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Artistic Hair-Cutting
and
Related Branches

VOL. I

The Book Series of
HAIR and BEAUTY CULTURE



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ARTISTIC HAIR-CUTTING AND RELATED BRANCHES

A Text-Book for Professionals
AND
A Student's Guide

By
FREDERICK KORF

Volume I

BLUE BOOK SERIES OF
HAIR and BEAUTY CULTURE



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FOREWORD

This little book, which is based upon many years of practical experience in the art of hairdressing and haircutting, fills a much needed want.

While written chiefly to serve as a text and reference book for the ever increasing student body and practitioners of the Wilfred System of Hair and Beauty Culture, it is issued with the hope that it will be equally welcomed by all those who believe in self improvement and the betterment and dignity of our profession.

Believing that true-to-life illustrations will convey better than printed words the technique of this work, a large part of the book has been given over to them, while the text is presented briefly and in the plain language of teacher to student.

F. K.

New York, 1923.

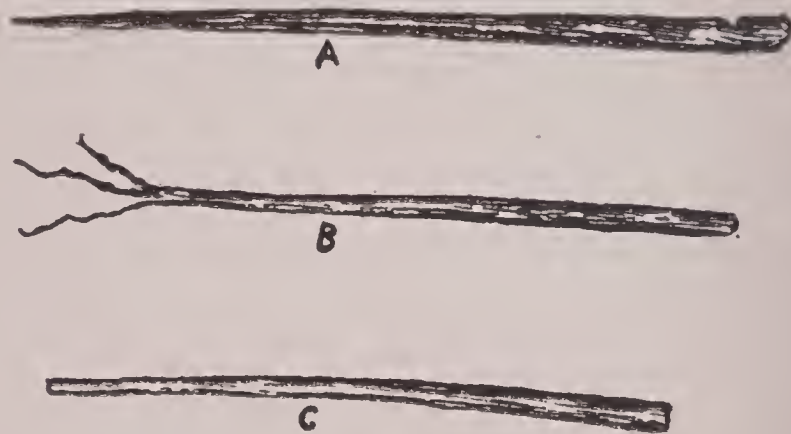
CHAPTER I.

SPLIT HAIR AND ITS REMEDY

Split hair (Trichoptilosis).—The splitting of the hairshaft into two or more forklike fibres, usually at the end, can hardly be called a disease of the hair, yet this condition, described in medical terms as Trichoptilosis, is a very common occurrence, particularly in women, almost 90% of whom are affected by this form of hair trouble. While a number of theories have been advanced as to the cause of the splitting of the hair, a very common one being bacterial or parasitic infection, it is today perhaps generally conceded to be caused chiefly by an excessive dryness of the hair-ends.

External injuries to the hairshaft, caused by broken combs and poor brushes, are frequently to blame, while neglect or the wrong care or abuse of the hair often causes it to split. Daily wetting the hair with water, without drying it at once, if continued for any length of time is sure to produce this condition. Shampoos done with strong alkaline soaps aid in removing all natural oil, and lead to this trouble, unless the natural lubrication so removed is replaced by a little oil or brilliantine after washing the hair.

Insufficient brushing may be cited as another cause of split hair. Regular brushing, with a well penetrating hair-brush should be done daily in order to distribute the sebum, which is the natural lubricant supplied by the sebaceous glands, through the hair and the hair-ends. Where proper care is given after washing the hair, and particularly when the ends are not left to become dry and brittle, the splitting of the hair will often be very much minimized or entirely prevented. Illustration No. 1 shows: A, a Hair with a healthy point; B, a split hair; C, a hair on which the point has been cut.



Illus. No. 1

Where the hair is split the removal of the split ends either by clipping or singeing is the first requirement. Badly split hair will make the entire head of hair look dull and lifeless, and it not infrequently gives one the impression of untidiness if indeed the grayish appearance of the split hairs does not cause one to think of nits. Every person should have the hair carefully inspected at intervals and if split ends are found they should have it clipped or singed. Any

advice given to your customers as to preventive measures will be appreciated and often presents an opportunity for the sale of a brush, or of some toilet accessory.

Is clipping or singeing preferable?—The question is often asked as to whether clipping or singeing is preferable. Both are equally good if efficiently done. Perhaps the singeing is a little more in favor. Although different theories have at times been advanced for clipping and singeing yet both are really for the same purpose, namely to remove the split hair ends. In England it is still a fairly general practice to advise clipping and singeing to follow each other at one sitting. The claim is made that singeing seals the cut hair, just as the branch of a tree or plant is sealed after it has been pruned, to prevent the escape of the nutrient fluid. There is, however, a great difference between a plant and the hairshaft. The study of the anatomy of the hair discloses to us that there is no circulating fluid within the hairshaft. All life is given to the hair from the papilla at the time the hair is being developed. Any secretions found between the cells of the hairshaft are those supplied by the sebaceous glands for the purpose of keeping the hair lustrous, glossy and pliable. Therefore, one can hardly conscientiously recommend both clipping and singeing at one sitting, since either will serve the same purpose as the other. As to the choice of either clipping or singeing, this may be said. Singeing is best done previous to shampooing, so that the burnt ends as well as the unpleasant odor of burnt hair may thereby be removed. Clipping on

the other hand, is most successfully **done** immediately after the hair has been shampooed. Oil and dirt will not let the little ends as readily protrude from a strand of hair, while after a shampoo practically every end will appear on the surface of the hair-strand.

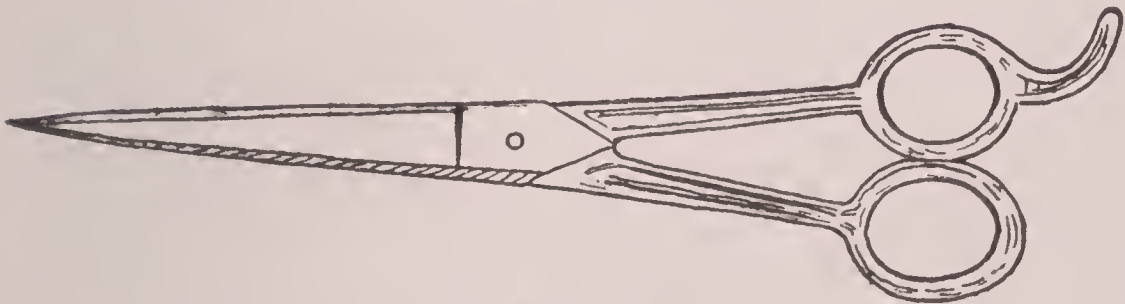
Does clipping and singeing benefit the growth of the hair?—There are a number of hairdressers and other authorities who hold the opinion that clipping and singeing the hair, apart from removing unsightly split ends, has a beneficial influence on the growth of the hair. They advise a monthly clipping for the purpose of strengthening the hair growth, even if no split ends are found. A claim is easier made than proved by scientific tests, and of course it is equally difficult to contradict any such theory without scientific proof. However, it is very doubtful, to say the least, whether clipping or singeing of the hair-ends has a beneficial, or as a matter of fact any effect whatever on the growth of the hair. It is difficult to understand how by merely cutting the hair-ends, the papilla of the hair (the hair producing apparatus) could be affected sufficiently to change its normal activity. There is danger in carrying this practice to extremes since it will show its effect on the length of the customer's hair, which may be gradually shortened to such an extent that she will refrain from visiting your establishment again. As to the frequency of clipping and singeing to be recommended, this will depend largely on the individual case. It should be recommended whenever broken or split hairs become apparent. If the work is done carefully and systematically even in bad cases it need not be repeated for at least two months.

CHAPTER II.

CLIPPING

To become proficient in this branch of the work, as in all hair-cutting, we must first learn the correct handling of the scissors. Quite a little practice is required before the correct holding and cutting motions are accomplished in a quick and professional manner.

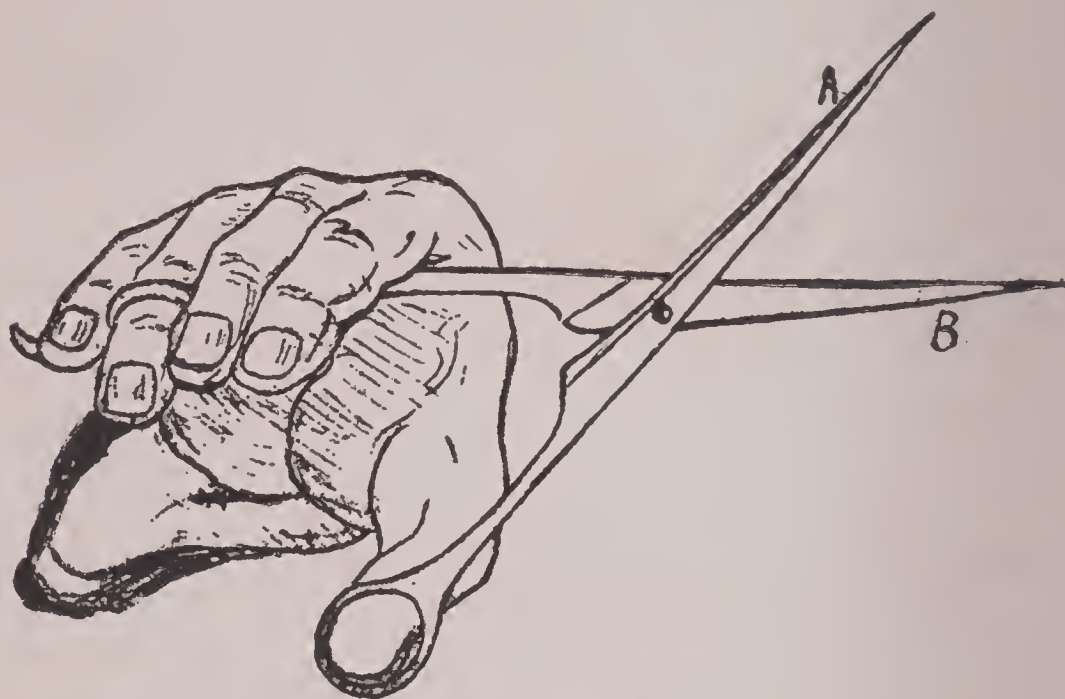
The kind used should be a pair of professional hair-cutting scissors as shown in illustration No. 2, and should be used for no other purpose than for cutting hair. They should be about six or seven inches long and should work very loosely in the joints, so that the two blades will move with the least pressure.



