

# L

**labdanum (LAB-duh-num)**—a resin derived from the rockrose plant; used in some medicines, cosmetics, and perfumery.

**labia majora (LAY-bee-uh mah-JOHR-ah)**—the outer lips of the vulva.

**labia minora (LAY-bee-uh mih-NOHR-a)**—small inner lips of the vulva.

**labial artery, inferior (LAY-bee-ul ART-uh-ree, in-FEER-ee-ur)**—artery that supplies blood to the lower lip.

**labial artery, superior (LAY-bee-ul ART-uh-ree, soo-PEER-ee-ur)**—artery that supplies blood to the upper lip, septum, and wing of the nose.

**labial nerve, inferior (LAY-bee-ul NURV, in-FEER-ee-ur)**—nerve that distributes stimuli to the lower lip.

**labial nerve, superior (LAY-bee-ul NURV, soo-PEER-ee-ur)**—nerve that distributes stimuli to the skin of the upper lip.

**labium (LAY-bee-um); pl., labia (LAY-be-uh)**—lip; a fleshy border or edge; pertaining to the lips.

**laboratory (LAB-oh-ruh-tor-ee)**—a room containing apparatus for conducting experiments.

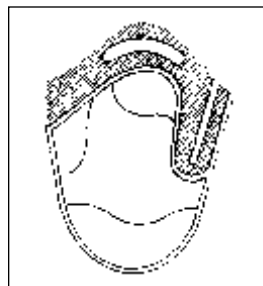
**lac (LAK)**—milk or a milk-like substance.

**lace (LAYS)**—a very fine, flesh-colored mesh used to blend hairlines where they meet the skin; this type of lace, used primarily in men's hairpieces, gives a natural effect to the hairline.

**lacerate (LAS-uh-rayt)**—to tear the skin or tissue.

**laceration (las-uh-RAY-shun)**—a tear of the skin or tissue.

**lacing (LAYS-ing)**—a delicate, even back-combing along an entire strand of hair, giving the hair a lacy quality.



lace



**lacing, French (LAYS-ing, FRENCH)**—a style of braiding. *See* French braid.

**lacquer (LAK-ur)**—a solution of nitrocellulose in a volatile solvent used on the hair or nails.

**lacrimal (LAK-ruh-mul)**—pertaining to tears or weeping, and the organs that secrete tears.

**lacrimal artery (LAK-ruh-mul ART-uh-ree)**—artery supplying blood to the eye and eyelid area.

**lacrimal bone (LAK-ruh-mul BOHN)**—small, thin bone resembling a fingernail; located in the anterior medial wall of the orbits (eye sockets).

**lacrimal duct (LAK-ruh-mul DUKT)**—either of the two tear ducts of the eyes.

**lacrimal glands (LAK-ruh-mul GLANDZ)**—glands situated in the orbit of the eye in the depression of the frontal bone that secrete tears.

**lacrimal nerves (LAK-ruh-mul NURVZ)**—nerves distributed in the area of the upper eye and eyelid, and affecting the tear glands.

**lacteals (LAK-tee-ulz)**—any one of the lymphatic capillaries located in the villa of the small intestine that conveys chyle.

**lactic acid (LAK-tik AS-ud)**—a clear, syrupy organic acid; used in skin-freshening lotions; an alphahydroxy acid.

**lamina (LAM-uh-nuh)**—a thin layer or plate.

**lamp dry (LAMP DRY)**—to style the hair and dry it at the same time under an infrared heat lamp.

**lamp, hot quartz (LAMP, HAHT KWORTZ)**—a general all-purpose lamp used for skin tanning, and other cosmetics and germicidal purposes.

**lamp, infrared (LAMP, IN-fruh-red)**—a lamp producing infrared rays; used in skin care treatments.

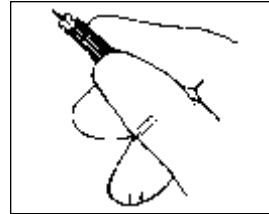
**lamp, magnifying (LAMP, MAG-nih-fy-ing)**—a lamp used to analyze the skin or scalp.

**lamp, ultraviolet (LAMP, ul-truh-VY-oh-let)**—pertaining to the three types of lamps used in cosmetology (glass bulb, hot quartz, and cold quartz).

**K  
L**

**lamp, Wood's (LAMP, WOODZ)**—a lamp developed by Robert W. Wood, an American physicist, to help diagnose skin and scalp conditions.

**lancet (LAN-set)**—a small, sharp-pointed surgical blade used by estheticians and physicians to pierce a papule.



lancet

**lank (LANK)**—in cosmetology, describes hair that is long and lifeless; not curly.

**lanolin (LAN-ul-un)**—purified wool fat; used in some cosmetic preparations.

**lanosterol (lan-oh-STAIR-awl)**—the fatty alcohol derived from lanolin (oil from sheep wool); used as a softening agent in hand creams and lotions.

**lanthionine (lan-THEE-oh-nyn)**—a nonessential form of amino acid; bonding structure in the cortex resulting from processing with sodium hydroxide relaxer.

**lanugo (luh-NOO-goh)**—the fine, soft, downy hair that covers most of the body, aiding in efficient evaporation of perspiration.

**large intestine (LARJ in-TES-tin)**—the distal portion of the intestine that extends from the ileum to the anus, and consists of the cecum, colon, and rectum.

**larynx (LAIR-inks)**—the organ of voice production above the trachea or windpipe.

**laser (LAY-zur)**—an instrument that emits radiation as a beam of great power; used in surgical procedures and in research.

**lash (LASH)**—the short, fine hair of the upper and lower eyelids.

**lateral cutaneous nerve (of the forearm) (LAT-ur-ul kyoo-TAY-nee-us NURV)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the lateral side of the forearm.

**lateral nasal cartilage (LAT-ur-ul NAYZ-ul KART-ul-ij)**—the upper lateral cartilage of the nose.

**lateral palpebral artery (LAT-ur-ul PAL-puh-brul ART-uh-ree)**—artery that supplies blood to the eyelids and surrounding area.



**lateral vibration (LAT-ur-ul vy-BRAY-shun)**—a massage movement using the palms of the hands to press firmly on the muscles while moving them from side to side in a vibrating motion; primarily for shoulder and back massage.

**lather (LATH-ur)**—froth made by mixing soap and water.

**lathering machine (LATH-ur-ing muh-SHEEN)**—a machine used to produce lather or foam from soap and water used for shaving the face.

**latissimus dorsi (lah-TIS-ih-mus DOR-see)**—a broad, flat superficial muscle covering the back of the neck and upper and middle region of the back, controlling the shoulder blade and the swinging movements of the arm.

**lattice hair braid (LAT-us HAYR BRAYD)**—a technique of crossing and interlacing strands of hair to resemble a lattice.

**laurel (LOR-ul)**—an evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *laurus*; includes cinnamon, sassafras, and bay; used in some cosmetic and medicinal preparations.

**lauric acid (LOR-ik AS-ud)**—a fatty acid derived from laurel oil and coconut oil; used in the manufacture of some soaps and cosmetic products.

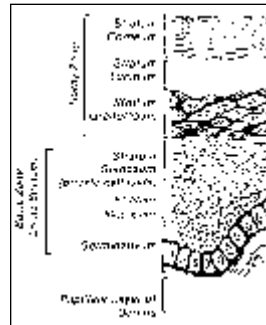
**lauryl alcohol (LOR-ul AL-kuh-hawl)**—an alcohol derived from laurel oil and used in detergent products.

**lavender (LAV-un-dur)**—a plant of the mint family producing pale violet flowers; the oils and dried flowers are used in perfumery.

**layer (LAY-ur)**—a single thickness, fold, or stratum.

**layering (LAY-ur-ing)**—graduated effect achieved by cutting the hair with elevation or overdirection. Each subsequent subsection is slightly shorter than the guide when allowed to fall naturally.

**lecithin (LES-uh-thin)**—a colorless, crystalline compound soluble in alcohol; found in animal tissue and yolks of egg; used as an emulsifier, natural antioxidant, and emollient in cosmetics.



layer

**leioderma (ly-oh-DUR-mee-uh)**—a condition of abnormal smoothness and glossiness of the skin.

**lemongrass (LEM-un-gras)**—a tropical grass yielding a fragrant oil used in some cosmetic preparations.

**lemon rinse (LEM-un RINS)**—a product containing lemon juice or citric acid; formerly used to eliminate soap curd from hair; used as a bleach to slightly lighten hair.

**lentigines (len-tih-JEE-nee-z); sing., lentigo (len-TY-goh)**—the technical term for a freckle(s), circumscribed spot, or pigmentation in the skin.

**lepid, lepto (LEP-id, LEP-ih-doh)**—a word part meaning pertaining to scaly skin conditions.

**lesion (LEE-zhun)**—injury or damage that changes the structure of tissues or organs.

**lesser multangular (LES-ur mul-TANG-gyuh-lur)**—trapezoid; bone of the wrist.

**lesser occipital (LES-ur ahk-SIP-ut-ul)**—the nerve-supplying muscles at the back of the ear.

**lesson plan (LES-un PLAN)**—a detailed set of directions in logical sequence for teaching a subject or a skill.

**leuc, leuk, leuco, leuko (LOUK, LOUK-oh)**—a combining form meaning white, colorless, weakly colored.

**leucine (LOO-seen)**—an essential amino acid produced by the breakdown of proteins.

**leucocyte (LOO-koh-syt)**—white blood corpuscle that performs the function of destroying disease-causing germs.

**leucoderma (loo-koh-DUR-muh)**—a skin disorder characterized by light abnormal patches; caused by a burn or congenital disease that destroys the pigment producing cells.

**leuconychia (loo-koh-NIK-ee-ah)**—a whitish discoloration of nails; white spots; usually caused by injury to the base of the nail.

**leucotrichia (loo-koh-TRIK-ee-uh)**—whiteness of the hair; canities.

**levator (lih-VAYT-ur)**—a muscle that elevates a part.



**levator anguli oris** (*lih-VAYT-ur ANG-yoo-ly OH-ris*)—musculus caninus; muscle that raises the angle of the mouth and draws it inward.

**levator labii superioris** (*lih-VAYT-ur LAY-bee-eye soo-peer-ee-OR-is*)—quadratus labii superioris; muscle that elevates the upper lip and dilates the nostrils.

**levator palpebrae** (*lih-VAYT-ur PAL-puh-bree*)—muscle that raises the upper eyelid.

**level** (**LEV-ul**)—a unit of measurement used to evaluate the lightness or darkness of a color, excluding tone; also called value or depth.

**level system** (**LEV-ul SIS-tum**)—a system colorists use to analyze the lightness or darkness of a hair color.

**liability** (*ly-uh-BIL-ih-tee*)—the state of being liable for one's products or services; the state of being obligated according to law; responsibility.

**liability insurance** (*ly-uh-BIL-ih-tee in-SHUR-ans*)—the act or system of insuring against personal damage.

**lice** (**LYS**)—plural of louse. *See* pediculosis capitis.

**license** (**LYS-uns**)—an official document granting permission to engage in a specified activity or to perform certain services.

**lichen** (**LY-kun**)—a type of skin lesion with solid papules.

**lichenification** (*ly-kun-ih-fih-KAY-shun*)—the process by which the skin becomes hard and leathery.

**lichenoid eczema** (**LIK-uh-noyd EG-zuh-muh**)—eczema characterized by papules on a reddened base, accompanied by a tingling and itching sensation.

**lift** (**LIFT**)—a term used in hair coloring to indicate the lightening action of a color or lightening product on the hair's pigment; to raise or cause to raise to a higher plane or position.

**lift, face** (**LIFT, FAYS**)—a technique used by a surgeon to lift the skin of the face to create a more youthful appearance. *See* face lift and rhytidectomy.

**lift, hair** (**LIFT, HAYR**)—a fork-like comb employed in hair styling to raise the hair into a balanced position while combing.

- ligament (LIG-uh-munt)**—a tough band of fibrous tissue serving to connect bones or to hold an organ in place.
- light (LYT)**—radiant energy that can be seen and felt; less than usual in weight, amount, or force; not heavy.
- lighten (LYT-un)**—in hairstyling, to make the hair color lighter.
- lightener (LYT-un-ur)**—the chemical compound that lightens the hair by dispersing, dissolving, and decolorizing the natural hair pigment. *See* prelighten.
- lightening (LYT-un-ing)**—*see* decolorize.
- lightening retouch (LYT-un-ing REE-tuch)**—the application of a lightening agent to the hair that has grown out since the first lightening application.
- light therapy (LYT THAIR-uh-pee)**—the application of light rays for treatment of disorders.
- lilac (LY-lak)**—the purple or pink flower used in perfumery; a purple-pink to lavender color.
- lily of the valley (LIL-ee UV THE VAL-ee)**—a perennial herb with oblong leaves and fragrant white, bell-shaped flowers; used in perfumes and some medicinal preparations.
- lime (LYM)**—a white powder containing calcium dioxide; a small oval-shaped green fruit of the citrus family.
- limewater (LYM WAWT-ur)**—a solution of calcium hydroxide that absorbs carbon dioxide from the air; used to neutralize acids and as an alkali in face masks and hair preparations.
- limp (LIMP)**—weak; lacking firmness or strength.
- lineal albicantes (LYN-ee-ul al-bih-KAN-teez)**—shiny white lines in the skin due to rupture of elastic fibers; often due to rapid weight loss or seen as stretchmarks following pregnancy.
- linear (LIN-ee-ur)**—pertaining to or resembling a line or lines; straight.
- line, linea (LYN, LYN-ee-uh)**—a thin, continuous mark used as a guide; a thin crease on the face or body.
- linen (LIN-un)**—a fiber made from flax; used in pure form or combined with other textiles.



**line of demarcation (LYN UV dee-mar-KAY-shun)**—a visible line of separation; an obvious difference between two colors on the hair shaft; line separating colored hair from regrowth; line created where makeup is not blended evenly; line separating healthy from diseased tissue.

**liniment (LIN-uh-mint)**—a medicated liquid applied to the skin to relieve sore or inflamed conditions.

**linoleic acid (lin-uh-LEE-ik AS-ud)**—an unsaturated fatty acid prepared from fats and oils; used as an emulsifier.

**linseed (LIN-seed)**—the dried seeds of flax; contains a mucilage that is used as an emollient in some cosmetic preparations.

**liparotrichia (LIP-uh-roh-trik-ee-uh)**—abnormal oiliness of the hair.

**lip color (LIP KUL-ur)**—also called lipstick; a cosmetic in paste form, usually in a metal or plastic tube, manufactured in a variety of colors and used to color the lips.

**lip color sealer (LIP KUL-ur SEEL-ur)**—a product resembling fingernail base coat; used to keep lip color from seeping into fine lines around the lips.

**lipectomy (lih-PEK-tuh-mee)**—a surgical procedure to eliminate excessive fatty tissue.

**lip gloss (LIP GLAWS)**—a product formulated to add lubricating oil to the lips. Contains many of the same ingredients as lipsticks and is packaged in a small jar or lipstick tube.

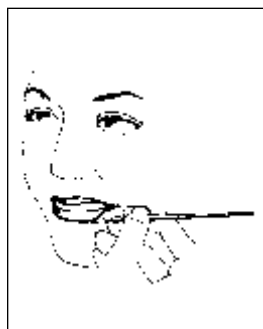
**lipid (LIP-id)**—any of a large class of organic substances insoluble in water, including fats, sterols, and waxes.

**lip liner (LIP LYN-ur)**—a colored pencil or brush used to outline the lips.

**lipophilic (ly-puh-FIL-ik)**—having an affinity or attraction to fat and oils.

**liquefy (LIK-wuh-fy)**—to reduce to a liquid state; said of both solids and gases.

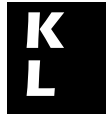
**liquefying cream (LIK-wuh-fy-ing KREEM)**—a cream that becomes liquid-like on contact with the warmth of the skin.



lip liner



- liquid (LIK-wud)**—a substance that flows and is capable of being poured as water or oil.
- liquid dry cleaner (LIK-wud DRY KLEEN-ur)**—a product used to clean wigs and hairpieces.
- liquid dry shampoo (LIK-wud DRY sham-POO)**—a dry cleansing fluid used to clean the hair without the use of shampoo and water.
- liquid nail wrap (LIK-wud NAYL-RAP)**—polish made up of tiny fibers designed to strengthen and preserve the natural nail as it grows.
- liquid tissue (LIK-wud TISH-oo)**—body tissue that carries food, waste products, and hormones by means of blood and lymph.
- liter (LEE-tur)**—in the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to the volume of one kilogram of water at 4°C; 1.056 liquid quarts.
- litmus paper (LIT-mus PAYP-ur)**—strips of chemically treated paper containing coloring matter used in testing acidity or alkalinity of a product; red turns blue to indicate alkalinity, and blue turns red to indicate acidity.
- livido (lih-VEE-doh)**—a bluish, mottled discoloration of the skin.
- liver (LIV-ur)**—an internal organ that secretes bile for digestion; largest gland of the body which performs the body's chemical functions by removing toxic products of digestion.
- liver spots (LIV-ur SPAHTS)**—increased deposits of pigment in the skin. *See* chloasma.
- lobe (LOHB)**—a curved or rounded projection of a body organ or part; ear lobe.
- local infection (LOHK-al in-FECK-shun)**—indicated by a lesion containing pus that usually appears on a particular part of the body.
- localize (LOH-kul-yz)**—to confine to a specific area.
- lock (LOK)**—in hairstyling, a strand or ringlet of hair.
- logarithm (LAWG-uh-rith-um)**—the power to which a fixed number, the base, is raised in order to produce a given number; used in calculating pH, indicating each change by one full digit equals a ten-fold change of acidity.



**long face (LAWNG FAYS)**—a face that is longer in proportion than an oval shape; a long, oval- or rectangular-shaped face.

**long-stem roller (LAWNG-stem ROHL-ur)**—in hairsetting, a roller that is placed completely off the base to create maximum movement and minimum volume.

**loofah (LOO-fah)**—luffa; a fibrous fruit of the gourd family; used as a sponge when bathing to stimulate circulation and to remove dead surface cells from the skin.

**loose (LOOS)**—free; not confined or restrained; not tight.

**lordosis (lor-DOH-sis)**—a forward curvature of the lumbar spine; saddleback.

**lotion (LOH-shun)**—a liquid solution; generally a cosmetic preparation for the hands, face, and body.

**lotion wrap (LOH-shun WRAP)**—application of permanent wave solution to a working panel or section of hair just prior to rodding for the purpose of presoftening resistant hair.

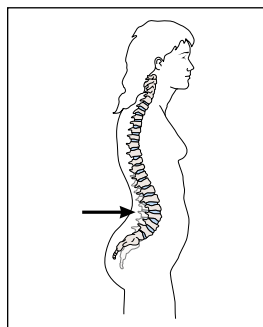
**louse (LOWS); pl. lice (LYS)**—an insect of the genus pediculus; an animal parasite infesting the hair.

