Chapter Outline

Why Study Hairstyling?
Client Consultation
Wet Hairstyling Basics
Finger Waving
Pin Curls
Roller Curls
Comb-Out Techniques
Hair Wrapping
Blowdry Styling
Thermal Hairstyling
Thermal Hair Straightening (Hair Pressing)
Styling Long Hair
Formal Styling
The Artistry of Hairstyling
Procedures
Learning Objectives

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- **LO1** Demonstrate finger waving, pin curling, roller setting, and hair wrapping.
- **LO2** Demonstrate various blowdry styling techniques.
- **LO3** Demonstrate the proper use of thermal irons.
- **LO4** Demonstrate various thermal iron manipulations and explain how they are used.
- **LO5** Describe the three types of hair pressing.
- **LO6** Demonstrate the procedures for soft pressing and hard pressing.
- **LO7** Demonstrate three basic techniques of styling long hair.

Key Terms

Page number indicates where in the chapter the term is used.

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- backcombing (teasing, ratting, matting, French lacing) pg. 429
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- waving lotion pg. 421
The art of hairstyling or dressing the hair has always changed in direct relation to the fashion, art, and life of the times. When you compare the ornate hair fantasies of Marie Antoinette and her court prior to the French Revolution to the sleek bobs with finger waves and pin curls of flappers during the 1920s and 1930s, when streamline modern or art deco was the rage, you can see how a person’s hairstyle reflects the period in which they live (Figure 17–1).

With ready-to-wear clothing came wash-and-wear hair, misleading many hairstylists to believe that finishing a style was no longer necessary. With the exception of styling for formal occasions, many stylists have passed this important part of the hair experience into the hands of the client. It is our professional responsibility to educate clients about at-home maintenance and styling options for their hair. No matter how great the haircut or haircolor, a client will often judge your work by the finished style.

Historical and technical knowledge of hairstyling will prepare you for the constant cyclical changes of fashion. Inspiration is often found in the past. Think retro—because what is out of style today may be back in style tomorrow. By learning the basic styling techniques, you will be ready and able to create what dreams are made of and to hear a satisfied client happily say, “This is what I always wanted.”

Why Study Hairstyling?
Cosmetologists should study and have a thorough understanding of hairstyling because:

■ Hairstyling is an important, foundational skill that allows the professional to articulate creativity and deliver a specific outcome desired by the client.

■ Clients rely on you to teach them about their hair and how to style it so they can have a variety of options based on their lifestyle and fashion needs. You are the expert!

■ The client looks to you for that special style desired for that special day.

■ Hairstyling skills will enable you to help clients to be as contemporary as they would like to be, allowing them to keep up with the trends.

Client Consultation
The client consultation is always the first step in the hairstyling process. Have your client look through magazines to find styles that she likes, or better yet, show her your portfolio of hairstyles. A picture is worth a thousand words. When deciding the best hairstyle, take into consideration all that you have learned in Chapter 14, Principles of Hair Design, regarding face shape, hair type, and lifestyle.
Often, you will be called upon as a creative problem solver. What if, on the client’s last visit to another salon, she asked for a hairstyle that was not right for her hair? Because the stylist did not suggest something more appropriate, the outcome was disastrous. Now you are being asked to fix the problem. If you can come up with an alternative style, one that is both flattering and easy to manage, she may become one of your most loyal clients.

**Wet Hairstyling Basics**

Wet hairstyling tools include the following items:

- Combs
- Brushes
- Rollers (plastic)
- Clips (duckbill, sectioning, finger waving, double prong, and single prong)
- Pins (bobby pins and hairpins)
- Clamps (sectioning clamps) ([Figure 17–2](#))

**Finger Waving**

**Finger waving** is the process of shaping and directing the hair into an S pattern through the use of the fingers, combs, and waving lotion. Finger waving was all the rage in the 1920s and 1930s, which may have you wondering why you are being asked to learn this technique today. The answer is that many women today are influenced by the movie stars and celebrities they see wearing gorgeous, dramatic finger waves!

From Madonna to Tyra Banks, well-known celebrities have embraced the elegance of the finger-wave style for the red carpet and other special, highly televised and photographed events. Clients will ask you for the very same look for their own special occasions, and you need to be prepared! In addition to its use in today’s fashions, finger waving teaches you the technique of moving and directing hair. It also provides valuable training in molding hair to the curved surface of the head and is an excellent introduction to hairstyling.

**Finger-Waving Lotion**

**Waving lotion** is a type of hair gel that makes the hair pliable enough to keep it in place during the finger-waving procedure. It is traditionally
made from karaya (kuh-Ry-uh) gum, taken from trees found in Africa and India. Karaya gum is diluted for use on fine hair, or it can be used in a more concentrated consistency on medium or coarse hair. A good waving lotion is harmless to the hair and does not flake when it dries. Be sure not to use too much of it at any one time. You will know if you have used too much, because the hair will be too wet and the waving lotion will drip. Liquid styling gels are also commonly used in conjunction with finger waving, and in many cases they have replaced traditional karaya gum products.

**Other Methods of Finger Waving**

Instead of completing one side before beginning the other, you may want to complete the first ridge on one side of the head, and then move to the other side to form the first ridge on that side. After joining the two, you can repeat the process in this manner until you are finished with the entire head.

In vertical finger waving, the ridges and waves run up and down the head. Horizontal finger waves are sideways and parallel around the head. The procedure is the same for both.

**Pin Curls**

Pin curls serve as the basis for patterns, lines, waves, curls, and rolls that are used in a wide range of hairstyles. You can use them on all types of hair, including straight, permanent waved, or naturally curly hair. Pin curls work best when the hair is layered and smoothly wound. This makes springy and long-lasting curls with good direction and definition.

**Parts of a Curl**

Pin curls are made up of three principal parts: base, stem, and circle (Figure 17–3).

The **base** is the stationary (non-moving) foundation of the curl, which is the area closest to the scalp, the panel of hair on which the roller is placed.

The **stem** is the section of the pin curl between the base and first arc (turn) of the circle that gives the curl its direction and movement, the hair between the scalp and the first turn of the roller.
The circle is the part of the curl that forms a complete circle and ultimately the wave. The size of the circle determines the width of the wave and its strength.

**Mobility of a Curl**

The stem determines the amount of mobility, or movement, in a section of hair. Curl mobility is classified as: no stem, half stem, and full stem.

- **The no-stem curl** is placed directly on the base of the curl. It produces a tight, firm, long-lasting curl and allows minimum mobility (Figure 17–4).

- **The half-stem curl** permits medium movement; the curl (circle) is placed half off the base. It gives good control to the hair (Figure 17–5).

- **The full-stem curl** allows for the greatest mobility. The curl is placed completely off the base. The base may be a square, triangular, half-moon, or rectangular section, depending on the area of the head in which the full-stem curls are used. It gives as much freedom as the length of the stem will permit. If it is exaggerated, the hair near the scalp will be flat and almost straight. It is used to give the hair a strong, definite direction (Figure 17–6).

**Shaping for Pin Curl Placements**

A shaping is a section of hair that is molded in a circular movement in preparation for the formation of curls. Shapings are either open- or closed-end. Always begin a pin curl at the open end, or convex side, of a shaping (Figures 17–7 and 17–8).

**Open- and Closed-Center Curls**

Open-center curls produce even, smooth waves and uniform curls. Closed-center curls produce waves that get smaller toward the end. They are good for fine hair, or if a fluffy curl is desired. Note the difference in the waves produced by pin curls with open centers and those with closed centers. The width of the curl determines the size of the wave. If you make pin curls with the ends outside the curl, the resulting wave will be narrower near the scalp and wider toward the ends (Figures 17–9 and 17–10).
Curl and Stem Direction

Curls may be turned toward the face, away from the face, upward, downward, or diagonally. The finished result will be determined by the stem’s direction.

The terms clockwise curls and counterclockwise curls are used to describe the direction of pin curls. Curls formed in the same direction as the movement of the hands of a clock are known as clockwise curls. Curls formed in the opposite direction are known as counterclockwise curls.

Pin Curl Bases or Foundations

Before you begin to make pin curls, divide the wet hair into sections or panels. Then subdivide each section into the type of base required for the various curls. The most commonly shaped base is the arc base (half-moon or C shaped). Others are rectangular, triangular, or square.

To avoid splits in the finished hairstyle, you must use care when selecting and forming the curl base. When the sections of hair are as close to equal as possible, you will get curls that are similar to one another. Each curl must lie flat and smooth on its base. If it is too far off the base, the curl will lie loose away from the scalp. The shape of the base, however, does not affect the finished curl.

- Rectangular base pin curls are usually recommended at the side front hairline for a smooth, upswept effect (Figure 17–11). To avoid splits in the comb out, the pin curls must overlap.
- Triangular base pin curls are recommended along the front or facial hairline to prevent breaks or splits in the finished hairstyle. The triangular base allows a portion of the hair from each curl to overlap the next, and this style can be combed into a wave without splits (Figure 17–12).
- Arc base pin curls, also known as half-moon or C shaped base curls, are carved out of a shaping. Arc base pin curls give good direction and may be used at the hairline or in the nape (Figure 17–13).
- Square base pin curls are suitable for curly hairstyles without much volume or lift. They can be used on any part of the head and will comb out with lasting results. To avoid splits in the comb out, stagger the sectioning as shown in the illustration (square base, brick-lay fashion) (Figure 17–14).

Pin Curl Techniques

Various methods are used to make pin curls. We will illustrate several methods below, but your instructor might demonstrate other methods that are equally effective.

One important technique to learn is called ribboning (RIB-un-ing), which involves forcing the hair between the thumb and the back of
the comb to create tension. You can also ribbon hair by pulling the strands while applying pressure between your thumb and index finger out toward the ends of the strands.

**Carved or Sculptured Curls**
Pin curls sliced from a shaping and formed without lifting the hair from the head are referred to as carved curls, also known as sculptured curls.

**Designing with Pin Curls**

- **To create a wave,** use two rows of pin curls. Set one row clockwise and the second row counterclockwise (Figures 17–15 and 17–16).

- **Ridge curls** are pin curls placed immediately behind or below a ridge to form a wave (Figures 17–17 and 17–18).

- **Skip waves** are two rows of ridge curls, usually on the side of the head. Skip waves create a strong wave pattern with well-defined lines between the waves. This technique represents a combination of finger waving and pin curls (Figures 17–19 and 17–20).

- **Barrel curls** have large center openings and are fastened to the head in a standing position on a rectangular base. They have the same effect as stand-up pin curls. A barrel curl's effect is similar to that of a roller, but does not have the same tension as a roller when it is set.

**Creating Volume with Pin Curls**

One of the best things about pin curls is they can add volume to the hair. Two types of pin curls that are particularly effective for adding volume are the following:

- **Cascade curls,** also known as stand-up curls, are used to create height in the hair design. They are fastened to the head in a standing position to allow the hair to flow upward and then downward. The size of the

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curl determines the amount of height in the comb out (Figures 17–21 through 17–27).

**PROCEDURE 17-3 Carved or Sculpted Curls**

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**Roller Curls**

Rollers are used to create many of the same effects as stand-up pin curls.

Rollers have the following advantages over pin curls:

- Because a roller holds the equivalent of two to four stand-up curls, the roller is a much faster way to set the hair.
- The hair is wrapped around the roller with tension, which gives a stronger and longer-lasting set.
- Rollers come in a variety of shapes, widths, and sizes, which broadens the creative possibilities for any style (Figure 17–28).

![Rollers: plastic, mesh, hot, and Velcro.](image)
Parts of a Roller Curl

It is important for you to be able to identify the three parts of a roller curl (Figure 17–29).

- The base is the panel of hair on which the roller is placed. The base should be the same length and width as the roller. The type of base affects the volume.

- The stem is the hair between the scalp and the first turn of the roller. The stem gives the hair direction and mobility.

- The curl, also known as circle, is the hair that is wrapped around the roller. It determines the size of the wave or curl.

