

**GADSDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
CONTINUAL EDUCATION
COVID-19 EMERGENCY LESSONS**

Teacher Name: Mr. Garrett Dowdell
Dates of Instruction: April 16 – May 1, 2020
Lesson Title: Men's Hair Replacement
Grade Levels: 10 – 12; Adult
Subject Area: Barbering

Assignment: After reading the material on men haircutting and styling, the student will be able to: identify and prepare hair pieces, wigs, and hair attachments; determine and identify styles and colors of wigs and hairpieces; measure the head and fit wig or hairpiece; clean, shape, and style to client's features.

Lesson Instructions:

Week of April 16 – April 23, 2020, read Chapter 16 topic lessons 1 – 4 on pages 486 – 499.

Week of April 24 – May 1, 2020, read Chapter 16 topic lesson 5 – 9 on pages 500 – 516.

Practice Activities:

Week of April 16 – April 23, 2020, use Chapter 16 reading material to answer review questions 1 – 5 on page 517 and answer workbook review questions for topics 1 – 4 questions on pages 144 – 147.

Week of April 24 – May 1, 2020, use Chapter 16 reading material to answer review questions 6 - 10 on page 517 and answer workbook review questions for topic 5 – 9 on pages 147 – 150.

Instructional Materials:

1. Barbering Chapter 16 Men Haircutting reading material packet.
2. Barbering Chapter 16 Men Haircutting workbook material packet.

Special Notes from Instructor:

ALL paper work should be kept in your folder, signed and dated to reflect completion date(s) prior to bringing them to class with you on May 4, 2020. If there are any questions, I can be reached at (850) 875-8324; ext. 5123 or email dowdellg@gcpsmail.com.

Mission Statement

The mission of Gadsden Technical Institute is to recognize the worth and potential of each student. We are committed to providing opportunities for basic and advanced instruction in a conducive learning environment. The Center encourages academic and technical curiosity, innovation and creativity by integrating applied academic skills in all occupational areas. We strive to instill the attitudes and skills necessary to produce motivated, self-sufficient individuals who are able to function effectively in our ever-changing, complex society.

A close-up photograph of a man's head in profile, facing left. A person's hands are visible, using a black marker to draw a line on the man's forehead, likely marking the hairline for a hair replacement system. The man has light skin and some hair on his head. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be a salon or clinic setting with some products on a shelf.

16

Men's

HAIR REPLACEMENT

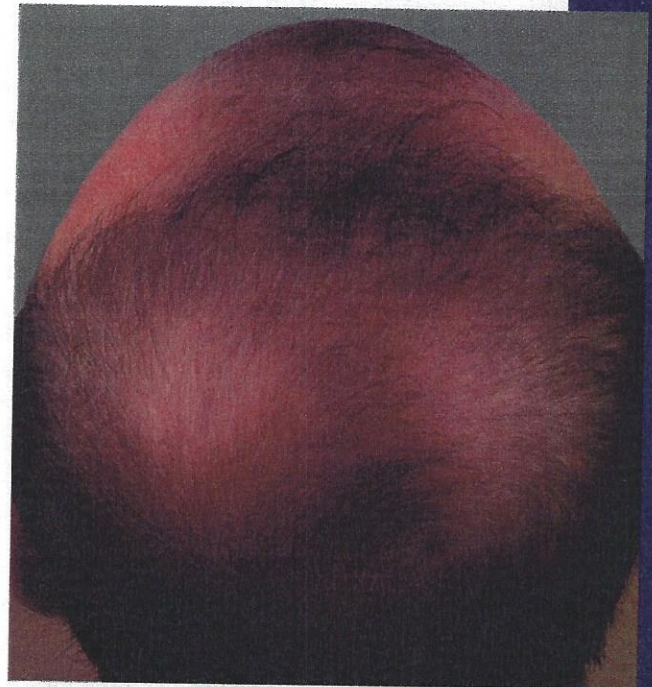
CHAPTER OUTLINE

- ▶ Hair Replacement Systems
- ▶ Measuring for Hair Replacement Systems
- ▶ Procedures 16-1 to 16-4
- ▶ Cleaning and Styling Hair Replacement Systems
- ▶ Procedures 16-5 to 16-6
- ▶ Selling Hair Replacement Systems
- ▶ Alternative Hair Replacement Methods

✓ Learning Objectives

AFTER COMPLETING THIS CHAPTER, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- 1 Discuss reasons why men may purchase a hair replacement system.
- 2 Recognize supplies needed to service hair replacement systems.
- 3 Demonstrate how to measure a client for a hair replacement system.
- 4 Explain how to create a hair replacement template.
- 5 Explain how to apply and remove a hair replacement system.
- 6 Describe how to fit and cut in a hair replacement system.
- 7 Describe how to clean and service a hair replacement system.
- 8 Discuss selling hair replacement systems.
- 9 Discuss alternative hair replacement methods.



Key Terms

PAGE NUMBER INDICATES WHERE IN THE CHAPTER THE TERM IS USED.

finasteride / 515

flap surgery / 516

full head bonding / 502

hackling / 487

hair replacement system / 486

hair solution / 486

hair transplantation / 516

lace-front / 501

minoxidil / 515

root-turning / 488

scalp reduction / 516

styling or wig

block / 490

toupee / 486



▲ FIGURE 16-1

Before hairpiece.



▲ FIGURE 16-2

After hairpiece.

From early Assyrian, Egyptian, and Roman times, hairpieces and wigs have been worn in an attempt to cover balding pates, as a part of ceremonial ritual, or in conformance with the prevailing fashion. False beards and mustaches, dreadlocks, full-bottom wigs, partial wigs, periwigs, side rolls, bobbed wigs, clubs, and queues all played a role in this history from ancient times to the present. During the eighteenth century, the word **toupee** was used to describe the front section of hair, also known as the foretop. This section of hair was grown long enough to cover the front part of the wig, which was placed farther back on the head in order to blend the natural hair with the artificial wig hair. Over time, the foretop was combed higher and extended back toward the crown until it became one long tail of hair. Over the years, the term *toupee* evolved to mean a small wig for men that covered the top or crown of the head, and still later the term *hairpiece* was adopted. Today the industry uses the terms **hair replacement system** or **hair solution**. These changes in terminology are the result of new bonding technologies and continued improvements in the base designs of hair replacement products. The days of your father's toupees or "rugs" are over. No longer is the hairpiece placed on the wig stand at night, to be applied to the scalp in a morning ritual. In keeping with these industry changes, the terms *hair replacement system* and *hair solution* will be used interchangeably throughout this chapter.

For centuries, barbers were involved with the making and styling of wigs. Today, the care and fitting of men's hair replacement systems in the barbershop continues the traditions established so long ago. Although not all barbers choose to specialize in these services, the professional who can design, fit, and custom-cut a hair replacement system can open the door to increased clientele and financial gain.

Men wear hair replacement systems for a variety of personal reasons. Some men choose to cover their thinning or bald areas because they feel it makes them look younger. Others just might prefer how they look with more hair. Regardless of the motivation, men have several options when it comes to deciding how to achieve the "look" they want (Figures 16-1 and 16-2).

Hair replacement options range from topical applications of drugs such as minoxidil to hair replacement systems to surgical hair transplantation and scalp reduction. This chapter focuses primarily on men's hair replacement systems with a brief discussion of other alternatives available to men with hair loss conditions.

✓ L01 Complete

Hair Replacement Systems

The quality of a hair replacement system varies with the kind of hair used in its manufacture and the way in which it is constructed. The barber is often the one to measure, fit, cut, and style the system once it has been received from the supplier.

HUMAN HAIR

Human hair is a desirable choice for a quality hair solution, although synthetic fibers can simulate the look and feel of human hair as well. The advantages of human hair include a more natural look and texture, durability, and the ability to tolerate chemical process such as permanent waving or hair coloring. Some of the disadvantages associated with a human hair solution is that it reacts to climate changes, fades with exposure to light, requires styling maintenance, and can become damaged just as natural hair can.

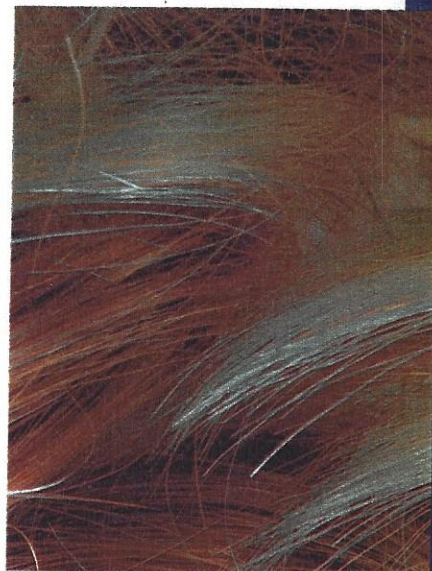
Human hair solutions are usually cleaned with shampoo and conditioner formulated for hair replacement systems. Always follow the manufacturer's directions. In today's market, human hair has become the most popular choice when it comes to hair replacement. The combination of human hair and new base designs results in a natural-looking hair replacement that is virtually undetectable.