**low calorie (LOH KAL-uh-ree)**—having a low-caloric value; having fewer than usual number of calories.

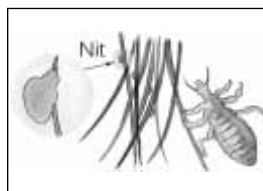
**low elevation (LOH el-uh-VAY-shun)**—hair cutting technique using slight layering.

**low frequency (LOH FREE-kwen-see)**—in electricity, pertaining to current characterized by a low rate of oscillation.

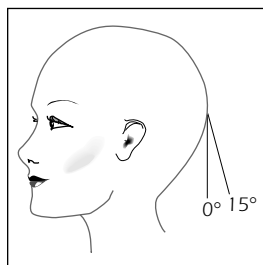
**low lighting (LOH LYT-ing)**—the technique of coloring strands of hair darker than the natural color.



lordosis



louse



low elevation

**low molecular weight (LOH muh-LEK-yuh-lur WAYT)**—term used in cosmetology to indicate the ability of a substance to penetrate hair or skin tissue.

**lubricant (LOO-brih-kant)**—an oily or slippery, smooth substance used to lubricate a part.

**lucid (LOO-sid)**—clear; transparent.

**lucid layer (LOO-sid LAY-ur)**—the clear layer of the skin; the stratum lucidum; located below the stratum corneum and above the stratum granulosum.

**lucidum (LOO-sih-dum)**—the clear layer of the epidermis.

**lukewarm (LOUK-warm)**—tepid; not hot; approximately body temperature (98.6°F or 37°C).

**lumbar plexus (LUM-bar PLEX-us)**—formed from the first four lumbar nerves

**lumbar region (LUM-bar REE-jun)**—the area of the back lying lateral to the lumbar vertebrae.

**lumbar vertebrae (LUM-bar VUR-tuh-bree)**—the bones that make up the vertebral column located in the lower part of the back; the five vertebrae associated with the lower part of the back.

**luminous (LOO-muh-nus)**—emitting or reflecting light; shiny.

**lump (LUMP)**—a small mass; a swelling or tumor.

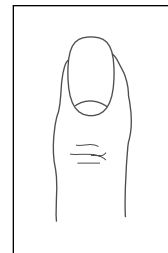
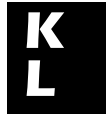
**lunate (LOO-nayt)**—crescent-shaped.

**lunate bone (LOO-nayt BOHN)**—semilunar; a bone of the wrist.

**lung (LUNG)**—organ of respiration; spongy tissues composed of microscopic cells into which inhaled air is exchanged for carbon dioxide during one respiratory cycle.

**lunula (LOO-nuh-luh)**—the whitish, half-moon shape at the root of a fingernail; caused by the reflection of light where the matrix and the connective tissue of the nail bed join.

**lupus (LOO-pus)**—any chronic or progressive ulcerative skin lesion.



**lunula**

**lupus erythematosus (LOO-pus uh-rith-muh-TOH-sis)**—a chronic, inflammatory autoimmune disease of the connective tissue.

**lupus vulgaris (LOO-pus vul-GAIR-is)**—tuberculosis of the skin.

**luster (LUS-tur)**—radiance; glossiness.

**luteinizing hormone (LOOT-ten-EYE-zing HOR-mohn)**—originates from the pituitary gland and transforms the ovarian follicle into the corpus luteum.

**lye (LYE)**—a solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide; a strong alkali substance used in making soap and other cleansing products.

**lymph (LIMF)**—a clear, yellowish fluid that circulates in the lymph spaces (lymphatics) of the body; carries waste and impurities away from the cells.

**lymphatic (lim-FAT-ik)**—pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph.

**lymphatic blockage (lim-FAT-ik BLAHK-ij)**—obstruction of lymphatic drainage.

**lymphatic glands (lim-FAT-ik GLANDZ)**—the glands that produce white corpuscles and filter the lymph as it passes through them.

**lymphatic system (lim-FAT-ik SIS-turn)**—consists of lymph flowing through the lymphatic spaces, lymph vessels, lacteals, and lymph nodes.

**lymph channels (LIMF CHAN-ulz)**—the lymph sinuses around lymphatic glands and vessels; a lymph channel that surrounds a nerve trunk.

**lymph drainage massage (LIMF DRAYN-ij muh-SAHZH)**—a method of massage that works on lymph vessels and glands to eliminate watery stagnation of tissues (edema) and to stimulate the flow of body fluids.

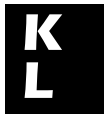
**lymph node (LIMF NOHD)**—any of the gland-like bodies found in the lymphatic vessels.

**lymphocytes (LIM-foh-syts)**—lymph cells that neutralize and filter away harmful bacteria and toxic substances collected in lymph.

**lymphoderma (lim-fuh-DUR-muh)**—a disease of the lymphatics of the skin.

**lymphoid tissue (LIM-foyd TISH-oo)**—tissue found in nodes, tonsils, and adenoids.

**lysine (LY-seen)**—an amino acid essential in nutrition to ensure growth; used to improve protein content.





# M

- macassar oil (muh-KAS-ur OYL)**—an oil obtained from Indonesia; used in some hairdressing preparations.
- macerate (MAS-uh-rayt)**—to reduce a solid to a soft mass by soaking in liquid.
- maceration (mas-uh-RAY-shun)**—a process used in perfumery in which the petals and parts of flowers are plunged into hot oil which absorbs essential oils from which fragrances are made.
- machineless (muh-SHEEN-les)**—work performed without the use of machines; in cosmetology, pertaining to methods of permanent waving and facial treatments that require no machines.
- machine-made (muh-SHEEN-MAYD)**—a term used to indicate that a wig or hairpiece was made by machine and not by hand.
- macro (MAK-roh)**—a prefix meaning large in size or duration.
- macrofollicular (mak-roh-fah-LIK-yuh-lur)**—pertaining to or having large follicles.
- macronychia (mak-roh-NIK-ee-uh)**—excessively large nails.
- macroscopic (mak-ruh-SKAHP-ik)**—visible to the unaided eye.
- macula (MAK-yuh-lah); pl., maculae (MAK-yuh-leye)**—a spot or discoloration on the skin; a freckle.
- madarosis (mad-uh-ROH-sus)**—loss of the eyelashes or eyebrows.
- magenta (muh-JENT-uh)**—the purplish-rose color produced from a fuchsin dye compound; fuchsia color.
- magnesia (mag-NEE-zee-ah)**—a skin freshener and an ingredient used in dusting powder; also used in some medicinal preparations such as laxatives, and as an antacid.
- magnesium carbonate (mag-NEE-zee-um KAR-buh-nayt)**—perfume carrier and coloring material used in powders, shampoos, and in some medicinal preparations.

**magnesium sulfate (mag-NEE-zee-um SUL-fayt)**—an ingredient used in medicinal preparations and in some shampoos formulated for oily hair.

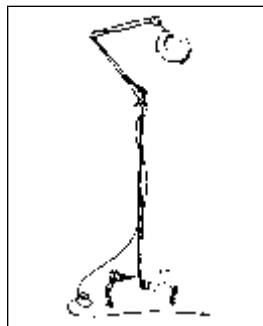
**magnetic (mag-NET-ik)**—pertaining to or having the properties to attract or repel other masses.

**magnetic hair roller (mag-NET-ik HAYR ROHL-ur)**—a plastic roller, either cylindrical or cone-shaped, used to shape and hold wet hair until it has been dried into the desired set.

**magnetize (MAG-nuh-tyz)**—convert into a magnet; to communicate magnetic properties to.

**magnify (MAG-nuh-fy)**—increase in fact or in appearance by placement under a microscope; increase in size by use of a mirror or lens.

**magnifying lamp (MAG-nuh-fy-ing LAMP)**—an apparatus with a magnifying glass and source of light; used to examine the skin or scalp.



**magnifying lamp**

**magnum (MAG-num)**—the largest bone in the distal row of the carpus located at the center of the wrist; capitate bone.

**mahogany (muh-HAHG-uh-nee)**—a reddish hard wood; a deep reddish-brown color.

**maize (MAYZ)**—in color, the deep shade of ripe yellow corn.

**makeup (MAYK-up)**—cosmetic products used to groom, color, or beautify the face.

**makeup base (MAYK-up BAYS)**—a clear or colored cosmetic in liquid or cream form, applied to the face as a foundation before the application of powder and cheek color.

**makeup cape (MAYK-up KAYP)**—a garment made of cloth or plastic designed to be draped across the chest and shoulders of a client to protect clothing during a makeup application or other salon service.

**malady (MAL-uh-dee)**—a disease, illness, or disturbed condition.



- malar (MAY-lur)**—of or pertaining to the cheek; the cheekbone.
- malformation (mal-for-MAY-shun)**—an abnormal or badly formed shape or structure,
- malignant (muh-LIG-nent)**—a growth or condition endangering health; not benign.
- malignant melanoma (muh-LIG-nent mel-ahn-OH-ma)**—serious type of skin cancer.
- malleable (MAL-yuh-bul)**—capable of being shaped or molded.
- malleable block (MAL-yuh-bul BLAHK)**—a head-shaped form made of canvas and stuffed with sawdust; used for dressing-out and knotting the underside of a hairpiece.
- malnutrition (mal-noo-TRISH-un)**—poor nutrition resulting from inadequate consumption of nutrients.
- malpighian layer (mal-PIG-ee-un LAY-ur)**—the stratum mucosum; the deepest layer of the epidermis.
- malpractice (mal-PRAK-tis)**—in cosmetology, the negligent or improper treatment of a client while performing a service.
- mandible (MAN-duh-bul)**—the lower jaw bone; largest and strongest bone of the face.
- mandibular (man-DIB-yuh-lur)**—pertaining to the lower jaw.
- mandibular nerve (man-DIB-yuh-lur NURV)**—the fifth cranial nerve which supplies the muscles and skin of the lower part of the face.
- manganese (MAN-gah-nee-z)**—a grayish-white, metallic chemical element which rusts like iron; it is not magnetic.
- manicure (MAN-ih-kyoor)**—the artful treatment and care of the hands and nails.
- manicure bowl (MAN-ih-kyoor BOHL)**—a vessel shaped to fit the hand and fingers; warm, sudsy, water is placed in the bowl and the fingers are allowed to soak so that the cuticles are softened before treatment.
- manicure chair (MAN-ih-kyoor CHAYR)**—a chair designed to allow the manicurist to sit comfortably during the manicure treatment.



**manicure implements (MAN-ih-kyoor IM-pluh-ments)**—the tools or equipment used for the manicuring procedure such as nail file, cuticle pusher, cuticle scissor, cuticle nipper, emery board, and buffer.

**manicure kit (MAN-ih-kyoor KIT)**—a case or kit designed to carry the implements, equipment, and supplies used for the manicure procedure.

**manicure lamp (MAN-ih-kyoor LAMP)**—a flexible light fixture attached to the manicure table to provide adequate light during the manicure.

**manicure machine (MAN-ih-kyoor muh-SHEEN)**—a small, electrically powered machine designed to aid in giving a manicure; the machine has attachments for various implements.

**manicure oil heater (MAN-ih-kyoor OYL HEET-ur)**—a thermostatically controlled electric heating cup used to heat the oil or cream used on the hands and nails during the manicure treatment.

**manicure table (MAN-ih-kyoor TAY-bul)**—a small table especially designed for the manicure treatment.

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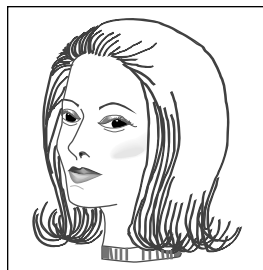
**manicurist (MAN-ih-kyoor-ist)**—one who professionally attends to the care of the hands and nails.

**manipulate (muh-NIP-yoo-layt)**—to control; to handle skillfully.

**manipulation (muh-nip-yuh-LAY-shun)**—act or process of treating, working, or operating with the hands, or by mechanical means, especially with skill.

**mannequin; manikin (MAN-ih-kun)**—in cosmetology, a model of the human head manufactured with hair to be used for practice work; in fashion, a model of a human figure used for display purposes.

**mannequin case (MAN-ih-kun KAYS)**—a box-like carrying case designed to hold the mannequin head and holder.



**mannequin**

**mannequin holder (MAN-ih-kun HOHL-dur)**—a clamp-like implement designed to be used to secure a mannequin head to a tabletop while it is in use.

**mannequin, slip-on (MAN-ih-kun, SLIP-awn)**—a glove-like mannequin form that can be slipped over another mannequin head to allow more varied practice routines.

**mannitol (MAN-it-tawl)**—a colorless, crystalline alcohol occurring in plants and animals; used as a humectant in creams and lotions.

**mantle (MAN-tul)**—nail mantle; the deep fold of the skin into which the nail root is lodged.

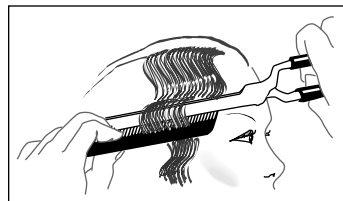
**manual (MAN-yoo-ul)**—done by hand or used by hand rather than by machines.

**manus (MAN-us); pl., mani (MAN-ee)**—the hand.

**marbleizing (MAR-bul-yz-ing)**—intertwining sections of light and dark shades of hair on one head.

**marcel irons (mar-SEL EYE-urnz)**—a curling (thermal) iron with a rod and groove attached to a handle that opens and closes; the iron is heated and strands of hair are placed between the rod and groove to create curls or waves.

**marcel wave (mar-SEL WAYV)**—a wave resembling a natural hair wave produced by a thermal iron either electrically heated or stove heated using special manipulative techniques; originated by Francois Marcel, a French hairdresser.



marcel wave



**marginal blepharitis (MAR-jin-ul blef-uh-RY-tus)**—inflammation of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles that line the margins of the eyelids.

**marjoram (MAR-jur-um)**—a perennial plant of the mint family with aromatic properties; used in soaps, perfumes, hair preparations, and cooking.

**maroon (muh-ROON)**—a deep, dark red color.

**marrow (MAYR-oh)**—connective tissue filling in the cavities of bones which forms red and white blood cells.

**mascara (ma-SKAIR-uh)**—a preparation used to darken the eyelashes.

**mask; masque (MASK)**—to hide or conceal; to apply a substance to the face as part of a facial treatment; a special cosmetic formula applied to the face to benefit and beautify the skin; a preparation such as clay, paraffin wax, vegetables, fruits, gels, or other beneficial substances applied to the face as part of a facial treatment.

**masotherapy (mas-oh-THAIR-uh-pee)**—the treatment of the body by massage.

**mass (MAS)**—a quantity of matter in any given body, relatively large in size with no particular shape.

**massage (muh-SAHZH)**—manual or mechanical manipulation of the body by rubbing, pinching, kneading, tapping, and so forth to increase metabolism and circulation, promote absorption, and relieve pain.

**massage compression (muh-SAHZH kahm-PRESH-un)**—pressure used in massage movements.

**massage cream (muh-SAHZH KREEM)**—an emollient cream employed in skin treatment; designed to lubricate the skin; also referred to as tissue cream or nourishing cream.

**massage movement direction (muh-SAHZH MOOV-ment dih-REK-shun)**—in massage, the direction of movement toward the origin of a muscle in order to avoid damage to muscular tissue.

**massage movements (muh-SAHZH MOOV-ments)**—specific movements used in facial and body massage; basic movements include friction, joint, percussion, petrissage, stroking, and vibration.

**massage therapist (muh-SAHZH THAIR-uh-pist)**—a professionally trained massage practitioner.

**masseter (muh-SEET-ur)**—one of the muscles of the jaw used in mastication (chewing).

**masseteric artery (mas-uh-TAIR-ik ART-uh-ree)**—the artery supplying blood to the muscles of the jaw (masseter).

**masseteric nerve (mas-uh-TAIR-ik NURV)**—a nerve in the face supplying the masseter muscle.

**masseur (muh-SUR); fem., masseuse (muh-SOOZ)**—one who practices or gives massage.

- masticate** (*MAS-tih-kayt*)—to chew or grind food with the teeth.
- mastoid** (*MAS-toyd*)—relating to the mastoid process; of or designating the projection of the temporal bone behind the ear.
- mastoid process** (*MAS-toyd PRAH-ses*)—a conical projection of the temporal bone.
- material medica** (*muh-TEE-ree-uh MED-ih-kuh*)—a compilation of drugs and substances used in medicine; the branch of medical science that deals with the sources, properties, and preparation of drugs and like substances.
- material safety data sheets** (*muh-TEE-ree-uhl SAYF-tee DAY-tuh SHEETS*)—MSDS; information compiled by a manufacturer about its product ranging from ingredient content and associated hazards to combustion levels and storage requirements.
- matrix** (*MAY-triks*)—the formative portion of a nail or a tooth; the intercellular substance of a tissue containing nerves, lymph, and blood vessels.
- matte** (*MAT*)—In makeup, a dull, nonshiny finish achieved by use of a special base or by applying face powder over foundation.
- matter** (*MAT-ur*)—a substance that occupies space, has physical and chemical properties, and exists in either solid, liquid, or gas form.
- matting** (*MAT-ing*)—tangling the hair into a thick mass; another term for back-combing.
- maturation** (*mach-uh-RAY-shun*)—in skin care, the ripening or coming to a head of a pimple or other blemish.
- maturity** (*muh-CHOO-ih-tee*)—the quality of being responsible, self-disciplined, and well-adjusted; fully developed.
- mauve** (*MOHV*)—a coal tar dye of a purple-rose shade; a moderate purple, violet, or lilac color.
- maxilla** (*mak-SIL-uh*)—bone of the upper jaw.
- maxillary** (*MAK-suh-lair-ee*)—pertaining to the jaws.
- maxillary artery** (*MAK-suh-lair-ee ART-uh-ree*)—artery that supplies blood to the lower regions of the face.



**maxillary nerves (MAK-suh-lair-ee NURVZ)**—the nerves of the upper part of the face.

**mayonnaise (MAY-uh-nayz)**—a creamy salad dressing made of egg yolks, olive or other vegetable oils, and lemon juice or vinegar; used as a hair conditioner.

**measure (MEZH-ur)**—a standard or unit of measurement such as a foot, yard, gallon, pound, or ounce.

**mechanical (muh-KAN-ih-kul)**—relating to a machine; performed by means of some apparatus; not manual.

**mechanism (MEK-uh-niz-um)**—mechanical construction; parts of a machine.

**medial; median (MEE-dee-ul; MEE-dee-un)**—pertaining to the middle.

**median nerve (MEE-dee-un NURV)**—the nerve, smaller than the ulnar and radial nerves, located in the center of the arm that supplies blood to the arm and hand.

