

# **Hair Dressing and beutification**

## **Leve II**

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



**Module Title: Hair Braid Techniques**

**Module Code: CST HDB2 M08 06 22**

**Nominal duration: 50 hours**

**Prepared By: Ministry of Lobar and Skill**

**November, 2022**  
**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

## Acknowledgement

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## Acronyms

TVT .....-Technical Vocational Training

LAP .....-Learning Activity Performance

## Introduction to the Module

In hair dressing and beautification field, Braid Techniques helps to know hair dressing industry, Hair braid, braiding technique Wigs and hairpieces design, Finish hair braiding .This moduledesign to meet the industry requirement under the hair dressing and beatification occupational standard particularly for the unit of competence Apply hair braiding techniques.

### Module Units

- Hair braid
- Braiding technique
- Wigs and hairpieces design
- Finish hair braiding

### Learning objectives of the Module

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

- Define braid hair style
- Carry Out Client Consultation
- Apply braid technique.
- Apply wigs and hairpieces design
- Finish hair braid

### Module Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below.
3. Read the information written in the information Sheets
4. Accomplish the Self-checks
5. LAP Test
6. Operation Sheet

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## Unit One: Hair braid

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

- Hair braiding Materials, Tools and equipment
- Braid techniques and procedures
- Condition products
- Client comfort and safety

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Follow Hair braiding Materials, Tools and equipment
- Perform Braid techniques
- Follow condition products
- Check Client comfort and safety

## 1.1 Hair braiding Materials, Tools and equipment

### Introduction To hair braiding

Simple Steps to Hair braiding is a guide designed to teach you how to create painless, simple, braiding styles. It reveals the various steps involved in natural hair braiding with extensions. You would also be able acquire the technique to braid extensions into natural (virgin) or processed hair in a professional but simple way. The skill of braiding without pain is essential to successful hair braiding both for the braider and the person you are braiding for. To create braid without pain, therefore, you have to hold the hair firmly rather than tightly. As a beginner, your braiding might not be smooth, do not worry but keep braiding without holding too tight. As you continue to practice, you would perfect your braiding skill. Tight braids hurt and could result in tension, causing little bump all over head or in the tight areas. 8 It is also important to braid with hair cream or grease. It is both soothing and health

### History of Hair Braiding

Hair braiding can be traced back to as far as 3500 BC. It was an art practiced among people to adorn themselves either as a regular hair style or for special occasion such as wedding, naming ceremony and so on. In fact, braids are worn by some regions as a tribal identification. Hair braiding is time consuming. It gives women the opportunity to socialize while having their hair braided. Some styles such as Micro braids could take up to seven hours or more. Men have also been found braiding their hair. Some men wear braids for war or religious purpose. In the book, Braiding & Knotting: techniques and projects, Constatine A. Belash noted, “in the periods when men wore their hair long, they seem to have taken great pride in their braids and curls...” Hair braiding has since been improving with the creation of various modern styles. Whatever the occasion, there is a style for it, even for a formal place like the professional place of work. Even though, hair braiding is a major part of the African woman's life style, it has gradually become a style worn by other races such as Asians, Indians, Caucasians and 10 so on. That shows the extent to which hair braiding has been accepted and explored by various cultures.

The first three basic styles to learn are **Cornrows, Weaves and Single braids**. Once these styles are mastered, it would be easy to create other complex styles of hair braiding.

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## Hair Braiding Materials, Tools and equipment

### Tools

The tools needed for hair braiding include but not limited to

- Cutting comb
- Tail comb
- Big and small teeth combs
- 14 to 18 inches needles
- Crochet thread
- Scissors
- Blade
- Rollers
- Hair pins
- Rubber or hair band

### Equipment

The accessories/products needed, include but not limited to:

- Extensions
- Weaves of various length, size, volume, color etc
- Hair cream or grease
- Mousse
- Oil Sheen spray
- Wrapping lotion
- Gel
- Detangler
- Pink lotion
- Beads

## 1.2 Braid techniques and procedures

### a. Single & Micro Braids

There are 6 steps required to create a Single & Micro Braids. The only difference is the portion of hair braided. In a Single Braids style, you part the few strands of hair a little more than you would with Micro braids.

1. Part a portion of the natural hair into few strands.
2. Take few strands of extensions and divide into three by parting one part of it into two.
3. Hold the divided extensions in your hands and use it to divide the parted hair into three
4. Bring the right part into the center, as you do this, the one at the center automatically goes on to the right side.
5. Bring the left side into the center and the one at the center also goes to the left.

6. Continue the same process of right to the center and left to the center, as the one at the center goes automatically to either side of the two, as you braid to your desired length. Continue the same routine until you are finished.



Fig. 1.2.Single and Micro Braids

### b. Cornrow

Is the ability to braid hair using three parts and locking them interchangeably onto the scalp. You can create cornrows in various styles and designs depending on your imagination and skill.

It is created in **5 Steps**:

1. Part the hair in reasonable amount depending on the style you are creating
2. Start from the beginning by parting it into three
3. Bring the one on the right to the center and the one at the center automatically goes to the right
4. Bring the one on the left to the center, as the one at the center automatically goes to the left
5. Pick few strands of hair as you continue this process Repeat the same routine as you braid until you have finished. You can

Create various designs of cornrows, depending on what your client wants or the style that you are creating.



Fig.1.3. Cornrows

### c. WEAVE

Weaves could be sewn or glued onto the hair in various ways depending on the style that you are creating. With a sew-in weave, you need 14 inches to 18 inches needle to perform the task. For a glued weave, you would require bonding glue. This text shows how to create a sew-in weave. Weave is such a dynamic style that you could explore by creating two-in one style such as weave/cornrows or weave/micro braids.

To create a simple 8inch curly weave there are **5 steps** to follow

1. Part few strands of hair from the back of the head, that is, the nape area and braid in a circle until the whole hair is braided
2. Use a black crochet thread by putting it through a 14inches to 18 inches needle and cut it at a desired length
3. Tie a knot on the thread and begin to sew the weave onto the cornrow from the nape area where the braid started until it has gone round the entire cornrow

4. Check to see if there were open spaces in between the weaves and then fill it up by sewing additional weaves onto those areas if you have left over weaves from the one you were sewing to give the hair volume and make it beautiful
5. Style the weave with hair products such as mousse, pink oil, setting wrap etc into a desired style



Fig1.4Weaves

#### d. Weave/Cornrows

There are 7 steps required to create weave/cornrows

1. Part some hair at the front of the head from one ear to the other or on the side from the front to the nape
2. Hold the rest of the hair in place with a hair band
3. Part few strands of hair from that portion and create cornrows going to the back or to the side with any design of your choice
4. Part the remaining hair in a circle form starting from the nape area. When you get to the front where you already have cornrows, just braid the tips into the circle form cornrows you started from the nape.
5. Continue until you have braided the whole head into a circle form cornrows.
6. Sew your weave, preferably an 8 inch weave onto the cornrows. To create volume, add left over weaves in between lines of cornrows by sewing it under a weave. You can do this for the first three or four rows from one ear to the other.
7. Styles as desired and spray oil sheen



