Chapter Outline

Why Study Nail Tips and Wraps?

Nail Tips

Nail Wraps

Nail Wrap Maintenance, Repair, and Removal

Procedures
Learning Objectives

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

✓ **LO1** Identify the supplies, in addition to your basic manicuring table, that you need for nail tip application.
✓ **LO2** Name and describe the types of nail tips available and why it is important to properly fit them for your client.
✓ **LO3** List the types of fabrics used in nail wraps and explain the benefits of using each.
✓ **LO4** Demonstrate the stop, rock, and hold method of applying nail tips.
✓ **LO5** Demonstrate the Nail Tip Application Procedure.
✓ **LO6** Demonstrate the Nail Tip Removal Procedure.
✓ **LO7** Demonstrate the Nail Wrap Application Procedure.
✓ **LO8** Describe the main difference between performing the Two-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance and the Four-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance.
✓ **LO9** Demonstrate how to remove fabric wraps and what to avoid.

Key Terms

Page number indicates where the term is used in the chapter.

- acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) pg. 874
- cyanoacrylate pg. 876
- fabric wrap pg. 876
- fiberglass wraps pg. 876
- linen wraps pg. 876
- maintenance pg. 877
- nail dehydrator pg. 874
- nail tip adhesive pg. 875
- nail tips pg. 874
- nail wrap pg. 876
- nail wrap resin pg. 876
- overlay pg. 874
- paper wraps pg. 876
- position stop pg. 875
- repair patch pg. 878
- silk wraps pg. 876
- stress strip pg. 878
- tip cutter pg. 874
- wrap resin accelerator (activator) pg. 876
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 study and 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 aid in helping 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 client’s specific needs.
- Learning how to safely and correctly apply, maintain, and remove nail tips and wraps will ensure your clients’ happiness and loyalty.

Nail Tips

Nail tips are plastic, pre-molded nails shaped from a tough polymer made from acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ak-ruh-loh-NAHY-tril byoo-tuh-DAHY-een STAHY-reen), also known as ABS, 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, 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. 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 exactly cover the nail plate from sidewall to sidewall. 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 you apply 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 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 that 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.

Once the nail tips are applied, 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.

**PROCEDURE 27-1 Nail Tip Application** SEE PAGE 879

**PROCEDURE 27-2 Nail Tip Removal** SEE PAGE 882
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.

**Nail wrap resin** is used to coat and secure fabric wraps to the natural nail and nail tip. Wrap resins are made from **cyanoacrylate**, a specialized acrylic monomer that has excellent adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in seconds.

**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 it 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. Some clients and cosmetologists prefer to use a paper wrap. 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.

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. Activators come in several different forms: brush-on bottle, pump spray-on, and aerosol. Activator will dissipate in about two
To further strengthen a fabric wrap, some clients will enjoy a method cosmetologists like to use called Dip Powder and Adhesive Enhancements. For this technique, a fine polymer powder is sprinkled or spooned onto the nail over a completed fabric wrap. Several layers of the dip powder can be applied. Any style of adhesive or resin can be used for this procedure. Usually, an activator is used to ensure drying. Many clients who normally cannot wear monomer liquid and polymer powder nail enhancements on their nails because of skin sensitivity or allergy enjoy this service for the additional strength and wearability it provides.

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).

To further strengthen a fabric wrap, some clients will enjoy a method cosmetologists like to use called Dip Powder and Adhesive Enhancements. For this technique, a fine polymer powder is sprinkled or spooned onto the nail over a completed fabric wrap. Several layers of the dip powder can be applied. Any style of adhesive or resin can be used for this procedure. Usually, an activator is used to ensure drying. Many clients who normally cannot wear monomer liquid and polymer powder nail enhancements on their nails because of skin sensitivity or allergy enjoy this service for the additional strength and wearability it provides.

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).

Figure 27–3
Supplies needed for nail wrap application.

PROCEEDURE
27-3
Nail Wrap Application

SEE PAGE 884

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 apply the enhancement product onto the new growth of nail, commonly referred to as a fill or a backfill. Maintenance also allows the

You may have heard about, or even tried using, a method of nail enhancement called No Light Gels. These were once used professionally but now are popular as do-it-yourself kits. They are available for purchase in grocery and drug stores.

If you should encounter a client who has used No Light Gels, you should know that the product consistency is thicker than a wrap resin and made from the same cyanoacrylate. No Light Gels employ a thick adhesive that many companies and marketers mistakenly call a gel.

No Light Gels actually have the same chemical composition as wrap systems with wrap resin and can be used with a spray-on activator to harden or cure the adhesive.
cosmetologist to structurally correct the nail to ensure its strength, shape and durability; this is commonly referred to as a \textit{rebalance}.