Most of the human hair used in hair solutions is imported and must be prepared for use. The process usually includes chemical cleaning with an acid solution, sorting, and **hackling** (the process used to comb through the hair strands to separate them). However, most of the cuticle is removed in the processing of the hair. This means the hair becomes more like a fabric, so it should be treated as such. No harsh solvents or acetones should be used to clean the hair.



SYNTHETIC HAIR

Synthetic hair is used in the production of full wigs and some hair solutions. It is challenging to make synthetic hair that matches the texture of human hair, which makes it difficult to blend the piece with the client's natural hair. Synthetic fibers also possess a high gloss that makes them more noticeable, and they tend to mat and tangle easily when blended with human or animal hair. Overall, synthetic hair replacement systems can usually be cleaned with cleaner solutions, are less costly than human hair, and do not oxidize or lose their style.



MIXED HAIR

Mixed-hair products, such as human hair blended with synthetic or animal hair, are often used in the manufacture of theatrical or fashion wigs. Horse and yak hair, as well as angora and sheep's wool, are some of the materials used in the manufacture of wigs and hair solutions. Angora has a finer texture than yak and may be used at the front hairline to create a softer and more natural look.

BASES AND CONSTRUCTION

Hair replacement systems may be machine-made, hand-made, or made by a combination of both methods. They are typically available with hard, soft, mesh, net, polyurethane, or combination bases. The materials used in base construction include silk, nylon, or plastic mesh; lace; thin (onion)



▲ **FIGURE 16-3**

Base Constructions - L to R: full skin base; thin skin & french lace; bio-lace, french lace, & skin; polyurethane & monofilament.

skin; or a combination of materials. Some professionals prefer a doubled base material for increased strength and a more exact fit (**Figure 16-3**).

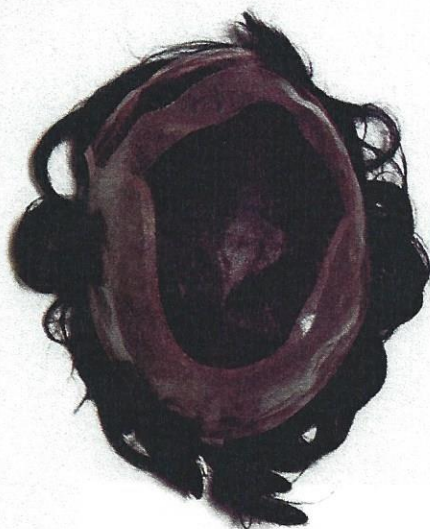
Knotting refers to the way the hair is attached to the base of the hair solution. Knotting methods include single knotting, V-looping, and single hair injection into the base. The single-knot method is frequently used and, although durable, may come untied during the cleaning process. Double-knotted hair helps the hair to remain intact through use and cleaning, but may not produce as natural a look as other knotting methods. Plastic or nylon-mesh bases resist shrinkage and wrinkling when cleaned in water-based solutions or shampoos.

Root-turning refers to sorting the hair strands so that the cuticle points toward the hair ends in its natural direction of growth. When a manufacturer states that a hair solution is root-turned, it means that the hair has been attached to the base with the cuticle of the hair strands in this natural position. Hair that has been root-turned minimizes tangling and matting because the cuticle scales are flowing in the correct direction.

New construction techniques with more natural-looking materials are constantly evolving in the manufacture of hair replacement systems. The new generation of manufacturing techniques has completely changed the industry, resulting in hair replacement systems that can look and feel quite natural.

STOCK AND CUSTOM HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

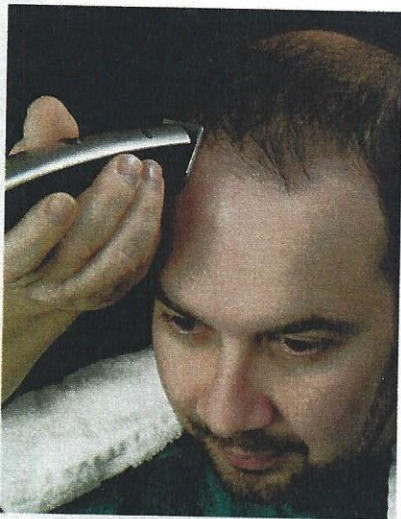
Hair replacement systems are available from manufacturers and distributors in stock sizes and colors, which allows the barber to maintain an inventory of these products. Stock systems, or *pre-custom systems* as the industry now



- Adhesive remover
- Alcohol
- Blow-dryer
- Client record cards
- Clippers
- Comb
- Double-sided adhesive tape
- Envelopes
- Grease pencil
- Hair density chart
- Hair net
- Haircutting shears
- Manufacturer's color ring
- Measuring tape
- Plastic wrap
- Razor
- Scissors (for cutting pattern)
- Small brush
- Spirit gum/adhesive
- **Styling or wig block**
- Thinning shears
- T-pins
- Transparent tape
- Wig cleaner

✓ **LO2 Complete**

Measuring for Hair Replacement Systems

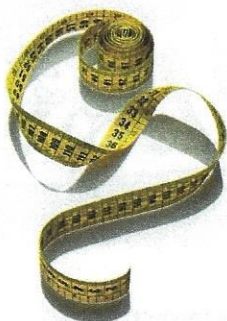


▲ **FIGURE 16-5**
Trim the front section.

Once the client consultation has been performed and an understanding has been reached about the type of hair solution to be purchased, a preliminary haircut should be performed.

To achieve a natural look, the client's hair should be allowed to grow fairly long to make it easier to blend it with that of the hair solution. When performing the preliminary cut, the hair should be lightly trimmed, leaving a long neckline and length close to the ears at the sides. Make sure to trim the front section as well (**Figure 16-5**). After the preliminary cut is finished, the longest cuttings are gathered and put into an envelope for use as a texture and color guide for the manufacturer.

The sizes of men's hair solutions are commonly measured in inches. For example, a 6"-by-4" piece would be 6" long from front to back and 4" wide. In the manufacturer's code, the larger number refers to the length unless otherwise indicated. Tape measurements alone can be used for ordering stock hair solutions. Custom pieces, however, require a pattern or template of the client's head form in the area of hair loss.



PLASTER MOLD FORM

Today, some manufacturers prefer plaster of Paris models. These models are made after creating the pattern but, instead of tape, plaster is applied while the client holds the plastic wrap in place. The plaster forms a hard mold that allows the manufacturer to create a perfect fit when creating the base. The manufacturer then pours a foam mold into the cast to create a permanent mold for the client to use again and again.

Making A Template

PROCEDURE 16-1

SUPPLIES

- Grease pencil
- Tape measure
- Plastic wrap
- 12 strips of $\frac{3}{4}$ " transparent tape (preferably the dull-finish type for easy writing)
- Permanent marker

PREPARATION

1. Perform client consultation.
2. Perform preliminary haircut.
3. After the preliminary cut is finished, the longest cuttings are gathered and put into an envelope for use as a texture and color guide for the manufacturer.

PROCEDURE

Measuring

For a front hairline to look natural, it should not be too low on the forehead. The original, natural hairline should be followed as closely as possible. The following procedure is a standard method of measuring for a hair solution.



- 1 Place four fingers above the eyebrow with the last finger resting on the bridge of the nose. Make a dot with a grease pencil on the forehead directly in line with the center of the nose to indicate where the hair solution is to begin.



- 2 Place the tape measure on the dot. Measure the length to where the back hair begins and mark the tape measure. Be sure to measure back to where substantial growth begins and disregard sparse hair between the forehead and bald crown areas.

- 3 The next measurement is across the top, directly over the sideburns. This is the place where the front hairline of the hair solution blends in with the client's own hair at the sides of the head. Measure across the crown area if it is noticeably different from the front width. These measurements can be used to order a stock hair solution.



Creating a Template

To create a template for a custom hair solution, assemble the measuring tape, plastic wrap, 12 strips of $\frac{3}{4}$ " transparent tape (preferably the dull-finish type for easy writing), and grease pencil or permanent marker.

1 Trim excess or stray hairs.

2 Place approximately 2 feet of plastic wrap on top of the client's head and twist the sides until they conform to the contour of the head.

3 Place four fingers above the eyebrows and make a dot on the pattern to indicate the new hairline. Place additional dots as follows:

- Two dots on each side where the front hairline is to meet the client's own hairline
- Two dots in back of the head on each side of the balding spot
- One dot at the center back edge of the bald spot to determine the length of the area to be covered



4 Connect the dots with a pencil to outline the balding area. Ignore minor irregularities and sparse areas.



5 While the client holds the plastic wrap, place each precut strip of tape across the bald area to stiffen the template so it holds its shape.



