



## Chapter 14: Shaving and Facial Hair Design

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### NOTES TO THE INSTRUCTOR

As with the two preceding chapters, Chapter 14, Shaving and Facial Hair Design, will require several demonstrations on the part of the instructor. Once students are proficient in the proper handling of the razor, encourage them to find models they can practice on in the school.

### STUDENT PREPARATION: Read Chapter 14: Shaving and Facial Hair Design

### STUDENT MATERIALS

- *Milady's Standard Professional Barbering* textbook
- *Milady's Professional Barbering Student Workbook*
- *Milady's Professional Barbering Student CD-ROM*
- Writing materials
- Razor, blades, and haircutting cape
- Clippers, outliners, comb, shears

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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

1. Discuss sanitation and safety precautions associated with straight razor shaving.
2. Demonstrate the ability to perform straight razor positions and cutting strokes.
3. Identify the 14 shaving areas of the face.
4. Demonstrate a facial shave.
5. Demonstrate a neck shave.
6. Demonstrate a mustache and beard trim.

**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
- Shaving implements and supplies
- Mustache and beard trim tools, implements, and supplies
- Medium-sized to large balloons

## EDUCATOR REFERENCES

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

## LESSON OUTLINE

### 1. Introduction

- A. Today's barbers need to master traditional skills to ensure the longevity of the profession; there will always be those clients who request a facial shave.
- B. Shaving requires careful attention, skill, and practice to perfect; student barbers should read the entire shaving section of the chapter before performing a facial shave.

### 2. Fundamentals of Shaving

#### A. Overview

1. One of the basic services performed in the barbershop
2. Objective: to remove facial and neck hair without causing irritation to the skin.
3. Professionals use a straight razor and warm lather to perform a shave.
4. Be aware of exceptions to general principles of shaving; examples: heat tolerance, hair growth patterns

#### B. Sanitation and Safety Precautions

1. Always disinfect tools before using; disinfect replaceable or injector blades before use and discard in a sharps container. Disinfect hones and strops when used.
2. Always wash your hands before servicing a client.
3. Always use clean linens, capes, and paper products.
4. Always provide a cloth or paper barrier between the client's head and the headrest.
5. Never proceed with the shave if the client has a skin infection or pustules.

6. If small cuts or nicks occur, wear gloves, pat cut dry with sterile cotton or tissue, and apply styptic powder with a cotton swab. Discard tissue and swab in a closeable plastic bag. Never use a styptic pencil or other astringent application that will come into contact with another person's skin.
7. Lock the chair once the client is properly draped and in position for the shave.
8. Always prepare facial hair for the shave with warm or hot towels and lather.
9. Always use a light touch and a forward gliding motion that leads with the point of the blade.
10. Always observe the hair growth pattern and shave with it, not against it.
11. Hot towels should not be used on skin that is chapped, blistered, thin, or sensitive.
12. Lather against the grain gently to place the facial hair in a position to be shaved.
13. Heavy beard growth requires more care in the lathering process and more steam towels than usual to effectively prepare it for the shave.
14. Keep the fingers of the hand opposite the hand holding the razor dry to grasp, stretch, or hold the skin firmly during the shave service.
15. Use the cushions of the fingertips to stretch skin in the opposite direction of the razor stroke.
16. Lather should be applied neatly to the areas to be shaved and replaced as necessary.
17. Keep the skin moist while shaving.
18. Follow through with shaving strokes from one shaving area to another; do not stop short.
19. Use pH-balanced fresheners or toners when astringents are too harsh for sensitive skin.
20. Curly facial hair requires special care; avoid excessively close shaving or excessive pressure with any cutting tool.
21. Be especially careful when shaving tender, sensitive areas beneath the lower lip, lower part of the neck, and around the Adam's apple to avoid irritation or injury.
22. Reminders:
  - a. Caution: Some states may require the use of protective gloves while shaving a client. Guide students about their state board regulations.
  - b. Caution: Some states prohibit the use of conventional straight razors and allow only changeable-blade razors. Guide students about their state board regulations.

### C. Razor Positions and Strokes

1. Holding the razor (see textbook Figures 14-1 to 14-2d.)
  - a. Review parts of the razor
  - b. Grasp the back of the razor's blade between the thumb and index finger of the dominant hand; hold handle with opposite thumb and index finger. Reposition little finger to rest on the tang as handle is placed in an upward position. Razor should be held between the thumb and index finger on the sides of the shank near the shoulder of the blade and rest across the second and third fingers, with the little finger bracing the razor.
  - c. To close the razor, release the little finger and bring the handle to the blade. Be careful the cutting edge does not strike the handle.

**Activity 1:** Have students practice opening and closing their razors.

2. Cutting stroke
  - a. Describes the correct angle of cutting the beard with a straight razor
  - b. Proper cutting stroke: razor must glide over the skin surface at an angle with the point leading (see textbook Figure 14-3); should be a light-handed forward gliding motion, most often positioned to cut *with* the grain of the hair, not against it.
3. Four positions and strokes
  - a. Freehand
  - b. Backhand
  - c. Reverse freehand
  - d. Reverse backhand

- e. Position refers to the way the razor is held in the barber's hand
- f. The actual movement of the razor while held in a certain position is the stroke
- 4. Have students practice the following on each other without a blade in the razor:
  - a. When to use a particular razor position and stroke; see Practice Exercise No. 1.
 

**Activity 2:** Supply students with an eyebrow pencil and have them draw and number the 14 shaving areas of the face on a mannequin.
  - b. How to hold the razor for each position and stroke
  - c. How to hold or stretch the skin
  - d. How to position and stroke the razor over the surface of the skin
  - e. How to recognize growth patterns and hair grains in different areas of the face
  - f. How to work efficiently and effectively
- 5. Positions and strokes used to shave the face; see textbook Figures 14-4 to 14-11.
  - a. Freehand
  - b. Backhand
  - c. Reverse freehand
- 6. Reverse backhand used in neck and outline shaves only; see textbook Figure 14-12.

