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# NAIL TIPS AND WRAPS

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

## LO 1

In addition to your basic manicure table set up, identify any supplies that are needed for nail tip application and explain their use.

## LO 2

Name and describe the three types of nail tips available, and describe the importance of correctly fitting nail tips.

## LO 3

Demonstrate the stop, rock, and hold method of applying nail tips.

## LO 4

Explain a few methods of applying nail tips.

## LO 5

List the types of fabrics used in nail wraps and explain the benefits of using each.

## LO 6

Describe the main difference between performing the two-week fabric wrap maintenance and the four-week fabric wrap maintenance.

## LO 7

Demonstrate how to remove fabric wraps and what to avoid.

## OUTLINE

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ABOUT NAIL TIPS 928

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WRAPS 931

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One of the most popular services that a cosmetologist can offer clients is the opportunity to wear beautiful nails in an almost endless variety of lengths and strengths.

Regardless of whether a client is interested in wearing long, medium, or short nails, she may decide to have nail tips applied over her natural nails for strength and durability. Once a tip is applied, she will have an opportunity to choose from a variety of products that can be layered over the natural nail and the tip to further secure the strength of the nail and its beauty.

why study

## NAIL TIPS AND WRAPS?

**Cosmetologists should have a thorough understanding of nail tips and wraps because:**

- > Offering nail extension and wrap services expands your service offerings and enables clients to have a “one stop shop” experience in your salon.
- > Learning the proper technique for applying and removing nail tips will help your client keep her natural nails in the best possible health and condition.
- > Understanding the types and uses of nail wraps will enable you to determine the appropriate wrap for your clients’ specific needs.
- > Learning how to safely and correctly apply, maintain, and remove nail tips and wraps will ensure your clients’ happiness and loyalty.

*After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:*

- LO 1 In addition to your basic manicure table set up, identify any supplies that are needed for nail tip application and explain their use.
- LO 2 Name and describe the three types of nail tips available, and describe the importance of correctly fitting nail tips.
- LO 3 Demonstrate the stop, rock, and hold method of applying nail tips.
- LO 4 Explain a few methods of applying nail tips.

## Learn All You Need to Know About Nail Tips

**Nail tips** are plastic, pre-molded nails shaped from a tough polymer made from **acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)** (ak-ruh-loh-NAHY-tril byoo-tuh-DAH-eeen STAHY-reen) plastic. They are adhered to

the natural nail to add extra length and to serve as a support for nail enhancement products. Tips are combined with an **overlay**, a layer of any kind of nail enhancement product that is applied over the natural nail and tip application for added strength. Nail tips that do not have the reinforcement provided by the overlay are not long-wearing and can break easily.

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need an abrasive board; buffer block; tip adhesive; **tip cutter**, an implement similar to a nail clipper and designed for use on nail tips; **nail dehydrator**, a substance used to remove surface moisture and tiny amounts of oil left on the natural nail plate; and a variety of nail tips for the nail tip application (**figure 27-1**).

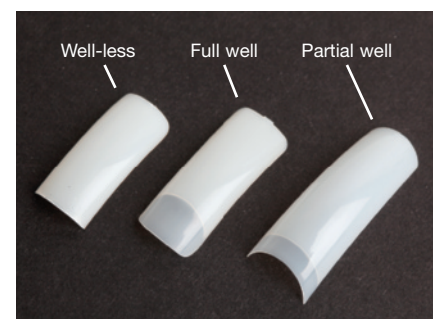
Many nail tips have a shallow depression called a “well” that serves as the point of contact with the nail plate. The **position stop**, the point where the free edge of the natural nail meets the tip, is where the tip is adhered to the nail. If you are using nail tips, you should use your abrasive to shape the free edges of the natural nails to match the shape of the nail tip to the stop point. This will provide a better fit and longer wear of the tip. There are various types of nail tips including partial well, full well, and well-less (no well at all) (**figure 27-2**).

Nail tips are available in many sizes, colors, and shapes, making it easy to fit each client with precisely the right size and shape tip. Tips can be purchased in large containers of 100 to 500 pieces, as well as in various individual refill sizes. With such a wide assortment, it is easy to fit each client correctly. Make sure when fitting tips to your client that the tips you choose cover the nail plate from sidewall to sidewall exactly. Do not make the mistake of using a tip that is narrower than the nail plate. This can cause the tip to crack at the sides or split down the middle.

