

Unit-5

Hair Cutting and Styling-II

Learning Outcomes

Session	Topic	Outcome
1	Advance hair cuts	You will be able to understand • Types of advance hair cutting techniques like layering, feather cut fringe and bangs. • Difference between layer cut and feather cut.
2	Thermal hair styling	Students will be able to understand • Meaning of hair straightening and hair pressing. • Types of hair pressing. • Identify tools and material required for thermal styling. • Procedure of using pressing machine, crimping machine, curling tong. • Style the hair in different hair styles. • Precautions and reminders.
3	Hair coloring	You will be able to understand • Meaning of Hair coloring. • Types of Hair coloring. • Identify the tools and material required for Hair coloring. • Procedure of applying hair color. • Precautions and reminders.
4.	Hair lightening	Students will be able to understand • Definition of lightening. • Types of bleaches and lighteners. • Advantages and disadvantages of hair lighteners. • Importance of patch test and strand test. • Identify the tools and material required for Hair lightening. • Special high lightening techniques like cap technique, foil technique, slicing.

- Precautions and reminders.

Beauty & Wellness



Assessment Plan (For Teachers)

Session	Topic	Assessment method	Remarks
1	Advance hair cuts	Exercise: Question and answer. Demonstration and practice.	Visit to hair cutting salon.
2	Thermal hair styling	Exercise: Question and answer. Practical: Display tools and material Demonstration and practice.	Visit to salon.
3	Hair coloring and Hair lightening	Exercise: Question and answer. Practical: Display tools and material. Demonstration and practice.	Visit to salon.

Session – 1 : Advance Hair Cuts

Layering



Layering refers to creating any style with variable lengths throughout the cut. It can be used on short, medium or long hair. Feathering is a texturing method often added to layered hairstyles. It reduces the bulk from some areas and creates light, wispy ends. According to Hairfinder, Farrah Fawcett is one of the best-known celebrities to sport layered, feathered hair.

Technique

A layered hairstyle is cut by lifting the hair from the head at an angle to the natural growth pattern, then cutting it to the desired length. This is usually done in small segments. Altering the angle at which the hair is held changes the amount of layering and the final look. Once layers are cut, the hair may also be feathered. To feather, stylists hold small pieces of hair at a 90 degree angle to the natural growth pattern, and snip small notches into the ends. This may also be accomplished with a razor.

Benefits

Layers and feathering both provide more texture and body to flat or limp hair. They're commonly used by people whose hair has little natural body, and is fine, very straight or thin. These techniques can be used to create hairstyles that appear to lengthen the face. This makes them desirable for round-faced people.



Feathered hair Cut was a **hairstyle** popular in the 1970s and the early 1980s with men and women. The hair was grown long on both sides (normally covering the ears, although it could be shoulder length), un layered (although some men with curly hair did have it layered), with either a side or a centre parting. The hair would be brushed back at the sides, giving an appearance similar to the feathers of a bird.



“Feathering” is generally a texturing technique performed on **layered** hair to create lighter, wispy ends and remove bulk from specific areas. Feathering can be used on any hair length. You simply adjust the angle of the texturing cut to compensate for the shorter lengths.

The easiest way to create a feathered look in a layered cut, such as you describe is to comb vertical slices of hair and hold them at 90-degrees of elevation and snip small notches into the ends of the hair. Work your way from front to back using this technique. The key is to comb your slices in the direction perpendicular to the direction the hair is styled in. If the hair is combed back horizontally from the face, use vertical slices and work front to back. If the hair is combed straight down, use horizontal slices and work top to bottom.

Be sure to cut the hair when damp as this technique can result in a lot of fly-away clippings if cut when dry. Style the hair afterwards by using a blow-dryer with diffuser and a round brush to direct the hair evenly.

Difference between layer cut and feather cut

Feathered hair first became popular in the 1970s when the style was adopted by actress Farrah Fawcett, who was known for her feminine hairstyle that swept away from the face. The fine texture of feathering adds a delicate texture to hair ends, giving the hair a windswept look.

Layered hair is more choppy and full of volume, and it frames the face with multiple sections cascading from the chin. One style made popular in the 1990s was known as “The Rachel.” It was made famous by actress Jennifer Aniston in the sitcom “Friends.”

Cutting the fringe (Bangs): The fringe area is the hair that lies between the two front corners, or approximately between the outer corners of the eyes. While dividing hair it is important to work with the natural fall of the hair. Every head shape is different and you need to make sure that you cut only the hair that falls in the area. Otherwise you can end up with short pieces falling where they do not belong and it will spoil the hair style. Sometimes only



a few pieces are cut in the fringe area. This keep the hair out of the face. In this case you will not be cutting all the hairs in the fringe area, razor can be used for that purpose also.



