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
Module 2: The Art And Science Of Texture And Curl

The Art and Science of Texture and Curl

Chapter 1 Introduction to Texture and Curl
1 History and Product Varieties .................................................. 146
2 Chemistry of Permanent Waving ............................................. 148
3 Set Up and Preparation ............................................................ 150
4 All About Rods .................................................................. 151

Chapter 2 Guest Consultation
1 Guest Consultation ................................................................. 156
2 Precautions ......................................................................... 159

PERMANENT WAVE TECHNIQUES

Chapter 3 Fundamentals of Basic Permanent Wave Techniques
1 Sectioning, Blocking, and Wrapping ......................................... 162
2 Solution Application, Processing, and Test Curl ..................... 164
3 Rinsing, Blotting, and Neutralizing ........................................ 166
4 Review of Procedure .................................................................. 166

Chapter 4 Texture and Curl Techniques
1 Alpha Wrap ........................................................................ 168
2 Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap ............................... 175
3 Six Section Wrap .................................................................. 180
4 Weave Wrap ........................................................................ 182
5 Bricklay Wrap ...................................................................... 184
6 Root Wrap ........................................................................... 187
7 Insertion Wrap ..................................................................... 189
8 Cluster Wrap ........................................................................ 192
9 Pony Tail Wrap ................................................................. 194
10 Stack Wrap ......................................................................... 196
11 Transfer Wrap ..................................................................... 198
12 Customized Approach to Wrapping .................................... 200

Chapter 5 Correcting Permanent Waves
1 Reducing Curl ...................................................................... 202
2 Spot Wrap ............................................................................. 203

RELAXING HAIR

Chapter 6 Relaxing Hair
1 Guest Consultation ................................................................. 206
2 Virgin Relaxer Application ..................................................... 209
3 Retouch Relaxer Application .................................................. 214
4 Corrective Relaxer Application .............................................. 218

Chapter 7 Reformation Curl
1 Reformation Curl Procedure .................................................. 222

Glossary ............................................................................. 224
The Aveda Experience

When you work in an Aveda salon, you’ll find your guests expect something more than a typical trip to the salon. In the relaxing environment of your salon, a hair service can be transformed, by you, into a memorable experience. In the world of Aveda, the word “experience” refers to the guest’s entire time spent with you and others in your salon.

It starts when the service is booked

When the service is booked, either over the phone or in person, the experience begins. The appointment is made cheerfully and efficiently. The time and date are recapped. And a confirmation call is made to remind the guest of the appointment.

Guests are advised not to shampoo their hair on the same day, prior to a chemical service, as this will help avoid scalp irritation. If the guest needs a patch test, it’s arranged and conducted professionally, in the salon.

Greeting

On the day of the service, a warm greeting makes your guest feel welcome from the start.

· Meet the guest
· Smile and extend a friendly welcome
· Offer Aveda Comforting Tea
· Show the guest where to change into a gown
· Show them your station
· If they say “yes” to tea, bring it to your station and meet them there
The Aveda Experience

Treatment/Ritual

Consultation

The treatment begins with a consultation—a two-way dialogue that leads to agreement on the desired outcome and service. Begin by asking questions that help you get to know your guests and get to know their hair. For first-time guests, questions like, “What kind of work do you do?” help you develop a relationship and gain insight about the guest’s life style—insight that can help you recommend hair styles, service and home maintenance routines. For example, if your guest is a high-powered executive who travels continually, easy-care hair may be required.

The Consultation lessons in this curriculum provide guidance about essential questions to ask while gaining information about the guest’s hair history.

- Look through a portfolio to make sure you agree on the desired result
- Discuss possible services
- Discuss financial considerations
- Talk about the level of home care needed
- Recommend products that will help maintain hair condition and style
- For a color service, use a blueprint tool

The consultation should leave you both feeling confident that you know what the guest wants and how to achieve it.

Treatment

The treatment will vary widely, depending on what you and your guest choose to accomplish. But there are things you can do to help assure a positive, relaxing salon experience, no matter what treatment is provided. Your guests should know that they are not just receiving a service—they’re being cared for.

Rental

While the guest’s hair is processing, perform a Stress-Relieving Hand Ritual to elevate the experience.

Treatment (continued)

As you rinse, style and finish your guest’s hair, help educate them about the styling products and finishing techniques they can use to enhance their new look.

- Fill out a Hair Care Tips prescription
- Give them a copy and keep a copy on file so if they forget the product name, you can look it up

As you finish the hair service, offer a Face Color Finishing Touch and recommend Aveda colors that will work well with their new look.

NOTE: Listening is the key to the consultation. Let the guest do 80% of the talking. Confirm what you hear and gain agreement about the proposed service.

TIP: “Tell me about your hair” is a great way to start a conversation about the guest’s hair history.
Goodbye

While saying goodbye to your guests, remember that this is their last impression of the experience they’ve had with you and your salon.

- Take time to help them find products in the retail area
- Invite them to book their next appointment
- Offer a warm, friendly goodbye and reinforce that you’ll see them soon

From the moment your guest came through the door and was greeted warmly, you:

- Greeted your guest with a smile
- Offered tea and showed them where to change
- Consulted about outcomes and services
- Helped assure your guest’s comfort and protection
- Gave the highest level of professional service
- Completed a relaxing, sensory ritual
- Taught the guest how to achieve their look at home
- Invited the guest to schedule a return appointment
- Offered a warm, friendly goodbye

For your guest, that’s more than a typical trip to the salon. That’s a memorable Aveda experience.

Notes:

To develop a complete mind, study the science of art, study the art of science. Learn how to see. Realize that everything connects to everything else.

— Leonardo Da Vinci
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.
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 “perm ed” 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 perm 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.

**Ancient cultures had a semi-permanent way of curling hair that involved baking it with mud on sticks in the sun.**

In the 1700’s in Europe and the United States, wigs were permanently curled using methods similar to modern techniques. But it wasn’t until the early 1900’s that the first successful permanent wave was invented.

**Permanent waves were brought to us through the textile industry.** A solution was first used to straighten wool fibers so they could be more easily spun. Someone came up with the idea of putting a cylinder-shaped roller on human hair, then applying the solution and reversing the straightening process. A machine was used to heat the rollers.

**1905**

Charles Nessler invented the first successful permanent wave in 1905. This was a machine permanent wave and the curl was processed by heat clamps or tubular heaters.

Curls were wrapped in a spiral to accommodate the long hair of the day. Strong alkalis were used to process the curls and then acids were applied to neutralize the pH levels created by the perm solution.

**1920’s and 1930’s**

With the shorter, bobbed hair of the 1920’s came the croquignole method of wrapping hair from the ends to the scalp. Most permanent wave machines of the 20s accommodated both spiral and croquignole curls.

The machine permanent waves involved applying intense heat to the guest’s hair. The scalp was protected with felt or asbestos pads.
Throughout the early 1930’s, advancements and experimentation continued. Successful wireless heat clamp methods came into vogue, as well as a perm in which the heat was created chemically using treated end papers.

Cold wave experiments using men’s shaving lather were performed, leading to an advancement patented in 1938 by Raymond Reed in which a perm could be processed at room temperature. By 1940, the first home permanent followed the salon machine-less perm.

Current varieties of permanent waves
Currently, three varieties of permanent waves are used in salons:
- Alkaline perms
- Acid perms
- Exothermic perms

Alkaline perms were introduced in the United States in 1938. They are the most traditional form of permanent waving. Alkaline perms are sometimes called “cold process” waves because they are processed at room temperature. The cold wave produces a firm curl and is very good for difficult-to-perm hair.

These perms are called alkaline because the pH of the perm solution is between 8.0 and 9.5 and it penetrates the hair shaft quickly. They are formulated with thioglycolic acid and ammonia in a compound called ammonium thioglycolate.

The hair’s cuticle is opened by the alkaline properties of the ammonia. Ammonium hydroxide provides the alkaline medium for permanent technical services, setting up an electromagnetic reaction that opens the cuticle and swells the hair shaft.

The alkaline ammonia (negative charge) attracts the acid mantle that covers the hair (positive charge) and the energy of this attraction opens the cuticle.

Acid perms came forward in 1970. They are heat-processed and introduced the idea that damage within the hair shaft can be controlled.

This kind of perm uses glyceryl monothioglycolate as its active ingredient instead of ammonia. Its pH level is 6.0 to 8.0 which is closer to that of hair. Less swelling of the hair shaft occurs and the resulting curl is softer.

These perms process a bit slower than alkaline waves and may require a plastic cap and time under a warm dryer to process. However, they are gentler than alkaline waves and are therefore more frequently performed. Heat-activated waves create a natural, bouncy-looking wave.

Exothermic perms are a more recent development. They generate their own heat by a chemical reaction created by mixing two ingredients for the perm solution. The pH of exothermic waves is lower than that of standard alkaline waves.

Exothermic perms produce moderate texture and a firm curl similar to alkaline waving and are appropriate for difficult-to-wave hair.

TIP: Though a pH level above 7.1 is alkaline, permanent wave manufacturers may classify a permanent wave with a pH level up to 8.0 as an acid wave.
Chemistry of Permanent Waving

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

A polypeptide helix chain and crossbonds

- Sulfur (cystine disulfide) bonds are chemically linked. Sulfur bonds are affected during permanent restructuring.
- Hydrogen bonds are physically linked. Hydrogen bonds are affected by heat, water and even moisture in the air. They are altered in thermal and wet setting (with curling irons, rollers, pin curls, etc.)
- Salt bonds: stylists do not work directly with these.

pH

The interior of the hair is slightly alkaline. Its pH is 7.1-7.4. However, the exterior of the hair shaft is acidic because it is covered by the acid mantle which contains a mixture of sebum and perspiration. Alkalis are negatively charged while acids are positively charged. Like charges repel one another while opposites attract. That is, two negative charges repel one another and two positive charges repel one another. On the other hand, a negative charge is attracted to a positive charge and vice versa—just as opposite poles of magnets attract one another.

When an alkali enters the hair shaft, the alkaline interior repels it, swelling the shaft and opening the cuticle imbrications.

To chemically enter the hair shaft, we need heat or alkalinity to create permanent waves and relaxers.
Ammonium thioglycolate (thio)

Ammonium thioglycolate, commonly called thio, softens the disulfide crossbonds in the hair, allowing them to be broken for processing permanent waves, thio relaxers and reformation curls. It raises cuticle layers by electromagnetic attraction. Again, the acidic cuticle is attracted to the alkaline ammonia. It penetrates to the cortex, softening the disulfide bonds linking the polypeptide chains. This allows the disulfide bonds to break and the polypeptide chains to shift to a straight form (thio relaxing) or curly/wavy form if wrapped around a rod (permanent wave or reformation curl).

Application of an alkaline permanent wave solution swells the hair shaft.
Alkaline perms should not be wound too tightly or too loosely (moderate tension allows for hair expansion).
Wrapping with excessive tension will result in improper processing or breakage. Wrapping with too little tension may result in a weak curl.

Rinsing and blotting
Rinsing the thio or perm solution from the hair after processing is critical. This is especially true for acid perms where the cuticle is not sufficiently raised to allow for flushing out the thio.
Rinsing with water brings oxygen into the hair which helps rebond it, flushes out the perm solution and helps even out the hair’s porosity.
Blotting removes excess water and prepares the hair for even absorption of the neutralizer.

Rebonding (neutralizer)
Rebonding shrinks the hair shaft and closes the cuticle by means of an electromagnetic reaction. The acidic neutralizer forces the acid mantle to compress, closing the cuticle.
During rebonding, the free oxygen reforms or rehardens the disulfide bonds in their new, wavy configuration.

