

GLITCH



PHILIP MARTIN'S®

MADE OF ITALY

GLITCH



INSPIRATION

The term “Glitch” is used in electronics to indicate a sudden distortion that disrupts order, an unpredictable spike that quickly emerges and disappears, creating an alienating sight. Imagine hair colour changing in a flash, as if possessed by an unknown energy. Just as when a damaged liquid crystal screen reveals colourful lines and waves, a glitch in the hair might manifest itself in a reflection of unexpected tones running through it, bringing fascinating chaos. This colour moves, shatters and blends uncontrollably, like a surreal vision of ephemeral beauty, a contrast between perfection and error. Thus, a simple hair colour becomes an expression of that fracture between the normal and the unexpected, like turning into a sudden explosion of unpredictable shades, a wave of hues that cannot be contained.

THE COLOUR

Glitch is a tone-on-tone, gentle and ammonia-free demi-permanent colouring service for natural, coloured or bleached hair. Natural ingredients combined with the Wave Complex enrich the system and guarantee valuable protection of the hair fibre.

Glitch tones and enriches hair colour. Intensity and reflection can be modulated with the Clear shade and application time. Its fluid cream formulation guarantees easy application and immediate use. The application time varies according to the service chosen, up to a maximum of 25 minutes (see service table). The duration of the toning effect varies from 6 to 20 shampoos, depending on the intensity of the colour applied.



WAVE
COMPLEX



EXTRA SHINE
GLOSS



VEGAN
FORMULA



CRUELTY
FREE

Main Features

Acid, Ammonia-free Colouring
It offers a tone-on-tone colouring service, without creating any demarcation or modification of the natural melanin.
PPD and Resorcinol free
The gentle formulation reduces the risk of hair and skin sensitisation, offering safer colouring that respects even the most sensitive skin.
Brightening and Conditioning
On natural, coloured or bleached hair, it is the perfect solution to give it reflection and shine or to neutralise unwanted warm or cold tones with ease.
Quick and Easy Application
Once mixed with the specific activator, the fluid cream formula creates a fragrant, soft and viscous texture, which makes it easy to mix and apply, either with a brush or an applicator bottle.

Main Active Ingredients



INCA OIL (SACHA INCHI) • RESTRUCTURING

The greatest property of Sacha Inchi is its great richness in polyunsaturated fatty acids: Omega 3, Omega 6 and Omega 9. It is also a natural product rich in vitamins (especially vitamin A and vitamin E), mineral salts and essential amino acids.



TAMANU OIL • MOISTURISING

It boasts healing, moisturising, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-fungal properties. Rich in Omega 6, it moisturises and promotes the formation of new cellular tissue.



GINKGO BILOBA EXTRACT • PROTECTIVE

Indian Ayurvedic healers associated it with longevity by using it as an ingredient in “soma”, the elixir of life. Six Ginkgo specimens, still in existence, survived the radiation from the atomic bomb that fell on the city of Hiroshima.

Glitch Technology

The special feature of Glitch is its formulation with the innovative Wave Complex: a precious complex of natural ingredients such as Inca Oil, Tamanu Oil and Ginkgo Biloba Extract. Working in synergy with specially developed pigments, it guarantees brighter and longer-lasting hair colour. The term "Wave" stands for the wave of colour that forms when a glitch occurs. The Wave Complex ensures that the hair is enveloped in the pigments contained in the colour while the natural active ingredients bring back moisture and nourishment, allowing the colour to last longer.

MONOETHANOLAMINE: 3%
COLOUR pH: 6.8



Ensures intense
brightness



Hydrates and
strengthens
all hair types



Makes hair soft
and shiny



Only tones the
treated areas

Clear

The Clear shade is ideal for modulating, softening and controlling colour intensity and tone, making it more versatile. In this way, the number of salon services can be increased. Neutral and mixable with all Glitch shades, Clear can be used coupled with our Cream Activator to bring extra-shine results to the hair.



GLITCH

Product Range

Glitch offers a portfolio of 40 colour shades + 1 Clear, fully intra-blendable, and is distinguished by its bright and vivid tones.

