
Use of all types of hair colour and its procedure

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

- **Types of temporary colors, uses and results**
- **Materials and equipment required, including the process for semi-permanent paint**
- **Permanent paint process**
- **Coloring on fine hair**
- **Color finishing on hair**

Procedure of applying all types of hair color

- Temporary color
- Semi permanent color: Before using it on the customer, work according to the manufacturer's instructions given on the product.

Material Required

- Applicator bottle and brush
- Cotton
- Selected color
- Plastic cap
- Record card
- Comb
- Protective creame
- Shampoo
- Neck cap
- Towel
- Conditioner
- Plastic clips
- Safety globes
- Semi-Permanent color (Heena)

Procedure

- Sit the customer in a comfortable position and put a neck cape around the neck so that the clothes of the customer can be protected.
- Prepare the henna mixture by mixing it well.
- Mehndi mixture should not be too thin to flow. Not too thick, so that there is no problem in spreading it.
- Parting of the hair, applying a mehndi, taking hair in a round shape from the crown part of the head and making it parted. Thus our foundation was prepared.
- Take small hair partitions from the back of the head and while applying mehndi, wrap them on top of this joint. Now apply small henna on the front hair of the ear, giving small partitions like this and keep it wrapped on the joint.
- Secure hair by applying plastic cape.
- Wash hair after one to two hours and wrap it in towels. Dry with the help of a driver.
- Clean and prepare the action space for the next customer.

Permanent color

Customer Preparation and Procedure

- Sit the customer in a comfortable position and put a neck cape around the neck to secure the client's clothes.
- If the customer is taking color treatment first turn then do patch test or bandage test.
 - Apply preservative cream to the client's hairline.
 - Divide the client's hair into four parts.

- If you are using lighter shades, then use the color first in the thickest part. After that, apply it on the middle and last part of the hair.

- If you are using dark color, then use the color where there is white hair first and slowly apply the color by dividing small hair.



- Set the timer and wash the hair in running water when you get the time and result.

Coloring on virgin hair: When a chemical color is used in the hair for the first time, it is called coloring of pure hair. For this it is necessary to give patch test or strand test.

Retouching of color on hair: Every month the hair grows about half an inch. The color does not affect the new hair that grows. Retouching on enlarged hair is called retouching. This action can be given using the same color or by using different colors.

- Do this action until all the hair is well colored.

- Pick up the bottom of each sub-section and spread the color in a good way and slowly go towards the crown part.

- Do this action very quickly so that the results are visible on all the hair.

After applying color to all the parts, cross-check so that no hair remains without color.

Contra actions / Contra Indication

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

- **Color effect after use of color**
- **precautions while using color**
- **Protective precautions.**

Contra actions:

- If the spots are dark or uneven color.
- Lightening of color after two or three shampoos.
- Itching or red rash on the scalp.

Avoidance instructions:

- Color should not be used on hair quickly, which can spoil hair.
- Keep all color related materials in sealed bottles so that they do not come in contact with air and light.
- Do not use color if there is any kind of itching or burning sensation.
- Do not brush the hair before applying color.
- Use clean bottoms, brushes, combs and towels.
- Protect customer's clothing completely.
- Do a patch test or strand test on the treated hair.

- Keep in mind that the colors do not go into the eyes of the customer.

- Must wear gloves before serving the customer.

Safety precautions

- Before giving the first time color treatment, be sure to give a patch test of 24 to 48 hours.

- Before giving color treatment, be sure to inspect the foreskin.

- Get information about the medical history of the customer.

- Must wear protective gloves while coloring.

- While coloring, use a protective cream on the hair line.

- Do not let the customer experience any kind of discomfort at the time of processing.

Perming

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

- **Permanently curling hair**
- **Knowledge of PH scale**
- **Knowledge of different persons**
- **Contribution to the bond in the making of hair.**

Definition of perming

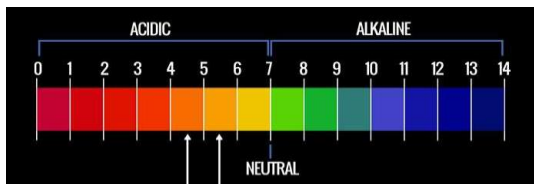
Perming is a chemical service offered in a salon. Which changes the inner structure of the hair to a permanent curly pattern. It is called permanent because after this method, after shampooing the hair, there is no change in curly hair.

- to curl the hair
- To increase fullness
- Hair is made to make it easier to ride.

Structure of hair

Knowledge of the structure of hair is very important for permitting. The hair is made up of protein. Which is included in abundant quantity in the hair. Such as Sulfur, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon and Hydrogen.

(Meaning of pH scale)



The pH Scale is used to test the amount of acid in water. Water is an all-solvent. Which can dissolve any object inside it with its own value. Due to the polarity of water, acidic and alkaline elements are always present, the pH scale is 0.0 which is the highest amount of acid to 14.0 which is the lowest amount of acid. The center of the scale is neutral. Because it contains equal amount of acidic and alkaline elements.