6 Mark the front part of the template *F* and the back *B* as in Figure 6a. Then remove the template and cut around the edge with scissors. After cutting the outline, replace the template over the balding area. Make sure this area is covered exactly. Although it is better to have a foundation that is slightly smaller than one that is too large, accuracy is very important.

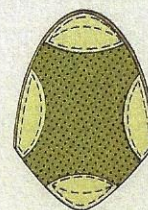


- 7** Attach samples of the client's hair to the template or client card for color matching by the manufacturer.

8

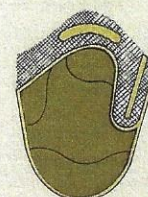
1. Hairpiece without lace front

- a) Without side part ☐
b) With left side part ☐
c) With right side part ☐



2. Hairpiece with lace front

- a) With side part ☐
b) With left side part ☐
c) With right side part ☐



3. Hair color variations:

- a) Front: Natural ☐ Percentage of gray ☐
 Streaked ☐ Front and top lighter ☐
b) Temples: Natural ☐ Percentage of gray ☐
c) Back: Natural ☐ Percentage of gray ☐

4. Complexion:

- a) Ruddy: ☐
b) Dark: ☐
c) Light: ☐

5. Details:

- a) Partial ☐ Patches ☐ Fill-ins ☐

6. Photograph (may or may not be required by manufacturer).

- 8** Create a client record card, which can also serve as an information sheet when ordering stock and custom hair solutions. Send the measurements, template, and hair samples to the manufacturer with any special instructions.

CLEAN-UP AND DISINFECTION

1. Wash and disinfect tools and implements.
2. Clean surfaces and chair.
3. Sweep up hair and deposit in closed receptacle.
4. Dispose of paper goods and/or linens.
5. Wash your hands.

L04 Complete

Making a Plaster Mold Form

PROCEDURE 16-2

SUPPLIES

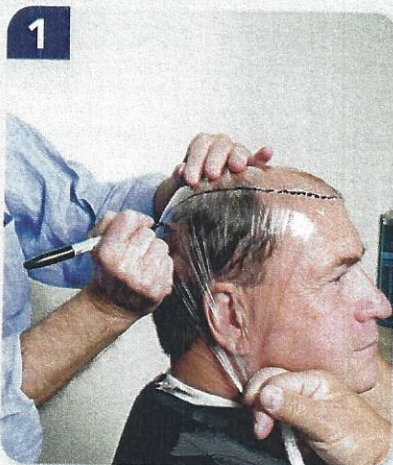
- Waterproof cape
- Towels
- Plastic bowl for mixing
- Plaster gauze strips
- Scissors or shears
- Black and white eyeliner pencils
- Permanent marker
- Tape

PREPARATION

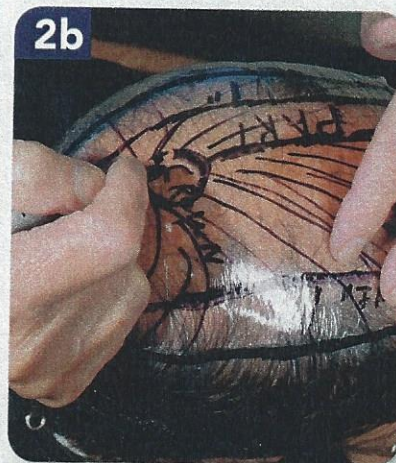
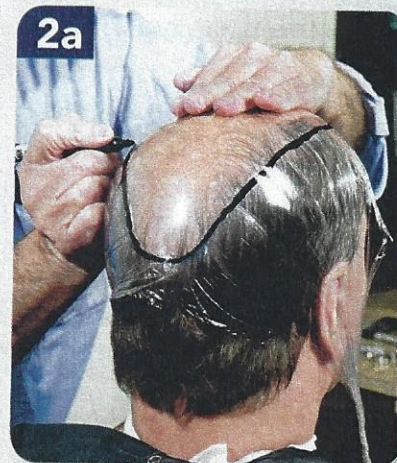
1. Drape client.
2. Cut six plaster gauze strips at 9" or 10" and eight plaster gauze strips at 4".



PROCEDURE



- 1 Stretch plastic wrap over client's head, twist the sides, and have the client hold the ends so the wrap conforms to his head.



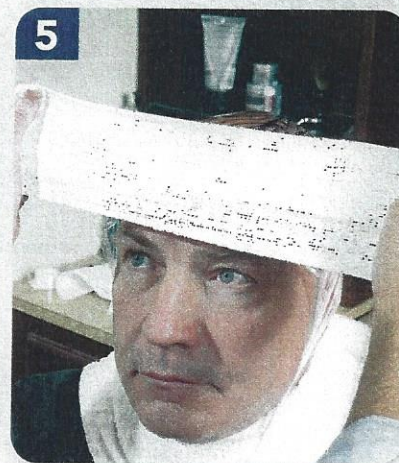
- 2 Mark the pattern and add details.

- 3 Apply towel around client's neck.

PROCEDURE 16-2
continued



- 4** Mix plaster and water. Dip a gauze strip into the plaster bath and use two fingers to gently squeeze excess water from the strip from top to bottom.



- 5** Apply the first strip from front to back.



- 6** Smooth out the strip following the contour of the head from the front around to the temple areas.



- 7** Apply the second strip from back to front, making sure to smooth the strip to the contour of the head.



- 8** Apply shorter strips across the top of the head.

PROCEDURE 16-2
continued



- 9** Repeat the process to create second and third layers of the gauze strips.



- 10** Blow-dry to set the plaster until completely dry.



- 11** When the mold is dry, gently remove it by lifting it off the client's head. If any hair sticks to the plaster, mist the area with water to remove.

FYI

It is extremely important to smooth out the gauze strips to fit the contour of the head.

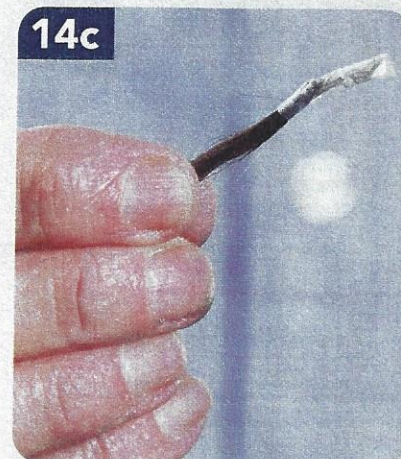
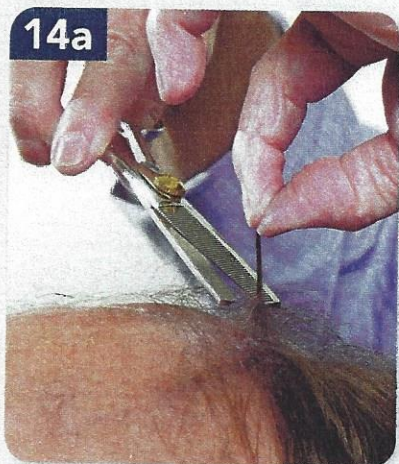
- 12** Trim excess plaster from mold.



- 13** The inside of the mold should have a faint outline of the pattern. Trace over the outline with a permanent marker. Write the client's name and date on the outside of the plaster mold.

REMINDER

Do not use good haircutting shears to cut anything other than hair. Use an old pair of shears or scissors to cut gauze strips, plastic wrap, bases, and so forth.



- 14** Gently twist a small section of hair from the client's crown and cut with thinning shears to create a sample. This color will be used in the front, top, and crown areas of the hair replacement. Wrap scotch tape around the base of the hair sample to keep it in place. Take separate hair samples from the temple, side, and back areas, as they tend to have more gray.

- 15** Shampoo and condition the client's hair.
Important: The plaster mold will need to cure for 24 hours before shipping it to the manufacturer.

CLEAN-UP AND DISINFECTION

1. Wash and disinfect tools and implements.
2. Clean surfaces and chair.
3. Sweep up hair and deposit in closed receptacle.
4. Dispose of paper goods and/or linens.
5. Dispose of leftover plaster mixture; use paper towels to wipe mixture from bowl before washing and deposit in trash.
6. Wash your hands.

Customizing a Stock (Pre-Custom) Hair Replacement System

PROCEDURE 16-3

SUPPLIES

- Plastic and tape template
- Scissors
- Canvas block and stand
- T-pins or tipped straight pins
- Shampoo and conditioner
- Towels
- Razor blade

PREPARATION

1. Drape client.
2. Perform client consultation.

PROCEDURE



- 1 To customize a stock hair replacement, use the plastic and tape template.



- 2 Shampoo the hair replacement system and rinse thoroughly.



