

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



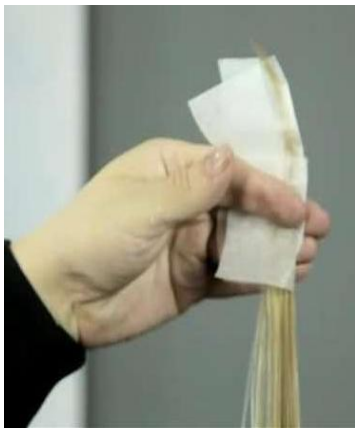
Cusion Wrape It is used on chemically damaged hair. So that hair does not hurt much. For long hair, cushion rods are used by the technique of double flat wrap.



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



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



Basic Cosmetology

Client Consultation/Scalp analysis

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

- Customer consultation and record card
- scalp examination

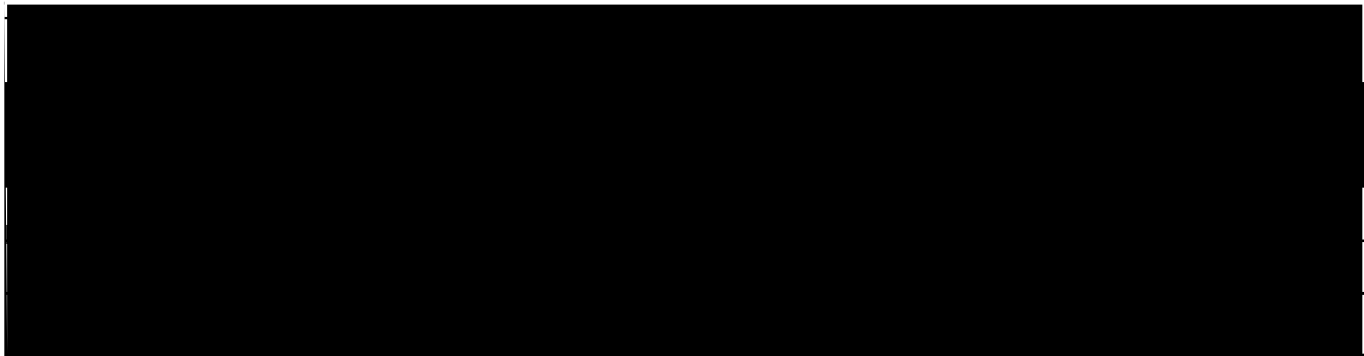
Client Consultation:

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.

Perming Record Card

Name: Mobile No

Address :



Who is Permitted By:

Who was Permitted last time.

Normal Hair:

Type of perm lotion:

Results

good	bad	very tight very	loose
Date	used perm	hairdresser date	used perm hairdresser

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 perming 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 - Perming lotion in excess amount in hair

Can be entered.

5. Elasticity: The elasticity of hair is an important factor while perming. 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.

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 waving 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.