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quadrant (KWAHD-rent)—a quarter of a circle; anything resembling the quarter section of a circle.

quadratus (kwah-DRA-tus)—a square-shaped muscle; a muscle of the lower jaw.

quadratus labii inferioris (kwah-DRA-tus LAY-bee-eye in-feer-ee-OR-is)—a muscle surrounding the lower lip.

quadratus labii superioris (kwah-DRA-tus LAY-bee-eye soo-peer-ee-OR-is)—a muscle surrounding the upper lip.

quadriceps femoris (KWAHD-ruh-seps FEM-uh-rus)—the large extensor muscle of the thigh.

quadriplegia (kwahd-ruh-puh-LEE-je-uh)—paralysis of the arms and legs resulting from a stroke or damage to the spinal cord.

quality of hair (KWAHL-ut-ee UV HAYR)—the form, length, elasticity, size, and texture of the hair.

quantitative analysis (KWAHN-tih-tay-tiv uh-NAL-ih-sis)—the process of finding the amount or percentage of an element or ingredient present in a material or compound.

quart (KWORT)—a measure of capacity; the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints; a dry quart is equal to 1.10 liters and a liquid quart to 0.946 liter.

quarter (KWOR-tur)—one of four equal parts.

quartz lamp (KWORTZ LAMP)—a glass bulb lamp used for cosmetic purposes; the cold quartz lamp produces mostly short ultraviolet rays, and the hot quartz lamp is an all-purpose lamp used for tanning and for germicidal purposes.

quaternary ammonium compounds (quats) (KWAT-ur-nayr-ee uh-MOH-nee-um KAHM-powndz)—a group of compounds of organic salts of

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ammonia employed effectively as disinfectants, conditioners, and other surface-active agents; nontoxic, odorless, and fast-acting.

quaternary colors (KWAT-ur-nayr-ee KUHL-urs)—all combinations that create any color not described as primary, secondary, or tertiary.

quaternium (kwah-TAYR-nee-um)—pertaining to a quaternary ammonium compound; used as an ingredient in hair conditioners.

quince seeds (KWINTS SEEDZ)—the dried seeds of *Cydonia oblongata* that yield a mucilage used in the making of hand lotions.

quinine (KWY-nyn)—an alkaloid from cinchona bark that enters into the composition of some hair lotions and medicines.

quininoderma (kwinih-noh-DUR-muh)—a form of dermatitis caused by the ingestion of quinine.

quinones (kwi-NOHNZ)—general name for aromatic compounds bearing two oxygens in place of two hydrogens.

R

- rabies (RAY-bees)**—an acute infectious disease of dogs, wolves, and other animals; corresponds to hydrophobia in human beings.
- radial artery (RAY-dee-ul ART-ur-ee)**—artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the skin, the hands and fingers, the wrist, elbow, and forearm.
- radial motion (RAY-dee-ul MOH-shun)**—*see* point of distribution.
- radial nerve (RAY-dee-ul NURV)**—nerve and its branches that supply the thumb side of the arm and the back of the hand.
- radial pulse (RAY-dee-ul PULS)**—the pulse in the radial artery felt at the wrist near the base of the thumb.
- radiation (ray-dee-AY-shun)**—the process of giving off light or heat rays; energy radiated in the form of waves or particles.
- radiation burn (ray-dee-AY-shun BURN)**—a burn resulting from over-exposure to radiant energy such as X-rays, radium, or strong sunlight.
- radiation therapy (ray-dee-AY-shun THAYR-uh-pee)**—the treatment of disease and skin conditions by any type of radiation, most commonly with ionizing radiation such as beta and gamma rays, and by X-rays.
- radical (RAD-ih-kul)**—extreme; in chemistry, a group of atoms passing from one compound to another, acting as a single atom.
- radium (RAY-dee-um)**—a radioactive metallic element; the rays from this metal are used in the treatment of some skin diseases.
- radius (RAY-dee-us)**—a line extending or radiating from a center point to the circumference or outer limit of a circle; smaller bone in the forearm on the same side as the thumb.
- ragged (RAG-ud)**—having an irregular edge or outline; uneven.
- raise (RAYZ)**—to make higher; to elevate or lift.

raised scar (RAYZD SKAR)—scar tissue that has healed and formed above the level of the surrounding skin.

rake (RAYK)—a high-frequency electrode used in scalp treatments.

rake comb (RAYK KOHM)—a large-toothed comb designed to remove tangles.

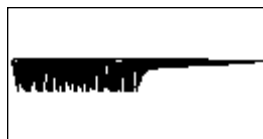
range of motion (RAYNJ UV MOH-shun)—the action of a joint through the entire extent of its movement.

rash (RASH)—a skin eruption having little or no elevation; a superficial, often localized condition of the skin.

rat (RAT)—a cushion or small pad over which the hair is combed to create body and volume.

ratio (RAY-shee-oh)—a proportion; the relationship between two items with respect to quantity, size, or amount.

rat-tail comb (RAT-tayl KOHM)—a comb designed with teeth on one end and a long, slender tail at the other; used to section and subsection the hair; also called fantail comb.



rat-tail comb

ratting (RAT-ing)—the technique of back-combing sections of hair from ends toward the scalp, forming a cushion or base over which longer hair is combed.

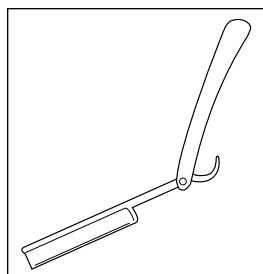
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raw (RAW)—irritated; chafed; abraded.

ray (RAY)—a beam of light or heat.

razor (RAY-zur)—an instrument with a keen cutting edge used for shaving and hair-cutting; hair shaper.

razor blade (RAY-zur BLAYD)—the cutting edge of the razor; disposable blade for insertion into the back of the razor.



razor

razor hone (RAY-zur HOHN)—a rectangular block of abrasive material such as a fine-grained hard stone used to sharpen razor blades.

- razor strop (RAY-zur STROHP)**—a strap-like device made of leather and/or canvas; used to bring the razor blade to a smooth, whetted edge. *See* strop.
- reactant (ree-AK-tant)**—a substance that is affected or altered during the course of a chemical reaction.
- reaction (ree-AK-shun)**—a response.
- reagent (ree-AY-jent)**—a substance used in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances because of its chemical or biological activity.
- real (REE-ul)**—genuine; not artificial.
- rebuild (ree-BILD)**—in treating hair, to replace damaged protein structure by conditioners.
- recede (ree-SEED)**—to move back; to slope backward as in a receding hairline.
- receptacle (ree-SEP-tuh-kul)**—a container used for storage; a basin.
- receptive (ree-SEP-tiv)**—able or inclined to receive; open or responsive to ideas or suggestions.
- receptor (ree-SEP-tur)**—nerve ending; a cell or group of cells that receive stimuli such as a pain or sensation receptor of the skin.
- recess (REE-ses)**—a hollow, depression, or indentation.
- recline (ree-KLYN)**—to lie down or back; to cause to assume a recumbent position.
- recognize (REK-ug-nyz)**—to avow knowledge of; identify.
- recondition (ree-kahn-DIH-shun)**—in cosmetology, to restore the hair to its natural healthy state by conditioning.
- reconditioner (ree-kahn-DIH-shun-ur)**—a product formulated to improve the condition of hair by replacing lost protein, moisture, oil, or the like.
- reconditioning (ree-kahn-DIH-shun-ing)**—the application of a special product to the hair in order to improve its condition.
- reconstructing (ree-kahn-STRUKT-ing)**—in cosmetology, replacing internal and external protein structure in the hair.

reconstruction perm (ree-kahn-STRUK-shun PURM)—permanent wave procedure that first removes excessive curl and then reconstructs desired curl pattern.

reconstructive surgery (ree-kahn-STRUK-tiv SUR-jur-ee)—plastic surgery and cosmetic surgical procedures to build and repair facial and body structures damaged by accidents and disease; surgery to correct and beautify.

record card (REK-urd KARD)—card designed with a special form to keep a record of the services rendered, formulas, supplies used, and any condition pertaining to a client.

recover (ree-KUV-ur)—to bring back; to be restored to normal condition.

rectangle (REK-tang-gul)—a four-sided figure with two sets of parallel sides.

rectangular (rek-TANG-yoo-lur)—having edges or surfaces that meet at right angles.

rectifier (REK-tih-fy-ur)—an apparatus to change an alternating current of electricity into a direct current.

rectum (REK-tum)—the terminal portion of the digestive tube.

rectus (REK-tus)—straight; any of several straight muscles; small muscles of the eye.

rectus capitis anterior (REK-tus KAP-ih-tis an-TEER-ee-ur)—the muscle that flexes the head.

rectus capitis lateralis (REK-tus KAP-ih-tis lat-uh-RAY-lis)—muscle that assists in lateral movements of the head.

rectus capitis posterior (REK-tus KAP-ih-tus puh-STEER-ee-ur)—muscle that functions to extend the head.

red (RED)—the color of the spectrum farthest from violet; one of the primary colors; a warm hue.

red corpuscle (RED KOR-pus-ul)—erythrocyte; carries oxygen from the lungs to the body cells, then transports carbon dioxide from the cells back to the lungs.

redhead (RED-hed)—a person having red hair.

- red light (RED LEYT)**—treatment used on dry skin in combination with oils and creams; deepest penetrating the visible spectrum; good for dry scaly, wrinkled skin; relaxes tissues.
- red-on-red (RED-awn-RED)**—the technique of prelightening strands of red hair to orange, then toning to produce a lighter, medium, or deeper red color.
- reduce (ree-DOOS)**—to diminish in amount, extent, or number.
- reducing agent (ree-DOOS-ing AY-jent)**—a substance capable of adding hydrogen to a chemical compound or subtract oxygen as a cold wave solution.
- reduction (ree-DUK-shun)**—the subtraction of oxygen from, or the addition of hydrogen to, a substance; to make smaller; to lessen; realigning a bone that is dislocated or fractured.
- refined (ree-FYND)**—free from impurities; cultivated; polished.
- refined hair (ree-FYND HAYR)**—hair that has been chemically treated to make it more pliable.
- reflect (ree-FLEKT)**—to project a light or image back.
- reflex (REE-fleks)**—an automatic nerve reaction to a stimulus that involves the movement of an impulse from a sensory receptor along an afferent nerve to the spinal cord; a responsive impulse along an efferent neuron.
- reflexology (ree-fleks-AHL-uh-jee)**—the study of body reflexes; the study of the various areas of the feet and hands as they affect and are affected by other parts of the body.
- refresh (ree-FRESH)**—to restore to normal or previous vitality.
- regimen (REJ-uh-men)**—a systematic course of action; a plan to improve health; a particular condition.
- regrowth (ree-GROHTH)**—*see* new growth.
- rehydration (ree-hy-DRAY-shun)**—the restoration of water to the skin or other parts of the body when they have become dehydrated.
- rejuvenate (ree-JOO-vuh-nayt)**—to make young or vigorous again.
- relapse (REE-laps)**—the return of symptoms and signs of a disease or condition after apparent recovery has taken place.

relax (ree-LAKS)—to loosen or slacken; to make less tense or rigid.

relaxation (ree-lak-SAY-shun)—the act of relaxing.

relaxer (ree-LAK-sur)—a chemical applied to the hair to remove the natural curl.

relaxer testing (ree-LAK-sur TEST-ing)—checking the action of the relaxer in order to determine the speed at which the natural curl is being removed.

release (ree-LEES)—to free; to let go; a form signed by the client before a service for insurance purposes.

remedy (REM-uh-dee)—a medicine or treatment that relieves or cures a condition.

remover (ree-MOOV-ur)—in hair color remover, a chemical compound formulated to remove color from the hair; in tint stain remover, a product to remove tint stains from the skin; in nail care, a product formulated to remove nail polish.

renal (REE-nul)—relating to the kidney.

repetitive motor disorder (REP-uh-tiv MOH-tur- dis-OHR-dur)—another term for cumulative trauma disorder.

reprocess (ree-PRAH-ses)—to repeat a chemical service due to unsatisfactory results.

reproductive (ree-proh-DUK-tiv)—pertaining to reproduction or the process by which plants and animals produce offspring.

research (REE-surch)—a careful search for facts and principles.

residue (REZ-ih-doo)—that which remains after a part is taken; remainder.

resilience (ree-ZIL-yence)—property of the hair enabling it to retain curl formation and spring back into curled shape after being extended; elastic.

resin (REH-zin)—mixture or organic compounds used in hair sprays and setting preparations for their holding properties.

resistance (ree-ZIST-ens)—an opposing or slowing force; the characteristics of the hair shaft that makes penetration by moisture or chemicals difficult.



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- resistive massage (ree-ZIS-tiv muh-SAHZH)**—a massage movement to develop strength in the joints of the client's hands and wrists.
- resorcinal (ruh-ZOR-sin-awl)**—a chemical obtained from various resins; chiefly used as an external antiseptic in psoriasis, eczema, seborrhea, and ringworm.
- respiration (res-puh-RAY-shun)**—the act of breathing; the exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen that takes place in the lungs between the blood and cells, and within the cell.
- respiratory (RES-puh-rah-tor-ee)**—relating to respiration.
- respiratory system (RES-puh-rah-tor-ee SIS-tum)**—the system consisting of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs that enable breathing.
- restorative (ruh-STOR-ah-tiv)**—to restore to an original state; repair; rebuild.
- restorative art (ruh-STOR-ah-tiv ART)**—the craft of restoring the features of a deceased person through corrective and artistic techniques. *See* desairology.
- restore (ree-STOR)**—to bring back to former strength; repair; rebuild; to heal or cure.
- restructuring (ree-STRUK-chur-ing)**—rebuilding and bringing the structural layers of the hair back into alignment.
- retard (ree-TARD)**—to hinder or delay.
- rete (REE-tee)**—any interlacing of either blood vessels or nerves.
- retention (ree-TEN-shun)**—keeping; maintaining.
- retention papers (ree-TEN-shun PAY-purz)**—special papers used to control the ends of the hair in wrapping such as when winding hair on rods or rollers.
- reticular (ruh-TIK-yuh-lur)**—sponge-like structure associated with the medulla of the hair and the lower layer of the dermis.
- reticular layer (ruh-TIK-yuh-lur LAY-ur)**—the deeper layer of the derma containing cells, vessels, glands, nerve endings, and follicles; supplies the skin with oxygen and nutrients.



reticular tissue (ruh-TIK-yuh-lur TISH-yoo)—fibers that form the framework of the liver and lymphoid organs.

retina (RET-in-ah)—the sensitive membrane of the eye that receives the image from the lens.

Retin-A (RET-in-A)—retinoic acid; a prescription cream for acne.

retouch (ree-TUCH)—application of hair color, lightener, or chemical hair relaxer to new growth of hair.

retrol (REE-tral)—posterior; situated toward the back.

retro (RET-roh)—a prefix denoting backward or located behind.

reverse (ree-VURS)—to go in the opposite direction.

reverse backhand (ree-VURS BAK-HAND)—a hand position with the palm up using a downward stroke when shaving the face.

reverse curl (ree-VURS KURL)—a curl formed for a style that moves hair away from the face.

reverse elevation (ree-VURS el-uh-VAY-shun)—a haircut in which hair is shortest at the top of the head and longest at the lower hairline.

