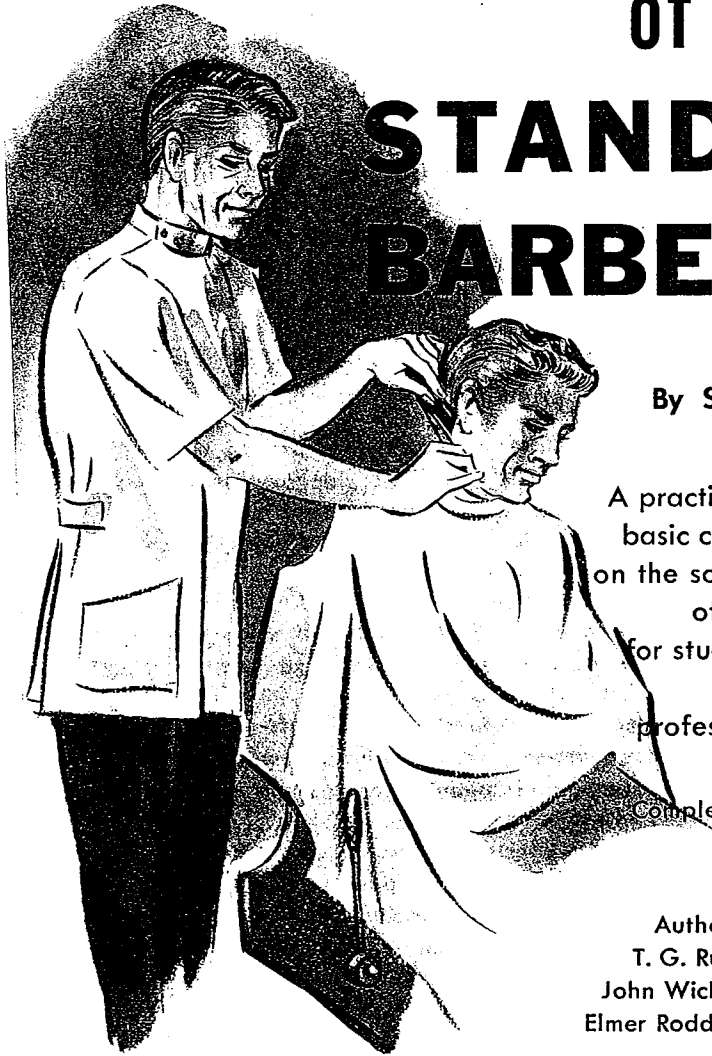


PRACTICE AND SCIENCE of STANDARD BARBERING



By S. C. THORPE

A practical and complete
basic course of training
on the science and practice
of barbering
for students in training
and
professional barbers.

Completely Revised 1967

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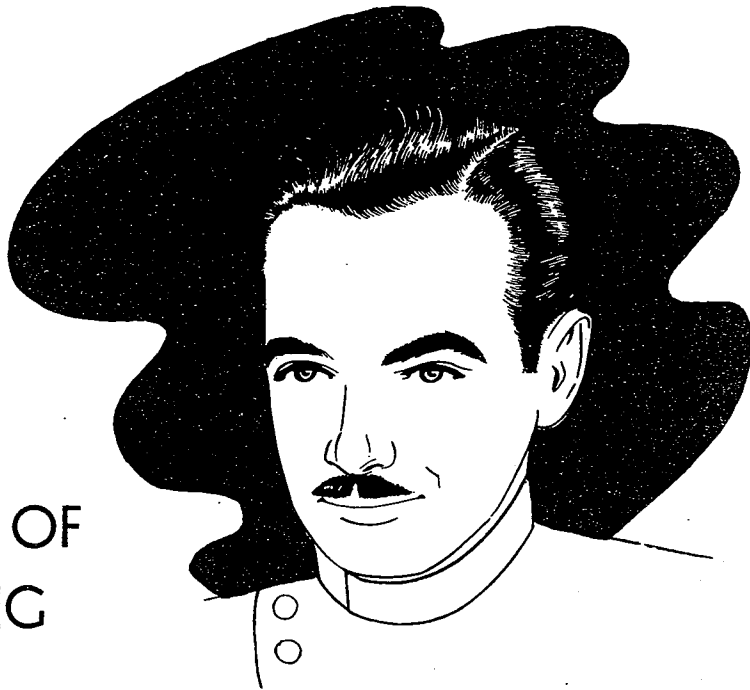
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CHAPTER 1

HISTORY OF BARBERING



The history of barbering is deeply rooted in the progress of mankind. As civilization advanced, barbering developed from an insignificant practice to a recognized vocation. To study the history of barbering is to appreciate the accomplishments and the role of the barber in early times. This rich cultural heritage should be the basis for prestige and respect in serving the public.

Primitive man had to devise rather crude instruments with which to cut the hair. Simple cutting implements were usually prepared from sharpened flints or oyster shells. To this very day, the savages of Polynesia still use similar objects in cutting the hair.