Fig. Weave/Cornrows

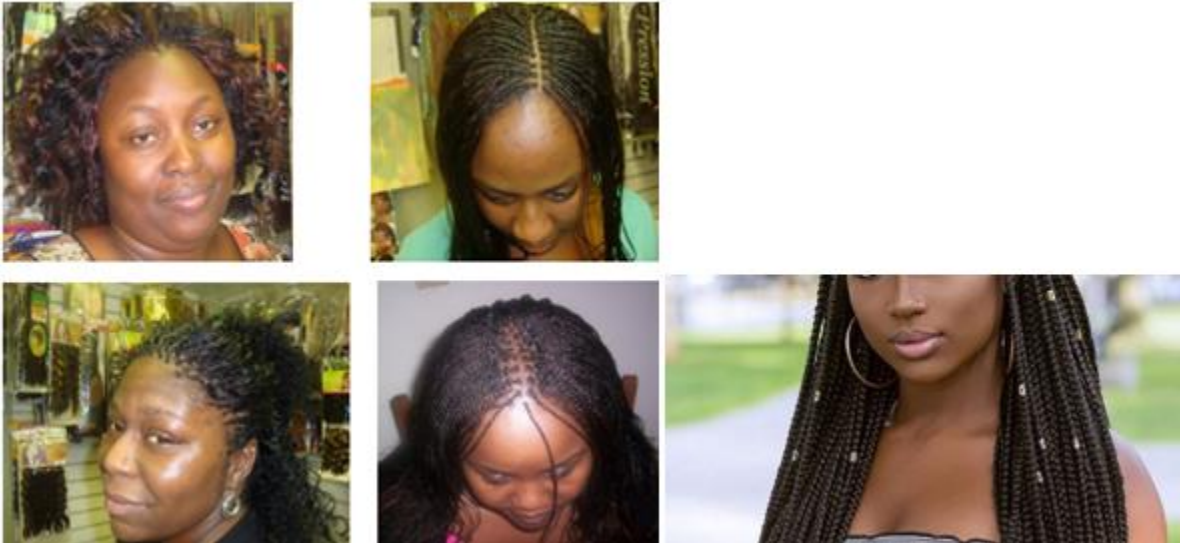
## e. Weave/Micro braids

### Weave/Micro braids

There are 7 steps to do weave/micro braids. It can be done in a side-parting form, all front or around all edges. It takes about the same process except that for the side parting, you part the hair just like you would when doing a regular weave with parting in front and instead of brushing the hair you left out onto the weave; you braid it into micro braids. For all around the edges, you part some hair around the edges of the head to braid into micro braids when you are done.

There are 7 steps to do weave/micro braids. It can be done in a side-parting form

1. Part some hair at the front of the head from one ear to the other
2. Hold the rest of the hair in place with a hair band
3. Part few strands of hair in the front and braid into micro braids with some of the weaves you will sew onto the rest of the hair. To do this, cut out some parts of the weave and gently use scissors to cut off the thread that holds the weave together so that you can have it in individual form like a braiding extension.
4. Part the remaining hair in a circle form starting from the nape area. Keep the micro braids out of it by holding it together with a hair band
5. Continue until you have braided the whole head into a circle form cornrows.
6. Sew your weave, preferably curly or wavy of any weave onto the cornrows. To create volume, add left over weaves in between lines of cornrows by sewing it under a weave. You can do this for the first three or four rows from one ear to the other.
7. Styles as desired with hair products such as pink lotion and spray oil sheen. Do not use mousse for this style if you do not want the weave to become hard. Otherwise, mousse is a very good styling agent that helps you hold the curls in place regardless of wind.



1.5. Weave/Micro braids

## f. Twist

Creating Kinky or Rope Twist Kinky or Rope twist is created in a similar way. The obvious difference between the two is the texture of extension used. For a Kinky twist, the texture of the extension is coarse and has to be thoroughly combed to create shiny and lasting twist. A regular braiding extension would perform the work for a rope twist. You must however be selective of the kind of extension you would like to use. You need to ensure that the extension is silky and can be hot water curled.

There are 13 steps required to create Twist

1. Part few strands of hair
2. Apply hair cream/grease to the parted section
3. Pick out few strands of extension in two portions, depending on the size you want to create
4. Cross the extensions to have cress-cross shape on both sides of your hands
5. Hold the extensions at the cross
6. Place the extension on the parted section of hair
7. Divide the hair into three with the extension
8. Begin to braid by bringing the right into the center, as the center automatically goes to the right
9. Bring the left into the center, as the center automatically goes to the left
10. Braid the hair for about four times to hold the extensions onto the hair

11. Join two together to form one to start twisting
12. Begin to twist the two extensions together until you reach the tip
13. .Continue the same process until you finish



Fig. 1.5. Twists

### 1.3 Condition products

Products for braiding hair are important because braided hairstyles remain a go-to protective style that can help your tresses grow out.

Try and remember in order to avoid a dry and itchy scalp, cleanse your hair of product buildup, and select quality hair.

Box braids, cornrows and braids in other forms, are the most popular summer and winter protective style when you don't have time to fiddle with your hair.

Whatever protective style you choose, you must take care of your hair and ensure that you are not causing more damage than protection.

Avoiding dry scalp, sticking to wash routines, selecting a great moisturizer for those braids, and even selecting the right pack of braid extension hair bundles are all critical steps in the process of getting box braids – no step should be skipped or overlooked.

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Fig.1.3. hair conditioning products

## 1.4 Client comfort and safety

Clients are individuals. Each one comes to us with a different set of life circumstances, personalities, and likes and dislikes. For many new clients, you may be their first experience with a personal trainer. It's crucial to remain mindful of how you approach working with each client so that they are motivated to return and partake in your menu of available services.

- Focus on client expectations.
- Build trust and confidence.
- Follow standard consultation guidelines.
- Conduct in quiet spot.
- Be warm, be friendly, and listen
- Complete client record card.

## Self-check

### Part one

#### Instructions:-Say true or false

1. Hair braiding can be traced back to as far as 3500 BC.
2. Single & Micro Braids one of braid techniques and procedures
3. Mousse is a very good styling agent that helps you hold the curls in place regardless of wind.
4. Clients are individuals with a different set of life circumstances, personalities, and likes and dislikes
5. A regular braiding extension would perform the work for a rope twist

### Part Two

#### Instruction:- Fill the blank space

1. The first three basic styles to learn are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to braid hair using three parts and locking them interchangeably onto the scalp.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is such a dynamic style that explore by creating two-in one style such as weave/cornrows or weave/micro braids.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ It can be done in a side-parting form, all front or around all edges.

### Part Three

**Instruction:** - Give short answer for the following question

1. Mention tools needed for hair braiding.
2. Mention materials and accessories/products needed for hair braiding.
3. List braiding techniques and its procedure
4. What is the most effective way to prepare hair for braiding?
5. What are the steps in creating basic corn rows?
6. Explain how to prepare the hair for braiding.

