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## 24 HR. HAIR COLOR TECHIQUES AND TIPS



### SEGMENT OUTLINE:

#### HAIRCOLOR CHEMISTRY

- Understanding the chemistry of haircolor

- Hair Color Relationship
- Color level system
- Hair Color Chemistry
- Hair Coloring products
- Color Categories

### PERFORMANCE PROCEDURE

- Client Consultation with the Colorist
- Release statement
- Haircoloring Techniques
- Highlighting Tips
- What you need to know when formulating Hair color
- Hair color Safety tips

### SEGMENT OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this course the student will be able to:

1. Understanding color relationships
2. Recognize and define the color level system
3. Comprehending the chemistry of haircolor
4. Have knowledgeable of hair coloring products
5. Distinguish the color category
6. Apprehend Client Consultation
7. Identify with haircoloring Techniques
8. Interpret what you need to know when formulating haircolor

9. Illustrate how to use foil packets when lightening selected strands of hair to keep strands isolated
10. Be aware of hair color safety tips

### INTRODUCTION:

Did you know that qualified hair colorists make more money and are in more demand than any other specialists in the field of cosmetology? It's also been determined that 7 out of 10 professionals claim that they are least comfortable with haircoloring of all the services they provide. In order for cosmetologist to overcome their fears we hope that after completing this continuing education course, cosmetologist will be able to deliver these lucrative services with enthusiasm and excitement. Think about how much more detail the client's face has after the hair has been colored; the eyes stand out more, the cheekbones are more defined, and the complexion appears more radiant. That's a lot to become enthused about.

Haircoloring is logically and systematically performed; it is not trial and error, even though it was considered to have been so in the past. It is both a science and an art. Fine-tuning your skills and performing this service with honesty and clarity will serve you well as a professional cosmetologist. Haircoloring includes the processes of:

1. Depositing color on natural hair color.
2. Depositing color on previously colored hair.
3. Depositing color on hair that has been lightened.
4. Lightening and depositing color known as double process coloring

Hair lightening or decolorizing involves diffusing natural or artificial color from the hair. Hair lightening involves decolorizing the natural pigment to prepare the hair for final color and decolorizing natural or artificial pigment to the desired color.

You will find it interesting to know that statistics show that clients who just have haircuts only stay with their stylist for an average of 2 years, while clients who receive color services stay with their stylist for 8 years! Loyal clients mean higher and steady income.

Before you begin to practice your skill, it's important for you to understand some underlying principles of the chemistry of color, color wheel, color theory, and color levels. These important elements will be discussed in this course.

## Hair Color Chemistry

Since the very beginning of hair color usage the most threatening burden to hair color market growth were chemical ingredients. Being harmful to the hair, these ingredients led to the need for scientific research. Research was necessary to replace harmful ingredients and/or minimize their hazardousness. New discoveries in coloring chemistry have led to significant advances in hair coloring products and possibilities, reducing the trade-offs in hair health. Researchers have developed new hair coloring technologies that optimize color intensity, minimize the amount of damage in the coloring process, speed processing time, and improve the appearance and health of colored hair.

Hair coloring has also allowed formulators to create better tools such as post-coloring conditioners that help improve hair health at a microscopic level to achieve brilliant, long-lasting color and shine.

Common Hair Colorant Ingredients & Their Functions		
Component	Function	Sample Ingredients
Solvent	Dye vehicle	Water, Propylene glycol, Ethanol, Glycerin
Surfactant	Foaming, thickening	Sodium lauryl sulfate, Ceteareth-25, Cocamide MEA, Oleth-5
Alkali	Swell hair, bleaching	Ammonia, Monoethanolamine
Buffer	Stabilize, reproducible	Disodium phosphate, Citric acid
Dye precursors	Impart color	P-Aminophenol, 1-Naphtol, P-Phenylenediamine, 4-Amino-2-hydroxytoluene
Fatty alcohols	Emmollients	Glyceryl stearate, Cetearyl alcohol
Quaternary compounds	Conditioning	Polyquaternium, Cetrimonium chloride
Peroxide	Oxidant, bleaching	Hydrogen peroxide

Permanent and demi-permanent hair colors consist of two ingredients: precursor-coupler base and oxidizing base.

