

## Chapter 6: Implements, Tools, and Equipment

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### TOPICS

1. Introduction
2. Combs and Brushes
  - A. Combs
  - B. Brushes
3. Haircutting Shears
  - A. Shear Styles
  - B. Shear Facts
  - C. Holding and Palming Shears
  - D. Care
4. Clippers and Trimmers
  - A. Uses
  - B. Purchase Factors
  - C. Styles
  - D. Motors and Parts
  - E. Blades and Guards
  - F. How to Hold
  - G. Care
5. Straight Razors and Accessories
  - A. Introduction
  - B. Types
  - C. Parts
  - D. Holding the Razor
  - E. Conventional Straight Razor
  - F. Hones and Strops
  - G. Honing and Stropping Procedures
6. Additional Barbering Implements, Tools, and Equipment
  - A. Lather Receptacles
  - B. Hair Removal
  - C. Blow-Dryers
  - D. Thermal Styling Tools
  - E. Other Equipment

### NOTES TO THE INSTRUCTOR

One of the best ways to present the material in this chapter is to have students bring their kit items with them to the theory classroom. This provides the instructor with an opportunity to review the purpose and care of each item and to link that information to the theory portion of the curriculum. Instructors should have a complete kit and list of the items to use for reference and demonstration. If students are not already in possession of a required kit list, such a form should be prepared for this class session. Doing so will help to facilitate an assessment of each student's kit items, which can be checked off as each of the required items are discussed. If student kits are not issued through the school, instructors will need to set a deadline for students to have obtained their complete kits.

## **STUDENT PREPARATION: Read Chapter 6: Implements, Tools, and Equipment**

### **STUDENT MATERIALS**

- *Milady's Standard Professional Barbering* textbook
- *Milady's Professional Barbering Student Workbook*
- *Milady's Professional Barbering Student CD-ROM*
- Writing materials
- Implements and tools

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Upon completion of this lesson, students should be able to:

1. Identify the principal tools and implements used in the practice of barbering.
2. Identify the parts of shears, clippers, and razors.
3. Demonstrate the correct techniques for holding combs, shears, clippers, and razors.
4. Demonstrate honing and stropping techniques.

**ALLOTTED TIME: Two to four hours, depending on depth of study and range of activities.**

### **TEACHING AIDS**

- *Milady's Standard Professional Barbering* textbook
- *Milady's Professional Barbering Instructor Slides*
- Whiteboard or chalkboard; dry-erase markers or chalk
- CD/DVD player or overhead projector
- Required kit items and list
- Conventional straight razor, hone, and strop, if not part of the kit
- Male mannequin and stand

### **EDUCATOR REFERENCES**

- *Milady's Standard Professional Barbering* textbook
- *Milady's Professional Barbering Course Management Guide*
- Kit list

### **LESSON OUTLINE**

#### **1. Introduction**

- A. Always use high-quality implements, tools, and equipment.**
- B. Principal "tools of the trade":** combs, brushes, shears, clippers, trimmers, and razors

#### **2. Combs and Brushes**

##### **A. Combs**

1. Variety of styles and sizes available; choice depends on the service and individual preference
  - a. Most barbers prefer hard rubber combs.
  - b. Comb teeth should have rounded ends to avoid irritating the scalp.
  - c. Basic styles: all-purpose, taper, wide-toothed, tail comb, and pick; refer to textbook Figures 6-1 to 6-6
  - d. Tip: Use light-colored combs on dark hair and dark-colored combs on light hair for contrast.

2. Holding the comb
  - a. Manner of holding is dictated by type of comb, service, and barber comfort.
  - b. Refer to textbook Figures 6-7 to 6-10.

**Activity 1:** Demonstrate and have students practice holding and palming the comb.

3. Care of combs
  - a. Avoid excessive or prolonged heat or immersion in disinfectant.
  - b. Combs must be sanitized before and after each client has been served.
  - c. Review decontamination procedures.

#### **B. Brushes**

1. Styling brushes: used to smooth, wave, or add fullness to hair or to stimulate the scalp
2. Brush choice depends on the hairstyle to be achieved and personal preference.
3. Boar bristle brushes clean and polish the hair.
4. Construction of brush should stand up to the repeated disinfection procedures.

### **3. Haircutting Shears**

#### **A. Shear Styles**

1. French style: with a brace for the little finger
2. German style: no finger brace
3. Shears with detachable blades are also available.

#### **B. Shear Facts**

1. Shears consist of one movable and one stationary blade fastened with a screw (pivot).
2. Shear parts: blades, cutting edges, two shanks, finger grip, finger brace, and thumb grip; refer to textbook Figure 6-13 or Supplement 6.0.
3. Shears are measured in inches and half inches; most barbers prefer 6½" to 7½" shears.
  - a. Japanese method: from the tip (points) to the end of the longest finger grip
  - b. German method: from the tip to the end of the finger rest
4. The grind of the shears refers to the inside construction of the blade and the way it is cut in preparation for sharpening and polishing.
  - a. Flat grind associated with German style shears.
  - b. Hollow-ground blades typically seen in convex shear styles.
5. Blade edges: the cutting edges of the shears may be beveled, convex, or hybrid in design.
  - a. Beveled edge: an angle on the cutting surface of the blade
  - b. Can be plain-ground with smooth, polished, or razor-edged surfaces.
  - c. Beveled shears usually have one plain and one corrugated (serrated) blade.
  - d. Convex edge: clamshell or half-moon shape; produces very sharp edges
  - e. Hybrids: shears that consist of a combination of edges
6. The set of the shears refers to the alignment of the blades.
7. Thinning shears: also called blending, tapering, or texturizing shears: used to reduce hair thickness or create special effects

#### **C. Holding and Palming Shears**

1. Holding
  - a. Insert ring finger into finger grip of still blade, with little finger resting on the finger brace.
  - b. Place tip of thumb into the thumb grip of the moving blade.
  - c. Refer to textbook Figures 6-16a to 6-16c for correct and incorrect placement and holding positions.

