



STAR NAIL®  
international

# natural nail uv kapping instructions



## NATURAL NAIL OVERLAY TECHNIQUE

1. Sanitize Hands - Have client scrub hands with Star Nail pH-Balanced Sani Scrub. Dry thoroughly.



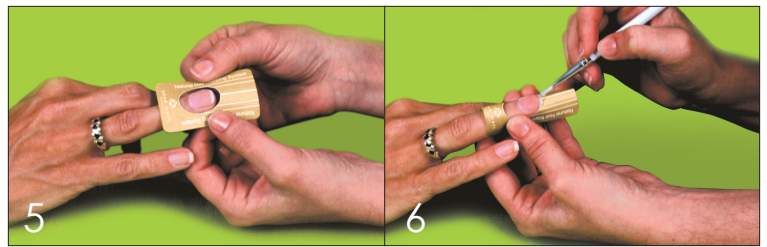
2. Using a natural nail stone or a new 180 grit zebra file or white block, remove the shine from the natural nail. Be sure to buff the entire nail plate, paying special attention to the nail grooves and cuticle area. This step is very important to ensure

proper bonding of the gel to the nail.

3. Using a birchwood stick, plastic pusher or metal spoon pusher gently push back cuticles and remove excess debris from the nail plate.

4. Using Star Sani Spray antiseptic, spray the nail plate and wipe immediately with a lint-free pad to remove any remaining dust, debris and oil. Sani Spray will also serve to dehydrate and sanitize the nail. **Optional Step: For oily nail beds or nails that will not bond, use a Star Nail Primer Pen to sparingly apply primer to the nail plate. Keep primer away from the skin. Allow primer to dry to a chalky white appearance.**

5. Apply Natural Nail Kapping Forms to fit snugly under the nail free edge. The forms are specially designed to allow you to extend the gel to a point just past the end of the nail in order to encase the free edge. **\*Note: For ease of application, the best system is to perform Steps 5-13 on the four fingers of one hand. Repeat this sequence for the other hand. The two thumbs can then be worked together.**



6. Apply a moderate amount of Calcium Plus+ Kapping Gel to the nail. Using a light stroking motion, gently “float” gel from the cuticle area to the free edge being sure to cover the entire nail. Pat and pull an extra amount of gel onto the nail form and shape to create a short gel extension ending about 1/8” past the natural nail free edge. Do not get the gel too close to the skin at the cuticle or nail grooves. This will cause lifting.

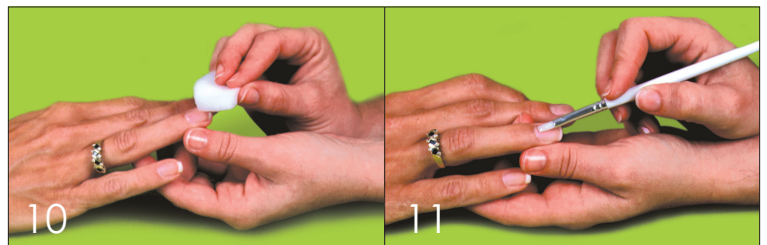


7. Cure nails by placing fingers in the UV lamp for approximately 3 minutes. Have the client roll her fingers from left to right to ensure even curing on all sides. If the clients nails are thin, or weak they may feel a slight heat sensation.

8. Do not remove the sticky film from the first cure. Apply a second thicker coat of Calcium Plus+ Kapping Gel over the first coat by working the gel from cuticle to free edge using a stroking motion similar to applying polish. “Float” the gel onto the nail with a light touch. Keep gel away from the skin.

9. Cure again for approximately 3 min. Remove forms.

10. Remove tacky layer. The curing process will have left a sticky layer on the surface of the nail. Remove this tacky film by wiping with a lint-free pad moistened with Star Finishing Wipe. With a new moistened pad, thoroughly wipe the skin area surrounding the nail as well as underneath the free edge to completely remove all traces of gel. This is very important since any gel left behind on the skin may cause irritation. Lightly file to shape nails at the free edge (being careful not to file away the gel extension). With a white block, lightly buff the entire nail to create a smooth, even surface. Any shiny areas indicate dips or low spots that will need to be filled with the final coat of gel. Remove residual filing dust with a lint-free pad moistened with Finishing Wipe.



