MILADY STANDARD COSMETOLOGY COURSE MANAGEMENT GUIDE
CLASS SIGN-IN SHEET 16.1

INSTRUCTOR NAME: ___________________ DATE TAUGHT: __________________

SUBJECT: HAIR CARE

TOPIC: HAIRCUTTING: THE BLUNT AND GRADUATED HAIRCUT

LESSON OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of the lesson, the student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate mastery of the blunt haircut.
2. Demonstrate the mastery of the graduated, 45-degree elevation haircut.

IMPLEMENTS, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES REQUIRED:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Items</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Milady Standard Cosmetology</td>
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<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Milady Standard Cosmetology Theory Workbook, Practical Workbook, and Study Guide: The Essential Companion</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<td>Student notebook</td>
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<td>Pens, pencils</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TEACHING AIDS (Audio/visual equipment, handouts, etc. used by Instructor):

1. Board
2. LCD Projector and Milady Standard Cosmetology Instructor Support Slides OR Overhead Projector and Transparencies
3. Milady Standard Cosmetology DVD Series and DVD player

FACILITY: Theory Classroom

TIME ALLOTMENT: 2–4 hours (adjust based on school schedule and student activities/participation)

PRIOR STUDENT ASSIGNMENT:

1. Read Chapter 16, Milady Standard Cosmetology

EDUCATOR REFERENCES:

1. Milady Standard Cosmetology

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Signatures</th>
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(If more space is needed, use reverse side of form.)

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NOTES TO EDUCATOR:

1. Review chapter, entire lesson plan, and Milady Standard Cosmetology Instructor Support Slides prior to lesson.
2. Review Learning Reinforcement ideas/activities for this lesson and predetermine which are to be used.
3. Check the projector to ensure it is working properly.
4. Gather all materials and supplies needed for demonstrations prior to starting class.
5. Take attendance or have students sign in for class and document attendance based on your school’s procedure.
6. During Instructor preparation time and while students are entering and getting settled for the class, have the first Milady Standard Cosmetology Instructor Support Slide containing the inspirational quote projected (or write it on the board or flip chart). This will help get instructors and students into the appropriate mind-set for learning and for the day.
8. LP 16.1, P 16–1 and P16–2 will be reviewed during the practical portion of the lesson.
9. NOTE: There are 18 practical procedures covered in this lesson plan. The procedure sheets that may be used as handouts for the students are found after the Learning Reinforcement Ideas and Activities in this lesson plan. Hand the sheets out and have the students follow along as you review each procedure. Have the students put the sheets away when you begin your demonstration or present the applicable Milady Standard Cosmetology DVD for more consistency as they will be a distraction to the demonstration.
10. It should also be noted that the handout for the Pre-Service Procedure and the Post-Service Procedure can be found with LP 15.0. They have not been duplicated with each practical lesson plan in the Course Management Guide even though they are found in each practical chapter in the textbook.

LEARNING MOTIVATION (WHY?)

The art of haircutting is built on variations of four different, but basic haircuts. They include the blunt cut, graduated cut, layered cut, and long-layered cut. A thorough grounding in these basic haircuts is essential before you can be experimenting with other cuts and effects. Once you’ve mastered these techniques, you can apply your own creativity and artistic flair to combine elevations and variations to create new styles or styles that are best suited to your client’s needs and desires.

In today’s lesson, we’re going to look at specific procedures for the blunt haircut and then a graduated cut.

Inspirational Thought for the Day:
“People who say it cannot be done should not interrupt those who are doing it.”
—Anonymous
# PRESENTATION OF THE SKILLS AND/OR INFORMATION LESSON PLAN 16.1

## SUBJECT OUTLINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN DEPTH NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Information to share during presentation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## I. BASIC HAIRCUTS

### A. BLUNT HAIRCUT

- **Weight line**
  - The visual “line” in the haircut where the ends hang together
- **Stationary guide used**
  - The cutting line can be horizontal, diagonal, or rounded. This cut is good for finer and thinner hair types, as it helps the hair to appear thicker. See Figure 16–72 in the *Milady Standard Cosmetology* textbook.

