

V

vaccination (vak-sih-NAY-shun)—inoculation; administration of any vaccine.

vaccine (vak-SEEN)—any preparation of microorganisms (dead, living weakened, or altered forms of a live infectious organism) that stimulates an immune response without causing illness by forming antibodies.

vacuum (VAK-yoom)—a space entirely devoid of matter; a space from which the air has been exhausted.

vacuum procedure (VAK-yoom proh-SEED-jur)—the use of a suction-type apparatus to cleanse the pores during a facial treatment.

vagus (VAY-gus)—pneumogastric nerve; tenth cranial nerve. Sensory-motor nerve that controls motion and sensations of the ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, and esophagus.



vacuum procedure

valence (VAY-lens)—the capacity of an atom to combine with other atoms in definite proportions.

valine (VAL-een)—amino acid essential in human nutrition.

value (VAL-yoo)—*see* level; depth.

valve (VALV)—a structure that temporarily closes a passage or orifice, or permits flow in one direction only.

vanishing cream (VAN-ish-ing KREEM)—a skin cream formulated to leave no oily residue on the surface of the skin.

vapor (VAY-pur)—a gas; the gaseous state of a substance that at ordinary temperature is liquid or solid.

vaporization (vay-por-ih-ZAY-shun)—act or process of converting a solid or liquid into a vapor.



vaporizer (VAY-por-eye-zur)—an apparatus designed to turn water or other substance into vapor; used in hair and skin treatments; a vaporizing machine.

variable (VAYR-ee-uh-bul)—changeable; subject to variations or changes.

variation (vayr-ee-AY-shun)—changes or differences as in procedures or styles.

varicolored (VAYR-ee-kul-urd)—having various or several colors.

varicophlebitis (vayr-ih-koh-fluh-BY-tis)—inflammation of a varicose vein or veins.

varicose veins (VAYR-ih-kohs VAYNZ)—protruding, bulbous, distended superficial veins, particularly in the lower legs.

varicosis (vayr-ih-KOH-sis)—a dilation or distention of a vein or veins.

variegating (VAYR-ee-uh-gayt-ing)—lightening small sections or strands of hair throughout the head; also known as frosting.

varnish (VAR-nish)—a product used to give nails a smooth, glossy appearance; nail polish.

vasa lymphatica profunda (VAY-suh lim-FAT-ih-kuh proh-FUN-duh)—the deep lymphatic vessels.

vasa lymphatica superficialia (VAY-suh lim-FAT-ih-kuh soo-pur-FISH-ee-AY-lee-uh)—the superficial lymphatic vessels.

vascular (VAS-kyoo-lur)—supplied with small blood vessels; pertaining to a vessel for the conveyance of a fluid such as blood or lymph.

vascular bed (VAS-kyoo-lur BED)—the total blood supply system of an organ or region of the body containing arteries, capillaries, and veins.

vascularity (vas-kyuh-LAYR-ih-tee)—the condition of being vascular.

vascularization (vas-kyuh-lar-ih-ZAY-shun)—the formation of capillaries; the process of becoming vascular.

vascular system (VAS-kyuh-lur SIS-tem)—the organs of the body involved in the circulation of the blood that include the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries.



vasoconstrictor (vay-zoh-kun-STRIK-tur)—a nerve or agent that causes narrowing of blood vessels.

vasodilator (vas-oh-dih-LAY-tur)—a nerve or agent that induces expansion of the blood vessels.

vegetable dye (VEJ-tuh-bul DYE)—color; a natural organic coloring obtained from the leaves or bark of plants; examples are henna and chamomile which are used to tint hair.

vegetable facial mask (VEJ-tuh-bul FAY-shul MASK)—a mask made of fresh vegetables such as cucumber or avocado; used on the face for their beneficial enzyme action.

vegetable oil (VEJ-tuh-bul OYL)—any of various liquid fats obtained from seeds of certain plants; examples are peanut, olive, and sesame seed oil; used in hypoallergenic and a wide variety of other cosmetics including baby preparations, creams, lotions, powders, and hair-grooming products.

vegetable peel (VEJ-tuh-bul PEEL)—a mild skin peeling process using creams or lotions containing vegetable enzymes.

vegetable sponge (VEJ-tuh-bul SPUNJ)—a genus of the gourd family that produces a fibrous fruit used as a sponge; a loofah.

