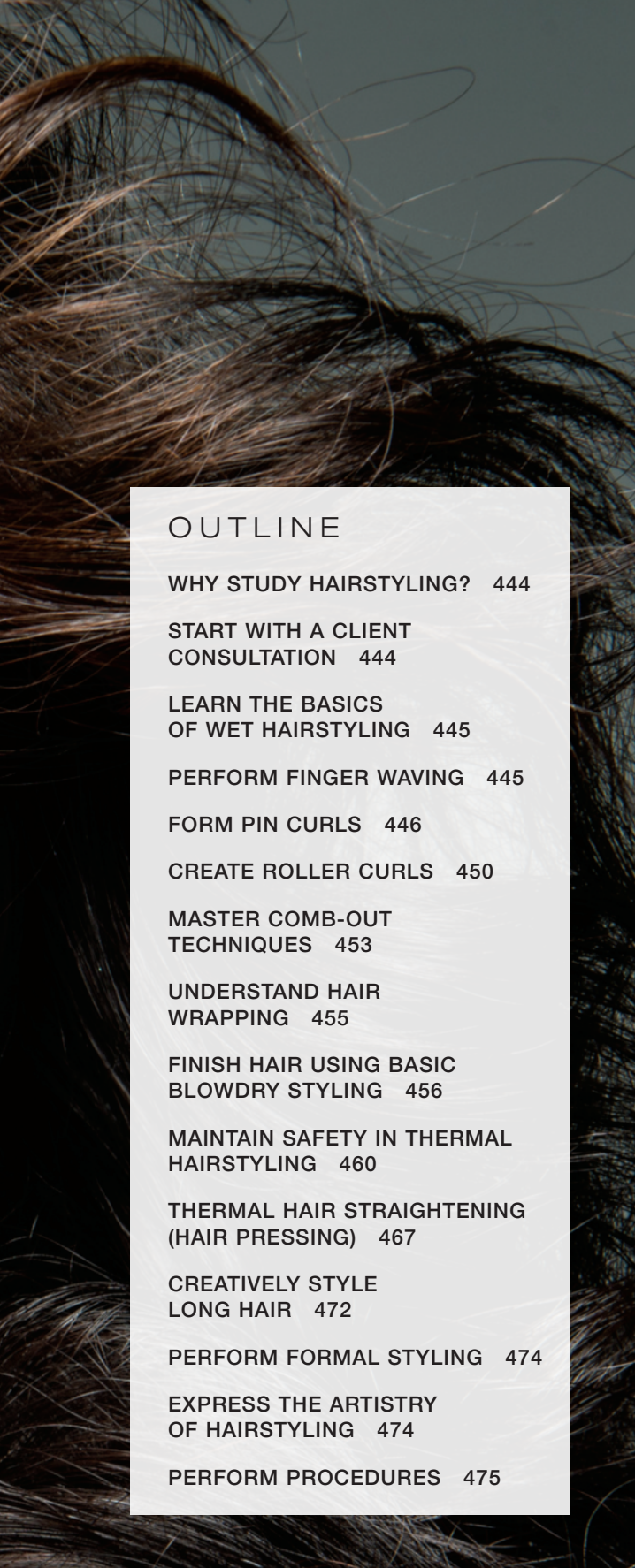




17

HAIRSTYLING



OUTLINE

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

LO1

Execute finger waving, pin curling, roller setting, and hair wrapping.

LO2

Perform various blowdry styling techniques and learn the proper use of blowdrying tools.

LO3

Demonstrate the proper use of thermal irons.

LO4

Demonstrate the proper use of a flat iron and show an understanding of heat settings.

LO5

Demonstrate various thermal iron manipulations and explain how they are used.

LO6

Perform the four basic curl patterns and explain the end result.

LO7

Describe the three types of hair pressing.

LO8

Understand the importance of preparation, sectioning, pinning, and balance with regard to updos.

LO9

Create the two foundational updos for styling long hair.

The art of hairstyling or dressing the hair has always changed in direct relation to the fashion, art, and life of the times. When you compare the ornate hair fantasies of Marie Antoinette and her court prior to the French Revolution to the sleek bobs with finger waves and pin curls of flappers during the 1920s and 1930s, when streamline modern or art deco was the rage, you can see how a person's hairstyle reflects the period in which they live (figure 17-1).

The necessity of learning long hair and styling techniques is two-fold when becoming a cosmetologist. We can't call ourselves hairdressers if we only concentrate on one area of our craft. A hairdresser is a professional with well-rounded skills that can adapt to the individual needs of the client. By mastering "hair-dressing" we will not only learn discipline but finger dexterity or the manipulation of our hands. The basic long hair and styling techniques shown in this chapter can easily be adapted for salon work and also enable you to offer more options to your client. Focus on understanding these basic principles and over time you will build consistency, quality, and the confidence to approach any hairstyle.

why study HAIRSTYLING?

Cosmetologists should study and have a thorough understanding of hairstyling because:

- > Hairstyling is an important, foundational skill that allows the professional to articulate creativity and deliver a specific outcome desired by the client.
- > Clients rely on you to teach them about their hair and how to style it so they can have a variety of options based on their lifestyle and fashion needs. You are the expert!
- > The client looks to you for that special style desired for that special day.
- > Hairstyling skills will enable you to help clients to be as contemporary as they would like to be, allowing them to keep up with the trends.
- > This knowledge helps make you a well-rounded hairdresser and it also creates discipline and cleanliness in your work.
- > If one of your goals is to work on photo shoots or do editorial work for fashion, you must first master the basic techniques.

figure 17-1

Today, many women wear beautiful and dramatic finger wave styles for special occasions.



Start with a Client Consultation

The client consultation is always the first step in the hairstyling process. Have your client look through magazines to find styles that she likes, or better yet, show her your portfolio of hairstyles. A picture is worth a thousand words. When deciding the best hairstyle, take into consideration

all that you have learned in Chapter 14, Principles of Hair Design, regarding face shape, hair type, and lifestyle.

Often, you will be called upon as a creative problem solver. What if, on the client's last visit to another salon, she asked for a hairstyle that was not right for her hair? Because the stylist did not suggest something more appropriate, the outcome was disastrous. Now you are being asked to fix the problem. If you can come up with an alternative style, one that is both flattering and easy to manage, she may become one of your most loyal clients.

Learn the Basics of Wet Hairstyling

Wet hairstyling tools include the following items:

- Combs
- Brushes
- Rollers (plastic)
- Pins (bobby pins and hairpins)
- Clips (duckbill, sectioning, double prong, and single prong)
- Clamps (sectioning clamps) (figure 17-2)



figure 17-2

Clips (left to right: duckbill, sectioning, double prong, and sectioning clamps)

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

LO1 Execute finger waving, pin curling, roller setting, and hair wrapping.

Perform Finger Waving

Finger waving is the process of shaping and directing the hair into an S pattern through the use of the fingers, combs, and finger-waving lotion. Finger waving was all the rage in the 1920s and 1930s, which may have you wondering why you are being asked to learn this technique today. The answer is that many women today are influenced by the movie stars and celebrities they see wearing gorgeous, dramatic finger waves!

From Madonna to Tyra Banks, well-known celebrities have embraced the elegance of the finger-wave style for the red carpet and other special, highly televised and photographed events. Clients will ask you for the very same look for their own special occasions, and you need to be prepared! In addition to its use in today's fashions, finger waving teaches you the technique of moving and directing hair. It also provides valuable training in molding hair to the curved surface of the head and is an excellent introduction to hairstyling.

Finger-Waving Lotion

Finger-waving lotion also known as *liquid gel*, is a type of hair gel that makes the hair pliable enough to keep it in place during the finger-waving procedure. It is traditionally made from karaya (kuh-Ry-uh) gum, taken from trees found in Africa and India. Karaya gum is diluted for use on fine hair, or it can be used in a more concentrated consistency on medium or coarse hair. A good finger-waving lotion is harmless to the hair and does not flake when it dries. Be sure not to use too much of it at any one time. You will know if you have used too much because the hair will be too wet and the waving lotion will drip. Liquid styling gels are also commonly used in conjunction with finger waving and in many cases they have replaced traditional karaya gum products.

Other Methods of Finger Waving

Instead of completing one side before beginning the other, you may want to complete the first ridge on one side of the head and then move to the other side. After joining the two, you can repeat the process in this manner until you are finished with the entire head.

In vertical finger waving, the ridges and waves run up and down the head. Horizontal finger waves are sideways and parallel around the head. The procedure is the same for both.

P 17-1 Preparing Hair for Wet Styling *See page 475*

P 17-2 Horizontal Finger Waving *See page 481*

Form Pin Curls

Pin curls serve as the basis for patterns, lines, waves, curls, and rolls that are used in a wide range of hairstyles. You can use them on all types of hair, including straight, permanent waved, or naturally curly hair. Pin curls work best when the hair is layered and smoothly wound. This style makes springy and long-lasting curls with good direction and definition.

Parts of a Curl

Pin curls are made up of three principal parts: base, stem, and circle (figure 17-3).

The **base** is the stationary (non-moving) foundation of the curl, which is the area closest to the scalp; the panel of hair on which the pin curl is placed.

The **stem** is the section of the pin curl between the base and first arc (turn) of the circle that gives the curl its direction and movement; the hair between the scalp and the first turn of the pin curl.

The **circle** is the part of the curl that forms a complete circle and ultimately the wave. The size of the circle determines the width of the wave and its strength.

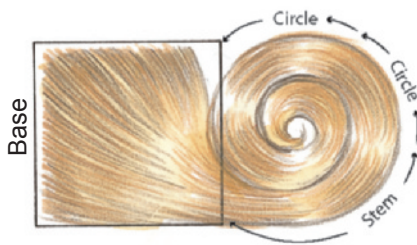


figure 17-3
Parts of a curl



figure 17-4
No-stem curl unwound

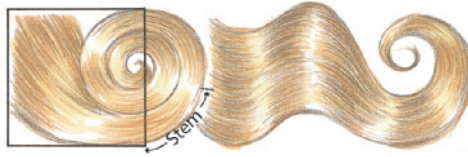


figure 17-5
Half-stem curl opened out



figure 17-6
Full-stem curl opened out

Mobility of a Curl

The stem determines the amount of mobility, or movement, in a section of hair. Curl mobility is classified as no stem, half stem, and full stem.

- The **no-stem curl** is placed directly on the base of the curl. It produces a tight, firm, long-lasting curl and allows minimum mobility (**figure 17-4**).
- The **half-stem curl** permits medium movement; the curl (circle) is placed half off the base. It gives good control to the hair (**figure 17-5**).
- The **full-stem curl** allows for the greatest mobility. The curl is placed completely off the base. The base may be a square, triangular, half-moon, or rectangular section, depending on the area of the head in which the full-stem curls are used. It gives as much freedom as the length of the stem will permit. If it is exaggerated, the hair near the scalp will be flat and almost straight. It is used to give the hair a strong, definite direction (**figure 17-6**).



figure 17-7
Closed and open ends of a curl



figure 17-8
Curl in the shaping

Shaping for Pin Curl Placements

A **shaping** is a section of hair that is molded in a circular movement in preparation for the formation of curls. Shapings are either open- or closed-end. Always begin a pin curl at the open end, or convex side, of a shaping (**figures 17-7** and **17-8**).

Open- and Closed-Center Curls

Open-center curls produce even, smooth waves and uniform curls. **Closed-center curls** produce waves that get smaller toward the ends. They are good for fine hair or if a fluffy curl is desired. Note the difference in the waves produced by pin curls with open centers and those with closed centers. The width of the curl determines the size of the wave. If you make pin curls with the ends outside the curl, the resulting wave will be narrower near the scalp and wider toward the ends (**figures 17-9** and **17-10**).

Curl and Stem Direction

Curls may be turned toward the face, away from the face, upward, downward, or diagonally. The finished result will be determined by the stem's direction.



figure 17-9
Curl with open center



figure 17-10
Curl with closed center

The terms *clockwise curls* and *counterclockwise curls* are used to describe the direction of pin curls. Curls formed in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a clock are known as *clockwise curls*.

Curls formed in the opposite direction are known as *counterclockwise curls*.

Pin Curl Bases or Foundations

Before you begin to make pin curls, divide the wet hair into sections or panels. Then subdivide each section into the type of base required for the various curls. The most commonly shaped base is the arc base (half-moon or C-shaped). Others are rectangular, triangular, or square.

To avoid splits in the finished hairstyle, you must use care when selecting and forming the curl base. When the sections of hair are as close to equal as possible, you will get curls that are similar to one another. Each curl must lie flat and smooth on its base. If it is too far off the base, the curl will lie loose away from the scalp. The shape of the base, however, does not affect the finished curl.

- Rectangular base pin curls are usually recommended at the side front hairline for a smooth, upswept effect (figure 17-11). To avoid splits in the comb out, the pin curls must overlap.
- Triangular base pin curls are recommended along the front or facial hairline to prevent breaks or splits in the finished hairstyle. The triangular base allows a portion of the hair from each curl to overlap the next and this style can be combed into a wave without splits (figure 17-12).
- Arc base pin curls, also known as *half-moon* or *C-shaped base curls*, are carved out of a shaping. Arc base pin curls give good direction and may be used at the hairline or in the nape (figure 17-13).
- Square base pin curls are suitable for curly hairstyles without much volume or lift. They can be used on any part of the head and will comb out with lasting results. To avoid splits in the comb out, stagger the sectioning as shown in the illustration (square base, brick-lay fashion) (figure 17-14).



figure 17-11
Rectangular base pin curls



figure 17-12
Triangular base pin curls



figure 17-13
Arc base pin curls



figure 17-14
Square base pin curls



figure 17-15
Setting pattern for a wave.



figure 17-16
Comb out of wave setting.



figure 17-17
Setting pattern for ridge curl

Pin Curl Techniques

Various methods are used to make pin curls. We will illustrate several methods below, but your instructor might demonstrate other methods that are equally effective.

