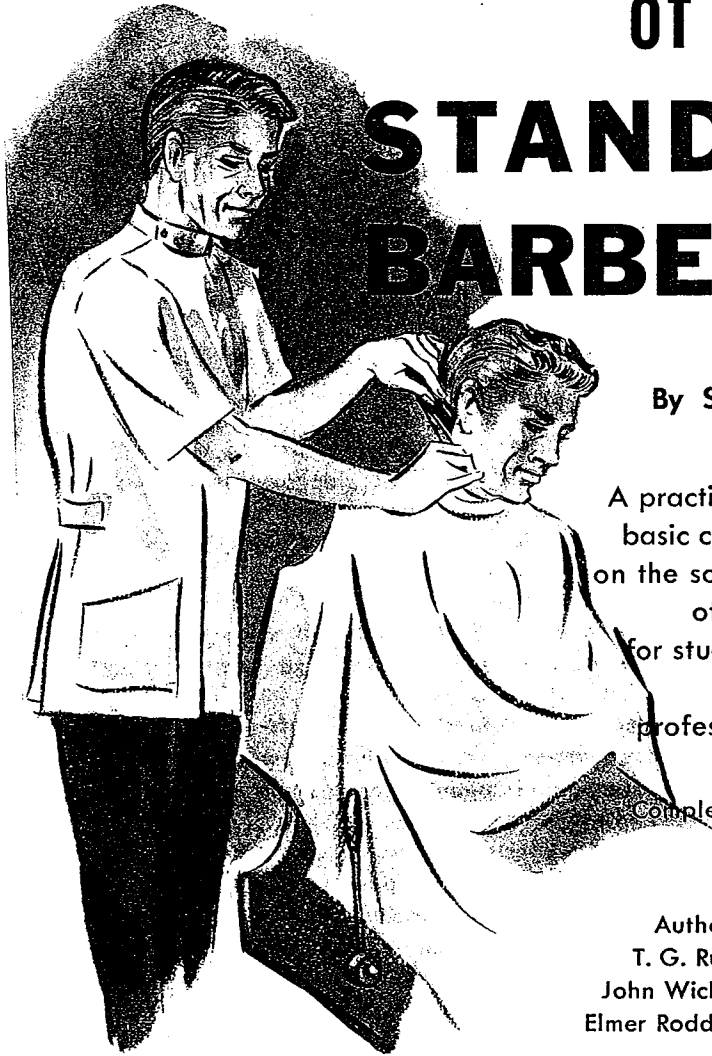


PRACTICE AND SCIENCE of STANDARD BARBERING



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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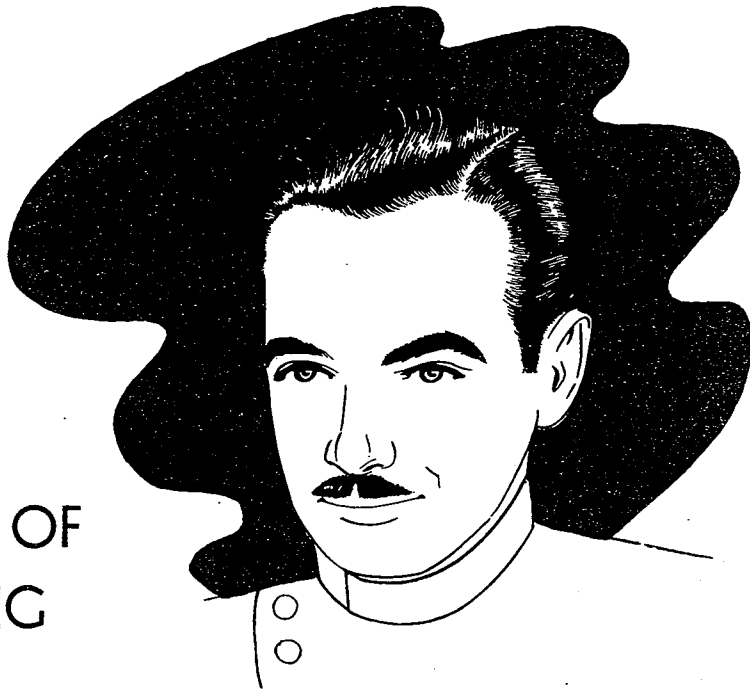
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CHAPTER 1

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.

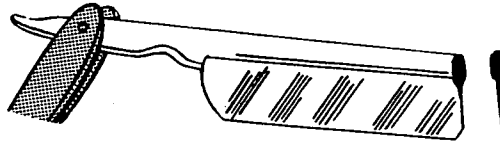
ORIGIN OF THE BARBER

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-

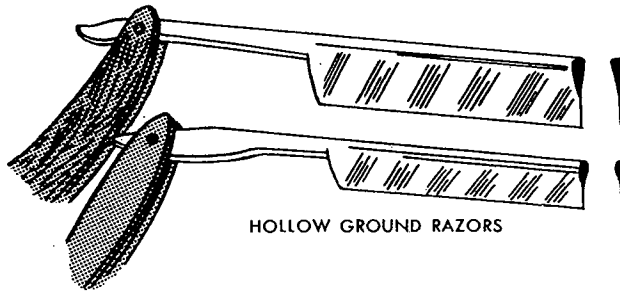
RAZORS OF THE PAST



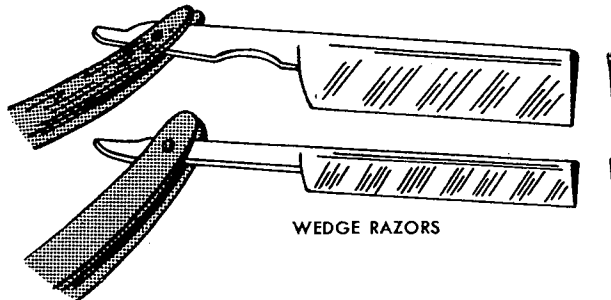
ANCIENT CHINESE RAZOR



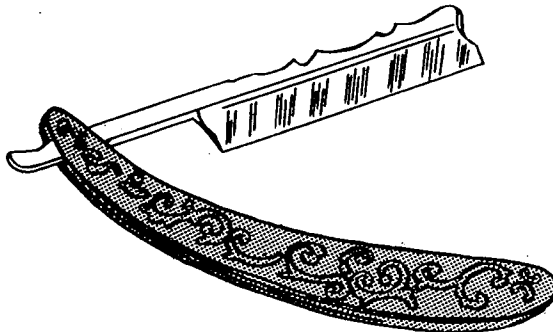
WAFFER RAZOR



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 newsmongers.

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 obscured)

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.

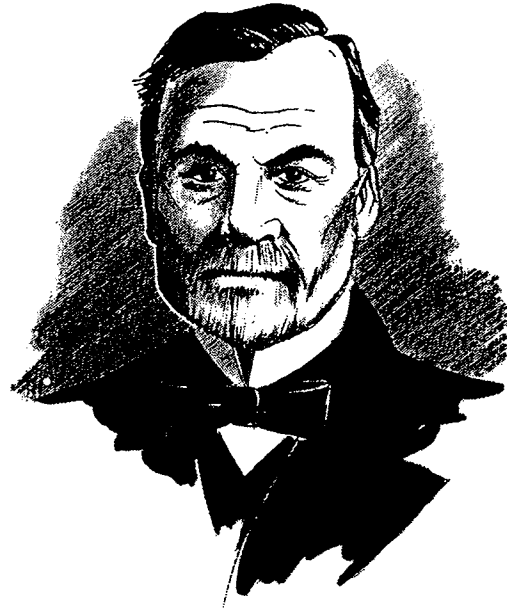
? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

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.

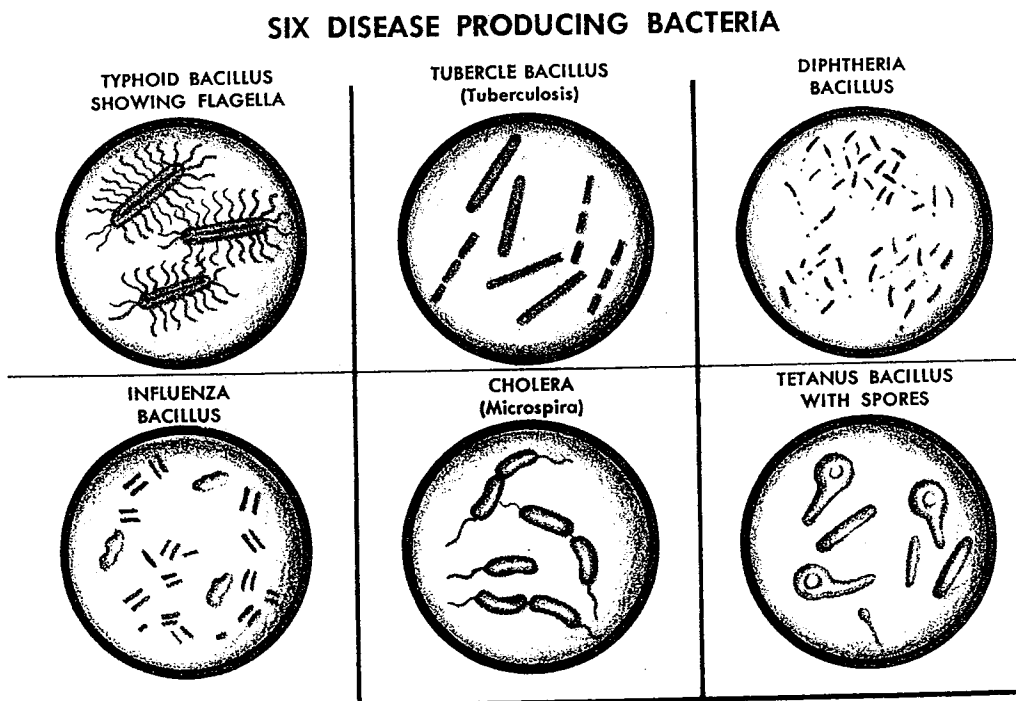
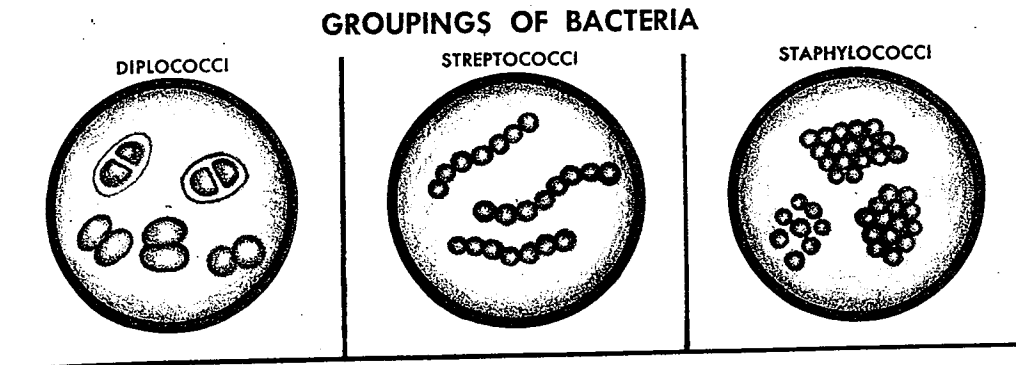
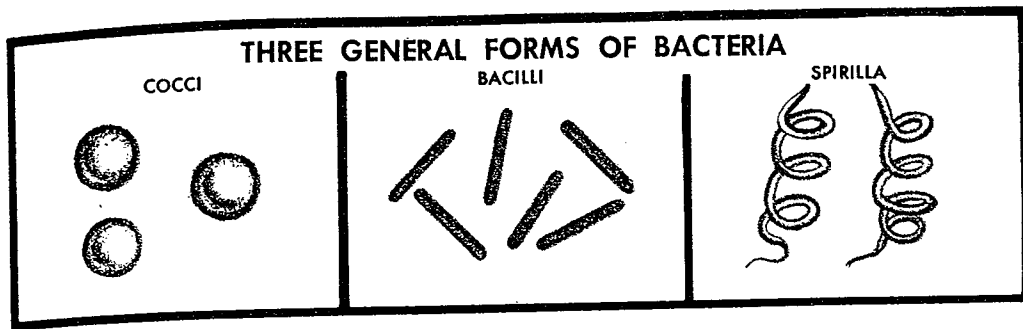
1. **Non-pathogenic** (non-path-ō-jen'ik) **organisms** (beneficial or harmless type) constitute the majority of all bacteria. They perform many useful functions such as decomposing refuse and improving the fertility of the soil. To this group belong the **saprophytes** (sap'rō-fīts) which live on dead 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.

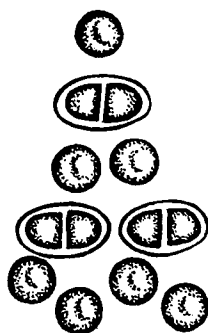
Inactive or Spore-Forming Bacteria

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.

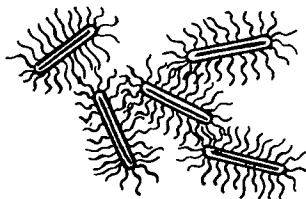
When favorable conditions are restored, the spores **change into the active or vegetative form** and then start to grow and reproduce.

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'foïd) 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.

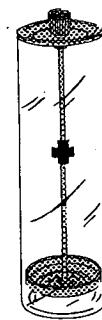
This procedure prevents contamination of the solution. Besides, soap and hot water remove most of the bacteria.

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.

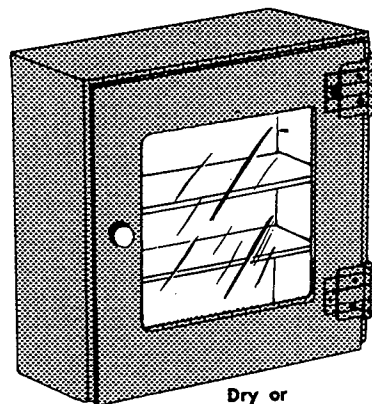
Dry or cabinet sanitizer is an airtight cabinet containing an active fumigant. The sanitized implements are kept clean by placing them in the cabinet until ready for use.

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.

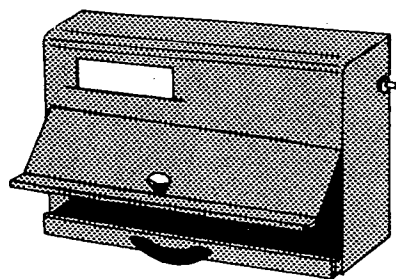
Formalin is also available in tablet form. Follow manufacturer's directions.



Wet Sanitizer



Dry or Cabinet Sanitizer



Ultra-Violet Ray Sanitizer

ULTRA-VIOLET RAY ELECTRICAL SANITIZER

Ultra-violet ray electrical sanitizers are effective for keeping combs, brushes or implements clean until ready for use. Combs, brushes and implements must be sanitized before they are placed in the ultra-violet sanitizer. Follow manufacturer's directions for proper use.

CHEMICAL SANITIZING AGENTS

QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS ("QUATS")

(kwa-ter'na-rē a-mō'nē-um kom'pounds—kwats)

This group of compounds is effective as disinfectants. They are available under different trade and chemical names.

The **advantages** claimed are: short disinfection time, odorless and colorless, non-toxic and stable. A 1:1000 solution is commonly used to sanitize implements. **Immersion time** ranges from one to five minutes, depending upon the strength of the solution used.

CAUTION: Before using any "quat," read and follow manufacturer's directions on label and accompanying literature. Find out if product can be used in naturally soft or hard water or water that has been softened. Inquire whether it contains a rust inhibitor. Should the product lack a rust inhibitor (inhibitor), the addition of 1% of sodium nitrite (so-de-um ni-trite) to the solution prevents the rusting of metallic implements.

How to Prepare a 1:1000 Strength Solution of a Quaternary Ammonium Compound

If the product contains:

- 10% active ingredient, add 1¼ oz. "quat" solution to 1 gallon of water.
- 12½% active ingredient, add 1 oz. "quat" solution to 1 gallon of water.
- 15% active ingredient, add ¾ oz. "quat" solution to 1 gallon of water.

FORMALIN

Formalin (for'ma-lin) is a safe and effective sanitizing agent which can be used either as an antiseptic or disinfectant, depending on its percentage strength. As purchased, Formalin is approximately 37% to 40% of formaldehyde (fōr-mal'dē-hīd) gas in water.

Formalin is used in various strengths, as follows:

25% solution (equivalent to 10% formaldehyde gas)—used to sanitize implements. Immerse them in the solution for at least ten minutes. (Preparation: 2 parts Formalin, 5 parts water, 1 part glycerine.)

10% solution (equivalent to 4% formaldehyde gas)—used to sanitize

combs and brushes. Immerse them for at least twenty minutes. (Preparation: 1 part Formalin, 9 parts water.)

5% solution (equivalent to 2% formaldehyde gas)—used to cleanse the hands after they have been in contact with wounds, skin eruptions, etc. Also used to sanitize shampoo bowls and chairs. (Preparation: 1 part Formalin, 19 parts water.)

SANITIZING WITH CHEMICAL DISINFECTANTS

1. Wash implements thoroughly with soap and hot water.
2. Use plain water to remove all traces of soap.
3. Immerse implements in a wet sanitizer (containing approved disinfectant) for the required time.
4. Remove implements from wet sanitizer, rinse in water and wipe dry with clean towel.
5. Store sanitized implements in individually wrapped cellophane envelopes or keep in cabinet sanitizer until ready to be used.

