

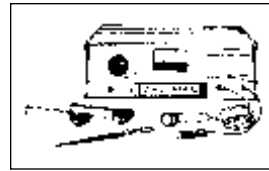
G

galea aponeurotica (GAY-lee-uh ap-uh-noo-RAHT-ih-kuh)—the intermediate tendon joining the frontal and occipital muscles in the scalp.

gallon (GAL-un)—a liquid measure equal to 4 quarts or 8 pints; in metric, 3.78 liters.

galvanic current (gal-VAN-ik KUR-unt)—a direct, silent, and continuous current having a positive and negative pole, producing chemical changes when it passes through certain solutions containing acids and salts, or passes through the tissues and fluids of the body; named for Galvani (1737–1798).

galvanic machine (gal-VAN-ik muh-SHEEN)—an apparatus with attachments designed to produce galvanic current; used primarily to introduce water-soluble products into the skin during a facial treatment.



galvanic machine

galvanic multiple needle technique (gal-VAN-ik MUL-tih-pul NEE-dul tek-NEEK)—a technique used to remove superfluous hair permanently by use of galvanic current and several needles.

galvanic skin response (GSR) (gal-VAN-ik SKIN ree-SPAHNS)—the electrical reaction of the skin to stimulus by the galvanometer; used to measure the skin's responses to electrical current.

galvanism (GAL-vuh-niz-um)—a constant current of electricity, the action of which is chemical.

galvanotherapy (gal-vuh-noh-THUR-mee)—the production of heat by galvanism; used in therapeutic treatments.

gamete (GA-meet)—reproductive cell that can unite with another gamete to form the cell that develops into a new individual.

gamma globulin (GAM-uh GLAHB-yuh-lin)—a globulin in the blood plasma that contains antibodies effective against pathogenic microorganisms.

gamma rays (GAM-uh RAYZ)—powerful electromagnetic radiation having a frequency greater than X-rays.

ganglion (GANG-gee-un); pl., ganglia (GANG-gee-ah)—subcutaneous tumors; bundles of nerve cells in the brain, in organs of special sense or forming units of the sympathetic nervous system.

gangrene (gang-GREEN)—the dying of tissue due to interference with local nutrition.

gardenia (gar-DEE-nee-uh)—a white or yellow tropical flower; its essence is used in perfumery.

garlic (GAR-lik)—a member of the onion family of vegetables; used in cookery, some cosmetics, and medicines; nutritionally, it provides sulphur to hair follicles and skin, regulates oil glands, and speeds removal of toxins from the system.

gastric (GAS-trik)—pertaining to the stomach.

gastric juice (GAS-trik JOOS)—the digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach.

gastrointestinal (gas-troh-in-tes-tun-ul)—pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

gastrocnemius (gas-trok-NEEM-e-us)—muscle attached to the lower rear surface of the heel.

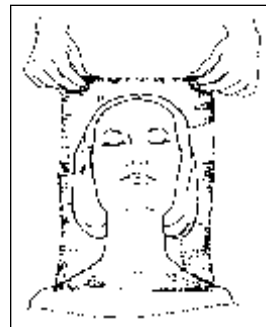
gaudy (GAW-dee)—showy; garish; flashy.

gauge (GAYJ)—to estimate; appraise; judge.

gauze (GAWZ)—a thin, open-meshed cloth used for dressings and for facial masks in some types of facial treatments.

gauze grit (GAWZ GRIT)—a wide meshed gauze generally used as the underlayer of a hairpiece.

gauze mask (GAWZ MASK)—a mask made by cutting a piece of thin open mesh



gauze mask

cloth (cheesecloth) to fit over the client's face and neck; the material is moistened with warm water, applied to the face, then mask ingredients such as fresh crushed fruit or other thin substances are applied over the cloth. The purpose of the gauze is to keep the mask from running or crumbling.

gauze, silk (GAWZ, SILK)—woven material having a flesh look; used in the construction of wigs and hairpieces.

gel (JEL)—a substance comprised of a solid and a liquid that exists as a solid or semisolid mass (jelly-like); a thickened styling or setting preparation.

gelatine (JEL-ut-un)—the tasteless, odorless, brittle substance extracted by boiling bones, hoofs, and animal tissues; used in various foods and medicines.

gene (JEEN)—the ultimate unit in the transmission of hereditary characteristics.

general circulation (JEN-ur-ul sir-kyoo-LAY-shun)—systemic circulation; blood circulation from the left side of the heart throughout the body and back to the heart.

general infection (JEN-ur-ul in-FEK-shun)—result of the bloodstream carrying bacteria and their toxins to all parts of the body.

generator (JEN-ur-ay-tur)—one who generates, causes, or produces.

generic (juh-NAIR-ik)—pertaining to a genus or class of related things.

generic product (juh-NAIR-ik PRAHD-ukt)—a product, especially a drug, not protected by a trademark and not registered.

genetics (juh-NET-iks)—the science that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms.

genitalia (jen-uh-TAY-li-ya)—the organs of the reproductive system, especially the external organs.

gentian (JEN-chun)—a southern and central European herb used in astringents and cleansing products.

genuine (JEN-yoo-in)—authentic; real.

geriatrics (jeer-ee-AH-triks)—the branch of medicine that deals with the physical and psychological changes that affect humans during the aging process.

germ (JURM)—a minute, one-celled vegetable microorganism that causes disease; a microbe; a bacillus; an embryo in its early stages.

German massage (JUR-man muh-sahj)—combines many of the Swedish movements and emphasizes the use of various kinds of therapeutic baths.

germicidal (jer-muh-SYD-ul)—destructive to germs.

germicide (JER-muh-syd)—a solution that destroys germs.

germination (jer-muh-NAY-shun)—the formation of an embryo from an impregnated ovum; the first act of growth in a germ, seed, or bud.

germinative (JER-muh-na-tiv)—having power to grow or develop.

germinative layer (JER-muh-na-tiv LAY-ur)—stratum germinativum; the deepest layer of the epidermis resting on the corium.

germ layer (JURM LAY-ur)—any of three primary layers of cells from which the various organs of most embryos develop by further differentiation.

gerontology (jair-un-TAHL-uh-jee)—the scientific study of the processes and problems of aging.

gift spots (GIFT SPAHTS)—leukonychia; spots of whiteness on the nails; often caused by a blow to the nail or nutritional deficiency.

ginger (JIN-jur)—a product of a tropical plant used in medicinal preparations and in cookery.

ginseng (JIN-sing)—an herb native to China and North America; used as a stimulant and in some hair and skin preparations.

glabrous (GLAY-brus)—smooth; without hair.

glamor, glamour (GLAM-ur)—fascinating, alluring, and often illusory; glorification.

gland (GLAND)—a secretory organ of the body; able to remove certain constituents from the blood to convert them into new compounds.

glandular (GLAN-juh-lur)—pertaining to a gland.

gliding (GLYD-ing)—moving the hand over some portion of the client's body with varying amounts of pressure.

- glimmer (GLIM-ur)**—a rouge that imparts a glossy appearance.
- glint (GLINT)**—brightness; luster; shine.
- globule (GLAHB-yool)**—a small, spherical droplet of fluid or semi-fluid material.
- glomus tumor (GLOH-mus TOO-mur)**—a tumor affecting the digits; usually painful, bluish, and benign.
- glossal (GLAWS-ul)**—pertaining to the tongue.
- glossing (GLAWS-ing)**—a technique in hair tinting and conditioning that creates a highlight effect on the hair.
- glossopharyngeal (glaHS-oh-fa-rehn-JEE-ul)**—the ninth cranial nerve; pertaining to the pharynx and tongue, controls the sense of taste.
- glossy (GLAWS-ee)**—smooth and shining; highly polished.
- glucose (GLOO-kohs)**—a monosaccharide (dextrose) found in fruit and other foods, and in the blood; the chief source of energy for living organisms.
- glued wig (GLOOD WIG)**—a type of wig in which glue is placed on the base or netting, and the hair is attached to the glued surface.
- glutamate (GLOOT-uh-mayt)**—a salt or ester of glutamic acid used to enhance the flavor of foods; used as an antioxidant in cosmetics to prevent spoilage.
- glutamic acid (gloo-TAM-ik AS-ud)**—an amino acid from vegetable or grain protein; used in cosmetics as an antioxidant and as a softener in permanent wave solutions.
- gluteus muscle (GLOOT-ee-us MUS-ul)**—any of three muscles of the buttocks.
- glutin (GLOO-tin)**—a protein obtained from gelatin.
- glycerin (GLIS-ur-in)**—a colorless, oily substance obtained by hydrolysis of fats and by synthesis; manufactured from the natural substance, glycerol; used as a solvent, emollient, and humectant.
- glycerol monostearate (GLIS-ur-awl mahn-oh-STEE-rayt)**—pure white or cream-colored, wax-like solid with faint odor; used as an emulsifying agent for oils, waxes, and solvents; acts as a protective coating for various cosmetics.

glycerol monothioglycolate (GLIS-ur-awl mon-oh-thy-oh-GLY-co-layt)—main active ingredient in acid-balanced waving lotions that effectively reduces the pH.

glycine (GLY-seen)—amino acetic acid.

glycogelatin (gly-koh-JEL-uh-tin)—an ointment base containing gelatin and glycerin.

glycogen (GLY-kuh-jen)—animal starch.

glycol (GLY-kawl)—any dihydric aliphatic alcohol; ethylene alcohol; useful as a solvent.

glycolic acid (gly-KAHL-ik AS-ud)—a possible intermediate in the metabolism of carbohydrates and proteins; found in cane sugar and some fruit.

goiter (GOYT-ur)—a chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland.

gold (GOHLD)—in hairdressing, a term used to indicate the presence of yellow tones; not ashy.

gold bands (GOHLD BANDZ)—uneven effect and brassy areas occurring in some hair lightening procedures.

golden (GOHL-dun)—bright, like the color of gold; golden blond; the color of gold tones.

golden seal (GOHL-dun SEEL)—an herb having a yellow rootstock; a source of hydrosline (a crystalline alkaloid); used in astringents as a mild antiseptic; used for acne, dandruff, and like conditions.

golgi tendon organ (GOHL-jee TEN-dun OHR-gun)—(GTO) multi-branched sensory nerve ending embedded among the fibers of a tendon.

gonads (GOH-nadz)—primary sex glands that produce reproductive cells; ovaries and testes.

gonorrhea (gahn-uh-REE-uh)—a contagious venereal disease caused by the presence of the gonococci bacteria in the genital tract, characterized by discharge and burning sensation when urinating.

gooseflesh (GOOS-flesh)—skin marked by a raised appearance around the hair follicles caused by the contraction of the arrector pilorum muscles; a condition caused by cold or emotional changes affecting the body; goose bumps.