Rather than attempting to force a too-small tip onto the nail, it is better to use a slightly larger tip and use an abrasive board to tailor the tip before applying it. You can also trim and bevel the well area before applying the tip to the nail, which can save you blending time. Nail tips



**figure 27-1**  
Supplies needed for nail tip application (clockwise): a) brush-on resin; b) nail dehydrator; c) tip cutters; d) block buffer; e) abrasive file; f) nail tips; g) tip adhesive.



**figure 27-2**  
Nail tips (from left to right): well-less, full well, partial well.





## DID YOU KNOW?

Do not use fingernail or toenail clippers to cut tips. Cutting the tip with these clippers will weaken the tip and cause it to crack. Use a professional tip cutter for a quick, precise cut.

that are pre-beveled require much less filing on the natural nail after application. This also lessens the potential for damage to the natural nail.

The bonding agent used to secure the nail tip to the natural nail is called **nail tip adhesive**. Adhesives can be purchased in either tubes or brush-on containers and are available in several different forms, depending on the thicknesses of the adhesive. For instance, gel adhesives, sometimes referred to as *resin*, are the thickest adhesives and require more time to dry than fast-setting, thinner adhesives, which dry in about five seconds.

Nail adhesives usually come in either a tube with a pointed applicator tip, a one-drop applicator, or as a brush-on. Use care when opening adhesive containers—always point the opening away from your face and away from your client. Cosmetologists and their clients should always wear eye protection when using and handling nail tip adhesives. Even the smallest amount of adhesive in the eyes can be very dangerous and may cause serious injury.

## Application of Nail Tips

When using nail adhesive to apply a nail tip to a client, there are a few methods of application.

For a faster, almost immediate set, place enough adhesive on the nail plate to cover the area where the tip will be placed and apply the tip to the nail. You also can use a thin brush-on adhesive and cover the entire nail, then press the tip into it. For a little more time to adjust the tip before it sets, apply the adhesive to the well of the tip, and then apply to the natural nail. This will also ensure there are fewer air bubbles trapped in the adhesive. In either instance, do not apply too much: Less is more when it comes to nail tip adhesives! Do not let adhesive run onto the skin.

When securing the tip to the natural nail, use the stop, rock, and hold method to avoid air bubbles and promote proper adhesion. To perform this method, approach the edge of the nail with the tip at a 45-degree angle. As you slide the tip onto the nail, find the *stop* against the free edge at. Rock the tip on slowly by applying steady pressure as you push the tip down to release any air pockets. Hold the tip in place for five to ten



seconds until the adhesive has dried. This technique also works on well-less tips, followed by positioning on the nail plate and holding it in place for five to ten seconds until the adhesive hardens.

If you applied tips with a well, you will still need additional blending. The contact area will need to be reduced with an abrasive, so that the tip blends in with the natural nail. With a perfect tip application, there should be no visible line where the natural nail stops and the tip begins. To make them match with the surface of the natural nail plate, be sure to take care while filing and blending as this step can cause damage to the natural nail plate if done improperly. Using a medium- to fine-grit file or buffing block file (180 grit or higher), carefully smooth the contact area down until it is flush with the natural nail. Make sure to keep your buffer (or board) flat to the nail as you blend the tip. Never hold the file at an angle because the edge of abrasive may gouge the nail plate and damage it. After you finish blending, remove the shine from the rest of the tip.

**P 27-1** Nail Tip Application *See page 935*

*After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:*

- LO 5** List the types of fabrics used in nail wraps, and explain the benefits of using each.

## Explore the Uses of Nail Wraps

Any method of securing a layer of fabric or paper on and around the nail tip to ensure its strength and durability is called a **nail wrap**. Nail wraps are one type of overlay that can be used over nail tips. Nail wraps are also used to repair or strengthen natural nails or to create nail extensions.

Before applying tips, wraps, or any enhancement service, preparation of the natural nail should include removing the shine with a fine abrasive buffer (240 grit), cleansing the nail, and applying a nail dehydrator. If you accidentally touch or contaminate the freshly prepped natural nail, you must clean it again and reapply nail dehydrator.