Choosing Your Roller Size

The relationship between the length of the hair and the size of the roller will determine whether the result will be a C shape, wave, or curl. These three shapes are created as follows:

- One complete turn around the roller will create a C-shape curl (Figure 17–30).
- One and a half turns will create a wave (Figure 17–31).
- Two and a half turns will create curls (Figure 17–32).

Roller Placement

The amount of volume that is achieved depends on the size of the roller and how it sits on its base. The general rule of thumb is that the larger the roller, the greater the volume. There are three kinds of bases.

- On base, also known as full base. For full volume, the roller sits directly on its base. Overdirect (higher than 90 degrees) the strand slightly in front of the base, and roll the hair down to the base. The roller should fit on the base (Figure 17–33).

- Half base. For medium volume, the roller sits halfway on its base and halfway behind the base. Hold the strand straight up (90 degrees) from the head and roll the hair down (Figure 17–34).

- Off base. For the least volume, the roller sits completely off the base. Hold the strand 45 degrees down from the base and roll the hair down (Figure 17–35).
**Roller Direction**

The placement of rollers on the head usually follows the movement of the finished style. For versatility in styling, a downward directional wrap gives options to style in all directions—under, out, forward, or back—while still maintaining volume. To reduce volume, bringing movement closer to the head, use indentation curl placement.

**Indentation** is the point where curls of opposite directions meet, forming a recessed area. This is often found in flip styles or in bangs (fringes) with a dip or wave movement. Indentation can be achieved using rollers, curling irons, or a round brush.

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**PROCEDURE 17-4 Wet Set with Rollers**

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**Hot Rollers**

Hot rollers are to be used only on dry hair. They are heated either electrically or by steam, and they are a great time saver in the salon. Follow the same setting patterns as with wet setting, but allow the hot roller to stay on the hair for about ten minutes. A thermal protector can be sprayed on the hair before setting. The result is a curl that is weaker than a wet-set curl, but stronger and longer lasting than can be achieved using a curling iron. Spray-on products are available for application to each section of hair to create a stronger set.

**Velcro Rollers**

Velcro rollers are not allowed by the state board of some states and provinces because they are difficult to clean and disinfect properly. Check with your regulatory agency to determine if you can use them in your state.

Like hot rollers, Velcro rollers are used only on dry hair. Using them on wet hair will snag and pull the hair. If you have a client who needs more body than can be achieved with a round brush, but less volume than a hot roller or wet set will produce, try Velcro rollers. When they are used after blowdrying, Velcro rollers may provide just the amount of volume you need.

Velcro rollers need to stay in the hair for only five to ten minutes, depending on how much set you want in the hair. Follow the same setting patterns as with wet setting, but keep in mind that no clipping is necessary to secure the roller. The Velcro fabric grips the hair well and stays in place on its own.

Mist the entire head with hair spray, and then either place the client under a hooded dryer for five to ten minutes, or use the diffuser attachment on your blowdryer for the recommended time to give a soft set to the hair. For an even softer look, do not apply heat after the rollers are put in, simply have your client sit for a few minutes. This would be a good time to instruct the client on how she can repeat the process at home in order to maintain the style.
Always remove any hair from Velcro and electric rollers after use. See Chapter 5, Infection Control: Principles and Practices, for instructions on disinfecting rollers.

**Comb-Out Techniques**

A good set leads to a good comb out (Figure 17–36). For successful finishes, learn how to shape and mold the hair, and then practice fast, simple, and effective methods for comb outs (Figure 17–37). If you follow a well-structured system of combing out hairstyles, you will save time and get more consistent results.

**Backcombing and Backbrushing Techniques**

Backcombing and backbrushing are the best ways to lift and increase volume, as well as to remove indentations caused by roller setting. **Backcombing** also known as teasing, ratting, matting, or French lacing, involves combing small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp, causing shorter hair to mat at the scalp and form a cushion or base. **Backbrushing**, also known as ruffing (RUF-ing), is used to build a soft cushion or to mesh two or more curl patterns together for a uniform and smooth comb out.

During the 1950s and 1960s, women typically had their hair wet set and combed out, and the set would last an entire week with backcombing and backbrushing. Now these techniques are used for styling updos or for adding a little height to a hairstyle after hot-roller setting or blowdrying.

**Backcombing Technique**

1. **Section hair.** Starting in the front, pick up a section of hair no more than 1 inch thick and no more than 2- to 3-inches (5 to 7.5 centimeters) wide.
2. **Insert comb.** Insert the fine teeth of your comb into the hair at a depth of about 1½ inches (3.75 centimeters) from the scalp (Figure 17–38).
3. **Press comb down.** Press the comb gently down toward the scalp, sliding it down and out of the hair. Repeat this process, working up the section until the desired volume is achieved (Figure 17–39).
4. **Create a cushion.** If you wish to create a cushion (base), the third time you insert the comb, use the same sliding motion but firmly push the hair down to the scalp. Slide the comb out of the hair (Figure 17–40).
5. **Repeat for volume.** Repeat this process, working up the strand until the desired volume is achieved.

6. **Smooth hair.** To smooth hair that is backcombed, hold the teeth of a comb (or the bristles of a brush) at a 45-degree angle pointing away from you, and lightly move the comb over the surface of the hair (Figure 17–41).

**Backbrushing Technique**

1. **Hold strand.** Pick up and hold a strand straight out from the scalp.

2. **Place brush.** Maintaining a slight amount of slack in the strand, place a teasing brush or a grooming brush near the base of the strand. Push and roll the inner edge of the brush with the wrist until it touches the scalp.

3. **Roll brush.** For interlocking to occur, the brush must be rolled (Figure 17–42).

4. **Turn brush.** Remove the brush from the hair with a turn of the wrist, peeling back a layer of hair (Figure 17–43). The hair will be interlocked to form a soft cushion at the scalp.

5. **Blend hair.** You can create softness and evenness of flow by blending, smoothing, and combing (Figure 17–44). Avoid exaggerations and overemphasis. Finished patterns should reflect rhythm, balance, and smoothness of line.

6. **Complete styling.** Final touches make hairstyles look professional, so take your time. After completing the comb out, you can use the tail of a comb to lift areas where the shape and form are not as full as you want them to be (Figure 17–45). Every touch during the final stage must be very lightly done. When you have completed your finishing touches, check the entire set for structural balance and then lightly spray the hair with a finishing spray (Figure 17–46).
Hair Wrapping

Hair wrapping is a technique used to keep curly hair smooth and straight while retaining a beautiful shape. Curly hair can be wrapped around the head to give it a smooth, rounded contour, resulting in an effect that is similar to that attained with rollers. When wrapping hair, very little volume is attained because the hair at the scalp is not lifted. If height is desired, you can place large rollers directly at the crown, with the remainder of the hair wrapped around the head.

Wrapping can be done on wet or dry hair. On curly hair, wet wrapping creates a smooth, sleek look. When working with very curly hair, press it first, then do a dry hair wrapping.

Blowdry Styling

Blowdry styling is the technique of drying and styling damp hair in one operation, and it has revolutionized the hairstyling world. Today, women desire hairstyles that require the least possible time and effort to maintain. The selection of styling tools, techniques, and products must relate to the client’s lifestyle. Is the client capable of styling her own hair, and how much time will she have to do it? As the stylist, you are responsible for guiding and educating the client through this process. To do so, you must first learn all about the tools and products available to you. Remember, the client’s first impression of the haircut you have provided will be determined by the quality of the blowdry.

Tools for Blowdry Styling

The following are the basic tools used for blowdrying techniques.

The Blowdryer

A blowdryer is an electrical appliance designed for drying and styling hair. Its main parts are a handle, slotted nozzle, small fan, heating element, and speed/heat controls. Some blowdryers also come with cooling buttons which are used to help set the hair. The temperature control switch helps to produce a steady stream of air at the desired temperature. The blowdryer’s nozzle attachment, or concentrator, is a directional feature that creates a concentrated stream of air.

The diffuser is an attachment that causes the air to flow more softly, and helps to accentuate or keep textural definition (Figure 17–47).

Here’s a Tip

Wondering when to use a hood dryer versus a blowdryer to complete your styling? A hood dryer is best used for any kind of wet set—finger waves, pin curls, or rollers. A wet set will last longer than a blown dry style for many people. A blowdry will give a softer result and often takes less time. Choose the best technique in order to achieve the look you want, given the styling techniques you have used.

CAUTION

Blowdryers can get very hot! Do not hold the blowdryer too close to the hair or scalp, or you may burn your client.

Figure 17–47
Blowdryer and diffuser.
To keep your blowdryer as safe and effective as possible, always make sure that it is perfectly clean and free of dirt, oil, and hair before use. Dirt or hair in the blowdryer can cause extreme heat and thus burn the hair. The air intake at the back of the dryer must also be kept clear at all times. If the intake is covered and air cannot pass through freely, the dryer element will burn out prematurely.

**Combs and Picks**

Combs and picks are designed to distribute and part the hair. They come in a wide variety of sizes and shapes to adapt to many styling options (Figure 17–48). The length and spacing of the teeth vary from one comb to another. Teeth that are closely spaced remove definition from the curl and create a smooth surface; widely spaced teeth shape larger sections of hair for a more textured surface. Combs with a pick at one end lift the hair away from the head.

**Brushes**

When choosing a styling brush, take into account the texture, length, and styling needs of the hair that you are working with. Brushes come in many sizes, shapes, and materials (Figure 17–49).

- A classic styling brush is a half-round, rubber-based brush. These brushes typically have either seven or nine rows of round-tipped nylon bristles. They are heat resistant, antistatic, and ideal for smoothing and untangling all types of hair. While they are perfect for blowdrying precision haircuts, where little volume is desired, they are less suitable for smooth, classic looks.

- Paddle brushes, with their large, flat bases, are well suited for mid-length to longer-length hair. Some have ball-tipped nylon pins and staggered pin patterns that help keep the hair from snagging.

- Grooming brushes are generally oval, with a mixture of boar and nylon bristles. The boar bristles help distribute the scalp oils over the hair shaft, giving it shine. The nylon bristles stimulate the circulation of blood to the scalp. Grooming brushes are particularly useful for adding polish and shine to fine to medium hair, and they are great for combing out updos.

- Vent brushes, with their ventilated design, are used to speed up the blowdrying process, and they are ideal for blowdrying fine hair and adding lift at the scalp.

- Round brushes come in various diameters. The client’s hair should be long enough to wrap twice around the brush. Round brushes often have natural bristles, sometimes with nylon mixed in for better grip. Smaller brushes add more curl; larger brushes straighten the hair and bevel the ends of the hair. Medium round brushes can be used to lift the hair at the scalp. Some round brushes have metal cylinder bases so that the heat...
from the blowdryer is transferred to the metal base, creating a stronger curl that is similar to those produced with an electric roller. Always use the cooling button on the blowdryer before releasing the section to set the hair into the new shape.

• A teasing brush is a thin, nylon styling brush that has a tail for sectioning, along with a narrow row of bristles. Teasing brushes are perfect for backcombing hair, and the sides of the bristles are ideal for smoothing it into the desired style.

Sectioning Clips
Sectioning clips are usually metal or plastic and have long prongs to hold wet or dry sections of hair in place. It is important to keep the wet hair you are not working on sectioned off in clips so that it does not sit over the dry hair. This is particularly important when drying long hair.

Styling Products
Styling products can be thought of as liquid tools. They give a style more hold, and they can be used to either increase or decrease the amount of curl. They can also be used to add shine. When used correctly, styling products greatly enhance a style.

With so many styling products on the market, stylists need to carefully consider their options before applying one of these products to a client’s hair. First, how long does the style need to hold? Under what environmental conditions—dryness, humidity, wind, sun—will the client be wearing the style? You also must consider the type of hair—fine, coarse, straight, curly—when deciding on a product. Heavier products work by causing strands of hair to cling together, adding more pronounced definition, but they can also weigh the hair down, especially fine hair. Styling products range from a light hold to a very firm hold. Determine the amount of support desired and choose accordingly.

Types of Styling Products
Foam, also known as mousse, is a light, airy, whipped styling product that resembles shaving foam. It builds moderate body and volume into the hair. Massage it into damp hair to highlight textural movement, or blowdry it straight for styles when body without texture is desired. Foam is good for fine hair because it does not weigh the hair down. It will hold for six to eight hours in dry conditions. Conditioning foams are excellent for drier, more porous hair.