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gouty arthritis (GOW-tee ar-THRY-tis)—arthritis caused by high levels of uric acid in blood that results in pain and inflammation of joints.

grab (GRAB)—to react very rapidly to some stimulus; in haircoloring, pertaining to color that takes quickly.

graceful (GRAYS-ful)—pleasing in form, line, or movement.

graduate (GRAJ-oo-ayt)—in hairstyling, to layer the hair.

graduated haircut (GRAJ-oo-ayt-ud HAYR-kut)—graduated shape or wedge; has a stacked area around the exterior and is cut at low to medium elevations.

gram (GRAM)—the basic unit of mass or weight in the metric system.

granular layer (GRAN-yuh-lur LAY-ur)—the stratum granulosum of the skin.

granules (GRAN-yoo-ulz)—small grains or particles; in haircoloring, granules contain melanin pigment.

granulosum (gran-yoo-LOH-sum)—granular layer of the epidermis.

grapefruit oil (GRAYP-froot OYL)—an oil obtained from the peel of the grapefruit; used in fragrances and fruit flavorings.

grapeseed oil (GRAYP-seed OYL)—an oil expressed from grape seeds; used in hypoallergenic lubricating creams and lotions.

graphite (GRAF-ite)—a soft, black form of carbon used in pencils and as a pigment in some cosmetics.

grattage (grah-TAHZH)—the scrubbing, scrapping, or brushing of a part during treatment.

gravity (GRAV-ih-tee)—the effect of the attraction of the earth on matter; the quality of having weight.

gray (GRAY)—any achromatic color mixture of black and white.

grayed (GRAYD)—in coloring, dulled or diluted by the addition of gray.

gray hair (GRAY HAYR)—hair with decreasing amounts of natural pigment; hair with no natural pigment is actually white; white hair looks gray when mingled with the still pigmented hair.

grease (GREES)—oil; fat; oily matter.

great auricular (GRAYT aw-RIK-yuh-lur)—a nerve at the sides of the neck affecting the face, ears, neck, and parotid gland.

greater multangular (GRAY-tur mul-TANG-yuh-lur)—trapezium; bone of the wrist.

greater occipital nerve (GRAY-tur ahk-SIP-ut-ul nurv)—sensory and motor nerve affecting the scalp, located in back of the head.

great saphenous vein (GRAYT sah-FEE-nus VAYN)—a large superficial vein in the leg.

great toe (GRAYT TOH)—the first inner digit of the foot.

green (GREEN)—the color between blue and yellow in the spectrum; the result of mixing equal parts of yellow and blue (primary colors) to achieve the secondary color, green.

green algae (GREEN AL-jee)—a class of algae in which the cells containing chlorophyll are dominant; source of chlorophyll used in some grooming products.

green soap (GREEN SOHP)—a soft soap made from hydroxides of potassium and sodium, and which contains linseed oil; used as a cleanser for certain skin diseases; also called tincture of green soap.

greige (GRAYZH)—a color between gray and beige as seen in some unfinished, unprocessed, or raw fibers.

grip (GRIP)—to hold firmly; to grasp.

gristle (GRIS-ul)—cartilage; tough, elastic, connective tissue in the body.

grit gauze (GRIT GAWZ)—a very firm, wide-meshed gauze; used in the manufacture of wigs underneath the silk gauze top layer; the grit gauze is the material into which the hair is knotted and anchored.

grizzled (GRIZ-uld)—streaked or flecked with gray; graying.

groom (GROOM)—to make neat or tidy.

groove (GROOV)—the hollow part of a curling iron into which the rod fits; a long, narrow depression.

gross (GROHS)—in mathematics, a unit of quantity comprising 12 dozen.

ground (GROWND)—in electricity, the connection of an electrical current with the earth through some form of conductor such as a ground wire that connects an electrical apparatus with the ground object.

ground wire (GROWND WYR)—a wire that connects an electric current to a ground.

growth (GROHTH)—lengthening of hair, nails, and the like; the process of growing larger or longer; increase in size or maturity; abnormal formation of tissue such as a tumor.

growth direction (GROHTH dih-REK-shun)—the direction in which the hair grows from the scalp.

growth pattern (GROHTH PAT-urn)—the direction in which the hair grows.

guarantee (gair-un-TEE)—a contract, pledge, or promise to pay or act according to an agreement.

guide (GYDE)—something that serves as a model to follow or provides information; a rule to follow.

guideline (GYDE-lyn)—section of hair that determines the length the hair will be cut, located either at the perimeter or in the interior of the cut.

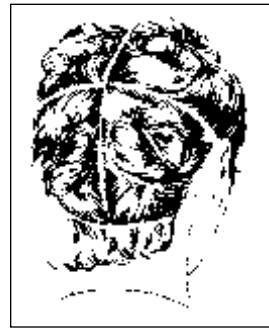
gum (GUM)—a water-soluble viscous vegetable secretion.

gum arabic (GUM AIR-uh-bik)—acacia gum; a gum obtained from African acacia trees; used in facial masks, hair sprays, setting lotions, and powders; a stabilizer, emulsifier, and gelling substance.

gummy (GUM-ee)—a gum-like substance; sticky.

gum tragacanth (GUM TRAJ-uh-kanth)—a gum that binds substances together in a compact form.

guttate (GUT-ayt)—drop-like form characterizing certain cutaneous lesions.



guideline

180 gynecology

gynecology (**gy-nuh-KAHL-uh-jee**)—the science and branch of medicine dealing with the diseases of women, particularly those affecting the sexual organs.



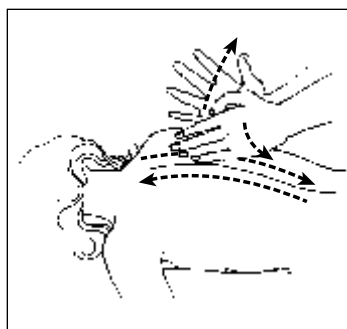
H

H (AYCH)—in chemistry, the symbol for hydrogen.

hack (HAK)—in haircutting, to cut the hair in an irregular or unskilled fashion; in massage, to use short chopping movements with the side of the hand.

hacking (HAK-ing)—a chopping movement done with the edge(s) of the hand(s) in massage.

hackle (HAK-ul)—an oblong board designed with metal upright teeth through which hair or other fiber is pulled to remove tangles; a disentangling device used in wig making.



hacking

hair (HAYR)—a slender thread-like filament of protein keratin; an appendage or outgrowth of the skin of the head and body.

hair analysis (HAYR uh-NAL-ih-sis)—the examination of the hair to determine its condition such as strength, elasticity, porosity, and moisture content; the study of the mineral and chemical content of hair.

hair analyzer (HAYR AN-ul-y-zur)—an instrument designed to test the hair for chemical content and/or to determine its condition.

hairband (HAYR-band)—an elasticized band used to hold the hair in place during a facial treatment; a decorative ribbon or material worn to hold the hair back from the face.

hair bleaching (HAYR BLEECH-ing)—the partial or total removal of natural pigment or artificial color from the hair.

hair bobbing (HAYR BAHB-ing)—the term once used to describe the cutting of women's and children's hair.

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hairbrush (HAYR-brush)—an implement designed with bristles on one end and a handle on the other; used for grooming and styling the hair.

hair bulb (HAYR BULB)—a thickened club-shaped structure that forms the lower part of the hair root.

hair canal (HAYR kuh-NAL)—the space in the hair follicle occupied by the hair root.

hair care products (HAYR KAYR PRAHD-ukts)—products formulated especially for the hair to condition, cleanse, and beautify.

hair cell (HAYR SEL)—an epithelial cell with hair-like outgrowths, especially those in the organ of Corti in the inner ear.

hair clip (HAYR KLIP)—a metal or plastic device with prongs that open and close to secure a curl, curler, or subsection of hair in place.

hair clipper (HAYR KLIP-ur)—an implement designed to cut and trim hair.

hair clipping (HAYR KLIP-ing)—removing hair by the use of hair clippers; removing split ends of the hair with scissors.

hair cloth (HAYR KLAWTH)—a protective covering placed around the client's shoulders to protect clothing during haircutting or other hair care procedures.

hair, coarse (HAYR, KORS)—hair that is extremely large in circumference.

haircolor (HAYR-kul-ur)—an industry-coined term referring to artificial hair color products.

hair color (HAYR KUL-ur)—the color of hair created by nature.

hair color filler (HAYR KUL-ur FIL-ur)—a product used to fill porous spots in the hair and deposit base color during the lightening, tinting, or perming process.

hair coloring (HAYR KUL-ur-ing)—the science and art of changing the color of the hair.



hair bulb

hair coloring brush (HAYR KUL-ur-ing BRUSH)—a flat, short-bristled brush with a long, pointed handle, designed to be used when applying a coloring product to the hair.

hair coloring classification (HAYR KUL-ur-ing klas-ih-fih-KAY-shun)—the four main categories of hair coloring are temporary, semipermanent, deposit only, and permanent.

hair coloring tint (HAYR KUL-ur-ing TINT)—oxidative color; also called penetrating tint, synthetic tint, para tint, and amino tint; used in permanent hair coloring.

hair color mousses (HAYR KUL-ur MOOS-us)—foam that adds temporary color or highlights, and aids with styling in one process.

hair color processing machine (HAYR KUL-ur PRAH-ses-ing muh-SHEEN)—a machine designed to increase the developing action of tints.

hair color remover (HAYR KUL-ur ree-MOOV-ur)—a product formulated to remove tint from the hair.

hair color rinse (HAYR KUL-ur RINS)—a temporary rinse used to color and highlight the hair.

hair color spray (HAYR KUL-ur SPRAY)—a spray, usually gold or silver, applied from an aerosol container; generally used for shows and special effects.

hair composition (HAYR kahm-poh-ZIH-shun)—hair is chiefly composed of protein keratin; the primary elements in average hair are carbon (50.65%), hydrogen (6.36%), nitrogen (17.14%), sulfur (5.0%), and oxygen (20.85%); hair also contains phosphorus in measurable amounts; the exact composition varies with the type of hair, depending to a large extent on age, race, sex, and color.

hair condition (HAYR kun-DIH-shun)—average condition; the state of health of a generally healthy, normal head of hair.

hair conditioner (HAYR kun-DIH-shun-ur)—a product formulated to be used in the hair to improve its health and appearance.

hair cortex (HAYR KOR-teks)—the layer of hair between the cuticle and the medulla.

hair cowlick (HAYR KOW-lik)—a tuft of hair that stands up.

hair crayons (HAYR KRAY-uns)—sticks of coloring material compounded with soaps or synthetic waxes; used to retouch the hair growth between tintings.

haircut (HAYR-kut)—the act of cutting the hair; the result of cutting the hair.

haircut, blunt (HAYR-kut, BLUNT)—refers to a haircut in which there is no elevation; hair is cut off squarely, without taper, so all hairs are the same length at the ends.

haircut, circular (HAYR-kut, SIR-kyuh-lur)—a haircut with medium to high elevation that blends when combed in any direction.

haircut, geometric (HAYR-kut, jee-uh-MET-rik)—haircut using straight lines, zig-zag, and unusual designs; the front perimeter and sides are cut into flattering designs.

hair cuticle (HAYR KYOO-tih-kul)—the outside, horny layer of the hair composed of transparent, overlapping cells pointing away from the scalp toward the hair ends.

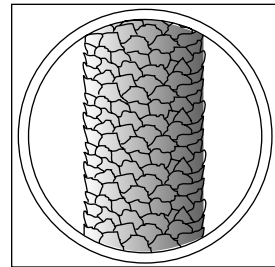
haircut, reverse elevation (HAYR-kut, ree-VURS el-uh-VAY-shun)—the longest length of hair is at the lower hairline with the haircut progressively shorter toward the crown and front hairline.

haircut, shag (HAYR-kut, SHAG)—a haircut combining high and low elevation with fringed effect around the hairline.

haircut, tailored neckline (HAYR-kut, TAYL-urd NEK-lyn)—a hairline length with low elevation in the nape section; haircut with fitted napeline.

haircut tapering (HAYR-kut TAY-pur-ing)—cutting the hair at various lengths within the strands.

haircut thinning (HAYR-kut THIN-ing)—cutting off small strands of hair at the scalp to reduce bulk.



hair cuticle

haircutting (HAYR-kut-ing)—shortening and thinning of the hair, and molding the hair into a becoming style; hair shaping.

haircutting comb (HAYR-kut-ing KOHM)—a comb specifically designed to be used in haircutting; usually it is narrow with short, fine teeth.

haircutting implements (HAYR-kut-ing IM-pluh-ments)—the tools used to cut, trim, and shape the hair such as scissors, thinning shears, straight razors, combs, hair clippers, and safety guards.

haircutting kit (HAYR-kut-ing KIT)—a case designed to hold the implements used in haircutting.

haircutting lotion (HAYR-kut-ing LOH-shun)—a liquid applied to wet hair before cutting to aid the cutting process.

haircutting shears (HAYR-kut-ing SHEERZ)—implement composed of two blades, one movable and the other stationary, fastened with a screw that acts as a pivot.

haircut under elevation (HAYR-kut UN-dur el-uh-VAY-shun)—the shortest length of the hair is at the lower hairline; hair is cut progressively longer toward the top of the head, causing each layer to overlap to cover hair underneath; used in page boy styles.

hair density (HAYR DEN-sih-tee)—the amount of hair strands per square inch on the scalp, generally broken down into categories according to color and approximate number of hairs.

hair design (HAYR dee-ZYN)—the art of styling the hair; a specific style or trend.

hair, direction (HAYR dih-REK-shun)—the direction in which the hair flows in the final comb-out.

hair disease (HAYR dih-ZEEZ)—disease affecting the hair or scalp. *See* trichology.

hairdresser (HAYR-dres-ur)—a term for cosmetologist.

hairdresser's dermatitis (HAYR-dres-urz der-mah-TYT-us)—an inflammation of the skin caused by coming in contact with irritating substances used in hairdressing procedures.

hairdressing (HAYR-dres-ing)—art of arranging the hair into various becoming shapes or styles.

hairdressing adhesive (HAYR-dres-ing ad-HEE-siv)—a substance used to hold small curls in place.

hair dryer (HAYR DRY-ur)—a machine used to dry the hair; chair with drying hood; hand-held hair dryer.

hair drying lamp (HAYR DRY-ing LAMP)—an infrared lamp with a reflector designed to dry wet hair.

hair dyeing (HAYR DY-ing)—giving the hair new and permanent color by impregnating it with a coloring agent.

