

TURNOVER WAVE



1920s Hairdressing
Technique

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THE TURN-OVER WAVE

The turn-over wave now occupies a special place in the various modes and coiffures of modern hairdressing. It is possible of execution in front of, and over, the forehead, at the sides, over or around the ears, at the back of the head, and in the neck. It gives an added smartness to particular styles of coiffures, and may also be used as a fixative expedient. The turn-over wave may be characterized as a normal wave, widely drawn out and turned over. This is true whether the original undulation be a water-wave or a Marcel wave; the "apple turn-over" touch can be given at will, provided the correct technique is followed.

Fig. 148 shows the procedure where a water-wave is being extended into a turn-over wave. It will be noticed that the contour of the wave is continued upwards, the same principle operating whether the

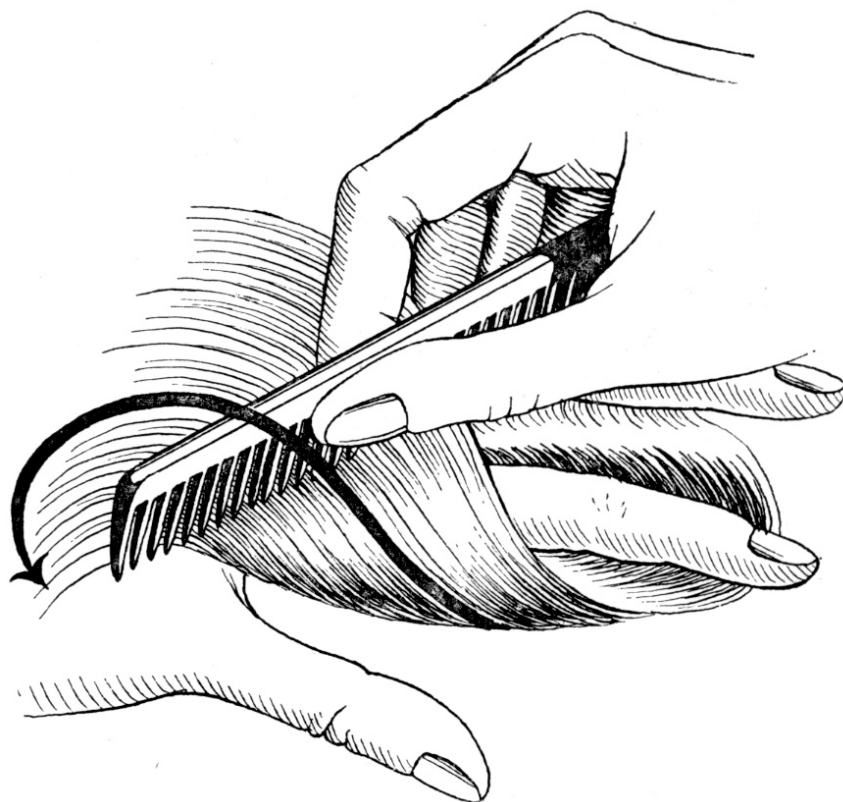


FIG. 148. SHOWING TURN-OVER WAVE EXTENSION OF WATER-WAVE

original be a water-wave or an iron-wave, thus producing the desired turn-over effect. The water-waving, having been previously proceeded with, and taken right up to the point where it is desired to make the turn-over, the latter formation is then produced in the following manner.

The operator places the first finger of his left hand along the dip of the wave previously formed. The exact position of the thumb and fingers is clearly shown in Fig. 148. Then, by means of the comb, which is held in the right hand, he takes up the hair from underneath, and places it across the left hand, the hair passing between the thumb and the first finger, and making a slanting curve towards the position of the previous wave, as shown by the arrow in Fig. 148.

The first section of the turn-over wave has thus been made. The turn-over may be divided or extended as desired for any particular coiffure.

Then, where necessary, the next section, or wave, as the case may be, can be turned over in a like manner. The first turn-over, when made, is kept in position whilst the succeeding waves are being executed by means of the middle finger, a device well known to expert water-wavers.

The turn-over wave may also be produced by means of the Marcel irons, and thus may consistently follow a Marcel wave as a desirable finish; in this case the procedure is as follows.

The wave immediately previous to the point of the turn-over is securely held in position by means of the comb, as shown in Fig. 149.

