

# VIII

## Hair Cutting and Shaping

### Objective

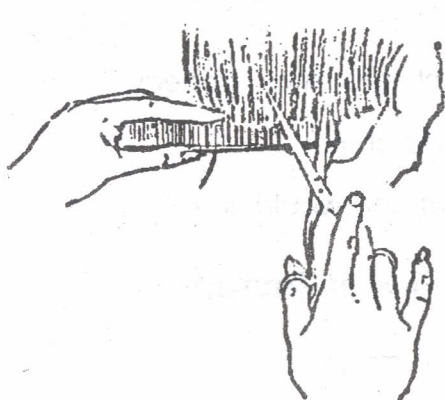
To learn to cut and shape the hair in accordance with the facial structure, personality of the client and the texture of the hair.

### Materials

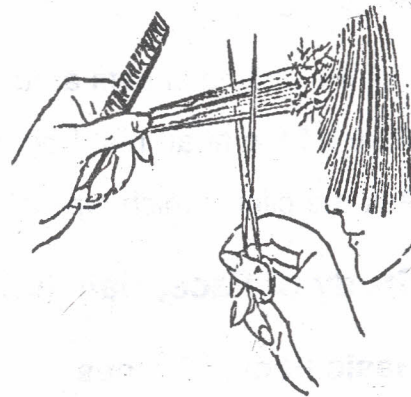
Arrange all the material required for cutting and shaping on the tray i.e. a cutting comb, cutting scissors, setting clips, spray bottle, clipper, razor, thinning scissors and cutting sheet.

### A. Handling the Implements

#### Comb and Scissors



(a)



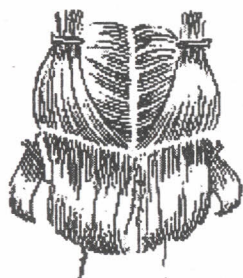
(b)

Notes ....

Whenever it is necessary to use the comb during hair shaping close the blades of the scissors, remove thumb from the ring, and rest scissors on the palm. Hold the scissors in the palm/hold the Scissors securely with the ring finger. The comb is held with the thumb and fingers.

**Note :** When combing the hair, hold comb and scissor in the right hand, as shown in shaping (cutting) to speed up hair-shaping, do not lay down comb or scissors.

## B. Sectioning Procedure



Section the hair for cutting

### Four Section Parting

Part the hair from the centre of the forehead to the nape, and again across the head from ear to ear. Pin up the four sections and leave the hair on the nape of the neck (section 5) for use as a guide.

### Five Section Parting

Section No. 5 may be further divided into section No. 5a and No. 5b area. Top section (No. 1) may be sub-parted in two ways, with partings running in either a horizontal or vertical direction.

## C. Preparing the Client

The implements used in hair cutting and other materials should be arranged properly.

- a) Put the cutting sheets around the client's neck properly.
- b) Take off the head rest from hydraulic chair.
- c) Ask the client which type of hair cut she would like.

## D. Study of Face, Hair Types and Hair Texture

### (a) Basic Facial Shapes

- (i) Face with regular features

- (i) Round face
- (ii) Long or thin face
  - (i) **Face with Regular features** : In this type of face, hair can be cut short or long.
  - (ii) **Long Face** : Keep the hair at the nape area heavy so that the length of the face seems short and the sides heavy so that the roundness of face is lessened.

### (b) Hair Texture

- (i) Coarse hair
- (ii) Medium textured hair
- (iii) Fine hair
  - (i) **Coarse hair** : For cutting, coarse hair, are ideal hair, since they are closely cropped and thus it is easy to shape and style them.
  - (ii) **Medium Textured hair** : These like coarse hair do not give much problem in cutting but can give problem while styling.
  - (iii) **Fine hair** : This type of hair creates problems for hair dressers. For these hair, long length cut and 'U' cut is good.

### (c) Hair Types

- (i) Oily hair
- (ii) Dry hair
- (iii) Normal hair
  - (i) **Oily Hair** : Wash your hair with mild shampoo. Don't tie your hair tightly, keep short hair cut either blunt or bob cut.
  - (ii) **Dry Hair** : As this type of hair is unmanageable you can give oil treatments and conditioning treatment. Step cut and feather cut can be given.
  - (iii) **Normal Hair** : This is the ideal hair condition. Hair can be cut in any style.

