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BBSR  
BEAUTY CULTURE  
DEPT.  
HAIR DRESSING-III**

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## CHAPTER:-1

### CHEMICAL OR PERMANENT WAVING & STRAIGHTENING

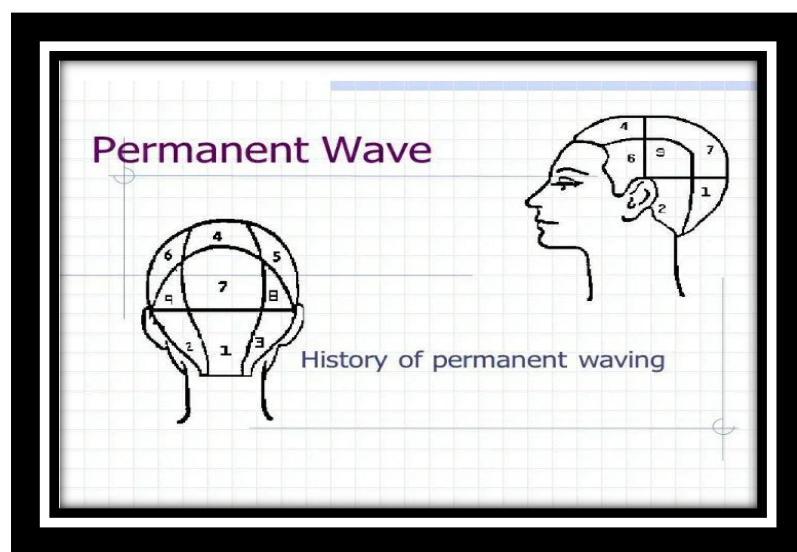
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#### INTRODUCTION:-

Treatment waving is the most popular chemical service in beauty parlour. It has been in a great demand since the early roman & egyptian civilisation. Then the attempts were quite primitive & not always permanent. Egyptian were the first in recorded history to receive permanent waves. The first real progress come in 1905 when karl nessler demonstrates his innovation the permanent waving machine.

It usually involves relaxing tightly frizzed hair by means of chemical perming process. The result can be either straight hair or loser curl. He used a mixture of cow urine and water. Previously, wigs had been set with caustic chemicals to form curls, but these recipes were too harsh to use next to human skin. His method, called the spiral heat method, was only useful for long hair. The hair was wrapped in a spiral around rods connected to a machine with an electric heating device.

#### PERMING PROCESS:-



Hair is made up of 3 layers i.e the cuticle, cortex and medulla.

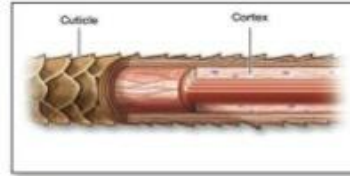
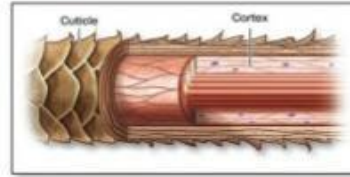
The cortex is the middle layer that is made up tiny cells that link into chains determine hair strength & colour. The pattern of these chainvas depending on the amount of natural wave or curl in the hair.

The perming solution soak to the cuticle in the second layer & looses the chain links so that reform and mould together into shape controlled the perm rods. This is followed by the neutralise process which steps for the development and seal the hair shape.

The final hair shape will be determine how long the perming solution is left on.

## Chemistry of Permanent Waving

- Alkaline solutions soften and swell the hair and open the cuticle.
- Acid solutions result in far less swelling of the hair than alkaline solutions.



### **COLD WAVE(COLD PERM):-**

In the cold wave perm, dry hair is sectioned and curled around a plastic rod, over which the cold wave solution is poured, completely soaking the hair. After 15min, another solution is applied to set the curls and neutralize the chemicals.

Typically, cold wave perms use small and medium plastic curlers, leaving you with kinky to medium curls which are more defined when wet. To get the best results, you should use hair products like setting lotion, mousse and finesse curly hair products to make the curls stand out.

### **DIGITAL PERM(HOT PERM) :-**

Digital perm utilizes a combination of chemical restructuring and heat to achieve the permanent curl. The hair is first curled on to heating rods customized to achieve the shape desired. Chemical is then applied to partially break down the hair structure allow the hair to be moulded to the shape of the rods. Stylists pull from their knowledge and experience to customize the service(time, temperature, rods etc). To give the client the result they want. This type of perm is best suited for Asian hair types and typically has a longer lasting result

This service especially caters to people who want soft, natural curls, those who have harder hair types, and people who want low maintenance curls. However, as the process is harder on the hair during the chemical heat treatment, people with damaged hair and people with very fine hair need to consult before looking to complete this service.

### **PERM ABILITY**

#### **GREASY HAIR:-**

It will benefit from a perm process, it dries out slightly and gives it more beautiful. It is also porous & also difficult to perm so there are 2 hair types i.e

- (i) Dry hair.
- (ii) Natural hair.

#### **FINE FLY HAIR :-**

This type of hair can be the most difficult to perm.

### **COURSE HAIR:-**

Tends not to perm well because its process of nature makes it retain solution quickly after leaving hair little. Soft, gentle perming & condition are needed.

### **NATURALLY WAVY HAIR:-**

Tends to be stronger at the bottom of nape of the neck & ears. So you could benefit for a top of head perm.

### **PERMING PROCEDURE:-**

A correct analysis of perming results should include.

- i. Scalp & hair analysis.
- ii. Strength of waving lotion.
- iii. Proper size of rods.
- iv. Sectioning & blocking.
- v. Winding & wrapping.
- vi. Test curl.
- vii. Processing time.
- viii. Neutralisation.

### **IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED:-**

(1) Applicator (2) porous and paper (tissue paper) (3) perming lotion (4) mild liquid shampoo (5) neutraliser (6) shampoo cup (7) towel (8) curling rod (9) neck strip (10) protective cream (11) protective gloves (12) cotton band (13) hair clip or pin (14) scissor or razor (15) client record card (16) selected lotion (17) wide tooth comb.

### **EXAMINATION OF SCALP AND HAIR:-**

Examining the scalp;- If the customer's scalp sour, achrasion or scalp irritation. Do not give her a perm. As waving lotion will aggravate the condition. Examining the hair – determine the condition of hair by thorough analysis of hair porosity hair texture, hair elasticity, hair density and hair length.

### **HAIR DENSITY:-**

Density of a hair is the amount of hair strands per square inch on the scalp.

### **HAIR LENGTH:-**

It is another important factor that must be taken into account. Waving hair of average length presence no real problems if the hair length is 6 inches or longer the hair can not be wrapped close enough to develop a good, strong wave pattern hair.

### **HAIR TEXTURE:-**

The texture of hair refers to its degree of fineness. Hair is said to be medium or depending upon the diameter of each individual hair shaft.

Texture also refers to the way the hair feels. Whether it is smooth or rough. It is determined by the amount of natural curl present in the hair. Texture is a natural characteristic and should not be confused with hair damage or porosity.

The texture of hair will help you determine the correct roller or rod size and the processing method to get the result you want. Fine texture hair for ex- is often more difficult to curl. The cortex of fine hair is smaller so they are fewer bonds to change with the perm. You can use a smaller rod or you can alter the service by such specialise technique as transfer perming or air oxidation of the hair.

### **POROSITY OF HAIR :-**

If you look at a natural sponge you will see that full of holes when the sponge is immerse in water, it will soak (absorb) the water very quickly. This characteristic, the ability to absorb liquid is known as porosity.

In the hair natural state, the number of cuticle number and how tightly they over lap easily other determine the absorption of water. As they goes through temporary and permanent services, the cuticle layer is lifted and the hair become more porous.

Hair that is resistant has tightly compacts cuticle. The hair will process more slowly and mainly even need to have heat applied to speed processing. Some people of Asian and African have more cuticle hair due to genetic tendencies that will slow processing consider the natural characteristic of hair.

### **ELASTICITY OF HAIR:-**

Without elasticity it is impossible to get a good perm. Elasticity is the ability of hair to stretch and return. It is what gives the hair the ability to spring into a curl pattern desired. Test to make bare the hair has 20% elasticity when dry before proceeding with the service. If it does not the perm will not take further you risk sever damage to the hair such as breakage and the spongy ends. Test elasticity by stretching the or single hair and observing return by using an analysis instrument.

### **ROD SELECTION:-**

The perm rod determines the size and shape of the curl. Neither the chemical chosen nor the amount of time that the lotion processes and change the shape of the curl. Selecting the right size rod is one of the most important decision during the perm service. Rods usually made of light weight plastic. The ideal rod is slightly flexible so the hair can .....against it without damage during processing. The curl of the rod prevents excess lotion from becoming tapped and perming lotion applied from inside the rod to reach the end of longer hair. Wooden rods go in and out of style but can cause same damage they smell during the process. Wooden rods are more difficult to clean and less resistant to water damage than plastic.

### **ROD SIZE:-**

Permanent wave rod come in variety of sizes, ranging extra large  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to small  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. Select the rod by the size of curl desired on length of hair in order to obtain a good curl. The hair should belong along to wrapped around the rod to and half times. The curve of “s” is formed by going around the rod one full term the bottom curve by the two only perms also comes in various length.....