SUPERSTITIONS

The beginning of barbering was steeped in strange superstitions. There was a general belief among many savages that people could be bewitched by hair clippings. Hence, the privilege of hair cutting was reserved for the priest or medicine man of the tribe. The Irish peasantry believed that if hair cuttings were burned or buried no evil spirits would haunt the individual.

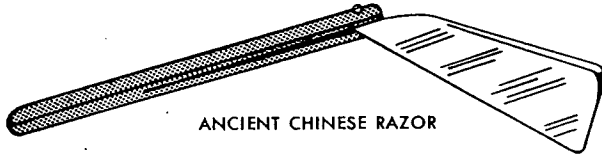
Among the American Indians, the belief existed that the hair had a vital connection with the body, and that "anyone possessed of a lock of hair of another might work his will on that individual." Thus, the Indian custom of "scalping."

It was the widespread ancient belief in the magic influence of long-haired persons which caused Roman judges to order the hair of Christian martyrs cut off before putting them to death.

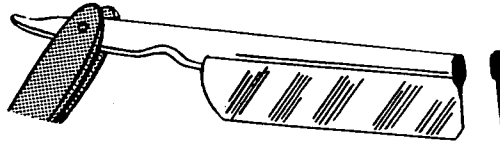
ORIGIN OF THE BARBER

As far back as four hundred years before Christ, shaving was introduced by the Macedonians. Later it spread to Egypt and all Eastern countries, includ-

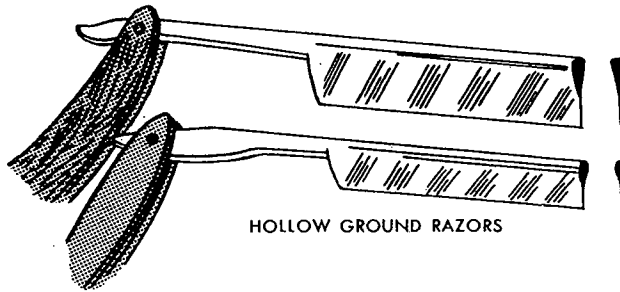
RAZORS OF THE PAST



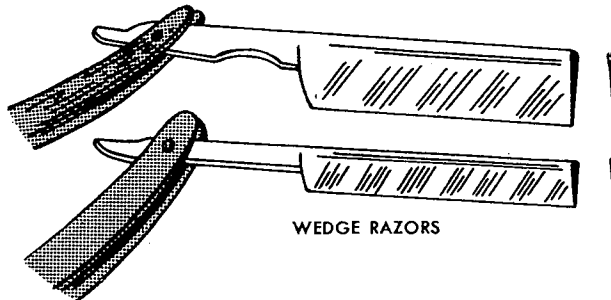
ANCIENT CHINESE RAZOR



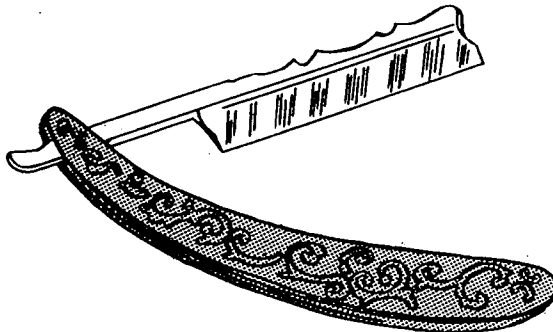
WAFFER RAZOR



HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS



WEDGE RAZORS



FANCY RAZOR OF THE 1890's

ing China. The word barber is derived from a Latin word "barba" meaning beard. The word tonsorial in Latin means the cutting, clipping and trimming of hair with shears or cutting with a razor.

BEAUTIFYING THE BODY

The Egyptians were the first to cultivate beauty in an extravagant fashion. Excavations from tombs have brought to light such relics as combs, brushes, mirrors and cosmetics. Eye paint was the most popular of all cosmetics. Slaves enhanced the beauty of the Egyptian ladies by applying perfumed oil to their skins and henna to their hair. Egyptian Henna is still used on the hair to some extent even to this day.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BEARD

Although the importance of the beard belongs more with the past than to the present, nevertheless, it is interesting to note the various fashions and customs associated with it. A curious custom of the Middle Ages was that of imbedding three hairs from the king's beard in the wax of the seal. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth in England, it was fashionable to dye the beard and cut it into a variety of shapes.

In early times the beard was considered by almost all nations as a sign of wisdom, strength and manhood, and was carefully cherished as being almost sacred. Among the Jews, the beard was regarded as a symbol of manliness; to cut off another man's beard was an outrage. According to the Greek philosopher, Pythagoras, the hair was the source of the brain's inspiration and the cutting of the hair decreased intellectual capacity. In Rome, the first day of shaving (22nd birthday) was looked upon as a sign of manhood and was celebrated with great festivities.

The commands of certain rulers were at times responsible for the removal of beards. For instance, Alexander the Great ordered his soldiers to shave so that their enemies might not seize their beards in battle. After the Gauls were conquered, Julius Caesar compelled them to cut off their beards. Peter the Great made shaving compulsory by imposing a tax on beards.

