



Fold ,tie and dye

Chrystal Flowers in The Halls of Mirros

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Aalto Arts 11.3 2021

Tie and dye method

- Tie and dye method is the first way to create repetitive figures on fabrics. The names for the methods vary around the world but the methods are quite the same and based on same logics despite the continent.





- Method is old and primitive but offers many artistic and also mathematical challenges and opportunities for the dyer. The figures are done by preventing the color to enter the fabric.

- The way the prevents , folds or figures composed are set into rhythm, make the fabrics composition. Repeat reveals when opening the folds.





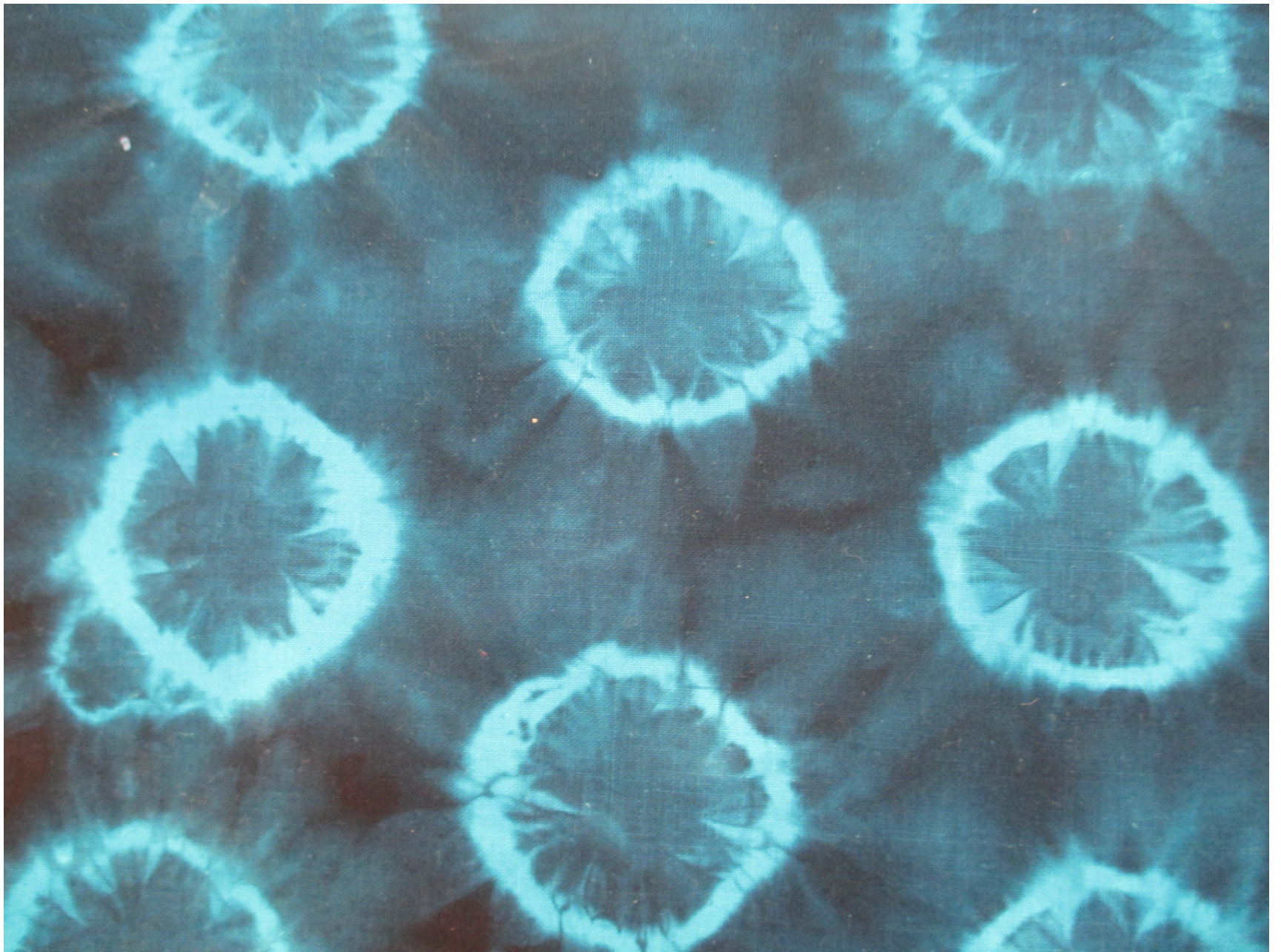


- Tie and dye technics is based on fast and strong dye bath. The dye bath is stronger than normally and the dying time is shorter in order to that the prevented parts of the textile would not become dyed (the undyed parts make the figure).