Following nail preparation, a **nail wrap resin** is used to coat and secure fabric wraps to the natural nail and nail tip. Wrap resins are made from **cyanoacrylate** (st-an-oh-AH-cry-late), a specialized acrylic monomer that has excellent adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in seconds. The wrap resin is meant to penetrate the fabric and adhere it to the nail surface. Wrap resin will not easily penetrate fibers that are contaminated with oil, and those strands become visible in the clear coating. Thus, it is best not to touch the fabric more than you must.

An alternate way to handle the fabric as you adhere and adjust it on the nail is to use a 6" × 4" piece of flexible plastic sheet—a sandwich plastic bag works great—to press fabric onto the nail plate. This will

prevent the transfer of oil and debris from your fingers. Changing to an unused portion of the plastic for each finger is necessary. Run this plastic sheet from the cuticle to the free edge after each resin application to ensure that the wrap resin is evenly distributed. This will help prevent air bubbles or areas of bare fabric. Once the fabric is saturated with wrap resin, it will appear almost invisible. (Linen wrap fabric will remain visible because it is quite thick.)

**Fabric wrap** is a nail wrap made of silk, linen, or fiberglass. Fabric wraps are the most popular type of nail wrap because of their durability. Fabric wraps are cut to cover the surface of the natural nail and the nail tip and are laid onto a layer of wrap resin to build and strengthen the enhancement.

Fabric wraps may be purchased in swatches, rolls, or in packages of pre-cut pieces—some with and some without adhesive backing.

The wrap material is the heart of a nail wrap system and gives this system its unique properties. Nail wraps can be used as an overlay to strengthen natural nails or to strengthen a nail tip application.

- **Silk wraps** are made from a thin natural material with a tight weave that becomes transparent when wrap resin is applied. A silk wrap is lightweight and has a smooth appearance when applied to the nail.
- **Linen wraps** are made from a closely woven, heavy material. It is much thicker and bulkier than other types of wrap fabrics. Nail adhesives do not penetrate linen as easily as silk or fiberglass. Because a linen wrap is opaque, even after wrap resin is applied, a colored polish must be used to cover it completely. Linen is used because it is considered to be the strongest wrap fabric.
- **Fiberglass wraps** are made from a very thin synthetic mesh with a loose weave. The loose weave makes it easy to use and allows the wrap resin to penetrate, which improves adhesion. Even though fiberglass is not as strong as linen or silk, it can create a durable nail enhancement.
- **Paper wraps** are temporary nail wraps made of very thin paper. Paper was one of the very first materials used to create wraps. They are quite simple to use, but they do not have the strength and durability of fabric wraps. For this reason, paper wraps are considered a temporary service and need to be completely replaced each time your client comes in for maintenance. Paper wraps were popular before the 1990s but are rarely used now, having been replaced with silk and fiberglass products.

A **wrap resin accelerator**, also known as *activator*, acts as the dryer that speeds up the hardening process of the wrap resin or adhesive overlay. Wrap resin accelerator is a product specially designed to help any cyanoacrylate glue or wrap resin dry more quickly. Use wrap resin accelerator according to manufacturer's instructions. Keep the wrap resin accelerator off skin to prevent overexposure to the product.

Activators come in several different forms: brush-on bottle, pump spray-on, and aerosol. Activator will dissipate in about two minutes after being applied; during this time, do not apply additional wrap resin or you may find that the activator on the nail causes the wrap resin to harden on the brush, tip of the bottle, or extender. Activator also does not need to be



applied after every layer of adhesive. This is an optional step; activator can be used as needed.

In addition to your chosen wrap material, you will need wrap resin and resin accelerator, nail buffer and file, small scissors, plastic, and tweezers to perform a nail wrap overlay (figure 27-3).

**P 27-2** Nail Wrap Application See page 937

After reading the next few sections, you will be able to:

**LO 6** Describe the main difference between performing the two-week fabric wrap maintenance and the four-week fabric wrap maintenance.

**LO 7** Demonstrate how to remove fabric wraps and what to avoid.

## Carry Out Nail Wrap Maintenance, Repair, and Removal

Fabric wraps need regular maintenance to keep them looking fresh. In this section, you will learn how to maintain fabric wraps after two weeks and after four weeks. You also will learn how to repair cracks and to remove nail wraps when necessary.

### Nail Wrap Maintenance

Nail wraps must have consistent maintenance after the initial application.