TIP: Only about half of the total disulfide bonds are broken and rebonded. Some are broken and not rebonded and some are never broken.
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.

**Preparation**

Before the guest arrives, your station should be equipped with the Standard Permanent Wave Set Up. Have a variety of perm rods set out so you can use them during the consultation. Above all, tools must be clean and neatly arranged. Sanitize your station top, gather the supplies you’ll need and wash your hands before greeting your guest.

**Guest arrival**

After greeting your guest, consult with them about their desired outcome and determine what type of service you will perform and which products and rods you will use. Have them change into a gown. If this is not possible, drape a plastic barrier over the shoulders to protect the guest’s clothing. For guest protection, use a standard wet drape. The cape’s neck band must not come into contact with the guest’s skin.

Remove all fasteners or accessories from the hair and have the guest remove any jewelry and store it with their belongings. Never take the responsibility for storing your guest’s valuables.

**Shampoo station**

Follow these practices when working at the shampoo station:

1. Leave no towels, used or unused, sitting at the shampoo station.
2. Discard empty containers and close any doors and drawers.
3. Clean hair out of the drain catch.
4. Before leaving the shampoo station, wipe up any spots or spills around the area.
All About Rods

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.

Types of rods
Using different rod types can help satisfy your guest’s request for something exciting and new. Become familiar with all the rod options and you’ll be able to determine which to use based on your guest’s desired result.

Concave and straight rods
The concave rod is the traditional rod and it has been used longer than any other rod still in use. Concave rods produce a slightly tighter curl at the end and a looser curl near the scalp.

Straight rods are a more recent development. They produce an even curl from the scalp to the ends.

Length and diameter
Concave and straight rods have two dimensions:
Length: from end to end. Whether you use a shorter or longer rod depends on the size of the blocking being wrapped.
Diameter: the width of the rod. The diameter determines the size of the curl.

Spiral rods
Some stylists prefer to perform spiral wraps with rods specifically made for this purpose. The hair is wrapped from the scalp to the ends and the ends are fastened with lamb’s wool or an end paper and a special fastener.

Spiral rod wraps are built working from the nape. They may produce a tighter curl near the end of the hair, depending on the specific rod shape. The rod pictured here would produce tighter ends.

Spiral wraps are also done on traditional rods to accommodate longer hair. The hair is wrapped from the ends to the scalp using one end paper.
Hoop rods

Hoop rods are made for longer hair. The hair is wound in a spiral fashion on the rods, working from the nape to the top of the head. This produces and even curl along the entire blocking.

Foam rods

Foam rods produce a result similar to a conventional straight rod. The procedure for winding the foam rod (applying end papers, etc.) is the same as for a conventional rod. The rod has a wire core that holds it in place when the ends are twisted forward.

Selecting rod sizes

From your consultation, you will know what the client’s previous experiences with permanent waves were like, whether he or she knows of any resistant areas, and what kind of effect is desired from the service. Use all this information to determine the rod size, along with the following considerations:

Creating natural effects

The waves found in natural curls vary in size. To create this natural effect, alternate the rod sizes. This alternation can be subtle or more apparent. Alternating rod sizes is particularly good for styles that will be dried naturally.

Texture and diameter of the hair

Coarse hair tends to perm closer to the rod size. For fine hair, you may want to choose a smaller size rod or alternate smaller with larger rods. Coarse hair also tends to hold the curl longer whereas fine hair tends to relax more quickly.

Length of the hair

The number of times hair goes around a rod determines the number of undulations (waves). Longer hair wraps around a rod many times, producing more waves.

On longer hair the curl pattern may be larger at the scalp because the ends and the midlengths are wound on the rod first. The hair near the scalp is wrapped on what has become a thicker rod (due to the amount of the hair already wrapped on it). Because of this, you may want to decrease the size of the blocking (subsection) on longer hair. Decreasing the size of the subsection will produce a curl that is true to the size of the rod.

Rod/blocking relationship to base

 Blocking refers to the subsection of hair wrapped on each rod. The length and diameter of the rod determine the size of the blocking. However, this may vary depending on the density of the hair and the desired effect. The length of the blocking is slightly narrower than the rod.
On-base curls

On base rods sit right on the base of the hair. Hold the blocking at 135 degrees from the head when wrapping an on-base curl.

This curl has the least mobility (the ability to fall this way and that) and the most volume or lift.

On-base curls need to be wrapped carefully with even tension. Their main disadvantage is that splits and rod marks at the scalp can be visible. Saturating the scalp with perm solution creates splits by perming the parts. Take care to avoid getting perm solution on the scalp. Hold cotton in your hands to catch solution that may drip onto the scalp. This will help avoid splits, scalp irritation or chemical burns.

Half-on half-off base curls

Half-on half-off base rods sit half on and half off their base.

Hold the blocking at a 90 degree elevation when wrapping a half-on half-off base curl.

This is the most common permanent wave curl. It provides mobility to the hair and can be used to achieve a variety of looks. Rod marks are minimal, however, you should avoid getting perm solution on the scalp.

Off-base curls

Off-base rods sit entirely off their base.

Hold the blocking at a 45 degree elevation when wrapping an off-base curl.

This curl has the least volume of the three. Mobility is greatest with this rod placement.

Off-base wrapping is being used with increasing frequency. It’s most often used when a more natural wave pattern is desired.
Unused talent gives you no advantage over someone who has no talent at all.
— Mark Twain
Chapter 2: Guest Consultation

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

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.

Consultation

- As with all service consultations, use this time to gather information that will help determine the best product, technique and processing method.
- Analyze the guest’s hair and scalp
- Address the guest’s image and look through the portfolio to ensure you agree on the desired result
- Discuss additional services and financial considerations
- Recommend products to maintain the hair’s condition and style
- Talk about the level of home care the guest is willing to take on

Make technical decisions using your professional knowledge. Be realistic when telling the guest what results to expect. If a moderate or acceptable level of damage is possible, explain the situation and recommend hair care and products that will help condition the hair.

Essential questions

- Have you ever experienced any scalp and/or skin irritation from previous chemical services?
- If the guest’s answer is “yes,” ask more probing questions to determine the level of irritation. If the irritation level was high, do not proceed with the service. Always take precautions to minimize irritation by applying perm solution directly to the hair on rods. Apply protective cream along the hair line and change cotton frequently.

TIP: 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 photographs to reach agreement. Body waves are usually permanent waves that are wrapped on larger rods to produce a looser curl.

What chemical services have you had?

The answer to this question will guide you in your selection of the appropriate retexturizing product and processing method. It will also help you determine if any pre-treatment is necessary to equalize the porosity and add protection during processing.

How well does your hair hold curl? Do you experience much curl relaxation in the first two weeks after a permanent wave service?

This will help you determine the appropriate rod size, wrapping method and product to use.
Hair analysis
Examine and analyze your guest's hair with these considerations:

Texture and Density
Texture is the measured diameter of the hair strand, ranging from fine to coarse. When the appropriate retexturizing service is performed, fine hair can achieve greater texture and style while coarse hair may be softened and become more manageable. Coarse hair often produces a firmer curl than fine hair.

The density of the hair will determine the size of the rod and the number of rods needed. The hair's texture influences your choice of rod size and processing time to achieve the desired amount of curl. Coarse hair is usually more resistant to perming. However, healthy, fine hair can also be resistant due to many layers of compact cuticle which slow the penetration of perm solution. When working with fine hair, it is important to assess the condition of the hair to determine if it will be resistant.

Elasticity and condition
Elasticity measures how well hair can stretch and return to its original length. Dry hair with good elasticity can stretch to about one-fifth (or approximately 20%) of its original length. Abused or weak hair will stretch easily but with little "bounce back." Poor elasticity is often associated with damaged hair.

The elasticity of the hair affects its ability to hold a curl. To determine the hair's elasticity, stretch a strand of hair between your fingers. Release the tension and examine the hair.
- Hair returns to normal length = good elasticity
- Hair remains slightly stretched = moderate elasticity
- Hair breaks = poor elasticity

Elasticity is the key to a successful retexturizing service. If the hair has good elasticity, it will effectively perm and maintain its curl. If the hair has poor elasticity, it may not successfully achieve the desired level of curl or retain the curl over a period of time.

Porosity
Porosity is the hair's ability to absorb and hold moisture or liquid such as perm solution. Because it accepts liquid easily, porous hair will absorb perm solution more rapidly than non-porous areas. To help equalize porosity, you can pre-treat the hair in order to block excessive or rapid penetration of chemicals to the porous areas of the hair.

Porosity is determined by the cuticle—the outer layer of the hair shaft that provides a barrier to absorption of liquid and prevents moisture and protein depletion from within the hair structure. To determine the hair's porosity, hold a section of hair between your thumb and forefinger. Lightly back-comb the strands from the ends down to the scalp.
If the hair does not back-comb and feels smooth, it’s not porous. The cuticle is tightly closed. If the hair back combs easily and feels rough, the hair is porous to some degree and the cuticle is open. Drying time is also a good indicator of porosity. If you have worked with the guest before, you may already know how long the hair takes to dry. If it dries quickly, the hair is relatively non-porous. If it dries slowly, the hair is retaining moisture and is more porous. Porosity is adversely affected by factors such as:
- Environmental damage such as sun and wind exposure
- Excessive chemical damage caused by permanent waves or tinting
- Mechanical damage caused by blow dryers, flat irons, bumper irons or curling irons
- Improper care of the hair

These factors can cause the cuticle’s individual layers to become dry, brittle and separated. However, porosity is not directly correlated with hair texture.

Resistance
Resistance is the measure of difficulty in penetrating the cuticle. If hair has a tightly compacted cuticle, it is defined as resistant. As examples, hair with a smooth look and feel and hair that is coarse, straight and unbendable are both resistant hair types. No matter what color or texture they may be, these hair types are often more difficult to penetrate during a chemical service. Unlike porous hair which absorbs liquid easily, resistant hair, because of its tightly compacted cuticle layer, does not allow the perm solution to penetrate the cuticle. The action of the perm solution will be concentrated on swelling the cuticle open. As a result, the retexturizing service may not have the required degree of chemical activity to fully break down the bonds within the cortex.

When perming resistant hair, choose an appropriate perm solution.

Length
Longer hair may require a specialty wrap to ensure consistent curl throughout the strand.

Lightened hair
Hair that has been lifted much lighter than natural is often porous and weakened. The lighter the guest’s hair the more damage the hair is likely to incur during perming or relaxing. Use caution with hair that has been lightened several levels. You may need to pre-treat the lightened hair or use a milder perm solution.

Previous services
Even if a previous service was performed six months earlier and the hair has not been cut, the effects of the chemical remain in the hair. Repeated chemical applications affect the condition of the hair and can alter the results of the new service. Determine as best you can when the last chemical services were performed and be aware of all related precautions.

Service selection
Make choices based on the consultation and the condition of the hair and scalp, decide:
- Type of wrap (spiral, insertion, directional, etc.)
- Direction of wrap
- Rod size and type (concave or straight)
- Elevation of wrap (on base, half on-half off or off base)
- Permanent wave type and strength

Guest records
After performing a service, complete the guest record card to document the hair and scalp condition. Provide a description of the service provided, such as type of wrap, permanent wave used and rod size. This will be invaluable as a history when the guest returns for the next service. Keep the guests’ record cards with other guest files at the reception desk or in a place accessible to all stylists.
Precautions

Before discussing the guest’s desired result, gain information about past chemical services. Hydroxide relaxers and thio don’t mix on the same hair, no matter which service was performed first. Hair treated with an incompatible product must grow out and be cut off before performing the service.

