

towels in the device and they will remain warm while the device is turned on. NEVER put steam towels on open sores or abrasions.

Side Note: For test purposes, remember, if there are abrasions or open lesions present do NOT attempt any service because there is a higher chance of spreading contamination from one client to another.

A wet sanitizer is a jar big enough to hold a sanitizing solution as well as your implements so they may be sanitized. To mix your solution, follow the manufacturer's instructions and leave your implements in the solution for the allotted time. Changing the solution by adding more or less of the solute alters the time frame of the procedure and could damage your supplies. If you leave them in less than the time you risk them not being fully clean. If you leave them in the solution longer than the required time, you risk the chance of the solution deteriorating them. They luster, strength and durability will start to fade away. After the proper cleaning time, remove them, rinse with warm water and dry them. From there, cover them until it is time for use. The wet sanitizer solution should be changed daily.

Most if not all of your clippers and tools have the UL emblem associated with it. UL stands for Underwriter's Laboratory. UL is the company that certifies, validates, and inspects electronic devices. Along with the UL symbol, it may also have the clippers wattage on there. A watt (W) tells how much energy is being used in a second. Your electric bill for your future shop will be in Kilowatt-hours (kWh) which means how many thousands of watts were used in an hour. Amps (A) measure the strength of an electric current.

For something to be on your electric bill it would have to use an outside current. There are 2 types of currents direct (DC) and alternating (AC). Items plugged into a wall source use alternating current and items using a battery are direct. Here is an example. A TV remote control pulls its power DIRECTLY from a battery before changing your channel. Your clippers are powered on and the current goes through your clippers, the cord and into the wall socket. The electrical current then ALTERNATES direction and gives your clippers the power so you can give your client their best fade ever! Direct currents (DC) get their power DIRECTLY from a battery. Alternating

currents go from the clippers, to the wall and ALTERNATE back from the wall to the clippers.

Speaking of electrical currents, in newer shops, homes and buildings there are safety devices to help prevent electrical explosions. Wall sockets of most new buildings will have Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI). GFCIs work with alternating currents by comparing the amount of power going in and the amount of power being returned to the source. When too much or too little electricity passes through the test button will comes out and you will hear a click noise. By pressing the reset button you can attempt to power on your device again. Before the GFCI there was the circuit breaker and before that, the fuse box. These were simpler and more costly devices that require more work when there is an imbalance of electricity.

Remember the first rule to mixing chemicals is read the manufacturer's directions! When mixing chemicals you have two products and they are solute and solvent, your end result is the solution. Solute is what you start with and solvent "waters" it down. Example: Powdered Gatorade bought at the store is our solute. Put it in a glass and add the solvent which is water. Our end result after stirring the substance is our solution, liquid Gatorade. If there is more water than required the solution is diluted. If there is more powdered Gatorade than required, it is known as saturated or concentrated.

Your clippers require work to disinfect them. You can and should always brush off the hair particles and spray them with a disinfectant before every client to stop the spread of contaminants. To thoroughly disinfect them, brush off hair and dip them in a blade wash solution and turn on your clippers. After the hair particles are removed from the clippers, remove them from the bowl and dry them off with a towel. Spray them with a disinfectant that has a lubricant in it and oil them.

Side Note: Remember the difference between disinfect and sanitize? Disinfection is the 2nd level of decontamination but the strongest level used in the barbershop. Sanitation is the weakest of all the levels. Disinfection uses strong chemicals while sanitation uses soap and water.

Another product used to keep your tools and implements sanitary is the UV sanitizer cabinet. This is where clean clippers, shears and combs go after they have been sanitized. This device keeps your tools and implements in a sanitary state until time for use. Remember, these do not clean your clippers they stop them from getting dirty!

Your cape is a part of your equipment. There are two types of capes you will use and that is determined by the service given. The two capes are dry capes and wet capes. For a dry service (haircut, thermal hairstyle), a neck strip and a dry cape should be used. Dry capes are made of cotton or some other thin fabric. When performing a wet service (shampoo, certain chemicals and color), a wet cape should be used. Wet capes are made of vinyl or plastic because they allow water to slide off of them. When doing this type of service, you should drape using a towel around the client's neck, then the cape, and then another towel on top of that. The other way to drape is to put a towel underneath the cape and then place the second towel in the neck rest of the sink.

Review Questions

- 1: What is the difference between a tool and an implement?
- 2: What would be considered equipment?
- 3: What type of comb is used for parting the hair?
- 4: What type of comb is good for blending?
- 5: What brushes are used to blow-dry the hair?
- 6: What is the preferred size of the shears?
- 7: What are brushes made of?
- 8: Name the parts of the clippers.
- 9: Name the parts of the shears.
- 10: How often should you change your wet sanitizer solution?
- 11: Which curling iron requires a miniature stove?
- 12: Which electrical measurement measures the amount of power used in a second?
- 13: What is the first rule of mixing any chemical?
- 14: What are the 2 types of capes?