**Activity 3:** Have students practice holding the razor in the freehand, backhand, and reverse freehand positions.

**D. Practice Exercises:** See textbook Figures 14-4 to 14-11.

1. Freehand position and stroke
  - a. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:
    1. Take the razor in the right hand. Hold the handle of the razor between the third and fourth fingers, with the tip of the small finger resting on the tip of the tang of the razor. The thumb should rest on the side of the shank near the shoulder of the blade. The third finger lies at the pivot of the shank and the handle with the first and second fingers in front of it on the back of the shank (see textbook Figure 14-4).
    2. Turn the hand slightly outward from the wrist with the elbow at a comfortable level.
  - b. The position of the left hand is as follows:
    1. Keep the fingers of the left hand dry in order to prevent them from slipping on the face.
    2. Use the left hand to stretch the skin in the opposite direction of the stroke under the razor (see textbook Figure 14-5).
  - c. How to perform the freehand stroke:
    1. Use a gliding stroke toward you.
    2. Lead with the point of the razor in a forward, gliding movement.
  - d. Use the freehand position and stroke in six of the 14 shaving areas: See Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, and 12.
2. Backhand position and stroke
  - a. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:
    1. The shank of the razor should be held firmly between the thumb and first two fingers at the pivot with the razor held in a relatively straight position.
    2. The underside of the handle rests on the third and fourth fingers (see textbook Figure 14-9).
    3. An alternative method is to bend the handle slightly so the third finger barely rests at the end of the tang and the fourth finger is bent into the palm (see textbook Figure 14-10).
    4. Turn the back of the hand away from you and bend the wrist slightly downward. Then raise the elbow so that you can move the arm freely. This is the position used for the backhand stroke with the arm movement. Some practitioners prefer to use a wrist movement, in which case the arm is not held as high.

- b. The position of the left hand is as follows:
    - 1. Keep the fingers of the left hand dry in order to prevent them from slipping.
    - 2. Stretch the skin under the razor in the opposite direction of the stroke.
  - c. How to perform the backhand stroke:
    - 1. Use a gliding stroke away from you.
    - 2. Direct the stroke with the point of the razor leading in a forward, gliding movement.
  - d. Use the backhand stroke in four of the 14 shaving areas (Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 9) and if preferred in area 12.
3. Reverse freehand position and stroke
- a. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:
    - 1. Hold the razor firmly as in a freehand position.
    - 2. Turn the hand slightly toward you so that the razor edge is turned upward (see textbook Figure 14-11).
  - b. The position of the left hand is as follows:
    - 1. Keep the hand dry and use it to pull the skin taut under the razor.
    - 2. Position the fingers below or in back of the razor opposite the cutting edge and direction of the stroke.
  - c. How to perform the reverse freehand stroke:
    - 1. Use an upward semi-arc stroke toward you, with the point leading in a gliding movement.
    - 2. The movement is from the elbow to the hand, with a slight twist of the wrist.
  - d. Use the reverse freehand stroke in 4 of the 14 shaving areas: Nos. 5, 10, 13, and 14.
4. Reverse backhand position and stroke (Reminder: not used in facial shaves)
- a. How to hold the razor. The position of the right hand is as follows:
    - 1. Hold the razor firmly as in the backhand position.
    - 2. Turn the palm of the hand to the right so that it faces upward.
    - 3. Drop the elbow close to the side.
  - b. The position of the left hand is as follows:
    - 1. Position the left hand so as to be able to draw the skin taut under the razor.
    - 2. The barber's hand will be positioned above the razor (see textbook Figure 14-12).
  - c. How to perform the reverse backhand stroke:
    - 1. Use a smooth gliding stroke directed downward toward the point of the razor.
    - 2. Proceed with short cutting strokes directed downward and slightly outward.
  - d. Use the reverse backhand stroke to shave the left sideburn outline and behind the left ear during a neck shave with the client sitting in an upright position.
5. Reminders
- a. Holding and stroking positions are described for the right-handed barber. Left-handed barbers need to reverse the starting position. Review textbook Table 14-1, Shaving Movements for Left-Handed and Right-Handed Barbers.
  - b. The beard should be shaved at an angle with the grain of the hair; therefore, the barber must determine when the reverse hand positions and strokes are the correct procedure for shaving the client's beard. For example: When the hair in shaving area No. 5 grows downward, the freehand stroke is a better choice than the reverse freehand stroke.

**Activity 4:** Have students practice razor positions and strokes on a balloon.

### 3. Procedure 1 - The Professional Shave

#### A. Overview

1. Right-handed barbers stand at client's right side, then move in back of the client's head as required to execute shaving strokes; left-handed barbers begin on client's left side, moving to behind the client in the same manner.
2. A professional shave consists of preparation, shaving, and finishing.

#### B. How to Prepare Client for a Shave: see textbook Procedure 14-1, Section A.

1. Seat client comfortably in the chair.
2. Ask client to loosen his collar; drape towel from back to front; lay the cape loosely over client's shoulders from the front; do not allow cape to contact client's neck.
3. Change the headrest cover and adjust height.
4. Recline the chair to a comfortable working angle.
5. Adjust and lock the chair to the proper height.
6. Wash hands and dry thoroughly.
7. Place a clean towel diagonally across the client's chest.
8. Tuck corner of towel along right side of client's neck; secure edge inside neckband; cross lower end of towel to client's other side; tuck a paper strip into the neckband.

#### C. How to Prepare a Steam Towel: see textbook Procedure 14-1, Section B.

1. Fold clean towel in half lengthwise; fold in half again.
2. Place folded towel under a stream of hot water until thoroughly saturated and heated; wring out.
3. Test temperature of towel on your wrist.
4. Review cautions in textbook.

#### D. How to Prepare the Face for Shaving: see textbook Procedure 14-1, Section C.

1. Steaming softens the hair cuticle, stimulates action of oil glands, and relaxes the client.
2. Lathering cleanses the skin, softens the hair, holds hair in an upright position, and creates a smooth surface over which the razor can glide more effectively.
3. Trim and shape mustache prior to the shave service.
4. Apply steam towel
  - a. Stand behind client's head; position the steam towel under and in front of client's chin.
  - b. Fold the towel over client's mouth and upper lip area to just under his nose.
  - c. Cross the right hand section of the towel over to the client's left temple area.
  - d. Bring left hand section of towel over toward the client's right side; smooth the fold.
  - e. Prepare lather and transfer into hand; remove steam towel; spread lather evenly over the bearded areas of the face and neck to be shaved; use rotary movements to rub lather with fingertips. Start at neck; rub up to right side of face; gently turn the head and repeat on left side. Rubbing time is 1 to 2 minutes, depending on the stiffness and density of the beard.
6. Test temperature of second steam towel; apply over the lather; mold towel to conform to face. Repeat if necessary. Prepare and disinfect razor while the steam towel is on the client's face.
7. Remove steam towel; wipe lather off in one operation; re-lather the beard and wipe lather from hands.
8. Move to client's right side.

