

Introduction to Moulage

- How to set up your makeup station
- Cleaning the skin
- Bruising with creme makeup
- Creating wounds with alcohol-activated paints and drying blood
- Shock using water-activated foundations

Individual Makeup Station

Use a folded clean, white towel to dry brushes and lay out items on

Individual disposable cups for solutions

Area should be clean, warm and well lighted

Wet waste container available nearby



Allergy Alert

Always ask the casualty if they have any contact allergies before applying makeup

Modern cosmetics are very safe.

Latex has the greatest potential for allergic reactions. When possible use a latex substitute.

Barrier products can be used to shield sensitive skin from makeup

Barrier products can also be used to prevent sweat from affecting prosthetics

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.

Quilted Cotton Pads



Available from most drug stores

Used to clean the skin before applying makeup.

The lint less pads seem to work the best.

Don't share the same pad between clients.

Bruise - Fresh



Fresh bruise from an automobile accident

Edges are well-defined. As blood seeps into the tissues the bruise becomes darker and larger (up to 24 hours)

The blue/red colour is from hemoglobin in the red blood cells

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

Bruising



Bruises are easily created using creme bruise wheels

Apply colours with a makeup sponge. Begin with the lightest colour and finish with the darkest colour. Blend edges with a sponge.

Setting and Sealing Creme Makeup



Set creme makeup by lightly dusting with transparent neutral powder. This prevents smearing.

Seal the set makeup with a light spray of matte sealer. The sealer prevents transfer of makeup to clothing

Makeup Sponges



Makeup sponges are dense, white, triangular sponges used to apply creme makeup

Disposable. Do not share between clients.

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.

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.

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.

Setting with Powder



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

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.

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 and as a liquid

Blood – Thick and Old Scab



Thick blood has a jelly like consistency. Apply with a makeup spatula for 3D effects

Old scab is a thick blood with a brownish colour. Use for old wounds or for some diseases and skin conditions

Photo: Stage blood at left, thick blood top right, old scab bottom right

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. Remove with soap and water.

Freshen the look by brushing with a thin coat of glycerin as needed.

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.

Defining the Wound



Using the same shade or a slightly darker blood colour, paint in your laceration with sharp edges. Lacerations usually well-defined.

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.

Dimension with Drying Blood



Apply drying blood with a steel makeup spatula. Manipulate the blood to give a feel of depth to the laceration.

Allow the drying blood to dry. You can make the wound look fresh by carefully brushing on glycerin.

Black Stipple Sponge



The black stipple sponge is used to add texture.

This texture is good for windburn and for scrapes and abrasions such as road burn.

Wash and dry sponge between clients.

Stipple the Base Layer



Here blue alcohol activated paint has been applied for a shadow layer. Red alcohol activated paint has stippled over top. This forms the basis for road rash on the heel of the hand.

Finish with Thick Blood



The skin is a thin application of latex using a makeup sponge. When dry it is broken and rolled back to simulate abraded or damaged skin.

I've stippled on thick blood for depth and texture.

A small amount of cosmetic dirt was applied for realism.

Shock



Shock is mimicked by applying a water-based theatrical foundation to the face

Sealer spray is used to improve durability

Cyanosis is simulated with a blue creme makeup

Foundation Colours



Use Pale Blue for light skin tones

Use Sallow Green for dark skin tones

For intermediate skin tones blend either of the above with Death Flesh for an appropriate colour. Do not use Death Flesh alone!!

Applying Shock Makeup



Scrape a small amount of foundation onto your palette. Mix as needed

Pick up foundation with a damp hydra sponge and apply a *thin* even layer. Daub on the foundation for even coverage.

Adjust colour as necessary for realism

Shock – Light Skin Tones



Notice the variation in skin tone even with shock. The face has a shrunken look due to volume depletion.

Notice the light colour of the hand. Don't forget about the extremities when applying shock makeup.

