
SHIBORI

Dyeing Processes

SHIBORI

In Japan, the earliest known example of cloth dyed with a shibori technique dates from the 8th century; it is among the goods donated by the Emperor Shōmu to the Tōdai-ji in Nara. The main fabrics were silk and hemp, and later cotton. The main dye was indigo and, to a lesser extent, madder and purple root. There are six styles/methodologies/techniques of creating Shibori patterns.

Arashi: Cloth is wrapped around a pole possibly twisted, moved, modified then bound by thread.

Kanoko: Binding cloth with thread in sections to create patterns

Kumo: Uses objects as resists and uses the thread as needed to hold them in place.

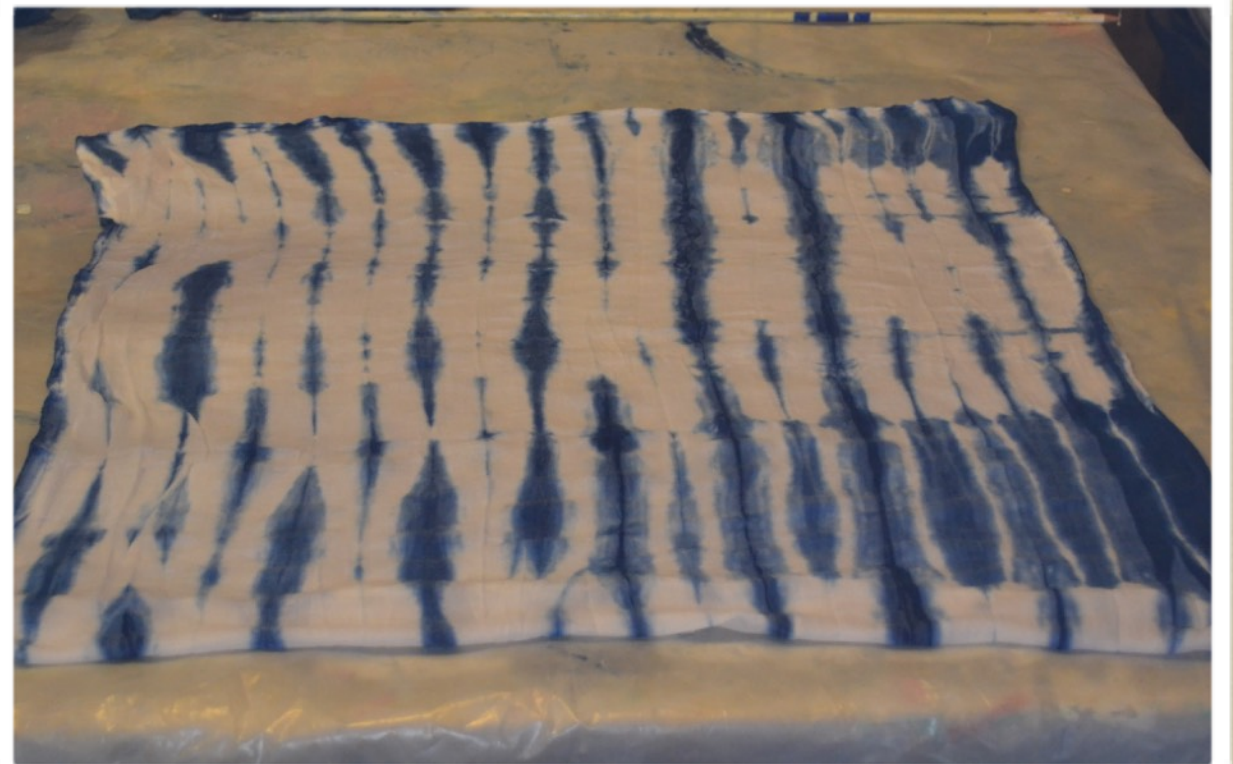
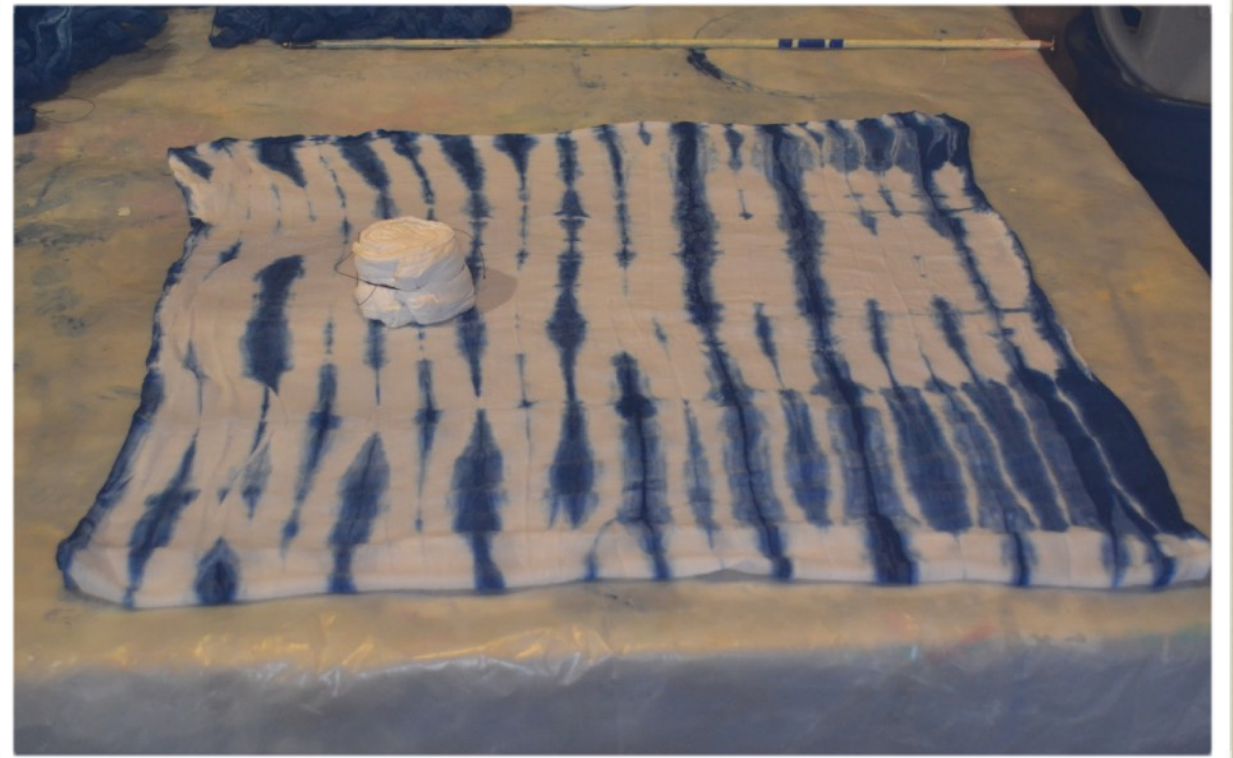
Itajime: Cloth is folded into different shapes then bound in between two pieces of wood or modernly plastics to act as a resist.