SANITIZING WITH ALCOHOL

Implements having a fine cutting edge are best sanitized by rubbing the surface with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol. This application prevents the cutting edges from becoming dull.

Electrodes (ē-lek'trōdz) may be safely sanitized by gently rubbing the exposed surface with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol.

After sanitizing, place implements into a dry sanitizer until ready for use.

SANITIZING FLOORS, SINKS AND TOILET BOWLS

The disinfection of floors, sinks and toilet bowls in the barber shop calls for the use of such commercial products as Lysol, CN, pine needle oil or similar disinfectants. **Deodorants** are also useful to offset offensive smells and for imparting a refreshing odor.

Whatever disinfectant is being used, make sure that it is properly diluted as suggested by the manufacturer.

IT IS ALWAYS A PLEASURE FOR PATRONS TO RECEIVE SERVICES IN A BARBER SHOP THAT IS SPOTLESS. GET INTO THE HABIT NOW. KEEP EVERYTHING CLEAN AND IN ORDER.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS

60 Drops	1 teaspoonful
8 Teaspoonfuls	1 oz.
Ordinary Measured Glass	8 ozs.
One Pint	16 ozs.
One Quart	32 ozs.
Half Gallon	64 ozs.

✚ SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ✚

The use of chemical agents for sanitation involves certain dangers, unless safety measures are taken to prevent mistakes and accidents. Follow these safety rules:

1. Purchase chemicals in small quantities and store them in a cool, dry place; otherwise they deteriorate due to contact with air, light and heat.
2. Weigh and measure chemicals carefully.
3. Keep all containers labeled, covered and under lock and key.
4. Avoid spilling when diluting chemicals.
5. Keep a complete first aid kit on hand.

DEFINITIONS PERTAINING TO SANITATION

1. **Sterilize** (ster'i-līz)—to render sterile; to make free from all bacteria (harmful or beneficial) by the act of sterilizing.
2. **Sterile** (ster'il)—free from all germs.
3. **Antiseptic** (an-ti-sep'tik)—a chemical agent which may kill or retard the growth of bacteria.
4. **Disinfect** (dis-in-fekt')—to destroy bacteria on any object.
5. **Disinfectant** (dis-in-fek'tant)—a chemical agent having the power to destroy bacteria (germs or microbes).
6. **Bactericide** (bak-tē'ri-sīd)—a chemical agent having the power to destroy bacteria (germs or microbes).
7. **Germicide** (jur'mi-sīd)—a chemical agent having the power to destroy germs (bacteria or microbes).
8. **Asepsis** (a-sep'sis)—freedom from disease germs.
9. **Sepsis** (sep'sis)—poisoning due to pathogenic bacteria.
10. **Fumigant** (fū'mi-gant)—vapor used to keep clean objects sanitary.
11. **Sanitize** (san'i-tīz)—to render objects clean and sanitary.

SANITIZING RULES

1. Chemical solutions in sanitizers should be changed when necessary.
2. All articles must be clean and free from hair before being sanitized.
3. Combs, brushes, razors, shears, clipper blades and tweezers must be sanitized after each patron has been served.
4. Shampoo bowls must be sanitized before and after each use.
5. Sanitize electrical appliances by rubbing surface with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol.

Note—The immersing of implements in a chemical solution should conform to State Barber Board regulations issued by your state.

DISINFECTANTS COMMONLY USED IN BARBER SHOPS

Name	Form	Strength	Uses
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds ("Quats")	Liquid or tablet	1:1000 solution	Immerse implements into solution for one to five minutes.
Formalin	Liquid	25% solution	Immerse implements into solution for ten minutes.
Formalin	Liquid	10% solution	Immerse implements into solution for twenty minutes.
Ethyl or Grain Alcohol	Liquid	70% solution	Immerse implements into solution for twenty minutes.
Cresol (Lysol)	Liquid	10% soap solution	Cleanse floors, sinks and toilets.

ANTISEPTICS COMMONLY USED IN BARBER SHOPS

Name	Form	Strength	Uses
Boric Acid	White crystals	2-5% solution	Cleanse the eyes.
Tincture of Iodine	Liquid	2% solution	Cleanse cuts and wounds.
Hydrogen Peroxide	Liquid	3-5% solution	Cleanse skin and minor cuts.
Ethyl or Grain Alcohol	Liquid	60% solution	Cleanse hands, skin and minute cuts. Not to be used if irritation is present.
Formalin	Liquid	5% solution	Cleanse hands, shampoo bowl, cabinet, etc.
Chloramine-T (Chlorazene; Chlorozol)	White crystals	½% solution	Cleanse skin and hands and for general use.
Sodium Hypochlorite (Javelle water; Zonite)	White crystals	½% solution	Rinse the hands.

*Other approved disinfectants and antiseptics are being used in barber shops.
Consult the State Barber Board or the Health Department.*

SANITATION

Sanitation is the application of measures to promote public health and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

The **importance of sanitation** cannot be over-emphasized. Rendering barber services requires direct contact with the patron's skin, scalp and hair. Understanding sanitary measures insures the protection of the patron's health.

Various governmental agencies protect community health by providing for a wholesome food and water supply and the quick disposal of refuse. These steps are only a few of the ways in which the public health is safeguarded.

The **Barber Examiners and Board of Health** in each state or locality have formulated sanitary regulations governing **barber shops**. Every barber must be familiar with these regulations in order to obey them.

A **person with an infectious disease** is a source of contagion to others. Hence, a barber having a cold or any communicable disease must not be permitted to serve patrons. Likewise, patrons obviously suffering from an infectious disease must not be accommodated in a barber shop. In this way, the best interests of other patrons may be served.

Water for drinking purposes should be odorless, colorless and free from any foreign matter. Crystal clear water may still be unsanitary because of the presence of **pathogenic bacteria** which cannot be seen with the naked eye.

VENTILATION IN THE BARBER SHOP

The **air within a barber shop** should be neither dry nor stagnant, nor have a stale, musty odor. Room temperature should be about 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The barber shop may be ventilated with the aid of an exhaust fan or an air conditioning unit. Air conditioning is an advantage that permits changes in the quality and quantity of air brought into the barber shop. The temperature and moisture content of the air may also be regulated by means of air conditioning.

RULES OF SANITATION

Adherence to the following rules of sanitation will result in cleaner and better service to the public.

1. Every barber shop must be well-lighted, heated and ventilated, in order to keep it in a clean and sanitary condition.
2. The walls, floors and windows in the barber shop must be kept clean.
3. All barber establishments must be supplied with running hot and cold water.
4. All plumbing fixtures should be properly installed.
5. The premises should be kept free from rodents, flies or other similar insects.
6. Dogs, cats, birds or other pets must not be permitted in a barber shop.

7. The barber shop is **not to be used** for eating, sleeping or living quarters.
8. All hair, cotton or other waste material **must be removed** from the floor without delay, and deposited in a closed container. Remove them from the premises at frequent intervals.

The public has learned the importance of sanitation and is now demanding that every possible sanitary measure be used in the barber shop for the promotion of public health. Adopting the above rules of sanitation will result in cleaner and better service to the public.

The responsibility of sanitation rests with each student in barber school and each barber in the barber shop. The manager must provide the necessities for school and shop sanitation.

SANITARY MEASURES

1. Clean and return to their proper place all implements used.
2. Clean work bench, chairs and mirrors.
3. Remove all hair and waste materials from floor.
4. Wash hands.
5. The rest rooms **must be kept** in a sanitary condition.
6. Each barber **must wear** a clean uniform while working on patrons.
7. The barber **must cleanse his hands thoroughly before and after** serving a patron.
8. A freshly laundered towel **must be used** for each patron. Towels ready for use must be stored in a clean, closed cabinet. Soiled towels and linens must be placed **immediately** in containers used for this purpose. Keep dirty towels away from clean towels.
9. Headrest coverings and neck strips or towels **must be changed** for each patron.
10. **Do not permit** the chair cloth to come in contact with the patron's skin.
11. The **use in common** of neck dusters and hair brushes on more than one person is **prohibited**, unless sanitized after each patron.
12. The **common use** of drinking cups, styptic pencils or shaving mugs is **prohibited**.
13. Lotions, ointments, creams and powders **must be kept** in clean, closed containers. Use a clean spatula to remove creams or ointments from jars. Use sterile cotton pledgets to apply lotions and powders. Re-cover containers after each use.
14. Combs or implements **must not** be carried in pockets of uniform.
15. Combs, shears and razors **must be sanitized** after each use.
16. All instruments and articles used, **must first be sanitized** and then placed in a dust-proof or air-tight container or a cabinet sanitizer.
17. Objects dropped on the floor **are not to be used** until sanitized.

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

SANITIZATION AND SANITATION

SANITIZATION

1. **What is sterilization?**
Sterilization is the process of completely destroying all kinds of bacteria, whether harmful or beneficial.
2. **Physical and agents are used in sanitization.**
chemical
3. **Name a method of keeping objects clean after sanitization has taken place.**
Chemical vapors in a cabinet sanitizer keep objects clean after they have been sanitized.
4. **What type of bacteria makes necessary the practice of sanitation in the barber shop?**
Pathogenic bacteria.
5. **What are the dangers of using unsanitary implements and linens on patrons?**
Infectious diseases may be spread from one person to another.
6. **Distinguish between asepsis, sterile and sepsis.**
Asepsis—free from disease germs.
Sterile—free from all germs.
Sepsis—poisoning due to germs.
7. **Wash implements thoroughly with soap and water.**
hot
8. **Formaldehyde is the active gas found in**
Formalin
9. **What is an antiseptic?**
A chemical agent which may kill or prevent the growth of bacteria.
10. **What is a disinfectant?**
A chemical agent which destroys bacteria.
11. **What is a fumigant?**
A chemical vapor used to keep sanitized objects in a sanitary condition until ready for use.
12. **About how long does it take to sanitize implements when using:**
a) quats; b) 25% Formalin; c) 10% Formalin?
a) quats—1 to 5 minutes.
b) 25% Formalin—10 minutes.
c) 10% Formalin—20 minutes.
13. **What is a wet sanitizer; how is it best used?**
A wet sanitizer is a receptacle containing a disinfectant solution. Immerse clean implements into wet sanitizer for required time.
14. **When using a disinfectant, how are objects sanitized?**
Clean each object with soap and water and place it into a suitable disinfectant solution for required time.
15. **List four requirements of a good disinfectant.**
Convenient to prepare, quick acting, non-corrosive, and non-irritating to skin.
16. **What should be done with implements after sanitization in a disinfectant solution?**
Rinse implements in clean water, dry them with a clean towel and place them in a cabinet sanitizer until ready to be used.
17. **How should combs and brushes be kept after sanitization?**
Wrap them in individual paper envelopes or place them in a cabinet sanitizer until ready for use.
18. **What is a dry or cabinet sanitizer?**
A closed airtight cabinet containing an active fumigant (formaldehyde gas).

19. What is the proper way to produce formaldehyde vapors in a cabinet sanitizer?

Place one tablespoon of borax and one tablespoon of Formalin solution on a small tray or blotter on the bottom of cabinet sanitizer.

20. What is the composition of Formalin?

Formalin is a 37% to 40% solution of formaldehyde gas dissolved in water.

21. What is the best way to sanitize sharp implements and prevent their dulling?

Rub the surface and sharp edges with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol.

22. What is a safe way to sanitize electrodes?

Gently rub surface of electrodes with a cotton pad dampened with 70% alcohol.

23. Effective sanitization prevents the spread of in the barber shop.
infections

24. What strengths Formalin solution are recommended to:

- a) sanitize implements;
- b) cleanse hands?

- a) 25% Formalin solution.
- b) 5% Formalin.

25. a) What are four advantages of using "quats" as a sanitizer?

- b) In what strength are "quats" commonly used?

- a) Short disinfection time, odorless, non-toxic and stable.

- b) 1:1000 solution.

26. In measuring liquids:

- a) How many teaspoonfuls equal 1 oz.; b) How many ounces equal 1 pint?

- a) 8 teaspoonfuls.

- b) 16 ozs.

27. List six safety precautions when using chemical agents.

- 1) Purchase chemicals in small quantities.

- 2) Store in cool, dry place.

- 3) Measure carefully.

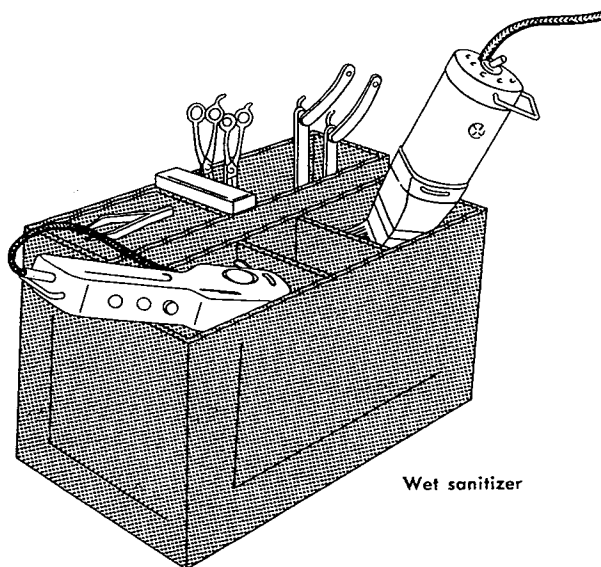
- 4) Label all containers.

- 5) Keep under lock and key.

- 6) Avoid spilling.

28. Is there a difference in the action of a disinfectant, germicide, or bactericide? Give reason for your answer.

No. All have the power to destroy bacteria, both harmful and harmless.



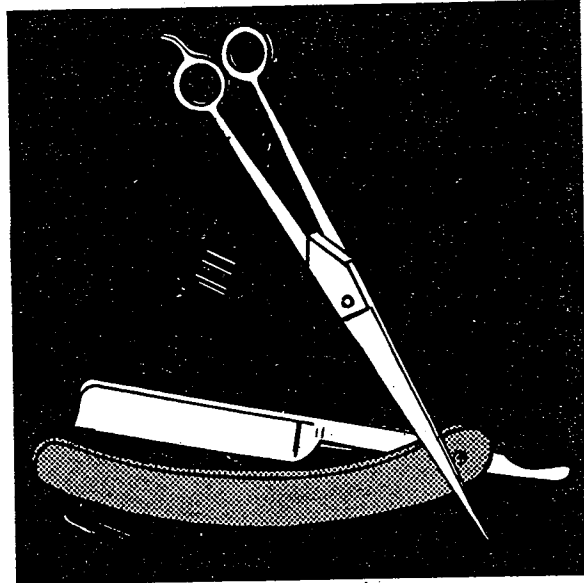
Wet sanitizer

SANITATION

1. **Define sanitation.**
Sanitation refers to the employment of measures designed to promote public health and prevent disease.
2. **Which unsanitary practices may spread disease in the barber shop?**
Contact with a person having an infectious disease, unclean hands, use of unsanitized instruments and the common use of towels, combs, brushes, drinking cups, shaving mugs or styptic pencils.
3. **How should the hands be treated after touching a patron suspected of having a skin or scalp infection?**
Wash hands with tincture of green soap and water, apply 60% alcohol or rinse hands in an antiseptic solution.
4. **What are five sanitary requirements of a barber shop?**
 1. Keep the barber shop well ventilated and lighted.
 2. Keep the walls, curtains and floor coverings in a clean condition.
 3. Have running hot and cold water in a barber shop.
 4. The barber must cleanse his hands thoroughly before and after serving a patron.
 5. Keep all waste materials in closed containers and have them removed regularly.
5. **Which rule of sanitation should be observed regarding the use of headrests?**
Cover the headrest with a clean towel or paper tissue and change it for each patron.
6. **Why are neck strips or towels required?**
To prevent the shaving cloth or chair cloth from touching the patron's neck.
7. **What is the sanitary way to keep lotions, ointments, creams and powders?**
Keep them in closed, dust-proof containers.
8. **What is the sanitary way to remove creams and ointments from their containers?**
With a spatula or wooden tongue blade.
9. **Where should towels be kept after laundering?**
In closed, dust-proof cabinet or towel cabinet.
10. **Where should dirty towels be kept?**
In closed containers, separate from the clean towels.
11. **Which barber supplies must be changed for each patron?**
Neck strip, headrest covering, and towels.
12. **Why should styptic pencils never be used in common?**
The use of the same styptic pencil on more than one person may spread infection.
13. **If a towel or an implement is accidentally dropped on the floor, how should it be treated?**
Sanitize it before using on a patron.
14. **Why is it important to have a pure water supply?**
To help prevent disease.
15. **How should loose hair and other waste material be disposed of?**
Keep loose hair and waste material in covered receptacles and remove regularly.
16. **What is the objection to the use of the common towel?**
It is one of the most common means of transmitting disease.

CHAPTER 5

BARBER IMPLEMENTS



A barber can be no better than the tools he selects and uses. Limitations and defects in equipment are not only hazardous but usually result in work of poor quality. The purchase by the barber of standard materials helps to improve the quality and efficiency of his work. To do his best work, the barber should buy and use only superior implements obtained from a reliable manufacturer. Careless or improper use will quickly destroy the efficiency of any implement regardless of how perfectly it was made at the factory.

