



The Scream Team Foam Latex Appliance MAKE-UP INSTRUCTIONS

Congratulations! You are now the proud owner of a motion picture-quality foam latex prosthetic appliance! The "mask" you just purchased is unlike any other conventional Halloween-type mask available anywhere! Foam latex is the process used by professional makeup artists in Hollywood (Rick Baker, Greg Cannom, Michael Westmore, KNB, etc.) to create the astounding effects you can see on screen in such diverse films as "Planet of the Apes" (both 1968 and 2001 versions), "The Wizard of Oz", "An American Werewolf in London", "Legend", "Bram Stoker's Dracula", "Mrs. Doubtfire", "Amadeus", "The Nutty Professor" and literally hundreds of others. In television, any hospital show or science fiction program (i.e., any of the "Star Trek" programs) utilizes all sorts of prosthetic appliances. The Scream Team uses only the highest-quality foam latex in our prosthetics. Put simply, a prosthetic appliance is something (in this case, foam latex) that is "applied" directly onto the person's skin. Once properly applied and made up, it is virtually impossible to distinguish between the person's original features and their "new face". The benefits of a prosthetic over a conventional mask are numerous. To point out just a few: A prosthetic is "glued" directly to the face and the person can easily breathe, eat, drink, and not get hot and sweaty inside a giant rubber mask. Also, with a conventional mask there are no movements or facial expressions that can be made -- what you see is what you get. With a prosthetic, however, it moves with you -- when you smile, it smiles. When you frown, it frowns. When you yawn... Well, you get the picture. Plus, it is comfortable enough to be worn for hours and hours at a time (just imagine the long shooting days on the average movie or television show). Latex has been used in film for many years, but was usually what we refer to as a "slip" or "slush mold" variety. Simply put, the eventual piece was made of a thin piece of solid rubber. This allowed for extremely limited facial movement and was not very comfortable. With the advent of foam latex, however, the makeup world was revolutionized. There are new ways being created to achieve spectacular effects in film, namely by foamed gelatins, silicones, and CGI (computers), but foam latex prosthetics will be around for a long time. There is simply

no better way to create that "new face". So enjoy! You will soon be wearing something that can only be found in movies and television. Will your friends and family even recognize you? I sincerely doubt it. Before you jump right in, though, please read this entire instruction guide. (I realize how some of you HATE to read directions, so I've tried to make them as humorous and readable as possible.) I have included many helpful items, gleaned from my 20-plus years as a professional makeup artist and teacher, many of which are excellent tips for really "making it work" to the utmost level of satisfaction. Included are many different methods of applying the prosthetic, different coloring ideas (remember: the same exact appliance on two different people made up differently will hardly even look like the same piece), methods of removal, cleaning, and proper storage of your prosthetic for future use. So please read carefully before starting so that you can decide which method works best for you.

IMPORTANT! Read this disclaimer before beginning. **DISCLAIMER:** The Scream Team's line of prosthetic appliances and the directions included are for entertainment purposes only. The Scream Team, LLC. is not responsible for intentional or unintentional misuse of the product. Consumer agrees that all instructions will be followed and that any misconduct by the consumer is the sole responsibility of the consumer. **NOTE:** Each prosthetic is individually crafted. Slight variations in style, color and texture are to be expected. You may also notice a rather unique odor. This is a normal result of the baking process and will go away once the prosthetic is applied and colored.

APPLICATION METHODS Proper application of the prosthetic is just as important as how it is made up. There are several different ways to go about this, and I have detailed them below. Read them over carefully to decide which method is best for you and then proceed accordingly. Always do a "test patch" 24 hours before applying a small portion of the prosthetic on an inconspicuous area (such as the inside of the elbow) to be sure you have no allergies or reactions to the adhesive you choose to use.

AN IMPORTANT NOTE: Although we take great care to properly "clean" the edges of the prosthetic, some prosthetics may have excess foam in some places, such as the nostrils, lip area, the hairline, and around the eyes. You should gently pick at the back of the prosthetic in these areas to remove any excess foam. This also applies to pieces that go too far beyond a person's hairline. You may cut -- with scissors -- a "new" edge to the prosthetic and then gently pick (or cut with small scissors) at the edge at the back of the prosthetic to "recreate" a nice, thin edge. As mentioned in the note above, each prosthetic is individually crafted, meaning there may be little pocks (holes or air pockets) or what I lovingly call "foam boogers" (little bumps caused in the process) that you may want to fill or pick off. If you DO decide to fill a hole, use a few drops of liquid latex or eyelash adhesive and let dry until clear. Repeat if necessary. Remember -- it's FOAM. It won't break if you pull little pieces off. **SPIRIT GUM:** The most commonly available makeup product for "gluing" something to the skin is

spirit gum. This product has been around in virtually the same form for several decades and is still the most popular method of attaching mustaches, beards, toupees, and prosthetics. I would recommend using spirit gum simply because it is more forgiving if you make a mistake -- meaning it dries a bit slower than