Select rod length according to size of client head and width of each section and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or some rods are sometime easier to control if the hair is very short, their often helped around hair line specially at neck where the hair does not grow across the full width of your sub section  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch rods usually the head base specially when lapping in a pattern immediate natural curl.  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch rods fit the sub section and give close to the head result full length are helpful if the head is very large or if you use a section in pattern that in long.

### **ROD SHAPE:-**

During the chemical process of the perm the hair is soften until it confirm to the shape the rods. The shape of the of the rod , you choose will determine the shape and pattern of the finished.

### **STRAIGHT ROD:-**

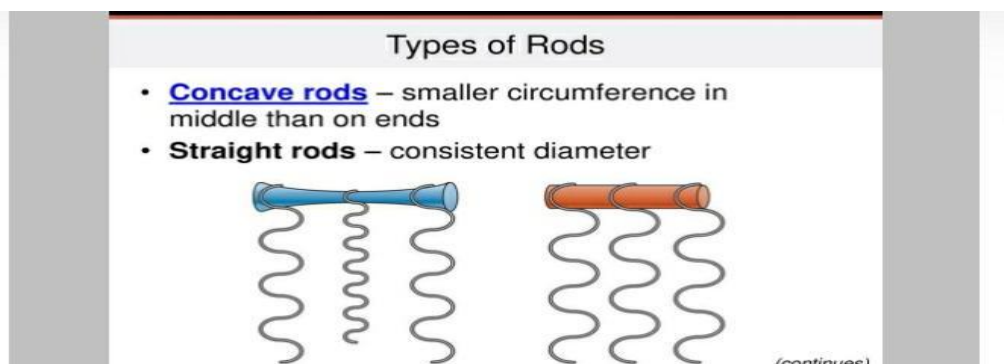
Straight rods are one uniform size in ..... The rod is just as large as the ends as it is the centre. The rod is used to create an equal way of pattern across the entire sub section and form the stand out to the ends. The straight rod is chosen by a professional perm to initiate natural curl.

### **CONCAVE ROD:-**

Concave rods are large at the ends and smaller at the centre. This rods produce a curl that is large at the scalp and tighter at the ends. Curl rod are initiatively designed for longer hair or for end curls so that the practitioner could get the bouncy curls on the end and a loosen wave nearer the scalp. Curve rod are be used in slightly longer hair but keep in.....that the curl diameter is enlarging as you use towards the scalp.

### **SPIRAL RODS:-**

They are desire to produce to springy visible end pattern from long hair. The rod feature or.....that runs around and around the rod at an angle. When you wrap the hair into the .....from scalp to end. You can get special effect in long hair. The same effect can be achieved by straight rod. But some practitioner feel that spiral rods are easier and faster.



### Types of Rods *(continued)*

- **Soft bender rods** – about 12 inches long with equal diameter; they are made of soft foam and take a variety of shapes.
- **Loop or circle rods** – fasten together to form a circle.



### PERM LOOPS:-

They are not rods at all but tube of soft plastic that can be attached to themselves end to end. This is an alternative tool for perming long hair. The benefits of perm loops are that the wrapping is faster than traditional method for long hair and does not put under weight on the hair. Which could cause breakage? These advantages of perm loops are that the curl obtain soft and ill define.

### SECTIONING AND BLOCKING:-

Sectioning is dividing the hair into uniform working panel. Blocking is also called sub sectioning in the sub dividing of panel into uniform individual rectangular rod section. The size of the blocking is determined by the diameter of the rod, the density or the texture of hair.

The size of the rod and blocking determine the size of wave formation. Thicker hair with good elasticity gives a deeper wave formation. Thinner hair give more shallow way of processing time has no connection with the size of wave formation.

### SECTIONING PATTERN FOR PERMANENT WAVING:-

There are several different ways of blocking of sectioning for a permanent wave consider the growth pattern of the hair as well as the size and centre of head sectioning.

### NATURAL WRAP PATTERN:-

In classical permanent waving every effort is make to wrap with wave pattern. The natural technique is ..... to the hair during the chemical process since its stimulate natural ..... It is the rapid pattern that provides a base for the largest variety of size; the natural rapper and any types of styling immediately after the .....and shows no splits or parting around hairline. The natural wrap provides a basic for the longest lasting curl and suggested for any close to the ..... Styling.

From the natural growth n the crown hair is wrap down and towards hair line. The base ..... natural curls use  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of rod and of rapid techniques. If the hair is fine and well ..... Avoid marks insert fluet plastic straw under the heads.

The wrap begin in a centre back section at the centre of the growth swirl. Put of a section from the crown to the nape hair line that is as well as the rod is long. Wrap the hair down and under until you reach the nape.

The rod should be touching each other. Then the front crown. Straight down and towards the face. This subsection is the length of one rod. Next wrap each side back section. Part the subsection so that each rod end almost touches the centre back. The first three rods will stronger slightly and will not in a row. Now part the front hair down on the hair line. If your client has a ..... peek point of hair in the centre front, you will have a ..... rod there. Then finish the wrap by placing rods at an angle of each side. You may need finish with second row of half roller down depending upon the growth pattern of the ear.

### **STRAIGHT FORWARD PATTERN:-**

The pattern is similar to the natural wrap pattern. But the shape of the head not taken into that direction. A panel is parted from the crown to forehead, the width of the length of a rod.

The section can be wrapped straight down and forward on the third rods at the hairline can be wrap and the rest back towards the crown. These wrapping methods towards the crown produce volume. But can be ..... to more fragile hair types and causes breakages at the scalp. The back is divided into 3 sections and each side front is wrapped down and under. The straightforward pattern eliminates the problem of split. At the front back produces visible splits on the side some stylists prefer it for speed of wrapping.

### **WINDING OR WRAPPING OF HAIR:-**

To produce a uniform wave width a strong ridge hair must be wrap smoothly and neatly on the rod without stretching.

Wrapping is a procedure you will use to wind the hair around the rod towards the scalp wrapping will require more of your patience, time than any other procedure. The wrap is the single most important factor in the success of chemical wave.

There are 5 basic wrapping techniques. Wrapping techniques are characterized by the placement of end or protective paper in the permanent wave is to protect the hair evenly spread the lotion and neutralizer and control hair placement. Keep the end of the paper damp but not wet as you wrap.

### **END PAPER:-**

Porous end papers are very important aids in the paper wrapping or winding of the hair around curling rod. They help in the formation of the smooth and even curls and waves.

### **WRAPPING TECHNIQUES:-**

1. **THE SINGLE FLAT WRAP:-** it uses one and paper and it must effective with straight rods. The end paper is place length wise on top of subsection. The method was introduced for shorter hair and increase speed.
2. **DOUBLE FLAT WRAP:-** The double flat is the most common wrapping technique in today progressive saloon. It protect the ends and gives you great control when wrapping specially with straight rods. 1 and paper used on top and the 2<sup>nd</sup> one is placed below  
The papers are moved until they extend approximately 1\2 inch past. The end of the hair is wind around the rod.
3. **BOOK -END WRAP:-** Book end wrap originally design for end curls covered the hair ends to the centre of the rods. This makes it the method of choice for those with prefer concave rod with



the hair ends comb together. The paper is placed horizontally so that 1 half of paper is on the top of the subsection. The paper is then folded under to protect the bottom of the strand and the hair is wound around the rod.

4. **TRIFOLD WRAP:-** It is used primarily for speciality technique for long hair. The paper is folded into 3 section around the converged end. That amount of paper around the ends can restretch absorption lotion. Many technician prefer to fold the paper light wise to ensure good curls on the end. The techniques should only used when you need to pick the ends together for spiral wrapping. It uses for conventional wrap the ends will not evenly curled as lotion cannot penetrate the paper.
5. **CUSHION WRAP:-** Cushion wrap should be used if your client has aged hair chemically proceed hair begin the hair just as you would a double flat wrap. In sort additional paper on the top of the strand you wind so that the hair is totally protected. Tuck a new paper under the end of hair when no more the ½ inch remain onwards to avoid excessive paper that could interfere with processing.

#### **6.PREPARATION PF PERMING:-**

- i. Select and arrange materials.
- ii. Wash and sanitize hands.
- iii. Sit the client's comfortably and remove earrings, neck jewellery, adjust towel and shampoo cap.
- iv. Remove all hair pins and comb the customers hair.
- v. carefully examine scalp and hair.

#### **DRAPED THE CUSTOMER:-**

There are several ways in which a customer may be draped for perming. The comfort of customer adequate protection the person of her clothing are important at the time of operation.

#### **PRODURE FOR PERMING:-**

1. Sanitize your hand.
2. Sit client comfortably.
3. Drape for a chemical service (the client should not ware any jewellery).
4. Analysis hair and scalp. Record results on client's record card. Have client sign in the realise form.
5. Shampoo the hair gently. Do not stretch or irritate the scalp if the hair coated with conditioning or styling product use a special shampoo design for pre-perm service.
6. Follow the manufacturer direction.
7. Condition the hair as your analysis indicate and proceed with wrapping. You may place peaks between the bend and rod to prevent bend mark.
8. Apply protective cream around hair line and over ear.
9. Place cotton around hair line.
10. Put on your protective gloves.
11. By applying perming lotion, wet the hair thoroughly.
12. Begin at the top of the centre back portion making section of hair for chemical waving.
13. Slowly draw applicator across rod without disturbing hair.
14. Roll the rod up and apply underneath in the opposite direction.
15. Take the test curl at the first rod where you applied lotion.

