

Threading / Eyebrow Shaping

Objectives : At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- define threading and purpose of threading
- define different types of eyebrow shapes
- define methods of eyebrow shaping
- describe procedure of eyebrow shaping
- determine the contra actions and contra indications
- determine precautions & aftercare of threading.

Threading:

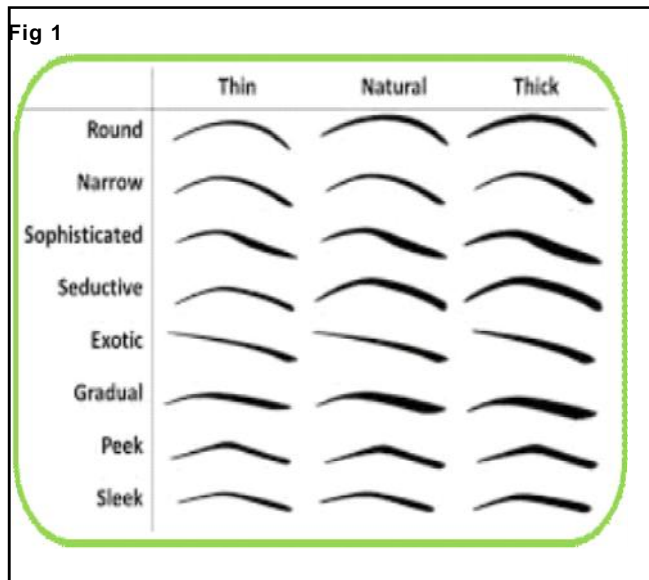
Threading is most common process for eyebrow shaping. It is the best method for shaping eyebrows. It is a Chinese technique in which the eyelid is stretched to make the removal of hair easy. Eyebrow threading involves using a piece of thread, usually cotton, into a double strand.

Purpose of Threading:

Eyebrow is a main part of the face. The purpose of threading is to increase facial beauty. The shape of your eyebrows can enhance your appearance by flattering your facial shape, balancing your features, and framing your eyes.

Describe different types of eyebrow shapes:

There are 8 types of eyebrow shapes. Fig.1



They are:

1. round
2. narrow
3. sophisticated

4. seductive
5. exotic
6. gradual
7. peek
8. sleek

Methods of Eyebrow Shaping:

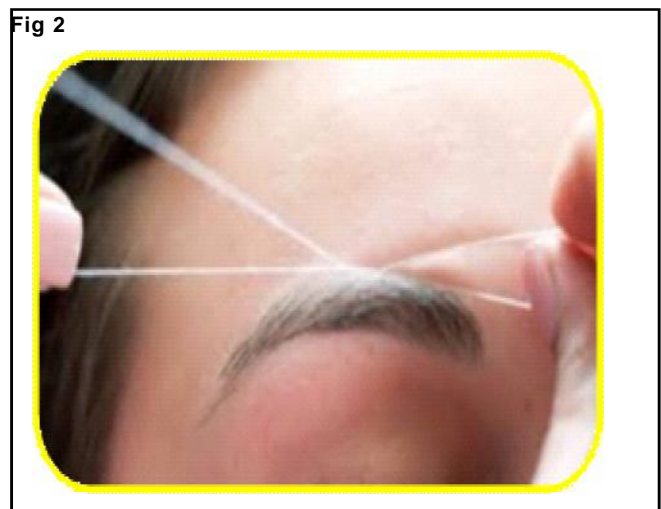
Eyebrow plucking, threading and waxing are the three different methods of eyebrow shaping.

Eyebrow Plucking:

In this method each hair is grasped individually between the tweezers blades and pulled quickly and surely in the direction of the hair growth. The area must be stretched tight with first finger and thumb of the left hand to avoid pinching the skin.

Eyebrow Threading:

Threading is most common process for eyebrow shaping. It is the best method for shaping eyebrows. It is a Chinese technique in which the eyelid is stretched to make the removal of hair easy. Eyebrow threading involves using a piece of thread, usually cotton, into a double strand. Fig.2



Eyebrow Waxing:

In this method the wax is warmed upto the optimum temperature and is applied in the same direction that the hair grows in. As soon as the wax is applied it is removed in the direction against the hair growth.