3 Basic styles: **PLANGI**

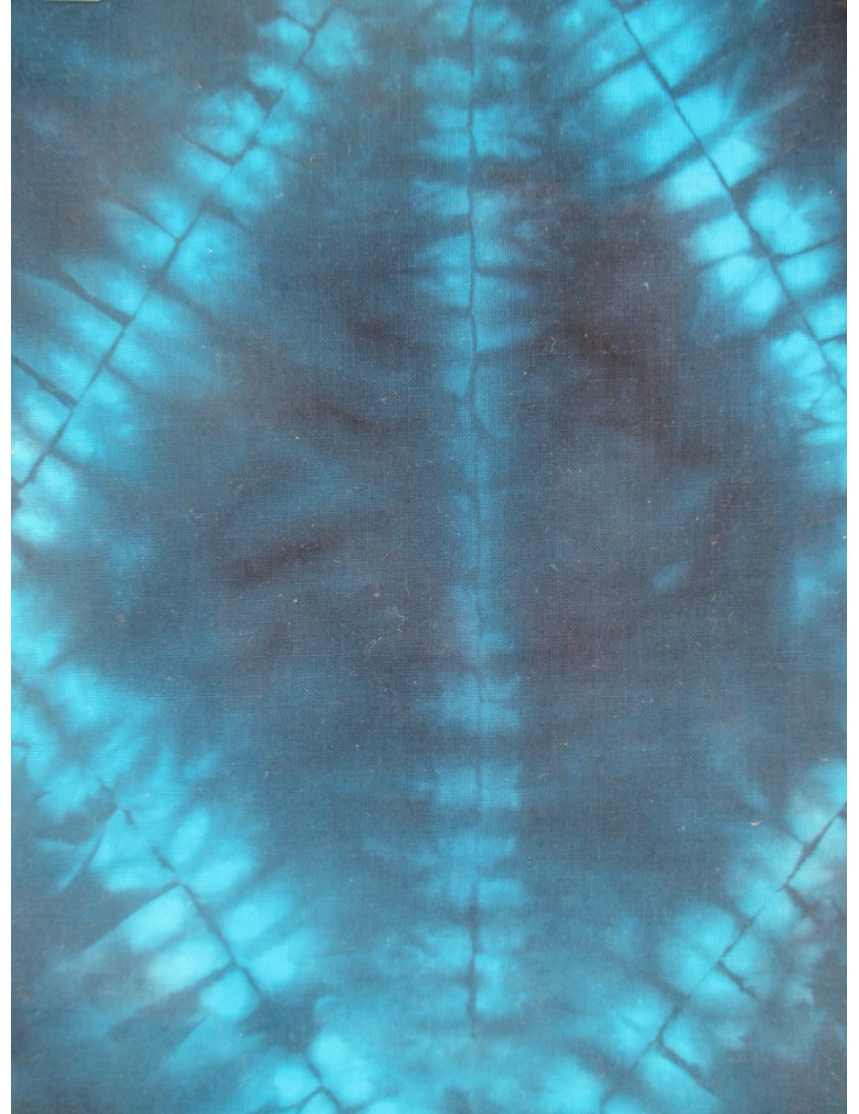
- African way of making often round shapes. The figure born, when fabric is tied with tight yarns. Folds can also be called plangi.
- They can be done with the help out of very small objects such as rice, which typically is very time consuming. The origin is that the whole village makes the figures together.