### Self-check

**Task 1.** Part the hair in reasonable amount depending on the style you are creating

**Task 2.** Start from the beginning by parting it into three

**Task 3.** Bring the one on the right to the center and the one at the center automatically goes to the right

**Task 4.** Bring the one on the left to the center, as the one at the center automatically goes to the left

**Task 5.** Pick few strands of hair as you continue this process Repeat the same routine as you braid until you have finished.

**Task 6.** You can create various designs of cornrows, depending on what your client wants or the style that you are creating.

### Operation sheet

**Operation title:** Corn Rowing Braid

**Purpose:** To understand Tree braids procedure

**Instruction:** operate the level for each type Braids procedure

**Tools and requirement:**

- Cutting comb
- Tail comb
- Big and small teeth combs

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- 14 to 18 inches needles
- Crochet thread 6. Scissors
- Blade
- Rollers
- Hair pins
- Rubber or hair band

### Steps in doing the task

1. Part the hair in reasonable amount depending on the style you are creating
2. Start from the beginning by parting it into three
3. Bring the one on the right to the center and the one at the center automatically goes to the right
4. Bring the one on the left to the center, as the one at the center automatically goes to the left
5. Pick few strands of hair as you continue this process Repeat the same routine as you braid until you have finished.
6. Create various designs of cornrows, depending on what your client wants or the style that you are creating.

**Quality Criteria:** the given task is to understand Corn Rowing Braid

**Precautions:** To practice Braid Hair

## Unit Two: Braid technique

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

- Clean and pickup service
- Section Hair
- Types or styles of braid

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Follow Clean and pickup service
- Perform Section Hair.
- Offer different types or styles of braid

## 2.1 Clean and pickup service

Use braiding technique Maintain client and operator comfort and safety throughout service according to organizational procedures. Pick up clean, even sections throughout the service.

## 2.2 Section Hair

### 2.2.1 How to Section Hair for Braids and Dreadlocks

Introduction: How to Section Your Hair for Braids and Dreadlocks

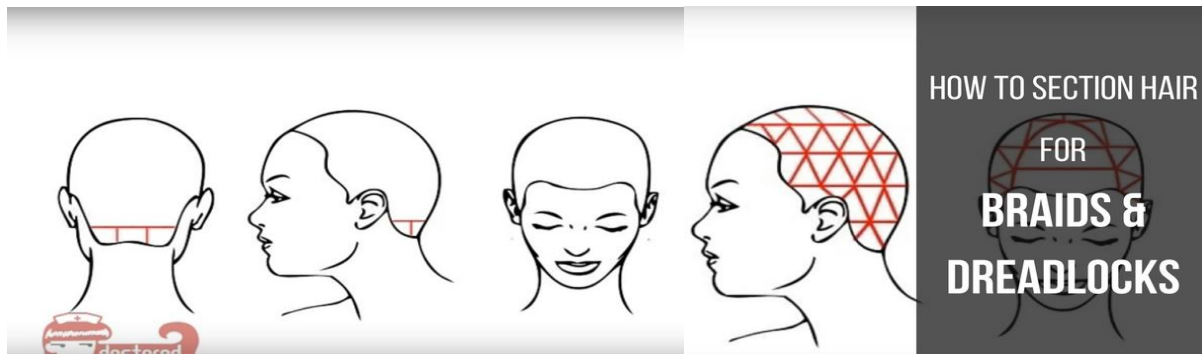
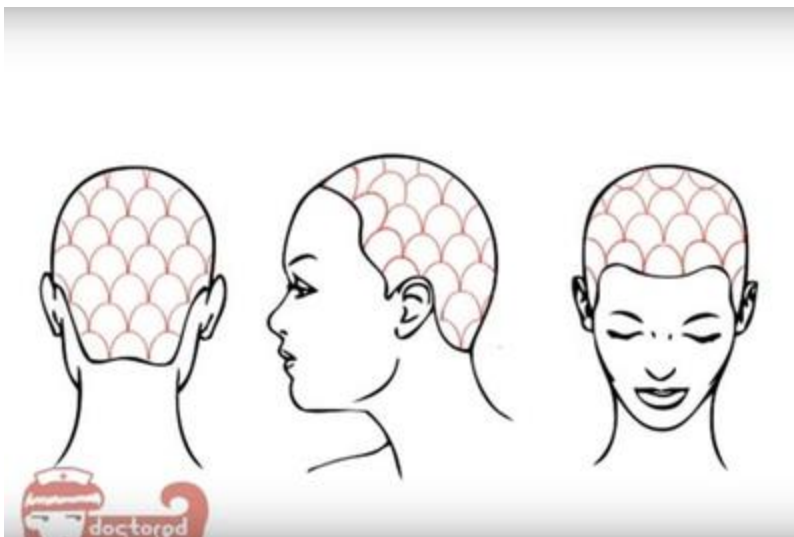
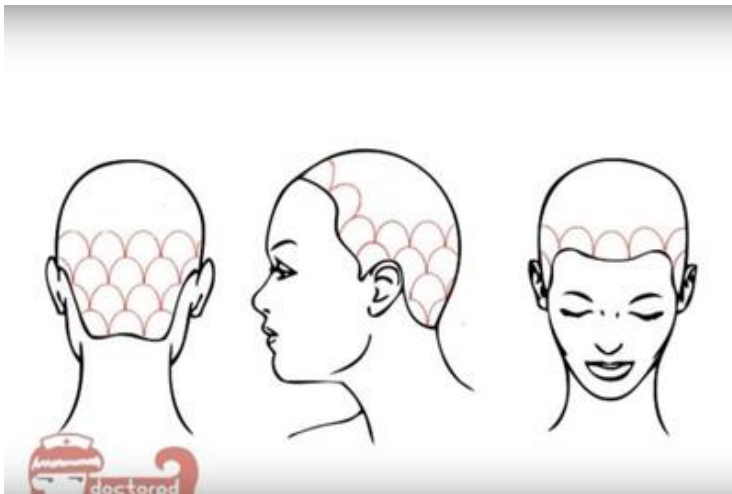
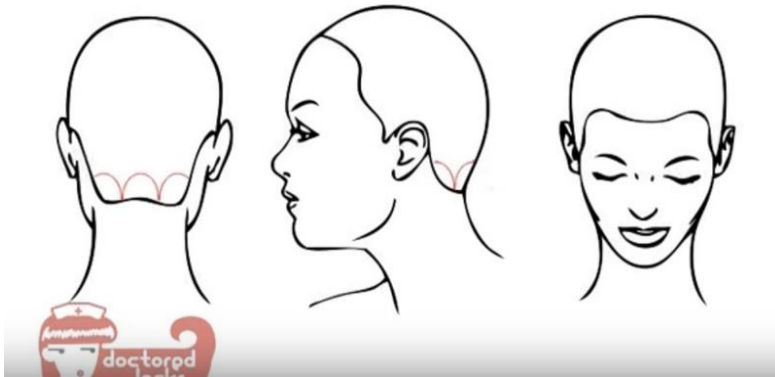