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hair elasticity (HAYR ee-las-TIS-ut-ee)—the ability of hair to stretch and return to its original form without breaking.

hair ends (HAYR ENDZ)—the last one- to one-half inch of hair growth furthest from the scalp.

hair filler (HAYR FIL-ur)—a commercial product used to provide fill for porous spots in the hair during tinting, lightening, and permanent waving.

hair, fine (HAYR, FYN)—hair that is extremely small in circumference.

hair follicle (HAYR FAHL-ih-kul)—the tube-like depression in the skin that encases the hair root.

hair glands (HAYR GLANZ)—the sebaceous glands (oil glands) of the hair follicles.

hair goods (HAYR GOODS)—wigs, hairpieces, and decorative items for the hair.

hair lace (HAYR LAYS)—a net foundation made of stiffened human hair that is used in wig making.

hair lacquer (HAYR LAK-ur)—a product used to hold a hairstyle in place; usually used in spray form.

hairless (HAYR-les)—without hair; bald.

hairlift (HAYR-lift)—an instrument employed to raise hair into proper balanced position while combing.

hair lightening (HAYR LY-ten-ing)—a chemical process involving the diffusion of the natural color pigment or artificial color from the hair.

hairline (HAYR-lyn)—the line around the top of the head at which the hair ends; the edge of the growth of the hair around the face.

hairline tip (HAYR-lyn TIP)—the thin line at the tip of the nail where excess nail polish is removed during the manicure.

hair loss (HAYR LAWS)—alopecia; unnatural loss of hair or premature baldness.

hair net (HAYR NET)—a cap-shaped, open mesh head covering made of nylon or rayon; used to hold the hair in place while drying; also made in a three-cornered scarf style which is tied over the head.

hair oil (HAYR OYL)—an oil used to lubricate dry hair and scalp.

hair ornament (HAYR OR-nuh-ment)—a decorative object added to the finished hairstyle (comb, ribbon, feathers, bow, or clasp).

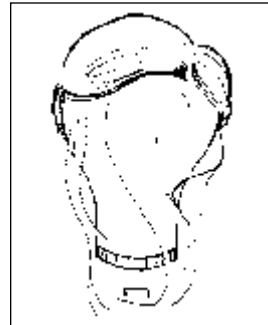
hair papilla (HAYR pah-PIL-uh)—a small cone-shaped elevation at the bottom of the hair follicle.

hair parting (HAYR PART-ing)—separating the hair by a line to comb or create a set, or as an aid in styling the hair; the sectioning of hair to apply tint or bleach to the scalp.

hairpiece (HAYR-pees)—toupee; a small wig used to cover the top or crown of the head; added piece of hair used in some women's hairstyles.

hair pilus (HAYR Pil-us)—a slender thread-like outgrowth on the body.

hairpin (HAYR-pin)—a slender, elongated "U"-shaped pin of plastic or metal, used to secure the hair in place; a pin shaped like a clasp with ridges or plain sides.



hairpiece

hair porosity (HAYR puh-RAHS-ut-ee)—the ability of hair to absorb moisture.

hair pressing (HAYR PRES-ing)—a method of temporarily straightening overcurly hair by means of a heated iron or comb.

hair pressing cream (HAYR PRES-ing KREEM)—a cream used in hair pressing as a protective lubricant.

hair pressing oil (HAYR PRES-ing OYL)—an oily or waxy mixture used in hair pressing.

hair relaxer (HAYR ree-LAKS-ur)—a chemical product used to soften or remove natural curl from the hair.

hair relaxing (HAYR ree-LAKS-ing)—a method used to chemically straighten overcurly hair so that it can be styled in less curly arrangements.

hair restorer (HAYR ree-STOR-ur)—a hair coloring preparation containing metallic dye; not used professionally.

hair roll (HAYR ROHL)—a sausage-like shape in various lengths; used to fill under hair to create special effects.

hair roller (HAYR ROHL-ur)—a tube-shaped device made of metal, plastic, or other material of various lengths and diameters; used to set hair following a shampoo.

hair roller pick (HAYR ROHL-ur PIK)—a toothpick-shaped plastic pick used to hold a hair roller in place.

hair roller pin (HAYR ROHL-ur PIN)—a flat, long, closed “U” shaped pin; used to secure hair rollers.

hair root (HAYR ROOT)—that part of the hair contained within the follicle, below the surface of the scalp.

hair sample (HAYR SAM-pul)—a swatch of hair taken from a client’s hair for purposes of testing or matching.

hair set (HAYR SET)—the technique of placing the hair into roller or pincurl patterns, finger waving, or other manipulations, then combing and brushing it into a finished style.

hair set tape (HAYR SET TAYP)—a type of tape that is used to assist in the foundation of hairlines and curves when the hair is too short to set on rollers or in pincurls.

hair setting product (HAYR SET-ing PRAHD-ukt)—a lotion, spray, or gel used to make the hair easier to set and to hold the finished style in place.

hair shaft (HAYR SHAFT)—the portion of hair that projects beyond the skin, consisting of an outer layer (the cuticle), an innermost layer (the medulla), and an inbetween layer (the cortex); color changes are made within the cortex.



- hair shapers (HAYR SHAYP-urz)**—an implement for haircutting shaped like a straight razor with a safety guard.
- hair shaping (HAYR SHAYP-ing)**—the art of haircutting; molding the hair into a style.
- hair shingling (HAYR SHING-gling)**—the technique of cutting the hair close to the nape with the hair becoming gradually longer toward the crown.
- hair slithering (HAYR SLITH-ur-ing)**—the process used in thinning and tapering the hair at the same time using scissors.
- hair softener (HAYR SAW-fen-ur)**—a hair pomade, hair cream, cream rinse, or similar substance that tends to remain on the hair for better texture and control.
- hair spray (HAYR SPRAY)**—a hair cosmetic applied in the form of a mist to hold a style in position.
- hair straightener (HAYR STRAYT-en-ur)**—a chemical agent or an iron used to straighten overcurly hair.
- hair straightening (HAYR STRAYT-en-ing)**—straightening overcurly hair by use of chemical agents or a heated mechanical device.
- hair stream (HAYR STREEM)**—the natural direction in which the hair grows after leaving the follicle.
- hairstyle (HAYR-styl)**—a way of wearing the hair; a coiffure.
- hairstyling (HAYR-styl-ing)**—the art of dressing the hair.
- hairstylist (HAYR-styl-ist)**—a specialist in the creation and design of hair fashions.
- hair, superfluous (HAYR, soo-PUR-floo-us)**—unwanted or excess hair on the face or body.
- hair test (HAYR TEST)**—a sampling of how the hair will react to a particular treatment.
- hair texture (HAYR TEKS-chur)**—the general quality of hair as to coarse, medium, or fine; the feel of the hair.
- hair thinning (HAYR THIN-ing)**—a procedure to reduce the bulk and density of hair.
- hair tint (HAYR TINT)**—a permanent hair coloring.

hair tinting (HAYR TINT-ing)—the act of chemically adding pigment to either virgin or tinted hair.

hair tint test (HAYR TINT TEST)—the testing of a product on the client's skin to determine predisposition to the ingredients in the product to be used; a test to determine the reaction of a tint on a sample strand of hair.

hair tonic (HAYR TAHN-ik)—a liquid product for cleansing the hair and toning the scalp.

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hair transplant (HAYR TRANZ-plant)—a surgical procedure for transferring tufts of hair from a normal area of the scalp to a bald area.

hair treatment (HAYR TREET-munt)—a procedure using appropriate products to improve the condition of the hair and scalp.

hair trim (HAYR TRIM)—trimming; cutting the hair slightly; following the existing lines.

hair weaving (HAYR WEEV-ing)—the practice of sewing a foundation or weft into the remaining hair on the head in an effort to eliminate the appearance of thinning or baldness, or to add length to natural hair.

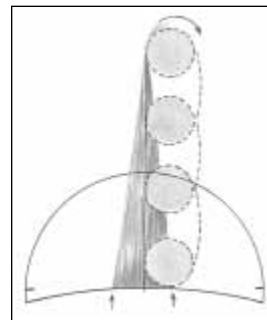
hair weft (HAYR WEFT)—a section of woven hair.

hairy (HAYR-ee)—having excessive hair growth; hirsute.

hairy nevus (HAYR-ee NEE-vus)—a mole; a pigmented, brownish growth covered with hair.

half base (HAF BAYS)—the placement of a roller or a curl one-half off the base, giving medium volume or movement.

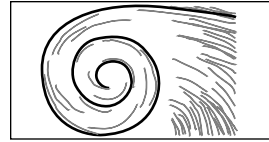
half moon (HAF MOON)—lunula; in manicuring, a term pertaining to the light, crescent shape at the base of each nail where the matrix and the connective tissue of the nail bed join. May be polished or left unpolished.



half base

half stem curls (HAF STEM CURLZ)—a technique by which a curl (circle) is placed one-half off its base; permits medium movement

yet gives good control to the hair and produces softness in the finished wave pattern.



half stem curl

half tone (HAF TOHN)—a semitone, halfway between a highlight and a shadow.

half twist (HAF TWIST)—a term used in permanent waving to designate a type of winding, flat on one side of the rod and twisted on the other side in each revolution.

half wig (HAF WIG)—a hair piece formed on one-half of a wig base to blend with the natural hair on the head.

halitosis (hal-uh-TOH-sus)—offensive odor from the mouth; foul breath.

hallux (HAL-uks)—the first and innermost digit of the foot; the great toe.

halo (HAY-loh)—lengths of layered hair on a ventilated or wefted foundation band; used over the top of the head or to encircle the head.

halo lightening (HAY-loh LYT-un-ing)—lightening the hairline area to create a halo effect.

halo wrap (HAY-loh RAP)—a permanent wave created by wrapping vertical rods at the perimeter.

hamamelis (ham-uh-MEE-lus)—a shrub of eastern North America having hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers appearing after the leaves have fallen; witch hazel is an extract of this plant and is used as an astringent.

hamate (HAY-mayt)—hooked, unciform; a bone of the wrist.

hamstring (HAM-string)—in human anatomy, one of the tendons at the back of the knee.

hand (HAND)—in human and primate anatomy, the part of the upper limb distal to the forearm and comprising the corpus, metacarpul, and fingers (digits); the part attached to the wrist, top, or back of the hand, palm, fingers, and thumb.

hand care (HAND KAYR)—pertaining to beneficial exercises and grooming of the hands and nails.

hand care products (HAND KAYR PRAHD-ukts)—any cream, lotion, or other preparation used to soften and smooth the skin of the hands, and to aid in care of the nails.

hand clippers (HAND KLIP-urz)—an implement used in haircutting.
See clippers.

hand-held implement (HAND-HELD IM-pluh-ment)—any item such as a blow dryer, clippers, scissors, and facial apparatus held in the hand and used to perform a service.

hand massage (HAND muh-SAHZH)—a series of massage movements for the hands, included with a manicure.

hand mirror (HAND MEER-ur)—a small mirror with a handle used in the salon to enable the client to view the back and sides of the finished hairstyle.

handtied (HAND-tyd)—a process in wig making whereby individual hairs are inserted into the mesh foundation and knotted individually with the aid of a needle; this type of wig is also referred to as a ventilated hairpiece.

hanging curls (HANG-ing KURLZ)—curls hanging downward from the head.

hangnail (HANG-nayl)—a tear in a strip of epidermis at the side of the nail; splitting of the cuticle.

hardener (HARD-un-ur)—a substance used to strengthen the fingernails.

