Cosmetology Department

Haircolor
ANILINE DERIVATIVE TINT

The type of hair coloring used almost exclusively by cosmetologist nowadays is the synthetic organic tints.

1. Aniline tints – because they are derived from aniline, a by product of coal tar.
2. Peroxide tints – because all use hydrogen peroxide as a developer.
3. Penetrating tints – because they penetrate into the hair shaft.
4. Oxidation tints – because the addition of hydrogen peroxide causes a chemical reaction which releases the coloring matter of the tint, known as oxidation.

Compared with the other groups of permanent hair coloring (vegetable, metallic, compound dyestuff) the aniline tints are relatively new. They were first used in France in 1883, and soon sprang into widespread favor and adoption as dyes for furs and human hair. Improvements have been made from time to time, and as manufactured now for use in beauty salons, these aniline dyes are unquestionably the most generally satisfactory type that has been developed to date.

The best known of all the aniline dyes as hair coloring is the “para-phenylene-diamine” type. Alone, it produces a good black, but is also used to modify other mixtures and produce various colors. A related compound with similar properties is “para-toluylened-diamine”. Either or both of these compounds may be found in most of the lines of synthetic organic tints now used in beauty salons.

The notable characteristic of these synthetic organic tints is that they penetrate the hair shafts instead of coating them. The texture of the hair and its natural luster are not affected. A very wide range of natural – looking shades has been developed. Because the tint penetrates into the cortex, it is often impossible to see any difference between hair that is tinted and naturally pigmented hair. Hair tinted with an aniline tint can be permanent waved successfully.
For the proper development of the shade of any aniline tints, an oxidizing agent must be always added. This is hydrogen peroxide, 20 – 40 volume.

The performance of the shade produced depends on how well the hair is prepared to receive the color treatment to which it is subjected.

Constant research on oxidation tints by the leading manufacturers has led to the development of their products in several forms, most of which are available in beauty salons.

They are:
1. Clear liquid tints. Tint remains clear when mixed with the developer.
2. Shampoo tints. Combination of dye and shampoo. Will not lighten hair.
3. Cream tints. The color is incorporated in soft cream emulsions. These are usually sold in tube form,
4. Bleach – tint combinations. Most popular type, used almost exclusively nowadays. Commonly known as "lifting tints".

Of utmost importance to the cosmetologist is the possible danger of dermatitis from the use of these aniline tints.

Coal tar derivatives, in general, are prominent in the list of substances known to cause the condition called Dermatitis Venenata. Many of the aniline tints have been proved to cause dermatitis on some people. The most important factor in the development of dermatitis from this cause is allergy, which a predisposition, or idiosyncrasy test is given to the individual whom the tint well be used. For this reason, the FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG and COSMETIC LAW OF 1939 was passed. Requiring a test for predisposition be made 24 hours prior to application of any aniline tint.
CERRITOS COLLEGE
TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
COSMETOLOGY DEPARTMENT

CLIENT RECORD CARD

CLIENT PROTECTION WITH CHEMICAL USE
1. All information must be legibly recorded on client’s card.
2. P.D. test results must be recorded and dated.
3. Technician’s and client (model’s) identification must appear on card.

THIS IS ONLY A SAMPLE – NOT THE ACTUAL EXAMINATION RECORD CARD

“We, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the client is not less than 15 years of age, and in not a cosmetology student, school owner or employee, or licensee in any branch of cosmetology in this or any other state or country pursuant to Section 960(b), Title 16, California administrative.

Client’s Name_____________________________ Address__________________City____________Zip Code ________
Signature______________________Date_______________ Valid photographic I.D. Number____________________

A. Hair Color Record
Date___________P.D. Test Results_____________________
Hair Condition______________Scalp Area__________Ends_______

B. Permanent Wave and Chemical Relaxer Record
Hair Condition____________Scalp Area_________Ends__________
Procedure________________________________________________

C. Skin Care
Skin Type_________________________Treatment_____________________

Applicants Name__________________Application Number________
Valid Photographic I.D. Number______________________________
Signature________________________________________________
Acid – Having a pH below 7.0; any matter that produces or supplies hydrogen in solution.

Alkaline substance – An ingredient in hair color that has a pH greater than 7, causing the cuticle to open and permanent color to enter the cortex.

Allergy – Is a hypersensitivity to cosmetics, tints, foods or other substances.

Allergy test – Test performed at least 24 hours in advance to determine hypersensitive (allergic) reaction to certain coloring substance: Made on a small patch of clear skin (usually behind ear). Also called patch, skin test or predisposition (PD) test.

Ammonia (NH₃) – An ammonia gas solution in water; the most common source of alkaline substance in single – and double-process tint. Ammonia opens the cuticle to allow the color intermediates to penetrate. When mixed with hydrogen peroxide, it activates the oxygen to create oxidation.

Angel-facing – Lightening technique that creates a halo effect around the face with dramatic blonde accents.

Aniline derivative – a coal tar derivative that creates the dye intermediates used in single-process permanent hair coloring.

Antioxidants – Used in manufacturing colors to help prevent the oxidation of the intermediates in the tube/canister; increases shelf-life of product.

Application – Method of applying color to the hair.

Application bottle – Plastic bottle with nozzle cap; especially suited to applying coloring to parted-off sections of hair; usually holds about 6 to 8 ounces; is often marked for fractional measuring.

Ash – Hair with no warm tones.
-B-

**Base** – Ingredient of permanent hair color that holds the product together; can be a crème, oil, protein, wax, gel, or shampoo.

**Base color (BC)** – Your client’s natural or existing hair color.

**Bi-level coloring** – Coloring technique using two different level formulas to give haircuts a sculptured, thicker, and more customized effect.

**Bleach** – Product used to lighten hair by removing pigmentation. Usually mixed with hydrogen peroxide and highly alkaline.

**Bleaching & toning** - A double-application method of coloring hair using two different products, one to take color from the hair and another to add the new color.

**Bleach Pack** – A bleach solution prepared in a thick consistency.

**Blend** – To combine areas of application after processing (shaft to ends, dimensional light to dark) to ensure proper consistency in color results.

**Blonde on blonde** - The term used for a high fashion technique in which two blonde colors are used to achieve a blending of light and dark ash blonde shades.

**Brassy** – Term used to describe color that is off-color and contains too much warmth, either gold or orange.

**Buffer** – Substance or mixture that resists changes of pH.

-C-

**Carmel-flagging** – Gray coverage created by using three formulas of tint that produce highlights, lowlights, and shine with a diffused re-growth line and low maintenance.

**Certified hair colors** – tints (temporary) registered and deemed safe by the FDA.

**Chelating agents** – Act to remove unwanted buildup, such as metallic ions and metallic deposits; common ingredient in cleansing or clarifying shampoos.

**Chunking** – Highlighting effect producing dramatic lightened strips.

**Clarifier** – A treatment that removes unwanted buildup on the hair.
**Cleansing shampoo** – Shampoo or treatment that removes unwanted buildup containing chelating agents.

**Coated hair** – Hair with a buildup of mineral, medications, styling products, conditioning waxes, etc.

**Cocktail shampoo** – A color application mixed with equal parts shampoo and developer that alters color less dramatically than permanent color.

**Color base** – The portion on the hair color mixture that connects or holds the other ingredients together. Can be liquid, cream, shampoo, protein, etc. May also refer to the dominant color in any given shade or series.

**Colorizing** – Coloring technique that mixes equal parts color, 10 volume developer, and protein conditioner.

**Color portfolio** – an album of pictures or illustrations organized to display color choices in an attractive and effective manner.

**Color refreshers** – temporary colors in the form of mousse.

**Color removal formula** – Mixture that removes excess pigment in the same manner as a stripping shampoo.

**Color wash** – a coloring service used to highlight or brighten existing tones without drastic change to the base color.

**Color wheel** – The universal guide for color mixing and formulation.

**Composition** – Construction, formation, configuration or design of an element or article.

**Conditioning** – Treatments of cosmetic formulas that alter (improve) the state of the hair.

**Consultation** – The process of discovering the client’s desired end results.

**Contouring** – A method creating sculptured effects with the use of two or more tones.

**Cool** – Lack of warmth, no warm tones; ash.

**Corkscrew color** – tinting process that creates a spiral of highlights radiating from crown to nape.

**Corrective color** – Refers to the process of changing or correcting over lightened or damaged hair; can also refer to major changes in the color of the hair.
Cortex – the main inner body (structure) of the hair shaft that is fibrous and contains the protein structure of the hair, as well as most of the natural color pigment of the hair.

Cosmetic effect – Results contributing to the creation or enhancement of physical attributes.

Counterparts – Items that are similar, corresponding complementary, or equal.

Cream oil bleach – bleach that contains oil, making it gentler on the scalp.

Cuticle – Extremely thin protective outer layer of the hair shaft consisting of overlapping scales. Condition of cuticle determines porosity of hair.

-Decolorize – The process of removing natural or artificial pigment from the hair.

