



## COLOUR BOOK

Handbook  
for an appropriate  
use of Oyster  
Professional  
products line

 **Oyster**  
cosmetics  
professional






## Part 1. Colour elements.

How to obtain secondary colours from primary ones and why this concerns hairdressers.

Each object or surface that completely absorbs sunlight appears to be totally BLACK to us; on the contrary, an object completely reflecting sunlight appears WHITE to us.

Primary colours are the following:

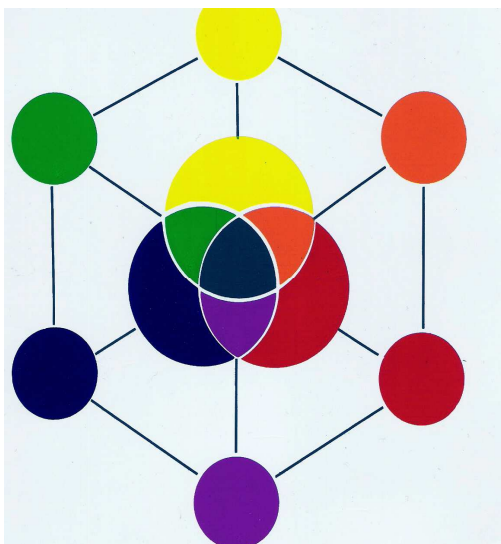
 red       yellow       blue

By mixing primary colours in equal parts, the result would be black, brown or grey.

Secondary colours are the following:

 blue + yellow = green       yellow + red = orange       blue + red = violet

According to the variation between 2 PRIMARY colours, also the intensity of obtained colours and the prevalence of one colour on the other will vary. The mixing of the three SECONDARY colours allows to obtain BLACK once again. To ease the reading of PRIMARY colours and of the colours that can be obtained by different mixing, the NEWTON'S CIRCLE shall be utilised.



From this scheme, it is possible to infer that mixing two opposed colours (yellow + violet, orange + blue, red + green) always allows to obtain BLACK colour and this because each PRIMARY colour is opposed to the SECONDARY colour obtained by mixing the other two primary colours.

This introduction concerning colours will be useful any time the hairdresser will need to create new dyeing shades, taking into consideration starting colours, whether natural or not.



## Part 2.

### The colour chart.

How to read the colour chart and how to use it in order to obtain wished results.

This table shows the universal number system of tone depth levels, i.e. hair tones, from the darkest tones to the lightest ones.

Tone levels	
1	black
3	dark brown
4	medium brown
5	light brown
6	dark blond
7	medium blond
8	light blond
9	very light blond
10	platinum blond

In addition to tone levels, hair is characterised by a predominant shade, which is identified by the number AFTER the bar in this colour chart.

/ 0	<b>Natural or base predominant shade</b>
/ 1	<b>Ash (green) shade</b>
/ 2	<b>Irisé (violet) shade</b>
/ 3	<b>Golden (yellow) shade</b>
/ 4	<b>Copper (orange) shade</b>
/ 5	<b>Mahogany (red-violet) shade</b>
/ 6	<b>Red shade</b>
/ 7	<b>Cocoa shade</b>
/ 8	<b>Tobacco shade</b>
/11	<b>Matt shade</b>

The number BEFORE the bar indicates the base colour or tone depth level, the number AFTER the bar indicates the predominant shade. For example:

<b>5/4</b>	
Tone depth level	Predominant shade
5	<b>4</b>
Light brown	<b>Copper (orange)</b>

By utilising Newton's circle in hair dyeing process it is possible to intensify or dull a primary colour by the use of its secondary complementary colour.

In order to highlight or to correct the colour to be obtained, it is possible to follow the combinations below:

Golden base (prevalence of <b>yellow</b> )	Utilise a irisé shade (prevalence of <b>violet</b> )
Copper base (prevalence of <b>orange</b> )	Utilise a <b>blue</b> shade
<b>red</b> base	Utilise an ash shade (prevalence of <b>green</b> )

To be taken into consideration:

All **golden shade** (/3) colours are to be considered **a half tone lighter**.