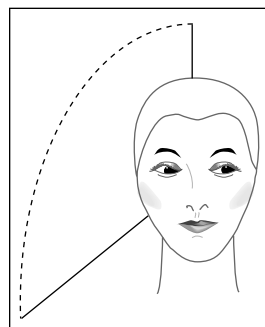
reverse freehand (ree-VURS FREE-HAND)—a hand position with upward palm and upward stroke; used when shaving the face.

reverse graduation (ree-VURS graj-yoo-AY-shun)—down-angle cutting of the hair.

reverse shaping (ree-VURS SHAYP-ing)—technique directing the comb downward, then immediately upward in a circular motion, away from the face.

reverse stack wave (ree-VURS STAK WAYV)—permanent wave wrap pattern with rods at top of each section wrapped to the scalp and subsequent rods wrapped further from the scalp.

reversible (ree-VURS-ih-bul)—capable of going through a series of changes in either direction, forward or backward as in a reversible chemical reaction.



reverse elevation

- revert (ree-VURT)**—to return to a previous condition.
- rewave (REE-wayv)**—in permanent waving, giving a permanent wave to a head of hair that still retains some of the former permanent.
- Rhazes (RHAH-zees)**—an Islamic-Persian physician who advocated diet, exercise, and massage in the treatment of disease.
- rheostat (REE-oh-stat)**—a resistance coil; an instrument used to regulate the strength of an electric current or intensity of light.
- rheumatism (ROO-mah-tiz-um)**—a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.
- rheumatoid arthritis (ROO-muh-toyd ar-THRY-tus)**—a chronic inflammatory disease in which the cartilage of joints erodes, causing them to calcify and become immovable.
- rhinitis (ry-NYT-us)**—inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.
- rhinokyphosis (ry-noh-ky-FOH-sus)**—the condition of having an abnormal hump or bump in the bridge of the nose; a prominent bridge.
- rhinophyma (ry-noh-FY-muh)**—a form of acne rosacea characterized by redness and swelling of the skin of the nose, sometimes accompanied by nodules.
- rhinoplasty (RY-noh-plas-tee)**—plastic surgery of the nose.
- rhinothrix (RY-noh-thriks)**—hair growth in the nostrils.
- rhysema (ry-SEE-muh)**—a wrinkle line or corrugation of the skin.
- rhythm (RITH-um)**—regularly recurring movement.
- rhythmic (RITH-mik)**—movements marked by regular recurrence; moving in a definite rhythm.
- rhynchectomy (rit-ih-DEK-tuh-mee)**—the excision of the skin to eliminate wrinkles; facelift.
- ribboning (RIB-un-ing)**—hair-setting technique in which hair is forced between thumb and back of comb to create tension.
- rib cage (RIB-kayj)**—the skeletal framework of the chest made up of the sternum, the ribs, and the thoracic vertebrae.

riboflavin (RY-boh-flay-vin)—the heat stable factor of the vitamin B complex; a water-soluble vitamin and essential nutrient; used in emollients and conditioning agents.

ribonucleic acid (RNA) (ry-boh-noo-KLEE-ik AS-ud)—a nucleic acid of high molecular weight found in the cytoplasm and nuclei of cells; aids synthesis of cell proteins.

ribs (RIBZ)—the twelve pairs of bones forming the wall of the thorax.

rickettsia (rih-KEHT-SI-ah)—type of pathogenic microorganism capable of producing disease such as typhus.

ridge (RIJ)—crest of a wave.

ridge curl (RIJ KURL)—a pincurl placed immediately behind or below a ridge to form a wave.

right angle (RYT ANG-gul)—a 90° angle; an angle formed by the intersection of two perpendicular lines.

right atrium (RYT AY-tree-um)—upper right walled chamber of the heart.

right ventricle (RYT VEN-trih-kul)—lower right thick-walled chamber of the heart.

rigid (RIJ-ud)—inflexible; fixed; not moving; resisting change of form.

rim (RIM)—the border or edge.

ringed hair (RINGD HAYR)—a variety of canities in which the hair appears white or colored in the rings.

ring finger (RING FING-gur)—the third finger, next to the little finger of the left hand, on which a wedding ring is customarily worn.

ringlet (RING-lut)—a small tendril, spirally curled.

ringworm (RING-wurm)—a vegetable parasitic disease of the skin and its appendages that appears in circular lesions and is contagious.

rinse (RINS)—to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing; a prepared rinse water; a solution that temporarily tints or conditions the hair.



ridge

rinse, color (RINS, KUL-ur)—*see* color rinse.

rinse, temporary (RINS, TEM-puh-rayr-ee)—an artificial coloring for the hair that coats the shaft and is removed with a single shampoo.

risorius (rih-ZOR-ee-us)—muscle of the mouth that draws the corner of the mouth out and back as in grinning.

rod (RAHD)—the round, solid prong of a waving iron; curler used for permanent waving.

rod selector chart (RAHD suh-LEK-tor CHART)—a chart designed for the selection of the proper size and circumference of permanent wave rods.

rolfing (RAHLF-ing)—a method of massage manipulating connective tissue or fascia using heavy pressure from the knuckles and elbows on areas of the body; aligning the major body segments

roll (ROHL)—to move forward on a surface by turning over and over; to form by turning over.

rolled cotton (ROHLD KAHT-un)—cotton of the absorbent type packaged in rolls for use in cosmetology service procedures.

roller (ROHL-ur)—a cylindrical object varying in diameter and length around which hair may be wound.

roller clip (ROHL-ur KLIP)—a metal pin, about three inches in length, used to secure a hair roller.

roller control (ROHL-ur kun-TROHL)—the size of the base, in relation to the diameter of the roller used, and the position of the roller to the base.

roller curl (ROHL-ur KURL)—a means of setting hair by winding a damp strand around a cylindrical object in croquignole fashion, and securing it in that position until the hair is dry.

roller direction (ROHL-ur dih-REK-shun)—the direction or line in which a roller is moved.

roller pick (ROHL-ur PIK)—also called a roller pin; a plastic pin about three inches in length used to secure a hair roller to the scalp.

roller placement (ROHL-ur PLAYS-munt)—the positioning of a roller in relation to its base; one-half off or on base.

roller set (ROHL-ur SET)—setting the hair entirely with rollers.

roller tray (ROHL-ur TRAY)—an open plastic receptacle with bins or trays on different levels used to hold and store various size hair rollers.

rolling (ROHL-ing)—a massage movement in which the tissues are pressed and twisted using a fast back and forth movement.

root (ROOT)—the base; the foundation or beginning of any part.

root of hair (ROOT UV HAYR)—structure of the hair below the scalp.

root of the nail (ROOT UV THE NAYL)—base of the nail embedded underneath the skin.

root sheath (ROOT SHEETH)—the tough membrane covering the root of a hair.

ropy (ROH-pee)—pertaining to hair that is stringy, sticky, and resembles a rope or cord.

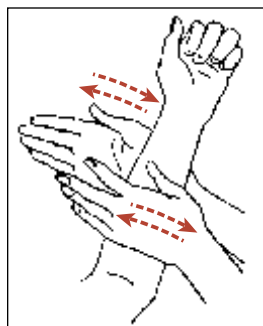
rosacea, acne (roh-ZAY-see-uh, AK-nee)—a chronic congestion appearing primarily on the cheeks and nose characterized by redness, dilation of the blood vessels, and the formation of papules and pustules.

rose color (ROHZ KUL-ur)—a pinkish-red or purplish-red.

rosemary (ROHZ-mayr-ee)—an essence made from an evergreen shrub of the mint family; used in conditioning rinses and tonics for the skin.

rose oil (ROHZ OYL)—attar of roses; an essential oil distilled from fresh roses; used in perfumes and powders.

roseola (roh-zee-OH-luh)—pertaining to a rose-colored eruption such as rubella or German measles.



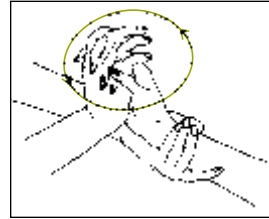
rolling

rose water (ROHZ WAW-tur)—a fragrant preparation made from the oil distilled from rose petals and pure water.

rotary (ROH-tuh-ree)—turning on an axis like a wheel; moving in a circular pattern; a movement used in massage.

rotate (ROH-tayt)—to turn; to revolve.

rotation (roh-TAY-shun)—a massage movement for the joints using circular movements; used for fingers, hands, arms, toes, and ankles.



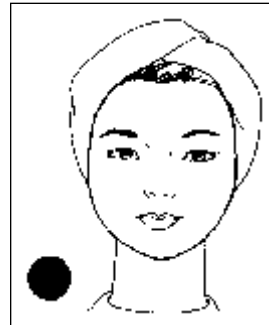
rotation

rouge (ROOZH)—a pink to red cosmetic used to color the skin, especially the cheeks; cheek color.

rough (RUF)—not smooth or polished; having an uneven texture; coarse.

round (ROWND)—spherical; having a contour that is circular or nearly ring-shaped; not flat or angular.

round brush (ROWND BRUSH)—a hairbrush with a circular row of bristles on a round handle, designed for styling hair with a hand-held hair dryer; styling brush.



round-shaped face

round-shaped face (ROWND-SHAYPT FAYS)—a facial structure characterized by fullness at the cheekbones and jawline, but shorter than an oval.

row (ROH)—an arrangement or series of items or people in a continuous line; a series of pincurls or rollers placed one after the other in a line.

royal jelly (ROY-al JEL-ee)—a white, concentrated food produced in the stomachs of worker honeybees; used as an ingredient in some cosmetic preparations.

rub (RUB)—to move or pass over a surface with pressure and friction.

rubber (RUB-ur)—a resinous, elastic material obtained from the latex of the rubber tree; used in various products such as elastic bands and fabrics.

rubbing alcohol (RUB-ing AL-kuh-hawl)—a preparation containing denatured ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol; used as a rubefacient to stimulate the tissues of the skin.

rubedo (roo-BEE-doh)—any temporary redness of the skin.

rubefacient (roo-bee-FAY-shunt)—an agent, such as rubbing alcohol, that stimulates blood to the surface of the skin, causing a reddish color.

ruffing (RUF-ing)—back-combing; teasing of the hair.

ruffle (RUF-ul)—to comb back the shortest hairs.

rupia (ROO-pee-ah)—thick, dark, raised crusts on the skin.

russet (RUS-ut)—a reddish-brown color.



S

sable (SAY-bul)—the hair from the sable (marten); used for fine-quality makeup and nail brushes; the color sable brown; a dark brown-black.

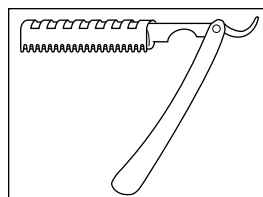
Sabouraud, Rousseau (SA-boo-roh, roo-SO)—a discoverer of a 24-hour skin test used in hair coloring to determine whether a client can tolerate an aniline-derivative hair tint.

saccular (SAK-yuh-lar)—shaped like a sac.

sacral (SAY-kruul)—pertaining to or located near the sacrum.

sacral plexus (SAY-kruul PLEHX-us)—formed from the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves, and the first four sacral nerves.

safety razor (SAYF-tee RAY-zur)—a straight razor or shaper with a removable guard for the cutting edge of the blade.



safety razor

safflower (SAF-low-ur)—a thistle-like herb from which oil is expressed for use in creams and lotions to soften the skin.

saffron (SAF-rah-n)—an old world plant of the iris family; the dried, aromatic stigmas are used as coloring matter in cosmetics; also used as a food flavoring; saffron yellow; an orange-yellow color.

safrole (SAF-rohl)—a substance found in the oil of sassafras; used in medicinal and fragrant preparations.

sage oil (SAYJ OYL)—an oil obtained from a plant of the mint family, reputed to have healing powers; used in skin freshening lotions and in some types of hair rinses.

sagittal plane (SAJ-ut-ul PLAYN)—an imaginary line that divides the body into left and right parts.



salad oil (SAL-ud OYL)—an edible vegetable oil such as olive oil and corn oil; used in many cosmetic preparations including cleansers, creams, hair dressings, shampoos, and setting lotions.

salicylic acid (sal-uh-SIL-ik AS-ud)—white crystalline acid used as an antiseptic; its salts are used in some medicinal preparations.

saline (SAY-leen)—salty; containing salt.

saliva (suh-LY-vuh)—the secretion of the salivary glands; spittle.

salivary gland (SAL-ih-veh-ree GLAND)—a gland in the mouth that secretes saliva.

sallow (SAL-oh)—a yellowish hue or complexion.

salmon (SAM-un)—a reddish or pinkish-orange color named after the color of the flesh of a fresh salmon; salmon pink.

salon (suh-LAHN)—an establishment or shop devoted to a specific service or purpose as in a beauty salon.

salt (SAWLT)—in chemistry, the union of a base with an acid; sodium chloride.

salt and pepper (SAWLT AND PEP-ur)—a descriptive term for a mixture of pigmented and gray or white hair.

salt rub (SAWLT RUB)—a frictional application of wet salt rubbed over the skin

salve (SAV)—a thick ointment that heals and soothes the skin.

sample (SAM-pul)—a portion, piece, or part to use in testing, or as an example of the whole.

sandalwood oil (SAN-dal-wood OYL)—oil expressed from the wood of a type of evergreen; used in perfumes.

sandpaper (SAND-pay-pur)—paper coated with fine sand; used for smoothing and polishing; used to make emery boards for manicuring.

sanitary (SAN-ih-teh-ree)—pertaining to cleanliness in relation to health.

sanitation (san-ih-TAY-shun)—the maintenance of sanitary conditions to promote hygiene and the prevention of disease; third level of decontamination.

sanitize (SAN-uh-tyz)—significantly reduce the number of pathogens found on a surface.

sanitizer (SAN-ih-tyz-ur)—a chemical agent or product used to sanitize implements; a tall glass or plastic jar filled with a sanitizing agent in which implements are kept in a sanitary condition.

saphena (sah-FEE-nuh)—either of two large superficial veins of the leg.

saphenous nerve (sah-FEE-nus NURV)—supplies impulses to the leg and foot.

saponification (sah-pahn-ih-fih-KAY-shun)—act, process, or result of converting into soap.

saponify (sah-PAHN-uh-fy)—to make into soap.

saponin (SAP-uh-nun)—any of a group of glucosides; found in soapwort or soapbark which form a soapy foam when dissolved in water; used as detergents and in shampoos.

saprophyte (SAP-ruh-fyt)—a nonpathogenic microorganism that normally grows on dead matter.

sarcoid (SAR-koyd)—resembling flesh.

sarcolemma (SAR-ko-LEM-ma)—the cell wall of the muscle cell.

sarcoplasmic reticulum (sar-koh-PLAZ-mik rih-TIK-yuh-lum)—a network of membranous channels within the muscle cell; plays a role in the contraction of muscles.

sarcous (SAR-kus)—pertaining to flesh or muscle.

saturate (SACH-uh-rayt)—to cause to become soaked or completely penetrated; to absorb all that is possible to hold.

saturated solution (SACH-uh-rayt-ud suh-LOO-shun)—a solution that contains the maximum amount of substance able to be dissolved.

saturation (sach-uh-RAY-shun)—the degree of concentration or amount of pigment in a color.

sauna (SAH-nah)—vapor bath.

S-bonds—*see* sulfur bonds.



scab (SKAB)—a crust of hardened blood, serum, and dead cells formed over the surface of a wound.

scabies (SKAY-beez)—a skin disease caused by an itch mite burrowing under the skin; evidenced by intense itching and is highly contagious.

scald (SKAWLD)—to burn with hot liquid or steam.

scale (SKAYL)—any thin plate of epidermal flakes, dry or oily; regular markings used as a standard in measuring and weighing. *See* imbrications.

scaling (SKAYL-ing)—the sectioning and subsectioning of the hair to obtain the desired proportions; loss of dead epidermal cells.

scalp (SKALP)—the skin covering the cranium.

scalp antiseptic (SKALP ant-ih-SEP-tik)—a liquid used to relieve itching scalp and arrest the growth of microorganisms.

scalp conditioner (SKALP kun-DISH-un-ur)—a product used to improve the health of the scalp.

scalp electrode (SKALP ee-LEK-trohd)—a rake-shaped attachment used to distribute high-frequency current in some scalp massage procedures.

scalp lotion (SKALP LOH-shun)—a liquid solution used to treat dry scalp and/or dandruff.

scalp massage (SKALP muh-SAHZH)—circular movements of the fingertips on the scalp to stimulate blood to the surface.

scalp movement (SKALP MOOV-ment)—a procedure that moves the scalp gently as part of a treatment.

scalp steamer (SKALP STEEM-ur)—an apparatus used to steam the scalp.

scalp treatment (SKALP TREET-ment)—a procedure to improve the health of the scalp.

scalpette (skal-pet-AY)—a hairpiece designed to cover an irregularly shaped bald area on the front and/or crown of the head.

scalpiai (SKAL-pee-ul)—the technical term for general all-around-treatment of the scalp.

scaly (SKAY-lee)—covered with or having scales.

scaphoid bone (SKAF-oyd BOHN)—the boat-shaped bone of the tarsus and the carpus.

scapula (SKAP-yuh-luh)—one of a pair of shoulder blades; a large, flat triangular bone of the shoulder.

scar (SKAR)—cicatrix; light-colored, slightly raised mark on the skin formed after an injury or lesion of the skin has healed.

scarfskin (SKARF-skin)—the thinnest layer of the skin, the epidermis or cuticle.

scarlet (SKAR-let)—a brilliant red-orange color.

scarlet fever (SKAR-let FEE-vur)—a contagious disease accompanied by fever and a red rash.

scent (SENT)—a distinctive odor or fragrance given off by a substance.

schedule (SKED-yul)—a timetable for a preplanned program.

sciatica (sy-AT-ik-uh)—a painful inflammation of the sciatic nerve which runs down the back of the leg; caused by injury or pressure.

sciatic nerve (sy-AT-ik NUHRV)—largest and longest nerve in the body.

science (SY-ens)—a body of knowledge arranged and systemized; based on observation and experiment to determine the basic nature or principles of the subject studied.

scientific (sy-en-TIF-ik)—pertaining to or used in science.

scissors (SIZ-urz)—a two-bladed instrument used to cut and trim.