Gel is a thickened styling preparation that comes in a tube or bottle. Gels create the strongest control for slicked or molded styles, and they add distinct texture definition when spread with the fingers. When hair is brushed out, gel creates long-lasting body. Firm hold gel formulations may overwhelm fine hair because of the high resin content. This is not a concern if fine hair is molded into the lines of the style and is not brushed through when dry.
Liquid gels, also known as texturizers, are similar to firm hold gels except that they are lighter and less viscous (more liquid) in form. They allow for easy styling, defining, and molding. With brushing, they add volume and body to the style. Good for all hair types, they offer firmer, longer hold for fine hair with the least amount of heaviness, and they give a lighter, more moderate hold for normal or coarse hair types.

Home-care recommendations regarding styling products represent a natural retailing opportunity in the salon. As you style the client's hair, talk about the products you are using to achieve the desired look and why you have chosen them. Have the client hold the product while you demonstrate its uses and benefits. Most clients are eager to learn any and all styling secrets. By discussing and recommending professional products as you use them, you not only enlighten your client, you also enhance the salon's reputation and help sell its products.

When straightening gel is applied to damp hair (ranging from wavy to extremely curly) and blown dry, it creates a smooth, straight look that provides the most hold in dry outdoor conditions. Straightening gel counters frizz by coating the hair shaft and weighing it down. This is a temporary solution that will last only from shampoo to shampoo. Also, styles that use straightening gel may come undone in extremely humid conditions.

When sprayed into the base of fine, wet hair that is then blown dry, volumizers add volume, especially at the base. When a vent brush or round brush is used and the hair is not stretched too tightly around the brush, even more volume can be achieved. You may want to add a light gel or mousse to the rest of the hair for more hold, but be careful to avoid the base of hair that has already been treated with volumizer.

Pomade, also known as wax, adds considerable weight to the hair by causing strands to join together, showing separation in the hair. Used on dry hair, pomade makes the hair very easy to mold, allowing greater manageability. It should be used sparingly on fine hair because of the weight. As a man's grooming product, pomade is excellent on short hair.

Silicone adds gloss and sheen to the hair while creating textural definition. Nooily silicone products are excellent for all hair types, either to provide lubrication and protection to the hair during blowdrying, or to finish a style by adding extra shine. When applied like hair spray, silicone spray–shines add gloss without weight, so they are useful for all hair types.

Hair spray, also known as finishing spray, is applied in the form of a mist to hold a style in position. It is the most widely used hairstyling product. Available in both aerosol and pump containers, and in a variety of holding strengths, it is useful for all hair types. Finishing spray is used when the style is complete and will not be disturbed.
Graduated Haircuts
Graduated haircuts have either long-layered or short-layered interiors. To blowdry graduated haircuts, use the same basic blowdrying techniques presented in the previous sections, choosing the technique that best suits the length of the hair you are working on.

Thermal Hairstyling
Thermal waving and curling, also known as Marcel waving, are methods of waving and curling straight or pressed dry hair using thermal irons and special manipulative techniques (Figure 17–50). Thermal irons, which can be either electrical or stove heated, have been modernized so successfully that they are more popular today than ever before. Manipulative techniques are basically the same for electric irons or stove-heated irons.

Thermal Irons
Thermal irons are implements made of quality steel that are used to curl dry hair. They provide an even heat that is completely controlled by the stylist. Electric curling irons have cylindrical barrels ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 3 inches in diameter (Figure 17–51). Nonelectrical thermal irons are favored by many stylists who cater to clients with excessively curly hair because of the larger range of barrel or rod sizes and higher heat capabilities. Nonelectric thermal irons are heated in a specially designed electric or gas stove (Figure 17–52).
All thermal irons have four basic parts: (1) rod handle, (2) shell handle, (3) barrel or rod (round, solid prong), and (4) shell (the clamp that presses the hair against the barrel or rod) (Figure 17–53).

**Flat Irons**
Flat irons have two hot plates ranging in size from ½ inch to 3 inches across (Figure 17–54). Flat irons with straight edges are used to create smooth, straight styles, even on very curly hair. Flat irons with beveled edges can be manipulated to bend or cup the ends. The edge nearest the stylist is called the inner edge; the one farthest from the stylist is called the outer edge. Modern technology is constantly improving electric curling and flat irons by adding infinite heat settings for better control, constant heat even on high settings, ergonomic grips, and lightweight designs for ease of handling.

**Testing Thermal Irons**
After heating the iron to the desired temperature, test it on a piece of tissue paper or a white cloth. Clamp the heated iron over this material and hold for five seconds. If it scorches or turns brown, the iron is too hot (Figure 17–55). Let it cool a bit before using. An overly hot iron can scorch the hair and might even discolor white hair. Remember that fine, lightened, or badly damaged hair withstands less heat than normal hair.

**Care of Thermal Irons**
Before cleaning a thermal iron, be sure to check the manufacturer’s directions for care and cleaning. One way to remove dirt, oils, and product residue is to dampen a towel or rag and wipe down the barrel of the iron with a soapy solution containing a few drops of ammonia. If you are using a nonelectrical thermal iron, immerse the barrel in this solution. Do not clean your iron when it is turned on or when it is still cooling from a previous styling service.

**Comb Used with Thermal Irons**
The comb should be about 7-inches (17.5 centimeters) long, should be made of hard rubber or another nonflammable substance, and should have fine teeth to firmly hold the hair.
Hold the comb between the thumb and all four fingers of the non-dominant hand, with the index finger resting on the backbone of the comb for better control and one end of the comb resting against the outer edge of the palm. This position ensures a strong hold and a firm movement (Figure 17–56).

**Manipulating Thermal Irons**

Hold the iron in a comfortable position that gives you complete control. Grasp the handles of the iron in your dominant hand, far enough away from the joint to avoid the heat. Place your three middle fingers on the back of the lower handle, your little finger in front of the lower handle, and your thumb in front of the upper handle.

The best way to practice manipulative techniques with thermal irons is by rolling the cold iron in your hand, first forward and then backward. This rolling movement should be done without any sway or motion in the arm; only the fingers are used as you roll the handles in each direction (Figure 17–57).

**Temperature**

There is no single correct temperature used for the iron when thermal curling or thermal waving the hair. The temperature setting for an iron depends on the texture of the hair, whether it is fine or coarse, and whether it has been lightened or tinted. Hair that has been lightened or tinted, as well as white hair, should be curled and waved with a gentle heat. As a rule, coarse and gray hair can withstand more heat than fine hair.

**Thermal Curling with Electric Thermal Irons**

A modern thermal iron and a hard rubber comb are all you need to give your client curls. Thermal curling, which requires no setting gels or lotions, may be used to great advantage on the following hair types:

- **Straight hair.** Thermal curling permits quick styling because it eliminates the need for rollers (which are placed in wet hair) and a long hair drying process.
- **Pressed hair.** Thermal curling permits styling the hair without the danger of its returning to its former extremely curly condition, and it prepares the hair for any desired style.
- **Wigs and hairpieces (human hair).** Thermal curling presents a quick and effective method for styling.

**Curling Iron Manipulations**

The following is a series of basic manipulative movements for using curling irons. Most other curling iron movements are variations of these...
basic movements (Figures 17–58 through 17–64). Some stylists prefer to use just the little finger, or the little finger plus the ring finger, for this purpose. Either method is correct. The method of holding the iron is a matter of personal preference. Choose the one that gives you the most ease, comfort, and control.

If you want to get really good at using curling irons, the key is to practice manipulating them. Always practice with cold irons. The following four exercises are designed to help you learn the most effective ways to use an iron.

- Because it is important to develop a smooth rotating movement, practice turning the iron while opening and closing it at regular intervals. Practice rotating the iron in both directions—downward (toward you) and upward (away from you) (Figure 17–65).

- Practice releasing the hair by opening and closing the iron in a quick, clicking movement.

- Practice guiding the hair strand into the center of the curl as you rotate the iron. This movement ensures that the end of the strand is firmly in the center of the curl (Figure 17–66).

- Practice removing the curl from the iron by drawing the comb to the left and the rod to the right (Figure 17–67). Use the comb to protect the client’s scalp from burns.
Other Types of Curls

There are a number of other curls used for styling purposes. The spiral curl is a method of curling the hair by winding a strand around the rod. It creates hanging curls suitable for medium to long hairstyles. To create a spiral curl, part the hair into as many sections as there will be curls and comb smooth. Holding one section, insert the iron at an angle, with the bowl (groove) on top near the base of the strand, and rotate the iron until all the hair is wound (Figures 17–68 and 17–69). Hold the curl in this position for four to five seconds, and remove the iron in the usual manner (Figures 17–70 and 17–71).

End curls can be used to give a finished appearance to hair ends. Long, medium-length, or short hair may be styled with end curls. The hair ends can be turned under or over, as desired. The position and direction of the curling iron determine whether the end curls will turn under or over (Figures 17–72 and 17–73).

Volume Thermal Iron Curls

Volume thermal iron curls are used to create volume or lift in a finished hairstyle. The degree of lift desired determines the type of volume curls to be used.

Volume-Base Thermal Curls

Volume-base curls provide maximum lift or volume, since the curl is placed very high on its base. Section off the base as described. Hold the curl strand at a 135-degree angle. Slide the iron over the strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension.
Maintain this position for approximately five seconds in order to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner and firmly place it forward and high on its base (Figure 17–74).

**Full-Base Thermal Curls**

Full-base curls sit in the center of their base and provide a strong curl with full volume. Section off the base as described. Hold the hair strand at a 125-degree angle. Slide the iron over the hair strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension. Maintain this position for about five seconds to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner, and place it firmly in the center of its base (Figure 17–75).

**Half-Base Thermal Curls**

Half-base curls sit half off their base and provide a strong curl with moderate lift or volume. Section off the base as described. Hold the hair at a 90-degree angle. Slide the iron over the hair strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension. Maintain this position for about five seconds to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner, and place it half off its base (Figure 17–76).

**Off-Base Thermal Curls**

Off-base curls are placed completely off their base and offer a curl option with only slight lift or volume. Section off the base as described previously, holding the hair at a 70-degree angle. Slide the iron over the hair strand about ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) from the scalp. Wrap the strand over the rod with medium tension. Maintain this position for about five seconds to heat the strand and set the base. Roll the curl in the usual manner, and place it completely off its base (Figure 17–77).

**Finished Thermal Curl Settings**

For best results when giving a thermal setting, clip each curl in place until the whole head has been curled and is ready for styling (Figure 17–78). Brush the hair, working up from the neckline and pushing the waves into place as you progress over the entire head. If the hairstyle is to be finished with curls, do the bottom curls last (Figures 17–79 through 17–81). [LO4]

**Using Thermal Irons Safely**

Here are some guidelines for the safe use of thermal irons:
• Use thermal irons only after receiving instruction in their use.
• Keep thermal irons clean.
• Do not overheat thermal irons, because this can damage their ability to hold heat uniformly.
• Test the temperature of the iron on tissue paper or a white cloth before placing it on the hair in order to prevent burning the hair.
• Handle thermal irons carefully to avoid burning yourself or the client.
• Place hot irons in a safe place to cool. Do not leave them where someone might accidentally come into contact with them and be burned.
• When heating a conventional iron, do not place the handles too close to the heater. Your hand might be burned when removing the iron.
• Make sure the iron is properly balanced in the heater, or it might fall and be damaged or injure someone.
• Use only hard rubber or nonflammable combs. Celluloid combs must not be used in thermal curling, as they are flammable.
• Do not use metal combs; they can become hot and burn the scalp.
• Place a comb between the scalp and the thermal iron when curling or waving hair to prevent burning the scalp.
• The client’s hair must be clean and completely dry to ensure a good thermal curl or wave.
• Do not allow the hair ends to protrude over the iron; this causes fishhooks (hair that is bent or folded).
• When ironing lightened, tinted, or relaxed hair, always use a gentle heat setting.