Wrap maintenance can be done with either additional wrap resin, as in the Two-Week Fabric Maintenance or with fabric and resin, as in the Four-Week Fabric Maintenance. The maintenance is necessary for the nail’s beauty and durability.

\textbf{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 \textit{stress strip} is a strip of fabric cut to $\frac{1}{8}$-inch in length and applied to the weak point of the nail during the Four-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance in order to repair or strengthen a weak point in a nail enhancement.

A \textit{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.

\textbf{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. Always suggest a manicure after removal of an enhancement to re-hydrate the natural nail and cuticle.

\textbf{Business Tip}

\textbf{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. 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.
Nail Tip Application

Implements and 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

Procedure

1. Clean the nails and remove existing polish.
2. Gently push back the eponychium, using a wooden stick, pusher, or other suitable implement.
3. Carefully and gently remove the cuticle tissue from the nail plate, using a wooden stick, pusher, or other suitable implement.
4. Buff very lightly over the nail plate with a medium-fine abrasive (240 grit or higher) to remove the shine caused by natural oil and contaminants on the surface of the nail plate. Do not use a coarse abrasive, and be careful to avoid applying excessive pressure. The goal is to remove only the shine and as little nail plate thickness as possible. Remove the dust with a clean, dry nailbrush by stroking from the cuticle area toward the free edge.

Preparation

- Perform Procedure 25-1

SEE PAGE 817
**CAUTION**

If you accidentally touch or contaminate the freshly prepped natural nail, you must clean it again and reapply nail dehydrator.

**5**

Apply nail dehydrator to remove surface moisture and tiny amounts of oil left on the natural nail plate. 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**

Take time to ensure that you are choosing properly sized tips for your client’s nail plate before beginning to adhere them to the natural nail. Make sure that the tips you choose exactly cover the nail plate from sidewall to sidewall. Put all of the pre-tailored and pre-sized tips on a towel, in the order of finger position.

**7**

Place enough adhesive on the nail plate to cover the area where the tip will be placed, or apply the adhesive to the well of the tip. Do not apply too much: Less is more when it comes to nail tip adhesives! Do not let adhesive run onto the skin. Apply adhesive from the middle of the nail plate to the free edge. You also can use a thin brush-on adhesive and cover the entire nail, then press the tip into it.

**8**

Slide the tips onto the client’s natural nail and stop, rock, and hold when applying tips. Find the stop against the free edge at a 45-degree angle. Rock the tip on slowly. Hold the tip in place for five to ten seconds until the adhesive has dried. You may also apply the adhesive to the well area of the tip. 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.

**9**

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

**Service Tip**

Consider using a well-less tip that requires no blending with the natural nail. Buff the surface of the nail tip gently once it is applied for better overlay adhesion.

**LO4**
If you applied tips with a well, you will still need additional blending to make them match with the surface of the natural nail plate. Take great care because 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.

Use an abrasive to shape the new, longer nail.

Your nail tip application process is now complete. Although your client’s tips blend with 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.

Post-Service

- Complete

Service Tip

During the nail tip application procedure, discuss products such as polish, top coat, and hand lotion or cream that will help your client maintain the beauty and durability of her nails between salon visits.

When applying a tip that has a well, be sure that the well butts up to the natural nail when adhering it to the nail.
### Implements and Materials

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

- Buffer block
- Small glass bowl
- Tip remover solution or acetone

### Procedure

#### Preparation

- Perform **Pre-Service Procedure**

#### Procedure

1. Place enough acetone in a small glass bowl to cover nails. Soak for a few minutes.

2. Use a pusher to slide off the softened nail tip. Be careful not to pry the nail tip off because you can damage the nail unit. If the nail tip is still too adhered to the nail, have the client soak that nail again for a few more minutes until the entire nail tip is easily removed.
3. Gently buff the natural nail with a fine buffer to remove any adhesive residue.

4. Reapply the nail tip if the client desires, as directed in Procedure 27–1. If not, proceed with the desired service.

5. Finished look.

**CAUTION**

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.

---

**Post-Service**

**PROCEDURE 25-2 Post-Service Procedure**

• Complete

SEE PAGE 821

LO6
Implement and 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 buffer
  • Nail dehydrator
  • Small piece of plastic
  • Small scissors
  • Tweezers (optional)
  • Wrap resin
  • Wrap resin accelerator

Preparation

• Perform Procedure 25-1

Pre-Service Procedure

SEE PAGE 817

Procedure

1. Remove existing polish.

2. Push back the eponychium and remove the cuticle.

3. Lightly buff the nail plate with a medium-fine abrasive (240 grit) to remove shine caused by the oil found on the natural nail plate. Do not use a coarse file, and be careful not to apply pressure. Remove only the oily shine and avoid removing layers from the natural nail plate. Nail wraps can be performed over natural nails or over a set of nail tips. 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. Remove the dust with a clean, dry, disinfected nail brush.

