

Cosmetology October 2018

Student Name: _____

On Tuesdays and Thursdays complete the math activities. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays complete the NOCTI review questions for:

- Chapter 16: Haircutting
- Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services



*"Insanity: doing the same thing over and over again
and expecting different results."
Unknown*

Monday, October 1, 2018

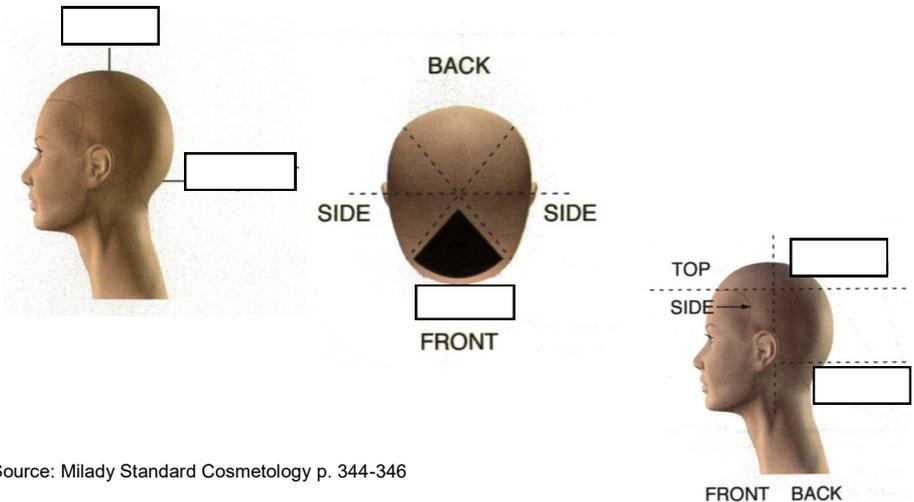
Chapter 16: Haircutting

Directions: Match each term with its definition.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| _____ 1. parietal ridge | _____ 6. nape |
| _____ 2. occipital bone | _____ 7. fringe area |
| _____ 3. apex | _____ 8. beveling |
| _____ 4. four corners | _____ 9. head form |
| _____ 5. crown | |

- A. Highest point on top of head
- B. Haircutting technique using diagonal lines to create angles by cutting hair ends with a slight increase or decrease in length
- C. Shape of the head; head shape
- D. Bang area; triangular section that begins at apex and ends at the front corners
- E. Widest area of head, starting at temples and ending at bottom of crown; crest area
- F. Area of head between apex and the back of the parietal ridge; site of cowlicks or whorls
- G. Back part of neck; hair below occipital bone
- H. Bone that protrudes at the base of the skull
- I. Points on head that signal a change in the shape of the head, from flat to round or vice versa

Reference points on the head mark where the surface of the head changes, such as the ears, jawline, occipital bone, or apex. Label the reference points on the illustrations below using one of the above terms 1-9. (Write its number in the box.)



Tuesday, October 2, 2018

Pay

Answer the following questions regarding pay.

1. Brian heard that the barber staff at Main Street Hospital earns \$13.50 per hour. He is currently earning \$12.66 per hour at his job in a salon. How much more could he earn per hour at Main Street than at his current job?

Answer: _____

2. If Brian works 40 hours per week at his current salon job, how much is his gross pay (total before deductions)?

Answer: _____

3. If Brian works 40 hours per week at Main Street Hospital, how much will his gross pay be?

Answer: _____

4. How much more money would Brian make per week at Main Street Hospital than at his current salon job?

Answer: _____

5. If Brian works 50 weeks per year (taking 2 weeks' vacation) at his current salon job, how much is his gross annual income?

Answer: _____

6. If Brian works 50 weeks per year at Main Street Hospital, how much will his gross annual income be?

Answer: _____

7. How much more money would Brian make in a year at Main Street Hospital than at his current job?

Answer: _____

Wednesday, October 3, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

Directions: Match each term with its definition.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. hairline | _____ 5. cutting line |
| _____ 2. elevation | _____ 6. guideline |
| _____ 3. graduation | _____ 7. overdirection |
| _____ 4. shrinkage | _____ 8. growth pattern |

- A. Section of hair located either at perimeter or interior of cut that determines length the hair will be cut; usually first section that is cut to create a shape; guide; two types, stationary and traveling
- B. Elevation occurs when a section is lifted above 0°
- C. Hair that grows at outermost perimeter along the face, around the ears, and on the neck
- D. Angle at which fingers are held when cutting the line that creates the end shape; can be described as horizontal, vertical, diagonal, or by using degrees; finger angle, finger position, cutting position, cutting angle
- E. Angle or degree at which a subsection of hair is held or lifted from head when cutting; most common are 45° and 90°; projection, lifting
- F. Combing a section away from its natural falling position, rather than straight out from head, toward a guideline; used to create increasing lengths in the interior or perimeter
- G. Direction in which hair grows from the scalp; natural fall, natural falling position
- H. When hair contracts or lifts through the action of moisture loss/drying

Continue to next page . . .