One important technique to learn is called **ribboning** (RIB-un-ing), which involves forcing the hair between the thumb and the back of the comb to create tension. You can also ribbon hair by pulling the strands while applying pressure between your thumb and index finger out toward the ends of the strands.

Carved or Sculptured Curls

Pin curls sliced from a shaping and formed without lifting the hair from the head are referred to as **carved curls**, also known as *sculptured curls*.

Designing with Pin Curls

- To create a wave, use two rows of pin curls. Set one row clockwise and the second row counterclockwise (**figures 17-15** and **17-16**).
- **Ridge curls** are pin curls placed immediately behind or below a ridge to form a wave (**figures 17-17** and **17-18**).
- **Skip waves** are two rows of ridge curls, usually on the side of the head. Skip waves create a strong wave pattern with well-defined lines between the waves. This technique represents a combination of finger waving and pin curls (**figures 17-19** and **17-20**).



figure 17-18
Comb out for ridge curl



figure 17-19
Setting pattern for skip wave



figure 17-20
Comb out of skip wave setting



figure 17-21
Comb, divide, and smooth section



figure 17-22
Divide section into strands



figure 17-23
Ribbon the strand.



figure 17-24
Direct the strand.



figure 17-25
Anchor curl at base.

- **Barrel curls** have large center openings and are fastened to the head in a standing position on a rectangular base. They have the same effect as stand-up pin curls. A barrel curl's effect is similar to that of a roller, but it does not have the same tension as a roller when it is set.

Creating Volume with Pin Curls

One of the best things about pin curls is they can add volume to the hair. Two types of pin curls that are particularly effective for adding volume are the following:

- **Cascade curls**, also known as *stand-up curls*, are used to create height in the hair design. They are fastened to the head in a standing position to allow the hair to flow upward and then downward. The size of the curl determines the amount of height in the comb out (**figures 17-21** through **17-27**).

P 17-3 Wet Set with Rollers See page 485

Create Roller Curls

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

- Because a roller holds the equivalent of two to four stand-up curls, the roller is a much faster way to set the hair.



figure 17-26a
Top setting



figure 17-26b
Top setting



figure 17-27
Comb out as you would a roller set.



figure 17-28
Rollers (left to right): plastic, mesh, hot, and Velcro

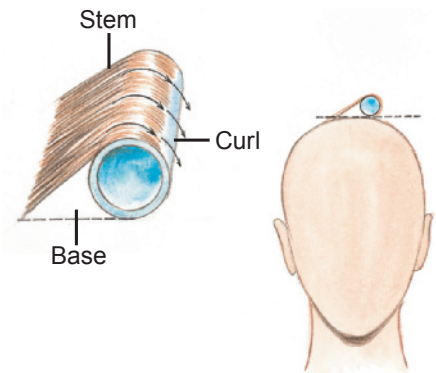


figure 17-29
Parts of a roller curl: base, stem and curl

- The hair is wrapped around the roller with tension, which gives a stronger and longer-lasting set.
- Rollers come in a variety of shapes, widths, and sizes, which broadens the creative possibilities for any style (**figure 17-28**).

Parts of a Roller Curl

It is important for you to be able to identify the three parts of a roller curl (**figure 17-29**).

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



figure 17-30
C-shaped curl



figure 17-31
Wave



figure 17-32
Curl

Choosing Your Roller Size

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

- One complete turn around the roller will create a C-shape curl (**figure 17-30**).
- One and a half turns will create a wave (**figure 17-31**).
- Two and a half turns will create curls (**figure 17-32**).

Roller Placement

The amount of volume that is achieved depends on the size of the roller and how the roller sits on its base. The general rule of thumb for base control is that the larger the roller, the greater the volume. There are three

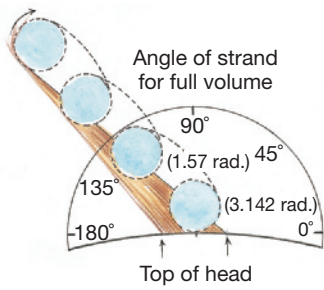


figure 17-33
On-base roller: full volume

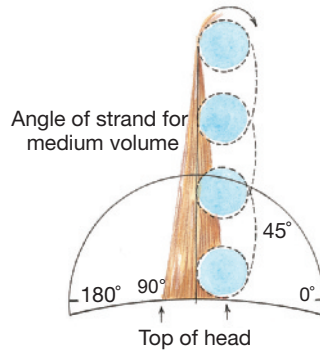


figure 17-34
Half-base roller: medium volume

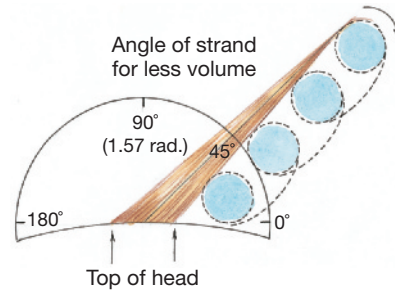


figure 17-35
Off-base roller: less volume

kinds of bases: on base, half base, and off base. **Note:** These bases are also useful when round brushing, using a curling iron/marcel, and backcombing.

- **On base**, also known as *full base*. For full volume, the roller sits directly on its base. Overdirect (higher than 90 degrees) the strand slightly in front of the base and roll the hair down to the base. The roller should fit on the base (**figure 17-33**).
- **Half base**. For medium volume, the roller sits halfway on its base and halfway behind the base. Hold the strand straight up (90 degrees) from the head and roll the hair down (**figure 17-34**).
- **Off base**. For the least volume, the roller sits completely off the base. Hold the strand 45 degrees down from the base and roll the hair down (**figure 17-35**).

Roller Direction

The placement of rollers on the head usually follows the movement of the finished style. For versatility in styling, a downward directional wrap gives options to style in all directions—under, out, forward, or back—while still maintaining volume. To reduce volume, bringing movement closer to the head, use indentation curl placement.

Indentation is the point where curls of opposite directions meet, forming a recessed area. This is often found in flip styles or in bangs (fringes) with a dip or wave movement. Indentation can be achieved using rollers, curling irons, or a round brush.

Hot Rollers

Hot rollers are to be used only on dry hair. They are heated either electrically or by steam and they are a great time saver in the salon. Follow the same setting patterns as with wet setting, but allow the hot roller to stay on the hair for about 10 minutes. A thermal protector can be sprayed on the hair before setting. The result is a curl that is weaker than a wet-set curl, but stronger and longer lasting than can be achieved using a curling iron. Spray-on products are available for application to each section of hair to create a stronger set.

Velcro™ Rollers

Velcro rollers are not allowed by the state board of some states and provinces because they are difficult to clean and disinfect properly. Check with your regulatory agency to determine if you can use them in your state.

Like hot rollers, Velcro rollers are used only on dry hair. Using them on wet hair will snag and pull the hair. If you have a client who needs more body than can be achieved with a round brush, but less volume than a hot roller or wet set will produce, try Velcro rollers. When they are used after blowdrying, Velcro rollers may provide just the amount of volume you need.

Velcro rollers need to stay in the hair for only 5 to 10 minutes, depending on how much set you want in the hair. Follow the same setting patterns as with wet setting, but keep in mind that no clipping is necessary to secure the roller. The Velcro fabric grips the hair well and stays in place on its own.

Mist the entire head with hair spray and then either place the client under a hooded dryer for 5 to 10 minutes or use the diffuser attachment on your blowdryer for the recommended time to give a soft set to the hair. For an even softer look, do not apply heat after the rollers are put in; simply have your client sit for a few minutes. This would be a good time to instruct the client on how she can repeat the process at home in order to maintain the style.

Always remove any hair from Velcro and electric rollers after use. See Chapter 5, Infection Control: Principles and Practices, for instructions on disinfecting multiuse items like rollers.

Master Comb-Out Techniques

A good set leads to a good comb out ([figure 17-36](#)). For successful finishes, learn how to shape and mold the hair and then practice fast, simple, and effective methods for comb outs ([figure 17-37](#)). If you follow a well-structured system of combing out hairstyles, you will save time and get more consistent results.



figure 17-36
Brush out the hair.



figure 17-37
Direct the hair into desired pattern.

Backcombing and Backbrushing Techniques

Base control is the primary way of establishing the amount of volume in the hair.

Backcombing and backbrushing are also used to lift and increase volume, give direction, as well as to remove indentations caused by roller setting. **Backcombing**, also known as *teasing*, *ratting*, *matting*, or *French lacing*, involves combing small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp, causing shorter hair to mat at the scalp and form a cushion or base. **Backbrushing**, also known as *ruffing* (RUF-ing), is used to build a soft cushion or to mesh two or more curl patterns together for a uniform and smooth comb out.

During the 1950s and 1960s, women typically had their hair wet set and combed out and the set would last an entire week with backcombing and backbrushing. Now these techniques are used for styling updos or for adding a little height to a hairstyle after hot-roller setting or blowdrying.

Backcombing Technique

1. **Section hair.** Starting in the front, pick up a section of hair no more than 1 inch thick and no more than 2- to 3-inches (5 to 7.5 centimeters) wide.
2. **Insert comb.** Insert the fine teeth of your comb into the hair at a depth of about 1½ inches (3.75 centimeters) from the scalp (figure 17-38).
3. **Press comb down.** Press the comb gently down toward the scalp, sliding it down and out of the hair. Repeat this process, working up the section until the desired volume is achieved (figure 17-39).
4. **Create a cushion.** If you wish to create a cushion (base), the third time you insert the comb, use the same sliding motion but firmly push the hair down to the scalp. Slide the comb out of the hair (figure 17-40).
5. **Repeat for volume.** Repeat this process, working up the strand until the desired volume is achieved.
6. **Smooth hair.** To smooth hair that is backcombed, hold the teeth of a comb (or the bristles of a brush) at a 45-degree angle pointing away from you, and lightly move the comb over the surface of the hair (figure 17-41).



figure 17-38
Insert comb.



figure 17-39
Press comb down.



figure 17-40
Create base of backcombed hair.



figure 17-41
Smooth hair with comb



figure 17-42
Roll brush.



figure 17-43
Remove brush.



figure 17-44
Blend sections with backcombing.

Backbrushing Technique

1. **Hold strand.** Pick up and hold a strand straight out from the scalp.
2. **Place brush.** Maintaining a slight amount of slack in the strand, place a teasing brush or a grooming brush near the base of the strand. Push and roll the inner edge of the brush with the wrist until it touches the scalp.
3. **Roll brush.** For interlocking to occur, the brush must be rolled ([figure 17-42](#)).
4. **Turn brush.** Remove the brush from the hair with a turn of the wrist, peeling back a layer of hair ([figure 17-43](#)). The hair will be interlocked to form a soft cushion at the scalp.
5. **Blend hair.** You can create softness and evenness of flow by blending, smoothing, and combing ([figure 17-44](#)). Avoid exaggerations and overemphasis. Finished patterns should reflect rhythm, balance, and smoothness of line.
6. **Complete styling.** Final touches make hairstyles look professional, so take your time. After completing the comb out, you can use the tail of a comb to lift areas where the shape and form are not as full as you want them to be. Every touch during the final stage must be very lightly done. When you have completed your finishing touches, check the entire set for structural balance and then lightly spray the hair with a finishing spray.

Understand Hair Wrapping

Hair wrapping is a technique used to keep curly hair smooth and straight while retaining a beautiful shape. Curly hair can be wrapped around the head to give it a smooth, rounded contour, resulting in an effect that is similar to that attained with rollers. When wrapping hair, very little volume is attained because the hair at the scalp is not lifted. If height is

desired, you can place large rollers directly at the crown, with the remainder of the hair wrapped around the head.

Wrapping can be done on wet or dry hair. When wrapping dry hair, use a silicone shine product instead of using a gel; this will provide a glossy comb out. On curly hair, wet wrapping creates a smooth, sleek look. When working with very curly hair, press it first, then do a dry hair wrapping.

P 17-4 Hair Wrapping *See page 487*

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

LO 2 Perform various blowdry styling techniques and learn the proper use of blowdrying tools.

Finish Hair Using Basic Blowdry Styling

Blowdry styling is the technique of drying and styling damp hair in one operation and it has revolutionized the hairstyling world. Today, women desire hairstyles that require the least possible time and effort to maintain. The selection of styling tools, techniques, and products must relate to the client's lifestyle. Is the client capable of styling her own hair and how much time will she have to do it? As the stylist, you are responsible for guiding and educating the client through this process. To do so, you must first learn all about the tools and products available to you. Remember, the client's first impression of the haircut you have provided will be determined by the quality of the blowdry.

The following are guidelines to follow when blowdry styling:

- Never hold the blowdryer too long in one place.
- Move the blowdryer in a constant back and forth motion unless you are using the cooling button to cool a section.
- Always direct the hot air away from the client's scalp to avoid scalp burns.
- Direct the hot air from the scalp toward the ends of the hair. The hot air should flow in the direction in which the hair is wound; improper technique will rough up the hair cuticle and give the hair a frizzy appearance.
- Because hair stretches easily when it is wet, partially towel dry the hair before blowdrying. This is especially important when you are working with damaged or chemically treated hair. This is not necessary if you are cutting the hair before you blowdry it, as the hair will already be partially dry due to the amount of time it takes to cut it.

