

# Mouilage Basics

**Creating fast and effective gore makeup looks**

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# Before You Start

**These are the most important things to remember**

- Prepare your workstation
  - Put down tarps/plastic/trash bags, especially for messy looks.
- Ask if your client has any latex allergies.
  - **Do not use latex-based products on those with allergies.**
- Wash your hands with soap and water. If you are working on multiple clients, wash your hands between each person.
  - Gloves can be worn for messier looks but are not necessary.
- Sanitize your brushes, puffs, palettes, tools, cream products, and pressed-powder products.
  - Do this by spraying 70% rubbing alcohol on these and waiting about a minute for it to dry.
  - If you are working on multiple clients, clean and sanitize your tools and products between each client.
- When using thick blood and liquid products, do not dip your brush into the product. This could contaminate the product that is unable to be sanitized with alcohol.
  - Instead, scoop some out with a clean spatula onto a clean palette or pour some out into a disposable cup.

# After You Finish

## How to clean up and leave no trace

- Throw away all trash from your station, e.g. used cotton rounds, disposable cups, tissues, used cotton buds, etc.
- Wash your brushes with soap and water.
  - Swirl the brush on your hand with soap until it is clean and then rinse it off. You may have to do this a few times, depending on the product you were using.
  - Reshape the head of the brush with your fingers.
- Sanitize all of your products and tools that are not liquids by spraying 70% rubbing alcohol and waiting for it to evaporate.
- Place all items back in kit.
  - The kits should be left ready for the next Mouflage artist that needs them.
- Remove tarps/plastic/trash bags and dispose of as needed.

# Skin Prep Before Moulage

To help the Moulage last

- You will want to prep the client's skin in the area(s) where Moulage is planned.
- Use a cotton round with micellar water or a makeup wipe to cleanse the skin.
- Many makeup artists will then apply lotion to skin and let it sink in. This can help the Moulage last longer.
  - We do not have lotion in our kits, so we will skip this.

# Wash it All off

## How to “heal” your Moulage wounds

- Start by gently removing any fake glass, prosthetics, or liquid latex. (Sometimes it is better to pull the liquid latex off like a bandaid.)
  - Circular motions can help ball up any remaining clumps of latex, making them easier to pick off.
- Use a make-up wipe or cotton round with micellar water to wipe as much of the makeup off as possible. Get another wipe/round once the first gets dirty. You don't want to just smear around the makeup if the wipe is “full.”
- For more intense makeup, you may get enough off to make it home, but sometimes a hot shower is necessary. (e.g. a gunshot wound with a lot of blood)
- Most of this makeup will not stain the skin. However, sometimes it can. With a bit of scrubbing and potentially a day's time, any stains should fade.
- If you have stage blood in your mouth, swish around some water a few times, and that should take care of it.

# Foundation Mixing Basics

## A bit of color theory

- Start with the closest foundation to the person's skin that is available.
- Black or white can be added to adjust the darkness or lightness of the foundation.
  - Use the most absolutely infinitesimal amount of black if needed. It may be easier to take a darker foundation lighter than vice versa.
- Yellow or blue can help adjust the tone.
  - If a foundation looks too pink, yellow can help warm it up.
  - If a foundation looks too orange, blue can help cool it down.
- Olive-toned people may need some green added to their foundation.
- Instead of adding the color you think you should add, try to focus on the reality of what you are actually seeing.
- Mix colors in very small amounts. It is always easier to add more.

# Tips & Tricks

## How to become a Moulage master

- Thick blood will absolutely hide most of your mistakes.
- Trust the process. Sometimes things don't look great until you apply the blood.
- It is easier to add more than it is to take away when it comes to cream color.
- When in doubt, add blood.
- The brush applies color precisely and concentrated. The sponge applies color diffuse, but less controlled.
- Air-dry foam (like Crayola's Model Magic) with acrylic paint is great for making bones, horns, and all types of prostheses.
- Shrink plastic (like Shrinky Dinks) is great for making fake glass.

# Difficulty of Looks

Difficulty (to a Beginner) out of 5

- Superficial Scratch - 2/5
- First Degree Burn - 0/5
- Contusion - 1/5
- Abrasion - 1/5
- Cyanosis/Shock - 1/5
- Embedded Glass - 2/5
- Laceration - 3/5
- Compound Fracture - 4/5
- Second Degree Burn - 4/5
- Split Lip - 4/5
- Broken Nose - 5/5
- Smoke Inhalation - 1/5
- I am confident that anyone could do any of these looks. However, some have more steps or use slightly thicker products. Overall, with a little practice, you can do any of these well.



# Superficial Scratch

## STEP 1

- Use the edge of a makeup sponge to pick up a small amount of the brighter red from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Stipple/pat the product on the skin in a line where your scratch will be.
- This will be the inflammation from the scratch, so apply it a bit wider than the scratch will be.
- Use a little bit at a time and build it up slowly until you have the look you want.





# Superficial Scratch

## STEP 2

- Using the corner of the FB-7 brush, pick up a moderate amount of the same Master Disaster red.
- Gently and carefully drag the corner of the brush along the middle of the inflammation mark you previously created.
- You may have to re-dip the brush in the color a few times as you go.
- If longevity will be an issue, set the makeup with powder at the end of this step. This is optional.





# Superficial Scratch

## Step 3

- You could be done after the last step, but blood makes everything look better!
- Remember that this scratch is only superficial, so we only want to use a little blood.
- Scoop half a pea-sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette with a clean spatula. Stamp the whole bottom edge of the same brush in the blood and stamp it along the scratch, leaving small globs of blood along the scratch.





# First Degree Burn

## STEP 1

- On a flat side of a makeup sponge, pick up a small amount of the coral/salmon color from the CK-5 Burns & Blisters Wheel.
- Stipple on the color in a patch slightly bigger than the size of the burn.
- Re-dip into the product as needed until you reach the desired look.
- This will be the inflammation from the burn.





# First Degree Burn

## STEP 2

- On the same part of the sponge pickup a small amount of the bright red from the Burns & Blisters Wheel.
- Stipple/pat this in the middle of the coral patch. This is the burn.
- If you apply too much, use a clean part of the sponge to stipple and blend the excess.
- If longevity is an issue, set the makeup with powder at the end of this step.





# Contusion

## STEP 1

- Using the small side of a makeup sponge, pick up a small amount of the brighter red from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Stipple and drag the color outward in the location of the contusion.
- This will be the inflammation, so you want it to be a slight bit larger than the actual contusion.