Demarcation line – Visible boundary between colored (or lightened) hair and the natural color of new growth.

Demineralization – The process of removing natural or artificial pigment from the hair.

Deposit (+) – The portion of single-process oxidation when the color intermediates enter the cortex of the hair.

Developer – the oxidizing agent, usually hydrogen peroxide, that causes the hair color formula to activate when mixed with color product.

Development time – Time needed to develop the color or the lightener.

Dimensional effect – An effect that adds contoured, sculptured, or thickening effects with color.

Direct dye – Used in semi-permanent color, it is a molecule that has color.

Discoloration – A shade that is unnatural or off-tone.

Dispensary – The designated place in a salon or school where supplies are prepared, dispensed, or stored.

Dispersing agents – Matter that causes other ingredients within a solution or mixture to mix and spread completely.

Dominance – Power, control, or command over something.

Dominant remaining pigment (DRP) – The color that controls or overpowers other colors or hues within the lifting process of hair coloring.
Double Peroxide – Mixing twice as much peroxide as color in the permanent hair coloring.

Double-process – The process that includes first pre-lightening or decolorizing the hair with bleach or like substance, then coloring with an oxidation tint or toner.

Drab – A term used to describe ash, cool, or blue tones that neutralize unwanted warm tones. Also used as a verb to describe the process of doing the same.

Drabber – Concentrated color that has a blue or violet base that neutralizes red or gold overtones in the hair.

End result – The finished effect.

Enhance – To intensify, strengthen, or embellish something.

Equal parts – Same measures for each ingredient when formulating.

Fade – The loss of color intensity and depth.

Fear factor - Anxiety felt when attempting to perform a service.

Filler – A temporary replacement of lost pigment for over porous hair before the application of tint formula.

Flames – Dramatic color accents in the hair created by pre-lightening hair, and then toning with vibrant accent colors.

Foils – The use of aluminum strips or plastic to color small slices of hair.

Food and Drug Administration – Federal agency that regulates materials used in hair coloring.

Formulation – A mixture of two or more ingredients. In hair coloring it usually involves color plus H2O2.

Frost – To lighten small strands of hair, which corrects over porosity, permits more uniform results in tinting or toning.
Glazing – Producing minimum re-growth by mixing tint with water.

Glossing – Provides minimum coverage while producing brightness and shine.

Gold Bands – Brassy areas due to insufficient lightening.

Hair lightener – Any product that helps to lighten the hair, such as bleach, blonding crèmes, ammonia boosters, activators, etc.

Hair shaft – Term used to describe the portion of each strand of hair that lies between ½ inch out from the scalp up to any porous ends.

Henna – A vegetable dye that originated in Asia centuries ago. It is a progressive and coating dye.

Highlighting – A process that creates a lighter color on selected strands to produce contrast and brighten the hair color.

Humectants – A chemical or substance in hair products helping the hair to retain moisture (water).

Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) – The common oxidizing substance mixed with hair tint develops the hair color and causes oxidation.

Hydrometer – An instrument used to determine the strength of the peroxide or other chemical in a mixture.

Image – Client’s fashion and life-style preferences

Imbalance – Uneven or unmatched, not stable

Insoluble – Will not mix with water.

Intensified – Effects that are strengthened or emphasized

Intermediates – Colorless dye molecules that develop into permanent hair color when mixed with other intermediates during oxidation.

Intermix – One color’s ability to mix with others.
-K-

**Keratin** – The strong, fibrous, insoluble protein that comprises approximately 95% of the hair shaft.

-L-

**Law of Color** – The elementary rules that form the foundation of all reference to color, including the primary colors and how they combine to make all other color.

**Level** – The exact measurement that determines the degree of light or dark in each color. Most color companies use 10 levels to determine their color formulas.

**Level System** – The system of permanent hair coloring using levels of color as its standard.

**Lift (-)** – Removing, subtracting, or lightening color from the hair. Can also refer to the lightening ability of hair color or the amount a certain volume of developer will oxidize.

**Light absorption** – The ability of the hair to absorb light. Lighter hair reflects more; the darker the hair, the more light it absorbs.

**Light reflection** – Hair’s ability to reflect.

**Lightening** – The process of removing or subtracting pigment from the hair.

**Line of demarcation** – The line of regrowth between colored hair and natural, un-tinted (virgin) hair.

**Low lift** – Maximum deposit, minimal lifting ability (less than one level).

**Low lighting** – Adds depth by coloring certain strands or areas of hair darker; can create a highlighting effect by providing contrast.

-M-

**Marbleizing** – Technique of application involving squeezing lightening formula on hair with hands, then depositing a highlighting color.

**Maximum lift** – The maximum removal of pigment.

**Melanin** – Natural pigment of the hair; most of which is usually found in the cortex.

**Metallic dyes** – Dyes that are made from metallic salts. They coat the hair and are progressive, getting increasingly dark and coated. They are extremely difficult to remove. Coloring over these dyes will create severe problems, such as breakage, melted hair, smoking hair, burns, etc. these dyes are not considered professional color treatments.
**Metallic salts** – Lead, silver, iron, and bismuth. Compounds created by combining a base and an acid, Used in some color products although not recommended by professionals.

**Molecules** – Groups of atoms joined by chemical bonds.

**Multiples** – Use of highlights and lowlights to create dimension and movement in a style.

**Multi-porous** - Hair that has more than one porosity within the strand.

- **N** –

**Natural** – Organic, existing in nature, not artificial.

- **O** –

**Opposites** – A reference to colors facing one another, diametric or contrasting, on the color wheel.

**Overlap** – To apply or spread color over re-growth area onto previously Colored hair, often causing a line of demarcation.

**Over Porosity** – When hair reaches an undesirable stage of porosity requiring correction.

**Oxidation** – A reaction occurring when permanent tints are mixed with hydrogen peroxide, causing lift and deposit of natural and synthetic color pigments. It has a limited effectiveness, usually determined by the volume of the H2O2 used, but can also be dictated by the percentage of NH3 in a formula.

**Oxidative dyes** – Colorless intermediate molecules that develop into a color on mixing with hydrogen peroxide.

- **P** –

**Parallel** – Lines that run an equal distance from one another forever, never intersecting.

**Para-phenol pigments** – A coal tar or aniline derivative most often found in hair color and responsible for the pigmentation.

**Para – phenylenediamine (PPD)** – The basic, original aniline derivative used in single-process hair coloring.

**Part** – In color formulation, it refers to dividing a whole amount into smaller measures. Example; 1 part = 1 oz. Color + 1 oz. developer. Makes 2 parts color formula, also referred to as equal parts. In hairstyling, part refers to the line created when dividing the hair into sections or subsections.
**Partings** – Creating areas or sections by dividing the hair with a line or part and combing away from that line.

**Patch test** – A skin test that determines sensitivity or allergy to a product or chemicals. In permanent hair coloring, any products containing aniline derivatives are required by the FDA to have such a test 24 hours prior to color service.

**Permanent hair color** – Synthetic, or organic dye that penetrates into the cortex of the hair and does not wash out.

**Peroxide** – Short for hydrogen peroxide, one of the chemical agents used in lightening.

**pH** – Refers to the degree of alkalinity or acidity of a solution. Neutral (water) is 7; anything below is acid; anything above is alkaline.

**Philosophy** – Outlook, conviction, or viewpoint.

**Pigment** – The matter that produces a specific color in hair or anything else.

**Pigment weight** – The amount of pigment concentration at each level of artificial hair color.

**Pin-wheeling** – Refers to coloring technique using vent brush producing a kaleidoscope of highlights.

**Porosity** – The hair’s ability to absorb liquid or moisture.

**Porous** – Describes condition of cuticle when it is raised and open, allowing moisture and liquid to absorb.

**Powdered bleach** – An alkaline product generally used in off-the-scalp bleach, which has less moisturizer in the formula than crème oil bleach.

**Pre-disposition test** – See patch test.

**Pre-lighten** – To first remove excess pigment from the hair. In two-step coloring, usually means lifting to one level lighter than target color.

**Pre-soften** – Prepares resistant hair for better penetration of the hair color formula.

**Primary colors** – In coloring, refers to the three basic colors of the color wheel, red, yellow, and blue, which make up all other colors when combined in different variations with one another.

**Processing lotion** – A liquid, consisting of an extremely low percentage of hydrogen peroxide (often less than .5 of 1%) and thereby allowing for no oxidative action, this is used for mixing with semi or demi-permanent hair color.
Progressive tint – Any hair dye that continues processing until removed, or gets darker with each application. Level system colors are considered non-progressive.

Protein – Groups of molecules created by combining amino acids; make up the most substance of the hair, skin, and nails.

Psychological – Refers to the mental attitude of an individual.

Quaternary colors – Color combinations that are not primary, secondary or tertiary.

Record Card – A written record of the Patron’s hair structure, condition, lightening and tinting color used, plus other pertinent information concerning the hair.

