

# **Hair Dressing and Beutification Leve II**

**Based on November 2022, Version- 1**



**Module Title: Heat Implements**

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## Acknowledgement

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## Acronyms

TVT	.....	Technical vocational Training
LAP	.....	Learning Activity Performance

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## Introduction to the Module

In hair dressing and beautification field, perform heat implement to know Different Hair Texture, Consult Client, Apply Heat Implementation and Finishing Touch Products services. This module design to meet the industry requirement under the hair dressing and beatification occupational standard particularly for the unit of competence Perform Proper Heat Implements.

### Module Units

Hair Texture  
Heat Implement  
Finish touch

## Learning Objectives of the Module

At the end of this session, the students will able to:

Understand Type of hair texture  
Identify and Consult client  
Use heat implement  
Implement Finish touch product

## Module Learning Instructions

Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.

Follow the instructions described below.

Read the information written in the information Sheets

Accomplish the Self-check

LAP Test

Operation sheet

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## Unit one: Hair texture

This learning unit is developed to provide the trainees the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

Introduction of Hair texture

Types of hair texture

Tools and equipment

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

Identify types of hair texture

Perform heat Impalement according to hair texture

Identify tools and equipment

## 1.1 Introduction to hair texture

Hair is the material with which the hairdresser works and on which hairdressing processes act. Part of the hair is living and actively growing at its base but towards the tip it is virtually dead tissue. It grows out from the skin and is part of the natural body covering. The hair of animals is called a coat. When it is fern and kinky, and tends to matt together, it is called wool. Stiff hairs are called bristles, and if stiff and sharp they are called spines. Human hair is quite different from that found in other living creatures. Some hair is tight, curly and woolly; other hair is either very straight or loosely waved. The scientific study of hair is known as trichology and someone who has studied trichology is called a trichologist.

What hair does?

Hair, like nail, horn, hoof, claw and feather, helps to protect. It does this in the following ways:

- (a) by cushioning knocks and blows
- (b) By insulating the skin
- (c) By acting, with the skin, as a warning system.

Hair's protective property is well known to those who have little or no hair on their heads. A light blow on a bald head can be painful and even dangerous. Thick hair cushions a blow and even relatively hard knocks may be shrugged off. Hair holds a useful layer of air above the skin which keeps heat in and cold out. This ensures that the normal body temperature of 37°C (98.4°F) is maintained. In very hot conditions the hair retains sweat, which evaporates slowly and gradually cools the skin. Hair and skin are very sensitive to touch and pressure. This enables them to act as an excellent warning system, by which the presence of any.

Hair texture is describe the circumference of hair .There are three different hair texture types fine, medium and thick. Each hair texture type has its own traits that set it apart from other hair texture and influence .The care or treatment it may need fine hair thick hair oily hair curly hair straight hair.



1.1. Types of hair texture

## 1.2Types of hair texture

For many women, their hair is their pride and joy. From straight and fine to thick and curly, every girl's hair is beautiful in its own way. However, different hair textures may have some limitations. There are three different types of hair textures: fine, medium, and thick. The texture is not how your hair feels. It describes the thickness of each strand. The comparison is typically based on a piece of thread. If your hair is fine, it is thinner than a thread. If it's medium, it has the same width. If it's thick, it is coarser.

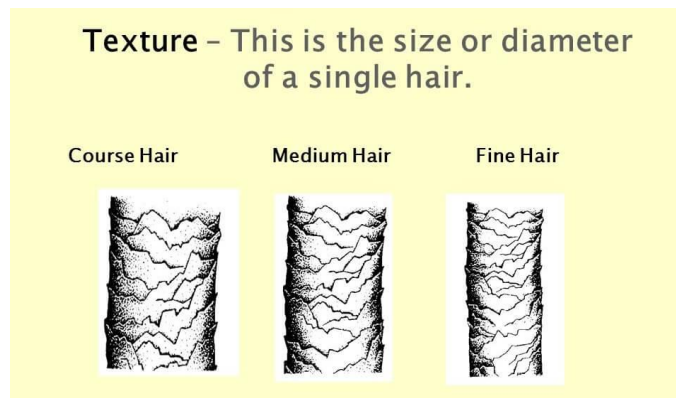


Fig. 1. Different Types of Hair Textures | Natural Hair Types

- **Fine Hair**

Fine hair is considered as the most fragile texture because it can be easily damaged. It also tends to be oilier than other hair types. Thus, it may find it difficult to hold a hairstyle. Furthermore, it can fall flat against your head for the reason that it is so light.

- **Medium Hair**

Medium hair covers your scalp very well. It is known as the most common type of hair texture and usually looks thick. It is not as fragile as thin hair, so it can be manipulated into different hairstyles easily.

- **Thick Hair**

Also known as coarse hair, thick hair is strong and usually takes longer to dry than other types of hair texture. It can be resistant to various chemical treatments, can tolerate heat well, and resist breakage. It also appears full and holds styles well. The key to a healthy main knows the natural hair types, their textures, and how to care for them. In general, there four basic hair types: straight, wavy, curly, and kinky. Each has a dozen different subcategories with very fitting descriptions.