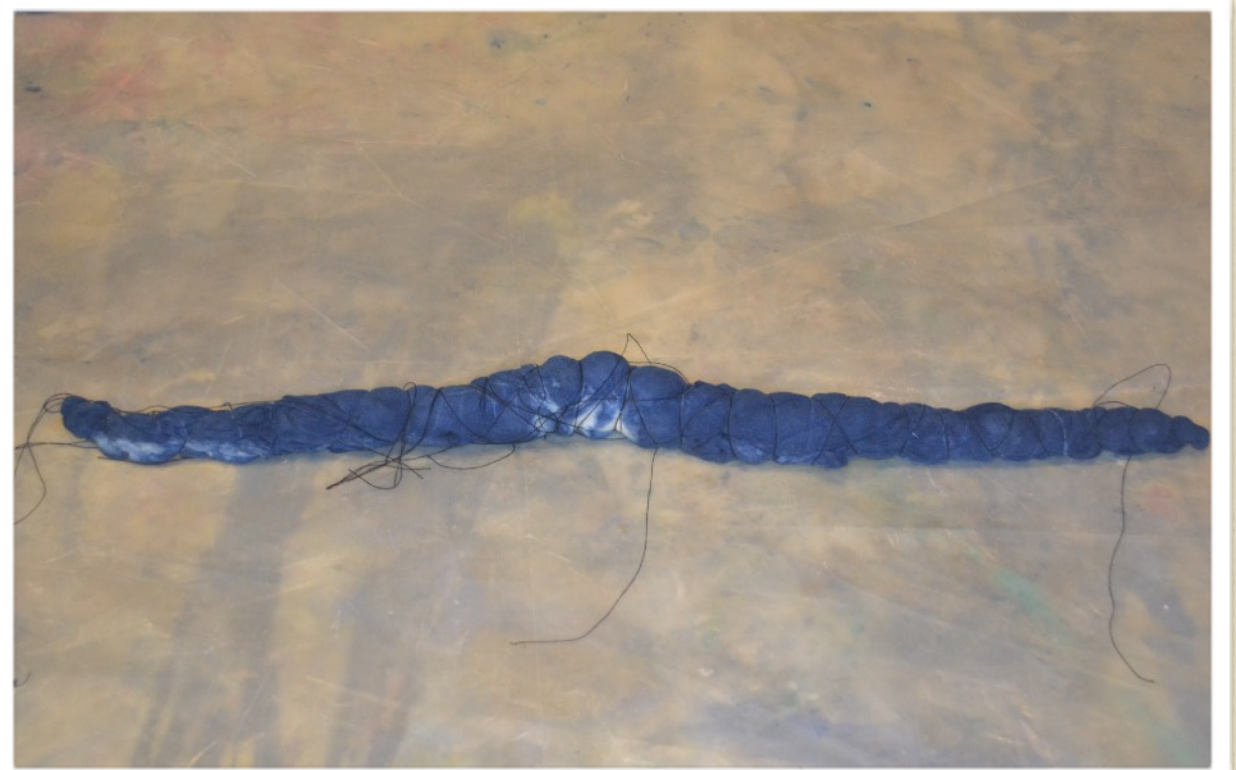
Miura: Looping and binding technique using needle and thread.

