

MATRIX 9

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LINE







LAYERS







GRADUATION







TRIANGULAR LINE

HAIR IS CUT AT ONE LENGTH AND DIRECTED
ALONG ITS NATURAL GROWTH WITHOUT ELEVATION

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH

MAXIMUM LENGTH - BELOW THE SHOULDERS

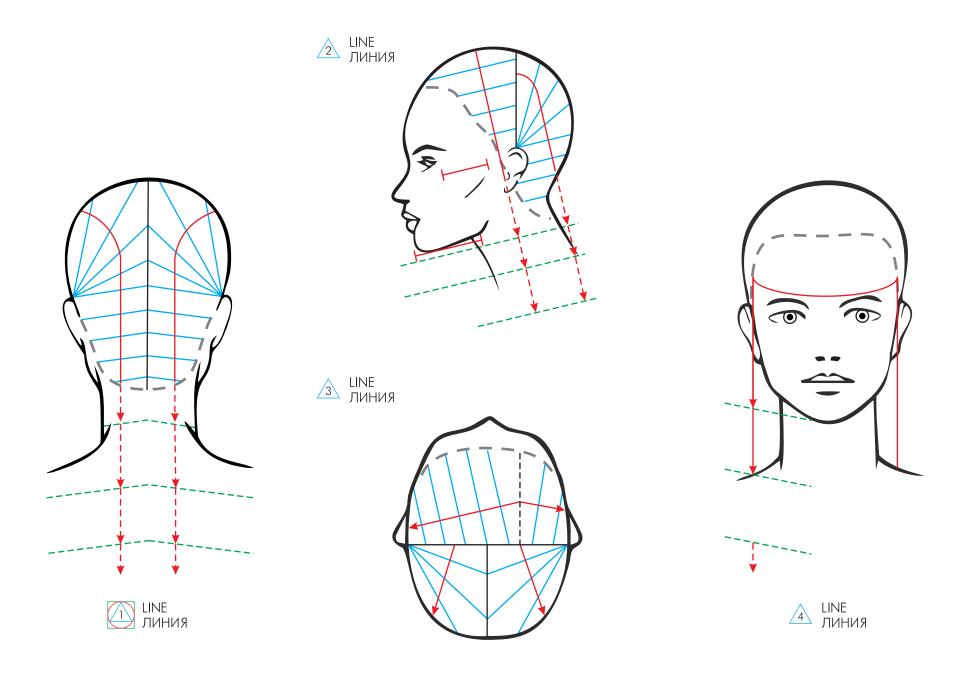
LINE FUNCTIONALITY - THE DESIGN IS FLAT AND STABLE

