



ITEC

Hair colour correction

VRQ

Learner name:

UV40501

Learner number:

F/601/4347



Hair colour correction

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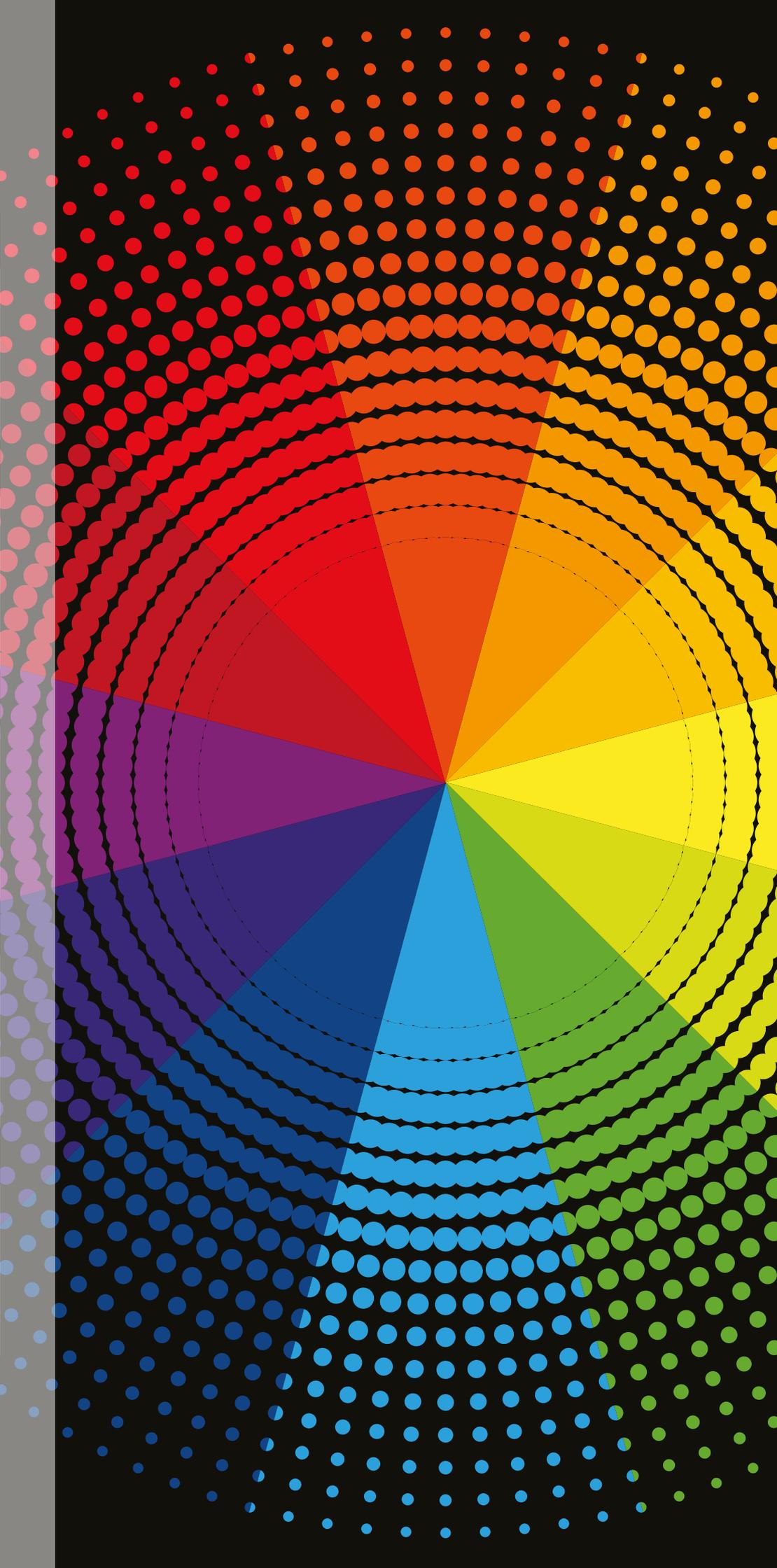
The aim of this unit is to develop your practical skills alongside your knowledge and understanding of how to deal with complex colouring problems.

