

CONVERSION TRAINING

Microblading to Machine - Fundamentals

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G I N E R I N G

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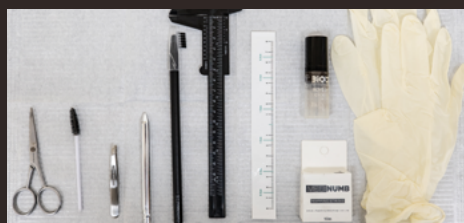
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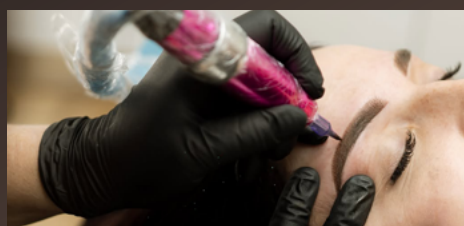
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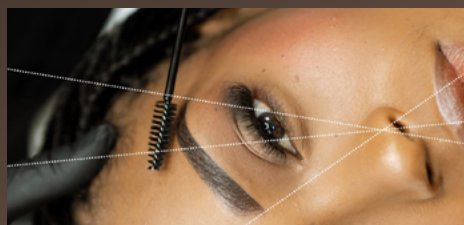
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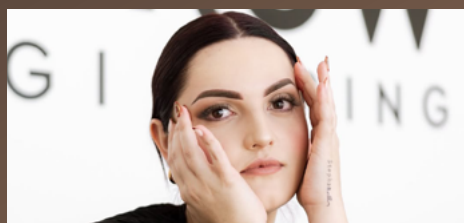
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INTRODUCTION



In just over a decade, the landscape of permanent makeup has changed dramatically. Advances in pigment formulation, needle technology, and machine design, along with the development of refined techniques, have transformed permanent makeup into a leading force in modern beauty enhancement.

As the industry evolves, so must the artist.

For years, microblading was seen as the only way to create natural hair strokes. At the time, it was revolutionary, producing crisp, hair-like strokes that seemed almost impossible to believe. Practically overnight, the permanent makeup industry seized the opportunity to create brands, pigments, tools, and more. Demand rapidly propelled the technique into widespread popularity, creating an almost cult-like following. If you experienced it first-hand, it can be difficult to fully comprehend the scale of its impact. However, years later, a more concerning side of this expansion has come to light.

The primary concern lies in the continuous cutting of the skin. Over time, this created more damage and ultimately outweighed the benefits microblading originally promised. What began as a breakthrough technique offering natural results often resulted in permanent skin damage and results that did not last as expected. As a result, industry debates emerged, leading to discussions around more sustainable techniques that cause less trauma and provide longer-lasting outcomes.

For this reason, it is essential for artists to offer techniques that prioritise the health of the skin while still delivering optimal results. It is the responsibility of the artist to choose methods that are gentler, cause less trauma, and support longevity and sustainability within the industry. Understanding which technique to use, and when to use it, gives artists greater authority in their field and the ability to consistently deliver the best possible outcomes.

Let us now explore how we can move beyond relying solely on micro blading for natural results and instead adopt proven natural machine techniques. By doing so, you can expand your skill set, work effectively across a wider range of skin types, and serve a broader range of clients.

This is the established Browginering way.

MODULE 1:

The Difference Between
Manual Devices & Machines

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INTRODUCTION

The premise of a manual device is that the artist is responsible for judging the depth at which pigment is implanted into the skin. With microblading especially, the needle cuts pigment into the skin, creating fissures at different depths and widths. This variation often creates pigment pooling or migration under the skin, as the process is far less controlled.

There is obviously no machine driving the needle into the skin, which means there is significantly less control. The skin can often be cut at inconsistent depths, which creates pigment pooling and migration, once healed.

Precision is limited, which creates inconsistent results that can't be measured.

MICROBLADING

Microblading is a manual technique where pigment is implanted into the skin using a handheld device with a needle that acts as a blade attached to it; made up of multiple tiny needles arranged in a row. The artist creates hairstrokes by physically slicing the skin and depositing pigment into these incisions. Pigment is often rubbed into the skin after the procedure, which can cause discomfort and pain. Because the strokes are created manually, hairstrokes cannot be overlapped or weaved to create a hyper-realistic eyebrow.

Key Characteristics

- Manual, hand-applied technique
- No machine assistance
- Strokes are created by cutting the skin
- Depth control depends entirely on hand pressure
- Greater trauma due to slicing motion
- Higher likelihood of scar tissue formation over time
- Increased risk of pigment migration
- Historically more suitable for dry, thin skin types
- Results may blur, fade unevenly, or shift in tone as the skin changes
- Typically more uncomfortable for the client
- Bleeding is common due to open incisions

HOW MICROBLADING INTERACTS WITH THE SKIN

Microblading creates open incisions by dragging a blade across the surface of the skin. Because the blade moves laterally, the trauma spreads sideways across tissue rather than being confined to a controlled vertical point.

This leads to several structural considerations:

- The skin is cut rather than punctured
- Depth can vary from one stroke to another
- The blade may enter and exit the skin unevenly
- Tissue disruption spreads sideways across the treated area
- Inflammation response is often greater

As the body heals, inflammation can stimulate fibrosis, which is the formation of scar tissue. Scar tissue changes the texture and integrity of the skin. Over time, this can make future procedures more difficult and reduce the clarity of healed strokes.

Repeated microblading increases the risk of:

- Thickened or textured skin
- Reduced pigment retention
- Blurred healed strokes
- Patchy or uneven healing

Because microblading disrupts the skin structure laterally, cumulative trauma becomes a significant concern. Once the integrity of the skin is compromised, long term sustainability becomes increasingly difficult.

MACHINE BROWS (ROTARY MACHINE)

Machine brows use a motor-driven rotary device with a single needle in various sizes and cartridges that moves in a controlled vertical motion to implant pigment into the skin. Instead of cutting, the machine gently deposits pigment through micro punctures, allowing for greater control and precision.

The motor drives the needle gently into the skin. The speed can be adjusted, the needle length can be adjusted, and how hard the needle hits the skin can also be adjusted. This makes the technique more adaptable to different skin types.

There are also many different machines available on the market to suit each artist's style. Different outcomes or looks can be created through specific movements and the overlapping of pigment.

Hairstrokes can be overlapped, weaved and intertwined to create a natural result without compromising the skin.

