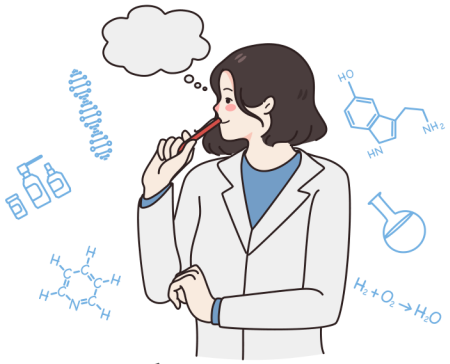


Understanding your glue...

Before you can understand how to use your glue/adhesive, you should really know about what's in it. Afterall, it's what's on the inside that counts right?!

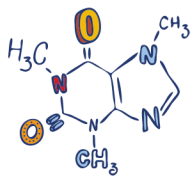
3 main ingredients

1	2	3
Cyanoacrylate	PMMA	Carbon

1 Cyanoacrylate is the ingredient that allows the extensions to bond to the natural lash.

2 PMMA is what thickens the adhesive. (Polymethyl Methacrylate)

3 Carbon is what gives the adhesive its black colour.



Note: There's typically a stabilizing ingredient as well, this is what keeps the adhesive a liquid while in the bottle.

Understanding Cyanoacrylate

There are different types of cyanoacrylate, below are the ones most commonly found in lash adhesive.

Note: Sweet P's Clingy & Transform are both Ethyl cyanoacrylate based adhesives.

ETHYL

Ethyl cyanoacrylate is the most commonly used cyanoacrylate in lash adhesives. It's also the strongest & most durable! Once cured, it's resistant to extreme temperatures, moisture AND OILS! (see more on this on the following pages)

ALKOXY

Alkoxy cyanoacrylate doesn't show up often on ingredient decks as it's WAY more expensive! It's used for its "hypoallergenic" properties. It's usually added to ethyl cyanoacrylate glue to reduce fumes. Due to price & durability is not often the main ingredient.

BUTYL

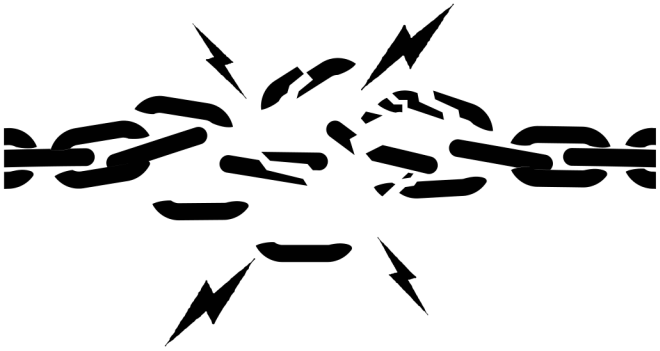
Butyl cyanoacrylate is also not seen as often in the ingredient deck but may be added to ethyl cyanoacrylates in the attempts to cut reactions. It's often not used on it's own due to its weak bonding properties.

Old Way vs New Way

Anyone who has been lashing for an extended period of time knows that EVERYTHING related to adhesive and what we are/were told, keeps changing. Below is an outline of some of those changes.

THEN	NOW
Adhesives were methyl cyanoacrylate based	Most adhesives are now ethyl cyanoacrylate
Methyl cyanoacrylates were weak & fumey	Ethyl is strong & less fumey than methyl, but still a moderate fume
Was not resistant to heat, oil or moisture/humidity	ehtyl cyanoacrylates are heat, oil & water resistant
Couldn't get them wet for at least 24 hours	Now, when applied & cured properly, you can get the extensions wet almost immediately
The most toxic	Less toxic & when used properly, fewer allergic reactions & irritations

VS



Understanding your glue...

Knowing how and what affects your glue and it's ability to bond is SO FREAKING IMPORTANT, let's go through a few factors over the next few pages.

1	2	3
shock curing	tempurature	humidity

1 Shock curing is when too much moisture is present & the bond doesn't form properly. More on following pages...

2 Temperature can increase or decrease the "dry time" of your adhesive along with affecting the viscosity (thickness) See how on the following pages

3 Humidity plays a BIG role in application & "dry time" of your adhesive. See more on the following pages.

MORE FACTS....

1

Shock Curing

Shock curing is when the wet adhesive is exposed to too much moisture and cures too fast. The glue will typically turn white in colour, this is how you know you've shock cured the adhesive. This can happen from over misting, misting too close, client's eyes watering, and in some instances, excessive humidity in the room.