*“The precursor-coupler base consists of surfactants, alkaline, reducing agent, precursors, couplers, and water. The oxidizing base consists of an oxidizing agent (e.g. peroxide), stabilizer for the peroxide, and surfactants. Since the peroxide is unstable in alkaline solution, the precursor-coupler base and the oxidizing base have to be formulated separately for product storage” (Munshi, 4)*

Ingredient	Weight % of ingredient for desired hair color			
	Dark brown	Light brown	Red	Black
Dodecyl benzene Sulfonate (50%)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Cocodiethanolamide	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Neodol 91-2.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Ammonium hydroxide	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sodium sulfite	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>p</i> -Phenylenediamine	0.4	-	-	0.4
<i>o</i> -Aminophenol	0.3	0.4	-	0.2
<i>p</i> -Aminophenol	-	0.4	0.4	-
4-Methyl-5-aminophenol	-	-	0.4	-
<i>m</i> -Aminophenol	-	-	-	0.2
Water	64.0	63.9	63.9	63.9

Table 1: Sample precursor-coupler base ingredients

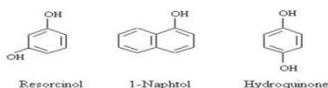
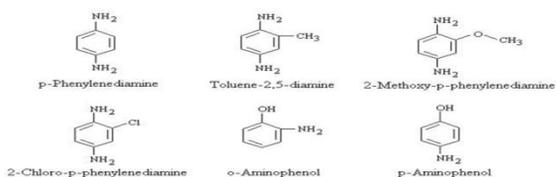
Additionally every ingredient used will have a significant role on the hair color features and harmfulness.

*“Surfactants are used to help dissolve the precursors and couplers, to assist in spreading the dye evenly over the hair, and to thicken the product so it does not drip easily while applying the product. Alkaline is required to facilitate the oxidation reaction, and the reducing agent to inhibit oxidation of precursors by air. The surfactant in the oxidizing base works as a thickener by the surfactants precipitating on dilution when the two components are mixed together, resulting in a much thicker mixture.”*

(Munshi, 4)

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different dye precursors and dye couplers gives different coloring affect.



Ingredient	Weight %
Hydrogen peroxide (30%)	50.0
Dodecyl benzene Sulfonate (50%)	33.0
Phosphoric acid	1.0
Water	16.0

Table 2: Sample Oxidizer base ingredients.

On the other hand, varying from one category to another, ingredients will change. Semi-permanent hair coloring does not have peroxide or mixing. It includes surfactants, amide, solvents, fragrance and either acid or alkali.

Ingredient	Weight % of ingredient for desired hair color		
	Light brown	Dark brown	Red-auburn
Cocodiethanolamide	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate (52%)	4.0	4.0	4.0
Neodol 91-2.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sodium lauryl sulfate	2.5	2.5	2.5
2-nitro- <i>p</i> -phenylenediamine	0.4	0.4	0.4
HC Red No. 3	0.2	0.2	-
HC Yellow No. 2	0.2	0.2	0.2
HC Blue No. 2	-	0.1	-
Water	76.7	76.6	76.9

Table 3: Sample semi-permanent hair coloring product ingredients.

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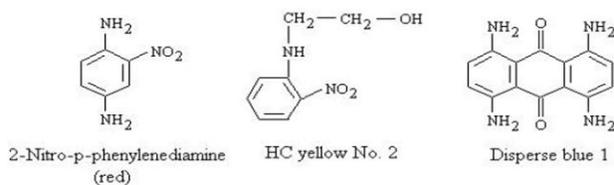


Figure 4: Example of semi-permanent dyes. [2]

“The types of dyes used are neutral aromatic amine, Nitro aromatic amine, or anthraquinone derivatives. The dyes can be classified as mono-, di-, or trinuclear (ring) dyes. Studies have shown that small mononuclear hair dyes have a higher rate of rinsing out. Larger dyes are able to Reach more hindered position in the hair shaft and therefore the hair color last longer” (Munshi, 8)

Additionally, heading to the temporary coloring, this product is displayed as rinses, gels, mousses and sprays. Moreover, this is a mixture of color additives, surfactant and either acid or alkaline.

Ingredient	Weight % of ingredient for desired hair color		
	Brown	Red	White
Nonoxynol-9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hydroxyethylcellulose (HHR)	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cetyltrimmonium chloride	0.6	0.6	0.6
Neodol 91-2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Citric acid trihydrate	0.5	-	0.5
Trisodium phosphate	-	0.3	-
Direct black 51	0.05	0.01	-
Acid violet 43	0.04	0.03	-
Direct red 80	0.03	0.05	-
Acid orange 24	0.04	0.02	-
External D&C Violet 2	-	-	0.03
D&C Red 33	-	-	0.01
FD&C Yellow 6	-	-	0.005
D&C Yellow 10	-	-	0.005
Water	96.54	96.79	96.65

Table 4: Sample temporary hair coloring product ingredient.\* [2]