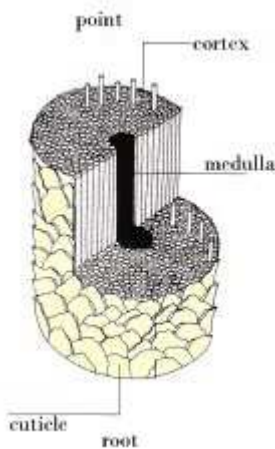
For example: 7/3 golden medium blond is a half tone lighter than 7/0 medium blond.

On the contrary, all **ash shade** (/1) colours are to be considered **a half tone darker**.

For example: 7/1 ash medium blond is half tone darker than 7/0 medium blond.

## Part 3. Hair structure.

Hair composition and which are the pigments determining its colour.



### Hair section

Hair is defined as being natural when its scaly layer is intact and light is reflected on its cuticle as it would be on a mirror, allowing hair to appear shiny and bright.

Natural hair has a wide range of colours from blond to brown, from copper to black.

Hair colour is determined by the presence of **melanin**, a pigment present above all in its cortex.

This coloured substance is produced by some cells called melanocytes that are present among the keratinocytes, the cells responsible for the production of keratin, which is the substance composing hair.

The kinds of melanin determining natural hair colour are three:

**EUMELANINE** → brown-black colour

**TRICHOSIDERIN** → red colour

**PHEOMELANIN** → yellow colour

- **EUMELANINE**

It is the pigment able to create tone depth level (colour intensity). According to its quantity all shades (from blond to black) can be obtained. Eumelanine is also called "granular pigment" due to its special rice grain shape. They are easy to bleach by the current chemical products.

- **TRICHOSIDERIN**

This pigment has smaller dimensions than eumelanine.

Its colour is red / orange and it determines hair colours from copper to deep red. Trichosiderin is also called "diffused pigment" due to its smaller shape and to its higher concentration than eumelanine ones.

It is difficult to be dulled or eliminated from hair.

- **PHEOMELANIN**

It is the lighter pigment: its yellow concentration determines blond colours. This pigment is mainly concentrated in the internal part of hair; this is also called "diffused" because it presents the same structural characteristics of red pigment.

It is the most resistant kind of melanin in case of bleaching: also in case of very strong bleaching, a yellow pigment presence remains in hair.

These kinds of melanin, when mixed, allow to obtain natural colours that can be classified according to tone depth levels scale (which is mainly determined by eumelanine) and shades range.

Dark hair =	Black-brown pigments prevailing concentration. High concentration of red pigments. Low concentration of yellow pigments.
Light hair =	Low concentration of black-brown pigments. Low concentration of red pigments. Yellow pigments prevailing concentration.

These basic notions are necessary to correctly evaluate hair base colour and to carry out a proper dyeing.

## Roots, length, points

Hair presents different structural characteristics, according to the part of it taken into consideration, i.e. roots, length or points.

Hair structural differences are determined by mechanical actions – washing and the use of combs, brushes, hair dryers, hair grips, hair pins, elastics – but also chemical treatments – dyeing, bleaching, curling and straightening. Also environmental conditions such as air, sun and humidity play an important role.

Hair growth is about 1-2 cm per month, it is therefore possible to calculate hair age; it is not difficult to imagine all the treatments 20 cm long hair undergone. After hair reached a certain length, its structure is not uniform: more than a half of superposed layers of the scales present in hairline area often does not exist on its points; the cuticle tends to peel off determining more sensitive and porous hair.

Hair professionals shall carefully consider the hair status trying to keep or re-establish a balanced situation from its roots to its points and this in order to respect the natural beauty of hair and also for the fact that this is the only way to obtain a uniform and positive result.

## Typical situation of hair structure:



### ROOTS

- Not complete keratinization
- easy absorption
- dyeing influenced by body heat

### LENGTH

- complete keratinization
- uniform colour
- dyeing not influenced by body heat

### POINTS

- Opened scales
- Usually more porous structure, therefore higher absorption of the applied product.
- Not well uniform result and more sensitive hair.



## Part 4.

### Chromatic scale and oxidant action.

How to bleach hair and which are the suggestions for the use of the oxidant.

