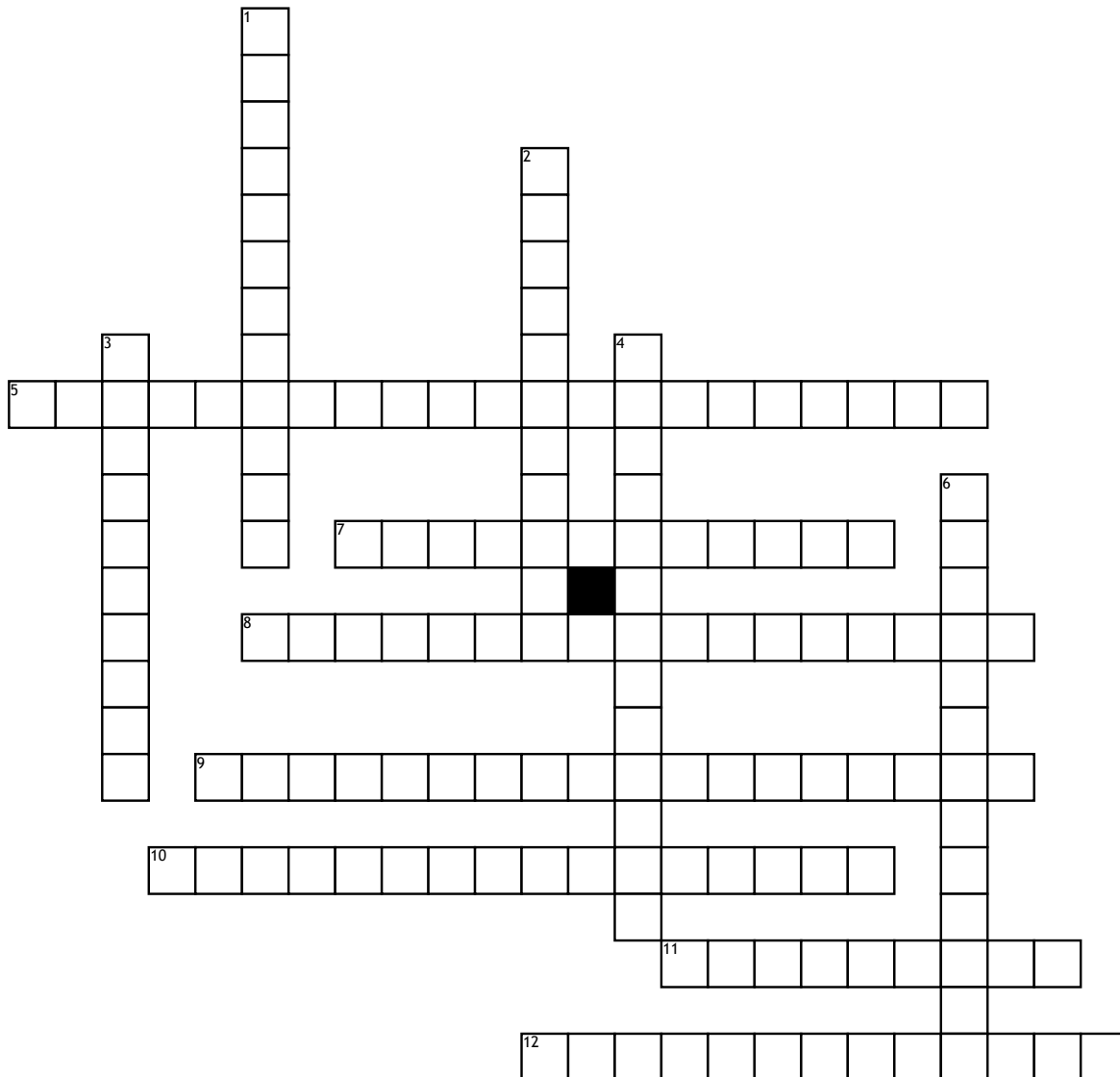


Chemical Texture



Across

5. Active ingredient or reducing agent in alkaline permanents.

7. Relaxers that require the application of protective base cream to the entire scalp prior to the application of the relaxer.

8. Permanent waves that have a 7.0 or neutral pH; because of their higher pH, they process at room temperature, do not require the added heat of a hair dryer, process more quickly, and produce firmer curls than true acid waves.

9. Also known as straight set wrap; perm wrapping pattern in which all the rods within a panel move in the same direction and are positioned on equal-sized bases; all the base sections are horizontal and are the same length and width as the perm rod.

10. Perms that use an ingredient that does not evaporate as readily as ammonia, so there is very little odor associated with their use.

11. Also known as protective base cream; oily cream used to protect the skin and scalp during hair relaxing.

12. Angle at which the rod is positioned on the head (horizontally, vertically, or diagonally); also, the directional pattern in which the hair is wrapped.

Down

1. Subsections of the panel into which hair is divided for perms wrapping; one rod is normally placed on each base section.

2. Position of the tool in relation to its base section, determined by the angle at which the hair is wrapped.

3. Compounds made up of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulfur.

4. Also known as cold waves; they have a pH between 9.0 and 9.6, use ammonium thioglycolate as the reducing agent, and process at room temperature without the addition of heat.

6. Refers to the position of the rod to its base section; base placement is determined by the angle at which the hair is wrapped.