

BRUSHES, TOOLS & TERMINOLOGY

**In this course you will learn brush Styles & their Use, Application
Terms & Techniques, Cosmetic & Brush Sanitation & Basic Makeup
Artist's Kit Essentials**



BRUSHES & TOOLS



BRUSHES, TOOLS & TERMINOLOGY

Foundation Brush:

- Usually synthetic, rounded top, flat sides, medium to large in size.
 - Applies foundation evenly and quickly.
- Can be used with stippling or stroking movements.

Concealer Brush:

- Usually synthetic, rounded top, flat sides, very small to small in size.
 - Used to get concealer in small and precise areas.
- Make sure that the bristles are not too hard due to the delicate skin around the eyes.



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Powder Brush:

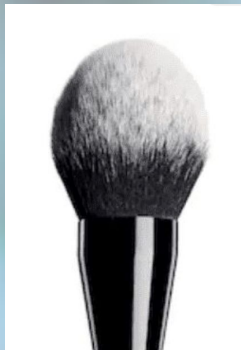
- Natural hair brush, can be circular with a domed top or flat with a rounded & tapered top, range in size from large to very large.
 - Spreads loose or pressed powder over the face and body.
- Used to brush excess powder off of the face after applying with a powder puff or sponge.

Kabuki Brush:

- Large, Small or Mini sizes. Most often used with both loose and pressed mineral makeup but can be used for general buffing of the finish.

Fan Brush:

- Fan brushes come in several sizes and can be used for applying powder, blush, contour, highlights and even mascara.



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Cheek Brush:

- Natural hair brush, can be circular with a domed top or flat with a rounded & tapered top. The size of the brush should be the size of the cheek bone.
- Used to apply blush onto the cheeks, forehead, and chin.
- Some are contoured or slanted and can be used to brush away excess eye-shadow or blush.

Contour Brush:

- Natural hair brush which comes in many shapes and sizes depending on the area in need of contouring.
- A cheek brush can be used as a contour brush but you will also find other shapes useful like fans, long thin tapered brushes and short blunt styles.



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Eye Brush: Eye brushes are available in an infinite number of different shapes and sizes. A good rule of thumb to remember is the size of the brush should correlate to the size of the area you want to cover. Also, a smaller dense brush applies more saturated color and a larger brush blends and diffuses.

Some Examples:

Large Fluff: Covers the eyelid, crease and highlight. Great for blending.

Small Fluff: Small brush used for color on lid, inner corners and diffusing liner.

Eye Contour: Used to apply contour color in the crease of the eyelid.

Blend Brush: A very flexible brush used to blend and diffuse colors.



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Eyeliners Brush:

- A thin brush that can be used wet or dry.
 - Several choices:
 - A thin, flat brush with square top.
 - A thin pointed brush is the smallest eyeliner option and will help create a very thin line.
 - A brush that is cut on an angle. It can be thicker for powder or smudging or thinner for liquid, gel or wet powder.

Eyebrow Brush:

- Angled brushes with firm natural hairs. Angled brushes create straight lines like brows and liner and are not used for blending curved shapes. They may have a blunt cut end for a wide line or a tapered end for a very fine line.
- A Brow Comb is used to brush and tame eyebrows and separate eyelashes.



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Lip Brush:

- Natural or synthetic hair (taklon), square or rounded tip. A square tip gives you more control with a graphic edge whereas a rounded tip gives more control in corners and with creating a rounded bow of the lip.
- Bristles should be firm but bend easily as you apply color to your lips.



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Natural vs. Synthetic

- Brushes with natural fibers are higher quality, last longer and perform better but are not the best choice for creams.
- Natural fibers are the best choice for Powder, Blush, Eyeshadow and Eyebrow colors.
- Most larger brushes are blends of pony, squirrel, and goat hairs.
- Smaller brushes tend to use blends of sable, pony, squirrel, and goat hairs because they distribute them more precisely due to the combination of soft and firm hair.
- Pure sable brushes are not appropriate for applying powder, blush or eye shadows because of the stiffness of the hair.
- Lip brushes are generally made of sable, goat or Taklon because lipstick requires a firmer brush.
- Synthetic (Taklon) brushes work best for creamy products like concealer, foundation and face creams.