Fig2.2.1. how to section hair for braids and dread locks

Step 1: Fan

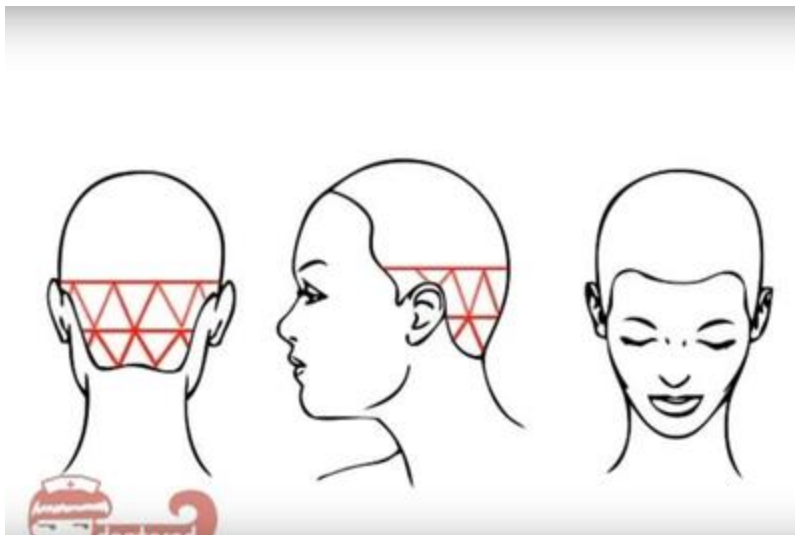
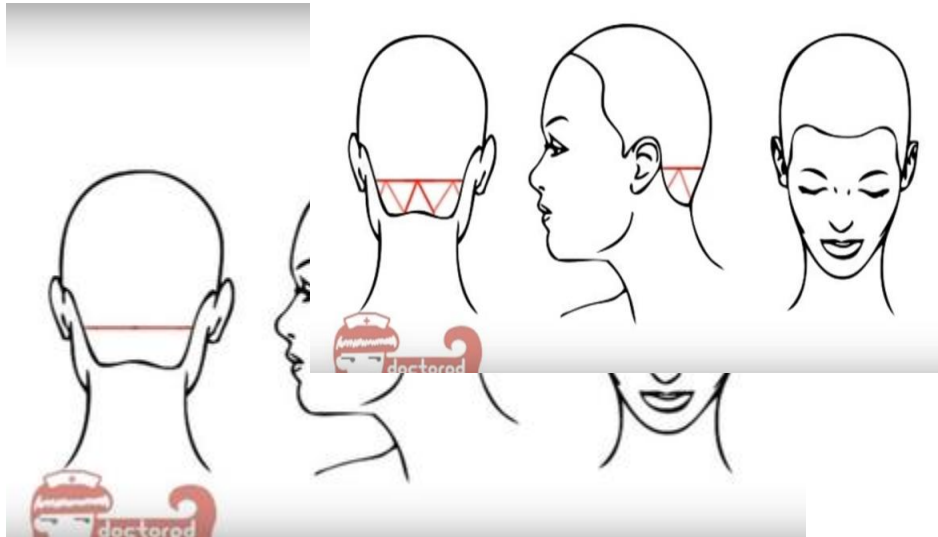


For the fan method, part the first row in 3 half circles. The next row should center its sections above the part lines of the row below. It is not necessary to part an entire row at once. This style

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is easily adaptable to a "part as you go" method. Continue working in rows until you're above the ears, once there, complete the front hairline. section the rest of the hair accordingly.

## Step 2: Triangle



## 3 More Images

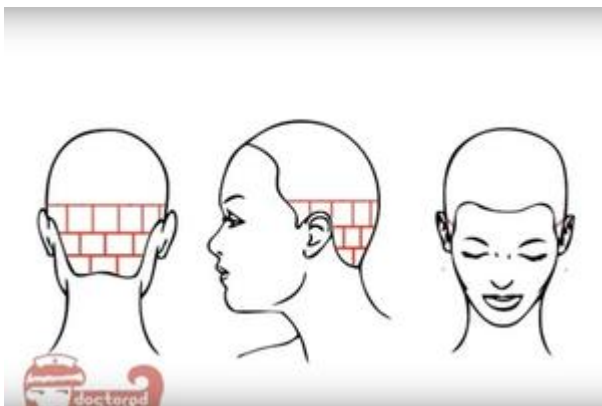
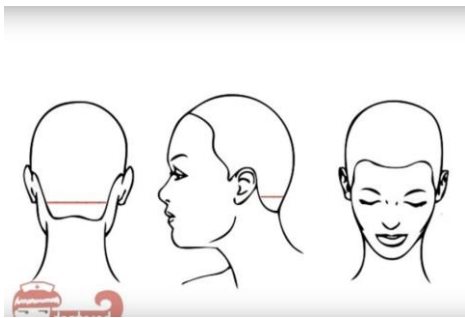
For the triangle method, you will start by creating a line just at the nape of the neck. The height of this row should be the same size as the width of your triangles. Create your first triangle in the center and create your other triangles in this row stemming of the center triangle.

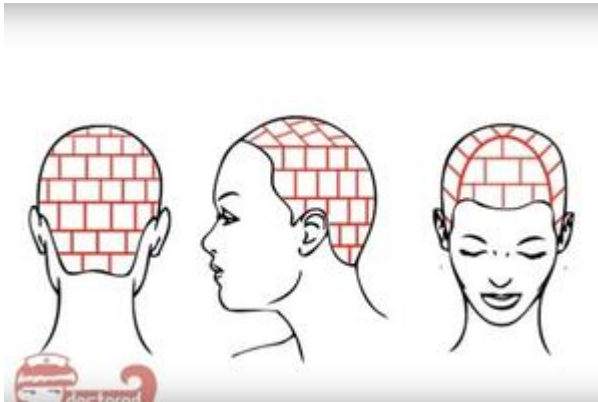
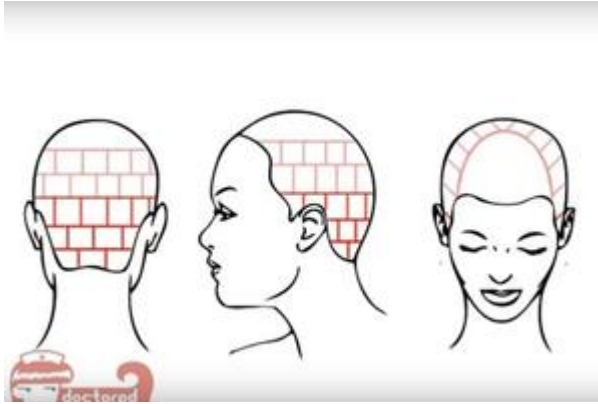
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Create your second row. Create center triangle. The points from this center triangle should intersect with the center triangle below. Each row will be created in the same way until you reach the crown.

