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AB

- abampere (ab-AM-peer)**—the cgs electromagnetic unit of electric current equivalent to 10 amperes.
- abdomen (AB-duh-men)**—the belly; the cavity in the body between the thorax and the pelvis that contains the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys.
- abducent (ab-DOOS-int)**—drawing away from, as muscles draw away.
- abducent nerve (ab-DOOS-int NURV)**—either of the six cranial nerves; small motor nerves supplying the external rectus muscle of the eye.
- abductor (ab-DUK-tur)**—muscles that separate the fingers. Opposite of adductor.
- abductor hallucis (ab-DUK-tor huh-LOO-sis)**—a muscle of the great toe.
- ability (uh-BIL-ih-tee)**—the quality or state of being able to perform.
- abiogenesis (ay-by-oh-JEN-uh-sus)**—the generating or springing up of living from nonliving matter; spontaneous generation.
- abiosis (ab-ee-OH-sis)**—absence of life.
- abirritant (ab-IHR-uh-tant)**—a soothing agent that relieves irritation.
- abnormal (ab-NOR-mul)**—irregular; contrary to the natural law or customary order.
- abnormality (ab-nor-MAL-ih-tee)**—the state or condition of being abnormal or unusual.
- abohm (ab-OHM)**—the cgs electromagnetic unit of resistance equal to one millionth of an ohm.
- aboral (ah-BOHR-ul)**—located or situated opposite to or away from the mouth.
- abrade (uh-BRAYD)**—to remove or roughen by friction or rubbing.

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abrasion (uh-BRAY-zhun)—scraping of the skin; excoriation; rubbing or wearing off of the surface; an irritation; a scraped or scratched area of the skin.

abrasive (uh-BRAY-siv)—a substance used for smoothing, as in dermabrasion when sanding or brushing the skin.

abreast (uh-BREST)—in line with; side by side with; up to the mark.

abruption (uh-BRUB-shun)—a sudden breaking off.

abscess (AB-ses)—a collection or pocket of pus in any part of the body, characterized by dead tissue and inflammation.

absolute (ab-suh-LOOT)—pure, as a liquid; perfect; beyond a doubt.

absorb (ab-SORB)—to take in and make part of an existing whole; to suck up or take up as a towel absorbing water.

absorbefacient (ab-sor-buh-FAY-shent)—substance or agent causing or promoting absorption.

absorbent (ub-SOR-bunt)—able to absorb.

absorption (ub-SORP-shun)—assimilation of one body by another; act of absorbing; the process whereby digested nutrients are transferred from the intestines to the blood and lymph, and are transported to the cells.

abstract design (AB-strakt dih-ZYN)—cosmetology; a hairstyle with broken lines, planned to give a casual, relaxed effect; informal hairstyle.



abstract design

abundance (uh-BUN-dens)—ample or plentiful quantity.

abuse (uh-BYOOS)—to misuse; to use improperly.

academic (ak-uh-DEM-ik)—pertaining to an academy, school, college, or university; scholarly.

acanthosis (ak-an-THOH-sis)—altered skin metabolism that can produce thickening of the stratum spinosum.

acarasis (ak-uh-RY-uh-sus)—any condition, usually dermatitis, caused by an acarid (tick or mite).



- acarid (AK-uh-rud)**—any of an order of arachnids including mites and ticks.
- accelerate (ak-SELL-uh-rayt)**—increase speed; hasten action.
- accelerating machine (ak-SELL-uh-rayt-ing ma-SHEEN)**—used to reduce the processing time for lightening and tinting hair. The machine accelerates the molecular movement of chemicals in the color so that they work much faster.
- acceleration (ak-SELL-uh-ray-shun)**—an increase in speed; the process of moving or developing faster.
- accelerator (ak-SELL-uh-rayt-ur)**—any agent that hastens or quickens action. *See* activator.
- accent (AK-sent)**—to give special force or emphasis to; to highlight or give added color tone.
- accent color (AK-sent KUH-lur)**—*See* color additive.
- accentuate (ak-SEN-choo-ayt)**—to emphasize; to heighten effect; in makeup, to emphasize the features of the face.
- accessory (ak-SESS-uh-ree)**—a person or item that aids subordinately or assists; something added.
- accessory nerve (ak-SESS-uh-ree NURV)**—spinal accessory nerve; eleventh cranial nerve; affects the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles of the neck.
- accidental (ak-sih-DEN-tul)**—happening by chance; not planned.
- acclimate (AK-luh-mayt)**—to adapt or become adapted to environment, climate, or situation.
- accord (uh-KORD)**—agreement or harmony.
- accreditation (uh-kred-ih-TAY-shun)**—the granting of approval and status to an institution by an accrediting body after its credentials are approved.
- accretion (uh-KREE-shun)**—growth or increase by external additions; something added; accumulation.
- acellular (ay-SEL-yuh-lur)**—containing no cells.
- acentric (ay-SEN-trik)**—off center; not centered; not arising centrally as from a nerve center.

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acetic (uh-SEET-ik)—pertaining to vinegar; sour.

acetic acid (uh-SEET-ik AS-ud)—a colorless, pungent, liquid; the chief acid of vinegar.

acetone (AS-uh-tohn)—a colorless, inflammable liquid, miscible with water, alcohol, and ether, and having a sweetish order or burning taste; used as a solvent.

acetyl (uh-SEET-ul)—pertaining to that which is derived from acetic acid and found in compounds.

acetylated (uh-SEET-ul-ayt-ed)—any organic compound that has been heated with acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride to remove water.

acetylated lanolin (uh-SEET-ul-ayt-ed LAN-ul-un)—lanolin treated to be water resistant; used in cosmetics to reduce water loss from the skin; an emollient.

acetylcholine (uh-SEET-ul-koh-leen)—the acetic acid ester of choline, a constituent of many body tissues; used in treatment of some diseases and for lowering blood pressure; a neurotransmitter that plays a role in muscle contraction.

ache (AYK)—a dull, distressing, and often persistent pain.

Achilles heel (uh-KIL-eez HEEL)—calcaneal tendon; a tender or vulnerable spot associated with the Achilles tendon which joins the muscles of the calf of the leg to the bone of the heel; named for the Greek hero Achilles.

achromasia (ak-roh-MAY-zuh)—a condition such as albinism or vitiligo in which there is loss of normal color or lack of melanin in the skin.

acid (AS-ud)—having a sour taste; an aqueous (water-based) solution; having a pH number below 7.0; the opposite of an alkali or base. Compounds of hydrogen, a nonmetal, and sometimes oxygen that release hydrogen into a solution.

acid balanced (AS-ud BAL-anst)—describes a product with a stabilized pH level; commonly used to refer to products such as shampoos and conditioners balanced to the pH of skin and hair (4.5 to 5.5).

acidic (uh-SID-ik)—containing a high percentage of acid; having properties of an acid.



acidify (uh-SID-ih-fy)—to change into an acid; to lower the degree of alkalinity.

acid mantle (AS-ud MAN-tul)—the natural acidity of the skin or hair that helps retard irritation or bacterial growth.

acidosis (as-ih-DOH-sus)—a condition in which there is an excess of acid products in the blood or excreted into the urine.

acid peel (AS-ud PEEL)—a skin-peeling treatment or process using a diluted acidic substance.

acid rinse (AS-ud RINS)—a solution or emulsion that has acidic properties such as lemon juice; commonly used to close the cuticle of the hair after shampooing or chemical services.

acidulate (uh-SIJ-oo-layt)—to make acidic; to sour.

acid wave (AS-ud WAYV)—permanent wave with lotion that has a pH of 7.0 or below, and requires heat or another form of activator to speed processing.

acne (AK-nee)—a skin disorder characterized by chronic inflammation of the sebaceous glands from retained secretions; related to sebaceous overactivity and hormonal changes.

acne albida (AK-nee AL-bih-duh)—miliun; whitehead.

acne artificialis (AK-nee ar-tih-fish AL-is)—papular eruptions caused by external irritants such as tar or drugs administered internally such as iodine.

acne atrophica (AK-nee uh-TRO-Fih-kuh)—acne in which the lesions leave a slight amount of scarring.

acne cachecticorum (AK-nee kah-KEK-tih-kor-um)—pimples that sometimes occur when anemia or some debilitating constitutional disease is present.

acne conglobata (AK-nee kon-gloh-BAY-tuh)—a severe and stubborn form of acne that usually affects the back, buttocks, face, and sometimes the thighs; often causes scarring.

acne cream (AK-nee KREEM)—a facial cream containing medicinal substances or agents used in the treatment of acne.

acne cystica (AK-nee SIS-tih-kuh)—a form of acne with cysts.

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acne hypertrophica (AK-nee hy-pur-TRAHF-ih-kuh)—pimples in which the lesions on healing leave conspicuous pits and scars.

acne indurata (AK-nee in-dyoo-RAH-tuh)—deeply seated pimples with hard tubercular lesions or papules occurring chiefly on the back.

acne keratosa (AK-nee kair-uh-TOH-sa)—an eruption of papules consisting of horny plugs projecting from the hair follicles, accompanied by inflammation.

acne miliaris (AK-nee mil-ee-AIR-us)—a condition marked by excessive whiteheads (milia).

acne pits (AK-nee PITS)—pit-like scars produced by acne.

acne punctata (AK-nee punk-TAH-tuh)—acne that appears as red papules in which blackheads are usually found.

acne pustulosa (AK-nee pus-tyuh-LOH-suh)—acne in which pustular lesions predominate.

acne rosacea (AK-nee roh-ZAY-see-uh)—now called rosacea, this is a chronic inflammatory congestion of the cheeks and nose. It is characterized by redness, dilated and sometimes broken blood vessels, and the formation of papules and pustules.

acne simplex (AK-nee SIM-pleks)—acne vulgaris; simple uncomplicated pimples.

acne vulgaris (AK-nee vul-GAIR-is)—sometimes called common acne; simple uncomplicated pimples.

acoustic (uh-KOO-stik)—pertaining to the science of sound, or the sense or organs of hearing.

acoustic nerve (uh-KOO-stik NURV)—eighth cranial nerve controlling the sense of hearing.

acquired immunity (uh-KWY-erd ih-MYOO-nih-tee)—immunity acquired after the body overcomes a disease or through inoculation.

acrolein (uh-KROH-lee-un)—a light, volatile, oily liquid that gives off an irritating vapor.

acromial process (uh-KROH-mee-al PRAH-ses)—the outward extension of the spine of the scapula that forms the point of the shoulder.

acronyx (AK-roh-niks)—an ingrowing nail.

acrylic acid (uh-KRIL-ik AS-ud)—unsaturated aliphatic acids used in the making of plastics; items useful to cosmetology include combs, brushes, and capes.

acrylic nails (uh-KRIL-ik NAYLS)—artificial nails made by combining a liquid acrylic product with a powdered product.



acronyx



actin (AK-tin)—a muscular filament that plays a role in giving muscles their contractile ability.

actinic (ak-TIN-ik)—relating to the chemically active rays of the spectrum.

actinic carcinoma (ak-TIN-ik kahr-sin-OH-muh)—a basal cell carcinoma of the face or body due to prolonged exposure to the sun.

actinic dermatosis (ak-TIN-ik der-muh-TOH-sis)—an inflammatory condition of the skin caused by strong sunlight; it may be urticarial, papular, or eczematous.

actinic ray (ak-TIN-ik RAY)—an invisible ray that produces chemical action; a ray of light beyond the violet spectrum that is capable of bringing about chemical changes.

actinodermatitis (ak-tin-oh-dur-muh-TY-tus)—dermatitis caused by overexposure to sunlight, actinic rays, or X rays.

actinomycosis (ak-tin-oh-my-KOH-sus)—a chronic, infectious disease that affects animals and people caused by bacteria, and characterized by the forming of lesions and tumors around the jaws.

actinotherapy (ak-tin-oh-THAIR-uh-pee)—the treatment of disease by use of sunlight, X rays, and ultraviolet rays.

activate (AK-tih-vayt)—to make active; for example, to start the action of haircoloring products.

activator (AK-tih-vay-ter)—chemical agent used to start the action of chemical products on hair; an additive used to quicken the action or progress of a chemical. Another word for booster, accelerator, or catalyst.

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activator machine (AK-tih-vay-ter muh-SHEEN)—a device employed in facial therapy that helps to cleanse, stimulate, and firm the skin.

active electrode (AK-tiv ih-LEK-trohnd)—the electrode used on the area being treated.

active immunity (AK-tiv ih-MYOO-nih-tee)—a form of acquired immunity in which the body produces its own antibodies against disease-causing agents.

active stretching (AK-tiv STRECH-ing)—techniques that utilize neuromuscular reflexes to enhance the elongation of muscles that are stretched.

acupressure (AK-yoo-presh-ur)—based on traditional Oriental medical principles for assessing and treating the physical and energetic body; stimulating acupuncture points to regulate “chi” or the life force.

acupuncture (AK-yoo-pun-chur)—traditional Chinese medical practice of puncturing the skin with needles at specific points for therapeutic purposes.

acute (uh-KYOOT)—coming to a crisis quickly, as opposed to chronic; a disease having a rapid onset, severe symptoms, and short course.

Adam’s apple (A-dums AP-pul)—the hyoid bone; a U-shaped bone located in the anterior portion of the throat.

additive (AD-ut-iv)—a substance that is added to another product.

adductor (ah-DUK-tur)—a muscle that draws a part toward the median line of the body or toward the axis of an extremity. Those located at the base of each digit draw the fingers together.

adenitis (ad-un-ITE-us)—inflammation of the lymph nodes and glands.

adenoid (AD-un-oyd)—an enlarged lymphoid growth located behind the pharynx.

adenology (ad-uh-NAHL-uh-jee)—the branch of anatomy concerned with glands.

adenoma (ad-un-OH-muh)—a tumor of glandular origin.

adenosine diphosphate (uh-DEN-uh-seen dy-FAHS-fayt)—ADP; formed when a muscle contracts and a phosphate splits from ATP, releasing energy.



adenosine triphosphate (uh-DEN-uh-seen try-FAHS-fayt)—ATP; an energy-carrying molecule required for muscular contractions; a substance that stores energy until it is released for muscular and other cellular activity.

adermogenesis (ay-dur-moh-JEN-uh-sus)—imperfect development or healing of the skin.

adhesive (ad-HEE-siv)—a chemical that causes two surfaces to stick together.

adhesive patch (ad-HEE-siv PACH)—a small area of the underside of a man's hairpiece that is covered with oiled silk.

adiaphoretic (ay-dy-uh-foh-RET-ik)—any agent, drug, or cosmetic preparation that reduces, checks, or prevents perspiration.

adipic acid (ay-DIP-ik AS-ud)—a group of dicarboxylic acids that are structurally related to hexanedioic acid; an agent derived from beets; used in hair-coloring products for its buffering and neutralizing qualities.

adipose (AD-uh-pohs)—relating to fat.

adipose tissue (AD-uh-pohs TISH-oo)—areolar connective, subcutaneous tissue that gives smoothness and shape to the body; containing a store of fat to be burned for energy, and acts as a protective cushion for the outer skin.

adjustable block holder (ad-JUST-uh-bul BLOK HOL-dur)—a metal bracket that can be screwed to a work bench; used to hold the wooden or malleable head block in position while working on a hairpiece or mannequin head.

adjustable wig (ad-JUST-uh-bul WIG)—a wig designed for ready-to-wear use, constructed with an elastic insert at the back to make it easily adjustable for various head sizes.

admix (ad-MIKS)—to mix with something else.

adolescence (ad-uh-LES-ens)—state or process of growing from childhood to adulthood; the period of time encompassing that process.

adrenaline (uh-DREN-ul-un)—epinephrine; a hormone secreted under stress by the adrenal glands; it stimulates the nervous system, raises metabolism, increases cardiac pressure and output, and

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increases blood pressure to prepare the body for maximum exertion.

adrenals (uh-DREEN-uls)—endocrine glands situated on top of the kidneys that produce epinephrine, norepinephrine, and corticosteroids.

adrenocorticotripic hormone (uh-dren-a-kor-ti-ka-TRIP-ik HOR-mohn)—ACTH; stimulates the adrenal cortex to produce cortical hormones; aids in protecting the body in stressful situations.

adroit (uh-DROYT)—skillful; dexterous; having physical and mental capabilities.

adsorption (ad-SORP-shun)—the adhesion of an extremely thin layer of one substance (a gas or liquid) to the surface of a solid body or liquid with which it is in contact.

adult (uh-DULT)—grown to full age, size, or strength.

adulterate (uh-DUL-ter-ayt)—to falsify; to alter; to make impure by the addition of other substances.

advanced (ad-VANST)—progressive; ahead of the times; beyond the elementary or introductory.

advisable (ad-VYZ-uh-bul)—proper to be done or practiced; expedient.

adynamia (ad-ih-NAY-mee-uh)—loss of physical strength; weakness.

aerate (AIR-ayt)—to supply or charge with air or gas; to oxygenate.

aeration (air-AY-shun)—exposure to air; saturating a fluid with air or gas; conversion of venous to arterial blood in the lungs.

aerification (air-ih-fih-KAY-shun)—the process of converting into gas, air, or vapor.

aerobe (AIR-ohb)—a microorganism that can live and grow in the presence of oxygen.

aerobic (air-ROH-bik)—living or occurring in the presence of oxygen; a term applied to modern dance exercises; aerobic exercises improve cardiovascular and respiratory fitness.

aerobic cellular respiration (air-ROH-bik SEL-u-lar res-puh-RAY-shun)—takes place in the mitochondria of cells and is responsible for the sustained energy supply needed for synthesis of ATP.



aerosol (AIR-uh-sahl)—colloidal suspension of liquid or solid particles in a gas; container filled with liquefied gas and dissolved or suspended in ingredients that can be dispersed as a spray; used for cosmetic and food preparations.

aerotherapeutics (air-oh-thair-uh-PYOO-tiks)—a system by which disease is treated by varying the pressure or composition of the air breathed.

aesthetician (esthetician) (es-the-TISH-un)—a specialist in esthetics; one who works in a profession dedicated to the cleansing and maintenance of the health and beauty of the skin.

aesthetics (esthetics) (es-THET-iks)—a branch of philosophy pertaining to or dealing with the forms and nature of beauty, and judgments concerning beauty; the branch of cosmetology dealing with skin care.

afferent nerves (AAF-eer-ent NURVS)—nerves that convey stimulus from the external organs to the brain.

affinity (a-FIN-a-tee)—inherent likeness or relationship; chemical attraction; the force that unites atoms into molecules.

African (AF-ri-cun)—pertaining to Africa or its inhabitants.

Afro-styling (AF-roh-STYL-ing)—styling and shaping excessively curly or kinky hair in accordance with its natural tendencies and the facial features of the client.

after rinse (AF-tur RINS)—a prepared cosmetic product used to rinse hair following a hair treatment to accomplish some special purpose; a color, cream, or finishing rinse.

agenesis (ay-JEN-uh-sus)—the absence of an organ from any part of the body.

agent (AY-jent)—an active ingredient that can produce a physical, chemical, or medicinal effect.

aggravate (AG-ruh-vayt)—to make worse; intensify, as an illness or skin condition.

aging skin (AY-jing SKIN)—skin that has lost its elasticity, and has developed lines or wrinkles.

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agnail (AG-nayl)—the condition in which the cuticle splits around the nail; commonly called hangnail. Can be caused by dryness, removing too much, or improper removal of cuticle.

agonist (AG-uh-nist)—a contracting muscle that executes movements of a part and is opposed by an antagonistic muscle.

AIDS (AYDZ)—Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; a disease caused by the HIV virus that breaks down the body's immune system.

air purifier (AYR PYOOR-ih-fy-ur)—an apparatus that removes impure substances from the air.

air waving (AYR WAYV-ing)—a technique of using an electric air waver comb and styling comb to create attractive hair-styles without rollers.

ala nasi (AY-lee NAY-zy)—the wing cartilage of the nose.

albida, acne (AL-bih-duh AK-nee)—white-head; milium.

albinism (AL-bi-niz-em)—congenital leucoderma or absence of pigment in the body including the skin, hair, and iris of the eye; it may be partial or complete.

albino (al-BY-noh)—an individual affected with albinism; the result of an absence of coloring matter in the hair shaft, accompanied by a lack of pigment coloring in the skin or irises of the eyes.

albumen (al-BYOO-men)—the white of an egg; the nutritive protein substance in germinating animal or plant cells; sometimes used in facial masks for its tightening effect.

albumin (al-BYOO-min)—any of a class of proteins occurring naturally; soluble in water, coagulated by heat, and found in eggs, milk, muscle tissue, blood, and in many vegetable tissues.

albumose (AL-byuh-mohs)—a substance formed from protein during digestion; chemical compounds derived from albumin by the action of certain enzymes.



air waving



- alcohol (AL-kuh-haw)**—a readily evaporating, colorless liquid; obtained by the fermentation of starch, sugar, and other carbohydrates. It is also known as grain or ethyl alcohol.
- aldosterone (al-DA-ster-ohn)**—steroid hormone that regulates the sodium/potassium balance in the extracellular fluid and in the blood.
- algae (AL-jee)**—primitive plants found in fresh or salt water, and include seaweed, kelp, and stoneworts; considered a nutrient.
- algin (AL-jun)**—the dried gelatinous form of various seaweeds, especially kelp; used as an emulsifier, thickening, and ripening agent.
- aliment (AL-uh-ment)**—nourishment; food or anything that allows a substance to grow.
- alimentary canal (al-uh-MENT-uh-ree ka-NAL)**—consists of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines.
- alkali (AL-kuh-ly)**—also known as a base; a class of compounds (hydrogen, a metal, and oxygen) that reacts with acids to form salts; turns red litmus blue; used to make soap and hair relaxers; has a pH number above 7.0.
- alkalimeter (al-kuh-LIM-ut-ur)**—an apparatus for measuring the amount of alkali in a mixture or solution; quantity of carbon dioxide in solids.
- alkaline (AL-kuh-line)**—having the qualities of, or pertaining to, an alkali. An aqueous (water-based) solution having a pH greater than 7.0. Opposite of acid.
- alkalinity (al-kuh-LIN-ut-ee)**—the quality or state of being alkaline.
- alkaloid (AL-kuh-loyd)**—any organic base containing nitrogen; a substance containing alkaline properties.
- alkalosis (al-kuh-LOH-sus)**—excessive alkalinity of the blood, other body fluids, and tissues of the body.
- alkanolamine (al-kan-oh-LAA-myn)**—a substance comprised of alcohols from alkene (a saturated, fatty hydrocarbon) and amines (from ammonia); used in cosmetic creams as a solvent.
- alkylation (al-kuh-LAY-shun)**—the introduction of an alkyl group into an organic compound.

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allantion (al-AN-shun)—a uric acid derivative originally found in fetal urine and in some roots, bark, and grain; used in healing and cleansing preparations, cold creams, and lotions.

allergy (AL-ur-jee)—a reaction due to extreme sensitivity to certain foods, chemicals, or other normally harmless substances; a sensitivity that some people develop to normally harmless substances.

allergy test (AL-ur-jee TEST)—a test to determine the existence or nonexistence of extreme sensitivity to certain substances, foods, or chemicals that do not adversely affect most individuals; a test used before applying hair color or facial cosmetics; a test done on a small section of skin or scalp. Also known as a patch test, predisposition test, or skin test.

almond (AH-mund)—the kernal or seed of the fruit of the almond tree; used in facial and other cosmetic preparations.

almond meal (AH-mund MEEL)—pulverized, blanched almonds; a powder used in the manufacture of cosmetics and some fragrances.

almond oil (AH-mund OYL)—emollient; natural vegetable oil pressed from almonds, and having penetrating and softening powers; used in some cosmetic preparations.

aloe (AL-oh)—any chiefly African lilaceous plant of the genus *Aloe*, certain species of which yield a drug and a fiber sap used to relieve and heal burns.

aloe vera (AL-oh VAIR-uh)—a juice extracted from the South African aloe plant leaf; contains water, amino acids, and carbohydrates; used in some cosmetic and medicinal preparations.

alopecia (al-uh-PEE-she-a)—deficiency of hair; baldness; abnormal hair loss.

alopecia androgenetic (al-uh-PEE-she-a andro-je-NET-ik)—hair loss possibly caused by hereditary factors.

alopecia areata (al-uh-PEE-she-a ay-reh-AH-tuh)—the sudden falling out of hair in round patches or baldness in spots.



alopecia areata



alopecia cicatrisata (al-uh-PEE-she-a sih-kah-trih-SAH-tah)—irreversible loss of hair, usually on the scalp; scarring results.

alopecia dynamica (al-uh-PEE-she-a dy-NAM-ih-kuh)—loss of hair due to destruction of the hair follicle by ulceration or disease process.

alopecia follicularis (al-uh-PEE-she-a fol-ik-yoo-LAIR-is)—loss of hair due to inflamed hair follicles.

alopecia localis (al-uh-PEE-she-a loh-KAY-lis)—loss of hair occurring in patches along the course of a nerve or at the site of an injury.

alopecia maligna (al-uh-PEE-she-a muh-LIG-nuh)—a term applied to a form of alopecia that is severe and persistent.

alopecia prematura (al-uh-PEE-she-a pree-muh-TOO-ruh)—baldness in males beginning before middle age.

alopecia seborrheica (al-uh-PEE-she-a seb-or-EE-ih-kah)—baldness caused by diseased sebaceous glands.

alopecia senilis (al-uh-PEE-she-a seh-NIL-is)—baldness occurring in old age.

alopecia syphilitica (al-uh-PEE-she-a sif-il-IT-ih-kuh)—loss of hair resulting from syphilis occurring in the second stage of the disease.

alopecia traction (al-uh-PEE-she-a TRAK-shun)—hair loss caused by holding the hair tight and under tension for long periods of time.

alopecia universalis (al-uh-PEE-she-a yoo-nih-vur-SAA-lis)—a condition manifested by general falling out of hair all over the body.

alpha helix (AL-fah HEE-iks)—the spiral of the polypeptide chains within the hair cortex in the first or unstretched position.

aloposis (al-FOH-sis)—pertaining to lack of skin pigmentation, as in albinism.

alternating (AWL-tur-nayt-ing)—occurring successively by turn.

alternating current (AWL-tur-nayt-ing KUR-rent)—AC; a rapid and interrupted current, flowing first in one direction and then in the opposite direction.

alternating rod (AWL-tur-nayt-ing RAHD)—a permanent waving technique recommended for fine or weak hair; this method alternates rods with two different circumferences.

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alternator (AWL-tur-nayt-ur)—a generator giving an alternating current of electricity.

alum, alumen (AL-um, uh-LOO-men)—an aluminum salt; sulphate of potassium and aluminum; an astringent; used as a styptic and in mouthwashes and shaving lotions.

aluminum (uh-LOO-mih-num)—silver-white metal with low specific gravity, noted for its lightness and resistance to oxidation; often used in the manufacture of combs and rollers.

aluminum acetate solution (uh-LOO-mih-num AS-uh-tayt suh-LOO-shun)—a solution diluted with water and used as an antiseptic and astringent.

aluminum chloride (uh-LOO-mih-num KLOHR-yd)—a crystalline powder soluble in water; used as an astringent, antiseptic, or deodorant.

aluminum sulfate (uh-LOO-mih-num SUL-fayt)—used in antiseptics, astringents, and in some deodorant preparations.

alveola (al-VEE-oh-lah); pl., alveolae (-hie)—a small hollow sac-like border; the portion of the jaws bearing the teeth.

alveolar ducts (al-VEE-oh-lar DUKTS)—air passages in the lungs branching from the bronchioles and leading to the alveolar sacs.

alveolar nerve (al-VEE-oh-lar NURV)—a nerve servicing the teeth.

alveolar process (al-VEE-oh-lar PRAH-ses)—the ridge of bone in the maxilla and mandible containing the alveolar of the teeth.

alveoli (al-VEE-oh-lye)—microscopic air sacs in the lungs.

alymphia (ay-LIM-fee-uh)—absence or deficiency of lymph.

amber (AM-bur)—a fossil resin of pine trees found in northern Europe; it becomes negatively electrified in friction: the oil is sometimes used as a stimulant.

amber color (AM-bur KUL-ur)—a yellow-brown color.

ambergris (AM-ber-gris)—an opaque, grayish secretion from the intestinal tract of the sperm whale; used as a fixative in perfumes.

ambidextrous (am-bih-DEK-strus)—able to use both hands equally well.

American Massage Therapy Association—Commission on Massage Training Accreditation.



- amines (AM-eeenz)**—compounds that are the basic ingredients of proteins.
- amino acids (uh-MEE-noh AS-udz)**—a group of molecules used by the body to synthesize protein. There are some 22 different amino acids found in living protein that serve as units of structure in protein.
- amino dye (uh-MEE-noh DY)**—a synthetic, organic tint produced from a coal tar derivative known as analine.
- amitosis (ay-my-TOH-sus)**—cell multiplication by direct division of the nucleus in the cell.
- amma (AM-uh)**—a massage technique from China which finds the points on the body where various movements and manipulations are most effective.
- ammonia (uh-MOH-nee-uh)**—a colorless gas with a pungent odor; composed of hydrogen and nitrogen; in water solution it is called ammonia water. Used in hair color to swell the cuticle. When mixed with hydrogen peroxide, it activates the oxidation process of melanin and allows it to decolorize.
- ammonium bisulfide (uh-MOH-nee-um by-SUL-fyd)**—a chemical used in cosmetology products such as hair relaxers in permanent waving.
- ammonium hydroxide (uh-MOH-nee-um hy-DRAHKS-yd)**—an alkaline base formed from ammonia and water; used in products such as permanent hair color, lightener preparations, hair relaxers, and cleansing solutions.
- ammonium persulfate (uh-MOH-nee-um pur-SUL-fayt)**—ammonium salt; soluble in water; used as an oxidizer and bleach in some hair and skin cosmetics; an ingredient used in some disinfectants and deodorants.
- ammonium stearate (uh-MOH-nee-um STEER-ayt)**—stearic acid; ammonium salt; powder used as a texturizer in some cosmetic creams such as vanishing creams.
- ammonium sulfide (uh-MOH-nee-um SUL-fyd)**—a combination of ammonia and sulfur.

**A
B**

- ammonium sulfite (uh-MOH-nee-um SUL-fyt)**—a combination of ammonia and salt of sulfuric acid.
- ammonium thiocyanate (uh-MOH-nee-um thy-oh-SY-ah-nayt)**—a combination of ammonia and thiocyanic acid.
- ammonium thioglycolate (uh-MOH-nee-um thy-oh-GLY-kuh-layt)**—a chemical compound made up of ammonia and thioglycolic acid. It is the main active ingredient or reducing agent in alkaline permanents and thio-type relaxers.
- amotile (ay-MOH-tul)**—incapable of movement, as a muscle; opposite of motile, to move.
- amp (AMP)**—amperage; the strength of an electric current.
- ampere (AM-peer)**—the unit of measurement of strength of an electric current.
- amphetamine (am-FET-uh-meen)**—an acrid, colorless compound used as an inhalant or stimulant for relief of colds.
- amphiarthrotic joints (am-fee-arth-RAH-tik JOYNTS)**—joints such as the sacroiliac and symphysis pubis with limited motion.
- ampholytic surfactant (AM-foh-lih-tik sur-FAK-tent)**—a base surfactant found in shampoos; does not sting eyes; behaves as an anionic or cationic substance depending on the pH of the solution.
- amphoteric (am-fuh-TAIR-ik)**—having the characteristics of both an acid and an alkali; a substance used in cleaning agents.
- ampule (AM-pyool)**—a small glass container used for one application of a product; a glass attachment for vacuuming.
- amyl acetate (AM-ul AS-uh-tayt)**—banana oil; a colorless, aromatic, and inflammable liquid employed as a solvent in making nail polishes.
- amyl alcohol (AM-ul AL-kuh-hawl)**—a colorless, strong smelling alcohol obtained by the fermentation of starchy substances; found naturally in oranges; used as a solvent in nail polish.
- amylase (AM-uh-lays)**—an enzyme that helps to change starch into sugar; found in pancreatic secretions; used as a texturizer in cosmetics; also used in some medications to reduce inflammation.
- amylopectin (am-uh-loh-PEK-tin)**—amioca; a substance derived from starch; almost insoluble; used as a texturizer in cosmetics.



anabolism (uh-NAB-o-liz-em)—constructive metabolism; the process of assimilation of nutritive matter and its conversion into living matter.

anaerobic respiration (AN-uh-roh-bik res-puh-RAY-shun)—consists of breaking down of glucose in the absence of oxygen, releasing energy for synthesis of ATP, and production of lactic acid.

anagen phase (AN-uh-jen FAYZ)—the phase during which new hair is synthesized; the early productive phase of the hair cycle in a follicle.

analgesic (an-ul-JEE-sik)—a drug for the alleviation of pain.

aniline derivative tint (AN-ul-ine duh-RIV-uh-tiv TINT)—a synthetic, organic hair tint produced from a coal tar product. *See* amino dye.

analogous (an-AL-uh-gus)—similar or comparable in certain respects.

analysis (uh-NAL-uh-sis)—the process by which the nature of a substance is recognized, and its chemical or physical composition is determined; for example, to examine hair to determine condition and natural color.

analysis, hair (uh-NAL-uh-sis, HAYR)—examination to determine the condition and natural color of the hair prior to a hair treatment. *See* consultation; condition.

anaphase (AN-uh-fayz)—a stage in cell division in which centromeres divide, and chromatids move apart to form the next generation of chromosomes.

anaphoresis (an-uh-for-EES-sus)—the process of forcing liquids into the tissues from the negative toward the positive pole.

anaplastic (AN-uh-plas-tik)—pertaining to the restoration of lost or absent parts as in reconstructive surgery.

anaplasty (an-uh-PLAS-tee)—an operation for the restoration of lost parts; plastic surgery.

anaplerosis (an-uh-pluh-ROH-sis)—plastic surgery; replacement of defective parts of the body caused by injury or disease.

anatomy (uh-NAT-uh-mee)—the study of the structure of the body that can be seen with the naked eye and what it is made up of; the science of the structure of organisms or of their parts.

A
B

- anatripsis (an-ah-TRIP-sis)**—in massage, the art of rubbing upward.
- androgen (AN-druh-jen)**—any of various hormones that control the development of masculine characteristics.
- androsterone (an-DRAHS-tuh-rohn)**—a male sex hormone.
- anemia (uh-NEE-mee-uh)**—a condition in which the blood is deficient in, or produces inadequate amounts of, red corpuscles; deficient in hemoglobin, or both.
- anesthesia (an-us-THEE-zhuh)**—a state of insensibility, local or general, with or without loss of consciousness.
- anesthetic (an-US-thet-ik)**—any substance producing anesthesia.
- anesthetize (uh-NES-thuh-tyz)**—to render insensible by use of an anesthetic; to make unable to feel sensation such as pain, cold, or extreme heat.
- anethole (an-uh-THOHL)**—a colorless crystalline compound from anise and fennel oils used in perfumery.
- aneurysm (an-yuh-RIH-zm)**—a localized abnormal dilation of a blood vessel.
- angelica (an-JEL-ih-kuh)**—an herb of the parsley family used in fragrances, mouthwash, toothpastes, and medicinal preparations.
- angiectid (an-jee-EK-tid)**—abnormal dilation of the blood vessels causing tension and tenderness in the skin.
- angiology (an-jee-AHL-uh-jee)**—the study of the blood vessels and the lymphatic system.
- angioma (an-jee-OH-muh)**—a tumor formed of blood or lymph vessels.
- angiorrhesis (an-jee-oh-HEK-sus)**—rupture of a blood vessel.
- angle (ANG-gul)**—the space between two lines or surfaces that intersect at a given point; in haircutting, the hair is held away from the head to create elevation; degree of elevation used to determine base relationship in setting the hair.
- angiodermatitis (an-glo-dur-muh-TY-tus)**—inflammation of the blood vessels of the skin.
- angora (ang-GOR-uh)**—long, silky hair from the angora goat; used in some mannequin heads for its superior white, glossy finish.