Re-growth – That portion of new growth near the scalp, which is untreated by color or chemicals.

Re-pigmentizing – See filler.

Resistant – Describes hair that does not accept color easily.

Result oriented – Putting more emphasis on the finished effect than the process by which it is achieved.

Re-touch – Application of color formula to the new growth of hair.

Reverse frost – Tinting process that is actually corrective color. Adding or depositing color to lightened hair by means of the frosting technique (pulling hairs through a cap and applying darker color to selected strands). Usually requires filler to be effective.

Rinses – Temporary colors that coat the cuticle of the hair and normally do not penetrate the cortex.

Roots – In tinted or lightened hair, roots sometimes refer to the new growth showing the natural color.

Secondary colors – Colors created when pairs of primaries are mixed; $Y+R=O$, $R + B = V$, $B = Y +G$. 
Sensitivity – A condition in which the skin is highly reactive to the presence of a specific chemical. Skin reddens or becomes irritated shortly after application of the chemical. On removal of the chemical the reaction subsides. (Not the same as allergy)

Series – A category or grouping with similar attributes.

Shade – The degree of lightness and dark; it takes approximately three shades to equal one level.

Shade System – The system of permanent hair-coloring using shade or tonal values as its standard for categorizing.

Shading – The use of darker colors to create dimensional effects.

Single – process – Is a hair-coloring procedure that lifts and deposits in one application.

Soap cap – Diluting remaining color formula (usually equal parts) with shampoo to prevent ends darkening with each application.

Spot Lightening – Applying a lightener only to dark areas to even out color.

Spot Tinting – Appling tint to areas insufficiently colored in order to produce even results.

Strand test – A sample formula applied to a small portion of hair to check expected results.

Streaks – Dark or light areas on hair caused by improper application of tint or lightener.

Streaking – To lighten a small group of strands, usually at hairline.

Stripping – A term used to indicate the removal of natural hair pigment, coating or penetrating tint from the hair.

Stripping shampoo – Formula for removing pigment from the hair to be lightened, for removing excess deposit from hair after tinting, or for helping pre-softening.

Subsection – The smaller divisions made within a section of hair, used for ultimate accuracy.

Subtraction – Term used for lift or removal of pigment.

Synthetic pigment – Color that is not natural to the structure of the hair. Usually derived from para-phenyldiamines.

Target color – The desired end result of color.
**Tea effect** – Lightening of hair color due to high acidity of shampoos, rinses, or conditioners. Hair color is stripped from hair similar to the way tea lightens when lemon is added.

**Technician** – Specialized professional dealing with exacting procedures and scientific information.

**Technique** - Method, expertise, and style of color applications.

**Temporary colors** – Colors made from acid dyes, readily removed by shampooing.

**Tenacity** – The ability of the cuticle to resist penetration.

**Tepid** – Temperature of water between lukewarm and cool, unnoticeable when applied to the skin.

**Tertiary color** – Color created when a primary is mixed with its neighboring secondary.

**Texture** – Refers to the diameter of each shaft of hair. Usually categorized by fine, medium or coarse.

**Theory** – Scientific information that is supposed to work.

**Tint** – Word used to describe hair color or the process of coloring hair, Refers also to tonal cast of the hair.

**Tint back** – The coloring of the hair to its natural shade.

**Tint removal** – The use of a tint solvent, lightener, or softening treatment to remove an unsatisfactory shade of hair from the hair.

**Tip** – To lighten ends of selected strands in a chosen area throughout the head of hair to contrast subtly or strongly with darker hair.

**Tonal value** – The value assigned to color that allows for description and distinction from another.

**Tone on tone (TNT)** – Corresponding tones used for tinting in layers of color. Created by layering lightening formula over deposit color in random streaks or with foils.

**Toner** – An aniline derivative tint, delicate in shade, which is applied to highly lightened hair to produce blonde, silver and pastel shades.

**Towel drying** – Removal of excess water with a towel.

**Twisters** – Highlighting process that creates rippling lights on one-length hair.
-V-

**Vegetable colors** – Colors derived from plant sources.

**Virgin hair** - Hair untreated by chemicals.

-W-

**Warm zone** – The area of the hair shaft that develops tint more easily, within ½ inch of the scalp and body heat.

**Weave** – Coloring technique using lighteners or deposit colors in which small amounts of hair are separated from subsections and tinted, then wrapped in foil or plastic to prevent leakage onto un-tinted hair. Currently the most popular and wide spread method of off-the scalp color.

**Working volume (WV)** – The diluted volume of hydrogen peroxide resulting after mixing the color portion of the formula.
PIGMENTATION OR FILLING

Pigmentation is a coloring technique designed to replace the missing color pigments at the target level. It can be done either before or after a coloration procedure. The most common technique is pre-pigmentation.

A filler is necessary when:
- Doing a tint back procedure-taking hair more than 2 levels darker the existing color.
- Ends have grown too dull and lack vibrancy and richness.
- Porous hair has poor color durability.

In the past, many companies have suggested using a liquid filler to carry out this process. This filler was applied to the hair, dried, and the tint mixture was applied and processed over the filler. This method is very time consuming, and very hard to control, as the fillers would not become part of the hair, but would wash out or fade rapidly.

Goldwell chooses to use Topchic coloration, in the appropriate level and tone, along with water as our filler. Using the following process for this type of corrective work will save time and give a better result because this filler will actually oxidize during the process and become a permanent part of the hair color. (A strand test should be taken whenever multi-porosities or tones exist.)

**APPLICATION:**
1. Mix 20 or 30ml water and 10ml appropriate Topchic shade for filler (see following chart for shade selection)

2. Apply to areas of hair requiring filling or pigmentation. Work in well and tightly towel blot excess.

3. Immediately mix Topchic coloration formula (target color) with 20 Volume Oxy-Crème in normal 1:1 ratio

4. Apply Topchic formula directly over filler and work with hands for 5 minutes.

5. Process color 20 minutes, working filler and color together again for the last 5 minutes of processing time.

6. Work Topchic and filler together again for an additional 5 minutes

7. Rinse
GUIDELINES FOR PIGMENTATION WITH Topchic

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2:1 mixture 20ml water + 10 ml color (except where noted)

Depending upon the intensity and character of the target color, one may vary the pigmentation shade to achieve a brighter result. For example, when tinting back to a Level 7, one may choose 7-KG, 7K or 7-KR as the pigmentation shade. This will give the experienced colorist more creativity when tinting back to fashion tones.

TONES BACK WITH COLORANCE

Colorance may be used when toning up to 2 levels darker. In this case, COLOR REFRESHER may be used as a pre-stain and no filler is required when warm tones are present. In this case, simply choose the target color from the Colorance shade chart and follow the application instructions for mini-color procedure.

When using COLOR REFRESHER as a pre-stain, simply apply the desired fashion shade of refresher to clean towel dried hair, work in for 5 minutes, towel blot and apply selected Colorance shade. Proceed as you would for normal mini-color service. See Chapter 16, Colorance.
THE USE OF FILLERS

Every hair colorist, no matter how skillful, runs into serious coloring problems when the hair is over-porous. This extreme porosity of the hair may be the result of bleaching, permanent waving, over-exposure to the sun and abusing the hair with home products. The results of tinting on this type of hair are usually unsatisfactory unless this porosity is corrected. Fillers are used for this purpose.

When hair has extreme porosity, dark shades of tint will go darker and faster which the operator may not be able to control. On the other hand, light shades of tint will fade easily or the porous hair will not hold color, resulting in a "flat" color. When the hair becomes porous, the imbrications of the cuticle layer are lifted and in extreme porosity (highly bleached hair), some of these imbrications are missing which render the hair to be weak and possibly breakage. Fillers will fill in these spots in the hair shaft and enable the hair to retain the color of tints.

There are three products that can be used as fillers. They are:

a. **Tint without the peroxide**--select same shade of tint or a shade lighter.

b. **Commercial fillers**--commercially prepared fillers such as **Filleral** by Lapinal and **Clair-Fill** by Clairol

Always read manufacturer's directions before using the products. The commercial fillers come in colors and are used according to the shade of tint that is being used.

Since we are using Filleral in school, the following information on this product will enable you to understand how to use them. Use this as a reference guide.

1. **What is Filleral?**

   Filleral is an item formulated to fill in the porosity of the hair shaft and leave the hair in the same degree of porosity from root line to ends as it can chemically be possible. Filleral eliminates the problem of fadage and controls tints from going too dark.

2. **Filleral Shades**

   Filleral is designed as a base for hair coloring and comes in colors as follows:

   1. **Brown Mink**--deep gold *(yellow and red)*
   2. **Blonde Mink**--beige gold *(yellow and red)*. For brown and blonde shades to tint. Brown Mink has more depth of color. As a general rule, Blonde Mink us used with blonde shades and Brown Mink us used with the brown shades.
   3. **Golden Brilliant**--brilliant red-gold or orange *(yellow and red colors)*. To be used with auburn shades.
Fillerals may be used before, after or with the tint. For porous ends, Filleral may be substituted for the shampoo in soap capping.