This unit is based around the careful analysis of the current state of your client's hair, planning a realistic course of action, acquiring agreement prior to service, choosing the correct products tools and equipment to achieve the desired effect and finally provide a thorough aftercare service for your client.

Maintaining effective health, safety and hygiene procedures throughout each service is paramount.

This unit is suitable for both hairdressers and barbers.

Level
4
Credit value
12
GLH
112
Observation(s)
4
External Paper(s)
1



Learning outcomes

On completion of this unit you will:

1. Be able to prepare for a colour correction service
2. Be able to provide a colouring service

Evidence requirements

1. **Environment**
Evidence for this unit must be gathered in a real or realistic working environment.
2. **Simulation**
Simulation is not allowed in this unit. All 'Observation' outcomes must be on real clients.
3. **Observation outcomes**
Competent performance of 'Observation' outcomes must be demonstrated to your assessor on **at least four occasions**.
4. **Range**
All ranges must be practically demonstrated or other forms of evidence produced to show they have been covered.
5. **Knowledge outcomes**
There must be evidence that you possess all the knowledge and understanding listed in the 'Knowledge' section of this unit. This evidence may include projects, assignments, case studies, reflective accounts, oral/written questioning and/or other forms of evidence.
6. **Tutor/Assessor guidance**
You will be guided by your tutor/assessor on how to achieve learning outcomes and ranges in this unit. All outcomes and ranges must be achieved.
7. **External paper**
Knowledge and understanding in this unit will be assessed by an external paper. The criteria that make up this paper are highlighted in white throughout this unit. **There is one external paper that must be achieved.**

Achieving observations and range

Achieving observation outcomes

Your assessor will observe your performance of practical tasks. The minimum number of observations required is indicated in the evidence requirements section of this unit.

Criteria may not always naturally occur during a practical observation. In such instances you will be asked questions to demonstrate your competence in this area. Your assessor will document the criteria that have been achieved through oral questioning.

Your assessor will sign off an outcome when all criteria have been competently achieved in a single client service.

Achieving range

The range section indicates what must be covered. Ranges should be practically demonstrated as part of an observation. Where this is not possible other forms of evidence may be produced. All ranges must be covered.

Your assessor will document the portfolio reference once a range has been competently achieved.

Maximum service times

There are no maximum service times that apply to this unit.

Learning outcome 1

Be able to prepare for a colour correction service

You can:

- a. Prepare yourself, the client and work area for colouring services
- b. Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives
- c. Accurately identify hair colour problems
- d. Evaluate the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying influencing factors
- e. Provide clear recommendations to the client based on factors

*May be assessed through oral questioning.

Observation	1	2	3	4
Date achieved				
Criteria questioned orally				
Portfolio reference				
Assessor initials				
Learner signature				

Learning outcome 2

Be able to provide a colouring service

You can:

- a. Communicate and behave in a professional manner
- b. Select and use colour correction techniques, products, tools and equipment to colour the hair
- c. Prepare and apply the colour correction products to the hair to correct hair colour problems
- d. Position yourself and the client appropriately throughout the service
- e. Monitor the development of the colour correction accurately following manufacturers' instructions
- f. Remedy problems that may occur during the colouring correction service*
- g. Check that the colour is thoroughly removed from the hair and scalp without disturbing any areas still requiring development*
- h. Apply a suitable conditioner or post-colour treatment to the hair following manufacturer's instructions
- i. Create a finished look that is to the satisfaction of the client
- j. Provide suitable aftercare advice
- k. Evaluate the effectiveness of colour correction
- l. Follow safe and hygienic working practices

*May be assessed through oral questioning.