#### E. Facial Shave: see textbook Procedure 14-1, Section D.

1. Shaving area No. 1: freehand stroke
  - a. Stand at right side of chair; turn client's face to the left; remove lather with thumb; stretch skin; begin stroke at hairline of right sideburn.
  - b. Use a gliding diagonal stroke, leading with the point of the razor; shave downward toward the corner of the mouth and jawbone.

2. Shaving area No. 2: backhand stroke
  - a. Remain in same position; wipe razor clean; hold razor in backhand position and stretch the skin.
  - b. Use diagonal stroke from point to heel to shave right side from the angle of the mouth to the point of the chin.
3. Shaving area No. 3: freehand stroke
  - a. Maintain same body position; wipe razor clean; hold razor in a freehand position; stretch the skin; shave underneath nostrils and over right side of upper lip.
  - b. When shaving underneath the nostril, slightly lift the tip of the nose, taking care not to interfere with breathing. To stretch upper lip, place fingers of the left hand against the nose while holding thumb below the lower corner of the lip.
  - c. Reminder: Shaving strokes on the upper lip are performed on a slight diagonal to follow the curves of the face; however, remember to shave *with the grain* in this area.
4. Shaving area No. 4: freehand stroke
  - a. Start at chin level, stretch the skin, and shave portion of the neck below the jawbone down to the change in the grain of the beard.
  - b. Be sure to hold skin taut between the thumb and fingers of left hand.
5. Shaving area No. 5: reverse freehand stroke
  - a. Move behind the chair; hold razor for reverse freehand stroke; stretch the skin; shave remainder of beard upward with the grain.
  - b. Do not expect to complete this shaving area in one stroke; after completing first stroke, reposition the razor just right of the previously shaved section until the entire area is shaved. This movement completes shaving of the right side of the face.
  - c. Reminder: the beard should be shaved at an angle with the grain of the hair; therefore, the barber must determine when the reverse hand positions and strokes are the correct procedure for shaving the client's beard. For example: When the hair in shaving area No. 5 grows downward, the freehand stroke may be a better choice than the reverse freehand stroke.
6. Shaving area No. 6: backhand stroke
  - a. Wipe razor clean; stand to right side of client; turn client's face upward to shave left upper lip; re-lather if necessary.
  - b. Hold razor in backhand position; gently push tip of nose to the right with thumb and fingers of left hand, stretch the skin, and shave left side of upper lip.
7. Shaving area No. 7: backhand stroke
  - a. Stand slightly back and at an angle from the client; gently turn the face to the right; re-lather left side of face. Using the thumb, wipe lather from the hairline.
  - b. Stretch the skin and shave downward and slightly forward toward the corner of the mouth and jawbone.
8. Shaving area No. 8: freehand stroke
  - a. Wipe the razor; stand to client's right and stretch the skin; hold razor for freehand stroke.
  - b. Use freehand stroke to shave downward on the left side from the angle of the mouth to the point of the chin.
9. Shaving area No. 9: backhand stroke
  - a. Wipe the razor; maintain same body position; hold razor for backhand stroke.
  - b. With fingers of left hand stretching the skin, shave downward from the point of the chin to where the grain of the beard changes on the neck.
10. Shaving area No. 10: reverse freehand stroke
  - a. Wipe the razor; stand behind client; hold razor for reverse freehand position.
  - b. Stretch skin with left hand; shave left side of the lower neck area upward to change in grain of the beard.
  - c. Same as area No. 5; after first stroke, reposition razor just left of previously shaved section until the entire area is shaved. This completes the shaving of the left side of the face.



11. Shaving area No. 11: freehand stroke
  - a. Stand at client's side; turn client's head so his face is pointing upward.
  - b. Stretch the skin; shave across upper part of the chin; continue until chin area has been shaved to just below the jawbone.
  - c. Reminder: In shaving areas 11 and 14, the client can help to stretch the skin if he rolls his bottom lip slightly over his bottom teeth. This is sometimes called *balling the chin*.
12. Shaving area No. 12: freehand stroke
  - a. Stretch the skin; position razor to arc downward just below the chin.
  - b. Continue using freehand stroke in this area until the grain changes.
  - c. Alternate method: some barbers prefer to use the backhand stroke in shaving area No. 12.
13. Shaving area No. 13: reverse freehand stroke
  - a. Move behind the chair; hold razor for reverse freehand stroke; stretch the skin below the chin; shave upward on the lower part of the neck.
  - b. Stretch skin away from the Adam's apple and shave on a slight diagonal to prevent nicks.
14. Shaving area No. 14: reverse freehand stroke
  - a. Remain behind the chair; cup client's chin and stretch the skin.
  - b. Using a few short scooping strokes, shave upward from the cleft of the chin toward the lower lip. You may also ask the client to ball his chin for this step.
  - c. Wipe off razor; discard towels or paper strips. This completes step one of the shave procedure.
15. Second-time-over shave: follows regular shave to remove any rough or uneven spots; freehand stroke usually used with a very light touch. Using water instead of lather, stretch skin tightly and shave with or across the grain to remove residual facial hair; may be considered a form of close shaving; care must be taken to avoid irritation or injury to the skin.