Nui: Running stitches in patterns then drawn tight.

KANOKO



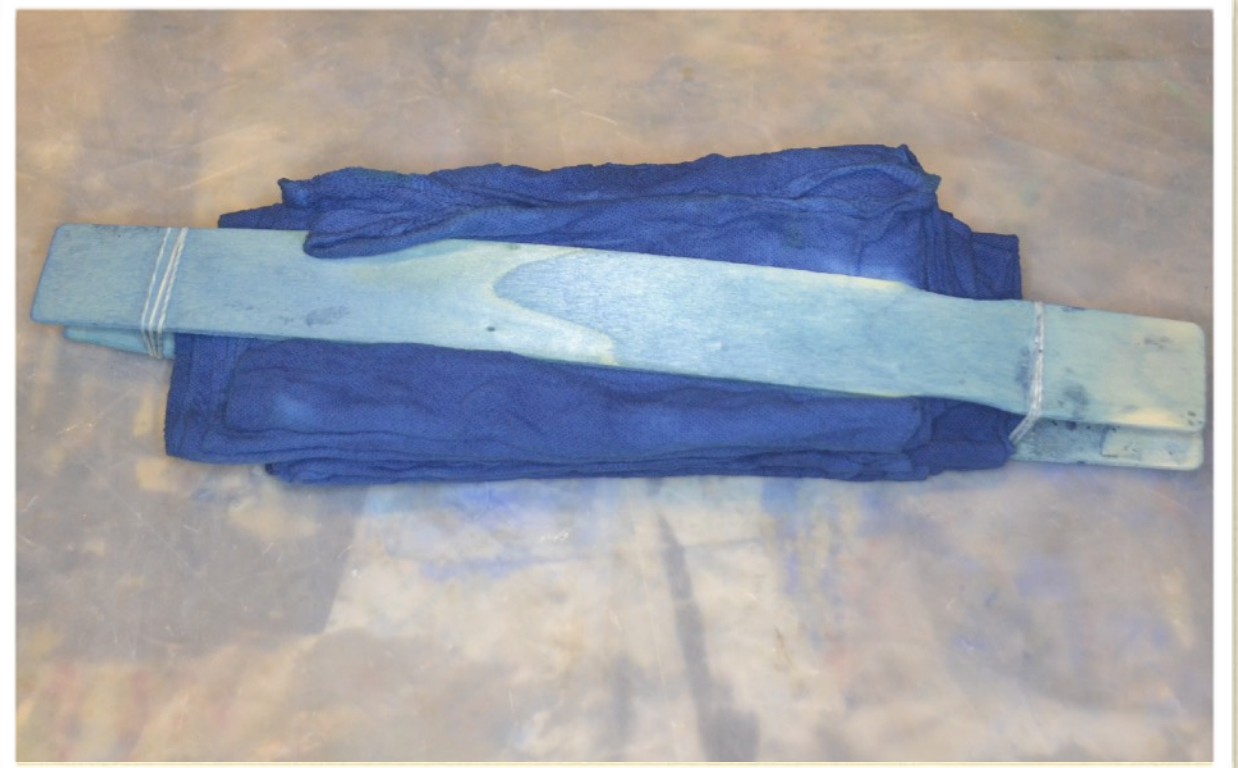
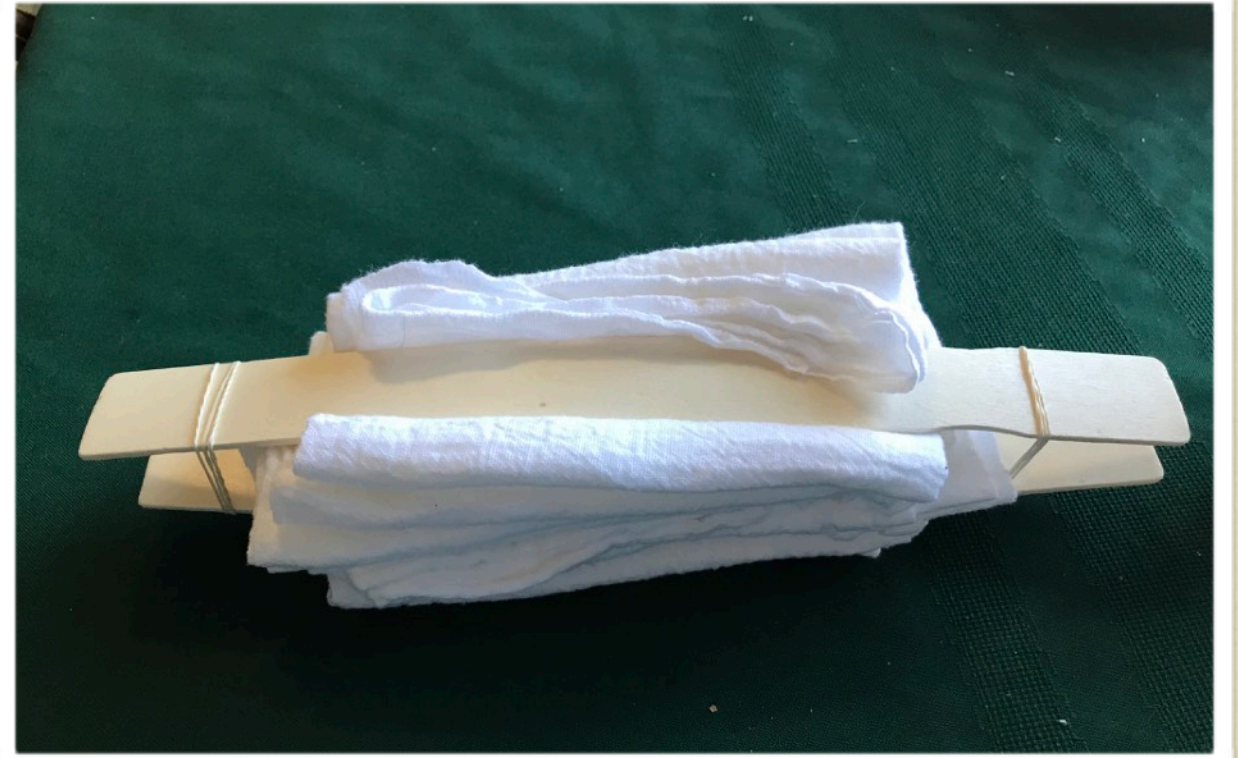