HERE'S A TIP

Wondering when to use a hood dryer versus a blowdryer to complete your styling? A hood dryer is best used for any kind of wet set—finger waves, pin curls, or rollers. A wet set will last longer than a blown dry style for many people. A blowdry will give a softer result and often takes less time. Choose the best technique in order to achieve the look you want, given the styling techniques you have used.

Tools for Blowdry Styling

The following are the basic tools used for blowdrying techniques.

The Blowdryer

A blowdryer is an electrical appliance designed for drying and styling hair. Its main parts are a handle, slotted nozzle, small fan, heating element, and speed/heat controls. Some blowdryers also come with cooling buttons that are used to help set the hair. The temperature control switch helps to produce a steady stream of air at the desired temperature. The blowdryer's nozzle attachment, or **concentrator**, is a directional feature that creates a concentrated stream of air. The **diffuser** is an attachment that causes the air to flow more softly and helps to accentuate or keep textural definition (**figure 17-45**).

To keep your blowdryer as safe and effective as possible, always make sure that it is perfectly clean and free of dirt, oil, and hair before use. Dirt or hair in the blowdryer can cause extreme heat and thus burn the hair. The air intake at the back of the dryer must also be kept clear at all times. If the intake is covered and air cannot pass through freely, the dryer element will burn out prematurely.

Combs and Picks

Combs and picks are designed to distribute and part the hair. They come in a wide variety of sizes and shapes to adapt to many styling options (**figure 17-46**). The length and spacing of the teeth vary from one comb to another. Teeth that are closely spaced remove definition from the curl and create a smooth surface; widely spaced teeth shape larger sections of hair for a more textured surface. Combs with a pick at one end lift the hair away from the head.

Brushes

When choosing a styling brush, take into account the texture, length, and styling needs of the hair that you are working with. Brushes come in many sizes, shapes, and materials (**figure 17-47**).

- A classic styling brush is a half-round, rubber-based brush. These brushes typically have either seven or nine rows of round-tipped nylon bristles. They are heat resistant, antistatic, and ideal for smoothing and untangling all types of hair. While they are perfect for blowdrying precision haircuts where little volume is desired, they are less suitable for smooth, classic looks.
- Paddle brushes, with their large, flat bases, are well suited for mid-length to longer-length hair. Some have ball-tipped nylon pins and staggered pin patterns that help keep the hair from snagging.
- Grooming brushes are generally oval, with a mixture of boar and nylon bristles. The boar bristles help distribute the scalp oils over the hair shaft, giving it shine. The nylon bristles stimulate the circulation of blood to the scalp. Grooming brushes are particularly useful for adding polish and shine to fine to medium hair, and they are great for combing out updos.



figure 17-45
Blowdryer and diffuser



figure 17-46
From left to right: wide-tooth comb, fine-tooth tail comb, styling comb with metal pins, finger-wave comb, teasing comb



figure 17-47

Brushes: paddle brush, medium round brush, cushion brush, large round brush, vent brush, teasing brush, small round brush, and classic plastic styling brush

- Vent brushes, with their ventilated design, are used to speed up the blowdrying process and they are ideal for blowdrying fine hair and adding lift at the scalp.
- Round brushes come in various diameters. The client's hair should be long enough to wrap twice around the brush. Round brushes often have natural bristles, sometimes with nylon mixed in for better grip. Smaller brushes add more curl; larger brushes straighten the hair and bevel the ends of the hair. Medium round brushes can be used to lift the hair at the scalp. Some round brushes have metal cylinder bases so that the heat from the blowdryer is transferred to the metal base, creating a stronger curl that is similar to those produced with an electric roller. Always use the cooling button on the blowdryer before releasing the section to set the hair into the new shape.
- A teasing brush is a thin, nylon styling brush that has a tail for sectioning, along with a narrow row of bristles. Teasing brushes are perfect for backcombing hair, and the sides of the bristles are ideal for smoothing it into the desired style.

Sectioning Clips

Sectioning clips are usually metal or plastic and have long prongs to hold wet or dry sections of hair in place. It is important to keep the wet hair you are not working on sectioned off in clips so that it does not sit over the dry hair. This is particularly important when drying long hair.

Styling Products

Styling products can be thought of as liquid tools. They give a style more hold, and they can be used to either increase or decrease the amount of curl. They can also be used to add shine. When used correctly, styling products greatly enhance a style.

With so many styling products on the market, stylists need to carefully consider their options before applying one of these products to a client's hair. First, how long does the style need to hold? Under what environmental conditions—dryness, humidity, wind, sun—will the client be wearing the style? You also must consider the type of hair—fine, coarse, straight, curly—when deciding on a product. Heavier products work by causing strands of hair to cling together, adding more pronounced definition, but they can also weigh the hair down, especially fine hair. Styling products range from a light hold to a very firm hold. Determine the amount of support desired and choose accordingly.

Types of Styling Products

- **Foam**, also known as *mousse*, is a light, airy, whipped styling product that resembles shaving foam. It builds moderate body and volume into the hair. Massage it into damp hair to highlight textural movement, or blowdry it straight for styles when body without texture is desired. Foam is good for fine hair because it does not weigh the hair down. It will hold for six to eight hours in dry conditions. Conditioning foams are excellent for drier, more porous hair.

- **Gel** is a thickened styling preparation that comes in a tube or bottle. Gels create the strongest control for slicked or molded styles, and they add distinct texture definition when spread with the fingers. When hair is brushed out, gel creates long-lasting body. Firm hold gel formulations may overwhelm fine hair because of the high resin content. This is not a concern if fine hair is molded into the lines of the style and is not brushed through when dry.
- **Liquid gels**, also known as *texturizers*, are similar to firm hold gels except that they are lighter and less viscous (more liquid) in form. They allow for easy styling, defining, and molding. With brushing, they add volume and body to the style. Good for all hair types, they offer firmer, longer hold for fine hair with the least amount of heaviness and they give a lighter, more moderate hold for normal or coarse hair types. Home-care recommendation regarding styling products is not only professional, but also great customer service. As you style the client's hair, talk about the products you are using to achieve the desired look and why you have chosen them. Have the client hold the product while you demonstrate its uses and benefits. Most clients are eager to learn any and all styling secrets. By discussing and recommending professional products as you use them, you not only educate your client, you also enhance the salon's reputation and help sell its products.
- When **straightening gel** is applied to damp hair (ranging from wavy to extremely curly) and blown dry, it creates a smooth, straight look that provides the most hold in dry outdoor conditions. Straightening gel counters frizz by coating the hair shaft and weighing it down. This is a temporary solution that will last only from shampoo to shampoo. Also, styles that use straightening gel may come undone in extremely humid conditions.
- When sprayed into the roots of fine, wet hair that is then blown dry, **volumizers** add volume, especially at the base. When a vent brush or round brush is used and the hair is not stretched too tightly around the brush, even more volume can be achieved. You may want to add a light gel or mousse to the rest of the hair for more hold, but be careful to avoid the roots and base of hair that has already been treated with volumizer.
- **Pomade** (poh-MAYD), also known as *wax*, adds considerable weight to the hair by causing strands to join together, showing separation in the hair. Used on dry hair, pomade makes the hair very easy to mold, allowing greater manageability. It should be used sparingly on fine hair because of the weight. As a man's grooming product, pomade is excellent on short hair.
- **Silicone** also known as *serum*, adds gloss and sheen to the hair while creating textural definition. Non-oily silicone products are excellent for all hair types, either to provide lubrication and protection to the hair during blowdrying, or to finish a style by adding extra shine. You can mix a couple of drops with most styling products before blowdrying. This application works best on dry, curly, and coarse hair.

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Optional info on **Hair Styling** topics and tutorials can be found at miladypro.com
Keyword: *FutureCosPro*



DID YOU KNOW?

Graduated Haircuts

Graduated haircuts have either long-layered or short-layered interiors. To blowdry graduated haircuts, use the same basic blowdrying techniques presented in the previous sections, choosing the technique that best suits the length of the hair you are working on.

- **Hair spray**, also known as *finishing spray*, is applied in the form of a mist to hold a style in position. It is the most widely used hairstyling product. Available in both aerosol and pump containers, and in a variety of holding strengths, it is useful for all hair types. Finishing spray is used when the style is complete and will not be disturbed.
- **Thermal protection product**, also known as *heat protection hair care product*, is used on damp hair after you've applied styling product and before blow drying. It protects the hair from heat damage caused by thermal styling tools like blowdryers, flat irons, and curling irons. Thermal protection products can come in a number of forms, including spray, cream, mousse, and serum.

- P 17-5** Blowdrying Short, Layered, Curly Hair to Produce Smooth and Full Finish *See page 489*
- P 17-6** Blowdrying Short, Curly Hair in Its Natural Wave Pattern *See page 493*
- P 17-7** Diffusing Long, Curly, or Extremely Curly Hair in Its Natural Wave Pattern *See page 495*
- P 17-8** Blowdrying Straight or Wavy Hair for Maximum Volume *See page 499*
- P 17-9** Blowdrying Blunt or Long-Layered, Straight to Wavy Hair into a Straight Style *See page 504*

Maintain Safety in Thermal Hairstyling

Thermal waving and curling, also known as *Marcel waving*, are methods of waving and curling straight or pressed dry hair using thermal irons and special manipulative techniques (**figure 17-48**). Thermal irons, which can be either electric or stove heated, have been modernized so successfully that they are more popular today than ever before. These manipulative techniques are basically the same for electric irons or stove-heated irons.

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

- LO 3** Demonstrate the proper use of thermal irons.
- LO 4** Demonstrate the proper use of a flat iron and show an understanding of heat settings.



figure 17-48
Conventional thermal (Marcel) iron

Thermal Irons

Thermal irons are implements made of quality steel that are used to curl dry hair. They provide an even heat that is completely controlled by the stylist. Electric curling irons have cylindrical barrels ranging from ½ inch

to 3 inches in diameter (figure 17-49). Nonelectric thermal irons are favored by many stylists who cater to clients with excessively curly hair because of the larger range of barrel or rod sizes and higher heat capabilities. Nonelectric thermal irons are heated in a specially designed electric or gas stove (figure 17-50).

All thermal irons have four basic parts: (1) rod handle, (2) shell handle, (3) barrel or rod (round, solid prong), and (4) shell (the clamp that presses the hair against the barrel or rod) (figure 17-51).

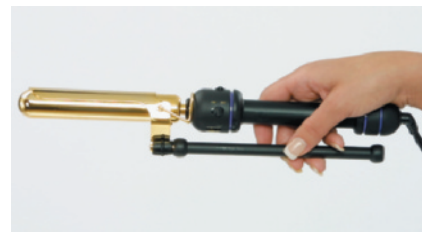


figure 17-49
Electric thermal iron

Flat Irons

Flat irons have two hot plates ranging in size from ½ inch to 3 inches across (figure 17-52). Flat irons with straight edges are used to create smooth, straight styles—even on very curly hair. Flat irons with beveled edges can be manipulated to bend or cup the ends. The edge nearest the stylist is called the inner edge; the one farthest from the stylist is called the outer edge. Modern technology is constantly improving electric curling and flat irons by adding infinite heat settings for better control, constant heat even on high settings, ergonomic grips, and lightweight designs for ease of handling.

It is always important to analyze and understand the condition and texture of hair before you set the heat. Hair that has been bleached is extremely delicate and can break off or melt with excessive heat. Use lower settings for fine hair and higher settings for coarse, curly, and thick hair. Work in ½- to 1-inch (1.25 to 2.5 centimeters) sections and use slow, smooth motions on hair that's a little more resistant. It is always recommended to apply a thermal protection product before the use of any heat appliance. This provides a protective shield and prevents heat damage.



figure 17-50
A modern stove-heated thermal iron and stove

Testing Thermal Irons

After heating the iron to the desired temperature, test it on a piece of tissue paper or a white cloth. Clamp the heated iron over this material and hold for five seconds. If it scorches or turns brown, the iron is too hot.

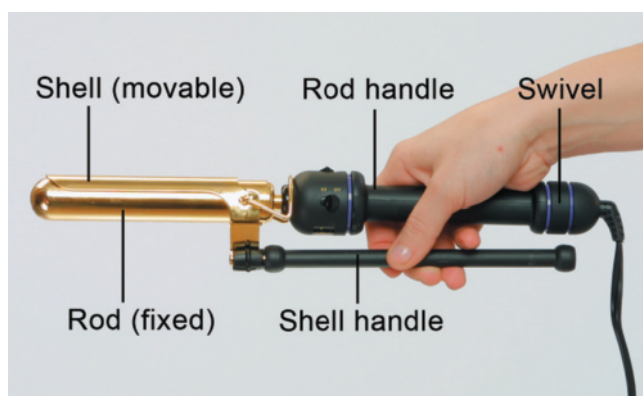


figure 17-51
The parts of a thermal iron



figure 17-52
Flat iron



figure 17-53
Testing the heat of a thermal iron

(figure 17-53). Let it cool a bit before using. An overly hot iron can scorch the hair and might even discolor white hair. Remember that fine, lightened, or badly damaged hair withstands less heat than normal hair.

Care of Thermal Irons

Before cleaning a thermal iron, be sure to check the manufacturer's directions for care and cleaning. One way to remove dirt, oils, and product residue is to dampen a towel or rag and wipe down the barrel of the iron with a soapy solution containing a few drops of ammonia. If you are using a nonelectrical thermal iron, immerse the barrel in this solution. Do not clean your iron when it is turned on or when it is still cooling from a previous styling service.

Comb Used with Thermal Irons

The comb should be about 7 inches (17.5 centimeters) long, should be made of hard rubber or another nonflammable substance, and should have fine teeth to firmly hold the hair.