Session – 2 : Thermal Hair Styling

Hair Straightening/Hair Pressing

Hair straightening, or pressing is a popular service that is also very profitable in the salon. When properly done, hair pressing temporarily straightens extremely curly or unruly hair by means of a heated iron or comb. A pressing generally lasts until the hair is shampooed next. Hair pressing also prepares the hair for additional services, such as thermal roller curling. A good hair pressing leaves the hair in a natural and lustrous condition and is not at all harmful to the hair.

There are three types of hair pressing.

- **Soft Press**, which removes about 50 to 60 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing machine / iron machine once on each side of the hair.
- **Medium Press**, which removes about 60 to 75 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing machine / iron machine once on each side of the hair, using slightly more pressure.
- **Hard Press**, which removes about 100 percent of the curl, involves the application of the thermal pressing machine / iron machine twice on each side of the hair. A hard press can also be done by first passing a hot curling iron through the hair. This is called a **double press**.



Test the heat of thermal iron with the help of tissue paper



A careful analysis of the client's hair should cover the following points:-

- Wave pattern
- Length
- Texture (coarse, medium, fine, or very fine)
- Feel (wiry, soft, or silky)
- Elasticity
- Shade (natural, faded, streaked, grey, tinted, lightened)
Place iron in the hair strand.
- Condition (normal, brittle, dry, oily, damaged, or chemically treated)
- Condition of scalp (normal, flexible, or tight)

It is important that the cosmetologist be able to recognize individual differences in hair texture, porosity, elasticity, and scalp flexibility.

Roll the iron on the strand.

Hair texture

Variations in hair texture have to do with the diameter of the hair (coarse, medium, or fine) and the feel of the hair (wiry, soft, or silky). Cosmetologist can determine how much pressure the hair and scalp can handle without breakage, hair loss, or burning from a pressing machine / iron machine that may not be adjusted to the correct temperature.

Coarse, extremely curly hair has qualities that make it difficult to press. Coarse hair has the greatest diameter, and during the pressing process it requires more heat and pressure than medium or fine hair.

Medium curly hair is the normal type of hair that cosmetologists deal with in the beauty salon. No special problem is presented by this type of hair, and it is the least resistant to hair pressing.

Fine hair requires special care. To avoid hair breakage, less heat and pressure should be applied than for other hair texture.

Pressing material

Cream press or **pressing oils** are preparations that are applied to the hair before the pressing service. These products make the hot gloss. Pressing oil is a liquid or solid that deposits an oily film on the hair. If too much of this product is used, the hair strands will stick together, and soft, natural styling will not be possible. Cream press is a solid, waxy product that is more popular than pressing oil. It leaves the hair soft and pliable and makes it easy to style. Pressing oil and cream press should be applied after the shampoo and before the hair is dry. The water helps to distribute the product through the hair. **Hair conditioner** is a cosmetic that is applied to the hair and scalp to prevent dryness. During a pressing and curling service, heat is applied to the hair.

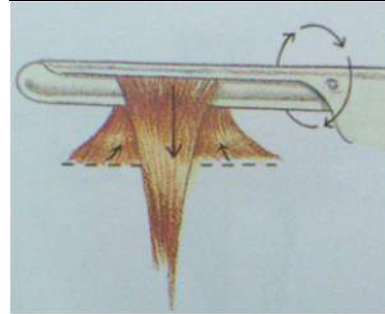


Pressing/Iron Machine

It is available in electric and should be constructed of either good quality stainless steel or brass. The handle is usually made of fine quality of plastic which does not readily it is heavy like iron, flat both the sides which gives open looking press with less space produces smoother pressing. Pressing machine very in size, some are short to be used with short hair, while long are used with long hair. It is advisable to temper pressing machine which allows the steel to hold heat evenly along the entire length.



Support the iron with the comb



Curl the hair around the iron

Heating pressing machine: It is an electrical gadget which is to be heated before the use and variation in temperature depends upon the types of hair. (coarse, fine, very fine) Pre-heat before use till you attain the proper temperature, test in on a piece of light paper. If the paper becomes scorched, allow the machine to cool slightly before applying it to the hair. Electric pressing machine has thermostat technology to protect over heating and controls high or low degree of heat. The same machine has attachment apart from pressing curling tongue which gives curly appearance to the hair.

Implements and Materials

- Shampoo
- Towels
- Shampoo and styling capes
- Clips
- Pressing oil or cream
- Thermal irons
- Hairbrush and comb
- Spatula

Preparation

- Drape the client for shampooing.
- Shampoo, rinse, and towel-dry the client's hair.
- Drape the client for thermal styling, using a neck strip and styling cape.
- Apply pressing oil or cream (some stylists prefer to apply pressing oil or cream to the hair after it has been completely dried)
- Dry hair thoroughly (blow-drying will leave the hair more manageable than hood drying).
- Comb and divide the hair into four main sections and pin them up.



Procedure

- Switch on the pressing machine at near by socket maintaining comfortable distance between the wire and client's hair.
- Start ironing from the nape of the head by taking sub-sectioning of hair going towards crown by maintaining the distance to scalp to avoid burning.
- Take sub-sectioning one by one and finished the back area and start in the front at temporal and going upward and complete the fringe area.
- Style and comb the hair.