Observation	1	2	3	4
Date achieved				
Criteria questioned orally				
Portfolio reference				
Assessor initials				
Learner signature				

Observation range

You must practically demonstrate that you have:

Used 4 out of the 5 products	Portfolio reference
Semi-permanent colours	
Quasi-permanent colours	
Permanent colours	
Lightener	
Colour removers for artificial colour	

Carried out all colour correction treatments	Portfolio reference
Removing artificial colour on a full head	
Removing bands of colour	
Re-colouring hair treated with lightener using pre-pigmentation and permanent colour over at least 60% of the head	
Re-colouring a full head of hair that has had artificial colour removed	
Correcting highlights or lowlights	

Considered all the contra-indications	Portfolio reference
History of previous allergic reactions to hair colouring products	
Other known allergies	
Skin disorders	
Incompatible products	
Medical advice or instructions	
Evident hair damage	

It is strongly recommended that all range items are practically demonstrated. Where this is not possible, other forms of evidence may be produced to demonstrate competence.

You must practically demonstrate that you have:

Carried out all the tests	Portfolio reference
Skin	
Colour test	
Incompatibility	
Porosity	
Elasticity	

Considered all the factors	Portfolio reference
Temperature	
Existing colour of hair	
Hair condition	
Test results	
Strength of hydrogen peroxide	
Hair length	
Hair density	
Hair porosity	
Percentage of white hair	
Sequence of application	
Scalp sensitivity	

It is strongly recommended that all range items are practically demonstrated. Where this is not possible, other forms of evidence may be produced to demonstrate competence.

You must practically demonstrate that you have:

Given all the aftercare advice	Portfolio reference
Home care products and their use	
How lifestyle can affect durability of colour	
Hair maintenance	
Use of heated styling equipment	
Time interval between services	

It is strongly recommended that all range items are practically demonstrated. Where this is not possible, other forms of evidence may be produced to demonstrate competence.

Achieving knowledge outcomes

You will be guided by your tutor and assessor on the evidence that needs to be produced. Your knowledge and understanding will be assessed using the assessment methods listed below:

- Observed work
- Witness statements
- Audio-visual media
- Evidence of prior learning or attainment
- Written questions
- Oral questions
- Assignments
- Case studies

Where applicable your assessor will integrate knowledge outcomes into practical observations through professional discussion and/or oral questioning.

Achieving the external paper

The external paper will test your knowledge of the criteria highlighted in white. **A pass mark of 70% must be achieved.** Criteria not achieved will be identified to your tutor/assessor. You will then be orally questioned or asked to produce other forms of evidence as **all unit criteria must be achieved.**

Your assessor will complete the table below when the 70% pass mark has been achieved.

Paper	Date achieved	Assessor initials
1 of 1		

Learning outcome 1

Be able to prepare for a colour correction service

You can:	Portfolio reference/ Assessor initials*
f. Outline hair colour correction products and techniques required for different hair colour problems	
g. Describe the factors that need to be considered when correcting hair colour	
h. Describe the effects that colouring and lightening products have on the hair structure	
i. Explain how natural hair pigmentation affects colour selection	
j. Explain the reasons for pre-lightening	
k. Explain the importance of carrying out tests prior to and during the colouring process and recording the results	
l. Explain the principles of colour selection	
m. Explain how the International colour chart is used to select colour	
n. Explain how to use pre-softening and pre-pigmenting during a colour correction service	
o. Explain how to remove artificial colour	
p. State what percentage and volume strength hydrogen peroxide means	
q. Explain how to select the correct strength hydrogen peroxide for correcting different hair colour problems	
r. Describe the different consultation techniques used to identify service objectives	
s. Describe the salon's requirement for client preparation, preparing yourself and the work area	
t. Explain the safety considerations that must be taken into account when colouring and lightening hair	

*Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.

Requirements highlighted in white are assessed in the external paper.

Learning outcome 2

Be able to provide a colouring service

You can:	Portfolio reference/ Assessor initials*
m. Describe the correct use and routine maintenance of tools and equipment	
n. Explain the importance of accurate timing and monitoring of the colour, correction process	
o. Explain the types and causes of problems which may occur during the colour correction process	
p. Describe how to remedy colour problems identified during colour correction processes	
q. State the importance of restoring the hairs' pH balance after colouring	
r. Describe the aftercare advice that should be provided	
s. Outline safe and hygienic working practices	
t. State how to communicate and behave in a salon environment	

*Assessor initials to be inserted if orally questioned.

Requirements highlighted in white are assessed in the external paper.

