

JoBaz Hair Colour Remover

Professional Instructions

How Does JoBaz Hair Colour Remover Work?

JoBaz Hair Colour Remover works by reversing the dye process. When mixed and applied to the hair, parts 1 and 2 of JoBaz Hair Colour Remover shrink the artificial hair colour molecules (back to their original state before they entered the hair cuticle) meaning they simply detach and wash away leaving the hair cuticle completely.

The most important step of the JoBaz Hair Colour Remover process is the Buffering and rinsing stage. Whilst you have successfully shrunk the colour molecules back to their 'pre-permanent' size, they still remain inside the hair. If you do not completely flush them out, the air (oxygen) will cause them to oxidize and expand again – returning the hair to its previous dark colour. Therefore you must ensure the Buffer (Part 3) is used and the hair is rinsed for at least ten minutes, before, during and after applying this post treatment Buffer.

What JoBaz Hair Colour Remover Cannot Do?

JoBaz Hair Colour Remover can only remove artificial pigment from the hair. If the hair has been subjected to high lifting tints or bleaches the hair's natural pigment has been lightened and altered. It will not be possible to restore the natural hair colour pigment by using JoBaz Hair Colour Remover. In these instances (and if the original natural colour is desired) the hair should be re-coloured initially using a semi-permanent hair colourant which is one shade lighter than the original colour.

In addition, all permanent and even semi permanent hair colourants contain peroxide. Even when a very dark or black result has been achieved, the natural hair colour may have been lightened. Although most permanent hair colours (when darkening) only lighten by a tiny amount, there are some colourants which contain higher strengths of peroxide and lighten much more. If the hair has received multiple colour applications (either from permanent or semi-permanent products) it has been exposed to peroxide on more than one occasion. Therefore (once you have successfully removed the unwanted hair colour) you may notice a warm, brassy or even copper tone to the hair – which is often more predominant near the roots (due to heat from the scalp accelerating the previous colour). This can be remedied by applying a Level 1 temporary hair colour in the desired shade. If the revealed lighter level is acceptable but you want to eradicate the warm tone, simply apply an ash toned temporary hair colour one shade lighter than the desired shade. If the hair is blonde and appears brassy or yellow the colour can be toned down by washing the hair with blonde shampoo which contains violet or purple. This counteracts the brightness of the brassy or yellow hair colour.

Cuticle staining Whilst JoBaz Hair Colour Remover can reverse and remove the artificial pigment molecules deposited inside the hair, it cannot remove cuticle staining. High fashion colours such as blue-black, red, purple, green etc can all stain the cuticle and make removal much harder. Some standard red shade permanent hair colours also rely on cuticle staining to achieve their result. Hair colourants which contain Henna also stain the cuticle and cannot be removed by JoBaz Hair Colour Remover. Herbal and plant based colours (found in health food shops) may also use Henna derivatives which JoBaz Hair Colour Remover will be ineffective at removing. Always check your previous method of hair colouring prior to using JoBaz Hair Colour Remover.

Safety

- Protect clothing as JoBaz Hair Colour Remover can permanently stain both clothes and upholstery.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- Do not mix JoBaz Hair Colour Remover with other products during procedure.
- Do not apply if skin is broken, abraded or irritated.
- Do not use JoBaz Hair Colour Remover over henna or gradual colour restorers which contain metallic salts.
- Always conduct a patch test prior to application.
- Never use on eyelashes or eyebrows. If product comes in contact with the eyes rinse immediately with cold water and seek medical attention.
- Always mix according to instructions. Once mixed do not keep Parts 1 & 2.
- Do not exceed recommended development time.

Patch Test Recommended

For sensitive skin or customers prone to allergy, a preliminary patch test is recommended. Mix a pea sized amount of Part 1 and an equal amount of Part 2. Using a cotton bud or tissue apply a dab of the mixed product behind the ear. Remove after 24 hours with water and a cleanser. Remove immediately if irritation occurs. If irritation or a reaction is apparent do not conduct a JoBaz Hair Colour Remover application.

Hair Strand Test

It is essential that a strand test is undertaken to view the potential results before a full application. To preview results (prior to full head application) conduct a strand test using a small section of hair no more than a centimetre in width. Mix equal parts of 1 and 2 (in pea sized amounts) and apply with a cotton bud or tissue to segregated hair. Fully saturate and leave to develop for 60 minutes. Rinse for five minutes, dry and check result. DO NOT APPLY POST TREATMENT BUFFER (Part 3) to hair when strand testing as it could affect results of a subsequent whole head application of JoBaz Hair Colour Remover.

