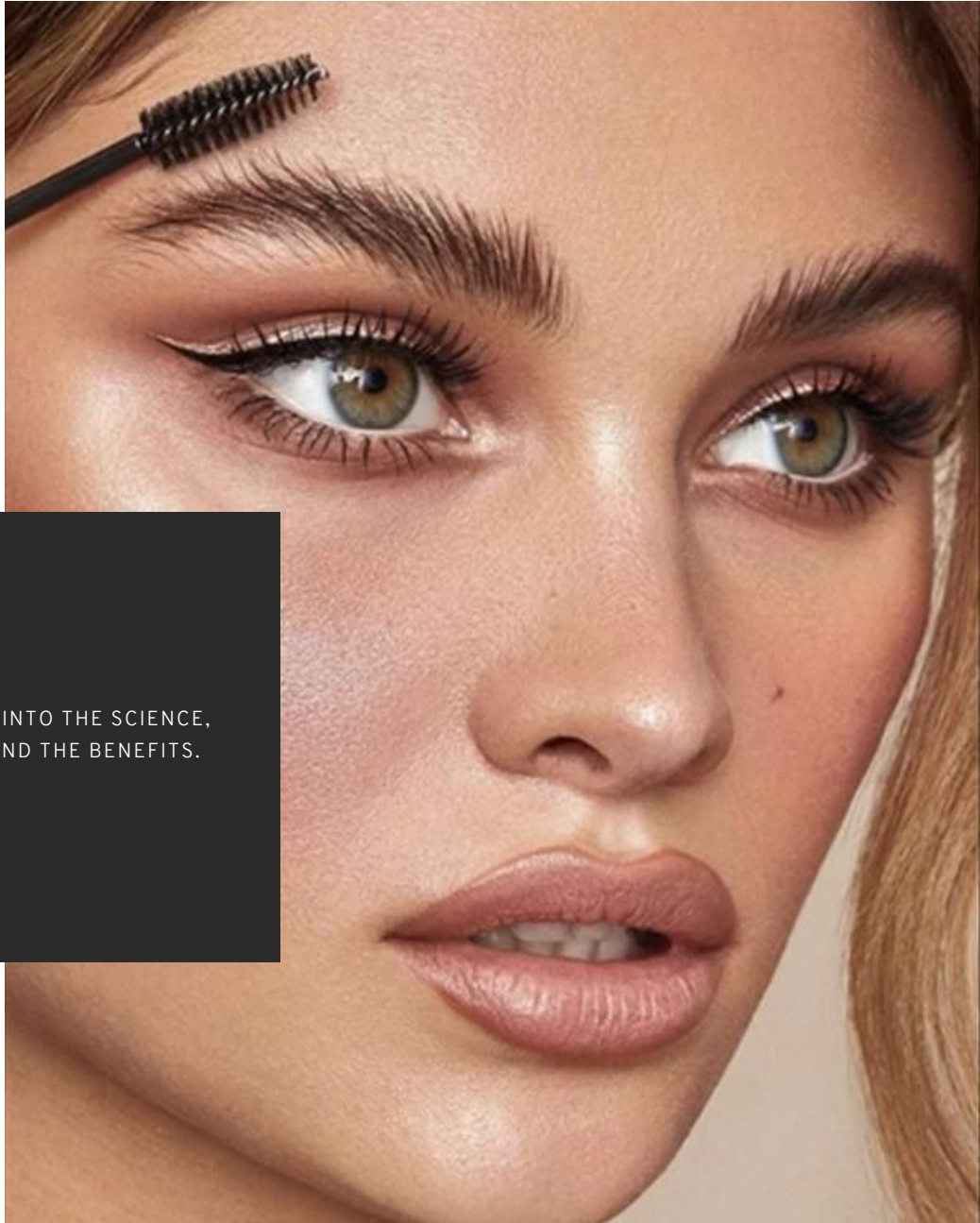
- Immediately remove any stray tint that comes into contact with the skin using a damp cotton swab or makeup remover wipe. Work gently and precisely to avoid spreading the tint further onto the skin.

Post-Treatment Clean-up:

- After the tinting process is complete, carefully remove any residual tint from the skin using a gentle cleanser or makeup remover or tint remover. Be thorough but gentle to avoid irritating the delicate eye area.

By following these tips and techniques, you can effectively protect the surrounding skin from tint stains during the eyebrow tinting process, ensuring clean, professional results and a positive experience for your clients.

1. MASTERING TINT APPLICATION TECHNIQUES



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO APPLICATION

Before You Begin Conduct a thorough consultation with the client to understand their desired eyebrow shape, color preference, and any allergies or sensitivities they may have.

Patch Test: Perform a patch test at least 48 hours prior to the appointment to check for any allergic reactions to the tinting products.

Prepare the Work Area: Ensure that your work area is clean, well-lit, and properly ventilated. Lay out all necessary tools and products within easy reach.

