
Hair coloring

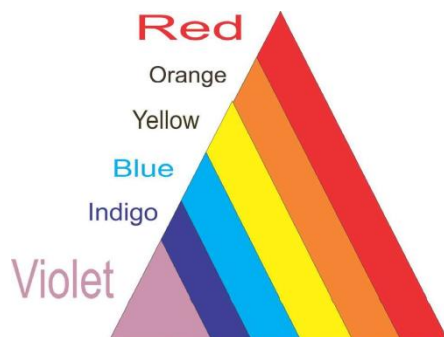
Objectives: At the end of this chapter following task learned will receive

- 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.

