

Frequently Asked Questions

Educating yourself about wigs and their proper care will help you adjust to this new experience. If you do not find an answer to one of your questions, please feel free to [Contact Us](#) through our online form.

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What are the differences between synthetic and human hair wigs and hairpieces?

Attributes	Synthetic	Human Hair
Weight	Lighter in weight	Heavier in Weight
Curl	Permanently set, wash	Must be recurled after

Curl	and go	washing
Color	Rich, brilliant colors and blends	Colors not as rich, especially blondes
Fading Durability	Fade resistant	Colors oxidize and fade with UV exposure
Heat Damage	Extreme heat damages	Not damaged by heat
Cost	Very affordable, less expensive	More expensive, value in longevity
Shine	Hair is shinier than human hair	Reflects light more realistically
Styling	Styling is shake and go	Wig salon professionally done
Maintenance	Maintenance is easy, do it yourself	Wig salon professionally done

What is special about monofilament and hand tied wigs?

Making a monofilament wig your choice means that it will be much harder for people to tell that you are wearing a wig. The reason is the material used in constructing the wig. Monofilament wigs are much more comfortable, especially for those with sensitive scalps. Instead of a cloth fabric, monofilament wigs use ultra thin, breathable gauze or silicon material. The breathable polyester or nylon mesh blends with the wearer's scalp color creating a realistic, undetectable look. With the reduced weight and ultimate comfort, it is a natural choice and why they are so widely desired.

Monofilament wigs are the most natural looking wigs available. Each strand of hair is individually hand-tied into the mesh. This creates ventilation -- preventing heat and moisture build up. This construction technique also allows for much greater styling techniques and flexibility. Hair can be parted on either side and brushed in any direction.

Monofilament wigs come in one of two basic choices. Monofilament top wigs have machine stitched sides and backs. These are a great choice if you are simply looking for that

undetectable scalp feature. Complete monofilament wigs are more commonly known as 100% hand-tied. They are the ultimate choice if you are looking to take advantage of all the great features that these wigs provide.

What do I need to know about the differences in cap construction?

Although the cap is the part no one sees, it is important to be knowledgeable and aware of the key differences in the way they are made. There are several types of construction used in creating wigs, and in some cases there are multiple terms used by different vendors and manufacturers in describing identical construction techniques. Check out the next set of questions to learn more about CAP construction.

CAPS: What is a wefted cap?

Wefted caps are also known as standard caps, capless wigs and thin-wefted.

This category contains both old and newer technologies in wig cap construction from a low-end of costume and catalog wigs to the higher technology of finer quality of wefted wigs with perma-tease at the scalp area giving a fuller look, adding lift, and creating volume at the crown. This also helps conceal the cap in a more modern way.

As an improvement in design, capless wigs moved away from the solid net cap by attaching the wefts to strips of lace. The result is a lighter wig that breathes more easily and is cooler to wear. Higher end capless wigs will often have a lace section at the crown allowing the wearer to part the wig to either side and brush the hair in any direction. Broader spacing between each individual weft indicates construction techniques known as “thin wefted”. The wider the gap between wefts the greater the wig's ability to breathe and disperse heat. In most cases, “thin-wefting” means that there will be no “lace top section.” Some “thin-wefted” caps are so thin that the wearer can incorporate their own hair through the cap. The benefit of this is lighter weight, blend of colors, and it actually

gives a feeling of security. (See [pull through caps](#) below.)

All wigs come with adjustment straps located at the nape of the neck. Most are Velcro, although some are hook and loop. These adjusters allow the wearer to ensure the wig fits snugly and securely.

CAPS: What is a monofilament cap?

Monofilament caps are also called mono tops, hand-tied and medical wigs.

This construction technique was originally created to help women suffering significant hair loss due to such things as chemotherapy and alopecia, hence their original title of medical wigs. Monofilament caps use a fine mesh that allows the color of the scalp to show through. The mesh is breathable and is the gentlest on the scalp. Rather than building the wig on a series of wefts, each individual strand of hair is hand tied to the monofilament. It is this individual attachment process that is being referred to in the name monofilament. Some monofilament caps have a second layer of mesh added that sits under the first layer protecting the scalp from any irritation caused by the tiny knots created by the individual strand tying technique.