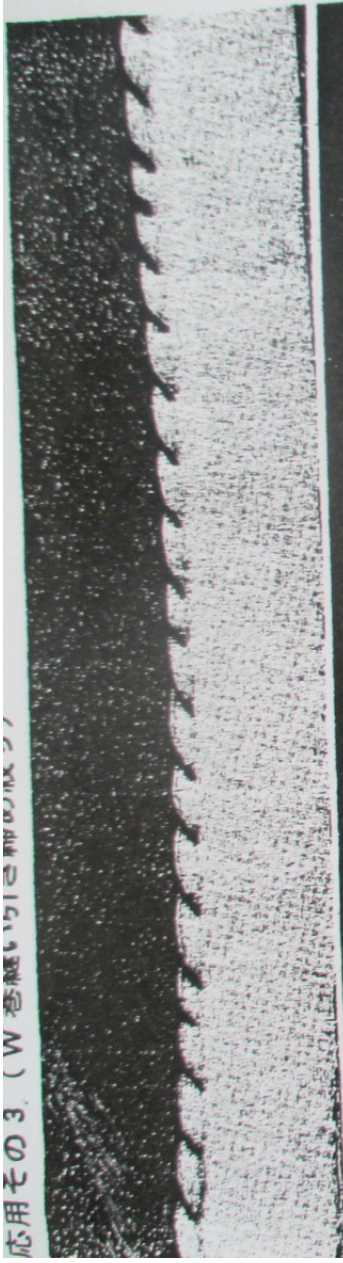


TRITIK

- African way of sewing and tightening up and through that way making figures into textiles.