### B. GRADUATED HAIRCUT

- **Visual buildup of weight**
- **Ends appear to be stacked**
- **Traveling guide is used**
  - The cut results from cutting the hair with tension, low to medium elevation, or overdirection. Many variations can be created simply by adjusting the degree of elevation, the amount of overdirection, or the cutting line. See Figure 16–73.

### C. LAYERED HAIRCUT

- **Have less weight than graduated cuts**
- **Creates movement and volume**
- **Traveling and/or stationary guide can be used**
  - By releasing weight; the ends appear farther apart. See Figure 16–74.

### D. LONG-LAYERED HAIRCUT

- **Gives volume to styles**
- **Can be combined with other cuts**
- **Layers increase from short to longer toward the perimeter**
  - This haircut is cut at a 180-degree elevation. See Figure 16–75.
### SUBJECT OUTLINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. GENERAL HAIRCUTTING TIPS</th>
<th>IN DEPTH NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Take consistent and clean partings.</td>
<td>Take extra care at the crown, neckline, and around the ears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Be aware of potential danger zones.</td>
<td>Otherwise, uneven results will occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Use consistent tension.</td>
<td>Part in the opposite way you cut it to check for precision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pay attention to head position.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Maintain even moisture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Work with a guideline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cross-check the haircut.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Use a mirror to see the elevation.</td>
<td>Curly hair shrinks more than straight hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Check both sides by standing in front.</td>
<td>Also known as the bob, one-length, one-level, pageboy or bowl haircut. The head must be straight and upright during the cut. Variations include the A-line bob (Figure 16–77), the longer blunt cut (Figure 16–78), the blunt cut on curly hair (Figure 16–79), and the classic pageboy (Figure 16–80).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Leave curly hair longer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. THE BLUNT HAIRCUT

#### A. PRE- AND POST-SERVICE PROCEDURE

NOTE: If you have not already presented LP 15.0 that includes the standard Pre- and Post-Service Procedures, hand out the procedure sheets now from LP 15.0 P 15–1 and P 15–2 now and review the procedures with the students. Even though these procedures are repeated in each of the practical chapters in the textbook, they are not repeated in each of the lesson plans as handouts. You will use the handouts from LP 15.0 whenever covering this material.

#### B. THE BLUNT HAIRCUT PROCEDURE

LP 16.1, P 16–1. See the Notes to Educator section at the beginning of this lesson plan regarding practical procedures. Announce that the actual procedures covered in today’s lesson will be presented later, at which time you will hand out the applicable procedure sheet and have students follow along as you review the procedures.

**ACTIVITY:** Following the activity found in the textbook, hold a telephone book by the spine with the pages hanging down. Point out how the edges of the pages make a straight line—just like in the blunt haircut they have already learned. Then turn the book the other way, open it in the middle, and let the pages flop down on either side. Point out how the edges of the pages create a beveled line. Compare this to the line they are about to learn in the graduated haircut.
III. THE GRADUATED HAIRCUT

A. PROCEDURE

B. OTHER GRADUATED HAIRCUTS

1. The classic graduated bob

   Also known as the 45-degree elevation

   NOTE: LP 16.1, Procedure 16–2 will be covered in the Practical Class.

2. The wedge

   This cut was made popular by Vidal Sassoon.

   Diagonal sections of finger angles are used to create a rounded or beveled effect. It begins in the back using a 45-degree elevation throughout and gradually incorporates the sides and top. If the hairline grows up, use shear-over-comb to blend it.

3. Shorter shape with rounded weight

   Cut with curved partings that move from horizontal at the sides to diagonal in the back. The first few sections are elevated to 90 degrees and cut short. The remainder of the sections are combed and cut to a stationary guide, using slight overdirection in the back. This creates low graduation and a visible weight line. It is often associated with figure skater Dorothy Hamill.

C. TIPS FOR GRADUATED CUTS

1. Keep elevation below 45 degrees when working with coarse textures and curly hair.

2. Fine hair responds well to graduation.

Graduation builds weight and can make thin or fine hair appear thicker and fuller. If the hair is both fine and thin, avoid creating heavy weight lines. Softer graduation, using diagonal partings, will create a softer weight line.

