

Finger Waving

CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The student successfully mastering this chapter will know:

1. The reasons for studying finger waving.
2. How to use finger wave lotion, and the purpose for which it is used.
3. The techniques employed in correct finger waving.
4. The purpose of shadow waving and how it is used.
5. How to use finger waves properly in styling hair.
6. The precautions, suggestions, and hints for better finger waving.

Finger waving is the art of shaping and directing the hair into waves and designs using the fingers, comb, waving lotion, and hairpins or clippies. Training in finger waving is important to students because it teaches them the technique of moving and directing hair. It also helps them develop the dexterity, coordination, and finger strength required for professional hairstyling. In addition, it provides valuable training in creating hairstyles and in molding hair to the curved surface of the head.

PREPARATION

Always wash your hands before giving your patron any salon service. Make sure all necessary implements have been sanitized and towels and other supplies are clean and fresh. Prepare the patron in the same manner as you would for a shampoo.

Shampoo the patron's hair at the shampoo bowl, towel blot the hair, and seat the patron comfortably before a dresserette.

Better soft natural waves are obtained with hair that has a natural wave or has been permanently waved than with straight hair. A finger wave correctly done complements the patron's head as well as her individual features.

FINGER WAVING LOTION

Waving lotion makes the hair pliable and keeps it in place during the finger waving procedure. The proper choice of waving lotion is governed by the texture and condition of the patron's hair. A good waving lotion is harmless to the hair and does not flake on drying.

APPLICATION OF LOTION

Part the hair down to the scalp, comb smooth, and arrange it to conform to the planned style. The hair will move much easier if you use the coarse teeth of the comb. Follow the natural growth pattern when combing and parting the hair. You will find the hair easier to mold, and it will not buckle or separate in the crown area.

Waving lotion is applied to the hair while it is damp. This permits the lotion to be distributed smoothly and evenly.

Use an applicator to apply the waving lotion and a comb to distribute it through the hair. Avoid the use of an excessive amount of waving lotion.

Note—Apply lotion to one side of the head at a time; this prevents it from drying and requiring an additional application.

To locate the natural hair growth, comb the hair away from the face, and push hair forward with the palm of your hand. (See Hairstyling Chapter.) The finger wave may be started on either side of the head. However, in this presentation, the hair is parted on the left side of the head and the wave is started on the right (heavy) side of the head.

HORIZONTAL FINGER WAVING SHAPING THE TOP AREA

Using the index finger of your left hand as a guide, shape the top hair with a comb, using a circular movement. Starting at the hairline, work towards the crown in 1 ½" (3.7-5 cm) sections at a time until the crown has been reached. (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1. Shaping top area.



Fig. 2. Drawing hair about 1" toward fingertip.



Fig. 3. Flattening comb against head. (The left hand is not shown so that you may see the ridge and position of the comb.)

Forming the first ridge.

Place the index finger of the left hand directly above the position for the first ridge. With the teeth of the comb pointing slightly upward, insert the comb directly under the index finger. Draw the comb forward about 1" (2.5 cm) along the fingertip. (Fig. 2)

With the teeth still inserted in the ridge, flatten the comb against the head in order to hold the ridge in place (Fig. 3).

Remove the left hand from the head and place the middle finger above the ridge and the index finger on the teeth of the comb. Emphasize the ridge by closing the two fingers and applying pressure to the head. (Fig. 4)

CAUTION

Do not try to increase the height of the ridge by pushing or lifting it up with the fingers. Such movement will distort and move the ridge formation off its base.



Fig. 4. Emphasizing ridge.



Fig. 5. Combing hair in semicircular direction.



Fig. 6. Completed first ridge at the crown.

Without removing the comb, turn the teeth downward, and comb the hair in a right semi-circular direction to form a dip in the hollow part of the wave. (Fig. 5) Follow this procedure, section by section, until the crown has been reached, where the ridge phases out. (Fig. 6) The ridge and wave of each section should match evenly, without showing separations in the ridge and hollow part of the wave.

Forming the second ridge.

Begin at the crown area. (Fig. 7) The movements are the reverse of those followed in forming the first ridge. The comb is drawn from the tip of the index finger towards the base of the index finger, thus directing formation of the second ridge. All movements are followed in a reverse pattern until the hairline is reached, thus completing the second ridge. (Fig. 8)



Fig. 7. Starting the second ridge .



Fig. 8. Completing second ridge.



Fig. 9. Starting the third ridge.

Forming the third ridge.

Movements for the third ridge closely follow those used in creating the first ridge. However, the third ridge is started at the hairline and extended back towards the back of the head. (Fig. 9) Continue alternating directions until the side of the head has been completed. (Fig. 10)

LEFT SIDE OF THE HEAD

Use the same procedure for the left (light) side of the head as you used for finger waving the right (heavy) side of the head.

