

# 漆器の取扱い方

How to treat lacquerware

Lacquerware can be improved not only in durability but also in beauty if treated with care; potentially, it may be used over several generations. Anyone may enjoy the charms of using lacquerware products once aware of the most fundamental points of its proper treatment.

## Lacquerware dislikes...

- Sunlight (ultraviolet rays)
- Dryness
- Dry heat (e.g. surface of a heated kettle)
- Being steeped in water for long periods (as the lacquer skin will easily come off)
- Being near air-conditioning and heating equipment
- Places where humidity or temperature is extremely high
- Dish-washing machines, microwaves, and ovens (please never use them!)



## How to remove smell of lacquerware

Brand-new lacquerware has a particular smell: when boiled water is poured onto such products, in particular, it may cause the smell to manifest quite strongly. However, lacquerware products are supposed to be industrial handicrafts, not simply artistic objects, and are meant to be used as soon as purchased. Thus some common ways to get rid of this smell are introduced here.

### <If you only have a few days until the new lacquerware will be used for the first time>

- Leave the item buried in dry rice for a couple of days.
- Wipe the item with water in which rice has been washed, mixed with a little vinegar. (Bear in mind that this method may leave the smell of rice.)
- Wipe the item with a soft cloth soaked in vinegar or sake, then wash it with lukewarm water.



### <When you have ample time until the new lacquerware will be used for the first time>

- Leave the item to air somewhere spacious and shaded at home for a week. (Never leave it under sunlight.)



## For everyday use of lacquerware

- After use, please wash the item as soon as you can.
- Do not leave the item in water for long periods.
- Completely wipe the item dry after washing.
- Do not use washing-up liquid or a nylon scrubbing brush when washing the item. Wash it gently only with water.
- Be careful not to scrape the surface of the item with jewelry or similar.
- Wiping the item with a dry cloth will preserve its luster.
- Should the item appear cloudy due to hot water marks, oil stains etc, wash it with lukewarm water and wipe it gently with a cloth soaked lightly in vegetable oil. The item will be restored to its original beauty.



## By train <To Kainan Station (JR Line)>

- ▶ From Tennoji Station - 50 mins (by special rapid train)
- ▶ From Shin-Osaka Station - 70 mins (by special rapid train)
- ▶ From Kansai International Airport - 40 mins (by normal train)

## By car

- ▶ From the center of Wakayama City - 25 mins
- ▶ From Osaka (Matsubara JCT) - 50 mins
- ▶ From Kansai International Airport - 30 mins

## 紀州漆器伝統産業会館 うつわ(館)

### Kishu Lacquerware Cooperative

- Entry: Free
  - Opening hours: 10:00 am - 4:30 pm
  - Closed: (August 13th - 16th); Bon season (August 13th - 16th); the end and the beginning of the year.
- \*Please feel free to ask for details.

222 Funao, Kainan, Wakayama, 642-0001, Japan  
 TEL +81 (0)73 482 0322 / FAX +81 (0)73 483 2341  
 <URL> <http://www.chuokai-wakayama.or.jp/sikki-k/>  
 <E-mail> [sikki@flute.ocn.ne.jp](mailto:sikki@flute.ocn.ne.jp)

# 紀州漆器



暮らしに息づく伝統美

## Kishu Lacquerware

Traditional beauty in everyday life

In English, ceramics and lacquerware are called "china" and "japan" respectively. As this suggests, lacquerware is known as an industrial art symbolic of Japan, of globally-recognized beauty. The appreciation of aesthetic cultivated throughout Japan's long history, and amidst its rich culture, is today embodied in Japanese lacquerware. Every feature of Japanese lacquerware - its feel, its peculiar gloss, its practical use and durability - has afforded these handicrafts recognition as receptacles worthy of praise across the world.

<Classification of traditional industrial arts by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, February 6th 1978>

Traditional industrial arts are defined as handicrafts with origins dating back more than 100 years ago, and whose techniques have been preserved until the present day.

Traditional industrial arts as defined by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry:

1. The products must primarily be used in everyday life.
2. The main part of the production process must be conducted by hand.
3. The procedure must be mainly according to the same techniques passed down from over 100 years ago.
4. The products must be made of the same materials as those used over 100 years ago.
5. The region of production must be of respectable scale.



