



LASH & BROW TINTING

Module. Tinting Station Included.

OVERVIEW

Adding services is the quickest way to scale your existing business and provide added value to your clients. It is exciting for everyone and a sure-fire way to get new and existing clients back in your doors. Tinting can be done during multiple other services and when done correctly is a safe procedure that can last 4-6 weeks. Perfect for creating clients to be consistent repeat business.

The Unicorn Beauty Bar

Tinting Module

Lash & Brow Tinting

Module

Table of contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Why Tinting?	2
Introductory	2
The Client Consultation	3
Patch Testing.....	3
Ppe.....	3
Contraindications for tinting.....	4
Product overview	7
Color overview	9
Blonde brow overview.....	11
The tinting process - explained	12
Preparation	13
Lash & Brow Tinting protocol	13
Tint Removal	14
Tinting Eyebrows – Preparation.....	15
Tinting Eyebrows – Removal.....	15
Using Blonde Brow to bleach eyebrows.....	15
Bleaching Eyebrows – Application	17
Tinting Eyebrows – Common Mistakes & Troubleshooting.....	18
Aftercare	19

Certificates are printed on the 15th of each month and mailed out within 3 business days.

WHY TINTING?

Why is it important to learn this skill?

Lash and brow tinting is a service that seems to be unique in the way that it perfectly suits the needs of many clients. Tinting is safe and non-invasive, which suits the personality of conservative clients. Unlike more enduring treatments such as microblading, tinting only lasts 4-6 weeks. If a client is unsure of the results, desires a new look to keep up with trends, or wants a different effect, they can re-tint. Both tinting and eyelash extensions can save a client time during their makeup regimen, but tinting lasts longer, requires less care, and is less expensive than eyelash extensions. Because of the enduring nature of tinting, it is important to learn this skill.

INTRODUCTORY

Tinting lashes and brows is a service that accentuates a feature that already exists. Tinting can be used to match lighter coloured lashes and brows to a darker hair colour. Tinting can also equalize the colouring along the entire length of the hair and make the colour along the whole eyebrow line uniform.

Tinting is the process of applying a safe, specifically designed for the face, dye to either/both the eyelashes/eyebrows. When done correctly with a quality product, this procedure can be done in as little as 20 minutes and last up to 6 weeks. Routine touch ups will be required, allowing your business to secure more repeat business.

The training module you have selected has been designed around the Austria made RefectoCil products. RefectoCil is the global leader in eyelash and eyebrow tinting. The parent company, GW Cosmetics has existed since 1930, making it one of the longest lasting industry leaders with a top-quality reputation.

You can find RefectoCil in the supplies section for “Tinting Technicians” (Coming Soon). All products come with a 1-year shelf life. It is important that you honor these expiry dates due to the nature of the product and the areas you are applying them.

Recommended service cost is at least \$20.00-\$40.00 for each treatment.

THE CLIENT CONSULTATION

Preparing a client for a lash and brow tint begins with the client consultation. Some literature states that the client consultation must occur 24 hours before the service, while other sources state that 48 hours is the minimum time. This long delay between consultation and service is to allow for a patch sensitivity test (PST).

During the consultation it is important to have a clear, common understanding between the esthetician and the client regarding what services will be performed (and not performed), costs, and desired outcome.

Impress upon the client that a lash and brow tint will only accentuate a pre-existing feature. A lash tint will darken the full length and breadth of the existing lashes, but it will not make the lashes longer or thicker.

It is important to ask the client if they have any sensitivities to makeup. A sensitivity to makeup, henna, or hair colour containing para-phenylenediamine (PPD), may indicate a sensitivity to the tinting chemicals.

PATCH TESTING

The Patch Sensitivity Test The PST is extremely important, because an intense allergic reaction around the eyes can cause short term or long term damage to the eyes.

Clients who are taking medication and those who are pregnant may be extra-susceptible to an allergic reaction.

Always follow the sanitation, disinfection, and sterilization procedures outlined in the Sanitization PDF. To make the test, a small area of skin behind the ear or on the inner surface of the forearm should be cleansed, using either soap and water or alcohol, and a small quantity of the tint as prepared for use should be applied to the area (about 1 cm by 1cm) and allowed to dry. After 24 hours, the area should be washed gently with soap and water. If no irritation or inflammation is apparent, it may be assumed that no hypersensitivity to the tint exists. The test should be made before each application.