In the spread of the Christian faith, long hair gradually came to be despised because it was considered sinful. Hence the clergy were directed to shave their beards. Among the Jews, shaving of the beard was forbidden, but they used the scissors to remove all excess hair. The Moslems observed great care in trimming the beard after prayer, and the hairs that fell out were carefully picked up and preserved for subsequent burial with the owner. The partial beard commonly known as "goatee" has become popular in modern times.

Barbers first became popular in Rome about the year 296 B.C. In Greece, barbers became popular as early as 500 B.C.

GREEK AND ROMAN INFLUENCE

In Greece and Rome, barbering was a highly developed art. Persons of means were shaved by their valets. The common people frequented the barber shops which were the resorts of loungers and news mongers.

The Greeks and Romans gave considerable attention to beautifying the hair. Sparkling gems and hairpins of silver and gold adorned the elegant hair styles of the Greek women. The Roman women often dyed their hair, and some replaced the hair with fashionable wigs.

In ancient Rome, the color of a woman's hair indicated her rank. Women of the nobility tinted their hair red; those of the middle class colored their hair yellow; while women of the poorer classes were compelled to dye their hair black.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE

The ancient Britons were extremely proud of the length and beauty of their hair. Their yellow hair was brightened with washes composed of tallow, lime, and the ashes of certain vegetables. The Danes and Anglo-Saxons also admired long, flowing locks. The young Danes were particularly attentive to dressing the hair, which they combed at least once a day in order to capture the affections of English ladies.

THE RISE AND FALL OF BARBER-SURGEONS

During the Middle Ages, the barbers not only practiced shaving, hair-cutting and hairdressing, but also dressed wounds and performed surgical operations. For this reason they were called barber-surgeons. Much of the barbers' experience was acquired from the monks, whom they assisted in the practice of surgery and medicine. The barber-surgeons formed their first organization in 1094, in France.

The barber-surgeons became quite numerous when Pope Alexander III forbade the clergy to shed blood in surgical operations. To protect themselves, the Barbers' Company of London was organized in the thirteenth century. The object of this trade guild was to regulate the profession for the benefit of its members. One of the regulations passed was that no barber was to keep more than four apprentices in his establishment.

The Company of Barbers was ruled by a Master, and consisted of two classes of barbers, viz: those who practiced barbering and those who specialized in surgery. Under Edward III, the barbers made a complaint against unskilled practitioners in surgery. As a result, the court chose two Masters to inspect and rule the guild and give examinations to test the skill of applicants.

The sign of the barber-surgeon consisted of a striped pole from which was suspended a basin: the fillet around the pole indicating the bandage twisted around the arms previous to blood-letting and the basin the vessel for receiving blood. Another interpretation of the colors on the barber's pole was that red represented the blood, blue the veins, and white the bandage. The white repre-

Vertical text on the left margin: "The Barber-Surgeon's Company of London" (partially legible)

sented the bandage before use. After they were used the bandages were washed and hung out to dry. The blood-stained bandages would blow and twist together forming a pattern similar to our modern barber pole. This sign, without the basin, has been generally retained by the modern barber.

Besides the Barbers' Guild, there was also a Surgeons' Guild in England. There was reason to believe that competition and antagonism existed between these two organizations. In 1450, both groups were united by law for the purpose of fostering the science of surgery. A law was enacted that no one doing surgery should practice barbering and that no barber should practice any phase of surgery except the pulling of teeth. The long slumbering jealousy between the two guilds soon reached a climax. The surgeons harbored a dislike for a system under which diplomas were signed by Governors, two of whom were always barbers. Finally, in 1745 a bill was passed separating the barbers from the surgeons.

The barber-surgeons also flourished in France and Germany. In 1371, a corporation was organized for the French barber-surgeons under the rule of the King's barber. With the advent of the French revolution, the corporation was dissolved. Wigs became so elaborate in the nineteenth century that a separate corporation of barbers was formed in France. Not until 1779 was a corporation formed in Prussia. This was disbanded in 1809 when new unions were started.

The Dutch and Swedish settlers in America brought with them barber-surgeons from their native countries to look after the well-being of the colonists. They not only shaved, but performed everyday medical and surgical procedures.

MODERN TRENDS

By the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, barbering was completely separated from religion and medicine, and began to take on an independent position. Rapid strides have been made in barbering since the invention of electricity, the development of better instruments for cutting hair and shaving beards, and advances in hygiene, chemistry and medicine.

With the exception of several counties in Alabama, all states have passed laws regulating the practice of barbering. The state boards are primarily interested in maintaining high standards of education and training, in order to assure competent and intelligent service. The barber schools, barber unions, and Master Barbers Association, have cooperated in the enforcement of state laws and in the protection of the barbers' rights and privileges.

Important discoveries which have improved the practice of barbering in recent times are as follows:

1. The use of electricity and electrical appliances in the barber shop.
2. The use of better barber implements.
3. The improved practice of sanitation in the barber shop.

