Subject: SHAMPOO-FREE ALTERNATIVES FOR SHINY CURLS
Posted by Mary L on Thu, 03 Jul 2014 02:34:03 GMT
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By Naturally Curly
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Explore alternatives to shampoo
We've all been trained to use shampoo to wash our hair, but what does it really do to your curls? Harsh detergents like sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS) are usually responsible for the squeaky sound and dry feeling associated with freshly washed hair. The entire purpose of shampoo is to remove product buildup from our hair, but this also leads to the removal of important natural oils our curls need.
So how can you clean your hair without the dryness associated with traditional shampoos? Let's take a look at some reasons why you may want to explore shampoo-free alternatives. These options can help you retain moisture and elasticity while gently cleaning and conditioning your hair.

Stripping Detergents
Traditional detergents found in shampoo will strip the natural oils needed to maintain the health of your hair. This can lead to dry, tangled hair which is a curly girl's worst hair nightmare. The ingredients found in typical shampoos usually include these detergents and harsh surfactants that remove not only the buildup from product use, but the natural oils your scalp produces to nourish your strands. Sulfate-free shampoos and cleansing conditioners utilize mild cleansers to effectively restore your hair to a fresh state.

Did you know that certain methods used to clean curly hair can boost shine, reduce frizz and make detangling a breeze?
The Curly Girl method allows your hair to retain some of its natural oils while removing the majority of the extra residue that can build up on your strands. Using more natural products coupled with our method yields soft, bouncy and smooth curls that look and feel great, all without using harsh shampoos. Refer to: Mary L Hair & Body Care Product Information. There are new shampoo-free products on the market geared towards keeping your curly hair beautiful. These brands have created cleansing conditioner products that address the major challenge of cleansing our hair without causing excessive dryness.

When you're ready to take the steps to go the shampoo-free route, there are a few things to consider first.
1. Because most cleansing conditioners and other no-shampoo products contain only mild cleaners, remember to concentrate on applying the product directly to your scalp.
2. Most curlies find that they don't have to increase their wash days, which is great, but they may use more product to complete the washing routine.
3. It's also important to monitor other styling products you may be using as well. Minimize the use of ingredients like silicone and mineral oil that coat your strands and typically require a clarifying shampoo to remove.

Why No Shampoo?
Most commercial shampoos contain surfactants that are too harsh for our hair and tend to rob our

hair of moisture. Curly hair tends to be more porous than straight hair, which makes rinsing out all traces of shampoo virtually impossible and causing frizz. Many conditioners also contain mild surfactants which, paired with a little manual friction, can lift off dirt, debris and excess oil from our scalp and hair.
To make a shampoo free routine work, you should eliminate the use of most silicone from your hair care routine since most can only be removed with harsh shampoos. Washing with a conditioner while using them would cause them to quickly build up on the hair, which results in dull, matted hair and poor curl definition.

Choosing a Conditioner
It is very important to choose a good conditioner if your going no shampoo. Here is what you should look for on the label:
1. Emollients, which soften, smooth the hair and give it shine. There are hundreds of them, including such natural emollients as vegetable oils and nut butters. Widely used emollients include glycerides and liposomes.
2. Proteins, which temporarily "repair" the hair and/or protect it. Occasionally proteins will build up on some people's hair, especially on healthier hair. In this case,
3. Alternate with a protein-free conditioner. Examples of proteins include silk, soy, wheat, keratin or individual amino acids (components of proteins).
Humectants, which absorb water and hold in moisture. They are absolutely crucial in a conditioner for curly hair. Panthenol, vegetable glycerin, sorbitol and honey are just a few humectants to look for on the label. Moisturizers soften and control to curly hair. Amino acids and aloe vera are two great moisturizers.
4. Sometimes residue from gels, oils, etc. may not rinse off with water and conditioner and result in a little buildup. Sometime you notice right away that your hair feels "gunky." But other times, hair just stops responding to the routine. It may begin to tangle easily or curls loose definition and shine. Clarifying will refresh them and usually bring the bounce back.