**Activity 2:** Demonstrate correct and incorrect holding positions. Have students practice holding and manipulating the shears then evaluate their performance.

2. Palming the shears
  - a. Shears need to be closed and resting in the palm when not in use.
  - b. Slip thumb out of the thumb grip and pivot shear into the palm of the hand.
  - c. Refer to textbook Figure 6-17.

**Activity 3:** Demonstrate palming the shears. Have students practice and then evaluate their performance.

#### D. Care of Haircutting and Thinning Shears

1. Avoid dropping shears!
2. Protect shears in a leather sheath or holder.
3. Never cut anything but hair with haircutting shears!
4. Do not force shear blades through a section of hair. If there is resistance, section off a thinner parting for cutting.
5. Avoid contact or prolonged immersion with corrosive chemicals.
6. Check the tension of the shears. Hold the shears horizontally by the thumb grip with the thumb and index finger of the left hand. Raise the still blade to an open position with the thumb and index finger of the right hand. Release the still blade. The still blade should drop  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the way closed before stopping. If the blades do not drop at all, the tension is too tight; if they close completely, they are too loose.
7. Adjusting a slotted tension screw: hold closed shears securely, placing the blades flat on a hard surface. Use a screwdriver to turn the screw in  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn increments, checking the tension after each adjustment.
8. Tip: Use a less expensive shear on mannequin hair; save the best tools for models and clients.
9. Review sanitation, lubrication, and storage procedures.

#### 4. Clippers and Trimmers

##### A. Uses

1. Clippers and trimmers are two of the most important tools used in barbering.
2. Clippers: used for a variety of cutting techniques, e.g., blending, texturizing
3. Trimmers: also known as edgers or outliners; essential for finish and detail work

##### B. Purchase factors: function, style, weight, contour, and speed

##### C. Styles: detachable-blade system and single, adjustable blade

##### D. Motors and Parts:

1. Three basic motor types: rotary, pivot, and magnetic (vibratory)
2. Visible clipper parts: cutting blade, still blade, heel, switch, set/power screw, and cord; refer to textbook Figure 6-21 or Supplement 6.1

**Activity 4:** Have students use their own tools to point out the different parts of the clipper.

3. Rotary motor clippers
  - a. Also known as a universal motor.
  - b. Powerful cutting action; heavy-duty use
  - c. Quieter than pivot or magnetic motor clippers.
  - d. Can be used for wet or dry haircutting.
  - e. Have detachable cutting heads (clipper blades).
  - f. Refer to textbook Figure 6-22.
4. Pivot motor clippers
  - a. Twice as powerful as magnetic motor clippers.
  - b. Blades are pulled both ways.
  - c. Used for wet or dry haircutting.

- d. Adjustable blade is controlled by a lever on the side of the clipper.
- e. Usually packaged with assorted, attachable clipper guards.
- f. Refer to textbook Figure 6-23.

5. Magnetic clippers

- a. Operate by means of an alternating spring and magnet mechanism.
- b. Run faster than rotary-motor type.
- c. New balding clipper models now available.
- d. Clipper guards snap or slide on easily.
- e. Refer to textbook Figure 6-24.

6. Trimmers

- a. Also known as outliners or edgers.
- b. May have a magnetic or pivot motor.
- c. Fine cutting head for outlining, arching, and design work.
- d. Refer to textbook Figures 6-25 and 6-26.

7. Rechargeable cordless clippers are available (see Figure 6-27).

**E. Blades and Guards**

1. Clipper blades: usually made of carbon steel; available in a variety of styles and sizes

- a. Used with detachable-blade clipper models.
- b. Others serve as replacement blades.
- c. Traditionally, 0000 blade produces the closest cut.
- d. Balding blades may cut closer, depending on the manufacturer.
- e. Size 3½ clipper blade leaves the hair about 3⁄8" long.
- f. Refer to textbook Figure 6-28.

2. Clipper guards

- a. Also known as attachment combs.
- b. Most often made of plastic or hard rubber (see textbook Figure 6-29).
- c. Can be used with most clipper models.
- d. A clipper guard leaves the hair longer than what using clipper blades alone will achieve.
- e. Guards help to ensure uniformity within the cut, but their use is not considered a professional barbering technique.

**F. How to Hold Clippers**

1. Method determined by the area of the head being worked on.

- a. Hold in a manner that permits freedom of wrist movement.
- b. Refer to textbook Figures 6-30 to 6-32b.

**Activity 5:** Use a mannequin to demonstrate different methods of holding clippers and trimmers in relation to the area of the head being worked on. Have students practice and then evaluate their performance.