Medical adhesive, making it easier to take your time and do it right. Just as you would with any product, please be careful when using around the eyes! Even if you have used spirit gum in the past, please read the rest of this. Many people use spirit gum incorrectly. Let's begin: Starting with your nose, paint a liberal amount of spirit gum all over the bridge and sides of your nose. Put the bottle of spirit gum down and, using your finger tip, gently pat the wet spirit gum over and over until it starts to get tacky. You will know when that is, because your finger will start to stick to your skin. Don't pat it too long, however, because you will lose the tackiness. As soon as it starts to get really sticky, position the prosthetic over your face, fitting the inside of the prosthetic nose directly over your own nose, being sure that the nostrils are in the proper place. Once you've got it in place, gently press on the outside of the prosthetic to be sure it's secure. (NOTE: Once the piece is secured to the nose, check the overall fit. Our prosthetics are made on a generic/ gender neutral face, but it should fit nearly everyone. If it seems too short for your face (highly unlikely), you will simply have to stretch it a bit more when gluing. If, instead, it seems a little long, simply pull outwards on the sides of the piece and watch how it "shrinks up" to fit the chin area.) Next, using the same "paint it on and pat 'til tacky" technique, attach the rest of the prosthetic. Which way you do it is up to you -- there is really no wrong way. Some people like to work from the nose up until all of the prosthetic above the nose is securely attached, and then work your way down the face. Some like to work around the face from the center to the edges a bit at a time. It's up to you. Just be sure that ALL of the skin is "glued" to the piece. If you leave some areas unstuck, the facial movements will not be as effective and perspiration may pool in these areas -- yuck.. A good rule of thumb to follow is to work in relatively small areas at a time, rather than paint large areas. Also, when working near the eyes, be very careful to put the spirit gum on sparingly so that it does not run into your eye. If you wish to be super cautious with this area, the alternative is to paint the inside of the prosthetic instead of the face and attach that way. You may at times have to stretch the piece up to apply spirit gum underneath. This is perfectly fine, since the prosthetic stretches. Just don't pull too hard, as you could rip it. When you are satisfied that you have the piece securely attached, be sure that your edges are as smooth as possible (see next section). LIQUID LATEX: This method does not give quite as strong a hold as some of the others listed here, but it is fairly quick and easy to do. Clean your face very well and dry thoroughly. Then paint (with a sponge or your fingers) a thin coat of latex on the inside of the prosthetic and onto your face where it meets the prosthetic.

(DO NOT get liquid latex into the hair, eyebrows, or lashes! It dries to solid rubber and is extremely difficult to remove from hair. If you are a woman with fine hair along part of your face, or if you are a younger man who does not yet shave, you may wish to skip this method of application.)

Once both your face and the inside of the prosthetic are almost dry (latex dries clear or slightly yellow), press the prosthetic gently to the face, beginning with the nose and working outward as described above. Once you have it applied, go to the next section.

TOUPEE TAPE (or double-sided tape): This particular method works fine if you don't like the feel of "gum" on your face, but it does limit the movement of the prosthetic somewhat. Also, if you tend to sweat profusely, the piece could come loose. That said, the actual method of application is pretty straightforward. Simply apply the tape to the entire inside of the prosthetic. Wait to peel off the other side of the tape until you are ready to apply it. Before applying, wash your face and dry it thoroughly. Then, using a cotton ball, wipe your face with rubbing alcohol. This removes any oils or residues that could loosen the tape. Now remove the tape backing and apply, beginning with the nose. Push it to your face in small areas at a time, because pulling it up and reapplying dramatically reduces the stickiness of the tape. Remember to use actual toupee (or medical) double-sided tape. The Scotch brand office-type stuff simply isn't strong or flexible enough. Once it is applied, go to the next section.

MEDICAL ADHESIVE: Medical adhesive is the preferred method of many makeup artists (myself included) because, unlike spirit gum, it is immediately tacky, leaving no room for mistakes. For that reason alone, I still prefer you to use spirit gum. However, if you decide you wish to use medical adhesive, simply follow the directions for application detailed above in "SPIRIT GUM" with the exception of the "paint it on and pat 'til tacky" part. With medical adhesive, simply paint it on and immediately apply. Again, be careful around the eyes. Once you have it applied, go to the next section.

PROSTHETIC ADHESIVE (Pros-Aide): Prosthetic Adhesive is a very sticky, occasionally messy substance that, nonetheless, is a terrific way to attach a prosthetic. Few companies make this product, however, other than major industry suppliers. Ben Nye and Graftobian do sell small bottles of Prosthetic Adhesive (one bottle is plenty) -- it looks white and milky. Before deciding whether or not to use pros-aide, be sure to read the removal section, since this is probably the most difficult adhesive to remove. If you decide to use this method, simply paint a thin coat of the adhesive over the back (inside) of the nose area of the prosthetic and let dry -- it dries clear. Be careful not to let it fold over onto itself, because pros-aide is VERY sticky and will stick to itself. Once you have painted it on the back of the prosthetic, also paint a thin coat over your nose where the prosthetic covers and let it start to dry. Once both are almost dry, gently apply. Once the nose is secure, proceed with

The rest of the face a little at a time until it is attached firmly. Press firmly once applied to make sure you haven't missed any spots. Once applied, go to the next section.