4. The study of anatomy dealing with those parts of the body (face, head and neck) which are serviced by the barber.
5. The study of cosmetic preparations used in connection with facial, scalp and hair treatments.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON BARBERING

The Journeymen Barbers' Union was organized in 1887, and the first convention was held on November 5, 1887, at Buffalo, New York.

The first barber school in the United States was started by A. B. Moler in Chicago, in 1893.

The first state to pass a barber license law was Minnesota in 1897.

The Associated Master Barbers of America was organized in 1924, in Chicago, Illinois. It adopted a Barber Code of Ethics in 1929 at its convention in St. Paul, Minn.

The National Association of Barber Schools was organized in 1927, in Cleveland, Ohio.

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

HISTORY OF BARBERING

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the origin of the word "barber"?
The word barber is derived from the Latin word "barba" meaning beard. 2. Why did men wear beards in ancient times?
For wisdom, strength, manhood or for religious reasons. 3. Name two ancient nations which practiced barbering.
Ancient Egypt and China. 4. When did the Macedonians introduce the practice of shaving?
About 400 years B.C. (before the birth of Christ). 5. In what year did barbers become known in Rome?
About 296 B.C. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. When did barbers become popular in Greece?
About 500 B.C. 7. Who were the barber-surgeons?
Barbers who assisted the clergy in the practice of surgery and medicine. 8. a) When did the barber-surgeons start their practice?
b) When did the barber-surgeons end their practice?
a) About 110 A.D. (after the birth of Christ).
b) In the year 1745. 9. What were the duties of the barber-surgeons?
Besides barbering, they did blood-letting, performed operations, pulled teeth and dressed wounds. |
|--|---|

CHAPTER 4

BACTERIOLOGY STERILIZATION AND SANITATION



LOUIS PASTEUR (1822-1895), French chemist, who devised a method to destroy bacteria.

Sterilization (ster-i-li-zā'shun) and **sanitation** (san-i-tā'shun) are subjects of practical importance to barbers because they have a direct bearing on their own as well as the patrons' welfare. To **protect** individual and public health, barbers should know when, why and how to utilize sterilization and sanitation.

For barbers to understand the importance of sanitation and sterilization, they should first study bacteriology.

BACTERIOLOGY

Bacteriology (bak-tē-rē-ol'ō-jē) is that science which deals with the study of the micro-organisms called bacteria.

Barbers must understand how the spread of disease can be prevented, and become familiar with the precautions which must be taken to protect their own as well as their patrons' health. They must understand the **relation** of bacteria to the **principles** of barber shop cleanliness and sanitation. The State Barber Boards and the Health Departments require the application of sanitary measures while serving the public. Contagious diseases, skin infections and blood poisoning are caused either by the conveyance of infectious material from one individual to another, or by unsanitary implements (such as combs, brushes, clippers, shears, razors, etc.) which have been used first on an infected person and then on another person. Other sources of contagion are dirty hands and fingernails.

Bacteria (bak-tē-rē-ah) are minute, one-celled vegetable microorganisms (mī'krō-or'gan-izms) found nearly everywhere, being especially numerous in dust, dirt, refuse and diseased tissues. Bacteria are also known as **germs** (jurmz) or **microbes** (mī'krōbs).

Bacteria exist everywhere, particularly on the skin of the body, in water,

air, decayed matter, in the secretion of body openings, on the clothing and beneath the nails.

Ordinarily, bacteria are not visible except with the aid of a microscope (mī'krō-skōp). Fifteen hundred rod-shaped bacteria will barely reach across a pinhead.

THE TWO TYPES OF BACTERIA

There are hundreds of different kinds of bacteria. However, bacteria are classified into two types, depending on their **beneficial** (harmless) or **harmful** (disease-producing) qualities.

