



Image courtesy of The Colour Project

# 226

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## The art of colouring hair

Colouring is one of the most popular services carried out in salons today, with male and female clients alike. You'll produce a fantastic variety of colours and effects, from blending in white hair for natural looks, to adding bright tones for dramatic images, or lightening the hair to different shades of blonde. This unit is the very foundation of colouring techniques; you'll learn how colour works and how to choose colour, along with how to advise on colour suitability and maintenance. You will learn how to apply semi-permanent, quasi-permanent and permanent colours, and lightening products.

# Assignment mark sheet

## Unit 226 The art of colouring hair

Your assessor will mark you on each of the practical tasks in this unit. This page is used to work out your overall grade for the unit. You must pass **all** parts of the tasks to be able to achieve a grade. For each completed practical task, a pass equals 1 point, a merit equals 2 points and a distinction equals 3 points.

What you must know	Tick when complete
Task 1a: colour guide	
Task 1b: chart	
Task 1c: chart	
Task 1d: fact sheet	
<b>Or</b> tick if covered by a GOLLA online test	

What you must do	Grade	Points
Task 2a: temporary colour		
Task 2b: semi-permanent colour		

**Conversion chart**

Grade	Points
Pass	1–1.5
Merit	1.6–2.5
Distinction	2.6–3

Total points for graded tasks  
 Divided by  
 =

**÷ 2**

**Overall grade**  
 (see conversion chart)

Candidate name:

Candidate signature: Date:

Assessor signature: Date:

Quality assurance co-ordinator signature (where applicable): Date:

External Verifier signature (where applicable): Date:

## What does it mean?

Some useful words are explained below



### Colour depth

Lightness or darkness of the hair, eg 2–9 on the International Colour Chart system.

### Colour development strand test

Also known as a strand test, this is carried out during the processing stage to check the development of the colour or lightener.



### Colour tone

The colours you see in the hair, for example red, copper, golden.

### Contra-indication

Something that may cause an adverse reaction to a hairdressing product, service or chemical.

### Elasticity test

A test carried out to check the condition of the hair cortex.

### Hydrogen peroxide

A chemical that is mixed with permanent colour and lighteners to activate the colour.

### Incompatibility test

A test that is carried out on the hair before a chemical service, to check for the presence of metallic salts.



### International Colour Chart (ICC)

The ICC is used to aid colour selection.

### Lightener

Products that lighten the natural pigments of the hair without depositing artificial colour, otherwise known as bleach or pre-lighteners.

### Manufacturers' instructions

Explicit guidance by manufacturers or suppliers on the use of products, tools and equipment.



### Melanin

The pigment that gives colour to the skin and hair. Different types of melanin give hair different colours; for example, eumelanin is responsible for black and brown tones.



### Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Equipment available for use in the workplace to protect you, your skin and clothes from damage when colouring hair, for example gloves, aprons, or overalls.

### Porosity test

Carried out on the hair prior to applying colour to check how porous the hair is – uneven porosity may affect the colour outcome.

### Skin test

A test carried out before the colour service is agreed, to check if the client's skin will react to the chemicals in the colouring product.

## What you must know

### You must be able to:

- 1 explain the safety considerations that must be taken into account when colouring hair
- 2 outline the types of colouring products and colouring techniques
- 3 state the factors that need to be considered when selecting colour products
- 4 explain the importance of carrying out the necessary tests prior to and during the colour service and recording the results
- 5 explain the principles of colour selection
- 6 explain how natural hair pigments influence colour selection
- 7 describe how the International Colour Chart is used to select colour
- 8 describe how each of the colour products affects the hair structure

*Continues on next page*

#### Revision tip

Lightening products do not colour the hair: they only lift the natural (or artificial) colour pigments from the hair, and will carry on lifting lighter and lighter until the product is removed or has gone off.



