

Colour & Lighten hair using basic techniques

Prepare workspace, client and self-according to H&S and environmental factors /regulations

Influencing factors;

Hair classifications (amount of movement in the hair type1 -4)

- Hair characteristics - Density – how many hairs on the head, dense sparse Texture – thickness / diameter of each hair, fine, medium, coarse • Elasticity - amount the hair stretches and returns
- Porosity – how quickly the hair will absorb moisture / liquid • Condition - hair state, normal, dry, oily, treated – colour / or virgin hair • Average rate of hair growth 1.25cm per month (1/5 an inch)
- Client features / Facial features • Head, face and body shape • Hair growth patterns - way the hair grows naturally Strength of peroxide • Hair length • Skin tone • Time interval from last chemical service • Client lifestyle • Temperature • Test results • Existing hair colour • Percentage

of white hair

Diagnostic tests

Skin Incompatibility Porosity Elasticity o
Test cutting Strand test / development test

Temporary – sits on the cuticle, large colour molecules, adds tone and depth, lasts one wash can be longer if hair is very porous

Semi-permanent – sits in and on the cuticle, large and

Contra-indications

- o History of previous allergic reaction to colouring products
- o Other known sensitivities / allergies
- o Skin disorders
- o Incompatible products
- o Medical advice or instructions
- o Previous chemical treatments / hair damage
- Age restrictions – pre 16
- o Recent removal of hair extension or plaits

Quasi / demi-permanent colour

Adds depth and tone, lasts 8-12 weeks, covers a percentage of white hair, medium size molecules lie in cuticle layers, small molecules entre the outer cortex where they enlarge slightly due to oxidation – product is mixed with an oxidising agent – hydrogen peroxide -3-5%

Peroxide strengths

- 10vol – 3% – toning
- 20 vol 6% – adds colour – 1 shade of lift
- 30vol – 9% 2-3 shades of lift
- 40vol 12% 3-4 shades of lift

Lightening product
Lasts until cut out. Removes colour pigment by oxidation. Can lift up to 5 shades

Virgin hair is untreated

Treated hair is more porous

White hair can be resistant

Depth – how light or dark a colour is

Tone – the underlying colours of the hair, ash, matt, deep ash, copper, red, gold

Primary tone – the strongest tone
Secondary tone – the weaker tone present

Powder lighteners – off scalp use (some are now available for scalp use see manufacturers instructions)

Oil based lighteners – scalp use

Colour and lightening techniques

- Full head application
- Regrowth application
- Regrowth using a refreshing technique for mid-lengths and ends
- Woven or pulled through highlights and or lowlights

Problems that can occur during colour and lightening services

- Skin staining • Uneven coverage • White hair coverage • Seepage • Under processing • Over processing • Allergy and scalp sensitivity • Deterioration of hair condition

During rinsing

- Colour bleed • Disturbance of areas still in development • Over processing

Aftercare advice and recommendations:

- How to maintain look – styling, trimming, protect from UV rays, swimming – chlorine / chemicals
- Time interval between services – depending on product / service
- Present and future services - to enhance look