

# LAURA KAY L O N D O N

HAIR STROKE & OMBRÉ TECHNIQUES

# EYEBROW SHAPE DRAWING PRACTICE



Please print and practice drawing eyebrow shapes

LAURA KAY  
LONDON



STROKES SHOULD NOT BE PARALLEL



STROKES IN THE FRONT CAN NOT BE STRAIGHT AND PARALLEL



BOTH EDGES MUST BE SMOOTH  
START TO FINISH GENTLY



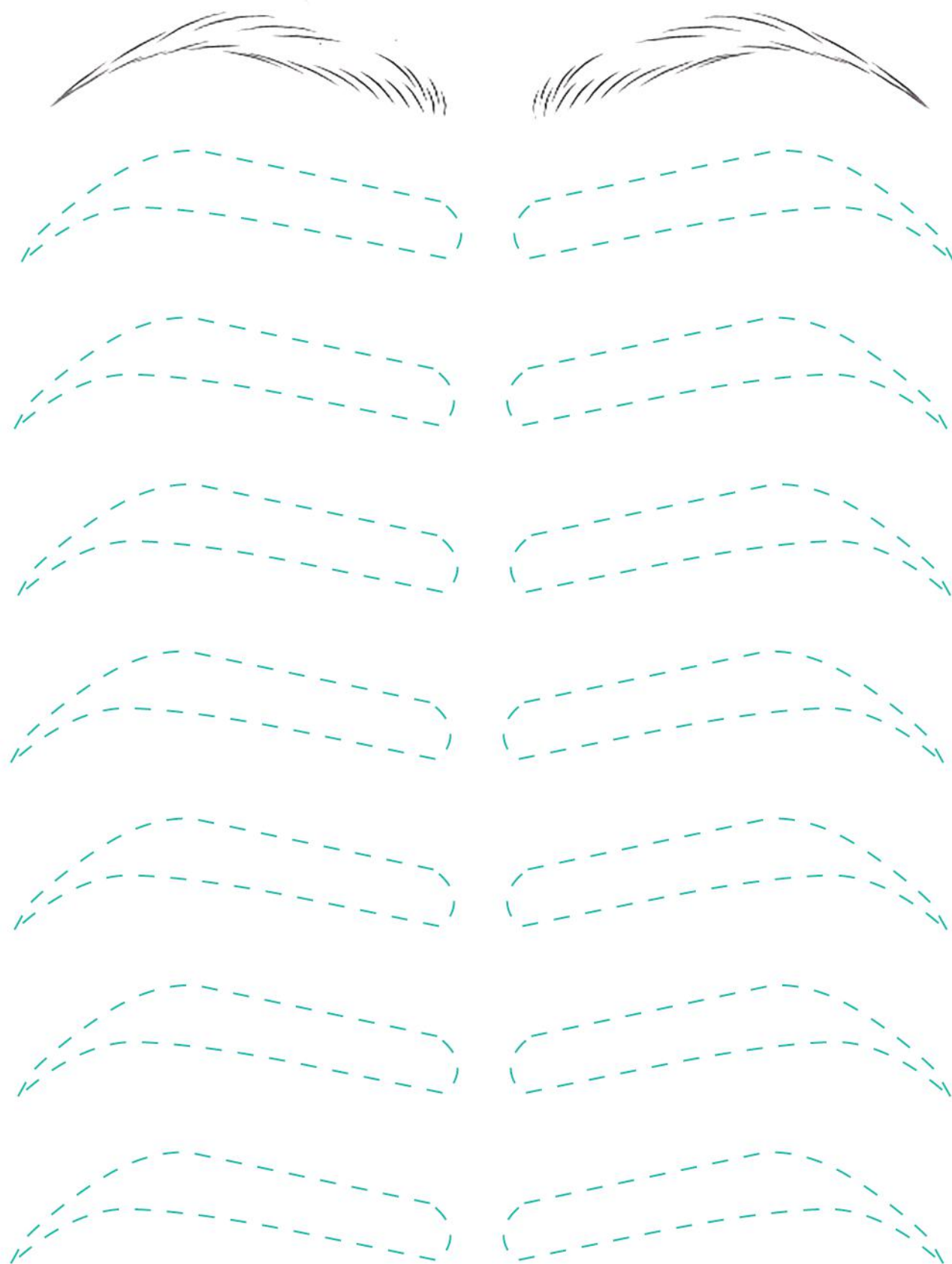
