

CONTENTS

Unit Overview & Description

- Overview
- Knowledge and skill outcomes
- Duration
- Resource Material
- Learning outcomes
- Assessment Plan

7.0 Basic Principles of Hair cutting

7.1 Hair Analysis

7.2 Tools and their uses

7.3 Hair cutting techniques

7.4 Texturizing

7.5 Wet styling

7.6 Thermal Hair styling

7.7 Hair Styling/designing

Unit Overview & Description

This unit will provide the students the study of head, hair sectioning, elevation, hair growth pattern, hair skills, and cutting lines. The various types of wet styles for eg. Roller setting, Blowdrying and the Thermal setting under which, the purpose and use of pressing machine, electric rollers curling tongue and crimping machine. Student will learn various hair style for various age groups and face profiles.

Knowledge and skill outcomes

1. Understanding of shape of the head and sectioning of hair, elevation and cutting lines .
2. Various procedures and types of hair cutting.
3. Wet hair styling & thermal hair styling.
4. Various hairdos according to facial shapes professions age and occasion.

Duration: Total Hours: 46 (Theory: 23 hrs. Practical 23hrs)

Resource materials

- Beauty Therapy: The Foundation Level II, 2e by Lorraine Nordmann
- Professional Beauty Therapy Level III, 2e by Lorraine Nordmann
- Milady's Standard Cosmetology, ISBN:978-1-5625-3880-2
- Reagents/ Prentice-Hall Textbook of Cosmetology by Mary Healy
- Great Hair by Davis Biton
- The art of dressing long hair by Guy Kremer and Jackin Wadeson

Learning Outcomes: Unit 7

Unit	Basic hair cutting & styling	Outcomes
7.0	Basic Principles of hair cutting	• Identify the Basic Principles & techniques of hair cutting • List the products and implements used for cutting
7.1	Hair Analysis	• Identify the Advantages of using various electrical machines for wet and thermal hair styles
7.2	Tools and their uses	• Identify various implements and materials
7.3	Hair cutting techniques	• Identify various methods of cutting • Identify sectioning, line, hair pattern etc
7.4	Texturizing	• Identify techniques of notching, nipping and point cutting
7.5	Wet Styling	• Identify the roller setting and blow drying technique
7.6	Thermal Hair Styling	• Identify pressing, crimping and use of electric rollers
7.7	Hair styling and designing	• List the uses of various hair styles on long and short hair with different types of accessories and decoration

Assessment Plan (For the Teachers)

Unit	Topic	Assessment Method	Time Plan	Remarks
7.0	Basic Principles of hair cutting	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids black board and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.1	Hair Analysis	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.2	Tools and their uses	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.3	Hair cutting techniques	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.4	Texturizing	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.5	Wet Styling	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.6	Thermal Hair Styling	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		
7.7	Hair styling & Designing	Exercise : Question & Answer Diagram Audio Visual aids and charts, Practical demonstration by the learner		

Basic Hair Cutting and Styling

7.0 BASIC PRINCIPLES OF HAIRCUTTING

Haircuts, or shapes, come about when a solid understanding of the important steps of the haircutting process combining the hair which is to be parted in order to create the uniform work areas. Hair is the medium with which the cosmetologist works. As with any medium, it must be prepared before a design can be accomplished. The shape of the face and head and the height and weight of the person are the most important factors to be considered in choosing a style. According to the cephalic index (a method of measuring the head, three basic head shapes are there:-

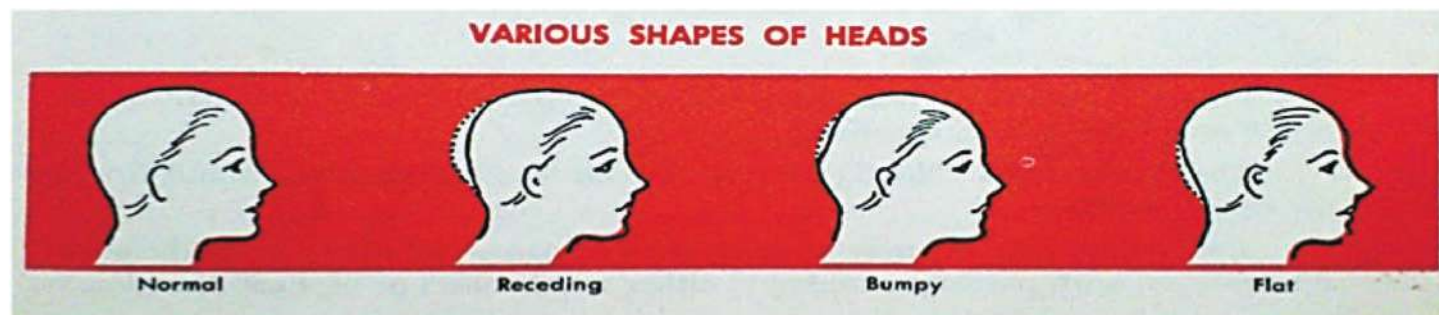
1. **Brachycephalic (broad head).**
2. **Dolichocephalic (long head).**
3. **Mesocephalic (intermediate between broad and long).**

The purpose of any haircut is to arrive at the right length of the hair for the style you have selected. The importance of proper haircut depends on the proper length that will create the look the patron wants. A new hair style should be selected only after the discussion with patron.

AREAS OF THE HEAD

To become a successful haircutter, haircutting skills play a vital role in which knowledge of areas of the head is very important which are as follows:-

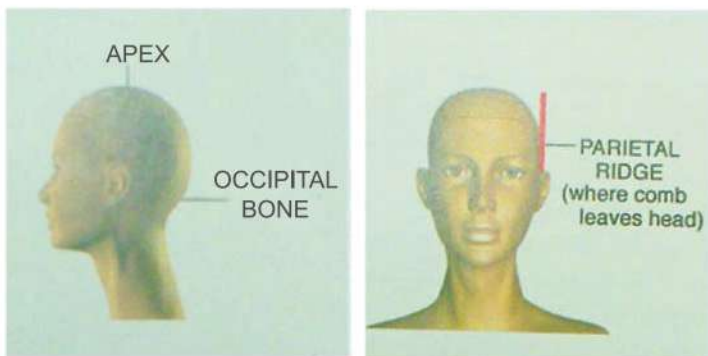
- ❖ **Top** - By locating the parietal ridge, you can identify which hair grows on top of the head. The Parietal ridge is the widest area of the head, starting at the temples and ending at the bottom of the crown. This area is easily found by placing a comb flat on the head at the sides. This is also referred to as the crest area.



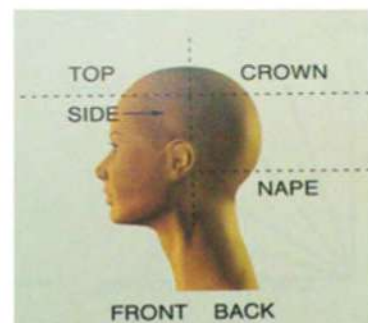
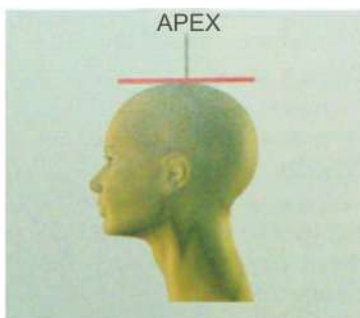
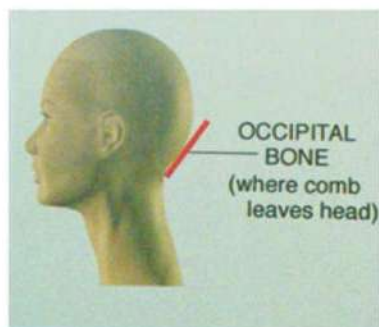
- ❖ **Front** - By making a parting or drawing a line from the apex to the back of the ear, you can separate the hair that falls naturally in front of the ear from the hair that falls naturally behind the ear. Everything that falls in front of the ear is considered the front.

- ❖ **Sides** - The sides can be located easily. They include all hair from the back of the ear forward, and below the parietal ridge.

- ❖ **Crown** - The crown is the area between the apex and the back of the parietal ridge. The apex is the highest point on the top of head. This area is easily located by placing a comb flat on the top of the head. The comb will rest on that highest point. On many people, the crown is flat. It is important to pay extra attention to this area while performing any haircutting service.



- ❖ **Nape** - The nape area is the back part of the neck and consists of the hair below the occipital bone. The nape can be located by taking a horizontal parting or making a horizontal line across the back of the head at the occipital bone. The occipital bone protrudes at the base of the skull. To find the occipital bone simply feel the skull, or place a comb flat against the nape area and observe where the comb leaves the head.
- ❖ **Back** - To locate the back of the head by making a parting or drawing a line from the apex to the back of the ear, which consists of all the hair that falls naturally behind the ear.
- ❖ **Fringe** - The fringe area is a triangular section that begins at the apex and ends at the front corners. This area can be located by placing a comb on top of the head so that the middle of the comb is balanced on the apex. The spot at which the comb leaves the head in front of the apex is where the fringe are begins. Notice how the fringe are, when combed into natural falling positions, falls no farther than the outer corners of the eyes.



LINES AND ANGLES

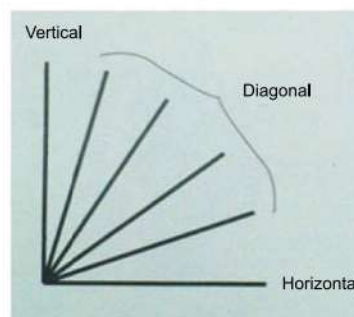
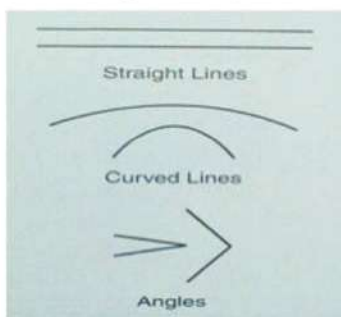
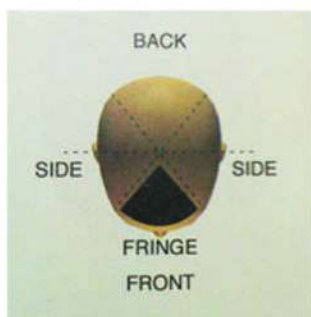
Every haircut is made up of lines and angles. A line is a thin continuous mark used as a guide. An angle is the space between two lines or surfaces that intersect at a given point.

Two basic lines are used in haircutting: straight and curved. The head itself is made up of curved and straight lines, or surfaces. When you cut lines into the hair, the hair falls into a shape based on the lines you have cut.

There are three types of straight lines in haircutting horizontal, vertical, and diagonal:-

- Horizontal lines are parallel to the horizon, or the floor; they are level, the opposite of vertical. They direct the eye from one side to the other. Usually, horizontal lines are used to create one-length and low-elevation haircuts. Horizontal lines build weight.
- Vertical lines are usually described in terms of up and down as opposed to left and right. They are perpendicular to the floor. Vertical lines help to create graduated or layered haircuts and are used with higher elevations. Vertical lines remove weight.
- Diagonal lines are between horizontal and vertical. They have a slanting or sloping direction. Diagonal lines are used to create beveling, a technique for creating fullness in a haircut by cutting the ends of the hair at a slight taper. Diagonal lines can be used to create stacking and to blend long layers to short layers.

Angles are extremely important elements in creating a strong foundation and consistency in haircutting.



GUIDELINES

A guideline (sometimes called a guide) is a section of hair that determines the length of hair that will be cut, located either at the perimeter (outer line) or the interior (inner or internal part) of the cut. It is usually the first section you cut when creating a shape. Two basic guidelines in haircutting are stationary and traveling.

- a) **Stationary Guideline :** A stationary guideline is one that does not move. All other sections are combed to the stationary guideline and cut at the same angle and length. Stationary guidelines are used mostly in blunt (one-length) haircuts, or when using overdirection to create a length or weight increase in a haircut.
- b) **Traveling Guideline :** A traveling guideline, or movable guideline, moves as the haircut progresses. It travels with you as you work through the haircut. When you use a traveling guide, you take a small slice of the previous subsection and move it to the next position, or subsection, where it becomes your new guideline. Traveling guidelines are most often used when creating layered or graduated haircuts and when you are creating uniform layers, you use a traveling guide, with no overdirection, to create the same length throughout the entire haircut.

OVERDIRECTION

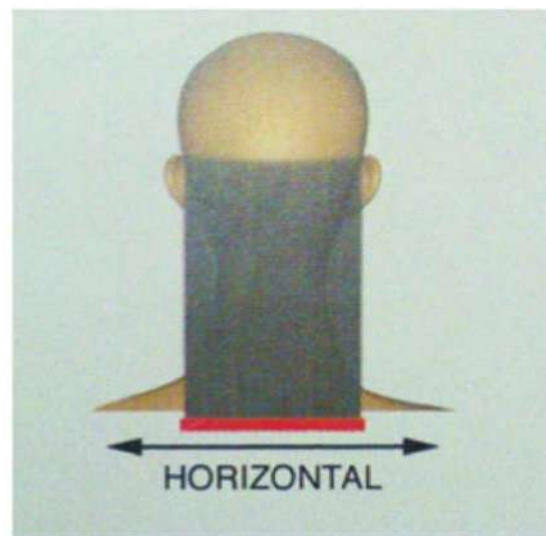
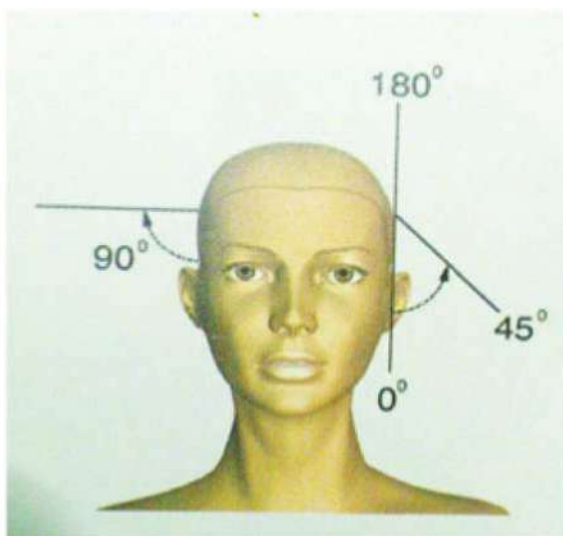
Overdirection is a unique action that can best be understood by comparing it to elevation. Whereas elevation is simply the degree to which you lift a subsection away from the head, overdirection occurs when you comb the hair away from its natural falling position, rather than straight out from the head, toward a guideline. Overdirection is used mostly in graduated and layered haircuts, and in those situations where you want to create a length increase in the design.

ELEVATION

Elevation refers to how high or low you hold a strand of hair that is to be cut in relation to where it grows from on the scalp. The following examples of low, high, and medium elevation will help you to understand the purpose and effect of using different elevation when cutting hair. Elevation is an action that occurs when you lift a subsection of hair above 0 degrees. It is sometimes referred to as simply “lifting” the hair. Elevation creates graduation and layers and is usually described in degrees. In blunt or one-length haircut, there is no elevation.