**G. Care of Electric Clippers**

- 1. Supplies: clipper brush, small container for blade wash, clipper oil, lubricating/cooling sprays
- 2. Always read manufacturer's directions for specific clipper or trimmer care.
- 3. General maintenance and cleaning
  - a. Hold clippers with the blades pointed in a downward position; brush to remove hair particles.
  - b. Immerse only the teeth of the clipper blades in a shallow container of blade wash and turn the unit on.
  - c. Run the clippers until all the hair embedded between the blades is removed; keep clippers in downward position so blade wash does not accumulate in the motor.

- d. Turn the clippers off and wipe off excess blade wash; apply several drops of oil on the front and sides of the blades, then wipe off excess oil.
- e. Review specific maintenance procedures per the type of clipper in kit.
- f. Reminder: Never set clipper blades flush to each other.

## 5. Straight Razors

### A. Introduction

1. Used for facial shaves, neck and outline shaves, and haircutting
2. Razor of choice for professional barbering is the straight razor.
3. Safety razors are not used to render professional services in the barbershop.

### B. Types

1. Changeable-blade straight razor
  - a. Uses disposable blades
  - b. Easy replacement of blades and maintenance of sanitation standards
2. Conventional straight razor
  - a. Requires honing and stropping
  - b. May not be permitted in some states

### C. Structural Parts of a Razor

1. Head, back, shoulder, tang, shank, heel, edge, point, blade, pivot, and handle
2. Refer to textbook Figure 6-33 or Supplement 6.2.
3. Changeable-blade straight razor (see textbook Figure 6-34a)
  - a. Eliminates honing and stropping; uses a disposable blade
  - b. Used without guard for shaving, with guard for razor haircutting
  - c. Blades have a square point, rounded point, or a combination point.
  - d. Changing the blade: Refer to textbook Figures 6-35 and 6-36.
4. Razor shaper: also known as hair-shaper; uses disposable blade (see Figure 6-34b)

### D. Holding the Razor

1. Ball of the thumb supports the razor at the bottom of the shank between the blade and the pivot. The handle is angled up, allowing the little finger to rest on the tang.
2. Index finger and thumb should rest along the flat side of the shank for control, with the two middle fingers resting comfortably along the top of the shank (refer to textbook Figure 6-37).
3. Razor can also be held in a straightened position with the index finger and thumb along the flat side of shank; remaining fingers resting around the pivot and handle (refer to textbook Figure 6-38).
4. Palm the razor: curl in the ring finger and little finger around the handle. Hold the comb between the thumb, index, and middle fingers (refer to textbook Figure 6-39).

**Activity 6:** Demonstrate and have students practice safe handling of a straight razor and blade changing procedures (see textbook Figures 6-35 to 6-39).

### E. Conventional Straight Razor

1. Blade made of hardened steel; refer to textbook Figure 6-40.
2. Quality factors: balance, temper, grind, finish, size, and style; review specifics of factors
  - a. Balance: properly balanced when the weight of the blade and handle are equal
  - b. Temper: special heat treatment that hardens the steel
  - c. Grind: refers to the shape of the blade after it has been ground; concave and wedge
  - d. Finish: polish of the blade surface; crocus (polished steel) is the usual favorite
  - e. Size: measured by the length and width of the blade in eighths or sixteenths of an inch

- f. Style: shape and design
  - g. Razor care: cleaned, stropped, and oil applied to the cutting edge.
3. Honing and stropping techniques must be mastered.

## F. Hones and Strops

### 1. Hones

- a. Description: block of abrasive material used to impart a cutting edge on the blade of a razor
- b. Natural: made from natural rock; water or lather applied to assist movement of razor on surface
- c. Water: natural rock with slate; slow-cutting; moistened with water
- d. Belgian: rock; slow-cutting; faster than water hone; moistened with lather; used wet or dry
- e. Synthetic: Swaty or carborundum; manufactured; used dry or wet; cut faster than water hone
- f. Combination: water and synthetic; synthetic side used first; finish with water-hone side
- g. Care of hones: clean with water and pumice stone; disinfect according to manufacturer's directions

### 2. Strops

- a. Leather or canvas materials used for smoothing the razor's cutting edge after honing
- b. French or German: combination with leather side and finishing side
- c. Canvas: linen or silk; puts lasting edge on razor
- d. Russian: made of cowhide using Russian tanning method
- e. Horsehide: ordinary horsehide strop or shell strop
  - 1. Ordinary: medium grade; not recommended for professional use
  - 2. Shell: also known as Russian shell; high quality; taken from rump area of horse
- f. Imitation leather strop not used professionally

## G. Honing and Stropping Procedures

### 1. Honing: Refer to textbook Figures 6-44 to 6-46c.

- a. *First position and stroke:* Place razor on the upper far left corner of the hone on its back. Roll the razor to position the blade edge flat against the hone and facing toward you. The blade must be stroked diagonally across the hone from heel to point as shown in textbook Figures 6-45a and 6-45b. Turn the razor on its back and slide it toward the bottom left corner of the hone to position it for the second position and stroke (see textbook Figure 6-45c).
- b. *Second position and stroke:* Finish the turn of the razor so the blade edge is flat against the hone and facing away from you. Stroke the blade diagonally toward the upper right corner of the hone (see textbook Figures 6-46a and 6-46b). Turn the razor on its back, slide it toward the upper left corner of the hone, and roll it into position it for the next stroke (see textbook Figure 6-46c).
- c. Repeat the strokes in a slow and rhythmic manner with equal pressure. If the razor is very dull, firm pressure may be used during the first honing strokes, followed by a decrease in the pressure as the razor takes an edge.