If you are going to be healthy curly, I would definitely avoid category 1 (not water soluble) because you need harsh sulfates to remove them. Category 2 is kind of iffy. Some people report buildup that is hard to remove while some say that these silicones can be removed by just washing with conditioner or shampoo with mild cleansers. If you really want to use a product that has silicones from category 2, I would just try it out and see how your hair reacts to it (if you do or don't get buildup). Category 3 has the silicones you don't have to worry about because they are water soluble. If you find these in a product, it is still a curly hair product even though it is a silicone because it washes out easily.

Silicone Categories:

Category 1
Not water soluble (Will buildup in hair)
1. Cetearyl methicone
2. Cetyl dimethicone
3. Cyclopentasiloxane
4. Dimethicone
5. Dimethiconol
6. Stearyl dimethicone

7. Trimethylsilylamodimethicone

Category 2
Slightly soluble (May cause buildup in hair but some have found will still wash out with co wash)
1. Amodimethicone
2. Cyclomethicone
3. Behenoxy dimethicone
4. Stearoxy dimethicone

Category 3
"Curly approved" Water Soluble (Will not buildup)
1. Dimethicone copolyol
2. Hydrolyzed wheat protein hydroxypropyl polysiloxane
3. Lauryl methicone copolyol
4. Silicones with PEG listed before it

This list includes modified and non-modified Curly Method shampoos, conditioners, and styling products. Any silicones in the following products are indicated. Water soluble silicone. Conditioner is broken down into 3 categories: co-wash conditioner, rinse out conditioner, deep conditioner and leave-in conditioner. Co-wash conditioner is usually a cheaper, thinner conditioner. Rinse out conditioners are usually heavier and more expensive. Styling products are broken down into 8 categories: cream, gel, heat protectant, mousse, pomade, serum, shine enhancing/moisture products (non-spray) form, and styling/shine spray.

Need help spotting protein or silicone in the ingredients list of a shiny new conditioner you want to try? There are a few simple tips you can remember to help prevent buyer's remorse.

For proteins, look for anything hydrolyzed (hydrolyzed oat, hydrolyzed silk, hydrolyzed wheat) and generally listed amino acids - sometimes it'll just be listed like keratin, collagen, silk, soy, rice, milk, oat, or wheat, other times you'll get them listed as their various parts: glycine, proline, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, leucine, methionine, arginine, etc. And of course anything that blatantly says something like "jojoba protein," and stuff like blue-green algea, brewer's yeast, or quinoa seed extract. The most common are going to be the hydrolyzed types, though.

For silicones, generally the easiest way to spot them is to look for anything ending in 'cone, 'conol, or 'xane (e.g. dimethicone, dimethiconol, cyclopentasiloxane). As for remembering which are water soluble, it's only the copolyol types (e.g. dimethicone copolyol) and anything PEG-modified (e.g. PEG/PPG-17/18 Dimethicone).

Proteins:
Amino acids - alanine, arginine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glycine, glutamic acid, leucine, lysine, methionine, proline
Blue-green algea
Brewer's yeast (hops)
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed casein
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed collagen
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed hair keratin
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed keratin

Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed rice protein
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed silk
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed soy protein
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed wheat protein
Cocodimonium hydroxypropyl silk amino acids
Cocoyl hydrolyzed collagen
Cocoyl hydrolyzed keratin
Elastin
Hydrolyzed keratin
Hydrolyzed oat flour
Hydrolyzed silk
Hydrolyzed silk protein
Hydrolyzed soy protein
Hydrolyzed wheat protein
Jojoba protein
Keratin
Keratin amino acids
Potassium cocoyl hydrolyzed collagen
Poly Beta 1-3 Glucopyranose (Saccharomyce Cerevisiae Extract)
Quinoa seed extract
Silk amino acids
Soy protein (glycine soja)
Soybean seed extract
TEA-cocoyl hydrolyzed collagen
TEA-cocoyl hydrolyzed soy protein