PROCEDURE

1. First shape the hair as in Fig. 11.
 2. Starting at the hairline, form the first ridge, section by section, until the second ridge of the opposite side is reached. (Fig. 12)
 3. Both the ridge and the wave must blend without splits or breaks with the ridge and wave on the right side of the head. (Fig. 13)
 4. Start with the ridge and wave in the back of the head and proceed, section by section, towards the left side of the face.
 5. Continue working back and forth until entire side completed. (Fig. 14)
- Figures 15, 16, and 17 illustrate the completed hairstyle.



Fig. 10. Completed right side.



Fig. 11. Shaping for left side.



Fig. 12. First ridge starts at hairline.

COMPLETION

1. Place net over hair, secure with hairpins or clippies if needed, and safeguard patron's forehead and ears while under the dryer with cotton, gauze, or paper protectors.
2. Adjust the dryer to medium heat and allow hair to dry thoroughly.
3. Remove patron from under dryer.
4. Remove clippies or pins and hairnet from hair.
5. Comb out and reset waves into a soft coiffure.
6. Clean up booth.
7. Sanitize combs, hairpins, clippies, and hairnet after each use.



Fig. 13. Ridge and wave matched in the crown area.



Fig. 14. Left side completed.



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

ALTERNATE METHOD OF FINGER WAVING

Hair parted on left side. The following is an alternate method in performing finger waving:

1. Shape the top right (heavy) side.
2. Phase out the first ridge starting at the front right _ side, and working around to the crown.
3. Start a ridge on the left front side and go all around the head, finishing on the front right hairline.
4. Start another ridge on the front right hairline and finish on the left front side. Continue, left to right and right to left, until the entire head is completed.

This method eliminates the matching of ridges and waves at the back part of the head. (Completion is the same as it is for previous method of finger waving.)



Fig. 1. Finger waving around the head.

VERTICAL FINGER WAVING

Vertical finger waving differs from horizontal waving in that the ridges and waves run up and down the head, while in horizontal finger waving they go parallel around the head.

Procedure for making vertical ridges and waves is the same as for horizontal finger waving.

1. Make side part, extending from forehead to crown.
2. Form shaping in a semi-circular effect (Figs. 1 and 2).
3. Make first section of ridge and wave (Fig. 3).
4. Continue with additional sections until the part is reached.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Start the second ridge at the hair part. Start the third ridge at the hairline. Completed side is shown in Fig. 4. (Completion is the same as it is for horizontal finger waving.)

Since finger waving is the art of directing and molding hair into waves and patterns with the fingers and comb, it is an excellent introduction to hairstyling.

SHADOW WAVE

A shadow wave is a shallow wave with low ridges that are not very sharp. The waves are formed in the regular manner, but the comb does not penetrate to the scalp. The hair layers underneath are not waved.

This type of wave is sometimes desirable for a patron who wishes to dress her hair very close to the head.

REMINDERS AND HINTS ON FINGER WAVING

1. Wash hands and have available sanitized implements and supplies.
2. Avoid the use of an excessive amount of waving lotion.
3. Use hard rubber combs with both fine and coarse teeth.
4. Before finger waving, locate the natural or permanent wave in the hair.
5. To emphasize the ridges of a finger wave, press the ridge between the fingers, holding the fingers against the head.
6. To wave the underneath hair, insert the comb through the hair to the scalp.
7. For a longer-lasting finger wave, mold the waves in the direction of the natural growth.
8. To safeguard the patron's forehead and ears from intense heat while under dryer, use cotton, gauze, or paper protectors.

9. Place a net over the hair to protect the setting while it is being dried.
10. Thoroughly dry the hair before combing it out.
11. Prolonged drying under heat will dry the natural oils of the hair and scalp.
12. Finger waves will not remain in place if the hair is combed out before it has been completely dried.
13. Lightened or tinted hair that tangles is easier to comb if a cream rinse is used.
14. Lightly spraying the hair with lacquer will hold the finger wave longer and give the hair a sheen.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FINGER WAVING

1. What is finger waving?
2. Why is training in finger waving important to the students?
3. What additional valuable training is provided by learning finger waving?
4. How do you protect the patron's clothing?
5. What types of hair will give better soft natural waves?
6. To what advantage is waving lotion used in giving a finger wave?
7. How should the hair be protected while being dried?
8. Why are cotton, gauze, or paper protectors placed over the patron's ears and forehead?

Scanned, OCRed, reset and compiled by Xanthippe Svanström—x@implement13.com—implement13.com