Procedure of Eyebrow Shaping:

- 1 Hair should be properly tied to prevent it from falling on the forehead at the time of eyebrow shaping.
- 2 A towel should be well placed below the chin to protect the clothes.
- 3 Cleansing milk or any make-up removing lotion should be applied on the forehead and the area near eyebrows to clean it.
- 4 To remove the greasiness talcum powder should be used.
- 5 Hair growth pattern must be checked.
- 6 Start with left eyebrow, remove centre area hair then upper part of the eyebrow. Fig 3→

Fig 3



- 7 After this remove lower part of the eyebrow.
- 8 Repeat same procedure with right eyebrow.
- 9 After shaping apply astrigent and give massage with moisturizing lotion.

Determination of :

Contra action:

- Loose fragile skin
- Cuts
- Little white heads or hive type bumps
- Loss of skin is possible
- A bruise is possible

Contra Indication:

- Sun Burn
- Scars
- Loose fragile skin
- Ingrown hair although unlikely on an eyebrow

After Care:

Any straggly hairs left over after threading can be easily plucked out using a set of good tweezers. Apply a soothing balm like tea tree oil onto the area afterwards. You should avoid direct sunlight, acid based facial treatments, and liquid makeup for several hours.

To give the gorgeous new eyebrow shape emphasis, use an eyebrow pencil or tinted brow shadow to subtly fill in any gaps, and even out the natural colour tone.

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Tweezing

Objectives : At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- **define tweezing**
- **define purpose of tweezing**
- **describe types of tweezers**
- **explain procedure of tweezing**
- **determine the contra actions and contra indications**
- **determine aftercare of tweezing.**

Tweezing

Tweezing is an excellent way of removing small amounts of individual hairs. Tweezers are most often used to shape the eyebrows, but they can be used elsewhere to remove scattered hairs.

Purpose of Tweezing

Eye brow is a main part of the face. The purpose of tweezing is to increase facial beauty. The shape of your eyebrows can enhance your appearance by flattering your facial shape, balancing your features, and framing your eyes.

Describe different types of tweezers

There are 2 types of tweezers.

They are:

1 Manual tweezers

It comes in different variety of style find the most suitable for you. Fig.1

Fig 1



2 Electric tweezers

One of the methods of hair removal employs electric tweezers. As the name implies, electrically charged tweezers are used to pull the hair. Because each hair must be removed individually, as with ordinary tweezers, this method is very slow. Some manufacturer's claims that the hair is removed permanently, but this is not true. Fig.2

Fig 2



Procedure:

- 1 Cleanse the eyebrow area using some antiseptic cleaning solution.
- 2 Dry the area well and dust some purified talc over.
- 3 Make the moisten eye pads and place it over the eyes.
- 4 Moisten a cotton pad and place it on your index finger like a ring. Tweezed hairs are to be placed on the top of this ring.
- 5 Begin tweezing, hold the skin taut with one hand by stretching it between the index and middle finger. Tweeze the hair with the other hand in the direction of the hair growth.
- 6 Remove excess hair above the brows. Fig 3

Fig 3



- 7 Now remove excess hair from below the eyebrows.
- 8 Dust the area with dusting brush and apply soothing antiseptic lotion on eyebrows.

Determination of :

Contra action:

- Cuts
- Loss of skin is possible
- A bruise is possible.

Contra Indication:

- Scars
- Loose fragile skin
- Ingrown hair although unlikely on an eyebrow

After Care:

Apply a soothing balm like tea tree oil onto the are afterwards. You should avoid direct sunlight, acid based facial treatments, and liquid makeup for several hours.

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Bleaching

Objectives : At the end of this lesson you shall be able to

- **define bleaching and its types**
- **state the purpose of bleaching**
- **explain the importance of bleaching**
- **explain procedure of bleaching**
- **determine the contra actions and contra indications**
- **determine aftercare of bleaching.**

Bleaching:

Bleaching or hair lighning is the process of permanently making the hair lighter to its natural shade by changing pigment in the cortex layer.

