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## 现代扎染，工艺技法下的创意图案呈现

### **Fig. Creative Pattern Presentation under Modern Tie-dyeing Techniques**

现代扎染是在传统扎染基础上的工艺沿革，不但具有手工印染“物理防染”的基本属性，而且在工艺表现技法与图形视觉审美风格上，与传统扎染相比更具宽泛自由、兼容开放的文化包容性。

Modern tie-dye is the evolution of craftsmanship based on traditional tie-dye. It not only has the basic attribute of "physical anti-dyeing" in manual printing and dyeing, but also has a broader, freer, compatible and open cultural inclusiveness compared with traditional tie-dye in terms of craft expression techniques and graphic visual aesthetic style.







传统有绳绞缬类主要是通过针线对织物进行缝、扎、绑、抽等防染处理，使织物在染色后呈现出独特的图形效果。扎染的图案由于受到工艺制作的限制，不能像印花、提





花图案那样精致，但是多种多样的扎法和染法也具有人工所不能达到的自然美艺术效果，这也将图案形式推向了一种新的艺术境界。

Traditionally, the sewn, tied, tied and smoked fabrics are treated with anti-dyeing treatment through stitching and threading, so that the fabrics present a unique graphic effect after dyeing. Due to the limitation of craftsmanship, tie-dye patterns cannot be as exquisite as printing and jacquard patterns, but various tie-dye methods also have natural artistic effects that cannot be achieved artificially, which also pushes the pattern form to a new artistic realm.

有绳绞缬的基本方法主要有点粒表现法、线缝表现法、抽象捆扎法、折叠防染扎花法等。

The basic methods of Indigo Print mainly include sketch expression, stitch expression, abstract binding, folding anti-dyeing and binding.

点粒表现法。属于传统手工捆扎类工艺，包括规则捆扎和自由捆扎两类。是用线对面料扎点的部位进行缠绕捆绑扎紧处理，扎发包括传统经典扎粒的一目、横引、鹿胎缬、突出结等。具体的捆扎原理是将织物铺展开来，任取一中心点，撮取一个个皱凸，或是有规则的，或是散点的，然后取线在中心点下方捆绑扎结，染或拔色后得到散点式圆形花纹。

Spot expression. It belongs to the traditional manual binding process, including regular binding and free binding. It is to wind and bind the binding points of the fabric with threads. The hair binding includes the traditional classic binding of one eye, horizontal guide, deer tire indicum, prominent knot, etc. The specific binding principle is to unfold the fabric, take a central point at will, pick up wrinkles, convex, regular or scattered points, then take lines to bind knots below the central point, dye or pull out colors to obtain scattered circular patterns.







线缝表现法。在白布上用针引线扎成设计花形，将缝线抽紧系结，放入染缸浸染。将线拆去后，紧扎的地方不上色，呈现出清晰的图案花纹。

Stitching. Tie the white cloth with a needle thread into a design flower shape, draw and tie the stitches, and put them into a dyeing vat for dip dyeing. After the thread is removed, the tight part is not colored, showing a clear pattern.







抽象捆扎法。这是一种可控性较弱、工艺技法自由的扎花手法。它无需绘制图案或制版定位，只需将织物按照工艺设定揉成团状、带状，任意褶皱后放入网袋并用线缠绕固定，使织物保持某种形态，经防染处理后便可出现具有一定规律或随意自然的图案纹样效果。

Abstract strapping. This is a less controllable, free technique of flower pricking. It does not need to draw patterns or make plates for positioning. Instead, it only needs to knead the fabric into balls and strips according to the process setting. After any wrinkle, it is put into a mesh bag and wrapped and fixed with threads to keep the fabric in a certain form. After anti-dyeing treatment, a pattern effect with certain rules or random nature can appear.