STROKES CANNOT CROSS



# UPDOWN PATTERN



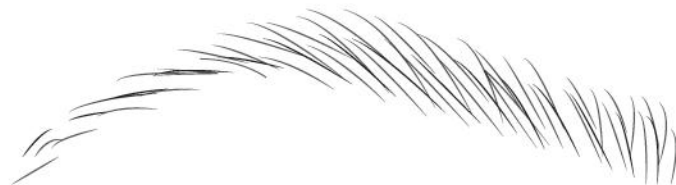
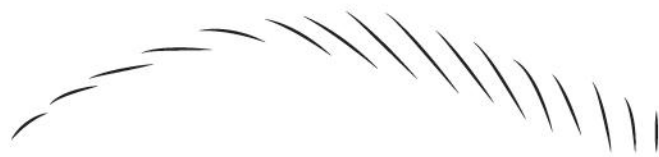
# UPDOWN PATTERN PRACTISE



Please print and practice with a drawing pencil

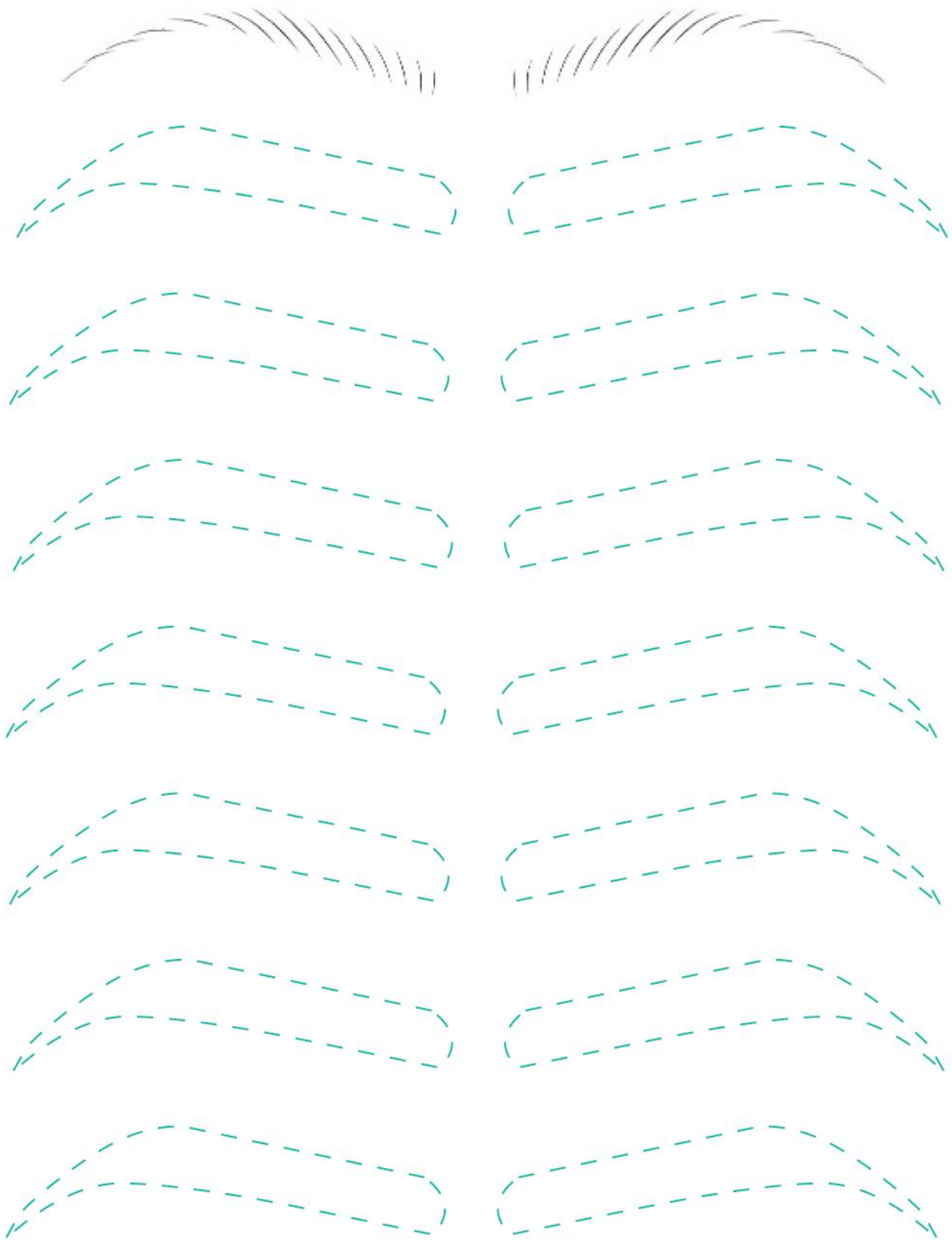
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# FLUFFY PATTERN





