aveda beliefs

1. We believe in treating ourselves, each other and the planet with care and respect.
2. We believe social responsibility is our responsibility.
3. We believe ecological and profit goals are mutually achievable.
4. We believe our authenticity and experience are our points of difference.
5. We believe in inspiring and educating people to integrate wellness and beauty in their lives.
6. We believe in the power of oneness, from our global image to a focused network.
7. We believe learning never ends.
8. We believe in encouraging innovation and empowered decision-making.
9. We believe our actions, products and services should always embody excellence.
10. We believe personal and organizational balance is the key to sustainable success.
11. We believe true leadership is delivered with passion and by example.

aveda vision
Connecting beauty, environment and well-being.
Our mission at Aveda is to care for the world we live in, from the products we make to the ways in which we give back to society. At Aveda, we strive to set an example for environmental leadership and responsibility, not just in the world of beauty, but around the world.

— Horst Rechelbacher, founder of Aveda
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- Color Theory
- Natural Hair Color
- The Level System

Chapter 2 Hair Color Consultation

- Guest Natural Attributes
- A Blueprint to Better Hair Coloring
- How to Perform a Strand Test
- Hair Color Cautions

Chapter 3 Hair Color Chemistry, Formulating, Mixing

- The Evolution of Hair Color
- Today's Hair Color Products
- Chemical Actions of Permanent Hair Color
- Formulating and Mixing Permanent Hair Color
- Formulating and Mixing High Lift Color

Chapter 4 Full Head Color Application Fundamentals

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- Guest Comfort and Protection
- Sectioning and Subsectioning
- Product Application
- Strand Test

Chapter 5 Permanent Color Applications

- Retouch Reestablish Application
- Retouch Refresh Application
- Virgin Lighter Application
- Virgin Darker Application
- Alternative Virgin Lighter Application
- Lightening and Toning Application

Chapter 6 Freehand Permanent Color Applications

- Comb-On Color Application
- Shoe Shine Application

Chapter 7 Advanced Hair Color Applications

- Circles Application
- Color Melting Application

Chapter 8 Henna Hair Color

- Features and Precautions

Chapter 9 Temporary Hair Color

Chapter 10 Demi-Permanent Hair Color

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Chapter 14 Corrective Color Techniques

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# Module 2: The Art and Science of Texture and Curl

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The contents of these educational materials are the property of Aveda and may not be copied or distributed without the expressed permission of Aveda.
Introduction
This Aveda Educational System is a fully-developed package of resources to help educators stimulate, educate, and assess their students.

The components of the system include:

- Technique Guide
  This Guide includes step-by-step application instructions with still photography and/or graphic illustrations

- Educator Reference Guide
  This Guide is designed to give the educator an "at a glance" overview of the materials available for teaching each lesson including:
  - brief overview
  - top teaching points
  - related assessment tools on CD
  - answer guides
  - related video titles
  - visual support images on CD
Education is not filling a bucket, but lighting a fire.
—William Butler Yeats

Note to Educators:
More specific information regarding the lessons, applications and techniques found in this curriculum can be found in the Aveda Hair Color Professional Reference Guide and Hair Color Systems booklets and the Re-texturizing System Professional Reference Guide.

This learning system is designed with the 4MAT teaching method in mind. We encourage you to use it as support for your lesson plans, especially in the IMAGE/INFORM and PRACTICE/EXTEND quadrants of the learning cycle. Before major sections of content are introduced, sample 4MAT lesson plans are provided. These are examples that can be changed or customized by the educator. They serve as a reminder of the importance of creating engaging lessons that stimulate the natural learning process and facilitate all learning styles.

1R Connect
Connect the students directly to the concept in a personal way.

1L Attend
Guide students to reflection and analysis of the experience.

2R Image
Use another medium (not reading or writing) to connect students’ personal knowledge to the concept (ie: visual arts, music, movement, etc.)

2L Inform
Provide “acknowledged body of knowledge” related to the concept.

3R Practice
Provide hands-on activities for practice and mastery.

3L Extend
Encourage tinkering with ideas, relationships and connections. Provide opportunity for students to design open-ended explorations of the concept.

4R Perform
Support students in learning, teaching and sharing with others. Leave students wondering (creatively) about further possible applications of the concept, extending the “what ifs” into the future.

4L Refine
Give guidance and feedback to students’ plans, encouraging, refining and helping them to be responsible for their own learning.
Understanding Color
This lesson will encourage an understanding of the transformational powers of color and prepare students to explore the art and science of full head hair color applications.

**Concept**
The concept is transformation.

**Connect 1R**
Ask the students to close their eyes and picture their current bedroom. Is it just as they want it or could it use a transformation?
Talk about popular interior design makeover shows on television.
Show pictures of colorful bedrooms. Ask the question: What is the one thing designers do to really transform a room, even with a minimal budget?
The answer is paint. Change the color and change everything—the style, the mood and how one feels about the space.

**Attend 1L**
Discuss the transforming power of color. Who has painted a room and totally changed its look and feel?

**Image 2R**
Spread out a good number of paint chip samples from the local paint or hardware store. Ask students to choose one new color for their bedroom and let some explain why they made their choice.

**Inform 2L**
Have the students open their books to the Color Theory section. Lead them through a discussion of the different types of color, how they are mixed to create other colors and how they can affect or neutralize each other. Introduce the color wheel.

**Practice 3L**
Using what you now know of the color wheel, answer the following questions:
What happens if they want to paint black over white? What about white over black? What if the wall is bumpy or has holes in it? The original state of the wall must be considered before color is applied.
This is true with hair color as well. The existing color and condition of the hair must be considered.
Extend 3R
Have the students pick up their paint chips and notice the sample colors go from light to dark. Essentially the same color has different “shades” or “levels” depending on how colors are mixed and how much pigment is used.

Refine 4L
Record tools needed to help you in the transformation of a guest’s hair color (i.e. color chart, consultation questions). Have students share ideas.

Perform 4R
Ask the students, “If you were going to transform your own hair color today, what would you do and why? What would be the challenges? How might the change make you feel?”

Have them pair with a partner and consult with each other about changing hair color.
Education is not to reform students or amuse them or to make them expert technicians. It is to unsettle their minds, widen their horizons, inflame their intellects, teach them to think straight, if possible.

—Robert M. Hutchins
Module 1: The Art And Science Of Hair Color

Coloring hair is a transforming experience. It’s a process of reinvention that brings hair to life in a new way through chemistry—the way product formulas react with hair. That’s why the application of hair color is both an art and a science that requires imagination, creative expression, intuition, the ability to listen and consult plus technical knowledge and skill. The combination is inspiring, and the possibilities are endless.
The Art and Science Of Hair Color
When we view the world around us, we often take for granted the spectrum of color that enhances our environment. Behind those colors is a scientific system that, when understood, can help us succeed at applying hair color effectively and achieving a desired result.

Color surrounds us, interacts with our bodies and energies, affects our moods, and makes things appear warm or cool, exciting or calming.

To understand how hair color formulas react with natural hair, a look at the hair’s structure and natural color is important. Before being able to knowledgeably create hair color formulas, the hair’s natural levels of color need to be understood and recognized.

Natural hair color can be described according to a “level system” that categorizes color from dark to light.

The stages that natural hair goes through as it is being lifted or lightened are referred to as “stages of lightening” or “lifting levels.”
Color Theory

Color surrounds us, interacts with our bodies and energies, affects our moods, and makes things appear warm or cool, exciting or calming. It was Sir Isaac Newton who, in the 17th century, discovered that the white light from the sun contains all the colors we see. He proved this by separating the colors of the rainbow through a glass prism. The colors are always arranged in the same order: red, orange, yellow, green, blue indigo and violet. When we look at anything, including hair color, what we actually see is light reflected from it. A white object reflects most of the light that falls on it. A black object absorbs most of the light falling on it. Like most everything in the universe, color is arranged as a system that can be studied and understood. In order to better understand how different hair colors can be used and combined, a study of Color Theory is essential.

**Objective**

Through knowledge of the Color Wheel, students will gain a basic understanding of the different types of color and how they affect each other. They will begin to understand how knowledge about the nature of color relates to hair color services and gain an introduction to the concept of color “levels.”

**Top Teaching Points**

1. The color wheel
2. Neutralizing and complementary colors
3. Levels of color
4. Relationship between color theory and hair color services
Natural Hair Color

To understand how hair color formulas react with natural hair, a look at the hair’s structure and natural color is important. Before being able to knowledgeably create hair color formulations, the hair’s natural levels of color need to be understood and recognized.

Objective
Students will gain an understanding of how hair is naturally structured and the different types of natural hair color pigment.

Top Teaching Points
1. Hair structure and terms
2. Types of hair pigment
3. Natural levels

The Level System

Natural hair color can be described according to a “level system” that categorizes color from dark to light.

The stages that natural hair goes through as it is being lifted or lightened are referred to as “stages of lightening” or “lifting levels.”

Objective
This lesson familiarizes students with both the level system and the stages of lightening.

Top Teaching Points
1. The level system
2. Stages of lightening
3. Lifting levels
1. Achromatic colors are:
   a. colors that absorb color
   b. white, black and shades of gray
   c. warm colors
   d. a & c

2. Chromatic colors are:
   a. white, black and shades of gray
   b. primarily red
   c. the colors of the rainbow
   d. none of the above

3. Primary colors are:
   a. the colors we see during the day
   b. the basic building blocks of all chromatic colors
   c. colors that cannot be created by mixing other colors
   d. b & c

4. Secondary colors are:
   a. two primary colors mixed together in similar proportions
   b. two chromatic colors mixed with two achromatic colors
   c. any three colors mixed together
   d. none of the above

5. Primary and secondary colors mixed together in similar proportions create:
   a. third level colors
   b. brown
   c. warm colors
   d. tertiary colors

6. When two complementary colors (directly across from each other on the color wheel) are mixed together:
   a. they neutralize each other
   b. they brighten each other
   c. they go from warm to ash
   d. they turn green

7. Hair color can be described in two ways:
   a. primary and tertiary
   b. condition and level
   c. level and density
   d. level and tone

8. Arrange the level system in its proper order, 1-10:
   a. Very light blonde
   b. Light brown
   c. Medium blonde
   d. Lightest blonde
   e. Black
   f. Medium brown
   g. Light blonde
   h. Dark blonde
   i. Dark brown
   j. Lightest brown

9. Tone describes:
   a. the warmth or coolness of a color
   b. the strength of the hair shaft
   c. the amount of melanin in the hair
   d. the size of the cuticle

10-15. Choose from this list of words to fill in the blank below:
   Cuticle, Cortex, Medulla, Eumelanin, Canities, Pheomelanin

   Canities is the absence of pigment in hair.

