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Colour Chart

1 STEP COLOUR

Different from any other oxidation hair dyes, 1STEP COLOUR features unique characteristics.

1STEP COLOUR is a PROGRESSIVE COLOUR (for example, longer processing time will result in different shades).

FACTORS TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION BEFORE CHOOSING THE COLOUR SHADE.

- Hair structure and texture.
- Residual primary pigment.
- Temperature during application.
- Mixing ratio with the different types of developer (10-20-30-40 vol).

The 1 STEP COLOUR CHART IS ONLY PROVIDED AS A REFERENCE, as results may vary according to the different factor, please go to page 6.

To ensure the best result please go to pages 9-12 Colour Theory and Colour Wheel.



Colour System

1 STEP COLOUR is a unique product that allows you to lift UP TO 7 LEVELS and deposit a Semi-Permanent colour in one easy step.

- Removes chemical pigments (polymers) from the hair, "Pre-coloured hair tint".
- Removes natural pigments (melanin) from the hair.
- Deposits colour from our range.

There are 10 Natural Hair Colour Levels. Levels 6-10 are Blonde; Levels 1-5 are Brown.



 Base 1 to 4 For best results:

 Recommended on dark bases ONLY, light

 base (5-8) will result in a light Blue tone.

 Base 1 to 7 For best results:

 Recommended for Highlight, removes

 Yellow tone.



SAND

Base 1 to 7 For best results: Recommended for warm tones.



Base 1 to 7 For best results: Recommended for warm tones with tendency to Red Titian.



Base 1 to 7 For best results: Recommended for colour effect.



Base 1 to 7 For best results: Recommended for cold tones.



The predominant pigment is BLUE. This is ideal for neutralising unwanted red overtones. Strong blue pigment on blonds base "<u>Recommended on dark bases ONLY</u>".



The predominant pigment is BLUE/VIOLET. This is ideal for neutralising unwanted yellow/orange overtones (Highlights). "<u>Recommended for Highlights-foils technique"</u>.



The predominant pigment is ORANGE/RED. This is ideal for achieving very intense colours with overtones (highlights) tending towards red/copper.



The predominant pigment is RED. This is ideal for achieving very intense red colours with overtones tending towards titian tone.



The predominant pigment is RED. This is ideal for achieving very intense red colours with overtones tending towards red/pink tone.



The predominant pigment is RED/VIOLET. This is ideal for achieving colouring with a mahogany overtone.

1STEP COLOUR Development

1 STEP COLOUR

Different from any other oxidation hair dyes, 1STEP COLOUR features unique characteristics.

This creative product, which can be used as an all-over colour, or for dying sections of hair, is a cream that ensures lift and colour at the same time.

Mixed with the correct volume of cream developer, 1STEP COLOUR removes natural pigments (melanin) or chemical pigments (polymers) from the hair.

The resulting emulsion is alkaline (in the range of Ph10), and ensures, on average, seven levels of lift. At the same time, new oxidation-resistant pigments penetrate into the hair strands (with four to six levels).

Remarkable inward and outward molecular movement has a threefold action:

• Lifting

.

- Melanin de-pigmentation.
- Colouring
- Hair colouring with new oxidation-resistant pigments.
 - Removal Removal of residual pigments.

These actions may results in colour variation due to:

- The existing residual pigment in the hair combined with the new added pigments (for example, yellow and blue equals green).
- 1STEP COLOUR is a progressive colour (for example, longer processing times will result in different shades).
- Temperature during application.
- Hair structure and texture.
- Mixing ratio with the different types of developer (10-20-30-40 vol).

Mixing 1STEP COLOUR Series (1:1) Example.

 1 part of 1STEP COLOUR 1: 45g +1 part of Crème Developer 1: 45g 3% (10vol) or 6% (20vol) or 9% (30vol) or 12% (40vol).

Application of 1STEP COLOUR.

• Apply the product from the lengths to the ends. Wait until the desired lift is reached.

1STEP COLOUR Mix

HOW TO CHOOSE THE DEVELOPER

- 5 vol. when dying fine and delicate bleached hair
- 10 vol. when dying bleached hair
- 20/30 vol. when dying fine and delicate hair
- 40 vol. for intense shades on dark hair

At the end of the colouring process, it is possible to apply new colours (both oxidizing or direct), without any problems with compatibility.

