



民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

Ethnic Morning Color Design Integration and Living
Communication Department



THE LIBRARY OF INHERITANCE AND
INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

少數民族服裝與服飾
傳承與創新資源庫



初识扎染

First recognition of tie-dye

一.什么是扎染

I. What is tie-dyeing

扎染古称扎缬、绞缬，古代常见的防染印花纺织品有绞缬、蜡缬和夹缬等种类。是汉族民间传统而独特的染色工艺。织物在染色时部分结扎起来使之不能着色的一种染色方法，中国传统的手工染色技术之一。

扎染工艺分为扎结和染色两部分。它是通过纱、线、绳等工具，对织物进行扎、缝、缚、缀、夹等多种形式组合后进行染色。[1]其工艺特点是用线在被印染的织物打绞成结后，再进行印染，然后把打绞成结的线拆除的一种印染技术。它有一百多种变化技法，各有特色。如其中的“卷上绞”，晕色丰富，变化自然，趣味无穷。更使人惊奇的是扎结每种花，即使有成千上万朵，染出后却不会有相同的出现。这种独特的艺术效果，是机械印染工艺难以达到的。

In ancient times, tie-dyeing was called Indigo Print and Indigo Print. In ancient times, common anti-dyeing printed textiles included Indigo Print, Indigo Print and Indigo Print. It is a traditional and unique dyeing process of Han people. A dyeing method in which fabrics are partially ligated during dyeing to prevent dyeing. It is one of the traditional manual dyeing techniques in China.

The tie-dye process is divided into two parts: knotting and dyeing. It is a combination of yarn, thread, rope and other tools to tie, sew, bind, decorate and clamp the fabric for dyeing. [1] It is a printing and dyeing technology in which threads are twisted into knots after being twisted into knots by printing and dyeing, and then the twisted knots are removed. It has more than one hundred variation techniques, each with its own characteristics. For example, the "curly twist" is rich in color, natural in change and interesting. What's more surprising is that every kind of flower is tied, even if there are thousands of flowers, they won't appear the same



after dyeing. This unique artistic effect is difficult to achieve by mechanical printing and dyeing technology.



二.扎染的前处理

II. Pretreatment of tie-dyeing

1、退浆：目的是除支浆料，可用碱液、氧化剂或淀粉酶等药剂加水煮沸布料退浆。用量：药剂为布重的 3%，水为布重的 30 倍左右。

1. Desizing: The purpose is to remove the branch slurry, and the cloth can be boiled with



alkali liquor, oxidant or amylase and other agents for desizing. Dosage: The chemical is 3% of the cloth weight, and the water is about 30 times of the cloth weight.

2、精炼：目的是出去纤维上的天然杂志及残留浆料，又用烧碱加水沸煮。用量：烧碱为布重的 3%，水为布重的 30 倍左右。

2. Refining: The purpose is to remove the natural impurities and residual slurry on the fiber, and then boil them with caustic soda and water. Dosage: caustic soda is 3% of the cloth weight, and water is about 30 times of the cloth weight.

3、漂白：用于出去色素及残留杂质，常用次氯酸钠或氧化氢加水沸煮。用量：漂白剂为布重的 3%，水为布重的 30 倍左右，另外，丝绸的前处理是用皂液加碳酸钠加水精炼。

3. Bleaching: It is used to remove pigment and residual impurities, and sodium hypochlorite or hydrogen oxide is often boiled with water. Dosage: The bleaching agent is 3% of the cloth weight, and the water is about 30 times of the cloth weight. In addition, the pretreatment of silk is refining with soap solution, sodium carbonate and water.