Wednesday, October 3, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

A guideline is a section of hair that determines the length the hair will be cut. Guidelines are located either at the perimeter (outer line) or the interior (inner or internal line) of the cut. The guideline is usually the first section cut when creating a shape. The **two types of guidelines in hair cutting** are stationary and traveling. **Contrast** the two types of guidelines. Remember when you contrast, you *show differences*.

Stationary Guideline

- Does not _____
- All sections are combed to the stationary guideline and cut at the same _____ and _____
- Used in _____ (one-length) haircuts
- Used in haircuts that use _____ to create a length or weight increase

Traveling Guideline (movable guideline)

- _____ as the haircut progresses
- Take a small slice of previous subsection and move it to the next position or subsection where it becomes your new _____
- Used when creating _____ or _____ haircuts

Label the examples, either as a stationary or traveling guideline.



Monday, October 8, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

Your textbook lists eleven **general haircutting tips**. **Summarize** the tips below. Remember when you summarize, you *briefly state or condense main ideas or facts*. The eleven topics have been given; now decide what is most important to remember about that topic.

1. **Partings**: make consistent and _____ partings; will give even amount of hair to each subsection and produce more precise results
2. **Crown and neckline**: potential danger zones; sometimes have strong _____ patterns
3. **Ears**: keep more _____ in this area or cut with minimal tension
4. **Tension**: use _____ tension for entire section of hair; maintain _____ tension by using the wide teeth of the comb and by not pulling subsection too tightly
5. **Head position**: head must be _____ or it may alter amount of elevation and overdirection
6. **Moisture**: maintain even amount of moisture; _____ hair may give uneven results
7. **Guideline**: subsection should not be too _____; easier to fix mistake using a smaller subsection
8. **Cross-check**: part haircut in _____ way you cut to check for precision of line and shape
9. **Elevation**: use a mirror and turn client _____ so that you can see other side in mirror
10. **Sides**: stand in _____ of client to check that both sides are _____
11. **Curly hair**: leave length _____ than desired length due to shrinkage ($\frac{1}{2}$ "-_____ " or more)

Tuesday, October 9, 2018

Counting Money

Write the total amount of money in each box on the given lines.

1				\$ _____
2				\$ _____
3				\$ _____
4				\$ _____
5				\$ _____
6				\$ _____
7				\$ _____
8				\$ _____
9				\$ _____
10				\$ _____

Wednesday, October 10, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

Match each term in the box with its correct identification. Write the term on the line provided. Each term will be used once.

cross-checking	free-hand slicing
layers	perimeter
scissor-over-comb	taper
razor-over-comb	tension

1. _____ used mainly on shorter haircuts; great technique for tapering in nape area or softening weight lines
2. _____ haircutting technique used to release weight from the subsection, allowing the hair to move more freely
3. _____ amount of pressure applied when combing and holding a section, created by stretching or pulling the section
4. _____ parting the haircut in the opposite way from which you cut in order to check for precision of line and shape
5. _____ outer line of a hairstyle
6. _____ haircutting technique in which the hair is held in place with the comb while the tips of the scissors are used to remove the lengths; shear-over-comb
7. _____ haircutting effect in which there is an even blend from very short at the hairline to longer lengths as you move up the head; to narrow progressively at one end
8. _____ create movement and volume in the hair by releasing weight

Continue to next page . . .

Wednesday, October 10, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

Match each term listed in the right column with the correct definition in the left column.

1. _____ cutting position in which the palms of both hands are facing each other	A. clipper-over-comb
2. _____ guideline that is inside the haircut rather than on the perimeter	B. distribution
3. _____ method of cutting or thinning the hair in which the fingers and shears glide along the edge of the hair to remove length; perfect way to layer very long hair and keep weight at perimeter	C. interior guideline
4. _____ to divide the hair by parting into uniform working areas for control	D. palm-to-palm
5. _____ haircutting technique similar to scissor-over-comb, except that the clippers <i>move side to side</i> across the comb rather than bottom to top	E. razor rotation
6. _____ visual line in the haircut where the ends of the hair hang together	F. slide cutting
7. _____ texturizing technique similar to razor-over-comb, done with small circular motions	G. weight line
8. _____ where and how hair is moved over the head	H. sections

