

MAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR A POSTICHE WORKSHOP

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Abstract

This article discusses the requirements for a postiche workshop, safety regulations, the work process of wigmakers, and the set of tools and equipment necessary for performing postiche (wig-making) work.

Keywords: Hairpiece, makeup, curling irons, card, scissors, brush, hook, electric curling iron, tape measure, thick black pencil, pin, dovite, razor, tressbank curlers, headpiece, headpiece stand.

Introduction

The process of creating postiche (hairpieces) is considered one of the most complex and time-consuming tasks.

A postiche workshop must meet essential technological, sanitary-hygienic, fire safety, constructional, and aesthetic requirements.

From a technological perspective, the workshop should fully comply with all production requirements and be conveniently organized for efficient work.

It must provide comfort for measuring and distributing the volume of postiche products and allow convenient placement, movement, and replacement of equipment with good lighting.

The workshop must also comply with sanitary and hygienic standards.

All conditions for the comfort of wigmakers must be provided.

The room should have both natural and artificial lighting. Ideally, one-fifth of the workshop's area should receive natural light through windows.

The distance between opposite walls with windows should not exceed 7 meters.

Wigmakers usually work in the morning, because the process requires strong, evenly distributed light.

Natural daylight is most suitable since it prevents excessive shadows.

Sunlight also has the advantage of killing unnecessary airborne microbes.

The lighting system in a postiche workshop has a positive effect on work quality and productivity. Proper lighting is essential for determining hair color accurately, for dyeing, and especially for highlighting (melirovka), since it helps to evaluate how hair will look under sunlight.

However, natural light alone is not sufficient — artificial lighting is necessary, especially during the autumn–winter period.

Artificial light should imitate natural light and ensure even illumination of every workstation.

The interior surfaces — walls, ceilings, and floors — should be smooth, easy to clean, and resistant to moisture.





To reduce eye strain, walls should be painted in light tones.
The workshop should be regularly ventilated and humidified.
When designing the interior, greenery and natural plants are recommended.
Since wigmakers work with various hair types, oils, and chemical substances, plants help purify the air and absorb carbon dioxide, providing oxygen.
Specialists are advised to consume dairy products to reduce the harmful effects of chemicals.
The workshop must strictly follow fire safety rules.
Water supply, heating, and ventilation systems should function properly.
Hair materials should be stored away from electrical systems, and heat-resistant stone tables should be used.
The furniture in the workshop is also very important.
The work tables, usually made of wood, should have two drawers each.
Table dimensions: 80–160 cm length, 60 cm width, 70 cm height.
Each table should have two or four drawers for storing tools and materials.
A footrest stool should be placed 20 cm above the floor.
The table should include a carding area, a tressbank, three-pronged stands for thread tension, and four metal clamps (strubsi).
The chair must be adjustable in height to prevent arm fatigue during work.
The workshop must be equipped with all necessary tools and devices, such as:
clamps (strubsi), card, scissors, brush or card, metal comb, sewing needles, various hooks, tweezers, electric curling irons, tape measure, black grease pencil, pins, dovite, spindle, iron, razor, curlers, tressbank, molds, head blocks, etc.
Additionally, the workshop should contain:
Basins for natural hair dyeing,
Drying cabinet,
Card,
Iron,
Curling rods (koklyushka),
Rubber gloves,
Electric hot plate,
Brushes or cotton pads for applying products,
Pliers, hammer, scissors, measuring tape,
Nets and gauze fabrics,
100% alcohol,
Special makeup glue,
Acetone, and other necessary materials.
The background color where tools and equipment are placed is also important.
A dark background makes it difficult to see small postiche items, so light-colored work surfaces are recommended.
The workshop should be kept clean and orderly, maintaining air temperature and humidity between 18–24°C.



The work uniform of wigmakers is also significant.

It must meet hygienic standards, be comfortable, and consist of light-colored coats and dark aprons with two pockets.

References

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