Fillerals contain a soap base and **never** need to be shampooed out. **Rinse only!**

After using Filleral as an individual item, peroxide is **never added.** A Filleral treatment may be given in between re-touches to freshen the color or to tone down red casts.
Color Lift and Deposit – Gray Coverage Information

Introduction
This concerns how much lift and deposit action is taking place on the hair during the process of a tint procedure. These figures would change rapidly if the tint were to be mixed too soon before applying to the hair, or if the application of tint were to take longer than 10 minutes to apply after it is mixed. The tint and peroxide should not be mixed until just before application to the hair shaft. These are approximate percentages of lift and deposit.

Information
5 minutes = 90% lift and 10% deposit of color
10 minutes = 80% lift and 20% deposit of color
15 minutes = 60% lift and 40% deposit of color
20 minutes = 50% lift and 50% deposit of color
25 minutes = 30% lift and 70% deposit of color
30 minutes = 15% lift and 85% deposit of color
35 minutes = 10% lift and 90% deposit of color
40 minutes = 0% lift and 100% deposit of color

Information
Reasons for inadequate gray coverage

1. Inability to penetrate the cuticle
The inability of the color to penetrate the cuticle layer of the hair may be due partly to the fact that there are too many tightly packed cuticles for the color to pass through. This is not a significant cause of poor gray coverage but is enough that an adjustment in the volume and amount of hydrogen peroxides should be made. Use a lower volume and a smaller amount.
2. **Not enough time allotted**
The color should remain longer on gray hair than other types of hair. The intensity of Deposit is at 45 minutes. Applying the color to the gray areas first and applying Immediately after mixing will help achieve best results.

3. **Application time too slow**
The tint should be applied as quickly as possible; all tints should be applied in 10 minutes or less.

4. **Improper color selection**
Hairdressers select a color that is too light and gray hair has pigment that appears blue. The color selection for gray hair should have a yellow (gold) base and some red. Remember three primary colors make brown. When ash tone colors are applied to gray hair, all you are doing is adding more green or blue pigment to the already pigment. Most tube colors seem to cover gray better because the molecule is smaller and penetrates the hair shaft quicker.

5. **Same formula for the entire head**
It may be necessary to use two different formulas on the head. The formula for the gray hair will need a warm base and lower volume peroxide. The pigmented hair will need a higher lift color. This is true if the gray hair is 75-100% in one area.

6. **Too much hydrogen peroxide in the color**
Peroxide actually dilutes the formula causing less concentration of the color molecule. By not using as much peroxide, you will have a higher concentration of ammonia as well as a higher concentration of color pigment in the tint formula. The object is not to lift color from gray hair because there is less pigment in gray hair already.

7. **Improper volume of hydrogen peroxide**
Higher volumes cause the formula to lift more color from the hair. The object again is not to lift the color from gray hair but to add color.
Gray magic is a unique way to cover resistant gray hair and bring vibrancy and intensity to all hair coloring.

In 1977, the hair dye cancer scare disrupted the entire hair coloring industry. The subsequent removal of the "controversial" ingredient (2M-PPD) caused a multitude of problems. Hair color was not penetrating, and colors were not achieving their potential. Reds were flat. Gray hair was not being covered. Hair coloring was not performing adequately.

After many months of research and testing, one of the country's leasing chemist, together with several of the nation's top colorists created the GRAY MAGIC DROPS, alleviating the problems. It is important to realize that GRAY MAGIC DROPS do not contain (M2-PPD).

When GRAY MAGIC is added, every manufactured color "holds". GRAY MAGIC was tested on the most resistant gray hair, and after extensive salon testing the consensus was that the addition of GRAY MAGIC resulted in superior performance.

What is GRAY MAGIC? It adds concentrates of red and yellow with wetting agents to replace the lost color pigment and moisture. The loss of red and yellow, and the cuticle being very close to the cortex (preventing penetration of color) are factors of resistant gray hair. GRAY MAGIC mixed with color and peroxide will lift the cuticle away from the cortex, allowing penetration.

Most of the manufactured ash tone colors contain blue and yellow. Green is the result of blue and yellow. GRAY MAGIC adds the third primary color, resulting in a neutral blend of blue, yellow and red.

- GRAY MAGIC was formulated to mix with non-peroxide colors as well as permanent color.
• Do not mix with temporary color.

• Compatible with all colors and all additives.

• Will not speed up or slow down the process

• Helps alleviate chlorine discoloration

• Will intensify and enrich red colors.

• Can be added to neutralizers to replenish color when perming tinted red or warm colors (10 drops per ounce of neutralizer)

• When added to shampoo or conditioner will prevent fading and oxidation for tinted red or warm colors (10 droops per ounce of shampoo or conditioner).

• Mix your regular hair color formula then add 10 drops of gray magic to each ounce of formula.
HAIRCOLORING INFORMATION SHEET

Listed are some of the most common rules to follow in order to ensure correct color on a client.

1. Don’t PANIC
2. Establish the problem: WHAT HAPPENED?
   a. Hair too light, too dark, took too much on the ends
3. Establish the cause of the problem:
   a. HOW DID THIS SITUATION HAPPEN?
4. Establish the most suitable remedy, will it be:
   a. Short term or long term
   b. Start with the hardest step first.
5. Always take one steps at a time don’t rush it.
6. Never commit yourself to an exact result.
7. Always strand test before the correction and after.

Listed are 5 most common haircoloring correction problems.

1. TOO light – filler needed
2. TOO dark – color remover needed to correct the problem
3. TOO ash – color looks Grey or Green correction needed
4. TOO red – too much warmth coming through in the final color
5. TOO gold – possibly the lifting tint was not left on long enough
   a. Tint will not remove tint and you should never use bleach as a tint remover.

STATES IF POROSITY:

Porosity plays one of the most important parts in color correction. So we put porosity into various degrees, such as:

1. Acceptance- will accept any color well, virgin hair not porosity problem.
2. Over acceptance – absorbs too much too fast. The ends accept the color immediately. You have two remedies for this:
   a. Dilute product with shampoo before applying to the ends.
   b. Placing a protective conditioner onto the ends before beginning the tint application.
   c. Strand test often.
3. Underacceptance- this type of client usually has more Grey and it only absorbs part of the color so it is an insufficient coverage of Grey.
   a. To correct this type of condition would be to **PRESOFTEN** with 20 volume peroxide for 20 min. then towel blot the 20 volume off and come on with the formula

4. Rejection resistant- this type of hair accepts absolutely nothing. with this type of hair it is recommended to do the following:
   a. Using a lifting tint with peroxide and deposit some color onto the hairshaft first then wipe off and apply the color formula.
   b. Prepigment is another way, using a gold mix with peroxide and wipe off, then apply the color formula. This will deposit color onto the hair shaft making the shaft ready to accept and keep the color.
   c. Never use an ash color for rejection resistant.

5. Rejection abused- hair does not hold color at all and only lasts 3 weeks and then it fades.
   a. This type of hair needs filling. Since it is in bad shape it is recommended to do he build and fill system. You may use filler or a semi permanent tint to build and fill. In selecting the filler always be sure to use filler or semi tint one shade or level lighter. If you select a color in a level 6, you would build and fill with level 7 filler.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND ITS USES IN HAIRCOLOR

Hydrogen peroxide, in essence, is water with an extra atom of oxygen in the molecule (its symbol H2O2). It is a relatively unstable substance and easily gives up its extra atom of oxygen in the presence of organic materials, metals, alkalis and under the influence of light and heat. For this reason care must be taken to protect it from heat and light and to prevent foreign impurities from getting into it.

Hydrogen peroxide has many uses in Cosmetology. 3% volume peroxide is used as an antiseptic. The greatest use of peroxide in Cosmetology is that of an oxidizing agent in tints, bleaches and cold wave neutralizers. The chemical reaction which takes place when peroxide is added to a tint is called oxidation.

Hydrogen peroxide when used as an oxidizer must be of 17 to 20 volume strength to be effective. The instrument used to measure the volume of hydrogen peroxide is called a peroximeter.

Hydrogen peroxide is available in the form of liquid, creams, powder and tablet. Always follow the manufacturer’s directions.

Hydrogen peroxide has three definite uses in hair coloring:

1. Used as a developer (oxidizing agent)
   It is used in all aniline derivative (penetrating) hair tints. It acts as a developer to liberate oxygen gas which changes para-phenylenediamine into a dark-colored compound capable of tinting the hair.

2. Use as a lightening (bleaching) agent:
   It softens the cuticle of the hair shaft, and lightens the shade of coloring matter in the hair.