Illus. No. 2

Holding and handling of scissors. — Pick up the hair-cutting scissors from the table with your right hand and insert the first joint of the ring finger into the ring of the scissors which has the little hook at-

tached. The little finger rests upon this hook, while the other two fingers lie upon the handle of the scissors. The tip of the thumb is inserted into the other ring of the scissors. Only the first joint of the ring finger should pass through the ring of the scissors, and only the very tip of the thumb should pass through the other ring. Study the position from illustration No. 3.



Illus. No. 3

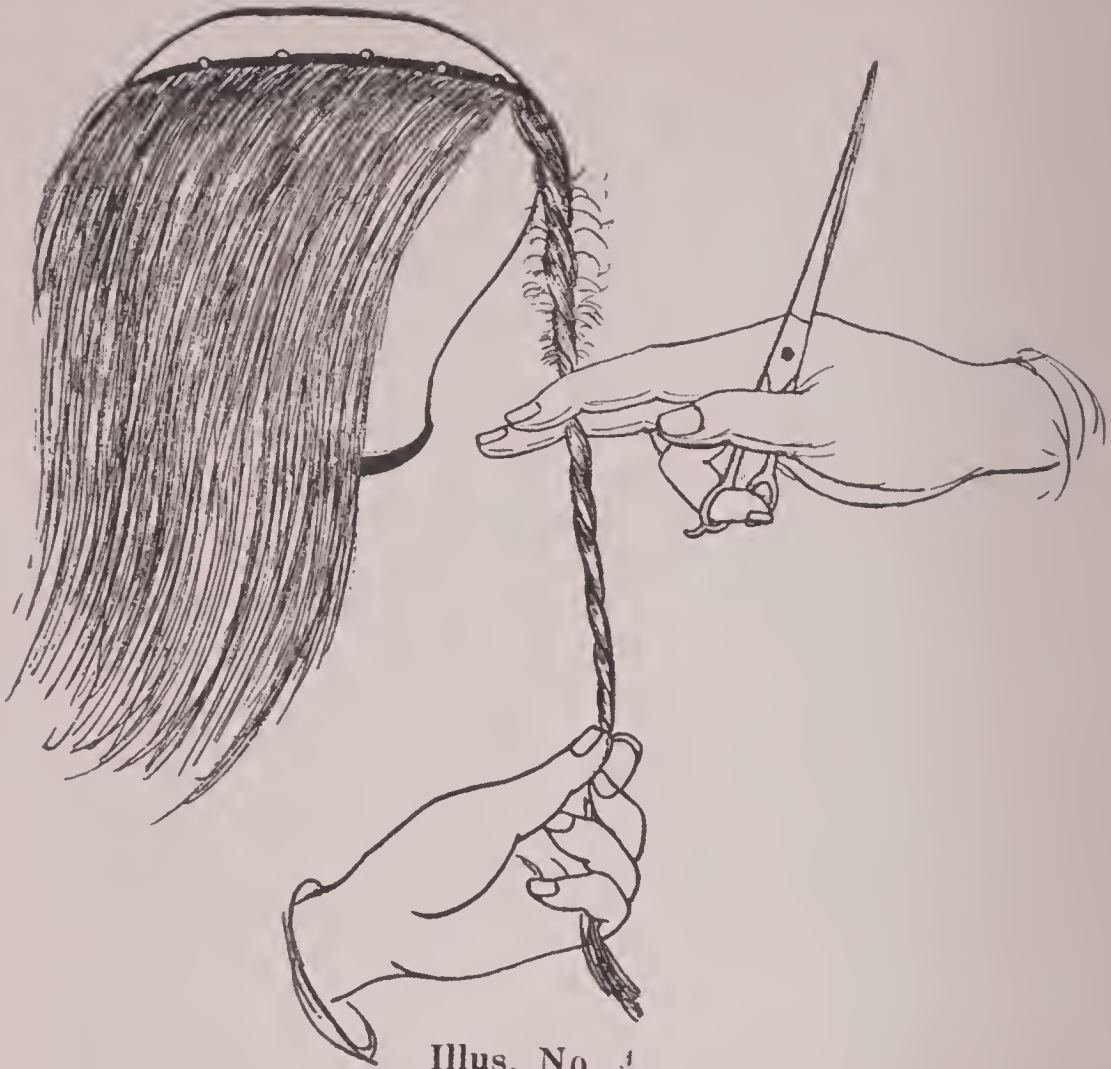
The operator should practice picking up the scissors without the help of the left hand, and study the correct holding of them until she becomes proficient in their use.

Again study illustration No. 3; here you see the scissors opened. Stand in front of a mirror, pick up your scissors properly; now open the hand. If the reflection of your hand and scissors is the same as shown in illustration No. 3, you are holding your scissors correctly. Now practice slowly the operation of opening and closing, stretching the arm forward. The opening and closing of the scissors should be done with the thumb only, while the rest of the

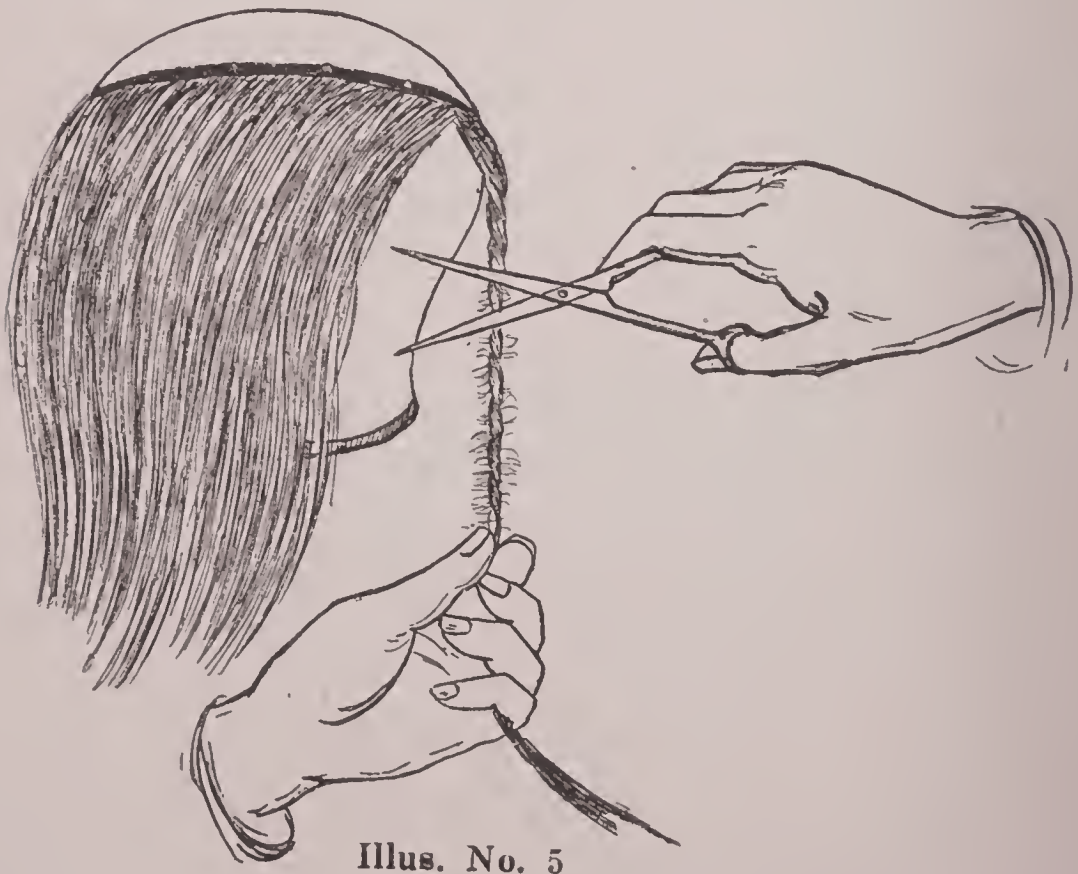
hand and fingers remain stationary. Only the blade marked A on illustration No. 3 should move toward or away from the blade marked B. Blade B should remain in a perfectly horizontal position while opening and closing the scissors. Practice conscientiously the opening and closing process, slowly at first, gradually increasing in speed until the cutting movements are accomplished easily and rapidly with an even stroke, and until your fingers remain in the proper position and the rapid opening and closing movements are done mechanically. As the success in executing all types of haircuts depends to a large extent upon the correct method of holding and handling the scissors, the operator should strive to perfect herself in their skillful use, and should not for a moment permit a bad habit to be formed.

Practical clipping on practice strand.-Secure a malleable block and pin to it a practice strand of hair. Divide off a small section of the hair; comb it smooth and twist it into a tight strand and hold this strand near the end between the thumb and forefinger of your left hand. Take the scissors in the hollow of your hand as shown in illustration No. 4. With the first and second finger of the hand in which the scissors are held, rub lightly upward on the strand, thereby making the maximum number of ends expose themselves. Illustration No. 4 shows this plainly.