# Contusion

## STEP2

- Now take the same red on the same sponge and concentrate the color in the middle of the prior color you put down.
- This is the the start of the contusion.





# Contusion

## STEP 3

- Use the corner of the sponge to pick up a small amount of the red color from the Bruise Wheel.
- Dab this color around your contusion area. Do not blend much and do not cover the whole contusion. This will create dimension.





# Contusion

## STEP 4

- Use the same corner of your sponge to pick up a small amount of the dark red-brown in the Bruise Wheel.
- Apply this color in the same way as described in the previous step.
- This will add additional dimension





# Contusion

## STEP 5

- Use the stipple sponge to gently dab into the red from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Carefully dab and drag on top of the contusion to create the look of broken blood vessels.
- Less is more in this step. You can dab the sponge on a tissue to remove excess product before application.
- If longevity is an issue, powder after this step.





# Abrasion

## STEP 1

- On the large, flat side of a makeup sponge, pick up a small amount of the brighter red from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Stipple/drag on the area where you want the abrasion. Make this area slightly bigger than the size of your abrasion.
- This step creates the inflammation from the abrasion.





# Abrasion

## STEP 2

- Pat stippling sponge in the same red color.
- Drag the sponge across the abrasion area. You may need multiple strokes (ensure they are in the same direction).
- If longevity is an issue, powder after this step.





# Abrasion

## STEP 3

- You could be done after the last step, but blood makes everything look better!
- Scoop half a pea-sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette with a clean spatula. Stamp the whole bottom edge of an FB-7 brush in the blood and stamp it along the scratches, leaving small globs of blood along the scratches.
- You do not need to put blood on every scratch, nor do you need to fully cover each scratch. Not all parts of a scratch may bleed.





# Cyanosis/Shock

## STEP 1

- Use the broad, flat side of a makeup sponge to pick up a moderate amount of the EF-11 Cyanosis foundation.
- Dab and drag the foundation all over the face and neck, picking up more product as needed.
- Evenly cover the whole face and neck.
- Be careful not to use too much to prevent a “clownish” effect.





# Cyanosis/Shock

## STEP 2

- On the same side of the sponge, pick up a small amount of the EF-21 Cyanosis Grey Foundation .
- Dab and blend this color around the mouth, in the hollows of the cheeks, in the eye sockets, around the temples, and in the hollows of the neck.
- This starts to create the blue effect of cyanosis and makes the face appear to be sunken in.

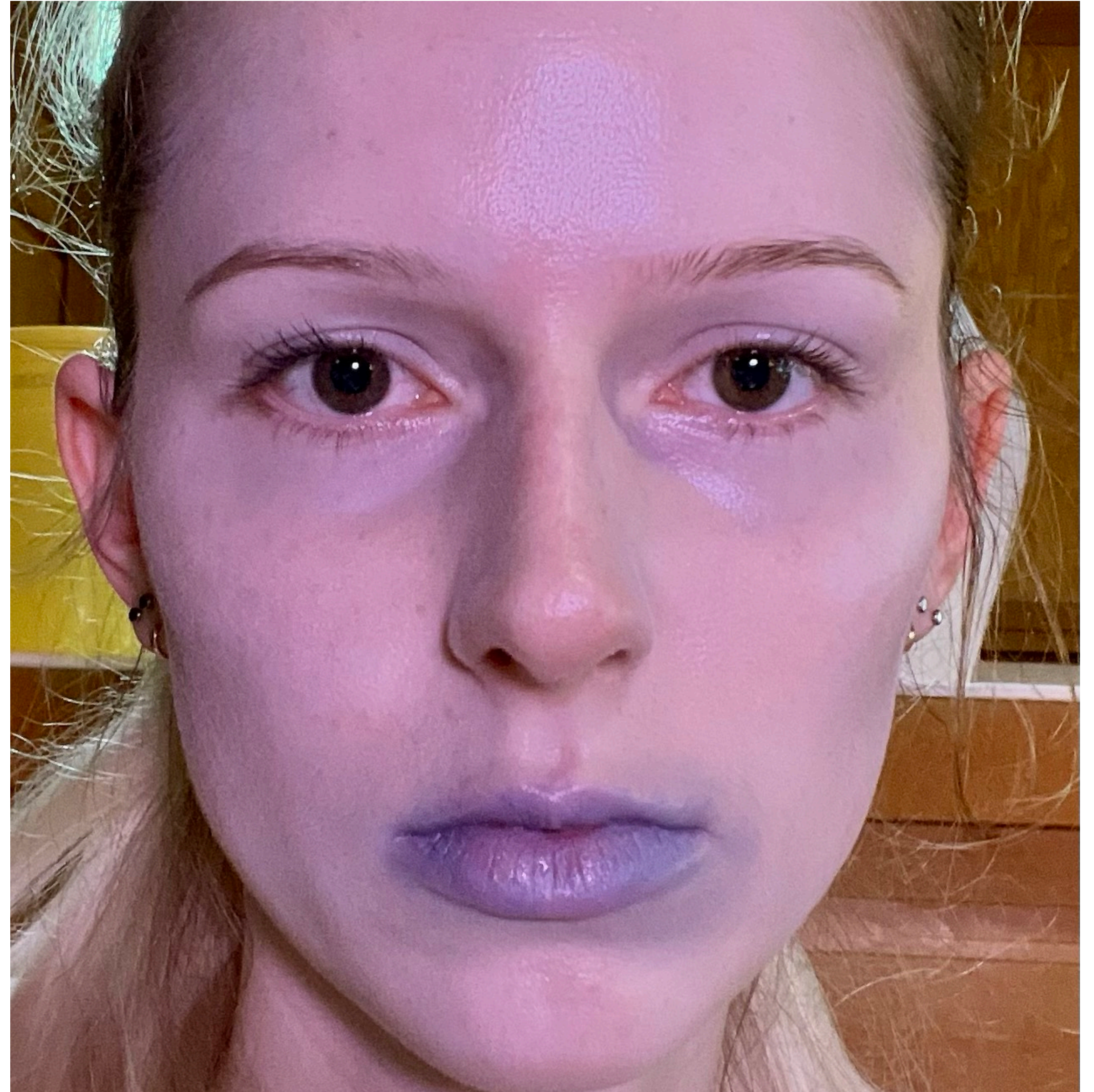




# Cyanosis/Shock

## STEP 3

- Use the corner of the sponge to pick up a moderate amount of the blue color from the Pro FX Wheel.
- Dab this blue on the lips, blending slightly outside of the lip lines.
- The lips and eyes of this look should be powdered. The rest of the look can be powdered for longevity, if needed.
- Use the blue to “blue out” the tips of the fingers in the same way you did the lips. The fingers will need to be powdered.





