



PROFESSIONAL MANUAL

- EYELASH PERMING
- EYEBROW PERMING
- EYELASH TINTING
- EYEBROW TINTING

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Health Canada

Health Canada has extremely strict rules regarding the types of chemicals that are being allowed into the country as either a treatment procedure or a cosmetic procedure (such as tinting and perming of the eyelashes).

Originally, eyelash and eyebrow tints were made with coal tar dyes which were extracted from coal through a distillation process that was not effective in removing the toxic and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. In 1930, a few cases of blindness occurred due to eyelash tinting using coal tar dyes. Health Canada banned eyelash and eyebrow tinting services at that time. Tinting was allowed to be taught but was not to be offered as a service.

The quality and purity of coal tar dyes has improved greatly since then. Today, the substances commonly referred to as coal tar dyes are no longer derived from coal tar.

These new synthetic dyes pose a significantly lower health risk than their predecessors. Since they do still contain some sensitizers they should only be applied by a professional and only after extensive training with a certification program.

This Health Canada compliant training program is recommended for professionals to ensure that they are up-to-date with new products, their ingredients and their correct methods of application. It also important to ensure that the professional is maintaining effective health, safety and hygiene procedures throughout their work.

NOTE

It is because of the work of the Canadian company Cosmetics Brands of North America Inc. (CBON Inc.) that Health Canada has allowed the policy change for lash and brow tinting in Canada. For over five years, CBON dealt with Health Canada and various Canadian regulatory boards, submitting data, test studies, product ingredient details, international case studies, education requirements, and more to prove that the new generation of eyelash and brow tints pose a low health risk when applied by a professional who has received proper training.



Thuya History

Thuya is a beauty products professional manufacturer in Barcelona, Spain. They have an on-site laboratory and a Professional Beauty Academy. Thuya is a specialist for products concerning the eye, nails, hands and feet. Thuya focuses on the professional and offers outstanding products, client service, training and support.

For over 25 years, Thuya has worked for the beauty professional. Experience in Spain and abroad have made Thuya a recognized brand for thousands of professionals that believe in high quality and worthwhile products. Thuya's Professional Line products are distributed in more than 50 countries worldwide, including Spain, Europe, Middle East, North America, Latin America, Asia, North Africa and Oceania.

Thuya Mission Statement

1988 - The first step

Born Thuya Professional Line in Barcelona, Spain. First products were the treatments for the care of the hands, acrylic nail products and nails polishes.

1991 - First distributor

Thuya begins to distribute its products in Spain through its first distributor.

2002 - First international distributor

Thuya begins to export its products internationally: Argentina begins to import products.

2006 to 2008 - International expansion

Thuya begins to export products to China (2006) and Russia (2008).

2010 - A better product

Born - a nail care line with sun protection and the new line of premium acrylic nail products.

2011 - Permanent polish

Created products Gel On-Off, the permanent polish for nails.

2012 and future

Excellence is THUYA'S mission. Thanks to our laboratory, we can guarantee the quality of our products and continue to research and develop new products and formulas. Our commitment to the future is to keep on growing with you by always offering you the best products at the most competitive prices.

Thuya's wide range of products are created for the professional. They are always compliant with national and international cosmetic regulations.



Thuya F&Q Eye Line

WHICH DIFFERENTIATES EYE PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF SAFETY?

Quality testing = safety. We perform all the testing required by established EU rules for products applied to eyes or surrounding areas. As a result, we have reduced the percentage of some ingredients and have even completely eliminated other ingredients from the formulation. Thuya goes above and beyond the required testing by conducting ocular and dermatological irritation tests.

WHAT COULD BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF USING AN UNTESTED PRODUCT?

It really depends on the product. An aggressive product that has not been tested may cause reactions varying between mild skin or ocular irritation to severe damage to the cornea.

WHAT SAFETY PROCESS DOES THE THUYA LABORATORY FOLLOW?

By knowing the raw materials risk index we can foresee any potential danger of the final product. In some cases, a dermatological and ocular in vitro irritation test may be enough for testing eye products. If a product is considered potentially dangerous, a test is performed with actual human subjects under the supervision of a dermatologist and an ophthalmologist, which allows us to state that the product is dermatological and ophthalmological tested. All THUYA Eyelash Permanent and Dye products have undergone this second test.

WHY IS THUYA A WORLDWIDE LEADER IN EYE PRODUCTS?

Our position as a leader is due to our focus on research, development and innovation (RD&I) in order to achieve up to date, efficient and safe products. This provides the beauty professional with a unique, high quality and profitable product. In addition, we prefer to go above and beyond by conducting other extensive testing in order to guarantee the highest security standards.

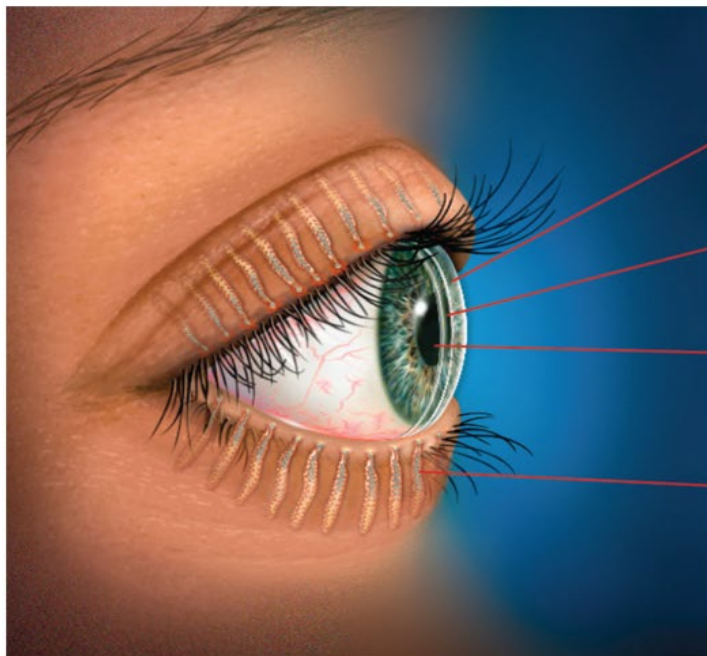
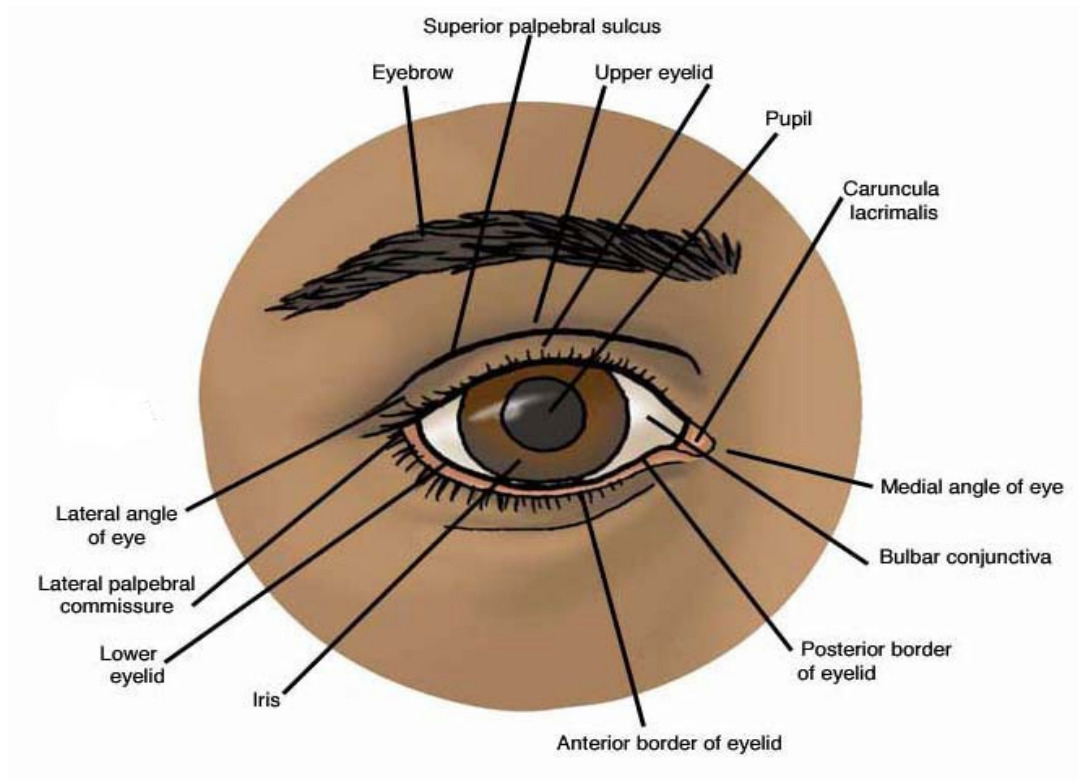
THUYA HAS CONSOLIDATED ITS GLOBAL LEADERSHIP IN EYE PRODUCTS, WHAT IS NEXT?