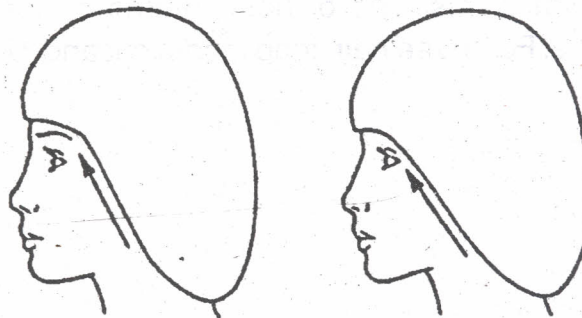


**E. Sectioning for Cutting Hair**

**a) For Blunt cut**

1. The hair may be divided into four sections.
  - (a) A parting from middle of the forehead to the middle of the nape.
  - (b) A parting from ear to ear
2. The hair may be divided into four sections.
  - (a) Divided in four sections as above but leaving a 1" wide guideline on all sides.
  - (b) The hair may be parted at both the partial ridges forming a Crown Section, two side sections and a back or occipital section which might be divided into occipital B.
  - (c) The hair may be divided into sections. Then the front section may be taken separately.

**b) For U-cut, and Step Cuts and Boy Cut**



To the eyebrow

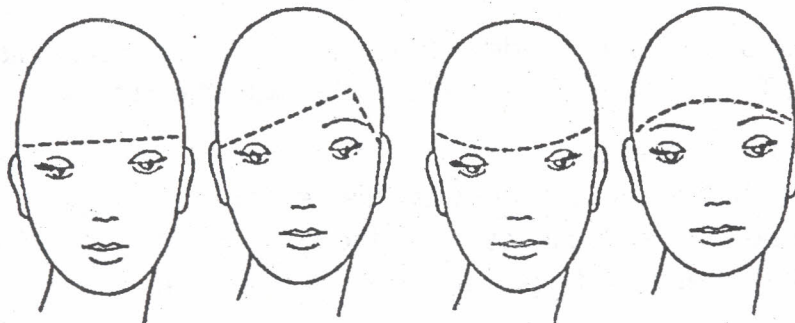
To the corner of the eye

**Cutting shapes around face**

For boy cut, the hair is divided in two back sections and the side is divided in three vertical sections. The section on the ears may be further divided into two for making a guideline for the front hair. Only the last section is used for cutting a fringe.

For long layered effects, a separate top section is used. A guideline of the outer perimeter is cut first. Then a guideline for the inner perimeter is cut from the top section. This makes it convenient to layer between the two guidelines.

For cutting fringes, a section from ear to ear is further divided into three sections. Only the front is cut as a fringe.



Horizontal

Slanted

Convex

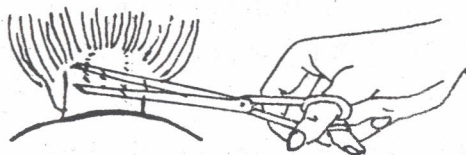
Concave

**Fringe outline shapes**

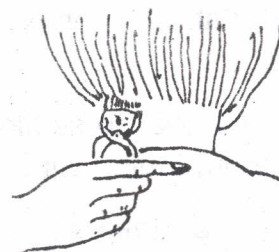
**F. Hair Cutting Procedures**

**a) Blunt and U-Cut**

The hair is cut flat at 0° degree elevation.