### Chromatic scale

To ease the choice of the nuance to be utilised in order to achieve the wished result, a second chromatic scale has been studied, which is parallel to the scale determining tone depth levels.

**Chromatic scale connects source tone level** (base colour) **and target one** (i.e. the target colour chosen by the customer) **highlighting the colour of** typical source hair **melanin**.

This allows to take into consideration the typical pigments of hair structure interacting with dyeing and determining the final result.

INTERNATIONAL NUMBER SYSTEM	STONE DEPTH LEVEL	MELANIN CONCENTRATION SCALE
10	Platinum very light blond	Slightly golden very light yellow
9	Very light blond	Golden light yellow
8	Light blond	Deep yellow
7	Medium blond	Yellow-orange
6	Dark blond	Red orange
5	Light brown	Orange red
4	Medium brown	Deep red
3	Dark brown	Deep dark red
2	Brown	
1	Black	

This scale is useful above all to determine hair bleaching.



## How hair modifies during bleaching process

The chemical reaction of oxidation particularly acts on granular pigments (eumelanine), whose number progressively decreases according to the kind (stronger or weaker) of bleaching.

From the moment in which the product is applied and as time goes by, colour modifies from brown to red until it reaches, in stronger bleaching, yellow shades.

As a matter of fact melanin bleaching process follows the sequence below:

deep red → orange red → orange → yellow orange → deep yellow → straw yellow
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## The role of oxygen in bleaching process

Hair bleaching already takes place in nature due to sun rays, air, wind and humidity. The responsible for bleaching process is oxygen. Humidity is carrier of the oxygen contained in the air and sun heat accelerates the process: for this reason on the seaside hair quickly lighten.

In case of cosmetic hair dyeing, the oxidant – in this case OxyCream – amplifies and quickens the mechanism taking place in nature, acting as accelerator of dye action. This result can be obtained thanks to its composition based on hydrogen peroxide activating progressive hair bleaching.

The percentages of hydrogen peroxide concentration are the following:

- 6 vol = hydrogen peroxide 2%
- 10 vol = hydrogen peroxide 3%
- 20 vol = hydrogen peroxide 6%
- 30 vol = hydrogen peroxide 9%
- 40 vol = hydrogen peroxide 12%

According to the wished bleaching level a higher or lower volume level shall be utilised, according to the following table (given as indication, only):

	20 VOL.	30 VOL.	40 VOL.
Natural base with tone depth level 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	Bleaching 1 TONE	Bleaching 2 TONES	Bleaching 3 TONES
Natural base with tone depth level 5- 6- 7- 8 - 9 - 10	Bleaching 2 TONES	Bleaching 3 TONES	Bleaching 4 / 5 tones Super-Bleaching

The basic rule in the use of oxidant is the following:

Higher volumes → the faster is oxidation time, the less is the reached colour density.

Lower volumes → the longer is oxidation time, the higher is the reached colour density.

Time is closely connected to utilised volumes. The environmental temperature in which colour is applied is a fundamental factor: the hotter is the room, the faster is oxidizing action.

Oxidant	Suggested time
6-10 volumes	10/20 minutes
20 volumes	30/35 minutes
30 volumes	40 minutes
40 volumes	45/50 minutes



Another fundamental factor determining a long-lasting colour is its application: the mixture (oxidant + colour) shall be **uniformly distributed** from the roots to hair points. In order to allow the penetration of air and assure a uniform action, it is necessary **not to leave hair in a too compact manner**.