SELECT ACCORDING TO THE DESIRED RESULT:

- 1.5% (5 vol) Lift up to 1 level
- 3% (10 vol) Lift up to 1 2 level
- 6% (20 vol) Lift up to 2 3 level
- 9% (30 vol) Lift up to 3 4 level
- 12% (40 vol) Lift up to 4 7 level

We do recommend to use the 40 vol. (12%) developer ONLY on dark bases, "1-4 Black to Dark Brown".



APPROXIMATE PROCESSING TIME

- From black to blonde: 30/45 Minutes
- From black to red: 30/45 Minutes
- From brown to blonde: 20/35 Minutes



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE STRENGTHS

To change hair colour permanently, we use hydrogen peroxide mixed with bleach, liquid tints or cream-based tints. It is vital that the correct strength peroxide is used in order to achieve the correct colour result. Hydrogen peroxide releases oxygen when applied to the hair. The oxygen reacts with natural and synthetic hair pigment, making it lighter. The oxygen joins onto the small hair colour molecules, which join together to form large coloured molecules that are too big to leave the hair shaft.

Hydrogen peroxide comes in different strengths.

The strength can be described in two ways:

- Percentage strength (%). This tells you how much pure hydrogen peroxide is in the solution.
- Volume strength (vol). This tells you how much oxygen is released from 1ml of hydrogen peroxide solution.
- The stronger the solution, the more pure hydrogen peroxide it contains and more oxygen will be released into the hair shaft.

Colour Theory

Colours are divided into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Colours.

Primary Colours (pure) are colours in their basic form (those colours that cannot be created by mixing others).

There are 3 primary colours:



Secondary colours are formed by mixing equal parts of two primary colours:



Tertiary colours are combinations of primary and secondary colours. There are six in total:



Colour is such a pervasive part of everything we visually encounter in the world, that for many hair designers it becomes an intuitive choice.

Understanding how colour is formed and, more importantly, the relationships between different colours, can help you to use colour more effectively in your final hair colour designs.

The theory of colour is a discipline that stretches back much further than the 15th century - and encompasses physics, chemistry and mathematics to fully define and explain the concepts. However, much of this is unnecessary to being able to use colour effectively. This page will give you a handy overview of all the important aspects of basic colouring mixing.

Colour Wheel

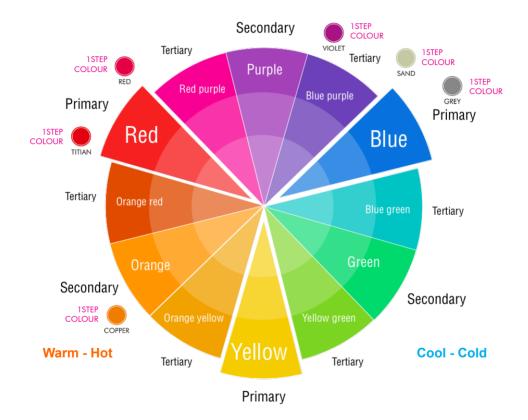
The Colour Wheel

The colours on the right of the wheel are "warm" or "hot", and those on the left side are "cool" or "cold".

The colour wheel is useful when you want to correct colour or neutralise tones.

For example:

- If there was too much gold or red in the hair we recommend the 1STEP COLOUR SAND or GREY tone containing Blue or Violet basic pigment.
- SAND is <u>Recommended for all types of foil Highlight</u> at all colour level bases to remove Yellow tone.
- GREY is <u>Recommended on dark bases ONLY</u>, 3-5 or to netrualise a red colour.
- GREY is <u>NOT Recommended for natural Highlights</u>, especially on light base 5-8 (if you apply the GREY the result will have a light Blue semipermanent shade).
- If there was a green tone in the hair we recommend the 1 STEP COLOUR Red or Copper tone containing the predominant pigment orange/red.



Procedures, Techniques & Effects

PROCEDURE:

Hair colour mostly turns lighter through de-pigmentation (bleaching) rather than through colouration. What to keep in mind when you apply 1 STEP COLOUR lightener/bleach on clients' hair is how to control the level you want to lift to by taking into consideration the strength of the developer you use.

ABOUT 1 STEP COLOUR lightener/bleach.

The stronger the formula, the faster the melanin in the hair shaft dissolves. This may result in damage and weakening of the hair shaft.