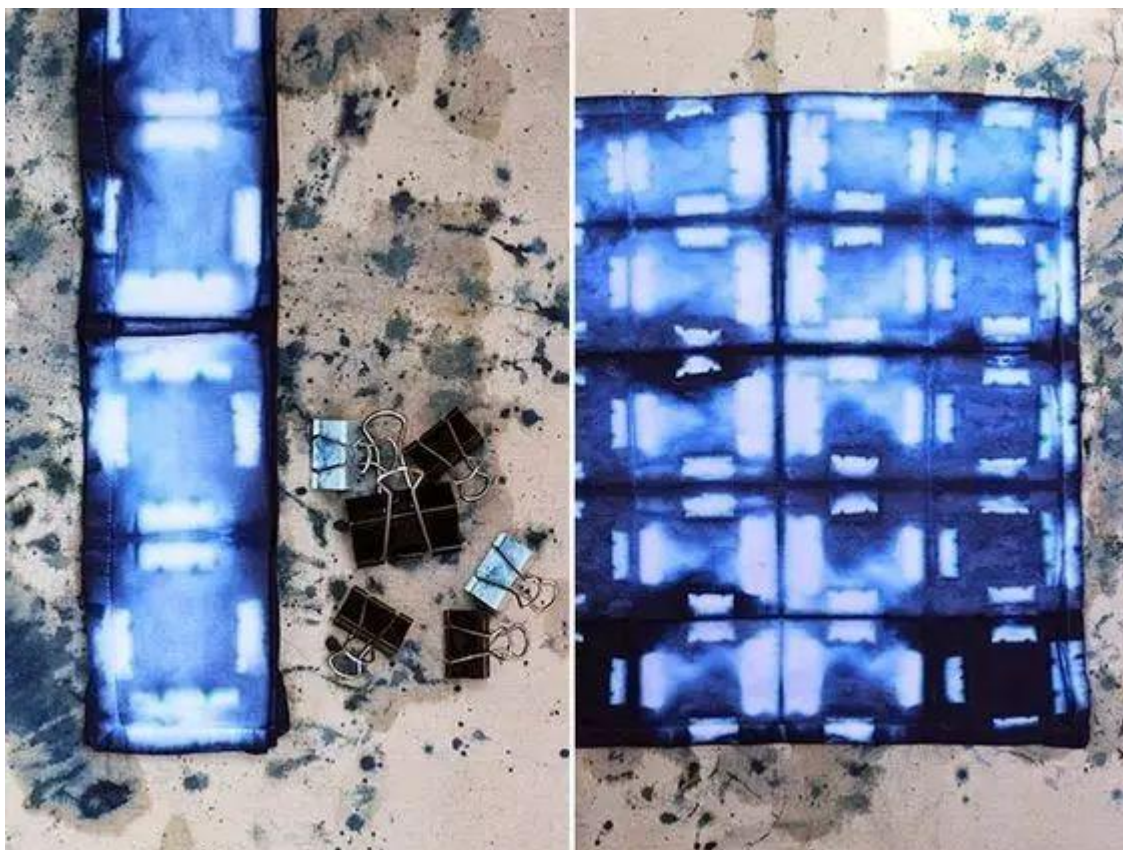




折叠防染扎花法。这是一种视觉创意极强的染整工艺，防染方式较多。可以运用夹板将染织物按一定的距离进行折叠后双面固定扎花防染；也可以直接在面料对角局部进行捆扎等防染；还可以通过木条或塑料薄膜使面料形成保护区，有效组织染液浸透，对两侧及镂空部位等非保护区面料浸染上色，形成层次丰富、色晕多变的四方连续图案纹样。

Folding anti-dyeing and tying method. This is a visually creative dyeing and finishing process with many ways to prevent dyeing. The splint can be used to fold the dyeing fabric at a certain distance and then fix it on both sides to prevent dyeing; It can also be directly tied locally at the diagonal of the fabric to prevent dyeing.; The fabric can also be formed into a protected area through wood strips or plastic films, which can effectively organize the dyeing solution to soak the fabric in non-protected areas such as both sides and hollowed-out parts, so as to form a square continuous pattern with rich layers and variable color halo.





无绳聚集防染与传统扎染不同，其工艺原理主要通过堆积、缠绞、打结等手法，使面料堆积产生一定的疏密形态，通过浇色、喷染、注染处理，高温进行固色。具体工艺流程：图形设计—工艺选择—将面料放置在辅助工具上一聚集定位—染色—固色—后处理。

Different from traditional tie-dyeing, cordless gathering anti-dyeing mainly adopts stacking, twisting, knotting and other techniques to produce a certain dense form of fabric stacking, which is fixed at high temperature through coloring, spraying and dyeing. Specific process flow: graphic design-process selection-fabric placement on auxiliary tools-cluster positioning-dyeing-color fixing-post-processing.





△ Marcelo Burlo