Step 1: Prepare the Eyebrows

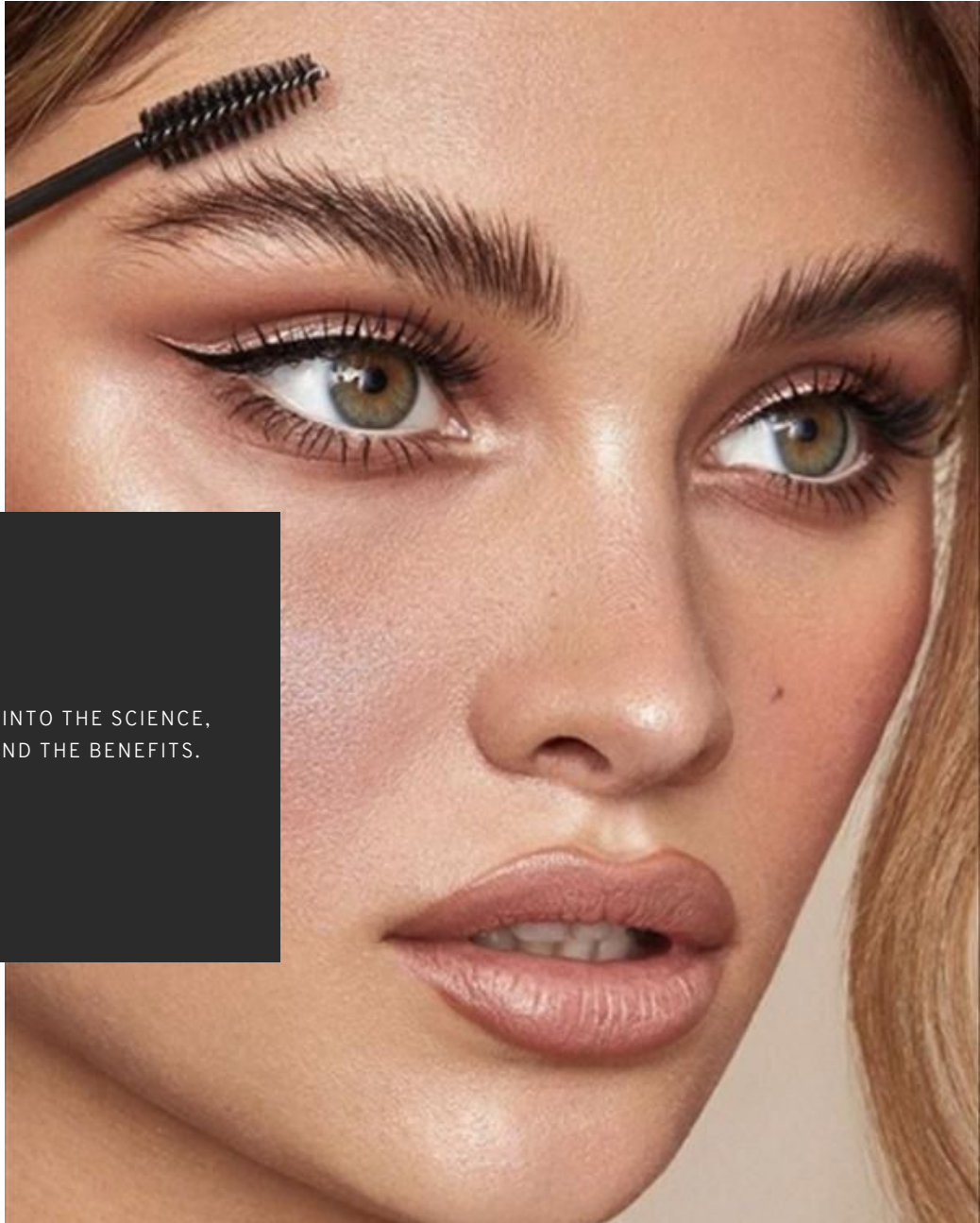
Cleanse the Eyebrows: Gently cleanse the eyebrows and surrounding skin with a mild cleanser to remove any makeup, oil, or debris. This helps ensure better adhesion and absorption of the tinting dye.

Eyebrow Mapping: Use an eyebrow pencil or brush to map out the desired shape of the eyebrows, taking into account the client's natural brow shape and facial features. This serves as a guide for tint application and helps achieve symmetry.

Step 2: Apply Barrier Cream or Petroleum Jelly

Protect the Skin: Apply a thin layer of barrier cream or petroleum jelly around the eyebrows to protect the skin from staining. This creates a barrier that prevents the tinting dye from adhering to the skin.

1. LEGALITYS



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

This is one of the most important parts of your training. Safety of you and your clients. Take the time to understand and implement safe practices and the risks can be reduced to the level of any other beauty treatment.

There are 4 methods of decontamination.

