

DELEXI

BEAUTY

THE ART OF

HOT WAX

*A refined guide to confident
hair removal at home*



PREPARATION · TECHNIQUE · AFTERCARE

DELEXI

BEAUTY

The Art of Hot Wax

*The complete Delexi method — preparation,
technique and aftercare, in six chapters.*

Read before use. This guide supports — but does not replace — the directions supplied with your wax and heater. Settings, melting times and formulas vary between products. The current product label is always the authoritative source.

Smooth skin, beautifully considered.

Hard wax is not merely a method of hair removal.

Performed well, it is a controlled ritual.

Thoughtful preparation. Precise temperature. Confident technique. Calm aftercare. Each of the four is ordinary on its own; together they are the difference between a result you tolerate and a result you admire.

This guide sets out the Delexi method in the order you will actually use it — what to understand, what to prepare, how to move, how to adapt to the body, and how to care for the skin once the work is done.

Nothing here rewards haste. Hard wax responds to patience: to wax that has been stirred and tested, to a layer laid in one deliberate stroke, to skin held properly taut. Speed belongs to a single moment only — the removal.

Read it once from beginning to end. Afterwards, keep it beside your heater and return to the chapter you need.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Follow the instructions supplied with your Delexi heater and wax beads. If you have a skin condition, take prescription medication, are pregnant, have reduced sensation or circulation, or are simply unsure, speak with a qualified healthcare professional first.

Six chapters. Five steps.

One unhurried afternoon.



THE DELEXI HARD-WAX SYSTEM

*A slow, glossy ribbon that folds back
into the pot — never watery, never smoking.*

Inside the ritual

01 Understand hard wax

P. 06

How it works, where it excels, and the skill it asks of you.

02 Prepare with intention

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Suitability, hair length, your setup and the pre-wax safety check.

03 Master the five steps

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Melt, prepare, apply, remove and soothe — the movement in full.

04 Adapt by area

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Brows, upper lip, underarms, abdomen and legs.

05 Intimate styling

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A discreet overview — with professional care strongly recommended.

06 Aftercare & results

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The first forty-eight hours, realistic expectations and quick reference.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Read once in sequence — the chapters are ordered the way you will actually work. Afterwards, keep the guide beside your heater and return to a single chapter at a time. The quick-reference checklist on page 33 is designed to be read in under a minute, immediately before you begin.

01



Understand hard wax

*Applied warm, allowed to set, then removed
as its own flexible strip.*

How it works

Strip-free hard wax is applied warm and allowed to cool. As it cools it contracts, closing around each hair and setting into a flexible sheet. That sheet becomes the strip: you lift a grip edge and remove the wax, the hair and nothing else.

Because it grips the hair rather than clinging to the skin's surface, hard wax is particularly suited to shorter, coarser hair and to smaller, contoured areas — the upper lip, the underarm, the bikini line.

It is a forgiving material in one sense and an exacting one in another. It tolerates a range of hair types. It does not tolerate carelessness with heat, thickness or timing.

Everything that follows in this guide exists to serve four variables. Master them and the technique becomes repeatable; ignore any one and the wax will tell you immediately.

THE FOUR VARIABLES

1

TEMPERATURE

Stirred until even, and comfortably warm on the wrist — never judged by appearance alone.

2

AN EVEN LAYER

Opaque and uniform, laid in one deliberate stroke, and finished with a thicker grip edge.

3

GROWTH MAPPING

The direction of the hair, read with the fingertips before every single section.

4

A FAST, LOW PULL

One committed movement against the growth, kept close and parallel to the skin.

MASTER THE FOUR · THE REST IS REPETITION

Why choose it

WHY IT WORKS

No fabric strips are required — the wax becomes its own.

It grips short, coarse hair effectively, from roughly ¼ inch.

It is well suited to small, contoured and delicate areas.

Removed correctly, it can reduce hair breakage.

WHAT TO MASTER

Temperature control is essential, and it is the first thing to go wrong.

Application thickness takes practice; too thin tears, too thick drags.

The skin must be held genuinely taut throughout the removal.

Heat-sensitive or compromised skin should not be waxed at all.