### 2. Stropping: Refer to textbook Figures 6-48 to 6-50.

- a. Hold the end of the strop firmly on a slight diagonal from the chair and as high as is comfortable. Grasp the razor firmly in the right hand so that the index finger is on the shank, the subsequent fingers are on the handle, and the thumb rests lightly on both parts. The index finger of the right hand should rest at the edge of the strop.
- b. Position of the razor: The direction of the blade edge in stropping is the reverse of that used in honing. When stropping the razor, the back of the razor will lead, rather than the blade edge.
- c. Practice turning the razor. Place the razor on the strop and turn it with the index finger and thumb. Practice the turning action until it is mastered.



- d. *First stroke:* Start the stroke at the top edge of the strop closest to the hand. Using a long, diagonal stroke with even pressure from the heel to the point, draw the razor perfectly flat, with back leading, straight over the surface. Bear down just heavily enough to feel the razor draw at a moderate speed (see textbook Figure 6-48).
- e. *Second stroke:* When the first stroke is completed, turn the razor on the back of the blade by rolling it between the fingers without turning the hand (refer to textbook Figure 6-49). Draw the razor away from the chair toward you to complete the second stroke (see textbook Figure 6-50). Repeat strokes about 20 times or as necessary.

**Activity 7:** Demonstrate and have students practice honing and stropping procedures.

## 6. Additional Barbering Implements, Tools, and Equipment

- A. **Lather receptacles:** containers used to hold and dispense shaving lather; electric latherizer, mug, etc.; require shaving soaps, available in cake, stick, or powdered form
- B. **Hair removal:** paper or cloth towels or small, electric hand vacuums
- C. **Blow-dryers:** designed for drying and styling hair in a single operation; assorted attachments
- D. **Thermal styling tools:** use heat to curl straight hair/press curly hair straight.

1. Irons: variety of styles, sizes, and weights from small to large barrel diameters
  - a. Electric or conventional (Marcel; requires a stove for heating)
  - b. Refer to textbook Figures 6-53a to 6-54.
2. Pressing combs: used for straightening and pressing hair
  - a. Electric or conventional (requires a stove for heating)
  - b. Electric stove: heats conventional irons and metal pressing combs; refer to textbook Figure 6-55.
3. Holding thermal irons
  - a. Demonstrate rotation of irons.
  - b. Refer to textbook Figure 6-56.

**Activity 8:** Demonstrate and then have students practice rotating thermal irons.

4. Testing thermal irons
  - a. After heating, test on a piece of tissue paper.
  - b. Refer to textbook Figure 6-57.
5. Care of thermal irons
  - a. Keep clean and free from rust and carbon.
  - b. Wash irons in a soap-and-ammonia solution.
  - c. Fine sandpaper or steel wool with oil helps to remove rust and carbon.
  - d. Caution: Do not overheat new irons.

### E. Other Equipment

1. Galvanic machine: appliance designed to introduce water-soluble products into the skin
2. High-frequency machine: uses electricity to produce oscillation within glass electrodes
3. Hot-towel cabinet: keeps warm steam towels ready for use; refer to textbook Figure 6-60.
4. Comedone extractor: implement used to press out blackheads; refer to textbook Figure 6-61.
5. Electric massager: used in facial, scalp, and shoulder massage; refer to textbook Figure 6-62.
6. Hydraulic chairs
  - a. Essential fixture for rendering services to clients.
  - b. Adjustable in height and position.
  - c. Generally spaced about six feet apart.
  - d. Follow manufacturer's instructions for effective and efficient operation.



- e. Refer to textbook Figure 6-63.
- f. Review operational guidelines in textbook.

**Activity 9:** Demonstrate how to operate the barber chair and then have students practice at their stations.

### **SUMMARY/REVIEW: What did we learn and do today?**

1. Identified the principal tools and implements used in the practice of barbering.
2. Reviewed and identified kit items.
3. Identified and discussed different types of combs, brushes, clippers, razors, and other barbering tools, implements, and equipment.
4. Identified the parts of shears, clippers, and razors.
5. Practiced holding combs, shears, clippers, razors, and thermal irons.
6. Practiced palming the comb and shears.
7. Practiced honing and stropping techniques.
8. Learned how to operate the school's barber chairs.