# 伝統的工芸品

Traditional Industrial Arts



Natsume tea caddy

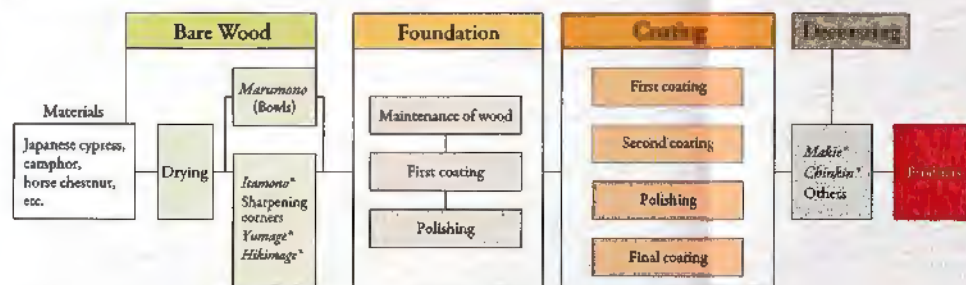


Wooden aikuchi bako stationary box

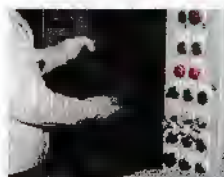


Round wooden tray with negoro-style coating

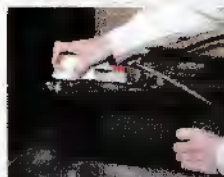
## Manufacturing Process of Kishu



### Resin products



- ① Pressing  
Resin is molded with heat and pressure.



- ② Grinding  
The surface of resin is ground to allow paint to stick to it well.



- ③ Painting  
Urethane paint is applied to the surface, adding to its beauty.



- ④ Decoration  
By machine, precise pictures are drawn on the item, with another kind of paint and gold dust.

### Wooden products



- ① Bare Wood  
A piece of wood is left to dry until its moisture has gone. When the wood becomes completely rigid, it is shaped into a box by using a handsaw and plane.



- ② Foundation  
Maintenance of the bare wood.



- ③ Coating  
The beauty and strength of the product are increased through first, second and final coatings.



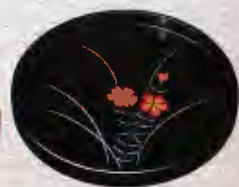
- ④ Decoration  
Pictures are precisely and beautifully drawn by hand onto the painted product.



Byabu-dokei clock



Jewelry box



Round wooden tray



Rectangular wooden tray

## Lacquerware Manufacturing Techniques

### Wood Manufacturing Techniques

- **Hikimono (Lathing)**  
Shaping a block of wood, such as zelkova, horse chestnut, or pine, by abrading it whilst set on a spinning lathe.
- **Itamono (Boarding)**  
Making boards by assembling or gluing together pieces of wood, such as Japanese cypress, cryptomeria, pine, paulownia, zelkova, and plywood.
- **Magenono (Bending)**  
There are two types of bending techniques. Yumage (hot water-bending), which involves steeping boards of wood in hot water then bending them, is used for relatively thin pieces of woods such as Japanese cypress and cryptomeria. Hikimage (saw-bending) uses a special saw to make lines on pieces of wood which then allow the wood to be bent.
- **Kurimono (Carving)**  
Shaping a block of wood, such as magnolia or katsura, by carving with bladed tools.

### Makie Decorative Techniques

- **Hiramakie**  
Designs are drawn on with lacquer, and then finished with gold, silver and tin dust.
- **Takamakie**  
The same as hiramakie, except with thicker lines.
- **Tugidashimakie**  
Makie designs are first applied with coarse gold, silver and tin dust, and then coated with lacquer. After the lacquer has dried, the makie is polished with charcoal until the gold, silver and tin designs are made visible.

### Other decorative techniques

- **Aogaizaiku**  
Shapes and patterns cut or punched out of thin sea shells, used for makie and painting.
- **Raden**  
Shapes and patterns cut out of pearl shells, used for decoration.
- **Choushitsu**  
Carving patterns in thick layers of lacquer.
- **Kinma**  
Carving patterns with a kinma knife, then layering color lacquer on top.
- **Chinkin**  
Carving patterns with a chinkin knife, into which gold foil is then inlaid.