16. Check that saturation is sufficient and note if the procedure has penetrate the hair (smooth hair texture will appear more doll and curly hair texture will appear more shine) but the lotion has penetrate, apply more lotion if necessary.
17. Cover the rod with the plastic cap if directed. If the hair resistant or you are use a heat activated way, place the client under a pre-heated drier.
18. Test curl every 3 to 5 minute. Testing a different curl at each time. If have not receive satisfactory curl, after 20 minute blot the rods.....with a damp towel and apply drops of fresh lotion on each rod.
19. When a satisfactory test curl is evident, test at least 2 more and in different areas of the head. If processing is even remove lotion by rinsing and blotting.
20. Rinse out waving lotion thoroughly, use gentle water, pressure or follow manufacture direction.
21. Blot excess moisture from hair.....
22. Do not roll the rods while blotting.
23. Thoroughly apply neutralizer and retain for required time.
24. Apply neutralizer in the same order of the lotion is applied.
25. Unwind rods and remove carefully.
26. Apply neutralizer 3 to 4 times according to the condition of hair.
27. Remove neutralizer by cool tepid water with low pressure.
28. Towel dry and set the hair.

#### **COMPLETION;-**

1. Check for scalp abrasion.
2. Set dry and style hair.
3. Clean off.
4. Discard used supplied clean and sanitize equipment wash and sanitize hands.
5. Complete the perming record card.

#### **NEAUTRILISER;-**

Neutralizer contains peroxide, lanolin and other special ingredients. They are available in various forms such as liquids, powders and crystal. Depending on the method of application these may have a thick consistency and may have to be diluted.

#### **NEAUTRILIZING FORMULATION**

#### **LIQUID HYDROGEN PEROXIDE NEUTRALIZER:-**

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> neutralizer are supplied either as concentrate to be diluted immediately before use or as ready to use solution. Hair dresser preference for one or the other depends on there work habits whether they find it more practical to use a large quantity of a liquid with a low volume of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or small quantity of more concentrated solution. In general either 150 or 200 ml or a 4 volume H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution or 100 ml of a 225 volume solution are used. In all cases the difficulties encounter.

1. The fixer should be acid to be ensure the stability if the peroxide solution?
2. Citric and tartaric acids are employed for the purpose.
3. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution must be stabilized therefore the usual stabilizer should be used.
4. The fixing stage can be regarded as an opportunity to condition the hair as it is the final operation or process. Thus it can compensate for any possible damaging effect of the .....action and give..... and glossing ages on the hair.

The waving lotion produces the curl formation by rearranging the chemicals bonds. If the cortex of hair shaft into a new alignment. The rods holds the hair in this formation until it is re harden or fixed by neutralization. The neutralizer stops the

action of waving lotion. Reforms the chemical bond and re harden in its new curve position.

The waving lotion smoothen the hair but the neutralizer harden the hair. This is the main difference between waving lotion and neutralizer.

### **PREPARATION FOR NEUTRALIZATION**

Most manufacture require thorough rinsing with warm water in order to remove the wax lotion followed by careful towel blotting each corner to remove excess moisture. Prior to the application to the neutralizer to obtain the best result from towel blotting carefully press the towel with the finger between each curl. Do not run or roll the rods while blotting the hair is in soften state so any such moment the hair may cause hair breakage.

It is also referred as the applicator or instant method. The neutralizer comes in 2 forms, ready for use and to be mixed one :-

- (a) ready for use neutralizer – snip off tip of the squeeze applicator bottle and apply.
- (b) Neutralizer to be prepared – mix it according to the manufacturer direction and pour into the squeeze applicator bottle and apply.

### **PROCEDURE**

1. Apply neutralizer directly to each curl in the same order as that followed in the application of the waving lotion.
2. Start in the top centre and apply on the either direction.
3. Apply at the bottom of the curl.
4. Making sure that such curl is thoroughly saturated.
5. Repeat if necessary.

### **2. CONVENTIONAL METHOD:-**

- a) Mix neutralizer with water following manufacture direction.
- b) Position customer at the shampoo bowl in the same manner as per shampoo.

### **PROCEDURE**

1. Using a glass or plastic measuring cup.
2. Pour ½ of the neutralizer carefully over the curls thoroughly saturated each curls.
3. The neutralizer is caught in a plastic basin or packet place around the neck for this purpose
4. Using large pads of cotton or sponge reapplied neutralizer, thoroughly saturated each curl.
5. Repeat 2or 3 time.

### **REMOVING NEUTRILIZER**

1. There is 2 general method for removing neutralizer from the hair whether it be the rod or conventional method. That was used to apply neutralizer (manufacturer direction must be followed at all times).
2. After the neutralizer is thoroughly applied allowed to remain in the hair for the 5 minutes. Rinse the hair with warm water and followed with cold water rinse to re harden the hair. Lightly towel blot the hair removes the rods carefully and proceed to set the hair.
3. After the neutralizer thoroughly applied allow to set for 5 to 8 minutes. Carefully removes the rods without stretching the hair and apply the balance of the neutralizer to

the hair.....an additional minute for neutralizing time and then rinse with cold water, proceed with setting the

**NOTE:-**

Unless the hair is thoroughly and correctly neutralize, all the work done will be wasted, In addition the hair will be damage.

**ADVANTAGE OF PERMING:-**

1. It is very expensive method but no heavy electronically gadgets are used.
2. It gives more bounce and curl to the hair.

**DISADVANTAGES OF PERMING:-**

1. It dries the hair.
2. It damages the hair shaft. Its proper formula is not used.
3. Excess application of lotion causes broken hair.
4. Excess use of neutralizer causes split ends.

**APLICATION OF WAVING LOTION**

**SAFETY MEASURE:-**

1. **The cosmetologist** must ware protective gloves or use protective creams to covered the hands.
2. For the customer safety apply protective cream around ear and neck.
3. Cover the area with a strip of cotton.
4. If cotton strip or bands become wet with the lotion, remove blot and replace with dry materials.
5. If the lotion keep on scalp absorb the cotton strip saturated with cold water and neutralizer.
6. If the waving lotion get into the customer's eyes, rinse immediately with cold water and then take the customer to the doctor.

**APPLICATOR BOTTLE**

A plastic bottle with a nozzle tap makes the more sufficient applicator. A better distribution is achieved throughout the hair.

**SAFETY MEASURE (CAUTIONS)**

1. Bottle should be absolutely clean before peeling with waving lotion.
2. Pre-wrap wetting or moisturising follow. Shampooing and towel drying the hair should be moisture with waving lotion ..... the wrapping procedure.
3. The lotion is applied with a bottle applicator to an entire section at a time.
4. Start about 1 1/2 inch away from the scalp and extend the lotion within 1 inch from the hair ends.

**RE-WETTING AND SATURATION:-**

1. After sub sectioning and winding the curl over the entire head, the hair is ready for re-wetting.
2. The lotion is thoroughly applied to each curl.
3. Following the same order as that ..... in the pre-wetting step.

**SAFETY MEASURES:-**

1. Be careful not to disturb the wrapping or the placement of curls by .....the nozzle over the hair.

2. Do not leave the customer alone while processing the hair.
3. Do not interact the re-wet step.
4. Complete it quickly as possible.

### **PROCESSING TIME**

It is required a long time for the hair strands to absorb the waving lotion and complete the total re-arrangement of the chemical bonds in the hair around the rod.

The factors affecting processing time are-

1. The strength of the lotion.
2. Texture.
3. Porosity.
4. Length.
5. Condition of the hair.
6. Atmosphere condition.
7. Customer body heat
8. Working speed of cosmetologist.

### **OVER PROCESSING**

Lotion left on the hair too long results in over processing-

1. If neutralizer is used too sparingly the hair may continue to process also causing over processing.
2. Over processed hair is easily detected. It is vert curly when wet, completely.

#### **Underprocessed Hair**

- If too few disulfide bonds are broken, hair will not be sufficiently softened and will not hold the desired curl
- Hair at scalp is not as curly as ends; more processing time is required.



#### **Overprocessed Hair**

- Does not mean overly curly.
- If too many disulfide bonds are broken, hair is too weak to hold a firm curl.
- Has weak curl or may be completely straight.
- Hair at scalp is stronger than ends.



## **QUESTIONS:-**

- 1.** What is perm-ability? (2)
- 2.** What is density of hair?(2)
- 3.** What is porosity of hair?(2)
- 4.** What is texture of hair?(2)
- 5.** What is blocking?(2)
- 6.** How to select the rod size in perming?(5)(7)
- 7.** Write down the sectioning pattern for permanent wavy?(7)
- 8.** Write down the coruping technic of permanent wavy?(5)
- 9.** Write down the procedure of perming?(7)
- 10.** What is neutralizer?(2)
- 11.** Write down the method of neutralizer?(5)(7)
- 12.** Advantage & Disadvantage of perming?(2)(5)
- 13.** Write down the safety measures of application of waving lotion and applicator/ bottle?(5)
- 14.** What is .....?(2)
- 15.** What is over processing?(2)
- 16.** What is under processing?(2)
- 17.** What is elasticity of hair?(2)
- 18.** How to select rod for perming?(2)
- 19.** What is re-bonding?(2)
- 20.** .....his end the process of straightening?(2)
- 21.** Write down the use of different setting lotion?(5)
- 22.** Describe about wrapping techniques?(7)

## CHAPTER-2

### BLEACHING OR HAIR LIGHTENING

#### INTRODUCTION:—

Hair lightening is a special art while the lightest shades of blonde are after dictated by ideas of fashion, blinding of one sort or their is always in style.

