

Barber Shave Manual
Largest Learning a Shave
Shave

Chapter 5

Shaving

THE over-all technique of giving a shave indicates to the patron whether or not he is getting good service. The things that are noticeable to the patron with which he will find fault are: Poorly-heated lather or towels, cold fingers, dull razors, rough razors, bad breath of the barber, uncomfortable position in the chair, heavy touch of hand, unclean towels and hands, non-disinfected instruments, sharp, glaring lights overhead, and patches of hair left on the face after shave. A barber cannot command a desirable position in a shop unless he is able to give a good shave.

Before the student begins the actual practice of shaving at the chair, it is necessary to master a few fundamentals in handling the razor.

There are four standard positions for holding the razor, and four types of strokes required in order to get at all parts of the bearded portions of the face and neck with the greatest ease, efficiency and grace.

The four positions and strokes to be learned are: 1, the free-hand; 2, the back-hand; 3, the reverse free-hand, and 4, the reverse back-hand. Before describing these four strokes it is proper to explain what takes place during any kind of cutting stroke.

Everyone knows from experience that in order to cut anything well with a knife, whether it be a piece of wood or a loaf of bread, it is necessary to draw the knife through it with a slicing or sawing movement, for if one tried to press the knife directly through it, no matter how sharp the blade might be, the result would be a poor cutting job.

Through experience we also know that in order to cut whiskers perfectly with the least effort or traction on the hairs, the razor must slide over the surface at any angle with the grain of the hair. By study we know that the most efficient cutting with a razor is done with the point going forward.

The correct angle of cutting with a razor is called the cutting stroke. (Fig. 27.)

Technique in Handling Razor

The four strokes explained below should be practiced faithfully by the student. That is, he should hold the razor as described

CUTTING STROKE AND CORRECT POSITION
OF HANDLE AND BLADE IN USE

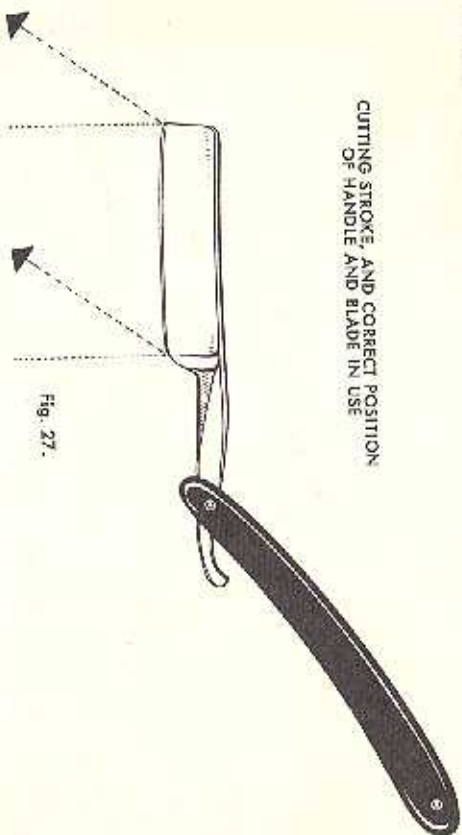


Fig. 27.

and practice the arm motions by himself for a time before attempting to use them on a patron.

No. 1. The Free-Hand

Take the razor in the right hand with the handle between the third and fourth fingers, the small finger tip resting on the tip of the tang of the razor, the thumb resting on the side of the shank near the shoulder of the blade. Never allow the thumb to slide up on the blade, as this gives an awkward appearance. The third finger should lie at the pivot of the shank and handle, and the first and second finger in front of it on the back of the shank.

Hold the elbow up near the level of the shoulder, and bend the hand at the wrist, slightly outward. Now, placing the left hand in a position in back of the blade, as if stretching the skin, make the cutting strokes about six inches in length, as shown in Fig. 28.

This is called *the free-hand stroke*.

No. 2. The Back-Hand

Place the thumb tip on the back of the shank at the pivot, and the first joint of the first finger in front of the shank next to the shoulder of the blade, the second finger bracing the pivot below the thumb, the third and fourth fingers bracing the handle just alongside the tang. Hold the elbow slightly away from the body and turn the

razor in a position so that the end of the handle points inward. The palm will be facing inward, and the fingers will be pointing upward and inward.



Fig. 28.