- 3 Condition the replacement and rinse lightly, leaving a small amount of conditioner in the system.



- 4 After swishing the system through the water a few times, remove it and comb gently.

- 5 Towel-blot the hair replacement system and invert it.

PROCEDURE 16-3
continued



- 6** Drag the system over the back of the canvas block, making sure all the hair is behind the front edge of the hair replacement. Invert the template and place it on the hair replacement, making sure to use as much of the natural hairline of the replacement as possible. Secure the template and system to the block with pins.



- 7** Use the tip of the razor blade to carefully cut the base, using the template as a guide. Cut all the way around the base, but do not cut the hair.



- 8** After the base has been cut, remove the pins from the canvas block and check for fit.



- 9** Rinse out excess conditioner and lay the replacement system to the side.

**CLEAN-UP AND
DISINFECTION**

1. Wash and disinfect tools and implements.
2. Clean surfaces and chair.
3. Sweep up hair and deposit in closed receptacle.
4. Dispose of paper goods and/or linens.
5. Discard used razor blade in a sharps container.
6. Wash your hands.

Congratulations! You have just created a custom hair replacement system. You are now ready to apply the system.

APPLYING AND REMOVING HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

Non-Lace Front System

- 1** Before adjusting a hair solution to the scalp, trim the front hairline and clean the entire bald area with a piece of cotton dampened with rubbing alcohol, or soap and water, then dry thoroughly.
- 2** Apply two-sided tape in a V shape on the front reinforced area of the foundation (**Figure 16-6**). This tape holds the hair solution close to the scalp. Place additional pieces of tape on the reinforced parts of the foundation at the sides and back of the hair solution.
- 3** Place four fingers above the eyebrow to locate the hairline. Position the hair solution at the hairline using the center of the nose as a guide. When the hair solution is in the proper position, press down firmly on the various taped areas (**Figure 16-7**).



▲ **FIGURE 16-6**

Apply two-sided tape in V-shape.

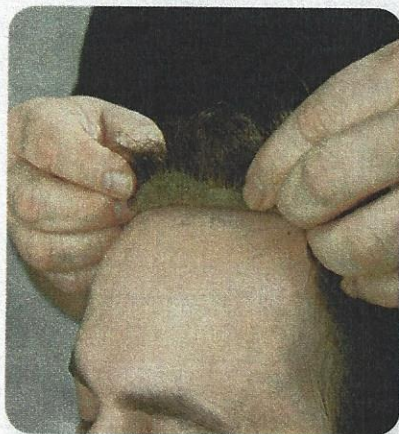


▲ **FIGURE 16-7**

Attach the hairpiece, press down firmly on taped areas.

Removing a Non-Lace Front System

Reach up under the hair solution with the fingertips at the front section and detach the tape from the scalp (**Figure 16-8**). Make sure the tape stays on the foundation so that it can be reactivated with spirit gum.



▲ **FIGURE 16-8**

Removing a hairpiece.

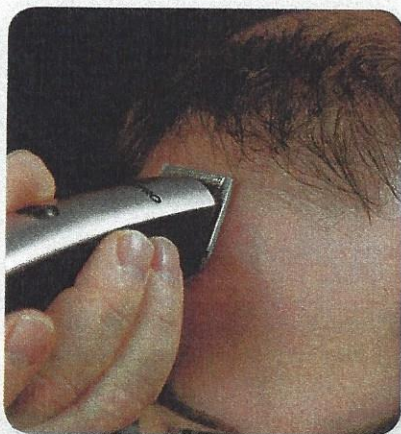
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mini PROCEDURE

Lace-Front System

A **lace-front** hair solution is recommended when the hair is worn in an off-the-face style. It is scarcely visible from the front view and provides the required lightness for a natural-looking hairstyle.

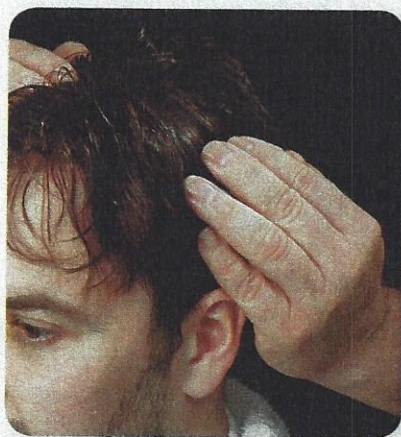
- 1 Clean the bald area with rubbing alcohol or with soap and water.
- 2 Remove hair on the scalp where the tape or lace is to be attached (**Figure 16-9**).



▲ **FIGURE 16-9**

Remove hair on scalp where hairpiece will attach.

- 3 Attach strips of two-sided tape to reinforced parts of the foundation, usually near the front, on the sides, and at the back of the hair solution. Note that reinforced areas vary with the design of the foundation and the manufacturer's specifications. Never apply tape directly to the lace.
- 4 Adjust the hair solution to the desired position using the four-finger method. Press it down into place with the back of a comb (**Figure 16-10**) to ensure that oils from the fingers do not stain the tape.



▲ **FIGURE 16-10**

Adjust the hairpiece.

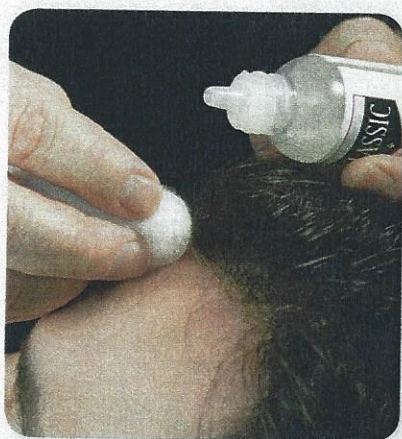
REMINDER

Reinforced areas of a lace-front hair solution vary with the design of the foundation and the manufacturer's specifications. Never apply tape directly to the lace.

(Continued)

Removing a Lace-Front Hair Solution

Before removing a lace-front hair solution, dampen the lace with acetone or solvent in order to loosen it from the scalp (**Figure 16-11**). Do not pull or stretch the lace. To apply solvent, use a piece of cotton or a brush. After the lace becomes loosened, use the fingertips to remove the tape from the scalp (**Figure 16-12**). Do not pull off the hair solution by tugging on the hair. Clean the reinforced areas with a small brush dipped in acetone or other solvent.



▲ **FIGURE 16-11**

Dampen lace with solvent to remove hairpiece.



▲ **FIGURE 16-12**

Remove hairpiece gently.

FULL HEAD BONDING

Full head bonding is the process of attaching a hair replacement system to the head with an adhesive bonding agent. This allows the replacement system to adhere to all areas of the head rather than just being held in place with double-sided tape. Barbers can ask their suppliers about which copolymer should be used for full head bonding. The adhesives used with hair replacement systems are water-soluble. Be sure to remind clients to always allow the adhesive to dry for a few minutes after shampooing and before styling.



Full Head Bonding

PROCEDURE 16-4

SUPPLIES

- Waterproof cape
- Towels
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for adhesive
- Razor blades
- Canvas block
- Soft-bond adhesives
- Eyeliner pencil
- Make-up sponges
- Plastic wrap
- Transparent tape
- Permanent marker or pen

PREPARATION

When preparing to do a full head bond, follow *all* the manufacturer's directions for using the adhesive.

1. Perform a patch test with any adhesive 24 hours before applying.
2. Wash your hands.
3. Drape the client and shampoo hair and scalp with a pH-balanced shampoo.
4. Towel dry and change drape to a haircutting cape.
5. Always make sure the base of the hair replacement is dry before applying.

PROCEDURE



- 1 Trim the client's scalp with edgers.

- 2 Rinse excess hair from the scalp.

- 3 Dry the hair again after the client's scalp is rinsed. Do not touch the client's scalp with your hands after this step.

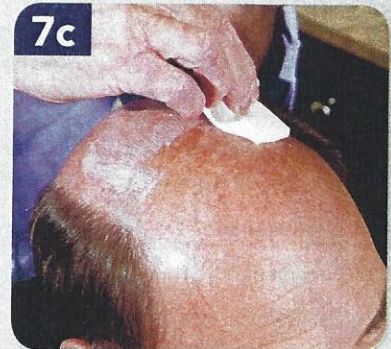
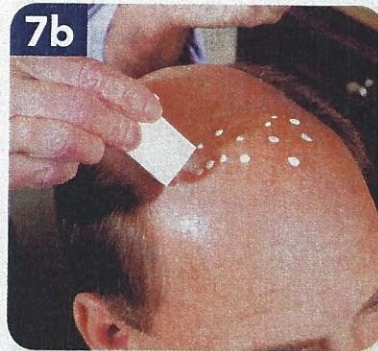
- 4 Select the correct adhesive for the hair replacement system.



- 5 Place the hair system on the client's head. With an eyeliner pencil, mark exactly where the system needs to be placed. Remember to never bond on a client's wrinkle or too far back on the client's scalp.