   The part of the hair shaft that contains the great bulk of melanin (color) lodged between its fibers is called the Cortex.

   Pheomelanin (red to pale yellow) is quite difficult to remove from the hair shaft.

   The part of the hair shaft that consists of a colorless, translucent casing of overlapping scales with no natural color is the Cuticle.

   Eumelanin (natural black to red) is larger in size so fewer actual pigment granules are needed to color the hair shaft.
Chapter 2: Hair Color Consultation

Your guests depend on you to help them look their best by optimizing their natural color palette. Communicating with them is the first step. You’ll need to talk with your guests about their desired result, observe their natural attributes, analyze the condition of their hair and devise a blueprint plan that will lead to the look they want.

What should I do? Would I look good as a blonde? You’ll be called on to help guests reach an important decision about their hair color. A trained eye, information and experience will help you be a skilled consultant.

A planning tool such as this blueprint should be used as a guide while consulting with a guest. It can also be filed for future reference when they return for the same or similar service.

A strand test enables you to monitor color development and avoid potential problems.

Before performing any hair color service, it’s important that you consult with the guest and reach agreement on the desired outcome. At times, you’ll be called on to make recommendations, both aesthetic and scientific. You may even have to decline service based on the condition of a guest’s hair.
Guest Natural Attributes

What do you think? What should I do? Would I look good as a blonde? A redhead? A brunette? You’ll be called on to help guests reach an important decision about their hair color. A trained eye, information and experience will help you become a skilled consultant.

Objective

Students will gain an understanding of how a guest’s natural attributes should be considered when selecting hair color and service.

Top Teaching Points

1. How the guest’s natural attributes relate to color selection
2. General guidelines for color selection
Objective
Students will learn how to complete a blueprint to aid in hair color and service selection and help gain agreement with their guests.

Top Teaching Points
1. The importance of consulting with the guest
2. The importance of creating a plan before a service
3. How to use a blueprint tool

Objective
Students will learn how to do a strand test on their guest’s hair to determine whether a successful service can be performed.

Top Teaching Points
1. The purpose of a strand test
2. Proper technique for performing a strand test
Hair Color Cautions

Before performing any hair color service, it’s important that you consult with the guest and reach agreement on the desired outcome. At times, you’ll be called on to make recommendations, both aesthetic and scientific. With certain guests, your analysis of their hair’s condition will indicate that performing a color service may cause further damage. It is recommended that you perform a strand test prior to proceeding with the color service. Occasionally, you must decline to perform a service because a strand test indicates the service may result in damaging or unsatisfactory results.

Objective

This lesson will teach students how to determine whether to perform a hair color service and how to handle the guest when they must decline a booked service.

Top Teaching Points

1. General precautions related to hair color service
2. How to assess hair history
3. How to analyze the hair’s structure and condition
4. Precautions related to lightened hair
1. A professional assessment helps determine whether the hair:
   a. will absorb color
   b. has been cut recently
   c. has been chemically-treated
   d. is long enough to color

2. You should analyze the hair's structure by taking note of:
   a. porosity
   b. elasticity
   c. texture
   d. all of the above

3. Hair treated with ammonium thio glycerin acid found in permanent wave lotion, thio relaxers or reformation curls often:
   a. very porous
   b. not at all porous
   c. in great condition
   d. none of the above

4. Approach this kind of hair with extreme caution before a color service:
   a. hair colored with home products that lift color
   b. long hair that has been lifted chemically or by the sun
   c. hair on which hair color product has been overlapped
   d. all of the above

5. When choosing hair color, consider these natural attributes:
   a. natural hair color
   b. complexion and eye color
   c. clothing color
   d. a & b

6. In general, warm tones tend toward:
   a. golden and reddish tones
   b. bluish tones
   c. green tones
   d. grey tones

7. In general, cool tones tend toward:
   a. bluish tones
   b. golden tones
   c. reddish tones
   d. none of the above

8. Maintenance and upkeep are important to consider because:
   a. some color services need to be retouched more often
   b. cost can be a consideration
   c. time commitment can be a consideration
   d. all of the above

9. A blueprint tool helps you:
   a. consult with a guest about a hair color service
   b. come to an agreement with a guest about a hair color service
   c. select a hair color product and formulation
   d. all of the above

10. A strand test helps you monitor color development. To conduct one, you must:
    a. take a strand of hair and apply a small amount of color
    b. wrap the strand in foil and allow it to process
    c. after processing, remove the color with a towel and assess the outcome
    d. all of the above
Don’t be proud of what you know, and don’t be self-confident if you are learned. Be open to advice from the unlearned as well as from the learned. Art knows no limit, and the artists will never achieve perfection.

— Barbara De Angelis, PhD
Chapter 3: Hair Color Chemistry, Formulating and Mixing

Selecting and mixing the optimum hair color product type, level, tone and developer for a guest’s particular hair type and desired outcome is both an art and a science. Knowledge will help get you started and experience will refine your ability to blend chemistry and art.

The desire to change the color of one’s hair dates back to the earliest times when both men and women used a variety of techniques to lighten, darken or enhance their natural hair color.

It’s important to understand the types of hair color products that are available to guests, depending on the desired outcome and how long they want the color to last.

Permanent hair color is the most widely used and the most chemically complex formulation. An understanding of the components and how they color hair is fundamental to its successful use.

Those who are adept at formulating and applying permanent hair color are valuable to their guests and able to create desired outcomes on a consistent basis.

Hair that is blonde in childhood often becomes darker later in life. Dark blonde hair provides the ideal natural base for lightening because the skin tone and eye color often are complementay.
The Evolution Of Hair Color
The desire to change the color of one’s hair dates back to the earliest times when both men and women used a variety of techniques to lighten, darken or enhance their natural hair color.

Objective
Students will gain a basic understanding of the history of hair color development and use.

Top Teaching Points
1. People have desired to change hair color for hundreds of years
2. Hair color chemistry has evolved over time

Today’s Hair Color Products
It’s important to understand the types of hair color products that are available to guests, depending on the desired outcome and how long they want the color to last.

Objective
Students will gain an understanding of the different types of hair color available in the salon today and their unique characteristics. This knowledge will help them consult with their guests and choose the proper type of color to create the desired outcome.

Top Teaching Points
1. Categories of hair color products
2. How the types of hair color influence hair color service selection
Chemical Actions Of Permanent Hair Color

Permanent hair color is the most widely used and the most chemically complex formulation. An understanding of the components and how they color hair is fundamental to its successful use.

Objective
Students will gain an understanding of how hair color chemical formulas work to transform hair color.

Top Teaching Points
1. The chemical components of hair color
2. Developer and its relationship to "lift"
3. The oxidation process
4. How pH enables color to penetrate hair

Formulating And Mixing Permanent Hair Color

The most frequently requested type of color service involves permanent hair color. Those who are adept at formulating and applying this type of color are valuable to their guests and able to create desired outcomes on a consistent basis.

Objective
Students will gain an understanding of the different types of hair color available in the salon today and their unique characteristics. This knowledge will help them consult with their guests and choose the proper type of color to create the desired outcome.

Practice
Have students use a blueprint to consult with other students and choose product formulations based on mock desired outcomes.

Top Teaching Points
1. Categories of hair color products
2. How the types of hair color influence hair color service selection

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES: Standard Hair Color Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary)
Formulating and Mixing High Lift Color

Hair that is blonde in childhood often becomes darker later in life. Dark blonde hair provides the ideal natural base for lightening because the skin tone and eye color often are complementary.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of how to formulate and mix high lift color.

Top Teaching Points
1. Categories of hair color products
2. How the types of hair color influence hair color service selection

Practice
Have students practice consulting with other students and choosing product formulations based on mock desired outcomes. Have them practice mixing high lift color formulations.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
1. Match the following types of hair color with their correct definition:
   C temporary hair color
   D. semi permanent hair color
   A. demi-permanent hair color
   B. permanent hair color
   a. an oxidizing, indirect dye that adds depth and tone
   b. an oxidizing, indirect dye that can lighten, darken, change tone and deliver maximum grey coverage
   c. a large molecule direct dye that lodges in the cuticle layer only and washes out with shampoo
   d. a small molecule direct dye that penetrates the cuticle layer to add depth and tone

2. The major components of a permanent hair color formula are:
   a. hydrogen peroxide
   b. ammonia
   c. dye intermediates
   d. all of the above

3. When added to hydrogen peroxide, dye intermediates:
   a. bond 500 to 2500 dye intermediates together to form visible color molecules
   b. bond millions of intermediates together and are colorless
   c. help keep the hair healthy
   d. bond 1-10 dye intermediates to help condition the hair

4. Couplers help:
   a. bond the dye intermediates together so they are too large to escape through the hair's cuticle
   b. bond the dye intermediates together so they condition the hair
   c. bond the hydrogen peroxide to the hair
   d. none of the above

5. Developer generally comes in the following volumes:
   a. 10, 30 and 50
   b. 10, 20 and 60
   c. 10, 20 and 45
   d. 10, 20, 30 and 40

6. When formulating a guest's hair color:
   a. determine the color and tone of the guest's natural hair
   b. look through a portfolio to determine the color level the guest desires
   c. select the desired tone while consulting with the guest
   d. all of the above