- angular artery (ANG-yoo-lur ART-ur-ee)**—the terminal part of the facial artery that supplies the lacrimal sac, the eye muscles, and the sides of the nose.
- angular chelitis (ANG-yoo-lur KEE-ly-tus)**—an acute or chronic inflammation of the skin around the corners of the mouth.
- anidrosis (an-ih-DROH-sis), anhidrosis (an-hy-DROH-sis)**—a deficiency in perspiration.
- anhydration (an-hy-DRAY-shun)**—dehydration; removal of water; lacking moisture.
- anhydrous (an-HY-drus)**—without water; not hydrated.
- aniline (AN-ul-un)**—a colorless liquid with a faint characteristic odor obtained from coal tar and other nitrogenous substances; combined with other substances, it forms the aniline colors or artificial dyes derived from coal tar.
- aniline dye (AN-ul-un DY)**—any dye produced synthetically from coal tar; used in the manufacture of hair-coloring products and fragrances.
- animal-human hair (AN-ih-mul-HYOO-mun HAYR)**—a blend of animal and human hair that is used in the manufacture of wigs.
- animal parasites (AN-ih-mul par-uh-SYTS)**—responsible for contagious diseases.
- anion (AN-eye-on)**—the ion that carries a charge of negative electricity; the element that, during electrolysis of a chemical compound, moves toward the positive pole or anode.
- anionic (an-eye-AHN-ik)**—a base surfactant found in shampoos producing rich foam that rinses easily.
- anise (AN-is)**—the fragrant seed of the anise plant used in medicine, cookery, and in some cosmetic preparations.
- ankle (ANG-kul)**—part of the lower limb just above the foot; near the ankle joint.
- ankle bone (ANG-kul BOHN)**—the talus; the proximal bone of the foot.
- annular (AN-yuh-lur)**—ring-like.
- annular finger (AN-yuh-lur FING-gur)**—the ring finger or third finger of the left hand.

A
B

anode (AN-ohd)—the positive terminal of an electric source; a positive electrode.

anodermous (an-uh-DUR-mus)—lacking skin.

anomalous (uh-NAHM-uh-lus)—abnormal; unusual; irregular.

anoxia (uh-NAHK-see-uh)—condition of insufficient oxygen supply to body tissues.

antacid (ant-AS-ud)—a substance that relieves or neutralizes acidity.

antagonist (an-TAG-uh-nust)—in anatomy, a muscle that acts counter to another muscle.

antalkali (ant-AL-kuh-ly)—any substance able to neutralize alkalis.

anterior (an-TEER-ee-ur)—situated before or in front of; the ventral side of the body.

anterior auricular artery (an-TEER-ee-ur aw-RIK-yuh-lur ART-uh-ree)—artery that supplies blood to the anterior part of the ear.

anterior auricular muscle (an-TEER-ee-ur aw-RIK-yuh-lur MUS-ul)—the muscle in front of the ear.

anterior auricular nerve (an-TEER-ee-ur aw-RIK-yuh-lur NURV)—nerve found in the skin anterior to the external ear.

anterior cardiac vein (an-TEER-ee-ur KARD-ee-ak VAYN)—vein located in front of the right ventricle.

anterior facial veins (an-TEER-ee-ur FAY-shul VAYNZ)—veins located on the anterior sides of the face and which drain into the internal jugular vein located on the sides of the neck.

anterior interosseous artery (an-TEER-ee-ur in-tur-AHS-ee-us ART-uh-ree)—supplies blood to the anterior part of the forearm.

anterior jugular vein (an-TEER-ee-ur JUG-yuh-lur VAYN)—vein located near the midline of the neck that drains into the external jugular or subclavian veins.

anterior tibial artery (an-TEER-ee-ur TIB-ee-al ART-uh-ree)—supplies blood to the foot.

anthrax (AN-thraks)—a disease found in man and some animals with malignant pustules and gangrenous corpuscle-like lesions.



antibacterial soap (*an-ti-bak-TEER-ee-ul SOHP*)—a detergent destructive to or preventing the growth of bacteria; used to sanitize hands.

antibiotic (*ant-ih-by-AHT-ik*)—a drug, such as penicillin, made from substances derived from mold or bacterium that inhibits the growth of bacteria.

antibody (*ANT-ih-bahd-ee*)—a substance in the blood that builds resistance to disease.

anticatalyst (*an-tih-KAT-uh-list*)—a substance that stops or inhibits a chemical reaction.

anticathode (*an-tih-KATH-ohd*)—the electrode in an electron or X-ray tube that receives and reflects rays emitted from a cathode.

antidote (*ANT-ih-doht*)—an agent preventing or counteracting the action of poison.

antifungal (*ant-ih-FUN-gal*)—pertaining to a substance that stops or inhibits the growth of fungi.

antigen (*ANT-ih-jin*)—any of several substances such as toxins, enzymes, or foreign proteins that cause the development of antibodies.

antioxidant (*ant-eye-AHK-sih-dent*)—preservative that prevents fats from spoiling; that which prevents oxidation.

antiperspirant (*ant-ih-PUR-spih-rent*)—a strong astringent liquid or cream used to stop the flow of perspiration in the region of the armpits, hands, or feet.

antiphlogistic (*ant-ih-fluh-JIS-tik*)—reducing or preventing fever or inflammation.

antiseptis (*ant-ih-SEP-sis*)—a method by which a substance, item, or organism is kept sterile by preventing the growth of pathogenic bacteria.

antiseptic (*ant-ih-SEP-tik*)—a chemical agent that may kill, retard, or prevent the growth of bacteria; not classified as a disinfectant.

antisepticize (*ant-ih-SEP-tih-syz*)—to make antiseptic by treating with antiseptic preparations.

antitoxin (*ant-ih-TAHK-sun*)—a substance in serum that binds and neutralizes toxin (poison).

A
B

antixerotic (ant-ih-zuh-RAHT-ik)—preventing dryness of the skin.

anus (AY-nus)—the lower opening of the digestive tract through which fecal matter is extruded.

aorta (ay-ORT-uh)—the main arterial trunk leaving the heart and carrying blood to the various arteries throughout the body.

aortic valve (ay-ORT-ik VALV)—heart valve that permits the blood to be pumped from the left ventricle into the aorta.

apex (AY-peks)—the summit or extremity; the upper end of a lung or the heart; the high part of the arch of the eyebrow.

apocrine glands (AP-uh-krin GLANZ)—sweat glands that produce a characteristic odor; found in the underarms and pubic areas of the body.

aponeurosis (ap-uh-noo-ROH-sus)—a broad, flat tendon that serves to connect muscle to the part that it moves; a tendon that connects the occipitalis and the frontalis.

apparatus (ap-uh-RAT-us)—a collection of instruments or devices adapted for a specific purpose.

appendage (uh-PEN-dij)—an outgrowth attached to an organ or part of the body, and dependent on it for growth; a limb or limb-like structure.

appendicular skeleton (ap-pen-DIK-yoo-lur SKEL-uh-tun)—consists of bones of the shoulder, upper extremities, hips, and lower extremities.

appendix (uh-PEN-diks)—a small appendage of the intestine.

apple blossom (AP-ul BLAH-sum)—essence of flowers from the apple tree; used in fragrances.

applicator (AP-lih-kay-tur)—an instrument or item used to apply products such as brushes, combs, and spatulas.

apposition (ap-uh-ZISH-un)—the putting together of two substances.

apprentice (uh-PREN-tis)—one who learns a trade by working and studying under the direction of others who are already skilled in that trade.



- apricot (AP-rih-kot)**—a yellow, juicy fruit similar to a peach; its kernel produces an oil used in some cosmetic preparations; a pinkish-orange color.
- aptitude (AP-tih-tood)**—natural or acquired ability that makes one suited to pursue a specific activity or career.
- aptitude test (AP-tih-tood TEST)**—a test designed to determine the ability of an individual to engage in certain activities or to pursue specific career goals.
- aqueous (AY-kwee-us)**—watery; pertaining to water; descriptive term for a water solution or any medium that is largely composed of water.
- arc (ARK)**—part of the circumference of a circle; an incomplete circle; in hairstyling, the first half of a shaping is referred to as base direction and the last half of the shaping is called the arc.
- Arc base pin curls (ARK BAS PIN CURLZ)**—also known as half-moon or C-shape base pin curls, are carved out of a shaping.
- area (AY-ree-uh)**—an open space; a limited extent of surface.
- areata, alopecia (ay-reh-AH-tuh, al-uh-PEE-she-a)**—baldness appearing in spots or patches.
- areola (uh-REE-oh-lah)**—any small ring-like discoloration around a central point; the pigmented ring surrounding the nipple of the breast.
- areolar tissue (uh-REE-oh-lar TISH-oo)**—loose connective tissue with many interspaces.
- arm (ARM)**—the limb of the human body extending from the shoulder joint to the hand.
- arnica (AR-nih-kuh)**—an aromatic plant containing astringent and healing qualities; used in cosmetic and medicinal preparations.
- aroma (uh-ROH-muh)**—a distinctive flavor, fragrance, or odor.
- aromatherapy (uh-ROH-muh-THAIR-uh-pee)**—the use of aromatic fragrances to induce relaxation; used in the practice of esthetics; facial and body treatments using aromatic oils.
- aromatic (air-uh-MA-ik)**—pertaining to or containing an aroma; fragrant.

**A
B**

aromatic bitters (*air-uh-MAT-ik BIT-urz*)—obtained from bitter herbs such as ginger and cinnamon; used in the manufacture of fragrances.

arrectores pilorum (*ah-REK-tohr-eez py-LOR-um*); **arrectores pili** (*ur-REK-tohr pi-li* [*plural*])—the minute involuntary muscle fibers in the skin inserted to the base of the hair follicles; contraction of the arrectores pili cause skin hair to stand on end, resulting in “goose bumps.”

arrowroot (*AIR-oh-root*)—named for its use in healing wounds caused by arrows; the root of a starchy plant; used in the manufacture of dusting powders and hair coloring products.

arsenical compound (*ar-SEN-ih-kul KOM-pownd*)—a compound used in some hair products and skin medications; it can have a highly caustic action on the skin.

art (*ART*)—skill; dexterity or facility in performing any operation, intellectual or physical, acquired by experience or study as in the art of hairdressing or hairstyling.

arterial (*ar-TEER-ee-ul*)—pertaining to an artery.

arteriole (*ar-TEER-ee-ohl*)—a minute artery; a terminal artery continuous with the capillary network.

arteriosclerosis (*ar-teer-ee-oh-skluh-ROH-sus*)—an abnormal condition of the arteries marked by loss of elasticity; hardening and thickening of the arterial walls.

artery (*AR-tuh-ree*)—a thick-walled muscular and elastic tube that carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the capillaries throughout the body.

atherosclerosis (*ar-thuh-roh-skluh-ROH-sus*)—an accumulation of fatty deposits on the inner walls of the arteries.

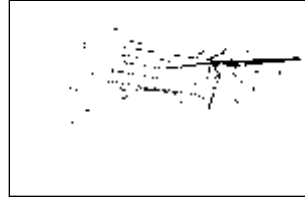
arthritic (*ar-THRIT-ik*)—pertaining to or affected with arthritis; inflammation of a joint.

articular (*ar-TIK-yuh-lur*)—pertaining to the junction of two or more skeletal parts, or to the muscle or ligament associated with a joint.

articulate (*ar-TIK-yoo-layt*)—to unite parts by means of a joint.

articulation (ar-tik-yoo-LAY-shun)—in anatomy, the junction of two or more skeletal bones.

artificial eyelashes (ar-tih-FISH-ul EYE-lash-ez)—eyelashes made from synthetic, human, or animal hair such as mink that are glued to or in place of one's own lashes.



artificial eyelashes

artificial hair (ar-tih-FISH-ul HAYR)—manufactured hair-like fibers made of modacrylics such as dynel and kaneklon employed in the construction of lower-priced wigs and hairpieces.

artificialis, acne (ar-tih-fish-ee-AL-is AK-nee)—papular eruptions caused by external irritants such as tar or drugs administered internally such as iodine.

artificial nails (ar-tih-FISH-ul NAYLZ)—plastic nails formed and hardened on the fingers, or premanufactured and then glued to the natural nails.

artist (AR-tist)—one who is skilled in fine arts; in cosmetology, one skilled in the artistry of hairstyling and/or makeup applications.

ascorbic acid (uh-SKOR-bik AS-ud)—chemical component of vitamin C; scurvy preventing vitamin found in fruits and vegetables.

asepsis (ay-SEP-sis)—freedom from disease-causing germs.

aseptic (ay-SEP-tik)—free from pathogenic bacteria.

ash (ASH)—a drab shade containing no red or gold tones; dominated by greens, blues, violets, or grays. May be used to counteract unwanted warm tones.

ash blond (ASH BLAHND)—whitish-gray light hair color with no red or gold tones.

Asiatic hair (ay-zih-AT-ik HAYR)—human hair from Eastern nations; dark, straight, coarse hair generally used in inexpensive wigs and hairpieces.

asphyxia (as-FIK-see-uh)—a lack of oxygen or excess of carbon dioxide in the body causing unconsciousness or death.

A
B

asphyxic skin (as-FIK-sik SKIN)—skin lacking oxygen.

aspiration (as-per-AY-shun)—a mechanical method used to remove dead surface cells from the skin.

aspirator (AS-pih-ray-tur)—an appliance for drawing fluids from the body by suction.

assimilate (uh-SIM-ih-layt)—to absorb; to incorporate into the body; to digest.

assimilation (uh-sim-ih-LAY-shun)—the incorporation of materials prepared by digestion of food into the tissues of the body.

asteatosis (as-tee-ah-TOH-sis)—dry and scaly skin due to a deficiency or absence of sebum; caused by old age and by exposure to cold.

asthma (AZ-muh)—a condition characterized by difficulty breathing and wheezing due to spasmodic contractions of the bronchi.

astrictive (uh-STRIK-tiv)—astringent; styptic.

astringent (uh-STRIN-jent)—a substance in cosmetics and medicines that causes contraction of the tissues and checks secretions. Astringent lotions remove oil accumulation on the skin.

asymmetric (ay-sih-MET-rik); asymmetrical (ay-sih-MET-rih-kul)—off center; unbalanced; unequal in proportion; a hairstyle that has unequal proportions designed to balance facial features.



asymmetric

ataxia (uh-TAK-see-uh)—a term used in physical therapy pertaining to irregularity in muscular movements; inability to coordinate voluntary movements.

athlete's foot (ATH-leets FOOT)—a fungal foot infection; medical name *Epidermophyton floccosum*.

atlas (AT-lis)—in anatomy, the first cervical vertebra in the spinal column.

atmosphere (AT-mus-feer)—the mass of gaseous elements surrounding the earth.



atom (AT-um)—the smallest particle of an element that can exist and still retain the chemical properties of the element; particles from which all substances are composed.

atomize (AT-uh-myz)—to reduce to minute particles or to a fine spray.

atomizer (AT-uh-myz-ur)—a container used to spray a fine liquid mist of perfume, hairspray, or other products.

atria (AY-tree-ah)—the upper chambers of the heart through which blood is pumped to the ventricles.

atrachosis (uh-TRI-koh-sis)—absence of hair; congenital or acquired.

atrophy (A-truh-fee)—a wasting away of the cells, organs, or tissues of the body, or a part of the body, from lack of nutrition, injury, or disease.

attachment (uh-TACH-ment)—the physical connection by which one thing is fastened to another.

attenuate (uh-TEN-yoo-ayt)—to make thin; to increase the fluidity or thinness of the blood or other fluids; to lessen the effect of an agent.

attolens aurem (AT-oh-lenz OH-rem)—auricularis superior; muscle that elevates the ear slightly.

attrahens (AT-ruh-henz)—a muscle that draws or pulls forward.

attrahens aurem (AT-ruh-henz OH-rem)—a muscle that pulls the ear forward.

attune (uh-TOON)—to bring into harmony.

auburn (AW-burn)—a reddish-brown color.

auditory nerve (AWD-uh-tohr-ee NURV)—either of the eighth pair of cranial nerves controlling hearing and balance.

aurantiasis cutis (oh-ran-TY-ah-sus KYOO-tis)—a condition of the skin that renders it a golden yellow; sometimes caused by excessive intake of carotene.

auricle (AW-rih-kul)—another name for the atrium, the upper chamber of the heart; also, the external ear.

auricular (aw-RIK-yuh-lur)—pertaining to the cardiac atria or to the ear.

A
B

auricular anterior artery (aw-RIK-yuh-lur an-TEER-ee-ur ART-uh-ree)—artery that supplies blood to the anterior part of the ear.

auricularis, anterior (aw-rik-yuh-LAIR-is, an-TEER-ee-ur)—the muscle in front of the ear that draws the ear forward.

auricularis, posterior (aw-rik-yuh-LAIR-is poh-STEER-ee-ur)—the muscle behind the ear that draws the ear backward.

auricularis, superior (aw-rik-yuh-LAIR-is soo-PEER-ee-ur)—the muscle above the ear that draws the ear upward.

auricular nerve (aw-RIK-yuh-lur NURV)—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin around the ear.

auricular posterior artery (aw-RIK-yuh-lur poh-STEER-ee-ur ART-ur-ee)—posterior artery that supplies blood to the scalp and parotid gland.

auriculotemporal nerve (aw-RIK-yuh-loh-TEM-puh-rul NURV)—sensory nerve affecting the temple and external ear.

autoclave (AW-toh-klayv)—a vessel or chamber that produces steam for the sterilization of instruments, and the most preferred due to its proven history.

auto condensation (AW-toh kon-den-SAY-shun)—a method of applying high-frequency current for therapeutic purposes by making the patient part of the condenser.

autolysis (aw-TAHL-uh-sis)—the disintegration of cells and tissues by the action of enzymes already present; self-digestion of tissues within a living body.

automatic (aw-toh-MAT-ik)—acting from forces within; self-acting; largely or entirely involuntary.

autonomic; autonomous (aw-toh-NAHM-ik; aw-TAHN-uh-mus)—independent in origin, action, or function; self-governing.

autonomic nervous system (aw-toh-NAHM-ik NURV-us SIS-tum)—the part of the nervous system that controls the involuntary muscles; regulates the action of the smooth muscles, glands, blood vessels, and heart.

avitaminosis (ay-vyt-uh-muh-NOH-sus)—a disease that results from lack of vitamins in the diet such as scurvy (vitamin C) or rickets (vitamin D).



avocado (**ah-vah-KAH-doh**)—a pear-shaped, green pulpy fruit; its oils are used in some cosmetics and in facial masks to cleanse and moisturize the skin.

avulsion (**ah-VUL-shun**)—the forcible tearing or wrenching away of a part of the body.

axial skeleton (**AK-see-ul SKEL-uh-tun**)—bones of the skull, thorax, vertebral column, and hyoid bone.

axilla (**ag-ZIL-uh**)—armpit; the region between the arm and the thoracic wall.

axillary (**AK-suh-lair-ee**)—pertaining to the axilla or armpit.

axillary artery (**AK-suh-lair-ee AR-tur-ee**)—artery associated with the region of the muscles of the upper arm, chest, shoulder, and the skin of the pectoral region.

axillary glands (**AK-suh-lair-ee GLANZ**)—the axillary lymph nodes.

axillary nerves (**AK-suh-lair-ee NURVZ**)—nerves located in the shoulder and armpit regions that stimulate deltoid muscles.

axillary veins (**AK-suh-lair-ee VAYNZ**)—veins located within the regions of the armpits.

axiom (**AK-see-um**)—an established principle or rule.

axis (**AK-sis**)—the line around which a body turns or rotates, or around which parts are arranged.

axon (**AK-sahn**)—the process of a neuron by which impulses are sent away from the body of the cell.

azo dye (**AY-zoh DYE**)—a group of synthetic dyes derived from azobenzene; used in some hair-coloring products.

azuline (**AZH-oo-leen**)—anti-inflammatory agent; an intensely blue liquid hydrocarbon found in the oil of chamomile flowers; used for its soothing qualities.

azure (**AZH-oor**)—pertaining to the color of a clear, blue sky; sky blue.

B

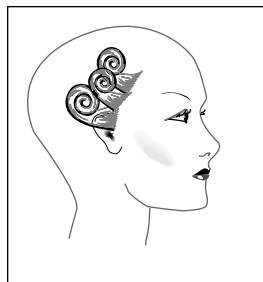
AB

- babassu (bahb-uh-SOO)**—the oil from nuts produced by the Brazilian palm tree; widely used in making soap and similar products.
- baby fine hair (BAY-bee FYN HAYR)**—a hair fiber that is extremely fine due to its very small cortex diameter and delicate construction.
- baby oil (BAY-bee OYL)**—a product made of mild, soothing oils such as lanolin, vegetable, or mineral oils.
- bacillus (bah-SILL-us); pl., bacilli (bah-SIL-ee)**—rod-shaped bacterium that cause diseases such as tetanus (lockjaw), influenza, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis; the most common bacteria.
- back (BAK)**—the rear or posterior part of the body or head; the part of the body nearest the spine.
- backbone (BAK-bohn)**—the spinal or vertebral column.
- back brushing (BAK BRUSH-ing)**—also referred to as ruffing; a technique to build a soft cushion, or to mesh two or more curl patterns together for a uniform and smooth comb-out.
- back combing (BAK KOHM-ing)**—combing small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp, causing shorter hair to mat at the scalp, and forming a cushion or base; also called teasing, rattng, matting, or French lacing.
- back design (BAK dih-ZYN)**—design of the hairstyle at the back of the head.
- backhand (BAK-hand)**—a movement made with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the movement; used in barbering techniques.
- back of head (BAK UV HED)**—the area of the head behind the ears.
- backsweep (BAK-sweep)**—sweeping the hair backward with a comb or brush; also, upsweep (hair is swept upward into the desired style).

**A
B**

backward curls (BAK-ward KURLZ)—curls wound in a counterclockwise direction on the left side of the head or curls wound in a clockwise direction on the right side of the head; curls with stems directed toward the back of the head.

backward direction (BAK-ward dih-REK-shun)—movement used when brushing, combing, winding, or wrapping the hair away from the face.



backward curls

bacteria (bak-TEER-ee-ah); pl., bacterium (bak-TEER-ee-uhm)—one-celled microorganisms with both plant and animal characteristics; the three varieties are bacillus, coccus, and spirillum; some are harmful; some are harmless; commonly known as microbes or germs.

bacterial (bak-TEER-ee-ul)—pertaining to bacteria.

bactericide (bak-TEER-uh-syd)—an agent that destroys harmful microorganisms (bacteria).

bacteriology (bak-teer-ee-AHL-uh-jee)—the science that deals with microorganisms (bacteria).

balance (BAYL-uns)—harmony or proportion; in hairstyling, the proper degree of height and width.

baldness (BALLD-nes)—a deficiency of hair; hair loss.

ballistic stretches (bal-IS-tik strech-us)—rapid, bouncing movements against the end of the normal range of motion; high-velocity, high-intensity movements of low duration.

ball-and-socket joint (BAL-and-SOK-et JOYNT)—one bone that is rounded and fits into the socket of another bone such as the hip or shoulder joints.

balm (BALL-m)—an aromatic resinous substance used as a medicine or fragrance.

bal masque makeup (BAL MASK MAYK-up)—a fantasy makeup applied with exaggerated colors and designs; makeup based on a fantasy theme as an added attraction at hairdressing and cosmetology shows, or in makeup competitions.

balneology (bal-nee-AHL-uh-jee)—the science of immersion of the body (or parts of the body) in the waters of mineral springs for therapeutic purposes.

balneotherapy (bal-nee-oh-THAYR-uh-pee)—the science of treating disease, burns, emotional disorders, or skin disorders by use of therapeutic baths.

Balsam of Peru (BAI-sum UV PUR-oo)—a thick, dark brown, oily fluid exuded from the cut bark of *Toluifera pereirae*; used for healing wounds.

banana oil (buh-NAH-nuh OYL)—oil from the fruit of the banana used in cosmetics and medicinal preparations.

band (BAND)—a narrow strip of hair that is discolored; a narrow strip of material placed around the hairline when giving facials or applying makeup; elastic fastener on permanent wave rod.

bandeau hair piece (BAND-oh HAYR-pees)—hairpiece sewn to a headband covering the hairline; band wig.

bang (BAYNG)—front hair cut so as to fall over the forehead; often used in the plural, as to “wear bangs.”

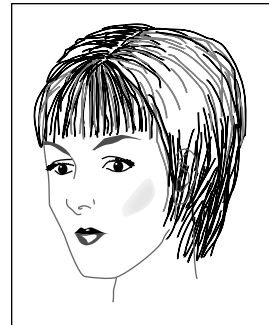
banker’s pin (BAYNK-kurs PIN)—also called a “T” pin. It resembles the letter T and is used to secure a hairpiece to the styling block.

barba (BAR-ba)—the beard; the hair of the beard.

barber (BAR-bur)—one whose occupation includes haircutting, hairdressing, shaving and trimming beards, and related services.

barber chair (BAR-bur CHAYR)—a specially designed chair for barber clients; a hydraulic, reclining chair with adjustable footrest and headrest.

barber comb (BAR-bur KOHM)—a comb of plastic or hard rubber with a three-quarter inch wide set of teeth tapering to a narrow end about one inch wide with a set of fine teeth; an implement for combing and styling hair.



bang

**A
B**

barbering (BAR-bur-ingh)—the performance of techniques and arts of haircutting, shaving, massaging, facial treatments, and the trimming and styling of facial hair.

barber science (BAR-bur SY-ens)—the study of the beard and hair, and their treatment.

barbershop (BAR-bur-SHOP)—the place of business where barbers' clients receive services.

barber's itch (BAR-burz ITCH)—tinea sycosis; tinea barbae ringworm of the beard; chronic fungus infection of the beard occurring as a follicular infection or as a granulomatous lesion.

barbiturate (BAR-bich-yoo-ait)—a sedative or sleeping pill; a drug that can interfere with healthy body metabolism when taken in excess.

barium sulfide (BAYR-ee-um SUL-fyd)—a yellowish powder used in depilatory preparations.

barrel (BAYR-ul)—the part of a thermal heating iron or curling iron that contains the heating element.

barrel curl (BAYR-ul KURL)—a curl, wound in croquignole fashion, with large center opening and fastened to the head in a standing position; a pin curl technique used in place of rollers.

barrette (bar-ET)—a small bar with a clasp used to pin hair in place.

Bartholen's glands (bar-THO-lunz glandz)—glands located near the vestibule of the vagina.

basal (BAY-zul)—foundation; located at the base, the lowest or supporting part of anything; lowest or least.

basal cell carcinoma (BAY-zul CEL kar-si-NOO-mah)—type of skin cancer.

basal layer (bay-ZUL LAY-ur)—the layer of cells at the base of the epidermis closest to the dermis.

base (BAYS)—a cosmetic preparation applied to the face to form a foundation on which to apply other cosmetics such as powder and cheek color; in wiggery, the foundation on which hair is attached to form a wig; in hairstyling, the portion of a curl attached to the scalp; in chemistry, the chief substance of a compound; an electropositive element that unites with an acid to form a salt; an alkali.



base coat (BAYS KOHT)—a colorless liquid applied to the natural nail before the application of colored polish.

base color (BAYS KUL-ur)—the predominant tonality of an existing color; for example, gold-based brown or gold with a neutral base.

base cream (bays creem)—an oily cream used to protect the scalp during a hair straightening process.

base direction (BAYS dy-REK-shun)—a line of motion from the starting point or foundation created in setting hair.

base of a curl (BAYS UV UH KURL)—that portion of the hair strand being curled that is nearest the scalp.

base part (BAYS PART)—the working part of the hair toward which the curl is rolled.

base, protective (BAYS, proh-TEK-tiv)—in hairdressing, a petroleum base applied to the entire scalp to protect it from the active agents contained in the chemical hair relaxer.

base substance (BAYS SUB-stans)—a supporting or carrying ingredient in a preparation that serves as a vehicle for active ingredients in some medicinal and cosmetic preparations.

basify (BAYS-if-eye)—to change into a base by chemical means; to make alkaline.

basil (BAY-zil)—any of certain aromatic plants of the mint family; used in cookery and in some cosmetics.

basilar plexis vein (BAY-zil-lar PLEX-is VAYN)—vein located at the base part of the occipital bone.

basilic vein (bay-ZIL-ic VAYN)—the large vein on the inside of the arm.

basin (BAYS-in)—a shallow vessel with sloping sides used to hold liquids such as a shampoo bowl, or a small vessel for manicures or pedicures.

bath (BATH)—practice where the body is immersed in water or vapor; to wash or dip in water or other liquid.

bath lotion (BATH LOH-shun)—a fragrant emollient applied after the bath.

**A
B**

bath oil (BATH OYL)—emulsifying oil; a fragrant oil, usually vegetable or mineral, used after the bath or in the bath water to soften and soothe the skin.

bath powder (BATH POW-dur)—dusting powder, usually of scented talcum to which boric, starch, and zinc may have been added.

bath salts (BATH SAWLTS)—rock salt to which fragrances and color are usually added; used to soften water and aid in cleansing the skin.

battery (BAT-ur-ee)—an apparatus containing two or more cells for generating electricity.

bayberry plant (BAY-bair-ee PLANT)—the leaves of myrica cerifera that yield oil of bay used to make bay rum.

bayberry wax (BAY-bair-ee WAKS)—wax from the bayberry shrub used in some hair tonics and soaps.

bay rum (BAY RUM)—an aftershave lotion; a tonic and astringent.

B-cells (BEE-selz)—work by producing antibodies.

beaker (BEE-kur)—a vessel of glass with a lip for pouring; used in chemical analyses and in mixing preparations.

beard (BEERD)—the hair on a man's face, especially on the chin (the hair over the upper lip is usually called a mustache which may be a part of a full beard).

beating (BEE-ting)—heaviest and deepest form of percussion, and is used over the denser areas of the body.

beautician (byoo-TISH-un)—a term used to describe one skilled in the art of beautifying the appearance of a person; licensed to perform cosmetology services.

beauty clinic (BYOO-tee KLIN-ik)—a space set aside in a cosmetology school where students can practice their skills on clients before becoming employed in a salon.

beauty culture (BYOO-tee KUL-chur)—pertaining to cosmetology; the study and practice of the improvement of personal appearance.

beauty operator (BYOO-tee OP-ur-ay-tur)—a term, considered outdated, used to describe one who works as a hairdresser and cosmetologist.



- beauty salon (BYOO-tee sah-LAHN)**—the term used to describe the place of business of a cosmetologist or hairdresser; also called hairdressing or facial salon.
- beauty soaps (BYOO-tee SOHPS)**—more acidic in pH and less drying than conventional soaps; intended for the delicate tissues of the face.
- beauty spot (BYOO-tee SPAHT)**—a small patch or mark put on the face as an accent; a mole or other natural mark that is accented; originally, a small patch of fabric used to cover a blemish.
- bed hair (BED HAYR)**—hair that has separated from the papilla and lies loosely in the follicle.
- beehive (BEE-hyv)**—a hairstyle shaped like a beehive, popular in the 1960s; the hair was teased, pulled back, and formed into the desired shape.
- beer (BEER)**—a fermented beverage made from grain and hops; used as a hair rinse to add body.
- beeswax (BEEZ-waks)**—wax made by bees from which they make their honeycomb; used in the making of hairpieces to add strength to sewn parts; used to dress unruly ends and in the making of some types of cosmetics.
- beige (BAYZH)**—a term used to describe hair that is pale yellow-gray or pale gray-brown in color; a type of blond.
- belly (BEL-ee)**—the abdomen.
- benign (bih-NYN)**—mild in character; in relation to tumors, the opposite of malignant; characterizing any growth not likely to re-occur after removal.
- bentonite (BENT-un-ite)**—a porous clay from volcanic ash; used as a facial mask to absorb oil on the face; used in a variety of cosmetic products to thicken lotions, emulsify oils, and suspend pigments.
- benzaldehyde (ben-ZAHL-duh-hyd)**—a yellowish, watersoluble volatile oil having a bitter almond-like odor used chiefly in the organic synthesis of dyes, perfumes, and flavors, and as a solvent.
- benzine (BEN-zeen)**—an inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used as a cleaning fluid.

**A
B**

benzoic acid (BEN-zoh-ik AS-ud)—a preservative and antiseptic substance used in mouthwashes, aftershave lotions, deodorants, and creams.

benzoin (BEN-zuh-wun)—a reddish-brown aromatic having a vanilla-like odor, used in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics.

benzoyl peroxide (BEN-zoyl puh-RAHK-syd)—an ingredient used in cosmetic preparations and used to treat skin eruptions such as acne.

bergamot oil (BUR-guh-mat OYL)—oil extracted from the rind of citrus fruits; used in some perfumes and lotions.

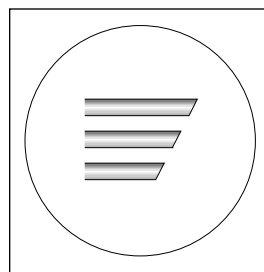
beriberi (BAIR-ee BAIR-ee)—a disease caused by a lack of vitamin B₁ in the diet.

berloque dermatitis (ber-LOK der-mah-TYT-us)—a skin eruption resulting in deep brown pigmentation on exposure to sunlight after application of bergamot oil and other essential oils found in perfumes and other liquid cosmetics.

beta helix (BA-ta HEE-lix)—term indicating that the spiral of the body of the polypeptide chains within the cortex of the hair are in the second position; the spiral is stretched but can return to its alpha or first position when released.

bevel (BEV-ul)—to slope the edge of a surface; in haircutting; to taper the ends of the hair.

bevel cut (BEV-ul kut)—holding the shears at an angle to the hair strand other than 90 degrees.



bevel cut

beveling (BEV-ul-ing)—a technique for creating fullness in a haircut; cutting the ends of the hair at a slight taper.

bias (BY-us)—a diagonal or slanted line; to cut on the bias.

bib (BIB)—an item of plastic or cloth placed across the client's chest and shoulders and around the back to protect clothing; a neutralizing bib has a pocket hem to catch excess solution.



bicarbonate of soda (by-KAR-buh-nayt UV SOH-duh)—baking soda; relieves burns, itching, urticarial lesions, and insect bites; is often used in bath powders as an aid to cleansing oily skin.

biceps (BY-seps)—muscles producing the contour of the front and inner side of the upper arm, and which have two heads or points of attachment; the biceps brachii rotate and flex the forearm and elbow, and turn the palms upward; the biceps femoris flexes the knee and rotates the flexed leg laterally.

bichloride (by-KLOHR-yd)—a compound having two parts or equivalents of chlorine to one of another element.

bicipital (by-SIP-ut-ul)—pertaining to the biceps.

bicuspid valve (by-KUS-pid VALV)—heart valve allowing blood to flow from the left atrium to the left ventricle.

bilateral (by-LAT-uh-rul)—pertaining to or having two sides.

bile (BYL)—a bitter alkaline fluid, greenish yellow to brown, secreted by the liver; it aids in the remulsification, digestion, and absorption of fats.

bi-level haircut (by-LEV-ul HAYR-kut)—a style that divides the head into two separate design lines.

binder (BYND-ur)—a substance such as gum arabic, glycerin, and sorbitol with the ability to increase consistency and hold ingredients together; used in compact powders, toothpaste, and like cosmetics.

binding (BYND-ing)—in wiggyery, a ribbon used at the edges of the netting to secure the edges and to connect two pieces together; also used for reinforcement; tubular binding used to contain wire and springs.

binocular (bin-OK-yuh-lur)—referring to the use of both eyes; an optical instrument.

biocatalyst (by-oh-KAT-ul-est)—a substance that acts to promote or modify some physiological process, especially an enzyme, vitamin, or hormone.