Aloe vera - being a plant extract it contains natural proteins (amino acids) in minute amounts, may be bad for those who are extremely protein sensitive?
Coconut oil - does NOT contain protein, but prevents protein loss (losing actual scales/structure) due to hydral fatigue (repeatedly wetting/stretching the hair).
Egg, beer, and milk-based shampoos/conditioners all contain proteins, even though they often aren't marketed as protein-based.

For hair, hydrolyzed proteins are the most useful - they are of the proper size to adsorb to the hair surface (form temporary bonds with the hair shaft), and on very damaged hair small hydrolyzed fragments can even penetrate to the hair cortex. How useful they are depends on the molecular weight of the protein (which isn't generally specified on the conditioner label). Very large proteins can't form these bonds reliably, and amino acids are so water soluble that they simply wash away with the rest of the product.

Silicones:
Amodimethicone: Not soluble in water
Amodimethicone (&) C11-15 Pareth-7 (&) Laureth-9 (&) Glycerin (&) Trideceth-12-
Amodimethicone (and) Trideceth-12 (and) Cetrimonium Chloride mixture: Soluble in water in the bottle
Bisamino PEG/PPG-41/3 Aminoethyl PG-Propyl Dimethicone
Bis-Phenylpropyl Dimethicone

Behenoxy Dimethicone: Sparingly soluble in water
Cetearyl methicone: Not soluble in water
Cetyl Dimethicone: Not soluble in water
Cetyl PEG/PPG-15/15 Butyl Ether Dimethicone
Cyclomethicone: Not soluble in water
Cyclomethicone (&) PEG/PPG-20/15 Dimethicone
Cyclopentasiloxane: Not soluble in water
Cyclopentasiloxane- Cyclomethicone D5
Cyclopentasiloxane (&) C30-45 Alkyl Cetearyl Dimethicone Crosspolymer
Cyclopentasiloxane (&) Cyclohexasiloxane
Cyclopentasiloxane (&) Dimethicone
Cyclopentasiloxane (&) Dimethicone/Vinyldimethicone Crosspolymer
Cyclopentasiloxane (&) Dimethiconol
Cyclopentasiloxane (&) Trimethylsiloxysilicate
Cyclotetrasiloxane- Cyclomethicone D4
DEA PG-Propyl PEG/PPG-18/21 Dimethicone
Diisostearoyl Trimethylolpropane Siloxy Silicate
Dimethicone: Not soluble in water
Dimethicone copolyol: Water soluble
Dimethicone (&) Laureth-4 (&) Laureth-23: Non-ionic silicone emulsion for 2-in-1 shampoos.
Dimethicone (&) Trimethylsiloxysilicate
Dimethiconol (&) Sodium Dodecylbenzenesulphonate
Diphenyl Dimethicone
Disiloxane
Dimethiconol: Not soluble in water
Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein Hydroxypropyl Polysiloxane: water soluble
Hydrolyzed wheat protein/hydroxypropyl polysiloxane and cystine/silicone co-polymers- A combination of protein and silicones.
Lauryl Methicone Copolyol: water soluble
PCA Dimethicone
PEG/PPG-20/15 Dimethicone- Previously referred to as Dimethicone Copolyol.
PEG-12 Dimethicone- Previously referred to as Dimethicone Copolyol
Phenyl Trimethicone
Polysilicone-18 Cetyl Phosphate
Silicone Resin Spheres (2, 5 & 6 micron)
Simethicone
Stearoxy Dimethicone: Sparingly soluble in water
Stearyl Dimethicone: Not soluble in water
Trimethylsilylamodimethicone: Not soluble in water
Trimethylsiloxysilicate- A solid silicone resin
Trisiloxane
PEG stands for polyethylene glycol. Usually numbered -4,-6, -8, -9, -10, -12, -14, 16, -18, -32, -40, -150, -200, -350 (and can be combined, e.g. PEG 4/12, PEG 16/2). The number refers to how liquid it is, higher numbers meaning the substance is harder, lower numbers mean it is more liquid. Keeps products stable, keeps them from separating, emollient, and provides slip.