There are three types of elevations:-

- a) Low Elevation
- b) Medium Elevation
- c) High Elevation



Low Elevation - The hair from the first third of the nape section is held at its lowest point, the bottom of the section. There is no elevation to the strand. The purpose of a low elevation is to produce maximum bulk at the perimeter or ends of hair. This elevation is most effective when the hair is fine and thin and when the finished, style requires hair that is all of the same length. Low elevation is to elevate the hair at below 90 degree for building weight.

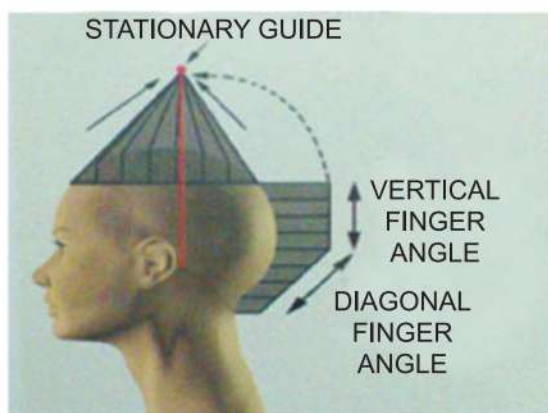
Medium Elevation - To achieve a perfect medium elevation, the fingers must first be positioned flat against the head. The hair is lifted at 90 degree, (parallel to the head) you begin to remove weight. A medium elevation can be used on all textures of hair.

High Elevation - The high elevation used for the nape makes this section longer and lighter. A high elevation should be used on medium or thick hair, but never on fine or thin hair. Compare the medium-elevated bang cut with the high-elevated nape cut, the bang is slightly heavier than the nape, and also somewhat shorter.

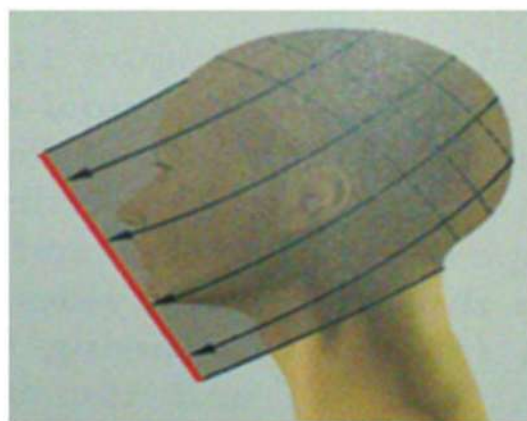
Although the different elevations can be used to achieve various style looks, they are used most successfully when they are confined to the proper textures and hair growths.

CUTTING LINE

The cutting line is the angle at which the fingers are held when cutting, and ultimately the line that is cut. It is also known as finger angle, finger position, cutting position, cutting angle, and shears angle. This angles creates the end-result shape. The angle can be described in a few different ways: horizontal, vertical, or diagonal, or by using degrees.



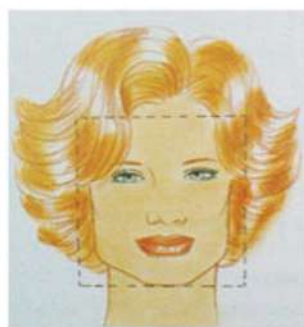
Overdirection in layered cut : design.



Overdirection in long layered cut : design.

FACE SHAPE

Another part of consultation is analyzing the face shape. A great haircut is not only technically sound, but it suits the client's face shape. To analyze the shape of a client's face, pull all the hair away with a clip, or wrap the hair in a towel. Look for the widest areas, the narrowest areas, and the balance of the features. A quick way to analyze a face shape is to determine if it is predominantly wide or long. Look for the features that you want to bring out, and those you might want to deemphasize.



Square Face



Round Face



Oval Face



Ideal face properties

By analyzing face shape, you can begin to make decision about the most suitable haircut, or shape, for the client. An important thing to remember is that weight and volume draw attention to an area. For example, if a client has a wide face, a hairstyle with fuller sides makes the face appear wider, whereas a narrower shape will give length to the face. On the other hand, if the client has a long face, a hairstyle with fullness on the sides will add width. Or if a client has a narrow forehead, you can add visual width by increasing volume or weight in that area. In order to balance out face shapes or draw the eye away from certain areas, you need to add or remove weight or volume in other areas.

Another important point to consider is the client's profile, or how she looks from the side. Turn the chair so you can see your client from the side in the mirror. Pull the hair away from the face and up and away from the neck. What do you see? Look for features to emphasize, such as a nice jaw line or lovely neck; or features to draw attention away from, such as a prominent or receding chin, a double chin, or a prominent nose. The haircut you choose should flatter the client by emphasizing good features and taking attention away from features that are not a flattering. For example, if a client has a prominent chin, you will want to balance the shape by adding volume or weight somewhere else. If the client has a prominent nose, you can balance the shape from the profile by adding weight in an appropriate place.

The consultation is also the time to decide on which kind of part the client will wear. Will you be working with her natural part, a center part, or a side part?

Review Questions:

- What is meant by Cephalic index?
- Write the parts of head?
- What do you understand by 'lines' term used in haircut?
- How to use 'guidelines' for cutting?
- What is the meaning of elevation?

7.1 HAIR ANALYSIS

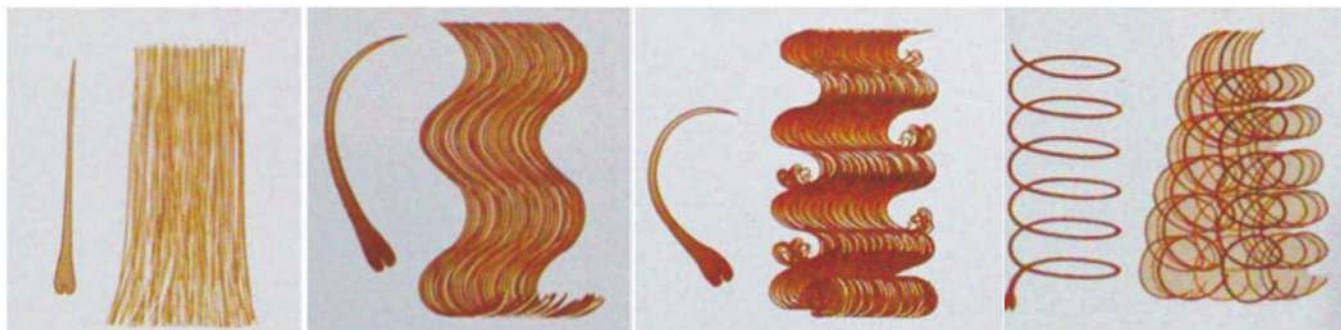
There are five characteristics that determine the behavior of the hair:-

- ❖ Density
- ❖ Texture
- ❖ Wave Pattern
- ❖ Hairlines
- ❖ Growth Pattern

a) Hair Density - It is usually described as thin, medium or thick.

Thin	Medium	Thick
Limp, needs weight	Great for many cuts, especially blunt and low elevation. Razor cuts are good	Usually needs more texturizing. Suitable for many haircuts.
Needs weight. Graduated shapes work well.	Great for most cuts. Hair can handle texturizing.	Many shapes are suitable. Texturizing usually necessary.
Maintain some weight. Razor cuts not recommended	Great for many shapes. Razor cuts appropriate if hair is in good condition.	Very short cuts do not work. Razors may frizz and “expand” hair. Maintain some length to weigh some length to weigh hair down.

b) Hair Texture:-



Straight, wavy, curly and coiled hair strands.

Hair texture is the general quality and feel of the hair. It is based on the thickness or diameter of each hair strand, usually classified as coarse, medium, and fine. A fine hair strand is much “skinnier” than a coarse hair strand. The texture of hair will play a major role in your decision as to the type of cut you will give. It will also affect the technique used in cutting and the type of tool you will use to achieve the cut.

Cosmetologists usually use the terms “fine,” “medium,” and “coarse” to describe hair textures.

- ❖ **Fine-textured hair** - The Fine textured hair should be blunt cut with shears, and it should be one even length. One-length cuts are also the easiest to manage.
- ❖ **Medium-textured hair** - Peoples with this type of hair can wear a slightly layered cut. It should also be cut with shears. The style can be worn brushed up or down. However, medium-textured hair will hold more design and curl in the style than will fine hair.
- ❖ **Coarse-textured hair** - A layered cut is better for this type of hair. It can be cut with the razor, especially if it is extremely thick. The razor gives more taper to the ends of the hair than does shears. Usually, coarse hair is styled using a little less curl than medium-textured hair.

c) Wave Pattern

The wave pattern, or the amount of movement in the hair strand, varies from client to client, as well as within the same head of hair. A client may have stick-straight hair (no wave), wavy hair, curly hair, extremely curly hair, or anything in between. Imagine the same haircut at the same length on different types of hair: fine thin hair, thick coarse hair, and medium curly hair.



Straight hair



Wavy hair

D) Hairlines and Growth Patterns

The hairline and the growth patterns are important to examine. The hairline is the hair that grows at the outermost perimeter along the face, around the ears, and on the neck. The growth pattern is the direction in which the hair grows from the scalp, also referred to as natural fall or natural falling position, Cowlicks, whorls, and other growth patterns affect where the hair ends up once it is dry. You may need to use less tension when cutting these areas to compensate for hair being pushed up when it dries, especially in the nape, or to avoid getting a “hole” around the ear in a one-length haircut. Another crucial area is the crown (on many people, there are some wild things going on up there!).

SECTIONING FOR HAIRCUTS

The purpose of sectioning for a haircut is to determine the actual size of the head. Sectioning is very important because the most important part of any haircut is determining the distribution of hair to the top, the two sides, the crown, and the nape. If you consider that sectioning is done for this reason alone, you will understand why all haircuts require similar sectioning, based on the bone structure of the individual head. Depending on the style you want to achieve, the angles of the cut will vary in direction within the various sections.



Centre Part



Hair parted into four sections



One section prepared for parting

SECTIONING FOR THE TOP

The correct amount of hair to be parted off for the top section. The small protrusions on either side of the head, starting at the center part on the top of the head, run your fingers lightly down the side of your head toward the ear. The top section extends back to the highest point of the head. This highest point is easier to see by making a center part in the hair and then looking at the patron's head from the side.

SECTIONING FOR THE NAPE

The crown section of hair pinned up out of the way, you have the right amount of hair that belongs in the nape section. To determine the width of the section by placing your fingers behind the ears and feeling for the projection of the end of the temporal bones. By using these bones as your guide, the exact amount of the hair for the nape is chosen and it will be centered exactly in the middle of the back of the head.

SECTIONING FOR THE SIDES

After the top, crown, and nape have been sectioned off, the sides have been outlined. Now see the division between the top section, the crown section, and the nape section. Hair partings within the section are determined by the type of haircut to be given.

For a layered haircut, vertical parting are used within the sections. For a one-length cut, horizontal partings are used. The angle used for each of the partings will vary depending upon the style. The sides and the nape section are parted in the same manner.

Review Questions:

- Write the meaning of hair texture?
- What is wave pattern?
- How growth pattern and hairline is important to examine before haircut?
- What do you understand by density of hair?

7.2 TOOLS AND THEIR USES

Anyone cutting hair is only as good as his tools. You need to understand the function and characteristics of your tools, how to use them in way that is safe for both yourself and your client, and how to position your body so that your energy and effectiveness are maximized and protected.



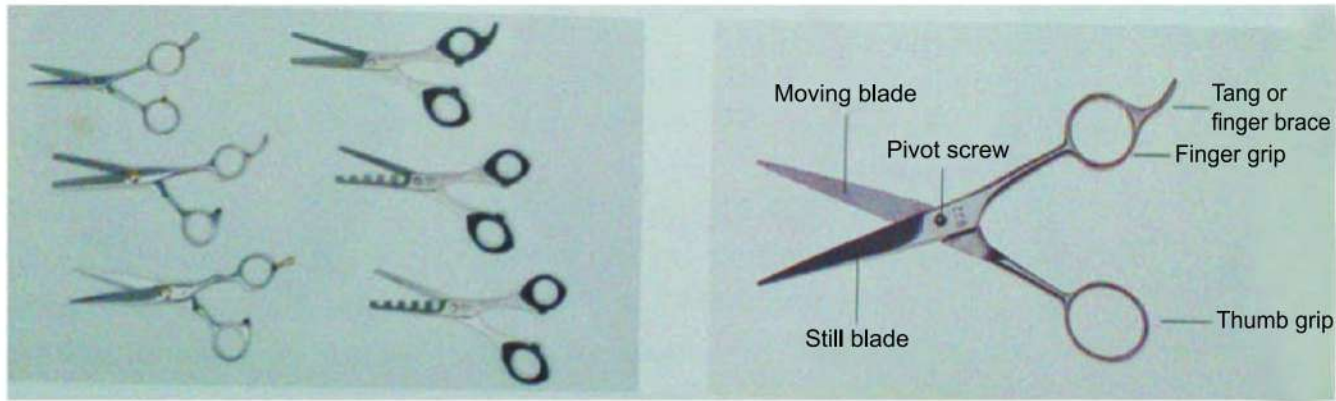
Wide-tooth, tall, barber and styling combs



Types of brushes

Haircutting tools for your best results at your working in haircut use only superior implements from a reliable manufacturer, use them properly, and take good care of them.

- ❖ Haircutting shears- Mainly used to cut blunt or straight lines in hair. May also be used to “slide cut,” and for other texturizing techniques. The words shears and scissors are sometimes used interchangeably.
- ❖ Thinning shears- Mainly used to remove bulk from the hair. Sometimes referred to as texturizing shears, tapering shears, or notching shears. Many different types of thinning shears are used today, with varying amounts of teeth in the blades. A general rule of thumb is that the more teeth there are, the less hair is removed. Notching shears are usually designed to remove more hair with larger teeth set farther apart.
- ❖ Straight razor or razor shaper- Mainly used when a softer effect is desired on the ends of the hair. Razors can be used to create an entire haircut, to thin hair out, or to texturize in certain areas. Razors come in different shapes and sizes, with or without guards.
- ❖ Clippers- Mainly used when creating short tapers, short haircuts, fades, and flat tops. Clippers can be used without a guard to “shave” hair right to the scalp, with cutting guards at various lengths, or in the “clipper-over-comb” technique. Two types of clippers available in the market 1) manual, 2) electric.
- ❖ Wide-tooth comb- Mainly used to detangle hair. Rarely used when performing a haircut.
- ❖ Sectioning clutches- These come in a variety of shapes, styles, and sizes and can be made of plastic or metal. These comes in large or small sizes.
- ❖ Barber comb- Mainly used for close tapers in the nape and sides when using the shears-over-comb technique. The narrow end of the comb allows the shears to get very close to the head.
- ❖ Styling or cutting comb- Also referred to as all-purpose comb, used for most haircutting procedures. It can be 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) in length and has fine teeth at one end, wider teeth at the other.



HOLDING THE SHEARS

Properly holding tools is important can help to avoid muscles strain in hands, arms, neck & back.

