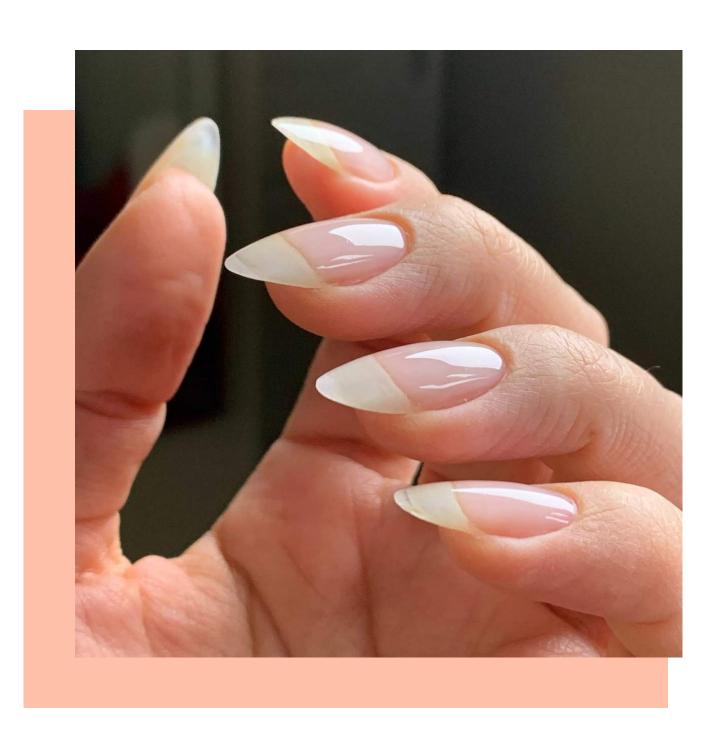


### Crash Course



Structure Gel



# CHARACTERISTICS OF PREMIUM SOFT GELS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF PREMIUM SOFT GELS

#### WHAT ARE PREMIUM SOFT GELS?

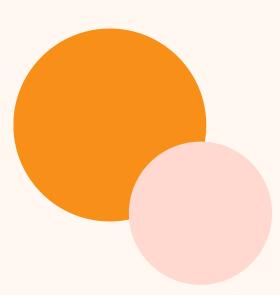
In a jist premium soft gels are gels that are typically high resin formulas. They are high on their oligomer content, and low on their monomer content. They typically are also solvent-free.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF PREMIUM SOFT GELS



Soft gel = Soak-off gel





#### CHARACTERISTICS OF PREMIUM SOFT GELS

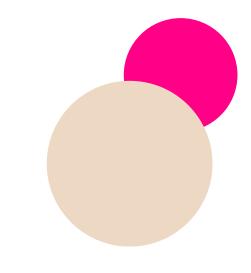




Popular and long established brands include, Bio Sculpture, and Japanese gel brands.







### FUN FACTS

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#1 Potted soft gel (PSG) systems were invented by Bio Sculpture Gel in 1988 (Yes! Over 30 years ago!),

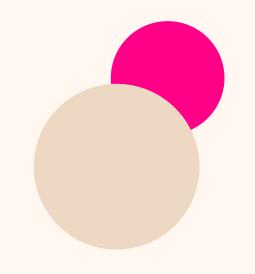
#### FUN FACTS

#2 In Japan, bottled is considered DIY, and the nail techs will hardly ever specialize in it. They value the process and experience as much as the retention of the nails.



### Premium soft gels do not require

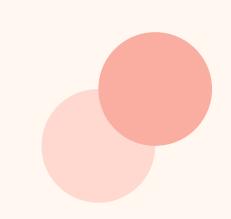




All that is required for long wear is a sponge buffer and an alcohol solution of at least 90%

Premium soft gels allow for no-sanding or gentle sanding prep (i.e. ~200g sponge buffer)





However, for salon application you want at least a 180g sponge buffer, with harsher grits (like board file or sanding band) left for use on problem-lifters.