Hold the comb between the thumb and all four fingers of the non-dominant hand, with the index finger resting on the backbone of the comb for better control and one end of the comb resting against the outer edge of the palm. This position ensures a strong hold and a firm movement (figure 17-54).



figure 17-54
Holding the comb

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

LO 5 Demonstrate various thermal iron manipulations and explain how they are used.

CAUTION

When using thermal irons on chemically straightened hair, be cautious and test the heat of the iron to avoid causing breakage.

Manipulating Thermal Irons

Hold the iron in a comfortable position that gives you complete control. Grasp the handles of the iron in your dominant hand, far enough away from the joint to avoid the heat. Place your three middle fingers on the back of the lower handle, your little finger in front of the lower handle, and your thumb in front of the upper handle.

The best way to practice manipulative techniques with thermal irons is by rolling the cold iron in your hand, first forward and then backward. This rolling movement should be done without any sway or motion in the arm; only the fingers are used as you roll the handles in each direction (figure 17-55).



figure 17-55
Rolling the iron

Temperature

There is no single correct temperature used for the iron when thermal curling or thermal waving the hair. The temperature setting for an iron depends on the texture of the hair, whether it is fine or coarse, and whether it has been lightened or tinted. Hair that has been lightened

or tinted, as well as white hair, should be curled and waved with a gentle heat. As a rule, coarse and gray hair can withstand more heat than fine hair.

Thermal Curling with Electric Thermal Irons

A modern thermal iron and a hard rubber comb are all you need to give your client curls. Thermal curling, which requires no setting gels or lotions, may be used to great advantage on the following hair types:

- **Straight hair.** Thermal curling permits quick styling because it eliminates the need for rollers (which are placed in wet hair) and a long hair drying process.
- **Pressed hair.** Thermal curling permits styling the hair without the danger of its returning to its former extremely curly condition and it prepares the hair for any desired style.
- **Wigs and hairpieces (human hair).** Thermal curling presents a quick and effective method for styling.

Curling Iron Manipulations

The following is a series of basic manipulative movements for using curling irons. Most other curling iron movements are variations of these basic movements (figures 17-56 through 17-62). Some stylists prefer to use just the little finger, or the little finger plus the ring finger, for this purpose. Either method is correct. The method of holding the iron is a matter of personal preference. Choose the one that gives you the most ease, comfort, and control.

If you want to get really good at using curling irons, the key is to practice manipulating them. Always practice with cold irons. The following four exercises are designed to help you learn the most effective ways to use an iron.

- Because it is important to develop a smooth rotating movement, practice turning the iron while opening and closing it at regular intervals. Practice rotating the iron in both directions—downward (toward you) and upward (away from you) (figure 17-63).
- Practice releasing the hair by opening and closing the iron in a quick, clicking movement.



figure 17-56
Use the little finger to open the clamp.



figure 17-57
Use your three middle fingers to close and manipulate the iron.



figure 17-58
Shift thumb when manipulating the iron.

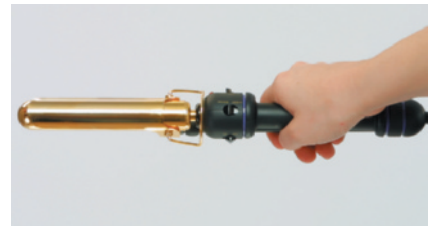


figure 17-59
Close shell and make a one-quarter turn downward



figure 17-60
Iron has made a half turn. Use thumb to open clamp and relax hair tension.

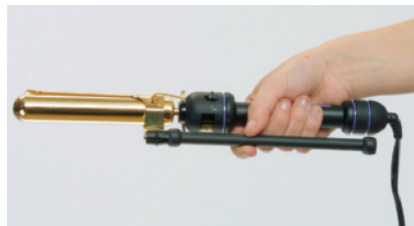


figure 17-61
Rotate iron to three quarters of a complete turn.



figure 17-62
Full turn



figure 17-63
Rotate while opening and closing the iron.



figure 17-64
Guide the hair strand into the center of curl while rotating the iron.



figure 17-65
Remove curl using the comb as your guide.

- Practice guiding the hair strand into the center of the curl as you rotate the iron. This movement ensures that the end of the strand is firmly in the center of the curl (**figure 17-64**).
- Practice removing the curl from the iron by drawing the comb to the left and the rod to the right (**figure 17-65**). Use the comb to protect the client's scalp from burns.

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

LO6 Perform the four basic curl patterns and explain the end result.

The 4 Basic Curl Patterns

There are four basic curl patterns that give a specific end result and are designed for different lengths of hair.

1. The **root curl** creates volume of hair, movement, and a curl formation from roots to ends. It is the most commonly used technique and works best on short or long layered hair (**figures 17-66** and **17-67**).
2. The **spiral curl** is a method of curling the hair by winding a strand around the rod. It creates a vertical corkscrew effect and works best on one length hair to create volume (**figures 17-68** and **17-69**).
3. **Waves** create an S pattern and gives texture and volume to the hair. Waves are a popular classic technique that can be applied on any texture and length, usually a surface enhancer.



figure 17-66
Insert iron at an angle.



figure 17-67
Rotate iron until hair is wound.



figure 17-68
Hold curl in position.



figure 17-69
Finished spiral curl.

4. **End curls** can be used to give a finished appearance to hair ends. Long, medium-length, or short hair may be styled with end curls. The hair ends can be turned under or over, as desired. The position and direction of the curling iron determine whether the end curls will turn under or over (figures 17-70 and 17-71).

Volume Thermal Iron Curls

Volume thermal iron curls stem from the root curl and are used to create volume or lift in a finished hairstyle. The degree of lift and movement desired determines the type of volume curls to be used.

Volume-Base Thermal Curls

Volume-base curls provide maximum lift or volume, since the curl is placed very high on its base. Section off base as shown. Hold the curl strand at a 135-degree angle. Slide the iron over the strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension.

Maintain this position for approximately five seconds in order to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner and firmly place it forward and high on its base (figure 17-72).

Full-Base Thermal Curls

Full-base curls sit in the center of their base and provide a strong curl with full volume. Section off base as shown. Hold the hair strand at a 125-degree angle. Slide the iron over the hair strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension. Maintain this position for about five seconds to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner, and place it firmly in the center of its base (figure 17-73).

Half-Base Thermal Curls

Half-base curls sit half off their base and provide a strong curl with moderate lift or volume. Section off base as shown. Hold the hair at a 90-degree angle. Slide the iron over the hair strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension. Maintain this position for about five seconds to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner, and place it half off its base (figure 17-74).

Off-Base Thermal Curls

Off-base curls are placed completely off their base and offer a curl option with only slight lift or volume. Section off base as shown previously. Hold the hair at a 70-degree angle then slide the iron over the hair strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension. Maintain this position for about five seconds to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner, and place it completely off its base (figure 17-75).



figure 17-70
Turn iron under.



figure 17-71
Turn iron over.



figure 17-72
Volume-base curl



figure 17-73
Full-base curl



figure 17-74
Half-base curl

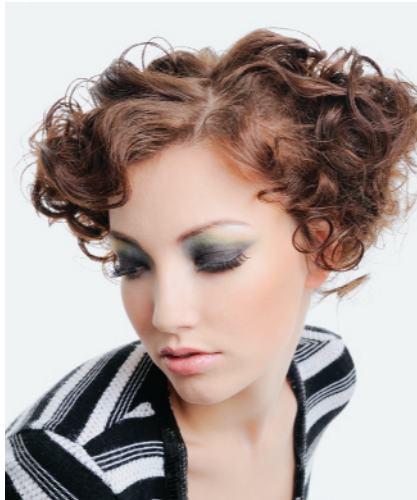


figure 17-75
Off base curl



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figure 17-76
Model in thermal rollers



© Valua Vitally/Shutterstock.com

figure 17-77
Finished thermal-curl short hairstyle



© Zoom Team/Shutterstock.com

figure 17-78
Finished thermal-curl medium-length hairstyle

Finished Thermal Curl Settings

For best results when giving a thermal setting, clip each curl in place until the whole head has been curled and is ready for styling (**figure 17-76**).

Brush the hair, working up from the neckline and pushing the waves into place as you progress over the entire head. If the hairstyle is to be finished with curls, do the bottom curls last (**figures 17-77 through 17-79**).

Using Thermal Irons Safely

Here are some guidelines for the safe use of thermal irons:

- Use thermal irons only after receiving instruction in their use.
- Keep thermal irons clean, especially if hairspray is used before ironing.
- Do not overheat thermal irons because this can damage their ability to hold heat uniformly.
- Test the temperature of the iron on tissue paper or a white cloth before placing it on the hair in order to prevent burning the hair.
- Handle thermal irons carefully to avoid burning yourself or the client.
- Place hot irons in a safe place to cool. Do not leave them where someone might accidentally come into contact with them and be burned.
- When heating a conventional iron, do not place the handles too close to the heater. Your hand might be burned when removing the iron.
- When using a conventional iron, make sure the iron is properly balanced in the heater or it might fall and be damaged or injure someone.
- Use only hard rubber or nonflammable combs. Celluloid combs must not be used in thermal curling, as they are flammable.
- Do not use metal combs; they can become hot and burn the scalp.
- Place a comb between the scalp and the thermal iron when curling or waving hair to prevent burning the scalp.



figure 17-79
Finished thermal-curl long hairstyle

© Tom Carson Photography.

- The client's hair must be clean and completely dry to ensure a good thermal curl or wave.
- Do not allow the hair ends to protrude over the iron; this causes fishhooks (hair that is bent or folded).
- When ironing lightened, tinted, or relaxed hair, always use a gentle heat setting.
- Use proper technique when curling the hair to avoid lines of demarcation.
- Always use a thermal protection product to protect the hair from heat damage.

P 17-10 Thermal Waving See page 507

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

LO 7 Describe the three types of hair pressing.

Thermal Hair Straightening (Hair Pressing)

Thermal hair straightening, or pressing, is a popular service that is very profitable in the salon. When properly done, **hair pressing** temporarily straightens extremely curly or resistant hair by means of a heated iron or comb. A pressing generally lasts until the hair is shampooed. (Permanent or chemical hair straightening is covered in Chapter 20, Chemical Texture Services.) Hair pressing also prepares the hair for additional services such as thermal curling and croquignole (KROH-ken-yohl) thermal curling (the two-loop or Figure 8 technique). A good hair pressing leaves the hair in a natural and lustrous condition and it is not harmful to the hair (**figure 17-80**).

There are three types of hair pressing:

- **Soft press**, which removes about 50 to 60 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair. For medium textured hair of average density, use subsections of average size. For coarse hair with greater density, use smaller sections to ensure complete heat penetration and effectiveness. For thin or fine hair with sparse density, use larger sections.
- **Medium press**, which removes about 60 to 75 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair, using slightly more pressure.
- **Hard press**, which removes 100 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb twice on each side of the hair. A hard press can also be done by first passing a hot thermal iron through the hair. This is called a **double press**.

figure 17-80
Pressed hairstyle





CAUTION

Under no circumstances should hair pressing be performed on a client who has a scalp abrasion, a contagious scalp condition, a scalp injury, or chemically damaged hair. Chemically relaxed hair should not be pressed.

Prepare for Hair Pressing—Analysis of Hair and Scalp

Before you press a client's hair, you will need to analyze the condition of the hair and scalp. (You may wish to review the steps of "Hair and Scalp Analysis" in Chapter 11, Properties of the Hair and Scalp.) If the client's hair and scalp are not healthy, you should give appropriate advice concerning corrective treatments.

In the case of scalp skin disease, it is not the cosmetologist's job to diagnose the condition, but rather to advise the client to see a dermatologist.

If the hair shows signs of neglect or abuse caused by faulty pressing, lightening, or tinting, recommend a series of conditioning treatments. Failure to correct dry and brittle hair can result in hair breakage during hair pressing. Burned hair strands cannot be conditioned.

Remember to check your client's hair for elasticity and porosity. Under normal conditions, if a client's hair has good elasticity, it can be stretched to about 50 percent of its original length before breaking, when wet. If the porosity is normal, the hair will return to its natural wave pattern when it is wet or moistened.

A careful analysis of the client's hair and scalp should cover the following points:

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

It is important that the cosmetologist be able to recognize individual differences in hair texture, porosity, elasticity, and scalp flexibility. Guided by this information, the cosmetologist can determine how much pressure the hair and scalp can handle without hair breakage, hair loss, or burning from a pressing comb that is too hot.

Hair Texture

Variations in hair texture have to do with the diameter of the hair (coarse, medium, or fine) and the feel of the hair (wiry, soft, or silky). Touching the client's hair and asking about specific hair characteristics will help you determine the best way to treat the hair.

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

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

Fine hair requires special care. To avoid hair breakage, use less heat and pressure than you would use on other hair textures.

Wiry, curly hair may be coarse, medium, or fine, and it feels stiff, hard, and glassy. Because of the compact construction of its cuticle cells, hair of this type is very resistant to hair pressing and requires more heat and pressure than other types of hair.

Scalp Condition

The condition of the client's scalp can be classified as normal, tight, or flexible. If the scalp is normal, proceed with an analysis of hair texture and elasticity. If the scalp is tight and the hair coarse, press the hair in the direction in which it grows to avoid injury to the scalp. If the scalp is flexible, remember to use enough tension to press the hair satisfactorily.

Service Notes

Be sure to record the results of your hair and scalp analysis, as well as all pressing treatments, on the client's intake form or service record card.

During your client consultation, question the client about any lightener, tint, gradual colors (metallic), or other chemical treatments that have been used on her hair. As with all services, a release statement should be signed by the client prior to hair pressing in order to protect the school, the salon, and the stylist from liability due to accidents or damage.

Conditioning Treatments

Effective conditioning treatments involve special cosmetic preparations for the hair and scalp thorough brushing and scalp massage. The application of a conditioning treatment usually results in better hair pressing.

