

# Eternal Beauty

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## **Microblading Theory**

Microblading involves the use of needles attached to a tool that creates lines resembling eyebrow hairs. During the procedure, pigment is manually (through the tool) placed on the dermis, the inner layer of skin.

In a way, it's like getting a tattoo, but it's not permanent.

Some people say it feels like eyebrow threading — a little uncomfortable but not painful.

The procedure typically takes about an hour, though it depends on both the individual's eyebrows and the technician.

### **Contraindications:**

- Under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Undergoing chemotherapy
- Blood thinner medications
- Undergoing antibiotics
- Infectious Disease (HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis)
- High Blood Pressure
- Heart Disease
- Liver Disease
- Epilepsy
- Albinism
- Blood Clots

- Aspirin, Ibuprofen
- Allergies (patch test if necessary)

Patch Test: When you begin a clients first session, start with a very small patch on the brow, in a spot that will be hidden in the hair. This ensures that if client chooses not to proceed with treatment, that it is not visible. Allergic reactions can start immediately but is rare. Usually, a reaction will start 48 hours after or even a week after the pigment implantation.

What to look for: localized swelling, small blisters/pustules similar to pimples and a sebum; as there may be fluid oozing from the treated area.

**\*\*2-3 sessions are typically needed for microblading.**

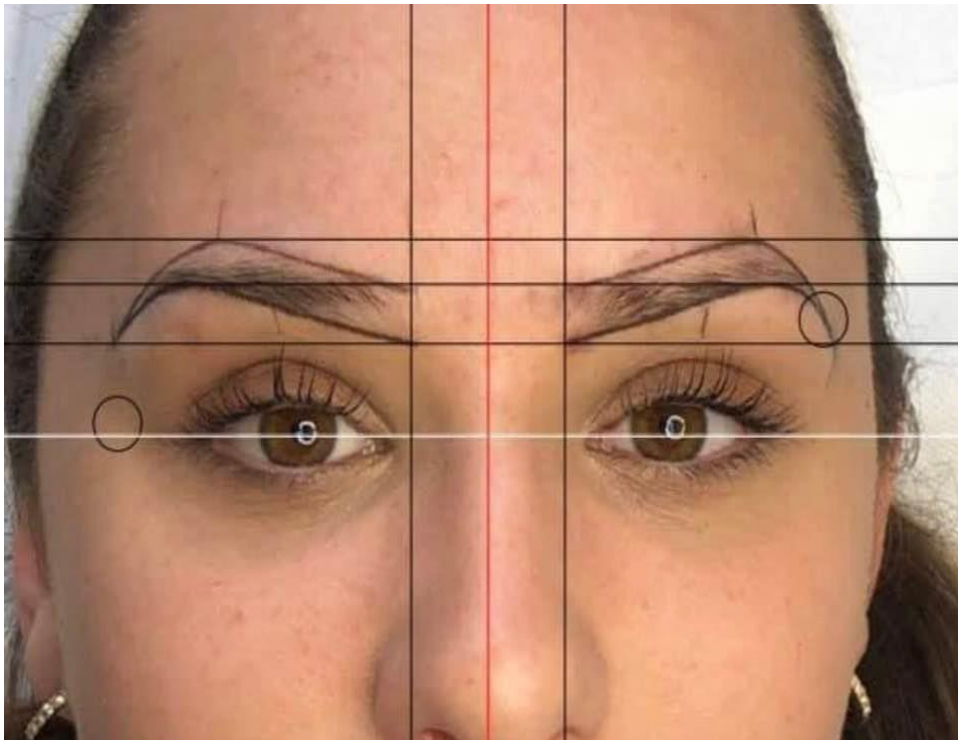
## **What is Brow Mapping?**

Brow mapping is the first step in the microblading process. This step is crucial as this will determine the shape, thickness, and overall appearance of the brows. It is very important that you continue to practice your skill with mapping, as the shape of the brows can make a person look aged if done poorly



## **How to Map:**

The first thing you are going to do when mapping is finding the midline. This is the line that goes right down the center of the nose, in between the brows. Have your client look directly over your shoulder without moving. Take your mapping string and mark their midline. After you have marked the midline, connect the top and bottom corners of the inner brow together. This is the area where hair growth starts. Next, line up your mapping string with the outer dimple of the nose and the inner corner of the eye to create a marking where the brows will start. Repeat on the other brow. After you mark the start of the brows, you are going to create the arch point. Line up the outer dimple of the nose with the center of the eye. The center point can vary depending on where their natural arch is or where they want it to be. Do this for both brows. The next step is finding where the end of the tail will stop. Line up the outer dimple of the nose with the outer corner of the eye and repeat on the other brow. After that, start from the bottom corner at the beginning of the brow and connect it with the top part of the opposite brow and then repeat for the opposite side. The final step is to trace around the brows with your brow pencil and measure to make sure you have mapped perfectly!