LUXURY IS CONTROL

*More heat and more product do not create a better result.
The refined technique is the one that uses the least force necessary —
and never trades skin comfort for speed.*

02

Prepare with intention

*The quality of the result is decided
before the first application.*

Your essentials

*Begin with a clean setup, honest light
and time enough not to rush.*

-
- 01 Delexi hard-wax beads and a compatible wax heater.
 - 02 New, disposable wooden applicators — in more than one width.
 - 03 A gentle, fragrance-free cleanser, and clean dry tissues or cotton pads.
 - 04 The pre-wax product recommended for your formula. A minimal amount only.
 - 05 A soothing, fragrance-free after-wax product.
 - 06 A mirror, generous light, a stable surface and a waste container within reach.
-

A NOTE ON QUANTITY

Everything above is deliberately short. A waxing station that is cluttered is a station where a hot spatula is set down in the wrong place. Keep only what you will use in the next twenty minutes.

LIGHT

Work facing a window in daylight where you can, or under a single strong lamp. You cannot map hair you cannot see, and shadow is what makes a section look finished when it is not.

TIME

Allow more than you think — particularly the first time. Almost every avoidable mistake in waxing is made by someone working faster than the wax is willing to set.

GOOD LIGHT · UNHURRIED TIME · NOTHING SURPLUS

Do not wax today if...

- 01 The skin is sunburned, broken, bruised, inflamed, infected, freshly exfoliated or unusually sensitive.
- 02 You are currently taking isotretinoin, or you have taken it within the last six months.
- 03 You are using prescription antibiotics or any medication that may make skin fragile. Ask the prescriber first.
- 04 You have applied retinol or prescription retinoids to the facial area within the previous two to five days.
- 05 You have had a recent peel, laser treatment, resurfacing procedure or injectable in the area, and your provider has not cleared you.
- 06 You cannot clearly see the area, reach it comfortably, or hold it taut.

PROFESSIONAL CARE

The skin around the eyes and in intimate areas is delicate and difficult to control. If you are inexperienced, book a licensed professional — particularly for Brazilian or Hollywood waxing.

IF IN ANY DOUBT

Postponing costs you a week. Waxing compromised skin can cost considerably more than that. When a single item on this list applies to you, the correct decision is always to wait.

Four quiet checks. One confident start.

1

HAIR LENGTH

Aim for roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (6–19 mm). Very short hair may not be gripped; longer hair can be trimmed carefully, which makes the wax cleaner and more comfortable.

2

SKIN PREPARATION

Clean the area and dry it completely. If your system calls for pre-wax oil or powder, use the smallest amount recommended — excess product prevents the wax from gripping.

3

FORMULA PATCH TEST

Before first use, follow the product label for a patch test. Stop if you notice persistent burning, swelling, blistering, hives or skin lifting.

4

TEMPERATURE TEST

Stir thoroughly, then test a small amount on the inside of the wrist. It should feel comfortably warm — not hot. Never judge temperature by appearance alone.

NEVER RUSH HEAT

Wax that is too hot can burn. If the consistency is watery, smoking, bubbling, or uncomfortably hot on the wrist, stop — allow it to cool, then test again.

03



Master the five steps

*A polished result comes from repeatable
movement — not from force.*

The movement, in one line

Apply with the growth. Build a thicker tab. Let the surface turn dull. Hold the skin taut. Remove quickly against the growth — low, and parallel to the skin.

FOUR DISCIPLINES THAT HOLD THROUGHOUT

- Map the hair direction before every section. Underarm and intimate hair frequently grows in more than one direction.
- Use a fresh applicator each time it touches the wax if the heater is shared. Never double-dip.
- Keep each application small enough that you can hold the entire area taut with one hand.
- Stop if the skin becomes very red, tender, lifted or unusually painful.

THE GOLDEN RULE

*Removal travels back — not up.
Pulling away from the body lifts and stresses the skin;
a low, parallel pull puts the movement into the hair.*



STEP ONE / THE FIVE-STEP RITUAL

01 Melt to a controlled texture

- Place a small quantity of beads in the heater and melt according to the instructions supplied with your device and formula.
- Stir slowly, so the temperature becomes even throughout the pot.
- Once melted, reduce the heat to the recommended working setting.
- Look for a slow, cohesive ribbon that folds back into the pot without running.
- Test a small amount on the inside of the wrist before any skin contact.

REMEMBER

Room temperature, body temperature and batch size all affect working time. Re-check the wax whenever its texture changes.