Instruct the client to leave the tint on the skin for 24-48 hours; after that time has expired, they can wash off the tint. Instruct the client to wash the area with soap and warm running water if a reaction occurs after the client has left the salon. If a reaction occurs, advise the client to contact a medical professional. Once a client has shown an allergic reaction to a chemical, never re-expose them to the same chemical, and be overly cautious when exposing them to a chemical of the same structure.

PPE

When performing a lash and brow tint, always follow the manufacturer's specifications, and wear appropriate PPE. PPE may include: eye protection, latex or rubber gloves, and an apron.

Cotton is the preferred material for lash and brow tinting. Cotton has good absorptive properties and will not scratch the skin as easily as some synthetic materials.

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR TINTING

If any of the following conditions present themselves, you must **not** perform this service on your clients.

	Condition
Pink Eye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Viral and bacterial pinkeye are contagious and spread very easily ▪ Most cases of pinkeye are caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infections caused by viruses or bacteria. ▪ Dry eyes from lack of tears or exposure to wind and sun. ▪ Chemicals, fumes, or smoke (chemical conjunctivitis). ▪ Allergies. ▪ Since most pinkeye is caused by viruses for which there is usually no medical treatment, preventing its spread is important ▪ Poor hand-washing is the main cause of the spread of pinkeye
Stye or Chalazion or External Hordeolum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Styes and chalazion are lumps in or along the edge of an eyelid ▪ Styes are caused by a bacterial infection ▪ They may be painful or annoying, but they are rarely serious ▪ Most will go away on their own without treatment ▪ A stye is an infection that causes a tender red lump on the eyelid. Most styes occur along the edge of the eyelid. When a stye occurs inside the eyelid, it is called an internal hordeolum ▪ A chalazion (kuh-LAY-zee-on) is a lump in the eyelid ▪ Chalazion may look like styes, but they are usually larger and may not hurt ▪ A chalazion forms when an oil gland in the eyelid becomes blocked ▪ If an internal hordeolum doesn't drain and heal, it can turn into a chalazion
Madarosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Madarosis [mad-eh-ro-sis] is derived from the ancient Greek word "madaros" meaning "bald" ▪ Is defined as hair loss of the eyebrows or loss of eyelashes ▪ Loss of eyelashes is also known as milphosis ▪ Madarosis may be a sign of many systemic diseases and require further medical attention
Staphylococcal Blerphitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blepharitis [blef-uh-rah-y-tis] is a common eyelid inflammation that sometimes is associated with a bacterial eye infection of staphylococcal bacteria ▪ Usually this is an acute condition and should heal quickly ▪ This is a more severe condition which may start in childhood and continue through adulthood ▪ It is commonly recurrent and it requires special medical care ▪ It is extremely important that this condition be properly treated because without that, it will spread to other parts of the eye, to other people who come in contact with the virus ▪ It can potentially scar the cornea of the eye.
Distichiasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distichiasis [dis-ti-kia-sis] is a rare disorder defined as the abnormal growth of lashes from the orifices of the meibomian glands on the posterior lamella of the tarsal plate ▪ They can affect either the upper or lower eyelid and are usually bilateral ▪ Distichiae usually cause no symptoms because the lashes are soft, but they can irritate the EYE and cause tearing, squinting, inflammation, and corneal ulcers and scarring ▪ Treatment options include electrolysis, electrocautery, cryotherapy, and surgery.
Crab Lice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Also called crabs, are usually found infesting human genital area ▪ But they may also be found on facial hair; on eyelashes, on eyebrows, in the armpits, on chest hair; and, rarely, on the scalp ▪ Lice are tiny insects that live on humans and feed exclusively on blood ▪ When a large number of lice live and multiply on a person, it is called an infestation ▪ Pubic lice causes severe itching ▪ If pubic lice get on the eyelashes, the edges of the eyelids may be crusted ▪ You may see lice and their eggs at the base of the eyelashes

Eye Surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No tinting or perming treatment if the surgery was done less than 6 months before ▪ Injections are considered as surgery e.g: Botox injections ▪ The eye area takes a longer time to recover, this is why you need to be careful
Blepharitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blepharitis is a chronic condition that refers to inflammation of the eyelids, and typically affects the margins of the eyelids ▪ This is often a recurring condition associated with bacterial infections or skin disorders such as dandruff or acne rosacea ▪ Blepharitis is not serious and symptoms may be alleviated easily ▪ Symptoms and Signs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sore, irritated eyes ▪ Burning sensation in the eye ▪ Red, swollen or inflamed eyes ▪ Itchy eyelids ▪ Sensitivity to light ▪ Crusted debris in the eyelashes or in the corner of the eyes or lids upon waking ▪ Flaky skin around the eyes ▪ Dryness of the eyes ▪ Blurred vision ▪ Excessive tearing ▪ Loss of eyelashes ▪ Abnormal growth of eyelashes

Trichiasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trichiasis [trih-<u>kahy</u>-uh-sis] is the official name for a condition characterized by misdirected or abnormally positioned eyelashes ▪ Could also occur due to eye trauma which will create lashes to grow backwards towards the eye ▪ Trichiasis will cause discomfort and irritation to the eye, and can lead to permanent damage to the cornea and vision loss ▪ Some symptoms are: constant eye irritation, pain, redness and/or irritation, abnormal tearing and extreme sensitivity to light
Trichotillomania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trichotillomania (trik-o-til-o-MAY-nee-uh) is a disorder that involves recurrent, irresistible urges to pull out hair ▪ Common areas for hair to be pulled out are the scalp, eyelashes, eyebrows, legs, arms, hands, nose and the pubic areas ▪ Trichotillomania may be present in infants, but the peak age of onset is 9 to 13 ▪ It may be triggered by depression or stress ▪ For some people, trichotillomania may be mild and generally manageable ▪ For others, the compulsive urge to pull hair is overwhelming ▪ Some treatment options have helped many people reduce their hair pulling or stop entirely

It is crucial that you DO NOT perform any treatments should any of these circumstances exist.

To reiterate: Eyelash Tinting may not be performed if any of the following conditions are present.

1. Pink Eye

Pink eye is a bacterial infection and can spread very easily.

2. Styes

A sty is a lump within or along the edge of an eyelid. Styes are also a bacterial infection.

3. Recent Eye Surgery

Tinting is not recommended on clients who had eye surgery within the last 6 months.

4. Blepharitis

Blepharitis is the medical term for eyelash dandruff. If your client has blepharitis you must be sensitive and compassionate, however you may not perform tinting until the condition clears up.

5. Madarosis

Madarosis is the medical term for "bald eyelids." Since the tint cannot be applied to skin, you may not perform a tinting procedure on a client with madarosis.

6. Trichotillomania.

Trichotillomania is a psychological disorder that causes a person to pull out their own eyelashes. If your client has this disorder, eyelash tinting can make the compulsions worsen. It's not recommended to complete a tinting procedure on a client with this condition.

RefectoCil Eye Make- Up Remover Non-Oily: For a perfect and gentle removal of eye make-up before tinting eyelashes and eyebrows



RefectoCil Eye Protection Shields: EXTRA protection against staining of the skin



RefectoCil Skin Protection Cream & Eye Mask: The ideal basic protective cream when tinting eyelashes and eyebrows.



RefectoCil SiliconePads: Self-adhesive, anti-slip. The soft high-tech silicone perfectly adjusts to every eye form to protect from staining



Refectocil Artist Palette: Perfect cosmetic dish for tint-mixing



Application Sticks Soft: Ideal for perfect mixing and applying of tinting paste



Cosmetic Brush Soft: For Eyelash and Eyebrow tinting



Cosmetic Brush Hard: Ideal for RefectoCil Blonde Brow



RefectoCil Tint Remover: The soft stain remover for tint



The following colors are the full line available and will be covered in your training.



Refectocil Lash and Brow Tints

1 – Pure Black

Pure Black will be your most frequently used color and often is among those professional tinting applications, most specifically lash tinting. The color delivers a full dark and intense color so that lashes appear fuller and longer.



1.1. – Graphite

Graphite is most commonly used to cover grey/white hair.



2. Blue Black

Blue black is a black based dye with a blue shimmer providing additional colour depth to the tinting result. This colour is ideal for anyone who wishes “more” than just a normal black for an extra-expressive effect.



2.1 Deep Blue

Most often recommended for clients with blue eyes or who commonly wear primary colors in their makeup. Extremely deep results are found on those with light blonde/blonde lashes. The deeper blue is a more pigmented dye and will be brighter the lighter the more natural hair is.



3. Natural Brown

Just like natural browns found in the beauty aisle, natural brown is a very deep brown tone and provides excellent coverage. Due to its deep nature it will not mix well with lighter colors. Choose lighter browns for this.



3.1– Light Brown

This light brown is ideal for mixing with colors for custom matching and is works great for subtle application to light blond-light brown eyelashes and eyebrows. Most commonly used for its subtle appearance on those with lighter natural hair colors.