**medical gymnastics (MED-ih-kul jim-NAS-tiks)**—application of gymnastics to treat disease.

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**medicamentous (med-ih-kuh-men-TOH-sus)**—a skin eruption caused by a drug.

**medicate (MED-ih-kayt)**—to treat a condition by use of drugs or other medications.

**medicated ingredient (MED-ih-kayt-ud in-GREE-dee-ent)**—a substance added to cosmetics to promote healing.

**medicine (MED-ih-sin)**—a drug or other healing substance; the science of preventing, treating, and curing diseases.

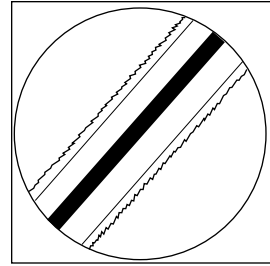
**medium elevation (MEE-dee-um el-uh-VAY-shun)**—a term used in hairdressing to indicate hair held at approximately a 45° angle to the head while it is being cut.

**medium hair (MEE-dee-um HAYR)**—a hair fiber neither especially large nor small in circumference, but of a thickness about halfway between fine and coarse.

**medium press (MEE-dee-um PRES)**—removing 60 to 75 percent of the curl by applying a thermal pressing comb once on each side of the hair using slightly more pressure than in the soft press.

**medius** (MEE-dee-us)—the middle finger.

**medulla** (muh-DUL-uh)—the innermost layer; referred to as the pith of the hair shaft and is composed of round cells; not present in fine and very fine hair; the marrow in the various bone cavities; soft inner portion of an organ.



medulla

**medulla oblongata** (muh-DUL-uh ob-lawng-GAY-tuh)—the lowest or posterior part of the brain continuous with the spinal cord.

**medullary** (MED-yoo-lair-ee)—pertaining to marrow or medulla.

**medullary space** (MED-yoo-lair-ee SPAYS)—the cavity through the shaft of the long bones.

**megalonychia** (meg-uh-lon-ih-KOH-sus)—non-inflammatory hypertrophy of the nails.

**melanin** (MEL-uh-nin)—the tiny grain of pigment in the epidermis, hair cortex, and in the choroid or coat of the eye; creates natural color and protects against strong light rays.

**melanism** (MEL-uh-niz-um)—excessive pigmentation of the hair, skin, eyes, tissues, or organs.

**melanochroi** (mel-uh-NAHK-ruh-wy)—a term used to describe very fair skin and very dark hair of Caucasians.

**melanocyte** (muh-LAN-uh-syt)—a melanin-forming cell.

**melanocytic nevi** (mel-uh-noh-SIT-ik NEE-vye)—commonly called moles; brown spots sometimes having hair growing from them.

**melanocytoma** (mel-uh-noh-sy-TOH-muh)—a benign, heavily pigmented tumor.

**melanoderma** (mel-uh-noh-DUR-muh)—abnormal darkening of the skin, usually in patches caused by accumulation or deposits of melanin.

**melanodermatitis** (mel-uh-noh-dur-muh-TY-tis)—an inflamed skin condition characterized by increased skin pigmentation.

**melanogenesis** (mel-uh-noh-JEN-uh-sis)—the formation of melanin.

**melanoid (MEL-uh-noyd)**—having dark pigment.

**melanoma (mel-uh-NOH-muh)**—a black or dark brown pigmented tumor.

**melanonychia (mel-uh-nuh-NIK-ee-uh)**—darkening of the fingernails or toenails.

**melanophore (muh-LAN-uh-fohr)**—a dermal pigment cell that participates in rapid color changes by the dispersal of melanomes; well-developed in fish, amphibians, and reptiles but absent in humans.

**melanoprotein (mel-uh-noh-PROH-teen)**—a protein complex containing melanin.

**melanosis (mel-uh-NOH-sis)**—a condition in which pigment is deposited in the skin or other tissues.

**melanosome (MEL-uh-noh-sohm)**—pigment granules which produce the complex protein melanin.

**melanotic sarcoma (mel-uh-NAHT-ik sar-KOH-muh)**—a fatal skin cancer that starts with a mole.

**membrane (MEM-brayn)**—a thin sheet or layer of pliable tissue surrounding a part, separating adjacent cavities, lining a cavity, or connecting adjacent structures.

**meningitis (men-in-JEYE-tus)**—acute inflammation of the pia and arachnoid mater around the brain and spinal cord.

**menopause (MEN-uh-pahz)**—the physiological cessation of the menstrual cycle.

**mental artery (MEN-tul ART-uh-ree)**—artery that supplies blood to the lower lip and the chin.

**mentalis (men-TAY-lis)**—the muscle that elevates the lower lip and raises and wrinkles the skin of the chin.

**mental nerve (MEN-tul NURV)**—a nerve that supplies the skin of the lower lip and chin.

**menthol (MEN-thawl)**—an alcohol obtained from peppermint or other mint oils, often employed for its marked cooling effect.

**menthyl salicylate (MEN-thil suh-LIS-ih-layt)**—an organic compound that is used as a filtering agent in sunburn preventives; produces an even tan by removing the majority of the ultraviolet rays.



**mentoplasty (MEN-toh-plas-tee)**—chin surgery involving a small incision made inside the mouth or just underneath and behind the most prominent part of the chin to change a person's profile by building up a small chin.

**mentum (MEN-tum); pl., menti (men-EYE)**—of or pertaining to the chin.

**mercurochrome (mur-KYUR-uh-kroh-m)**—a germicide, three to five percent solution of iodine, used for cuts.

**mercury bichloride (MUR-kyuh-ree by-KLOH-ryd)**—a powerful germicide; very poisonous.

**mercury compound (MUR-kyuh-ree KAHM-pownd)**—quicksilver; used in face masks, bleaching creams, hair tonics, and other cosmetics.

**mesh (MESH)**—an open-weave foundation used to attach hair in a hairpiece; a wig foundation or base made of a net material.

**mesh hair roller (MESH HAYR ROHL-ur)**—a roller covered with a woven mesh fabric, usually of nylon.

**meso (MES-oh)**—a prefix denoting in the middle; intermediate.

**mesoderm (MES-oh-durm)**—middle layer of cells of the skin.

**mesomorph (MES-uh-morf)**—a body type characterized by a sturdy body structure and great strength.

**mesorrhine (MES-uh-ryn)**—pertaining to a broad, high-bridged nose.

**mesothelium (mes-uh-THEE-lee-um)**—smooth tissue that allows the movement of organs to take place with little or no friction.

**meta (MET-ah)**—a prefix signifying over; beyond; among; between change or transformation.

**metabolism (muh-TAB-uh-liz-um)**—the chemical process taking place in living organisms whereby the cells are nourished and carry out their activities.

**metacarpal (met-uh-KAR-pul)**—pertaining to the long, slender bones of the palm of the hand.

**metacarpal, dorsal (met-uh-KAR-pul, DOR-sul)**—the vein that draws blood from the back of the hand.



**metacarpal, palmar (met-uh-KAR-pul, PAHL-mur)**—the main vein that draws blood from the palm of the hand.

**metacarpus (met-uh-KAR-pus)**—the bones of the palm of the hand; the part of the hand containing five bones between the carpus and phalanges.

**metallic (muh-TAL-ik)**—relating to or resembling metal.

**metallic hair dye (muh-TAL-ik HAYR DYE)**—mineral dyes; a solution containing metal salts such as copper, lead, silver, and bismuth to change hair color gradually by progressive buildup and exposure to air, creating a dull, metallic appearance.

**metallic salts (muh-TAL-ik SAHLTS)**—a compound of a base and an acid.

**metaphase (MET-uh-fayz)**—in biology, in meiotic cell division, the middle stage of mitosis when the cell chromosomes lie nearly in a single plane at the equator of the spindle.

**metastasis (muh-TAS-tuh-sus)**—the migration or transference of a disease from one site in the body to another by the conveyance of cells in blood vessels or lymph channels.

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**metatarsus (met-uh-TAR-sus)**—the bones that make up the instep of the foot; the part of the foot between the phalanges and the tarsus containing five bones.

**metatoluene-diamine (met-uh-TOHL-yoo-een-DY-ah-min)**—an oxidation dye used to provide lighter shades of red and blond; an aniline derivative type dye.

**meter (MEE-tur)**—an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes; the basic metric unit of length equal to 39.37 inches.

**methodology (meth-uh-DAHL-uh-jee)**—principals, practices, and particular procedures applied to a field of learning.

**methyl alcohol (METH-ul AL-kuh-hawl)**—methanol; a solvent; flammable and toxic; used in the manufacture of formaldehyde and some disinfectants.

**methyl salicylate (METH-ul sah-LIS-ih-layt)**—the chief constituent of oil of wintergreen; used as a counterirritant, anesthetic, and disinfectant.

**metric (MET-rik)**—using the meter as a unit of measurement; pertaining to the metric system. *See* metric conversion chart.

**metric system (MET-rik SIS-tum)**—a decimal system of weights and measures based on the gram from which measures of weights and mass are derived, and the meter from which measures of area, length, and volume are derived.

**mica (MY-kuh)**—a mineral occurring in the form of thin, shining, transparent plates.

**micro (MY-kroh)**—a prefix denoting very small; slight; millionth part of.

**microbicide (my-KROH-bih-syd)**—an agent that destroys microbes.

**microcirculation (my-kroh-sur-kyoo-LAY-shun)**—pertaining to the microvasculature; circulation of blood in the body's system of five vessels 100 microns or less in diameter.

**microfollicular (my-kroh-fah-LIK-yoo-lur)**—characterized by very small follicles.

**micron; mikron (MY-krahn)**—a measurement equal to one thousandth of a millimeter or one millionth of a meter.

**micronychia (my-kroh-NIK-ee-uh)**—the presence of abnormally small fingernails or toenails.

**microorganism (my-kroh-OR-gah-niz-um)**—microbe; microscopic plant or animal cell; bacterium; virus; fungi.

**microscope (MY-kruh-skohp)**—an instrument for enlarging views of minute objects.

**microscopic (mi-kroh-SKAHP-ik)**—extremely small; visible only with the aid of a microscope; not visible to the naked eye.

**mid (MID)**—a prefix denoting the middle part.

**middle ear (MID-ul EER)**—the portion of the ear between the tympanic membrane and the opening of the eustachian tube.

**middle temporal artery (MID-ul TEM-puh-rul ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the temporal muscles.

**midfrontal (mid-FRUN-tul)**—pertaining to the middle of the forehead.

**mildew (MIL-doo)**—a disease of plants or a moldy coating that can appear on walls, fabrics, and the like; usually occurs in damp areas.

**milia** (MIL-ee-ah)—whiteheads. *See* milium.

**miliaria** (mil-ee-AIR-ee-ah)—an eruption of minute vesicles due to retention of fluid at the mouths of the sweat follicles.

**miliaria profunda** (mil-ee-AIR-ee-ah proh-FUN-dah)—a skin reaction in the sweat retention syndrome, characterized by papules located at the sweat pores.

**miliaria rubra** (mil-ee-AIR-ee-ah ROOB-rah)—prickly-heat; acute inflammatory disorder of the sweat glands characterized by the eruption of small, red vesicles accompanied by burning, itching skin.

**miliary fever** (MIL-ee-air-ee FEE-vur)—sweating sickness; an infectious disease characterized by fever, profuse sweating, and the production of papular vesicular and other eruptions.

**milium** (MIL-ee-um); *pl.*, **milia** (MIL-ee-uh)—a small, whitish pear-like mass in the epidermis due to retention of sebum; a whitehead.

**milli** (MIL-ee)—a combining form meaning one thousandth.

**milliammeter** (mil-ee-AM-uh-tur)—an instrument that registers electric current in milliamperes; used to measure the amount of current required for a given treatment.

**milliampere** (mil-ee-AM-peer)—one thousandth of an ampere.

**milligram** (MIL-ih-gram)—a unit of weight in the metric system equal to one-thousandth of a gram.

**milliliter** (MIL-ih-lee-tur)—a unit of capacity in the metric system equal to one thousandth of a liter; equivalent to a cubic centimeter.

**millimeter** (MIL-ih-mee-tur)—one-thousandth of a meter.

**mineral** (MIN-ur-ul)—any inorganic material found in the earth's crust.

**mineral oil** (MIN-ur-ul OYL)—white oil; oil found in the rock strata of the earth; a colorless, tasteless oil derived from petroleum; used in creams, lotions, moisturizing products, powders, lip and eye makeup, hairdressings, and many other cosmetics; it is a widely used cosmetic lubricant and binder.

**mini** (MIH-nee)—combination form meaning miniature or of small dimensions; smaller than average.

**minibraid (MIH-nee-brayd)**—thin strands of hair woven to form small braids; type of hair extensions.

**minifall (MIH-nee-fawl)**—a loose-hanging hairpiece (shorter than a regular fall) attached at the crown.

**mini-shears (MIH-nee-sheerz)**—small scissors used to cut and layer hair in small graduations.

**mini-wig (MIH-nee-wig)**—a very short wig or hairpiece.

**mink oil (MINK OYL)**—an oil produced by the small mammal (genus *mustela*); used in some cosmetics for its softening properties.

**mint (MINT)**—any of several aromatic herbs used as a flavoring and in some cosmetic preparations.

**minute (my-NOOT)**—very small; tiny.

**miscible (MIS-uh-bul)**—the property of certain liquids to mix with each other in any proportion without separation.

**mitosis (my-TOH-sis)**—indirect nuclear division; cells dividing into two new cells (daughter cells); the usual process of cell reproduction of human tissues.

**mixed nerves (MIKST NURVZ)**—nerves that contain both sensory and motor fibers, and have the ability to send and receive messages.

**mixing (MIKS-ing)**—the intermingling of hair of various shades and/or lengths.

**mixture (MIKS-chur)**—a preparation made by incorporating an insoluble ingredient in a liquid vehicle; sometimes used to identify an aqueous solution containing two or more solutes; a combination of two or more substances that are not chemically united.

**mobility (moh-BIL-ih-tee)**—the quality of being movable.

**modalities (MOH-dal-ih-tees)**—currents used in electrical facial and scalp treatments.



**minibraid**



**mode (MOHD)**—a current style of fashion; a manner or method of doing something.

**model (MAHD-ul)**—an object used as an example of something to be made or already existing; one who is hired to display clothes, hairstyles, or merchandise.

**moderate porosity (MAHD-ur-ut por-AHS-ih-tee)**—category of normal hair in which the cuticle is close to the hair shaft.

**modern blend (MAHD-urn BLEND)**—descriptive of a basic perfume type that contains aldehydes (a class of organic chemical compounds) and has its own distinctive fragrance.

**modifier (MAHD-ih-fy-ur)**—anything that will change the form or characteristics of an object or substance; a chemical found as an ingredient in permanent hair colors whose function is to alter the dye intermediates.

**MOH hardness scale (MOH HARD-ness SCAYL)**—method used as a basis for comparing the hardness and softness of substances.

**monomers (MAHN-oh-murs)**—individual molecules that join to make a polymer.

**moist (MOYST)**—slightly wet; damp.

**moist heat packs (MOYST HEET PAKS)**—chemical gel packs that are heated in a water bath, wrapped in a terry cover, and placed on the body.

**moisture (MOYST-yur)**—water or other liquid spread in very small drops in the air or on a surface.

**moisture gradient (MOYST-yur GRAY-dee-unt)**—the amount of moisture in the skin or hair.

**moisturizer (MOYST-yur-yz-ur)**—a product formulated to add moisture to dry skin or hair; having a heavier formulation than instant conditioners and a longer application time.

**mold (MOHLD)**—a fungus growth usually growing in dark, damp places; to form into a particular shape.

**molded curl (MOHLD-ud KURL)**—*see* carved curl.

- molding (MOHLD-ing)**—the act of forming or directing hair into a desired pattern.
- mole (MOHL)**—small, brownish, spot or blemish on the skin, ranging in color from pale tan to brown or bluish black.
- molecular attraction (muh-LEK-yuh-lur uh-TRAK-shun)**—the force exerted between two unlike molecules tending to draw them together and to resist separation.
- molecular breakdown (muh-LEK-yuh-lur BRAYK-down)**—the disrupting or disuniting of a molecular unit.
- molecular weight (muh-LEK-yuh-lur WAYT)**—the sum of the weights of the atoms of a molecule.
- molecule (MAHL-uh-kyool)**—the smallest possible unit of any substance that still retains its characteristics; two or more atoms joined chemically.
- molluscum (mah-LUS-kum)**—a skin disease having soft, dome-shaped nodules.
- molluscum fibrosum (mah-LUS-kum fy-BROH-sum)**—a cutaneous tumor of the dermis, characterized by fibrous papules.
- mongolism (MAHNG-goh-liz-um)**—a congenital disease characterized by yellowness of the skin, slightly slanting eyes, straight hair, broad nose, and high cheekbones; Down Syndrome.
- monilethrix (mah-NIL-ee-thriks)**—beaded hair; a condition in which the hairs show a series of constrictions giving the appearance of string or fusiform beads.
- mono (MAHN-oh)**—a prefix denoting one; single.
- monochromatic (mahn-uh-kroh-MAT-ik)**—consisting of one color or color family; displaying shades and tints of the same color.
- monochromatism (mahn-uh-KROH-muh-tiz-um)**—total color blindness.
- moons (MOONZ)**—crescent-shaped areas at the base of the fingernails.
- mordant (MORD-unt)**—a substance such as alum, phenol, and aniline oil that fixes the dye used in coloring.



**morphology (mor-FAHL-uh-jee)**—the branch of biology that deals with structure and form; it includes anatomy, histology, and cytology of the organism at any stage of its life history.

**moth patches (MAWTH PACH-ez)**—increased deposits of pigment in the skin.

**motile (MOH-tul)**—having the power of movement as do certain bacteria.

**motor (MOH-tur)**—of or relating to muscular movement.

**motor nerves (MOH-tur NURVZ)**—nerves that carry impulses from nerve centers to muscles; efferent nerves.

**motor neuron (MOH-tur NUHR-ahn)**—carries nerve impulses from the brain to the effectors.

**motor oculi (MOH-tur AHK-yoo-ly)**—third cranial nerve; the nerve controlling most of the eye muscles.

**motor point (MOH-tur POYNT)**—a point on the skin over a muscle where pressure or stimulation will cause contraction of that muscle.

**M  
N**

**motor units (MOH-tur YOO-nits)**—muscle neurons and all the muscle fibers they control.

**mount (MOWNT)**—that part of a wig (excluding the crown) or any hairpiece made of foundation net, hair lace, or gauze on which hair is knotted.

**mousse (MOOS)**—a light, airy, whipped hair setting and sculpturing product resembling shaving foam; the whipped dessert called mousse.

