

Dreadlocks-Handbuch

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0.1 Zusammenfassung des Projekts

Kategorie: Buch¹



Dieses Buch steht im Regal Anleitungen².



Es ist eine PDF-Version³ dieses Buches vorhanden.

Kategorie: Buch mit PDF-Version⁴

- **Zielgruppe:** Alle die sich für kreative Frisuren interessieren
- **Lernziele:** Eine Dreadlocks-Frisur anfertigen und pflegen können
- **Buchpatenschaft/Ansprechperson:** Benutzer:Dalmas⁵
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- **Themenbeschreibung:** Das Herstellen und Pflegen von Dreadlocks
- **Aufbau des Buches:** Herstellung und Pflege

0.2 Einleitung



Abb. 3



Abb. 4



Abb. 5 Kurze, ungehäkelte Dreadlocks.



Abb. 6 Rastafari mit Dreadlocks.

Dreadlocks⁶, kurz Dreads, sind Strähnen verfilzter Kopfhare. Diese können sich unter Umständen selbst entwickeln, wenn das Haar für eine längere Zeitperiode nicht gekämmt, geschnitten oder rasiert wird, die Dreadlocks werden aber meist künstlich angelegt und die Verfilzung durch mechanische Hilfsmittel gefördert.

Manche Dreadlock-Träger (die sich selbst häufig als "Dread-Heads" bezeichnen) verzieren ihre Haare zusätzlich mit verschiedenem Schmuck wie Perlen aus Holz, Metall oder Fimo oder auch anderen Materialien.

⁶ <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dreadlocks>

Dreadlocks werden heute in Europa und den USA meist als modische Frisur getragen. In manchen Kulturkreisen, beispielsweise bei den Rastafari⁷, können sie aber auch religiöse oder spirituelle Hintergründe haben.

Dieses Buch soll eine Anleitung geben, wie man seine Haare in schöne, gepflegte Dreadlocks verwandeln kann.

0.3 Herstellung und Entstehungsweise

Zwar können Dreadlocks auch selbstständig durch langsames Verfilzen entstehen, wenn das Haar lange nicht geschnitten oder gekämmt wird, aber aus ästhetischen Gründen wird der Verfilzungsprozess heute meist künstlich gesteuert und beschleunigt. Der Vorgang der Anlegen der späteren Dreadlocks wird dabei mit dem Neologismus "dreaden" bezeichnet. Dabei werden die Haare in einzelne Strähnen unterteilt, die dann durch mechanische Einwirkung ineinander verknotet werden. Im Laufe der nächsten ein bis zwei Jahre verfilzen die Haare der einzelnen Strähnen und es bilden sich Dreadlocks.

Die künstlichen Herstellungsweisen sind manchmal unangenehm für die Kopfhaut, dies hängt jedoch von der Sensibilität der Kopfhaut und der Vorsicht desjenigen ab, der die Dreadlocks macht (sog. Dreader) sowie der verwendeten Methode. Des Weiteren können nach der Herstellung einige Tage lang Kopfschmerzen auftreten, die durch die starke Zugbelastung auf die Kopfhaut entstehen. Diese Schmerzen verschwinden allerdings nach spätestens einer Woche von alleine, wenn sich die Zugspannung auf die Kopfhaut gelegt hat.

0.3.1 Mindesthaarlänge

Eine Mindesthaarlänge von etwa zehn Zentimetern für die Rubbelmethode und 15-20cm für die Strähnchen-/Backcombingmethode sollte gegeben sein. Je kürzer das Haar, desto aufwändiger ist die notwendige Nachbehandlung und um so häufiger muss sie wiederholt werden.

Beim Dreaden ist mit einem hohen Längenverlust der Haare zu rechnen, je nach verwendeter Methode und Dicke der Dreadlocks bis über 50%. Weiterhin verliert das Haar während des nachfolgenden Filzprozesses an Länge.