# 漆器使用方式

漆器只要仔細保養，不但能長久使用，更會隨著歲月越來越有風韻，是可傳承兩代、三代持續使用的優美工藝品。只要遵守基本注意事項，就可輕鬆使用。

## 漆器不宜的場所

- 直射日光（紫外線）
- 乾燥處
- 乾熱（勿直接接觸熱茶壺等器具）
- 長時間浸泡於水中（容易膨起而剝落）
- 暖爐或暖氣、冷氣等冷暖空調器具旁
- 極端高濕或高溫場所
- 絕對禁止使用洗碗機或微波爐、烤箱



## 去除漆器味道的方法

剛製成的漆器會有漆特有的味道。尤其是裝進熱水時，也會因受熱而散發出該味道。但畢竟漆器是馬上拿來使用的實用物品，因此以下介紹一些代表性的除味方法供參考。

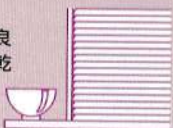
〈須快速除味時〉

- 放進米缸中數天。
- 在加溫後的洗米水中加入少量食用醋，攪拌後用以擦拭漆器（此法有時可能使米的味道滲入漆器，敬請留意）。
- 用柔軟的布或脫脂棉花、紗布等沾食用醋（或酒）擦拭後，用微溫的溫水洗淨。



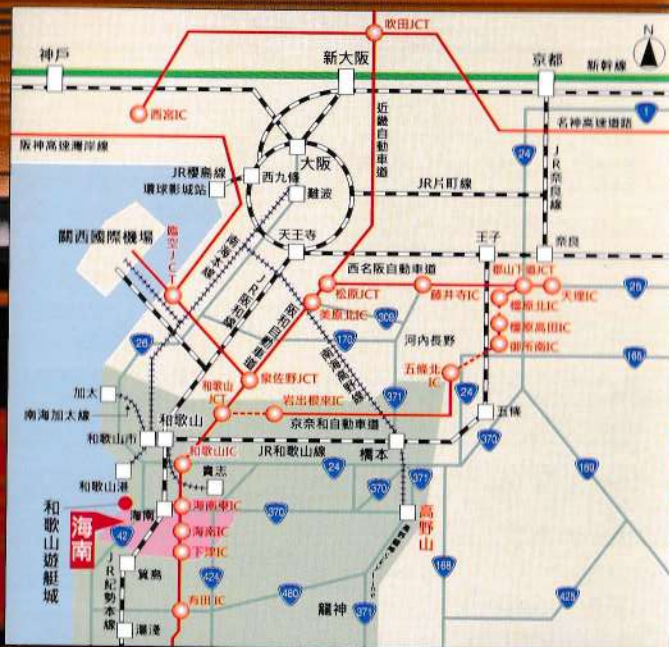
〈無需立即使用時〉

- 把漆器由盒中取出，置於通風良好的室內陰暗處1星期左右陰乾（請務必避免直射日光）。



## 日常保養方式

- 使用後應立即洗掉髒污。
- 勿長時間浸泡在水裡。
- 把水氣完全擦乾。
- 勿使用洗碗精或菜瓜布等。
- 勿讓戒指等刮傷漆器。
- 乾擦能讓漆器更顯光澤。
- 盛裝熱湯後變霧，或是殘留油類漬痕時，請先用溫水洗淨後，用沾取微量植物油的軟布輕柔擦拭，便可喚回塗面原本的風貌。



## 電車交通資訊

（搭乘JR至海南站）

- 從天王寺站搭電車約50分鐘（特急）
- 從新大阪站搭電車約1小時10分鐘（特急）
- 從關西國際機場搭電車約40分鐘（普通）

## 自行駕車交通資訊

- 從和歌山市（中心區）駕車約25分鐘
- 從大阪（松原JCT）駕車約50分鐘
- 從關西國際機場駕車約30分鐘

## 紀州漆器伝統産業會館 じくし館

紀州漆器傳統產業會館 URUWASHI館

## 紀州漆器協同組合

- 入館費/免費
- 開放時間/10:00~16:30
- 休館日/每月第2個星期四、盂蘭盆節期間、年底新年假期  
※詳細資訊請與我們洽詢。

642-0001 和歌山縣海南市船尾222  
TEL +81-(0)73-482-0322 FAX +81-(0)73-483-2341  
<URL> <http://www.chuokai-wakayama.or.jp/sikki-k/>  
<E-mail> [sikki@flute.ocn.ne.jp](mailto:sikki@flute.ocn.ne.jp)

URUWASHI館

搜尋

# 紀州漆器



栖息於生活中的傳統美

英文裡，陶磁器被稱為china（中國），漆器則被稱為japan（日本）。由此可知，漆器是如此馳名於世的日本代表性工藝品，其美麗獲世界公認。

漆器裡，蘊含著日本人在漫長歷史與文化中用心培育至今的「美」。無論是撫摸時的觸感、散發出獨特光澤的漆色，還是實用性與耐久性，以器物而言，都屬名震全球的水準。

（昭和53年〔1978年〕2月6日被指定為傳統工藝品）

「傳統」意味著持續約100年以上，技術與技巧被傳承至今，並在歷史中不斷累積精進的工藝品。

#### 經濟產業大臣指定的傳統工藝品

- ① 主要供日常生活使用之物
- ② 主要工程係以手工製作
- ③ 以100多年以前持續至今的技術、技巧製作之物
- ④ 以100多年以前超便使用的原料製作之物
- ⑤ 產地已形成一定規模