In the next operation, shown in illustration No. 5, all ends thus brought to the surface of the strand are to be clipped in the following manner. Let your thumb take its proper place in the scissors and open them. Lay the scissors flat upon the strand of hair near the



Illus. No. 4



Illus. No. 5

top. Be careful to let the point of the scissors extend beyond the strand, as otherwise you are liable to cut into the long hair with the points. The exposed hair ends are now clipped off. The scissors should always remain lying flat upon the strand; the ends from the sides and from underneath the strand are brought between the blades of the scissors by rolling the strand to and fro between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Gradually move downward with the scissors to the very ends of the strand, at the same time keep clipping rapidly, rolling the hair as explained. Practice this on strand after strand without laying the scissors down. This should be done until you are able to accomplish the task easily and efficiently. Let the scissors drop into the hollow of the hand while treating the remaining strands, as shown in figure No. 4.

Dividing the hair into strands.— Before practicing clipping on a life model, study illustration No. 6. The squares shown represent the sections of hair and the approximate space each strand of hair occupies upon the scalp. The numbers of the squares are for the purpose of showing the rotation in which the strands should be taken up and clipped. It is apparent from the illustration that one half of the hair from the forehead to a position behind the ear is divided into about 12 sections, making about 35 to 45 strands all over the head. This of course varies according to the thickness of the hair. Sections about one inch square are the average, but the smaller the section of hair taken, the more thorough the work. The back hair is similarly divided into sections, as shown for the front and side hair. This should be begun on the crown and worked downward.



Illus. No. 6

A model should now be provided and after covering her dress with an apron the hair should be taken down and brushed free from all snarls. It should be parted in the center and is then ready for clipping.

Practicing on a head of hair.—Divide off the section of hair marked 1 in illustration No. 6 on one side of the part in the manner as demonstrated in illustration No. 7. In this particular illustration the work is shown in a somewhat developed stage. Some of the strands have been treated, but it illustrates clearly the way the hair should be divided. The strand here being clipped is section 6 of illustration No. 6; the five strands previously clipped are laid across the head



Illus. No. 7

and out of the way. Take particular notice that both comb and scissors are held in the right hand while dividing the strands. Do not get into the habit of laying down your scissors each time you want to take up another strand of hair, as it is a waste of time and certainly has a very unprofessional look.

The section so taken up is now rolled up and the ends made to expose themselves by rubbing upward on the strand. They are then clipped as shown previously. Illustration No. 8 shows the work in progress on the head. Now come down to the very end of the strand, take it between thumb and first finger and trim off as shown in illustration No. 9. The same illustration again shows what to do with the strands that have been clipped; they are simply laid



Illus. No. 8

across the head, so as to have a clear space to treat the next sections. One side is finished in this way, then the other side and last the back of the head.



Illus. No. 9

When doing the back hair begin on the crown of the head, working across from side to side down to the neck. The entire operation should be practiced repeatedly before trusting yourself upon a customer.

CHAPTER III

SINGEING

Singeing differs from clipping only in that instead of cutting off the split ends they are singed, or burnt off. This is generally done by means of wax tapers. The best quality of tapers only should be used as cheaper ones often drip or become sticky and soft in warm weather or from the warmth of the hand. The dividing, rolling and other operations are the same as for clipping.

At first, practice on a strand of hair, and only try to work on the head after you are sure of yourself. Comb each strand out very smoothly and roll it up firmly so that none of the long hairs are loose, as otherwise you are liable to burn them off.

Many experienced operators begin by dividing the entire hair into small sections and then rolling each one up. They then take the strands one after another, give a few more twists to tighten them up if they should have become unrolled too much, and singe them without laying the wax-taper out of their hand. However, a safer and more thorough plan, and

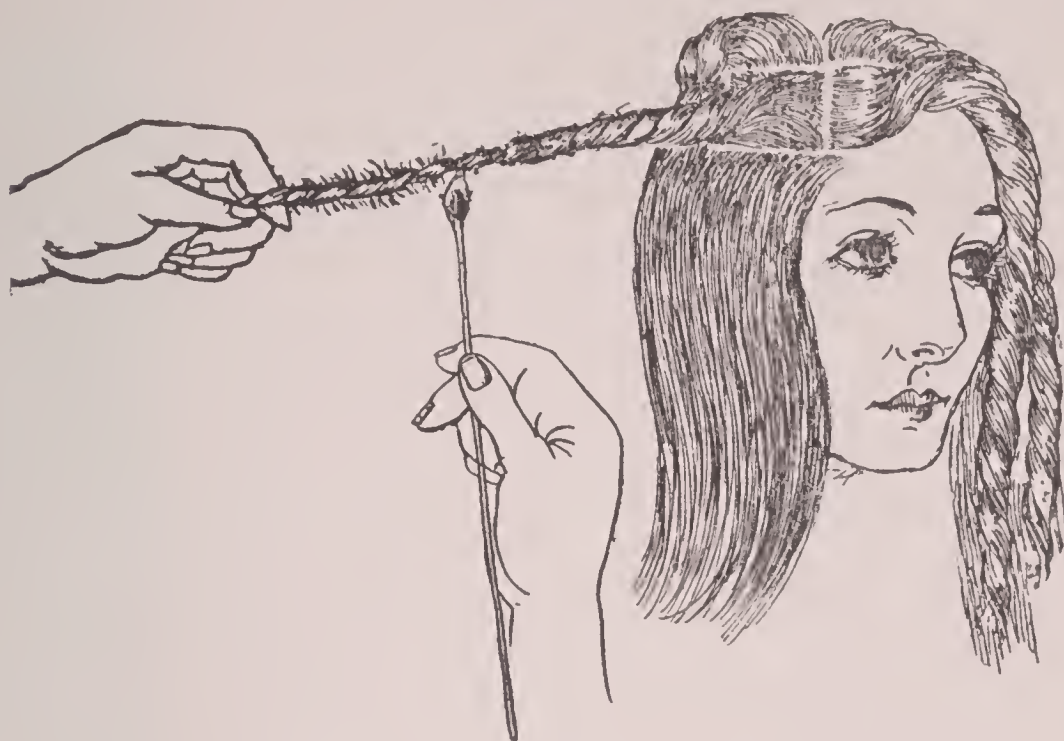
one that takes very little more time, is to begin and finish each strand separately when ready for it.

After the hair is brushed and combed free of snarls, the wax taper is lit and inserted into a spool, as shown in illustration No. 10. The use of a spool for

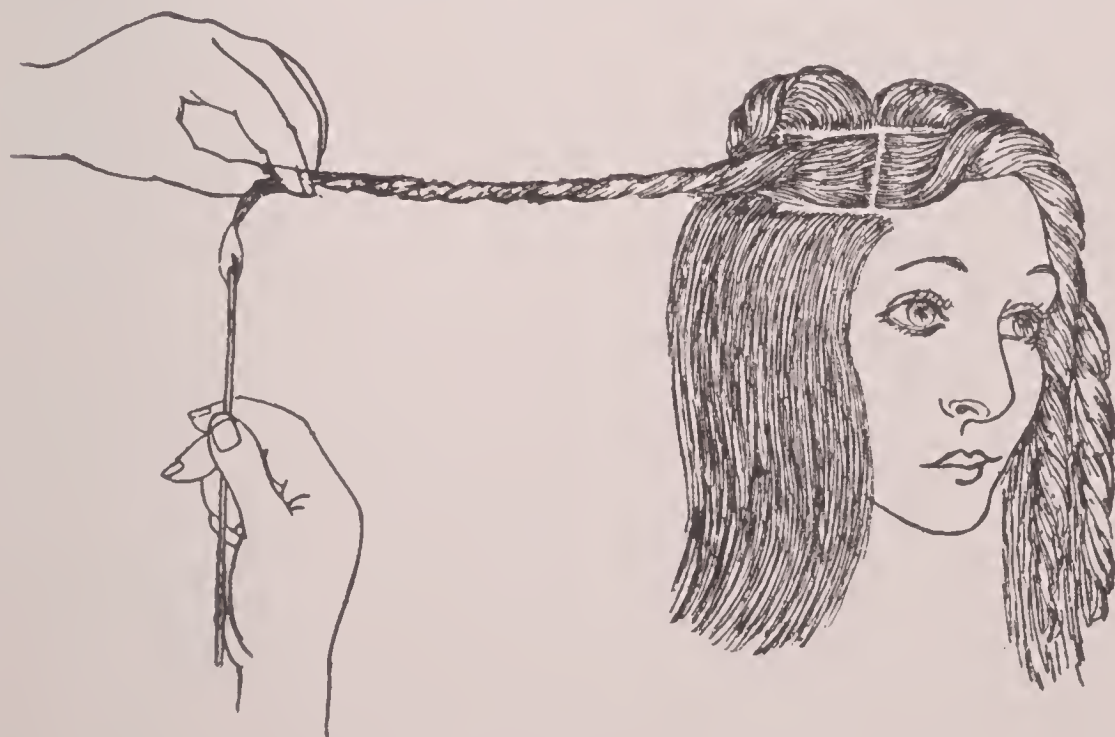


Illus. No. 10

holding a taper is safe, practical and economical. The taper will not have to be extinguished and relit after finishing each strand, will not roll off the shelf or table, will burn in the most economical way on account of being in a perpendicular position, and is readily picked up for use. Take up a strand of hair, comb it smooth, roll it up firmly and cause the maximum amount of ends to expose themselves by lightly rubbing upward on the strand with the forefinger and middlefinger. Full explanation and illustration of this

**Illus. No. 11**

operation were given under "Clipping" on pages 13 and 14, which may again be referred to. The strand is now held near the end and rolled to and fro between the thumb and forefinger while the flame of the wax taper is applied to the strand by moving it quickly back and forth along the strand. Begin on the part

**Illus. No. 12**

nearest to the scalp and gradually move the taper down to the ends of the strand. Study illustration No. 11 carefully. The very ends of the strand are now singed by letting the part to be singed off protrude between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand so as to intercept the flame. (Illustration No. 12.) Each strand is treated in this manner, thereby bringing the whole operation to a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

THINNING

Perhaps nobody but the victims of unskilled and untrained operators can really appreciate the great discomfort resulting from such a simple operation as the thinning of the hair, if it is incorrectly done. The reasons for thinning the hair are many. Often a too abundant and heavy head of hair may be the cause of head-aches, and consequent unnecessary suffering. A very heavy head of hair does not always adapt itself readily to the execution of the most desired coiffure and changing styles, as does a more moderately dense hirsutic growth.