A tight scalp can be made more flexible by the systematic use of scalp massage and hair brushing. The client benefits because there is better circulation of blood to the scalp.

Pressing Combs

There are two types of pressing combs: regular and electric. Both should be constructed of good quality stainless steel or brass. The handle is usually made of wood because wood does not readily absorb heat.

The space between the teeth of the comb varies with the size and style of the comb. Closely spaced teeth provide a smooth press. As spacing gets wider, the press gets less smooth.

Pressing combs also vary in size. Shorter combs are used to press short hair; longer combs are used to press long hair.

Tempering The Comb

It may be a good idea to **temper** a new brass pressing comb so that it will hold heat evenly along its entire length and provide consistent results. To temper a new pressing comb, heat the comb until it is extremely hot. Coat the comb in petroleum-base pressing product or pressing oil. Let it cool down naturally and then rinse under hot running water to remove the oil.





figure 17-81
Electric heater for pressing combs

Tempering the pressing comb also allows you to burn off any polish the manufacturer may have used to coat the comb. If the polish is not burned off, the comb may stick to the hair, causing scorching and breakage.

Heating the Comb

Depending on what they are made of, pressing combs vary in their ability to accept and retain heat. Regular pressing combs may be designed as electrical appliances or to be heated in electric or gas stoves ([figure 17-81](#)). When heating a pressing comb in a gas stove, point the teeth face up and keep the handle away from the fire.

After heating the comb to the proper temperature, test it on a piece of light paper. If the paper becomes scorched, allow the comb to cool slightly before applying it to the hair.

Electric pressing combs are available in two forms. One comes with an on/off switch; the other is equipped with a thermostat that indicates high or low degrees of heat.

Straightening comb attachments are available for purchase to fit the nozzle of a standard hand-held blowdryer. While these attachments are less damaging than either an electric comb or an oven-heated comb, they may also be less effective at pressing the hair.

Cleaning the Comb

The pressing comb will perform more efficiently if it is kept clean. Wipe the comb clean of loose hair, product, and dust before and after every use. Once all loose hair and clinging dirt are removed, the comb's intense heat keeps it sterile.

With a stove-heated pressing comb (nonelectric), remove the carbon by rubbing the outside surface and between the teeth with a fine steel-wool pad or fine sandpaper. Then place the metal portion of the comb in a hot baking soda solution for about one hour. Rinse and dry the comb thoroughly. The metal will acquire a smooth and shiny appearance.

Pressing Oil or Cream

Prepare the hair for a pressing treatment by first applying pressing oil or cream. Both of these products offer the following benefits:

- Make hair softer
- Prepare and condition the hair for pressing
- Help protect the hair from burning or scorching
- Help prevent hair breakage
- Condition the hair after pressing
- Add sheen to pressed hair
- Help hair stay pressed longer

Hard Press

A hard press is only recommended when the results of a soft or medium press are not satisfactory. The entire comb press procedure is repeated. Pressing oil should be added to hair strands only if necessary. A hard press is also known as a *double comb press*.

CAUTION

In case of a scalp burn, immediately apply 1 percent gentian (JEN-chun) violet jelly. Most pharmacies carry gentian violet. It should be noted that gentian violet jelly may cause temporary staining of the skin for a few days due to its violet tint.

Touch-Ups

Touch-ups are sometimes necessary when the hair becomes curly again due to perspiration, dampness, or other conditions. The process is the same as for the original pressing treatment, with the shampoo omitted.

Reminders and Hints for All Pressing Procedures

Good judgment should be used to avoid damage, with consideration always given to the texture of the hair and the condition of the scalp. The client's safety is ensured only when the stylist observes every precaution and takes special care during the actual hair pressing. Listed below are rules of thumb for hair pressing:

- Avoid excessive heat or pressure on the hair and scalp.
- Recommend a conditioning treatment mask, this will help repair and moisturize the hair and scalp, and should typically be done twice a month.
- Avoid too much pressing oil on the hair (it attracts dirt and makes the hair look greasy and artificial).
- Avoid perfumed pressing oil near the scalp if the client has allergies.
- Avoid overly frequent hair pressing.
- Keep the comb clean at all times.
- Avoid overheating the pressing comb if using a stove.
- Test the temperature of the heated comb on a white cloth or paper before applying it to the hair.
- Adjust the temperature of the pressing comb to the texture and condition of the client's hair.
- Use the heated comb carefully to avoid burning the skin, scalp, or hair.
- Prevent the smoking or burning of hair during the pressing treatment by drying the hair completely after it is shampooed and by avoiding excessive application of pressing oil.
- Use a moderately warm comb to press short hair on the temples and back of the neck. You may also use a temple comb, which is about half the size of a regular pressing comb.
- If the hair texture is fine and not too coarse, you may consider using a flat iron on high heat.

Special Considerations

You should take certain precautions and safeguards when dealing with the following special situations:

- **Pressing fine hair.** Follow the same procedure as for normal hair, while avoiding the use of a hot pressing comb or too much pressure. You may want to consider flat ironing on high heat if the curl form is not too wiry. To avoid hair breakage, apply less pressure to the hair near the ends. After completely pressing the hair, style it.



CAUTION

Burns and skin rashes are the two general types of injuries that can occur in hair pressing.

Injuries that are the immediate result of hair pressing and that cause physical damage include burned hair that breaks off, burned scalp that causes either temporary or permanent hair loss, and burns on the ears and neck that form scars.

Injuries that are not immediately evident but can cause physical damage later include a skin rash if the client is allergic to pressing oil and the breaking and shortening of the hair due to frequent hair pressings.



figure 17-82
Tinted, lightened, or gray (unpigmented) hair requires special care when pressing.

- **Pressing short, fine hair.** Extra care must be taken at the hairline. When the hair is extra short, the pressing comb should not be too hot because the hair is fine and will burn easily. A hot comb can also cause painful burns and may result in scars. In the event of an accidental burn, immediately apply 1 percent gentian violet jelly to the burn.
- **Pressing coarse hair.** Apply enough pressure so that the hair remains straightened.
- **Pressing tinted, lightened, or gray (unpigmented) hair.** This hair requires special care. Lightened or tinted hair might require conditioning treatments, depending on the extent to which it has been damaged. Gray hair may be particularly resistant. To obtain good results on gray hair, use a moderately heated pressing comb applied with light pressure. Avoid excessive heat as discoloration or breakage can occur (**figure 17-82**).

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

- LO 8** Understand the importance of preparation, sectioning, pinning, and balance with regard to updos.
- LO 9** Create the two foundational updos for styling long hair.

Creatively Style Long Hair

An **updo**, also known as a *specialty style*, is a hairstyle with the hair arranged up and off the shoulders and secured with implements such as hairpins, bobby pins, and elastics (**figure 17-83**). Another popular specialty style is a **half updo** also described as *half up*, designed for long or very long hair. This is where half of the hair is pulled back off the face and pinned at or below the crown. Clients usually request updos for special occasions such as weddings, proms, and evening events.

There are a variety of ways to design these looks, but before you begin there are **five key points** you must consider.



figure 17-83
Hairpins

1. **Preparing** your tools and materials is essential before beginning an updo. A list of tools can be found in the chignon procedure under “implements and materials.” Performing an updo on hair that has been washed the previous day is often recommended, as freshly washed hair can be very slippery and difficult to work with. The hair needs to have some grip or the pins and style will not hold. Many stylists also choose to use thermal irons or set the hair in hot rollers prior to doing an updo. The curl allows the hair to be more easily manipulated into rolls or loops and creates a fuller shape. Use a slow-drying aerosol hairspray; it will allow you to work with the hair before it dries.

2. **Sectioning** the hair before you begin allows you to control long hair and work with cleanliness. Every style has a sectioning pattern; keeping the lines simple will allow you to execute the look in a timely manner and ensure a quality end result.
3. **Pinning** will keep your updo secure, but one thing to remember is that less is more. There are two types of pins: Hairpins are open-ended and can be anchored by bending one end of the pin back so when inserted it automatically locks into place. They work best on hair that has been backcombed or back-brushed, as having a base will prevent them falling out. Bobby pins have a different function as they are used to keep the hair tight to the head and can be interlocked to secure it in place (figure 17-84).
4. **Balance** is often overlooked and can be the difference between a flattering style or one that is not. The head shape, neckline, and facial structure should be analyzed before committing to a look. It is good practice to stand back and away from your work to make sure the balance is right, use the mirror and look at every angle—front, back and profile.
5. **Texture** is what creates the foundation that allows you to build your shape, design your style, and customize it to the individual. With the styling tools and products of today, we can manipulate and create any texture.

The two basic hairstyles described below are the foundation of every updo and long hairstyling. Once mastered, any placement or combination of these techniques will give a unique update to any classic look.

1. The **PonyTail** is the most commonly used hairstyle because of its versatility. It is the foundation for a chignon, bun, and knot, among other designs. It can be placed on various parts of the head and can be worn casual, classic, or trendy.
2. A **French Pleat** (the word *pleat* means “folded” in French) is a classic long hairstyle that is popular in the salon for clients attending formal functions. This basic hairstyle can be applied to straight or curly hair with length below the shoulder. It is one of the more elegant styles and can be adapted for every age group.

Classic Updos

A few classic updo techniques—chignon, bun, and twist—are described below.

- **Chignon** (SHEEN-yahn). A truly classic style, the *chignon knot* has been popular for centuries. It is created out of a simple ponytail and can be dressed up with flowers or ornaments, or kept simple (figure 17-85). If the client’s hair is very straight and silky, you may want to first use a large barrel thermal iron or set the hair for 10 minutes in electric rollers, or the style will not last. If the hair is wavy or curly, blowdry the hair straight. If it is extremely curly, you could press the hair first or leave it natural for a textured-looking chignon.



figure 17-84
Bobby pins

figure 17-85
One type of Chignon



- **Bun.** The classic bun is great for all occasions and can be seen from the red carpet to the runways of fashion week. The foundation technique used for this look is a ponytail and it can sit high or low. It could be twisted around the ponytail or back-brushed and formed into a bun. The bun is secured with an elastic hair band and a few small and large bobby pins, but you can also use accessories to create a personal style.
- **Twist** is also referred to as *French Pleat*. This elegant, sleek look can be worn for any occasion and is very easy to create. The final design creates a look of conical shape. If you are working on straight, fine hair, you may want to first set the hair in electric or Velcro rollers to give it more body.

P 17-11 Chignon See page 513

P 17-12 French Pleat or Twist See page 516

P 17-13 Half Updo See page 340

Perform Formal Styling

Client Consultation

As always, consult with the client first to make sure you understand what she has in mind. Have magazines or look book available that show a lot of updos, such as bridal magazines, or keep a folder of pictures clipped from magazines at your station that show current styles. If you are doing a pre-wedding consultation with a bride, ask the bride to bring her headpiece so that she can try several styles and see how they look. Take photographs to help her decide which style she likes best. Always suggest classic, timeless styles for brides and leave the latest trend for the bridesmaids. This suggestion will be appreciated years later. Keep a photo of the chosen style so that you can duplicate it for the bride's big day.

Express the Artistry of Hairstyling

Hairstyling offers a cosmetologist a wonderful artistic outlet. Once you master the basic styles presented in this chapter, and the foundational techniques these styles require, you will have the technical abilities to experiment and create your own unique and attractive looks.

Styling trends change quickly. In order to offer your clients the latest looks, you may want to consider having a mannequin at home. This will enable you to practice creating the looks you see in magazines and to try out new styling ideas and techniques. Remember, every client's hair presents creative possibilities!

DID YOU KNOW?

Interested in learning more updos? Refer to *Milady Standard Updos* for 25 step-by-step procedures to learn classic looks seen on any runway. Use it as a starting point to get creative and create your own looks for your client's special occasions.

PREPARING HAIR FOR WET STYLING



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- ☐ Conditioner
- ☐ Plastic cape
- ☐ Towels
- ☐ Neck strip
- ☐ Shampoo

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.



- 5 Ask the client where they part their hair. Part the hair according to (1) the client's preference, (2) their natural part if that works with your hair design, or (3) create a part anywhere on the head if that better suits the final design.



6 Create a clean parting by using the comb and your other hand to separate the hair. Lay the wide-tooth end of a styling comb flat at the hairline and draw the comb back to the end of the desired part.



7 Separate the two sides and comb the hair smooth.

8 You are now ready to move on to the next aspect of the service.



Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

HORIZONTAL FINGER WAVING



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Hairpins or clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing products such as shine or hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Hood dryer | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Finger-waving lotion or styling gel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hairnet | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling comb | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.



- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.

- 5 Using the wide part of the comb, create a side part from the center of the eye to just in front of the crown. Comb the hair smooth and arrange it according to the planned style.



6 Using an applicator bottle, apply finger-waving lotion or liquid gel to the right side while the hair is damp. Comb the lotion through the section and begin the first wave on the top right heavy side.



7 Starting at the hairline, use your index finger on your left hand as a guide and begin combing the top of the hair into an S-shape pattern using a circular movement. Work toward the crown in 1½- to 2-inch (3.7 to 5 centimeters) sections at a time.



8 To form the first ridge, place the index finger of your left hand directly above the position for the first ridge. With the teeth of the comb pointing slightly upward, insert the comb directly under the index finger.



9 Draw the comb forward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) along the fingertip. With the teeth still inserted in the ridge, flatten the comb against the head in order to hold the ridge in place.



10 Remove your left hand from the client's head and place your middle finger above the ridge with your index finger on the teeth of the comb. Draw out the ridge by closing the two fingers and applying pressure to the head.