**mousy (MOW-see)**—hair color that is similar to the drab, gray-brown color of a mouse.

**movement (MOOV-ment)**—the change of place or position of hair; the rhythmic quality or motion of hair.

**mucilages (MYOO-sih-lij-ez)**—thick liquids containing natural or synthetic gums mixed with water.

**muco (MYOO-koh)**—a combining form meaning mucus or mucous membrane.



- mucosa** (*myoo-KOH-suh*)—mucous membrane.
- mucosum, stratum** (*myoo-KOH-sum, STRAY-tum*)—a membrane secreting mucus that lines passages and cavities communicating with the air; mucous membrane.
- mucus** (*MYOO-kus*)—a thick, slippery secretion produced by the mucous membranes to lubricate and cleanse the part.
- mudpack** (*MUD-pak*)—a thick, spreadable product, usually containing clay; used for facial and body treatments.
- multi** (*MUL-tih*)—a prefix meaning many; more than one.
- multicellular** (*mul-tih-SEL-yoo-lur*)—having many cells.
- multicolor** (*mul-tih-KUL-ur*)—having many colors.
- multidimensional** (*mul-tih-dih-MEN-shun-ul*)—having several dimensions.
- multidirectional** (*mul-tih-dih-REK-shun-ul*)—extending in many directions.
- multilayered** (*mul-tih-LAY-urd*)—having several layers.
- multiple** (*MUL-tih-pul*)—consisting of more than one.
- murky** (*MUR-kee*)—thick, hazy in color; not clear.
- muscles** (*MUS-uls*)—fibrous tissues that have the ability to stretch, contract, and produce all body movements.
- muscle-bound** (*MUS-ul-bownd*)—having tight, inflexible muscles.
- muscle energy technique** (*MUS-ul EN-ur-jee tek-NEEK*)—technique utilizing neuro-physiological muscle reflexes to improve functional mobility of joints.
- muscle fatigue** (*MUS-ul fuh-TEEG*)—cessation of muscle response due to oxygen deprivation from rapid or prolonged muscle contractions.
- muscle insertion** (*MUS-ul in-SUR-shun*)—the distal point of muscle attachment.
- muscle oil** (*MUS-ul OYL*)—a vegetable oil in which either lecithin or cholestrin is dissolved; used in conjunction with massage to soften the skin and help prevent fine lines.

**muscle origin (MUS-ul OR-ih-jin)**—the proximal point of muscle attachment.

**muscle spasm (MUS-ul SPAZ-um)**—a sudden involuntary contraction of muscles.

**muscle strains (MUS-ul STRAYNZ)**—torn or pulled muscles; most common injury to muscles.

**muscle strapping (MUS-ul STRAP-ing)**—a heavy massage treatment used to reduce fatty deposits.

**muscle tone (MUS-ul TOHN)**—the normal degree of tension in a healthy muscle, even at rest.

**muscular (MUS-kyuh-lur)**—relating to a muscle or the muscles.

**muscular dystrophy (MUS-KYUH-lur DIS-troh-fee)**—group of related diseases in which the contractile fibers of the muscles are replaced by fat and connective tissue, rendering the muscles useless.

**muscular system (MUS-kyuh-lur SIS-tum)**—covers, shapes, and supports the skeleton tissue; contracts and moves various parts of the body.

**M  
N**

**muscular tissue (MUS-kyuh-lur TISH-oo)**—contracts and moves various parts of the body.

**musculi colli (MUS-kyoo-ly KOH-lih)**—the anterior muscles of the neck.

**musculi dorsi (MUS-kyoo-ly DOR-see)**—the muscles of the back.

**musk (MUSK)**—a secretion with a penetrating odor obtained from the male musk deer; used in the making of some perfumes and medicines.

**muslin (MUZ-lin)**—any of several plain-weave cotton fabrics of varying fineness.

**mustache (MUS-tash)**—the growth of hair on the upper lip.

**mustache brush (MUS-tash BRUSH)**—a small brush designed to groom the mustache.

**mustache comb (MUS-tash KOHM)**—a small comb with fine teeth designed to groom the mustache.

**mustache styles (MUS-tash STYLZ)**—various designs of mustaches, some combined with beard and sideburn styles; usually styled to

enhance the client's facial features or to conceal an undesired facial feature.

**mutation (myoo-TAY-shun)**—a change as in quality, form, or nature.

**mutilate (MYOO-tah-layt)**—to maim, injure, or damage an important part or parts.

**mutton chop (MUT-un CHAHP)**—a beard style with side whiskers, narrow at the temples, and widening at the lower cheeks.

**myalgia (my-AL-jee-uh)**—pain in the muscles.

**myasthenia (my-us-THEE-nee-uh)**—muscular weakness.

**mycetoma (my-suh-TOH-mah)**—any disease or infection caused by actinomycetes or fungus.

**myocardial infarction (my-oh-KAR-dee-uhl in-FARK-shun)**—heart attack; result of a reduced blood flow in the coronary arteries supplying the heart muscle with adequate oxygen.

**myocardium (my-oh-KAR-dee-um)**—cardiac muscle.

**myodystrophy (my-uh-DIS-truh-fee)**—degeneration of muscles.

**myoedema (my-oh-eh-DEE-muh)**—edema of a muscle.

**myofibrils (my-oh-FYB-rulz)**—muscle fibers containing filaments; give muscles their contractible ability.

**myofibrosis (my-oh-FYB-roh-sis)**—process where muscle tissue is replaced by fibrous connective tissue.

**myology (my-AHL-uh-jee)**—the science of the nature, functions, structure, and diseases of muscles.

**myomalacia (my-oh-muh-LAY-shee-ah)**—degeneration with softening of muscle tissue.

**myoneural (my-oh-NOO-ral)**—relating to nerve endings in muscle tissue.

**myopalmus (my-oh-PAL-mus)**—twitching and quivering of muscles.

**myopathic (my-oh-PATH-ik)**—pertaining to disease of the muscles.

**myoplasty (MY-oh-plas-tee)**—plastic surgery on a muscle or group of muscles.

**myosin (MY-oh-sin)**—muscular filament; gives contractile ability.

**myositis (my-oh-SY-tis)**—inflammation of muscle tissue.



266 myotasis

**myotasis (MY-ot-uh-sis)**—stretching and extending of muscle.

**myotrophy (MY-ot-ruh-fee)**—nutrition of the muscles.

**myrrh (MUR)**—an aromatic gum resin from the myrrh shrub; used in perfumery, in some medicinal preparations, and in skin tonics.



# N

**naevus; nevus (NEE-vus); pl., naevi, nevi (NEE-vy)**—a birthmark; a congenital skin blemish caused by abnormal pigmentation or dilated capillaries.

**nail (NAYL)**—unguis; the horny protective plate located at the end of the finger or toe.

**nail bed (NAYL BED)**—that portion of the skin on which the body of the nail rests.

**nail biting (NAYL BYT-ing)**—the habit of biting off the tips of the nails to the nail bed. *See* onychophagia.

**nail bleach (NAYL BLEECH)**—a product used in manicuring to remove stains and to whiten the nails.

**nail body (NAYL BAHD-ee)**—the horny nail plate resting on and attached to the nail bed.

**nail brush (NAYL BRUSH)**—a small brush used to clean under and around the nails.

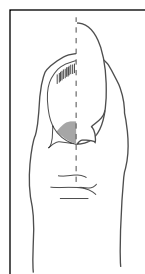
**nail buffer (NAYL BUF-ur)**—an instrument made of leather or chamois; used with a polishing powder to polish the nails to a high luster.

**nail cap (NAYL KAP)**—an artificial nail attached to the natural nail to make the nail stronger and more attractive.

**nail corrugations (NAYL kohr-ruh-GAY-shuns)**—wavy ridges caused by uneven growth of the nails, usually the result of illness or injury.

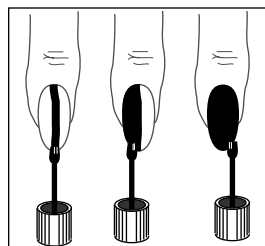
**nail emery (NAYL EM-uh-ree)**—a small, flat stick coated with finely ground emery; used as a manicuring instrument; emery board.

**nail enamel (NAYL ee-NAM-ul)**—a fingernail polish in liquid form applied to protect and beautify the nails.



nail bed

M  
N



nail enamel

**nail extender (NAYL ek-STEN-der)**—a product applied to the natural nail over a fingernail form; when the mixture hardens, it is shaped to resemble a longer natural nail.

**nail file (NAYL FYL)**—a metal instrument with a specially prepared surface used to file and shape the nails.

**nail fold (NAYL FOHLD)**—nail wall.

**nail grooves (NAYL GROOVZ)**—the slits or furrows on the sides of the nails on which the nail moves as it grows.

**nail lacquer (NAYL LAK-ur)**—a thick liquid that forms a glossy film on the nail.

**nail mantal (NAYL MAN-tul)**—the fold of skin in which the nail root is embedded.

**nail matrix (NAYL MAY-triks)**—the portion of the nail bed extending beneath the nail root; contains nerves, lymph, and blood vessels to nourish the nail.

**nail mold (NAYL MOHLD)**—a form used in the creation of artificial nails.

**nail plate (NAYL PLAYT)**—the nail body.

**nail polish remover (NAYL PAHL-ish ree-MOOV-ur)**—a solution used to remove polish from the nails.

**nail repair (NAYL ree-PAYR)**—the use of a special tape and cement to mend a broken nail.

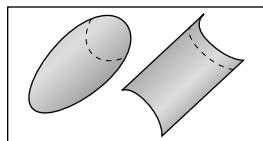
**nail root (NAYL ROOT)**—the part of the nail located at its base, embedded underneath the skin.

**nail shaper (NAYL SHAYP-ur)**—a disk made of emery; used to shape the nails.

**nail skin (NAYL SKIN)**—cuticle.

**nail tips (NAYL TIPS)**—preformed artificial nails applied to the tips of the natural fingernails.

**nail transplant (NAYL TRANZ-plant)**—the repairing of a broken nail by cementing the broken part to the natural fingernail.



**nail tips**

- nail wall (NAYL WAWL)**—the fold of skin overlapping the sides of the nail.
- nail white (NAYL WHYT)**—a nail cosmetic used to whiten the free edge of the nails.
- nail wrap (NAYL rap)**—nail-size pieces of cloth or paper that are bonded to the front of the nail plate with nail adhesive.
- nail wrapping (NAYL RAP-ing)**—a corrective treatment using tissue and sealer to form a protective coating for a damaged or fragile nail.
- nape (NAYP)**—the back part of the neck.
- nape line (NAYP LYN)**—the hairline at the nape of the neck; nape section.
- narcotic (nahr-KAH-tik)**—a drug which in moderate doses relieves pain, but in poisonous doses produces stupor and convulsions.
- naris (NAIR-is); pl., nares (NAIR-eez)**—a nostril.
- nasal (NAY-zul)**—pertaining to the nose.
- nasal bones (NAY-zul BOHNZ)**—bones that form the bridge of the nose.
- nasalis (nay-ZAY-lis)**—a muscle of the nose.
- nasal nerve (NAY-zul NURV)**—nerve that receives stimuli for the skin at the point and lower sides of the nose.
- nasitis (nay-ZYE-tus)**—rhinitis; inflammation of nasal mucous membrane of the nose.
- nasus (NAY-zus); pl., nasi (NAY-zye)**—the nose.
- natural bristle brush (NACH-uh-rul BRIS-ul BRUSH)**—a brush with bristles made from the hairs of an animal, not from synthetic hair.
- natural distribution (NACH-uh-rul dis-truh-BYOO-shun)**—the direction hair assumes as it grows out from the scalp.
- natural growth pattern (NACH-uh-rul GROHTH PAT-urn)**—the direction in which hair grows naturally; usually in a large circle from the crown.
- natural immunity (NACH-uh-rul im-YOO-net-ee)**—natural resistance to disease, partially inherited and partially developed.



**natural neckline (NACH-uh-rul NEK-lyn)**—haircutting technique that allows the hair to follow its natural growth tendency rather than forcing an unnatural pattern into the hair.

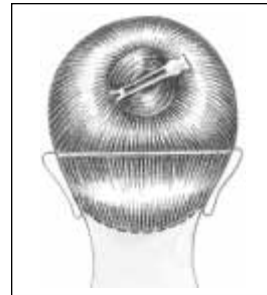
**navicular (nuh-VIK-yuh-lur)**—boat-shaped; a bone of the wrist.

**neck (NEK)**—the part of the body that connects the trunk to the head.

**neck duster (NEK DUS-tur)**—a brush used to remove hair from the neck after a haircut; in some states this procedure is prohibited because it is considered unsanitary.

**neckline (NEK-lyn)**—in haircutting, the line where the hair growth of the head ends and the neck begins; hairline.

**neck strips (NEK STRIPS)**—soft, flexible strips of paper placed around the client's neck to keep the cape from touching the skin while a service is being given.



neckline

**M  
N**

**necrosis (nee-KROH-sis)**—the death of one or more cells; death of a portion of an organ.

**negative pole (NEG-uh-tiv POHL)**—the pole from which negative galvanic current flows.

**negative skin test (NEG-uh-tiv SKIN TEST)**—having no reaction to a skin test for allergy, indicating safety in performing the service.

**negative terminal (NEG-uh-tiv TUR-mih-nul)**—the end of the conducting circuit of the electric current manifesting alkaline reaction; the zinc plate in a battery.

**neoplasm (NEE-oh-plaz-um)**—an abnormal growth or tumor.

**nephron (NEF-rah-n)**—the functional unit of the kidney.

**nerve (NURV)**—a whitish cord made up of bundles of nerve fibers held together by connective tissue through which impulses are transmitted.

**nerve cell (NURV SEL)**—a neuron; the fundamental cellular unit of the nervous system.



- nerve center (NURV SEN-tur)**—an aggregation of neurons with a specific function for a part of the body; command center.
- nerve fiber (NURV FY-bur)**—thread-like processes (axons and dendrites) arising from a neuron that make up a nerve.
- nerve impulse (NURV IM-puls)**—an electrical wave transmitted along a nerve that has been stimulated.
- nerve reflex (NURV REE-flex)**—the path traveled by a nerve impulse through the spinal cord and brain in response to a stimulus.
- nerve tissue (NURV TISH-oo)**—controls and coordinates all body functions.
- nervous cutaneous (NUR-vus kyoo-TAY-nee-us)**—a cutaneous nerve; any nerve supplying an area of the skin.
- nervous system (NUR-vus SIS-tum)**—the body system composed of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and ganglia; controls and coordinates all other systems and makes them work harmoniously and efficiently.
- net (NET)**—a fabric of thread or cord woven in an open pattern or meshwork; a fabric of this type is used to cover the hair and hold the set in place while drying.
- net foundation (NET fown-DAY-shun)**—a mesh or other open-weave material used for a foundation of a hairpiece.
- nettle (NET-ul)**—an herb (genus *urtica*) used for its astringent qualities.
- neuralgia (noo-RAL-juh)**—acute pain along the course of a nerve.
- neurasthenia (nur-us-THEE-nee-uh)**—a condition of weakness and depression due to exhaustion that affects the nervous system.
- neuritis (nuh-RY-tus)**—inflammation of nerves marked by neuralgia.
- neurology (nuh-RAHL-uh-jee)**—the science of the structure, function, and pathology of the nervous system.
- neuromuscular junction (nuh-roh-MUS-kyuh-lur JUNK-shun)**—the point where the motor neuron and muscle join.
- neuron (NOO-rahn)**—the basic unit of the nervous system consisting of a nucleus, its processes, and extensions; a nerve cell.



**neutral (NOO-trul)**—exhibiting no positive properties; indifferent; in chemistry, neither acid nor alkaline with a pH of 7; a color balanced between warm and cool that does not reflect a highlight of any primary or secondary color.

**neutral blond (NOO-trul BLAHND)**—a beige-blond that is neither gold nor ash.

**neutralization (noo-truh-ly-ZAY-shun)**—that process that counterbalances or cancels an action of an agent or color; in chemistry, reaction forming a substance that is neither alkaline nor acid; a chemical reaction between an acid and a base; rehardening the hair in cold waving or in chemical hair relaxing.

**neutralize (NOO-truh-lyz)**—to render ineffective; to effect neutralization; counterbalance of an action or influence.

**neutralizer (NOO-trul-yz-ur)**—an agent capable of neutralizing another substance.

**neutralizing (NOO-truh-lyz-ing)**—the process of stopping the action of a permanent wave solution and hardening the hair in its new form by the application of a chemical solution.

**neutralizing headband (NOO-truh-lyz-ing HED-band)**—an absorbent band placed around the client's hairline during a permanent to prevent dripping on the client's face during the neutralizing process.

**nevus (NEE-vus)**—brown or black stain on the nail caused by a pigmented mole.

**nevus pilosus (NEE-vus py-LOH-sus)**—hairy mole; a birthmark characterized by hair growing from the dark area.

**new growth (NOO GROHTH)**—the part of the hair shaft between the scalp and the hair that had previously received treatment.

**ninth cranial nerve (NYNTH KRAY-nee-ul NURV)**—the glossopharyngeal nerve.

**nipper (NIP-ur)**—a tool used in manicuring and pedicuring to trim the cuticle around fingernails or toenails.

**nit (NIT)**—the egg of a louse, usually attached to a hair.

- nitrate (NEYE-trayt)**—an oxidizing agent.
- nitrazine paper (NY-truh-zeen PAY-pur)**—a form of paper used to test the pH (acidity or alkalinity) of products.
- nitric acid (NEYE-trik AS-ud)**—concentrated acid employed as a caustic.
- nitrite (NEYE-tryt)**—a reducing agent; sodium nitrite is used as a sanitizing agent and acts as an antirusting agent.
- nitrocellulose (ny-troh-SEL-yuh-lohs)**—pyroxylin; gun cotton; a granular, yellowish mass formed in the chemical reaction between cellulose and nitric acid; used in nail polishes.
- nitrogen (NY-truh-jun)**—a colorless gaseous element; tasteless and odorless; found in air and living tissue.
- nitrous (NY-trus)**—designating a compound of nitrogen.
- no-base relaxer (NOH-BAYS ree-LAKS-ur)**—a preparation used to straighten the hair that does not require application of a protective base.
- node (NOHD)**—a knot or knob; a circumscribed swelling; a knuckle or finger joint.
- nodose (NOH-dohs)**—having nodes or knotlike swellings.
- nodule (NAHD-yul)**—a small node.
- noma (NOH-muh)**—a sore or ulcer, usually of the mouth.
- nonallergenic cosmetic (nahn-al-ur-JEN-ik kahz-MET-ik)**—a preparation formulated without certain ingredients that have been found to cause reaction in hypersensitive people.
- nonconductor (nahn-kun-DUK-tur)**—any substance that does not easily transmit electricity, light, heat, or sound.
- noninfectious (nahn-in-FEK-shus)**—not spread by contact; unable to spread disease.
- nonpathogenic (nahn-path-uh-JEN-ik)**—not harmful; not disease-producing; organisms that perform useful functions; the majority of bacteria.
- nonresistant (nahn-ree-ZIS-tent)**—porous hair; the condition of the hair that absorbs moisture readily.



