



LYCON

BOOK OF WAXING

Eyebrow Sculpting
Manual

CONTRA-INDICATIONS TO WAXING

If your client has any of the following you must take extra care and safety precautions.

You need to use good judgement as there are various levels of severity in each condition.

- Varicose veins - do not wax over moderate or well-pronounced varicose veins.
- Bruises - do not wax over bruises.
- Skin diseases e.g. herpes - do not wax near herpes or cold sores.
- Defective Circulation e.g. ulcers on the legs - do not wax over these.
- Cuts, abrasions, scabs - do not wax over any of these, unless they are well healed.
- Warts - do not wax over warts.
- Hairy moles - do not wax hair from hair moles, simply cut the hair off at skin level before waxing the surrounding area.
- Hypersensitive skin from sunburn or windburn - do not wax over these conditions until the skin is well healed.
- Recent scars - only wax after scars have healed well.
- Irritated or inflamed skin - do not wax over these conditions.
- Rashes or infection - do not wax over these conditions.
- Customers on medication such as Roaccutane or Retin A. - do not wax these clients with strip wax.
 - > They can be waxed using LYCON hot waxes providing the skin is well protected with LYCON Pre-Waxing Oil before and in between wax applications.
- Customers suffering from cancer or undergoing chemotherapy or radiation treatments.

After waxing the clients follicles are open and it is advisable that you also recommend after waxing care instructions to the client to prevent them from irritating or infecting their skin.

- **Do not** go swimming until redness subsides.
- **Do not** have a hot shower or bath until redness subsides.
- **Do not** use a solarium or sunbake until redness subsides.
- **Do not** apply self-tanning products until redness subsides.
- **Do not** exfoliate the area for up to 72 hours after waxing.

HEALTH REGULATIONS

The Health Regulations in Australia are governed by the Federal Governments Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Legislation, you can find out more at: <http://australia.gov.au/topics/employment-and-workplace/ohs-workplace-health-and-safety>

The federally funded health system is operated by the health departments of each state and territory Government; it is up to the individual states to interpret the OH&S Legislation and its relevance to industry sectors. As different states interpret the OH&S standards differently the regulations differ from state to state. The state regulations are then interpreted and enforced by the local city councils.

Below is a list of websites that will help you find your own state regulations:

New South Wales:

Environmental Health – Body Decoration and Grooming
www.health.nsw.gov.au/factsheets/general/beauty_treatments.html

Queensland:

Queensland Health – Legislation- Health Portfolio Acts, Subordinate Legislation and Associated Documents:
www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/subjects/hairdressing/index.htm

Victoria:

Infectious diseases Epidemiology & Surveillance – Health Guidelines for Personal Care and Body Art Industries
www.health.vic.gov.au/ideas/regulations/hlth_guidelines.htm

South Australia:

Environmental Health Service – Environmental Surveillance Section
www.dh.sa.gov.au/pehs/branches/environmental-surveillance.htm

Northern Territory:

Health & Community Services – Legislation Guidelines & Standards
www.apfanails.com.au/attachments/004_NT%20Standards%20for%20Commercial%20Skin%20Penetration.pdf

www.health.nt.gov.au/library/scripts/objectifyMedia.aspx?file=pdf/27/98.pdf&siteID=1&str_title=Standards%20for%20Commercial%20Skin%20Penetration,%20Hairdressing,%20and%20Beauty%20and%20Natural%20Therapy.pdf

Australian Capital Territory:

ACT Health – Publications – Codes of Practice (Hairdressing)
www.health.act.gov.au/c/health?a=da&did=10010026&pid=1053490167&sid

Western Australia:

Population Health Division – Environmental Health Branch – Resources – applied Environmental Health
www.population.health.wa.gov.au/environmental/resources_envIRON.cfm#applied

Tasmania

The Agency – Public Health Legislation & Guidelines
http://www.wst.tas.gov.au/safety_comply/legislation/cops

INTERNATIONAL: Please observe applicable waxing regulations in your country or region.

HYGIENE AND CLEANLINESS

As a waxing specialist it is your duty to provide a hygienic, clean working environment to protect yourself and your clients against potential cross infection. We suggest you use this checklist to ensure you are providing safe waxing procedures and an hygienic environment.