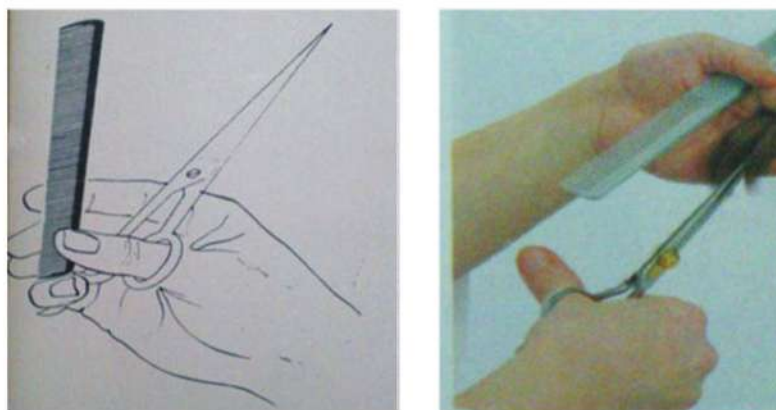
- ✂ Open your right hand (left hand if you are left-handed), and place the ring finger in the finer grip of the still blade and the little finger in the finger brace (tang)
- ✂ Place the thumb in the finger grip (thumb grip) of the moving blade.
- ✂ Practice opening and closing the shears. Concentrate on moving only your thumb. A great way to get the feel of this is to lay the still blade against the palm or forefinger of your other hand, which holds it still while you move the other blade with your thumb.

HOLDING THE SHEARS AND COMB

During the haircutting process, you will be holding both the comb and the shears at the same time. You may be tempted to put the comb down while cutting, but in the long run this wastes a lot of time. It is best to learn early how to hold both tools during the entire haircutting process.

✂ **Palming the shears** - Remove your thumb from the thumb grip, leaving your ring and little fingers in the grip and finger rest. Curl your fingers in to “palm” the shears, which keeps them closed while you comb or part the hair. This allows you to hold the comb and the shears at the same time.

✂ **Tension** - Tension in haircutting is the amount of pressure applied when combing and holding a subsection, created by stretching or pulling the subsection. Tension ranges from minimum to maximum. You control tension with your fingers when you hold the subsection of hair between them. The teeth of the comb also affect tension; greater tension can be achieved with closer and finer teeth. Consistent tension is important for consistent, even results in a haircut. Use maximum tension on straight hair where you want precise lines. With curly hair, however, a lot of tension will result in the hair shrinking even more than usual when it is dry.



Use of scissor for cutting

The shear, or scissor is the instrument that is used for most hairshaping or haircutting. Shear come in various lengths and weights and differ in the quality of the steel they are made from.

A tapering or thinning shear is used to thin the hair where there is too much bulk. It may also be used to blend in and shape a haircut that has left the hair with stubby, blunt ends. These shears may have notched edges on just one blade or on both of them. They are available with from thirty to forty six teeth. Tapering shears with only one notched blade remove more hair than do shears with double notched blades. This is because hair that fits between the blade notches is not removed when the blades are closed over the hair strand, and there are more notches on a double notched blade. The more teeth the shear has, the finer the thinning.

SAFETY IN HAIRCUTTING

It is absolutely essential for you to keep in mind that when you are cutting hair, accidents can happen. You will be handling sharp tools and instruments, and you must always safeguard yourself and your client by following the proper precautions.

- ✂ Always palm the shears and the clippers when combing or parting the hair. This keeps the points of the shears closed and pointed away from the client while combing, which prevents you from cutting yourself or the client. Palming the shears also reduces strain on the index finger and thumb while combing the hair.
- ✂ At the time of cutting around the ears or in the case of shorter haircuts, take extra care not to accidentally cut the ear.
- ✂ While cutting bangs or any area close to the skin, balance the shears by placing the tip of the index finger of your left hand (right hand if you cut left-handed) on the pivot point. This prevents the client from being accidentally poked with the shears if she moves suddenly. This also helps to balance your shears and cut a cleaner line.
- ✂ At the time of working with electric clipper always use a guard. Once you are comfortable with holding, palming, and cutting with the razor, you may practice without a guard, but always let your instructor be your guide.

Review Questions:

- a. What is the purpose of hair sectioning?
- b. Write the various techniques of hair sectioning?
- c. Write different kinds of tools used in haircut?
- d. What is the role of thinning shear?
- e. What is meant by slithering?
- f. What are the safety measures taken during a haircut?

7.3 HAIRCUTTING TECHNIQUES

I. A MEDIUM-LENGTH HAIRCUT

This type of haircut is perfect for extremely fine hair. It can vary in length from the chinline to just above the shoulders.

Materials & implements:

Shampoo apron and towel

Shampoo Comb

Clips / Shears / Razor



Procedure

1. Drape the patron and shampoo the hair.
2. Determine the basic sections, using the bone structure of the patron's head.
3. Part the hair into four sections for this particular style. Notice that the top section has been divided in the center and that each half of the section has been combined with the side section
4. Part off the lower third of hair in the nape section and clip the rest of the hair up out of your way. The part will extend across the nape from the bones behind each ear.
5. Comb the hair that is hanging down from each side toward the center of the head. Hold your comb vertically from the protrusion of the occipital bone to the hairline to establish the middle of the section.
6. Hold the hair with your fingers, position your shears horizontally, and cut off at the desired length. Notice that the natural inverted curve has perfect proportions from shorter center to longer sides. This is the rest of using the bone structure of the individual head to determine the sections.
7. Comb the hair to the center, using the first cut as a guide. Again cut straight across. The lengths should fall evenly. This helps to create weight and makes fine hair look thicker.
8. Following the outline of the ear, part off a strip of hair from nape section to the front hairline.
9. Comb this strip, the guideline hair, back toward the nape section. Use the shears in a horizontal position and place the hair in the same length as the nape section.
10. Comb down the rest of the side hair and all of the top section to blend in with the guideline just completed.
11. Following the angle of the hairline, part off a narrow strip of hair to use as a guide.
12. Insert the comb parallel to the hairline (with the teeth of the comb toward the face) into this strip of hair. Move the hair toward the face and then down to the angle of the guideline hair.
13. Cut the hair at the same length and angle.
14. Continue cutting the top and side section together using the same narrow, angled, vertical partings as above.
15. Cut the opposite side of the head in the same manner.
16. The finished side should blend evenly with the back, with the top hair the same length as the guideline hair.
17. Part off a curved narrow strip of hair across the bottom of the crown section.
18. Comb this strip of hair toward the center of the head. The hair length and angle should follow the guide established in the nape section.
19. Continue cutting the crown section, using narrow partings and following the established curve.
20. The finished haircut should be the same length from top hair to nape and should follow a continuous line from back to front. This creates the weight necessary to give thinner hair a fuller look.

21. Blow-dry the haircut. In order to get a true reading of the haircut, it best to perform a smooth blow-dry, with very little lift at the scalp.
22. Once the haircut is dry, have the client stand. Check the line in the mirror. You should see an even, horizontal line all the way around the head. This is the time to clean up any hair at the neckline and to check where the hair falls when dry. Use the wide teeth of the comb to connect the crown area. If this section was left longer during the haircut, now is the time to connect it into the line.
23. Remove the drape and neck strip from the client and dispose of properly.
24. Brush loose hair from the client's neck and face. Escort the client to the reception area.

CLEANUP AND SANITATION

1. Disinfect all shears, combs, and brushes used during the haircut by immersing in a disinfectant.
2. Sanitize your workstation, making sure it is clean and neat for your next client.
3. Wash your hands with soap and warm water.



Long length hair cut by lifting upward to get steps.

II. ALONG-LENGTH HAIRCUT

This type of haircut is also called a bobbed cut, because all the hair is cut to the same length. The lengths and angles of the cut are determined by the size of the head. The finished length can vary from medium-long to long, depending on the individual.

Materials & implements :

Shampoo apron and towel

Shampoo Comb

Clips Shears Razor



Finished hairstyle in layer and straight cut.

Procedure

1. Drape the patron and shampoo the hair.
2. Determine the basic sections, using the bone structure of the patron's head. Part the hair into four sections.
3. Part off a section of hair taken from the center front to be used as a guide. The hair used for the guide must be held exactly in the center of the face, and the hair is cut approximately 1 inch below the point of the chin. This will be the shortest point of the haircut.
4. Comb the first third of the hair from the left side section forward to blend with the guide that was just cut.
5. Hold the hair forward so it continues to blend with the guide. Make the second cut just below the length previously cut. The angle of the completed cut is a result of the difference between the width of the section at the top of the head and the width of the section as it continues down the head.
6. Hold the first section as a guide for both the length and the angle of the second cut and cut the hair the same length as the guide.
7. Comb down the remaining third of the side section and cut it in the same manner as the previous section. Cut the right side of the head in the same manner.
8. Now cut the nape sections, notice that the angle of the cut and the lengths of the side sections are even and uniform cutting lengths.
9. Divide the nape section in half. Comb each half to the side, blending the hair with the hair that has already been cut. Use the longest length from the side section as a guide for the back length.
10. Cut the other half of the back section in the same manner, again using the side section as a guide. The outline for the haircut has been completed, and the nape section is blended with the side sections.
11. Part off the lower third of the crown section.
12. Comb the hair from center of the back out to the sides. Using hair cut previously as a guide, cut the crown hair to the same length.
13. Cut the other half of the section in the same manner. The remainder of the crown section is combed down and distributed evenly across the back of the head.
14. Start at the side of the crown section, part off a 2-inch width of hair, including previous cut hair from underneath as a guide.
15. From this position you are able to see the guide for the length and angle of the cut. Cut this part of the crown section to the same length as the guide hair.
16. Continue to use this technique as you cut the remainder of the crown section. Part off a 2-inch width of hair, roll up the fingers of your left hand, and cut using the previously cut hair as a guide and style with the help hairdryer and round brush.

III. BASIC HAIRCUTS

There are four basic haircuts:-

- 1) Blunt
- 2) Graduated
- 3) Layers
- 4) Long Layers

1. BLUNT HAIRCUTS

Materials & implements

- Towels
- Shampoo and conditioner
- Wide-tooth comb
- Four sectioning clips
- Water spray bottle
- Shampoo cape
- Cutting cape
- Cutting or styling comb
- Haircutting shears
- Neck strip



Straight Profile



Back Profile

Preparation

1. Perform the client consultation and hair analysis.
2. Drape the client for shampooing, using two towels.
3. Shampoo and condition the hair as necessary.
4. Towel-dry the hair. Remove the towel around the neck and dispose of properly, leaving the second towel in place to prevent excess water from dripping on the client.
5. Escort the client back to the styling chair. Secure a neck strip around the client's neck. Place a cape over the neck strip and fasten in the back. Fold the neck strip down over the cape so that no part of the cape touches the client's skin.

Procedure

1. Detangle the hair with the wide-tooth comb. Then comb the hair back and away from the face to find the natural part, or part the hair the way the client will be wearing it.
2. Take a center part that runs from the front hairline to the nape, dividing the head in two.
3. Find the apex of the head. Take a parting that runs from the apex to the back of the ear on both sides, and clip. You have now divided the head into four sections.
4. Beginning in the nape, on the left side, take a horizontal parting $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (.6 to 1.25 cm) from the hairline, depending on the density of the hair.
5. With the client's head upright, comb the subsection in a natural fall from scalp to ends. With your dominant hand, comb the subsection again, stopping just above the cutting line. Cut the subsection straight across against the skin, remembering to keep your shears horizontal and parallel to the floor. Repeat on the right-hand side. Now you have created your guide line for the entire haircut.
6. If the hairline lies down nicely, an alternate way of cutting a blunt line in the nape is to comb down the subsection and hold the hair against the skin with the edge of your nondominant hand. Cut taking floor as guideline.

7. Returning to the left side, take another horizontal parting, creating a subsection the same size as your previous subsection. A general rule of thumb is you should be able to see the guideline through the new subsection. If you cannot see the guide, take a smaller subsection. Comb the hair down in a natural fall, and cut the length to match the guide. Repeat on the right side.



Take a horizontal parting on the left side



Cut the first subsection



Check both sides

8. Continue working up the back of the head, alternating from the left section to the right section, using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch subsections.
9. When you reach the crown area pay close attention to the natural fall of the hair. Comb the hair into its natural falling position, and cut with little or no tension to match the guide. You have now completed the back of the haircut.
10. Now move to the sides of the haircut. Beginning on the left side, take a horizontal parting from the back area to match. This will ensure that you maintain consistency with the blunt line when connecting the back to the sides. Comb the hair from the scalp to the ends. Place the comb back into subsection just below the ear. Holding the comb parallel to the floor, cut the hair straight across just below the comb, connecting the line to the back. Repeat on the right-hand side.
11. While working on the right side, the shears will be pointing towards the back and gradually move forward with the line until you reach the face.
12. Before moving on, check that both sides of the haircut are even stands behind the client and check the lengths on both sides while looking in the mirror. Make any adjustments needed.
13. Continue working up the left side with horizontal partings, until all the hair has been cut to match the guide. When cutting the hair that falls along the face, make sure to comb the hair so it lies on the side, not the front, of the face. Repeat on the right side.
14. Cross-check the haircut using vertical sections. Elevate the hair slightly and cut off any excess hair, removing only minimal amounts.
15. Blow-dry the haircut. In order to get a true reading of the haircut, it is best to perform a smooth blow-dry, with very little lift at the scalp.
16. Once the haircut is dry, have the client stand. Check the line in the mirror. This is time to clean up any hair at the neckline and to check where the hair falls when dry. Use the wide teeth of the comb to connect the crown area.
17. Remove the drape and neck strip from the client and dispose off properly.

CLEANUP AND SANITATION

- ✂ Disinfect all shears, combs, and brushes used during the haircut by immersing in a disinfectant.
- ✂ Sanitize your working area, making sure it is clean and neat for your next client.
- ✂ Wash your hands with soap and warm water.

THE BLUNT HAIRCUTS

- A variety of blunt haircuts in a classic A-line bob, a diagonal cutting line, a longer blunt haircut and classic pageboy or bowl shape (the perimeter is curved, using a combination of horizontal and curved lines).

Tips For Blunt Haircut

- Always cut with minimal or no tension.
- Work with natural growth patterns of the hair, keeping the client's head upright.
- Always comb the section twice before cutting, to ensure that you have combed the hair clean from the parting to the ends. If using the wide teeth of the comb while cutting, always comb the section first with the fine teeth, then turn the comb around, and recomb with the wide teeth.

2. GRADUATED HAIRCUT



Graduated hair cut

In this basic haircut, you will be working with a vertical cutting line and a 45-degree elevation as well as a 90-degree elevation. Although you will use a center part, keep in mind that this haircut can also work with a side part or a fringe. You will be using a stationary guideline and a traveling guideline. Remember, a stationary guideline is a guideline that does not move. All other sections are combed toward the guideline and are cut to match it. A traveling guideline moves with you as you work through the haircut.

Implements and Materials

Same list as before

Procedure

- Part the hair into six sections. Begin with a part from the front hairline just above the middle of each eyebrow back to the crown area and clip the hair in place. Establish another part from the crown area where section one ends to the back of each ear, forming side sections two and three. Clutch these sections in place. Part the hair down the center of the back to form sections four and five. Take a horizontal part from one ear to the other across the nape area, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) above the hairline. This section (six) is your horizontal guide section.
- Establish your guideline by first cutting the center of the nape section to the desired length. Use a horizontal cutting line parallel to the fingers. Cut the right and left sides of the nape section the same length as the center guideline.