Once you've reached the crown, part the section into three rows. Starting in the front, part your center triangle. Finish the remaining rows, intersecting the points of the triangles whenever possible.

### Step 3: Brick





Brick partings are sectioned off row-by-row. Starting at the nape, carve off a row and section off your center brick. Typically the bottom row has three sections.

Carve your second row. The sectioning for this row will be off set, so the braids or dreadlocks fall over the part lines of the sections just below. Offsetting your sections insures that you will be able to show your work, not your scalp. Continue sectioning until you reach the crown. Part the crown into three rows. Complete the front hairline first, working your way back to complete your style.

## 2.3 Types or styles of braid

The braid can be either a casual or a formal look depending on the exact style you try and the embellishments that you add. While your mother may have French braided your hair to keep it out of your face at school when you were younger, there are far more exciting ways to wear your braids these days.

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The following 18 types of braids are among the most familiar and exciting.

## Different Braid Types

### Classic Braids



The classic three-strand braid is definitely the easiest to create and is probably something that you have practiced since you were young. You may have even made simple braided bracelets using the same techniques.

To create this look, divide your hair into three sections. Alternate between placing the right and left strands over the center strand, tightening the braid as you go or allowing the strands to lie more loosely for a super casual and youthful look.

## Plait Braids



Plait braids are very similar to class three-strand braids except that they use more strands. Five is a typical number, but the sky is truly the limit when it comes to this look.

## 3. French Braids



The French braid is a common style modeled by young girls, but it can be just as sophisticated for adults as well. A typical French braid uses three strands that are alternately placed on top of each other.

#### 4. Dutch Braids



Dutch braids are quite similar to French braids and are begun at the scalp. However, instead of passing the alternating strands of hair over each other, you will pull them beneath the center strands. This creates a braid that appears to pop off the head.

#### 5. Reverse Braids



This braid is created in exactly the same way as a French braid or Dutch braid. However, instead of working from the forehead to the nape of the neck, you will flip your head upside down and work from the nape of your neck to the crown of your head.

## 6. Lace Braids



Another style that uses many of the same techniques that the French braid does is the lace braid. The key difference is that hair is pulled only from one side of your head rather than from both sides. These braids are usually worn near the side of your head and are great for keeping your hair out of your face. These braids also work well if you are trying to grow out your bangs as they artfully hide the ends.

## 7 Fishtail Braids



The fishtail braid has become incredibly popular, especially among celebrities. However, you may be surprised to discover just how difficult it is to create on your own, at least without plenty of practice. Because very small strands of hair are used, it can also be a major time commitment to create this style. You will actually begin with only two strands and gradually bring in small strands of hair from beneath these beginning pieces.

## 8 Rope Braids



The rope braid also uses only two strands of hair, but it looks completely different from the fishtail braid. You begin with a ponytail before separating your hair into two sections. Next, you twist these sections into opposite directions before twisting them together. The initial twisting of each section holds the final twist together for a full day of work or play.

## 9 Ladder Braids



While ladder braids can be created in a variety of ways, they all appear to have clear edges with horizontal strips of hair between them to look like a ladder. To create this effect, you will be bringing hair around and under the initial braid every half inch or so. It is important to keep each strand quite thin to create a ladder-like look. This braid can be done underhanded or over handed.

## 10 Box Braids



It is best to have box braids created professionally as they can be difficult and time-consuming to get just right. In addition, most people opt to have hair extensions added to create more volume in these braids. While these braids can be as narrow or wide as you want, it is best to opt for narrow braids you plan to keep them in for a long duration.

## 11 Micro Braids



Micro braids are similar to box braids with their basic three strand design. However, they are incredibly narrow and easier to style into up dos. Each braid is kept close to the scalp. They can also stay in your hair for quite some time, with some individuals keeping them in for several months.

## 12. Cornrow Braids



At first glance, cornrows may appear to be quite similar to micro braids. However, these very narrow braids are woven as strips down the length of the head, almost as a French braid would be. They usually form parallel lines to the base of the head and may be pulled into a ponytail or another up do.

## 13. Crown Braids



The crown braid makes an excellent up do that you can probably create yourself with just a bit of practice. The simplest way to create one is to form a side braid coming from the base of your head. Once complete, simply wrap the braid around the crown of your head, and secure it with pins and hair spray. To create a looser look, pull out a few strands to frame your face.

#### 14 Milkmaid Braids



The milkmaid braid looks very similar to the crown braid except that the braid sits a little bit further back on the top of your head, similar to where you would place a headband. Most of these braids include a center part for a traditional look.

#### 15 Reverse Milkmaid Braids



Pulling these braids to the top of your head, pull them in the opposite direction to the back of your head, pinning them to the base of your scalp. These braids look even chicer than their traditional counterparts.

#### 16 Pull-Through Braids



The pull-through braid is a great way to create the illusion of volume even in fine or thin hair. This style uses plenty of hair elastics because you will be forming numerous small ponytails and pulling strands of hair from the upper ponytails under the lower one. This creates a very large and thick braid that is super simple to finish in only a few minutes on your own.

#### 17. Waterfall Braids



The waterfall braid is a very elegant look that allows hair to hang freely down the side of your head. While this style is very popular for weddings, it can be great for any special occasion.

## 18. Traditional Braids

Ethiopian braids have different names depending on the region of Ethiopia where they come from. Indeed, Albaso braids are the traditional habesha hairstyle of Ethiopia and Eritrea. They are composed of 7 large cornrow braids on the front with pretty curly hair in the back.



Fig. Traditional hair braid

## Self-check

### Part 1

**Instructions:** Say true if the statement is correct if it is incorrect say false

1. Albasso braids are the traditional habesha hairstyle of Ethiopia and Eritrea.
2. The waterfall braid is a very elegant look that allows hair to hang freely down the side of your head
3. Cornrows may appear to be quite similar to micro braids.
4. Section Hair has three steps fan, triangle and brick.

### Part 2

**Instructions: - Give short answer**

1. List Different Braid Types

### Part 3

**Instructions:-Give Explanation**

1. Fan
2. Triangle
3. Brick

## Unit Three: Wigs and hairpieces design

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

- Style wigs or hairpieces
- Style and facial Structure
- Tools and techniques
- Styling products

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Perform Style wigs or hairpieces
- Follow Style concepts and facial Structure
- Check tools and techniques
- .Offer style products

### 3.1 Style wigs or hairpieces

#### Introduction

Wigs and Hair Additions Cosmetologists should study and understand wigs and hair extensions because the market has expanded and is very lucrative, understanding the fundamentals means you can work with any manufacture, and these skills can open many doors for employment.

