



染め上げられた繊細なシルクの布は、天井の竿にかけられ自然乾燥する。
乾くと軽くなるため、羽衣のごとくふわりと舞い落ちていく。

The delicate silk cloth that has just been dyed is left to dry naturally on a poles on the ceiling.
As it dries, its lightness causes it to flutter like the robes of an angel.

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Dyeing

藍などの植物や鉱物、動物などから色素を抽出して染める染色も、古来より受け継がれてきた技術である。それは審美の点だけでなく、虫除けや紫外線防止などの意味も持っていた。現在は合成染料も用いて彩られる。染色方法には、糸や生地を染料の溶液に浸す浸染と、染料を糊にまぜて生地に直接すりつける捺染(プリント)がある。どちらも染める前に、繊維に含まれている油脂分や糊などの不純物を

Dyeing with extracts of pigments from plants such as the indigo plant, animals and minerals is a technique that has been around since ancient times. It is not only an object of aesthetic appreciation but also has significance as a means of protecting us against such things as insects or ultraviolet rays. Now synthetic dyes are used to add color to cloth. Dyeing methods include dip-dyeing (*shinsen*) where the thread or the cloth is soaked in a dye solution, and textile printing (*nassen*) where the dye is mixed with a size and applied directly onto the cloth. Before dyeing with



取り除き、繊維に水を吸収させる準備が必要となる。一般に糸の状態では染めるものを先染、生地や製品にしてから染めるものを後染という。先染には、チーズと呼ばれる円筒形に巻いた状態のものを高圧の染色釜で染める方法や、糸をロープ状に束ねて溶液に浸す方法などがある。またウールでは糸に紡ぐ前の繊維を梳いたトップという段階で染める、トップ染もある。

either method, impurities such as oils or starch contained in the fibers are removed, preparing the fibers to absorb water. Generally, dyeing of the threads is referred to as pre-dyeing (*sakizome*) and dyeing of the cloth or product, post-dyeing (*atozome*). Pre-dyeing methods consist of wrapping the fibers onto a cylindrical form called a cheese and dyeing them in the dye vat at high pressure, or bundling the threads into ropes and soaking them in a dye solution. Wool can also be top-dyed where the combed fibers, called tops, are dyed before the wool is spun.