4. Chestnut

Also sometimes referenced too as mahogany/copper. With its primary base being red, this color is ideal for those looking to match and create a uniform look between their hair and their face. This color delivers intense results on those with lighter colors or on previously bleached hair. The chestnut color will be beautifully reflected on those with brown hues in their hair.



4.1– Red

An even more vibrant red than chestnut. This is an intense red when used on light blond-medium blond hair. A dark red is achieved on dark blondes-medium reds. If you are looking for an intense color you can effectively lighten using the RefectoCil Blonde Brow beforehand.



For more indepth information including ingredients, pro-tips and more view the RefectoCil Color Guide.

0. Refectocil Blonde Brow

Blonde Brow allows you to professionally and safely lighten eyebrows up to 3 shades.

Why are eyebrows lightened?



1. To lighten untreated eyebrows

Clients with dyed blond hair, whose natural colour is black or brown, will be surprised! In the past “false blonds” could easily be identified, because of the too prominent or dark eyebrows. This is now a thing of the past. From now on eyebrows can be lightened with Refectocil Blonde Brow up to 3 shades and by this matched perfectly with the shade of bleached/dyed blond head hair.

2. To lighten before a tint

Often the natural eyebrow colour is too dark for the desired tint colour. By lightening eyebrows with BlondeBrow and then following with a tint, various colour results (even lighter tints) can be achieved.

3. To be able to tint grey, white or bristly eyebrows

These types of eyebrows are often not able to take up the tint due to their special structure. Lightening the untreated hair with Blonde Brow first, allows for a tint afterwards.



View the official video training from Refectocil: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8DgQFNrT3F0>

Important information when using BlondeBrow

- Only for use on eyebrows – NEVER use for lashes.
- Only develop with oxidant CREAM – do not develop with liquid.
- Do not mix with other colours.
- Lighten the brows first, then tint.
- Do not leave on longer than 20 minutes or it may damage the hair.

Colour tinting is achieved via a chemical reaction. A chemical reaction involves two or more reactants interacting with each other to form one or more new substances called products. During a chemical reaction, atoms and/or molecules move between the reactants to form new substances.

The reactants of a lash and brow tint are: colour and hydrogen peroxide. During the non-reversible chemical reaction, the hydrogen peroxide (oxidizing agent) donates oxygen to the tint (reducing agent). This process is called oxidization. The chemical reaction begins immediately and takes a short time to complete. It is necessary to work quickly.

If the reactants are mixed and immediately applied to the hair before oxidization occurs, the reactants enter the hair as small molecules. During oxidization, the hydrogen peroxide donates oxygen atoms to the colour, increasing the size of the colour molecules. The larger colour molecules become trapped inside the hair. If the chemical reaction is incomplete before the reactants are applied to the hair, the molecules of the products are too large to enter the hair, and the tint will not be absorbed. Colour that has entered the hair will remain in the hair until the hair falls out.

All cosmetics sold in Canada must meet the provisions of several pieces of Canadian legislation. The two primary documents are the Food and Drugs Act, and the Cosmetic Regulations. Section 14 of the Cosmetic Regulations prohibits coal tar dyes from lash and brow tinting products:

14 (1) No person shall sell a cosmetic for use in the area of the eye that contains any coal tar dye, coal tar dye base, or coal tar dye intermediate.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1) and section 15.1, “area of the eye” means the area bounded by the supraorbital and infraorbital ridges and includes the eyebrows, the skin underlying the eyebrows, the eyelids, the eyelashes, the conjunctival sac of the eye, the eyeball and the soft tissue that lies below the eye and within the infraorbital ridge.

Please note that coal tar dyes can be used in hair dyes, with restrictions (as per the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist) located at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/cosmetperson/hot-list-critique/hotlist-liste-eng.php>. Para-phenylenediamine (PPD) is a coal tar dye commonly used in hair dyes, colours, and tints. Please also see Safety of Cosmetic Ingredients located at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/cosmet-person/labellingetiquetage/ingredients-eng.php> for additional information on coal tar.

The colour portion of the reactants (reducing agent) is mostly derived from plant sources; however, illegal and harmful ingredients can be purchased over the internet and illegally brought into Canada and used on Canadians.

