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ISAS

Diamond Layers



Introduction

This is a very stylish cut which takes less time & creates volume on crown area .This style is best suited on those who have normal texture thick hair. & on re bonded hair to create the movement & wants a hair cut which is less manageable and maintain. This will be best on oval & long faces.

Preparation--Material

- Cutting scissors
- Texturising scissors
- Draping sheet
- Towel
- Spray bottle
- Cutting scomb
- Tail comb
- Detangle comb

- Razor
- Blades
- Section clip
- Blow dryer
- Round brushes-3 sizes
- Pedal brush

Procedure

- Starting from the back centre section, hold the section vertically and using the sliding technique cut this section shorter to longer for maintaining the length at 45 degree and from this section you will create the guideline for rest of the pie sections.
- Divide this section into two halves to side section.
- Now start cutting the side sections in the same technique as you have done in previous section by holding it vertically & cut at 45 degree.
- Cover the complete back pie sections in the same procedure.
- Now, start working on the front pie sections, take a vertical section from the back section & merge to the front as a guideline.
- Hold the section vertically and using the sliding technique cut this section shorter to longer for maintaining the length at 45 degree and from this section you will create the guideline for rest of the pie sections.
- Cover the complete side pie sections in the same procedure.
- Now, start working on the front pie sections, take a vertical section from the back section & merge to the front as a guideline.
- Hold the section vertically and using the sliding technique cut this section shorter to longer for maintaining the length at 45 degree and from this section you will create the guideline for rest of the pie sections.
- Cover the complete side pie sections in the same procedure.

Managing Crown section

- Now, take a guideline from the pie section which is the shortest.

- Hold the complete section together horizontally & cut at 90 degree by following the guideline and use notching technique to create volume & movement to the hair & use a point cut scissor for notching & check the section by combing it twice or thrice & make sure your comb should touch the scalp for even tension.
- Blow dry & set the hair with hair products

STAR Section



Introduction

It is a fusion cut. Good for hair length below shoulder. Ideal for any hair as it creates lot of layers.

Procedure

- First do your entire one length haircut to determine the final length of the hair.
- Next do your 'forward graduation' for first two sections only. This will determine the shortest layer in the front.
- By doing this we have created the perimeter of the entire haircut.
- Now take 'Star Shape Section' on the crown area, surrounding the Crown Point. Making the Crown Point at the center of the stars.
- Star section can be slightly bigger or smaller depending on the hair length.

- Clip the star section. Take a center profile line from below the star section to the nape. Elevate at 180° & angle at 45° & cut *(Inversion angle)
- Now follow the guideline that has been created on both the sides right till the front.
- Take the guide from below the stars section & make the center profile in the 'Star section'.
- Elevate this profile line straight up perpendicular at 90° & cut at 90° angle. This will be your guideline in the section.
- Similarly take perpendicular sections (90°) on left & right side & cut following the guideline *(Square angle).
- Now merge the sections together & blow dry straight on with onwands.

Undercut: This is type of haircut in which the top is left longer than the bottom leaving an overhang. It could refer to the very popular work right now, where the whole nape of the neck is shaved & the rest of the hair is still regular length.

Preparation Material:

Procedure:

- Take a horse shoe section on top of the head just below the crown recession area & separate the rest of the hair.
- Cut the hair at the back as short as discussed with your client while doing consultation.
- Using of buzzer or doing scissor over comb technique,

Round Layers



Introduction

This style is best suited on those who have normal to wavy texture. This hair cut can be given to those who just want layers on the ends & gives body to fine hair. This hair cut Look best on medium to short length.

Preparation--Material

- Cuttingscissors
- Texturisingcissors

- Draping sheet
- Towel
- Spray bottle
- Cutting scomb
- Tail comb
- Detangle comb
- Razor
- Blades
- Section clip
- Blow dryer
- Round brushes-3 sizes

Procedure

- Now starting with nape area take a horizontal section from lower of the ear.
- Hold the section horizontally & cut at 0 degree to make the guideline, the length should be at top neck bone or shorter.
- Now take the next section from half of the ear, take the centre box section and hold it vertically at 90 degree & take the guideline from previously cut section & cut by using the point cut technique.
- Now take the right side section and take the guideline from lower section, hold it vertically & cut at 90 degree.
- Same way take the left side section and take the guideline from lower section, hold it vertically & cut at 90 degree.
- Now take the next horizontal section from occipital bone and by taking the below section as guideline, cut this section at 90 degree by holding it horizontally.
- Take the first section from the half of the eyebrow horizontally and merge the vertical section from the back of the ear to this section.
- Divide this section vertically into two halves & cut the first section which is near to the ear, by holding it horizontally & cut at 90 degree.
- Take a guideline from this section & merge to the next section and cut at 90 degree by holding it horizontally.
- Now take the next section from the above of the previous section & cut this section at 90 degree by holding it vertically.
- Take the first section from the half of the eyebrow horizontally and merge the vertical section from the back of the ear to this section.
- Divide this section vertically into two halves & cut the first section which is near to the ear, by holding it horizontally & cut at 90 degree.

