



Image courtesy of Goldwell

# 306

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**Colour hair to create a variety of looks**  
Colouring the hair has become much more popular and creative over the last decade. Clients of all ages want a combination of techniques and colours to personalise their look. You will need to be able to create a variety of fashion effects in a way that complements the style you are creating. This unit will allow you to use your artistic flair and present the looks you are creating in a modern way. The more confidence you build in your skills, the more inspirational your work will become.

# Assignment mark sheet

## Unit 306 Colour hair to create a variety of looks

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 claim a grade. For the 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: produce a technical guide	
Task 1b: produce a factsheet	
Task 1c: produce a chart	
<b>Or</b> tick if covered by an online test	

What you must do	Grade	Points
Task 2a: full head		
Task 2b: full head		
Task 2c: partial head		
Task 2d: colour correction		

### Conversion chart

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

Total points for graded tasks

Divided by

= Average grade for tasks

**Overall grade**  
(see conversion chart)

<b>÷ 4</b>

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

Image courtesy of Mizani

### Adverse reaction

When a client has an unfavorable reaction to a hair or skin test carried out prior to a perming or colouring service.

### Allergic reaction

When the client experiences redness, soreness, swelling or itchiness from a product application.

Image courtesy of Havering College



### Barrier cream

A cream applied to the hairline during colouring to prevent staining of the skin.

Image courtesy of TIGI



### Block colour

A colour applied to block sections of the hair.

Image courtesy of Central Training Group



### Colour mapping

Placing colours in the hair to emphasise a haircut, for example a darker colour at the nape area will give the impression of adding density to the hair.

### Colour spectrum

A range of colour that makes up white sunlight: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

### Colour star/wheel

A circle of colour that is divided into six equal portions, three from the primary colours and three from the secondary colours.

### Creeping oxidation

Occurs when residues of chemicals are left in the hair. The chemical reactions they produce carry on working and will cause damage to the hair.



### Depth

The lightness or darkness of the client's existing hair colour.



### Development strand test

A test carried out on the hair during the colouring process to check whether the desired development of colour has been achieved.

### Eumelanin

Natural black/brown colour pigments.

### Hydrogen peroxide

Its purpose is to soften the cuticle to allow penetration of the colour products.

### Incompatibility test

A test carried out before colouring and perming to show whether there are chemicals present in the hair that contain metallic salts.

### Infill colour

A colour that is placed in between foils, mesh or wraps. This is ideal for a client who has a high percentage of white but still likes a combination of colours.

## What does it mean?

Some useful words are explained below (continued)



### International Colour Chart

A shade chart, showing all the colours in the range for specific colouring manufacturers. The basic hair colours range from 1–10, with 10 being the lightest.



### Lightener

A lightening product that has the ability to lighten the hair's natural colour but does not deposit tone.

### Neutralising colour tone

An unwanted colour tone. If the hair contains too much warmth, the opposite colour on the colour wheel would be chosen to counterbalance this.

### Pheomelanin

Natural red and yellow pigments that produce warm tones in the hair.



### pH scale

A scale that ranges from 1–14. Acid has a pH of lower than 7, alkaline has a pH of higher than 7, and pH 7 is neutral.

### Post-colouring treatment

A conditioner that prevents the colour from fading. It closes the cuticles and restores the hair to its natural pH balance and stops oxidation.

### Pre-lighten

A lightening product used when the required amount of lift cannot be achieved using permanent high lift colour.

### Pre-softening

A method of applying a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide to resistant hair this will lift and open the cuticles, allowing the colouring products to penetrate the hair.



### Skin test

Also known as a patch test and hypersensitivity test.

Image courtesy of Wella

Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/Sudo2

Image courtesy of Goldwell

Image courtesy of Central Training Group

## What you must know

### You must be able to:

- 1 Describe the range of colouring techniques
- 2 Describe the factors that need to be considered when colouring and lightening hair
- 3 Describe the effects that colouring and lightening products have on the hair structure
- 4 Explain how natural hair pigmentation affects colour selection
- 5 Explain the reasons for pre-lightening
- 6 Explain the importance of carrying out tests prior and during the colouring process and recording the results
- 7 Explain the principles of colour selection
- 8 Explain how the international colour chart is used to select colour
- 9 Explain how to remedy correction requirements identified during consultation
- 10 Explain how to use pre-softening and pre-pigmenting during a colouring service
- 11 State what percentage and volume strength hydrogen peroxide means

*Continues on next page*

#### Revision tip

Softening the hair prior to the colour service will help to open the cuticle scales on resistant hair, allowing the colour molecules to enter the cortex.