11 Do not try to increase the height or depth of a ridge by pinching or pushing with your fingers; such movements will create overdirection of the ridge and uneven hair placement.



12 Without removing the comb, turn the teeth downward and comb the hair in a semicircular direction to form a dip in the hollow part of the wave. Follow this procedure, section by section, until the crown has been reached, where the ridge phases out.



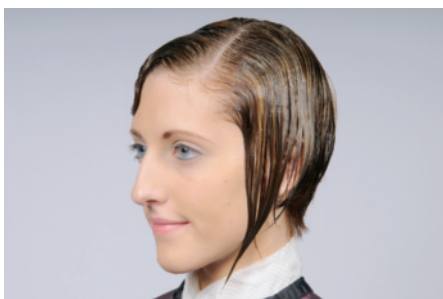
13 The ridge and wave of each section should match evenly, without showing separations in the ridge or in the hollow part of the wave.



14 To form the second ridge, begin at the crown area and draw the comb from the tip of the index finger toward the base. All movements are followed in a reverse pattern until the hairline is reached, completing the second ridge.



15 Movements for the third ridge closely follow those used to create the first ridge. However, the third ridge is started at the hairline and is extended back toward the back of the head. Continue alternating directions until the right side of the head has been completed.



16 Use the same procedure for the left (light) side of the head as you used for finger waving the right (heavy) side of the head. First, shape the hair by combing it in the direction of the first wave.



17 Starting at the hairline, form the first ridge, and work section by section, until the second ridge of the opposite side is reached.

18 Both the ridge and the wave must blend, without splits or breaks, with the ridge and wave on the right side of the head.

19 Move to the left side and start with the ridge and wave in the back of the head and proceed, section by section, toward the left side of the face.



20 Continue working back and forth until the entire head has been completed.

- 21 Place a net over the hair, secure it with hairpins or clips if necessary, and protect the client's forehead and ears with cotton, gauze, or paper protectors while under the hood dryer. Adjust the dryer to medium heat and allow the hair to dry thoroughly.
- 22 Remove the client from under the dryer and let the hair cool down. Remove all clips or pins and the hairnet from the hair.
- 23 Comb out or brush the hair into a soft, waved hairstyle. Add a finishing spray for hold and shine. For a retro look, do not comb or brush the hair.



- 24 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

HORIZONTAL FINGER WAVING



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Hairpins or clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing products such as shine or hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Hood dryer | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Finger-waving lotion or styling gel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hairnet | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling comb | |

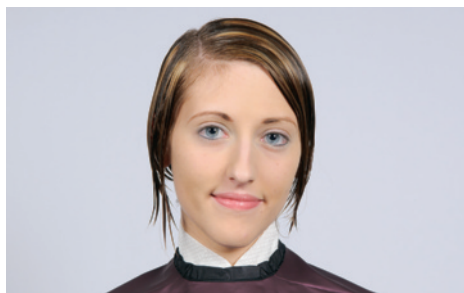
PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.



- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.

- 5 Using the wide part of the comb, create a side part from the center of the eye to just in front of the crown. Comb the hair smooth and arrange it according to the planned style.



6 Using an applicator bottle, apply finger-waving lotion or liquid gel to the left side of the hair while the hair is damp. Comb the lotion through the section and begin the first wave on the left side of the head.



7 Starting at the hairline, use your index finger on your right hand as a guide and begin combing the top of the hair into an S-shape pattern using a circular movement. Work toward the crown in 1½- to 2-inch (3.7 to 5 centimeters) sections at a time.



8 To form the first ridge, place the index finger of your right hand directly above the position for the first ridge. With the teeth of the comb pointing slightly upward, insert the comb directly under the index finger.



9 Draw the comb forward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) along the fingertip. With the teeth still inserted in the ridge, flatten the comb against the head in order to hold the ridge in place.

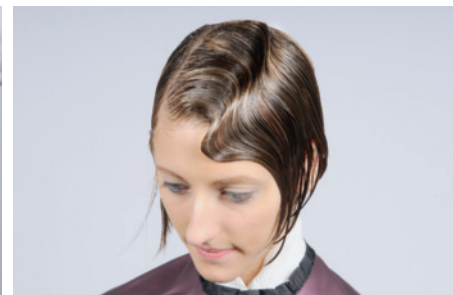


10 Remove your right hand from the client's head and place your middle finger above the ridge with your index finger on the teeth of the comb. Draw out the ridge by closing the two fingers and applying pressure to the head.

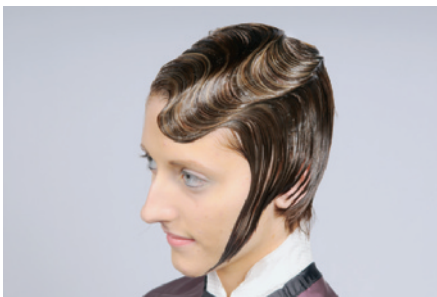
11 Do not try to increase the height or depth of a ridge by pinching or pushing with your fingers; such movements will create overdirection of the ridge and uneven hair placement.



12 Without removing the comb, turn the teeth downward and comb the hair in a semicircular direction to form a dip in the hollow part of the wave. Follow this procedure, section by section, until the crown has been reached, where the ridge phases out.



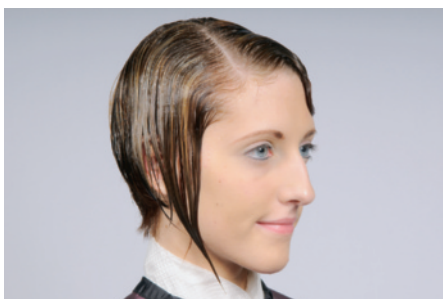
13 The ridge and wave of each section should match evenly without showing separations in the ridge or in the hollow part of the wave. To form the second ridge, begin at the crown area. The movements are the reverse of those followed in forming the first ridge.



14 To form the second ridge, begin at the crown area and draw the comb from the tip of the index finger toward the base. All movements are followed in a reverse pattern until the hairline is reached, completing the second ridge.



15 Movements for the third ridge closely follow those used to create the first ridge. However, the third ridge is started at the hairline and is extended back toward the back of the head. Continue alternating directions until the right side of the head has been completed.



16 Use the same procedure for the left (light) side of the head as you used for finger waving the right (heavy) side of the head. First, shape the hair by combing it in the direction of the first wave.



17 Starting at the hairline, form the first ridge and work section by section until the second ridge of the opposite side is reached.

18 Both the ridge and the wave must blend, without splits or breaks, with the ridge and wave on the right side of the head.

19 Move to the left side and start with the ridge and wave in the back of the head and proceed, section by section, toward the left side of the face.

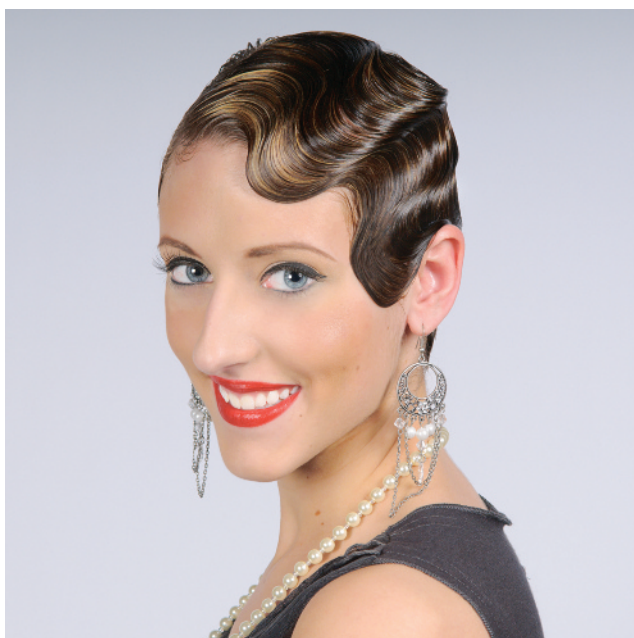


20 Continue working back and forth until the entire head is completed.

21 Place a net over the hair, secure it with hairpins or clips if necessary, and protect the client's forehead and ears with cotton, gauze, or paper protectors while under the hood dryer. Adjust the dryer to medium heat and allow the hair to dry thoroughly.

22 Remove the client from under the dryer and let the hair cool down. Remove all clips or pins and the hairnet from the hair.

23 Comb out or brush the hair into a soft, waved hairstyle. Add a finishing spray for hold and shine. For a retro look, do not comb or brush the hair.



24 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

WET SET WITH ROLLERS



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clips (double or single prong) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hood dryer | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic rollers of various sizes | <input type="checkbox"/> Tail comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Setting or styling lotion | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing products such as shine or hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Comb the hair in the direction of the setting pattern. Shapings may be used to accent the design.
- 6 Starting at the front hairline, part off a section the same length and width as the roller.



- 7 Choose the type of base according to the desired volume. Comb the hair out from the scalp to the ends, using the fine teeth of the comb. Repeat several times to make sure that the hair is smooth.



⑧ Hold the hair with tension between the thumb and middle finger of the left hand. Place the roller below the thumb of the left hand. Do not bring the ends of the hair together. Wrap the ends of the hair smoothly around the roller until the hair catches and does not release.



⑨ Place the thumbs over the ends of the roller and roll the hair firmly to the scalp



⑩ Clip the roller securely to the scalp hair.



⑪ Roll the remainder of the hair according to the desired style.

⑫ Place the client under a hood dryer. Set the dryer at a temperature that is comfortable for the client.



⑬ When the hair is dry, allow it to cool and then remove the rollers

⑭ Comb out and style the hair as desired.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

HAIR WRAPPING



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boar-bristle paddle brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Hood dryer | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling product (light oil is option) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bobby pins | <input type="checkbox"/> Duckbill clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Hairnet | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.



- 3 Dry and press dry hair.

- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.



5 Apply a light oil or styling aid to dry hair before wrapping.



6 Create a parting from the recession area to the crown. Start combing the hair flat and to the right of the parting and hold it down with your hand.



7 Starting on the heavy side of the part, using a natural bristle paddle brush, begin to wrap hair smooth to head shape counterclockwise or in desired style direction. Use duckbill clips or large bobby pins to keep the hair in place while wrapping.



8 Continue wrapping the hair in a clockwise direction around the head. Follow the comb or brush with your hand or use your fingers, smoothing down the hair and keeping it tight to the head as you proceed.



9 When all the hair is wrapped, stretch a neck strip or hairnet around the head so that it overlaps at the ends.

10 Place the client under a hooded dryer until the hair is completely dry, usually 45 minutes to one hour, depending on the hair length. If you have been working on dry hair, leave the hair wrapped for about 17 minutes. The longer the hair is wrapped, the smoother it will be.



11 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure See page 343

BLOWDRYING SHORT, LAYERED, CURLY HAIR TO PRODUCE SMOOTH AND FULL FINISH



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing products such as shine or hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Round brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.



- 5 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.



- 6 Distribute styling product through the hair with your fingers and comb through with a wide-tooth comb.



7 Using the comb, mold the hair into the desired shape while still wet.



8 Section and part the hair according to the amount of volume desired.



9 Using the techniques that you have learned in roller setting, dry each section at either full base or half base.



10 For maximum lift, insert the brush on base and direct the hair section up at a 90-degree angle. Roll the hair down to the base with medium tension. Direct the stream of air from the blowdryer over the curl and away from the scalp in a back and forth motion.



11 When the section is completely dry, press the cooling button and cool the section to strengthen the curl formation. Release the curl by unwinding the section from the brush. (Pulling it out could cause the hair to get tangled in the brush.)

12 For less lift at the scalp, begin by holding the section at a 90-degree angle, following the same procedure.

13 Make sure that the scalp and hair are completely dry before combing out the style or the shape will not last. Finish with hair spray.



14 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*

BLOWDRYING SHORT, LAYERED, CURLY HAIR TO PRODUCE SMOOTH AND FULL FINISH



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling products |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing products such as shine or hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Round brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.



- 5 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.



⑥ Distribute styling product through the hair with your fingers and comb through with a wide-tooth comb.



⑦ Using the comb, mold the hair into the desired shape while still wet.



⑧ Section and part the hair according to the amount of volume desired.



⑩ For maximum lift, insert the brush on base and direct the hair section up at a 90-degree angle. Roll the hair down to the base with medium tension. Direct the stream of air from the blowdryer over the curl and away from the scalp in a back and forth motion.



⑨ Using the techniques that you have learned in roller setting, dry each section either full base or half base.



⑫ For less lift at the scalp, begin by holding the section at a 90-degree angle, following the same procedure.

⑪ When the section is completely dry, press the cooling button and cool the section to strengthen the curl formation. Release the curl by unwinding the section from the brush. (Pulling it out could cause the hair to get tangled in the brush.)



⑬ Make sure that the scalp and hair are completely dry before combing out the style or the shape will not last. Finish with hair spray.

⑭ Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*

BLOWDRYING SHORT, CURLY HAIR IN ITS NATURAL WAVE PATTERN



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing products such as shine or hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling product |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Round brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
- 6 Apply a liquid gel on the client's hair.
- 7 Attach the diffuser to the blowdryer.



- 8 With a wide-tooth comb or your fingers, encourage the hair into the desired shape.



⑨ Diffuse the hair gently, pressing the diffuser on and off the hair without over-manipulating the hair, until each area of the head is dry.



⑩ To relax or soften the curl, slowly and gently run your fingers through the curl when the hair is almost dry.

⑪ For a tighter curl, scrunch the hair by placing your hand over a section of hair while it is being diffused, forming a fist with the hair in your hand, using a pulsing motion. Release. Repeat the process until the section is dry.