7. When coloring darker than natural, remember that generally:
   a. fine hair accepts color more easily
   b. coarse hair is more resistant to color
   c. porous hair accepts color more easily than non-porous hair
   d. all of the above

8. When permanently coloring hair, NRP (natural remaining pigment) will impact the result.
   NRP is:
   a. the tonal value the hair contributes as it lightens
   b. the level of lightener you should use
   c. the neutralizing color you should use
   d. none of the above

9. To enhance the NRP:
   a. use a shade with tonal value cooler than the NRP
   b. use a shade with tonal value similar to the NRP
   c. a & b
   d. none of the above

10. To neutralize the NRP:
    a. use a shade with a complementary pigment that is on the opposite side of the color wheel
    b. use a shade with a tonal value warmer than the NRP
    c. use a shade with a tonal value similar than the NRP
    d. none of the above

11. If a guest with level 4 hair (light brown) wants it lifted to level 6 (dark blonde), select a level 6 color and use what volume developer?
    a. 10
    b. 20
    c. 30
    d. 40

12. Put these four steps to successful hair lightener formulation in their proper order:
    1. identify the guest's natural level using swatches
    2. determine the guest's desired level
    3. determine the desired level of lift and select the appropriate volume of developer
    4. use a shade with a tonal value similar than the NRP

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Worksheet
Hair Color Chemistry, Formulating and Mixing Assessment of Acquired Knowledge
The mediocre teacher tells.
The good teacher explains.
The superior teacher demonstrates.
The great teacher inspires.
—William Arthur Ward

Notes:
Chapter 4: Full Head Color Application Fundamentals

Whether you are writing a letter, creating a painting or learning to drive a car, there are fundamental skills which are common to the task. Once you learn these, you can build on them and vary them as you become more experienced and assured. The fundamental skills outlined in this chapter will give you a strong foundation for a successful career as a professional colorist.

LESSON 1: Work Flow
Hair color application is a chemical process that requires a neat and organized workspace and logical work flow.

LESSON 2: Guest Comfort and Protection
When guests sit in your chair, they trust that you will help protect them from adverse reactions to chemical processes and keep them as comfortable as possible during the service.

LESSON 3: Sectioning and Subsectioning
Proper sectioning is fundamental to beautiful, professional hair color results. It helps assure a neat, controlled application and balanced color coverage.

LESSON 4: Product Application
Proper sectioning and subsectioning lay the foundation for thorough product application and consistent hair color results.

LESSON 5: Strand Test
A visual examination is essential to check level and tone development after color processing. A strand test helps you make sure you’re getting the desired level and tone results and you’re not getting unanticipated results.
Work Flow
Hair color application is a chemical process that requires a neat and organized workspace and logical work flow.

Objective
This lesson will help students understand the fundamental steps for completing a permanent hair color application so they can plan and prepare to work most efficiently.

Top Teaching Points
1. Full head color application steps and their proper order

Assessment
Number the following permanent hair color application steps in their proper order from beginning to end.
1. Drape the guest for a chemical service
2. Section the hair
3. Process according to manufacturer’s directions
4. Mix color
5. Apply foil to neck, if needed
6. Subsection and apply product
7. Home hair care education
8. Shampoo and condition
9. Style
10. Face Color Finishing Touch
11. Future appointment booking
12. Secured

Guest Comfort and Protection
When guests sit in your chair, they trust that you will help protect them from adverse reactions to chemical processes and keep them as comfortable as possible during the service.

Objective
Students will learn how to properly perform a patch test and help assure your guest’s comfort and protection during a color service.

Top Teaching Points
1. How to perform a patch test
2. How to apply protective cream
3. How to apply foil to protect the neck
4. Proper shampooing technique

Practice
Have students perform patch tests on each other. Observe them and encourage questions.
Sectioning and Subsectioning

Proper sectioning is fundamental to beautiful, professional hair color results. It helps assure a neat, controlled application and balanced color coverage. While there are standard techniques for sectioning hair, each guest is unique. You will learn to be flexible while taking head shape, hair characteristics and the hair cut into account. The goal is to create control and neatness while making sure the application technique is accommodated.

Objective

Students will gain a working understanding of standard sectioning and subsectioning techniques for many color applications.

Top Teaching Points

1. Importance of proper sectioning for good technique and end results
2. Four-quadrant sectioning
3. Proper subsectioning technique
4. Emphasize that in the “real world” sectioning techniques need to accommodate the guest’s head shape, hair characteristics, cut and style

Practice

- Have students practice sectioning and subsectioning techniques on mannequins.

Assessment

Assess students' progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Product Application

Proper sectioning and subsectioning lay the foundation for thorough product application and consistent hair color results.

Overview
You will gain a working understanding of how to properly apply product to all areas of the hair.

Top Teaching Points
1. How to apply color with a color brush
2. The importance of proper body position
3. How to “outline” a quadrant
4. How to apply product to the scalp area
5. How to apply product to midlengths
6. How and when to apply product to ends

Practice
- have students practice applying product to mannequins after they have learned to subsection the hair.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.

Visual Support: Still images
Educator Support: CD: Worksheet
Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist
Strand Test

A visual examination is essential to check level and tone development after color processing. A strand test helps you make sure you’re getting the desired level and tone results and you’re not getting unanticipated results. Highly porous hair may require strand tests during the processing time. Be sure to re-saturate the strand if you decide to continue processing. Strand tests are also used to determine whether a color service is an appropriate choice for your guest.

Overview
Students will learn how to successfully perform a strand test after product application processing time.

Top Teaching Points
1. Why perform a strand test?
2. How to perform the strand test process

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.

Practice
- Have students perform mock hair color applications on mannequins while demonstrating that they understand each full head color application fundamental skill. Observe them and encourage questions.
The finest gift you can give anyone is encouragement. Yet, almost no one gets the encouragement they need to grow to their full potential. If everyone received the encouragement they need to grow, the genius in most everyone would blossom and the world would produce abundance beyond our wildest dreams.

—Sidney Madwed
Chapter 5: Permanent Hair Color Applications

Dark to light, light to dark, or just a subtle transformation. Permanent hair color techniques make it possible for your guest to make the changes they desire.

**LESSON 1:**
Retouch Reestablish Application
When a guest has full head color with new growth appearing at the scalp area plus color that has faded 1–2 levels at the midlengths and ends, a Retouch Reestablish application will fully restore color.

**LESSON 2:**
Retouch Refresh Application
When hair color needs a retouch due to new growth, and the midlengths have lost tone and up to one level of color—simply apply product to the new growth, process the color, and then emulsify the color through the midlengths and ends at the shampoo bowl.

**LESSON 3:**
Virgin Lighter Application
The Virgin Lighter full head color application transforms a guest’s natural hair color to a lighter color.

**LESSON 4:**
Virgin Darker Application
This full head color application transforms a guest’s natural hair to a darker color.

**LESSON 5:**
Alternative Virgin Lighter Application
The Alternative Virgin Lighter application involves mixing and applying one color formula for the scalp area—and the next higher developer formula for the midlengths and ends.

**LESSON 6:**
Lightening And Toning Application
When a guest desires a very light blonde color or more than five levels of lift, lightening and toning is required.
Retouch Reestablish Application
When a guest has full head color with new growth appearing at the scalp area plus color that has faded 1-2 levels at the midlengths and ends, a Retouch Reestablish application will fully restore color.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Retouch Reestablish full head color application technique.

Practice
Have students perform mock Retouch Reestablish applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.
When hair color needs a retouch due to new growth, and the midlengths have lost tone and up to one level of color — simply apply product to the new growth, process the color, and then emulsify the color through the midlengths and ends at the shampoo bowl. With a consistent guest, this is typically the most common color balancing service.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Retouch Refresh application.

Practice
Have students perform mock Retouch Refresh applications on mannequins.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Virgin Lighter Application
The Virgin Lighter full head color application transforms a guest’s natural hair color to a lighter color.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Virgin Lighter full head color application.

Practice
Have students perform mock Virgin Lighter applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.

Virgin Darker Application
This full head color application transforms a guest’s natural hair to a darker color.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Virgin Darker full head color application.

Practice
Have students perform mock Virgin Darker applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Alternative Virgin Lighter Application

The Alternative Virgin Lighter application involves mixing and applying one color formula for the scalp area—and the next higher developer formula for the midlengths and ends. This technique expedites the hair color process since product can be applied to the whole head at one time.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of how to perform the Alternative Virgin Lighter application.

Practice
Have students perform mock Alternative Virgin applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Lightening and Toning Application

When a guest desires a very light blonde color or more than five levels of lift, lightening and toning is required. Guests should understand that this service must be retouched often. It’s often referred to as a “double process blonde” service.

This is a two-part process: 1. Apply lightener 2. After shampooing, apply toner

Objective
Students will be able to perform a lightening and toning application.

Practice
Have students perform mock Lightening and Toning applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist. Stress speed and accuracy and encourage questions.
Chapter 6: Freehand Permanent Hair Color Applications

Once fundamental hair color techniques have been mastered, artistic abilities will develop so you can customize color applications to suit your guest’s desired outcome. Freehand hair color techniques are applied as an artist uses a brush and palette, often employing multiple colors and advanced application techniques.

Comb-On color is a freehand technique that is designed for a guest with a short, layered hair cut.

This freehand technique applies color to the ends of short hair.
Shoe Shine Application
This freehand technique applies color to the ends of short hair.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Shoe Shine application.

Practice
Have students perform Shoe Shine applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Chapter 7: Advanced Hair Color Applications

LESSON 1: Circles Application

Working with the contours of the guest’s head and hair cut, advanced color techniques allow for the sophisticated application of multiple hair colors and a new level of refined outcomes.

The Circles color technique calls for different colors applied in circular layers around the head.

Depending on the size of the head, the density of the hair and the desired effect, you may section into two or more circular sections.

