

333

Camouflage make-up

Camouflage make-up, or skin camouflage, is not just about concealing areas, but also about making clients feel more confident. What a wonderful gift to be able to give someone! This unit teaches you all about the correct approach to take during the consultation with the client, as well as how to use colour theory to achieve the best results. You will learn about the origins of camouflage as well as how to recognise the factors that need to be considered when selecting the application techniques to use. You will practise how to cover different types of pigmentation disorders and scarring, as well as how to conceal birthmarks and tattoos.

Assignment mark sheet

Unit 333 Camouflage make-up

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 each completed practical task, a pass equals 1 point, a merit equals 2 points and a distinction equals 3 points.

What you must know	Tick when complete
Task 1a: produce an information sheet	
Task 1b: produce a chart	
Task 1c: produce an information sheet	
Task 1d: produce a fact sheet	
Task 1e: anatomy and physiology	
Or tick if covered by an online test	

What you must do	Grade	Points
Task 2: Camouflage make-up		

Overall grade

Candidate name:

Candidate signature: Date:

Assessor signature: Date:

Quality assurance co-ordinator signature (where applicable): Date:

External Verifier signature (where applicable): Date:



Image courtesy of Dermacolor

What does it mean?

Some useful words are explained below

Active listening

Visibly paying close attention to what is being said.

Atrophic scar

This type of scar is depressed and indented, causing a valley or hole in the skin.

Body language

Non-verbal communication, including the use of gestures, facial expressions, eye contact and postures.

Chloasma

A hyper-pigmentation disorder resulting in darker patches of skin.

Contra-indications

Conditions that prevent treatment from taking place or make it necessary to modify the treatment.

Dehydrated skin

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



Dilated capillaries

Tiny red dilated blood vessels visible on the surface of the skin.

Empathy

Understanding how another person feels, and reflecting this back to the other person.

Erythema

Redness of the skin resulting from dilation of blood vessels, due to stimulation, irritation or allergy.

Hyper-pigmentation

Increased melanin production, causing darker areas of skin.

Hypo-pigmentation

Decreased melanin production on areas of the skin, resulting in paler patches.

Impetigo

A bacterial skin infection where small blisters break open and then crust over to form honey coloured scabs.



Keloid scar

A raised scar that grows above skin level due to overproduction of collagen.

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.

Melanin

The pigment formed in skin by melanocytes, giving colour. This provides natural protection against UV rays, and also has the function of absorbing heat from the sun.

Rapport

A relationship of understanding, trust and agreement between two or more people.



Ringworm

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

Sensitive skin

Skin that 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. This can result in blotchiness, redness, flushing, increased warmth and irritation if stimulated.

Skin type

A way of classifying the skin according to the amount of oil it produces. The skin types are normal, dry, oily and combination.

Sterilisation

The complete destruction of micro-organisms and their spores.

Vitiligo

A hypo-pigmentation disorder resulting in very pale areas of skin.

What you must know

You must be able to:

- 1 Describe salon's requirement for client preparation, preparing yourself and the work area
- 2 Identify different consultation techniques used to identify treatment objectives
- 3 Describe the factors that need to be considered when selecting techniques, products, tools and equipment
- 4 Describe the environmental conditions suitable for camouflage make-up
- 5 Describe the safety considerations that must be taken into account when providing camouflage make-up
- 6 Identify the range of equipment used for camouflage make-up
- 7 Identify products used and their key ingredients, their qualities and limitations
- 8 Describe contra-indications that prevent or restrict camouflage make-up

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Revision tip

Skin camouflage was originally developed as a way of making burn victims from the World Wars feel more socially acceptable.



Follow in the footsteps of... “ Lauren Mathis

After leaving school I studied NVQ level 2 and 3 beauty therapy, and then went on to study media and fashion make-up at Brushstrokes in Shepperton. My family have a salon, and I managed the beauty department. My ambition from a very young age was always to be a make-up artist. I currently work on photo shoots, hair shows, TV shows and commercials. I love my job as it is so creative; every day is such fun and always different. In the future I want to travel the world with my make-up! [Read on for Lauren's camouflage make-up tips!](#)



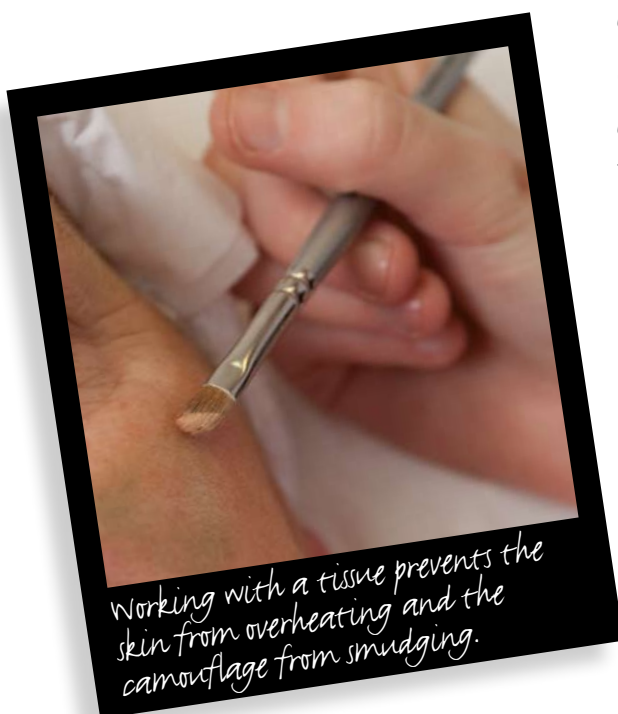
- 9 Describe how to communicate and behave in a professional manner
- 10 State the importance of positioning yourself and the client correctly throughout the treatment
- 11 Describe safe and hygienic working practices
- 12 Describe contra-actions which might occur during and following the treatment and how to respond
- 13 Describe the aftercare advice that should be provided
- 14 State the importance of completing the treatment to the satisfaction of the client
- 15 State the methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the treatment
- 16 Describe the origins of camouflage make-up
- 17 Describe the principles of colour theory
- 18 Describe different types of light
- 19 Describe the structure and function of the skin
- 20 Describe different skin types, conditions and tones

Revision tip

Camouflage products containing titanium dioxide will appear white or paler than the rest of the skin in flash photography.