The romans use of variety of native mine combined with old wines and water to lighten the hair. They later the mixture on at least ever night and more commonly 6 or 7 days effect was reddish golden shade.

Women of varnish achieved this desire effect by pulling their hair through the use of a hot and apply selection of alum, blend sulphur and honey. This technique became the rage in 16th century in discovery France.

Discovery of  $H_2O_2$  by Louis Berthollet of France in 1818 made lightening quicker and somewhat less messy. Although it was still mixed with harsh & some times extremely dangerous chemicals.

#### BLEACHING:—

Lighteners are permanent bleaches. They do not add colour they remove it. The more pigments that are removed the lighter hair becomes.

Home lightening is like the permanent usually come with a toner & involved a 2 stage process.

1. 1st colour bleached out.

2. then a toner is put into cover dressing.

Bleached hair to be retouched every 4 to 5 weeks. There are also lightening spray on the market which you can use.

#### HIGHLIGHTS:—

Which are permanent bleach the hair lightening in strands. They do not add colour. Once the strand of hair have been bleached it can still be coloured or tone to give a rich 2 shaded effect.

Highlights are best done professionally either with the snug fit cap method.

Where narrow strands are hooked through a hot or the foil wrap method where bleached selections are raised in method foil low lights permanent tints are very popular, reds gold or both are blended in to the hair. To give a shiny look. Medium or dark brown hair looks great when honey-gold lights are added.

#### LIGHTENERS AND THEIR EFFECTS:—

Hair lightening is the process of temporary making the hair, lighter than its natural shade. By changing pigment in the outer layer.

The process can be done all over the head or in small section for special. Effect whatever the results desired, hair lightener work in the same way.

Lighteners are alkaline chemical that are most commonly available as powder or cream. They are mixed with acidic  $H_2O_2$  to start a chemical reaction. When the lightener mixture is applied to the hair, it

penetrates into the cortex There the natural pigment melanin in changed. When it is oxidised by the lightener mixture a new pigment oxygen is formed.

**NOTE:-**

When the hair grows the new grows has to be lightener in a similar fashion.

**TYPES OF LIGHTNERS:—**

Model lighteners evolved out of the use of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> mixed with Ammonia[NH<sub>3</sub>] water. The NH<sub>3</sub> water was needed to make mixture the mixture alkaline, so it could penetrate the hair & lift colour of course the liquid formula was very messy and different To control so magnesium....)(soft hair Was added to thicken The mixture. This lighter are most often..... A cream or a...)

**1.CREAM LIGHTNESS:—** It contains thickeners conditions and..... They are very popular lightener and most often used for application at the. They are easy to control because there r..... or dripping. Cream lightener or to use for retouch application and can be for both brush and bottle methods.

**2.OIL LIGHTENERS:-** oil lighteners are selolom Used alone they are slow & very messy. It can be for special effects of lightening the ....

**3.POWDER LIGHTENERS:—** powder lightener are also known as lightener. They are originally developed off the scalp application. Such as for, but many powder lightener to be used no the scalp. Powder lightener are used..... In their activity. It must be kept.. Continue working. If the mixture dries, the on will step.

**PREPARATION OF HAIR LIGHTENING:-**

**PRELIMINARY TEST:—**

A preliminary test [patch test]is no step in a preliminary lightning service. The help you to select the correct formulated timing & avoid hair... During.....

**MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PATCH TEST:—**

- 1-towel
- 2-protective cap
- 3-gloves
- 4-cotton
- 5-application brush or bottle
- 6-glas or plastic bowl
- 7-protective cream
- 8-timer
- 9-shampoo
- 10-wide tooth comb
- 11-plasticlips
- 12-hydrogen peroxide
- 13-condition



14-solution

15-water sprayer

17-clients record card

**PROCEDURE OF PATCH TEST:—**

1-sit the client comfortably

2-clean your hands.

3-clean a small area at back of ear -or on the inner fold of the elbow with mild shampoo.

4-rinse & gently blot dry or let it dry.

5-mix 1/2 tsp of selected toner with correct amount of peroxide.

6-apply with a cotton, leave undisturbed for 24hours

7-gently clean patch test area and examine any signs of redness or irritation.

8-continue with lightening &toning service if your client has no reaction.

9-Note results on clients record card

**LIGHTENING THE HAIR:—**

1-after you have finished the preliminary test, you are ready to begin the lightening process.

2-you will first discuss the technique for lightening virgin hair. i.e hair that has no chemical service before.

3-you will not have many clients in need of this particular approach.

4-but you must know how to get them started on a regime of a healthy lightened hair

**MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR HAIR LIGHTENING:—**

1-Scalp

2-neck strip

3-towel

4-mild shampoo

5-selected lightener

6-cotton

7-peroxide

8-plastic or glass bowl

9-mascaring spoon

10-record card

**PROCEDURE FOR LIGHTENING THE HAIR:—**

1-clean &sanitize your hand.

2-seat your client comfortably

3-drape for a chemical service. [Clients should not wear the jewellery]

4-analyse scalp & hair. The lightening service should be avoided if there are any scalp infections or any other scalp disease.

5-section the hair into 4 equal parts & clip out of the way.

6-apply protective cream around hair lines & over ears.

7-put on your protective gloves & mix the lightening formula according to the manufacturer's direction.

8-begin applying the lightener start in a section, where the hair is darkest usually in the back.

9-make thin parting across the section that is 1/8 or 1/4 inch deep & apply lightener to the center of the subsection from 1 inch away from the scalp up to the line of porosity but not through the porous end.

10-continue the application through the centre section working quickly, make sure that all hair is covered.

11- The lightener must be reasonably this for best results.

12- continue application for rest section.

13-cross check each section with vertical parting apply more lightener if necessary.

14-Do not pack hair to scalp.

15-test for lightening action wait the 1st check at 10mins

16-consult the manufacturer's direction for a proximate total time.

17-with a damp towel remove the mixture from a small sub section where 1st applied.

18-analyse the progress of lightening action if tinging is there, then leave the hair if not, apply lightener again.

19-apply a plastic cap over hair if desired to speed processing.

20-when the centre of hair is lightener half way to the stage desired remove excess light by towel.

21-when the subsection is equally lightened from the scalp through center work the lightener the ends of hair.

22-add more lightener as necessary.

23-when the desired lightening is achieved, timing on the client record card & process to the removal of lightener at the shampoo

### **ADVANTAGES OF HAIR LIGHTENERS:-**

1-hair lightener allow the professional cosmetologist to lighten the hair through all several stages from very dark brown or black to almost white or pale yellow.

2-hair lightener after much greater lighting **po.... (wrong)** Than that.

3-it can be used for corrective work, when provided applied colors are no toner desired.

### **WHAT IS FROSTING?**

Frosting the hair gives it a salt and pepper look, which makes the color blend with your hair seamlessly. During the frosting process, some of your strands are bleached. Many of the strands next to the treated hair are left untouched. This combines your natural hair color with the frosted color, which helps to lift the overall color of your hair. Your stylist may separate your hair in small groups of strands and apply the frosting color to the strands that are lifted from the rest of the hair using a plastic cap with lots of small holes. The hair that will be frosted is pulled through the holes, so the color can be applied to the right places. Or, your stylist may use the tin foil method, where the separated hair is placed in foil so that the color can be applied precisely. You can also opt for **frosted hair tips**. This is when the color is applied near the end of your strands to add a subtle color contrast. This is especially pronounced when you style your hair with lots of curls or volume.

### **What is frosted hair color?**

The latter sees the very ends of short **hair** lightened, as if the tips have been dipped into **hair** lightener. **Frosted hair**, on the other hand, is a scattering of contrasting highlights on longer locks, typically in cool blonde tones, sparkling hues, like ash, platinum or beige.

Your stylist may separate your **hair** in small groups of strands and **apply the frosting color** to the strands that are lifted from the rest of the **hair** using a plastic cap with lots of small holes. The **hair** that will be **frosted** is pulled through the holes, so the **color** can be applied to the right places.

## **APPLICATION THE FROSTING COLOR**

### **Putting on a Frosting Cap**

1.

1

**Brush dry hair straight back to smooth it down.** Use a paddle brush or wide-toothed comb to get rid of any tangles and knots in your hair, starting at your ends and working up to the roots. Then, instead of parting your hair like you normally would, brush it straight back.[\[1\]](#)

- Tangled hair can get snagged on the frosting cap as you try to pull the hair through the cap's holes, so it's important to detangle it thoroughly before you begin.
- If you're dealing with a lot of tangles, consider spraying a light layer of detangling product all over your hair before you brush it out.
- Frosting caps work best on short to medium length hair. If your hair is long enough to pull through the cap, you can frost it. It's possible to use a frosting cap on long hair, but pulling long hair through the cap can be tedious. Longer hair is also more prone to tangling during the process.

2.