Assess all clients prior to the waxing treatment:

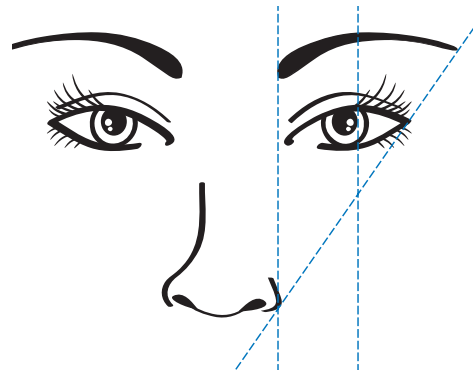
- Is your client taking any form of medication?
- Has your client been in the sun or used a sun bed over the last few days?
- Does your client have any open wounds, rashes or skin infections?
- Has the bed, trolley and all implements been sterilised?
- Is your wax heater clean?
- Is your wax at the correct working temperature?
- Have you washed your hands with antiseptic?
- Do you have gloves on?
- Do you have disposable spatulas or sufficient metal spatulas?
- Do you have good lighting? A Maggi Lamp is advisable.
- Have you prepared the skin by cleansing with **LYCON Lycotane**?
- If using any LYCON Hot Wax, have you applied a small amount of **LYCON Pre-Waxing Oil**?

EYEBROW SHAPING

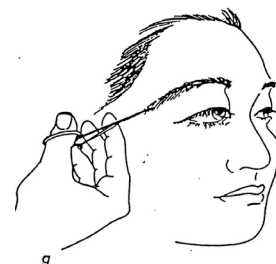
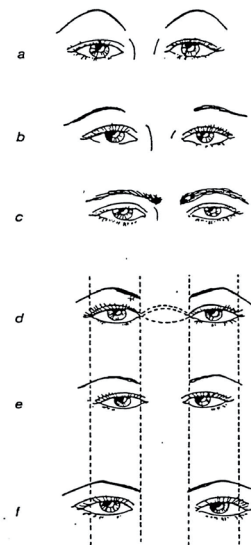
Eyebrows act as a frame for the eyes, they add balance to the face and help to set the expression of the face. Eyebrows can be re-shaped by removing a few stray hairs or for heavy eyebrows, a lot of hair can be waxed above and below the brow. At times you may need to tweeze or trim a few hairs in order to perfect the shape. Always consult your client to find out what shape they prefer and determine whether it would suit their face shape.

SHAPING

1. To determine where to remove hair from, align a pencil from the inner corner of the eye to the side of the nose. Hair growing between the eyebrows, inside this line, should be removed.
2. Then place the pencil vertically so that it passes across the outer edge of the iris of the eye. Where the pencil crosses the brow should be at the highest point (apex) of the brow.
3. Then place the pencil from the corner of the nose on a line that passes the outer corner of the eye. This will determine the minimum length of the outward taper of the brow.



- a. When the eyebrows are too thin and highly arched, they give the face a surprised look that draws the attention to the brows rather than to the entire face.
- b. When brows are too widely spaced and slanted downward at the outer ends, they give the eyes a vacuous stare.
- c. When brows are too heavy and too close together, they give the impression of frowning or that the person is displeased.
- d. The distance between normally set eyes is the width of one eye.
- e. Close-set eyes – Shape the eyebrows so that the distance between them equals the width of one eye. Start the eyebrow over the tear duct rather than over the corner of the eye.
- f. Wide-set eyes – Will seem closer together if the eyebrows are spaced to the distance of one eye span from the other.
- g. Some people have eyebrows that grow in a downward direction. When spacing brows of this type, small scissors can be used to trim the hair underneath the brow.



By following these guidelines you can correct poorly shaped brows, lift and re-shape the brows to better suit your client's face and have a positive affect on the appearance of their eyebrows and their whole face as well. Well shaped brows can be a highly effective anti-ageing tool, taking years off in minutes!

EYEBROW WAXING

LYCON recommends using hot wax for all facial waxing. Choosing the right wax for your client can be determined by analysing the skin. If your client has sensitive skin choose a LYCON wax that contains Titanium Dioxide. If your client appears to have strong, sparse hair then use Lycojet hot wax. If your client has very fine hair that is not easy to grab in hot wax, then you can use LYCON's new hybrid wax, Lycodream.

EYEBROW WAXING PROCEDURE

LYCON recommends a cuticle stick (orange wood stick) for eyebrow waxing.