# Embedded Glass

## STEP 1

- Use the smaller edge of a makeup sponge to pick up a small amount of the red color from the Bruise Wheel.
- Stipple and blend this around the area where the “glass” will be.
- This is the inflammation from the wound.





# Embedded Glass

## STEP 2

- Use the bottom edge of the FB-7 brush to pick up a moderate amount of the deep reddish color of the Bruise Wheel.
- Stipple/stamp the color where the “glass” will be.





# Embedded Glass

## STEP 3

- Put a little liquid latex on a cotton round.
- Stamp the edge of the “glass” piece in the latex and stamp it where the wound will be.
- Remove the “glass” and wait approximately 45 seconds to 1 minute until the latex gets tacky.
- (The “glass” is made of shrinkable plastic and is incredibly easy to make!)

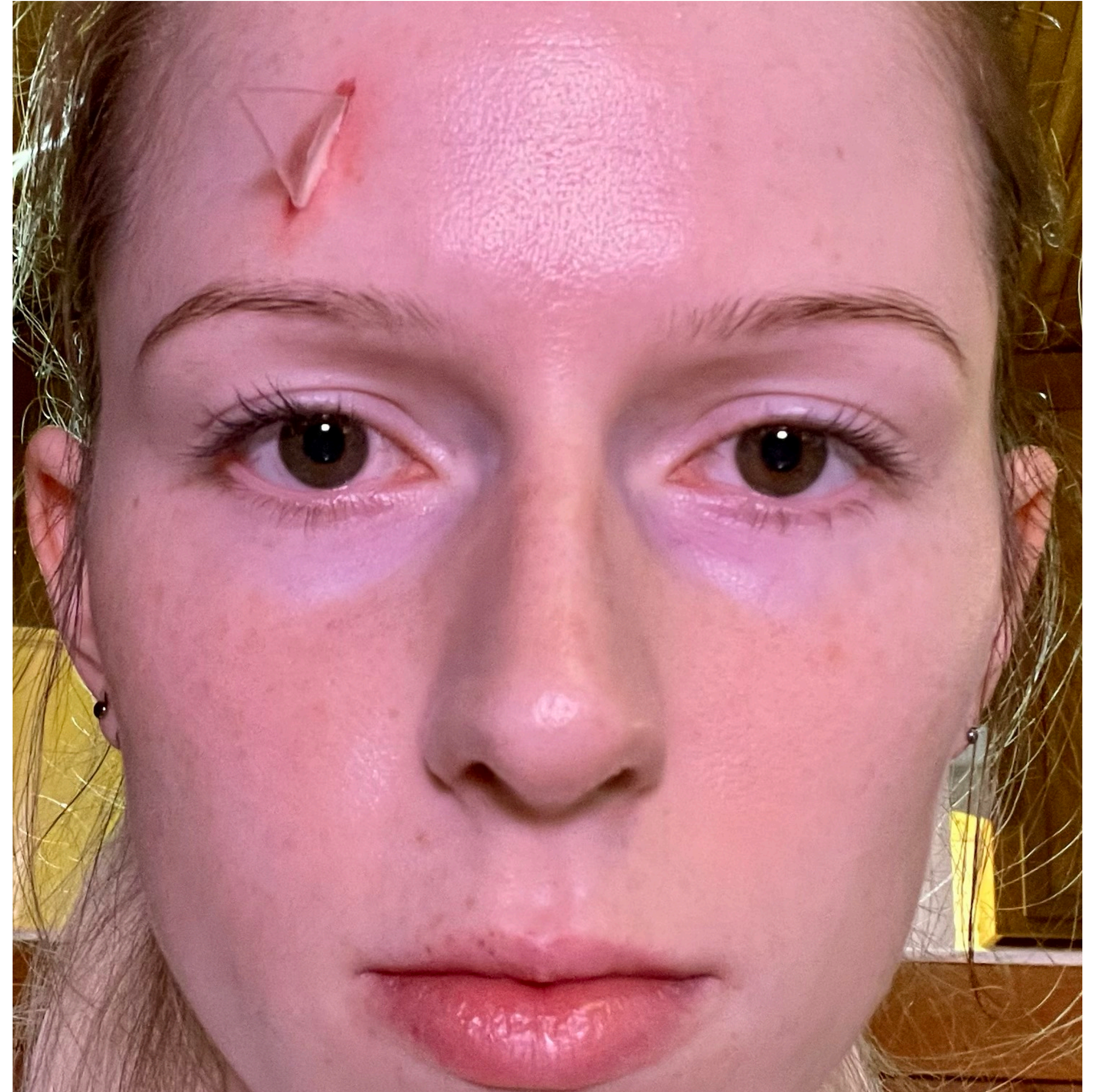




# Embedded Glass

## STEP 4

- After the latex is tacky, place and hold the glass piece on the wound until it is stable. (Usually about 30 seconds to a minute)
- If you take your grip off and the glass starts tipping to the side, push it back up and continue holding it.
- After releasing the “glass”, wait for the latex to dry down the rest of the way. Depending on the thickness of the latex, this could take up to 5 minutes.





# Embedded Glass

## STEP 5

- Using the bottom edge of the FB-7 brush, pick up a moderate amount of the dark maroon of the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Stamp/rub this color around the base of the glass on the skin.
- This is going to give more dimension before we apply the blood.





# Embedded Glass

## STEP 6

- Scoop half a pea-sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette with a clean spatula.
- Stamp the whole bottom edge of an FB-7 brush in the blood.
- Apply the blood in the same area around the wound.
- You can clump it on a bit. It really adds to the effect.





# Embedded Glass

## STEP 7

- Pour a very small amount of stage blood in a disposable cup.
- Have the client close their eyes. Use a cotton bud to dip in the stage blood and drip blood from the wound. (You may want to hold the cup and cotton bud close to the wound.)
- Do not let the blood drip into the eye. You may wipe away drips or have the client wipe away drips in the same way an injured person might to avoid blood in the eye.





