
TEMPTING
P R O F E S S I O N A L

THE BLEACHING PROCESS

**BEAUTY
SIGNATURE**



tempting.es

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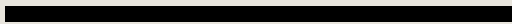
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**BLEACHING
PRODUCTS**

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1. BLEACHING PRODUCTS

A Hydrogen peroxide solutions

This solution mixed with ammonia has a very liquid result, being difficult to apply. This format is not very effective if the ammonia evaporates quickly. It is normally in the form of a more or less viscous emulsion.

B Bleaching creams

This type of bleaching product contains ammonia and alkaline agents. For use, it must be mixed with a peroxide solution or emulsion. Its application is local and the bleaching is more effective by delaying the evaporation of ammonia than in the previous case. Sometimes it is mixed with a powder that contains persulfates and bleaches up to four tones.

NOTE: The alkali facilitates the decomposition of the oxidants, in addition to swelling the keratin fibers, thus facilitating the penetration of the oxidant into the hair shaft.

1. BLEACHING PRODUCTS

C Bleaching shampoo

Bleaching shampoo produces a very weak lightening. This type of formulation is not very usual. The ammonia shampoo is mixed with peroxide, the result is a mixture with detergent and foaming characteristics. These shampoos are the most common in intense bleaching, in a reasonable time, if the hair is very dark.

Its components are:

Persulfates → oxidants.

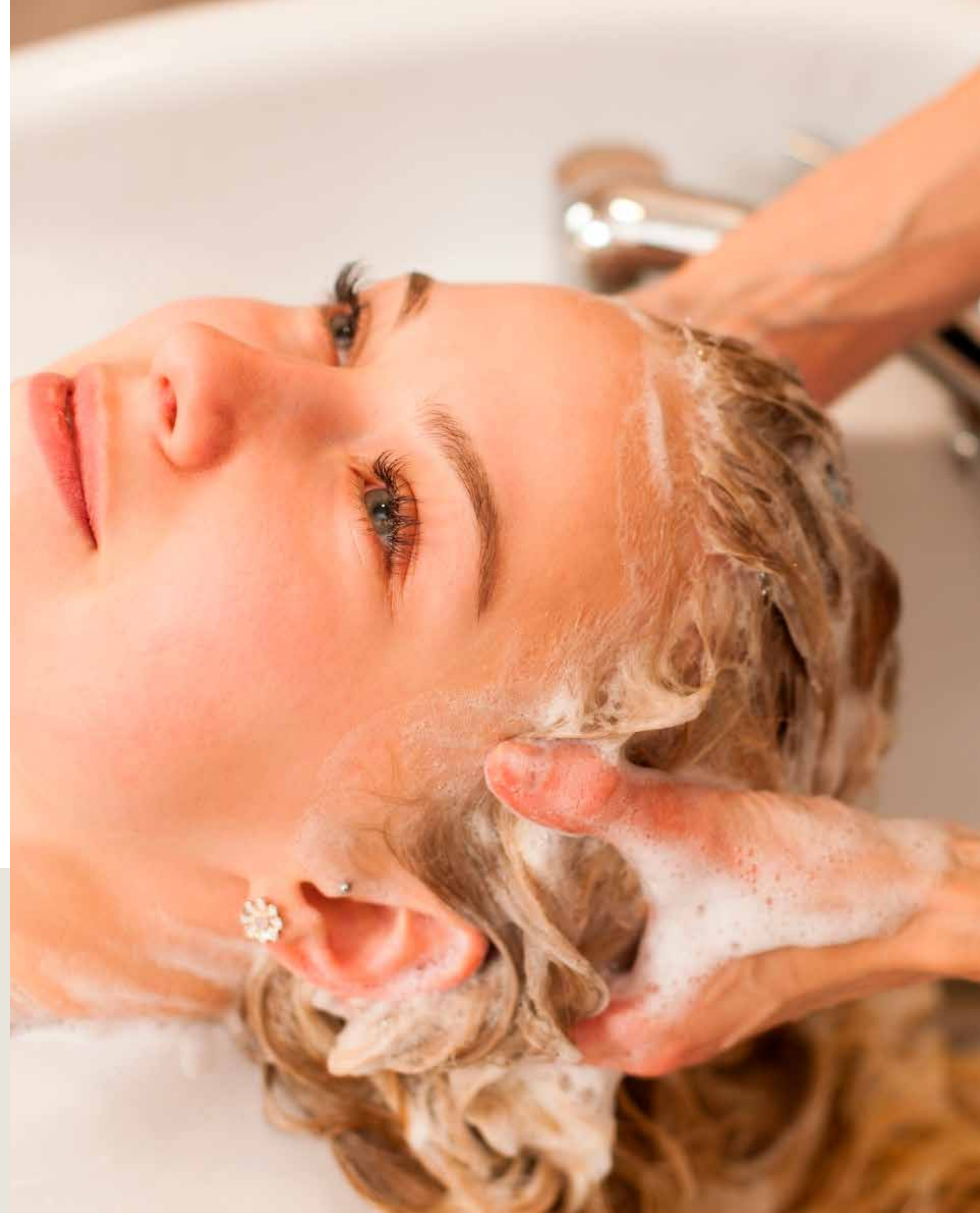
Alkaline agents → provide high pH.