Key Characteristics

- Motor-driven, controlled, and consistent
- Strokes are created through precise pigment implantation, not cutting
- Stable depth control with reduced trauma to the skin
- Significantly lower risk of scarring
- Suitable for all skin types, including oily and mature skin

- More predictable healed results
- Improved pigment retention and cleaner aging over time
- Allows for advanced techniques such as hair strokes, pixel shading, and hybrid brows
- Minimal to no bleeding

CORE MECHANICAL DIFFERENCE

- Microblading involves slicing the skin in order to place pigment.
- Machine work involves implanting pigment through controlled vertical movement.

This fundamental difference directly affects:

- The level of skin trauma
- The quality of healing
- Pigment retention
- Long-term results
- Client suitability and long-term sustainability

WHY MANY ARTISTS ARE TRANSITIONING TO MACHINE TECHNIQUES

As industry standards evolve, many artists are moving toward rotary machine techniques for several important reasons:

- Greater preservation of skin integrity
- More predictable healed outcomes
- Expanded treatment possibilities
- Safer application across a broader range of clients
- A more modern and sustainable approach to permanent makeup
- Improved long-term value for both client and artist

When skin heals better, results last longer. When results last longer, client trust and lifetime value increase.

HOW ROTARY MACHINES INTERACT WITH THE SKIN

A rotary machine implants pigment through controlled vertical micro-punctures using a single needle or cartridge.

Because the needle moves up and down in a consistent motion:

- The skin is punctured, not cut
- Depth remains stable and mechanically controlled
- Pigment is placed more evenly within the skin
- Trauma is localised and minimal
- Surrounding tissue is less disrupted
- The inflammatory response is reduced

When trauma is minimised, the skin maintains its structural integrity. This allows for cleaner healing, better long-term retention, **and safer repeat procedures over time.**

Machine techniques work with the skin, **not against it**. By respecting the structure of the skin, artists create results that are not only beautiful, but sustainable.

TRAUMA AND HEALING COMPARISON



Factor



Microblading (Blade)



Machine (Rotary)

Method of pigment placement	Cutting or slicing the skin to deposit pigment	Controlled vertical implantation of pigment
Skin trauma level	Moderate to high	Low to minimal
Depth consistency	Variable and pressure-dependent	Mechanically controlled and consistent
Inflammatory response	Higher	Lower
Risk of scar tissue	Moderate to high, especially with repeated treatments	Very low when performed correctly
Healing predictability	Variable	Consistent and predictable
Pigment retention	Often uneven or patchy	Even and stable
Stroke clarity over time	May blur or spread	Maintains structure longer
Suitability for skin types	Limited, best suited for dry or thin skin	Suitable for most skin types

LONG-TERM SKIN IMPACT



Factor



Microblading (Blade)



Machine (Rotary)

Long-term skin condition	May contribute to thickening or fibrosis over time	Preserves skin integrity
Ability to safely rework the skin	Decreases with repeated procedures	Sustainable for long-term maintenance

NOTES

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. On the right side, there is a large, faint, light-colored circular graphic that appears to be part of a larger design or watermark. The overall appearance is that of a clean, unused piece of stationery.

MODULE 2:

Machine Mechanics:
Stroke Length, Needle Hang
and Skin Resistance

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INTRODUCTION

True mastery of machine techniques begins with understanding how the machine interacts with the skin on a mechanical level.

Precision implantation is not accidental. It is the result of understanding stroke length, needle hang, and skin resistance, and how these variables work together. When these elements are controlled, the artist moves from estimation to engineered results

2.1 TYPES OF MACHINES USED IN PERMANENT MAKEUP

In modern permanent makeup, the rotary machine is considered the gold standard for precision implantation and controlled skin work.

Rotary Machines

- Motor-driven with continuous rotary motion
- Smooth and consistent needle movement
- Minimal vibration for controlled implantation
- Suitable for both delicate and advanced techniques
- Allows consistent depth with controlled trauma

Why Browginering prioritises rotary machines:

Consistency in motion produces consistency in healing.

Pen-Style Rotary Machines

- Linear, ergonomic design
- Direct power transfer from motor to needle
- Greater stability and balance
- Ideal for precise implantation and long-term skin preservation

Wireless vs Wired Machines

Both systems are effective, but each has practical differences.

Wireless Machines

- Greater freedom of movement
- No cable drag
- Improved workflow during detailed procedures

Wired Machines

- Continuous and stable power delivery
- Slightly more consistent torque under skin resistance

Key Concept:

Stable power ensures predictable needle behaviour when encountering skin resistance.

2.2 STROKE LENGTH: THE FOUNDATION OF SKIN INTERACTION

Stroke length refers to the distance the needle travels in one complete cycle, measured in millimetres.

Stroke length directly influences:

- Needle entry into the skin
- Pigment delivery behaviour
- Level of tissue disruption
- Healing response

Short Stroke (1.8 to 2.5 mm)

- Gentle implantation
- Lower trauma level
- Softer pigment delivery
- Suitable for thin, fragile, or sensitive skin
- Requires controlled technique and slower hand movement

Skin Effect:

Minimal disruption, reduced inflammation, and controlled pigment placement.

Medium Stroke (2.7 to 3.2 mm)

- Balanced strength and softness
- Most versatile stroke range
- Suitable for the majority of skin types
- Consistent implantation with predictable healing

Skin Effect:

Stable retention, controlled trauma, and reliable results.

Long Stroke (3.5 mm and above)

- Stronger needle impact
- More aggressive penetration
- Higher potential for trauma
- Must be used intentionally and with refined control

Skin Effect:

Increased inflammation risk if overused or misapplied.

2.3 WHY STROKE LENGTH MATTERS FOR SKIN PRESERVATION

Skin is elastic, resistant, and variable. It is never uniform.

If stroke length is too short, pigment may not implant effectively, resulting in poor retention.
If stroke length is too long, excessive trauma can lead to inflammation, migration, or fibrosis.

Correct stroke length allows:

- Controlled placement within the dermal-epidermal junction
- Minimal tissue disruption
- Predictable healing
- Stable long-term results

Browgining Principle

Control trauma. Control healing. Control results.

2.4 NEEDLE HANG: PRECISION OF IMPLANTATION

Needle hang refers to the visible extension of the needle beyond the cartridge tip when fully extended.

Needle hang affects:

- Depth perception
- Implantation accuracy
- Trauma level
- Procedural control

Short Needle Hang

- Increased depth safety
- Greater control during implantation
- Reduced trauma potential
- Requires strong skin stretch and disciplined technique

Skin Effect:

Gentle, controlled interaction with lower risk of over-penetration.