- 1) Cleaning: when we use warm water and soap
-) Sanitizing: when we use products that contain alcohol (nothing less than 70%)
- 3) Disinfecting: when we use germicides
- 4) Sterilizing: when we use high heat; kills all living organisms. It's the safest way.



SANITATION / DISINFECTION / STERILIZATION

Sanitation

is the lowest form of decontamination and is safe to use on the skin. This process will remove oil, dust, dirt and organic matter along with a large proportion of microorganisms from an object. Sanitation/cleaning is essential before disinfection or sterilization of instruments and equipment.

Disinfection

reduces the pathogenic bacteria on work surfaces. This method is not suitable for the skin, hair or nails. Disinfection is used on floors, and work surfaces/station, walls.

Sterilization

The safest way. This process kills all living organisms using high heat.

All equipment, hard surfaces and washable floors should be cleaned daily with an antibacterial cleanser.

Ways to sterilise:

- Use washing machine for towels and headbands that are suitable for machine washing at high temperatures. Use at least 60° as germs are destroyed at this temperature.
- All metal equipment must be sterilised using the appropriate techniques. Autoclave, for example. Is heated under pressure to a temperature of 121°C. Always follow manufacturer's instructions for use. The safest way, kills all living organisms.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

equipment

It is important that you and client are properly protected against infections. You always need to wear disposable gloves when working on clients.

You can use nitrile gloves to avoid any allergy risks with the use of latex gloves, they also fit the fingers closer. If the client does experience blood spotting you must take care when removing gloves, as the gloves may be contaminated.

The use of gloves has two purposes:

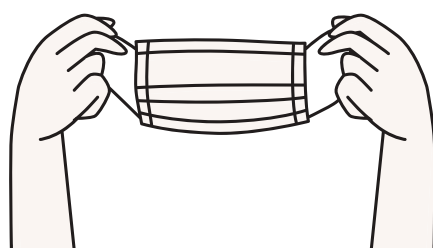
- To protect the hands from contamination with dirt and microorganisms.
- By changing gloves, to prevent transfer of pathogens from one client to another.

Hands must be washed and dried thoroughly before putting on disposable gloves.

Eye and Face Protection

You need to wear eye protection and a face mask. Face mask and eye protection must be worn if there is a risk of blood or body fluids splashing into the eyes and face.

You need to change the mask between every client. Never carry the mask around the neck between the clients. Face masks can also be worn to prevent direct breathing onto the procedure area as well.



ETHICS & STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

To establish a good clientele, you as a therapist must build confidence and trust with every client. Your professional appearance will give the first impression about you and will help to give the client confidence. Clients will want to receive their treatment in a relaxed and professional environment. The list can go on forever but following the ethical principles will take you on the track of being successful.

Your professional appearance will give the first impression about you and will help to give the client confidence.

Personal appearance

- Always clean and presentable clothing or uniform.
- Clean hair and well-applied make-up.
- Clean nails.
- Never use strong perfume before treatment.
- Don't smoke before treatment.
- Always ensure you have good personal hygiene, wash your hands before and after treatment.

You as a therapist should:

- Never keep clients waiting for a treatment
- Respect client confidentiality and protect privacy
- Never talk about sex, religion, or politics
- Explain the treatment and answer any questions and queries prior to treatment on the client
- Keep all records of treatments complete and up to date
- Use appropriate language
- Give an honest opinion to the client when advising on treatments and products

CLIENT PREPARATION

Not only you but the client also need to prepare for the treatment mentally so that they know what to expect. If this is the first time and the client has not received the treatment before the most asked question will be **"Is it hurt?"**

To make the client feel safe you can explain the sensations that the client will feel:

- First, the wax will feel warm when it is applied
- After that, you will feel pressure as I apply the wax strip and press
- I will then remove the strip and this can hurt a little bit
- The area will tingle for a few seconds

Client privacy

To prevent embarrassment:

- If you work in a private treatment room ensure the door is closed or curtains are pulled around if you work with other therapists in one room.
- You give clear instruction on how the client should prepare for treatment and leave the client to prepare in private.
- You have given the client the right size towels.

Before the treatment, you always have to assess the area to be waxed.

- Check skin condition – If the skin is not too dry for waxing
- Hair length – are the hairs long enough to remove or too long and in that case they need to be trimmed.
- Suitable product to use – if you have a choice you can select the best method for hair growth.

TROUBLESHOOTING

for waxing

Even with waxing sometimes things can go wrong.

Problems with hard wax.

- **Wax broke during the removal.**

This can happen if

- You apply a too-thin layer of wax.
- Wax was left for too long on the skin and became too cold.
- The wax is heated for too long.

- **Small pustules appear a few days after treatment.**

This can happen if

- Aftercare lotions were contaminated
- You've not cleaned the waxing area properly prior to treatment
- Client did not follow aftercare instructions

Check your application:

- Always ensure you apply pre/post-wax oil before application
- Apply pressure with the spatula while spreading the wax thinly
- Always wax in straight lines, never pull around the corner (knees for example)
- Always pull parallel to the skin, never pull up into the air
- Stretch before applying the wax (no matter if hard or soft wax)
- Pull quickly and avoid tugging the skin



CONSULTATION

All treatments begin with a thorough consultation, so you can establish your client brow goals and work to achieve them.