Thursday, October 11, 2018

Weekly Time Card

Compute the hours worked for each day on the timecards. **Round each half of the day to the nearest quarter hour.** For example, 3 hours 20 minutes rounds to 3 hours 15 minutes.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE TIMECARD NAME: Amanda Tacket DEPT: Accounting Note: No overtime rate. EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	DATE	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	HOURS	
	9/13	7:00	11:00	11:30	4:45		
	9/14	8:15	11:30	12:30	4:35		
	9/15	8:10	12:00	12:40	4:10		
	9/16	8:20	11:50	12:50	4:50		
	9/17	7:05	11:09	11:50	3:30		
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE		RATE PER HOUR: \$8.50			TOTAL HOURS		

What is the total pay for the week (before deductions)? _____

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE TIMECARD NAME: Nina Surovy DEPT: Factory Shop EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE	DATE	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	HOURS	
	3/19	3:30	7:30	8:15	12:10		
	3/20	3:25	7:40	8:30	11:25		
	3/21	3:32	7:29	8:10	11:30		
	3/22	3:23	7:25	8:05	12:00		
	3/23	3:40	7:40				
3/24	12:15	6:15					
EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE		RATE PER HOUR: \$13.28			TOTAL HOURS		

What is the total pay for the week (before deductions)? _____

Friday, October 12, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

The art of haircutting is made up of variations on **four basic haircuts**. Decide which basic haircut is being described. Put an "X" in the appropriate column under the name of the basic haircut.

	Blunt	Graduated	Layered	Long-Layered
Caused by cutting hair with tension, low or medium elevation, or overdirection				
Hair is cut at 180° angle				
All hair comes to single hanging level, forming a weight line				
Generally have less weight than graduated haircuts				
Cut with a stationary guideline				
Layers create movement and volume in hair by releasing weight				
Has shorter layers at top and increasingly longer layers toward perimeter				
Excellent for finer and thinner hair types				
Technique gives more volume and can be combined with other basic haircuts				
Most common elevation is 45°				
Can be created with traveling guideline, stationary guideline, or both				
Hair cut at higher elevations, usually 90° and above				
Graduated shape or wedge				
Also referred to as zero-elevation cut or no-elevation cut (has no elevation or overdirection)				
Graduated effect achieved by cutting hair with elevation or overdirection				
Visual buildup of weight in a given area; ends of hair appear to be stacked				
Cutting line can be horizontal, diagonal, or rounded				

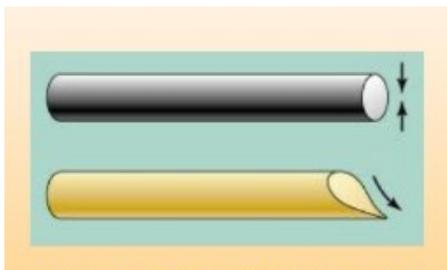
Monday, October 15, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

A razor cut gives a totally different result than other haircutting techniques. **Contrast a shear cut with a razor cut.** When you **contrast**, you *show differences*.

Shear cut

- Ends of hair are cut _____
- _____ blades close on hair (creating blunt ends)
- Guide is usually _____ the fingers



Razor Cut

- Gives a _____ appearance
- Great option when working with _____ to _____ hair textures
- Ends are cut _____; produces softer shapes with more visible separation, or _____ effect, on ends (not blunt)
- _____ blade cutting hair; finer blade than shears
- Guide is _____ the fingers
- Do not use on curly hair, coarse, wiry hair, or overprocessed, damaged hair; tend to make these hair types _____
- Keep hair _____; cutting dry hair can make hair frizz and pull the client's hair

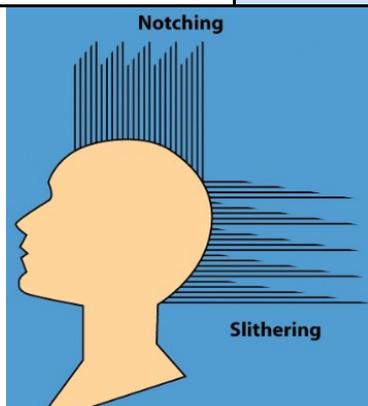
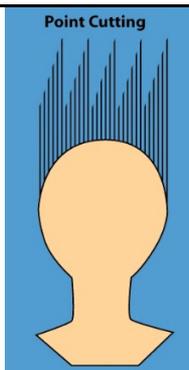
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Monday, October 15, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

Texturizing is the process of removing excess bulk without shortening the length by using shears, thinning shears, or a razor. Match each shear texturing technique given in the right column with its correct identification in the left column.

