



## 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



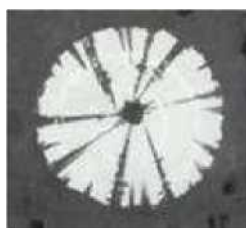
## 扎染的扎捆技法 Tie-dyeing techniques

捆扎的技法有很多种，大致可分为捆扎，缝绞和夹扎三大类，其中每大类在又有不同的变化，此外还有三种扎法的综合应用及一些自由的扎法。

There are many kinds of binding techniques, which can be roughly divided into three categories: binding, stitching and clamping, of which each category has different changes. In addition, there are comprehensive application of three binding methods and some free binding methods.

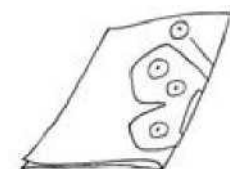
### 捆扎法

#### Bundling method



捆扎法是将织物按照预先的设想，或掀起一点，或顺成长条，或做各种折叠处理后，用棉线或麻绳捆扎。

The binding method is to tie the fabric with cotton thread or hemp rope according to the pre-established idea, or pull it up a little, or follow the long strip, or after various folding treatments.



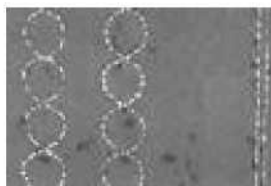
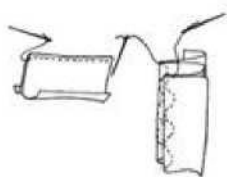
#### 圆形扎法:

##### Round binding method:

将织物掀起一点，用线绳扎紧，可扎成同样大小的花纹，也可由小到大排列。这是一种

简单的方法，可制作窗帘或裙料。

Pull up the fabric a little and tie it tightly with a string, which can be tied into patterns of the same size or arranged from small to large. This is a simple way to make curtains or skirt.



折叠扎法：是扎染中应用最广泛的技法，对



折后的 织物捆扎染色后成为对称的单独图案纹样；一反一 正多次折叠后可制成二方连续图案纹样。

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 folding one by one and multiple times, two continuous patterns can be made.

如常见的蝴蝶图案即采用折叠扎法制做

For example, the common butterfly pattern is made by folding and binding.

### 缝绞法

#### Stranding method

缝绞法是用针线穿缝绞扎织物以形成防染，针法不同形成的效果不同。这是一种方便自由的方法，可充分表现设计者的创作意图。

The stitching method is to twist the fabric with needles and threads to form anti-dyeing effect. The effect varies with different stitching methods. This is a convenient and free method, can fully express the designer's creative intention.

#### 平针缝绞法

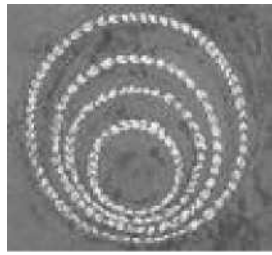
##### Flat needle stitching method

平针缝绞法可形成线状纹样，可组成条纹，与 可制作花形、叶形。用大针穿纯棉线，沿设计 好的图案在织物上均匀平缝后拉紧。

The flat stitching method can form linear patterns, which can form stripes, and can make flower shape and leaf shape. Thread pure cotton threads with large needles, sew evenly and flat on the fabric along the well-designed pattern, and then tighten.



### 卷针缝绞法



#### Rolling needle stitching method

利用针与布的卷缝可得到斜线的点状纹样。

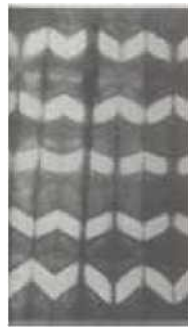
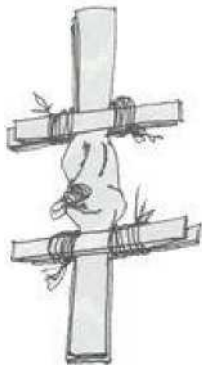
The dot pattern of diagonal line can be obtained by using the curling seam of needle and cloth.

将织物对折，如图卷缝；

Fold the fabric in half, as shown in the figure;

用画粉画圆形，捏起双层卷缝后拉紧。

Draw a circle with chalk, pinch the double-layer seam and tighten it.



#### 夹扎法

#### Clamping method

夹扎法是利用圆形、三角形、六边形木板或竹片、竹夹、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，与折叠扎法相比，黑白效果更分明，且有丰富的色晕。

The clamping method is to clamp the folded fabric with round, triangular and hexagonal wooden boards or bamboo chips, bamboo clips and bamboo sticks, and then tie them 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 distinctive and rich in color halo.

折线夹扎法：

Broken line clamping method:

用屏风折折叠织物，用条状木板斜夹捆扎木板两 头，可做成连续图案

Fold the fabric with a screen, and tie both ends of the board with a strip-shaped wooden board oblique clamp, which can be made into a continuous pattern



## 其它扎法

### Other binding methods

综合扎法：将捆扎，缝绞及夹板等多种技巧综

Comprehensive binding method: It integrates various skills such as binding, stitching and splinting

合应用，不同的组合可得到丰富多彩的效果。

The combination of application, different combinations can obtain rich and colorful effects.

扎、缝、夹结合

Binding, seaming and clamping

将织物对折再以对折；

Fold the fabric in half and then fold it in half;

夹住两个角；

Clamp two corners;

缝叶形；

Slit-leaf shape;

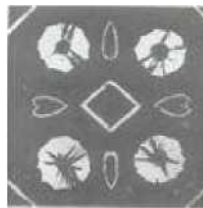
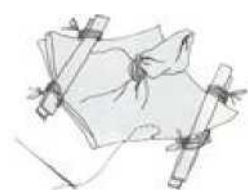
扎圆花

Zha Yuanhua

## 任意皱折法

### Arbitrary folding method

任意皱折法又称大理石花纹的制作，是将织物做任意皱折后捆紧，染色；再捆扎一次再染色（或做由浅至深的多次捆扎染色），即可产生似大理石纹理般的效果。



The arbitrary wrinkling method, also known as the making of marble patterns, is to bind and dye the fabric after arbitrary wrinkling; then bind and dye it again (or do multiple binding and dyeing from shallow to deep), which can produce a marble-like effect.