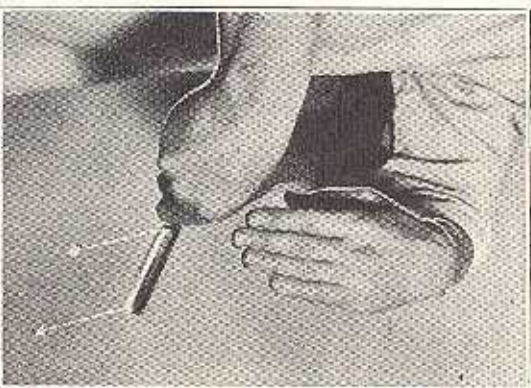


Fig. 29.

Place the left hand in back of the razor, as if stretching the skin, and make several cutting strokes outward about six inches in length. This is called *the back-hand stroke*. (Fig. 29.)

No. 3. The Reverse Free-Hand

In this case the razor is held similarly to the free-hand position, except that the hand is bent downward and the blade is directed upward.

The reverse free-hand stroke differs from the free-hand stroke, in that it is executed by a slight rotation of the wrist, with the blade describing a small arc.

No. 4. The Reverse Back-Hand

The position of holding the razor in this stroke is identically the same as that for the back-hand stroke, except that the elbow is held downward and the forearm upward. The wrist is turned in such a position that the palm and fingers are directed upward and inward.

The reverse back-hand stroke is executed by taking short, cutting strokes in a downward direction and slightly outward.

The Shave

Preparation and Standard Linen Setup

When the patron is seated in the chair, the first thing to do in regular shop practice is to arrange the chair cloth by grasping each side of the neckpiece of the cloth and placing it over the patron from the front. Do not throw it over the patron's head from the back. Make sure that the chair cloth entirely covers the clothing of the patron, but not the neck.

Adjust the head rest paper so that there will be a clean surface; also adjust the head rest to such a position that the patron will not need to stretch his neck. If the lower portion of the head rest is brought up to the level of the patron's shoulder, it will prove to be, as a rule, the most comfortable position. The release should always be pressed in when adjusting the head rest, in order to avoid making a noise from the scraping of the ratchet.

Recline the chair to a position comfortable to the patron. Avoid having the patron lie too flat or too much at a slant. Before proceeding further, wash your hands, using warm water, as warm fingers are more pliable and soothing to the patron.

Place a clean face towel diagonally over the patron's chest, with the upper left corner of the towel at the right side of the patron's neck. Now lift the patron's shirt at the neck with the first finger of the right hand and tuck the edge of the towel under the shirt collar with a sliding movement of the first finger of the left hand.

Cross the lower end of the towel over to the left side of the neck and tuck it under the shirt neck with a sliding movement of the forefinger of the right hand, this time without turning the patron's head. Take care that the linen is smoothly and neatly arranged. Never reach over the patron's face in adjusting the face towel, as this is apt to annoy the patron. For more protection, the face towel may be doubled before being tucked in.

(Where lather mixers are used, simply take from the mixer the required amount of lather in the hand, and proceed to lather the face.)

If the barber shop does not have individual lavatories, pick up the shaving cup and brush with the left hand, holding the thumb on the brush so that it will not fall out as it is carried to the lavatory for rinsing. Rinse the brush and mug thoroughly with warm water, leaving enough water to make a creamy lather. If too hot water is used for making the lather, the lather will dry more quickly than if medium warm water is used. Carry the cup back to the workstand and mix up a lather with the brush until the lather forms into a correct, creamy consistency. Avoid making

noise by rattling the handle of the shaving brush on the sides of the mug.

Apply the lather to the face with a rotary movement of the brush, starting on the neck just below the jaw bone on the patron's right side. Hold the brush in such a way that the handle rests in the palm of the hand, with the first two fingers of the hand dipped into the bristles. The purpose of this is to control the bristles, thus avoiding getting soap in the patron's nostrils, ears and mouth. (Fig. 30.)

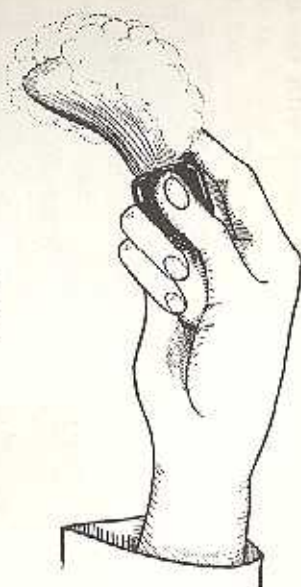


Fig. 30.

After the bearded portion of the face has been covered thoroughly with the lather, hold the brush in one hand and, using the cushion tips of the fingers of the other hand, with a light rotary movement proceed to work the lather into the beard. Avoid a hard, scrubbing movement or use of the backs of the fingers or knuckles in lathering the beard. The hand holding the brush is used to turn the patron's head by grasping the head near the crown. Never turn the head by pushing or grasping the forehead, or allow the hand to rest on the forehead while lathering the beard, as this is annoying to the patron.