4、熨平待用：用熨斗将漂洗过的布熨平以备描绘图案及捆扎用。

4. Ironing for later use: Iron the rinsed cloth with an iron for drawing patterns and binding.



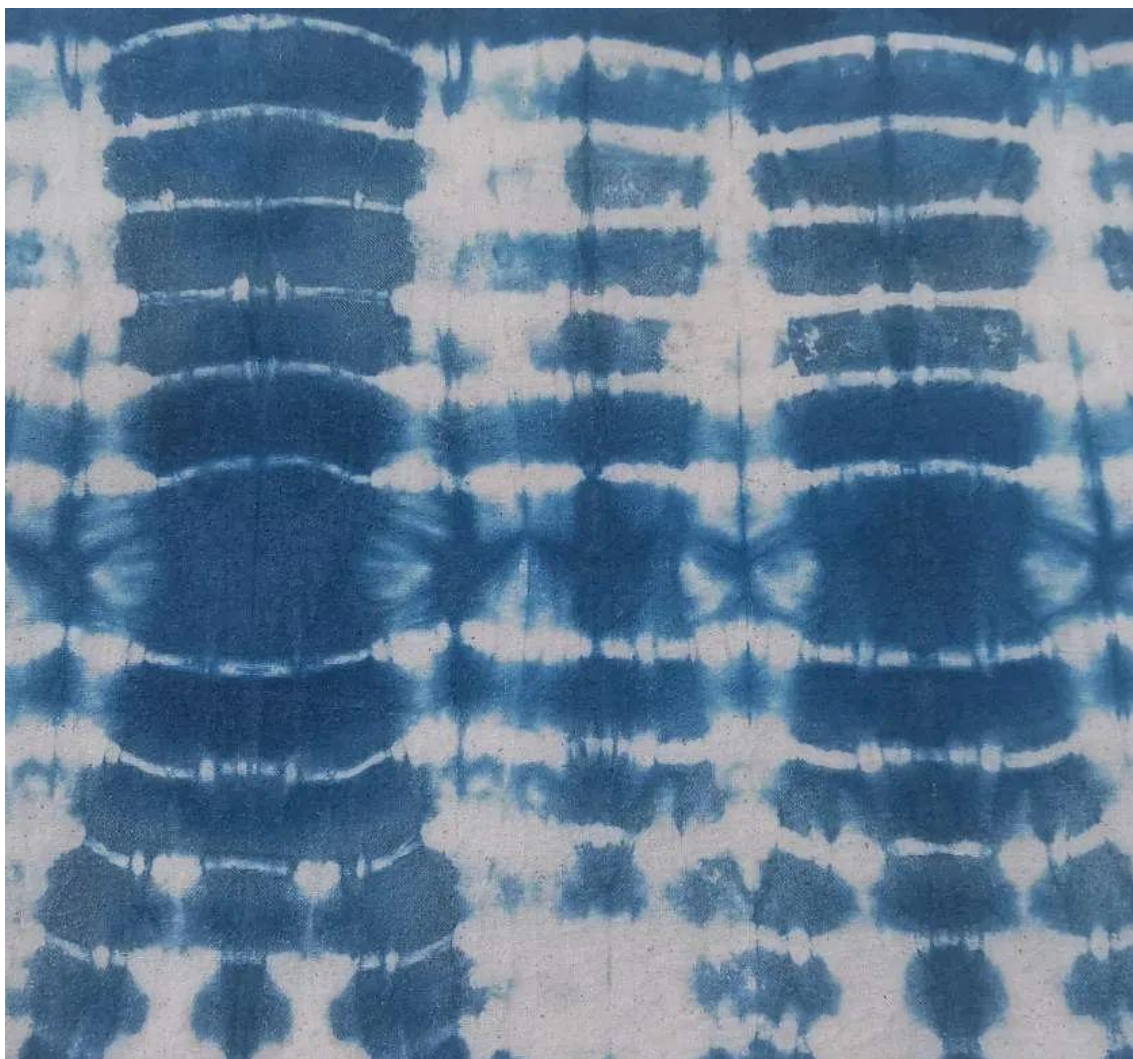
三.扎染的部分针法

III. Partial Stitches of Tie-dye

四.

1、捆扎法：捆扎法是将织物按照预先的设想，或揪起一点，或顺成长条，或做各种折叠处理后，用绵连或麻绳捆扎。

1. Binding method: The binding method is to tie the fabric with continuous ropes or hemp ropes according to the pre-established assumption, or pull it up a little, or follow the long strip, or after various folding treatments.





2、折叠扎法：是扎染中应用最广泛的技法，对折叠后的织物捆扎染色后成为对称的单独图案纹样；一正一反多次折叠后可制成两方连续图案纹样。

2. Folding and dyeing: It is the most widely used technique in tie-dyeing. The folded fabric is bundled and dyed to form a symmetrical separate pattern. After multiple folds, one front and one back can be made into two continuous patterns.

3、平针缝绞法：平针缝绞法可形成现状纹样，可组成条纹，可制作花型、叶形。用打针穿线，延设计好的图案在织物上均匀缝平后拉紧。这是一种方便自由的方法，可以充分表现设计者的创作意图。

3. Flat needle stitching method: The flat needle stitching method can form the current pattern, form stripes, and make patterns and leaves. Use a needle to thread, evenly sew the fabric along the designed pattern and then tighten it. This is a convenient and free method to fully express the designer's creative intent.



4、卷针缝绞法：利用针与布的卷缝可得到斜线的点状纹样。

4. Rolling needle stitching method: The point pattern of diagonal line can be obtained by using the rolling seam of needle and cloth.

5、打结扎法：打结扎法是将织物作对角、折叠、不同方式折曲后自身打结抽紧，产生阻断染液渗入的作用。打结的方式有：四角打结、斜打结、任意部位打结等。

5. Knotting and ligation method: The knotting and ligation method is to knot the fabric diagonally, fold it and bend it in different ways, so as to block the infiltration of dye. Knotting methods: knotting at four corners, oblique knotting, knotting at any part, etc.



6、夹扎法：利用圆形、三角形、六角型等形状的木板、竹片、竹棍将折叠后的织物夹住，然后用绳捆紧形成防染，夹板之间的织物产生硬直的“冰纹”效果，与叠方式相比，黑白效果更分明，且有丰富的色晕。

6. Clipping method: The folded fabric is clamped by round, triangular, hexagonal and other shapes of wood boards, bamboo chips and bamboo sticks, and then tied with ropes to form an anti-dyeing effect. The fabric between the splints produces a hard and straight "ice grain" effect. Compared with the folding method, the black-and-white effect is more distinct and has rich color halo.