### 1.3 Tools and equipment



Fig.1.Best Hair Styling Tools of 2022



Fig 2 curling hair styling material



Fig 3 trammel iron hair styling

Hair salon essential equipment list should include:

- All-Purpose Shears
- Blending or Thinning Shears
- Blow Dryer
- Curling Iron
- Hair Straightener
- Paddle Brush
- Comb Set
- Round Brush
- Sectioning Clips
- Salon Hairdressing Cape

Remember all the other furniture and equipment you will need—styling chairs, mats, salon stations, dryer units, shampoo areas, accessories, and lighting. But when it comes down to it, no salon is complete without the following items.

### **All-Purpose Shears**

This may seem obvious to some, but having a perfect set of shears for your business is key. It's the tool you'll be using the most, so make sure you find one that both works for your set demographic and your hands. The most traditional shear size is 5.5 inches to 6.5 inches.

### **Blending or Thinning Shears**

A blending or thinning shear can help create texture and detail, along with transitions between different layers in a hairstyle. While both remove weight and smooth outlines, a thinning shear has a tooth on both blades, while a blending shear has one blunt blade and teeth on the other.

### **Blow Dryer**

This is another tool, besides the shears, you'll find yourself using the most. When you're looking for a blow dryer for your business, consider something that isn't heavy and that can cut the time it takes to dry all types of hair.

### **Curling Iron**

A versatile curling iron is going to revolutionize your hair salon business. By picking a curling iron around an inch in size, you can use it for not just ringlet curls, but all types of hairstyles.

There are two types of curling irons—a straightforward iron and a Marcel iron. The marcel iron uses a clamp to hold your hair in place but requires you to hold down the handle in place or the hair will fall out. The choice is yours—a marcel iron is more precise and uniform, but the straightforward iron, or a curling wand, has more versatility.

The GHD (good hair dryer) Creative Curve curling iron gives relaxed waves and is very easy to use. It also maintains a heat of 365 degrees and uses a 1-inch tapered barrel; it also comes with a safety stand and a longer professional length cord for ease of use.

The Conair Infinity Curling Wand fits in the other category—it’s a tourmaline wand without a marcel clamp, making it perfect for more uneven waves.

## **Hair Straightener**

Alongside the curling iron, you have your hair straightener—another of the three most important electrical tools you have in your salon.

Much like the curling iron, the temperature of your straightener must be standardized. Make sure the temperature on your straightener is around 365 degrees Fahrenheit, so you do not damage the hair.

Another affordable choice is the Revlon Salon Straight Cooper Smooth 1 inch Flat Iron. This iron has a heat setting up to 455 degrees to use even on the curliest of hair.

This kind of straightener can also do double duty—its construction allows you to use it as a curling iron as well. If you’re confident in your skills, you can do away with a separate curling iron and use a tool like this straightener!

## **Paddle Brush**

A paddle brush is integral to detangling hair. Also, paired with a blow dryer, you have a perfect way to create tension when drying hair.

## **A Comb set**

Combs are the most versatile tool in your tool belt—sectioning, separating, straightening, styling is all ways to use your combs. Focus on getting a rattail comb for easy sectioning and separating and a wide-toothed comb to help to detangle. Look for combs that can handle high heat, so when you’re using it with your blow dryer, you don’t melt your combs.

A cutting comb is your priority, and you should look for one that is sturdy and about eight inches to detangle hair and create sections for cutting. When looking for a wide-tooth comb, consider the Wide-Tooth Comb. These combs are best for curly hair and this particular comb has a

Comfortable grip and can be used on wet or dry hair.

## **A Round Brush**

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A round brush—when creating a blowout, the perfect round brush for the job! Sizing can be different depending on the length of hair and the style. When they’re made of metal, they can heat up when you’re using them with a blow dryer, helping to create a bouncy curl. A round ceramic brush is a key to producing shiny waves, so Large Round Brush is a salon favorite.

Another round brush to consider is the It matches well with a blow dryer and functions best with longer hair. In the same price range—using boar hair and nylon, it helps to reduce frizz while blowing out hair.

### Sectioning Clips

Now that you have all the tools you need to cut and style hair, you need to make sure you can properly see your work—that’s where the sectioning clips come in.

They help section off parts of the hair you have already worked on or haven’t yet and can help you stay organized while you’re blow-drying or even coloring.

Look for dry sectioning clips—you can use them on wet hair, but you won’t get the lines when used on dry hair. It can be used in both wet and dry hair.

### Salon Hairdressing Cape

Making your customers feel comfortable and clean is your number one priority when it comes to customer care. Finding the right cape will not only help with that but help protect your customers’ clothing when they come to you for an appointment! Several different fabrics for your salon cape—vinyl can be used for shampooing, while plastic is used for coloring. Whatever fabric you choose, they need to be durable and waterproof to protect your client’s clothing. Nylon cape is a one size fits all capes with neck snaps and is both water-resistant and machine washable.