### **THEORY REVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

1. What are the principal tools and implements used in barbering?  
**Answer:** Combs, brushes, shears, clippers, trimmers, and razors
2. Which style of comb is most often used for general hair cutting?  
**Answer:** All-purpose comb
3. What are three services in which tapering combs may be used?  
**Answer:** Mustache areas, tapering necklines, and blending around-the-ear areas
4. What are the parts of haircutting shears?  
**Answer:** Cutting edges of the blades, two shanks, finger grip, finger brace, and thumb grip
5. What is the difference between French and German style shears?  
**Answer:** The French style has a brace for the little finger; the German type does not.
6. How are the lengths of shears usually measured and which sizes do barbers use most often?  
**Answer:** They are measured in inches and half inches, and barbers usually prefer 6½" to 7½" shears.
7. What are the two main types of shear grind?  
**Answer:** Flat grind and hollow-ground
8. What are thinning shears used for?  
**Answer:** To reduce hair bulk or to create special texturizing effects
9. What are three types of clipper motors?  
**Answer:** Pivot, rotary, and magnetic motor
10. What are the visible parts of an electric clipper?  
**Answer:** The cutting blade, still blade, heel, switch, set or power screw, and cord
11. Which size clipper blade produces the shortest cut?  
**Answer:** The 0000 blade or a balding blade
12. What are two types of straight razors?  
**Answer:** Conventional straight razor and changeable-blade razor
13. What are the eleven parts of a razor?  
**Answer:** The head, back, shoulder, tang, shank, heel, edge, point, blade, pivot, and handle
14. What is the purpose of a hone?  
**Answer:** To sharpen and obtain a perfect cutting edge on a conventional straight razor.

15. What are three types of hones?  
**Answer:** Natural, synthetic, and combination
16. Explain the movements used in honing.  
**Answer:** *First position and stroke:* Place the razor on the upper-left corner of the hone on its back. Roll the razor to position the blade edge flat against the hone and facing toward you. Stroke the blade diagonally across the hone from heel to point. Turn the razor on its back and slide it toward the bottom left corner of the hone to position it for the second position and stroke.  
*Second position and stroke:* Finish the turn of the razor so the blade edge is flat against the hone and facing away from you. Stroke the blade diagonally toward the upper right corner of the hone. Turn the razor on its back, slide it toward the upper left corner of the hone, and roll it into position it for the next stroke.  
Repeat the strokes in a slow and rhythmic manner with equal pressure.
17. Explain the purpose of a strop.  
**Answer:** To smooth and polish the razor after honing
18. Which type of strop is considered to be the best for barbers?  
**Answer:** Russian or shell strop
19. How are stropping strokes different from honing strokes? What are the movements used in stropping?  
**Answer:** They are the opposite of those used in honing. *First stroke:* Start at the top edge of the strop, use a long, diagonal stroke with even pressure from the heel to the point and draw the razor perfectly flat, with the back leading, straight over the surface.  
*Second stroke:* Turn the razor on the back of the blade, lay the blade flat, and draw away to the end of the strop.
20. What are some advantages of using electric latherizers?  
**Answer:** They are sanitary, convenient, and easy to operate.
21. What is the type of soap that is used in an electric latherizer?  
**Answer:** Liquid cream soap
22. What are three methods of removing loose hair from the client's face and neck?  
**Answer:** Paper or cloth towel, neck strips, or small vacuum
23. What does the word *thermal* mean?  
**Answer:** Heat
24. What is the name of the appliance that is used to heat thermal irons and pressing combs?  
**Answer:** Stove
25. What is the main function of the galvanic machine?  
**Answer:** To introduce water-soluble products into the skin during a facial
26. What are two services that high-frequency machines might be used for?  
**Answer:** Facial and scalp massages
27. What type of appliance can be used to keep towels warm and ready for use?  
**Answer:** Hot towel cabinet
28. What is the function of a comedone extractor?  
**Answer:** To extract or remove blackheads
29. When removing a hair with tweezers, in what direction should the hair be pulled?  
**Answer:** In the same direction as the hair growth
30. What is the best type of chair for performing barbering services?  
**Answer:** Hydraulic barber chair

## ASSIGNMENTS

1. Read Chapter 7: Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Begin Workbook Chapter 7: Anatomy and Physiology; due date: \_\_\_\_\_.

# Textbook Chapter Review Questions and Answers

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## Chapter 6: Implements, Tools, and Equipment

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1. List the principal tools and implements used in barbering.  
*Combs, brushes, shears, clippers, trimmers, and razors*
2. What style of comb is generally used for haircutting?  
*All-purpose comb*
3. Name three services in which tapering combs may be used.  
*Trimming mustaches, tapering necklines, and blending around-the-ear areas*
4. Identify the parts of haircutting shears.  
*The cutting edges of the blades, two shanks, finger grip, finger brace, and thumb grip*
5. What is the difference between German and French shears?  
*The French style has a brace for the little finger, and the German type does not.*
6. How are the lengths of shears usually measured? Which sizes are used most often?  
*Lengths are measured in inches and half inches; the most common sizes are 6½" to 7½".*
7. Identify the two main types of shear grinds.  
*Flat grind and hollow-grind.*
8. What are thinning shears used for?  
*To reduce hair thickness or to create special texturizing effects*
9. List three types of clipper motors.  
*Pivot, rotary, and magnetic*
10. List the visible parts of an electric clipper.  
*The cutting blade, still blade, heel, switch, set or power screw, and conducting cord*
11. Identify two size clipper blades that produce the shortest cut.  
*The 0000 blade and the balding blade*
12. Name two types of straight razors.  
*Conventional straight razor and changeable-blade razor*
13. List the eleven parts of a razor.  
*The head, back, shoulder, tang, shank, heel, edge, point, blade, pivot, and handle*
14. Explain the purpose of a hone.  
*To sharpen and obtain a perfect cutting edge on a conventional straight razor*
15. List three types of hones.  
*Natural, synthetic, and combination*
16. Explain the movements used in honing.  
*First position and stroke: Place the razor on the upper far left corner of the hone on its back. Roll the razor using the thumb and index finger to position the blade edge flat against the hone and facing toward you. The blade must be stroked diagonally across the hone from heel to point. Turn the razor on its back and slide it toward the bottom left corner of the hone to position it for the second position and stroke.*