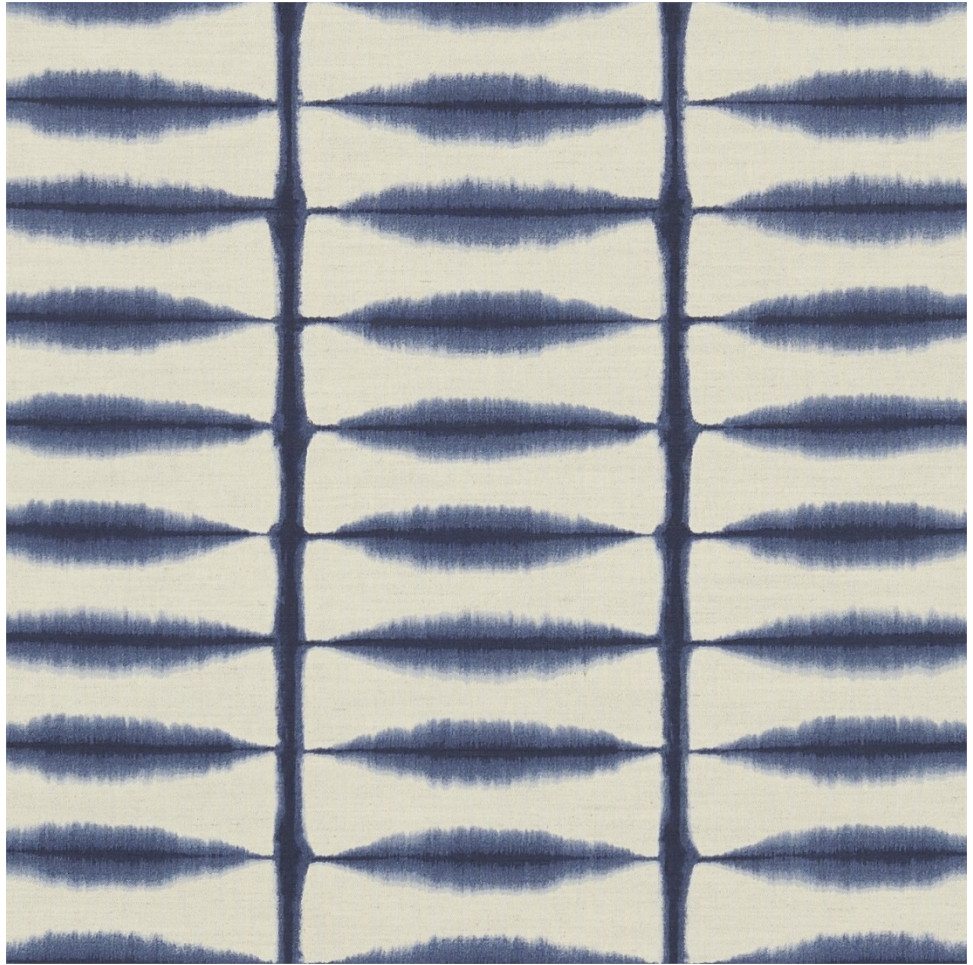


応用その3 (W 巻縫い) の糸の振る



- **SHIBORI**

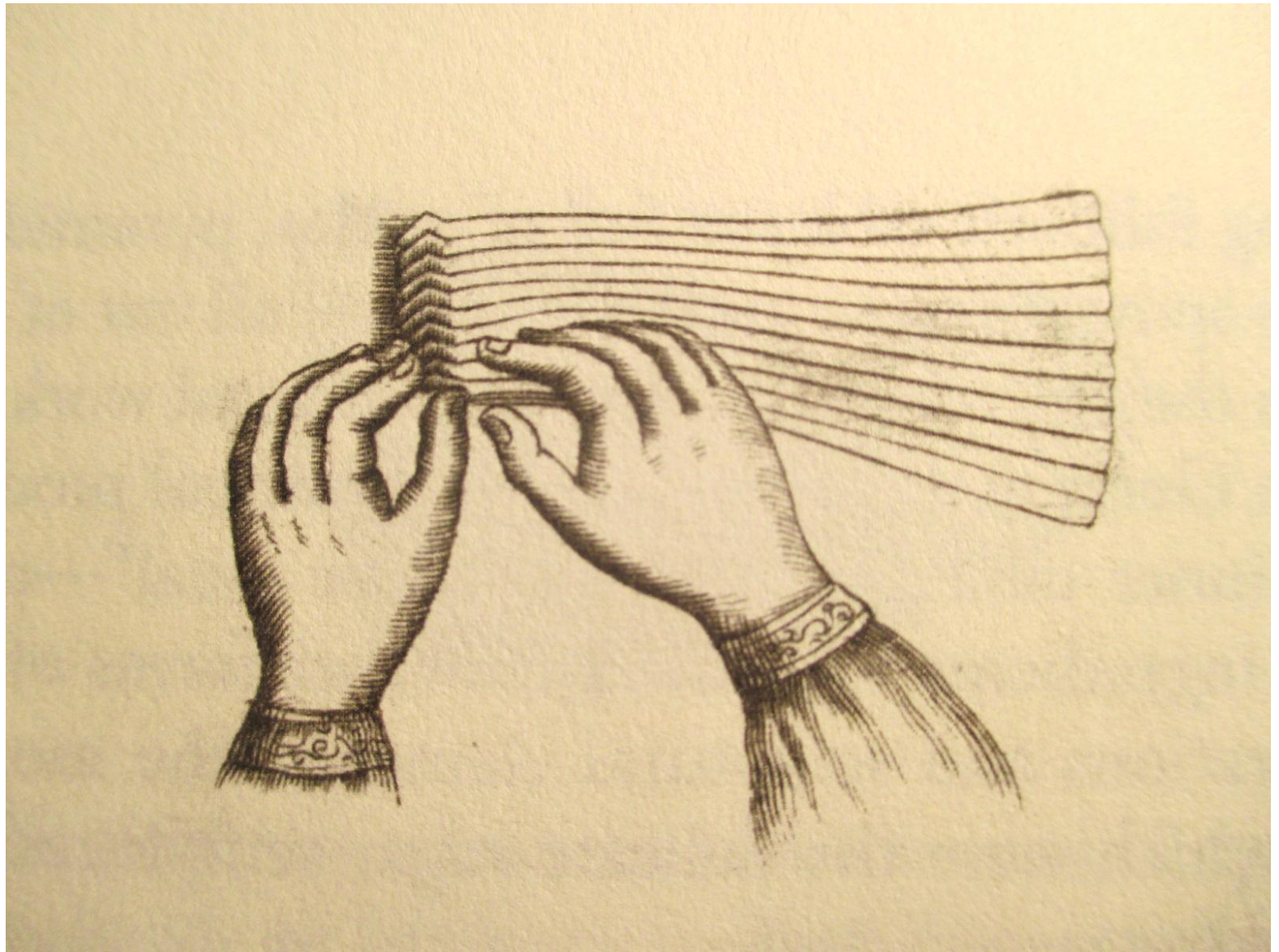
- A Japanese way of figuring fabrics. Typical way of figuring silk kimonos, and is specially working for thin materials.
- Small, sensitive and fragile figures and folding methods are typical to shibori. Stripes and stars are the figures that are used in kimonos in different rhythms.