We will continue working on the development of the best products for the beauty professional by offering new products, using new techniques and services.

María Illa
Technical Director of THUYA's Laboratory



Anatomy of the Exterior of the Eye



Lipid (oil) layer:

lubricates and prevents evaporation

Aqueous (water) layer:

nourishes and protects the cornea

Mucin layer:

adheres tears to the eye

Meibomian glands:

create the lipid (oil) layer of the tear film, a blockage can lead to evaporative dry eye

Our eyes are one of our most precious organs. Everyday our eyes come in contact with environmental irritants, pollutants, accidental traumas and microorganisms that can cause them redness, pain and itchiness. Our eyes are prone to infections and diseases that can be spread through the air, via direct contact and through cross contamination.

The Eyebrow

The eyebrow is an area of thick, delicate hairs above the eye that follows the shape of the lower margin of the brow ridges. The main function is to prevent sweat, water and other debris from falling into the eye socket. Eyebrows are also important for communication and facial expression. People often modify their eyebrow color with tint and makeup.

The Eyelid

An eyelid is a thin fold of skin that covers and protects the human eye. The human eyelid features a row of eyelashes along the eyelid margin, which serves to heighten the protection of the eye from dust and foreign debris, as well as from perspiration. The eyelids main function is to consistently spread tears and other secretions on the eye surface to keep it moist. Eyelids keep the eyes from drying out while sleeping.

Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

Eyebrow and eyelash loss can occur from a variety of medical conditions:

Madarosis (mad•a•ro•sis) - affects eyelashes and/or eyebrows with partial or complete hair loss. Infections, chronic skin disorders, hormone disturbances, autoimmune diseases and medications are among the many medical reasons for eyebrow loss. Hair may or may not grow back depending on reason of loss.



Madarosis

Chemotherapy - People undergoing chemotherapy commonly lose their eyebrows and eyelashes. Hair loss typically begins two to three weeks after the start of chemotherapy. Eyebrow and eyelash hair usually regrows after completion of treatment.



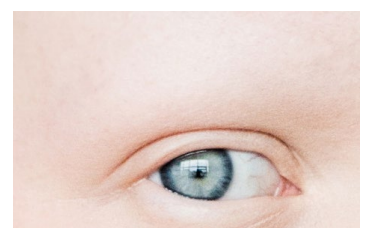
Chemotherapy

Hypothyroidism – is caused by an under-active thyroid gland. Thinning of the eyebrows can be a latent sign of hypothyroidism. Treatment of hypothyroidism with thyroid hormone replacement medication may not lead to regrowth of lost eyebrow hair.



Hypothyroidism

Alopecia areata (al•o•pe•ci•a ar•e•a•'ta) - is a chronic autoimmune disease that also attacks the hair follicles causing inflammation and temporary hair loss. It is sometimes associated with allergic disorders, thyroid disease, vitiligo, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis, and other conditions, of which some forms may be inherited. Hair can sometimes regrow within a year without treatment.



Alopecia areata

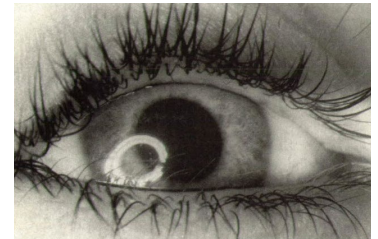
Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

Trichotillomania (trik•o•til•o•MAY•nee•uh) - is a disorder that involves the recurrent and irresistible urge to pull out hair from any area of the body often leaving patchy bald spots. Some treatment options are available to help many people reduce their hair pulling or stop it entirely.



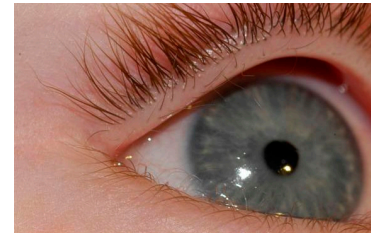
Trichotillomania

Distichiasis (dis•ti•chi•a•sis) - a distichia is an eyelash that arises from an abnormal spot on the eyelid. Attributed to a genetic mutation, distichiasis is known to affect dogs and humans. Distichiae (the abnormal eyelash) usually exit from the duct of the meibomian gland at the eyelid margin. They are usually multiple and can affect either the upper or lower eyelid and usually both eyes. Distichiae can irritate the eye but the lashes are usually soft and cause no harm.



Distichiasis

Trichiasis (tri•chi•a•sis) - is a condition where abnormally grown eye lashes rub the cornea (eyeball) and cause irritation and abrasions. Trichiasis develops most commonly some time after chronic blepharitis, injury or damage to the eyelid. The eye becomes red and irritated and feels as though something is in it, which causes tearing, sensitivity and sometimes pain when exposed to light. Over time, scarring of the cornea can occur.