2

**Pull the frosting cap onto your head so that it fits snugly.** Hold the cap with both hands and, starting at the hairline, pull it over the front of your head and tug the rest of the cap down over the crown of your head. Keep pulling down until the cap is snug against your skull.[\[2\]](#)

- Your hair should be falling loosely over your shoulders and sticking out of the bottom of the cap. You don't need to pull the lengths of your hair up into the cap.

- A snug fit is crucial so that the bleach will reach the root of the hair after you pull it through the cap. If there's a gap between the cap and your skull, you won't be able to access the roots.[3]

3.

3

**Tie the straps under your chin to secure the frosting cap in place.** Frosting caps have straps on each side so that you can fasten it snugly. Grab the strings and tie them into a bow under your chin. Be sure to tie the strings snugly, but don't tie them so tight that it hurts.[4]

- If the front part of the frosting cap is hanging over your eyes after you tie it, simply fold or cut that part away. You want the cap to cling to your head right in front of the hairline.

## PART2

### Pulling Hair through a Frosting Cap

1.



1

**Insert the highlighting needle into the first hole ½ inch behind the hairline.** Locate the row of holes on the frosting cap right behind the hairline and select a hole as your starting point. Hold the highlighting needle at an angle and keep the hook pointed upward as you insert it into the perforated hole. Gently push the highlighting needle until the hooked end is resting against the scalp.[5]

- It's important to work from front to back so that you get even results, but if you start right at the hairline, your hair will look stripy when you wear it up.
- Be careful inserting the needle. Use a light touch and don't go in vertically. Always hold the needle at an angle.

2.

2

**Hook a small amount of your hair with the end of the needle.** Once the hooked end of the needle is resting against the scalp, angle it slightly to one side to pick up a tiny section of hair. This will happen easily, so you don't need to dig down into the hair.[6]

- The amount of hair your hook is up to you. The more hair you hook and pull out, the more dramatic the frosted highlights will be.

3.

3

**Pull the hooked section of hair out through the hole in the cap.** Once you've hooked the hair, pull the highlighting needle away from your head to bring the hair through the perforation onto the outside of the cap. Be sure to pull the entire section of hair out of the hole so that it is neatly hanging outside of the cap. The hair should be exposed from root to tip.[7]

- Take your time as you pull hair through the frosting cap to prevent tangles and snags.

4.

4

**Continue pulling hair through the holes in a strategic way.** If you pull hair out of every hole, you'll achieve very dramatic highlights. If you want more subtle highlights, follow a particular pattern, like skipping every other hole. Work systematically from the hairline back to the crown. Then, move to a new section at the hairline and keep pulling hair out using the same pattern.[\[8\]](#)

- Most frosting caps have circles or numbers close to the holes to make strategic placement easy. Use the guides to help you remain consistent.
- The amount of hair you pull out of each hole can vary, depending on the results you want. For example, if you want dramatic highlights around the face, pull larger sections of hair out around the hairline.

5.

5

**Comb through the pulled-out strands of hair to get rid of any tangles.** After pulling the hair through the perforated holes, you will probably have a few tangles and snags. Before you start the bleaching process, comb through the sections of hair with a fine-toothed comb. Comb thoroughly from root to tip and work systematically so that you comb through each section of hair.[\[9\]](#)

- If you don't get rid of tangles and snags, you may end up with uneven or blotchy results.

### PART3

#### Applying the Bleach Solution

1.

1

**Put on latex gloves and protect your shoulders with an old towel.** The bleach solution can irritate your skin, so don't forget to put on latex gloves before you start mixing and applying the bleach. An old towel around your shoulders will protect your clothes from stains and damage caused by dripping bleach.[\[10\]](#)

- Be sure to wear old clothes during this process.
- You may want to apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly to the skin around your hairline to prevent the bleach solution from irritating it.

2.

2

**Mix the bleach powder and developer according to the package directions.** Frosting products will vary, but usually this process involves combining bleach powder and developer in a bowl. Stir the powder and developer together with a plastic spoon or spatula until they're evenly combined. Make sure your final solution is thick, not runny.[\[11\]](#)

- Runny bleach solution will seep into the perforated holes in the frosting cap and stain the hair underneath, creating blotchy results.

3.

3

**Paint the bleach mixture onto the strands of hair with a tint brush.** Dip your tint brush into the bowl and pick up a small amount of the bleach mixture. Then, paint the bleach mixture onto each strand of hair, starting at the roots and working your way to the ends. Work quickly and saturate every strand evenly from root to tip.<sup>[12]</sup>

- You can press the tint brush right against the cap, since the cap is protecting your scalp.
- Your bleach kit may come with a tint brush. If it doesn't, you can pick one up at any beauty supply store.

4.

4

**Allow the bleach to process the hair according to the directions.** How long you let the bleach mixture to sit on your hair depends on the product you're using and results you're going for. Standard processing time is usually around 20-30 minutes. Use a timer on your phone to help you keep track of the time.

- If you're worried about dripping, put a plastic shower cap over your head while the bleach processes your hair.
- Never leave bleach mixture on your hair for longer than 1 hour, since it can cause serious damage and breakage.

5.

5

**Shampoo the hair and rinse it thoroughly with cool water.** Be sure to leave the frosting cap on for this part! Shampoo the hair to remove the bleach mixture. Then, rinse each strand of hair with water until all of the bleach is gone.<sup>[13]</sup>

- Do not use hot water to rinse the mixture out. Hot water will be too rough on your hair, which is already delicate because of the bleach chemicals.

6.

6

**Take off the frosting cap and apply a deep conditioner.** Untie the cap strings under your chin and remove the frosting cap. Then, wet all of your hair and apply a deep conditioner. Let the deep conditioner sit for 3-5 minutes before rinsing it out with cool water.<sup>[14]</sup>

- Bleach chemicals can make hair brittle and dry, so deep conditioning right after bleaching will provide a dose of much-needed moisture.

### **WHAT IS TIPPING?**

Hair tipping is a targeted coloring process that involves coloring the tips of the hair. Just as frosting hair targets certain strands of hair, tipping concentrates on the ends. Traditionally, the approach is

used for bleaching or highlighting, but you can opt for this technique if you are looking for a colorful alternative and a different kind of look.

### **BEST HAIR STYLES FOR TIPPING ENDS:-**

Hairstyles that call for dramatic tip color are short or layered. The color brings out the details of a layered style with great visual interest. Women wearing choppy layers may want to explore techniques for tipping hair.

### **HAIR TIPPING TECHNIQUES:-**

There are three basic hair tipping techniques for adding colors to the ends of the hair, and each approach is commonly used in bleaching or [highlighting](#) hair. The highlights are typically concentrated toward the front of the head, or about two or three inches from the forehead, according to [Hair Color Info](#).

1. Foil hair tipping is a technique for applying color that uses foil squares for precision application. This approach is great for applying color to the tips because the foil separates the target area from the rest of the hair.
2. A frosting or tipping cap is another technique that targets specific strands of hair. The cap contains circled guides that the hair colorists uses to select strands using a hook that resembles a crochet needle. The hook grasps onto the desired pieces and the colorist pulls it through the hole. The cap prevents the color from reaching the rest of the hair.
3. The colorist may simply comb color or to the tips of the hair, usually concentrating on the top layers and bangs. This approach may not work well with highlighting products.

### **HOME TIPPING:-**

While the temptation to add color or highlights at home can be great, it is best to consult a professional colorist for advice about tipping techniques. If you are determined to take the do-it-yourself approach, you might want to look at different options.

Working with foil for hair highlights at home can be challenging, unless you have a friend who has experience as a colorist. However, a frosting cap like the [Conair PRO hair frosting/tipping cap](#) can be easy to work with.

### **TIPPING OR FROSTING:-**

Tipping the ends of the hair is different from frosting strands of hair. You can use a hair frosting cap to add highlights or color to the tips, but frosting is a different hair coloring technique. Frosted strands are strategically spaced all through the hair, and not concentrated specifically on the ends or toward the front. Frosting is a highlighting process, but tipping may use dye instead of bleach or lightening. Traditionally, tipping refers to highlights but you can opt for color instead.

## **CHAPTER-3**

### **ADVANCE HAIR CUTTING**

A great hair cut is the cornerstone of style, and it doestake some fineness. You can opt to visit the pros or you can hone your own hair cutting skills. No matter how long or short your locks, there are tricks to cutting hair to be sure you have the perfect style every time.

Several basic techniques apply no matter what type of style you are trying to achieve, wet hair is generally easier to cut because fly-aways strands are more manageable. If the hair is not thoroughly wet from shampooing, the stylist uses a spray bottle of water to dampen it.

#### WHEN TO CUT YOUR HAIR

**All types of hair** should be regularly trimmed to keep it looking its best, short style should be trimmed more frequently because growth is more noticeable. Generally short style can be trimmed every 4-6 weeks. Longer style can be trimmed every 8-10 weeks, though long locks may develop split ends or other damage that could require more frequent trimming.

#### PRINCIPLE OF HAIR CUTTING

There are 5 basic rules to follow while giving a hair cut.

##### 1. CUT THE HAIR IN VERY SMALL SECTIONS

The head has been divided into basic areas like the top (bang area) the crown the nape and the 2 temple areas. Each area is then in a hair cut area generally no wider than 1/2 inch so when we speak about a section, we are referring to a very small division of hair cutting small sections rather than large blocks of hair gives you much more control over the hair cut. In addition to margin of hair is greatly reduced because mistakes can be corrected easily.