The amount of time required for rubbing the beard depends upon its stiffness and density. However, a well-lathered face is an essential of a good shave. Lather packs between the hair shafts and helps to keep them erect, against the slicing stroke of the razor. The rubbing of lather into the beard causes the lather, by its chemical reaction and the mechanical action of rubbing, to detach dirt, hardened oil or any other foreign substances from the face and beard, holding these substances suspended within the soap film. Another important reason for lathering is that the lather film on the skin acts as a lubricant, making it easy for the razor to slide over the face.

Now place the brush back in the cup, and prepare a steam

Beard cleaning the face

Beard cleaning the face

towel. This is done by folding a clean turkish towel lengthwise; then fold it again by bringing both ends of the folded towel together. Hold it under the faucet and soak it well with hot water. The towel must not be so hot that it will cause discomfort to the patron. Also be sure that the towel is evenly heated, as a towel half hot and half cold feels very disagreeable to the patron.

Wring out the towel thoroughly and carry it folded in the left hand to a position in back of the chair. With both hands above the patron, unfold the towel near the point of the chin and adjust it carefully over the face, placing the left end down on the forehead, and then the right end over it, as in Fig. 31. Be sure that the entire face is well covered by the towel, with the exception of the nostrils.

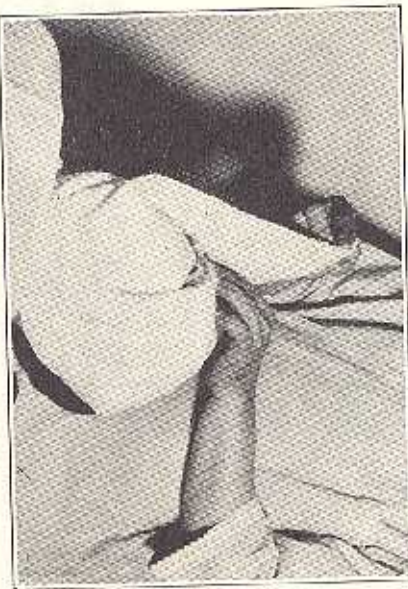


Fig. 31.

The purpose of steaming the face is to further wet and soften the cuticle or outside layer of the hair. The heat of the towel also stimulates the flow of the sebaceous and sudoriferous glands in the skin, causing the oils and sweat to come to the surface, and giving added lubrication for the razor as it passes over the face.

While the face is being steamed, strop the razor. After it is stropped it should be dipped in sterilizing fluid and then placed in the sterilizing cabinet, never in the pocket of the shirt or smock. Remove the towel by grasping the ends on the forehead, one in each hand, and with a soothing, stroking movement wipe first the forehead, then over the eyes, using both hands simultaneously; then over the temples and sides of face; then around the crevices of the nose and mouth; then over the chin, then down the sides of the neck until the soap has been completely removed.

Fold the towel neatly, and for sanitary reasons place it on a sterile paper towel, either on the stand or lavatory.

The face now needs to be relathered. Be sure the lather is still comfortably warm, or warm it again by adding hot water.

After the lathering is completed, wipe the hands free of any soap. Take the razor from the cabinet, open it and grasp it properly, and assume a position at the right side of the patron. Tear a piece of lather paper from the roll at the head rest, about four by six inches, and place it on the patron's chest, with one corner tucked under the face towel. Now proceed with the shave.

Movement No. 1

This is a free hand movement. Before taking this stroke, however, first turn the patron's head gently to the left, and with a finger of the left hand clear the lather away from the side outline of the hair and front of the ear.

Place the edge of the razor in position to make the correct side outline and take a short free hand stroke. Continue with these strokes until the right side of the face has been shaved down to the jaw bone, firmly but gently stretching the skin with the thumb of the left hand, as indicated in Fig. 32. This stroke is a gliding, cutting stroke, from point to heel of the razor.

Movement No. 2

Deposit on the lather paper the lather that has accumulated on the blade, using the center of the paper, as lather on the edges of the lather paper gives an unsightly appearance.

Grasp the razor in the back-hand position and shave the



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.

No prepare for shaving better steam the face and re-lather

The elbow is in line with the head at the stomach

area from the angle of the mouth to the right tip of the chin with back-hand strokes, stretching the skin with the left hand, as indicated in Fig. 33. Be sure to shave the angle of the mouth clean with this stroke.