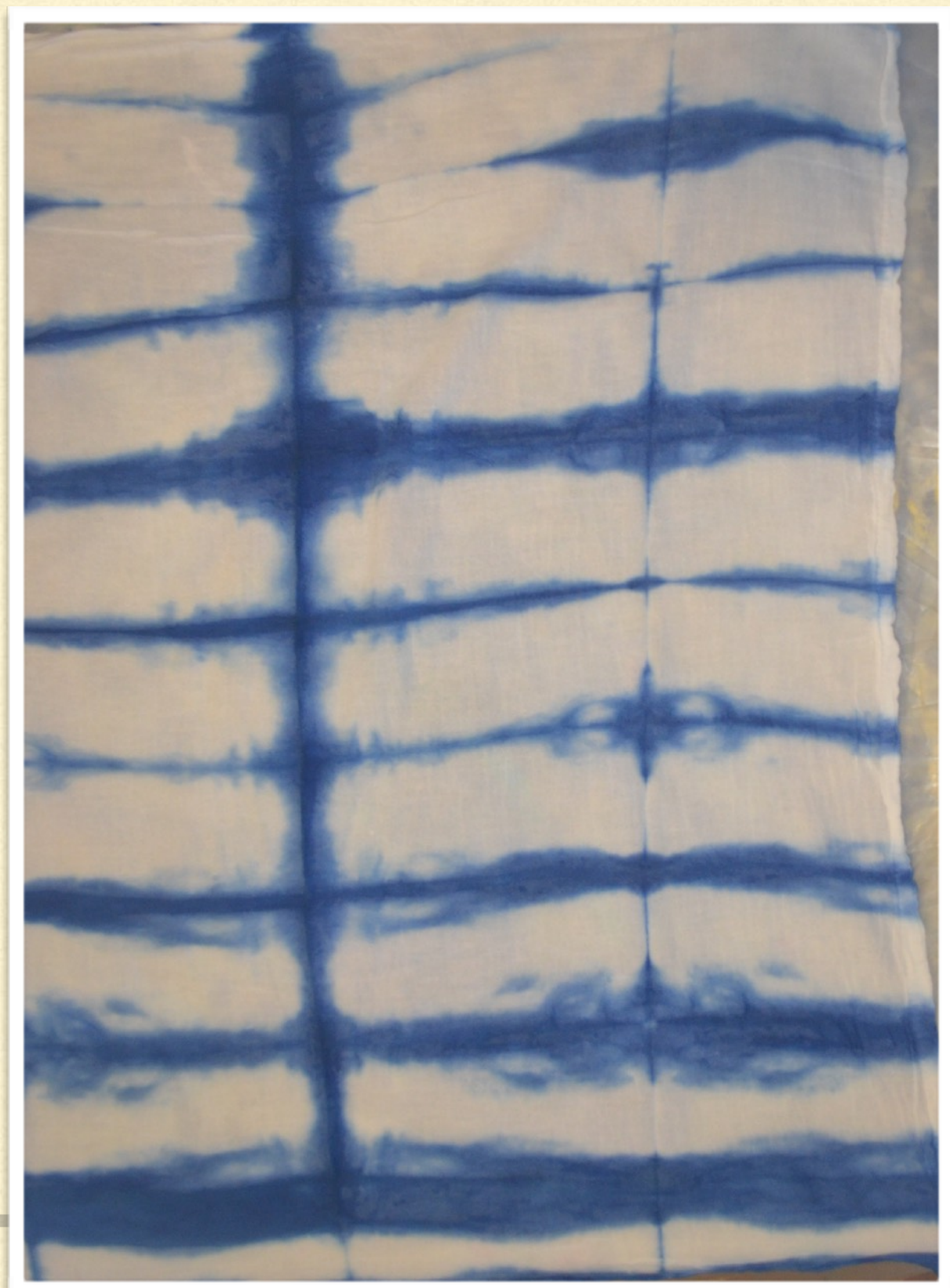