In order to give a satisfactory haircut or shave, the barber has occasion to use three principal implements, namely: razors, shears and clippers. In addition to these major implements, certain accessory implements are employed. Without these accessory implements, the effective use of the razors, shears and clippers would be impaired.

Among the important facts to know about each implement are the following:

1. The main parts.
2. The material of which it is made.
3. The various types and sizes.
4. The proper use and care.

RAZORS

Razors are the sharpest and most delicate cutting implement used by barbers. There are three general types of razors:

1. Straight razors.
2. Safety razors.
3. Electric razors.

STRAIGHT RAZORS

The straight razor is one of the most important implements used by the barber. Over the years the razor has undergone improvement in quality and design. For superior service, the barber should use only the highest quality razor.

The barber's tool kit should include several high grade razors. Should one razor become unfit for use, an immediate replacement should be available. Besides, razors receive less wear and better care when they are changed regularly.

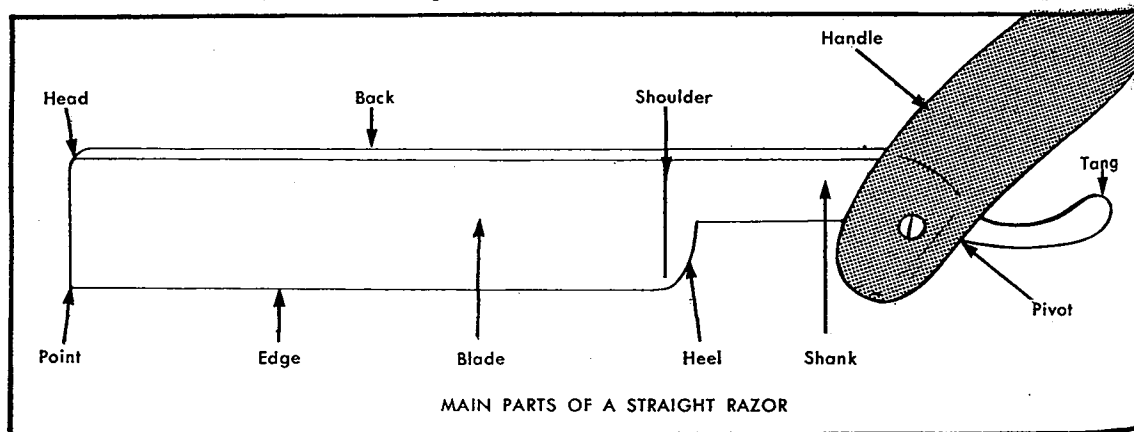
Selecting the right kind of razor is a matter of personal choice. The best guides for buying high quality razors are:

1. Consult with a reliable company or salesman who can recommend the type of razor best suited for your work.
2. Consult with more experienced barbers as to which razors they have found best for shaving.

Judging the value of a razor in any other way may be misleading. Merely observing the color or design of a razor does not reveal the true quality of the implement. Nor does the ring of a razor have any significance as far as its hardness or softness is concerned. Ornamental handles on razors sometimes hide inferior quality.

The important points to know about a straight razor are: the main parts, the balance, the temper, the size (length and width of blade), the grind, the style, and the finish.

The **straight razor** is constructed of a hardened steel blade attached to a handle by means of a pivot. The handle is made of either hard rubber, plastic



or bone. When the blade is closely examined, the following eleven parts can be seen, namely: the head, back, shoulder, tang, shank, heel, edge, point, blade, pivot and handle.

Razor Balance

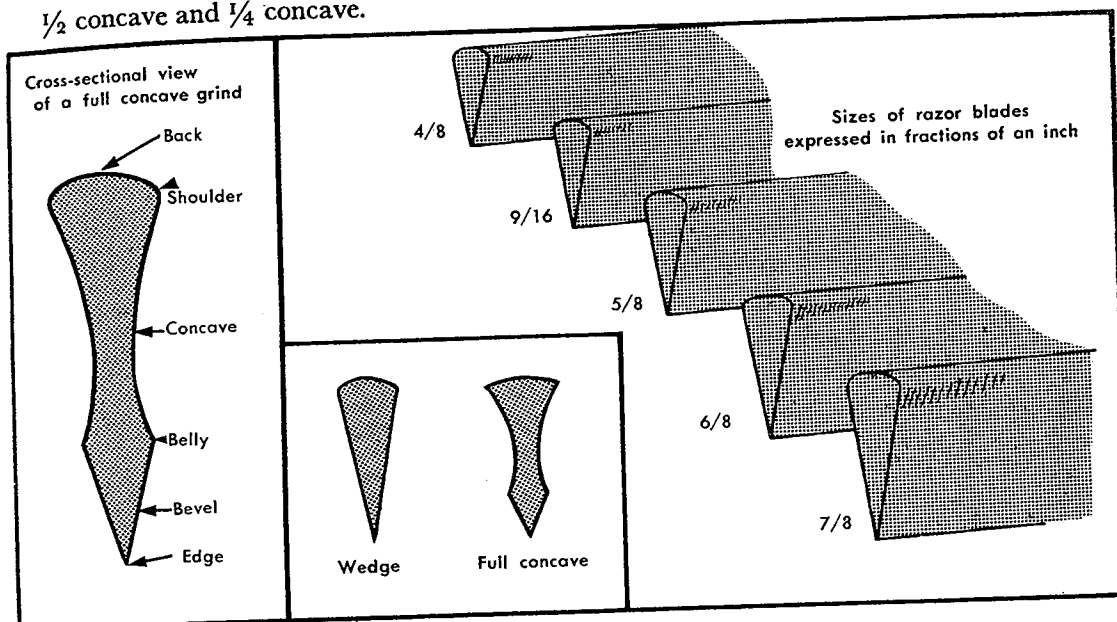
The **balance** of a razor refers to the relative weight and length of the blade as compared with that of the handle.

A straight razor is properly balanced when the weight of the blade is equal to that of the handle. Proper balance means greater ease in handling the razor during shaving.

The balance may be determined by opening the razor and resting it on the first finger, at the pivot. If the razor is not well balanced, the head of the razor will move upward or downward.

Razor Grinds

The grind of a razor represents the shape of the blade after it has been ground by the manufacturer. There are two general types of grind; namely: the concave and the wedge grind. The concave grinds come in full concave, $\frac{1}{2}$ concave and $\frac{1}{4}$ concave.



The concave grind is generally preferred by most barbers. It presents a hollow appearance when observed between the back and edge of the razor, being slightly thicker between the hollow part and the extreme edge. It is often referred to as the hollow ground razor. The resistance of the beard can more easily be felt with the hollow ground razor, thus warning the barber to check the sharpness of the cutting edge.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ concave grinds have less hollowness than the full concave. There will not, however, be any more thickness between the concave and the extreme edge of the razor.

The wedge grind has no hollowness or concavity, both sides of the blade forming a sharp angle at the extreme edge of the razor. The old type razors were made with a wedge grind. For most barbers, learning how to sharpen a wedge grind is quite difficult. However, once barbers get accustomed to using the wedge grind, they usually find that it produces an excellent shave. It is especially preferred for men with coarse, heavy beards.

Razor Tempers

Tempering the razor involves a special heat treatment given by the manufacturer. When a razor is properly tempered, it acquires the proper degree of hardness necessary for a good cutting edge. Razors can be purchased with either a hard, soft or medium temper. From this assortment, the barber can select the kind of temper which produces the most satisfactory shaving results. The hard tempered razor will hold an edge longer but is very difficult to sharpen once the edge is down.

The soft tempered razor is very easy to sharpen but the sharp edge does not last long.

Razor Sizes

The size of the razor deals with the length and width of the blade. The width of the razor is measured in eighths or sixteenths of an inch, most generally in eighths such as 4/8, 5/8, 6/8 and 7/8. The 5/8 and 9/16 inch are the two most common sizes, with the 5/8 inch size leading in demand.

Razor Styles

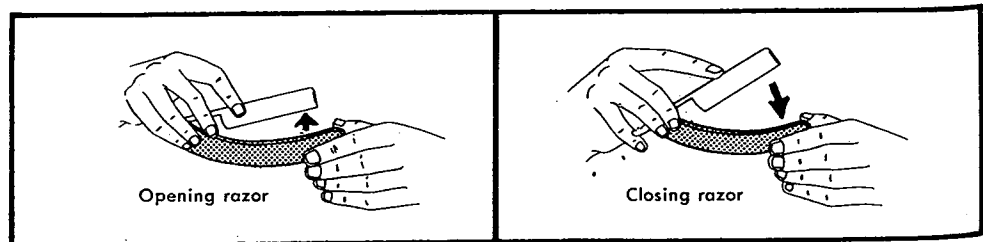
The style of a razor indicates its shape and design. The modern razor has such features as a straight, parallel back and edge, a round heel, a square point, and a flat or slightly round handle. To prevent scratching of the skin, the barber usually rounds off the square point of the razor slightly by drawing the point of the razor along the edge of the hone.

Razor Finish

The finish of a razor is the condition of its surface, which may be either plain steel, crocus (polished steel) or metal plated (nickel or silver). Of these types, the crocus finish is usually the choice of the discriminating barber. Although the crocus finish is more costly, it usually lasts longer and does not show any signs of rust. The metal plated razors are undesirable because the finish wears off quickly and often hides a poor quality steel.

Razor Care

Care of razors. Razors will maintain their cutting quality if care is taken to prevent corrosion of the extremely fine edge. After use, they should be stropped and a little castor oil applied over the cutting edge, thus preventing the corrosive action of moisture. Be careful not to drop the razor, as the blade may be damaged. When closing the razor, be careful that the cutting edge does not strike the handle.



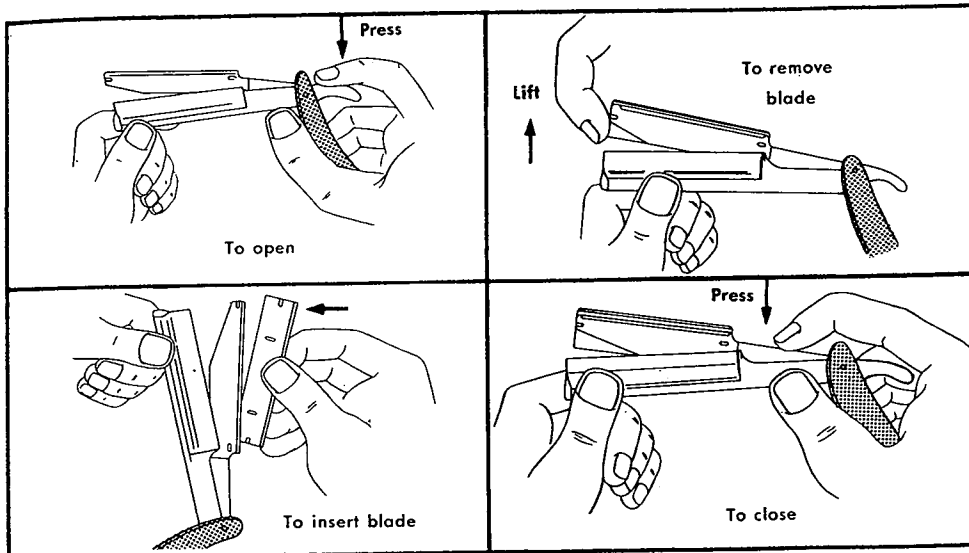
DETACHABLE BLADE — STRAIGHT RAZOR

One of the most recent developments is a barber razor with a detachable blade. This type of razor appears the same and is employed in the same manner as the conventional razor. Once the blade has passed the stropping stage, it is discarded and replaced with a new blade, as you would with a safety razor.

The blades can be obtained with a square point, a rounded point or one end rounded and the other end square. The razor may be used with or without a guard.

Many barbers prefer this new type of razor because it eliminates honing, and saves them time. On the other hand, many barbers feel that this type of razor reduces the element of skill and therefore, prefer the standard type razor.

Follow the manufacturer's directions for inserting a new blade or removing an old blade from this type of razor.



ELECTRIC RAZORS

The electric razor is finding its place in barber shops. The electric razor requires very little skill, but does not give as close a shave as the straight razor. Use it only when requested by a patron.

Electric razors operate by a motor or magnetic action. Basically, two kinds of cutting action are found in electric razors.

1. **The rotary action.** Consists of one or two heads with a series of cutting blades under the head, revolving in a circle and clipping the hair that enters through the shaver head.
2. **The back and forth action.** Consists of one head with a series of cutting blades under the head moving from side to side, clipping the hair that enters through the shaver head.

BARBER ACCESSORIES USED IN SHAVING

For quicker and more effective shaving, the following barber accessories can be used, namely:

1. Hones.
2. Stropps.
3. Strop dressing.
4. Lather receptacles.
5. Lather brushes.
6. Shaving soaps.

HONES

Various types of hones (honz) are available for the purpose of sharpening razors. A hone is primarily a rectangular block composed of abrasive material. Being harder than steel, the abrasive in the hone is capable of cutting or filing an edge on the razor.

The final choice of hone rests mainly with the barber. The question often arises as to which type of hone will best serve to sharpen a razor. As a general rule, any type of hone is satisfactory, provided it is properly used and is capable of producing a sharp cutting edge on the razor.

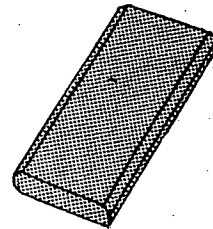
As a result of their experiences, barbers may prefer one type of hone to another. The student barber usually practices with a slow-cutting hone; while the experienced barber generally prefers a faster cutting hone.

Depending on their source, hones are divided into three main groups: natural hones, synthetic hones and combination hones.

Natural Hones

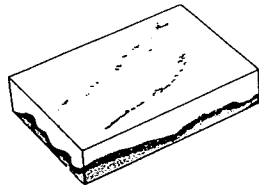
Natural hones are derived from natural rock deposits. These hones are usually used wet with either water or lather.

Water hone is a natural hone cut out of rock formations, usually imported from Germany. Accompanying the water hone is a small piece of slate of the same texture, called the rubber. As the rubber is applied over the hone, which is moistened with water, a proper cutting surface is developed. Care must be taken when using the rubber on the water hone not to work a bevel into the hone.



Water hone

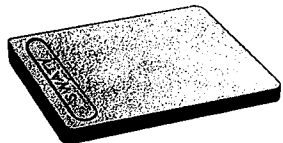
The water hone is primarily a **slow-cutting hone**. When used as directed by the manufacturer a smooth and lasting edge can be formed on the razor. Its color may be either grey or brown. Of the two colors, the brown **water hone** is considered to be a slightly better grade, and also exerts a slightly faster cutting action.



Belgian hone

Belgian (bel'jan) hone is a natural hone cut out of rock formation found in Belgium. It is a slow-cutting hone, but a little faster than the water hone. It is capable of putting a very sharp edge on the razor. Lather is generally applied to the hone when honing, to facilitate movement of the razor.

One type of Belgian hone consists of a top **light yellowish** colored rock glued on to the back of a **dark red slate**. The principal advantage is to yield a keen cutting edge on the razor. It can be used either wet or dry.

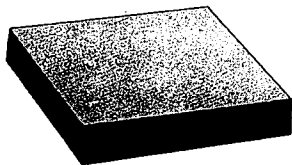


Synthetic or manufactured hone

Synthetic Hones

Synthetic (sin-thet'ik) hones such as the **Swaty** hone and the **carborundum** hone are manufactured products. These hones can be used dry, or a lather can be spread over them before use.

Because it cuts faster than the water hone, the synthetic hone has the advantage of yielding a keen cutting edge on the razor in less time.

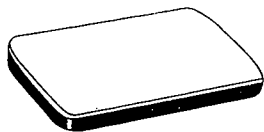


Carborundum hone

Carborundum (kar-bor-un'dum) hone is a synthetic hone produced in this country. The barber has a choice of several types, ranging from a slow-cutting hone to a fast-cutting hone. Many barbers prefer the faster cutting type of hone because of its quick sharpening action. The carborundum hone should not be used by a beginning student because it may produce a very rough edge if not handled properly.

Combination Hones

Combination hones consist of a water hone and synthetic hone. The synthetic side is dark brown in color and is used first to develop a good cutting edge. To give the razor a finished edge, it is stroked over the side of the water hone. With this type of hone, the barber can use the synthetic hone when the razor is bad; use the water hone when the razor needs a little touching-up, or use both hones together, simply by turning it over.

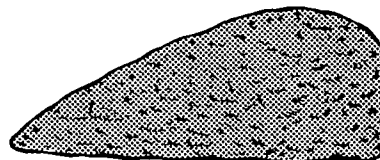


Combination hone

GENERAL INFORMATION ON HONES

Hones are to a large extent a matter of choice, and the type of steel in a razor may make some difference as to whether a good edge can be put on it with a particular type of hone. There are a great many other hones available, besides the several mentioned, which will give very satisfactory results.

Care of hone. Always clean the hone before using. Whenever a hone fills with tiny steel particles they must be removed. In order to obtain satisfactory results the best method is by using water and a **pumice stone**. If a new hone is very rough, the same method can be used to work it into shape.



Pumice stone

When wet honing is done, the hone should always be **wiped dry** after each usage. This aids in cleaning the hone and also wipes away the tiny particles of steel that adhere to its cutting surface.