Cut fringe guide section



Comb fringe section



Cut fringe section at low elevation

3. Working upward in the left back section beginning at the center part establish the vertical subsection approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Extend the subsection down to include the nape guideline. Hold your finger at 90 degree angle to the strand and cut.
4. Proceed to cut the entire horizontal section by parting off vertical subsections and cutting in the same manner. Check each section vertically and horizontally throughout the haircut. Each completed section will serve as a guideline for the next section.
5. Part off another horizontal section approximately 1 inch wide. Beginning at the center, create another vertical subsection that extends down and includes the previously cut strands. Comb the hair smoothly at a 45-degree elevation to the head. Hold the fingers and shears at a 90-degree angle to the subsection and cut. Cut the entire horizontal section in this manner. Make sure the second section blends evenly with the previously cut section.
6. Continue taking horizontal sections throughout the left and right back sections and follow the same cutting procedure. The hair will gradually become longer as it reaches the apex.
7. Establish a narrow guide section on the left side at the hairline approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The side guideline should be the same length as the nape. Move to the right side of the head and establish a matching guideline there. This will help ensure that both side sections will be the same length when the right side section is cut later.
8. Establish a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch side section that curves and follows the hairline above the ear back to the nape section. Smoothly comb the section, including the side guideline and part of the nape section.
9. Holding the hair with little or no tension, cut the hair from the nape guide to the side guide. Note that the fingers are held at a slight angle to connect the two guides.
10. Will vary because of the irregular hairline around the ear.
11. Continue the same cutting procedure followed thus far. Take vertical subsections, comb smoothly, elevate at a 45-degree angle from the head, holding the fingers at a 90-degree angle to the strand. Cut the section even with side guideline and nape section.
12. Continues establishing horizontal sections on the left side of the head and following the same cutting procedure. Check each sections horizontally to ensure the ends are evenly blended.
13. When the left side section is complete, repeat on the right side section. You can create variety of fringe by cutting the fringe length close to that of the side guideline. Create a fringe guide section along the hairline about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Starting at the center part and working on the left side of the forehead, cut to the desired length.
14. Cut this fringe section at a low elevation. Check the cut for evenness and accuracy.



Finished hair cut

15. Establish a 1-inch section parallel to the fringe guideline. Beginning in the center, take narrow vertical subsection about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide that include the underlying guideline. Comb the strand smoothly and elevate from the head at 45 degrees. Continue this cutting procedure throughout the fringe area. The fringe section should blend evenly with the side section.
16. Cut the remainder of the fringe area on the right side of the head in the same manner as you did on the left side.
17. Finish the top section in the same manner holding the hair up from the head at a 90-degree angle and cut. Continue cutting in this manner until the remainder of the top section is cut.
18. Blow-dry the haircut and view the design, movement, and evenly blended ends.
19. Follow cleanup and sanitation steps as before.

3. THE UNIFORM LAYERED (90-DEGREE) HAIRCUT



Layered hair cut

The third basic haircut is the layered haircut created with uniform layers. All the hair is elevated to 90 degrees and cut at the same length. Your guide for this haircut is an interior traveling guideline. An interior guideline is inside the haircut rather than on the perimeter. The resulting shape will appear soft and rounded, with no built-up weight or corners. The perimeter of the hair will fall softly, because of the vertical sections on the interior that reduce weight.

4. LONG LAYERED (90-DEGREE) HAIRCUT

In this haircut you will use increased layering, which features progressively longer layers. Your guide is an interior guide, beginning at the top of the head. All remaining hair will be elevated up (180 degree) to match the guide.



Part of guideline section



Part out first section in the crown and cut



Cut front section

LONG LAYERED (180-DEGREE) HAIRCUT

Implements and Materials

Same as earlier haircuts



Cut the first subsection



Cut the second subsection



Continue cutting through top section



Finished cut

Procedure

1. Part the hair into five cutting sections.
2. Begin at the top of the crown by taking a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (1.25 cm) subsection across the head. Comb straight up from the head form and cut straight across.
3. Work to the front of the top section by taking a second $\frac{1}{2}$ inch subsection. Direct the first subsection (guideline) to the second one and cut to the same length.
4. Continue, using the previously cut subsection as your guideline to cut a new $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch subsection throughout the top section.
5. On the left front section, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal subsections, comb the hair straight up and match to the previously cut hair (guideline) in the top section. Continue working down the side, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch subsections until the hair no longer reaches the guide.
6. Repeat on the right side.
7. At the top of the left rear section, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal subsections, comb the hair straight up from the head form, matching the length to the top section (guideline) and cut straight across.
8. Continue, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch horizontal subsections and working from top to bottom until the hair no longer reaches the guideline.

9. Repeat on the right side until the hair no longer reaches the guideline.
10. Blow-dry the hair.



Long layered haired

IV. CUTTING CURLY HAIR

Curly hair can be a challenge to cut. Once you gain enough confidence, it can be a lot of fun to work with. However, it is essential to understand how curly hair behaves after it has been cut and dried. Although you can apply any cutting technique to curly hair, you will get very different results with each one than you get when cutting straight hair. Curl patterns can range from slightly wavy to extremely curly, and curly-haired clients may have fine, medium, or coarse textures, with density ranging from thin to thick.

TIPS FOR CUTTING CURLY HAIR

- ✂ Curly hair shrinks much more after it dries than straight hair. The curlier the hair, the more it will shrink. For every ¼ inch (.6cm) you cut when the hair is wet, it will shrink up to 1 inch when dry. Always keep this in mind when consulting with your client.
- ✂ Use minimal tension and or the wide teeth of hour comb. If you use a lot of tension when cutting curly hair, you will be stretching the wet hair even more, and the hair will shrink that much more when it dries.
- ✂ Curly hair naturally “graduates” itself. If the shape you want to create has strong angles, you need to elevate less than when working with straight hair.
- ✂ Curly hair expands more than straight hair. This means that you will generally need to leave lengths longer, which ultimately helps weigh the hair down and keeps the shape from shrinking or ending up too short.
- ✂ In general, a razor should not be used on curly hair. Doing so can weaken the cuticle and cause the hair to frizz.

SHEARS-OVER-COMB TIPS

- ✂ Work with small area at a time.
- ✂ Always start at the hairline and work up toward the length. You may even run the comb again through a previously cut section, on your way up to the new area.
- ✂ Cross-check by working across the area diagonally.
- ✂ Use a barber comb to cut areas very close (usually on sideburns and hairlines where the hair is cut close to the scalp). Switch to a regular cutting comb as you work up into the longer lengths.



Review Questions:

- a. What is medium length haircut?
- b. Write various tools and materials required for medium length haircut?
- c. Write the names of four basic haircuts?
- d. What are the varieties of blunt cut?
- e. Write the meaning of graduated hair cut?
- f. How essential is to understand a haircut on curly hair?

7.4 TEXTURIZING

Texturizing is a commonly used technique within the professional hair industry. Today's haircuts generally require some form of texturizing. Texturizing is the process of removing excess bulk without shortening the length. It also means to cut for effect within the hair length, causing wispy or spiky effects. The term “texturize” should not be confused with hair texture, which is simply the diameter of the hair strand itself.

Texturizing techniques can be used to add volume, remove volume, make hair “move,” and blend one area into another. It can also be used to compensate for different densities that exist within the same head of hair. Texturizing can be done with cutting shears, thinning shears.

- ✂ Point cutting is a technique performed on the ends of the hair using the tips, or points, of the shears. This can be done on wet or dry hair. It is very easy to do on dry hair because the hair stands up and away from your fingers. Hold the hair 1 to 2 inches from the ends. Turn your wrist so that the tips of the shears are pointing into the ends, with your palm facing away from you. Open and close the shears by moving your thumb as you work across the section. As you close the shears, move them away from your fingers to avoid cutting yourself. Move them back in toward your fingers as you open them. In essence, you are cutting “points” in the hair. A more vertical shears angle removes less hair. The more diagonal the shears angle, the more hair is taken away.
- ✂ Notching is another version of point cutting. Notching is more aggressive and creates a chunkier effect. Notching is done toward the ends. Hold the section about 3 inches from the ends. Place the tips of your shears about 2 inches from the ends. Close your shears as you quickly move them out toward the ends. If you are working on very thick hair, you can repeat the motion every $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. On medium to fine hair, place your “notches” further apart. This technique can be done on wet or dry hair.



Notching

- ✂ Free-hand notching also uses the tips of the shears. Do not slide the shears, but simply snip out pieces of hair at random intervals. This technique is generally used throughout the interior of the section, rather than at the ends. It works particularly well on curly hair, where it is not desirable to add too many layers but, rather, where you would choose to release the curl and remove some density.

- ✂ Slithering or effilating is the process of thinning the hair to graduated lengths with shears. In this technique, the hair strand is cut by a sliding movement of the shears, with the blades kept partially opened. Slithering reduces volume and creates movement.



Slithering



Ideal open position

- ✂ Slicing is a technique that removes bulk and adds movement through the lengths of the hair. When slicing, never completely close the shears. Use only the portion of the blades near the pivot. This prevents removing large pieces of hair. This technique can be performed within a subsection or just on the surface of the hair, with haircutting or texturizing shears. To slice an elevated subsection, work with either wet or dry hair, because you can see exactly how much hair you are taking away.
- ✂ Carving is a version of slicing that creates a visual separation in the hair. It works best on short hair (1- ½ to 3 inches, or 3.75 to 7.5 cm, in length). This technique is done by placing the still blade into the hair and resting it on the scalp. Move the shears through the hair, gently opening and partially closing the shears as you move, thus “carving” out areas. The more horizontal your shears, the more hair you remove. The more vertical, the less hair you remove.

STYLING

There is a wide range of styling options from which you can choose. You need to become skilled in a full range of styling techniques.

An expert stylist is the one clients turn to when they have a big event coming up and need a more dramatic evening look. If you are not familiar with different styling techniques and your client's particular requests force you to refer her to another stylist in the salon, you might risk losing that client altogether.

CLIENT CONSULTATION

The client consultation is the first step in the hairstyling process and cannot be skipped. Encourage your client to look through magazines to find a style she likes or, better yet, offer her the portfolio you keep on hand that is filled with pictures of current hairstyling trends. Often, your role in the consultation will be as a problem-solver. Your job is to find these solutions for all kinds of clients on all kinds of occasions.

Review Questions:

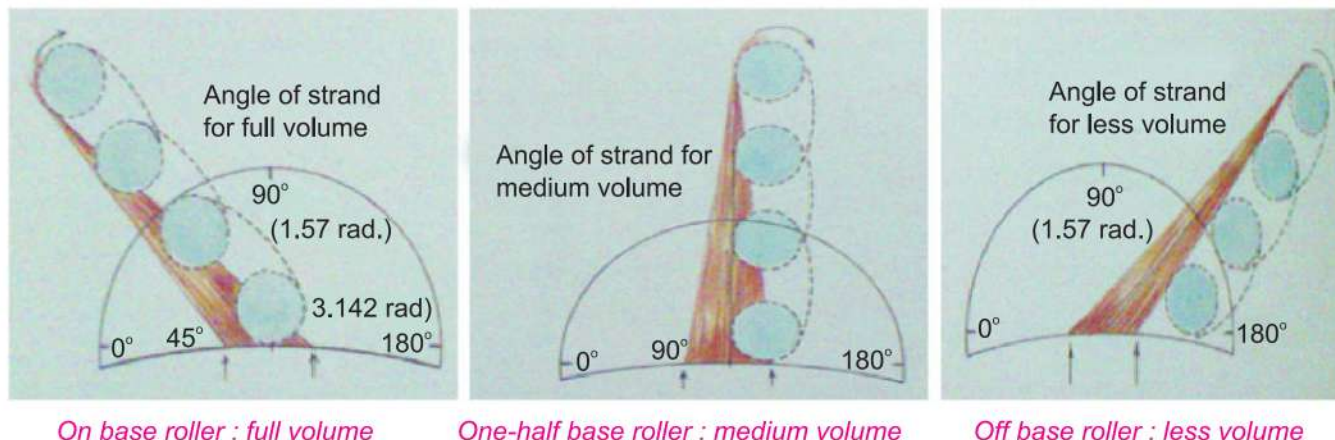
- What is point cutting?
- What do you understand by the term notching?
- What is the meaning of slicing in a haircut?

7.5 WET HAIRSTYLING

- i) Roller Setting
- ii) Blow Drying

Wet Set with Rollers

The roller base is the section of hair at the scalp that is parted off for a sculpture curl or a roller. The size of the base is determined by the size of the curl to be formed or the size of the roller used. The base should be the same width and approximately the same length as the roller that you are going to use.



The diameter of the roller determines the amount of curl that will be set in the hair. If a roller with a small diameter is used, the section of hair parted off for the base will be narrower. Therefore, the finished style will have more curl. If a roller with a large diameter is used, the section of hair parted off for the base will be wider. As a result, less curl will be evident in the finished style.

Cosmetologists usually speak of roller bases as having three possible strengths: off base, half base, and on base. The base strength used is determined by how much lift or fullness or how much closeness is desired in the finished style.

Implements and Materials

Use the list of implements and materials under Procedure 8 preparing the hair for wet styling and add the following:

- Rollers of various sizes made from plastic, wire with mesh covering or sponge
 - Setting or styling lotion
 - Clips (double or single prong)
 - Tail comb
1. Comb the hair in the direction of the setting pattern. Shaping may be used to accent the design
 2. Starting at the front hairline, part off a section the same length and width as the roller. Choose the type of base according to the desired volume. Comb the hair out from the scalp to the ends using the fine teeth of the comb. Repeat several times to make sure that the hair is smooth.
 3. Hold the hair with tension between the thumb and middle finger of the left hand. Place the roller below the thumb of the left hand. Do not bring together the ends of the hair. Wrap the ends of the hair smoothly around the roller until the hair catches and does not release.
 4. Place the thumbs over the ends of the roller and roll the hair is firmly to the scalp.
 5. Clip the roller securely to the scalp hair. Roll the remainder of the hair according to the desired style.
 6. Place the client under a hood dryer. Set the dryer at a temperature that is comfortable for the client.
 7. When the hair is dry, allow it to cool, then remove the rollers.

8. Comb out and style the hair as desired the hair is blow-dried, they may provide just the amount of volume you are looking for.



Wind the roller

Clip the roller

- ❖ Velcro rollers need to stay in the hair for only 5 to 10 minutes, depending on how much set you want in the hair. Follows the same setting patterns as with wet setting, but keep in mind that no clipping is necessary to secure the roller. The Velcro fabric grips the hair well and stays in place on its own. Mist the entire head with hairspray, then either place the client under a hooded dryer for 5 to 10 minutes or use the diffuser attachment on your blow-dryer for the recommended time to give a soft set to the hair. For an even softer look, do not apply heat after the rollers are put in; just have your client sit for a few minutes. This would be a good time to instruct the client on how she can repeat the process at home in order to maintain the style. Always remove any hair from Velcro and electric rollers after use.

(i) ROLLER SETTING

Rollers are used to create many of the same effects as stand-up pin curls. Rollers have the following advantages over pin curls.

- ✂ Because a roller holds the equivalent of two to four stand-up curls, the roller is a much faster way to set the hair.
- ✂ The hair is wrapped around the roller with tension, which gives a stronger and longer-lasting set.
- ✂ Rollers come in a variety of shapes, widths, and sizes, which broadens the creative possibilities for any style.