**A
B**

biochemistry (by-oh-KEM-is-tree)—the chemistry of living organisms, and the study of the chemical compounds and processes occurring within them.

biodegradable (by-oh-dee-GRAYD-uh-bul)—the ability of a substance to decay organically or naturally.

bioelectricity (by-oh-ee-lek-TRIHS-ih-tee)—electric phenomena occurring in living tissues; effects of electric current on living tissues.

bioesthetics (by-oh-es-thuh-JEN-iks)—scientific study of the skin as an organ; relating to organic skin care.

bioflavonoid (by-oh-FLAY-vuh-noyd)—a biologically active flavonoid; also called vitamin P; considered an aid to healthy skin and found most abundantly in citrus fruits.

biology (by-AHL-uh-jee)—the science of life and living things.

biorhythm (BY-oh-rith-um)—any regular pattern or cycle in an organism with accompanying variations such as body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, and the like.

biostimulant (by-oh-STIM-yoo-lant)—an agent used to stimulate activity in living tissue.

biotin (BY-uh-tihn)—a vitamin B complex, found in small amounts in plant and animal tissue.

biphosphate (by-FAHS-fayt)—a salt of phosphoric acid in which one of the three hydrogen atoms of the acid is replaced by a base.

bipolar (by-POH-lar)—of or having two poles; characterized by opposite natures.

bipolarity (by-poh-LAIR-ih-tee)—the use of two electrodes in the stimulation of muscles or nerves; the condition of having two processes extending from opposite poles.

birchwood stick (BURCH-wood STIK)—a thin stick used as a swab or stirring implement, similar to an orangewood stick which is used as a manicure implement.

birthmark (BURTH-mark)—malformation of the skin due to abnormal pigmentation of dilated capillaries.

bisulfate (by-SUL-fayt)—an acid sulfate.



bisulfide (by-SUL-fyd)—a compound containing two atoms of sulfur; a disulfide.

bisulfite (by-SUL-fyt)—an acid sulfite.

biterminal (by-TUR-mih-nul)—two terminals or poles of an electric source.

black (BLAK)—a neutral hue having no brightness or color; the maximum degree of darkness in hair coloring; a term used to describe dark skin and hair; the opposite of white.

blackhead (BLAK-hed)—an open comedone; small mass of hardened sebaceous matter that has darkened when exposed to air, appearing most frequently on the face, shoulders, chest, and back.

bladder (BLAD-ur)—a membranous sac that serves as a reservoir for holding urine.

bland (BLAND)—pertaining to nonirritating substances or a mild diet free of roughage or irritating spices; a smooth, mild facial.

blastema (bla-STEE-muh)—the hypothetical lymph or fluid from which cells and organs are formed; the formative cellular matrix from which an organ, tissue, or part is derived.

bleach (BLEECH)—to make lighter or whiten; to remove color or stains. A chemical preparation used to remove the color from hair; also used in some preparations to lighten skin pigmentation.

bleached hair (BLEECHT HAYR)—hair from which the color has been wholly or partially removed by means of a bleaching or lightening agent.

bleaching solution (BLEECH-ing suh-LOO-shun)—hydrogen peroxide with the addition of ammonia.

bleach pack (BLEECH PAK)—a bleach formula prepared in a thick consistency.

bleb (BLEEB)—a blister of the skin filled with watery fluid.

bleeding (BLEED-ing)—seepage of tint/lightener from foil or cap due to improper application.

blemish (BLEM-ish)—a mark, spot, or defect on the skin.

**A
B**

blemish cover (BLEM-ish KUV-ur)—a cosmetic in stick or cream form based on alcohol, oil, wax and pigments; used to conceal minor blemishes.

blend (BLEND)—to meet or join; in hair coloring, to mix or blend colors to achieve various hair colors; in haircutting, to graduate from shorter to longer lengths; in makeup, to mix together so there is no line of demarcation.

blending (BLEND-ing)—the physical act of merging one tint or tone with another during hair color and lightening applications; mixing of makeup colors; connection between two or more shapes in hair design.

blepharoplasty (BLEF-uh-roh-plas-tee)—plastic surgery of the eyebrows and/or eyelids to improve the overall appearance of the upper face.

blister (BLIS-tur)—a vesicle; a collection of serous fluid causing an elevation of the skin.

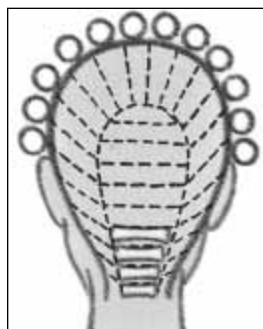
block (BLAHK)—to mark off or indicate sections in an outline to be followed when sub-sectioning the hair.

blockhead (BLAHK-hed)—a head-shaped form usually made of canvas-covered cork to which a wig is secured for fitting, cleaning, and styling.

block holder (BLAHK HOLD-ur)—a clamping device used to hold the blockhead form to a table.

blocking (BLAHK-ing)—subdividing of panels of hair into uniform, individual, rectangular rod sections.

block point (BLAHK POYNT)—headless steel pin used to attach hair pieces or other materials to the blockhead.



blocking

blond (BLAHND)—a person with fair complexion, light hair, and eyes; a term used to describe hair shades and tints that range from light yellowish-brown to platinum or silver-white.



blonding (BLAHND-ing)—term applied to lightening the hair, sometimes in preparation for the application of a toner, and sometimes as an end result in itself.

blond on blond (BLAHND on BLAHND)—two shades or colors used to create lighter and darker strands of hair to achieve a natural sun-bleached look.

blood (BLUD)—the nutritive fluid circulating through the circulatory system (heart, veins, arteries, and capillaries) to supply oxygen and nutrients to cells and tissues, and to remove carbon dioxide and waste from them.

blood clot (BLUD KLOT)—a mass that forms in the circulatory system, and which consists of the elements in the blood such as platelets, red blood cells, and the like.

blood plasma (BLUD PLAZ-ma)—the fluid part of the blood in which red and white blood cells, and blood platelets flow.

blood platelets (BLUD PLATY-lehts)—thrombocytes; colorless, irregular bodies, much smaller than red corpuscles that play an important role in the clotting of blood.

blood poisoning (BLUD POY-zun-ing)—an infection in the bloodstream. *See* septicemia.

blood pressure (BLUD PREHSH-ur)—the pressure exerted by the circulatory blood on the walls of the blood vessels.

bloodstream (BLUD-STREEM)—the flowing of blood throughout the body.

blood vascular system (BLUD VAS-kyoo-lur SIS-tum)—the group of structures (heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries) that distribute blood throughout the body.

blood vessel (BLUD VES-ul)—an artery, vein, or capillary that transports blood to and from the heart and to various tissues of the body.

blotch (BLAHCH)—a spot or eruption on the skin.

blouse (BLOWS)—in hairstyling, a loose fitting at the base of a pin curl or wound perm rod; to push up to create fullness or puffiness.

**A
B**

blow dry (BLOH dry)—to use a blow-drying machine to dry and style hair in a single process, usually without presetting; a service performed after a haircut and shampoo when a soft style is desired.

blow dryer (BLOH DRY-ur)—a small, handheld hair dryer used when styling and blow-drying hair. Parts of the blow dryer include the handle, air directional nozzle, small fan, heating element, and controls.

blow-out (BLOH-owt)—a term used to describe styling of hair when it is done with a blower and brush; the process in which hair is styled with a blower and brush.

blow-out perm (BLOH-out PURM)—a permanent wave that is styled with a blow dryer, brush, and comb; a permanent wave that does not require setting with rollers or pin curls.



blow-out

blow-style (BLOH-styl)—a hairstyle created with the blow dryer, brush, and comb.

blue (BLOO)—the color of a clear sky, between green and violet in the spectrum; a primary color; the color of venous blood that shows through the skin as in a bruise.

blue light (BLOO LYT)—a therapeutic lamp used on oily skin that is bare. Contains few heat rays, soothes the nerves, produces good skin tone, and has some germicidal and chemical benefits; used for mild cases of skin eruptions.

blue nails (BLOO NAYLZ)—nail condition caused by poor blood circulation or a heart disorder.

blue nevus (BLOO NEE-vus)—a nevus composed of spindle-shaped pigmented melanocytes, usually in the middle and lower portions of the dermis.

bluing rinse (BLOO-ing RINS)—a temporary coloring used to neutralize the unbecoming yellowish tinge in gray or white hair.

blunt (BLUNT)—having a thick or rounded edge or end.

blunt cut (BLUNT KUT)—cutting straight across a strand of hair without thinning or tapering, forming a weight line. *See* club cutting.

blusher (BLUSH-ur)—a powdered substance, also called rouge, used to add color or highlights to the cheeks or to shade areas of the face.

boar bristle brush (BOHR BRIS-ul BRUSH)—a brush made with the short, stiff hairs from a wild boar; considered to be less damaging to hair than other types of bristles; also called natural bristle brush.

boardwork (BORD-wurk)—the art of making hairpieces.

boardworker (BORD-wur-kur)—one who makes hairpieces.

bob (BAHB)—pertaining to a short, blunt haircut for women and children; to cut long hair to shoulder length or shorter.

bobby pin (BAHB-ee PIN)—a long “U” shaped clamp or clasp-like pin with the ends pressing close together; used to hold the hair in place in a style or hair set.

body (BAHD-ee)—in anatomy, the human or animal frame and its organs; in cosmetology, the consistency or solidarity of texture or quality of liveliness and springiness the hair possesses.

body brushing (BAHD-ee BRUSH-ing)—a treatment for the body that benefits circulation and removes dead surface cells from the epidermis.

body cream (BAHD-ee KREEM)—a creamy substance used for smoothing and softening the skin of the entire body.

body image (BAHD-ee IM-ij)—the conscious and unconscious concept a person has of his or her body as it may be perceived by others.

body lotion (BAHD-ee LOH-shun)—a smooth liquid used on the body following a bath or skin treatment; a lotion applied after the removal of superfluous hair from any part of the body.

body mechanics (BAHD-ee ma-KAN-iks)—the observation of body posture in relation to safe and efficient movement in daily living activities.



blunt cut

**A
B**

**A
B**

body perm (BAHD-ee PURM)—a permanent wave that gives support to a style without definite curl.

body surface area (BAHD-ee SUR-fus AIR-ee-uh)—the area covered by a person's skin expressed in square meters.

body wave (BAHD-ee WAYV)—a large wave pattern created by a permanent wave as a foundation for a style.

body weight exercise (BAHD-y WAYT EX-ur-siz)—use of the body's weight as resistance.

body wrap (BAHD-ee RAP)—a wrapping treatment used to treat cellulite, the condition of fatty deposits; the substances used and the wrapping technique have a diuretic effect that sometimes aids weight reduction.

boil (BOYL)—a furuncle; a subcutaneous abscess caused by an acute staphylococci infection of a hair follicle that causes constant pain.

boiling point (BOYL-ing POYNT)—212°Fahrenheit or 100°Celsius; the temperature at which water begins to boil.

bond (BAHND)—the force that binds one atom to another in a molecule, resulting from the transfer or sharing of one or more electrons.

bond breaker (BAHND BRAYK-ur)—a substance that has the ability to disrupt or destroy the bond units of chemical compounds.

bone (BOHN)—hard tissue of the body comprised of connective tissues consisting of cells, blood, calcium carbonate, and calcium phosphate that form the framework of the body.

bone tissue (BOHN TISH-oo)—the substance forming the layers of bone and dentine of the teeth; connective tissue in which the intercellular substance is rendered hard by mineral salts, chiefly calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate.

bonnet (BAHN-et)—in hairstyling, a head covering made of rubber or plastic with perforations used for frosting, highlighting, or glazing strands of hair. Also called a frosting or highlighting cap.

book end wrap (BOOK END RAP)—a technique of protecting hair ends with porous paper by folding single-end paper over the



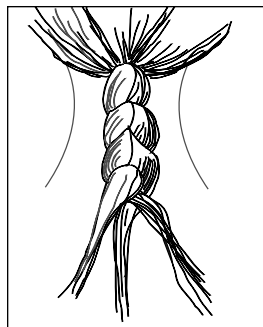
hair strands like an envelope; conducive to the use of concave rods.

- boom boom iron (BOOM BOOM EYE-urn)**—also called bop iron or bumping iron. A thermal curling iron with oversized rod and groove.
- booster (BOOST-ur)**—oxidizer such as ammonium persulfate or percarbonate added to hydrogen peroxide to increase its chemical action. *See* activator.
- borax (BOR-aks)**—sodium tetraborate; a white powder used as an antiseptic and cleansing agent.
- borderline (BOR-dur-lyn)**—pertaining to being neither normal nor abnormal; doubtful; difficult to classify a line of demarcation between.
- boric acid (BOR-ik AS-ud)**—used as a mild antiseptic dusting powder and in liquid form as a healing agent.
- bouffant (boo-FAHNT)**—the degree of fullness, height, and width in a particular hairstyle; a wide, full, teased hairstyle popular in the 1960s and early 1970s.
- boutique (boo-TEEK)**—a specialty shop or department that may be situated within a salon in which cosmetics or accessories are sold.
- brachial artery (BRAY-kee-ul ART-uh-ree)**—the main artery of the upper arm.
- brachial plexus (BRAY-kee-ul PLEX-us)**—composed of four lower cervical nerves and the first pair of thoracic nerves which control arm movements.
- brachialis (bray-kih-AY-lis)**—the muscle that flexes the elbow joint.
- brachioradialis (bray-kih-oh-ray-dih-AL-us)**—a flexor muscle located in the posterior compartment of the forearm.
- brachium (BRAY-kih-um)**—the part of the arm above the elbow.
- bracing (BRAYS-ing)**—the cotton that holds a hair piece foundation in the proper position on the wooden block during manufacture.
- braid (BRAYD)**—three interwoven strands of hair that form a repetitive pattern; a braided or coiled hair switch that is used to create

**A
B**

different hairstyles; a three-stemmed switch joined with a loop at the top; to weave, entwine, or interlace hair strands.

brain (BRAYN)—controls the body. Part of the central nervous system contained in the cranial cavity, and consisting of the cerebrum, the cerebellum, the pons, and the medulla oblongata; controls sensation, muscles, glandular activity, and the power to think and feel; the largest and most complex of nerve tissue.



braid

brain stem (BRAYN STEM)—intricate masses of nerve fiber that relay and transmit impulses from one part of the brain to another consisting of the midbrain, pons, and the medulla oblongata.

brassy tone (BRAS-ee TOHN)—in hair coloring, a harsh color quality exhibiting excess red, orange, or gold.

breakage (BRAYK-ij)—a condition in which hair splits and breaks off; caused by damage to the hair.

breastbone (BREST-bohn)—the sternum; the flat bone located in the middle of the chest.

brewer's yeast (BROO-urz YEEST)—a yellowish substance consisting of small plants or cells that grow rapidly in a liquid containing sugar; a natural source of vitamin B complex and protein.

brightening (BRYT-un-ing)—adding highlights and luster to hair by lightening or toning its natural shade.

brilliantine (BRIL-yun-teen)—an oily preparation that imparts luster to the hair.

bristle (BRIS-ul)—the short, stiff hair of a brush; short, stiff hair of an animal used in brushes.

brittle (BRIT-ul)—easily broken, fragile.

brittle hair (BRIT-ul HAYR)—hair that is dry and fragile and is easily broken.

bromide (BROH-myd)—a salt of hydrogen bromide; a substance used to allay nervous excitement and as sedatives.



- bromidrosis (broh-mih-DROH-sis)**—excretion of perspiration (sweat) that has an unpleasant odor.
- bromoacid (broh-moh-AS-ud)**—a soluble dye used to impart a red indelible color in lipsticks and similar cosmetics.
- bromoderma (broh-moh-DUR-muh)**—a skin eruption due to a hypersensitivity to bromides.
- bronchial (BRAHNG-kee-ul)**—pertaining to or involving the bronchi and their branches in the lungs.
- bronchus (BRAHNG-kus); pl., bronchi (BRAHNG-kai)**—one of the two main branches of the windpipe.
- bronze powder (BRAHNZ POW-dur)**—fine flakes of a metal such as copper alloy or aluminum; used as a pigment in cosmetics to impart a “frost” or sheen.
- brow (BROW)**—the upper anterior portion of the head; the forehead; the supraorbital ridge; the hair above the eyes called the eyebrows.
- bruise (BROOZ)**—a superficial injury without laceration caused by a blow or impact with an object that produces capillary hemorrhage beneath the surface of the skin causing a bluish discoloration.
- bruised fingernail (BROOZD FING-ur-nayl)**—condition in which a clot of blood forms under the nail plate, forming a dark purplish spot usually due to injury.
- brunette (broo-NET)**—a person having brown or olive skin, brown or black hair, and dark eyes; term used to describe dark hair color.
- brush (BRUSH)**—a grooming tool with a handle and rows of bristles embedded in the other end.
- brush blow drying (BRUSH BLOH dry-ing)**—the use of a handheld blow dryer and a brush to style the hair.
- brush combing (BRUSH KOHM-ing)**—back combing the hair with a brush.
- brush-curl (BRUSH-KURL)**—to turn, bend, or form the hair into ringlets by means of a hairbrush and the fingers.

**A
B**

brush dryer (BRUSH DRY-ur)—a handheld hair dryer or blower with a brush attachment.

brush electrode (BRUSH ih-LEK-troh-d)— an electrode resembling a brush that is used for the application of electricity.

brushing machine (BRUSH-ing muh-SHEEN)—a machine with a facial brush attachment that rotates at varied speeds and is used for facial and beauty treatments to increase circulation.

brushless shaving cream (BRUSH-les SHAYV-ing KREEM)—a cream for shaving that does not have the lathering action of soap; brushless creams usually contain lanolin or mineral oil, stearic acid, gums, and thickeners.

brush-out (BRUSH-OWT)—the use of a brush and comb to achieve the opening and blending of the hair set (its curls and waves) into the finished coiffure.

brush roller (BRUSH ROL-ur)—wire or plastic mesh hair roller with fine brush bristles to hold the hair to the roller while it is rolled into place.

brush waves (BRUSH WAYVZ)—a series of alternating rows of pin curls that are then brushed into waves.

bubble bath (BUB-ul BATH)—crystals or powders that form surface bubbles when used in bath water.

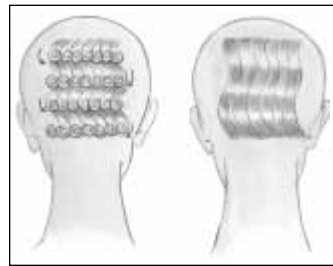
bubo (BOO-boh)—an inflammatory condition causing enlargement of the lymph nodes.

bucca (BUK-uh)—the cheek.

buccal artery (BUK-ul ART-uh-ree)—the artery that supplies blood to the cheeks.

buccal nerve (BUK-ul NURV)—a motor nerve affecting the cheek.

buccinator (BUK-sih-nay-tur)—the thin, flat muscle of the cheek between the upper and lower jaw, which compresses the cheeks and expels air between the lips.



brush waves



buckle (BUK-ul)—distortion of a curl caused by a bend in its formation.

buffer (BUF-ur)—a manicuring implement used with powdered polish or buffering cream to impart a sheen to the nails and to improve circulation of blood to the nail area; a system that resists changes in pH.

buffer activity (BUF-ur ak-TIV-ih-tee)—the action of a buffer solution that has a tendency to resist changes in its pH when treated with strong acids or bases.

buildup (BILD-up)—repeated coatings on the hair shaft. In hairstyling, an accumulation of excess foreign matter deposited in the hair shaft; in manicuring, an accumulation of substance to create artificial nails.

buildup cut (BILD-up KUT)—to cut hair so that it appears fuller.

bulb (BULB)—the lowest area or part of a hair strand.

bulbous (BUL-bus)—pertaining to, or like a bulb in shape and structure.

bulk (BULK)—In haircutting and hairstyling, the density, thickness, textured length, and volume of the hair.

bulky (BUL-kee)—pertaining to hair that is thick and heavy; having great thickness and weight.

bullae (BULL-uh)—a large blister containing watery fluid.

bullous pemphigoid (BULL-us PEM-fih-goyd)—a chronic skin disorder characterized by large bullae that heal without leaving scars.

bump (BUMP)—an area of raised, swollen tissue.

bun (BUN)—a roll of hair shaped like a bun or small roll of bread.

bundle (BUN-dul)—a structure composed of a group of fibers, either muscular or nervous.

union (BUN-yun)—a swelling of a bursa of the foot, generally affecting the joint of the great (big) toe.

burdock root (BUR-dok ROOT)—a coarse, biennial weed used as an ingredient in some hair and skin care products formulated to control excess oil secretions.

**A
B**

burn (BURN)—the tissue reaction or injury resulting from application of extreme heat, cold, friction, electricity, radiation, or caustic substances; classifications are first degree characterized by redness, second degree having watery blisters, and third degree involving deeper structures of the skin with possible charring of the underlying tissues.

burrowing hair (BUR-oh-ing HAYR)—a condition in which the hair does not emerge from the skin but grows beneath the surface and may become infected.

bursa (BUR-sah)—a fibrous sac lined with a synovial membrane and lubricated with synovial fluid functioning as a cushion in areas of pressure.

bursitis (bur-SY-tis)—inflammation and swelling of the bursae.

butter (BUT-ur)—in cosmetology, a substance that is solid at room temperature but melts at body temperature; cocoa butter and lip lubricants are examples and are manufactured in stick or molded forms: cosmetic butters usually contain hydrogenated oils, lanolin, wax, preservatives, and coloring ingredients.

butterfly clamp (BUT-ur-fly KLAMP)—a clamping device designed to hold the hair in place while sectioning, subsectioning, or during other procedures. Also referred to as a jaw clamp.

buttermilk mask (BUT-ur-milk MASK)—mildly astringent preparation with a cleansing and refreshing action.

butyl alcohol (BYOOT-ul AL-kuh-hawl)—any of four isomeric alcohols obtained from petroleum products; used as a clarifying agent in shampoos.

butylene glycol (BYOOT-ul-een GLY-kawl)—a substance made from acetylene formaldehyde and hydrogen used in hair sprays and hair setting preparations.

butyl stearate (BYOOT-ul STEER-uh-ayt)—stearic acid; butyl ester; used in nail polish, lipstick, creams, and bath oils.

C

C D

cabinet sanitizer (KAB-ih-net SAN-ih-ty-zur)—an airtight cabinet containing an active fumigant.

cacao (kuh-KOW)—a powder made from the seeds or beans of the *Theobroma cacao*; used to make cocoa butter used to relieve dryness and tautness of the skin.

cachecticorum, acne (kah-KEK-tih-kor-um, AK-nee)—pimples occurring in those with anemia or some debilitating constitutional disease.

cadmium sulfide (KAD-mee-um SUL-fyd)—a yellow-orange powder, used in shampoo for the treatment of dandruff.

cake makeup (KAYK MAYK-up)—a shaped, solid mass usually containing finely ground pigment, kaolin, zinc, titanium oxide, calcium carbonate, iron oxide, lanolin or other oils, sorbital, and fragrance; a moistened cosmetic sponge is used to apply the makeup to the face; gives good coverage.

cake mascara (KAYK mas-KAR-ah)—a makeup for the eyelashes applied with a moistened brush or applicator; comes in dry molded form or a liquid product in a cylinder or tube: ingredients usually used in mascara are carnauba wax, paraffin, lanolin, carbon black, triethanolamine stearate, and propylparaben.

caking (KAYK-ing)—the process in which small particles cling and form a thick or hardened mass such as caking of powder or lipstick when applied.

calcaneous (kal-KAY-nee-us)—the largest of the tarsal bones, it forms the heel.

calcium (KAL-see-um)—a brilliant silvery-white metal; enters into the composition of bone.

callous (KAL-us)—keratoma; an acquired superficial, round, and thickened patch of epidermis in regions subject to friction such as the hands and feet.

calorie (KAL-oh-rih)—unit of heat.

camel's hair brush (KA-mulz HAYR BRUSH)—applicator used to apply lacquer or liquid nail polish.

**C
D**

camomile, chamomile (KAM-uh-meel)—an herb with leaves that produce an oily substance used in lotions for the skin; used in concentrated form as a slight hair lightener; a soothing tea.

camphor (KAM-fur)—oil distilled from the bark and wood of the camphor tree; used with other ingredients, such as castor oil and wax, to produce a product that is healing to chapped skin; it is slightly anesthetic and cooling.

canaliculus (kan-uh-LIK-yoo-lus)—a small canal or groove, as in a bone.

cancellous (kan-SEL-us)—pertaining to bone with a porous or spongy structure.

cancer (KAN-sur)—a disease characterized by one or more malignant tumors.

candida (KAN-dih-duh)—a genus of yeast-like fungi commonly found in the mouth, intestinal tract, and vagina.

candidiasis (kan-dih-dy-AY-sus)—a very sensitive AIDS-related rash that can spread upon contact from one part of the body to another. When resistance is low, candida can appear in the mouth; this is called thrush.

andlestick curl (KAN-dul-stik KURL)—a hair-setting technique in which rollers are placed vertically; elongated, spiral wound curls; also called “long” or “poker” curls.

caninus (kay-NY-nus)—the levator anguli oris muscle which raises the angle of the mouth.

canities (kah-NISH-ee-eez)—loss of natural hair pigment in the cortical layer causing grayness or whiteness of the hair.

canities, accidental (kah-NISH-ee-eez ak-sih-DEN-tul)—grayness of hair caused by fright.

canities, congenital (kah-NISH-ee-eez kahn-JEN-uh-tul)—a type of grayness or whiteness of the hair that is hereditary.

- canities, premature** (*kah-NISH-ee-eez pree-muh-CHOR*)—early graying of the hair.
- canities senile** (*kah-NISH-ee-eez SEN-yi*)—grayness of hair associated with advanced age.
- canities unguium** (*kah-NISH-ee-eez UN-gwee-um*)—abnormal whiteness or white spots on nails.
- canker** (*KANG-kur*)—an ulceration usually affecting the mucous membranes of the mouth.
- cantharides** (*kan-THAR-uh-deez*)—a powerful counterirritant.
- canthus** (*KAN-thus*)—the corner of each side of the eye where the upper and lower lids meet.
- cap** (*KAP*)—the netting and binding of a hair piece that form the base to which the hair is attached.
- cap coiffure** (*KAP kwah-FUR*)—a cap-like haircut that is short and closely trimmed at the nape line.
- cape** (*KAYP*)—a sleeveless garment of cloth or plastic used to protect the client's clothing during cosmetology services.
- capillarectasia** (*kap-ih-lahr-ik-TAY-zee-uh*)—rarely used term for dilation of the capillaries.
- capillaritis** (*kap-ih-lair-EYE-tis*)—a progressive pigmentary disorder of the skin that has no inflammation but causes dilation of the superficial capillaries.
- capillarity** (*kap-uh-LAIR-ut-ee*)—elevation of liquids in narrow tubes as a result of capillary action.
- capillary** (*KAP-uh-lair-ee*)—any one of the thin-walled blood vessels that connects the smaller arteries to veins.
- capillary hemangioma** (*KAP-uh-lair-ee hee-man-jee-OH-muh*)—a benign vascular tumor made up largely of capillaries.
- capilli** (*KAP-uh-lee*)—hairs of the head.
- capitate** (*KAP-uh-tayt*)—shaped like or forming a head as the rounded end of a bone; the large bone of the wrist; the largest carpal bone.

capsicum (KAP-sih-kum)—an herb of the nightshade family, including varieties of red pepper, used in condiments for food and in medical preparations as gastric stimulants.

**C
D**

capsule (KAP-sool)—a membranous or sac-like structure enclosing a part of an organ; a small case to enclose substances of disagreeable taste.

caput (KAY-put)—a head or head-like part.

caramel (KAIR-uh-mul)—burnt sugar used to color and flavor foods; in cosmetology, used as a soothing agent in skin lotions.

carbohydrate (kahr-boh-HY-drayt)—a substance containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the latter two in proportion to form water; sugars, starches, and cellulose belong to class of carbohydrates.

carbolic acid (kahr-BAHL-ik AS-ud)—phenol; a caustic and corrosive poison found in coal tar used in dilute solution as an antiseptic.

carbomer (KAHR-boh-mur)—a polymer of acrylic acid; when crosslinked with other agents, it forms a substance that is used for preparing suspensions and emulsifiers.

carbon (KAHR-bun)—an element in nature that predominates in all organic compounds and occurs in three distinct forms: black graphite lead, charcoal (diamonds), and lamp black (soot); the symbol for carbon is the capital letter C.

Carbona® (kahr-BOH-nuh)—a trade name for a cleaning fluid containing carbon tetrachloride, which is sometimes used in giving a dry shampoo and for cleaning wigs.

carbon arc lamp (KAHR-bun ARK LAMP)—an instrument that produces ultraviolet rays.

carbonate (KAHR-buh-nayt)—a compound of carbonic acid and a base; to charge with carbon dioxide.

carbon dioxide (KAHR-bun dy-AHK-syd)—carbonic acid gas; product of the combustion of carbon with a free supply of air.

carbonic acid (kahr-BAHN-ik AS-ud)—a weak, colorless acid formed by the solution of carbon dioxide in water and existing only in solution.

carbon monoxide (KAHR-bun mahn-AHK-syd)—a colorless, odorless, and poisonous gas; its toxic action is due to its strong affinity for hemoglobin.

carbon tetrachloride (KAHR-bun tet-ruh-KLOHR-yd)—a nonflammable, colorless liquid used as a solvent in cleaning mixtures.

carbuncle (KAHR-bung-kul)—a large circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue caused by staphylococci; similar to a furuncle (boil) but more extensive.

carcinogen (kahr-SIN-uh-jin)—a cancer-causing agent or substance.

carcinoma (kahr-sin-OH-muh)—a malignant (cancerous) tumor; malignant new growth of epithelial or gland cells infiltrating the surrounding tissues.

carcinomatous dermatitis (kahr-sin-OH-mat-us der-mah-TYT-us)—reddening of the skin, usually of the breast, associated with carcinoma; inflammatory carcinoma.

card (KARD)—a device mounted on a workbench consisting primarily of sharp, steel prongs; the instrument used for disentangling hair to be used in a hair piece; also used to direct all the hair imbrications in one direction to prevent tangling.

cardiac (KAHRD-ee-ak)—pertaining to the heart.

cardiac cycle (KAHRD-ee-ak SY-kul)—the rhythmic cycle of contraction, dilation, and relaxation of all four chambers of the heart (atria and ventricles).

cardiac glands (KAHRD-ee-ak GLANZ)—the glands of the cardia of the stomach.

cardiac muscle (KAHR-ee-ak MUS-ul)—the involuntary muscle that is the heart.

cardiac nerves (KAHRD-ee-ak NURVZ)—nerves affecting the heart.

carnation (kahr-NAY-shun)—a bright pink or red flower used in some cosmetics and as a fragrance in perfumery.

carotene (KAIR-uh-tun)—any of three orange-colored isomeric hydrocarbons found in carrots and similar vegetables; used as a coloring material for cosmetics; used in the manufacture of vitamin A.

carotid artery (*kuh-RAHT-ud ART-uh-ree*)—the artery that supplies blood to the head, face, and neck; the principal artery on either side of the neck.

C
D

carotid nerves (*kuh-RAHT-ud NURVZ*)—sympathetic nerves associated with glands and smooth muscles of the head.

carpal (*KAR-pul*)—pertaining to the wrist or carpus.

carpal tunnel syndrome (*KAR-pul TUN-nul SIN-drom*)—compression of the median nerve as it passes through the wrist, causing pain and weakness in the fingers. Most common cumulative trauma disorder affecting the wrist.

carpus (*KAR-pus*)—the wrist; flexible joint composed of a group of eight small, irregular bones between the metacarpals and the radius and ulna, held together by ligaments.

carrot (*KAIR-ut*)—the long, orange root used as a vegetable and source of vitamin A; carrot oil is used in some cosmetics to treat skin blemishes.

cartilage (*KAR-ti-ledg*)—a nonvascular connective tissue containing no minerals; softer than bone; tough, elastic substance that cushions the bones at the joints; prevents jarring between bones in motion, and gives shape to external features such as ears and nose; gristle.

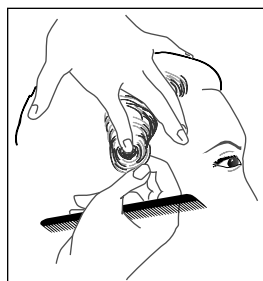
cartilaginous joints (*kar-tuh-la-JIN-us JOYNTS*)—joints held together with cartilage, with no joint cavity.

carve (*KARV*)—in hair setting, to pick up or slice a strand of hair from a shaping.

carved curl (*KARVD KURL*)—a pin curl, sliced from a shaping and formed without lifting the hair from the head.

cascade (*kas-KAYD*)—a hair piece with an oblong-shaped base, offering endless styling possibilities.

cascade curl (*kas-KAYD KURL*)—a strand of hair held directly up from the scalp and wound with a large center opening, in croquignole fashion; the



carved curl

curl is fastened to the head in a standing position to allow the hair to flow upward and then downward. Forerunner of the roller.

casein (kay-SEEN)—a phosphoprotein found in milk and constituting the principal ingredient in cheese; used in the manufacture of plastics and resins.

cassia oil (KASH-uh OYL)—oil made from a variety of cinnamon that is used in some skin care preparations to speed surface circulation of the blood.

castile soap (kas-TEEL SOHP)—a hard, white soap containing olive oil and other oils; originally from the region of Castile, Spain.

castor oil (KAS-tur OYL)—oil obtained from the castor bean; used as a lubricant and in some laxative preparations.

casual (KAZH-oo-ul)—in dress or hairstyling, informal, natural, and relaxed.

catabolism (kuh-TAB-uh-liz-um)—the phase of metabolism that involves the breaking down of complex compounds within the cells into smaller ones, often resulting in the liberation of energy to perform functions such as muscular effort, secretions, or digestion.

catagen-phase (KAT-uh-jen FAYZ)—the brief transitional period between the growth and resting phases of a hair follicle during which the follicle rapidly decreases in volume and its lower part is destroyed.

catalysis (kuh-TAL-uh-sus)—the effect a catalyst exerts on a chemical reaction.

catalyst (KAT-ul-est)—any substance having the power to increase the velocity (speed) of a chemical reaction

cataphoresis (kat-uh-fuh-REE-sus)—the forcing of substances into the deeper tissues using the galvanic current from the positive toward the negative pole; the use of the positive pole to introduce an acid pH product, such as an astringent solution, into the skin.

cathode (KATH-ohd)—the negative pole or electrode of a constant electric current; the negatively charged electrode from an outside source of current during electrolysis.

cathodermia (*kath-oh-DUR-mee-uh*)—a process in which the skin acts as a cathode or negative electrode.

cation (*KAT-eye-un*)—an ion carrying a charge of positive electricity; during electrolysis of a chemical compound, the element appears at the negative pole or cathode.

cationic (*kat-eye-AHN-ik*)—having a positive charge.

cationic detergent (*kat-eye-AHN-ik dee-TUR-jent*)—a detergent, such as a quaternary ammonium salt, in which the cleansing action is inherent in the cation process.

catnip (*KAT-nip*)—an aromatic, minty herb used in some cosmetic preparations to reduce puffiness around the eyes; also used as an antiseptic ingredient for dandruff control.

Caucasian (*kaw-KAY-zhun*)—a member of the Caucasoid division of the human species; relating to the white race as defined by physical characteristics.

Caucasoid (*KAW-kah-zoyd*)—pertaining to a major ethnic division of the human race; characterized by skin color ranging from light to brown and hair varying from light to dark and curly to straight.

caul (*KAWL*)—a type of netting with an open weave that is strong, soft, and flexible; used in the crown area of some wigs.

caustic (*KAW-stik*)—an agent that damages proteins or tissues by burning; capable of eating away by chemical action.

caustic potash (*KAW-stik PAHT-ash*)—potassium hydroxide.

caustic soda (*KAW-stik SOH-duh*)—sodium hydroxide.

cauterize (*KAWT-uh-ryz*)—to burn or sear with a caustic substance, or with heat.

cautery (*KAWT-uh-ree*)—pertaining to the destruction of growths on the skin by use of a caustic substance or a cauterizing implement.

cava (*KAH-vuh*); **pl. cavum** (*KAH-vum*)—vena cava; any cavity or hollow of the body.

cavity (*KAV-it-ee*)—a hollow space.

cayenne (*ky-EN*)—a biting powder made from seeds and fruit of a pepper plant; used as a condiment and in some medicine preparations.

celery seed (SEL-ah-ree SEED)—seed of the celery plant noted for its diffusive power in the manufacture of perfume; also used in cookery.

cell (SELL)—basic units of all living things; a minute mass of protoplasm capable of performing all the fundamental functions of life.

cell division (SELL dih-VIZH-un)—the reproduction of cells by the process of each cell dividing in half and forming two cells.

cell membrane (SELL MEM-brayn)—a delicate protoplasmic material that encloses a living plant or animal cell, and permits soluble substances to enter and leave the cell; cell wall.

cellular (SEL-yuh-lur)—consisting of or pertaining to cells; having a porous texture.

cellular pathology (SEL-yuh-lur puh-THAHL-uh-jee)—the study of changes in cells as the basis of disease.

cellular physiology (SEL-yuh-lur fiz-ee-AHL-uh-jee)—the physiology of individual cells as compared with entire tissues or organisms.

cellulite (SEL-yoo-lyt)—a word coined in European esthetics to describe the gel-like lumps composed of fat, water, and residues of toxic substances beneath the skin, usually around the hips and thighs of overweight people.

cellulitis (sel-yuh-LYT-us)—a diffuse inflammation of connective tissues, especially the subcutaneous tissues.

cellulose (SEL-yuh-lohs)—the principal carbohydrate constituent of the cell membranes of plants; absorbent cotton is a pure form of cellulose.

cellulose paper (SEL-yuh-lohs PAY-pur)—a transparent, insoluble paper used to confine the ends of the hair in croquignole permanent waving.