**Fig.1.Best Hair Styling Tools of 2022**



**Fig 2 curling hair styling material**



**Fig 3 trammel iron hair styling**

## Self-Check

### Part I Multiple choose Item

**Instruction:** - Multiple choose Item

- Which one of the following is hair texture?
  - Medium
  - Cortex
  - medulla
  - all
- Which materials or equipment are style hairs
  - roller
  - hair spray
  - trammel iron
  - All
- Before work trammels iron consider
  - age
  - hair spray
  - hair texture
  - all
- Which one of the following is the type of curling hair
  - loky
  - Straight
  - flat
  - all
- What is the impotent of neutralizing shampoo?
  - curling hair
  - to wash hair
  - coloring balance
  - none the above

### Part II: short answer

**Instruction:** write short answer for the given question.

- What is important of blow-dryer
- What is the use curling hair martial name
- List types of hair texture

### Part III Blank space

**Instruction:-Blank space**

- \_\_\_\_\_ are the most versatile tool in your tool belt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hair texture is describing the circumference of hair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the most fragile texture because it can be easily damaged

## Unit two: Heat implement

This learning unit is developed to provide the trainees the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Thermal and flat iron(pysrtra) Techniques
- Facial structure
- Hair Structure
- Desire styles

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Use Thermal and flat iron(pysrtra) techniques
- Identify Types of facial structure
- Identify Hair Structure
- Apply Desire styles

## 2.1 Thermal and flat iron (pysrtra) Techniques

**Thermal and flat iron:** - A device used for straightening hair by pressing and pulling section between. To heated or ceramic flat rectangular plates usually flatiron to use hot styling tools many haired individuals count there flat irons among the most important .



fig 2.1 Thermal and flat iron (pysrtra)



fig 1.1 steps curling iron

1. Curling hair with a straightened can create full and bouncy curls that won't look like ringlets. It takes a little practice, but once you get the technique down, you will look amazing and practically red-carpet ready. Follow along to learn how to get the beautiful curls you've always wanted – without using a curling iron.

## Part 1. Preparing Hair

**Start with clean and dry hair.** Make sure to start with completely clean and dry hair. Wet hair won't curl at all and damp hair won't curl as well. Even if you have one of those magical wet-to-dry hair strengtheners, it's best if you have dry hair. If you're blow-drying your hair first, use mousse. The extra volume will keep your hair from looking too flat as you curl it.

**Use a thin flat iron.** Your straightened should be about 1 to 2 inches (2.5 to 5 cm) in width from plate to handle and have rounded edges, otherwise, it won't form smooth curls. A flat, paddle-style iron also won't do curls. It'll be much harder to hold and wrap if you have this kind of straightened and the hair won't want to stay in the right place.<sup>[2]</sup>

- Make sure you've got a good quality flat iron. The best work faster, make your hair smoother and do less damage than poor-quality irons. They can have a big impact on things like shine and the consistency of curls. If you need to update your flat iron, you can explore high-quality options here.
  - Heat the iron up to the minimum temperature you need for your hair. If your hair is fine and thin, stick to the low end of the dial at below 300 degrees. Normal hair can be ironed at 300 to 380. You can turn it up to 350 to 400 if your hair tends to be thick, coarse, or frizzy.
1. **Apply heat protecting.** Applying a heat protecting or a thermal spray creates a protective barrier between the hair and the iron so that the hair doesn't "frizzle" and burn. Spray all over your hair – no need to comb, as it should mist on and dry quickly.
    - If you have thick hair, spray it on each section before you tackle it. If you just spray it on the top of all your hair, it won't hit the bottom layers.
    - Also be sure to comb out any tangles in your hair before applying heat.
  2. **Part your hair into sections.** You'll have better luck curling your hair if you section it instead of trying to attack the whole mess at once.<sup>[6]</sup> In general, the thicker your hair the more sections you'll need to do. Tie up the hair above your ears and put it in a bun on the top of your head. It needs to be out of the way.

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- Start at the bottom of your scalp, close to your ears and neck. Leave down as much hair as you can work with for your first "layer" of curls. A good rule is to work with 1 to 2 inch sections at a time. Pinup the rest.
- Once that layer is done, you'll unclip your hair and let down another layer. Again, clip up what you can't curl right now. Keep curling in layers.

## Part 2 Exploring Different Techniques

**Alternate flicks and curls.** Flicks and curls are simply two slightly different ways to curl your hair with a flat iron. Try both to see what you like.

**Flicks:** Start half-way down the length of hair, clamp the iron closed and turn it back on itself in a half turn. You should now have created a U-shape with the hair and the iron. Keeping the iron on that half-turn angle, slowly move it down the hair shaft to the end of the hair. The faster you move the iron, the less pronounced the curl/flick will be. If you like big soft flicks, slow down your iron.

**Curls:** Starting fairly close to the scalp (but not close enough to accidentally burn it), clamp the iron closed and turn it back on itself a half turn (the same as with flicks). Run the iron slowly down the hair shaft to the end. Again, the slower you move the iron, the tighter the curl. The faster you move the iron, the gentler the wave.

**Make more pronounced curls by turning the straightened a full turn, instead of a half.** With flicks and curls, you just rotated the hair straightened a half turn. If you want more ringlety, complete curls, rotate the straightened a full turn, turning the hair over onto itself, sort of creating a loop.

**Experiment with turning you're straightened under and over.** When you rotate your flat iron, whether it's a half-rotation or a full-rotation, you're confronted with a decision to make: to turn under and around or over and around. Neither is incorrect, though the curl will reverse with the change in angle. Which looks best on you?