Trichiasis

Chalazion (kuh•ley•zee•uh n)

Round and hard in consistency, a chalazion is usually caused by inflammation of a blocked meibomian gland. Chalazia are benign, painless bumps or nodules inside the upper or lower eyelid that result from healed internal styes that no longer are infectious. These cyst-like nodules form around an oil gland (meibomian) within the eyelid, resulting in red, swollen eyelids. The contents of a chalazion include pus and blocked fatty secretions (lipids) that normally help lubricate the eye but can no longer drain out.



Chalazia

Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

DEMODEX

Demodex (dem•o•dex) - is a group of parasitic, usually nonpathogenic mites that invade the skin and are usually found in the sebaceous glands and hair follicles of humans and animals. In humans, demodex is found on facial skin especially on the forehead, cheeks, sides of the nose, eyelashes, and external ear canals. The condition it causes is called demodicosis.

There are two mites principally involved in human demodex infestations: Demodex folliculorum and Demodex brevis. D. folliculorum is found in small hair follicles, particularly the eyelashes. In both its immature and adult stages the mites feed on skin cells. D. brevis is found in the oil glands that are connected to small hair follicles and it feeds on the gland cells.

Demodex mites are invisible to the naked eye but under the microscope their structure is clearly visible.

People with demodicosis may have eye irritation, itching and scaling of eyelids (eyelid dermatitis). There may be lid thickening, loss of lashes, conjunctival inflammation and decreased vision.

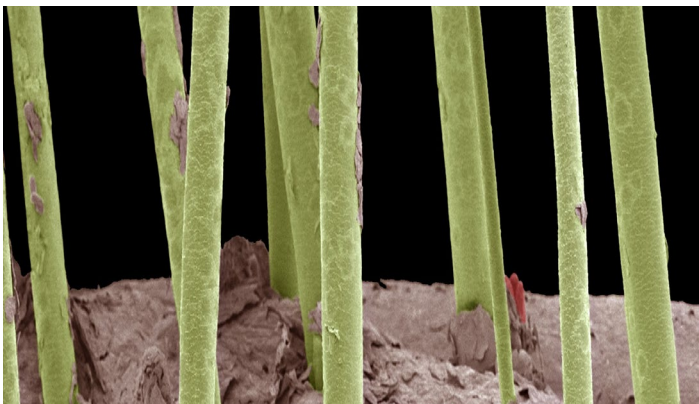
Demodex can only live in the human hair follicle and when kept in check they cause no problems.

Home treatment and prevention strategies include:

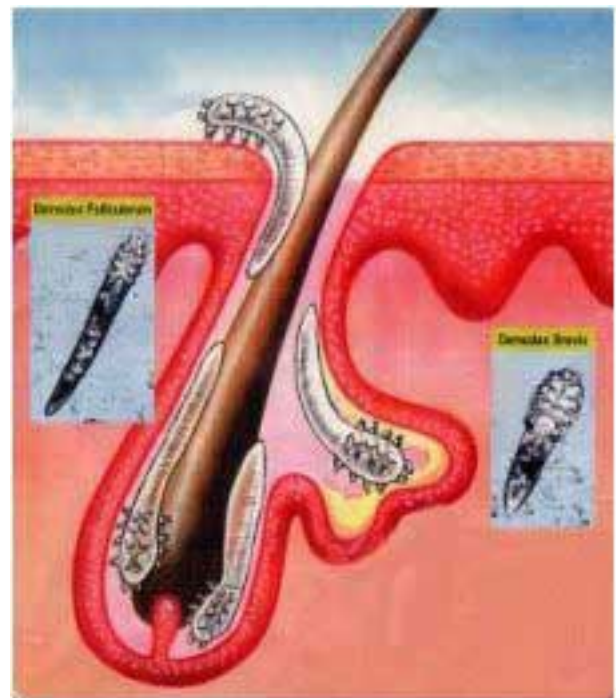
- Cleansing the face twice daily focusing on eyelashes and eyebrows
- Avoiding oil-based cleansers and greasy makeup
- Exfoliate periodically to remove dead skin cells
- Keep your hair clean



Demodex



Electron micrograph of eyelash mites



Cross section follicle

Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

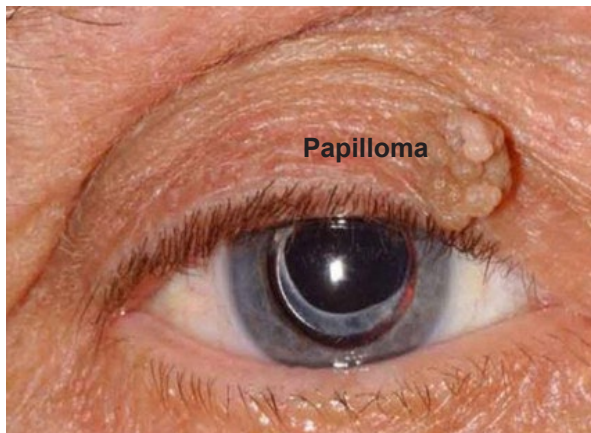
Mole - almost everyone has at least one mole. They are a common benign skin lesion caused by local proliferation of (melanocytes). It is more correctly called a melanocytic naevus. A brown or black mole contains melanin, so may also be called a pigmented naevus. Moles may be flat or protruding. They vary in colour from pink and flesh tones to dark brown, steel blue, or black. Light skinned individuals tend to have light-coloured moles and dark skinned individuals tend to have darker brown or black moles.

Papilloma (pap•ĭ•lo•mah) - usually occurs among middle aged or elderly. It is a pink or skin colored bump on the eyelid that is painless and benign. Papilloma is caused by a virus or warts. Although they are painless it is aesthetically disturbing and they are usually removed. Some papillomas grow large enough to cause impairment of vision.

Ptosis (to•sis) - the medical term for drooping of the upper eyelid(s). It may cause a reduction in the field of vision when the eyelid either partially or completely obstructs the pupil.

Seborrhoeic Keratosis - is a harmless warty spot that appears during adult life as a common sign of skin aging. Some people have hundreds of them. Seborrhoeic keratosis is also called SK, basal cell papilloma, senile wart, brown wart or barnacle. It has been estimated that over 90% of adults over the age of 60 years have one or more of them. They are uncommon under the age of 20 years.

Xanthelasma (zan•thē•laz•mah) – are flat, yellow growths on the eyelid caused by a build-up of fatty deposits under the skin.