Monofilament caps offer a look that is far more natural and versatile than wefted designs. As a result, many women with full heads of hair prefer the monofilament construction and designs due to its superior look and feel. The price point is higher due to the superior construction. This construction technique can either be used in part or in the whole wig. If the whole wig is made as a monofilament they are often referred to as 100% hand-tied. When only part of the wig is made using this technique it is blended with the more traditional wefted design. When the two types are blended the top section is made up of the monofilament and the sides and back is made using wefts. These are known as mono tops.

In most cases monofilament caps come with tabs on the underside of the cap. These tabs are used for affixing double-sided tape to

the sides, top or back of the cap and the wearers scalp to ensure a secure fit.

CAPS: What are pull-through caps?

Pull through caps are also referred to as honeycomb wigs and hair integration systems.

This newer type of construction is designed to create a fuller look for someone who already has hair. Basically they are an exaggeration of the "[thin-wafted](#)" construction technique and allow the wearer to pull their own hair through the spaces of the wafting. This type of construction is growing in popularity for those that have enough hair to make them work. They are much cooler to wear in the summer. Many women are choosing colors different than their own hair to create either slight or dramatic highlights or lowlights. The cap size determines whether you will need toupee clips, cricket clips or comb combinations.

CAPS: What are toppers, wiglets, demi-wigs, enhancers and augmentations?

These are smaller pieces ranging typically in size from 3 to 14 inches. Their purpose is to cover thinning spots and/or to add fullness. They come in all three main construction types described above: wafted, monofilament, and pull through. Most of these pieces are affixed by using the cricket clip, a comb and clip combo or a toupee clip.

CAPS: What are 3/4 caps including fall wigs?

As the name implies this construction style is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the size of a full cap and are usually constructed using the wafted technique. They are designed to allow the wearer to use their own hair to show at the front and on the sides as far back as the ears. Some come with a head band or band of fabric along the front of the piece to create a break between color of the piece and the color of the wearer's own hair.

Human hair or synthetic -- which one is right for me?

Before looking at the relevant advantages of both choices, the one very important difference that can simply not be stressed enough is HEAT!!! Synthetic wigs do not like heat. Any heat source will damage the fibers of a synthetic wig. Not only does this mean no blow drying, no curling irons, and no straightening irons. It also means to be aware of the non-obvious heat sources.

The most common “surprise” damage occurs in the kitchen. Opening the oven door or the steam from food cooking on the stove top can lead to an embarrassing dinner party. Other surprise sources of heat include the steam from opening a newer model dishwasher, backing up to a nice warm fireplace, or removing the meat from the BBQ. If you are buying a synthetic wig, we recommend you buy two, so that you are prepared in case the “whoops” happens. With that said, synthetic wigs do have many advantages.

What are some of the advantages of a synthetic wig?

Synthetic wigs are the easiest wigs to wear. Shorter styles are often referred to “shake and go.” Take them out of the box, give them a fluffing shake and they are good to go. Longer styles typically only need minimal combing and finger-styling. Thanks to the technological advancements, the synthetic wigs we sell are almost undistinguishable from human hair. The fibers in synthetic wigs have “memory,” which means they retain their curl and volume even after washing properly. (See [proper care instructions](#) below and do not use hot water.)

Synthetic wigs will return to their original, out-of-the-box shape. Synthetic wigs have some of the most beautiful colorations and blends that never fade. A good quality synthetic wig will last 6–8 months. It is good to have two or three to trade off with. This will give your wig a break from constant stretching and allow it to return to its former elastic form. And would it be nice to give yourself a fresh look. How would one blouse look if it were the only one worn and washed over and over for 6 months? Less expensive catalog wigs last only 4–6 weeks before they show their quality. Their luster and life give up sooner, and they are far less

comfortable; but sometimes a good choice for those wearers whose concerns are not comfort.

What are some of the advantages of human hair wigs?