- Take a guideline from this section & merge to the next section and cut at 90 degree by holding it horizontally.
- Now take the next section from the above of the previous section & cut this section at 90 degree by holding it vertically.

Hair Terminology

Asymmetric: The baseline to be used where the hair is unevenly balanced. E.g. Where there is side parting & larger volume of hair on one side of the head or where the hair is swept off the face at one side of the head with fullness of volume on the other.

Concave: The baseline may be cut carving inwards or downwards. The nape baseline, may curve downwards.

Convex: The baseline may be curving upwards & outwards. The nape baseline maybe cut carving upwards.

Straight: The baseline may be cut straight across for instance, where you wish to produce a hard, square effect.

Fringe: Politically correct hair terminology for 'bangs'

Bangs: The layers present at the top of the face to about eyebrow level. They can be styled in many different ways.

Graduation: When hair "graduates" from short to long typically this refers to the back of a bob or face framing.

Layers: Layers are a very important part of hair terminology. Layers are shorter pieces of hair that blend seamlessly into the haircut, adding volume and dimension. Remember there is no such thing as getting "2 or 3 layers put into your hair."

Overdirecting: This is hair terminology for when the hair is combed to the complete opposite side of where it should lay before cutting or blow drying it. This is meant to create volume.

Oxidation: The chemical reaction caused by mixing hair colour and developer together. Oxidation lifts the cuticle, allowing the hair colour to work inside the hair shaft.

Taper: Tapering means to gradually lessen. It is popular to taper short hairstyles so that the perimeter blends without a hard-line.

Basic Gents Haircut



Texture Straight Hair, Normal Hair, Wavy.

Angle 0, 45 & 90 Degree

Procedure-

- Divide the hair into six basic sections, centre box till nape, ear to ear parting
- Starting from the crown area near pivot point make a guideline from the box subsection at 45 or 90° and holding it vertically, depending on the length to be reduced..
- Now by taking the guideline from the previous section, cut all the lower section till nape area by taking horizontal sub sections & vertical hold.
- Now cover the both left & right sections in the same manner and cut at 45°/90° (depending upon the length and layers required) by taking the guideline from back centre box.
- Now for the side sections, divide into horizontal sub section and following the guideline from the back of the ear cut the complete right & left sides till the natural parting.
- Shape the sides sections and nape area as per hairline.
- Clean the extra hair with help of razor or trimmer.
- Style the hair with styling products.

Scissor over Comb



Texture Straight Hair, Normal Hair, Wavy.

Angle 0, 45 & 90 Degree

Procedure-

- Create a side parting on the left side. Start cutting the section from the top of the ear. While cutting, hold the hair with a cutting comb and hold it slightly away from the scalp.
- Place the cutting comb against the scalp & teeth up, angle the comb against the scalp from 0-45 degrees, allowing for the natural contour of the head. Cut the hair that extends through the teeth of the comb.

- Using the first section as a guideline, use the same method to hold hair with a comb, keep slightly away from the scalp. Keep moving upward i.e. from top of the left ear towards the crown area. Keep holding the guideline with the scissor while moving the comb.
- Similarly, taking the guideline from the previously cut above the ear section, move towards the occipital bone as you cut hair.
- Trim the left side burn and merge with the section right above it. Cut any excess hair from the hair line in order to shape the hair line.
Now cut hair from the nape area from left side and merge it with the guideline behind the ear.
- Now cut hair on the right side by handling the section from the top of the ear.
- Follow the above process for this complete section
- Cut hair from the nape area from the right side and merge it with the guideline behind the ear.
- Shape the back centre area first from nape from the parietal ridge, as you move up from back of the head blend the length over the curve by cross cutting horizontally.
- Blend all the previously trimmed sections completely & keep checking by combing the hair, the longer sections will come out if they are not trimmed
- Brush out the extra hair
- Create a centre parting & take vertical sections from the crown and merge with lower previously trimmed hair from both the sides of the parting , we can do the point cutting also to give the blended effect
- Now working in front box section start cutting the hair from forehead till crown.
- Cut up each side from the side burn to the parietal ridge, the hair length will be closer to the scalp. If the client want longer sides the weight on the top should not over power the side's , it should blend.
- If the sides are short then the top section should be blended with lower area
- Prepare a razor to clean the hair line at the nape and the side burns. Insert a fresh blade in the razor. Secure it carefully.
- Remember – when using the razor, it is important to stretch the skin in the area with your thumb to avoid any cut or abrasion.
- Start by cleaning the area around side burns and then clean the area above the ear. Hold the ear carefully when cleaning the area to avoid any injuries. Move towards the area behind the ear and then to the nape.
- Clean the hair from neck with cleaning brush
- Style the hair by using mousse, gel or hair setting spray