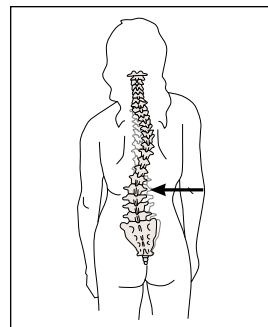
sclera (SKLAIR-ah)—the hard, white fibrous outer coat of the eyeball.

scleroderma (sklayr-uh-DUR-muh)—a disease of the skin characterized by hard, thick patches.

scleroid (SKLEER-oyd)—leathery or scar-like in texture.

sclerosis (skluh-ROH-sus)—pathological hardening of tissues, especially by outgrowth of fibrous tissues.

scoliosis (skoh-lee-OH-sus)—abnormal lateral curvature of the spine.



scoliosis

scratch (SKRACH)—a slight wound in the form of a tear on the surface of the skin.

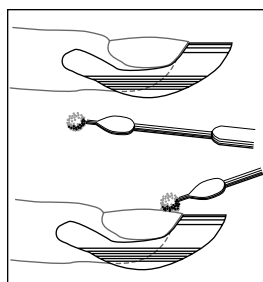
scratch patch test (SKRACH PACH TEST)—a test that consists of application of the test patch to an abraded skin area rather than to normal skin.

scrub (SKRUB)—to rub briskly.

scrupulous (SKROO-pyoo-lus)—extremely exact; careful and painstaking.

sculpture curl (SKULP-chur KURL)—a curl placed close to the head to appear as if it were carved; another term for pincurl.

sculptured nails (SKULP-churd NAYLZ)—artificial nails made by combining a liquid and powder mixture, and applying it over a nail extension form and natural nail; the hardened nail is then shaped to the desired length.



sculptured nails

sculpturing (SKULP-chur-ing)—the formation of a hair shape and silhouette by creating volume or volume and indentation.

scurf (SKURF)—thin, dry scales or scabs on the body, especially on the scalp; dandruff.

scurvy (SKUR-vee)—a nutritional disorder caused by deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid); characterized by extreme weakness, spongy gums, and bleeding under the skin.

scutellum (skoo-TEL-um)—dry, sulfur-yellow, cup-like crusts on the scalp.

sealer (SEEL-ur)—liquid applied over the nail polish to protect the polish and minimize chipping or cracking.

seam (SEEM)—in hairstyling, an overlapping of two ends as in a French twist.

seaweed (SEE-weed)—a plant growing in the sea; used in cosmetic preparations for its protein content.

sebaceous (seh-BAY-shus)—pertaining to or having the nature of oil or fat.

- sebaceous cyst (sih-BAY-shus SIST)**—a distended oily or fatty follicle or sac.
- sebaceous gland (sih-BAY-shus GLAND)**—oil glands of the skin connected to hair follicles; any glands in the skin that secrete sebum.
- seborrhea (seb-oh-REE-ah)**—an abnormal increase of secretion from the sebaceous glands.
- seborrhea capitis (seb-oh-REE-ah KAP-ih-tis)**—seborrhea of the scalp, commonly called dandruff; pityriasis.
- seborrhea oleosa (seb-oh-REE-ah oh-leh-OH-sah)**—excessive oiliness of the skin, especially of the forehead and nose.
- seborrhea sicca (seb-oh-REE-ah SIK-ah)**—an accumulation on the scalp of greasy scales or crusts due to overaction of the sebaceous glands; dandruff or pityriasis.
- seborrheic (seb-oh-REE-ik)**—seborrheal; pertaining to the overactivity of the sebaceous glands.
- seborrheic, alopecia (seb-oh-REE-ik, al-uh-PEE-she-a)**—baldness caused by diseased sebaceous glands.
- sebum (SEEB-um)**—the fatty or oily secretions of the sebaceous glands; lubricates hair and skin.
- second degree burn (SEK-und duh-GREE BURN)**—a burn characterized by pain, blistering, and destruction of the epidermis.
- secondary (SEK-un-deh-ree)**—second in rank, importance, value, or in the order of time or development.
- secondary color (SEK-un-deh-ree KUL-ur)**—a color obtained by mixing equal parts of two primary colors; examples are green, orange, and violet.
- secondary hair (SEK-un-deh-ree HAYR)**—the stiff, short, coarse hair found on eyelashes, eyebrows, and within the openings or passages of the nose and ears.
- secrete (suh-KREET)**—to separate from blood; form into new materials and emit as a secretion.

secretion (sĭh-KREE-shun)—the process by which materials are separated from the blood, usually by glandular function, and formed into new substances used to carry out special functions.

secretory (seh-KREET-toh-ree)—relating to secretion or to the secretion.

secretory nerves (seh-KREET-toh-ree NUHRVS)—nerves of the sweat and oil glands, regulating perspiration and sebum excretions.

section (SEK-shun)—portion of a whole: to divide the hair by parting into uniform working areas for control.

sedative (SED-ah-tiv)—tending to quiet or allay nervous excitement; any drug that produces a quieting effect on the central nervous system.

sedentary (SED-en-teh-ree)—settled; inactive.

seep (SEEP)—to ooze out slowly.

segment (SEG-ment)—to separate into constituent parts; one of the constituent parts of something.

selector switch (see-LEK-tor SWITCH)—an apparatus used to select the kind of current desired for a treatment.

selenium (seh-LEE-nee-um)—in nutrition, an essential mineral found in cereals, vegetables, and fish; preserves tissue elasticity and aids in promotion of body growth.

selenium sulphide (seh-LEE-nee-um SUL-fyd)—a bright-orange powder used in preparations for the treatment of seborrheic dermatitis and common dandruff.

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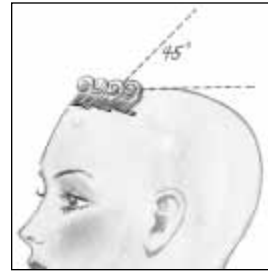
semilunar bone (sem-ee-LOO-nur BOHN)—a crescent-shaped bone of the wrist.

semipermanent hair coloring (sem-ee-PUR-mah-nent HAYR KUL-ur-ing)—the process of hair coloring that is formulated to last through several shampoos. It partially penetrates the hair shaft and stains the cuticle layer, slowly fading with each shampoo.

semipermanent rinse (sem-ee-PUR-mah-nent RINS)—a nonpermanent hair rinse that is removed after several shampoos.

semipermanent shampoo hair color (sem-ee-PUR-mah-nent sham-POO HAYR KUL-ur)—a shampoo that imparts a semipermanent color that lasts several weeks.

semistandup curl (sem-ee-STAND-up KURL)—the placement of a curl on its base in such a manner as to allow it to partially stand away from the scalp, giving slight directed volume; used to create a transition from standup pincurls to sculptured pincurls; also known as a flare curl.



semistandup curl

semitransformation (sem-ee-trans-for-MAY-shun)—a frontal hairpiece extending to just above or behind the ear.

senile (SEE-nyl)—relating to or characteristic of old age or the infirmities of old age; exhibiting loss of mental faculties associated with old age.

senile canities (SEE-nyl kuh-NIT-eez)—grayness of the hair in elderly people.

senility (she-NIL-ih-tee)—quality or state of being old.

sensation (sen-SAY-shun)—a feeling or impression arising as the result of the stimulation of an afferent nerve.

sense (SENS)—the faculty of sensation by which an individual perceives impressions such as taste, touch, smell, sight, and hearing.

sense organ (SENS OR-gun)—a living structure that receives sense impressions (the eye, ears, nose, skin, tongue, and mouth).

sensitive (SEN-sih-tiv)—easily affected by outside influences.

sensitive skin (SEN-sih-tiv SKIN)—skin that is easily damaged or reactive to substances.

sensitivity (sen-sih-TIV-ih-tee)—the state of being easily affected by certain chemicals or external conditions.

sensory (SEN-soh-ree)—relating to or pertaining to sensation.

sensory nerve (SEN-soh-ree NURV)—afferent nerve carrying impulses from sense organs to the brain where sensations of touch, cold, heat, sight, hearing, taste, smell, pain, and pressure are experienced.

sentient (SEN-chent)—sensitive; capable of sensation; feeling.

sepia (SEE-pee-ah)—a reddish-brown color.

sepsis (SEP-sis)—the contamination of various pus-forming and other pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the blood or tissues; septicemia.

septal artery (SEP-tal ART-uh-ree)—the artery that supplies the nostrils.

septic (SEP-tik)—relating to or caused by sepsis.

septicemia (sep-tih-SEE-mee-ah)—the condition that exists when pathogenic bacteria enter the bloodstream and circulate throughout the body, causing a general infection.

septum (SEP-tum)—a dividing wall; a partition, especially between bodily spaces or masses or soft tissue; separates the heart chambers.

sequence of massage (SEE-kwens UV muh-SAHZH)—the pattern or design of massage.

sequestering agent (sih-KWES-tur-ing AY-jent)—a preservative used to prevent changes in the chemical and physical composition of certain products.

serotonin (sayr-ah-TOH-nin)—a vasoconstrictor that causes vascular spasms to temporarily close a blood vessel.

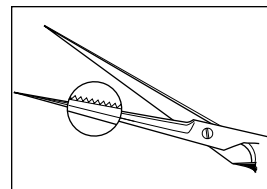
serous (SIR-us)—relating to or containing serum. Serous membranes act as a lubricant.

serrated (sur-RAYT-ed)—having saw like grooves along the edge.

serratus anterior (ser-RAT-us an-TEER-ee-ur)—a muscle of the chest assisting in breathing and in raising the arm.

serum (SE-rum)—the clear portion of any bodily fluid; the fluid portion of the blood obtained after coagulation; an antitoxin as prepared for therapeutic use.

sesame oil (SES-ah-mee OYL)—the emollient produced from the seed of an East Indian herb.



serrated

- set (SET)**—to form and secure the hair into a pattern of curls or waves to meet the requirements of a specific hairstyle.
- setting (SET-ing)**—an arrangement of the hair to meet the requirements of a specific hairstyle.
- setting gel (SET-ing JEL)**—a semisolid holding agent used to set the hair.
- seventh (facial) cranial nerve (SEV-enth (FAY-shul) KRAY-nee-ul NURV)**—the chief motor nerve of the face emerging near the lower part of the ear.
- shade (SHAYD)**—the gradation in color value by adding black to a color; a color slightly but visibly different from the one under consideration; a term used to describe a specific color.
- shading (SHAYD-ing)**—adding depth of color to strands of hair; in makeup, shadowing a feature to create the illusion of receding or becoming less prominent.
- shadow (SHAD-oh)**—the low area of a circle in a hairstyle.
- shadow wave (SHAD-oh WAYV)**—a shaping that resembles the outline of a finger wave but does not have a definite ridge and formation.
- shaft (SHAFT)**—slender stem-like structure; the long, slender part of the hair above the scalp.
- shaking (SHAYK-ing)**—in massage, a vibrating movement in which the hand is pressed on the body part and firmly moved from side to side.
- shampoo (sham-POO)**—to subject the scalp and hair to cleansing and massaging with some cleansing agent such as soap or detergent; a product formulated for cleansing the hair and scalp.
- shampoo bleach (sham-POO BLEECH)**—a hair lightener containing peroxide and shampoo.
- shampoo bowl (sham-POO BOHL)**—a specially designed basin with a U-shaped construction to allow the client to lie back in a comfortable position during the shampoo.
- shampoo brush (sham-POO BRUSH)**—a firm-bristled brush used to section the hair and apply shampoo near the scalp.

shampoo cape (sham-POO KAYP)—a plastic or cloth cape used to protect the client's clothing during the shampoo procedure.

shampoo comb (sham-POO KOHM)—a large, wide-toothed comb used to comb shampoo or other products through the hair and to remove tangles; rake.

shampoo molecule (sham-POO MAHL-ih-KYOOL)—large, specially-treated molecules with a head and tail. The tail attracts dirt, grease, debris, and oil, but repels water. The head attracts water, but repels dirt.

shampoo station (sham-POO STAY-shun)—the area where shampoo chairs and equipment are located.

shampoo tint (sham-POO TINT)—a shampoo product that cleans and adds color to the hair.

shampooing (sham-POO-ing)—the act of cleaning the hair and scalp.

shape (SHAYP)—the contour of an object; in hair sculpture, shape implies two dimensions.

shaper (SHAYP-ur)—a razor-like device used for shaping or cutting hair.

shaping (SHAYP-ing)—the molding of a section of hair in a circular movement in preparation for the formation of curls or a finger wave.

shaping, haircutting (SHAYP-ing, HAYR-kut-ing)—the process of shortening and thinning the hair to a particular style or to the contour of the head.

shaping, hairstyling (SHAYP-ing HAYR-styl-ing)—the formation of uniform arcs or curves in wet hair, thus providing a base for various patterns in hairstyling.

shaping, pivot (SHAYP-ing PIV-ut)—*see* pivot, hair shaping.

shark liver oil (SHARK LIV-ur OYL)—a brown, fatty oil obtained from the livers of sharks; a rich source of vitamin A; used in some types of creams and lotions.

shave (SHAYV)—to cut hair or a beard close to the skin; to remove hair from an area by use of a razor.

shaving (SHAYV-ing)—the technique of removing unwanted hair from the face or other part of the body using a razor.

shaving brush (SHAYV-ing BRUSH)—a brush with a handle and long, soft bristles; used to lather the face before shaving.

shaving cream (SHAYV-ing KREEM)—an emollient cream used to soften the beard before shaving.



shaving

shaving soap (SHAYV-ing SOHP)—a soap formulated to soften the beard before shaving.

shear-point tapering (SHEER-POYNT TAY-per-ing)—a technique for thinning out difficult heads of hair caused by hollows, wrinkles, and creases in the scalp, and by whorls of hair on the scalp.

shears (SHEERZ)—an instrument used for cutting hair.

sheath (SHEETH)—a covering enclosing or surrounding some organs.

sheen (SHEEN)—gloss; shininess.

shellac (sheh-LAK)—a resinous substance dissolved in alcohol that was used in hair sprays.

shiatsu (shee-AH-tsoo)—a Japanese therapeutic massage technique similar to acupuncture except the thumbs and tips of the fingers are used on the special areas instead of needles.

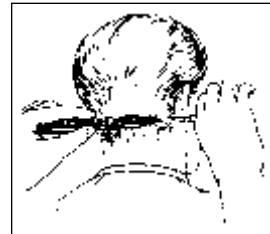
shift (SHIFT)—to move the hair away from its natural fall position.

shin (SHIN)—the frontal part of a leg below the knee; the shinbone.

shine (SHYN)—to reflect light; gloss; sheen.

shingle (SHING-gul)—a short haircut, particularly at the nape area where the haircut starts at the hairline from zero length, becoming gradually longer toward the crown.

shingles (SHING-guls)—an acute inflammation of a nerve trunk by the herpes zoster virus.



shingle

shock (SHOK)—a marked lowering of the vital signs as a result of injury or disease; a blow to the feelings.

short (SHORT)—low; brief; not long.

short circuit (SHORT SUR-kit)—to shut or break off an electric current before it has completed its course.

shorten (SHORT-en)—to reduce in length or duration.

shortwave (SHORT-wayv)—a form of high-frequency current used in permanent hair removal.

shoulder (SHOHL-dur)—consists of the scapula and clavicle; connects the arms to the trunk.

shoulder length (SHOHL-dur LENGTH)—the length of the hair that reaches the top part of the shoulder.

shrink (SHRINK)—to contract into a smaller area or size.

shrive! (SHRIV-ul)—to shrink into wrinkles, especially due to loss of moisture.

siccant; siccative (SIH-kant; SIK-ah-tiv)—drying; tending to make dry.

side (SYD)—the right or left half of a body or object.

side height (SYD HYT)—that area of the hair from the end of the sideburns up to the point at which the vertical and horizontal bone structures meet.

side part (SYD PART)—a part in the hair that is on the side, not in the center.

sideburn (SYD-burn)—continuation of the hairline in front of the ears.