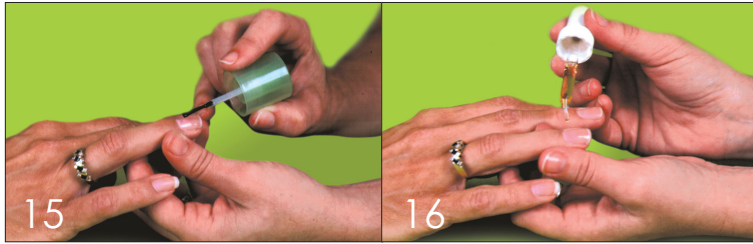
11. Apply a third even coating of Calcium Plus+ Kapping gel. Since gel shrinks as it cures, you can employ a “backstroke” technique working the gel from the nail tip to the cuticle to ensure adequate coverage at the free edge. When applying this final coat of gel, concentrate on producing a smooth, even layer that will not require any buffing. As always, keep the gel away from the skin.

12. Cure again for approximately 3 minutes.

13. Gently wipe nail plate with a lint-free pad saturated with Finishing Wipe. Also, with a new moistened pad, thoroughly wipe the cuticle, nail groove, and fingertip areas to completely remove any uncured gel from the skin.

14. Wash with Sani Scrub. Dry hands and nails completely before applying polish or other treatment.

15. Apply Kapping Sealer - Use this product only if the client prefers not to polish nails. If polish is to be applied, Kapping Sealer should not be used. The polish will not adhere to this product.



16. Apply Roulé Oil to condition cuticles. Sell this product to the client explaining it's importance in assisting the natural nail to grow long, strong and healthy. **\*Tech Tip: Always work slow with gel, you will then have less finishing time. You can never "over-cure" gel nails but you can "under-cure" them.**

## MAINTENANCE

Maintenance should be done when nails are cracked, chipped or grown out. Gel nails should be maintained every 2-4 weeks.

1. Wash hands with pH-Balanced Sani Scrub. Remove polish using Star Nail Non-Acetone Polish Remover.
2. Gently file the growth area and blend with the natural nail. Do not pull or pry away product with cuticle nippers.
3. Buff the new growth area with a natural nail stone, 180 grit zebra file, or white block. Shape and file. Buff away surface layer of existing gel to remove shine. \*Use primer if you have a client with very oily nail beds.
4. Gently push back the cuticle and remove any overgrowth.
5. Spray nail with Sani Spray and wipe with lint-free pad.
6. Apply Calcium Plus+ Kapping Gel to new growth area of natural nail only.
7. Cure nails for 3 minutes. Do not remove tacky layer.
8. Apply a second coat of Calcium Plus+ Kapping Gel to the entire nail from working from cuticle to free edge. Apply sufficient gel at the free edge to allow for shrinkage.
9. Cure nails again for 3 minutes.
10. Remove tacky layer with Star Nail Finishing Wipe.
11. Inspect nails for any bare spots. Reapply gel if required.
12. Wash hands with PH Balanced Sani Scrub.

## REMOVAL

The preferred way to remove Calcium Kapping Gel is by growing or filing it off the nail. Picking, pulling or prying the product can result in damage to the nail plate.

- Do not overwork the gel. This can cause bubbles.
- The gel will continue to harden for the first 24 hours following application. Instruct your customer to take extra care with her nails during this time.
- Instruct your client not to file their nails after application. This can result in a broken seal at the free edge which will initiate chipping or peeling of the Kapping Gel.
- Should any gel get on the skin or cuticle, stop and wipe the area thoroughly with a pad moistened with Finishing Wipe. This will minimize the chances of an allergic reaction or skin irritation.
- Replace the UV lamp bulb regularly to ensure the efficient curing of the gel. It is recommended to keep an extra bulb on hand as UV bulbs don't "burn out" like an ordinary incandescent bulb. Even though the bulb may appear

to be normally lit, the UV output may be low resulting in incomplete curing. A good time to change the bulb is twice a year when moving clocks to or from daylight savings time.

- Periodically clean the UV lamp bulb with Finishing Wipe to remove dust. Be sure the lamp is unplugged and the bulb has cooled down.
- UV lamps with bulbs of less than 6 watts may require longer curing time for the gel.
- Gel should be at room temperature before application.
- Hands should be at room temperature before application.

## PRECAUTIONS

- Do not attempt to apply Kapping Gel over cracked, split or extremely thin natural nails or in instances where the skin surrounding the nail is sore, inflamed or infected.
- Clients may feel a slight sensation of heat during the curing of the gel. This is normal. If the sensation becomes uncomfortable, the hand may be temporarily removed from the lamp and replaced when the sensation has subsided.
- Women who have skin allergies or are under medical care should check with a doctor before having gel nails applied. A patch test should be done to see if there is a reaction.
- Customers taking Tetracycline or any Antibiotics should be aware that these medications are light sensitive.
- Do not look directly into the UV lamp while in operation.
- Keep a cover on the gel containers at all times to prevent exposure to the light. Failure to do so will cause the gel to harden in the container.
- Keep a cover on the gel to prevent any dust or lint from accumulating and causing contamination.

