

## Chapter H 11

BEAUTY AND ELECTROLYSIS SALONS AND  
SCHOOLS OF COSMETOLOGY

H 11.01	Premises	H 11.08	Astringents
H 11.02	Water	H 11.09	Disinfecting; disposal of waste material
H 11.03	Laundered articles	H 11.10	Beauty salon ownership
H 11.04	Personal cleanliness	H 11.11	Licensure requirements
H 11.05	Skin protectors	H 11.12	Manager in charge of beauty salon
H 11.06	Permanent wave equipment		
H 11.07	Powder and fluid dispensers		

**H 11.01 Premises.** No part of any premises shall be licensed unless properly equipped for use as a beauty or electrolysis salon or school of cosmetology and maintained in a sanitary condition, free from all health hazards, to provide the cosmetology services offered to the public. No salon or school shall be used as a living or sleeping room. Access to such salon or school shall be by means of a separate entrance. Every salon or school shall make toilet facilities available. Cosmetology shall not be practiced outside of a licensed salon excepting for sick or infirm persons in homes or hospitals.

**H 11.02 Water.** Salons or schools must supply clean hot and cold water in such quantities as may be necessary.

**H 11.03 Laundered articles.** Every person giving cosmetology services in a salon or school shall use a separate and clean towel for each customer, and after a towel has been used once it shall immediately be placed in a receptacle provided for soiled towels, and shall not again be used until it has been properly disinfected and laundered. All clean laundered articles shall be kept in a closed cabinet provided for that purpose.

**H 11.04 Personal cleanliness.** Every person giving cosmetology services in a salon or school shall be clean, both as to person and dress, and while so employed must wear washable outer uniform or coat. Such person must thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water immediately before serving each patron.

**H 11.05 Skin protectors.** Persons giving cosmetology services in a salon or school shall not permit the use of the head rest of any operating chair unless the head rest is protected by a disposable cover. At no time shall a hair cloth come in contact with the neck of the patron. Any protective covering to protect the skin must be disposable or washable in soap and water or any other disinfecting agent.

**H 11.06 Permanent wave equipment.** Permanent waving pads shall be used only once and must be discarded or destroyed as soon as they are removed from the rods. All permanent wave equipment must be kept clean at all times.

**H 11.07 Powder and fluid dispensers.** All powder used in salons or schools must be dispensed from shakers or similar receptacles. Waving fluid must be dispensed from a special container of such type as may be necessary to prevent contamination of the unused solution.

**H 11.08 Astringents.** Lump alum or styptic pencil shall not be used to stop the flow of blood. Liquid or powdered astringent if used must be applied with a clean sterilized gauze or cotton.

**H 11.09 Disinfecting; disposal of waste material.** Before use on a customer, all metal instruments used in direct contact upon a person must be disinfected by immersing in a disinfecting agent. All instruments and equipment which are subject to scrubbing such as combs, brushes, etc., must be thoroughly scrubbed in soap and water and thereafter immersed in a disinfecting agent, taken out, dried and placed in a sanitary cabinet. Adequate facilities for the disposal of waste material must be provided.

**H 11.10 Beauty salon ownership.** A beauty operator or manicurist cannot own or have any financial interest in a salon in which she works. When a salon owner places the ownership of her salon in the name of a relative or friend in order to work in her own salon as an operator or manicurist, it is obvious subterfuge and the salon license will not be granted. Operators or manicurists cannot be the owner, manager, director, lessee, or have any financial interest in a salon in which they are employed. The board finds that the intent and purpose of the law are violated by the practice of a person serving as an operator or manicurist in a salon owned by a close relative by blood or marriage, with the manager in charge who is an employe of such relative. In the past frequently the investment was actually made by the operator or manicurist but title was taken in the name of the relative for the express purpose of evading the provisions of section 159.12 (2), Wis. Stats. In any event the supervision given by the manager who was employed by a close relative of the operator or manicurist was usually unsatisfactory. Therefore, no salon license will be issued by the board where the operator or manicurist is the owner, manager, director, lessee, or has any financial interest in the salon wherein the operator or manicurist is to serve or is closely related by blood or marriage to such owner, lessee or person having such financial interest. Persons closely related include the following: husband, wife, father, mother, brother, sister, child or spouse of the operator or manicurist. Provided, that if such relative is a licensed managing cosmetologist in active charge of the salon, this rule shall not apply.

**History:** 1-2-56; r. and recr. Register, March, 1961, No. 63, eff. 4-1-61.

**H 11.11 Licensure requirements.** (1) Applicants desiring to qualify for licensure under the provisions of section 159.08 (6), Wis. Stats., who have had 1,000 hours of training in a school of cosmetology with three years' practice of cosmetology during the last four years immediately prior to date of application, or 1,200 hours of training with two years' practice of cosmetology during the last three years immediately prior to date of application, may be accepted as having the equivalent of 1,500 hours of training in a school of cosmetology.

Register, March, 1961, No. 63

(2) The minimum practice requirements of subsection (1) may not be considered as satisfying the requirements of section 159.08 (6) (a) and (b), Wis. Stats., for licensure without examination.

**H 11.12 Manager in charge of beauty salon.** A licensed manager must be in charge of a beauty salon and the owner of the salon shall be held responsible for compliance with this rule.

**History:** Cr. Register, March, 1961, No. 63, eff. 4-1-61.