# FLUFFY PATTERN PRACTISE



Please print and practice with a drawing pencil

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# DIFFERENT PERMANENT MAKE UP TECHNIQUES

## Microblading / Nanoblading

Microblading or natural hair strokes technique will be best for clients with no natural hair or very sparse natural hairs, including alopecia clients and those who want very natural results.

## Hair Strokes & Shading

A combination of manual or machine strokes with shading is great for clients with sparse eyebrows or empty areas in their brows, such as no hair on the bottom contour, in the front or at the tail. In those situations, adding shading is a good choice for a fuller look and a more natural result.

## Ombre Shading

Ombre shading is, in general, a better option for clients with enough natural hair, but lack definition and volume. It is also suitable for clients with oily skin or large pores. Strokes have a tendency to become wider and also fade faster for such types of skin. Ombre shading is also a great option for clients with sensitive skin.



# BROW TOUCH UP

## Touch Up

Touch up in general is the same for all permanent makeup treatments. Whether you do microblading, shading or a combination treatment.

- Perform after 4-8 weeks
- Map if necessary
- Go over the entire brow if necessary
- Focus on lighter sections
- Same, darker, or a different pigment might be used.

# MACHINE TECHNIQUE

Permanent makeup is a form of tattooing which can be performed manually or machine. Both methods should be performed gently and superficially enough so pigment goes deeper than the first layer of the dermis. It is quite difficult to describe depth correctly, however to give an idea it is around 0.3 - 0.5mm.

## Machine Needles

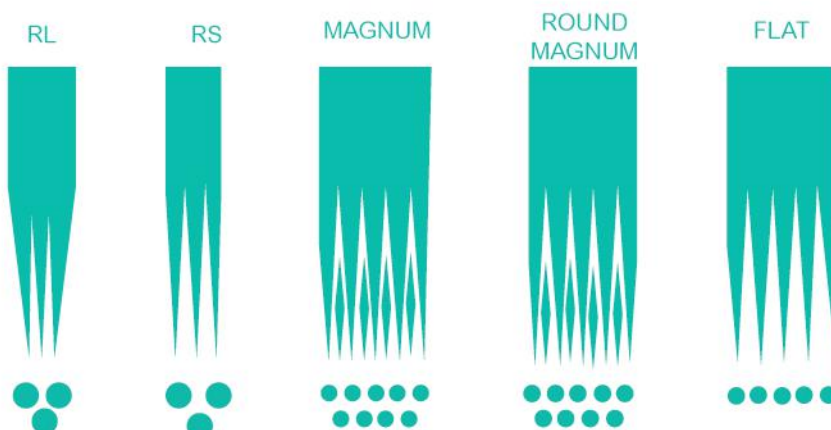
There are a few main terms to understand when choosing the needle configurations. Once you understand these terms, you will be able to choose the right cartridge for your technique. Depending on how close together the individual needles are placed, they might be shaders or liners.

**Round Liner (RL)** Liners are needle groups that are tightly bound together and are used to get crisp, strong lines, technical work or details.

**Round Shaders (RS)** Shaders are needle groups that generally come with several needles in a looser grouping and are used for filling in small areas or basic shading.

**Magnum (M)** needles are used to fill in bigger areas. Magnums have lots of needles on both sides of the bar and are positioned closer (stacked) or loose in the row.