Cleanup And Sanitation

- Discard disposable items. Disinfect brush and comb.
- Clean the pressing machine according to the instructions given by manufacturer.
- Sanitize your workstation.
- Wash hands with soap and warm water.

Safety Precautions

- In the absence of special care physical damage such as burnt hair that breaks off burnt scalp that causes either temporary or permanent loss of hair, and burns on the ears and neck that form scars.
- Excessive heat or pressure on the hair and scalp.
- Perfumed pressing oil near the scalp if the client's is allergic.
- Overly frequent hair pressing, weakens the hair.
- Keeps the machine clean after every use.
- Remove the wire from the socket as soon as the work is finished.

Crimping Machine

Pressing machine is a popular service that is also very profitable in the saloon. It gives temporarily curly / wavy looks which gives hair heavy look. A good hair crimping machine which leaves the hair in a natural and lustrous condition and is not at all harmful to the hair.





It is suitable on fine and very fine hair to give the fullness and curls. Same analysis of hair and scalp before the treatment to get the best result. It is always advisable to remember to check client's hair for elasticity and porosity. Under normal condition, if a client's hair has good elasticity it can be safely stretched to about 50 percent of its original length. If the porosity is normal, then the hair returns to its natural wave pattern when it is wet or moistened.

Follow all the rules and techniques related to thermal hair straightening. As this machine is available separate or as an attachment to the straightening machine. All the safety rules are same as given above.

Curling Tong Technique

Curling iron also known as thermal curling and waving the hair depends on the texture of hair whether it is fine or coarse, or whether it has been lightened or tinted. The success of any curl formed with a hot iron depends on the thickness of the hair strand, the temperature of the iron when applied to the hair, and the length of time the iron remains on the strand. Each of these factors must be carefully controlled.



Curling tongue

How To Hold The Curling Iron

- With the iron held in the hand, the ring finger and little finger are used to control opening and closing of the groove over the prong. The index and middle finger control the turning (rotating) of the iron. The thumb rests on the handle of the iron to provide support and balance while the iron is manipulated on the hair strand.
- Although the basic position for holding the iron, the entire iron, as well as the hair strand, must be rotated to create a professional-looking curl. The positions of the hand and iron for this rotating action. Rotating the iron is the most important technique that you must acquire for iron curling. Practice holding, turning, opening, and closing the iron until the motions become natural.
- The styling comb is always used with the iron to produce curls and waves. The comb should be held in the hand at all times when working with the iron.

How To Form A Croquignole Or Figure-eight Curl

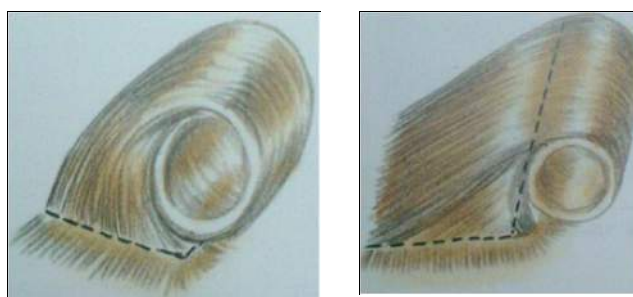
This is the type of curl most frequently used. It produces a firm base near the scalp and is suitable for medium to long hair,



Full base curl

Volume base curl

- With a hard rubber comb, slice out a section of hair 2 inches long and about as wide as the diameter of the curling iron.



Half base curl

Off base curl

- Test the temperature of the iron on a piece of paper.
- Hold the strand with the thumb and index finger of the left hand.
- Insert the iron as close to the scalp as possible without touching, enough to allow a one-quarter turn. The groove should be on top of the strand.
- Immediately upon insertion, rotate the iron toward yourself, directing the hair with the left hand toward the handle of the iron
- Open and close the iron rapidly (this is called "clicking" the iron). Turn one-half turn.
- With your left hand, direct the ends of the hair toward the point of the iron.
- Continue to roll and click the iron until all the hair ends disappear around the iron. The ends will be inside the curl.
- Insert the comb or a piece of tissue under the iron to protect the scalp.
- Leave the iron in the curl about 2 seconds, until the ends are heated and they take the curl position.
- Roll the iron to be sure the ends are free. Slide the iron out. If the iron does not slide out easily, the ends have not been properly manipulated. The iron needs to be rolled and clicked once or twice more.

A **spiral curl** is similar to the barrel curl. The iron is held in a vertical position and the hair



is inserted near the joint of the iron. The hair is fed into the iron so that it “spirals” toward the tip of the iron. All lengths of hair may be used, but this type of curl is usually best with long hair.

A **bob curl** is used with very short hair. 1½ to 2½ inches long. Grasp the hair ends with the iron. Allow the heat to penetrate for about 2 seconds and slide the iron out.

