

SKIN TYPE CLASSIFICATION (FOR RETAIL)

Normal Skin:

- Appears to be functioning normally, is neither too dry nor oily.
- Has enlarged pores on T-Zone, some blocked pores and few comedones.
- On the cheeks the pores are normal, no blocked pores and no comedones.
- Usually free of blemishes that require extensive treatment.
- Skin metabolism can be improved by stimulation through massage.
- Regular care assures that normal skin functions in a normal way.
- The main objectives of the esthetician are to cleanse the skin of dead cells and remove impurities from the follicles.

Oily:

- Oily skin is a hereditary condition that develops due to overactive sebaceous glands.
- This activity is controlled by the androgen hormone.
- Oily skin can be recognized by its shiny, thick appearance.
- Pores are enlarged, with many blocked pores and comedones.
- Skin is sallow in appearance and is more prone to pimples and blemishes because of its over-lubrication with excessive oil, but less prone to wrinkles and fine lines. The oil keeps moisture in the skin from evaporating.

Dry:

- Skin appears tight, dull in color.
- Dry skin develops as a result of sebaceous gland under activity.
- Skin dryness, though hereditary, also results from the aging process.
- As all body activities slow down, oil gland activity slows as well. Dry skin tends to be dehydrated.
- Dry skin is characterized as very fine, overly delicate and thin.
- Pores are almost invisible.
- The skin wrinkles easily and is often filled with tiny superficial lines.
- As the person advances in years, the body's cell renewal process slows down and the cells are not replaced as quickly as before.
- Massage can be very effective in stimulating skin metabolism.

Combination Skin:

- This skin is characterized by two or more different conditions.
- T-zone which consists of the forehead, nose, and chin is oily, but the rest of the face is normal or even dry.
- The condition must be treated separately or with products especially formulated for combination skin.
- Skin types are hereditary and are the result of oil glands functioning.
- Skin types can be classified into four categories. Normal, oily, dry, and in most cases, individuals have a combination of skin types, such as an oily T-Zone (forehead, nose, and chin) and normal cheeks.
- The notion that one person's skin can be oily and dry is more commonly confusion in concept than reality. For example, when people describe the skin as being oily and suddenly being dry, they are referring to an oily skin type that is losing moisture.
- Moisture can be lost because of excessive use of astringents, soaps and scrubs in an attempt to reduce the amount of oil secretion.
- While the skin is an oily type, this dryness should be considered a skin condition and is properly referred to as dehydration, lack of moisture, rather than oil.