Ask the guest when their hair was last processed and whether the process involved putting rods in the hair. If the guest seems unsure of whether the service was a perm, reformation curl or thio or hydroxide relaxer, explain that permanent waves and reformation curls generally use rods while relaxers do not.

Because relaxers may be thio or hydroxide and because these chemicals are not compatible, perform a strand test prior to service if you are in doubt about which type of service was performed.

When to deny service

Do not perform the service if the structural integrity of the hair shaft is depleted or if the hair will be left in a condition that is unsatisfactory to the guest.

Allergic reaction

If the guest has ever had an allergic reaction to a permanent wave, do not proceed with the service.

Scalp condition

Do not proceed with the service if the guest shows open sores, abrasions or redness in the scalp area, or is undergoing drug or other medical treatment in the scalp area. Advise the guest to seek the advice of a physician.

Previous chemical treatment

Ask if the guest has had any previous chemical services. If the answer is “yes,” ask if the guest ever experienced any scalp or skin irritation from the service.

• What kind of chemical services have you had?
• Did any irritation occur?
• How bad was the irritation?

Do not proceed with the service if the guest’s hair is treated with:

• Henna
• Metallic salts
• Progressive dyes

Damaged hair

If you find any of these conditions while examining the guest’s hair, take a preliminary test curl. If you see any of these conditions after performing the test, do not proceed with the service:

• Breakage
• Extreme porosity
• Poor elasticity

© Aveda 2006 | Guest Consultation | Precautions 159

NOTE: Mixing thio and hydroxide on a guest’s hair will result in breakage

NOTE: Always take precautions to minimize irritation by applying the perm solution directly to the rods and not to the scalp or skin. Apply protective cream around the hairline and change the cotton frequently.
The primary purpose of education is not to teach you to earn your bread, but to make every mouthful sweeter.
—James R. Angell
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 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.

Preparing the hair

Caution! Do not overly stimulate the guest’s scalp before performing any chemical service. When the scalp is overly stimulated, the risk of irritating the scalp is higher. Lightly shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations. Detoxify the hair if you notice product build-up. If the hair is tangled, you may need a light conditioner to detangle it.

Sectioning

Sectioning techniques vary depending on what type of permanent wave wrap has been selected.

The basic sectioning technique is:
1. Section the hair while it is still wet.
2. Create a section down the middle of the head from the hairline to the nape of the neck. Make the section slightly narrower than the length of the perm rod you will use. See figure A.
3. If the guest’s hair is long, separate this section into thirds for manageability.
4. Secure the right and left sections.

The hair is now sectioned into three sections: the one down the middle of the head and one on each side of the head. The side sections will divide into two rows of blockings as you wrap, alternating rod placement from back to front to back, etc.

Blocking

4. To provide even moisture, spray the entire section with water. The hair must be kept evenly moist to maintain even tension during wrapping and ultimately provide even saturation of the perm solution.
5. Stand behind the guest and start at the front hairline. Using the tail of a plastic tail comb, take a horizontal subsection or “blocking” that is the diameter of the rod you are using.

TIP: To soften or diffuse the straight parting taken for a blocking, a zig-zag part can be used.

The blocking size may be adjusted based on density, texture or length of the hair.
End paper application

6. Comb the blocking from the scalp through the ends so it is smooth and you create even tension. Comb both the top and the underside of the blocking.

7. To begin wrapping, hold the blocking at the appropriate elevation from the head depending on the perm technique you have chosen. Spread the hair out while sliding it between the index and middle fingers of your subordinate hand. Do not converge the ends.

8. Place the first end wrap about midlength at the front of the blocking (the side away from you).

9. Still holding the hair and the end wrap, place another wrap on the underside of the hair.

10. Secure the end wraps with the index and middle finger of your dominant hand and slide the end wraps together up to the ends of the hair. The end wraps should go just past the ends. Variation: Some people prefer to use one end paper. To do so:

11. Pick up an end paper and drag it lightly over the surface of a bowl of water.

12. Place the end paper on top of the blocking and slide it down to cover the ends and extend just beyond them.

Wrapping

13. Pick up a rod (without letting go of the comb) with the fastener on the side of your dominant hand.

14. Place the rod on the underside at the top of the end wrap.

15. Roll the hair on the rod, toward the base. Maintain even tension and proper elevation. Take care not to bend or “fish hook” the ends of the hair over the rod. Keep them straight and smooth.

16. Keep the hair evenly distributed so it follows the contour of the rod. This helps assure the hair will absorb an even amount of solution. Secure the fastener across the top of the rod.

17. Repeat this procedure for the next blocking.

Placing picks

Because hair is softened by chemicals during a permanent wave service, bands need to be lifted away from the hair in order to avoid creases. Roller picks are generally used for this purpose. Picks can also be made by folding end wraps lengthwise into narrow strips.

Take care to place picks off the hair, on the outer edge of the rod.

18. Place two picks between the bands of every two rods. Gently lift the band and slide the pick under it.

TIP: If the hair starts to dry out, spray the entire section with water, not each individual blocking. This helps avoid over saturation of a blocking.

TIP: Picks may be placed while wrapping or after the entire head is wrapped.
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.

Guest comfort and protection
1. When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline.

2. Starting at the front hairline, place a length of cotton coil over the cream. Tuck the ends together at the nape. ☐

Solution application
3. If the hair has dried, lightly mist it with water before applying the perm solution.

4. Using an applicator bottle, begin in the crown and work down to the nape. ☐

Keep the bottle’s applicator tip very close to the hair on the rod. Apply solution across the top of the rod, then across the bottom of the rod. Thoroughly saturate each rod with solution.

Return to the crown and work forward to the front hairline. ☐

Beginning at the top, saturate the left side, then the right side.

5. Repeat this process a second time to ensure thorough saturation of all rods with perm solution.

6. The cotton around the hairline will be saturated. Remove it, apply a new layer of protective cream, if needed, and replace saturated cotton with new cotton that has been lightly misted with water.

7. Place a plastic cap over the hair if it is recommended. Make sure all rods are inside the cap and the plastic does not touch the guest’s skin.

Processing
Follow the manufacturer’s guidelines for the processing procedure and time. On virgin hair, the average processing time is about 20 minutes.

Test curl
Always take the first test curl after five minutes (less for lightened or very porous hair).

When you check the curl, don’t remove the entire cap. Just lift a side of it away so you can reach the curl you want to test.

8. Undo the rod’s band and unwind the hair without applying any tension. Gently unwind the rod while holding the remaining hair against the rod with your thumbs. Turn the rod away from you and let the hair fall into an “S” pattern.

9. Look for an “S” shape with bends that are the same diameter as the rod. Also check for “ribboning” which is when portions of the curl “clump together” and form separations.

10. If the hair is not fully processed, rewind the rod and wait another five minutes. Check a different curl every five minutes until processing is complete.

Guest comfort and protection

Each time you check a curl, also check to see if the cotton is saturated and needs to be replaced.

TIP: To help it adhere to the protective cream and absorb excess solution, spray cotton lightly with water before placing it around the hairline.

TIP: Have enough cotton in your hand to catch excess solution. Hold it just under each rod to protect the scalp. Follow a system for applying solution so no rods are missed.

TIP: To avoid dripping at the front hairline, ask your guest to tip their head back slightly.
**Rinsing**

1. After processing, take your guest to the shampoo bowl and rinse the hair and rods thoroughly with warm water. Use low to medium water pressure and hold the nozzle close to the rods.

**Blotting**

2. After thoroughly rinsing the hair, blot each rod with a towel, squeezing each rod to remove moisture.

3. Then blot each individual rod with a paper towel. Use a dry area of the towel each time and take a new one as needed.

**Apply neutralizing solution**

4. Still at the shampoo bowl, use an applicator bottle to apply neutralizing solution. Follow the same system used to apply the permanent wave solution.

5. Allow the neutralizer to remain on the hair for 5 minutes.

**Rinsing the neutralizing solution**

6. Rinse the neutralizer using slightly cooler water.

7. Remove the rods and dispose of the end wraps as you take them out of the hair.

8. Thoroughly rinse the hair again and apply a light conditioner.

9. Rinse the rods and remove them from the shampoo bowl.

**VARIATION: Air Neutralization** is an additional step that is best suited for long hair, hair with extreme porosity or techniques which require substantial rinsing. After rinsing and blotting, allow the hair to neutralize in open air for 10-15 minutes before applying neutralizer. During that time, continue to blot the hair with a paper towel to remove excess moisture. This will allow for a more even absorption of the neutralizer.

**NOTE:** Proper rinsing and blotting are critical to a successful result.
Review of Procedure

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.

General steps of a permanent wave technique:

1. Perform a guest consultation and together determine the best look and chemical process.
2. Shampoo, detoxify and rinse the hair. Be gentle!
3. Section the hair and wrap it on the rods appropriate for the hair type and desired result.
4. Apply permanent wave solution to soften the bonds of the hair and allow the curl to form.
5. Check a test curl every five minutes.
6. Process the hair following the manufacturer’s guidelines.
7. Rinse and blot the hair.
8. Apply a neutralizing solution to harden the bonds of the hair.
9. Rinse and finish the hair.
10. Fill out the guest record card so you can refer to it in the future, as needed.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alpha Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Six Section Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Weave Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bricklay Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Root Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Insertion Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cluster Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pony Tail Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Stack Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Transfer Wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Customized Approach to Wrapping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alpha Wrap

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

**SECTIONING:**
Create a section down the middle of the head from the front hairline to the nape, slightly narrower than the rod you will be using. Separate this section into thirds and clip each subsection away.

**COMFORT AND PROTECTION:**
When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

**WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:**
Hair is wrapped in a traditional fashion at a 90 degree elevation.

**DVD:**
Alpha Wrap
Sectioning/blocking

Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up.

Section the hair while it is still wet.

1. Create a section down the middle of the head from the front hairline to the nape by taking equal amounts of hair from either side of a center part. The section should be slightly narrower than the length of the perm rod you will use. Hold the perm rod against the head to judge the proper width of the section.

2. For this guest, separate the center section into thirds for manageability and clip each subsection away. The side sections may also be clipped away for further manageability or combed straight down and out of the way. There is no need to section the sides at this time.

3. Start at the front hairline. Spray the section with water, if needed. Using the tail of a plastic tail comb, take a horizontal blocking that is the diameter of the rod you are using.

4. Comb the hair from the scalp through the ends so it is smooth and you create even tension. Comb both the top and the underside of the blocking.

5. Evenly spread the hair between the index and middle fingers of your subordinate hand. Do not converge the ends.

Wrapping

End papers

6. Place the first end paper at the midlengths, at the front of the blocking, which is the side away from you.
Alpha Wrap

7. Still holding the hair and the end paper, place another paper on the underside of the hair.

8. Secure the end papers with the index and middle finger of your dominant hand and slide the end papers just past the ends of the hair.

9. Pick up a rod (without letting go of the comb) with the fastener on the side of your dominant hand.

10. Place the rod on the side close to you at the top of the end paper. Roll the hair on the rod. Maintain even tension and a 90 degree elevation.

11. Repeat this procedure for the next blocking, directly behind the first. Comb both the top and the underside of the blocking. Take care not to converge the ends. You may alternate rod sizes or wrap with the same rod size throughout. The size of the blocking will be the diameter of the rod you are using.

12. Apply a series of rods in this manner, working toward the crown. Place two picks for every two rods. To avoid tension on the hair, slide the picks under the fasteners at the outer edge of the rod.

