

E-HAIR COLLEGE

- 1. Read Chapter in Salon Fundamental textbook.**
- 2. Complete study guide.**
- 3. Read these additional notes.**
- 4. For review go to Practice online and review quizzes, puzzles.**
- 5. Study and complete Test**

LESSON #10 Wigs & Hair Additions

- The History of wigs and hairpieces.
- Wig composition, construction of wigs and hairpieces and tools and materials required.
- The differences between human-hair and synthetic wigs and colors.
- Procedures for taking wig measurements.
- Client consultation and infection control.
- Hairpiece types.

HISTORY OF WIGS

Wigs come and go as a fad of fashion. Wigs are used for cancer patients or people that experience hair loss. There are many reasons why wigs are popular.

The Egyptians first recorded the use of wigs 6000 years ago. The twentieth century witnessed the extensive use of wigs in the 60s and early 70s with specialty wig shops popping up everywhere. As the 70s progressed into the natural-is best 80's, wigs declined in popularity. The early 90's saw a resurgence of wigs for fun and hair extensions and weaves for glamour.

Wigs serve a practical purpose for people who have experienced temporary or permanent hair loss. Hairpieces and extensions are an important dimension of the services that you will offer as a professional stylist. You will be able to measure and fit a hair addition of the correct color. You will be able to care for hairpieces and wigs in the salon and instruct your clients about home care for their wigs and hairpieces.

Choosing to have wigs in your salon will be an added service you can have for your clients.

Wig composition, construction of wigs and hairpieces and tools and materials required.

WIG COMPOSITION

Wigs are artificial coverings for the head consisting of a network of interwoven hair. They completely conceal 100% of the client's hair. A hairpiece is a small wig used to cover the top or crown of the head or to be used in undoes.

CONSTRUCTION OF WIGS

CAP

Constructed with an elasticized mesh-fiber to which the hair is attached. Made in several sizes and requires fittings. Often they are knotted. Front edge is made of material that resembles client's scalp, along with lace extensions and wire support for secure fit. Side and back edges have wire supports, elastics and hooks.

CAPLESS

These are machine-made. The hair, whether human or artificial, is woven into long strips called wefts. Rows of wefts are sewn to elastic strips in a circular pattern to fit the head shape. The capless wigs are more popular today because they are ready to wear and less expensive.

- Machine-made wigs are the least expensive. Wefts are fed through a sewing machine and sewn together to form the base and shape of the wig.

METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION

- Hand-tied or hand knotted wigs are made by inserting strands of hair into mesh foundation and knotting them with a needle. Done around the front hairline and top of head. Has a natural, realistic look.
- Semi-hand tied wigs are made with a combination of synthetic hair and hand-tied human hair. Reasonably priced; offers natural appearance and durability.

Tools and Materials

- Cape
- Neck strip
- Vent brush
- Duckbill clamps
- Cloth measuring tape
- Wig block
- Variety of wigs and hairpieces
- T-pins
- Swivel clamps

Differences between human-hair and synthetic wigs.

HUMAN HAIR WIGS

ADVANTAGES:

- More realistic appearance
- Greater durability
- Same styling and maintenance requirements as with natural hair.
- Human hair wigs can be colored, permanently waved, and can tolerate heat from a blow-dryer, curling iron and hot rollers.

DISADVANTAGES:

- React to climate the same way as natural hair.
- Resetting is required after shampooing.
- Color will oxidize
- Hair will break and split if mistreated.

***Test for human hair wig**

Pull one strand out of the wig and burn with a match. Human hair will burn slowly, giving off a distinctive odor. A synthetic fiber like Kanekalon will either ball up or melt, extinguishing itself. Polyester will continue to flame and burn out very quickly. Synthetic fibers give off no odors.

SYNTHETIC HAIR WIGS

ADVANTAGES

- Strong and durable
- Simulate protein-rich hair.
- Great value
- Style and texture are preset into the hair
- Easy at home maintenance.
- Hold style after shampooed.
- Precut to latest styles with cut, color and texture set.
- Color selection almost limitless
- Colors will not fade or oxidize when exposed to the sun.

DISADVANTAGES OF SYNTHETIC WIGS

- Cannot be exposed to extreme heat.
- Coloring not recommended, traditional color won't work on synthetic fibers.
- No curling irons or dryer heat can be applied
- Can be too shiny.
- May not look natural due to shine and thickness, especially if used by someone who has extremely thin hair.

COLORS

All colors are standardized according to seventy colors on the J and L ring. The ring contains numbered samples from black to palest blonde. This ring allows wig manufacturers to select from a variety of colors and to create special effects such as highlighted hair. Then there are the fun colors which are used for highlighting and costumes. Colors vary in all shade and are unlimited to size and shape.

Procedures for taking wig measurements.

1. Brush out client's hair, place measuring tape close to head without causing too much pressure.
2. Have students practice on each other before measuring clients for wigs.
3. Assemble all tools and do a client consultation and properly drape client.
4. Measure circumference of the head, keep accurate records. Measure from the hairline at middle of forehead; place tape above ears, around back of head and return to starting point.
5. Measure from hairline at middle of forehead over top to nape of neck.

6. Measure from ear to ear, across forehead.
7. Measure from ear to ear from top of head.
8. Place tape across crown and measure from temple to temple.
9. Measure width of nape line, across nape of neck, sanitize and cleanup.

Perform client consultation and infection control.

CONSULTATION

- Communication is the key. Find out why they want a wig.
- Create a positive attitude and understanding to your client
- Determine if the wig is for a special occasion, due to hair loss, due to illness or just for fun,
- Describe the different choice the client has and the construction of each
- Discuss cleaning and care of the wig or hair piece.
- Describe features and benefits of each.

Infection control and safety

- Wash hands and disinfect all tools
- Explain to clients care and maintenance of wigs and hairpieces.
- Avoid going against the natural growth patterns of the client.
- Explain to clients to remove wigs and hairpieces if any allergies or soreness appears.
- Sanitize workstation.