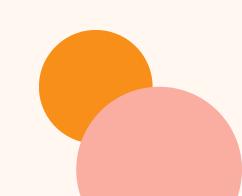


### In general

Buff Prep	• More hard, less flexible base • Long lengths	
More rubbery, flexible base		







Don't know the flexibility of your gel?

Test it.





#### With the Flex Test:

- Grab a small Ziploc-type bag.
- Swipe a generous amount of gel (even thickness) and cure it 60 secs.
- With gloves on your hands peel it, and flex it.



Does it feel bouncy? Then, it is more on the flexible side (i.e. soft)

Does it feel like it can crack (even if it doesn't)?

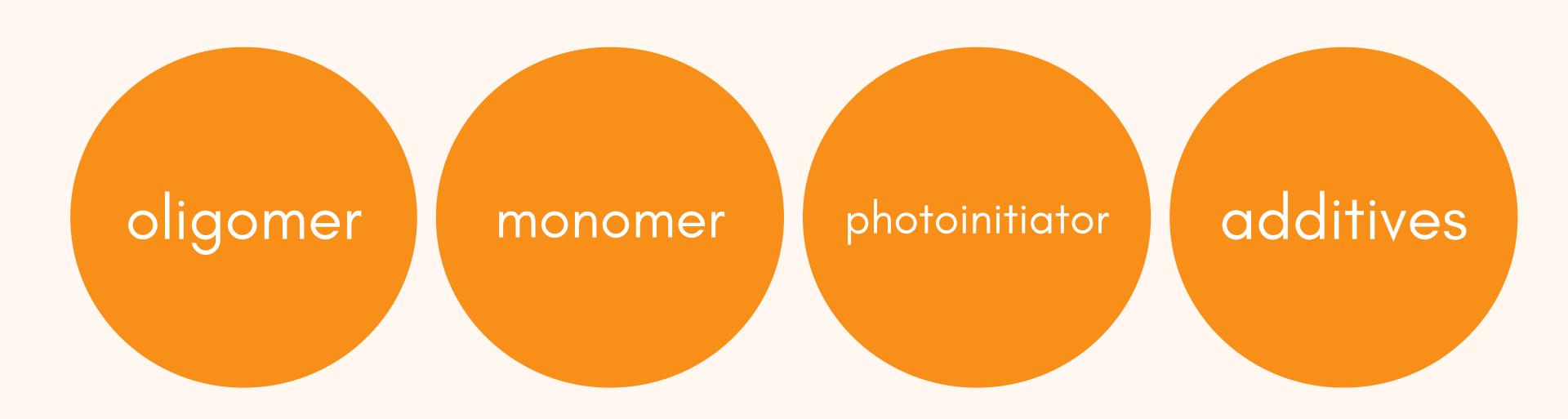
Then, it is more on the hard side

(i.e. semi-hard).

Being a "gentle procedure" tech that delivers monthly wearing gel nails leads to loyal happy return clientele who can't stop raving

- making you known as that #naturanailgoals tech in your area!

There are 4 key components to a gel formula:



#### Oligomer

#### Monomers

#### **Photoinitiators**

#### Additives



molecule resin in your gel formula and it gives the gel its main viscosity and strength.

Thinner resins in your gel formulas used for dilution and adhesion.

(HEMA, IBMA, HPMA)

Light-reactive compounds used in the resin formula to make it cure under the UVA spectrum of light.

Industry uses photoinitiator curing at ~365 nm, and ~405 nm.

Most gels are formulated w/ both so that they can cure faster and evenly.

Things like pigments, glitters, or other components to make the gel give whatever effect is needed from it.

Either pot or bottle forms of gel have these 4 components in their formulation, making them both premium options.



However, the most premium soft gels are those that are found in a pot because of their high oligomer content.

Oligomer is the base resin ingredient of the gel.