### Follow in the footsteps of... “ Chana Miller

Chana is a Level 3 Beauty Therapy student at Folkestone Academy, and works in a hair and beauty salon called ‘Nirvana’. Chana was presented the Student of the Year Award by Joanna Lumley. Her other achievements include being the make-up artist at a bridal fair. She is ambassador to the hair and beauty department at Folkestone, and received an award for achievement. This included a prize of £500 worth of beauty tools. **Look for the pink quote marks to see what she has to say to you!**



Image courtesy of Karine Jackson

- 9 explain the uses of hydrogen peroxide when colouring the hair
- 10 describe the different consultation techniques used to identify service objectives
- 11 describe the salon's requirements for client preparation, preparing yourself and the work area
- 12 describe the correct use and routine maintenance of tools and equipment
- 13 state the importance of restoring the pH of the hair after a permanent colour
- 14 describe the aftercare advice that should be provided
- 15 outline safe and hygienic working practices
- 16 state how to communicate and behave within a salon environment

#### Revision tip

Permanent colouring products are alkaline: they swell the hair structure, opening up the cuticle scales, so that the colour penetrates into the hair cortex.

“

*Always spend time during the consultation discussing colour choice. Does the colour suit the client's skin tone and eye colour? Would the colour compromise hair condition?*

Image courtesy of Michael Barnes (left)



# Color

Always wear non-latex gloves when applying and removing colouring products.



Image courtesy of TONI & GUY/Sammy Broadhurst

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*Sometimes clients come to the salon with a fixed idea and colour choice. Never be afraid to give advice! You are the hairdresser and have the knowledge to help your client make the right choice.*



# OUR

Image courtesy of The Colour Project



*There's no limit to where your colouring creativity can take you!*



# What you must do

## Practical observations

This page shows what you need to do during your practical task. You can look at it beforehand, but you're **not** allowed to have it with you while carrying out your practical task. You must achieve **all** the criteria; you can achieve 1 mark, 2 marks or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with \*.

- 1 Prepare yourself, the client and the work area for colouring service
- 2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives \*
- 3 Assess the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying influencing factors \*
- 4 Select and use application method, products, tools and equipment to colour hair
- 5 Position yourself, the client and work area for colouring services
- 6 Apply the colour using neat sections
- 7 Monitor the development of the colour accurately, following manufacturer's instructions
- 8 Remove the colour product thoroughly from the hair and scalp
- 9 Apply a suitable conditioner or post-colour treatment to the hair, following manufacturer's instructions
- 10 Create a desired look to the satisfaction of the client

### Conversion chart

Grade	Marks ranges	
	A	B
Pass	11–12	14–15
Merit	13–16	16–19
Distinction	17–19	20–22

Colouring service						
a Temporary colour			b Semi-permanent colour			
1			1			
1	2	3	1	2	3	
1	2	3	1	2	3	
1			1			
1			1			
1			1			
			1			
			1			
			1			
1			1			

*Continues on next page*

- 11 Evaluate the results of the treatment with the client
- 12 Provide suitable aftercare advice \*
- 13 Follow safe and hygienic working practices
- 14 Communicate and behave in a professional manner \*

