

民族晨彩 设计融合 活态传承



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INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

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皮草面料的画法

The Drawing of Fur Fabric

皮草是指利用动物的皮毛所制成的服装,比较保暖,毛茸茸的,深受各年龄层女性们的喜爱。皮草的分类方法有很多,按毛被成熟期先后可分为早期成熟类、中期成熟类、晚期成熟类、最晚期成熟类。按加工方式可分为鞣制类、染整类、剪绒类、毛革类。按外观特征归纳可以分为:厚型皮草,以狐皮为代表;中厚型皮草,以露皮为代表;薄型皮草,以波斯羊羔皮为代表。人们较为常用的是按原料皮的毛质和皮质来划分。其中,小毛细皮类主要包括紫貂皮、栗鼠皮(青紫兰)、水貂皮、水獭皮、海龙皮、磨鼠皮、海狸皮等,毛被短细柔软,适合做毛帽、大衣等;大毛细皮类主要包括狐皮、貉子皮、狸子皮等,这类皮毛张幅较大,常被用来制作帽子、大衣、斗篷等;而粗皮草类常用的有羊皮、狼皮等,毛长且张幅稍大,可用来制作帽子、大衣、背心、衣里等;还有就是杂皮草类,比如兔皮等,适合制作服装配饰。价格也相对低廉。

Fur refers to the costumes made of animal fur, which is warmer and fluffy, and is deeply loved by women of all ages. There are many classification methods of fur. According to the maturity stage of the fleece, it can be divided into early mature class, middle mature class, late mature class, and most late mature class. According to the processing method, it can be divided into tanning category, dyeing and finishing, shearing, fur leather. According to the appearance characteristics, it can be divided into thick fur, represented by fox fur; medium thick fur, represented by exposed skin; thin fur, represented by Persian lamb skin. People are more commonly used to divide according to the fur and cortex of the raw leather. Among them, small capillary skins mainly include chinchilla skins, chinchilla skins (blue violet orchid), mink skins, otter skins, sea dragon skins, grinding mouse skins, beaver skins, etc. The coats are short and soft, suitable for fur hats, coats, etc.; The large capillary skins mainly include fox skins, raccoon skins, raw leopard cat skins, etc. These types of skins are large in size and are often used to make hats, overcoats, cloaks, etc.; while coarse furs are commonly used sheepskin, wolf skin, etc., the hair is slightly larger, which can be used to make hats and overcoats, vests, underbody, etc. There are also weeds, such as rabbit skins, which are suitable for making costumes accessories; the price is also relatively low.



随着工艺、技术的进步，人造毛皮的种类和应用也越来越广泛。人造毛皮的制造方法有针织（纬编、经编和缝编）和机织等，以针织纬编法发展最快、应用最广。针织时，梳理机构把毛条分散成单纤维状，织针抓取纤维后套入底纱编织成圈。由于绒毛在线圈中呈“V”字形，具针织底布定形，不致掉毛。现如今有很多比较高端。价格也相对更高的人造皮草，织造细腻，质感柔软，且人造毛皮不受张幅限制，在制衣上有更多的可能性，也深受很多动物保护主义者的喜爱。

With the advancement of process and technology, the types and applications of artificial fur are becoming more and more popular. The manufacturing methods of artificial fur include knitting (weft knitting, warp knitting and stitch knitting) and weaving, etc. The knitting and weft knitting method have the fastest development and widest application. When knitting, the carding mechanism scatters the fur into a single fiber, and the knitting needle grabs the fiber and then sets it into the bottom yarn to knit into a loop. Because the fluff is in a "V" shape in the coil, it has a knitted base fabric to set the shape, and will not lose hair. Nowadays, there



are many high-end. The artificial fur, which is also relatively expensive, has fine weaving and soft texture, and the artificial fur is not limited by the width. It has more possibilities in garment, and is also loved by many animal protectionists.

在绘制不同长短的毛发时要注意毛发的走向，从根部往尖部，笔尖由压至提，呈现出毛发的走势和毛尖的质感。带底绒及长短针质感的皮毛可以先绘制短毛，再绘制长毛，分出层次。

When drawing hairs of different lengths, pay attention to the direction of the hair, from the root to the tip, and the tip of the pen from pressing to lifting, showing the trend of the hair and the texture of the tip. For fur with undercoat and long and short needle textures, you can draw short hair first, and then draw long hair to separate layers.