Our customers come to us for advice and help, and if fortunate enough to seek this help from those "who know how," they will have a "load taken off their head" without experiencing any unpleasant annoyances. But if they should fall into the hands of those who have not learned their profession thoroughly, a new trouble will only take the place of the former. Their process of thinning is generally a very simple one; one or more strands of hair is generally cut clear off the scalp, leaving one or more cropped spots. Apart from the unsightly appearance this causes, the real trouble begins as the hair grows longer. The stubby ends of the growing hair will push themselves through the longer hair and so spoil the best coiffure. The cropped hair will be unruly

and will remain so for some time, even if left to grow in again, because of the lack of taper in the cut strands.

After the hair has been thoroughly brushed and combed, a center-part is drawn on the crown of the head. Beginning at the crown of the head a small

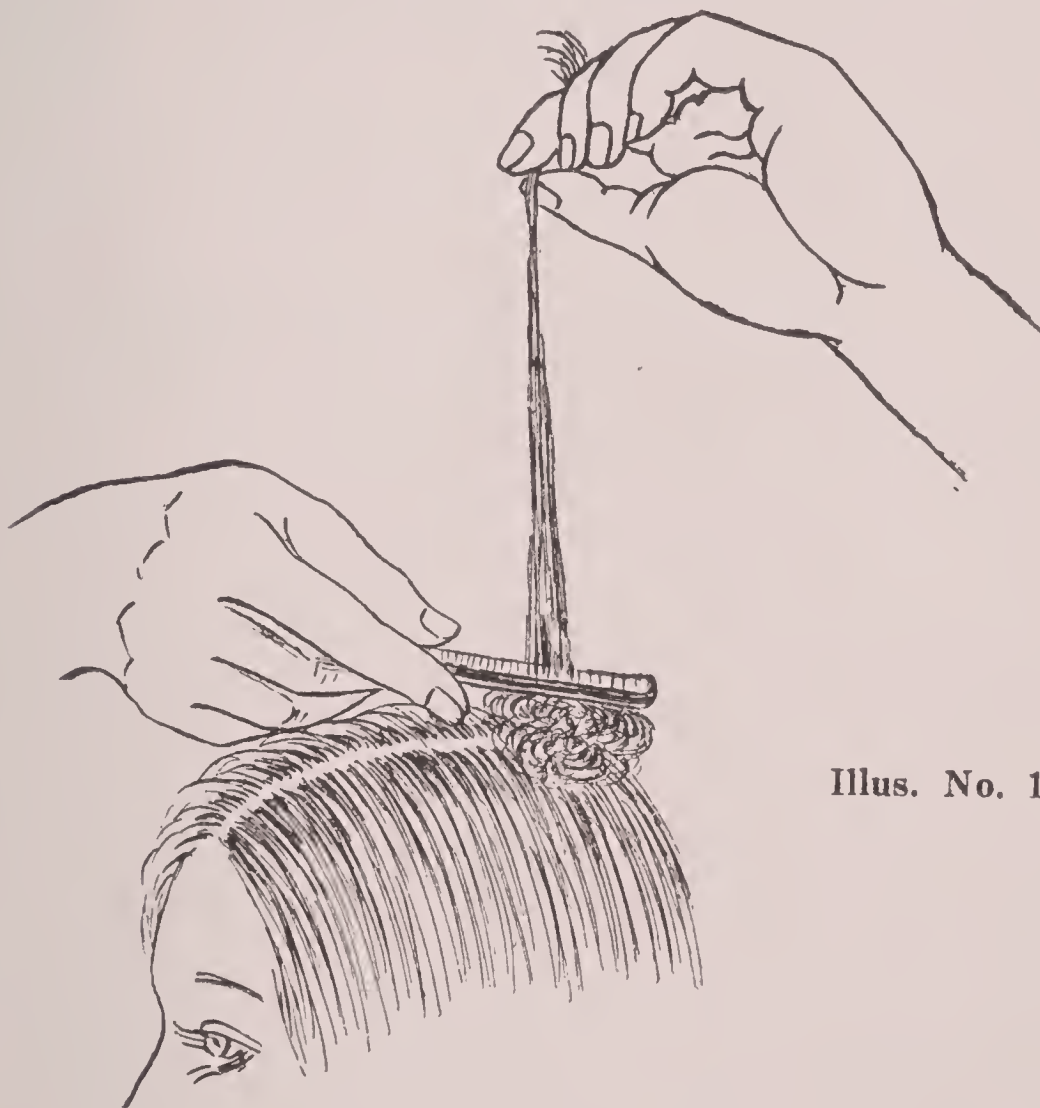


Illus. No. 13

strand of hair, about one inch square, is neatly separated and combed straight up from the scalp. It is firmly held near the ends between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. With the fine-toothed part of the comb the strand is then back-combed slowly. This is done in the following way:

Stretch the strand tightly away from the head by holding it near the ends; insert into it the fine teeth of a comb about two inches above the scalp, as shown in illustration No. 13. Now slowly push the comb

down toward the scalp. (Illustration No. 14.) Take the comb out and repeat the same motion on the same place, near the scalp. With each stroke of the comb the hair not held between the thumb and forefinger is pulled downward till at last all the hair not so held is lying in a seemingly very tangled condition underneath the comb. Illustration No. 14 shows the strand properly back-combed. The strand of hair still held



Illus. No. 14

in the hand is the amount to be thinned out. This amount you can naturally vary according to the amount of hair you held firmly between your fingers while back-combing the strand. Illustration No. 15 shows the correct way of cutting the hair. The strand is placed firmly between the teeth of the comb and the comb pressed firmly down upon the back-combed hair. The strand to be cut is still firmly held in



Illus. No. 15

the left hand. The scissors are then laid upon the comb and the strand cut close over the comb. Strand after strand is treated in the same way, confining the thinning as much as possible to the crown and back portions of the head. If thinning is to be done on the front and side hair, consideration must be taken as to the style of wearing the hair. For instance, if a part is worn it would be better to divide a section of hair on each side of the part and refrain from thinning this out.

Illustration No. 16 shows the entire thinning process completed and the method of untangling the hair.

Illus. No. 16

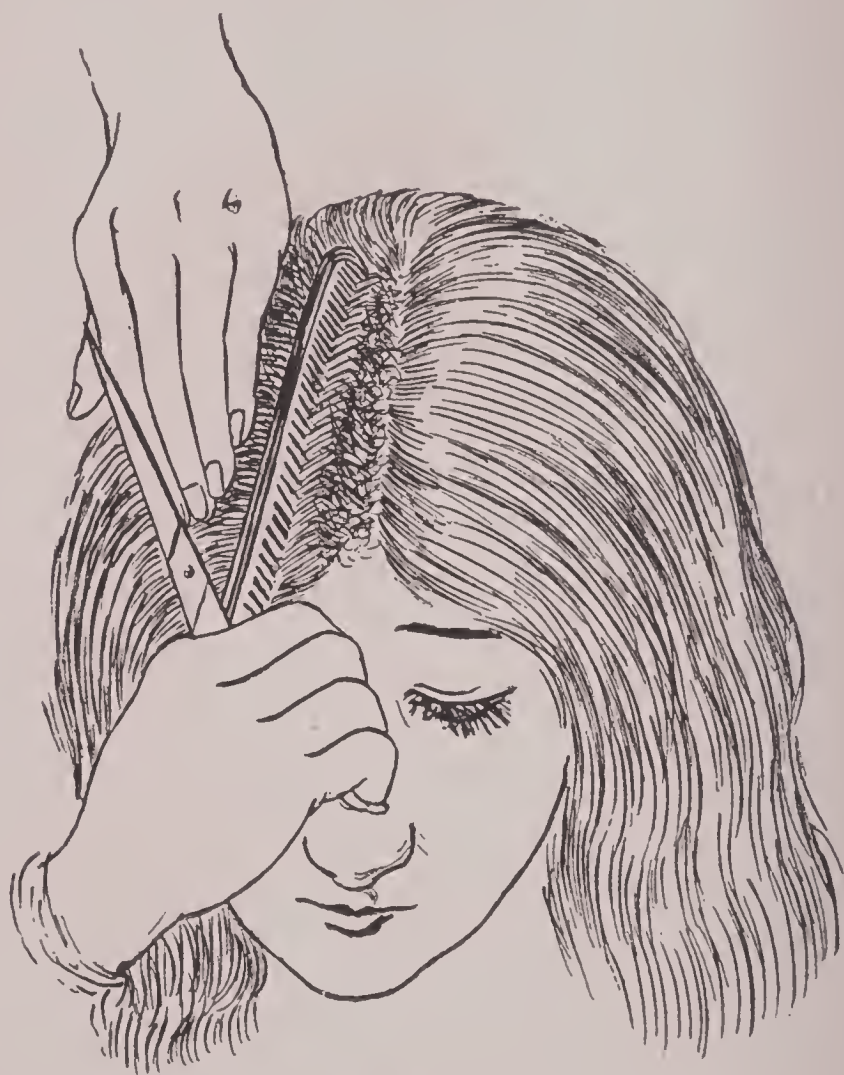


This is a very much easier matter than it appears, if the back-combing was done rightly and carefully, otherwise it may be a difficult and unpleasant task for customer and operator alike. If the back-combing was done correctly the hair will become untangled by some very slight pulls with the finger tips on the center portion of each back-combed strand. (See illustration No. 16.) Each strand is in this way treated with the finger tips and is then brushed and combed clear of snarls. This method of thinning the hair will at no place show stubby and unruly hair, since the short hairs are evenly distributed among the longer hairs.