Points To Remember

- The hair should be dry before being treated with the iron.
- If you apply lanolin-type oil or cream to the hair before using the iron, the hair will not dry out and will have a glossy sheen after curling.
- Use the same sectioning and sub-sectioning as in roller setting to style the hair.
- The iron may be used on fine hair or on hair that has been bleached or permanent waved, but you should use less heat and should shorten the time that the hair is in contact with the iron.
- The thickness of the strand to be curled depends on the texture and condition of the hair and the amount of curl desired.
- The hair strand and the iron must be turned at the same time to create the perfect curl.
- To avoid frizzy curls, hair that is curled with an iron should be blunt cut with little taper in the ends.

Session–3 : Hair Coloring

It is important to understand the purpose of hair coloring by taking information from the patron consultation one will determined which products and hair color services are appropriate for her. There are few common reasons to color

1. Cover up or blend grey hair.
2. To enhance an existing hair color.



Coloring treatment enhance the beauty of individual

3. To correct unwanted tones in the hair from environmental exposure such as sun or chlorine.



4. To create a fashion statement.
5. To accentuate a particular haircut.

Types Of Hair Coloring

To become a good colorist and understand more about hair color we need to identify a client's natural color. Natural hair color ranges from black to dark brown to red, and from dark blonde to light blonde. Each individual have not exactly the same color. A hair colorist should understand the **level system**. Level system is the unit of measurement used to identify the lightness and darkness of a color. It is sometimes referred to a value or depth. Hair color levels are arranged on a scale of one to ten, with one being the darkest and tenth being the lightest. The natural color hair level may vary from manufacturer to manufacture. It is required to know the degree of lightness and darkness at each level. **Tones and intensity** is used to describe the warmth or coolness of a color. Warmth tones (Red, Orange and yellow) as are auburn, copper, gold, bronze or honey. The cool tones (Blue, green and violet) as are ash, drab, smoky or platinum. Intensity refers to the strength of a color tone. It is described as mild, medium or strong. Intensities of red shades are strawberry blonde, copper brown, bright orange. To know about hair color it is require to discuss the process of **hair lightening** as it is referred to bleaching and de-colorizing, which involves chemical process that diffuses the natural color pigment from the hair.



Different types of hair colors available in the market

This process is central to both permanent hair color and hair lighteners. According to above study hair color is divided into three types:-

- Temporary
- Semi-permanent
- Permanent

Permanent Color

Permanent hair color products contains both a developer, or oxidizing agents, and an alkaline ingredient as part of their composition. Permanent hair color is mixed with a **developer** (Hydrogen peroxide having a pH between 2.5 and 4.5), strengths of hydrogen peroxide can be measured in the form of **volume**. The lower the volume the lest lift is achieved, the higher the volume the greater the lifting action. Majority of permanent hair color products use ten,



twenty, thirty or forty volume hydrogen peroxide for proper color development that remains in the hair shaft until the new growth of hair occurs. It is used to match, lighten and cover grey. This method contains tint formula which un-color dye precursors, which are very small compounds that can diffuse into the hair shaft. These dye precursors also referred to a aniline derivatives, combined with hydrogen peroxide to form larger, permanent tint molecules. In cortex these molecules are trapped and cannot be shampooed out. That is why these products are called permanent. They simultaneously remove natural pigment from the hair through the action of lightening while adding artificial color to both the grey and the pigmented hair results in a natural looking color.

Caution: Aniline derivatives tints must never be used on the eyebrows or eye lashes may cause blindness.

Procedure of Hair Coloring

Single process color for virgin hair (perform two activities: lighten & add color to the hair in a single application)

Double process color for virgin hair (perform only one activity at a time. For a complete color change or when a toner is desired, they require two separate and distinct application to the hair)

- a) First- the application of a lightener (Bleach)
- b) Second- the application of a tint or color

Material And Tools

Applicator bottle or brush	Record	Tint cape	Conditioner
Cotton	Comb	Towels	Clips
Selected color	Protective cream	Color	Gloves
Plastic cap	Shampoo		

Brands available in the market

1. Wella Koleston Perfect
2. Elgon
3. Matrix SoColor
4. L'oreal
5. Clairol professional
6. Garnier
7. Godrej
8. Revlon
9. Colour stay



Arrange trolley with all material



Application of hair color

Procedure

- Part dry hair into four section.
- Prepare the color formula for either bottle or brush application.
- Begin in the section where the color change will be greatest or where the hair is most resistant, usually the hairline and temple areas. Part of a ¼ - inch (.6-cm) subsection with the applicator.
- Lift the subsection and apply color to the mid shaft area. Stay at least ½ inch (1.25 cm) from the scalp, and do not go through the porous ends.
- Process according to the strand test results. Check for color development by removing color as described in the strand test procedure.
- Apply color to the hair at the scalp.
- Pull the color through onto the hair ends.
- Lightly rinse with lukewarm water. Massage color into a lather and rinse thoroughly.
- Remove any stains around the hairline with shampoo or stain remover. Use a towel to gently remove stains.
- Shampoo the hair use conditioner as needed.
- Towel-dry and style the hair.
- Perform cleanup and sanitation as in procedure for semi-permanent hair color application.
- Complete the client's record card and file it away.
- Follow cleanup and sanitation procedures.