**Thermal Hair Straightening (Hair Pressing)**

Thermal hair straightening, or pressing, is a popular service that is very profitable in the salon. When properly done, **hair pressing** temporarily straightens extremely curly or unruly hair by means of a heated iron or comb. A pressing generally lasts until the hair is shampooed. (Permanent or chemical hair straightening is covered in Chapter 20, Chemical Texture Services.) Hair pressing also prepares the hair for additional services, such as thermal curling and croquignole (KRÖH-ken-yohl) thermal curling (the two-loop or Figure 8 technique). A good hair pressing leaves the hair in a natural and lustrous condition, and it is not harmful to the hair (**Figure 17–82**).

There are three types of hair pressing:

• **Soft press**, which removes about 50 to 60 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair.

• **Medium press**, which removes about 60 to 75 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair, using slightly more pressure.

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*Photography by Tom Carson. Hair by Julie Beauchesne for Je Beaux International, Manchester, NH.*

*Photography by Tom Carson. Hair by Arica Omer, Makeup by Melisa McDonald for Kathy Adams Salon, Buford, GA.*

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Hard press, which removes 100 percent of the curl, is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb twice on each side of the hair. A hard press can also be done by first passing a hot thermal iron through the hair. This is called a double press.

Analysis of Hair and Scalp

Before you press a client's hair, you will need to analyze the condition of the hair and scalp. (You may wish to review the steps of “Hair and Scalp Analysis” in Chapter 11, Properties of the Hair and Scalp.) If the client's hair and scalp are not healthy, you should give appropriate advice concerning corrective treatments.

In the case of scalp skin disease, it is not the cosmetologist's job to diagnose the condition, but rather to advise the client to see a dermatologist.

If the hair shows signs of neglect or abuse caused by faulty pressing, lightening, or tinting, recommend a series of conditioning treatments. Failure to correct dry and brittle hair can result in hair breakage during hair pressing. Burned hair strands cannot be conditioned.

Remember to check your client's hair for elasticity and porosity. Under normal conditions, if a client's hair has good elasticity, it can be stretched to about 50 percent of its original length before breaking. If the porosity is normal, the hair will return to its natural wave pattern when it is wet or moistened.

A careful analysis of the client's hair and scalp should cover the following points:

- Wave pattern
- Length
- Texture (coarse, medium, or fine)
- Feel (wiry, soft, or silky)
- Elasticity
- Color (natural, faded, streaked, gray, tinted, or lightened)
- Condition of hair (normal, brittle, dry, oily, damaged, or chemically treated)
- Condition of scalp (normal, flexible, or tight)

It is important that the cosmetologist be able to recognize individual differences in hair texture, porosity, elasticity, and scalp flexibility. Guided by this information, the cosmetologist can determine how much pressure the hair and scalp can handle without hair breakage, hair loss, or burning from a pressing comb that is too hot.

Hair Texture

Variations in hair texture have to do with the diameter of the hair (coarse, medium, or fine) and the feel of the hair (wiry, soft, or silky). Touching the client's hair and asking about specific hair characteristics will help you determine the best way to treat the hair.
Coarse, extremely curly hair has qualities that make it difficult to press. Coarse hair has the greatest diameter, and during the pressing process it requires more heat and pressure than medium or fine hair.

Medium curly hair is the type of hair that cosmetologists deal with most often in the beauty salon. No special problem is presented by this type of hair, and this hair type is the least resistant to pressing.

Fine hair requires special care. To avoid hair breakage, use less heat and pressure than you would use on other hair textures.

Wiry, curly hair may be coarse, medium, or fine, and it feels stiff, hard, and glassy. Because of the compact construction of its cuticle cells, hair of this type is very resistant to hair pressing and requires more heat and pressure than other types of hair.

**Scalp Condition**
The condition of the client’s scalp can be classified as normal, tight, or flexible. If the scalp is normal, proceed with an analysis of hair texture and elasticity. If the scalp is tight and the hair coarse, press the hair in the direction in which it grows to avoid injury to the scalp. If the scalp is flexible, remember to use enough tension to press the hair satisfactorily.

**Service Notes**
Be sure to record the results of your hair and scalp analysis, as well as all pressing treatments, on the client's intake form or service record card.

During your client consultation, question the client about any lightener, tint, gradual colors (metallic), or other chemical treatment that have been used on her hair. As with all services, a release statement should be signed by the client prior to hair pressing in order to protect the school, the salon, and the stylist from liability due to accidents or damage.

**Conditioning Treatments**
Effective conditioning treatments involve special cosmetic preparations for the hair and scalp, thorough brushing, and scalp massage. The application of a conditioning treatment usually results in better hair pressing.

A tight scalp can be made more flexible by the systematic use of scalp massage and hair brushing. The client benefits because there is better circulation of blood to the scalp.

**Pressing Combs**
There are two types of pressing combs: regular and electric. Both should be constructed of good quality stainless steel or brass. The handle is usually made of wood, because wood does not readily absorb heat.

The space between the teeth of the comb varies with the size and style of the comb. Closely spaced teeth provide a smooth press. As spacing gets wider, the press gets less smooth.

Pressing combs also vary in size. Shorter combs are used to press short hair; longer combs are used to press long hair.
Tempering The Comb

It may be a good idea to temper a new brass pressing comb so that it will hold heat evenly along its entire length and provide consistent results. To temper a new pressing comb, heat the comb until it is extremely hot. Coat the comb in petroleum or pressing oil. Let it cool down naturally, and then rinse under hot running water to remove the oil.

Tempering the pressing comb also allows you to burn off any polish the manufacturer may have used to coat the comb. If the polish is not burned off, the comb may stick to the hair, causing scorching and breakage.

Heating the Comb

Depending on what they are made of, pressing combs vary in their ability to accept and retain heat. Regular pressing combs may be designed as electrical appliances or to be heated in electric or gas stoves (Figure 17–83). When heating a pressing comb in a gas stove, point the teeth faceup and keep the handle away from the fire.

After heating the comb to the proper temperature, test it on a piece of light paper. If the paper becomes scorched, allow the comb to cool slightly before applying it to the hair.

Electric pressing combs are available in two forms. One comes with an on/off switch; the other is equipped with a thermostat that indicates high or low degrees of heat.

Straightening comb attachments are available for purchase to fit the nozzle of a standard hand-held blowdryer. While these attachments are less damaging than either an electric comb or an oven-heated comb, they may also be less effective at pressing the hair.

Cleaning the Comb

The pressing comb will perform more efficiently if it is kept clean. Wipe the comb clean of loose hair, grease, and dust before and after every use. Once all loose hair and clinging dirt are removed, the comb’s intense heat keeps it sterile.

With a stove-heated pressing comb (nonelectrical), remove the carbon by rubbing the outside surface and between the teeth with a fine steel-wool pad or fine sandpaper. Then place the metal portion of the comb in a hot baking soda solution for about one hour. Rinse and dry the comb thoroughly. The metal will acquire a smooth and shiny appearance.

Pressing Oil or Cream

Prepare the hair for a pressing treatment by first applying pressing oil or cream. Both of these products offer the following benefits:

• Make hair softer
• Prepare and condition the hair for pressing
• Help protect the hair from burning or scorching
• Help prevent hair breakage
• Condition the hair after pressing
• Add sheen to pressed hair
• Help hair stay pressed longer

**PROCEDURE**

**17-15 Soft Pressing for Normal Curly Hair**

**SEE PAGE 493**

**Hard Press**

A hard press is only recommended when the results of a soft or medium press are not satisfactory. The entire comb press procedure is repeated. Pressing oil should be added to hair strands only if necessary. A hard press is also known as a double comb press. 📚 **LO6**

**Touch-Ups**

Touch-ups are sometimes necessary when the hair becomes curly again due to perspiration, dampness, or other conditions. The process is the same as for the original pressing treatment, with the shampoo omitted.

**Reminders and Hints for All Pressing Procedures**

Good judgment should be used to avoid damage, with consideration always given to the texture of the hair and the condition of the scalp. The client’s safety is ensured only when the stylist observes every precaution and takes special care during the actual hair pressing. Listed below are rules of thumb for hair pressing:

• Avoid excessive heat or pressure on the hair and scalp.
• Avoid too much pressing oil on the hair (it attracts dirt and makes the hair look greasy and artificial).
• Avoid perfumed pressing oil near the scalp if the client has allergies.
• Avoid overly frequent hair pressing.
• Keep the comb clean at all times.
• Avoid overheating the pressing comb if using a stove.
• Test the temperature of the heated comb on a white cloth or paper before applying it to the hair.
• Adjust the temperature of the pressing comb to the texture and condition of the client’s hair.
• Use the heated comb carefully to avoid burning the skin, scalp, or hair.
• Prevent the smoking or burning of hair during the pressing treatment by drying the hair completely after it is shampooed and by avoiding excessive application of pressing oil.
• Use a moderately warm comb to press short hair on the temples and back of the neck. You may also use a temple comb, which is about half the size of a regular pressing comb.
**Special Considerations**

You should take certain precautions and safeguards when dealing with the following special situations:

- **Pressing fine hair.** Follow the same procedure as for normal hair, while avoiding the use of a hot pressing comb or too much pressure. To avoid hair breakage, apply less pressure to the hair near the ends. After completely pressing the hair, style it.

- **Pressing short, fine hair.** Extra care must be taken at the hairline. When the hair is extra short, the pressing comb should not be too hot because the hair is fine and will burn easily. A hot comb can also cause painful burns and may result in scars. In the event of an accidental burn, immediately apply 1 percent gentian violet jelly to the burn.

- **Pressing coarse hair.** Apply enough pressure so that the hair remains straightened.

- **Pressing tinted, lightened, or gray (unpigmented) hair.** This hair requires special care. Lightened or tinted hair might require conditioning treatments, depending on the extent to which it has been damaged. Gray hair may be particularly resistant. To obtain good results on gray hair, use a moderately heated pressing comb applied with light pressure. Avoid excessive heat as discoloration or breakage can occur.

**Styling Long Hair**

An **updo** is a hairstyle with the hair arranged up and off the shoulders and secured with implements such as hairpins, bobby pins, and elastics. Clients usually request updos for special occasions such as weddings, proms, and evening events. A few classic updo techniques—knot, twist, and pleat—are described below. Once these techniques are mastered, any placement or combination of them can give a unique update to a classic look. When executing an updo, always inspect the shape you are building from every angle to make sure that it is well balanced and well proportioned.

- **Knot.** A truly classic style, the knot, also known as chignon (SHEENN-yahn), has been popular for centuries. It is created out of a simple ponytail and can be dressed up with flowers or ornaments, or kept simple. If the client’s hair is very straight and silky, you may want to first set the hair for ten minutes in electric rollers, or the style will not last. If the hair is wavy or curly, blowdry the hair straight. If it is extremely curly, you could press the hair first or leave it natural for a textured-looking chignon.

- **Twist.** This elegant, sleek look can go anywhere. If you are working on straight, fine hair, you may want to first set the hair in electric or Velcro rollers to give it more body.

- **Pleat.** This traditional updo is usually used for weddings and black-tie events and is also known as classic French twist. The pleat (which
means “folded” in French) is much more severe and controlled than the basic twist, and you can be more creative with the directional placement.

**Formal Styling**

**Client Consultation**
As always, consult with the client first to make sure you understand what she has in mind. Have magazines available that show a lot of updos, such as bridal magazines, or keep a folder of pictures clipped from magazines at your station that show current styles. If you are doing a pre-wedding consultation with a bride, ask the bride to bring her headpiece so that she can try several styles and see how they look. Take photographs to help her decide which style she likes best. Always suggest classic, timeless styles for brides and leave the latest trend for the bridesmaids. This suggestion will be appreciated years later. Keep a photo of the chosen style so that you can duplicate it for the bride's big day.

**PROCEDURE 17-16 Knot or Chignon**

**PROCEDURE 17-17 Twist**

**PROCEDURE 17-18 Pleat**

**The Artistry of Hairstyling**

Hairstyling offers a cosmetologist a wonderful artistic outlet. Once you master the basic styles presented in this chapter and the foundational techniques these styles require, you will have the technical abilities to experiment and create your own unique and attractive looks.