HAIR RE-BONDING



Relaxing Hair

Relaxing processes have always, in one form or another, been applied to hair. Throughout hairdressing development, people with very tightly curled hair have always wanted less curly or smoother looks. Most early relaxing processes were physically based and temporary in their effects, but today's chemical techniques can produce effective and permanent results. The chemical action of the hair straighteners are very similar to perm lotions. The action is in the reverse. In relaxing and straightening the hair structure is straightened out permanently. The straightening cream penetrates into the cortex, where the sulphur bonds are broken. The action of the comb, straightening iron or the hand in smoothing the hair and distributing the chemical evenly on the hair, will straighten the hair.

These products are of a high alkaline content that require careful handling when using them. The neutralizer stops the action of the relaxer that may remain in the hair after rinsing. The neutralizer stabilizes the sulphur cross-bonds in their new position and re-hardens them.

Relaxing Hair – The Principles

The chemistry of hair relaxing with a **thio glycolate** derivative is a two-step process, similar to cold permanent waving. The disulphide bridges in the cystine links between the keratin chains of the hair are broken by the action of the **ammonium thio glycolate** in the relaxing

cream/gel/lotion. This softens the hair, which can then be moulded into its new-relaxed shape. This is followed by neutralisation, which is an oxidation process – reaction with oxygen. Cysteine groups pair up again to form cystine, and the disulphide bridges reform in new positions.

Recommended Strengths Of Hair Relaxers

The strength of the relaxer used is determined by a strand test.

- 1) Coarse, thick, virgin hair – Use strong relaxer (No. 0 or R)
- 2) Normal medium textured virgin hair – Use regular relaxer (No.1 or N)
- 3) Fine, coloured or lightened hair - Use mild relaxer (No.2 or T)

Preparation

The client

Discuss your client's requirements. Find out what she is expecting from a relaxing his hair and determine whether this is the best solution.

- Consider the style and cut, together with your client's age and lifestyle.
- Examine the hair and scalp closely. If there are signs of inflammation, disease or cut grazed skin, do not carry out a perm. If there is excessive grease or a coating of chemicals or lacquer, you will need to remove these by washing first. Previously treated hair will be need special consideration.
- Analyse the hair texture.
- Carry out the necessary tests.
- Always read manufacturer's instruction carefully.
- If this is a regular client, refer to her records for details of previous work done on her hair.
- Advice your client of the time and costs involved. Summarise what has been decided to be sure there is no misunderstanding.

Tests

- **Elasticity** – Stretch a hair between your fingers. If it breaks easily the cortex may be damaged and Relaxing could be harmful.
- **Porosity** – Rub the hair between your fingertips to feel how rough or smooth it is. Rougher hair is likely to be more porous and will therefore process more quickly.
- **Incompatibility** – Place a small cutting of hair in a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and ammonium hydroxide. Watch for signs of bubbling, heating or discoloration: these indicate that the hair already contains incompatible chemicals.
- **Test cutting** – To check the likely result of the intended process

Hair Relaxing Steps

1. Processing

As soon as the chemical relaxer is applied, the hair begins to soften so that the chemical can penetrate to loosen and relax the natural curl.

2. Neutralizing

As soon as the hair has been sufficiently processed, the chemical relaxer is thoroughly rinsed out with warm water, followed by the neutralizer.

3. Conditioning

A suitable conditioner is applied to normalize the action of chemicals and close the cuticles.

Relaxer Record

Name.....

Address

City.....

State.....

Ph.....