LESSON 2: Color Melting Application

With a Color Melting application, two or more overlapping shades of color are applied to create a blended effect. The product formulas are “melted” together by overlapping them and varying the length of their placement along subsections.
Circles Application
The Circles color application calls for different colors applied in circular layers around the head. Depending on the size of the head, the density of the hair and the desired effect, you may section into two or more circular sections.

Objective
Students will be able to perform the Circles application.

Practice
Have students perform Circles applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Video: Circles Application
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Worksheet
Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist

Color Melting Application
With a Color Melting application, two or more overlapping shades of color are applied to create a blended effect. The product formulas are “melted” together by overlapping them and varying the length of their placement along subsections.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Color Melting application.

Practice
Have students perform Color Melting applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Video: Color Melting Application
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Worksheet
Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist
Chapter 8: Henna Hair Color

The application of henna, a natural formulation that has been used throughout history, has had periods of popularity. Today, henna is incompatible with most modern hair color and texture procedures.

Henna has been used for over 3000 years in the Middle East as a stain for hair, body, fingernails and lips.

Today, the use of henna in most salons is rare. Still, every colorist should have a basic understanding of its characteristics.
Henna has been used for over 3000 years in the Middle East as a stain for hair, body, fingernails and lips. Today, the use of henna in most salons is rare. Still, every colorist should have a basic understanding of its characteristics.

**Objective**

Students will gain an understanding of henna hair color and the precautions related to its application.

**Top Teaching Points**

1. Features of henna hair color
2. Precautions related to henna hair color
3. Appropriate guests for henna service

1. Henna is a:
   a. demi-permanent color
   b. permanent
   c. temporary
   d. none of the above

2. Using henna can cause problems later if a guest:
   a. wants a color service
   b. wants a permanent wave service
   c. wants a relaxer service
   d. all of the above

3. Discoloration of the hair can occur when:
   a. hair color is applied over henna
   b. henna is shampooed
   c. highlights are applied over henna
   d. a & c

4. Henna cannot be used to:
   a. darken the hair
   b. add red tones to hair
   c. lighten the hair
   d. none of the above

5. Compound henna is a mixture of henna and:
   a. hydrogen peroxide
   b. ammonia
   c. metallic salts
   d. a & b

6. Metallic salts are:
   a. not compatible with modern hair color and texture chemicals
   b. not harmful to the hair in any way
   c. able to produce shine in hair
   d. None of the above

7. Do not apply henna on guests who:
   a. have not had a strand test
   b. change hair color often
   c. have a high concentration of grey hair in one area
   d. all of the above
Chapter 9: Temporary Hair Color

Temporary hair color is a good option for guests who would like a slight change in tone or for those who wish to add subtle hues to their existing color. Temporary hair color is defined as color that washes out with one shampooing. The color sits as a coating on the hair and does not penetrate beyond the cuticle layer.
Temporary Hair Color Application
Temporary hair color traditionally came in a water rinse form but is now available as a mousse, gel, shampoo, conditioner or even spray-on color.

It typically washes out with one shampooing, can darken but not lighten natural color and contains pigments that are pre-formed. These are direct dyes so no mixing is required.

The color sits as a coating on the hair and does not penetrate beyond the cuticle layer.

CAUTION! In cases of extreme porosity, temporary color can become longer-lasting. This is especially true at the porous ends.

Objective
Students will be able to apply temporary hair color.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.

Practice
Have students apply temporary hair color on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.
Demi-Permanent hair color does not lift natural color from the hair, as permanent hair color does. It simply deposits color molecules in the hair. Each time the hair is shampooed, some of the color molecules wash away and the color gradually fades.

Demi-Permanent color works with a guest’s existing hair color to darken, change tone or blend grey. It does not lighten hair color.
1

Demi-Permanent Hair Color Application
Demi-Permanent hair color works with a guest’s existing hair color to darken, change tone or blend grey. It does not lighten hair color.

Objective
Students will be able to apply Demi-Permanent hair color.

Practice
Have students perform Demi-Permanent hair color applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin
Chapter 11: Fundamentals of Applying Dimensional Color Using Foil

Most natural hair color is affected by the sun and its lightening powers. The result is dimensional color, where different levels of lightness appear, woven in and out of the hair. To create this effect, dimensional color application calls for informed, imaginative decisions based on the guest’s desired result.

Because some people have allergic reactions or hypersensitivity to hair coloring products, a patch test is recommended at least 24 hours before a hair color service.

As with most color applications, proper sectioning before a dimensional hair color application is essential for enabling neatness and consistency.

Dimensional hair color applications allow for a good deal of creativity, depending on the way subsections are taken and the weaving and/or slicing techniques that are used.

Proper placement of foil packets helps control and isolate product to create a desired effect.

A strand test can be used as a “pre-test” to help determine how the hair will react to product application and processing. It’s also useful during processing to help you observe changes in color level and tone.
Sample 4MAT Lesson Plan

Concept
The concept is enhancement.

Connect 1R
Ask the students to choose the color they used to transform their bedroom.
Now ask them to take it one step further. Choose two complementary colors that would enhance the room. Choose one for trim such as moldings and one for accessories such as pillows and curtains.

Attend 1L
Discuss how their color choices enhanced the look of the room.
Who chose three colors with high contrast that would make a bold statement?
Who chose three softer and more similar colors that would blend together and make a more subtle statement?

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
- Paint chips
- Crayons (large size)
- Paper
- Pens
- Headsheets
Ask the students to use crayons to depict their color choices as closely as possible by drawing three “swatches” of color side-by-side on a piece of paper.

Refer to the Technique Guide on dimensional color applications. Demonstrate techniques.
Sample 4MAT Lesson Plan:

Practice 3L
Have students practice dimensional color applications on mannequins.

Extend 3R
Using headsheets, have students diagram ideas on combining several dimensional color applications for one guest.

Refine 4L
Ask several students to share their ideas. Have students discuss what enhancements they might add.

Perform 4R
Pair up and consult with each other on what kind of dimensional color they would like to add to their own hair. Make sure they use the decisions they made as a guide for discussion.
Have the students discuss how the color might be applied to achieve enhanced results.
1

Guest Comfort and Protection

Because some people have allergic reactions or hypersensitivity to hair coloring products, a patch test is recommended at least 24 hours before a hair color service.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Patch Test.

Practice
Have students perform a patch test on each other. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Sectioning

As with most color applications, proper sectioning before a dimensional hair color application is essential for enabling neatness and consistency.

Objective
Students will be able to section the hair into six basic sections.

Practice
Have students section mannequin heads into six basic sections. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Video: Six Basic Section Full Head Foil Application
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist

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3

Subsectioning/Weaving/Slicing

Dimensional hair color applications allow for a good deal of creativity, depending on the way subsections are taken and the weaving and/or slicing techniques that are used.

Objective

Students will be able to subsection, weave and slice to create dimensional hair color.

Practice

Have students take subsections and practice various types of weaving and slicing effects. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist
Product and Foil Packet Application

Proper placement of foil packets help control and isolate product to create a desired effect.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of how to apply product and how to properly place and fold a foil packet.

Practice/Extend/Refine
Have students lay foil under weaves or slices, apply product and fold foil packets. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.

Strand Test

A strand test can be used as a “pre-test” to help determine how the hair will react to product application and processing. It’s also useful during processing to help you observe changes in color level and tone.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a strand test.

Practice
Have students perform a strand test on a mannequin. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Still images

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The whole art of teaching is only the art of awakening the natural curiosity of young minds for the purpose of satisfying it afterwards.

—Anatole France
Subtle to bold outcomes can be achieved through placement of highlights or lowlights in foil packets in the hair. Color selection, the number of foils placed, the thickness of the subsections and weaving or slicing techniques provide an infinite variety of options and results.

The Six Basic Sections are used here for a full head foil application. The effect can be subtle or dramatic, depending on the width of the subsections and the number of weaves taken.

The Alternative Full Head Foil application creates defined, natural-looking highlights that accent the way the hair falls.

A partial highlight or lowlight technique may be the ideal solution when your guest does not desire a full head foil.

The Short Hair Foil Application accents both the length and shape of the hair cut.

The Singles application creates individual, strong-effect highlights or lowlights in the hair. Singles can be used to color the whole head or to emphasize a certain area of a hair cut. They are often used on wavy or curly hair to accent natural movement.

The Tipping Application is a contemporary way to color and “tip” the guest’s hair only at the ends. This application accentuates the lines of the hair cut.
Alternative Full Head Foil Application
The Alternative Full Head Foil Application creates defined, natural looking highlights that accent the way the hair falls.

Objective
Students will be able to perform an Alternative Full Head Foil application.

Practice
Have students perform Alternative Full Head Foil applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.

Six Basic Section Full Head Foil Application
The six basic sections are used here for a full head foil application. The effect can be subtle or dramatic, depending on the width of the subsection and the number of weaves taken.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Six Basic Section Full Head Foil application.

Practice
Have students perform a Six Basic Section Full Head Foil application on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Partial Head Foil Application

A partial highlight or lowlight technique may be the ideal solution when your guest does not desire a full head foil.

Objective

Students will be able to perform a Partial Head Foil application.

Practice

Have students perform Partial Head Foil applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.

Short Hair Foil Application

The Short Hair Foil Application accents both the length and shape of the hair cut.

Objective

Students will be able to perform a Short Hair Foil application.

Practice

Have students perform Short Hair Foil applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
Singles Application

The Singles application creates individual, strong-effect highlights or lowlights in the hair. Singles can be placed throughout the entire head to emphasize a certain area of a hair cut. They are often used on wavy or curly hair to accent natural movement.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Singles application using foil packets.

Practice
Have students perform Singles applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist.
Objective
Students will be able to perform the Tipping application.

Practice
Have students perform Tipping applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.