1. Trim any long hairs that are out of place. This will ensure hairs that need to stay will not accidentally catch on wax patches.
2. Cleanse the skin with **LYCON Lycotane**.
3. Apply a very light film of **LYCON Pre-Waxing Oil** and lightly massage it into the skin. Tissue off any excess oil, the skin has to feel only very slightly oily.
4. For in-between the eyebrows, apply wax with the hair growth for the first two applications, ensuring the edges touching the eyebrows on each side are symmetrical. (Diagram a)
5. Remove wax downwards, against the hair growth. Re-apply wax to remove any remaining hairs if necessary.
6. Apply the wax underneath the eyebrow, with the hair growth for the first two applications (Diagram b). While wax is setting on first eye, repeat the same on the other side. Subsequent applications are best applied against the hair growth to achieve better grip and hair removal for short, stubborn hairs.
7. Support the skin well with one hand and remove the wax against the hair growth with the other hand for first two applications. Remove subsequent wax re-applications with the hair growth. Skin support is essential in order to prevent skin drag. Always apply light pressure to the just-waxed area as soon as a patch is removed.
8. For above the eyebrows, apply wax in the direction of hair growth (Diagram c). While wax is setting on first eye, repeat the same on the other side. Subsequent applications are best applied against the hair growth to achieve a better grip and hair removal for short, stubborn hairs.
9. Support the skin well with one hand and remove the wax against the hair growth with the other hand. Remove subsequent wax re-applications with the hair growth.
10. Once you are confident with the shape and have confirmed that the client is happy, you can then do the finishing touches. Trimming at the end of a wax should only be done if necessary and usually on the ends of the hairs at the start of the brow. In order to determine if the brows need trimming, brush the hairs at the beginning of the brow in an upward motion. If there are hairs extending out of the shape, then give them a slight trim.
11. When complete, cleanse the skin with **LYCON Lycotane**.
12. Spray **LYCON Ingrown-X-it Solution** onto a cotton pad and wipe over waxed area. Allow to dry.
13. To finish, apply **LYCON Tea-Tree Soothe** cream.



EYELASH AND EYEBROW TINTING

CONTRA-INDICATIONS

- The client has an eye infection or irritation - eg. Conjunctivitis.
- Open cuts and wounds.
- Medication eg. Roaccutane
- Spray tanning can cause change in tint colours so ensure client has waited 24 hours before and after spray tanning before waxing or tinting.
- The client is wearing contact lenses. Contact lenses must be removed when tinting eyelashes, as it is very likely that the lenses will absorb the tint and be damaged, therefore becoming dangerous to wear.
- **A patch test must be performed on all new clients.** Never proceed with eyebrow or eyelash tinting unless a patch test has been performed 24 hours prior to tinting to determine the client's sensitivity to the product. If the client experiences a high level of discomfort during the tinting process remove the tint as quickly as possible.

If you are in doubt about any of the aforementioned contra-indications; have your client check with a doctor to advise them whether it is safe for them to have an eyebrow or eyelash tint.

HOW TO PERFORM A PATCH TEST

If the client has never had a tint with Lycocil Tints, a patch test must be performed 24 hours before tinting to determine if the client has any allergies or reactions to the tints.

To perform a patch test, mix a small amount of tint and apply a spot of tint behind the client's ear with the applicator stick. Check the area regularly as the tint develops. If any sign of reaction or redness occurs, remove the tint immediately. After ten minutes, remove the tint with a damp cotton pad. If there is no reaction over the next 24 hours, it is generally safe for the client to have a tint. They must be diligent to check behind their ear to determine if there was a visible reaction, as they may not physically feel the reaction. It is recommended that you keep a record of their phone call and any reactions they may describe to you. Alternatively, the client can come in for a tint after 24 hours and you can check the patch test yourself and make a record on their client card at that time.

PRODUCTS REQUIRED FOR TINTING

Lycocil Tints	Blue Black - Eyelashes Black - Eyelashes & Eyebrows Brown - Eyelashes & Eyebrows Light Brown - Eyebrows Grey - Eyebrows
Lycocil Applicator Stick/ Or Lip Brush	Included with the Lycocil Tints
Lycocil Peroxide	3% 10 Volume (This is the only percentage of peroxide that can be used for eyelash and eyebrow tinting)
Lycocil Protection Papers	Placed under the lower eyelashes to protect the skin from the tint
Lycocil Protective Gel	Applied directly to the skin around the eyelashes and eyebrows, and Lycocil Protection Papers before they are placed under the lower lid
Lycocil Tint Remover	Removes excess tint from the skin around the eyes and eyebrows
Tinting Bowl	Glass or plastic - DO NOT use metal
Cotton Pads	For removal of tint
Cotton Buds	To apply Lycocil Protective Gel on the eyelids and around the eyebrows (anywhere you wish to protect the skin from the tint)
Gloves	To protect your hands from the tints
Kidney Bowl	To rinse the eyes
Water	To rinse the eyes
Milk	To rinse the eyes if there is excessive stinging
Hand Held Mirror	To show the client the end result once the tinting process has been completed

EYELASH AND EYEBROW TINTING PROCEDURE

PLEASE NOTE: EYELASH AND EYEBROW TINTING SHOULD ONLY BE PERFORMED BY A TRAINED PROFESSIONAL.

