

# Shibori

Enfield branch Embroiderers' Guild

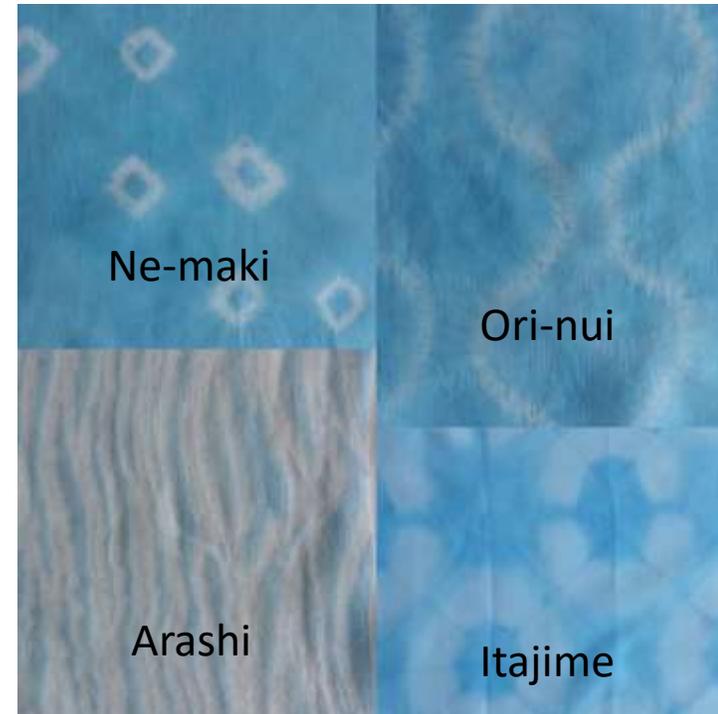
Meeting June 2020

# Shibori

There are many different types of resist dyeing around the world. Shibori is the way of dyeing fabric which originated in Japan.

We are looking at 4 methods (there are many more):

- Ne-maki – with beads
- Ori-nui - sewn
- Arashi – pole wrapped
- Itajime - clamped



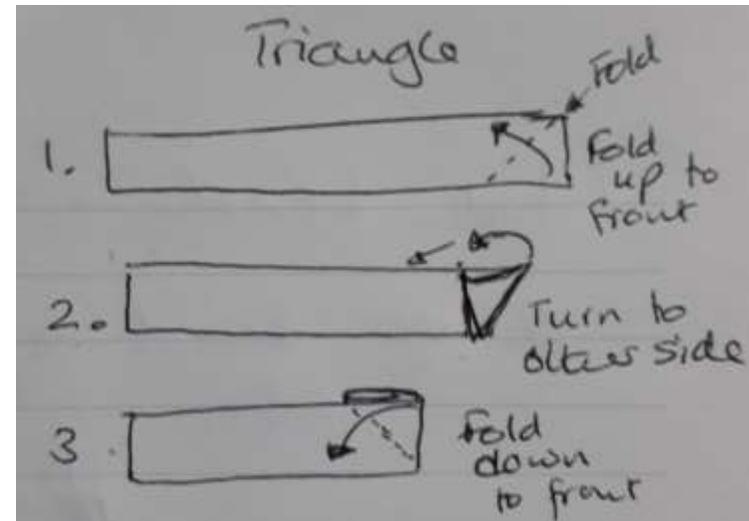
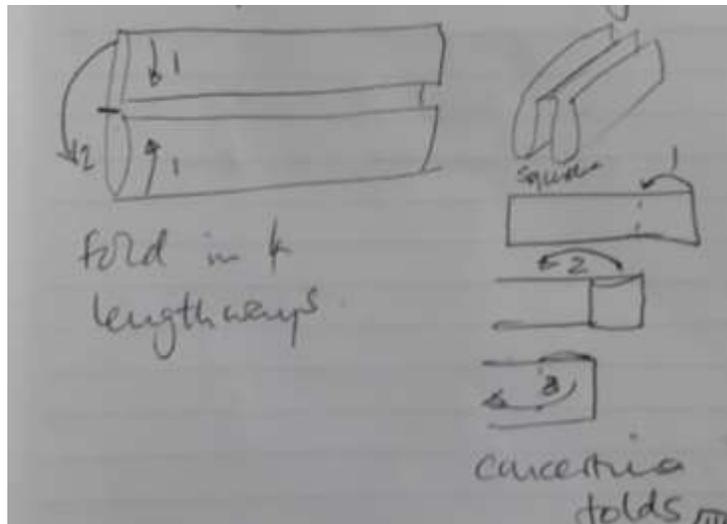
## Materials list