Practice this work first on a strand of hair, and thereafter perform the complete operation at least a number of times before attempting to do this work upon a customer.

CHAPTER V FRENCH CLIPPING

After severe cases of hair loss different authorities recommended the frequent cutting of the new hair when it begins to appear all over the scalp, as a means of strengthening it. We shall not attempt to discuss the merits of this theory but shall confine ourselves to the actual method of doing this work effectively upon the scalp. The hair to be thus cut is generally an inch or less in length and is distributed over the scalp among the longer hairs.



Illus. No. 17

Divide the hair by a center-part and back-comb it on both sides of the part with the fine teeth of the comb, holding the flat part of the hand upon the hair while doing so. This back-combing should be carefully practiced as it is to be done so that none of

the long hairs are actually back-combed. It is for the sole purpose of separating the short hairs from among the longer hairs. (See illustration No. 17.)

After the short hairs are thus made to expose themselves within the part, they are carefully cut off as close as possible to the scalp. The comb is inserted on one side of the part and the flat of the hand is laid on the other side to keep the long hairs well separated from the short hairs while cutting. (See



Illus. No. 18

illustration No. 18.) A part is then drawn one-half to three-quarters of an inch lower and the hairs here again separated and treated as explained. The entire head is covered in the same manner. Practice on a model before doing this work on your customer.

CHAPTER VI

HAIRCUTTING

In our description of Haircutting we shall of course not enter into the discussion of haircutting of the barber type. It is far from our intention to encroach upon the barber trade. The same, however, may not be said of the barber, who has in the last few years seriously solicited the branch of haircutting rightfully belonging to the hairdresser. Perhaps the blame for this encroachment upon our work rests a little with ourselves. A large number of Hairdressing and Beauty shops simply do not do any haircutting for the want of someone who can do this work. Perhaps an even larger number do haircutting, but do it poorly. Of course there are also a good many shops which make haircutting a specialty and do very artistic work in this line. However, the inefficiency of a comparatively large number of our profession in this particular branch has no doubt been a help to the barbers in securing women's trade.

A barber shop is a man's shop and should concern itself with those tonsorial treatments demanded by men. A hairdressing establishment should concern itself with women and children, girls and boys alike; but if we wish to retain that branch of the business rightfully belonging to us, we must be able to give at least equally as good service as the barber does. We all know that a hair-cut, whether it be a bob or any other form or style, on women as well as children, is very adorning if well executed, and can

be equally as disfiguring if wrongly done, or done in bad taste. Do not for one moment think that the art is a simple one, but on the other hand, practice, perseverance, adherence to certain principles, and above all a study of lines and proportions, together with a proper handling of scissors and comb should enable anyone with average intelligence, to acquire it in a comparatively short time.

Trimming.—The trimming of the hair, by which expression is meant to keep an artistic contour, and maintain a becoming shape by evening out any irregularities by the use of the scissors, is a service that is particularly in demand for children's hair, and for bobbed hair. The long hair of women also requires an occasional trimming to keep it from becoming straggly and uneven at the ends. There are two methods of doing this work—by clubbing the hair, and by tapering the hair. The method of clubbing the hair which leaves stubby and unmanageable ends, should under no circumstances be done on long hair that is to be worn dressed into a coiffure, as the ends will become a very unpleasant handicap in the execution of a good coiffure. By the term clubbing is meant the cutting of the hair in a sharp line, leaving it without taper. Illustration No. 19 shows the hair clubbed (the wrong way of trimming long hair), and the hard line caused by a cut of that type; while No. 20 shows the same head of hair well tapered. By effilating, or tapering the hair, we mean the process of cutting the hair so that the various hairs are not all of the same length, but are of graduating lengths, intermingling with each other and forming a more artistic

and soft outline, which nevertheless gives the appearance of a neat, even cut. Two methods are in use for this work—only one of which should really be applied since the other is injurious to the hairshaft. By the wrong method a strand of hair is held be-



Illus. No. 19



Illus. No. 20

tween the fingers while the open scissors are moved back and forth over the strand, thereby cutting the hairs in various lengths. The disadvantage of this method lays in the fact that the hair is not cut smooth enough, but often shows a torn and frayed appearance.

The right method of effilating or tapering the hair is as follows: Take a strand of hair near the end firmly between the forefinger and middlefinger of the left hand, and back-comb the points above the fingers with the fine teeth of your comb, and cut off the amount desired. The correct way of tapering will be illustrated in the following haircut.

In cutting the hair, first consideration must be given to the style in which the hair is worn. This is particularly important in the case of girls who wear their hair hanging down their back. Even when trimming the long hair of adults the style of wearing the hair should not be disregarded entirely. Where the hair is worn down, it will require different handling according to the style in which it is worn. A center-part, or side-part, or straight-back style, if tied with ribbon or held by a slide, comb or barrette, each has an influence on the way the hair must be handled when trimming it, as otherwise the hair-cut will be uneven and ragged.

Another important matter to determine before starting your work is the question of how much to cut off the hair. Here of course the customer should generally be left to decide how much the hair should be shortened; and unless her wishes are very unreasonable, it is best not to force any advice upon her.

In the following pages you will find a variety of hair-cut styles with diagrams and explanations showing how they are executed. Each of these styles, of course, can be moderated by little changes so as to present a wide variety of hair-cuts. The thickness of the hair, if straight, wavy or curly, the age and the features and the general facial characteristics of the wearer should be considered when cutting the hair.

The illustrations and accompanying text, however, present all the fundamental haircuts which with slight modifications should meet every requirement in this branch of the art.

Tapering the hair for a side part.—Illustration No. 21 shows a girl's head with the hair parted on one side. The top section of the hair is held by a slide. This hair is to be trimmed, and the shape corrected without shortening the hair more than about two inches.



Illus. No. 21

After combing and brushing the hair free of any snarls, it is parted in exactly the place where the part is going to be worn. The top section which is held by the slide, is then neatly divided from the rest of the hair, taken up, twisted somewhat, and then

pinned out of the way, on the top of the head. Illustration No. 22 should explain this very clearly to you. The rest of the hair is now divided by drawing a part



Illus. No. 22

straight down from the crown to the center of the neck, dropping the two sections over the customer's shoulders. A strand of hair is now divided at the neck, held firmly between the middle and forefingers of the left hand, back-combed for a few inches, cut, and then combed out. Illustration No. 23 clearly demonstrates the way this is done. Section after section is tapered in this manner, working upward in layers. Each succeeding section of hair should be held in line with the underlying previously treated

strands, so that it will fall evenly with it when trimmed. Illustration No. 24 shows part of the hair trimmed in this way.



Illus. No. 23

The sides are next tapered in the same manner, again beginning with the bottom layers of hair and working up toward the part or division. When all the hair has thus been treated, it is combed and brushed over the back and sides so that it falls into the natural position in which it is worn. A little more tapering wherever needed may be done and finally any



Illus. No. 24

extending ends are trimmed off, but not so as to leave a sharp or hard line.

The top section is now taken in hand, combed smooth and arranged in the way that the hair is to be worn either with the slide or ribbon. Strand after strand of this hair is now tapered off in the same manner as explained for the rest of the hair, except that here, the hair should be loosened and rearranged several times, because the positions of the hair have



Illus. No. 25

altered somewhat after each rearrangement. The ends will appear uneven if exceeding care is not exercised and the protruding points clipped in the various positions. Illustration No. 25 shows the entire haircut completed.

Haircut for a center part.— After preparing your model's hair by thoroughly combing and brushing it, draw a center part straight across the head from the front to the nape of the neck, as shown in illustration No. 26. Taper the hair, beginning on the lowest section on the back of the head and working upward to the crown of the head, in the same manner as pre-



Illus. No. 26

viously explained, and as demonstrated in illustrations No. 23 and No. 24. The sides are done last, working in layers upward to the part. If the hair on the sides is held by a ribbon or slide, the parts so held must be kept apart and tapered separately, to insure their falling even with the rest of the hair. Illustration No. 27 shows a haircut of this type completed.



Illus. No. 27

Trimming the hair worn combed back. — Draw a part on each side of the head, of equal distance from the center of the head and draw a part across the head to join the two parts just made. The piece so divided is now pinned out of the way on the front of the head. The loose-hanging hair is now tapered in the same manner as explained in the previous haircuts. The front portion of the hair is then trimmed separately, arranging it first in the position worn and rearranging it several times while cutting it, so



Illus. No. 28

as to fall even with the previously cut hair when finished. Illustration No. 28 shows a straight-back haircut properly done. In illustration No. 29 we see the same head, but here the hair was cut the wrong way. The operator in this instance neglected to divide



Illus. No. 29

the front hair and arrange the top section before cutting it, simply cutting the hair all of even length; but just as soon as the young customer tied up the front hair with the ribbon the front hair was found to be uneven and straggly as shown in this illustration.