3. Used as a softening agent:
   It is used on resistant gray hair to soften the cuticle and make the hair more receptive to the penetrating action of an aniline tint. Ten drops of 28% ammonia water is added to speed the action of the peroxide. Too much ammonia water will produce a reddish cast.
DIRECTIONS FOR REDUCING HIGH VOLUME PEROXIDE TO DESIRED VOLUMES

1. Read label on Volume Peroxide container for mixing precautions.
2. Use **ONLY DISTILLED WATER** for mixing with **HIGH** volume peroxide. ***NEVER!!!*** use tap water.
3. Make sure measuring cup and container are clean.
4. Always add **HIGH** volume peroxide to **DISTILLED WATER** never the reverse.
5. Use the table below to reduce 130 Volume Peroxide to the desired use Volume. Table makes 1 pint (16 fluid ounces). Double the figures to make a quart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESIRED VOLUME PEROXIDE</th>
<th>DISTILLED WATER</th>
<th>130 VOLUME PEROXIDE</th>
<th>DISTILLED WATER</th>
<th>130 VOLUMES PEROXIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Vol.</td>
<td>15 ⅚ oz.</td>
<td>1/3 oz.</td>
<td>490.4 ml</td>
<td>9.6 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Vol.</td>
<td>15 1/3 oz.</td>
<td>2/3 oz.</td>
<td>480.8 ml</td>
<td>19.2 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5 Vol.</td>
<td>15.1 oz.</td>
<td>1.9 oz.</td>
<td>471.2 ml</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Vol.</td>
<td>15 oz.</td>
<td>1 oz.</td>
<td>469.2 ml</td>
<td>30.8 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Vol.</td>
<td>14 ⅜ oz.</td>
<td>1 ⅛ oz.</td>
<td>461.5 ml</td>
<td>38.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Vol.</td>
<td>14 ⅜ oz.</td>
<td>1 ⅛</td>
<td>442.3 ml</td>
<td>57.7 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Vol.</td>
<td>13 ⅓ oz.</td>
<td>2 ½</td>
<td>423.1 ml</td>
<td>76.9 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Vol.</td>
<td>13 oz.</td>
<td>3 oz.</td>
<td>403.8 ml</td>
<td>96.2 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Vol.</td>
<td>12 ⅔ oz.</td>
<td>3 ⅔ oz.</td>
<td>384.6 ml</td>
<td>115.4 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Vol.</td>
<td>11 ⅔ oz.</td>
<td>4 ⅔ oz.</td>
<td>365.4 ml</td>
<td>134.6 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Vol.</td>
<td>11 oz.</td>
<td>5 oz.</td>
<td>346.4 ml</td>
<td>153.8 ml</td>
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<tr>
<td>45 Vol.</td>
<td>10 ⅜ oz.</td>
<td>5 ⅜ oz.</td>
<td>327.0 ml</td>
<td>173.0 ml</td>
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<tr>
<td>50 Vol.</td>
<td>9 ⅝ oz.</td>
<td>6 ⅝ oz.</td>
<td>307.7 ml</td>
<td>192.3 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Vol.</td>
<td>9 ⅞ oz.</td>
<td>6 ⅞ oz.</td>
<td>288.5 ml</td>
<td>211.5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Vol.</td>
<td>8 ⅛ oz.</td>
<td>7 ⅛ oz.</td>
<td>269.2 ml</td>
<td>230.8 ml</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 Vol.</td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
<td>8 oz.</td>
<td>250.0 ml</td>
<td>250.0 ml</td>
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<tr>
<td>70 Vol.</td>
<td>7 ⅛ oz.</td>
<td>8 ⅛ oz.</td>
<td>230.8 ml</td>
<td>269.2 ml</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 Vol.</td>
<td>6 ⅜ oz.</td>
<td>9 ⅜ oz.</td>
<td>211.5 ml</td>
<td>288.5 ml</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 Vol.</td>
<td>6 ⅞ oz.</td>
<td>9 ⅞ oz.</td>
<td>192.3 ml</td>
<td>307.7 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 Vol.</td>
<td>3 ⅝ oz.</td>
<td>12 ⅝ oz.</td>
<td>115.4 ml</td>
<td>384.6 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INFORMATION:

A predisposition test is also called:

a. patch  
b. skin  
c. dye  
d. dermatitis  
e. allergy  
f. Sabourard-Rousseau  
g. idiosyncrasy

Its purpose is to detect clients who may be sensitive or allergic to an aniline tint or dye.

Many individuals, for undetermined reasons, are allergic to certain foods, cosmetics, house dust, medication, etc. Allergies are unpredictable. A person may develop an allergy suddenly after being free of any sensitivity for a period of weeks or years.

A predisposition test is prescribed to protect the client as well as you and the beauty industry.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act states that a predisposition test must be given 24 hours before each and every application of aniline hair coloring.

EQUIPMENT and SUPPLIES:

1. Client protection  
2. Cotton  
3. Soap and water  
4. Tint stick  
5. Tint to be used and peroxide

PROCEDURES:

1. Always make out a tint card. Designate the right or left ear and the name of the tint.

2. Drape the client. With soap and water, thoroughly wash and area about the size of a quarter on the inner fold of the elbow or behind either ear and then extending partly into the hairline. Dry by patting with absorbent cotton.

3. Prepare test formula. Always follow manufacturer’s directions. In some tints and dyes, test formulas will differ in proportions. With a cotton-tipped applicator (swab), apply enough test formula to cover
the area previously cleansed. Keep the test area high in back of the ear so it will show as little as possible.

4. Permit test area to dry. Leave uncovered and undisturbed for 24 hours.

5. Examine the test area within the next 24 hours.

6. Positive reaction – if any burning, itching, swelling, irritation, eruption or any other abnormal reaction is experienced in or around the test area at any time during the test period, then the person is predisposed to preparation and must not use it.

If a person is found to be allergic to one product, this does not necessarily mean that they are allergic to all hair-coloring products.

CAUTION: If the scalp or adjacent areas show evidence of any abrasions or eruptions, do not apply the hair coloring treatment.

Dermatitis: Any inflammation of the skin

Dermatitis Venenate: Hair dye poisoning
SAFETY MEASURES IN HAIR TINTING

1. Be sure client has a predisposition test 24 hours prior to application of tint.

2. Do not apply tint if abrasions are present on the scalp.

3. Use sanitary swabs, brushes, applicator bottles, combs, and towels.

4. Do not brush the hair prior to a tint.

5. Do not apply a tint without reading manufacturer's directions.

6. Make a strand test for color, breakage and/or hair discoloration.

7. Choose a shade of tint that harmonizes with the general complexion.

8. Use an applicator bottle or bowl (plastic or glass only) for mixing the tint.

9. Discard left over tint; do not mix tint before ready for use.

10. If required, use the correct shade of color filler.

11. Suggest reconditioning treatments for tinted hair.

12. Do not apply tint if metallic or compound dye is present.

13. Do not apply tint if a predisposition test is POSITIVE.


15. Do not use an alkaline or harsh shampoo for tint removal.

16. Do not use water that is too hot for removing tint.

17. Protect the client's clothing by proper draping (double drape).

18. Do not permit tint to come in contact with the client's eyes.

19. Do not overlap during a tint retouch.

20. Do not neglect to fill out a tint record card.

21. Do not apply hydrogen peroxide or any material containing hydrogen peroxide directly over dyes known or suspected to contain a metallic salt. Breakage or complete disintegration of the hair may result.