01
MELT

02
PREPARE

03
APPLY

04
REMOVE

05
SOOTHE



STEP TWO / THE FIVE-STEP RITUAL

02 Prepare clean, dry skin

- Remove cosmetics, deodorant, oil, sweat and residue. Dry the area thoroughly before any wax touches it.
- Observe the skin in good light. Do not work over cuts, irritated follicles, moles, varicose veins or active lesions.
- Map the direction of hair growth with your fingertips.
- Apply the pre-wax product specified for your formula, sparingly.
- Keep a clean applicator and a waste container within easy reach.

LESS IS MORE

Pre-wax oil should create slip between wax and skin — not leave a visible film. Blot away any excess before you begin.

01
MELT

02
PREPARE

03
APPLY

04
REMOVE

05
SOOTHE



STEP THREE / THE FIVE-STEP RITUAL

03 Apply with precision

- Load the spatula, remove the excess at the rim of the pot, and hold the applicator at roughly 45°.
- Spread in the direction of hair growth, using steady, even pressure.
- Build an opaque, uniform layer — not a translucent smear.
- Finish with a slightly thicker edge. That edge becomes your grip tab.
- Avoid scraping the skin, or working the same warm wax repeatedly.

TECHNIQUE

Too little pressure leaves a bulky, uneven patch; too much can scrape the skin. Aim for smooth contact and one deliberate stroke.

01
MELT

02
PREPARE

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STEP FOUR / THE FIVE-STEP RITUAL

04 Set, secure and remove

- Wait until the wax is set, pliable and no longer tacky. The surface should look dull rather than glossy.
- Flick up the thicker grip edge without tugging the skin.
- With your free hand, stretch the skin firmly in the opposite direction.
- Remove in one fast motion against the growth, keeping the wax close and parallel to the skin.
- Place your palm over the area immediately afterwards to calm the sensation.

DO NOT PEEL SLOWLY

A hesitant, upward pull increases discomfort and breaks hair. Reset your skin support, breathe out, and commit to one low, quick movement.

01
MELT

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STEP FIVE / THE FIVE-STEP RITUAL

05 Soothe and protect

- Once the section is complete, remove only residual wax and let the skin settle.
- Use the after-wax oil, gel or lotion recommended for your system.
- Blot excess product gently. Do not rub or scrub.
- Do not wax the same area repeatedly. Use tweezers for a few isolated hairs, if the skin is calm.
- Begin the 24–48-hour aftercare protocol before dressing or applying cosmetics.

STOP AND ASSESS

Persistent burning, blistering, skin lifting, marked swelling or worsening pain is not a normal response to waxing. Cool the area gently and seek medical advice if symptoms are significant.

01
MELT

02
PREPARE

03
APPLY

04
REMOVE

05
SOOTHE

Read the wax. Read the skin.

*A flawless pull begins with the clues
already in front of you.*

WHAT YOU OBSERVE

WHAT IT IS TELLING YOU

The wax looks watery, or runs off the spatula

It is almost certainly too hot. Reduce the heat, stir, and test again before continuing.

It strings, cracks, or will not spread

It is likely too cool. Warm it gradually — and resist the urge to overheat in compensation.

The wax tears during removal

The layer is too thin, insufficiently set, or being removed too slowly.

Hair remains behind

Check for oil residue, incomplete coverage, hair that is too short, mis-mapped direction, or a hesitant pull.

The skin moves with the wax

Reduce the section size, improve your support hand, and remove closer to the skin.

WHEN IN DOUBT, STOP

Nearly every problem above is solved by pausing rather than persisting: let the wax rest, re-test the temperature, make the next section smaller. Continuing through a bad batch is how a good result becomes an irritated one.

THE WAX WILL ALWAYS TELL YOU FIRST

04

Adapt by area

*The technique does not change.
Section size, support and direction do.*

A UNIVERSAL RULE — Never wax mucosal tissue, the eyelid, inside the nose or ear, broken skin, active lesions, or any area you cannot hold taut and see clearly.



FACE

Brows

Brows demand restraint. Preserve the natural shape; keep wax away from the eyelid.

- Map three points: begin beside the nose, arch over the outer iris, and end along the line from nostril to outer eye.
- Work above or below the brow in very small sections, keeping a clear margin from the brow hairs, the mobile eyelid and the lashes.
- Hold the skin taut, remove low, and finish with tweezers rather than waxing the same area twice.

TECHNIQUE NOTE

Facial retinoids increase the risk of skin lifting. Follow the medication guidance in the pre-wax safety check on page 11.