Longer Needle Hang

Greater needle visibility

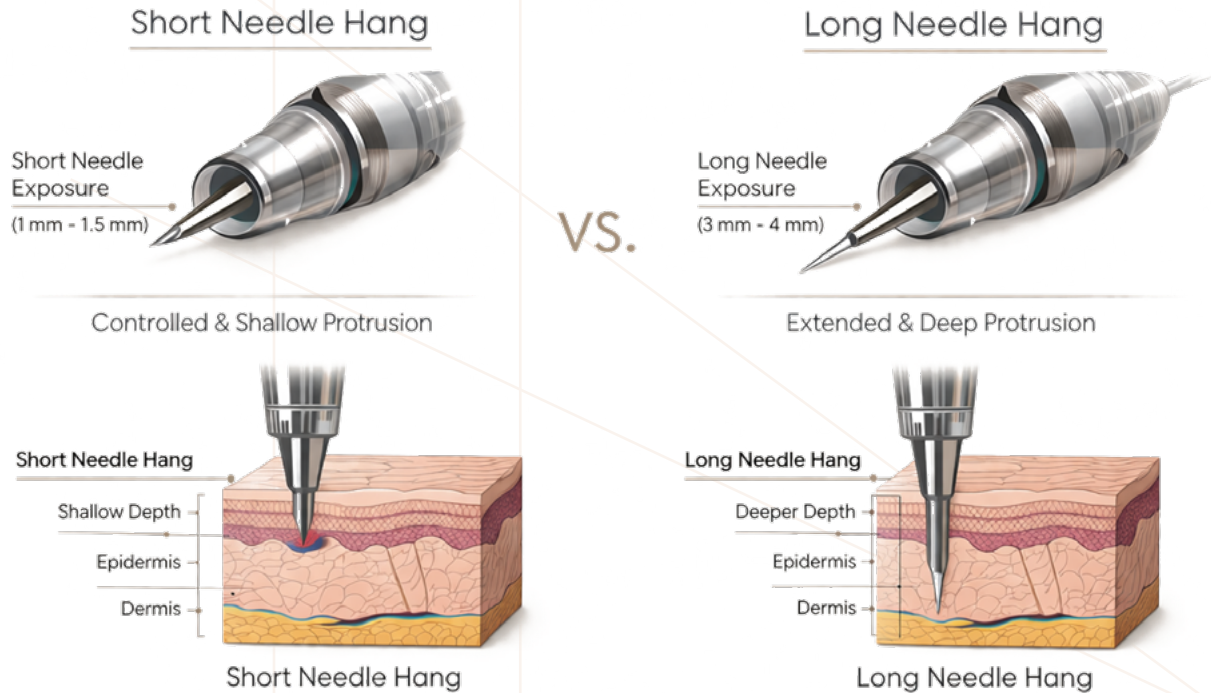
More direct implantation

Requires refined depth awareness

Higher trauma risk if misjudged

Particularly effective for line work or outlining, especially when working with more fluid pigments

NEEDLE HANG



Skin Effect:

Efficient implantation when controlled, but less forgiving.

2.5 UNDERSTANDING SKIN RESISTANCE

The skin naturally resists the needle. Resistance is feedback from the tissue and varies based on:

- Skin thickness
- Oil content
- Hydration level
- Age and collagen density
- Previous procedures or scar tissue
- Hormonal fluctuations
- Overall health and medication
- Skin type

WHY RESISTANCE MATTERS

When the needle encounters resistance:

- The skin absorbs part of the needle's force
- Insufficient power may result in poor pigment implantation
- Excessive force increases trauma and inflammation

- Ignoring resistance leads to inconsistent depth and unpredictable results

Understanding resistance allows the artist to adjust stroke length, speed, and technique appropriately.

2.6 STROKE LENGTH AND SKIN RESISTANCE RELATIONSHIP

Below is the recommended relationship between stroke length and varying levels of skin resistance:



Skin Resistance



Short Stroke



Medium Stroke



Long Stroke

	Short Stroke	Medium Stroke	Long Stroke
Low resistance (thin or mature skin)	Ideal	Suitable	Too aggressive
Medium resistance (normal skin)	Suitable	Ideal	Use cautiously
High resistance (thick, oily, or fibrotic skin)	May lack penetration	Ideal	Sometimes required

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE 3-POINT STRETCH

The 3-point stretch is one of the most fundamental technical skills in permanent makeup. It directly influences pigment implantation, skin trauma, stroke quality, and healed results. Even perfect machine technique cannot compensate for improper skin control-without it, outcomes are inconsistent.

Why the 3-Point Stretch Matters:

- The skin is naturally elastic, uneven, and resistant. Without proper stretching:
- The needle cannot enter smoothly
- Pigment implantation becomes shallow or inconsistent
- Strokes blur, expand, or heal patchy
- More passes are required » increased trauma
- The risk of pigment migration and poor retention increases

A proper 3-point stretch reduces skin resistance, allowing the needle to implant pigment cleanly and evenly at the correct depth.

HOW SKIN RESISTANCE AFFECTS YOUR WORK

Skin resistance varies depending on:

- Age
- Hydration
- Oiliness
- Thickness
- Collagen density
- Previous work or scar tissue

When resistance is high (tight, thick, fibrous skin):

- Needle penetration is harder
- Strokes may appear faint or broken
- You may feel vibration or “bouncing”

When resistance is low (thin, fragile, or mature skin):

- Needle enters very easily
- Risk of going too deep increases
- Strokes can blur if the stretch is weak

Correct stretching stabilises all skin types, creating an even working surface and predictable needle entry.

Direct Impact on Healed Results

Poor stretch » Poor outcome. Weak or improper stretch can lead to:

- Blurred hairstrokes
- Patchy healed pigment
- Uneven saturation
- Excessive trauma
- Faster fading
- Need for multiple touch-ups

Strong, controlled stretch produces:

- Crisp hairstrokes and smooth shading
- Even pigment retention
- Minimal skin trauma
- Predictable healed colour
- Longer-lasting results

2.7 THE BROWLINER CONCEPT OF CONTROLLED IMPLANTATION

Optimal machine techniques occur when:

- Stroke length matches skin resistance (universal stroke length – medium)



- Needle hang supports controlled depth
- Machine power overcomes resistance without excess trauma
- The artist responds to real-time skin behaviour, reading the skin as the needle gives feedback through resistance
- A proper 3-point stretch is applied

Outcome:

This approach transforms the practitioner from manual operator » precision technician, creating more predictable, consistent, and controlled results

NOTES

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MODULE 3:

Needle Cartridges, Configurations
and Skin Feedback

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INTRODUCTION

True control in machine techniques begins with understanding how different needles interact with the skin.