#### Revision tip

Poor porosity on the hair will give a patchy colour result.



### Be the next ... *Nathan Walker*



Nathan Walker has been dubbed the colour doctor by his celeb clients, who include Cheryl Cole, Gemma Arterton, Donna Air, Louise Redknapp, Helen Mirren, Gillian Anderson, Emma Bunton, and Denise Van Outen. Nathan joined Trevor Sorbie aged 17, and has now been there for 17 years, where his talent has taken him to the position of International Technical Director and Head of Technical Education. **Follow the blue quote marks for his colour advice!**

Image courtesy of Wella



## What you must know

### You must be able to: (continued)

- 12 Describe the different consultation techniques used to identify service objectives
- 13 Describe the salon's requirement for client preparation, preparing yourself and the work area
- 14 Explain the safety considerations that must be taken into account when colouring and lightening hair
- 15 Describe the correct use and routine maintenance of tools and equipment
- 16 Describe the colouring process for the range of colour and lightening products
- 17 Describe how to remedy colour problems identified during colouring and lightening processes
- 18 State the importance of restoring the hair's pH after colouring
- 19 Describe the aftercare advice that should be provided
- 20 Outline safe and hygienic working practices
- 21 State how to communicate and behave within a salon environment.



Image courtesy of Central Training Group

#### Revision tip

Lighteners are products that lighten the natural pigments of the hair. They change melanin to oxy-melanin and pheomelanin to oxypheomelanin, without depositing artificial colour.

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*Don't be afraid of colour changing; it's possible to change someone's look completely using long-lasting semi-permanent colours, allowing a client who loves change a gentle way to constantly update their look.*



Image courtesy of Gorgeous PR



Heat speeds up the colour processing time. A cool salon will slow down the colour processing time.



Offer advice to your client on how to keep their hair colour vibrant.

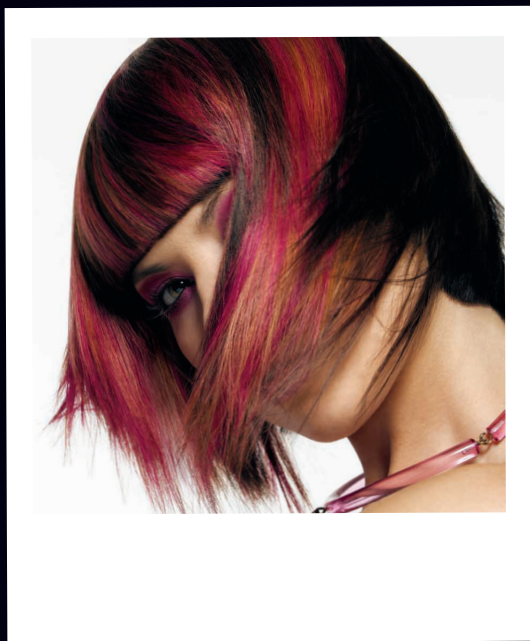
# Color

Complete the client record card with the colouring products used.



Image courtesy of Essence PR

Accurate sectioning of the hair will ensure you work methodically and achieve an even result.



# Planning

Image courtesy of Goldwell

It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions to ensure the correct colour is achieved.

It is professional to position all tools nearby for ease of use.