Movement No. 3

Clean the lather from the razor again, and, holding the razor in the free-hand position, shave the right side of the upper lip, stretching the skin between the thumb and second finger of the left hand, placing the second finger on the tip of the nose and the thumb at the angle of the mouth, as in Fig. 34.



Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.

Movement No. 4

Without cleaning the razor this time, shave that portion just beneath the right jaw bone, near the chin, on the right side. With the same free-hand and gliding stroke shave down with the grain of the beard to the line where the grain is reversed. (Fig. 35.)

Movement No. 5

Shift to a position back of the chair. Hold the razor in the reverse free-hand position and shave the right side of the lower part of the neck upward, stretching the skin with the left hand, shifting the left hand into position with each stroke of the razor, as shown in Fig. 36. (Note: On some patrons the grain of the beard continues downward and requires use of Movement No. 4.)

*the most effective method
and called SHAVING
by many others
Shapoury*

Clean the razor off the third time, strop and sterilize it. Relather the left side of the face. Experienced barbers do this by grasping the lather brush in the same hand in which the razor is held.

Movement No. 6

Take a position at the right side of the patron, hold the razor in a back-hand position, stretch the upper lip by lifting the tip of the nose lightly with the thumb and second finger of the



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.

left hand, and shave the center and at least half of the left side of the upper lip. (Fig. 37.)

Movement No. 7

Turn the patron's face gently to the right. Clear the lather



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.

from the hairline of the left side outline and in front of the ear. Outline the left hairline and shave the left side of the face with a back-hand stroke, stretching the skin with the left hand. Note that it will be necessary to stand back of the chair in order to execute the stroke easily. (Fig. 38.)

Movement No. 8

Shift position to the right side of the patron again. Clean the razor again, and proceed with a free-hand movement to shave the rest of the left side of the face to the tip of the chin, as shown at left, using the thumb and second finger to stretch the skin. (Fig. 39.)

Movement No. 9

Clean the razor again, and change the position of the razor for back-hand strokes. Shave the area below the jaw on the left side with downward, back-hand strokes, stretching the skin between the thumb and fingers, as shown in Fig. 40, shaving with the grain to the line where the grain is reversed.

Movement No. 10

Clean the razor again and take a position behind the chair. Change the position of the razor to the reverse free-hand, and shave the left side of the neck with upward strokes as far as the grain grows upward, stretching the skin between thumb and second finger of left hand, as in Fig. 41. (Note: On some patrons



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.



Fig. 40.

the grain of the beard continues downward, requiring the use of Movement No. 9.)

Movement No. 11

Change position back to the right side again, stop and sterilize the razor, and apply more lather. Hold the razor in the free-hand position, stretch the skin over the chin between the thumb and second finger tightly (Fig. 42), and shave the beard with free-hand strokes across the tip of the chin—the first stroke with the point of the razor, the next a little lower on the blade, and so on, until the entire chin has been shaved. The last stroke ends about a half-inch or so below the chin, leaving a clean area from which to start the next movement.



Fig. 42.



Fig. 43A.

Movement No. 12

The area of the face just below the chin is shaved with a back-hand stroke. The finger tips of the left hand stretch the skin by rolling it upward over the chin bone, as shown in Fig. 43. Shave with a graceful back-hand stroke down to the point where the direction of the hairs turn upward. This movement may be performed with free-hand technique (Fig. 43-A).

Movement No. 13

Shift your position to the back of the patron, and shave the bottom of the neck with reverse free-hand strokes upward, following the grain of the beard. Stretch the skin between thumb and second finger of left hand. (Fig. 44.) (Note: On some patrons the grain of the beard continues downward, requiring use of Movement No. 12.)

The above paper is Movement No. 14

Stretch the skin of the lower lip downward over the chin with first finger of the left hand, and finish the shave with a few



Fig. 44.



Fig. 45.

short reverse free-hand upward strokes at the lower lip. (Fig. 45.) During Movements No. 13 and No. 14 the barber should avoid breathing into the patron's face, and should likewise avoid re-

OUTLINE OF SHAVE MOVEMENTS

A.M.B.A. STANDARD

Position	Movement	Direction	Area
1	Free-hand	Down	Right sideburn
2	Back-hand	Down	Right side of cheek, to chin
3	Free-hand	Down	Right upper lip
4	Free-hand	Down	Right side, below jaw
5	Free-hand	**Up or down	Right side of neck
6	Back-hand	Down	Left upper lip
7	Back-hand	Down	Left sideburn
8	Free-hand	Down	Left side of cheek
9	Back-hand	Down	Left side, below jaw
10	Free-hand	**Up or down	Left side of neck
11	Free-hand	Left to right	Across chin
12	Back-hand, or Free-hand	Down	Below chin
13	Free-hand	**Up or down	Middle of neck
14	Free-hand	Up	Lower lip

*Beard must be shaved with the grain.

