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## **Straightening /Rebonding / Smoothing**

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

- Permanently straighten the hair
  - Knowledge of PH scale
  - Knowledge of different persons
  - Contribute to the bond in the creation of hair.
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Straightening | Reboding | Definition of Straightening /  
Rebonding / Smoothing

Permanent Straightening | Reboding | Straightening /  
Rebonding / Smoothing is a permanent chemical  
hairstyling service offered in salons, which is the  
permanent straightening of hair by completely changing  
the texture of naturally frizzy hair. Its use breaks the  
disulfide bonds of the hair and converts it to a new  
shape.

Knowledge of Bonds

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 attached  
to each other like 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.

Diasuiphide Bond

The two cells combine together to form a disulfide  
bond.

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

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

Hydrogen Bond

It combines with hydrogen and oxygen molecules.

It is a weak somatic ligament.

It can also be formed 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.

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.

There is no information about its actual work.

Contribution of bonds in the construction of hair

As we know, the binding takes the form of hair from  
cells into a solid form. Amino acids are linked by  
peptide bonds.

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

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**Client Consultation/Scalp analysis**

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

- **Customer consultation and record card**
- **scalp examination**

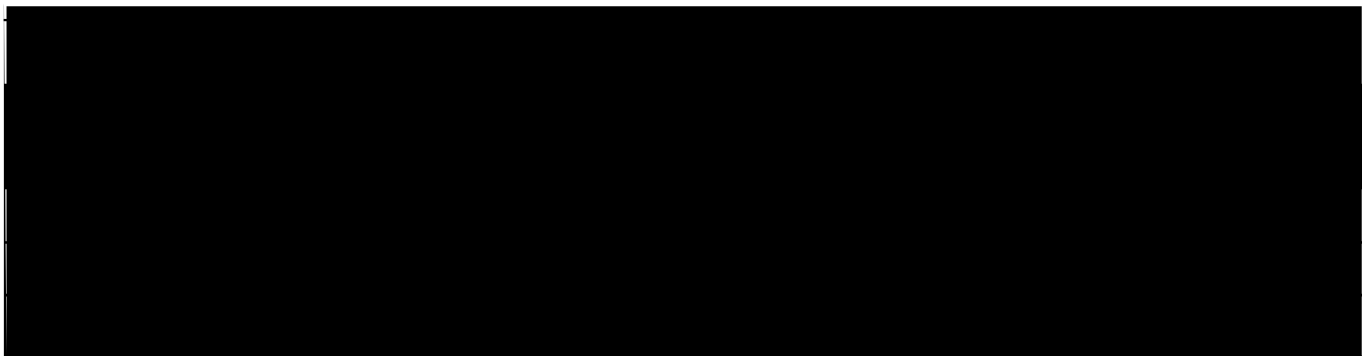
Client Consultation:

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.