S T

sienna (see-EN-ah)—an earth pigment containing iron and manganese oxides; it is yellowish-brown in the raw state but when burned, turns a deep reddish-brown; used as a coloring ingredient.

silhouette (sil-oo-ET)—an outline or outer dimension.

silica (SIL-ih-kuh)—dioxide of silicon.

silicon (SIL-ih-kahn)—an abundant nonmetallic element.

silicone (SIL-ih-kohn)—a water-resistant lubricant for the skin.

silicote (SIL-ih-koht)—a silicone oil used in some cosmetic products.

silk (SILK)—a strong, glossy, tightly woven natural fiber used for nail wrapping that becomes transparent when adhesive is applied; also used in making better quality wigs and hairpieces.

silk gauze (SILK GAWZ)—a fine gauze silk material used in toupee work or for ventilated parts of hairpieces.

silking (SILK-ing)—hair pressing.

silver hair (SIL-vur HAYR)—hair that has grayed and resembles the metallic white of silver metal; silver-gray hair.

silver nitrate (SIL-vur NY-trayt)—a white, crystalline salt; used as an antiseptic, germicide, and astringent in cosmetics, and as a coloring agent in hair dyes.

simple polymer chain (SIM-pul POL-ih-mur CHAYN)—long links of monomers attached in a head-to-tail fashion.

simplex (SIM-pleks)—common; simple; single.

simplex, acne (SIM-pleks, AK-nee)—common pimple.

simulated (SIM-yoo-layt-ed)—fake; made to look genuine.

sinews (SIN-yoos)—fibrous cords; tendons; joins muscles together.

singe (SINJ)—in hairdressing, to burn the hair ends; to burn lightly on the surface with a lighted wax taper.

single application coloring (SING-gul ap-lih-KAY-shun KUL-ur-ing)—a process that lightens and colors the hair in a single application; also called single process. *See* oxidative hair color.

single application tints (SING-gul ap-lih-KAY-shun TINTS)—products that lighten and add color to the hair in a single application; also called one-process tints or one-step tints.

single floral (SING-gul FLOR-ul)—a basic type of perfume containing the fragrance of one flower such as rose, gardenia, violet, or carnation.

single-process haircolor (SING-gul-PRAH-ses HAYR-kul-ur)—an oxidative tint solution that lifts or lightens while depositing color in one application. *See* oxidative haircolor.

single-prong clip (SING-gul-PRAWNG KLIP)—a clip having only one prong, designed to hold small curls on thin hair.

sinus (SY-nus)—a cavity or depression; a hollow in bone or other tissue.

sinusoid (SY-nuh-soyd)—resembling a sinus; a blood space in certain organs such as the liver and pancreas.

sinusoidal current (sy-nuh-SOYD-ul KUR-unt)—an induced, interrupted current similar to faradic current; used during scalp and facial manipulations.

sizing (SYZ-ing)—the fitting of a wig to the client's head size.

skeletal membrane (SKEL-uh-tul MEM-brayn)—tissue covering the bones and cartilage.

skeletal muscles (SKEL-uh-tul MUS-ulz)—muscles connected to the skeleton by tendons; responsible for moving the limbs, enabling facial expressions, speaking, and other voluntary movements.

skeletal system (SKEL-uh-tul SIS-tum)—the physical foundation of the body composed of the bones and moveable and immovable joints.

skeleton (SKEL-uh-tun)—the bony framework of the body.

skill (SKIL)—the mastery of an art or technique; dexterity in doing learned physical tasks.

skin (SKIN)—the external covering of the body; largest organ of the body with functions that include protection, heat regulation, secretion, excretion, sensation, absorption, and respiration.

skin abrasion peel (SKIN uh-BRAY-zhun PEEL)—a process that rubs or wears away the surface of the skin usually done with pumice stone powder; must be done only by a qualified professional person.

skin analysis (SKIN ah-NAL-ih-sis)—the examination and study of the skin to determine the appropriate treatment.

skin antiseptic (SKIN ant-ah-SEP-tik)—a liquid product formulated for the skin to retard the growth of bacteria-causing microorganisms.

skin astringent (SKIN ah-STRIN-jent)—a liquid product formulated to contract organic tissue; used to help control excessive oiliness and to invigorate the skin.

skin bleach (SKIN BLEECH)—a preparation formulated to lighten dark pigmentation spots on the skin.

skin care equipment (SKIN KAYR ee-KWIP-ment)—apparatus used during a facial treatment procedure such as lamps, atomizers, receptacles, and machines.

skin color (SKIN KUL-ur)—the color of skin as determined by melanin, hemoglobin (oxygenated and reduced), and carotenes.

skin freshener (SKIN FRESH-un-ur)—a liquid product used to invigorate the skin following the use of cleansing cream or lotion; a mild astringent.

skin graft (SKIN GRAFT)—skin taken from one part of the body to replace damaged skin on another part; a service performed by a surgeon.

skin peel (SKIN PEEL)—in mechanical skin peels, the use of rotating brushes to remove dead surface cells and debris from the skin; in product peels, a procedure using a mild product to remove dead surface cells from the skin; also called epidermabrasion, not to be confused with dermabrasion.

skin peel product (SKIN PEEL PRAH-dukt)—a product such as vegetable enzymes in creams or lotions that give the face a mild surface peeling treatment.

skin pigmentation (SKIN pig-men-TAY-shun)—the deposition of pigment by the cells; color pigment.

skin scope (SKIN SKOHP)—a magnifying glass and lamp combination used to analyze skin conditions; a magnifying lamp.

skin test (SKIN TEST)—a test to determine the existence or nonexistence of extreme sensitivity to certain substances such as foods or chemicals that do not adversely affect most individuals.

skin texture (SKIN TEKS-chur)—the general feel and appearance of the skin such as coarse, fine, smooth, or rough.

skin toner (SKIN TOH-nur)—a preparation that serves to freshen and tone the skin.

skin treatment (SKIN TREET-ment)—a procedure, such as a massage, to improve the health and appearance of the skin of the face and neck.



skip waving (SKIP WAYV-ing)—a setting method featuring a ridge following a shaping, against which is placed a series of overlapping pincurls, then repeating the shaping and curl placement.

skull (SKUL)—the bony case or the framework of the head divided into the cranium and facial bones.

slack (SLAK)—loose; not tight.

slant (SLANT)—at an angle or incline; in hairdressing, to make a hair parting on an angle.

slap (SLAP)—a movement in massage using the open hand, palm side down, to produce rhythmical, glancing contact with the body.

sleek (SLEEK)—smooth and glossy.

slicing (SLYS-ing)—carefully removing a section of hair from a shaping in preparation for making a pincurl (the remainder of the shaping is not disturbed).

slide cutting (SLYD KUT-ting)—method of cutting or thinning the hair using nonserated, razor-sharp shears.

slim (SLIM)—small in thickness; slender as in a human figure, a hair, or a thread.

slip (SLIP)—a smooth and slippery feeling imparted by talc to face powder.

slip on (SLIP AWN)—a hollow rubber or plastic head with facial features and hair that can be slipped over a mannequin head form; used to practice hairstyling techniques.

slippage (SLIP-ij)—the shifting and changing of position of sulfur bonds.

slithering (SLITH-ur-ing)—process of thinning the hair to graduated lengths with scissors.

slough (SLUF)—to separate dead cells from living tissue; to discard.

slow oxidation (SLOH ahk-si-DAY-shun)—when the rate of reaction is slow and only heat energy is given off.

smacking (SMAK-ing)—a massage movement in which the palm of the hand is used to slap the skin.

small intestine (SMAWL in-TES-tin)—the part of the intestine between the stomach and the colon consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.

smaller occipital nerve (SMAWL-ur ahk-SIP-ut-ul NURV)—located at the base of the skull, sensory nerve affecting the scalp and the muscles behind the ear.

smock (SMAHK)—a loose, lightweight garment worn to protect other clothing.

smocking (SMAHK-ing)—in wig making, a length of weft sewn in triangles, diamonds, or loops to create a flat, airy base.

smooth (SMOOTH)—continuous and unroughened; lacking blemishes; being without hair; lacking irregularities.

smooth face (SMOOTH FAYS)—a shaven face or face that is unblemished.

smooth muscle (SMOOTH MUS-ul)—muscle having nonstriated fibers; cannot be stimulated to contract by conscious effort.

smudge (SMUJ)—to spread or blur makeup or nail polish; to stain or smear.

snarls (SNARLZ)—tangles, as in hair.

soak (SOHK)—to place in a liquid to saturate or soften.

soap (SOHP)—a compound of fatty acid derived from fats and oils, chemically combined with an alkaline base; used as a cleaning agent.

soap cap (SOHP KAP)—a combination of prepared tint and shampoo applied to the hair like a regular shampoo; used to add some color and brightness to faded hair.

soapless shampoo (SOHP-les sham-POO)—a shampoo made with a synthetic detergent; it can be formulated at nearly any pH but is usually slightly acidic in reaction.

sodium (SOH-dee-um)—a metallic element of the alkali metal group.

sodium bicarbonate (SOH-dee-um bye-KAR-buh-nayt)—baking soda; a precipitate made by passing carbon dioxide gas through a

352 sodium carbonate

solution of sodium carbonate; used as a neutralizing agent, and, when mixed in shampoo, to remove hair spray buildup.

sodium carbonate (SOH-dee-um KAR-buh-nayt)—washing soda; used to prevent corrosion of metallic instruments when added to boiling water.

sodium chloride (SOH-dee-um KLOR-yd)—table salt (NaCl).

sodium hydroxide (SOH-dee-um hy-DRAHK-syd)—a powerful alkaline product used in some chemical hair relaxers; caustic soda; powerful alkali used in the manufacture of liquid soaps.

sodium hypochlorite (soh-DEE-um hy-puh-KLOR-yt)—common household bleach; disinfectant used to sanitize implements.

sodium lauryl sulfate (soh-DEE-um LOR-ul SUL-fayt)—a metallic compound of the alkaline group; white or light yellow crystals; used in detergents; a detergent, wetting agent, and emulsifier; used in shampoos for its degreasing qualities.

sodium nitrate (SOH-dee-um NY-trayt)—a clear, odorless crystalline salt used to manufacture nitric acid; sodium nitrite; used as an oxidizing agent.

sodium perborate (SOH-dee-um pur-BOR-ayt)—a compound formed by treating sodium peroxide with boric acid; when dissolving the substance in water, peroxide of hydrogen is generated; used as an antiseptic and bleaching agent.

sodium sulphite (SOH-dee-um SUL-fyt)—a soft, white metallic salt of sulphurous acid; used as an antiseptic, preservative, and antioxidant in hair color.

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sodium thiosulphate (SOH-dee-um thy-uh-SUL-fayt)—a compound used in solutions for impetiginous conditions and parasitic alopecias of the beard.

soft (SAWFT)—pliable; malleable; easily worked.

softener (SAWF-un-ur)—something that softens such as a compound added to water; in hairdressing, a term for a product applied before a permanent wave or color to lower cuticle resistance; a presoftener.

softening (SAWF-un-ing)—to make less harsh; the application of a chemical product to hair, making it more receptive to hair coloring or permanent waving.

softening agent (SAW-fun-ing AY-gunt)—mild alkaline product applied prior to the color treatment to increase porosity, swell the cuticle layer of the hair, and increase color absorption; tint that has not been mixed with developer is frequently used.

soft press (SAWFT PRES)—pressing the hair to remove 50 to 60 percent of the curl.

soft soap (SAWFT SOHP)—fluid or semifluid soap.

soft water (SAWFT WAWT-ur)—rain water or chemically softened water that readily lathers with soap; water that is free from calcium or magnesium compounds.

solar (SOH-lur)—pertaining to the sun.

sole (SOHL)—the bottom surface of the foot.

solid (SAHL-id)—any substance that does not flow; form of matter with definite shape, volume, and weight.

solid form (SAHL-id FORM)—in hairdressing, an unbroken surface; unactivated texture.

solid peroxide (SAHL-id pur-AHK-syd)—sodium perborate and mild acid in tablet form that is dissolved in water before using.

solubility (sahl-yuh-BIL-ih-tee)—the extent to which a substance (solute) dissolves in a liquid (solvent) to produce a homogeneous system (solution).

soluble (SAHL-yuh-bul)—capable of being dissolved.

solute (SAHL-yoot)—the dissolved substance in a solution.

solution (suh-LOO-shun)—a blended mixture of solid, liquid, or gaseous substances; the act or process by which a substance is homogeneously mixed with a liquid, gas, or solid.

solvent (SAHL-vent)—a substance, usually liquid, that dissolves another substance without any change in chemical composition.

sorbic acid (SOR-bik AS-ud)—a white crystalline solid from the berries of the mountain ash; also produced synthetically; used in



a wide variety of cosmetics as a binder, humectant, and preservative.

soufflé (soo-FLAY)—to make light and frothy, and fixed in that condition by heat.

soybean (SOY-been)—a leguminous herb that produces oil used in the manufacture of soaps, shampoos, and bath oils.

space base (SPAYS BAYS)—an elongated stem creating a wider area between two rows of pincurls.

sparse (SPARS)—thinly diffused; not dense; consisting of a few or scattered elements; thin, irregular eyebrows or balding areas of the head.

spasm (SPAZM)—an involuntary muscular contraction.

spasmodic (spaz-MAHD-ik)—pertaining to a spasm; convulsive; intermittent.

spat (SPAT)—a slight blow or slap on the skin, used in some massage procedures.

spatula (SPACH-uh-lah)—a flexible implement with a blunt blade used for removing creams from their containers.

spearmint oil (SPEER-mint OYL)—a fragrant plant of the mint family; used as a flavoring agent in perfumes and in toothpastes.

specialist (SPESH-ah-list)—one who devotes himself or herself to some special branch of learning such as art, cosmetology, or business.

spectrum (SPEK-trum)—an arrangement of rainbow colored bands produced by the passage of white light through a prism.

speed (SPEED)—a rate of motion such as fast, medium, or slow; in fast speed, the closest rate of motion from its point of origin within its shape; in medium speed, the rate of motion in the middle are of a shape between fast and slow; and in slow speed, the furthest rate of motion from its point of origin within its shape.

sphenoid (SFEE-noyd)—wedge-shaped; the wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull; joins all bones of the cranium together.

sphere (SFEER)—a geometric figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle around its diameter; globular.