**Free-hand if shaved up. Back-hand if shaved down.

ing the patron's breath himself, for this is equally annoying and unhealthful to patron and barber alike.

Clean the razor thoroughly, and in doing so fold the lather paper once in half and leave it in its former position.

These fourteen movements constitute what is termed the "once-over of the shave." Some patrons will ask for just a "once-over" shave. In that case a few more strokes than usual may be taken, in order to insure a complete shave, at the completion of the above movements.

However, in all cases one should strive to make the "once-over" as complete and clean as possible, for this will be a good habit that will speed up the shaving service.

If a "once-over" is all that is wanted, proceed from this point with the finish explained further on; otherwise continue with the second part of the shave.

Second Time Over

As soon as the first 14 movements have been completed, lay the razor aside and apply the second steam towel. Then, while the face is steaming, strop the razor for the third time.

After the razor has been stropped, sterilize it and place it in the sterilizing cabinet. Remove the steam towel, in the same manner as before, being sure that all the excess soap is removed from the patron's face. Fold the towel and replace it on the sterile paper previously provided. Never throw the steam towel onto the lavatory or work stand, and always pay heed to sanitary procedure.

With the razor palmed, pick up the water bottle with the free thumb and first two fingers and sprinkle a little water in the



Fig. 46.



Fig. 47.

cupped palm of the left hand. (Fig. 46.) Moisten the bearded area of the face with this water. Take care that the water does not trickle down on the patron's neck. Place the bottle back on the work stand and then proceed to shave the second time over.

A great deal of precaution should be taken in shaving the second time over, especially with a tender face. It is best to begin on the right side of the face by placing the second finger of the left hand over the cheekbone and the thumb near the ear, stretching the skin in this manner and shaving the beard with a free-hand stroke sidewise to the grain of the beard. (See Fig. 47.)

Then proceed to shave the upper lip, working downward to the lower jaw bone, carefully shaving the angles of the mouth; then on the lower part of the neck, following the grain of the beard. Then use the reverse free-hand on the lower portion of the right side of the neck if the grain of the beard grows upwards.

Now turn the head of the patron toward the right and proceed to shave the other side of the face in the same manner, but stretching the skin away from the ear in the first movement with the first three fingers. Only the free-hand and reverse free-hand are needed for the entire face during the second time over.

Be cautious in shaving the second time over across the chin, just beneath the lower lip, the lower portion of the neck and around the Adam's apple, as these portions of the face are usually the most tender and sensitive, and are easily irritated by close shaving. Never give a real close shave to any patron unless it is by his own request.

In order to avoid dry shaving, a sufficient amount of water should be used on the patron's face in shaving the second time over. In some shops a finishing or vanishing cream is used on the face for the second time over. After shaving until the face feels smooth, and no patches of the beard can be felt by the touch of the hand, the patron is ready for the finish. Clean the razor thoroughly, sterilize it, place it in the cabinet, and discard the lather paper. Cleanse the face with a moist, warm towel.

It must be understood that the foregoing outline for shaving is a standard procedure, but it may be amplified by the use of specialized creams used in conjunction with lather.

Finishing the Shave

The finish given in this lesson is used as a standard in most barber shops.

Place a small quantity of face cream in the palm of the left hand and rub both hands together until the cream is spread over the palms and fingers of both hands. Apply the cream to the face by manipulating with both hands with smooth, stroking move-

ments over the entire face, using long, even strokes with the palm and cushion tips of the hands and fingers. Avoid short, jerky or slapping strokes, as they are annoying to most patrons.

Now apply another evenly-heated steam towel. After a few seconds, press gently with the fingers of each hand on the nerve centers over the eyes, at the temples, on the chin and sides of the neck. (Fig. 124, page 180.) Then remove the towel in same manner as before.

This is the proper time to suggest a facial to the patron. (Facials will be described in another chapter.)

After the steam towel has been removed, pick up the bottle containing the after-shaving lotion with the right hand and sprinkle some of the lotion into the cupped palm of the left hand. Replace bottle on stand. Carry the lotion to a position at the back of the chair; pour the excess lotion from the left hand to the right hand, rubbing both hands together, and immediately apply the lotion to the face, in order to avoid spilling.