Simply put, a human hair wig is like having your own hair. It will take as much work to maintain and has as much styling flexibility as a person's own hair. Many vendors will say that human hair wigs can be colored and permed. In our experience results vary. It has to be remembered that most human hair wigs have already been bleached and re-colored with a carbonized coloring technique that is not compatible with the common coloring products. This can be costly to your wig investment if something goes wrong.

Human hair is more durable than synthetics and tends to be a bit heavier than synthetic hair. It is the most natural looking option available. You need to understand that it will be as much work as you would do with your own hair and that the cleaning, re-conditioning, and styling will require specialized care and tools. A wig professional, not just a hair salon, is the place to care for it. Human hair wigs are a great choice if you are wanting flexibility in styling options, the most natural look available, and a longer lasting wig (about 5 years depending upon the care and maintenance).

What is my size? Why is size important?

Size Description Measurements

Ultra Petite	20 ½”
Petite	21”
Petite Average	21 ½”
Average	21 ½ to 22”
Average Large	22 to 22 ½”
Large	23” +

The vast majority of wigs sold are averaged sized. To take an exact measurement, use a tape measure to go around the head behind the ears (circumference). Then measure from the nape of the neck hairline to the front forehead hairline (front to back).

All wigs have adjustment straps at the nape for making smaller or larger. If the wig cannot be adjusted by this means, then you must select a wig that comes in the category of size you match or a wig professional can make surgical adjustments for you. Do not attempt this yourself, it is not a matter of sewing capability, it is about dimensions and mathematics. If a wig is still too loose then a “comfy grip” may prove to be the ideal solution.

How do I select my color?

There are a couple of factors here. How accurate is your color monitor? If you have any doubt about the color you are looking at on the computer screen being close enough to what you are looking for then may we suggest that you pick up the color ring of the manufacturer’s wig that you are interested in. Every manufacturer has their own unique color ring. This may mean you may run into a situation that you like a particular piece from one manufacturer. Our best recommendation, should you find yourself in this situation is to be flexible. Exact matching to something specific can be very hard to do. If you are thinking about a specific color, then think more in terms of color blending. No one’s hair is exactly the same color all over. Look for pieces that include color elements of the wearer’s own hair.

The best solutions for color choice is to choose a professional wig salon that has all of the colors on hand so that you may try on the colors against your complexion, see the styles that look best on you and make sure the fit, the fullness, the wave pattern all suits your personality, body type, and life style.

How do I take care of my wig?

The correct methods of cleaning, styling and storing will maximize the life of your wig and help to maintain the quality of its appearance. Check out the next set of questions to learn the proper method of caring for your wig.

How should I store my wig?

When you are not using your wig always keep it on an “open air

wig stand” or styling head. This will ensure it breathes and moves odors out. Store it away from the windows that receive strong sunlight for most of the day. Do not store it in a plastic bag. You can cover it with a scarf to keep dust off.

How should I clean my wig?

Guides for cleaning your wig will sometimes say you only need to clean your wig after 10–14 days of wear -- that’s way too long. There is certainly some element of personal choice here. As a general rule of thumb, consider how long you would go between washes of your own hair. Additional factors would be perspiration, where you’ve been wearing your wig, and how many hours per day you’ve been wearing it.

Cleaning your wig too often is better than cleaning it too little. It is important to note that when you wash your wig, you will typically be without it for 24 hours or more if human hair. This is a strong reason for making sure that you buy a second wig or a back up.

Do not use regular cleaning products on them. Wig shampoos, conditioners and lusterizers are especially designed to work with the fibers that are used in the manufacturing of the wigs. This is true for synthetic and human hair wigs. The hair used in human hair wigs have been process multiple times during the wigs creation. This results in it being more susceptible to damage. The cleaning products we provide are specifically designed to clean the wigs we sell. And we highly recommend professional servicing for human hair wigs.

How should I wash my wig?

