

HAIRCOLORING

INTRODUCTION

1. List four processes of haircoloring.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2. List four processes for decolorizing, or lightening, the hair.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |

3. Why do people color or lighten their hair?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | |

CONSULTATION AND ANALYSIS

4. Name the five communication steps important for a good client consultation.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

5. State why hair structure is important. _____

6. When a product significantly changes the hair structure, the resulting hair strand is _____

7. Every hair on a person's head is composed of these three parts: _____

8. The diameter of the individual hair strand is called the _____

9. The terms coarse, medium, and fine are used to differentiate between _____

10. Define porosity. _____
11. Describe hair density. _____
12. List the three types of hair formation.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

IDENTIFYING THE NATURAL HAIR COLOR

13. Natural pigments are classified as _____, which are made of molecules capable of reflecting _____.
14. Eumelanin is classified as _____ and pheomelanin is classified as _____.
15. The natural hair color tone we see is determined by the _____ present. The lightness or darkness of the tone is determined by the _____ of the melanin.
16. The degree of lightness or darkness of a particular color, excluding tone, is called the color _____.
17. Level systems colors are classified on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being _____ and 10 being _____.
18. Explain how cosmetologists can identify the level and base color of the client's hair.

19. Define tone. _____
20. List the colors considered to be warm tones. _____
21. List the colors considered to be cool tones. _____
22. What are two other terms used for cool colors?
 1. _____
 2. _____
23. Describe intensity. _____

COLOR THEORY

24. The Law of Color regulates the mixing of dyes and pigment to make other _____.
25. List the three primary colors.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
26. The easiest primary color to remove from the hair shaft is _____.
27. Describe how to remove red color from the hair shaft.

28. Complete removal of yellow from the hair shaft is best accomplished by _____.

29. Adding yellow to your color mixture will make a color appear _____.

30. When all three primary colors are present in equal proportions, the resulting color is _____.

31. List the three secondary colors.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

32. How do we create secondary colors?

33. List six tertiary colors.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

34. How do we create tertiary colors?

35. Draw a color wheel and place the primary, secondary, and tertiary colors on it in their proper places.

36. What are complementary colors?

37. When mixed together, complementary colors _____ each other.

38. To neutralize unwanted orange ("brassy") tone, use a haircolor product with a _____ base.

39. To neutralize unwanted yellow tone, use a haircolor product with yellow's complementary color of _____.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF HAIRCOLORING

40. Name four categories of haircolor.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

41. Temporary colors last from _____ to _____ because the color

_____.

42. Identify two situations where temporary colors are valuable.

1. _____

2. _____

43. List the types of temporary colors.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____

44. Semi-permanent colors last four to _____ shampoos, and gently deposit color in the cortex layer, as well as coat the hair's _____ layer.

45. Deposit-only haircolors use _____ to gently swell and open the cuticle layer and drive the color into the _____.

46. Deposit-only colors last four to six _____, gradually fading from the hair and producing a diffused line of _____.

47. List five situations where deposit-only color is a good choice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

48. Deposit-only color will _____ the natural hair color when applied, so select a shade _____ than the client's natural shade.

49. Permanent color penetrates the cuticle layer and _____ molecules into the hair's _____ layer. This type of haircolor product can both lift and _____ color into the hair.

50. What needs to be done if a permanent color contains aniline derivatives?

51. Identification Match: Using the letters OX, VT, MD, and CD (as defined below), match the correct characteristics listed below with one type of haircoloring.

Key:

OX=oxidation tints

VT=vegetable tints

MD=metallic dyes

CD=compound dyes

Characteristics:

- _____ 1. has a coating action that can build up
- _____ 2. can lighten and deposit color in one process
- _____ 3. ingredients react with keratin and turn the hair brown
- _____ 4. advertised as "color restorers" or "progressive colors"
- _____ 5. also known as an aniline derivative, penetrating, synthetic-organic, and amino tints
- _____ 6. metallic salts are added for their staying power
- _____ 7. made from herbs, flowers, and plants
- _____ 8. combines metallic dyes with vegetable tints
- _____ 9. are mixed with hydrogen peroxide
- _____ 10. henna is still used today

52. Metals in dyes will fade to some very unnatural tones. Silver dyes can have a _____ cast, lead can have a _____ cast, and copper may turn the color _____.

53. What two products do you mix together in order to test hair for metallic salts and dyes?
 1. _____ 2. _____

54. If this mixture (item number 53 above) causes the hair to boil, it tells you that _____ is present. If it lightens immediately, it tells you that _____ is present.

55. The best way to guarantee that these metals are removed from the hair is to _____ the hair.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

56. The oxidizing agent most commonly used in haircoloring is _____. It is distributed under a variety of names, such as the following four terms:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

57. The three forms of hydrogen peroxide are:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

58. Which form can boost the volume? _____

59. What is added to cream peroxide for control? _____

60. 3.5 to 4.0 is the pH of which type of peroxide? _____

61. Most coloring products use _____ volume hydrogen peroxide, although using 40 volume will result in a _____ color. Using lower than 20 volume will allow more _____ than lift.
62. What device is used to measure the volume of liquid hydrogen peroxide? _____
63. Do not allow hydrogen peroxide formulations to come in contact with any _____.

HAIR LIGHTENING

64. Define hair lightening. _____
65. Briefly list the two purposes of lighteners.
1. _____
 2. _____
66. What four things must you consider in order to achieve the desired shade?
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
67. List seven actions of hair lighteners.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
68. List three types of lighteners.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
69. What are four benefits of cream lighteners?
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
70. Powder lighteners are too harsh to use close to the scalp, and so they are generally used for _____ lightening.

71. List the ten stages of lightening.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

GRAY HAIR CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

72. Describe gray hair. _____

73. Define salt-and-pepper hair.

74. Both gray and white hair contain little _____ within the _____.

75. List four causes of yellowed gray hair.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |

76. Yellow discoloration occurring from internal causes or the oxidation of melanin can be removed with _____.

77. Name two other methods of treating yellowed gray hair.

- | |
|----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |

Also see *Milady's Standard Practical Workbook*.

WORD REVIEW

amino tints
 aniline derivative tints
 certified colors
 complementary colors
 compound dyes
 cool colors
 cream lighteners
 cream peroxide
 deposit-only colors
 diffusing
 drabbers
 dry peroxide
 FDA
 haircoloring
 hair lightening

hydrogen peroxide
 hydrometer
 Law of Color
 level
 liquid lighteners
 liquid peroxide
 metallic/mineral dyes
 neutralize
 oxidation tints
 patch test
 penetrating tints
 permanent colors
 pigment
 powder lightener
 predisposition test

primary colors
 quaternary colors
 saturation
 secondary colors
 semi-permanent colors
 seven stages of lightening
 synthetic-organic tints
 temporary colors
 tertiary colors
 tint
 tone
 toner
 vegetable tints
 volume
 warm colors