- 6 Shake the adhesive product well before applying.

PROCEDURE 16-4
continued



7 Apply a small amount of adhesive in a circular motion onto the client's clean scalp. Use a cosmetic sponge to distribute the adhesive evenly over the scalp. The adhesive will appear white until it dries completely to clear state.

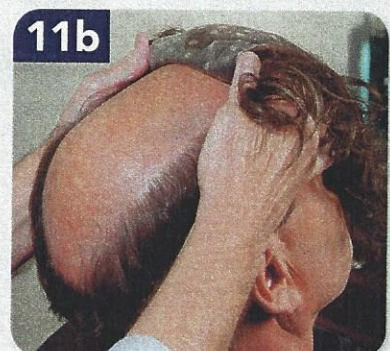
8 When the first coat is dry, apply a second coat and let it dry. Repeat these steps for a total of four times, remembering to use small amounts of adhesive.

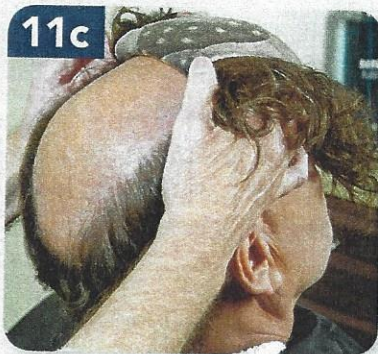
9 Once the adhesive is completely dry, it is time to apply the hair solution.



10 Apply one coat of adhesive to the base of the hair replacement system. Do not apply adhesive to any lace present in the system.

11 Stand behind the client and hold the solution in both hands. Place the system at the front hairline and start rolling the hair solution back, applying pressure without stretching the solution. Make sure not to wrinkle the base of the solution.





- 12** Once the system is fully on, use the back of a comb to check around the perimeter of the replacement for wrinkles. Smooth out any minor inconsistencies.



- 13** Take a towel and place it over the system. Stretch both ends of the towel and pull down tightly to ensure an even fit.

CLEAN-UP AND DISINFECTION

1. Wash and disinfect tools and implements.
2. Clean surfaces and chair.
3. Sweep up hair and deposit in closed receptacle.
4. Dispose of paper goods, sponges, and/or linens.
5. Wash your hands.

The hair system is now ready to be cut. After cutting and blending, remember to tell the client to allow 24 to 48 hours before shampooing.

 **L05 Complete**



▲ **FIGURE 16-13a**

Remove excess hair from top section.



▲ **FIGURE 16-13b**

Blending top section.



▲ **FIGURE 16-14**

Comb sides down and blend to hairline.



▲ **FIGURE 16-15**

Blend back section with thinning shears.

CUTTING, TAPERING, AND BLENDING HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

- **Top section:** Remove excess length using the clipper-over-comb or fingers-and-shear method at a 90-degree elevation. Work forward from front of crown to forehead. Repeat this step using shears to blend top section (**Figures 16-13a and 16-13b**).
- **Sides:** Comb the side hair down and blend with the natural hairline from temple to sideburn to the ear (**Figure 16-14**). Taper and blend from side hairline to crest. Taper gradually so replacement system will be undetectable when blended with the client's natural hair.
- **Back:** Cut any excess hair length from the replacement. Use thinning shears to blend the ends of the replacement with the client's natural hair (**Figure 16-15**).

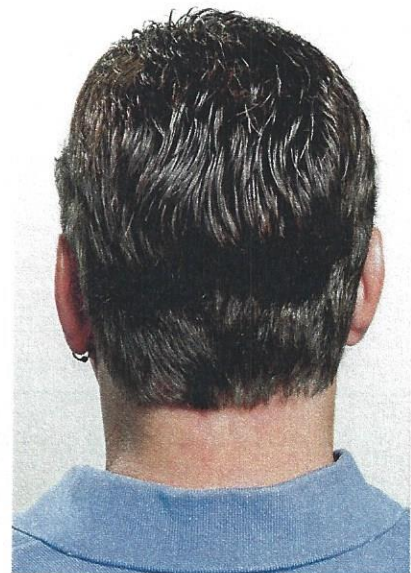
Important: After cutting and blending, remember to tell the client to allow 24 to 48 hours before shampooing.

Congratulations! You have just completed cutting and customizing a hair replacement system (**Figures 16-16a and 16-16b**).



▲ **FIGURE 16-16a**

Hair replacement system – front view.



▲ **FIGURE 16-16b**

Hair replacement system – back view.

NOTE: If the front hairline appears heavy, use a razor or thinning shears to remove weight. Be sure to make very narrow partings in order to form a natural-looking front hairline and blend with the crest hair. Do not over-cut!

✓ **L06 Complete**

PARTIAL HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

For a small degree of hair loss, a partial lace fill-in may be all that is required. Partial hair solutions can be made for the front or crown areas of the head. The measuring, application, and cutting techniques are the same as those used for full hair solution styles. Be sure to shave the area to be covered so the spirit gum will adhere better to the scalp and the hair solution.

FACIAL HAIR REPLACEMENT SOLUTIONS

Facial hair solutions are attached with spirit gum. Mustaches, sideburns, and beards may all be attached in the same manner. Clean the facial area and apply spirit gum to the appropriate section. Wait until the gum is tacky, position the piece, and gently press down with a lint-free cloth. Trim the piece to the desired style.

FULL WIGS

While most men might not choose to wear a full wig, many women enjoy the coverage, convenience, and instant style changes they can achieve with wigs. Ready-to-wear wigs are usually made of the synthetic fiber Kanekalon.

Full, ready-made wigs are constructed on a stretch cap made of lightweight elastic. The wig has permanent elastic bands at the sides designed to hold it in place. It should fit comfortably, but tightly enough to maintain its position without slipping, shifting, or lifting. Wigs come in a wide variety of colors and in many different styles.



Cleaning and Styling Hair Replacement Systems

The life of a hair replacement system depends on its construction and the overall treatment it receives. Manufacturers furnish instructions on the care of their hair solutions that both the barber and client should follow carefully. Clients should have at least two hair solutions to ensure that one will always be in good condition while the other one is being serviced and maintained.

Cleaning Wigs

PROCEDURE 16-5

Cleaning a ready-made wig is a fairly quick and easy process. Use the guidelines provided and the manufacturer's cleaning instructions for this process.

SUPPLIES

- Manufacturer's recommended cleaning solution
- Mixing bowl
- Towels
- Wig block
- Wide-toothed comb
- Brush
- T-pins

PROCEDURE

- 1** Brush the wig thoroughly to remove all surface dirt and residue.
- 2** Mix a solution of warm water and wig solution in a bowl.
- 3** Dip the entire wig into the solution; swish it around in the solution.
- 4** Rinse the wig in clean, cold water.
- 5** Blot it dry with a towel.
- 6** Turn the wig inside out and dry it with a towel.
- 7** Pin the wig to a head mold or wig block of the correct size.
- 8** Carefully brush the hair into place.
- 9** Permit the wig to dry naturally, pinned to the form.
- 10** If necessary, use cool air to dry the wig quickly.
- 11** When dry, brush into the proper style.

CLEAN-UP AND DISINFECTION

1. Wash and disinfect tools and implements.
2. Clean surfaces and chair.
3. Dispose of paper goods and/or linens.
4. Wash your hands.

Cleaning Human Hair Replacement Systems

PROCEDURE 16-6

Hair solutions must be kept clean just as natural hair must be kept clean. Cleaning should be performed carefully to help maintain the life of the hair solution. Use the following guidelines and the manufacturer's recommendations to clean a hair solution.

SUPPLIES

- Manufacturer's recommended cleaning solution
- Tape removal solvent
- Mixing bowl
- Towels
- Wig block
- Wide-toothed comb
- Brush
- T-pins

- 1** Remove all the old tape and clean any reinforced areas by lightly dabbing with recommended solvent.



- 2** Put enough cleaner in a glass bowl so that the hair system can be submerged. Invert the hair replacement with the inside up and place into cleaning solution. Soak for 3 to 5 minutes. Swish the replacement back and forth (or dip it up and down) in cleaning solution until all residue is removed from the hair and foundation. If the cleaning solution darkens, replace it with fresh solution and repeat the swishing process.



- 3** Gently tap the edge of the hair replacement with a small brush or your fingers until the adhesive has been removed. Do not rub or scrub.

- 4** Place a towel on a flat surface and place the hair replacement on the towel with the inside facing up. Gently press out the cleaner with the towel.

PROCEDURE 16-6

continued



- 5** Hold the replacement by the front section and comb gently.

- 6** Fasten the replacement to the wig block with T-pins, style with blow-dryer, and store until client picks it up, or dry hair replacement and reattach to client's scalp.