**nonstriated (nahn-STRY-ayt-ud)**—without striations as in smooth muscle that acts involuntarily.



nonstriated

**nonstripping shampoo (nahn-STRIP-ing sham-POO)**—a shampoo that cleanses the hair without removing tint.

**norepinephrine (NOHR-ep-ih-nef-rin)**—“fight or flight” hormone that prepares the body to respond to emergencies.

**normal (NOR-mul)**—regular; natural; conforming to some ideal norm or standard.

**normal hair condition (NOR-mul HAYR kahn-DIH-shun)**—an average condition in which hair is neither porous nor resistant, neither dry nor oily.

**normal hair shampoo (NOR-mul HAYR sham-POO)**—a shampoo formulated for hair that is neither too dry nor too oily.

**normalize (NOR-mul-yz)**—to make something conform to a norm or standard; return the pH of the skin or hair to normal.

**normalizer (NOR-mul-yz-ur)**—a solution used to return the hair to its normal pH of 4.5 to 5.5 or the skin to approximately 4.5 to 6.0.

**normal skin (NOR-mul SKIN)**—skin that is neither too dry nor too oily, and is free of conditions such as blackheads, whiteheads, acne, or disease.

**nose (NOHZ)**—the organ of smell.

**no stem (NOH STEM)**—a type of curl or roller that is placed directly on its base for maximum volume and minimum mobility: produces a tight, firm, long-lasting curl.



no stem

**nostril (NAHS-trul)**—one of the two external openings of the nose.

**notching (NAH-ching)**—cutting with the points of the shears to create a serrated, textured line in the hair ends.

**nourish (NUR-ish)**—to feed; to furnish with whatever promotes growth.



**nourishing cream (NUR-ish-ing KREEM)**—a cream formulated to nourish the skin; used in massage and facial treatments.

**nourishment (NUR-ish-ment)**—anything that nourishes; nutriment; food.

**novice (NAHV-is)**—a beginner in any occupation; one who is learning a skill, trade, or craft.

**noxious (NAHK-shus)**—harmful; poisonous.

**nucha (NOO-kuh)**—the nape or back of the neck.

**nucleic acid (noo-KLEE-ik AS-ud)**—one of a group of compounds found in cell nuclei and cytoplasm involved in building the proteins necessary to the formation of living matter.

**nucleus (NOO-kee-us); pl., nuclei (noo-kee-eye)**—the dense, active protoplasm found in the center of cells; plays an important part in cell reproduction and metabolism.

**nutmeg (NUT-meg)**—the hard, aromatic seed of the East Indian tree; used as a spice and to flavor mouthwashes and dentifrices.

**nut oil (NUT OYL)**—an oil from the kernels of walnuts often used in skin preparations.

**nutrient (NOO-tree-ent)**—a nourishing substance; nutritious.

**nutriment (NOO-trih-ment)**—that which nourishes; food.

**nutrition (noo-TRISH-un)**—the processes involved in taking in nutrients, and assimilating and utilizing them.

**nylon (NY-lahn)**—a synthetic thermoplastic polyamide from which fibers and bristles are made.

**nylon fiber (NY-lahn FY-bur)**—a combination of clear polish with nylon fibers. It is first applied vertically and then horizontally on the nail plate.





# O

**O (OH)**—in chemistry, the symbol for oxygen.

**oatmeal (OHT-meel)**—a cereal made from oats that is sometimes mixed with other ingredients and used as a facial cleanser or mask.

**obese (oh-BEES)**—extremely overweight; stout; corpulent; fat.

**obesity (oh-BEE-sut-ee)**—the condition of having excessive body weight over what is considered to be normal for one's height and bone structure.

**objective (ub-JEK-tiv)**—aim or goal; something observable or verifiable by scientific methods.

**objective symptom (ub-JEK-tiv SIMP-tum)**—indication that is visible.

**oblique (oh-BLEEK)**—slanting or inclined.

**oblong (AHB-lawng)**—longer than broad; rectangle whose horizontal sides are longer than its vertical sides.

**oblong-shaped face (AHB-lawng SHAYPT FAYS)**—a face characterized by a long, thin structure.

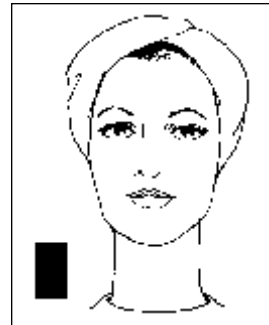
**oblong shapings (AHB-lawng SHAYP-ings)**—waves that remain the same width throughout the shaping.

**obsolete (ahb-suh-LEET)**—out of date; no longer in use; not current.

**occipita (ahk-SIP-it-uh)**—the back of the head or skull.

**occipital (ahk-SIP-it-ul)**—pertaining to the back part of the head; the bone that forms the back and lower part of the cranium.

**occipital artery (ahk-SIP-it-ul ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the skin and muscles of the scalp and back of the head up to the crown.



**oblong-shaped face**

**occipital bone** (ahk-SIP-ih-tul BOHN)—the hindmost bone of the skull below the parietal bones.

**occipital frontalis** (ahk-SIP-it-ul frun-TAY-lus)—epicranium; the scalp muscle.

**occipitalis** (ahk-SIP-ih-tahl-is)—back of the epicranium; a muscle that draws the scalp backward.

**occipital lobe** (ahk-SIP-ih-tal LOHB)—one of the lobes of the cerebrum.

**occipital nerve** (ahk-SIP-ih-tul NURV)—major occipital nerve; nerve that receives stimuli for the skin of the posterior portion of the scalp.

**occupational disease** (ahk-yuh-PAY-shun-ul dih-ZEEZ)—illness resulting from conditions associated with employment such as coming in contact with certain chemicals or dyes.

**ocher** (OH-kur)—a hydrated iron oxide mixture; a dark yellow color derived from or resembling ocher; yellow ocher.

**ocular** (AHK-yuh-lur)—pertaining to the eye; the eyepiece of a microscope; the lens at the upper end of the microscope.

**oculist** (AHK-yuh-list)—a specialist in diseases of the eye.

**oculofacial** (ahk-yuh-loh-FAY-shul)—pertaining to the eyes and face.

**oculomotor** (ahk-yuh-loh-MOHT-ur)—pertaining to the movement of the eyeball.

**oculomotor nerve** (ahk-yuh-loh-MOHT-ur NURV)—third cranial nerve that controls the motion of the eye.

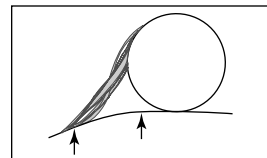
**oculus** (AHK-yoo-lus); pl., **oculi** (AHK-yoo-lye)—the eye.

**odontic** (oh-DAHNT-ik)—pertaining to the teeth.

**odor** (OH-dur)—scent; the property of a substance that causes it to be perceptible to the sense of smell.

**odorless** (OH-dur-les)—having no odor.

**off base** (AWF BAYS)—in hairstyling, the position of a curl or a roller completely off its base for maximum mobility and minimum volume.



off base

**off-color** (AWF-KUL-ur)—lacking the correct or acceptable standard of color.



- off-the-scalp lightener (AWF-THE-SKALP LYT-un-ur)**—generally a stronger hair lightener or bleach, usually in powder form, not to be used directly on the scalp.
- off-white (AWF-WHYT)**—not pure white; white that has an undertone of gray or yellow.
- ohm (OHM)**—a unit for measuring the resistance of an electric current.
- Ohm's law (OHMZ LAW)**—the simple statement that the strength of a current in an electric circuit is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance.
- oil (OYL)**—a greasy liquid of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin; soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water; used in foods, cosmetics, and many other products.
- oil bleach (OYL BLEECH)**—a combination of sulphonated oil, ammonia water, and hydrogen peroxide.
- oiled silk (OYLD SILK)**—silk material treated with oil; used to protect those parts of a man's hairpiece where adhesive is placed.
- oil gland (OYL GLAND)**—an oil-secreting gland; sebaceous gland; little sacs whose ducts open into hair follicles, lubricating skin and hair by the secretion of sebum.
- oil heater (OYL HEET-ur)**—machine used to heat oil and keep it warm when giving an oil manicure.
- oil-in-water emulsions (OYL-IN-WAHT-ur ih-MUL-shuns)**—oil droplets suspended in a water base.
- oily hair (OYL-ee HAYR)**—hair that has an excessive amount of oil due to overactivity of the sebaceous glands.
- oily hair shampoo (OYL-ee HAYR sham-POO)**—a preparation formulated for cleansing excessive oil from the hair and scalp.
- oily skin (OYL-ee SKIN)**—skin that is excessively oily due primarily to the overactivity of the sebaceous glands.
- ointment (OYNT-ment)**—a semisolid mixture of organic substances and a medicinal agent.
- oleaginous (oh-lee-AJ-un-us)**—oily; greasy.



**oleic acid (oh-LEE-ik AS-ud)**—an oily, fatty acid used in soaps, shampoos, and some ointments.

**oleum (OH-lee-urn); pl., olea (OH-lee-uh)**—oil.

**olfaction (ohl-FAK-shun)**—the sense of smell; the act or process of smelling.

**olfactory (ohl-FAK-tuh-ree)**—relating to the sense of smell; first cranial nerve; the special nerve of smell.

**olfactory glands (ohl-FAK-tuh-ree GLANDZ)**—serous glands found in the mucous membranes of the nose.

**olfactory nerve (ohl-FAK-tuh-ree NURV)**—the first cranial nerve; sensory nerve fibers of the mucous membrane of the nose.

**olfactory organ (ohl-FAK-tuh-ree OR-gan)**—the sense organ located in the nasal cavity responsible for the ability to detect pleasant or unpleasant odors.

**oligotrichia (ohl-ih-goh-TRIK-ee-uh)**—scantiness or thinness of hair.

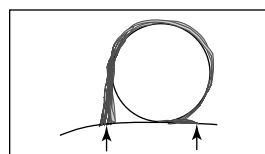
**olive (AHL-iv)**—a small oily fruit from which a rich oil is obtained.

**olive green (AHL-iv GREEN)**—a yellow-green color resembling that of the green olive.

**olive oil (AHL-iv OYL)**—a light yellow oil pressed from olives; used in some foods and in some cosmetic preparations.

**on base curl (AWN BAYS KURL)**—a curl placed directly on its base.

**oncogenic (ahng-koh-JEN-ik)**—tending to cause tumors; relating to tumor formation.



on base curl

**one application process (WUN ap-lih-KAY -shun PRAH-ses)**—a hair coloring process that decolorizes and colors in a single application.

**on-the-scalp lightener (AWN-THE-SKALP LYT-un-ur)**—a liquid, cream, or gel form of lightener (bleach) that can be used directly on the scalp.

- onychatrophia** (*ahn-ih-kuh-TROH-fee-uh*)—atrophy or wasting away of the nails
- onychauxis** (*ahn-ih-KAHK-sis*)—overgrowth of the nail, usually in thickness rather than length; caused by a local infection; can be hereditary.
- onychia** (*uh-NIK-ee-uh*)—inflammation of the matrix of the nail with formation of pus and shedding of the nail.
- onychitis** (*uh-nih-KY-tis*)—inflammation of the area around the nails.
- oncho** (*AHH-in-kuh*)—a prefix meaning relating to the nails.
- onychoclasia** (*ahn-ih-KAHK-lah-sis*)—breaking of a nail.
- onychocryptosis** (*ahn-ih-koh-krip-TOH-sis*)—ingrowing nail; growing into the sides of the tissue around the nail.
- onychogryposis** (*ahn-ih-koh-gry-POH-sis*)—thickening and increased curvature of the nail.
- onychohelcosis** (*ahn-ih-koh-hel-KOH-sis*)—ulceration of a nail.
- onycholysis** (*ahn-ih-KAHL-ih-sis*)—loosening of the nail without shedding, usually beginning at the free edge.
- onychomadesis** (*ahn-ih-koh-muh-DEE-sis*)—separation and falling off of a nail from the nailbed.
- onychomycosis** (*ahn-ih-koh-my-KOH-sis*)—*tinia unguim*; infectious disease of the nails due to fungi.
- onychophagia** (*ahn-ih-koh-FAY-jee-uh*)—bitten nails to the point of deformation, the habit of biting the fingernails.
- onychophagy** (*ahn-ih-koh-FAY-jee*)—result of an acquired nervous habit that prompts individual to chew the nail or the hardened cuticle.
- onychophosis** (*ahn-ih-kahf-OH-sis*)—growth of horny epithelium in the nailbed.
- onychophyma** (*ahn-ih-koh-FY-muh*)—swelling of the nails.
- onychoptosis** (*ahn-ih-kahp-TOH-sis*)—periodic shedding of one or more nails; in whole or in part.
- onychorrhexis** (*ahn-ih-koh-REK-sis*)—abnormal brittleness with striation of the nail plate; fissures may or may not be present.



**onychorrhiza** (ahn-ih-koy-RY-zuh)—the root of the nail.

**onychosis, onychonosis** (ahn-ih-KOH-sis, ahn-ih-koh-NOH-sus)—any deformity or disease of the nails.

**onychostroma** (ahn-ih-koh-STROH-muh)—the matrix of the nail.

**onychotrophy** (ahn-ih-KAHT-ruh-fee)—nourishment of the nails.

**onyx** (AHN-iks)—a nail of the fingers or toes.

**onyxis** (AHN-ik-sis)—ingrowing toenail.

**onyxitis** (ahn-ik-SY-tis)—inflammation of the nail matrix.

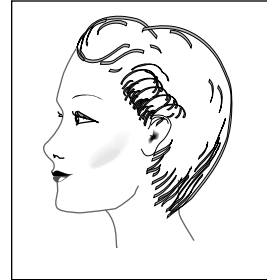
**ooze** (OOZ)—to flow or leak out slowly; to gradually seep or trickle moisture.

**opaque** (oh-PAYK)—neither transparent nor translucent; allowing no light to shine through.

**open center curls** (OH-pen CEN-tur CURLZ)—pincurls that produce even, smooth waves and uniform curls.

**open end** (OH-pen END)—the concave, indented end of a wave or shaping.

**open mesh net** (OH-pen MESH NET)—a wig net with large openings between the threads.



open end

**operator** (AHP-ur-ay-tur)—one who is able to perform correctly any service rendered professionally in the care of the face, hair, and so forth; term sometimes used to describe a cosmetologist.

**ophthalmic** (ahf-THAL-mik)—pertaining to the eye.

**ophthalmic artery** (ahf-THAL-mik ART-uh-ree)—the main branch of the carotid artery supplying the eye and nearby structures.

**ophthalmic branch** (ahf-THAL-mic BRANCH)—one branch of the fifth cranial nerve.

**ophthalmic nerve** (ahf-THAL-mik NURV)—a sensory nerve that innervates the skin of the forehead, the upper eyelids, and interior portion of the scalp, orbit, eyeball, and nasal passage.

**ophthalmitis** (ahf-thal-MY-tis)—inflammation of the eye.

- ophthalmology** (*ahf-thal-MAHL-uh-jee*)—the science dealing with the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye.
- ophthalmoplasty** (*ahf-THAL-moh-plas-tee*)—plastic surgery of the eye or its parts.
- opponent muscles** (*uh-POH-nent MUS-ulz*)—muscles in the palm that act to bring the thumb toward the fingers.
- opportunistic infection** (*ah-puhr-toon-IS-tic in-FEK-shun*)—diseased caused by organisms commonly found in the environment and on the body which become deadly when the body's immune system is weakened.
- optic** (*AHP-tik*)—pertaining to the eye or to vision.
- optical illusion** (*AHP-tih-kul ih-LOO-zhun*)—an image that appears different from what actually exists.
- optician** (*ahp-TISH-un*)—one who makes eyeglasses.
- optic nerve** (*AHP-tik NURV*)—the second cranial nerve; the nerve of sight that conducts impulses from the retina of the eye to the brain.
- optional** (*AHP-shun-ul*)—left to one's discretion or choice; not compulsory.
- optometrist** (*ahp-TAHM-uh-trist*)—a person who examines eyes and fits or prescribes glasses to correct visual defects.
- oral** (*OR-ul*)—pertaining to the mouth.
- orange** (*OR-enj*)—a round, juicy fruit of the citrus family; a reddish-yellow color produced by mixing equal parts of the primary colors, red and yellow.
- orange oil** (*OR-enj OYL*)—a deep orange colored liquid from the fresh peel of a ripe orange; used in soaps and perfumery.
- orangewood stick** (*OR-enj-wood STIK*)—a stick made from the wood of the orange tree; used in manicuring procedures.
- orbicular** (*or-BIK-yuh-lur*)—circular; a term applied to a muscle whose fibers are circularly arranged.
- orbicularis oculi** (*or-bik-yuh-LAIR-is AHK-yuh-lye*)—orbicularis palpebrarum; the ring muscle of the eye socket; closes the eyelid.



**orbicularis oris (or-bik-yuh-LAIR-is OH-ris)**—orbicular muscle; flat band around the upper and lower lips that compresses, contracts, puckers, and wrinkles the lips.

**orbicularis palpebrarum (or-bik-yuh-LAIR-is pal-puh-BRAIR-um)**—a muscle of the face that closes the eyes.

**orbit (OR-bit)**—the bony cavity protecting the eyeball; the eye socket.

**orbital (OR-bih-tul)**—pertaining to the orbits.

**orchid (OR-kud)**—a distinctive flower of temperate regions from which essences for perfumes are derived; orchid color is a delicate light rosy purple.

**organ (OR-gun)**—in plants and animals, a structure composed of specialized tissues and performing specific functions.

**organic (or-GAN-ik)**—relating to an organ; pertaining to substances having carbon-to-carbon bonds.

**organic chemistry (or-GAN-ik KEM-is-tree)**—chemistry of carbon-based compounds.

**organic compound (or-GAN-ik KAHM-pownd)**—a compound containing carbon exclusive of salts and carbonic acid.

**organic cosmetics (or-GAN-ik kahz-MET-iks)**—cosmetics made from animal or vegetable products.

**organism (OR-gah-niz-um)**—any animal or plant with organs that function to maintain life.

**oriental blends (or-ee-EN-tul BLENDZ)**—a basic perfume type usually including amber, musk, civet oils, and special spices.

**Oriental hair (or-ee-EN-tul HAYR)**—hair from Asian countries; used in the manufacture of wigs and hairpieces.

**orifice (OR-uh-fus)**—an opening; a mouth.

**origin (OR-ih-jin)**—the beginning; the starting point of a nerve; the place of attachment of a muscle to an immovable section of the skeleton (bone).