**Try flat waves.** Once in a while, it feels the high time to bring back 1995. Clamp your flat iron down on your hair and turn it up a half of a turn. Then, clamp it on the next bit of hair and turn it

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down a half of a turn. This technique will give you flat waves, almost like a finger wave. Repeat this process down the length of your hair.

### Part 3: Curling Your Hair

**Add some hairspray.** If your hair doesn't curl easily or doesn't hold a curl, put hairspray on sections immediately before you curl them. If you want your curls to hold their shape just how they immediately fall from the straightened, spritz a tiny bit of hairspray on the hair right before you curl it.

**Grab the section of hair you want to curl.** How much hair you include in each curl is up to you, but here are a few points to keep in mind:

**Use one of the above techniques.** The above methods share the same basic principles: turn your hair straightened over itself, and lightly and slowly drag it down your hair. Clamp lightly keeping the hair on the straightened plates – not so hard it's difficult to move and not so lightly that the hair escapes.

**Finish up.** You can leave your hair as-is when you're finished curling, or you can add an additional touch to wrap up the style you want.

- For looser curls: Gently run your fingers through your hair and tousle it. You'll get a little more volume, and a relaxed, natural look.
- For more hold: Put a light mist of hairspray all over your curls to keep them sleek and tight throughout the day. If you live in a really humid area, consider using an anti-humidity spray as well.

## 2.2Types of Facial structure

### The 6 Types of Face Shapes

- Oval Face
- Square Face
- Round Face
- Rectangle/Oblong Face
- Diamond Face
- Heart Shaped Face

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- **Oval Face**

Oval faces are the most proportional out of all the shapes so just about any type of haircut and facial hair style can be pulled off (as long as the style doesn't overly change the shape of your face). The Oval face shape is slightly longer than it is wide, with the jaw being slightly narrower than the cheekbones and having more rounded curves to the sides of your face.

- **Square Face**

With a square face, the sides of your face are straight and your jawline is more angled with a slightly rounded chin. Your face is nearly as wide as it is long (hence the square shape) with a square forehead.

When working with a square face, the key is to soften the angles of the face. Try going with a longer cut at the top to soften the sharper angles. Don't try haircuts with center parting or fringing because they throw off the balance of your face.

- **Round Face**

Round faces are very similar to square-shaped faces, just with softer more rounded angles. The sides of your face curves outward slightly instead of straight. The chin is rounded and your cheekbones are slightly wider than the other features of your face.

When working with a round face, you want to add volume and texture. Doing this will add more dimension to your face and give you more angles to work with. Going with hair that is shorter on the sides and longer on the top will also compliment your face. Try to avoid going too long on your hair as this will overly accentuate the width on your face.

- **Rectangular/Oblong Face**

Rectangular faces are characterized by a much longer and narrower face structure. Your chin has a very slight curve, with your forehead, cheeks and jaw line being about the same width.

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With a narrow face you don't want to cut the sides too short as it will elongate your already narrow face even more. You will want a haircut that adds more width to your face.

#### Diamond Face

Diamond shaped faces are characterized by having much higher and wider cheekbones with a more pointed and narrow chin. You would also have a narrower hairline (which is the main difference when compared to the heart shaped face).

Because of the strong cheekbones and narrow forehead and chin, you should go for more volume and texture on the top to balance it out. Adding width at the forehead and chin are good choices. Longer hair will also look good on this face shape as it will give the illusion of more width to your face.

#### Heart Shaped Face

Heart shaped faces are very similar to the diamond face with one main difference; the hairline (forehead) is much wider. The cheekbones are still the widest feature of the face, with the chin having being more pointed and narrow. Mid-length and longer styles can work well with the heart shaped face.

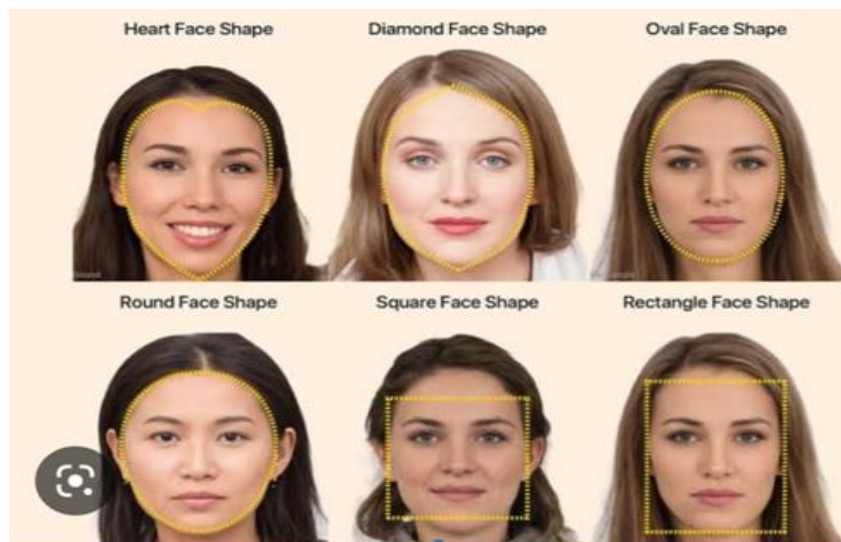


Fig. 1.face Shapes

## 2.3 Hair Structure

A woman with dark blonde hair. The basal color appears brown due to higher levels of brownish eumelanin. All natural hair colors are the result of two types of hair pigments. Both of these pigments are melanin types, produced inside the hair follicle and packed into granules found in the fibers. Eumelanin is the dominant pigment in brown hair and black hair, while pheomelanin is dominant in red hair. Blond hair is the result of having little pigmentation in the hair strand. Gray hair occurs when melanin production decreases or stops, while poliosis is white hair (and often the skin to which the hair is attached), typically in spots that never possessed melanin at all, or ceased for natural reasons, generally genetic, in the first years of life.

