Nail Tips and Wraps

16

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 needed for nail tip application and explain why they are needed.
- ☑ **LO2** Name and describe the three types of nail tips available and describe the importance of correctly fitting nail tips.
- ☑ **LO3** List the types of fabrics used in nail wraps and how they are used.
- ☑ **LO4** Explain the benefits of using each type of fabric nail wrap.
- ☑ **LO5** Demonstrate the stop, rock, and hold method of applying nail tips.
- ☑ **LO6** Demonstrate the proper procedure and precautions to use in applying nail tips.
- ☑ **LO7** Demonstrate the proper removal of tips.
- ☑ **LO8** Demonstrate the proper procedures and precautions used in a fabric wrap application.
- ☑ **LO9** Describe the 2-Week and 4-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance procedures.
- ☑ **LO10** Demonstrate the proper procedure and precautions for fabric wrap removal.

Key Terms

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

acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) / 307
adhesive nail enhancements / 310
cyanoacrylate / 309
fabric wrap / 309
fiberglass / 309
linen / 309
nail dehydrator / 308
nail tip adhesive / 308
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position stop / 308
repair patch / 310
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stress strip / 310
tip cutter / 308
wrap resin accelerator / 310

One of the most popular services that a nail professional 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 opt 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?

Nail technicians should have a thorough understanding of nail tips and wraps because:

- Offering nail extension and wrap services expands your service offerings.
- 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 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, premolded nails shaped from a tough polymer made from **acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (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 tip for added strength. Nail tips that do not have an overlay are not long wearing and can break easily without the reinforcement of the overlay.

▲ **Figure 16–1** Supplies needed for nail tip application.

In addition to the basic materials on your manicuring table, you will need an abrasive board; a buffer block; a tip adhesive; a **tip cutter**, an implement similar to a nail clipper, designed especially for use on nail tips; a **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 16–1).** ☑ **LO1**

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 the partial well, the full well, and the well-less (no well at all) **(Figure 16–2).**

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

▲ **Figure 16–2** Tips with a full well, a partial well, and well-less (no well at all).

Nail tips are available in many sizes, colors, and shapes so that it is easier to fit each client with precisely the right 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 that the tips you choose for clients 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: as the nail plate grows, the natural nail will be wider and get caught in hair, clothes, etc. The tip may also 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 work with 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 prebeveled require much less filing on the natural nail after application. This also lessens the potential for damage to the natural nail. ☑ **LO2**

The bonding agent used to secure the nail tip to the natural nail is called a **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 and require more time to dry than fast-setting thinner adhesives, which dry in about 5 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 not in the direction of your client. Nail professionals 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.

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

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 and spa visits.

Go to Procedure 16-1 **Nail Tip Application** page 312

Go to Procedure 16-2 **Nail Tip Removal** page 315

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 is a term used to describe any overlay that includes a **nail wrap resin** to coat and secure fabric wraps to the natural nail and nail tip. Wrap resins are made from **cyanoacrylate** (adhesive) and are closely related to those used in other types of nail enhancements.

A **fabric wrap** made of silk, linen, or fiberglass is the most popular type of nail wrap because of its durability. A fabric wrap is cut to cover the surface of the natural nail and the nail tip and is 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 precut pieces, either with or 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. ☑ LO3

A **silk** wrap is 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.

A **linen** wrap is made from a closely woven, heavy material. It is much thicker and bulkier than other types of wrap fabrics. Wrap adhesives do not penetrate linen as easily as silk or fiberglass. Because a linen wrap is opaque, a colored polish must be used to cover it completely even after wrap resin is applied. Linen is used because it is considered to be the strongest wrap fabric.

A **fiberglass** wrap is 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 and clarity. Even though fiberglass is not as strong as linen or silk, it can create a durable nail enhancement.