Unit content

This section provides guidance on the recommended knowledge and skills required to enable you to achieve each of the learning outcomes in this unit. Your tutor/assessor will ensure you have the opportunity to cover all of the unit content.

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for a colour correction service

Preparation of self:

Clothes (salon requirements for uniform, clean/ironed clothes, non restrictive, closed in low heel shoes), hair (clean, healthy, manageable, off face), personal hygiene (clean body, teeth, workable length clean nails, deodorant, no overpowering perfume/aftershave), personal protective equipment (gloves, apron, prevent dermatitis), minimal jewellery, positive attitude, ready to greet.

Preparation of client:

Remove client's outer clothing, protect against damage, client relaxed and comfortable (posture, aids service), remove excessive jewellery (avoid damage – jewellery, skin), gown, towel, plastic cape, barrier cream, ensure client comfort, record card.

Preparation of work area:

Chair, trolley, work station, equipment cleaned, appropriate sterilisation (barbicide, autoclave, UV, sterilising spray), complete destruction of all living organisms on tools and equipment, disinfection – remove contamination from hard surfaces, large work areas, floors and work surfaces, heat or chemical methods, use of trolley, safe professional presentation tools and equipment, visual check on large and small equipment, electrical equipment checked, portable appliance test, select height of chair/bed/basin.

Consultation techniques:

Use a variety of methods to ensure suitability of service, product and technique.

Questioning – open, closed, probing.

Language – appropriate level for client, use of technical/non-technical language.

Client expectations/needs – listen, clarify, advise, plan.

History of hair – hair tests, touch, feel, look of hair.

Advice – what will work, what will not?

Use visual aids – shade charts, style book, portfolio, collection of pictures.

Problems that can occur and the correct course of action:

Hair damage/breakage – recondition/restructurant treatments, cut, re-test advice.

Hair not light enough – reapply bleach if condition allows.

Hair over-lightened – recondition/restructurant treatments, toner, cut, re-test, advice.

Hair too dark – de-colouring (colour stripping/reducing/cleansing/bleach bath).

Uneven colour result – spot colour if condition allows.

Too yellow – re-bleach, violet toner.

Bleed at root area after highlighting – spot colour using base colour.

Hair accepts pre-pigment colour but not target shade – re-apply target shade if condition allows.

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for a colour correction service (continued)

Too red – re-bleach use green matt/olive tone.

Root flash – use toner on roots not coloured/ colour not taking bleach – re-bleach/tint – pre-soften.

Colour fade – quasi (stains cortex).

Green tones – use warm/red shades if condition allows.

Too orange – neutralise with blue ash.

Scalp irritation – remove immediately, seek medical advice, report problems to salon manager/owner.

Pre-pigmentation to warm shows through target shade – use neutralising toner.

Stubborn grey hair – pre-soften with 6%.

Assessing the potential of the hair:

Clarify the condition of hair, previous chemical services, benefit to client, identify influencing factors, test hair, compatible with client's lifestyle, review findings, what will work and what will not, draw conclusions, create a plan.

Factors that influence services:

Previous chemical services, percentage of grey, client requirements, tools and equipment, presence of added hair, maintenance of style suitability.

Hair condition – dry, greasy, normal, virgin, chemically treated, elasticity (strength of hair), porosity (damage to cuticle layer, the ability to absorb moisture).

Hair cut/style – uniform layer, one length, short graduation, long graduation.

Temperature – body heat, salon temperature, added heat.

Texture – fine, medium, coarse.

Length – short, medium, long.

Density – fine, medium, thick.

Growth patterns – cowlick, widow's peak, nape whorl, double crown, male pattern baldness.

Skin tone – fair, medium, olive, dark.

Face shape – oval, round, square, oblong, heart, pear.

Head shape – large, medium, small.

Existing curl – tight, soft, wave.

Lifestyle – job, family, financial, time.

Test results – good, bad, caution, positive, negative.

Hair and scalp contra-indications:

Can prevent/alter service, product, technique.

Type of conditions – skin disorders (disease, infestation, infection, defect, bacteria, virus, fungi, parasites).

Skin sensitivities – reaction.