Tipping Application
The Tipping application is a contemporary way to color and “tip” the guest’s hair only at the ends. This application accentuates the lines of the hair cut. The technique allows for creativity, depending on the desired effect. The whole head may be tipped, or areas where you want to add dimension to the hair cut.
A teacher is one who makes himself progressively unnecessary.
—Thomas Carruthers
Using basic knowledge about color and foil applications, it’s easy to combine these techniques to enhance certain hair cut shapes and retouch new growth or change all-over color while applying highlights or lowlights.

With this application, bold slices of color are applied—with an all-over color added in between the foil packets and on the rest of the hair.

For this guest, the slices are placed to accent the asymmetry of the hair cut.

Back-to-back slices create a bold, dimensional look. The basic technique is to place two or more slices together with no hair in between.

Where you place the back-to-back slices on the head and how many colors you use is determined by the hair cut and the desired effect. The possibilities are endless.
Full Head Color With Slices Application

Bold slices of color are applied on the top layers with another color applied in between foil packets and on the rest of the hair. For this guest, the slices are placed to accent the asymmetry of the hair cut.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Full Head Color with Slices Application.

Practice
Have students perform Color with Slices applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using both the Hair Color Application Assessment Checklist and the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
Back-to-Back Slices Application

Back-to-Back Slices create a bold, dimensional look. The basic technique is to place two or more slices together with no hair in between.

Where you place the Back-to-Back Slices on the head and how many colors you use is determined by the hair cut and the desired effect. The possibilities are endless.

Objective

Students will be able to perform the Back-to-Back Slices application.

Practice

Have students perform Back-to-Back Slices applications on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Dimensional Color Application Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
I hear and I forget.
I see and I believe.
I do and I understand.
—Confucius
Chapter 14: Corrective Color Techniques

Corrective hair coloring is necessary when previously colored hair needs to be altered. The guest may want a lighter or darker shade, there may be hair color build-up or an off-tone color result. Corrective color techniques help you successfully adjust the color balance.

The key to successful corrective hair coloring is a complete consultation with the guest. It’s important to understand what chemical processes the hair has endured and to assess the current porosity of the hair before prescribing color correction. A consultation appointment may be separate from the actual service appointment.

Color cleansing removes artificial color from a guest’s hair.

For this guest, the desired result is two levels lighter than the existing level, therefore a Color Cleansing service is a necessary first step.

PreColoration is essential when the guest desires a color that is three or more levels darker than the existing colored hair. It provides an initial base of color that replaces the Natural Remaining Pigment (NRP).

Because the use of henna and minerals complicates hair color corrections, it’s important to understand the difficulties associated with their use or presence.
Corrective Color Consultation
The key to successful corrective hair coloring is a complete consultation with the guest. It’s important to understand what chemical processes the hair has endured and to assess the current porosity of the hair before prescribing color correction.
A consultation appointment may be separate from the actual service appointment.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of what questions to ask and what knowledge needs to be gained before prescribing a corrective color technique.

Top Teaching Points:
1. Why analyzing the condition of the hair is an important first step
2. What questions to ask in a consultation
3. How to use a strand test to establish a realistic hair color
4. The importance of establishing both a price range and time frame
Color Cleansing Technique

Color Cleansing removes artificial color from a guest’s hair. Because hair color products do not predictably lift the artificial color from hair, lightening is imperative prior to coloring, no matter how subtle the lift desired.

Objective

Students will be able to perform a Color Cleansing technique.

Practice

- Have students perform Color Cleansing technique on hair swatches. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment

Observe and assess students’ ability to perform Color Cleansing applications using the Color Cleansing Technique Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Hair Color Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
Hair swatches

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Video: Color Cleansing Technique
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Color Cleansing Technique Assessment Checklist
PreColoration Technique

PreColoration is essential when the guest desires a color that is three or more levels darker than the existing colored hair. It provides an initial base of color that replaces the Natural Remaining Pigment (NRP).

Objective
Students will be able to perform a PreColoration technique.

Practice
Have students perform PreColoration techniques on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment
Observe and assess students’ ability to perform PreColoration applications using the PreColoration Assessment Checklist.
Cautions When Correcting Hair Colored With Henna

Because the use of henna and minerals complicates hair color corrections, it’s important to understand the difficulties associated with their use or presence.

Objective

Students will learn how to correct hair that has been unsatisfactorily colored with henna and minerals.

Top Teaching Points

1. The nature of henna and corrective color services
2. The nature of mineral deposits and their effect on hair color
3. The importance of explaining the difficulties of correcting hair colored with henna to a guest
4. The importance of a strand test before proceeding with color correction on hair treated with henna

Practice/Extend/Refine

- Have students perform Color Cleansing applications on hair swatches colored with henna. Observe them and encourage questions. Have students check each other’s work.

Assessment

Observe and assess students’ ability to understand the precautions related to corrective services on hair treated with henna. Observe their ability to perform strand tests, color cleansing and corrective color services on hair swatches.
1. A consultation is vital before a corrective color service to determine:
   a. what chemical processes the hair has endured
   b. what hair cut the guest desires
   c. the current porosity of the hair
   d. a & c

2. Circle any of the following that are common consultation steps before a corrective color service:
   a. ask questions
   b. establish a price
   c. analyze the hair cut
   d. formulate the color
   e. establish a realistic desired shade
   f. analyze the condition of the hair
   g. prescribe products
   h. give a scalp massage
   i. give the guest a timeframe
   j. look at a portfolio

3. The goal of a PreColoration service is to:
   a. return a guest’s dark hair to its naturally lighter color
   b. return a guest’s lightened hair to a darker, even shade
   c. return a guest’s lightened hair to an even, lighter color
   d. none of the above

4. Color Cleansing is performed to:
   a. lift the unwanted tone or level from a guest’s previously colored hair
   b. bleach the hair very light
   c. cleanse the hair while brightening the color
   d. none of the above

5. When a guest with colored hair desires a lighter shade:
   a. the hair must be colored with a lighter shade
   b. the hair color that is too dark must be removed
   c. the guest should be told this service is not possible
   d. none of the above

6. Neutralization means:
   a. changing hair color that is too cool or too warm to neutral
   b. changing hair color that is too dark to lighter
   c. changing hair color that is too light to darker
   d. changing hair color from light brown to dark brown

7. A common reason to neutralize hair is:
   a. home-colored brown hair is too dark
   b. home-colored hair that is too orange or yellow
   c. green discoloration from chlorine or other source
   d. b & c
Module 2: The Art And Science of Texture and Curl

Curling, straightening or texturizing hair transforms its shape and styling possibilities. It’s a process of reinvention that brings hair to life in a new way through chemistry—the way product formulas react with hair. As with the application of hair color, hair texture services offer you and your guest a virtually unlimited palette of possibilities to consider. Successful application is both an art and a science, requiring creative imagination and the knowledge needed to achieve a beautiful outcome.
This lesson will encourage an understanding of the transformational powers of texture and curl and prepare students to explore the art and science of applying various permanent waving techniques.

**Concept**

The concept is transformation.

**Connect 1R**

Ask the students to imagine different objects in life that dramatically transform by changing shape or texture.

Some examples:
- Butterfly
- Sponge
- Opening flower
- Cooked pasta

Put a small sponge in water and watch it expand. Talk about how it is an entirely different object now that it has changed shape.

**Attend 1L**

Have each student take a length of curling ribbon. Using a scissors dragged across it, create curl.

Have students talk about how they transformed the ribbon into a curl.

**Image 2R**

Have the students play with the ribbon again. Ask them to try to create tight curls and loose curls. Have them just curl the tips or the ends, just curl a few but not all...the different effects that are possible. Have them combine all the curls they created and observe the transformation from straight to a variety of curls.

**PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:**
- Curling ribbon
- Scissors
- Sponge
- Bowl of water
- Comb
- Perm rods
- End papers
- Pictures of curly hair
Inform 2L
Have the students open their books to Module 2, Chapter 3: Fundamentals of Texture and Curl Application.
Demonstrate the fundamentals of sectioning and applying end papers and rods on a mannequin or live model while they follow along in the guide.

Practice 3L
Take out perm rods and pass them around. Talk about the different sizes and how they’re used to create the sizes of curl that are desired. Explain that there are also different placement techniques that help determine the desired outcome.
Have the students practice wrapping end papers and rods on their mannequins.

Extend 3R
Look at pictures of different people with curly hair. How do you think their look was achieved?

Refine 4L
Record the ideas that would be useful to you. Share your ideas with a partner.

Perform 4R
Ask the students, “If you were to perm your hair today, what would your desired outcome be?”
Have them pair with a partner and consult with each other about perming their hair and make decisions about size of rods and possible technique.
Chapter 1: Introduction to Texture and Curl

Chemical processes that change the formation of the hair to add curl or straighten unwanted curl have been in use for centuries. Knowledge of how chemical formulations affect hair structure and a variety of application techniques make an infinite variety of outcomes possible.

If you look at history books with pictures or illustrations depicting the 18th century, you will often see political and judicial leaders wearing white, curly wigs. In fact, these wigs were “permèd” using similar techniques to those employed today.

As you learned by reviewing the history of permanent waving, a chemical process must take place to breakdown and then rebuild the structure of the hair. Depending on what chemical is used, a different chemical action takes place.

Maintaining a neat and hygienic environment and having all the tools needed to perform a permanent wave are critical elements of a professional image and good results.

This lesson provides background information on a few of the many rods used in today’s salon. One of the first steps in performing a permanent wave or reformation curl is choosing a rod size appropriate to the desired effect and the guest’s hair type.
# History and Product Varieties

If you look at history books with pictures or illustrations depicting the 18th century, you will often see political and judicial leaders wearing white, curly wigs. In fact, these wigs were “permed” using similar techniques to those employed today.

A quick look at the history of permanent waves sets the stage for an understanding of the current varieties available in modern salons.

## Objective

Students will gain an understanding of the history of permanent waves and the different types of products that are currently available.

## Top Teaching Points

1. History of permanent waves
2. Current varieties of permanent waves
Chemistry of Permanent Waving

As students learned by reviewing the history of permanent waving, a chemical process must take place to breakdown and then rebuild the structure of the hair. Depending on what chemical is used, a different chemical action takes place.