## Suggested use of oxidants

**10 volumes** oxidant is utilised for the following:

- for a tone-giving dye bath (ratio 1:2)
- for a semi-permanent dyeing
- for tone-giving highlights
- for re-pigmentation
- for giving light to a dull colour
- shade on shade
- for dyeing hair after a strong bleaching
- with bleaching agent for light fashion effects
- for a soft removal
- for light-bath or sea effect

**20 volumes** oxidant is utilised for the following:

- for covering white hair
- for hair darkening
- for shade on shade dyeing
- for tone restoration of a colour
- for obtaining 1 tone or 2 tones lighter hair
- in the so-called "occlusion method", together with bleaching agent for highlights with tinfoil

- for removing from 1 to 2 tones
- for bleaching

**30 volumes** oxidant is utilised for the following:

- for a more brilliant and transparent colour
- for covering white hair
- for obtaining 2 or 3 tones lighter hair
- with bleaching agent for highlights. This procedure is valid both for hand-made method with comb, clava and bonnet, and "occlusion method" with thermal paper tinfoil.
- for removing from 2 to 3 tones
- for bleaching



**40 volumes oxidant** is utilised for the following:

- for covering white hair
- for obtaining 3 tones lighter hair
- with super-bleaching, to obtain a 4 / 5 tones lighter colour
- with bleaching agent for creating hand made (comb + knife + clava) lightening

We suggest to **respect and follow the indications concerning the relation between colour and oxidant**, also utilising special graduated cylinder and scales allowing to dose the correct concentration of colour and oxygen.

In fact, if the quantity of hydrogen peroxide is lower than the suggested quantity, the colour will be more concentrated and darker; on the contrary, if the quantity of hydrogen peroxide is higher than the suggested quantity, the colour will appear lighter and less full therefore less covering, which compromises the result in case of white hair.

**N.B.: Keep the oxidant at best conditions.**

It shall not be exposed to sunlight, nor kept in too hot environment; it shall not be put into metallic containers. As a matter of fact, all these situations could bring about the acceleration of oxygen development.

Once the packaging is opened, it shall be closed in an accurate way and preferably utilised within short.

## Part 5. Technical diagnosis

The secret for obtaining the best results is a good preliminary diagnosis.

The basis for obtaining the best results are the following:

- technical knowledge
- ability concerning the analysis of hair structure
- knowledge of products
- availability of necessary products

Before dyeing hair, we suggest to carry out an **"involving diagnosis"**, i.e. a conversation/interview with the customer in order to understand which is the wished result and select the most proper way to achieve it.

We suggest to touch hair, utilise the colour chart or other images helping through the choice; ask open questions always utilising simple and clear terminology. For example, it is possible to ask the customer if he/she is satisfied with his/her hair, and in case he/she is not, what he/she would like to change; which are his/her expectations concerning the treatment, etc. We also suggest to ask the customer for information concerning the products utilised at home.

After the "involving diagnosis", it is necessary to carry out the **technical diagnosis**, an unavoidable step to work without problems.



### Technical diagnosis steps

1. Check for skin status to see if it is intact or if it presents anomalies
2. Analyse hair structure and status
3. Determine natural colour and hair sensitivity
4. Check for the possible percentage of white hair
5. Evaluate if there are any differences between the colour of hair in its length and points, above all if hair is treated
6. Determine the tone wished by the customer
7. Determine the most suitable dyeing to achieve the selected tone
8. Determine the oxidant to be utilised in combination
9. Choose the method to be used



## Part 6.

### Dyeing practical cases.

First dyeing, pre-pigmentation and re-pigmentation, after treatment.

## First dyeing

In this case, it is a dyeing procedure on natural hair, never treated before with hair dyeing. The sequence to be followed is indicated below:

Divide hair in two sectors with a separation from ear to ear.

Proceed in two steps.

- 1 Apply hair dyeing on hair length and points and let it work for 20 minutes with no heat source or for 10 minutes with heat source. Heat allows to reduce laying time, speeding up the procedure. It is fundamental to know that during the first dyeing on hair length and points it is necessary to use an oxidant with higher volumes than the ones utilised for the base and this in order to obtain the right bleaching degree and homogeneous results.
- 2 Once laying time is over, prepare hair dyeing mixture once again and apply it on hair roots; distribute it also on length and points treated during the first phase, in case they already absorbed a certain quantity of product.
- 3 Let it work for 20 minutes with heat source or 35 minutes without heat source.

## Pre-pigmentation

It is an application technique allowing to solve white hair covering problems, both in case they are concentrated in particular areas or widespread all over the head. White hair is particularly hard and resisting: in other words, it is hard for white hair to absorb hair dyeing because they have no pigments and a very strong structure. For this reason, it is necessary to make hair more permeable and give it a higher colour concentration.