# Laceration

## STEP 1

- You will begin by gluing down any hair in the vicinity of where the wound will be to protect it.
- Do this by rubbing a glue stick against the way the hair grows and then rubbing it back down with the growth.
- Be generous with the glue. It washes off. I did not glue down a big enough area and lost some hairs because of it.
- Glue at least one inch outside of where you think the edge of the latex will be.





# Laceration

## STEP 2

- Pour a small amount of liquid latex in a disposable cup. About a teaspoon or so.
- Before you do this step, you may want to prepare your tissue for the next step.
- Use a sponge to stamp into the liquid latex and stipple/stamp it all over where the wound will be.
- Before it dries, continue to the next step.





# Laceration

## STEP 3

- Tear a piece of a single ply of tissue slightly larger than your wound. Ensure all edges are torn and not straight.
- Place this tissue into the wet latex.





# Laceration

## STEP 4

- Using additional liquid latex on a sponge, cover the tissue with latex,
- I have found that stippling can pull the tissue away from the skin. Ensuring you have enough latex on the sponge and carefully dragging the sponge outward from the center of the tissue is the best approach I have found.
- Repeat steps 2-4 until you have about 4-5 layers of tissues on the area. Let dry completely (5-10 minutes).





# Laceration

## STEP 5

- Find an appropriate color foundation or mix an appropriate color (see foundation mixing guide) and scoop out a small amount (less than 1/4 of a pea) onto a clean palette.
- Use a makeup sponge to cover the latex with foundation to help it blend in.
- This is not going to be perfect, but the blood in later steps will do a lot to hide imperfections.
- Powder after this step.





# Laceration

## STEP 6

- Carefully, with a pair of cosmetic scissors, use the tip to catch some of the latex where you want the wound to start and flick upwards. This will separate it from the skin.
- Once you can tell the latex is off of the skin, carefully cut a small slit. If you are nervous about this, you may have the client start the cut for you, as they will feel if the cut is going to pierce their skin.
- After the first cut is made, gently guide the tip of the scissors under the latex, cutting small snips as you go until your wound is finished.





# Laceration

## STEP 7

- Cut a tiny amount of latex off from one of the sides of the wound (about half a millimeter or so)
- This will just give the wound a little more depth.





# Laceration

## STEP 8

- Using an FB-7 brush, pick up a moderate amount of the dark maroon from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Deposit the color all over the inside of the wound.
- It is okay if a little bit gets on the edges.
- This will help give the wound depth once we add the blood.





# Laceration

## STEP 9

- Use the corner of a makeup sponge to pick up a small amount of the red from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Blot this around the opening of the wound to create inflammation.
- To blend it on a rough surface, use a clean part of the sponge to rub the color to dissipate it and even it out.





# Laceration

## STEP 10

- Do the exact process from the last step, but use the Red from the Bruise wheel.
- This will create some more depth.





# Laceration

## STEP 11

- Use a clean spatula to scoop a pea-sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette.
- Use the same FB-7 brush to scoop the blood and deposit it inside of the wound.
- Smear a little bit of this blood around some of the outside of the wound.





# Laceration

## STEP 12

- Pour 3-4 tablespoons of stage blood into a disposable cup.
- Ensure you are over something that the blood can drip down on.
- Position the client in a way that will drip the blood down where you want it to go.
- Carefully pour the blood on the wound and let it drip. Use your judgement to decide how much blood you want to use on the wound.
- The blood will dry down over time.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 1

- Follow steps 1-5 of the laceration tutorial.
- However, you will want your wound area to be a bit bigger and more rounded than the laceration tutorial shows.
- Additionally, consider the placement of your broken bone. I tried to emulate a broken radius.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 2

- Follow step 6 of the laceration tutorial. However, the cuts for this Moulage should be jagged.
- Cut a piece out of the middle as shown.
- Make a few cuts (3-4) around the wound pointing out like the rays of a sun. This will help us open the latex and insert our “bone.”
- When you are finished cutting, stretch out the opening a bit with your finger. You can use your “bone” to ensure it has the space to fit in the wound.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 3

- Using liquid latex on a sponge, place some inside of your wound on the skin. Place some on the side of the “bone” that will rest on the skin.
- Wait about 10 seconds for it to get tacky, then place your “bone” in the opening.
- Hold in in place for about 10-20 seconds and then let it set.
- Pay attention to the angle of your placement and the direction of the bone you are trying to emulate.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 4

- Now you will create volume inside the wound with cotton and liquid latex.
- Tear off small pieces of a cotton ball and dip them in liquid latex.
- Use your fingers to rub the latex into the cotton almost as if you are making a ball with clay.
- Stick these small pieces into the wound in any areas not covered by the “bone.”
- You can see that I made a longer piece of the latex cotton by twisting it in my fingers. This could be a tendon or muscle fiber hanging out of the wound. It is not necessary, but a fun idea.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 5

- Use the FB-7 brush and the red and dark red color from the Trauma Simulation Wheel to color in all of your inner wound components.
- I focused the darker red on the deeper parts of the wound where I wanted more depth.
- I focused the red on everything else.
- I used a lot of these colors.
- I had to use my fingers to get the color on the long piece by applying color to my fingers and twisting the piece in between them.
- Don't worry about being precise.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 6

- Use the red from the Bruise Wheel on a makeup sponge to apply color on the skin around the wound.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 7

- Scoop a larger pea-sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette with a clean spatula.
- Use the same FB-7 brush to glop this blood into the open parts of the wound on top of the cotton we laid down.
- I made sure to cover the muscle fiber looking piece for good measure.
- You may decide to place some on the “bone” as well. Do what feels right.





# Compound Fracture

## STEP 8

- Pour 3-4 tablespoons of stage blood into a disposable cup.
- Ensure you are over something that the blood can drip down on.
- Position the client in a way that will drip the blood down where you want it to go.
- Carefully pour the blood on the wound and let it drip. Use your judgement to decide how much blood you want to use on the wound.
- The blood will dry down over time.





# Second-Degree Burn

## STEP 1

- Using a makeup sponge, pick up a small amount of the red from the Burn Wheel. And pat it in the shape of your burn.
- On a corner of the sponge, take a more concentrated amount and pat it in the center of the burn. This does not need to be perfect; burns are rarely even.