- spherical (SFEER-ih-kul)**—relating to or having the shape of a sphere.
- spinal (SPY-nal)**—pertaining to the spine or vertebral column.
- spinal accessory (SPY-nal ak-SES-oh-ree)**—eleventh cranial nerve.
- spinal column (SPY-nal KAHL-um)**—the backbone or vertebral column.
- spinal cord (SPY-nal KORD)**—the portion of the central nervous system that originates in the brain, extends down to the lower extremity of the trunk, and is protected by the spinal column.
- spinal nerves (SPY-nul NURVZ)**—the nerves arising from the spinal cord, its branches supply the muscles and scalp at the back of the head and neck.
- spindle cells (SPIN-dui SELS)**—alert the central nervous system to the length, stretch, and speed of the muscle; located in the belly of a muscle.
- spindle-shaped (SPIN-dui-SHAYPT)**—shaped like a spindle; tapering toward each end.
- spine (SPYN)**—a short process of bone; the backbone.
- spiral (SPY-ral)**—coil; winding around a center like a watch spring.
- spiral curl (SPY-ral KURL)**—also called helical wind; a method of curling hair by winding a strand around a rod; spiral winding.
- spiral perm (SPY-ral PURM)**—a method in permanent waving in which hair is wound on perm rods from the scalp toward the ends.
- spiral rod (SPY-ral RAHD)**—a rod on which the hair is wound in a spiral manner for a permanent wave.
- spirillum (spy-RIL-um); pl., spirilla (spy-RIL-ah)**—spiral or corkscrew-shaped bacterium causing diseases such as syphilis.
- spirit gum (SPEER-it GUM)**—gum used to attach false hair to skin or scalp.
- splash neutralizer (SPLASH NOO-truh-ly-zur)**—a chemical agent capable of stopping the action of the cold waving solution, and setting or hardening the hair in its new form.
- split end (SPLIT END)**—visible separation at the end of the hair due to cuticle damage.

sponge (SPUNJ)—an elastic, porous substance that serves as an absorbent; the skeleton of an aquatic organism cultivated for use as cosmetic and cleansing pads.

spongy hair (SPUN-jee HAYR)—hair that is overporous due to overbleaching or abuse.

spool rod (SPOOL RAHD)—a straight cold wave rod.

spore (SPOHR)—a tiny bacterial body having a protective wall to withstand unfavorable conditions.

sports massage (SPORTS muh-SAHZH)—massage used to prepare athletes for upcoming events and to aid in body restoration following competitions.

spot bleaching or lightening (SPAHT BLEECH-ing OR LYT-un-ing)—applying bleach (lightener) to areas insufficiently lightened in order to produce even results.

spot tinting (SPAHT TINT-ing)—applying tint to areas insufficiently colored in order to achieve even results.

sprain (SPRAYN)—injury to a joint resulting in stretching or tearing of ligaments.

spray (SPRAY)—to discharge liquid in the form of a fine vapor.

spray gun (SPRAY GUN)—an applicator used to spray a fine mist.

spray machine (SPRAY muh-SHEEN)—a device employed to apply a very fine spray or mist of astringent to massage the nerve ends in the skin.

spring grip irons (SPRING GRIP EYE-urnz)—thermal curling irons equipped with springs to enable them to close automatically.

springs; wig springs (SPRINGZ)—springs inserted into a wig or hair-piece foundation that are designed to hold it close to the head.

spur (SPUR)—a pointed, horny outgrowth usually found on the feet.

squama (SKWAY-mah)—an epidermic scale made up of thin, flat cells.

squamous (SKWAY-mus)—scaly; covered with scales; thin and flat like fish scales.

square-shaped face (SKWAYR-SHAYPT

FAYS)—facial structure characterized by a wide forehead and jaw; usually shorter in length than an oval.

stabilized (STAY-bih-lyzd)—made stable or firm; preventing changes.

stabilizer (STAY-bih-ly-zur)—general name for an ingredient that prolongs lifetime, appearance, and performance of a product; a retarding agent or a substance that preserves a chemical equilibrium. *See* fixative.

stable (STAY-bul)—in a balanced condition; not readily destroyed or decomposed; resisting molecular change.

stack, permanent wave (STAK, PUR-mah-nent WAYV)—a wrapping technique to curl ends of long hair; wrapping begins at the hairline and progresses to the crown with sticks used to maintain an even design.

stacking (STAK-ing)—a haircutting technique using a slight graduation to achieve volume; an end permanent technique where one roller is stacked and extended above the other.

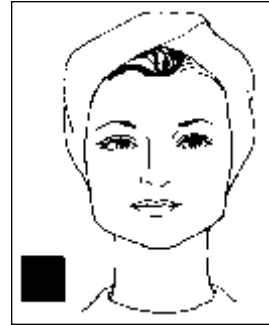
stages (STAY-jez)—the term describing the visible color changes the hair passes through during a lightening process.

stagger (STAG-ur)—to arrange rollers on rods in a zigzag order.

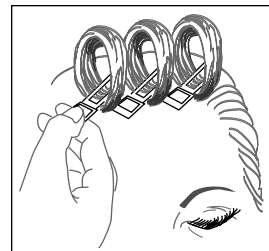
stain (STAYN)—an abnormal brown skin discoloration; hair color technique using a tint alone or mixed conditioner rather than peroxide.

stain remover (STAYN ree-MOOV-ur)—chemical used to remove tint stains from skin.

standup curl (STAND-UP KURL)—cascade curl; forerunner of the roller; a strand of hair held directly up from the scalp and wound with a large center opening in croquignole fashion, then fastened to the scalp in a standing position.



square-shaped face



standup curl

staphylococcus (**staf-uh-loh-KOK-us**); **pl.**, **staphylococci** (**staf-uh-loh-KOKS-eye**)—pus-forming microorganisms that are grouped in clusters like a bunch of grapes; found in abscesses, pustules, and boils.

starch (**STARCH**)—a white, tasteless, odorless substance found in potatoes, corn, rice, and similar vegetables; used in powders, dentifrices, hair colorings, and many other cosmetic preparations.

starting knot (**START-ing NAHT**)—a procedure in weaving to secure the first strand of hair.

static electricity (**STAT-ik ee-lek-TRIH-sut-ee**)—a form of electricity generated by friction.

stationary design line (**STAY-shun-ar-ee dih-ZYN LYN**)—one length; show no movement; another term for a stationary guide in hair cutting.

stationary guide (**STAY-shun-ar-ee geyed**)—stable guide; in haircutting a guideline that does not move.

staying power (**STAY-ing POW-ur**)—the holding ability or power of a perm or set.

steam (**STEEM**)—water changed into vapor form when its temperature is raised to boiling.

steamer, facial (**STEEM-ur, FAY-shul**)—an apparatus used in place of hot towels for steaming the face.

steamer, scalp (**STEEM-ur, SKALP**)—an apparatus used in place of hot towels for steaming the scalp.

stearate (**STEE-uh-rayt**)—a salt of stearic acid.

stearic acid (**stee-AYR-ik AS-ud**)—a white, fatty acid occurring in solid animal fats and in some vegetable fats; used in powders, creams, lotions, and soap as a lubricant.

stearrhea (**stee-uh-REE-ah**)—a form of seborrhea.

steatoma (**stee-ah-TOH-muh**)—a sebaceous cyst; a fatty tumor.

steatosis (**stee-ah-TOH-sis**)—fatty degeneration; disease of the sebaceous glands.

steep (**STEEP**)—to soak in a liquid to soften or cleanse.

- stem (STEM)**—the strand of hair from the scalp up to but not including the first curvature of a pincurl.
- stem direction (STEM dih-REK-shun)**—the direction in which the stem moves from the base to the first arc.
- steps (STEPS)**—irregular layers in a haircut.
- sterile (STAIR-il)**—barren; free from all living organisms.
- sterilization (stayr-ih-luh-ZAY-shun)**—the process of making sterile; the destruction of all germs, whether beneficial or harmful.
- sterilize (STAYR-ih-lyz)**—to make sterile or free from microorganisms, including spores.
- sterilizer (STAYR-ih-ly-zur)**—an apparatus used to sterilize equipment or other objects by destroying all contaminating microorganisms.
- sterilizer cabinet, dry (STAYR-ih-ly-zur KAB-ih-net, DRY)**—a closed receptacle containing chemical vapors to keep sterilized objects ready for use.
- sterilizer, wet (STAYR-ih-ly-zur, WET)**—a receptacle containing a disinfectant for the purpose of sterilizing implements.
- sterno (STUR-noh)**—a prefix denoting connection with the sternum (breastbone).
- sternocleidomastoid artery (STUR-noh-KLEE-ih-doh-MAS-toyd ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the neck.
- sternocleidomastoideus (STUR-noh-KLEE-ih-doh-mas-TOYD-ee-us)**—a muscle of the neck that depresses and rotates the head.
- sternomastoid (stur-noh-MAS-toyd)**—pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process.
- sternum (STUR-num)**—the flat bone or breastbone that forms the ventral support of the ribs.
- steroid (STAYR-oyd)**—any of a large group of fat-soluble organic compounds including the sterols and sex hormones.
- stigma (STIG-muh)**—a mark, spot, scar, or other blemish on the skin.
- stimulant (STIM-yuh-lent)**—an agent that arouses organic activity.
- stomach (STUM-ik)**—the dilated portion of the alimentary canal in which one of the processes of digestion takes place.

stopping point (STAHP-ing POYNT)—in massage, a point on a muscle or over a pressure point where pressing movements are made during the facial or scalp massage.

straight (STRAYT)—extending in one direction without a curve or bend; not curly.

straight elevation (STRAYT el-ah-VAY-shun)—in haircutting, a term applied to the method of cutting the hair in a straight sphere or frame.

straight permanent wave rod (STRAYT PUR-mah-nent WAYV RAHD)—a permanent wave rod that is equal in circumference along the entire curling area.

straight profile (STRAYT PROH-fyl)—a profile that has evenly balanced facial features; being neither concave nor convex when seen in profile.

straight razor (STRAYT RAY-zohr)—a hardened steel blade attached to a handle by means of a pivot.

straight wave (STRAYT WAYV)—a wave running alongside and parallel to the part.

straightening comb (STRAYT-un-ing KOHM)—also called a pressing comb; a comb constructed of steel or brass with a wood handle, usually heated electrically; used to remove curl from overcurly hair.

strand (STRAND)—fibers or hairs that form a unit.

strand test (STRAND TEST)—a test given before tinting, lightening, permanent waving, or in hair relaxing to determine the required developing or processing time; a test to determine the degree of porosity and elasticity of the hair, as well as the ability of the hair to withstand the effects of chemicals.

stratum (STRAT-um); pl., strata (STRAT-ah)—a layer as in tissue.

stratum basale (STRAT-um buh-SAY-lee)—basal layer; the cell-producing layer of the epidermis.

stratum corneum (STRAT-um KOR-nee-um)—outer layer of the skin.

stratum germinativum (STRAT-um jur-min-ah-TIV-um)—the deepest layer of the epidermis resting on the corneum.

stratum granulosum (STRAT-um gran-yoo-LOH-sum)—granular layer of the skin.

stratum lucidum (STRAT-um LOO-sih-dum)—the clear, transparent layer of the epidermis under the stratum corneum.

stratum malpighian (STRAT-um mal-PIG-ee-an)—the germinative or innermost layer of the epidermis including the spinosum or prickle layer.

stratum mucosum (STRAT-um myoo-KOH-sum)—mucous or malpighian layer of the skin.

stratum spinosum (STRAT-um spy-NOH-sum)—the prickle cell layer of the skin often classified with the stratum germinatum to form the basal layer; prickle-like threads join the cells.

streak (STREEK)—to lighten a strand of hair to create a highlighted effect.

streaking (STREEK-ing)—lightening thin sections of the hair.

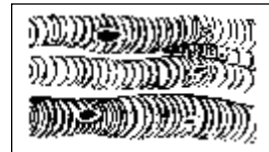
streaking cap (STREEK-ing KAP)—also called frosting cap; a plastic or rubber head covering with punctured holes used to lighten or darken strands of hair.

streptococcus (strep-toh-KOK-us); pl., streptococci (strep-toh-KOK-eye)—pus-forming bacteria arranged in curved lines resembling a string of beads; found in strep throat and blood poisoning.

stress (STRES)—a situation that causes tension.

stretch wig (STRECH WIG)—a wig that has been constructed with a completely elasticized foundation that will stretch to fit a wide range of head sizes.

striated (STRY-ayt-ed)—marked with parallel lines or bands; striped as in voluntary muscles.



striated

stringy hair (STRING-ee HAYR)—limp hairs matted together forming a rope-like strand.

stripping (STRIP-ing)—the removal of color from the hair shaft; bleaching; lightening; strong shampoos or soaps that remove

some of the color from the hair are also known as stripping substances.

stroke (STROHK)—the result of a blood clot or ruptured vessel in the brain.

stroking (STROHK-ing)—a gliding movement over a surface; to pass the finger or any instrument gently over a surface; effleurage.

strong hair (STRAWNG HAYR)—hair that is somewhat resistant to treatments; usually coarser than average hair.

strontium sulphide (STRAHN-chum SUL-fyd)—a light gray powder capable of liberating hydrogen sulphide in the presence of water; used as a depilatory.

strop (STROP)—a strip constructed of durable and flexible material such as leather, linen, or silk with a smooth, finished surface; designed to bring a razor to a smooth, whetted edge *See* razor strop.

sty, stye (STY); pl., sties, styas (STYZ)—inflammation of one of the sebaceous glands of the eyelid.

style (STYL)—the current, fashionable mode of dress, makeup, or hair design; the specific shape, size, and placement of curls and waves of a finished hairstyle.

style cut (STYL KUT)—a short hair shaping that has the design and style cut into the top, sides, and nape.

style drying (STYL DRY-ing)—the drying and styling of the hair at the same time.

style part (STYL PART)—a planned part in the hair that is visible in the finished hairstyle.

styling chair (STYL-ing CHAYR)—an adjustable chair, usually with a footrest, in which the client sits while the hair is being styled.

styling comb (STYL-ing KOHM)—a comb designed with one-half row of thin, close teeth and the other half with wider spaces between the teeth; used to aid in styling hair.

styling gel (STYL-ing JEL)—a jelly-like preparation used to aid in styling the hair and add stiffness.

styling iron heater (STYL-ing EYE-urn HEET-ur)—an electric apparatus used to heat thermal curling irons.

styling lotion (STYL-ing LOH-shun)—a liquid preparation used to add body and staying power to the finished hairstyle.

styling station (STYL-ing STAY-shun)—a space or unit in a salon containing the furnishings, implements, and products needed to cut and style hair.

stylist (STYL-ist)—one who develops, designs, advises on, or creates styles.

styptic (STIP-tik)—an agent causing contraction of living tissue; used to stop bleeding; an astringent.

styrofoam (STY-roh-fohm)—a lightweight plastic foam used for wig blocks and to keep styled wigs in shape.

sub (SUB)—a prefix denoting under; below.

subclavian (sub-KLAY-vee-an)—lying under the clavicle such as the subclavian artery.

subcutaneous (sub-kyoo-TAY-nee-us)—under the skin.

subcutis (sub-KYOO-tis)—subdermis; subcutaneous tissue; under or beneath the corium or dermis; the true skin.

subdermis (sub-DUR-mis)—subcutis or subcutaneous tissue of the skin.

subdivide (SUB-dih-vyd)—to divide a section into smaller sections.

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

suboccipital nerve (sub-ahk-SIP-ut-ul NURV)—nerve that stimulates the deep muscles of the back and the neck.

subsection (SUB-sek-shun)—dividing a section into smaller parts; the part created by this division.

suction machine (SUK-shun muh-SHEEN)—an apparatus used in some facial treatment procedures to dislodge debris from the follicles.

sudamen (soo-DAY-men); pl., sudamina (soo-DAM-ih-nah)—a disorder of the sweat glands with obstruction of their ducts.

sudor (SOO-dor)—sweat; perspiration.

sudoriferous (sood-uh-RIF-uh-rus)—carrying or producing sweat.

sudoriferous ducts (sood-uh-RIF-uh-rus DUKTS)—the excretory ducts of the sweat glands.

sudoriferous glands (sood-uh-RIF-uh-rus GLANDZ)—sweat glands of the skin.

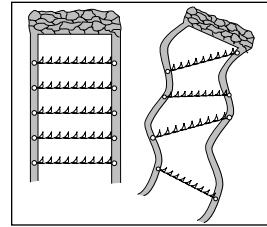
sudorific (sood-uh-RIF-ik)—causing or inducing perspiration.

sulfide (SUL-fyd)—compound of sulfur and an oxide.

sulfite (SUL-fyt)—any salt or sulfurous acid.

sulfonated oil (SUL-fuh-nayt-ud OYL)—an organic substance prepared by reacting oils with sulphuric acid; used as a base in soapless shampoos and in hair sprays as an emulsifier.

sulfur bonds (SUL-fur BAHNDZ)—sulfur crossbonds formed by the attraction of opposite electric charges in the hair that hold the chains of amino acids together; position determines curl present in the hair.



sulfur bonds

sulfur, sulphur (SUL-fur)—a solid, nonmetallic element, usually yellow in color; it is insoluble in water.

sulfuric acid (sul-FYOO-rik AS-ud)—oil of vitriol; colorless and nearly odorless, heavy, oily corrosive liquid; employed as a caustic.

sulphide (SUL-fyd)—a compound of sulfur with another element or basic radical.

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sunburn (SUN-burn)—inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the sun.

sunburst (SUN-burst)—a special form of hair lightening that creates a sun-like effect, usually in the front of the style.

sunflower seed oil (SUN-flow-ur SEED OYL)—oil obtained from the seeds of sunflowers; a good source of vitamin E; used in soap manufacturing, salad oil, and some food products.

sunlamp (SUN-lamp)—a lamp that radiates ultraviolet rays; used in cosmetic and therapeutic face and body treatments.