Celsius (SEL-see-us)—in metric measurement, a temperature scale in which the freezing point of water at normal atmospheric pressure is zero degrees and the boiling point is 100 degrees; the centigrade scale.

central nervous system (SEN-trul NUR-vus SIS-tum)—cerebrospinal nervous system; comprised of the brain and the spinal cord.

centigrade (SENT-uh-grayd)—consisting of 100 divisions or degrees; pertaining to a temperature scale in which the freezing point of water is zero degrees and the boiling point is 100 degrees.

C
D

centigram (SENT-ih-gram)—one hundredth of a gram.

centimeter (SENT-ih-mee-tur)—in the metric system, one hundredth of a meter.

centric (SEN-trik)—relating to or having a center; of or relating to a nerve center.

centrifugal movement (sen-TRIF-ih-gul MOOV-ment)—movement directed away from the center part or point; in massage, the directing of massage movement away from the heart; moving outward from a nerve center.

centriole (SEN-tree-ohl)—a minute body, rod, or granule usually found within the centrosome of the cell; considered to be the active, self-perpetuating division center of the cell.

centripetal movement (sen-TRIP-ut-ul MOOV-ment)—movement directed toward a center; in massage, a movement directed toward the heart; afferent; toward the central nervous system.

centrosome (SEN-tro-sohm)—a small, round, body in cytoplasm. Controls the transportation of substances in and out of cells, and affects reproduction of cells.

cephalic (suh-FAL-ik)—pertaining to the head; directed toward, at, on, or near the head.

cephalic vein (suh-FAL-ik VAYN)—the vein of the arm.

cerebellum (sair-uh-BEL-um)—the posterior and lower part of the brain controlling body balance, coordination of voluntary muscles, and smooth muscular movements.

cerebral (suh-REE-brul)—pertaining to the brain or the cerebrum.

cerebral allergy (suh-REE-brul AL-ur-jee)—symptoms of cerebral disturbances associated with certain allergies.

cerebral hemisphere (suh-REE-brul HEM-ih-sfeer)—one of the two halves of the brain.

cerebrospinal fluid (ser-ree-bro-SPY-nahl FLU-id)—a liquid that is comparable to serum and functions as a shock absorber for the brain and spinal cord.

- cerebrospinal system (ser-ree-bro-SPY-nahl SIS-tum)**—consists of the brain, spinal cord, spinal nerves, and the cranial nerves.
- cerebrovascular (suh-ree-broh-VAS-kyoo-lur)**—pertaining to the blood vessels of the cerebrum (brain).
- cerebrovascular accident (suh-ree-broh-VAS-kyoo-lur AKS-sid-dent)**—a stroke, caused by blood clot or ruptured blood vessel in or around the brain.
- cerebrum (suh-REE-brum)**—the upper, larger part of the brain considered to be the seat of consciousness controlling speech, sensation, communication, memory, reasoning, will, and emotions.
- ceresin (SAIR-ee-sin)**—a white or yellow waxy substance made of naturally occurring hydrocarbons, soluble in alcohol, benzine, chloroform, and naphtha and insoluble in water; used in the manufacture of some cosmetics.
- certificate (sur-TIF-ih-kit)**—an official document certifying that one has fulfilled the requirements set forth and may practice or work in a particular field.
- certification (sur-tih-fih-KAY-shun)**—the act of certifying or guaranteeing certain facts; a written statement verifying something such as completion of a course of study.
- certified color (SUR-tih-fyd KUL-ur)**—a commercial coloring product permitted in foods, drugs, and cosmetics by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) by meeting certain standards for purity.
- cerumen (suh-ROO-mun)**—the waxy substance found within the ear; earwax.
- cervical (SUR-vih-kul)**—pertaining to the neck or the neck of any organ or structure.
- cervical artery (SUR-vih-kul ART-uh-ree)**—deep artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the neck and the spinal cord.
- cervical cutaneous nerve (SUR-vih-kul kyoo-TAY-nee-us NURV)**—the nerve that receives stimuli from the front and sides of the neck as far down as the breastbone.
- cervical glands (SUR-vih-kul GLANZ)**—the lymph nodes of the neck.

cervical nerves (SUR-vih-kul NURVZ)—motor sensory nerves affecting the neck muscles and skin, muscles and skin of the upper back, and diaphragm.

**C
D**

cervical plexus (SUR-vih-kul PLEX-us)—the four upper cervical nerves supplying the skin and controlling the movement of the head, neck, and shoulders.

cervical vertebrae (SUR-vih-kul VURT-uh-bray)—the seven bones of the top part of the vertebral column located in the neck region.

cervicofacial (SUR-vih-koh-FAY-shul)—pertaining to the face and neck.

cervix (SUR-viks)—the neck; any neck-like structure.

cetyl alcohol (CEET-ul AL-kuh-hawl)—a fatty alcohol soluble in water; used as an emollient in lotions and ointments; also used as a stabilizer for emulsion systems, and in hair color and cream developer as a thickener.

cetyl ammonium (SEET-ul uh-MOH-nee-um)—an ammonium compound, fungicide, and germicide used in a wide range of cosmetic products, chiefly in creams and deodorants.

cetyl lactate (SEET-ul LAK-tayt)—cetyl alcohol and lactic acid; an emollient used in cosmetic preparations to improve its texture.

chafe (CHAYF)—to irritate the skin by friction.

chancre (SHANG-kur)—a sore; the primary lesion of syphilis, a venereal disease.

channel (CHAN-ul)—in anatomy, a passage for liquids such as blood and lymph.

chapped (CHAPT)—pertaining to a skin condition characterized by rough, red, and cracked areas, generally caused by exposure to cold wind and moisture.

character makeup (KAIR-ak-tur MAYK-up)—makeup and prosthetics used to create an appearance suitable for the portrayal of a certain character or personality type.

charcoal (CHAR-kohl)—a black, porous substance used in pencils for drawing; a term used to describe a color of lead used in cosmetic eye makeup.

- chartreuse (shahr-TROOZ)**—a bright, yellowish-green color used in some articles of clothing and in decor.
- check (CHEK)**—in cosmetology, to test, examine, or compare; to give a final inspection or examination of a completed hairstyle, makeup, or other service.
- cheek (CHEEK)**—the fleshy part of the sides of the face below the eyes and above the sides of the mouth.
- cheekbone (CHEEK-bohn)**—zygomatic bone.
- cheek color (CHEEK KUL-ur)**—a cream or powder cosmetic used to color the cheek and the skin beneath the cheek bones; also called rouge.
- cheilitis (KEE-ly-tis)**—inflammation of the lips.
- cheiropasty (KY-roh-plas-tee)**—plastic surgery of the hand.
- chelating stabilizer (CHE-layt-ing STAY-buh-li-zur)**—a molecule that binds metal ions and renders them inactive.
- chelators (KEE-lay-tuhrs)**—clarifiers; pretreatments that neutralize metallic elements in or on the hair that could interfere with chemical processes.
- chemabrasion (kem-uh-BRAY-zhun)**—a medical process that removes superficial layers of the epidermis and upper layer of the dermis by applying a chemical agent to the skin; used to remove scars and other skin imperfections.
- chemical (KEM-uh-kul)**—relating to chemistry; a substance of chemical composition.
- chemical action (KEM-uh-kul AK-shun)**—the molecular change produced in a substance through the action of electricity, heat, light, or another chemical.
- chemical blow-out (KEM-uh-kul BLOH-owt)**—a chemical hair-relaxing technique; a combination of chemical hair straightening (sodium hydroxide or thio relaxing) and hairstyling for overcurly hair.
- chemical bond (KEM-uh-kul BAHND)**—the force exerted by shared electrons that holds atoms together in a molecule.

chemical cauterization (KEM-uh-kul KAWT-uh-ryz-ay-shun)—the process by which tissue is destroyed by use of a caustic substance.

**C
D**

chemical change (KEM-uh-kul CHAYNJ)—alteration in the chemical composition of a substance in which a new substance or substances are formed, having properties different from the original.

chemical composition (KEM-uh-kul kom-poh-ZIH-shun)—the balance and proportion of elements that make up a given substance; the formation of compounds.

chemical compound (KEM-uh-kul KOM-pownd)—a combination of elements chemically united in definite proportions; compounds formed by the chemical combination of the atoms of one element and the atoms of another element or elements.

chemical damage (KEM-uh-kul DAM-ihj)—the destruction of the protein structure of the hair produced by reactive chemicals during the process of permanent waving, coloring, or bleaching.

chemical dye remover (KEM-uh-kul DYE ree-MOOV-ur)—a dye remover containing a chemical solvent.

chemical hair processing (KEM-uh-kul HAYR PRAHS-es-ing)—the process of straightening overcurly hair by the use of chemical agents.

chemical hair relaxer (KEM-uh-kul HAYR ree-LAKS-ur)—process of rearranging the basic structure of overcurly hair into a straight form.

chemical peeling (KEM-uh-kul PEEL-ing)—a technique for improving the appearance when wrinkles of the skin are present.

chemical sterilizer (KEM-uh-kul STAIR-ih-ly-zur)—an apparatus that contains chemical agents that sterilize implements by destroying living microorganisms.

chemistry (KEM-uh-stree)—the science that deals with the composition, structures, and properties of matter, and how matter changes under different chemical conditions.

cherry bark (CHAIR-ee BARK)—the bark of a cherry tree; used as a soothing astringent and as an ingredient in some hair conditioners to add body to the hair.

- chestnut (CHES-nut)**—a color resembling that of a chestnut; a reddish brown.
- chevron (SHEV-run)**—in hairstyling, the inverted V shape that forms the base curve of the hair shaping.
- chi (KY)**—the vital force of growth and change.
- chiaroscuro (kee-ahr-uh-SKOOR-oh)**—a technique of using contrasts of light and dark makeup to emphasize the contours of the face.
- chic (SHEEK)**—stylish; a term used to describe a fashionable, well-groomed appearance.
- chickweed (CHIK-weed)**—an herb used in some cosmetics for its strong cleansing qualities.
- chigger (CHIG-ur)**—a red larva of mites that attaches to the skin and whose bites produce a painful, itching wheal.
- chignon (SHEEN-yahn)**—a knot or coil of hair, usually created from synthetic hair, worn at the nape or crown of the head.
- chin (CHIN)**—the anterior prominence of the lower jaw below the mouth; the lower part of the face between the mouth and neck.
- chin bone (CHIN BOHN)**—the anterior part of the human mandible; the bone beneath the fleshy part of the chin.
- chiropody (kuh-ROP-ud-ee)**—the art of treating minor diseases of the hands and feet.
- chloasma (kloh-AZ-ma)**—characterized by increased pigmentation; irregular brown spots on the skin such as liver spots.
- Chlorazene® (KLOH-ruh-zeen)**—a trade name; a chemical used for preparing an antiseptic or disinfectant.
- chloride (KLOHR-yd)**—a compound containing chlorine.
- chlorinate (KLOHR-uh-nayt)**—to treat or combine with chlorine.
- chlorine (KLOHR-een)**—greenish-yellow gas with a disagreeable, suffocating odor; used in combined form as a disinfectant and bleaching agent.
- chlorophyll (KLOHR-uh-fil)**—the green coloring matter of plants by which photosynthesis is accomplished; preparations of water-

soluble chlorophyll derivatives are used in deodorants, in some medicinal preparations, and as coloring agents.

C
D

cholesterin; cholesterol (koh-LES-tur-in; koh-LES-tur-awl)—a waxy alcohol found in human and animal tissues and their secretions that is important in metabolism; present in lanolin and used as an emulsifier and ingredient in some cosmetics; a constituent of animal fats and oils.

choline (KOH-leen)—a vitamin of the B complex group and a component of lecithin found in animal tissues; essential to proper synaptic transmission.

chop (CHAHP)—to cut hair in an irregular pattern; to cut abruptly so a line of demarcation can be seen.

choroid (KOR-oyd)—the membrane of the eyeball lying between the sclera (outer membrane) and the retina.

chromatic colors (kroh-MAT-ik KUL-urz)—all colors other than the achromatic (neutral) colors black, white, and gray.

chromatics (kroh-MAT-iks)—the science of color.

chromatic vision (kroh-MAT-ik VIZH-un)—vision pertaining to the sense of color.

chromatologist (kroh-muh-TAHL-uh-jest)—a person who specializes in the technology of hair coloring.

chromatology (kroh-muh-TAHL-uh-jee)—the science of colors; chromatrics.

chromidrosis (kroh-mih-DROH-sus)—the excretion of colored sweat.

chromosome (KROH-muh-sohm)—tiny, dark stained bodies in the cell nucleus that transmit hereditary characteristics during cell division.

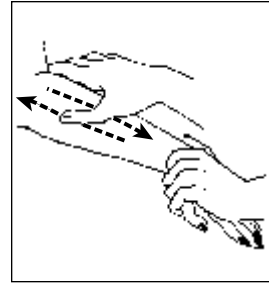
chromotherapy (kroh-moh-THAIR-uh-pee)—treatment of disease by use of various colored lights or colors.

chronic (KRAHN-ik)—long; continued; the opposite of acute.

chrysarobin (kris-uh-ROH-bun)—a powerful parasiticide indicated in various forms of skin disease.

chuck (CHUK)—in massage, to strike vigorously.

chucking (CHUK-ing)—a massage movement (primarily for use on arms) accomplished by grasping the flesh firmly in one hand and moving the hand up and down along the bone while the other hand keeps the arm in a steady position.



chucking

chunky (CHUNK-ee)—a term used to describe a blunt haircut that creates weight; also called a club cut.

chyle (KYL)—a creamy mixture of fat and lymph formed in the small intestine during digestion.

chyme (KYM)—mixture of digestive juices, mucus, and food material.

cicatrix (SIK-uh-triks); pl., cicatrices (sik-uh-TRY-seez)—the skin or film that forms over a wound, later contracting to form a scar.

cilia (SIL-ee-uh)—the eyelashes; microscopic, hair-like extensions that assist bacteria in locomotion.

cinnamon oil (SIN-uh-mun OYL)—oil of cassia; yellowish-brown oil from the leaves and stems of the cinnamon shrub; used as a flavoring and as a fragrance in cosmetics.

circle (SUR-kul)—a geometric curved shape, bounded by a circumference having equal radii from the point of origin.

circle design (SUR-kul dee-ZYN)—a design that is created by the equal distribution of straight or curved lines from a center point.

circle end (SUR-kul END)—the circular part of a pincurl which determines the size and tightness of the curl.

circle technique (SUR-kul TEK-neek)—pertaining to inner or outer circles, a technique in hair setting of expanding a circle by a second row of rollers or pin curls.

circuit (SUR-kit)—the path of an electric current.

circuit breaker (SUR-kit BRAYK-ar)—a switch that automatically interrupts an electric circuit.

circuit, broken (SUR-kit, BROH-ken)—a circumstance in which the current is diverted from its regular circuit.

circuit, closed (SUR-kit, KLOHZD)—a circuit in which current is continually flowing.

circuit, complete (SUR-kit, kum-PLEET)—the path of an electric current in actual operation; traveling from generating source through conductors and back to its original source.

circuit, short (SUR-kit, SHORT)—a term used when electrical current is diverted from its regular circuit.

circular movements (SUR-kyoo-lur MOOV-ments)—in massage, movements (circulatory friction) using the fingers or palm, employed to increase circulation and glandular activity of the skin.

circulation, general (sur-kyoo-LAY-shun, JEN-ur-ul)—blood circulation from the heart throughout the body and back again.

circulation, pulmonary (sur-kyoo-LAY-shun, PUL-muh-nair-ee)—blood circulation from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart.

circulatory vascular system (SUR-kyoo-lah-tohr-ee VAS-kyoo-lar SIS-tum)—the system that controls the steady circulation of the blood through the body by means of the heart and blood vessels.

circulatory vessels (SUR-kyoo-luh-tohr-ee VES-ulz)—the blood vessels of the circulatory system consisting of the large arteries, small arteries (arterioles), capillaries, and veins.

circumference (sur-KUM-fur-ens)—the outside boundary of a circle.

citral (SIH-tral)—a liquid aldehyde found in citrus fruits, oil of lemon, oil of lime, and grapefruit; used in fragrances and cosmetic products for its pleasant odor.

citric acid (SIT-rik AS-ud)—acid found in fruits such as lemons, limes, oranges, and grapefruit, and often added to finishing rinses to smooth tangles and increase the sheen of the hair.

civet (SIV-it)—the yellowish, fatty substance with a musk-like scent secreted by a gland of the genitalia of the civet cat: used as a fixative in perfumes.

civet cat (SIV-it KAT)—a large catlike animal with yellowish, spotted fur and valued for its civet; generally, the civet cat is found in Africa and India.



clamp (KLAMP)—a small device used to hold a wave in place; in medicine, a surgical instrument for holding or compressing. A table-top clamp is a device employed to hold another object, such as a mannequin head, or for compressing something within its parts; used in wig styling to hold or steady the wood or canvas wig block.

clapping (KLAP-ing)—a movement in body massage accomplished by striking the area of skin with the palm of the hand slightly cupped.

clasp (KLASP)—a bar with a catch or hook used to hold hair in place, similar to a barrette; a catch or hook used to hold two parts together such as an opening in a garment.

classic (KLAS-ik)—belonging to a first class or highest rank; approved; accepted as in good taste; standard of excellence as in a classic hairstyle.

classic style (KLAS-ik STYL)—a hairstyle that is universally accepted and continues to be used.

clavicle (KLAV-ih-kul)—commonly known as the collarbone; joining the sternum and scapula.

clay (KLAY)—an earthy substance containing kaolin; used for facial masks and packs.

clay mask (KLAY MASK)—also called a clay pack; a colloidal clay preparation used in facial treatments to stimulate circulation and temporarily contract the pores of the skin; usually recommended for oily and blemished skin.

clean (KLEEN)—the quality of being free from dirt, pollution, or other offensive substances.

clean-cut (KLEEN-KUT)—neatly groomed; in hairstyling, hair that is sharply defined; to cut smooth and even.

cleaning solution (KLEEN-ing suh-LOO-shun)—a liquid cleaning product especially formulated for wigs and hairpieces; both wet and dry cleaning solutions are used to clean various wig types.

cleanse (KLEENZ)—to clean or purify.

cleansing cream (KLEENZ-ing KREEM)—a light-textured cream used primarily to dissolve makeup and soil quickly.

cleansing lotion (KL-ENZ-ing LOH-shun)—a lotion formulated to remove makeup and soil.

clear (KLEER)—free of blemishes; transparent or translucent; without cloudiness or murkiness.

cleildal (KLY-dahl)—a prefix meaning pertaining to the clavicle.

clinic (KLIN-ik)—an establishment where patrons can receive services such as the cosmetology school clinic; a medical clinic is an establishment where patients are received and treated.

clip (KLIP)—a metal or plastic lever-type device used to secure pin curls, waves, or hair rollers.



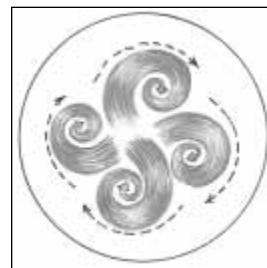
clip

clipper (KLIP-ur)—a haircutting implement with a fine, medium, or coarse toothed cutting edge; hand or electric clippers.

clipper oil (KLIP-ur OYL)—a lubricant that reduces friction, heat, and wear when applied to both blades of a hair clipper.

clipping (KLIP-ing)—the act of cutting split hair ends with shears or scissors; removing hair by using hair clippers.

clockwise (KLOK-wyz)—movement in the same direction as the hands of a clock.



clockwise

clog (KLAHG)—to obstruct; to hamper; fill up as in a clogged pore.

closed end (KLOHZD END)—the rounded (convex) end of a shaping or wave.

close shaving (KLOHS SHAYV-ing)—shaving the beard against the grain of the hair the second time around.

clot (KLAHT)—a mass or lump of coagulated blood.

clotting (KLAHT-ing)—forming into a mass of coagulated fluid of soft matter such as blood or cream; in blood, caused by exposure of the blood's fibrinogen to oxygen; in cream, the separating of the whey from the coagulated curd as certain bacteria colonies develop.

cloudy (KLOWD-ee)—not clear; dull in color; murky.

clove (KLOHV)—an herb used in some astringents and antiseptics; a spice used in cookery.

club cutting (KLUB KUT-ing)—cutting the hair straight off without thinning, slithering, or tapering; a technique used to cut bangs and to cut ends the same length.

club hair (KLUB HAYR)—a condition caused by the root of the hair being surrounded by an enlarged substance composed of keratinized cells that occur before normal hair loss.

cluster (KLUS-tur)—to gather in a mass or group.

cluster curls (KLUS-tur KURLZ)—artificial curls that can be pinned singly or in groups to the wearer's own hair.

coagulant (koh-AG-yuh-lunt)—a substance that produces coagulation or clotting.

coagulate (koh-AG-yuh-layt)—to clot; to convert a fluid into a soft jelly-like solid.

coal tar (KOHL TAR)—a black, thick, opaque liquid obtained from bituminous coal and used to make cosmetic colors.

coarse (KORS)—rough or thick in texture; not delicate.

coarse hair (KORS HAYR)—a hair fiber that is relatively large in diameter or circumference having the medulla, cortex, and cuticle.

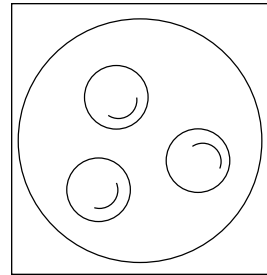
coated hair (KOHT-ud HAYR)—hair covered with a substance that interferes with, and retards the action of, chemicals on the hair fiber.

coating (KOHT-ing)—residue left on the hair shaft; coating conditioner that does not penetrate into the hair but coats the hair shaft.

cocci bacteria (KOK-sye bak-TEER-ee-uh);
sing., coccus (KOK-us)—round, pus-producing pathogenic (disease-causing) bacteria appearing singly or in a group.

coccyx (KAHK-siks)—the last bone in the vertebral column; tailbone.

coccygeal plexus (kahk-si-JEE-al PLEX-us)—formed from a portion of the fourth sacral nerve, the fifth sacral nerve, and the coccygeal nerve,, supplying the muscles and nerves surrounding the coccyx.



cocci bacteria

cocoa butter (KOH-koh BUT-ur)—a hard, yellowish, fatty substance obtained from cocoa seeds; used in the manufacture of some soaps and cosmetics.

coconut oil (KOH-kuh-nut OYL)—the oil extracted from the meat of the coconut; used in the manufacture of soaps and shampoos because of its high lathering quality.

coif (KWAHF)—a close-fitting cap; a hairstyle; to arrange or style the hair.

coiffeur (kwah-FUR)—French term; a male hairdresser.

coiffeuse (kwah-FYOOS)—French term; a female hairdresser.

coiffure (kwah-FYOOR)—an arrangement, styling, or dressing of the hair; a finished hairstyle.

coil (KOYL)—to twist or wind the hair spirally.

cold cream (KOLD KREEM)—a cleansing ointment for the skin.

cold pack (KOLD PAK)—wet wrappings placed around the body as a form of therapy.

cold sore (KOLD SOR)—an eruption or sore around the mouth or nostril, often occurring during a cold or fever.

cold waving (KOLD WAYV-ing)—a system of permanent waving involving the use of chemicals rather than heating equipment.

cold waving lotion (KOLD WAYV-ing LOH-shun)—a chemical solution that breaks S-bonds (sulphur) so that curls may be formed in hair wrapped around rods.

collagen (KAHL-uh-jen)—a protein forming the chief constituent of the connective tissues and bones; used in some cosmetics such as face creams.

collapse (kuh-LAPS)—an abnormal sinking or retraction of the walls of an organ.

collarbone (KAHL-ur-BOHN)—the clavicle; the bone connecting the shoulder blade and breastbone.

collodion (kuh-IOHD-ee-un)—a thick viscous (liquid) substance used to dress wounds.

colloid (KAHL-oyd)—a substance consisting of particles having a certain degree of fineness and possessing a sticky consistency.

cologne (kuh-LOHN)—a toilet water consisting of alcohol scented with aromatic oils; a lighter fragrance than perfume.

color (KUL-ur)—visual sensation caused by light; any tint or hue distinguished from white; achromatic colors include black, white, and the range of grays inbetween; chromatic colors are all other colors.

color additive (KUL-ur AD-ih-tiv)—a concentrated color product that can be added to hair color to intensify or tone down the color. Another word for concentrate.

color base (KUL-ur BAYS)—the combination of dyes that makes up the tonal foundation of a specific hair color.

color blender (KUL-ur BLEND-ur)—a preparation that cleanses, highlights, and blends gray hair.

color blind (KUL-ur BLYND)—partial or total inability to distinguish one or more chromatic colors.

color builder (KUL-ur BIL-dur)—a color filler employed on damaged or overporous hair so it can take and hold color evenly.

color catalyst (KUL-ur KAT-uh-lest)—a chemical preparation added to hair tint to aid penetration of the product and improve coverage; helps to eliminate a harsh, reddish, brassy cast.

color chart (KUL-ur CHART)—a chart of colors produced by manufacturers of haircoloring products to serve as a guide in selecting

appropriate colors; the color is shown as it would appear after application to white hair.

color developer (KUL-ur dee-VEL-up-ur)—an oxidizing agent, usually hydrogen peroxide, added to coloring agents before application to develop the color during processing.

color etching (KUL-ur ECH-ing)—a technique of highlighting the hair by combing a frosting product through the hair.

colorfast (KUL-ur-fast)—resistant to fading or running.

colorfast shampoo (KUL-ur-fast sham-POO)—a shampoo especially prepared to cleanse the hair and protect the color stability of hair that has been lightened or tinted.

color filler (KUL-ur FIL-ur)—a preparation used to revitalize and correct abused or damaged hair, to equalize porosity, and deposit a base color prior to tinting.

colorful (KUL-ur-ful)—vivid; full of color, especially contrasting colors.

colorimeter (KUL-uh-RIM-ut-ur)—an apparatus for determining color and color intensity.

colorist (KUL-ur-ist)—a cosmetologist who specializes in the application of hair color.

colorless (KUL-ur-less)—lacking color; dull, uninteresting.

color lift (KUL-ur LIFT)—the amount of change natural or artificial color pigment undergoes when lightened or removed by a substance.

color lifter (KUL-ur LIFT-ur)—a chemical designed to remove artificial color from the hair. Also called a color remover or dye solvent.

color makeup (KUL-ur MAYK-up)—color used in makeup such as eye color, lip color, cheek color; foundation color, and so forth.

color mixing (KUL-ur MIKS-ing)—combining two or more colors together to obtain some in-between shade or tint; creating a custom color.

color palette (KUL-ur PAL-et)—a selection of colors arranged on a kidney-shaped board or in a flat container; used by artists and makeup artists.

color pencil (KUL-ur PEN-sul)—a temporary hair color in the shape of a pencil used to add color to the scalp where the hair is thin; a pencil with colored lead used as a makeup item.

color, personal (KUL-ur, PUR-sun-ul)—an individual's hair, eye, and skin colors.

color pigment (KUL-ur PIG-ment)—the organic coloring matter of the body; substances that impart color to animal or vegetable tissues such as melanin and chlorophyll.

color pigment, hair (KUL-ur PIG-ment, HAYR)—pigment found in the cortex layer of the hair.

color pigment, skin (KUL-ur PIG-ment, SKIN)—coloring matter of the skin such as melanin, hemoglobin (oxygenated and reduced), and carotenes.

color priming (KUL-ur PRYM-ing)—the process of adding pigments to prepare hair for the application of a final color formula.

color psychology (KUL-ur sy-KAHL-uh-jee)—the science of color as it affects the emotions.

color refresher (KUL-ur ree-FRESH-ur)—color applied to the mid-shafts and ends of hair to give more uniform color appearance; color applied by a shampoo-in method to enhance the natural color; also called color wash and color enhancer.

color remover (KUL-ur ree-MOOV-ur)—a prepared commercial product designed to remove artificial pigment from the hair. Dye solvent color lifter.

color rinse (KUL-ur RINS)—a rinse that gives a temporary tint to the hair.

color shampoo (KUL-ur sham-POO)—a preparation that colors the hair permanently without requiring presoftening treatment.

color stick (KUL-ur STIK)—a crayon used to color new hair growth temporarily between permanent color treatments.

color swatch (KUL-ur SWAHCH)—a small sample of hair or cloth used to determine matching colors.

color test (KUL-ur TEST)—a method of determining the action of a selected tint on a small strand of hair; also called strand test; the

process of removing or wiping a product from a hair strand to monitor the progress of color development during tinting or lightening.

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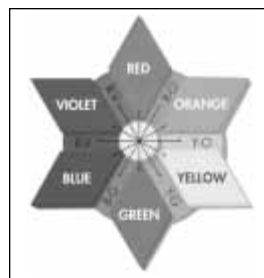
color tone (KUL-ur TOHN)—a shade, tint, or degree of a particular color, or a slight modification of a color such as blue with a green undertone or red with an orange tone.

color value (KUL-ur VAL-yoo)—the degree of shading, lightness, or darkness of a color.

color vision (KUL-ur VIZH-un)—the ability to see and distinguish colors.

color wash (KUL-ur WASH)—*see* color refresher.

color wheel (KUL-ur WHEEL)—a chart, usually circular, used as a tool for selecting and formulating colors for hair, makeup, clothing, and decorating; the arrangement of primary, secondary, and tertiary colors in the order of their relationship to each other; shows harmonizing and contrasting colors.



color wheel

coltsfoot (KOLTS-fut)—an herb bearing yellow flowers used for medicinal purposes.

comb (KOHM)—a toothed strip of plastic, metal, bone, or other material used to groom and hold the hair in place; decorative combs are often used to enhance a hairstyle.

comb and brush cleaner (KOHM AND BRUHS KLEEN-ur)—a powdered or liquid substance, usually diluted in water; used to clean combs and brushes.

comb out (KOHM OWT)—the opening and blending of the hair setting, curls, or waves into the finished style, using a hairbrush and/or comb.

combustion (kum-BUS-chun)—the rapid oxidation of any substance, accompanied by the production of heat and light.

comedone (KAHM-uh-dohn)—blackhead; a wormlike mass in an obstructed sebaceous duct.

- comedone extractor (KAHM-uh-dohn eks-TRAK-tur)**—an instrument sometimes used as an aid in removing blackheads.
- comfrey (KUM-free)**—an herb whose root contains tannin; used as a tea to aid bodily functions, and in some cosmetic preparations for its astringent, soothing, and healing qualities.
- common carotid artery (KAHM-un kuh-RAHT-ud ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the face, head, and neck.
- common peroneal nerve (KAHM-un per-oh-NEE-al NURV)**—supplies impulses to the skin of the foot and toes; located behind the knee
- communicable (kuh-MYOO-nih-kuh-bul)**—able to be communicated; transferable by contact from one person to another as in a communicable disease.
- commutator (KAHM-yuh-tayt-ur)**—an instrument for automatically interrupting or reversing the flow of electric current.
- comose (KOH-mohs)**—having soft hair.
- compact (KAHM-pakt)**—closely united; dense; solid; a container, usually having a mirror on one side, and a space for a cosmetic such as powder, eye, or lip makeup on the other.
- compact bone (KAHM-pakt BOHN)**—hard bone tissue that forms the outer covering of a bone.
- compact tissue (KAHM-pakt TISH-oo)**—a dense, hard type of bony tissue.
- complementary (kahm-pluh-MEN-tur-ee)**—serving as a complement; to fill out or complete.
- complementary colors (kahm-pluh-MEN-tur-ee KUL-urz)**—a primary and secondary color positioned opposite each other on the color wheel. When these two colors are combined, they create a neutral color.
- complex (kahm-PLEKS)**—complicated; intricate; difficult to analyze.
- complexion (kum-PLEK-shun)**—hue or general appearance of the skin, especially the face.
- compliment (KAHM-plih-ment)**—an expression of admiration, praise, or congratulations.

complimentary (kahm-plih-MEN-tur-ee)—given free as a favor or courtesy.

component (kahm-POH-nent)—one of the parts of a whole; a constituent part; an ingredient.

composition (kahm-poh-ZISH-un)—the kind and number of atoms constituting the molecule of a substance.

compound (KAHM-pownd)—a substance formed by a chemical union of two or more elements in definite proportions by weight, and different from any of them.

compound dyes (KAHM-pownd DYS)—metallic or mineral dyes combined with a vegetable tint.

compound henna (KAHM-pownd HEN-uh)—Egyptian henna to which one or more metallic preparations has been added.

comprehend (kahm-pree-HEND)—to grasp mentally; to understand.

compress (KAHM-pres)—a folded strip of cotton or cloth forming a pad that is pressed on the face or a part of the body; cotton compress as used in facial treatments.

compression (kahm-PRES-shun)—rhythmic pressing movements directed into muscle tissue by either the hand or fingers.

compressor (kahm-PRES-ur)—a muscle that presses; an instrument for applying pressure on a blood vessel to prevent loss of blood.

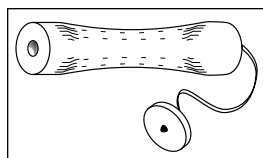
compressor nasi (kahm-PRES-ur NAY-zye)—a muscle of facial expression, it is triangular and lies along the side of the nose above the wing.

concave (kahn-KAYV)—hollow and round or curving inward; concave profile; a face having a prominent forehead and chin with other features receded inward; the opposite of convex.

concave rod (kahn-KAYV RAHD)—a cold wave rod that has a smaller circumfer-



concave



concave rod

ence in the center and increases to a larger circumference at both ends.

conceal (kahn-SEEL)—to cover; hide; keep from sight; as to conceal a blemish with cosmetics.

concentrate (KAHN-sen-trayt)—a strong or undiluted substance or solution; to make less dilute. *See* color additive.

concentrated (KAHN-sen-trayt-ud)—condensed; increase of the strength by diminishing the bulk; contains a large quantity of solute in proportion to the quantity of solvent.

concentric (kahn-SEN-trik)—having a common center, such as curls, waves, and other movements of the hair that radiate from a common center.

concentric contraction (kahn-SEN-trik kahn-TRAK-shun)—a type of isotonic muscle contraction that occurs when the force of a contraction is greater than the resistance and the muscle shortens.

concha (KAHNG-kuh)—a structure comparable in shape to a shell as in the auricle or pinna of the ear, or a turbinated bone in the nose.

condensation (kahn-den-SAY-shun)—act of changing a gas or vapor into a liquid; reduction to a denser form.

condition (kun-DIH-shun)—to protect or restore the natural strength and body of the hair; the existing state of health of the hair in reference to elasticity, strength, texture, porosity, and evidence of previous treatments.

conditioner (kun-DIH-shun-ur)—a special chemical agent applied to the hair to deposit protein or moisturizer, to help restore its strength and give it body, or to protect it against possible breakage.

condition filler (kun-DIH-shun FIL-ur)—a cosmetic preparation used to recondition and correct damaged hair.

conditioning (kun- DIH-shun-ing)—the application of special chemical agents to hair to help restore its strength and to give it body to protect it against possible breakage; descriptive of conditioning shampoos and rinses that help to normalize the condition of hair.

conducting cords (kuhn-DUKT-ing KORDZ)—insulated copper wires that convey current from the wall plate to the patron and the cosmetologist who is performing the service.

conductivity (kahn-duk-TIV-ut-ee)—the capacity to transmit sound, heat, or electricity.

conductor (kahn-DUK-tur)—any substance, material, or medium that conducts electricity, heat, or sound.

condyle (KAHN-dyl)—a rounded articular surface at the extremity of a bone.

condyloid (KAHN-duh-loyd)—relating to or resembling a condyle.

cone-shaped curl (KOHNSHAYPT KURL)—a curl formed to be smaller at the end of the hair shaft and larger at the scalp.

configuration (kun-fih-gyur-RAY-shun)—the arrangement and spacing of the atoms of a molecule.

congeal (kun-JEEL)—to change from a fluid to a solid condition as in freezing or curdling.

