

### Introduction to Moulage

- Colour, Light, and Depth
- How to set up your makeup station
- Cleaning the skin
- Bruising with creme makeup
- Creating wounds with alcohol-activated paints and drying blood

45 minutes

Basic Moulage

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### Painter's Colour Theory

- A basic understanding of colour theory is necessary to choose and apply makeup correctly
- Colour theory helps you to mix colours and adjust colours for many different skin tones.
- Careful colour selection and application helps to sell the simulated wound

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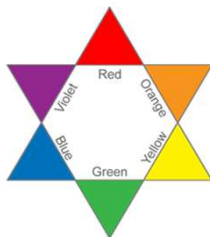
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### Painter's Colour Wheel



- At the left is a simplified painter's colour wheel.
- You can neutralize any colour by mixing or covering with the *complementary colour* (the opposite colour on the colour wheel)
- Green neutralizes red
- Violet neutralizes yellow
- Orange neutralizes blue

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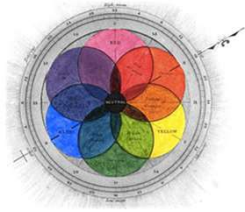
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## Using the Painter's Colour Wheel



- The painter's colour wheel shows the principle behind colour mixing
- A nearly infinite range of colours can be mixed from the three *primary colours*: red, yellow and blue
- A *hue* is a pure colour; one of the primary colours or a secondary colour formed by mixing two of the primary colours

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## Shades



- A *shade* is a hue mixed with black. A shade can also be produced by mixing in the hue opposite in the colour wheel.
- One common example of a shade is brown (orange mixed with black)

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## Tints



- A *tint* is a hue mixed with white.
- One common example of a tint is pink (red mixed with white)

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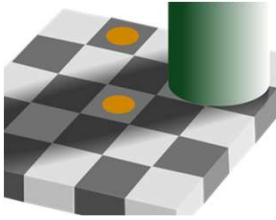
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## Colour and the surround



- Colour is not absolute  
It depends upon  
surrounding values
- Both of the orange  
circles to the left are  
the same colour but  
appear to be different:  
an orange and a  
brown

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## Shadow Detail



- When colouring a wound,  
keep the shading gradual  
for more realism. Add the shading  
first (blue/purple) then layer  
translucent blood/flesh colours  
on top and blend
- Notice the detail in the  
shadow areas and the sparse  
use of absolute black on this  
painting by Jean-Baptiste-  
Siméon Chardin.

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## Colour in Nature



- Air molecules scatter  
shorter wavelengths of  
light (blue and violet)  
giving objects distant  
from us a cooler  
appearance
- Objects closer to us  
and lighted by direct  
sunlight appear warmer

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## Shading and Depth Perception



- The deeper a hole in an object is, the darker the hole will appear.
- Shade the deeper parts of a wound darker to give the illusion of depth. Don't use black, instead use dark blue or dark purple.

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## Individual Makeup Station



- Use a folded clean, white towel to dry brushes and lay out items on. Cover with disposable towel if desired.
- Individual disposable cups for solutions.
- Area should be clean, warm, and well lighted.
- Wet waste container available nearby.

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## Cleaning the skin



- Use witch hazel to clean the skin before applying makeup.
- Warm the witch hazel before applying.
- Use quilted cotton pads to apply witch hazel and dry the skin.

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## Quilted Cotton Pads



- Available from most drug stores
- Used to clean the skin before applying makeup.
- The lintless pads seem to work the best.
- Don't share the same pad between clients.

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## Bruise - Fresh



- fresh bruise from an automobile accident
- edges are well-defined. As blood seeps into the tissues the bruise becomes darker and larger (generally up to 24 hours)
- the blue/red colour is from hemoglobin in the red blood cells

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## Bruise - Old



- over time the bruise fades as the hemoglobin in the bruise breaks down
- the bruise goes from red/purple to green to yellow to golden brown
- the edges of an old bruise are not as well defined as the edges of a fresh bruise

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## Bruising



- Bruises are easily created using creme bruise wheels
- Apply colours with a makeup sponge beginning with the lightest colour and finishing with the darkest colour. Blend edges with a sponge.

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## Setting and Sealing Creme Makeup



- Set creme makeup by lightly dusting with transparent neutral powder. This prevents smearing.
- A sealer is optional. It prevents transfer of makeup to clothing.

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## Makeup Sponges



- Makeup sponges are dense, white, triangular sponges used to apply creme makeup
- Available made from latex and latex-free.
- Disposable. Do not share between clients.

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## Blending Creme Colours



- Use makeup sponges with uneven, ragged edges instead of square edges. Straight edges give an artificial effect which stands out. Pick off the corners of a makeup sponge.

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## Creating the Bruise



- Clean the area with witch hazel
- Transfer the appropriate creme colours to your palette. Work from your palette.
- Use a makeup sponge with picked edges to apply the lightest shade you are using. How well you define the edges depends on the age and location of the bruise.

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## Creating the Bruise



- Add the darker areas of the bruise over the lighter areas of the bruise. Blend the colours as desired based on the age of the bruise.
- Finish the application by blending the edges until you are satisfied.

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## Setting with Powder



- Use a large powder brush to apply neutral setting powder to the finished bruise.
- Tap out a small amount of powder into a cup or muffin palette and pick up with your brush.
- Use a light hand, gently dusting a *slight* excess of powder onto the creme colour.

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## Setting with Powder



- Use a large fan brush to gently whisk away excess powder from the creme colour.
- If the bruise is being covered with clothing or needs to last a long time use a makeup sealer to protect the makeup. Spray lightly and allow to dry thoroughly.

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## Alcohol Activated Paints



- Alcohol activated paints use 99% isopropyl alcohol as a solvent
- This type of paint is waterproof and resistant to wear
- Available as a palette (cakes) and as a liquid

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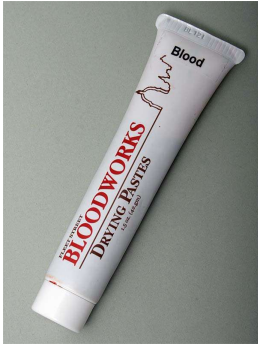
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## Drying Blood



- Drying blood is a thick blood which is designed to stick to the skin and dry with a wet sheen.
- Once dry, drying blood lasts for a long time. Can be removed with soap and water.
- Freshen the look by brushing with a thin coat of glycerin as needed.

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## Shallow Lacerations



- A shallow laceration only penetrates the first few layers of skin. May be jagged and torn. Edges of the wound may pucker or curl up slightly.
- Edges of the wound and the surrounding skin are often red and irritated (erythema).
- Usually develops a scab

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## Quick Shallow Laceration with Alcohol Activated Paints



- Use fresh blood colour to define extent of laceration. The line can be wide
- Using a picked sponge moistened with 99% alcohol spread the colour slightly to give the skin around the laceration an irritated reddish colour. The border of this area should not be well-defined.

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## Defining the Wound



- Using the same shade or a slightly darker blood colour, paint in your laceration. You can vary the width of your line depending upon where the cut is and how it was produced.

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## Adding Depth



- Using a blue colour define the deepest parts of the laceration. What you are doing is painting in the shadows. Don't overdo this.

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## Dimension with Drying Blood



- Apply drying blood to the wound with a steel makeup spatula. Manipulate the blood to give a feel of depth to the laceration.
- Allow the drying blood to fully dry. You can make the wound look fresh by carefully brushing on glycerin.

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