



羽前絹練株式会社にて撮影  
Photographed at Uzen Kenren

# 手捺染

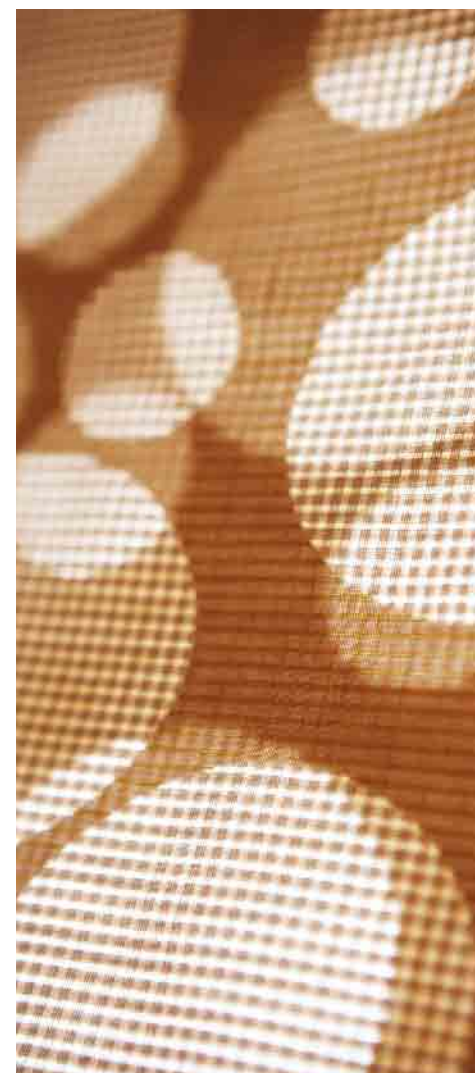
Hand-printing

無地染めに対して、染料または顔料で色柄を付けることを捺染という。手捺染とは、いわゆるハンドプリントのことで、25mある捺染台に生地を張り、スクリーン型に糊と染料を調合した色糊を置き、上から手で糊を一定の厚さにのせていく(印捺)。滲みを防ぐために、一型分をあけて型を移動させ、印捺し、色数に合わせて、繰り返される。プリントした布は、乾燥させ、蒸気で蒸し、染料を固着させる。ローラーに巻き取りながら、糊や余分な染料を洗い落とすと、しわをのぼし、生地巾を出し、風合いを出すための加工をほどこす。この工程は、染色における、整理仕上げと呼ばれる。

Printing cloth is where color or a pattern is added to plain cloth with a dye or pigment. In hand printing, the cloth is stretched on a 25 meter-long printing bed and a color paste made from mixing paste and dye is applied to the screen stencil from above by hand at a uniform thickness. To prevent blurring, a single stencil length is opened and the stencil is moved, the color or pattern is printed and the process then repeated according to the number of colors. The color is fixed in the printed cloth by drying or steaming. The paste or any extraneous dye is rinsed off as the cloth is wound onto a roller to remove the wrinkles, to adjust the cloth to its proper width and to bring out the cloth's look and feel. This process is the finishing part of the dyeing process.



東福産業株式会社にて撮影  
Photographed at Tofuku Sangyo



上段左、プリントと同時にオパール加工がしてある花柄のシルクレーヨンの布。右は、両面プリントに、オパール加工をほどこした、高級感のあるリバーシブルのベルベット。素材はシルクレーヨン／共に東福産業

Top left: Silk rayon cloth with a beautiful silhouette in a floral pattern that underwent opal processing when it was being printed. Right: A luxurious reversible velvet, printed on both sides and opal-processed. The material is silk rayon. Both by Tofuku Sangyo.

下段左、大きな水玉柄とオパール加工によるメッシュとの組み合わせが新鮮なポリエステルと綿を交織した布。右は、ウール100%の生地にランダムに刺繍をし、リファイン加工(水流で洗い込みをして縮める)がしてある表情豊かな布。／共にみづほ興業

Bottom left: A fresh polyester and cotton-mix cloth with a combination of large polka dots and a mesh produced by the opal process. Right: A rich 100% wool cloth. The raw cloth was randomly embroidered and underwent a refining process where it was rinsed in running water to cause it to shrink. Both from Mizuho Kogyo.

# 粧

Finishing

布の世界は、織り、編むだけで完結するのではない。その後、毛羽を刈り揃えたり(シャーリング)、蒸気や溶液に浸して艶や柔軟性を与えるなど、さまざまな仕上げを施す。さらに、異素材を組み合わせ、特定の素材だけ溶剤で溶かすオパール加工や、裏に繊維を貼り合わせるボンディング加工、凹凸を付けるエンボス加工、あるいは撥水加工や消臭効果など、多種多様な加工によって風合い、デザイン、機能が高められていく。

The cloth's journey does not end with the weaving or dyeing. It then undergoes various finishing processes including shearing to create a smooth surface and steaming or soaking in solution for shine and flexibility. The cloth's look and feel, its design and functionality may be improved by undergoing various processes such as the opal finishing where the cloth is combined with different materials and only specific materials dissolve in a solvent; a bonding process where fibers are affixed to the back of the cloth; an embossing process to create indentations in the cloth; or a waterproofing or deodorizing process.