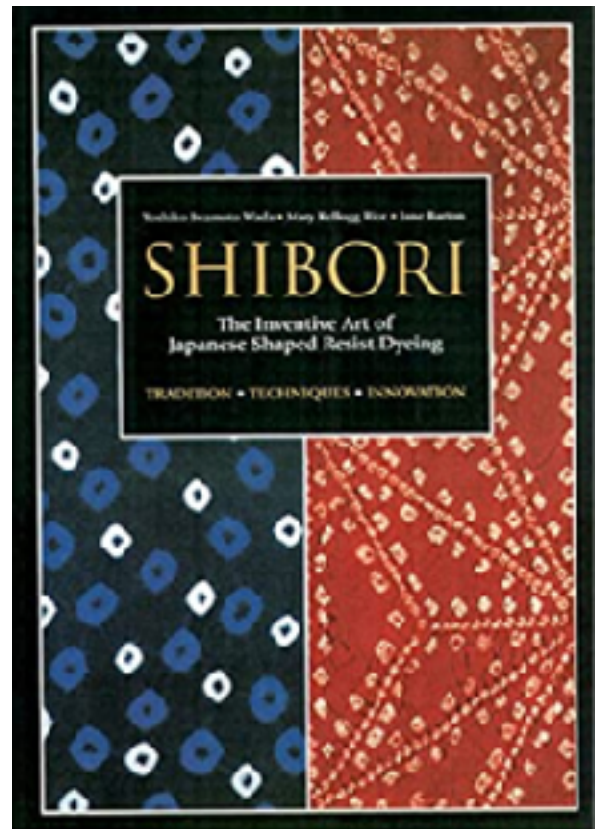


Shibori Stitching and Dyeing

1. Shibori is from the Japanese Shiboru, which means to squeeze or wring out.
2. Shibori has five different techniques that can be used to create the patterns including: stitching, folding and clamping, hand knotting, pleating and machine aided processes. These techniques create the pattern that is dyed into the fabric.
3. The type of fabric and the fibers it's made from can effect the pattern and look. Some fibers come from animal based materials such as wool and silk, while others are plant based like cotton and linen. Dyes must be chosen that are specific to the type of fiber being used.
4. Indigo dyes are traditional to Japanese culture, but many other colors can be incorporated into the shibori dyed pieces.
5. Many kimono incorporate shibori stitch and dye designs.
6. Stitch names and patterns are often derived from nature.
7. Great Reference book for patterns and detailed instructions: [Shibori The Inventive Art of Japanese Shaped Resist Dyeing](#) but Yoshiko Iwamoto Wada, Mary Kellogg Rice and Jane Barton



Shibori Video Introduction

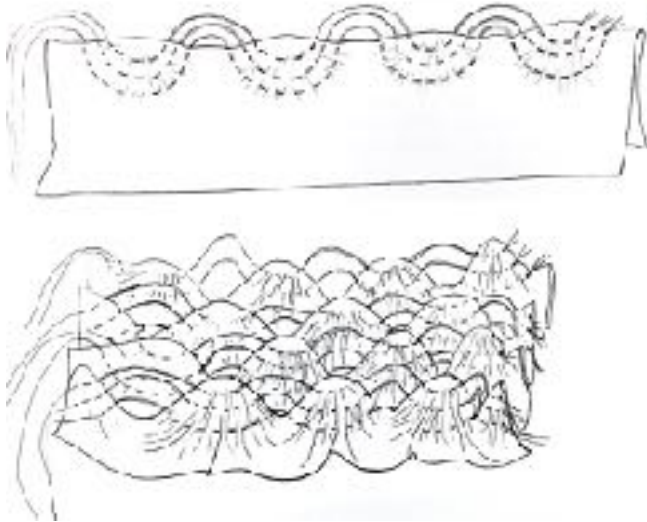


Shibori Video



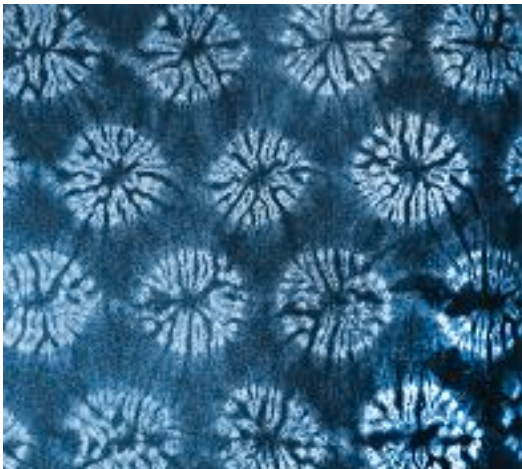
Shibori Stitching Patterns

Karamatsu-Larch



Larch-Karamatsu

Concentric half circles are marked on the cloth at the fold. The units are in staggered rows. A continuous thread is used to stitch each row of half circles. When rows are complete pull tightly and tie off at the loose ends. After dyeing remove stitches and the full circles are revealed.



Wood Grain-Mokume

Created with a series of parallel running stitches that traditionally went with the weft of the fabric, but this rule can be broken. The length of the lines and the stitches can be the same or varied throughout. Once the rows are complete pull into pleats or folds as seen in the drawing. After the stitching each thread is drawn up and tighten and knotted. Then the cloth is dyed.



Mokume-Wood Grain

Shibori Indigo Dyeing Process