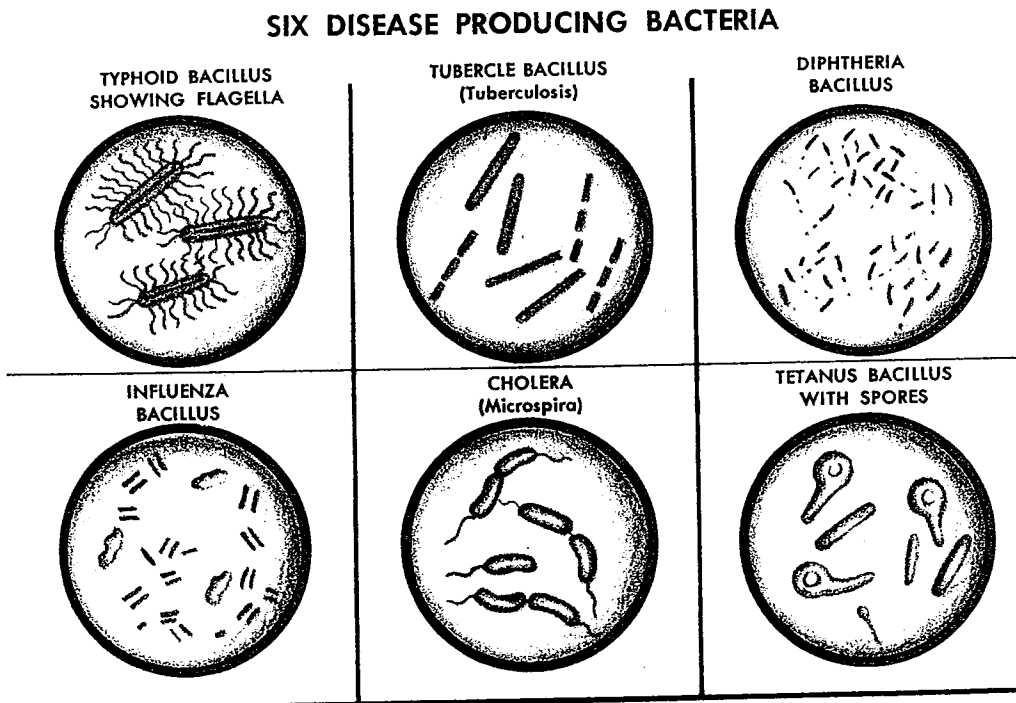
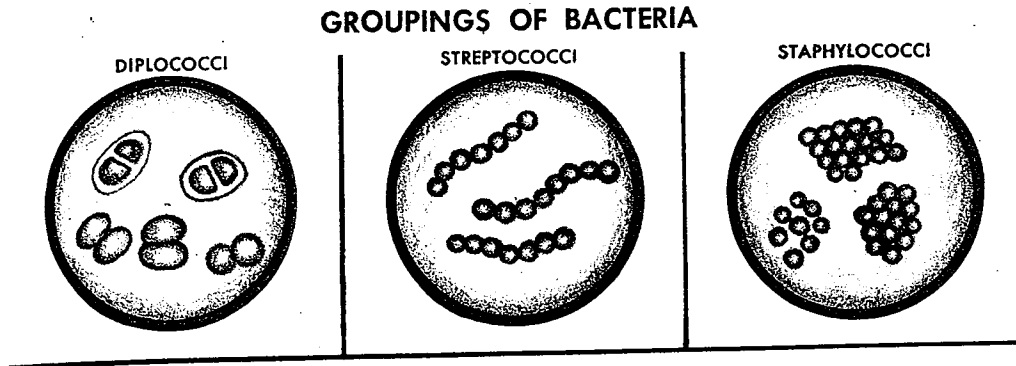
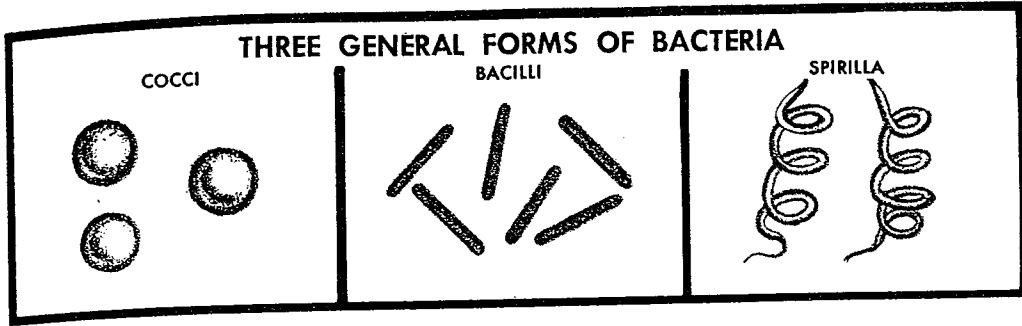
1. **Non-pathogenic** (non-path-ō-jen'ik) **organisms** (beneficial or harmless type) constitute the majority of all bacteria. They perform many useful functions such as decomposing refuse and improving the fertility of the soil. To this group belong the **saprophytes** (sap'rō-fīts) which live on dead matter and do not produce disease.
2. **Pathogenic** (path-ō-jen'ik) **organisms** (microbes or germs) (harmful type), although in the minority, cause considerable damage by invading plant or human tissues. Pathogenic bacteria are harmful because they produce disease. To this group belong the **parasites** (par'a-sīts), which require living matter for their growth.

It is because of pathogenic bacteria that the practice of cleanliness and sanitation is necessary in a barber shop.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

Bacteria show distinct forms or shapes which aid in their identification. However, we are concerned with pathogenic bacteria, classified as follows:

1. **Cocci** (singular, **coccus**) are round-shaped organisms which appear singly or in groups as follows:
 - a) **Staphylococci** (singular, **staphylococcus**) are pus-forming organisms which grow in bunches or clusters. They are present in abscesses, pustules and boils.
 - b) **Streptococci** (singular, **streptococcus**) are pus-forming organisms which grow in chains. They are found in blood poisoning.
 - c) **Diplococci** (singular, **diplococcus**) grow in pairs. They cause pneumonia and gonorrhoea (gon-o-ré'ah).
2. **Bacilli** (singular, **bacillus**) are rod-shaped organisms which present either a short, thin or thick structure. They are the most common and produce such diseases as tetanus (lockjaw), influenza, typhoid, tuberculosis and diphtheria. Many bacilli are spore producers.
3. **Spirilla** (singular, **spirillum**) are curved or corkscrew-shaped organisms. They are further subdivided into several groups, of chief importance being the **Treponema pallida**, the causative agent in **sypilis**.