STROPS

A good strop is made of durable and flexible material, has the proper thickness and texture and shows a smooth finished surface. Some barbers like a thin strop, whereas others prefer a thick heavy strop. Most barber stropps are made in pairs, one side being leather and the other side being canvas. The best assurance for a good strop is the reliability of the manufacturer.

Various types of stropps are available to the barber. Depending upon the material they are made from, they fall into the following groups: canvas, cowhide, horsehide and imitation leather. The better grade stropps are broken in by the manufacturer. Let us consider these one at a time.

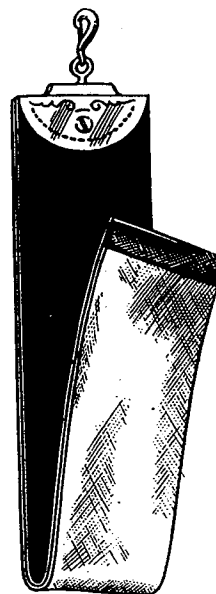
Canvas Strop

Canvas (kan'vas) **strop**. It is composed of high quality linen or silk woven into a fine or coarse texture. A fine-textured linen strop is most desirable for putting a lasting edge on a razor.

To obtain the best results, a new canvas strop should be thoroughly broken in. A daily hand finish will keep its surface smooth and in readiness for stropping.

For a **hand finish**, the canvas strop is given the following treatment:

1. Attach the swivel end of a strop to a fixed point such as a nail.
2. Hold the other end tightly over a smooth and level surface or an eyelet.
3. Rub a bar of dry soap over strop, working it well into the grain of the canvas.
4. Rub a smooth glass bottle over the strop several times, each time forcing the soap into the grain and also removing any excess soap.



Leather and canvas strop

Cowhide Strop

Cowhide strop. The cowhide strop was originally imported from Russia. To this day it still bears the name **Russian strop**, even though it may be manufactured in this country. This name usually implies that the strop is made of cowhide and that the Russian method of tanning was employed.

The cowhide or Russian strop is one of the best strops in use today. If new, it requires a daily hand finish until such time as it is thoroughly broken in. There are several ways of breaking in a Russian strop. A method frequently used is as follows:

1. Rub dry pumice stone over the strop in order to remove the outer nap and develop a smooth surface.
2. Rub stiff lather into the strop.
3. Rub dry pumice stone over the strop until smooth.
4. Clean off the strop.
5. Rub fresh stiff lather into the strop.
6. Rub a smooth glass bottle over the strop several times until a smooth surface is developed.

Another method of breaking in a Russian strop is to omit the pumice stone. Instead, stiff lather is rubbed into the strop with the aid of a smooth glass bottle or with the palm of the hand.

Horsehide Strop

Horsehide strop. Strops made of horsehide are divided into two main groups: ordinary horsehide strop and the shell.

1. An **ordinary horsehide strop** is of medium grade and has a fine grain. It has a tendency to be very smooth. In this condition it does not readily impart the proper edge to the razor. For this reason, it is not recommended for the barber's use. However, it is suitable for private use.
2. The other type of horsehide strop is called **shell** or **Russian shell**. This is a high quality strop taken from the rump area of the horse. Although it is quite expensive, it makes one of the best possible strops for the barber. It always remains smooth and requires very little, if any, breaking in.

Imitation Leather Strop

Imitation leather. This type of strop has not proven too satisfactory. Due to the availability of high-quality strops. It is wise to avoid strops made out of **imitation leather**.

STROP DRESSING

Strop dressing serves a useful purpose in the barber shop. It cleans the leather strop, preserves the finish and also improves the draw and sharpening qualities. For proper use, apply a very small amount of dressing to leather strop. Rub well into pores and remove surplus. Always wait at least 24 hours between applications.

LATHER RECEPTACLES

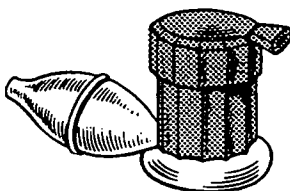
Lather receptacles are containers used to produce the lather necessary for shaving. The most commonly used shaving receptacles are:

1. Electric latherizer.
2. Atomizer latherer.
3. Lather mug with paper lining.

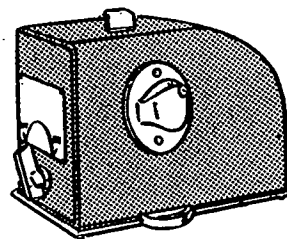
Lather-making devices, such as the electric latherizer and the hand operated atomizer latherer, are far superior to the lather mug. Not only are these machines cleaner and more sanitary, but they are more convenient and easier to operate. Patrons are favorably impressed by the clean sanitary pre-heated lather coming from these modern machines. For satisfactory performance follow the manufacturer's instructions on their proper use and care.



Lather mug with Paper lining



Atomizer latherizer



Electric latherizer Cream soap type

Lather mugs are receptacles made out of glass, earthenware, rubber or metal. When the lather mug is to be used, shaving soap and warm water are thoroughly mixed with the aid of the lather brush. Since the lather mug is continually exposed and collects dirt easily, it requires a thorough cleansing after each patron.

To be sanitary, a separate **paper lining** should be used in the lather mug for each patron. Lather mugs come in handy in the absence or break-down of later-making devices.

LATHER BRUSHES

The **lather brush** serves to apply the soap lather which softens the beard. Most barbers favor the number three type of lather brush. However, some barbers use the larger sizes. The vulcanized type of lather brush is the most durable, since its bristles will not fall apart in hot water.

To protect the public against contaminated brushes, many states have passed laws requiring that brushes made from animal hair be free from anthrax germs at the time of purchase. These brushes must contain the imprint "Sterilized" to show that the manufacturer has taken necessary steps to destroy the anthrax germs. The lather brush must be sanitized after each use.



Shaving brush

SHAVING SOAP

Shaving soaps are presented in great detail in the chapter on **Chemistry**.

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

BARBER IMPLEMENTS

- 1. Name the principal implements used in barbering.**
Razors, shears and clippers.
- 2. Name the accessory implements used by the barber.**
Hone, strop, strop dressing, lather receptacles, lather brush, shaving soap, comb, hair brush, tweezer, comedone extractor and electric hair vacuum.
- 3. What should the barber look for in the purchase of implements.**
High quality, good workmanship, guarantee and reliability of the manufacturer.

STRAIGHT RAZORS

- 1. Name eight important points to be learned about razors.**
The various parts, styles, widths, balance, lengths, tempers, grinds, and finishes of razors.
- 2. Name the eleven important parts of a razor.**
The head, back, shoulder, pivot, blade, point, edge, heel, shank, tang, and handle.
- 3. Describe the standard style of a razor.**
The back and edge are straight and parallel, the head and heel are rounded, while the point is square.
- 4. Why should the barber round off the sharp point of a razor?**
To prevent scratching the skin during shaving.
- 5. Which razor widths are used by barbers?**
Which widths are the most commonly used?
4/8, 5/8, 6/8, 7/8 and 9/16 of an inch.
5/8 and 9/16 of an inch are the most commonly used.
- 6. Which part of the razor is ground by the manufacturer?**
The blade.
- 7. Name four types of grinds found on razors.**
The wedge, full concave, 1/2 concave and 1/4 concave grind.
- 8. What is meant by the finish of a razor?**
Its final polish.
- 9. Name three kinds of razor finishes.**
Plain steel, crocus or nickel plated.
- 10. What is a crocus finish?**
A steel surface polished with crocus or rouge powder.
- 11. Why is a nickel or steel plated finish not recommended?**
Such razors are usually made of inferior steel.
- 12. Why is balance important in a razor?**
For efficient handling. The weight of the blade should be equal to that of the handle.
- 13. What is meant by the temper of a razor?**
The proper degree of hardness imparted to the steel of the razor.
- 14. What is the proper way to care for razors?**
After being used, strop and dry the razor and then apply a little castor oil over the blade.

SHEARS

1. **Name the important parts of hair-cutting shears.**

Moving point, moving blade, still point, still blade, two cutting edges, pivot screw, two shanks, finger grip, thumb grip and finger brace.

2. **Distinguish between the German and French types of haircutting shears. Which one is mostly used?**

The German type has no finger brace. The French type has a brace for the small finger. The French type is mostly used.

3. **How are the lengths of shears usually measured? Which sizes are**

mostly used?

Shears are usually measured by half inches. 7 and 7½ inch lengths are mostly used.

4. **What are the two main types of shear grinds, and which type is mostly used?**

The plain grind and the corrugated grind. The plain grind is mostly used.

5. **Give the finish of the various plain grinds. Which one is preferred by the barber?**

Smooth, medium or coarse. The medium is preferred.

CLIPPERS

1. **Name two types of hair clippers.**

The hand clipper and the electric clipper.

2. **Name two types of electric clippers.**

Magnetic type clippers and motor driven clippers.

3. **Name the visible parts of an electric clipper.**

Cutting blade, still blade, heel,

switch, set screw and conducting cord.

4. **In what cutting sizes are clipper blades available?**

Clipper blades come in sizes, starting with #0000 to #3.

5. **a) What size gives the shortest cut? b) Longest?**

a) Shortest cut—#0000.

b) Longest cut—#3.

ACCESSORY IMPLEMENTS

1. **What is a hone?**

A solid block containing an abrasive for sharpening razors.

2. **Name three types of hones available to barbers.**

The natural hone, synthetic hone and combination hone.

3. **Name two kinds of natural hones.**

The water hone and Belgian hone.

4. **Describe the water hone.**

It is a slow-cutting hone having a grey or brown appearance.

5. **Describe the Belgian hone.**

It is a slow-cutting hone but a little faster than the water hone. Its upper surface is yellow and the bottom portion is dark red.

6. **Which natural hones are usually used wet, either with water or lather?**

The water hone and Belgian hone.

7. **Which hones may be used either dry or with lather?**

Synthetic hones.

8. **What is a slow-cutting hone? Give an example.**

A slow-cutting hone takes time to produce a sharp razor. A water hone.

9. **What is a fast-cutting hone? Give an example.**

A fast-cutting hone gives a sharp edge quickly. Carborundum.

10. Which strops can be used by barbers?

Strops made from canvas, cowhide, horsehide and imitation leather.

11. Of what are combs made?

Bone, hard rubber and plastic.

12. Which kind of comb is most commonly used by barbers?

Hard rubber comb.

13. Name three types of brushes that some barbers still use.

The hair brush, the hair or neck

duster and lather brush.

14. What should the barber look for in the purchase of brushes?

Good quality bristles capable of being easily sanitized without destroying the bristles; preferably a metallic brush with slits in the back.

15. Name three shaving soap receptacles.

1. Atomizer latherer.
2. Electric latherizer.
3. Paper-lined lather mug.

CHAPTER 6

HONING AND STROPPING



A barber who knows the right way to hone and strop razors has mastered an important barbering skill. To acquire the right technique in honing and stropping requires constant practice and long experience under the guidance of a qualified instructor.

HONING

Honing (hon'ing) is the process of sharpening a razor blade on a hone. The main object in honing is to obtain a perfect cutting edge on the razor. For the beginner a slow-cutting hone is preferable to a fast-cutting hone.

Prepare hone for honing. Honing will be more satisfactory if the razor and hone are kept at room temperature. Depending on which hone is used, it may be moistened with water or lather, or kept dry. When in use, the hone should be kept perfectly flat. Sufficient space should be provided to permit free arm movements in honing.

TECHNIQUE OF HONING

This is accomplished by honing the razor with smooth, even strokes of equal number and pressure on both sides of the blade. The angle at which the blade is stroked must be the same for both sides of the blade. An old, useless razor may be used for practicing the various movements.

How to hold the razor. Grasp the razor handle comfortably in the right hand as follows:

1. Rest index finger on top of the side part of the shank.
2. Rest ball of thumb at the joint.
3. Place second finger back of the razor near the edge of the shank.
4. Fold remaining fingers around the handle to permit easy turning of the razor.

How to hold the hone. Lay the hone flat in your left hand. Hold the hone firm with the index finger and the little finger.

CAUTION. Make sure that the fingertips do not project above the hone. If you do, you will cut them.

Turning the razor. Place razor on hone with razor edge facing left. Turn razor from one side to the other. The rolling movement across back of razor is produced with the fingers, rather than the wrist. Practice the turning action until it is mastered.

First stroke in honing. The razor blade must be stroked diagonally across the hone, drawing the blade towards the cutting edge and heel of the razor.

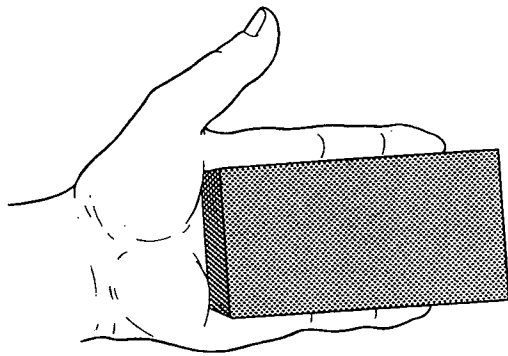


Fig. 1—Proper way to hold hone

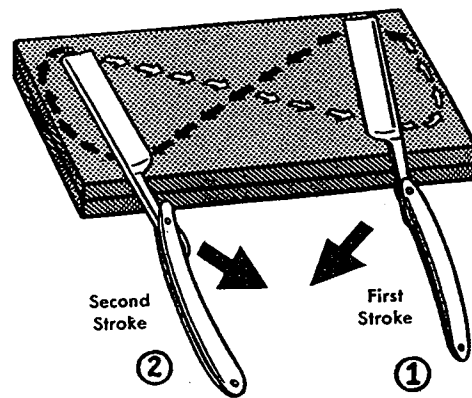


Fig. 2—Proper honing of a razor

Second stroke in honing. After the completion of the first stroke, the razor is turned on its back with the fingers in the same manner as you would roll a pencil, without turning the wrist. As the razor is rolled over on its back, slide it upwards from left-bottom of hone to left-top of hone.

Completing the second stroke. Draw razor from left-top corner of hone to right-bottom corner of hone so that the edge faces to the right and the heel leads. Keep equal pressure on the razor at all times. As the razor is rolled over on its back, slide it upwards from right-bottom to right-top.

Repeat strokes. In going from one step to the other, try to maintain four different movements, rather than a sweeping movement. The number of strokes required in honing depends on the condition of the razor's edge.

Testing razor on moistened thumb nail. Depending on the hardness of the hone and the number of strokes taken, the razor edge may be either blunt,

Fig. 3—Testing razor on moistened thumbnail

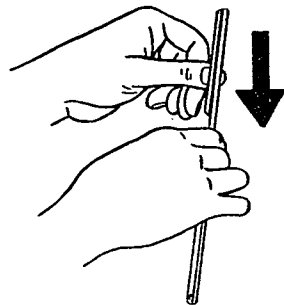
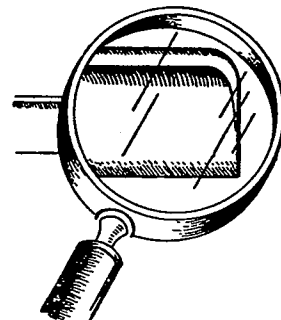


Fig. 4—Magnified razor edge



keen, coarse or rough. Different sensations are felt when the razor is passed lightly across the thumb nail which has been moistened with water or lather. (See Fig. 3.)

Magnified razor edge. While honing, the abrasive material makes small cuts in the sides of the razor blade. The small cuts resemble the teeth of a saw, and they point in the same direction as the stroke, as shown in Fig. 4.

To test the razor edge, place it on the nail of the thumb and slowly draw it from the heel to the point of the razor.

1. A perfect or keen edge has fine teeth and tends to dig into the nail with a smooth steady grip.
2. A blunt or dull razor edge passes over the nail smoothly, without any cutting power.
3. A coarse razor edge digs into the nail with a jerky feeling.
4. A rough or overhoned edge has large teeth which stick to the nail and produces a harsh, grating sound.
5. A nick in the razor. A feeling of a slight gap or unevenness in the draw will indicate a nick in the razor.

Correcting an overhoned razor. To eliminate an overhoned edge, draw the razor backward in a diagonal line across the hone, using the same movement and pressure as in regular honing. One or two strokes each way will usually remove the rough edge. This is called **back honing**. The razor is then honed again, being careful to prevent overhoning.

Seldom does it become necessary to put an entirely new edge on the razor. If after repeated honings or abuse, the razor edge remains blunt, it may require a new edge. For this purpose, the razor should be forwarded to an expert sharpener of cutlery.

CARE OF THE HONE

The barber should know how to use and take care of the particular type of hone he has selected. The manufacturer's instructions offer a reliable guide for keeping the hone in a serviceable condition.

After using any kind of hone, always wipe the surface clean and cover it. Make sure that all adhering steel particles resulting from the honing are completely removed. Whenever a dry hone has been used, rub its surface with water and pumice (pum'is) stone, wipe clean and keep covered.

A new hone may require a preliminary treatment to put it into good working shape. If a new hone is very rough, rub its surface with water and pumice stone. No preliminary treatment is required for the water hone, as it is ready for immediate use.

Before using, make sure that the surface of the hone is smooth and clean, as this will greatly diminish normal time required to put an edge on the razor. Use the hone either moist or dry, as directed by the manufacturer.