Tinting shades include: black, brown, blue, and grey. The oxidizing agent is 3% peroxide, often referred to as 10-volume peroxide. 3% peroxide is about half as strong as the most commonly used hydrogen peroxide. Some manufacturer’s produce a 5% peroxide. The oxidizing 18 agent can come in a cream or liquid solution. Cream is a useful form, because its viscosity reduces the chances of running and dripping. Do not mix products together unless specified by the manufacturer. Dyes for hair are not suitable for lashes and brows.

PREPARATION

The following is a list of tools and materials needed for a lash and brow tint:

Tools	Purpose
3% Oxidization cream (hydrogen peroxide)	Oxidizing Agent
Glass Mixing Dish or mixing palette	Mixing solutions
Mixing Sticks	Mixing Solutions
Brush	To apply products
Cotton Pads	Cleansing
Tint Remover	To remove excess tint from skin
Distilled/Micellar Water	Ideal for cleansing area in case of irritation
Make Up remover	Removing any makeup (no oil based)
Garbage Bin	For waste
Mirror	For client
Chair	For Client
Disposable Gloves	PPE
Towel	To protect client's clothes
Dyes and color charts	To perform service/reference

LASH & BROW TINTING PROTOCOL

Gather your supplies and your client reclined, do not perform your service on a client laying down or with the head titled back.

1. Have your client fill out the included waiver template and after ensuring no contraindications were found you may begin.
2. Ensure your client is make up free. Use the make up remover ensure that the face is clean and dry before beginning. Make sure they are not wearing contact lenses.
3. Apply your silicone or disposable pads underneath the eye, directly over the bottom lashes.
Bottom lashes should NEVER be tinted with eyes open. If you are tinting the bottom lashes, do those first by applying the pads under the lashes, having the client close their eyes and using two hands: one to hold lashes up and the other to carefully apply the tint to the bottom.
4. Immediately before tinting, mix RefectoCil Oxidant:
 - a. **CREAM – 15 drops** Oxidant **Cream** with approx 3/4 of an inch of dye
 - LIQUID – 10 drops** Oxidant **Liquid** with approx 3/4 of an inch of dye
5. Apply dye with cosmetic brush from the tip to the lash line being careful not to apply tint on the skin of the eyelid.
6. 10 min processing time (for thick, strong lashes, increase time to 15 minutes).

TINT REMOVAL

1. Remove excess tint with dry cotton swabs to remove as much tint as possible.
2. Remove the eyelash protection papers in a slow, downward direction.
3. With a moist cotton pad, thoroughly cleanse the lashes and eye area to ensure no traces of tint are left.
4. *In the case of eye irritation, rinse the eye with water.*
5. Apply RefectoCil Long Lash Gel to provide moisture and nourishment to the hair. Dip disposable micro brushes into your gel to prevent cross contamination.



TINTING EYEBROWS – PREPARATION

1. Important: Eyebrow tinting must be done prior to any shaping service (waxing, tweezing...)
2. Clean the brow area with RefectoCil Eye Makeup Remover
3. Outline the eyebrow with RefectoCil skin protection cream
4. Be careful not to get any cream on the hairs that you would not like to colour.

After the initial exposure time (see recommend times in your color chart for reference), remove a small section of tint from the inner corner of the brow using a damp cotton wipe. If more exposure time is needed, reapply tint to the area from which it was removed. Check results after more exposure time.

We recommend checking often on each client until you become familiar with the process, your client, the formula etc.

The development time for brows ranges from 1 – 20(MAX) minutes, depending upon the client. This is normally shorter than the time for lashes. Hair with red pigment and grey hair will require a longer exposure time, while blonde hair will require less time. Multiple applications may be necessary for a successful brow tint. Brow tinting is usually performed before lash tinting, due to the critical nature of the timing.

Brow hair is thinner than lash hair; as a result, brows tint faster, and it is important to focus full attention on them. Only a short window of time is available to achieve the desired results. On the other hand, lash hair is coarser than brow hair, and lash hair takes longer to tint. The window of time available to achieve the desired results is longer.

Tip: Use an eyebrow brush to separate the hairs and lift them from the skin. Apply tint to the eyebrows, working from the outside of the brow toward the inside. Make sure to apply tint to the hairs underneath.

TINTING EYEBROWS – REMOVAL

1. Remove excess tint with dry cotton pad
2. With a moist cotton pad, thoroughly cleanse the brow area to ensure no traces of tint are left
3. To remove any tint spot, use the Refectocil tint remover on the skin, this will fade with 24hrs.
4. Apply RefectoCil Long Lash gel to provide moisture and nourishment to the hair, again using disposable brushes to prevent cross contamination.