PARTS OF ROLLER CURL

There are three parts of roller curl:

- ✂ **BASE** - The panel of hair on which the roller is placed. The base should be the same length and width as the roller. The type of base affects the volume.
- ✂ **STEM** - The hair between the scalp and the first turn of the roller. The stem gives the hair direction and mobility.
- ✂ **CURL** or a circle. The hair that is wrapped around the roller. It determines the size of the wave or curl.

CHOOSING ROLLER SIZE

The relationship between the length of the hair and the size of the roller will determine whether the result will be a C shape, a wave, or a curl. These three shapes are created as follows.

1. One complete turn around the roller will create a C-Shaped curl.
2. One-and-a-half turns will create a wave.
3. Two-and-a-half turns will create a curls.

ROLLER PLACEMENT

The size of the roller and how it sits on its base will determine the volume achieved. The general rule of thumb is that the larger the roller, the greater the volume. There are three kinds of bases.

1. **ON BASE** - For full volume, the roller sits directly on its base. Overdirect the strand slightly in front of the base and roll the hair down to the base. The roller should fit on the base.
2. **HALF BASE** - For medium volume, the roller sits halfway on its base and halfway behind the base. Hold the strand straight up from the head and roll the hair down.
3. **OFF BASE** - For the least volume, the roller sits completely off the base. Hold the strand 45 degrees back from the base and roll the hair down.



A finished roller set

Removes the rollers

SPIRALED ROLLERS

Spiraled rollers are used to create a definite style. They are placed on a flat-shaped base, and the ends of the hair are rolled up completely to create volume or fullness. The procedure for spiraled rollers is as follows:-

- ✂ A shaping is made to form a semicircular guide. With the aid of a rat-tail comb, section the underside of the shaping.
- ✂ Insert the comb into the hair, picking up all of the hair parted off for the shaping. Without distorting the shaping, smooth the ends of the hair around the roller. Roll the hair up and place the roller in the shaping. Pin the roller securely to the scalp hair.

DIRECTIONAL ROLLERS

Directional rollers are used to create a definite line or style, ranging from volume or fullness to indentation or closeness at the base of the roller. Directional rollers can be placed on rectangular, triangular, or diagonal bases. Volume is created by turning the roller under, whereas indentation is achieved by placing the roller on a flat base and turning the ends of the hair up. The procedure is as follows:

- ✂ Direct the sectioned hair toward the face.
- ✂ The hair direction (action) is reverse.



Finished style of directional rollers

- ✂ Direct the sectioned hair away from the face.
- ✂ The hair direction (action) is forward. The placement begins at the top then a reverse curl and so on. The partings are angled to follow the contour of the head. The single roller on the hairline can be forward or reverse at the same angle.

ELECTRIC ROLLERS



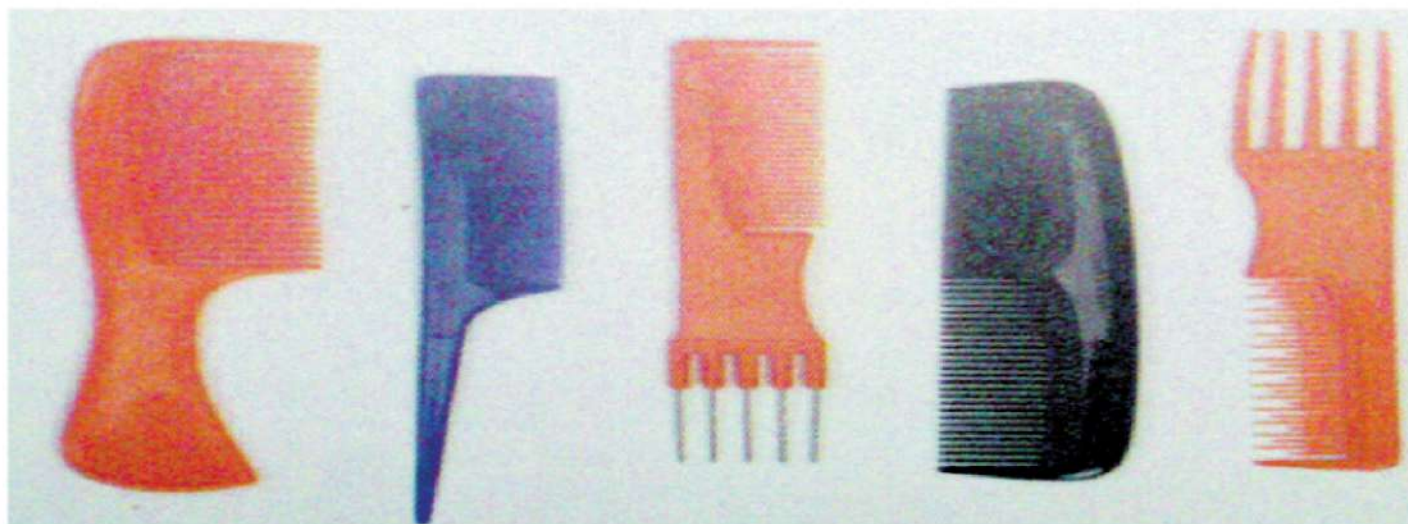
Electric rollers are known as pre-heated rollers which are to be given after the heating and used on the hair which gives quick results. It is available in a box of rollers with fixer and electrical wire which is to be used half an hour before the applications. Rollers are applied in the same manner but the difference is they are heated before the used and other rollers are applied first and dried under the hood dryer. Follow all the rules and techniques as given above for roller setting.

(ii) BLOW DRYING

Blow drying is the technique of drying and styling damp hair in one operation-has revolutionized the hairstyling world. Today's women desire hairstyles that require the least time and effort to maintain. The selection of styling tools, techniques, and products must relate to the client's lifestyle.

TOOLS FOR BLOW-DRY STYLING

The following the basic tools used for blow-drying techniques.



From left to right : wide-tooth comb, fine-tooth tail comb, styling comb with metal pins, finger wive comb, teasing cumb.

THE BLOW DRYER

Hair Dryers



A blow-dryer is an electrical device designed for drying and styling hair in a single service. Its main parts are a handle, a slotted nozzle, a small fan, a heating element, and speed/heat controls. Some also come with cooling buttons. The temperature control panel helps to produce a steady stream of air at the desired temperature. The blow-dryer's nozzle attachment, or concentrator, is a directional feature that can direct the air stream to any section of the hair more intensely. The diffuser attachment causes the air to flow more softly and helps to accentuate or keep textural definition.



Blow-dryer and diffuser

To keep your blow-dryer as safe and effective as possible, make sure that it is always perfectly clean and free of dirt, grease, and hair before using. Dirt or hair in the device could cause extreme heat and hair burn. The air intake at the back of the dryer must be kept clear at all times. If this intake is covered and air cannot pass through freely, the dryer element could burn out.

COMBS AND PICKS

Combs and picks are designed to distribute and part the hair. They come in a wide variety of sizes and shapes to adapt to many styling options. The length and spacing of the teeth may vary from one comb to another. Teeth that are closely spaced remove definition from the curl, thus creating a smooth surface, while widely spaced teeth shape larger sections of hair for more surface texture. Combs with picks at one end lift the hair away from the head.

BRUSHES

When choosing a styling brush, take into account the texture, length, and styling needs of the hair that you are working with. Brushes come in many sizes, shapes, and materials.



Paddle brush, grooming brush, teasing brush, classic styling brush, vent brush, round brushes

- ✂ A classic styling brush is a half-rounded rubber-based brush with smooth round-ended nylon quills, usually in either seven or nine rows. They are heat resistant and antistatic, ideal for smoothing and untangling all types of hair. While they are perfect for blow-drying precision haircuts where not too much volume is desired, they are less suitable for smooth classic shapes with rounded edges. Excellent airflow through the brush is also a feature of the classic styling brush.
- ✂ Paddle brushes, with their large, flat bases, are well suited for mid-to longer-length hair.
- ✂ Grooming brushes are generally oval with pure natural bristles or quills of bristle and nylon mix. The nylon bristles stimulate the circulation of blood to the scalp.
- ✂ Vent brushes, with their ventilated design, are used to speed up the blow-drying process, and are ideal for blow-drying fine hair.
- ✂ Round brushes come in different diameters. The client's hair should be able to wrap twice around the brush. Round brushes normally have natural bristles. Large round brushes can be used to lift the hair at the scalp. Some round brushes have metal cylinder bases so that the heat from the blow-dryer is transferred to the metal base, creating a stronger curl.
- ✂ A teasing brush is a nylon styling brush that has a tail for sectioning, along with a narrow row of bristles. Teasing brushes are perfect for backcombing hair and then smoothing out the hair into a style, using the sides of the bristles.
- ✂ Sectioning clutches. These clutches are usually metal or plastic and have long prongs to hold wet or dry sections of hair in place. It is important to keep whatever wet hair you are not working on sectioned off in clutches so that the wet hair does not sit over the dry hair, especially when drying long hair.



Roll the hair to the base



Full base section for blow-drying

SYLING MATERIALS

- ✂ **Styling lotions.** It is known as “liquid tools”. They give a style more hold and can add shine and curl, or take curl away.
- ✂ **Foam or mousse** is a light, airy, whipped styling product that resembles shaves foam. It builds moderate body and volume into the hair. Massage it into damp hair to highlight textural movement, or blow-dry it straight for styles in which body without texture is desired. Foam is good for fine hair because it does not weigh the hair down. It will hold for six to eight hours in dry conditions. Conditioning foams are excellent for drier, more porous hair.

- ✂ **Gel** - is a thickened styling preparation- firm-bodied and usually clear or transparent-that comes in a tube or bottle and probably has the strongest hold of all products, other than a finishing spritz or spray. It creates the strongest control for slicked or molded styles and distinct texture definition when spread with the fingers. When brushed out, it creates long-lasting body. Gel that produces the longest hold may overwhelm fine hair because of its high resin level. This is not a concern if fine hair is molded into the lines of the style and does not get brushed through when dry. Liquid gels or texturizers are lighter and more viscous, or liquid, in form. They allow for easy styling, defining, and molding. With bushing, they add volume and body to the style. Straightening gels relax the hair for a smooth, straight look, with the most hold in dry outdoor condition.



Finished style

- ✂ **Volumizers** are sprayed into the base of fine, wet hair add volume to the shape, especially at the base
- ✂ **Silicone shiners** add gloss and sheen to the hair while creating textural definition. Non oily silicone shine products are excellent for all hair types, either for applying before drying to provide lubrication and protection to the hair while blow-drying, or for finishing at the very end to add extra shine. Spray shiners, applied like hair spray. Add shine without weight, so they are useful for all hair types.
- ✂ **Hair spray, or finishing spray**, is applied in the form of a mist to hold a style in position. It is the most widely used hairstyling product. Available in a variety of holding strengths, in both aerosol or nonaerosol sprays, it is useful for all hair types and effective in dry or damp weather.



Hair being diffused



Scrunch the hair

Procedure

BLOW-DRYING

Implements and Materials

- blow-dryer with attachments
- wide-tooth comb
- styling cape
- styling lotion
- round brush
- neck strip



Finished hair style

PREPARATION FOR ALL HAIR TYPES

1. After shampooing, return the client to the seated position and comb out any tangles in the hair. Remove excess moisture from the hair by blotting with a towel.
2. Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.



Dry hair for directional style

BLOW-DRYING FOR DIFFERENT HAIR TYPES AND LENGTHS

- ✂ Distribute styling product through the hair with your fingers, and comb through with a wide-tooth comb.
- ✂ Using the comb, mold the hair into the desired shape while still wet.
- ✂ For volume and lift, similar to that which you would get from a roller set, use a small round brush. Apply a mousse or spray volumizer at the base. Section and part the hair according to the size of the curl desired.
- ✂ Insert the round brush at the base of the curl. The degree of lift determines the type of volume you will achieve. Using the techniques you have learned in roller setting, dry each section either full base or half base. For maximum lift, insert the brush on base and direct the hair section up at a 125-degree angle. Roll the hair down to the base with medium tension. Direct the stream of air from the blow-dryer over the curl in a back-and-forth motion.
- ✂ When the section is completely dry, press the cooling button and cool down the section to strengthen the curl formation.

- ✂ Release the brush by unwinding the section from the brush. (Pulling it out could cause the hair to get tangled in the brush.) For less lift at the scalp, begin by holding the section at a 90- or 70-degree angle, following the same procedure. Make sure the scalp and hair are completely dry before combing out the style or the shape will not last. Finish with hair spray.



Blow dry on the fringe and finished style

To blow-dry short, curly hair in its natural wave pattern or permed hair follows these steps:

- ✂ Apply a styling lotion or silicone shine product after towel blotting hair.
- ✂ Section the hair and work on one particular section at a time.
- ✂ With a wide-tooth comb or your fingers, encourage the hair into the desired shape.
- ✂ Attach the diffuser to the blow-dryer and diffuse the hair by letting the hair sit on top of the diffuser and pulsing the dryer toward the scalp and then away, repeating until the section is dry. Alternatively, gently run the section being dried through your fingers and bring the diffuser toward your hand.
- ✂ Use an appropriate styling product to achieve the desired finish. For maximum volume on straight or wavy hair apply a mousse, a volumizing spray, or light weight gel and insert the brush into the hair at the scalp.
- ✂ While turning the brush downward and away from the scalp, allow the brush to pick up a section of hair and begin drying.

To blow-dry blunt or long layered, straight to wavy hair into a smooth straight style.

- ✂ Attach the nozzle or concentrator attachment to the blow-dryer for more controlled styling. Part and section the hair so that only the section you are drying is not in clips. Apply a light gel.
- ✂ Using 1-inch subsections, start your first section at the nape of the neck and use a classic styling brush to dry the hair straight and smooth. Place the brush under the first section and hold the hair low.
- ✂ Work up to the crown, continuing to take 1-inch sections. On the longer sections toward the top of the crown.
- ✂ Continue using the same technique to keep the shape flat and straight, continue using low elevation.
- ✂ To direct the fringe away from the face, brush the fringe back and push the hair slightly forward with the brush, creating a curved shaping, place the dryer on a slow setting and pint the nozzle toward the brush. The fringe, when dry, will fall away from the face and slightly to the side, for a soft look.



Finished style

CLEANUP AND SANITATION

- ✂ Discard the neck strip.
- ✂ Thoroughly clean brushes of any loose hair and disinfect them.
- ✂ Clean the blow-dryer and remove any dust from the air intake area or filter.
- ✂ Sanitize your workstation.
- ✂ Wash your hands with soap and warm water.

Review Questions:

- a. Name the two types of wet hair styling?
- b. What are the various types of rollers?
- c. What kind of implements and materials required for roller settings?
- d. Write types of roller placements?
- e. What do you understand by spiralled roller settings?