### Structure and composition of the hair

#### The anatomy of the scalp

Hair grows from the follicle. This is located at the junction of the deep dermis and the hypodermis and is called the bulb. The blood supply is ensured by a small vessel that penetrates the hair shaft, providing the hair with all the vital elements it needs to be healthy, such as amino acids, minerals and vitamins.

Glands surround the hair shaft, the most important of which is the sebaceous gland which produces sebum, the hair's natural lubricant. On the surface of the scalp, the pores evacuate the sweat produced by the sweat glands. Hair is composed of 95% keratin, a fibrous and helical protein (in the shape of a helix), which is part of the composition of the skin and of all the phanera (hair, nails, etc.).

Synthesized by keratinocytes, keratin is insoluble in water, thus ensuring waterproofing and protection for hair. 18 amino acids are involved in the composition of hair, such as proline, threonine, leucine or arginine, keratin is particularly rich in cysteine (variety of sulfur amino acid) which form disulfide bridges between molecules, giving its rigidity and strength to the whole

The hair structure is divided into 3 distinct parts:

- The **pith** (or medula): central part of the shaft, it is composed of an amorphous, soft and greasy substance. The medulla, a disorganized and open area at the fiber's center.
- The **cuticle**: a thin, protective outer layer that contains the nourishing part essential to the development of the hair, highly keratinized, composed of scale-like cells that overlap one



## Kinds of hair

On the human body these are: (a) the long hair of the scalp and face (b) the short, bristly hairs of the nose, ears, eyebrows, eyelashes, armpits, chest, groin, arms and legs (c) the soft, downy hair which covers most other areas of skin. The largest amounts of hair are to be seen in the areas covering delicate underlying organs: the scalp hair which covers and protects the head and brain; the beard protecting the glands of the neck; the hair of the armpits which protects the upper parts of the lungs; the hair of the groin which covers the reproductive organs; the hair of the eyebrows and eyelashes which protects the eyes; the hairs of the nostrils and ears which protect these entrances. By the presence of hair in these particular areas, dust, small insects and water are prevented from entering the body openings. When the soft, downy hair is missing from the face of a woman her appearance becomes hard and harsh. The softness given to the skin is an important part of beauty.

The growth of hair is determined or influenced by:

- (a) Good health and diet
- (b) Age and sex
- (c) Hormone balance
- (d) Heredity factors
- (e) Climate and seasons
- (f) Physical conditions.

Health and diet: in normal health hair will form, grow, develop, fall out and be replaced, and for good health a balanced diet is necessary. A poor diet will affect the supply of the necessary nutrients, and will affect the growth of hair. If any of the essential food materials are missing from the diet, then normal hair development will be affected. A normal balanced diet consists of: (a) protein, found in lean meat, fish, cheese, eggs and milk (b) fats, which are fuel for the body, from meat, fish oil, eggs and nuts (c) starch and sugars, found in bread, potatoes, beans, cereals, honey, glucose and fruits (d) minerals from table salt, milk, eggs, cheese,

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herrings, fish, liver and red meats (e) vitamins from animal fats, fruit, vegetables and fish. Age and sex: with age the working of the body tends to slow down. The skin loses its elasticity and becomes drier; wrinkles appear at the corners of the eyes; with some, hair fall and baldness occur. The chemicals which maintain the balance and sex of a person, and help the growth of hair and skin, undergo some change. What is inherited affects the hair growth, but parents with good hair can often have children with poor hair. It happens the other way too: parents with poor hair can have children with good hair. A great variation is possible, but it is only a tendency that is inherited; habits, type of diet, general attitude, knowledge etc., probably have greater effects on the hair and skin. Climate and seasons affect the normal body functions. There appears to be a seasonal change in hair growth. Spring and autumn are times when there may be greater hair fall and during the summer there is faster growth, which slows again during the winter. In many there is no noticeable change and the greatest effects of climate and season are probably due to changes in habits and diet. Physical conditions, e.g. combing, brushing, etc. have been mentioned. Excessive restriction of blood flow, particularly when accompanied by excessive sweating, tension or fear, might affect normal hair growth. Hair pieces, if too heavy, worn for too long, and unclean, will soon have physical effects on the hair and skin.

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## 2.4 Desire styles

### Principles of Hair Design

Cosmetologists should study and have a thorough understanding of hair design because they will be better able to understand why a hairstyle will or will not work for a client, they will learn helpful guidelines to assist in creating a styling vision, and they will be able to create cuts and design that will camouflage unattractive features and emphasize attractive ones.

### Elements of Hair Design

The five elements of hair design are: line, form, space, texture, and color.