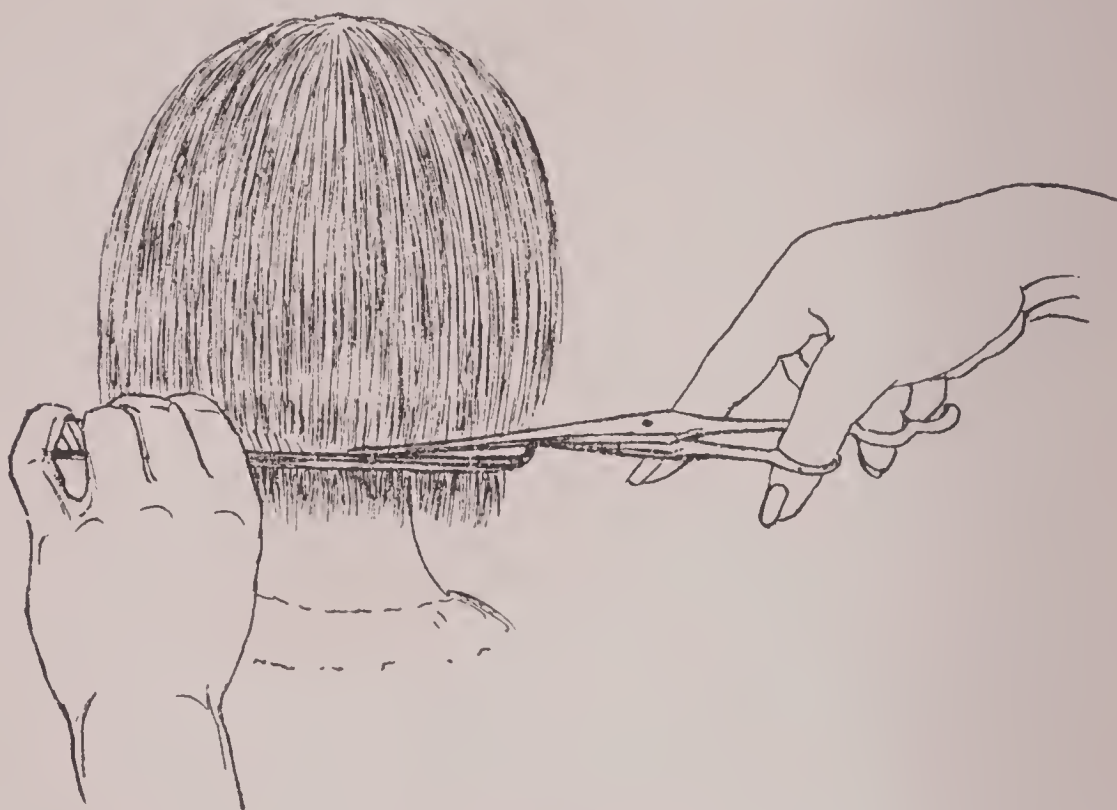
CHAPTER VII

BOBBING THE HAIR

The horizontal clubbed bob.—This haircut, instead of having the soft tapered finish toward the ends, is clubbed; thereby leaving a sharp and heavy outline. This haircut should show a perfectly horizontal line all around the head if the latter is held in its natural upright position.

The clubbing of the hair is done by combing and brushing the hair smoothly into the position in which it is to be worn. If the hair should be very unruly it may be moistened a little, and then brushed and combed until it will fall neatly and smoothly. Sections that are held by a barrette, slide, binder or other restraining influence must be pinned out of the way to be cut separately after the rest of the hair is done. After the correct length has been determined, the clubbing is begun on the back hair. Comb this hair smoothly down and hold it firmly between the teeth of the comb at the point where it is to be cut. The scissors are now inserted through a thin layer of the hair so held, and cut in a perfectly straight line while the scissors remain lying flat upon the comb. (Study illustration No. 30.) One or two adjoining

sections are now cut in the same way, always taking care that the head is at its normal upright position at all times, to insure the horizontal or straight line



Illus. No. 30

which we wish to obtain in this haircut. Next cut the lower layers in the same way, always holding the hair firmly in place with the comb, just in line with the previously cut layers. (See illustration No 31. In this illustration we show one side clubbed.)

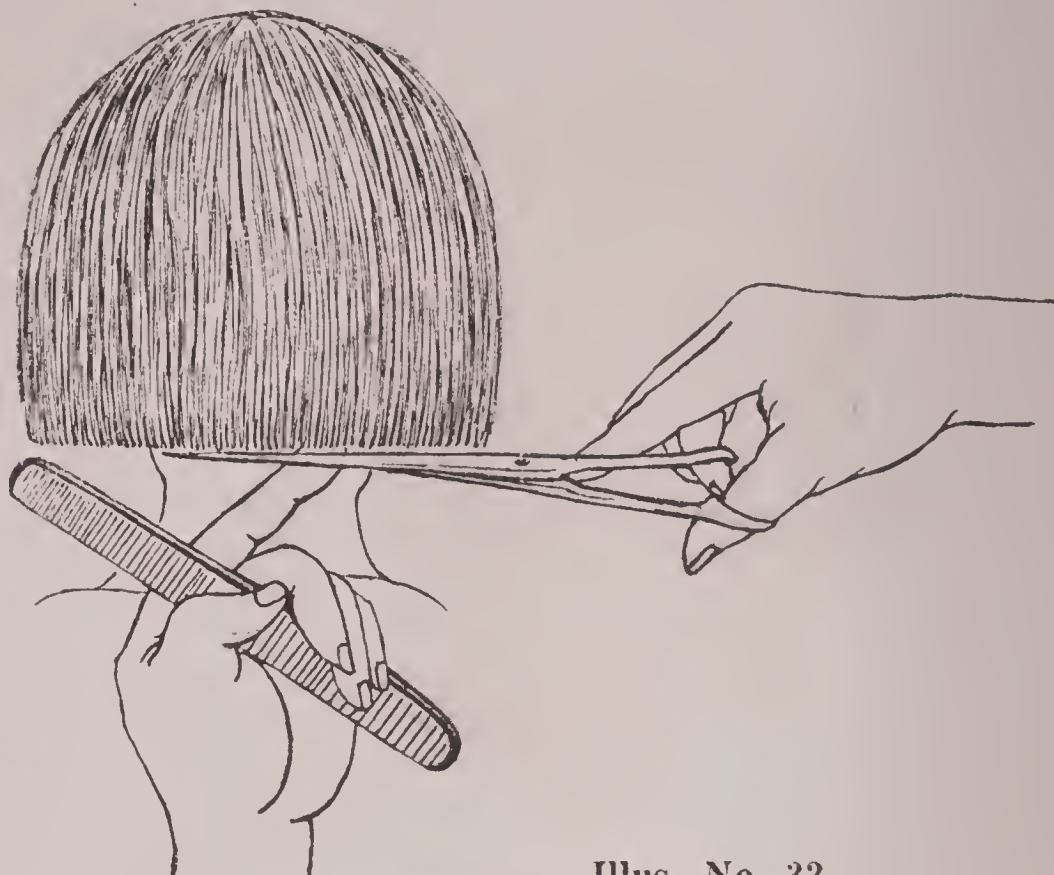
After the entire hair has been clubbed in this manner, it is once more thoroughly brushed and combed and any protruding ends or imperfections which may be noticed are now corrected by cutting them off, as shown in illustration No. 32. Carefully study the position of the scissors and hands in this illustration

and notice particularly that the scissors are steadied by resting them upon the extended forefinger of the left hand. If there are any sections that are held with



Illus. No. 31

a slide or ribbon they are now cut. These sections are arranged and combed as usually worn, and then cut in exactly the same manner as the rest of the hair. However, do not cut this hair at once as short as it should be, but comb it out and rearrange it several times, and each time cut the extending ends; this will insure a more even effect. (See illustration No. 33 for the finished haircut.) The length of the hair, if to be left longer, or if to be cut medium, or



Illus. No. 32



Illus. No. 33



Illus. No. 34

very short, does not effect the method of performing this work. (Illustration No. 34 shows the cross section of a clubbed bob.)

The horizontal tapered bob. — This hair-cut differs from the preceding one only in that instead of being cut clubbed, it is tapered toward the ends. The method of tapering was fully explained on page 35. A comparison of illustration No. 35 with the illustration No. 33 shows the difference between these two hair cuts. Both are horizontal cuts and consequently rather severe, yet the softer effect caused by the tapering of the hair should be very apparent, there being a less heavy line around the neck and sides, the hair conforming more to the contour of the head and falling toward the neck and ears. Illustration No. 36 shows a cross section of the tapered bob, which again



Illus. No. 35



Illus. No. 36

illustrates the difference between the two cuts upon comparison with figure 34.

The oval clubbed bob.—In illustration No. 37 we have a clubbed hair-cut; here however, instead of clubbing the hair in a horizontal line, a nicely rounded or oval shape is given to the hair-cut, which takes away the severe look of the horizontal clubbed bob. With the exception of giving this rounded shape to the hair-cut, it is executed in precisely the same manner as the horizontal clubbed bob.



Illus. No. 37

The oval tapered bob.—This is probably the softest and most desired of the bobs. The hair is well tapered on the sides as well as the back, and on account of being cut into an oval or rounded shape it somehow conforms with the contour of the head.



Illus. No. 38

After tapering the hair thoroughly, it should be combed and brushed; then any heaviness should be taken out by more tapering wherever required, and finally any extending ends should be trimmed off, without giving a hard or sharp line.

The shingle bob.—Illustration No. 39 shows the shingle bob, also known as the pineapple hair-cut. It is a very short bob, giving a very round shape to the head, resembling in a way a man's hair-cut. The front hair is generally no longer than six to eight inches, the back hair lying in layers of graduating lengths beneath it much in the manner as shingles on a roof.

This hair-cut is executed by taking the hair up in layers beginning on the top of the head and working



Illus. No. 39



Illus. No. 40

around it and down to the sides and neck. The first layer is tapered till it is about six to eight inches long.