**Removing Neck Hairs  
with Scissors**



**Removing Neck Hairs  
with Clippers**

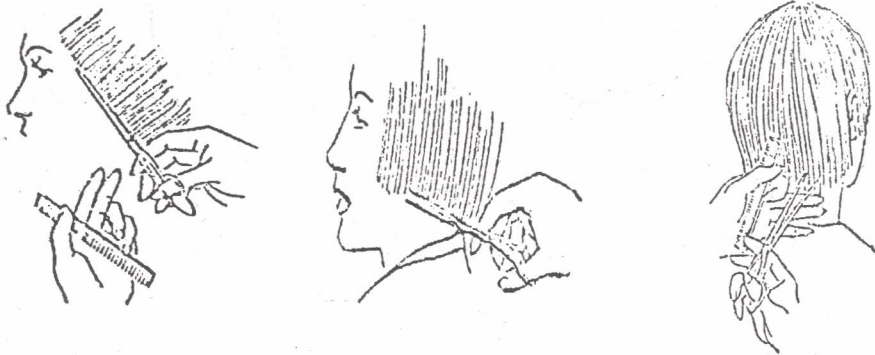
## Cutting

1. Start at the nape, make a diagonal parting going forwards in an inverted 'V' on both sides of the centre part and comb the hair down.
2. Hair should be kept wet throughout. This section is about 1" thick as there is less hair in this section.
3. Take one ½ on one side of the hair, part, comb it down flat and cut. Take the other half and join this with the cut hair.
4. Take ½ of side two, join it with the centre cut section. Take the other half and cut in line with this section. Hair may be cut on the skin by holding it down with the index finger of the left hand, or held between fingers and cut if it is longer.
5. Take a section approximately ½" wide, thin enough so that you can see through the cut hair, on one side of the parting. Comb the hair down straight using medium tension, hold it flat and cut at the same line as the previously cut section.
6. You can cut one complete section and then the other by taking small sections and repeating the above procedure.
7. Now go over to your second section on the side above the ear. Take your first horizontal section and divide it into half. Pull back the section a little backwards and cut it along the line with previously cut back hair. The next half is joined with this hair by bringing the whole section toward the side. Take the sub-sections of the rest of the hair in this section and keeping them flat, cut them in line with your guideline or previously cut hair.
8. Now go over to section 3 and taking small horizontal partings cut them in line with section two.
9. For U cut, take section 5, bring the hair on the face and cut them straight at the level of the jaw line or below depending on the depth of U required.  
  
Divide this section into two parts (centre of forehead) and blend the angle of cuts with the sides.



## b) Bob Cut and Set Cut

## Cutting Procedure

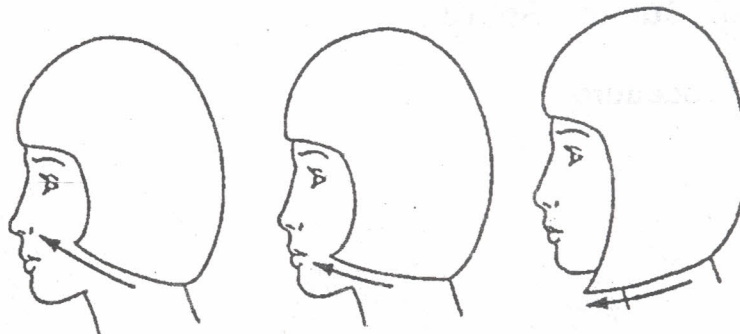


1. Take a small section of hair on both sides of the centre part. Comb it at a  $45^\circ$  angle towards the ear and cut the first section flat to get a guideline. Repeat this on the other side and join up the centre by evening both sides.
2. Repeat the procedure till both the back sections have been cut.
3. Now coming to the side and the front sections, the hair is subdivided in horizontal sections and brought down and cut for the guideline. Following sections are cut at a  $45^\circ$  angle with the angle of the fingers exaggerated while cutting hair near the face.

Alternatively, the side is sub-sectioned in an angular shape like 'L' combed forward and downwards and lines joined with the back hair over the ears. This produces shorter hair in front, which when combed back produces a layered effect.

Hair  
Trimming

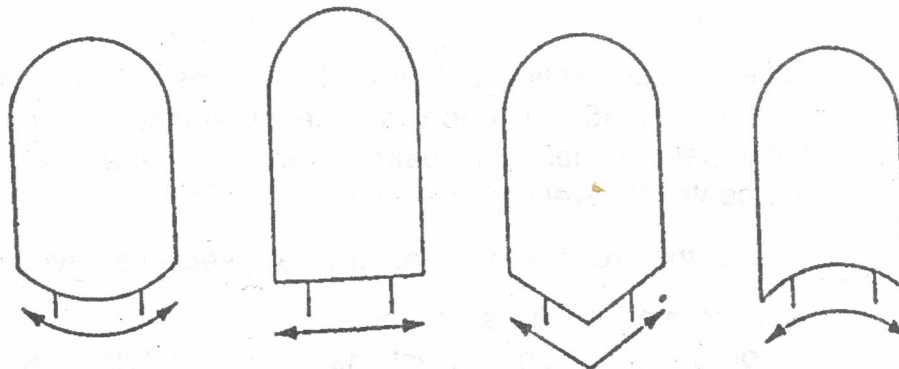
Notes ....



To the nose

To the mouth

To the jaw and below



5. After all the hair has been cut, cross check by combing the hair in the opposite direction to the check for uneven or loose hair.
6. As a routine hair can be blow dried backward.

**Precautions**

1. Use the right kind of scissors and other cutting tools in accordance with the hair texture, volume and type of cut required.
2. Use clean and fresh towels and capes for each client.
3. Regularly clean and sterilize all tools and equipments used.
4. The client should be seated comfortably in front of a large and good quality mirror so that they can view the shaping continuously and keep discussing the progress with the client. Seek approval of the client at every step.
5. Pay full attention and be focussed because any wrong move could lead to problems and loss of client.