vegetable tints (VEJ-tuh-bul TINTS)—haircoloring products made from various plants such as Egyptian henna, indigo, or chamomile; used as hair tints or hair rinses.

veins; vena (VAYNS; VEE-nuh)—thin-walled vessels that are less elastic than arteries; contain cup-like valves to prevent backflow, and carry impure blood back to the heart and lungs.

veilus (VEL-us)—the fine, downy hair that appears on the body, with the exception of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

vena cava (VEE-nuh KAH-vuh)—one of the two large veins that carry the blood to the right auricle of the heart.

vena cutanea (VEE-nuh kyoo-TAY-nee-uh)—a cutaneous vein.

venenata, dermatitis (VEN-uh-nah-tuh dur-muh-TY-tus)—inflammation produced by local action of irritating substances.



venereal disease (vu-NEER-i-ul di-ZEEZ)—contagious disease commonly acquired by contact with an affected person during sexual intercourse; characterized by sores and rashes on the skin.

venous (VEE-nus)—pertaining to veins.

ventilate (VEN-tuh-layt)—to renew the air in a place; to oxygenate the blood in the capillaries of the lungs.

ventilated (VEN-tuh-layt-ud)—describes a method of knotting single-strand groups of hair individually to the net foundation of a wig.

ventilating needle (VEN-tuh-layt-ing NEE-dul)—a miniature crochet needle made of spring steel; used in attaching hair to a foundation.

ventricle (VEN-truh-kul)—a small cavity, particularly in the brain or heart; one of the two lower chambers of the heart.

venule (VEEN-yool)—microscopic veins that continue from the capillaries.

vermillion (vur-MIL-yun)—a bright orange-red color; also called Chinese red or cinnabar.

vermin (VUR-min)—parasitic insects such as lice and bed bugs.

verruca (vuh-ROO-kuh)—a wart; a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillae and epidermis.

verrucose; verrucous (VUR-oo-kohs, vur-OO-kohs, vur-OO-kus)—warty; presenting wart-like elevations.

versicolor (VUR-sih-kul-ur)—having a variety of colors; iridescent; changing color under different light.

vertebra (VUR-tuh-brah); pl., vertebrae (VUR-tuh-breye)—the bony segment of the spinal column.

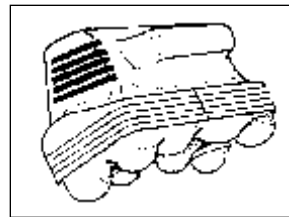
vertebral artery (VUR-tuh-brul ART-ur-ee)—artery that supplies blood to the muscles of the neck.

vertex (VUR-teks)—the crown or top of the head; top; highest point.

vertical (VUR-tih-kul)—in an upright position; usually described in terms of up and down as opposed to left and right.

vertical base (VUR-tih-kul BAYS)—a vertical section of a hair form used in practical exercises.

- vesicant (VES-ih-kent)**—an agent that produces blisters on the skin.
- vesicle (VES-ih-kul)**—a small blister or sac containing clear fluid lying within or just beneath the epidermis.
- vesicle bulla (VES-ih-kul BOOL-ah)**—a large vesicle; blister.
- vesiculopapular (veh-sik-yuh-loh-PAP-yuh-lur)**—consisting of both vesicles and papules.
- vesiculopustular (vuh-sik-yuh-loh-PUS-tyoo-lur)**—consisting of both vesicles and pustules.
- vessel (VES-ul)**—tube or canal in which blood, lymph, or other fluid is contained, conveyed, or circulated.
- vibex (VIH-beks); pl., vibices (VY-bih-seez)**—a narrow linear mark on the skin; stretch mark; a condition generally caused by pregnancy or rapid weight gain.
- vibrate (VY-brayt)**—to swing; to mark or to measure by oscillation.
- vibration (vy-BRAY-shun)**—shaking; a to-and-fro movement
- vibration treatment (vy-BRAY-shun TREET-ment)**—massage by rapid shaking of the body part while the balls of the fingertips are pressed firmly on the point of application; given by hand, machine, or oscillator.
- vibrator (VY-bray-tur)**—an electrically driven apparatus used in some massage procedures producing stimulating impulses.
- vibrator scalp treatment (VY-bray-tur SKALP TREET-ment)**—massage for the scalp given with the aid of a hand vibrator.
- vibratory (VY-bruh-toh-ree)**—vibrations of light, rapid percussion.
- vibrissa (vy-BRIS-uh); pl., vibrissae (vy-BRIS-eye)**—stiff hairs in the nostrils.
- vibroid (VY-broyd)**—a vibratory movement in massage.