STROPPING

Stropping a razor is a fine art developed by repeated practice. The aim in stropping is to smooth and shape the razor's edge into a keen cutting implement. After being honed, the razor seldom needs any stropping on the canvas. Instead, the honed razor is stropped directly over the surface of the leather strop. The time to use the canvas strop is when the razor develops a smooth edge from continued use. The effect of the canvas strop is similar to mild honing.

THE TECHNIQUE OF STROPPING

Hold the end of the strop firmly in the left hand so it cannot sag. Hold it close to the side, and as high as it is comfortable. Take razor in right hand, well up in the hand. Hold the razor so that the first finger is on the shank, the second finger is on the handle and the thumb rests slightly on both parts. At the same time, the first finger of the right hand rests at the edge of the strop.

Turning the razor. Place the razor on the strop, turning it with fingers and thumb. Practice turning action until it is mastered.

In stropping the razor, use a long diagonal stroke with even pressure from the heel to the point.

Note. The direction of the razor in stropping is the reverse of that used in honing.

First stroke. Start stroke at top edge of strop closest to barber chair, as in Fig. 1. Draw the razor perfectly flat, with back leading, straight over the surface of the strop. *Bear just heavy enough on the strop to feel the razor draw. Do not worry about speed. This will come automatically with practice.*

Second stroke. When the first stroke is completed, turn the razor on the back of the blade by rolling it in the fingers without turning the hand, as in Fig. 2. Now draw the razor away from you, towards the barber chair, thus completing the second stroke in honing.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Bear just heavy enough on the strop to feel the razor draw. Do not worry about speed. This will come automatically with practice.

Final testing of razor on moistened tip of thumb, prior to shaving. Touch the razor edge lightly, as in Fig. 3, and note the reaction. A dull edge produces no drawing feeling. A razor that has the proper cutting edge tends to stick to the thumb and will not slide along it.

If the razor edge produces a rough, disagreeable sound upon testing, it indicates that the cutting edge is still coarse. To correct this condition, additional finishing on the leather strop is necessary.

Should the razor edge yield a smooth feeling upon testing, finish it again on the canvas strop, followed by a few more strokes on the leather strop.

CARE OF STROPS

A leather strop becomes better or worse according to the care it is given. Do not fold a strop, but keep it suspended or attached to a swivel, or laid flat. When a leather strop appears rough, it needs a hand finish to make it smooth. Various types of strop dressings are available for the purpose of cleaning and conditioning the leather side of the strop. A canvas strop needs a daily hand finish to keep it in good condition. (For information on how to break in strops see chapter on **Implements.**)

A strop is sanitary if it is kept clean. Accumulated grit is removed from a canvas strop by rubbing it with lather. To remove imbedded dirt, the leather strop is softened with lather and then scraped with the back side of the shear blade or similar implement.

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

HONING AND STROPPING

- 1. What is the proper way to learn how to hone and strop razors in a barber shop?**
By continued study, practice and experience.
- 2. What is accomplished by proper honing?**
The razor acquires a perfect cutting edge.
- 3. Describe the manner of stroking a razor on a hone.**
Hold the razor at an angle and use smooth, even strokes and pressure on both sides of the blade.
- 4. Describe the first stroke used in honing.**
Stroke the razor blade to the left diagonally across the hone, from heel to point towards the edge.
- 5. How is the second stroke performed in honing?**
Turn the razor over on its back and stroke the blade to the right diagonally across the hone, from the heel to the point towards the edge.
- 6. What happens to the razor edge as it is honed?**
The abrasive material on the hone makes small cuts in the sides of the razor's edge.
- 7. Why should the honed razor be tested on a moist thumb nail?**
To determine if the razor edge is either blunt, keen, coarse or rough.
- 8. What is the sign of a keen edge or a properly honed razor?**
It tends to dig into the nail with a smooth steady grip.

9. **What is the sign of a blunt razor edge?**
It passes over the nail smoothly without any cutting power.
10. **What is the sign of a coarse razor edge?**
It tends to dig into the nail with a jerky feeling.
11. **What is the sign of a rough or overhoned razor edge?**
It has large teeth which stick to the nail and give a harsh, grating sound.
12. **What is the proper care of hones?**
Follow manufacturer's directions. After using, wipe clean and keep covered.
13. **What is the purpose of stropping the razor after honing?**
To smooth the razor's edge.
14. **How does stropping differ from honing?**
The stroking of the razor blade in stropping is just the reverse of honing.
15. **Which strop is used on a freshly honed razor?**
The leather strop.
16. **What is the proper way to hold the strop?**
Grasp the end of the strop with the left hand and hold it firmly and tightly.
17. **How should the razor be held for stropping?**
Hold the razor in the right hand with the fingers wrapped around the handle and shank at the pivot.
18. **Where should the first stroke be started?**
Start at the top edge of the strop near the barber chair.
19. **Describe the movements used in stropping.**
 1. Place the razor flat against the strop with the back towards the barber.
 2. Draw the razor towards the barber.
 3. Turn the razor over on its back with the fingers.
 4. Draw the razor away from the barber.
 5. Repeat these movements until razor is properly stropped.
20. **Which fingers are used in rolling and turning the razor in the hand?**
The thumb and next two fingers of the right hand.
21. **How much pressure should be applied in stropping?**
Use normal pressure at the point and heel for both sides of the razor.
22. **How is the razor edge tested after stropping?**
Touch the razor edge lightly over the cushion part of the thumb.
23. **What is the sign of a smooth, sharp razor edge?**
It produces a keen, drawing sensation, and the razor does not slide over the thumb.
24. **What is the sign of a dull razor edge?**
It produces no drawing sensation, sliding freely over the thumb.
25. **How can the canvas strop be kept clean and smooth?**
Apply lather or soap to the strop, then wipe it clean to remove accumulated grit.
26. **What is the purpose of stropping the razor before shaving?**
To smooth and shape the edge of the razor into a keen cutting edge.
27. **In what position should the strops be kept?**
Either suspended or attached to a swivel, or laid flat.
28. **What is used to clean a dirty leather strop?**
Apply a good quality strop dressing.

CHAPTER 7

SHAVING



Shaving is one of the basic services rendered in the barber shop. It deserves greater attention and skill than it has received in the past. With the introduction of the safety razor and now the electric razor, the income from shaving gradually declined in the barber shop. Instead of making a vigorous effort to offset this trend, the barber devoted less of his time to shaving.

Face shaving is necessary for hygienic, business and social reasons. To feel clean and look their best, nearly all men require daily shaving. Since there is a universal need for face shaving, every effort should be made to attract men to the barber shop for this service.

Barbers are now beginning to realize that they are losing a considerable amount of business that should rightfully be theirs. More and more barbers are now featuring shaving as a means of holding on to their patrons. Men who make a regular habit of being shaved in the barber shop are likely prospects for other services such as haircuts, facials and scalp treatments. The barber's prestige and earning power will be vastly increased if he is capable of giving the best shaves possible to his patrons.

FUNDAMENTALS OF SHAVING

The object of shaving is to remove the visible part of the hair extending over the surface of the skin of the face and neck in such a manner as not to cause irritation to the skin. For this purpose, a straight razor and lather are commonly used for shaving a man's beard.

Although there are certain general principles of shaving which apply to all men, there are nevertheless particular exceptions. Account should be taken of the texture of the hair (coarse, medium or fine), the grain of the beard and the sensitivity of the skin to the razor edge, shaving cream, hot towels and

astringent lotion. Hot towels should not be used when the skin is chapped or blistered from heat or cold. A person having any infection of the beard must not be shaved by a barber, as this may be the means of spreading the infection.

FOUR STANDARD SHAVING POSITIONS AND STROKES

To obtain the best cutting stroke, the razor must glide over the surface at an angle with the grain of the hair, and be drawn in a forward sawing movement with the point of the razor in the lead.

To shave the face and neck with the greatest of ease and efficiency, the barber employs the following standard positions and strokes:

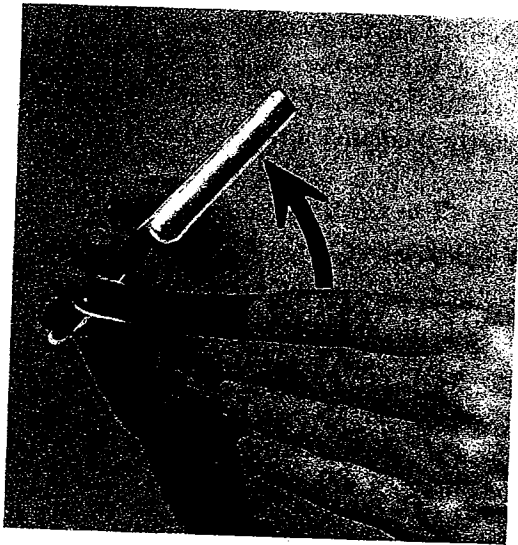
1. Free hand position and stroke.
2. Back hand position and stroke.
3. Reverse free hand position and stroke.
4. Reverse back hand position and stroke.

Under each of the standard shaving positions and strokes, consideration should be given to:

1. When to use the shaving stroke.
2. How to hold the razor.
 - a) Position of right hand with razor.
 - b) Position of left hand.
3. How to stroke the razor.

Review the proper method of honing and stropping the razor before learning each shaving stroke.

CAUTION. When closing the razor, be careful that the cutting edge does not strike the handle.



Opening razor.



Closing razor.

Exercise No. 1

FREE HAND POSITION AND STROKE

In the first lesson, the barber student learns the correct way to perform the free hand position and stroke. To master this important shaving skill requires regular practice.

1. When to use the free hand stroke. The free hand position and stroke is used in six of the fourteen shaving areas. See Numbers 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 12 on the accompanying illustration shown in red.

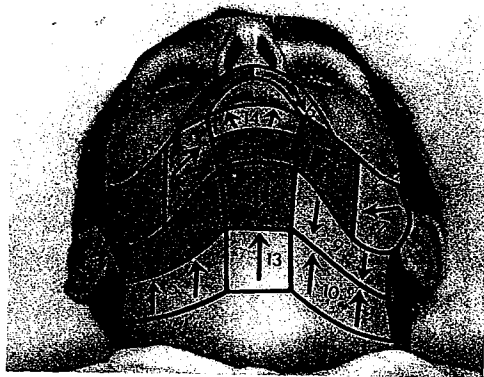
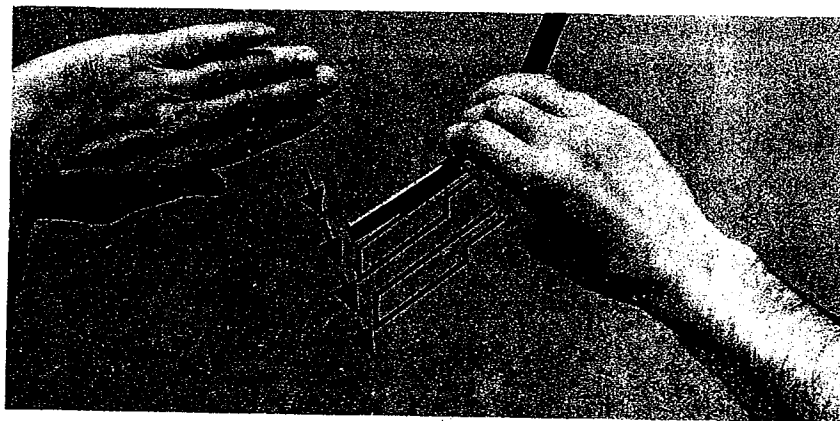


Diagram of shaving areas.

- 1. Free hand.
- 2. Back hand.
- 3. Free hand.
- 4. Free hand.
- 5. Reverse free hand.
- 6. Back hand.
- 7. Back hand.
- 8. Free hand.
- 9. Back hand.
- 10. Reverse free hand.
- 11. Free hand.
- 12. Free hand.
- 13. Reverse free hand.
- 14. Reverse free hand.

2. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:

- a) Take the razor in right hand.
- b) Hold handle of razor between third and fourth fingers, the small fingertip resting on the tang of the razor. Place tip of thumb on reverse side of the shank close to blade. Rest tips of fingers on the back of the shank.

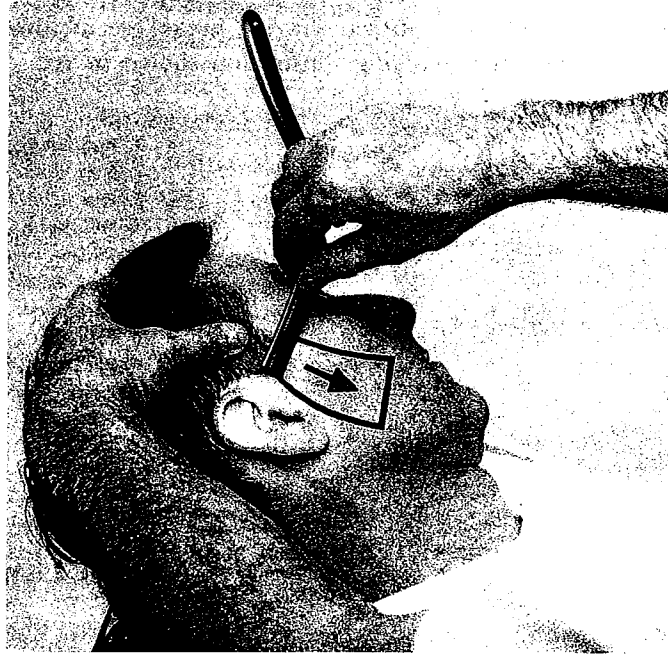


Proper way to hold razor for free hand stroke.

- c) Raise elbow of the right arm nearly level with the shoulder. This is the position used in the arm movement. (*Note: Some barbers prefer to use the wrist movement, in which case the elbow is not raised as high.*)

The position of the left hand is as follows:

- a) Keep the fingers of the left hand dry in order to prevent them from slipping on the wet face.
- b) Keep left hand back of razor in order to stretch skin tightly under razor.



Free hand stroke.
Shaving area No. 1.

3. **How to stroke the razor.** The free hand stroke is performed in the following manner:

- a) Use a gliding stroke towards you.
- b) Direct the stroke towards the point of the razor in a forward sawing movement.
- c) Keep the strokes as long as possible. This will vary slightly, depending upon the location of the part of the face being shaved.

Exercise No. 2
BACK HAND POSITION AND STROKE

After the barber student has developed skill in performing the free hand position and stroke, he is now ready to proceed with the back hand position and stroke.

1. When to use the back hand stroke. The back hand stroke is used in four of the fourteen basic shaving areas. See Numbers 2, 6, 7, 9 on the accompanying illustration shown in red.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Free hand. | 8. Free hand. |
| 2. Back hand. | 9. Back hand. |
| 3. Free hand. | 10. Reverse free hand. |
| 4. Free hand. | 11. Free hand. |
| 5. Reverse free hand. | 12. Free hand. |
| 6. Back hand. | 13. Reverse free hand. |
| 7. Back hand. | 14. Reverse free hand. |

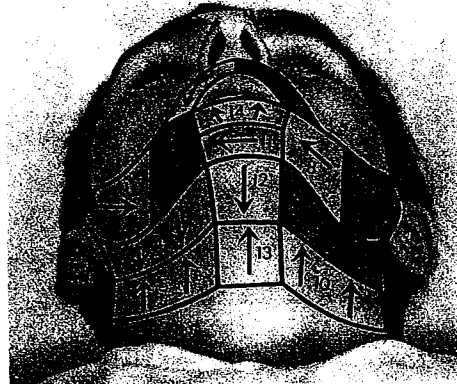


Diagram of shaving areas.

2. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:
- Hold the shank of the razor firmly with the handle slightly bent back.
 - Rest the shank of the razor on the first two joints of the first three fingers. Hold thumb on the underside of the shank. Rest end of tang on inside of first joint of third finger as in Fig. 1. Little finger remains idle. For two other ways to hold razor, see Figs. 2 and 3.

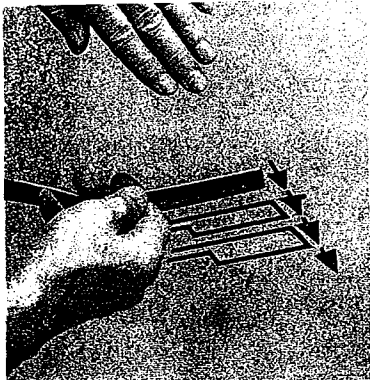


Fig. 1. First 2 joints of the first 3 fingers.



Fig. 2. First 2 joints of the first 2 fingers.



Fig. 3. Fingers wrapped around handle.

- Turn the back of the hand away from you and bend the wrist slightly downward. Then raise the elbow so that you can move the arm freely. This is the position used for the back hand stroke with the arm movement. (Note: Some barbers prefer to use the wrist movement, in which case the arm is not held as high as for the arm movement.)

The position of the left hand is as follows:

- a) Keep the fingers of the left hand dry in order to prevent them from slipping.
- b) Hold hand as if stretching the skin tightly under razor.



Back hand stroke.
Shaving area No. 2.



Back hand stroke.
Shaving area No. 7.

3. **How to stroke the razor.** The back hand stroke is performed in the following manner:
 - a) Use a gliding stroke away from you.
 - b) Direct stroke towards the point of the razor in a forward sawing movement.
 - c) keep the strokes as long as possible. This will vary slightly, depending upon the location of the part of the face being shaved.