Removal?
Amodimethicone, Dimethicone, Dimethiconol, Phenyl Trimethicone require stronger cleansers

(ALS, ALES, SLS, SLES, cocamidopropyl betaine, cocobetaine)
Cyclomethicone, copolyol cones, PEG-modified cones can be removed with milder cleansers (cocamidopropyl betaine, cocobetaine, other mild surfactants, conditioner washing)

But what exactly is silicone? And what do silicone hair products do for the hair?
This primer on silicone and silicone hair products will help you understand exactly what silicone does and how it applies to hair care products. Plus, learn about specific silicone hair products, like Biosilk Silk Therapy and Simply Stylin', and uncover what their differences are.

WHAT IS SILICONE?
Silicone is an inert compound that is, it is not reactive readily with other compounds. And silicone has a wide variety of uses, mostly due to its heat-resistant and nonstick properties. Specific properties of silicone as it relates to hair care include: protection from heat at temperatures exceeding 400°F, the ability to form a watertight seal around the hair shaft, resistance to sunlight, and flexibility.
When applied to the hair, silicone wraps around the hair shaft preventing what's inside from going out and what's outside from going in. Silicone molecules are too large to be absorbed into the hair shaft, so they act as a protective coating. For this reason, silicone hair products are great for retaining moisture in hair and for making hair resistant to outside influences such as heat and UV sun rays.

Specific benefits of silicone hair products include:
adding shine
adding softness
reducing/eliminating frizz
protecting from heat (flat iron, blow dryer, curling iron)
detangling
protecting from sun's UV rays
retaining moisture
refresh hair extensions and wigs

Silicone hair products are valued highly for their versatility. Silicone hair products make hair shiny and soft, detangle hair, remove frizz, protect hair from heat, and a whole lot more.

Related Articles
Silicone Hair Products and Their Benefits
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8. refresh hair extensions and wigs

TOP SILICONE HAIR PRODUCTS
Silicone is an expensive ingredient. And because silicone can be an expensive ingredient, most silicone hair products contain inexpensive fillers like alcohol or mineral oil. These fillers don't really provide any functional benefit to the product they simply make the product cheaper for the manufacturer to make, padding their profit. Additionally, fillers easily lessen the protective effects of silicone on the hair. These watered-down silicone hair products can work, but generally they aren't as effective as pure silicone hair products.
Pure silicone products have no fillers included in their formulations. Because they are concentrated with pure silicone, these products can be much more effective at providing all the benefits you can get out of silicone. In fact, you may find that, in comparison to silicone hair products that contain fillers, you need to use less to get your desired results. Generally, these products are more expensive than their watered-down counterparts, but you can find a few affordable pure silicone hair products (see below).

Most of us with curly hair are pretty well-versed now in the need for our hair to be very well hydrated and conditioned. But what exactly does this mean? There are so many products on the market that claim to be the solution for our dry, frizzy tresses, but which do we really need? Plentiful also are the words used by marketers and hair care experts when telling us what we need for our hair to be healthy and beautiful. Among these are humectant, moisturizer, emollient, detangler,
reconstruct/repair, and color protecting. What do these terms really mean, and what ingredients should we be looking for if we desire some of these properties?

There are numerous types of conditioners available in the marketplace, so we will examine some of the more common categories. My hope is to aid the consumer in understanding what the proposed benefit of a particular type of conditioner is and also what ingredients can be expected to help achieve the desired outcome.