- sunlighting (SUN-lyt-ing)**—the technique of highlighting the top layer of the hair.
- sun protection factor (SUN-proh-TEK-shun FAK-tur)**—SPF; calculation describing the increased allowable time of sun exposure by using factored skin creams, lotions, and the like before a particular skin type burns; for example, SPF4 allows exposure to the sun four times longer without burning.
- suntan (SUN-tan)**—deepening the pigmentation of the skin as a result of sun exposure.
- super (SOO-pur)**—a prefix denoting over; above; beyond.
- superciliary (soo-pur-SIL-ee-ayr-ee)**—pertaining to or referring to the region of the eyebrow.
- supercilium (soo-pur-SIL-ee-um); pl., supercilia (soo-pur-SIL-ee-ah)**—the eyebrow.
- superficial (soo-pur-FISH-al)**—pertaining to or being on the surface.
- superficial cervical (soo-pur-FISH-al SUR-vih-kal)**—a cranial nerve that supplies the muscle and skin of the neck.
- superficial fascia (soo-pur-FISH-ul FAYSH-uh)**—a sheet of subcutaneous tissue; tissue that attaches the dermis to underlying structures.
- superficial temporal artery (soo-pur-FISH-ul TEM-puh-rul ART-uh-ree)**—the artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the front, side, and top of the head.
- superfluous (soo-PUR-floo-us)**—excessive; more than is wanted and needed.
- superfluous hair (soo-PUR-floo-us HAYR)**—unwanted hair.
- superior (soo-PEER-ee-ur)**—higher; upper; better; of more value.
- superior auricularis (soo-PEER-ur aw-rik-yuh-LAYR-is)**—the muscle that draws the ear upward.
- superior labial artery (soo-PEER-ee-ur LAY-bee-ul ART-ur-ee)**—artery that supplies blood to the upper lip and region of the nose.
- superior labial nerve (soo-PEER-ee-ur LAY-bee-ul NURV)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the upper lip.

superior maxillary (soo-PEER-ee-ur MAK-suh-layr-ee)—the upper jawbone.

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

superior vena cava (soo-PEER-ee-ur VEE-nuh KAH-vuh)—the large vein that carries blood to the upper right chamber of the heart.

superioris (soo-peer-ee-OR-is)—a muscle that elevates.

supinate (SOO-puh-nayt)—to turn the forearm and hand so the palmar surface is uppermost.

supinator (SOO-puh-nayt-ur)—a muscle of the forearm that rotates the radius outward and the palm upward.

supple hair (SUP-ul HAYR)—hair that is easily managed; pliable, not stiff.

supporting curl (suh-PORT-ing KURL)—a pincurl made in the same direction as the first line of curls.

suppuration (sup-yuh-RAY-shun)—the formation of pus.

supraclavicular (soo-pruh-kluh-VIK-yoo-lar)—above the clavicle.

supraclavicular nerve, intermediate (soo-pruh-kluh-VIK-yoo-lar NURV, in-tur-MEE-dee-ut)—nerve that receives stimuli from the lower anterior aspect of the neck and interior chest wall.

supraclavicular nerve, lateral (soo-pruh-kluh-VIK-yuh-lar NURV, LAT-ur-ul)—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the lateral aspect of the neck and shoulder.

supraorbital (soo-pruh-OR-bih-tul)—above the orbit or eye.

supraorbital artery (soo-pruh-OR-bih-tul ART-uh-ree)—artery that supplies blood to the upper eyelid and forehead.

supraorbital nerve (soo-pruh-OR-bih-tul NURV)—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the upper eyelid and the forehead.

suprascapular artery (soo-pruh-SKAP-yoo-lar ART-uh-ree)—the artery that supplies blood to the shoulder joints and muscles surrounding the area.

supratrochlear (soo-pruh-TRAHK-lee-ur)—above the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle.

- supratrochlear artery (soo-pruh-TRAHK-lee-ur ART-ur-ee)**—artery that supplies blood to the anterior scalp.
- supratrochlear nerve (soo-pruh-TRAHK-lee-ur NURV)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the medial aspect of forehead, root of the nose, and the upper eyelid.
- surface (SUR-fis)**—the outer or topmost boundary of an object; the boundary of any three-dimensional figure.
- surface tension (SUR-fis TEN-shun)**—the tension or resistance to rupture possessed by the surface film of a liquid.
- surfactant (sur-FAK-tant)**—surface active agent; a molecule composed of an oil-loving (oleophilic) part and a water-loving (hydrophilia) part that acts as a bridge to allow oil and water to mix; surfactants include wetting agents, emulsifiers, cleansers, solubilizers, dispersing aids, and thickeners.
- surgical glove (SUR-jih-kul GLUV)**—a thin, rubber glove used to protect the hands from stains and irritants.
- suspension (sus-PEN-shun)**—a state in which solid particles are dispersed in or distributed throughout a liquid medium; the particles in the medium are large but not large enough to settle to the bottom under the influence of gravity.
- swab (SWAHB)**—absorbent cotton wrapped around the end of a short, pliable stick; used for the application of solutions and for removing excess makeup.
- swathe (SWATHH)**—knotted or woven hairpiece usually worn at the nape of the neck.
- sweat (SWET)**—to exude or excrete moisture from the pores of the skin; perspire.
- sweat gland (SWET GLAND)**—small, convoluted tubules that secrete sweat; found in the subcutaneous tissue and ending at the opening of the pores.
- Swedish massage (SWEE-dish muh-SAHZH)**—a system of traditional manipulations including effleurage, petrissage, vibration, friction, and tapotement for muscles and joints; also called Swedish movement cure.

sweep (SWEEP)—to brush or comb the hair upward, moving or extending it in a wide curve or over a wide area; upsweep.

sweet bay oil (SWEET BAY OYL)—an oil produced from the leaves of the laurel; used in soaps, perfumes, and emollients.

swirl (SWURL)—formation of a wave in a diagonal direction from the back to the side of the head.

switch (SWICH)—a long length of wefted hair mounted with a loop on the end; usually constructed with three stem strands to provide flexibility in styling; a separate tress of hair or some substitute worn by women to increase the apparent mass of hair.

swivel clamp (SWIV-ul KLAMP)—a clamp used to secure a wig block or mannequin head to a tabletop.

sycosis (sy-KOH-sis)—a chronic pustular inflammation of the hair follicles.

sycosis barbae (sy-KOH-sis BAR-bee)—a chronic inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard; barber's itch.

sycosis tinea (sy-KOH-sis TIN-ee-uh)—parasitic ringworm of the beard; barber's itch.

sycosis vulgaris (sy-KOH-sis vul-GAYR-is)—a pustular, follicular lesion caused by staphylococci; nonparasitic sycosis of the beard.

symbol (SIM-bul)—conventional abbreviation; a character, sign, or mark to represent an object, abstract idea, element, quantity, or the like.

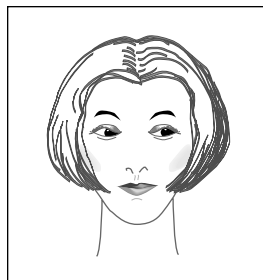
symmetrical (sih-MET-rih-kal)—uniform and balanced in proportion and style.

symmetrical hairstyle (sih-MET-rih-kal HAYR-styl)—a hairstyle with a similar design on both sides of the face.

symmetry (SIM-ut-ree)—balanced proportions; harmony of line and form.

sympathetic nervous system (sim-puh-THET-ik NUR-vus SIS-tem)—that part of the au-

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symmetrical hairstyle

tonomic nervous system concerned with mediating involuntary responses of the body such as heart rate, salivary secretion, blood pressure, digestion, and so forth.

symptom, objective (SIMP-tum, ahb-JEK-tiv)—a symptom that can be seen, as in pimples or pustules.

symptom, subjective (SIMP-tum, sub-JEK-tiv)—a symptom that can be felt but not seen, such as itching.

symptomata alopecia (simp-tum-AT-ih-kuh al-uh-PEE-shun)—loss of hair due to illness.

syndactylism (sin-DAK-tuh-liz-um)—webbed fingers or toes.

synarthrotic joints (sin-ahr-THRAH-tik JOYNTS)—immovable joints such as the skull.

synergetic (sin-ur-JET-ik)—working together; the combined action or effect of two or more organs or agents; coordination of muscular or organ functions by the nervous system in such a way that specific movements and actions can be performed.

synovial fluid (suh-NOH-vee-uhl FLOO-id)—a transparent viscid fluid that lubricates the surfaces of joints to prevent friction.

synthetic (sin-THET-ik)—produced artificially, not naturally.

synthetic hair (sin-THET-ik HAYR)—a man-made, hair-like fiber made from nylon, dynel, rayon, or other like product, or from any combination of these fibers.

syphilis (SIF-ih-lis)—a sexually transmitted disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*.

syrrian hair (SEER-ee-un HAYR)—a mixture of human hair or animal hair with yak hair.

system (SIS-tum)—a group of bodily organs acting together to perform one or more functions; an arrangement of objects that completes a unit; a procedure or established way of doing something.

systemic (sis-TEM-ik)—pertaining to a system or to the body as a whole; affecting the body generally.

systemic circulation (sis-TEM-ik sir-KYU-lay-shun)—the circulation of blood from the heart throughout the body and back again to the heart.

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- tabes (TAY-beez)**—wasting away or emaciation due to disease.
- tablespoon (TAY-bul-spoon)**—abbreviation, tbsp.; a large spoon used for serving food and in measuring substances; one tablespoonful equals three teaspoons, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, or 15 milliliters in metric measure.
- tache (TASH)**—a small, discolored spot on the skin such as a freckle; a macule.
- tactile (TAK-tile)**—pertaining to the sense of touch; capable of being felt.
- tactile corpuscle (TAK-tile KOR-pus-ul)**—small epidermal structures with nerve endings that are sensitive to touch and pressure.
- tag (TAG)**—a small appendage, flap, or polyp; skin tag; cutaneous outgrowth of the skin.
- tail brush (TAYL BRUSH)**—a small, flat brush with stiff bristles and a long, tapering end; used to apply a hair coloring or relaxing product to the hair.
- tail comb (TAYL KOHM)**—a comb, half of which is shaped into a slender tail-like end. *See* rat-tail comb.
- tailored neckline (TAY-lord NEK-lyn)**—a hair shaping in which the hairline is low and angled in the nape area.
- talc (TALK)**—a soft, white hydrous magnesium silicate used in making powder and soaps.
- talcum powder (TAL-kum POW-dur)**—finely powdered, purified talc used as a dusting agent for the relief of chapped skin.
- talipes (TAL-ih-pee-z)**—a deformity of the foot such as clubfoot.



tailored neckline

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talus (TAL-us)—bone of the ankle that joins the bones of the leg; the ankle.

tan (TAN)—change in pigmentation of skin from exposure to the sun or ultraviolet rays; the color tan; a yellowish-brown color.

tang (TANG)—a projection such as the finger rest on scissors.

tangle (TANG-gul)—a matted mass of hair; snarled hair; to become snarled.

tangled hair (TANG-guld HAYR)—trichonodosis; fraying of the hair resulting in knots associated with breaking of the hair shaft.

tannic acid (TAN-ik AS-ud)—tannin; an astringent of plant origin.

tannin (TAN-un)—any of various soluble astringents; dyeing; the making of ink.

tanning lotion (TAN-ing LOH-shun)—a sunscreen product, usually containing oil and other ingredients to assist in the suntanning process; the product should include a sun protection factor (SPF) to protect skin from harmful rays while exposed to sun.

tap (TAP)—to touch or strike gently; to pat the face during the application of makeup; in massage, to strike lightly with flexed fingers.

tape (TAYP)—in hairstyling, a narrow strip of material to which adhesive is applied and used to attach false hair to the scalp or face, or to hold flat curls or bangs to the face.

taper (TAY-pur)—a gradual decrease in thickness, narrowing to a point; to become progressively narrower at one end.

tapered (TAY-purd); tapering (TAY-pur-ing)—in haircutting, hair that conforms to the shape of the head, usually shorter at the nape and longer in the crown and top areas.

tapering shears (TAY-pur-ing SHEERZ)—scissors designed for thinning hair and shaping blunt ends.

tapotement (tah-POT-ment)—a massage movement using a short, quick hacking, slapping, or tapping technique.



tapered

tapping (TAP-ing)—a massage movement; striking lightly with the partly flexed fingers.

tar (TAR)—the thick, semisolid brown or black liquid obtained from various species of pine; used to treat certain skin diseases; pine tar.



tapping

tarsal bones (TAR-sul BOHNS)—bones that make up the ankle.

tarsal artery (TAR-sul ART-uh-ree)—artery that supplies blood to the foot and tarsal joints.

tarsus (TAR-sus)—the root or posterior part of the foot or instep; the seven bones of the instep.

tartaric acid (tahr-tar-id AS-ud)—a colorless crystalline acid compound.

taupe (TOHP)—the color of moleskin; dark gray with a tinge of brown.

taut (TAWT)—tightly drawn; firm; not slack.

teal blue (TEEL BLOO)—a dull, greenish-blue color.

tease (TEEZ)—in hairstyling, to comb small sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp to form a cushion or base; also known as back-combing, rattling, French lacing, or ruffing.

teasing brush (TEEZ-ing BRUSH)—a small brush with short, stiff bristles and a long, thin handle; used to brush sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp.

teasing comb (TEEZ-ing KOHM)—a comb designed with alternating short and long teeth; used to comb sections of hair from the ends toward the scalp.

teaspoon (TEE-spoon)— $\frac{1}{6}$ of an ounce, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a tablespoon, 5 milliliters in metric measure.

technical (TEK-nih-kul)—relating to a technique; relating to a practical subject organized on scientific principles.

technician (tek-NIH-shun)—an individual trained and expert in a specific skill or subject.

technique (tek-NEEK)—manner of performance; a skill; a process.

tela (TEE-luh)—a web-like structure.

telangiectasis (tel-an-jee-EK-tuh-sus)—loss of hair while hair cells are in the resting stage.

telogen effluvium (TEL-uh-jen ef-FLOO-vee-um)—the premature shedding of hair in the resting phase. Can result from various causes such as difficult childbirth, shock, drug intake, fever.

telogen phase (TEL-uh-jen FAYZ)—the final resting phase of the hair cycle in a follicle, lasting until the fully grown hair is shed.

telophase (TEL-uh-fayz)—the final stage of cell mitosis in which the chromosomes reorganize to form an interstage nucleus.

temperature (TEM-pur-uh-chur)—the degree of heat or cold as measured by a thermometer.

temple (TEM-pul)—the flattened space on the side of the forehead.

temporal (TEM-puh-rul)—of or pertaining to the temple.

temporal artery (TEM-puh-rul ART-uh-ree)—deep artery that supplies blood to the temporal muscle, the orbit, and skull.

temporal artery, medial (TEM-puh-rul ART-ur-ee, MEE-dee-ul)—artery that supplies blood to the temporal muscle and eyelids.

temporal artery, superficial (TEM-puh-rul ART-ur-ee, soo-pur-FISH-ul)—artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the head, face, and scalp.

temporal bone (TEM-poh-rul BOHN)—the bone forming the side of the head in the ear region.

temporalis (tem-poh-RAY-lis)—the temporal muscle.

temporal nerve (TEM-poh-rul NURV)—the motion nerve that receives stimuli from the temporal muscle affecting the temple, side of the forehead, eyebrow, eyelid, and upper part of the cheek.

temporary (TEM-poh-rayr-ee)—not permanent; lasting only for a specific time.

temporary color (TEM-puh-rayr-ee KUL-ur)—a nonpermanent color made from preformed dyes; large pigment molecules prevent

penetration of the cuticle layer, allowing only a coating action that may be removed by shampooing.

temporary rinse (TEM-puh-rayr-ee RINS)—a nonpermanent color rinse used to color the hair; is easily removed by shampoo.

tendon (TEN-dun)—fibrous cord or band connecting muscle to bone.

tendril (TEN-drul)—a small, wispy curl that appears to be falling downward.

tensile (TEN-sul)—capable of being stretched.

tensile strength (TEN-sul STRENGTH)—the resistance of a material to the forces of stress.

tension (TEN-shun)—stress caused by stretching or pulling.

tepid (TEP-ud)—neither hot nor cold; lukewarm.

terminal (TUR-mih-nul)—of or pertaining to an end or extremity; a part that forms the end.

terminal hair (TUR-mih-nul HAYR)—tertiary hair; the long, soft hair found on the scalp; also present on legs, arms, and body of both males and females.

terminology (tur-mih-NAHL-uh-jee)—special words or terms used in science, art, or business.

terry (TAYR-ee)—a pile fabric in which the loops are uncut; a cotton fabric, very water absorbent; used for towels; terry cloth.

tertiary (TUR-shee-ayr-ee)—third in rank, order, or formation.