CLEAN-UP AND DISINFECTION

1. Wash and disinfect tools and implements.
2. Clean surfaces and chair.
3. Dispose of paper goods and/or linens.
4. Dispose of used cleaning solution and solvents per manufacturer's recommendation.
5. Wash your hands.

CLEANING SYNTHETIC HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

Synthetic hair solutions should always be cleaned with a solvent. Attach the hair solution to a plastic foam head mold with T-pins and immerse it in lukewarm water with the recommended solvent. Do not use hot water, which would cause the hair solution to shrink or become matted and tangled. Swish the hair solution around in the shampoo solution. Rinse with clean, lukewarm water. Permit the hair solution to dry naturally, pinned on the mold overnight; if time does not permit, place it under a dryer with cool air. Some hair solutions may be dry-cleaned, so always follow the manufacturer's instructions.



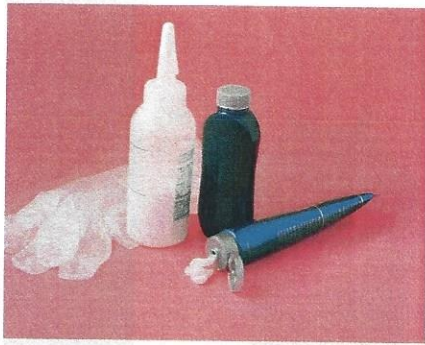
BASIC HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEM CARE

- Use the manufacturer's tape, antiseptic, cleaner, and softeners.
- When the hair solution is not being worn, it should be placed on an appropriate block.
- Some hair solutions should be removed for showering and swimming.
- Clean the hair solutions after the first week of wear, and then every three to four weeks or as needed.
- Never fold hair solutions.
- Always follow manufacturer's recommendations for removing hair solutions.
- Apply light hairdressings and spray sparingly and with even distribution.
- Set hair solutions with plain water.

RECONDITIONING HAIR REPLACEMENTS SYSTEMS

Reconditioning treatments should be given as often as necessary to prevent dryness or brittleness of the hair. Reconditioning treatments may also be used to liven up hair solutions that look dull and lifeless.

A small amount of reconditioner may be used, as directed by the manufacturer. If a slight color adjustment is necessary due to fading or yellowing, a suitable temporary color rinse is recommended. Select the rinse carefully so that the color matches that of the client's hair.



mini PROCEDURE

COLORING HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

Permanent haircoloring products (aniline derivatives) can be used only on hair solutions made of 100 percent human hair. Use the following procedure and manufacturer's recommendations when coloring a hair solution with permanent haircoloring products.

- 1** The hair solution is first cleaned with a solvent.
- 2** Cover the head form block with plastic material to prevent staining from the coloring product.
- 3** Secure the hair solution firmly with T-pins or straight pins in the front, back, and sides.
- 4** Give a strand test on a small section of hair to determine the color desired. If using a tint with peroxide, apply it on a dry hair strand.
- 5** Mix the desired shade of haircoloring product.
- 6** Apply with a haircoloring brush.
- 7** Comb the color product through lightly, being careful not to saturate the foundation.
- 8** Test every 5 minutes until the desired shade is obtained.
- 9** After processing, rinse thoroughly with warm water. Shampoo and condition according to manufacturer's directions.
- 10** Comb and set into the desired style.

mini PROCEDURE

PERMANENT WAVING HAIR REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

Permanent waving a hair solution requires time, creativity, and careful attention to detail. The objective is to create a natural look that blends the system with the client's natural hair. The hair system is attached to a wig or styling block with T-pins and should be custom wrapped according to the contours of the client's head.

The rod placement does not rest on the scalp of the hair system as it would in a perm procedure on natural hair. Instead,

(Continued)

mini PROCEDURE

the rods are *floated* to eliminate weight and rod marks on the base. Floating is accomplished by using T-pins to support the rod above the base of the hair system. The pins are inserted at both ends of the rod and are held in place by the rubber band of the perm rod. After the hair system has been rodde and secured with the T-pins, use the following guidelines to complete the process.

- 1** Select a mild permanent wave solution appropriate for bleached or damaged hair types. Hold the wig block upside down and rotate while applying the solution. Allow the excess solution to drip into the sink before setting the block back on the stand.
- 2** Take a test curl every minute until processing is complete.
- 3** Rinse the hair replacement system for 10 to 15 minutes. The system does not require the application of a neutralizing solution.
- 4** Thoroughly blot each rod with paper towels to absorb as much water as possible.
- 5** Remove the T-pins and hang the block upside down. Leave the rods in the hair solution and cover loosely with a plastic cap for 24 hours.
- 6** On day two, remove the cap and allow the system to dry for another day. Remove the rods only when the hair is completely dry.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMINDERS

- Comb hair solutions carefully to avoid matting, loss of hair, or damage.
- Use a wide-tooth comb to avoid weakening or damaging the foundation.
- Never rub or wring cleaning fluids from the hair solution. Let it dry naturally.
- Be careful not to cut too much hair when cutting, tapering, and blending a hair solution.
- Take accurate measurements to assure a comfortable and secure fit.
- Recondition hair solutions as often as necessary to prevent dryness, brittleness, or dullness of the hair.
- Brush and comb hair solutions with a downward movement.
- To avoid damage to the foundation, never lighten or cold-wave a hair solution.
- If coloring is necessary, it must be done with care.

 **L07 Complete**

Selling Hair Replacement Systems

In order to sell men's hair solutions, it is important to know why men buy them. As discussed in the first part of this chapter, men wear hair replacements for a variety of personal reasons. When a man expresses an interest in wearing a hair solution to his barber, he won't appreciate a hard-sell approach. His interest has already been made evident, and he is simply looking for guidance and purchasing information at this stage. It is the barber's responsibility to educate the client about the possibilities and options available to him.

Just as a hard-sell approach should be avoided, the barber should never promise what cannot be delivered nor raise the client's expectations to an unreasonable level. For example, it is not professionally ethical to convince an elderly man that he can recapture the appearance of his 40s with a hair solution. It simply cannot be done. The color of the hair solution is also an important consideration. Dark, opaque colors are not recommended for any age group, especially older persons. It is better to recommend a salt-and-pepper blend or medium-brown shade. The more natural-looking the color, the less obvious the hair solution will appear.

MARKETING TECHNIQUES

- *Hair replacement system display:* One or two correctly styled hair solutions displayed in the shop will alert clients to the fact that hair solution services are performed there. Make certain that the sample is clean and nicely styled. It should be large enough to cover the average balding area of a man, since most clients will be men with an average amount of hair loss, and many may want to try it on.

NOTE: Be sure to shampoo the hair replacement after each client.

- *Referrals and word-of-mouth:* These two methods may be a slower approach, and are not to be relied on exclusively for new business, but they are still very effective forms of advertising. Personal referrals are the best evidence of pleased and satisfied clients.
- *Window displays:* Window displays can add to increased hair replacement sales. Before-and-after illustrations in the shop window let the walk-by and drive-by traffic know that hair replacement systems can be obtained through the barbershop. These illustrations can also offer encouragement to those clients whom you feel cannot be approached directly with the idea of wearing a hair solution. As they become more comfortable with the idea of a hair replacement or see other men in the shop receiving these services, they may feel more inclined to explore their own options.
- *Personal approach:* The personal approach may certainly be used to suggest a hair replacement system to a client; however, it must be a tactful approach. Wait for an opening during the consultation or haircutting service when the client brings up his hair loss

TIP FROM THE NABBA

“No industry can be elevated without education. Expand your position as a barber to include advanced training, platform work, and other teaching and learning venues that provide the opportunity for you to share your knowledge, skills, and encouragement with others.”

Don Baker, Sr., NABBA past-president, North Carolina Board of Barber Examiners

condition in the conversation, then offer him the opportunity to try on a hair solution. A quick demonstration may convince him of his improved appearance and lead to a sale.

- **Print ads:** Print ads include all printed advertising, from coupons to billboards. It is important to advertise hair replacement services because not all barbershops pursue this market. In many areas an extra line in the telephone book that mentions hair replacement systems will pay for itself. Your phone book also may contain a special listing for hair goods. This is another good classification in the phone directory in which to place an advertisement.

In some communities, newspaper advertising is inexpensive and profitable. If a model is used, be sure to secure a model release for any photos that might be used in the ads. Even if the model is your best friend, do not assume that a release is unnecessary.

- **Web sites, online videos, and blogs:** Use today's technology to reach consumers. Hire a site developer or use your own creativity to establish your presence in cyberspace.
- **Personal experience:** If you wear a hair replacement yourself, you can develop an excellent promotional approach. Often, nothing is more convincing than your own before-and-after demonstration. The fact that you wear a hair solution with assurance and complete ease can make a very strong impression on prospective hair replacement clients.