Allergies – latex, nut, plasters, perfume, oil.

History of allergic reaction – positive reaction to skin test, colour service.

Incompatible products – metallic salts, previous chemical treatments.

Medication – prescription medication.

Medical condition – high blood pressure, pregnancy, radio therapy, cancer.

Hair condition – chemical, heat damage, environmental.

Hair disorder – contagious/non-contagious.

Skin disorder – contagious/non-contagious, cross infection (stylist to client, client to stylist).

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for a colour correction service (continued)

Contagious:

Stylist to client, client to stylist.

Bacterial – Impetigo (blisters, weep, yellow crust), folliculitis (yellow pustules), sycosis (yellow, spot, follicle), furunculosis (pus filled spot), sebaceous cyst (lump on top or under skin).

Viral – Warts (raised, rough skin, brown), herpes (blisters).

Fungal – Tinea capitis/ringworm (patches, pink/grey, scaly, broken hair).

Animal parasites – Pediculosis capitis (head lice, parasite, 6 legs, suck blood), scabies (parasites, mites).

Non-contagious:

Psoriasis – over production skin cells, dry, silvery, scales.

Cicatricial alopecia – scar.

Alopecia totalis – complete hair loss.

Male pattern baldness – hair recedes at hairline or loss crown.

Traction alopecia – excessive pulling, brushing curling and straightening.

Alopecia areata – stress, bald patches

Seborrhea – excessive oil).

Dandruff – itchy, white, skin cells.

Dry scalp – white, powdery.

Eczema/dermatitis – allergic reaction to detergent, red, irritation, swollen, weeping.

Acne – raised bumps and spots.

Defects of the hair:

Fragilitas crinium – spilt, dry, ends.

Monilethrix – beaded hair.

Trichorrhexis nodosa – rough, swollen, broken shaft.

Sebaceous cyst – sebum filled lump.

Damaged cuticle – dull hair.

Recommendations to the client:

Based on – client requirements, test results, identified influencing factors, achievable, desirable, realistic, previous history of hair, hair style/cut, client commitment.

Hair colour correction products:

Colour reducers, colour removers, cleansing shampoos, temporary, semi-permanent, quasi-permanent, permanent colours, lightening products.

Colour correction techniques:

Lighten, darken, add tone, remove colour, neutralise tone.

Pre-pigmentation:

Pre-softening, mild cleansing shampoo, deep cleansing shampoo, colour reductor, spot tinting, re-weaving, restore depth or tone, refresh, remove banding.

Factors that need to be considered when correcting hair colour:

Previous history, hair texture, condition, porosity, test results, natural depth, natural tone, percentage of white hair, target depth, target tone (red pigments more difficult to remove), length of hair, strand test, incompatibility test, type of product (different purposes), client requirements (commitment, lifestyle, job, age, skin tone, style/haircut).

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for a colour correction service (continued)

Types of colouring products and how they affect the hair structure, mixing ratios:

Temporary – no skin test required, large molecules, coats cuticles, lasts one shampoo, does not lift, deposits colour (depth and tone).

Semi-permanent – no skin test required, contains nitro dyes, small molecules deposited under cuticle/outer edge of cortex, last between 6-8 shampoos, direct colorant (no activator required), does not lift, deposits colour (depth and tone).

Quasi-permanent – requires a skin test, contains nitro/para dyes, small molecules enter cortex, stain, not permanent, lasts 12-24 shampoos, does not lift, deposits colour (depth and tone), requires activator/developer/hydrogen peroxide, mixing ratio generally 1:2.

Permanent colour – requires skin test, contains para dye, small molecules enter cortex, swell and become trapped, permanent, can lighten up to 4 shades, darken, add/change/neutralise tone, covers 100% white hair, requires activator/developer/hydrogen peroxide, generally 1:1 mixing ratio.

Lightening products (high lift tint) – skin test required, permanent, suitable for base 6 and above, lifts and lightens hair 4-5 shades, add/change/neutralise tone, mix with activator/developer, generally 1:2 mixing ratio, kinder than bleaching products.