1. _____ removes bulk and adds movement through the lengths of the hair; shears are not completely closed and only the portion of the blades near the pivot is used	A. carving
2. _____ tips of the shears are used to cut points into the ends of hair; more vertical angle of shears removes less hair; more diagonal of the angle of shears results in more hair taken away and the chunkier the effect	B. free-hand notching
3. _____ tips of the scissors are moved toward the hair ends rather than into them; creates a chunkier effect; more aggressive version of point cutting	C. point cutting
4. _____ pieces of hair are snipped out at random intervals; uses the tips of the shears; generally used on the interior of the section rather than at the ends; works well on curly hair	D. slicing
5. _____ process of thinning hair to graduated lengths with shears; cutting hair with a sliding movement of shears while keeping blades partially open; reduces volume and creates movement; effilating	E. notching
6. _____ done by placing still blade into hair and resting it on scalp and then moving shears through hair while opening and partially closing shears; works best on short hair; more horizontal your scissors, more hair is removed; more vertical, less hair is removed	F. slithering



Tuesday, October 16, 2018

Statement of Earnings

You will have deductions taken out of your paycheck. Your **net pay** (take-home pay) is equal to your **gross pay** (total pay) minus your deductions.

$$\text{Net Pay} = \text{Gross Pay} - \text{Deductions}$$

Find the total deductions and net pay.

DEPT.	EMPLOYEE				CHECK #	WEEK ENDING	GROSS PAY	NET PAY
236	Pinto, J.				54316	11/5/—	\$452.50	
TAX DEDUCTIONS					PERSONAL DEDUCTIONS			
FIT	SS	MED.	STATE	LOCAL	MEDICAL	UNION DUES	OTHER	
\$70.00	\$28.06	\$6.56	\$11.27	—	\$15.50	—	\$24.20	

Total deductions: _____

DEPT.	EMPLOYEE				CHECK #	WEEK ENDING	GROSS PAY	NET PAY
25	Kreb, L.				3074	3/7/—	\$405.00	
TAX DEDUCTIONS					PERSONAL DEDUCTIONS			
FIT	SS	MED.	STATE	LOCAL	MEDICAL	UNION DUES	OTHER	
\$27.00	\$25.11	\$5.87	\$84.60	\$6.08	\$9.15	\$3.00	\$3.50	

Total deductions: _____

Wednesday, October 17, 2018

Chapter 16: Haircutting

Explain how to perform **men's basic clipper cut** by numbering the steps below, 1-12. Remember when you explain, you *state how or why*.

Implements and materials: cutting cape, haircutting comb, haircutting shears, low-number guard attachment (optional), neck strip, shampoo and conditioner, towels, wide-tooth comb

What other implements or materials are needed? _____

Procedure:

_____ Towel dry and detangle hair with wide-tooth comb.

_____ Using a low-number length attachment on clipper, cut up each side from sideburn to parietal ridge. The hair length will be very close to scalp. If client wants longer sides, the weight on top will need to be blended.

_____ Shampoo and condition hair as necessary.

_____ Starting in nape area, place haircutting comb against scalp, teeth up. Angle comb against scalp from 0 to 45 degrees, allowing for natural contour of head. Cut hair that extends through teeth of comb.

_____ Measure distance between eyebrows and natural hairline to establish a guideline for the length in crown area if client wishes to keep hair out of eyes.

_____ Make a horseshoe parting about 2 inches below apex of head, beginning and ending at front hairline. Comb hair above the part forward.

_____ Repeat previous step as you move up back of head; blend lengths over the curve of head by cross-cutting horizontally, from side to side. Shape back center area first, from the nape to parietal ridge. Then, still using clipper-over-comb technique, cut both sides of the back from ear to ear.

_____ Using clipper and attachment, shorten and shape hair around ears and sideburns. To blend or outline perimeter of haircut, use a clipper or trimmer. (The scissor-over-comb or clipper-over-comb technique, using the front teeth of a barber comb, may also be used here.)

_____ Escort client back to styling chair. Secure a neck strip around client's neck. Place a cape over neck strip and fasten in back. Fold neck strip down over cape so that no part of cape touches client's skin.

_____ Carefully blend the lengths over the curve of the head by cross-cutting.

_____ Drape client for a shampoo.

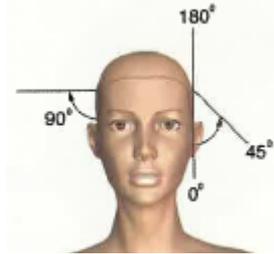
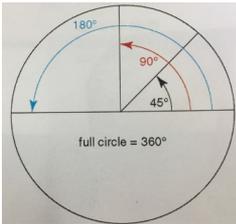
_____ Cut a narrow guideline at crown end of horseshoe parting. Determine the length by the forehead measurement. Beginning at crown end, cut top area with clipper to the exact length of initial crown guideline. As you move toward forehead, overdirect hair back toward guideline in order to increase length at forehead.