Description of hair

Form

- ☐ Wavy
☐ Curly
☐ Extra curly

Length

- ☐ Short ☐ Coarse
☐ Medium ☐ Medium
☐ Long ☐ Fine

Texture

- ☐ Soft
☐ Silky
☐ Wiry

Porosity

- ☐ Very Porous ☐ Less ☐ Moderate ☐ Least ☐ Normal

Condition

- ☐ Virgin ☐ Retouched ☐ Dry ☐ Oily ☐ Lightened

Tinted with

Previously Relaxed with (Resume of Relaxer)

- ☐ Original sample of hair enclosed
☐ Not enclosed

Type of Relaxer or straightener

- ☐ Whole head ☐ Retouch
☐ Relaxer Strength

Results

- ☐ Good ☐ Poor ☐ Sample of hair (relaxed) ☐ Not enclosed

Date

Operator

Date

Operator

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Factors Affecting Product Choice and Application

The hairstylist should only decide on the most suitable strength of chemical product after:

- The consultation with the client, and making sure that he know exactly what the client requires
- Checking to determine whether the client is taking any prescribed medication, and if they have any allergies
- Examining the hair and scalp condition
- The results of the relevant tests should be taken into consideration.
- Checking with a salon senior or specialist
- Ensuring products are in stock, to avoid disappointing the client
- Deciding whether the hair is fine, medium, coarse, thick, thin, porous or resistant
- Noting any other helpful information

The hairstylist can begin the relaxation process once he has considered the following factors:

- Whether the hair is in a suitable condition for processing
- The salon temperature
- The hairstyle required after the hair has been relaxed.

Permanently relaxing hair

The permanent methods are chemical ones. These involve the use of strong chemicals which must be used with care. The types of chemical relaxers currently available include:

- Ammonium thio glycolate-based lotions, made for looser-curved hair, such as European-type hair
- Specially made creams, also ammonium thio glycolate-based, intended specifically for Afro-Caribbean hair
- Creams or gels based on sodium hydroxide – lye – or caustic soda, made for Afro-Caribbean clients
- Creams or gels based on calcium hydroxide, called non-lye products, made for tightly curled hair and a wide range of hair textures
- Creams based on ammonium and sodium bisulphites, which are slower-acting and kinder to the hair, also suitable for a range of hair textures.

Important differences between these products are:

- The strengths – how much of the active chemical is present
- The pH – the degree of alkalinity
- The time required.

Dealing with Regrowth

Since hair grows approximately 12 mm each month, within a few weeks after relaxing very curly hair will begin to show itself above the scalp. This will need to be processed if the client wishes to continue with relaxed hair. When applying a process to the regrowth – called retouching – the hairdresser must take care to avoid the scalp.

Regrowth treatments

It will be necessary to carry out the service again once a new root hair has grown. It is better to keep to the same straightening products previously applied to the lengths of the hair for matching results.



Procedure

1. Part the hair in to four sections
2. Apply protective cream to the hair line and ears.
3. Wear gloves on both hands. Start the application at the back of the head.
4. Make $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch horizontal section and apply the relaxer to the top of the strand first, then to the underside. Apply relaxer $\frac{1}{2}$ inch away from the scalp.
5. Continue applying the relaxer, working your way down the section toward the hair line.
6. Continue the same application procedure with the remaining sections.
7. After the relaxer has been applied to all sections use the back of the comb or your hands to smooth each section.

8. Processing according to the manufacturer's instructions. Perform periodic test. Processing usually takes less than 20 minutes at room temperature.
9. After processing rinse thoroughly with luke warm water to remove all traces of relaxer.
10. Towel- dry the hair.
11. Blow- dry the hair.
12. Iron the hair (maximum temperature 180°)
13. Apply neutralizer at back section.
14. Wait for processing.
15. Rinse with luke warm water.
16. Apply penetrating conditioner.
17. Leave it for 5-7 minutes.
18. Rinse with normal water.
19. Towel dry.
20. Blow dry.

After-care:

It should be remembered that the chemical process will easily cause damage to the hair, making it dry and brittle. Excessive or incorrect use of chemicals on hair can result in severe hair damage.

The client should be advised on how to take good care of straightening treatment done in salon. Special shampoos need to be used to replace the lost oils and moistures in the hair, preventing further damage from the atmosphere. Deep penetrating conditioners containing protein should be recommended for home use. Styling lotions like serum with protein content should be suggested to maintain the hairstyle.

Precautions to be taken for next 48 hours (2days):

Do not use any rubber bands, clips, hair bands, to tie your hair

Avoid sweating

Do not wash hair

Do not wear caps, bandanas, scarves.

HAIR TREATMENTS

Hair Spa



Hair spa is an advanced method of deep conditioning treatment for hair. It is one of the most effective and intense treatment for all hair problems. It is an excellent way to cure dry and damaged hair, when you indulge in chemical treatments like Perming, highlighting, Re-bonding it is the hair that has to bear the brunt. This kind of chemical exposure weakens the hair and slowly gives rise to various hair problems like hair loss, dandruff, breakage of hair, dry and rough hair. A hair spa treatment is designed to fight against the negative effects of chemical treatments and other external pollutants. Weather conditions, sun exposure, dust and grime also have an effect on the quality of your hair. A spa treatment is the ultimate solution for all the hair problems. Some of the not so common hair problems can also be cured with hair spa treatments.