Objective

Students will gain knowledge of the chemical actions that take place during permanent waving or relaxing.

Top Teaching Points

1. Polypeptide Helix Chain
2. Types of crossbonds
3. pH as it relates to perms
4. The function of ammonium thioglycolate
5. The purpose of rinsing, blotting and neutralizing

Set Up and Preparation

Maintaining a neat and hygienic environment and having all the tools needed to perform a permanent wave are critical elements of a professional image and good results.

Objective

Students will learn how to prepare their stations prior to a permanent wave service.

Top teaching points

1. Preparing for guest arrival
2. Greeting and preparing the guest for a perm
3. Cleanliness at the shampoo bowl
This lesson provides background information on a few of the many rods used in today’s salon. One of the first steps in performing a permanent wave or reformation curl is choosing a rod size appropriate to the desired effect and these aspects of the hair:

- Density • Texture (fine, medium, coarse) • Length • Natural curl

As you gain experience, considering these factors will become an automatic process.

**Objective**

Students will learn how to select the proper rod type and size for performing the desired permanent wave. They will also learn how to wrap on-base, half-on half-off base, off-base and to create indentation curls while knowing when each is appropriate.

**Top Teaching Points**

1. Types of rods
2. Factors related to rod size selection
3. Rod/blocking relationship to the base

1. The bobbed hair of the 1920’s brought the croquignole method of:
   a. wrapping hair on the ends only
   b. wrapping hair on sticks
   c. wrapping hair from the ends to the scalp
   d. none of the above

2. Machine permanent waves involved:
   a. applying intense heat to the guest’s hair
   b. applying a heavy, acidic cream to the guest’s hair
   c. protecting the scalp with felt or asbestos pads
   d. a & c

3. The three current varieties of permanent waves used in salons are:
   a. alkaline, acid and heat
   b. alkaline, acid and exothermic
   c. exothermic, heat and machine
   d. none of the above

4. A polypeptide helix chain is:
   a. a chain of reactions that happens when hair is permed
   b. a spiraling of the hair’s cuticle
   c. a spiraling spring-like keratin protein structure in the hair’s cortex
   d. none of the above

5. Three types of crossbonds link the polypeptide helix chains:
   a. sulfur, hydrogen and salt
   b. sulfur, peroxide and salt
   c. hydrogen, salt and melanin
   d. none of the above

6. To chemically enter the hair shaft, what is needed to create permanent waves or relaxers?
   a. heat
   b. alkalinity
   c. hydrogen
   d. a or b
1. Ammonium thioglycolate is commonly known in the salon as:
   a. ammo
   b. thio
   c. colate
   d. none of the above

2. Ammonium thioglycolate softens the crossbonds of the hair so they can:
   a. bond together for processing permanent waves, relaxers and retormation curls
   b. be broken for processing permanent waves, relaxers and retormation curls
   c. melt together to form curls
   d. none of the above

3. Wrapping with excessive tension could result in:
   a. breakage
   b. improper processing
   c. too much curl
   d. a&b

4. Rinsing and blotting perm solution is critical to:
   a. flush out the solution, even out the porosity and prepare the hair for the neutralizer
   b. flush out the solution and prepare it for conditioning
   c. flush out the solution and increase the curling action
   d. none of the above

5. Neutralizing
   a. shrinks the hair shaft
   b. closes the cuticle
   c. rebonds the new hair configuration
   d. all of the above

6. Choose a rod size based on the desired outcome and these aspects of the hair:
   a. density, texture and color
   b. density, natural curl and color
   c. density, texture, length and natural curl
   d. none of the above

7. Label each type of rod:
   - Concave or straight rods
   - Spiral rods
   - Hoop rods
   - Foam rods

8. The size of the curl is determined by:
   a. the rod’s diameter
   b. the rod’s length
   c. the length of the hair
   d. the rod’s fastener

9. Circle the true statement(s):
   a. coarse hair tends to perm closer to the rod size
   b. for fine hair, you may need to choose a smaller size rod or alternate rod sizes
   c. coarse hair tends to hold curl longer than fine hair
   d. fine hair tends to relax more quickly

10. An on-base curl is one that:
    a. sits right on the base of the hair and has the least mobility and the most volume
    b. sits just off base and has medium volume
    c. sits dramatically off base and has no volume
    d. none of the above

11. The most common permanent wave curl is:
    a. on-base
    b. off-base
    c. half-on half-off base
    d. indentation

12. Educator Answer Guide
   - Introduction to Texture and Curl Assessment of Acquired Knowledge
   - Educator Support:
     CD: Worksheet
     Introduction to Texture and Curl Assessment of Acquired Knowledge

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The principal goal of education... should be creating men and women who are capable of doing new things... men and women who are creative, inventive, and discoverers.

—Jean Piaget
As with any service in the salon, agreement is the first step toward a beautiful outcome. Before beginning a texture service, use a portfolio to understand the guest’s desires and assess the structural integrity of their hair.

It’s always important to begin any service by talking with your guest about expectations and describing realistic outcomes. This is especially important before a texture service which involves strong chemicals and a large variety of applications and possible outcomes.

Because curling or relaxing the hair requires the application of strong chemicals, it’s important that you take caution before recommending or performing these services. Your knowledge and consultation skills can help prevent damage to your guest’s hair.
Guest Consultation

As with all service consultations, use this time to gather information from your guest to help determine the best product, technique and processing method.

It’s always important to begin any service by talking with your guest about expectations and describing realistic outcomes. This is especially important before a texture service which involves strong chemicals and a large variety of applications and possible outcomes. Be realistic when telling the guest what results to expect. If a moderate level of damage is possible, explain it and recommend hair care and products that will help condition the hair.

Objective

Students will be able to analyze a guest’s hair and select the right service to achieve the desired outcome.

Top teaching points

1. Hair analysis considerations
2. Service selection considerations

NOTE: Guests may use the terms “permanent wave” and “body wave” interchangeably. If they want a body wave, be sure you understand what they mean. Use a portfolio to reach agreement. Body waves are usually permanent waves that are wrapped on larger rods to produce a looser curl.
2

Precautions
Because curling or relaxing the hair requires the application of strong chemicals, it’s important that you take caution before recommending or performing these services. Your knowledge and consultation skills can help prevent damage to your guest’s hair.

Objective
Students will understand the precautions that should be taken before agreeing to perform a chemical service. They will be able to weigh the conditions that may indicate caution or the need to decline service until the hair is in suitable condition.

Top teaching points
1. When to deny service
2. Assessing elasticity and porosity

1. Hydroxide relaxers and thio:
   a. don’t mix and can result in severe breakage
   b. can be applied within a week of each other
   c. only mix on coarse hair
   d. none of the above

2. Ask your guest the following question(s) during consultation:
   a. when was your hair last processed?
   b. how well did the curl last?
   d. how much did you pay for the service?
   e. all of the above

3. If you are in doubt about which type of service the guest had in the past:
   a. do a patch test
   b. take a strand test
   c. refuse service
   d. none of the above

4. Deny service to a guest if:
   a. they’ve had an allergic reaction to a permanent wave
   b. they show open sores, abrasions or redness on the scalp
   c. the hair has poor elasticity
   d. all of the above

5. When analyzing the guest’s hair prior to a service, consider:
   a. diameter, density, elasticity and condition
   b. porosity and resistance
   c. length and previous services
   d. all of the above

6. Hair that has been lifted much lighter than natural:
   a. will create beautiful curls
   b. should be approached with caution when deciding to perm
   c. is likely to be very porous
   d. b & c

7. When selecting a wrap technique and rod size, ask:
   a. have you ever had a perm before?
   b. was it curly enough or too curly?
   c. how long did the curl last?
   d. all of the above
A teacher who is attempting to teach without inspiring the pupil with a desire to learn is hammering on a cold iron.

—Horace Mann
Before we walk, we crawl. Before we write, we learn the alphabet. Certain fundamental skills are required as building blocks to growth. With texture and curl application, the same is true. Once the fundamentals are learned, a universe of options is opened for you and your guests.

Proper sectioning and subsectioning (blocking) of the hair is essential to creating the desired outcome through permanent waving. The application of end papers helps assure that the ends of the hair are wrapped smoothly onto the rod and the resulting curl has a nice shape all the way through the ends. Permanent wave solution starts the chemical action that is required to create curl in the hair. Permanent wave solution can irritate the skin, so it is very important to take steps to protect your guest.

When you have determined that the processing time is complete, rinsing the hair while it is still on rods will help stop the chemical action. Once you understand the general steps of a basic permanent wave procedure, you can apply this knowledge to a wide variety of techniques and applications.
Sectioning, Blocking and Wrapping
Proper sectioning and subsectioning (blocking) of the hair is essential to creating the desired outcome through permanent waving. The proper application of end papers helps assure that the ends of the hair are wrapped smoothly onto the rod and the resulting curl has a nice shape all the way through the ends.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of the basic sectioning, blocking and wrapping techniques required for successful permanent waving.

Top teaching points
1. Proper sectioning technique
2. Proper blocking technique
3. End paper application
4. Wrapping technique
5. Pick placement

Practice
Without using solution, have students perform proper sectioning, blocking and wrapping techniques on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Permanent Wave Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary) Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Worksheets Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist
Solution Application, Processing and Test Curl

Permanent wave solution starts the chemical action that is required to create curl in the hair. Permanent wave solution can irritate the skin, so it is very important to take steps to protect your guest.

Depending on the texture of the hair, processing time can vary. It’s very important to follow the directions carefully and test the curl at regular intervals.

**Objective**
Students will be able to properly apply permanent wave solution to hair that has been wrapped on rods. They will also be able to monitor the processing time during a permanent wave application and perform a test curl to determine progress.

**Top teaching points**
1. Proper solution application
2. Plastic cap application
3. How to examine a test curl
4. Checking for saturated cotton

**Practice**
Have students apply solution to hair that has already been wrapped. Process and take test curls – the first at 5 minutes.