# 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 \*.

### State:

Slicing, weaving, block (must cover each technique)

Products to be used: quasi-permanent or semi-permanent or toner, permanent and lightener

Base too dark, base too light, colour fade, colour resistant hair, restoring depth and tone, neutralising tone (must cover at least one)

Combination of techniques/combination of colour

- 1 Prepare yourself, the client and work area for colouring services
- 2 Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives \*
- 3 Evaluate the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying the influencing factors \*
- 4 Provide clear recommendations to the client based on factors \*
- 5 Communicate and behave in a professional manner \*
- 6 Select and use colouring techniques, products, tools and equipment to colour the hair
- 7 Prepare and apply the colour and lightening products to complement the desired look \*
- 8 Position yourself and the client correctly throughout the service

### Conversion chart

Grade	Marks
Pass	15–17
Merit	18–23
Distinction	24–27

Colouring service											
Full head			Full head			Partial head			Colour correction		
1			1			1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1			1			1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1			1			1			1		

*Continues on next page*

- 9 Monitor the development of the colour accurately following manufacturers' instructions
- 10 Remedy problems that may occur during the colouring process
- 11 Check that the colour is thoroughly removed from the hair and scalp without disturbing any packages still requiring development
- 12 Apply a suitable conditioner or post colour treatment to the hair following manufacturers' instructions
- 13 Create a finished look that is to the satisfaction of the client
- 14 Follow safe and hygienic working practices
- 15 Provide suitable aftercare advice \*

Totals

Grade

Candidate signature and date

Assessor signature and date

Colouring service											
Full head			Full head			Partial head			Colour correction		
1			1			1			1		
1			1			1			1		
1			1			1			1		
1			1			1			1		
1			1			1			1		
1			1			1			1		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2		1	2	3

Image courtesy of Goldwell



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*I see colour as the personalisation and tailoring of someone's cut: you can make it absolutely unique to them by choosing shades and tones that complement them and the haircut.*

## 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 pages 60 and 61.

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
<b>2</b> Use suitable consultation techniques to identify service objectives	Basic consultation Example: uses open and closed questions	Good consultation Examples: uses open and closed questions, visual aids, is aware of own body language	Thorough consultation Examples: uses open and closed questions, uses good visual aids, uses body language effectively, repeats instructions clearly to gain confirmation
<b>3</b> Evaluate the potential of the hair to achieve the desired look by identifying the influencing factors	Minimal evaluation Example: identifies client requirements and existing colour	Good evaluation with accuracy most of the time Examples: identifies client requirements, selects techniques and products based on existing colour and results of tests	Comprehensive evaluation with accuracy throughout Examples: identifies client requirements, selects techniques, products and hydrogen peroxide strength based on skin tone, porosity, existing colour and results of tests
<b>4</b> Provide clear recommendations to the client based on factors	Limited recommendations based on some factors Example: if colour service can be carried out	Clear recommendations based on most factors Examples: if colour service can/cannot be carried out, options of different colouring products/techniques, results that can be achieved	Comprehensive recommendations based on most factors with accuracy Examples: if colour service can/cannot be carried out, options of different colouring products/techniques, results that can be achieved, matches client requirements accurately

*Continues on next page*

	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
<b>5</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 client needs	Excellent communication and behaviour Examples: polite, friendly, positive body language, speaks clearly, respectful to colleagues and clients, listens and responds to client's needs, shows a reassuring and confident manner
<b>7</b> <b>Prepare and apply the colour and lightening products to complement the desired look</b>	Minimal preparation and use of products and tools Examples: misses more than one item from the trolley, colour applied lacks neatness	Good level of preparation and use of tools and products Examples: misses one item from the trolley, applies colour with general neatness, no re-application needed, slight slipping of one or two packages (if used)	Thorough preparation and use of tools and products Examples: all tools and equipment prepared in advance of starting the service, no re-application, no slipped packages (if used), neat sectioning
<b>15</b> <b>Provide suitable aftercare advice</b>	Basic aftercare advice Example: use of products	Good level of aftercare advice Examples: use of products and equipment	Excellent level of advice Examples: use of products and equipment, maintenance of style and further services

Image courtesy of Epping Forest College



*Accurate mixing and measuring is important to be able to achieve that perfect colour.*

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*Sometimes a few flashes of a contrasting tone or colour can bring life to something that was otherwise ordinary.*

## Comment form

### Unit 306 Colour hair to create a variety of looks

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

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*Giving high maintenance colour to a low maintenance person can produce an unhappy client. Get the level of commitment right for the lifestyle and you'll have a happy client.*

Image courtesy of Havering College



Image courtesy of iStockphoto.com/iconogenic