VARIATION: Some people prefer to use one end paper. Pick up an end paper and drag it lightly over the surface of a bowl of water. Place the end paper lengthwise on top of the blocking and slide it to cover the ends and extend just beyond them.

TIP: Avoid shifting elevation. Do not pull up or down. Maintain proper elevation while wrapping the hair.

NOTE: As the hair loses moisture, spray the entire section with water. Do not over-saturate the hair since excessive moisture may prevent even absorption of the perm solution.

Tip: Be sure to use enough product to thoroughly saturate.
13. Keep adjusting the guest’s head position as you wrap so you are always working directly in front of the blocking you are wrapping. This will help you maintain a 90 degree elevation as you reach the nape.

14. In the nape you may use shorter rods with the same diameter, if necessary, to accommodate narrower sectioning. Continue to place two picks for every two rods.

15. Move to the right side of the head. Visualize two, rod-sized sections, sitting side-by-side. Start with the section in the back and take a horizontal blocking. Place end papers and a rod.

16. Place the second rod next to the first one on the same horizontal line at the front hairline. Hair that does not fit in the blocking may be left out, this hair will be wrapped later.

17. Continue to alternate rod sizes and placement throughout the side of the head. Place two picks for every two rods.

18. Wrap the blockings along the face vertically.

TIP: As you work toward the nape, it is helpful to apply the bottom end paper first to maintain consistent elevation.
19. Repeat the process on the left side of the head.

Guest comfort and protection/solution application

20. When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist an appropriate length of coil cotton with water and, starting at the front hairline, place the cotton over the cream. Tuck the ends together at the nape.

21. If the hair has dried, lightly mist it with water before applying the perm solution.

22. Using an applicator bottle, begin at the crown and work down to the nape. Thoroughly saturate all rods with solution. Apply to the top and middle of each rod.

23. Thoroughly saturate all rods with solution. Apply to the top and middle of each rod.

24. Remove the saturated cotton and replace it with lightly misted cotton. Apply more protective cream first, if needed.

25. Place a processing cap over the hair if it is recommended. Make sure all rods are inside the cap and the plastic does not touch the guest’s skin.

Processing

26. Follow the manufacturer’s guidelines for the processing procedure and time. On virgin hair, the average processing time is about 20 minutes.

OPTION: Some people prefer to wrap the whole head and then place two picks for every two rods.

TIP: Have a piece of cotton in your hand to catch drips. Hold it just under each rod to protect the scalp. Follow a system for applying solution so no rods are missed.
28. Remove the picks and undo a rod’s fastener. Gently unwind the rod while holding the remaining hair against the rod with your thumbs. Turn the rod away from you and let the hair fall into an “S” pattern.

29. Look for an “S” shape that separates and duplicates the diameter of the rod.

30. If the hair is not fully processed, rewind the rod and wait another five minutes. Check a different curl every five minutes until processing is complete.

Rinsing

31. After processing, take your guest to the shampoo bowl and rinse thoroughly with warm water. Use moderate water pressure and hold the nozzle close to the rods. You may use a towel to protect your guest’s face during rinsing, neutralizing and rinsing again.

Blotting

32. After thoroughly rinsing the hair, blot each rod with a towel, squeezing each rod to remove moisture. Then blot each individual rod with a paper towel. Use a dry area of the towel each time you blot and take a new one as needed.

Neutralizing

33. Still at the shampoo bowl, use an applicator bottle to apply neutralizing solution. Follow the same system used to apply the perm solution. Allow the neutralizer to remain on the hair for 5 minutes.

NOTE: Each time you check a curl, also check to see if the cotton is saturated and needs to be replaced.
34. Rinse the neutralizer using luke-warm water.

35. Remove the rods and dispose of the end papers as you take them out of the hair.

36. Apply a light conditioner and rinse.

37. Rinse the rods and remove them from the shampoo bowl.
SECTIONING: Create a center part from the front hairline to the nape. Divide the back quadrants into horizontal sections and blockings.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION: When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

WRAPPING TECHNIQUE: The bottom half of the head is wrapped using a spiral technique while the top section is wrapped using a piggy back technique. The result is consistent, overall curl on long hair—with lift at the scalp.

Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap
Spiral and Piggy Back perm techniques are both designed to accommodate long hair.

With this technique, half of the head is wrapped using a spiral technique while the top section is wrapped using a piggy back technique. The result is consistent, overall curl on long hair—with lift at the scalp.
Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap

Sectioning/blocking
Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up.

Section the hair while it is still wet.

1. Create a center part from the front hairline to the nape.

2. In the back right at the nape, create a horizontal part from the center part to the middle of the ear. Clip the hair above it up and away.

3. Repeat this process on the left side.

4. Divide the back right subsection horizontally to create blockings.

Wrapping

5. Comb the hair, place end papers and wrap the rod to the scalp.

NOTE: The number of rods placed depends on the rod size, and the density and length of the hair.
6. Place two picks for every two rods.

7. Repeat this process on left side.

8. Create another horizontal part across the back of the head, just above the previous section. The diameter of the rod will determine the size of the section.

9. At the right ear, take a vertical blocking, the diameter of the rod.

10. Comb the hair and hold it at a low (approximately 45 degree) elevation while wrapping the rod.

11. Apply a single end paper and fold it lengthwise--the hair should be placed in the fold of the end paper. Slide the end paper down to cover the ends.

**Spiral sectioning/blocking**

**Spiral wrapping**

**Note:** The blocking size may be adjusted based on the density and length of the hair.

**Note:** For guest comfort and ease of rinsing, rods in the nape are wrapped using a basic wrap.

**Note:** As the hair loses moisture, spray the entire section with water. Do not over-saturate the hair since excessive moisture may prevent even absorption of the perm solution.

© AVEDA 2006 | TEXTURE AND CURL TECHNIQUES | SPIRAL AND PIGGY BACK COMBINATION WRAP 177
Spiral and Piggy Back Combination Wrap

12. Hold the rod vertically with the fastener on top. Begin wrapping as close to the open end of the rod as possible upward. Rotate the rod 1-1/2 to 2 circular rotations, then continue to spiral the hair on the rod. Secure the rod in place.

As the rod spirals, distribute the hair evenly across the length of the rod and fasten it in place. Use the entire rod when you wrap, spiraling the hair from one end to the other. The rod will be positioned below the horizontal part.

13. Continue this process, working from right to left and placing spiral-wrapped rods across this section. Remember that each rod is wrapped in the same direction.

14. Working from right to left, take vertical blockings, apply end papers and spiral the hair onto the rods as usual.

15. Continue working up the head in this manner until you reach the parietal ridge. There is no need to place picks on spiral wraps.

Piggy Back sectioning

16. At the front hairline, create a center section by taking equal amounts of hair from either side of the center part. The section’s width should be slightly less than the width of a perm rod. There will now be two remaining sections on either side of the head.

For this guest we are transitioning to the Piggy Back Wrap technique beginning at the parietal ridge.

Piggy Back wrapping

17. Start in the center section at the front hairline and work toward the point of distribution. The first rod is often wrapped traditionally, based on the length of hair in this area, in order to provide maximum curl.

NOTE: To create a curl that is consistent, evenly distribute the hair on the rod.

TIP: If you are wrapping the entire head using the Spiral Wrap technique, continue working in this manner to the top of the head.

NOTE: If you are wrapping the entire head using the Piggy Back Wrap technique, this is where you would begin.
18. Place the rod beneath the middle of the strand. Holding the rod with your dominant hand, wind the rod to the scalp, holding and rotating the hair ends as the rod rotates. Then, secure the band.

19. Apply a single end paper, folded lengthwise, to the hair ends. Wrap this rod in the opposite direction of the first rod. The second rod sits on top of the first. Pick the two rods together. Continue in this manner, working through the center top section.

20. Move to the right front section and visualize two side-by-side rows of rods.

21. Continue in this manner through this section, placing picks as you work.

22. Repeat this process in the left front section.

23. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

24. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

Six Section Wrap

Guests who want body and slight movement are well-suited for a Six Section Wrap. Because large rods and blocking are used, this perm produces a subtle wave pattern.

SECTIONING:
Section the hair into six wedge-shaped sections that originate at the crown.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION:
When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:
Using large diameter rods, take blockings that are 1-1/2 to 2 sizes larger than the diameter of the rod. Comb the blockings at a 45 degree elevation.

DVD:
Six Section Wrap
Sectioning
Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up. Section the hair while it is still wet. Divide the hair into six wedge-shaped sections that originate at the crown.

1. Create a part from ear-to-ear, across the top of the head. This divides the front of the head from the back.
2. In the back, create a wedge-shaped section in the center (the narrow tip is at the crown), then twist and clip it away. The width of each wedge at its widest point should be slightly less than the width of a rod.
3. Two sections are automatically formed on the left and the right of this center wedge. Twist and clip them away.
4. Repeat this process in the front to complete the six sections.

Wrapping
Use a large diameter rod. Take blockings that are 1-1/2 to 2 sizes larger than the diameter of the rod. Comb the blockings at a 45 degree elevation and apply end papers.
5. Wrap in this order:
   - Back center wedge
   - Back right wedge
   - Back left wedge
   - Front center wedge
   - Front right wedge
   - Front left wedge

   In the front wedges, begin at the top of the section and work toward the front hairline.

Applying picks
6. Because of the distance between the rods, regular picks are too short. To keep band tension off the hair, fold end papers lengthwise and extend them between the rods. Wooden stir sticks also work well for this purpose.

Guest comfort and protection
7. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution. If the hair has dried, lightly mist it with water before applying the perm solution.

Processing
8. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

TIP: Keep the hair evenly moist at all times. This makes it easier to maintain control and even tension. It also helps ensure even saturation when you apply the perm solution.

NOTE: Depending on the contour of your guest’s head, you may need to lower the elevation as you work.
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.

Sectioning

Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up.

1. Section the hair as you would for an Alpha Wrap.

Create a section down the middle of the head from the hairline to the nape by taking equal amounts of hair from either side of a center part. The section should be slightly narrower than the length of the perm rods you will use. Hold the perm rod against the section to judge the proper width of the section.

If the guest’s hair is long, separate this section into thirds for manageability and clip them away. Comb the side sections downward for manageability.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION:
When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:
Use a large diameter rod and take blockings that are the diameter of the rod or slightly larger. Weave out hair to be wrapped on rods and leave the rest of the hair in the blockings out.
Wrapping

Use a large diameter rod. Take blockings that are the diameter of the rod or slightly larger.

2. Take the first blocking in the center along the front hairline. Hold the blocking up and comb. Wrap this rod to the scalp.

3. With the second rod you will begin the weave technique. Take a blocking the diameter of the rod, or slightly larger. Using the tail of the comb, weave along the top of the blocking. The amount of hair woven out is determined by the desired end result.

In most cases, the amount of hair that’s woven out is less than the amount that will be wrapped. Let the woven hair fall forward.

4. Apply double end papers. Slide the end papers past the ends to assure they are smooth. Wrap the rod.

5. Repeat this process, weaving hair out of each blocking, until the entire head is wrapped.

6. Wrap rods in the same direction as for an Alpha Wrap, down the center section first and then in the side sections.

Applying picks

7. Apply two picks for each two rods.

Guest comfort and protection

8. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing

9. Apply solution. Take care to apply directly to the hair on the rods only, while avoiding hair that has been woven out. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.


TIP: When working lower on the head, it’s easier to place the bottom end paper first.

TIP: Lay the hair that is left out back away from the guest’s face.

TIP: Body position is important. Stand in front of the section you are wrapping.
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.