**Assessment**
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
Rinsing, Blotting and Neutralizing

When you have determined that the processing time is complete, rinsing the hair while it is still on rods will stop the chemical action. While rinsing the hair and blotting the rods helps stop the chemical action taking place on the hair, neutralizing is the step in the permanent waving process that reforms the disulfide bonds in the new configuration.

Objective

Students will gain a working understanding of how to rinse the hair and blot each rod while at the shampoo bowl. They will also learn how to neutralize the hair as part of a permanent wave application.

Top teaching points

1. Proper rinsing technique
2. Proper blotting technique
3. Proper application of neutralizing solution
4. Proper rinsing of neutralizing solution

Practice

After processing, have students perform proper rinsing, blotting and neutralizing techniques on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment.

4

Review of Procedure

Simply review the steps of the procedure and have students demonstrate that they can “walk through” them in the proper order.
Chapter 4: Texture and Curl Techniques

The length, density and texture of the hair, the size of the rods, the way they are wrapped and the processing time all affect the desired outcome. Large, bouncy curls, small tight ones and everything in between can be created with skill, selection and care.

- **LESSON 1:** Alpha Wrap
- **LESSON 2:** Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap
- **LESSON 3:** Six Section Wrap
- **LESSON 4:** Weave Wrap
- **LESSON 5:** Bricklay Wrap
- **LESSON 6:** Root Wrap
- **LESSON 7:** Insertion Wrap
- **LESSON 8:** Cluster Wrap
- **LESSON 9:** Pony Tail Wrap
- **LESSON 10:** Stack Wrap
- **LESSON 11:** Transfer Wrap
- **LESSON 12:** Customized Approach to Wrapping
Alpha Wrap

This traditional permanent wave application creates a natural, even-looking curl.

The previous chapter on Fundamentals should be learned before moving on to the Alpha Wrap.

Objective

Students will be able to perform an Alpha Wrap.

Practice

Have students perform an Alpha Wrap on mannequins without using actual solution or neutralizing agents. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap

Spiral and Piggy Back perm techniques are both designed to accommodate long hair. Because this technique is time consuming, a higher service price is recommended.

It’s important to note that the effect of a spiral wrap is not necessarily more “spiral” than a basic wrap. A spiral wrap is performed to accommodate long hair by using small blockings to evenly distribute hair on the rod.

Objective

Students will be able to perform a Spiral and Piggy Back combination wrap technique.

Practice

Have students perform a Spiral and Piggy Back Combination on mannequins without using actual solution or neutralizing agents. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.
**Objective**

Students will be able to perform a Six Section Wrap.

**Practice**

Have students perform a Six Section Wrap on mannequins without actual solution or neutralizing agents. Observe them and encourage questions.

**Assessment**

Assess students' progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

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Guests who want body and very slight movement are well-suited for a Six Section Wrap, a variation of the body wave that produces a subtle curl. A Six Section Wrap creates even less “lift” or volume at the scalp than a standard body wave and is suitable for those who like a tousled, soft look. Because large rods and blockings are used, this wrap produces varied but slight wave patterns.
Weave Wrap
This perm uses a weaving technique to separate hair in the blocking so it is not all wrapped onto a rod. This wrap produces a combination of wavy and straight hair for a soft, curly look.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Weave Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform a Weave Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

Bricklay Wrap
This technique, which involves placing rods like bricks in a wall, provides extra assurance that no separations are visible in the finished style. Use varying rod sizes and wrap off-base to produce a very natural looking curl.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Bricklay Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform a Bricklay Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.
Root Wraps are designed to perm only the hair closest to the scalp while leaving the midlengths and ends in their original condition. A Root Wrap is ideal for guests who want maximum volume without affecting the ends.

There are two kinds of root perm wraps:

**Root Wrap 1:** This wrap is used to add volume near the scalp on short to midlength hair, as an enhancement to a hair cut. It’s also appropriate for retouching perms that have grown out when the condition of the hair makes complete reprocessing undesirable.

**Root Wrap 2:** This wrap is similar to the Piggy Back technique except that foil or plastic wrap is used on the ends. This wrap is appropriate for retouching a perm on longer, over-processed hair.

**Objective**
Students will be able to perform both Root Wraps.

**Practice**
Have students perform Root Wraps on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

**Assessment**
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.
Insertion Wrap
This wrap is a technique for accommodating moderately long hair or very dense hair.

Objective
Students will be able to perform an Insertion Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform an Insertion Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

Cluster Wrap
The Cluster Wrap mixes rod sizes and techniques to create varied curl patterns.

The name of the wrap comes from the way the rods are rolled in clusters using three tiers of different size rods wrapped in both Alpha and Spiral techniques.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Cluster Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform a Cluster Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Permanent Wave Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

VISUAL SUPPORT:
Video: Insertion Wrap
Still images

EDUCATOR SUPPORT
CD: Worksheet
Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Permanent Wave Set Up (see Technique Guide glossary)
Mannequin

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Worksheets
Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist
Pony Tail Wrap

The Pony Tail Wrap concentrates curl near the hair ends without waving hair near the scalp. This technique is well suited for long hair and is a fast wrap.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Pony Tail Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform a Pony Tail Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

Stack Wrap

The Stack Wrap is a precise way of creating a dropped crown in a hair style. The hair in the nape is curled entirely to the scalp. Subsequent rods, working up to the crown have progressively more of a “drop” before the curl appears.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Stack Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform a Stack Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.
Transfer Wrap
The Transfer Wrap, also known as a “rod to roller” perm, is a body wave technique. The Transfer Wrap is useful for guests with hard to curl hair or hair that perms with a relatively weak curl.

To create a firmer curl, the hair is first wrapped around a small rod then neutralized around a roller or a large rod.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Transfer Wrap.

Practice
Have students perform a Transfer Wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
Standard Permanent Wave Set Up
(see Technique Guide glossary)
Rollers
Plastic clips
Mannequin

EDUCATOR SUPPORT:
CD: Worksheet
Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist
Customized Approach To Wrapping

In the age of more casually styled hair, permanent wave patterns have become much more important than when hair was rigidly set. Directional wrapping is a customized approach in which the hair takes its movement from the direction in which the rods are applied.

This customized approach has two advantages:
- Ease of styling since the permanent wave movement relates directly to the finish
- Personal appeal since the permanent wave is custom tailored to the particular guest

Objective
Students will be able to customize a wrap according to the guest’s hair style and desired outcome.

Practice
Have students perform a customized wrap on mannequins. Observe them and encourage questions.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist.
One looks back with appreciation to the brilliant teachers, but with gratitude to those who touched our human feelings. The curriculum is so much necessary raw material, but warmth is the vital element for the growing plant and for the soul of the child.

—Carl Jung
On some occasions, it’s necessary to correct all or part of a permanent wave by either reducing the curl or adding curl where it did not take. A guest’s hair may take the curl tighter or looser than expected. This lesson covers both reducing and adding to the curl of permanently waved hair.

The procedure for slightly reducing curl is similar to the one for removing a stronger curl. Both procedures can be performed the day of the original perm service or later. Another technique discussed in this lesson is re-perming the hair.

A spot wrap curls only a portion of the guest’s hair. It might be needed because:
- The guest may have a short hair cut where only the top is long enough to perm
- A previous perm needs to be partially redone
Reducing Curl
The procedure for slightly reducing curl is similar to the one for removing a stronger curl. Both procedures can be performed the day of the original perm service or later. Another technique discussed in this lesson is re-perming the hair.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of how to correct permanent waves that do not meet the guest’s expectations.

Assessment
Have students demonstrate a Spot Wrap on mannequins for mid-length to short hair.

Spot Wrap
A Spot Wrap is used when curling only a portion of the guest’s hair. It might be needed because:
• The guest may have a short hair cut where only the top is long enough to perm.
• A previous perm needs to be partially redone.

These instructions cover spot perming in the crown, the most common area, but they apply to other areas of the head as well.

Objective
Students will gain a working understanding of how to Spot Wrap hair.

Assessment
Have students demonstrate Spot Wrapping techniques on mannequins for midlength to short hair and short hair.
Many people want to straighten natural curls or relax wavy hair. A relaxer service can be done to achieve this straighter look. Hair relaxing is a chemical process during which the basic structure of curly hair is changed into a straighter form. The goal is never 100% straight hair; 80-85% straight is a realistic outcome.

Relaxing hair is the process of chemically breaking the hair bonds to restructure the curl. It’s widely accepted that relaxers were discovered when people noticed that strong lye soap reduced hair curl.

To permanently reduce curl, a chemical service is required. Hair that has never been relaxed before requires a virgin application. The goal is to create hair that is much straighter, but not completely straightened. A slight curl is desirable and many looks can be achieved through styling.

After a virgin relaxer service, as new hair grows in, it needs to be relaxed to maintain a consistent look.

A Corrective Relaxer is needed when a relaxer service did not process well in some areas of the hair. It is often required after a virgin application on longer hair because the warmer scalp areas relax more than the colder midlengths and ends.
1

Guest Consultation
Relaxing hair is the process of chemically breaking the hair bonds to restructure the curl. It is widely accepted that relaxers were discovered when people noticed that strong lye soap reduced hair curl.

Soap has been used since ancient times for cleansing. Until 1930, when shampoo was created, people washed their hair with soap. Potash (potassium hydroxide) mixed with fat became crude soap thousands of years ago in Babylon.

Soap became stronger over 200 years ago with the discovery of industrial lye. Traditionally, lye (sodium hydroxide) was made with lime and potash. 200 years later our hydroxide relaxers are essentially a fat and an alkali (most often sodium hydroxide).

Until recently, relaxers were so strongly alkaline that the scalp had to be coated with petroleum jelly before the service. Today, “no-base” relaxers have replaced the stronger, older variety. Still, many stylists “base” the guest’s scalp for added protection. Basing can be performed with jojoba oil or another plant-based oil.