## **Tools for Brow Mapping:**

When it comes to mapping, tools are one of the most important things. Tools allow you to be 100% sure that you have made the brows symmetrical. Symmetry is the reason we map before doing the treatment. A few tools that are essential include mapping string, brow stickers/rulers, a moveable ruler and a brow pencil. Without the string, mapping would be very difficult. This helps to create straight, dark lines so that we can clearly see how the brows should and will look. After using the mapping string, the ruler is going to be very important to make sure that your brows are as symmetrical as possible. This can be achieved by measuring the distance and thickness on each brow. For example, make sure that the distance from the start of the brow to the arch, is the same on each brow. Once you ensure they are symmetrical, the brow pencil is used to draw the outline of the brow so that you can see it more clearly. These few, but important tools will help you succeed when mapping.

## **Types of Brow Shapes/Patterns:**

Arched Toward the Tail

Arched in the Middle

High Arches

Barely-There Arches

Rounded

Straight

Tapered

S-Shaped

Short and Thick

Extra-Long Tail



## **Do's and Don't of Mapping:**

### **Try Various Tools and Find what Works for You**

There are so many instruments that are supposed to help you with mapping out there it's sometimes difficult to decide what eyebrow mapping tool to use. Experienced artists usually stick to the basics like a caliper and pre-inked brow mapping string, but if you're just starting out, you can try using brow stencils that can help you draw an outline. You will still need to do some basic measuring so you know how to position the stencil, but it can make the job much easier.

### **Numb First, Map Second**

No matter what pen you use for mapping brows, the numbing cream will mess it up if you apply it on top and you'll have to redo the outline. This will cause frustration in both you and your client and make the treatment much longer than planned, which can disrupt your schedule.

### **Try Mapping Apps**

There are a number of apps that can help you with your PMU business, and brow mapping apps can definitely be a useful mapping tool. The way they work is you take a photo of your client and the program pre-draws the shape.

### **Have Them Close Their Eyes**

You should always map with the client's eyes closed. This is the only way to get their forehead muscles to relax, plus they won't be tempted to pick up a mirror and stare at your mapping. Letting them observe the mapping process will stop them from relaxing and trying to control their facial expression.

### **Keep the Body Longer than the Tail**

The body of the brow – the part between the inner corner and the peak, or the highest point of the arch – should always be visibly longer than the tail – the rest of the brow from the highest point outwards. Otherwise, the brow won't look proportional but rather too short and stubby.

## **What is Microblading?**

a semipermanent technique for enhancing the appearance of the eyebrows, in which pigment is scratched into the skin in fine, short strokes resembling hair, using a hand tool with a blade formed of tiny needles.

## **History of Microblading-**

Microblading eyebrows first rose to prominence about 25 years ago throughout Asia. Its history is not well-documented in the US, and it doesn't help that it's gone by so many different names: microstroking, feather tattooing, eyebrow tattooing, "the Japanese Method," feathering, hairstroking... the list goes on. In Asia, the technique matured as artists experimented with different brow patterns and tools and application techniques.

A lot of modern techniques are now taken for granted and commonplace. Originally, many artists would cross hairstrokes in an "x" pattern, since in real life hairs do cross. However, this would injure the skin and looked less natural. These days, most artists are taught never to cross hairstrokes.

Today, more advanced techniques such as “3D Eyebrows” are popular throughout the United States. Newer techniques are still being innovated in of Asia, such as the “6D Eyebrow” by artists like David Zhang.

In the last few years, microblading had a surge of popularity throughout Europe, where schools and artists have established themselves as the frontier of microblading for the West. In 2015, microblading finally caught on and overtook "permanent makeup" in Google searches:

Bloggers and YouTubers began experimenting with this procedure, while new artists started advertising their work and putting up websites for the first time. In 2016, microblading had its first mainstream endorsement, when actress Bella Thorne visited Microblading LA's studio and the story was picked up by virtually every beauty news media outlet.

The history of microblading is very brief, but its future looks very bright.