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Purchasing Brushes and Tools:

- When purchasing makeup brushes, you should test them out by brushing them against inner part of your wrist and different areas of your hand. They should feel soft to the skin with nice form and body.
- Run your hand over the brush a few times to make sure that the hairs do not fall out. In general, look for brushes with short, tightly bound bristles. You will use less product, have more control with application and easier maneuvering within the confines of the facial structure.
- You should also check the security of the handle to the ferrule (the metal piece that connects the handle and the bristles).
- Check that the handle length feels comfortable in your hand and that it will maneuver comfortably for you.



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TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Resources:

- Art Stores are a great source for brushes at a reasonable price. In addition, there are an unlimited number of mass, boutique and internet shopping options. Remember to consider quality and feel as well as price.



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TOOLS OF THE TRADE

- **Sponges:** Synthetic sponges perform the best due to their soft and malleable texture. There are Synthetic (Latex) and non-Latex varieties. Synthetic are often characterized by 2 or more sides have a porous texture which holds and distributes product more evenly. Non-Latex may be characterized by very smooth surfaces which tend to slide more than distribute. If you choose a non-latex sponge Look for one with a somewhat porous finish. Sponges come in a variety of shapes and colors which accommodate the artists' preference. **Sponges are not reusable.**
 - **Eyelash Comb:** Used to separate lashes.
 - **Velour Puff:** Used to apply setting powder.
- **Eyelash Curler:** Used to give body to lashes and open up the eye. Traditional come in full and narrow widths and battery operated heated come in full width.



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TOOLS OF THE TRADE

- **Spoolies:** Disposable mascara applicator, use for separating lashes and grooming brows.
- **Spatulas:** Plastic and metal for scraping and mixing.
- **Tweezers:** Flat, angled and pointed, for grooming brows, applying lashes and other embellishments.
- **Artists' Palette:** Used to place products in use and mixing.



APPLICATION TERMS AND TECHNIQUES



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APPLICATION TERMS AND TECHNIQUES

- **Blend:** To add something to an existing medium without detection.
- **Contour:** To create depth by the use of shading.
- **Highlight:** To emphasize the high planes of the face or to enhance a feature for emphasis or balance.
- **Dab:** To apply color with small, light touches.
- **Diffuse:** To reduce intensity by adding another medium or color and blending.
- **Stipple:** To deposit pigment by applying a repeated pat and press motion.
- **Infuse:** To mix one medium with another, thus creating a new color or texture.
- **Stain:** To layer on a color and then remove almost all of it, creating a stain.
- **Set:** To lock in or seal liquid or cream foundation with a pressed or loose powder using a Powder or Kabuki brush.

COSMETIC SANITATION



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COSMETIC SANITATION

The lifespan of the cosmetics in your kit should be carefully controlled. Mascara should be disposed of after 3 months and most other items should be disposed of after 2 years. If for any reason you feel that the quality of a product has been compromised, it is in your best interest to dispose of the item immediately. You may consider putting a date sticker on all products to keep track of when they will expire.

Cream Products: Concealer, Foundation, Cream and Gel colors should be removed from container using a disposable spatula and placed onto the artist palette. Apply product with brush or sponge.

Eye/Lip Pencils: All pencils should be sharpened with a pencil sharpener before and after use. The sharpener should be cleaned with alcohol after sharpening.

Lipstick: Using a spatula, gently scrape surface of lipstick. Use lip brush to remove color from spatula and apply directly to lips. Never leave the cap off lipstick due to dust and bacteria collecting on the surface. Dip lipsticks in alcohol daily. A new straight razor blade can be used with caution to give a clean edge to displayed lipsticks.

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COSMETIC SANITATION

Lip gloss: Snip off the end of the lip gloss wand to prevent direct application with the flocked tip. Use a disposable lip brush for a light application, NO DOUBLE DIPPING. If a large quantity of gloss is desired, remove gloss with a clean spoolie and use a lip brush to remove gloss from spoolie. There are disposable sponge tip gloss applicators new to the market. They may be a bit of a challenge to find for now but are inexpensive and very useful.

Mascara: Snip off the end of the mascara wand to prevent direct application with the mascara wand. Use spoolies to apply mascara using a new spoolie for additional coats. NO DOUBLE DIPPING.

Liquid Eyeliner: Apply with disposable liquid liner pen or sanitize the ink pen with alcohol. NO DOUBLE DIPPING. You can also distribute a small amount of the ink onto a palette and apply with an eyeliner brush.

Powder: Wipe the top layer with a tissue, can be sprayed lightly with alcohol.

Sponges: A clean sponge should be used on each client. All sponges and applicators should be removed from tester and display units.

