

Chemical Hair Relaxing Quiz (Key)

Complete the statements with the correct answers.

1. What product restores the hair and scalp to their normal acidic condition?
Normalizing shampoo
2. Lye relaxer is another name for what type of relaxer?
Sodium hydroxide
3. What is the chemical make-up of a metal hydroxide relaxer?
Ionic compounds formed by a metal combined with oxygen and hydrogen
4. In hair relaxing, why is it important not to scratch the head with a comb, or fingernails before the service?
The relaxer could burn or irritate the scalp
5. Why are gloves necessary for all chemical relaxing services?
They contain harsh chemicals
6. What is the process for checking relaxer processing?
Smooth and press the hair strand to the scalp using the back of a comb or your fingers until curl does not return
7. A hair relaxing service should be avoided if what things are found in the scalp examination?
Scalp abrasions
8. A sodium hydroxide retouch is applied where?
To the new growth only
9. What are the two most common methods of hair relaxing?
Thio and sodium hydroxide
10. What is the correct water temperature for rinsing sufficiently straightened hair?
Warm
11. Periodic strand testing is achieved by:
Inspecting the action of the relaxer by stretching the strands to see how fast the natural curls are being removed

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12. The “comb” method of application for hair relaxers uses what part of the comb?
The back of the comb
13. Processing cream in a sodium hydroxide relaxer is applied last to what area of the hair strand?
The scalp area and the hair ends
14. When using a “no base” relaxer, it is recommended that a protective base be applied where?
On the full hairline and around the ears
15. What type of shampoo is used after the chemical relaxer?
Neutralizing shampoo
16. Because body heat can speed up the process, where is relaxer cream last applied?
Near the scalp
17. It is important to thoroughly rinse hair that has been processed with a sodium hydroxide relaxer before the:
Shampoo
18. Using a base cream will protect the:
Scalp and skin
19. Describe lanthionization.
The process of breaking the hairs disulfide bonds during processing and converting them to lanthionine bonds
20. The action of a sodium hydroxide relaxer causes the hair to:
Soften and swell
21. Hair analysis of the hair for chemical relaxing includes checking what four things?
Texture, porosity, elasticity and damage
22. What strength relaxer is usually required for coarse, virgin hair?
Strong or super
23. The three basic steps in chemical hair relaxing include:
Processing, neutralizing and conditioning

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24. The two types of formulas for sodium hydroxide chemical relaxers are:

Base and no base

25. The action of any remaining relaxer left in the hair after rinsing can be stopped by:

Neutralizer

26. Hair porosity has what effect on the processing of a chemical relaxer?

Processing time

27. Which relaxer does not require pre-shampooing?

Sodium hydroxide

28. Permanently rearranging the basic structure of extremely curly hair into a straight form is called:

Chemical hair relaxing