



PRESENTS

*Maurice Stein*

# CINEMA SECRETS®

*Professional Secrets Cosmetics*

*"Seen on the most expensive faces in Hollywood"*



## THE ART OF MAKEUP APPLICATION FOR THE REDUCTION OF CROSS CONTAMINATION



Maurice Stein, internationally known make-up artist with more than 4000 television commercials and over 100 film and television productions to his credit, is the Founder of Cinema Secrets, Inc. of Burbank, California. Throughout his illustrious career, he has worked on such films as "Funny Girl" with Barbara Streisand, "M.A.S..H.," "Friday the 13th," and a member of the Academy Award winning team of "Planet of the Apes" - Television credits includes "Star Trek," "The Flying Nun," "Laugh-In," "Love Boat," "Soap," and notably Creative Designer for "The Golden Girls" in which he created the remarkable aged make-up look for Estelle Getty. At Cinema Secrets, Maurice teaches basic to ultra-sophisticated make-up techniques. He has waged a determined campaign in the war against Cross Contamination.

Infectious injuries caused by viral or bacterial cross-contamination are a constant source of concern in the Cosmetology Industry worldwide. As injuries mount, so does the enormous cost of insurance rates, legal fees, etc. In addition, there is also the constant fear of permanent injury to the client. Such damage can harm, and even destroy the reputation of the cosmetologist, salon, or day spa. Maurice Stein is dedicated to reducing this possibility to the bare minimum. By following the techniques explained in this article, you will be safe guarding your clients and protecting your professional status.

**TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES** - In order to effectively reduce the possibility of cross-contamination, the use of professional quality instruments in a proper sequence will insure the best results:



### 1. SPATULA

This stainless steel instrument allows easy and accurate evacuation of the makeup product from the primary container. It prevents finger oil from coming in contact with the product. It does not allow cross contamination since nothing but a thoroughly cleaned stainless steel tool has touched the makeup product.

### 2. PALETTE

The makeup product is scraped with the spatula onto another stainless steel, flat, non-porous plate (or palette), thus eliminating and contact with your skin. The product is then smoothed (if necessary) on the palette, and transferred onto a sponge or brush. After application on the client, the sponge is disposed of. The palette, spatula, and the brush are cleaned and sanitized after each use.



### 3. POWDER PUFFS

Mr. Stein prefers a traditional professional 3 3/4" cotton velour powder puff rather than brushes for applying face powder. By bending the puff around his finger, he is able to make it fit facial contours. Using powder puffs properly allows loose translucent powder to be pressed into the foundation on the skin more evenly and thoroughly than a powder brush. There is also less chance of loose powder being inhaled into the client's nasal passages. Cotton puffs may be dry cleaned. Never use a puff on more than one client.

Maurice stresses the vital importance of not using the hands when applying makeup to the skin - whether professional or non-professional. A contamination starts when bacteria from the fingers is transferred to the facial area. It's the same contamination process when a brush is put into a container, then used on the skin where it picks up bacteria, and dipped back into the container. Even if only one person is using a container, there is still bacterial contamination and growth. The problem is magnified when the same container of blush, eye shadow, foundation, or lip stick is used by several people

To remove makeup from its container, Maurice uses a stainless steel spatula. He puts the makeup on a small, rectangular stainless steel palette, often using the spatula to custom blend shades of foundation. "When I'm all done, I can wash the make-up off and sterilize the tools," Maurice says. "I prefer a metal palette because it has the least chance of bacteria building up. Glass and plastic are too porous."

# THE ART OF MAKEUP APPLICATION FOR THE REDUCTION OF CROSS CONTAMINATION



## 4. SPONGES

For applying cosmetics to the skin, Maurice prefers non-latex cosmetic grade sponges. "You can cover a wider area faster and the make-up looks smoother," he says. Sponges are easy to wash, but because they are inexpensive, he throws them away after using them once. Clients may use them several times before discarding.

## 5 BRUSHES

Brushes are another matter. They are often expensive, so Maurice dips them in a sterilization and conditioning solution he developed, and allows them to air dry. He also prefers brushes over sponge applicators for eye shadow application. "If you use those sponge applicators that come with the shadows over and over, bacteria count is tremendous; the eyes are one of the most dangerous areas for infection," he says.

Properly Cleaning a brush is as follows: Remove all makeup excess from the brush with a cloth. Then dip the bristle of the brush into the Brush Cleaner that you have poured into a tin. Do not dip the brush into the main supply of your Brush Cleaner - this will contaminate your Brush Cleaner. Remove the brush, wipe with cloth and repeat. Allow the brush to air dry for about 3 to 5 minutes. Powder brushes will require a longer drying time. Your brushes are cleaned, sterilized, and ready for use.

Mr. Stein believes his crusade has heightened public awareness of the problem of cross-contamination. He sees hopeful signs that many makeup artists working in the field are also becoming licensed cosmeticians. Still, he suggests that before you try on cosmetics in a salon, spa, or department store, or before you have them applied by a makeup artist, you should "ask if the product has been properly protected against cross-contamination using the proper tools of the industry." You can usually tell by looking. Finger marks in the makeup containers are not a good sign.

Aside from taking care in dipping into jars and powders, Stein says people also should be aware that makeup doesn't last forever. "Twelve months is long enough to keep any cosmetic," he says. "Oxidation causes changes, body oils cause changes. Never keep anything over a year, even if your paying \$25.00 for a blush. Twelve months is long enough to use it. One trip to the dermatologist is going to cost you that much."



4400 RIVERSIDE DRIVE - BURBANK, CA 91505

Tel: 818.846.0579 Fax: 818.846.0431

email: [info@cinemasecrets.com](mailto:info@cinemasecrets.com)

web site: [www.cinemasecrets.com](http://www.cinemasecrets.com)