**Maintenance** is the term used for when a nail enhancement needs to be serviced after two or more weeks from the initial application of the nail enhancement product. The maintenance service actually accomplishes two goals: It allows the cosmetologist to 1) apply the enhancement product onto the new growth of nail, commonly referred to as a *fill* or a *backfill*; and 2) structurally correct the nail to ensure its strength, shape, and durability—this is commonly referred to as a *rebalance*.

In a two-week fabric maintenance only resin is applied to the new growth area, where as a four-week fabric maintenance may need the additional stress strip on the new growth area to keep it strong. The maintenance is necessary for the nail's beauty and durability.

**P 27-3** Two-week Fabric Wrap Maintenance See page 940

**figure 27-3**

Supplies needed for nail wrap application (from top to bottom, left to right): a) building resin b) nail dehydrator c) activator d) tweezers e) tip cutters f) tip adhesive g) nail tips h) block buffer i) fiberglass j) abrasive file k) fabric scissors l) plastic sheet m) lint-free wipes.



## Fabric Wrap Repair

There are circumstances when nail wraps will need to be repaired. In those cases, small pieces of fabric can be used to strengthen a weak point in the nail or to repair a break in the nail.

A **stress strip** is a strip of fabric cut to 1/8-inch (3.12 mm) in length and applied to strengthen a weak point in the nail. A stress strip can be applied across the apex area during the initial wrap application. In this instance, it helps build the arch in the nail and also adds strength. After the stress strip is applied, cover with resin, use activator, and then apply the full fabric strip that overlays the entire nail. Stress strips at the apex are usually only applied when using a thin fabric such as silk or paper. Thin fabrics sometimes need extra strength, and because they are thin, the overlay does not appear too bulky. You would not want to do this technique with linen. A stress strip can also be used to repair or strengthen a weak point in a nail enhancement.

A **repair patch** is a piece of fabric cut to completely cover a crack or break in the nail. Use the four-week fabric wrap maintenance procedure to apply the repair patch.

**P 27-4** Four-week Fabric Wrap Maintenance *See page 943*

## Fabric Wrap Removal

There may be times when a client would like to have their nail wraps removed. When this occurs, it is important to remove the wraps as carefully as possible so as not to damage the nail plate. Nail wraps are removed by immersing the entire enhancement into a small glass bowl filled with acetone. Wait for the nail wrap to melt away, and then gently and carefully slide the softened wrap material away from the nail with a wooden pusher. Never nip off the nail tip! This may lead to damage of the nail plate by pulling off layers of the natural nail and can break the seal of the remainder of the enhancement.

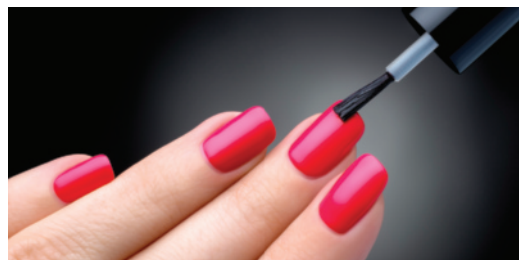
Always suggest a manicure after removal of an enhancement to rehydrate the natural nail and cuticle.

**P 27-5** Nail Tip & Fabric Wrap Removal *See page 946*

### **?** DID YOU KNOW?

#### Host Nail Fashion Nights

Whoever coined the phrase, “Seeing is believing,” must have known that people are more likely to purchase something familiar. To acquaint customers firsthand with the latest manicure looks, try hosting a nail fashion night. For a \$10.00 to \$16.00 admission fee, you can showcase the latest nail looks by giving each attendee a manicure—using the season’s most popular fashion colors and hottest new products, of course (**figure 27-4**). To top off the evening, offer each client a nail care fashion kit that includes trial-size products and a gift certificate for 10 to 15 percent off the next nail care purchase or service. Spending an entire night focused on the products creates a buzz about them and shows clients how to use them. The sample size gets them hooked and the gift certificate gives them an incentive to return to you.



**figure 27-4**  
Host a nail fashion night to introduce customers to the season’s most popular colors, latest manicure looks and newest products.

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# NAIL TIP APPLICATION

## IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need the following supplies for the Nail Tip Application procedure:

- Abrasive boards
- Buffer block
- Nail dehydrator
- Nail tip adhesive
- Nail tips
- Tip cutter

## PREPARATION

Perform:

**P 25-1** Pre-Service Procedure See page 880

## PROCEDURE



**1** Clean the nails and remove existing polish.



**2** Gently push back the eponychium, using a wooden stick, pusher, or other suitable implement, and carefully remove the cuticle tissue from the nail plate.