⑫ For more shine, finish the look with a silicone spray product.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

DIFFUSING LONG, CURLY, OR EXTREMELY CURLY HAIR IN ITS NATURAL WAVE PATTERN



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling and finishing products | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure See page 340

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.



- 5 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.



6 Distribute styling product through slightly wet hair with your fingers and comb through with a wide-tooth comb. Always use products designed for this type of hair texture.



7 Position the hair the way the client likes to wear it. Avoid placing a side part before diffusing; it will leave a line of demarcation. If the client wears it to the side, wait until the hair is 100 percent dry before placing a side part.



8 Attach the diffuser to the blowdryer and have the client tilt their head back or bend forward. Diffuse the hair by letting the hair sit on top of the diffuser and pulsing the dryer toward the scalp and then away, repeating until the section is dry.

9 Avoid running your fingers through the hair until its 100 percent dry; doing so will cause the hair to frizz. Once the hair is completely dry, shake the hair, but avoid running your fingers through or using a comb or brush. Use your fingers to separate the curl if necessary.



10 Finish by using a serum or shine product and evenly distribute it by gently scrunching the hair, trying not to disturb the curl



11 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*

BLOWDRYING STRAIGHT OR WAVY HAIR FOR MAXIMUM VOLUME



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling and finishing product | <input type="checkbox"/> Vent or classic styling brush | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
- 6 Apply a mousse, volumizing spray, or lightweight gel.
- 7 Using a vent brush or classic styling brush, distribute the hair into the desired shape.



- 8 Build your shape from the bottom up, working from the nape up toward the crown. When you begin at the nape, hold the hair above the area in a sectioning clip.



9 While turning the brush downward and away from the scalp, allow the brush to pick up a section of hair and begin drying. Direct the airflow toward the top of the brush, moving in the desired direction.



10 Work in sections, lifting and drying the sections and then brushing them in the desired direction when they are completely dry.



11 Repeat over the entire head, directing the hair at the sides either away or forward. The bang area can be dried either onto the forehead or away from the face.



12 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure See page 343



Check out miladyprom.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

BLOWDRYING STRAIGHT OR WAVY HAIR FOR MAXIMUM VOLUME



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling and finishing product | <input type="checkbox"/> Vent or classic styling brush | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
- 6 Apply a mousse, volumizing spray, or lightweight gel.
- 7 Using a vent brush or classic styling brush, distribute the hair into the desired shape.



- 8 Build your shape from the bottom up, working from the nape up toward the crown. When you begin at the nape, hold the hair above the area in a sectioning clip.



9 While turning the brush downward and away from the scalp, allow the brush to pick up a section of hair and begin drying. Direct the airflow toward the top of the brush, moving in the desired direction.



10 Work in sections, lifting and drying the sections and then brushing them in the desired direction when they are completely dry.



11 Repeat over the entire head, directing the hair at the sides either away or forward. The bang area can be dried either onto the forehead or away from the face.



12 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladyprom.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

BLOWDRYING BLUNT OR LONG-LAYERED, STRAIGHT TO WAVY HAIR INTO A STRAIGHT STYLE



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Paddle brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Round brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling and finishing products | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure See page 340

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
- 6 Apply a light gel or a straightening gel.



- 7 Attach the nozzle or concentrator attachment to the blowdryer for more controlled styling. Part and section the hair so that only the section you are drying is not in clips.



⑧ Using 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) subsections, start your first section at the nape of the neck and use a classic styling brush to dry the hair straight and smooth. Place the brush under the first section and hold the hair low.



⑨ Follow the brush with the nozzle of the dryer while bending the ends of the hair in the desired direction, either under or flipped outward. Continue using the same technique, working up to the occipital area in 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) sections.



⑩ To keep the shape flat and straight, use low elevation. For more lift and volume, hold the section straight out from the head or overdirect upward.



⑫ After each section is blown dry, follow by using the cooling button on the blowdryer to help set each section and to keep it smooth. For a fuller look, switch to a round brush.

⑪ Work up to the crown, continuing to take 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) sections. On the longer sections toward the top of the crown, you can switch to a paddle brush, using the curve of the brush to add bend to the ends of the hair.



⑬ Continue by subdividing the hair on the side and start with the section above the ear. Continue working in 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) sections. Hold at a low elevation and follow with the nozzle of the dryer facing toward the ends. Bend the ends under by turning the brush under for a rounded edge, or outward for a flipped edge.



⑭ Work in the same manner across the top of the head. If there is a bang, dry it in the desired direction. To dry the bang straight and onto the forehead, point the nozzle of the dryer down over the bang and dry it straight, using your fingers or a classic styling brush to direct the hair.



15 To direct the bang away from the face, brush the bang back and push the hair slightly forward with the brush, creating a curved shaping.



16 Place the dryer on a slow setting and point the nozzle toward the brush. When dry, the bang will fall away from the face and slightly to the side, for a soft look.

17 Finished look.



POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*

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Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

BLOWDRYING BLUNT OR LONG-LAYERED, STRAIGHT TO WAVY HAIR INTO A STRAIGHT STYLE



© Tom Carson Photography.

IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blowdryer with attachments | <input type="checkbox"/> Paddle brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Round brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling and finishing products | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Sectioning clips | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure See page 340

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Place a clean neck strip on the client and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
- 6 Apply a light gel or a straightening gel.



- 7 Attach the nozzle or concentrator attachment to the blowdryer for more controlled styling. Part and section the hair so that only the section you are drying is not in clips.



⑧ Using 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) subsections, start your first section at the nape of the neck and use a classic styling brush to dry the hair straight and smooth. Place the brush under the first section and hold the hair low.



⑨ Follow the brush with the nozzle of the dryer while bending the ends of the hair in the desired direction, either under or flipped outward.

⑩ Continue using the same technique, working up to the occipital area in 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) sections. To keep the shape flat and straight, use low elevation. For more lift and volume, hold the section straight out from the head or overdirect upward.

⑪ Work up to the crown, continuing to take 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) sections. On the longer sections toward the top of the crown, you can switch to a paddle brush, using the curve of the brush to add bend to the ends of the hair.

⑫ After each section is blown dry, follow by using the cooling button on the blowdryer to help set each section and to keep it smooth. For a fuller look, switch to a round brush.



⑬ Continue by subdividing the hair on the side and start with the section above the ear. Continue working in 1-inch (2.5 centimeters) sections. Hold at a low elevation and follow with the nozzle of the dryer facing toward the ends. Bend the ends under by turning the brush under for a rounded edge, or outward for a flipped edge.



⑭ Work in the same manner across the top of the head. If there is a bang, dry it in the desired direction. To dry the bang straight and onto the forehead, point the nozzle of the dryer down over the bang and dry it straight, using your fingers or a classic styling brush to direct the hair.



15 To direct the bang away from the face, brush the bang back and push the hair slightly forward with the brush, creating a curved shaping.

16 Place the dryer on a slow setting and point the nozzle toward the brush. When dry, the bang will fall away from the face and slightly to the side, for a soft look.

17 Finished look.



POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*

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THERMAL WAVING



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons | <input type="checkbox"/> Hard rubber comb (fine toothed) | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape and neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Dry the client's hair completely.
- 6 Drape the client for a dry hair service.
- 7 Heat the iron.
- 8 Before beginning the waves, comb the hair in the general shape desired by the client. The natural growth will determine whether or not the first wave will be a left-moving wave or a right-moving wave. The procedure described here is for a left-moving wave.



9 With the comb, pick up a strand of hair about 2 inches (5 centimeters) in width. Insert the iron in the hair with the groove facing upward.



10 Close the iron and give it a ¼-inch (0.625 centimeters) turn forward (away from you). At the same time, draw the hair with the iron about ¼ inch (0.625 centimeters) to the left, and direct the hair ¼ inch (0.625 centimeters) to the right with the comb.



11 Roll the iron one full turn forward and away from you. When doing this, keep the hair uniform with the comb. Keep this position for a few seconds in order to allow the hair to become sufficiently heated throughout.



12 Reverse the movement by simply unrolling the hair from the iron and bringing it back into its first resting position. When this movement is completed, you will find the comb resting somewhat away from the iron.

13 Open the iron and place it just below the ridge or crest by swinging the rod of the iron toward you and then closing it. The outer edge of the groove should be directly underneath the ridge just produced.



14 Keeping the iron perfectly still, direct the hair with the comb upward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters), thus forming the hair into a half circle.



15 Without opening the iron, roll it a half turn forward and away from you. In this movement, keep the comb perfectly still and unchanged.

16 Slide the iron down about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters). This movement is accomplished by opening the iron slightly, gripping it loosely, and then sliding it down the strand.



17 After completing step 16, you will find the iron and comb in the correct positions to make the second ridge. This is the beginning of a right-moving wave, in which the hair is directed opposite to that of a left-moving wave.

18 After completely waving one strand of hair, wave the next strand to match. Pick up the strand in the comb and include a small section of the waved strand to guide you as you form a new wave. Be sure to use the same movements to ensure consistency of waves on each section.



19 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladyprom.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

THERMAL WAVING



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons | <input type="checkbox"/> Hard rubber comb (fine toothed) | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape and neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Wide-tooth comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure *See page 340*

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
- 2 Shampoo the client's hair and condition if necessary.
- 3 Towel dry the hair.
- 4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
- 5 Dry the client's hair completely.
- 6 Drape the client for a dry hair service.
- 7 Heat the iron.
- 8 Before beginning the waves, comb the hair in the general shape desired by the client. The natural growth will determine whether or not the first wave will be a left-moving wave or a right-moving wave. The procedure described here is for a left-moving wave.



9 With the comb, pick up a strand of hair about 2 inches (5 centimeters) in width. Insert the iron in the hair with the groove facing upward.



10 Close the iron and give it a 1/4-inch (0.625 centimeters) turn forward (away from you). At the same time, draw the hair with the iron about 1/4 inch (0.625 centimeters) to the left, and direct the hair 1/4 inch (0.625 centimeters) to the right with the comb.



11 Roll the iron one full turn forward and away from you. When doing this, keep the hair uniform with the comb. Keep this position for a few seconds in order to allow the hair to become sufficiently heated throughout.



12 Reverse the movement by simply unrolling the hair from the iron and bringing it back into its first resting position. When this movement is completed, you will find the comb resting somewhat away from the iron.

13 Open the iron and place it just below the ridge or crest by swinging the rod of the iron toward you, and then closing it. The outer edge of the groove should be directly underneath the ridge just produced.



14 Keeping the iron perfectly still, direct the hair with the comb upward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters), thus forming the hair into a half circle.



15 Without opening the iron, roll it a half turn forward and away from you. In this movement, keep the comb perfectly still and unchanged.

16 Slide the iron down about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters). This movement is accomplished by opening the iron slightly, gripping it loosely, and then sliding it down the strand.



17 After completing step 16, you will find the iron and comb in the correct positions to make the second ridge. This is the beginning of a right-moving wave, in which the hair is directed opposite to that of a left-moving wave.

18 After completely waving one strand of hair, wave the next strand to match. Pick up the strand in the comb and include a small section of the waved strand to guide you as you form a new wave. Be sure to use the same movements to ensure consistency of waves on each section.



19 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladyprom.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

CHIGNON



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bobby pins | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric or Velcro rollers (optional) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hairpins | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bristle brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Tail comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Curling iron | <input type="checkbox"/> Grooming or teasing brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elastics | | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure See page 340

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client; shampoo and towel dry the hair.
- 2 Re-drape the client with a neck strip and styling cape.



- 3 Apply the appropriate styling product that will give the hair hold. Blowdry the hair with a brush for a smooth sleek finish.

- 4 (Optional) Set hair in electric or Velcro rollers, depending on the amount of curl or volume you may need.



5 Part the hair on desired side. On the heavy side, place a radial section from the back of your side part to the back of the ear.



6 Brush hair into a low ponytail at the nape. Secure the ponytail with an elastic band, keeping the hair as smooth as possible. Use the side of the bristles to smooth the hair.

7 Place two bobby pins onto the band and spread them apart, one on each side. Place one bobby pin in the base of the ponytail. Stretch the band around the ponytail base. Place the second bobby pin in the base. Lock the two pins together.



8 Part a small section of hair from the underside of the ponytail, wrap it around the ponytail to cover the elastic, and secure with a bobby pin underneath.



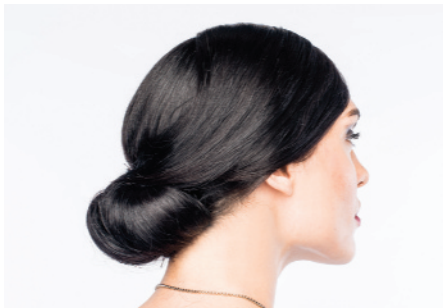
9 Smooth out the ponytail and hold it with one hand, and then begin backbrushing from underneath the ponytail with your other hand. Gently smooth out the ponytail after backbrushing, using the sides of the bristles.



10 Roll the hair under and toward the head to form the chignon. Secure on the left and right undersides of the roll with bobby pins.



11 Fan out both sides by spreading the chignon with your fingers. Secure with hairpins, pinning close to the head. Use bobby pins if more hold is needed.



12 Take the remaining section at the front and brush it over in to a side sweep and then wrap around chignon. Finish with a strong hair spray and add flowers or ornaments if desired.



13 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladypro.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

FRENCH PLEAT OR TWIST



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bobby pins | <input type="checkbox"/> Elastics | <input type="checkbox"/> Hairpins | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bristle brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric or Velcro rollers | <input type="checkbox"/> Hair spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Tail comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing spray | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Convection (Marcel) or electric iron | <input type="checkbox"/> Grooming or teasing brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure See page 340

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client; shampoo and towel dry the hair.
- 2 Re-drape the client with a neck strip and styling cape.
- 3 Apply the appropriate styling product that will give the hair a lot of hold. Blowdry the hair, smoothing it with a brush for a sleek finish.