NOTE: Although it would seem like common sense, I must state the obvious and tell you that UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES should you use any kind of "Superglue" or other cyano-acrylate adhesive! It bonds permanently to skin and the vapors are highly toxic.

EDGES

HIDING THE

The

edges of the prosthetic are very thin. This allows us to blend the edges onto the skin so that when we color the piece by adding makeup, highlights, and shadows, it is virtually impossible to find where the prosthetic is applied. This is what makes a prosthetic appliance so believable -- it becomes your "new face". This is also the step that makes some Hollywood make-up artists take HOURS to do a prosthetic. But that is only because we have to be ready for tight, tight, tight camera close-ups under harsh lighting. Since you don't have to worry about that, this step can either be skipped altogether, or you can spend very little time on it and still achieve magnificent effects.

There are only a few ways to hide the edge. If you have already applied it carefully you should have few, if any, wrinkles along the edge. Even if you do have some wrinkles -- not to worry! With some help hiding the edge and the actual coloring and makeup, it will still be virtually invisible.

LIQUID LATEX:

This is

probably one of the easiest ways to hide an edge on a prosthetic. Simply take a small amount of liquid latex and put in on a piece of sponge (red rubber stipple sponges are ideal for this, but if you cannot locate any, just use a small piece of kitchen sponge).

Gently dab a small amount of latex just onto the edge of the piece and a quarter of an inch or so out onto the skin. Pat gently to thin it out up and down along the edge, working relatively quickly. Be sure not to let the latex be "glommed on", but rather just a thin coat all the way around the edges. You will need to be careful around the eyes - - you can even skip doing the eyes, since the shadows we will be using to make up will hide them just as well. One word of caution: Liquid latex dries and sticks to hair. Be very careful not to get it in the hair or eyebrows. A little dab here and there will pull out easily, but don't glob it into the hair. (If you DO get some in your hair and it dries, a little moisturizer or cooking oil on your fingers should help it come off with minimal discomfort.) If the prosthetic goes slightly into your hairline, just skip hiding the edge in that area. I will show you how to hide that later.

Latex dries clear. If you still

feel like you need another coat of latex, go ahead and apply it directly over the one you just applied. Just be sure the first coat is completely dry or it could stick to itself and pull up. Once it has dried, dab a powder puff with a tiny amount of powder over the edges to take away the sticky feel of the dried latex. Now you can go on to the next section.

EYELASH ADHESIVE:

The kind of eyelash adhesive you can

buy in stores is just as good as latex for hiding the edge. Either method is acceptable or both are done the exact same way. I include this only because if you don't have

access to latex, you can use eyelash adhesive. Plus, if you tend to sweat profusely, the latex around the edges can tend to crack or flake after a long period. Eyelash adhesive doesn't. **BOND-O:** Made from Pros-Aide, this thicker "putty-like" formula is actually a sort of "face spackle", meaning it can be used to level out thicker edges or folds. You can also let a small amount of liquid latex dry out a bit, causing it to thicken. With either form of "Bond-o", simply dab a small amount along the edge you want to go away and smooth it out with a palette knife (or Popsicle stick or piece of plastic – something flexible). Once your bond-oed edge is dry, be sure to powder it to reduce any stickiness. Again, this is a step for serious detail-oriented people. It's not really necessary unless you are expecting to be in camera closeup.

CREATIVE HIDING: On some pieces, the edges can easily be hidden by hair, costume, or even "blood". A great way of covering edges on the corpse-style pieces is to glue a bit of crumbled green foam (you can get it at a place that sells toy railroad supplies -- it's what train aficionados use as ground cover) around the edge of the piece and onto the neck. This is what my friend Ve Neill used on Michael Keaton in "Beetlejuice" -- her first of three (so far) Academy Awards for Best Make-up! Have fun and be creative...

PROSTHETIC

COLORING THE
OKAY -- Now comes the fun part! This is where your imagination and my years of experience come together to do the creating! Remember -- this is a creative process and is one of the biggest advantages to a prosthetic over a conventional mask. No matter how it is colored, a prosthetic will look different on every person. When you color it differently (say, for instance, that you color it a deathly green one time and a yellowish-gray flesh color another time) you still have the exact same prosthetic, but each application will look completely different. For this reason, I am going to be vague as to the actual colors (since that is up to you), but I will give you many ideas as to how to personalize your makeup and "make it work" for you! (Note: As with the adhesives, do a "test patch" to determine if you have any allergies or reactions to the makeup.) So here goes: **CHOOSING A BASE COLOR:** First, you need to be sure that the "base" color you are using is a Rubber Mask Grease (also known as a Latex Mask Cover). There are a few different brands -- Graftobian, Mehron, etc. Your local Halloween store should carry it. It's what comes in the make-up kits we carry here at The Scream Team. Many come in a "palette" form with several colors to choose from. Rubber Mask Grease is a castor oil-based form of makeup and will not penetrate into the foam and eventually degrade the rubber, since conventional make-ups are petroleum based (remember the warnings about Petroleum Jelly and condoms? -- same problem here). If you simply cannot find any type of rubber mask grease, lightly apply a small amount of castor oil (or CastorSeal) to the outside of the prosthetic (not the part that you adhere to your face) and then add the base. The castor oil will deter any