TRIANGULAR LINE DYNAMICS IS FROM THE BACK OF THE HEAD TO THE FACE

THE ORIENTING POINT FOR TRIANGULAR GEOMETRY IS THE CHEEKBONE SLOPE

LINE IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING







SQUARE LINE

HAIR IS CUT AT ONE LENGTH AND DIRECTED
ALONG ITS NATURAL GROWTH WITHOUT ELEVATION

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH

MAXIMUM LENGTH - BELOW THE SHOULDERS

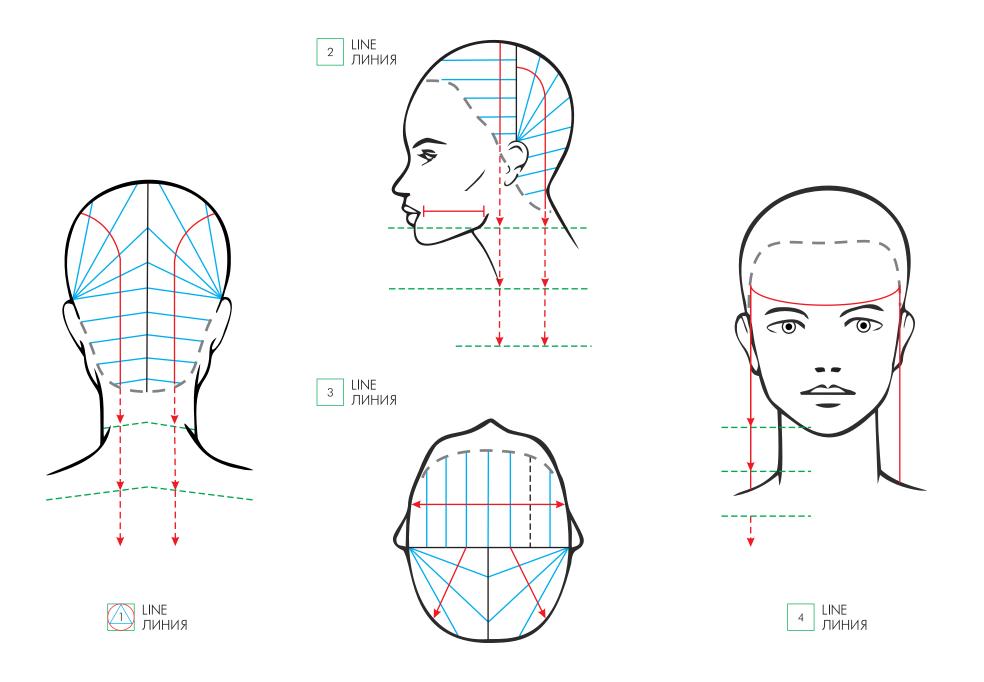
LINE FUNCTIONALITY - THE DESIGN IS FLAT AND STABLE

SQUARE LINE DYNAMICS IS STABLE

THE ORIENTING POINTS ON THE BONE STRUCTURE FOR SQUARE GEOMETRY ARE THE CORNER OF THE LIPS AND THE CORNER OF THE JAW

LINE IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING







ROUND LINE

HAIR IS CUT AT ONE LENGTH AND DIRECTED
ALONG ITS NATURAL GROWTH WITHOUT ELEVATION

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH

MAXIMUM LENGTH - BELOW THE SHOULDERS

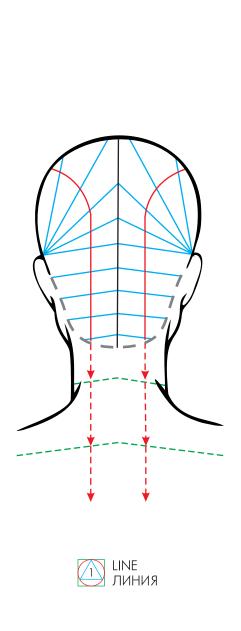
LINE FUNCTIONALITY - THE DESIGN IS FLAT AND STABLE

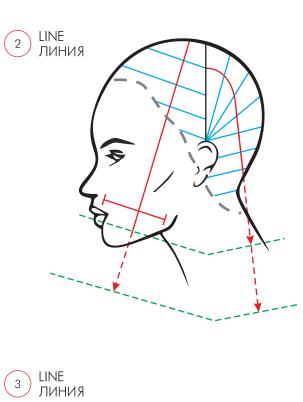
ROUND LINE DYNAMICS IS FROM THE FACE TO THE BACK OF THE HEAD

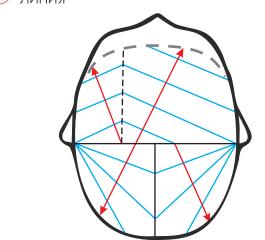
THE ORIENTING POINTS ON THE BONE STRUCTURE FOR ROUND GEOMETRY ARE THE TIP OF THE NOSE AND THE CORNER OF THE JAW

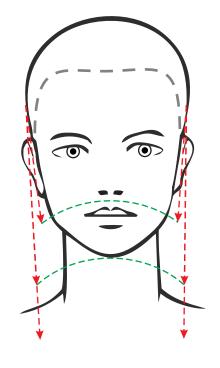
LINE IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING















TRIANGULAR LAYERS

LAYERS REMOVE WEIGHT AND CREATE TEXTURE

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH – A LITTLE BELOW THE SHOULDER