Folds on fabrics

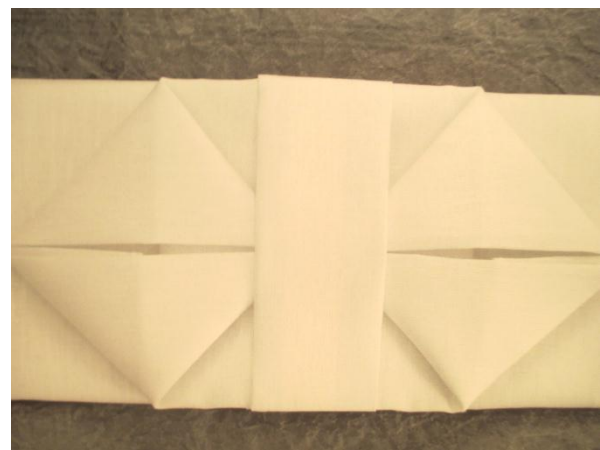
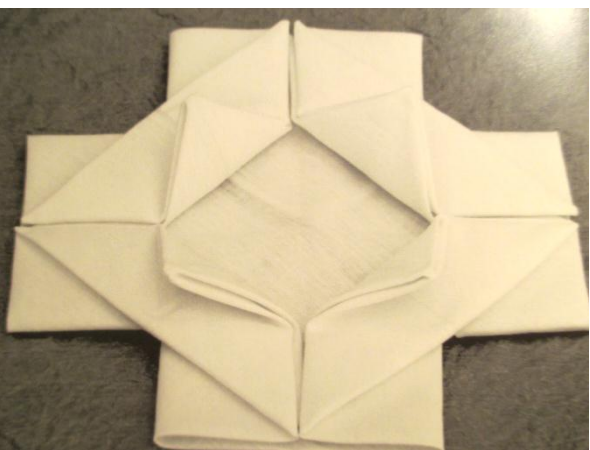
- History with nobels and monarchies