# Second-Degree Burn

## Step 2

- Using the FB-7 brush, pick up a moderate amount of the plum color from the Burn Wheel and dapple it over a few different areas on the more intense section of your burn. This creates shadows in the burn.
- Using the FB-7 brush, pick up a moderate amount of the coral/salmon color from the Burn Wheel and dapple it nearby the sections you made with the plum. This creates highlights.
- You can go back in with either color as needed and overlap them a bit.





# Second-Degree Burn

## STEP 3

- Scoop a 1/4 teaspoon amount of petroleum jelly onto a clean palette with a clean spatula.
- Use the spatula to scoop up blister-sized globs of jelly and deposit them on the worst areas of your burn.
- Cut or rip pieces of 1-ply tissue that are just big enough to cover the globs and place them on top. Use the other end of the spatula to gently shape the tissue to the globs.
- This is difficult. Practice on your hand first.





# Second-Degree Burn

## STEP 4

- Squirt out a pea-sized amount of clear lip gloss onto your palette.
- Use the spatula to dab it onto the parts of the burn around the blisters.
- I chose to add this to the “worse” areas of the burn and kept the “first-degree” areas gloss free.





# Second-Degree Burn

## STEP 5

- Use the tip of the toothbrush to gently scrape the black eyeshadow.
- Have your client close their eyes.
- Once you have a decent amount of shadow on the brush, flick it very close to the wound to create a charred effect.
- Do this as many times as is needed until you are happy with the result.





# Split Lip

## STEP 1

- Follow steps 1-4 of the laceration tutorial, but focus on the lip and slightly below.
- I used a flat edge of the tissue on the inside portion of the lip.

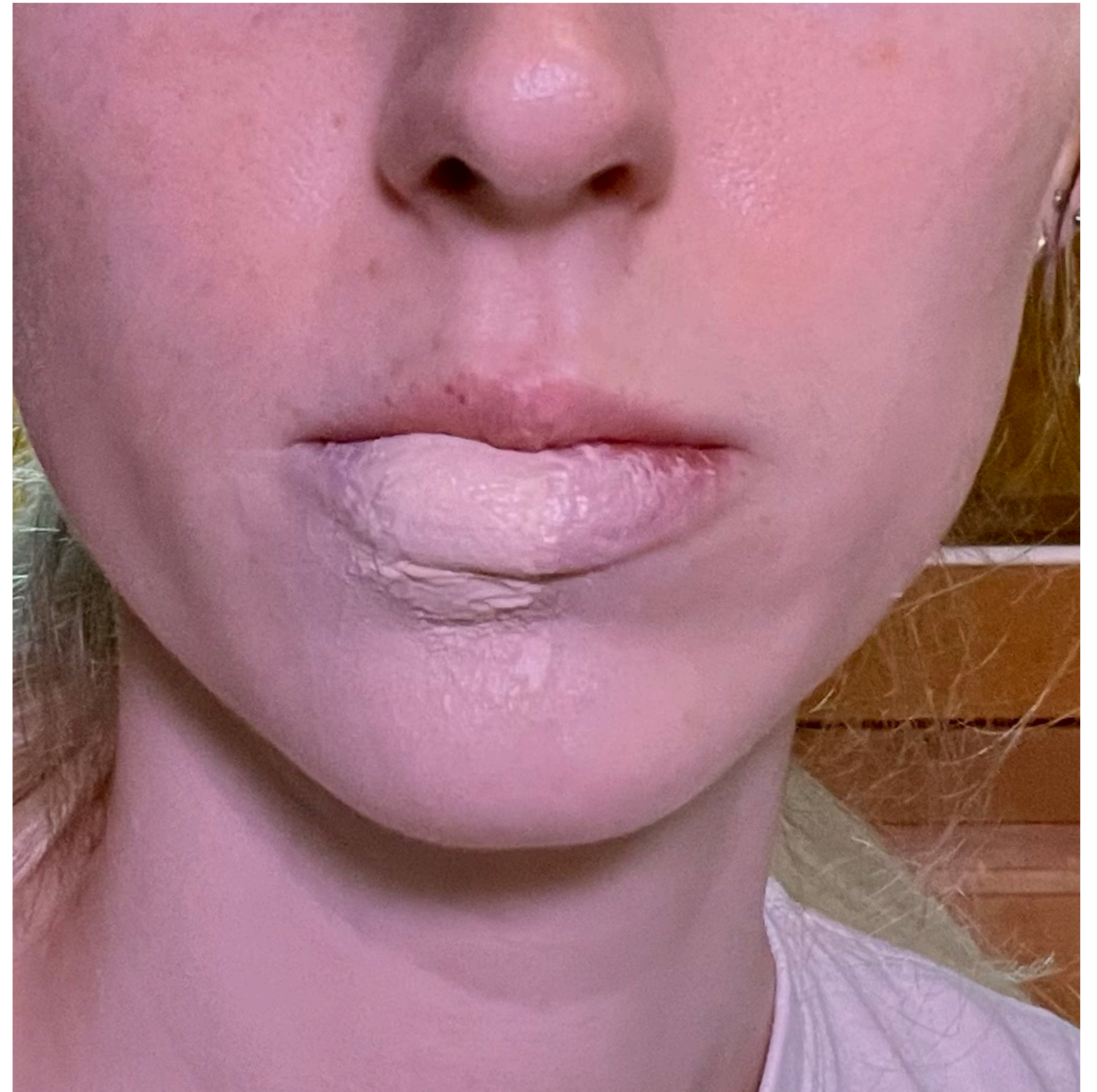




# Split Lip

## STEP 2

- Follow step 5 of the laceration tutorial and cover the latex with foundation.