Needle diameter, taper, and configuration determine:

- How pigment flows
- How the needle enters the skin
- The level of resistance felt across different skin types
- The amount of feedback received from the skin
- The predictability of implantation
- Saturation and amount of pigment implanted

Key Principle:

When the artist understands needles, they stop guessing and begin reading the skin through the needle.

3.1 ANATOMY OF A NEEDLE CARTRIDGE

A cartridge is a controlled system designed to stabilise needle motion and regulate pigment flow.

Main Components:

- Needle grouping (configuration)
- Cartridge housing
- Stabilising membrane/ spring
- Tip (guides needle entry)
- Needle hang (protrusion)

Function: Ensures consistent, controlled implantation with minimal vibration and predictable pigment delivery.



3.2 UNDERSTANDING NEEDLE DIAMETER

Diameter: Thickness of a single needle (measured in mm).



Code



Diametre



Behaviour in Skin

#06	0.20 mm	Very fine, delicate, minimal resistance
#08	0.25 mm	Fine, controlled, light pigment flow
#10	0.30 mm	Balanced, moderate pigment delivery
#12	0.35 mm	Stronger implantation, more resistance

HOW DIAMETER AFFECTS SKIN INTERACTION

Smaller diameter:

- Less resistance from skin
- Softer implantation
- Less feedback felt by artist
- Lighter pigment deposit

Larger diameter:

- More resistance from skin
- Greater tactile feedback
- More stable implantation
- More controlled pigment delivery

Key Concept:

Skin feedback increases as needle diameter increases.

Recommended for high-resistance skin types:

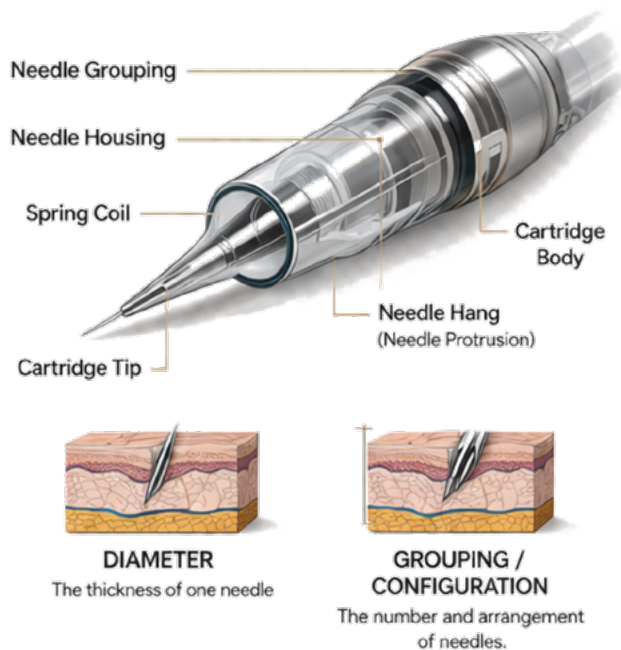
- Oily skin
- Sensitive or melasma-prone skin
- Scar/fibrotic skin
- Sun-damaged skin

CARTRIDGE ANATOMY AND DIAMETER

3.1 ANATOMY OF A NEEDLE CARTRIDGE

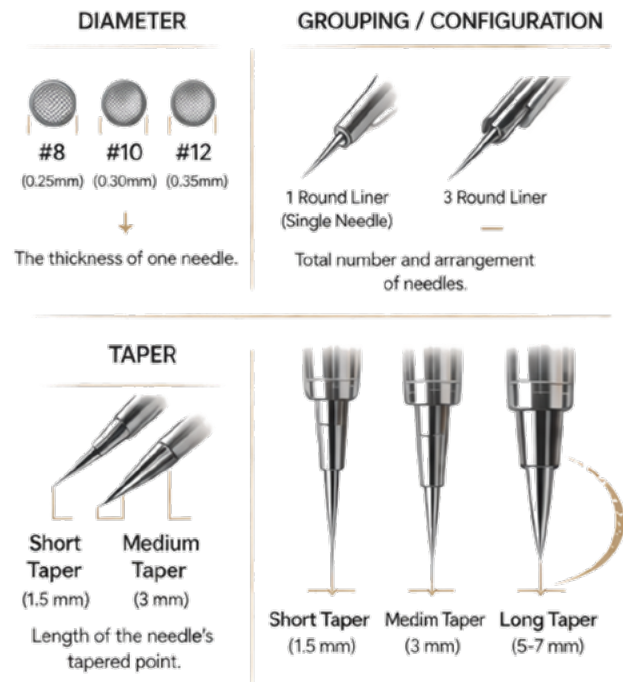
Understanding the function and specifications of each.

3.1 ANATOMY OF A NEEDLE CARTRIDGE

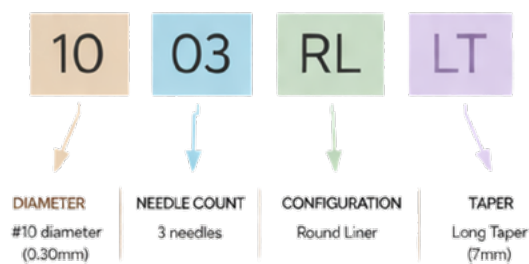


3.2 UNDERSTANDING KEY NEEDLE SPECIFICATIONS

Interpreting the numbers, letters, and terms associated with needles.



READING NEEDLE CODE



1003RL LT

#10 diameter (0.30mm) • 3 Round Liner • Long Taper



3.3 UNDERSTANDING NEEDLE TAPER

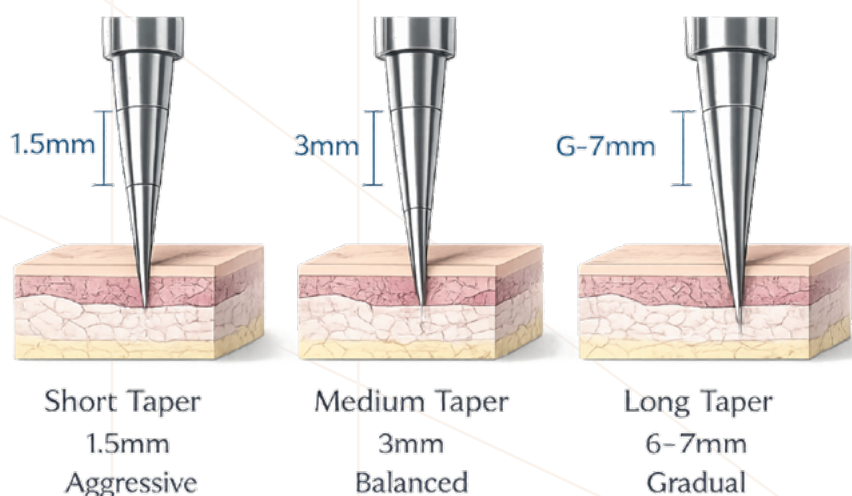
Taper: Length of the sharpened portion of the needle tip.