COLOR SELECTION AND MAPPING

You can mix shades to personalise the colour for each individual client.



APPLICATION

After discussion with client and choosing the clients desired shade start applying tint



REMOVAL

Using cotton pads gently and carefully remove



HAIR REMOVAL

When Tint is removed, you'll need to remove unwanted brow hairs. You'll do it with waxing, threading, or tweezing.

PREPARATION OF THE WORK AREA

All necessary materials, equipment must be prepared and maintained according to health requirements, manufacturers' instructions, and workplace policies and procedures.

A clean workplace is essential for good health and safety.

You need to be fully prepared before beginning any treatment. The treatment room should always be prepared and thoroughly cleaned before the client arrives. That's why always make sure that you give yourself at least 15 minutes to prepare everything.

The first and most important step is that you sterilize all tools and only after prepare your work area with the required equipment.

- Volume and type of music. Always choose relaxing music at a comfortable background level.
- The treatment room/area and you as a therapist always should smell pleasant and fresh so you and the client feel comfortable. If smells are not good the client may not return to you and go elsewhere.
- Always check the temperature of the room, make sure that is not too cold or not too hot for the client. Comfortably warm so the client feels at ease.

1. The beauty couch needs to be positioned so that it can be accessed from any side.
2. Prepare clean towels.
3. Before each client, disinfect your beauty couch.
4. Cover the clean beauty couch with two towels and a disposable sheet.
5. If you will use soft wax, heat it before the client arrives.
6. Sterilize metal tools (tweezers, scissors).
7. Trolley prepared with the necessary materials and products.
8. Check again that the client is comfortable before beginning the treatment.

1. WAXING - THE METHOD



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

THE BEAUTY SCHOOL EDIT

FACE WAXING WITH HARD WAX

eyebrows step by step

1. First always prepare the equipment, tools, and product. Then the client.
2. Put on disposable gloves and any further PPE required.
3. Analyze the client's skin type and condition, assess the direction of hair growth;
4. Clean and prepare the service area using selected products. (you need to prepare waxing are with pre-wax, antiseptic cleanser)
5. Perform a small massage of the area to be waxed, allow the product to get in deeper into the skin, and soften the hair follicles. If necessary, dry the skin with wipes;
6. Check that your wax heater is working correctly and wax it's not too hot or cold. The approximate temperature of the wax is 38'C-42'C. (always check the temperature recommended by the manufacturer); It should be warm and not too hot, with the consistency of liquid honey. If the wax looks like oil, let it cool down and thicken.
7. First test the wax on the inside of your wrist, to make sure that the wax is not too hot. Then repeat on the client's wrist or ankle. This will give you a guide to understand the sensitivity of their skin.
8. Dip a spatula in wax. Wipe the wax off the back, sides, and tip of the spatula using the metal bar on the side of the wax heater.
9. With one hand move the spatula to the client, hold a strip of paper at the bottom with the other hand to make sure nothing is dripping.
10. Soft wax we always apply in the direction of hair growth and pull off in the opposite direction of hair growth.

FACE WAXING WITH HARD WAX

eyebrows step by step

11. The wax is applied to the client's skin at a 90-degree angle, this way we ensure, that we use only a thin layer of wax and maximum hair adhesion to the wax and paper.
12. Ensure that you use enough pressure for a thin application, but not too strong that you are scraping at the skin.
13. Work quickly to ensure the wax does not cool before removal.
14. When using paper strips you should always leave a free edge of about 2cm, to be able to pull off the stripe. Always follow the pulling direction from the bottom to the top.
15. A wax strip should never be bigger than the size of your hand; this makes the removal controlled, supported and manageable.
16. The skin should be stretched with your free hand before you pull off the paper stripe. Don't pull straight up, it's less painful to keep the strip as close to the skin as possible.
17. Press hand down on the skin to help relieve some of the pain right after the pulling off.
18. Repeat application and removal until the whole service area has been treated.
19. Use clean tweezers to remove any hairs missed by the wax. Gently but firmly stretch the skin between the thumb and middle finger, of the non-dominant hand. This will help you to avoid accidentally nipping the skin and minimize discomfort to the client.
20. Apply an after-wax lotion or an aloe-based gel.
21. Give aftercare advice.

GENERIC PROCEDURES FOR WAXING WITH HARD WAX

step by step

- The hard wax cools when it comes in contact with the skin, so you don't need waxing paper.
- If the wax is not completely hardened, it will stretch like rubber, waxing will not succeed.
- If you wait too long, the wax will break, and waxing will be impossible.