**F. Final Steps:** see textbook Procedure 14-1, Section E.

1. Apply light facial cream or moisturizing lotion with an effleurage massage movement; massage cream into skin using pétrissage massage movements.
2. Prepare a moderately warm towel; apply it over the face. Caution: Avoid excessively hot steam towels as the skin may be sensitive after the shave service. A complete facial treatment may be performed at this time if the client desires the service; however, care should be taken not to irritate the skin with exfoliants, harsh scrubs, or high-pH astringents.
3. Remove towel.
4. Apply toner or mild astringent using cotton pledgets or soft tissue. Pat gently; do not wipe or scrape against the skin.
5. Remove towel from the client's chest and position yourself behind the chair.
6. Spread the towel over the client's face. Pat dry the lower part, then the upper part, of the face. Remove the towel and fan the face dry.
7. Move to the right side of the chair and wrap a clean, dry towel around your hand.
8. Sprinkle a small amount of talcum powder on the towel and apply evenly to the face.
9. Slowly raise the chair to an upright position.
10. Offer to perform a neck shave.
11. Comb the hair neatly as desired.
12. Wipe off loose hair, lather, or powder from the client's face, neck, and clothing. Remove draping.

**G. Terms**

1. Once-over shave
  - a. Requires less time for a complete shave service.
  - b. Should result in a smooth face without being a close shave.
  - c. Requires a few more strokes *across the grain* while completing each shaving movement.
  - d. Use a light hand to avoid causing irritation.



2. The close shave
  - a. The practice of shaving the beard *against the grain* during the second-time-over phase of the shave
  - b. Considered undesirable; may irritate the skin and lead to infection or ingrown hairs
  - c. At client request only: remove all traces of lather following the first-time-over shave. Turn towel over, place it on the face, then remove. Remoisten bearded area, proceed with second-time-over shave, shaving against the grain. Use freehand and reverse freehand strokes as necessary to access different shaving areas.
  - d. Follow up with the final steps of the shave service; do not offer to perform a deep cleansing facial at this time.

**4. Towel Wraps:** see textbook Figures 14-13a to 14-14i.

**A. Purpose**

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

**B. Cloth Towel Wrap:** see textbook Figures 14-13a to 14-13c.

1. Grasp towel lengthwise. Holding your right hand in front of you, draw the upper edge of the towel across the palm of the right hand, then grasp the towel ends and twist.
2. Wrap the twisted ends of the towel around the back of the hand and bring over the inside of the wrist. Hold the ends of towel while in use to prevent them from flapping in the client's face.

**C. Paper Towel Wrap:** see textbook Figures 14-14a to 14-14i.

1. Grasp the towel lengthwise. Fold down the top third of towel towards you.
2. Holding the towel at one end, insert the two middle fingers into the fold; maintain your grip on the towel with the thumb, index finger, and fourth finger. Bring the top edge around the back of the hand and secure with the fourth finger.
3. Grasp the towel end and shift to a diagonal position. Wrap the remaining towel length around the back of the hand and insert thumb into the fold.
4. Continue wrapping motion around the thumb. Tuck the towel end into wrap at the back of the hand.

**Activity 5:** Have students practice cloth and paper towel wrapping techniques.

**5. Procedure 2 - The Neck Shave:** see textbook Procedure 14-2 on page 374.

**A. Overview**

1. May be included in the regular facial shave or following a haircut.
2. Involves shaving the neckline on both sides of the neck behind the ears and across the nape.

**B. Procedure**

1. Tuck a towel around the back of the neck.
2. Drape or towel: leave loose enough to facilitate access to the sides and bottom of the neckline.
3. Tuck a neckstrip or toweling into drape collar for wiping the blade of lather. Check for moles or blemishes.
4. Apply lather.
5. Shave the right side of the neckline using a freehand stroke, then the left side using a reverse backhand stroke. Use a freehand stroke to shave the nape area.
6. Clean neckline with toweling or neckstrip moistened with witch hazel, antiseptic, or warm water.
7. Remove the towel from around the neck and dry thoroughly.
8. Comb and style hair as desired by the client.

**Activity 6:** Have students partner with each other to practice the positions and strokes of a neck shave.

## 6. Customer Satisfaction

### A. Common Reasons for Finding Fault with a Shave Service

1. Dull or rough razor
2. Unclean hands, towels, or shaving cloth
3. Cold fingers
4. Heavy touch
5. Poorly heated towels
6. Lather that is either too cold or too hot
7. Glaring overhead lights
8. Unshaven hair patches
9. Scraping the skin and close shaving
10. Offensive body odor or foul breath of the barber

## 7. Facial Hair Design

**Activity 7:** Pre-planning required: Have students schedule a model for practice in mustache and beard design.

### A. Introduction

1. Barbers should be able to offer clients a full range of services for grooming facial hair.
2. Today's style is one of individuality.

### B. The Mustache

1. Worn primarily for personal adornment.
2. Care, artistry, and sensitivity to client's preferences are required for this service.
3. Corrective shaping and redesign helps clients with daily maintenance and trimming.
4. Mustache design
  - a. Choice of design depends on facial features, hair growth, and personal taste.
  - b. Mustache size should correspond to size of features; examples: large design for heavy features; smaller design for fine, small facial features.
5. Facial characteristics
  - a. Width of mouth
  - b. Size of nose
  - c. Shape of upper-lip area
  - d. Width of cheeks, jaw, and chin
  - e. Density of hair growth
6. General rule: Be guided by pattern of hair growth; avoid cutting into natural hairlines.
7. Additional guidelines
  - a. Large, coarse facial features: heavier-looking mustache
  - b. Prominent nose: medium to large mustache
  - c. Long, narrow face: narrow to medium mustache
  - d. Extra-large mouth: pyramid-shaped mustache
  - e. Extra-small mouth: medium, short mustache
  - f. Smallish, regular features: smaller, triangular mustache
  - g. Wide mouth with prominent upper lip: heavier handlebar or large, divided mustache.
  - h. Round face with regular features: semi-square mustache
  - i. Square face with prominent features: heavier, linear mustache with ends slightly curving downward

**C. Procedure 3 - Mustache Trim:** see textbook Procedure 14-3 on page 378.

1. Procedure
  - a. Drape the client as for a haircut service.
  - b. Consult with the client regarding shape preferences.
  - c. Trim the mustache to the desired length with shears or outliner. Check for evenness of length at the corners of the mouth.
  - d. Remove bulk from the mustache using shears or shear-over-comb technique.
  - e. Shape the mustache with a razor or outliner.
2. Additional mustache services
  - a. Waxing mustache ends
  - b. Penciling with temporary color
  - c. Coloring for overall color evenness or compatibility with scalp hair color

**D. The Beard**

1. Beards and goatees can balance facial features and correlate proportions of the head, face, and body.
2. Barber's personal preference whether to perform haircut or beard trim first
3. Beard design
  - a. Can emphasize pleasant facial features, minimize less desirable ones, and camouflage flaws.
  - b. Requires a good eye for balance and proportion of the beard.
  - c. Barbers are challenged to create an illusion of symmetry.
  - d. Designs may be drawn in eyebrow pencil prior to cutting the beard.
  - e. First trimming: advisable to leave the hair slightly longer than the desired end result.
    1. Helps to avoid cutting the hair too close to the skin.
    2. Leaves it long enough for re-trimming toward the end of the beard-design service.
  - f. Beard design and trimming: performed with a combination of shears, comb, outliner or clippers, and razor.