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COSMETIC SANITATION

Brush Sanitation: Rule # 1 for brushes is: Never blow on a brush to remove excess powder or color. Brushes should be sanitized daily to remove bacteria, buildup and to maintain quality. There are a variety of brush cleaners and sanitizers on the market. Dry brush sanitizers are great to use in-between clients but the ingredients tend to be harsh. An environmentally safe and gentle brush cleaner is Parian Spirits. Infused with citrus spirits, the scent is pleasant and refreshing. Be sure brushes are fully dry before using them.

Brushes should be washed daily. After washing, gently squeeze excess water from the hair and reshape. Lie the brushes flat on a towel with the hair end exposed 360° over the edge of the counter to fully dry the brush hairs (a Kabuki brush should be fluffed midway through drying time.) A light conditioner can be use sparingly and occasionally but must be rinsed very well to maintain the proper operation of the brush.

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COSMETIC SANITATION

Marking Your Brushes: It should be noted that “cream brushes” and “powder brushes” must be kept separate (consider marking with nail polish or permanent marker). Once a brush has been used in a cream or gel (lipstick, foundation, concealer, cream blush/eye color, gel liner) it will always remain a cream brush because the emollients can never be totally removed. A glycerin soap will thoroughly clean cream brushes but can be very harsh so rinse well and condition.



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Cosmetic Sanitation

Tools and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after each use and before they may be used on another client. Be certain to dilute and mix disinfectants according to the manufacturer's specifications, always adding disinfectant to the water.

- 1). Clean tools and equipment with soap and water. removing all visible residue.
- 2). Rinse thoroughly and pat dry.
- 3). Completely immerse tools in disinfectant for 10 minutes.
- 4). Remove tools. Rinse. Dry thoroughly to prevent bacterial growth..
- 5). Store disinfected tools in a clean labelled container.

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Cosmetic Sanitation

Tips:

- Wash your hands at the start of every service.
- All containers should be clearly labelled: *Water, Alcohol, etc.*
- Any spills should be cleaned up immediately.
- Before beginning service for each client, all work surfaces must be cleaned by wiping with a clean disposable towel.
- The state requires all tools and equipment to be cleaned and disinfected before each use-- even if used on the same person.



ERGONOMICS AND THE ARTIST

ERGONOMICS

THE STUDY of how a workplace can best be designed for comfort, safety, efficiency, and productivity.

Your body is young now and you may not realize the types of stress that our muscles and joints are under when we stand for 5+ hours a day. Practicing good ergonomics now will vastly improve the longevity of your career.

An awareness of your body posture and movements, coupled with better work habits and proper tools and equipment will enhance your health and comfort.



ERGONOMICS



Monitor yourself as you work to see if you are:

- Gripping or squeezing implements too tightly.
- Bending at the waist up or down constantly. Bending forward and/or twisting your body to get closer to your client.
- Holding your arms away from your body.
- Holding your elbows more than 60-degrees away from your body.

ERGONOMICS

Try the following measures to avoid chronic injury:

- Keep your wrists in a straight or neutral position as much as possible.
- Keep your neck and back straight.
- Evenly distribute your body weight between both feet when standing.
- When working from a palette, keep the tools you need in close proximity (i.e. holding it in your hand rather than bending over a table top.)
- Position the client for your ease. Have them turn their head rather than twisting or reaching over their body.



BASIC MAKEUP ARTIST'S KIT



Basic Makeup Artist Kit Essentials

Makeup Sponges	Aspirin/Tylenol	Single Alcohol Wipes	Lash Curlers
Tweezers	Deodorant	Artists' Palette	Cotton Pads
Evian Spray	Contact Eye Drops	Regular Eye Drops	Brush Cleaner
Hair Kit	Makeup Tray	Body Lotion	Skincare Set
Spirit Gum	Artists' Brush Belt	Orange Sticks	Shaving Kit
Brow Razors	Powder Puffs	Pencil Sharpeners	False Eyelashes
Anti-Shine	Mini Sewing Kit	Artist & Client Cape	Mini 1st Aid Kit
Body Jewels	Toothpaste/brushes	Liquid Band-aid	Safety Pins
Eyebrow Wax	Shadow Shields	Pointed q-tips	Self Tanner
Breath Mints	Matches/Lighter	Nail Kit	Baby Powder
Body Oil/Oil Gel	Spirit Gum Remover	Hand Sanitizer	Brow Shears
Towels	Blotting Papers	Contact Case	Feminine Products
Body Paint	Moist Wipes	Straws	Directors Chair
Ziploc Bags	Notepad/Pen	Vaseline/Salve	Portable Table

THE END