1. First always prepare the equipment, tools, and product. Then the client.
2. Put on disposable gloves and PPE.
3. Analyze the clients' skin type and condition, assess the direction of hair growth;
4. Clean and prepare the service area using selected products. (first pre-wax, antiseptic cleanser, and then talc powder)
5. First always test temperature on yourself, only then on the client to ensure that temperature is not too hot. Test the wax on the inside of your wrist. Then repeat on the client's wrist. This will give you a guide to understand the sensitivity of their skin.
6. Dip a spatula in wax. Remove excess wax from the edges and end of the spatula by wiping it along the edges.
7. Holding the spatula at a 45 ° angle, place and apply the wax against the direction of growth.
8. Apply until there is no wax left on the spatula and leave a free spot to catch the wax to remove it.
9. When the wax has hardened and no longer sticks to your fingers, grab the free spot of the wax and you can pull off. Within 10 – 20 seconds, the hot wax will have slightly set. Visually it will become matte and slightly darken in color.

GENERIC PROCEDURES FOR WAXING WITH HARD WAX

step by step

10. The skin must be stretched with your free hand before you start pulling. With your second hand, hold the free edge of the wax and pull off the wax with one sharp movement parallel to the skin, against the direction of growth. Remember, don't pull straight up, it's less painful to keep as close to the skin as possible.

11. Press hand down on the skin to help relieve some of the pain right after the pulling off.

12. Apply wax and remove until the whole service area has been treated.

13. Use clean tweezers to remove any hairs missed by the wax. Gently but firmly stretch the skin between the thumb and middle finger, of the non-dominant hand. This will help you to avoid accidentally nipping the skin and minimize discomfort to the client.

14. Apply an after-wax lotion or an aloe-based gel.

15. Give aftercare advice.

FACE WAXING WITH HARD WAX

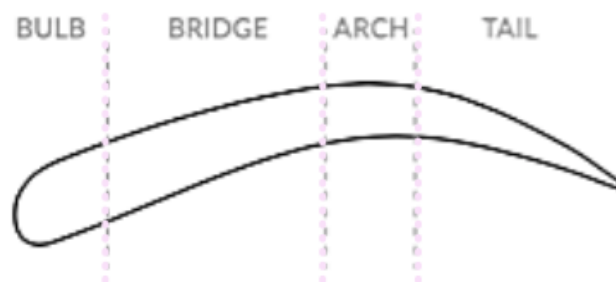
eyebrows step by step

Waxing brows can be a little bit tricky because if you make a mistake on a brow, you can change the very aesthetic symmetry of the client's face.

When you are shaping the brow, you always need to understand what the client wants to achieve. Before you start, discuss the shape with your client. What you think will be the best may not be what your client wants.

First, you need to look at the shape of your client's face and then decide which of the client of the standard type is similar to. Knowing which brow shape naturally suits best and which type of face is a good starting point for your brow design.

- **Wide face.** Slightly shorten the brow to create a slimmer appearance.
- **Narrow face.** Slightly lengthen the brow to give a wider appearance.
- **Angular face.** To soften the face particularly for clients who have an angular face the arch can be rounded more, to soften the face.
- **Round face.** More angular arch will give the face sharper lines and definition.



Bolder brows can make a person look younger. A flattering fullness of the brows can give a younger appearance but if you go too far, they can appear unnatural, disconnected from the other features and may have the opposite effect - client will look older.

1. PRECARE / AFTERCARE



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

TINTING AFTERCARE

Avoiding Water and Moisture: Advise clients to avoid getting their eyebrows wet or exposing them to moisture for at least 24 to 48 hours after tinting. Water can cause the tint to fade prematurely, leading to less durable results. Clients should refrain from activities such as swimming, saunas, or heavy sweating during this time.

Avoiding Oil-Based Products: Instruct clients to avoid using oil-based skincare or makeup products on or around their eyebrows after tinting. Oil can break down the tint and cause it to fade faster. Recommend using oil-free or water-based products instead.

Avoiding Sun Exposure: Sun exposure can cause the eyebrow tint to fade more quickly, so advise clients to avoid prolonged exposure to sunlight or UV radiation. Recommend wearing sunscreen or a hat to protect the tinted eyebrows from sun damage, especially in the days immediately following tinting.

Gentle Cleansing: Encourage clients to gently cleanse their eyebrows with a mild, non-abrasive cleanser to remove dirt, oil, and makeup buildup. Advise against scrubbing or rubbing the eyebrows vigorously, as this can cause the tint to fade prematurely.

Avoiding Touching or Picking: Emphasize the importance of avoiding touching or picking at the tinted eyebrows, as this can disrupt the color and lead to uneven fading. Clients should refrain from rubbing or scratching their eyebrows and avoid using tweezers or other tools to remove stray hairs.

Avoiding Exfoliating Treatments: Instruct clients to avoid using exfoliating treatments or harsh skincare products on their eyebrows after tinting. These products can strip away the tint and cause irritation or sensitivity in the delicate skin around the eyebrows.