3. Check the neckline carefully before cutting short.

   If it grows straight up, leave it longer so that it falls below the hairline. Use the shear-over-comb technique to blend a tricky hairline.

4. Always use the fine teeth of a comb and maintain even tension to ensure a precise line.

   ACTIVITY: Have students perform the roleplay activity found in the textbook regarding ticket upgrading. Then have them develop their own role play for another service.

   NOTE: Instructor should schedule the Practical Class to cover procedures discussed in today’s lesson as soon as possible.
SUMMARY AND REVIEW

Today we have learned about one of the simplest and most popular haircuts you will be expected to perform on a regular basis in the salon. Let’s review. [NOTE: The review question below is numbered in accordance with the list of review questions at the end of the chapter in the textbook.]

6. Name and describe the four basic types of haircuts.
   Answer: blunt, graduated, layered, and long-layered

LEARNING REINFORCEMENT IDEAS AND/OR ACTIVITIES

Refer to learning Reinforcement Ideas or activities found at the end of Lesson Plan 16.2, which concludes the unit of study on haircutting. The test found in that lesson plan includes questions pertaining to the material contained in this lesson.
BLUNT HAIRCUT: PROCEDURE 16–1

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS
Cutting cape, cutting or styling comb, haircutting shears, neck strip, sectioning clips, shampoo and conditioner, shampoo cape, spray bottle with water, towels, wide-tooth comb

PROCEDURE
1. Complete the Pre-Service Procedure.
2. Drape the client. Drape the client for a shampooing using two towels.
3. Shampoo the hair. Shampoo and condition the hair as necessary; towel dry.
4. Return to the station. Escort the client back to the styling chair. Secure a neck strip around the client’s neck. Place a cape over the neck strip and fasten it in the back. Fold the neck strip down over the cape so that no part of the cape touches the client’s skin.
5. Detangle the hair. Detangle the hair with a wide-tooth comb.
6. Find the natural part. Comb the hair back and away from the hairline and push the hair gently forward with the palm of the hand. Use the comb and other hand to separate the hair where it parts, or, if the natural part doesn’t work for the finished style, part it the way the client will be wearing it.
7. Center the cut. This cut uses a four-section part. Take a center parting that runs from the front hairline to the nape, dividing the head in two halves.
8. Make an ear-to-ear part. Find the apex of the head, take a parting that runs from the apex to the back of the ear on both sides, and clip. The result is four sections.
9. Take a horizontal parting. Beginning at the nape, on the left side, take a horizontal parting ¼ to ½ inch (.6 to 1.25 cm) from the hairline, depending on the density of the hair. This creates the first subsection.
10. Comb the subsection and cut. With the client’s head upright, comb the subsection in a natural fall from the scalp to the ends. Use the dominant hand, comb the subsection again, stopping just above the cutting line. Make sure the comb is horizontal and just above the cutting line (desired line). Cut the subsection straight across, remembering to keep your shears horizontal and parallel to the floor. Repeat on the right side, using the length of your first subsection as a guide. Check to make sure your cutting line is straight before moving on. You have now created your guideline for the entire haircut.
11. Alternate cut. If the hairline lies down nicely, an alternate way of cutting a blunt line in the nape is to comb down the subsection and hold the hair against the skin with the edge of your nondominant hand. Cut the guideline below your hand, making sure your shears are horizontal and parallel to the floor.
12. Cut the next section. Returning to the left side, take another horizontal parting, creating a subsection the same size as your previous subsection. You should be able to see the guideline through the new subsection. Comb the hair down in a natural fall, and cut the length to match the guide. Repeat on the right side.
13. Continue cutting subsections. Continue working up the back of the head, alternating from the left section to the right section, using subsections.
14. Crown section. When you reach the crown area (danger zone), pay close attention to the natural fall of the hair. Comb the hair into its natural falling position, and cut with little or no tension to match the guide. The back of the haircut is now complete.
15. Left Side. Beginning on the left side, take a horizontal parting and part off a portion from the back area to match.
   a) Take a subsection large enough to give you an even amount of hair at the cutting line, allowing for the protrusion of the ear.
   b) Comb the hair from the scalp to the ends, release the subsection, and allow the hair to hang in a natural fall.