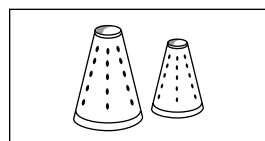
congenital (kahn-JEN-uh-tul)—pertaining to a condition existing at birth.

congestion (kuhn-JES-chun)—excessive or abnormal accumulation of fluid in the vessels of an organ or body part; usually blood, but occasionally bile or mucus; this condition occurs in some diseases, infections, or injuries.

conical (KAHN-ih-kul)—resembling the shape of a cone such as a cone-shaped curl or hairpiece.

conical hair roller (KAHN-ih-kul HAYR ROHL-ur)—a cone-shaped hair roller.

connect (kahn-EKT)—to join or fasten together; link; associate.



conical hair roller

connecting (kahn-EKT-ing)—in fingerwaving, the joining of a ridge of wave from one side of the head with the ridge of a wave from the opposite side of the head.

connecting cords (kahn-EKT-ing KORDZ)—the insulated strands of copper wires that join the apparatus and the commercial electric current.

connecting line (kahn-EKT-ing LYN)—a line blending two circular shapes of clockwise and counterclockwise forces; also referred

to as a blending; connection between two or more shapes; referred to as blending, dovetailing, and dividing.

connective tissue (kuh-NEK-tiv TISH-oo)—fibrous tissue that binds together, protects, and supports the various parts of the body such as bone, cartilage, and tendons.

connective tissue massage (kuh-NEK-tiv TISH-oo muh-SAHZH)—massage directed toward the subcutaneous connective tissue for the treatment of circulatory or visceral disease.

consistency (kun-SIS-ten-see)—the degree of density, solidity, or firmness of either a solid or a fluid.

constant base factor (KAHN-stant BAYS FAK-tur)—in hair coloring, the factor that enhances warm tones and adds depth to dark shades; an ingredient in color formulation that neutralizes and balances color and prevents brassy tones.

constituent (kun-STICH-uh-wunt)—a necessary part or element of something; that which composes or makes up something.

constitutional (kahn-stih-TOO-shun-ul)—belonging to or affecting the physical or vital powers of an individual.

constrict (kun-STRIKT)—to make narrow; press together.

constructive (kun-STRUK-tiv)—promoting improvement or development.

consultant (kun-SUL-tent)—one who gives professional advice.

consultation (kahn-sul-TAY-shun)—verbal communication with a client to determine desired results. *See* analysis (hair).

consumer (kun-SOO-mur)—one who uses materials or services; one of the buying public.

contact (KAHN-takt)—to bring together so as to touch.

contact dermatitis (KAHN-takt dur-mah-TYT-is)—inflammation or abnormal condition caused by coming in contact with chemicals or other exterior agents.

contagion (kun-TAY-jun)—transmission of specific diseases by direct or indirect contact.

contagiosa (kohn-tay-jee-OH-sah)—impetigo; a form of impetigo marked by flat vesicles that first become pustular, then crusted.

contagious (kun-TAY-jus)—transmittable by contact.

C
D

contagium animatum (kun-TAY-jee-um AN-ih-may-tum)—any living or animal organism that causes the spread of an infectious disease.

contaminate (kun-TAM-uh-nayt)—to make impure by contact; to taint or pollute.

contamination (kun-tam-uh-NAY-shun)—pollution; soiling with infectious matter.

contemporary (kun-TEM-puh-rair-ee)—belonging to the same age; living or occurring at the same time.

contemporary style (kun-TEM-puh-rair-ee STYL)—a current style in dress, hairstyle, or makeup that is accepted and worn at the present time; modern.

contiguous (kun-TIG-yuh-wus)—in contact; touching; adjoining.

contour (KAHN-toor)—the outline of a figure or shape, particularly one that curves; to shape the outline or shape something to fit the outline.

contour coloring (KAHN-toor KUL-ur-ing)—to shade or highlight the contours of a hairstyle with hair color; to use makeup to create shading or highlighting on the contours of the face.

contouring (KAHN-toor-ing)—a makeup technique that utilizes the principles of light and shadow to sculpt or contour the face; used in theatrical and corrective makeup.

contour makeup (KAHN-toor MAYK-up)—a cream or powdered makeup used to create optical illusions by the shading and highlighting of facial features.

contour of hairstyle (KAHN-toor UV HAYR-styl)—the outline of the finished hairstyle.

contra (KAHN-tra)—a prefix denoting against, opposite, or contrary.

contract (kun-TRAKT)—to draw together; to acquire a disease by contagion.

contractible (kun-TRAK-tih-bul)—having the ability to contract.

contractile tissues (kun-TRAK-tyl TISH-yoos)—fibrous tissues that have tension placed on them during muscular contractions.

contractility (kahn-trak-TIL-ut-ee)—the property of muscles to contract or shorten, thereby exerting force.

contraction (kun-TRAK-shun)—the act of shrinking or drawing together; the shortening of a functioning muscle.

contracture (kun-TRAK-shur)—occurs when joint mobility is reduced by decreased extensibility of muscle or other tissues crossing the joint.

contraindication (kahn-trah-in-dih-KAY-shun)—expected treatment or process is inadvisable for massage.

contrast (KAHN-trast)—a striking difference that appears by comparison.

contributing pigment (kun-TRIB-yoot-ing PIG-ment)—the current level and tone of the hair affecting the final color result. Refers to both natural underlying pigment and decolorized (or lightened) contributing pigment. *See* undertone.

control (kun-TROHL)—to direct, regulate, or influence; in experiments, a standard by which experimental observations may be studied and evaluated as in determining safe or unsafe ingredients in products.

control brushing (kun-TROHL BRUSH-ing)—in hairstyling, a comb-out technique to relax the setting pattern; hair is brushed with one hand while the palm of the other hand molds the hair into design lines.

controller (kun-TROHL-ur)—a magnetic device for the regulation and control of an electric current.

contusions (kun-TOO-zhunz)—common bruises; common types of hematomas that are generally not serious.

convalesce (kahn-vuh-LES)—to recover health and strength gradually after illness.

conventional (kun-VEN-shun-ul)—growing out of established customs; the norm.

converge (kun-VURJ)—to come together at a particular point.

conversion (kun-VUR-zhun)—the act of converting or being converted in condition, substance, form, or function.

conversion layer (kun-VUR-zhun LAY-ur)—cutting technique used to increase length; hair is directed opposite the area of the desired length increase.

converter (kun-VUR-tur)—an apparatus used to convert direct current to alternating current or vice versa.

convertible cut (kun-VUR-tih-bul KUT)—a haircut that can be styled in a variety of ways.

convex (kahn-VEKS)—curving outward like an exterior segment of a circle; in a convex profile, the forehead and chin recede.

convolve (kun-VAHLV)—to roll together; to coil, wind, or twist as in braiding the hair.

convulsion (kun-VUL-shun)—an abnormal, violent, involuntary muscular contraction or series of contractions.



convex

coolant (KOOL-unt)—a substance, usually liquid, used to prevent or control heat buildup.

cool colors (KOOI KUL-urz)—colors suggesting coolness; in hair colors, white, gray platinum, silver gray, steel gray, ash blond, blue gray; in clothing, blue, green, and violet.

cooling period (KOOL-ing PIHR-ee-ud)—a waiting period, generally ten minutes, before removing permanent wave rods from the hair following the neutralizing process.

cool tones (KOOL TOHNZ)—*see* ash.

coordinate (koh-OR-dih-nayt)—to bring into harmonious relationship, as to harmonize hair, makeup, and clothing colors.

copper (KAHP-ur)—a metallic element that is a good conductor of heat and electricity.

copper color (KAHP-ur KUL-ur)—a reddish-gold color of hair resembling the color of copper.

- coracoid (KOR-uh-koyd)**—a projecting part of the shoulder blade.
- core (KOR)**—the central or most vital part of anything.
- corium (KOH-ree-um)**—the dermis (derma) or true skin; the layer of the skin deeper than the epidermis consisting of a dense bed of vascular connective tissue; also called cutis vera.
- corkscrew curl (KORK-skroo KURL)**—strands of hair having the form of a corkscrew spiral.
- corn (KORN)**—a horny, thickened, small area of skin, usually on the toes, caused by pressure or friction.
- corner (KOR-nur)**—in haircutting and styling, a point where the direction or outline changes; the point formed where two lines meet.
- corneum (KOR-nee-um)**—the horny layer of the skin; the stratum corneum.
- cornflower (KORN-flow-ur)**—an herb used in some cosmetic preparations for its astringent, moisturizing, and softening qualities.
- cornification (kor-nuh-fuh-KAY-shun)**—the process of becoming a horny substance or tissue; a callosity.
- corn oil (KORN OYL)**—a concentrated oil from corn used in shampoos and in some skin preparations; also used in cookery.
- corn rowing (KORN ROH-ing)**—a technique used in creating a hairstyle incorporating intricate braiding and braided patterns; strands of hair are woven in the same fashion as visible French braiding to create narrow rows of braids that lie close to the scalp.
- corn silk (KORN SILK)**—the soft silky strands on an ear of corn that are commonly used in facial masks and powdered makeup.
- cornstarch (KORN-starch)**—a very fine flour obtained from corn; used as a thickening agent in some cosmetics and foods.
- corona (kuh-ROH-nuh)**—a crown-like structure as the top of the head or a crown-like braid of hair.
- coronal plane (KOR-un-ul PLAYN)**—imaginary line that divides body into front and back.

coronal suture (KOR-un-ul SOO-chur)—the line of junction of the frontal bone with the two parietal bones of the skull.

coronary (KOR-uh-nar-ee)—relating to a crown; a term applied to vessels, nerves, or attachments that encircle a part or an organ; pertaining to either of two arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle.

coronoid (KOR-uh-noyd)—beak-shaped; denoting processes and other parts of bones.

corpus (KOR-pus)—a body; the human body.

corpuscle (KOR-pus-ul)—a small mass or body; a minute cell; a cell found in the blood.

corpuscles, red (KOR-pus-uls, RED)—cells in blood whose functions are to carry oxygen to the cells.

corpuscles, white (KOR-pus-uls WHYT)—cells in the blood whose functions are to destroy pathogens and harmful bacteria.

corrective coloring (kor-EK-tiv KUL-ur-ing)—the process of altering or correcting an undesirable color.

corrective makeup (kor-EK-tiv MAYK-up)—a procedure using a makeup product such as a cream or stick to cover blemishes or birthmarks, and to bring uneven facial features into balance.

corrode (kuh-ROHD)—to eat away or destroy gradually, usually by chemical action.

corrosive (kuh-ROH-siv)—having the power to corrode; a substance that eats away or destroys.

corrugated (KOR-uh-gayt-ud)—formed or shaped in wrinkles, folds, or alternate ridges and grooves.

corrugations, nail (kor-uh-GAY-shuns, NAYL)—alternate ridges and furrows; ridges caused by uneven growth of the nail, usually the result of illness or injury; wrinkles.

corrugator supercilii (KOR-uh-gayt-ur SOO-pur-sil-eye)—facial muscle that draws eyebrows down and wrinkles the forehead vertically.

cortex (KOR-teks)—a fibrous protein core of the hair fiber formed by elongated cells, containing melanin pigment; gives strength and elasticity to hair. The external portion of the adrenal glands.

cortical (KORT-ih-KUL)—pertaining to or consisting of the outer portion; the bark, rind, or outer layer (cortex) of the hair.

cortical fibers (KORT-ih-KUL FY-burz)—fibers that make up the cortex of the hair.

cortisol (KOR-tih-sawl)—a hormone that acts as an anti-inflammatory and antiallergenic.

cortisone (KOR-tih-sohn)—a powerful hormone extracted from the cortex of the adrenal gland; also made synthetically; used in the treatment of disease and some diseases of the skin.

corynebacterium (kor-uh-nee-bak-TEER-ee-um)—pathogenic bacterium that spreads infection and is usually present in acne lesions along with other bacteria.

coryza (kuh-RY-zuh)—an acute condition affecting the nasal mucous membranes associated with the common cold, causing a discharge from the nostrils.

cosmetic (kahz-MET-ik)—of or pertaining to, or making for beauty, especially of the complexion; any external preparation intended to beautify the skin, hair, or other areas of the body.

cosmetic acne (kahz-MET-ik AK-nee)—a skin disorder caused by hormonal changes in the body during puberty; acne that becomes activated by improper cleansing and improper use of cosmetics.

cosmetic chemistry (kahz-MET-ik KEM-is-tree)—scientific study of cosmetics.

cosmetic dermatology (kahz-MET-ik der-mah-TAHL-uh-jee)—a branch of dermatology devoted to improving the health and beauty of the skin and its appendages.

cosmetician (kahz-muh-TISH-un)—one trained in the use and/or art of selling and demonstrating the application of cosmetics.

cosmetic surgery (kahz-MET-ik SUR-juh-ree)—plastic surgery performed to correct and beautify the face or body.

cosmetic therapy (kahz-MET-ik THAIR-uh-pee)—a term used by some state boards to designate the practice of cosmetology; cosmetic treatments for skin, hair, or nail disorders.

cosmetologist (kahz-muh-TAHL-uh-jist)—one skilled in the science and practice of cosmetology.

cosmetology (kahz-muh-TAHL-uh-jee)—the art and science of beautifying and improving the skin, nails, and hair; the study of cosmetics and their application.

cosmopolitan (kahz-muh-PAHL-it-un)—common to all the world; not limited to one area or locality.

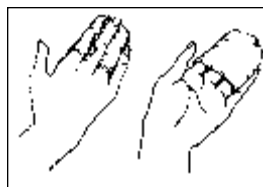
costal (KAHS-tul)—pertaining to a rib or rib-like structure.

cotton (KAHT-un)—a soft, fibrous material, usually white or light yellow, of high cellulose content; from the seed of the cotton plant; used widely as a textile.

cotton cleansing pads (KAHT-un KLENZ-ing PADZ)—small round or square pads made of beautician's cotton; used as eye pads and for cleansing during facial treatments.

cotton compress mask (KAHT-un KAHM-prehs MASK)—strips of cosmetologist's cotton moistened in water and applied to the face to aid in the removal of a treatment mask.

cotton mitts (KAHT-un MITZ)—strips of cotton wrapped around the fingers; used to remove cosmetic products following cleansing or a facial treatment.



cotton mitts

cottonseed oil (KAHT-un-seed OYL)—a pale yellow, odorless, oily liquid pressed from the seed of the cotton plant; used in creams, lotions, soaps, lubricants, and nail polish remover.

counteract (kown-tur-AKT)—to neutralize or make ineffective; to act in opposition.

counterclockwise (kown-tur-KLAHK-wyz)—the movements in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock.

counterirritant (KOWN-tur-IHR-ih-tent)—a substance that produces inflammation of the skin to relieve a more deep-seated inflammation.

couperose (KOO-per-ohs)—a word used by estheticians to describe a skin condition caused by dilated or broken capillaries.

couvette (koo-VET)—a specially designed bowl used during the spraying procedure of a facial treatment.

coverage (KUV-ur-ej)—the degree to which gray or white hair has been covered by the coloring process; also references the ability of a color product to conceal gray, white, or other colors of hair; the degree of concealment provided by a cosmetic product, foundation, or coverage stick.

cowlick (KOW-lik)—a tuft of hair that stands up.

cradle cap (KRAY-dl KAP)—an oily type of dandruff characterized by heavy, greasy crusts on the scalp of an infant.

cranial (KRAY-nee-ul)—of or pertaining to the cranium.

cranial index (KRAY-nee-ul IN-deks)—a method of measuring the skull.

cranial nerves (KRAY-nee-ul NURVZ)—any pair of nerves arising from the lower surface of the brain.

cranium (KRAY-nee-um)—the bones of the head, excluding the bones of the face; bony case that protects the brain.

crayon (KRAY-ahn)—a temporary hair coloring, massaged or brushed on with a lipstick-like applicator.

cream (KREEM)—a semisolid cosmetic preparation such as cleansing cream and other skin care creams.

crease (KREES)—a line or slight depression in the skin such as grooves across the palms of the hands, at the wrist, or where there are folds of skin.

create (kree-AYT)—to bring into being; specifically to produce something that has not existed before, such as a new hairstyle or work of art.

creatine phosphate (KREE-uh-teen FAHS-fayt)—a compound of creatine with phosphoric acid; a source of energy in the contraction of vertebrate muscle, its breakdown furnishes phosphate for the formation of ATP from ADP.

creme (KREEM)—a thick liquid or lotion.

creme bleach (KREEM BLEECH)—a chemical preparation of thick consistency used to remove color from hair.

**C
D**

creme rinse (KREEM RINS)—a colorless, usually acidic preparation applied to hair to neutralize the effects of a shampoo; it assists in removing tangles from hair and increases its manageability.

creosol (KREE-uh-sawl), cresol (KREE-sul)—a colorless, oily liquid obtained from coal tar and wood tar, and used as a disinfectant.

creosote (KREE-uh-soht)—an oily liquid obtained from Beachwood tar and used in antiseptics.

crepe wool (KRAYP WUHL)—in wiggery, wool made from sheep wool; used to confine ends in winding or to fill in bulk.

crepey skin (KRAYP-ee SKIN)—skin resembling a thin fabric, usually silk, and having a crinkled surface.

crepon (KRAYP-ahn)—a woven hairpiece frontlet; usually dressed in pomadour style and extending in length to the top of the ears.

crescent shape (KREHS-ent SHAYP)—in manicuring, a term referring to the small, white area at the base of the nail; a shape like that of the moon when less than half of it is visible.

crest (KREST)—in hairdressing, the high ridge of a finger wave; tuft of hair; a line or thin mark made by folding or doubling over as in the crest between two waves where one begins and the other ends.

cretinism (KREE-ti-niz-um)—condition caused by a lack of thyroxin during fetal development resulting in a dwarfed stature and mental retardation.

crew cut (KROO KUT)—a very short men's haircut that leaves a bristle-like surface over the entire head.

crimping rod (KRIMP-ing RAHD)—a flat, plastic, clamp-like rod designed to produce hairstyles that have a tightly waved, fluffy appearance.

crimp perm (KRIMP PURM)—a perm given with a unique crimping tool to produce small waves resembling waves created by braiding the hair.

crimpy (KRIM-pee)—having a crimped, frizzy appearance; very curly or wavy.

crimson (KRIM-zun)—a deep red color having a tinge of blue.

crinkle (KRING-kul)—to form wrinkles; a wrinkle or fold.

crisscross (KRIS-kraws)—to pass back and forth, through or over; to mark with intersecting lines such as the crisscross movement of the fingers while giving a facial.

croquignole (KROH-ken-yohl)—winding of hair strands from the ends to the scalp.

croquignole curl (KROH-ken-yohl KURL)—any curl that is wound from the ends of the hair toward the scalp.

croquignole heat curling (KROH-ken-yohl HEET KURL-ing)—the process of curling hair with a hot iron by winding the hair under in a special manner (the hair strand is clicked into the iron until the ends disappear).

croquignole marcel wave (KROH-ken-yohl MAR-sel WAYV)—a wave in the hair produced by the use of a marcel iron and winding the hair croquignole fashion.

croquignole winding (KROH-ken-yohl WYND-ing)—the process of winding the hair from hair ends toward the scalp.

cross bonds (KRAWS BAHNDZ)—the bonds holding together the long chains of amino acids that compose hair.

cross-linker monomer (krohs-LINK-er MO-nih-mur)—substance that joins different polymer chains together.

crown (KROWN)—the topmost part of the skull or head.

crown curls (KROWN-kurlz)—a group of light curls worn on top of the head.

crude (KROOD)—in a natural or unrefined state; imperfect; unfinished.

crust (KRUST)—a coating of dried blood; dead cells that form over a wound or blemish while it is healing; also called a scab; an accumulation of serum and pus, mixed perhaps with epidermal matter.

cryosurgery (kry-oh-SUR-jur-ee)—a skin treatment done with the use of liquid nitrogen, usually in case of nodular and cystic forms of acne.

**C
D**

cryotherapy (KRY-oh-theh-rah-pee)—application of cold agents for therapeutic purposes.

crypt (KRIPT)—a small cavity on the skin; a pit-like depression or tubular recess.

cubic (KYOO-bik)—shaped like a cube; having three dimensions.

cubical (KYOO-bih-kul)—any small room or partitioned area such as a facial service cubical.

cucumber (KYOO-kum-bur)—a cylindrically shaped, dark green fruit, cultivated as a vegetable; contains a certain hormone said to retain smoothness of the skin; used as a natural facial mask and as an ingredient in some cosmetics.

cumulative trauma disorders (KYOOM-lah-tiv TRAH-muh dis-OHR-durs)—CTD; repetitive motor disorders.

cuneiform (kyuh-NEE-uh-form)—wedge-shaped; a bone of the wrist or carpus.

cupful (KUP-fuhl)—a measure of eight ounces; a half pint; in metric measure, one metric cup of liquid equals approximately 236 milliliters.

curative (KYOOR-uh-tiv)—having the power to cure.

curd (KURD)—a soap residue found on the hair after an unsatisfactory shampoo, usually as the result of nonlathering of soap in hard water.

curd soap (KURD SOHP)—a white soap of curdy texture, usually containing free alkali.

cure (KYOOR)—to heal or restore to a sound, healthy condition.

curl (KURL)—to form hair into curves, spirals, or ringlets; a lock of hair that curves or coils.

curl, barrel (KURL, BAIR-ul)—a curl made in a similar manner to the standup curl and used where there is insufficient room to place a roller.

- curl base (KURL BAYS)**—the stationary or immovable foundation of the curl which is attached to the scalp.
- curl, cascade (KURL, kahs-KAYD)**—a standup curl that is wound from the hair ends to the scalp.
- curl clip (KURL KLIHP)**—a pronged device used to secure a curl in place.
- curl direction (KURL dih-REK-shun)**—the placement of the hair so that it moves or curls toward or away from a certain point.
- curler (KURL-ur)**—that which curls anything.
- curler, electric iron (KURL-ur, eh-LEK-trik EYE-urn)**—a curling iron heated by electricity; thermal iron; electric vaporizing thermal iron.
- curling (KURL-ing)**—a process of hair waving.
- curling, brush (KURL-ing, BRUSH)**—tightly winding a damp strand of hair around the index finger, brushing with a stiff brush, pinning to the scalp with wire pins, and drying the hair with artificial heat.
- curling iron (KURL-ing EYE-urn)**—an implement with a long tube-like base over which a top piece can be raised; the hair is placed between the two and curled while it is dry; thermal iron.
- curling paper (KURL-ing PAY-pur)**—produced by dividing the hair into small strands that are formed into flat ringlets and held in place by means of a folded piece of paper and heated between the prongs of a pressing iron.
- curling pin (KURL-ing PIN)**—the forming of hair ringlets by winding the hair in a series of concentric circles, fastened in place with hair pins.
- curling, round (KURL-ing, ROWND)**—curls produced by twisting the hair tightly and evenly around a heated curling iron.
- curl, overlapping (KURL, oh-vur-LAP-ing)**—a strand of wet hair wound around the finger in a spiral movement with the hair ends on the outside; also known as maypole or post curl.
- curl paper (KURL PAY-pur)**—a fine porous tissue paper around which a lock of hair is wound for curling.

curl placement (KURL PLAYS-ment)—the positioning of a curl in a predetermined location.

curl, ridge (KURL, RIJ)—a curl placed behind and close to the ridge of a finger wave and pinned across its stem.

curl, roller (KURL, ROHL-ur)—a curl formed over a specially made roller.

curl stem (KURL STEM)—that part of the pincurl between the base and the first arc of the circle.

curl styles (KURL STYLZ)—various kinds of curls such as pincurls, sculptured curls, standup curls, and cascade curls.

curl, thermal (KURL, THUR-mul)—a curl formed with thermal irons (electric or stove-heated).

curly (KUR-lee)—tending to curl; full of curves, twists, ripples, or ringlets.

curly hair (KUR-lee HAYR)—hair that has a curved or spiral shape; the opposite of straight.

curly head (KUR-lee HED)—pertaining to a person who has curly hair.

current, alternating (KUR-ent, AWL-tur-nayt-ing)—AC; an interrupted current of electricity.

current D'Arsonval (KUR-ent DAR-sun-vahl)—a high-frequency current of low voltage and high amperage.

current, direct (KUR-ent, dih-REKT); DC—an uninterrupted and even-flowing current of electricity.

current, electric (KUR-ent, ih-LEK-trik)—electricity in motion or moving within a conductor.

current, faradic (KUR-ent, fuh-RAD-ik)—an induced, interrupted current whose action is mechanical.

current, galvanic (KUR-ent gal-VAN-ik)—a direct, constant current having a positive and negative pole, and providing a chemical action.

current, high frequency; tesla (KUR-ent, HY FREE-kwen-see; TES-lah)—an electric current of medium voltage and medium amperage.

- current, sinusoidal (KUR-ent, sy-nuh-SOYD-ul)**—an induced interrupted current somewhat similar to faradic current.
- current strength (KUR-ent STRENGTH)**—the relation of the electromotive force to the resistance of the circuit.
- current style (KUR-ent STYL)**—a style that is worn or in favor at the present time.
- curriculum (kuh-RIK-yoo-lum)**—the course of study in a college or university; a particular course of study.
- curvilinear (kur-vuh-LIN-ee-ur)**—in hairdressing, formed, bounded, or characterized by curved lines.
- curvature (KUR-vuh-chur)**—the state of being curved.
- curvature lines (KUR-vuh-chur LYNZ)**—shaping of the hair and combing out into a series of curved lines running inward and outward.
- curve (KURV)**—the continuous bending of a line such as an arc or circle.
- cushioning (KOOSH-un-ing)**—a form of back combing or back brushing in the scalp area so that the tapered hairs interlock and form a foundation to support the longer lengths of hair.
- cushion wrap (KOOSH-un RAP)**—end paper used to prevent hair from expanding against a perm rod during the processing procedure of permanent waving.
- custom made (KUS-tum MAYD)**—a wig or hairpiece that has been specially measured and constructed for a specific individual.
- cut (KUT)**—in hair cutting, to reduce or shorten by removing the ends with an instrument such as scissors or a razor; a haircut; to style the hair by cutting.
- cutaneous (kyoo-TAY-nee-us)**—pertaining to, involving, or affecting the skin and its appendages.
- cutaneous appendage (kyoo-TAY-nee-us uh-PEN-dij)**—an organ or structure of ectodermal origin attached to or embedded in the skin; examples are hair, nails, and sebaceous and sudoriferous glands.

cutaneous colli (kyoo-TAY-nee-us KOH-lih)—a nerve located at the side of the neck affecting the front and side of the neck as far down as the breastbone.

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cutaneous diphtheria (kyoo-TAY-nee-us dif-THEER-ee-uh)—an ulcer-like infection of the skin.

cutaneous gland (kyoo-TAY-nee-us GLAND)—any gland of the skin.

cutaneous horn (kyoo-TAY-nee-us HORN)—a small growth resembling a miniature horn commonly found on the face, scalp, or chest.

cutaneous muscle (kyoo-TAY-nee-us MUS-ul)—a muscle having an insertion into the skin or origin and insertion in the skin.

cutaneous nerves (kyoo-TAY-nee-us NURVZ)—nerves affecting the skin.

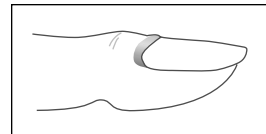
cutaneous reaction (kyoo-TAY-nee-us ree-AK-shun)—any reaction of the skin such as a rash or change in appearance as the result of disease, drugs, sunburn, allergy, or the like.

cutaneous reflex (kyoo-TAY-nee-us REE-fleks)—the response of the skin to irritation or sensations such as goose bumps on the skin as a reaction to cold.

cutaneous sensation (kyoo-TAY-nee-us sen-SAY-shun)—pertaining to the skin's receptors for sensing touch, temperature changes, pain, or irritation.

cutaneous test (kyoo-TAY-nee-us TEST)—a test involving the skin; skin test.

cuticle (KYOO-tih-kul)—the very thin translucent protein outer layer of the skin or hair; the epidermis; the crescent of toughened skin around the base of fingernails and toenails; any fine covering.



cuticle

cuticle nippers (KYOO-tih-kul NIP-urz)—a small cutting tool used in manicuring or pedicuring to nip or cut excess cuticle epidermis; the tool is characterized by its double handle and short clipping blades.

cuticle of hair (KYOO-tih-kul UV HAYR)—the outer keratinized layers of the hair shaft that surround the polypeptide chains; made of transparent, overlapping (scale-like), protective cells. The cuticle layers of hair may differ in various ethnic groups; for example, it is thought that Caucasian hair has approximately 6 layers, Negroid (black) hair 12 layers, and Oriental hair approximately 15 to 20 cuticle layers.

cuticle oil (KYOO-tih-kul OYL)—a special oil used to soften and lubricate the cuticle (epidermis) around fingernails and toenails.

cuticle pusher (KYOO-tih-kul POOSH-ur)—an implement used in manicuring or pedicuring to loosen and push back the cuticle around the fingernails or toenails; the implement is shaped to conform to the shape of the nails.

cuticle remover (KYOO-tih-kul re-MOOV-ur)—a solution of alkali, glycerin, and water used to soften and remove dead cuticle from around the nail.

cuticle scales (KYOO-tih-kul SKAYLZ)—the overlapping formation of the outer layer of the hair (the cuticle); also referred to as imbrications.

cuticle scissors (KYOO-tih-kul SIZ-urz)—a small implement designed to trim excess cuticle (epidermis) around the fingernails or toenails. It is distinguished by the long shank and short, sharp cutting blades.

cuticle softener (KYOO-tih-kul SAW-fuh-nur)—a substance used in manicuring and pedicuring to soften the cuticle (epidermis) around the fingernails and toenails prior to removing the excess cuticle.

cuticolor (kyoo-tih-KUL-ur)—a substance that simulates the color of the skin such as color in some cosmetics and medicines.

cuticularization (kyoo-TIK-uh-lur-ih-zay-shun)—the growth of new skin over a wound or blemish.

cutis (KYOO-tis)—the derma or deeper layer of the skin.

cutis marmorata (KYOO-tis mahr-moh-RAY-tah)—pink marble-like mottling of the skin in infants; persists in children when they are exposed to cold.

cutis rhomboidalis nuchae (KYOO-tis rahm-boy-DAY-lis NOO-kai)—a skin condition characterized by furrows on the back of the neck; usually caused by overexposure to the sun.

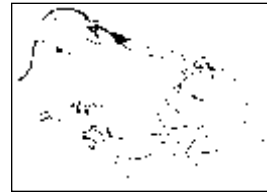
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cutis verticis gyrata (KYOO-tis VER-tih-sis jy-RAY-tah)—congenital hypertrophy and looseness of the skin or scalp, resulting in folds.

cutting lotion (KUT-ing LOH-shun)—a wetting agent used to control hair during a haircut.

cutting stroke (KUT-ing STOHK)—correct angle of cutting a beard with a straight razor.

cuvette (kyoo-VET)—a specially designed bowl used to protect the client's body from spray during a facial treatment.



cuvette

cyanosis (sy-uh-NOH-sus)—inadequate oxygenation of the blood, causing the skin to take on a bluish cast.

cycle (SY-kul)—a complete wave of an alternating current.

cyclical (SIK-lih-kul)—pertaining to or moving in a circle; having parts arranged in a ring or closed chain structure.

cycloid (SY-kloyd)—arranged in circles; something circular.

cylinder (SIL-in-dur)—a long circular body, solid or hollow, uniform in diameter.

cylindrical (sih-LIN-drih-kul)—pertaining to, or having the form of a cylinder.

cylindrical hair roller (sih-LIN-drih-kul HAYR ROHL-ur)—a roller made of lightweight metal or plastic, in various sizes, lengths and circumferences, around which strands of hair are wound to create a specific style.

cylindrical-shaped curl (sih-LIN-drih-kul SHAYPT KURL)—a curl that is formed to be about the same circumference along its entire shaft from the ends to the scalp.

cypress oil (SY-press OYL)—oil from the buds of the cypress tree; used in astringent preparations and in some fragrances.

- cyst (SIST)**—a closed, abnormally developed sac, containing fluid, semifluid, or morbid matter, above or below the skin.
- cysteic acid (SIS-tee-ik AS-ud)**—a chemical substance in the hair fiber produced by the interaction of hydrogen peroxide on the disulfide bond (cysteine).
- cysteine (SIS-teen)**—the naturally occurring amino acid responsible for the development of pheomelanin (red/yellow pigment) in the hair.
- cystic acne (SIS-tik AK-nee)**—acne that is distinguished by cysts.
- cystine (SIS-teen)**—sulfur-containing amino acid that is present in hair in the form of crossbonds (links) joining adjacent polypeptide chains; an amino acid component of many proteins, especially keratin.
- cystine links (SIS-teen LINKS)**—the crossbonds formed from the amino acid, cystine.
- cystoma (sis-TOH-muh)**—a tumor containing cysts of pathogenic origin.
- cytochemistry (sy-toh-KEM-ih-stree)**—the science dealing with the chemistry of cells.
- cytocrine theory (SY-toh-krin THEE-uh-ree)**—the theory that pigment granules are transferred from melanocytes directly into the cells of the epidermis.
- cytogenesis (cy-toh-JEN-uh-sis)**—the formation of cells.
- cytolysis (sy-TAHL-uh-sus)**—the dissolution of cells.
- cytoplasm (sy-toh-PLAZ-um)**—all the protoplasm of a cell except that which is in the nucleus; the watery fluid that contains food materials necessary for growth, reproduction, and self-repair of the cell.
- cytoplasmic organelles (SY-toh-plaz-mik or-guh-NELZ)**—structures that perform specific functions necessary for cell survival.

D

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damaged hair (DAM-ijd HAYR)—a hair condition characterized by high porosity, brittleness, split ends, dryness, roughness, lifelessness, nonfeeling, matting, or sponginess when wet; lacking gloss and elasticity.

damp (DAMP)—moist, not saturated with liquid.

D&C colors (D and C KUL-urz)—colors selected from a certified list approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in drug and cosmetic products.

dandelion (DAN-duh-ly-un)—a green plant that provides high levels of vitamin A and C in cosmetic substances for skin and hair.

dander (DAN-dur)—scales from animal skin, hair, or feathers; may act as an allergen.

dandricide (DAN-drih-syd)—a chemical substance; counteracts the effects of dandruff.

dandruff (DAN-druf)—pityriasis; scurf or scales formed in excess on the scalp; greasy or dry keratotic material shed from the scalp.

dandruff conditioner (DAN-druf kun-DIH-shun-ur)—a product containing ingredients formulated to improve or eliminate a dandruff condition of the scalp.

dandruff lotion (DAN-druf LOH-shun)—a lotion applied to the scalp to aid in loosening and removing dandruff scales.

dandruff ointment (DAN-druf OYNT-ment)—a specially formulated salve or unguent applied to the scalp to treat a dandruff condition.

dandruff rinse (DAN-druf RINS)—a liquid applied to the hair and scalp following a treatment or shampoo to control and eliminate a dandruff condition.

dandruff shampoo (DAN-druf sham-POO)—a commercially prepared product designed to control and eliminate dandruff.

dark (DARK)—a deep shade of color; dark skin; brunette in complexion, not fair; dark hair; almost black.

darken (DARK-en)—to make a deeper color; to darken hair; to use a darker shade of makeup in contour shading of the face.

dark skin spot (DARK SKIN SPAHT)—commonly called age or liver spots; spots or splotches on the skin indicative of melanosis or melanoderm, a condition in which dark pigment is deposited in the skin and tissues.