Some clients and nail techs prefer to use a **paper wrap**. Paper was one of the very first materials used to create a wrap. A paper wrap is temporary and made of very thin paper. It is quite simple to use but lacks the strength and durability of a fabric wrap. For this reason, a paper wrap is considered a temporary

service and needs to be completely replaced each time your client comes in for maintenance. Paper wraps were very popular before the 90s but are rarely used now, having been replaced with silk and fiberglass products. LO4

A **wrap resin accelerator** or 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. An activator will dissipate in about 2 minutes after being applied, so be sure not to reapply additional wrap resin immediately or you may find that the activator causes the wrap resin to harden on the brush, tip of the bottle, or extender when it touches the nail. Activator also does not need to be applied after every layer of adhesive. This is an optional step; activator can be used as needed.

▲ **Figure 16–3** Supplies needed for nail wrap application.

In addition to your chosen wrap material, you will need a wrap resin and resin accelerator, nail buffer and file, small scissors, plastic, and tweezers to perform a nail wrap overlay **(Figure 16–3)**.

Using a 6"× 4" (15 cm x 10 cm) 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.

Go to Procedure 16-3 **Nail Wrap Application** page 316

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 2 and 4 weeks. You also will learn how to repair cracks and to remove nail wraps when necessary.

fyi

To further strengthen a fabric wrap, some clients will enjoy a method professionals like to use called "dip powder and adhesive enhancements." For this technique, a fine polymer powder is sprinkled or spooned onto the nail in wet resin over a completed fabric wrap. Several layers of the dip powder can be applied in resin and activated. 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 them.

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

If you should encounter a client who may have used No Light Gels, you should know that the product's chemistry makes it more like **adhesive nail enhancements** than the traditional UV gel products available. 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 a wrap system with wrap resin and can be used with a spray-on activator to harden or cure the adhesive.

Nail Wrap Maintenance

Nail wraps must have consistent maintenance, after the initial application. Maintenance is the term used when a nail enhancement needs to be serviced after 2 or more weeks from the initial application of the nail enhancement product. The maintenance service actually accomplishes two goals: it allows the tech 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.

Wrap maintenance can be done with either additional wrap resin, as in the 2-Week Fabric Maintenance or with fabric and resin, as in the 4-Week Fabric Maintenance. The maintenance is necessary for the nail's beauty and durability.

Go to Procedure 16-4 **Fabric Wrap Maintenance** page 319

Fabric Wrap Repair

There will be 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.

