



327

Apply airbrush make-up to the face

With the advances in digital media, airbrushed make-up is the finish of choice for a glowing and flawless face. Airbrushing is a liquid form of make-up sprayed on at very low pressure, leaving behind a seamless layer of colour. The high coverage but thin texture results in a natural, sheer end result. In this unit you will learn how to prepare and develop suitable make-up design plans, carry out a detailed skin analysis to choose the best products and carry out the make-up professionally to meet the design objective. The micro-fine surface that can be achieved is sought after by brides, and indeed anyone who needs a flawless finish, with the advantage that the end result will look the same in photographs as it does in real life.

Assignment mark sheet

Unit 327 Apply airbrush make-up to the face

Your assessor will mark you on each of the practical tasks in this unit. This page is used to work out your overall grade for the unit. You must pass **all** parts of the tasks to be able to achieve a grade. For the practical task a pass equals 1 point, a merit equals 2 points and a distinction equals 3 points.

What you must know

Task 1a: produce an information sheet

Task 1b: produce a fact sheet

Task 1c: anatomy and physiology

Or tick if covered by an online test

Tick when complete

What you must do

Task 2: Apply airbrush make-up to the face

Grade

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Points

--

Overall grade

--

Candidate name:

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Candidate signature:

Date:

--

Assessor signature:

Date:

--

Quality assurance co-ordinator signature
(where applicable):

Date:

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External Verifier signature
(where applicable):

Date:

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Image courtesy of Kett Cosmetics

What does it mean?

Some useful words are explained below

Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/kupicoo

Acid mantle

The layer of sebum and sweat on the skin's surface that provides lubrication and protects against bacteria.

Adverse skin reactions

A response of the skin to a product such as irritation, itching, redness or swelling.

Airbrushing

Using a compressor to spray a fine mist of product onto a surface. Air brush tools consist of a trigger, compressor and reservoir.



Compatibility tests

A small amount of product is applied to the skin and left on for 24 hours to check that the client is unlikely to react unfavourably.

Contra-indications

Conditions which restrict or prevent the make-up from taking place.

Dehydrated skin

A lack of water or moisture within the skin as opposed to a lack of oil, and can occur on any skin type.

Design objective

The aim or desired end result of the make-up.

Double action technique

Involves depressing the trigger on the top of the airbrush with the index finger to release air only, and drawing it back gradually to the make-up release threshold.

Freehand

Manipulation of the airbrush medium without shields or stencils.



Mature skin

In beauty therapy terms this is any skin over the age of 25. However, the skin is generally not classed as being mature until the signs of ageing are apparent.

Media

The make-up products used to create the effect.

Normal skin

An uncommon skin type with small pores and a smooth texture, an even colouring, and no blemishes, flaky or oily patches present.

PSI

Pounds per square inch is a measurement of the amount of pressure put out by an airbrush. A higher PSI will produce a heavier result, while a low PSI will create a sheer finish.

Ringworm

A contagious fungal infection where there are circles of red, itchy skin which heal from the centre.

Sensitive skin

Skin which reacts readily to products, heat or pressure. Whilst it can occur on any skin type, it usually has a fine texture, thin epidermis and blood vessels very close to the surface, which can result in blotchiness, redness, flushing, increased warmth and irritation if stimulated.

Silicone-based make-up

Make-up which produces a fresh dewy look.

Single action technique

Derives its name from the fact that only one action is required for operation. The single action of depressing the trigger releases a fixed ratio of make-up to air gravity feed. The colour cup is on top of the brush.

Siphon feed

The colour cup or container is either on the bottom or side of the brush.

Image courtesy of Walsall College

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What does it mean?

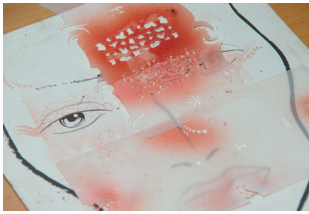
Some useful words are explained below (continued)

Skin analysis

A careful assessment of the skin to determine its type and condition, taking into account contributory factors.

Skin type

A way of classifying the skin according to the amount of oil it produces.



Stencilling

A make-up technique using a pre-cut or custom designed template to achieve sharp definition and/or continuity and consistency.

Water-based make-up

Dries to a natural matte finish that is neither drier nor shinier in appearance than skin is naturally.



Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/quavondo



Image courtesy of The Airbrush Co. Ltd.



Revision tip

Ventilation refers to the flow of fresh air through an area, NOT the temperature!



Follow in the footsteps of... “ Carly Utting

Carly decided she wanted to become a make-up artist when her grandparents returned from a “behind the scenes” theatre tour and had the opportunity of watching someone create beautiful theatrical make-up. As soon as she saw the photos she knew she wanted to be a make-up artist. The thought of being able to transform a human face or body into something beautiful was so inspiring she enrolled on a two year make-up course. After finishing the course she started working for M•A•C. It was at M•A•C that she first tried her hand at body painting and airbrushing. She loves the ability these techniques give her to help people look and feel better. [Read on for Carly’s fantastic airbrush make-up tips!](#)

What you must know

You must be able to:

- 1 Explain the importance of preparing and developing airbrush make-up design plans
- 2 Describe salon requirements for preparing themselves, the client and work area
- 3 Describe the environmental conditions suitable for airbrush make-up treatment
- 4 Describe the different consultation techniques used to identify treatment objectives
- 5 Explain the importance of carrying out a detailed skin analysis and relevant tests
- 6 Describe how to select products, tools and equipment to suit client treatment needs, skin type and conditions
- 7 Explain the contra-indications that prevent or restrict airbrush make-up
- 8 Explain how to communicate and behave in a professional manner
- 9 Describe health and safety working practices
- 10 Explain the importance of positioning themselves and the client correctly throughout the treatment

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Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/pixeldigits

- 11 Explain the importance of using products, tools, equipment and techniques to meet the design plan and to suit client's treatment needs, skin types and conditions
- 12 Describe how treatment can be adapted to suit client treatment needs
- 13 State the contra-actions that may occur during and following treatments and how to respond
- 14 Explain the importance of completing the treatment to the satisfaction of the client
- 15 Explain the importance of completing treatment records
- 16 Describe the methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the treatment
- 17 Describe the aftercare advice that should be provided
- 18 Describe the different skin types and conditions
- 19 Describe the structure and function of the skin

Revision tip

Double-action airbrushes allow for finer control as the flow rate can be controlled by the trigger. This allows for gradual fade effects and blending.