Exercise No. 3

REVERSE FREE HAND POSITION AND STROKE

The reverse free hand stroke and the free hand stroke are similar in some respects, the main difference being that the movement is directed upwards in the reverse free hand stroke, while the palm of the hand faces the barber.

1. When to use the reverse free hand stroke. The reverse free hand stroke is used in four of the fourteen basic shaving areas. See Numbers 5, 10, 13, 14 on the accompanying illustration shown in red.

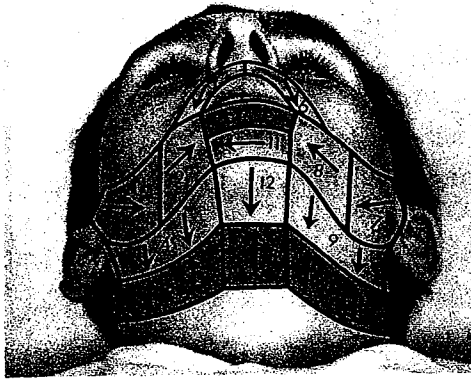


Diagram of shaving areas.

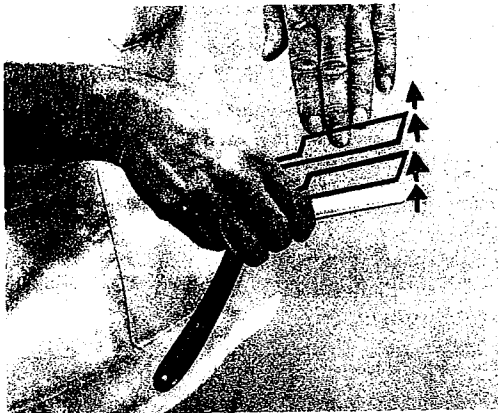
1. Free hand.
2. Back hand.
3. Free hand.
4. Free hand.
- 5. Reverse free hand.
6. Back hand.
7. Back hand.
8. Free hand.
9. Back hand.
- 10. Reverse free hand.
11. Free hand.
12. Free hand.
- 13. Reverse free hand.
- 14. Reverse free hand.

2. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:

- a) Hold the razor firmly as in a free hand position, turn hand slightly towards you so that the razor edge is turned upward.

The position of the left hand is as follows:

- a) Keep hand dry and use it to pull the skin tightly under razor.



Reverse free hand stroke.



Reverse free hand stroke.
Shaving area No. 5.

3. How to stroke the razor. The reverse free hand stroke is performed in the following manner:

- a) Use upward semi-arc stroke towards you.
- b) The movement is from the elbow to the hand with a slight twist of the wrist.

Exercise No. 4

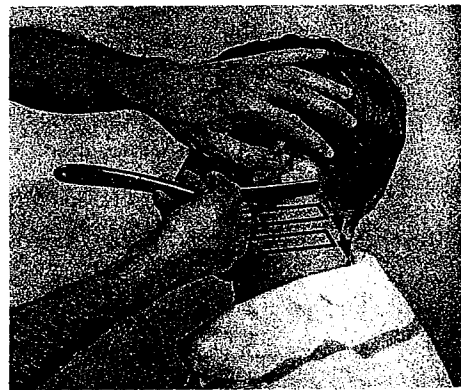
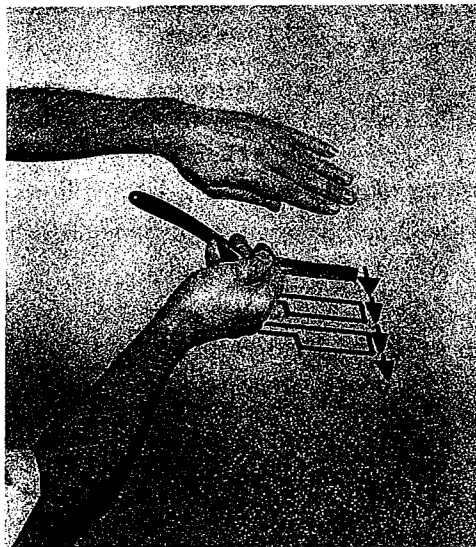
REVERSE BACK HAND POSITION AND STROKE

The reverse back hand position and stroke, although not frequently used, must be practiced diligently in order to be mastered.

1. **When to use the reverse back hand stroke.** The reverse back hand stroke is used for making the left sideburn outline and for shaving the left side behind the ear when the patron is sitting in an upright position.
2. **How to hold the razor.** The position of the right hand is as follows:
 - a) Hold the razor firmly as in the back hand position.
 - b) Turn the palm of the hand to the right so that it faces upward.
 - c) Drop the elbow close to the side.

The position of the left hand is as follows:

- a) Raise the left arm and hand in order to draw the skin tightly under the razor.



Reverse back hand stroke.
Shaving left side of neck below ear.

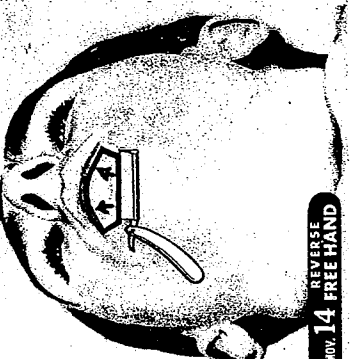
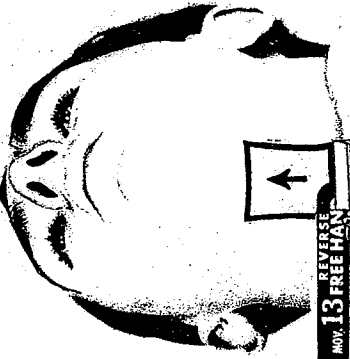
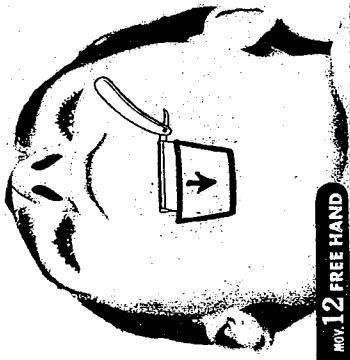
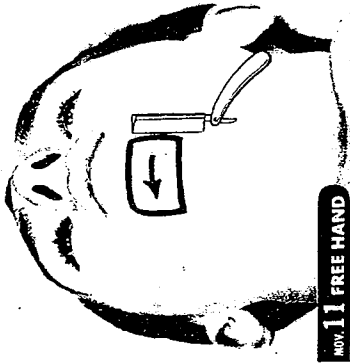
*Note the position of the razor.
The razor is stroked with the point
of the razor in the lead.*

3. **How to stroke the razor.** The reverse back hand stroke is performed in the following manner:
 - a) Use a gliding stroke and direct the stroke downward towards the point of the razor in a sawing movement.

Exercise No. 5

STANDARD SHAVING CHART

Review the fourteen shaving areas and the correct way to handle the razor.



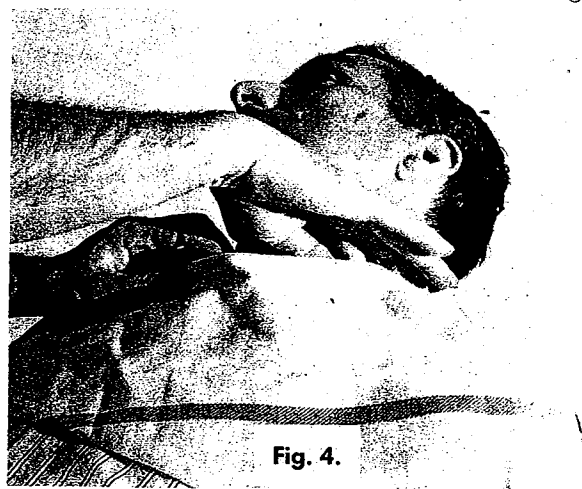
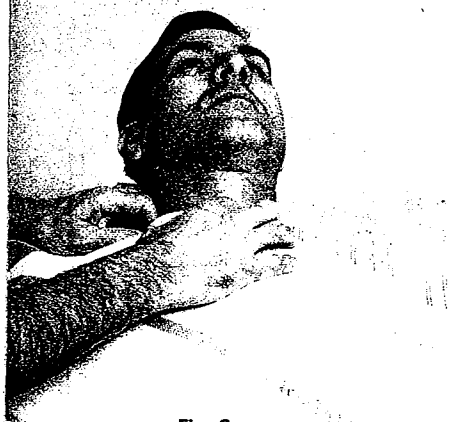
Exercise No. 6

HOW TO PREPARE A PATRON FOR SHAVING

As the patron enters the shop, you are to arise and stand at attention on the right side of the barber chair, facing the prospective patron with an attitude of willingness to serve.

Smile as you greet the patron by name. If the patron is known casually, refer to him as "Mister" with his last name. Only when well acquainted should a patron be called by his first name.

1. Seat the patron comfortably in barber chair.
2. Grasp neck-pieces of chair cloth and bring it over front of patron, as in Fig. 1.
3. Change paper cover on headrest and adjust the headrest to the proper height.
4. Lower, adjust and lock barber chair to the proper height and level.
5. Wash hands with soap and warm water, and dry them thoroughly, as in Fig. 2.
6. Unfold a clean towel, and lay it diagonally across the patron's chest.
7. Tuck in the left corner of the towel along the right side of the patron's neck, the edge tucked inside the neck-band with a sliding movement of the forefinger of the left hand, as in Fig. 3. The lower end of the towel is crossed over to the other side of the patron's neck and tucked under the neck-band, with a sliding movement of the forefinger of the right hand, as in Fig. 4.



Exercise No. 7

HOW TO PREPARE THE FACE FOR SHAVING

Lathering and steaming the face are very important steps before shaving the face, for the following reasons:

Lathering the face serves the following purposes:

1. Cleans the face by dislodging dirt and foreign matter.
2. Softens the hair and fills in spaces.
3. Affords a smooth, flat surface for the razor to glide over.

Steaming the face is helpful for the following reasons:

1. Softens the cuticle or outer layer of the hair.
2. Provides lubrication by stimulating the action of the oil glands.
3. Soothes and relaxes the patron.

CAUTION. Do not use steam towel if the face is sensitive, irritated, chapped or blistered.

The face is prepared for shaving as follows:

1. Prepare lather and spread it evenly over bearded parts of face and neck. To prepare shaving lather, use any of the following:
 - a) Electric latherizer. (Fig. 1.)
 - b) Atomizer latherizer.
 - c) Shaving soap or powder.

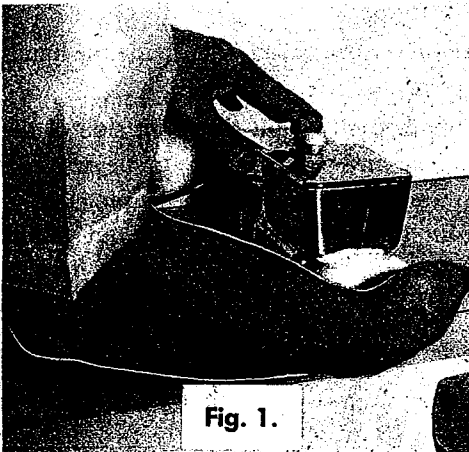


Fig. 1.
Fig. 1. Obtaining lather from an electric latherizer.

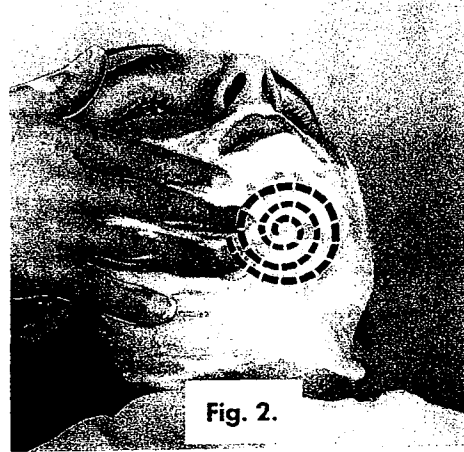


Fig. 2.
Fig. 2. Rubbing lather in a rotary movement.

2. Rub lather briskly into bearded area, using rotary movements with the cushion tips of the right hand. Rub lather on right side of face. (Fig. 2.) Then gently turn the head with the left hand by gently grasping the top of the head or the back of the head near the crown. Rub lather on the other other side of face. Rubbing time from one to two minutes, depending upon the stiffness and density of the beard.

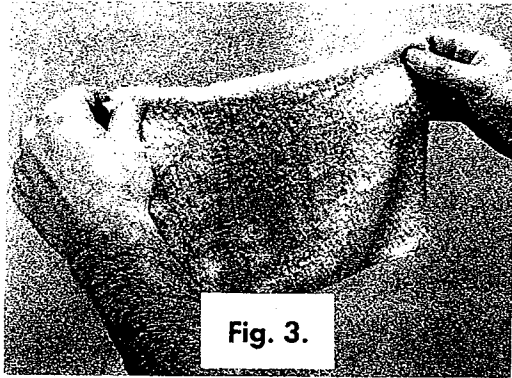


Fig. 3.

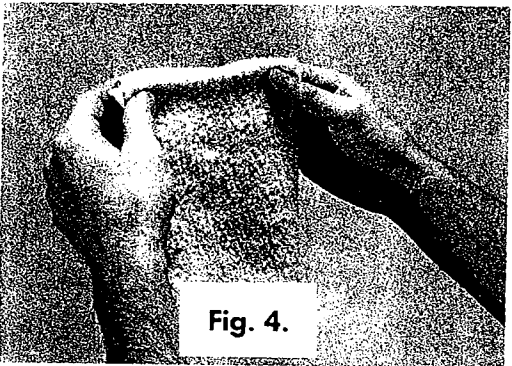


Fig. 4.

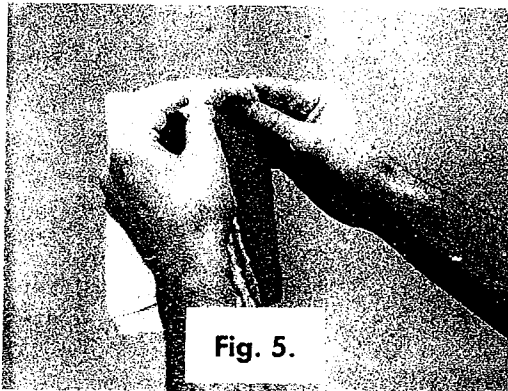


Fig. 5.

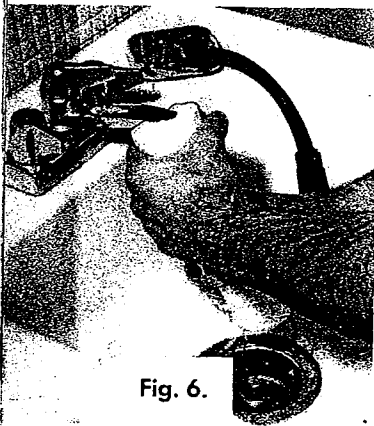


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

3. Take a clean towel, fold it once lengthwise. (Fig. 3.) Then fold it again the short way by bringing together both ends of the towel. (Fig. 4.)
4. Place folded towel (Fig. 5) under stream of hot water, allowing it to become thoroughly saturated and heated. (Fig. 6.)
5. Wring out towel until fairly dry.
6. Bring the steam towel behind the barber chair. Unfold it and hold each end. Place center of towel over patron's mouth, under chin and lower part of neck. (Fig. 7.) Carefully wrap towel around face, leaving the nose exposed. Finally, fold the ends over each other on the forehead, covering the eyes. (Fig. 8.)
7. While the steam towel is on the patron's face, strop the razor and immerse it into sanitizing solution. Then wipe the razor dry on a clean paper towel, and place it in a dry sanitizer until ready for use.
8. In removing steam towel, wipe lather off in one operation.
9. Re-lather the beard, then wipe the hands free of soap.
10. Take a position on the right side of the patron, and place a clean tissue or paper on the patron's chest for wiping lather from razor. Take the razor out of the dry sanitizer and proceed.

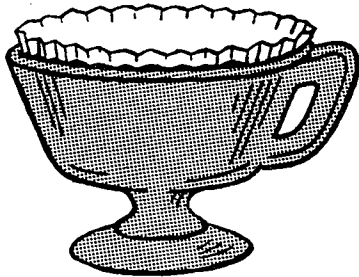
Exercise No. 8

HOW TO USE SHAVING MUG AND BRUSH

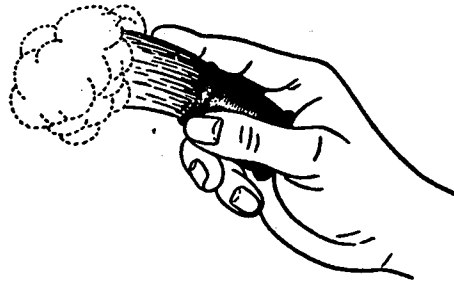
In the absence or breakdown of a mechanical latherizer, extra supplies are needed for producing shaving lather. For this purpose, the barber shop should have on hand shaving mugs, disposable paper linings, shaving brushes and shaving soap or powder in sufficient quantity to meet its needs.

PREPARING LATHER WITH SHAVING POWDER

1. Rinse the brush and mug thoroughly in hot water, insert paper lining, and retain a little water at bottom of mug.
2. Sprinkle shaving powder on brush and mix in mug to form lather of a creamy consistency.