Regular Maintenance: Educate clients on the importance of regular maintenance to prolong the life of their eyebrow tint. Recommend scheduling touch-up appointments every 4 to 6 weeks to refresh the color and maintain the desired look. Regular maintenance helps ensure that the eyebrows remain well-groomed and defined.

Professional Removal: If clients are unhappy with the results of their eyebrow tint or wish to remove it before it naturally fades, recommend seeking professional removal services. Attempting to remove the tint at home can lead to damage or irritation to the eyebrows and surrounding skin.

Consultation and Follow-Up: Lastly, encourage clients to communicate any concerns or questions they may have about their eyebrow tinting experience. Offer a consultation before the treatment to discuss their goals and preferences, and provide follow-up support to address any post-tinting issues or questions.

By educating clients on proper aftercare and maintenance, you can help them achieve long-lasting and satisfactory results from their eyebrow tinting treatments while promoting healthy and beautiful eyebrows.

BEFORE WAXING

Take care of and prepare the area before a wax as it is just as important to take care of it after a wax. Inform your clients to follow these tips to ensure a quick and less painful appointment.

- Waxing can happen only if the hair is at least 0.5cm long.
- Trim the hair before your appointment, because longer hair can be more painful to wax.
- Exfoliate the waxing area 24-48 hours before your appointment. Gently buff away dry skin with a body scrub. This will help give the wax a good grip on the hair, and not your skin.
- Try to not apply any deodorants, lotions, soaps, powders, or self-tanning products to the area you will be waxing.
- Avoid heat. No tanning beds, hot tubs, and saunas before your appointment.



WAXING AFTERCARE

It's very important to give your client clear instructions about what to do at home in order to get the best results from waxing treatment.

After waxing treatment, the waxed area can be red, some clients may experience blood spots due to thicker, courser hair and the area may feel tender and sensitive.

For the first 24 hours after a waxing service, avoid the following to prevent irritating the skin:

- Sauna's and steam rooms, hot tubs
- Exercise and swimming
- Sunbathing, sunbeds, or any sunlight and UV exposure
- Touching or scratching the waxed area
- We suggest you rather shower at a cold temperature. Ensure the water runs off the waxed area and you do not wash or scrub this area
- Applying products to the waxed area such as deodorants, make-up, lotions, soaps, powders, perfumes, self-tanning products

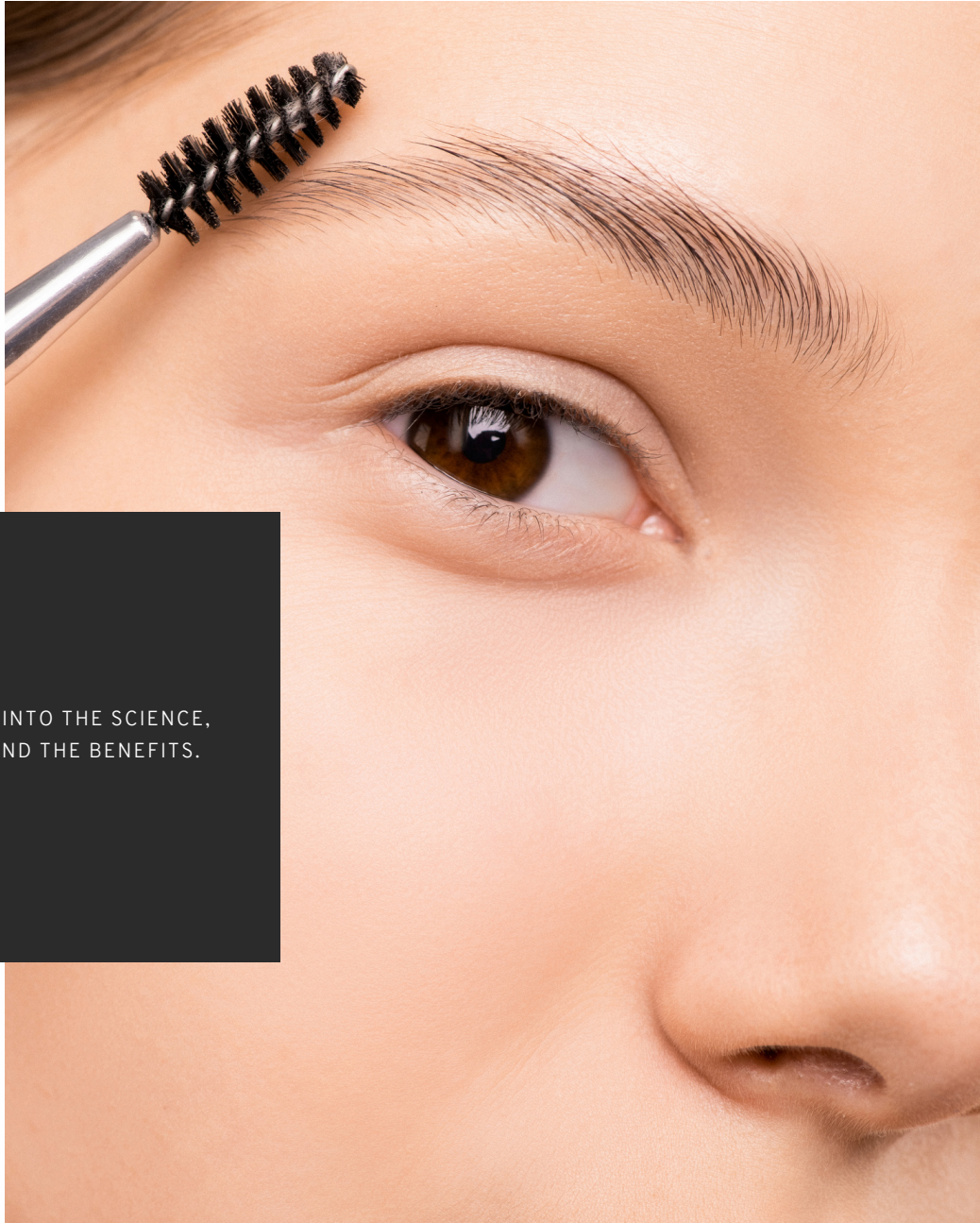
It's really individual but It can take up to 4 treatments for hairs to get on a growth cycle that gives the best results. You can schedule your next appointment after 3-4 weeks, best if you do not shave/pluck between your appointments.