*Second position and stroke: Finish the turn of the razor so the blade edge is flat against the hone and facing away from you. Stroke the blade diagonally toward the upper right corner of the hone. Turn the razor on its back, slide it toward the upper left corner of the hone, and roll it into position it for the next stroke.*

17. Explain the purpose of a strop.

*A tool used to remove small metal particles from the blade, smooth the edge, and polish the razor*

18. What type of strop is considered the best for stropping a conventional straight razor?

*Russian or shell strop*

19. Explain the movements used in stropping.

*These movements are the opposite of those used in honing. First stroke: Starting at the top edge of the strop, use a long, diagonal stroke with even pressure from the heel to the point and draw the razor perfectly flat, with the back leading, straight over the surface.*

*Second stroke: Turn the razor on the back of the blade and draw away to the end of the strop.*

20. List some advantages of using an electric latherizer.

*Electric latherizers are sanitary, convenient, and easy to operate.*

21. Identify the type of soap that is used in an electric latherizer.

*Liquid cream soap*

22. List three methods of removing loose hair from a client's face and neck.

*Paper or cloth towel, neck strips, and small vacuum*

23. What does the word thermal mean?

*Heat*

24. Name the appliance that is used to heat thermal irons and pressing combs.

*Stove*

25. Explain the main function of the galvanic machine.

*To introduce water-soluble products into the skin during a facial*

26. Identify two services that high-frequency machines might be used for.

*Facial and scalp massages*

27. What is the function of a comedone extractor?

*To extract or remove blackheads*

28. What is the best type of chair for performing barbering services?

*Hydraulic barber chair*

## Test—Chapter 6

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### IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT

Read each statement carefully. Circle the letter that correctly completes each of the following statements.

- The most desirable type of haircutting comb is made of:
  - plastic
  - metal
  - bone
  - hard rubber
- To keep rubber combs in good condition, avoid contact with:
  - dry air
  - cool air
  - heat
  - metallic implements
- The French type of haircutting shears:
  - has no finger brace
  - has one finger brace
  - has two finger braces
  - does not have a shank
- Shears with fine cutting edges can be poor cutting tools if they are:
  - not set correctly
  - oiled
  - sanitized with alcohol
  - sharpened
- When holding haircutting shears properly, the barber places the thumb in the thumb grip of the:
  - shank
  - still blade
  - moving blade
  - finger grip
- While combing through the hair during a haircut service, the shears should be:
  - resting on the counter top
  - closed and resting in the barber's palm
  - in the barber's pocket
  - held in the hand that is not holding the comb
- One blade of a beveled shear is usually plain ground; the other is:
  - toothed
  - notched
  - corrugated or serrated
  - texturized
- Clippers with a single cutting head usually have:
  - a lever on the side of the unit
  - low performance
  - detachable blades
  - plastic blades
- Electric clippers are driven by a rotary motor, magnetic motor, or:
  - circular motor
  - pivot motor
  - vibratory motor
  - motor action
- Rotary motor clippers use:
  - guards
  - a power screw adjustment
  - detachable blades
  - many moving parts
- Pivot motor clippers have:
  - a blade-adjusting lever
  - low performance
  - detachable blades
  - plastic blades

12. The type of clipper motors that operate by means of an alternating spring and magnetic mechanism are:
- a) all electric clippers
  - b) pivot motor clippers
  - c) vibratory motor clippers
  - d) rotary motor clippers
13. When haircutting, most detail and fine finish work is performed with the electric:
- a) rotary motor clipper
  - b) trimmer or outliner
  - c) pivot motor clippers
  - d) shears
14. Clipper blades are usually made of:
- a) tempered nickel
  - b) chrome
  - c) hard rubber
  - d) carbon steel
15. Clipper guards are also known as:
- a) detachable blades
  - b) safety guards
  - c) attachment combs
  - d) clip-ons
16. A size 3½ clipper blade usually leaves the hair about:
- a) 1" long
  - b) ½" long
  - c) ¾" long
  - d) ⅜" long
17. The size clipper blade that produces the shortest cut is:
- a) size 0
  - b) size 0000
  - c) size 000
  - d) size 00
18. The first step in disinfecting clippers and trimmers is to:
- a) brush off hair particles
  - b) immerse the blades in blade wash
  - c) immerse the blades in water
  - d) spray with disinfectant
19. The main consideration in the purchase of a straight razor is the:
- a) handle design
  - b) color
  - c) design
  - d) quality
20. A straight razor is properly balanced when:
- a) the weight of the head equals that of the tang
  - b) the weight of the blade equals that of the handle
  - c) the weight of the blade does not equal that of the handle
  - d) it does not pivot
21. The two types of razors used in barbering are the conventional straight razor and the:
- a) cut-throat razor
  - b) stopping razor
  - c) changeable-blade razor
  - d) steel razor
22. The grind of a razor refers to the shape of the:
- a) tang
  - b) heel
  - c) blade
  - d) handle