✓ L08 Complete

Alternative Hair Replacement Methods

In addition to hair replacement systems and hair solutions, there are two other approaches to hair replacement available. The first are the drugs minoxidil and finasteride, which are known by different brand names depending on the manufacturer. The second is surgery, which includes procedures such as hair transplantation, scalp reduction, and flap surgery.

A 2 percent solution of **minoxidil** applied twice daily has been shown to be moderately effective for about 50 percent of the men using it. Clinical studies conducted by Pharmacia and Upjohn (the maker of Rogaine-brand minoxidil, recently acquired by Pfizer) revealed that 26 percent of the men reported average to dense hair growth, and 33 percent reported minimal hair growth, after four months of treatment with Rogaine. Minoxidil is available for both men and women in two different strengths: 2 percent (regular) and 5 percent (extra-strength formula).

Finasteride is an oral medication that is prescribed for men only to stimulate hair growth. Although it is considered more effective and convenient than minoxidil, its possible side effects include weight gain and loss of sexual function.

FYI

Low-light laser therapy, also known as laser hair enhancement, was approved by the FDA in 2007 for the promotion of healthy hair growth. Studies associated with this non-surgical procedure report hair growth as a result of cold-beam, red-light laser treatments that stimulate or increase blood circulation and cell regeneration in the hair follicles. This service can be offered in the barbershop by purchasing a low-light laser machine from a manufacturer, providing your clients with yet another option for hair replacement.

FYI

A new, cutting edge alternative in concealing male hair loss and scars is now being offered to men and women involving a cosmetic tattoo process that can achieve quick, natural looking results. The service should only be performed by those that have extensive training and have earned a license in permanent cosmetics and micropigmentation. The process may take several sessions to achieve, especially dealing with scars, but the end result is a natural shaded hair line and less noticeable scarring. In most cases, master barbers have been employed to supervise the process to ensure the proper application to the hairline and assessing scalp conditions. This is just another alternative for clients with receding hairlines, transplant or injury scars, chemical burns, hair loss from chemicals, weaves, or braiding, and natural causes. Clients should be informed that though this procedure is permanent, similar to most tattoos the color will fade over time and will require touch ups. Post-treatment care is essential to avoid infection as possible swelling, peeling and flaking may occur and in most cases takes about 4 weeks after the final session before the final look is achieved. For more information, visit online at www.hairsimulation.com/hair.htm.



SURGICAL HAIR RESTORATION

The three types of surgical hair restoration available are hair transplants, scalp reduction, and flap surgery.

- **Hair transplantation** is strictly a medical procedure that should be performed only by licensed medical professionals. The process consists of removing hair from normal-growth areas of the scalp, such as the back and sides, and transplanting it into the bald areas under a local anesthetic. Small sections of hair ranging from single strands to larger plugs of 7 to 10 hairs are surgically removed, including the hair follicle, papilla, and hair bulb, and reset in the bald area. With today's technological advances in hair restoration, micrographs have replaced the larger plug sections of the past few decades. The transplanted hair usually grows normally in its new environment, while the area from which the hair was removed heals and shrinks in size to a very tiny scar.

The surgeon must select the hair to be transplanted with care, taking into consideration color, texture, and type. Placement of the hair in the direction of natural growth to permit proper care and complimentary styling is also an important factor. Transplanted hair can last a lifetime if the service is performed properly. If the doctor is skilled and the individual cares for the hair as directed, hair transplants can be very successful as a method of permanently eliminating baldness.

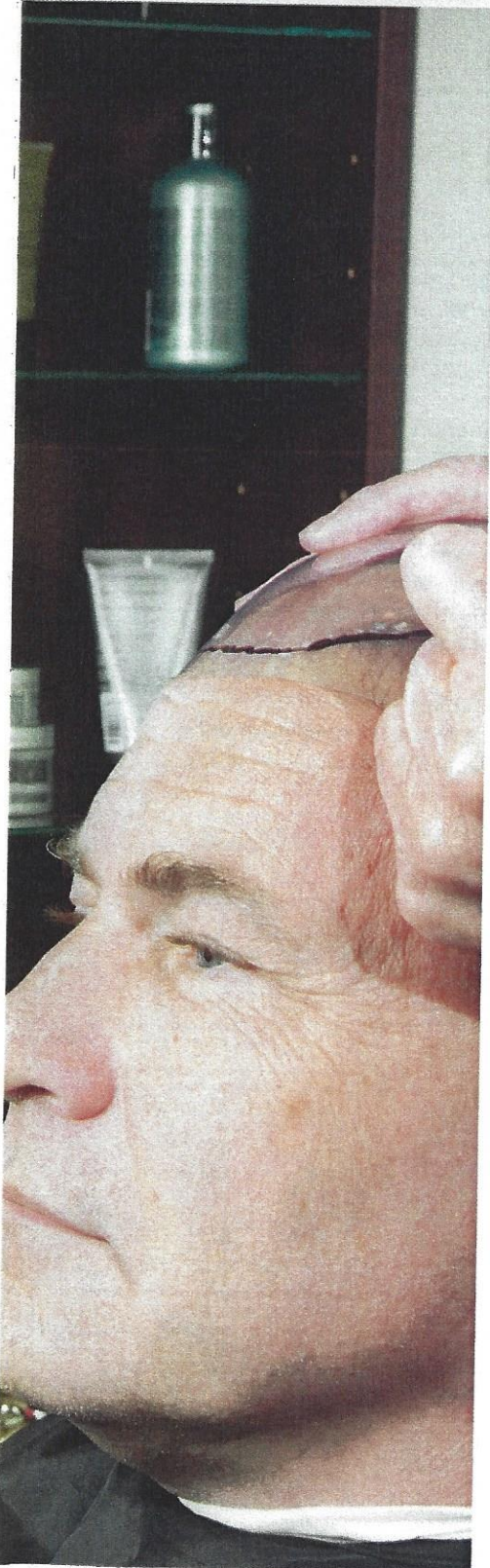
- **Scalp reduction** is a process by which the bald area is removed from the scalp and surrounding scalp areas with hair growth are pulled together to fill in the spot.
- **Flap surgery**, like scalp reduction surgery, removes the bald scalp area. A flap of hair-bearing skin is then attached to what was the bald area.

✓ **L09 Complete**

16

Review Questions

1. Explain why some men might choose to wear a hair replacement system
2. What two types of hair are used to make men's hair replacement systems?
3. List the steps in measuring for a hair replacement system.
4. What important information should be labeled on a template?
5. List the steps for applying a hair replacement system with tape.
6. What type of product is used in a full head bonding application?
7. What type of product is used to clean hair replacement systems?
8. Name two medications that may be prescribed to encourage hair growth.
9. Name the oral medication that should not be prescribed for women.
10. List three surgical methods of hair replacement.



Date: _____

Rating: _____

Text Pages 484–518

Chapter 16: Men's Hair Replacement

Word Review

finasteride

flap surgery

full head bonding

hackling

hair replacement system

hair solution

hair transplantation

lace-front

minoxidil

root-turning

scalp reduction

styling or wig block

toupee

TOPIC 1: Introduction

1. Since ancient times, hairpieces and wigs have been worn to cover _____ areas, as part of ceremonial _____, or to conform to _____.
2. A small hairpiece or wig used to cover the top or crown of the head used to be called a _____.
3. Hair replacement options include drugs, hair replacement systems or solutions, surgical hair transplantation, and _____.

TOPIC 2: Hair Replacement Systems

1. The quality of a hair replacement varies with the kind of _____ used in its manufacture and the way in which it is _____.
2. The types of hair used in the construction of hair replacements are _____ hair, _____ hair, and _____ hair.
3. Some advantages of human hair include a more natural look and texture, durability, and the ability to tolerate _____ processes. Disadvantages include reactions to _____ changes and fading.
4. Special shampoos and conditioners are used on _____ hair systems.
5. _____ hair is used in the production of full wigs and some hair solutions.
6. Mixed-hair products are often used in the manufacture of _____ or fashion wigs.
7. Hair replacement systems are typically available with hard, _____, mesh, net, polyurethane, or _____ bases.
8. Materials used in base construction include silk, nylon, or plastic mesh; _____; thin _____ skin; or a combination of materials.
9. _____ refers to the way the hair is attached to the base of the hair solution.
10. Root-turning refers to sorting the hair strands so the cuticle points toward the hair ends in its _____ of growth.