Lather mug with paper lining.



Proper way to hold shaving brush.

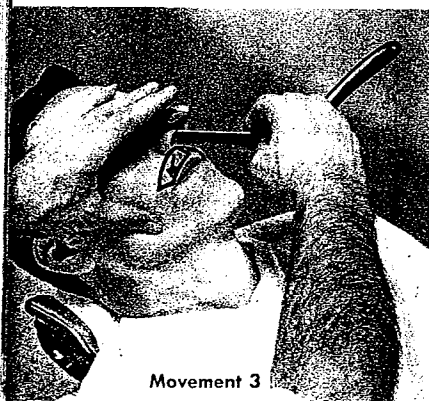
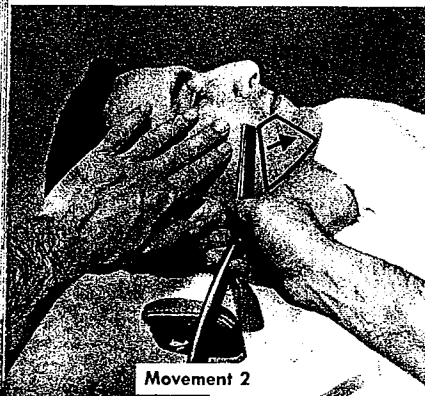
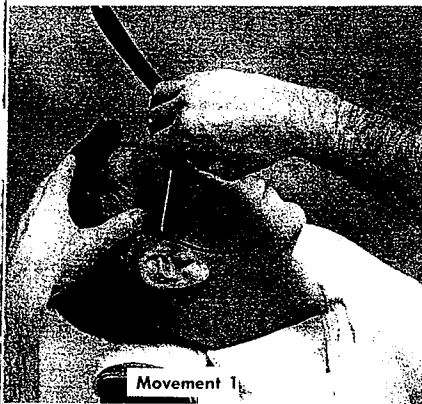
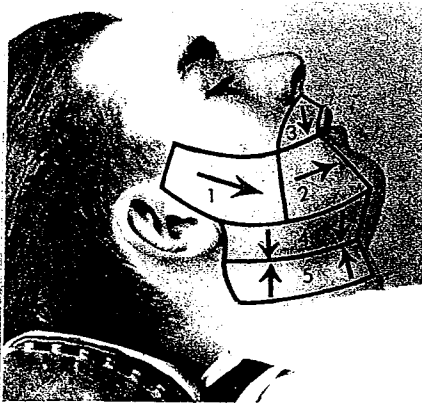
3. To apply lather to face, grasp handle of brush in palm of right hand, with the fingertips at base of bristles.
4. Starting at right side of neck just below jaw bone, rub lather well onto the right side of the face, using rotary movements with brush.
5. Gently turn the head so that the left side is exposed. Repeat on the left side of face.
6. Place brush in mug and work lather into bearded area, using cushions of the right hand fingertips.
7. Continue with Steps 3 to 10 as outlined in Exercise No. 7.

PREPARING LATHER WITH CAKE SOAP

Pick up the shaving cup, which contains cake soap and brush, with the left hand, holding the thumb on the brush so that it will not overbalance and fall. Rinse the brush and mug thoroughly with warm water, leaving some water in the mug. Mix up a lather with the brush until it forms a creamy consistency. **Avoid making noise** caused by rattling the handle of the brush on the sides of the mug. Apply lather to the face as explained in Steps 3 to 7.

Wash out mug after each use on a patron.

CAUTION. Some states prohibit the use of shaving brushes. If permissible, paper lining and soap is disposed of, or the soap is rinsed out of mug and the brush is sanitized. This is done after each shave.



Exercise No. 9

POSITIONS AND STROKES IN SHAVING

Before attempting to shave a patron, practice several shaves on fellow student with dull practice razor.

The barber is now ready to begin shaving.

Proper coordination of both hands makes for better and safer shaving. While the right hand holds and strokes the razor, the fingers of the left hand assist in stretching the skin tightly around the part being shaved. A tight skin has the advantage that it allows the beard to be cut more easily. To prevent slipping, the fingers of the left hand must be kept dry at all times.

SHAVING AREA No. 1

Free hand stroke. Barber stands on right side of chair. Gently turn patron's face to the left. With second finger of left hand, remove lather from hairline. Hold razor as for a free hand stroke. Use long gliding diagonal strokes with the point of the razor in the lead. Beginning at hairline on right side, shave downward towards the jaw bone.

SHAVING AREA No. 2

Back hand stroke. Remaining in the same position, wipe razor clean on lather paper. Hold the razor as for a back hand stroke; use a diagonal stroke with the point of the razor in the lead. Shave all of the beard on the right side of the face.

SHAVING AREA No. 3

Free hand stroke. Keeping the same position, wipe razor clean. Hold razor as for a free hand stroke. Shave underneath the nostril and over the right side of upper lip, using the fingers of the left hand to stretch the underlying skin. When shaving underneath the nostril, slightly lift the tip of the nose without interfering with the breathing. To stretch the upper lip, place fingers of left hand against nose while holding the thumb below the lower corner of the lip.

SHAVING AREA No. 4

Free hand stroke. Without wiping the razor, start at point of chin and shave all that portion below the jaw bone down to the change in the grain of the beard. While shaving, hold the skin tightly between thumb and fingers of left hand.



SHAVING AREA No. 5

Reverse free hand stroke. Step to back of chair. Hold the razor as for a reverse free hand stroke. Shave the remainder of the beard upward with the grain. This movement completes shaving the right side of the face.

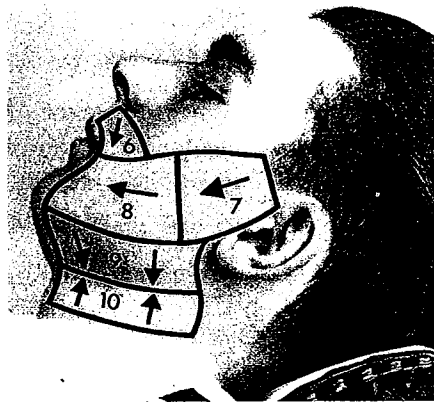


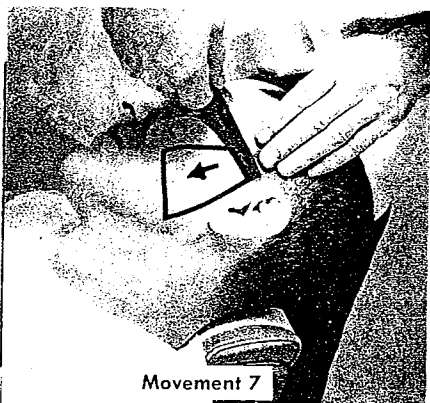
Diagram of shaving areas for left side of face.

SHAVING AREA No. 6

Back hand stroke. Wipe razor clean and strop it. Stand on right side of patron and turn patron's face upward so that you can shave the left upper lip. Hold razor as for a back hand stroke. While gently pushing the tip of the nose to the right with thumb and fingers of left hand, shave the left side of upper lip.

Note: Some barbers prefer to shave the upper lip after Step 8.

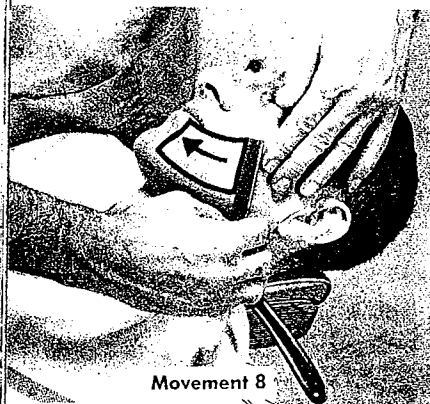




SHAVING AREA No. 7

Back hand stroke. Stand slightly back of patron. Gently turn his face to the right. Re-lather left side of face. Clean lather from hairline. Stretching the skin with the fingers of the left hand, shave downward to the lower part of the ear and slightly forward on the face.

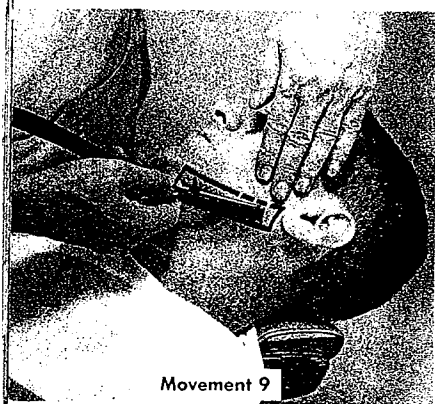
CAUTION. Be careful to stretch the skin well with the left hand as the razor may dig in along the ear.



SHAVING AREA No. 8

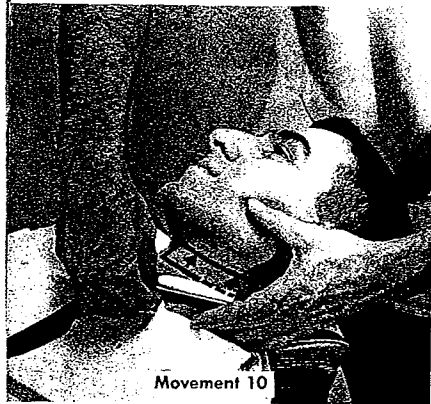
Free hand stroke. Wipe off razor. Step to right side of patron. Hold razor as for free hand stroke. Shave downward on left side of face towards jaw bone and point of chin.

Note: Some barbers prefer to shave the upper lip (see Step 6) at this time.



SHAVING AREA No. 9

Back hand stroke. Wipe off razor. Keeping the same position, hold razor as for back hand stroke. With the fingers of the left hand tightly stretching the skin, shave downward to where the grain of the beard changes on the neck.

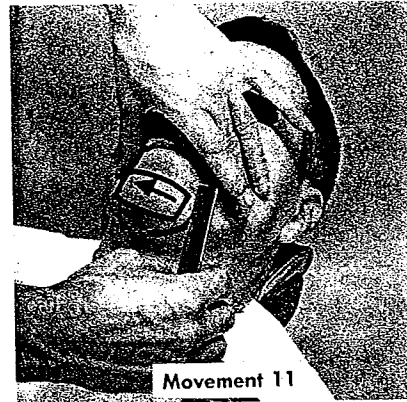


SHAVING AREA No. 10

Reverse free hand stroke. Wipe off razor. Stand slightly back of patron. Hold razor as for reverse free hand stroke. Stretching the skin tightly with the left hand, shave the left side of the neck in an upward direction.

SHAVING AREA No. 11

Free hand stroke. Take your position at the side of the patron and turn his head so the face is pointing upward. Hold razor as for free hand stroke, shave across upper part of the chin. Continue shaving across the chin until it has been shaved to a point below the jaw bone. The skin is stretched with the left hand.



SHAVING AREA No. 12

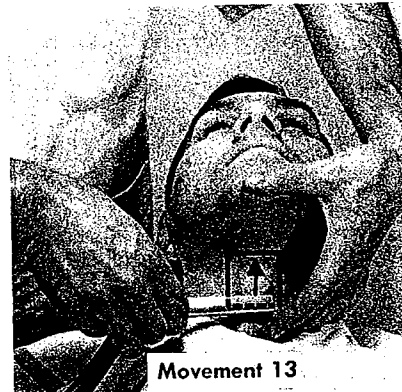
Free hand stroke. Stretch the skin with the left hand and shave the area just below the chin until the change in the grain of the beard is reached.



SHAVING AREA No. 13

Reverse free hand stroke. Change position to back of chair. Hold the razor as for reverse free hand stroke. Stretch the skin tightly and shave upward on the lower part of the neck.

CAUTION: Great care must be taken that the skin over the Adam's Apple is not cut.

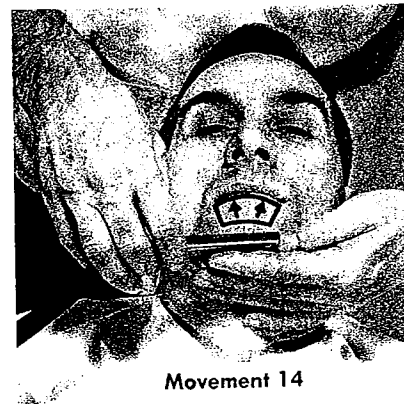


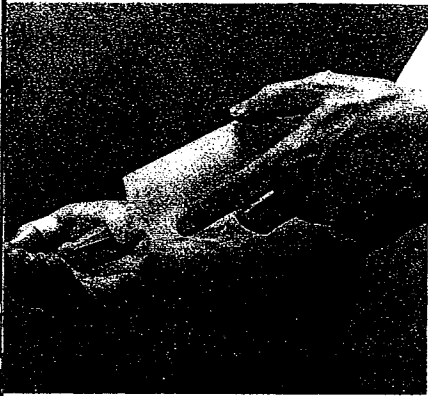
SHAVING AREA No. 14

Reverse free hand stroke. Remain back of chair. Shave upward on lower lip with a few short reverse free hand strokes.

Wipe off razor again, and in so doing, fold the lather paper in half.

During Steps 13 and 14 the barber should avoid breathing into the patron's face as this is annoying and unhealthy to the patron.





SECOND TIME OVER

The second time over is for the purpose of removing any rough or unshaven spots.

Remove all traces of lather with steam towel. Turn towel over and place it on the face.

Strop and sanitize the razor and place it on the work bench. Remove steam towel, pick up water bottle, and sprinkle a little water in the cupped palm of the left hand. Moisten the bearded part of the face, place bottle on work stand, and proceed with the second time over. Use the free hand and reverse free hand strokes in shaving the second time over.



Stand a little in back of patron. With a free hand stroke (see illustration), start to shave right side of face. Stroking the grain of the beard sideways, shave the upper lip and work downward to the lower jaw bone. Shave lower part of neck with a reverse free hand stroke and follow the grain of the beard.

Now turn the patron's face towards you. With a free hand stroke, start to shave left side of face. Stroking the grain of the beard sideways, shave from ear towards tip of nose. When finished, wipe off razor on lather paper and discard it into container.



"ONCE-OVER" SHAVE

If the patron requests a "once-over" shave, the barber should be able to comply with his wishes. The "once-over" shave has the advantage that it takes less time to give a complete and even shave. For a "once-over" shave, give a few more strokes across the grain when each shaving movement is completed. This will assure a complete and even shave with a single lathering.

CLOSE SHAVING

Close shaving is the practice of shaving the beard against the grain of the hair during the second time over. This shaving practice is undesirable because it irritates the skin and may cause an infection or ingrown hairs. For this reason, the barber should be cautious when giving a close shave.

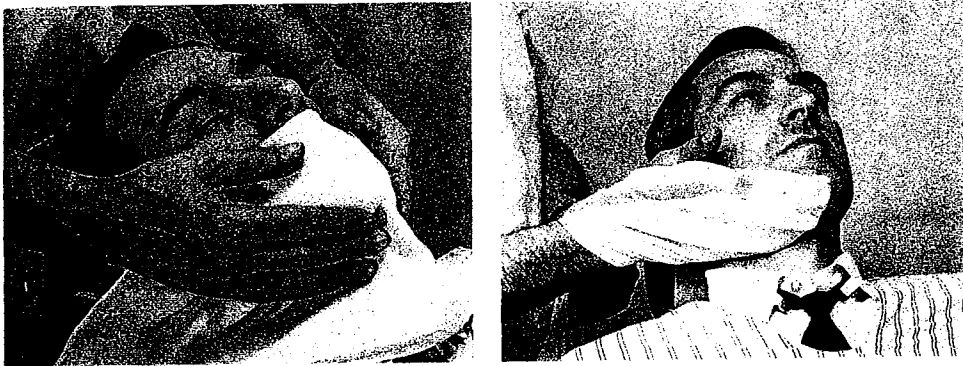
ACCIDENTAL CUTS IN SHAVING

Consult Special Problems page of this chapter.

Exercise No. 10
FINAL STEPS IN FACE SHAVING

The final steps in face shaving require attention to a number of important details.

1. Apply face cream with massage movements.
2. Prepare steam towel and apply it over face.
(Suggest facial treatment at this time.)
3. Remove steam towel from face.
4. Apply finishing lotion with several facial manipulations.
5. Pick up towel from patron's chest.
6. Take your position behind the barber chair.
7. Spread towel over patron's face and first dry the lower part and then the upper part of the face.
8. Take your position on the right side of the chair.
9. Wrap towel around hand as described in Exercise No. 11.



Drying patron's face.

10. Thoroughly dry the face.
11. Select a dry spot of towel and fold it around the hand.
12. Sprinkle talcum powder over dry towel.
13. Apply powder evenly to face.
14. Raise barber chair to an upright position.
15. Shave the neckline, if necessary, as described in Exercise No. 12.
16. Comb the hair neatly, as desired.
17. With neck towel, wipe off loose hair, lather or powder from face and clothing.
18. Remove linen.
19. Hand patron his check for services rendered, and courteously thank him.

Mustache trimming must be done before applying steam towel (Step 2) or after Step 17.

Exercise No. 11
WRAPPING A TOWEL AROUND THE HAND

A properly trained barber knows how to wrap a towel around the hand with ease and skill for the purpose of:

1. Cleansing and drying the face.
2. Applying powder to the face.
3. Removing all traces of powder, lather and any loose hair from face, neck and forehead.