- Controls needle entry
- Controls pigment flow
- Determines tissue disruption

Primary Taper Types:

- Short Taper
- Medium Taper
- Long Taper

SHORT VS MEDIUM VS LONG TAPER



Short Taper

Characteristics: Fast pigment release, aggressive entry, higher tissue displacement, increased trauma
 Skin Behaviour: Greater disruption, higher inflammation, dense pigment deposit
 Best for: Stronger pigment deposit when refinement is less critical

Medium Taper

Characteristics: Balanced pigment flow, moderate skin entry, controlled implantation
 Skin Behaviour: Stable implantation, moderate feedback
 Best for: General machine work

Long Taper

Characteristics: Gradual skin entry, smooth pigment delivery, minimal tissue disruption
 Skin Behaviour: Lower inflammation, more precise depth, predictable healing
 Best for: Delicate or controlled machine techniques

3.4 TAPER COMPARISON - MECHANICAL & SKIN INTERACTION

Taper Type	Skin Entry	Pigment Flow	Trauma Level	Control	Skin Response
Short	Aggressive	Fast/Dense	High	Low	Inflammation
Medium	Balanced	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Stable
Long	Gradual/ Smooth	Controlled	Low	High	Calm/ Predictable

3.5 WHY BROWGINERING PRIORITISES LONG TAPER

- Gradual entry into the skin
- Reduced trauma
- Better depth control
- More refined pigment layering
- Predictable healing

Combined with 3 Round Liner configuration, it maintains controlled resistance and tactile feedback.

3.6 NEEDLE CONFIGURATIONS - UNDERSTANDING GROUPING

Configuration: How needles are grouped and arranged.



Configuration



Purpose

1RL	Single needle, precise work
3RL	Small grouped liner, balanced implantation
5RL	Stronger implantation
RS	Softer pigment distribution
Magnum/Curved	Broader coverage

Why 3RL Long Taper is Universal for Browginering:

- Larger surface contact » increased skin resistance
- Increased resistance » stronger tactile feedback
- Feedback allows artist to feel depth, skin density, and implantation consistency
- Long taper ensures gentle, controlled entry despite grouping
- Balanced pigment delivery – not too soft, not too aggressive

Why Feedback Matters

Too fine a needle: slides easily, minimal feedback, depth harder to judge, more trauma.

3RL Long Taper: creates controlled resistance, improves implantation consistency, enhances control across skin types, ultimately reduces trauma.

3.7 WHEN TO USE DIFFERENT NEEDLE CONFIGURATIONS



Configuration



Best Use



Skin Behaviour

1RL	Precision, delicate work	Minimal resistance
3RL Long Taper	Universal machine techniques	Balanced resistance & feedback
5RL	Stronger implantation	Higher resistance
Round Shader	Soft pigment layering	Diffused implantation

3.8 HOW TO READ NEEDLE SPECIFICATIONS

Example: 1003RLLT

- 10 » Diameter (0.30 mm)
- 03 » Number of needles in grouping
- RL » Round Liner configuration
- LT » Long Taper

3.9 CORE BROWGINERING NEEDLE PRINCIPLE

Precision comes from controlled resistance and controlled feedback.

When needle selection matches:

- Skin type
- Resistance level
- Technique intention

The artist gains:

- Predictable implantation
- Controlled trauma
- Stable healing
- Consistent results

Transformation: Machine user » Skin-responsive technician

NOTES

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MODULE 4:

Skin Types, Resistance &
Predictable Outcomes

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INTRODUCTION

Advanced machine work is not about using the same setup on every client – it's about matching the needle system to the skin in front of you.

Skin type determines:

- Resistance
- Feedback
- Pigment uptake
- Healing behaviour

Long-term result stability

Browgining Approach:

Read the skin » Choose the system » Control the result

4.1 UNDERSTANDING SKIN AS A VARIABLE SURFACE

Skin is not uniform. Each skin type presents different levels of:

- Elasticity
- Density
- Oil production
- Resistance to needle penetration

Resistance is the skin's physical response to the needle- and it is the most reliable indicator of how the skin will heal.

4.2 SKIN RESISTANCE – THE PREDICTIVE INDICATOR

Skin resistance informs the artist about:

Needle entry ease

Level of tactile feedback

Force required for implantation

Control over pigment placement

Resistance spectrum:



Resistance



Needle Behaviour



Feedback



Goal

Low	Needle enters easily	Minimal	Controlled resistance, prevent over-penetration
Medium	Balanced	Clear tactile feedback	Predictable implantation
High	Skin pushes back strongly	Strong feedback	Maintain depth without forcing

Key Principle: The goal is controlled resistance, not brute force.

4.3 DRY /THIN SKIN

Characteristics:

- Low oil production
- Thinner epidermis
- Less elastic
- Low resistance

Needle Feel:

- Needle enters very easily
- Minimal pushback
- High risk of over-implantation if uncontrolled

Recommended Needle Setup:



Parameter



Recommendation

Configuration	1RL or 3RL
Diameter	#06 - #08 (fine to medium)
Taper	Long taper (essential)
Needling Hang	Short to moderate
Stroke Length	Short to medium (medium= universal)

Why This Works:

- Long taper slows entry into fragile skin
- Smaller diameter reduces trauma
- Shorter stroke prevents excessive depth
- Reduced needle hang limits over-penetration

Outcome if misjudged: Overworked skin, rapid saturation, poor healing.

4.4 NORMAL/BALANCED SKIN

Characteristics:

- Balanced oil production
- Moderate thickness
- Good elasticity
- Medium resistance

Needle Feel:

- Controlled pushback
- Clear tactile feedback
- Predictable implantation

Recommended Needle Setup:



Parameter



Recommendation

Configuration	3RL (preferred universal)
Diameter	#08 - #10
Taper	Long taper
Needling Hang	Moderate
Stroke Length	Medium

Why This Works:

- 3RL provides resistance and feedback
- Medium stroke balances penetration and control
- Long taper ensures smooth entry
- Skin responds predictably

Outcome: Stable implantation and consistent healing.