Types of Conditioners:

1. Moisturizing
Moisturizing conditioners are ones that help retain and/or add moisture, i.e. water, to hair. These types of conditioners rely heavily upon the properties of ingredients such as humectants, fatty

alcohols, light oils such as aloe or jojoba, and frequently vitamins such as panthenol (which also act as humectants). Oils or polymers that form an occlusive film on the surface of the hair are also often found in these products, as they aid in moisture retention in the interior of the hair shaft.

Some ingredients you might see in a moisturizing conditioner:
glycerol
propylene glycol
panthenol
erithritol
sodium PCA
hyaluronic acid
sorbitol
fructose
fatty alcohols
polyquaternium polymers
cationic surfactants (cetrimonium chloride, dicetyldimonium chloride)

2. Deep Conditioners
Deep conditioners, repairing conditioners, and reconstructors all generally have a few properties in common. They contain significant amounts of proteins, hydrolyzed proteins, and amino acids, which can penetrate through the cuticle and absorb into the hair where they can add strength to the existing complex protein-based composite inside the hair shaft. These ingredients can also adhere to the surface of the hair and act as patches over areas that have been depleted of protein.
Well-formulated deep conditioners also contain oils, esters, or fatty acids, called emollients. These ingredients help to soften the hair and add elasticity to it. This is especially important when proteins are being used, as they can make hair very hard and brittle.
Hot oil treatments contain only or mostly oils, which penetrate into the hair after topical application by placing the client under heat. Some people enjoy the result they get from treatments such as these. However, the use of heat on hair should always be undertaken with caution, in my opinion.

Key ingredients in deep conditioning products:
Proteins
Hydrolyzed proteins
Amino acids
Plant oils
Mineral oil
Silicones (dimethicone and derivatives)
Esters (glyceryl stearate, isopropyl palmitate)
Fatty acids (coconut fatty acid, stearic acid, lauric acid)

3. Acidifying
Acidifying conditioners have a pH in the range of 3.0 4.0, rendering them slightly more acidic than most other conditioners (which are typically formulated to have a pH in the range of 4.0-5.0). These types of conditioners have a few benefits. Acidifying rinses or conditioners lower the pH of hair to or slightly below its isoelectric point (estimated to be at a pH between 3.0-3.7), which is its

ideal state. At the isoelectric point the cuticle is tightly sealed, the keratin proteins possess no residual electrostatic charge, and the hair shaft is thought to be harder and in the state most protected from the environment.

Some ingredients used in acidifying conditioners:
Behentrimonium chloride
Stearalkonium chloride
Amine oxides
Cetrimonium chloride
Citric acid
Ascorbates
Citrus extracts

4. Detanglers and Leave-in Conditioners
These types of conditioners are generally lighter than moisturizing and deep conditioners and contain a greater amount of water in the formula than do other products. Heavy oils and proteins are not typically part of these conditioners, but instead they rely upon lighter ingredients. Detanglers and leave-in conditioners work by depositing small amounts of materials on the surface of the hair that act in a variety of ways to minimize friction when combing. Humectants are often used in these formulations for their moisture attraction and retention properties. Other ingredients are selected because they neutralize residual negative charge at the surface of the hair (cationic polymers, cationic surfactants). Some of the ingredients are included because they form a smooth film on the surface that provides lubrication and eases the force required for combing through the wet hair (dimethicone, amodimethicone, fatty alcohols). Silicones have an added benefit of leaving a smooth, highly reflective film on the surface of the hair, which imparts a high amount of gloss and shine.

Typical ingredients found in detanglers and leave-in conditioner:
Amodimethicone
Cyclomethicone
Propylene glycol
Panthenol
Botanical extracts
Glycerin
Glucose/sucrose
Panthenol
Cetrimonium chloride
Polyquaternium-11
Fatty alcohols

5. Color Protecting
Color protection conditioners typically will contain moisturizing agents, protein (or derivatives thereof) for filling in gaps left by damage from the coloring process, oils or fatty alcohols, and compounds that act as UV absorbers. Both UVA and UVB radiation can cause damage to hair and loss of color, so many products will try to include ingredients that can absorb in both regions. UVA protection is critical for those with chemically colored hair, especially red hues, as it is most susceptible to these rays.