The student should practice the following exercises until he is able to wrap the towel around the hand with ease and skill.

Method No. 1



Fig. 1.



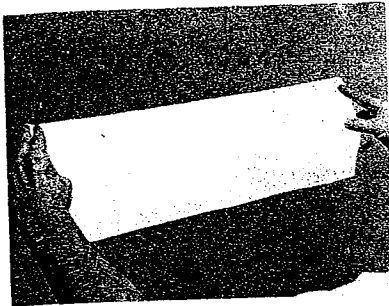
Fig. 2.



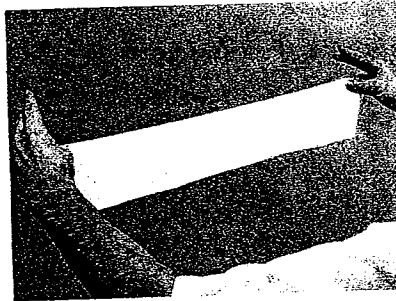
Fig. 3.

1. Hold the towel the long way and grasp towel as in Fig. 1.
2. Hold the right hand in front of you, draw the upper edge of the towel across the palm of the right hand.
3. Then grasp the towel and draw it towards the right arm as in Fig. 2.
4. Holding the towel in this position, twist it around the outside of wrist and hold ends of towel to keep them from flapping in the patron's face, as in Fig. 3.

Method No. 2



Fold in half.



Fold again in half.

Fold Linen Towel or Paper Towel

Use linen or paper towel, usually 16 x 24 inches. First, fold the towel in half lengthwise and then fold it again in half lengthwise, as shown in the above illustration.

Wrap Towel Around Hand

1. Grasp the towel between the index and middle finger. (Fig. 1.)
2. Bring the towel around to cover the palm. (Fig. 2.)



Fig. 1.

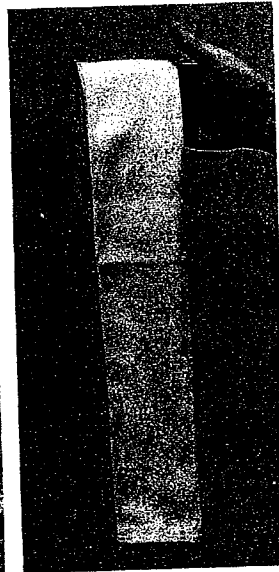


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

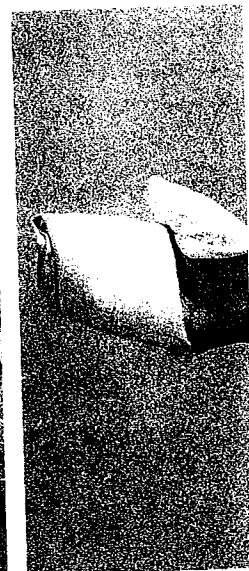


Fig. 4.

3. Bring the towel around the back of the hand and twist forward around the thumb. (Figs. 3 and 4.)
4. The towel is folded neatly and therefore the end will not flap in the patron's face.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Your instructor may have other ways to wrap the towel around the hand, which are equally correct.



Exercise No. 12

NECK SHAVE

The neck shave, as part of the regular shave, involves shaving the neckline on both sides of the neck **below the ears**.

Raise the chair slowly to an upright position, tuck the towel around the back of the neck, and apply lather. Shave neckline, first at the right side using a free hand stroke and then at the left side using a reverse back hand stroke, as described in Exercise No. 4.



Shaving right side of neck
using free hand stroke.



Shaving left side of neck.

The lather from the razor may be transferred to the palm or base of left thumb, or to a strip of tissue, a corner of which is tucked under the towel.

Clean shaved part of neck with palm and fingers moistened with witch hazel or warm water. Remove towel from around the neck and dry thoroughly. (This is the time to suggest scalp treatment, or hair tonic.)

Take your position behind the chair, replace towel around patron's neck and comb the hair as desired by the patron.

Releasing the Patron

Take towel from the back of neck, and fold it around the right hand. Remove all traces of powder and any loose hair.

Discard towel and remove chair cloth from patron.

Make out price check and thank patron as it is handed to him.

POINTS TO REMEMBER IN SHAVING



1. Always use a forward sawing movement with point of blade leading.
2. The experienced barber will observe the hair slope and shave with it—never against it.
3. A heavy growth of beard requires care in the lathering process and special technique in the use of the razor.
4. The lather should not be scattered carelessly all over the face.
5. The fingers of the left hand should be kept dry in order to grasp and stretch the skin and hold it firmly.
6. Hot towels should not be used on excessively sensitive skin, nor should they be used when the skin is chapped or blistered from cold or heat.
7. Take precaution in shaving especially: beneath lower lip, lower part of neck, and around the Adam's apple, as these parts of the face and neck are usually the most tender and sensitive, and are easily irritated by very close shaving.

ELEVEN REASONS WHY A PATRON MAY FIND FAULT WITH A SHAVE

1. Offensive body odor, foul breath or tobacco odor.
2. Dull or rough razors.
3. Unclean hands, towels and shaving cloth.
4. Cold fingers.
5. Heavy touch of hand.
6. Poorly-heated towels.
7. Lather which is either too cold or too hot.
8. Sticking your fingers in patron's mouth.
9. Glaring lights over head.
10. Unshaven hair patches.
11. Scraping the skin and close shaving.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS



TREATING SMALL CUTS

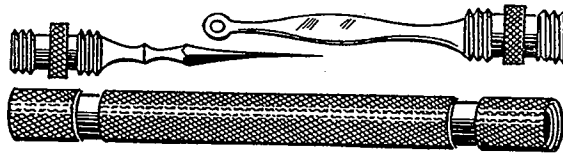
Whenever a slight cut or scratch drawing blood has occurred, pat the area dry with sterile cotton and apply styptic powder sparingly to the cut. After the powder has dried, dust off the area with sterile cotton or towel.

Never use a styptic pencil or any other astringent that will come in contact with more than one face, as there is great danger of infection.

BLACKHEADS OR COMEDONES

Blackheads, which make their appearance on the face and more particularly around the nose, may be removed by means of a comedone extractor, and by steaming.

It is not well to attempt to remove all the blackheads appearing on the



Comedone extractor.

surface at one time; they should be removed by a series of treatments extending over a period of time.

Facial massage and facial steaming help to dislodge and remove a number of blackheads. The comedone extractor may be used. Place the round end of extractor with the hole over the blackhead and press gently until it comes out.

INGROWN OR WILD HAIR

An ingrown hair is one that has grown beneath the skin, causing a lump in which pus forms. This is usually caused by very close shaving or the rubbing of a shirt collar. People with curly hair are more prone to have ingrown hairs.

To remove a wild hair or dead hair, open the affected part with a sanitized needle, pull out the hair with a sanitized tweezer, then apply an antiseptic solution.



Tweezer with needle.

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

SHAVING

1. **What three points should the barber know about the patron's skin and hair when shaving?**
 1. Condition of the skin.
 2. Texture of the hair.
 3. Slope and grain of beard.
2. **What are nine requirements of a good shave?**
 1. Hands, razor and towels should be properly sanitized.
 2. Razor properly honed and stropped.
 3. Beard well-lathered.
 4. Towels properly heated and applied.
 5. Beard cut smoothly.
 6. Lather completely removed.
 7. Astringent or face lotion properly applied.
 8. Face dried thoroughly.
 9. Powder evenly applied.
3. **How should the patron be prepared for shaving?**
 1. Arrange chair cloth.
 2. Change headrest paper and adjust headrest to proper level.
 3. Recline chair to comfortable position.
 4. Barber washes hands.
 5. Tuck in towel.
4. **How should the beard be prepared for shaving?**

Apply lather to face; apply steam towel over lather; remove lather with steam towel; re-lather beard.
5. **Which five sanitary precautions should be observed by the barber?**
 1. Use clean hands.
 2. Use sanitized razor.
 3. Use sanitary receptacle for shaving soap.
 4. Use sanitary tissue to wipe lather from razor.
 5. Use clean linen.
6. **What is the most effective way to rub lather into the beard?**

To rub lather into the beard use the cushion parts of fingertips with a circular movement.
7. **What action does the lather have on the beard?**

The lather softens the hair and lubricates the skin and beard.
8. **What is the purpose of steaming the face?**

The heat softens the outer layer of the hair and stimulates the flow of oil from the skin glands. The added lubrication helps the razor to glide over the face.
9. **When should a hot towel not be applied to the face?**

If the face is very sensitive, irritated, chapped or blistered.
10. **Name the four standard positions and strokes used in shaving.**

Free hand; back hand; reverse free hand; reverse back hand.
11. **How should the razor be used to accomplish the free hand stroke?**

Hold the razor in a free hand position. Use a gliding stroke towards the point of the razor in a forward sawing movement.
12. **How should the razor be used to accomplish the back hand stroke?**

Hold the razor in a back hand position and stroke it in a forward sawing movement away from you towards the point of the razor.
13. **How should the razor be used to accomplish the reverse free hand stroke?**

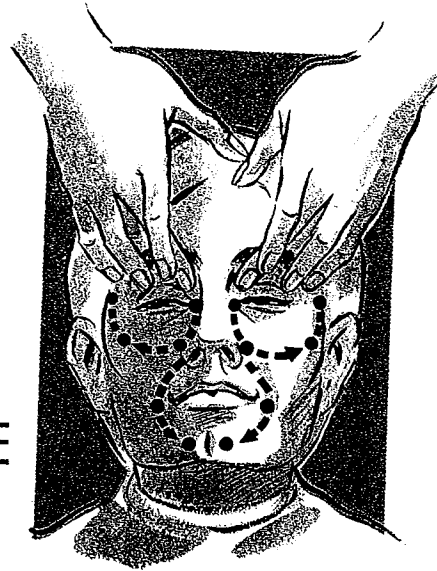
The razor is held similarly to the free hand position. The stroke is performed with a slight rotation of the wrist, forming a small upward arc.
14. **What should be the direction of the shaving strokes in respect to the grain of the hair?**

The shaving strokes are made with the grain of the hair.

15. **When is the reverse back hand position and stroke usually used?**
As the patron sits in an upright position, the barber evens the sideburn at left temple and outlines the haircut on the left side of the neck below the ear.
16. **How many shaving areas are there in shaving the first time over?**
14 shaving areas.
17. **Which side of the face is shaved first and which stroke is used first?**
The right side is shaved first. The free hand stroke is the first stroke.
18. **How is a "once-over" shave given?**
When performing each of the fourteen steps in shaving, a few more strokes across the grain may be taken, thereby assuring a complete and even shave with a single lathering.
19. **What part of the neck is shaved with the standard or regular shave?**
The sides of the neck below the ears.
20. **What are the final steps after shaving?**
Comb the hair neatly, wipe off excess powder and any loose hair.
21. **When should a facial be suggested to the patron?**
As the last steam towel is being removed.
22. **When should a hair tonic or scalp treatment be suggested to the customer?**
Just before combing the hair.
23. **Give eleven reasons why a patron may find fault with a shave.**
1. Offensive body odor, foul breath or tobacco odor.
 2. Dull or rough razors.
 3. Unclean hands, towels and chair cloth.
 4. Cold fingers.
 5. Heavy touch of hand.
 6. Poorly-heated towels.
 7. Lather which is either too cold or too hot.
 8. Sticking your fingers in patron's mouth.
 9. Glaring lights over head.
 10. Unshaven hair patches.
 11. Scraping the skin and close shaving.
24. **What is an ingrown hair?**
An ingrown hair is one which has grown beneath the skin and may cause an infection to develop.
25. **What is the cause of an ingrown hair?**
Usually caused by very close shaving and the wearing of shirt collars which rub against the neck.
26. **What is the proper treatment for an ingrown hair?**
To remove an ingrown hair, open the infected part with a sanitized needle and then pull out the hair with the sanitized tweezers. Finally, apply an antiseptic such as peroxide or tincture of iodine.
27. **How is a close shave produced?**
Shaving the beard against the grain of the hair during the second time over.
28. **Why is a close shave undesirable?**
A close shave may irritate the skin and may cause ingrown hairs or infection.

CHAPTER 15

THEORY OF MASSAGE



Most patrons enjoy a facial or scalp massage for its stimulating and relaxing effects. It produces a glow in the cheeks and a sparkling feeling in the scalp, besides removing that tired look. The barber who has acquired a skillful touch in applying massage movements is the one whose services will be in greatest demand.

Massage involves the application of external manipulations to the face or any other part of the body. This is accomplished by means of the hands or with the aid of electrical appliances such as a vibrator. Each massage movement is applied in a definite way to accomplish a particular purpose.

Parts of the body usually massaged by the barber are the head, face and neck.

The basic manipulations used in massage are as follows:

1. **Effleurage** (ef-loo-razh') (stroking movement). This is a light, continuous movement applied in a slow and rhythmic manner over the skin. No pressure is employed. Over large surfaces, the palm is used; while over small surfaces, the fingertips are employed. Effleurage is frequently applied to the forehead, face and scalp, for its soothing and relaxing effects.



Palmar stroking
of face



Digital stroking
of forehead

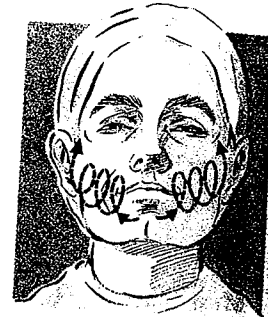


Digital stroking
to side of head

2. **Petrissage** (pe'tri-sazh) (kneading movement). In this movement, the skin and flesh are grasped between the thumb and fingers. As the tissues are lifted from their underlying structures, they are squeezed, rolled or pinched with a light, firm pressure. This movement exerts an invigorating effect on the part being treated.



Digital kneading of cheeks

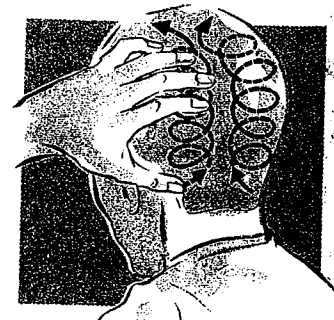


Palmar circular friction of face

3. **Friction** (deep rubbing movement). This movement requires pressure on the skin while it is being moved over the underlying structures. The fingers or palms are employed in this movement. Friction has a marked influence on the circulation and glandular activity of the skin.



Circular friction with fingertips



Circular friction with thumb

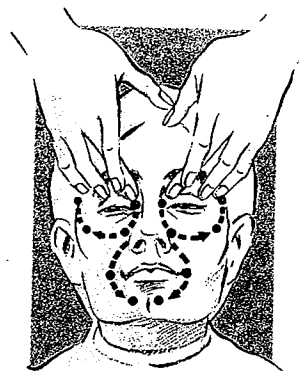


Digital topping of face

4. **Percussion or tapotement** (ta-pot-mahn) (tapping, slapping and hacking movements). This form of massage is the most stimulating. It should be applied with care and discretion. Tapping is more gentle than slapping movements. Percussion movements tone the muscles and impart a healthy glow to the part being massaged.



Vibratory movement
on face



Vibrating nerve motor
points of face

In tapping, the fingertips are brought down against the skin in rapid succession; whereas in slapping, the whole palm is used to strike the skin. Hacking movement employs the outer ulnar borders of the hands which are struck against the skin in alternate succession.

In facial massage, light digital (dij'i-tal) tapping only is used.

5. **Vibration** (shaking movement). The fingertips or vibrator are used to transmit a trembling movement to the skin and its underlying structures. To prevent over-stimulation, this movement should be used sparingly and should never exceed a few seconds duration on any one spot.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF MASSAGE

Skillfully applied massage influences the structures and functions of the body, either directly or indirectly. The immediate effect of massage is first noticed on the skin. The part being massaged responds by increasing its functional activities, as noticed by a more active circulation, secretion, nutrition and excretion. There is scarcely an organ of the body which is not favorably affected by scientific massage treatments.

Beneficial results may be obtained by proper facial and scalp massage, as follows:

1. The skin and all its structures are nourished.
2. The muscle fiber is stimulated and strengthened.
3. Fat cells are reduced.
4. The circulation of the blood is increased.
5. The activity of the skin and scalp glands is stimulated.
6. The skin is rendered soft and pliable.
7. The nerves are soothed and rested.
8. Pain is sometimes relieved.

Electrical appliances most commonly used in giving facial and scalp massage are as follows:

1. Vibrators.
2. High-frequency applicators.
3. Therapeutic lamps such as: infra-red lamp, ultra-violet lamp and white or colored bulbs.

? QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ?

THEORY OF MASSAGE

1. What is massage?

A system of manipulation applied with the hands or with the aid of mechanical or electrical devices.

2. What parts of the body are usually massaged by the barber?

The head, face and neck.

3. Name five basic movements used in massage.

1. Effleurage or stroking movements.
2. Petrissage or kneading movements.
3. Friction or deep rubbing movements.
4. Percussion movements (tapping, slapping, or hacking).

5. Vibration or shaking movements.

4. What are the effects of massage on the skin?

The skin is nourished, stimulated and rendered soft and flexible.

5. What is the effect of massage on the blood circulation?

The blood circulation is improved.

6. What are the effects of massage on the nerves?

The nerves are rested and soothed.

7. What are the effects of massage on the muscles?

The muscles are stimulated and strengthened.