0.3.2 Arbeitszeit

Die Arbeitszeit bei künstlich angelegten Dreadlocks richtet sich nach der Haarlänge und -fülle, nach der Anzahl und Dicke der einzelnen Dreadlocks sowie nach der angewendeten Methode, beträgt aber mindestens vier bis fünf Stunden und kann auch deutlich über zehn Stunden liegen. Bei der Rubbelmethode verteilt sich die Arbeitszeit aber auf viele einzelne Behandlungen.

⁷ <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rastafari>

0.3.3 Vorbehandlung

Waschen

Vor dem Anlegen der Dreadlocks kann man versuchen, das Haar auf das Dreaden vorzubereiten. In dieser Zeit sollten Pflegespülungen oder Shampoo mit hoher Pflegewirkung vermieden werden, da zu glatte Haare sich leichter wieder aus den gedreadeten Strähnen lösen. Da man Dreadlocks aufgrund des Aufwandes meistens etwas seltener wäscht als offene Haare, ist es auch nützlich, den Waschrhythmus schon vorher entsprechend anzupassen, bspw. nur noch alle drei Tage statt täglich, um die Kopfhaut daran zu gewöhnen.

Abteilen



Abb. 7 Spezielle Dreadgummis, um die Ansätze und Spitzen zu fixieren.

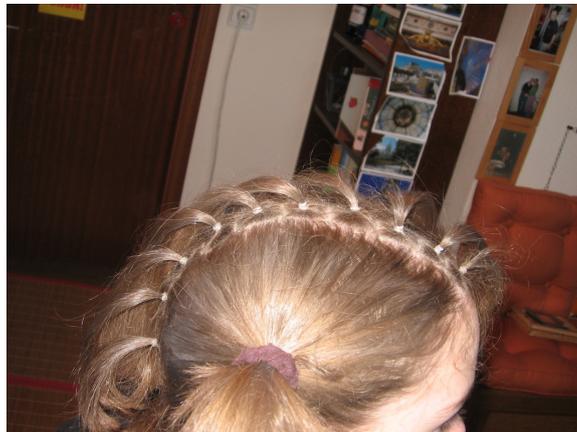


Abb. 8 Erster Schritt: Einteilung der ersten Reihe.



Abb. 9 Einteilung der rechten Seite.



Abb. 10 Einteilung komplett fertig.

Die Haare werden dazu in gleichmäßige Strähnen abgeteilt. Damit wird die Lage der Ansätze und die Dicke der späteren Dreadlocks festgelegt, da sich beides später nicht oder nur mit großem Aufwand wieder ändern lässt. Je nach persönlichem Geschmack kann dabei ein Mittel- oder Seitenscheitel angelegt und die Dreadlocks regelmäßig und gleich groß oder unregelmäßig geplant werden. Die Dicke der Dreadlocks wird durch die Wahl der Ansatzgröße bestimmt, je nach Haarfülle und -dicke werden dabei meist zwischen etwa 35 Strähnen für sehr dicke Dreads und etwa 70-80 Strähnen für dünne Dreads abgeteilt. Die Dreddicke ist zwar in erster Linie eine ästhetische Entscheidung, jedoch sollten auch die praktischen Auswirkungen bedacht werden. Dünne Dreadlocks erfordern durch ihre hohe Anzahl einen höheren Pflegeaufwand, dicke Dreadlocks sind dagegen aufwändiger beim Waschen und Trocknen und verursachen häufiger Probleme mit Helmen oder anderen Kopfbedeckungen.

0.3.4 Methoden

Backcombing-Methode



Abb. 11 Zweiter Schritt: Grundstock: Haare aufbauschen / toupieren ("Backcombing").



Abb. 12 Dreaden komplett fertig.



Abb. 13 Von oben.



Abb. 14 Dreaden.



Abb. 15 Dreaden.