Bleaching products – no skin test required, permanent, removes pigment from the colour molecules leaving them colourless (oxymelanin), lifts, lightens up to 6-7 shades, requires activator/developer/hydrogen peroxides 3%, 6%, 9% or 12% depending levels of lift required.

Natural hair pigments:

Natural hair pigment, melanin, eumelanin, cool tones (brown/black), pheomelanin, warm tones (yellow/red), located in cortex, quantities of natural pigment vary in individuals, dark hair/base, high levels eumelanin, light hair/base high levels pheomelanin, little eumelanin, white hair (lost all pigment).

Reasons for pre-lightening:

To lighten colour prior to a further colouring service, to lift depth, to increase vibrancy, to remove existing colour, colour correction.

Hair tests:

Use manufacturer's instructions, salon guidelines, before during and after service.

What each test checks for;

Elasticity test – tensile strength, internal strength of hair.

Porosity test – ability to absorb product, moisture loss from hair.

Skin test – allergic reaction to chemicals.

Pre-perm test curl – suitability for service, size and shape of curl.

Incompatibility test – check for presence of metallic salts, suitability of further chemical services.

Development test curl – monitor the development of the perm.

Test cutting – check suitability of colour choice.

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for a colour correction service (continued)

Testing and recording results:

Record card up-to-date and accurate, essential information, for future reference, professional image, legal implications.

The principles of colouring:

Colour spectrum, colour circle/wheel, primary, secondary colours, neutralisation of colour/creation of colour, cortex, colour pigments, melanin, eumelanin/pheomelanin, natural warm, cool tones.

International Colour Chart (ICC):

Visual aid, international numbering system, depths 1 to 10, 1 = black, 10 = lightest blonde. Examples = 0/00, 00.00, the first number(s) identifies depth, how light/how dark, after forward slash or full stop identifies the tone/tones, warm/cool effect, primary tone, secondary tone, 6 main tones (ash, gold, red, copper, mahogany, pearl), vary slightly from each manufacturer, names given to colours for the client, some manufacturers use letters to identify tones, "G" = gold tone.

Pre-softening:

Apply 6% hydrogen peroxide (preferably liquid) to resistant hair, dry into hair, apply tint as normal, softens/opens the cuticles ready for the colouring process.

Pre-pigmenting:

Used to replace lost pigments prior to target colour being applied, tone lost through previous lightening/sun damage, tones used (gold, copper, red tones), colour dependant on the target depth, products used (temporary, semi-permanent, quasi-permanent), dried into hair if using permanent colour.

Methods of removing artificial colour:

Reduction – reduce the size of colour molecules deposited by permanent tint in the cortex, smaller molecules pass through cuticle, ideal on colour build-up (repeated colour services), client wants lighter base shade, assess condition prior to service, hair very porous after service, colour removal products (known as reducers, stripper, erasers, correctors – some require hair to keratinise for 7 days prior to application of permanent tint), two shades of lift average result.

Bleach bath – deep cleansing shampoos (products – shampoo, H₂O₂, bleach, warm water) will lighten coloured hair, expose undercoat. Final colour application should include neutralising tone.

Use of hydrogen peroxide (volume and strength):

Cream or liquid.

1.9% – tone, darken, covers white hair.

3% – tone, darken, covers white hair.

4% – tone, darken, covers white hair.

6% – darken, lighten 1 shade, tone, covers white hair.

9% – lightens 2-3 shades, tones/blends white hair.

12% – lightens 4 shades with tint, 4-5 shades with high lift tint, lightens up to 7 shades with bleaching products.

Learning outcome 1: Be able to prepare for a colour correction service (continued)

Salon requirements for preparation:

Health and safety legislation, supply of goods and services, trade description, control of substances hazardous to health, reporting of injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences, personal protective equipment, electricity at work, manual handling, local by-laws (set by council), salon rules, code of conduct, adherence by all staff.

How to follow safe and hygienic working practices:

Maintaining a safe salon – clean, tidy, safe standards of working, remove spillages, report slippery surfaces, remove/report obstacles, clear access to trolleys and equipment, clean/sterilise/disinfect – tools, equipment, work surfaces, no smoking, eating, drinking, drugs in salon; professional personal hygiene.