In pre-pigmentation process natural (/0) or golden (/3) nuances are utilised and can also be mixed, if necessary.

Pre-pigmentation process can be carried out in two ways:

## 1- STANDARD PRE-PIGMENTATION

### For white hair concentrated around the forehead

This procedure is carried out in case of white hair around the forehead that is not always hard or resisting.

#### Preparation steps:

- Prepare about 10 g of dyeing cream 1 tone lighter than the colour to be applied. For example, if the colour chosen with the customer is 7/0, pre-pigmentation colour will be 8/0.
- Distribute pure (i.e. not mixed with oxidant) hair dyeing on concerned area. Apply in a light and uniform way, by using the brush or your hands.
- Let it work for 10 minutes. In the meantime, prepare the wished colour (in our case, 7/0 mixed with 20 or 30 volumes oxidant). After ten minutes, apply the mixture all over your head, pre-pigmented area included.
- Let it work for 30/35 minutes.

## 2 – STRONG PRE-PIGMENTATION

### For white hair all over the head

This procedure is carried out in case of specially hard and resisting white hair, widespread all over the head, where applying the above method would bring about problems. To ease the procedure, in this case pre-pigmentation will be directly created in basin, in only one application.

#### Preparation steps:

- Colour chosen by the customer: 7/0
- The colour to be prepared in the container will be composed as follows: 30 g 7/0 + 30 g 8/0 + 30 volumes oxidant.
- Mixing ratio in this case will be 1: ½ (for example, 60 g of dyeing + 30 g of oxidant). A lighter tone (8/0) and 30 volumes oxidant allow to obtain a 7/0, not a darker colour.
- Follow laying time as for a standard dyeing procedure.

This procedure allows to obtain a stronger mixture that helps opening harder hair scales and obtaining the wished covering action: all this reaching target colour and a good dyeing duration.

Important: always use as covering base a half tone lighter colour and 30 volumes oxidant to obtain homogeneous covering but also not too dark shades.
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## Re-pigmentation

It is a technique utilised to re-colour areas in which – due to environmental causes or bleaching action, perm etc – hair pigment is missing.

#### Possible aims:

- giving tone to faded highlights
- giving colour to faded hair length and points, strengthening its intensity
- giving 2 or 3 tones to faded colour
- creating the ideal base for new shades
- creating the ideal base when it is necessary to darken a colour from very light blond (for example, the customer was used to dye with 9 tone depth level and wants to darken the colour reaching a tone depth level from 6 to 1. In this case it will be necessary to re-create melanin concentration existing in nature on brown/black hair: see table in Part 4)



We suggest to utilise hot nuances to avoid colour changes to ash and, anyway, always to keep into consideration basic principles of colorimetry to avoid the joining of shades that nullify each other.

According to the technical work to be carried out it is possible to re-pigment with ready-pigmentation products (for example Piegaviva), or with oxidation dyeing, in this case by utilising 6 and 10 volumes with 1:2 or 1:3 ratio according to the result to be obtained.

#### How to use:

1. Distribute the colour for re-pigmentation of the wished nuance on concerned areas, with or without (in case a red, yellow or violet corrector is used) oxidant.
2. Pat dry or lightly dry with the hairdryer.
3. Prepare final dyeing chosen with the customer (colour + 20/30 volumes oxidant) and apply according to the wished result, in the sequence root-length-points.
4. Laying time: from 30 to 40 minutes.

#### To better understand:

The customer usually carries out a cosmetic dyeing and has a hair-growth of 1-2 cm.



Prepare the dyeing with 20/30 volumes oxidant and apply only on hair-growth.