4.5 OILY /THICK SKIN

Characteristics:

- High oil production
- Thicker epidermis
- Increased elasticity
- High resistance

Needle Feel:

- Skin pushes back against the needle
- Implantation requires mechanical support
- Pigment may resist staying in the skin

Recommended Needle Setup:



Parameter



Recommendation

Configuration	3RL
Diameter	#08 - #10
Taper	Long taper (preferred)
Needling Hang	Moderate to longer
Stroke Length	Medium to long (long only in rare cases)

Why This Works:

- Larger diameter increases resistance and feedback
- Grouped needles stabilise implantation
- Longer strokes overcome resistance
- Needle hang supports penetration without forcing

Outcome if underpowered: Poor retention, patchy results, premature fading.

4.6 COMPROMISED/PREVIOUSLY WORKED SKIN

Characteristics:

- Scar tissue or fibrosis
- Inconsistent resistance
- Uneven feedback

Key Considerations:

- Resistance may feel high but skin is fragile
- More trauma can occur as fibrosis breaks down
- Depth control is critical
- Overworking increases damage

Recommended Approach:

- Prefer 3RL long taper
- Reduce stroke length
- Medium needle hang
- Slow hand speed
- Let resistance guide depth

Rule: Never fight scar tissue - adapt to it.

4.7 HOW RESISTANCE PREDICTS OUTCOME

**Resistance Felt****What It Means****Required Adjustment**

Too little	Risk of over-implantation	Reduce stroke/needle hang
Balanced	Ideal working zone	Maintain setup
Too much	Poor penetration	Increase stroke/diameter

4.8 THE BROWGINERING SKIN SYSTEM

Predictable results come from aligning:

- Skin type
- Resistance level
- Needle configuration
- Diameter
- Taper
- Needle hang
- Stroke length

Aligned setup » Artist gains:

- Control
- Confidence
- Consistency
- Superior healing

END OF MODULE 4 - SKILL OUTCOME

After completing this module, the artist should be able to:

- Identify skin type through resistance
- Choose the correct needle system
- Adjust stroke length and needle hang confidently
- Predict healing behaviour
- Prevent overworking and trauma



NOTES

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MODULE 5:

Colour Theory:
Engineering Predictable
Brow Outcomes

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INTRODUCTION

Permanent makeup is not about simply adding colour - it's about engineering how colour will live, heal, and age inside the skin.

Fundamental Truth:

Brown is not a primary colour. Brown is a tertiary colour.

The way brown is constructed - the balance of red, yellow, and blue inside it- determines the healed outcome of every brow procedure.

When misunderstood, brows heal:

- Too warm (red/orange)
- Too cool (grey/blue)
- Muddy or unstable

When understood, results become:

- Balanced
- Stable
- Predictable
- Long-lasting

Browginering Principle:

Understand brown » Control outcome » Eliminate correction

5.1 THE STRUCTURE OF BROWN IN PERMANENT MAKEUP

Brown pigments are made by combining primary colour influences:

- Red
- Yellow
- Blue

The ratio between these colours determines:

- Warmth vs Coolness
- Depth
- Stability
- How the pigment will age in skin

Key Principle:

No brown is neutral by default - neutrality is engineered through balance.

5.2 HOW VARIATIONS IN BROWN AFFECT HEALED RESULTS



Brown Dominance



Healed Result



Notes

Too Much Red	Warm/reddish	Shallow implantation or warm-based pigment misuse
Too Much Yellow	Golden/orange	Yellow pigments are forgiving and fade predictably
Too Much Blue	Cool/grey /ashy	Often seen in deeper implantation or cool pigment misuse

Additional Notes:

Darker brow » more red and blue » may heal purple
 Lighter brow » more yellow » pigment may appear green

Understanding your specific brand's pigment composition is essential for predictable outcomes.

Core Principle:

The healed colour reflects the dominant underlying colour inside the brown.

5.3 WHY COMPLEMENTARY COLOUR BALANCE MATTERS

Brown is a mixture of red, yellow, and blue - imbalance creates unwanted undertones.

Corrective Colour Guide:



Undesired Undertone



Needed Balance

Too Red	Add green
Too Orange	Add blue
Too Yellow	Add violet
Too Grey/Blue	Add warmth (orange/red)

Industry Note:

The dominant corrective colour in modern PMU is often blue » orange.

Benefits:

- Prevents repeated corrections
- Reduces overworking of the skin
- Ensures stable long-term colour

5.4 SKIN UNDERTONE + BROWN STRUCTURE = FINAL RESULT

Pigment mixes visually with the client's natural undertone.



Skin Undertone



Effect on Pigment



Notes

Warm	Enhances red/yellow » pigment appears warmer	Can exaggerate warm brow if not balanced
Cool	Enhances blue » pigment appears cooler	Can appear too cool/ashy
Olive	Mutes warmth » pigment may appear flat/grey	Often seen in eyeliners with rich melanin

The artist must evaluate before implantation begins:

- Skin undertone
- Pigment composition
- Colour balance inside the brow

5.5 DEPTH & TRAUMA INFLUENCE COLOUR

Colour outcome is influenced by implantation behaviour, not just pigment:



Implantation



Effect on Colour

Shallow	Warmer appearance
Deeper	Cooler/greyer appearance

Excess trauma	Muddiness
Uneven depth	Uneven colour

Principle:

Colour theory must be applied together with technique, not separately.

5.6 THE BROWLINER COLOUR PRINCIPLE

We do not choose brown based on:

- Bottle appearance
- Brand naming
- Trend

We choose brown based on:

- Balance of red, yellow, and blue within the pigment
- Client's skin undertone
- Predicted healed behaviour
- Knowledge of brand/manufacture pigment composition

Transformation:

Colour selection goes from guesswork » controlled outcome engineering.

END OF MODULE 5 - SKILL OUTCOME

After completing this module, the artist should be able to:

- Understand that brown is a tertiary colour
- Recognise how red, yellow, and blue influence healed results
- Predict warm vs cool healing outcomes
- Balance pigment before implantation
- Avoid unwanted red, orange, or grey brows
- Reduce the need for correction procedures

NOTES

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MODULE 6:

Pigment Types:
Engineering Long-Term
Colour Stability

PRESENTED BY

BRŌW[®]
G I N E R I N G

INTRODUCTION

Choosing the correct pigment type is not a brand preference - it is a technical decision that directly influences how pigment behaves in the skin over time.

Pigment type determines:

- How colour heals
- How colour ages
- How the pigment breaks down
- Whether brows fade cleanly or shift
- Likelihood of future corrections

When misunderstood: Artists chase colour endlessly.

When understood: Results are stable, predictable, and sustainable.

6.1 UNDERSTANDING PIGMENT BEHAVIOUR IN SKIN

All pigments are composed of colour particles suspended in a carrier.

What differs between pigment types:

- Particle size
- Particle coating
- How the body metabolises the pigment
- How colour fades over time

Direct effect: Longevity vs colour stability.