REMINDER

Although bacteria cannot be seen with the naked eye, it is very important to practice cleanliness and sanitation at all times, to prevent the spread of contagious disease.

PRONUNCIATION OF TERMS RELATING TO PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

Singular

coccus (kok'us)
bacillus (ba-sil'us)
spirillum (spī-ril'um)
staphylococcus (staf-i-lō-kok'us)
streptococcus (strep-tō-kok'us)
diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us)
gonococcus (gon-o-kok'us)
Treponema pallida (trep-ō-nē'mah pal'i-dah)

Plural

cocci (kok'sī)
bacilli (ba-sil'ī)
spirilla (spī-ril'ah)
staphylococci (staf-i-lō-kok'sī)
streptococci (strep-tō-kok'sī)
diplococci (dip-lō-kok'sī)
gonococci (gon-o-kok'si)
syphilis (sif'i-lis)

BACTERIAL GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION

Bacteria consist of an outer cell wall and internal protoplasm. They manufacture their own food from the surrounding environment, give off waste products and can grow and reproduce.

Bacteria may exhibit two distinct phases in their life cycle: the active or vegetative stage and the inactive or spore-forming stage.

Active or Vegetative Bacteria

During the active stage, bacteria grow and reproduce. These microorganisms multiply best in warm, dark, damp and dirty places where sufficient food is present.

When conditions are favorable, bacteria reproduce very fast. As food is absorbed, the bacterial cell grows in size. When the limit of growth is reached, the bacterial cell divides crosswise in half, thereby forming two daughter cells. From one bacterium, as many as sixteen million germs may develop in half a day.

When favorable conditions cease to exist, bacteria either die or become inactive.

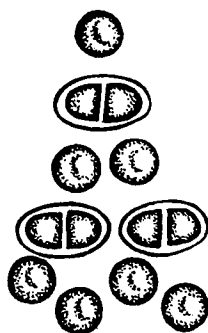
Inactive or Spore-Forming Bacteria

Certain bacteria (such as the anthrax and tetanus bacilli), during their inactive stage and in order to withstand periods of famine, dryness and unsuitable temperature, form **spherical spores** having tough outer coverings. In this stage, spores can be blown about in the dust and are not harmed by disinfectants, heat or cold.

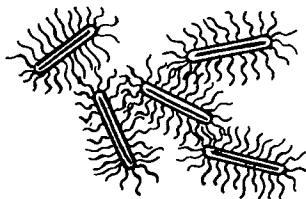
When favorable conditions are restored, the spores **change into the active or vegetative form** and then start to grow and reproduce.

Movement of Bacteria

The ability to move about is limited to the bacilli and spirilla, for the cocci rarely show active motility. Wherever any motility of bacteria is shown, we find hairlike projections, known as **flagella** or **cilia**, extending from the sides, or sides and ends. A whiplike motion of these hairs propels the bacteria about in liquid.



Reproduction
of bacteria



Movement
of bacteria

BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

Pathogenic bacteria become a menace to health when they invade the body. An **infection** occurs if the body is unable to cope with the bacteria and their harmful toxins. A **local infection** is indicated by a boil or a pimple containing pus. A **general infection** results when the blood stream carries the bacteria and their toxins to all parts of the body, as in blood poisoning or syphilis.

The presence of **pus** is a sign of infection. **Staphylococci** are the most common pus-forming bacteria. Found in pus are bacteria, waste matter, decayed tissue, body cells and blood cells, both living and dead.

An infectious disease becomes **contagious** or **communicable** when it spreads from one person to another by contact. Some of the more common contagious diseases which would prevent a barber from working are tuberculosis, common cold, ringworm, scabies, head lice and virus infections.

The chief sources of contagion are: unclean hands, unclean implements, open sores and pus, mouth and nose discharges, and the common use of drinking cups and towels. Uncovered coughing or sneezing, and spitting in public also spread germs.

Through personal hygiene and public sanitation, infections can be prevented and controlled.

There can be no infection without the presence of **pathogenic** bacteria.

Pathogenic bacteria may enter the body by way of:

1. A break in the skin, such as a cut, pimple or scratch.
2. Breathing or by swallowing. (Air, water or food.)
3. The nose. (Air)
4. The eyes or ears. (Dirt)

The **body fights infection** by means of its defensive forces:

1. The unbroken skin; which is the body's first line of defense.
2. Body secretions, such as perspiration and digestive juices.
3. White blood cells, within the blood, to destroy bacteria.
4. Antitoxins to counteract the toxins produced by bacteria.

