



Facial Symmetry

No face is perfectly symmetrical. Proper brow design relies on determine the optimal brow shape for each face shape. Because no faces perfectly symmetrical, no two brows can be perfectly symmetrical either. The art of microblading relies on a technicians ability to work with asymmetry to create an amazing result.

Oval Face - Considered to be the ideal shape. Features on an oval face are generally balanced in proportion. The best brow for an oval face is a soft and angled arch.

Long Face - The long face shape is characterized by a high forehead, high cheekbones and sometimes an extended chin. The ideal brow for a long face is a flatter brow with little arch. Be careful not to create a very high arch for this face shape, high arches can make the face appear longer.

Square Face - Characterized by a strong, pronounced jawline. The ideal brow for a square face is a soft, angled or curved brow with a higher arch. A soft brow will soften the harsh look of lines on the face. Stay way from flat brow shapes as this will enhance the square look.

Diamond Face - Characterized by a narrow forehead and jawline with broad cheekbones and eye area. The ideal brow shape is dramatic, curved arch which directs focus up towards the forehead, this will help balance the features of the face.

Round Face - Typically close in length and width. The ideal brow shape is a higher arched brow. The arch will help elongate the face. Stay away from rounded brows as this will make the face appear rounder.

Basic Brow Geometry

At its most basic level, brow design relies on understanding geometry and how certain ratios and measurements apply to the face. Lash Up PRO artists uses two key concepts, the golden mean, and the 6 points of perfect brow geometry to accomplish this.

The Golden Mean

Step 1 - MIDPOINT

Mark a vertical line on the middle of the bridge of the nose, this indicates the horizontal midpoint. You can also measure upwards from the middle of the tip of the clients nose to ensure your centred. It is very important that this line is entered as if the midpoint is off the brows will not be centred.

Step 2 - HEAD

Using the edge of the nostril as a guide, measure vertically to mark the starting point of the brow. Alternatively, if the client has wide nostrils the edge of the rounded top of the nose can be used as a guiding point.

Tip: The starting point must be close inline with the inner corner of the eye, near the tear duct.





Step 3 - Tail

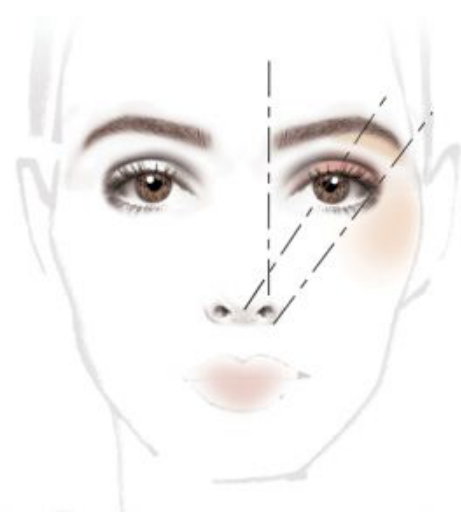
Using the outer edge of the nostril as a guide, measure diagonally so you pass the outer edge of the eye as you move upwards. Mark this point with a diagonal line as it will be used to indicate the end of the eyebrow tail.

Tip: The tail of the brow must never be lower than the head of the brow.

Step 4 - Arch

Using the outer edge of the iris as a guide, measure diagonally to mark the arch. The height of the arch can be adjusted to suit the shape of the brow you wish to create. A higher arch will create a bold brow. A lower arch will create a straighter looking brow.

Once all these points are marked repeat the process on the opposite brow.



Double check your measurements with the ruler to ensure they are perfectly symmetrical, then use the golden ratio tool to ensure the arch is in the correct place. Connect the points to create your brow outline.