Create a Waxing Schedule

Waxing doesn't have to just be for special occasions or vacations! Once you get into a waxing routine, try sticking to waxing every three to four weeks, depending on how fast your hair grows.

Getting into a regular waxing schedule will help slow the hair growth cycle and the more times you experience waxing, the less painful it becomes.

1. SALES/ MARKETING



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
THE WHYS AND THE BENEFITS.

PROMOTIONAL ARGUMENTS

– WHO BENEFITS

These are just some of the situations where clients will benefit from a wax and tint

SPARSE OR PATCHY BROWS:

Tint is great for sparse or patchy eyebrows, it can help to cover gaps and give the appearance of fuller brows.

LIGHT AND THIN BROWS:

Tint can really make the brows pop for the clients who have unnoticeable brows .

GREAT FOR THE OVERPLUCKER:

Tint is perfect for the over pluckers, and believe me you will meet many of those!! You can train the brows back to there natural state with regular wax and tint.

PICKS UP ALL THE FAIR HAIRS:

Lots of us have vellus hair around the brows, with a tint you can pick up all these little hairs before a wax, these hairs can help contribute to the shape of the brow.

NATURAL LOOKING:

Tint tends to be relatively light and natural looking, as it gives minimal skin staining. This is why we always recommend tint to a first time client.

PERFECT PLACE FOR A CLIENT TO START:

Wax and tint is a perfect place for any new client to start. Most clients that have never had their brows done before are usually nervous. Therefore i always start with this treatment.

Factors why?

1. Price- wax and tint is usually your cheapest treatment for brows.
2. Time- wax and tint is usually your quickest treatment.
3. Aftercare- Wax and tint is no maintenance.
4. Wax and tint only lasts 3 week, this means its not a huge commitment to the client.

MARKETING

Brow business

We would want to see that, customers come running as soon as we open our doors, but in real life, it doesn't work like that. We need to earn people's trust. People need to hear about your business first.

Now the question is, how do you get clients in the beauty business world?

One of the hardest things about having a brow business is actually getting business and clients to work with.