Other Infectious Agents

Filterable viruses (fil'ter-a-b'l vī'ru-sez) are living organisms so small that they will pass through the pores of a porcelain filter. They cause the common cold, and other respiratory (re-spīr'a-tō-rē) and gastrointestinal infections.

Parasites are plants or animals which live upon another living organism without giving anything in return.

Plant (vegetable) **parasites** or **fungi** (fun'jī) such as molds, mildews and yeasts, can produce such contagious diseases as ringworm and favus.

Animal parasites, such as certain insects, are responsible for such contagious diseases as scabies due to the itch mite, and pediculosis (pe-dik-ū-lō'sis) caused by lice.

Contagious diseases caused by parasites should never be treated in a barber shop. Patrons should be referred to their physicians.

Immunity (i-mū'ni-tē) is the ability of the body to resist invasion and destroy bacteria once they have gained entrance. Immunity against disease is a sign of good health. It may be natural or acquired. **Natural immunity** means natural resistance to disease, being partly inherited and partly developed by hygienic living. **Acquired immunity**, being artificial, is secured after the body has by itself overcome certain diseases, or when it has received certain kinds of animal injections.

Human disease carrier is a person immune to a disease and yet harboring germs which can infect other people. **Typhoid** (tī'foīd) fever and **diphtheria** (dif-thē'rē-ah) may be transmitted in this manner.

The **destruction of bacteria** may be accomplished by disinfectants, and intense heat such as boiling, steaming, baking, or burning, and ultra-violet rays. This subject is covered in the next chapter.

TO AVOID THE SPREAD OF DISEASE

**KEEP YOURSELF CLEAN, KEEP YOUR SURROUNDINGS CLEAN,
KEEP EVERYTHING YOU COME IN CONTACT WITH CLEAN, AND
SEE THAT EVERYTHING YOU USE IS CLEAN.**

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

BACTERIOLOGY

1. **Define bacteriology.**
Bacteriology is the science or study of bacteria.
2. **What are bacteria?**
Bacteria are minute, one-celled vegetable microorganisms found nearly everywhere.
3. **Name and briefly describe two types of bacteria.**
Non-pathogenic bacteria: non-disease-producing, beneficial or harmless type. Pathogenic bacteria: disease-producing, harmful type.
4. **Why are bacteria not visible to the naked eye?**
Because they are so minute; fifteen hundred rod-shaped bacteria barely reach across a pinhead.
5. **Name three general forms of bacteria, and the shape of each.**
Coccus—round shape.
Bacillus—rod shape.
Spirillum—corkscrew shape.
6. **Name four principal routes through which bacteria may enter the body.**
Through the mouth, nose, eyes or ears and through breaks or wounds in the skin.
7. **How do bacteria multiply?**
Each organism divides in the middle, forming two daughter cells which grow to full size and then reproduce again.

8. **Name two common pus-forming bacteria.**
Staphylococcus and streptococcus.
9. **Why does the barber study bacteria in connection with the practice of sterilization?**
Pathogenic bacteria, being harmful and disease-producing, make the practice of sterilization necessary.
10. **Define the following terms:**
a) pathogenic; b) non-pathogenic.
a) Pathogenic means disease-producing, harmful.
b) Non-pathogenic means non-disease-producing, beneficial or harmless.
11. **What is a contagious or communicable disease?**
One that may be transmitted from one person to another.
12. **What will destroy bacteria?**
Disinfectants, intense heat and ultra-violet rays.
13. **Differentiate between natural and acquired immunity.**
Natural immunity means natural resistance to disease. Acquired immunity is secured after the body has by itself overcome certain diseases, or by animal injections.
14. **What causes an infection?**
Infection constitutes an invasion of the body tissues by disease-producing bacteria.
15. **What is the difference between local infection and general infection?**
A local infection such as a boil is confined to a small part of the body. A general infection such as blood poisoning results when bacteria or their poisons enter the bloodstream.
16. **By what other terms are bacteria known?**
Microorganisms, germs and microbes.
17. **a) Briefly describe spore-forming bacteria. b) Name two.**
a) Certain bacteria, when adverse conditions arise, are capable of surrounding themselves with a tough resistant covering, and become spores.
b) Anthrax and tetanus.
18. **a) What are parasites? b) Name a disease produced by an animal parasite; plant parasite.**
a) Parasites are bacteria that live on living matter.
b) Animal parasite — pediculosis; plant parasite — ringworm.
19. **How can infection be prevented in the barber shop?**
By the practice of personal hygiene, cleanliness and sanitation at all times.
20. **What is immunity?**
The ability of the body to fight and overcome certain diseases caused by germs and their poisons.
21. **What is a human disease carrier? Give two examples.**
A human disease carrier is a person who, although immune to the disease himself, can infect other persons with the germs of the disease. Two examples are diphtheria and typhoid fever.
22. **Name four common contagious diseases that prevent a barber from working.**
Tuberculosis, virus infections, ringworm and head lice.
23. **List four of the body's defensive forces for fighting infection.**
1) The unbroken skin.
2) Body secretions, such as perspiration.
3) White blood cells.
4) Antitoxins.
24. **Why should the student and barber practice strict sanitary rules?**
Because these measures protect the student, the barber and the patron against disease-producing bacteria.