**E. Procedure 4 - The Beard Trim:** see textbook Procedure 14-4, page 380.

1. Procedure
  - a. Drape the client as for a haircut service.
  - b. Consult with the client as to his desired design of the beard. Determine any preferences regarding length, density (thickness), and shape.
  - c. With the client in an upright sitting position, use an eyebrow pencil to draw in the beard design (*optional*). Confer with the client as to his preferences and approval.
  - d. Adjust the headrest so the client's neck is supported while leaning his head back. The chair may also be reclined slightly or totally, depending on your preference for reaching areas under the chin. Remember to check the proportion and shape of the beard when the client is returned to a sitting position.
  - e. Place a towel underneath the chin to protect the client's neck from stray hairs (*optional*).
  - f. Trim excess hair using shear-over-comb or clipper-over-comb technique.
  - g. Create a design line with the outliner. Start in the center directly under the chin and outline the under part of the beard. Work to the right side of the face up to the sideburn and ear area, then repeat for the left side.
  - h. Outline the cheek and upper areas of the beard, blending with the sideburn area.
    - i. Using the shear-over-comb technique, taper and blend the beard from the outlined areas up to just under the bottom lip, mustache, and cheek areas.
    - j. Apply steam towel; lather areas to be shaved; shave carefully at the outline and wipe clean.
  - k. Return client to sitting position.
    - l. Wipe off any remaining lather or pencil marks. Apply aftershave or tonic lotion.
  - m. Trim and blend the mustache (see Procedure 14-4, step 10). Follow with razor work as necessary.

- n. Check and retouch the beard with shears and outliner wherever necessary.
  - o. Style or cut the hair as needed for a finished look (see Procedure 14-4, step 15).
2. Textbook Figures 14-15 to 14-25 show the progression of creating new mustache and beard designs.
  3. Clippers, comb, and outliner method
    - a. Achieves one overall length.
    - b. Most successful on beards with even density and texture.
    - c. All-over even cutting may produce whorls or patches, especially in wavy hair.
    - d. Detachable blades available for longer facial hair and fuller beards.
      1. Choose blade size close to the length of the beard. If more than a light trim is required, select the next shortest blade. Repeat as required until desired length is achieved.
      2. Always follow up with shears for the final trimming.

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

1. Discussed general sanitation and safety precautions associated with straight razor shaving.
2. Demonstrated the ability to perform cutting positions and strokes with a straight razor on a balloon (optional, but recommended).
3. Identified the 14 shaving areas of the face and illustrated them on a mannequin.
4. Demonstrated a facial shave (instructor).
5. Demonstrated a neck shave (instructor).
6. Performed a facial shave (students)
7. Performed a neck shave (students).
8. Demonstrated a beard and mustache trim (instructor).
9. Scheduled models for a facial shave and mustache and beard trim (students) (optional, but recommended).

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

1. What are three client characteristics that barbers should be aware of before beginning the shave service?  
**Answer:** Hair texture, hair growth patterns, and product sensitivity
2. List the steps to prepare a client for a facial shave.  
**Answer:**
  - a. Seat client comfortably in the chair.
  - b. Ask client to loosen his collar; drape client.
  - c. Change headrest cover and adjust it to the proper height.
  - d. Lower, adjust, and lock the chair to the proper height and level.
  - e. Wash and dry hands.
  - f. Lay a clean towel diagonally across client's chest.
  - g. Tuck the towel into the neckband of the drape; tuck a towel or neckstrip into neckband on top of drape and lay it across client's chest.
3. What are the effects that shaving cream has on facial hair?  
**Answer:** Cleanses the face, softens the hair, holds hair upright, and creates a smooth surface
4. What is the most effective way to rub lather into the beard?  
**Answer:** Brisk, rotary movements
5. What are the effects of hot towels on facial hair?  
**Answer:** Steaming softens the hair cuticles, lubricates by stimulating oil glands, and relaxes the client.

6. What are some skin conditions that may prevent a hot towel from being applied to the face?  
**Answer:** If the skin is sensitive, irritated, chapped, or blistered
7. What are the four razor positions and strokes used in shaving?  
**Answer:** Freehand, backhand, reverse freehand, and reverse backhand
8. Which razor positions and strokes are used to perform a facial shave?  
**Answer:** Freehand, backhand, and reverse freehand
9. When and where is the reverse backhand razor position and stroke used?  
**Answer:** When performing an outline or neck shave; at the sideburn, around the ear, and behind the ear on the client's left side.
10. What is the direction of the shaving strokes in respect to the grain of the hair?  
**Answer:** Shaving strokes are made with the grain of the hair, except when performing a once-over or close shave.
11. How many shaving areas are there on the face?  
**Answer:** 14
12. What is the difference between a standard shave and a once-over shave?  
**Answer:** The standard shave is performed by shaving with the grain the first time over and freehand shaving during the second time over; the once-over shave is performed by shaving a few more strokes across the grain with each shaving movement.
13. What are the final steps that should be performed after shaving?  
**Answer:**
- a. Apply light facial cream or moisturizing lotion with effleurage massage movements.
  - b. Apply a moderately warm towel over the face.
  - c. Remove the towel from the face.
  - d. Gently apply a toner or other mild astringent using cotton pledgets or soft tissue.
  - e. Remove the towel from the client's chest and place over client's face.
  - f. Pat dry the lower part, then the upper part, of the face. Remove the towel.
  - g. Prepare a towel wrap.
  - h. Sprinkle talcum powder on the towel and apply evenly to the face.
  - i. Slowly raise the chair to an upright position.
  - j. Perform a neck shave if requested.
  - k. Comb the hair as desired.
  - l. Wipe off loose hair, lather, or powder from client's face and clothing.
14. At what step during a shave might a facial be suggested to the client?  
**Answer:** Following the facial shave
15. How does a close shave differ from a standard shave?  
**Answer:** A close shave is the practice of shaving against the grain during the second-time-over phase; the standard shave is performed by shaving with the grain of the hair growth.
16. Why is a close shave considered undesirable?  
**Answer:** Close shaving might be undesirable because it may irritate the skin or lead to infection or ingrown hairs.
17. What is the primary reason that men wear mustaches?  
**Answer:** For personal adornment
18. What are important facial characteristics that should be used to determine a mustache design?  
**Answer:** Width of the mouth; size of the nose; shape of the upper-lip area; width of cheeks, jaw, and chin; and density of hair growth