CONTRAINDICATIONS

Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

BLEPHARITIS

Blepharitis (bleph•a•ri•tis) - is an inflammation of the eyelid. It is a common eye disorder which affects people of all ages. Symptoms can include:

- Red and/or swollen eyelids
- Itching
- Dandruff-like flakes on the eyelashes
- Crustiness
- Gritty feeling in the eye
- Foreign body sensation
- Burning
- Tearing
- Dry eye
- Blurry vision
- Loss of eyelashes
- Damage to the cornea or other eye tissue



Blepharitis

Types of blepharitis

Anterior blepharitis - affects the front edge of the eyelid, where the eyelashes are attached to the eyelid. It is usually caused by bacteria, dandruff, allergies or (less commonly) parasitic infestation of the eyelashes.

Posterior blepharitis - affects the inner edge of the eyelid, where it is contact with the eyeball. It can be caused by the oil glands in the eyelid not functioning properly or by certain skin conditions such as scalp dandruff and acne rosacea.

Other symptoms of blepharitis:

Bacterial blepharitis (Staphylococcal blepharitis) - eyelids sticking together, thickened lid edges and missing eyelashes.

Ulcerative blepharitis - more severe and characterized by hard crusts around the eyelashes that when removed reveal oozing, bleeding sores. Other signs include distorted eyelid edges, excessive tearing, and missing eyelashes.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

Hordeolum or Stye

A hordeolum (hor•de•o•lum) - is an acutely inflamed growth of the eyelid. It can occur at the lid margin or farther up the lid on either the inner or outer side of the lid. This bacterial infection is caused by a blocked oil-secreting gland at the edge of the upper or lower eyelid. It resembles a pimple in appearance. Common causes include:

- Dry skin problems
- Blepharitis
- Acne rosacea
- Poor lid hygiene
- Incomplete removal of eye makeup
- Outdated or infected cosmetics
- Increased stress
- Hormonal changes

*External
hordeolum*

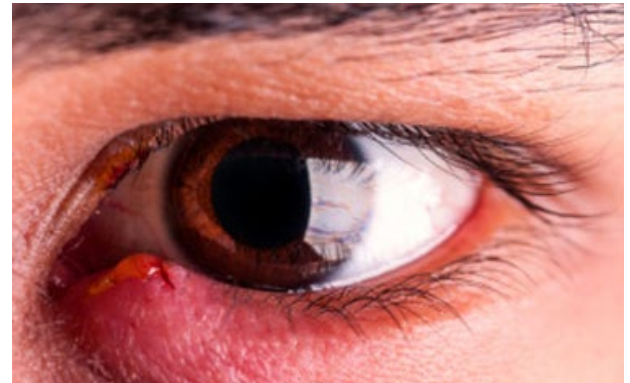


Signs and Symptoms

Rapid development of a pus-filled bump or swelling from bacterial contamination on the edge of the eyelid or on the lid itself and:

- Pain
- Redness of the eye
- Discharge from the swelling
- Tenderness to touch
- Tearing
- Very mild blurring of vision
- Burning sensation
- Scratchy feeling in the eye
- Drooping of the eyelid
- Crusting of the eyelid edges

*Internal
hordeolum*



An *external stye* starts as a small spot next to an eyelash. It turns into a red, painful swelling that usually lasts several days before it bursts and then heals. Most external styes are short-lived and self-limiting.

An *internal stye* (on the underside of the lid) also causes a red, painful swelling, but its location prevents the familiar whitehead from appearing on the eyelid. The internal stye may disappear completely once the infection is past, or it may leave a small fluid-filled cyst or nodule that can persist and may have to be opened and drained.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Diseases and Disorders of the Eyelash and Eyebrow

CONJUNCTIVITIS

All types of conjunctivitis (kuh n-juhngk-tuh-vahy-tis) are highly contagious.

Conjunctivitis is among the most common of eye infections. This condition results in an infection of the conjunctiva or membrane covering the whites of our eyes.

It is commonly known as "pink eye" and typically results from a bacterial or viral infection of the eye. Common symptoms include:

- Redness
- Inflammation
- Watery
- Runny
- Burning
- Scratchy
- There may also be a slight discharge.

Bacterial Conjunctivitis - infections mostly occur from staphylococci and streptococci organisms that can come from your own skin or upper respiratory tract. Symptoms include thick, ropy mucous discharge and red, irritated, and inflamed eyes.

Viral Conjunctivitis - infections are commonly caused by an adenovirus. (Adenoviruses are common causes of respiratory illness, but most infections are not severe. They can cause cold-like symptoms, sore throat, bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhea, and pink eye (conjunctivitis)). You can get an adenovirus infection at any age, but infants and people with weakened immune systems are more likely than others to develop severe illness from adenoviruses.)

There is also Conjunctivitis that results from chlamydial or gonococcal infections or STD's. This condition is more commonly seen in teens and young adults who are sexually active.



Conjunctivitis - Pink Eye



Bacterial conjunctivitis



Viral conjunctivitis



Steps for a SAFE Service Disinfection

Proper disinfection requires a two step process that must always be followed:

1. Sanitizing (Cleaning):

- a. Wash with clean, hot soapy water and a brush. This step is conducted to remove large particles and debris and as many microorganisms as possible.
- b. Rinse well with clean, clear, hot water and dry with clean towel. The rinse step is to further remove any remaining debris and to remove the soap so it does not interfere with the effectiveness of the disinfectant. Drying is important to ensure that disinfecting solution is not diluted.

2. Disinfection offers 3 Types: Low Level Disinfection, Intermediate Level Disinfection, and Sterilization. Choose the product depending upon the level of disinfection required and carefully follow manufacturers instructions.



Safety Protocols Begin With YOU!

1. ALWAYS wash your hands prior to any procedure. Wear new, single-use, disposal gloves during the cleansing and examination portion of the procedure.
2. If you have any open lesions or weeping dermatitis (e.g., eczema) on the hands or other areas which are not adequately covered, refrain from direct contact with any client until the condition clears up or you must wear single-use, disposable gloves at all times during the procedure.
3. When cleansing the eyelashes and eye orbit areas different disposable, single-use items must be used on each eye and they must be discarded immediately after use.
4. The eyes shall be examined for contraindications and the skin surrounding the area should be evaluated prior to the service. If there is any indication of contraindication, including lesions or abrasions on the skin, the service should be postponed.
5. All chemicals must be used in accordance with manufacturer instructions and in a manner to prevent hazard to you and the client.
6. The dye applicator brush and the tint dishes must be sanitized and disinfected after each use.
7. Any disposable or single-use item must be discarded immediately after use.
8. Any remaining tint or chemicals must not be reused and must be discarded immediately.



Infection Control - Sanitizing & Disinfecting Products

PREempt™ ECOLOGO CERTIFIED: One- Step Surface Disinfectants and Cleaners are designed for use in many environments including Day Spas, Esthetic's Schools, Massage Therapy Schools and Spas, Medical Spas, Hair and Nail Salons, Tattoo Parlors and other Personal Service environments where broad-spectrum germicidal performance in short contact time is required. PREempt™ is specifically formulated for cleaning and disinfection of hard non-porous surfaces.