**3** File the free edge of the nails, if needed. Use your 180-grit abrasive or higher to shape the free edges of the natural nails so they match the shape of the nail tip to the stop point.

**4** Buff very lightly over the nail plate with a medium-fine abrasive (180- to 240-grit) to remove the shine caused by natural oil and contaminants on the surface of the nail plate. Remove the dust with a clean, dry nail brush.



**5** Apply nail dehydrator. Be careful not to touch the natural nail with your fingers as any deposit of oils from your fingers could cause lifting of the overlay after it is applied.





6 Choose properly-sized tips for your client's nail plate and ensure they cover the nail plate from sidewall to sidewall. Put all of the pre-tailored and pre-sized tips in the order of finger position, in front of your client.



7 Use nail adhesive to apply the properly-sized tips to your client by either applying the adhesive to the natural nail or to the well of the tip.



8 Secure the tips onto the client's natural nail using the stop, rock, and hold method.



9 Trim the nail tips to the desired length using a tip cutter.



10 If you applied tips with a well, additional blending will be needed. Carefully blend the nail tip with a 180 grit file and buffing block (180- to 240-grit), to carefully smooth the contact area down until it is flush with the natural nail. After you finish blending, remove the shine from the rest of the tip.



11 Use caution as you shape the nail tip with a 180-grit abrasive. The nail tip contact point is very thin and can break.

12 Your nail tip application process is now complete. Although your client's tips blend with her natural nails, tips should not be worn without an additional nail overlay such as wraps because tips will not be strong enough to wear alone.



13 Complete set of applied nail tips.

## POST-SERVICE

Complete:

**P** 25-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 884*

# NAIL WRAP APPLICATION



## IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need the following supplies for the Nail Wrap Application procedure:

- Adhesive-backed fabric
- Nail dehydrator
- Small scissors
- Wrap resin
- Nail buffer
- Small piece of plastic
- Tweezers (optional)
- Wrap resin accelerator

## PREPARATION

Perform:

**P 25-1** Pre-Service Procedure *See page 880*

## PROCEDURE

- 1 Clean the nails and remove existing polish.
- 2 Push back the eponychium and remove the cuticle.



- 3 File the free edge of the nails, if needed. Use your 180-grit abrasive or higher to shape the free edges of the natural nails so they match the shape of the nail wrap to the stop point.

- 4 Lightly buff the nail plate with a medium-fine buffer (180-grit to 240-grit) to remove shine caused by the oil found on the natural nail plate. Remove the dust with a clean, dry, disinfected nail brush.



5 Apply a nail dehydrator onto the nail plate.



6 Apply nail tips, if desired. Refer to **Procedure 27-1, Nail Tip Application.**



7 Before removing the backing on the fabric, cut it to the approximate width and shape of the nail entire nail surface. Place custom-cut fabric strips in a row according to the order they will be applied. You may also cut stress strips now if needed to cover the apex area.

Alternatively, if you use pre-cut fabric, pre-size the pre-cut fabric for each nail.

8 Begin with the pinky finger of the left hand and apply the wrap resin to the entire surface of the nail and tip on all 10 fingers. Once completed, return to the first finger to apply the fabric wraps. (If you plan to apply the optional stress strip at the apex area, do this now following the same directions as step 9 to 12.)



9 Remove the backing from the fabric, and gently fit the fabric over the nail plate, covering the entire nail (use a pair of tweezers to apply the fabric if desired), keeping it 1/16-inch (1.59 mm) away from the sidewall and eponychium. Use a small piece of thick plastic to press the fabric onto the nail and to smooth it out.



10 Once the fabric is secure on the nail, use small scissors to trim the fabric 1/16-inch (1.59 mm) away from sidewalls and the free edge. Trimming fabric slightly smaller than the nail plate prevents fabric from lifting and separating from the nail plate.



11 Draw a thin coat of wrap resin down the center of the nail using the extender tip or brush. Press the plastic against the nail at the cuticle and slide down to the free edge to evenly distribute the resin.