UV absorbing ingredients found in hair care products:
Ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate
Benzophenone
Polymers, such as Polyamide-2
Salicylates
PABA
Dimethylparamidopropyl laurdimonium tosylate

6. Thermal Protection
Some conditioners are designed to protect hair from heat damage that can occur when blow drying or styling with flat irons and curling irons. These products almost always rely upon the thermal insulating properties of silicone polymers.

Ingredients that protect from thermal damage:
Dimethicone
Dimethiconol
Amodimethicone
Cyclomethicone

SUMMARY
Many conditioners will combine different categories of ingredients, in order to have multiple attributes. Many leave-in conditioners will have sunscreen additives in them. Color protection conditioners may also contain silicones meant to impart gloss and also provide added protection against heat damage. Daily conditioners may include proteins or protein derivatives in order to combat day-to-day damage. So, when choosing a product, really look at the label and determine what the major components are and what you can expect the primary function of that product to be.
The role of conditioning agents, emollients, moisturizers, humectants, and proteins are to fill in the gaps where structural damage has occurred to the surface and interior of the hair, to bring moisture into the hair or to increase moisture retention, to impart suppleness and elasticity, and to provide lubrication along the hair shaft. All of these functions help to minimize mechanical and environmental damage that occurs through daily combing, styling, washing, and exposure to the elements. Thus, conditioners are powerful and essential products that make the hair more attractive, softer and more manageable, and less likely to incur new damage. As the hair is protected by daily use, new hair can grow in and remain healthy and strong, so while conditioners may not be able to truly repair and reconstruct a damaged hair strand, they do indeed provide much benefit.

Silicones are used very often in hair care products. The purpose is to add shine and gloss to hair, decrease combing friction and tangling, provide conditioning, and act as humectants.
Amodimethicone: Not soluble in water by itself
Amodimethicone (and) Trideceth-12 (and) Cetrimonium Chloride mixture: Soluble in water in the bottle
Behenoxy Dimethicone: Sparingly soluble in water
Cetearyl methicone: Not soluble in water
Cetyl Dimethicone: Not soluble in water
Cyclomethicone: Not soluble in water

Cyclopentasiloxane: Not soluble in water
Dimethicone: Not soluble in water
Dimethicone copolyol: Water soluble
Dimethiconol: Not soluble in water
Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein Hydroxypropyl Polysiloxane: water soluble
Stearoxy Dimethicone: Sparingly soluble in water
Stearyl Dimethicone: Not soluble in water
Trimethylsilylamodimethicone: Not soluble in water
Lauryl methicone copolyol: Water soluble

SO WHAT DOES ALL THIS INFORMATION MEAN?
Use a sulfate shampoo to remove any silicones or waxes in the hair. (Only do this once before beginning the method!) Also, get your hair trimmed if you have any split ends. It will take 2-4 weeks for your hair to adjust to the no shampoo. It may even look worse at first. Hair is a long-term project and it may take a couple weeks for it to regain its health.

For curly or wavy hair that isn't oily: Distribute conditioner on your entire scalp and massage your scalp with the tips of your fingers. This will cleanse the scalp of any dirt and get rid of dandruff. Then rinse thoroughly. You only need to do this step every other day.

For straight hair or hair that's oily: Consider using home remedies in place of harsh shampoos. All of these still may be a little drying to the hair so be sure to condition afterwards.

SUGGESTED HOME REMEDIES
Baking Soda Mix: Baking soda is also known as sodium bicarbonate. It is sold in most supermarkets, health food stores and similar places. Before showering, combine one tablespoon baking soda with one cup warm or hot water in a plastic bottle and shake thoroughly. Work into the hair and comb through. Rinse thoroughly.

