

Japanese paste-Resist Dyeing (Katazome) and Brush Dyeing (Hikizome) with Plant Dyes

PPT1

My name is Mamiko Markham, I am currently a Katagami researcher at the Museum of Domestic Design and Architecture (MoDA).

I was born in Kyoto and from a young age grew up working with Katagami. This gave me deep understanding in Katagami design and in the techniques used to dye Kimono fabrics.

Today, I introduce techniques of dye that use rice glue and brush dyeing techniques. I use the plant dyes that have ancient times been part of Japanese textile techniques.

Brush dyeing, Hikizome is a traditional Japanese dye technique in which fabric is stretched tight, water is applied and then dye is applied by hand with a brush.

Now, most of the dyeing techniques that use plant dye are immersion dyeing. While many artists use immersion dyeing, in contrast, there are not many practitioners using brush dyeing. Almost all introductory technique books only describe the process of immersion dyeing. however, until chemical dyes become mainstream, brush dyeing using plant dyes was for hundreds of years often used as a basic technique of paste- resist dyeing. Following the development rice glue paste-resist dyeing, brush applied dyeing appeared to be a better technique in the Edo period(1603-1868).

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Making the glue

Ingredients Glutinous rice 100g Rice bran 100g Water 100-150m

Well strain out them.

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Mix the Glutinous rice with Rice bran. Add lukewarm water by little and knead the dough until it has consistency of your earlobe. Should it not reach the correct consistency, please add up to 20% more water.

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Make a doughnut shape and steam it for thirty to forty minutes. You can make a ball shape and boil it or steam it with a pressure cooker as well.

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After steaming, take the dough and strongly knead it again. Add 10% to 20 % water to make the dough soft. As a preservative, add a saline solution of 10% of dough. Add 10% to 20 % more water to adjust the hardness. There are also ways to add slaked lime or lime at the end.

PPT7

Applying the Glue

Mix the rice glue with water and brush it on a flat panel.

Stretch the cloth while applying light moisture to the panel.

Place the stencil and fix it in place with masking tape or needles.

Next, apply a consistent layer of glue on the stencil with a spatula.

Slowly remove the stencil from the cloth.

PPT8

Jiire(Sizing) This is: How to prevent irregularities in the dyeing process.

Soak 50ml of soybeans in water over night. The soybeans swell to about three times their size. for a total of one hundred and 50ml.

Add one 1000ml water to the soybeans and stir them with a mixer. Then strain them.
Add 200ml water to the 2g Sodium Alginate and stir them.
Mix the soybean water and the Sodium Alginate water.

PPT9

The basic way to make plant dye for brush dyeing
Extra 50g of dried plant and 1litter of water.
Mix them together by boiling until the water is halved.
Strain it.
Extract the plant and add another litter of water to it and until the water is halved.
Mix the extracted water. boil it until the water is halved a third time.
The dye is completed . Leave it to settle for at least one night.

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Leave the cloth to set for more than 24 hours after the process begun in step.
Start dyeing from the glued front side with a brush, paying attention to not apply the dye unevenly.
Dry the cloth sufficiently. Then brush mordant on the front side and make the colour come out.
Steam it after drying.
Keep water in a sink , and then rinse the cloth with running water.
Continue this work until the glue completely washes off.

PPT11

How to make natural mordant
Alum mordant: Dissolve alum in water and use this solution.
Iron mordant using old nails: for example, put both old nails and just enough table vinegar to cover the nails in a pot and boil them, among other ways.