damage. It is still best to use Rubber Mask Grease/Latex Mask Cover if you have it, however. (If you choose to use PAX paints (a 50-50 combination of Liquitex Acrylic Paint and Pros-Aide), you should be aware of how to properly remove PAX from the skin. Write to me for more info on PAX, if you wish.) Now that we have that out of the way, it is time to choose a base color. This is where imagination comes in. It all depends on which prosthetic(s) you purchased. If you have the "Hellacious" prosthetic, for example, you could always go with the traditional red color. But you could also go with a gray-green or a flesh color or even some fantasy color. You can mix many different colors together to achieve your ultimate effect simply by using the lid of your makeup as an artist's palette and mixing with your sponge. If you would rather not have to come up with your own base color on the first try, these are my own personal suggestions for base colors of our prosthetics:

The Clown, Jester: a pure white base

Sam Simian - a slightly darker flesh tone if you are doing a chimpanzee, an orange-flesh mix if you are an orangutan

The Beast - a medium flesh tone for a human/animal look, or a darker color if you want a true "cat" look

Creature – a pale flesh tone mixed with a hint of green (more green for the "Frankenstein's monster" look)

Wizard - a flesh tone to match your own or maybe a shade lighter for that pale, old look

Hellacious - going for the traditional, use a red base color – but it looks awesome in flesh tones or green, as well

Bones - try using a combination of white with a touch of flesh color (and/or a VERY small amount of black) to give it that "old bone" color

Nightwalker - that "undead" look is best achieved by using a pale flesh color and adding some yellow and/or green

Wycked - a greeny-gray base tone, also looks great in a flesh tone.

Lycanthus - a dark flesh tone

Hagatha – a pale flesh color looks great, but so does one mixed with a bit of green for the "witch" look

Undead - a flesh tone to match your own or maybe a shade or two lighter

Immortal – same as Undead

Dark Prince - a very pale flesh tone with perhaps a bit of yellow for that peculiar pallor

Shredd - a flesh tone to match your own.

Mortis & D.K. - a mixture of light flesh tone and a touch of green for a light greeny-grey base

Dead Lee & Z - a flesh-grey combo looks good...mix a flesh tone with a LIGHT gray if you like

Alien Nate & Boaris - a greenish-flesh tone (reptilian in nature) or any other flesh tone

Gaunt – a pale flesh tone with a bit of green or black mixed in for that "dirty" skin color

Necromon – a pale flesh tone with a bit of yellow, or similar to Undead and Immortal
Nefarious – a pale greenish-flesh tone looks good, or you can go red, too
Raptor – any color will work here. Use that imagination!

Remember, these are just my own personal suggestions. There are many different varieties of color to choose from. You are limited only by your imagination. Before we move on to "Highlights and Shadows" I want to give you a couple pieces of advice on base application:

First, go easy on the makeup. A little goes a long way and it is always easier to add more than it is to remove excess. You can also brush on your base by dipping a brush in 99% alcohol (available at most grocery stores or pharmacies -- 91% will work in a pinch). This puts a thinner coat on and makes the make-up last longer. Just be careful around your eyes so as not to drip any in them -- ouch. Second, be sure to makeup all the way to the hairline and all skin that won't be covered by costume (rule of thumb -- always make up two (2) inches beyond the costume line. At the edge, pat with your makeup sponge to "blend" the color into the skin instead of leaving a hard line. That just looks more professional. Third, The Scream Team also carries its own make-up kit (mentioned above) with everything you need to apply, color, and remove your prosthetic. It is an optional item and can be purchased separately (or simply follow the above directions). Finally, if you are planning to use an airbrush to do your makeup, you still need a base first. Some places will tell you that you can just spray the base on, as well, but that will only cause the fine particles to penetrate the foam, drawing attention to the difference between skin and prosthetic. So use a base first, powder, and then airbrush on all the highlights, shadows, and details. Got it? Now let's move on...

HIGHLIGHTS AND SHADOWS

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This is probably the most important part of all, since proper shadowing and highlighting of the piece will make it "come to life". You should have a small, flat brush (two would be even better) and a black "stipple sponge". If you don't have these things or couldn't find them anywhere, don't sweat it -- you can use your finger tips or Q-Tips for almost all highlighting and shadowing. I will, however, be describing below how to achieve the desired effects with brushes and stipple sponges (which come in our kit).

SHADOWS -- It is wisest to start with shadow and finish with highlight. The actual color (or colors) of the shadow you choose to use is entirely up to you, but the important thing is to be sure your shadow is only a couple of shades darker than the base color -- but not too dark or it will look "overdone". As with my suggestions for base color listed above for base color, I will give you my personal choices for shadow colors for the same prosthetics. Remember -- these are just my suggestions. Feel free to experiment with your own color schemes.