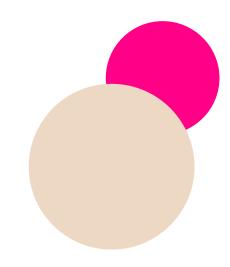




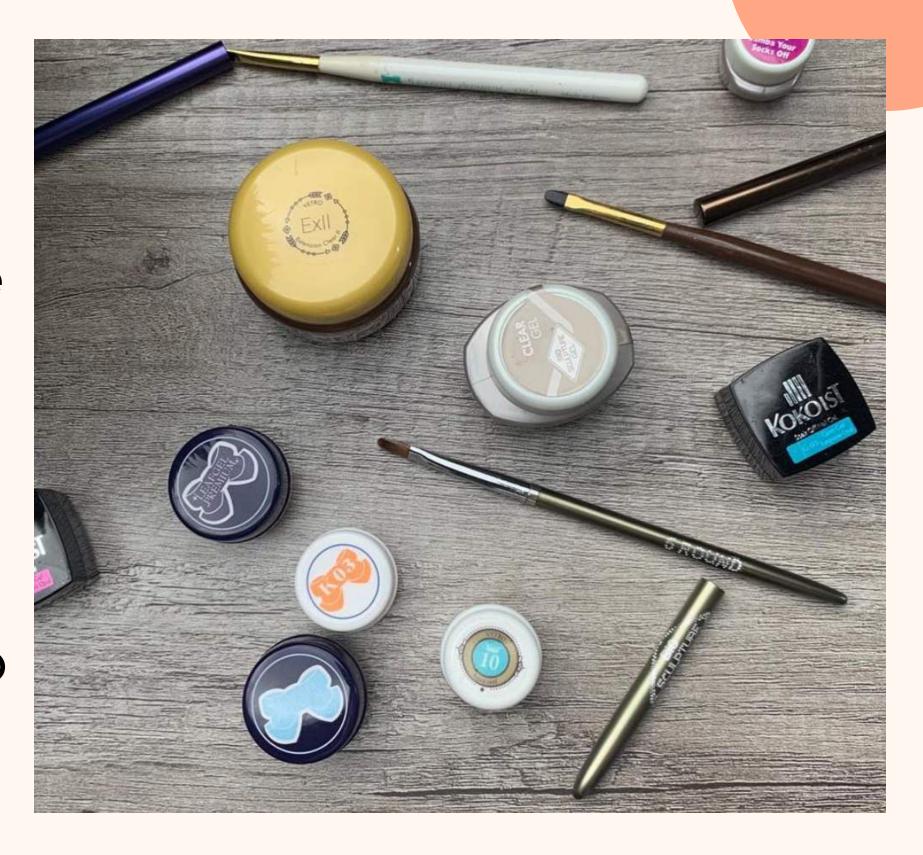




You can usually tell how high the percentage of oligomer in a gel formula is because of its viscosity. High viscosity, means high oligomer content.



Premium soft gel formulas come in varying varieties. Because of this, they are the perfect gels for structuring (whether in a pot or bottle) because they allow you to customize the application to the nails' needs.

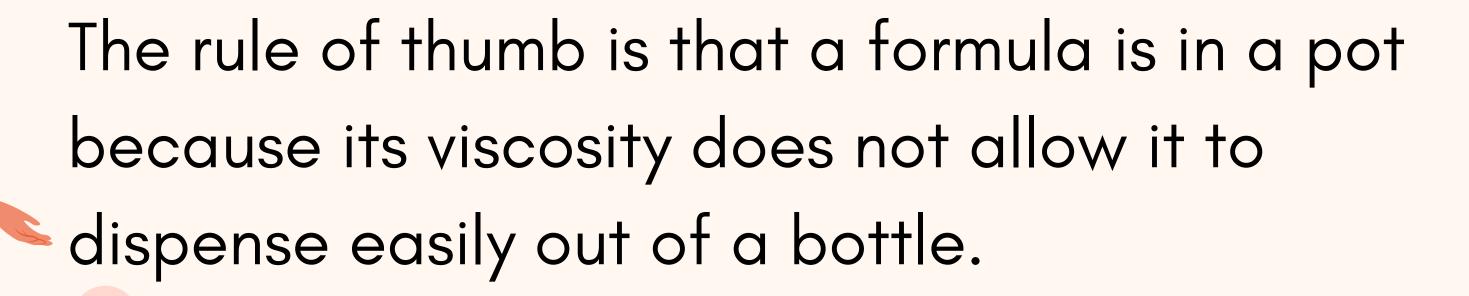


When a potted soft gel line offers bottled options, that typically means more dilution ingredient (monomer) is added in the bottle form, for ease of use.