Objective
Students will be able to describe the history of relaxing hair, list the factors pertaining to hair texture that are relevant to relaxing hair and perform a guest consultation for relaxing hair.

Top teaching points
1. How to consult with a guest about hair relaxer services
2. How to assess the condition of the hair and scalp
3. How to assess for previous chemical services
1. Relaxers were most likely discovered when people noticed:
   a. sitting in the sun straightened hair
   b. strong lye soap reduced hair curl
   c. shampooing often straightened hair
   d. a & c

2. Before relaxing hair, guests should not have:
   a. irritated their scalp
   b. brushed their hairc. shampooed the day of the service
   d. all of the above

3. Signs of hair weakness that may prevent a relaxer service include:
   a. prior chemical processing
   b. damage from thermal styling
   c. hair lightening
   d. all of the above

4. The characteristics of the hair should be assessed, including:
   a. texture, density
   b. elasticity, degree of curl
   c. color, length
   d. a & b

5. Hair texture may be defined as:
   a. coarse, medium, fine
   b. dense, medium dense, not dense
   c. coarse and thick
   d. coarse or thin

6. Relaxing thick hair requires:
   a. smaller subsectioning
   b. lighter application of product
   c. heavier application of product
   d. more processing time

7. Before relaxing hair you must determine if the guest has had:
   a. previous chemical reformation service
   b. previous deep conditioning service
   c. previous color service
   d. a & c
Virgin Relaxer Application
Relaxing hair is the process of reducing curl using a chemical service.
You may be asked to relax hair that has never been relaxed before (virgin service) or to relax newly grown out hair while protecting the rest of the hair (retouch service).

The work flow for a Virgin Relaxer Application is:
- Consult with the guest
- Section the hair for control
- Base the scalp
- Apply a chemical hair relaxer
- Process and smooth the hair
- Perform a strand test
- Thoroughly rinse the hair
- Apply a neutralizing shampoo
- Condition and style the hair

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Virgin Relaxer Application and identify resistant and fragile hair.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Relaxing Technique Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
Retouch Relaxer Application

Relaxed hair has its texture altered. As new hair grows in, it will need to be relaxed if a consistent look is to be maintained.

Short hair styles are cut more often and therefore the relaxed hair is removed. The remaining hair will require a Partial Relaxer Application.

Objective
Students will be able to perform a Retouch Relaxer Application.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Relaxing Technique Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.

Corrective Relaxer Application

A Corrective Relaxer is needed when a relaxer service did not process completely in some areas of the hair. It is often required after a Virgin Relaxer Application on longer hair because the warmer scalp areas relax more than the colder midlengths and ends.

Objective
Students will be able perform a Corrective Relaxer Application.

Assessment
Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Relaxing Technique Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
Don’t try to fix the students, fix ourselves first. The good teacher makes the poor student good and the good student superior. When our students fail, we, as teachers, too, have failed.

—Marva Collins
Guests who want to change the size or appearance of their curls may desire a service which first reduces the curl, then reforms the curl to a larger size.

The reformation curl offers guests an option of curl size. Guests with highly textured or curly hair who want larger waves or curls are processed twice with thio and then neutralized. In essence, a reformation curl is a relaxer service followed by a permanent wave.
Reformation Curl Procedure

Guests with highly textured hair who want to change their curl pattern, are processed twice with thio and then neutralized.

The work flow includes:
· Reducing curl
· Wrapping rods and processing
· Neutralizing

This service, which was introduced around 1970, was extremely popular in the late 70's and early 80's.

In most cases, the reformation curl product comes in bulk containers. The stylist uses a bowl, brush and bottle for application.

Objective

Students will gain a working knowledge of how to reduce curl and then reform the curl pattern.

Assessment

Assess students’ progress and expertise using the Hair Relaxing Technique Assessment Checklist and the Texture and Curl Technique Assessment Checklist. Students may gain understanding by assessing themselves or each other.
Curriculum Tools for Salon Instructors
Curriculum Planning Tools for Salon Instructors

This Aveda curriculum gives you the freedom to customize the educational experience that is just right for your salon, your stylists and your guests. Whether you’re looking for dynamic in-salon training or a first-rate Apprentice Program, this is your best resource.

The Art and Science of Hair Color and Texture content, created by Aveda Master Professionals, includes:

· Text descriptions
· Graphic illustrations
· Video demonstrations (27 techniques)
· Still images
· Educator Reference Guide
· Assessment tools
· Curriculum Design Tool

To help you draw from these resources and deliver the optimum curriculum for your salon, we’ve created the following Curriculum Design tool. It’s a simple, step-by-step approach to helping you plan and execute the ultimate in Aveda education.

More specific information regarding the lessons, applications and techniques found in this curriculum can be found in the Aveda Hair Color Professional Reference Guide and the Retexturizing System Professional Reference Guide.
1 Determine Your Objectives

Objective
When you customize your education programs using these Aveda Color and Texture Curriculum resources, start by setting clear-cut objectives.

Tool: Education Event Objectives

1. ____________________ 2. ____________________ 3. ____________________ 4. ____________________ 5. ____________________

Consider:
- What you want participants to be able to do upon completion
- Where the participants need skill and/or knowledge improvements
- Where the participants need to demonstrate consistency of technique
- What services salon guests are (or will be) requesting
- The time frame to which you and the participants can commit

2 Select Time Frame and Dates

After determining the total number of hours in the curriculum, choose a proposed series of dates for classes (such as every Monday night for 3 months).

Do a preliminary check to see if the space you have in mind for class is available during those times. Put a hold on the space.

Tool:

Number of weeks in the program (6 or 12) ____
How many lessons per week (1 or 2) ____
Number of hours per lesson (4 or 8) ____

Total number of hours in the curriculum = ____

Sample:

Number of weeks in the program: 12
How many lessons per week: 1
Number of hours per lesson: 4
Total number of hours in the curriculum = 48

3 Choose Your Lessons

Review steps 1 and 2 so you are clear about your objectives and your time frame. From the Technique Guide, choose the best lessons to meet your objectives and time allotment.

To help you plan and choose lessons for your curriculum, we have divided the Table of Contents into 4 hour lessons.

EDUCATOR SUPPORT: CD: Tools Curriculum Design Form
Choose Your Lessons

Module 1: The Art and Science of Hair Color
Chapter 1-Understanding Color
Lesson 1: Color Theory
Lesson 2: Natural Hair Color
Lesson 3: The Level System
Chapter 2-Hair Color Consultation
Lesson 1: Guest Natural Attributes
Lesson 2: Blueprint to Better Hair Coloring
Lesson 3: How to Perform a Strand Test
Lesson 4: Hair Color Cautions
Chapter 3-Hair Color Chemistry, Formulating and Mixing
Lesson 1: The Evolution of Hair Color
Lesson 2: Today's Hair Color Types
Lesson 3: Chemical Actions of Permanent Hair Color
Lesson 4: Formulating and Mixing Permanent Hair Color
Lesson 5: Formulating and Mixing High Lift Color

Chapter 4-Full Head Color Application Fundamentals
Lesson 1: Work Flow
Lesson 2: Guest Comfort and Protection
Lesson 3: Sectioning and Subsectioning
Lesson 4: Product Application
Lesson 5: Strand Test
Chapter 5-Permanent Hair Color Applications
Lesson 1: Retouch Reestablish Application
Lesson 2: Retouch Refresh Application

Lesson 3: Virgin Lighter Application
Lesson 4: Virgin Darker Application
Lesson 5: Alternative Virgin Application
Lesson 6: Lightening and Toning Application

Chapter 6-Freehand Permanent Hair Color Applications
Lesson 1: Comb-On Color Application
Lesson 2: Shoe Shine Application

Chapter 7-Advanced Permanent Hair Color Applications
Lesson 1: Circles Application
Lesson 2: Color Melting Application

Chapter 8-Henna Hair Color
Lesson 1: Henna Hair Color Features and Precautions
Chapter 9-Temporary Hair Color
Lesson 1: Temporary Hair Color Application
Chapter 10-Demi-Permanent Hair Color
Lesson 1: Demi-Permanent Hair Color Application

Chapter 11-Dimensional Hair Color Application Fundamentals
Lesson 1: Guest Comfort and Protection
Lesson 2: Sectioning
Lesson 3: Subsectioning/Weaving/Slicing
Lesson 4: Product and Foil Packet Application
Lesson 5: Strand Test
Chapter 12-Classic Foil Applications
Lesson 1: Six Basic Section Full Head Foil Application
Lesson 2: Alternative Full Head Foil Application
Lesson 3: Partial Head Foil Application
Lesson 4: Singles Application
Lesson 5: Tipping Application

Chapter 13-Dimensional Color Combination Application
Lesson 1: Full Head Slices with Color Application
Lesson 2: Back-to-Back Slices Application

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Logistics

- Invite participants (see template)
- Make sure participants clear their books for the specified dates and times
- Reserve and confirm a classroom or in-salon space for the time period you need
- Have participants find models or arrange for mannequins as needed
- Gather products and supplies (see Glossary for Standard Set Up information)
- Make copies of print materials, if needed (such as assessment worksheets)

Lesson Plans

- Remind participants of dates, times and expectations (see template)
- Set up space for educational experience (flip-chart, DVD player and monitor, products and supplies, participant stations, etc)
- Start with a warm-up exercise
- Give an overview of the lesson and the objectives (see Educator Reference Guide for overviews and objectives)
- Deliver a flip-chart review of content and/or...
- View DVD (if applicable)
- Demonstrate application while participants work with models or mannequins
- Use still images, if applicable, to emphasize key techniques
- Review top teaching points (as listed in the Educator Reference Guide)
- Assess progress (see Educator Reference Guide for quizzes and assessment worksheets)

Plan Your Next Education Event

Make education a natural and ongoing part of your salon environment. During your last lesson together, brainstorm about the next event:

Ask:
What would you like to work on or learn more about?
What do our guests want?
What’s our salon image? Can we make it better through education?
What could we offer to really set us apart?

Compare schedules and decide on a general timeframe for your next educational event.