Total

Grade

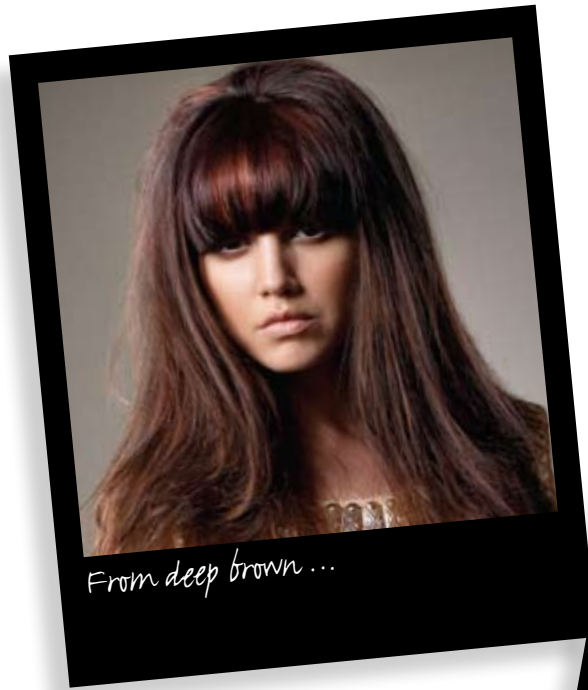
Candidate signature and date

Assessor signature and date

Colouring service					
a Temporary colour			b Semi-permanent colour		
1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3
1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3



*Being a beauty therapist as well as a hairdresser is useful, as you can advise on make-up too. This enables you to produce a total makeover for your clients.*



*From deep brown ...*



*... to brilliant red, and everything in between - it's all yours!*

Image courtesy of TONI&GUY Paddington Sydney (left)

Image courtesy of The Colour Project (right)

# What you must do

## Practical observations descriptors table

This table shows what you need to do to achieve 1, 2 or 3 marks for the criteria indicated with \* on the previous pages.

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
<b>2</b> <b>Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives</b>	Basic consultation carried out. Identifies service objectives. Examples: uses closed questions	Good consultation carried out Examples: uses open and closed questions, uses visual aids, aware of own body language	Thorough consultation carried out Examples: uses open and closed questions, good use of visual aids, effective use of body language, repeats instructions clearly to gain confirmation
<b>3</b> <b>Assess the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying the influencing factors</b>	Minimal evaluation. Identifies influencing factors. Examples: hair texture, length and density, client requirements	Good evaluation. Identifies influencing factors. Examples: hair texture, length and density, client requirements, hair growth patterns, elasticity, client lifestyle	High level of evaluation. Identifies influencing factors. Examples: hair texture, length and density, client requirements, hair growth patterns, elasticity, client lifestyle, head/face shape, features, contra-indications
<b>12</b> <b>Provide suitable aftercare advice</b>	Basic aftercare advice Examples: use of products	Good level of aftercare advice Examples: use of products and equipment	Excellent level of aftercare advice Examples: use of products and equipment, maintenance of style and further services available
<b>14</b> <b>Communicate and behave in a professional manner</b>	Satisfactory communication and behaviour Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly	Good communication and behaviour Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly, respectful to colleagues and clients, listens and responds to clients' needs	Excellent communication and behaviour Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly, respectful to colleagues and clients, listens and responds to clients' needs, shows a reassuring and confident manner

# Comment form

## Unit 226 The art of colouring hair

This form can be used to record comments by you, your client, or your assessor.

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Image courtesy of TONI&GUY Cronulla, Sydney

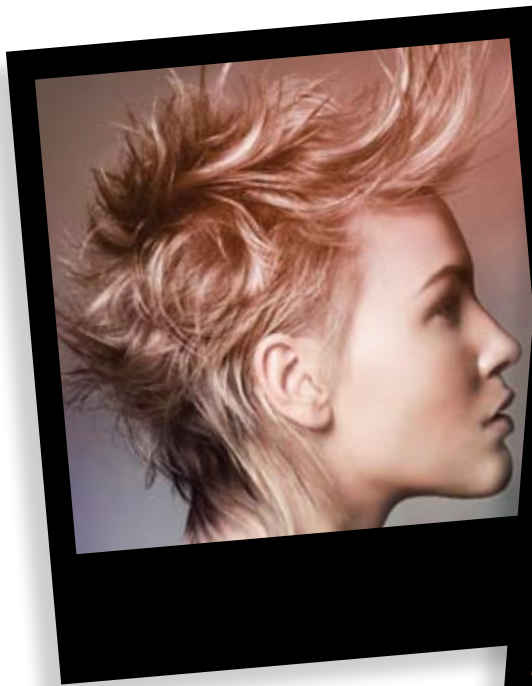


Image courtesy of Cutting Room Creative

