



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



民俗文化·手工艺|扎染

Folk Culture · Crafts | Tie-dye



搓揉之以线结之，而后染色
Knead it with threads and then dye it.

既染，则解其结
If it is dyed, the junction will be solved.

凡结处皆原色
Every knot has its original color

与之入然矣，其色斑斓
It's a gorgeous, colorful place

--《资治通鉴备注》
--ZZTJ Remarks



“扎染” "Tie-dye"

古称扎缬、绞缬、夹缬和染缬

In ancient times, it was called Zha Xie, Jia Xie, Jia Xie and Ran Xie.

由扎结和染色两部分组成

It consists of two parts: ligation and staining.

用纱、线等工具绑住织物后染色

Tie the fabric with yarn, thread and other tools and then dye it

成熟于东晋时期

It matured in the Eastern Jin Dynasty.

起源于黄河流域

originated from the Yellow River Basin.

繁盛于云南白族、四川自贡等地

and flourished in Yunnan, Zigong, Sichuan and other places.

国家级非物质文化遗产

National Intangible Cultural Heritage

工序 Process

扎结

Knot

设计出图案后

After designing the pattern,

用刺了洞的蜡纸在白布上刷印

Print on the white cloth with the wax paper that pierced the hole

按图案用针线扎花

Tie the pattern with needles and threads



运用纱、线、绳等工具

Use yarn, thread, rope and other tools

扎、缝、缚、缀、夹等方式

Tying, sewing, binding, girding, clamping, etc.

将织物打绞成结

Twist the fabric into knots



染色

Dyeing

将织物放入染料中

Place fabric in dye

被扎结部分保持原色，未被扎结部分受染

The tied part remains the original color, and the untied part is stained

形成深浅、形状不一的图案

to form patterns of different depths and shapes.



步骤 Steps

制染料 Dyeing

板蓝根和石灰按比率放入
Isatidis root and lime in ratio

适量清水中接触发酵
Contact fermentation in appropriate amount of clear water

木锤拍打染水至表面泛起泡沫
Tap the dyeing water with a wooden hammer until foam appears on the surface

半月后树叶腐烂
Leaves rot after half a month

过滤取汁液即为蓝靛染料
The sap is filtered to obtain indigo dye.



选布

Cloth selection

过去完全采用白族自家手工

In the past, Bai people used their own handicrafts.

织的较粗的白棉土布

Coarse white cotton cloth

当代主要用工业机织生

Contemporary industrial weaving

白布、包装布等布料

White cloth, packaging cloth, etc.



扎花

Zhahua

按花纹图案要求

According to the requirements of pattern

用撮皱、折叠、翻卷、挤揪等方法

Wrinkling, folding, rolling, squeezing, etc.

使布料成为一定形状

Make the cloth into a certain shape

用针线缝合或缠扎缝严

Sew tightly with needles and threads or wrap it tightly



煮 Boil

扎好的布料放入清水中煮开
Boil the bound cloth in clean water





浸染

Dissemination

放入染缸浸泡冷染两个时辰

Put it in a dyeing vat and soak it in cold dyeing for two hours.

捞出晾干再次将布料放入染缸浸染

Take it out and dry it. Put the cloth into the dyeing vat again for dip dyeing.

如此反复多次至颜色深度适中

Repeat this repeatedly until the color depth is moderate



晾晒

Drying

晾晒的过程中

In the process of drying,

蓝草接触氧气氧化固色

Bluegrass oxidation and color fixation in contact with oxygen

逐渐由青色转为靛蓝

and gradually changed from cyan to indigo.



拆线

Release

将扎在布料上的线、绳等取下

Remove the threads, ropes, etc. tied to the cloth





清洗

Cleaning

脫去未染在布料上的染料

Remove dyes that are not dyed on the fabric