When the bleach mixture is applied to the hair it penetrates into cortex. So the natural pigment melanin is changed, melanin is dark pigment responsible for brown tones. When it is oxidised by bleach mixture, a new pigment "oxymelanin" is formed. If you desired to continue the process, oxymelanin can actually break down the hair in pale, yellow or almost white. When the hair is bleached it goes through 7 stages of lightening from black to white color. These stages are-

Black - Brown (dark) - Red - Red gold - yellow - pale yellow - white.

Types of bleach:

Powder Bleach:

Magnesium carbonate or ammonia carbonate is used to make powder bleach. In this powder, hydrogen peroxide (volume-20) is mixed in liquid form and paste is prepared in which 3-4 drops ammonia is also mixed, this bleach is applied with the help of brush on the skin. After 10-15 min wash with plain water, it is used for full body bleaching. Use plastic bowl for preparing bleach. Fig.1



Cream Bleach:

It is very commonly used bleach. It is manufactured by many company, inside the pack there is cream and activator, one teaspoon cream and 1/4 activator is mixed for one face, before using, patch test must be given to each client. Fig.2



Liquid Bleach:

Liquid bleach is prepared by mixing some drops of ammonia and H_2O_2 directly apply to the skin. Fig.3

Purpose of bleach:

There are various purposes of using bleach such as:

- to lighten the facial or body hair.
- to remove sun tanning.
- to remove the dead cells.

Patch test:

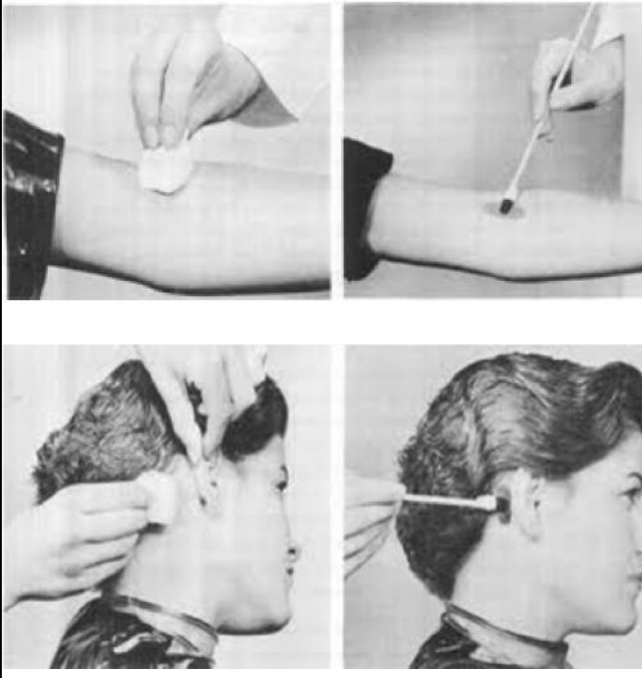
A patch test is required to know allergic reaction if you are using bleach. The patch test must be given 24 hours before bleaching. The bleach used for the skin test must be of the same mixture as the bleach intended to be used for the bleaching service.

Fig 3



Mix a small amount of bleach according to manufacturer direction. Apply a small amount with a cotton tip applicator behind the ear or in the fold of the elbow. Leave for 24 hours to determine if the client is allergic to these types of bleach. Fig.4

Fig.4



Procedure:

- 1 Prepare for bleaching.
- 2 Seat your client comfortably.
- 3 Clean the face.
- 4 Make a bleach paste according to client.
- 5 Apply on the face and nec. Fig.5

Fig 5



- 6 Leave for 5-15 minutes with visual checking.
- 7 After processing time remove the bleaching and clean the face.
- 8 Apply face pack according to skin type.
- 9 After pack apply moisturizer or sunscreen.

Determination of

Contra action:

- Light burning sensation
- Redness on skin
- Redness in eyes
- Irritation
- Skin dryness