## **Type of Microblading Pigments-**

Color for eyebrow microblading pigment can also be determined based on the warmth (tone) of a client's skin. The three main categories are: pale and rosy, olive and tan, or deep-hued and dark. Depending on these warmth levels, your ideal eyebrow color can be determined by a color palette

Five factors to consider when choosing a pigment:

1. Which pigment will suit your client's skin tone best: a warm, cool or neutral colour?
2. How dark would the client like their brows to be?
3. Your client's age – often, softer colours suit older clients.
4. Always remember to advise your clients to start with a softer colour as this can be built up over time if the client wants to go darker. However, it's difficult to lighten the colour once it has been applied.
5. Remember, swatch testing is your friend. Try before you apply.

## **Links of where to buy supplies-**

[www.Amazon.ca](http://www.Amazon.ca)

[www.Aliexpress.com](http://www.Aliexpress.com)

[www.ebay.ca](http://www.ebay.ca)

Beauty Canada - Calgary

[www.tinadavies.ca](http://www.tinadavies.ca)

[www.permablend.com](http://www.permablend.com)

[www.swiss.color.ca](http://www.swiss.color.ca)

## **Steps for Trolley Step Up-**

After your training, you will be on your way to doing your first procedure. How do you find tools that work for you and make the procedure go as smoothly as possible? We are here to give some tips on setting up the tray, so you have everything you need.

### **Wet & Dry Compartments**

We talk a lot about sterilization because it's so important! Prevent those risks right on your tray by keeping everything separate. Wet materials such as cotton pads and damp paper towels need their own compartment. Dry materials such as razors, mapping tools and brush, etc. should be separate from wet materials.

### **Tray Setup Steps**

1. Wash & dry hands, then put gloves on.
2. Clean the tray thoroughly using an antimicrobial solution.
3. Change your gloves.



4. Cover the tray with a film or bag. (Tip: Using a bag “catch” all the nonsharp materials at the end and makes for easy disposal!)
5. Place a liner or dental bib on the tray.
6. Put two “spots” of petroleum jelly on the tray using a tongue compressor. The petro jelly sticks little cups to the tray they don’t move around.
7. Put a 4-ounce disposable ramekin on one of the spots. Place some wet wipes into the cup for wiping away excess.
8. Place 2 cotton swabs for applying the numbing cream on the tray.
9. Place 1 disposable microfiber brush to rub the pigment on the brow.
10. Place 1 disposable mascara spoolie to brush the brow hairs.
11. Use petroleum jelly to stick 3 pigment caps on the tray.
12. In 1st cap, put after-treatment ointment
13. In 2nd cap, put during-treatment numbing liquid.
14. In 3rd cap, put the pigment(s).
15. Put 2 or 3 soft paper towels on the tray for during the procedure.

### **Pigment & needle holders**

You may be mixing pigments during a session. Make sure you have pigment wells or pigment mixers. To protect needles from touching other surfaces, use a pigment stand. Always keep cross-contamination and best practices in mind when setting up for a procedure!



## **Pro Tips for Microblading-**

### **Three Point Stretch**

TIP: Pull tight with a three point stretch. That is where you use your thumb and pointer finger from the hand not microblading and pull with your pinky with the hand microblading.

RESULT: Cleaner, crisper lines.

### **Make strokes without pigment on your blade**

TIP: Make strokes on your first or second pass with no pigment on your blade.

Add pigment after your stroke with a microbrush.

RESULT: You can see the skin open up more than if you have pigment in the way.

Try it on one stroke and you'll see what I mean.

### **Microblade front strokes last**

TIP: Microblade front strokes last, start your first pass about four strokes from the front of the outline or the tail. Whatever works for you.

RESULT: Clients are so much happier and satisfied with their brows! Other artists just give whatever brows they think would look best on the client

### **Use more than one blade**

TIP: Use more than one blade. The U blade allows more of a free flow when it comes to going over strokes for the second pass. The Classic 9 for me is great for the first stroke, crisper lines.

RESULT: Better lines after the second or third pass.

### **Magnification and head lamp**

TIP: Use a magnifying head lamp.

RESULT: Prevents you from crossing your hair strokes, you don't start too high or low from other strokes. Precision is key. Think of where the next stroke goes that will give you the look you want.

### **Painting a pre-stroke**

TIP: Paint a line of pigment on the skin where you are thinking of putting a hair stroke without opening the skin and then have the client see if they like that stroke.

RESULT: Happy clients and no over done front strokes

### **To bleed or not to bleed?**

TIP: You don't have to make the skin bleed by going over strokes more than 2 or 3 times. Some artist only go over a stroke 2 times, not more.

RESULT: Less scarring, pigment doesn't spread as much when healed.

### **Where to start strokes?**

TIP: You do not have to start microblading from the front. you can start from the tail.

RESULT: A balanced brow.