- Cotton fabric suitable for dyeing ( or linen, silk or other fabric if you wish but make sure you have the correct dye)
- Hand sewing needles
- Sewing thread
- Beads
- Pole –a piece of drainpipe is ideal, I used an old glass, or an empty bottle (which can have water in it to weigh it down in the dye bath)
- String
- Lolly sticks/coffee stirrers; small thin pieces of wood, old CD's, anything else with a flat surface which can be clamped in place and put in water.
- Clamps: Pegs; elastic bands; small clamps; bulldog clips – but beware rust marks after dyeing
- Dye – I used a procian MX dye in a bucket, with salt and washing soda crystals to fix it. You can use Dylon or other dyes suitable for your fabric including kitchen waste and other natural dyestuffs.

# Folding Fabric

As you want as much contact with the dye as possible it is important to fold the fabric so that parts of it are not rolled into the middle. You need concertina folds.

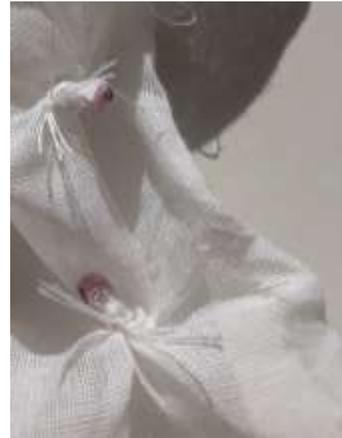
- Starting with the fabric flat fold top and bottom edges into the middle.
- Then fold backwards at the middle so that the edges can still be seen.
- For itajime the next folds depend on whether you want a square or a triangle, but the same principle applies, fold to one side then the other.



# Ne-maki

I used small beads of the same size to make two diagonal lines on my fabric.

I secured each bead by pinching the bead in the fabric and wrapping a double length of sewing thread just under the bead and tying to secure it.



You could use larger beads or a variety of sizes, random placement and more or less wraps of thread or elastic bands around the fabric to create different effects and patterns.

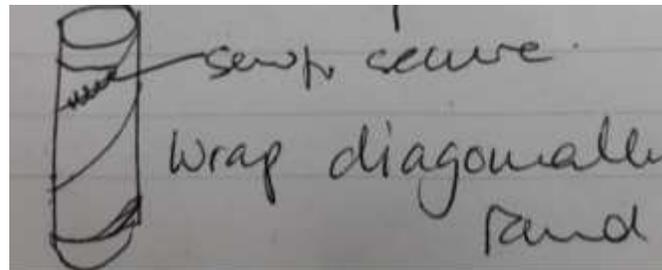
# Ori-nui

- I marked my fabric with a disappearing marker – I use a friction pen on light fabrics which disappears with heat.
- Work 2 lines of running stitch with a long doubled length of sewing cotton using a knot at one end and leaving the thread hanging at the other. It needs to be strong enough to gather up.
- Pull all the hanging threads as tight as you can then knot together to secure



# Arashi

- Using a length of folded fabric wrap it around the pole. I used a short length which just met around the “pole”
- If you use a longer length of folded fabric it should be wrapped diagonally and secured with stitches
- I over-sewed the edges together loosely to hold in place
- Using string, secured at the top by a knot, wrap around the fabric, securing the string at the bottom. Don't make the string too tight.
- Scrunch the fabric down taking care not to push it off the bottom



# Itajime 1

- Using a length of folded fabric fold again to create a pad, either folding into squares or triangles
- Choose which pattern you want, or just select a variety of clamps and be surprised!
- Select clamps and secure on fabric using pegs, bulldog clips (but beware of rust marks as they will go in a dye pot)



## Itajime 2



## Suggestions for dyeing your samples with kitchen waste:

Tea bags: you can use regular or try a herbal one with a red colour.

Onions skins: collect the dry outside layers from brown or red onions- they give different colours, brown onions make a rusty orange dye and red onions give a pink or khaki depending on the Ph of your water.

Pomegranate rinds: give a yellow/brown

Put your chosen dyestuff into a large jar with a lid – big enough to hold your sample.

Pour over boiling water, put your sample in and close the lid.

Leave on the windowsill for 24-48 hours until your fabric has taken up the colour.

NB. These colours may not be fast unless you use a mordant.