1. Remove your wig.
2. Brush and comb your wig to remove tangles.
3. Fill the sink or large bowl with cold water and add a tablespoon or one cap of specially formulated wig shampoo. Mix well in water before adding wig.
4. Immerse the wig in the water and swirl it around gently for a couple of minutes.
5. A soft toothbrush can be a way of dealing with make-up

- stains.
6. Let the wig soak for 5–10 minutes.
 7. Refill the sink with cold water to rinse the wig.
 8. Put the wig back in the water and using a combination of swishing and swirling thoroughly rinse the wig. Then dispose of the water.
 9. Start again with cold water and one cap of conditioner mixed in.
 10. Add the wig using the same steps as before. Let it soak for 5–10 minutes and rinse thoroughly. If you chose to use a spray, leave-in conditioner that has been formulated for the wig, then you can do so. Follow the manufacture's instructions -- they are not usually rinsed out.
 11. Lay out an absorbent towel flat and place your wig on the towel. Roll it up like a sweater. Do not twist, rub or add frictions. Let it lay there undisturbed for about 15–30 minutes to have all of the water absorbed out of the wig.
 12. Final step. Shake wig vigorously over and over. Place it on an open air wig stand to air dry at room temperature and out of direct sunlight. Do not use a styrofoam head on a wet wig as this can cause stretching and will also result in a longer drying time. Do not comb or brush while wet. Finger-styling is acceptable only. Let it dry overnight or at least 10 hours. After it is dry, you can shake, comb or brush it and then put on.
 13. After the wig is dry, if there is any static, you may use a little more spray conditioner but do not brush it while it is wet. Just shake and wait a few minutes to dry.
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What should I style the wig once it is dry?

For synthetic wig, do not use heat!! Shake the wig out to re-invigorate its style memory. Transfer to a styrofoam head to style or style it while you wear it on your own head. Note for curly wigs: do not use a brush -- use a large-toothed comb, pick or your fingers. A mist of water and finger touching will return a loopy curl.

For human hair wigs, shake the wig out and transfer it to a wig styling head preferable canvas and "T" pin down in all of the

appropriate places to secure the wig. Style however you want, but if you are using a heated tool, we strongly recommend that you use one with a temperature control.

Additional Styling Tips

- Only use styling products specifically designed for wigs. Sprays and lusters that are designed for wigs will leave fewer residues, will contain less damaging alcohol, and will keep your wig looking fresher longer.
 - Only use wig brushes and combs. These are designed to reduce static and prevent over stretching and damage.
 - Minimize stress on the wig “roots” by starting your brushing/combing from the ends first and gradually moving toward the roots.
 - When removing your wig, remember to comb out gently the tangles on the underside of long haired wigs.
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Why does my wig ride up in the back?

The reasons range from the shape of your head to slippery hair. There are many possibilities. The wig technician who assists you can try different methods to correct this issue. Sometimes using a cap or adjusting the back bands will solve the problem. A comfy grip band is also very helpful. Certain wig caps or a few techniques of a pin curl in certain places to give resistance is all that it takes. This is really an easy fix with the proper instruction.

What are the most important factors in choosing a wig?

- **Factor 1 -- The Fit.** Knowing the size of your head and having it fit to your head. A proper fit means a more comfortable wig which is of major importance.
- **Factor 2 -- The Style.** Choosing a style that is flattering to your personality, face and body shape is also important. Knowing your lifestyle and the reason you are looking for a wig is another key note to take into consideration. Is this for fun? All are good reasons and all play a part in the decision process.
- **Factor 3 -- The Colors.** This is the fun part. There are so many wonderful colors to chose from. You will be amazed as

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you try on different shades and see how the clarity of your complexion changes as you try on different colors. Some are flattering, and some are awesome. And some shades can drain all of the color from your face.

All three factors should be taken into consideration in your final decision.

Hair Loss Video

NOTE: If the video pauses, please allow it time to buffer far enough before hitting play. Watch for the gray bar to progress further to the right of the gray circle, then press play again.

Can I just use Woolite on my wigs? It's ok for sweaters!!!

Did you want it to look like a sweater -- dry and fuzzy? Woolite will damage the fiber. The answer is NO! Sorry.

Can I put my synthetic wigs in the washer in cold water on the gentle cycle and then air fluff dry?

No!! Not even if you use a care bag! It has been tried and the results were not good. Wigs need a little more gentle care and personal attention not automation. Please follow the manufacture's instructions and [our instructions](#) for cleaning and care. Your investment will last much longer and your wig will look beautiful while you are wearing it with the proper care.