Select an appropriate tint colour with your client following the guide below:

Blue Black	Used mostly for eyelashes, Blue Black will provide the most intense colour of the range.
Black	Used mostly for eyelashes but can also be used on eyebrows. Black can be beneficial for a client who is very fair and not used to wearing make-up.
Brown	Used for eyebrows. Black and Brown can be mixed in various concentrations to provide darker browns for use on eyelashes, however Brown is not generally dark enough to use on eyelashes on its own.
Light Brown	Used for eyebrows on very light haired people.
Grey	Used for eyebrows on blondes or mature aged clients.

BLENDING COLOURS

All Lyncil tints can be blended to formulate a personal colour or to get desired colour of preference. Ensure you mix enough for both eyes.

PROCESSING TIMES

The processing times for Lyncil Tints varies depending on the depth of colour you wish to achieve. For eyelashes tints are normally left on for 8- 10 minutes. Tints only remain active for 10 minutes.

For eyebrows:

Blonde Hair	Processes very quickly - between 30 seconds to 3 minutes.
Black or Brown Hair	Takes between 5 and 10 minutes to process.
Red Hair	Tint can take 10 minutes to process, check colour at regular intervals.

STORAGE OF TINTS

Always replace cap after use, store in well closed containers, protect from heat and moisture, place away from direct sunlight.

EYELASH TINTING INSTRUCTIONS

Eyelash tinting lasts from 4-6 weeks. Always be well prepared before your client arrives. Have all necessary equipment and products ready for use.

1. Have client in a relaxing, reclining position. Place a towel over the client's chest to protect their clothing.
2. Remove client's eye make-up with a non-oily eye make-up remover. Rinse the remainder off with damp cotton pads.
3. Mix the **Lyncil Tint** and **Lyncil Crème Peroxide** in a glass or plastic dish, 1½ cms of tint to 2-3 drops of **Crème Peroxide**, i.e use ½ part of **Crème Peroxide** to 1 part of tint. Mix thoroughly with the plastic applicator stick or a lip brush until the mixture reaches a creamy consistency.
4. Apply **Lyncil Protective Gel** to the skin underneath the lower lash line.
5. Dampen two pieces of **Lyncil Protection Papers** with water. The papers are easier to use when they are dampened with water as they will be softer and mould more easily to the contours of the eyelid. Apply **Lyncil Protective Gel** to one side of the papers.

6. Ask the client to look up at you and slip a piece of the prepared **Lycocil Protection Papers** under the bottom lashes, with the **Lycocil Protective Gel** side against the skin. Check to see if any lashes have been caught under the papers. If there is, flick lashes out carefully using a tint applicator stick or a similar pointed object.
7. Tell the client to close their eyes and relax. Their eyes should be closed but not clenched tightly. At this point in time gently stretch the Protection Papers under the lashes to make sure they stay in place and flat against the skin.
8. Apply **Lycocil Protective Gel** to the skin above the upper lash line.
9. To avoid startling the client, let them know you are about to apply the tint before you make contact with the sensitive eye area. It is advisable to touch and support the client with one hand close to the eye area as you work, which feels more reassuring for the client. Apply the tint with the plastic applicator stick gently pressing down on the top of the lashes making certain the tint is applied right up to the eyelid skin in order to cover the full length of the lashes. To ensure full eyelash tinting, it is important to have the tint well packed on and not just smeared over the eyelashes.
10. Wait for the tint to process according to processing times listed previously. Tints remain active for 10 minutes.
11. Tell the client when you are about to remove the tint and to keep their eyes closed. Remove the tint by wiping downwards, away from the eyelid with a dry cotton bud. You will need to do that a couple of times, changing the cotton buds each time. Ask the client to keep their eyes closed while you remove the **Lycocil Protection Papers** from under the eyes.
10. Wipe the entire eye area with damp cotton pads. If there is stinging, tilt the client's head to the side, place a kidney bowl against their cheek and rinse the eyes out with plain tepid water. Milk is also good alternative to use as it neutralises the stinging and soothes and calms the eyes.
11. Dry the clients eyes with a tissue, then ask the client to open their eyes and check if there is any tint left on the inner eyelid. Clean with cotton pads or cotton buds if necessary.
12. Remove any excess tint from the skin using **Lycocil Tint Remover**. Wipe the eyes with a damp cotton pad to finish the treatment and dry with a tissue. DO NOT RINSE THE EYES WITH TINT REMOVER.
13. Apply an eye cream and show your client the result.