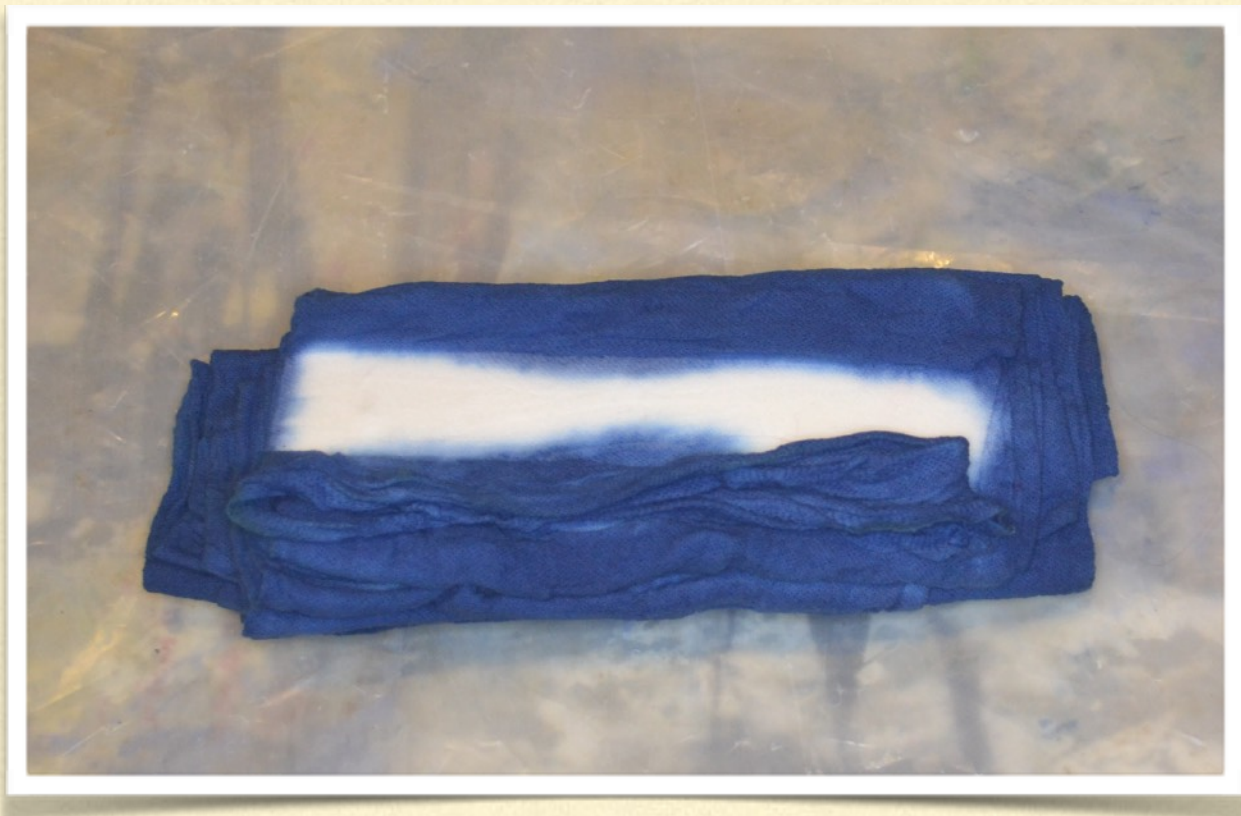