Human versus **Synthetic** Hair

#### Human Hair

##### Advantages

- More realistic appearance
- Greater durability
- Same styling and maintenance as natural hair; can be custom colored and premed to suit the client; tolerates heat from blow dryer, curling iron, or hot rollers

##### Disadvantages

- Reacts to thee climate the way that natural hair does
- After shampooing the hair needs to be reset
- The color will oxidize (fade with exposure to light)
- The hair will break split if mistreated by harsh brushing, backcombing, or excessive heat

#### Synthetic Hair

##### Advantages

- Strong, durable; top-of-the-line synthetics have a natural, lustrous look and feel
- Great value
- Very easy to maintain at home; shampooing in cold water will not change the style nor will exposure to humidity
- Most are already cut in the latest styles so only some detailing is required
- Colors are limitless; some contain highlights and lowlights for natural effect
- Will not fade or oxidize even after long exposure to sun

##### Disadvantages

- Cannot be exposed to extreme heat (curling irons, hot rollers, or high heat or blow dryers)

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- Coloring synthetic fibers is not recommended
- Sometimes synthetic hair is so shiny that it may not look natural
- The most natural-looking synthetic pieces are the most expensive

A wig can be defined as an artificial covering for the head consisting of a network of interwoven hair.

- Completed coverage- a wig
- Partial coverage- hairpiece

### Types of Wigs

#### ▪ Cap wig

- constructed with an elasticized, mesh-fiber base to which the hair is attached
- made in several sizes and require special fittings
- usually hand-knotted
- □ front edge is made of material that resembles the client's scalp along with a lace extension and a wire support that is used at temples for a snug, secure fit
- hand-tied under the net (under-knotted) to conceal the cap edge
- side and back contain wire supports
- latex mold caps are available for clients with special needs

#### Cap less wig (also known as caps)

- Machine made from human or artificial hair
- Hair is woven into wefts (long strips of hair with a threaded edge)
- Rows of wefts are sewn to elastic strips in a circular pattern to fit the head shape
- More popular; ready-to wear; less expensive than cap wigs
- Very light; comfortable to wear; healthier than cap wigs because they breathe

### Methods of Construction

- **Hand-tied (also known as hand-knotted)**- made by inserting individual strands of hair into mesh foundations and knotting them with a needle; natural and realistic looking; most closely resembles human hair growth; flexibility at the root; can be combed in almost any direction
- **Semi-Hand-tied**- combination of synthetic hair and hand-tied human hair; reasonably priced; offer natural appearance and good durability

- **Machine-made-** made by feeding wefts through a machine then stitching them together to form the base and shape of the wig; has a wafting direction which limits styling options; least expensive; have a bounce-back quality (even after shampooing, style returns)

### Styling the Wig or Hair Pieces

- Remember the total picture; ask the client to stand and walk around after you style a wig to check for balance and proportions
- Most hair is chemically treated so it needs to be handled gently
  - When using heat, set styling tool on low
  - Do not pull hair or treat it carelessly
  - Use boar bristle brush or synthetic brush with smooth, rounded plastic teeth
  - Use a block for coloring, perming, setting, and basic cut outlining
  - Finish the cut and style on the client's head to achieve proper balance and personalization
  - Choose styling products for color-treated hair or specialized products for wigs
  - If wig does not have a natural-looking hairline or lace front, backcomb gently around the hairline for a softened look
  - To test how realistic a wig looks, use the wind test: gently blow around a client's face with a blowdryer and make changes if it does not look realistic

### Tip

### Cleaning the Wig

Always follow manufacturer's instructions

- Use a gentle shampoo (for color-treated hair or specialty wig shampoo) and never one with a sulfur base
- Soak then gently squeeze the wig
- Use a drying rack for drying
- If wig is made of human hair, also use a conditioner

### Coloring Wigs and Hair Additions

- All synthetic hair colors used for wigs and hairpieces are standardized according to the 70 colors on the hair color ring used by wig and hairpiece manufacturers
- Colors range from black to pale blonde

- If you are going to custom color the hair, use hair that has been bleached through the lifting process and not with metallic dyes; check with the manufacturer
- Before coloring, see if the cuticle is intact. If the cuticle is absent, the hair is very porous and will react to color in an extreme manner
- Always to a strand test prior to a full-color application
- When coloring human-hair wigs or additions, conduct regular color checks every five to ten minutes; the hair you are working on came from many different heads, so it may be unpredictable
- It is often easier to color the client's hair to match the addition

### **Perming Wigs and Hair Additions**

- If you want to perm human hair to match a client's wave pattern, you need to know how the hair was colored. DO NOT perm hair that was colored with a metallic dye.
- Perms must be performed with the hair additions off the client's head
- For wigs and hairpieces, cover the head form with plastic to protect it from the chemicals, pin the hair securely to the head form, and perm as you would a natural head of hair
- Perm extensions as they lie flat

### **Hairpieces**

- **Hairpieces**- a hair addition that sits on a client's head, covering a portion of it, or clip onto another area, such as the nape; usually attached by temporary methods; can also be attached with a braid and sew technique
- There are many different types:
  - Integration pieces- attached with semi-permanent method    Toupees
  - Fashion hairpieces which include falls, half wigs, wiglets, chignons, bandeaus, cascades, ponytails, bangs, and fillers

## Types of Hairpieces

a. **Integration hairpieces**- hairpiece that has openings in the base through which a client's own hair is pulled to blend with the natural or synthetic hair of the hairpiece

- Very light
- Natural-looking
- Add length and volume
- Good for clients with thinning hair

• **Toupees**- small wig used to cover the top and crown of the head

- Fine net base is usually most appropriate material for clients with severe hair loss
- Attach: temporary (clips or tape) or semi-permanent (tracks, adhesive, or sewing)
- The best toupees are custom-designed

b. **Fashion Hairpieces**- great salon product for special occasions

- Include ponytails, chignons, cascades, streaks, bangs, falls, half wigs and clip-in extensions
- Vary in size; usually have a stiff net base
- Attach temporarily with hairpins, clips, combs, bobby pins, or elastic

c. **Hair Extensions**: -Hair extensions are hair additions secured to the base of the client's natural hair in order to add length volume, texture, or color.

- May be made from human hair, synthetic hair, or a blend of the two
- They are either wefts of hair or strands (small bundles)

### Guidelines:

- Decide whether you are adding length, thickness, or both
- Know the final style you are trying to achieve; make a sketch
- Stay 1 inch away from the hairline at the front, sides, and nape as well as one inch from the part
- Be sure the base does not show through very thin hair
- When working with curly hair, you must decide if you are matching the curl pattern or adding another curl pattern to the hair
- Curly hair appears thicker so you may not need to add as many extensions

### Attachment Techniques

a. **Braid-and-Sew Method**

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- Method of attaching extensions by securing them to the client's own hair by sewing braids or a weft onto an on-the-scalp braid (cornrow) which is sometimes called the track; the angle of the track determines how the hair will fall; may be placed horizontally, diagonally, vertically, or along curved lines
- Requires no special equipment
- Very safe technique
- Not recommended for clients who have extremely damaged hair, baby fine hair, or unclean scalps
- Lock stitch, double-lock stitch and overcast stitch are all ways to sew the extension to the track