Mineral charge → Mineral charge.

Expanding agent → delays drying, once applied.

D Bleaching powder or paste

The bleaching powder or paste is mixed with a peroxide, obtaining a mixture that is easy to apply, with great bleaching power, lightening up to 5 tones. The results obtained are very satisfactory.





1. BLEACHING PRODUCTS

E Bleaching oil and gel

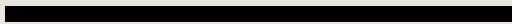
Bleaching oils or gels are products with an oily appearance and texture that contain ammonia. Like previous products, they must be mixed with hydrogen peroxide solutions or emulsions at the time of use. They are easy to apply. Being a transparent gel, it does not dry and does not produce tightness. It allows you to lighten 2 or 3 tones and to follow the lightening process well.

NOTE: Being transparent, they allow us to better visualize the bleaching process.

This type of bleaching does not have exact exposure times, it depends on the type of hair in which it is applied. In order to lighten more tones, persulfates can be added.

Oil or gel + hydrogen peroxide + persulfates

With this combination, a mixture is obtained with the same lightening power as powders or pastes.



**HAIR
DIAGNOSIS**

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2. HAIR DIAGNOSIS

A **Sensitivity Test**

Before bleaching hair, it is important to check the health of the scalp and hair. A tolerance test or sensitivity test should be carried out on the products to be used, at least 48 hours before to avoid possible allergic reactions. To do this, the mixture is prepared and applied behind the ear or on the inside of the elbow, previously cleaning the area with alcohol.

If any type of allergic reaction occurs, the product should not be applied.

It is important to explain to the client the sensations that they will have when applying the bleach in the first 15 minutes: itching, bubbling and slight stinging. These symptoms are totally normal if they are not accompanied by swelling, vesicles, or blisters.



2. HAIR DIAGNOSIS

B Hair preparation

Before bleaching the hair, you should also see and know if the hair contains any previous dye and if so, remove it previously with deep cleaning products that remove these remains from the hair to leave it clean and ready for bleaching.

If the dye is metallic, bleaching cannot be carried out, since both processes are incompatible.

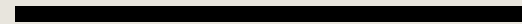
2. HAIR DIAGNOSIS

C Porosity Test

The porosity test helps us to know the state of the hair cuticle, to know, in advance, the degree of difficulty that the hair presents in the bleaching process.

1. **Tensile strength:** a strand is held on two sides and stretched to see its resistance. If it breaks easily, the degree of porosity is extreme.
2. **Absorption speed:** if when wetting the hair it absorbs quickly, it means that its porosity is high, the hair is dry and damaged.
3. **Texture:** if the hair is rough to the touch, and the tips of the fingers notice roughness in the cuticle, it means that the degree of porosity is high. If the hair feels soft and has a smooth surface, the degree of porosity is good.
4. **The cut:** if when cutting the hair the scissors cut it easily, we are dealing with porous hair.