Some gel lines offer their gels both in pot or bottle just for the convenience of the user.

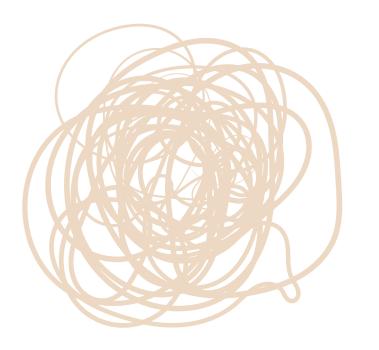
In this case, the formulas are the exact same, but if it fits in a bottle it means the formula will be a little less viscous.



When a brand has the same gel name in a bottle or pot, do check with them if the formulas and viscosities are the same.







Natu Na Leng	il	Definition	Gel Viscosity	Gel Brush For Structuring	Structure Technique
Sho		From no free- edge to free edges that are up to 1/3 of the amount of nail plate attached to the nail bed.	Low (thin)	Thick brush (more bristles)	BUILD 0 = Little to no apex. Focus on self- leveling the gel

Natural Nail Length	Definition	Gel Viscosity	Gel Brush For Structuring	Structure Technique
Medium Nails	Free-edge is up to ½ of the amount of nail plate attached to the nail bed.	Universal, any viscosity works low, medium, high.  Depends on the natural nail's strength, or what you like to specialize in.	Dependent on gel formula:  Thin gel = Thick brush  Thick gel = Thin brush	BUILD 1 = Medium apex Enhance and support

Natural Nail Length	Definition	Gel Viscosity	Gel Brush For Structuring	Structure Technique
Long Nails	Free-edge is as long as up to the full amount of nail plate attached to the nail bed.	High (thick)	Thin brush (few, firm, short bristles)	BUILD 2 = High apex to enhance but PRIMARILY support



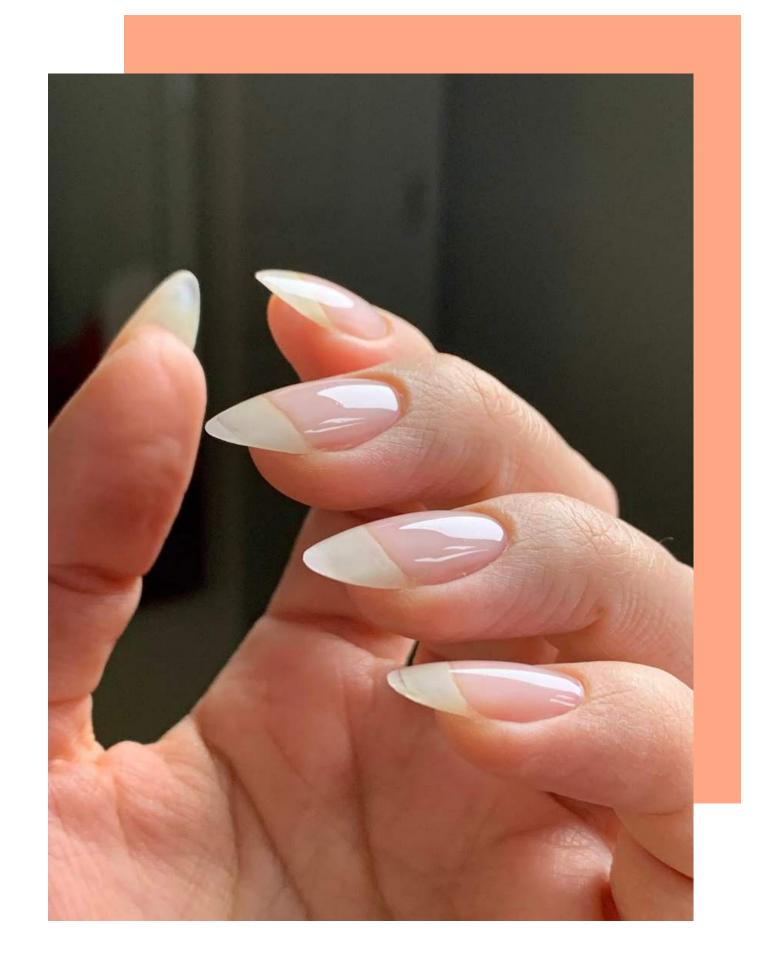
Easy way to remember what brush you will need for your gel viscosity is "opposites attract"...

