

Wet Styling

Objectives: At the end of this chapter following task learned will receive

- Hair Styling by Pinnacle
- Hair Styling by Finger Waving
- Hairstyling by roller setting.

Wet styling: These are of various types. They are used according to the hairstyle.

Customer ready“

- First wrap the customer with a towel.
- Put a necklace on the towel.
- Put the luggage on the trolley
- Position the customer in a comfortable position.
- Pincurls“

Pinnacles can be given in any part of the head, but there is a practice of using it near the forehead. Pincurls are given to differentiate in hair styling such as“

- On the base of the head: In this method very light curls come and are given a new shape.“



- On the hair stem: There are lots of curls in this method
- On the ends of the hair: In this method, actual curls are obtained.

Pinnacles is known by the following name

- Square“
- Inverted pincurls“
- Rectangular
- “- Triangle“
- Sculpted etc.““
- **Finger waving“**



In this method, with the help of fingers and comb, the hair is given a wave with lotion on the hair. This rotation or wave is given in the shape of "S". While doing finger waving, make sure that the hair is moistened with water and waving lotion. So that the hairstyle stays dry.

- **Roller setting“**



The hairstyling from the roller setting is used to last longer. Rollers are used in hair styling“

Which are used in different lengths,

widths and thicknesses

Size of rollers for roller hair styling (from small to large size)

The smaller size rollers give more curls as the size of the curls also increases as the size increases. "In hairstyling, the roller setting is done in three ways."

- On base " - Halfbase "

- Off base

"On base: In this method, the roller is placed at an angle of 90 °, depending on the head of the hair from which the hair is taken. The hair gets more curls and volume.

Half base: By this method, the rollers are placed under half the base of the hair base, which gives medium size volume and curls

Off base: In this method, the rollers are placed below the base, which gives only volume.

Artificial Aids

Objectives: At the end of this chapter following task learned will receive

- Type of wig
- Cleaning and maintaining artificial ads
- Protective precautions.

Hood hair dryer: Roller rolled hair is dried with the help of hood hair dryer.

Artificial Aids

In the fashion world, artificial ads including wigs and various types of hair pieces are popular. People use them to change the style or when baldness comes.

From 4000 BC onwards Egyptians used razors to style their heads and wore wigs with thick hair. The upper class people wore wigs of good quality. Which used to be a symbol of his style. Gradually, wigs were made in many colors and in quality. In the 18th century, various types of wigs were used as a uniform at the time of advocacy in the British Court.

Sometimes wigs are also used to hide an injury or cut. In India, long hair began to form a peak with a velocity attached.

Purpose of wig

- The main reason for wearing a wig is to cover the foreskin.
- Giving different types of hairstyles.
- Wigs are made by three types of hair.

Human hair

Animal hair

Synthetic hair

Human hair: These wigs or hair pieces are more expensive than animal hair or synthetic hair. It is made by hand. This hair looks soft and real. Due to the actual appearance, higher quantities are used in higher classes.

Animal hair: It is made from animal hair (yak / goat hair). Many times horse hair is also mixed. They are rarely used because they have thick and dry hair.

Synthetic hair: Artificial hair is more lustrous which looks like human hair. It smells when hair is burnt or overheated. These are the cheapest. They are available in different lengths. Can also be obtained in different colors

- Wigs



- Switch



- Falls



- Dummy wigs



Wigs: They are available in various lengths. They can also be colored by different colors as required.

Switch: The process of connecting different types of hair and hair style to the head of the customer with his own hair.

Falls: It is often used from the crown part of the head which has different lengths.

Dummy wigs: Dummy wigs are made by using wigs on the customer's requirements. They are available in sizes from small to large.

Cascades: These are short hair pieces, they are used on the base of the head. They are rarely used in India.

Cleaning and maintaining of artificial aids

- It is necessary to keep artificial hair clean from time to time, otherwise it may cause lice or worms etc.
- They should always be kept in a dry place and wrapped in plastic.
- From time to time, it should be sprayed with germicides.
- It is necessary to wash artificial hair periodically.
- Apply the shampoo to the hands and place the hands on the artificial hair from the side where it is stitched.
- Artificial hair is not required to be rubbed well.
- Go from the base of the synthetic hair to the end, rubbing it lightly.
- Wash in clean water using this method.
- Dry with the same method with the help of a hair dryer.

Protective precautions:

- Hair piece or synthetic hair should match the head hair.
- If there is a full head wig, do not look artificial.
- Artificial hair should not be long, otherwise it does not look natural.
- Wigs must be selected according to the size of the head.
- Do not rub your hair upside down while washing, otherwise hair will get tangled and loose with stitching.