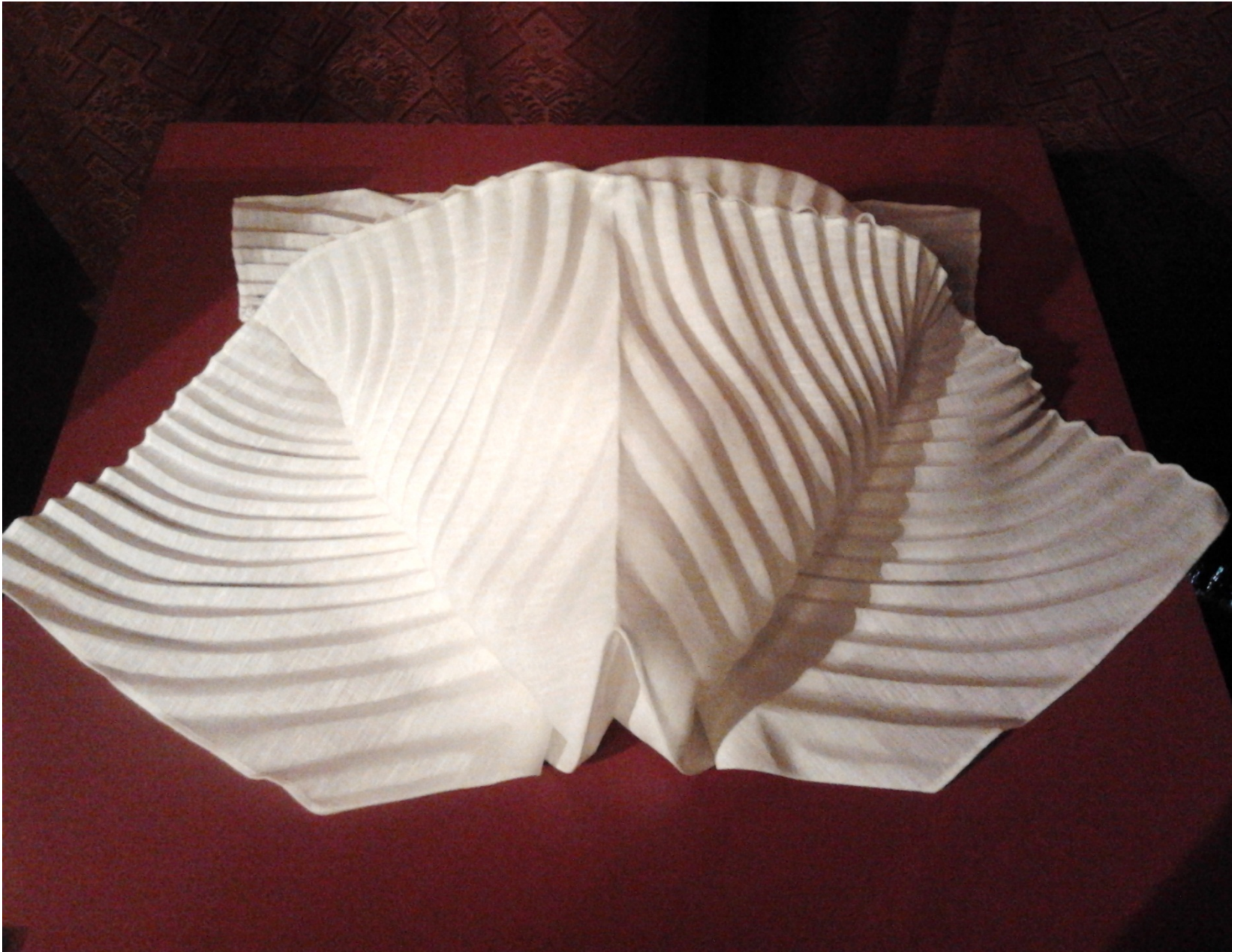








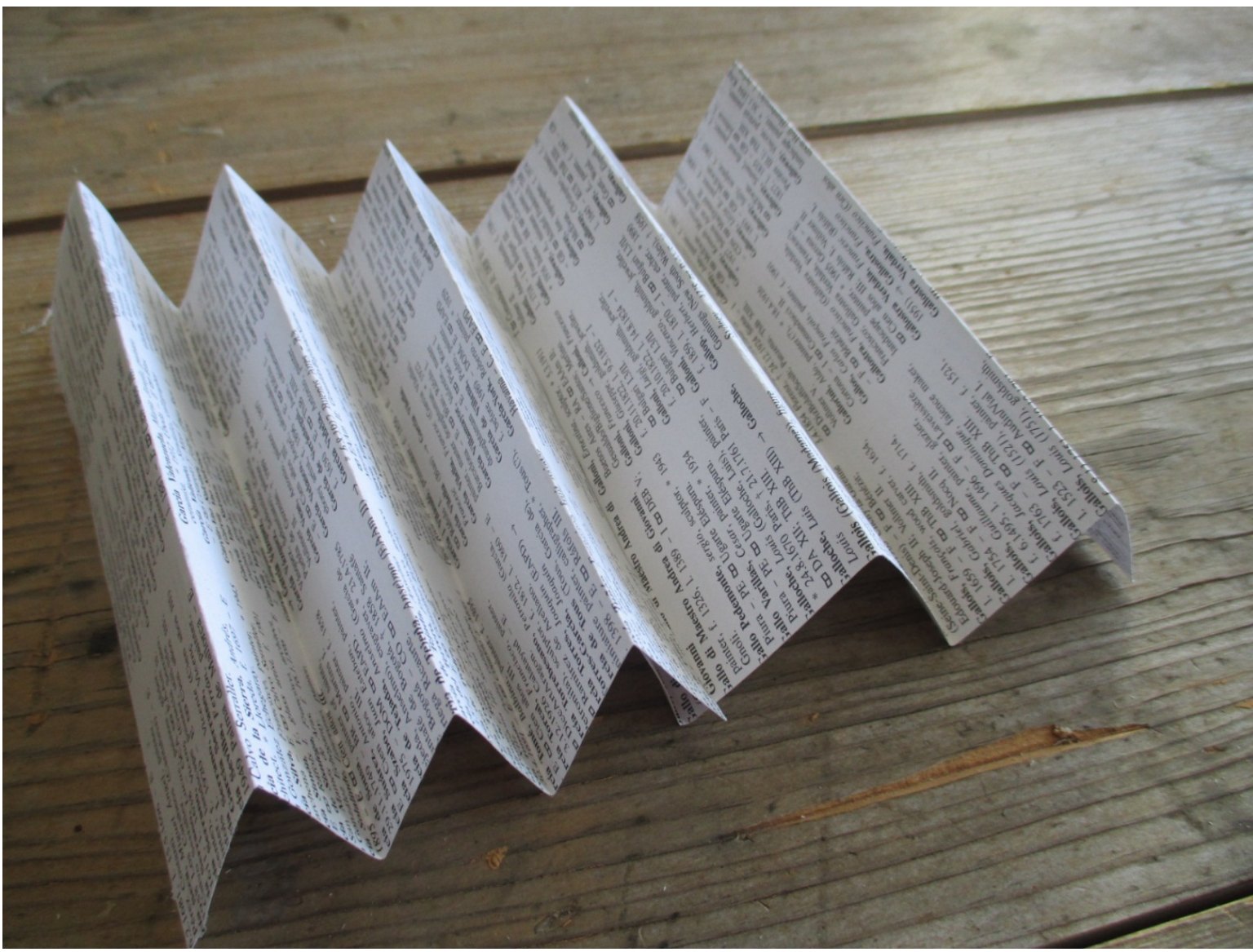