**original (uh-RIJ-ih-nul)**—something that is new, different, and creative.

**originate (uh-RIJ-ih-nayt)**—to produce as new; to create.

- ornament (ORN-uh-ment)**—in hairdressing, a ribbon, comb, pin, or other accessory added to the finished hairstyle.
- orris root (OR-is ROOT)**—a special powder used to give a dry shampoo.
- orthopedics (or-thoh-PEED-iks)**—the branch of surgery that deals with prevention and correction of problems of the skeletal system.
- os (AHS)**—a bone.
- oscillate (AHS-ul-ayt)**—to swing back and forth like a pendulum; to vibrate.
- oscillation (ahs-uh-LAY-shun)**—movement like a pendulum; a swinging or vibration.
- oscillator (AHS-uh-layt-ur)**—an apparatus that produces vibrating movements used in massage.
- os magnum (AHS MAG-num)**—bone in the lower row of the carpus.
- OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)**—regulatory body whose primary purpose is to establish and maintain health and safety standards in the workplace.
- osmidrosis (ahz-mih-DROH-sis)**—bromidrosis; foul-smelling perspiration.
- osmosis (ahz-MOH-sis)**—the diffusion of a fluid or solution through a semipermeable membrane; especially the passage of a solvent through a membrane from a dilute solution into a more concentrated one.
- osseous; osseus (AHS-ee-us)**—bony.
- osteoarthritis (ahs-tee-oh-arth-RY-tis)**—age-related arthritis; affects joints that have experienced wear and tear or trauma; results in bone thickening and progressive joint immobilization.
- osteodermia (ahs-tee-oh-DUR-mee-ah)**—a condition characterized by bony formations in the skin.
- osteology (ahs-tee-AHL-oh-jee)**—science of the anatomy, structure, and function of bones.
- osteoporosis (ahs-tee-oh-puh-ROH-sis)**—a thinning of bones, leaving them fragile and prone to fractures; caused by the reabsorption of calcium into the blood.

**otoplasty (AH-toh-plas-tee)**—plastic surgery of the external ear.

**ounce (OWNS)**—a unit of measure of weight; one-sixteenth of a pound; 30 milliliters.

**outcrop (OWT-krahp)**—in cosmetology, a new growth of hair.

**outer ear (OW-tur EER)**—the flared outer portion of the ear.

**outer perimeter (OW-tur puh-RIM-ih-tur)**—in cosmetology, the outer area of the hair length.

**outgrowth (OWT-grohth)**—*see* new growth.

**outline (OWT-lyn)**—the line that defines a shape; the boundary of a figure or a body; the defining of the eyes or lips by use of a cosmetic pencil.

**outmoded (owt-MOH-dud)**—outdated; no longer in fashion.

**outside curve (OWT-syd KURV)**—the convex, curving outward curve in which hair may be cut.

**outside design line (OWT-syd dee-ZYN LYN)**—the nape- and face-framing design of a hairstyle.

**outside movement (OWT-syd MOOV-ment)**—the volume, height, or mass of hair that creates the outer silhouette of the hairstyle.

**oval-shaped face (OH-vul SHAYPT FAYS)**—egg-shaped; resembling an ellipse; something having an oval shape; oval facial type.

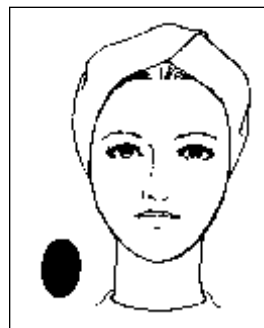
**oval design (OH-vul DE-zyn)**—a hair design shaped like an ellipse; a hair design having an oval shape.

**overdirected (oh-var-dih-REK-ted)**—in excess of the normal amount of direction.

**overgrowth (OH-vur-grohth)**—excessive or abnormal growth.

**overhydration (oh-vur-hy-DRAY-shun)**—the presence of excess fluids in the tissues of the body.

**overlap (oh-vur-LAP)**—to extend over and cover a part of something; when color or lightener goes beyond the line of demarcation.

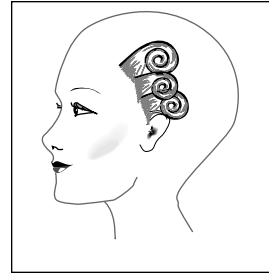


oval-shaped face



**overlapping (oh-vur-LAP-ing)**—in cosmetology, applying a chemical solution, such as a relaxer, tint or lightener, beyond the limits of the new growth of hair.

**overlapping curl (oh-vur-LAP-ing KURL)**—a pincurl that partially covers its adjacent curl.



overlapping curl

**overload principle (OH-vur-lohd PRIN-sih-pul)**—training where stresses to the body are greater than what the body is accustomed to.

**overporosity (oh-vur-puh-RAHS-ih-tee)**—excessive ability of the hair to absorb moisture; undesirable stage of porosity requiring correction.

**overprocessing (oh-vur-PRAH-ses-ing)**—overexposure of the hair to the chemical action of the wave solution, usually resulting in weakened or damaged hair.

**ovular (AHV-yuh-lur)**—egg-like in shape; pertaining to the ovum or egg.

**o/w**—abbreviation for oil in water.

**oxidation (ahk-sih-DAY-shun)**—the act of combining or causing an element or compound to combine with oxygen; the loss of an electron in a chemical reaction; in hair coloring, the reaction of dye intermediates with hydrogen peroxide found in hair coloring developers; or the interaction of hydrogen peroxide on the natural pigment.

**oxidation dye (ahk-sih-DAY-shun DYE)**—aniline derivative dye; hair tint.

**oxidation-reduction reactions (ahk-sih-DAY-shun-ree-DUK-shun ree-AK-shuns)**—among the most common types of chemical reactions prevalent in all areas of chemistry.

**oxidative hair color (ahk-sih-DAY-tiv HAYR KUL-ur)**—a product containing oxidation dyes that require hydrogen peroxide to develop the permanent color.

**oxide (AHK-syd)**—a compound of oxygen with another element or radical.



**oxidize (AHK-sih-dyz)**—to combine or to cause an element or radical to combine with oxygen.

**oxidizing agent (AHK-sih-dyz-ing AY-jent)**—a substance that releases oxygen, causing a chemical reaction; an example is hydrogen peroxide.

**oxygen (AHK-sih-jin)**—a gaseous element essential to animal and plant life; most abundant element.

**oxygenation (ahk-sih-juh-NAY-shun)**—saturation with oxygen; to combine a substance with oxygen; the aeration of the blood with oxygen.

**oxygen debt (AHK-sih-jin DET)**—an accumulation of lactic acid after strenuous activity.

**oxyhemoglobin (ahk-sih-HEE-muh-gloh-bin)**—the combination of hemoglobin with oxygen.

**oxymelanin (ahk-sih-MEL-uh-nin)**—a compound formed by a combination of an oxidizing agent with the dark melanin (color) pigments in the hair; generally found in the red to yellow shades.

**oxytocin (ahk-sih-TOH-cin)**—hormone that causes the uterus to contract and triggers the letdown of breast milk.

**oz**—symbol for ounce.

**ozone (OH-zohn)**—a pale blue gas that is another form of oxygen; used as a deodorizing and bleaching agent; a form of oxygen used as a disinfectant.

**ozone spray (OH-zohn SPRAY)**—a fine mist produced by the combination of ozone and water.



# P

- pack (PAK)**—a special cosmetic formula used to benefit the skin. *See* mask.
- packing (PAK-ing)**—heavy back-combing, matted at the scalp, and extended along the hair strand, giving the strand of hair almost a rigid quality.
- pad (PAD)**—a small, soft cushion-like item, usually of cotton or sponge; used to apply makeup, remove nail polish, and so forth.
- pageboy style (PAYJ-boy STYL)**—a hairstyle in which the ends of the hair are turned under.
- pain (PAYN)**—a protective function warning of tissue damage or destruction somewhere in the body; a result of stimulation of specialized nerve ends in the body.
- pain receptors (PAYN ree-SEP-turz)**—sensory nerve fibers that respond to pain-causing stimuli.
- painting (PAYNT-ing)**—a technique in hair coloring in which the hair is darkened or lightened in thin strands with a brush.
- palate (PAL-ut)**—the roof of the mouth and the floor of the nose.
- palatine (PAL-uh-tyn)**—referring to the roof of the mouth or palate.
- palatine bones (PAUuh-tyn BOHNZ)**—bones form the floor and outer wall of the nose, roof of the mouth, and floor of the orbits.
- pale (PAYL)**—deficient in color; light shade of any color; lacking brightness.
- palette (PAL-it)**—a thin board with a hole for the thumb on which the artist places an assortment of paint colors; the selection of colors for an individual.
- pallid (PAL-id)**—weak and lacking color.
- pallor (PAL-ur)**—paleness; deficiency of color, especially of the face.



**palm (PAHM)**—the inner surface of the hand between the wrist and base of the fingers.

**palmar (PAHL-mur)**—of or pertaining to the palm or hollow of the hand.

**palmar arch (PAHL-mur ARCH)**—the branches of arteries in the palm that supply blood to the bones, joints, muscles, and skin of the palm of the hand and fingers.

**palmar compression (PAHL-mur kum-PRES-shun)**—massage movement using the whole hand or heel of the hand over a large area of the body.

**palmar friction (PAHL-mur FRIK-shun)**—a massage movement using the palm of the hand to apply pressure and a rubbing movement over underlying structures.

**palmar kneading (PAHL-mur NEED-ing)**—a massage movement in which the flesh is grasped with palms and fingers, squeezed, and released.

**palmar manus (PAHL-mur MAN-us)**—the palm of the hand.

**palmar rotation (PAHL-mur roh-TAY-shun)**—a massage movement in which the palms are moved in a circle over underlying tissues.

**palmar stroking (PAHL-mur STROHK-ing)**—a massage movement in which the palms are used to stroke large areas of the skin; also called effleurage.

**palm oil (PAHM OYL)**—palm butter; oil obtained from the fruit and seeds of the palm tree; used in soaps and lubricants.

**palpebra (pal-PEE-bruh); pl., palpebrae (pal-PEE-breye)**—the eyelid; eyelids.

**palpebral artery (PAL-puh-brul ART-uh-ree)**—the lateral artery that supplies blood to the upper and lower eyelids.

**palpebral nerve, inferior (PAL-puh-brul NURV, in-FEER-ee-or)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the lower eyelid.

**palpebral nerve, superior (PAL-puh-brul NURV, soo-PEER-ee-or)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the upper eyelid.

**palpebrarum (pal-puh-BRAY-rum)**—of or pertaining to the eyelids.

- panacea (pan-uh-SEE-uh)**—a remedy that is claimed to be curative for all diseases; a universal remedy; a cure-all.
- pancreas (PANG-kree-us)**—a gland located in the abdomen that secretes an enzyme that digests proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and the hormone insulin.
- panel (PAN-ul)**—in hairdressing, the area between two parallel partings.
- papain (puh-PAY-in)**—enzyme from the juice of papaya; used as a digestant and in some facial preparations.
- papaya (puh-PY-uh)**—a fruit from the carico papaya tree from which papain is extracted; used in skin care preparations.
- paper curl (PAY-pur KURL)**—a curl rolled up on a stick, encased in a triangle of special paper, and pressed with a warm iron.
- paper curling (PAY-pur KURL-ing)**—producing curls by dividing hair into strands that are formed into flat circle curls, covered with folded paper, and heated by a pressing iron.
- papilla (puh-PIL-uh); pl., papillae (puh-PIL-eye)**—a small cone-shaped projecting body part.
- papilla, hair (puh-PIL-uh, HAYR)**—a small, cone-shaped elevation at the bottom of the hair follicle in the dermis.
- papillary (PAP-uh-lair-ee)**—relating to, resembling, or provided with papillae.
- papillary layer (PAP-uh-lair-ee LAY-ur)**—the outer layer of the dermis, directly beneath the epidermis.
- papilloma (pap-uh-LOH-muh); pl., papillomata (pap-uh-LOH-mah-tah)**—an epithelial tumor formed by hypertrophy of the papillae of the skin.
- papular (PAP-yuh-lur)**—characterized by papules.
- papule (PAP-yool)**—a pimple; a small circumscribed elevation on the skin containing no fluid, but may develop pus.
- papulosis (pap-yuh-LOH-sis)**—a condition involving multiple papules.
- papulous (PAP-yuh-lus)**—covered with papulae or pimples.



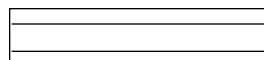
**parabens (PAYR-uh-beenz) (methyl-, propyl-, and parahydroxybenzoate)**—preservatives most commonly used in cosmetics; they are safe to use, nonpoisonous, and nonirritating.

**paradye (PAYR-uh-dye)**—an aniline derivative hair tint.

**paraffin (PAYR-uh-fin)**—a translucent mineral wax consisting of hydrocarbons and extracted from petroleum; used in hair removal products and in some types of facial masks.

**paraffin wax mask (PAYR-uh-fin WAKS MASK)**—a specially prepared facial mask containing paraffin and other beneficial ingredients.

**parallel (PAYR-uh-lel)**—extending, as two lines, in the same direction and maintaining a constant distance apart.



**parallel**

**paralysis (puh-RAL-ih-sis)**—loss of muscle function or of sensation through injury to or disease of the nerves or neurons.

**paraphenylenediamine (payr-uh-FEEN-ih-leen-dye-AM-in)**—an aniline derivative used in oxidation dye; most permanent hair colors, often abbreviated as P.P.D.

**paraplegia (payr-uh-PLÉE-jee-uh)**—paralysis of the legs caused by a stroke or injury to the spinal column.

**parasite (PAYR-uh-syt)**—a vegetable or animal organism that lives in or on another organism, and draws its nourishment from that organism (referred to as a host).

**parasitic (payr-uh-SIT-ik)**—pertaining to parasites.

**parasitical (payr-uh-SIT-ih-kul)**—pertaining to living organisms that live on or within some other living being.

**parasympathetic nervous system (payr-uh-sim-puh-THET-ik NUR-vus SIS-tum)**—functions to conserve energy and reverse action of the sympathetic nervous system.

**parathormone (payr-uh-THOHR-mohn)**—hormone regulating metabolism of calcium and phosphorus.

**parathyroid (payr-uh-THY-royd)**—an endocrine gland located near the thyroid.

- parathyroid gland (payr-uh THY-royd GLAND)**—produce parathormone, two pairs are situated behind the thyroid.
- para tint (PAYR-uh TINT)**—a tint made from an aniline derivative; oxidation dyes.
- para-toluene-diamine (PAYR-uh-TAHL-yoo-en-dye-AM-in)**—a variety of aniline derivative dyes commonly used in preparations compounded to provide red and blond tones.
- parietal (puh-RY-ate-ul)**—pertaining to the wall of a cavity; a bone at the side of the head.
- parietal artery (puh-RY-ate-ul ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the side and crown of the head.
- parietal bones (puh-RY-ate-ul BONZ)**—form the side and crown of the cranium.
- paronychia (payr-uh-NIK-ee-uh)**—a bacterial inflammation of the tissues surrounding the nail.
- parotid (puh-RAHT-ud)**—near the ear; a gland near the ear.
- parsley oil (PARS-lee OYL)**—oil obtained from the ripe seeds of the herb of the parsley family; used as a fragrance and a preservative.
- part (PART)**—a line dividing the hair to the scalp; not whole; portion.
- part base (PART BAYS)**—the part or line in the hair toward which the hair is rolled or curled.
- parting silk (PART-ing SILK)**—strong, fine (white or flesh-colored) silk; used in wiggyery for making drawn-through partings.
- passive (PAS-iv)**—inactive; inert; acted on by outside causes.
- passive massage (PAS-iv muh-SAHZH)**—a massage movement in which the part (hand, foot, finger, toe) is bent up, down, or forward to flex the joint though its range of motion.
- pastel (pas-TEL)**—a soft, delicate color or tint.
- paste on (PAYST AWN)**—any item such as a jewel, flower, artificial lash, or nail that can be glued or pasted on the skin, hair, or nails as a decoration.
- pastes (PAYTS)**—soft, moist cosmetics that have a thick consistency bound together with gum, starch, and sometimes water.



**pat (PAT)**—to tap lightly; to apply makeup by pressing lightly to the skin.

**patch (PACH)**—a blotch; an irregular spot or area.

**patch test (PACH TEST)**—FDA required test for determining allergy to a specific substance; accomplished by applying a small amount of the substance to the skin and observing the reaction; also referred to as a predisposition test.

**pate (PAYT)**—top of the head.

**patella (puh-TEL-uh)**—the kneecap.

**pathogenesis (path-uh-JEN-uh-sis)**—the origin and course of the development of a disease.

**pathogenic (path-uh-JEN-ik)**—causing disease; disease-producing; harmful.

**pathological (path-uh-LAHJ-ih-kul)**—relating to pathology; morbid; diseased; due to disease.

**pathology (puh-THAHL-uh-jee)**—the science that investigates modifications of the functions and changes in structure caused by disease.

**pattern (PAT-urn)**—in hairstyling, a diagram showing where and in which direction hair rollers or pincurls are placed in order to achieve the finished style; a head shape or design from which a hairpiece is constructed; a form from which to model a replica; shape and location of an area with hair loss.

**peak (PEEK)**—a point formed by the hair growth at the center of the forehead; also called a widow's peak, named after a bonnet styled with a center point at the forehead worn by widows in the 19th century.



peak

**peanut oil (PEE-nut OYL)**—*Arachis* oil; oil obtained from the seeds of the peanut; used in many cosmetics such as hair preparations, face creams, shampoos, and emollients.



**pear-shaped face (PAYR-SHAYPT FAYS)**—a facial structure characterized by a wide jaw and a narrow forehead.

**pectin (PEK-tin)**—a carbohydrate contained in the cell walls of some fruits and vegetables such as lemons, apples, and carrots, and used as the basis of gels; a substance used in facial masks.

**pectoralis (pek-tor-AL-is)**—a muscle of the chest assisting the swinging movements of the arm.

**pectoralis major (pek-tor-AL-is MAY-jor)**—the muscle that flexes and rotates the arm forward and inward.

**pectoralis minor (pek-tor-AL-is MY-nur)**—the muscle that draws the shoulder forward and rotates the scapula (shoulder blade) downward.

**pectoral nerve (PEK-tuh-ruI NURV)**—lateral pectoral nerve; the nerve that stimulates the pectoralis major and minor.

**pedicare (PED-ih-kayr)**—care of the feet.

**pediculosis (puh-dik-yuh-LOH-sis)**—a skin disease caused by infestation of the head louse.

**pediculosis capitis (puh-dik-ythh-LOH-sis KAP-ih-tus)**—infestation of the hair of the head with lice.

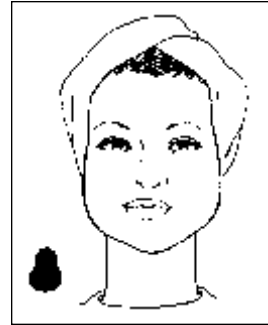
**pediculous (puh-DIK-yuh-lus)**—infested by lice.