The Clown, Jester - use a color similar to your wig or costume color (i.e., red for red, green for green, blue for blue, etc.) Sam Simian - a darker brown (if chimpanzee) or a dark (burnt) orange (if an orangutan) The Beast - a slightly darker shade of the base color Creature – a very subtle green/brown mixture

Wyzard - a flesh tone a couple of shades darker than your base color Hellacious - a dark brown/black (very little black mixed in with the brown) Bones - a dark brown/gray (mixing brown, black, and a flesh tone) OR a very deep purple/black

NightWalker - a greenish gray/brown (mixing green, flesh, a small amount of brown and black) Wycked - a medium gray/brown (mixing flesh with a little brown and a very small amount of black) Lycanthus - a very dark brown

Hagatha – same as

“Wycked”

Undead - see “Wyzard” or “Shredd” for hints

Immortal – see “Wyzard” or “Shredd” for hints

Dark Prince - a brown/purple color Shredd - since this is a flesh colored piece and is a "realistic" character rather than a "fantasy" character, you need to use a flesh color as a shadow (use a color only about two (2) shades darker than your base color

Mortis & D.K. - a medium green-brown then paint the musculature a deep red-brown

Dead Lee & Corpus - a greenish gray/brown (mixing green, flesh, a small amount of brown and black)

Alien Nate & Boaris - a dark brown (maybe with just a bit of green in it) Gaunt - a medium brown/grey (or perhaps a deep brown/purple)

Necromon – a light reddish-purple or a green/gray/brown combo

Nefarious – a medium gray/brown similar to Wycked

Raptor – this one is just too varied to choose...

AN IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT SHADOWS & HIGHLIGHTS: To make your “new face” completely believable, it is important that you shadow and highlight BEYOND the edge of the actual prosthetic and out onto your face, especially along the cheekbones, jawline, and temples. If you only highlight and shadow the prosthetic itself, you draw attention to it. If you go beyond, the prosthetic “becomes” your new face.

HIGHLIGHTS -- Just as with the shadows, I will give you my personal suggestions as to the highlights for each prosthetic. The general rule of thumb is to choose a highlight at least 2 to 3 shades lighter than your base color. Certain colors may seem like a good choice, but will actually be ineffective. That usually refers to yellow or other "primary" colors. My personal choices are listed below.

The Clown, Jester - none, since you are already white (although you can reapply white if you feel you need it)

Simian - a light flesh tone if a chimp, a light orange if an orangutan (not "cartoon-y" orange, please) The Beast - a flesh tone a few shades lighter than your base
Creature – a pale flesh tone mixed with a bit of white Wyzard - a flesh tone just a bit lighter than your base color

Hellacious - a light flesh tone (if using any base other than red) -- if using a red base, use NO highlights (or it will look pink) Bones - white (maybe with just a small amount of light flesh mixed in)

NightWalker - light flesh tone mixed with a bit of yellow (same as above -- you can even add a hint of white)

Wycked - a light flesh or a light green

Lycanthus - a light flesh tone

Hagatha – a light flesh or a light green/flesh Undead - a flesh tone a bit lighter than your base with a bit of white mixed in (not clown-like, please!) Immortal – same as “Undead”

Dark Prince - same as Nightwalker

Shredd - a flesh tone just a bit lighter than your base

Mortis & D.K. - a light flesh tone

Dead Lee & Corpus - light flesh tone

Alien Nate & Boaris - light flesh tone (maybe off-white on the exposed exoskeleton bone)

Gaunt - a pale flesh tone with a hint of gray

Necromon – a light flesh tone, mixed with a bit of white and/or yellow

Nefarious – a light flesh color, mixed with some white

Raptor – you know what I’m gonna say here, don’tcha?

Now that you know the colors you are going to use, you can start applying them. For the larger surface areas, it is easiest to use either your finger tip or a sponge. Be sure to avoid any "hard" or "sharp" edges. The easiest way to deal with that is to gently pat the edge with a fingertip until it softens out. The object is to look like the shadows and highlights are naturally occurring, rather than painted on. Don't worry if you still look "paint-y" at this stage, though, as the stippling we will do next will soften everything up. For the smaller detail areas (such as exposed musculature, bone, open wounds, wrinkles, or small, deep recesses it is easiest to shadow by using a small brush. If you don't have any sort of brush, even a Q-Tip will do in a pinch.

STIPPLING & TEXTURE Once you have finished your basic highlighting and shadowing (use your package label as a reference), it is time to “stipple”. Stippling is basically just a gentle "pat-pat-pat" type of motion using a sponge (usually a small, black plastic stipple sponge you can get at a makeup store). Stippling is by no means a necessary step. I include it, however, because it is relatively easy to do and can really add realism to your makeup. Essentially, stippling creates thousands of tiny dots of color over your entire face (the prosthetic and beyond). This creates an illusion of

texture and helps define the highlights and shadows as well as hiding the edges. You can even stipple with no color on your stipple sponge over your make-up you've just done just to "break up" some of the color naturally – without adding color. You can even stipple with other sponges or a brush for added dimension. If you choose to stipple, read on. If you choose to skip this step, go to the next section. **CHOOSING**