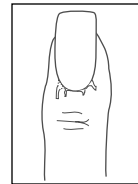
hard end feel (HARD END FEEL)—bone-against-bone feeling.

hard goods (HARD GOODZ)—pertaining to apparatus, machines, and implements; also hardware.

hard press (HARD PRES)—a technique in thermal hair straightening that removes 100 percent of the curl; is accomplished by applying the thermal pressing comb twice on each side of the hair.

hard rubber (HARD RUB-ur)—a substance used in the manufacture of combs for the cosmetology and barbering industry.

hard soap (HARD SOHP)—a soap made with sodium hydroxide; a white solid, bar-shaped soap, or a yellowish or white powdered soap.



hangnail



hard sore (HARD SOR)—also called a chancre sore; a primary lesion that forms a hard crust.

hard water (HARD WAW-tur)—water containing certain minerals and metallic salts as impurities; does not readily lather with soap.

harmony (HAR-muh-nee)—an orderly or pleasing arrangement of shapes and lines.

haversian canals (huh-VUR-zhun kuh-NALZ)—small channels through which the blood vessels travel in the bone.

hay fever (HAY FEE-vur)—allergy caused by plant pollens in the air.

hazel (HAY-zul)—a medium yellowish-brown color.

H-bond (AYCH-BAHND)—a hydrogen bond; physical crossbond in the cortical layer.

head (HED)—the part of a vertebrate animal at the top or front of a spinal column containing the sense organs (eyes, ears, nose, and the mouth).

headband (HED-band)—a band, usually of material, worn to hold the hair back from the face.

heart (HART)—muscular, conical-shaped organ about the size of a closed fist.

heart-shaped face (HART-SHAYPT FAYS)—a face with a wide forehead and a narrow, pointed chin.

helical winding (HEEL-ih-kul WYND-ing)—winding the hair from the scalp to the ends. *See* spiral curl.

heliotherapy (hee-lee-oh-THAIR-uh-pee)—the therapeutic use of solar energy; use of the sun's rays as a beneficial treatment.

helix (HEE-likes)—spiral formation; the structural arrangement of polypeptide chains in the hair; the fleshy tip of the ear.

hem (HEM)—the bent-over edge of a piece of material that has been turned under to avoid fraying; in wig work, the netting and the binding.

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heart-shaped face

hemal, haemel (HEE-mul)—relating to the blood or blood vessels.

hematidrosis, hemidrosis (hem-ah-tih-DROH-sus, hem-ih-DROH-sus)—the excretion of sweat stained with blood or blood pigment.

hematocyst (heh-MAT-uh-sist)—a cyst containing blood.

hematocyte (heh-MAY-uh-syt)—a blood corpuscle.

hematology (hee-muh-TAHL-oh-jee)—the science of the blood, its functions, composition, and diseases.

hematoma (hee-muh-TOH-muh)—mass of blood trapped in tissue or in a cavity as a result of internal bleeding.

hemifacial (hee-mih-FAY-shul)—pertaining to one side of the face.

hemiplegia (hee-mi-PLÉE-jee)—unilateral paralysis caused by a stroke.

hemoglobin (HEE-muh-gloh-bun)—the coloring matter of the blood; the oxygen-carrying pigment in the blood and iron-containing protein in red blood cells.

hemophilia (hee-moh-FEE-lee-uh)—disease characterized by slow blood clotting and excessive bleeding.

hemopoietic tissue (hee-muh-poy-ET-ik TISH-oo)—tissue found in bone marrow and the vascular system.

hemorrhage (HEM-uh-rij)—heavy or uncontrollable bleeding.

hemostatic (hee-muh-STAT-ik)—a substance used to control bleeding; also referred to as a styptic.

henna (HEN-uh)—the leaves of an Egyptian plant, *Lawsonia inermis*; used as a dye, imparting bright shades of red; also used as a cosmetic.

henna, compound (HEN-uh KAHM-pownd)—Egyptian henna to which has been added one or more metallic preparations to alter color and adhere like a coating to the hair. *See* progressive dye.

henna intensifier (HEN-uh in-TEN-sih-fy-ur)—an additive for henna that increases its color value.

henna leaves (HEN-uh LEEVZ)—leaves of the henna plant from which a red dye is extracted; the dye may be used on hair but is not used on eyebrows or eyelashes.

- henna shampoo (HEN-uh sham-POO)**—a shampoo to which henna has been added to add color and luster to the hair.
- henna, white (HEN-uh, WHYT)**—magnesia plus peroxide and ammonia.
- herb (URB, HURB)**—a plant with leaves, stems, or parts used in cookery, and in medicinal and cosmetic preparations.
- herbal (URB-ul)**—pertaining to herbs.
- herbal extracts (URB-ul EKS-trakts)**—substances from herbs used in various products.
- herbal shampoo (URB-ul sham-POO)**—shampoo containing substances extracted from bark, roots, and herbs known to aid in cleansing the hair and scalp; shampoo to which saponin products have been added.
- herbal therapy (URB-ul THAIR-uh-pee)**—the use of etheric oils of plants and natural oils, applied to the skin as a stimulant, and to impart a sense of physical well-being.
- hereditary (huh-RED-ih-teh-ree)**—descending from ancestor to heir; genetically transmitted from parent to offspring.
- heredity (huh-RED-ih-tee)**—the genetic capacity of the organism to develop ancestral characteristics; the transfer of qualities or disease from parent to offspring.
- herpes (HER-peeZ)**—an inflammatory disease of the skin caused by a viral infection and characterized by small vesicles in clusters.
- herpes facialis (HER-peeZ fah-she-AY-lis)**—a type of herpes simplex affecting the face, usually the lips and mouth; cold sore.
- herpes simplex (HER-peeZ SIM-pleks)**—fever blister; cold sore; viral infection.
- hexachlorophenol (heks-uh-kloh-roh-FEE-nohl)**—white, free-flowing powder, essentially odorless; used as a bactericidal agent in anti-septic soaps, deodorant products, including soaps and various cosmetics.
- hidrosis (hid-ROH-sus)**—the production and excretion of sweat; abnormally profuse sweating.

high caloric diet (HY kal-OR-ik DY-ut)—a diet containing 3,000 or more calories per day.

high colored (HY KUL-urd)—deep or brilliant rosy color; exaggerated color.

high elevation (HY el-uh-VAY-shun)—haircutting term indicating that hair is held 90 degrees or more from the head and then cut, causing it to fall in a layered effect.

high fashion (HY FASH-un)—a current fashion trend in clothing, hairstyling, or hair coloring.

high fashion blonding (HY FASH-un BLAHND-ing)—the special process of coloring in which the hair is lightened and then toned.

high-frequency current (HY-FREE-kwen-see KUR-ent)—current with a high oscillation or vibration.

high-frequency machine (HY-FREE-kwen-see muh-SHEEN)—a machine that produces violet rays; used for facial and scalp treatments.

high frequency, tesla (HY FREE-kwen-see TES-luh)—violet ray; an electric current of medium voltage and medium amperage.

high-lift tinting (HY-LIFT TINT-ing)—a single-process color with a higher degree of lightening action and a minimum amount of color deposit.

highlight (HY-lyt)—brightness or luster added to the skin or hair by some artificial means; a lighter cosmetic applied to a facial feature to improve its contours.

highlighting (HY-lyt-ing)—coloring some of the hair strands lighter than the natural color to add the illusion of sheen; generally not strongly contrasting from the natural color; applying a lighter cosmetic to a facial feature to improve its contours.

highlighting shampoo tint (HY-lyt-ing sham-POO TINT)—a permanent hair tint mixed with peroxide and shampoo; used when a very slight change in hair shade is desired.

high molecular weight (HY muh-LEK-yuh-lur WAYT)—large size and density of a specific molecular construction.

high style (HY STYL)—the newest hair fashion; an up-to-the minute design.



- hinge joints (HINJ JOYNTS)**—joints in the elbow and knee; two or more bones that connect like a door.
- hip (HIP)**—in human anatomy, the part of the body below the waist on either side of the pelvis.
- hip bone (HIP BOHN)**—the innominate bone.
- hirsute (HUR-soot, hur-SOOT)**—hairy; having coarse, long hair; shaggy.
- hirsuties (hur-SOO-shee-eez)**—hypertrichosis; growth of an unusual amount of hair on the body normally bearing only downy hair, as on the faces of women or the backs of men; hairy; superfluous hair.
- hirsutism (HUR-suh-tiz-um)**—pertaining to an excessive growth or cover of hair, especially in areas not normally covered with excessive hair.
- histamine (HISS-tah-meen)**—a vasodepressor amine; a powerful stimulant that causes a fall in blood pressure; is liberated in the skin as a result of injury.
- histologists (his-TAHL-uh-jists)**—those who apply themselves to the science of histology.
- histology (his-TAHL-uh-jee)**—the science of the minute structure of organic tissues; microscopic anatomy.
- hives (HYVZ)**—urticaria; a skin eruption.
- hoary (HOR-ee)**—gray or white with age.
- Hodgkin's disease (HAHJ-kinz dih-ZEEZ)**—a disease characterized by enlargement of the lymph nodes, lymphoid tissue, and the spleen; a progressive and sometimes fatal condition; named after Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798–1866).
- hold (HOLD)**—pertaining to the ability of a hair spray to keep a hairstyle in place.
- holding angle (HOLD-ing ANG-gul)**—angle at which the hand is held while cutting hair from the headform.
- homeostasis (hoh-mee-oh-STAY-sus)**—the maintenance of normal, internal stability in an organism.

homogenizer (huh-MAHJ-uh-nyz-ur)—a substance that produces a uniform suspension of emulsions from two or more normally immiscible substances.

homogeneous (hoh-moh-JEEN-ee-us)—having the same nature or quality; a uniform character in all parts.

hone (HOHN)—a fine grit stone used to sharpen a cutting tool such as a razor; used for haircutting or for shaving the beard.

honey (HUN-ee)—mel; the product of the honey bee; considered to be a health-giving food and sometimes used in facial and other cosmetic products.

honeycomb base (HUN-ee-kohm BAYS)—a lightweight, openly woven base on a wig through which a person's own hair can be pulled and blended with the artificial wig hair.

honeysuckle (HUN-ee-suk-ul)—a large climbing shrub with white flowers, valued for its pleasing fragrance; used in perfumery.

hops (HAHPS)—a climbing herb with scaly fruit; produces an astringent and moisturizing substance; provides amino acids for cell renewal.

horizontal (hor-ih-ZAHN-tul)—parallel to the horizon; level; opposite of vertical.

hormone (HOR-mohn)—a secretion produced in and by one of the endocrine glands (pituitary, thyroid, adrenals) and carried by the bloodstream or body fluid to another part of the body or a body organ to stimulate functional activity or secretion.

hormone cream (HOR-mohn KREEM)—a cosmetic containing hormones.

horny (HOR-nee)—composed of or resembling horns; a keratoid substance; having the hard texture of horns.

horse chestnut (HORS CHES-nut)—a tree bearing chestnut-like fruit, digitate leaves, and clusters of flowers; used in preparations for facial treatments; said to tighten pores, stimulate, and speed healing of the skin.

horsetail (HORS-tayl)—an herb with hollow, jointed stems used in products for the skin and hair; contains vitamin C and acts as an astringent and healing substance.