**pedicure (PED-ih-kyoor)**—the care of the feet and toenails.

**peel (PEEL)**—a technique in facial treatments in which a product is applied to the face to remove dead cells from the surface of the skin.

**peeling treatment (PEEL-ing TREET-ment)**—a facial treatment using a chemical agent to remove the surface layer of skin, the epidermis, to eliminate lines and acne scars.

**pelada (puh-LAH-duh)**—a disease of the hair causing circumscribed patches of baldness; alopecia areata.



pear-shaped face



**pelage (PEL-aj)**—the hair covering of the body of humans and animals.

**pellagra (puh-LAG-ruh)**—a syndrome due to niacin deficiency; characterized by scaling or peeling of the skin, and in later stages, by nervous and mental disorders.

**pencil sharpener (PEN-sil SHARP-un-ur)**—a tool designed to sharpen writing or makeup pencils.

**pencils, makeup (PEN-silz, MAYK-up)**—pencils manufactured with a wide assortment of colored leads; used for making up the eyes, lips, and for facial contouring.

**penetrate (PEN-uh-trayt)**—to pass into or through; to enter by overcoming resistance.

**penetrating tint (PEN-uh-trayt-ing TINT)**—a hair color that enters or penetrates into the cortex and deposits color.

**penetration (pen-uh-TRAY-shun)**—act or power of penetrating.

**pep bag (PEP BAG)**—a trade term that designates a product that speeds up the action of a lightener and hydrogen peroxide.

**peppermint oil (PEP-ur-mint OYL)**—an aromatic plant of the mint family whose leaves produce an oil used in flavorings, toothpaste, mouthwashes, and various lotions.

**pepsin (PEP-sin)**—an enzyme that digests protein.

**peptide (PEP-tyd)**—a compound of two or more amino acids containing one or more peptide groups; continuous filaments in the case of fiber protein or keratin.

**peptide bond (PEP-tyd BAHND)**—the joining together of amino acids.

**peptones (PEP-tohnz)**—any of various water-soluble products of partial hydrolysis of proteins.

**percussion (pur-KUSH-un)**—a form of massage consisting of repeated light taps, slaps, or hacks of varying force.

**perforate (PUR-fuh-rayt)**—to pierce with holes.

**perfume (PUR-fyoom)**—a fragrant substance, usually a volatile liquid, which emits a pleasant odor or scent.

**pericardial cavity (payr-ih-KAR-dee-al KAV-ih-tee)**—a space within the pericardium that contains a serous fluid that cushions the heart.



**pericardium (payr-ih-KAR-dee-um)**—the double-layered membranous sac enclosing the heart.

**perichondrium (payr-ih-KAHN-dree-um)**—the membrane covering cartilage.

**perimeter (puh-RIM-ih-tur)**—the outer line of a hairstyle; the silhouette line.

**perimysium (payr-ih-MIS-ee-um)**—the sheath that encases bundles of muscle fibers.

**perionychium (payr-ee-uh-NIK-ee-um)**—the epidermis surrounding a nail.

**periosteum (payr-ee-AHS-tee-um)**—the fibrous membrane covering the surface of the bones; serves as an attachment of tendons and ligaments.

**peripheral nervous system (puh-RIF-uh-rul NUR-vus SIS-tum)**—system of nerves and ganglia that connect the peripheral parts of the body to the central nervous system; it has both sensory nerves and motor nerves.

**periphery (puh-RIF-ur-ee)**—the part of the body away from the center; the outer part or surface.

**peristalsis (payr-ih-STAWL-sis)**—muscular movements of the digestive tract.

**periwig (PAYR-ih-wig)**—an old-fashioned name for a wig.

**perm (PURM)**—a permanent wave or a straightening treatment.

**permalite (PUR-muh-lyt)**—a light for drying the permanent wave after the wave has been set.

**permanent (PUR-muh-nent)**—lasting; enduring; not changing; term used to describe the two-step process of breaking down the internal structure (disulfide bonds) of the hair, and rehardening the hair into a curl pattern defined by the size and shape of rod.

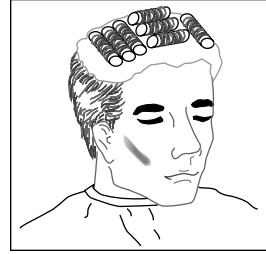
**permanent, cold wave (PUR-muh-nent, KOHLD WAYV)**—a system of permanent waving employing chemicals rather than heat.

**permanent color (PUR-muh-nent KUL-ur)**—permanent tint; a hair color mixed with developer that is enduring and remains in the hair until the new growth of hair occurs.



**permanent, partial (PUR-muh-nent, PARSH-ul)**—technique used to perm controlled sections of the hair for special effects, or when the hair is not long enough to rod.

**perm cap (PURM KAP)**—a plastic head covering used during the processing time of a permanent wave to help speed up the action of the product being used.



permanent, partial

**permeable (PUR-mee-uh-bul)**—permitting the passage of liquids.

**perm rod (PURM RAHD)**—a cylindrical or concave rod used for winding the hair for permanent waves.

**peroneal brevis (payr-uh-NEE-ul BREH-vis)**—muscle that allows the foot to flex downward and outward.

**peroneal longus (payr-uh-NEE-ul LAWNG-gus)**—muscle covering the outer side of the calf and inverts the foot and turns it outward.

**peroneal muscle (payr-uh-NEE-ul MUS-ul)**—muscle located on the outer portion of the lower leg that assists in turning the foot downward and outward.

**peroneal nerve (payr-uh-NEE-ul NURV)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the lateral aspect of the leg.

**peroxide (pur-AHK-syd)**—common term for hydrogen peroxide. *See* hydrogen peroxide.

**peroxide residue (pur-AHK-syd RES-ih-doo)**—traces of peroxide left in the hair after treatment with lightener or tint.

**peroxometer (pur-ahks-AHM-ih-tur)**—a device that measures the strength of hydrogen peroxide.

**perpendicular (pur-pen-DIK-yuh-lur)**—two lines that intersect at a 90-degree angle.

**personality (pur-sun-AL-ih-tee)**—the distinctive characteristics or qualities of a person.

**perspiration (pur-spih-RAY-shun)**—sweat; the fluid excreted from the sudoriferous (sweat) glands of the skin.

**perspire (pur-SPYR)**—to emit perspiration from the pores of the skin; to sweat.

**persulfate (pur-SUL-fayt)**—in hair coloring, a chemical ingredient commonly used in activators; it increases the speed of the decolorizing process.

**peruke (puh-ROOK)**—a wig popular from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

**peruquer; perukier (pur-OOK-ur)**—a wig maker.

**petrissage (PEH-treh-sahzh)**—the kneading movement in massage performed by lifting, squeezing, and pressing the tissue.

**petrolatum (peh-truh-LAYT-um)**—petroleum jelly; a purified, yellow mixture of semisolid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

**petroleum (peh-TROH-lee-um)**—an oily liquid coming from the earth and consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons.

**pH**—symbol of hydronium-ion concentration in water; the relative degree of acidity or alkalinity; pH values are arranged on a scale from 1 to 14; above 7 represents alkalinity, below 7 represents acidity; a pH of 7 is neutral.

**phalanx (FAY-langks); pl., phalanges (fuh-LAN-jeez)**—one of the bones of the fingers or toes.

**pharmacologist (far-muh-KAHL-uh-jist)**—one versed in the science of the nature and properties of drugs.

**pharynx (FAYR-inks)**—the upper portion of the digestive tube behind the nose and mouth; the throat.

**phenol (FEE-nohl)**—carbolic acid; caustic poison; in 5 percent dilute solution, is used to sanitize metallic implements.

**pheomelanin (fee-oh-MEL-uh-nin)**—a type of melanin found in red hair; it contains sulfure and is alkali soluble.

**phlebitis (fluh-BYT-us)**—inflammation of a vein accompanied by pain and swelling.

**phoresis (fuh-REE-sis)**—a combining form meaning transmission; the process of introducing solutions into tissues through the skin by use of galvanic current.

**phosphorus (FAHS-fohr-us)**—an element found in bones, muscles, and nerves.



**phyma (FEYE-ma) pl., phymata (feye-MAY-ta)**—circumscribed swelling on the skin larger than a tubercle.

**physical change (FIZ-ih-kuhl CHAYNJ)**—a change in the form of a substance without the formation of a new substance.

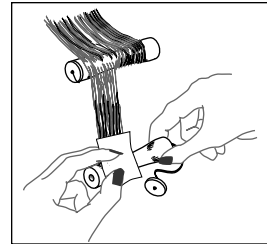
**physical properties (FIZ-ih-kuhl PRAH-per-tees)**—characteristics such as density, specific gravity, hardness, odor, and color.

**physiology (fiz-ih-OL-oh-gee)**—the study of the functions or activities performed by the body's structures.

**pia mater (PEE-ah MAY-tur)**—the innermost layer of the brain.

**picealis (pih-see-AH-lis)**—type of acne caused by an allergy to tar products.

**piggyback (PIG-gee-BAK)**—the double-rod method used in perming long hair to produce a more uniform wave pattern; two rods are used for one strand of hair.



**piggyback**

**pigment (PIG-ment)**—any organic coloring matter such as that of the red blood cells, the hair, skin, and iris; any substance or matter used as coloring for natural or artificial hair.

**pigmentary (PIG-men-tair-ee)**—pertaining to producing or containing pigment.

**pigmentation (pig-men-TAY-shun)**—the deposition of pigment in the skin or tissues.

**pileous (PY-lee-us)**—pertaining to hair; hairy.

**pili; pilar (PY-leh; PIH-lur)**—hair; related to hair.

**piliation (pih-lee-AY-shun)**—the formation and production of hair.

**pili incarnati (PY-leh in-kar-NAY-tye)**—ingrown hairs.

**pili multigemini (PY-leh mul-tih-JEM-ih-nye)**—several hairs growing from a single follicle opening.

**pili tactiles (PY-leh TAK-tih-leez)**—tactile hairs; associated with the sense of touch.

**pili torti (PY-leh TOR-tye)**—a congenital deformity of the hair characterized by short, broken hairs that resemble stubble.

- pilocarpine (py-luh-KAR-peen)**—an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Pilocarpus*; a syrupy liquid; stimulates the tissues and increases secretion of the glands.
- piloerection (py-luh-ih-REK-shun)**—the condition known as gooseflesh characterized by erection of hair and a bump around the follicle.
- pilomotor (py-luh-MOH-tur)**—causing movement of the hair.
- pilomotor muscle (py-luh-MOH-tur MUS-ul)**—the arrector pili muscle.
- pilomotor nerve (py-luh-MOH-tur NURV)**—a nerve causing contraction of one of the arrectores pilorum muscles.
- pilomotor reflex (py-luh-MOH-tur REE-fleks)**—erection of hairs of the skin (gooseflesh) as a response to cold or emotional stimuli.
- pilonidal (py-luh-NY-dul)**—pertaining to hair growing within a cyst.
- pilose (PY-lohs)**—covered with hair; hairy.
- pilosebaceous (py-luh-seh-BAY-shus)**—pertaining to the hair follicles and the sebaceous glands.
- pilosis (py-LOH-sis)**—abnormal or excessive development of hair.
- pilosity (py-LAHS-ih-tee)**—the state of being pilose or hairy.
- pilous gland (PY-lus GLAND)**—the sebaceous gland of a hair follicle.
- pilus (PY-lus); pl., pilli (PY-lee)**—a hair.
- pilus cuniculatus (PY-lus kuh-nik-yuh-LAY-tus)**—a burrowing hair.
- pilus incarnatus (PY-lus in-kar-NAY-tus)**—ingrown hair.
- pilus incarnatus recurvus (PY-lus in-kar-NAY-tus ree-KUR-vus)**—caused by a curved hair reentering the skin; ingrown hair.
- pimple (PIM-pul)**—any small, pointed elevation of the skin; a papule or small pustule.
- pin (PIN)**—a small curved device designed to hold the hair in place such as bobby pins and hairpins.
- pincurl (PIN-kurl)**—a strand of hair, combed smooth, and wound into a circle with the ends on the inside of the curl; a flat curl.
- pincurl base (PIN-kurl BAYS)**—the area of the scalp where a pincurl is secured; the base may be sectioned into a square, a slanted oblong, an arc, or a C-shaped base.



**pincurl direction (PIN-kurl dih-REK-shun)**—the line in which a pincurl is moved or designed to move.

**pincurl foundation (PIN-kurl fown-DAY-shun)**—the area at the scalp where the pincurl is secured; pincurl base.

**pincurling (PIN-kurl-ing)**—the forming of circles or ringlets by winding the hair and fastening the circles in place with clips.

**pincurl permanent wave (PIN-kurl PUR-muh-nent WAYV)**—a cold wave achieved by setting the hair in pincurls instead of rollers.

**pincurl stem (PIN-kurl STEM)**—the part of the pincurl between the base and the first arc of the circle of hair.

**pincurl wave (PIN-kurl WAYV)**—the technique of alternating the direction of the rows of pincurls to form a wave when the hair is combed.

**pineal body (PY-nee-ul BAHD-ee)**—a ductless gland attached to the brain.

**pine tar (PYN TAR)**—tar obtained from the wood of the palm tree; used in soaps, shampoos, and medications for skin ailments.



pincurl wave

**O  
P**

**pink (PINGK)**—a pale hue of crimson.

**pinkeye (PINGK-eye)**—an acute, highly contagious conjunctivitis marked by redness of the eyeball.

**pinna (PIN-uh)**—the external ear, exclusive of meatus.

**pint (PYNT)**—a liquid or dry measure, equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  quart or 0.47 liter.

**pipette (py-PET)**—a slender tube used for measuring liquids.

**pisiform (PY-suh-form)**—pea-shaped; a bone of the wrist.

**pit (PIT)**—a surface depression or hollow.

**pith (PITH)**—center; the marrow of the bones; the center of the hair.

**pit scar (PIT SKAR)**—a scar that heals with a hollow pit; usually caused by acne.

**pituitary (puh-TOO-uh-tair-ee)**—a ductless gland located at the base of the brain.



- pityriasis (pit-ih-RY-uh-sus)**—dandruff; an inflammation of the skin characterized by the formation and flaking of fine, thin scales.
- pityriasis capitis simplex (pit-ih-RY-uh-sus KAP-ih-tis SIM-pleks)**—a scalp inflammation marked by dry dandruff or thin scales.
- pityriasis pilaris (pit-ih-RY-uh-sus py-LAYR-is)**—a skin disorder characterized by an eruption of papules surrounding the hair follicles; each papule is pierced by a hair and tipped with a horny plug or scale.
- pityriasis steatoides (pit-ih-RY-uh-sis stee-uh-TOY-deez)**—a scalp inflammation marked by fatty types of dandruff; characterized by yellowish to brownish waxy scales or crusts on the scalp.
- pyraid (PIT-ih-royd)**—pertaining to a condition of the skin or scalp characterized by thin scales.
- pytirosporium ovalli (pit-ih-roh-SPOH-rum oh-VAY-lee)**—a species of fungus found on the skin or hair follicle; associated with infectious seborrheic dermatitis.
- pivot point (PIV-ut POYNT)**—pivot hair shaping; the exact point from which the hair is directed in forming a curvature or shaping.
- placental extract (pluh-SEN-tul EK-strakt)**—the nourishing substance surrounding an embryo or fetus; afterbirth; used in some facial preparations.
- plait (PLAYT)**—to interweave strands of hair into an intricate pattern; to braid.
- plankton extract (PLANGK-tun EK-strakt)**—the microscopic animal and plant life found in the oceans and in fresh water; algae or seaweed; used in certain cosmetic preparations, usually in facial and body treatment preparations.
- planta pedis (PLAN-tuh PEE-dis)**—the sole of the foot.
- plantar (PLANT-ur)**—pertaining to the sole of the foot.
- plantar arterial arch (PLANT-ur ART-eer-ee-ul ARCH)**—the arch in the sole of the foot made by the lateral plantar artery and branch of the dorsalis pedis artery.
- plantar flexion (PLANT-ur FLEK-shun)**—bending the foot or toes downward toward the sole of the foot.



**plantar flexor (PLANT-ur FLEK-sur)**—muscle that bends the foot downward.

**plantar reflex (PLANT-ur REE-fleks)**—flexing of the toes in response to stroking massage movements on the outer sides of the soles.

**plant extracts (PLANT EK-strakts)**—organic substances extracted from leaves, roots, and flowers of various plants for use in products such as perfumes and grooming aids.

**plasma (PLAZ-muh)**—the fluid part of the blood and lymph that carries food and secretions to the cells and carbon dioxide from the cells.

**plastic applicator (PLAS-tik AP-lih-kay-tur)**—a squeeze bottle used for applying tints and lighteners.

**plastic cap (PLAS-tik KAP)**—a cap made of plastic employed as a head covering to help retain body heat during a number of cosmetology techniques such as permanent waving and coloring.

**plasticizer (PLAS-tih-sy-zur)**—a compound that keeps a substance soft and thick as in nail polishes.

**plastic surgeon (PLAS-tik SUR-jun)**—a surgeon who builds up or molds tissue and bones to repair physical defects.

**plastic surgery (PLAS-tik SUR-jur-ee)**—surgical repair of defects or deformities.

**platelets (PLAYT-lets)**—blood cells that aid in the forming of clots.

**platinum (PLAT-ih-num)**—a heavy steel-gray metal; the color resembling platinum; silver-gray.

**platinum blond (PLAT-ih-num BLAHND)**—very light, almost white-blond hair.

**platysma (plah-TIZ-muh)**—a broad muscle extending from the chest and shoulder muscles to the side of the chin; responsible for depressing the lower jaw and lip.

**pledget (PLEJ-et)**—a compress; a small, flat mass of absorbent cotton or the like.

**plexus (PLEK-sus)**—a network of nerves or veins.

**pliability (ply-uh-BIL-ut-ee)**—flexibility; suppleness.



**pluck (PLUK)**—to pull with sudden force.

**plug (PLUG)**—to stop or close such as inserting a plug; a plugged follicle. Small section of hair (approx.  $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch) surgically removed including follicles, papillae, and hair bulbs and reset in a bald area.

**plume (PLOOM)**—a cluster of feathers or hair generally seen in showy headdresses.

**plump (PLUMP)**—full; rounded; full face or figure.

**pneumogastric (noo-moh-GAS-tirk)**—relating to the lungs and stomach.

**podiatrist (poh-DY-uh-trist)**—one who treats diseases of the feet.

**point (POYNT)**—a sharp end or apex; an abscess, the wall of which becomes thin and breaks.

**pointing (POYNT-ing)**—cutting with the points of the shears to create texture in the hair ends.

**point knotting (POYNT NAHT-ing)**—a method of attaching hair; in the formation of a hairpiece; point knotting ensures that only the points of the hair remain as part of the finished work.