Hair coloring

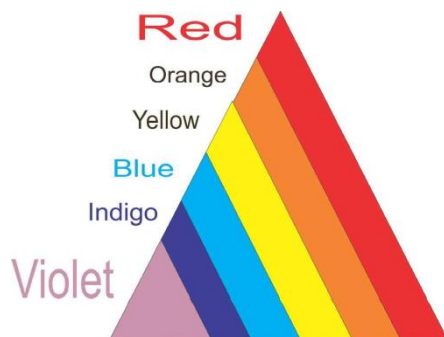
Objectives: At the end of this chapter following task learned will receive

- Science of color
- Fundamentals of hair coloring
- Color segmentation.

Science of color: Hair coloring is the science of changing the color of hair. It is also an art. Which gives a new color to white hair or bleached hair. Since ancient times, henna, walnut bark, amla and catechu etc. have been used to hide white hair. Hair coloring attempts to restore the natural color in the hair. Hair coloring -

- highlight the personality
- Fashion
- according to time

Basic law of color: Color is very important in every person's life. When the light passes through a prism, which is colored in sequence, they are called VYBGIOR (Violet, yellow, blue, green, indigo, orange, red). To dye the hair, it is necessary to have knowledge of pigments.



Colors are divided into three categories

1 Primary Color

2 Secondary Color (Secondary Colour)

3 complementary

1. Primary Color

This color is red, blue and yellow. This is the basic color that is not obtained from any mixture.

2. Secondary Color

The two primary colors are obtained by mixing equal amounts.

- yellow + red = orange
- red + blue = purple
- yellow + blue = green

3. Complementary Color

The primary and second colors which are opposite to each other are called complementary colors when they are placed around each other and they look bright. But when added to them, they turn into a neutral brown color.

- Red is the complementary color to green.
- Yellow is a complementary color to purple.
- Blue is a complementary color to orange color.

Blue is the only cool color and this color ends first due to sunlight, harsh chemicals and oxidation.

Red color provides more light but it is more resistant than blue.

Yellow is the third primary color, which when combined with other colors, gives a light glow and shine. To the eyes it appears to be much larger. The yellow color flies at the end.

Classification of hair Colour

Objectives: At the end of this chapter following task learned will receive

- Permanently dyeing hair
- Hair dyeing with semi permanent color
- Hair coloring by permanent method.

Classification of hair color: Hair coloring is a chemical process. Hair dyeing can be divided into three parts

- Temporary color
- Semi permanent color
- Permanent color

Temporary color: This color is used to coat the upper layer cuticle of the hair. That lasts in the hair until they are shampooed. These types of colors do not last long



on the hair. Temporary color is available in various forms and colors in the market.

Advantages

- Used to hide unwanted hair tone.
- Provides shine in Dull hair.
- Does not bring any change in the client's natural hair color.
- Temporary colors come off easily after shampooing.
- They can be used immediately on hair.

Disadvantages

- After every shampoo it has to be used again.

- It looks very dull and shiny on bleached hair.

Semi permanent color: Semi permanent colors last longer than temporary colors. They are also called as less permanent colors. Without affecting the natural



color of the hair, it gradually fades from the hair. They last for about four to six shampoos in the hair.

Advantages

- These colors do not have any bad effect on the structure of the hair but sometimes swelling can occur.
- By this, the white hair present in the hair can be easily hidden.
- Patch test is not required in these.

Disadvantages

- According to the ancient method, limited colors are available under it.

- They do not last long because they have to be used again every week.

- Many times they are not able to cover the white hair completely.

Permanent color: It is an oxidizing agent and alkaline element. Which has a pH between 2.5 and 4.5. It is used to make hair color uniform, lighten and cover white hair. These colors are also called aniline derivative.



Types of hair color

Objectives: At the end of this chapter following task learned will receive

- **Chemical Hair Color**
- **Vegetable Hair Color**
- **method of prelighting**
- **global color method**
- **High lighting.**

Types of hair color

- 1 chemical hair color
- 2 vegetable hair color
- 3 chemical hair color

Aniline derivative

- These products are called permanent products who are able to show natural by giving artificial pigments to white and colored hair. It can be obtained in almost all colors.
- Aniline derivatives are performed with the developer. They are also called oxidation tints. These colored particles easily coalesce between the cortex layers.
- This color works to remove the color in the hair and add new color to the hair. That is why many shades can be easily obtained.
- On using these colors, many types of chemical changes occur in the natural color and the one used. If the color used is different from the natural tone, then the line of demarcation can be seen between the color and the new hair when new hair grows.

Note: Aniline derivatives should never be applied on eyebrows and eyelashes. This can have a bad effect on the light of the eyes.