Personal protective equipment – wear PPE, avoid latex, powdered gloves, apron.

Electricity at work – visual check of equipment, no trailing wires, portable appliance testing.

Manual handling – moving stock safely, lifting, working heights, unpacking.

Towels – wash regularly, clean for every client, place dirty towels in covered bin.

Reporting of injuries diseases and dangerous occurrences – accident book, reporting diseases, log accidents.

Control of substances hazardous to health – store, handle, use, disposal, replace lids, ventilation for vapour and dust, avoid over exposure to chemicals, use manufactures instructions for use.

Disposal of waste – sharps box, closed top bin, dilute chemicals with running water, environmental protection, salon policies for hazardous waste, single use items, empties – recycle.

Product storage – check end date/packageing, store away from heat/damp/direct sunlight, empties avoid theft.

Learning outcome 2: Be able to provide a colouring service

Communication techniques:

Verbal – speaking (tone of voice, language, pace, clarity, reassure).

Non-verbal – body language, positive attitude (posture, facial expressions, gestures, distance).

Questioning – open, closed, probing.

Written – visual aids, colour chart, magazines, records.

Listening – patience, trust, support, decipher, respond, using a range of related terminology, confidentiality.

Behave professionally in a salon environment:

Follow health and safety practice and procedure, salon code of conduct, respect others, value client(s), co-operate with others (be sympathetic, fair, not aggressive), use appropriate language, avoid gossip, maintain confidentiality, polite/cheerful and friendly manner, friendly facial expressions, open body language, positive attitude, eye contact, sensible behaviour, team work, pride in work, punctuality, employer and client loyalty.

Suitability of products:

Temporary colour – blends up to 10% white hair, apply to shampoo, towel dried hair, or dry hair depending on porosity and elasticity of hair, apply using a sponge or cotton wool, apply colour directly over the top, will add depth, tone, neutralise unwanted tone, refresh colour.

Semi permanent colour – blends and cover up to 30% white hair, apply to shampoo, towel dried hair, develop following manufacturer's instructions, rinse and then continue with colouring process, add depth, tone, neutralise unwanted tone, refresh colour.

Quasi-permanent colour – covers up to 70% white hair, follow manufacturer's instructions for application and development time, emulsify and remove colour, apply product as required, will add depth, tone, neutralise unwanted tone, can lighten slightly (depending on developer/activator used), refresh colour.

Permanent colour and hi-lift tints – apply to dry hair, follow manufacturer's instructions, can add depth, tone, neutralise unwanted tone, refresh colour, high lift tint used to remove banding, apply to banding, remove excess, apply colour required on re-growth, develop following manufacturer's instructions.

Lightening products/bleaches – apply to dry hair, develop following manufacturer's instructions, used to lighten, pre-lighten, in bleach bath (mild/deep cleanse shampoo).

Suitability of tools and equipment:

Cutting combs (sectioning), pin tail comb (weaving), brushes to de-tangle hair, sectioning clips, plastic bowl, plastic brushes, cotton wool, climazone, hood dryer, steamer (to reduce development time), measuring jugs, measuring scales, spatula, colour wrap or foil (partial colouring techniques), weaving, can be used on various lengths of hair; streaking cap (partial colouring ideal on short hair), plastic cap (to retain body heat to reduce development time), follow manufacturers' instructions, salon policy, PPE.

Preparation for colour correction:

Use visual aids (shade charts, style book, portfolio, collection of pictures), follow manufacturer's instructions, colour correction requirements, course of action, haircut/style, existing colour, condition, elasticity, porosity of hair, client requirements, test results, strand test, incompatibility test.

Learning outcome 2: Be able to provide a colouring service (continued)

Position yourself and the client appropriately:

Position self safely, posture (straight back, stand correctly, even weight distribution, maintain balance, remain relaxed), poor posture will result in fatigue, uneven service, back/shoulder injury.

Position client safely:

Client seated comfortably, correct height, correctly positioned, avoid getting their clothing wet, backwash/basin avoid excess pressure on the neck, front wash basins provide the client with a towel to prevent products entering their eyes, feet flat on floor, legs uncrossed.