Upper lip

Three small sections — centre, left, right.

Never one wide pass.



APPLY · SET · REMOVE — ONE SECTION AT A TIME, WITH THE CHEEK AND LIP SUPPORTED

- Divide the area into three small sections. Remove all makeup and skincare residue first.
- Use a narrow applicator and keep the wax well clear of the lip itself.
- Apply and remove one section at a time, supporting the cheek and upper lip firmly.
- Avoid fragrance, exfoliants and makeup until the skin has calmed — usually several hours at minimum.

TECHNIQUE NOTE

The upper lip is the most visible area you will wax, and the least forgiving of impatience. Three deliberate sections will always outperform one confident sweep.

THREE SECTIONS · NEVER ONE SWEEP



BODY

Underarms

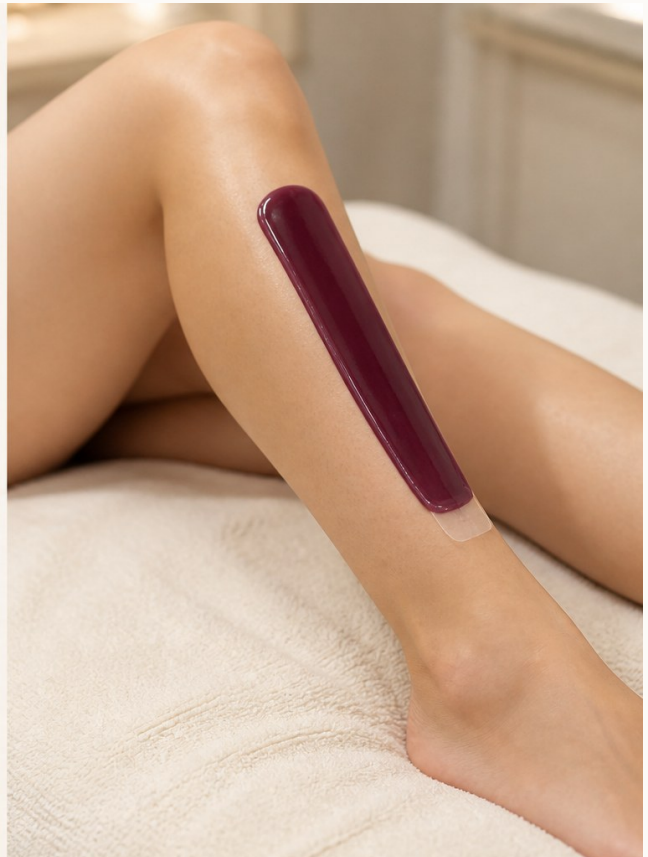
*Hair here grows in several directions.
Treat each pattern as its own zone.*

- Raise the arm comfortably and use your free hand to stretch the hollow flat.
- Use small applications that follow one direction of growth at a time.
- Do not press on tender glands, or wax a reactive section repeatedly.
- Avoid deodorant and antiperspirant immediately afterwards; wait until the skin has settled.

TECHNIQUE NOTE

Pinpoint blood spotting can occur when strong terminal hairs are removed. Stop if bleeding is more than minimal, or if it continues.

Abdomen & legs



ABDOMEN

- Hair around the navel can change direction abruptly. Map it carefully and use smaller patches around curves.
- Stretch the skin away from the application before removal.
- Never wax over the navel itself, irritated skin or raised lesions.
- Reduce the section size whenever the surface is curved or hard to support.

LEGS & KNEES

- Longer sections are possible only where the skin is flat and the growth is consistent.
- Work from the ankle upward in manageable zones; include the top of the foot only if the skin is healthy.
- Bend the knee so the skin is supported, and use small applications over the kneecap.
- For toes, extend the foot, isolate one toe at a time, and hold the skin firmly.

ON LARGER AREAS

ONE HAND, ONE SECTION, HELD TAUT. Legs tempt you into long, ambitious sections. Resist. A section is the right size when one hand can hold all of it taut — everything beyond that is where the wax tears and the hair stays.

05

Intimate styling

Style is personal. Safety is not.

PROFESSIONAL RECOMMENDATION

Intimate skin is delicate, difficult to see and difficult to hold taut. The American Academy of Dermatology advises that Brazilian waxing may be best left to a professional. For Brazilian and Hollywood services, Delexi strongly recommends a licensed practitioner.