STIPPLE COLORS:

Choose your stipple colors according to your base color. It's best to use a darker color than the base and a lighter color than the base. For instance, if you are doing a greenish base, you could use a dark green (or brown) as a dark stipple and a light flesh tone (or off-white) as a light stipple. There are really no hard and fast rules when it comes to stipple colors. Personally, I like to stipple with the same colors I used in Highlights and Shadows, stippling over my shadows with the stipple sponge (and gently over the whole prosthetic) and doing the same over my highlights with the stipple sponge and highlight color. The key to effective stippling is to do it gently! You don't want to look like you have splattered paint all over your face. When you get ready to start stippling, start on the inside of your arm (or some other inconspicuous place), so as to get the feel. Always go lighter than you think you should -- you can always add more stipple color, but it is harder to remove huge blotches. Have fun with stippling! It can be a very effective way to do some really cool effects (burns, "road rash", scrapes, etc.). Practice, practice, practice! Once you have finished stippling, go to the next section.

FINISHING TOUCHES

You're almost done! Now is the time when you want to check yourself over thoroughly (or have someone do it for you) to look for those little "extras" that may need attention, lest they get overlooked. Depending on which prosthetic(s) you have, you may need to add some detail to horns, exposed bone, musculature (and ripped flesh), warts, etc. The other important thing to remember is any exposed skin not covered by costumes or wigs, especially the neck. A HINT: If your neck is exposed, simply make it up as you did the rest of your face, shadow the depressions (the side of obvious neck muscles, the depression at the base of your neck, and the sides of the voice box), and highlight anything "raised" (obvious neck muscles, collarbones, and the voice box). Then stipple gently over the whole thing and your neck will blend imperceptibly into the rest of your makeup. Once you have given yourself a good "once-over", go on to the next section.

POWDERING

Powdering is necessary since it "sets" the makeup. In other words, the powder absorbs most of the oil in the greasy makeup. Without powdering, the makeup would smear with the slightest touch. After powdering, the face can be touched without smearing. It also makes you much more comfortable. You don't need any of the many fancy (and expensive) powders available. There's nothing wrong with them,

it's just that you can just as easily powder with plain old baby powder or cornstarch. You can't scrimp on this step. Do NOT use pressed powder (the stuff in some ladies makeup compacts). There isn't enough powder to absorb all of the castor oil in the makeup. If you DO decide to use a makeup powder, be aware that a "Neutral Set" powder will not significantly change your overall makeup, but a colored powder of any kind will change your final look (not that that's a bad thing -- sometimes powdering with a subtle flesh tone powder will actually enhance the final outcome). Whatever powder you choose to use (the least expensive is ARGO Cornstarch that you can buy at the grocery store or Baby Powder -- if you don't mind your "monster" smelling like a baby's butt), the technique is the same:

Put a generous amount of powder on a powder puff and rub it into the puff by folding it over and rubbing it together (my students call this the "powder taco"). Then press it firmly onto the face, being sure to push directly onto the face -- DO NOT WIPE OR RUB as this will smear the makeup. Keep "reloading" your powder puff as often as you need to until you have powdered all made-up areas completely. Remember -- there is no such thing as too much powder. Any excess will brush or blot off. If you use too little, however, the makeup will not be set thoroughly and (although it may FEEL dry) it will smear if touched. So be sure to powder thoroughly. Once you have finished powdering, brush off the excess with a brush (powder brush or a small, dry paintbrush). If you still have extra powder, you can even press a damp paper towel or washcloth to your face -- don't wipe, just press -- and the moisture will remove the rest. **ADDING A LIFELIKE SHEEN:** Your prosthetic, now that it is powdered, should look matte (flat, no shine). Since real skin (even monster skin) has a slight "sweat sheen", we are going to add just a small amount of K-Y Jelly to the prosthetic and all made-up areas. K-Y Jelly dries to a slight shine, giving your final appearance a more "lifelike sheen". Do NOT use Vaseline or other petroleum-based product instead of K-Y Jelly. K-Y is a WATER-BASED lubricant and will not harm rubber. Petroleum products, however, will "eat" the rubber and eventually ruin the prosthetic. If you simply cannot find (or bring yourself to buy) K- Y Jelly, you can skip this step.

ARE WE ALMOST DONE YET?!
tips & tricks)

(or Industry

Well,

you wanted this to look professional, didn't you? Before you walk out the door, keep in mind that there are a lot of little "extras" to consider to make your "creation" come to life to its fullest extent. Some of these may not apply directly to your specific prosthetic (or how it is made up this time), but you may find some use for them in other ways. Some of these are rather common-sense (and you'd be surprised how easily common-sense can be forgotten in the excitement of the moment) and some of these are tips gleaned from my years in the industry and my years teaching makeup. Take what you

need, play with it, have fun. I've broken them down into easy, bite-size morsels:

TEETH: Does your creation have nice pearly white's compliments of your local dentist? Doubt it! Most monsters have fairly poor oral hygiene. There are many different kinds of teeth effects available today, from the 99 cent fangs to custom-made fangs that can run hundreds of dollars. Small bottles of tooth enamel, however, are only a few bucks, and in just a few moments can make you look like your teeth have never seen a toothbrush. "Nicotine" (or yellow-brown color) and "Black" are the best for that rotting look. Simply dry your teeth and then apply this over your teeth (not on caps or bridgework -- read the instructions on the bottles). It dries quickly. Experiment with it first, before doing your makeup. You'll like the results. If you choose not to do your teeth, don't worry. Maybe your monster's "mummy" made him (or her) brush. We also now carry the BEST fake teeth for the cost that I've ever seen. Manufactured by my pal Thad at Dental Distortions, we sell them online at our site. Trust me -- these are the best out there!