#### b. **Bonding Method**

- Method of attaching hair extensions, hair wefts, or single strands using an adhesive or bonding agent applied with an applicator gun
- Hair should be at least 4 inches long
- Lasts from 2-4 weeks depending upon frequency of shampooing, oiliness or dryness of the scalp, quality of products used
- Maintenance is required as often as every two weeks
- Process: section the hair at the nape; measure first weft against parting  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.2 inch from the hairline; lay weft on flat surface and apply adhesive (use a consistent amount); lightly press the weft against the clean parting; hold for 20 seconds; tug gently to be sure it has adhered; proceed to next section, working up the head
- Do not work too close to the crown and parting or the weft will show through  
Remove by dissolving the adhesive bond with oil or bond remover
- Two advantages: very affordable; does not take much longer than a regular hair service
- Disadvantage: some clients may have an allergic reaction to the adhesive (always perform a patch test)
- DO NOT USE on clients with severely damaged hair; DO NOT USE wefts longer than 12 inches as the additional weight may cause damage

#### c. **Fusion Bonding Method**

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- Method of attaching extensions by bonding it to the client's hair with a bonding material activated by the heat from a special tool
- Advantages: harmonizes with the client's own hair with no unattractive attachment sites, lasts up to 4 months; removal is quick and painless
- Disadvantages: expensive and time-consuming

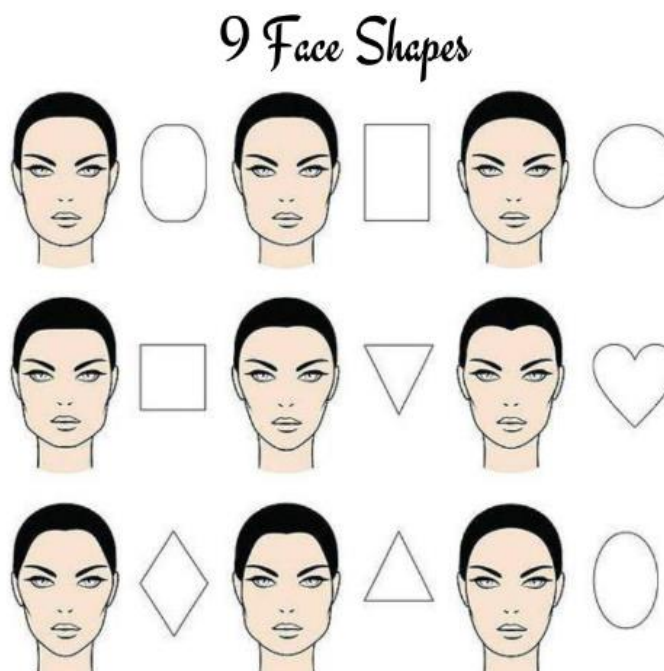
d. **Linking Method**

- Method of attaching extension where a small amount of hair is picked up off a parting and a link is slid on close to the scalp with a special tool; the extension is inserted into the link and the link is pinched flat with pliers
- Advantages: styling versatility; integrity of natural hair is maintained
- Disadvantages: expensive, time consuming, links can rust

e. **Tube Method**

Method where the client's hair and the addition strand are inserted into a tube which is then heated to shrink it (requires special tools and training To become skilled at using extensions, you need to take specialized, formal training and practice

### 3.2 Style and facial Structure



### 3.2.1 Different Face Shape Types

Knowing the different types of face shapes

#### 1. Oblong

An oblong face is longer than the width. The facial features consist of

- A round chin and jaw line
- Forehead, jaw, and cheeks are equal in width

#### 2. Rectangle

A rectangle-shaped face is a combination of two other shapes being oblong and square-shaped face. The length of the face is longer than the width. The facial features consist of

- a straight or horizontal hairline
- mostly like have a tall forehead
- a square-shaped jaw
- the sides of your face to follow a straight line from your jaw to your forehead

#### 3. Round

A round face has few to no angles. The width and length of the face are equal. The facial features consist of

- the forehead rounded at the hairline
- the cheekbones are the broadest part of the face
- a rounded jaw line with very subtle angles

#### 4. Square

A square face is equal in width and length with very minimal curves to it. The facial features consist of

- straight or horizontal hairline

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- the forehead, cheekbones, and jaw will be of the same width
- the sides of your face follow a straight line from your jaw to your forehead

## 5. Inverted Triangle

An inverted triangle-shaped face is broader at the top than the bottom. The facial features consist of

- a broad forehead
- jawline and chin are slender, and usually pointed

## 6. Heart

A heart-shaped face has a broad forehead and cheekbones. The length of the face is longer than the width and tapers down to a narrow jawline. The facial features consist of

- a widow's peak
- a pointy chin

## 7. Diamond

A diamond-shaped face is an angular version of the oval face and is known to have a prominent bone structure. The length of the face is about the same as the width. The facial features consist of

- a narrow forehead
- wide cheekbones
- a pointed or angular chin

## 8. Triangle

A triangle-shaped face is also known as a pear-shaped face, where the bottom is wider than the top. The facial features consist of

- the forehead is narrow

- cheekbones are flatter and not as prominent
- the jaw is broader and angular

## 9. Oval

For an oval-shape face, the length appears to be 1.5 times larger than the width. The facial features consist of

- a tall forehead
- the cheekbones are prominent as it is the broadest part of the face
- around jaw or chin

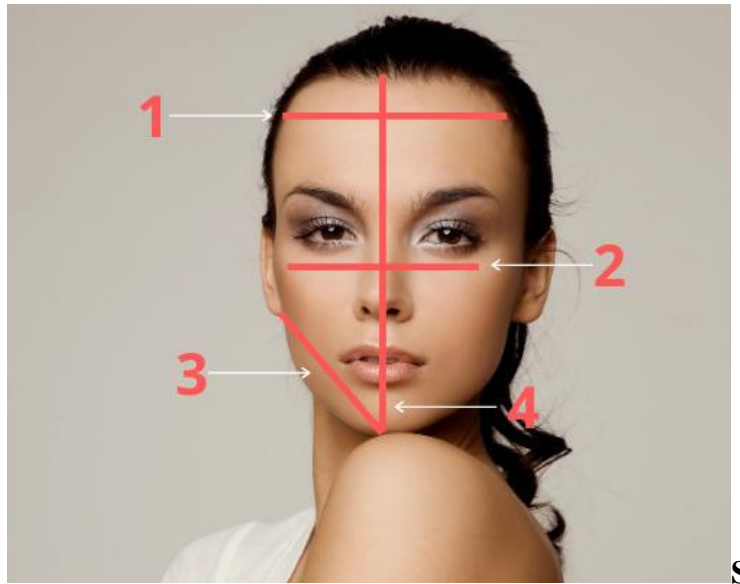
### 3.2.2 How To Find Your Face Shape?