vibrator

villus (VIL-us); pl., villi (VIL-ee)—minute, finger-like processes covering the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

vinegar (VIN-uh-gur)—a sour liquid used as a condiment or as a preservative; formed by fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids as wine or cider; contains acetic acid.

violet (VY-uh-let)—a bluish-red color; bluish-purple hue.

violet ray (VY-uh-let ray)—high frequency; an electric current of medium voltage and medium amperage; also called tesla current.

virgin bleaching (VUR-jin BLEECH-ing)—first bleaching (lightening) of the hair.

virgin hair (VUR-jin HAYR)—natural hair that has had no previous bleaching or tinting treatments, chemicals, or physical abuse.

virgin tint (VUR-jin TINT)—first time the hair has been tinted.

viricides (VI-ra-sydz)—destroy viruses.

virulent (VEER-yuh-lent)—extremely poisonous; marked by a rapid, severe course such as an infection; able to overcome bodily defense mechanisms.

virus (VY-rus)—the causative agent of an infectious disease; any of a large group of submicroscopic structures capable of infesting almost all plants and animals, including bacteria.

viscera (VIS-uh-rah)—plural of viscus; the organs of the cranium, thorax, abdomen, or pelvis, especially the organs within the abdominal cavity.

visceral (VIS-ur-ul)—pertaining to viscera.

visceral cranium (VIS-ur-ul KRAY-nee-um)—the part of the skull that forms the face and jaws.

viscid (VIS-ud)—sticky or adhesive; glutinous.

viscosity (vis-KAHS-ut-ee)—the degree of density, thickness, stickiness, and adhesiveness of a substance; resistance to change of form; the resistance to flow that a liquid exhibits.

viscous (VIS-kus)—sticky or gummy.

viscus (VIS-kus); pl., viscera (VIS-ur-ah)—an internal organ located in the cavity of the trunk or in the thorax, cranium, or pelvis. *See* viscera.

visible French braiding (VIZ-uh-bul FRENCH BRAYD-ing)—inverted braid; plaiting the strands of hair under the center strand, opposite of the invisible braid.

visible rays (VIZ-uh-bul RAYZ)—light rays that can be seen.

visicular (vuh-SIK-yuh-lur)—relating to or containing vesicles.

vital (VY-tul)—relating to life; concerned with or necessary to the maintenance of life.

vitality (vy-TAL-ut-ee)—vigor; to grow, develop, and perform the functions of a living being.

vitamin (VY-tuh-min)—one of a group of organic substances found in minute quantities in natural food stuffs, essential to normal metabolism and the lack of which causes deficiency diseases.

vitamin chart (VY-tuh-min CHART)—a chart showing the essential vitamins and minerals, their sources, and benefits.

vitiligo (vih-til-EYE-goh); pl., vitiliginis (vit-ih-LIH-jih-neeZ)—milky-white spots (leucoderma) of the skin; acquired condition.

volatile (VAHL-uh-tul)—easily evaporating; diffusing freely; explosive.

volt (VOLT)—a unit for measuring the pressure that forces electrical current forward.

voltage (VOL-tij)—electrical potential difference expressed in volts.

voltage drop (VOL-tij DRAHP)—the decrease in the potential energy in an electric circuit due to the resistance of the conductor.

voltaic cell (vohI-TAY-ik SEL)—a receptacle for producing direct electric current by chemical action.

voltaic current (vohI-TAY-ik KUR-ent)—galvanic current.

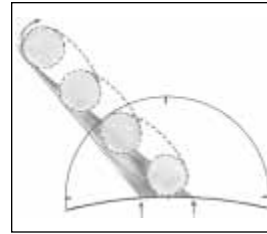
voltaic electricity (vohI-TAY-ik ee-lek-TRIS-ut-ee)—galvanic electricity.

voltmeter (VOHLT-mee-tur)—an instrument used for measuring (in volts) the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit.



volume (VAHL-yoom)—amount; bulk or mass; quantity; space occupied as that which is measured in cubic units; the lift, elevation, and height created by the formation of curls or waves in the hair; measure of potential oxidation of varying strengths of hydrogen peroxide expressed as volumes of oxygen liberated per volume of solution.