Nach dem Abteilen werden die Haare mit Hilfe eines möglichst feinzinkigen Kammes (z.B. einem Hundefellkamm aus dem Tierbedarf, am besten aus Metall, damit die Zinken nicht abbrechen) fest zum Haaransatz bzw. zur Kopfhaut hin gekämmt (toupiert). Dabei ist darauf zu achten, dass sich keine Schlaufen bilden. Zwischendurch werden die Strähnen immer wieder zwischen den Handflächen gerollt, um eine gleichmäßige Form zu erzielen. Dieser Vorgang wird so lange wiederholt, bis die Strähne fest ist und keine glatten Haare mehr vorhanden sind. Es wird Strähne für Strähne bearbeitet. Um eine gute Haltbarkeit zu erreichen, werden die Haare bis zum Ansatz sehr fest zusammengeschoben, dadurch stehen die entstehenden Dreadlocks in den ersten Tagen fast senkrecht vom Kopf ab.

Strähnchen-Methode

Nach dem Abteilen werden hier die Haarspitzen einer Strähne mit den Fingern gegeneinander verdreht. Sind die Haare ausreichend verdreht, wird die Strähne auseinander gezogen, so dass sich die Haare zur Kopfhaut hin verknoten. Hier wird der Knoten massiert, so dass er in Form gebracht und noch fester wird. Dann wird erneut damit begonnen, die weiteren Haare zu verdrehen. Der Vorgang wiederholt sich so lange, bis jede abgeteilte Strähne fertig ist.

Kombination

Beliebt sind auch Kombination aus beiden Methoden, bei denen z.B. die Ansätze mit der Strähnchenmethode und der Rest via Backcombingmethode bearbeitet werden.

Rubbel-Methode

Eine Alternative besteht in der Rubbel-Methode. Diese besteht im Wesentlichen daraus, sich jeden Tag mit einem Handtuch, einem Waschlappen, einem Microfasertuch oder auch mit bloßen Händen in kreisförmigen Bewegungen über das vollständig trockene Haar zu rubbeln. Zuerst entsteht eine Art Afro-Frisur, die nach einiger Zeit zu Strähnchen, später zu festen Dreads verfilzt. Dies kann durchaus bis zu einem halben Jahr dauern. Ein "in Strähnchen reißen" oder schneiden, wie in vielen Anleitungen steht, ist nicht nötig, die Haare werden von selbst zu dünnen, sehr gleichmäßigen Dreadlocks verfilzen. Es wird empfohlen mit kleinen Kreisen (immer in die selbe Richtung) mit viel Druck zu beginnen, wodurch sich der erste Filz bilden kann und später zu großen Kreisen (auch in die gleiche Richtung) mit weniger Druck überzugehen, was dafür sorgt, dass die einzelnen Strähnen und die Spitzen besser filzen.

0.3.5 Nachbehandlung

Wachs



Abb. 16 Optional: Dreadwachs zur optischen Aufbesserung der jungen Dreads.



Abb. 17 Von oben.

Besonders von kommerziellen Anbietern wird häufig ein spezielles Haarwachs (Dread-Wachs) verwendet. Dies dient jedoch nur kosmetischen Zwecken und soll die noch nicht verfilzten Strähnen zusammen halten und mehr nach Dreadlocks aussehen lassen. Bei der Verwendung ist Vorsicht geboten, nicht nur kann zu reichlich aufgetragenes Wachs Verschmutzung an Kleidung und Wäsche verursachen, es behindert auch den eigentlichen Filzvorgang. Sind die Strähnen sorgfältig behandelt worden ist eine Verwendung von Wachs nicht notwendig.

Häkeln



Abb. 18 Dreadlocks-Ansätze werden gehäkelt.