This pack contains 3 x 300ml bottles, for 5 treatments

How To Use – Step By Step

Before you start

- JoBaz Hair Colour Remover should be applied to dry hair unless an incredibly light/subtle tonal removal is required.
- Make sure you cover nearby surfaces (which could stain) and yourself.
- Never use metal combs or bowls to apply JoBaz Hair Colour Remover. Ensure all products used are plastic.
- Always wear gloves during application.

Preparation

- Before you use the JoBaz Hair Colour Remover process it is strongly recommended to achieve the best possible removal that you start with clean dry hair. We recommend that the hair has been washed twice with a clarifying treatment to remove product residue and silicone build-up from the cuticle. This will help to prevent 'patchy colour', root glow and colour build-up. It will also remove any temporary colours.

STEP ONE – MIXING

- 1) Mix an equal amount of part 1 Activator with part 2 Remover (approximately 60ml of each)

STEP TWO – APPLICATION

- 2) Begin applying the mixed JoBaz Hair Colour Remover onto the areas of the hair which need hair colour correction. For precision (and as outlined above) or on shorter hair you may wish to use a tint bowl and brush. In addition you might find it easier to squeeze small amounts of product into the (gloved) palm of your hand and apply with finger tips. Use a large toothed plastic tangle comb to separate sections and ensure even distribution of JoBaz Hair Colour Remover into the hair.

STEP THREE – PROCESSING

- 3) Once evenly applied, process for 60 minutes. It is at this stage the artificial hair molecules are being shrunk. You must ensure the salon is not cold and there are no drafts. A cold environment will slow down the rate JoBaz Hair Colour Remover is able to shrink those artificial colour molecules. If the hair is very long or thick, a good tip is to cover in cling film. This will trap the heat and accelerate removal.

STEP FOUR – FIRST RINSING AND REMOVAL OF THE HAIR COLOUR

- 4) Once the 60 minute processing time has elapsed, the hair will now be ready for the rinsing stage. It is at this point the artificial colour molecules will have shrunk and be capable of being flushed from the hair. But remember these colour molecules are still present within the hair! Begin rinsing with warm water and continue to do so for at least 5 minutes and up to 10 for longer hair. Ensure you keep directing the water into the hair and running your fingers through it to release those colour molecules. The longer and thicker the hair – the more you should rinse.

STEP FIVE – BUFFERING AND SECOND RINSING

- 5) After you have rinsed the hair for at least 5 minutes, apply approx 30ml of Part 3 Buffer. Lather up well and leave for 1 minute to absorb. After this minute has elapsed continue rinsing the hair with warm water for a further 5 minutes (at least).

STEP SIX – FINAL BUFFER AND RINSE

- 6) Finally (and after at least 10 minutes of rinsing and buffering) apply another 30ml of Part 3 Buffer a second time, lather and rinse just as you would a regular shampoo. After all traces of the Buffer have been successfully rinsed from the hair you may conclude and towel dry

STEP 7 – NEXT STEPS

- 7) After 60 minutes development and rinsing and buffering for at least 12 minutes, the unwanted artificial colour molecules should have been removed from the hair. Ensure the hair is 100% dry before making a judgement on the result (wet hair tends to look darker than dry). If the hair requires further colour removal repeat the application (applying only to areas which need colour correction). Do not exceed 3 JoBaz Hair Colour Remover applications and always ensure hair is in suitable condition before commencing procedure.

Distributors: Marzena BodyCare Australasia
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JoBaz Hair Colour Remover

How it works

Hair is mainly keratin, the same protein found in skin and fingernails. The natural colour of hair depends on the ratio and quantities of two other proteins, eumelanin and pheomelanin. Eumelanin is responsible for brown to black hair shades while pheomelanin is responsible for golden blond, ginger, and red colours. The absence of either type of melanin produces white / grey hair.

Natural Colourants

People have been colouring their hair for thousands of years using plants and minerals. Some of these natural agents contain pigments (e.g., henna, black walnut shells) and others contain natural bleaching agents or cause reactions that change the colour of hair (e.g., vinegar). Natural pigments generally work by coating the hair shaft with colour. Some natural colourants last through several shampoos, but they aren't necessarily safer or more gentle than modern formulations. It's difficult to get consistent results using natural colourants.

Temporary Hair Colour

Temporary or semi-permanent hair colours may deposit acidic dyes onto the outside of the hair shaft or may consist of small pigment molecules that can slip inside the hair shaft, using a small amount of peroxide or none at all. In some cases, a collection of several colourant molecules enter the hair to form a larger complex inside the hair shaft. Shampooing will eventually dislodge temporary hair colour. These products don't contain ammonia, meaning the hair shaft isn't opened up during processing and the hair's natural colour is retained once the product washes out.