volume curl (VAHL-yoom KURL)—a pincurl or roller placement with the stem moving upward from the scalp, sitting directly on its base, to create fullness.



volume curl

volume of peroxide (VAHL-yoom UV pur-AHK-syd)—the concentration of hydrogen peroxide in water solution.

voluntary (VAHL-un-tayr-ee)—under the control of the will; done by choice.

voluntary muscle (VAHL-un-tayr-ee MUS-ul)—striated muscle under the control of the will.

vomer (VOH-mur)—the thin plate of bone that forms part of the dividing wall of the nose.

vortices pilorum (VORT-uh-seez py-LOH-rum)—hair whorls; commonly called a cowlick

vulgaris, acne (vul-GAYR-is AK-nee)—common pimple condition.

W

wall plate (WAWL PLAYT)—an apparatus equipped with indicators and controlling devices to produce various currents; used for facial treatments.

wall socket (WAWL SAHK-ut)—a wall receptacle into which the plug of an electrical appliance is fitted.

walnut (WAWL-nut)—a warm, reddish-brown color.

walnut stain (WAWL-nut STAYN)—one of the wood extracts historically used as a hair coloring.

wall plate (WAWL PLAYT)—facial stimulator (instrument) that, when plugged into an ordinary socket, can produce particular currents used for electronic facial treatments.

warm (WORM)—having the color or tone of something that imparts heat; the range of colors from yellow or gold through orange and red.

washing soda (WASH-ing SOH-da)—found naturally in ores, lake brines, or seawater; used in shampoos and permanent wave solutions.

wart (WORT)—verruca; a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillae of the corium caused by the papilloma virus; classified as common, plantar, and venereal.

water blister (WAW-tur BLIS-tur)—a blister with watery contents.

water, hard (WAW-tur, HARD)—water containing certain minerals; does not lather well with soap.

water-in-oil (WAW-tur-IN-OYL)—(W/O) emulsions formed with drops of water that are suspended in an oil base.

water, soft (WAW-tur, SAWFT)—water that lathers easily with soap and is relatively free of minerals.



water softener (WAW-tur SAWF-un-ur)—certain chemicals, such as the carbonate or phosphate of sodium that are used to soften hard water to permit the lathering of soap.

water soluble (WAW-tur SAHL-yoo-bul)—able to dissolve in water.

water vapor (WAW-tur VAY-pur)—water diffused in a vaporous form; used in some facial treatments.

water-wrapped perm (WAW-tur-RAPT PURM)—a permanent wave wrapped with water and the waving lotion applied after the entire head is wrapped; this is done to control timing during the process.

watt (WAHT)—an electrical unit of energy; the power required to cause a current of one ampere to flow between points differing in potential by one volt; a measurement of how much electric energy is being used in one second.

wattage (WAHT-ij)—amount of electric power expressed in watts.

watt hour (WAHT OW-ur)—one watt of power expended for one hour.

wave (WAYV)—two connecting C shapings placed in alternating directions.

wave clip (WAYV KLIP)—a clamp-like device with rows of small teeth used to hold a wave in place while the hair dries.

wave, cold (WAYV, KOHLD)—a method of permanent waving using chemicals instead of heat.

wave, croquignole marcel (WAYV, KROH-ken-yohl-mar-SEL)—a wave produced with the marcel iron using the croquignole winding.

wave, marcel (WAYV, mar-SEL)—a wave that resembles a perfect natural wave; produced by means of heated irons.

waves (WAYVZ)—hair formation resulting in a side-by-side series of S-like movements or half-circles going in opposite directions.

wave, shadow (WAYV SHAD-oh)—a wave with low ridges and shallow waves.



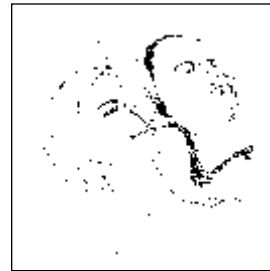
waves

wax (WAKS)—a substance insoluble in water but soluble in most organic solvents; derived from animal sources that include beeswax, stearic acid, and Chinese wax; vegetable sources such as carnauba and bayberry are composed mostly of fatty acid esters and alcohol; waxes are used in cosmetics, packaging, candles, and many other products; in cosmetology, waxes are used for facial masks and as an aid to removing superfluous hair.