Thin gel = thick brush
Thick gel = thin brush

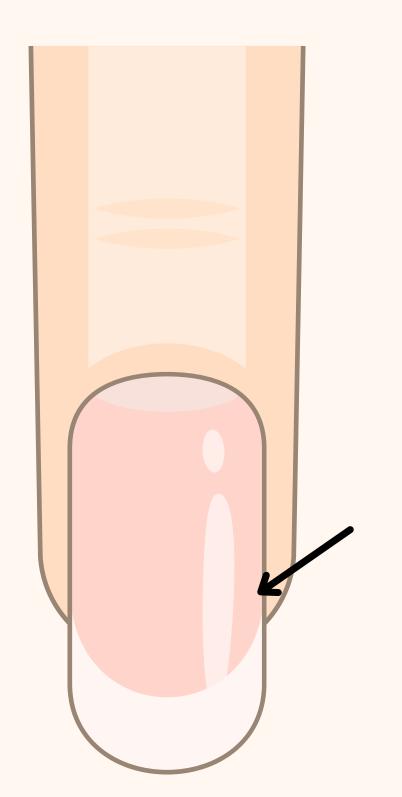
Ultimately, when you know your gel's viscosity, you will know which is best for a client's nail length, their nail art, and what top coat to finish their manicures with, no matter whether it is in pot or bottle form.



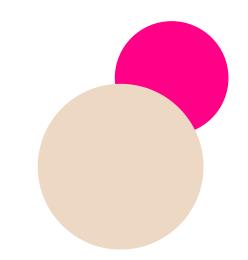
## Where should the apex lay?



Your apex should be before the natural nail's smile line.

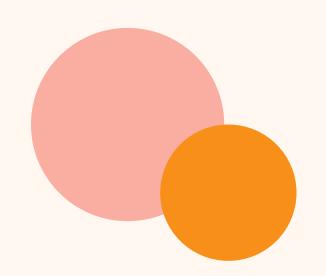


before natural nail's smile line



Coming in contact with uncured gel or leaving gel nails improperly cured continuously, is the main cause of allergic reactions.





Allergic reactions happen from overexposure, not a single-time occurrence.