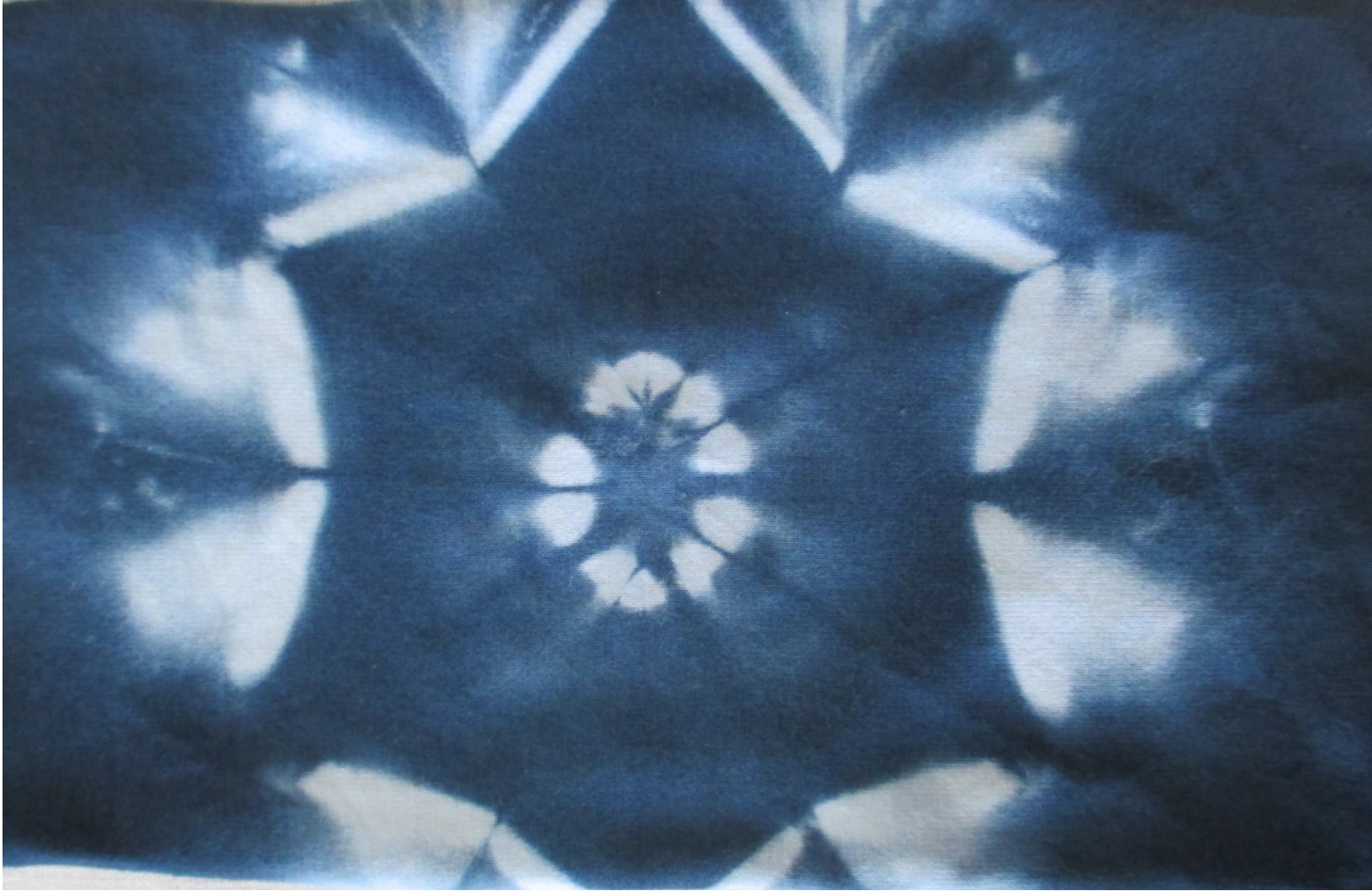
Past meets the present