##### 2. CUT WITH STRAIGHT SHARP LINES

It is important that your cuts be straight blunt cutting the hair is cut straight across so that the ends are called.

##### 3. HOLD THE HAIR..... AND FIRM

As it is being cut. This will help to ensure that your cut area is clean and sharp if it is not straight but if the hair is taut the cut will be more precise.

##### 4. ELEVATE

The hair where necessary for a graduated effect. Elevation refers to how high or low you hold the hair that is being cut in relation to where principle of hair cutting method.

##### 5. CROSS CHECK

Many times the cut cross check is necessary. Cross checking is a step that allows you to reassess the hair cuts and make any adjustment that might be necessary. To cross check you should move to a spot that will enable you to gather together a number of sections of hair that have been cut. The hair is then pulled in different directions so that the cut can be evaluated.

There are 4 degrees very helpful for as in hair cutting (a) 0 (b) 45 (c) 90 (d) 180

(A) in 0 4 types of hair cut is given.

(I) solid hair cut ( straight hair cut ).

(ii) U cut

(iii) V cut



**(iv) Blunt cut**

**(2) in 45 there are given graduation cut.**

**(3) in 90 single layer cut is given.**

**(4) in 180 layer cut( razor cut) is given.**

**DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES USED IN ADVANCE HAIR LOTTING**

**(1) Tapering**

**(2) Layering**

**(3) Under cutting**

**(4)Slithering**

**(5) Thinning**

**(6)Asymmetrical Bob**

**(7) Notching**

**(8) Slicing**

**(9) Zig-zag**

**(10) Chopping**

**SLITHERING**

**Hold the hair in 0 angle cut the hair in scissor by rubbing the scissors forward and forward. This method is called sliding method.**

**In sliding method after cutting the style line gives a zig- zag line like low, level graduation on the style line.**

**THINNING**

This technique is given by thinning scissors to reduce the bulkness of the hair we given thinning technique on verythick hair.

But in normal thickness of hair we also give thinning method to give bounce look. In very thick hair we cut the hair from 2-3 inches away from the hair root reduce bulkness but in a sdvante hair cut . We give thinning to the style line upto 3-4 inches that gives light weight to the end hair and that gives bounce or volume to the hair.

**NOCTHING**

Hold the end portion of hair upto 2-3 inches in between the middle and index fing of left hand tightly. The end hair is in down word and the scirssors hold on right hand of the cosmotologist. The end is out little bit this technique gives look to the end portion of the styleline. Hair and positioned downward scissors pointed upward.

**SLICING TECHNIQUE**

Hold the hair in 90° angle & cut the hair scissors slantingly quickly like cloth cutting. This is known as slicing method. In slicing method the scissors is out on deeply just position on superficially the time of cutting. In this technique the edge of the scissor should be sharp.

## **UNDER CUTTING**

Choose an undercut with a short length on top for a classic appearance. If you have thin hair, select a layered undercut to add volume and texture. Use matte hair mouse to style a modern slicked- back undercut on gel for a classic greaser look. Consider wearing your undercut hairstyle forward or to one side for a sophisticated appearance. Try styling and undercut with a pompadour or top knot for an on- trans look. To make a statement with your strands, opt for a disconnected under cut with a long length on top.

What is the under hairstyle? It is a short to medium- length style that contract the top with the sides. The hair is left long on the top, while the sides ( and often the back) are buzzed short. There are many variations on the undercut hairstyle, but that's the basic idea: long top, short sides.

## **TAPPERING**

A regular haircut, in Western fashion, is a men's and boys hairstyle that has hair long enough to comb on top, a defined or deconstructed side part, and a short. Semi short, medium, long or extra long back and sides.

A tapered back and sides generally contours to the head shape; the hair progressively graduates in length from longer hair at the upper portion of the head to shorter hair at the lower edge of hair growth on the back and sides. There are a variety of tapers possible from short to extra long. Medium and longer tapers can be referred to as trims; however, the word trim is commonly used to request that the hair is trimmed back to the last haircut regardless of the style of tapers. The sideburns and the shape and height of the neck edge are important design elements that can affect the appearance of the face , neck, chin, ears, profile and overall style.

## **LAYERING**

Layered hair is a hairstyle that gives the illusion of length and Volume using long hair for the illusion of length and short hair for volume, as an easy style to manage. Hair is arranged into layers, with the top layers( those that grow nearer the crown) cut shorter than the layers beneath. Naturally thin and straight hair adding layers to your hair will help add volume and create more movement. It makes thick and bulky hair less heavy and more manageable. Layered haircuts always flatter the face.

## **ASYMMETRICAL BOB**

An asymmetrical Bob is shorter in length and cut into a bob that's uneven, where one side is longer than the other. Short asymmetrical Bob on fine hair helps retain movement. When done with layers, it gives the illusion of Fuller and thicker hair.

### **1.WAGE CUT:-**

Section:-

We made 3 basic section of hair.

Front 2 section.

Back 3 section.

First hair is divided into 2 section vertically from ear to ear across the nape section. The front section is further divided into 2 section from middle front to middle front to middle of the ..... The back section is just..." From the nape area.

Procedure:-

- ★ 1st taken the nape of the neck section of hair 1 inch & give short tapered cut.
- ★ Then comb the front section hair over the ear on both sides.
- ★ First cut the hair closed to the ear using finger as the guide. Then cut to the temple hair.
- ★ After 1 side the other side wagecut. Take special care to be sure that both sides was cut in same length.
- ★ Cut the back of the front section hair just above the nape area.
- ★ Cross check each side of hair & the cut was completed. This cut looks like ' A line' blunt cut.
- ★ Set the hair in desired style with blow Drayer.
- ★ ..... took out cutting sheet & that no cut hair into the client dress.

## **2. LAYER CUT:-**

- ★ Divide the hair into 3 parting vertically.
- ★ The nape section the crown section & the front section.
- ★ Secure each section of hair with section at place.
- ★ 1st take nape section & cut it with 60° elevation.
- ★ Then comb the crown section hair over the nape section, cut the hair above 2 inch of the nape section with 90° elevation.
- ★ Then comb the front section over the crown section, cut the hair above 2 inch of this crown section with 120° elevation.

## **3. OUT TURN BLUNT CUT:-**

- ★ Divide the hair into 3 section vertically.
- ★ 1st take the nape of the neck section.....comb the hair & hold the hair in between the middle finger in outward direction & cut hair with the tip of the scissors.
- ★ Comb the middle section hair over the nape section & cut the hair like nape section.
- ★ In this way cut the total hair in out turn.....in the low.....
- ★ Cross check the hair by side parting then..... putting in the hair.
- ★ Blow dry the hair.
- ★ Set the hair with blow Drayer by round brush desired style.

## **4. REMOVAL OF SPLITENDS:-**

- ★ The client hair is divided into 4-5 section vertically & secure the hair of each section at place by help of section pins.
- ★ 1st take the nape section hair, wet the hair throughly by water sprayer.
- ★ Comb the hair & make them tangle free.
- ★ The nape section hair is further divided into 4-3 subsection.
- ★ Take 1 strand of hair on nape section & tightly roll it hold the end of the strand & back comb the hair by tail comb
- ★ The split hair comes out easily on the hair strands.
- ★ Cut all the hair ends of the hair strands.
- ★ Like wise all the subsection of nape section hair remove SPLITENDS.
- ★ The similar procedure should be followed on each section of hair.
- ★ One after another the vertical section hair will cut SPLITENDS & get SPLITENDS free.
- ★ In this way all the SPLITENDS will be removed.
- ★ At last the style line hair should be trimmed slightly.

## **5. GRADUATION BLUNT:-**

- ★ Cut the hair in blunt cut in chin level or just below chin level.
- ★ Start cut from one side to move to the other side.

- ★ Hold the hair in between index & middle finger of the left hand tightly in turn way. Give elevation at 15° upto 30°.
- ★ In this way cut the total style live in 15°-30° elevation.
- ★ This cut is given on straight silky hair.
- ★ Set the hair in inturn style.

### **6. FEATHER CUT:-**

- ★ Comb all the hair thoroughly & make them tangle free.
- ★ Divide the hair in 2 section & from the middle with secure them in section pins.
- ★ First take the left half section.
- ★ Take a thin section on the front & comb forward cut straight at 180° angle on the desired length this is the guide line of this cut.
- ★ Then take another thin small section & comb over the guide line cut the hair straight the same length of guide line.
- ★ In this way take section. After section comb to the front, cut the hair in the equal length of the guide line.
- ★ Comb the total left half section hair check all hairs are at the equal length.
- ★ The end portion upto 2-3 inches give..... flying technique.
- ★ Repeat the same procedure on the right half section.
- ★ After cutting both the sides comb the hair back check the hair is in everline.
- ★ Again divide the hair from the middle.....take the left half section comb the hair on front set the hair in turn style by the ..... Of round brush & blow Drayer . Repeat the same process on the right side.
- ★ Then comb to the total hair on the back .....This cut look like feather cut.