Tint Retouch

Hair grows approximately half inch per month. It will be necessary to retouch the hair more often. Color results are always best when the hair has not been permitted to grow a long new



growth or root area. Check the manufacturer's instructions and follow the same procedure for applying tint to virgin hair.



Retouching of color

Specialty Technique For Hair Coloring

Application techniques for hair coloring are unlimited. Most specialty technique involve coloring only selected strand of hair, rather than the entire head. These techniques can be performed on colored hair for custom color effects. Partial coloring techniques are advised for patron who are extremely active, for special effects or inexperienced with hair coloring. Special techniques can be used with permanent tints.

Keeping hair coloring record

It is important to keep an accurate record of each hair coloring treatment to avoid difficulties encountered in treatments. A complete record should be made with the information like "dries out rapidly" color does not develop fast enough etc.

Patron's Color Record				
Name		Tel		
Address				
City				
Patch Test:	Negative	Positive	Date	
Hair Types				
Form	Length	Texture	porosity	
Straight	short	coarse	very porous	residential
Wavy	medium	medium	porous	very residential
Curly	long	fine	normal perm	Waved



Hair Condition			
Normal	dry	oily	
Hair Coloring Process			
Whole head retouch..... shade desired.....			
Result			
Good	Poor	too light	too dark

Precautions And Contraindications

While working with chemicals that penetrate the hair it is advise to observe safety rules to reduce the risk of injury of patron. The following safety precautions and contraindications recommended for the professionals salon.

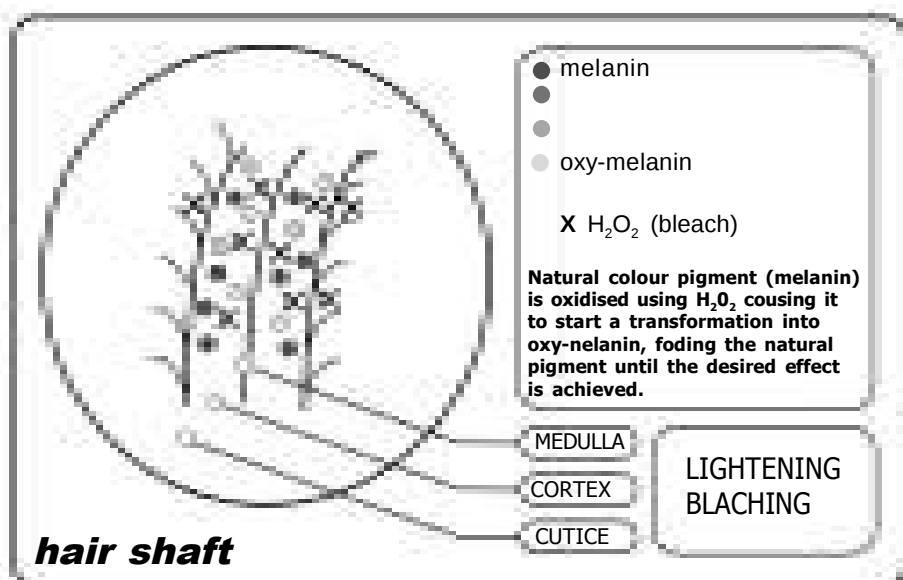
- All hair coloring material should be tightly capped to prevent from oxidizing in the bottle from exposure to the air.
- Hair coloring products should be stored in a cool dark place so that color is not prematurely activated.
- Be aware of expiration date stamped on the outside of the each color bottle.
- Follow the OSHA (occupational and safety hazards act) requires the chemicals in any business be stored with evident markers indicating content and effects on the human body.
- Give a patch test 24 hours prior to any application of aniline derivative. Apply a tint only if the patch test is negative.
- Do not apply tint if abrasions are present.
- Do not apply tint if a metallic or compound tint is present.
- Do not brush the hair prior to applying color.
- Always read and follow all of the manufacturer's directions.
- Use sanitized applicator bottles, brushes, comb, and towels.
- Protect your client's clothing with proper draping.
- Perform a strand test for color, breakage, and/or discoloration.
- Use an applicator bottle or bowl (glass or plastic) for mixing the tint.
- Do not mix tint before you are ready to use it; discard leftover tint.
- Wear gloves to protect your hands.
- Do not permit the color to come in contact with the client's eyes.



- Do not permit the color to come in contact with the client's eyes.
- Do not overlap during a tint retouch.
- Use a mild shampoo. An alkaline or harsh shampoo will strip the color.
- Always wash hands before and after serving a client.