**BLEACHING
APPLICATION**

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3. BLEACHING APPLICATION

The bleaching is applied to dry hair due to the lipids present on the scalp:

1. They help to locate the application
2. Protect the scalp against the risk of irritation

After bleaching, a shampoo should be applied taking into account that:

1. The shampoo has an acidic pH
2. The shampoo has a low level of detergent
3. The scalp should not be massaged



3. BLEACHING APPLICATION

Residual Funds

During bleaching changes are seen in different tones, the last being yellowish.

The International Hair Levels Table helps us to know how high the tone of the hair is according to the result obtained from the check of the wick to check the color.

TABLA DE NIVELES INTERNACIONAL DE CABELLO

Altura de Tono	Colores Naturales	Pigmento subyacente	Fondo de Aclaración	Escala de Reflejo o Matiz	Colores de Matiz
10	Rubio Extra Claro	Amarillo Claro		.0 Mate o Natural	
9	Rubio Clarísimo	Amarillo		.1 Ceniza o Verde	
8	Rubio Claro	Amarillo/Naranja		.2 Irisado o Azul	
7	Rubio Medio	Naranja		.3 Dorado o Amarillo	
6	Rubio oscuro	Naranja/Rojo		.4 Cobrizo o Naranja	
5	Castaño Claro	Rojo/Naranja		.5 Cacao	
4	Castaño Medio	Rojo		.6 Rojo	
3	Castaño Oscuro	Rojo/Castaño		.7 Marrón	
2	Castaño o Bruno	Castaño		.8 Violeta	
1	Negro	Negro		.9 Cendré	

POROSIDAD CUTÍCULA

BAJA

CERRADA



MEDIA



ALTA

ABIERTA



3. BLEACHING APPLICATION

Residual Funds

Bleached hair will not behave like natural hair, due to the chemical effects of the released oxygen that alters keratin.

A light or medium bleaching will only cause small modifications, but intense bleachings, especially if they overlap, will modify the hair fiber.

Porosity also influences by absorbing more easily, so if the bleaching has not been uniform, the absorption of the dye will not be homogeneous.

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PEROXIDES

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4. PEROXIDES

Peroxides use

- 1** Peroxide with 10 vol or 3%: adds depth.
- 2** Peroxide with 20 vol or 6%: it achieves coverage of gray hair and lightens a tone the hair.
- 3** Peroxide with 30 vol or 9%: lift up between 2-3 tones.
- 4** Peroxide with 40 vol or 12%: 3 to 4 levels of lift up can be achieved.

