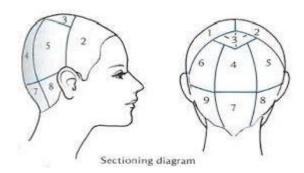
Double halo wrap: - In this method, hair is divided into eight parts. Taking the tail comb back from the midline of the forehead, divide the hair in two in a straight line up to the neck. Now divide the front hair from the right ear to the left ear in two. Divide the back into six parts.



Stying perming: The act of permitting the hair to the customer's will is called styling permitting. Following are the different permitting techniques used in salons.

Root perm: This perm increases the volume of the hair by inflating the hair without creating a curl at the ends of the hair. Do not use lotion on the ends of the hair. Its result does not last long.

Partialperm: Perms that do not affect the hair of the entire head. It is used to freshen the hair that has just been released from the perm. Separate the parts of the hair on which to use the perm and leave the rest of the clip with a clip. Make sure that the clipped hair does not apply lotion.

Perm for long hair: A variety of perm techniques are used for long hair.

End perm: This is the first technique for long hair in which the hair is dropped from the top parts of the head and tied only under the head by a concave rod. It is also called Pony tail wrap. During the procedure, make sure that the pony tail is not placed near the face and the foreskin.

Stack perm: This results in curl forming on the head. But it uses curls to form a definite line of curls. Which is located at the desired distance from Shirovalk. Starting from the hair line, wrap one or two rods in the hair and position it at the desired angle. In this process, the sticks kept sliding upwards. So that the curls will find a place for testing.

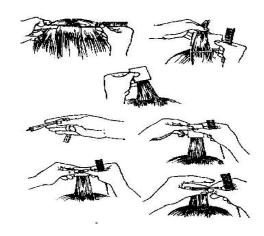
End Perm: The hair on the top of the head is dropped down and with the help of concave rods is tied just below the head. Reverse stack: In this action, the rod is wrapped upwards. This action starts the wrapping from the place above the tip.

Ponytail Wrap: This is a special technique for end curl for long hair in which the ponytail is made by pulling the upper part of the head and perm by applying a rod to the hair below. In this activity, lotion has no effect on the skin of the head nor on the whole hair. Wrapping technique with end papers:

The process of moving the hair towards the head (Scalp) while wrapping it over the rod is called. This process looks simple. But this process requires practice. End paper is used to control the end of the hair.

Wrapping Method:

Name verb



Single flat Wrape It is mainly effective for straight rods.



Double flat Wrape: Under it, one end of the paper is wrapped around the hair strand and the other under it.



Book end Wrape: The use of end paper is wrapped horizonally (Horizontically) on a book end Wrape.



Trifold Wrape This method is used in long hair. In which the paper is wrapped by folding three times.



Cusion Wrape It is used on chemically damaged hair. So that hair does not hurt much. For long hair, cushion rods are used by the technique of double flat wrap.



Beauty and Wellness Basic Cosmetology

Exercise 2.4.03

Client Consultation/Scalp analysis

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

- Customer consultation and record card
- scalp examination

Client Consultation:

Customer consultation determines the length, texture, color, and condition of the customer's hair, as well as the expected outcomes of the service. The history of the customer, type of perm, wrapping technology, process, time and end result is also kept. It is mandatory for chemical services to have a record card.

bad

used perm

good

Date

Permi	ng Record Card
Name:	
Address:	
Who is Permitted By:	
Who is i elimited by	
Who was Permitted last time.	
Who was Permitted last time. Normal Hair: Type of perm lotion:	

Results

loose

hairdresser

used perm

very tight very

hairdresser date

Scalp analysis of head skin

The examination of hair and scalp skin is an important part of a successful chemical service. With its help, we can predict whether the results will be successful or not. The skin of the scalp can be tested by six very important methods.

- 1. Scalp Condition
- 2. Texture
- 3. Density
- 4. Porosity
- 5. Elasticity
- 6. Hair Length and Growth Pattern
- 1. Scalp Condition: Scalp Condition

But thoroughly inspect any burns, red rashes, and open wounds. Solve problems with an open tooth comb. Take care not to scratch the scalp. If you do not see any type of problem, then use the permitting process, otherwise do not.

2. Texture: To test the structure of hair

Take the braid of the hair and make sure it is dry. Now see if the structure is good or very good. Permitted lotion penetrates with difficulty in dry hair. While there is no problem in good hair and normal hair.

- 3. Density: By density of hair, we get to know how many hairs are there on the head. The density of hair on the head of different individuals can vary.
- 4. Porosity: The porosity of hair absorbs its moisture.

Capacity is called. The porosity of the hair depends directly on the cuticle layer. The porosity is divided into three parts.

- 1. Resistant Hair is tough. No chemicals or liquids can enter easily.
- 2. Normal There is no resistance in the hair. 3. Pores Parming lotion in excess amount in hair

Can be entered.

- 5. Elasticity: The elasticity of hair is an important factor while permitting. Without elasticity, it may not be possible to bring any frizziness into the hair. It can also break when it causes hair loss. The higher the elasticity, the better the curl in the hair will give.
- 6. Hair length and growth pattern: Hair length is also an important factor. If the customer keeps his hair six inches or longer, then there can be many problems in waving or wrapping. Due to the fact that the long hair is heavier, it does not allow the perm to last longer, so it is important to take care of the length, structure, elasticity and density of the hair while perming.

Beauty and Wellness Basic Cosmetology

Product Knowledge & Procedure

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

- Knowledge of the product used in Perming
- Child Braided Test Knowledge and Procedure
- · Serial process of Perming.

Product Knowledge

Permanent Waving Agent

1. Thioglycolic Acid: is a common permanent weaving lotion. It is a smelly colorless liquid. Thioglycolic acid excites hydrogen, which results in a conversion process to a permanent waving solution. Hard perm lotion also contains a high amount of hydrogen along with thio. The higher the amount of hydrogen atoms, the greater the disulfide bond will break.

Ammonium thioglycolate / ATG

It is an alkaline factor. Which in today's time is a major catalytic element or conversion factor. Which can easily open the cuticle and enter.

Perming Neutrelizer:

Flatness is a process in which the work of permitting lotion is to stop and solidify the hair in its new form. Oxidation is the chemical action occurring in it. Which means to make hair shiny. Dissociation removes hydrogen molecules. And performs the action of adding a new disulfide bond. Leading to complete formation of disulfide bonds.

Strand test Knowledge & Procedure

It is necessary to do a stand test before any chemical action can be done on the hair first. It is also called pre perm test curl. When the customer first comes to the salon for treatment of permitting, it is mandatory to take a stand test.



- Can be done on any one part of the head like head line, back of ear, crown area etc.
- · Disinfect hands.
- Sit the customer in a comfortable position.
- Inspect hair and scalp.
- Shampoo hair before giving permitting (conditioner-free).



- Select the rod and apply the permitting lotion while doing a stand test curl.
- Curl construction is completed when a well-formed and desired "S" is formed.
- After giving the prescribed time, wash the curl with lukewarm water and dry it with towels. Keep in mind that the curls do not open.
- Apply the neutralizer to the curl with the help of cotton and wait for the result.
- To get satisfactory results, wash the curls with lukewarm water so that the neutralizer is completely removed from the hair.