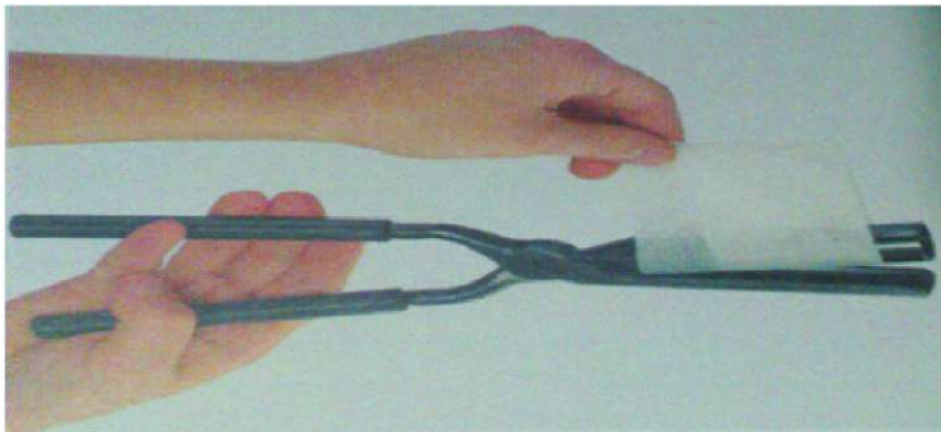
7.6 THERMAL HAIR STYLING

HAIR STRAIGHTENING/HAIR PRESSING

Hair straightening, or pressing is a popular service that is also very profitable in the salon. When properly done, hair pressing temporarily straightens extremely curly or unruly hair by means of a heated iron or comb. A pressing generally lasts until the hair is shampooed next. Hair pressing also prepares the hair for additional services, such as thermal roller curling. A good hair pressing leaves the hair in a natural and lustrous condition and is not at all harmful to the hair.

There are three types of hair pressing.

- ✂ **SOFT PRESS**, which removes about 50 to 60 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing machine / iron machine once on each side of the hair.
- ✂ **MEDIUM PRESS**, which removes about 60 to 75 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing machine / iron machine once on each side of the hair, using slightly more pressure.
- ✂ **HARD PRESS**, which removes about 100 percent of the curl, involves the application of the thermal pressing machine / iron machine twice on each side of the hair. A hard press can also be done by first passing a hot curling iron through the hair. This is called a double press.



Test the heat of thermal iron with the help of tissue paper.

A careful **analysis** of the client's hair should cover the following points:-

- ✂ Wave pattern
- ✂ Length
- ✂ Texture (coarse, medium, fine, or very fine)
- ✂ Feel (wiry, soft, or silky)
- ✂ Elasticity
- ✂ Shade (natural, faded, streaked, gray, tinted, lightened)
- ✂ Condition (normal, brittle, dry, oily, damaged, or chemically treated)
- ✂ Condition of scalp (normal, flexible, or tight)



Place iron in the hair strand



Roll the iron on the strand

It is important that the cosmetologist be able to recognize individual differences in hair texture, porosity, elasticity, and scalp flexibility. Roll the iron on the strand.

Hair texture

Variations in hair texture have to do with the diameter of the hair (coarse, medium, or fine) and the feel of the hair (wiry, soft, or silky). Cosmetologist can determine how much pressure the hair and scalp can handle without breakage, hair loss, or burning from a pressing machine / iron machine that may not be adjusted to the correct temperature.

Coarse, extremely curly hair has qualities that make it difficult to press. Coarse hair has the greatest diameter, and during the pressing process it requires more heat and pressure than medium or fine hair.

Medium curly hair is the normal type of hair that cosmetologists deal with in the beauty salon. No special problem is presented by this type of hair, and it is the least resistant to hair pressing.

Fine hair requires special care. To avoid hair breakage, less heat and pressure should be applied than for other hair texture.

Pressing material

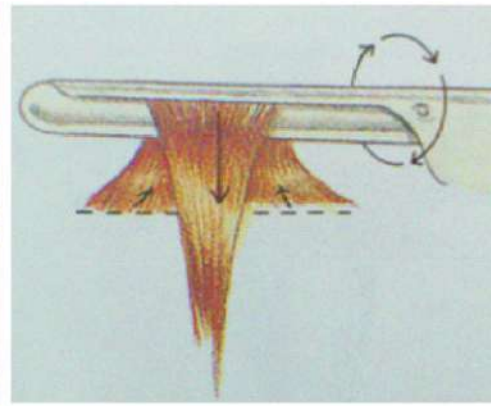
Cream press or pressing oils are preparations that are applied to the hair before the pressing service. These products make the hot gloss. Pressing oil is a liquid or solid that deposits an oily film on the hair. If too much of this product is used, the hair strands will stick together, and soft, natural styling will not be possible. Cream press is a solid, waxy product that is more popular than pressing oil. It leaves the hair soft and pliable and makes it easy to style. Pressing oil and cream press should be applied after the shampoo and before the hair is dry. The water helps to distribute the product through the hair. Hair conditioner is a cosmetic that is applied to the hair and scalp to prevent dryness. During a pressing and curling service, heat is applied to the hair.

Pressing / Iron Machine

It is available in electric and should be constructed of either good quality stainless steel or brass. The handle is usually made of fine quality of plastic which does not readily it is heavy like iron, flat both the sides which gives open looking press with less space produces smoother pressing. Pressing machine very in size, some are short to be used with short hair, while long are used with long hair. It is advisable to temper pressing machine which allows the steel to hold heat evenly along the entire length.



Support the iron with the comb



Curl the hair around the iron

Heating pressing machine:-It is an electrical gadget which is to be heated before the use and variation in temperature depends upon the types of hair (coarse, fine, very fine) Pre-heat before use till you attain the proper temperature, test it on a piece of light paper. If the paper becomes scorched, allow the machine to cool slightly before applying it to the hair. Electric pressing machine has thermostat technology to protect over heating and controls high or low degree of heat. The same machine has attachment apart from pressing curling tongue which gives curly appearance to the hair.

Implements and Materials

- Shampoo
- Towels
- Shampoo and styling capes
- Clips
- Pressing oil or cream
- Thermal irons
- Hairbrush and comb
- Spatula

Preparation

- ✂ Drape the client for shampooing.
- ✂ Shampoo, rinse, and towel-dry the client's hair.
- ✂ Drape the client for thermal styling, using a neck strip and styling cape.
- ✂ Apply pressing oil or cream (some stylists prefer to apply pressing oil or cream to the hair after it has been completely dried)
- ✂ Dry hair thoroughly (blow-drying will leave the hair more manageable than hood drying).
- ✂ Comb and divide the hair into four main sections and pin them up.

Procedure

- ✂ Switch on the pressing machine at near by socket maintaining comfortable distance between the wire and client's hair.
- ✂ Start ironing from the nape of the head by taking sub-sectioning of hair going towards crown by maintaining the distance to scalp to avoid burning.
- ✂ Take sub-sectioning one by one and finished the back area and start in the front at temporal and going upward and complete the fringe area.
- ✂ Style and comb the hair.

Cleanup and Sanitation

- ✂ Discard disposable items. Disinfect brush and comb.

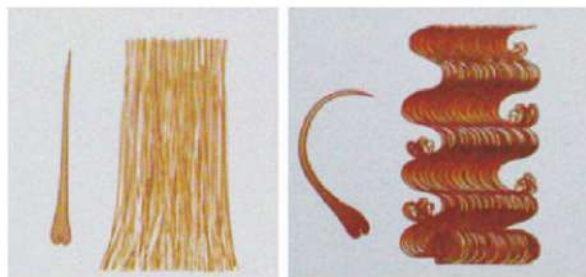
- ✂ Clean the pressing machine according to the instructions given by manufacturer.
- ✂ Sanitize your workstation.
- ✂ Wash hands with soap and warm water.

Safety Precautions

- ✂ In the absence of special care physical damage such as burnt hair that breaks off burnt scalp that causes either temporary or permanent loss of hair, and burns on the ears and neck that form scars.
- ✂ Excessive heat or pressure on the hair and scalp.
- ✂ Perfumed pressing oil near the scalp if the client's is allergic.
- ✂ Overly frequent hair pressing, weakens the hair.
- ✂ Keeps the machine clean after every use.
- ✂ Remove the wire from the socket as soon as the work is finished.

CRIMPING MACHINE

Pressing machine is a popular service that is also very profitable in the saloon. It gives temporarily curly / wavy looks which gives hair heavy look. A good hair crimping machine which leaves the hair in a natural and lustrous condition and is not at all harmful to the hair. It is suitable on fine and very fine hair to give the fullness and curls. Same analysis of hair and scalp before the treatment to get the best result. It is always advisable to remember to check client's hair for elasticity and porosity. Under normal condition, if a client's hair has good elasticity it can be safely stretched to about 50 percent of its original length. If the porosity is normal, then the hair returns to its natural wave pattern when it is wet or moistened.



Follow all the rules and techniques related to thermal hair straightening. As this machine is available separate or as an attachment to the straightening machine. All the safety rules are same as given above.

CURLING IRON TECHNIQUE

(THERMAL WAVEING)

Curling iron also known as thermal curling and waving the hair depends on the texture of hair whether it is fine or coarse, or whether it has been lightened or tinted. The success of any curl formed with a hot iron depends on the thickness of the hair strand, the temperature of the iron when applied to the hair, and the length of time the iron remains on the strand. Each of these factors must be carefully controlled.



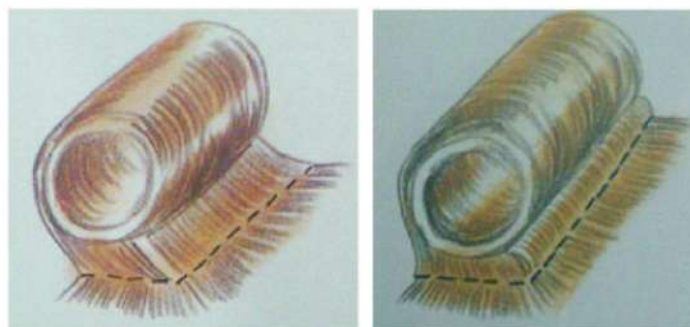
Curling tongue

HOW TO HOLD THE CURLING IRON

- ✂ With the iron held in the hand, the ring finger and little finger are used to control opening and closing of the groove over the prong. The index and middle finger control the turning (rotating) of the iron. The thumb rests on the handle of the iron to provide support and balance while the iron is manipulated on the hair strand.
- ✂ Although the basic position for holding the iron, the entire iron, as well as the hair strand, must be rotated to create a professional-looking curl. The positions of the hand and iron for this rotating action. Rotating the iron is the most important technique that you must acquire for iron curling. Practice holding, turning, opening, and closing the iron until the motions become natural.
- ✂ The styling comb is always used with the iron to produce curls and waves. The comb should be held in the hand at all times when working with the iron.

HOW TO FORM A CROQUIGNOLE, OR FIGURE-EIGHT, CURL

This is the type of curl most frequently used. It produces a firm base near the scalp and is suitable for medium to long hair,



Full base curl. Volume base curl

- ✂ With a hard rubber comb, slice out a section of hair 2 inches long and about as wide as the diameter of the curling iron.



Half base curl

Off base curl

- ✂ Test the temperature of the iron on a piece of paper.
- ✂ Hold the strand with the thumb and index finger of the left hand.
- ✂ Insert the iron as close to the scalp as possible without touching, enough to allow a one-quarter turn. The groove should be on top of the strand.
- ✂ Immediately upon insertion, rotate the iron toward yourself, directing the hair with the left hand toward the handle of the iron
- ✂ Open and close the iron rapidly (this is called “clicking” the iron). Turn one-half turn.
- ✂ With your left hand, direct the ends of the hair toward the point of the iron.

- ✂ Continue to roll and click the iron until all the hair ends disappear around the iron. The ends will be inside the curl.
- ✂ Insert the comb or a piece of tissue under the iron to protect the scalp.
- ✂ Leave the iron in the curl about 2 seconds, until the ends are heated and they take the curl position.
- ✂ Roll the iron to be sure the ends are free. Slide the iron out. If the iron does not slide out easily, the ends have not been properly manipulated. The iron needs to be rolled and clicked once or twice more.

A **spiral curl** is similar to the barrel curl. The iron is held in a vertical position and the hair is inserted near the joint of the iron. The hair is fed into the iron so that it “spirals” toward the tip of the iron. All lengths of hair may be used, but this type of curl is usually best with long hair.

A **bob curl** is used with very short hair. 1½ to 2½ inches long. Grasp the hair ends with the iron. Allow the heat to penetrate for about 2 seconds and slide the iron out.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- ✂ The hair should be dry before being treated with the iron.
- ✂ If you apply lanolin-type oil or cream to the hair before using the iron, the hair will not dry out and will have a glossy sheen after curling.
- ✂ Use the same sectioning and sub-sectioning as in roller setting to style the hair.
- ✂ The iron may be used on fine hair or on hair that has been bleached or permanent waved, but you should use less heat and should shorten the time that the hair is in contact with the iron.
- ✂ The thickness of the strand to be curled depends on the texture and condition of the hair and the amount of curl desired.
- ✂ The hair strand and the iron must be turned at the same time to create the perfect curl.
- ✂ To avoid frizzy curls, hair that is curled with an iron should be blunt cut with little taper in the ends.

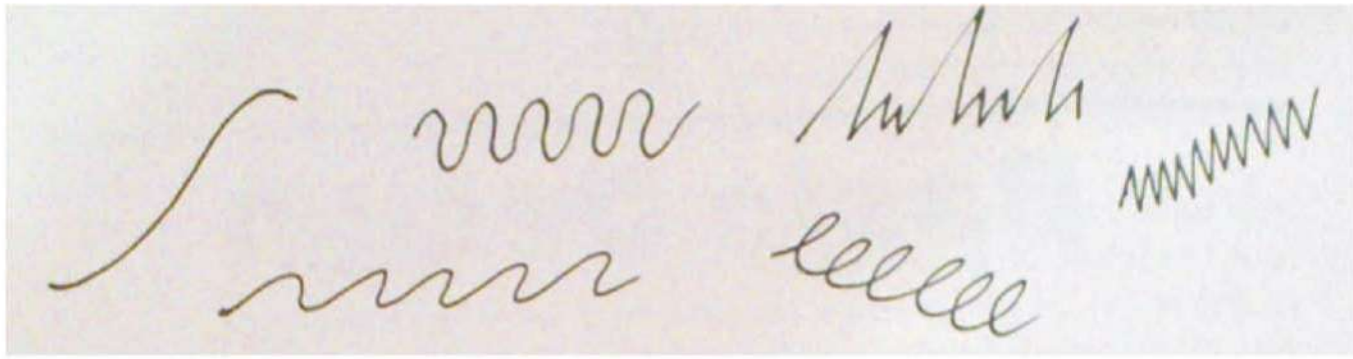
Review Questions:

- a. Write the methods of hair pressing.
- b. What are the two types of hair textures?
- c. What is iron machine ?
- d. Write the implements materials used in pressing treatment?
- e. What is crimping machine?