6.2 ORGANIC PIGMENTS

What They Are:

- Carbon-based colourants
- Smaller pigment particles
- High colour saturation
- Strong visual impact (vivid)

Behaviour in Skin:

- Implant easily
- Appears darker initially
- Fade faster than inorganic pigments
- Higher risk of colour shift (grey, blue, red) over time

6.3 INORGANIC PIGMENTS

What They Are:

- Mineral-based pigments (iron oxides)
- Larger particle size
- Softer colour appearance

Behaviour in Skin:

- Implant more slowly
- Fade gradually and evenly
- Tend to fade warmer
- Very stable long-term

Strengths:

- Predictable aging
- Lower risk of migration
- Ideal for long-term brow work

Limitations:

- Softer initial appearance
- May require layering for depth

Outcome when used correctly:

Clean fading, stable undertone, minimal correction.

6.4 HYBRID PIGMENTS

What They Are:

- Combination of organic and inorganic pigments
- Designed to balance saturation and stability

Behaviour in Skin:

- Moderate particle size
- Balanced colour payoff
- Controlled fading
- Reduced colour shift

Strengths:

- Best of both worlds
- Predictable healed results
- Suitable for a wide range of skin types

Limitations:

- Still requires correct colour theory application

6.5 PIGMENT TYPE & LONG-TERM OUTCOME

Pigment Type	Initial Intensity	Longevity	Colour Shift Risk	Best Use
Organic	High	Medium-Long	Higher (ashy)	Targeted use, corrections
Inorganic	Soft	Short-Medium	Low (orange)	Long-term brow stability
Hybrid	Balanced	Medium-Long	Low-Moderate	Universal, predictable results

6.6 PIGMENT TYPE VS SKIN TYPE



Skin Type



Challenge



Best Pigment Choice

Dry/Thin	Accepts pigment easily, risk of over-saturation	Inorganic or hybrid
Oily/Thick	Pigment retention challenging	Hybrid (balance saturation+ longevity)
Mature/Compromised	Reduced collagen, uneven healing	Inorganic (gentle implantation)

6.7 PIGMENT TYPE & COLOUR THEORY MUST WORK TOGETHER

- Pigment type controls how colour ages
- Colour theory controls what colour ages into

Example:

Warm inorganic pigment » still heals warm if misbalanced

Cool organic pigment » still heals cool if implanted too deep

Browginering Principle:

Apply pigment type+ colour theory together for predictable outcomes.

6.8 WHY INCORRECT PIGMENT CHOICE CAUSES FAILURE

If chosen incorrectly:

- Frequent colour boosts required
- Corrections become necessary
- Skin is repeatedly traumatised
- Colour becomes unpredictable

If chosen intentionally:

- Colour ages cleanly
- Maintenance sessions are controlled
- Skin integrity is preserved
- Client trust increases

6.9 THE BROWGINERING PIGMENT PHILOSOPHY

We do not choose pigment based on:

- Trends
- Marketing claims
- Bottle appearance

We choose pigment based on:

- Skin type
- Desired longevity
- Colour stability over time
- Predictable aging behaviour

Transformation:

Pigment selection goes from brand loyalty » outcome engineering.

END OF MODULE 6 - SKILL OUTCOME

After this module, the artist should be able to:

- Distinguish between organic, inorganic, and hybrid pigments
- Predict how each pigment type will age
- Choose pigments based on skin type and longevity goals
- Reduce colour shift and correction frequency
- Protect skin integrity long-term

NOTES

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MODULE 7:

Technique:
Where Knowledge
Becomes Results

PRESENTED BY

BRŌW[®]
G I N E R I N G

INTRODUCTION

Permanent makeup is not defined by tools, pigments, or theory alone.

Outcome is ultimately determined by technique:

- Pressure- controls depth, trauma, and pigment placement
- Movement- hand speed and precision influence saturation and evenness
- Stability- ensures stroke clarity and consistent results
- Machine behaviour - supports controlled implantation
- Skin response - guides adjustments for predictable healing

Browinering Principle:

Skin + Mechanics + Colour+ Control = Predictable Results

This module prepares the artist for practical execution, bridging theory with hands-on skill.

7.1 PRESSURE - THE FOUNDATION OF IMPLANTATION

Pressure determines:

- Depth of pigment placement
- Level of trauma
- Colour outcome
- Healing quality

Correct pressure is controlled, not forced.



Pressure



Result



Consequences

Too Much	Needle penetrates too deep	Increased trauma/inflammation, cool/ grey pigment, risk of migration/blowout, uneven healing
Too Little	Insufficient implantation	Poor pigment retention, patchy healed results, repeated passes required
Correct	Controlled, consistent implantation	Stable pigment placement, minimal trauma, predictable healing

Browgining Principle:

Depth is achieved through control, not force.

7.2 HAND SPEED - CONTROLS PIGMENT SATURATION

Hand speed determines how much pigment is deposited into the skin.



Hand Speed



Effect

Too Slow	Over-saturation, increased trauma, blurred/heavy healed result, higher inflammation
Too Fast	Insufficient pigment deposit, weak retention, patchy healed outcome
Correct	Controlled pigment layering, balanced saturation, even implantation

7.3 MACHINE SPEED (VOLTAGE) - MECHANICAL SUPPORT, NOT POWER

Machine speed influences:

- Needle impact strength
- Ability to overcome skin resistance
- Pigment implantation consistency



Hand Speed



Effect

Too Slow	Needle struggles, poor implantation, requires excessive pressure
Too Fast	Aggressive implantation, increased trauma, reduced control
Correct	Supports the hand, matches skin resistance, produces stable, controlled implantation

7.4 HAND STABILITY - PRECISION THROUGH CONTROL

Stability determines:

Stroke clarity
Depth consistency
Skin trauma level
Implantation accuracy

Without stability, even correct knowledge cannot produce consistent results.

7.5 HAND PLACEMENT ON THE FACE - STRUCTURAL CONTROL

The face is an anchor, not just a working surface.

Correct hand placement:

- Reduces shaking
- Improves precision
- Controls pressure
- Stabilises movement
- Protects skin from trauma

Three-Point Stability Concept:

- One point stabilises the wrist
- One point stabilises the hand
- One point controls stretch and implantation

Result:

Controlled, predictable movement.

