

## 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 lightener 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.

## Numbering System

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

- **Bringing the right tone to the hair**
- **Knowledge of base color and duration**
- **Importance of record card**

Numbering system: It is necessary to know something about how hair color works. Using the International Color Numbering System shows which depth and tone will suit the hair best. The hair color numbering system has been decoded by the efforts of some reputed companies. This is an important tool that helps in better understanding hair color service.

To understand the natural base color, it is necessary to know that the level system is made up of ten numbers. Which helps to determine the level of depth of natural hair.

The first number to appear on the tube is the base color.

This number indicates the level we want to achieve, ie how light or dark the color is.

The tones of the color that appear on the color product tube in the second and third numbers appear after the period mark. It indicates the tone present in the color like 1 ash, 3 golden, 4 copper, 6 red.

Product knowledge: In the hair coloring process, chemicals are used which bring different types of changes in the color of the hair. Therefore, special precautions should be kept in mind while using them.

- Must read the manufacturer's directions before use.
- Must read manufacturing and expiry date.
- It is necessary to have knowledge of hair type and knowledge of numbering.

Record card

Keeping a record card is important to avoid difficulties in hair dyeing treatment. As soon as it dries, the record should be kept with information such as color does not spread at a rapid pace.

Color range of natural shades



,1	Ash
,2	Iridescent
,3	Golden
,4	Copper
,5	Mahogany
,6	Red
,7	Mat
,8	Mocha

### Hair dyeing records of the customer

Name .....

Tel no. ....

Address .....

City .....

Strip Testing: Negative - Positive -

Date: .....

#### Hair type

Appearance .....

Length .....

Brightness .....

Perforations .....

Straight .....

Small .....

Curt .....

Highly perforated .....

Residential .....

Waving .....

Medium .....

Medium .....

Chidil .....

Long .....

good .....

normal .....

#### Hair condition

Normal .....

dry .....

oily .....

#### Hair dyeing process

Full head .....

Observation .....

Expected color .....

result

Good .....

useless - ..... very light - ..... extremely black .....

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## Allergy Test Procedure

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

- Use of braided test
  - Screening procedure
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### Allergy test procedure:

Strand test: Allergy test procedure is done in two conditions on the customer.

- When the customer is using the chemical process for the first time
- First turn when customers use a new color.

For braided testing, prepare the mixer by mixing it according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- Take a piece of braid in half inch length and width of hair in the lower part of the head.



### Patch test

- For testing the cloth, put on a neck cape to protect the clothes and skin of the customer.

- The result of strip test is given from 24 to 48 hours before applying permanent color.

- Prepare the mixture by mixing it according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- Apply it behind the ear or on the inner part of the elbow. It can be used if there is no reaction of any kind like itching, rash etc.

- If any irritation or red spots appear, do not use this mixture otherwise it can be used.

- Apply the mixture on braided and wrap it in silver foil.

- Check the change occurring every five minutes until the desired color is achieved.

- Note the time. When the color is satisfactory, remove the silver foil applied for protection.

- Wash it thoroughly with water. Dry thoroughly with towels and observe the result.

- If there is no reaction of any kind like itching, rash etc., it can be used. That is, this color can be used if the results are satisfactory. Do not use otherwise.