D'Arsonval current (DAR-sun-vahl KUR-ent)—high frequency of low voltage and high amperage; a biterminal current.

dart (DART)—the folding and sewing together of a curved section of material to form a tapered seam; used in wiggyery to reduce the size of a wig cap.

data (DAY-tuh)—facts, figures, and various forms of information from which measurements and statistics can be drawn; record-keeping.

data processing (DAY-tuh PRAHS-es-ing)—the converting by computers of information into a form for use or storage; a technique for keeping and storing all kinds of records, and for ease in retrieving information when needed.

daub (DAWB)—to smear or coat with a greasy or sticky substance without exercising skill.

daylight bulb (DAY-lyt BULB)—an electric bulb made to produce light similar to daylight.

daylight makeup (DAY-lyt MAYK-up)—a choice of colors in makeup products to give the face a natural appearance for daylight wear.

deacidify (dee-uh-SID-uh-fy)—to remove acid from a substance.

dead (DED)—lacking life; not responsive; lacking sensation; in skin care, dead surface cells; in hair care, hair that is dull, dead, lifeless.

debility (dih-BIL-ut-ee)—weakness; loss of strength.

debris (duh-BREE)—remains; rubbish; excess matter.

decalvant (duh-KAL-vunt)—a substance used to remove or destroy hair.

- decay (dee-KAY)**—decomposition of matter by bacterial action.
- decimeter (DES-uh-meet-ur)**—in the metric system, one tenth of a meter.
- decoctions (dih-KOK-shuns)**—products from steeping herbs in boiling water.
- decolorization (dee-KUL-ur-ih-ZAY-shun)**—the diffusing of the natural or artificial color from hair.
- decolorize (dee-KUL-ur-yz)**—a chemical process involving the lightening of natural pigment or artificial color from the hair.
- decompose (dee-kum-POHZ)**—to decay or rot; to separate into constituent parts; to bring to dissolution.
- decomposition (dee-kahm-poh-ZIH-shun)**—to separate or disintegrate into constituent parts or elements.
- decontamination (dee-kuhn-tam-ih-NAY-shun)**—the removal of pathogens and other substances from tools and surfaces.
- decreasing graduation (dee-KREES-ing GRAJ-oo-ay-shun)**—graduation found within two nonparallel lines; it diminishes as it moves back from the face.
- deep (DEEP)**—extending below or far from the surface; a color of intense or dark hues; high saturation.
- deep cervical artery (DEEP SUR-vih-kul ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the deep muscles of the neck.
- deep fascia (DEEP FAYSH-uh)**—fibrous tissue that penetrates deep into the body, separating major muscle groups and anchoring them to bone.
- deep kneading (DEEP NEED-ing)**—a massage movement in which the flesh is lifted and squeezed with the hand.
- deep peroneal nerve (DEEP par-uh-NEE-al NERV)**—passes down the back of the leg and provides impulses to the skin of the leg and foot.
- deep temporal artery (DEEP TEM-puh-rul ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the temporal (temple) muscle and skull.
- deep tissue massage (DEEP TISH-shyoo muh-SAHZH)**—massage regimens that are directed toward the deeper tissue structures of the

muscle and facia using a finger, thumb, several fingers, or the entire hand.

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deep transverse massage (DEEP TRANZ-vurs muh-SAHZH)—massage that breaks down unwanted fibrous adhesions to restore mobility to the muscles.

deficiency disease (dih-FISH-en-see diz-EEZ)—a disease such as pellagra or scurvy caused by the lack of essential vitamins and other nourishment in the body.

defluvium capilorum (duh-FLOO-vee-um kap-ih-LOH-rum)—complete loss of hair.

defluvium unguium (duh-FLOO-vee-um UN-gwee-um)—complete loss of nails.

deformity (dee-FOR-mih-tee)—abnormal shape of a part of the body.

degenerate (dee-JEN-ur-ayt)—to pass from a higher to a lower type or condition.

degenerative (dee-JEN-ur-uh-tiv)—a biochemical change caused by injury or disease, and leading to loss of vitality or function; prone to deteriorate.

degrease (dee-GREES)—to remove grease or a greasy substance.

degree (duh-GREE)—to do in steps or stages; extent or amount; gradually. Term used to describe various units of measurement; way to measure circles and angles.

dehumidifier (dee-hyoo-MID-ih-fy-ur)—an apparatus designed to reduce moisture in the air.

dehydrate (dee-HY-drayt)—to deprive of water or to suffer loss of water; to dry out.

dehydrator (DEE-hy-drayt-ur)—an agent that removes or reduces water in the tissues of the body.

deltoid (DEL-toyd)—a large, triangular muscle covering the shoulder joint that allows the arm to extend outward and to the side of the body.

demarcation (dee-mar-KAY-shun)—a line setting bounds or limits; in makeup, to blend colors to avoid a line of demarcation.

demi (DEM-ih)—less in size; partial.

demiwig (DEM-ih-wig) or demifall (DEM-ih-fahl)—a large-base hair-piece; designed to fit the shape of the head.

demonstration (dem-un-STRAY-shun)—to point out or prove; to describe by examples and experiments; a display; a teaching or performing technique.

denature (dee-NAY-chur)—to change the nature of something by chemical or physical means.

dendrites (DEN-dryts)—a tree-like branching of nerve fibers extending from a nerve cell; short nerve fibers that carry impulses toward the cells.

dense (DENS)—close; thick; heavy; compact; crowded.

density (DEN-sih-tee)—the quality or condition of being close, thick, or heavy; in hair, refers to how much hair is covering the scalp. Of matter, refers to its weight divided by its volume.

dental (DEN-tul)—pertaining to the teeth.

dentifrice (DEN-tih-fris)—a powder, paste, or liquid used to clean the teeth.

denude (dee-NOOD)—to remove overlying matter or material; to expose to view; to clear the face of makeup.

deodorant (dee-OH-dur-unt)—a substance that conceals or removes offensive odors.

deodorant soaps (dee-OH-dur-unt SOHPS)—cleansing solutions, including bactericides that remain on the body to kill the bacteria responsible for odors.

deodorize (dee-OH-dur-yz)—to free from odor.

depigment (dee-PIG-ment)—to cause the loss of pigment.

depilate (DEP-uh-layt)—to remove hair from the surface of the skin.

depilation (DEP-uh-lay-shun)—removal of superfluous hair.

depilatory (dih-PIL-uh-tohr-ee)—a substance, usually a caustic alkali preparation, used for the temporary removal of superfluous hair by dissolving it at the skin level.

deplete (dee-PLEET)—to reduce; lessen; use up.

deposit (dee-PAH-zit)—in hairdressing, describes a color product in terms of its ability to add color pigment to the hair. Color added equals deposit.

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deposition colors (dep-oh-ZIH-shun KUHL-urs)—color is deposited in the cortical layer of the hair, as well as coating the shaft.

deposit-only color (dee-PAH-zit-OHN-lee KUL-ur)—a category of hair color products between permanent and semipermanent colors. Formulated to deposit only color, not lift. They contain oxidation dyes and utilize low-volume developer.

depot (DEEP-oh)—the site of an accumulation, as depot fat, which occurs in certain regions of the body such as hips, buttocks, abdominal walls, and thighs.

depression (dee-PRESH-un)—a hollow or sunken area; in psychiatry, a state of dejection, sadness, or melancholy.

depressor (dee-PRES-ur)—that which presses or draws down; a muscle that depresses.

depressor alae nasi (dee-PRES-ur AY-lee NAY-zye)—depressor septi; a muscle that contracts the nostril.

depressor anguli oris (dee-PRES-ur ANG-yoo-lye OH-ris)—a muscle that depresses the angle of the mouth.

depressor area (dee-PRES-ur AIR-ee-uh)—the vasomotor center that, when stimulated, can cause a drop in blood pressure and result in a slower heart rate.

depressor labii inferioris (dee-PRES-ur LAY-bee-eye in-FEER-ee-or-us)—quadratis labii inferioris; a muscle that depresses the lower lip.

depressor septi nasi (dee-PRES-ur SEP-tee NAY-zye)—a muscle that widens the nostrils during deep respiration.

depressor supercilii (dee-PRES-ur soo-pur-SIL-eye)—the portion of the orbicularis oculi muscle that draws the eyebrows downward.

depth (DEPTH)—distance from top to bottom; distance; in hairdressing, the degree of intensity and saturation of color. The lightness or darkness of a color. *See* value, level.

depth of side section (DEPTH UV SYD SEK-shun)—in hairstyling, the amount of hair in sectioning from the hairline to the back of the ear.

- depth of top section (DEPTH UV TOP SEK-shun)**—in hairstyling, the amount of hair sectioned from the hairline at the forehead to the crown of the head.
- derivative (duh-RIV-uh-tiv)**—that which is derived; anything obtained or deduced from another.
- derm, derma, dermo (DURM, DURM-uh, DURM-oh)**—pertaining to the skin.
- dermabrasion (dur-muh-BRAY-zhun)**—a technique to smooth scarred skin by such mechanical means as revolving wire brushes or sandpaper; for the purpose of correcting scars.
- dermafat (DUR-muh-fat)**—the adipose tissue of the skin.
- dermal (DUR-mul)**—pertaining to the skin.
- dermal graft (DUR-mul GRAFT)**—a skin graft using split or full thickness of skin for the grafting procedure.
- dermal papilla (DUR-mul puh-PIL-uh)**—an elevation of the projecting corium into the overlying epidermis.
- dermal sense (DUR-mul SENS)**—the perception of cold, heat, pain, pressure, or other sensations through the receptors of the skin.
- dermatalgia (dur-muh-TAL-jee-uh)**—pain accompanied by a burning sensation of the skin when no injury or other changes can be observed.
- dermatherm (DUR-muh-thurm)**—an apparatus designed to measure skin temperature.
- dermatician (dur-muh-TISH-un)**—one skilled in the treatment of the skin.
- dermatitis (dur-muh-TY-tis)**—venenata, an inflammatory condition of the skin; resulting either from the primary irritant effect of a substance in cosmetics, antiseptics, cold waving lotions, and aniline derivative tints, or more frequently from the sensitization to a substance coming in contact with the skin.
- dermatitis combustiones (dur-muh-TY-tis kum-bus-tih-OH-nees)**—a type of dermatitis produced by exposure to extreme heat or a burn.
- dermatitis, cosmetic (dur-muh-TY-tis, kahz-MET-ik)**—an inflammation of the skin caused by contact with some cosmetic product to which the individual may be allergic.

dermatitis medicamentosa (*dur-muh-TY-tis med-ih-kuh-men-TOH-suh*)—a type of dermatitis caused by the internal use of medicines.

dermatitis, occupational (*dur-muh-TY-tis, ohk-yoo-PAY-shun-ul*)—an inflammation of the skin caused by the kind of employment in which the individual is engaged and by substances used on the job.

dermatitis seborrheica (*dur-muh-TY-tis seb-or-EE-ih-kah*)—a type of dermatitis found co-existing with seborrhea.

dermatitis venenata (*dur-muh-TY-tis VEN-uh-nah-tuh*)—an eruptive skin infection caused by contact with irritating substance such as chemicals or tints.

dermatodysplasia (*dur-muh-toh-dis-PLAY-zee-ah*)—a condition characterized by abnormal development of the skin.

dermatologist (*dur-muh-TAHL-uh-jist*)—one engaged in the science of treating the skin, its structures, functions, and diseases.

dermatology (*dur-muh-TAHL-uh-jee*)—the medical branch of science that deals with the study of skin and its nature, structure, functions, diseases, and treatment.

dermatomycosis (*dur-muh-toh-my-KOH-sis*)—a superficial infection of the skin or its appendages caused by pathogenic fungus.

dermatoneurology (*dur-muh-toh-noo-RAHL-uh-jee*)—the study of the nerves of the skin in health and disease.

dermatopathic (*dur-muh-toh-PATH-ik*)—pertaining or attributable to disease of the skin.

dermatophyte (*DUR-mah-toh-fyt*)—a fungus that causes superficial infections of the hair, skin, and nails.

dermatophytosis (*dur-muh-toh-fy-TOH-sis*)—a condition caused by any of the dermatophytes; characterized by erythema, small vesicles, and scaling; common sites of infection are the feet and scalp.

dermatoplasty (*DUR-muh-toh-plas-tee*)—the science of skin grafting; an operation in which flaps of skin are used from another part of the body to replace lost or damaged skin.

- dermatosis (dur-muh-TOH-sis)**—any disease of the skin; usually a disease not characterized by inflammation.
- dermatotherapy (dur-muh-toh-THAIR-uh-pee)**—the treatment of the skin and its diseases.
- dermatotrophic (dur-muh-toh-TROHF-ik)**—affecting, infesting, or infecting the skin.
- dermis, derma (DUR-mis, DUR-muh)**—the underlying or inner layer of the skin, below the epidermis; also referred to as corium, cutis, or true skin.
- dermoid (DUR-moyd)**—resembling skin.
- desensitize (dee-SEN-sih-tyz)**—deprive of sensation; to cause the paralysis of a sensory nerve by blocking.
- desiccate (DES-ih-kayt)**—to deprive a substance of moisture; to dry.
- desiccation (des-ih-KAY-shun)**—the process of drying.
- design (dee-ZYN)**—arrangement of shapes, lines, and ornamental effects that create an artistic unit as in hairstyling, makeup application, and the creation of fashions.
- design component (dee-ZYN kahm-POH-nent)**—one of four elements (texture, form, structure, and direction) that makes up a hair design.
- design line (dee-ZYN LYN)**—the artistic concept of a finished hairstyle as expressed in its lines and shapes; a line used as a guide in creating the form of a design.
- design, three dimensional (dee-ZYN, THREE dih-MEN-shun-ul)**—a sculpturing effect with hair, creating volume and/or indentation into a shape.
- design, two dimensional (dee-ZYN, TOO dih-MEN-shun-ul)**—a pattern effect on a flat surface.
- desmosine (DES-moh-sin)**—a crosslinking amino acid found in elastin.
- desquamate (DES-kwuh-mayt)**—to shed scales; to shed the superficial layer of the skin.
- desquamation (DES-kwuh-MAY-shun)**—scaling of the cuticle.

detergent (dee-TUR-jent)—a compound or solution used for cleansing; an agent that cleanses the skin and hair.

detoxification (dee-tahk-sih-fih-KAY-shun)—reduction of toxic poisons; ridding the body of toxic substances.

detriment (DEH-trih-ment)—a cause of injury or damage.

detumescence (deh-too- MES-uns)—the subsiding of swelling; to go down.

develop (dee-VEL-up)—take effect such as during the process of a hair tint or lightener.

developer (dee-VEL-up-ur)—an oxidizing agent such as 20-volume hydrogen peroxide solution; when mixed with an oxidation dye, it supplies the necessary oxygen gas to develop color molecules and create a change in hair color.

development time (dee-VEL-up-ment TYM)—the oxidation period required for the hair lightener or tint solution to act completely on the hair.

dewy (DOO-ee)—to appear moist; fresh; unblemished.

dexterity (deks-TAIR-ih-tee)—skill and ease in using the hands; expertise in manual acts.

dextral (DEKS-trul)—right-handed; right as opposed to left.

diabetes mellitus (dy-uh-BEET-us MEL-uh-tus)—medical term for the condition caused by decreased output of insulin by the pancreas.

diabetic (dy-uh-BET-ik)—one who has diabetes, a disease associated with deficient insulin secretion.

diagnose (dy-ag-NOHS)—to determine the nature of a condition from its symptoms.

diagnosis (dy-ag-NOH-sis)—the determination of the nature of a disease from its symptoms.

diagonal (dy-AG-uh-nul)—a line with a slanting or sloping direction.

diagonal back design (dy-AG-uh-nul BAK dee-ZYN)—a design resulting in a backward flow of hair from the face.

diagonal forward design (dy-AG-uh-nul FOR-ward dee-ZYN)—a design resulting in a forward movement of hair onto the face.

diagonal left (dy-AG-uh-nul LEFT)—a diagonal line that travels to the left.

diagonal lines (dye-AG-ih-nul LYNES)—between horizontal and vertical.

diagonal right (dy-AG-uh-nul RYT)—a diagonal line that travels to the right.

diagram (DY-uh-gram)—a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion; an outline, figure, or scheme of lines, spaces, or points; used in demonstrations.

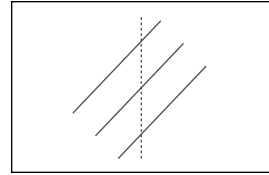
dialysis (dy-AL-uh-sus)—the process of separating different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane or septum; separation.

diameter (dy-AM-ih-tur)—the length from one border to another of a straight line that passes through the center of an object.

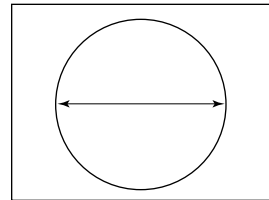
diamond mesh (DY-uh-mund MESH)—a method of sewing up wefts into a diamond-shaped mesh.

diamond shape (DY-uh-mund SHAYP)—a figure bounded by four equal straight lines with two acute angles and two obtuse angles.

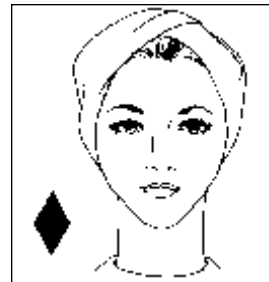
diamond-shaped face (DY-uh-mund-SHAYPT FAYS)—a face with a narrow forehead and chin, with the greater width across the cheekbones.



diagonal



diameter



diamond-shaped face

diaphoretic (dy-uh-fuh-RET-ik)—cool, clammy skin; producing perspiration.

diaphragm (DY-uh-frag)—a muscular wall that separates the thorax from the abdominal region and helps to control breathing.

diaphysis (dy-AF-uh-sus)—the shaft of the bone between the enlarged end area of the epiphyses.

diarthrotic joints (dy-ar-THRAH-tik JOYNTS)—freely movable joints.

diathermy (DY-uh-thur-mee)—the method of raising the temperature in the deep tissues by using high-frequency current; the application of oscillating electromagnetic fields to the tissues.

dichromatic (dy-kroh-MAT-ik)—having two colors.

dielectric (dy-ih-LEK-trik)—a nonconductor of direct electric current.

diet (DY-it)—a selection of foods in a regulated course of eating and drinking, especially for health reasons; to regulate kinds and amounts of food and drink for specific reasons.

dietetics (dy-uh-TET-iks)—the science of regulating the diet for hygienic or therapeutic purposes.

differentiation (dif-ur-en-chee-AY-shun)—repeated division of the ovum during early developmental stages, resulting in specialized cells that differ from one another and have specialized functions.

diffuse (dih-FYOOZ)—to pour out; to break down and spread in every way; scattered; not limited to one spot.

diffusion (dih-FYOO-zhun)—a spreading out; dialysis; the process by which substances move from areas of higher concentration to lower concentration.

digest (dy-JEST)—to prepare for absorption; to change food chemically in the alimentary canal for assimilation by the body.

digestion (dy-JES-chun)—the process of converting food into a form that can be readily absorbed; the breaking down of substances into simple forms such as food into simpler chemical compounds.

digestive enzymes (dy-JES-tiv EN-zymz)—chemicals that change certain kinds of food into a form capable of being used by the body.

digestive system (dy-JES-tiv SIS-tum)—the mouth, stomach, intestines, salivary, and gastric glands that change food into nutrients and wastes; the alimentary canal with its associated glands.

digit (DIJ-ut)—a finger or toe.

digital (DIJ-ut-ul)—pertaining to the fingers or toes.

digital artery (DIJ-ut-ul ART-uh-ree)—the artery that supplies blood to the fingers and toes.

digital function (DIJ-ut-ul FUNK-shun)—a massage technique using fingertips in a rotating motion; pressing and rotating the fingers on the skin.

digitalis (dij-uh-TAL-us)—a drug used as a stimulant.

digital nerves (DIJ-ut-ul NURVZ)—sensory nerves of the fingers and toes; nerves that receive stimuli from the fingers or toes.

digital stroking (DIJ-ut-ul STROHK-ing)—a massage movement in which the fingertips are used to lightly glide over the face and neck.

digital tapotement (DIJ-ut-ul tah-POT-ment)—a massage movement to promote stimulation of blood to the skin surface; consists of light, tapping movements with the tips of the fingers.

digital vibration (DIJ-ut-ul vy-BRA-shun)—a massage movement using the tips of the fingers pressed on a pressure point such as the temples, then using a rapid shaking movement for a few seconds.

digiti manus (DIJ-ih-ty MAN-us)—the digits of the hand.

digiti pedis (DIJ-ih-ty PED-us)—the digits of the foot.

digitus (DIJ-ih-tus)—finger.

digitus anularis (DIJ-ih-tus an-yuh-LAHR-is)—the ring finger.

digitus demonstrativus (DIJ-ih-tus duh-MAHN-stray-tee-us)—the index finger.

digitus medius (DIJ-ih-tus MEE-dee-us)—the middle finger.

digitus minimus (DIJ-ih-tus MIN-ih-mus)—the little finger.

dilate (DY-layt)—to enlarge; expand; distend.

dilatator (dy-LAYT-ur)—that which expands or enlarges; an instrument for stretching or enlarging a cavity or opening.

dilute (dy-LOOT)—to make less concentrated, thinner, or more liquid by mixing with another substance, especially water.

dimension (dih-MEN-shun)—any measurable extent such as length, breadth, or thickness.

dimensional coloring (dih-MEN-shun-ul KUL-ur-ing)—two or three different shades of the same color on the same head of hair.

dimensional design (dih-MEN-shun-ul dee-ZYN)—three-dimensional sculpturing effect with hair, creating volume or indentation into a shape and silhouette.

dimensional styling (dih-MEN-shun-ul STYL-ing)—hairstyling achieved by creating volume or indentation.

dimethylglyoxime (dy-meth-il-gly-AHK-seem)—a white, crystalline powder.

dimple (DIM-pul)—a slight depression or indentation on the body, usually the cheeks or chin.

dioxide (dy-AHK-syd)—a molecule containing two atoms of oxygen.

diphtheria (dif-THEER-ee-uh)—an infectious disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, become coated with a false membrane caused by a specific bacillus.

diplococcus (dip-loh-KOK-us) pl. diplococci (dip-loh-KOK-sy)—spherical bacteria that are joined in pairs.

diplomacy (dih-PLOH-muh-see)—the practice of negotiations; skill and tact when dealing with others.

direct current (dy-REKT KUR-ent)—an electric current constant in direction as distinguished from an alternating current; the movement or flow of electricity in one direction, producing a chemical reaction.

direct dye (dy-REKT DYE)—a preformed color that dyes the fiber directly without the need for oxidation.

directional iron (dy-REK-shun-ul EYE-urn)—a curling iron with an oversized rod and groove used for the formation of straight, smooth lines.

directional massage (dy-REK-shun-ul ma-SAHZH)—technique using a short “J” stroke on a specified body area or muscle.

directional roller (dy-REK-shun-ul

ROHL-ur)—a roller used to direct the hair forward or backward to create a specific style.

direct point (dy-REKT POYNT)—in hair-styling, parting of curved or straight lines from a point to the outline of a circular shape.

disarray (dis-uh-RAY)—lacking orderly arrangement; in a state of confusion.

disc (DISK)—a circular plate or surface.

discharge (dis-CHARJ)—to set free; to remove the contents or load; to relieve of responsibility; the escape or flowing away of the contents of a cavity.

discharger (dis-CHARJ-ur)—an instrument for setting electricity free.

discolor (dis-KUL-ur)—to change or destroy the color.

discoloration (dis-kul-ur-AY-shun)—the development of an undesired color shade through chemical reaction.

discomfort (dis-KUM-fort)—to make uncomfortable or uneasy.

discretion (dis-KRESH-un)—good judgment; the ability to make responsible decisions.

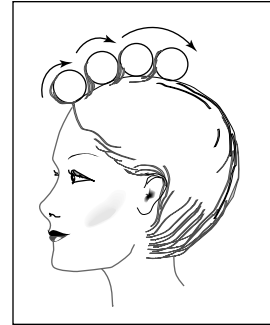
disease (dih-ZEEZ)—a pathological condition of all or part of the body, organ, or mind making it incapable of carrying on normal function.

disease carrier (dih-ZEEZ KAIR-ee-ur)—a healthy person who carries and may transmit disease to another person.

disentangle (dis-en-TANG-ul)—to free from clumping together; to straighten out snarls in hair.

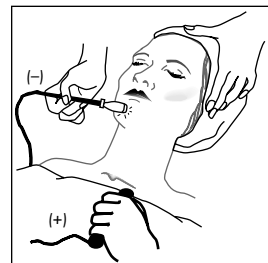
disfigure (dis-FIG-yur)—to impair or destroy the beauty of a person or object.

disincrustation (dis-in-krus-TAY-shun)—a process used during a facial treatment to soften and emulsify grease deposits and blackheads in the follicles.



directional roller

**C
D**



disincrustation

disinfect (dis-in-FEKT)—to free from infection.

disinfectant (dis-in-FEK-tent)—a chemical agent used to destroy most bacteria and to sanitize implements.

**C
D**

disinfection (dis-in-FEK-shun)—decontamination, nearly as effective as sterilization, but does not kill bacterial spores; used on hard surfaces.

disintegrate (dis-IN-tuh-GRAYT)—to separate or decompose a substance into its component parts; to reduce to fragments or powder.

dislocation (dis-loh-KAY-shun)—a bone displaced within a joint.

dispensary (dis-PEN-suh-ree)—a place where supplies are prepared and given out.

dispersion (dis-PUR-zhun)—the act of scattering or separating; the incorporation of the particles of one substance into the body of another comprising solutions, suspensions, and colloid solutions.

displacement (dis-PLAYS-ment)—volume or weight of fluid displaced by submerging something of equal weight into the fluid.

display (dis-PLAY)—to exhibit products to encourage sales.

disposable (dis-POH-zuh-bul)—designed to be discarded after use such as disposable products.

dissipate (DIS-ih-payt)—to dissolve.

dissociation (dih-soh-see-AY-shun)—the process by which combined chemicals are changed into simpler constituents.

dissoluble (dis-AHL-yuh-bul)—capable of being dissolved or decomposed.

dissolve (dih-ZAHLV)—to cause to become a solution; to break into parts; to disintegrate.

dissymmetry (dis-IM-uh-tree)—lack of symmetry; out of balance.

distal (DIS-tul)—farthest from the center or median line.

distend (dis-TEND)—to expand; to swell.

distill (dis-TIL)—to extract the essence or active principle of a substance.

distillation (dis-tuh-LAY-shun)—the process of distilling.

distilled water (dis-TILD WAH-tur)—purified or refined water.

distribute (dis-TRIB-yoot)—to disperse through space or over an area; to arrange; in hairdressing and design, distribution refers to the direction hair is combed in relation to its base parting.

disulfide (dy-SUL-fyd)—a chemical compound in which two sulphur atoms are united with a single atom of an element; for example, carbon, an amino acid found in hair.

disulfide bonds (dy-SUL-fyed BAHNDS)—add strength to the keratin protein.

disulfide links (dy-SUL-fyd LINKS)—bonds or crosslinkages between the polypeptide chains of the hair cortex.

DNA (de-en-A)—deoxyribonucleic acid. Acids that are usually the molecular basis of heredity localized especially in cell nuclei.

dominant (DAHM-ih-nent)—the prominent part or position; large or more impressive as in a dominant facial feature.

dorsal (DOR-sul)—pertaining to the back of a part.

dorsalis pedis artery (DOR-sul-is PEED-us ART-uh-ree)—supplies blood to the foot.

dorsal nasal artery (DOR-sul NAY-zul ART-uh-ree)—artery that supplies blood to the side of the nose.

dorsal nerve (DOR-sul NERV)—supplies impulses to the top of the foot.

dorsal vertebrae (DOR-sul VURT-uh-bray)—the bones of the vertebral or spinal column located in the midsection of the back.

dorso, dorsi (DOR-soh, DOR-sy)—pertaining to the back of the body; denoting relationship to a dorsum or to the posterior aspect of the body.

double adhesive plaster (DUB-ul ad-HEE-siv PLAS-tur)—plaster that has adhesive on both sides; used on an adhesive patch to hold a hairpiece in position.

double application tint (DUB-ul ap-lih-KAY-shun TINT)—a product requiring two separate applications to the hair, a softener or lightener followed by a penetrating tint; also called a two-process tint.

double bond (DUB-ul BAHND)—a chemical bond consisting of two bonds between two atoms of a molecule, each bond formed by shared electrons.

**C
D**

double chin (DUB-ul CHIN)—a fleshy fold under the chin giving the appearance of two chins.

double flat wrap (DUB-ul FLAT RAP)—a hair wrap in which one end paper is placed under, and one paper over, the strand of hair being wrapped for permanent waving.

double halo (DUB-ul HAY-loh)—in permanent waving, a technique using two rows of rods around the face area.

double knotting (DUB-ul NAHT-ing)—the method employed to attach hair to the netting in the formation of hairpieces.

double process (DUB-ul PRAH-ses)—A technique requiring two separate procedures in which hair is decolorized or prelightened with a lightener (bleach) before the depositing color is applied; two-step coloring.

double press (DUB-ul PRESS)—a technique of passing a hot curling iron through the hair before performing a hard press.

double-prong clips (DUB-ul-PRAWNG KLIPS)—small clips with short prongs used to hold pin curls flat; also used in other shaping, rolling, and setting of hair.

dovetail (DUV-tayl)—a connecting line in a style between two or more shapes.

downblending (DOWN-BLEND-ing)—blending the hair down from the crown.

down elevation (DOWN el-uh-VAY-shun)—downward angle cutting of hair.

down stroke (DOWN STROHK)—a stroke made with a razor while shaving; in facials, stroking lightly upward and downward with the tips of fingers.

downward (DOWN-ward)—in hairdressing, down motion toward the shoulder from a part in the hair; in facials, strokes and movements from top to bottom as from cheeks to chin.

downward angle cutting (DOWN-ward ANG-ul KUT-ing)—in haircutting, hair cut in graduating lengths from short to long.

downy hair (DOWN-ee HAYR)—soft, lightweight hair growth; fine hair.

drab (DRAB)—a shade that has no red or gold tones; usually a dull brown or gray color. *See* ash, dull.

drabber (DRAB-ur)—a concentrated coloring agent designed to reduce the presence of red or gold tones.

drabbing agent (DRAB-ing AY-jent)—a chemical used to eliminate red or gold tones from the hair color.

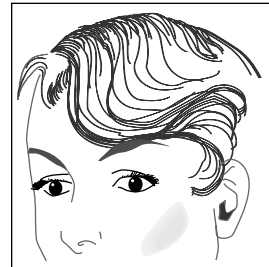
drab color (DRAB KUL-ur)—a hair color lacking red and gold tones; colors such as ash, gray, silver, white, platinum, smoky, or steel gray.

drag (DRAG)—a term to describe a feeling of resistance when a product is applied; the opposite of slip or ease of application.

drape (DRAYP)—to arrange or cover with cloth; a cape or covering placed on a customer to protect clothing while receiving salon services; a coverlet placed over a customer during a facial or massage treatment.

draped hair (DRAYPT HAYR)—to arrange a section of hair in a curved or draped effect; to allow a portion of hair to fall into a curved design.

draw (DRAW)—in haircutting, to bring the section of hair through the fingers to hold it taut while cutting and shaping.



draped hair

drawing cards (DRAW-ing KARDS)—in the manufacture of wigs, two identical pieces of leather with steel prongs used to disentangle and properly arrange hair.

drawn through parting (DRAWN THROO PART-ing)—in the manufacture of wigs, a specially prepared portion of a wig in which the hair, after being knotted, is drawn through a fine silk material which gives the appearance of the natural scalp.

drench (DRENCH)—to saturate; to soak; to wet thoroughly.

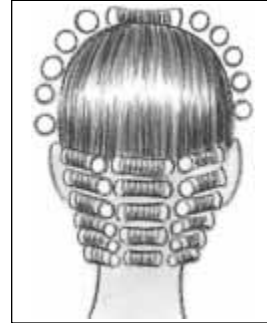
dressing (DRES-ing)—arranging hair in a style; a substance applied to the hair; a salve or pomade.

droop (DROOP)—to hang downward; be limp; lifeless; lacking bounce or elasticity.

drop crown (DRAHP CROWN)—permanent waving technique for long hair using crown rods on extended stems to achieve a smooth crown effect.

dropping a wave (DRAHP-ing uh WAYV)—the act of discontinuing a wave rather than carrying it around the entire head.

drug (DRUG)—chemical used in dyeing; a substance other than food intended to affect the structure or function of the body; a chemical compound or substance used in some medications.



drop crown

Dr. Vodder's Manual Lymph Drainage (DAHK-tur VAHD-urz MAN-yoo-ul LIMF DRAYN-ij)—a method of gentle, rhythmical massage along the surface lymphatics to accelerate functioning of the lymphatic system that treats chronic lymphedema.

dry cell (DRY SEL)—a battery; a direct current (DC) source.

dry clean (DRY KLEEN)—to clean with a substance or with a solvent other than water such as tetrachloride.

dry cleaner (DRY KLEEN-ur)—one who cleans clothing; a solution for cleaning fabric or wigs.

dry cut (DRY KUT)—a technique for cutting hair while it is dry; to cut hair before it is shampooed, or after it has been shampooed and dried.

dryer (DRY-ur)—an apparatus for drying the hair; hair dryer; a device to absorb moisture.

dryer chair (DRY-ur CHAYR)—a chair to which a hair dryer is attached.

dry hair (DRY HAYR)—hair lacking sufficient or normal oils; a condition that may be temporary or chronic in nature; hair that is free from moisture.

dry hair shampoo (DRY HAYR sham-POO)—a shampoo formulated for dry hair.

dry heat (DRY HEET)—used to sterilize sheets, towels, gauze, cotton, and similar materials.

dry nail polish (DRY-NAYL-POL-ish)—powder or paste used with the chamois buffer to add shine to the nails.

drying lamp (DRY-ing LAMP)—an infrared lamp used to dry wet hair during a haircutting procedure.

dry sanitizer (DRY SAN-ih-tyz-ur)—an airtight, specially constructed cabinet containing a disinfectant or active fumigant such as formalin; used to keep implements sanitary.

dry shampoo (DRY sham-POO)—a substance used to cleanse the hair without the use of soap and water.

dry skin (DRY SKIN)—skin that is deficient in oil and/or moisture.

ducktail (DUK-tayl)—in hairstyling, a style popular during the 1950s and revived in the 1980s; the hair is cut short and brushed to a center point at the back of the head and nape line.

duct (DUKT)—a passage or canal for fluids.

duct gland (DUKT GLAND)—gland that produces a substance that travels through small tube-like ducts; examples are the sudoriferous (sweat) glands and sebaceous (oil) glands.

ductless gland (DUKT-lis GLAND)—a gland that has no excretory duct but releases secretions directly into the blood or lymph.

dull (DUL)—used to describe hair or hair color without sheen. *See* drab.

duodenum (doo-uh-DEE-num)—the part of the small intestines just below the stomach.

duplicated movements (DOOP-lih-kayt-ud MOOV-ments)—movements performed by a patient with a therapist that are considered resistive or assistive exercises.

durability (duhr-uh-BIL-ih-tee)—the quality of being able to last for a long time without significant wear or deterioration.

dura mater (DUHR-ah MAT-tur)—outer layer of the brain composed of a tough fibrous membrane.

dusky (DUS-KEE)—somewhat dark in shade or coloring, especially dark skin.

**C
D**

dye (DYE)—to stain or color; a chemical compound or mixture formulated to penetrate the hair and effect a change in hair color; made from plants, metals, or synthetic compounds; artificial pigment.

dye brush (DYE BRUSH)—a small, flat, long-handled brush designed for the application of hair coloring or hair treatment products.

dye intermediate (DYE in-tur-MEE-dee-it)—a material that develops into color only after reaction with developer (hydrogen peroxide); also known as oxidation dyes.

dye remover (DYE ree-MOOV-ur)—a prepared commercial product that removes tint from the hair; also called color remover.

dye solvent (DYE SAHL-vunt)—a chemical solution that is employed to remove artificial color from the hair.

dye stain remover (DYE STAYN ree-MOOV-ur)—a chemical substance used to remove tint stains from the skin following a hair tinting procedure.

dye stuff (DYE STUF)—a raw color ingredient.

dynel (DY-nel)—a synthetic fiber, resembling wool, employed in the manufacture of machine-made wigs and hairpieces.

dyschromia (diz-KRO-me-ah)—abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

dyskeratoma (dis-kair-uh-TOH-muh)—a skin tumor; warty growth; a brownish, red nodule with a soft, yellowish keratotic plug appearing on the face or scalp.

dyskeratosis (dis-kair-uh-TOH-sis)—imperfect keratinization of individual epidermal cells.