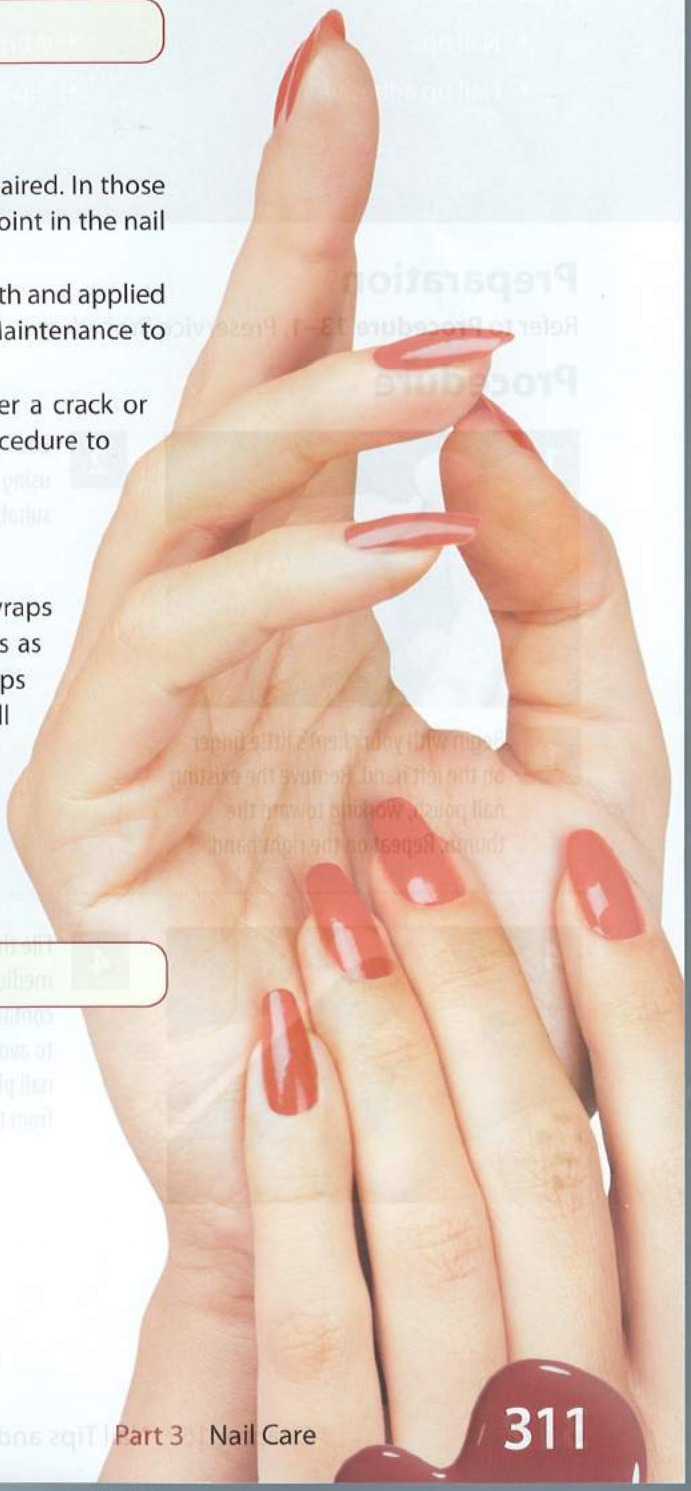
A **stress strip** is a strip of fabric cut to 1/8" (3.12 mm) in length and applied to the weak point of the nail during the 4-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance to repair or strengthen a weak point in a nail enhancement.

A **repair patch** is a piece of fabric cut to completely cover a crack or break in the nail. Use the 4-Week Fabric Wrap Maintenance Procedure to apply the repair patch.

Fabric Wrap Removal

There may be times when a client would like to have her 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 rehydrate the natural nail and cuticle.

Go to Procedure 16-5 **Fabric Wrap Removal** page 322



Procedure 16-1

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:

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

Preparation

Refer to **Procedure 13–1**, Preservice Procedure.

Procedure

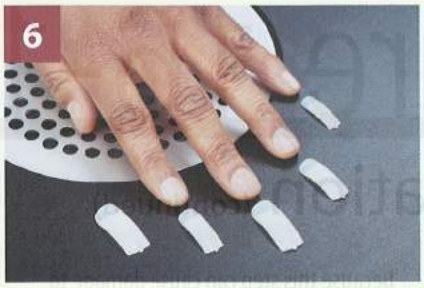
1 Begin with your client's little finger on the left hand. Remove the existing nail polish, working toward the thumb. Repeat on the right hand.

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 File the free edge of the nails, if needed. 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 nail brush by stroking from the cuticle area toward the free edge.

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 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 cover the nail plate from sidewall to sidewall exactly. Put all of the pretailored and presized tips on a towel, in the order of finger position.

CAUTION:

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

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. You also can use a thin brush-on adhesive: cover the entire nail and then press the tip into it.

8 Slide the tips onto the client's natural nail. Remember to stop (placing the free edge inside the stop gap of the well), rock it on pressing out excess glue and air bubbles, 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 5 to 10 seconds until the adhesive has dried. You may also apply the adhesive to the well area of the tip. This will ensure that there are fewer air bubbles trapped in the adhesive. This technique also works on well-less tips, followed by positioning on the nail plate and holding it in place for 5 to 10 seconds until the adhesive hardens. ☑ LO5

9 Trim the nail tip to the desired length using a tip cutter. Measure all the nails so they match in length.

Application Tip:

Consider using a well-less tip that requires no blending with the natural nail. For better overlay adhesion, buff the surface of the nail tip gently, removing the shine, once it is applied.