SECTIONING:
Part the hair from ear-to-ear to divide the front of the head from the back.
For control, clip the front hair into two sections.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION:
When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:
Blockings are combed at a 45 degree elevation and rods are placed in a bricklay pattern.

DVD:
Bricklay Wrap
Sectioning

Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up. Section the hair while it is still wet.

1. Part the hair from ear-to-ear to divide the front of the head from the back.
2. For control, clip the front hair into two sections.

Wrapping

Begin at the crown and work horizontally to the nape, following the contour of the head to create a natural effect.

3. Start by placing one rod at the crown. When combing and wrapping the blockings, elevate the hair to 45 degrees. Due to the elevation of this wrap, place the first end paper on the bottom of the blocking. Place the second end paper on top of the first and slide them just past the ends. Take care not to converge the ends. Pick up a rod with the fastener on the side of your dominant hand and roll the hair on the rod. Maintain even tension and a 45 degree elevation as you wrap and keep the hair evenly distributed across the rod. When you wrap off base, the rod sits below the blocking.
4. To begin the bricklay pattern, apply two rods underneath the first one. The gap between the two rods is centered on the rod above. You may use alternating rod sizes to produce a more natural-looking curl.

Moving toward the nape, the head widens. To keep the bricklay pattern, visualize and plan how the rods can be staggered. Depending on the size of the head, a precise bricklay pattern is not always possible on the lower rows. You may have to vary the length of the rods.

5. Move to the front center hairline and wrap back to the crown, creating a bricklay pattern and alternating rod sizes. Start with one rod at the front center and directly behind it, place two side-by-side rods.
6. On the front sides, place the rods vertically and wrap the rods toward the back of the head.

Applying picks

7. Applying picks is a little different with a Bricklay Wrap because the rods are not meant to align. Use two picks to two rods as often as possible.

NOTE: This wrap is designed to fit the shape of the head and create a natural effect. When there is room for three rods in a horizontal row, place the center rod first and then place rods on either side.
Bricklay Wrap

Guest comfort and protection

8. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing

9. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.


Notes:

To accomplish great things, we must not only act, but also dream; not only plan, but also believe.

—Anatole France
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 is used on the ends. This wrap is appropriate for retouching a perm on longer, over-processed hair.

Sectioning
Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up.

1. Section as you would for an Alpha Wrap.

Wrapping
Root Wrap 1:
Root Wrap 1 closely resembles the Alpha Wrap except you use a non-porous piece of foil or plastic wrap instead of end papers. This keeps the hair inside the foil from being permed.

2. Tear the aluminum foil or plastic wrap into appropriate lengths according to the guest’s hair length and the amount of hair you do not want permed.
Root Wrap

3. Take blockings as you would for an Alpha Wrap but apply foil or plastic wrap instead of an end paper. Paint the hair inside the foil with thick conditioner to keep it from absorbing the perm solution. Use a smaller diameter rod to compensate for the bulk of the foil.

Root Wrap 2:

Root Wrap 2 closely resembles the Piggy Back Wrap technique except that you add foil or plastic wrap and conditioner to the ends of the second rod.

1. Comb the hair at an appropriate elevation, depending on the desired result. 90 degrees is the most common.
2. Place the first rod as for a Piggy Back Wrap.
3. Apply foil or plastic wrap to the remaining hair and paint on thick conditioner to keep the hair from absorbing perm solution.
4. Wind the second rod as for a Piggy Back Wrap, moving upward in the opposite direction of the first rod. The second rod sits on top of the first.

Applying picks

5. Apply picks the same as for a Piggy Back Wrap.

Guest comfort and protection

6. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing

Root Wrap 1: Apply solution, process, test and neutralize as usual but avoid getting solution on the foiled ends.

Root Wrap 2: Apply solution, process, test and neutralize as usual but avoid getting solution on the second rod.

NOTE: When retouching on longer hair, apply the foil from the perm’s line of demarcation to the ends. New growth will be waved while previously treated hair is protected and conditioned.
The Insertion Wrap accommodates medium-length hair, or very dense hair, because each blocking is divided in half horizontally and wrapped on two rods—one rod placed on top of the other.

**SECTIONING:**
Section the hair as you would for an Alpha Wrap.

**COMFORT AND PROTECTION:**
When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

**WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:**
Divide standard-size blockings in half and wrap the back half on a rod. Wrap a second rod using the remaining hair, placing it on top of the first rod.

**DVD:**
Insertion Wrap

© AVEDA 2006 | TEXTURE AND CURL TECHNIQUES | INSERTION WRAP
Insertion Wrap

Sectioning
Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up. Section the hair while it is still wet.

1. Section as you would for an Alpha Wrap.

Wrapping
Rods are applied in the same formation as for the Alpha Wrap. The first blocking is wrapped as an Alpha Wrap.

For the Insertion Wraps, each blocking is divided in half horizontally and two rods are placed, one on top of the other.

2. Carve out a standard size blocking.

3. Divide it in half. Release the front half and wrap the back half on a rod.

4. Wrap the second rod using the remaining hair.

5. Place the second rod on top of the first rod. Repeat this process until the entire head is wrapped.

VARIATION: In the side sections, you may want to wrap the lower halves of the blockings first and lay the top halves away, then go back and wrap the top halves. This allows you to place picks easier, first on the bottom rods and later on the top ones.
Applying picks
6. When two rods have been wrapped, pick them together using two picks. Pick the bottom rods together and the top rods together.

Guest comfort and protection
7. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing
8. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

Notes:

There are some things which cannot be learned quickly, and time, which is all we have, must be paid heavily for their acquiring.
—Ernest Hemingway
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.

Sectioning
Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up.
1. Section as you would for an Alpha Wrap.

Wrapping
Apply rods in the same direction as for the Alpha Wrap.
Cluster Wraps are wrapped in three tiers.

Tier 1:
2. To create the first tier, take a standard size blocking and divide it in half, releasing the front half and wrapping the back half on a rod.

WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:
Wrap the hair in three tiers. The Tier 1 is formed by dividing a blocking in half and wrapping the back half. Weave out hair from the front half of the blocking and wrap it to form Tier 2. Wrap the hair that was woven out in spirals to form Tier 3.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION:
When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

SECTIONING:
Section the hair as you would for an Alpha Wrap.
3. Repeat until the section is wrapped with this “skip a rod” pattern.

Apply picks
4. Place two picks for every two rods at the far ends of the rods so the unwound hair lies between them.

Wrapping
5. Wrap the second tier using the hair that was left unwound from the first tier. Begin at the front hairline in the center. Depending on the guest consultation and the density of the hair, weave the appropriate amount of hair from the blocking.
6. Wrap the remaining hair on a rod, winding the rods until they drop on top of the first tier’s picks.

Applying picks
7. When two rods have been wound, pick them together as per Tier 1.

Wrapping
8. Wrap the third tier using the hair that was woven out before winding the second tier. Create three spiral wraps on each rod and let it drop on top of Tier 2.

Guest comfort and protection
9. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing
10. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

TIP: If you prefer, you can wrap the first two tiers of a blocking at the same time and then go back and do the spiral wraps on the remaining hair.
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.

Sectioning

Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up. Section the hair while it is still wet.

1. Section hair into the six basic hair cutting sections.
2. Divide each of these sections in half to create 12 sections. These will vary in size depending on the hair’s density.
3. Comb the hair to the center of the subsections and fasten each with a binder. Use wrapped rubber bands or binders wrapped with cotton to protect the hair from solution.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION:

When all the hair is wrapped, apply protective cream around the perimeter of the hairline. Lightly mist a length of coil cotton with water and place the cotton over the cream.

WRAPPING TECHNIQUE:

Wrap the hair in each pony tail on approximately 6 rods, depending on the size of the rods used.

NOTE: Adjust the binder and subsectioning to suit the needs of the guest. Smaller subsections produce curl closer to the scalp.
Wrapping

4. Wrap the hair in each pony tail on approximately 6 rods, depending on the size of the rod used to achieve a particular curl and the thickness and length of the hair.

5. Begin at the nape and fold a single end paper lengthwise. Enclose the end of a blocking in the end paper and, with the paper folded upward, draw it to the hair ends.

6. Wrap the hair around the rod. Wind 1½ - 2 rotations at the bottom of the rod, then begin to spiral wrap the rod until it reaches the pony tail binder. Secure the rod in place.

7. Create blockings and wrap the pony tails one at a time, working from the bottom of the head to the top.

Guest comfort and protection

8. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing

9. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

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.

**Sectioning**

- Shampoo and rinse the hair using very light manipulations to avoid over-stimulating the scalp. Detoxify the hair if you notice build-up.
- Section the hair while it is still wet.
- 1. Section the hair according to the needs determined in the consultation.

**Wrapping**

- Wrap working from the nape upward. Wrap the first three rods starting at the nape.
- 2. Wrap the first rod half-on, half-off the base.
- Wrap the second rod half-on, half-off base but stop winding it shortly before reaching the scalp. Wrap the third rod half-on, half-off base, but stop winding it at twice the distance from the scalp compared to the second rod.
3. Wrap the second rod half-on, half-off base but stop winding it shortly before reaching the scalp.

4. Wrap the third rod half-on, half-off base, but stop winding it at twice the distance from the scalp compared to the second rod.

Applying straws or sticks

5. Apply two straws or sticks under the perm bands, one at each end of the rods. This is the girder upon which the structure of the stack wrap will be built.

Wrapping

6. Stack the rods all the way around the head, working in this order:
   - Back center
   - Back right
   - Back left
   - Front right
   - Front left

Guest comfort and protection

7. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing

8. Apply solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

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 large rod.

Sectioning

1. Section as you would an Alpha Wrap.

Wrapping

2. Apply rods in an Alpha Wrap pattern or any other wrap appropriate to the desired outcome. Wind the hair around small rods (5/16" to ¼" diameter). This creates more internal tension and breaks more bonds than larger rods.
Applying picks
3. Apply two picks for each two rods.

Guest comfort and protection
4. Apply protective cream and lightly misted cotton along the hairline to protect the skin from perm solution.

Processing
5. Apply perm solution. If the manufacturer’s instructions call for a processing cap, apply it after the solution.

Removing rods and rewinding
7. Gently remove the rods and lay hair on the transfer rod or roller and secure. In general, two to three blockings on the smaller rods will become a blocking for one larger rod or roller.

Neutralizing
8. Neutralize and rinse as usual.

NOTE: Hair is very fragile in this state. Use caution when transferring the hair. Do not stretch or comb it.

VARIATION: If a strong curl variance is desired, you can leave an original rod in place between each large roller or rod.

NOTE: If you have replaced the rods with rollers, use plastic clips to secure them. Also, use a hair net to secure the larger rods or rollers during rinsing.

NOTE: Hair has not been neutralized at this time.
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

Consultation is the key to customization

During the consultation for a customized wrap, analyze the style and movement of the guest’s hair and discuss where volume and indentation are desired. Use this knowledge to determine which areas to perm (and not to perm), the pattern of rod placement and the diameter and length of the rods to be used.

Movement

Create the desired movement and look by the patterns in which you place the rods:

· Perpendicular movement is created by patterns that flow “T” to each other
· Radial (or pivoting) movement creates a circular pattern

Processing

Apply solution, process, test and neutralize as usual.
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.