MAXIMUM LENGTH - BELOW THE SHOULDERS

FUNCTIONALITY OF TRIANGULAR LAYERS
IS TO MAKE THE INTERNAL PART OF THE SHAPE FLEXIBLE AND TEXTURAL

THE DYNAMICS DEPENDS ON THE GEOMETRY OF THE LINE AT THE SIDE

THE ORIENTING POINT IS THE AREA
FROM THE VERTICAL SECTION TO THE OCCIPITAL BONE

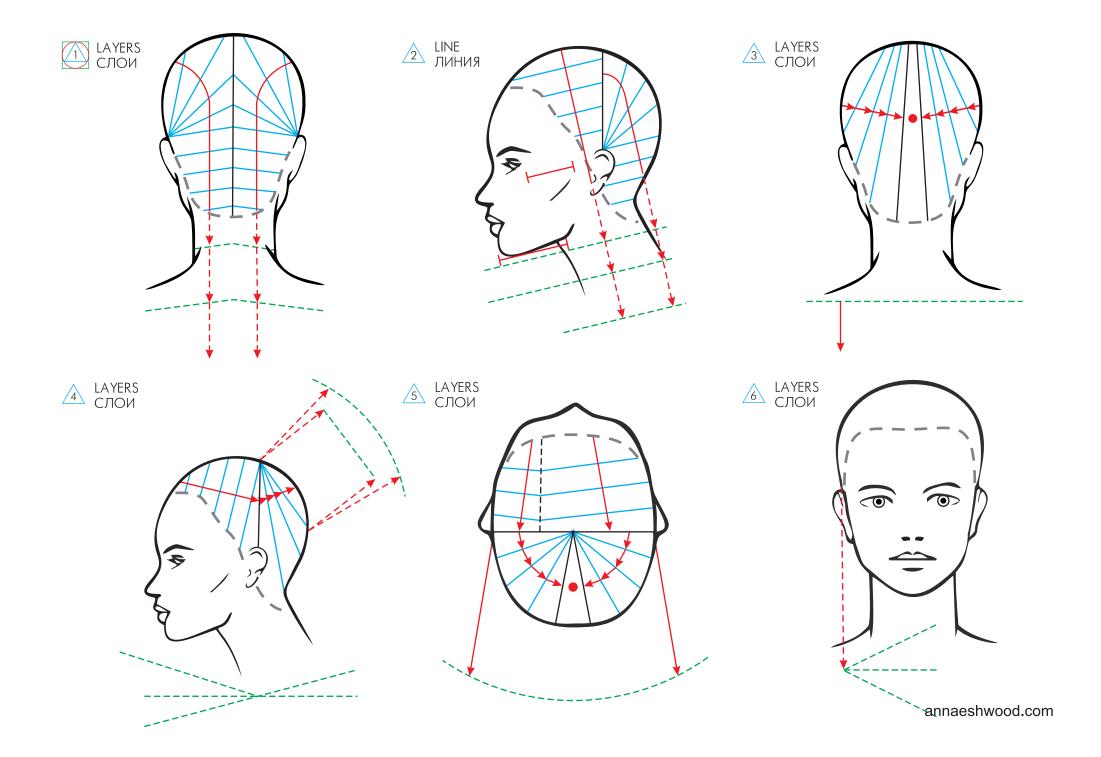
THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING

FIRST WE BUILD THE LINE

THE LINE GEOMETRY AT THE SIDE CAN BE SQUARE AND TRIANGULAR

ROUND GEOMETRY AT THE SIDE IS COMBINED WITH ROUND LAYERS OF THE INTERNAL PART OF THE SHAPE







SQUARE GRADUATION

SQUARE GRADUATION IS THE HEAVIEST TYPE OF GRADUATION

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH

MAXIMUM LENGTH - THE BASE OF THE NECK

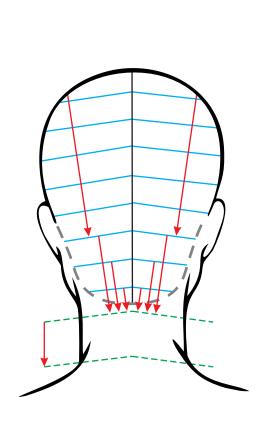
THE FUNCTIONALITY OF SQUARE GRADUATION IS TO CREATE BULKY WEIGHT AT THE OUTLINES

THE DYNAMICS IS STABLE

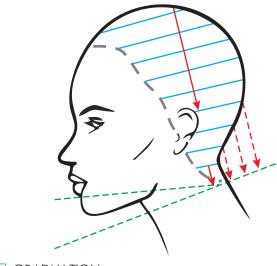
THE ORIENTING POINT IS THE CHEEKBONE SLOPE

THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING

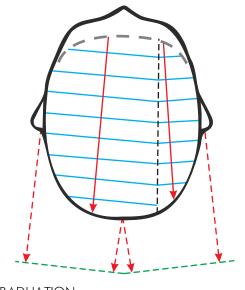




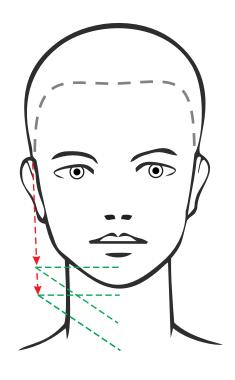
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2 GRADUATION ГРАДУИРОВКА



3 GRADUATION ГРАДУИРОВКА



GRADUATION ГРАДУИРОВКА



SQUARE LAYERS

LAYERS REMOVE WEIGHT AND CREATE TEXTURE

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH – THE MIDDLE OF THE NECK

MAXIMUM LENGTH - THE BASE OF THE NECK

FUNCTIONALITY OF SQUARE LAYERS
IS TO MAKE THE DESIGN FLAT AND STABLE

THE DYNAMICS IS STABLE

THE ORIENTING POINT FOR THE CUTTING ANGLE IS THE VERTICAL SECTION

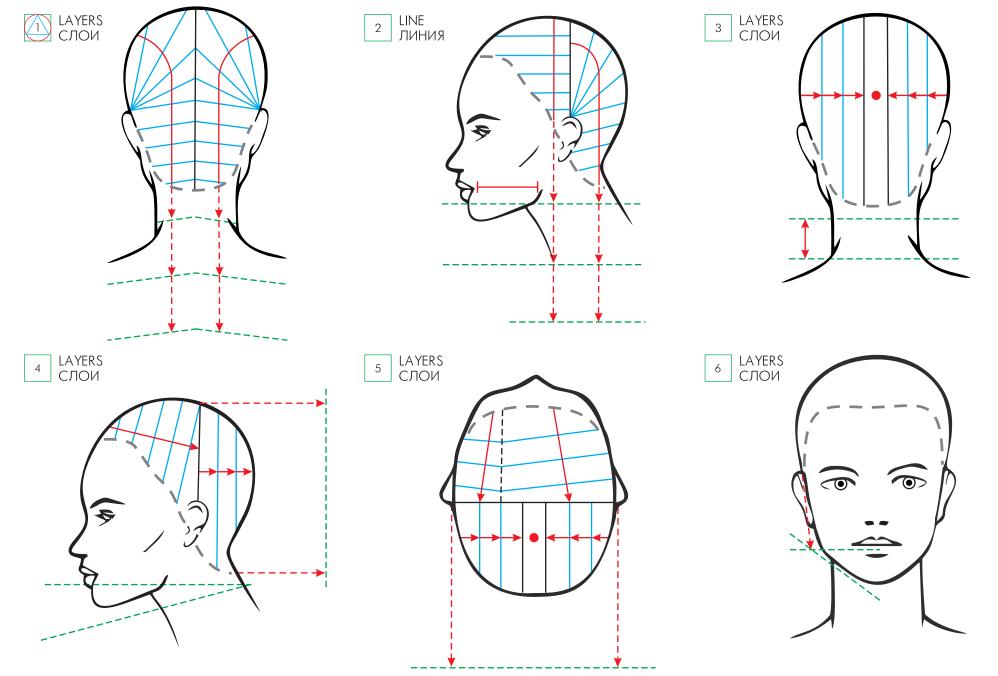
THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING

FIRST WE BUILD THE LINE

THE LINE GEOMETRY AT THE SIDE CAN BE SQUARE AND TRIANGULAR

ROUND GEOMETRY AT THE SIDE IS COMBINED
WITH ROUND LAYERS OF THE INTERNAL PART OF THE SHAPE





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TRIANGULAR GRADUATION

TRIANGULAR GRADUATION IS EXTERNAL GRADUATION

RANGE OF LENGTHS

IDEAL LENGTH IS THE LEVEL OF THE JAW

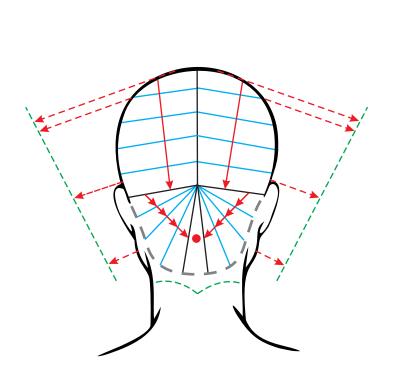
FUNCTIONALITY OF TRIANGULAR GRADUATION
IS TO EXPAND THE SHAPE INTO VOLUME
AND MAKE IT GRAPHIC IN THE AREA OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE

