



**MasterClass-Precision Cutting Principles
COMPLEMENTARY E-BOOK**

Assessing your client's face shape and bone structure

Face shape and bone structure is SO important when creating a precision hair cut.

You may have cut the most perfect one length Bob, but if it doesn't suit the client, or draws attention to her least liked features, it won't matter how good the cut is, it will look ugly.

A top tip we use at MT salons is to make sure to use the word CONSULTATION when talking to your client about their hair. This ensures that they realise they are getting a consultation and allows them to really open up about their likes, dislikes and hair goals.

World Class Stylist Thinking

Questions to help analyse your client's bone structure:

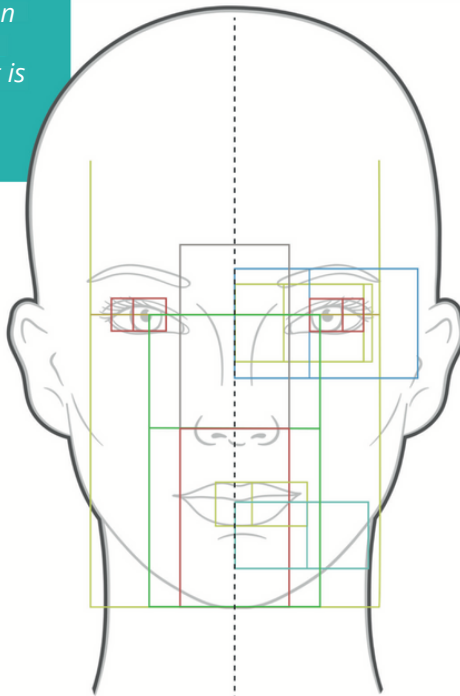
- How round is the head?
- What is the occipital bone like? (the occipital bone is the bone that creates the curve at the back of the head just before the nape.)
- What does the client look like from the side profile? Pay particular attention to what their jaw line looks like.
- Is their jaw line curved or soft? Then be careful with round cuts.
- If the jaw is broad, wide and strong, then be careful not to cut something to square - round is better here.
- Is it angular or long? Then softening the angles will suit better e.g. not POB.



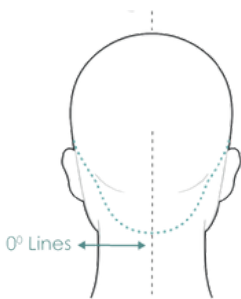
The key dimensions to bear in mind about the face

- Did you know that if you measured in a line, the mid-point of the face is the base of the eye sockets.
- The bottom of the nose is the midpoint between the eyes and chin.
- When mouth is relaxed the corner of the mouth aligns with the middle of the eyes.

A line directs attention to the face, so make sure you like where it is pointing.

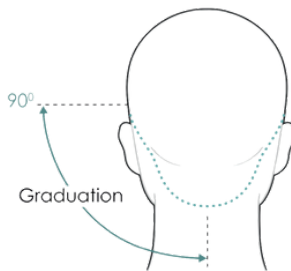


World Class Stylist -approach to the cut



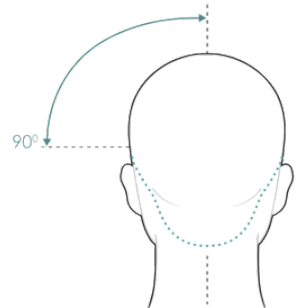
LINES

All the sections are cut to the same point.
This is traditionally used without the use of elevation, tension or overdirection.



GRADUATION

Is a build up of weight.
Traditionally graduation is 45 degrees. The amount of weight is controlled by the angle used.