Styling trends change quickly. In order to offer your clients the latest looks, you may want to consider having a mannequin at home. This will enable you to practice creating the looks you see in magazines and to try out new styling ideas and techniques. Remember, every client’s hair presents creative possibilities!
Preparation

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Conditioner
- Neck strip
- Plastic cape
- Shampoo
- Towels

Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Part the hair, using the client’s natural part if that works with your hair design, or create a part anywhere on the head if that better suits the final design.
6 To find the client's natural part, comb wet hair straight back from the hairline, and push the hair gently forward with the palm of the hand. Use your comb and other hand to separate the hair where it parts.

7 To create a part, lay the wide-tooth end of a styling comb flat at the hairline, and draw the comb back to the end of the desired part. Hold the hair with the index finger on one side of the part. Pull the rest of the hair down with the comb.

8 You are now ready to move on to the next aspect of the service.
** Implements and Materials **

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Conditioner
- Finishing products such as shine or hair spray
- Hairnet
- Hairpins
- Neck strip
- Plastic cape
- Shampoo
- Styling comb
- Towels
- Waving lotion or styling gel

** Preparation **

* Perform Pre-Service Procedure

** Procedure **

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Part the hair, comb it smooth, and arrange it according to the planned style. Using the wide teeth of the comb will allow the hair to move more easily. Always follow the natural growth pattern when combing and parting the hair.
Using an applicator bottle, apply waving lotion to the side of the hair you are working on while the hair is damp. Comb the lotion through the section.

Begin the first wave on the right side of the head. Using the index finger of your left hand as a guide, shape the top hair with a comb into the beginning of the S-shaping, using a circular movement. Starting at the hairline, work toward the crown in 1½- to 2-inch (3.7 to 5 centimeters) sections at a time.

With the teeth still inserted in the ridge, flatten the comb against the head in order to hold the ridge in place.

Remove your left hand from the client’s head and place your middle finger above the ridge with your index finger on the teeth of the comb. Draw out the ridge by closing the two fingers and applying pressure to the head. Do not try to increase the height or depth of a ridge by pinching or pushing with your fingers; such movements will create overdirection of the ridge and uneven hair placement.

Without removing the comb, turn the teeth downward, and comb the hair in a semicircular direction to form a dip in the hollow part of the wave.
Follow this procedure, section by section, until the crown has been reached, where the ridge phases out. The ridge and wave of each section should match evenly, without showing separations in the ridge or in the hollow part of the wave.

To form the second ridge, begin at the crown area. The movements are the reverse of those followed in forming the first ridge. Draw the comb from the tip of the index finger toward the base. All movements are followed in a reverse pattern until the hairline is reached, completing the second ridge.

Movements for the third ridge closely follow those used to create the first ridge. However, the third ridge is started at the hairline and is extended back toward the back of the head.

Continue alternating directions until the side of the head has been completed.

Use the same procedure for the left (light) side of the head as you used for finger waving the right (heavy) side of the head. First, shape the hair by combing it in the direction of the first wave.

Starting at the hairline, form the first ridge, and work section by section, until the second ridge of the opposite side is reached.
Both the ridge and the wave must blend, without splits or breaks, with the ridge and wave on the right side of the head.

Move to the left side and start with the ridge and wave in the back of the head and proceed, section by section, toward the left side of the face.

Continue working back and forth until the entire head is completed.

Place a net over the hair, secure it with hairpins or clips if necessary, and protect the client’s forehead and ears with cotton, gauze, or paper protectors while under the hood dryer. Adjust the dryer to medium heat and allow the hair to dry thoroughly.

Remove the client from under the dryer and let the hair cool down. Remove all clips or pins and the hairnet from the hair.

Comb out or brush the hair into a soft, waved hairstyle. Add a finishing spray for hold and shine. For a retro look, do not comb or brush the hair, but do consider adding a hair ornament such as a rhinestone clip in the hollow portion of a wave.

Post-Service

PROCEDURE

Post-Service Procedure

● Complete

SEE PAGE 326
Horizontal Finger Waving

**Preparation**

**PROCEDURE 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure**

- Perform

**PROCEDURE**

SEE PAGE 323

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Part the hair, comb it smooth, and arrange it according to the planned style. Using the wide teeth of the comb will allow the hair to move more easily. Always follow the natural growth pattern when combing and parting the hair.
6. Using an applicator bottle, apply waving lotion to the side of the hair you are working on while the hair is damp. Comb the lotion through the section.

**Implements and Materials**

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Conditioner
- Finishing products such as shine or hair spray
- Hairnet
- Hairpins
- Neck strip
- Plastic cape
- Shampoo
- Styling comb
- Towels
- Waving lotion or styling gel
With the teeth still inserted in the ridge, flatten the comb against the head in order to hold the ridge in place.

Begin the first wave on the right side of the head. Using the index finger of your right hand as a guide, shape the top hair with a comb into the beginning of the S-shaping, using a circular movement. Starting at the hairline, work toward the crown in 1½- to 2-inch (3.7 to 5 centimeters) sections at a time.

To form the first ridge, place the index finger of your right hand directly above the position for the first ridge. With the teeth of the comb pointing slightly upward, insert the comb directly under the index finger. Draw the comb forward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) along the fingertip.

Remove your right hand from the client’s head and place your middle finger above the ridge with your index finger on the teeth of the comb. Draw out the ridge by closing the two fingers and applying pressure to the head. Do not try to increase the height or depth of a ridge by pinching or pushing with your fingers; such movements will create overdirection of the ridge and uneven hair placement.

Without removing the comb, turn the teeth downward, and comb the hair in a semicircular direction to form a dip in the hollow part of the wave.

Follow this procedure, section by section, until the crown has been reached, where the ridge phases out. The ridge and wave of each section should match evenly, without showing separations in the ridge or in the hollow part of the wave.

To form the second ridge, begin at the crown area. The movements are the reverse of those followed in forming the first ridge. Draw the comb from the tip of the index finger toward the base. All movements are followed in a reverse pattern until the hairline is reached, completing the second ridge.

Movements for the third ridge closely follow those used to create the first ridge. However, the third ridge is started at the hairline and is extended back toward the back of the head.
Starting at the hairline, form the first ridge, and work section by section, until the second ridge of the opposite side is reached.

Both the ridge and the wave must blend, without splits or breaks, with the ridge and wave on the right side of the head.

Move to the left side and start with the ridge and wave in the back of the head and proceed, section by section, toward the left side of the face.

Continue working back and forth until the entire head is completed.

Place a net over the hair, secure it with hairpins or clips if necessary, and protect the client's forehead and ears with cotton, gauze, or paper protectors while under the hood dryer. Adjust the dryer to medium heat and allow the hair to dry thoroughly.

Remove the client from under the dryer and let the hair cool down. Remove all clips or pins and the hairnet from the hair.

Comb out or brush the hair into a soft, waved hairstyle. Add a finishing spray for hold and shine. For a retro look, do not comb or brush the hair, but do consider adding a hair ornament such as a rhinestone clip in the hollow portion of a wave.

Finished look.

Post-Service

• Complete Procedure 15-2 Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
Chapter 17 Hairstyling

17-3 Right-Handed

Part 3: Hair Care

Chapter 17 Hairstyling

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Implements

and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

• Conditioner
• Double- or single-prong clips
• Finishing products such as shine or hair spray
• Neck strip
• Plastic cape
• Setting lotion
• Shampoo
• Styling comb
• Towels

Preparation

• Perform 15-1 Procedure

Pre-Service Procedure

• Drape the client for a shampoo service.
• Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
• Towel dry the hair.
• Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.

Procedure

• Part the hair either using the client’s natural part, if that works with your hair design, or create a part anywhere on the head that better suits the final design.
• Apply a gel or setting lotion and comb the hair smooth.
• Drape the client for a shampoo service.

Form the first shaping.

Carved or Sculpted Curls

Photography by Tom Carson. Hair by Hair Benders Internationale, Chattanooga, TN.

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PROCEDURE 17-3 Carved or Sculpted Curls: Right-Handed continued

8 Start making curls at the open end of the shaping. Slice a strand to create the first curl. Point your left index finger down and hold the strand in place.

9 Ribbon the strand.

10 Wind the curl forward, keeping the hair ends inside the center of the curl.

11 Hold the curl in the shaping and anchor it with a clip.

12 To anchor pin curls, start at the open end of the curl. This is the side opposite the stem. The clip should enter the circle parallel to the stem. Open the clip, and place one prong above and one prong below one side of the circle. The upper prong should enter the hair in the center of the circle. The curl should be in the gap between the prongs. To avoid an indentation (dent) in the curl, do not pin across the circle.

13 If any clips touch the skin, place cotton between the skin and the clip to keep the skin from burning when the client is placed under the hood dryer.

14 Once the hair is dry, complete the style.

Post-Service

• Complete

PROCEDURE 15-2 Post-Service Procedure SEE PAGE 326
**Preparation**

- Perform Procedure 15-1

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client's hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Apply a gel or setting lotion and comb the hair smooth.
6. Part the hair either using the client’s natural part, if that works with your hair design, or create a part anywhere on the head if that better suits the final design.
7. Form the first shaping.
**PROCEDURE 17-3 Carved or Sculpted Curls: Left-Handed continued**

8  Start making curls at the open end of the shaping. Slice a strand to create the first curl. Point your left index finger down and hold the strand in place.

9  Ribbon the strand.

10 Wind the curl forward, keeping the hair ends inside the center of the curl.

11 Hold the curl in the shaping and anchor it with a clip.

12 To anchor pin curls, start at the open end of the curl. This is the side opposite the stem. The clip should enter the circle parallel to the stem. Open the clip, and place one prong above and one prong below one side of the circle. The upper prong should enter the hair in the center of the circle. The curl should be in the gap between the prongs. To avoid an indentation (dent) in the curl, do not pin across the circle.

13 If any clips touch the skin, place cotton between the skin and the clip to keep the skin from burning when the client is placed under the hood dryer.

14 Once the hair is dry, complete the style.

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**Post-Service**

- Complete Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
**Wet Set with Rollers**

**Implements and Materials**
You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Clips (double or single prong)
- Conditioner
- Finishing products such as shine or hair spray
- Neck strip
- Plastic cape
- Plastic rollers of various sizes
- Setting or styling lotion
- Shampoo
- Tail comb
- Towels

**Preparation**

- Perform Pre-Service Procedure (Procedure 15-1)

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Comb the hair in the direction of the setting pattern. Shapings may be used to accent the design.
6. Starting at the front hairline, part off a section the same length and width as the roller.
7. Choose the type of base according to the desired volume. Comb the hair out from the scalp to the ends, using the fine teeth of the comb. Repeat several times to make sure that the hair is smooth.
8 Hold the hair with tension between the thumb and middle finger of the left hand. Place the roller below the thumb of the left hand. Do not bring the ends of the hair together. Wrap the ends of the hair smoothly around the roller until the hair catches and does not release.

9 Place the thumbs over the ends of the roller and roll the hair firmly to the scalp.

10 Clip the roller securely to the scalp hair. Roll the remainder of the hair according to the desired style.

11 Place the client under a hood dryer. Set the dryer at a temperature that is comfortable for the client.

12 When the hair is dry, allow it to cool, then remove the rollers.

13 Comb out and style the hair as desired.

Service Tip

Some stylists find using a tail comb is easier for creating sections and subsections.

Service Tip

When clipping the roller, make sure you secure the roller properly to the head. A loose roller will lose its tension, resulting in a weak set. If the clip is placed at an angle against the hair, the sharp metal edge can cause the hair to break. Hold the roller against the scalp, maintaining the tension. Open the clip and slide it into the center of the roller. Place one end under the roller and one end inside the roller.