“

Delicately outline everything you paint with your airbrush. The make-up will stand out tenfold.





A seamless flawless result can be achieved with practice.

“

Some airbrush foundations can appear very matte. To avoid this apply M·A·C Strobe Liquid to the skin before airbrushing foundation.

Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/iconogenic

Airbrush



Use tissue to test the flow and pressure through the airbrush.

Use a water-based airbrush foundation for clients with a sensitive skin, as silicone and alcohol content may irritate.



If more coverage is needed, apply several thin, light coats, as a layer which is too thick will look heavy and 'cakey'.

BRUSH



Make sure you choose the right product to suit your client's skin.

Choose the right formulation for your client's skin as digital media can cause an overly matte foundation to look very dry. Similarly, an overly dewy finish can appear greasy or oily in Hi-Def.

What you must do

Practical observations

This page shows what you need to do during your practical task. You can look at it beforehand, but you're **not** allowed to have it with you while carrying out your practical task. You must achieve **all** the criteria; you can achieve 1 mark, 2 marks or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with *****.

Conversion chart

Grade	Marks
Pass	11–13
Merit	14–19
Distinction	20–23

Please tick when all pre-observation requirements have been met.

- 1 Prepare yourself, the client and the work area for airbrush make-up application
- 2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify treatment objectives *
- 3 Carry out a skin analysis *
- 4 Provide clear recommendations to the client *
- 5 Position yourself and the client correctly throughout the service
- 6 Follow health and safety working practices
- 7 Communicate and behave in a professional manner
- 8 Select and use products, tools, equipment and techniques to meet design plan and to suit client/model's treatment needs, skin type and conditions *
- 9 Complete the service to the satisfaction of the client *
- 10 Record and evaluate the results of the service
- 11 Provide suitable aftercare advice *

Apply airbrush make-up to the face		
1		
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3
1		
1		
1		
1	2	3
1	2	3
1		
1	2	3

Total

Grade

Candidate signature and date

Assessor signature and date

What you must do

Practical observations descriptors table

This table shows what you need to do to achieve 1, 2 or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with * on the previous page.

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify treatment objectives	Basic consultation Examples: uses open and closed questions, checks for contra-indications, identifies the service objectives correctly.	Good consultation Examples: positive body language, uses open and closed questions to identify contra-indications, expectations and occasion; identifies the service objectives and any factors that may limit or restrict the service.	Thorough consultation Examples: positive body language, uses open and closed questions to identify contra-indications, expectations and occasion; identifies the service objectives and any factors that may limit or restrict the service, allows the client/model to ask any questions to confirm understanding.
3 Carry out a skin analysis	Skin cleansed, magnifier and light used. Some recording of skin characteristics.	Skin cleansed, magnifier and light used, good observations of skin characteristics recorded.	Skin is cleansed thoroughly, magnifier and light used, detailed observations of skin characteristics recorded.
4 Provide clear recommendations to the client	A basic treatment plan is recommended Example: objectives of the service identified.	A good treatment plan is recommended Examples: objectives of the service identified, taking into account skin type/ conditions, and client/ model's expectations.	A thorough treatment plan is recommended Examples: objectives of the service identified, taking into account skin type/conditions, client/model's expectations, general health, medication (if any), lifestyle, occasion established, colour preferences and desired look.

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What you must do

Practical observations descriptors table (continued)

This table shows what you need to do to achieve 1, 2 or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with * on page 240.

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
8 Select and use products, tools, equipment and techniques to meet design plan and to suit client/model's treatment needs, skin type and conditions	Selects and uses products, tools, equipment and basic techniques to meet the desired objective and the client/model's skin type and condition.	Selects and uses appropriate products, tools, equipment and a range of techniques in a logical sequence with creativity and confidence, to meet the desired objective, the client/model's skin type and condition, and effect required.	Selects and uses appropriate products, tools, equipment and a range of techniques in a logical sequence with creativity and confidence, to meet the desired objective, the client/model's skin type and condition, and effect required, adapts and modifies techniques as necessary and informs the client/model of the changes.
9 Complete the service to the satisfaction of the client	The service is completed within the agreed time, brought to a satisfactory close, and meets the design objectives.	The service is completed within the agreed time, brought to a satisfactory close, and meets the design objectives, the client/model is shown the result and the end result is agreed.	The service is completed within the agreed time, brought to a satisfactory close, and meets the design objectives, make-up applied neatly and blended well, the client/model is shown the result, positive feedback is gained.
11 Provide suitable aftercare advice	Basic aftercare advice is provided including possible contra-actions and how to deal with them.	Good level of aftercare advice is provided including possible contra-actions and how to deal with them, home care products, future services and treatment intervals.	Excellent aftercare advice is provided including possible contra-actions and how to deal with them, home care products, future services and treatment intervals, advice on application and removal techniques.

Comment form

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This form can be used to record comments by you, your client, or your assessor.



Be careful about the prepping products you use before airbrushing make-up, as anything too emollient will affect the wear of the foundation.