- hospital level disinfectants (HOS-pih-tal LEV-ul dis-in-FEKT-ants)**—virucidal, pseudomonocidal, bactericidal, and fungicidal in nature.
- hot brush (HAHT BRUSH)**—an electric curling iron with metal body and firm bristles, shaped like a round brush; used to style the hair when it is dry.
- hot comb (HAHT KOHM)**—a thermal iron used in hair pressing; also an electric appliance designed to dry the hair as it is being styled.
- hot iron (HAHT EYE-urn)**—another term for curling iron.
- hot oil (HAHT OYL)**—a warmed oil used in facial and manicure treatments.
- hot rollers (HAHT ROHL-urz)**—rollers that are preheated before being placed in the hair.
- hue (HYOO)**—pertaining to a particular color, tint, or shade; gradation of color.
- human disease carrier (HYOO-mun dih-ZEES KAIR-ih-ur)**—person who is immune to a disease, but harbors germs that can infect other people.
- human hair (HYOO-mun HAYR)**—hair that grows on a human being; the facial, head, or body hair of a person.
- human hair wig (HYOO-mun HAYR WIG)**—a wig made with Asiatic or European hair, considered to be of excellent quality.
- humectant (hyoo-MEK-tent)**—a substance that absorbs moisture or promotes retention of moisture; a substance having affinity for water with the stabilizing action on water content of a material.
- humeral (HYOO-mur-ul)**—pertaining to the humerus.
- humerus (HYOO-muh-rus)**—the uppermost and largest bone in the arm extending from the elbow to the shoulder.
- humid (HYOO-mid)**—containing moisture, vapor, or water; damp.
- humidity (hyoo-MID-ih-tee)**—dampness; a moderate amount of wetness, especially in the atmosphere.
- hyacinth (HY-uh-sinth)**—a fragrant, bell-shaped flower cultivated for use in perfumery.

hyaline (HY-uh-lin)—cartilage found in the nose, trachea, and on the ends of bones and in movable joints.

hydrate (HY-drayt)—a compound formed by the union of water with some other substance; to combine a substance with water; to add moisture to the skin.

hydrating agent (HY-drayt-ing AY-jent)—a substance used in facial treatments to restore moisture to dry (dehydrated) skin.

hydration (hy-DRAY-shun)—the chemical union of a substance with water.

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hydroa (hy-DROH-uh)—a skin lesion associated with or caused by profuse sweating.

hydrocarbon (hy-droh-KAR-bun)—any compound composed only of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrochloric acid (hy-droh-KLOR-ik AS-ud)—an aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride HCl that is a strong, corrosive, irritating acid.

hydrocyst (HY-droh-sist)—a cyst containing a watery fluid.

hydrocystoma (hid-roh-sis-TOH-muh)—an eruption of deeply seated vesicles due to water retention in the sweat follicles.

hydrogen (HY-druh-jun)—in chemistry, the symbol H; the lightest element; it is an odorless, tasteless, colorless gas found in water and all organic compounds.

hydrogenate (hy-DRAHJ-uh-nayt)—to combine or treat with hydrogen.

hydrogenated lanolin (HY-druh-jen-ayt-ud LAN-ul-un)—lanolin treated with hydrogen so that it retains its emollient qualities while losing unwanted odor, color, and tackiness; used in cosmetic preparations such as creams, lotions, powders, sprays, suntan products, hair and nail preparations, and perfumes.

hydrogen bond (physical bond) (HY-druh-jun BAHND)—in chemistry, the bond formed between two molecules when the nucleus of a hydrogen atom, originally attached to a fluorine, nitrogen, or oxygen atom of a second molecule of the same or different substance.

hydrogen bond in hair (HY-druh-jun BAHND IN HAYR)—in hair chemistry, the molecular association between an atom of hydrogen

and an atom of oxygen in the hair, forming an electromagnetic bond; gives strength and elasticity to hair, and form to the hair when it is dry.

hydrogen ion concentration (HY-druh-jun EYE-ahn kahn-sen-TRAY-shun)—also called pH, a measure of the degree of acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution, and expressed on a scale of 0–14 where 7 is neutral, 0.0–6.9 indicates decreasing acidity, and 7.1–14.0 indicates increasing alkalinity.

hydrogen peroxide (HY-druh-jun puh-RAHK-syd)—a powerful oxidizing chemical made up of 2 parts hydrogen and 2 parts oxygen (H_2O_2); in liquid form, it is used as a neutralizer, and for the activation of lighteners and hair tints; the most common strength for cosmetology use is 6 percent; also referred to as a developer; available in liquid and cream; used as an antiseptic in a weaker strength.

hydrolysis (hy-DRAHL-uh-sus)—chemical process of decomposition involving splitting of a bond with the addition of the elements of water (hydrogen and oxygen).

hydrolyze (HY-droh-lyz)—to decompose as a result of the incorporation and splitting of water; the two resulting products divide the water: the hydroxyl group is attached to one and the hydrogen atom to the other.

hydrolyzed elastin (HY-druh-lyzd ih-LAS-tun)—the product (hydrolysate) of animal ligaments and other connective tissue used in creams formulated to help retain the skin's elasticity.

hydromassage (hy-druh-muh-SAHZH)—massage by means of moving water.

hydrometer (hy-DRAHM-ut-ur)—an instrument used to measure the strength (volume) of peroxide and other liquids.

hydrophilic (hy-drah-FIL-ik)—capable of combining with or attracting water.

hydrophobia (hy-druh-FOH-bee-uh)—rabies in humans; morbid fear of water.

hydroquinone (hy-droh-kwin-OHN)—a chemical compound used as an antioxidant and bleaching agent in some cosmetic preparations.

hydrosis (hy-DROH-sis)—excretion of perspiration.

hydrosoluble (hy-droh-SAHL-yoo-bul)—soluble in water.

hydrotherapy (hy-druh-THAIR-uh-pee)—the scientific use of water in the treatment of injuries, diseases, or for mental well-being; physical therapy using water.

hydroxic cellulose (hy-DRAHK-sik SEL-yuh-lohs)—a chemical employed as a thickening agent; a chemical used to make a watery liquid thick.

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hydroxide (hy-DRAHKS-yd)—any compound formed by the union of one oxygen atom and one hydrogen atom with a group of atoms known as a radical.

hygiene (HY-jeen)—the science of preserving health.

hygienic (hy-JIEN-ik)—having to do with preserving health.

hygroscopic (hy-gruh-SKAHP-ik)—readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

hyoid (HY-oyd)—pertaining to the “U”-shaped bone situated at the base of the tongue that supports the tongue and its muscles; also called “Adam’s Apple.”

hyper (HY-pur)—a prefix denoting excessive; above normal; above; beyond.

hyperacidity (hy-pur-uh-SID-ih-tee)—an excess of acidity.

hyperadrenalism (hy-pur-uh-DREN-al-is-um)—excessive release of adrenal hormones into the bloodstream.

hyperemia (hy-puh-REE-mee-uh)—the presence of an excessive quantity of blood in a body part; congestion.

hyperhidrosis, hyperidrosis (hy-per-hy-DROH-sus, hy-pur-ih-DROH-sis)—excessive sweating.

hyperkeratinization (HY-pur-kair-uh-tin-ih-zay-shun)—*see* hyperkeratosis.

hyperkeratosis (hy-pur-kair-uh-TOH-sis)—hypertrophy (excessive growth) of the corneous (horny) layer of the skin, and associated with hypertrophy of the prickle cell layer and the granular layer of the skin.

hyperkeratosis subungualis (*hy-pur-kair-uh-TOH-sis sub-un-GWAY-lis*)—hypertrophy affecting the nail bed.

hyperostosis (*hy-puh-rahs-TOH-sus*)—excessive growth or thickening of bone tissue.

hyperpigmentation (*hy-pur-pig-men-TAY-shun*)—a condition characterized by the production of more melanin in some areas of the skin than in others.

hyperplasia (*hy-pur-PLAY-zhuh*)—excessive formation of tissue; an increase in the number of cells in tissue or an organ.

hypersecretion (*hy-pur-suh-KREE-shun*)—excessive secretion.

hypersensitivity (*hy-pur-sen-sih-TIV-ih-tee*)—excessive sensitivity to substances to which a normal individual does not react.

hyperthyroidism (*hy-pur-THY-roy-diz-um*)—excessive activity of the thyroid gland.

hypertrichosis, hypertrichosis (*hy-pur-trih-KOH-sis*)—a condition of excessive development or abnormal growth of the hair; superfluous hair.

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

hypertrophy (*hy-PUR-truh-fee*)—abnormal increase in the size of a part or an organ; overgrowth; abnormal growth. Enlargement of muscle due to repeated forceful muscle activity.

hypo (*HY-poh*)—a prefix denoting under; beneath; lowered state.

hypoadrenalism (*hy-poh-ah-DREEN-al-izm*)—Addison's disease; due to the failure of the adrenal cortex to produce aldosterone and cortisol.

hypoallergenic (*hy-poh-al-ur-JEN-ik*)—having a lower than usual tendency to cause allergic reactions.

hypodermal (*hy-poh-DUR-mul*)—lying beneath the epidermis.

hypodermic (*hy-poh-DUR-mik*)—of or relating to parts beneath the skin; placed or introduced beneath the skin.

hypodermis (*hy-poh-DUR-mis*)—in human anatomy, the subcutaneous tissue.

hypoglossal (*hy-poh-GLAHS-ul*)—motor nerve located under the tongue; the twelfth cranial nerve.

hyponychium (**hy-poh-NIK-ee-um**)—the thickened stratum corneum of the epidermis that lies underneath the free edge of the nail.

hypothalamus (**hy-poh-THAL-uh-mus**)—the part of the brain that regulates many metabolic body processes.

hypothenar (**hy-PAHTH-uh-nahr, hy-poh-THEEN-ur**)—the fleshy eminence on the palm of the hand over the metacarpal bone of the little finger; also the prominences of the palm at the base of the fingers.

**G
H**

hypothermia (**hy-poh-THER-mee-uh**)—a condition of abnormally low body temperature.

hypothesis (**hy-PAHTH-uh-sis**)—an assumption or theory proposed to account for facts.

hypoxia (**hip-AHK-see-uh**)—inadequate supply of oxygen in the tissues.

hyssop (**HIS-up**)—an herb of the mint family; used in medicine and cosmetic preparations; valued as an astringent and for its healing properties.



ice (YS)—frozen water.

ice bag (YS BAG)—also called ice pack; a flexible, waterproof container used to hold ice; it is wrapped in a towel and applied to the part of the face or body to be treated.

ice cube (YS KYOOB)—frozen water in the shape of a small block; used in ice bags and in some facial procedures to contract the pores.

ice pick scars (YS PIK SKARZ)—large visible open pores that look as if the skin has been punctured with an ice pick or similar object; this scar is caused by a deep pimple or cyst that has destroyed the follicle as infection worked its way to the surface of the skin.

ichthyosis (ik-thee-OH-sis)—a skin disease in which the skin becomes rough with diminished sweat and sebaceous secretion; fish skin disease.

ichthyotic (ik-thee-AHT-ik)—characterized by a skin disease accompanied by scaling.

icing (YS-ing)—in haircoloring, a term for frosting only half of the head, either the front or back.

identical (y-DEN-tih-kul)—exactly alike or equal.

illumination (ih-loo-mih-NAY-shun)—the action or state of making light, luminous, or shining; in hair coloring, a process whereby one area of the head is lightened two or three shades.

imagery (IM-ij-ree)—the forming of a mental image; creative thinking.

imbalance (im-BAL-ens)—the state of being out of balance.

imbibition (im-buh-BISH-un)—the act of sucking up moisture.

imbricated (IM-brih-kayt-ud)—overlapped, as scales in skin disease.

imbrications (im-bruh-KAY-shunz)—cells arranged in layers overlapping one another; tiny overlapping of scales found in the hair cuticle; overlapping of layers of tissue in the closure of wounds or repair of defects.



immerse (ih-MURS)—to plunge into; dip; submerge in a liquid.

immersion (ih-MUR-shun)—plunging or dipping into a liquid especially so as to cover completely.

immiscible (im-IS-uh-bul)—not capable of being mixed as in oil and water.

immobile (ih-MOH-bul)—incapable of being moved; motionless.

immune (ih-MYOON)—safe from attack; protected from disease by vaccination or natural defenses.

immunity (im-YOO-net-ee)—freedom from or resistance to disease; the body's ability to destroy bacteria that have gained entrance and thus resist infection.

J immunodermatology (im-yoo-noh-dur-muh-TAHL-uh-jee)—the study of the immune system as related to skin disorders and their treatment.

immunology (im-yoo-NAHL-uh-jee)—the branch of medical science that deals with immunity to diseases.

impair (im-PAYR)—to make worse; to render less than perfect; to cause to lose quality.

impearl (im-PURL)—to make pearly; to pearlize a cosmetic product to give a sheen.

impedance (im-PEED-ens)—the resistance in an electric current to an alternating current.

impenetrable (im-PEN-uh-troh-bul)—incapable of being penetrated.

imperfect (im-PUR-fikt)—falling short of perfection; defective; unfinished.

impermeable (im-PUR-mee-uh-bul)—impenetrable; not capable of being penetrated; impervious to moisture.

impervious (im-PUR-vee-us)—impenetrable; incapable of being passed through.

impetigo (im-puh-TEE-goh)—bacterial infection; an eruption of pustules caused by staphylococci or streptococci that rupture or become crusted; occurring chiefly on the face around the mouth and nostrils.