Metallic and mineral dyes

These colors are also called gradual colors which change the color of hair due to exposure to air. That is why these products are not used much. Sometimes it also makes unfit for other CHEMICAL SERVICES.

2. Vegetable hair color: Vegetable tints can be obtained from many types of sources. From which the color is obtained, such as henna is the main use for coloring hair. Apart from this, Chamomile, Sage, Indigo etc.

More time is wasted by its use. Due to the simultaneous messy technique, these methods are less used today

Different Techniques



- Pre-lightening / Pre-coloring
- Global color
- High lighting
- Pre-lightening / Pre-coloring

In this method, the natural color of hair or to remove any previously done color is called pre-lightening technique. Under both circumstances

- Naturally turning hair white.
- After removing the natural color of hair.

By which the hair color can be obtained according to the wishes of the client.

• **Global color:** The process of doing the same color on all hairs is called global coloring. Only one color can be obtained by this method.

- Vestigial colors can also be obtained to do temporary colors.

- In semi-permanent method, henna color can be obtained through henna.

- to cover white hair

- There is an oxidizing agent and an alkaline element to color the hair by permanent method. Permanent hair

color is mixed with hydrogen peroxide with a pH between 2.5 and 7.5. Most permanent hair color products use hydrogen peroxide with ten, twenty thirty chalich volumes to maintain proper color that lasts until new growth in the hair.

High lightening



In this process, there is a method of removing the colored particles present in the cortex layer from the hair. The discovery of hard hydrogen peroxide, discovered in the year 1818 by Nard Lewis of France, accelerated the process of glowing. Through which the use of hair lightening became more prevalent. Each type of lightener has unique capabilities, chemical characteristics and formulation processes.

- Hair lightening chemicals are alkaline Rasayan which is normally available in the form of liquid, powder or cream. It is mixed with acidic hydrogen peroxide.

Liquid Highlighter: - Lighteners are made using hydrogen peroxide with ammonia water. Ammonia water is required to make this mixture alkaline. So that it can be brought color by entering the hair.

- Cream lightener: - Cream lighteners are easy to use as they are not flowing or leaking. They are easy to control. These include conditioners and emulsifiers, which help to lighten hair color. By this the hair can be soft and easily handled. It is used to apply to the hair near the skin of the scalp. It is used by the brush and bottle method.

- Powder lightener: - Powdered lightener is also known as "fast lightener" as it acts faster and is more alkaline. It is often used for frosting. In order to keep the powder-laden lighter working, it is necessary to maintain it with moisture. They stop working when the moisture is dry.

Processing time to fetch time

- The darker the natural hair color, the more melanin (particles of color) it contains. The more melanin is, the more time it will take for the color to shine.

- The time required for the natural color to shine is also dependent on its porosity. This Perforated hair of a lower color level will light up faster than normal hair because the bleaching agent enters the outer covering more quickly.

- The percentage of hydrogen peroxide measured is the amount of active ingredient. The percentage solution contains 3 percent of the active oxygen gas and the other 97 percent contains water and other inert components.

Advantages of hair lighteners

- Professional hair expert from Hair Lightener brings overall shine in all seven stages of hair (these levels - black, brown, red, golden, yellow, light yellow) from very brown or black to very light yellow.

- Hair Lightener provides greater lifting capacity than teat.

- Lightener is used to correct previously applied unwanted color.

Disadvantages of hair lighteners

- If you do not take proper precautions, the hair lightener can damage the hair.

- Hair needs to be conditioned regularly because the process of bringing shine to the hair leads to excess porosity of the hair and a reduction in shine at the bottom.

Hair lightening can be achieved by three methods.

- Cap method

- Foil method

- Balayage or free form method

- Cap Technique: The cap technique is used to pull the braided hairs through the cap, including the plastic or hook used under the cap technique. The number of hair strands is taken out only on those lightning mixtures.

- Foil Technique: involves taking a 1/8 inch (0.3 cm) section of hair with the help of a tail comb, placing the hair on top of the foil, and applying lightener or coloring. This is an alternative technique to shrink painting.

• **Balayage or free form technique:** This free form technique is applied to the hair by moving the lightner from top to bottom with the help of a brush or comb.

If one or more of the following symptoms are found in the hair, then the hair is considered damaged.

- Dry dry structure
- Extremely perforated condition
- Brittle and dry on touch
- Extreme sensitivity to breakdown
- Lack of suppleness
- Spongy and shiny appearance when wet

To deal with this situation:

- Use of a penetrating conditioner that can store protein, oil and moisture.

After adaptation treatment, if the hair remains unresponsive, postpone the treatment in any way.