Session – 4 : Hair Lightening

Hair lightening is a specialty art. The artistry of lightening can be subtle or dramatic; you professional cosmetologist, will decide. The Romans used a variety of native minerals combined with old wines and water to lighten the hair. They used to leave mixture overnight to get reddish-gold shade. The discovery of hydrogen peroxide by Louis Thenard of France in 1818 made lightening quicker and somewhat less messy.



Oxidation of natural color of hair depends on the natural color

Chemistry Of Lightening

Hair lightening is a process of permanently making the hair lighter than its natural shade by changing pigment in the cortex layer. Lighteners are alkaline chemicals that are most commonly available as powders or creams. Mixed with acidic hydrogen peroxide to start a chemical reaction. This process can be done all over the head, or in small sections for special effects. When the hair is lightened, it goes through seven stages of lightening from black up to an almost white color. Those stages are black, brown, red, red-gold, gold, yellow, and pale yellow. The first pigment to be lost is blue than red and finally yellow are lost from the overall hair color. Lightening, as any chemical service will make the hair more porous. This means it will absorb liquids more rapidly and is more prone to damage.

Types Of Bleachers And Lighteners

In the present time lighteners evolved out of the use of hydrogen peroxide mixed with ammonia



water. The ammonia water was needed to make the mixture alkaline so it could penetrate the hair and lift color. There are many kinds of hair lighteners. **Cream lighteners** contain thickeners, conditioners, and emulsifiers. They are a very popular lightener and are most often used for application at the hair closest to the scalp. They are easy to control because there is no running or dripping. Cream lighteners are easy to use for retouch applications and can be used for both brush and bottle methods. **Oil lighteners** are seldom used alone because they are slow and very messy. **Powdered lighteners** are also known as "quick lighteners." Generally used for frosting as they are usually faster in their activity, are often slightly more alkaline, and can be drying to the hair. Powder lighteners must be kept moist to continue working; if the mixture dries, the action will stop. Lighteners are also used **on the scalp** and **off the scalp**. Each type has its unique abilities, chemical characteristics and formulation procedures.



Different types of hair bleaching

Hydrogen Peroxide

Hydrogen peroxide is a lightening agent for removing pigment from the hair shaft. Hydrogen peroxide is available in the form of liquid, cream, powder or tablets. Do not permit peroxide to come in contact with **metal**. Liquid peroxide is kept too long, exposed to air or stored in a warm place, will weaken in strength. Tablets, powders or cream needs to follow the manufacturer's directions.

Time Factors

Processing time for lightening.

The darker the natural hair color, the more melanin it has. The more melanin it has, the longer it takes to lighten the color.

The amount of time needed to lighten the natural color is also influenced by the porosity. Porous hair of the same color level will lighten faster than hair that is nonporous, because the bleaching agent can enter the cortex more rapidly.

Tone also influences the length of time necessary to lighten the natural hair color. The greater the percentage of red reflected in the natural color, the more difficult it is to achieve the pale.



The strength of the product also affects the speed and amount of lightening. The stronger lighteners attain the pale shades in the fastest time.

The percentage of measuring hydrogen peroxide indicates the amount of active ingredient. 3% of the content is active oxygen gas; the other 97% is water.

Advantages Of Hair Lighteners

- Hair lighteners allow the professional cosmetologist to lighten the hair through all seven stages, from very dark brown or black to almost white or pale yellow.
- Hair lighteners offer much greater lifting power than tints.
- Lighteners can be used for corrective work when previously applied colors are no longer desired.
- Lighteners can quickly remove color from hair for special effects in a single process, providing that the natural color is not too dark.

Disadvantages Of Hair Lighteners

- Hair lighteners can be damaging to the hair if the proper precautions are not followed.
- Lightening processes that require toning take more salon time to accomplish desired results.
- The hair needs more reconditioning on a regular basis since the hair-lightening process creates more porosity in the hair shaft and decreases sheen on the surface.
- Thermal styling options are restricted.

Preparing For Lightening

A consultation prior to lightening service is very essential to achieve best results required as per the patron. **Consultation** will select the color examines the scalp analyze the condition of the hair and arrange for a preliminary strand and patch test if necessary. Be honest with your patron about the processes involved, the upkeep necessary and the cost of the total service. Maintain the record card for each client with the record of condition of the hair and scalp with the results of the preliminary strand and patch test. For full service be sure to include:-

- The type of lightener used, and formulation and timing.
- The degree of lightness obtained.
- The toner and the formulation and timing.
- Conditioners or treatments performed during the service.
- Results obtained and any corrections suggested for the next appointment.

Patch Test

A patch test may be required for many toners used in the salon. Consult the manufacturer's



instructions to see if a preliminary test to determine allergy to the toner is necessary. If so, this should be performed at least 24 hours prior to each lightening service.



Strand test



Patch Test

It is easy to perform the patch test when you have the original consultation. Apply the mixture with cotton tipped swab and leave undisturbed, and examine for any sign of redness, swelling or irritation. If the patron has no reaction to the patch test on patron's record card.