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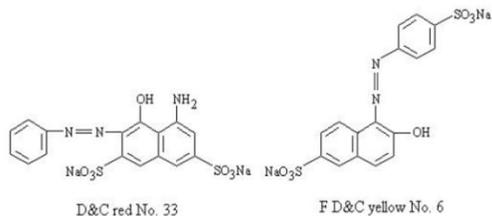
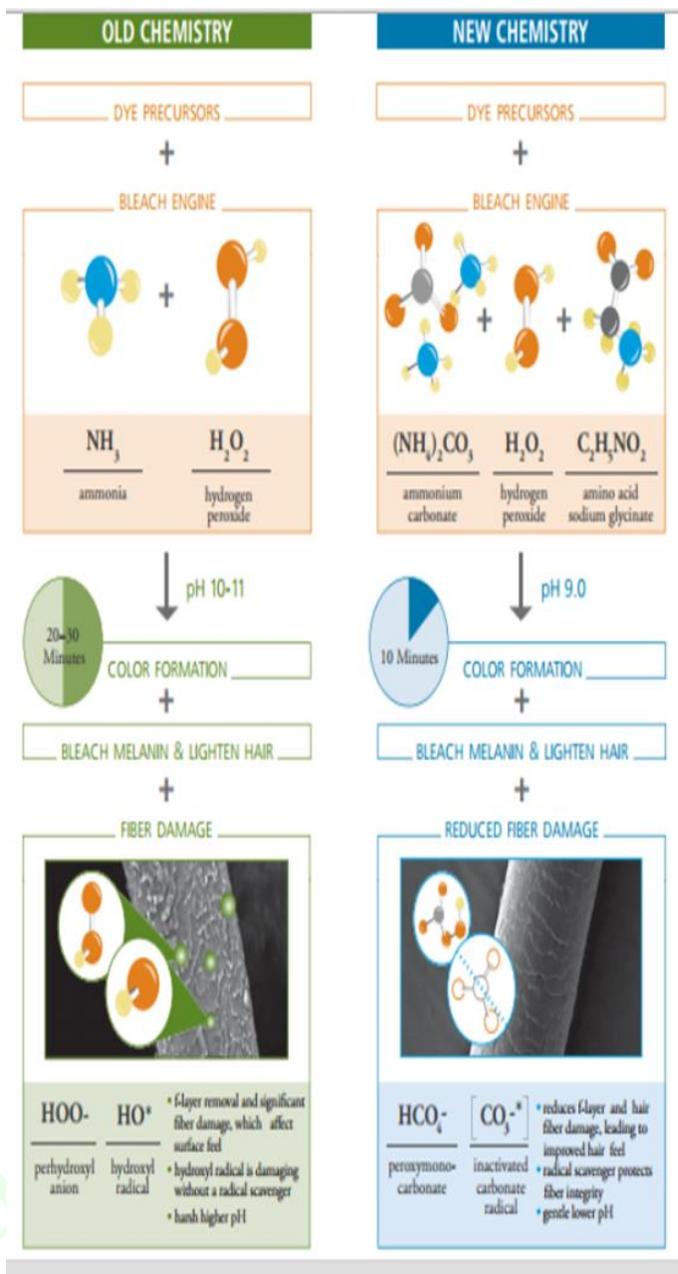


Figure 5: Example of cationic basic dyes used in temporary hair coloring products. [2]

Cationic basic dyes are often used in the formulations. Figure 5 shows some sample cationic basic dyes. Several different kinds of dyes are used for one formulation

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ING EDUCATION

## Understanding Color Relationships

Color is the aspect of things that is caused by differing qualities of light being reflected or emitted by them.

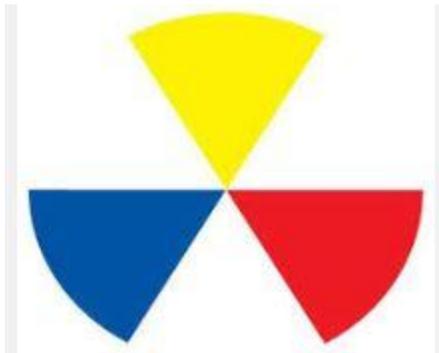
Color is a form of light energy, to see color, you have to have light. When light shines on an object some colors bounce off the object and others are absorbed by it. Our eyes only see the colors that are bounced off or reflected.

## Color Wheel and Theory

When mixing and combining colors, you will always get the same result from the same combination, for example: if you mix equal parts of yellow with equal parts of blue it will always make green. Because this theory has been tested over and over, it has been proven to be true and that makes this theory the law of color.