E

ear (EER)—the organ of hearing and equilibrium.

earlap (EER-lap)—the external ear, especially the ear lobes.

ear lobe (EER loh)—the soft, fleshy lower part of the external ear.

earphone (EER-fohn)—a listening device held near or inserted into the ear as a hearing aid.

ear protector (EER proh-TEK-tur)—a plastic ear-shaped shell used over the ears as a protection during the hair drying procedure.

earth color (URTH KUL-ur)—any of several pigments or paints prepared from materials found in the earth; examples include umber, chalk, clay, ocher, and charcoal.

earwax (EER-waks)—a yellowish-brown substance secreted by the glands lining the passages of the external ear; also called cerumen.

eau de cologne (OH duh kah-LOHN)—a fragrant toilet water.

ebony (EB-un-ee)—a hard, dark, almost black wood used for fine furniture; a term used to describe a deep, dark skin tone.

eccentric contraction (ek-SEN-trik kun-TRAK-shun)—a type of isotonic muscle contraction; occurs when the force of the contraction is less than the resistance and the muscle lengthens.

ecchymosis (ek-ih-MOH-sus)—a discoloration such as a bluish spot caused by the rupture of a small blood vessel beneath the surface of the skin; a bruise.

eccrine (EK-run)—pertaining to the eccrine glands and their secretions.

eccrine glands (EK-run GLANZ)—small sweat glands distributed over the surface of the skin of the human body; the glands that produce secretions important for heat regulation and hydrating the skin.

**E
F**

ecderon (EK-dur-ahn)—the epithelial, outermost layer of the skin and mucous membrane.

eclectic (ek-LEK-tik)—selecting from various sources; composed of elements or methods drawn from various sources.

ecology (ee-KAHL-uh-jee)—the study of the environmental relationship of organisms.

ecthyma (ek-THY-muh)—a viral disease that forms ulcerating pustules on the skin.

ectoderm (EK-tuh-durm)—the outermost layer of the cells in an embryo that develops into skin after the establishment of the three primary germ layers.

ectodermic (ek-tuh-DUR-mik)—pertaining to the outer layer of cells formed from the inner cell mass in the embryonic cell.

ectomorph (EK-tuh-morf)—a person who is characterized by a lean, lanky body structure.

ectothrix (EK-toh-thriks)—a fungal parasite that affects the hair shaft.

ectyrotic (ek-tih-LAHT-ik)—describing an agent that removes warts.

eczema (EG-zuh-muh)—an inflammatory, painful itching disease of the skin, acute or chronic in nature, presenting many forms of dry or moist lesions.

eczematization (ek-zee-muh-tih-ZAY-shun)—the presence or formation of eczema or like irritation by allergic reaction or physical or chemical irritants.

eczematoid reaction (ek-ZEE-muh-toyd ree-AK-shun)—a dermal and epidermal inflammatory condition characterized by edema and scaling.

eczematosis (ek-zee-muh-TOH-sus)—any eczematous skin disease.

eczematous (ek-ZEE-muh-tus)—having the characteristics of eczema.

edema (ih-DEE-muh)—an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lymph or interstitial spaces of the tissues.

edge (EJ)—the cutting side of a blade.

edgers (EJ-urs)—small, electric, magnetic-type clippers used to remove superfluous hair from the hairline and create straight or creative lines in short taper cuts; also referred to as outliners or trimmers.

edging (EJ-ing)—the process of cutting the sideburn and nape area; feathering.

effector (uh-FEK-tur)—a gland or muscle that responds to stimulation.

efferent (EF-uh-rent)—conveying outward, as efferent nerves conveying impulses away from the central nervous system from the brain to muscles.

efferent lymphatic (EF-uh-rent lim-FAT-ik)—a vessel conveying lymph away from a lymph node.

efferent neuron (EF-uh-ent NOO-rahn)—a neuron conducting impulses away from a nerve center.

effete (eh-FEET)—worn out; incapable of further vital use; exhausted of energy.

efficacious (ef-ih-KAY-shus)—possessing the quality of being effective.

efficiency (ih-FISH-un-see)—usefulness; quality or degree of being able to produce results; economic productivity.

efficient (ih-FISH-unt)—characterized by energetic and useful activity.

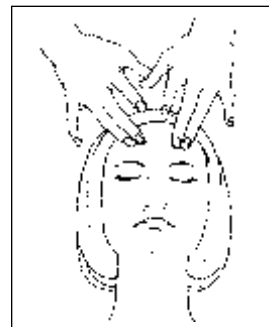
effilate (EF-ih-layt)—to cut the hair strand by a sliding movement of the scissors while keeping blades partially opened.

effilating (EF-ih-layt-ing)—a method of thinning hair with scissors.

effleurance (EF-loo-rahzh)—a light, continuous stroking massage movement applied with fingers (digital) and palms (palmar) in a slow and rhythmic manner.



edger



effleurance

efflorescence (ef-luh-RES-uns)—a rash or eruption of the skin.

effluvium (eh-FLOO-vee-um)—an ill-smelling emanation or exhalation.

effusion (eh-FYOO-zhun)—the act of pouring out; the escape of fluid from the blood vessels or lymphatics into a tissue or cavity.

egg (EG)—ovum; a round or oval reproductive body produced by female birds, fish, and the like; used primarily as a food and in some products such as shampoos and facial masks.

egg oil (EG OYL)—fatty oil extracted from the yolk of eggs; used in some types of cosmetic creams and ointments.

egg powder (EG POW-dur)—pulverized egg shell; used in many cosmetics including bath preparations, shampoos, facial masks, and creams.

eggshell nails (EG-shell NAYLZ)—nails that have a noticeable thin, white nail plate and are more flexible than normal. The nail plate separates from the nail bed and curves at the free edge.

Egyptian henna (ee-JIP-shun HEN-uh)—a cosmetic used for dyeing the hair; a color varying from reddish-orange to coppery brown.

ejaculatory ducts (ee-JA-cyoo-lu-tohr-e DUKTZ)—canals that enter the prostate gland and empty into the urethra.

elastic (ee-LAS-tik)—capable of returning to the original form after being stretched; having the ability to stretch and return to the original form.

elastic band (ee-LAS-tik BAND)—a flexible band used in wigs to make them adjustable; a band of elasticized material used to hold hair off the face during a facial treatment or makeup; a fastening band on a perm wave rod.

elastic cartilage (ee-LAS-tik KART-ul-ij)—a resistant cartilage found in the external ear and larynx.

elasticity (ee-las-TIS-ut-ee)—of hair, the ability of the hair to stretch and return to normal; important in the ability of hair to retain curl or withstand chemical treatments; of skin, the tissue's ability to return to normal resting length when a stress that was placed on it is removed; of muscles, the ability of muscles to return to their original shape after being stretched.

elastin (ee-LAS-tin)—a protein base similar to collagen which forms elastic tissue.

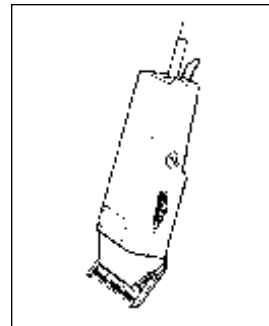
elastoma (ee-las-TOH-muh)—a tumor formed by an excess of elastic tissue fibers or abnormal collagen fibers of the skin.

elastosis senills (ee-las-TOH-sis seh-NIL-is)—degeneration of the elastic connective tissues in advanced age.

elbow (EL-boh)—the joint of the arm between the upper arm and the forearm.

elder (sambucus) (EL-dur)—a shrub of the honeysuckle family, the oil from which is used to soften the skin; provides mineral salts and amino acids that help reduce hardening effects of keratinization and aging of skin cells.

electric clippers (ee-LEK-trik KLIP-urz)—an electrically powered implement used to cut and trim hair, especially on the neck area.



electric clippers

electric comb (ee-LEK-trik KOHM)—a comb heated electrically and used in blow-dry styling of hair.

electric current (ee-LEK-trik KUR-unt)—the movement of electricity along a conductor.

electric facial mask (ee-LEK-trik FAY-shul MASK)—a contoured pad heated electrically and placed over the face to soften grease deposits and induce deep penetration of beneficial products into the skin.



electric facial mask

electric hair roller (ee-LEK-trik HAYR ROHL-ur)—a cylindrical roller designed to retain heat and used to style hair while it is dry.

electric heater (ee-LEK-trik HEET-ur)—as used in permanent waving, a heating device connected to a permanent wave machine.



electric pressing iron (ee-LEK-trik PRES-ing EYE-urn)—a curling iron designed with a larger barrel for straightening curly hair.

electric sanitizer (ee-LEK-trik SAN-ih-tyz-ur)—a dry sanitizer unit containing an ultraviolet lamp that keeps implements sanitary.

electric shaver (ee-LEK-trik SHAYV-ur)—an electrically powered device used to remove facial and body hair.

electric straightening comb (ee-LEK-trik STRAYT-un-ing KOHM)—a comb with a wooden handle and metal teeth that contains a heating element and is used to straighten curly hair.

electric styling brush (ee-LEK-trik STYL-ing BRUSH)—an implement that combines a hand-held dryer with a brush; used to style hair.

electric wire (ee-LEK-trik WYR)—twisted fine metal threads used to conduct electricity; most often covered with rubber or silk as an insulator.

electrical (ee-LEK-trih-kul)—consisting of, containing, producing, or operated by electricity.

electrical sterilizer (ee-LEK-trih-kul STAIR-uh-lyz-ur)—a cabinet electrically heated and used to keep implements sanitized.

electricity (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee)—a form of energy, that when in motion, exhibits magnetic, chemical, or thermal effects.

electricity, animal (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, AN-uh-mul)—the free electricity in the body.

electricity, chemical (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, KEM-ih-kul)—electricity generated, by chemical action in a galvanic cell.

electricity, Franklinic (ee-tek-TRIS-ih-tee, frank- LIN-ik)—a friction or static electricity.

electricity, frictional (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, FRIK-shun-ul)—electricity produced by friction.

electricity, galvanic (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, gal-VAN-ik)—electricity generated by chemical action in a galvanic cell.

electricity, induced or inductive (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, In-DOOST OR in-DUK-tiv)—electricity produced by proximity to an electrified body.

- electricity, magnetic (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, mag-NET-ik)**—electricity developed by bringing a conductor near the poles of a magnet.
- electricity, static (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, STAT-ik)**—frictional electricity.
- electricity, voltaic (ee-lek-TRIS-ih-tee, vohI-TAY-ik)**—galvanic or chemical electricity.
- electrification (ee-lek-trih-fih-KAY-shun)**—the process of applying electricity to the body by holding an electrode in the hand and charging the body with electricity.
- electrocoagulation (ee-lek-troh-koh-ag-yoo-LAY-shun)**—the single-needle shortwave method of electrolysis; the use of high-frequency current to remove superfluous hair.
- electrocution (ee-lek-troh-KYOO-shun)**—occurs from either low or high voltage currents when a person makes contact with an electric outlet or pathway and simultaneously touches a metal object that extends to the ground, is standing on a wet surface, or has damp skin.
- electrode (ee-LEK-trohd)**—a pole of an electric cell; an applicator for directing the electric current from the machine to the client's skin.
- electrode gel (ee-LEK-trohd JEL)**—a gel used to improve contact between the electrode and the skin when the electrode is used in a specific treatment.
- electrologist (ee-lek-TRAHL-uh-just)**—one who removes hair and various skin imperfections by means of an electric current applied to the body with a needle-shaped electrode.
- electrology (ee-lek-TRAHL-uh-jee)**—the science of electricity.
- electrolysis (ee-lek-TRAHL-ih-sis)**—decomposition of a chemical compound or body tissues, particularly hair roots, by means of electricity.
- electrolyte (ee-LEK-troh-lyt)**—any compound that, in solution, conducts a current of electricity.
- electrolytic (ee-lek-troh-LIT-ik)**—pertaining to electrolysis.
- electrolytic cup (ee-lek-troh-LIT-ik KUP)**—an appliance used to cleanse the skin before giving a facial or body massage.



electrolytic rebonding (ee-lek-troh-LIT-ik ree-BAHND-ing)—chemical process involving reformation of electromagnetic or ionic bonds.

electromagnet (ee-lek-troh-MAG-net)—a mass of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire; a current passing through the wire makes the iron core magnetic.

electromotive force (ee-lek-troh-MOH-tive FORS)—something that moves or tends to move electricity.

electron (ee-LEK-trahn)—a basic negatively charged particle found outside the nucleus of an atom, arranged in orbits or shells.

electronic tweezing (ee-lek-TRAHN-ik TWEEZ-ing)—the use of high-frequency current in removal of superfluous hair.

electropositive (ee-lek-troh-PAHZ-ih-tiv)—relating to or charged with positive electricity.

electrostatic (ee-lek-troh-STAT-ik)—pertaining to static electricity.

electrotherapeutics (ee-lek-troh-thair-uh-PYOO-tiks)—the application of electricity for therapeutic purposes.

element (EL-uh-ment)—the simplest form of basic matter; a substance that cannot be broken down into a simpler substance without loss of identity.

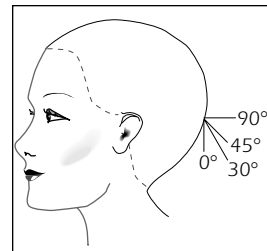
elementary (el-uh-MEN-tuh-ree)—basic; introductory; relating to the simplest elements or principles.

elements in hair (EL-uh-ments IN HAYR)—elements commonly found in hair are nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, sulfur, hydrogen, and phosphorus.

elevate (EL-uh-vayt)—to raise; to make higher.

elevation (el-uh-VAY-shun)—a term employed in hair shaping (cutting) and styling to indicate the angle or degree hair is held from the head.

elevation, high (el-uh-VAY-shun, HYE)—when hair is approximately the same length when extended at right angles from the scalp; in high elevation, hair is held 90 degrees from the headform.



elevation

- elevation, low (el-uh-VAY-shun, LOH)**—hair is held 15 degrees from the headform, creating a slight amount of layering.
- elevation, medium (el-uh-VAY-shun, MEE-dee-um)**—the hair is held 45 degrees from the headform.
- eleventh cranial nerve (ee-LEV-unth CRAY-nee-ul NURV)**—nerve that affects the muscles of the neck and back.
- eliminate (ee-LIM-ih-nayt)**—to rid the body of; to excrete; to set aside.
- elimination (ee-lim-ih-NAY-shun)**—act of expelling or excreting.
- eliminative (ee-LIM-ih-nuh-tiv)**—relating to or tending to eliminate.
- ellipse (ee-LIPS)**—a wide oval curve.
- elutriate (ee-LOO-tree-ayt)**—purify by washing, separating, and straining.
- emaciation (ee-may-shee-AY-shun)**—the state of being wasted away; physically, loss of body fat; extreme leanness.
- embed (em-BED)**—to fix firmly in surrounding matter.
- embellish (em-BEL-ish)**—to decorate; to add something; to adorn.
- embolus (EM-boh-lus)**—a blood clot that breaks loose and floats in the blood, causing possible death if it becomes lodged in the lungs, heart, or brain.
- embryo (EM-bree-oh)**—an organism in the early stages of development; a developing human from the moment of conception to the end of the eighth week after fertilization.
- embryology (em-bree-AHL-uh-jee)**—science dealing with the development of embryos.
- embryonic extract (em-bree-AHN-ik EKS-trakt)**—substances taken from any living thing in the earliest stages of life and used in some types of medicinal and cosmetic preparations.
- emerald (EM-uh-ruId)**—a bright green precious stone; a deep, rich green color.
- emery board (EM-ur-ee BORD)**—a disposable manicuring instrument having rough cutting ridges; used for shaping nails with the coarse side, and for smoothing them with the finer side.
- emit (ee-MIT)**—to send out; to give off light, heat, sound.



emollient (ee-MAHL-yunt)—an agent that softens or smoothes the surface of the skin.

emollient cream (ee-MAHL-yunt KREEM)—a specially prepared cream used in facial and body massage.

emphasize (EM-fuh-syz)—to give importance or prominence to; to enhance facial features by use of cosmetics.

emphysema (em-fuh-ZEE-muh)—abnormal presence of air or gas in body tissues; a disease of the lungs marked by swelling of air spaces and destructive changes in the alveolar walls.

emulsified (ee-MUL-suh-fyd)—made into an emulsion.

emulsifier (ee-MUL-suh-fy-ur)—a substance such as gelatin or gum that helps keep oils and liquids in suspension to prevent separation of ingredients.

emulsion (ee-MUL-shun)—substantially permanent mixture of two or more immiscible substances such as oil and water united with the aid of a binder or an emulsifier.

enamel (ee-NAM-ul)—gloss; polish.

encephalic (en-suh-FAL-ik)—pertaining to the brain.

encephalitis (en-SEF-uh-ly-tus)—a viral disease causing inflammation of the brain.

enclose (en-KLOHZ)—to close in; confine.

end (END)—termination.

end bonds, peptide bonds (END BAHNDZ, PEP-tyd BAHNDZ)—the chemical bonds that join amino acids to form the long chains characteristic of all proteins.

endepidermis (end-ep-ih-DUR-mus)—the inner layer of the epidermis.

endermic (en-DUR-mik)—acting through the skin by absorption such as a product applied to the skin.

endermosis (en-dur-MOH-sus)—the application of a product to the skin by rubbing; any eruptive disease of the mucous membrane.

endo (EN-doh)—a prefix denoting inner; within.



- endocardium (EN-doh-kar-dee-um)**—innermost layer of the heart.
- endocrine (EN-duh-krin)**—secreting directly into the bloodstream such as a ductless gland; secreting internally.
- endocrine gland (EN-duh-krin GLAND)**—one of several ductless glands (the thyroid, pituitary, and suprarenal glands); hormonal secretions are released directly into the bloodstream.
- endocrine system (EN-duh-krin SIS-tum)**—a group of specialized glands that affect the growth, development, sexual activity, and health of the entire body.
- endocrinology (EN-duh-krin-ah-uh-jee)**—the study of the endocrine glands and their function.
- endoderm (EN-doh-derm)**—the innermost layer of cells of the skin; a layer of cells developing in a human fetus to produce tissue for specialized function.
- endomorph (EN-doh-morf)**—a person with a body shape characterized by roundness, large viscera, and fat accumulation; large of trunk and thighs.
- endomysium (en-do-MY-see-um)**—delicate connective tissue covering muscle fibers.
- end organ (END OR-gun)**—the termination of nerve fiber in the skin, muscle, mucous membranes, and the like.
- endosteum (en-DAHS-tee-um)**—a layer of cells covering the inner surface of bone in the medullary cavity.
- endothelial (en-duh-THEE-lee-ul)**—a thin lining of the interior of the heart, blood vessels, lymphatics, and the like.
- endothermic method (en-duh-THUR-mik METH-ud)**—perm activation by an outside heat source, usually a conventional hood-type hair dryer.
- endotoxin (en-doh-TAHK-sun)**—a toxic substance found in some forms of bacteria.
- end papers (END PAY-purz)**—absorbent papers used to control the ends of hair when wrapping and winding hair on rods or rollers.
- end permanent (END PUR-muh-nent)**—a permanent wave applied only to the ends of the hair.



ends, hair (ENDZ, HAYR)—the last inch of the hair furthest away from the scalp.

energy (EN-ur-jee)—internal or inherent power or capacity for performing work.

enfleurage (ahn-flur-AHZH)—a process of extracting perfume by placing blossoms in glass trays lined with odorless fat: the fat takes up the fragrance, and when mixed with alcohol, then distilled, provides the essential oils used in fine perfumes.

enhance (en-HANS)—to increase beauty or attractiveness; to add value and desirability.

enlarged pores (en-LARJD PORZ)—follicles (pores) that have been stretched due to accumulation of sebum and dead surface cells.

ensure (in-SHUR)—to make sure or secure.

entangle (en-TANG-gul)—to intertwine the hair in a confused manner.

environment (en-VY-run-ment)—the surrounding conditions; influences or forces that influence or modify.

enzyme (EN-zym)—an organic compound, frequently proteins, that act as catalysts for chemical reactions in metabolism while remaining unchanged themselves.

eosin (EE-oh-sin)—a synthetic, organic red dye used in cosmetics, especially in lip and cheek coloring.

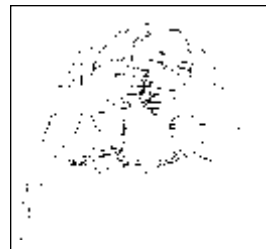
epicardium (ep-ih-KARD-ee-um)—a protective layer of the heart.

epicranium (ep-ih-KRAY-nee-um)—a broad band of muscles covering the cranium.

epicranius (ep-ih-KRAY-nee-us)—the occipitofrontalis or scalp muscle; broad muscle that covers the top of the skull.

epidemic (ep-uh-DEM-ik)—common to many people; excessively prevalent such as a particular disease simultaneously attacking a large number of persons living in a particular locality.

epidermabrasion (ep-ih-DURM-uh-bray-zhun)—cosmetic skin peeling achieved with chemicals or special machines; sloughing off the outermost layer of the skin.



epidermabrasion



epidermal (ep-ih-DUR-mul)—pertaining to or arising from the outer layer of the skin.

epidermin (ep-ih-DUR-min)—a regenerating substance; an extract of animal tissues that has been used in the renewal of destroyed skin such as in wounds and burns.

epidermis (ep-uh-DUR-mis)—the outer epithelial layer of the skin.

epilate (EP-ih-layt)—to remove hair from below the skin surface; to uproot hair.

epilation (ep-uh-LAY-shun)—the removal of hair by the roots.

epilatory (eh-PIL-uh-toh-ree)—a substance used to remove hair by pulling it out of the follicle.

epilepsy (EP-ih-lep-see)—a chronic nervous disease caused by abnormal electrical activity in the central nervous system, characterized by sudden loss of consciousness and seizures without apparent tissue abnormalities.

epileptic (ep-ih-LEP-tik)—one affected by epilepsy.

epimysium (ep-i-MI-see-um)—layer of connective tissue that closely covers a skeletal muscle.

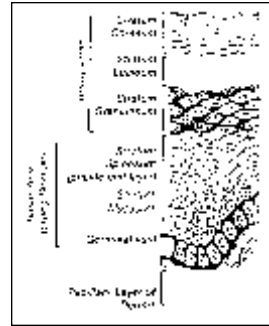
epinephrine (ep-ih-NEF-run)—a hormone secreted by the medulla of the adrenal glands in response to emergency; used as an injection for the relief of some allergic reactions.

epiphysis (eh-PIF-uh-sis)—the enlarged area on the end of the long bones that articulates with other bones.

epithelial (ep-ih-THEE-lee-ul)—having the nature of epithelium.

epithelial cell (ep-ih-THEE-lee-ul SEL)—one of various kinds of cells that form the epidermis; lines hollow organs such as the stomach and all passages.

epithelial tissue (ep-ih-THEE-lee-ul TISH-oo)—pertaining to cells that form the epidermis; a protective layer that functions in the process of absorption, excretion, secretion, and protection.



epidermis



epithelioma (ep-ih-thee-lee-OH-muh)—a malignant growth consisting of epithelial cells.

epithelium (ep-ih-THEE-lee-um)—a cellular tissue or membrane with little intercellular substance, covering a free surface or lining of a cavity.

eponychium (ep-oh-NIK-ee-um)—the extension of cuticle at base of nail body that partly overlaps the lunula.

equal (EE-kwal)—uniform; even; exactly the same in measurement or amount.

equal blending (EE-kwal BLEND-ing)—in hair styling, the blending of hair that is one length at an equal distance from the scalp.

equation (ee-KWAY-zhun)—a method of expressing a chemical reaction by using chemical or mathematical formulas and symbols.

equilibrium (ee-kwoh-LIB-ree-um)—the state of balance between two or more forces acting within or on a body in such a way that stability is maintained.

equipment (ee-KWIP-ment)—supplies and instruments required to perform a particular service.

equivalent (ee-KWIV-uh-lent)—a state of being or having equal values; equal in volume, area, or force.

eradicate (ih-RAD-ih-kayt)—to destroy thoroughly.

eradication (ih-rad-ih-KAY-shun)—act of plucking by the roots; destroying utterly.

erector pilae (ih-REK-tur PEE-lye)—minute muscles located at the base of each hair that contract when the skin becomes cold, causing the hair to stand erect; compression of skin glands; gooseflesh.

erector (ih-REK-tur)—an elevating muscle.

erector muscle (ih-REK-tur MUS-ul)—a muscle that produces erection; for example, the erector pili, fanlike muscles attached to hair follicles, which contract, especially when cold, causing the hair to stand up in a “gooseflesh” manner.

erosion (ih-ROH-zhun)—the eating away of tissue.

eructation (ee-ruk-TAY-shun)—belching; that which is forced out.

- eruption (ih-RUP-shun)**—a visible lesion of the skin due to disease; marked by redness or papular condition, or both.
- erysipelas (er-uh-SIP-uh-lus)**—an acute infectious disease accompanied by a diffused inflammation of the skin and mucous membrane.
- erythema (er-uh-THEE-muh)**—a superficial blush or redness of the skin.
- erythematous (er-uh-THEM-ut-us)**—pertaining to or characterized by abnormal redness of the skin caused by a congestion of capillaries.
- erythrasma (er-ih-THRAZ-muh)**—eruption of reddish brown patches in the axillae and groin, especially due to the presence of a fungus.
- erythrism (ER-uh-thrizm)**—exceptional redness of the hair, beard, and skin.
- erythrocyte (ih-RITH-ruh-syt)**—a red blood cell; red corpuscle; carries oxygen from the lungs to body cells and carbon dioxide from cells back to the lungs.
- eschar (ES-kur)**—a dry crust of dead tissue or a scab caused by heat or a corrosive substance.
- esophagus (eh-SOF-uh-gus)**—the canal leading from the pharynx to the stomach.
- essence (ES-unz)**—the extract of a plant or food containing the distinctive properties of the plant or food such as might be used in perfumes.
- essential (ih-SEN-shul)**—important in the highest degree; necessary; indispensable.
- essential fatty acid (ih-SEN-shul FAT-ee AS-ud)**—any of the polyunsaturated fatty acids that are required in the diet, including linoleic, linolenic, and arachidonic acids.
- essential oils (ih-SEN-shul OYLZ)**—any class of volatile oils that impart characteristic odors to plants; used in perfumes and flavorings.
- ester (ES-tur)**—an organic compound formed by the reaction of an acid and an alcohol.



esthetic (es-THET-ik)—of or relating to beauty; describing beauty in art and nature; appreciation of beauty.

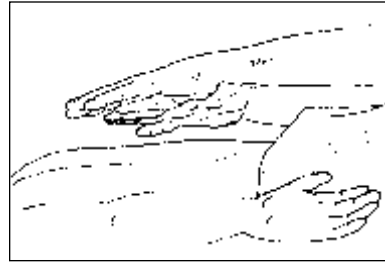
esthetician (es-thuh-TISH-un)—a specialist in or devotee of esthetics; one whose occupation is in the cleansing, preservation of health, and beautification of the skin and body; one who gives therapeutic facial treatments.

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esthetics (es-THET-iks)—the branch of cosmetology that deals with the health and beautification of the skin and the entire body.

estrogen (ES-truh-jin)—any of various substances that influence estrus or produce changes in the sexual characteristics of female mammals.

ethereal stroking (ih-THIR-ee-ul STROH-king)—also aura stroking; massage movement of long, smooth strokes that do not actually touch the body surface but come close, affecting energy fields; sometimes used as the final stroke of a massage.



ethereal stroking

ether (EE-thur)—a substance obtained from distilling alcohol with sulphuric acid; used as an anesthetic.

etheric oils (ih-THAIR-ik OYLZ)—oils from the leaves of certain plants (rosemary, sage, thyme); used in herbal essence therapy.

ethics (ETH-iks)—principles of good character, proper conduct, and moral judgment, expressed through personality, human relation skills, and professional image.

ethmoid (ETH-moyd)—resembling a sieve; a bone forming part of the walls of the nasal cavity.

ethmoid bone (ETH-moyd BOHN)—a light, spongy bone between the eye sockets; forming part of the nasal cavity.

ethmonasal (eth-moh-NAY-zul)—pertaining to the ethmoid and nasal bones.

ethnic (ETH-nik)—belonging to or distinctive of a particular racial or cultural division.

- ethyl acetate (ETH-ul AS-uh-tayt)**—a colorless liquid with a fruity odor that occurs in fruits and some berries; used as a solvent in nail polish and polish remover.
- ethyl alcohol (ETH-ul AL-kuh-hawl)**—the basis of some alcoholic beverages; used in cosmetic products such as astringents, antiseptics, and fragrances.
- ethyl methacrylate (ETH-ul meth-AK-ry-layt)**—a compound of ethyl alcohol and methacrylic acid used in the chemical formulation of many sculptured nails.
- etiology (eet-ee-AHL-uh-jee)**—the study of the causes of disease and their mode of operation.
- eucalyptus (yoo-kuh-LIP-tus)**—an oil from the eucalyptus plant; used for its stimulating properties and often called “blue gum.”
- eukeratin (yoo-KAIR-uh-tin)**—a hard keratin found in hair, nails, feathers, hooves, horns, and the like.
- eumelanin (yoo-MEL-uh-nin)**—common melanin; melanin that gives black and brown color to hair.
- European hair (yoor-uh-PEE-un HAYR)**—fine quality human hair, usually from European countries, used in constructing wigs and hairpieces.
- evaporate (ee-VAP-uh-rayt)**—to disperse in the form of vapor.
- evaporation (ee-vap-uh-RAY-shun)**—the process of changing from liquid to vapor form.
- evascularization (eh-vas-kyoo-lar-ih-ZAY-shun)**—the destruction of a vessel or a duct that conveys blood to a part of the body.
- exaggerate (eg-ZAJ-ur-ayt)**—to delineate extravagantly; to enlarge or increase beyond the norm.
- excess (EK-ses)**—more than a normal amount.
- excitation (ek-sy-TAY-shun)**—the act of stimulating or irritating.
- excoriate (ek-SKOR-ee-ayt)**—to wear away, scrape, or strip off the skin.
- excoriation (ek-skor-ee-AY-shun)**—act of stripping or wearing off the skin by scratching or scraping; an abrasion.

excrement (EKS-kruh-ment)—waste material expelled from the body; also called feces.

excrescence (ik-SKRES-uns)—a disfiguring outgrowth.

excrete (eks-KREET)—to eliminate from the blood or tissue from the body as through the kidneys or sweat glands.

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excretion (eks-KREE-shun)—that which is thrown off or eliminated from the body; a substance that is produced by some cells, but in itself is of no further use to the body; the act or process of excreting.

excretory (EKS-kruh-toh-ree)—pertaining to or serving for excretion.

excretory system (EKS-kruh-toh-ree SIS-tum)—group of organs including the kidneys, liver, skin, intestines, and lungs that purify the body by the elimination of waste matter.

exercise (EK-sur-syz)—a putting into action, use, or practice; exertion for the sake of improvement.

exfoliation (eks-foh-lee-AY-shun)—peeling and shredding of the horny (outer) layer of the skin; a process that normally follows inflammation or occurs in some skin diseases.

exfoliative dermatitis (eks-FOH-lee-ay-tiv dur-muh-TY-tus)—any dermatitis where there is excessive hair loss and denudation of the skin.

exhalation (eks-huh-LAY-shun)—the act of breathing outward, expelling carbon dioxide from the lungs.

exhaustion (ek-ZAWS-chun)—loss of vital and nervous power from fatigue or protracted disease.

exocrine gland (EK-suh-krin GLAND)—a gland that secretes to an epithelial surface directly or through ducts.

exothermic (ek-soh-THUR-mik)—characterized by or formed with the giving off of heat. In permanent waving, activation by heat created chemically within the product.

exotic (eg-ZAHT-ik)—unusual, striking, or different.

expansion (eks-PAN-shun)—distention, dilation, or swelling; the distance a completed sculptured form extends into space.

- expel (eks-PEL)**—to force out; to eject or dislodge; to remove a blackhead from a follicle.
- experiment (ek-SPIHR-ih-ment)**—to test; discover or illustrate a truth, principle, or effect; to try.
- expert (EKS-purt)**—an experienced person; one who has special knowledge in a particular subject.
- expertise (ek-spur-TEES)**—knowledge or skill in a particular field.
- expiration (ek-spih-RAY-shun)**—the act of breathing out; expelling air from the lungs.
- expire (ek-SPYR)**—to breathe out air from the lungs; to exhale; to die.
- exposure (eks-POH-zhoor)**—state of being open to view or unprotected, as from the weather.
- exquisite (ek-SKWIH-zit)**—rare; delicate; showing a high degree of excellence of craftsmanship.
- extend (ek-STEND)**—to open or stretch more, or to full length.
- extensibility (eks-ten-sih-BIL-ih-tee)**—capable of being extended or stretched.
- extension (eks-TEN-shun)**—a type of fantasy hairpiece in which the hair is sewn to a wire covered with tubular ribbon; the extension is used to add space but not density to a coiffure.
- extensor (ik-STEN-sur)**—a muscle that serves to extend or straighten out a limb or part.
- extensor carpi radialis (ik-STEN-sur KAR-pih ray-dee-ay-lis)**—a strong muscle in the wrist that operates with other muscles to bend the hand backward.
- extensor digitorum longus (ik-STEN-sur dij-ih-TOR-um LONG-us)**—a muscle that bends the foot upward and enables the toes to be extended.
- external carotid arteries (eks-TUR-nul kuh-RAHT-ud ART-uh-rees)**—arteries that supply blood to the anterior parts of the scalp, ear, face, neck, and side of the head.



external jugular veins (eks-TUR-nul JUG-yuh-lur VAYNS)—the veins located on the sides of the neck that carry blood returning to the heart from the head, face, and neck.

external maxillary artery (eks-TUR-nul MAK-sah-lair-ee ART-uh-ree)—the artery that supplies blood to the nose, mouth and the lower region of the face.

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external respiration (eks-TUR-nul res-pih-RAY-shun)—the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide during normal respiration.

external vertebral plexus (eks-TUR-nul VURT-uh-brul PLEK-sus)—vein located anterior and posterior to the vertebral column.

externus (eks-TUR-nus)—external; pertaining to the outside.

exteroceptors (ek-STUH-ro-sep-tuhrs)—group of sensory nerves that record conscious sensations such as heat, cold, pain, and pressure throughout the body.

extracellular (eks-truh-SEL-yuh-lur)—outside of a cell or cells.

extract (EKS-trakt)—a solid obtained by evaporating a solution of a drug; to draw out; to extract a blackhead.

extracurricular (ek-struh-kuh-RIK-yuh-lur)—pertaining to activities or studies that are in addition to a regular course of study; supplementary.

extraocular muscle (ek-struh-AI-ik-yah-lur MUS-ul)—the six small voluntary muscles that control the movement of the eyeball within its orbit.

extravagant (ek-STRAV-uh-gant)—overly lavish; excessive.

extreme (eks-TREEM)—to a very great or to the greatest degree; to the farthest point.

extremity (ek-STREM-ih-tee)—the distant end or part of any structure.

extricate (EKS-trih-kayt)—to disentangle.

extrusion (ek-STROO-zhun)—a forcing out or expulsion such as the expelling of a blackhead.

exudation (eks-yoo-DAY-shun)—act of discharging sweat, moisture, or other liquid from a body through pores or incisions; oozing out.