With a graceful, sweeping movement spread the lotion with both hands, first on the shaved portion of the face, then over the forehead, around the eyes and over the nose. The lotion must be mildly astringent and antiseptic. Witch-hazel is an ideal and popular lotion used in the majority of shops. Witch-hazel may have boric acid, or both boric and salicylic acid, dissolved in it. The correct proportion is 30 to 60 grains of boric acid, and about 3 to 5 grains of salicylic acid, to a pint of witch-hazel. This increases its astringent and antiseptic action.

Now pick up the loose ends of the face towel, fold it over the chin if the patron has a mustache, and underneath the nose if he does not have a mustache. Press and stroke over it with both hands with a medium firm pressure, in order to absorb some of the lotion. Never slap the hands down on the towel, as this jars the patron's head. The towel should be stroked as if blotting the face with the towel. Then take the towel up, spread it out and make a towel pad by wrapping a dry portion of the towel around the right hand. This is done as follows:

Fold the face towel lengthwise and grasp one end between the first and second fingers of the right hand and the other end with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand. (Fig. 48.) Now bring the side held by the left hand diagonally across the palm of the right hand held upward; then continue with the left hand around to the back of the right, turning the right hand so the palm turns downward.

Then twist the left hand away, bringing the twisted end of the towel around the thumb of the right hand, finally bringing this portion of the towel between the thumb and first finger of the

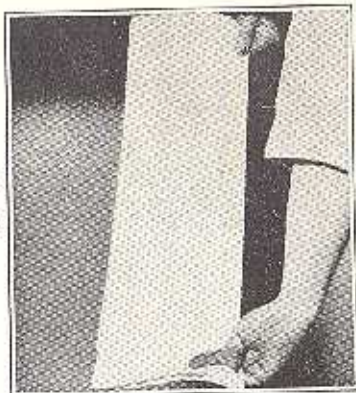


Fig. 48.

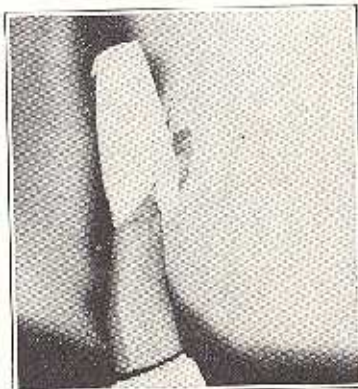


Fig. 49.

right hand, pressing the thumb against the towel to hold it in place. Now release the left hand.

Then, with the left hand, tuck the end of the towel at the finger tips backward between the second and third fingers of the right hand. This makes a soft, neat pad, for both drying the face and for applying powder. (Fig. 49.)

Dry the entire face thoroughly, especially the corners of the eyes and angles of the mouth, crevices of the nose, and inside and behind the ears. Change the arrangement of the towel on the hand as often as needed, in order to always have a dry surface.

A hand fan may be used to complete the drying of the face. Some barbers use the towel for this purpose. However, a fan dries the damp face more rapidly. Care should be taken to fan far enough away from the patron's face, to avoid striking him.

Sprinkle and spread a small quantity of powder on a dry portion of the towel. Carry the powdered towel to a position at the side of the patron. Spread the chair cloth up to protect the garments. Start below the chin and right side of the neck, and continue to spread the powder carefully and evenly over the entire face. Do not dab the powder on, as that will leave spots of powder on the face.

Place the face towel finally in the left hand, and raise the patron slowly to a sitting position.

The Neck Shave

In preparation for the neck shave, tuck the face towel around the back of the neck inside the patron's collar band. Only with a haircut is a complete hair outline shave given. The neck shave accompanying the standard shave consists only of shaving the neckline on the back of the neck below the ears.

Warm lather should be used in shaving the neck, after ascertaining the style of neck shave the patron desires. It may be necessary to stretch the skin with the first two fingers or thumb of the left hand in certain areas, especially when the patron has a thin neck, or where there are moles or scars to be avoided.

Cuts or Scratches. If the skin should be cut during the shave or neck shave, clean the area gently with sterile cotton, then apply a very small amount of powdered or liquid styptic to stop any bleeding, before continuing with the shaving procedure. When finished with the razor, place it in the sterilizer. Wipe the neck with a damp towel, then dry it with the face towel. *Dry thoroughly—but gently.* Now replace the towel around the neck and run the cushion tips of the fingers up through the hair, giving a scalp manipulation for just a moment.