- **Line**-defines form and space
  - Horizontal lines- create width in a hair design; extend in the same direction and remain a constant distance apart
  - Vertical lines- create length and height in a hair design
  - Diagonal lines- positioned between horizontal and vertical; used to emphasize or minimize facial features; create interest
  - Curved lines- move in a circular or semi-circular direction; soften a design designing with Lines
  - Single lines- an example is a one-length style; require low maintenance
  - Parallel lines- repeating lines in a hairstyle; creates interest; an example is a finger wave
  - Contrasting lines- horizontal and vertical lines that meet at 90 degree angle; creates a strong look
  - Transitional lines- curved lines used to blend or soften horizontal or vertical lines
  - Directional lines-lines with a definite forward or backward movement
- **Form**- the mass or general outline of a hairstyle; may also be called volume; form should be proportional to the shape of the head and face; simple forms are usually best and more pleasing to the eye
- **Space**- the area surrounding a form or the area the hairstyle occupies; the space may contain curls, waves, curves, straight hair or any combination

- **Design Texture-** refers to wave patterns that must be taken into consideration when designing a style
  - Crating design texture with styling tools- texture can be temporarily created with the use of heat and/or wet styling techniques (curling irons, hot rollers, flat irons create texture)
  - Changing design texture with chemicals- chemical patterns changes are considered permanent; last until new growth is long enough to alter the design
  - Tips for designing with wave patterns- smooth patterns accentuate the face and are good for narrowing a round face; curly patterns take attention away from the face and are good for softening square or rectangular features
- **Hair color-** can make all or part of a design seem larger or smaller; can help define texture and line; can ties design elements together
  - Dimension with color-light and dark colors create the illusion of volume; dark and cool colors move in toward the head creating the illusion of less volume; light and warm colors create the illusion of volume especially when alternated with dark and cool colors
  - Lines with color-use a light color to draw a line in the hairstyle in the direction you want the eye to travel
  - Color selection- be sure that the tone is compatible with the skin tone of the client; warm colors are more flattering than cool

## Principles of Hair Design

The five important principles of hair design are: proportion, balance, rhythm, emphasis, and harmony.

- **Proportion-** comparative relationship of one thing to another
  - Body proportion-a general guide for classic proportion so that the hair should not be wider than the center of the shoulders, regardless of body structure
- **Balance-** establishing equal or appropriate proportions to create symmetry; balance can be symmetrical or asymmetrical
  - Symmetrical balance- occurs when an imaginary line is drawn through the center of the face and the two halves form a mirror image

- Asymmetrical balance- occurs when the two imaginary halves of a hairstyle have equal visual weight but are positioned unevenly
- Rhythm- the regular pulsation of recurrent pattern of movement in a design; ex: tight curls are a fast rhythm while long waves are a slow rhythm
- Emphasis (also known as focus)- what draws the eye first before it travels to the rest of the design
- Harmony- creating unity in a design; most important of the principles
  - A harmonious design has: a form with interesting lines, and balance and rhythm that strengthen the design

### **Influence of Hair Type on Hairstyle**

Hair type is defined by two major characteristics: wave patterns and hair texture.

- Fine, straight hair- hugs the head; silhouette is small and narrow; left natural this hair type may not support many styling options
- Straight, medium hair- offers versatility; responds well to blow-drying with various sized brushes; good movement
- Straight, coarse hair-hard to curl; carries more volume than previous two; responds well to thermal styling; chemical services take longer to process
- Wavy, fine hair- can appear fuller with appropriate cut and style; can be fragile
- Wavy, medium hair- offers the most versatility in styling
- Wavy, coarse hair- can produce a very wide silhouette; may appear unruly
- Curly, fine hair- can separate and show scalp unless thick in density; responds well to mild relaxers and color services
- Curly, medium hair- wide silhouette, can have a soft, romantic look; responds well to relaxers and color
- Coarse, curly hair- needs heavy styling products to weigh it down; easy for it to overwhelm client; shrinks when dry, making it appear shorter
- Very curly, fine hair- best kept styled short; may be fragile
- Extremely curly, medium hair- silhouette can look very wide; chemical relaxers work well to narrow it; works well if cropped close to head in a flattering shape

- Extremely curly, coarse hair- silhouette is extremely wide; chemical relaxing is often recommended; often too thick to tie back in ponytail; short, cropped layers also narrow the silhouette

### Creating Harmony between Hairstyle and Facial Structure

A client's facial shape is determined by the position and prominence of the facial bones. There are seven basic shapes: oval, round, square, triangle, oblong, diamond, and inverted triangle. When designing a style, you are trying to create the illusion of an oval face.