### Primary Color

Primary colors are not mixed or adulterated with any other substance or material and cannot be achieved from a mixture. All other colors are created from these three colors: Yellow Blue and Red



Blue: is the darkest of the primary color and is considered a cool color. Blue brings depth or darkness to any color to which it is added

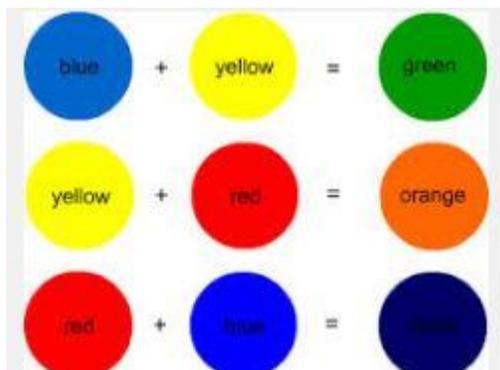
Red: is the medium primary color, when red is added to blue based colors it will cause them to appear lighter

Yellow: is the lightest of the primary colors, when yellow is added to other contrasting colors, the resulting color is lighter and brighter in appearance.

## Secondary Color

A secondary color is obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors, example:

- When equal part of **blue** is mixed with equal parts of **yellow** the secondary color is green.
- When equal part of **yellow** is mixed with equal parts of **red** the secondary color is orange.
- When equal part of **red** is mixed with equal parts of **blue** the secondary color is violet.



## Tertiary Color

Tertiary color is achieved by mixing a secondary color with its neighboring primary color on the color wheel. For example

- Primary color: yellow mixed with Secondary color orange will give a Tertiary color yellow orange.
- Primary color yellow mixed with secondary color green will give a Tertiary color of yellow green.
- Primary color: blue mixed with Secondary color green will give a Tertiary color of blue - green.

- Primary color: blue mixed with Secondary color violet will give a Tertiary color of blue - violet
- Primary color: red mixed with Secondary color violet will give a Tertiary color of red - violet
- Primary color: red mixed with Secondary color orange will give a Tertiary color of red - orange

### Complementary Colors

Complementary colors are primary and secondary color positioned opposite of each other on the color wheel that complement each other. Complementary colors can be used to tone down a color or refine unwanted tones in the hair.



A base color is the predominant tonality of an existing color. The base color is the color that influences the final color outcome. For example a violet base color will deliver cool results and will help minimize unwanted yellow tones. A blue base color will provide the coolest result and will help minimize orange tones in the hair.

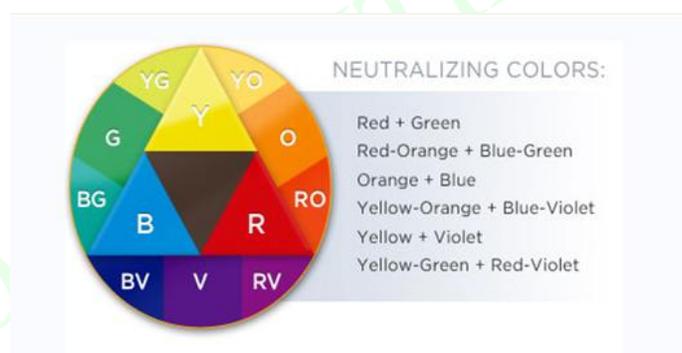
Brassy tones after bleaching hair are caused by the chemicals processing the hair and removing its natural pigment. Depending on the darkness of the hair, bleaching may first turn the hair red, orange then yellow. After a bleaching the hair can be left with some orange or yellow deposit known as brassiness, this brassiness can be easily be toned down by using color neutralization.

To neutralize in haircoloring means to cancel it out. Hair color neutralization works by adding the neutralized color to the unwanted hair color tone to cancel it out.

unwanted tone		neutralize
<b>orange</b>	opposite of the color wheel	<b>blue</b>
<b>Green</b>	Opposite of the color wheel	<b>Red</b>
<b>Violet</b>	Opposite of the color wheel	<b>yellow</b>

## Hair Color Charts and Shades

For Clients looking to enhance their hair color or change the entire color, a hair color chart is more than useful to determine which one of the shades to choose. Naturally, there are four hair colors: blonde, brunette, black and red. These four colors can be combined and changed slightly in tone to create a different color/appearance. Additionally, in order to find a client's preferred hair color, the color combination process is applied to all shades.



The hair color chart shows tones from blonde to black. There are three different tones used: cool, warm and neutral. This makes it easier and convenient to find a color in a particular range. Charts are determined by leading hair coloring companies, and they are an excellent way to find the appropriate and desired hair color.

**Light Ash Blonde:** The palest of blondes that has hints of ash, or a whitish tint with pale green and blue undertones, and suits ladies with pale skin tones well. If you have a client with rosy undertones to their skin, ash will be even better, as the green and blue undertones in the ash hair will neutralize the rosy undertones in the skin.

**Light Blonde:** True light blonde hair is the kind of blonde many girls have when they are younger, before their hair gets dark. Falling right between ash and golden blondes, light blonde color works with light skin and a medium eye color, like hazel or blue.