Apply camouflage make-up with a foundation brush instead of a sponge, and blend with a small blending brush. You will then be able to get a better finish.



Working with a tissue prevents the skin from overheating and the camouflage from smudging.



With time and practice large areas of scarring...



... can be made almost invisible.

Cammo

The underlying colour of the area to be disguised will be neutralised by the application of a complementary colour.

“

Camouflage make-up can be oily so always set with a translucent powder; pat it on with a powder puff.

“

Make sure the skin is cleansed and hydrated before applying make-up; it will last longer and give a dewy appearance to the skin.

It is important to allow the client to indicate the area to be camouflaged to avoid the therapist appearing judgemental and making the client feel uncomfortable.

camouflage



Large facial birthmarks can embarrass the client.



Successfully covering them can lead to greater confidence.

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	14–16
Merit	17–22
Distinction	23–26

Please tick when all pre-observation requirements have been met

- 1 Prepare yourself, the client and the work area for camouflage make-up application
- 2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify treatment objectives *
- 3 Advise the client on how to prepare for the treatment
- 4 Identify influencing factors
- 5 Provide clear recommendations to the client based on factors *
- 6 Position yourself and the client correctly throughout the treatment
- 7 Follow safe and hygienic working practices
- 8 Communicate and behave in a professional manner
- 9 Select and use products, tools, equipment and techniques, taking into account identified factors *
- 10 Colour match the area to be camouflaged, discussing the process with the client

Camouflage make-up		
1		
1	2	3
1		
1		
1	2	3
1		
1		
1	2	3
1		

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11 Apply the correct colour match to the area to be camouflaged, using blending techniques to achieve a smooth, even finish *

12 Complete the treatment to the satisfaction of the client *

13 Record and evaluate the results of the treatment with the client

14 Provide suitable aftercare advice *

Total

Grade

Candidate signature and date

Assessor signature and date

Camouflage make-up		
1	2	3
1	2	3
1		
1	2	3



With foundation or camouflage make-up, always use a small amount then build it up by applying more till you are happy with the coverage.



It may be necessary to 'block' out the underlying colour before matching the surrounding skin.

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	<p>Basic consultation Examples: uses open and closed questions, checks for contra-indications, identifies the treatment objectives correctly.</p>	<p>Good consultation Examples: positive body language, uses open and closed questions to identify contra-indications, expectations; general health and lifestyle, identifies treatment objectives and any factors that may limit or restrict the service.</p>	<p>Thorough consultation Examples: positive body language, uses open and closed questions to identify contra-indications, expectations; general health and lifestyle, treatment objectives and any factors that may limit or restrict the treatment, allows the client to ask any questions to confirm understanding.</p>
5 Provide clear recommendations to the client based on factors	<p>A basic treatment plan is recommended Examples: explains treatment procedure, and any adaptations to meet the client's treatment needs based on factors identified during consultation.</p>	<p>A good treatment plan is recommended Examples: explains treatment procedure and any adaptations to meet the client's treatment needs based on factors identified during consultation, contra-indications and choice of products.</p>	<p>A thorough treatment plan is recommended Examples: explains treatment procedure and any adaptations to meet the client's treatment needs based on factors identified during consultation, contra-indications and choice of products, adaptation of techniques to suit client's physical and emotional condition, and treatment objectives, allows the client to ask questions about the media make-up.</p>

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	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
9 Select and use products, tools, equipment and techniques, taking into account identified factors	Selects and uses products, tools, equipment and basic techniques, taking into account factors identified during consultation.	Selects and uses products, tools, equipment and a range of techniques, taking into account factors identified during consultation in a logical sequence and with confidence, to meet the treatment objectives and effect required.	Selects and uses products, tools, equipment and a range of techniques, taking into account factors identified during consultation in a logical sequence and with confidence, to meet the treatment objectives and effect required, adapts and modifies techniques as necessary and informs the client of the changes.
11 Apply the correct colour match to the area to be camouflaged, using blending techniques to achieve a smooth, even finish	Applies the application to suit the skin condition being camouflaged. Evidence of coverage.	Applies the correct colour. The correct colour matched to the area being camouflaged using suitable blending techniques to achieve a good finish and coverage.	Applies the correct colour. The correct colour matched to the area being camouflaged; blending techniques achieve a smooth, even finish, seamlessly camouflaging the entire area being treated.
12 Complete the treatment to the satisfaction of the client	The treatment is completed within the agreed time and brought to a satisfactory close, meets the treatment objectives.	The treatment is completed within the agreed time and brought to a satisfactory close, meets the treatment objectives, the client is shown the result and the end result is agreed.	The treatment is completed within the agreed time and brought to a satisfactory close, camouflage make-up is applied neatly and blended well to meet the treatment objectives, the client is shown the result, positive feedback is gained.
14 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, how to deal with them and basic removal advice.	Excellent aftercare advice to include home care products, contra-actions, how to deal with them, removal advice, and advice to continue camouflage make-up application and further treatments.

Comment form

Unit 333 Camouflage make-up

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



Image courtesy of Walsall College