PREempt™ Ready-To-Use Wipes
3 Minute Virucide, Bactericide,
Fungicide, Tuberculocide,
30 Second Sanitizer

Sizes: 160 pc Tub; 10 pc Pouch



PREempt™ Ready-To-Use (RTU)
3 Minute Virucide, Bactericide,
Fungicide, Tuberculocide,
30 Second Sanitizer

Sizes: 1L Bottle & 4L Bottle



PREempt™ Concentrate
5 Minute Virucide, Bactericide,
Fungicide, Tuberculocide,
30 Second Sanitizer

Sizes: 4L Bottle
Test Strips Available



Infection Control - Sanitizing & Disinfecting Products

PREempt™ High Level Disinfectants, Sterilants and Instrument Cleaners provide the perfect balance between safety and efficacy by providing a more responsible solution to disinfection without the use of harmful chemicals such as Aldehydes. Does not require any special ventilation.



PREempt™ CS20™

20 Minute Sterilant and High Level Disinfectant
Sizes: 1L Bottle & 4L Bottle
Test Strips Available



PREempt™ HLD5™

5 Minute High Level Disinfectant,
6 Hour Sterilant
Sizes: 4L Bottle
Test Strips Available



PREempt™ WASH

Instrument Cleaning Solution
specially formulated for use in
pre-soak, manual, ultrasonic and
automatic washers.
Sizes: 1 L Bottle & 4L Bottle



Eye Category Client Consultation and Consent Form

Name: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ Prov: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone: _____ Alternate No: _____ Email address: _____

Have you ever used hair dye before? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you ever had an allergic reaction to hair dye? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, describe) _____

Do you wear contact lenses? ☐ Yes ☐ No Did you bring your solution and case with you today? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What over-the-counter and prescription skin care products are you currently using? _____

Do you have diabetes or any auto-immune disease? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, describe) _____

Are you currently being treated by a physician for any illness, virus, infection or condition? (If yes, describe) _____

Please list any medications you are taking including over-the-counter, herbs, herbal, vitamins and supplements: _____

Do you have any skin conditions? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, describe) _____

Do you have any allergies or sensitivities? Yes ☐ No (If yes, describe) _____

Have you ever previously had your eyebrows or eyelashes dyed or permed? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, when?) _____

Did you experience any adverse reactions? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, describe) _____

Are you pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

*Although every precaution will be taken to ensure your safety and well-being before, during and after your service it is important that you are aware of the possible risks listed below: (Please initial each line as read)

____ I understand that I must tell my technician immediately if I notice any sensation (good or bad) in the area of the service.

____ I understand that if I am pregnant I should not have any chemical service for the duration of my pregnancy; however it is my choice to do so. I consent to a 24 hour patch test _____ (initial)

____ I understand that tinting eyelashes or eyebrows offers a risk of irritation to the eye and orbital eye area that could result in stinging or burning, blurry vision and potentially blindness should the dye enter into the eye.

____ I understand that if the hair dye, developer, perm solutions or mixture thereof accidentally comes into contact with my eye, my eye will be flushed with water and that I may need to seek medical attention at my cost.

____ I understand that some irritation, itching or burning may occur to the skin which comes into contact with the products used for these service(s).

____ I understand that there may be some residual dark staining left on the skin following the tinting process; this will fade and disappear within a short time.

____ I understand that, while every attempt will be made to provide me with my chosen result that hair can absorb dye differently and my final result may not be the color I initially requested.

____ I understand that over the course of several weeks the tint will gradually lighten and fade and that if I use exfoliating and other skincare ingredients on these areas or if I swim in chlorinated water the results of the service(s) will fade faster. Touch-ups will be required to keep the tint color looking fresh (3-4 weeks).



Eye Category Client Consultation and Consent Form page 2

I certify that I have read, and fully understand the above paragraphs and that I have had sufficient opportunity for discussion to have any questions answered. I understand the procedure and accept the risks and agree to keep my eyes closed at all times unless otherwise instructed to do so. I have accurately answered the questions above, including listing all known maladies, allergies, prescription drugs or products I am currently ingesting or using topically. I understand that my technician will take every precaution to minimize or eliminate negative reactions as much as possible. In the event that I may have additional questions or concerns regarding my treatment, I will consult the technician immediately. I agree that this constitutes full disclosure and that it supersedes any previous verbal or written disclosures.

I give permission to the technician to perform the service(s) we have discussed and I will hold them, the salon and its staff harmless from any liability that may result from this service(s). I will not hold the technician, whose signature appears below, responsible for any of my conditions that were present but not disclosed at the time of this procedure, which may be affected by the treatment performed today.

Client Name: _____

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

Technician Name: _____

Technician: _____ Date: _____

City: _____ Prov: _____ Postal Code: _____

PATCH TEST

I confirm that a dye patch test was carried out and that I have been informed that I will need to check the area for 24 to 48 hours to ensure that no redness, itching, swelling or blistering has occurred. If any of these reactions do occur I will gently but thoroughly wash the test area with soap and warm water, rinse the area with cool water and then pat the area dry. I will then inform the technician as soon as possible and relay any and all information regarding the reaction(s) that occurred.

Client Name: _____

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

I REACTED – DO NOT PROCEED WITH SERVICE(S) Date: _____

I DID NOT react – I consent to proceed with the following service(s) and I accept full responsibility for any reaction which may occur.

Circle service(s) requested: Eyelash Tinting Eyebrow Tinting
Eyelash Perming Eyebrow Straightening

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

PATCH TEST REFUSAL

I understand that a skin or other patch test may determine if I will have a reaction to the products tested within 24 to 48 hours, however I waive my option to a Patch Test and wish to proceed with the following services:

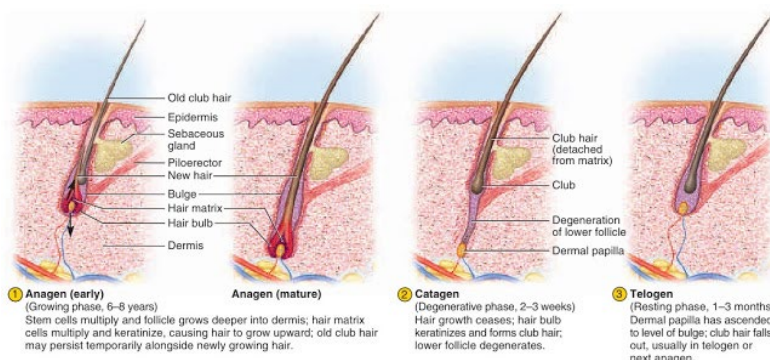
Circle service(s) requested: Eyelash Tinting Eyebrow Tinting
Eyelash Perming Eyebrow Straightening

I accept full responsibility for any reaction which might occur.

