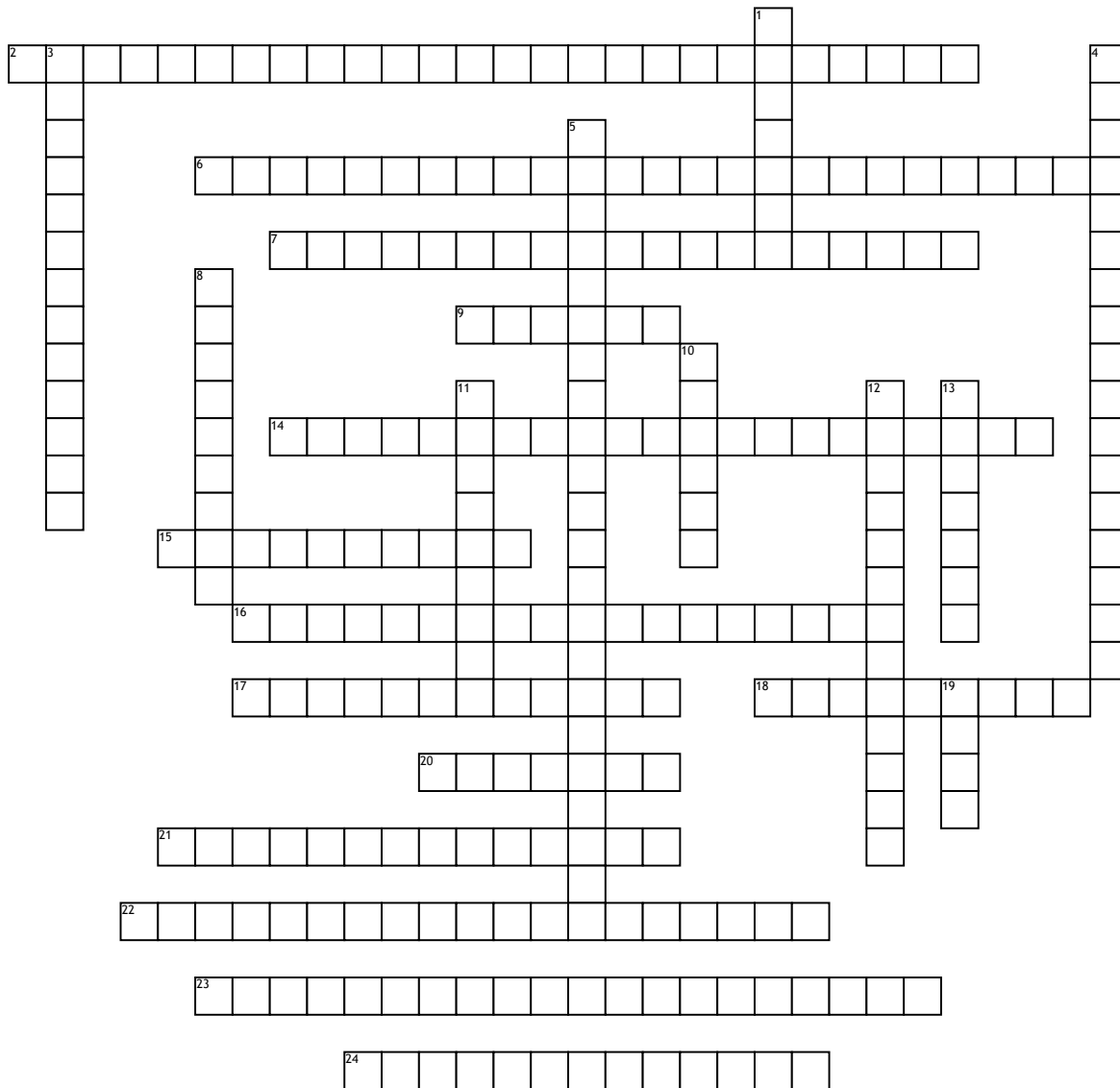


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 21



Across

2. Any technique that involves partial lightening or coloring.

6. Processing that lightens and deposits color in the hair in a single application.

7. Also known as as lowlighting; technique of coloring strands of hair darker than the natural color.

9. Semipermanent, demipermanent, and permanent haircolor products that are used primarily on pre-lightened hair to achieve pale and delicate colors.

14. Also known as quick lighteners; powdered lighteners that cannot be used directly on the scalp.

15. Determines how the hair will react to the color formula and how long the formula should be left on the hair.

16. Nonpermanent color whose large pigment molecules prevent penetration of the cuticle level, allowing only a coating action that may be removed by shampooing.

17. Process of treating gray or very resistant hair to allow for better penetration of color.

18. Also known as a predisposition test; test required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for identifying a possible allergy in a client.

20. Combination of equal parts of a prepared permanent color mixture and shampoo used the last five minutes and worked through the hair to refresh the ends.

21. Color obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors.

22. Lighten and deposit color at the same time and in a single process because they are more alkaline than no-lift, deposit-only colors and are usually mixed with a higher-volume developer.

23. Lighteners that can be used directly on the scalp by mixing the lightener with activators.

24. First step of double-process haircolor; used to lift or lighten the natural pigment before the application of toner.

Down

1. Coloring technique that involves taking a narrow, 1/8 inch section of hair by making a straight part at the scalp, positioning the hair over the foil, and applying lightener or color.

3. Pure or fundamental colors that cannot be created by combining other colors.

4. First time the hair is colored.

5. No-lift, deposit-only non oxidation haircolor that is not mixed with peroxide and is formulated to last through several shampoos.

8. Part of the hair shaft between the scalp and the hair that has been previously colored.

10. Measures the concentration and strength of hydrogen peroxide.

11. Hair type that is difficult for moisture or chemicals to penetrate and thus requires a longer processing time.

12. Intermediate color achieved by mixing a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel in equal amounts.

13. Coloring technique in which selected strands are picked up from a narrow section of the comb, and lightener or color is applied only to those strands.

19. Also known as hue; the balance of color.