Slight curl reduction

To reduce curl slightly:

1. Mix a reconstructive conditioner with a small amount of cold (alkaline) perm solution. Use a 3-to-1 ratio of conditioner to solution.
2. With the guest at the shampoo bowl, apply the mixture with gloved hands, working from the area where you want the most curl reduction to the areas of least curl reduction.
3. When the curl has been reduced to the correct level, rinse the product from the hair.
4. Neutralize in accordance with the manufacturer’s directions.
5. Towel dry the hair and apply conditioner.
6. Finish the hair.

Depending on the degree of curl, work through with your fingers using very light tension.

Strong curl reduction

Unwanted permanent waves, no matter how curly, can be removed with a thio relaxer.

Follow these steps to reduce strong permanent wave curl:

1. Apply the thio relaxer product with an applicator brush as you would for any relaxer service. Work quickly to ensure that the hair’s condition is maintained.
2. Smooth the hair with the applicator brush or your fingers until it appears straight. Work with thin sections of hair, moving from the nape to the top of the head and smoothing the hair against the scalp.
3. When the curl has been reduced, carefully rinse the product from the hair.
4. Neutralize in accordance with manufacturer’s directions.
5. Towel dry the hair and apply a conditioner.
6. Finish the hair.

Re-perming

Some stylists prefer re-perming on a larger rod for perm curl reduction.

Re-perming on a larger rod is not time-efficient. However, the result can be superior because a precise, looser curl or wave is created.

TIP: Do not use a hydroxide (sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, etc.) relaxer to remove permanent wave curl.

TIP: For longer hair, you may smooth the hair against your palm.
Spot Wrap

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

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

Consultation

It’s important to talk with your guest about:
- Where they desire more curl or wave
- The desired direction or movement
- How much natural wave or old perm movement exists in the guest’s hair (especially the hair that won’t be permed)
- If there is an existing permanent wave that needs to be protected from the solution
- Where the hair is too short to be wrapped and whether it is straight or wavy

Sectioning

The typical blocking for a Spot Wrap is diagonal. It helps create a better visual blend of textures.

Blending factors

In order to prevent a solid line of demarcation, a subtle wave must be created where the curly and straight textures meet.

In midlength to short hair:
Progress to larger rods near the back of the area to be permed. Or
Lightly saturate the rods near the demarcation line to deliberately under-process that area.

In short hair:
Use smaller rods near the demarcation line and saturate them later to deliberately under-process that area.
Or
Process the area near the demarcation line with a smaller rod. Remove the rods and comb the hair into loose waves before neutralization.

Blending is easier if natural curl or previous perm motion exists:
If the existing hair is naturally wavy or permanently waved, protect the areas that won’t be permed by applying cotton and conditioner.

Apply solution, process, neutralize and finish a spot wrap as you would any permanent wave service.

NOTE: Be sure to protect the areas that won’t be permed by applying cotton and conditioner.
Teachers open the door, but you must enter by yourself.
—Chinese Proverb
Chapter 6: Relaxing Hair

Many people want to straighten natural curls or relax wavy hair. A relaxer service can be used 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.
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, we recommend basing the guest’s scalp for added protection. Basing can be performed with jojoba oil or another plant-based

Consultation

Before relaxing a guest’s hair, discuss and/or observe:

- The guest’s desired outcome
- The condition of the hair
- The condition of the scalp
- The hair’s texture, density, elasticity and degree of curl
- The results of previous chemical services
- The fragile and resistant areas

If you determine that the guest’s hair or skin may be damaged as a result of the chemical service, you may need to decline the service. If this is the case, you may recommend that the guest consider a non-chemical service such as braids or thermal straightening.

Expectations

When relaxing the hair, often the expectation is not for the hair to become fully straight. The hair will become more manageable, but it will still require styling products and styling techniques to achieve a truly straight look.

In order to maintain the hair’s strength and elasticity, it’s important not to over process it. A maximum goal of 80–85% straight is a general guideline.

NOTE: The guest should not have shampooed their hair for 2 or more days before a chemical relaxing treatment. This helps assure that the scalp has not been recently stimulated. Although the pH of chemical relaxer may cause irritation to the scalp, if the scalp has been stimulated recently it can become very irritated by a chemical relaxer.
Condition of the hair
Before providing a chemical service, pay close attention to the condition of the guest’s hair. Look for these signs of hair weakness:
· If the curl/wave pattern isn’t even throughout a subsection of hair, it may have been chemically processed before
· The hair may be damaged from thermal styling
· Lightening or permanent hair color can significantly weaken the hair

Characteristics of the hair
To identify the hair’s characteristics, consider its texture, density, elasticity and the degree of curl. Also, identify fragile and resistant areas.

It’s important to determine the characteristics of the guest’s hair in order to accurately select the products you need for relaxing.

Texture
Texture is the feel and size of the individual strands of hair. Textures can be coarse, medium or fine. The texture of the hair helps determine the product to use and the processing time needed to relax it.

Coarse hair has a larger diameter per strand and requires a super-strength product to relax it. It’s more resistant to chemical processes so the processing time is generally longer.

Medium hair often requires a medium-strength product to fully relax the hair. Generally, it processes in the manufacturer’s recommended processing time.

Fine hair has smaller diameter strands. It often requires a mild-strength product to fully relax the hair. It’s less resistant to chemical processes and generally requires a shorter processing time than coarse hair. It can also be more fragile than coarser hair.

Hair density
Density is the number of hairs per square inch of scalp.
· Thick hair requires smaller subsectioning
· Medium hair calls for average size subsections
· Thin hair can accommodate larger subsections

Elasticity
Assessing elasticity helps determine the condition of the hair and its ability to withstand chemical services.

Hair has good elasticity when it does not break easily and returns when stretched. It may require a longer processing time and stronger processing formulas.

Hair with medium elasticity is found in normal to slightly processed hair. It will break under excessive stretching and pressure. Generally, it calls for normal processing time and regular to strong processing formulas.

Hair with poor elasticity is weak and breaks easily. It may be over-processed and therefore needs mild solutions, pre-conditioning and porosity balancing with oil or conditioner. This type of hair cannot withstand excessive exposure to chemicals and you may have to decline the service if the condition is extremely fragile.

Degree of curl
The degree of curl helps determine which product should be used. Thio relaxers are only effective on slightly to moderately curly hair. To straighten hair with more curl, use a hydroxide product.
Guest Consultation

Condition of the scalp
Examine the scalp for abrasions, cuts or irritation due to scratching or brushing. Decline to perform the service if any of these conditions exist and reschedule the appointment for later when the conditions have improved.

Previous services
It’s important that you know what services have previously been performed on the guest’s hair. Mixing chemicals can cause extreme damage and it is in your and your guest’s best interest that you understand exactly what has been done previously. This way, you can best advise them on whether to consider a particular service.

Remembering that hair grows approximately $\frac{1}{2}”$ per month, you can attempt to determine how much time has passed between services.

Previous chemical reformation service
When the guest has had a previous service but is not sure whether it was a thio relaxer, hydroxide relaxer, a permanent wave or a reformation curl service, ask:

“Was the hair straightened first and then had rods applied?”

If the answer is “yes,” the guest had a permanent wave or reformation curl service and you can only proceed if you use a thio product.

If the answer is “no,” the guest had a relaxer service. You need to find out if a thio product or a hydroxide product was used.

Because thio and hydroxide relaxers aren’t compatible:
· If the guest had the service done at your salon, check the records
· If the guest had the service done elsewhere, have them call the salon and ask what product was used for the service
· If neither of these steps is possible, perform a strand test with either thio or hydroxide in a less visible area of the head. The product you use to test depends on the service desired.

If you must decline the service, explain that hair treated with incompatible chemicals must grow out and be cut off before the service they want can be performed or the hair could be severely damaged. Compute the amount of time needed for new growth using an average growth rate of $\frac{1}{2}”$ per month.

Previous color service
The relationship of hair color service to chemical relaxation is also important. If the hair appears to be colored and the guest requests a relaxer or curl service and you are not sure which services have been performed previously:
· Assess whether the new growth at the scalp is darker or lighter than the overall color
· Ask the guest when the color service was performed
· If the guest’s hair has been chemically lightened, explain that the service cannot be performed safely, especially on longer hair

Hair that is colored darker and especially hair tinted lighter can only receive a reformation curl or relaxer after careful analysis. When in doubt, perform a strand test.

NOTE: The most serious concern about previous services is the risk of applying both thio and hydroxide to the same hair. Even moderate overlapping can cause breakage to the hair.
Virgin Relaxer Application

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.

SECTIONING:
Section dry hair into four quadrants. Isolate the finer, fragile hair at the nape and along the front hairline.

COMFORT AND PROTECTION:
Apply a basing product to the scalp. Also apply protective cream around the hairline and on the top and back of the ears.

PRODUCT APPLICATION:
Lay a generous amount of product onto each subsection, as close to the scalp as possible without stimulating the scalp in any way. After all product has been applied, return to smooth the hair down the length of the subsection and through the ends.

DVD:
Virgin Relaxer Application
Virgin Relaxer Application

Introduction
The work flow for a Virgin Relaxer service is:

· Consult with the guest to determine the desired outcome
· Follow standard safety and sanitation guidelines
· Section the hair for control and apply a chemical hair relaxing formula to soften, loosen and relax the natural curl
· Process and smooth the hair
· Perform a strand test
· Thoroughly rinse the relaxer product from the hair
· Apply a neutralizing shampoo to restore the hair’s pH
· Apply conditioner to the hair and style it
· Fill out a guest record card

About chemical agents
Most chemical relaxers use one of these ingredients:
· Sodium hydroxide
· Calcium hydroxide
· Potassium hydroxide
· Guanidine hydroxide
· Lithium hydroxide

Any one of these agents can be the active ingredient in relaxers. Most relaxers, however, use sodium hydroxide as their active ingredient. Today, sodium hydroxide is often made from common salt using a chemical process.

Sodium hydroxide is sometimes referred to as lye or caustic soda. Though some manufacturers may refer to calcium and potassium hydroxide relaxers as “no lye”, chemically they are strong alkalis similar to sodium hydroxide. Ammonium thioglycolate relaxers are used with some success on hair types with a looser curl. Follow the manufacturer’s directions for application and processing.

Most relaxers come in three strengths:
Mild: Use for tinted hair, fragile hair, looser curl and as a texturizer
Regular: Use for medium texture hair
Resistant: Use for hair that is difficult to relax and for coarse hair

Virgin Relaxer application
This procedure is for relaxing hair that has never been relaxed before.

Strand test
If the hair condition is questionable, you may decide to do a preliminary strand test.
Select a sample strand.
Apply relaxer to the entire strand.
Process, rinse and analyze the elasticity with the hair both wet and dry.

NOTE: Do not perform services using thio on hair that has previously had a hydroxide relaxer or vice versa. Perform a strand test when in doubt about chemicals used in previous services.
Sectioning
1. Section dry hair into four quadrants. Sectioning and application procedures vary widely from stylist to stylist.

Guest comfort and protection
2. Apply protective product to the scalp, beginning in the back right quadrant. Take 1/8 to 1/4 inch subsections to accomplish this. If you miss areas, there is potential for scalp irritation.
3. Apply protective cream around the hairline and on the top and back of the ears.

Subsectioning/product application
4. Redivide the hair into quadrants.
5. Isolate fragile hair along the nape and front hairline if identified in the consultation. These areas tend to process faster and product will be applied to the isolated areas last.