12 Use wrap resin accelerator to dry the resin.





13 Apply and spread a second coat of wrap resin; seal the free edge to prevent lifting and tip separation.



14 Apply wrap resin accelerator.

15 Use a fine (240-grit) abrasive to shape and refine the surface and perimeter. Then, buff the nail wrap with a fine 240 grit buffer to produce a shine. Avoid buffing excessively or for too long, as this can wear through the wrap and weaken it. Remove any dust with a clean, dry, disinfected nail brush.



16 If the client prefers, buff to a high shine with a fine (350-grit or higher) shiner buffer.

17 Apply cuticle oil, and then thoroughly wash the nail enhancements. Then apply hand lotion or massage oil and massage the hands and arms.

18 Remove traces of oil using a lint-free wipe with cleanser or non-acetone polish remover.

19 Polish the nails.



20 Finished look.

## POST-SERVICE

Complete:

**P** 25-2 Post-Service Procedure See page 884

# TWO-WEEK FABRIC WRAP MAINTENANCE



## IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need the following supplies for the Two-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance procedure:

- Abrasive buffer or file
- Nail dehydrator
- Wrap resin
- Wrap resin accelerator

## PREPARATION

Perform:

**P 25-1** Pre-Service Procedure *See page 880*

## PROCEDURE

- 1 Use a non-acetone polish remover to remove existing nail polish and to avoid damaging nail wraps. Acetone will break down the wrap resin too quickly.
- 2 Clean the natural nails.
- 3 Push back the eponychium. If needed, shorten the free edges of the nails with a 180 grit file.



- 4 Gently file the surface of the wrap nail, including the exposed nail plate with a 180 to 240 grit file.



- 5 Remove the dust with a clean, dry nylon nail brush. Proceed to cleanse the nails with a surface cleanser and lint-free wipe. Then apply nail dehydrator to new, natural nail growth area on all 10 nails. Repeat on the right hand.



6 Apply a small amount of nail wrap resin to the area of new nail growth, and then continue to spread the wrap resin to the rest of the nail, taking care to avoid touching the skin. Do this for all 10 nails.



7 Spray, brush, or drop on a wrap resin accelerator that is specifically designed to work with the product you are using. Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Keep the wrap resin accelerator off skin to prevent over-exposure to the product.

8 Apply a second coat of wrap resin to the entire nail plate to strengthen and reseal the nail wrap.



9 Apply a second coat of wrap resin accelerator. Throughout steps 6 through 9 check to make sure the resin is evenly distributed and there are no air bubbles or bare fabric.

10 Use a medium-fine abrasive over the surface of the nail wrap to remove any imperfections, starting with the free edge and then the ridge.



11 If your client prefers, buff to a high shine with a fine-grit buffer (350-grit or higher). Remove any dust with a clean, dry, disinfected nail brush.

12 Apply cuticle oil. Have the client wash and dry their hands. Apply hand lotion or massage oil, and then massage the client's hands and arms.





13 Remove traces of oil using a lint-free wipe with cleanser or non-acetone polish remover.

14 Polish the nails.



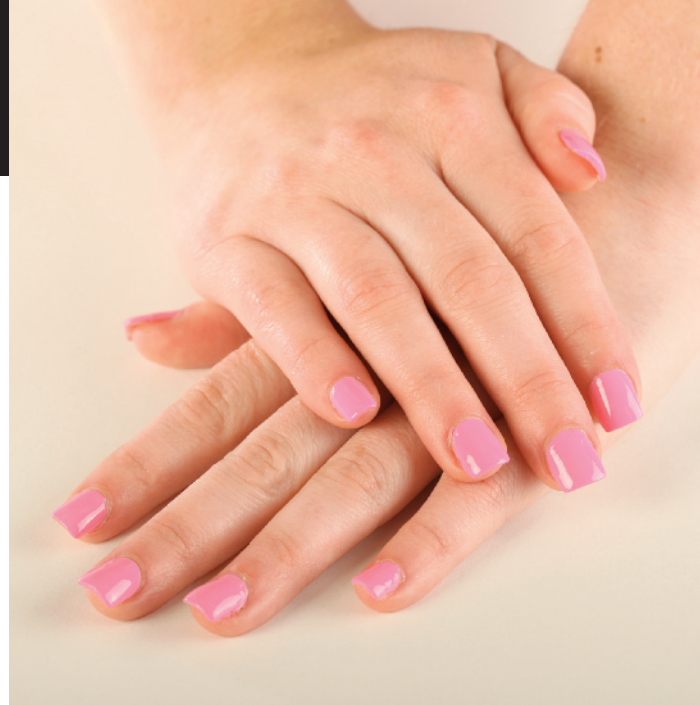
15 Finished Look.