Classic finishes

The garment-based motifs below are visual shorthand for the amount and shape of hair retained.
Individual results vary.



STANDARD BIKINI

Refines the hair visible beyond a classic bikini line, leaving the natural shape otherwise intact.

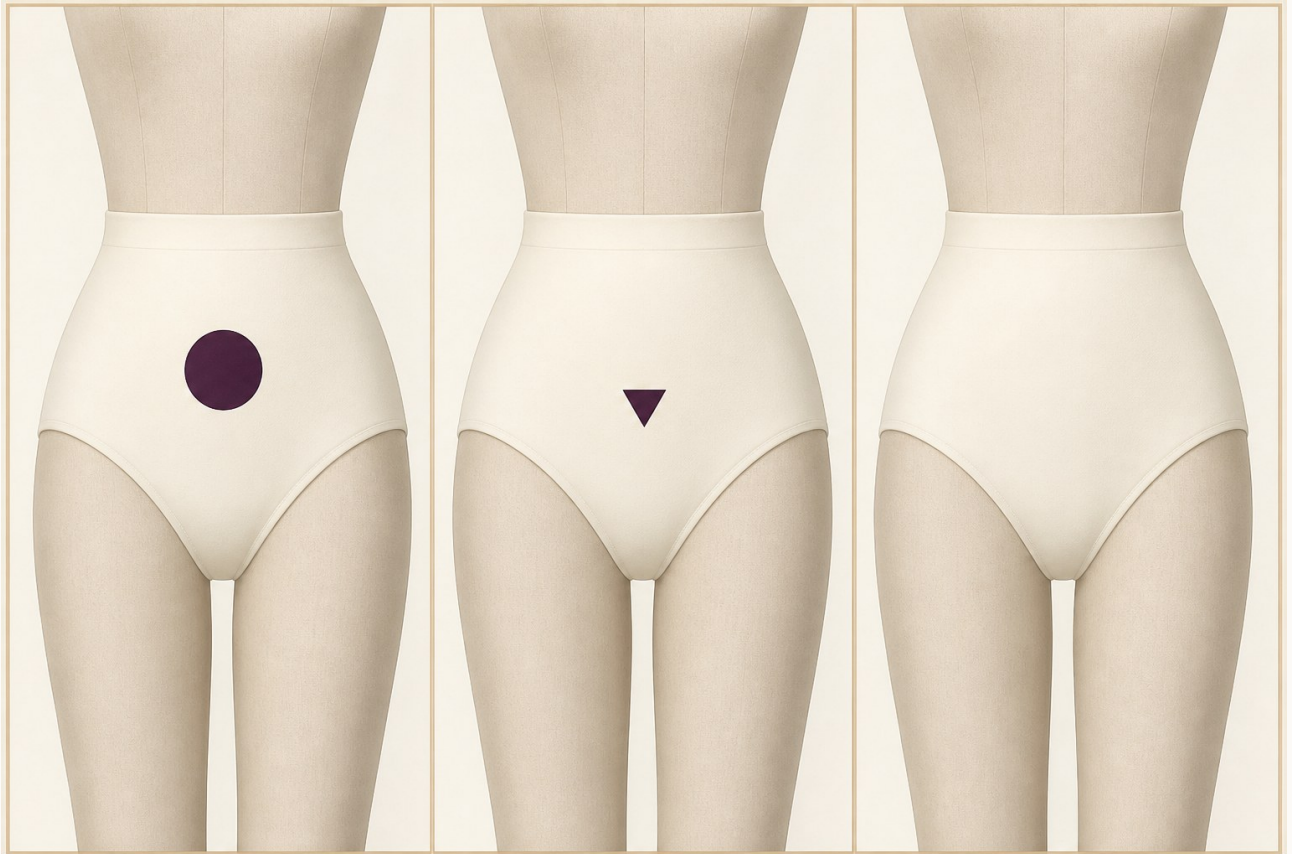
FRENCH / LANDING STRIP

Retains a narrow, centred vertical line.

HEART

A shaped finish, best entrusted to a professional.

Minimal finishes



FULL MOON

Retains a small, centred circular shape.

BRAZILIAN

Removes most external pubic hair, optionally retaining a very small shape or strip.

HOLLYWOOD

Removes all external pubic hair. Professional service is strongly recommended.

ON CHOOSING

There is no correct finish — only the one you have chosen deliberately. Begin with the least you might want removed. It is always possible to take more at the next appointment.