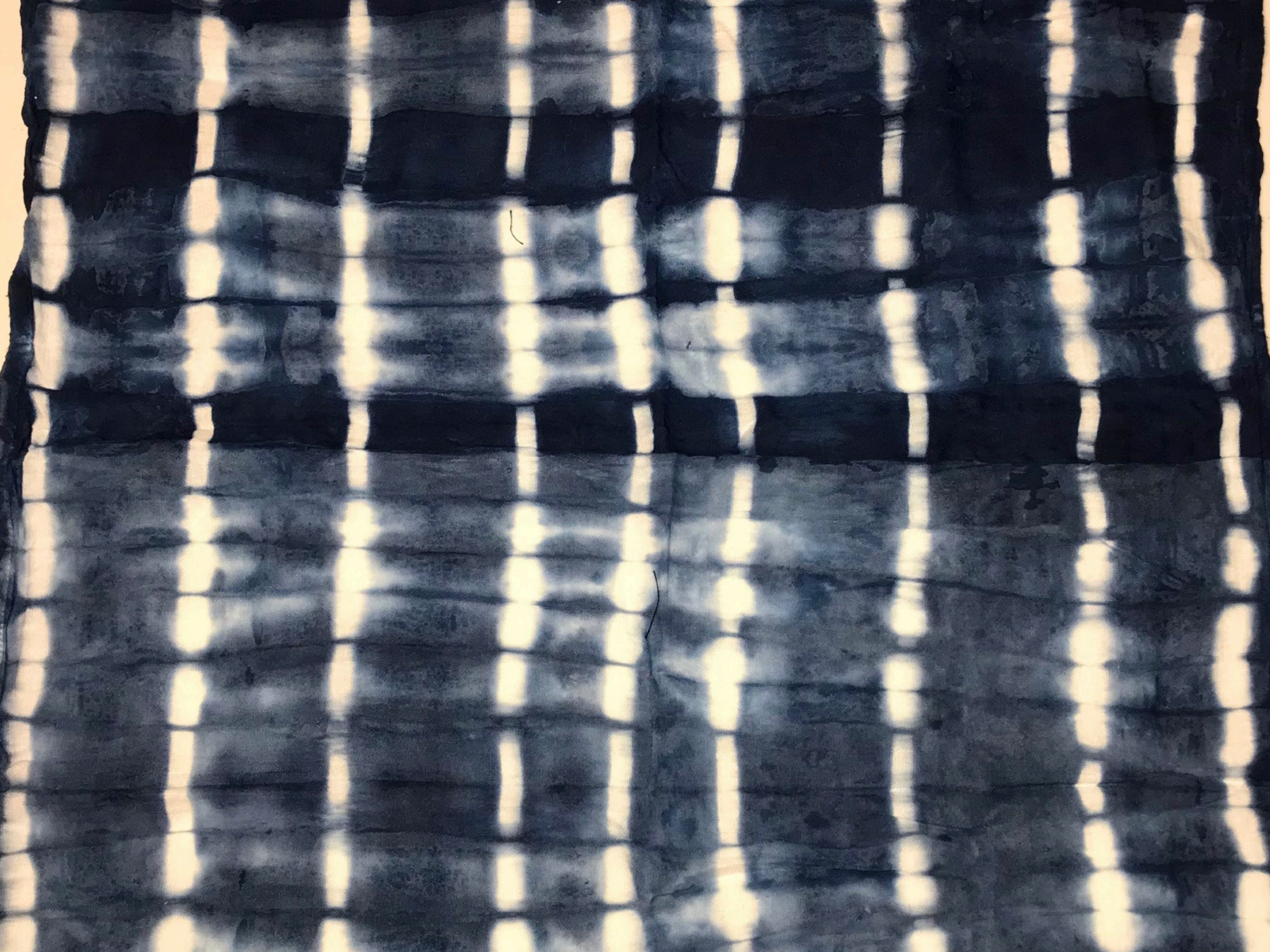


ITAJIME





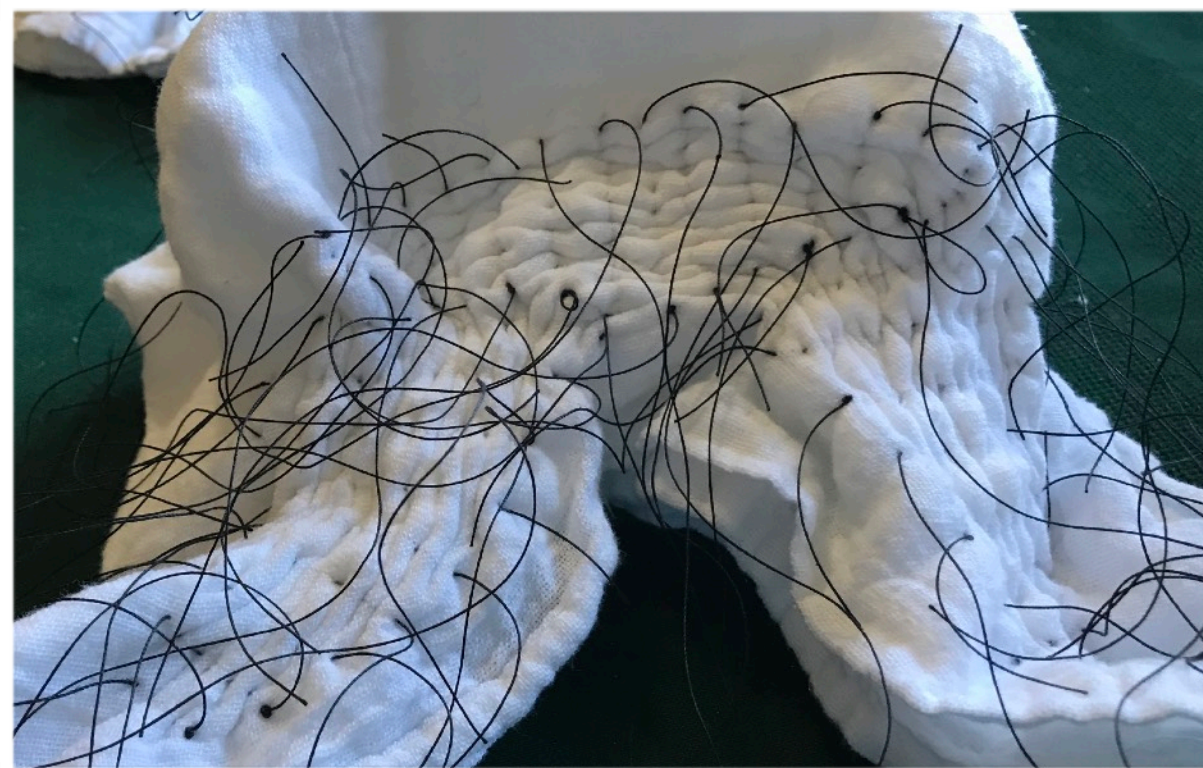


