



## Precise adherence to tradition 《Chusen》

The traditional method "Chusen" has been passed on from generation to generation. Years of experiences and established professional skills are reflected in Yukata and Tenugui.

## The process of making 『Tenugui』

### 1. Itaba

A dyeing stencil (Image B) is fixed to a wooden frame and seaweed glue (Image A) is applied according to the pattern.

- A. The consistency of the glue requires careful adjustment depending on the pattern as well as on weather conditions.
- B. The dyeing stencil is created by three professionals, each with a specific title: Eshi, Horishi and Shabarishi.

#### Kataoki

- C. Itaba-professionals spread glue onto the dyeing stencil (Image C).
- D. Fabric is then placed on top. Glue is applied again and the fabric folded over on top of itself at intervals of one metre. This is repeated for 24m (Image D). Any misplacing of the fabric affects dyeing, so highly professional skills are required.



A. Seaweed glue



B. Dyeing stencil



C. Kataoki



D

### 2. Kouya

#### Mixing colours

Mixing colours requires years of experience for individual factories.

#### Dyeing

- E. Kouya professionals pour dye onto the fabric using a watering pot, at the same time using a compressor positioned beneath the fabric to suck up the dye. This is done on both sides of the fabric (Image E).
- F. Professional techniques such as Sashiwake, Bokashi (Image F) and Bassen create colourful Tenugui and Yukata.



E. Dyeing



F

### 3. Mizumoto

The glue is rinsed out with water and the fabric is dried on poles called Date.

- G. Fabric drying on Date (Image G). Shining Tenugui is trailing in the wind. Finally, the dried fabric is stretched through a roller.



G. Date



『Tenugui』