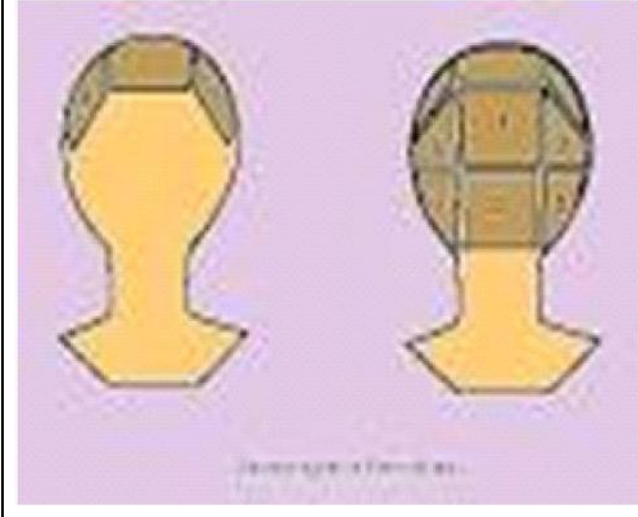


## Sectioning for the top

To decide the width of the frontal bone, place your fingers at the centre part of the top of your head. Noun your finger down the side of your head toward your ears. After determining the width, make two partings going toward the hairline and ending at a point.

Fig 2



## Sectioning for the Crown

Behind the top section and between the parietal ridges on either side of the head, there is slight outline of the crown extend down to the base of the skull.

## Sectioning for the Nape

With the crown section of the hair clipped up out of the way, You can find the width of the nape section by placing your fingers behind the ears and feeling for the ridge of the temporal bones. By using these bones as your guide, you will have the exact amount of hair for the nape.

## Elevation

The angle or degree at which a subsection of hair is held, or elevated from the head when cutting is called elevation. Elevation is an action that occurs when you lift a subsection of hair above 0 degree.

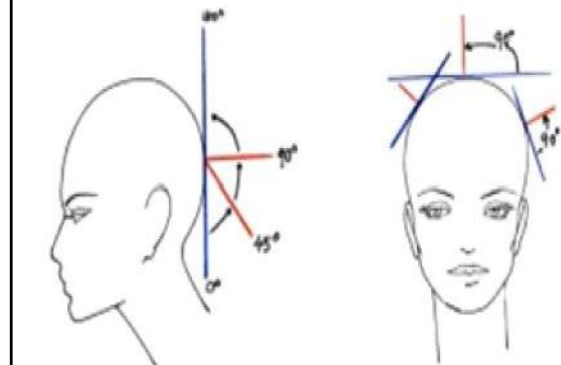
Elevation creates graduation and layers and is usually described in degree. The most commonly used elevation is 45 and 90 degrees. A general rule of hair cut is, the more you elevate the hair, the more graduation you create. When you elevate the hair below 90 degree, you are building weight. When you elevate the hair at 90 degree or higher, you begin to remove weight, or layer the hair.

## Elevation define into three categories

**1 Low elevation:** The hair from the bottom third of the nape section is held at its lowest point, close to the neck. There is no elevation to the hair. The purpose

of the low elevation is to produce maximum bulk. This elevation is most effective when the hair is fine and thin.

Fig 3



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**2 High elevation:** Hair that is lifted to the top of its section result in the highest elevation High elevation creates layers. A high elevation should be used on medium or thick hair, never on fine or thin hair.

**3 Medium elevation:** the hair lifted straight out from where it grows, and the fingers remain parallel to the head. The shears must follow the angle of the fingers. This cut gives you a perfect width of layered ends. A medium elevation can be used on blend hair.

## Length and perimeter

Length is the distance from the scalp to the ends of the hair. Perimeter is the outer edge of the hair cut.

## Angles and lines

A line a thin continuous mark used as a guide. Two basic lines are used in hair cutting-Straight and curved.

Three types of straight lines are commonly use in hair cutting.

Horizontal, Vertical, Diagonal.

Angles are most important elements in creating a strong base in hair cutting. This is a basic calculation. Angles are particularly important in two examples: elevation and cutting line.

## Cutting line

Cutting line is known as finger angle, finger position, cutting position, and shears angle. This angle creates the end result of hair cut.