Monitor the development of the colour:

Use manufacturer's instructions for individual products, regular strand test, accurate timing, use timer, use of additional heat, use of plastic cap, reapply if required, remove, shampoo, antioxidant conditioner.

Removal methods:

Semi – emulsify, rinse, condition.

Quasi – emulsify, rinse, condition.

Permanent – emulsify, rinse, shampoo, repeat, condition.

Lighteners/bleach – emulsify, rinse, shampoo, repeat, condition.

Cap – emulsify, rinse, condition, comb through, remove cap, shampoo, repeat, condition.

Foils – open individual packet, rinse, repeat until all packets removed, shampoo, repeat, condition.

Removal of colour surrounding foils/packets – remove colour prior to packets, leave packets in place, do not disturb packets, emulsify, rinse until colour removed, when packets ready open individual packet, rinse, repeat until all packets removed, shampoo, repeat, condition.

Conditioners/post-colour treatment:

Follow manufacturers' instructions, applied to pre-shampooed hair, remove excess moisture, types of product (surface, penetrating, restructurant, scalp treatment, leave-in), softens, moisturises, prevents creeping oxidation, closes cuticle, restores natural pH.

Finished look/client satisfaction:

Achieved client requirements, based on prior/thorough consultation, target shade/look, customer service.

Provide suitable aftercare advice:

Maintenance, frequency of visits, removal of product, regular services, minimise chemical treatments, correct use of electrical equipment (straighteners, tongs, heated rollers, hair dryers), product information and use, demonstration, relevant literature/leaflet.

Evaluate the service/results:

Finished result, longevity of service, benefits, review, problem solving, causes of action, analyse results, synthesis, summarise, judging, compare and contrast results, modify, justify, what worked well, what did not work well, draw conclusions.

Safe and hygienic working knowledge/practice:

Maintaining a safe salon – clean, tidy, safe standards of working, remove spillages, report slippery surfaces, remove/report obstacles, clear access to trolleys and equipment, clean/sterilise/disinfect – tools, equipment, work surfaces, no smoking, eating, drinking, drugs in salon; professional personal hygiene.

Personal protective equipment – wear PPE, avoid latex, powdered gloves, apron.

Learning outcome 2: Be able to provide a colouring service (continued)

Electricity at work – visual check of equipment, no trailing wires, portable appliance testing.

Manual handling – moving stock safely, lifting, working heights, unpacking.

Towels – wash regularly, clean for every client, place dirty towels in covered bin.

Reporting of injuries diseases and dangerous occurrences – accident book, reporting diseases, log accidents.

Control of substances hazardous to health – store, handle, use, disposal, replace lids, ventilation for vapour and dust, avoid over exposure to chemicals, use manufactures instructions for use.

Disposal of waste – sharps box, closed top bin, dilute chemicals with running water, environmental protection, salon policies for hazardous waste, single use items, empties – recycle.

Product storage – check end date/packageing, store away from heat/damp/direct sunlight, empties avoid theft.

Maintenance of tools and equipment:

Equipment and tools cleaned, appropriate sterilisation (barbicide, autoclave, UV, sterilising spray), disinfection, heat or chemical methods, remove broken tools and equipment, use of trolley, safe professional presentation tools and equipment, only use for intended purpose, store correctly, electrical equipment checked, portable appliance testing, visual check on both large and small equipment.

The importance of accurate timing:

Manufacturers' instructions, prevents over or under processing, prevents deterioration of hair condition, successful/correct result, prevents legal action.

The pH scale explained:

Acid – closes cuticle, 0-6.9.

Neutral – 7.

Alkaline – opens cuticle, 7.1-14.

pH of hair – 4.5-5.5.

PH of permanent colour:

Permanent colour registers alkaline on scale, conditioner registers acidic.

The importance of restoring the hair to its natural pH using conditioner:

Stops the oxidisation (colouring) process, prevents damage, returns hair to its natural state (slightly acidic), closes cuticles.

Notes

Use this area for notes and diagrams



Notes

Use this area for notes and diagrams



Notes

Use this area for notes and diagrams





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