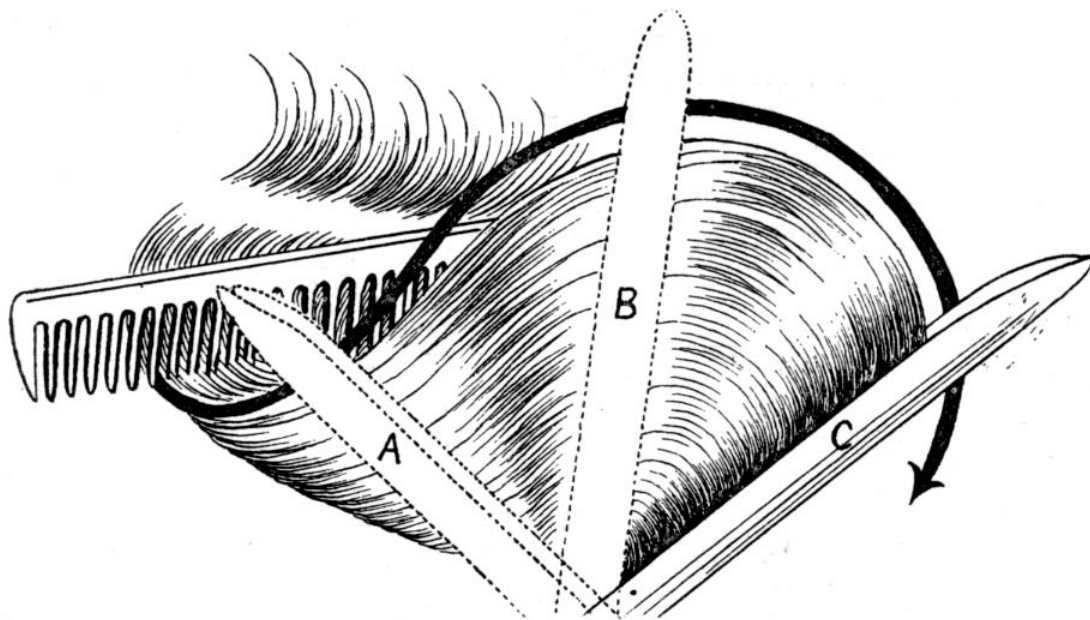


FIG. 149. METHOD OF PRODUCING TURN-OVER WAVE WITH MARCEL IRONS

It is necessary to keep this hair firmly in position quite close to the head, so that it is not lifted by the irons as they are being turned outwards and upwards. The irons are then inserted, with the groove outside the hair, as shown in Fig. 149, being first placed low down in the wave at the point marked A, in Fig. 149. The irons are guided in the direction of a half-circle, as shown in Fig. 149, being moved gradually along from A to B and thence to C.

The point of entry must vary, of course, according to the style of coiffure desired. For example, the direction indicated in Fig. 149 is that required for a right-hand turn-over; the irons are therefore inserted at the extreme left-hand point, and then guided towards the right hand. Therefore, in cases where a left hand turn-over is required, the irons are inserted at a point diametrically opposite to that indicated above; that is to say, the irons are inserted at the extreme right-hand point, and gradually guided towards the left hand.

The turn-over wave, when completed, is fixed in the usual manner, namely, either by making the extreme ends into a light curl which will fold underneath, or by rounding off the edges of the turn-over and using very warm irons.



FIG. 150. BROAD SWEEPING "PONY WAVE"

Figs. 150, 151, 152 and 153 comprise a series of coiffures showing the appropriate application of the turn-over wave. Figs. 150 and 151 show two examples of the so-called "pony" wave. Fig. 150 represents a broad, sweeping "pony" wave which is also turned



FIG. 151. SMALL "PONY WAVE"

over at the temple, afterwards being carried over the ear, and finally curling up on the left cheek. For this mode another turn-over wave can be placed with advantage on the parting side (right hand), and arranged appropriately.

Fig. 152 is a coiffure with a right-hand parting, the turn-over wave being disposed over the temple, sweeping back, and leaving the ear free. The left-hand side of this coiffure is turned over slightly, however, to accord with the general mode.

Fig. 153 shows a left-hand parting. The turn-over wave is disposed slightly to the rear of the ears, ending in curls which are placed in appropriate positions in the neck. This coiffure is perhaps the simplest of the turn-over modes, and one with which the student will find it easiest to commence.

Many more involved turn-over waves may be attempted after a certain amount of experience; such as, for example, modes requiring double turn-overs, that is to say, the turn-over is first made in one direction and then turned again so that a squeezed letter " S " is produced.

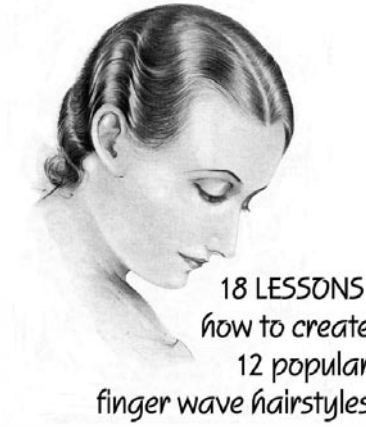


FIG. 152. SHOWING TURN-OVER
WAVE OVER TEMPLE



FIG. 153. TURN-OVER
WAVE DRESSED BACK
FROM TIPS OF THE EARS

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marcel wave and
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TECHNIQUES OF THE 1920'S AND 1930'S

The Marcel Wave is a stylish wave given to the hair by means of heated curling irons. Named for Francois Marcel, 19th century French hairdresser who invented the process, it remained in vogue for over fifty years

Today, gold-plated and ceramic Marcel irons are available that are superior to the 1920's electric irons, which can be used with these lessons.

Learn how to recreate the Marcel waves that added beautiful waves to the various women's hairstyles of the 1920's and 1930's. The Marcel Wave is similar to the Finger Wave in appearance, but the Marcel is more permanent due to the use of a hot curling iron.

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