Social media

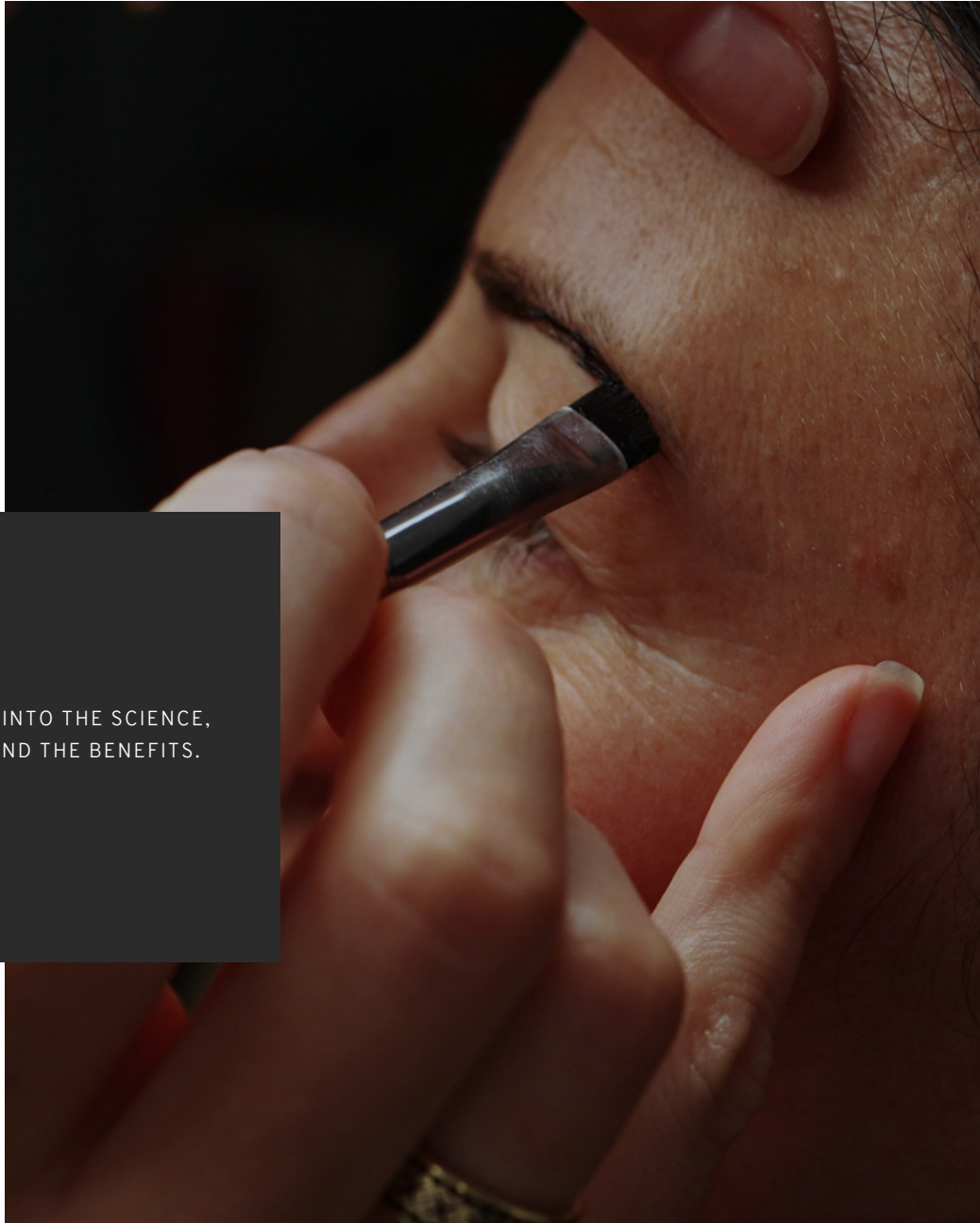
The first step always should be your website. Making a website where people can find you and becoming active on social media are the first steps to build your business. Social media is a very important marketing platform to show your work and that clients trust you. Post photos, tips and tricks of brows. Before-after photos. Make the information useful and interesting for all of your potential clients.

Client to client

Client to client is probably the biggest way to attract new clients. For every happy client, a client will tell 2 of their friends, for every unhappy client they'll tell typically a lot of their friends or in the worst case all of their friends and family. Ensure your providing only the best customer service to your clients! Always use the products of the best quality. Clients will return.

- Go and check out your competition!
- Go and get your brows done as a client in the top three salons in your area. See what standard you have to get to become as good as and then better than them.
- See what they do correctly, see what they do wrong.
- You then do what they do correctly (but better) and make sure you don't do what they do wrong.

1. ASSESMENT



AN INSIGHT INTO THE SCIENCE,
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Name: _____ Date: _____

WAXING THEORY EXAM

1. What do you understand about waxing?

2. List four examples of aftercare advice:

3. List any five equipment required for waxing:

4. What is the difference between hard wax and soft wax?

5. Why is it important to carry out a consultation before the waxing service?

6. Name three stages of hair growth?

7. List any four conditions when we should not carry out the waxing procedure?

8. What personal protective equipment must be worn with the waxing procedure?

9. What is considered to be the most effective method of sterilization?

10. The hard wax breaks off when you try to remove it. Why did this happen?

11. What are the differences between sugaring and waxing?

12. Soft wax always apply in the direction of hair growth and pull off in the opposite direction of hair growth.

True

False

13. Getting into a regular waxing schedule will help slow the hair growth cycle.

True

False

NOTES

NOTES

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations, you've completed the ultimate wax and tint manual! Armed with the knowledge and techniques shared in this guide, you're ready to transform eyebrows and boost your beauty business to new heights. Remember, practice makes perfect, so keep honing your skills and never stop learning. Here's to perfectly groomed eyebrows and satisfied clients!

Do I have a good understanding of-

- The different skin types
- Hygiene, health and safety
- Sterilisation
- Professional ethics
- Anatomy and physiology
- How to carry out client consultation
- Contra - indications
- Treatable non-medical conditions
- Contraindications
- After care
- Storage and insurance
- Required items and supplies

Can I:

- Set up my area
- Complete a thorough consultation
- Complete a wax and tint
- Give aftercare advice

Well done!!!