Thursday, October 18, 2018

Measuring Angles

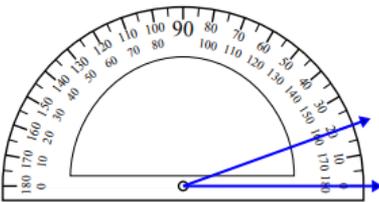
Angles are important elements in creating a strong foundation and consistency in hair-cutting because this is how shapes are created.

There are 360° (degrees) in a full circle. 180° is a semi-circle (half circle). 90° is a right angle. 45° is half of 90° .

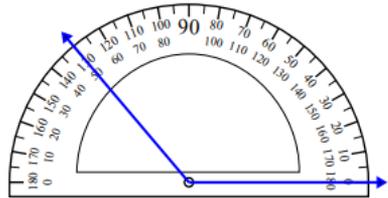


Use the protractor to determine each angle. Be sure to start at 0° .

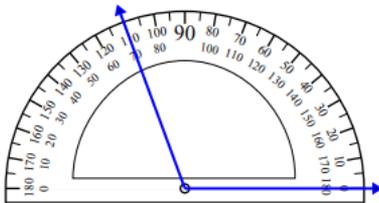
1. _____



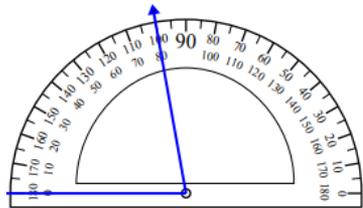
2. _____



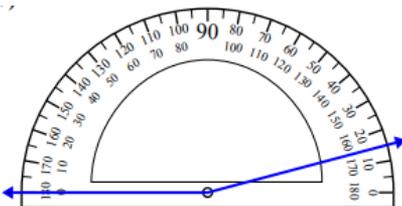
3. _____



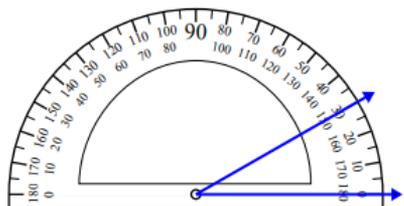
4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



Friday, October 19, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

The following terms are the **basic building blocks of hair**. Match each term with its description.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. amino acids | _____ 5. side bonds |
| _____ 2. peptide bonds | _____ 6. disulfide bonds |
| _____ 3. polypeptide chains | _____ 7. salt bonds |
| _____ 4. keratin proteins | _____ 8. hydrogen bonds |

- A. disulfide, salt, and hydrogen bonds that cross-link polypeptide chains together; responsible for elasticity and strength of hair
- B. long chains of amino acids joined together by peptide bonds
- C. strong chemical side bonds formed when sulfur atoms in two adjacent protein chains are joined together; not broken by water; can be broken by extreme heat (thermal styling); strongest of the three side bonds; account for $\frac{1}{3}$ of hair's overall strength
- D. chemical bonds that join amino acids together, end to end in long chains, to form a polypeptide chain; end bonds
- E. weak physical side bonds; easily broken by water (wet setting) or heat (thermal styling); re-form as hair dries or cools; hair has so many, account for $\frac{1}{3}$ of hair's total strength
- F. compounds made up of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur
- G. relatively weak physical side bonds; easily broken by changes in pH; hair has so many, account for $\frac{1}{3}$ of hair's total strength
- H. long, coiled polypeptide chains

Continue to next page . . .

Friday, October 19, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

Match each term with its description.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. concave rods | _____ 5. bookend wrap |
| _____ 2. straight rods | _____ 6. on-base placement |
| _____ 3. double flat wrap | _____ 7. half off-base placement |
| _____ 4. single flat wrap | _____ 8. off-base placement |

- A. one end paper is placed under and another placed over strand of hair being wrapped; both papers extend past hair ends; wrap provides most control over hair ends and keeps them evenly distributed over entire length of rod
- B. most common type of perm rod; smaller diameter in center, increases to larger diameter on ends; produce a tighter curl in center and looser curl on either side
- C. hair is wrapped at a 45° angle beyond perpendicular to its base section and rod is positioned on its base; use caution with this placement as additional stress and tension can mark or break the hair
- D. equal in diameter along their entire length or curling area; produces a uniform curl along entire width of strand
- E. similar to double flat wrap but uses only one end paper placed over top of the strand of hair
- F. uses one end paper folded in half over hair ends like an envelope; can be used with short rods or very short lengths of hair; be careful to distribute hair evenly over entire length of rod
- G. hair is wrapped at an angle of 90° or perpendicular to its base section and rod is positioned half off its base section; minimizes stress and tension on hair
- H. hair is wrapped at 45° below the center of base section so rod is positioned completely off its base; creates the least amount of volume and results in curl pattern that begins farthest away from scalp