- implant (im-PLANT)**—to imbed; to insert and fix firmly.
- implement (IM-pluh-ment)**—an instrument or tool.
- impregnated (im-PREG-nayt-ud)**—fertilized; saturated.
- impure (im-PYOOR)**—containing some form of contamination; lacking purity; adulterated.
- inactive electrode (in-AK-tiv ee-LEK-trohd)**—the opposite pole from the active electrode.
- inappropriate (in-uh-PROH-pree-ut)**—unsuitable; not fitting such as a hairstyle unsuitable for facial structure.
- incandescent (in-kan-DES-ent)**—white, glowing, clear, or luminous with intense heat.
- inch (INCH)**—a measure of length equal to one twelfth of a foot; 2.54 centimeters.
- incision (in-SIZH-un)**—a cut; a division of soft body tissue made with a knife or similar instrument.
- inclined (in-KLYND)**—forming an angle with a line or plane; bent or bowed.
- incombustible (in-kahm-BUS-tih-bul)**—fireproof; not flammable.
- increase layering (in-KREES LAY-ur-ing)**—cutting to produce a layered effect with progressively longer lengths.
- increasing graduation (in-KREES-ing graj-oo-WAY-shun)**—graduation within two nonparallel lines; it increases as it moves back from the face.
- incretion (in-KREE-shun)**—the secreting of a substance such as oil from the sebaceous glands.
- incrust (in-KRUST)**—also encrust; to form a crust or a coating.
- incrustation (in-krus-TAY-shun)**—the state of having crusts or scales; the formation of a crust or hard coating.
- incubation (in-kyoo-BAY-shun)**—the act or process of hatching or developing; the period of time between infection of an individual with an infectious disease and the appearance of symptoms.
- incurable (in-KYOOR-uh-bul)**—not capable of being cured.



incurvate (IN-kur-vayt)—to cause to curve inward.

indelible (in-DEL-ih-bul)—cannot be removed, erased, blotted out, or eliminated; permanent; lasting.

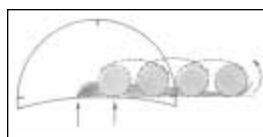
indemnity (in-DEM-nih-tee)—compensation for loss.

indent (IN-dent)—an inward depression or hollow.

indentation (in-den-TAY-shun)—the curved depth, valley, or hollowness created by the formation of curls or waves in the hair.

indentation curl (in-den-TAY-shun KURL)—pincurl technique in which the stem is combed flat against the scalp and the curl is rolled up to stand up away from the head; used to create a hollow or valley in the finished style.

indentation roller (in-den-TAY-shun ROHL-ur)—setting technique in which the stem is combed flat against the scalp and the roller is rolled upward, away from the head; used to create a hollow or valley in the finished style.



indentation roller

index (IN-deks)—an alphabetical list of items from a printed work; the first finger next to the thumb.

Indian cress (IN-dee-an KRES)—an herb used in some skin care products and as a dandruff control agent; contains amino acids, sulphur, and antibiotics.

indicator (IN-dih-kay-tur)—an apparatus or instrument used to show changes in conditions such as color or the degree of acidity or alkalinity.

indigo (IN-dih-goh)—a blue dye.

indirect division (IN-dih-rekt dih-VIH-zshun)—series of changes occurring in the nucleus before the entire cell divides in half.

indirect point (IN-dih-rekt POYNT)—partings of an oval shape using curved or straight lines; the first parting is out of the circumference, then intersections all form one point.

indispensable (in-dis-PEN-suh-bul)—absolutely necessary.



- individual (in-dih-VIJ-oo-ul)**—separate; distinguished from others of the same kind.
- individual eyelashes (in-dih-VIJ-oo-ul EYE-lash-ez)**—separate, artificial eyelashes that are applied to the eyelids one at a time.
- individualize (in-dih-VIJ-oo-uh-lyz)**—to distinguish from others; to give a client a particular hairstyle or hair cut.
- induction (in-DUK-shun)**—the process by which an electrified or magnetic state is produced through proximity to a charged body or presence in a magnetic field.
- inductor (in-DUK-tur)**—an electrical apparatus or part that acts inductively on another.
- indurata, acne (in-dyoo-RAH-tuh AK-nee)**—deeply seated papular eruptions with hard tubercular lesions.
- indurate (IN-dyuh-rut)**—to make hard or firm.
- induration (in-dyuh-RAY-shun)**—the process or act of hardening; a spot or area of hardened tissue.
- inefficiency (in-ih-FISH-un-see)**—quality, state, or fact of being wasteful of time or energy, or not producing the effect intended or desired within a given expenditure of time or energy.
- inelasticity (in-ih-las-TIS-ih-tee)**—in cosmetology, the ability to stretch but not return to its former shape as in overbleached or limp hair; aging skin or muscles.
- inert (in-URT)**—inactive; lacking the power to move.
- Inert tissues (in-URT TISH-yoos)**—that which is not contractile such as bones, ligaments, and nerves.
- infect (in-FEKT)**—to cause infection; to contaminate.
- infection (in-FEK-shun)**—the invasion of body tissues by disease-causing bacteria; having evidence of pus.
- infection, general (in-FEK-shun, JEN-ur-ul)**—the result of germs gaining entrance into the bloodstream and circulating throughout the entire body.
- infection, local (in-FEK-shun, LOH-kul)**—infection confined to only certain portions of the body such as an abscess.



infectious (in-FEK-shus)—capable of spreading infection.

infectious allergy (in-FEK-shus AL-ur-jee)—delayed hypersensitivity induced by an infectious agent.

infectious dermatitis (in-FEK-shus dur-muh-TY-tis)—an inflamed irritation of the skin resulting from the effect of a substance.

infectious disease (in-FEK-shus dih-ZEEZ)—condition caused by pathogenic microorganisms or viruses that are easily spread.

infectious mononucleosis (in-FEK-shus mahn-uh-noo-klee-OH-sis)—contagious disease characterized by a swelling of the lymph nodes, fever, and sore throat; also called glandular fever.

inferior (in-FEER-ee-or)—situated lower down or nearer the bottom or base; of lesser quality.

inferior labial artery (in-FEER-ee-ur LAY-bee-al ART-ur-ee)—artery that supplies blood to the lower lip.

inferior labial nerve (in-FEER-ee-ur LAY-bee-al NURV)—a nerve in the skin of the lower lip.

inferior labial vein (in-FEER-ee-ur LAY-bee-al VAYN)—a vein that drains the region of the lower lip into the facial vein.

inferior maxilla (in-FEER-ee-ur mak-SIL-uh)—the lower jawbone or mandible.

inferior ophthalmic vein (in-FEER-ee-ur ahf-THAL-mik VAYN)—a vein that supplies blood to the eye, orbit, and adjacent facial structures.

inferior palpebral nerve (in-FEER-ee-ur PAL-puh-brul NURV)—a nerve that receives stimuli for the lower eyelid.

inferior palpebral vein (in-FEER-ee-ur PAL-puh-brul VAYN)—a vein that drains blood from the lower eyelids to the facial veins.

inferior turbinate (in-FEER-ee-ur TUR-bih-nayt)—the nasal concha; an irregular scroll-shaped bone situated on the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

inferior vena cava (in-FEER-ee-ur VEE-nuh KAYV-uh)—the large vein that carries blood to the heart from the abdomen, feet, and legs.

infiltrate (in-FIL-trayt)—to pass through; to filter or permeate.



- infiltration (in-fil-TRAY-shun)**—the process or act of passing through or into another substance such as cells or fluid passing into tissues or other cells.
- inflammable (in-FLAM-uh-bul)**—tending to be easily ignited.
- inflammation (in-fluh-MAY-shun)**—a condition of some part of the body as a protective response reaction to injury, irritation, or infection characterized by redness, heat, pain, and swelling.
- inflate (in-FLAYT)**—to swell or distend by filling with air or gas.
- influenza (in-floo-EN-zuh)**—an acute, highly contagious viral disease characterized by sudden onset, fever, prostration, and severe aches and pains; grippe.
- informal (in-FORM-ul)**—not in the usual or prescribed form; relaxed; casual.
- infra (IN-fruh)**—a prefix denoting below; lower.
- inframandibular (in-fruh-man-DIB-yuh-lur)**—below the lower jaw.
- infraorbital (in-fruh-OR-bih-tul)**—nerve below the orbit in the floor of the orbit; a sensory and motor nerve affecting the skin of the cheek muscles, side of the nose, upper lip and mouth.
- infrared (in-fruh-RED)**—pertaining to that part of the spectrum lying outside the visible spectrum and below the red rays; deepest penetration, and produces the most heat.
- infratrochlear (in-frah-TRAHK-lee-ur)**—sensory nerve affecting the lacrimal sac, the skin of the nose, and the oblique muscle of the eye.
- ingestion (in-JES-chun)**—the act of taking substances, especially food, into the body.
- ingredient (in-GREE-dee-unt)**—any part of a compound; that which enters into the composition of a mixture.
- ingrown (IN-grohn)**—growing inward; an ingrown hair or nail.
- ingrown hair (IN-grohn HAYR)**—a hair that has grown so that the normally free end is embedded in or underneath the skin, sometimes causing an infection.
- ingrown nail (IN-grohn NAYL)**—a nail that has grown into the flesh instead of toward the tip of the finger or toe, sometimes causing an infection.



inhalation (in-huh-LAY-shun)—the breathing in of air or other vapors.

inhale (in-HAYL)—to draw in breath.

inhibit (in-HIB-it)—to check or restrain; prohibit.

inhibition (in-hih-BISH-un)—the diminution or arrest of the function in an organ.

inject (in-JEKT)—to force into; to force fluid through a syringe or needle; to force fluid into an injector rod.

injectable fillers (in-JEK-tuh-bul FIL-urz)—injections of collagen used to raise depressions, deep scars, and deep aging lines.

injector rod (in-JEK-tur RAHD)—a permanent wave rod designed with openings into which wave lotion and neutralizer may be injected after the hair is wound on the rod.

injury (IN-joor-ee)—damage or hurt.

inner (IN-ur)—interior; internal; inward.

inner and outer circle (IN-ur AND OUT-ar SUR-kul)—terms employed in hair sectioning to indicate an inner section with a preshaped base and an outer section with a slanted or oblique base.

inner and outer technique (IN-ur AND OWI-ur tek-NEEK)—in hair-dressing, the technique of expanding a circle.

inner circle (IN-ur SUR-kul)—in hair sectioning, a pie-shaped base; the outer circle is on a slanted base.

innermost (IN-ur-mohst)—the inmost part; the farthest inward from the outermost part.

inner perimeter (IN-ur puh-RIM-ih-tur)—in hairstyling, the hair length and density in the inner area excluding the hairline.

innervation (in-ur-VAY-shun)—distribution of nerves in a part of the body.

innominate (in-AHM-uh-nut)—having no specific name or names; anonymous; generally applied to certain anatomical structures.

innominate artery (in-AHM-uh-nut ART-uh-ree)—an artery that distributes blood to the right side of the head and to the right arm.

innominate bone (in-AHM-uh-nut BOHN)—one of two large irregular bones that form the pelvis; hipbone.