# 傳統工藝品



茶棗



中手桶 花瓶

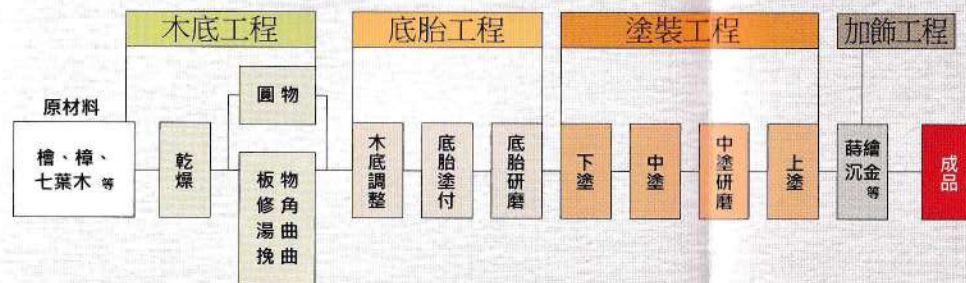


木製 合口文庫



木製 圓盆 根來塗

## 紀州漆器製造工程



### 樹脂產品



**①沖壓工程**  
把樹脂原料灌入模具，加熱和加壓成型。



**②研磨工程**  
研磨樹脂表面，以提高塗料與樹脂的密合性。



**③塗裝工程**  
用氨基甲酸酯塗料（符合食品衛生法之塗料）在表面塗出美麗的塗膜。



**④加飾工程**  
塗裝完畢後，用機械正確地把塗料和代用金粉印刷於其上。



屏風鐘



寶石箱



木製 圓盆



木製 長方盆

### 木產品



**①木底工程**  
把切成適當大小的木材，放置一段時間至水分乾燥不會變形為止。用鋸子、鉋刀等工具將其做成重箱或硯箱等指物（木工藝品）外形。



**②底胎工程**  
修整木底工程階段完成的素底形狀。



**③上塗工程**  
經過下塗、中塗、上塗工程後，成為更強固的美麗產品。



**④加飾工程**  
以逐一手工作業方式，用漆及純金把塗完漆後的產品裝飾得美輪美奐。

## 漆器技法說明

### 木材加工技法

#### ● 挽物

以櫟木、七葉木、松木等為原料，把木塊裝在轆轤上旋轉，用轆轤鉋刀將其切割，做成器物形（碗、盤、盆、茶棗等）。

#### ● 板物

以接榫方式或黏著劑將檜木、杉木、松木、桐木、樺木、合板等木與木、板與板相互接合，做成器物形（棚櫃、重箱、四方盆等）。

#### ● 曲物

以檜木、杉木等木材的薄板為原料，用浸熱水軟化後彎曲（湯曲）或用特殊鋸齒出溝槽後彎曲的（挽曲）方式，製作出曲面器物（茶櫃、盆、會席膳等）。

#### ● 剝物

以厚朴木、桂木等木材為原料，用刀刃剝去不要的部分成形（白、杓子、木盤等）。

### 蒔繪技法

#### ● 平蒔繪

以漆畫出薄薄的紋樣後，撒下金、銀、錫粉讓它沾附其上，再修飾完成。

#### ● 高蒔繪

把紋樣堆高後，用與平蒔繪相同的技法完成。

#### ● 研出蒔繪

用粗粒金、銀粉進行蒔繪加飾，然後在其上塗漆，乾燥後，再以炭等研磨劑將金、銀紋樣研出。

### 其他加飾技法

#### ● 青貝細工

把切割或鑿穿成紋樣的薄貝用於蒔繪或塗裝工程之技法。

#### ● 螺鈿

把鮑魚貝、夜光貝或螺貝等切割成紋樣，鑲嵌於塗面加飾之技法。

#### ● 雕漆

塗上數層漆後雕出紋樣之技法。

#### ● 蒔醬

以蒔醬刀雕出紋樣後填抹彩漆之技法。

#### ● 沉金

以沉金刀雕出紋樣後填入金箔之技法。