Shock – Darker Skin Tones

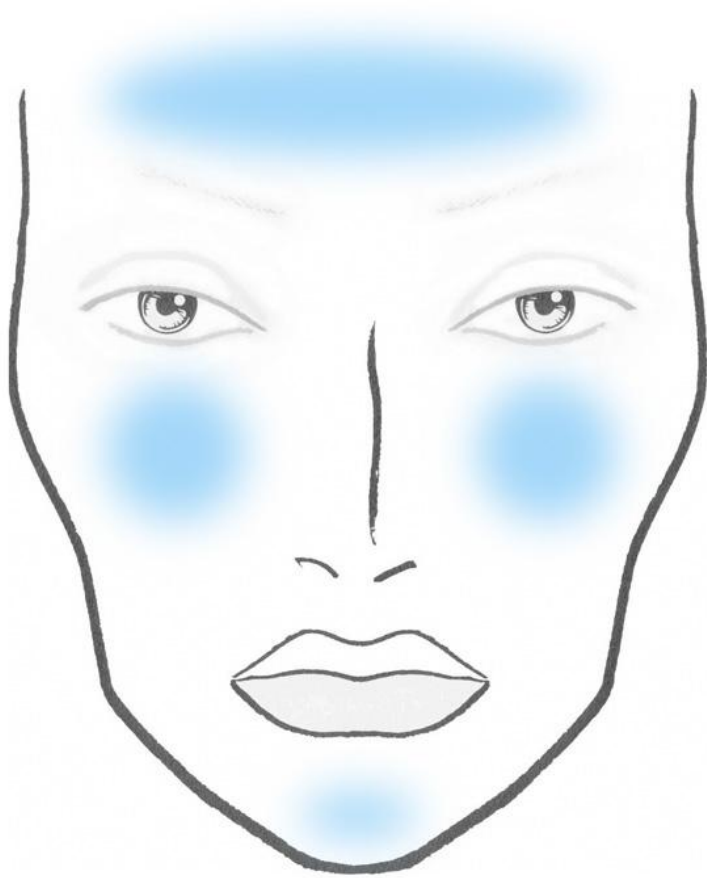


Variation in skin tone is present.

Use a green (neutralizes red) to shock darker skin tones.

Move skin colour towards a gray or neutral tone.

Applying Shock Makeup

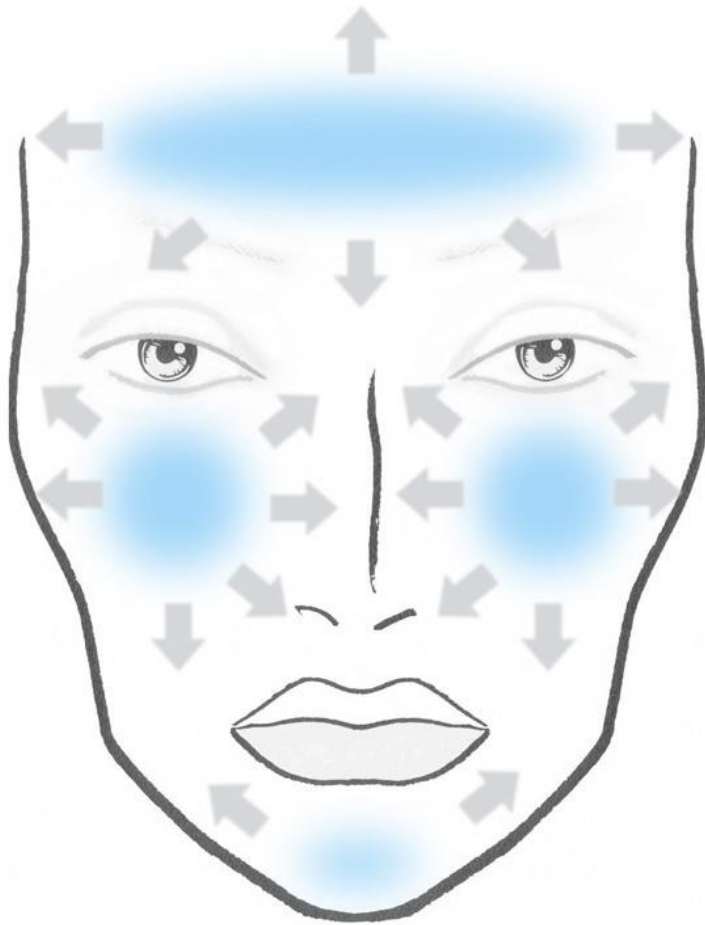


Apply the foundation to the apples of the cheeks, the prominence of the chin and the forehead

Pull the skin taut with a finger to reduce wrinkles while applying

Work outward from these areas to the hairline, the sides of the face and the jawline

Blending and Sealing



Blend the foundation into the hairline and blend out to skin tone at the jawline and sides of the face with a damp hydro sponge

After drying, spray lightly with a makeup sealer if desired (if you're applying liquids to mimic diaphoresis you should seal the makeup)

Cyanosis



Apply light blue creme colour or similar colour to the lips and ear lobes with a makeup sponge or sponge applicator

You need only a light blended application. No need to set or seal

Diaphoresis



Diaphoresis or profuse sweating is a common sign of shock.

To mimic diaphoresis, apply either glycerin (mixed 1:1 ratio with water) using a spray bottle or a water-based lubricant in drops, with a small brush.

Diaphoresis



When using a glycerin water preparation add a *very* small amount of green food colouring to the mixture (one drop per 400mL of solution).

The green tint makes the “sweat” more visible on the skin.