



## 民族晨彩设计融合活态传承

Ethnic Morning Color Design Integration and Living  
Communication Department



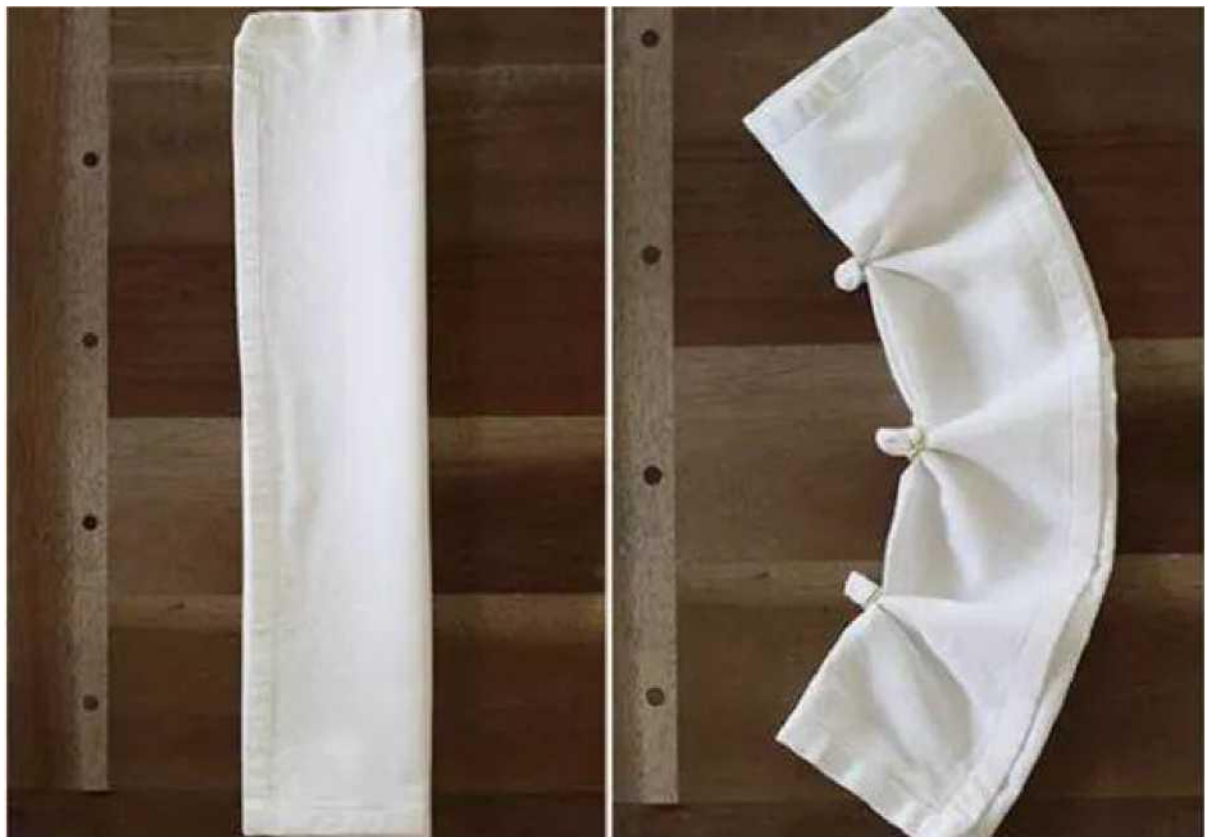
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INNOVATION OF MINORITY CLOTHES

少數民族服裝與服飾  
傳承與創新資源庫



## 图解四种扎染花纹的绑法

Illustrate the binding methods of four tie-dye patterns



扎染是一种古老的染织工艺，其加工过程是将织物折叠捆扎或缝绞包绑，因此，不同的 花纹图案需要使用不同的扎绑方法来完成。



Tie-dyeing is an ancient dyeing and weaving process, in which fabrics are folded and tied or sewn and tied. Therefore, different patterns need to be tied with different binding methods.

在面料另一側邊緣交錯位置間距均等束扎成 4 個揪，使用皮筋繼續綁定。

The spacing at the staggered position of the edge on the other side of the fabric is  
Wait until the bundle is tied into 4 pulls, and continue to tie with a rubber band.





继续绑定，直到面料无法再  
Continue binding until the fabric is no longer available

加深束扎。继续添加橡皮筋  
Deepen the binding. Continue to add rubber bands

绑定，使织物包的非常紧。

Binding makes the fabric wrap very tight.







充分发挥你的想象，  
Give full play to your imagination,

使用夹子、回形针、  
Use clips, paper clips,

木板、玻璃球、牙签、水管等，  
boards, glass balls, toothpicks, water pipes, etc.,

都能捆扎出别样的图案。

Can be tied up in a different pattern.





然后开始染色。  
Then start staining.

带上橡胶手套，  
Wear rubber gloves,

将捆扎好的面料在清水  
Put the bundled fabric in clean water

里浸湿，挤掉水分，  
Soaked in, squeezed out,

放入染料缸里，浸染 30 分钟后取出。

Put it in a dye tank and take it out after 30 minutes of immersion.





浸染好的织物表面是绿色的，  
The surface of the dyed fabric is green,

放置在空气中 10 分钟开始氧化，  
Oxidation was initiated by placing in air for 10 minutes.

逐渐变为深蓝色。这时候，  
It gradually turns dark blue. Now,

让孩子观察神奇的变化过程，  
Let children observe the magical process of change,

体会大自然的奇妙。

To experience the wonders of nature.







清水冲洗后，使用剪刀拆解开  
After rinsing with clean water, disassemble with scissors

橡皮筋和捆线，展开面料，  
Rubber bands and ties, unfolded fabric,

不同的图案就呈现在眼前了

Different patterns are presented in front of us.