**Light Golden Blonde:** Golden blonde, or the closest to yellow-blonde as you can get, is ideal for light.

**Beeline Honey:** The warmest of the blondes, beeline honey hair is a rich tone that is great for warm skin tones. By nature, the honey hair color tends to be extra lustrous because of its dimensional color.

**Medium Champagne:** Skin with pink or rosy undertones works well with the beige tones of medium champagne hair. The green and blue tints in the champagne color will counteract the pink undertones of the skin.

**Butterscotch:** A light brown with blonde dimensions, butterscotch hair color works for medium, warm skin tones.

**Cool Brown:** This medium brown hair color with cool undertones is great for clients with cool skin tones.

**Light Brown:** Light brown hair typically looks one-dimensional and natural, and works for medium skin tones both cool and warm.

**Light Golden Brown:** this color is a nice way to warm up brown hair for summer, light golden brown hair looks wonderful on warmer skin tones

**Chocolate Brown:** A rich, true brown hair tone, chocolate brown works for medium and olive skin tones, as well as those with hazel and brown eyes.

**Dark Golden Brown:** Deeper skin tones or olive skin tones can go for a dark golden brown, which has just subtle hints of a warm honey gold in the brown color range.

**Medium Ash Brown:** Ideal for cool, medium skin tones with pink undertones, medium ash brown has the tints of green and blue underneath that come with ash.

**Espresso:** A rich espresso brown color is gorgeous for medium and darker skin tones and darker eye colors. If the client is fair skinned, espresso may look a bit unnatural on the client

**Jet Black:** Jet black hair is one of the most striking colors, and it typically works best on darker skin tones, unless of course you're client is going for a real statement. In that case, lighter skin tones can make jet black work, too. Steer clear of the black hair color with blue undertones.

**Reddish Blonde:** Commonly referred to as strawberry blonde, this warm color works for warm skin tones and lighter eye colors.

**Light Auburn:** Light auburn is the closest color to naturally red hair, and it works best on super fair skin tones with light eye colors.

**Medium Auburn:** A great color for light to medium skin tone, medium auburn hair is a gorgeous rich hue. As with the light auburn color, be cautious of your clients eyebrows when you are coloring the hair medium auburn. A lighter copper eyebrow typically works best.

**Reddish Cinnamon:** Reddish cinnamon hair works on cool skin tones. Be extra careful with this color, because it can fade quickly. Be sure to use color treated shampoo, and try to shampoo the hair as little as possible to keep the color vibrant.



## The color level System

The level is used to identify the lightness or darkness of a color. Colorist uses the level system to analyze the lightness or darkness of the clients hair color.



One thing to remember the darker the color, the smaller the number. This may vary depending on the manufacturer. Some start with #0, others with #1. The same variance can be found on the other end of the scale. Some manufacturers choose to use #10 as the lightest haircolor, while others choose to use #12. Permanent haircolor contains ingredients which create lift and color deposit.

- The lift/deposit ratio in a container of haircolor : The more parts lift the higher the level.
- A haircolor product with a low number is indicating a small amount of lift and a corresponding greater amount of deposit.
- The level system is one tool the hair colorist can use to determine what color to choose when formulating for a client. If there are a greater number of levels in a line of haircolor, there is a smaller difference between those levels. In some of the high lift colors there could be as little as one tenth of 1% color deposit.

Another way of looking at haircolor is the concentration of color deposit as seen in this prop. The level 10 haircolor has the least amount of color deposit. As the numbers decrease, there is a greater concentration of color deposit.



Permanent (lift/deposit) haircolor contains dye, alkaline substances, conditioners, stabilizers, fragrance, detergents and emulsifiers. These are all utilized in various proportions to create the vast numbers of haircolors that are available to the hair colorist. The advantage of professional haircoloring over mass marketing haircoloring is greater selection, professional formulation and professional application techniques.



The level system only indicates lift/deposit ratio. The tone or shade defines the actual color and is generally listed on the product. Manufacturers often add a letter or series of numbers to identify level and indicate tone. While this information is provided to help the hair colorist determine formulation, the final color is determined by a number of factors that the colorist must consider: Category of natural haircolor, presence/amount of gray hair, porosity and condition of the hair. The colorist cannot rely on level and tone indicators from a manufacturer alone to accurately predict the final color.

A variety of terms are used to describe the tone of a haircolor. Neutral, natural, drab, gold, ash, smoky, red, and auburn red; to mention a few. It is important to know the degree of concentration of the tone.

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For example: The color identified as gold could be a very intense yellow gold, or have slightly more gold than a neutral. Working with the color and making swatches will help the hair colorist recognize the actual color.