7、折线夹扎法：用屏风折折叠织物，用条状木板夹斜夹捆扎木板两头，可做成连续图案。

7. Folding line clamping method: Fold the fabric with a screen, and tie both ends of the board with a strip-shaped wooden board clamp, which can be made into a continuous pattern.

8、包豆子花：将扎染面料中包入豆子、硬币或小石子之类不会被染也不会被破坏的小物体，再如同自由塔形一样把其扎紧。

8. Tie-dye the fabric with small objects such as beans, coins or small stones that will not be dyed or damaged, and then tie them tightly like a free tower.



9、总合扎法：将捆扎、打结扎，绞缝及夹板等多种技巧综合应用，不同的组合可以得到丰富多彩的效果。

9. General binding method: Binding, knotting, twisting, splinting and other techniques are comprehensively applied, and different combinations can obtain rich and colorful effects.



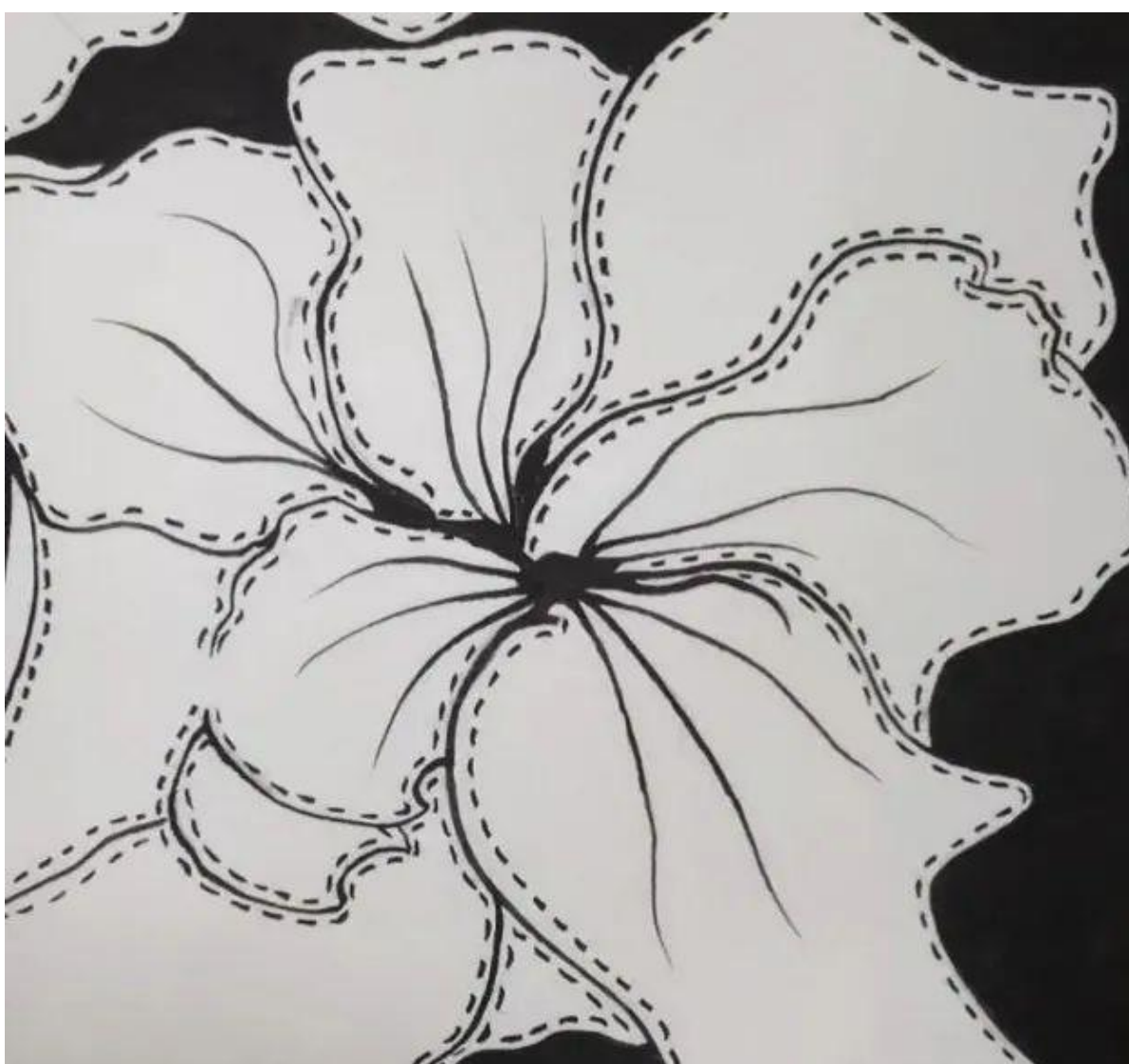
五.总体过程

IV. Overall Process



1.画稿

1. Drafting





2.作图

2. Drawing





3.扎

3. Tie





4.染

4. Dyeing





5.拆线

5. Release the wire