If you choose to proceed at home

- 01 Limit yourself to the external bikini line that you can see and reach clearly.
- 02 Work in thumb-sized sections, and remap the hair direction before every application.
- 03 Keep the skin taut in more than one direction. Never pull across loose skin.
- 04 Make the wax layer substantial enough to lift in one piece, with a clear grip edge.
- 05 Stop after any skin lifting, strong burning, persistent bleeding or loss of control.

HYGIENE

Clean hands, new applicators, a clean work surface. Never reuse wax that has touched the body, and never double-dip into wax that another person may use.

THE HONEST ANSWER

*If you cannot see it clearly and hold it taut,
it is not a section you should be waxing at home.*

06



Aftercare & results

*Treat the first forty-eight hours as part
of the service — not an afterthought.*

The first forty-eight hours

AVOID

- Sunbathing, tanning beds and deliberate heat exposure.
- Very hot baths, saunas, steam rooms and intense exercise while the area is still warm or reactive.
- Friction from tight clothing — and any scratching or rubbing.
- Perfume, fragranced body lotion, strong acids, retinoids and exfoliating products on the area.
- Deodorant or antiperspirant on freshly waxed underarms, until the skin is calm.
- Makeup on the face for at least several hours — longer if the skin remains red or tender.

ONCE THE SKIN IS CALM

- Moisturise with a gentle, fragrance-free product.
- Use daily sun protection on exposed skin.
- Resume gentle exfoliation gradually — never on the day of waxing — to help reduce ingrown hairs.
- Keep tools and the heater clean, according to the product instructions.

WHAT IS NORMAL?

Temporary redness, warmth and small follicular dots can occur, and should settle. Worsening pain, blistering, pus, spreading redness, fever or a significant burn requires medical attention.

Results, realistically

YOU CAN REASONABLY EXPECT

- Smoothness lasting a few weeks, depending on the area and your hair-growth cycle.
- Staggered regrowth, because individual follicles sit at different stages.
- A different comfort level from person to person, and from one area to another.
- Technique that improves with practice, smaller sections and consistent skin support.

DO NOT EXPECT

- Permanent hair removal.
- Every hair to return at the same time, or at the same rate.
- A completely sensation-free service.
- One pass to correct hair that is too short, poorly mapped or coated in oil.

A BETTER BENCHMARK

*Judge a wax by skin integrity, clean removal and comfortable recovery —
not by whether every last hair was removed in one session.*

Your final checklist

BEFORE

- Skin is healthy, clean and completely dry.
- Medication and treatment contraindications have been checked.
- Hair length is workable; anything long has been trimmed carefully.
- Wax is smooth, stirred and wrist-tested.
- Hair direction is mapped, and the skin can be held taut.

DURING

- Apply with the growth; remove against it.
- Build a grip edge, and wait for a dull, pliable set.
- Pull quickly, low, and parallel to the skin.
- Work in clean, controlled sections — and stop if the skin reacts.

AFTER

- Soothe gently. Do not scrub.
- Avoid heat, friction, fragrance and active skincare for 24–48 hours.
- Protect exposed skin from the sun.
- Seek advice for blistering, lifted skin, spreading redness or worsening pain.

ONE LINE TO REMEMBER

*Apply with the growth. Set until dull. Hold taut.
Remove low, fast, and against it.*

KEEP THIS PAGE BESIDE YOUR HEATER

A considered guide

This guide is educational and is not medical advice. It does not diagnose skin conditions, and it cannot determine whether waxing is appropriate for you. Always follow the current instructions and warnings supplied with your Delexi heater, wax and skincare products.

If you have a skin condition, take prescription medication, are pregnant, have reduced sensation or circulation, or are unsure about waxing for any reason, ask a qualified healthcare professional before proceeding.

EDITORIAL SAFETY REFERENCES

- American Academy of Dermatology Association. *Hair removal: How to wax.*
aad.org/public/everyday-care/skin-care-basics/hair/how-to-wax
- American Academy of Dermatology Association. *6 ways to remove unwanted hair.*
aad.org/public/everyday-care/skin-care-basics/hair/remove-unwanted-hair

PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS GOVERN

Where anything in this guide differs from the documentation supplied with your device or formula, the product instructions are the controlling source for settings, timing and formula-specific use.

D E L E X I

B E A U T Y

*Preparation is the technique.
Everything else is patience.*