22. Wear gloves to protect the hands.
## WELL A COLOR COMPARISON CHART

| Wella Color Charm | Wella Koleston 2000 | Miss Clair Logics | L’Oreal Crescendo | L’Oreal Preference | L’Oreal Majirèl | Miss Roux | Roux Fanel -zone | Redken Amino Color | Redken Deco Color | Matrix So Color | Goldwell Topchic | Framesi Framclor | Tressa Colourage |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1290             | 1200 N           | 12 G             | 112              | 12 G             | 10 N          | 11       |
| 1180             | 1180 G           |                  |                  |                  |               |          |                |                  |                |                |                |               |               |
| 1120             | 1120 V           | 30               | 9 1/2 , 1        | 9.1 BA           | M 9 1/2,1     | 130      | 12 P          | 10 X             | A 11           | 11 V           | 10 A          | AA            |               |
| 1070             | 1070 G           |                  |                  |                  | 9 BB          | 9 D       | B 11          | 10 GB             | 9 D            | 9 D            |               |               |               |
| 1060             | 1060 A           | 26               |                  |                  | 126           | 19       | 11 N          | 10 A             |               |               |               |               |               |
| 1030             | 1030 A           | 20               | 10 B             | 120              | 51           | 12 S      | 10 P          | A                |               |               |               | A             |               |
| 940              | 940              | 40               | 10 V             | 9.1              | 9.1          | 140      | 9 N           | A 9              | 9 A            | 9 C            |               |               |               |
| 911              | 900 N            |                  | 9 1/2            | M 9 1/2          | 9            | 10       | 10 N          | 9 N              |               |               |               |               |               |
| 892              |                  |                  |                  |                  |              |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 882              | 882 V            | 24               | 8 B              | 124              |             | 9 P       | 9 P           | 8 A              | 9 A            |               |               |               |               |
| 841              | 841 G            | 27               | 8 G              | 9.3              | 9.03         | 26       | 8 G           | 8 D              | WG 9           | 9 G            | 8 D           | 8 G           |               |
| 831              | 831 G            | 41               |                  | 141              |             | 9 B       |               |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 811              | 800 N            |                  | 9                | 9                | M 9          | 8         | 9             | 9 N              |               |               |               |               |               |
| 810              |                  |                  |                  |                  |              |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 740              | 740 A            | 28               | 8 V              | 8.1              | 8.1          | 128      | 18            | 7 N              | 8 A            | 8 C            |               |               |               |
| 729              | 729 OR           |                  | 8RO              | 8.34             | 8.4          | M 8.34   | 7 A           | R 8              | KG             |               |               |               |               |
| 725              | 725 G            | 25               | 8.3              | 8.3              | M 8.3        | 125      | 25            | 6 G              |               |               |               |               |               |
| 711              | 700 N            | 8                | 8                | M8               | 134          | 6 P       | 7             | 8                | 8 N            | 7 N            |               |               |               |
| 672              | 672 V            | 34               |                  | 134              |             |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 643              | 643 G            |                  |                  |                  | 7 G          | 7 G       | 6              | 7                | 7 N            | 7 N            |               |               |               |
| 633              | 33               | 7.43             | 43               | M7.43            | 133          | 33       | 6 FA          | 303              |               | 7 R            |               |               |               |
| 632              | 32               | 6 B              | 7.1              | 7.1              | M7.1         | 132      | 17            | 6 N              | 7 C            | 7 A            | 7 C           | 7 A           |               |
| 611              | 600 N            | 7                | 7                | M7               | 7            | 7 N       |               |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 607              | 607 RV           |                  |                  |                  | 168          |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 555              | 555 G            | 35               | 6 G              | 7.3              | M 7.3        | 24       | 5 G           | 7 D              | W 7            | 6 G            | 6 1/2 D        | 6 G           |               |
| 544              | 544 OR           | 44               | 6 RO             | 7.4              | 7.4          | M 7.4    | 144          | 4 F              |               | 6 KG           | 6 R           |               |               |
| 542              | 542 A            | 42               | 6 V              | 7.1 B            | 142          | 16       |               |                  |               | 6 A            | 6 C           |               |               |
| 511              | 500 N            |                  |                  |                  | 6            | 6         | M 6           | 6                | 6 N            | 5 N            | 6 N           |               |               |
| 507              | 507 RV           | 68               | 4 RV             | 168              |              |          |                |                  | 6 V            | 4 R            | 4 R M         |               |               |
| 462              |                  |                  |                  |                  |              |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 445              | 445 R            | 45               | 5.6              | 66               | M 6.6        | 145      | 32            | 4 A              |               | 5 R            |               |               |               |
| 435              | 435 G            | 3 G              | 5.3              | 5.3              | M 5.3        | 23       | 4 G           | 6 D              | 4 G            |               |               |               |               |
| 411              | 411 N            | 5                | 5                | M 5              | 5            | 5 N       | 4 N           | 5 N              |               |               |               |               |               |
| 367              | 367 RV           | 70               | 2 RV             | 4.26             | M 4.26       | 2 FA      | RR 5        | 4 V              | .3 R           |               |               |               |               |
| 356              |                  |                  |                  |                  | 105          |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               | W 5           |
| 347              |                  |                  |                  |                  |              |          |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 336              | 336 A            | 36               | 5 V              | 6.1              | 6.1          | M 6.1    | 136          | 15               | 4 N            | 5 A            | 5 C           | 6 A           |               |
| 311              | 300 N            | 57               | 4                | 4                | M 4          | 157      | 4            | 4                | 4 N            | 3 N            | 3 N           |               |               |
| 257              |                  |                  |                  |                  | 2 G          |           |                |                  |               |               |               |               |               |
| 246              |                  |                  |                  |                  | 14           | 2 N       | 4 C           | A 5              |               | 4 A            |               |               |               |
| 237              |                  |                  |                  |                  | 14           | 2 N       | 4 C           | A 5              |               | 4 A            |               |               |               |
| 211              |                  |                  |                  |                  | 148          | 13       | 2             | 3                | 3 N            | 2 N            | 2 N           |               |               |
| 148              |                  |                  |                  |                  |             |          |                |                  | 1 N            |               |               |               |               |
| 052              | 52               | 1                | 1                | M 1              | 152          | 11       | 1             | 2 A              |               |               |               |               |               |
| 051              | 100 N            | 51               | 1 V              | 3                | 3            | M 3      | 151          | 12               | TRUE           | 2 N            | 2 N           | 1 N           |               |

**NOTE:** This comparison is to be used as a guide only, and a strand a **STRAND TEST** must be performed to determine desired results.
# Haircolor Analysis Worksheet

**Client Name:** _______________  
**Date:** __________

## Step 1: Analysis of the Client and Hair

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifestyle</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>High Fashion</th>
<th>Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Maintenance:</td>
<td>High (2-4 weeks)</td>
<td>Medium (4-8 weeks)</td>
<td>Low (8 weeks or more)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture:</td>
<td>Fine</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porosity of Hair:</td>
<td>Stage 1: Normal</td>
<td>Stage 2: Slightly Resistant</td>
<td>Stage 3: Resistant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 4: Porous</td>
<td>Stage 5: Overly – Porous</td>
<td>Stage 6: Damaged</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Previous Services:</td>
<td>Temporary Haircolor</td>
<td>Semi-Permanent Haircolor</td>
<td>Midway Haircolor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Permanent Haircolor</td>
<td>Double Process</td>
<td>Highlights</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lowlights</td>
<td>Permanent Wave</td>
<td>Relaxer</td>
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Has the Client Been Allergic to a Haircolor in the Past?  
Yes  
NO

## Step 2: Determine Natural Haircolor

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<th>Natural Level:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Darkest Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Dark Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Medium Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Light Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dark Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Medium Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Light Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Pale Blonde</td>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Tone:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of White/Gray Hair: ________%  
Distribution of White/Gray Hair: Front ________%  
Back ________%

## Step 3: Determine Desired Level and Haircolor Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Level:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Darkest Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Dark Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Medium Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Light Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dark Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Medium Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Light Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Pale Blonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Lightest Blonde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Tone:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Haircolor Result:  
All over  
Highlight  
Total Gray Coverage  
Blend/Camouflage Gray

## Step 4: Determine Haircolor Category Needed Produce the Desired Result

Amount of Lift or Deposit Required (if any): _____________________

Does previous haircolor (if any) need to be removed:  
Yes  
No

Does the hair need to be filled:  
Yes  
No

Does the hair need to be lightened:  
Yes  
No (If yes) Stage of Decolorization  
__________________________

Haircolor category(s) needed:  
Temporary  
Semi-Permanent  
Midway  
Permanent  
Lightener
### Step 5: Determine Haircolor Formula

List Haircolor Products and Formula (*including Developer*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formula:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Strand Result:  
- Good
- Reformulate

### Step 6: Mixing and Application

Amount of Product and Developer Required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formula 1:</th>
<th>Formula 2: (if needed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formula 3: (if needed)</td>
<td>Formula 4: (if needed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application:  
- New Growth Only
- New Growth & Ends
- Length first then New Growth

Other Technique: (specify)  
- ______________________
- ______________________

Total Processing Time: __________ minutes
- New Growth: __________ minutes
- Lengths: __________ minutes

Will it be necessary to work the haircolor through to the Ends?  
- Yes
- No

(If yes) How long: __________ minutes

### Step 7: Finishing and Preserving the Haircolor Service

- Shampoo: (specify)  
- Conditioner: (specify)  
- Haircolor Saver: (specify)  
- Styling Tools: (list)  
- ______________________
- ______________________

### Step 8: Haircolor Result and Recap

Notes:  
- ______________________
- ______________________
- ______________________

Stylist Name: ______________________  
Date: ______________________
BASIC LAW OF COLORS

1. PRIMARY colors
   A. Red
   B. Blue
   C. Yellow
   D. If equal quantities of pigments in these three primary colors of normal tones, that is, of the tone as seen in the spectrum, are fused together, the results is a neutral tone, gray.
   E. If equal quantities of normal blue and normal yellow are mixed, the results is normal green.
   F. When equal quantities of normal red and normal blue are mixed, the result is purple.
   G. When equal quantities of normal red and normal yellow are mixed, the result is orange.

2. SECONDARY colors
   A. Purple
   B. Orange
   C. Green
   D. If in combining yellow and blue, more yellow than blue is used, the result will be yellow-green; if more blue than yellow is used, the result will be blue-green. Therefore, by combining two primary colors in different amounts, a great number of different hues can be produced.

3. COMBINING colors
   A. Since yellow, red, and blue when fused together in equal amounts produce gray, and since red and blue make purple; yellow and purple produce ray or neutralize each other, so there is no apparent color.