## POST-SERVICE

Complete:

P 25-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 884*

# FOUR-WEEK FABRIC WRAP MAINTENANCE



## IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need the following supplies for the Four-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance procedure:

- Abrasive buffer or file
- Nail dehydrator
- Small scissors
- Wrap resin
- Adhesive-backed fabric
- Small piece of plastic
- Tweezers (optional)
- Wrap resin accelerator

## PREPARATION

Perform:

**P 25-1** Pre-Service Procedure *See page 880*

## PROCEDURE

- 1 Use a non-acetone polish remover to remove existing nail polish and to avoid damaging nail wraps. Acetone will break down the wrap resin too quickly.
- 2 Push back the eponychium and remove any loosened cuticle.
- 3 Use a medium- to fine-grit abrasive (180- to 240-grit) to carefully refine the nail surface of the nail until there is no obvious line of demarcation between new growth and fabric wrap. Gently file away any small pieces of fabric that may have lifted since the last service. Avoid damaging the natural nail with the abrasive.



- 4 Lightly buff the entire nail surface with a medium-fine (180- to 240-grit) buffer to remove the shine. Remove the dust with a clean, dry, nylon nail brush. Cleanse the nails with a surface cleanser and a lint-free wipe.



5 Apply nail dehydrator to all 10 nails. Begin with the little finger on the left hand and work toward the thumb. Repeat on the right hand.



6 Apply a small amount of wrap resin to the fill area and spread throughout the new growth area. Be careful to avoid touching the skin. Apply on all 10 nails.



7 Pre-size the pre-cut silk or fiberglass fabric for each nail, or cut a piece of fabric large enough to cover the new growth area and to slightly overlap the old wrap fabric.



8 Remove the backing from the fabric, and gently fit fabric over the nail plate covering the entire nail (use a pair of tweezers to apply the fabric if desired), keeping it 1/16-inch (1.59 mm) away from the sidewall and eponychium. Use a small piece of thick plastic to press the fabric onto the nail and to smooth it out.



9 Apply another small amount of wrap resin, again avoiding the skin. Use a plastic sheet to help evenly distribute the wrap resin if needed.



10 Spray, brush, or drip on the wrap resin accelerator on all 10 nails to dry the wrap resin more quickly. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

11 Apply a second coat of wrap resin to the regrowth area.

12 Apply a second coat of wrap resin accelerator.





**13** Apply a thin coat of nail wrap resin to the entire nail to strengthen and seal wrap.

**14** Apply the wrap resin accelerator.



**15** Use a medium-fine abrasive (180- to 240-grit) over the surface of the nail to remove any high spots or other imperfections, starting with the free edge then the ridge. Carefully avoid the skin around the cuticle and sidewalls so that you do not cause cuts or damage.



**17** Apply cuticle oil. Have the client wash and dry their hands. Apply hand lotion or massage oil, and then massage the client's hands and arms.

**18** Use a lint-free wipe and non-acetone polish remover to eliminate traces of oil from the nail so that the polish will adhere.

**16** If your client prefers, buff to a high shine with a fine-grit buffer (350-grit or higher). Remove any dust with a clean, dry, disinfected nail brush.



**19** Finished look.

## POST-SERVICE

Complete:

**P** 25-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 884*

# NAIL TIP AND FABRIC WRAP REMOVAL



## IMPLEMENTS & MATERIALS

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need the following supplies for the Nail Tip and Fabric Wrap Removal procedure:

- Buffer block
- Acetone
- Small glass bowl

## PREPARATION

Perform:

**P 25-1** Pre-Service Procedure See page 884

## PROCEDURE

**1** Start by applying a thick lotion or barrier cream to the hands and cuticle. This will help protect the surrounding skin prior to soaking in acetone or product remover.



**2** Place enough acetone in a small glass bowl to cover the nails. Immerse the client's fingertips in the bowl, making sure that the tips or wraps are covered. Soak for a few minutes. The acetone should be approximately ½-inch (1.28 cm) above the nail tips or wraps.