LP 16.1, P–1 continues
c) Using wide teeth, place the comb back into the subsection just below the ear and slide it down to the cutting line.
d) Holding the comb parallel to the floor, cut the hair straight across just below the comb, connecting the line to the back.
e) Repeat the step on the right side of the head.

16. **Right side.** When working on the right side, the shears will be pointing toward the back (if right-handed). Take smaller sections for consistency and connect at the ear first and gradually move forward with the line until reaching the face.

17. **Alternate right side method.** An alternative way to approach the right side (if right-handed) is to turn the wrist so that the palm is facing upward and your shears are pointed toward the face. Your body will be positioned slightly behind the section you are working on, with your elbow dropped down.

18. **Blend the sides.** Check both sides for evenness. Stand behind the client and check the lengths on both sides while looking in the mirror. Make any needed adjustments.

19. **Complete the left side.** Continue working on the left side with horizontal partings until all hair has been cut to match the guide. Make sure the hair falls on the side, not the face, when cutting hair along the face. Repeat the procedure on the right side.

20. **Cut the bangs (fringe).** Move directly in front of the client. Begin by parting the hair down the middle and find the apex of the head. Make a triangular parting from the apex to the center of each eye. Leave a ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsection at the forehead and clip the rest of the hair back. Cut the guide, then part of ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsections, without tension, to match the guide.

21. **Sweep the hair.** Sweep up cut hair from the floor and dispose of properly.

22. **Blow-dry the haircut.** Use very little lift off the scalp.

23. **Check dry hair.** Once the haircut is dry, have the client stand. Check the line in the mirror. Clean up any hair at the neckline and check where the hair falls when dry. Use the wide teeth of a comb to connect the crown area. If it was left longer during the haircut, now is the time to connect it into the line.

24. **Remove the drape.** Remove the drape and neck strip from the client and dispose of properly.

25. **Clean the neck and face.** Brush loose hair from the client’s neck and face. Escort the client to the reception area.

26. **Complete the Post-Service Procedure.**

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**LP 16.1, P–1 continued**

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GRADUATED (45-DEGREE) HAIRCUT: PROCEDURE 16–2

IMPLEMENTED AND MATERIALS
Cutting cape, cutting or styling comb, haircutting shears, neck strip, sectioning clips, shampoo and conditioner, shampoo cape, spray bottle with water, towels, wide-tooth comb