6. Starting in the back right quadrant, take a diagonal subsection just below the occipital. Subsections should be fine enough to ensure thorough product coverage and saturation.
7. Apply a generous amount of product to the tip of the applicator brush so you can lay product down on the subsection rather than vigorously brushing it on. Apply the product as close to the scalp as possible without applying it directly to the scalp or stimulating the scalp in any way. Work the product gently through the midlengths and down to, but not through, the porous ends, as determined in the consultation.
8. Work up the head to the top of the back right quadrant. As you work up the head, the subsections will widen. Divide these wider subsections in half for control. Hold them “T” to the partings and avoid converging the subsections. This will ensure an even application from the scalp up to the porous ends.

TIP: Be aware of factors that contribute to scalp irritation such as:
- There can be sensitivity where a hat, cap, scarf or headband lays on the head
- Exercise before the service opens the pores and can increase sensitivity
- If any of these factors are a concern, you may want to use a heavier protective product. It is recommended that the guest does not shampoo their hair 48 hours prior to a relaxer service.

NOTE: If identified in the consultation, begin application in the most resistant areas.

Virgin Relaxer Application
Virgin Relaxer Application

Spotlight: Be sure to use enough product to thoroughly saturate.

9. Repeat this process in the back left quadrant, the right front quadrant, and the left front quadrant. Use vertical subsections in the front quadrants.

10. Return to apply product in the back right quadrant along the nape. Repeat the diagonal subsections, working up to the previously applied area.

11. Repeat this process in the back left quadrant along the nape.

12. Finally, apply product along the front hairline, beginning in the right front section, and ending in the left front.

Recheck

13. Go back and inspect the subsections for thorough product application. Apply product to any unsaturated areas.

Smooth the hair

14. Using the applicator brush, smooth the hair down the length of the subsection and through the ends. As you smooth, check product application and apply more where it’s needed. This thoroughly saturates the hair and provides the physical action to break the sulphur bonds. Once the hair reaches the predetermined level of curl reduction, stop smoothing.

Strand test

15. The hair is usually done processing after the smoothing procedure is complete. As soon as you have smoothed down all the hair, test a particularly resistant area of the hair. Processing time is usually complete following smoothing, but it is important to check since processing time can vary.

TIP: For a virgin application on long hair, you may need to press the hair against your hand. Add additional relaxer to unsaturated areas, as needed. Also, check the front hairline to be sure the hair is smooth.

NOTE: Subsections pivot in the back quadrants and change from diagonal to vertical on the side of the head.

CAUTION: If your guest is experiencing discomfort due to scalp irritation, identify the specific area and gently remove the relaxer product. Apply a product to soothe the scalp and continue if the situation is remedied. If the irritation continues, gently rinse the hair so as not to stimulate the scalp.
Wipe the product off the subsection of hair using the tail end of the applicator brush. Check for the degree of curl reduction.

If the hair has not reached the desired level of curl reduction, reapply product to the strand that was tested, and repeat the smoothing process. Check another strand after smoothing a second time.

Rinse and finish

16. Rinse the relaxer out of the hair using warm water at medium pressure. Avoid stimulating the scalp during this rinse.

Start rinsing where you began the application. If there is an area of discomfort, begin rinsing there. Gently subsection the hair with your fingers as you rinse thoroughly. Pay special attention to thoroughly rinsing the front hairline, the crown, the nape and behind the ears.

17. Change the towel after the first rinse.

18. Shampoo and rinse the hair at least three times to thoroughly remove the product.

19. Condition and style as determined in the consultation.

Texturizing

Hair that is partially relaxed with a significant amount of curl deliberately left in is often called “texturized.” Many guests prefer receiving a texturizer rather than having the hair completely relaxed. Doing so increases the styling options from straighter to curlier.

Traditionally, hair that was partially relaxed and worn in a “natural” was called a “chemical blowout.”

TIP: Some manufacturers make shampoos called neutralizing shampoos. These are usually acidic shampoos that neutralize the pH.

NOTE: If the guest experiences strong discomfort, rinse and shampoo the scalp immediately with tepid water under low pressure. Wait two days before attempting the service again.
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. A retouch is usually done when there is approximately ½ to 1 inch of new growth. The application for a Retouch Relaxer service follows the same sectioning and subsectioning pattern as a Virgin Relaxer service, but the relaxer product is applied only to the new growth.

Take special care when smoothing so you do not allow product to go past the line of demarcation onto hair that was previously processed.
Sectioning

1. Section the hair into four quadrants and clip them neatly. You may need additional clips to control short lengths of hair. Use your mirror to check for balance and continuity.

Guest comfort and protection

2. To guard against irritation, apply a basing product to the scalp, following the same procedure as the Virgin Relaxer application, beginning in the back right quadrant. Take ⅛ to ⅛ inch subsections. If you miss areas, there is potential for scalp irritation.

Subsections/product application

4. Isolate the finer, fragile hair below the occipital at the nape and along the front hairline.

3. Apply protective cream around the hairline and on the top and back of the ears.

5. Start in the back right quadrant, above the isolated area. Take diagonal subsections and apply product to the new growth. Work efficiently and avoid getting product on the scalp.
6. Repeat this process in the back left quadrant.

7. Move to the right front quadrant. Starting near the ear, take vertical subsections, and apply product to the new growth. Repeat this process in the left front quadrant and in the isolated areas at the nape and along the front hairline.

CAUTION: If your guest is experiencing discomfort due to scalp irritation, identify the specific area and gently remove the relaxer product. Apply a product to soothe the scalp and continue if the situation is remedied. If the irritation continues, gently rinse the hair so as not to stimulate the scalp.

NOTE: With a very short hair cut, even though it is difficult to create subsections, work in the same diagonal pattern and apply product thoroughly. In this case, it’s difficult to avoid getting product on the scalp.

NOTE: When applying product, use the flat side of the brush, not the tips of the brush bristles. This will help prevent scalp irritation.

NOTE: If the guest experiences strong discomfort, rinse and shampoo the scalp immediately with tepid water under low pressure. Wait two days before attempting the service.

8. Go back and inspect the subsections for complete coverage. Re-apply product to any areas as needed.

4

Recheck

9. Using the applicator brush bristles, smooth the hair where product has been applied.

Take special care when smoothing so you do not allow product to go past the line of demarcation onto hair that was previously processed.

Smoothing thoroughly saturates the hair and provides the physical action to break the sulphur bonds.

Continue smoothing the new growth in the same order as you applied the relaxer product, until you have reached the desired level of curl reduction.

NOTE: When applying product, use the flat side of the brush, not the tips of the brush bristles. This will help prevent scalp irritation.

10. As soon as you have smoothed down all the hair, test a particularly resistant area of the hair.

Strand test

CAUTION: If your guest is experiencing discomfort due to scalp irritation, identify the specific area and gently remove the relaxer product. Apply a product to soothe the scalp and continue if the situation is remedied. If the irritation continues, gently rinse the hair so as not to stimulate the scalp.

NOTE: With a very short hair cut, even though it is difficult to create subsections, work in the same diagonal pattern and apply product thoroughly. In this case, it’s difficult to avoid getting product on the scalp.

NOTE: When applying product, use the flat side of the brush, not the tips of the brush bristles. This will help prevent scalp irritation.

NOTE: If the guest experiences strong discomfort, rinse and shampoo the scalp immediately with tepid water under low pressure. Wait two days before attempting the service.
Wipe the product off the subsection of hair using the tail end of the applicator brush. Wipe down from the scalp area. Check for the desired degree of relaxation.

If the hair has not reached the desired level of curl reduction, reapply product to the strand that was tested and repeat the smoothing process. Check another strand after smoothing a second time.

Rinse and finish

11. Rinse the relaxer out of the hair using warm water at medium pressure. Avoid stimulating the scalp during this rinse. Gently subsection the hair with your fingers as you rinse thoroughly. Pay special attention to thoroughly rinsing the front hairline, the crown, the nape and behind the ears.

12. Change the towel after the first rinse.

13. Shampoo and rinse the hair at least three times to thoroughly remove the product.


Notes:

- Some manufacturers make shampoos called neutralizing shampoos. These are usually acidic shampoos that neutralize the pH.

- Short hair styles are cut more often and therefore the relaxed hair is removed. The remaining hair will require a Partial Relaxer Application.
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 application on longer hair because the warmer scalp area relaxes more than the midlengths and ends.

Assessment
1. First, spray the hair with a water bottle or saturate the hair with water at the shampoo bowl. Do not manipulate the scalp.

When the hair is wet you can see variation in the strand. Look for those areas that show more texture and curl than the degree of relaxation at the scalp area.

Sectioning
2. Dry the hair, section into four quadrants and clip them in place.

Subsectioning/product application
3. Start in the back right quadrant and take 1/8 to 1/4 inch subsections. Follow the same progression as for a virgin application.

4. Apply product only to those areas that require additional relaxing. This takes special care.

Recheck
5. Go back and inspect the subsections for thorough product application. Apply product to any areas you may have missed.

NOTE: Make sure there is at least 5 days in between the original relaxer service and the Corrective Relaxer.

CAUTION: If your guest is experiencing discomfort due to scalp irritation, identify the specific area and gently remove the relaxer product. Apply a product to soothe the scalp and continue if the situation is remedied. If the irritation continues, gently rinse the hair so as not to stimulate the scalp.
Smooth the hair

6. Using the applicator brush bristles, smooth the hair.
   If hair is long, keep it off the neck by placing your hand underneath the subsection and smooth hair against your hand.

Strand test

7. As soon as you have smoothed all the hair, test a particularly resistant area of the hair. Processing time varies.
   Wipe the product off the subsection of hair using the tail end of the applicator brush. Wipe down from the scalp area. Check for the desired level of curl.
   Repeat the reduction and smoothing process if necessary.

Rinse and finish

8. Rinse the relaxer out of the hair using warm water at medium pressure. Avoid stimulating the scalp during this rinse.
   Gently subsection the hair with your fingers as you rinse thoroughly. Pay special attention to thoroughly rinsing the front hairline, the crown, the nape and behind the ears.

9. Change the towel after the first rinse.

10. Shampoo and rinse the hair at least three times to thoroughly remove the product.

11. Condition and style.

Notes:

NOTE: Some manufacturers make shampoos called neutralizing shampoos. These are usually acidic shampoos that neutralize the pH.
The only place where success comes before work is in the dictionary.
—Donald Kendall
Chapter 7: Reformation Curl

Guests who want to change the size or appearance of their curls may desire a service that 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

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.

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

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

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

Apply product

The first step in the Reformation Curl procedure is to use a thio relaxer. It straightens the hair so it can be wrapped smoothly.

1. Choose a product strength that is appropriate for the hair’s texture and condition:
   - Mild for tinted and fine hair
   - Regular for medium texture hair
   - Resistant for coarse hair
   - Extra Resistant for extremely coarse hair

2. Straightening is performed on dry hair. Shampoo only if the hair is excessively coated with pomades or glycerine or if the manufacturer’s instructions specify shampooing. If shampooing is necessary, do not manipulate the scalp and dry the hair under a cool hood dryer before processing.

3. Apply protective cream around the hairline and on the top and back of the ears.

4. Liberally apply the straightener with an applicator brush.

For a Virgin Application: apply to the entire length of hair avoiding porous ends. The porosity of the ends determines when you apply the straightener to that area. The more porous the hair, the less time it should be exposed to the straightener.

For a Retouch Application: apply to the new growth. Keep the product away from the already-processed midlengths and ends.

Apply the product as you would apply a relaxer.

5. When the application is complete, go back over each section, starting at the nape. Use the flat side of an applicator brush bristles (not the tips) to smooth the product through the hair. Add more product as necessary for thorough saturation.

NOTE: If this is a retouch, apply and smooth the product only to the line of demarcation.
Processing
6. Follow the manufacturer’s directions.
7. Check the hair continuously for curl reduction. When the hair appears to be straight, rinse it thoroughly.

