

Name: _____ Date: _____

Ch. 11 Nail Product Chemistry

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| 1. a chemical that causes two surfaces to stick together | A. photoinitiator |
| 2. a substance that improves adhesion | B. gas |
| 3. a state of matter different from liquid or solid | C. acrylates |
| 4. a liquid that has evaporated into a "gas- like" state but is not gas | D. overfiling |
| 5. excessively roughing up the nail plate | E. cross-linker |
| 6. A change from liquid to vapor form | F. polymers |
| 7. prolonged, repeated or long- term exposure that can cause sensitivity | G. methyl methacrylate monomer |
| 8. used to keep products flexible | H. vapor |
| 9. ingredients that control color stability and prevent sunlight from causing fading and discoloration | I. monomer |
| 10. a substance in wide use around the world for many applications such as bone repair cement for implantation into the body | J. nail primer |
| 11. a type of monomer that has very good adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in minutes; used to make liquid and powder systems and at least one type of UV gel | K. methacrylate |
| 12. a chemical reaction resulting in two surfaces sticking together | L. cyanoacrylate |
| 13. specialized acrylic monomer that have good adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in minutes. Used to make UV gels | M. catalyst |
| 14. a specialized acrylic monomer that has excellent adhesion to the natural nail plate and polymerizes in seconds; used to make wraps and adhesive | N. oligomer |
| 15. a monomer that joins together different polymer chains | O. adhesive |
| 16. substances that speed up chemical reactions | P. simple polymer chain |

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| 17. the result of a long chain of monomers that are attached from head to tail | Q. polymerization |
| 18. short chain of monomers that is not long enough to be considered a polymer | R. thermal initiators |
| 19. ingredients that use heat as an energy source for starting chemical reactions, such as polymerizing monomers into polymers | S. plasticizers |
| 20. a chemical that in combination with resin and the proper curing lamp causes UV gels to cure | T. overexposure |
| 21. products, including nail polish, top coats, artificial nail enhancements, and adhesives, that cover the nail plate with a hard film | U. chemical |
| 22. a substance formed by combining many small molecules (monomer) or oligomers, usually in extremely long , chainlike structures | V. adhesion |
| 23. a molecule that can polymerize to form polymer chains | W. coatings |
| 24. also known as curing or hardening; a chemical reaction that creates polymers | X. UV stabilizers |
| 25. a substance obtained by a chemical process or producing a chemical effect | Y. evaporation |