**Flat (F)** needles are needle groups soldered in a straight line and are for lining. Larger groupings may be for filling. Flat needles are useful for shading areas.



# OUTLINING

## Dots

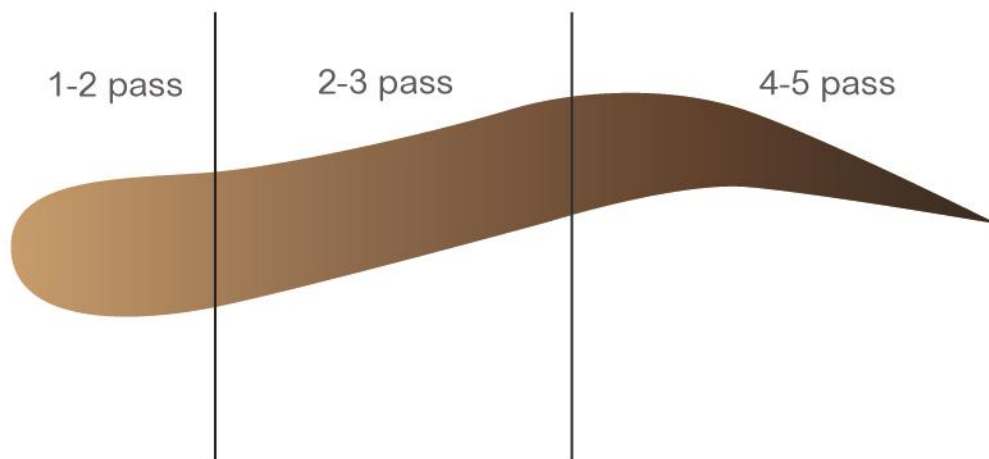
To secure the shape always start with an outline. Using a 1 point or a 3 round shader needle, regular shading speed setting and chosen colour, tap around the shape to create faint dots.

## Line

You may want to define the bottom part of the brow more intensely by creating a darker line. Using a 1 point needle, regular shading speed setting and chosen colour gently “draw” a line by moving back and forth.

## Style

Horizontal Ombre - graduation goes lighter towards the front.



To achieve the horizontal ombre effect divide the brow into 3 parts, Starting from the tail decrease amount of passes on each section. Perform 1-2 passes on the entire brow. Stop next to the front section with the third and fourth pass. Finally go over the section a few more times.

# PRESSURE

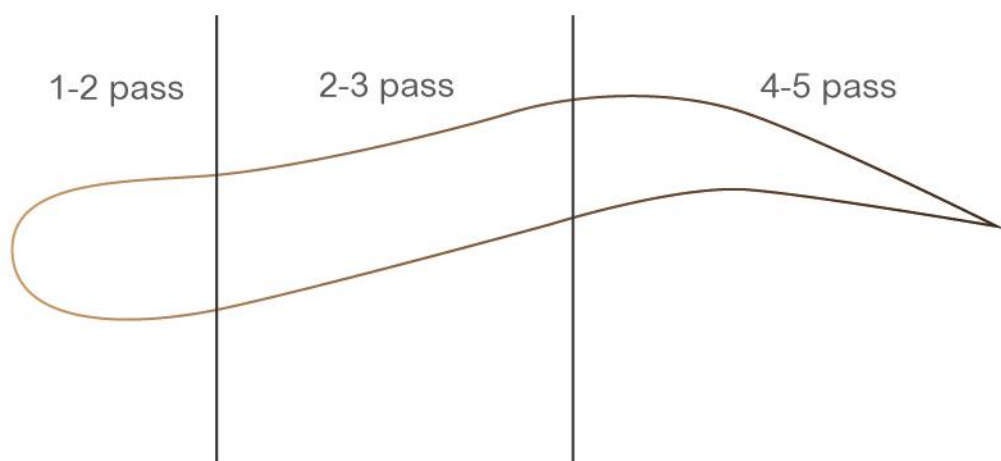
## Correct Depth

The pressure in permanent makeup is very gentle in general. It is the same as working with manual permanent makeup; we are implanting the pigment into the first layer of dermis. In order to understand the correct depth, practise on a balloon or examination gloves. As long as the needle does not go through the material, the pressure is correct.