## HAIRCOLORING PRODUCTS

There are many different types of haircoloring products available and to choose from. They include pigmented shampoos, weekly rinses, semi-permanent, permanent lift and deposit-only haircolor.



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The weekly rinse or temporary haircolor is primarily used to add color to gray hair, faded blondes or brassy hair. Rinses or temporary haircolor is not generally used to cover gray nor does it have the ability to lighten hair. These types of hair coloring products are applied at the shampoo bowl or working station and left in the hair. The stylist should be mindful when applying this product. The products will rub off if applied excessively.



Semipermanent hair color is not mixed with peroxide, it is simple to use because the color you see is the color you get. It is a direct dye and does not require oxidation for the color to stain the hair. In areas where the hair is more porous, this type of color will show greater intensity. Caution must be exercised when utilizing a semi-permanent haircolor on porous hair; it can stain the hair permanently.



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Deposit-only haircolor utilizes oxidative and direct dyes, and requires peroxide. The peroxide is generally a low volume oxidative solution. Deposit-only /Demi-permanent haircolor is similar in nature to semi-permanent haircolor but is longer lasting. It is formulated to deposit but not lift color.



**Permanent (lift/deposit) haircolors** are available in a variety of forms: Gels, liquids and creams. They are packaged in tubes, as well as bottles. The majority utilize equal parts of peroxide, although some utilize a one-to-two ratio of haircolor to peroxide. Permanent haircolor works in basically the same manner; they create a certain degree of lift and deposit. Permanent haircolors are the only haircolors that are formulated to lighten hair.



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## Color Categories

### Temporary Color:

- Create fun, bold results that easily shampoo from the hair
- Helps neutralize yellow hair

### Semipermanent color:

- Introduces a client to haircolor services
- Add subtle color results
- Tones pre-lightened hair.

### Demi-permanent color:

- Blends gray hair
- Enhances natural color
- Tones pre-lightened hair
- Refreshes faded color
- Color filler in color correction

### Permanent Haircolor

- Changes existing haircolor
- Covers Gray
- Creates bright or natural looking hair color changes

### Alkaline substances

When mixed with hydrogen peroxide they react and cause oxidation, but can also cause heat, and in extreme cases, chemical burns. Clients must be monitored the entire time a chemical is in contact with their hair and scalp. Inquire often to client comfort, or discomfort. If the client experiences any discomfort, take action immediately. Remove the product, and rinse thoroughly with tepid to cool water, and then uses a soothing rinse



Hydrogen peroxide is the catalyst that causes permanent haircolor to work. A qualified hair colorist should be able to utilize various volumes of peroxides. Twenty volumes (20) peroxide is the typical developer used in most cases. Clients with sensitive scalps may not be able to withstand additional activity from the higher volume peroxide.



Here's a guide that you can follow to help you decide what volume to choose:

**20 volume** - for blonde, or severely damaged hair

**30 volume** - for medium brown to blonde, or damaged hair

**40 volume** - for dark brown or black hair

Higher volumes of peroxide are utilized when a greater degree of lift is desired. As the volume of peroxide increases, the color deposit diminishes. The opposite occurs when the volume of peroxide is lowered.

When haircolor is mixed with peroxide, a chemical action takes place. The higher the level of color (more lifting action), or the higher the volume of peroxide, the more aggressive the chemical reaction. The lower the level of color (more color deposit), or the lower the volume of peroxide, the less aggressive the chemical reaction. When first mixed, the chemical reaction is most active. When the formula is applied to hair, the peroxide and ammonia begin to dissipate. The color remaining in the bowl or applicator bottle is oxidized at a slower rate than the product applied to the head.



Hydrogen peroxide affects the lifting and depositing cycle of the haircolor process. The majority of the lifting occurs during the initial stages of the application and will continue to a lesser degree during the entire haircoloring process.

The amount of color deposit is attributed to the amount of color in the formula. If coverage of gray hair is desired and does not occur, it is possible the level of color being used does not contain enough color deposit. There isn't enough color in the higher level of tints to cover gray hair completely. The level of color being used should be the first consideration when gray coverage is poor. If there is ample color in the formula and the gray hair is still not being covered, the hair itself would be considered resistant.

An alkali contained in color products swells the cuticle and allows the haircolor to penetrate. The combination of hydrogen peroxide with an alkali creates a chemical reaction, which breaks down the melanin and develops the dyes. Depending on the level of color, the color will penetrate further into the hair on subsequent applications.

Hydrogen peroxide in combination with an alkali is responsible for releasing peroxides free radicals. The peroxide and alkali break apart the melanin, causing it to diffuse and give the hair a lighter appearance. The peroxide is primarily responsible for dissolving the melanin.