19. What are the steps for trimming a mustache?

**Answer:**

- a. Drape client.
- b. Consult with client regarding shape preferences.
- c. Trim the mustache to the desired length with shears or outliner and check for even lengths at the corners of the mouth.
- d. Remove bulk from the mustache using shears or shear-over-comb technique.
- e. Shape the mustache with a razor or outliner.

20. Which tools are used in mustache and beard design?

**Answer:** Shears, comb, clippers and/or outliners, and razor

21. Why do some barbers prefer to cut and style the hair before performing a beard trim?

**Answer:** Some barbers prefer to cut and style the hair before performing a beard trim so that they can design and trim the beard in proportion to the haircut.

22. What are the steps used to perform a beard trim with shears, comb, and outliner?

**Answer:**

- a. Drape client.
- b. Consult with client about desired beard design.
- c. Use an eyebrow pencil to draw in the beard design (optional). Confer with client for approval.
- d. Adjust headrest to support client's neck.
- e. Place a towel underneath the chin (optional).
- f. Trim excess hair with shears and comb.
- g. Create a design line with the outliner in the center directly under the chin; outline the underside of the beard up to the sideburn areas.
- h. Outline cheek and upper areas of the beard and blend with the sideburn area.
- i. Use shear-over-comb technique to taper and blend the beard from the outlined areas up to just under the bottom lip, mustache, and cheek areas.
- j. Apply steam towel, lather areas to be shaved, shave the outline, and wipe clean.
- k. Return client to sitting position.
- l. Wipe off remaining lather or pencil marks. Apply aftershave lotion.
- m. Trim and blend the mustache and follow with razor work as necessary.
- n. Check and retouch the beard with shears and outliner.
- o. Style or cut the hair.

## ASSIGNMENTS

1. Read Chapter 15: Men's Haircutting and Styling.
2. Begin Workbook Chapter 15, Men's Haircutting and Styling; due date: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Schedule a model on which to perform facial shave.
4. Schedule a model on which to perform a mustache and beard design.

# Textbook Chapter Review Questions and Answers

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## Chapter 14: Shaving and Facial Hair Design

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1. Identify three client characteristics that should barbers be aware of before beginning the shave service.

*Hair texture, hair growth patterns, and product sensitivity*

2. List the steps to prepare the client for a shave.

*1. Seat the client comfortably in the chair.*

*2. Ask client to loosen his collar; drape client.*

*3. Change headrest cover and adjust it to the proper height.*

*4. Lower, adjust, and lock the chair to the proper height and level.*

*5. Wash and dry hands.*

*6. Lay a clean towel diagonally across the client's chest.*

*7. Tuck the towel into the neckband of the drape; tuck a towel or neckstrip into the neckband on top of the drape and lay it across the client's chest.*

3. What effect does shaving cream have on facial hair?

*Shaving cream cleanses the face, softens the hair, holds hair upright, and creates a smooth surface.*

4. Describe the most effective way to rub lather into the beard.

*Use brisk, rotary movements.*

5. What effect do hot towels have on facial hair?

*Steaming softens the hair cuticles, stimulates oil glands and thus lubricates the skin, and relaxes the client.*

6. Identify several skin conditions that may prohibit the application of hot steam towels.

*When the skin is sensitive, irritated, chapped, or blistered*

7. Identify the four razor holding positions or strokes.

*Freehand, backhand, reverse freehand, and reverse backhand*

8. What three razor strokes are used in facial shaving?

*Freehand, backhand, and reverse freehand*

9. Shaving strokes should be performed in what relation to the grain of the hair?

*Shaving strokes are made with the grain of the hair, except when performing a once-over or close shave.*

10. Identify the number of shaving areas on the face.

*14*

11. Explain the difference between a standard shave and a once-over shave.

*The standard shave is performed by shaving in the direction of hair growth (with the grain). The once-over shave is performed by shaving a few more strokes across the grain with each shaving movement.*



12. List the finishing steps of a facial shave.

1. *Apply light facial cream or moisturizing lotion with effleurage massage movements.*
2. *Apply a moderately warm towel over the face.*
3. *Remove the towel from the face.*
4. *Gently apply a toner or other mild astringent using cotton pledgets or soft tissue.*
5. *Remove the towel from the client's chest and place over the client's face.*
6. *Pat dry the lower part, then the upper part, of the face. Remove the towel.*
7. *Prepare a towel wrap.*
8. *Sprinkle talcum powder on the towel and apply evenly to the face.*
9. *Slowly raise the chair to an upright position.*
10. *Perform a neck shave if requested.*
11. *Comb the hair as desired.*
12. *Wipe off loose hair, lather, or powder from the client's face and clothing.*

13. Identify at what step of the shave a facial might be suggested to the client.

*Following the facial shave*

14. Explain how a close shave differs from a standard shave and why it may be undesirable.

*A close shave is the practice of shaving against the grain during the second-time-over phase; the standard shave is performed by shaving with the grain of the hair growth. Close shaving might be undesirable because it may irritate the skin or lead to infection or ingrown hairs.*