Strand Test

The strand test helps to select the correct formula, estimate timing and avoid hair damage during the procedure. Part of a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch section of hair from the patron's head. Prepare the mixture and apply to the mid-strand and carefully observed timing and results obtained. When the desired shaped has been reached, shampoo the strand, rinse it in lukewarm water dry and tape it to the patron's record card.

Procedure For Lightening

Materials

Shampoo	Comb	Towel	Protective gloves
Tint cape	Glass bowl	Cotton	Protective cream
Timer	Record card	Applicator	Brush
Lightening agent	Applicator bottle	Measuring glass	



Prepare the trolley and material for the bleaching treatment



- Prepare the patron, adjust tint cape and towel to cover the clothing.
- Examine scalp and hair.
- Section hair into four parts.
- Where protective gloves and prepare lightening agent.
- Apply in 1/8 inch partings from scalp to hair end on both top and underside of the hair stand. Continue to do this until the entire head is completed.

Test for curl: Make first strand test about 15 minutes before the completion the time required, as indicating by the preliminary test. Remove mixture from strand with wet towel or cotton. Dry the strand. If the shade is not light enough, reapply mixture and continue testing frequently, until desired shade has almost been developed.

Remove lightener after desired shade has been reached, rinse with cool water and shampoo hair lightly with a mild shampoo.

- Dry hair either with towel or under a cool dryer.
- Fill out a completer record card.
- Clean shampoo bowl, sanitize the area, discard used supplies.

Toner Application

Toners are used preliminary on pre-lightened hair to achieve pale, delicate colors. They require a double-process application. The first process is the application of the lighteners; the second process is the application of the toner. Toner is applied to finish the lightening process. In all cases, analyze the condition of the hair and the scalp before continuing with the toning process. Apply toner quickly from the scalp to the ends. Apply to entire head, then go back and cross-check each quadrant with vertical partings. Add more toner as necessary and separate hair so that hair is not packed to scalp. Remove toner by adding a small amount of water and emulsifying the toner into the hair. Work around the hairline gently. Then, rinse with comfortably cool water. Use low pressure to avoid hair damage and tangling. Proceed with styling with less heat and tension when styling the hair.



For toner application use bowl or spray technique

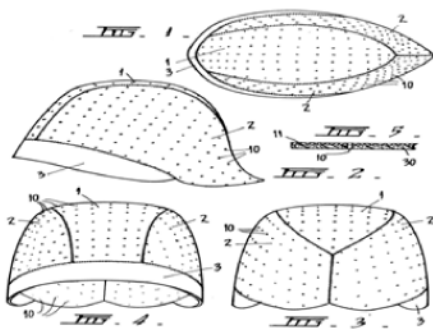


There are several methods for achieving high lights. There are three most frequently used techniques are:

- Cap technique
- Foil technique
- Balayage or free form techniques

Cap Technique

The cap technique involves pulling clean strands of hair through a perforated cap with a thin plastic or metal hook, then combing them to remove tangles.



Small strands are pulled through the cap holes to achieve high lightening effect

The number of strands pulled through determines the degree of highlighting or low lighting you can achieve. When only a small number of strands are pulled through, the result will be a subtle look. A more noticeable effect is achieved if many strands are pulled through, and the effect is even more dramatic if larger strands of hair are pulled through the holes and colored.

Foil Technique

The foil technique involves coloring selected strands of hair by slicing or weaving out sections, placing them on foil or plastic wrap, applying lightener or color, and sealing them in the foil or plastic wrap. You can also apply permanent hair color to the strands to create softer, more natural looking highlights, for instance, red for red highlights. Placing foil in the hair is an art, needs practice and discipline to create clean section blocks on the head.



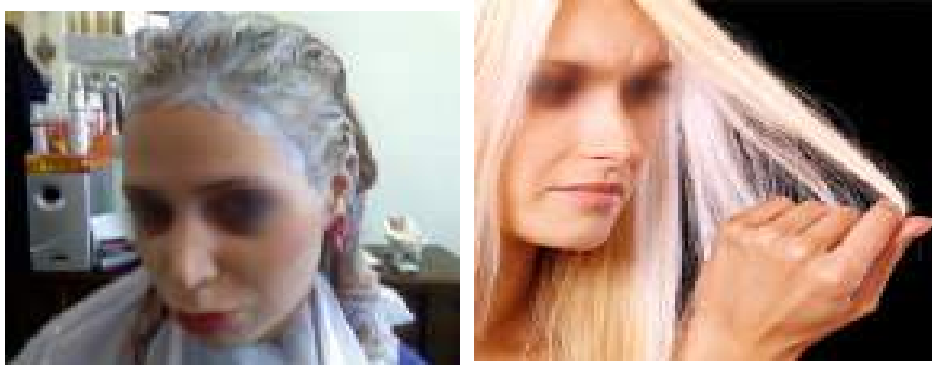
For selective hair lightening use foil



Slicing involves taking a narrow, 1/8-inch (0.3 cm) section of hair by making a straight part at the scalp, positioning the hair over the foil, and applying lightener or color. In **Weaving** selected strands are picked up from a narrow section of hair with a zigzag motion of the comb, and lightener or color is applied only to these strands. **Scrunching** is an alternative technique to painting, more suitable to curly or textured hair apply lightener to gloved hands and scrunch the surface and the ends of the hair. One can also trace a particular line with your fingertips just like finger painting.