PROCEDURE

1. Complete the Pre-Service Procedure.
2. Drape the client. Drape the client for a shampooing.
3. Shampoo the hair. Shampoo and condition the hair as necessary; towel dry.
4. Return to the station. Escort the client back to the styling chair. Secure a neck strip around the client’s neck. Place a cape over the neck strip and fasten it in the back. Fold the neck strip down over the cape so that no part of the cape touches the client’s skin.
5. Detangle the hair. Use a wide-tooth comb to remove all tangles.
6. Section the hair. Part the hair into six sections. Begin with a part from the front hairline just above the middle of each eyebrow back to the crown area and clip the hair in place. Establish another part from the crown area where section 1 ends to the back of each ear, forming side sections 2 and 3. Clip these sections in place. Take a horizontal part from one ear to the other across the nape area, about 1 inch (2.5 cm) above the hairline. This forms sections 4 and 5. Clip them in place. The remaining nape section (6) is your horizontal guide section.
7. Establish the guideline. First cut the center of the nape section to the desired length. Use a horizontal cutting line parallel to the fingers. Cut the right and left sides of the nape section the same length as the center guideline.
8. First horizontal section. Working upward in the left back section, measure and part off the first horizontal section approximately 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide.
9. Establish a vertical section. Beginning at the center part, establish a vertical subsection approximately ½ inch (1.25) wide. Extend the subsection down to include the nape guideline. Comb the subsection smooth at a 45-degree angle to the scalp. Hold your fingers at a 90-degree angle to the subsection and cut.
10. Complete the horizontal section. Proceed to cut the entire horizontal section by parting off vertical subsections and cutting in the same manner as step 9. Check each section vertically and horizontally throughout the haircut. Each completed section will serve as a guideline for the next section.
11. Next horizontal section. Part off another horizontal section approximately 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide. Beginning at the center, create another vertical subsection that extends down and includes the previously cut strands. Comb the hair smoothly at a 45-degree elevation to the head. Hold the fingers and shears at a 90-degree angle to the subsection and cut. Cut the entire horizontal section in this manner. Make sure the second section blends evenly with the previously cut section.
12. Complete the horizontal sections. Continue taking horizontal sections throughout the left and right back sections and follow the same cutting procedure. The hair will gradually become longer as it reaches the apex. For example, if your nape guide was 2.5 inches (6.25 cm) long, your upper crown will be approximately 6 inches (15 cm) long.
13. Cut the crown. Maintain the length in the upper crown by holding each vertical subsection throughout the crown area at a 90-degree angle while cutting. After checking the back and crown for even blending, proceed to the left side section.
14. Create a side guide. Establish a narrow guide section on the left side at the hairline approximately ½ inch (1.25 cm) wide. The side guideline should be the same length as the nape. Move to the right side of the head and establish a matching guideline there. This will help ensure that both side sections will be the same length when the right side section is cut later.

LP 16.1, P–2 continues
15. **Hairline section.** Establish a ½-inch (1.25 cm) side section that curves and follows the hairline above the ear back to the nape section. Smoothly comb the section, including the side guideline and part of the nape section.

16. **Cut from the nape to the side.** Holding the hair with little or no tension, cut the hair from the nape guide to the side guide. Note that the fingers are held at a slight angle to connect the two guides.

17. **Horizontal section on the left side.** Establish a horizontal section on the left side. The width of this section will vary because of the irregular hairline around the ear.

18. **Vertical subsection at the ear.** Starting at the ear, part a ½-inch (1.25 cm) vertical subsection. Include the underlying guideline and a small portion of the nape section.

19. **Continue cutting.** Continue the same cutting procedure followed thus far. Take vertical subsections, comb smooth, elevate at a 45-degree angle from the head, holding the fingers at a 90-degree angle to the strand. Cut the section even with the side guideline and nape section. Be sure to hold the vertical subsections straight out from the head at 45 degrees, not pulled to the right or left.

20. **Check and blend the side and top.** When the left side section is completed, the strands in the uppermost part of the section should be the same length as those in the upper crown area. In the final 1-inch (2.5 cm) section, comb the vertical subsections and hold them at a 90-degree angle to the head. Position your fingers at 90 degrees to the strand and cut parallel to your fingers. Check the completed section horizontally to make sure the ends are even.

21. **Cut the right side.** Move to the right side of the head and cut the hair in the same manner as you did on the left side, using the previously established guide. Once the back and both sides are complete, move to the fringe and top areas.

22. **Create a fringe guide.** You can create a variety of fringe designs by cutting the fringe length close to that of the side guideline. Create a fringe guide section along the hairline about ½ inch (2.5 cm) wide. Starting at the center part and working on the left side of the forehead, cut to the desired length.

23. **Cut ½-inch (2.5 cm) section.** Bring down another ½-inch (2.5 cm) section and cut this subsection of the bang section at a low elevation to the guideline.

24. **Connect the guides.** Take a vertical parting along the hairline that connects the guideline from the bang and the guideline from in front of the ear. Slide your hand slowly, keeping both guidelines in your grasp, and stop with about ¼ inch (.6 cm) of both guidelines in your hand. Connecting the two guidelines will determine the angle of the cut.

25. **Vertical subsections.** Using the guideline established in the previous step, take ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsections and cut the top section at a 45-degree angle, blending with the sides.