It is important to know the relationship between volume and percentage when discussing peroxides. Hydrogen peroxide manufactured for haircolor use is labeled according to strength. In the United States, peroxide strength is stated as a numeric value followed by the word "volume"; e.g. 20 volume peroxide. In other countries such as England and Canada, peroxide strength is measured and labeled by percentage; i.e. 6% peroxide.

### Client Consultation with the colorist

Many clients do not walk into a salon and ask to have their hair bleached, they mostly ask to have their hair lightened, highlighted or colored. Consulting with the client before a hair color service is critical and it is the first step in establishing a relationship with the client. The consultation is the perfect opportunity to see what your client is looking for in a haircoloring service. As the Colorist, it's up to you to "pay attention" to the details. Most stylists give a 15 minute free consultation window before the hair color service.

When consulting with a client about hair lightening, highlights or any hair coloring services, here are a few questions you should ask the client:

**Are you looking for a temporary or permanent change?** "This will give you as the colorist more insight on if the client is looking for something temporary or a little more permanent

**Do you want color all over or just a few highlights?** " Most clients do not understand the process of having their hair colored, highlighted or both. It is your job as the Colorist to make sure you thoroughly explain whatever process the client chooses.

**Are you looking for a more conservative or a dramatic look?** "Clients that seek out hair coloring services for the first time may not be looking for something dramatic, although they want an uplift in their hair color, they may be afraid of a drastic change. **A good rule of thumb is:** if a client has never had colored hair and is asking for anything dramatic, it is best to start the client out with something conservative and over the course of their booked appointments gradually take them to something more dramatic.

**Are you on any medication?** "Medication can affect hair color. Medical treatments for conditions such as diabetes, high blood pressure and thyroid problems will affect the outcome of most haircolor and chemical services

**What type of chemical or products are you currently using in your hair?** it is a good idea to pay close attention to the pigment of the clients hair, the reason being is, although it is possible to lighten hair from very black to very light, it is not usually done because the pigment in the dark hair increases processing time and can potentially become damaging to the hair and scalp. Most

people with dark hair do not lighten through 10 stages because the rapid appearance of dark re-growth and subsequent maintenance.

Another thing to consider is the client's skin tone and undertone, pay close attention to their eye color, the condition of their hair, the length of their hair and the amount of gray, if any, keep in mind that some people with extremely dark colored hair usually look better with medium light not extremely light hair.

After you've made your assessment, recommend two different haircoloring options. Show pictures of different ranges of color from brunette to blonde, red and highlighted colors



When discussing haircoloring options with your client use descriptive and persuasive language, for example: when discussing hair color use terms like "soft buttery blond", "rich chocolate brown" or "Ginger Red." Use positive "mood" words to convey the benefits to your client for example: words like, "healthy-looking," "richer," or "natural- looking"

Before starting the haircoloring services, be honest with the client, don't promise the client something that you know are out of your expertise. Let the client know what you can do today and how many visits it will take to achieve the look they are looking for.

Complete the clients haircolor Record card by writing down your assessment and everything you observed doing the consultation.

## Release Statement

A release statement is used by many salons, when providing a chemical service such as haircoloring, bleaching, hair perming, or hair relaxer etc. The purpose of a release statement is to protect the salon owner or independent stylist from responsibility for accidents or damages and is required for most malpractice insurance. Keep in mind a release statement is not a legally binding contract and may not always clear the stylist of responsibility for what may happen to the client's hair.

## Hair Coloring Techniques

**Cap Technique**, involves pulling clean strands of hair through a perforated cap with a thin plastic or metal hook. The number of strands pulled through the cap determines the degree of highlighting or low lighting you achieve

**Foil Technique** involves coloring selected strands of hair by slicing or weaving out sections, placing them on foil or plastic wrap, applying lightener or color and sealing them in the foil or plastic wrap.

**Balayage Technique** involves the painting of a lightener directly onto clean styled hair. The lightener is applied with a tint brush or a tail comb from base to ends around the head.

## Tips for Highlighting with Foil

Before you start your color service, first gather the needed supplies such as: tint cape, towel, foil, gloves, bowl/ brush, rat-tail comb, and lightener. As a colorist, you never want to get in the middle of a service and don't have all needed supplies at your fingertips.



Divide the hair into four sections right above the ear, apply protective cream around the hairline and over the ears, put on your gloves and prepare the lightening formula.

Sectioning the hair give you better control over the hair and gives you a flawless, even color without getting blotches of hair where color was missed

Apply protective cream around the hairline to avoid irritation and this could help to keep the color from staining the client skin.