A thin layer beneath this is then taken up and tapered so that it falls with its points just below the points of the first layer. In this manner the entire hair is tapered layer after layer, so that all over the head we see the cut ends of the hair exposed. The cross section shown in illustration No. 40 shows how the sections are taken up and tapered.



Illus. No. 41

The slanted bob.—This bob is most suited for heavy and thick hair, or to give the appearance of thickness to the hair. It is also particularly desirable for wavy or fluffy hair, where it produces the effect of a very liberal head of hair. It puffs out and up on the sides and back, and requires little attention with the exception of combing it upward. It is clubbed in a similar manner as other clubbed bobs. The slanted heavy outline is produced by cutting the outer layer

of the hair a little higher than the hair-line at the neck. The succeeding layers are then cut, one after another, so as to produce the slanted effect towards



Illus. No. 42

the neck. Illustration No. 41 clearly shows the slant to which the hair is cut, while figure 42 shows the finished haircut.

CHAPTER VIII

CUTTING BANGS AND FRINGES

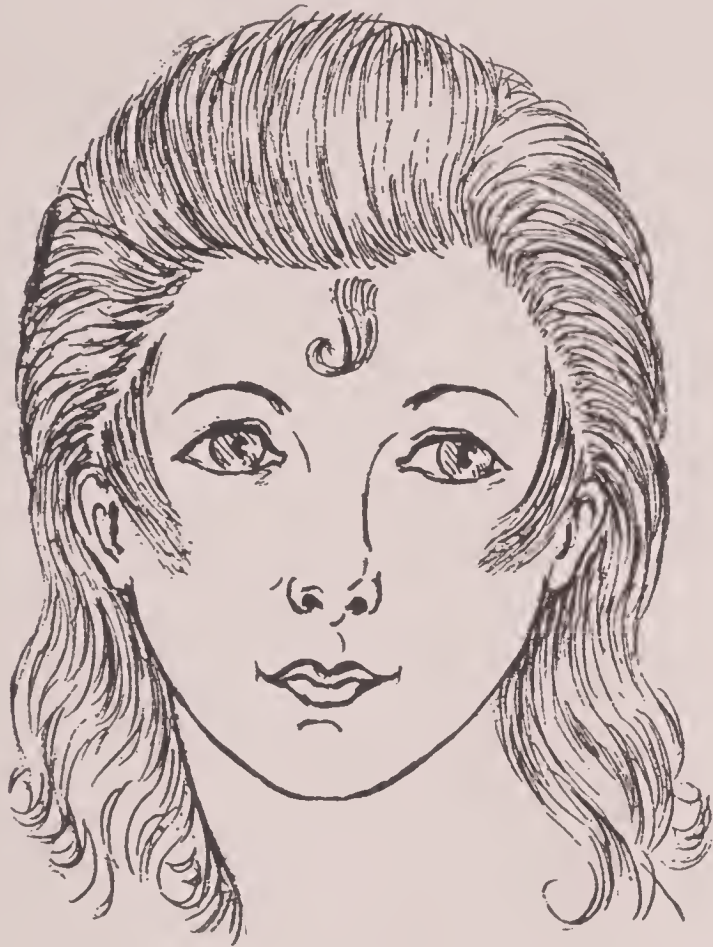
A bang or fringe, in order to give the desired softening effect to the features of a customer, should always be nicely tapered at the ends. A clubbed fringe, or bang, while quite suitable for children, always gives too hard and severe a line for women,



Illus. No. 43

particularly if it is worn straight. It also will not curl and dress as softly and easily as a tapered fringe. The length of the fringe or bang as well as the shape, whether oval, straight, or round will depend to an

extent on the preference of the customer. If it is to be worn curled it should always be left a little longer than if worn straight, as the curling of the hair natur-



Illus. No. 44

ally will take up some of the length. The thickness of the bang or fringe should be carefully judged. Only a thin section should be cut off at a time until the desired heaviness is reached. When cutting bangs or fringes a neat part should divide the longer hair from the cut hair; this will preserve a better line for the longer hair, particularly if dressed backward, than if the hair was cut in a V shape or in any other irregular way. Illustration No. 43 shows a bang properly divided and tapered, and illustration No. 44 pictures the way in which a small fringe and the hair for side locks or curls should be divided and cut.

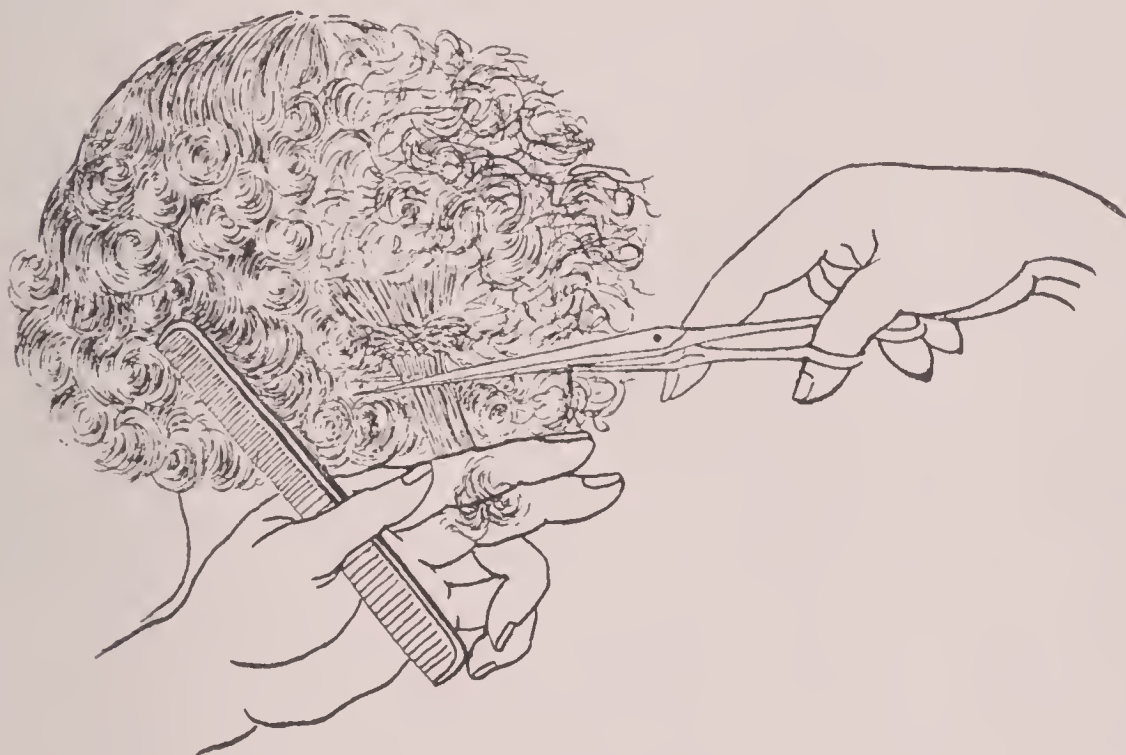
CHAPTER IX

CHILDREN'S HAIRCUTTING

Haircutting for infants.—Mothers take a special pride in baby's first haircut, and are very appreciative of the conscientious and careful performance of this work. Tact in handling the little tots is essential if you want them to sit quietly for you. The child should be made to feel friendly toward you, and should be interested in some toys. Special children's hair-cutting chairs, giving the appearance of rocking horses, toy automobiles, and other such devices are very useful in keeping the youngsters pacified while under your shears, and will be an inducement for their more willing return to you. On the other hand, if you are not able to cultivate their friendship, they will voice the strongest protests against any attempts made to bring them back to your shop. The child's haircutting chair should have a low back and should be so that it can be rotated, because the spontaneous movements of the head will necessitate a frequent change of the position of your hands and instruments. The entire work will have to be pieced together, and yet the haircut must be correct. The operator should sit on a swirl stool, arranging the height of this stool so that the eyes will be about on a line with the head of the child. This gives a far better vision than the ungraceful position that by necessity would have to be taken if the operator was standing up.



Haircutting to preserve the curliness. — A great many little curly heads lose their curls very much too early to please the vanity of their mothers. A great deal of this is without doubt due to the wrong method of cutting the hair. Children's hair curls largely because of its extreme fineness, particularly at the points. If, however, we cut these points off by clubbing the hair repeatedly, the curliness will soon disappear. To preserve curliness the cutting of the hair must be done as follows:



Illus. No. 45

Comb the hair into the position in which it is to be worn. Then inquire as to the style and the amount to be cut off. This determined, begin the operation by starting on the back, then the sides and next the top of the head. Small sections of the hair are divided into flat strands and held at the points between the forefinger and middle finger of the left hand. The strand so held is then back-combed lightly, thereby pushing back all the other hair not so held toward the scalp. The hair held between the fingers is then cut

near the scalp, and the amount to be held between the fingers, will of course depend upon how much of the hair is to be cut. The entire process is very similar to the method of effiliating or tapering the hair as explained and illustrated for trimming and tapering. Study illustration No. 45. Here the cutting is in progress; one side and the back being completed, showing the difference between the cut and uncut portion of the hair.