26. **Cut the top section.** Finish the top section by taking ½-inch (1.25 cm) vertical subsections parallel to the center part. Hold the hair up from the head at a 90-degree angle. Include the hair from the crown and bang areas and cut to blend the section with the two precut sections. Continue cutting in this manner until the remainder of the top section is cut. Hold the hair up from the head at a 90-degree angle and check the completed cut. Trim any uneven ends. The bang guide gradually increases in length to the pre-established length in the top and crown areas.

27. **Blow-dry the haircut.** View the design, movement, and ends to ensure they are evenly blended.

28. **Complete the Post-Service Procedure.**
**PRACTICAL COSMETOLOGY SKILLS COMPETENCY EVALUATION CRITERIA**

The following criteria may be used with the school’s practical grading procedures to determine a student’s competency in entry-level practical skills. Upon completion of this lesson and the assigned practice, the student should be able to competently perform each of the criteria listed. Each criterion is written as a positive and accurate statement. The answer is either *yes* or *no*. Convert the number of criteria in each category to the school’s grading scale. For example, if your grading scale is on a 100-point system and there are 10 criteria, each criterion would be worth 10 points. The student would be given 10 points for each criterion that was checked as a *yes*.

**EVALUATION OF BLUNT HAIRCUT PROCEDURE**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Detangled the hair with a wide-tooth comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Combed the hair back and away from the face to find the natural part or parted the hair the way the client will be wearing it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Took a center parting from the front hairline to the nape, dividing the head in two halves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Found the apex of the head, took a parting from the apex to the back of the ear on both sides, and clipped, resulting in four sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Began at the nape, on the left side, and took a horizontal parting ¼ to ½-inch (.6 to 1.25 cm) from the hairline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>With the client’s head upright, combed the subsection in a natural fall from scalp to ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>With the dominant hand combed the subsection again, stopping just above the cutting line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Made sure the comb was horizontal and just above the cutting line (desired line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Cut the subsection straight across, and kept shears horizontal and parallel to the floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>OR used the alternate method of cutting the blunt line in the nape appropriately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Repeated prior step on the right side, using the length of first subsection as a guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Checked to make sure the cutting line was straight before moving on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Returned to the left side and took another horizontal parting, creating a subsection the same size as previous subsection, allowing view of the guideline through the new subsection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Combed hair down in a natural fall, and cut the length to match the guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Repeated on the right side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Continued working up the back of the head, alternating from the left section to right section, using subsections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Combed the hair into its natural falling position, and cut with little or no tension to match the guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Began on the left side and took a horizontal parting and parted off a portion from the back area to match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>a) took a subsection large enough to give an even amount of hair at the cutting line, allowing for the protrusion of the ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>b) combed the hair from the scalp to the ends, released the subsection, and allowed the hair to hang in a natural fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>c) used the wide teeth and placed the comb back into the subsection just below the ear and slid down to the cutting line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>d) held the comb parallel to the floor and cut the hair straight across just below the comb, connecting the line to the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>e) repeated the step on the right side of the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Cut the right side in the same manner as the left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Checked both sides for evenness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Made any needed adjustments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>_____</strong></td>
<td>Continued working on the left side with horizontal partings until all hair was cut to match the guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LP 16.1, TT-1 continues**

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Made sure hair fell on the side, not the face, when cutting the hair along the face
Repeated the procedure on the right side
Swept up cut hair from the floor and disposed of it properly
Blew dry the haircut using very little lift off the scalp
After drying the hair, had the client stand and checked the line in the mirror
Cleaned up any hair at the neckline and checked where the hair fell when dry. Used the wide teeth of the comb to connect the crown area
Removed the drape and neck strip from the client and disposed of them properly
Brushed loose hair from the client’s neck and face