At this point the desirability of a professional scalp manipulation, hair dressing or hair tonic may be suggested to the patron. Combing the hair is next in order, using the brush in the left hand and comb in the right hand. (Fig. 50.) Care should



Fig. 50.

be taken to part the hair correctly. Avoid handling the comb and brush in such a manner that they scratch the scalp. This is very annoying to the patron. Combing the hair is the final finish, and a neatly combed head of hair is pleasing to the patron. This helps bring him back to your chair the next time he desires barber service. (Note: Better class shops have eliminated the use of a hair brush entirely, for sanitary reasons.)

Now make out a check for the amount of service the patron has received.

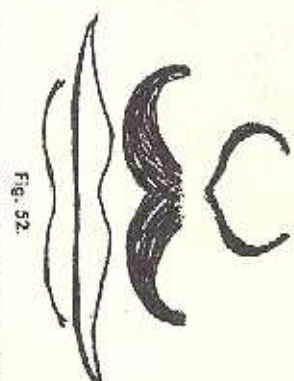
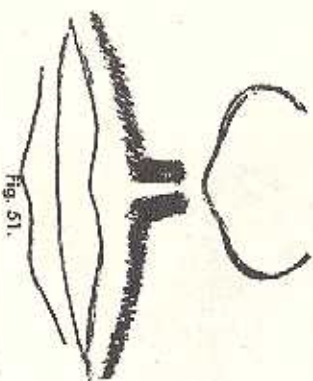
Remove the towels from the back of the neck and also remove any loose hairs, lint, face powder, etc., that may have fallen upon the clothing of the patron. Also gently "towel" the forehead, the tip of the nose and behind the ears. Comb out the mustache if the patron has one. Grasp each side of the chair cloth and gracefully remove it. (Do not jerk the chair cloth off the patron.) Hand the check to the patron as he leaves the chair, and thank him.

If there are no patrons waiting, fold your chair cloth neatly and place it over the arm of the chair, being sure that the neck piece of the chair cloth is exposed, in order that it can be easily spread apart for use on the next patron.

Mustache Trimming

Mustache trimming is one of those services that has many possibilities, and it offers the barber an opportunity to display his skill on this type of masculine adornment. It is always possible that he can suggest an improvement of the style to which the patron is accustomed.

Mustache trimming should be done artistically and carefully, for it is obvious that the patron with a mustache is very particular, since a mustache is worn not for utility, but as a personal adornment. A face towel should be placed across the eyes when giving this service, to protect the eyes against any flying hairs.



Mustache styles are almost endless in number, each patron having his own individual preference. For this reason this Textbook offers no special instructions other than to remind the barber that if he displays good judgment in this phase of his work he is apt to gain many steady patrons as a result of his contribution to the patron's appearance.

The student barber should pay particular attention to this item, for early study of correct technique on mustache trimming will repay him many times over when he gets into the active practice of barbering among a discriminating clientele.

Mustache shaping is done with the razor during the shave as much as possible. Then at the end of the shave it is used for final shaping; after required trimming has been done with the shears. (See pages 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.)

The student barber must learn the fundamentals of trimming beards, as it is a service that he will be called upon to perform when serving the public. Pages 52 through 56 show basic types of beards, and from these basic structures are created the various types of beards worn by men. The student must first study the beard types, and then learn *by doing* under the close supervision of his instructor. Care should be taken by the student to keep the beard hairs too long rather than too short when first learning to trim beards—more hair can always be removed, but cutting the hairs shorter than intended will result in a poor beard trim and a dissatisfied patron.

1. Suggestations
 Repeat later in the
 center of the nose
 proper, the feel of the
 2. When in the elevated
 region
 appear. Talk around be
 3. Steam very soft
 will very soft
 4. Long hand shaving
 5. Don't over shave
 shave as possible
 6. Apply steam hair before
 7. The left hand beard groom
 8. The left hand beard groom
 9. The left hand beard groom



VAN DYKE



VAN DYKE WITH SIDE BURNS



ABE LINCOLN BEARD



OLD DUTCH

The pictures on this page and pages 53 to 56 are from the "Modern Beards and Hair Styles" chart, published by the Associated Master Barbers and Beauticians of Colorado. The chart measures 18x24 inches, and can be ordered from The Master Barber & Beautician Magazine, 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill., at \$4 each. Send remittance with order. Allow 10 days for delivery.