   EXAMPLES:
   Red + Blue + Yellow = Gray
Red + Blue = Purple

Purple + Yellow + Neutral or Gray

Blue + Yellow + Red + Gray or Neutral

Blue + Yellow = Green

Green + Red = Neutral or Gray

4. How **FILLERS** are used to neutralize colors.

   A. To eliminate **purple**, use **yellow** base filler such as blonde Mink in Lapinal.

   B. To eliminate **green**, use **red** base filler such as strawberry blonde or Clair-fil red or pink-red.

   C. To eliminate **orange**, use **blue** base filler such as silver.

   D. **DO NOT** use a bright purple base toner on hair that has been pre-lightened to a pale blonde. To so, may produce a purple cast to the finished toner color.
The Special Challenge of Chemically-Treated or Naturally-Dark Pigmented Hair

Excessively-curly hair

Hair that is sometimes relaxed, curly-permed, pressed, chemically-treated or naturally-dark and over-porous-can be a challenge to even the most experienced colorist. But with attention to detail delicate handling and the right hair color choice, excessively-curly hair can be strikingly-beautiful, dramatically-unique and big business potential for your salon.

Before you proceed with color selection, however, be sure you’re aware of these basics:

Naturally-Dark, Non-Chemically-Treated Hair has a chemistry of its own.

Its concentration and amount of eumelanin (black pigment) is greater and is more closely-packed within the pigment granules, thus creating darker natural hair colors, ranging from Black, Level 1 to Medium Brown, Level 3.

This can create a challenge in achieving successful results, especially when you attempt to impart subtle changes in the desired color. More often than not, especially on virgin applications, the final color may appear uneven, with results too light and bright at the root area, and too dark on the ends. To compensate for this uneven balance, and to ensure even results, varying the strength of the developer, along with proper application procedure, is the key.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE………..

If your client’s natural hair is black (level 1) and the desired level is medium brown (level 3) with rich, burgundy tones: select a Level 4 color with a warm base. Mix the formula with equal parts of 30 volume developer. Apply to shaft area only. Then, mix the same selected color, using equal parts of 20 volume developer. Apply to root area only. Using a higher volume developer on the shaft, while using a lower volume at the root area, will compensate for the lack of body heat on the shaft. This will equalize the lightening action to produce even color results from roots to ends.
Chemically-Treated Delicate Hair needs Special Handling.

Excessively curly hair that has been color-treated, chemically-curled or relaxed over a long period of time is apt to have undesirable porosity. Some of these recognizable Symptoms include:

- Hair has lost its elasticity
- Relaxed hair looks dry and frizzy
- There is no shine
- Curly hair goes frizzy or straight
- Hair shows breakage

Haircolor results are somewhat uneven, varying in level and may be off-tone. If hair exhibits any of the above undesirable porosity symptoms, pre-treat the hair before coloring. Add shampoo to the tint before applying to the porous ends or pre-treat propos ends with Intense Protein or Clairol condition*

If the hair is extremely damaged, it may have all the above symptoms and even more. When this happens, hair has troublesome porosity and requires additional treatment. Some of these added symptoms include:

- Shaft and ends do not hold color at all
- Color is considerably off-tone
- Color is excessively drab and very dull
- Shade is extremely light.

When this happens, prior to coloring, pre-treat the hair with Clair-Fill Crème Color Builder. Use 10 volume developer with the final tint formula.

Fragile Hair Requires careful product selection

If your client’s hair is delicate, it requires careful handling before you proceed with coloring. Be sure to thoroughly cleanse the hair of any wax or oil-based pomades or hairdressing items. Then, proceed with your color selection. Clairol Professional non-oxidative (semi-permanent) color is a good choice. This is non-lightening, non-peroxide, non-ammonia color that leaves hair shiny and healthy-looking. Choose from LOVING CARE, THE BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF BROWN, REDS, BLONDES AND BRIGHTS, or JAZZING Shiny-Sheer Colors, which can be temporary or semi-permanent depending upon application. If your client prefers more lasting result, and hair is in reasonably-good condition, select from three Clairol oxidative color lines: Second Nature, for long-lasting coverage that stays true-to-tone: Torrids Hi-Power Tints for permanently bright reds and enriching brunettes: or Miss Clairol Professional to lighten, enrich, match natural color, cover gray or create an all-over new look.
GOLDWELL MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**Touch up**
(Comb thru color)
- 40cc. Peroxide
- 40cc. Topchic Color

**Touch up**
(No comb thru)
- 25cc. Peroxide
- 25cc. Topchic Color

**Full Weave**
- 30cc. Peroxide
- 30cc. Topchic Color

**Partial Weave**
- 25cc Peroxide
- 25cc. Topchic Color

**Pre-Pigment**
(Grey hair)
- 10cc Water
- 10cc "N" Series of target color

**Bristle Mix**
(Resistant gray)
- 25cc. Peroxide
- 40cc. Topchic Color

**Fillers**
- 20cc. Water
- 10cc. Topchic Color

**Colorance**
- 40cc. Processing Lotion
- 10cc. Colorance Color
WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT PRIOR TO PRACTICAL HAIRCOLOR APPLICATION

1. Name the color application you were given: ________________.

2. What area of the head is the application started ____________.

3. State where the 1st application is started on the hair strand and why: ____________________________________________________________________.

4. What is the next step after 1st application: ________________.

5. State where the 2nd application is applied on the hair strand? ____________________________________________________________________.

6. Is there a 3rd step to this color application, what is it? ____________________________________________________________________.

7. Explain how you know is the color is fully developed: ____________ ____________________________________________________________________.

8. What temperature is the product to be rinsed out with? _____.

9. Is this application requiring some form of protection to the hair when applying the 1st application? ____________________.

10. If so, how? ____________________________________________________________________.

11. Does this application require protection cream around the hairline? ____________________________________________________________________.
HAIRCOLORING SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Keep complete confidential and accurate records of all hair coloring treatments.

2. When opening any bottle of hair coloring preparations, always direct the opening away from yourself.

3. Never apply any hair coloring preparations to a client whose scalp shows eruptions or abrasions.

4. Always store hair coloring preparations in a cool dark cabinet.

5. Avoid irritating the scalp at any time when giving a hair coloring treatment. Never give a comb and brush treatment and always shampoo gently.

6. Always use fresh materials, measure accurately and use immediately after mixing.

7. All hair coloring preparations should be used according to the manufacturer’s directions.

8. A predisposition test is absolutely necessary at least 24 hours before giving an aniline tint.

9. It is advisable to wear rubber gloves during a hair coloring treatment.

10. Exercise extreme caution when applying all preparations, so they will not stain the client’s clothes. Give adequate protection.

11. When necessary, it is advisable to make a test for color, breakage and porosity.

12. Never use a hair preparation tint for tinting the lashes and brows. To do so, may cause blindness.

13. Glass or plastic containers or dishes are advised for preparations when bleaching or tinting.

14. Devote time and patience to hair coloring treatments in order to obtain good results.

15. When giving hair coloring treatments, it is well to have an area that affords privacy and maximum amount of daylight.

16. When preparing a henna pack, always use an enamel or glass pan. If enamel, be sure it is not chipped, as metal coming in contact with the henna will cause discoloration. Always use a wooden spoon to mix the henna.

17. Test the temperature of the henna pack on your own wrist before applying to client’s scalp.

18. Always consult with your client about the desired shade, the cost of upkeep, the time involved, etc.
19. Examine each new bottle of tint carefully for evaporation or leakage. **Do not use if an oxidation line shows.**

20. **Do not** pour unused mixture back into bottle. Always discard surplus.

21. Some tints have expiration dates stamped on the bottle of box. **Don’t use** the product if it is too far beyond the expiration date.

22. An unopened bottle of tint should be good for two years. It is not advised to use a previously opened bottle of tint (partial) after one month.

23. **Do not** use a toner without a predisposition test.

24. **Do not pre-shampoo before bleach if possible.** The natural oil and soil act as a protection for the scalp and hair.

25. **Avoid** giving a permanent wave the same day as a hair coloring.

26. **Do not comb bleach through the hair;** there is danger of over stretching the hair, and breakage may result.

27. If your clients have an extremely sensitive scalp, **you may add club soda** to the formula to **neutralize the burning action.**

28. If club soda is **not** available to you, you may use Sea Breeze antiseptic lotion. Gently pat the scalp with Sea Breeze before applying bleach and/or toner.
How to select the level of Tint
By Mastey

Achieve a color level desired.
A. Determine client’s hair level
B. Choose the level desired. Multiply that level by 2.
C. Subtract client’s hair level to find the level of tint to use.

EXAMPLE:

Desired level is 6
Multiplied by 2 \( \times 2 \)
12
Clients level -3
Level of tint to be used 9

When level 11 / 12 or more is your base. Pre-lightening is necessary, then use your desired shade.