Apple Cider Vinegar Rinse: This of course, smells like vinegar. Don't worry though; once you have rinsed your hair the smell will go away. If it doesn't, you are using too much vinegar. Combine one to two tablespoons of apple cider vinegar with one cup water in plastic bottle. Work into the hair and comb through. Rinse thoroughly.

Lemon Juice: Combine the juice of one lemon with an equal amount of your normal conditioner. Work into the hair and comb through. Rinse thoroughly.

Avoid waxes and silicones, ingredients that generally end in -cone, -conol or -xane, in hair products. Short term, silicones will make hair look sleeker and less frizzy, but in the long run they will coat the hair shaft and seal out moisture causing hair to become straw like, less defined, and frizzy. The only way to remove silicones and waxes is to use a harsh, drying sulfate shampoo. Most of the highly commercialized lines of hair products (Pantene, Garnier Fructis, Aussie, Tressame, Sunsilk) contain silicones. However if a silicone has "PEG" in front of it, it is water-soluble and will not build up.

want t o try it?

At Mary L Hair & Body Care, I research our product lines, have education from the companies, try to have Test time with myself or volunteers, and some products are discovered to be good, but if they are not great, usually end up phased out and replaced with something better. Some products are great, but we also try and keep it simple, affordable, and exciting. Too many great choices and our cupboards become cluttered and confusing on which one to use. Products can become less effective with time and then when you do use them you find yourself disappointed and you are really not being fair to the product when you spread the word. Which brings me to another topic that I discuss further under the title "Product Diversion" Finding products on-line can be fun and sometimes with a huge savings. But beware of why this products are out there. One way products are posted, is because a salon has become dissatisfied with the line, uneducated or unsure on it uses, or something and along comes a salesmen and offers to take all those products off their shelves and replace them with what they sell. Full credit, what a deal. But what do they do with those products? They don't throw them away. would you? They sell them to salons for a lower price, to salons that they know will carry their product and this one. If that doesn't happen, they post the products on-line, cheap so they sell fast, after all they need to get their money back somehow. Those products may have been in that other salon, not being properly promoted for 5 years, who knows. and some people will even dump them out into gallon containers and fill the bottles with $1 store products or water down products so that they can still get full credit for their trade-in inventory. You are taking the chance, so be careful out there on-line. You may not be getting great product. After learning about diversion, if I decide to change a line, I will usually clearance the product to my clients. They can be assured they are buying good, non-expired, or tampered with product at clearance with an honest explanation. there is legit salon sites selling product on-line, you have to research and get referrals. Hopefully salons have distributors they can trust when switching lines, and hopefully more companies will start packaging their product in tamper proof bottles with dates and area codes.

OK, lets try switching out your shampoo for a gentle sulphate free shampoo and experience the difference it makes in your hair.
It is important to keep in mind that, while this method works well for many, it may not work for some, and that's okay! The beauty of product is that you can experiment until you find something that works for your hair.

Enjoy ingredients
Cyclomethicone, Dimethiconol, Cyclopentasiloxane, Cyclohexasiloxane, Argania Spinosa Kernel Oil (Argan Oil), Linum Usitatissiumum (Linseed oil) C.O., Beta Caroten, Vegetable Oil, Fragrance, BCC12-Base

Good example of a silicone hair product that contains fillers is Biosilk Silk Therapy. Widely used by many, I have used Biosilk for many many years and still carry it. BioSilk contains SD Alcohol 40B, a quick-drying alcohol found in most hairsprays, as a filler. Although less effective than pure silicone hair products, Biosilk provides benefits typical of silicone hair products such as shine enhancement, softness, frizz control and heat protection. A 2 oz bottle of Biosilk retails for $14.

this topic is not finished, check back as I will be adding complete information on the products I

carry
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