

Master//Cutting Series

TERMINOLOGY & METHODOLOGY

SECTIONING

Partings & Sections	Describes how the hair is separated prior to cutting.
Profile	Centre forehead to centre nape
Horseshoe	Recession to recession
Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon
Diagonal forward	Angles towards the face
Diagonal back	Angles backward away from the face
Radial	Crown to hairline
Pivoting	Rotating from a central point
Distribution	Describes how the hair is combed in relation to the parting or section

BASIC TERMINOLOGY

Base Line	The lowest point and foundation of a haircut
Double Base Line	Working an extra baseline over a shorter area to create a two dimensional effect
Perimeter Line	The outline of a haircut
Texture	The surface of any hair, I.e. Smooth texture—One length bob. Messy texture—scrunch drying
Internal Shape	The area inside the perimeter and base line
Recession	The point at the front hairline that grows back the furthest

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CUTTING TERMINOLOGY

Block Graduation	A fast way of eliminating weight by pulling all of the hair up and out to the same level of graduation
C-Curvature	Designing the perimeter line in the shape of a curve
Natural Inversion	Working a centre area of layering through the centre of the head and pulling all the rest of the hair to this point
One Length Cut	Block cutting is used to create a baseline. The heaviest form of haircutting. Cutting to create one horizontal line that gives the illusion of the hair being one length
Edging	The scissors are used as a razor to blend a perimeter line from short to long without any graduation
Pointing	Adding texture and removing weight by cutting deep into the section along the hair shaft. Used normally on the surface section of dry hair
Brick Cutting	Working shorter pieces of hair into existing layering by cutting in a brick work fashion
Slicing	The scissors are used as a razor to texturize the ends of the hair, eliminating weight, whilst retaining length
Perimeter Shaping	The perimeter line is created by picking up the hair with the comb and cutting into the line, usually executed on dry hair
Club Cutting	The scissors are used in a piecemeal fashion whilst cutting a baseline to create a straight line. Also used when cutting any section of hair without texture creating a straight line

BLOW DRY TERMINOLOGY

Rotation Drying	Using the palm of the hand and rotating it on the scalp, together with the heat of the drier to create volume
Vent Drying	The vent brush is used to create direction and root lift
Stretch Drying	Drying the hair with the fingers by lifting the root areas to get a free feeling through the ends
Power drying	Using the dryer at high speed and heat, to create separation throughout the ends
Twist Drying	Twisting the hair in sections and drying, to create a chunky separated effect

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BASIC TERMINOLOGY

Asymmetric	Not symmetrical
Basic Layering	Pull sections out at 90 from the head shape. All hair cut to the same length
Cutting Angle	The angle at which hair is held whilst cutting
Centre Point	Used as an axis. Determined by placing comb flat on the head, where the comb leaves the head is your centre point
Centre Forehead	The point on the hairline directly up from the nose
Crown	Growth pattern, normally found around the centre point
Crown Area	Area that surrounds the crown and centre point
Convex	An arch which curves to follow the head shape
Concave	An arch which curves away from the head shape
Diagonal Back	A straight line drawn between vertical and horizontal which travels back away from the head
Diagonal Forward	A straight line drawn between vertical and horizontal that travels towards the face
Distribution	The way the hair is combed
Density	The amount of hair on the head per square inch
Forward Graduation	Cutting the hair from long to short around the face
Graduation	A build-up of weight from short too long
Growth Pattern	The direction of hair growth
Horizontal	Parallel to the horizon
Hairline	The point at which growth of hair starts
Layer	Pulling hair out from the head and eliminating length
Nape	The lowest point of the back of the head

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Natural Fall	The way the hair will fall naturally with the head in any position
Occipital	Prominent bone at the back of the head
Point Cutting	The hair is texturized by cutting down into the ends
Profile Shape	The side view of the head
Profile Line	A section taken down the centre of the head
Porosity	The hairs ability to absorb moisture
Personalizing	Whatever technique is needed—whether cutting or finishing—adapting a style to suit an individual
Radial Sections	Pie wedge sections working around the head in vertical sections, pivoting from a centre point
Razor Cutting	A technique used to cut the hair with a sharp blade in a slicing action. This will taper the ends of the hair, eliminating weight and creating movement
Slide Cutting	This is where the scissors are used as a razor to blend the perimeter line, at the steepest possible angle, from short to long without creating graduation
Symmetric	Balanced, textured, straight or curly, coarse or soft
'T' to parting	Perpendicular to the section
Vertical	Perpendicular to the horizon
Weight	Length where length of hair builds up to create weight
Weight Distribution	Where length is built up or reduced to create shape