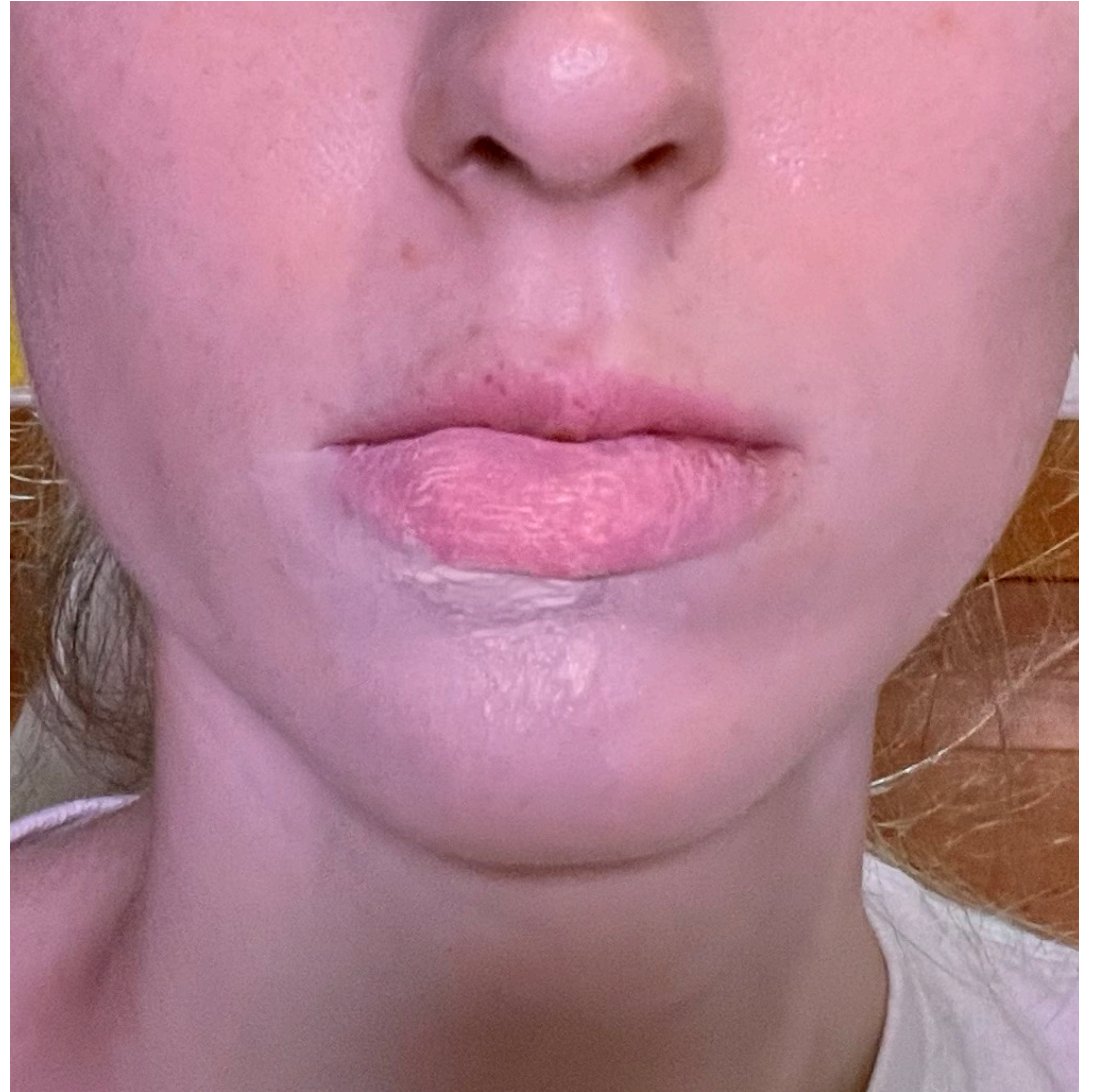




# Split Lip

## STEP 3

- Mix a lip color to blend the latex in with the lips. A great way to do this is by mixing a tiny amount of red into the foundation color.
- Use the corner of a makeup sponge to blend this over the latex and lips.





# Split Lip

## STEP 4

- Now it is time to cut the latex. Follow the cutting instructions of step 6 of the laceration tutorial.
- Sanitize your scissors before cutting.
- Start your cut at the lower vermillion of the lip.
- Do not cut all the way up through the latex at the inner lip. Leave some connected.
- It may be best to have the client cut this. Lips are delicate and tricky.





# Split Lip

## STEP 5

- Cut off some of the latex at the sides of the wound to make it appear more open.





# Split Lip

## STEP 6

- Use the FB-7 Brush to pick up a moderate amount of the deep maroon color from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Paint this color inside the wound.
- Paint this color into the inside of the lip past the wound. This will encourage the illusion of a split lip.





# Split Lip

## STEP 7

- Use the corner of a makeup sponge to pick up a small amount of the red color from the Bruise Wheel.
- Dab this color around the outside of the wound to make it look inflamed.
- Don't forget to dab it up past the wound as you did with the dark maroon.





# Split Lip

## STEP 8

- Use a clean spatula to scoop half a pea sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette.
- Use the same FB-7 Brush to dab the thick blood onto the wound.





# Split Lip

## STEP 9

- Pour a quarter sized amount of stage blood into a disposable cup.
- Use the FB-7 brush or a cotton swab to dab the blood around the wound and around the inner lips.
- Take a large drop of blood and place it at the bottom of the wound. Keep adding more until it drips down.
- The client may need to hold their head at an angle to get the drops to roll onto their chin and not drop straight to the floor depending on their lip shape.





# Split Lip

## STEP 10

- Have the client bare their teeth and tilt their head back. Carefully drizzle a small amount of stage blood across their teeth.
- The stage blood is pleasantly minty and does not have an off-putting texture.
- Have the client swish the blood around their front teeth.





# Broken Nose

## STEP 1

- Use a clean spatula to take a pea-sized amount of nose and scar wax.
- Roll it in a ball and place it where you want your laceration to be on the bridge of the nose.
- Begin smoothing it down on the sides, keeping the highest part on the bridge.
- Keep smoothing it until it looks somewhat natural.
- Scar wax is sticky and annoying to work with, so keep at it and find what works for you.