Client Name: _____

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

Eyebrow & Eyelash Growth



All of the hair on our bodies forms in three stages of growth: Anagen, Catagen and Telogen. Each hair can be in a different stage at any given time. The only thing that differs is how long that particular hair (length) will grow and the time it will take to complete the cycle. For example, the hair on the head can grow over 3 feet long and take to 3 to 5 years to complete the cycle, while eyebrow is only 1/2" long and usually takes approximately 65 days to complete the cycle. Hair grows faster in the summer and slower in the winter. As we age, completion of the cycle can become shorter and the follicles gradually begin to produce hair that is thinner and shorter.

TYPES OF HAIR DYE

Hair dyeing is an ancient art that involved treating the hair with various dyes derived from natural pigments including: henna, indigo, turmeric, black walnut hulls, red ochre, onion skins, etc. The development of synthetic color pigment hair dyes is traced to the 1860s with the discovery of para-phenylenediamine (PPD). Eugène Schueller, the founder of L'Oréal created the first synthetic hair dye in 1907. Hair dyeing is still very popular today with over 75% of women dyeing their hair (+men). Hair dyeing works due to a series of chemical reactions between the molecules in the hair, the color pigments, and other additives such as peroxide and ammonia. There are four common classifications of hair dyes:

Permanent hair color contains ammonia (or a derivative) and must be mixed with a developer or oxidizing agent in order to permanently change hair color. The cuticle layer is opened so that the developer and colorants together penetrate (deposit) into the cortex. The developer or oxidizing agent comes in various volumes (percentage of peroxide).

Demi-permanent hair color contains an alkaline agent other than ammonia and a developer with a low concentration of hydrogen peroxide. Demi-permanent hair color is not effective in lifting natural pigment to lighten the hair during dyeing. Demi-permanents hair colors are much more effective at covering gray hair than semi-permanent dyes, but less so than permanent dyes. Demi-permanent dyes wash out over time (typically 20 to 28 days).

Semi-permanent hair colors do not use developer, hydrogen peroxide or ammonia. This means that they cause less damage during the color application process. However, these dyes penetrate the hair shaft only partially and as such will only typically last ten days to two weeks before they wash out completely. Semi-permanent dyes may still contain the PPD, synthetic PPD or other related colorants.

Temporary hair color is available in various forms including rinses, shampoos, gels, sprays and foams. Temporary hair color is typically brighter and more vibrant than semi-permanent and permanent hair color and is most often used to color hair for special occasions and events.



Hair Perming

A permanent wave, commonly called a perm or permanent, involves the use of heat and chemicals to break and reform the cross-linking bonds (disulphide bonds) of the hair structure. The hair is cleaned and wrapped on a form (rod or curler) and the waving lotion is applied. This solution reacts by chemically softening the inner structure of the hair by breaking some of the cross links within and between the protein chains of the hair. The hair swells, stretches, softens and then molds around the shape of the form. A neutralizing agent is then applied to “set” the new shape of the hair by reinserting the cross linking bonds.

The perming process is also often used for chemical hair straightening or relaxing. This process makes use of the same chemical reactions as that of the permanent wave but the hair is combed straight rather than wrapped around forms.

A fresh perm should not be washed for 24 to 48 hours as water will weaken the new cross link bonds. After the first washing the curl will relax somewhat and will continue to do so as the perm grows out. Most perms last about two to four months depending on the type of hair and its condition before perming.



Thuya Eyelash AND Eyebrow Permanent

Every woman wants a beautiful and seductive look . Having a perfect curl to our eyelashes highlights our natural beauty. This highly effective and safe procedure allows individuals to enhance the curl appearance of their lashes. Thuya Permanents are specifically formulated to gently correct the eyelashes natural wave.

Perming the eyelashes is a simple procedure based on correcting the natural shape of eyelash in two easy steps using curling rods (available in sizes Small, Big and Extra Large). The perming effect will last for approximately 3 months, although it is recommended to repeat the service every 45 days to maintain the perfect curl.

Eyelash perming is an excellent and easy addition to your services menu.



Thuya Eyelash Permanent Kit - Classic

Includes everything necessary to complete the Eyelash or Eyebrow Permanent Service. Recommended for those who give 5 or more permanent services in a month.

Kit components:

- Permanent glue 20 ml
- Permanent gel 15 ml
- Liquid neutraliser 10 ml
- Assorted curlers - 30 units
- Comb brush
- Birchwood stick

Replacement: Components sold separately.



Thuya Eyelash Permanent Monodose Kit

Recommended who make less than 5 permanent services in a month or those that they are introducing the service and still doesn't know the frequency to be carried out.

Kit components:

- Permanent glue 5ml
- Permanent gel single-use - 12 units
- Liquid neutraliser single-use - 12 units
- Assorted curlers - 30 units
- Comb brush
- Birchwood stick

Replacement: Components not sold separately.



NEW Thuya Active Dyes

The only eyelash and eyebrow tint on the market today that has been dermatologically and ophthalmologically tested.

NEW Thuya Active Dyes offer an extensive range of totally uniform color, perfect for up to 6 weeks. Aging and external aggressors cause the keratin of our eyelashes to thin and the color begins to fade making our lashes seem to disappear. Our eyelashes become brittle, weak and fall out easily. **The NEW Thuya Dyes offer a cosmetic treatment and color restorer in one.**

Thuya's NEW line of eyelash and eyebrow dyes contain a perfect blend of argan oil, keratin and aloe vera. Thuya dyes restore the keratin to the hair, strengthening it at the root and promote long lasting color, flexibility, elasticity and shine to the hair. Gentle and effective, the final results are excellent, distinctive and unique.

DEEP BLACK - Deep and pure, Deep Black is Thuya's classic dye. Suitable for all hair shades. Specific for eyelash tinting.

BLuish BLACK - Deep black with a special blue shine for acquiring greater brightness. Suitable for all hair shades. Specific for eyelash tinting.

GRAPHITE - Perfect for silver or gray eyebrows. Can obtain from light to dark gray depending on exposure time. Recommended for gray, brown or black tones. Specific for eyebrow tinting.

LIGHT BROWN - Ideal for blonde, brown or light brown hair. Specific for eyebrow tinting.

CHESTNUT - Obtains a rich, reddish brown tone. Perfect for red to mahogany hair. Very dark eyebrows must be pre-lightened first. Specific for eyebrow tinting.

BROWN - Perfect to obtain a deep natural color. Ideal for very dark eyebrows. Specific for eyebrow and eyelash tinting.



Instructions for opening tube: Remove the entire lid. Discard the safety ring. Replace remaining pieces onto the tube. Remove the top portion of the lid and gently pierce the seal in the neck of the tube. Replace the lid tightly. Wipe lid if required. For proper storage keep tightly closed.

Format: 15 ml. **Approximately 90 services per tube.**

Mixing instructions: Before use remove the first drop of tint if it has oxidized or discolored. Place 2 rice size drops of tint in the top of a dappen dish. Add 2 drops of developer. Mix with brush until a smooth consistency appears. Apply to specific area for specified time.