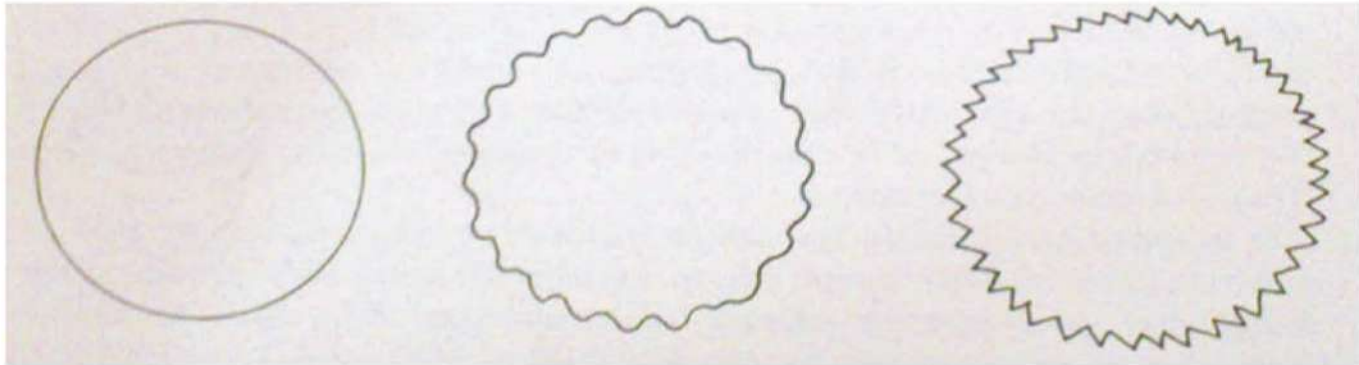
7.7 HAIR STYLING & DESIGNING

LINE

Line is the fundamental language used in basic design. It can be used in numerous ways to convey visual information and can be very versatile in its appearance to create many different effects. When you draw lines they usually take on a direction that indicates their character. In hairdressing it is easy to think of hair as a mass of lines, whether straight, wavy, curly or frizzy. These might be regular lines that are formed into a pattern, such as an S shape in waved hair, or irregular lines that are not in a formulated pattern, such as in frizzy hair.



Character of a single line



Line suggesting surface quality.

Line is important in hairdressing for three specific reasons:

- 1) It helps us to identify shape.
- 2) We need to have a good vocabulary of different line variations when we want to communicate ideas or receive information.
- 3) It dictates the overall shape of objects or, for our purpose, hair. The overall line of a hair style will carry the eye of the viewer and determine its total shape.

SHAPE AND PROPORTION

Being unable to draw, in particular the face, is one of the biggest setbacks hairdressing students seem to have, and yet to be able to quickly jot down ideas and styles would clearly help them communicate better with clients. Drawing a face can be done through following a simple set of steps that chart out the proportions of the face, and tips on drawing the features. There are different technical methods of drawing a face and head, although they do seem to depend on quite a lot of measuring. For our purpose a simple basic method that acts as a good rough guide in simply plotting the basic proportions is all we require.

DRAWING A PROFILE

The simple method described above can also be applied to drawing a profile, but you have to remember you are only seeing half of the feature (unless of course you are into Cubism like Picasso). The positions are the same. The only difference is that your vertical line should have moved to the outside of one of the edges of the basic oval shape, and that the eyebrow line, lips and chin will all meet this vertical line. The nose will protrude over it. The width of the head in profile is also important; it is always's bigger than you imagine. If you draw a second oval shape over the top of the first but move it to one side about a quarter of the width of the oval, this will indicate the width the skull.

Pattern

Although shape and proportion are important to the hairdresser, so too are the possibilities of pattern. An awareness of potential patterns can help inspire creative ideas and many patterns can be adapted into hair designs. We have already mentioned that the eye automatically seeks symmetry in whatever it sees and the same principle applies to pattern. A pattern looks appealing because it achieves balance as well as looking interesting.



Different types of hair with different hair style

FACE SHAPES

Face shape is one of the important features influencing any decision about choosing a suitable hair style. It can be a difficult task to identify accurately the shape of a person's face because not everyone has a 'pure' face shape and each face is individual. Also, many people have a combination of two shapes, so the most dominant shape has to be identified.

Some people are oblivious of the fact that faces actually differ in shape, but the more enlightened people, although they know that face shapes are different, still find it difficult to identify which shape is which. It is a skill that has to be practiced. A good starting-point is to be able to identify your own face shape, and there are different exercises that make it easier. One way is to pull back all your hair from your face and hold a mirror in front of you with one hand, then using a piece of chalk or felt-tip pen to draw round your mirrored face shape on the mirror. This will give a good indication of the basic shape.

There are seven basic shapes of faces. The oval face shape is considered to be the most in proportion and evenly balanced. If the face shape is out of proportion then we have to balance it with a hair style that counter-balances the odd shape to produce an oval appearance.

❖ Round face shape

The contour of the face is usually quite circular and the proportions are too equal, the width being practically the same as the length. The aim of complementing this face shape and counterbalancing the roundness is to choose a style that will square off the face and give a slimmer appearance. The best styles to do this are those that give height but no width; those with parting; and angular and asymmetrical styles.



Suitable hairstyles for round face shapes

❖ Square face shape

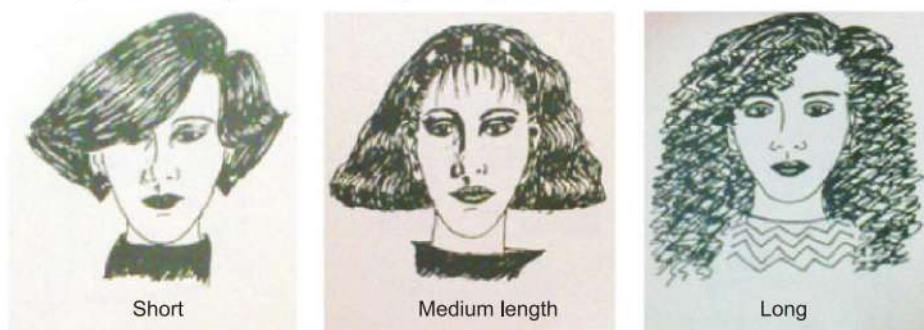
The contour of this face is very angular, and the width, particularly at the cheekbones or jaw line, is the distorted proportion. The aim of choosing a suitable style is to soften the squareness and make the appearance rounder. Hair coming softly onto the face, rounded at the temples and cheekbones.



Suitable hairstyles for square face shapes

❖ Long face shape

The long face shape is generally thin in appearance and the most obvious proportion of the face is the length. The aim is to balance the shape out by adding width to the sides, but without adding any height. Styles that are best suited are layered cuts that are scrunch-dried adding fullness at the sides, or soft perms. Fringes can also help to widen the face, and soft asymmetrical styles help to fill it out.



Suitable hairstyles for long face shapes.

❖ Heart face shape

The contour of the heart face shape is not too far removed from the desired oval shape except that the width between the cheekbones is too great for the length of the face and the shape of the chin is sharper and usually too pointed. The styles which counterbalance this shape are pear-shaped styles—those that are narrow at the sides and give width at the jaw line. These styles draw attention to the jaw line and help widen the chin.



❖ Pear face shape (triangular)

The pear face shape has a heavy jaw line. The proportions are unbalanced with the width at the temples being far less than the width at the jaw line. This results in a 'jowled' appearance. The aim in choosing suitable hair styles is to counterbalance the shape with heart shape or inverted triangular hair shapes. Styles that add width at the cheekbones and temples, but without adding too much height and those that are soft around the nape area are suitable.



❖ Diamond face shape

The contour of the diamond face shape is very similar to that of the heart shape face, except that the forehead narrows more and the overall appearance is too angular and sharp. The proportions are quite balanced, but the temples and jaw line need to be filled out more and softened. Styles that best counterbalance this shape are rounded and add width at the temples and jaw line, but are narrow or short at the sides.



Diamond face shape

❖ Oval face shape

The contour of an oval face shape is well balanced and even, and is similar to the perfect proportions of an egg shape. It is therefore the most desired face shape, and most hair styles suit it, although the aim when choosing should be to maintain the oval appearance.

PROFILES

Convex profile

The characteristic features of a convex profile are usually a small slanting forehead and small slanting chin that almost blends into the neck without any definite shape. Both of these features draw attention to the nose, emphasizing its shape and making its size look out of proportion. In order to counterbalance this profile, as best as possible, the convex line needs to be broken down. Hair styles that are best suited to this task are those that have curlier, fuller fringes, styles that have fullness at the front but are flat at the crown, or that come softly onto the face.

Concave profile

The characteristic features of a concave profile are a large, rounded forehead and a protruding chin which detracts from the size of the nose, so that the whole profile gives the appearance of caving in. In order to camouflage this profile, as best as possible, the emphasis needs to be placed on making the nose look more in proportion. Styles are best that add height on the crown, and softly fall onto the forehead, or that adds fullness at the sides and finish below the ear level.

FOREHEADS

The forehead can affect the choice of a hair style to some extent, particularly if its size is too out of proportion with the rest of the face, i.e. too small or narrow, or too big. Proportionally, the distance between the hairline and the eyes should be nearly the same as the distance between the eyes and the end of the nose.

Narrow forehead

In order to camouflage a narrow forehead it is best to aim for styles that add height, and are narrow at the sides, with a wispy fringe falling softly onto the forehead.



Ideal facial proportions.

Large forehead

A large forehead can look quite out of proportion. The best method of minimizing the size is to aim for hair styles with full or asymmetric fringes, and for styles that add width to the head but definitely no height.

BODY CHARACTERISTICS

We look at the people we automatically view them as a whole. The same should apply to the hair stylist. When client's come into the saloon, stylists do not, or certainly should not, direct their sole attention to the client's head. They too, should assess the whole body shape, so that the hair style is designed to complement the whole person as well as the head.

If a client is long and thin then the hairdresser should offer styles that add width and certainly no more height or length. Similarly if the client is small and squat, then they should offer styles that increase height and tend to narrow the appearance down, not round, bubbly styles or styles with too much volume as these would only emphasis the squat proportions.

IMAGE AND LIFESTYLE

A suitable hair style should fit in with the client's lifestyle. It is not a good choice to give a working person a style that has to be blow-dried every morning, or a person on a limited income a style that needs constant professional care, such as bleaching or colouring. The image is also important. The client should be observed closely to find a hair style that reflects the right personality. A shrinking violet will not change her reserved personality solely because of the outrageous cut or colouring you offered her. In fact you most likely would never see her again.



Haircut changes different face shapes into a perfect face.

BRAIDING THE HAIR

Braiding styles can be broadly classified as visible and invisible. A visible braid is a three-strand braid that employs the underhand technique, in which strands of hair are woven under the center strand. An invisible braid or inverted braid is a three-strand braid, is produced by overlapping the strands of hair on top of each other.

The following procedures will provide you with an overview of braiding styles commonly done in the salon, starting with the most basic and moving on to more complex styles, including braided extensions.

a) Invisible Braid

The invisible braid uses an overhand pick-up technique. It can be done on the scalp or off the scalp, with or without extensions. This style is ideal for long hair, but can also be executed successfully on hair that is layered. Layered hair must first be dampened slightly and gelled to hold shorter strands in place.

b) Rope Braid

The rope braid is made with two strands that are twisted around each other. It can be done on hair that is all one length as well as on long, layered hair. Remember to add to both sides before you twist the right side over the left.

c) Fishtail Braid

The fishtail braid is a simple two-strand braid in which hair is picked up from the sides and added to the strands as they are crossed over each other. It is best done on dry, nonlayered hair that is at least shoulder length.

a) PROCEDURE FOR INVISIBLE BRAID**Implements and Materials**

- Styling cape
- Rubber band or fabric-covered
- Tail comb
- Neck strip

Preparation:

Shampoo and condition the client's hair, then comb and blow-dry. If the client has shampooed at home, brush the hair with a paddle brush.

Procedure

1. Take triangular section of hair.



2. Divide hair in three strands and switch all strands on your left hand



3. Gather small section of hair from your right hand side of head and add to right strand.



4. Bring the strand you have just added to, over to the middle and bring the middle strand to the right



5. Now switch hands keeping all strands separate, so your left hand will be free.



6. Gather a section of hair from the left side of the head. Add this to the left strand



7. You will now bring the left strand over to the middle and bring the middle section to the left. As you follow these steps, try to keep your hands close to the head so braid will be tight



8. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until there is no hair available to add. Finish style fasten with rubber band

1. At the crown of the head, take a triangular section of hair and place it in your left hand. Divide the section into three equal strands.
2. Place your fingers close to the scalp for a tight stitch. For a looser stitch, move away from the scalp. Cross the right strand over the center strand.
3. Cross the left strand over the center section and place it in your right hand.
4. Place all three strand in your left hand with your fingers separating the strands.
5. With your right hand, pick up a 1-inch (2.5 cm) section of hair on the right side. Add to the right strand in your left hand.
6. Take the combined strands in your right hand and cross them over the center strand. Place all the strands in your right hand.
7. With your left hand, pick up a 1-inch section on the left side. Add this section to the left outer strand in your right hand.
8. Take the combined strands and cross them over the center strand. Place all three sections in your left hand, pick up on the right side, and add to the outer strand.
9. Move down the head with alternating pick-up movements. Remember that the outer strands are added to and then crossed over the center. Continue these movements until the braid is complete. Secure the braid with a rubber band, then with a ribbon or other accessory for a finished style.



Finished Hair Style (Invisible)

b) ROPE BRAID:-**Procedure**

1. *Separate the ponytails into 3 strands. Hold two strands in left hand and one in right hand.*



2. *Wind the strand in your right hand around your index finger to the right. Then switch hands so that all 3 strands are in your right hand, separated with your fingers. Hold onto wound strand, so it does not unravel.*



3. *Bring the wound strand over so it is now on the left. Then switch all 3 strands back to the left hand.*



4. *Now your right hand can wind the right strand again. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to the end of the ponytail. Do Not release or the rope will unravel. Finish style fasten with rubber band.*

1. Take a triangular section of hair from the front. If the client has a fringe, begin behind the fringe.
2. Divide the section into two equal strands. Cross the right strand over the left strand.
3. Place both strands in your right hand with your index finger in between and your palm facing upward.
4. Twist the left strand two times clockwise (toward the center)
5. Pick up a 1-inch section from the left side. Add this section to the left strand.
6. Put both strands in your left hand with the index finger in between and your palm up.

7. Pick up a 1-inch section from the right side and add it to the right strand.
8. Put both strands in your right hand with your index finger in between and your palm up.
9. With your hand in this position, twist toward the left (clockwise) until your palm is facing down.
10. Repeat steps 3 through 9, working toward the nape until the style is done. Secure with a rubber band.
11. When you run out of sections to pick up, another option is to create a rope ponytail with the remaining hair. Twist the left strand clockwise (to the right) two or three times. Place the strands in your right hand, index finger in between and palm up. Twist the palm down (clockwise), right strand over left. Repeat these steps until you reach the end of the hair. Secure ends with a rubber band.



Finished rope braid.

PROCEDURE FOR FISHTAIL BRAID

Procedure

1. Take a triangular section from the front. If the client has a fringe, begin behind the fringe. Divide this section into two strands. One can also take hair from the nape.
2. Cross the right strand over the left strand. Place both strands in the right hand.
3. Pick up a 1-inch section on the left side. Cross this section over the left strand and add it to the right strand.
4. Put both strands in the one hand.
5. Pick up a 1-inch strand. Cross this over the right strand add to the left stand to achieve “X” shape.
6. Repeat step 3 and put both strand in the right hand, moving your hand down toward the nape with each new strand picked up. Secure the hair with rubber band.



1. take two section of hair.