7.6 MOVEMENT CONTROL - THE BALANCE OF ALL FACTORS

Technique is the balance between:

- Pressure
- Handspeed
- Machine speed
- Stability
- Skin resistance

When balanced:

- Pigment implants evenly
- Trauma is controlled
- Healing is predictable
- Results remain stable long-term

7.7 WHY TECHNIQUE DETERMINES SUCCESS

Without correct technique:

- Colour theory cannot be applied properly
- Pigment behaves unpredictably
- Skin becomes traumatised
- Results vary from client to client

With correct technique:

- Implantation is controlled
- Skin integrity is preserved
- Colour heals predictably
- Results become repeatable and consistent

7.8 THE BROWGINERING TECHNIQUE PHILOSOPHY

We rely on:

- Controlled implantation
- Skin-guided technique
- Precision movement
- Stability and consistency

Transformation:

Operator » Technician » Precision Professional

NOTES

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MODULE 8:

PMU - The Physical Aspect

PRESENTED BY

BRŌW[®]
GINERING

INTRODUCTION

There are various physical aspects of being a PMU specialist- from how to arrange your studio and working environment, through to body placement and seating position; from the various techniques including style of movement, speed and pressure; all the way through to efficiency.

8.1 WORKING POSITION

Your working position is influenced by a number of factors:

- Studio or working environment
- Lighting
- Treatment furniture (bed/chair)

These in turn affect your body placement in relation to your client, as well as your seated position. These are the two points we will be discussing in this section.

Body placement in relation to client

Watch the video taking note of the various factors that affect your position. Key is that you will always have anchoring points (elbow, wrist and hands) to enable steady movements.

Seated position

Watch the video taking note of the various factors that affect your position. Key is that you will always have anchoring points (elbow, wrist and hands) to enable steady movements.

8.2 GRIP AND PROCEDURAL HAND PLACEMENT

Customising your machine's grip

You want to have a secure grip of your machine. However, you will be holding the machine for some time, so wrapping or clenching your fingers around the machine will be tiring. You can customise your grip by wrapping some tape around it, which will also absorb some of the vibration.

Hand placement

When you first start holding your machine, it is highly likely that it will not feel very natural. It is important to have a steady hand - as you need to have control of the needle and draw the appropriate lines. There are different parts of your body that play a part in this, and as mentioned you will eventually find a combination that works well for you.

As a starting point, the below are recommendations for beginners:

A steady hand:

- Make sure you have strong contact with the cartridge by wrapping your thumb around the side of the cartridge.
- Support the machine by resting the tip of the cartridge on your middle finger.
- Rest your index finger on top of the cartridge.
- Keep your ring and pinkie fingers steady as this will help to anchor the hand against the skin.
- Clip cord or RCA cord machine: cord to go over your arm, not under.

The correct angle:

The various angles required to achieve different brush strokes are detailed in point 5. The way you hold your machine impacts the angle of the needle entry. If the entry is not at the correct angle, the effect is that lines could look pixelated or blurry/fuzzy. The incorrect angle can add unnecessary trauma to the skin. Not to mention that pigment will migrate under the skin if the pigment is implanted at the incorrect depth.

Three points of contact:

Achieving a good line requires a very steady hand, and three points of contact will keep your hand steady, as your body absorbs any vibration, while it is being supported. Please watch this short video to familiarise yourself with three points of contact.

8.3 STRETCHING

We stretch the skin in order to keep the skin flat and taught and enable us to tattoo within the guidelines of our design that we have marked onto our clients face. The needle needs to enter the skin easily, create clean and smooth lines and shading. A good stretch results in clean work, less trauma, great retention and more efficient use of time.

The skin must not move (bounce) while we are tattooing. Imagine writing on a serviette, without holding it taut, and you get the general idea. To write on a non-taut serviette will result in you needing to press harder with a pen, you could break the serviette surface and it will be messy.

As you mature in your art you will find your most comfortable positions, as well as the way you approach your procedures. The stretching techniques are very unique and personal, and rely on a number of factors, ranging from the size of your hands, the device you use, the fit and texture of your gloves, the positioning and width of your procedure chair (or bed), as well as whether you are left or right handed. What this means is that there is no 'one and only way' to stretch skin.

However, as hard as the stretching techniques may seem when you first start doing them, they do become easier and more intuitive over time- it takes practice and repetition.

The key thing to consider is your basic goal: You want to maintain the pattern of the tattoo intact until sufficient pigment has been tattooed into the eyebrow template and the topical markings are no longer required. In order to do so, the skin must remain taut.

Take particular note of the following:

- Make minimum contact with the topical markings.
- Keep the skin taut, tugged upward onto the brow bone and anchored in place while making the initial pass within the markings, until a permanent image is obtained on at least one portion of the eyebrow stretch:
 - o a stretch from tail to bulb is an option.
 - o an offset stretch adjacent to the area that is being tattooed is also an option.
- Once an area has been tattooed to such an extent that it no longer requires the markings to maintain the design, the stretch can be shortened. You could bring one of your stretching fingers onto the tattooed portion of the eyebrow to bring it closer.
- Continue the shortening of this stretch until a full pass is completed and the design is fully visible without the markings.
- Improper stretching techniques include a “pull-stretch.” Where four fingers are placed near the area of the tattoo, and the skin is pulled downwards. Do not do this.

A three-point stretch yields the best results, and is applied as follows:

- You will use your forefinger and thumb, spread apart from each other on the skin so as to help pull it taut.
- Using the ball of your tattoo hand (while holding your machine) place your hand in such a manner that it contributes to flattening the skin i.e. improving the stretch.
- Although longer lines are what we are striving for, as a beginner practice on small and shorter lines, while you hone this skill.
- Make sure you are using all three points of contact.

Some tips:

- Work on a flat surface - a treatment bed is the best option.
- Use a paper towel as an aid to gripping the skin

8.4 MOVEMENTS USED IN SHADING

Whip shading

Whip shading refers to a style of movement where hand movement is initiated from the wrist in a flicking motion, creating a whip movement in one direction. This movement can be done either away from you, or to wards you. However, many PMU specialists find it useful to work to wards themselves with this style of movement. Whip shading can quickly saturate a small area and can be used in all procedures.

Pendular movement

The pendular movement refers to a constant back and forth movement, where the entry and exit is smooth and even. This type of movement is used to saturate and pack in pigment during a procedure. This technique is popular in lip shading and brow shading. It concentrates on repeating the action over and over on the same spot, from different angles, until the area is filled with pigment.

Pressure

In PMU you'll often hear someone has either a heavy hand or a softer hand. This generally impacts the outcome of a procedure since having a heavy hand might result in pigment being implanted too deeply or pigment not being implanted at the correct depth. Pressure directly correlates with depth.

Just as much as it plays a role in stability, if the pressure is too light and you're nervous, shaking might affect the procedure. Finding a pressure that works for you allows the patient to feel comfortable and gives you more confidence as a PMU specialist.

NOTES

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