Thuya Eyelash Permanent & Tinting Instructions

Average service time: Perming - 40 minutes Tinting - 20 minutes

Products Required:

- PreEmpt RTU Wipes or Spray
- Antibacterial soap
- Clean paper towel
- Hand sanitizer with 60% or more alcohol
- Eye wash kit
- Nitril or vinyl gloves
- Clean hand towel(s) or cape
- Garbage can
- Headband or hair clips
- Cotton rounds
- Cotton buds
- Tissues
- Small bowl (sanitized)
- Clean, luke warm water
- Birchwood sticks
- Osmotic film (plastic film such as Saran wrap)
- Thuya Makeup Remover - Oil Based
- Thuya Makeup Remover - Water Based
- Thuya Permanent Kit or Thuya Permanent Monodose Kit
- Thuya Under Eye Protection Papers or Pads
- Thuya Protector Cream
- Thuya Special Solution Developer (liquid & cream)
- Thuya Dye Applicator Brush
- Dappen dish or godet
- Disposable mascara wands
- Thuya Dyes: Deep Black, Bluish Black, Natural Brown, Light Brown, Graphite & Chestnut
- Thuya Eyelash Regenerating Cream

Sensitivity Patch Test

This product may contain ingredients that may cause skin irritations and/or allergic reactions on certain individuals. A patch test is necessary prior to each application.

1. Using soap and warm water, cleanse a small area of the skin behind the ear or on the inner surface of the forearm.
2. Following the preparation instructions mix the dye and developer.
3. Apply a small dot of the dye to the prepared area and allow to dry.
4. Dye should be left on the skin for 24 hours and then removed with soap and water.
5. If no irritation or inflammation occurs it is assumed that no hypersensitivity to the dye exists and it is safe to proceed.

Thuya Eyelash Perm & Tinting Instructions

Ensure your station is sanitary, tidy and stocked with everything you will require to conduct the services.

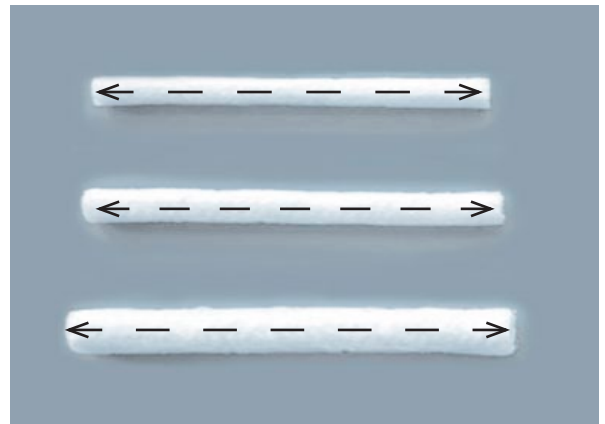
- Greet your client and assist them in completing the Client Consultation Consent form. Discuss any issues or concerns your client may have. Discuss required wishes of service.
- Settle your client on the esthetics bed, ensuring they are in a semi upright position.
- Cover client chest and neck area with clean towel.
- Ensure client is not wearing contact lenses.



Wash your hands with antibacterial soap and dry with clean paper towel. Put on clean, single use, disposable gloves.

1. Cleanse eye area with Thuya Make Up Remover Water Base. (If client is wearing waterproof make up, remove it with Thuya Make Up Remover Oil Base then finish with Thuya Make Up Remover Water Base). Gently dry lashes with a clean tissue.

2. Thuya Curlers come in sizes Small, Large and Extra Large. Choose the correct Curler size for the lashes. (For correct sizing, the eyelashes should cover 1/2 of the Curler). Set Curlers aside.



3. Apply a line of Thuya Eyelash Glue on the eyelid as close as possible to the hair root without touching the hair.

Thuya Eyelash Perm & Tinting Instructions *continued*



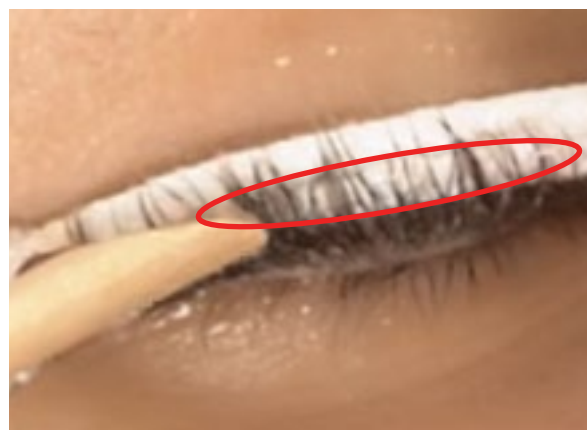
4. Shape the Thuya Curler into a curve by rolling it gently in your fingers.

5. Gently position the Curler on the eyelid over the adhesive line.
6. Apply a thin, even coat of Eyelash Glue over the Curler.



7. Comb eyelashes with Brush Comb or Disposable Mascara Wand. With the Birchwood Stick Applicator, gently roll the eyelashes up and over the curler. For best results, ensure that the lashes align straight up and over the curler and that they are not clumped together.

8. Apply a portion of Thuya Eyelash Perming Gel to the flat area of the Birchwood Stick Applicator. Gently apply an even coat of gel to the eyelashes along the centre of the curler in an upward motion, ensuring to coat each eyelash. Do not apply too closely to the root or to the tips.



Thuya Eyelash Perm & Tinting Instructions *continued*



9. Cover the eyes with the plastic film and a towel.
Set timer for 15 minutes.



10. After 15 minutes remove any excess Thuya Permanent Gel with a **dry** cotton bud.



11. With a new clean, dry cotton bud apply Neutraliser to the lashes until they are well dampened.
12. Cover the eyes with plastic film and a towel. Set timer for 15 minutes.



13. After 15 minutes remove the Curlers and any remaining Neutralising solution with a **moist** cotton pad in a downward motion. Dry lashes with a clean tissue.



Thuya Eyelash Perm & Tinting Instructions *continued*



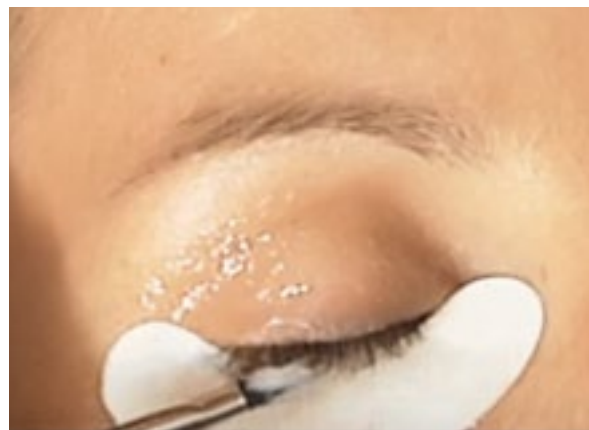
14. Apply a thin layer of Thuya Protector Cream on both upper and lower eyelids and around the eye contour, avoiding the hair.