Post-Service

• Complete Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
Hair Wrapping

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Boar-bristle brush
- Bobby pins
- Comb
- Duckbill clips
- Gel or silicone shine product
- Neck strip

Preparation

• Perform Procedure 15-1

Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Apply a light gel before wrapping wet hair.
6. If necessary, place one hand on the top of the head to hold it still. Use a comb or brush in a circular motion to wrap the hair on the outer perimeter of the head. Do not brush or push the hair to the back; instead, brush the hair clockwise around the head. Think of the head as a roller. Your job is to smooth the hair in a circular motion around it.
Service Tip

When wrapping dry hair, use a silicone shine product instead of using a gel. This will provide a glossy comb out.

7. Use duckbill clips to keep the hair in place while wrapping.

8. Continue wrapping the hair in a clockwise direction around the head. Follow the comb or brush with your hand, smoothing down the hair and keeping it tight to the head as you proceed.

9. When all the hair is wrapped, stretch a neck strip around the head so that it overlaps at the ends. Secure the wrapped strip with a bobby pin and remove the clips.

10. Place the client under a hooded dryer until the hair is completely dry, usually forty-five minutes to one hour, depending on the hair length. If you have been working on dry hair, leave the hair wrapped for about seventeen minutes. The longer the hair is wrapped, the smoother it will be.

11. Finished look.

When wrapping dry hair, use a silicone shine product instead of using a gel. This will provide a glossy comb out.

Post-Service

• Complete

Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
Blowdrying Short, Layered, Curly Hair to Produce Smooth and Full Finish

**Preparation**

- Perform Procedure 15-1 See Page 323

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6. Distribute styling product through the hair with your fingers, and comb through with a wide-tooth comb.
7. Using the comb, mold the hair into the desired shape while still wet.
8. For volume and lift similar to that provided by a roller set, use a small round brush. Apply a mousse or spray volumizer at the base. Section and part the hair according to the amount of volume desired.
9 The degree of lift determines the type of volume you will achieve. Using the techniques that you have learned in roller setting, dry each section either full base or half base. For maximum lift, insert the brush on base and direct the hair section up at a 125-degree angle. Roll the hair down to the base with medium tension. Direct the stream of air from the blowdryer over the curl and away from the scalp in a back and forth motion.

10 When the section is completely dry, press the cooling button and cool the section to strengthen the curl formation.

11 Release the curl by unwinding the section from the brush. (Pulling it out could cause the hair to get tangled in the brush.)

12 For less lift at the scalp, begin by holding the section at a 70- to 90-degree angle, following the same procedure.

13 Make sure that the scalp and hair are completely dry before combing out the style, or the shape will not last. Finish with hair spray.

14a

14b

14 Finished look.

Service Tip

Never hold the blowdryer too long in one place. Always direct the hot air away from the client’s scalp to avoid scalp burns. Direct it from the scalp toward the ends of the hair. The hot air should flow in the direction in which the hair is wound; improper technique will rough up the hair cuticle and give the hair a frizzy appearance.

Move the blowdryer in a constant back and forth motion unless you are using the cooling button to cool a section.

Because hair stretches easily when it is wet, partially towel dry the hair before blowdrying. This is especially important when you are working with damaged or chemically treated hair. This is not necessary if you are cutting the hair before you blowdry it, as the hair will already be partially dry due to the amount of time it takes to cut it.

15-2

Post-Service

• Complete

17-6

Blowdrying Short, Layered, Curly Hair to Produce Smooth and Full Finish: Right Handed continued

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Blowdrying Short, Layered, Curly Hair to Produce Smooth and Full Finish

Preparation

• Perform Procedure

Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6. Distribute styling product through the hair with your fingers, and comb through with a wide-tooth comb.
7. Using the comb, mold the hair into the desired shape while still wet.
8. For volume and lift similar to that provided by a roller set, use a small round brush. Apply a mousse or spray volumizer at the base. Section and part the hair according to the amount of volume desired.
The degree of lift determines the type of volume you will achieve. Using the techniques that you have learned in roller setting, dry each section either full base or half base. For maximum lift, insert the brush on base and direct the hair section up at a 125-degree angle. Roll the hair down to the base with medium tension. Direct the stream of air from the blowdryer over the curl and away from the scalp in a back and forth motion.

When the section is completely dry, press the cooling button and cool the section to strengthen the curl formation.

Release the curl by unwinding the section from the brush. (Pulling it out could cause the hair to get tangled in the brush.)

For less lift at the scalp, begin by holding the section at a 70- to 90-degree angle, following the same procedure.

Make sure that the scalp and hair are completely dry before combing out the style, or the shape will not last. Finish with hair spray.

Finished look.

Post-Service

- Complete

SEE PAGE 326
Blowdrying Short, Curly Hair in Its Natural Wave Pattern

 Implements and Materials

 You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

 - Blowdryer with attachments
 - Finishing products such as shine or hair spray
 - Neck strip
 - Round brush
 - Sectioning clips
 - Styling cape
 - Styling product
 - Wide-tooth comb

 Preparation

 Procedure

 1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
 2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
 3. Towel dry the hair.
 4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
 5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
 6. Apply a liquid gel on the client’s hair.
 7. Attach the diffuser to the blowdryer.
**PROCEDURE 17-7**

**Blowdrying Short, Curly Hair in Its Natural Wave Pattern continued**

8. With a wide-tooth comb or your fingers, encourage the hair into the desired shape.

9. Diffuse the hair gently, pressing the diffuser on and off the hair without over-manipulating the hair, until each area of the head is dry.

10. To relax or soften the curl, slowly and gently run your fingers through the curl when the hair is almost dry.

11. For a tighter curl, scrunch the hair by placing your hand over a section of hair while it is being diffused, forming a fist with the hair in your hand, using a pulsing motion. Release. Repeat the process until the section is dry.

12. For more shine, finish the look with a silicone spray product.

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**Post-Service**

**PROCEDURE 15-2 Post-Service Procedure**

• Complete

SEE PAGE 326
Diffusing Long, Curly, or Extremely Curly Hair in Its Natural Wave Pattern

Preparation

- Perform Procedure 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure SEE PAGE 323

Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6. Distribute styling product through the hair with your fingers, and comb through with a wide-tooth comb.
7. For easier control, section the hair and work on one section at a time.
8. Attach the diffuser to the blowdryer and diffuse the hair by letting the hair sit on top of the diffuser and pulsing the dryer toward the scalp and then away, repeating until the section is dry. Alternatively, gently run the section being dried through your fingers and bring the diffuser toward your hand.

Post-Service

- Complete Procedure 15-2 Post-Service Procedure SEE PAGE 326

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Blowdryer with attachments
- Neck strip
- Round brush
- Sectioning clips
- Styling and finishing products
- Styling cape
- Wide-tooth comb
Blowdrying Straight or Wavy Hair for Maximum Volume

Preparation

- Perform Procedure 15-1

Pre-Service Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6. Apply a mousse, volumizing spray, or lightweight gel.
7. Using a vent brush or classic styling brush, distribute the hair into the desired shape.
While turning the brush downward and away from the scalp, allow the brush to pick up a section of hair and begin drying. Direct the airflow toward the top of the brush, moving in the desired direction.

Work in sections, lifting and drying the sections and then brushing them in the desired direction when they are completely dry. Repeat over the entire head, directing the hair at the sides either away or forward. The bang area can be dried either onto the forehead or away from the face.

Build your shape from the bottom up, working from the nape up toward the crown. When you begin at the nape, hold the wet hair above the nape in a sectioning clip.

Finished look.

Post-Service

**PROEDURE 15-2 Post-Service Procedure**

- Complete

SEE PAGE 326
**Blowdrying Straight or Wavy Hair for Maximum Volume**

**Preparation**

- Perform Procedure 15-1 SEE PAGE 323

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6. Apply a mousse, volumizing spray, or lightweight gel.
7. Using a vent brush or classic styling brush, distribute the hair into the desired shape.
8 Build your shape from the bottom up, working from the nape up toward the crown. When you begin at the nape, hold the wet hair above the nape in a sectioning clip.

9 While turning the brush downward and away from the scalp, allow the brush to pick up a section of hair and begin drying. Direct the airflow toward the top of the brush, moving in the desired direction.

10 Work in sections, lifting and drying the sections and then brushing them in the desired direction when they are completely dry. Repeat over the entire head, directing the hair at the sides either away or forward. The bang area can be dried either onto the forehead or away from the face.

11 Finished look.

Post-Service

PROCEDURE 15-2 Post-Service Procedure

Post-Service

• Complete

SEE PAGE 326
Blowdrying Blunt or Long-Layered, Straight to Wavy Hair into a Straight Style

**Preparation**

- Perform Procedure 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client's hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6. Apply a light gel or a straightening gel.
7. Attach the nozzle or concentrator attachment to the blowdryer for more controlled styling. Part and section the hair so that only the section you are drying is not in clips.
Using 1-inch subsections, start your first section at the nape of the neck and use a classic styling brush to dry the hair straight and smooth. Place the brush under the first section and hold the hair low.

Follow the brush with the nozzle of the dryer, while bending the ends of the hair in the desired direction, either under or flipped outward. Continue using the same technique, working up to the occipital area in 1-inch sections. To keep the shape flat and straight, use low elevation. For more lift and volume, hold the section straight out from the head or overdirect upward.

Work up to the crown, continuing to take 1-inch sections. On the longer sections toward the top of the crown, you can switch to a paddle brush, using the curve of the brush to add bend to the ends of the hair.

After each section is blown dry, follow by using the cooling button on the blowdryer to help set each section and to keep it smooth. For a fuller look, switch to a round brush.

Continue by subdividing the hair on the side, and start with the section above the ear. Continue working in 1-inch sections. Hold at a low elevation and follow with the nozzle of the dryer facing toward the ends. Bend the ends under by turning the brush under for a rounded edge, or outward for a flipped edge.
13 Work in the same manner across the top of the head. If there is a bang, dry it in the desired direction. To dry the bang straight and onto the forehead, point the nozzle of the dryer down over the bang and dry it straight, using your fingers or a classic styling brush to direct the hair.

14 To direct the bang away from the face, brush the bang back and push the hair slightly forward with the brush, creating a curved shaping. Place the dryer on a slow setting and point the nozzle toward the brush. When dry, the bang will fall away from the face and slightly to the side, for a soft look.

15 Finished look.

Post-Service

- Complete Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
Blowdrying Blunt or Long-Layered, Straight to Wavy Hair into a Straight Style

Preparation

1 Perform Procedure 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure SEE PAGE 323

Procedure

1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2 Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3 Towel dry the hair.
4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5 Place a clean neck strip on the client, and drape with a cutting or styling cape.
6 Apply a light gel or a straightening gel.
7 Attach the nozzle or concentrator attachment to the blowdryer for more controlled styling. Part and section the hair so that only the section you are drying is not in clips.
8 Using 1-inch subsections, start your first section at the nape of the neck and use a classic styling brush to dry the hair straight and smooth. Place the brush under the first section and hold the hair low.
Continue by subdividing the hair on the side, and start with the section above the ear. Continue working in 1-inch sections. Hold at a low elevation and follow with the nozzle of the dryer facing toward the ends. Bend the ends under by turning the brush under for a rounded edge, or outward for a flipped edge.

Work up to the crown, continuing to take 1-inch sections. On the longer sections toward the top of the crown, you can switch to a paddle brush, using the curve of the brush to add bend to the ends of the hair.

After each section is blown dry, follow by using the cooling button on the blowdryer to help set each section and to keep it smooth. For a fuller look, switch to a round brush.

To direct the bang away from the face, brush the bang back and push the hair slightly forward with the brush, creating a curved shaping. Place the dryer on a slow setting and point the nozzle toward the brush. When dry, the bang will fall away from the face and slightly to the side, for a soft look.

Post-Service

• Complete

17-10 Blowdrying Blunt or Long-Layered, Straight to Wavy Hair into a Straight Style: Left-Handed continued
Thermal Waving

Preparation

- Perform

Pre-Service Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.

2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.

3. Towel dry the hair.

4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.