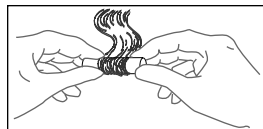
tertiary color (TUR-shee-ayr-ee KUL-ur)—an intermediate color achieved by mixing a secondary color and its neighboring primary color on the color wheel in equal amounts; an example is blue mixed with green to produce turquoise (blue-green); also referred to as intermediary colors.

tesla current (TES-luh KUR-unt)—commonly called violet ray; a thermal or heat producing current with a high rate of oscillation or vibration, used by cosmetologists for facial and scalp treatments.



Tesla, Nikola (TES-luh, nih-KOH-luh)—Croatian-American electrical engineer after whom the tesla high-frequency current is named.

test curls (TEST KURLZ)—a method to predetermine how the client's hair will react to cold waving solution and neutralizer; process of testing the hair to determine curl for motion during the permanent wave.



test curls

test strand (TEST STRAND)—a small section of hair on which hair color or chemical relaxer is applied to predetermine how the hair will react.

tetanus (TET-un-us)—an infectious disease that causes spasmodic muscle contractions of voluntary muscles; also called lockjaw.

tetter (TET-ur)—colloquial term for any of various skin eruptions such as eczema or ringworm.

textometer (teks-TAHM-uh-tur)—a device used to measure the elasticity and reaction of the hair to alkaline solutions.

textural combination (TEKS-chur-ul kahm-bih-NAY-shun)—a form incorporating two or more of the basic textures.

texture (TEKS-chur)—the composition or structure of a tissue or organ; the general feel or appearance of a substance.

texture, hair (TEKS-chur, HAYR)—the general quality and feel of the hair such as coarse, medium, or fine; the diameter of an individual hair strand.

texture, skin (TEKS-chur, SKIN)—the general feel and appearance of the skin such as coarse, fine, medium, thin, thick, and degree of elasticity.

texturize (TEKS-chur-yz)—in hairdressing, removing excess bulk without shortening the length; to cut for effect within the hair length, causing wispy or spiky effects.

thalassotherapy (thai-as-oh-THAYR-uh-pee)—therapy that utilizes sea water and products from the sea.

- thallium (THAL-ee-um)**—a bluish-white metallic element, the salts of which have been used for epilation; thallium is highly toxic to humans.
- thenar (THEE-nar)**—the fleshy prominence of the palm at the base of the thumb.
- theory (THEE-uh-ree)**—a plan or scheme existing in the mind only; hypothesis; a reasoned and probable explanation.
- therapeutic (thayr-uh-PYOOT-ik)**—pertaining to the treatment of disease by remedial agents or methods.
- therapeutic lamp (thayr-uh-PYOOT-ik LAMP)**—an electrical apparatus producing any of the rays of the spectrum; used for skin and scalp treatments.
- therapeutics (thayr-uh-PYOOT-iks)**—branch of medical science concerned with the treatment of disease.
- therapeutic treatments (thayr-uh-PYOOT-ik TREET-ments)**—beneficial treatments for skin, body, or scalp.
- therapy (THAYR-uh-pee)**—the science and art of healing.
- therm (THURM)**—a unit of heat to which equivalents have been given; an example is a small calorie, a kilocalorie.
- thermal (THUR-mul)**—relating to heat.
- thermal curling (THUR-mul KURL-ing)**—thermal waving; the art of waving and curling straight or pressed hair with thermal irons, either electrically heated or stove heated, using special manipulative techniques.
- thermal hairdressing (THUR-mul HAYR-dres-ing)**—the art of dressing or setting hair with dry heat.
- thermal irons (THUR-mul EYE-urnz)**—curling irons.
- thermal set (THUR-mul SET)**—the technique of setting dry hair with a thermal iron or heated hair rollers.
- thermal unit (THUR-mul YOO-nit)**—the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree Centigrade or Fahrenheit.

thermo cap (THUR-moh KAP)—an insulated cap used in some hair treatments.

thermolysis (thur-MAHL-uh-sus)—the use of high-frequency or short-wave current to remove superfluous hair.

thermomassage (THUR-moh-muh-SAHZH)—massage given with the application of heat.

thermometer (thur-MAHM-ut-ur)—any device for measuring temperature.

thermostat (THUR-moh-stat)—an automatic device for regulating temperature.

thiamine (THY-uh-min)—a water-soluble component of the vitamin B complex; primary sources are vegetables, egg yolks, organ meats, and whole grains.

thickening agent (THIK-un-ing AY-jent)—a substance that is employed to thicken watery solutions

thigh (THY)—the part of the lower extremity from the pelvis to the knee.

thighbone (THY-bohn)—the long bone of the thigh; femur.

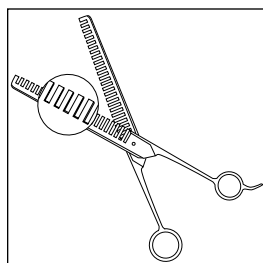
thinner (THIN-ur)—a product used to thin nail polish.

thinning, hair (THIN-ing, HAYR)—decreasing the thickness of the hair where it is too heavy.

thinning scissors (THIN-ing SIZ-urz)—also called shears; scissors with single- or double-notched blades; used to reduce thickness or produce special texturizing effects.

Thinsors® (THIN-sohrs)—a brand name for scissors specially designed to remove bulk from hair by blunt cutting while leaving tapered ends.

thio (THY-oh)—short term for ammonium thioglycolate and thioglycolic acid; used to break down crosslinkages of the hair in chemical straightening or cold waving.



thinning scissors

- thioglycolic acid (thy-oh-GLY-kuh-lik AS-ud)**—a colorless liquid or white crystals with a strong unpleasant odor; miscible with water, alcohol, or ether; used in permanent wave solutions, hair relaxers, and depilatories.
- third-degree burn (THURD-duh-GREE BURN)**—a severe burn that destroys the epidermis and underlying tissue, and is more severe than a second-degree burn.
- third occipital nerve (THURD ahk-SIP-ut-ul NURV)**—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the posterior aspect of the neck and scalp.
- thoracic (thuh-RAS-ik)**—pertaining to the thorax.
- thoracic duct (thuh-RAS-ik DUKT)**—the common lymph trunk emptying into the left subclavian vein; the principle duct of the lymphatic system.
- thorax (THOR-aks)**—an elastic bony cage that serves as a protective framework for the heart, lungs, and other internal organs; the chest.
- three dimensional (THREE duh-MEN-shun-ul)**—having length, width, and depth.
- three-dimensional shading (THREE-duh-MEN-shun-al SHAYD-ing)**—a technique in which hair is bleached and toned with two shades of toner, giving a three-dimensional effect.
- throat (THROHT)**—the gullet; the anterior aspect of the neck.
- thrombocyte (THRAHM-buh-syt)**—a blood platelet that aids in clotting.
- thumb (THUM)**—the short, thick digit next to the forefinger of a human hand.
- thumbnail (THUM-nayl)**—the nail of the thumb.
- thyme (TYM)**—a shrub plant of the mint family that produces an aromatic herb; used in cosmetics, medicinal preparations, and cookery.
- thymol (THY-mawl)**—a compound extracted from the oil of thyme; also manufactured synthetically; used in some antiseptics and perfumery.

thymus (THY-mus)—a ductless gland situated in the mediastinum and lower part of the neck; the primary lymphoid organ necessary in early life for the normal development of immunologic function.

thyroid cartilage (THY-royd KART-uh-lij)—the largest cartilage of the larynx, composed of two blades that form a type of shield.

thyroid gland (THY-royd GLAND)—a large, ductless gland situated in front and on either side of the trachea; it produces thyroxine that regulates the growth and metabolism of the body.

thyroxine (thy-RAHK-seen)—a hormone secreted by the thyroid gland, the gland regulating body metabolism and weight control.

tibia (TIB-ee-ah)—the shinbone; the larger of the two bones of the leg extending from the knee to the ankle.

tibial arteries (TIB-ee-ul ART-uh-reez)—arteries that supply blood to the lower leg and foot.

tibial nerves (TIB-ee-ul NURVZ)—nerve supplying impulses to the knee, muscles of the calf, skin of the leg, sole, heel, and under-side of the toes.

tibialis anterior (tib-ih-AL-is an-TEER-ih-ohr)—the muscle covering the front of the shin, bending the foot upward and inward.

tight scalp (TYT SKALP)—a scalp that is not easily moved over the underlying structure.

tincture (TING-chur)—an alcoholic solution of a medicinal substance.

tincture of benzoin (TING-chur UV BEN-zuh-wun)—a protective, anti-septic astringent used in healing skin eruptions.

tincture of capsicum (TING-chur UV KAP-sih-kum)—alcoholic solution made from cayenne pepper that is used in a treatment to stimulate hair growth.

tinea (TIN-ee-uh)—medical term for ringworm; caused by vegetable parasites. All forms are contagious.

tinea barbae (TIN-ee-uh BAR-bee)—a fungus infection of the beard; tinea sycosis.

tinea capitis (TIN-ee-uh KAP-ih-tis)—ringworm of the scalp.

- tinea favosa (TIN-ee-uh fah-VOH-suh)**—favus; honeycomb ringworm characterized by dry, sulfur-yellow, cuplike crusts on scalp which have a peculiar odor.
- tinea pedis (TIN-ee-uh PED-us)**—ringworm of the foot.
- tinea sycosis (TIN-ee-uh sy-KOH-sus)**—parasitic sycosis; ringworm of the beard; barber's itch.
- tinea tonsurans (TIN-ee-uh TAHN-syoo-ranz)**—tinea capitis; ringworm of the scalp.
- tinea unguium (TIN-ee-uh UN-gwee-um)**—ringworm of the nails; a fungal disease.
- tinge (TINJ)**—to color or tint slightly.
- tint (TINT)**—permanent oxidizing hair color product having the ability to lift and deposit color in the same process; to color the hair by means of a permanent hair tint. *See* single application color.
- tint back (TINT BAK)**—to return the hair to its original color.
- tinting (TINT-ing)**—the process of adding artificial color to hair.
- tip (TIP)**—the narrow end of an object; the end of a hair.
- tipping (TIP-ing)**—similar to frosting, but the darkening or lightening is confined to small strands of hair at the front of the head; lightening the selected ends of the hair.
- tipping cap (TIP-ing KAP)**—a rubber or plastic head covering designed with small holes all over; hair strands are pulled through the holes and the lightening product applied.
- Tirrell burner (tih-REL BURN-ur)**—an apparatus used to burn the hair in ash testing.
- tissue (TISH-oo)**—a collection of similar cells that perform a particular function.
- tissue, connective (TISH-oo, kuh-NEK-tiv)**—binding and supporting tissues.
- tissue, facial (TISH-oo, FAY-shul)**—soft, light absorbent papers, usually of two layers; used as a handkerchief or small towel.
- titanium dioxide (ty-TAYN-ee-um dy-AHK-syd)**—a white, crystalline powder used in the manufacture of some cosmetics for coverage,

especially foundations, cover sticks, mascara, lipstick, and nail polish.

titian (TISH-un)—a brownish-orange color.

toenail clipper (TOH-nayl KLIP-ur)—also nipper; an instrument designed for clipping toenails.

tocopherol (toh-KAHF-uh-rawl)—vitamin E; any of a group of four related viscous oils that constitute vitamin E; chief sources are wheat germ and cottonseed oils; used as a dietary supplement and as an antioxidant in some cosmetic preparations.

toilet soap (TOY-let SOHP)—a mild, pure soap containing fats and oils, emollients, preservatives, color, and stabilizers.

toilet water (TOY-let WAW-tur)—a scented liquid containing alcohol; used as an aftershave lotion or fragrance; a light, scented water.

toluene diamine (TAHL-yoo-ween DY-uh-min)—a colorless liquid obtained from a coal tar product; used as a solvent in nail polish and in a drug to increase the amount of bile secreted.

tone or tonality (TOHN or toh-NAL-ut-ee)—in coloring, a term used to describe the warmth or coolness of a color; in muscle tone, healthy functioning of the body or its parts.

tone on tone (TOHN awn TOHN)—a method of coloring hair in which two sections of hair are lightened and toned into two shades of the same color cast.

toner (TOHN-ur)—an aniline derivative tint; a penetrating type used primarily on bleached or prelightened hair to achieve pale, delicate colors.

**S
T**

tonic (TAHN-ik)—increasing the strength or tone of the bodily system; an agent or drug that increases body tone.

tonic friction (TAHN-ik FRIK-shun)—the application of friction to the body with cold water to produce a stimulating effect.

toning (TOHN-ing)—in hair tinting, adding color to modify the end result; to tone down, to subdue a color to a softer or less emphatic shade; in muscle toning, to strengthen and/or invigorate the muscles.

top coat (TAHP KOHT)—liquid, colorless nail enamel applied over polish to protect polish, prevent chipping, and impart a high gloss.

topette (tahp-ET)—a hairpiece such as a wig; wiglet; cascade or fall.

topical (TAHP-ih-kul)—pertaining to the surface; limited to a spot or part of the body.

top of the head (TAHP UV THE HED)—the uppermost portion of the head.

topper (TAHP-ur)—a hairpiece, generally made on a round or oval base, and designed for use on the top of the head.

topping (TAHP-ing)—the process of cutting the hair on top of the head.

torsade (tor-SAHD)—a woven or foundational hairpiece, dressed into a variation of coils or curls.

tortoiseshell (TOR-tus-SHEL)—the shell of the tortoise (turtle); used to make combs and ornaments; in tinting, the use of varying shades of golden blond and platinum on dark and medium dark hair for contrast.

Touch for Health (TUCH FOR HELTH)—a simplified form of kinesiology that involves techniques from both Eastern and Western origins to relieve stress on muscles and internal organs.

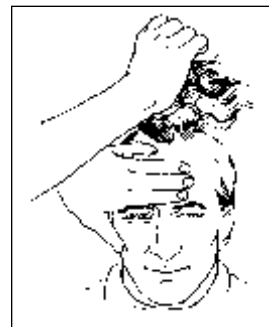
touch up (TUCH up)—to brighten or refresh a recent set; the process of coloring the new growth of tinted or lightened hair. *See* retouch.

toupee (too-PAY)—a small wig used to cover the top or crown of a man's head.

toupee adhesive (too-PAY ad-HEE-siv)—a substance used to adhere the hairpiece to the scalp.

toupet (too-PET)—a lady's frontal hairpiece, larger than a fringe but not as large as a semitransformation.

towel blot (TOW-ul BLAHT)—the technique of gently pressing a towel over the hair to remove excess moisture or lotion.



toupee

towel dry (TOW-el DRY)—to remove excess moisture from the hair with a towel.

toxemia (tahk-SEE-mee-uh)—form of blood poisoning.

toxic (TAHK-sik)—due to, or of the nature of poison; poisonous.

toxicoderma (tahk-sih-koh-DUR-muh)—disease of the skin due to poison.

toxin (TAHK-sin)—any of various poisonous substances produced by some microorganisms; many are proteins capable of stimulating the production of antibodies or antitoxins.

T pin (TEE PIN)—a pin resembling the letter T; used to secure a hairpiece to the block.

trachea (TRAY-kee-uh)—windpipe; air passage from the larynx to the bronchi and the lungs.

trachoma (truh-KOH-muh)—a contagious disease of the inner eyelids and cornea characterized by scar formation and granulation.

traction alopecia (TRAH-shun al-uh-PEE-shuh)—traumatic alopecia due to repetitive traction or twisting of hair.

tragacanth (TRAJ-uh-kanth)—a gummy exudation from the stems of the *Astragalus* species; used as a thickener and emulsifier.