wax, depilatory (WAKS, dih-PIL-uh-tor-ee)—a soft wax applied to remove superfluous hair.

wax heater (WAKS HEET-ur)—a thermostatically controlled heating pot used to warm wax for a facial or depilatory treatment.

wax mask (WAKS MASK)—a special mixture of oils and waxes used to form a facial mask for facial treatments; these waxes may be combinations of beeswax, mineral oil, and similar oils and waxes.



wax mask

weave (WEEV)—a technique in hair styling accomplished by interlacing strands of hair to form intricate patterns.

weaving, hair (WEEV-ing, HAYR)—a special technique of sewing or weaving wefts of matched hair into a net-shaped base of nylon thread that had previously been tied into the remaining hair on the head.

weaving silk (WEEV-ing SILK)—a strong, fine silk used on weaving sticks when weaving hair into a weft.

wedged parting (WEJD PART-ing)—a triangular sectioning pattern used as a base for a standup curl.

weft (WEFT)—an artificial section of woven hair used for practice work, or as a substitute for natural hair.

weft wig (WEFT WIG)—a wig made of wefts of hair sewn into a wig base; a machine-made wig.



weft wig

weight (WAYT)—mass in form and space; the length concentration in a hair design.

weight line (WAYT LYN)—level at which a blunt curl falls; where the ends of the hair hang together; the line of maximum length within the weight area; the heaviest perimeter area of a 0° or 45° cut.

welt (WELT)—a ridge or lump usually on the scalp.

wen (WEN)—a sebaceous cyst, usually on the scalp.

wet pack (WET PAK)—packing the body or a part in towels that have been saturated in water or other fluids for therapeutic purposes.

wet sanitizer (WET SAN-ih-ty-zur)—a covered receptacle large enough to hold a disinfectant solution in which objects to be sanitized can be completely immersed.

wet shaping (WET SHAY-ping)—styling or molding the hair immediately after shampooing.

wetting agent (WET-ing AY-jent)—a substance that causes a liquid to spread more readily on a solid surface, chiefly through a reduction of surface tension.

wheal (WHEEL)—an itchy, swollen lesion that lasts only a few hours; caused by a blow, the bite of an insect, urticaria, or the sting of a nettle; hives.

wheat germ oil (WHEET JURM OYL)—the oil of the wheat embryo used in oils, fats, food, and cosmetic products as a stabilizer.

whirlpool (WHURL-pool)—a tub equipped with jets or agitators that cause the water to flow in different directions.

white (WHYT)—the color produced by reflection of all the light rays in the spectrum; the absence of pigment; having light-colored skin; having the color of milk or new snow.

white corpuscle (WHYT KOR-pus-ul)—leukocyte; cell in the blood whose function is to destroy disease pathogens.

white henna (WHYT HEN-uh)—magnesia plus peroxide and ammonia.

white light (WHYT LIYT)—referred to as a combination light, comprised of all the visible rays of the spectrum.



whitehead (WHYT-hed)—milia; common skin disorder caused by the formation of sebaceous matter within or under the skin.

whiten (WHYT-un)—to make white or lighter as in the use of white lead to whiten tips of the fingernails.

whorl (WHORL)—hair that forms in a circular pattern as on the crown.

widow's peak (WIH-dohz PEEK)—a V-shaped growth of hair at the center of the forehead.
See peak.

wig (WIG)—an artificial covering for the head consisting of a network of interwoven hair.



whorl

wig bar (WIG BAR)—a showcase or counter for the sale of ready-to-wear wigs and hairpieces.

wig block (WIG BLAHK)—a head-shaped block that may be constructed of wood, cork-filled cloth, plastic, or other materials on which hairpieces and wigs are formed or dressed.

wig brush (WIG BRUSH)—a brush with semistiff bristles used to comb and disentangle a wig after cleaning.

wig cap (WIG KAP)—the foundation to which the hair or fiber of a wig is attached.

wig cleaner (WIG KLEEN-ur)—any type of dry-cleaning fluid used to clean wigs and hairpieces.

wig conditioner (WIG kuh-DIH-shun-ur)—a product, in cream, lotion, or spray form, used to restore life and add luster to wigs or hairpieces.

wiglet (WIG-lut)—a hairpiece with a flat base used on special areas of the head.

wig net (WIG NET)—a soft, narrow, meshed net of silk, cotton, linen, or nylon used in the base of a wig or hairpiece.

wig pin (WIG PIN)—a steel pin about two inches in length with a T-shaped head; used to secure a wig to a canvas head block while combing and styling.



wig spray (WIG SPRAY)—a hair spray used to hold coiffures set in wigs.