CONNECTED SHORT BEARD



LIP GOATEE



FORMAL POINTED GOATEE



FORMAL GOATEE



SHORT MUTTON CHOP



ANCHOR BEARD



RING BEARD



FLAT BOTTOM GOATEE



LONG VAN DYKE WITH EXPOSED CHIN



CONNECTED MUTTON CHOP



TAILORED FRENCH FORK WITHOUT MUSTACHE



LONG VAN DYKE



MODERN ABE LINCOLN



OLD SOUTHERN COLONEL



FULL BEARD



FRENCH OR ENGLISH FORK

OUTLINE OF SANITARY PROCEDURE

Personal Cleanliness and Attire

- ✓ 1. Bathe daily.
- ✓ 2. Keep freshly shaved. Have your hair trimmed each week.
- ✓ 3. Brush the teeth daily and keep breath clean at all times.
- ✓ 4. Keep nails clipped short, and hands and nails clean at all times.
- ✓ 5. Keep shoes shined.
- ✓ 6. Keep clothes clean and pressed at all times.
- ✓ 7. Wear clean uniform or smock while on duty.

Sanitary Procedure in Work

General

- ✓ 1. Seat patron facing workstand in order that he may view your procedure in the mirror.
- ✓ 2. Place chair cloth over patron (don't permit it to touch the skin).
- ✓ 3. Place all instruments to be used on the patron in the wet sterilizer. (Immerse razor, clipper blades, shears, comb, tweezers, etc. in the solution.)
- ✓ 4. Wash the hands with soap and water and dry them with a clean towel, in full view of the patron.

The Shave

- ✓ 1. Recline the patron and place the standard linen setup for the shave.
- ✓ 2. Lather the face and apply the first steam towel.
- ✓ 3. Strip the razor and re-immense it in sterilizing solution. (The time that elapses while the face is being steamed and re-lathered is sufficient for completely sterilizing the razor.)
- ✓ 4. Relather and shave the face the first time over with the sterilized razor.
- ✓ 5. Strip the razor in preparation for the second time over and again immerse it in sterilizing solution.
- ✓ 6. Apply the second steam towel, sponging off the face.
- ✓ 7. Shave the second time over with the sterilized razor, and on finishing replace the razor in the sterilizing solution in preparation for further use. (Usually the patron's neck will need shaving.)

The Haircut

- ✓ 1. Place the standard linen setup for the haircut.
- ✓ 2. Using sterilized instruments, proceed to cut the hair. When

- finished, clean and sterilize the instruments and place them in the sterilizing cabinet.
3. Remove the loose hairs, preferably with sterile towel, tissue or compressed air. (Neck dusters are not recommended, for sanitary reasons.)

The Neck Shave

1. Place the standard linen setup for the neck shave. Strip the razor and immerse it in the sterilizing solution.
2. Lather the neck and proceed to shave it with the freshly sterilized razor.
3. When all service is completed, clean and sterilize all instruments and place them in the dry sterilizer or sterilizing cabinet.

EACH HAIRCUT A CREATION

The barber should, before he begins work on a patron, create a picture in his mind of the kind of haircut that will be most becoming to the patron.

If the hair is cut to sculpture the lines of the head gracefully, it will prove that the work has been done by a barber who knows his business—one who is capable of emphasizing the proper contour lines and minimizing the bad ones.

Give the kind of haircut that will capitalize to best advantage the various features of each patron's head and face, and thus set him apart from other people as a distinctive individual.

How the barber can give the patron a haircut before the haircutting

Chapter 6

Haircutting

The Standard Linen Setup

THE FIRST factor that must be considered is a standard method of arranging the linen before the haircut is started, because it is important that no hairs fall on the patron's clothes. A *standard* method should be adopted for practical reasons, good form, and sanitation purposes.

During waits between patrons the chair cloth, which covers and protects the patron, should be neatly folded and placed over the left arm of the chair in such a way that the neckband is exposed to assure easy handling.

When the patron is seated in the chair, the chair cloth is picked up by its neckband and unfolded, the right and left hands of the operator grasping the ends of the U-shaped neck. With one smooth, graceful movement the chair cloth should be spread across the patron's shoulders from the front, being sure that the neckband of the chair cloth does not come in contact with the patron's skin.

The chair cloth should not be spread over the patron's head from the back. Once placed, it should entirely cover his clothing.

A clean towel or paper neckstrip should be placed around the patron's neck. If a towel is used, place one side-edge horizontally across the patron's back just high enough on the neck so that it can be tucked in about two inches under his collar. Then the two bottom corners are to be picked up, the towel folded so that the bottom edge is placed high up on the neck, the ends being brought forward around the neck, overlapped at the front of the neck, and held there momentarily with the left hand. With the right hand the operator then picks up the chair cloth. It is placed around the neck, overlapped at the back, and fastened with a pin or snap. Finally the towel is neatly folded down over the neckband of the chair cloth.

This setup must be smooth and snug-fitting for good protec-