LP 16.1, TT-1 continues
EVALUATION OF GRADUATED HAIRCUT PROCEDURE

- Parted the hair into 6 sections according to the procedure
- Established a guideline by first cutting the center of the nape section to the desired length
- Used a horizontal cutting line parallel to the fingers
- Cut the right and left sides of the nape section the same length as the center guideline
- Worked upward in the left back section, measured and parted off the first horizontal section approximately 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide
- Began at the center part, established a vertical subsection approximately ½ inch (1.25 cm) wide
- Extended the subsection down to include the nape guideline and combed the subsection smooth at a 45-degree angle to the scalp
- Held the fingers at a 90-degree angle to the strand and cut
- Proceeded to cut the entire horizontal section by parting off vertical subsections and cutting in the same manner as before
- Checked each section vertically and horizontally throughout the haircut
- Each completed section served as a guideline for the next section
- Parted off another horizontal section approximately 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide
- Began at the center and created another vertical subsection that extended down and included the previously cut strands
- Combed the hair smooth at a 45-degree elevation to the head
- Held the fingers and shears at a 90-degree angle to the subsection and cut
- Cut the entire horizontal section in the same manner
- Made sure the second section blended evenly with the previously cut section
- Continued taking horizontal sections throughout the left and right back sections and followed the same cutting procedure
- The hair gradually became longer as it reached the apex
- Maintained the length in the upper crown by holding each vertical subsection throughout the crown area at a 90-degree angle while cutting
- After checking the back and crown for even blending, proceeded to the left side section
- Established a narrow guide section on the left side at the hairline approximately ½ inch (1.25 cm) wide
- Moved to the right side of the head and established a matching guideline there
- Established a ½-inch (1.25 cm) side section that curved and followed the hairline above the ear back to the nape section
- Smoothly combed the section, including the side guideline and part of the nape section
- Held the hair with little or no tension and cut the hair from the nape guide to the side guide
- Established a horizontal section on the left side taking into account the protrusion of the ear
- Starting at the ear, parted a ½-inch (1.25 cm) vertical subsection that included the underlying guideline and a small portion of the nape section
- Continued the same cutting procedure previously followed
- Took vertical subsections, combed smoothly, elevated at a 45-degree angle from the head, and held the fingers at a 90-degree angle to the strand
- Cut the section even with the side guideline and nape section
- Held the vertical subsections straight out from the head at 45 degrees
- Continued establishing horizontal sections on the left side of the head and followed the same cutting procedure
- Checked each section horizontally to ensure the ends were evenly blended
- Added strands from the back section when checking to ensure that the two sections were uniform in length
- When the left side section was completed, the strands in the uppermost part of the section were the same length as those in the upper crown area

LP 16.1, TT-1 continues
In the final 1-inch (2.5 cm) section, combed the vertical subsections and held them at a 90-degree angle to the head.

Positioned fingers at 90 degrees to the strand and cut parallel to the fingers.

Checked the completed section horizontally to make sure the ends were even.

Moved to the right side of the head and cut the hair in the same manner as on the left side, using the previously established guide.

Once the back and both sides were complete, moved to the fringe and top areas.

Created a fringe guide section along the hairline about ½ inch (1.25 cm) wide.

Started at the center part and worked on the left side of the forehead; cut to the desired length.

Combed the fringe section, including the center guide strand and a small portion of the side area.

Connected the two guidelines to determine the angle of the cut.

Cut the fringe section at a low elevation.

Checked the cut for evenness and accuracy.

Cut ½-inch (1.25 cm) section.

Brought down another ½-inch (1.25 cm) section and cut this subsection of the bang section at a low elevation to the guideline.

Took a vertical parting along the hairline that connected the guideline from the bang and the guideline from in front of the ear.

Slid hand slowly, kept both guidelines in grasp and stopped with about ¼ inch (.6 cm) of both guidelines in hand.

Used the guideline established in the previous step and took ½-inch (1.25 cm) subsections and cut the top section at a 45-degree angle, blending with the sides.

Finished the top section by taking ½-inch (1.25 cm) vertical subsections parallel to the center part.

Held the hair up from the head at a 90-degree angle, including the hair from the crown and bang areas, and cut to blend the section with the two precut sections.

Continued cutting in this manner until the remainder of the top section was cut.

Held the hair up from the head at a 90-degree angle and checked the completed cut.

Trimmed any uneven ends.

Blew dry the haircut.

Viewed the design, movement, and ends and ensured they were evenly blended.

LP 16.1, TT–1 continued