- 4 Set the hair with a wet set or, if you wish to save time, electric rollers or thermal irons.



⑤ Once completely dry, establish a side part from the front hairline to the apex of the head. Divide the front from the back by taking a radial parting from the apex of the head to the top of each ear and clip out of the way. Lightly backcomb the hair in the rear section, building weight throughout till you have accomplished a light packing.



⑥ Using a grooming or a teasing brush, gently smooth the hair of the back section toward the heavy side. Be sure to not remove all your backcombing.



⑦ Begin pinning the hair at the center of the nape. Move upward with the bobby pins while having the client hold her head completely upright, overlapping the pins by crisscrossing them to lock into place. Continue pinning; stop just below the crown.



⑧ With the brush, bring the hair from the left side over the center line (where the bobby pins were placed) and smooth; twist from the center of the nape. Move upward and inward, tucking the ends into the fold as you move up, to create a funnel shape.



⑨ Secure with hairpins vertically down into the seam as you work up, hiding the pins in the seam. Move to a side section and lightly backbrush the section. Bring the side section up to last completed section and blend into the fold.



⑩ Secure with a bobby pin at the top of the side section, leaving the ends out. Repeat on the other side. Fold over while smoothing and pin downward.

⑪ Backbrush and smooth the remaining side section on the right into the remaining section on the left, just above the top of the twist.

⑫ Swirl and join this section of hair into the open end of the twist. Use a tail comb or the tail of the backcombing brush to smooth and curl ends into the twist and pin. Take care not to expose the pin.

13 Style the section in the bangs as you wish. This section could also be brought back and added to the crown if your client is more comfortable with all her hair off her face. Or you can sweep the hair loosely to the side and leave the ends hanging softly down.

14 Here is where your creativity and consultation comes into play as you make the best design decision for your client. The hair in the front can be worn off the face, by incorporating it into the top, sides, back, or left out as a side swept bang (fringe). Pieces may be twisted, pinned and placed or backcombed and smoothed, to be worn loose. Spray finished style with a firm hold hair spray and check to make sure there are no exposed pins. Use a tail comb to balance the shape of the pleat.



15 Finished look.

POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



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HALF UPDO



IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bobby pins, hairpins
(same color as client's
hair) | <input type="checkbox"/> Curling iron | <input type="checkbox"/> Grooming or teasing
brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Styling cape |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bristle brush | <input type="checkbox"/> Elastics | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck strip | <input type="checkbox"/> Tail comb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conditioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric or Velcro rollers | <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Towels |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing spray | | <input type="checkbox"/> Working hair spray |

PREPARATION

Perform:

P 15-1 Pre-Service
Procedure See page 340

PROCEDURE

- 1 Drape the client; shampoo and towel dry the hair.
- 2 Re-drape the client with a neck strip and styling cape.



- 3 Set the hair with a wet set or, if you wish to save time, electric rollers or thermal iron, utilizing any of the three basic curl patters for your desired texture.



4 Once hair is set, take a large reverse triangle section, starting approximately 2 inches (5 centimeters) from the hairline with the point of the triangle placed just below the crown. Clip the remainder of the hair out of the way.



5 Starting at the top of the head, take ½-inch (2.35 centimeters) sections and backcomb or backbrush the entire triangle at the roots—the idea is to create height.



6 Smooth out your backcombing by brushing only the surface.



7 Gather the hair and place it just below the crown at the point of the triangle. Turn the styling chair and look at the balance and proportion in the mirror. Ask the client if she prefers more or less height, but use your judgment.



8 Using bobby pins, secure the hair by crossing your pins so they lock into place. Remove the clips and release the remainder of the hair. Take the section at the top, front hairline at the recession and clip it out of the way.



9 Starting at the back side, take curved sections from the side of the triangle and loosely cross over the hair that is pinned and secure it with a hairpin, locking it into the crossed bobby pins.



10 Take another curved section on the opposite side and repeat the technique, loosely crossing over the center section and pinning into the crossed bobby pins.



11 Keep repeating this technique until all the sides are off the face, leaving out the hair in front of the triangle. Keep crossing each section at the back until just above the occipital bone.



12 At this point, all of the hair at the sides should be pinned at the back with just the front portion remaining. Use your creativity as direction to finish the style. The hair in the front can be worn off the face, by incorporating it into the top, side, or left out as a side swept bang (as shown here). Continue to check your style for balance in the mirror. Step away from your work and look at all the angles.

13 If the client doesn't have bangs, backbrush the front section, smooth it out, and loosely pin it back to one side or you can place a center part. Ask your client what she prefers, but use your best judgment.

14 Arrange the hair at the back with your fingers and check the balance. Avoid using too much hairspray so the hair has movement at the back.



15 Finished look.



POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 15-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 343*



Check out miladyprom.com for additional resources and training to enhance your technical skills. Keyword: *FutureCosPro*

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1 What is the purpose of finger waving?
- 2 What are the three parts of a pin curl?
- 3 Name the four pin curl bases and their uses.
- 4 Describe the three kinds of roller curl bases and other useful ways to apply these techniques.
- 5 What is the purpose of backcombing and backbrushing?
- 6 How can you avoid burning the client's scalp during blowdrying?
- 7 List and describe the various styling products used in blowdry styling.
- 8 How is volume achieved with thermal curls?
- 9 List at least ten safety measures that must be followed when using thermal irons.
- 10 Name and describe the three types of hair presses.
- 11 How do you test the pressing comb before beginning a service?
- 12 What are the considerations in a hair and scalp analysis prior to hair pressing?
- 13 Under what circumstances should hair not be pressed?
- 14 List at least four safety measures that must be followed when pressing the hair.
- 15 What are the five key points you must consider before beginning an updo?
- 16 Name the two basic hairstyles considered the foundation of every updo and long hairstyling.
- 17 Name the four basic curl patterns and their specific end results.
- 18 Describe a half updo? What length is it designed for?

STUDY TOOLS

- **Reinforce what you just learned:** Complete the activities and exercises in your Theory or Practical Workbook, or your Study Guide.
- **Expand your knowledge:** Search for websites about the topics in this chapter and make a list of additional resources.
- **Study and prepare for your quiz:** Take the chapter test in your Exam Review or your Milady U: Online Licensing Prep.
- **Re-Test your knowledge:** Take the Chapter 17 Quizzes!
- **Learn even more:** Look up in a dictionary or search the internet for the definitions of any additional terms you want to learn about.

CHAPTER GLOSSARY

backbrushing	p. 454	Also known as <i>ruffing</i> (RUF-ing); technique used to build a soft cushion or to mesh two or more curl patterns together for a uniform and smooth comb out.
backcombing	p. 454	Also known as <i>teasing</i> , <i>ratting</i> , <i>matting</i> , or <i>French lacing</i> ; combing small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp, causing shorter hair to mat at the scalp and form a cushion or base.

barrel curls	p. 450	Pin curls with large center openings, fastened to the head in a standing position on a rectangular base.
base	p. 451	Stationary, or non-moving, foundation of a pin curl (the area closest to the scalp); the panel of hair on which a roller is placed.
blowdry styling	p. 456	Technique of drying and styling damp hair in a single operation.
bun	p. 474	Also known as a <i>knot</i> ; the foundation technique used for this look is a ponytail and can sit high or low.
carved curls	p. 449	Also known as <i>sculptured curls</i> ; pin curls sliced from a shaping and formed without lifting the hair from the head.
cascade curls	p. 450	Also known as <i>stand-up curls</i> ; pin curls fastened to the head in a standing position to allow the hair to flow upward and then downward.
chignon	p. 473	A classic updo designed around a ponytail; a technique used in formal hairstyling.
circle	p. 446	The part of the pin curl that forms a complete circle; also, the hair that is wrapped around the roller.
closed-center curls	p. 447	Pin curls that produce waves that get smaller toward the ends.
concentrator	p. 457	Nozzle attachment of a blowdryer; directs the air stream to any section of the hair more intensely.
curl	p. 451	Also known as <i>circle</i> ; the hair that is wrapped around the roller.
diffuser	p. 457	Blowdryer attachment that causes the air to flow more softly and helps to accentuate or keep textural definition.
double press	p. 467	Technique of passing a hot curling iron through the hair before performing a hard press.
end curls	p. 465	Used to give a finished appearance to hair ends either turned under or over.
finger waving	p. 445	Process of shaping and directing the hair into an S pattern through the use of the fingers, combs, and waving lotion.
finger-waving lotion	p. 446	Also known as <i>liquid gel</i> ; is a type of hair gel that makes the hair pliable enough to keep it in place during the finger-waving procedure.
foam	p. 458	Also known as <i>mousse</i> ; a light, airy, whipped styling product that resembles shaving foam and builds moderate body and volume into the hair.
French pleat	p. 473	Also known as <i>classic French twist</i> ; a technique used for formal hairstyling that creates a look of folded hair.
full-base curls	p. 465	Thermal curls that sit in the center of their base; strong curls with full volume.
full-stem curl	p. 447	Curl placed completely off the base; allows for the greatest mobility.
gel	p. 459	Thickened styling preparation that comes in a tube or bottle and creates a strong hold.
hair pressing	p. 467	Method of temporarily straightening extremely curly or unruly hair by means of a heated iron or comb.

hair spray	p. 460	Also known as <i>finishing spray</i> ; a styling product applied in the form of a mist to hold a style in position; available in a variety of holding strengths.
hair wrapping	p. 455	A technique used to keep curly hair smooth and straight.
half base	p. 452	Position of a curl or a roller that sits halfway on its base and halfway behind the base, giving medium volume and movement.
half-base curls	p. 465	Thermal curls placed half off their base; strong curls with moderate lift or volume.
half-stem curl	p. 447	Curl placed half off the base; permits medium movement and gives good control to the hair.
half updo	p. 472	Hairstyle where half of the hair is pulled back off the face and pinned at or below the crown.
hard press	p. 467	Technique that removes 100 percent of the curl by applying the pressing comb twice on each side of the hair.
indentation	p. 452	The point where curls of opposite directions meet, forming a recessed area.
liquid gels	p. 459	Also known as <i>texturizers</i> ; styling products that are lighter and less viscous than firm hold gels, used for easy styling, defining, and molding.
medium press	p. 467	Technique that removes 60 to 75 percent of the curl by applying a thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair, using slightly more pressure than in the soft press.
no-stem curl	p. 447	Curl placed directly on its base; produces a tight, firm, long-lasting curl and allows minimum mobility.
off base	p. 452	The position of a curl or a roller completely off its base for maximum mobility and minimum volume.
off-base curls	p. 465	Thermal curls placed completely off their base, offering only slight lift or volume.
on base	p. 452	Also known as <i>full base</i> ; position of a curl or roller directly on its base for maximum volume.
open-center curls	p. 447	Pin curls that produce even, smooth waves and uniform curls.
pomade poh-MAYD	p. 459	Also known as <i>wax</i> ; styling product that adds considerable weight to the hair by causing strands to join together, showing separation in the hair.
ponytail	p. 473	The foundation for a chignon, bun, and knot, and can be worn classic or trendy; can be placed on various parts of the head and is the most commonly used hairstyle because of its versatility.
ribboning RIB-un-ing	p. 449	Technique of forcing the hair between the thumb and the back of the comb to create tension.
ridge curls	p. 449	Pin curls placed immediately behind or below a ridge to form a wave.
rod	p. 461	Round, solid prong of a thermal iron.
root curl	p. 464	A curl pattern that creates volume of hair, movement, and a curl formation from roots to ends.
shaping	p. 447	Section of hair that is molded in a circular movement in preparation for the formation of curls.

shell	p. 461	The clamp that presses the hair against the barrel or rod of a thermal iron.
silicone	p. 459	Also known as <i>serum</i> , adds gloss and sheen to the hair while creating textural definition.
skip waves	p. 449	Two rows of ridge curls, usually on the side of the head.
soft press	p. 467	Technique of pressing the hair to remove 50 to 60 percent of the curl by applying the thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair.
spiral curl	p. 464	Method of curling the hair by winding a strand around the rod.
stem	p. 451	Section of the pin curl between the base and first arc (turn) of the circle that gives the curl its direction and movement; the hair between the scalp and the first turn of the roller.
straightening gel	p. 459	Styling product applied to damp hair that is wavy, curly, or extremely curly and then blown dry; relaxes the hair for a smooth, straight look.
temper	p. 469	A process used to condition a new brass pressing comb so that it heats evenly.
thermal irons	p. 460	Implements made of quality steel that are used to curl dry hair.
thermal protection product	p. 460	Also known as <i>heat protection hair care product</i> ; is used on damp hair after applying styling product and before blowdrying. It protects the hair from heat damage caused by thermal styling tools like blowdryers, flat irons, and curling irons.
thermal waving and curling	p. 460	Also known as <i>Marcel waving</i> ; methods of waving and curling straight or pressed dry hair using thermal irons and special manipulative curling techniques.
twist	p. 474	Also known as <i>French pleat</i> ; a technique used for formal hairstyling that creates a look of conical shape.
updo	p. 472	Hairstyle in which the hair is arranged up and off the shoulders.
volume-base curls	p. 465	Thermal curls placed very high on their base; provide maximum lift or volume.
volumizers	p. 459	Styling products that add volume, especially at the base, when wet hair is blown dry.
waves	p. 464	Create an S pattern and give texture and volume to the hair. Waves are a popular classic technique that can be applied on any texture and length, usually a surface enhancer.