针扎：是在白布上用针引线扎成拟留的花纹，放入染缸浸染，待干，将线拆去，紧扎的地方不上色，呈现出白色花纹。

Needle puncture: It is to tie the white cloth with a needle to form the pattern to be left, put it into a dyeing vat for dyeing, and remove the thread when it is dry. The tight place is not colored, showing a white pattern.

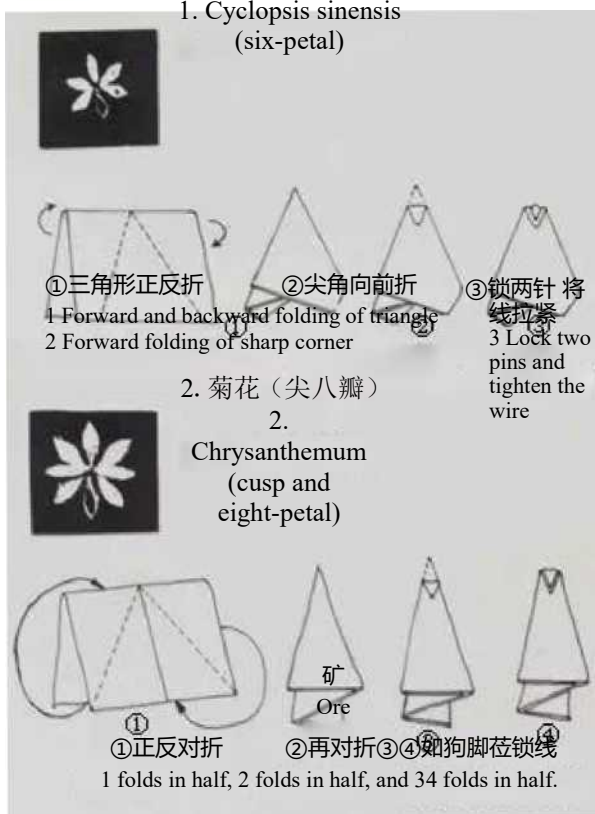
这种方法能扎比较细腻图案。针扎主要有扎花与扎线两项工艺。其中扎花最常见的一种俗称“狗脚花”（六瓣，呈尖形），还有菊花（八瓣，呈尖形）、蝴蝶花（六瓣，呈圆形）、双蝴蝶花（圆八瓣、呈双花芯）、海棠花（十瓣，呈尖形）等十余种。（图3、1）其扎法各有讲究。

This method can tie fine patterns. There are mainly two processes of pinning and thread binding. Among them, the most common one is called "Dog's Feet Flower" (six petals, pointed), as well as more than ten kinds of chrysanthemums (eight petals, pointed), butterfly flowers (six petals, round), double butterfly flowers (eight petals, double flower cores), and begonia flowers (ten petals, pointed). (Fig. 3 and Fig. 1) Their binding methods are different.



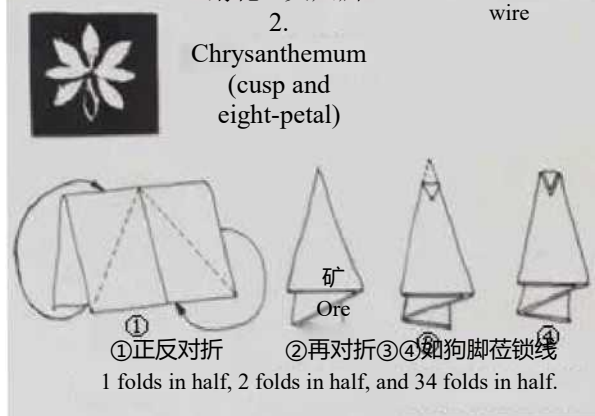
1. 狗脚花 (尖六瓣)

1. Cyclopsis sinensis  
(six-petal)



2. 菊花 (尖八瓣)

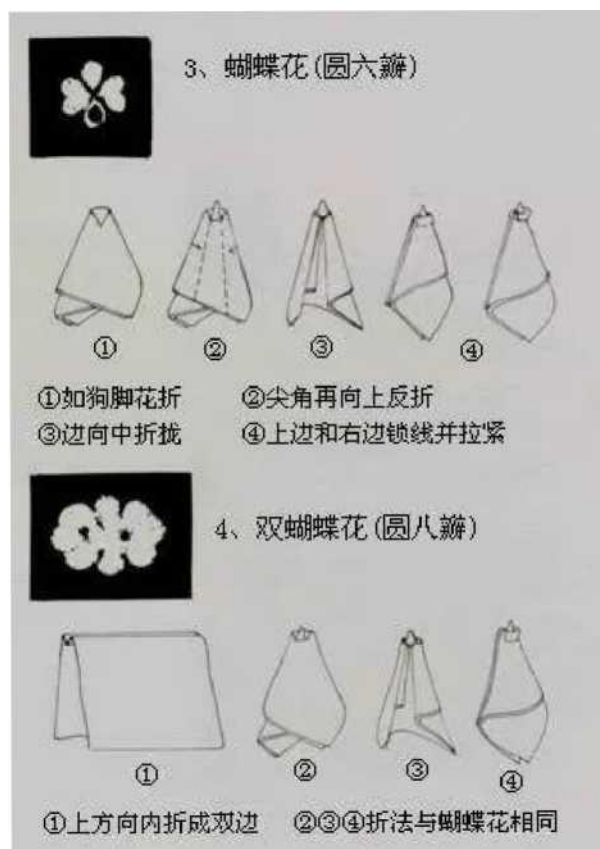
2. Chrysanthemum  
(cusp and eight-petal)



图一

Fig.

1





圖二  
Fig.  
2