- **Oval face-** 1.5 times longer than its width across the brow; forehead slightly wider than the chin; can wear any hairstyle unless there are other considerations (glasses, profile, length of nose)
- **Round-** round hairline and round chin line; wide face; attempt to lengthen the face; choose a hairstyle that has height or volume on top and closeness at sides
- **Square-** wide at temples, narrow in middle third, squared off at jaw; attempt to round out the features; choose a hairstyle that softens hair around the temples and jaw by bringing the silhouette close to the head; add width around the ear area
- **Triangular (pear-shaped)-** narrow forehead, wide jaw and chin line; attempt to create the illusion of width in the forehead; choose a hairstyle with volume at the temples and some height at the top-you can disguise the narrowness of the forehead with bangs or fringe
- **Oblong-** long, narrow face with hollow cheeks; attempt to make the face appear shorter and wider; choose a hairstyle that keeps hair fairly close to the top of head to create the illusion of width; chin length styles are most effective.
- **Diamond-** narrow forehead, extreme width through cheekbones, narrow chin; attempt to reduce the width across the cheekbone; choose a hairstyle that increases fullness across the jaw line and forehead while keeping hair close to the head at the cheekbone line
- **Inverted Triangle (Heart-Shaped)-** wide forehead with narrow chin line; attempt to decrease width of forehead and increase width in lower part of the face; choose hairstyle that keeps hair close to the head with no volume increase width at cheekbone and make it widest at jaw line

Profiles

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- **Profile-** the outline of the face, head, or figure seen in a side view. There are three basic profiles:
  - **Straight-** considered ideal; view is neither convex nor concave; generally all hairstyles are flattering to this profile
  - **Convex-** receding forehead and chin; calls for curls or bangs over forehead; keep style close at the nape and move hair forward in the chin area
  - **Concave-** prominent forehead and chin with other features receding inward; softly style hair at nape with an upward movement; do not build hair onto the forehead

### Special Considerations

#### Top Third of the Face

- Wide forehead- direct hair forward over the sides of the forehead
- Narrow forehead- direct hair away from the face at the forehead; lighter highlights at the temple create the illusion of width
- Receding forehead- direct the bangs over the forehead with an outwardly directed volume
- Large forehead- use bangs with little or no volume to cover the forehead

#### Middle Third of the Face

- Close-set eyes- direct hair back and away from the face at the temples; a side movement from a diagonal back part with some height is advisable
- Wide-set eyes- use a higher half bang to create length in the face; hair should be slightly darker at the sides than the top
- Crooked nose- asymmetrical, off-center styles are best
- Wide, flat nose- draws hair away from the face; use a center part to elongate and narrow the nose
- Long, narrow nose- select style that moves hair away from the face, creating the illusion of wider facial features
- Small nose- hair swept off the face, creating a
- line from the nose to the ear; top hair should be moved off the forehead
- prominent nose- bring hair forward at the forehead with softness around the face

#### Lower Third of the Face

- Round jaw- use straight lines at the jaw line

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- Square jaw- use curved lines at the jaw
- Long jaw- hair should be full and fall below the jaw
- Receding chin- hair should be directed forward toward the chin
- Small chin- move hair up and away from the face along the chin line
- Large chin- hair should either be longer or shorter than the chin

## Head Shape

- It is important to evaluate the head shape before deciding on a hairstyle.

## Styling for People Who Wear Glasses

- Keep in mind that when clients put on glasses, the stems may push out the hair at the ear. You may want to leave the hair a little longer or cut it above and around the ear.

## Hair Partings

The bang area, also known as the fringe area, is the triangular section that begins at the apex, or high point of the head, and ends at the front corners. Bangs are parted in three basic ways:

- Triangular- basic parting for bang sections
- Diagonal- gives height to a round or square face and width to a long, thin face
- Curved- used for a receding hairline or high forehead

Four other partings used to highlight facial features:

- Center- classic; used for oval face but also to give an oval illusion to wide, round faces; avoid using on clients with prominent noses
- Side- helps develop height on top; make thin hair appear fuller
- Diagonal back- creates the illusion of width or height
- Zigzag- create dramatic effect

Designing for Men:-all the design principles and elements that work for women work for men's hairstyles as well

**Facial Hair**:-largely influenced by fashion trends

- Neatly trimmed, full beard and mustache can add prominence to a weak chin
- Neatly trimmed close beard and mustache thins wide face and full cheeks
- Balding man with closely trimmed hair can look good with closely trimmed beard and mustache

The best hair dresser styling tips and secrets from professional salon stylists are

- Know hair type
- Start good hair cut
- Choose hair products based on hair thickness
- Become styling product savvy
- Get the right hair tools and accessories
- Learn the hair brush basics
- Learn to embrace your natural texture



Fig.1 desire Style

Fig 2 hair desire

## Self-Check -1

### Part I- Say true or false

1. Hair grows from the follicle.
2. Hair is composed of 95% keratin, a fibrous and helical protein (in the shape of a helix)
3. Keratin is insoluble in water, thus ensuring waterproofing and protection for hair.