USING BLONDE BROW TO BLEACH EYEBROWS

Blonde Brow can be used to:

- **To lighten eyebrows**

Brows can be matched perfectly with the shade of bleached/dyed blond hair.

- **To lighten before a tint**

Often the natural eyebrow colour is too dark for the desired tint color. Bleaching them first allows more of the tint pigment to absorb into the brow, producing a more vibrant colour.

- **To be able to tint grey, white or bristly eyebrows**

These types of eyebrows are often not able to absorb the tint color due to their coarse structure. Lightening them hair with BlondeBrow first allows for a tint afterwards.

Application time: 5-20 min.

MIX: approx $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of dye plus 23-25 drops Oxidant 3% Creme



Application time: 5 min	Lightening by ONE shade
Application time: 12 min	Lightening by TWO shades
Application time: 20 min	Lightening by THREE shades

RefectoCil

Blondierpaste für Augenbrauen Nr. 0 blond
 Bleaching paste for eyebrows No. 0 blond
 Pasta decolorante para cejas Nº 0 rubio



BLEACHING EYEBROWS – APPLICATION

1. Clean the eyebrows with RefectoCil cleanser before bleaching
2. Mix approx $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of paste + 23-25 drops of RefectoCil Oxidant.
Stir for at least 2 minutes – texture will start out clumpy. With proper mixing it will soften into a thick grainy paste.

Instructions:

1. Paste has to be applied in such a way that the hair is completely covered from root to tip.
2. Apply against the direction of hair growth
3. Hair should not be visible -> Bleaching paste must cover the hair completely, otherwise the result will be uneven.
4. Application time 5 – 20 min (depending on the desired lightness)
5. Remove the bleaching paste with a wet cotton pad.



Common mistakes made prior to tinting:

- If client is concerned about a potential reaction be sure to offer a patch test.

Common mistakes made during tinting:

- Incorrect skin protection such as:
 - Vaseline : it creates an oil barrier preventing the tint from being absorbed
 - Saran Wrap: does not protect the skin
- Wet Cotton Pad: the tint is absorbed into the wet cotton pad and not the hair

Doing the steps in the wrong order. Always follow:

1. Prepare
2. Protect
3. Mix
4. Apply
5. Remove

Most common technician errors:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong Mixing Ratios: 3/4” tint to 10 drops of the oxidant liquid, or 15 drops of the oxidant cream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyes should never be open when applying tint
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinting Bottom Lashes: not recommended with eyes open 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper removal of tint
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the tint as an eyeliner, dyeing the skin not the hair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All traces of tint are not removed before the client opens his/her eyes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cotton pad is either too dry or too wet 	

Results depend upon the interaction of several factors: correct chemical proportions, timely mixing and application of colours, tint colour, original hair colour, and evenness and thickness of product application.

The success of the service depends upon the desired colour change and the evenness of the colour.

Tinting can also be unsuccessful if:

- The roots of the hair have retained their original colour. (The tint was not applied to this area).
 - General lack of colour.
 - The products have completed their chemical reaction before being applied.
 - The products may have passed their expiry date
 - The contact time was too short.
 - The reactants were not combined in the correct ratio.
 - The colour is uneven. (Makeup, oil, and/or barrier cream was on the hairs).
- The expectations are not clearly set beforehand. Tinting does not stain the skin like Henna does. If an individual is trying to achieve a fuller look by staining the skin, encourage them to use a Henna product as this dye will not stain the skin for more than 24hrs.

AFTERCARE

1. Do not touch or rub your eyes, eyelashes, or eyebrows immediately after the treatment.
2. If redness or irritation occurs, apply a cool damp cotton compress to the eye area.
If symptoms persist for more than 24 hours seek medical advice.
3. The effects of the tint will start to diminish within 2 to 3 weeks as hair grows out and the tint color fades. Strong sunlight/UV light can make the tint color fade faster.
4. Avoid washing your hair, eyelids, eyelashes, eyebrows, or swimming for 24 hours, as these activities can cause the tint results to fade. Also avoid exfoliating facial cleansers. Those containing AHA's or other chemical exfoliates may decrease the life of your tint.
A gentle facial cleanser or eye makeup remover is recommended.
5. Do not apply makeup or mascara to lashes or receive any other eye treatments for at least 24 hours after the lash or brow tinting treatment.
6. Try to use oil-free facial products around the eye area to prolong the tint color.
7. You can receive the lash or brow tinting treatment every 3 to 4 weeks
8. Keep eyebrows moisturized to prolong results.