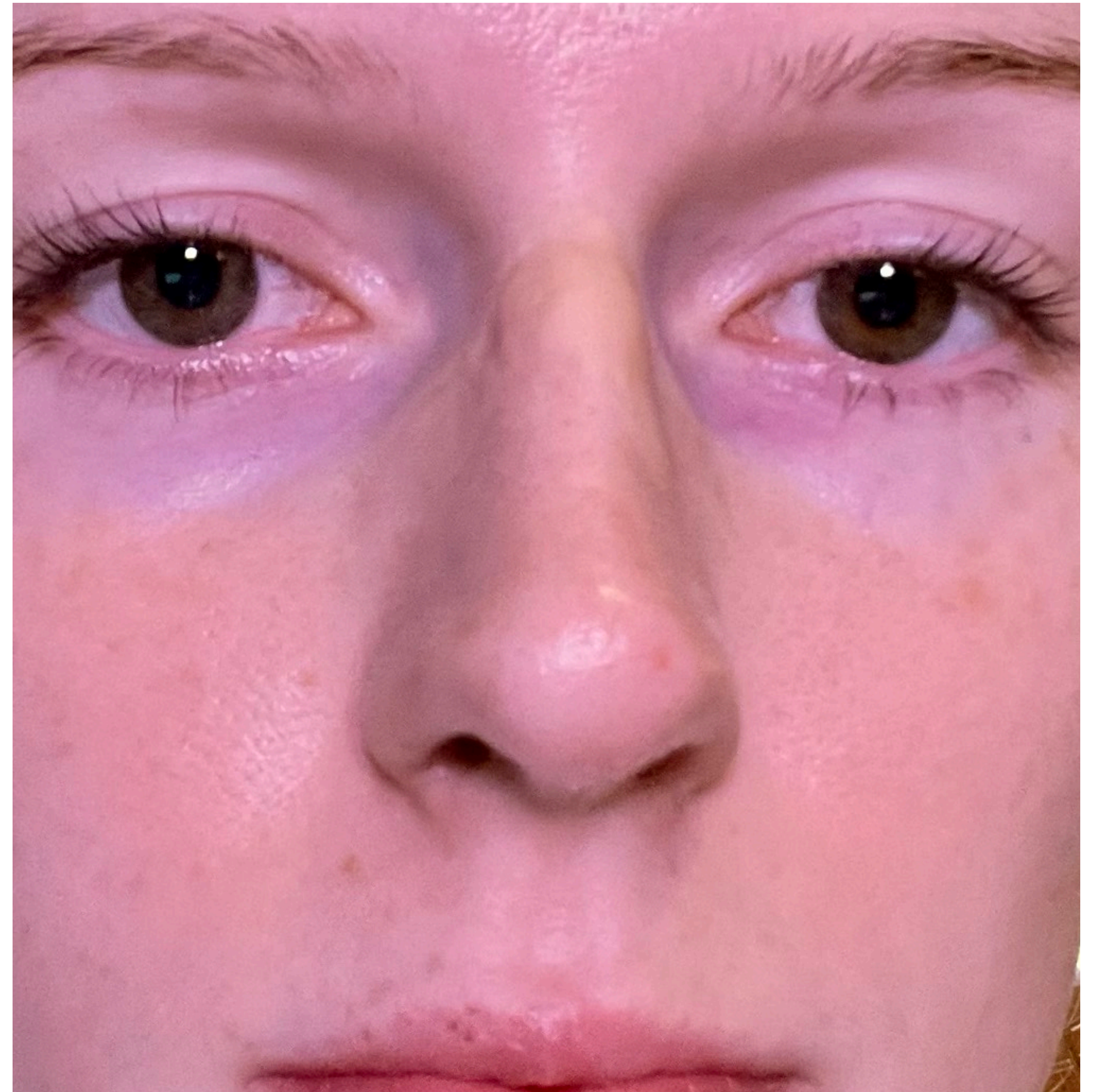




# Broken Nose

## STEP 2

- Pour a tiny amount of liquid latex into a disposable cup.
- Use a makeup sponge to dab the liquid latex over the wax, sealing it in.
- Be careful not to press the wax out of shape.
- Wait for the latex to dry.
- Sorry, I forgot to take a picture of this.
- This is the point where you could cover the latex by sponging on foundation to blend it in if needed. (See foundation mixing guide.)