### **7.TUFF CUT:-**

1. Part the hair in middle.
2. Hold the middle part on both sides from front to crown area or thin layer at 90 angle cut the hair in the length of end of nape section hair by Notching technique and then cut by flying technique. The middle thin section is the guide line.
3. By checking the guide line cut the hair all area hair at 90 angle at crown level by Notching then flying technique.
4. In this cutting the hair length is not short in its original length.
5. The total hair is hold at 90 angle at crown level and check the total length at one level.
6. Then part the hair in middle and hold the front hair upto shoulder level and act it with sliding method.
7. Then check the back section hair and merge with front section hair upto the shoulder level.
8. Then cross check all total of the hair in 75 angle cut the hair by flying technique.
9. The middle last hair strand and middle crown hair strand is hold and check the length of both the end of nape hair strand is the guide line of crown hair strand.
10. Set the hair in out turn by blow dreyer and round brush.

### **8.RAZOR CUT:-**

1. Part the hair In 2 parts froms middle.

2. Hold front thin section hair hold 90 angle side..... wise evenly and cut hair surface from upward to down ward.
3. Always take the guide lin. In this way cut the hair from one side upto the middle back amd then on onther side.
4. The positions of the razor in paralld to the scalp means the hold hair in 90 angle on scalp lorizontaly and the razor in hold vertically.
5. Check the hair cut by parting the hair middle.
6. Comb the hair and hold the hair in 0 angle and ..... the end of each hair from front to back in similarline by razor.
7. Only razor is used from starting to ending of the hair cut . No scissor in used In this hair cut.
8. Check the upper section of crown hair & cut with razor.

#### **9.VASE CUT:-**

- ★ 1st cut the hair then hair is parted in front 2 section from ear to ear.
- ★ Then this section is further divided into 2 section.
- ★ Comb the crown area hair back.
- ★ Take the lower section of hair is further divided in 2 section hair is cut in 0° angle means straight.
- ★ In this cut each hair of this section.
- ★ Then thinning the lower section by thinng scissors. Then lower section hair is secured with section pin after cutting.
- ★ Then comb the crown section the hair & hold it tightly & cut the crown hair just above the lower section in V shape.
- ★ Cross check each section hair at the time of section hair cut in the own place.
- ★ Then thinning the crown section hair.
- ★ Then open one side front, section hair cut straight according to the same length of crown hair & graduation at 75° angle.
- ★ In this way cut the another front section hair.
- ★ Cross check front hair to comb the hair up & cut 90° angle to the crown cut the extra long hair.
- ★ Then blow dray & set the hair with blow Drayer.

#### **10.SLEEK HAIR CUT:-**

- ★ Front section same like vase cut.
- ★ But the back section hair comb back & cut straight at 0° angle.
- ★ The back section hair is further divided into 2 section horizontally from ear at the back crown area.
- ★ Cut the nape section hair like vase cut ,with 90"graduation and cross check at the time.
- ★ Then comb the crown section hair and again divided the hair on 2section.If the density of hair is thick other wise cut the crown section hair at a time.
- ★ To second section means crown section hair is cut and it falls just 3-4inches above the nape section.
- ★ First cut straight then give graduation of 90"angle.
- ★ Then front section hair comb back and cut straight just above the crown section hair like razor cut.
- ★ Thinning is not necessary this type of hair cut.
- ★ This cut looks like mixed cut of razor and step cut.

### **11. GRADUATED CUT OR VESSEL CUT OR SLENDER CUT:-**

- ★ Divided the hair into 2 section by center parting .
- ★ First cut the lower part of one side section vertically comb the hair on the next side hair cut the from nape upto front section on 90°-120° angle.

### **12. ITALIAN CUT:-**

- ★ Comb the hair by parting from middle.
- ★ Cut both side hair upto ear just above the ear and in straight just standing front.
- ★ Cut the back area hair of nape section in straight line.
- ★ The back nape section hair is hold slightly lifting means 45° or 60° angle & cut by slicing method on both corner of the nape area.
- ★ The end portion of hair is check all in a straight line.
- ★ The side section hair of the above ear or temple area hair is cut in graduated manner to mix with back nape section.
- ★ Check & re-check by parting on both sides then blow dry the hair & set all the hair in-turn style.

### **CLASSIC BOB HAIR CUT:-**

1. Graduated Bob
2. Mushroom Bob (Blunt + mushroom)
3. Normal Bob
4. Short blunt or Bob
5. U- Blunt
6. A-line Blunt
7. Out turn Blunt
8. Spike Bob

### **13. SPIKE BOB:-**

- ★ Part the hair from middle.
- ★ Cut the hair just below the ear level in blunt cut.
- ★ Take one side front hair at 90° angle & hold tightly & cut in straight of 90° angle by notching method.
- ★ The nape area hair is left above nape section hair cut in 90° angle.
- ★ Start one side & end another side in same manner cut by notching method.
- ★ The nape section hair is cut in 45° angle & blend the upper section.
- ★ Lastly cut the lower back nape section in a straight line.
- ★ Then the style line hair is further graduated in 60° or 45° angle for bouncy look.
- ★ This is also known as Spike Bob.

### **14. 3D CUT & POT CUT :-**

- ★ With 3 scissors cutting the hair.
  1. Thinning scissor
  2. Normal scissor
  3. Spike scissorThis scissor has 2 flat regular blade.  
After cutting with 3 scissors it give square look.
- ★ Hold the hair on front at 90° angle cut with slicing method. At the time of cutting.

- ★ The scissor should keep in startingly.
- ★ Always start cut from middle of hair shaft to end of hair.
- ★ 3D cut is over then start pot cut.
- ★ Take front middle upto crown section hair & hold at 90° angle & cut upto chin level.
- ★ Cut roundly on crown thin section hair super ficially upto chin level.
- ★ For more bounce look the total hair is given by shark teeth technique hair cut.
- ★ The upper layer section is act in razor fashion & end hair is further check the cut are in even line.

### **SCISSORS SLICING HAIR CUT:-**

( Slick & straight hair)

- ★ Hold the middle part hair of back crown to nape section hair & cut by slicing method.
- ★ Then hold the front section of one side hair & hold it at 90° angle & cut by slicing method line razor cut.
- ★ Take thin vertical section of hair from scalp & cut by the scence method.
- ★ Then move middle & cut the next side middle to move on front section hair on the another side, but cut the hair in slicing method.
- ★ In slicing method the scissors is not on deeply just position on supper ficially at the time of cutting. The edge of the scissors. Should be sharp.
- ★ The front hair is cut by razor.
- ★ Hold the middle front thin section horizontally at 90° angle below the ear & cut the hair by flying technique & slicing them.
- ★ Shark teeth technique means hold the hair tightly & cut the hair like thinning this gives volume to the hair.
- ★ The upper thin level is cut in ear level. The other hairs not cut, fall in long length.
- ★ The cut hair is set by blow Drayer & fall in graduated layer cut.

### **16. 3D CUT OR SHORT FEATHER CUT:-**

- ★ Take front middle hair of bang area & cut straight at 90° angle then cut just back of bang means crown hair & cut in Same length.
- ★ The 1st section hair is kept on guide lines & then take one side of the hair at crown just above the ear & hold it at 90° angle & cut it with nothing technique then flying technique.
- ★ In this way cover all the hair of crown & temple hair & also above the nape area but the lower section is not cut.
- ★ The upper section hair is cross check on both sides without combing but on the hand combing the hair on finger the extra hair is cut.
- ★ Comb the hair in front & cut the front hair in razor style hair cut.
- ★ Then the lower section hair of the total scalp which are left at the time of cutting.
- ★ Upper section hair is out in inturn fashion at 0° angle in blunt style by moving around the client each section hair is cut in it's original position.
- ★ Then the total hair is check in graduated according to the front length hair, cut the hair by razor.
- ★ Start one side to move another side.
- ★ Set the upper section by the left hand in cut ward direction from front to back & the lower section in inturn style.
- ★ This is one type of short hair cut.
- ★ In this hair cut 3 scissors cut technique is applied.
  1. Flying technique

2. Razor technique
3. Notching technique

### **17. BABY DOLL CUT:-**

- ★ The total hair is divided into 3 section. The front section just one layer on both side but in Razor cut.
- ★ The crown section means the hair, just..... The bang area upto ear to ear over the head. Secure in it's place.
- ★ The back nape area cut in 90° graduation cut.
- ★ Then cut the crown hair in blunt cut just below the ear.
- ★ The bang-area is cut in razor cut.

### **RAZOR CUT:-**

1. Comb 1st front section hair towards the face hold half hair in slantiry manner at 180°.
2. Take thin small seet of hair, comb over front seet. Cut just overlapping the front guide line.
3. Cut the whole hair like wise with razor.

### **VESSEL CUT:-**

1. Hold horizontally the last line of hair at 90° & cut straight.
2. Then take thin section above nape & cut like wise.
3. Cover the whole hair like wise.
4. While moving upward the elevation will increase from 90° to 120° to get desired step.

### **VESE CUT:-**

#### **Front section-**

1. 1st cut straight with Same at the crown hair.
2. Then give 75° elevation.

#### **Crown section-**

1. Cut in '0' shape just above nape section on 105° to 120° elevation.
2. Give thinning.

#### **Nape section-**

1. Cut in 0° i.e straight.
2. Give 90° elevation (in vertical section)
3. Give thinning.

Finally take front section and crown section together at 90° to scalp and cut the extra long hair.

(Cross check at the time of cut)

### **SLEEK HAIR CUT:-**

#### **Front section-**

Give razor cut.

#### **Crown section-**



1. 3-4 above nape section cut straight.
2. Give 90° elevation total back cut straight.