5. Dry the client’s hair completely.

6. Drape the client for a dry hair service.

7. Heat the iron.

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons
- Hard rubber comb (fine toothed)
- Shampoo
- Styling cape and neck strip

Procedure

Part 3: Hair Care
Chapter 17 Hairstyling

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Chapter 17 Hairstyling

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With the comb, pick up a strand of hair about 2 inches (5 centimeters) in width. Insert the iron in the hair with the groove facing upward. Roll the iron one full turn forward and away from you. When doing this, keep the hair uniform with the comb. You will find that the hair has rolled on a slight slant on the prong of the iron. Keep this position for a few seconds in order to allow the hair to become sufficiently heated throughout. Close the iron and give it a ¼-inch turn forward (away from you). At the same time, draw the hair with the iron about ¼ inch (.625 centimeters) to the left, and direct the hair ¼ inch (.625 centimeters) to the right with the comb. Reverse the movement by simply unrolling the hair from the iron and bringing it back into its first resting position. When this movement is completed, you will find the comb resting somewhat away from the iron. Open the iron with your little finger and place it just below the ridge or crest by swinging the rod of the iron toward you, and then closing it. The outer edge of the groove should be directly underneath the ridge just produced by the inner ridge. Keeping the iron perfectly still, direct the hair with the comb upward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters), thus forming the hair into a half circle. Remember that you should not move the comb from the position explained in step 12. Without opening the iron, roll it a half-turn forward and away from you. In this movement, keep the comb perfectly still and unchanged.
16 Slide the iron down about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters). This movement is accomplished by opening the iron slightly, gripping it loosely, and then sliding it down the strand.

17 After completing step 16, you will find the iron and comb in the correct position to make the second ridge. This is the beginning of a right-moving wave, in which the hair is directed opposite to that of a left-moving wave.

18 After completely waving one strand of hair, wave the next strand to match. Pick up the strand in the comb and include a small section of the waved strand to guide you as you form a new wave. When waving the second strand of hair, be sure to use the same comb and iron movements you used when waving the first strand of hair. This will make the waves match.

19 Finished look.

Post-Service

PROCEDURE Post-Service Procedure

15-2

See Page 326

Part 3: Hair Care

Chapter 17 Hairstyling
Thermal Waving

Preparation

• Perform Pre-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 323

Procedure

1 Drape the client for a shampoo service.

2 Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.

3 Towel dry the hair.

4 Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.

5 Dry the client’s hair completely.

6 Drape the client for a dry hair service.

7 Heat the iron.

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

• Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons

• Hard rubber comb (fine toothed)

• Shampoo

• Styling cape and neck strip
8. Before beginning the waves, comb the hair in the general shape desired by the client. The natural growth will determine whether or not the first wave will be a left-moving wave or a right-moving wave. The procedure described here is for a left-moving wave.

9. With the comb, pick up a strand of hair about 2 inches (5 centimeters) in width. Insert the iron in the hair with the groove facing upward.

10. Close the iron and give it a ¼-inch turn forward (away from you). At the same time, draw the hair with the iron about ¼ inch (.625 centimeters) to the left, and direct the hair ¼ inch (.625 centimeters) to the right with the comb.

11. Roll the iron one full turn forward and away from you. When doing this, keep the hair uniform with the comb. You will find that the hair has rolled on a slight slant on the prong of the iron. Keep this position for a few seconds in order to allow the hair to become sufficiently heated throughout.

12. Reverse the movement by simply unrolling the hair from the iron and bringing it back into its first resting position. When this movement is completed, you will find the comb resting somewhat away from the iron.

13. Open the iron with your little finger and place it just below the ridge or crest by swinging the rod of the iron toward you, and then closing it. The outer edge of the groove should be directly underneath the ridge just produced by the inner ridge.

14. Keeping the iron perfectly still, direct the hair with the comb upward about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters), thus forming the hair into a half circle. Remember that you should not move the comb from the position explained in step 12.

15. Without opening the iron, roll it a half-turn forward and away from you. In this movement, keep the comb perfectly still and unchanged.
Slide the iron down about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters). This movement is accomplished by opening the iron slightly, gripping it loosely, and then sliding it down the strand.

After completing step 16, you will find the iron and comb in the correct position to make the second ridge. This is the beginning of a right-moving wave, in which the hair is directed opposite to that of a left-moving wave.

After completely waving one strand of hair, wave the next strand to match. Pick up the strand in the comb and include a small section of the waved strand to guide you as you form a new wave. When waving the second strand of hair, be sure to use the same comb and iron movements you used when waving the first strand of hair. This will make the waves match.

Finished look.

After completing step 16, you will find the iron and comb in the correct position to make the second ridge. This is the beginning of a right-moving wave, in which the hair is directed opposite to that of a left-moving wave.

Post-Service

• Complete 15-2 Post-Service Procedure  SEE PAGE 326
Curling Short Hair

Preparation

Procedure 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure

See Page 323

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons
- Hard rubber comb (fine toothed)
- Shampoo
- Styling cape and neck strip

Perform

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Dry the client’s hair completely and divide the head into five sections. The first section should be about 2½-inches (6.25 centimeters) wide and extend from the center of the forehead to the nape of the neck. Divide the two side panels in half, from the top parting to the neck, to create four additional sections.
6. Heat thermal iron (large or jumbo size).
7. Begin by sectioning and parting the base of each curl to match the size of the curl desired. It is important to consider hair length, density, and texture. The base is usually about 1½ inches to 2 inches (3.75 centimeters to 5 centimeters) in width and ½ inch (1.25 centimeters) in depth.
8. After sectioning off the base, comb the hair smooth and straight out from the scalp. Loose hairs may result in an uneven and ragged curl.
After the iron has been heated to the desired temperature, pick up a strand of hair and comb it smooth. With the groove on top, insert the iron about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) from the scalp, and pull the hair over the rod in the direction of the curl. Hold for a few seconds to form a base.

Hold the ends of the hair strand with your thumb and two fingers of your left hand (right hand if you are left-handed), using a medium degree of tension. Turn the iron downward (toward you) with your right hand.

Open and close the iron rapidly as you turn in order to prevent binding. Guide the ends of the strand into the center of the curl as you rotate the iron.

The result of this procedure will be a smooth, finished curl, with the ends firmly fixed in the center. Remove the iron from the curl.

Post-Service

• Complete

Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
Curling Medium-Length Hair

Preparation

• Perform Pre-Service Procedure

PROCEDURE

15-1

Pre-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 323

Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Dry the client’s hair completely.
6. Heat thermal iron (large or jumbo size).
7. Section and form the base of the curl as described for short hair.
8. Insert the hair into the open iron at the scalp. Pull the hair over the rod in the direction of the curl and close the shell. Hold the iron in this position for about five seconds to heat the hair, and then slide it upward to 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) from the scalp. The shell must be on top.

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

• Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons
• Hard rubber comb (fine toothed)
• Shampoo
• Styling cape and neck strip
9. Turn the iron downward a half revolution. Then, pull the end of the strand over the rod to the left, directing the strand toward the center of the curl.

10. Complete the revolution of the iron, and continue directing the ends toward the center.

11. Make another complete revolution of the iron. The entire strand has now been curled with the exception of the ends. Enlarge the curl by opening the shell. Insert the ends of the curl into the opening created between the shell and the rod.

12. Close the shell and slide the iron toward the handles. This technique will move the ends of the strand into the center of the curl. Rotate the iron several times to even out the distribution of the hair in the curl.

13. When the curl is formed and the ends are freed from between the rod and the shell, make one complete revolution of the iron inside the curl. This smooths the ends and loosens the hair away from the iron. Use the comb to help remove the curl from the iron. Slowly draw the iron in one direction while drawing the hair in the opposite direction with the comb. To protect the client during the curling process, keep the comb between the scalp and the iron.

Post-Service

- Complete

**Procedure 15-2**

SEE PAGE 326

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Curling Hair Using Two Loops or Figure 8

Implement and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Conventional (Marcel) or electric irons
- Hard rubber comb (fine toothed)
- Shampoo
- Styling cape and neck strip

Preparation

- Perform Pre-Service Procedure See Page 323

Procedure

1. Drape the client for a shampoo service.
2. Shampoo the client’s hair, and condition if necessary.
3. Towel dry the hair.
4. Remove any tangles with a wide-tooth comb, starting at the ends and working up to the scalp.
5. Dry the client’s hair completely.
6. Heat thermal iron (large or jumbo size).
7. Section and form the base of the curl as described for short hair.
8. Insert the hair into the open iron about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) from the scalp. Pull the hair over the rod in the direction in which the curl is to move and close the shell. Hold the iron in this position for about five seconds, in order to heat the hair. Hold the strand of hair with a medium degree of tension.
Procedure 17-14

Curling Hair Using Two Loops or Figure 8 continued

9 Roll the iron under; click and roll it until the groove is facing you.

10 With the left hand, pick up the ends of the hair.

11 Continue to roll and click the iron, keeping it the same distance from the scalp.

12 Draw the hair strand toward the tip of the iron.

13 Draw the strand a little to the right and, at the same time, push the iron slightly to the left.

14 By pushing the iron forward and pushing the hair with the left hand, you will form two loops around the closed iron, with the ends of the strand extending out between the loops.

15 Roll under and click the iron until the ends of the hair disappear.

16 Rotate the iron several times to even out the distribution of the hair in the curl and to facilitate the movement of the curl off the iron.

17 Finished look.

Post-Service

• Complete

Procedure 15-2

Post-Service

See page 326
Soft Pressing for Normal Curly Hair

Preparation

• Perform Pre-Service Procedure

- Shampoo, rinse, and towel dry the client’s hair.

- Drape the client for thermal styling, using a neck strip and styling cape.

- Apply pressing oil or cream. (Some stylists prefer to apply pressing oil or cream to the hair after it has been completely dried.)

- Dry hair thoroughly. (Blowdrying will leave the hair more manageable than hood drying.)

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Clips
- Hairbrush and comb
- Neck strip
- Pomade
- Pressing comb
- Pressing oil or cream
- Shampoo
- Shampoo and styling capes
- Spatula
- Thermal iron
- Towels
Service Tip

Subdivide the sections into 1-inch to 1½-inch (2.5 to 3.75 centimeters) partings, depending on the texture and density of the hair. For medium textured hair of average density, use subsections of average size. For coarse hair with greater density, use smaller sections to ensure complete heat penetration and effectiveness. For thin or fine hair with sparse density, use larger sections.

5. Comb and divide the hair into four main sections and pin them up.

6. Heat the pressing comb.

7. Unpin one section of the hair at a time and subdivide into smaller partings. Beginning at the right side of the head, work from front to back (some stylists prefer to start at the back of the head and work forward).

8. If necessary, apply pressing oil evenly and sparingly over the small hair sections.

9. Test the temperature of the heated pressing comb on a white cloth or white paper to determine heat intensity before you place it on the hair.

10. Lift the end of a small hair section with the index finger and thumb of the left hand and hold it upward, away from the scalp.

11. Holding the pressing comb in the right hand, insert the teeth of the comb into the top side of the hair section.
12. Draw out the pressing comb slightly, and make a quick turn so that the hair strand wraps itself partly around the comb. The back rod of the comb actually does the pressing.

13. Press the comb slowly through the hair strand until the ends of the hair pass through the teeth of the comb.

14. Bring each completed hair section over to the opposite side of the head.

15. Continue on both sections on the right side of the head, and then do the same on both sections on the left side of the head.

16. Apply a little pomade to the hair near the scalp and brush it through the hair. The hair can be curled with a curling iron at this time.

17. Style and comb the hair according to the client’s wishes.

18. Finished look.

Post-Service

**PROCEDURE 15-2** Post-Service Procedure

- Complete

SEE PAGE 326
Knot or Chignon

Preparation

1. Perform

Pre-Service Procedure

Procedure

1. Drape the client; shampoo and towel dry the hair.

2. Redrape the client with a neck strip and styling cape.

3. Apply the appropriate styling product that will give the hair a lot of hold. Blowdry the hair, smoothing it with a brush for a sleek finish.

4. Set hair in electric or Velcro rollers, depending on the amount of curl or volume you may need.

5. Using a grooming bristle brush, part the hair on whichever side you choose, and brush it into a low ponytail at the nape.

6. Secure the ponytail with an elastic band, keeping the hair as smooth as possible. Use the side of the bristles to smooth the hair. Place two bobby pins onto the band and spread them apart, one on each side. Place one bobby pin in the base of the ponytail. Stretch the band around the ponytail base. Place the second bobby pin in the base. Lock the two pins together.