Lotion/rods
8. As with permanent waves, it’s important to select the correct size rods. Wrap the hair using a rod size determined in the consultation. Use firm tension.
9. Apply thio wave lotion to the hair. Wrap while the solution is in the hair. Wind the perm swiftly but neatly.

Picks
10. Apply two picks for each two rods as you work.

Guest comfort and protection
11. Re-apply protective cream to the hairline and on the top and back of the ears. Then apply cotton over the cream.
12. Resaturate with wave lotion, then change the cotton.

Processing and rinsing
13. Follow the manufacturer’s directions for processing the curl.
14. Apply a plastic cap and heat source if required by the manufacturer.
15. Test curl following the manufacturer’s guidelines. Take into account your hair porosity analysis. In most cases, the hair will reform to a curl pattern within minutes.

In situations where the salon temperature is extremely cool, avoid environmental interference by making sure the rods are saturated with perm solution, securing the plastic cap tightly and covering the capped head with a towel for the full processing time.
16. When processing is complete, rinse the hair thoroughly with warm water.

Neutralizing
17. Towel-blot each rod thoroughly, then blot with paper towels until excess moisture is removed.
A 5-10 minute air neutralizing time may be used before chemical neutralizing.
18. Saturate the top and bottom of each rod with a neutralizer and leave it on the hair for the specified time. To avoid hair damage, do not neutralize longer than indicated by the manufacturer, usually 5-10 minutes.
19. With the rods still in the hair, rinse with lukewarm water for at least 5 minutes.
20. Remove the rods gently and dispose of end papers as you go.
21. Rinse the hair lightly with cool water to close the cuticle. Support longer hair with your hand while rinsing.
22. Towel dry the hair.
23. A light conditioner is recommended to equalize the porosity. If the guest requests it, a curl-enhancing product, dressing or pomade may be applied.

NOTE: Unless the guest requests that their hair be set, this is a “natural dry” style.
Glossary

1

1:1 MIXING RATIO: equal parts of hair color to developer.
1:2 MIXING RATIO: one part hair color to two parts developer.

A
ACROMATIC COLORS: white, black and shades of grey.

ACID PERM: uses glyceryl monothioglycolate as its active ingredient instead of ammonia; pH level is 6.0 to 8.0 which is closer to that of hair. Less swelling of the hair shaft occurs and the resulting curl is softer; processed with heat.

ALKALINE PERM: is formulated with thioglycolic acid and ammonia in a compound called “ammonium thioglycolate”. The pH of the perm solution is between 8.0 and 9.5 and it penetrates the hair shaft quickly; processed at room temperature.

B

BALAYAGE: refers to the French freehand hair coloring technique that means “to sweep.” Hair color is applied freehand with a brush or a comb to small sections of hair. Cotton coil is often used with this technique to isolate the colored hair.

BRICKLAY: refers to foils or perm rods that are offset as in a brick wall pattern.

BRICKWORK: a pattern used to avoid a striping effect. Weaves are offset so they do not line up either vertically or horizontally.

AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE (THIO): commonly called “thio”, it softens the disulfide crossbonds in the hair, allowing them to be broken for processing permanent waves, thio relaxers and reformation curls.

BRIGHT FORMULA: an Aveda formulation that combines 50% of Pure Base and 50% of a Natural Series and the recommended amount of Pure Tone for the Intense series creating “bright” reds.

C

CHROMATIC COLORS: all colors, excluding black, white and shades of grey.

COLOR CATALYST™: see developer

COLOR TREATMENT ACTIVATOR: see developer

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS: colors directly across from each other on the color wheel.

CORTEX: the largest part of the structure of a hair shaft. It is made up of coiled strands wrapped around each other. Natural melanin is found in the cortex.

COUPLERS: the binding component of permanent hair color.

CUTICLE: a colorless translucent surface on the hair shaft, which is made up of flattened cells that look like scales.

D

DEMI-PERMANENT COLOR: hair color that darkens, changes tone, and blends grey but cannot lighten hair.

DENSITY: in hair color it refers to how close the foils are together (see chapter 11, lesson 3).

DEVELOPER: an oxidizing agent used to develop color molecules in permanent and demi-permanent hair color.

DISULFIDE BONDS: strong bonds in the hair that account for about 1/3 of the hair’s strength. These bonds are changed by permanent wave and relaxer chemicals.

DOUBLE PROCESS BLONDE: hair that has been lightened with a bleaching agent and then re-colored. Also referred to as “bleach and tone”.

DYE INTERMEDIATES: colorless molecules that are small enough to slip between the overlapping scales of the hair’s cuticle.

E

EFFECT: The number of weaves found in each foil or how many back-to-back slices are placed next to each other without hair in between.

Weaves: fine = 10-12, medium = 6-8, and strong = 2-3.

Slices: fine = one slice, medium = two slices, heavy = three slices

EMULSIFY: this procedure is done at the shampoo bowl by wetting the uncolored hair with water and working the processed hair color through to the ends. This refreshes the lost tone and level of hair color.

EUMELANIN: a larger size pigment (natural black to red) sometimes called “granular”.

© Aveda 2006
EXOTHERMIC PERM: generates its own heat by a chemical reaction created by mixing two ingredients for the perm solution.

HAIR COLOR BALANCING: the application of hair color to the midlengths and ends of hair after a retouch application. (See Emulsify).

HAIR COLOR CLEANSING: a process that removes previous hair color from the hair.

HENNA: hair color derived from various parts of the henna shrub that has a staining effect.

HIGHLIGHT: color that is lighter than the existing color.

HERRINGBONE: off-setting two rows of foils with a diagonal pattern that looks like a fishbone when done.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE: a chemical compound made up of two molecules of hydrogen and two molecules of oxygen (H₂O₂) used as an oxidizing and lifting agent.

HYDROXIDE: the active ingredient used in all hydroxide relaxer products, including sodium, calcium, potassium, lithium and guanidine.

MIDLENGTHS: the area beginning ½ inch from the scalp and up to where the ends become porous. This can also be referred to as the “cold shaft”.

NATURAL REMAINING PIGMENT (NRP): the tonal value that the hair contributes as it lightens. The Natural Remaining Pigment that the hair will contribute at the desired level must be determined before coloring the hair.

NEUTRALIZING COLORS: two complementary colors mixed together.

NEUTRALIZING SOLUTION: product applied to wrapped rods after processing a permanent wave. Rehardens the disulfide bonds.

NEW GROWTH: the growth of natural hair after a color service.

NON-PIGMENTED HAIR: the absence of pigment in hair (white or grey).

OXYDATION: the reaction of a chemical when it has been mixed with oxygen.

P H: the level of acidity or alkalinity.

PHEOMELANIN: much smaller than eumelanin pigments and sometimes called “diffused”.

PIGMENT: coloring molecules.
**Glossary**

**POINT OF DISTRIBUTION:** the point on the head from which hair is distributed, generally in the crown area.

**POLYPEPTIDE HELIX CHAIN:** a spiraling spring-like keratin protein structure in the hair’s cortex that gives support and strength to hair; must be broken down to restructure hair.

**PRECOLOR:** a process that replaces the lost Natural Remaining Pigment (NRP) to lightened hair prior to applying a darker hair color. Commonly referred to as “filler.”

**PRIMARY COLORS:** the colors red, blue and yellow. The basic building block of all chromatic colors. They cannot be created by mixing other colors together.

**PURE BASE:** the Aveda Full Spectrum™ hair color component that is used in place of a Natural Series shade and is mixed with red Pure Tones to create intense reds.

**PURE TONE:** the Aveda Full Spectrum™ hair color component that is mixed with a Natural Series shade or Pure Base to create customizable hair color tones.

**SECONDARY COLORS:** the colors green, orange, and violet. The colors that result from mixing two primary colors together in similar proportions.

**SECTIONING:** dividing a guest’s hair to assure a neat, controlled application.

**SEMI-PERMANENT COLOR:** hair color that can be used to blend grey or change tone and typically washes out after 4-6 shampoos.

**SLICE:** created by “slicing” the top of a subsection to be processed inside a foil packet.

**SOFT FORMULA:** an Aveda formulation in which 50% less than the standard amount of Pure Tone is used.

**STANDARD FORMULA:** the formulation guidelines that are recommended by the manufacturer.

**STRAND TEST:** a test performed to determine how the hair will react to a chemical service. Also used to observe chemical development during processing.

**STRONG FORMULA:** an Aveda formulation in which 50% more than the standard amount of Pure Tone is used.

**SUBSECTIONING:** a division of a section to help assure thorough saturation.

**TONER:** refers to the color formula applied after pre-lightening. Used in a double process blonde service or anytime you need to modify hair color with an additional color.

**TRICHCROMES:** a sub-category to pheomelanin pigment in natural red hair.

**TEMPORARY COLOR:** color product type that typically washes out after one shampooing.

**TERTIARY COLORS:** primary and secondary colors mixed together in similar proportions such as yellow/orange.

**TEST CURL:** the process of unwrapping a rod during perm processing to see if the desired level of curl has been achieved.

**TOOL:** refers to the characteristics or the color rather than the depth. For example: Copper, Gold, Ash, Red-Violet, and Red.

**WRAPPING:** the process of rolling hair onto a perm rod.
Standard Set Up

HAIR COLOR:

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
- Portfolio
- Blueprint
- Hair color swatches
- Cape and chemical drape
- Clips
- Metal tail comb
- Spray bottle
- Protective apron
- Gloves
- Foil
- Hair color bowls and brushes
- Hair color bottle
- Scale
- Cotton coil
- Protective cream
- Styling products
- Styling equipment
- Makeup
- Head-to-Toe sheet

All other supplies needed for this service are available in the Dispense, including shampoo, conditioner and hair color products.

PERMANENT WAVE:

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
- Portfolio
- Cape and chemical drape
- Clips
- Plastic tail comb
- Spray bottle
- Protective apron
- Perm rods
- End papers
- Picks
- Cotton coil
- Paper towels
- Protective cream
- Plastic cap
- Styling products
- Styling equipment
- Makeup
- Head-to-Toe sheet

All other supplies needed for this service are available in the Dispense, including shampoo, conditioner, detoxifier and boxed permanent wave.

REFORMATION CURL:

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
- Portfolio
- Cape and chemical drape
- Clips
- Plastic tail comb
- Spray bottle
- Protective apron
- Perm rods
- End papers
- Picks
- Cotton coil
- Paper towels
- Protective cream
- Plastic cap
- Styling products
- Styling equipment
- Makeup
- Head-to-Toe sheet

All other supplies needed for this service are available in the Dispense, including shampoo, conditioner and reformation curl products.

RELAXER:

PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES:
- Portfolio
- Cape and chemical drape
- Clips
- Plastic tail comb
- Spray bottle
- Protective apron
- Perm rods
- Gloves
- Paper towels
- Protective cream
- Plastic cap
- Styling products
- Styling equipment
- Makeup
- Head-to-Toe sheet

All other supplies needed for this service are available in the Dispense, including shampoo, conditioner and relaxer products.
Partings

- horizontal parting
- vertical parting
- diagonal parting
- v parting
- w parting
- zig-zag parting
- arc

Weaves/Slices

- fine weave: 10–12 strands of hair
- medium weave: 6–8 strands of hair
- strong weave: 2–3 strands of hair
- brickwork: offsetting woven strands of hair
- single: an individual bold weave
- slices: a fine straight section of hair placed horizontally or vertically

Foil Placements

- herringbone vertical
- herringbone horizontal
- bricklay alternating foil placement