## Needles for Ombre

Length of the needle

To achieve proper implantation of the pigment the length of the needle protrusion should be between 1 and 1.5mm, from the cartridge. Too short a protrusion will put out too much pigment; too long a protrusion will not put out enough pigment from the cartridge. Adjustments are always necessary and an artist must gauge needle depth based on assessment of the client's skin, and check for implantation during the work. Despite the length of the needle, only the tip (not the entire length of the needle) is used to implant the pigment into the skin.





# RETENTION CASES

## QUESTION

## WHY THIS HAPPENS

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

**Why the result is too cool?**

1. The pigment was implanted too deep
2. The treatment was performed in a quick or aggressive manner
3. Cool colour was used for the treatment

1. Apply warmer colour on follow-up visit. Use a warm modifier for penetration mask after treatment
2. Unwanted tattoo may be removed with laser

**Why have the strokes blurred after healing?**

1. Insufficient distance between the strokes
2. Oily porous skin and distance smaller than 2mm
3. Implanting the pigment sideways

1. Leave at least 2mm space for oily skin and 1mm for normal to dry skin
2. Hold the blade at 90 degrees while stroking
3. You may add a few darker strokes during touch up to cover existing shadow

**Why have the strokes faded after a few weeks?**

1. Low pressure - pigment was not implanted in the correct layer of dermis
2. Not enough pigment in the skin
3. Selected colour was too light

1. Make sure you stretch the skin in 3 ways and hear the noise of scratching while stroking. Check the depth by stretching the skin after your stroke
2. Make sure you repeat the strokes precisely at same place, making them a little wider and thicker
3. Choose darker colour

**Why are these dots inside the stroke?**

1. The pressure was not equal in all parts of the stroke

1. Make sure you control your pressure from the beginning until the end of the stroke
2. Repeat the strokes precisely at the same place

**Why is the client bleeding alot?**

1. Check your pressure - it may be too heavy
2. Very thin sensitive skin
3. Skin with capillaries close to the surface

1. Release your pressure - no blood should appear
2. Work slowly and gently
3. Spend at least 4 sec for each stroke

**Pigment looks red few weeks after the treatment. Why is that?**

This is not the colour of the pigment. The skin is very sensitive and you see the redness around the stroke.

Inform the client that redness will disappear when the main healing process will end (in about 2-3 weeks)

**Why are the strokes barely visible after healing?**

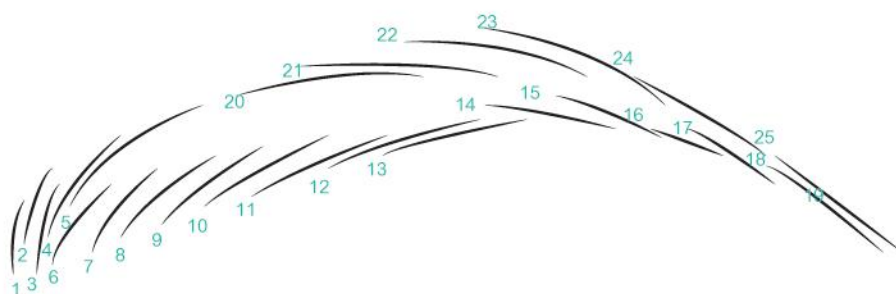
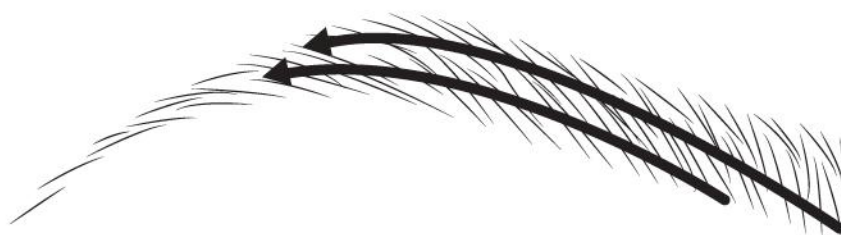
Wrong pigment choice  
Not enough pigment implanted

Choose darker pigment colour  
Go over the strokes/shading few more times to make sure the results looks twice as dark than natural hairs

## MAIN RULES

Strokes must have a “brushed” appearance, forming a rainbow in the middle of the brow body.

No crossing allowed.



## OUTLINE