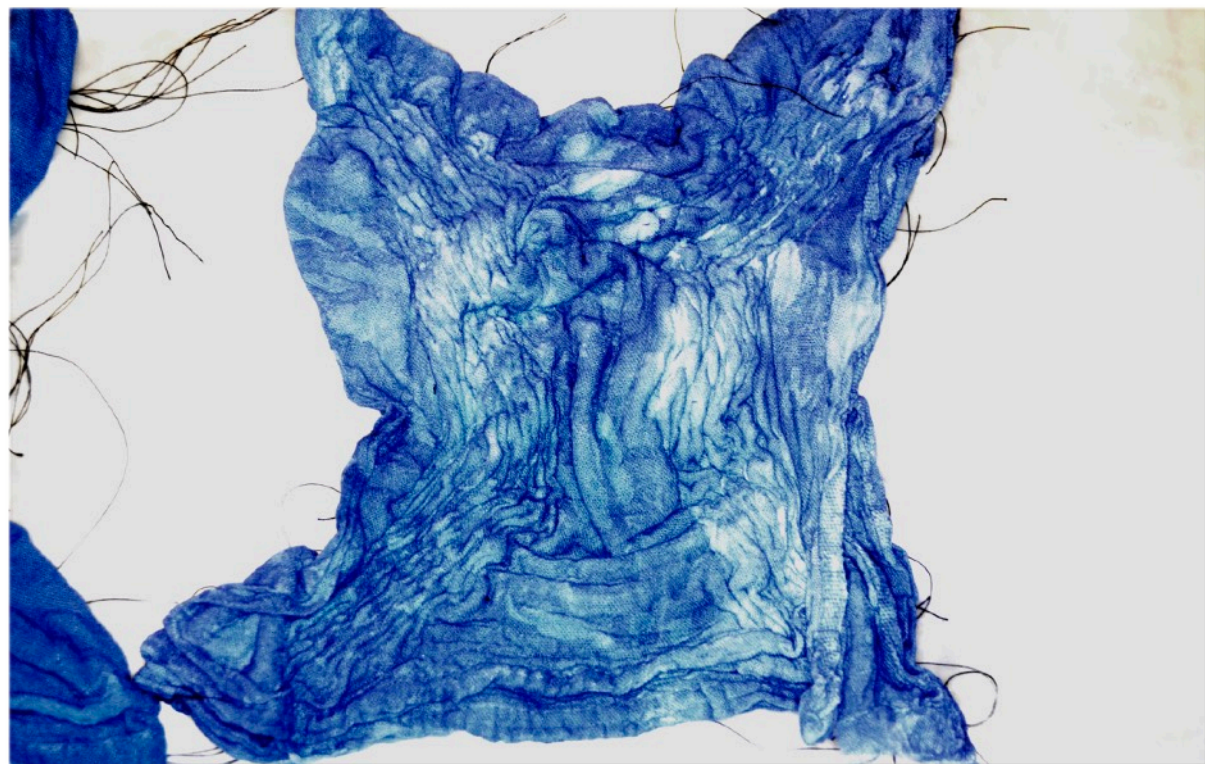


NUI



















MIXED TECHNIQUES







ANACHRONISTIC TECHNIQUES