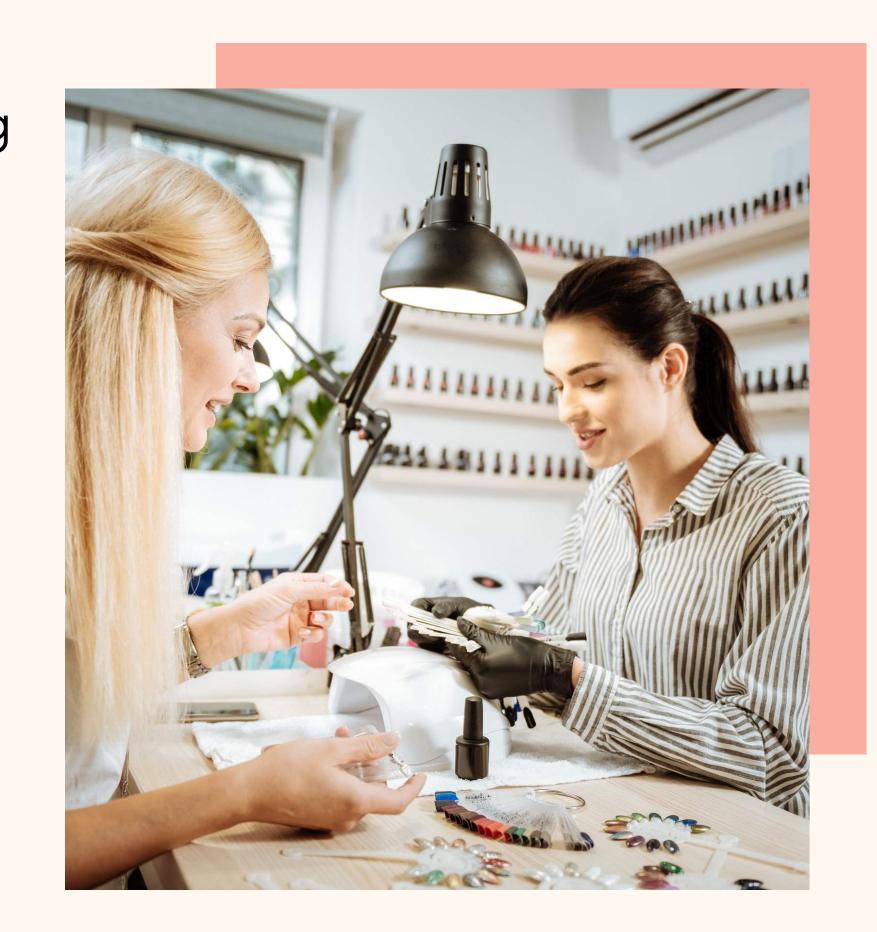


Also, according to industry scientists, gels harden at 50%.

Hardened

The technician is at risk of developing allergies when constantly touching gel during applications and during removal of improperly cured gel.

The client and the technician are both at risk of developing allergic reactions when wearing improperly cured gel nails.



To avoid allergies due to any of these scenarios do your part to ensure an optimal cure by:

Using the curing unit from the primary line of gels you use

Using no more than two product lines

Purchasing gels
from a reputable
manufacturer or
brand\*

Changing your curing unit no later than 2.5 years when frequently using



\*The best gel options are from those companies that work with their own chemists to manufacture their own gels. (Bio, Vetro, Kokoist, Leafgel, and Presto all manufacture their own.)

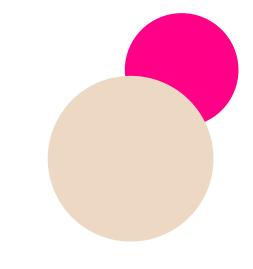
Cheap brands pump their lines with monomer, because oligomer is more expensive, and monomer is the more allergic component in your gel.

#### But remember:

Coming in contact with uncured gel or leaving gel nails improperly cured continuously, is the main cause of allergic reactions.

Not this monomer or that one over there.







When working on clients, apply the most universal fit.

In my experience, the most universal application is ...
180g buffer with

base & builder or a 2-in-1 gel

I recommend this as your baseline.

