

Heyward Career and Technology Center

Barbering 2

Grades _10/11

Day 4--Unit Title Chemical Textured Services -- *Lesson Title Permanent Wave*

Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and discuss procedures to apply when special problems in permanent waving occur.
Learning Targets/I Can Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ I can Identify and discuss procedures to apply when special problems in permanent waving occur.
Essential Question(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What's the difference between a concave rod and a straight rod?2. How is croquignole rodding different from spiral rodding?
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Milady Standard 5th edition• Milady workbook• YouTube
Learning Activities or Experiences	<p>Opening Activity :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">I. Permanent Waving<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Two principle actions on hair: physical, wrapping of hair on perm rods; chemical, waving solution/neutralizer.b. Performed on freshly shampooed, damp hair; maintain moisture content while rodding.c. The Perm Wrap<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Size/shape of curl: determined by the size, shape, type, and method of rodding of the tool used; tools are called rods.ii. Proper selection of rods essential for successful permanent waving.iii. Concave/straight rods: plastic, vary in diameter/length.iv. Rod diameter controls curl size; elastic band on rod secures placement.v. Concave rods: most common type; smaller center diameter; produces tighter curl in center/larger curl on sides of hair parting; used for definite wave pattern close to head.vi. Straight rods: uniform diameter along length; produces consistently sized wave in hair parting.vii. Other tools: bender rods/circle tools; wire with foam/plastic covering; uniform-diameter tools; permit bending.viii. End papers/wraps: absorbent papers used for control of hair ends while wrapping/winding.

1. Book end wrap: uses one paper folded in half over the hair ends.
 2. Single flat/single end wrap: uses one paper placed over top of hair parting.
 3. Double end wrap: uses two end papers, one under/one over hair parting.
- ix. Sectioning
1. Hair is sectioned into panels.
 2. Panel size, shape, and direction vary with wrapping pattern/type of tool.
 3. Panels are divided into subsections called base sections.
 4. Base sections should measure almost the same length/width of rod; this will vary with hair texture, density, and elasticity.
- x. Base Control: position of perm rod/tool in relation to its base section; determined by angle at which the hair wrapped.
1. On base: projection, 45 degrees beyond 90 to base section; rod placed on base section; results in volume at scalp area.
 2. Half-off base: angle of 90 degrees to base section; rod placed half-off base section.
 3. Off base: hair wrapped at 45 degrees below 90 to base section; rod placed off base section; creates least volume.
- xi. Base direction: directional pattern in which hair is wrapped/partings and position of rod.
- d. Rodding Techniques
- i. Croquignole: hair is wound from ends to scalp in overlapping layers.
 - ii. Spiral: two methods—from ends to scalp/scalp to ends; requires vertical rod positioning while wrapping.
 - iii. Wrapping Methods
 1. Water wrap: rodding the hair in a water-damp condition; most perms wrapped in this manner.
 2. Lotion wrap: wrapping with waving lotion; used on resistant hair with cold waves.
 3. Always check manufacturer's recommendations.

Activity:

Watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ven0jBnc5DU>

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Closing	Closing Activity: Complete essential questions and post them on teams Homework Assignment: Write the steps to the permanent wave process