HANDS: Here you have this great makeup and you look down and see human-looking hands! How tacky! Simply make up the hands as you did your face and neck, or wear gloves. If you are a werewolf, add hair to the hands and color the nails. You can even use the afore-mentioned tooth enamel on your nails to give them a rather disgusting look. Fake nails also add a nice touch. This is one of those common-sense things that remarkably gets overlooked. Don't let that happen to you!

EXPOSED MUSCULATURE: Especially for the "Face Off" and "Shredd" prosthetics, it is important to be sure the exposed musculature looks properly real and "wet". To achieve that look, finish your make-up, powder, and then (before adding K-Y Jelly) paint some fake blood on all of the areas you have painted reddish-brown and it will look like "wet" exposed musculature. It's an important step, so don't forget it!

HAIR: Another common-sense thing! Does your creation use the finest in salon-quality haircare products? I sincerely doubt it (although nothing surprises me anymore). If you are using wigs, great. If not, at least do SOMETHING to your own hair. Rat it, tease it, mat it down, do SOMETHING! A nice touch for Corpses -- use a mud mask that you can buy at the market and smear it in your hair for that "just crawled out of the grave" look. And -- it's good for your hair! You can buy colored hairspray in nearly every color imaginable -- use your imagination! (Just be careful if you have bleached or color-treated hair -- use common sense. Or else you may end up with really embarrassing looks the next day.)

COSTUME: I'm not about to tell you how to dress. There are simply endless ways of costuming your creations. I include this section simply because some people cannot think of how to dress to best show off their prosthetic. One simple sure-fire idea that works for anything -- a hooded monk's robe. Simple, available, cheap. And it works. Also, check out thrift stores...you can find some pretty cool stuff there.

VOICE: You don't want your creature sounding like Gomer Pyle, do you? (For those under 40, substitute Bart Simpson for Gomer Pyle.) I suppose that would be interesting, but let's pretend you

actually want to be scary! Be careful with your voice -- too much screaming or guttural talking can give you one helluva sore throat. So conserve your energy -- don't speak too much. When you do, try to disguise your voice -- you'll have your family and friends stumped as to who you are! MAKING THE PROSTHETIC "MOVE" FOR YOU: Depending on what method of application you have chosen, your prosthetic should be stuck comfortably to your face. Remember that you now have an extra layer of "skin" on your face, so make your facial movements more

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Exaggerated. The prosthetic is capable of stretching far more than your skin is, so don't be afraid to make all manner of wild expressions. This gives you the maximum result -- people will be astonished at your "mask"!

RECIPES

Little

things can really make a difference. Here are some cool things to add that are easy to make! "PUS/MUCUS": Mix K-Y jelly and a little cornstarch (just enough to make it look cloudy -- to make the result thicker, simply add more powder or cornstarch). Add a drop of yellow food coloring. You are going for a yellowish-white color, not primary yellow. "GREY MATTER" (or what we affectionately call "BRAIN OOZE"): Same as above, with a bit more cornstarch to add thickness, a small amount of black makeup, mix it up until its grey in color. Then add a tiny bit of blood, but do not mix it in thoroughly -- "fold" it in gently. Let it sit and "coagulate". This is a cool/gross effect for a head wound. Try putting some in your hairline...it is soooo effective. It washes out with soap or shampoo. Gross enough, for you? "MUD": You can buy (at the grocery store) facial masques, which are a type of mud used for conditioning and toning the skin. If you put this stuff (thinned with water or straight) into your hair, it creates a cool look -- dead, dreads, etc. and is also good for your hair. HAVE FUN!!! Get out of here! Go have lots of fun! Just be sure to keep these directions handy for when the time comes to take off your prosthetic...

REMOVAL (or "READ THIS PART BEFORE COMING HOME AT 2 AM")

So, did you win the contest? Were you the "life" of the party? Well, hopefully it was a lot of fun, but now it's time to take off your prosthetic. Although I've known LOTS of people to sleep in it and take it off the next day, I wouldn't recommend it. So, let's take it off. Remember -- it took a while to put on, so don't rush taking it off. Be nice to your prosthetic and to your skin. Be patient. And if you tear the prosthetic, don't freak out! This may happen eventually due to wear or thin spots. It's not ruined. Simply reapply it next time like normal and "patch" the torn area with a little liquid latex or eyelash adhesive (if it even shows). I've broken this into sections reflecting the application method you used to put it on: SPIRIT GUM (Removal): Standard spirit gum removers contain mineral oil, which (over time) can degrade the foam prosthetic. For this reason, we will use rubbing alcohol to remove the prosthetic (you can still use