THE DYNAMICS IS FROM THE BACK OF THE HEAD TO THE FACE

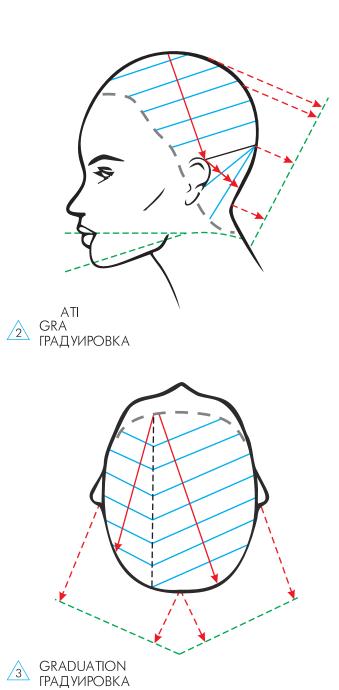
THE ORIENTING ICLINE OF THE BONE STRUCTURE
IS FROM THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH TO THE OCCIPITAL BONE

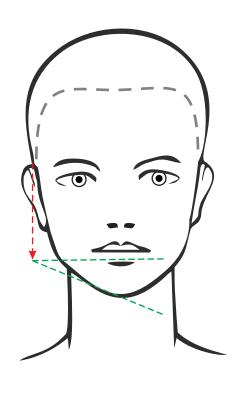
THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING















ROUND GRADUATION

GRADUATION IS THE TECHNIQUE THAT BUILDS UP THE WEIGHT WITH THE HELP OF ELEVATION

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THE EARLOBE

MAXIMUM LENGTH - THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH

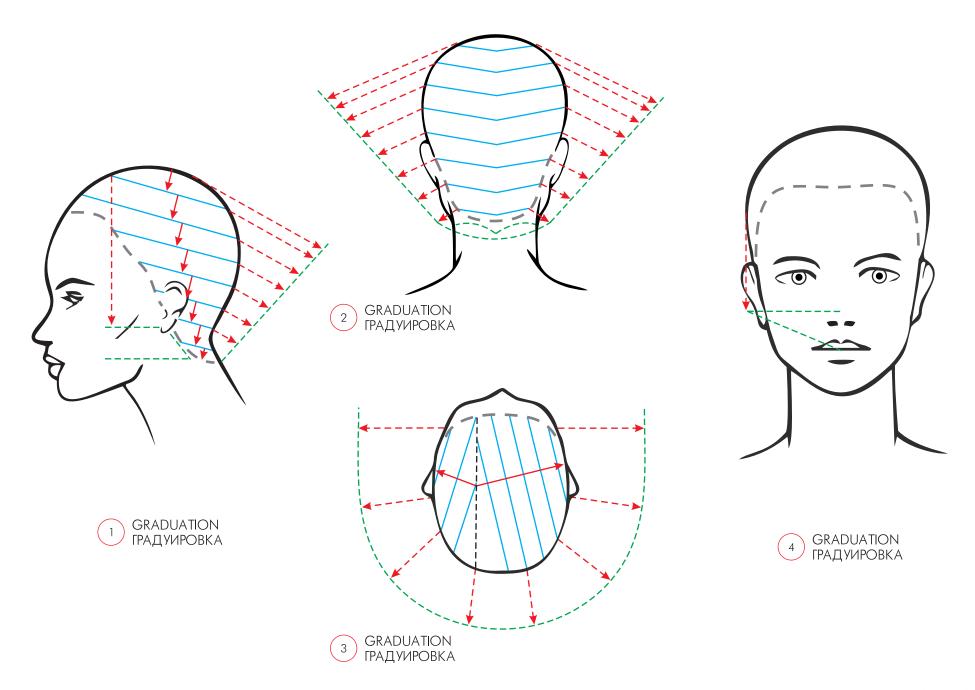
FUNCTIONALITY OF ROUND GRADUATION
IS TO EXPAND THE SHAPE INTO VOLUME
AND MAKE IT GRAPHIC IN THE AREA OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE