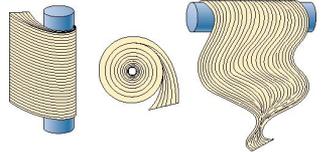
Monday, October 22, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

There are two **basic methods of wrapping hair** around the perm rod and one method which can be used for extra-long hair. **Describe** the three methods. Remember when you describe, you *explain what something is or how it appears*.

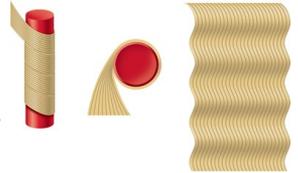
1. Croquignole perm wrap

- ◆ wrapped from the ends to scalp in overlapping _____ layers
- ◆ because hair is wrapped _____ to the length of rod, each new layer is wrapped on _____ of previous layer, increasing size (diameter) of curl with each new overlapping layer
- ◆ produces tighter curl at _____ and larger curl at _____
- ◆ longer, _____ hair increases this effect



2. Spiral perm wrap

- ◆ hair is wrapped at an angle other than _____ to length of rod
- ◆ causes hair to _____ along length of rod (like stripes on candy cane)
- ◆ wrap may partially overlap preceding layers; as long as _____ remains constant, any overlap will be uniform along length of rod and strand of hair
- ◆ technique causes the size (_____) of curl to remain _____ along entire length of strand; produces a _____ curl from scalp to ends



3. Double-rod wrap (_____ wrap)

- ◆ used for _____ hair
- ◆ hair is wrapped on one rod from scalp to _____ down hair shaft; another rod is used to wrap remaining hair strand in same direction
- ◆ allows for better _____ of processing solution and for tighter curl near scalp than _____ wrap

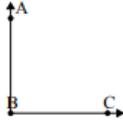
Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Measuring Angles

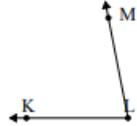
Circle the best answer choice for each given angle.



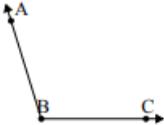
1. A. 127°
 B. 18°
 C. 180°
 D. 98°



2. A. 90°
 B. 115°
 C. 51°
 D. 30°



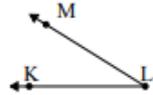
3. A. 176°
 B. 79°
 C. 138°
 D. 21°



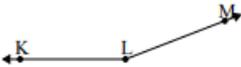
4. A. 107°
 B. 180°
 C. 1°
 D. 41°



5. A. 51°
 B. 21°
 C. 84°
 D. 180°



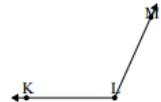
6. A. 10°
 B. 62°
 C. 160°
 D. 32°



7. A. 107°
 B. 82°
 C. 159°
 D. 0°



8. A. 140°
 B. 17°
 C. 180°
 D. 80°



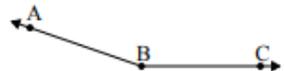
9. A. 21°
 B. 160°
 C. 114°
 D. 0°



10. A. 14°
 B. 163°
 C. 79°
 D. 58°



11. A. 28°
 B. 76°
 C. 100°
 D. 129°



12. A. 44°
 B. 95°
 C. 161°
 D. 130°

Wednesday, October 24, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

It is extremely important for cosmetologists to select the right type of perm for each client's hair type, condition, and desired results. Complete the missing information in the table below.

Perm Type	Process/Active Ingredient	Recommended Hair Type
Ammonia-free wave pH: 7.0 to 9.6	room temperature/ MEA or AMP	
Exothermic wave pH: 9.0 to 9.6		coarse, thick, or resistant
Low-pH waves pH: 6.5 to 7.0	endothermic/sulfites	
Thio-free wave pH: 7.0 to 9.6	room temperature/ cysteamine or mercaptamine	porous to normal
Alkaline/cold wave pH: 9.0 to 9.6	room temperature/ ATG	
Acid-balanced wave pH: 7.8 to 8.2	room temperature/ GMTG	
True acid wave pH: 4.5 to 7.0		extremely porous or very damaged hair

Thursday, October 25, 2018

Budgeting

Calculate the total monthly living expenses for the Legrands (left column). Then calculate their fixed monthly expenses as well as their annual (yearly) expenses (right column). Dividing their annual expenses by 12 provides the monthly share of those payments.