After using a chemical product used on the hair, the pH of the outer wall should be returned between 4.5 to 5.5. The chemical product that has been used on the client will last for a long time and the hair will be easy to maintain and ride.

Knowledge of Bonds:

Bond converts hair from cell to a solid form.

Peptide Bond

Chemical bonds connecting amino acids are called peptide bonds or end bonds. These bonds join together to form a chain of amino acids called the polypeptide chain. These are long coiled clusters and are interconnected like the beads of the rosary. Before giving any chemical service, it is necessary to check that the peptide bond or bond is not broken otherwise the hair will become weak and break.

Disulfide Bond

The two cells combine together to form a disulfide bond.

Atom Sulfur, a molecule atop the polypeptide chain, forms the cross-section of the second molecule sulfur cross section. Which is called disulfide bond.

It is also known by sulfur bonding. These are weak by peptide binding.

Hydrogen Bond

It combines with hydrogen and oxygen molecules.

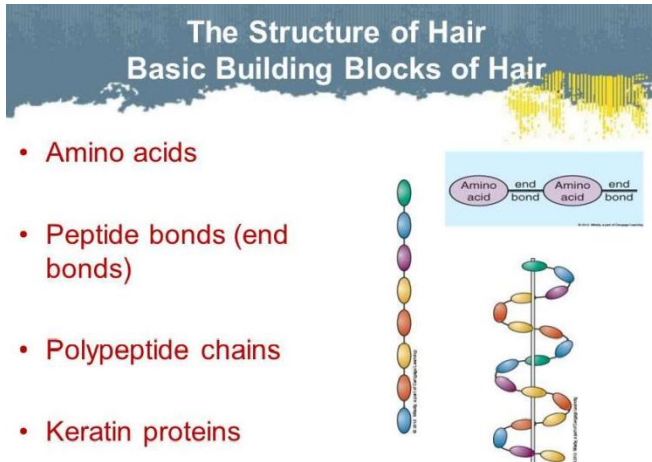
It is a weak somatic ligament.

It can also be formed between series from one chain to another.

This bond disintegrates easily with water.

The hair returns to its old form when it dries.

It does not affect any chemical service.



The peptide chains are connected by interconnecting polypeptide chains, with the polypeptide chain being annulled

Helix is made.

Three helix

Produces protofibril.

Seven to 11 protofibril intertwined

Produces microfibril.

A lot of microfibril together

They make Marcrofibril.

Thousands of thousands of marcofibril

They form the cortex.

Salt bond

Maintains moisture in the hair.

This helps in maintaining the helix shape.

Sugar Bond This is the last bond that forms the cross link between the polypeptide chain. It is also called Ester Bond.

All these actions occur in follicles. Similarly, cuticle layers are also being formed. All this action is around a soft, spongy tissue called medulla.

There is no information about its actual work.

Contribution of bonds in the construction of hair

As we know that the bond is converted from cells to solid form. Take the form of hair. Amino acids In the pas, the peptides are attached to the bond.

Basic Perm Technique

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

- **Types of Perm Rods**
- **Split hair for permitting**
- **Wrapping process and end paper use**
- **Wrapping method.**

Basic Perm Technique

There are two reactions used for chemical changes in cosmetology.

- (Physical changes) - This is given by the rod.
- Chemical changes: It is given by the use of chemicals.

Use of chemicals is necessary to bring permanent changes in the hair. Which brings changes in hair in two ways:

1. Reduction - Reduction or reduction is used to break the disulfide bonds between polypeptide chains in salons.
2. Oxidation - The oxidation or oxidation process is used in reconstitution.

Types of Perm rods

The choice of perm rod determines the curly shape of the hair. The rod is made of lightweight plastic. Wood rods are used in perm. The rods are of different sizes. Larger rods are from 3/4 inch in length and smaller rods are 1/8 inch in length.

The choice of rod should be determined by looking at the size of the possible curl and the hair unit.

Choose the length of the rod according to the size of the head of the customer and the width of each part.

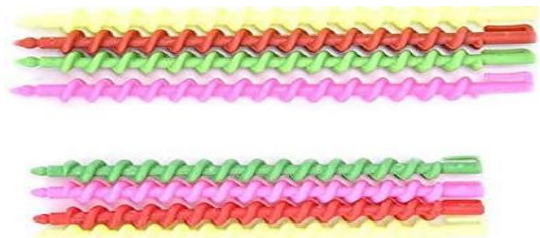


Shape of rods

Name Child Picture



1. Stright rods shortand medium length



2. Concave Rods Short and Medium Length



3. Spiral rods medium and long



4. Loop rods medium and long

5. Chopstick rods only long

Division of hair for perming

Single halo wrap: - Hair is divided into nine parts. We also know it by the name of Single Halo Rap. This type of wrap was used for heated firming. But the use of this model is rarely seen in modern salons. The main reason for this is that this activity does not follow the hair pattern. As a result, the curls are separated from the hairline and the middle part.