15. List the important characteristics used to determine a mustache design.

*Width of the mouth; size of the nose; shape of the upper lip area; the width of cheeks, jaw, and chin; and density of hair growth*

16. Explain why some barbers prefer to cut and style the hair before performing a beard trim service.

*Some barbers prefer to cut and style the hair before the beard trim to better balance the length and fullness of the beard with the hairstyle.*

## Test—Chapter 14

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### SHAVING AND FACIAL HAIR DESIGN

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

- When shaving a client, professional barbers use warm lather and a/an:
  - disposable safety razor
  - straight razor
  - safety razor
  - electric razor
- Individual variables that must be considered before performing a shave *do not* include:
  - hair texture
  - product sensitivity
  - hair growth patterns
  - hair color
- All of the following may cause ingrown hairs *except*:
  - excessively close shaving
  - shear cutting
  - excessive pressure
  - improper use of tweezers, razor, or trimmers
- When shaving a client, some states may require the use of:
  - protective gloves
  - goggles
  - safety razors
  - shaving gel
- The correct angle of cutting the beard with a straight razor is called the:
  - freehand stroke
  - backhand stroke
  - cutting stroke
  - reverse freehand stroke
- To achieve the best cutting stroke, the razor must glide over the surface at an angle:
  - against the grain of the hair
  - with the grain of the hair
  - across the grain of the hair
  - diagonal to the grain of the hair
- The razor should glide over the surface with the point of the razor:
  - behind the hand
  - tilted up
  - leading
  - tilted down
- The number of razor positions and strokes is:
  - two
  - three
  - four
  - five
- The number of razor positions and strokes used in a facial shave is:
  - two
  - three
  - four
  - five
- Some states may prohibit the use of:
  - changeable-blade straight razors
  - conventional straight razors
  - disposable razors
  - razor shapers
- A gliding stroke directed toward the barber is used with the:
  - freehand stroke
  - backhand stroke
  - cutting stroke
  - any stroke

12. A gliding stroke directed away from the barber is used with the:
  - a) freehand stroke
  - b) backhand stroke
  - c) cutting stroke
  - d) reverse freehand stroke
13. The reverse freehand stroke is directed:
  - a) backwards
  - b) upward
  - c) sideways
  - d) diagonally
14. The holding position of the razor for the reverse backhand is:
  - a) the same as the backhand
  - b) like the reverse freehand
  - c) the opposite of the backhand
  - d) different from the backhand
15. The difference between the backhand and reverse backhand position is that the barber's elbow is:
  - a) positioned downward
  - b) positioned upward
  - c) positioned downward closer to the body with the forearm held upward
  - d) positioned upward with the forearm held downward
16. The reverse backhand stroke is used only for shaving the:
  - a) back of neck
  - b) sideburn and side of neck
  - c) front hairline
  - d) nape area
17. A professional shave consists of:
  - a) preparation and shaving
  - b) steaming and shaving
  - c) preparation, shaving, and finishing
  - d) shaving and finishing
18. Two important steps in preparing a client for a shave are:
  - a) lathering and steaming
  - b) steaming and a facial
  - c) lathering and finishing
  - d) steaming and shaving
19. Warm shaving lather is usually produced in a/an:
  - a) lathering cup
  - b) electric latherizer
  - c) aerosol can
  - d) mustache cup
20. When completing each shaving movement, the once-over shave requires extra strokes:
  - a) against the grain of the hair
  - b) with the grain of the hair
  - c) across the grain of the hair
  - d) diagonal to the grain of the hair
21. Close shaving is the practice of shaving the beard during the second time over:
  - a) against the grain of the hair
  - b) with the grain of the hair
  - c) across the grain of the hair
  - d) diagonal to the grain of the hair
22. The order that products are applied in the final steps in a facial shave is:
  - a) moisturizer, powder, toner
  - b) toner, moisturizer, powder
  - c) moisturizer, toner, powder
  - d) toner, powder, moisturizer
23. To remove all traces of powder, lather, and loose hair, the barber uses a:
  - a) blow-dryer
  - b) towel wrap
  - c) neckstrip
  - d) haircutting cape

24. Shaving both sides of the neck below the ears and across the nape is called a/an:
- a) outline shave
  - b) nape shave
  - c) neck shave
  - d) shave line
25. Lather is rubbed into the beard with the:
- a) knuckles and palms
  - b) palms and wrists
  - c) nail tips
  - d) cushions of the fingertips
26. A client may find fault with a shave if the barber:
- a) wears a clean uniform
  - b) has foul breath
  - c) has no body odor
  - d) is professional
27. Lathering the face for shaving serves to keep facial hairs:
- a) in an erect position
  - b) flat against the skin
  - c) softened in the follicle
  - d) relaxed
28. Hot towels should not be used in the shaving procedure when the facial skin is:
- a) smooth and soft
  - b) cleanly shaved
  - c) chapped or blistered
  - d) coarse and tough
29. The choice of a suitable mustache design depends on all of the following *except*:
- a) the client's facial features
  - b) the client's personal taste
  - c) the client's hair growth
  - d) the barber's preference
30. Mustache and beard design should depend on the client's facial features and:
- a) hair growth pattern
  - b) the latest trends
  - c) style of the month
  - d) the length of the hair
31. Cutting into the natural hairlines of beards and mustaches too deeply can:
- a) minimize daily maintenance
  - b) decrease daily maintenance
  - c) increase daily maintenance
  - d) not affect daily maintenance
32. Men may choose to wear a beard or goatee to:
- a) balance facial features
  - b) balance the face, head, and body features
  - c) satisfy personal preference
  - d) a, b, or c
33. When creating a beard design line, begin:
- a) at the left sideburn
  - b) in the upper cheek areas
  - c) at the right sideburn
  - d) in the center directly under the chin
34. Clipper-cut one-length beard trims are most successful on clients whose beards are:
- a) even in density and texture
  - b) fine and thin
  - c) thin and coarse
  - d) curly and sparse
35. While shaving with the dominant hand, the opposite hand stretches the skin:
- a) toward the razor
  - b) away from the razor
  - c) parallel to the razor
  - d) diagonal to the razor