11. Hair systems that are available from manufacturers and distributors in different sizes and colors are called _____ systems or _____ systems.
12. A custom hair replacement system requires a _____ or pattern and _____ matching.
13. Fill in the blanks to complete the questions a barber should ask a manufacturer before purchasing their hair replacement systems.
- a) What _____ materials are used in the construction of the hair solution?
 - b) What _____ treatments have been applied?
 - c) If human hair is used, is it graded in terms of _____, elasticity, and porosity?
 - d) Will the _____ stand behind their product?
 - e) What is the _____ expectancy of the hair solution?
 - f) Does the manufacturer have the ability to create _____ colors?
 - g) Is _____ training offered about their products?
14. Most barbershops will already have many of the implements and supplies required for hair replacement services. Fill in the blanks with those items that may need to be obtained from a barber supply or hair replacement supply company.
- a) _____
 - b) alcohol
 - c) blow-dryer
 - d) client record cards
 - e) clippers
 - f) comb
 - g) _____
 - h) envelopes
 - i) grease pencil
 - j) hair net
 - k) haircutting shears
 - l) _____
 - m) _____
 - n) plastic wrap or cellophane
 - o) razor
 - p) scissors (for cutting pattern)
 - q) small brush
 - r) _____

- s) _____
- t) thinning shears
- u) _____
- v) transparent tape
- w) _____

15. The _____ is often the one to measure, fit, cut, and style the hair system once it has been received from the supplier.
16. When performing the _____, the hair should be lightly trimmed, leaving a low neckline and length close to the ears at the sides.
17. _____ from the preliminary cut are used as a texture and color guide.
18. The sizes of men's hair replacements are commonly measured in _____.

TOPIC 3: Templates and Molds

1. Fill in the blanks where necessary to complete the steps involved in measuring for stock and custom hair replacements.
 1. Place _____ fingers above the eyebrow, with the last finger resting on the bridge of the nose. Make a dot with a grease pencil on the forehead directly in line with the _____ to indicate where the hair system is to begin.
 2. Place the tape measure on the dot. Measure the length to where the _____ hair begins and mark the tape measure.
 3. Measure across the top, directly over the _____; measure across the _____ area if it is noticeably different from the front width.
 4. Assemble template-making materials.
 5. Place about 2 feet of _____ on top of the client's head and twist the sides until they conform to the contour of the head.
 6. Place four fingers above the eyebrows and make a dot on the _____ to indicate the _____ hairline. Place additional dots as follows:
 - a) Two dots on each side where the _____ hairline will meet client's hairline
 - b) Two dots in back of the head on each side of the _____ spot
 - c) One dot at the center back edge of the bald spot to determine the _____ of the area to be covered
 7. Connect the dots with a pencil to outline the balding area.
 8. Place precut strips of tape across the bald area to _____ the pattern.
 9. Mark the front part of the pattern _____ and the back _____; remove and cut around the edge with scissors.

10. After cutting the outline, replace template over the balding area to make sure the bald area is _____ exactly.
11. Attach _____ of the client's hair to the pattern or client card for color matching by the manufacturer.
12. Create a client _____; send measurements and pattern to the manufacturer.
2. A _____ mold is a hard mold preferred by some manufacturers to create a more perfect fit.
3. When making a plaster mold, plaster _____ strips are applied over the plastic wrap instead of tape. Strips are applied from _____ to _____, then back to front and _____ the top.
4. Plaster molds need to cure for _____ hours before shipping to the manufacturer.

TOPIC 4: Customizing a Stock System

1. A plastic wrap and _____ template is used to customize a stock system.
2. The hair replacement system needs to be shampooed and _____ before cutting.
3. The hair replacement system is _____ or turned inside out on the canvas block.
4. The template is inverted and positioned _____ the hair system and secured with pins.
5. Using the template as a guide, a _____ is used to cut the base.
6. After the base has been cut, it must be checked for _____.

TOPIC 5: Applying and Removing Hair Replacement Systems

1. Before applying a replacement system, the bald area of the scalp needs to be cleaned with soap and water or _____.
2. Hair on the scalp should be removed wherever the _____ will be attached.
3. Both non-lace front and lace-front systems use _____ tape for attachment.
4. Tape should be applied to the _____ areas of the foundation only.
5. When applying either a non-lace front or lace-front system, the _____ measurement method above the _____ is used to locate the hairline for positioning of the system.
6. When removing a non-lace front replacement system, the tape needs to stay on the _____ so that it can be reactivated with _____.
7. Before removing a lace-front replacement system, the lace must be dampened with acetone or _____ to loosen it from the scalp.

8. _____ areas on a lace-front system with tape residue are cleaned gently with acetone or solvent.
9. _____ bonding is the process of attaching a hair replacement system to the head with an _____ bonding agent.
10. Copolymers are used for full head bonding and should be _____.
11. _____ coats of bonding adhesive should be applied to the client's scalp and _____ applied to the hair replacement system.
12. Because the hair replacement system will adhere to all parts of the scalp, the barber needs to stand behind the client and gradually _____ the system on from front to back without _____ the system or creating _____.

TOPIC 6: Cutting the Hair Replacement System

1. Removing excess length in the top section should be done at a _____ elevation.
2. Work in the top section is performed from the front of the _____ to the forehead using shears.
3. Side hair should be cut to blend with the _____ from the temple to the sideburn to the ear.
4. Hair on the sides is _____ gradually to the crest so the replacement system will be undetectable when blended with the client's natural hair.
5. In the back section, _____ are used to blend the ends of the hair replacement with the client's natural hair.

TOPIC 7: Other Hair Replacement Systems

1. _____ are lace fill-ins applied with spirit gum that may be used to cover scalp areas with a small degree of hair loss.
2. Facial hair solutions are attached with _____.
3. _____ wigs are usually made of synthetic fibers such as _____.
4. Full, ready-made wigs are usually constructed on a _____ made of lightweight elastic.

TOPIC 8: Cleaning and Styling Replacement Systems

1. Wigs should be cleaned with the manufacturer's recommended _____.
2. Hair replacement systems should be cleaned according to the _____ instructions.
3. Fill in the blanks where necessary to complete the steps for cleaning a human hair replacement system.
 - a) Remove all the old tape and clean any reinforced areas by dabbing them lightly with _____.

- b) Put enough cleaner in a glass bowl so the system can be submerged. Invert the system with the _____ up and place into cleaning solution. Allow to soak for _____.
 - c) _____ the system back and forth in the cleaner until all residue is removed from the hair and foundation.
 - d) With a small brush, gently _____ of the hair system until adhesive is removed.
 - e) If the solvent darkens, replace it with _____.
 - f) Place the hair system on a towel with the inside _____. Gently _____ the cleaner with the towel.
 - g) Hold replacement from the _____ section and comb gently.
 - h) Fasten to a wig block and style or dry and _____ to client's scalp for styling.
4. Fill in the blanks where necessary to complete guidelines for basic hair replacement system care.
- a) Use the _____ tape, antiseptic, cleaner, and softeners.
 - b) When the hair solution is not being worn, it should be placed on an appropriate _____.
 - c) Some hair systems should be _____ for showering and swimming.
 - d) Clean the hair solution after the _____ week of wear, and then every three to four weeks or as needed.
 - e) Never _____ the hair solution.
 - f) Always follow manufacturer's recommendations for _____ the hair replacement.
 - g) Apply light hair dressings and sprays _____ and with even distribution.
 - h) Set hair solutions with _____.
5. _____ treatments should be given as often as necessary to prevent dryness or brittleness of the hair.
6. Permanent haircoloring products can be used only on systems made of _____.
7. When permanent waving hair systems, the rod placement _____ rest on the scalp of the hair system.
8. Explain how rods are floated. _____
9. The permanent waving process for a hair replacement system _____ require chemical neutralization; instead, the system is allowed to _____.
10. Fill in the blanks where necessary to complete general recommendations and reminders associated with hair replacement systems.
- a) Comb hair systems carefully to avoid _____, loss of hair, or damage.
 - b) Use a _____ comb to avoid weakening or damaging the foundation.

- c) Never rub or _____ cleaning fluids from the system. Let it dry naturally.
- d) Be careful not to _____ too much hair when tapering and blending a system.
- e) Take _____ measurements to assure a comfortable and secure fit.
- f) _____ systems as often as necessary to prevent dryness, brittleness, or dullness of the hair.
- g) If required, _____ systems before styling.
- h) Brush and comb systems with a _____ movement.
- i) To avoid damage to the foundation, never _____ or cold wave a system.
- j) If _____ is necessary, it must be done with care.

11. List some marketing techniques discussed in the textbook, then provide an idea of your own.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____

TOPIC 9: Alternative Hair Replacement Methods

- 1. In addition to hair systems, two other options for hair replacement are _____ and _____.
- 2. _____ is a topical medication available for men and women.
- 3. Finasteride is an _____ medication prescribed to _____ only.
- 4. The process of removing hair from normal areas of the scalp and relocating them into bald areas under a local anesthetic is called _____.
- 5. Hair transplants are performed only by licensed _____ professionals.
- 6. The process by which the bald area is removed from the scalp and then surrounding scalp areas with hair growth are pulled together to fill in the spot is called _____.
- 7. _____ is the process of attaching a flap of hair-bearing skin to the bald area.