Solutions:

- If you must mist during the appointment, mist 6+ inches from the client's face.
- When misting, NEVER mist to the point where there are water droplets on the lashes.
- If your room has excessive humidity, you can try a dehumidifier, turining on the A/C can also cut the humidity.

2

Temperature

Temperature can affect the viscosity (thickness) of your glue and the dry time.

- If temperatures are low, it will cause your adhesive to become thicker and slower to adhere to the natural lash.
- If temperatures are high, it can cause the glue to become thinner and cure faster.
- FUN FACT! Warm air rises, and with the rising air, it will pull the humidity with it. (see more on this on the next page)

MORE FACTS....

2

Temperature Continued...

- If you increase your room temperature and you notice your glue curing slower, you will need to increase your humidity with a humidifier. What has happened is the warm air has pulled the humidity from your working environment up.

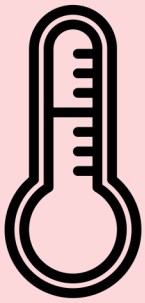
3

Humidity

Humidity refers to the amount of moisture in the air/environment. Why is humidity important? Well, cyanoacrylate adhesives need moisture to cure/bond the extension to the eyelash. Every adhesive on the market will come with a range at which your humidity will work best, along with a temperature range as well. Most techs find that their workspace environment can fluctuate a fair bit, so instead of trying to find an adhesive for each temp & humidity, they manipulate their room instead. How do you to this?

- If humidity is too low, get a humidifier
- If humidity is too high, (and temp situation allows) turn on A/C unity. A/C can cut humidity levels.
- If humidity is too high (and temp is low) turn on heat, heat will rise and along with it, pull the moisture up with it. The moisture is still present in the room, just not likely at your working level.

CLINGY FACTS



IDEAL TEMPURATURE

The ideal temperature range for clingy is 18-25 celcius

IDEAL HUMIDITY

The ideal humidity range for clingy is 30-70%.
NOTE: The Sweet P studio usually ranges between 19% in the winter, to 30% in the spring and summer. At 19% we have incredible retention & typically have our room temp @21-22 c

DRY TIME/CURING

A typical dry time for clingy is .5-1 second. Your dry time is affected by your room's temperature and humidity. If your room is too cold or low humidity, it will **slow** your dry time, if your room has extremely high temperatures & humidity, it will **increase** the rate of curing.

HOW TO BEST USE CLINGY

Over the years what we've found with this product is the following:
-It works best when both the temp & humidity are not at the extreme end at the same time. Meaning, if your humidity is crazy low, you do not want your temp low too. If your temp is at the high end, you do not want your humidity at the high end too.
-Everyone likes a specific consistency/viscosity of their adhesive. And not everyone is the same. You can manipulate the viscosity most easily with your room temp. See previous pages for more information on fluctuating temp & humidity.

TRANSFORM FACTS

IDEAL TEMPURATURE

20-25 degrees celcius

IDEAL HUMIDITY

The ideal humidity range for Transform is 20-60%.

DRY TIME

Dry time is 1-2 seconds.
See below how to manipulate your dry time if need be.

HOW TO USE TRANSFORM

Over the years what we've found with this product is the following:
-It works best when both the temp & humidity are not at the extreme end at the same time. Meaning, if your humidity is crazy low, you do not want your temp low too. If your temp is at the high end, you do not want your humidity at the high end too.
-Everyone likes a specific consistency/viscosity of their adhesive. And not everyone is the same. You can manipulate the viscosity most easily with your room temp. See previous pages for more information on fluctuating temp & humidity.

A little adhesive re-cap

There is **no magic adhesive** out there just works perfectly all the time in all conditions! You need to make sure you understand your glue so you can maximize your extension retention.

- [ ] All cyanoacrylate adhesives cure in the presence of moisture.
- [ ] A room with higher humidity will speed up the dry time of your glue.
- [ ] The higher the temperature in your room, the viscosity of your glue will get thinner, speeding up the dry time of your glue.
- [ ] The lower your room temperature the thicker your glue will become and can slow the dry time of your adhesive.

- [ ] Try to avoid SHOCK CURING! Shock curing is when your freshly applied extensions are exposed to too much moisture and the adhesive dries too quickly for the bonds to properly form. This leads to poor retention.