## When formulating a color you need to know

### What is the clients' natural level?

#### To identify the client natural level and tone

- Take about 1/2 inch in the crown area or in the back of the head if you are using the hair in the crown hold it up from the scalp, if you are using the hair from the back of the head hold the hair out from the head.
- Using the natural level finder swatches, select a swatch that you think matches the section of the hair and place it against the hair. Keep in mind you are trying to determine the depth level, meaning the darkness or lightness. Do not part or hold the hair flat against the scalp this will give you an incorrect reading as this will make the hair appear darker.
- Move the swatch from the scalp area along the hair strand
- Now determine the natural hair color level

**What is the client's desired level and tone?** What color is the client looking for? If the client asks for a dramatically lighter color the hair must be pre-lightened. To achieve pale or cool colors, it is sometimes more efficient to use a double process application by first decolorizing the hair with a lightener and then using a separate product to add the desired tonality, this way you will have more control over the coloring process. Note: it is often difficult to lighten dark hair to a very pale blonde without extreme damage to the hair. The client should be alerted to the damaging before proceeding with the service

**What are the contributing pigments or undertones?** The contributing pigment is the pigment that lies below the natural hair color and must be taken into consideration when selecting a haircolor. The foundation of haircoloring is based on modifying this pigment with haircolor products to create new pigment.

Always prepare your lightening formula after you have prepared the client's hair for the highlighting procedure. Once the bleaching product is prepared you want to be ready to apply it to the clients hair.

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When performing highlights, first take a slice of hair and place a piece of foil under the slice of hair



Holding the hair Taut, bush the lightener on to the hair from the upper edge of the foil to the hair ends

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Once the lightener is applied, fold the foil in until the ends meet then fold the right side of the foil in halfway using the comb to crease it and do the same for the left side



**Remember:** Cream Lighteners are strong enough to do blending but gentle enough to be used on the scalp. They contain conditioning agent that gives some protection to the hair and scalp, they give the colorist more control during application.



Once the lightener has processed, remove the foils one at a time at the shampoo bowl. Rinse the hair immediately to prevent the color from affecting the untreated hair

It is always a good idea to use a good moisturizing conditioner after the haircolor service, this will help restore moisture, give the hair strength, give it body and protect it against breakage.

### Hair Coloring Safety Tips

- **If client scalp present abrasions do not apply the tint**
- **Do not brush clients' hair prior to applying color**
- **Be sure to read and follow the manufactures directions**
- **Use clean and sanitized applicator bottle, brushes, comb and towels**
- **Protect the client's clothing with the proper clean draping**
- **Do not mix bleach , color or tint until you are ready to use it. Discard any leftovers**
- **Wear Gloves to protect your hands**
- **Always wash your hands before and after each service.**



## COURSE SUMMARY

The world of professional haircolor offers both unlimited challenges and significant financial returns to professional cosmetologists. Once you've mastered the theory and Law of Color as well as all the procedures and techniques used in haircoloring, you may choose to specialize as a colorist. Remember that all colors begin with three primary colors—red, yellow, and blue. When any two primaries are mixed equally, a secondary color is created. All three primaries must be present to create brown. Violet is created from mixing red and blue; green is created from mixing yellow and blue; and orange is created by mixing red and yellow.

There are several categories of haircolor including temporary, semipermanent, demi permanent, and permanent. As a professional cosmetologist, you will be able to analyze the level of natural haircolor as well as the level of the color desired. As with all professional cosmetology services, a thorough hair and scalp analysis must be completed in addition to a thorough client consultation prior to any haircolor service. When using any color that is aniline derivative, a patch test must be complete at least 24 hours prior to the service.

All consultation and test results are recorded on the client record card. The results of each color service are also maintained on file on the client record card. Proper draping is essential to protect the client's skin and clothing. Frequent strand testing is recommended to ensure quality results.

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## True /False question Haircoloring Chemistry

1. Hair lightening or decolorizing involves diffusing natural or artificial color from the hair
2. Permanent and demi-permanent hair colors consist of two ingredients: precursor-coupler base and oxidizing base
3. When mixing and combining colors, you will always get the same results from the same combination
4. All other colors are created from these three colors: yellow red and blue
5. Primary colors are not mixed or adulterated with any other substance or material and cannot be achieved from a mixture
6. A base color is the predominant tonality of an existing color
7. Primary color mixed with a secondary color gives a tertiary color
8. Blue will neutralize an orange unwanted tone
9. Naturally, there are four hair colors: blonde, brunette, black and red
10. The level system is used to identify the lightness or darkness of a color
11. Reddish blond is commonly referred to as strawberry blonde
12. Hydrogen peroxide is the catalyst that causes permanent haircolor to work
13. Hydrogen peroxide affects the lifting and depositing cycle of the haircolor process
14. When discussing hair coloring options with your clients you should use descriptive and persuasive language
15. The contributing pigment is the pigment that lies under the natural hair color and must be taken into consideration when selecting a haircolor

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