Causes of Over Bleach

Each hair coloring service is unique and, in the same vein, can present unique problems. The most skilled hair expert will occasionally have a problem that none of the above could predict. This may be due to the particular structure or condition of the patron's hair. However the over bleach problem can be resolved or corrected if the hair expert just stays calm.



Over bleach make the hair texture rough and dry leads to breakage

- Hair is considered damage when it has one or more of the following characteristics:-
- Rough texture
- Over porous condition
- Brittle and dry to the touch
- Susceptible to breakage
- No elasticity
- Becomes spongy and matted when wet

To deal with this condition use

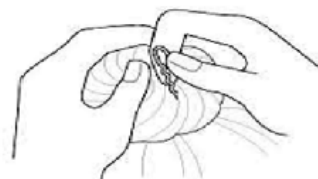
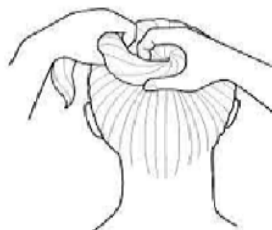
- Use a penetrating conditioner that can deposit protein, oils, and moisture rich ingredients.
- Complete each chemical service by normalizing the pH with a finishing rinse. This will restore the cuticle's protective capacity.
- Postpone any further chemical service until the hair is reconditioned if the hair is still unresponsive after a conditioning treatment.

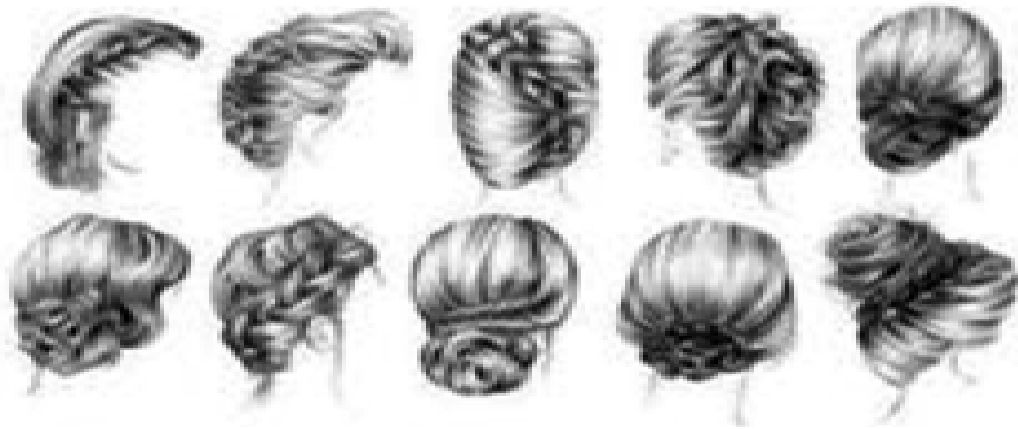


- Recommend patron use products for hair at home.
- Deposit color to faded ends and hair shaft.

PATRON'S HAIR LIGHTENING RECORD				
Name.....		Tel.....		
Address.....		City.....		
Patch Test: Negative ☐		Positive ☐		Date.....
HAIR TYPES				
Form	Length	Texture	porosity	
Straight	short	coarse	very porous	residential
Wavy	medium	medium	porous	very residential
Curly	long	fine	normal perm	Waved
Hair Condition				
Normal ☐		dry ☐		oily ☐
Hair Tint Process				
Whole head retouch..... shade desired.....				
Result				
Good ☐		Poor ☐		too light ☐ too dark ☐

Different types of hair buns







Review Questions

- Q1. Write the procedure of hair lightening?
- Q2. Write advantages of hair lighteners?
- Q3. Differentiate between layer cut and feather cut?
- Q4. List the implements and material required for hair pressing?
- Q5. What precautions should be taken while doing hair curling with the help of curling tong?
- Q6. List the various brands of hair color available in the market?
- Q7. What are the seven stages of lightening from black to almost white color?



Q8. Fill in the blanks

- a) _____ provide more texture and body to flat or limp hair.
- b) Three types of hair pressing are _____ , _____ and _____.
- c) _____ and _____ should be done before hair lightening.
- d) _____ and _____ techniques are used in hair lightening.

Q9. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Thermal hair styling	1. Patch test and strand test should be done.
2. Hair Coloring	2. Cap technique, foil technique
3. Chemical Services	3. Hair pressing, crimping machine, curling tong.
4. Hair lightening techniques	4. Soft press, medium press and Hard press.
5. Types of hair pressing	5. Temporary, semi-permanents Permanents coloring