Family	Nuance
NATURAL	4.0 - 6.0 - 8.0
GREEN	5.07
ASH	5.11 - 7.11 - 8.1 - 9.11 - 10.01
VIOLET/ASH	8.12 - 8.32 - 9.12
SAND/BEIGE	7.23 - 10.13 - 9.23
GOLDEN	6.3 - 8.3
COPPER/GOLD	6.34
PINK	8.26 - 10.26
COPPER	7.4 - 7.41 - 9.4
CHOCOLATE	6.18 - 8.18
VIOLET	6.22 - 8.02 - 9.2 - 10.02 - 10.22
VIOLET/ASH	8.21 - 9.21
TG (ideal for blond and bleached hair)	TGI ICE - TGP PEARL - TGS SAND - TGT TITANIUM - TGL LAVENDER - TGR POWDER ROSÉ - TGG GOLD - CLEAR

Glitch Protocollo

Color Renew CTRL+N SERVICE

Service designed to intensify and enrich highlights on natural or faded hair colour.

Procedure

- Step 1: Wash the hair with the most suitable Wash product;
- Step 2: Dab 70% of the hair;
- Step 3: Mix Glitch with Activator at 5 Vol (1.5%), dilution 1:1.5;
- Step 4: Apply the shade to the lengths;
- Step 5: Leave on, checking every 10 minutes until the desired tone is achieved;
- Step 6: Rinse thoroughly with water;
- Step 7: Continue with the most suitable Wash product;
- Step 8: Apply the most suitable Rinse product;
- Step 9: Proceed with styling.

Color Refresh CTRL+R SERVICE

To tone the lengths while applying permanent colour.

Procedure

- Step 1: Choose the shade to be applied to the hair during the setting time of the permanent colour;
- Step 2: Mix Glitch with Activator at 5 Vol (1.5%), dilution 1:1.5;
- Step 3: Apply the shade to the lengths;
- Step 4: Allow the colour to set, maximum 25 minutes;
- Step 5: Rinse thoroughly with water;
- Step 6: Continue with the most suitable Wash product, if necessary shampoo a second time;
- Step 7: Apply the most suitable Rinse product;
- Step 8: Proceed with styling.

Color Control COLOUR+CTRL SERVICE

To control unwanted reflections.

Procedure

- Step 1: Wash the hair with the most suitable Wash product;
- Step 2: Dab 70% of the hair;
- Step 3: Mix Glitch with Activator at 5 Vol (1.5%), dilution 1:1.5;
- Step 4: Apply the shade to the lengths;
- Step 5: Leave on while visually checking until the desired tone is achieved;
- Step 6: Rinse thoroughly with water;
- Step 7: Continue with the most suitable Wash product;
- Step 8: Apply the most suitable Rinse product;
- Step 9: Proceed with styling.

Color Wheel



Reflex	Name	Pigment
.0	Natural	/
.1	Ash	Blue
.2	Violet	Violet
.3	Gold	Yellow
.4	Copper	Orange
.5	Mahogany	Red/Violet
.6	Red	Red
.7	Sand	Green
.8	Chocolate	Yellow/Red/Blue

Glitch FAQ

1.

Does Glitch lighten the hair?

No. Thanks to its gentleness, Glitch manages to give reflexes to the hair without lightening its natural colour.
2.

Can I mix Glitch with an oxygen other than 5 volumes?

No, the formulation of Glitch involves the use of the 5-volume activator only. Activators and oxidants of different formulations could change, even by a lot, the performance of Glitch.
3.

Can I mix Glitch colours with each other?

Glitch has 40 shades all intermixable with each other, which makes the desired effect even more customisable.
4.

What happens if I apply Glitch to bleached or highlighted hair?

Glitch is an excellent choice for reflecting, enriching bleached and/or lightened hair, or correcting its reflection.
5.

Could the application of Glitch compromise the natural hair colour?

No, because thanks to its acidic pH, it only works on the lightened part, leaving the hair melanin completely unaffected.
6.

Is Glitch applied pure or diluted with an oxidiser?

Glitch is used in a mixture with its specific activator at a dilution ratio of 1:1.5 (one part Glitch and one and a half parts 5-volume activator (1.5%).
7.

Can Glitch be mixed with other Philip Martin's colour lines?

No, because it uses a different technology that only performs at its best when working in synergy with other shades from the same colour chart.
8.

How long does Glitch have to stay on?