EYEBROW TINTING PROCEDURE

Eyebrow tinting lasts from 4-6 weeks.

1. Cleanse the eyebrows with a non-oily eye make-up remover. Remove excess eye make-up remover with a damp cotton pad.
2. Apply **Lycocil Protection Gel** with a cotton bud to the area immediately surrounding the eyebrows.
3. Mix 2cm of **Lycocil Tint** with 2-3 drops of **Lycocil Crème Peroxide** in a glass or plastic dish, then blend the two with the plastic applicator to a smooth creamy consistency.
4. Apply tint to eyebrows, one at a time with the plastic applicator stick, pressing right down the skin so that the entire length of the eyebrows are well covered, making sure to coat both sides of the hair. Once the tint is applied, clean all around the eyebrow with a cotton bud coated with **Lycocil Protective Gel**, forming a matching shape on both eyebrows. Ensure each brow shape is even as the tint may temporarily tint the skin.

5. Processing times vary, see notes above. It may take one minute or longer. Best to leave the tint on for a short time then check how the tint is taking by wiping a small section of the tint off the eyebrow with the plastic applicator stick. If the colour needs longer, reapply the tint.
6. Once the tint has developed, remove it by scraping the tint off with the plastic applicator stick. Follow by wiping the brows thoroughly with damp cotton pads.
7. At the end clean the eyebrows thoroughly with damp cotton pads, make certain all the tint is removed and no further tinting is in process. If there is tint on the skin around the eyebrows use **Lycocil Tint Remover**. Use a damp cotton pad to remove the tint remover.
8. At the end dry the eyebrows with a tissue, brush the eyebrows into shape with a brow brush and show the client the end result.

NOTE: Eyebrow waxing is done after eyebrow tinting.

EYEBROW BLEACHING

Eyebrows frame the eyes and give balance to the face and facial expressions. It is therefore essential to discuss with every client how light they would like their brows. You must still lighten the brows in stages to avoid over-lightening. Consult with the client after each removal of bleach until the desired shade is reached to ensure the client's expectations are met.

EYEBROW BLEACHING PROCEDURE

1. Cleanse the brows with **Lycotane Skin Cleanser**. Brush them upwards in readiness for applying the bleach.
 2. Mix the bleaching products as per instructions on the box. They generally come in a cream or mousse form. These types of formulas are very similar to the bleach used by hairdressers for platinum blonde hair, so take care in its use as it is very harsh! Avoid getting any on the client's skin and do not get in the eyes. If you get any into the eyes follow instructions on the pack and seek medical advice.
 3. Do a patch test. Put a little of the cream mixture along the clients jaw line. Let it sit for one minute. The client may experience a slight burning sensation, but it shouldn't cause any kind of severe reaction. If it does, do not proceed with treatment and wash off immediately.
 4. Bleach one eyebrow at a time and use a timer to monitor bleaching time. Begin the timer as soon as you have applied the products to the one eyebrow. Leave the tint on for one minute and wipe the cream off completely when that minute is up. If the eyebrow is light enough, you then need to wash the brow with water.
 5. Keep applying and removing the cream in one-minute intervals, each time checking how much the eyebrow hair has lightened with the client, until the desired shade is reached. Keep track of how many times you've applied the cream so that you can repeat exactly on the other brow.
- The reason you don't do both eyebrows at once is so that you can compare one eyebrow with the other. This way you won't lighten the eyebrows too drastically or unevenly.
 - If you let the bleach sit for too long on the eyebrow, you run the risk of turning the brows orange, yellow, or platinum. Stop when the eyebrow is a chestnut brown colour, or lighter if preferred. Remember, most natural blondes have brown eyebrows. Doing this technique ensures that the desired colour is achieved.

General Guidelines: (These are approximate only and will vary from person to person)

- If tint is left on for 5 minutes, the brow colour will probably turn a shade lighter.
- If tint is left on for 10 minutes, the brow colour will probably run two shades lighter, etc.
- If you have made them too light, use brow tint to colour them to a darker shade.
- If you are waxing the eyebrows in the same treatment, bleach the brows first.

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