### **Surgical dot placement**

TIP: Make your surgical dots INSIDE the outline. Then when you microblade, you will microblade the dots out. Start your surgical dots a few strokes from the front of the outline.

RESULT: Your client wont get stuck with blue dots when they leave with their new brows.

### **Mapping**

TIP: The most important one. Take your time with mapping. It takes me 20-45 mins just to get the perfect outline! Ask if they want a pointy or round arch? Have the client sit up, make sure the brows are even. Then lay them down, add your surgical dots, then after each first, second, third and final pass of microblading have them sit up to make sure they are even!

RESULT: Even and symmetrical brows.



## **Microblading Colour Theory-**

The basis of all color theory is the interplay of the 3 primary colors – red, yellow and blue. The way they are merged into secondary and tertiary colors used for a variety of PMU pigments plus the touch of color skin itself is what determines what the healed results will look like.

To provide clients with a professional and successful microblading treatment, it's vital that you understand color theory. Any make-up color-correcting fan will know green helps conceal redness, orange cancels out dark blue and purple circles under the eyes, and purple corrects yellow undertones.

Knowing the base of a color is critical when attempting to identify, create, or correct a color. If you attempt a correction using what you believe is a corrective color, but it has the wrong base, you will not get the color result we were looking for. If we take a blue eyebrow and attempt to correct it with a green based yellow as opposed to a warm based yellow, we will not see the expected result.

There are many factors that can alter the initial color. Most importantly, the degree of melanin in the skin and the undertone of the skin.

Additional factors that create residual colors may be the result of:

- Simply having the **wrong color tattooed**, initially.
- **Your client's ethnicity** (yes, even the ethnicity you can't see in your client can affect their healed result as well as their residuals)
- **Climate**— how much sun exposure they experience throughout the year.
- **Medications**— some medications may not have initial color distortion, but their residual color may be impacted.
- **Skin-care products**— especially anti-aging which can grossly affect color, either immediately and often further out. Sun screens, Retinols, glycolic & hyaluronic acids, salicylic, and lactic products are now in every major brand, which is wonderful for anti-aging. However, they may affect our pigments.
- **Skin conditions**— such as rosacea and eczema leave skin red which affect the color.

Make-up is based on colors. It is the arrangement of complementary and contrasting colors that makes a look pop or subdued. It determines what the effect will be of the makeup on one's face.

Fully understanding the permanent makeup color theory will make it easier to color correct the client's old brows. The best way to understand it is by looking at the color wheel.

What is the Color Wheel?

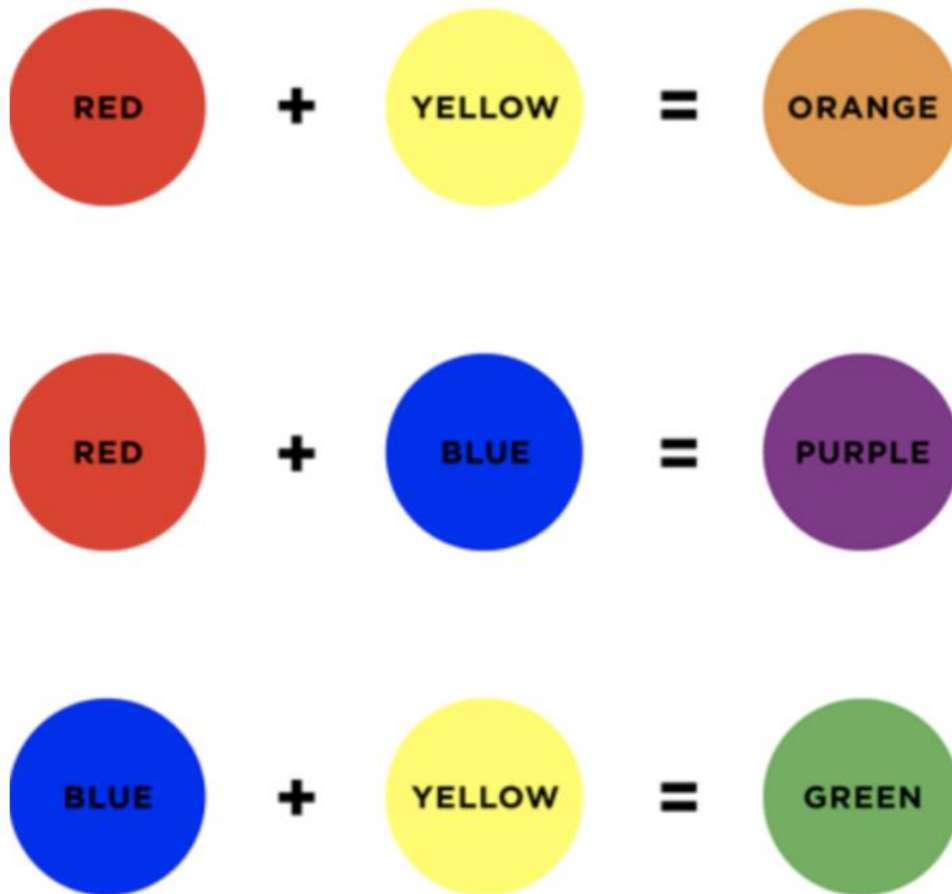
To give a little background on the color wheel, in 1666, Sir Isaac Newton discovered the full spectrum of colors through a prism experiment. This experiment leads to the creation of the color wheel. Newton's wheel is comprised of 12 main colors. These 12 colors are separated into three categories: primary colors, secondary colors, and tertiary colors.