With Glitch, several services can be offered with the corresponding application times. In general, however, they range from controlled application to a maximum time frame of 25 minutes.
9.

Should Glitch be applied after a Rinse product?

Absolutely not, Glitch performs best when the hair is washed, as it works with an acidic pH. Best applied before any Rinse.



Philip Martin's Color World

Colour has always been part of our lives. Have you ever tried to imagine a world in black and white? Colour triggers and nurtures our emotions and feelings by making us express what we feel or how we want others to see us. This is what artists do.

For Philip Martin's, colourists are, to all intents and purposes, artists, and as such they need a colour palette that allows them to indulge their inspiration without renouncing the certainty of the result and respecting the client's wellbeing.

This is why Philip Martin's colour segments were created, a collection of shades that allows the professional to work with originality on any request the market may make.

Each Philip Martin's colour line has been formulated with selected raw materials, perfectly balanced pure pigments, correctors to personalise the reflection and plant-derived actives to treat the hair during colouring.

The synergy of all these ingredients results in an extraordinary colour that guarantees:

- Uniform tone and colour tone levels
- Freedom to create a customised reflection
- Better colour adhesion on the hair
- 100% white hair colouring
- Security of the final result
- Brilliant, luminous colour

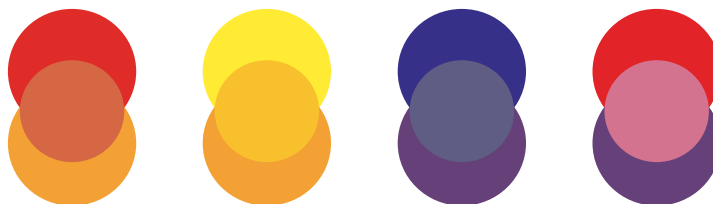
The Colour Spectrum



Primary colours are blue, red and yellow. They are also called "absolute colors" because it is not possible to recreate them with any combination of the other colours. When mixed two by two, they give life to secondary colours. When the three are mixed all together, the result is a muddy, undefined or neutral black/brown color.



Secondary colours are violet, orange and green. These are created by mixing two primary colours together. Mixing blue and yellow together we obtain green, mixing blue and red we obtain violet and mixing red and yellow we obtain orange. Depending on the amount of primary colour used in the mixture, the intensity of the secondary colour obtained can vary. For example, the more blue is used, the darker the green, vice versa the more yellow is used, the lighter the green. Combining primary colours in equal parts does not necessarily result in a balanced secondary colour, it all depends on the tonal domain of each primary colour.



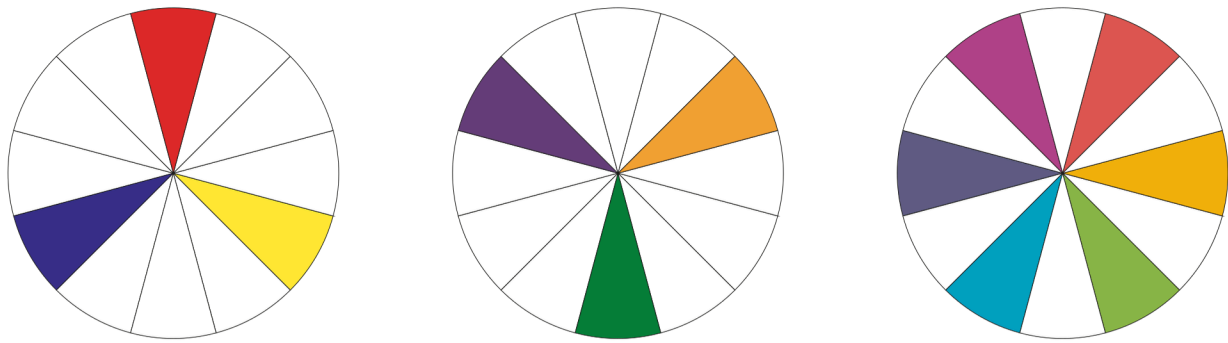
Tertiary colours are created by combining a primary colour with the adjacent secondary colour.

Complementary Colours

An important property of colours is contrast, which is the ability of one colour to cancel another one out. This is a crucial aspect to consider when you want to neutralise unwanted reflections in the hair that may be too warm or too cold.