Spirit Gum Remover to take the residue off of your face). Beginning with the top edge of your prosthetic, gently rub with a Q-Tip or cotton ball dipped in alcohol along the edge of the prosthetic where it joins the forehead until it begins to lift off. Carefully work your way from top to bottom, being careful not to get anything in your eyes. Once the prosthetic is off, powder the back to take away any stickiness. You can wash the prosthetic (as desired) later as directed in the next section. **TOUPEE TAPE**

(Removal): This is the easiest to remove, but you still want to be careful and take your time. Depending on how long you've worn it or how much you may have perspired, some of the tape may have already loosened a bit. Still, go slowly. Start at the top edge of the prosthetic and pull gently downwards. Don't tear too fast or you may rip the prosthetic. Once you have the prosthetic off, remove the tape from the back of the prosthetic. Do this part with care. If you tear the tape off too fast, you may tear a hole in the foam. Wash the prosthetic (if desired) as directed in the next section.

LIQUID LATEX (Removal): Removing a prosthetic attached with liquid latex is similar to removing one attached with toupee or double-sided tape. Simply start with an edge (preferably the upper edge on the forehead) and pull gently downwards. Once the prosthetic is removed, rub mineral oil (such as baby oil) in circular motions around your face to help remove any latex residue. The latex on the inside of the prosthetic is usually bonded to the foam. This is perfectly fine. The next time you apply it, however, you will still need to add a fresh coat of liquid latex to the inside of the piece. Wash the prosthetic (if desired) as directed in the next section.

MEDICAL ADHESIVE (Removal): If you put the prosthetic on with medical adhesive, you probably think that it's on for good. That's why most professionals use it. However, taking it off is relatively simple. The best remover is mineral oil (such as baby oil), but mineral oil can tend to degrade the foam, so the prosthetic must be washed immediately upon removal. (You may see the foam swell up to way beyond its normal size. Don't be alarmed, as it will shrink back to normal size once it has been washed and dried.) Using the mineral oil, start with the upper edge using a Q-Tip until it comes loose, then work your way gently and slowly down the face, being careful not to get anything in your eyes. **BE PATIENT!** Medical Adhesive is one of the strongest-adhering methods of applying a prosthetic, but it takes a little longer to remove. Wash the prosthetic as directed in the next section.

PROSTHETIC ADHESIVE (Removal): This is another strong-holding adhesive, which means it takes a little longer to remove as well. Follow the methods described above in "SPIRIT GUM (Removal)". Once the prosthetic is off, remove any excess Mineral oil and then powder the back of the prosthetic lightly to remove any stickiness. Wash the prosthetic (if desired) as directed in the next section.

CLEANING AND STORING YOUR PROSTHETIC

Once you've removed your prosthetic, all you have to do is wash it and put it away.

Some people like to leave it already colored, but depending on which method you used to apply it, there may be remover residue in the prosthetic (it is, after all, a "sponge"). If you used mineral oil to remove your prosthetic (medical adhesive or pros-aide applications) you should wash your prosthetic! Mineral oil can degrade the foam. If you choose not to wash it, and leave it precooled for next application, simply put it into an airtight container after the remover has evaporated (a Zip lock bag works the best). I am assuming that many of you will want to wash the prosthetic, so I will tell you the best way to go about it: Using a dish soap (such as Dawn, Joy, Palmolive, etc.) or Baby Shampoo, run the prosthetic under warm water and add the soap to the piece. Gently squeeze the soap through the prosthetic until the water runs clear. Note: You will not be able to get all of the color out of the foam. The end result will look strangely discolored, but this is perfectly normal. You are going to be making it up again anyway. (Actually, it sometimes makes making-up faster the next time because it is "pre-colored".) Once the water runs clear, squeeze out all the excess water from the prosthetic. DO NOT WRING as this may tear the piece (but don't panic if you do). Lay the prosthetic out flat onto a dry towel. Fold the towel over onto the piece and press firmly. This takes most of the rest of the moisture out of the foam. Let it air-dry for a few hours (or overnight), powder the back of the prosthetic to take away any sticky residue and then store in an airtight container (Zip lock baggy) and put it a dark place (like a drawer), since light and air will cause foam to degrade. Your prosthetic is now ready for its next use.

A FEW FINAL WORDS FROM ME... I REALLY hope you've enjoyed your experience with your "new face". It is our goal at The Scream Team to bring you the finest quality foam latex prosthetics available. We are always tinkering with things to make our product the best. We're open to suggestions for new pieces and we are very interested to know how you liked your piece and what you did with it. Our ultimate goal is to have a happy customer. So, if there is anything we can do for you, don't hesitate to drop us an e-mail. We welcome your comments and love to receive photos of your "creation". Visit us online at: <http://www.screamteam.com>.

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E-mail us at: thescreamteam@gmail.com we at The Scream Team take great pride in our work. We hope you will take pride in your "creation", too. Have fun!

Scott

Owner, The Scream Team