A MONEY MANAGER FOR: The Legrands		MONTH: October	
Monthly Living Expenses		Monthly Fixed Expenses	
Food/Grocery Bill	\$315.65	Mortgage Payment	\$428.64
Household Expenses		Car Payment	192.45
Electricity	48.40	Regular Savings	20.00
Heating Fuel	65.00	Emergency Fund	40.00
Telephone	40.50	Total	
Water	28.20	Annual Expenses	
Misc.		Life Insurance	244.00
Transportation		Home Insurance	357.00
Gasoline/Oil	118.82	Car Insurance	306.60
Parking	32.00	Real Estate Taxes	1,847.40
Tolls	11.00	Car Registration	60.00
Commuting		Contributions	872.00
Misc.		Total	
Personal Spending		Monthly Share (÷ 12)	
Clothing	114.00		
Credit Payments			
Newspapers, Gifts	27.27		
Pocket Money	25.00		
Entertainment			
Movies/Theater	32.00		
Dining Out	57.00		
Total			

Friday, October 26, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

Explain how to **apply a thio relaxer to virgin hair** by numbering the steps below, 1-16. When you explain, you *state how or why*.

Implements and materials: bowl and applicator brush, conditioner, disposable gloves, plastic clips, protective base cream, shampoo cape, spray bottle, styling comb, timer, towels

What other implements or materials are needed?

Number Steps 1-7

_____ Wear gloves on both hands. Begin application in the most resistant area, usually at the back of head. Make ¼-inch to ½-inch horizontal partings and apply relaxer to top of strand first, then to underside. Apply relaxer with application brush or with back of comb or with your fingers. Apply relaxer ¼-inch to ½-inch away from scalp and up to the porous ends. To avoid scalp irritation, do not allow relaxer to touch scalp until the last few minutes of processing.

_____ Part hair into four sections, from center of front hairline to center of nape, and from ear to ear. Clip sections up to keep them out of the way.

_____ Perform an analysis of hair and scalp; perform tests for porosity and elasticity.

_____ Apply protective base cream to hairline and ears. Option: take ¼-inch to ½-inch horizontal partings and apply protective base cream to entire scalp. (Always follow manufacturer's directions.)

_____ Continue the same application procedure with remaining sections. Finish the most resistant sections first.

_____ Continue applying relaxer working your way down section toward hairline.

_____ Drape client for chemical service. To avoid scalp irritation, do not shampoo; hair and scalp must be completely dry prior to application of thio relaxer.

Continue to next page . . .

Friday, October 26, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

Explain how to **apply a thio relaxer to virgin hair** by numbering the steps below, 1-16. When you explain, you *state how or why*.

.....

Number Steps 8-16

- _____ Rinse thoroughly with warm water to remove all traces of relaxer.
- _____ Process neutralizer according to manufacturer's directions.
- _____ Shampoo at least three times with acid-balanced shampoo. It is essential that all traces of relaxer be removed from hair. Optional: apply pre-neutralizing conditioner and comb through to ends of hair. Leave conditioner on for approximately five minutes and then rinse. Always follow manufacturer's directions.
- _____ Apply thio neutralizer in ¼-inch to ½-inch sections throughout hair and smooth with your hands or back of comb.
- _____ During last few minutes of processing, work relaxer down to scalp and through ends of hair, using additional relaxer as needed. Carefully smooth all sections using an applicator brush, your fingers, or back of comb.
- _____ Blot excess water from hair.
- _____ After relaxer has been applied to all sections, use back of comb or your hands to smooth each section. NEVER comb relaxer through hair.
- _____ Rinse thoroughly, shampoo, condition, and style.
- _____ Process according to manufacturer's directions, performing periodic strand tests. Processing usually takes twenty minutes at room temperature.

Monday, October 29, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

Definitions for **chemical hair relaxing terms** are listed below. Decide which of the three choices is correct. List your answer on the line provided.

- _____ combines use of thio relaxer with flat ironing (keratin straightening treatments, Japanese thermal straightening, soft curl permanents)
- _____ process by which hydroxide relaxers permanently straighten hair (thio neutralization, hydroxide neutralization, lanthionization)
- _____ process or service that rearranges structure of curly hair into straighter or smoother form (chemical hair relaxing, curl re-forming, permanent waving)
- _____ oily cream used to protect skin and scalp during hair relaxing (base cream, lye relaxers, normalizing lotions)
- _____ very strong alkalis with pH over 13; the hydroxide ion is the active ingredient (hydroxide relaxers, base relaxers, metal hydroxide relaxers)
- _____ use same ATG used in permanent waving, but at a higher concentration and higher pH, above 10 (hydroxide relaxers, thio relaxers, metal hydroxide relaxers)
- _____ require the application of protective base cream to entire scalp prior to application of relaxer (base relaxers, thio relaxers, no-base relaxers)
- _____ contain silicone polymers and formalin or similar ingredients which release formaldehyde gas when heated to high temperatures (Brazilian keratin treatments, keratin conditioning treatments, Japanese thermal straightening)
- _____ measurement of thickness or thinness of a liquid that affects how the fluid flows (viscosity, lanthionization, neutralization)
- _____ ionic compounds formed by a metal such as sodium, potassium, and lithium, which is combined with oxygen and hydrogen (no-base relaxers, hydroxide relaxers, metal hydroxide relaxers)