15. Apply Protector Paper or Protector Paper Deluxe below each eye under the eyelashes, adhering them to the Protector Cream.

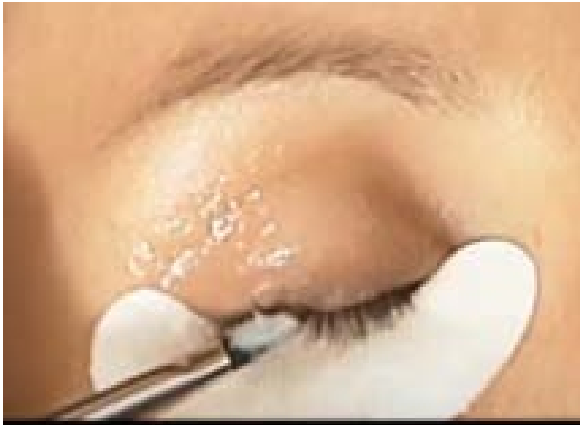


16. Mix the dye solution in the bottom of the glass Godet. The formula is 2 rice size drops of dye to 2 drops of Special Solution Dye (liquid developer).

17. **Advise client that they are to keep to keep eyes closed at all times.** Apply the mixture with the Thuya Dye Applicator Brush getting close to the root of the hair without touching the skin. Ensure all of the lashes are covered with the dye mixture.



Thuya Eyelash Perm & Tinting Instructions



18. Set the timer for 10 minutes.



19. After 10 minutes, remove any remaining dye with a dry cotton bud.



20. Finish removing the dye by cleansing the lashes with a damp cotton pad stroking in a downward motion from root to tip of lash. Repeat with clean cotton pads until no dye is showing on the pad.



21. Finish by applying Thuya Regenerating Cream sparingly, combing it evenly through the eyelashes.

22. Advise your client of home care.



Thuya Eyebrow Straightening & Dying Instructions



Wash your hands with antibacterial soap and dry with clean paper towel.

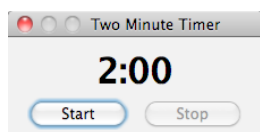
1. Remove all make-up and oils from the entire brow contour area with Thuya Water-based Make-Up Remover. Comb the eyebrows with the Brush-comb.

2. On each eyebrow, apply a portion of Thuya Permanent Gel with the help of the Birchwood Stick Applicator. Avoid applying Permanent gel over the end tip of the hair of the eyebrows.



3. Cover the area with plastic film and a towel. After 2 minutes remove the towel and film and comb the hairs of the brow ensuring that they are straight and moving in the correct direction. Recover with the plastic film and towel. Repeat this step every 2 minutes until a total time of 15 minutes has elapsed.

Incremental Time:



Total Time:



Thuya Eyebrow Straightening & Dying Instructions *continued*



4. Once the exposure time is over, remove the Thuya Permanent Gel with a clean, **dry** cotton bud.



5. Apply Thuya Neutraliser with a clean, **dry** cotton bud and cover the brow area with a new piece of plastic film and the towel. Leave for 15 minutes. Once the exposure time is over, remove any remaining product with **wet** cotton then dry the brows with a clean tissue.



6. Apply a layer of Protector Cream Special Dye around the eyebrows, close to the hair but not touching them.

7. Mix the chosen dye color: for every 2 rice-sized drops of Thuya Active dye add 2 drops of Special Solution for Dye Gel (cream).



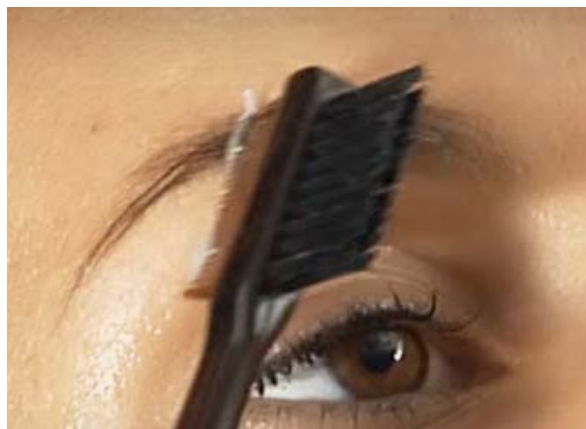
Thuya Eyebrow Straightening & Dying Instructions *continued*



8. Using the Thuya Dye Applicator Brush apply the dye mixture to the eyebrow, ensuring that all hairs are covered with dye. Avoid pressing the brush onto the skin. Leave it dye on brown for 10 to 15 minutes.



9. Once the exposure time is over remove the dye with a damp cotton pad until no dye is seen. Dry eyebrow area with tissue.



10. Shape the brow as desired.
11. Finish by applying Thuya Regenerating Cream sparingly, combing it evenly through the eyebrows.
12. Advise your client of home care.



Thuya Blonde Bleaching Paste

Thuya Blonde Bleaching Paste lightens the tone of the natural hair and prepares the hair for the subsequent application of eyebrow tint. This product can lighten hair up to 3 levels.

THUYA BLONDE BLEACHING PASTE IS NOT A DYE



CAUTION: *Thuya Blonde Bleaching Paste is intended for use on the eyebrow only. Do not use this product on the eyelashes.*

NOTE: *Always use Thuya Special Solution Dye Cream oxidant with this product.*

Mixing instructions: Mix 1:1 In a godet or dappen dish, mix 6 rice sized amounts of Thuya Blonde Bleaching Paste to 6 drops of Thuya Special Solution Dye Cream (or however much product is required) and blend into a smooth, paste-like consistency.

Application: Using the Thuya Professional Application Brush and working against the direction of hair growth, apply the paste to the hairs of the eyebrows, ensuring that they are completely covered from root to tip. In order to get an even result ensure that all of the hairs are completely covered with paste.

Processing: Leave on hair for 5 minutes minimum to 10 minutes maximum, depending upon the desired shade of lightness required.

Remove excess product with a dry cotton pad, then proceed to cleanse the brows by gently wiping them with a damp cotton pad until all products has been removed from hair and the brow area.

Continue with the brow service whether it be thinning, tinting or shaping.



Thuya Client After Care

- Do not get your eyelashes or eyebrows wet for at least 24 hours after the treatment.
- Do not have a hot bath/shower or use a sauna, steam room or swimming pool for 24 hours.
- Avoid eye make up for 12 hours. Try to use oil free makeup remover at all times.
- To avoid irritation, do not rub or touch the eye or eyebrow area.
- Don't spend too long in direct sunlight as this will weaken the perm effect and fade the tint colour.
- Chlorine and certain skincare products will shorten the effects of the perm and tints.