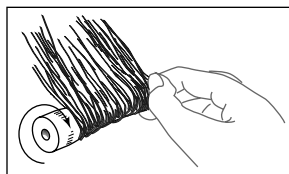
wig spring (WIG SPRING)—a small spring inserted into a wig or hair-piece to hold it to the head.

wig stand (WIG STAND)—a head-shaped stand designed for keeping wigs in the proper shape when not being worn.

winding, croquignole (WYND-ing, KROH-ken-yohl)—winding the hair from the hair ends toward the scalp.

windpipe (WIND-pyp)—the trachea.

wine color (WYN KUL-ur)—the color of red wine; dark purplish-red, similar to burgundy wine.



winding, croquignole

wintergreen oil (WIN-tur-green OYL)—an oil made from the leaves of the wintergreen shrub or bark of sweet birch; used in flavorings, mouthwashes, toothpastes, and some medicinal products.

wire mesh roller (WYR MESH ROHL-ur)—a hair roller made of wire openwork mesh to allow for faster drying of the hair.

wiry hair (WYR-ee HAYR)—a hair fiber that is strong and resilient, difficult to form into a curl, and which has a smooth, hard, glossy surface.

wisp (WISP)—a small, lightweight, thin strand of hair; light, fluffy curls.

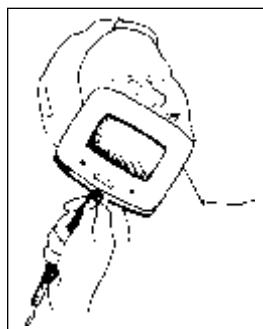
witch hazel (WICH HAY-zul)—an extract of alcohol and water from the bark of the hamamelis shrub; soothing and mildly astringent; used as an anesthetic and skin freshener.

Wood's lamp (WOODZ LAMP)—a light used to study and analyze skin conditions.

wool crepe (WOOL KRAYP)—a material used to keep hair ends smooth when winding in permanent waving.

wooly hair (WOOL-ee HAYR)—short, over-curlly hair.

wrap (RAP)—to wind the hair on permanent wave rods.



Wood's lamp

wrapping (RAP-ing)—winding hair on rollers or rods in order to form curls.

wring (RING)—to squeeze or compress by twisting.

wrinkle (RINK-ul)—a small ridge or furrow on the skin usually caused by the loss of elasticity in the tissue.

wrinkle remover (RINK-ul ree-MOOV-ur)—a cream or lotion claimed to be formulated to puff up and fill out lines in the face; there is no scientific evidence to support claims that such products actually remove wrinkles from the skin.

wrist (RIST)—carpus; flexible joint composed of eight small, irregular bones held together by ligaments; the joint between the hand and arm.

wrist electrode (RIST ih-LEK-trohd)—an electrode for high-frequency current attached to the wrist to produce mild current during a phase of a facial treatment.



X

- xanthochroid (ZAN-thuh-kroyd)**—characterized by a light yellow color or a fair complexion.
- xanthochromia (zan-thoh-KROH-mee-uh)**—a yellowish discoloration of the skin.
- xanthoelanous (zan-tho-mel-A-nus)**—having a yellow skin and black hair.
- xanthoma (zan-THOH-muh)**—a skin disease characterized by the presence of yellow nodules or slightly raised plates in the subcutaneous tissue, often around tendons.
- xanthoma palpebrarum (zan-THOH-muh pal-puh-BRAY-rum)**—yellowish, raised patches occurring around the eyelids resulting from lipid-filled cells in the dermis; a disease which may be treated with an electric needle.
- xanthosis (zan-THOH-sis)**—a discoloration of the skin caused by eating an overabundance of carotene-producing foods, such as squash, carrots, etc.; the condition is reversible.
- xanthous (ZAN-thus)**—having yellowish skin tone.
- xerasia (zuh-RAY-zee-uh; zuh-RAH-zhuh)**—a disease of the hair marked by cessation of growth, dryness, and general lifeless appearance.
- xeroderma (zee-roh-DUR-muh)**—a condition of excessively dry skin; a mild form of ichthyosis marked by a dry, discolored, rough condition of the skin.
- xerosis (zee-ROH-sis)**—a condition of abnormal dryness of the skin or mucous membranes.
- X-rays (EKS RAYZ)**—Roentgen rays; electromagnetic radiations of very short wave length; rays used in some medical therapy procedures.