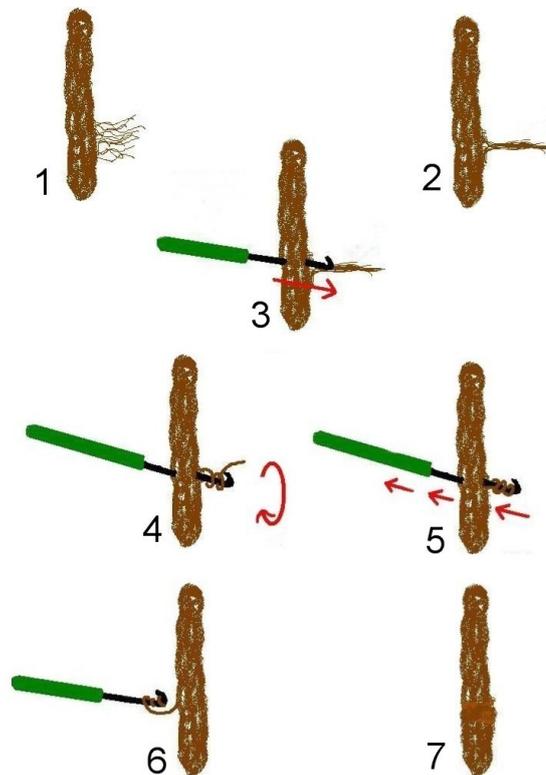


Abb. 19 Anleitung zum "häkeln" von Dreadlocks.

Sowohl beim Anlegen der Dreadlocks als auch bei der späteren Pflege ist eine feine Häkelnadel mit einer Größe von ca. einem Millimeter hilfreich. Damit können die offen gebliebenen Haare an der Spitze der Strähnen in den verknoteten Teil gezogen werden. So wird verhindert, dass sich frisch angelegte Dreadlocks von der Spitze her wieder auflösen.

Auch die heraus stehende, nicht verfilzten Haare werden damit in die Dreadlocks eingearbeitet, indem man die Häkelnadel durch den Dread sticht, die losen Haare herumwickelt und sie hindurch zieht.

Ansatzbehandlung

Die nachwachsenden Haare verfilzen meistens von alleine, sobald sie weit genug aus der Kopfhaut ausgetreten sind. Ein paar Zentimeter des Dreadansatzes sind aber natürlich immer unverfilzt. Ist dieser Abschnitt zu lang, kann man den Ansatz zwischen zwei Finger der flachen Hand nehmen und in kreisenden Bewegungen über die Kopfhaut reiben, bis sich die Haare ineinander verknotet haben. Sind zu viele lose Haare am Ansatz vorhanden, können benachbarte Ansätze zusammenfilzen. Es ist ratsam, die Ansätze regelmäßig zu kontrollieren und ggf. vorsichtig auseinander zu reißen oder schneiden.

Gummiringe

Zur Fixierung loser Haare an Ansatz und Spitzen können Gummiringe verwendet werden. Diese sollten hinreichend stabil sein, auch unter Wassereinwirkung. Von Haushaltsgummis u.Ä. ist daher abzuraten, da sich diese leicht zersetzen. Als kostengünstige und praktische Lösung bieten sich Mähngummis aus dem Reitsportbedarf an. Diese sind stabil und in vielen Farben erhältlich, so dass eine zur Haarfarbe passende Ausführung verwendet werden kann.

0.3.6 Ergebnis



Abb. 20 Frische Dreadlocks nach dem Häkeln (links) und ältere (rechts).

Wenn die Dreadlocks erfolgreich angelegt sind, muss nun gewartet und immer wieder nachgebessert werden, bis nach ein bis zwei Jahren fester Filz entsteht und sich richtige Dreadlocks formen. Allerdings sind Dreadlocks auch dann nicht „fertig“ bzw. perfekt, es muss immer wieder nachgebessert werden, damit sie gepflegt bleiben.

0.3.7 Haltbarkeit

Sehr entscheidend für die Haltbarkeit der Dreadlocks ist die Nachbehandlung durch das Häkeln (besonders am Ansatz). Daher variiert die Haltbarkeit von Dreadlocks zwischen wenigen Monaten bis hin zu unendlich, je nach Einsatz des Trägers. In der Regel sind Dreadlocks allerdings eine dauerhafte Frisur, der man sich nur durch einen Haarschnitt, eine Rasur oder sehr mühevoll Heraus kämmen entledigen kann (bei sehr frischen Dreadlocks, die nicht älter als drei Monate sind,

geht das Herauskämmen noch recht gut. Nach dem vollständigen Verfilzungsprozess ist es sehr schwierig und zum Teil sehr schmerzhaft).