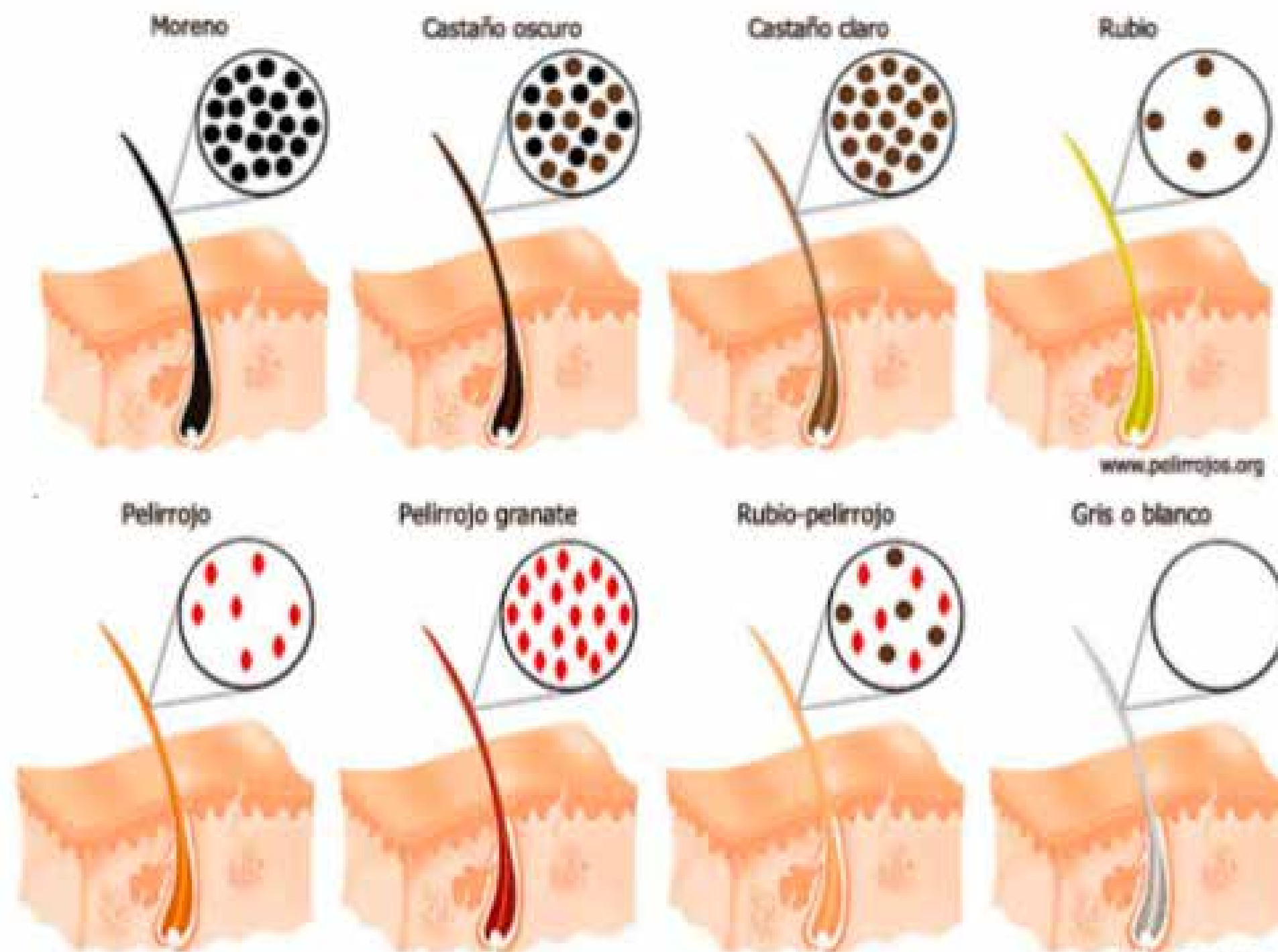


4. PEROXIDES

Bleaching Background

When the hair is bleached, the eumelanin and pheomelanin pigments become discolored and the hair goes through different stages of lightening.

The colors displayed during this process are produced progressively. This is known as a bleach background and should always be considered when performing a bleach or traditional dye service.



4. PEROXIDES

Lightening tones chart

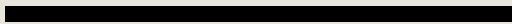
With this table you can learn how the color change develops and its progression.

The table of bleaching backgrounds, like the chromatic circle, are tools for daily use in professional work. The result of the application of a color is the sum of the chosen artificial color and the bleaching background of the tone height to be achieved.

To achieve an optimal color, it must be accompanied by a nuance process, once the desired tone base has been reached. It is at this time that knowledge in colorimetry will be used to use colors to neutralize or enhance tones and reflections.

Tonos de aclarado / Fuerza del oxidante									
BASES OSCURAS			BASES MEDIAS			BASES CLARAS			
1 Negro	2 Moreno	3 Castaño oscuro	4 Castaño	5 Castaño claro	6 Rubio oscuro	7 Rubio	8 Rubio claro	9 Rubio muy claro	10 Rubio extra claro
Peroxido									
20Vol	6%	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
30Vol	9%	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
40Vol	12%	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

Fondo de aclarado o fondo residual										
Nº Equivalente	1,1	2,12	3,2	4,5	5,6	6,64	7,4	8,43	9,3	10,3
Proporciones	100%	70% 30%	100%	70% 30%	100%	70% 30%	100%	70% 30%	100%	70%
color residual										
Neutralizante										
Nº Contra color	1,4	2,43	3,3	4,73	5,7	6,71	7,1	8,12	9,2	10,2



HOW TO USE BLEACHING

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5. HOW TO USE BLEACHING

TEMPTING BLEACHING

Our peroxides and our bleaching have been formulated for excellent results when used together.

How to use: Apply in a non-metallic container 1 spoon of 25 g of bleaching powder for every 75 or 85 ml of oxidant cream of 3%, 6%, 9% or 12% depending on the technique to be applied. Exposure time of 15 to 35 min, visually controlling the evolution of the product on the hair.



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