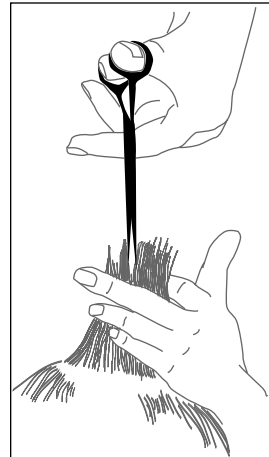
**point of distribution (POYNT UV dis-trih-BYOO-shun)**—radial motion; the central point from which hair is distributed in a preplanned manner.

**point of origin (POYNT UV OR-ih-jen)**—in hairdressing, the place where a motion starts or the beginning of a design.

**points (POYNTS)**—wig points; headless nails used for attaching the wig foundation to the wooden block in order to ensure a custom fit.

**poison (POY-zun)**—a substance that when taken internally is injurious to health or dangerous to life.

**poisoning, blood (POY-zun-ing, BLUD)**—septicemia; the invasion of pathogenic bacteria into the blood, resulting in infection.



pointing



**poison ivy (POY-zun EYE-vee)**—a climbing plant that produces an irritating oil that may cause an intensely itching skin rash.

**poisonous (POY-zun-us)**—having the quality or effects of poison.

**polarity (poh-LAYR-ut-ee)**—the property of having two opposite poles such as that possessed by a magnet or galvanic current; the negative and positive state of electric current.

**polarity therapy (poh-LAYR-ut-ee THAYR-uh-pee)**—therapy using massage, exercises, and thinking practices to balance the body physically and energetically.

**pole (POHL)**—an electrical terminal.

**poliomyelitis (poh-lee-oh-my-uh-LY-tus)**—a disease affecting the motor neurons and resulting in paralysis of related muscle tissue.

**poliosis (poh-lee-OH-sus)**—a condition characterized by absence of pigment in the hair.

**polish (PAHL-ish)**—nail enamel formulated to strengthen, protect, and beautify the nails; clear or colored lacquer.

**polish dryer (PAHL-ish DRY-ur)**—a chemical preparation that speeds the drying process of freshly applied nail polish.

**polish remover (PAHL-ish ree-MOOV-ur)**—a organic solvent used to dissolve and remove nail polish.

**polish thinner (PAHL-ish THIN-ur)**—a chemical preparation formulated to thin nail polish that has become too thick.

**pollex (PAHL-eks)**—the thumb.

**polychromatic (pahl-ee-kroh-MAT-ik)**—having many colors.

**polyglycerol (pahl-ee-GLIS-ur-awl)**—a substance prepared from fats, oils, and esters; derived from vegetables such as corn soybeans and from peanuts, palm, sesame, tallow, and pure lard.

**polymer (PAHL-uh-mur)**—substance formed by combining many small molecules (monomers), usually in a long chain-like structure; examples include plastic and rubber.

**polyp (PAHL-up)**—a smooth growth extending from the surface of the skin; polyps may also grow within the body.



- polypeptide bonds (pahl-ee-PEP-tyd BAHNDZ)**—bonds that link peptide chains together to form protein.
- polypeptide chain (pahl-ee-PEP-tyd CHAYN)**—amino acid chains joined together by peptide bonds.
- polyunsaturated (pahl-ee-un-SACH-uh-rayt-ud)**—pertaining to any of a class of fats having more than two double bonds in its molecule, or to fats used in diets to reduce blood cholesterol.
- polyvinyl pyrrolidone (pahl-ee-VY-nul pir-ROHL-ih-dohn)**—PVP; a synthetic polymer incorporated in hair sprays and some conditioning products.
- pomade (poh-MAYD)**—a perfumed ointment for the hair or scalp.
- pompadour (PAHM-puh-dor)**—a hairstyle that is combed up from the forehead; a style using a pad or roller to create a puffed arrangement of the hair above the forehead.
- pomphus (PAHM-fus)**—a whitish or pinkish elevation of the skin; a wheal.
- pons (PAHNZ): also pons varolii (PAHNZ vuh-ROH-lee-eye)**—a broad band of nerve fibers that connects the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.
- popliteal artery (pahp-lih-TEE-ul AHR-the-ree)**—supplies blood to the foot.
- poppy oil (PAHP-ee OYL)**—an oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy plant; used as a lubricant and in emulsions.
- pore (POR)**—a small opening of the sweat glands of the skin.
- porosity (poh-RAHS-ut-ee)**—ability of the hair to absorb moisture.
- porous (POHW-rus)**—having many pores.
- porous hair (POHW-rus HAYR)**—hair characterized by lifted cuticle scales that allow faster absorption of moisture or chemicals into the hair.
- portable (POR-tah-bul)**—easily carried or moved from one place to another.
- portable hair dryer (POR-tah-bul HAYR DRY-ur)**—a compact hair dryer in a case that can be carried from place to place.



**positive (PAHZ-ih-tiv)**—affirmative; not negative; the presence of abnormal conditions; having a relative high potential in electricity.

**positive pole, P or + (PAHZ-ih-tiv POHL)**—the pole from which positive electricity flows.

**positive skin test (PAHZ-ih-tiv SKIN TEST)**—direct proof that the substance involved in a test is hostile to the body; having a reaction to a skin test for allergy; showing signs of redness, swelling, or irritation.

**positive terminal (PAHZ-ih-tiv TUR-mih-nul)**—the end of a conducting circuit manifesting acid reaction; the carbon plate in a battery.

**posterior (poh-STEER-ee-ur)**—situated behind; coming after or behind.

**posterior auricular artery (poh-STEER-ee-ur aw-RIK-yuh-lur ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the scalp, behind and above the ear.

**posterior auricularis (poh-STEER-ee-ur aw-rik-yuh-LAYR-us)**—muscle that draws the ear backward.

**posterior auricular nerve (poh-STEER-ee-ur aw-RIK-yuh-lur NURV)**—nerve that supplies stimuli to muscles in the posterior surface of the ear.



**posterior cerebral artery (poh-STEER-ee-ur suh-REE-brul ART-uh-ree)**—artery that supplies blood to the cortex, and the temporal and occipital bones.

**posterior cutaneous nerve (poh-STEER-ee-ur kyoo-TAY-nee-us NURV)**—nerve that stimulates the skin of the posterior aspect of the forearm.

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

**posterior tibial artery (poh-STEER-ee-ur TIB-ee-ul ART-ur-ee)**—artery that supplies blood to ankles and dorsum of the foot.

**postiche (paw-STEESH)**—artificial hairpiece; curls, braids, or other extra hairpieces used in creating coiffures.

**posticheur (puh-stesh-OOR)**—one who designs and dresses hairpieces.

- postnasal (pohst-NAY-zul)**—situated behind the nose.
- postpartum alopecia (POHST-pahr-tum al-oh-PEE-she-a)**—hair loss experienced at the conclusion of pregnancy.
- posture (PAHS-choor)**—the position or carriage of the body when standing, sitting, walking, or posing.
- potassium (poh-TAS-ee-um)**—an element, the salts of which are used in medicine; an essential mineral found in vegetables and fruits, and necessary to the health of the skin; potassium and sodium regulate the water balance within the body.
- potassium bromate (poh-TAS-ee-um BROH-mayt)**—a metallic element of the alkali group; used in medicines as a sedative.
- potassium carbonate (poh-TAS-ee-um KAR-buh-nayt)**—a white salt that forms a highly alkaline solution; used to make soap and other cleansing products.
- potassium chloride (poh-TAS-ee-um KLOH-ryd)**—a colorless, crystalline salt; used as a buffer in solid perfumes and in some eye washes.
- potassium hydroxide (poh-TAS-ee-um hy-DRAHK-syd)**—a powerful alkali having emulsifying abilities; prepared by electrolysis of potassium chloride; used in the manufacture of soft soaps.
- potassium permanganate (poh-TAS-ee-um pur-MANG-guh-nayt)**—a salt of permanganate acid; used as an antiseptic and deodorant.
- potential (poh-TEN-shul)**—indicating possibility of power; tension in an electrical source, enabling it to do work under suitable conditions.
- poultice (POHL-tus)**—a soft mass of some substance mixed with water, sometimes medicated; applied to the skin to supply heat and moisture.
- powder (POW-dur)**—a finely ground insoluble substance forming a mass of loose particles; used as a cosmetic and in some medicines.
- powder base (POW-dur BAYS)**—term sometimes used to describe a foundation cream or lotion applied to the face before powder.
- powder bleach (POW-dur BLEECH)**—a strong, fast-acting bleach in powdered form; used for off-the-scalp lightening.



**powder dry shampoo (POW-dur DRY sham-POO)**—a substance composed of a mixture of orris root, borax, or other such ingredients that are used to clean hair without using soap or water.

**powder lightener (POW-dur LYT-un-ur)**—*see* powder bleach; off-the-scalp lightener.

**powder puff (POW-dur PUF)**—a small fluffy circle or square of cotton, sponge, or silk used to apply powder.

**prebleaching (pree-BLEECH-ing)**—*see* prelightening.

**precaution (pree-KAW-shun)**—a written or verbal warning with the purpose of preventing harm and ensuring safety.

**precipitate (pree-SIP-ih-tayt)**—in chemistry, to cause a substance in a solution to settle in solid particles; to separate from solution or suspension by chemical or physical change.

**precipitation (pree-sip-ih-TAY-shun)**—in chemistry, the process of separating the constituents of a solution by reagents or by mechanical means.

**precision (pree-SIZH-un)**—the state or quality of being accurate and precise; exactness.

**predispose (pree-dis-POHZ)**—to make susceptible; to render vulnerable to a disorder or disease.

**predisposition (pree-dis-puh-ZISH-un)**—a condition of special susceptibility to disease; allergy.

**predisposition test (pree-dis-puh-ZISH-un TEST)**—skin test designed to determine an individual's oversensitivity to certain chemicals (allergy test, skin test, patch test).

**prelightening (pree-LYT-tin-ing)**—a decoloring process preliminary to the application of toner; the first step of double-process hair coloring, used to lift or lighten the natural pigment.

**preliminary (pree-LIM-ih-nayr-ee)**—introductory; preparatory.

**premature (pree-muh-CHOR)**—happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the usual time.

**premature canities (pree-muh-CHOR KAN-ih-teez)**—premature graying of the hair.





- preocrus (PREE-uh-krus)**—muscle that covers bridge of nose.
- prescribe (pree-SKRYB)**—to set or lay down a course or rule to be followed.
- presenile (pree-SEN-yi)**—prematurely old.
- presoften (pree-SOF-en)**—in hair coloring, the process of treating gray or very resistant hair to allow for better penetration of color.
- presoftener (pree-SOF-un-ur)**—a chemical solution applied to the hair in order to make the penetration of additional chemicals easier.
- pressing (PRES-ing)**—a temporary method of straightening overcurly hair with a heated comb or iron.
- pressing irons (PRES-ing EYE-urns)**—an implement resembling a curling iron; used to straighten hair.
- pressure receptors (PRESH-ur ree-SEP-turz)**—nerves supplying the skin that register pressure or touch; nerve fibers that respond to pressure.
- prickle cell layer (PRIK-ul SEL LAY-ur)**—the layer of cells between the granular cell layer and the basal cell layer of the epidermis.
- prickly heat (PRIK-lee HEET)**—also called miliaria rubra; a cutaneous eruption of red vesicles accompanied by burning and itching; usually caused by overexposure to heat.
- primary (PRY-mayr-ee)**—first; basic; fundamental; principal.
- primary colors (PRY-mayr-ee KUL-urz)**—pigments or colors that are fundamental and cannot be obtained from a mixture; the primary colors of red, yellow, and blue.
- primary hair (PRY-mayr-ee HAYR)**—the baby-fine hair that is present over almost the entire smooth skin of the body.
- primer (PRIH-mur)**—substance that improves adhesion.
- prism (PRIZ-um)**—a transparent glass or crystal solid with triangular ends and two converging sides; it breaks up white light into its component colors; the spectrum.
- procedure (proh-SEED-jur)**—a series of definite steps to follow in a certain order to achieve desired results.



**procerus (pruh-SEE-rus)**—long; stretched out.

**procerus muscle (proh-SEE-rus MUS-suhl)**—covers the bridge of the nose, depresses the eyebrow, and causes wrinkles across the bridge of the nose.

**process (PRAH-ses)**—a course of development; a series of actions to bring about a particular result or condition.

**processed hair (PRAH-sest HAYR)**—hair that has been lightened, stripped, tinted, permanently waved, or chemically relaxed.

**processing (PRAH-ses-ing)**—the action of a chemical solution in cold waving, hair straightening, or hair coloring.

**processing machine (PRAH-ses-ing mah-SHEEN)**—a machine that reduces the processing time for lightening and tinting hair by accelerating the molecular movement of the chemicals in the color.

**processing time (PRAH-ses-ing TYM)**—the time or period required for the chemical solution to act on the hair.

**profession (pruh-FESH-un)**—an occupation that requires a liberal, scientific, or artistic education.

**professional (pruh-FESH-un-ul)**—one who pursues as a business or livelihood a particular occupation or vocation.

**profile (PROH-fyl)**—the outline of a face, head, figure, or an object seen in a side view.

**profile base (PROH-fyl BAYS)**—a profile section of a hairform used in practical exercises.

**progesterone (proh-JES-tah-rohn)**—a female hormone.

**prognosis (prahg-NOH-sis)**—the foretelling of the probable course of a disease.

**progressive dye (pruh-GRES-iv DYE)**—color that develops gradually; metallic dye; color products that deepen or increase absorption over a period of time during processing; a coloring system that produces increased absorption with each application.

**projection angle (pruh-JEK-shun ANG-gul)**—the angle at which the hair is held while cutting.



- proliferate (pruh-LIF-ur-ayt)**—to grow by reproduction of new parts, cells, or offspring.
- prominence (PRAHM-ih-nents)**—a projection.
- prominent (PRAHM-ih-nent)**—especially noticeable or conspicuous.
- pronate (PROH-nayt)**—to bend forward.
- pronators (proh-NAY-tohrs)**—muscles that turn the hand inward so that the palm faces downward.
- prong (PRAWNG)**—the round rod of the Marcel iron; a slender pointed or projecting part of an implement.
- pronounced (proh-NOWNST)**—strongly marked or clearly indicated.
- properties (PRAHP-ur-teez)**—the identifying characteristics of a substance that are observable; a peculiar quality of anything such as color, taste, smell, and the like.
- prophase (PROH-fayz)**—the first stage of mitosis (cell division).
- proportion (pruh-POR-shun)**—a harmonious relationship between parts or things; balance or symmetry; comparative relation of one thing to another.
- propylparaben (proh-pil-payr-A-ben)**—esters of p-hydroxybenzoate widely used in cosmetics as preservatives, and to destroy bacteria and fungus.
- protective cream (proh-TEK-tiv KREEM)**—a base cream applied to the skin to protect it against chemicals used during a perm, color, or straightening treatment.
- protectors (proh-TEKT-urs)**—articles or equipment that protect a patron from contamination or injury during a salon service; examples include neck strips, shampoo capes, and ear pads.
- protein (PROH-teen)**—a complex organic substance present in all living tissues such as skin, hair, and nails; necessary to sustain life; also used in some skin and hair conditioners.
- proteinaceous (proh-ten-AY-shus)**—pertaining to or resembling protein.
- protein filler (PROH-teen FIL-ur)**—a conditioning filler.
- protinator (PROH-tin-ay-tur)**—an agent that accelerates the release of oxygen in hair lightening.



**protoplasm (PROH-toh-plaz-um)**—a colorless, jelly-like substance in cells in which food elements such as protein, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and water are present.

**protozoa (proh-toh-ZOH-ah)**—subkingdom of animals, including all the unicellular animal organisms.

**proximal (PRAHK-sih-mul)**—nearest; located near the center of the body.

**pruritus (proo-RYT-us)**—itching.

**psoriasis (suh-RY-uh-sis)**—a skin disease characterized by red patches; covered with adherent white-silver scales usually found on the scalp, elbows, knees, chest, and lower back.

**pterygium (teh-RIJ-ee-um)**—a forward growth of the eponychium (cuticle) with adherence to the surface of the nail.

**ptyalin (TY-uh-lun)**—a starch-splitting enzyme found in the saliva.

**pull burn (PUL BURN)**—scalp irritation resulting from uneven winding of hair during permanent waving.

**pull test (PUL TEST)**—a test to determine the degree of elasticity of the hair.

**pulmonary (PUL-muh-nayr-ee)**—relating to the lungs.

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

**pulsate (PUL-sayt)**—to move with rhythmical impulses.

**pulvarize (PUL-veh-reyez)**—to reduce to powder or dust, for example, by crushing.

**pumice (PUM-is)**—hardened volcanic substance, white or gray in color; also called pumice stone; used for smoothing and polishing.

**punctata, acne (punk-TAH-tah, AK-nee)**—a form of acne in which the lesions are pointed papules with a comedone in the center.

**pungent (PUN-jent)**—acidic; of odors, sharp or irritating.

**pupil (PYOO-pul)**—the small opening in the iris of the eye through which light enters.

**purple (PUR-pul)**—any of a variety of colors combining equal or unequal portions of red and blue; a secondary color produced by combining equal parts of red and blue.

- purpura (PUR-puh-rah)**—a disease characterized by hemorrhage into the skin, resulting in the formation of purple patches on the skin and mucous membranes.
- pus (PUS)**—a fluid product of inflammation consisting of a liquid containing leucocytes, and the debris of dead cells and tissue elements.
- pusher (PUSH-ur)**—a steel instrument used to loosen the cuticle from the nail.
- push wave (PUSH WAYV)**—a wave that is pushed into place with the hands.
- pustular (PUS-tyuh-lur)**—pertaining to or characterized by pustules.
- pustule (PUS-chool)**—an inflamed pimple containing pus.
- pustulosa, acne (pus-tyuh-LOH-suh, AK-nee)**—a form of acne characterized by pustules.
- putrefaction (pyoo-truh-FAK-shun)**—decomposition; decay; the splitting up of the molecule of a protein into less complex substances by bacteria and fungi along with the formation of foul-smelling products.
- pyogenic (py-oh-JEN-ik)**—pus-forming.
- pyosis (py-OH-sis)**—the formation of pus.
- pyramidal bone (pih-RAM-ih-dul BOHN)**—the wedge-shaped bone of the carpus.
- pyramidalis nasi (pih-ram-ih-DAY-lis NAY-sye)**—procerus; muscle of the nose.
- pyrogallol (py-roh-GAL-awl)**—pyrogallic acid; antiseptic hair dye for hair restorers; used medicinally in the treatment of psoriasis, ringworm, and other skin infections.
- pyrogenic granuloma (py-roh-JEN-ik gran-yoo-LOH-muh)**—a severe inflammation of the nail in which a lump of red tissue grows up from the nail bed to the nail plate.