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xyrospasm (ZY-roh-spazm)—a spasm of the wrist and forearm muscles; an occupational condition that may affect cosmetologists, estheticians, and barbers.



Y

yak (YAK)—the long-haired ox of Tibet and central Asia; hair from the yak is used for making wigs.

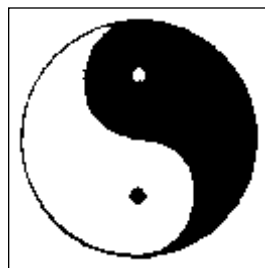
yak hair (YAK HAYR)—hair from the yak; this long, coarse, curly hair is used in the manufacture of inexpensive wigs and hairpieces; it is often mixed with the soft hair from the angora sheep to add body and strength to angora hair.

yard (YARD)—a standard English-American measure of length equal to 3 feet or 36 inches.

yeast (YEEST)—a substance consisting of minute cells of fungi; used to promote fermentation; a high source of vitamin B.

yellow (YEL-oh)—one of the three primary colors; the color of ripe lemons.

yin and yang (YIN and YANG)—a Chinese philosophy often applied to personality and fashion theories; yin is the passive, negative, feminine force and source of heat and light; yang is the active, positive, masculine force and a source of heat and light.



yin and yang

ylang ylang (EE-lahng EE-lahng)—an Asiatic tree producing greenish-yellow flowers from which a perfume oil is produced.

yoga (YOH-guh)—a form of exercise that combines mental concentration, muscular control, breathing, and relaxation.

yogurt (YOH-gurt)—a thick, curdled milk regarded as a nutritious and beneficial food; sometimes used as a facial mask.

Z

zeis's glands (ZYS-uz GLANDZ)—the sebaceous glands associated with the eyelashes.

zeolite (ZEE-uh-lyt)—a chemical mixture of natural or synthesized silicates used to soften hard water.

zero degree (ZEE-roh de-GREE)—in haircutting, low elevation; hair is cut as it lays against the skin.

zigzag (ZIG-zag)—pertaining to short, sharp, angled partings used during some roller settings to prevent separation of strands during comb-out.



zero degree

zinc (ZINGK)—a white crystalline metallic element; used in some cosmetics such as powders and ointments; salts of zinc are used in some antiseptics and astringents

zinc ointment (ZINGK OYNT-ment)—a medicated ointment containing zinc oxide and petrolatum; used for skin disorders.

zinc oxide (ZINGK AHK-syd)—a white pulverulent compound used as a pigment, and in medicine; also used as a mild antiseptic and astringent; a heavy white powder that is insoluble in water. It is used cosmetically in face powder and in foundation creams for its ability to impart opacity.

zinc sulphate (ZINGK SUL-fayt)—a salt often employed as an astringent, both in lotions and creams.

zinc sulphocarbonate (ZINGK sul-fuh-KAR-bun-ayt)—a fine, white powder having the odor of carbolic acid; used as an antiseptic and astringent in deodorant preparations.

zoodermic (zoh-oh-DUR-mik)—pertaining to skin graft done with the grafts from the tissue or skin of an animal.

zoster, herpes (ZAHS-tur, HUR-peeZ)—an acute viral infectious disease affecting the skin and mucous membranes.

zygoma (zy-GOH-muh)—a bone of the skull that extends along the front or side of the face, below the eye; the molar or cheekbone.

zygomatic (zy-guh-MAT-ik)—pertaining to the zygoma (the molar or cheekbone).

zygomatic artery (zy-guh-MAT-ik ART-uh-ree)—superficial temporal artery supplying blood to the orbit and orbicularis.

zygomatic bone (zy-goh-MAT-ik BOHN)—forms the prominence of the cheeks; the cheekbone.

zygomatic nerve (zy-goh-MAT-ik NURV)—affects the skin of the temple, side of the forehead, and upper part of the cheek.

zygomatic process (zy-goh-MAT-ik PRAH-ses)—the process of the temporal bone that helps to form the zygoma.

zygomaticus (zy-goh-MAT-ih-kus)—muscle extending from the zygomatic bone to the angle of the mouth; it elevates the lip as in laughing.