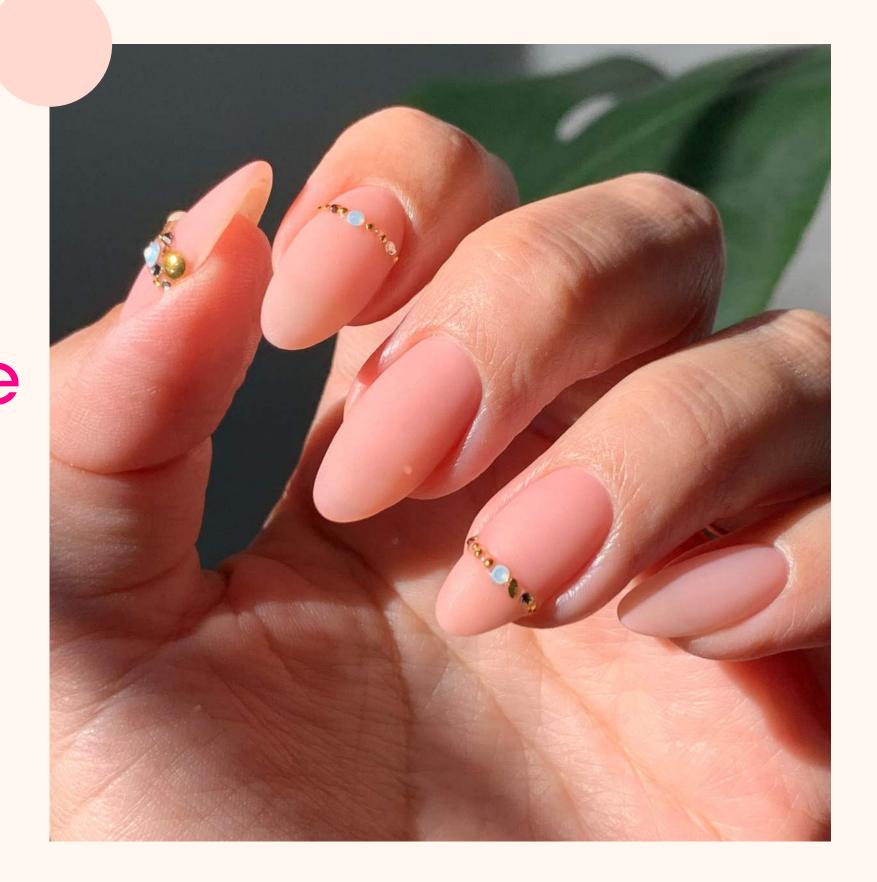


Start here and adjust with what you learned today.

i.e. More prep? A harder gel?



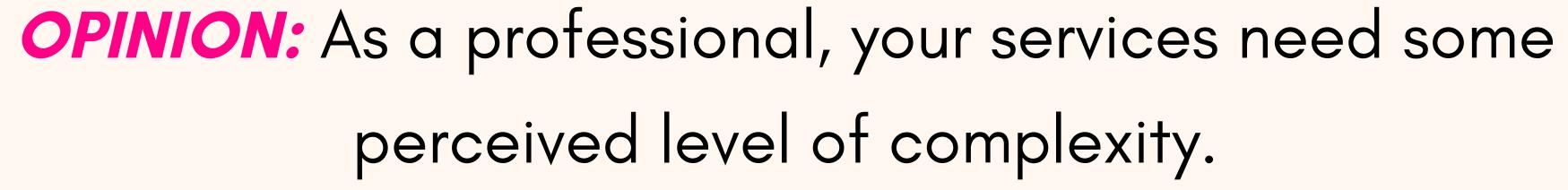
Potted soft gel is indeed more intricate and requires more practice.

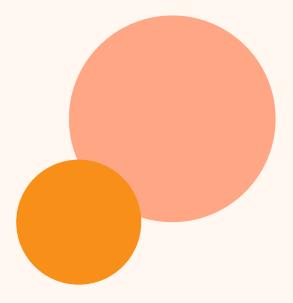


But OVERALL, it is my experience that a specialized potted soft gel tech has the potential to be the most premium paid stylist.