- innominate veins (in-AHM-uh-nut VAYNZ)**—veins of the neck; brachiocephalic veins.
- innovate (IN-uh-vayt)**—to create or introduce something new and original such as a new hairstyle.
- innovation (in-uh-VAY-shun)**—to introduce new methods or ideas.
- inoculation (in-ahk-yuh-LAY-shun)**—the injection of a vaccine to cause a mild form of the disease to build immunity to that disease.
- inorganic (in-or-GAN-ik)**—composed of matter not arising from natural growth or living organisms; without carbon.
- inorganic chemistry (in-or-GAN-ik KEM-is-tree)**—the branch of chemistry dealing with compounds lacking carbon, or containing carbon only in the form of cyanides, carbides, or carbonates.
- inorganic hair dye (in-or-GAN-ik HAYR DYE)**—a nonvegetable, non-animal hair coloring material.
- inorganic nutrients (in-or-GAN-ik NOO-tree-ents)**—minerals needed in the daily diet.
- insanitary, unsanitary (in-SAN-ih-teh-ree, un-SAN-ih-teh-ree)**—not sanitary or healthful; unclean enough to be injurious to health.
- inseparable (in-SEP-ar-uh-bul)**—incapable of being separated.
- insert (in-SURT)**—to put or thrust in; to set, so as to be within.
- insertion (in-SUR-shun)**—act of inserting; that which is put in; portion of muscle at the more movable attachment.
- inside curve (IN-syd KURV)**—a concave (inward) curve cut in the hair.
- inside movement (IN-syd MOOV-ment)**—pertaining to an indentation, a curve, or movement keeping the hair close to the head.
- insolation (in-suh-LAY-shun)**—exposure to the rays of the sun; sunstroke.
- insoluble (in-SAHL-yuh-bul)**—incapable of being dissolved or very difficult to dissolve.
- inspiration (in-spur-AY-shun)**—the feeling or impulse leading to a creative idea; the act of inhaling.
- inspire (in-SPYR)**—to influence or motivate a person; to inhale.



instantaneous (in-stan-TAY-nee-us)—done, occurring, or acting immediately.

instant hair roller (IN-stant HAYR ROHL-ur)—an electronically heated hair roller used to style the hair while it is dry.

instep (IN-step)—the dorsal part of the human foot on the medial side; the arched upper part of the foot.

instruct (in-STRUCT)—to give knowledge to; provide with authoritative information or advice.

instructor (in-STRUK-tur)—one who instructs; a teacher; a licensed cosmetologist with teaching credentials; a person with the required licenses and experience to teach a subject or subjects.



instrument (IN-struh-ment)—device or tool for performing cosmetology work.

insulate (IN-suh-layt)—to separate by nonconductors to prevent transfer of electricity of heat.

insulation (in-suh-LAY-shun)—nonconducting substance; resisting the passage of an electric current.

insulator (IN-suh-layt-ur)—a nonconducting material or substance used to cover electric wires.

insulin (IN-suh-lin)—a hormone secreted by the pancreas that regulates carbohydrate and fat metabolism, and regulates the movement of glucose across cell membranes.

insurance (in-SHUR-ens)—a means of guaranteeing protection or safety.

integument (in-TEG-yuh-ment)—a covering, especially the skin.

integumentary system (in-TEG-yuh-ment-uh-ree SIS-tum)—pertaining to the skin and its accessory organs such as the oil and sweat glands, sensory receptors, hair, and nails; is composed of two distinct layers, the dermis and epidermis.

intensify (in-TEN-sih-fy)—to increase; to make stronger or more intense.

intensity (in-TEN-sih-tee)—the amount of force per unit area, as of heat, light, or current; the quality of being intense; used in hair coloring to describe the strength of the color's tonality.

intercellular (*in-tur-SEL-yuh-lur*)—between or among cells.

intercostal (*in-tur-KAHS-tul*)—between the ribs.

intercostal muscles (*in-tur-KAHS-tul MUS-ulz*)—muscles lying between adjacent ribs.

intercostal nerves (*in-tur-KAHS-tul NURVZ*)—the branches of the thoracic nerves in the intercostal spaces (spaces between the ribs).

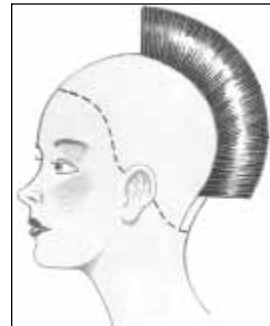
interior (*in-TEER-ee-ur*)—inner or internal part of anything; situated within; occurring or functioning on the inside.

interior graduation (*in-TEER-ee-ur grad-jyoo-AY-shun*)—the hair underneath is shortened and covered by progressively increasing lengths.

interior guide (*in-TEER-ee-ur GEYD*)—a section of hair within the haircut (not perimeter) that determines the length the hair will be cut.

interlace (*in-tur-LAYS*)—to weave strands of hair.

interlocking (*in-tur-LAHK-ing*)—a type of back-combing that does not pack or mat the hair at the scalp; this technique causes the strands of hair to cling to each other and gives better control.



interior guide

intermediate (*in-tur-MEE-dee-ut*)—between two extremes; being or occurring at the middle place or degree.

intermediate supraclavicular nerve (*in-tur-MEE-dee-ut soo-pruh-kluh-VIK-yuh-lur NURV*)—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the anterior part of the neck and chest wall.

intermittent heat (*in-tur-MIT-ent HEET*)—interrupted heating period; electric current turned on and off during a steaming procedure.

intermuscular (*in-tur-MUS-kyuh-lur*)—situated between the muscles.

internal (*in-TUR-nul*)—pertaining to the inside; inner part.

internal absorption (*in-TUR-nul ab-SORP-shun*)—the normal digestive assimilation of foods and liquids.

internal carotid artery (in-TUR-nul kuh-RAHT-ud ART-uh-ree)—the artery that distributes blood to the cerebrum, the eye, the forehead, nose, and internal ear.

internal carotid nerve (in-TUR-nul kuh-RAHT-ud NURV)—a sympathetic nerve serving the internal carotid artery and its branches.

internal jugular vein (in-TUR-nul JUG-yuh-lur VAYN)—the vein located at the side of the neck to collect blood from the brain and parts of the face and neck. (*See* jugular vein.)

internal respiration (in-TUR-nul res-pih-RAY-shun)—an exchange of gases between the blood and the capillaries and tissues of the body.



international color ring (in-tur-NASH-un-ul KUL-ur RING)—also called J and L color ring; a ring of color samples used to match hair colors, originated by Jacques Lecelebort, and accepted by the industry as standardization of colors for manufacturers of hair goods.

international unit (IU) (in-tur-NASH-un-ul YOO-nit)—the amount of a substance, such as a vitamin or antibiotic, that produces a biological effect, and has had established an accepted measure of the activity or potency of the substance.

interneuron (in-tur-NUHR-ahn)—carries impulses from one neuron to another.

interosseous (in-tur-AHS-ee-us)—lying between or connecting bones.

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

interosseous artery, posterior (in-tur-AHS-ee-us ART-uh-ree, poh-STEER-ee-ur)—artery that supplies blood to the posterior forearm.

interosseous membrane of the forearm (in-tur-AHS-ee-us MEM-brayn UV THE FOR-arm)—pertaining to the strong, fibrous membrane between the radius and the ulna; forearm.

interosseous membrane of the leg (in-tur-AHS-ee-us MEM-brayn UV THE LEG)—the strong, fibrous sheet between the margins of the tibia and the fibula.

- interosseous nerve (in-tur-AHS-ee-us NURV)**—a somatic, sensory nerve distributed in the ankle joint.
- interparietal (in-tur-puh-RY-eh-tul)**—between walls; between parietal bones.
- interpenetrate (in-tur-PEN-uh-trayt)**—to pervade; permeate; penetrate thoroughly.
- interphase (IN-tur-fayz)**—stage in cell division.
- interstice (in-TUR-stus)**—a narrow opening between adjoining parts.
- intertwist (in-tur-TWIST)**—to join strands by twining or twisting together.
- intervascular (in-tur-VAS-kyuh-lar)**—between blood or lymph vessels.
- interweave (in-tur-WEEV)**—to blend small strands of hair into a pattern.
- intestinal (in-TEStin-ul)**—pertaining to the intestines.
- intestine (in-TEStin)**—the digestive tube from the stomach to the anus.
- intraarterial (in-truh-ar-TEER-ee-ul)**—within or directly into an artery.
- intraarticular (in-truh-ar-TIK-yuh-lar)**—within a joint.
- intracardiac (in-truh-KAR-dee-ak)**—occurring within or situated in the heart.
- intracellular (in-truh-SEL-yuh-lur)**—occurring or within a cell or cells.
- intracorneal (in-truh-KOR-nee-ul)**—within the horny layer of the skin; also, within the cornea of the eye.
- intracranial (in-truh-KRAY-nee-ul)**—occurring within the cranium.
- intracuticular (in-truh-kyoo-TtK-yuh-lur)**—within the epidermis.
- intraepidermal (in-truh-DUR-mul)**—within the dermis.
- intraepidermal nevus (in-truh-DUR-mul NEE-vus)**—a skin lesion containing melanocytes located in the dermis.
- intraepidermal (in-truh-ep-ih-DUR-mul)**—within the epidermis.
- intramuscular (in-truh-MUS-kyuh-lur)**—within the muscle.
- intra neural (in-truh-NUR-ul)**—within a nerve.
- intumesce (in-too-MES)**—to swell, expand, or enlarge.



invasion (in-VAY-zhun)—occurs when bacteria or other microorganisms enter the body.

inventory (IN-ven-tor-ee)—a list of stock items; an accounting of products on hand; a record of supplies used and to be reordered.

inversion (in-VUR-zhun)—the act of turning inward.

inverted triangle (in-VUR-tud TRY-ang-gul)—a face shape having a narrow chin, broad cheeks, and broad forehead.

inverter (in-VUR-tur)—a device for converting direct current into alternating current.

invisible (in-VIZ-ih-bul)—not capable of being seen.

invisible braid (in-VIZ-ih-bul BRAYD)—produced by overlapping the strands of hair on top of each other.

invisible light (in-VIZ-ih-bul LYT)—light that cannot be seen with the naked eye, but can be felt; examples are infrared and ultraviolet light.

involuntary (in-VAHL-un-tair-ee)—functioning or acting independently of the will or conscious control.

involuntary muscle (in-VAHL-un-tair-ee MUS-ul)—a muscle that functions automatically without conscious will.

involute (IN-vuh-loot)—in hairdressing, having ends rolling upward; curving; spiraling.

inward (IN-ward)—toward the inside.

iodine tincture (EYE-uh-dyn TINK-chur)—a solution of iodine and sodium iodide in diluted alcohol; used as a local anti-infective.

iododerma (eye-oh-duh-DUR-muh)—a skin eruption caused by the injection of iodine compounds.

iodoform (eye-OH-duh-form)—a yellow crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash; used as an antiseptic for wounds and sores.

ion (EYE-ahn)—an atom or group of atoms carrying an electric charge; when negatively charged, they are called anions; when positively charged, they are called cations.



ionic bond (eye-AHN-ik BAHND)—the chemical bond between charged atoms or ions.

ionization (eye-ahn-ih-ZAY-shun)—the separating of a substance into ions.

ionto mask (eye-AHN-toh MASK)—a mask of spongy material that covers the face; used with a galvanic machine during the process of the ionization or disincrustation facial treatment.

iontophoresis (eye-ahn-toh-foh-REE-sus)—the process of introducing water-soluble products into the skin with the use of electric current such as the use of the positive and negative poles of a galvanic machine.

ionto rollers (eye-AHN-toh ROHL-urz)—metal rollers attached to a galvanic machine used to aid the penetration of creams or lotions into the skin during a facial treatment.



ionto rollers



iridescence (ih-ih-DES-ens)—the quality of being iridescent; a varied play of colors creating a sheen as in a soap bubble or mother of pearl.

iris (EYE-ris)—the colored muscular disk-like diaphragm of the eye that regulates the size of the pupil.

iron (EYE-urn)—a metallic element with the symbol Fe; required in the human diet with a recommended amount of approximately 10 milligrams daily.

iron heater (EYE-urn HEET-ur)—a small, compact electric heater used to heat thermal curling irons.

iron holder (EYE-urn HOL-dur)—an apparatus designed to hold a thermal curling iron.

irons (EYE-umz)—heated implements designed to wave or curl the hair while it is dry.

irregular (ih-REG-yuh-lur)—lacking symmetry; unevenly shaped or arranged.

irreparable (ih-REP-uh-ruh-bul)—damaged beyond repair.

irreversible (ih-ee-VUR-sih-bul)—not capable of being reversed.

irrigate (IHR-ih-gayt)—to flush with water; to spray; to refresh with water.

irritability (ih-ih-tuh-BIL-ih-tee)—the quality or state of being readily excited or stimulated to annoyance; the capability of muscles to react and receive stimuli.

irritant (IHR-ih-tent)—something that irritates, excites, or stimulates.

irritate (IHR-ih-tayt)—to make inflamed or sore.

irritation (ih-ih-TAY-shun)—the reaction of tissues or nerves to overstimulation.

ischemia (is-KEE-mee-uh)—localized anemia due to disruption of the blood flow.

ischemic compression (is-KEE-mik kuhm-PRES-shun)—digital pressure directly into a trigger point.

ischemic pain (is-KEE-mik PAYN)—pain following an injury to muscle and tissue caused by increases in lactic acid in muscles.