STERILIZATION

Sterilization (ster-i-li-zā'shun) is the process of making an object germ-free by the destruction of all kinds of bacteria, whether beneficial or harmful.

Sterilization is of practical importance to the barber because it deals with methods used to prevent the growth of germs or destroy them entirely, particularly those which are responsible for infections and communicable (ko-mu'ni-ka-b'l) diseases.

METHODS OF STERILIZATION AND SANITATION

There are five well-known methods of sterilization and sanitation. These may be grouped under two main headings:

1. Physical agents:

a) Moist heat.

1. **Boiling water** at 212° Fahrenheit (far'en-hīt) for twenty minutes. (This method is no longer commonly used in barber shops.)
2. **Steaming**—requires a steam pressure sterilizer. It is used in the medical field to kill bacteria and spores.

b) **Dry heat** (baking) is used in hospitals to sterilize sheets, towels, gauze, cotton and similar materials.

c) **Ultra-violet rays** in an electrical sanitizer may be used in a barber shop to keep sanitized implements sanitary.

Health Department and State Barber Boards recognize that it is impossible to completely sterilize implements and equipment in the barber shop. Therefore, it is generally recognized that implements and equipment are SANITIZED and not sterilized.

Throughout the entire text the term SANITIZE will be used to indicate all forms of sanitation.

2. Chemical agents:

a) **Antiseptics** and **disinfectants** are presently used in barber shops.

b) **Vapors** (fumigants) in a cabinet sanitizer are used to keep sanitized implements sanitary in barber shops.

Chemicals are the most **effective** sanitizing agents that may be used in barber shops for destroying or checking bacteria. The chemical agents used for sanitizing purposes are antiseptics and disinfectants.

1. An **antiseptic** (an-ti-sep'tik) is a substance which **may kill**, or **retard the growth** of bacteria without killing them. Antiseptics can, as a general rule, be used with safety on the skin.

2. A **disinfectant** (dis-in-fek'tant) destroys bacteria and is used to sanitize implements.

Several chemicals can be classed under both heads: a **strong solution** may be used as a disinfectant and a **weak solution** as an antiseptic. (Example: Formalin, alcohol or "quats.")

Requirements of a good disinfectant:

1. Convenient to prepare.
2. Quick acting.
3. Preferably odorless.
4. Non-corrosive.
5. Economical.
6. Non-irritating to skin.

There are many chemical disinfectant agents on the market prepared ready for use. If these are used, select the ones that have been approved by the Board of Health or the State Barber Board. **Chemicals commonly used in the barber shop are:**

1. Quaternary ammonium compounds ("quats")—to sanitize implements.
2. Formaldehyde—to sanitize implements.
3. Alcohol—to sanitize sharp cutting instruments and electrodes.
4. Lysol, CN, etc.—to clean floors, sinks and toilet bowls.

A **wet sanitizer** is any receptacle large enough to hold a disinfectant solution in which the objects to be sanitized are completely immersed. A cover is provided to prevent contamination of the solution. Wet sanitizers come in various sizes and shapes.

Before immersing objects in a wet sanitizer containing a disinfectant solution, be sure to:

1. Remove hair from combs.
2. Wash thoroughly with hot water and soap.
3. Rinse thoroughly.

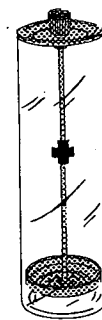
This procedure prevents contamination of the solution. Besides, soap and hot water remove most of the bacteria.

After the implements are removed from the disinfectant solution, they should be rinsed in clean water, wiped dry with a clean towel and stored in a dry or cabinet sanitizer until ready to be used.

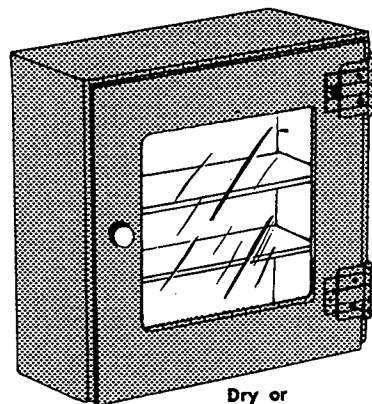
Dry or cabinet sanitizer is an airtight cabinet containing an active fumigant. The sanitized implements are kept clean by placing them in the cabinet until ready for use.

How fumigant is prepared. Place one tablespoonful of borax and one tablespoonful of Formalin on a small tray or blotter on the bottom of the cabinet. This will form formaldehyde vapors. Replace chemicals regularly as they lose their strength, depending on how often the cabinet door is opened and closed.

Formalin is also available in tablet form. Follow manufacturer's directions.



Wet Sanitizer



Dry or Cabinet Sanitizer