4. Spray or wipe a nail dehydrator onto the nail plate. The dehydrator will remove moisture from the surface and will help improve adhesion. Wiping the dehydrator with a plastic-backed cotton pad on the nail plate has the added benefit of removing any remaining natural oil and helps ensure superior adhesion, even on clients with oily skin.

5. Apply nail tips, if desired.
Service Tip

Using a 6” x 4” piece of flexible plastic sheet—a sandwich baggie works great—to press fabric onto the nail plate will prevent the transfer of oil and debris from your fingers. 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 them more than you must. Changing to an unused portion of the plastic for each finger is necessary.

6. Before removing the backing on the fabric, cut it to the approximate width and shape of the nail plate or nail tip.

7. Apply a layer of wrap resin over the entire surface of the nail and tip. Remember to keep the nail adhesive off the skin. Besides potentially damaging your client’s skin, this could cause the wrap to lift or separate from the nail plate. Begin with the pinky finger of the left hand and apply the wrap resin to all 10 fingers. Once completed return to the first finger and apply fabric wrap.

8. Remove the backing from the fabric, being careful to keep the dust and oils on your fingers from contaminating the adhesive side of the fabric, as this could prevent the fabric from adhering to the nail. Gently fit fabric over the nail plate covering the entire nail (you may also use a pair of tweezers to apply the fabric if desired), keeping it 1⁄16-inch 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. Once the fabric is secure on the nail, use small scissors to trim fabric 1⁄16-inch 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.

10. Draw a thin coat of wrap resin down the center of the nail using the extender tip or brush. Do not touch the skin. The wrap resin will penetrate the fabric and adhere to the nail surface. Use the plastic again to make sure that the wrap resin is evenly distributed and that there are no bubbles or areas of bare fabric. Once saturated with wrap resin, the wrap fabric or paper will be almost invisible. (Linen wrap fabric will remain visible because it is quite thick.)
PROCEDURE 27-3  
Nail Wrap Application  
continued

11. Wrap resin accelerator is a product specially designed to help any cyanoacrylate glue or wrap resin dry more quickly. Spray, brush, or drop on a wrap resin accelerator that is specifically designed to work with the product you are using. Use accelerator according to manufacturer’s instructions. Keep the wrap resin accelerator off skin to prevent overexposure to the product.

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

13. Apply a second coat of wrap resin accelerator.

14. Use medium-fine abrasive (240 grit) to shape and refine the wrap nail.

15. Apply nail oil and buff to a high shine with a fine (350 grit or higher) buffer. Use the buffer to smooth out rough areas in the fabric. Do not buff excessively or for too long. Overbuffing can wear through the wrap and weaken it.

16. Apply hand lotion and massage the hand and arm.

17. Remove traces of oil. Use a small piece of cotton ball or plastic-backed pad and non-acetone polish remover to eliminate traces of oil from the nail so that the polish will adhere.

18. Polish the nails.

19. Finished look.

Post-Service

• Complete 25-2 Post-Service Procedure  
SEE PAGE 821  
LO7

Post-Service

Procedure 25-2

Chapter 27 Nail Tips and Wraps  
Part 5: Nail Care
Preparation

- Perform See page 817

procedure

Pre-Service

Two-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance

Preparation

Procedure

- 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.

- Clean the natural nails.

- Push back the eponychium.

- Lightly buff the surface of the exposed nail plate to remove oily shine.

- Remove the dust with a clean, dry nylon nail brush and apply nail dehydrator to nails with a cotton-tipped wooden pusher, cotton pad with a plastic backing, brush, or spray. Begin with the little finger on the left hand and work toward the thumb. Repeat on the right hand.
Procedure 27-4 Two-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance

continued

6. Apply a small amount of nail wrap resin to the area of new nail growth. Spread the wrap resin, taking care to avoid touching the skin.

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 overexposure 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.

10. Use a medium-fine abrasive over the surface of the nail wrap to remove any high spots and/or other imperfections.

11. Apply nail oil and buff to a high shine with the fine buffer (350 grit or higher).

12. Apply hand lotion and massage the hand and arm.

13. Remove traces of oil. Use a small piece of cotton ball or plastic-backed pad and non-acetone polish remover to eliminate traces of oil from the nail so that the polish will adhere.