Procedure 16-1 Continued

Nail Tip Application (continued)

10 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.

11 Use an abrasive to shape the new, longer nail.

12 Your nail tip application process is now complete. Although your clients' 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.

13 Complete set of applied nail tips.
LOG

Postservice

Complete **Procedure 13–2**, Postservice Procedure.

Procedure 16-2

Nail Tip Removal

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:

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

Preparation

Refer to **Procedure 13–1**, Preservice 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. Remove any dust with a clean, dry nail brush.

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.

4 Reapply the nail tip if the client desires, as directed in **Procedure 16–1** or if not, proceed with the desired service.

5 Finished look.

Postservice

Complete **Procedure 13–2**, Postservice Procedure. ☑ LO7

Procedure 16-3

Nail Wrap Application

IMPLEMENTS 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
- Wrap resin
- Wrap resin accelerator
- Small scissors
- Nail buffer
- Small piece of plastic
- Tweezers (optional)

Preparation

Refer to **Procedure 13–1**, Preservice Procedure.

Procedure

1 Remove existing polish. As needed, file the free edge of the nails.

2 Push back the eponychium and remove the cuticle.

3 Lightly buff the nail plate with a medium/fine abrasive (240 grit) to remove the shine caused by the oil found on the natural nail plate. Do not use a coarse file and be careful not to apply very much 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. Refer to **Procedure 16–1, Nail Tip Application**.

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 resin 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 you have finished, return to the fist finger and apply fabric wrap.

8 Remove the backing from the fabric. Be 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, and keeping it 1/16" (1.59 mm) away from the sidewalls and eponychium. Use a small piece of thick plastic to press the fabric on to the nail and to smooth it.

9 Once the fabric is secure on the nail, use small scissors to trim the fabric 1/16" (1.59 mm) away from the 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 appear almost invisible, with the exception of the linen fabric because is quite thick.

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 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; seal the 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.

Procedure 16-3 Continued

Nail Wrap Application (continued)

15

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

18 Polish the nails.

19

19 Finished look. LO8

Postservice

Complete **Procedure 13–2**, Postservice Procedure.

Procedure 16-4

Fabric Wrap Maintenance

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS

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

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

Preparation

Refer to **Procedure 13–1**, Preservice Procedure.

Procedure

1 Use a nonacetone 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. As needed, file the free edge of the nails.

4 Lightly buff the nails 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. Do not file the natural nail surface.

5 Remove the dust with a clean, dry nylon nail brush and apply nail dehydrator to the new, natural nail growth area 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 16-4 Continued

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 Repeat these steps for a 2-week wrap maintenance, making sure you have applied enough product to replace what you have buffed off in the preparation steps to provide ample support. It is not always necessary to replace the wrap fabric; this is especially true in a 2-week maintenance because it has not grown out enough to be replaced.

9 Cut a piece of fabric large enough to cover the new growth area and to slightly overlap the old wrap fabric if needed (4-week growth or more). This will depend on how much growth has occurred and how much support is needed.

10 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.

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

12 Apply additional layers of wrap resin and accelerator, if needed. Throughout steps 10 through 12 check to make sure the resin is evenly distributed and there are no air bubbles or bare fabric.

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

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

15 Apply hand lotion and massage the hand and arm.

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

17 Polish the nails.

18 Finished look.

Postservice

Complete **Procedure 13–2**, Postservice Procedure. LO9

Procedure 16-5

Fabric Wrap Removal

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:

- Small glass bowl
- Acetone

Preparation

Refer to **Procedure 13–1**, Preservice Procedure.

Procedure

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 1/2" (1.28 cm) above the nail wraps.

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

3 Gently buff natural nails with a fine buffer (240 grit) to remove the wrap resin.

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

5 Proceed to the desired service.

6 Finished look.

Postservice

Complete **Procedure 13–2**, Postservice Procedure. LO10

Review Questions

1. In addition to your basic manicuring table, what supplies do 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 Fabric Wrap Application Procedure.
9. Describe how to remove fabric wraps and what to avoid.