This also works for Framesi Color
### MISS ROUX LEVELS

Each color group must be looked at separately from the other. This is a guide for each group; there is no level available for cross reference.

#### DRAB TONES – Light to Dark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>DRAB</th>
<th>ASH</th>
<th>GOLD</th>
<th>RED</th>
<th>BEIGE</th>
<th>VIOLET</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>49</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARI-TONE</th>
<th>GREIGE</th>
<th>CENDRE</th>
<th>DORADO</th>
<th>VERMILION</th>
<th>VIOLET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

#### RED TONES – Light to Dark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>DRAB</th>
<th>ASH</th>
<th>GOLD</th>
<th>RED</th>
<th>BEIGE</th>
<th>VIOLET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Light Red Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Muted Auburn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Reddish Blonde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Bright Re</td>
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<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Copper Red</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Red Burgundy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Light Auburn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Reddish Brown</td>
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<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Brown Burgundy</td>
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#### GOLD TONES – Light to Dark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEVEL</th>
<th>DRAB</th>
<th>ASH</th>
<th>GOLD</th>
<th>RED</th>
<th>BEIGE</th>
<th>VIOLET</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Lightest Blonde</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-112</td>
<td>Lightest Golden Blonde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-112</td>
<td>Lightest Beige Blonde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Light Honey Blonde</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Honey Blonde</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Tanned Blonde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Light Golden Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Deep Golden Brown</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VARI-TONE

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED CUSTOM COLOR FOR CONFIDENTIAL FORMULAS. MAY BE USED WITH ANY OXIDATION-TYPE HAIR COLORING. AVAILABLE IN FIVE SHADES. ELIMINATES NEED FOR FILLERS.

ALWAYS REMEMBER:  RED   COUNTERACTS   GREEN
                    GREEN   COUNTERACTS   RED
                    VIOLET  COUNTERACTS  YELLOW
                    YELLOW  COUNTERACTS  VIOLET
                    ORANGE  COUNTERACTS  BLUE

DORADO (GOLD)
Add to any shade for highlights.
Add when tinting gray-resistant hair for better coverage.
Add sparingly if hair is highly bleached and picks up base color of toner.

VERMILION (RED)
Add to tint when coloring bleached hair back to natural shade. (Counteracts use of filler)
Add to any shade for highlights.
Add to remainder of red tint when blending color, if ends do not accept tint.

GREIGE (GREEN)
Add to counteract red highlights.

CYCLAMEN (VIOLET)
Add to ash tint to soften when coloring over a gold base. (To avoid a green cast).
Add to counteract yellow (gold).
Add to gold shades to achieve a beige cast.
Add to brown shades for a mauve cast.
Add to auburn or mahogany shades for a wine cast.

CENDRE (SMOKE)
Add to ash blondes and ash brown tints for drabbing orange tones.
Add to toning colors to drab brassy tones in single process high-lift lightening.

GOOD RULE TO FOLLOW
In toning colors, add by drops. In light tints shades, add by half spoons*, in dark tint shades, add by the spoon*. Quantities of Vari-tone may be increased to desired depth.

* The spoon packaged with Vari-tone.
SAFETY IN HAIR LIGHTENING

1. Make a 24-hour allergy test before the lightener application if a toner is to follow.

2. Drape client properly to protect her clothing.

3. Examine the scalp before applying a lightener.

4. Do not apply a lightener if irritation or abrasions are present.

5. Use only sanitized combs, tint brushes, swab applicators, plastic bottles and towel.

6. Always wash your hands before and after serving a client.

7. Wear gloves to protect the hands.

8. Analyze the condition of the hair and suggest applying reconditioning treatments.

9. If working with a cream or paste lightener, it must be the thickness of whipped cream to avoid dripping, running, or causing overlapping of product.

10. Apply lightener to resistant areas first.

11. Pick up ½-inch subsections when applying lightener. This will insure complete coverage.

12. Make frequent strand tests until the desired shade is reached.

13. After completing the lightener application, check the skin and remove any lightener from these areas.

14. Check the towel around the client's neck. Lightener on the towel that is allowed to come in contact with the skin will cause skin irritation.

15. Lightened hair is fragile and requires special care. Use only a very mild shampoo, and cool water for rinsing.

16. If a preliminary shampoo is necessary, do not brush the hair. Avoid irritating the scalp during the shampoo.

17. Work as rapidly as possible when applying the lightener to produce a uniform shade without streaking.

18. Never allow lightener to stand; use it immediately.

19. Cap all bottles to avoid loss of strength.

20. Do not apply hydrogen peroxide or any material containing hydrogen peroxide directly over tints known or suspected to contain a metallic salt. Breakage or complete disintegration of the hair may result.

21. Be sure to read the manufacturer's direction before mixing a lightener.

22. Keep a complete record card on all lightening treatments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virgin Tint To Darken Partially Gray Hair</th>
<th>Virgin Bleach</th>
<th>Virgin Tint To Lighten Natural Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sanitize hands (wash with soap &amp; water)</td>
<td>1. Sanitize hands (wash with soap &amp; water)</td>
<td>1. Sanitize hands (wash with soap &amp; water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Apply protective cream around hairline</td>
<td>2. Part hair into 4 sections</td>
<td>2. Part hair into 4 sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Part hair into 4 sections &amp; apply protective cream around hairline</td>
<td>3. Start application where hair is darkest (back)</td>
<td>3. Start application where hair is darkest (back)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Start application where hair is grayest (front)</td>
<td>4. 1/8” to 1/4” – sub-partings</td>
<td>4. 1/8” to 1/4” – sub-partings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. With gloves on, apply bleach 1/2 inch away from the scalp, through the ends</td>
<td>5. With gloves on, apply bleach 1/2 inch away from the scalp, through the ends</td>
<td>5. With gloves on, apply tint 1/2 inch away from the scalp, through the ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. With proper degree of lightness (half way to desired lightness) apply bleach to the 1/2 inch of scalp hair left out</td>
<td>7. When proper degree of lightness (half way to desired lightness) apply bleach to the 1/2 inch of scalp hair left out</td>
<td>7. When half way to desired color, apply tint to the 1/2 inch of scalp hair that is left out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Strand test for final lightness</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rinse &amp; shampoo with cool water without heavy manipulations</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virgin Toner To Pre-lightened Hair</th>
<th>Tinting Bleached Hair to Natural Color</th>
<th>Tint Retouch To Darken Or Cover Gray</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sanitize hands (wash with soap &amp; water)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Part hair into 4 sections</td>
<td>2. Apply protective cream around hairline</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Start application where pre-lightener began (back crown or nape area)</td>
<td>3. Part hair into 4 sections &amp; apply protective cream around hairline</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 1/8” to 1/4” – sub-partings</td>
<td>4. Process filler according to manufacturer’s directions</td>
<td>4. Start application where hair is grayest (front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. With gloves on, apply toner on the scalp up to the porous ends.</td>
<td>5. Start application where hair is darkest (back)</td>
<td>5. 1/8” to 1/4” – sub-partings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Strand test for color development</td>
<td>6. 1/8” to 1/4” – sub-partings</td>
<td>6. With gloves on, apply tint on the scalp, the new growth only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Once the strand test confirms proper color development, toner should be gently applied through ends for color blending</td>
<td>7. With gloves on, apply tint from the line of demarcation up to the porous ends</td>
<td>7. Strand test for color development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Strand test for final color development</td>
<td>8. Strand test for color development</td>
<td>8. Soap cap or comb through ends for color blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Rinse &amp; shampoo with tepid water without heavy manipulations</td>
<td>9. Apply to porous ends</td>
<td>9. Strand test for final color development</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>Bleach Retouch On 1/2 Inch Re-growth</th>
<th>Tint Retouch to Lighten New Growth</th>
<th>Toner Retouch on 1/2 inch Pre-lighten Hair</th>
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<td>5. With gloves on, apply bleach on the scalp, the new growth only</td>
<td>5. With gloves on, apply tint on the scalp, the new growth only</td>
<td>5. With gloves on, apply toner on the scalp, the new growth only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Strand test proper degree of lightness has been achieved</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Caution: Do not overlap</td>
<td>7. Soap cap if necessary or comb hair color to break the line of demarcation</td>
<td>7. Soap cap if necessary or comb hair toner to break the line of demarcation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Rinse and shampoo with cool water without heavy manipulations</td>
<td>8. Strand test for final color development</td>
<td>8. Strand test for final color development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Rinse and shampoo with warm water</td>
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Virgin Tint To Darken Partially Gray Hair Diagram

Virgin Bleach Diagram

Virgin Tint To Lighten Natural Color Diagram

Virgin Toner To Pre-lightened Hair Diagram

Tinting Bleached Hair to Natural Color Diagram

Tint Retouch To Darken Or Cover Gray Diagram

Bleach Retouch On 1/2 Inch Re-growth Diagram

Tint Retouch to Lighten New Growth Diagram

Toner Retouch on 1/2 inch Pre-lighten Hair Diagram