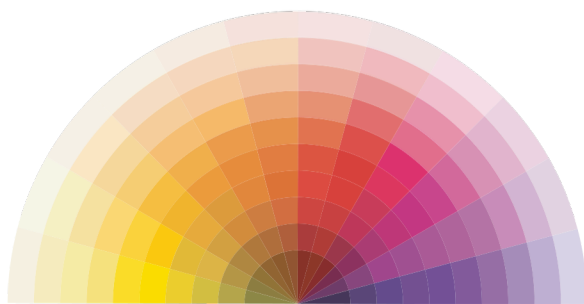
Complementary colours are those that are located opposite each other on the colour wheel. The complementary colour of a primary colour is the secondary colour on the opposite side of the colour wheel, and is the mix of the other two primaries: blue and orange, red and green, yellow and violet.

Examples: if the hair is golden/yellow and you want to turn off this reflection, you will have to use a violet shade; if you want to remove an orange reflection, you will have to use a blue shade; and so on.

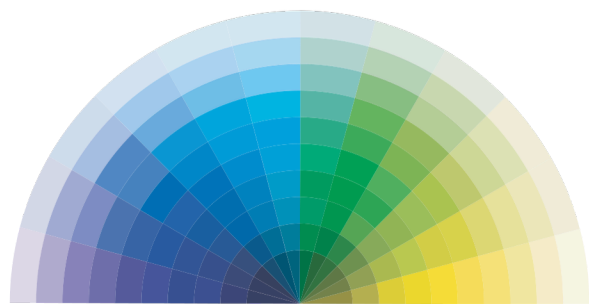


Cold or Warm?

The colour spectrum consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary colours. These are classified into two categories: cold and warm colours.



Warm Colours: red, orange and yellow.



Cold Colours: blue, violet and green.

The theory of warm and cold can be helpful in choosing the perfect shade in harmony with your client's skin tone.

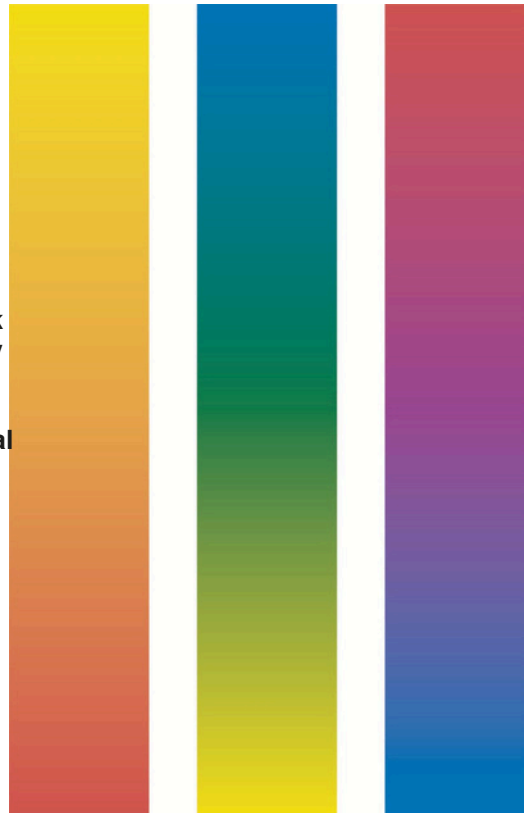
Tonal Dominance

When combining colours to obtain a secondary or tertiary colour, equal proportions are not always used because some tones are more dominant than others.

Understanding tonal dominance will help you create a tailor-made colour for your customer.

Examples: When blue and yellow are combined to create green, blue is the most dominant tone, so you will need more yellow to create a secondary green; if blue and yellow were used in equal proportions, a dark blue-green would be created, which would be a tertiary colour.

When looking for a lighter copper, more yellow is required than red; if red and yellow were mixed in equal parts, since red is the dominant tone, the result would be a copper red.



Successful Mixing

The art of successful mixing allows the colourist to create a tailor-made colour for each client, thus achieving a wide range of shades.

When mixing shades that are directly opposite in the colour spectrum, you will get a neutral color that can be classified from light blond to dark brown. These colours can be warm, cold or neutral depending on the amount of tones used.

The dominant tones are blue, red and violet and when used on lighter hair, they overlap and become dominant. When working on darker shades, you will need to add more tones to make them visible.



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