23. The size of a razor is measured by the blade's:
- a) length
  - b) thickness
  - c) sharpness
  - d) length and width
24. The razor finish that lasts the longest is the:
- a) polished steel finish
  - b) chromium-plated finish
  - c) nickel-plated finish
  - d) silver-plated finish
25. The temper of a razor indicates its degree of:
- a) heat
  - b) hardness
  - c) cutting edge
  - d) balance
26. A crocus finish on the blade of a razor is also known as:
- a) nickel-plated finish
  - b) silver-plated finish
  - c) plain steel finish
  - d) polished steel finish
27. The width of the razor is measured in eighth inches or:
- a) quarter inches
  - b) half inches
  - c) sixteenth inches
  - d) full inches
28. Honing and stropping are necessary for such implements as:
- a) haircutting shears
  - b) thinning shears
  - c) conventional straight razors
  - d) changeable-blade razors
29. A hone is made of:
- a) leather
  - b) abrasive material
  - c) soap
  - d) canvas
30. The purpose of a hone is to:
- a) grind the razor's edge
  - b) smooth the razor's edge
  - c) polish the razor's edge
  - d) align the razor's cutting teeth
31. An example of a slow-cutting hone is the:
- a) steel hone
  - b) water hone
  - c) Swaty hone
  - d) synthetic hone
32. An example of a fast-cutting hone is the:
- a) water hone
  - b) Belgian hone
  - c) synthetic hone
  - d) natural hone
33. The position of the hone when being used should be:
- a) any position
  - b) perfectly flat
  - c) diagonal
  - d) on a slant
34. The type of stroke to use when honing a razor is a/an:
- a) smooth and even stroke
  - b) stroke on one side of the blade only
  - c) irregular stroke
  - d) any kind of stroke



35. When properly honed, the razor edge digs into the thumb nail with a/an:
- a) jerky feeling
  - b) grating sound
  - c) smooth, steady grip
  - d) gap or uneven feeling
36. Over-honing may result in a/an:
- a) keen edge
  - b) blunt edge
  - c) sharp edge
  - d) rough edge
37. The purpose of stropping is to accomplish the following, *except*:
- a) smooth the razor's edge
  - b) grind the razor's edge
  - c) polish the razor's edge
  - d) remove metal particles
38. Avoid strops made of:
- a) natural leather
  - b) imitation leather
  - c) cowhide
  - d) horsehide
39. The Russian strop is made of:
- a) silk fibers
  - b) imitation leather
  - c) cowhide
  - d) synthetic materials
40. The shell or Russian shell strop is created from:
- a) cowhide
  - b) the rump area of the horse
  - c) synthetic materials
  - d) canvas
41. The direction of the razor stroke when stropping is:
- a) the same as that used in honing
  - b) counter-clockwise
  - c) the reverse of that used in honing
  - d) clockwise
42. When testing a honed razor edge, a disagreeable sound indicates that the cutting edge is:
- a) coarse
  - b) keen
  - c) blunt
  - d) dull
43. The purpose of strop dressing is to:
- a) clean the strop leather
  - b) improve draw and sharpening
  - c) preserve the strop finish
  - d) a, b, and c
44. Electric latherizers use:
- a) bar soap
  - b) liquid cream soap
  - c) soft soap
  - d) powdered soaps
45. The appliance designed for drying and styling hair in a single operation is the:
- a) diffuser
  - b) hood-dryer
  - c) blow-dryer
  - d) hair vacuum
46. The method of removing loose hair after a haircut that is not sanctioned by most barber boards is the:
- a) small electric vacuum
  - b) neck duster
  - c) clean towel, properly folded
  - d) paper neck strip

47. Marcel thermal irons and pressing combs are heated by:
- a) gas stoves
  - b) electric stoves
  - c) electric current
  - d) infrared lamps
48. The appliance that is used to introduce water-soluble products into the skin is the:
- a) galvanic machine
  - b) high-frequency machine
  - c) Tesla current
  - d) stove
49. An implement used to press out blackheads is a/an:
- a) tweezers
  - b) comedone extractor
  - c) electric hair vacuum
  - d) electric latherizer
50. The agency that a barber may call to determine whether straight razors, lather brushes, or neck dusters may be used in the barbershop is the:
- a) state health department
  - b) state barber association
  - c) state barber board
  - d) state department of labor

## Answer Key—Chapter 6

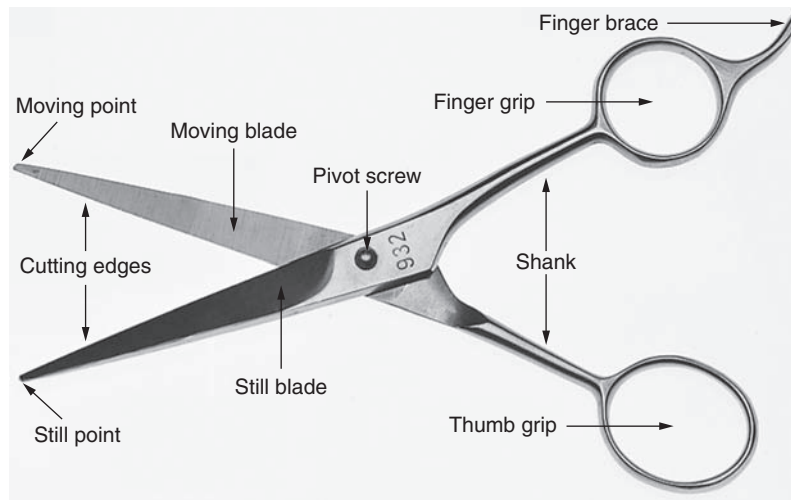
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### IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT

1. d	11. a	21. c	31. b	41. c
2. c	12. c	22. c	32. c	42. a
3. b	13. b	23. d	33. b	43. d
4. a	14. d	24. a	34. a	44. b
5. c	15. c	25. b	35. c	45. c
6. b	16. d	26. d	36. d	46. b
7. c	17. b	27. c	37. b	47. b
8. a	18. a	28. c	38. b	48. a
9. b	19. d	29. b	39. c	49. b
10. c	20. b	30. a	40. b	50. c

# Supplement 6.0

## PARTS OF THE SHEARS

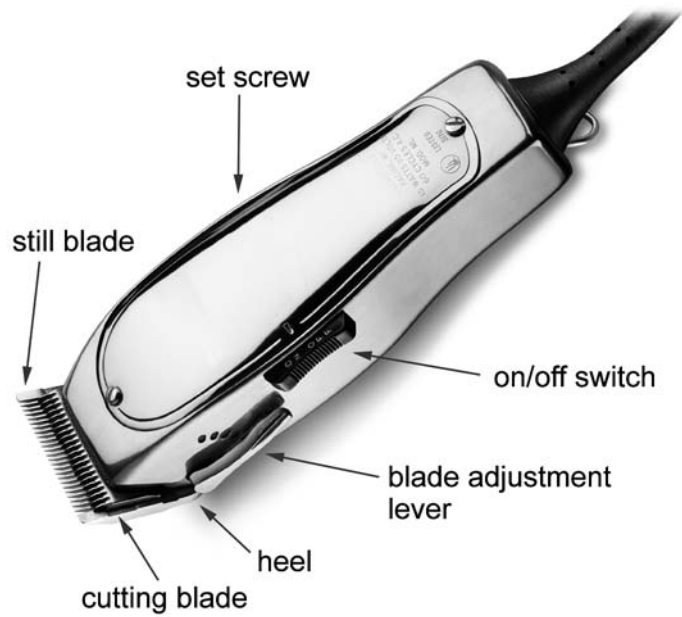


**Figure 6-13** Parts of haircutting shears.

# Supplement 6.1

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## PARTS OF THE CLIPPER



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**Figure 6-21** Visible parts of an electrical clipper.

# Supplement 6.2

## PARTS OF THE RAZOR

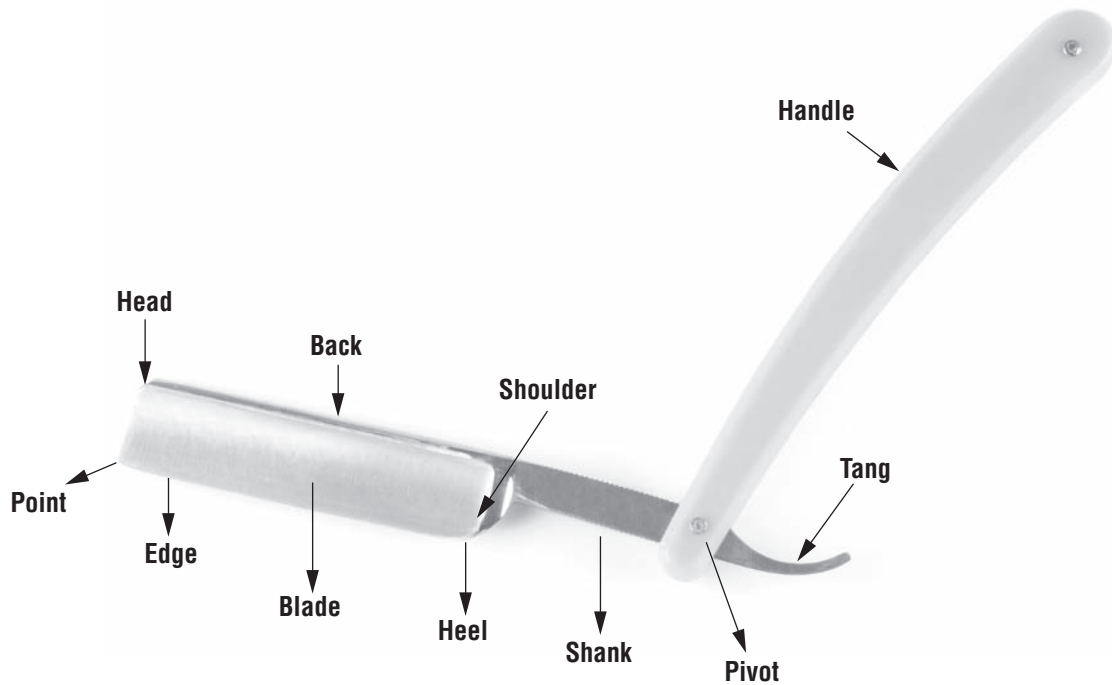


Figure 6-33 Parts of a razor.