36. If a slight cut or scratch occurs during the shave service, apply a/an:
- a) toner
  - b) antiseptic or liquid styptic
  - c) talcum powder
  - d) astringent
37. Mustaches should be trimmed and shaped before all of the following *except* the:
- a) shave service
  - b) lathering process
  - c) steaming process
  - d) haircut service
38. Ingrown hairs are a common problem of:
- a) straight hair
  - b) wavy hair
  - c) coarse hair
  - d) curly hair
39. The number of shaving areas on the face is:
- a) 4
  - b) 6
  - c) 14
  - d) 16
40. The position and stroke used most often during a facial shave is the:
- a) freehand stroke
  - b) backhand stroke
  - c) reverse freehand stroke
  - d) reverse backhand stroke

## Answer Key—Chapter 14

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### SHAVING AND FACIAL HAIR DESIGN

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b  | 11. a | 21. a | 31. c |
| 2. d  | 12. b | 22. c | 32. d |
| 3. b  | 13. b | 23. b | 33. d |
| 4. a  | 14. a | 24. c | 34. a |
| 5. c  | 15. c | 25. d | 35. b |
| 6. b  | 16. b | 26. b | 36. b |
| 7. c  | 17. c | 27. a | 37. d |
| 8. c  | 18. a | 28. c | 38. d |
| 9. b  | 19. b | 29. d | 39. c |
| 10. b | 20. c | 30. a | 40. a |

# Supplement 14.0

## SHAVING AREAS OF THE FACE

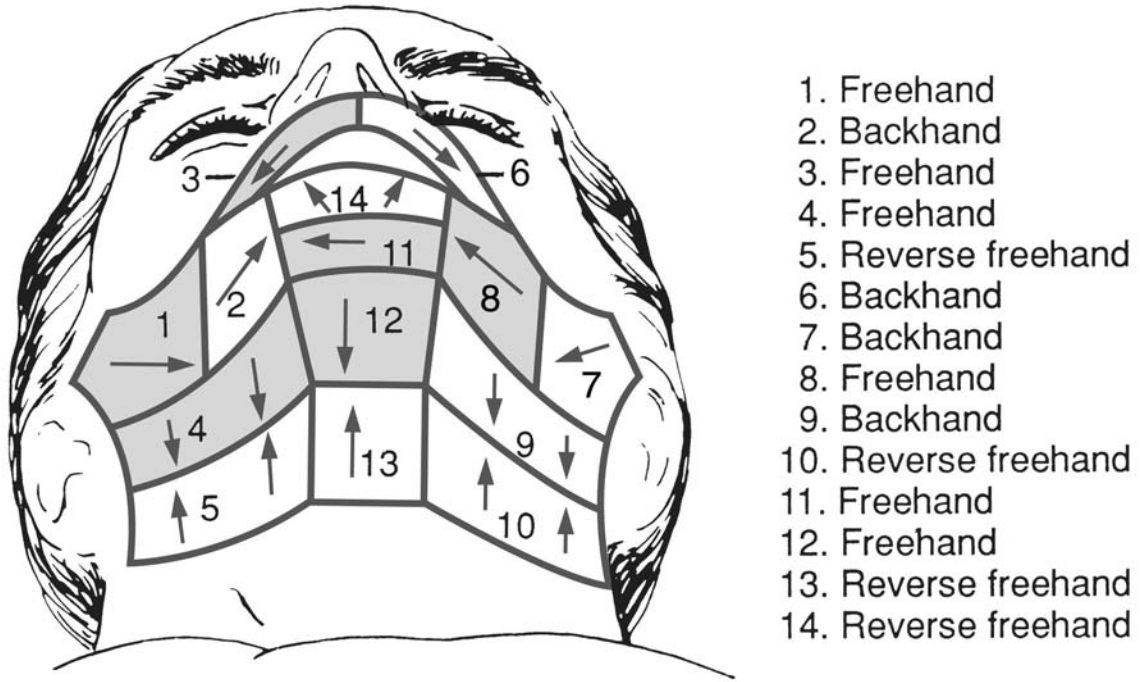


Figure 14-6 Diagram of shaving areas of the face.



Figure 14-7 Diagram of shaving areas on the right side of the face.

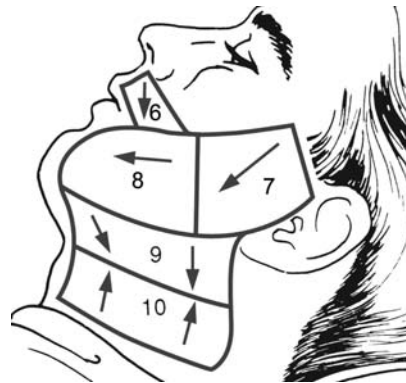


Figure 14-8 Diagram of shaving areas on the left side of the face.



# Supplement 14.1

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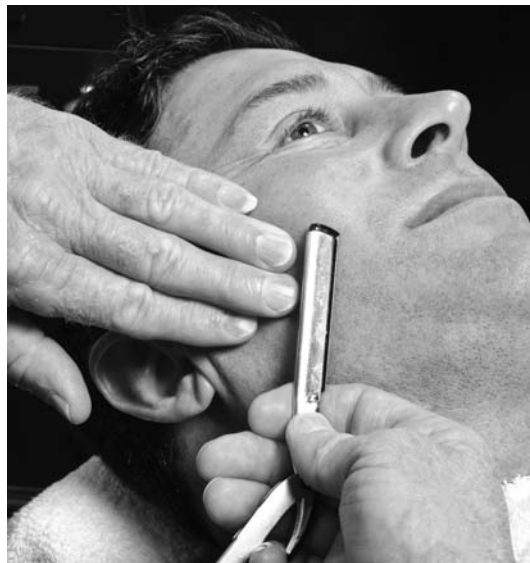
## FREEHAND STROKE



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**Figure 14-4** Holding position of razor for freehand stroke.

## BACKHAND STROKE



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**Figure 14-9** Backhand holding position.

## Supplement 14.2

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### REVERSE FREEHAND STROKE



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**Figure 14-11** Reverse freehand stroke.

## Supplement 14.3

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### REVERSE BACKHAND STROKE



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**Figure 14-12** Reverse backhand stroke.