By using a 10 to 20 volume developer with 1 STEP COLOUR lightener/bleach, you will slow down the processing time and allow the bubbles to escape the cuticle layer of the hair shaft. This allows the melanin in the cortex to be dissolved/dispersed with little or no damage to the integrity of the hair shaft.

Try experimenting with hair swatches of 10, 20 and 30 volume (and your 1 STEP COLOUR lightener/bleach) applied to different swatches at the same time. You will be surprised to see that 20 volume developer can effectively lighten the hair as much as the 40 volume, if the lightener/bleach is kept from drying.

We do recommend to use the 40 vol. (12%) developer ONLY on dark bases, "1-4 Black to Dark Brown".

TECHNIQUES & EFFECT

Weaving - Highlight. Probably the most well known of colour techniques; this look allows you to go lighter (or darker) all over while still maintaining the same colour dimension from the root. This technique will focus on diffusing colour onto the root and throughout the hair while utilizing foils to help process colour. This gives a more natural result (which can be tweaked as needed).

Colour Placement Systems. This technique can be considered as weaving's bolder twin. With this technique, hair is taken in sections, with a stronger placement of concentrated colour to accentuate certain areas of the hair for a striking look. This technique also pairs well and may be used with weaving to achieve a multi-dimensional look.

Ombré. A light to dark technique. The 1STEP COLOUR lightening agent is applied to the ends then sheared out, as it is moved up the hair shaft to produce a graduated effect. Positioning is crucial. Colouring in this way tends to be associated with words like "edgy" or "bold". A visible contrast in the hair, with low maintenance touch-up is great for trying out a lighter colour without fully committing to it.

Balayage. The purpose behind this technique is to mimic light hitting the hair, producing a ribbon-like effect. This look resembles an ombré only in that the lighter colour is more concentrated from mid-shaft to the ends. This technique favours a free form, hand-painting technique applied onto pieced out sections of the hair, particularly around hair that frames the face and runs down through the ends (think "sun-kissed" tresses).

Health And Safety

1STEP COLOUR and Hair colourants have been extensively studied and their safety has been repeatedly confirmed by independent scientists and regulatory authorities alike. Hair colourants themselves are regulated under the strict EU Cosmetics Regulation and are safe to use when the instructions are followed carefully.

It is usually not necessary to have a skin sensitivity test (a patch test) for bleaches when they are used on their own or not in contact with the scalp. However, Colour Dye has being added to our 1 STEP COLOUR bleach, and you should always have a PPD patch test done beforehand.

- We do not recommend the application of 1STEP COLOUR on the scalp, therefore the only skin test needed is for the Paraphenylenediamine (PPD) substance.
- Do not use 1 STEP COLOUR for patch testing as it contains bleaching agent that can cause burns to your skin (or any tissue that it comes in contact with it).
- Only use the professional patch testing kits provided by your supplier or pharmacy as they contain the right amount of PPD for testing.
- You should advise your client that if they experience any sort of discomfort during processing, they must let you know straight away, and remove the colour immediately.

Reactions to hair colourants can occur for a very small number of people, in the same way that some individuals can react to a variety of foods and natural substances.

Allergic reactions to hair colourants are extremely rare. Of those individuals who have the potential to react to a hair colourant, potential reactions can be detected by carrying out the Allergy Alert Test, as directed, 48 hours before you wish to use the product.

WARNING:

- Keep out of reach of children.
- Hair colour can cause an allergic reaction.
- Avoid contact with the eyes and scalp.
- If the product comes into contact with the eyes rinse immediately with water.
- Seek medical advice if you have any problems.
- Colour may irritate the face, skin and stain clothes.
- Rinse any residue of colour if the product comes into contact with the skin.
- Harmful if swallowed.
- Wear gloves at all times.
- Not suitable for children under 16.
- Do not use on eyebrows or eye lashes.
- Rinse hair well after application.
- Perform a PPD test with a patch provided by your supplier or pharmacy 48 hours before using this product, (do not use 1 STEP COLOUR
 as a patch test as it contains bleaching agent).
- Do not mix this product in metal bowls
- Apply the mixture immediately after preparation.
- Dispose of any left over mixture. Rinse combs and brushes immediately after use.
- Keep away from any heat source.
- For hair dying only.
- Professional use only.

1 STEP COLOUR Conforms to strict European manufacturing laws and cannot be held responsible for wrongful use resulting in damage to the hair/unwanted effects. Please read the full instructions. For Professional use only.



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