- exudative eczema (EK-suh-day-tiv EG-zuh-muh)**—an acute form of dermatitis in which serum is exuded; also called “weeping eczema.”
- exude (EKS-ood, eks-OOD)**—to discharge slowly from a body through pores or incisions such as sweat.
- exuviae (ig-ZOO-vee-ay)**—to cast off; to shed; as to shed skin.
- exuviation (ig-ZOO-vee-AY-shun)**—the shedding of epidermal structures; molting.
- eye (EYE)**—the organ of vision.
- eyeball (EYE-bawl)**—the ball-shaped part of the eye; the globe of the eye.
- eyebrow (EYE-brow)**—the bony ridge on which hair grows in an arch above the eye.
- eyebrow arching (EYE-brow ARCH-ing)**—the plucking, trimming, or waxing of the brow hair to create a neat arched effect.
- eyebrow brush (EYE-brow BRUSH)**—a small, short-handled brush used to groom the eyebrows.
- eyebrow comb (EYE-brow KOHM)**—a small comb with a short handle used for grooming the eyebrows.
- eyebrow pencil (EYE-brow PEN-sul)**—a pencil used to add color and shape to the eyebrows.
- eyebrow remover (EYE-brow ree-MOOV-ur)**—a product such as wax, or an implement such as tweezers or a shaver, used to remove superfluous hair from the eyebrows.
- eyebrow tint (EYE-brow TINT)**—a metallic salt dye formulated to be used in tinting eyebrows and eyelashes.
- eye color (EYE KUL-ur)**—the color of the iris of the eye; color in eye makeup products.
- eye cream (EYE KREEM)**—a cream or emollient formulated for the delicate skin around the eyes; some of the ingredients used in eye creams are beeswax, cholesterol, lanolin, sodium benzoate, boric acid, mineral oil, almond oil, ascorbyl palmitate, and lecithin.



eye cup (EYE KUP)—a small cup with a curved rim to fit the eye; used when washing or applying lotion or liquid to the eye.

eyedrops (EYE-drahps)—a specially formulated cleansing wash for eyes that is dispensed with an eyedropper.

eyehole (EYE-hohl)—an opening for the eyes as in a gauze mask.

eyelash adhesive (EYE-lash ad-HEE-siv)—a product used to make artificial eyelashes adhere to the natural lash line; surgical adhesive.

eyelash brush (EYE-lash BRUSH)—a small, long-handled brush with short bristles used to groom the eyelashes and to apply mascara.

eyelash comb (EYE-lash KOHM)—a small comb with a long handle designed to comb and curl the eyelashes.

eyelash curler (EYE-lash KUR-lur)—an implement designed to fit the curve of the eyelid so when lashes are pressed between two parts, they will be curled upward.

eyelashes (EYE-lash-iz)—the hair of the eyelids.

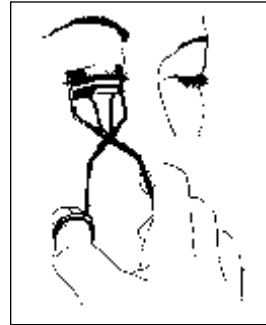
eyelashes, artificial (EYE-lash-iz, ar-tih-FISH-ul)—individual lash hair on a strip, applied with adhesive to the natural lash line.

eyelash remover (EYE-lash ree-MOOV-ur)—a liquid used to remove artificial eyelashes by dissolving the adhesive that fastens the lashes to the natural lash line.

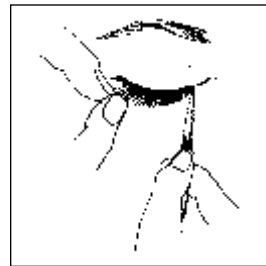
eyelash tint (EYE-lash TINT)—a metallic salt dye formulated to be used in dyeing eyelashes and eyebrows.

eyelid (EYE-lid)—the movable fold of skin over the eye; the protective covering of the eyeball.

eyeliner (EYE-lyn-ur)—a pencil or liquid makeup used to outline the eyes.



eyelash curler



eyelashes, artificial

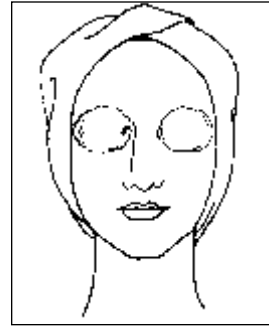
eye makeup (EYE MAYK-up)—cosmetics created especially for the enhancement of brows, lashes, and eyelids.

eye pads (EYE PADZ)—cotton pads shaped to fit over the eyelids during a facial treatment.

eye shadow (EYE SHAD-oh)—a cosmetic applied on the eyelids to accentuate or contour them.

eye tabbing (EYE TAB-ing)—the application of individual artificial eyelashes.

eyewash (EYE-wash)—a soothing lotion to alleviate fatigue and to cleanse the eyes.



eye pads



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face (FAYS)—the front portion of the head comprising the area from forehead to chin and ear to ear; the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and chin.

face framing (FAYS FRAYM-ing)—a frame formed by lightening (one or two shades) a narrow section of hair around the face.

face lift (FAYS LIFT)—in cosmetic surgery, rhytidectomy; the removal of excess skin to correct sagging areas of the face.

face powder (FAYS POW-dur)—a fine cosmetic powder sometimes tinted and scented that is used to add a matte or dull finish to the face.

facial (FAY-shul)—pertaining to the face; also, the seventh cranial nerve, a sensory-motor nerve that controls the motion of the face, scalp, neck, ear, and sections of the palate and tongue.

facial arteries (FAY-shul ART-uh-reez)—the arteries that supply blood to the lower region of the face, mouth, and nose.

facial bowl (FAY-shul BOHL)—a specially designed bowl used during the spraying procedure of a facial treatment; also called a couvette.

facial chair (FAY-shul CHAYR)—a reclining chair with a headrest.

facial cream (FAY-shul KREEM)—a product in cream form used during a facial treatment for specific purposes such as cleansing and hydrating.

facial feature (FAY-shul FEE-chur)—a distinctive part of the face such as the eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, or chin.

facial hair (FAY-shul HAYR)—any hair on the face; whiskers, beard, mustache, eyebrows; superfluous facial hair, usually found on upper lip and between the eyebrows.

facial index (FAY-shul IN-deks)—a number that expresses the ratio of the breadth of the face to the length multiplied by 100.



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facial machines (FAY-shul muh-SHEENZ)—specially constructed apparatus, appliances, and equipment used to give facial treatments.

facial mask (FAY-shul MASK)—a mask of gauze or wax with openings for eyes and nose, used with products to benefit specific skin conditions; types include oil mask and wax mask.

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facial massage (FAY-shul muh-SAHZH)—a series of movements designed to benefit the facial muscles, skin, and tissues; a procedure given by a trained esthetician to stimulate, tone, cleanse, and beautify the skin.

facial movements (FAY-shul MOOV-ments)—a massage procedure where certain manipulation and movements are used in facial treatments to benefit the skin.

facial muscles (FAY-shul MUS-ulz)—pertaining to the muscles of the face. *See* muscles.

facial nerve (FAY-shul NURV)—the seventh cranial nerve, one of a pair that serves to activate the muscles that control facial expressions.

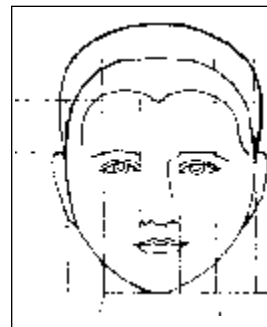
facial pack (FAY-shul PAK)—a product placed on the face for beneficial purposes such as tightening the skin, cleansing the follicles, and removing impurities from the skin; usually prescribed for oily skin.

facial proportions (FAY-shul proh-POR-shunz)—the dimensional relationship of one facial feature to another, to be considered in makeup artistry and hairstyling.

facial salon (FAY-shul sul-LAHN; SAL-ahn)—a salon or shop where clients receive facial treatments.

facial steamer (FAY-shul STEEM-ur)—an apparatus used to apply steam at a comfortable temperature to the face during a facial treatment.

facial towel (FAY-shul TOW-ul)—a small towel, usually of white cotton terry cloth about 16 x 24 inches (40.64 cm x 60.96 cm); used



facial proportions

to apply warm, moist steam to the face during a facial treatment or a shaving procedure.

facial treatment (FAY-shul TREET-munt)—a cosmetic treatment applied to the face and neck generally for preventive or corrective purposes, and for the general enhancement of skin and muscle tone.

facial veins (FAY-shul VAYNZ)—veins located on the anterior side of the head. *See* veins.

facioplasty (FAH-shee-oh-plas-tee)—plastic surgery of the face.

fad (FAD)—a style that is accepted for a short period of time, then disappears.

fade (FAYD)—to become indistinct; to gradually disappear; to lose color through exposure to the elements or other factors.

Fahrenheit (FAYR-un-hyt)—pertaining to the Fahrenheit thermometer or scale; water freezes at 32°F and boils at 212°F.

fair (FAYR)—light in color; pleasing to the eye.

fainting (FAYNT-ing)—reaction of the nervous system that results in the temporary reduction of blood flow to the brain; characterized by pallor, loss of muscular control, and temporary loss of consciousness.

fake (FAYK)—artificial; false, such as hair or eyelashes.

fall (FAWL)—section of hair, machine wefted on a round base, running across the back of the head; available in various lengths.

fallopian tube (fu-LO-pee-an TOOBS)—egg-carrying tubes of the female reproductive system.

fall point (FAWL POYNT)—point at the crown of the head from which hair grows in a circular direction.

false (FAWLS)—artificial, such as hair or eyelashes; to deceive or pretend.



fall



fancy (FAN-see)—extravagant; elaborate; not ordinary.

fantail comb (FAN-tayl KOHM)—a comb with a tapering tail used for sectioning and parting hair, and for use in wrapping and smoothing; also called a rattail comb.

fantasy (FAN-tuh-see)—a type of hairpiece that is intended only as a form of art and not for practical usage.

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faradic (fuh-RAD-ik)—relating to an alternating and interrupted current that produces a mechanical reaction without a chemical effect; used in electrotherapy.

faradic current (fuh-RAD-ik KUR-unt)—an induced interrupted current.

faradism (FAR-ah-diz-um)—a form of electrical treatment used for stimulating activity of the tissues.

fascia (FAYSH-ah)—a sheet of fibrous tissue that encloses bundles of muscles, and separates their layers and groups.

fascial (FAY-shul)—relating to fascia.

fascicle (FAS-ih-kul)—a small band or bundle of muscle or nerve fibers; fasciculus.

fashion (FASH-un)—the prevailing style during a particular period of time.

fashionable (FASH-un-uh-bul)—conforming to the mode of dress; behavior or lifestyle prevailing in a society at a given time.

fat (FAT)—adipose tissue; a greasy, soft solid material found in animal tissues; plump; obese.

fatigue (fuh-TEEG)—physical or mental exhaustion.

fatty acid (FAT-ee AS-ud)—an acid derived from the saturated series of open chain hydrocarbons.

fatty alcohols (FAT-ee AL-kuh-hawlz)—cetyl, lauryl, myriste, stearyl; these are solid alcohols used in creams and lotions.

favus (FAY-vus)—a contagious parasitic disease of the skin or scalp; chronic ringworm, characterized by dry, sulfur-yellow, cuplike crusts called scutula.

feather cut (FEH-thur KUT)—a basic hair shaping consisting of a smooth crown surrounded by tapered ends.

feather edge (FEH-thur EJ)—a very thin fringe of hair resembling the edge of a feather.

feathering (FEH-thur-ing)—shortening the hair in a graduated effect.
See tapering.

feather stroking (FEH-thur STROK-ing)—massage movement using very light pressure of the fingertips or hands with long flowing strokes.

feature (FEE-chur)—distinctive parts of the face such as the nose, mouth, chin, lips, and cheeks.

fecal (FEE-kul)—relating to the discharge from the bowel during defecation.

feel (FEEL)—to examine with the hands; to explore to determine or get an impression through the sense of touch.

felon (FEL-un)—syn. whitlow; paronychia of the nail; a painful inflammation of a fingernail or toenail.

felt (FELT)—an unwoven, matted type of fabric.

female reproductive system (FE-mail ree-pro-DUK-tiv sis-tum)—functions to produce the ovum and female hormones, to receive the sperm during the sex act, and to carry the fetus during pregnancy.

feminine (FEM-uh-nin)—pertaining to the female sex; womanly.

femur (FEE-mur)—the thigh bone; the long bone extending from the pelvis to the knee; also called the femoral bone.

fennel (FEN-ul)—an herb used in cookery and in medical and aromatic preparations.

ferment (fur-MENT)—to cause or undergo fermentation.

fermentation (fur-mun-TAY-shun)—a chemical decomposition of organic compounds into more simple compounds, brought about by the action of an enzyme.

ferrous sulfate (FAIR-us SUL-fayt)—a salt of sulfuric acid derived from iron.

fertilization (fur-tih-lih-ZAY-shun)—the union of the male and female reproductive cells.



fester (FES-tur)—to develop inflammation and pus.

fetid (FET-ud)—having a foul smell.

fetus (FEE-tus)—the developing child from the third month of pregnancy until birth.

fever (FEE-vur)—rise of body temperature to above normal (normal 98.6°F or about 37°C).

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fever blister (FEE-vur BLIS-tur)—herpes simplex; vesicles with red, swollen, inflamed bases caused by a viral infection.

fiber (FY-bur)—a slender, thread-like structure that combines with others to form animal or vegetable tissue.

fiberglass (FYB-bur-glas)—A thin synthetic mesh with a loose weave.

fiber rod (FY-bur RAHD)—a rod composed of fibrous material.

fiber tape (FY-bur TAYP)—a type of self-sticking tape made with non-woven fibers; it is well suited for protection from wire endings.

fibrillar (FY-brih-lur)—having a fibrous form or structure.

fibrin (FY-brun)—the active agent in coagulation of the blood.

fibrinogen (fy-BRIN-uh-jun)—a substance capable of producing fibrin.

fibrocartilage (fy-broh-KART-ul-ij)—cartilage found between tendons or ligaments or bones.

fibroma (fy-BROH-muh)—a tumor composed mainly of fibrous or fully developed connective tissue.

fibromyalgia (fy-broh-my-ALG-a)—syndrome characterized by pain, fatigue, and stiffness in the connective tissue of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments.

fibrosis (fy-BROH-sus)—the formation of fibrous tissue.

fibrous (FY-brus)—containing, consisting of, or like fibers.

fibrous connective tissue (FY-brus kuh-NEK-tiv TISH-oo)—composed of collagen and elastic fibers, closely arranged, forming tendons and ligaments.

fibrous joints (FY-brus JOYNTS)—held together by fibrous connective tissue.

fibula (FIB-yuh-luh)—the outer and smaller of two bones forming the lower part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle.

fifth cranial nerve (FIFTH KRAY-nee-ul NURV)—a large sensory nerve of the face; controls chewing.

filament (FIL-uh-ment)—a thread-like structure.

file (FYL)—a hardened steel instrument with cutting ridges for the removal of portions of anything; nail file; used to remove portions of the free edge of the nail.

fill (FIL)—application of acrylic product to the new growth of an artificial nail; also referred to as a back fill.

filler (FIL-ur)—a dual-purpose haircoloring product that is able to create a color base and to equalize excessive porosity. Any liquid-like substance to help fill a void.

fill-in curl (FIL-in KURL)—a pincurl used between roller shapings for continuous style.

film (FILM)—a membranous covering causing opacity; thin skin.

filter (FIL-tur)—anything porous through which liquid is passed to cleanse or strain it.

filterable virus (FIL-tuh-ruh-bal VY-rus)—living organisms so small they can pass through the pores of a porcelain filter; causes the common cold, and other respiratory and gastrointestinal infections.

filtration (fil-TRAY-shun)—process in which blood pressure pushes fluids and substances through the capillary wall into the tissue spaces.

fine (FYN)—being of small diameter; not coarse or thick.

fine hair (FYN HAYR)—a hair fiber that is relatively small in diameter or circumference.

finesse (fih-NES)—delicate skill.

finger (FING-gur)—one of the digits of the hand; consisting of three phalanges in each finger and two in the thumb, totaling 14 bones.

finger air waving (FING-gur AYR WAYV-ing)—a technique of rolling the hair over the fingers while air waving, as opposed to using a brush.



finger bowl (FING-gur BOHL)—a small bowl used to hold water for soaking the fingers during a manicure procedure; a small bowl used to cleanse the fingers following the serving of food.

finger breadth (FING-gur BREDTH)—the width of a finger, about three-quarters to one inch.

finger curls (FING-gur KURLZ)—elongated, spiral wound curls resembling the fingers; long curls.

finger dexterity (FING-gur deks-TAIR-ih-tee)—skill and ease in using the fingers.

finger nail (FING-gur-nayl)—the horny protective substance (hard keratin) on the upper surface of the fingers and thumb; the nail.

finger nail brush (FING-gur-nayl BRUSH)—a small brush with semi-hard bristles; used to cleanse the fingers and nails during the manicure procedure.

finger nail buffer (FING-gur-nayl BUF-ur)—a padded implement used for polishing the nails without nail enamel; used to stimulate blood flow to the nail bed.

finger nail composition (FING-gur-nayl kahm-poh-ZIH-shun)—the material that composes the nail, mainly keratin, a protein substance that forms the base of all horny tissue.

finger nail file (FING-gur-nayl FYL)—a steel instrument with fine filing edges designed for filing and shaping the fingernails; an emery board with sandpaper surfaces; used to smooth and shape the nails.

finger nail mender (FING-gur-nayl MEN-dur)—an adhesive product used to mend split or broken nails.

finger nail polish (FING-gur-nayl PAHL-ish)—a clear or colored enamel used to beautify and protect the nails.

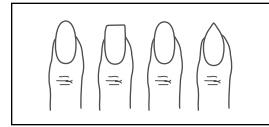
finger nail polish remover (FING-gur-nayl PAHL-ish ree-MOOV-ur)—a product containing acetone, usually formulated with some water, lanolin fragrance, and coloring agents; used to remove nail enamel.

finger nail reconstruction (FING-ur-nayl ree-kahn-STRUK-shun)—a process in which a substance is applied to the natural nail, then shaped to form an artificial nail to replace the damaged natural nail or to add length to the nail.

fingernail repair (FING-gur-nayl ree-PAYR)—the art of restoring and mending damaged nails by replacing the natural nail with an artificial nail or by sculpturing technique.

fingernail sculpturing (FING-gur-nayl SKULP-chur-ing)—a technique that uses a product to build and form realistic artificial nails.

fingernail shapes (FING-gur-nayl SHAYPS)—the general classification of nail shapes such as square, rounded, oval, and pointed.



fingernail shapes



finger shield (FING-gur SHEELD)—a small metal cap worn to protect the finger.

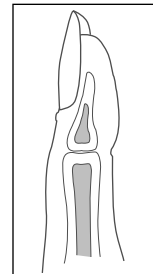
finger stall (FING-ur STAWL)—a finger-shaped covering of plastic or rubber; used as a protector for sensitive or injured fingers.

finger test (FING-gur TEST)—a test given to determine the degree of porosity in the hair.

fingertip (FING-gur-tip)—the extreme end of a finger.

finger wave (FING-gur WAYV)—the process of setting the hair in a pattern of waves through the use of the fingers, a comb, and a setting solution.

finger wave comb (FING-gur WAYV KOHM)—a small tapered comb used to sculpture finger waves in the hair.



fingertip

finish (FIN-ish)—the final phase of a comb-out; the final touches to achieve a desired effect or to correct imperfections.

finishing cream (FIN-ish-ing KREEM)—an emulsion composed of stearic acid in water, utilized before makeup is applied.

finishing knot (FIN-ish-ing NAHT)—the technique used in securing the final strand of hair, on a wig or hairpiece, to make certain that the hair does not come loose.

finishing rinse (FIN-ish-ing RINS)—a conditioning rinse used as the final step of a shampoo or chemical service to close the cuticle and normalize the pH of the hair.

firelighting (FYR-lyt-ing)—a coloring technique of tone on tone such as red on red by single- or double-tinting process, depending on the desired results.

first-degree burn (FIRST-duh-GREE BURN)—a mild burn characterized by some pain and reddening of the skin; less severe than a second- or third-degree burn.

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first-quality hair (FIRST-KWAHL-ih-tee HAYR)—human hair in good condition used in wigs and hairpieces.

fishhook (FISH-hook)—a flaw in the curling of hair that results in the tip of the hair bending in a direction opposite to that of the rest of the curl.

fish oil (FISH OYL)—a fatty oil from fish used in the manufacture of soaps; hydrogenated fish oil.

fish skin (FISH SKIN)—a special material used in wiggyery to cover the tips of springs, or in some cases the entire spring, to prevent rust and discoloration.

fission (FISH-un)—reproduction of bacteria by cellular division; the splitting of an atomic nucleus.

fissure (FISH-ur)—a narrow opening made by separation of parts; a furrow; a slit; a crack in the skin that penetrates the dermis.

fitting (FIT-ing)—pertaining to the adjusting of a wig or hairpiece to the proper size.

fixative (FIK-suh-tiv)—a hairdressing used to keep hair in place; in cold waving, an agent that stops the chemical action of the cold waving solution and sets or hardens the hair by reforming most of the disulfide bonds; a chemical agent capable of stopping the processing of the chemical hair relaxer and hardening the hair in its new form; neutralizer; stabilizer.

flabby (FLAB-ee)—lacking resilience or firmness.

flaccid (FLAS-id)—flabby; relaxed; being without bone; lacking vigor or firmness.



fishhook

flagella (fluh-JEL-uh)—slender whip-like processes that permit locomotion in certain bacteria.

flair (FLAYR)—a sense of artistry; natural talent or ability.

flake (FLAYK)—a small particle of a substance; to scale or chip as shedding of the skin in a dandruff condition; sloughing off of the epidermis due to dryness.

flammable (FLAM-uh-bul)—capable of being easily ignited and burning with great rapidity.

flare (FLAYR)—to spread outward; to add width.

flare curl (FLAYR KURL)—a pincurl that is rolled and placed so that it stands slightly away from the scalp; semistandup curl.

flat (FLAT)—having a horizontal surface with no hollows or projections.

flatter (FLAT-ur)—to display to advantage; to enhance the individual's facial features through hairstyle or makeup.

flattop hairstyle (FLAT-top HAYR-styl)—a hairstyle for men in which the hair is cut short on top so that the ends create a horizontal line.

flat weft (FLAT WEFT)—the most common type of weaving hair on silks; woven on three silks.

flat winding (FLAT WYND-ing)—winding the hair on a rod without twisting.

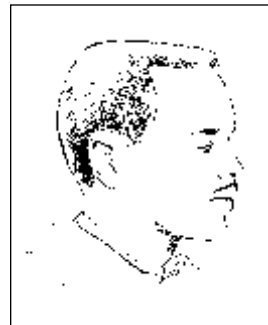
flaxen (FLAK-sun)—a pale, straw color; a term used to describe light blonde hair.

fleshy (FLESH-ee)—pertaining to fullness or plumpness as in fleshy cheeks.

flex (FLEKS)—to bend, especially repeatedly; as to exercise a muscle.

flexible (FLEK-sih-bul)—capable of being bent; pliable; not stiff; able to adjust to change.

flexor (FLEK-sur)—a muscle that bends or flexes a part or a joint.



flattop hairstyle

flexor carpi ulnaris (FLEK-sur KAR-pih ul-nair-is)—the extensor muscles of the wrist, which are involved in bending the hand backward.

flick (FLIK)—a quick, sharp movement.

flip (FLIP)—to turn over or up; a hairstyle with the ends of the hair turned upward.

floral bouquet (FLOR-ul boo-KAY)—a combination of flower fragrances.

floral fragrance (FLOR-ul FRAY-grentz)—a fragrance characterized by the scent of one flower.

floral perfume (FLOR-ul pur-FYOOM)—perfume made from flowers.

florid (FLOR-id)—flushed; tinged with red; ruddy.

flow (FLOH)—smooth movement; free and graceful movement.

fluctuate (FLUK-choo-ayt)—to shift back and forth; to move like a wave.

fluff (FLUF)—hair that is combed so that it has a soft, airy effect.

fluid (FLOO-id)—a nonsolid substance; liquid or gas.

fluid dram (FLOO-id DRAM)—a measure equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a fluid ounce, 60 minims, or 3.70 cubic centimeters.

fluidity (floo-ID-uh-tee)—the state of being fluid; the physical property of a substance that enables it to flow; the ability of the hair to flow and move easily.

fluid movement (FLOO-id MOOV-ment)—the appearance of a finished coiffure achieved from a predetermined change of direction in the setting pattern.

fluid ounce (FLOO-id OWNS)— $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a pint.

fluorescent (flur-ES-ent)—an ability to emit light after exposure to light; the wave length of the emitted light being longer than that of the light absorbed.

flush (FLUSH)—to become red in the face due to emotion, fever, or a skin condition that causes blood to rush to the undersurface of the skin; to blush.

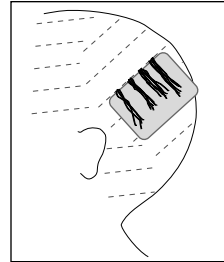
flyaway (FLY-uh-way)—of or pertaining to an excessive electrostatic condition of hair that causes individual strands to repel one another and stand away from the head.

fly weft (FLY WEFT)—fine weaving used for the top row of a postiche made of weft.

foam (FOHM)—a bubbly or frothy mass produced by products such as soap, detergents, or bath beads.

foamer (FOH-mur)—a substance that creates an excessive amount of foam.

foil (FOYL)—a very thin sheet of metal once used in the construction of permanent wave pads; presently used in the color technique of slicing or weaving out small strands of hair and placing in color, covered foil for processing.



foil



fold (FOHLD)—to turn or bend back so that one part covers or lies alongside another; to close or wrap; wind; the space between two folded parts.

follic acid (FOH-lik AS-ud)—vitamin B complex, found in green, leafy vegetables and some animal products.

follicle (FAWL-ih-kul)—a small cavity or sac; the depression in the skin containing the hair root.

follicular (fah-LIK-yuh-lar)—affecting or arising from the follicles.

folliculitis (fah-lik-yuh-LY-tis)—an inflammation of the follicles in the hair.

folliculosis (fah-lik-yuh-LOH-sis)—the presence of an excessive number of lymph follicles.

fomentation (foh-men-TAY-shun)—application of warm moisture in treating a disease.

Food and Drug Administration (FOOD AND DRUG ad-mi-nih-STRAY-shun)—FDA; an agency of the United States government responsible for ensuring that cosmetics, drugs, and foods are safe, correctly packaged, and truthfully labeled.

foot (FOOT)—the terminal section of the limb of a vertebrate animal on which it stands, rests, or moves.

footrest (FOOT-rest)—a small stool or platform on which to place the feet; the extension of the service chair used in a salon on which the client may place his or her feet.

foramen (fuh-RAY-mun)—a passage or opening through a bone or membrane.

forces (FOR-sez)—the causes that produce change or stop the motion of a body; representation of curvature motion; clockwise or counterclockwise.

forearm (FOR-arm)—the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

forehead (FOR-hed)—the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hairline.

foreign matter (FOR-un MAT-ur)—undesirable substance or particles from outside the body found on or in the skin, hair, nails, or body, occurring where they are not normally found.

forelock (FOR-lok)—a small section of hair growing over the forehead.

foreside (FOR-syd)—the front part or front side.

form (FORM)—the outline of the overall hairstyle as seen from all angles.

formaldehyde (for-MAL-duh-hyd)—a pungent gas manufactured by an oxidation process of methyl alcohol, powerful disinfectant; used as a preservative in soap, cosmetics, nail hardeners and polishes. Suspected cancer-causing agent. prolonged exposure can cause symptoms similar to chronic bronchitis or asthma.

formalin (FOR-muh-lin)—a 37% to 40% disinfectant solution of formaldehyde in water.

formation (for-MAY-shun)—the manner in which a thing is formed or shaped.

formula (FOR-myuh-luh)—a prescribed method or rule; a recipe or prescription mixture of two or more ingredients; abbreviation for a chemical compound containing the elements used and their proportions.

formulate (FOR-myoo-layt)—the art of mixing to create a blend or balance of two or more ingredients.

- forward curls (FOR-word KURLZ)**—curls directed toward the face; curls wound in a clockwise direction on the left side of the head and counterclockwise on the right side of the head.
- forward wave (FOR-word WAYV)**—a wave shaped toward the face.
- fossa (FAHS-uh); pl., fossae (FAHS-ee)**—a depression, furrow, or sinus below the level of the surface of a part.
- foul (FOWL)**—offensive to the senses; disagreeable or unpleasant.
- foundation (fown-DAY-shun)**—color left in hair after it goes through the seven stages of lightening.
- foundation base (fown-DAY-shun BAYS)**—in wig making, the supporting material on which the hair is fastened and secured; a cosmetic, usually tinted, in liquid, cream, or powdered form; used as a base or as a protective film applied before the makeup base and/or powder.
- foundation cream (fown-DAY-shun KREEM)**—a cream sometimes used in place of a colored makeup base or as a protective film applied before the makeup base and/or powder.
- foundation, net (fown-DAY-shun, NET)**—a fine, stiffened net used for most foundational hairpieces.
- fraction (FRAK-shun)**—a quantity less than a unit; a part of something.
- fracture (FRAK-chur)**—the breaking or cracking of a bone or cartilage.
- fragile hair (FRAJ-il HAYR)**—hair that is lacking in normal flexibility, tensile strength, and resilience; is usually brittle and easily broken.
- fragilitas (fruh-JIL-ih-tus)**—brittleness.
- fragilitas crinium (fruh-JIL-ih-tus KRY-nee-um)**—technical term for brittle hair or split ends.
- fragment (FRAG-ment)**—a small detached portion.
- fragrance (FRAY-grentz)**—a pleasant, agreeable odor; a product ingredient used to enhance cosmetic and other products; products used on the person such as perfume, toilet water, or cologne.
- fragrant (FRAY-grent)**—having an agreeable odor.
- frail (FRAYL)**—easily broken or damaged; delicate.

frame (FRAYM)—in hairstyling, hair arranged to create a pleasing outline for the face.

franchise (FRAN-chez)—authorization given by owner, corporation, group, or founder to do business under their regulations.

fraudulent claim (FRAWD-yuh-lunt CLAYM)—a claim characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

frayed (FRAYD)—worn away by friction or use, especially an edge of cloth.

freckle (FREK-ul)—a yellow or brown spot on the skin; lentigo.

free amino-acids (FREE uh-MEE-no-A-suds)—located between the chains of keratin in the cortex, holding the moisture within the cortex at a desirable level.

free edge (FREE EJ)—part of the nail body extending over the fingertip.

free hand (FREE HAND)—a hand position and kind of stroke used when shaving the face.

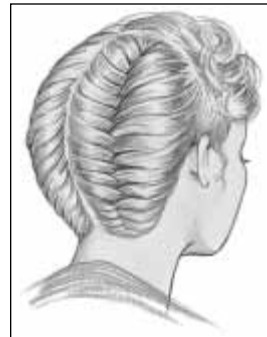
free styling (FREE STYL-ing)—a technique using the fingers of one hand with a hand-held dryer in the other; to direct and style the hair.

French braiding (FRENCH BRAYD-ing)—a technique using strands of hair interlaced close to the head to form a pattern.

French flow technique (FRENCH FLOH tek-NEEK)—a styling technique that employs double rollers or pincurls in an oblong design.

French fluff (FRENCH FLUF)—a combination of prepared tint and shampoo that is applied to the hair like a regular shampoo; adds some color and brightness to faded hair. *See* soap cap.

French knot (FRENCH NAHT)—in hairstyling, a hairstyle where the hair is smoothed off the face and gathered into a twisted roll at the nape of the neck; also called classic knot or chignon.



French braiding

- French lacing (FRENCH LAYS-ing)**—the technique of combing small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp, causing it to form a cushion on which the hair is combed into the desired style; also called teasing.
- French seam (FRENCH SEEM)**—a hairstyle created by combing the hair at the back of the head into a smooth, vertical, flat roll with the ends of the hair folded under.
- French twist (FRENCH TWIST)**—a vertical seam-like arrangement at the back of the head.
- frequency (FREE-kwen-see)**—the number of complete cycles per second of current produced by an alternating current generator; standard frequencies are 25 and 60 cycles per second.
- freshener (FRESH-un-ur)**—a mild liquid cosmetic usually used on the skin following the removal of cleansing cream; skin freshening lotion.
- friction (FRIK-shun)**—the resistance encountered in rubbing one body against another; a deep rubbing movement requiring pressure on the skin while moving it over an underlying structure.
- fringe (FRINJ)**—hair that partially or completely covers the facial area near the hairline; a small hairpiece.
- frizzy (FRIZ-ee)**—hair formed into small, tight curls or narrow waves.
- frontal (FRUNT-ul)**—in front; relating to the forehead; the bone of the forehead.
- frontal artery (FRUNT-ul ART-uh-ree)**—the supraorbital artery that supplies blood to the forehead and upper eyelids.
- frontal bone (FRUNT-ul BOHN)**—the bone forming the forehead; the anterior part of the skull forming the forehead.
- frontalis (frun-TAY-lus)**—anterior or front portion of the epicranium; muscle of the scalp.
- frontal nerve (FRUNT-ul NURV)**—a somatic sensory nerve that innervates the skin of the upper eyelids, the forehead, and the scalp.
- frontal vein (FRUNT-ul VAYN)**—the diploic vein of the cranial bones.
- frostbite (FRAWST-byt)**—injury to the skin and subcutaneous tissues caused by exposure to extreme cold.



frosting (FRAWST-ing)—to lighten or darken (reverse frosting) small, selected strands of hair over the entire head to blend with the rest of the hair.

frosting cap (FRAWST-ing KAP)—a plastic cap-like head covering with small holes through which strands of hair are pulled to the surface to be tinted, lightened, or darkened as desired.

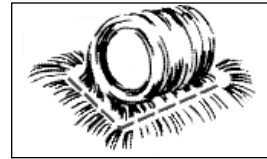
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frosting curls (FRAWST-ing KURLZ)—segments of frosted or blended hair pinned into natural hair to simulate frosted or streaked hair.

fruity blend (FROO-tee BLEND)—pertaining to fragrances based on the aromas of various fruits and combinations of fruits such as lemons, limes, and peaches; used in grooming products.

fuchsia (FYOO-shuh)—a bright bluish-red color.

full base (FUL BAYS)—placement of a roller or a curl directly and completely on its base.



full base

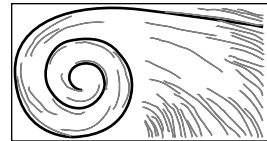
full complement (FUL KAHM-pluh-ment)—complete; containing all of the essential or required substances.

fuller's earth (FUL-urz URTH)—absorbent clay often used as a foundation for packs and masks.

fulling (FUL-ing)—a massage movement in which the limb is rolled back and forth between the hands; a kneading technique in which the tissue is grasped, gently lifted, and spread out.

full stem (FUL STEM)—a curl or curling device such as a roller that is rolled up to the base part.

full stem curl (FUL STEM KURL)—a curl placed completely off the base, giving as much freedom as the length of the stem.



full stem curl

full twist (FUL TWIST)—a rope-like winding of the hair on the rod in spiral permanent waving.

fume (FYOOM)—a smoke, vapor, or gas, especially one that is irritating.

fumigant (FYOO-mih-gant)—a gaseous substance capable of destroying pathogenic bacteria; used to keep clean objects sanitary.

fumigate (FYOO-mih-gayt)—disinfect by the action of smoke or fumes.

function (FUNK-shun)—the normal or special action for which a part is especially suited or used.

fundamental (fun-duh-MEN-tul)—basic; essential; basic rule or principle.

fundus (FUN-dus)—the bottom or lowest part of a sac or hollow organ.

fungi (FUN-ji)—general term for vegetable parasites including all types of fungus and mold.

fungus (FUN-gus)—a vegetable parasite; a spongy growth of diseased tissue on or in the body.

furfural (FUR-fuh-rahf)—a colorless aromatic fluid obtained in the distillation of bran with dilute sulphuric acid.

furrow (FUR-oh)—corrugation (lengthwise or across) in nails; a groove; wrinkle.

furuncle (FYOO-rung-kul)—boil; an acute bacterial infection; a small skin abscess.

fuscine (FUS-in)—the brown melanin pigment of the retina.

fuscous (FUS-kus)—grayish brown; dusky.

fuse (FYOOZ)—to liquefy by heat; a special device that prevents excessive current from passing through a circuit.

fusion (FYOO-zhun)—the act of uniting, blending, or melting together; something formed by fusing.

fuzz (FUZ)—fine, lightweight hair.



furuncle



