

Chemical Hair Relaxing Flashcards

Normalizing shampoo	Sodium hydroxide
Ionic compounds formed by a metal combined with oxygen and hydrogen	The relaxer could burn or irritate the scalp
They contain harsh chemicals	Smooth and press the hair strand to the scalp using the back of a comb or your fingers until curl does not return
Scalp abrasions	To the new growth only
Thio and sodium hydroxide	Warm

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Inspecting the action of the relaxer by stretching the strands to see how fast the natural curls are being removed	The back of the comb
The scalp area and the hair ends	On the full hairline and around the ears
Neutralizing shampoo	Near the scalp
Shampoo	Scalp and skin
The process of breaking the hairs disulfide bonds during processing and converting them to lanthionine bonds	Soften and swell

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Texture, porosity, elasticity and damage	Strong or super
Processing, neutralizing and conditioning	Base and no base
Neutralizer	Processing time
Sodium hydroxide	Chemical hair relaxing

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What product restores the hair and scalp to their normal acidic condition?	Lye relaxer is another name for what type of relaxer?
What is the chemical make-up of a metal hydroxide relaxer?	In hair relaxing, why is it important not to scratch the head with a comb, or fingernails before the service?
Why are gloves necessary for all chemical relaxing services?	What is the process for checking relaxer processing?
A hair relaxing service should be avoided if what things are found in the scalp examination?	A sodium hydroxide retouch is applied where?
What are the two most common methods of hair relaxing?	What is the correct water temperature for rinsing sufficiently straightened hair?

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Periodic strand testing is achieved by:	The “comb” method of application for hair relaxers uses what part of the comb?
Processing cream in a sodium hydroxide relaxer is applied last to what area of the hair strand?	When using a “no base” relaxer, it is recommended that a protective base be applied where?
What type of shampoo is used after the chemical relaxer?	Because body heat can speed up the process, where is relaxer cream last applied?
It is important to thoroughly rinse hair that has been processed with a sodium hydroxide relaxer before the:	Using a base cream will protect the:
Describe lanthionization.	The action of a sodium hydroxide relaxer causes the hair to:

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<p>Hair analysis of the hair for chemical relaxing includes checking what four things?</p>	<p>What strength relaxer is usually required for coarse, virgin hair?</p>
<p>The three basic steps in chemical hair relaxing include:</p>	<p>The two types of formulas for sodium hydroxide chemical relaxers are:</p>
<p>The action of any remaining relaxer left in the hair after rinsing can be stopped by:</p>	<p>Hair porosity has what effect on the processing of a chemical relaxer?</p>
<p>Which relaxer does not require pre-shampooing?</p>	<p>Permanently rearranging the basic structure of extremely curly hair into a straight form is called:</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>