0.4 Pflege

0.4.1 Waschen

Generell können Dreadlocks genauso gewaschen werden wie normales Haar. Aufgrund des hohen Aufwandes waschen sich 'Dread-Heads' ihre Haare jedoch oft etwas seltener als Menschen mit normalem Haar. Da sich Dreadlocks mit Wasser vollsaugen, verlängert sich der Trocknungsprozess erheblich. Um eine ausreichende Trocknung zu erzielen, ist daher der Einsatz eines Föns oder einer Trockenhaube zu empfehlen.

In den ersten Monaten können sich zu oft gewaschene Dreadlocks leichter auflösen, insbesondere, wenn Shampoos oder Conditioners, also Glättungsmittel, verwendet werden. Diese verhindern den natürlichen Verfilzungsprozess der Haare, was hier nicht erwünscht ist. Daher sollte am Anfang auf Shampoos mit hoher Pflegewirkung oder Spülungen verzichtet werden. Um zu glatte Haare aufzurauen sind Anfangs auch Shampoos mit Salz- bzw. Meerwasser, z. B. Totes-Meer-Salz-Präparate beliebt. Weiterhin eignet sich auch einfaches Duschgel. Sobald die Dreadlocks hinreichend gefestigt sind, kann die Shampoowahl nach Bedarf erfolgen und auch Spülungen sind dann anzuraten, da ältere Haare mit der Zeit brüchig werden.

0.4.2 Wundermittel

Da der eigentlich Vorgang der Dreadbildung sehr langwierig ist, kursieren viele obskure „Geheimtipps“ und „Wundermittel“, wie schneller schöne Dreadlocks zu erreichen sind.

Mittel zur Austrocknung der Haare

Oft wird versucht, durch Verwendung von Kernseife, konzentriertem Salzwasser oder sogar Waschpulver, die Haare auszutrocknen (also rauer zu machen). Dies kann kurzfristig die Verfilzung fördern, greift jedoch die empfindliche Kopfhaut an und kann dort zu Reizungen, Entzündungen oder Schuppenbildung führen. Außerdem verbleiben oft Rückstände von Kernseife in den Haaren, die unschöne weiße Ablagerungen bilden. Die fortgesetzte Anwendung führt darüberhinaus zur Schädigung und Bruch der Haare, die Dreadlocks können dann ausdünnen oder ganz abreißen. Eine andere Methode zur „Austrocknung“ der Haare ist der Einsatz von Babypuder. Babypuder besteht aus dem Mineral Magnesiumsilikathydrat, auch bekannt als Talk oder Talkum. Magnesiumsilikathydrat ist hautverträglich (Verwendung auf Babyhaut) und bindet Fette, deshalb ist es für die „Austrocknung“ der Haare ideal. Dieser Effekt wurde auch in den 80ern im sogenannten Trockenshampoo verwendet.

Lebensmittel und organische Stoffe

Berichte über Lebensmittel wie Ei, Honig, Nutella o. Ä. oder andere organische Substanzen („Kuhdung“) in den Dreadlocks sind in der Regel urbane Legenden, die zur Diskreditierung von Dreadlocksträgern in die Welt gesetzt werden und werden nur selten von besonders leichtgläubigen oder

besonders jungen Dreadheads nachgeahmt. Werden die Lebensmittel nicht schnell und gründlich genug ausgewaschen, kann sich Schimmel in den Dreadlocks bilden und die Dreadlocks müssen vollständig entfernt werden! Ei macht das Haar weich, glänzend und gibt ihm Nährstoffe..... also es trocknet sicherlich nicht aus.

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