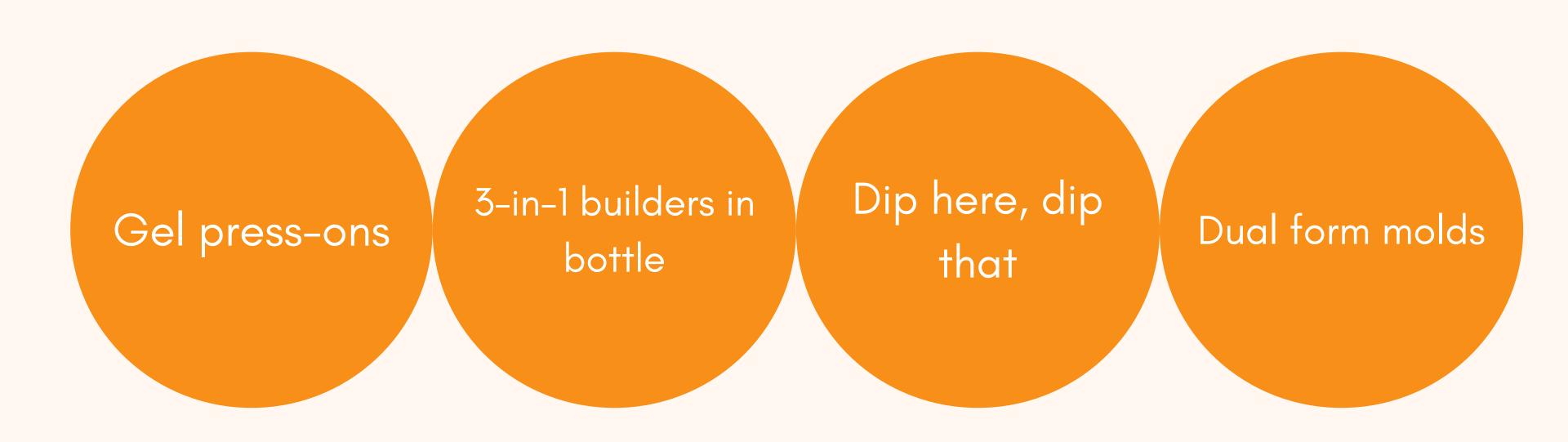


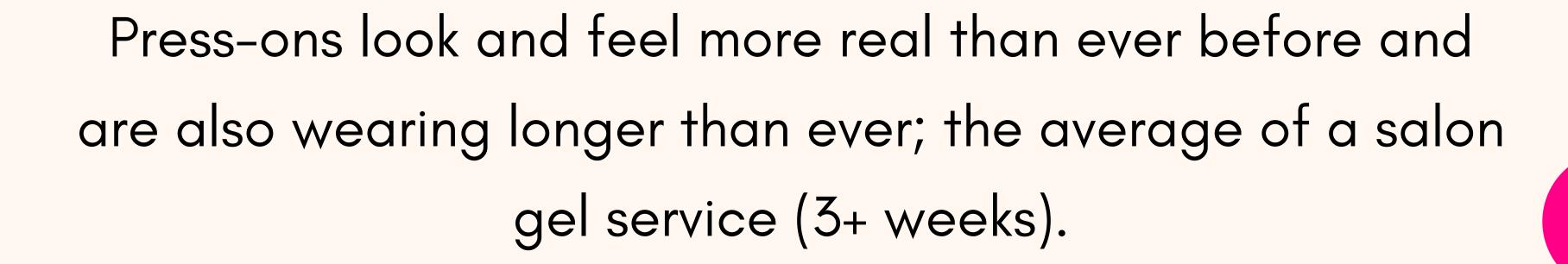




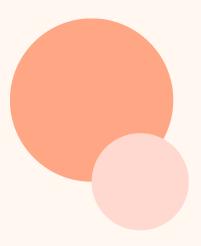


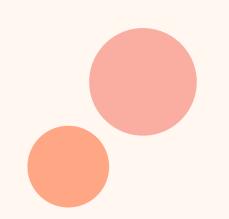
### Our nail systems are becoming too easy





With the cost of everything rising, how will you keep your clients from the allurement of DIY and reusable press-ons?





Answer: By keeping yourself highly skilled and taking me on my recommendation of incorporating potted soft gels in your nail business.



## Is there room for you? Absolutely.

This niche is not oversaturated whatsoever.



By specializing in products and services that are slightly more intricate with a higher perceived level of complexity, you will attract a high-end clientele who appreciates the result and the experience just as equally.



And that will pay top dollar for having you as their nail tech to provide such luxe experience.

NOW more than ever, clients are more than willing to splurge not only on the result, BUT also on the experience, and it is why I recommend to all of my students to *lead* with potted soft gel systems even when they use some of the bottled options within a nail brand.

# Specialty Titles:

- Premium soft gel specialist
- Japanese gel specialist
- Potted soft gel specialist
- Structure gel specialist