Apply hair dyeing once again on hair length and points, utilising the following table to establish laying time

	Points and hair length lightly sensitive	Points and hair length very sensitive
Little faded hair length / only shade loss	Apply the mixture remained in the bowl on the last 5 minutes before the end of laying time. Laying time: 5 min	Directly proceed with dyeing all over your hair. Laying time: 35 min. It is important to monitor the action of oxygen in order not to make already damaged hair more sensitive.
1 tone bleaching	After 15 minutes of laying time apply the remained mixture also on hair length and points. Laying time:15-20 min	<b>Colour strengthening</b> . After 10/15 min laying time, add 20 ml of utilised shade and 5 ml of oxidant to the mixture, mix carefully and apply on hair length and points. Laying time: 20 min.
2 tones bleaching	Prepare 1:1 ratio dyeing, let it work on roots for 10/15 min. Prepare it once again and this time with 1:2 ration with 10 vol oxidant 10, apply on hair length and points. Laying time: 20 min	<b>Colour strengthening</b> . After having prepared the base, prepare the dyeing once again increasing the shade with 1:2 ratio with 10 vol oxidant.
3 tones bleaching	Prepare 1:1 ratio dyeing, let it work on roots for 10/15 min. Prepare it once again and this time with 1:2 ratio with 10 vol oxidant 10, apply on hair length and points. Laying time: 25 min	<b>Strong re-pigmentation</b> . Re-create the concentration base of melanin with a temporary shade highlighter, with low volume oxidation dyeing or with corrector (yellow /red) on hair length and points. Dry, prepare and apply dyeing all over your hair. Laying time: 35-40 min
Extremely bleached	<b>Strong re-pigmentation</b>	<b>Strong re-pigmentation</b>

## After treatment

After any dyeing and/or bleaching procedure it is better to carry out an after dyeing specific treatment; hair that undergone a chemical alteration shall be restored. After dyeing treatment shall aim at obtaining the following:

- eliminate any possible chemical dyeing residuals
- eliminate any residuals of peroxide and persulphate of bleaching and bring hair back to its initial status
- close the cuticle strengthening keratin
- nourish and moisturize
- stabilize the colour
- give hair brightness and softness

### The importance of restoring the PH

The after treatment, for the fact that it contributes to dyeing result, shall be considered as an integral part of dyeing technique and shall always be carried out.

The different kinds of dyeing, among which oxidation permanent dyeing, bring about the opening of scale of hair cuticle thanks to the presence of ammonia, also low concentration ammonia. To obtain the best results it is necessary to close scales in order to catch and hold the colour, allowing its retaining; softening and nourishing substances complete the work giving hair its natural elasticity and brightness exalting its colour.





## Perlacolor Contrast

For highlights and contrasting whorls

Perlacolor Contrast is a product belonging to our special series. It has been specially formulated **for highlights** and it allows **in a unique procedure to lighten and dye** hair. The old procedure the hairdresser had to follow (bleaching + dyeing) can be now replaced with a rapid and practical one by utilising this product which has a high concentration of pigments and assures both effectiveness and duration.

The suggestions for its use are the following:

NUANCE	Suggested for natural base	Suggested oxygen	More specifically:
CHOCOLATE	From 4 to 10	20 - 30 vol	From 4 to 7: 30 vol From 7 to 10: 20 vol
HAZEL BROWN	From 6 to 10	30 - 40 vol	From 6 to 8: 40 vol From 8 to 10: 30 vol
COPPER	From 5 to 10	30 - 40 vol	From 5 to 8: 40 vol From 8 to 10: 30 vol
RED	From 4 to 10	30 - 40 vol	From 4 to 7: 40 vol From 8 to 10: 30 vol
MAHOGANY	From 4 to 10	30 - 40 vol	From 4 to 7: 40 vol From 8 to 10: 30 vol

As it can be easily inferred, it is also possible to utilise a 20 vol. oxidant, but we suggest to use it only in case of chocolate nuance because it has a dark tone and does not need to be lightened, above all if the base is blond.

In all other cases, in order to obtain a good result, we suggest to use 30 or 40 vol. In case of dark base, i.e. natural hair or coloured hair from medium brown to black, nuances give a natural result that is visible but not highlighting. To obtain stronger impact effects on dark hair it is better to use Bleacy Color, which is a pigmented bleaching agent, having high lightening power.

Perlacolor Contrast **has good white hair covering power**, even if this is not the purpose for which it has been formulated. For white hair it is better to utilise Perlacolor Dyeing cream according to the methods in use.