### Part II: Blank space

Instruction: Blank space

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Central part of the shaft, it is composed of an amorphous, soft and greasy substance.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a thin, protective outer layer that contains the nourishing part essential to the development of the hair.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ long chains of keratin that give the hair its elasticity, flexibility and resistance.
4. A device used for straightening hair pressing and pulling section between is called \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III: Short Answer

Instruction: Short Answer writing

1. Mention qualities of professional salon stylists.
2. List type of facial structure

### Part V LAP test

- Task-1: Identify different Shampoo and conditioner application.
- Task-2: Identify different hair type.
- Task-3: Apply the Salon Procedure.
- Task-4: Handle clients' correctly

## 2.5 Operation Sheet:-heat implementation

**1. Operation title:** Apply heat implementation

**2. Purpose:** To understand Thermal iron service

**3. Instruction:** Thermal iron procedure application

**4. Tools and requirement:**

- cotton
- stove
- Thermal iron
- pysetra
- Tail comp
- Gown
- Pebbles
- Alcohol
- Burner

### Steps in doing the task

- Massage 5 mint
- Open Thermal iron balance temperature
- Consider customer face type work to hair
- Consider Clint hair texture
- Finish task
- Greeting client

**Quality Criteria:** Understand given Thermal and flat iron(pysrtra) techniques skill

**Precautions:** To practice heat implementation service

## Unit Three: Finish touch Product

This learning unit is developed to provide the trainees the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Finish touch Techniques
- Style aid products
- clean tools and equipment

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page.

Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Apply Finish touch techniques
- Apply Style aid products
- Use clean tools and equipment

### 3.1 Finish touch techniques

There are two main categories of finishing processes and they largely depends on How they affect work piece these processes are either removing reshaping finishing or Adding altering finishing



6Fig. Finish touch Techniques



Fig 3.1 Style aid products

### 3.2 Style aid products

Strong, shiny, and healthy-looking hair is one of the most sought-after goals when it comes to hair care. The fastest way to achieve that? By using the best hair styling products, of course since consistent heat application, dyeing, and everyday styling can take a toll on your strands, it's important to have the right hair products on hand to keep your locks in tip-top shape.

- hair gel
- hair wax
- hair mousse
- pomade
- hair spray

### 3.3 Clean tools and equipment

#### Daily Use Tools

Start by using natural-based cleaning supplies to prevent health and environmental ramifications. Gather tools that are used daily such as scissors, hair clips, razors, brushes, or anything else that needs cleaning.

Put on rubber gloves to set these tools in a large tub of hot water for at least 30 minutes. Soak them in another tub that contains natural cleaning products or 80% alcohol to sanitize thoroughly. Let the tools sit for no less than one hour. Afterward, use a soft, clean towel to pat dry.

Before cleaning electric tools, make sure they are unplugged. Gently scrub the surface and insides if possible with a disinfecting wipe and let it sit for 30 minutes.

#### Equipment

From an excess of color and dropped lightener to hairspray buildup and coffee spills, salon chairs have had it all. It's best to clean the stain immediately rather than waiting and letting it settle. Use this natural alternative to clean spills quickly:

- Mix one-half cup of baking soda with four cups of warm water.
- Take a sponge or soft cloth and test the mixture on the bottom of the chair.
- Follow with a thorough cleaning.

If there is still hairspray or a stain on the chair, use a stronger mixture:

- Pour some baking powder in a bowl and add enough lemon juice to make a paste.
- Apply the mixture to the sticky areas of the chair and leave the mixture on the chair for a couple of minutes. The acid in the lemon juice will cut through the stickiness.
- Wipe away the mixture with a clean cloth.
- Repeat the process as many times as necessary.

For sinks, use one part powdered or liquid detergent and three parts water. Let it sit for about an hour before rinsing.

Reference the instruction manual for all electrical salon equipment like hot tools or dryer chairs. If it states that only dry cleaning is safe for such material, never attempt to use water or any liquid cleaning ingredient.

### Overall Salon

Standard cleaning practices should also be arranged at the salon—sweeping, dusting, and sanitizing need to be on a daily to-do list. Clutter can pile up quickly, and it doesn't provide the right image to clients that are observing the area. Make sure that everything is in its place at work stations, the reception area, bathroom, and other spaces that are accessible to clients. Be sure to keep the retail area spotless—this may seem like a no-brainer, but it's often forgotten. Shelves and products should be dusted daily, so clients will be more apt to buy. Refreshing the little details can make a huge impact. Show us your clean space after following these tips by tagging us on

- Shears
- Blending Shears
- Dryer Unit
- Dryer Chair
- Trimmer
- Blow Dryer
- Curling Iron
- Flat Iron
- Razor
- Sectioning Clips
- Wheel Set for Box Dryer
- Hair Steamer
- Hair Color Processor
- Clippers
- Combs & Brushes
- Water Bottle cap
- Disinfectant & Jar
- Towels
- Duster Brush
- Hair Products



Fig. 3.3. Clean tools and equipment

## Self-check

### I: - Multiple choose Item

#### Instruction - Multiple choose Item

- Which one is styling hair product?  
A hair gel B. hair spray C. And b D. hair color
- Hair styling product means  
A. change hair texture B. change skin types c change hair colors D. A and B
- Which material is need hair styling?  
A. flat iron B. body lotion C. olive oil D. A and B

### Part II- true or false

#### Instruction:-Say true or false

- Salon sweeping, dusting, and sanitizing need to be on a daily to-do list.
- Tools that are used daily such as scissors, hair clips, razors, brushes, or anything else that needs cleaning.
- Strong, shiny, and healthy-looking hair is one of the most sought-after goals when it comes to hair care.

### Part III short answer

#### Instruction: write short answer for the given question.

- List the styling hair product \_\_\_\_\_
- How to use styling hair product \_\_\_\_\_
- How to clean tools , equipment and salon \_\_\_\_\_ -
- Which material are sanitize \_\_\_\_\_

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