#### **Nape section-**

1. Then divided horizontally ear to ear.
2. 90° graduation to nape section.

( Looks like combination of razor and step cut)

#### **18. MASHROOM CUT:-**

##### **Section-**

We made basic 5 section on the head.

Front- 2 section

Back- 3 section

First divided hair into 2 section from ear to ear across the back of head.

Crown area of hair is further divided into 2 section in middle parting.

The back section is divided into 3 section 2 side section & 1 middle section

##### **Procedure-**

- ★ Make the client sit on the chair.
- ★ Drape her nicely so that her appears was fully covered.
- ★ Using plain comb, comb the hair thoroughly we make the hair wet by spearing water from water sprayer.
- ★ Make the section by using the section pins hold the section at place.
- ★ The first step taken the nape of the neck was in a straight line.
- ★ First cut one side of the lowest corner of the nape section.
- ★ Rech to the middle nape section the hair was giving short tapered cut.
- ★ Then cut another corner of nape section and reach in the middle.
- ★ After side cutting cut the middle section for mixing both the side section.
- ★ Always use tip of the scissors to cut the hair .
- ★ Then comb the front section hair over the back section and cut it in round shape from ear to ear across back section.
- ★ Cut the hair on the end hair of the front section which falls over the back section or ear with 45"elevation .so that it looks like a mushroom.
- ★ Gradually taking thin and small section at a time we cut down the total hair with slightly elevation.
- ★ Check the hair cut by side parting both the sides.
- ★ Set the hair in desired style with blow Drayer.a
- ★ Took cut the cutting sheet that no car hair that in to the clients.
- ★ By using the baby brush after applying talcum powder we brushed the tiny hair which was stick to the fire head.

## CHAPTER -4

### ADVANCE HAIR STYLING

#### WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO STYLE YOUR HAIR?

A **hair** cut refers to **the length of your hair** more than anything else, while **the hair style** refers to **the way in which you wear your hair**. ... Getting **your hair** cut in length doesn't **mean** that you automatically have a **hair style**, it can just **mean** that **your hair** is shorter. Jun 27, 2016

A **hairstyle**, **hairdo**, or **haircut** refers to the **styling** of **hair**, usually on the human **scalp**. Sometimes, this could also mean an editing of facial or body hair. The fashioning of hair can be considered an aspect of **personal grooming**, **fashion**, and **cosmetics**, although practical, cultural, and popular considerations also influence some hairstyles.<sup>[1]</sup>

Advanced Hair Style Line gives you high performance products for any style. Whether you are looking for quick and easy products for a natural look or want your style locked in place with all day hold our products are formulated to help you achieve your ultimate look

What is Hair Mousse?

Hair mousse is often overlooked, but it can be one of the best styling products for you. Let's start at the foundation of what is hair mousse. Mousse, which means "foam" in French, tends to have a lighter consistency than gels, and also has a bouncier quality than creams. It can give your hair twice or even thrice as much more volume. Hair mousse also helps hair look and feel shinier and give it more definition without the crunch, as long as you know how to apply hair mousse correctly.

There are many methods of how to use hair mousse effectively, and the reasons to choose hair mousse over other styling formats are plenty. Hair mousse is a super versatile foam that you can use to give some hold and definition to strands, as well as protect and tame your hair and give unruly curls some control. Mousse helps keep frizz in check and helps make your curls bouncier. Using the right amount of hair mousse can really make a difference.

How to Use Hair Mousse

There are many methods on how to use hair mousse effectively. The foam consistency helps enhance whichever hairstyle you choose. Here are a few tips on how to apply hair mousse the right way and finding even better ways to style your hair with this versatile product:

**STEP 1:** Find the right formula for your hair and start with clean hair. Nexus Mousse Plus Volumizing Foam is especially ideal for fine and flat hair for long-term volume and undeniable body. You get superior hold, and have the added help of keratin protein and ceramides for healthy, stronger hair. These ingredients help fight humidity and impart more body to your strands without contributing much build-up.

**STEP 2:** Clean and wash your hair. An important step on how to use hair mousse is to prep, wash and condition your hair with a light shampoo and conditioner. Towel-dry to leave your hair a little damp. (You can also re-moisten your strands later to use with a moussed style for a more slicked-back look!).

**STEP 3:** Start small. On how to apply hair mousse effectively, a little goes a long way. Use a golf ball-sized amount to start and spread from roots to ends. Don't rinse, and give hair a quick blast of the blow-

dryer or your hot tool of choice to make sure the product doesn't have any "wet spots" on your strands. You can also use your fingers or a comb to brush through and distribute the product evenly before it has set.

STEP 4: From there, style as desired—whether it's braiding, twisting, twirling or even just blow-drying your hair for more volume at the root. The possibilities are endless!

You can use hair mousse to explore different hairstyles and find different textures.

styling mousse bad for your hair?

They can, because of varying amounts of alcohol in the formulas (an integral part of the **mousse**'s formula that aids quick drying), cause drying of the **hair** ends. Depending upon how much **mousse** is used or abused, it can damage fine, colored or permed **hair** with overuse.

### **WORKING SPRAY:-**

Working sprays are a lightweight hairspray used for styling when a flexible hold is desired. Hair is still moveable and can be brushed through without stickiness. These handy styling aids are ideal to use for up-styles, on sections before curling or for a lightweight hold after styling. Session artist love the flexibility of working sprays as they allow them to move the hair around and restyle as needed. Here are some of our top choices for working spray.

### **SHINE SPRAY:-**

To use a shine spray, hold the can 6-8 inches away from your head and mist the product all over your dry, styled hair. You can also apply shine spray to your hands and pat it gently onto the surface of your hair.

### **IS SHINE SPRAY GOOD FOR HAIR?**

The reflective shine makes your hair appear silky and smooth without any frizz. Hair shine sprays are simple but effective products to protect your hair from heat damage, especially from styling tools like flat iron, blow dryer, curling iron etc.

### **SETTING SPRAY:-**

Hair setting spray uses working sprays are a lightweight hairspray used for styling when a flexible hold is desired. Hair is still movable and can be brushed through without stickiness. These handy styling aids are ideal to use for up styles, on sections before curling or for a lightweight hold after styling.

### **HAIR STYLED WITH HAIR GEL:-**

Hair gel is a hairstyle product that is used to stiffen hair into a particular hairstyle. The end result is similar to, but stronger than, those of hair spray. Hair gel is most commonly used in the hairstyling of men, but it is not gender specific. Hair gel can come in tubes, pots, small bags or even in a spray form.

### **HAIR WAX:-**

A small pot of hair pomade hair wax is a thick hair styling product that contains I.

Water based pomade. A pomade that is water based or water soluble is a hair product that utilizes a formula containing water.

- Oil based pomade
- They hybrid pomade
- The clay pomade
- Disadvantages
- When applied properly, most styling product will not damage the hair. However, there is always a risk of the hair drying out when using any type of styling product. Some styling products contain ingredients that can dissolve the hair's natural oils, or ingredients which can cause a build-up that results in so called 'dull hair'. This build-up of harmful ingredients can cause problems such as dry hair, hair breakage, eczema or the thinning of hair.

- When using a hair dryer to dry and shape one's hair, the heat being applied can cause damage to the hair strands. This heat damage can be prevented by using some sort of heat protectant spray.

### **ADVANCE HAIR STYLING BY CHANGING THE TEXTURE, FORM & COLOR OF THE HAIR:-**

Great hair-styling tools and products can be transformational—they can take your tresses from eh to exceptional, and take your day from so-so to so amazing. The key is choosing hair-styling tools and products that enhance your hair's texture and type (curly, straight, fine or natural) not just grabbing whatever you can from the beauty aisle as you dash toward the cashier. With hundreds of jams, jellies, creams, butters and oils lining the shelves, we guarantee there are ones formulated to meet your exact needs—whether it's pumping up the volume on thinning hair; bringing moisture back to dry, brittle locks, reviving damaged or color-treated hair; or getting rid of build-up on an overly oily mane, but we also understand that you don't have the time (or budget) to test everything that's out there.

### **ADVANTAGES OF USING VARIOUS HAIR PRODUCT:-**

- It prevents tangling of hair helps detangle hair.
- Smoothing our hair.
- Adds shine and luster.
- Moisturizes dry hair.
- Help in improving our hair, elasticity as without conditioner.
- It builds a protective layer around our hair and keeps our hair shiny and smooth.

### **DISADVANTAGES OF USING VARIOUS HAIR PRODUCT:-**

- Hair the appliance and other styling activity can cause hair loss due to breakage along the hair shaft or excessive force that pulls the hair out of the scalp. Alcohol-containing gels and mousses can have a drying effect, which will leave the hair more prone to damage during styling.

### **SAFETY PRECAUTION FOR USING OF VARIOUS HAIR PRODUCT & ELECTRICAL GADGET:-**

- Avoid water at all times when working with electricity.
- Never use equipment with frayed cords, damaged insulation or broken plugs.
- If you are working on any receptacle at your home. Then always turn off the mains.
- Never use an aluminum or steel ladder.
- Use a wooden or a fiberglass ladder instead.
- Hairspray should always be used in a well-ventilated area.
- Briefly in having a small amount of hairspray might cause some coughing, choking or difficulty catching the breath.
- Anyone who gets hairspray in their mouth should rinse out the mouth right away.