**3** Use a wooden pusher to slide softened tips or wraps away from the nail plate.

Be careful not to pry the nail tip or wrap off because you can damage the nail unit. If the nail tip or wrap is still too attached to the nail, have the client soak that nail again for a few more minutes until the entire nail tip or wrap is easily removed.



④ Gently buff the natural nails with a fine buffer (240-grit or higher) to remove traces of the wrap resin or any adhesive residue. Then remove any dust with a clean, dry nail brush.



⑤ Condition the skin surrounding the nail plate with cuticle oil or lotion. Then wash and dry the client's hands and nails.



⑥ Proceed to the desired service. Finished look.

## POST-SERVICE

Complete:

**P** 25-2 Post-Service Procedure *See page 884*



## REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1 What are the supplies, in addition to your basic manicuring table, that you need for nail tip application?
- 2 What are the types of nail tips available, and why is it important to properly fit them for your client?
- 3 What types of fabrics are used in nail wraps?
- 4 What are the benefits of using each of these types of fabric wraps?
- 5 Describe the stop, rock, and hold method of applying nail tips.
- 6 Describe the Nail Tip Application Procedure.
- 7 Describe the Nail Wrap Application Procedure.
- 8 What is the main difference between performing the two-week fabric wrap maintenance and the four-week fabric wrap maintenance?
- 9 Describe how to remove nail tips and fabric wraps and what to avoid.

## STUDY TOOLS

- **Reinforce what you just learned:** Complete the activities and exercises in your Theory or Practical Workbook, or your Study Guide.
- **Expand your knowledge:** Search for websites about the topics in this chapter and make a list of additional resources.
- **Study and prepare for your quiz:** Take the chapter test in your Exam Review or your Milady U: Online Licensing Prep.
- **Re-Test your knowledge:** Take the Chapter 27 Quizzes!
- **Learn even more:** Look up in a dictionary or search the internet for the definitions of any additional terms you want to learn about.

## CHAPTER GLOSSARY

<b>acrylonitrile butadiene styrene</b> ak-ruh-loh-NAHY-tril byoo-tuh-DAH- een STAHY-reen	p. 928	Also known as <i>ABS</i> ; a common thermoplastic used to make light, rigid, molded nail tips.
<b>cyanoacrylate</b> st-an-oh-AH-cry-late	p. 931	A specialized acrylic monomer that has excellent adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in seconds.
<b>fabric wrap</b>	p. 932	Nail wrap made of silk, linen, or fiberglass.
<b>fiberglass wraps</b>	p. 932	Made from a very thin, synthetic mesh with a loose weave.
<b>linen wraps</b>	p. 932	Made from a closely woven, heavy material.
<b>maintenance</b>	p. 933	Term used for when a nail enhancement needs to be serviced after two or more weeks from the initial application of the nail enhancement product.
<b>nail dehydrator</b>	p. 929	A substance used to remove surface moisture and tiny amounts of oil left on the natural nail plate.

<b>nail tip adhesive</b>	p. 930	The bonding agent used to secure the nail tip to the natural nail.
<b>nail tips</b>	p. 928	Plastic, pre-molded nails shaped from a tough polymer made from ABS plastic.
<b>nail wrap</b>	p. 931	A method of securing a layer of fabric or paper on and around the nail tip to ensure its strength and durability.
<b>nail wrap resin</b>	p. 931	Used to coat and secure fabric wraps to the natural nail and nail tip.
<b>overlay</b>	p. 929	A layer of any kind of nail enhancement product that is applied over the natural nail or nail and tip application for added strength.
<b>paper wraps</b>	p. 932	Temporary nail wraps made of very thin paper.
<b>position stop</b>	p. 929	The point where the free edge of the natural nail meets the tip.
<b>repair patch</b>	p. 934	Piece of fabric cut to completely cover a crack or break in the nail.
<b>silk wraps</b>	p. 932	Made from a thin, natural material with a tight weave that becomes transparent when wrap resin is applied.
<b>stress strip</b>	p. 934	Strip of fabric cut to 1/8-inch (3.12mm) in length and applied to the weak point of the nail during the four-week fabric wrap maintenance to repair or strengthen a weak point in a nail enhancement.
<b>tip cutter</b>	p. 929	Implement similar to a nail clipper, designed especially for use on nail tips.
<b>wrap resin accelerator</b>	p. 932	Also known as <i>activator</i> ; acts as the dryer that speeds up the hardening process of the wrap resin or adhesive overlay.