Islets of Langerhans (EYE-letz OF LAN-gur-hahns)—found in the pancreas and produce insulin and glucagons.

isochromatic (eye-soh-kroh-MAT-ik)—having the same color throughout; matched in color.

isometric (eye-soh-MET-rik)—having equal measurements in several dimensions.

isometric contraction (eye-soh-MET-rik kun-TRAK-shun)—occurs when a muscle contracts and the ends of the muscle do not move.

isometric exercise (eye-soh-MET-rik EKS-ur-syz)—an exercise for the muscles in which contractions are counteracted by equal force exerted by the opposing muscles, and the body part affected does not move.

isopropyl alcohol (eye-soh-PROH-pul AL-kuh-hawl)—a homologue of ethyl alcohol; used as a solvent and rubefacien.

isopropylamine (eye-soh-PROH-pal-ah-mene)—a substance produced from acetone; an emulsifier used in many hair grooming creams and lotions.

isothermal (eye-soh-THUR-mul)—of equal temperature; without change in temperature.

isotonic contraction (eye-soh-TAHN-ik kahn-TRAK-shun)—contraction that occurs when a muscle contracts and the distance between the ends of the muscle changes.

itch (ICH)—an irritating sensation on the skin causing a desire to rub or scratch the affected area; any of various skin conditions such as scabies.

ithylordosis (ith-ih-lor-DOH-sis)—lordosis unaccompanied by lateral curvature of the spine.

itis (EYE-tis)—suffix meaning inflammation of a specific part; for example, arthritis and dermatitis, inflammation of the skin or joint; such terms are often preceded by the word infectious as in infectious dermatitis.

ivory (eye-VUH-ree)—the smooth, yellowish-white dentine substance of tusks; the creamy, white color of ivory; a light skin tone resembling ivory.



J

jack (JAK)—in electricity, a plug-in device used to make electrical contact.

jacuzzi (jah-KUU-zee)—tub equipped with jets or agitators that cause the water to flow in different directions.

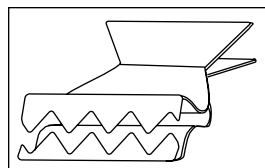
jasmine (JAZ-min)—a fragrant flowering plant of the olive family used in fragrances.

jaundice (JAHN-dus)—yellowness of the skin, tissues, and body fluids; caused by deposits of bile pigments.

jaw (JAW)—either of two bony structures forming the framework of the mouth; comprised of the upper jaw (maxilla) and the lower jaw (mandible).

jawbone (JAW-bohn)—one of the bones forming the jaw, particularly the bone of the lower jaw of humans or animals.

jaw clamp (JAW KLAMP)—a hair clip with teeth to secure large sections of hair; also called a butterfly clamp.



jaw clamp

jet (JET)—a sudden spurt or gush of liquid or gas emitted from a narrow orifice such as water from a garden hose.

jet black (JET BLAK)—deep black resembling hard, black jet stone or marble.

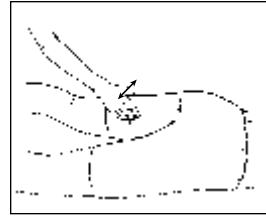
joint (JOYNT)—a connection between two or more bones of the skeleton.

joint movement (JOYNT MOOV-ment)—articulations of the bones on either side of the joint.

jojoba (huh-HOH-buh)—an evergreen shrub that produces a bean from which oil is extracted for use in some cosmetic products.



jostling (JAH-sling)—massage movement used to release muscle tension and increase blood circulation, performed by grasping the entire muscle, lifting it slightly away from its position, and shaking it quickly across its axis.



jostling

jowl (JOWL)—the hanging part of a double chin; lower cheeks and jaw.

jugal (JOO-gul)—pertaining to the cheek.

jugular (JUG-yuh-lur)—pertaining to the neck or throat; the large veins in the neck.



jugular bulb (JUG-yuh-lur BULB)—superior bulb of the internal jugular vein.

jugular fossa (JUG-yuh-lur FAHS-uh)—the depression or cavity between the carotid canal and the stylomastoid opening containing the superior bulb of the internal jugular vein.

jugular nerves (JUG-yuh-lur NURVZ)—pertaining to nerves in the jugular area.

jugular trunk (JUG-yuh-lur TRUNK)—one of two connecting lymph trunks on the right and left sides of the head and neck; the right drains into the right lymphatic duct; the left drains into the thoracic duct.

jugular vein (JUG-yuh-lur VAYN)—one of the two large veins on each side of the neck that returns blood from the brain, neck, and parts of the face to the heart.

jugular vein, anterior (JUG-yuh-lur VAYN, an-TEER-ee-ur)—vein located in the middle of the neck that drains the anterior part of the neck.

jugular vein, external (JUG-yuh-lur VAYN, eks-TUR nul)—vein located parallel to arteries on the sides of the neck that returns blood to the heart from the face, head, and neck.

jugular vein, internal (JUG-yuh-lur VAYN, in-TUR nul)—vein that returns blood to the heart from the brain, face, and neck.

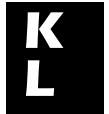
jugular vein, posterior (JUG-yuh-lur VAYN, poh-STEER-ee-ur)—vein situated in the occipital region that serves the skin and muscles in the upper back area of the neck.

junction nevus (JUNK-shun NEE-vus)—a benign skin lesion containing nerve cells; located at the junction of the epidermis and dermis.



K

- kaolin, kaoline (KAY-uh-lin)**—fuller’s earth; porcelain clay; used in some cosmetics but chiefly in facial packs; mud pack.
- karaya gum (kuh-RY-uh GUM)**—Indian gum; a gum obtained in India and Africa from the trees of the genus *Sterculia*; used to make mucilages and wave set preparations.
- keloid (KEE-loyd)**—a thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue; a skin disease marked by whitish indurated (hardened) patches surrounded by a pinkish or purplish border.
- keloid acne (KEE-loyd AK-nee)**—a follicular infection with pustules that causes keloidal scarring; frequently affects black skin.
- keratin (KAIR-uh-tin)**—a fiber protein characteristic of horny tissues; it is insoluble in protein solvents and has a high sulfur content; the principal constituent of hair and nails.
- keratinization (kair-uh-tin-y-ZAY-shun)**—the process of being keratinized; development of a horny quality in a tissue.
- keratinocytes (KAIR-uh-tin-oh-cyts)**—epidermal cells that synthesize keratin.
- keratitis (kair-uh-TY-tis)**—inflammation of the cornea of the eye.
- keratoacanthoma (kair-uh-toh-ak-an-THOH-muh)**—a skin nodule or tumor that usually occurs in elderly white males; resembles squamous cell cancer of the skin.
- keratoderma (kair-uh-tuh-DUR-muh)**—a horny condition of the skin, especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.
- keratoid (KAIR-uh-toyd)**—hornlike; horny tissue.
- keratolytic (kair-uh-tuh-LIT-ik)**—an agent that causes exfoliation of the epidermis, as in skin peeling processes.



keratoma (kair-uh-TOH-muh)—horny tumor; an acquired superficial, thickened patch of the epidermis commonly known as a callus due to pressure or friction.

keratonosis (kair-uh-toh-NOH-sis)—an anomaly in the horny structure of the epidermis.

keratoprotein (kair-uh-toh-PROH-teen)—the protein of the horny tissues of the body that make up such structures as the hair, nails, and epidermis.

keratosa, acne (kair-uh-TOH-puh, AK-nee)—a rare form of acne consisting of horny plugs projecting from the hair follicles, accompanied by inflammation, usually at the angles of the mouth.

keratosis (kair-uh-TOH-sis)—any disease of the epidermis that is marked by the presence of circumscribed overgrowths of the horny layer.

**K
L**

kermes (KER-meez)—dried insect matter of a purplish-red color, used in medicine and as a dye.

ketone body (KEE-tohn BAHD-ee)—one of three related substances (acetone, methyl, ethyl).

ketone (KEE-tohn)—acetone, methyl, or ethyl; substance obtained by the oxidation of secondary alcohols; used as a solvent in nail polish and polish remover.

khaki (KAK-ee)—a color between medium brown and tan.

kidney (KID-nee)—one of a pair of glandular organs that excretes urine (water and waste products).

kil (KIL)—a clay from the Black Sea region widely used as an ointment in the treatment of skin diseases.

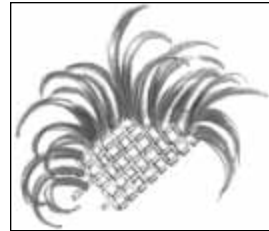
kilo (KEE-loh)—a prefix meaning thousand.

kilocalorie (KIL-uh-kal-uh-ree)—the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

kilowatt (KIL-uh-wat)—equals 1,000 watts.

kimono (kih-MOH-nuh)—a loose, Japanese-style robe or gown; used in salons to protect the client's clothing.

- kinesics (kih-NEE-siks)**—the study of nonverbal body movements; body language.
- kinetics (kuh-NET-iks)**—the branch of physics dealing with the effect of forces on the motion of physical objects, or with changes on physical or chemical systems.
- kinky (KINK-ee)**—very curly or closely twisted.
- kit (KIT)**—in cosmetology, a case containing the implements the cosmetologist needs to perform services.
- knead (NEED)**—to work and press with the hands as in massage.
- knee (NEE)**—the joint of the human leg that articulates the tibia and fibula; patella (knee cap).
- knit (NIT)**—to cause to draw together as in the healing of bone.
- knot (NAHT)**—to intertwine and loop strands of hair, fabric, rope, and the like to form a flat or oval mass.
- knotted hair (NAHT-id HAYR)**—hair that has tangled, snarled lumps.
See trichonodrosis.
- knotted hair (NAHT-ing)**—the process by which hair is attached to the foundation in the creation of a custom quality wig or hairpiece; the actual knotting is also referred to as ventilating; there are two types of knotting generally used, single and double.
- knotted hair (NAHT-ing GAWZ)**—a very light type of silk net that has not been stiffened; it is used for men's hairpieces and for knotted partings.
- knotted hair (NAHT-ing HOOK HOHL-dur)**—a steel, pencil-shaped holder with an adjustable top used to hold the knotting or parting hooks used in wig making.
- knuckle (NUK-ul)**—one of the joints of the fingers; the joints connecting the fingers to the hands.
- knuckling (NUK-ling)**—a massage movement made by using the knuckles of the four fingers of the hand to lightly tap the skin.



knotted hair



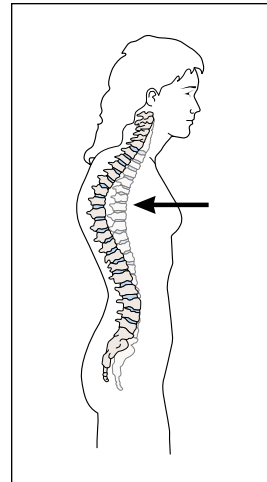
kohl (KOHL)—a preparation used to darken the edges of the eyelids.

koilonychia (koy-loh-NIK-ee-ah)—a malformation of the fingernails associated with nutritional deficiencies such as of iron and calcium; the nails become thin and concave in shape; also called “spoon nails.”

kosmetikos (kahz-MET-ih-kohs)—a Greek word meaning skilled in the use of cosmetics and from which the word cosmetology is derived.

kyphoscoliosis (ky-foh-skoh-lee-OH-sis)—backward and lateral curvature of the spinal column.

kyphosis (ky-FOH-sus)—anterior concave curvature of the spine; humpback.



kyphosis