Illus. No. 46



Illus. No. 47

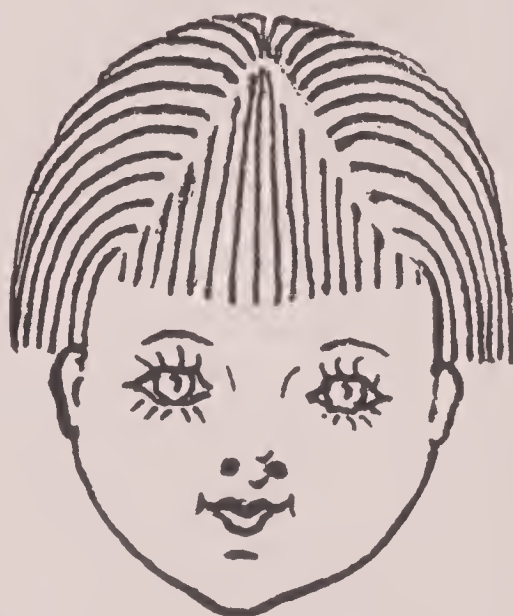
Buster Brown haircut.—Illustrations No. 46 and 47 show the Buster Brown haircut. This is probably the most popular haircut for boys from the age of 2 to 6. It may either be clubbed or tapered, and may be cut vertical or oval. The work is done in a manner similar to that described for the bobs. The operation should begin at the center of the neck, taking care not to cut the hair shorter than the hairline at the neck.

If done correctly the cut will run around the head just on line with the ear, covering the latter entirely, or exposing the little tip or lobe of the ear. The bangs are generally heavy, beginning on the crown of the head. Illustration No. 49 shows how the front hair is divided in a triangular shape from the side and back hair.

A very short bob for boys.—Illustration No. 48 pictures the young boy's haircut, which enjoys such popularity in this country. The excuse for this ex-



Illus. No. 48



Illus. No. 49

tremely short and far from artistic style is perhaps to free the neck and ears from hair for more comfort during the summer. The hair is clubbed vertically around the head just above the ears, with a short

fringe of the type as shown in illustration No. 49. The portion of the hair on the neck and back of the head must of course be cut short with a haircutting clipper No. 000, up to the line of the longer hair, and must be kept short by frequent use of the clippers, otherwise the neck and back of the head will appear unclean and untidy.



Illus. No. 50



Illus. No. 51

Haircut with side bangs for young girls.—This is a style of cutting the hair which, while quite a bit severe, gives a very elegant appearance, particularly to a face with small features where the hair is wavy or is of

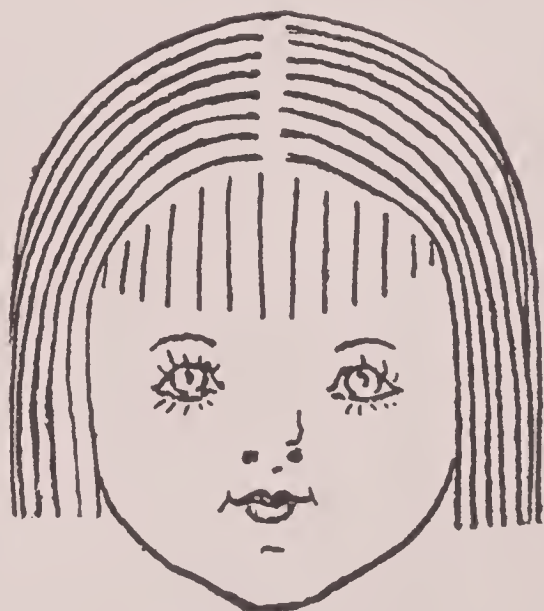
the kind that is soft and pliable. It is not advisable on coarser hair.

A part is drawn on each side from the temple to a point a little behind the ear. The so divided hair should then be combed downward to fall over the face and ear. Here it is cut on a little slant, by tapering it softly toward the points. In order to look its best the hair should be trained to fall in a curve encircling the eye. The top hair is divided by drawing a part from ear to ear. This section of the hair and the back hair should be softly tapered toward the ends. Illustration No. 50 shows this haircut properly executed and the diagram or illustration No. 51 shows the way in which the hair should be divided.

Girl's center part.—The haircut pictured in illustration No. 52 is particularly suited for girls from 3 to 6 years of age with curly hair. The hair is parted in

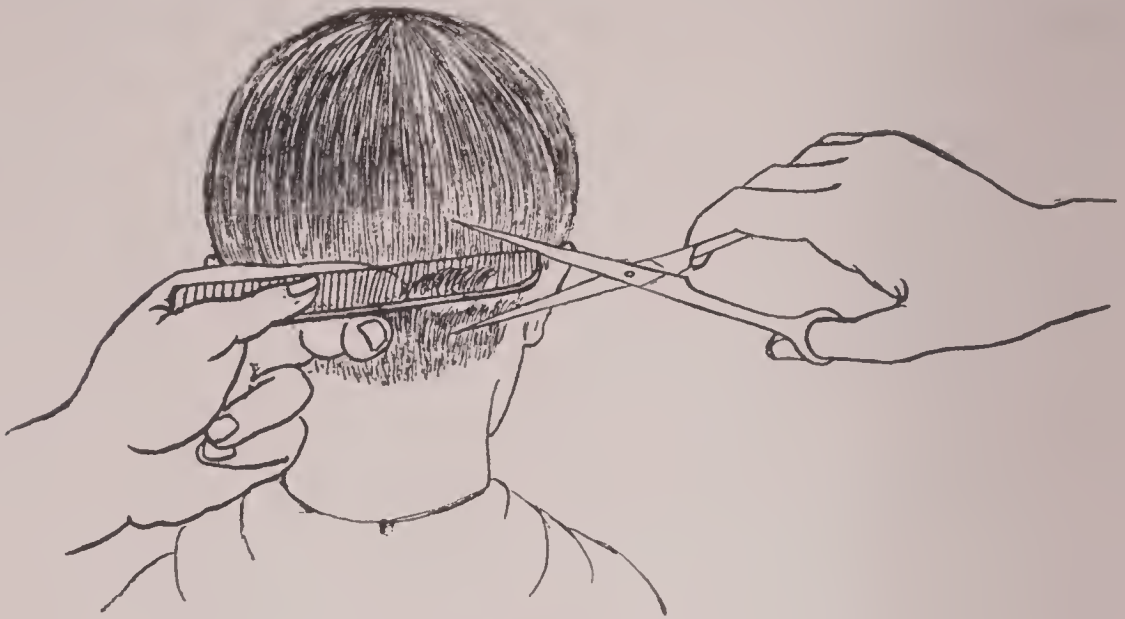


Illus. No. 52



Illus. No. 53

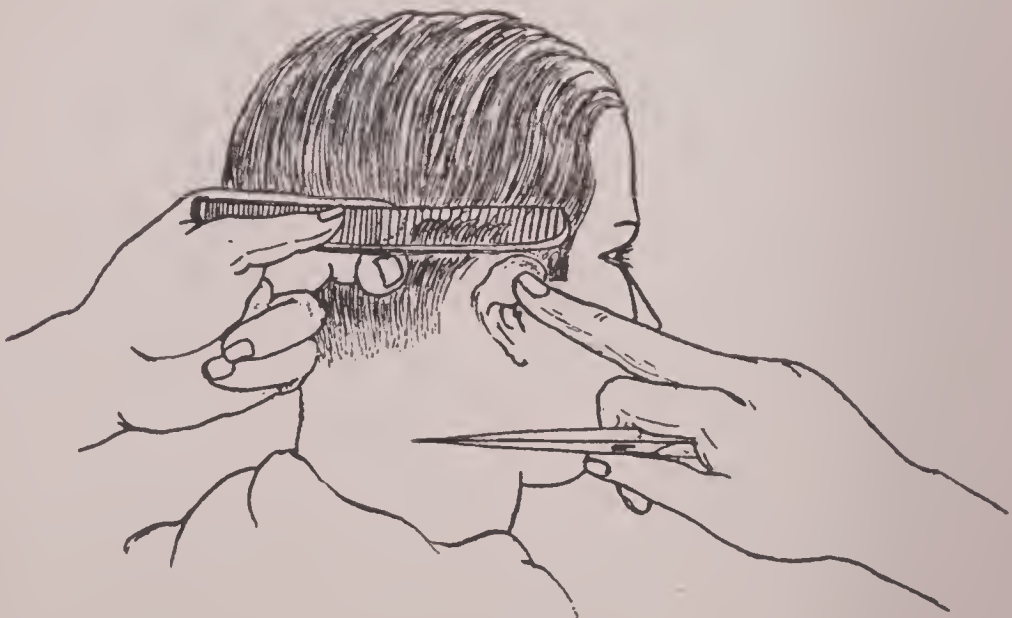
the center and tapered to fall below the ears. The small bang is then divided and cut as shown in illus-



Illus. No. 54

tration No. 53. If the hair is straight the ends should be kept curled in order to look well.

Boy's military haircut.—This haircut should be quite short on the neck and around the ears, gradually getting longer toward the top of the head. Beginning at the neck the hair is cut over the comb as shown in illustration 54. The comb is moved upwards through the hair holding the comb close to the



Illus. No. 55

scalp at the neck, and gradually further away from the scalp while combing upward. At the same time the scissors follow the comb and with rapid strokes cut off the ends protruding between the teeth of the comb. This will have to be repeated a number of times over each portion of hair until the desired length is obtained and it appears neat and without steps or hollows. Section after section is thus treated all around the back toward the crown of the



Illus. No. 56

head. The side hair is next cut in the same manner. When cutting the hair around the ear the latter is held lightly down with the finger of the right hand

while taking up the hair with the comb as shown in illustration No. 55. A straight line is cut on the hair edge on the side, around and behind the ears, and last the front hair is combed up, held between fore and middle finger of the left hand, and cut to the desired length. This is done to the entire front



Illus. No. 57

hair beginning near the forehead and working backward to the crown of the head on both sides as shown in illustration No. 56. Illustration No. 57 shows this type of a haircut completed.

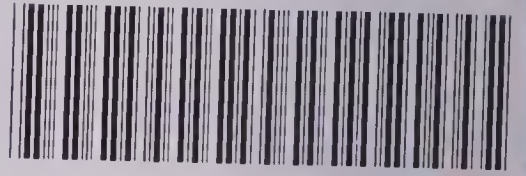
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