2. Cross right section over left.



3. Add hair from left side



4. Add hair from right side



5. Repeat the procedure



6. Repeat the procedure



Finished fishtail braid.

d) CHIGNON

MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS

- Elastics
- Cutting irons
- Tail comb
- Finishing spray
- Teasing brush
- Hair pins (Bob & Juda)
- Styling cape
- Neck strip

PROCEDURE:-

- Part the hair of one side you choose with the help of teasing brush and make low pony tail at the nape
- Secure the hair with elastic rubber band keeping the hair smooth
- Place the bob pin into the rubber band and spread them apart, one of each side. Hold the pony tail with the help of bob pin.
- Stretch the elastic around the pony tail base and secure hair with bob pin in the base and lock the two pins together.
- Take a small part of hair from the under side of the pony tail wrap around it to cover the elastics and secure with bob pin.
- Hold the pony tail with one hand and back brush from underneath the pony tail with other hand smooth out the pony tail after back brushing.
- Roll the hair under and toward the head to form chignon and secure left and right side with the help of bob pin.
- Spread both sides of chignon smoothly secure hair pins if required. Apply hair spray and decorate with accessories.



Lock bobby pins together around ponytail base



Pin wrapped section under



Back-brush the ponytail



Roll the hair toward the head.



Pin the right side.



Spread out sides

e) PONYTAIL STYLE



1. Clasp the hair into a pony tail and secure it with a covered band.



2. Thread the ponytail through the styler. 3. Begin to pull the styler down.



4. Continue pulling.... 5. so the ponytail pulls through...

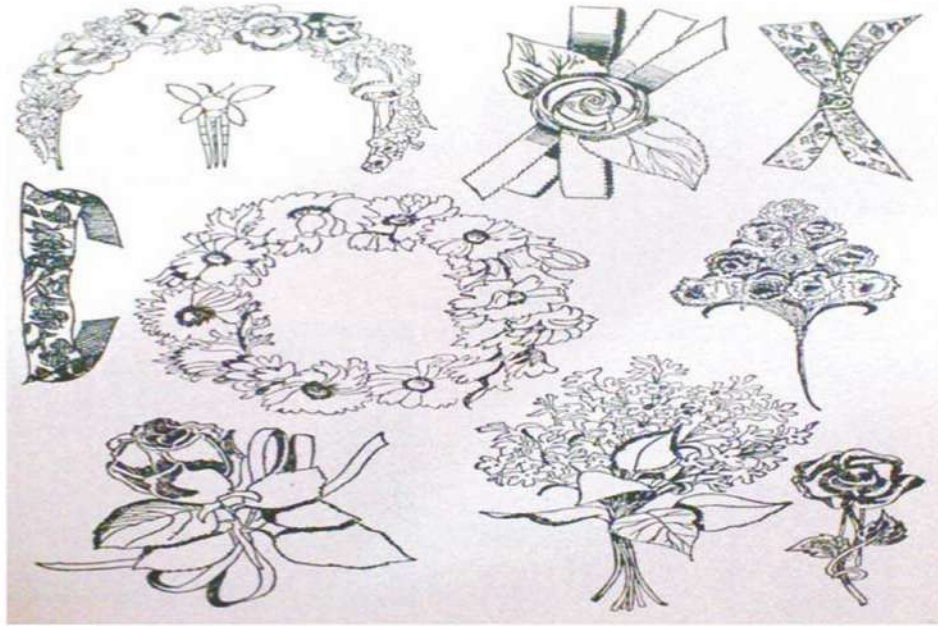


6. Emerges underneath. 7. Smooth the hair with your hand and insert the styler again, repeating steps 2 to 6 once more to give a neat and smooth, chignon loop.

VARIOUS PATTERNS' USED IN MODERN HAIRSTYLING.



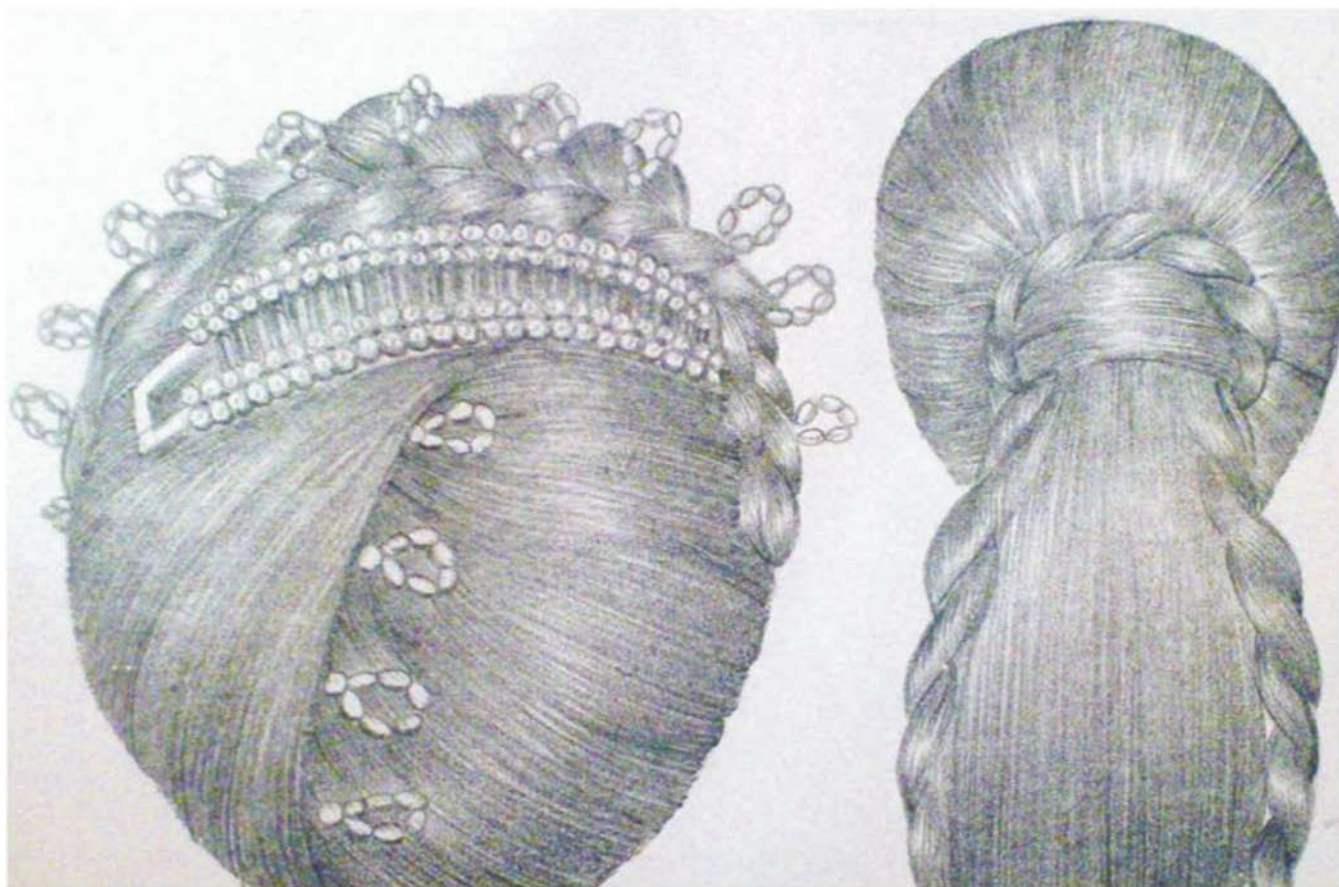
HAIR DECORATION ACCESSORIES



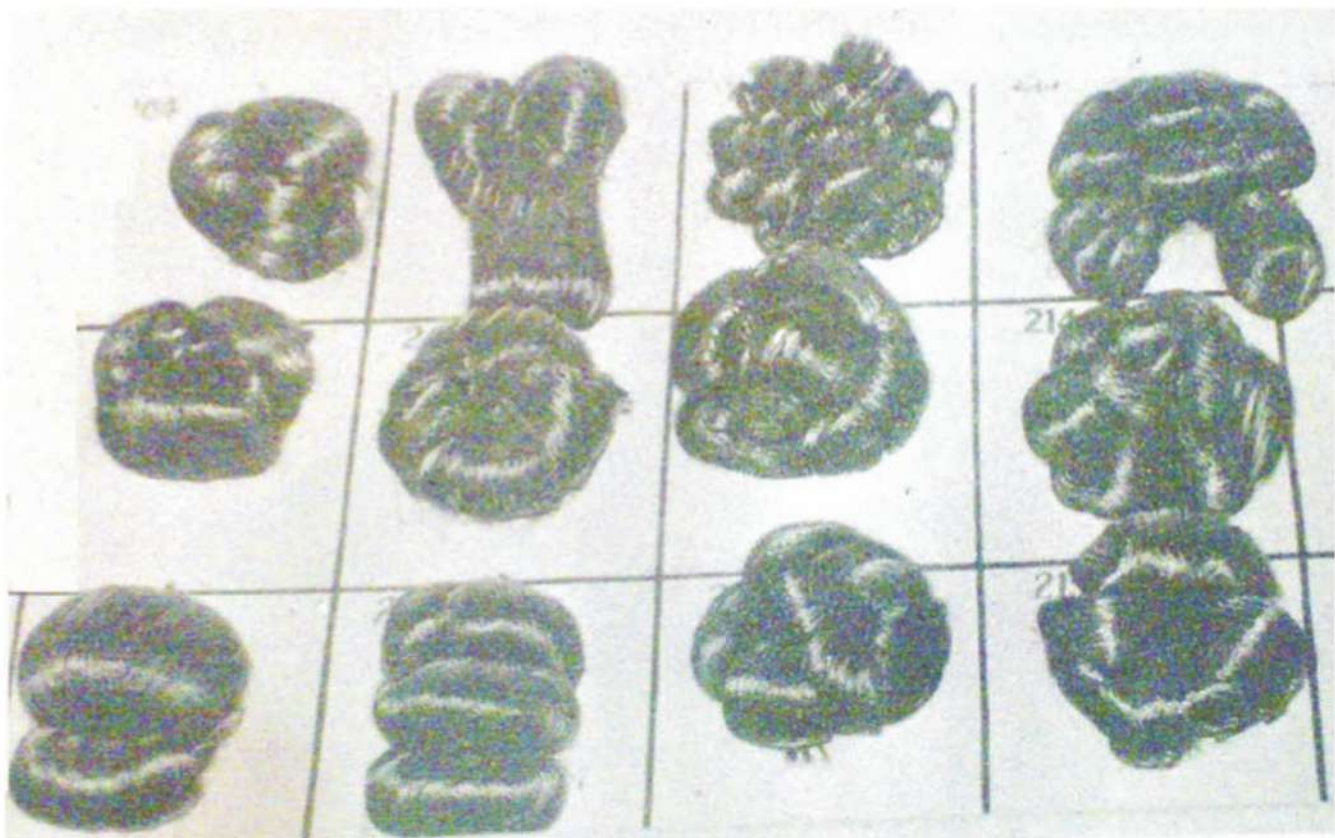
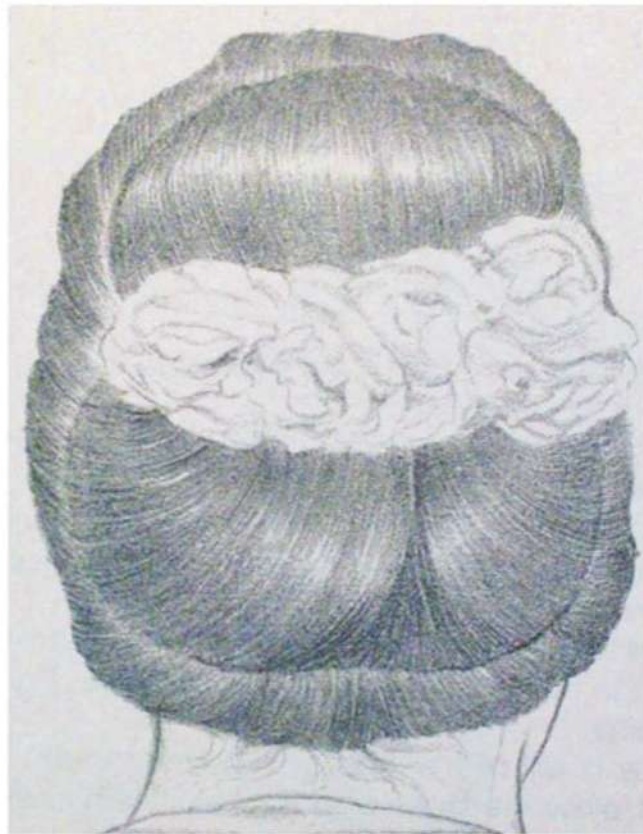
SWITCHES, HAIR BRAIDS, MADE IN VARIOUS HAIRSTYLES & JUDAS

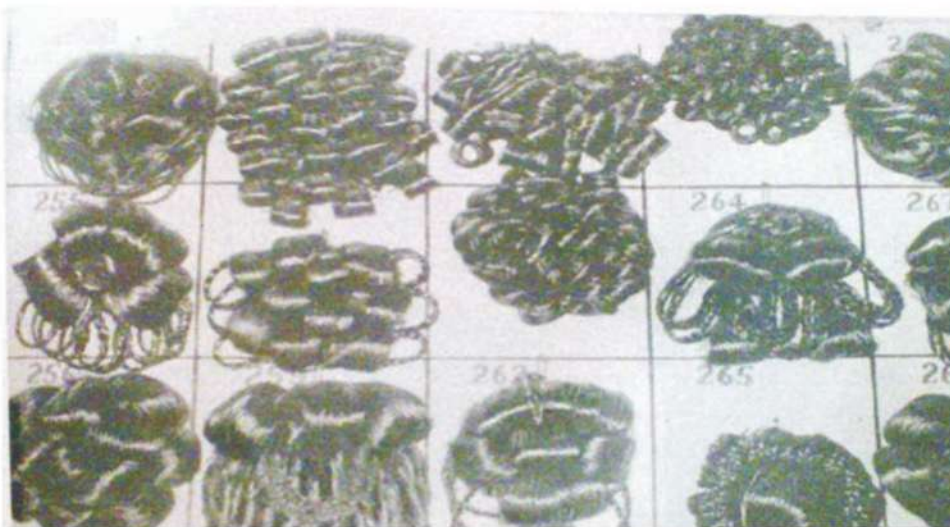


Various types of hair braids (Chotti for long hair)



Accessories





Various types of switches for different face shape and occasions

Review Questions:

- a. _____ is the fundamental language in hair styling.
- b. _____ are not in a formulated pattern.
- c. _____ helps to identify the shape of hair.
- d. _____ dictates the overall shape of the object or our purpose.

SUMMARY

Hair is termed as crowning glory of humans. An appropriate hairstyle adds volume to one's personality. A suitable hairstyle is based on face shape, hair density, height and weight of a person.

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

Theory Questions

1. What are the three basic head shapes?
2. What is the primary purpose of any haircut?
3. Define elevation and describe the different effect it creates?
4. What are the main areas of the head and how do you find them?
5. Explain the difference between hair density and hair texture?
6. How can you avoid burning the client's scalp during blow-drying?
7. Define wet styling; explain the benefits of using large rollers on thin hair?
8. Explain the factors considered before styling the long hair?

Practical Questions

1. Demonstrate the three kinds of roller settings on client?
2. Demonstrate the procedure of using various styling lotions used in blow-dry styling?
3. Demonstrate blow-drying on blunt cut?
4. Demonstrate the layer cut using 45 degrees elevation?
5. Demonstrate the use of electric rollers or crimping tong?
6. Demonstrate seven interlock for bridal hair styling using accessories?