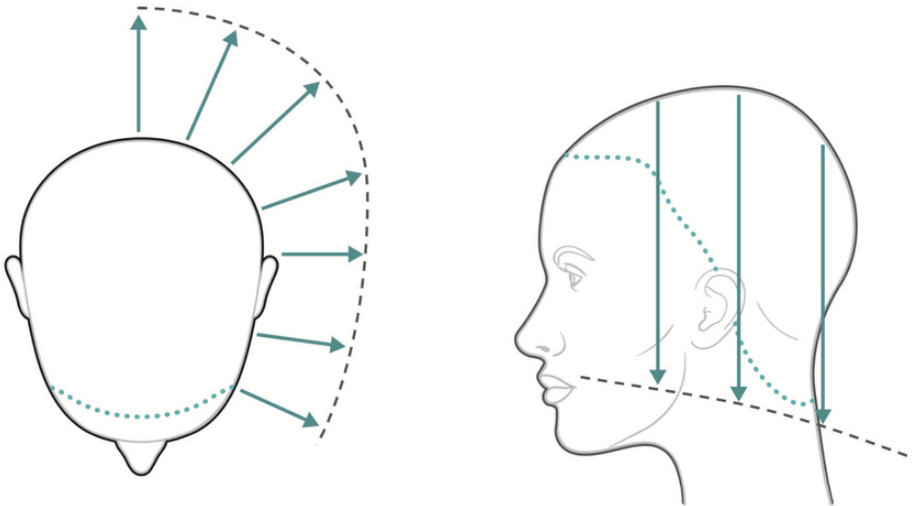
LAYERS

Layering is a removal of weight
Layers are created by holding the hair out from the head at 90 degrees or higher. Layers can create movement and enhance the texture of the hair.

World class stylist thinking –assessing the shape

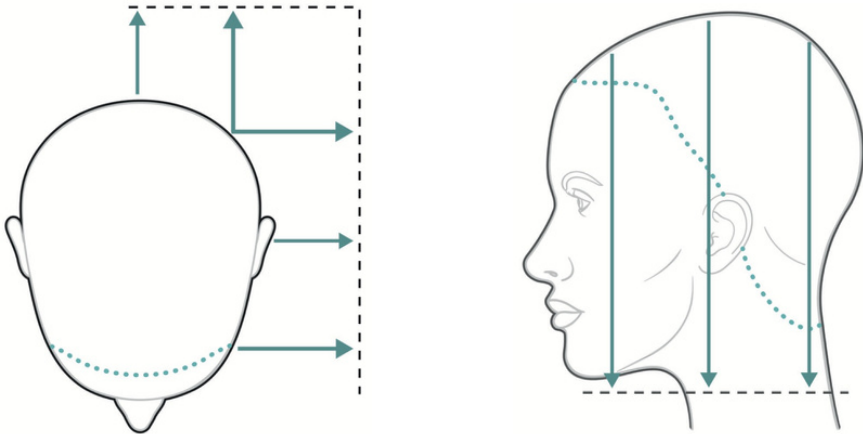
There are three main forms of shape –Square, Round or Triangular –that can be used both internally and externally on the haircut, and each has a different outcome. Let’s take a look at what they are, and how you can use them.

Round is a shape that is longer at the back and shorter at the front. Round directs fullness to the back of the head.

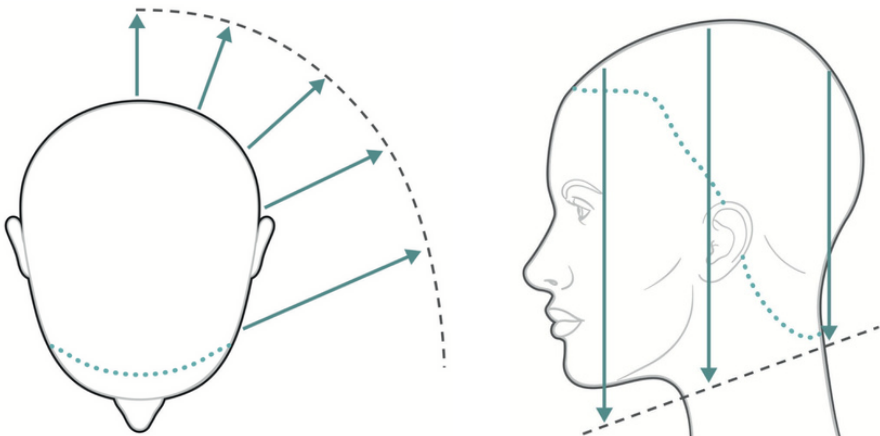


Precision Cutting Principles

Square is a shape that is the same at the front and at the back. Square will compensate for the roundness of the head with corners.



Triangular is a shape that is shorter at the back and longer at the front. Triangular will direct fullness towards the face to narrow down a wide face.



Blowdrying the Precision Cut

We use a method called wrap drying, using a VessBrush that gives medium control to the hair. You use the shape of the head to help blowdry the hair, allowing the hair to fall effortlessly into place. The technique means that the client can easily recreate the look at home. It also ensures that we can check that the haircut is perfect, as we haven't created any false volume or exaggerated shapes.

We don't use nozzles as they damage the hair and take away any natural movement.

World Class Stylist technique and points to remember

- Your cutting section and comb should always be in alignment, as if looking through a mirror.
- Make sure you take fine enough sections so that you can always see your guide.
- Cross checking is always the opposite way you cut it e.g. if you cut vertically, cross check horizontally.
- On each section move your body to follow the shape you are cutting.





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