Tuesday, October 30, 2018

Budgeting

On page 22, the Legrand family budget is presented. Use that information to answer the following questions.

1. What is the total of all their monthly expenses (including the monthly share of annual expenses)?

2. If their monthly income (after deductions) is \$1800, are they living within their monthly net income?

3. How much are the Legrands spending on dining out and going to the movies every month?

4. If the Legrands choose to not go out to eat and don't go to the movies for a month, are they living within their monthly net income?

5. If their monthly income increases by \$150, are they living within their means?

6. Unfortunately the Legrands just learned that their real estate taxes are increasing by \$120 (per year). How much more will they owe per month?

7. If you have the same budget and the same net income as the Legrands had before they received their pay increase, on what items would you try to reduce your spending in order to live within your monthly net income? (Please write in complete sentences and justify your answers.)

Wednesday, October 31, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

Explain how to perform a **permanent wave and processing using a basic permanent wrap** by numbering the steps below, 1-15. When you explain, you *state how or why*.

Implements and materials: acid-balanced shampoo (optional), applicator bottles, conditioner (optional), end papers, neutralizing bib, plastic clips for sectioning, plastic tail comb, pre-neutralizing conditioner (optional), roller picks, shampoo cape, spray bottle, styling comb, towels

What other implements or materials are needed?

Number Steps 1-7

_____ Divide hair into nine panels; use the length of rod to measure width of panels. Remember to keep hair evenly damp as you wrap. **Stop now and number panels in diagram below.**

_____ Apply protective barrier cream to hairline and ears. Then apply a coil of cotton around entire hairline. Offer client a towel to blot any drips. Put on gloves.

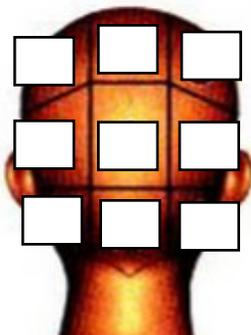
_____ Gently shampoo and towel-dry client if stated in manufacturer's directions; avoid irritating client's scalp.

_____ Slowly and carefully apply perm solution to each rod. Ask client to lean forward as you apply solution to back area and then to lean back as you apply solution to front and sides. Avoid splashing and dripping. Saturate each rod, applying solution to the most resistant area first.

_____ Re-drape client for a chemical service.

_____ Continue wrapping remaining eight panels in numerical order holding hair at a 90° angle.

_____ Begin wrapping at front hairline or crown. Make a horizontal parting the same size as rod. Using two end papers, roll hair down to scalp in the direction of hair growth; position rod half off base. Continue wrapping the remainder of first panel using same technique.



Continue to next page . . .

Wednesday, October 31, 2018

Chapter 20: Chemical Texture Services

Explain how to perform a **permanent wave and processing using a basic permanent wrap** by numbering the steps below, 1-15. When you explain, you *state how or why*.

Number Steps 8-15

_____ Check frequently for curl development. Unwind rod and check the S pattern formation described in the preliminary test curl procedure. Check a different rod each time!

_____ Check cotton and towels; replace if saturated with solution.

_____ Rinse thoroughly. Option: shampoo and condition. Always follow manufacturer's directions.

_____ Apply neutralizer slowly and carefully to hair on each rod. Ask client to lean forward as you apply solution to back area and then to lean back as you apply solution to the front and sides. Avoid splashing and dripping. Continue application of neutralizer until each rod is completely saturated.

_____ Process according to manufacturer's directions. Processing usually takes less than twenty minutes at room temperature.

_____ If a plastic cap is used, punch a few holes in cap and cover all hair completely. Do not allow plastic cap to touch client's skin.

_____ Set timer for amount of time specified by manufacturer.

_____ When processing is complete, rinse hair thoroughly for at least five minutes. Then towel-blot each rod to remove excess moisture. (Check manufacturer's directions to see if an application of a pre-neutralizing conditioner after rinsing and blotting is recommended.)

Works Cited

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