Implements and Materials

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

• Bobby pins, hairpins
• Bristle brush
• Curling iron
• Elastics
• Electric or Velcro rollers
• Finishing spray
• Grooming or teasing brush
• Hair spray
• Neck strip
• Styling cape
• Tail comb
7 Part a small section of hair from the underside of the ponytail, wrap it around the ponytail to cover the elastic, and secure with a bobby pin underneath.

8 Smooth out the ponytail and hold it with one hand, and then begin backbrushing from underneath the ponytail with your other hand. Gently smooth out the ponytail after backbrushing, using the sides of the bristles.

9 Roll the hair under and toward the head to form the chignon. Secure on the left and right undersides of the roll with bobby pins.

10 Fan out both sides by spreading the chignon with your fingers. Secure with hairpins, pinning close to the head. Use bobby pins if more hold is needed.

11 Finish with a strong hair spray, and add flowers or ornaments if desired.

12 Finished look.

Post-Service

**PROCEDURE**

- **15-2 Post-Service Procedure**

SEE PAGE 326

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**Service Tip**

Performing an updo on hair that has been washed the previous day is often recommended. Freshly washed hair can be very slippery and difficult to work with. Many stylists also choose to set the hair in hot rollers prior to doing an updo. The curl allows the hair to be more easily manipulated into rolls or loops and creates a fuller shape.
Twist

**Preparation**

- **Perform**

**Pre-Service Procedure**

See page 323

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client; shampoo and towel dry the hair.
2. Redrape the client with a neck strip and styling cape.
3. Apply the appropriate styling product that will give the hair a lot of hold. Blowdry the hair, smoothing it with a brush for a sleek finish.
4. Brush all the hair smoothly into a ponytail at the occipital bone.
5. With your free hand, reach in front of the hand that is holding the ponytail, with the thumb pointing down toward the client’s nape.

**Implements and Materials**

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Bobby pins, hairpins
- Bristle brush
- Curling iron
- Elastics
- Electric or Velcro rollers
- Finishing spray
- Grooming or teasing brush
- Neck strip
- Styling cape
- Tail comb
- Working hair spray

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6 Grab the ponytail with your thumb still pointing down and twist the hair in the direction in which your palm is facing, moving the hair inward and upward.

7 As you move toward the crown, twist the hair into a funnel shape and secure the twist with hairpins by pinning into the seam, making sure not to expose the pins.

8 Tuck the ends into the top of the funnel of the twist near the crown.

9 For a less formal or younger look, let the hair ends fan out and fall loosely over the sides of the twist, instead of tucking them into the top of the twist. Another option is to form curls, loops, or knots with the hair at the top of the twist.

10 Finished look.

Post-Service

PROCEDURE 15-2 Post-Service Procedure

• Complete

SEE PAGE 326
**PROCEDURE 17-18**

**Pleat**

**Preparation**

- **Procedure 15-1 Pre-Service Procedure**

**Implementation and Materials**

You will need all of the following implements, materials, and supplies:

- Bobby pins, hairpins
- Bristle brush
- Curling iron
- Elastics
- Electric or Velcro rollers
- Finishing spray
- Grooming or teasing brush
- Hair spray
- Neck strip
- Styling cape
- Tail comb

**Procedure**

1. Drape the client; shampoo and towel dry the hair.

2. Redrape the client with a neck strip and styling cape.

3. Apply the appropriate styling product that will give the hair a lot of hold. Blowdry the hair, smoothing it with a brush for a sleek finish.

4. Set the hair with a wet set or, if you wish to save time, electric rollers or thermal irons.

5. Once completely dry, backcomb hair.

6. Using a grooming brush or a teasing brush, gently smooth all the hair of the back section to one side of the head. (In this example all the hair will move to the left.) Hold the hair to that side by reaching over the client’s head with your free hand.
Begin pinning the hair at the center of the nape. Move upward with the bobby pins while having the client hold her head completely upright, overlapping the pins by crisscrossing them to lock into place. Repeat until you reach the back of the crown.

With the brush, bring the hair from the left side over the center line (where the bobby pins were placed) and smooth; twist from the center of the nape. Move upward and inward, tucking the ends into the fold as you move up, to create a funnel shape. Secure with hairpins vertically down into the seam as you work up, hiding the pins in the seam.

Move to a side section and lightly backbrush the section. Bring the side section up to last completed section and blend into the fold. Secure with a bobby pin at the top of the side section, leaving the ends out.

Repeat on the other side. Fold over while smoothing and pin downward.

Backbrush and smooth the remaining side section on the right into the remaining section on the left, just above the top of the twist. Swirl and join this new joined section of hair into the open end of the twist. Use a tail comb or the tail of the backcombing brush to smooth and curl ends into the twist and pin. Take care not to expose the pin.
Style the section in the bangs as you wish. This section could also be brought back and added to the crown if your client is more comfortable with all her hair off her face. Or you can sweep the hair loosely to the side and leave the ends hanging softly down. Here is where your creativity comes into play as you make the best design decision for your client.

Spray finished style with a firm hold hair spray, and check to make sure there are no exposed pins. Use a tail comb to balance the shape of the pleat.

Finish the bangs.

Finished look.

Post-Service

• Complete Post-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 326
Review Questions

1. What is the purpose of finger waving?
2. What are the three parts of a pin curl?
3. Name the four pin curl bases and their uses.
4. Describe the three kinds of roller curl bases and the uses of each.
5. What is the purpose of backcombing and backbrushing?
6. How can you avoid burning the client's scalp during blowdrying?
7. List and describe the various styling products used in blowdry styling.
8. How is volume achieved with thermal curls?
9. List at least 10 safety measures that must be followed when using thermal irons.
10. Name and describe the three types of hair presses.
11. How do you test the pressing comb before beginning a service?
12. What are the considerations in a hair and scalp analysis prior to hair pressing?
13. Under what circumstances should hair not be pressed?
14. List at least four safety measures that must be followed when pressing the hair.

Chapter Glossary

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<th>Definition</th>
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<td>backbrushing</td>
<td>Also known as ruffing; technique used to build a soft cushion or to mesh two or more curl patterns together for a uniform and smooth comb out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backcombing</td>
<td>Also known as teasing, ratting, matting, or French lacing; combing small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp, causing shorter hair to mat at the scalp and form a cushion or base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barrel curls</td>
<td>Pin curls with large center openings, fastened to the head in a standing position on a rectangular base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base</td>
<td>Stationary, or nonmoving, foundation of a pin curl (the area closest to the scalp); the panel of hair on which a roller is placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blowdry styling</td>
<td>Technique of drying and styling damp hair in a single operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carved curls</td>
<td>Also known as sculptured curls; pin curls sliced from a shaping and formed without lifting the hair from the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cascade curls</td>
<td>Also known as stand-up curls; pin curls fastened to the head in a standing position to allow the hair to flow upward and then downward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle</td>
<td>The part of the pin curl that forms a complete circle; also, the hair that is wrapped around the roller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed-center curls</td>
<td>Pin curls that produce waves that get smaller toward the end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concentrator</td>
<td>Nozzle attachment of a blowdryer; directs the air stream to any section of the hair more intensely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curl</td>
<td>Also known as circle; the hair that is wrapped around the roller.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Glossary Term</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diffuser</strong></td>
<td>Blowdryer attachment that causes the air to flow more softly and helps to accentuate or keep textural definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>double press</strong></td>
<td>Technique of passing a hot curling iron through the hair before performing a hard press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>end curls</strong></td>
<td>Used to give a finished appearance to hair ends either turned under or over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>finger waving</strong></td>
<td>Process of shaping and directing the hair into an S pattern through the use of the fingers, combs, and waving lotion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>foam</strong></td>
<td>Also known as mousse; a light, airy, whipped styling product that resembles shaving foam and builds moderate body and volume into the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>full-base curls</strong></td>
<td>Thermal curls that sit in the center of their base; strong curls with full volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>full-stem curl</strong></td>
<td>Curl placed completely off the base; allows for the greatest mobility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gel</strong></td>
<td>Thickened styling preparation that comes in a tube or bottle and creates a strong hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hair pressing</strong></td>
<td>Method of temporarily straightening extremely curly or unruly hair by means of a heated iron or comb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hair spray</strong></td>
<td>Also known as finishing spray; a styling product applied in the form of a mist to hold a style in position; available in a variety of holding strengths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hair wrapping</strong></td>
<td>A technique used to keep curly hair smooth and straight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>half base</strong></td>
<td>Position of a curl or a roller that sits halfway on its base and halfway behind the base, giving medium volume and movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>half-base curls</strong></td>
<td>Thermal curls placed half off their base; strong curls with moderate lift or volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>half-stem curl</strong></td>
<td>Curl placed half off the base; permits medium movement and gives good control to the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hard press</strong></td>
<td>Technique that removes 100 percent of the curl by applying the pressing comb twice on each side of the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>indentation</strong></td>
<td>The point where curls of opposite directions meet, forming a recessed area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>knot</strong></td>
<td>Also known as chignon; a technique used for formal hairstyling that creates the look of a knot or bun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>liquid gels</strong></td>
<td>Also known as texturizers; styling products that are lighter and less viscous than firm hold gels, used for easy styling, defining, and molding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>medium press</strong></td>
<td>Technique that removes 60 to 75 percent of the curl by applying a thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair, using slightly more pressure than in the soft press.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>no-stem curl</strong></td>
<td>Curl placed directly on its base; produces a tight, firm, long-lasting curl and allows minimum mobility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>off base</strong></td>
<td>The position of a curl or a roller completely off its base for maximum mobility and minimum volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>off-base curls</strong></td>
<td>Thermal curls placed completely off their base, offering only slight lift or volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>on base</strong></td>
<td>Also known as full base; position of a curl or roller directly on its base for maximum volume.</td>
</tr>
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### Chapter Glossary

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<th>Term</th>
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<td>open-center curls</td>
<td>Pin curls that produce even, smooth waves and uniform curls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleat</td>
<td>Also known as <em>classic French twist</em>; a technique used for formal hairstyling that creates a look of folded hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pomade</td>
<td>Also known as wax; styling products that add considerable weight to the hair by causing strands to join together, showing separation in the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribboning</td>
<td>Technique of forcing the hair between the thumb and the back of the comb to create tension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridge curls</td>
<td>Pin curls placed immediately behind or below a ridge to form a wave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rod</td>
<td>Round, solid prong of a thermal iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaping</td>
<td>Section of hair that is molded in a circular movement in preparation for the formation of curls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shell</td>
<td>The clamp that presses the hair against the barrel or rod of a thermal iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skip waves</td>
<td>Two rows of ridge curls, usually on the side of the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft press</td>
<td>Technique of pressing the hair to remove 50 to 60 percent of the curl by applying the thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiral curl</td>
<td>Method of curling the hair by winding a strand around the rod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stem</td>
<td>Section of the pin curl between the base and first arc (turn) of the circle that gives the curl its direction and movement; the hair between the scalp and the first turn of the roller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straightening gel</td>
<td>Styling product applied to damp hair that is wavy, curly, or extremely curly and then blown dry; relaxes the hair for a smooth, straight look.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temper</td>
<td>A process used to condition a new brass pressing comb so that it heats evenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermal irons</td>
<td>Implements made of quality steel that are used to curl dry hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermal waving and curling</td>
<td>Also known as <em>Marcel waving</em>; methods of waving and curling straight or pressed dry hair using thermal irons and special manipulative curling techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twist</td>
<td>A technique used for formal hairstyling that creates a look of conical shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>updo</td>
<td>Hairstyle in which the hair is arranged up and off the shoulders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volume-base curls</td>
<td>Thermal curls placed very high on their base; provide maximum lift or volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volumizers</td>
<td>Styling products that add volume, especially at the base, when wet hair is blown dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waving lotion</td>
<td>Type of hair gel that makes the hair pliable enough to keep it in place during the finger-waving procedure.</td>
</tr>
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</table>