Trager® method (TRAY-gur METH-ud)—movement exercises called mentastics, along with massage-like shaking of the body to eliminate and prevent tension.

trait (TRAYT)—a distinguishing feature or quality of character.

tranquil (TRANG-kwil)—quiet, calm; free from agitation as in a calm atmosphere.

tranquilizer (TRANG-kwuh-ly-zur)—any of a class of drugs having the properties of reducing nervous tension and anxiety.

trans (TRANS)—a prefix used to signify over, across, beyond, through.

transfer rod permanent wave (TRANZ-fur RAHD PUR-muh-nent WAYV)—a permanent wave technique in which the hair is rolled on a small rod, transferred to a large rod, and then neutralized.

transformation (tranz-for-MAY-shun)—a change in the external appearance of an object; an artificial band of hair worn over a per-

son's own hair; a foundational hairpiece completely encircling the hairline.

transformer (tranz-FOR-mer)—a device used for increasing or decreasing the voltage of the current used; it can only be used on an alternating current.

translucent (tranz-LOO-sent)—somewhat transparent; allowing diffused light to pass through.

translucent powder (tranz-LOO-sent POW-dur)—a powder containing the same ingredients as other face powders but to which more titanium dioxide has been added to give the powder an opaque, colorless quality.

transmission (tranz-MISH-un)—passing on of anything; often said of disease.

transmit (tranz-MIT)—to cause to go across; to send over; dispatch.

transmitter (tranz-MIT-ur)—one who or that which transmits.

transparent (tranz-PAYR7-ent)—allowing light to pass through; clear.

transplant (TRANZ-plant)—removal of hair from a part of the body or head by surgical means and affixing it to a bald area of the scalp; to transfer tissue or organ from one part of the body to another; graft.

transverse (tranz-VURS)—lying or being across; crosswise.

transverse facial artery (tranz-VURS FAY-shul ART-ur-ee)—artery supplying the skin, the parotid gland, and the masseter muscle.

transverse nerve (tranz-VURS NURV)—nerve that receives stimuli from the skin of the neck.

transverse plane (tranz-VURS PLAYN)—imaginary line dividing the body horizontally into upper and lower portions.

trapezius (truh-PEE-zee-us)—muscle that covers the back of the neck and upper and middle region of the back; rotates and controls the swinging movements of the arm.

trapezoid (TRAP-uh-zoyd)—a small bone in the second row of the corpus.

trauma (TRAW-muh)—a wound or injury.

treatment (TREET-ment)—a substance, technique, or regimen used in therapeutic practices.

tremble (TREM-but)—to shake or quiver involuntarily.

tremor (TREM-ur)—an involuntary trembling or quivering.

trend (TREND)—the general direction, course, or tendency of fashion or style.

treponema pallidum (trip-uh-NEE-muh PAL-ih-dum)—spirilla bacteria causing syphilis.

tress (TRES)—a lock or ringlet of hair.

tressed (TREST)—hair arranged in braids; long hair.

triangular (try-ANG-gyuh-lur)—having three sides joined at three angles or corners.

triangularis (try-ang-gyuh-LAY-rus)—depressor anguli oris; a muscle extending alongside the chin that pulls down the corner of the mouth.

triangular-shaped face (try-ANG-gyuh-lur-SHAYPT FAYS)—a face with a narrow forehead and greater width at the jawline.

triceps (TRY-seps)—a large, three-headed muscle that covers the entire back of the upper arm, that extends the forearm.

trichiasis (trik-EYE-uh-sus)—a condition in which hairs, especially the eyelashes, turn inward, causing irritation of the eyeball.

trichology (trih-KAHL-uh-jee)—the science dealing with the hair, its diseases, and care.

trichomadesis (trik-uh-muh-DEE-sus)—abnormal hair loss.

trichonosis (trik-uh-NOH-sis)—any disease of the hair.

trichopathy (trih-KAHP-uh-thee)—pertaining to any disease of the hair.

trichophytina (trik-oh-fih-TEE-nuh)—a fungus that thrives in the hair follicles, causing tinea.

- trichophyton (try-KAWF-ih-tahn)**—a fungus that attacks the hair, skin, and nails, causing dermatophytosis.
- trichophytosis (trih-KAWF-ih-TOH-sus)**—ringworm of the skin and scalp due to invasion by fungus.
- trichoptilosis (trih-kahp-tih-LOH-sus)**—technical term for split ends; giving hairs a feathery appearance.
- trichorrhea (trik-uh-REE-uh)**—a rapid loss of hair.
- trichorrhexis (trik-uh-REK-sis)**—brittleness of the hair.
- trichorrhexis nodosa (trik-uh-REK-sis nuh-DOH-suh)**—a hair disease characterized by brittleness, and the formation of nodular swellings on the hair shafts.
- trichosiderin (trih-kuh-SID-ur-un)**—a pigment containing iron found in human red hair.
- trichosis (trih-KOH-sus)**—any diseased condition of the hair.
- trichromat (TRY-kroh-mat)**—a person with normal color vision; the ability to distinguish the three primary colors of red, yellow, and blue.
- trichromatic (try-kroh-MAT-ik)**—three-colored; having three standard colors.
- tricuspid (try-KUS-pid)**—having three points such as the right auriculoventricular valve of the heart.
- trifacial nerve (try-FAY-shul NURV)**—the fifth cranial nerve; chief sensory nerve of the face; receives stimuli from the face and scalp.
- trigeminal (try-JEM-un-ul)**—relating to the fifth cranial or trigeminus nerve; trifacial sensory-motor nerve which divides into three divisions: mandibular, maxillary, and ophthalmic.
- triglyceride (try-GLIS-ur-yd)**—a fat found in adipose cells; a compound consisting of three molecules of fatty acid linked to glycerol.
- trim (TRIM)**—a haircut in which the hair is cut without altering the shape of the existing lines; to remove a small amount of hair from the ends.
- triolein (try-OH-lee-un)**—glyceryl trioleate; an olive oil used in nondrying creams, lotions, and other cosmetic preparations.

triphase (TRY-fayz)—a method of color application, first to the mid-shaft, then to ends of hair, and finally to the hair nearest the scalp.

trochlea (TRAHK-lee-uh)—a pulley-like process; a smooth articular surface of bone on which another glides.

trochlea muscularis (TRAHK-lee-uh mus-kyuh-LAYR-us)—an attachment that changes the direction of the pull of a muscle.

trochlear nerve (TRAHK-lee-ur NURV)—the fourth cranial nerve, motor nerve that controls the motion of the eye.

trophedema (troh-fuh-DEE-muh)—chronic edema of the feet or legs due to damage to nerves or blood supplying vessels in the area.

trophic (TROH-fik)—pertaining to nutrition and its processes.

trophodynamics (trohf-uh-dy-NAM-iks)—the branch of medical science dealing with the forces governing nutrition.

trophology (troh-FAHL-uh-jee)—the science of nutrition.

trophopathy (troh-FAHP-uh-thee)—a disorder caused by improper or inadequate nutrition such as a vitamin or mineral deficiency.

trough (TRAWF)—the semicircular area of a wave between two ridges.

true fixative (TROO FIKS-uh-tiv)—a substance that makes something permanent; holds back evaporation of other materials.

true skin (TROO SKIN)—the corium; dermis; the underlying or inner layer of the skin.

trunk (TRUNK)—the human body exclusive of the extremities (arms, legs, neck, and head).

trypsin (TRIP-sun)—an enzyme found in the small intestine; trypsin changes proteins into peptones.

tryptophan (TRIP-tuh-fan)—an amino acid existing in proteins; essential in human nutrition.

Tshanpau (TSHAN-pow)—the Hindu method of massage at the bath.

Tsubo (TSUB-boh)—massage technique from Japan in which points of stimulation are pressed to effect the circulation of fluids and Ki (life force energy).

- tubercle (TOO-bur-kul)**—an abnormal rounded, solid lump above, within, or under the skin; larger than a papule.
- tuberculosis (tuh-bur-kyoo-LOH-sus)**—an infectious disease due to a specific bacillus; characterized by the formulation of tubercles, usually in the lungs.
- tuberculosis cutis (tuh-bur-kyoo-LOH-sis KYOO-tis)**—tuberculosis of the skin.
- tuberose oil (TOOB-uh-roz OYL)**—oil obtained from the Mexican plant of the agave family; used in perfumes.
- tubular (TOOB-yuh-lur)**—tube shaped; resembling a long, hollow, cylindrical body.
- tuck (TUK)**—reducing the size of a wig cap by folding the netting into a tuck formation and sewing the fold together.
- Tui-na (twee-NAH)**—the Chinese method of massage using pressure points of the body.
- tumefacient (too-muh-FAY-shunt)**—swollen; tending to cause swelling.
- tumid (TOO-mud)**—swollen; enlarged; puffy.
- tumor (TOO-mur)**—a swelling; an abnormal cell mass resulting from excessive multiplication of cells varying in size, shape, and color.
- turbinal; turbinate (TUR-buh-nul; TUR-buh-nayt)**—thin layers of spongy bone on either of the outer walls of the nasal depression; turbinated body.
- turbinated (TUR-buh-nayt-ud)**—shaped like a top; scroll-shaped.
- turning (TURN-ing)**—in wiggery, the procedure by which root ends are arranged to prevent hair from tangling and to ensure correct positioning in weaving; to align the roots all on one end.
- turpentine gum (TUR-pen-tyn GUM)**—the brownish-yellow, sticky oleoresin from the terebinth pine and other coniferous trees; used as a solvent in hair preparations and some kinds of soap.
- tweezers (TWEEZ-urz)**—a pair of small forceps to remove hair.
- tweezing (TWEEZ-ing)**—removing hair with the use of tweezers.
- twice-in-weft (TWYS-in-WEFT)**—a more widely spaced method of weaving than once-in weaving.

twine (TWYN)—to form a coil of hair; to interlace.

twist (TWIST)—in hairdressing, to form the hair into a roll or spiral shape; an overlapping of a section of hair as a French twist or roll.

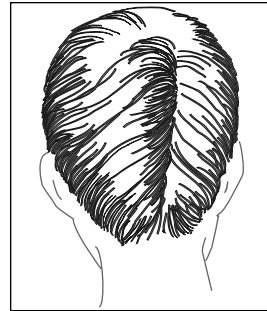
two dimensional (TOO-duh-MEN-shun-ul)—having length and width.

two-dimensional shading (TOO-duh-MEN-shun-ul SHAYD-ing)—a hair coloring effect using two or more colors to add dimension or accentuate a style.

typhoid (TY-foyd)—acute, infectious fever caused by the typhoid bacillus; characterized by intestinal lesions and an eruption of rose-colored spots on the chest and abdomen.

tyrosinase (TY-ruh-sin-ays)—the enzyme that reacts together with the amino acid tyrosine to form the hair's natural melanin pigment.

tyrosine (TY-ruh-seen)—an amino acid widely distributed in proteins, particularly in casein. Reacts together with the enzyme tyrosinase to form hair's natural melanin pigment.



twist

U

ulcer (UL-sur)—an open lesion on the skin or mucous membrane of the body accompanied by pus and loss of skin depth.

ulceroglandular (ul-sur-uh-GLAN-dyuh-lur)—pertaining to ulcers involving lymph nodes.

ulna (UL-nuh)—the inner and larger bone of the forearm, attached to the wrist and located on the side of the little finger.

ulnar (UL-nur)—pertaining to the ulna or to the medial aspect of the arm, as compared to the radial (lateral) aspect.

ulnar artery (UL-nur ART-ur-ee)—artery that supplies blood to the muscle of the little finger, side of the arm, and the hand.

ulnar nerve (UL-nur NURV)—the nerve that affects the muscles of the little finger, side of the arm, and the hand.

ultramarine blue (ul-truh-muh-REEN BLOO)—a blue pigment obtained by grinding lapis lazuli; also produced synthetically; used in eye shadows, powders, and mascara.

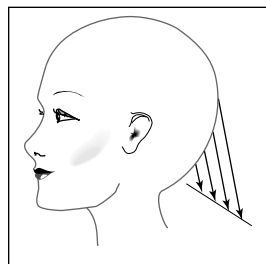
ultraviolet (ul-truh-VY-uh-let)—(actinic) invisible rays of the spectrum that are beyond the violet rays; shortest and least penetrating of light rays; action is both chemical and germicidal.

unadulterated (un-uh-DUL-tur-ayt-ud)—pure, unmixed.

unciform (UN-sih-form)—hook-shaped; the bone on the inner side of the second row of the carpus.

unctuous UNG-chuh-wus)—greasy; oily.

undercutting (UN-dur-ku-ting)—cutting the hair with the head held in a forward position so that each parting is cut slightly longer than the previous parting to encourage the hair to curl under.



undercutting



underdirected (un-dur-dih-REK-tud)—having less than the usual or normal amount of direction.

underelevation (un-dur-el-uh-VAY-shun)—hair-shaping technique in which hair is cut longer at the crown, then progressively shorter to create overlapping.

underknotting (un-dur-NAHT-ing)—fine knotting used under the hairline of foundational hairpieces.

underprocessing (un-dur-PRAH-ses-ing)—insufficient exposure of the hair to the chemical action of the waving solution, resulting in little or no change in hair structure and condition.

undertint (UN-dur-tint)—a subdued tint; not bright.

undertone (UN-dur-tohn)—a subdued shade of a color; a color on which another color has been imposed and which can be seen through the other color; the underlying color that emerges during the lifting process of melanin that contributes to the end result; also called contributing pigment.

undulation (un-juh-LAY-shun)—a wave-like movement or shape.

unguent (UN-gwunt)—an ointment or salve.

unguentum (un-GWEN-tum); pl., unguenta (un-GWEN-tah)—a salve or ointment.

unguis (UN-gwis)—the nail of a finger or toe.

unguis incarnatus (UN-gwis in-kar-NAY-tus)—ingrown fingernails or toenails.

unguium, tinea (UN-gwee-um, TIN-ee-uh)—ringworm of the nails.

unidirectional (yoo-nih-dih-REK-shun-ul)—moving in one direction.

unidirectional current (yoo-nih-dih-REK-shun-ul KUR-rent)—an electric current of uniform direction; a direct current.

uniform layering (YOO-nih-form LAY-ur-ing)—the effect produced by sculpting the hair at the same length consistently; using a 90° (normal) projection angle.

unipolar (yoo-nih-POH-lur)—having or acting by a single magnetic pole; the application of one electrode of a direct current to the body during a treatment.

unisex (YOO-nih-seks)—suitable for both men and women.

unit (YOO-nit)—a single thing or value.

United States Pharmacopeia (yoo-NYT-ud

STAYTS far-muh-kuh-PEE-uh)—USP; an official book of drug and medicinal standards.

unpigmented hair (un-PIG-mun-ted HAYR)—lacking melanin in the cortex, primarily associated with aging and heredity.

unprofessional (un-pruh-FESH-un-ul)—in violation of ethical codes and standards of conduct of a profession.

unstable (un-STAY-bul)—not firm; not constant; readily decomposing or changing in chemical composition or biological activity.

unwind (un-WYND)—to unwrap hair from a permanent wave or hair-setting rod.

upangle cutting (up-ANG-gul KUT-ing)—cutting subsections of hair into layers, longer by degrees from the innermost to the outermost layers of hair.

upblending (up-BLEND-ing)—blending the hair upward from the nape.

upelevation (up-el-uh-VAY-shun)—a technique in which hair is cut in graduated lengths, shorter to longer; upangle cutting.

upstroke (UP-strohK)—stroking upward as in shaving.

upsweep (UP-sweep)—a hairstyle combed up from the nape of the neck toward the crown.

urea (yoo-REE-uh)—a colorless crystalline compound; the chief solid component of urine and an end product of protein metabolism; used in some cosmetic and medicinal products.

urea peroxide (yoo-REE-uh puh-RAHK-syd)—a combination of urea and peroxide in the form of a cream developer or activator; oc-



uniform layering



asionally employed in hair coloring. When added to an alkaline color mixture, it releases oxygen.

urethra (yoo-re-thra)—conveys urine from the bladder and carries reproductive cells and secretions out of the body.

uric acid (YOO-rik AS-ud)—a crystalline acid contained in urine; a product of protein metabolism.

uridrosis, urhidrosis (yoo-ry-DROH-sis, yur-hy-DROH-sis)—the presence of urea in the sweat in excess of normal.

urinalysis (yoo-ran-AL-i-sis)—chemical examination of the urine, usually part of a routine examination.

urinary system (YOO-ran-aree sis-tum)—includes the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and the urethra.

urticaria (ur-tuh-KAYR-ee-ah)—red, raised lesions or wheals that itch severely; caused by an allergic or emotional reaction.

urticaria medicamentosa (ur-tih-KAYR-ee-ah med-ih-kuh-ment-TOH-sah)—skin eruptions due to the ingestion of a drug to which the individual is allergic.

urticaria papular (ur-tih-KAYR-ee-ah pap-yoo-LAHR)—a pruritic skin eruption usually in children, related to insect bites and characterized by papules.

uterus (YOO-ter-us)—pear-shaped, muscular organ that expands during pregnancy to accommodate the fetus.