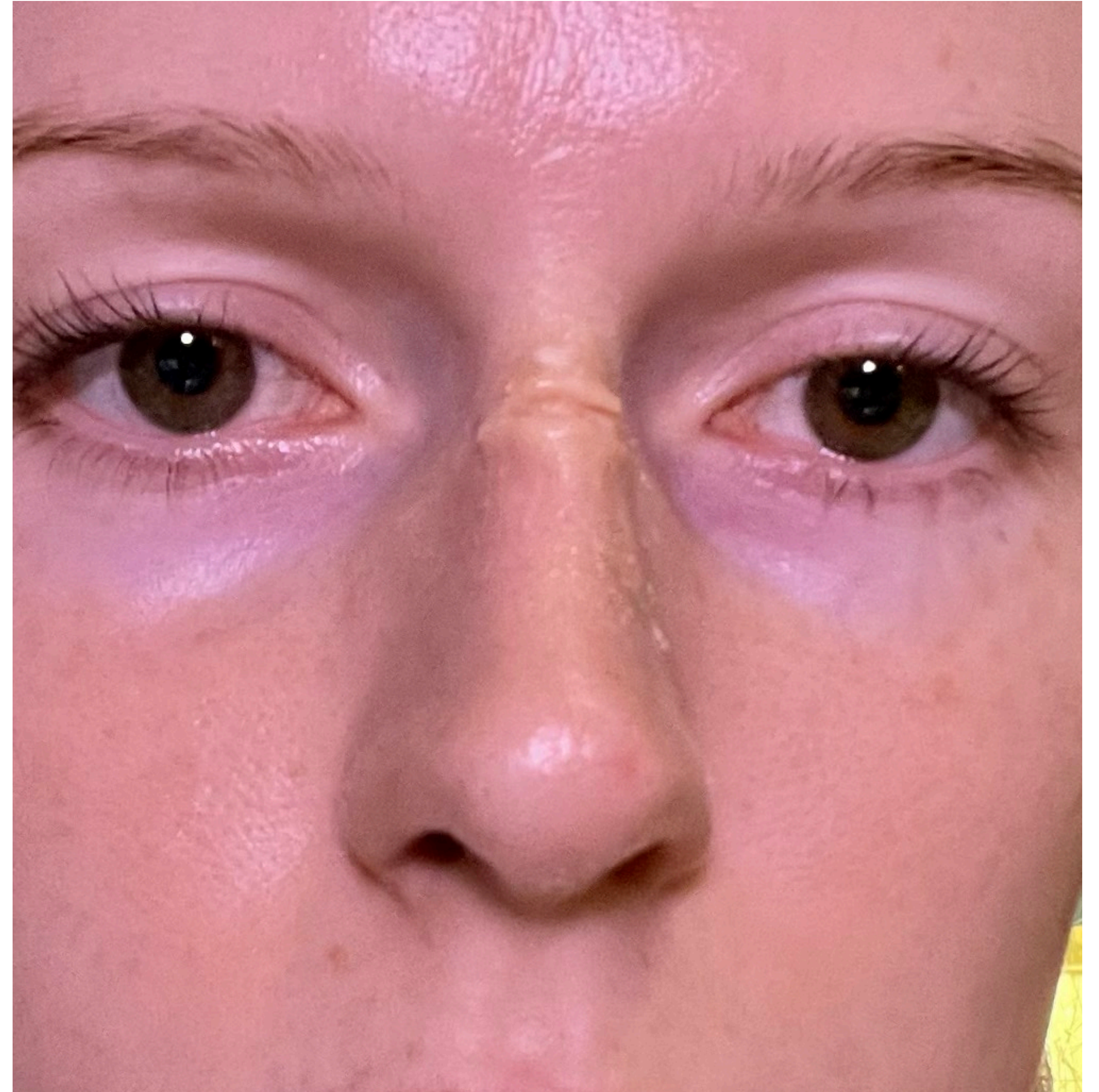




# Broken Nose

## STEP 3

- Use the spatula to carefully cut/open up a slit in the wax.
- Shimmy the spatula to open the slit up a bit.





# Broken Nose

## STEP 4

- Using the FB-7 brush, pick up a moderate amount of the dark maroon color from the Master Disaster Wheel.
- Dab this color into the wound to add dimension where the thick blood will go.





# Broken Nose

## STEP 5

- Using the FB-7 brush, pick up a small amount of the red color from the bruise wheel.
- Gently dab/brush this around the outside of the wound to show inflammation.

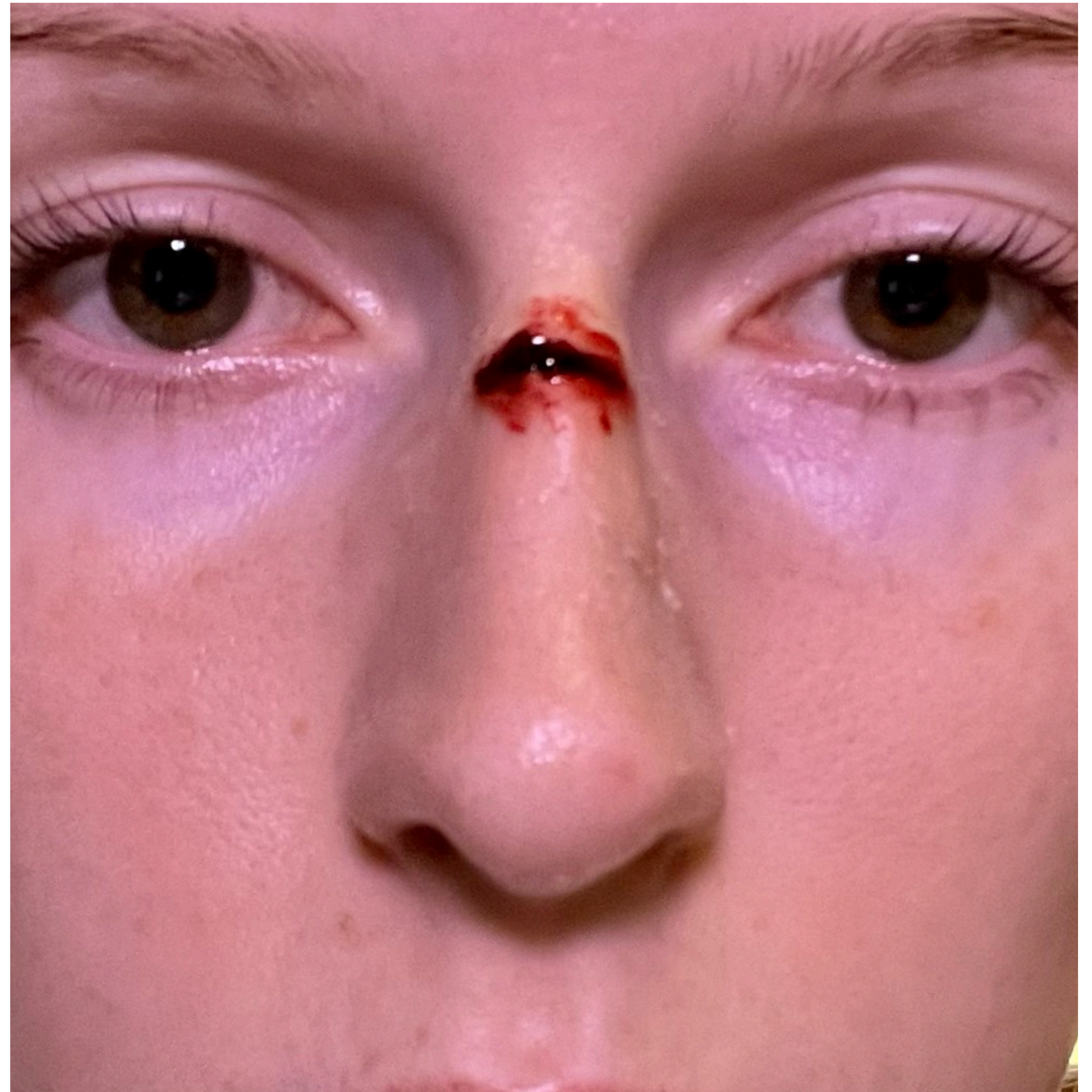




# Broken Nose

## STEP 6

- Use a clean spatula to scoop half a pea-sized amount of thick blood onto a clean palette.
- Use the FB-7 brush to glop the thick blood into the wound.
- Dab some randomly around the outside of the wound.





# Broken Nose

## STEP 7

- Pour a quarter-sized amount of Stage Blood into a disposable cup.
- Use a cotton bud to deposit blood onto the wound until it drips down.
- Deposit blood under the nostrils until the blood drips down, giving the appearance of a bloody nose.





# Smoke Inhalation

## STEP 1

- Swirl a cotton bud around in the black color from the Burn Wheel to pick up color on all sides.
- Rub this color on the inner rim of the nostrils and very slightly towards the mouth.
- Do not double dip. If you need more color, use a new cotton bud.





# Smoke Inhalation

## STEP 2

- Rub a makeup sponge on the black eyeshadow to pick up some color.
- Rub this color on the tip of the nose and bottom of the nose.
- Focus the color at the bottom of the nostrils to give the illusion that soot has stained the area.