Before you proceed with your face measurements, do the following

- Tie your hair back so you can see your entire face
- Use a flexible measuring tape

## Step 1:

Now let us get down to measuring the four vital distances of your face



1. **Forehead width:** Measure the distance across your forehead from hairline to hairline
2. **Cheekbone width:** Measure from the outer corner of one eye to the other.
3. **Jaw line width:** Measure the distance along the side of your jawline. Start from the base of your ear to the middle of your chin and multiply that number by two.
4. **Face length:** Measure from the center of your hairline till the tip of your chin. \

## Step 2:

Aside from measurements, facial features also play a vital role in figuring out your face shape.

Consider the angles and contours of your face to see whether they are prominent or not or soft or sharp.

Once you have gathered the measurements, start eliminating the face shapes that do not align with your facial characteristics.

Now that you have followed the above two methods to determine your face shape.

### 3.3 Tools and Techniques

#### Tools for Braiding

- Boar-bristle brush
- Square paddle brush
- Vent brush
- Wide-tooth comb
- Tail comb
- Double-tooth comb
- Finishing comb
- Cutting comb

#### 3.3 Styling Product

- Pick with rounded teeth
- Blow-dryer with pick nozzle
- Diffuser
- 5-inch scissors
- Long clips
- Butterfly and small clips
- Hood dryer
- Small rubber bands or string

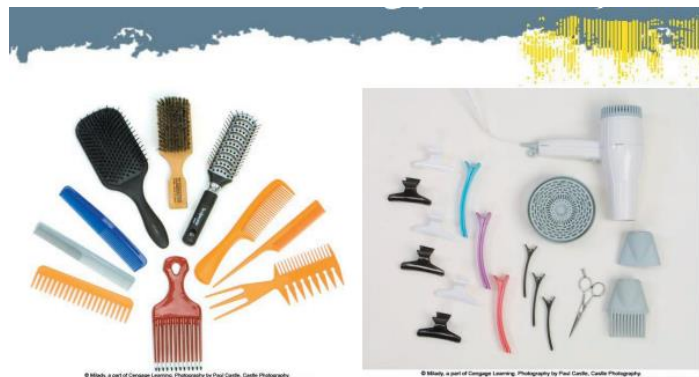


Fig. Implements and Materials • Extension fibers • Hackle • Drawing board





## Self-check

### Part-1

**Instruction:-** Choose the best answer for the following questions.

1. Which of the following tools and techniques of hair braiding.
  - a. Square paddle brush
  - b. Vent brush
  - c. Wide-tooth comb
  - d. Tail comb
  - e. All
  - f. None of the above
2. An oblong face is longer than the width. The facial features consist of
  - a. A round chin and jaw line
  - b. Forehead, jaw, and cheeks are equal in width
  - c. A and b
  - d. None
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as an artificial covering for the head consisting of a network of interwoven hair.
  - a. Wig
  - b. Natural hair
  - c. Braid
  - d. A and b
  - e. all
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a hair addition that sits on a client's head, covering a portion of it, or clip onto another area, such as the nape.
  - a. Hair peaces
  - b. Hunan hair
  - c. Wig
  - d. All
5. Which of the following is disadvantages of human hair
  - a. Reacts to thee climate the way that natural hair does
  - b. After shampooing the hair needs to be reset
  - c. The color will oxidize (fade with exposure to light)
  - d. The hair will break split if mistreated by harsh brushing, backcombing, or excessive heat
  - e. all

## Part 2

### Instruction:-Say true or false

1. A triangle-shaped face is also known as a pear-shaped face, where the bottom is wider than the top.
2. A rectangle-shaped face is a combination of two other shapes being oblong and square-shaped face
3. The advantages of synthetic hair was Strong, durable; top-of-the-line synthetics have a natural, lustrous look and feel
4. The facial features consist of a tall forehead , the cheekbones are prominent as it is the broadest, part of the face around jaw or chin is called oval face shape

## Part :-3

### Instruction:-Give short answer

1. Mention types of hairpieces
2. Write Different Face Shape Types
3. How To Find Your Face Shape?



## Unit Four :Finish braid

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

- Client satisfaction
- Holding products
- Hair care and maintenance procedures
- Timeframe

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Check Client satisfaction
- Prepare Holding products
- Offer braid hair care and maintenance procedures
- Check Service timeframe

## 4.1. Client satisfaction

Philip Kotler defines customer satisfaction as a ‘person’s feeling of pleasure or disappointment, which resulted from comparing a product’s perceived performance or outcome against his/her expectations’. So,

- Focus on client expectations.
- Build trust and confidence.
- Follow standard consultation guidelines.
- Conduct in quiet spot
- Be warm, be friendly, and listen

## 4.2. Holding products

Hair spray is one of the most popular grooming products and is used by women and men to hold hairstyles in place. Hair spray can be described as fine mists of chemical compounds that are propelled from an aerosol can. They can be applied to either wet or dry hair to help hold it in place in a particular look.

Ultra Hold spray for Lace-fronts wigs and weaves. Combines the power of nourishing Olive Oil, strengthening Castor Oil and Burdock Root Extract, while White Peony helps promote a healthy scalp. Contains a Keratin complex that is more powerful than Panthenol, promotes strong healthy hair and enhances resilience to styling. Perfect for edges

- Holds lace-front and closure wigs in place
- Extreme-hold styling product
- Dries clear with no residue
- Usually partnered with Grip Gel
- Edge protector
- Sweat & humidity resistant
- Sleek Style

### Key Ingredients

- Olive Oil – Nourishment
- Castor Oil & Burdock Root Extract - Strengthening
- White Peony - Promote a healthy scalp
- Keratin Complex - Enhances resilience to styling
- Holds lace-front and closure wigs in place
- Extreme-hold styling product
- Dries clear with no residue
- Edge protector
- Sweat & humidity resistant
- Sleek Styles
- Usually partnered with Grip Gel



fig. holding products

1. Moisturize the scalp as often as possible.
2. Wash your braids every other week.
3. Don't use un natural moisturizing product.
4. Be gentle on your scalp.
5. Don't tie up your braids all the time
6. Don't wear by our braids for too long
7. Don't neglect your night time hair regime

Tip:-Exceptional Customer Service in the Beauty Industry

- Be patient
- Be well presented
- Knowledge of products
- Use 'positive language
- Ask for feedback
- Ask for feedback
- Read your customers
- Acting ability



### 4.3. Timeframe

**Find the gaps:** Take a few minutes every few days to surf your appointment calendar and find those small gaps between bookings.

**Automate:** Move those offending appointments in the appointment book and let your Timely salon software notify the client via email/text. Make sure your message is polite and gives them an option to respond.

**Bring the team along:** Meet with your team and do the math with them on their own targets and wages.

**Measure success:** Measure it in minutes or birr; whatever is more motivating to you and your team.

**Smooth out your schedule:** Streamline your service menu appointment times for all your service types. It can be quite simple to make everything run efficiently

## Self-check

### Part 1

**Instructions:-**Answer for the following question

1. List client satisfaction procedure.
2. Write hairs are maintenance procedure.
3. Write time frame standard in beauty salon service
4. Write the use of holding spray

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## Developers Profile

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