Hair spa is an excellent treatment for dry, damaged and porous hair. Your hair can be dry and damaged because of the chemical treatment you may undergone, like Re-bonding, Perming, coloring or because of exposure to strong detergents and use of wrong products, or because of being exposed to pollution and hard water or maybe just because of personal issues, stress, depressions and lack of care.

Hair spa is an excellent treatment for hair loss and dandruff issues. (Cause) stress, hormonal changes, change in climatic conditions, keeping unwell etc. Impressions Hair spa helps in building the strength of each hair follicle giving the hair a stronger and a more bouncy look. Recover from very sensitive and itchy scalp. A very oily and greasy scalp which tends to become oily within the same evening of one's washing the hair can also be helped by hair spa.

Benefits of Hair Spa

- Deep conditioning Hair Spa treatment is designed to strengthen the hair follicles, nourish the roots & revitalize the scalp that leads to natural hair rebirth.
- It helps to normalize oil secretions. It increases cell metabolism and stimulates blood circulation.
- It eliminates impurities inside pores and repairs damaged hair. This treatment works like silken fingers that work their magic on the roots of your hair. It helps to coax away the knotted harshness from your hair. Spa is a rehydrating therapy that restores vital oils and moisture for a smooth, sensuous glow that begins at the roots.

Products Used

- Purifying Massage Shampoo
- Cream baths :--Smoothing, Nourishing & Vitalizing
- Concentrate :--Purifying & Hydrating
- Energizing Scalp Lotion

Procedure

- Comb through the hair to eliminate possible knots. Wet it thoroughly, ensuring that the temperature of the water is acceptable to the client.
- Pump out the required amount of shampoo onto the palm and dab it all over the wet hair.
- Proceed with a gentle shampoo, massage in circular rotating movement.
- Emulsify and rinse out the shampoo.
- Towel dry the hair thoroughly.
- Comb the hair with wide tooth comb.
- Based on the consultation & diagnosis of the client's hair & scalp condition, choose from the Smoothing, Nourishing and Revitalizing Massage Treatment.
- Keep the hair spa mix ready for the application before starting the massage treatment, so as not to lose body contact with your client, once the massage commence.
- To prepare the mixture, take 1 scoop of the selected cream bath in the hair spa bowl and mix it with one bottle of selected concentrated with the spatula.
- Now, proceed the massage Movement :--

- Interchange the position of the thumbs and the fingers & keeping the fingers in place massage along the hairline from behind the ears, to the base of the neck, in rotating movement with your thumbs. Next move the thumb upward in a straight line from the nape of the neck to the Crown Point on the top of the head.
- Using the fingers along the center parting of the head, massage gently up to the hairline. Continue massaging along the front hairline with the finger. This step should be repeated at least 4 times to ensure better absorption of oxygen from the blood by the scalp cell.
- Gently tilt the head of the client to one side, supporting it with one hand. With the palm of the other hand, moving rotating movement clockwise & anti- clockwise, repeat on the other side also.
- With one hand clasping the front of the head and the other the nape of the neck, move both hands simultaneously, in spider web movement, up to the centre of the head. Repeat this step 4 times.
- Then move your hands to the sides of the head-just above the ears. Massage gently with both hands simultaneously, in a spider web movement. Moving up to the centre of the head .Repeat this step 4 times.
- Finally gently run your fingers through the length of the hair, in a downwards movement, carry out on the smoothing up to the ends of the hair.
- Steam or wrap the head in a hot towel for at least 10 minutes. Emulsify the hair using a little warm water. Rinse the products thoroughly from the hair and scalp.
- Wrap the hair in a clean towel & squeeze the excess moisture from the hair.
- Complete the service with the application of the Energizing Scalp lotion. Lightly dabbing this leave –on fluid the length of each section with your index finger.
- Blows dry the hair with minimum heat setting.

There are various types of hair spa treatments.

- 1) Anti-Dandruff Treatment
- 2) Anti-Hair Fall
- 3) Protein Treatment
- 4) Moisturizing Treatment (For Dry Frizzy Hair)
- 5) Treatment For Colored And Chemically Treated Hair

Frequency of the treatment

Once in 2 weeks and minimum 6 sittings are required to see the desired results



HAIR DO'S