14. Polish the nails.

15. Finished look.

Post-Service

Post-Service Procedure

• Complete 25-2 Procedure

SEE PAGE 821
Four-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance

**Preparation**

- Perform Procedure 25-1: See Page 817

**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.

4. Lightly buff the nail plates with a medium-fine (240 grit) abrasive to remove the shine created by natural oils and to remove any small pieces of fabric that may have lifted since the last service. Buff the end of the wrap until smooth, without scratching or damaging the natural nail plate. Carefully refine the nail until there is no obvious line of demarcation between new growth and fabric wrap. Avoid damaging the natural nail with the abrasive.

**Implements and 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
- Adhesive-backed fabric
- Nail dehydrator
- Small piece of plastic
- Small scissors
- Tweezers (optional)
- Wrap resin
- Wrap resin accelerator
5 Remove the dust with a clean, dry nylon nail brush and apply nail dehydrator to nails with a cotton-tipped wooden pusher, cotton pad with a plastic backing, brush, or spray. Begin with the little finger on the left hand and work toward the thumb. Repeat on the right hand.

6 Cut a piece of fabric large enough to cover the new growth area and to slightly overlap the old wrap fabric.

7 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.

8 Gently fit the fabric over the new growth area and smooth.

9 Apply another small amount of wrap resin, again avoiding the skin.
10. Spray, brush, or drop on the wrap resin accelerator 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 (240 grit) over the surface of the nail to remove any high spots or other imperfections. Carefully avoid the skin around the cuticle and sidewalls so that you do not cause cuts or damage.

16. Apply nail oil and buff to a high shine with a buffer.

17. Apply hand lotion and massage the hand and arm.

18. Use a small piece of cotton ball or plastic-backed pad and non-acetone polish remover to eliminate traces of oil from the nail so that the polish will adhere.

19. Finished look.

**Post-Service**

**PROCEDURE 25-2 Post-Service Procedure**

- Complete

SEE PAGE 821
Fabric Wrap Removal

Preparation

1. Put enough acetone in a small glass bowl to cover the nail wrap. Immerse the client’s fingertips in the bowl, making sure that the wraps are covered. Soak for a few minutes. The acetone should be approximately ½-inch above the nail wraps.

2. Use a pusher to slide softened wraps away from the nail plate.

Procedure

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

• Acetone
• Small glass bowl
Gently buff natural nails with a fine buffer (240 grit) to remove the wrap resin.

Condition the skin surrounding the nail plate with nail oils or lotions designed for this purpose.

Proceed to the desired service.

Finished look.

Post-Service

PROCEDURE 25-2 Post-Service Procedure

• Complete

SEE PAGE 821  

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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 Tip Removal Procedure.
8. Describe the Nail Wrap Application Procedure.
9. What is the main difference between performing the Two-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance and the Four-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance?
10. Describe how to remove fabric wraps and what to avoid.

Chapter Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acrylonitrile butadiene styrene</td>
<td>Also known as ABS; a common thermoplastic used to make light, rigid, molded nail tips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoacrylate</td>
<td>A specialized acrylic monomer that has excellent adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in seconds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fabric wrap</td>
<td>Nail wrap made of silk, linen, or fiberglass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiberglass wraps</td>
<td>Made from a very thin synthetic mesh with a loose weave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linen wraps</td>
<td>Made from a closely woven, heavy material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
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<td>nail dehydrator</td>
<td>A substance used to remove surface moisture and tiny amounts of oil left on the natural nail plate.</td>
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<td>nail tip adhesive</td>
<td>The bonding agent used to secure the nail tip to the natural nail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nail tips</td>
<td>Plastic, pre-molded nails shaped from a tough polymer made from ABS plastic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nail wrap</td>
<td>A method of securing a layer of fabric or paper on and around the nail tip to ensure its strength and durability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nail wrap resin</td>
<td>Used to coat and secure fabric wraps to the natural nail and nail tip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overlay</td>
<td>A layer of any kind of nail enhancement product that is applied over the natural nail or nail and tip application for added strength.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Chapter Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>paper wraps</strong></td>
<td>Temporary nail wraps made of very thin paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>position stop</strong></td>
<td>The point where the free edge of the natural nail meets the tip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>repair patch</strong></td>
<td>Piece of fabric cut to completely cover a crack or break in the nail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>silk wraps</strong></td>
<td>Made from a thin natural material with a tight weave that becomes transparent when wrap resin is applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>stress strip</strong></td>
<td>Strip of fabric cut to ( \frac{1}{4} )-inch 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tip cutter</strong></td>
<td>Implement similar to a nail clipper, designed especially for use on nail tips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>wrap resin accelerator</strong></td>
<td>Also known as <em>activator</em>; acts as the dryer that speeds up the hardening process of the wrap resin or adhesive overlay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>