THE DYNAMICS IS FROM THE FACE TO THE BACK OF THE HEAD

THE ORIENTING POINTS ON THE BONE STRUCTURE ARE THE TIP OF THE NOSE AND THE CORNER OF THE JAW

THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING







ROUND LAYERS ON SHORT LENGTH

LAYERS REMOVE WEIGHT AND CREATE TEXTURE

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THREE CENTIMETERS

MAXIMUM LENGTH - FIFTEEN CENTIMETERS

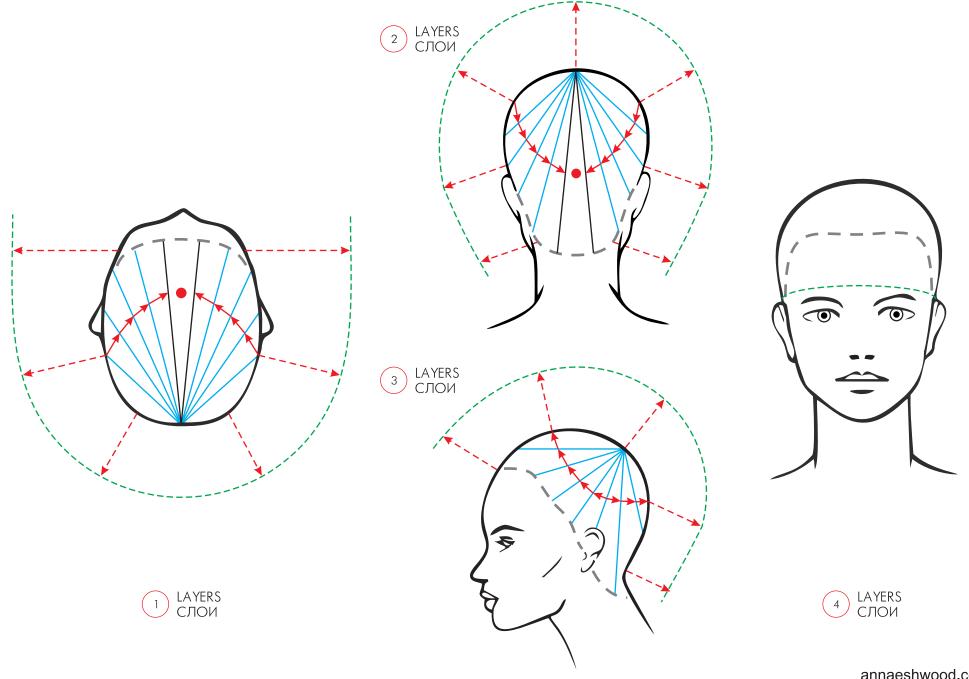
FUNCTIONALITY OF ROUND LAYERS
IS TO MAKE THE INTERNAL PART OF THE SHAPE
VERY TEXTURAL AND FLEXIBLE

THE DYNAMICS IS VERY STRONG

THE ORIENTING POINT FOR THE CUTTING ANGLE IS THE ROUNDNESS OF THE HEAD

THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT THE NATURAL PARTING





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ADDITIONAL DESIGN

ROUND LAYERS ON MEDIUM LENGTH

ROUND LAYERS ON MEDIUM LENGTH

LAYERS REMOVE WEIGHT AND CREATE TEXTURE

RANGE OF LENGTHS

MINIMAL LENGTH - THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH

MAXIMUM LENGTH - THE MIDDLE OF THE NECK

FUNCTIONALITY OF ROUND LAYERS
IS TO EXPAND THE SHAPE INTO VOLUME
IN THE INTERNAL PART OF THE SHAPE AND TO CREATE TEXTURE

THE DYNAMICS DEPENDS ON THE GEOMETRY OF THE LINE AT THE SIDE

THE ORIENTING ICLINE OF THE BONE STRUCTURE
IS FROM THE EDGE OF HAIR GROWTH TO THE OCCIPITAL BONE

THE DESIGN IS CONSTRUCTED WITH THE NATURAL PARTING

FIRST WE BUILD THE LINE

THE LINE GEOMETRY AT THE SIDE CAN BE ROUND, SQUARE AND TRIANGULAR