How Lightening Works

Bleach is used to lighten hair. The bleach reacts with the melanin in hair, removing the colour in an irreversible chemical reaction. The bleach oxidises the melanin molecule. The melanin is still present, but the oxidised molecule is colourless. However, the bleached hair tends to have a pale yellow tint. The yellow colour is the natural colour of keratin, the structural protein in hair. Also, bleach reacts more readily with the dark eumelanin pigment than with the pheomelanin, so some gold or red residual colour may remain after lightening. Hydrogen peroxide is one of the most common lightening agents. The Peroxide is used in an alkaline solution, which opens the hair shaft to allow the peroxide to react with the melanin.

Permanent Hair Colour

The outer layer of the hair shaft, its cuticle, must be opened before permanent colour can be deposited into the hair. Once the cuticle is open, the dye reacts with the inner portion of the hair, the cortex, to deposit or remove the colour. Most permanent hair colours use a two-step process (usually occurring simultaneously) which first removes the original colour of the hair and then deposits a new colour. It's essentially the same process as lightening, except a colourant is then bonded within the hair shaft.

Ammonia is the alkaline chemical that opens the cuticle and allows the hair to penetrate the cortex of the hair. It also acts as a catalyst when the permanent hair colour comes together with the peroxide. Peroxide is used as the developer or oxidising agent. The developer removes pre-existing colour. Peroxide breaks chemical bonds in hair, releasing sulphur, which accounts for the characteristic odour of hair colour. As the melanin is decolourised, a new permanent colour is bonded to the hair cortex. The conditioners close the cuticle after colouring to seal in and protect the new colour.

Hair Colours and JoBaz makes use of Redox Reaction

Redox (shorthand for oxidation-reduction) reactions describe all chemical reactions in which atoms have their oxidation number (oxidation state) changed. This can be either a simple redox

process, such as the oxidation of carbon to yield carbon dioxide (CO₂) or the reduction of carbon by hydrogen to yield methane (CH₄), or a complex process such as the oxidation of sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) in the human body through a series of complex electron transfer processes.

The term comes from the two concepts of reduction and oxidation. It can be explained in simple terms:

- Oxidation is the loss of electrons or an increase in oxidation state by a molecule, atom, or ion.
- Reduction is the gain of electrons or a decrease in oxidation state by a molecule, atom, or ion.

The Reactions of JoBaz

Keratin fibres contain polypeptide chains which are held in an alpha-helix formation by various types of bonds including covalent disulfide linkages. It is possible to strip colour from keratinous materials without substantially impairing the mechanical properties of these materials and with improvement in the resistance to attack by oxidation.

The keratinous material is subjected to the action of a disulfide reducing agent in combination with a dye reducing agent. The composition simultaneously cleave the oxidative dye intermediates and modifies the keratin hair in such a way as to permit the removal or deactivation of the dye residues.

The keratin fibre is subjected to the reducing agent to achieve the desired results.

Keratin fibres contain polypeptide chains which are in an alpha-helix formation. In order to more uniformly remove the dye from the fibres, it has been found that this helix formation be broken to allow the dye residues which are trapped in the cortex of the helix formation to escape. The helix formation can be broken by cleaving the structural bonds. The strongest of these bonds is the covalent disulfide linkage which in the cystine-cysteine conversion is broken into thiol residues. The dyed fibres are, therefore, subjected to the action of a keratin reducing agent to follow the cleavage of the disulfide linkage and thus substantially disengage the helix formation of the polypeptide chains. This, in turn, causes swelling of the fibrous material and allows for a more intimate and thorough contact of the dye reducing agent.

The remaining relatively weak bonds which hold the polypeptide chain in an alpha-helix formation are dissociated to further increase the swelling of the fibrous material. Ionic bonds within the helix structure are dissociated by simple pH control.

JoBaz Treatment

It is a three pack system designed to rapidly and safely remove unwanted colour from treated hair.

The system contains two compositions Bottle A (Remover) and Bottle B (Activator) which are kept separate until application.

Composition A (Remover) contains a reducing agent in a thickened aqueous solution with an alkaline pH.

Composition B (Activator) contains a mild water soluble and thickened acidic solution. Both phases contain humectants and conditioning components.

A third component, Bottle C (Buffer) is a buffering shampoo included to normalise the pH of the hair and scalp after the treatment application, which in turn gives added shine and improves the condition of the hair shaft.