**The primary colors are: red, blue, and yellow**

**The secondary colors are: red, blue, and yellow**

Secondary colors are a result of mixing primary colors.

For example, by mixing the primary colors of red and blue, you will get purple. If you mix blue and yellow together, the color green will form. Mixing red and yellow will result in orange. This is how secondary colors form.



The tertiary colors are yellow-orange, red-orange, red-violet, blue-violet, blue green, and yellow-green.

# Crystal Color Wheel

**Primary Colors**  
Red, Yellow, and Blue

**Secondary Colors**  
Orange, Green, and Violet

**Intermediate Colors**  
Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet, and Red-Violet

**Complementary Colors**  
Colors that are across from one another on the color wheel.



## **Microblading Blade Styles and Uses-**

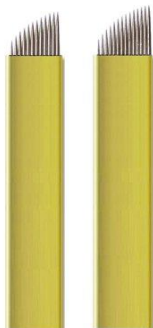
The needles set in the overall blade are positioned in different shapes: Curve Flexi shape (CF) / Slanted shape or U-shape being the most popular. The blades go from 7 pins all the way to 28 pins. The increasing number shows the thickness. The thinner the blades are, the sharper they are and vice versa.

The configuration of a microblade is the one aspect that has a great deal of variation. Artists use their own personal mix of these blades to create their works of brow genius.

Here we will break down the most popular shapes and what they do.

### **CURVED FLAT ( or ROUND FLAT)**

Curved flat blades are responsible for the lion's share of the workload when it comes to microblading. The individual needles, also known as pins, are in an angle formation with a short pin at one end and gradually get taller to the opposite end. These blades are the real workhorses in a microblading session. Every pin in the blade touches the skin at the same time and creates beautiful strokes that replicate real brow hairs that give this treatment such winning results. CF blades are used in various pin lengths and form the majority of the fill work. The number of pins used for a blade determines the length of the stroke, so the artist will use different sizes on different areas of the brow. The flexible or soft based version of this type of blade is the absolute best for beginners and are the most forgiving. More on the differences between base types further on.





## U-SHAPED

As the name suggests, U-shaped blades are in a configuration whereby the pins at each end of the blade are the shortest and very close to the base. The pins get progressively taller from each until the middle where the blade length peaks in a gently rounded shape that looks parabolic. At no time can an entire U-shaped blade touch the skin surface at once. The artist must use their skill and preferred technique resulting in a very curved stroke placement. They are for experienced artists only as their shape has the potential to go outside the desired shape line or make strokes that are too long. They are popular for creating bulb strokes (the thickest part of the brow closest to your nose), curved baby strokes and for etching techniques.



## **What About Blade Length?**

Just like an artist working with paint, a microblading artist needs a kit that incorporates different blade shapes but also sizes. It might seem obvious that smaller blades are used for finer detailing and larger blades for fuller, sweeping strokes.

If you are choosing your kit for the first time then these are some considerations to take into account to ensure you have a well-rounded selection.

**7-9 pins:** Create short fine strokes, and are particularly useful for touch up appointments and for using in-between longer strokes to break up uniformity for a natural look.

**10-13 pins:** The most common medium stroke lengths with size 12 being an almost universally flattering length for most client tastes. Medium length hairs and the sizes most artists reach for time and time again.

**14-17 pins:** For longer hair strokes, outline development, and filling in fuller brow shapes.

**18-21 pins:** These are the big guns, the ones for the longest follicular lengths. These should be used with caution for beginners. Once again their size can be problematic if in inexperienced hands and can colour “outside the lines” if proper care is not taken.

This overview should help you understand the nuances of blade types and the need for variety in order to achieve arch perfection if you decide to build your own kit.