Digital way of dying







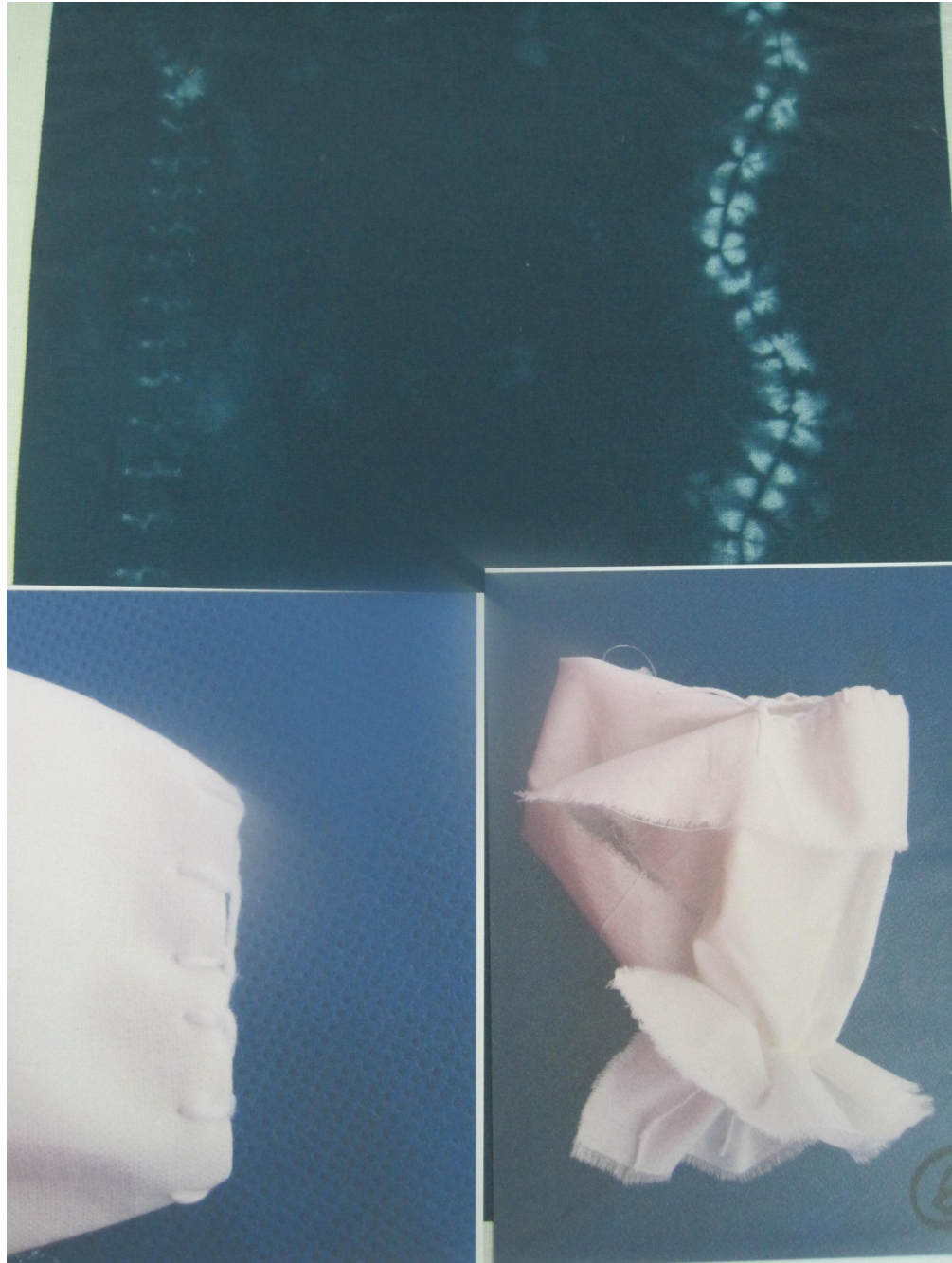
PLANGI

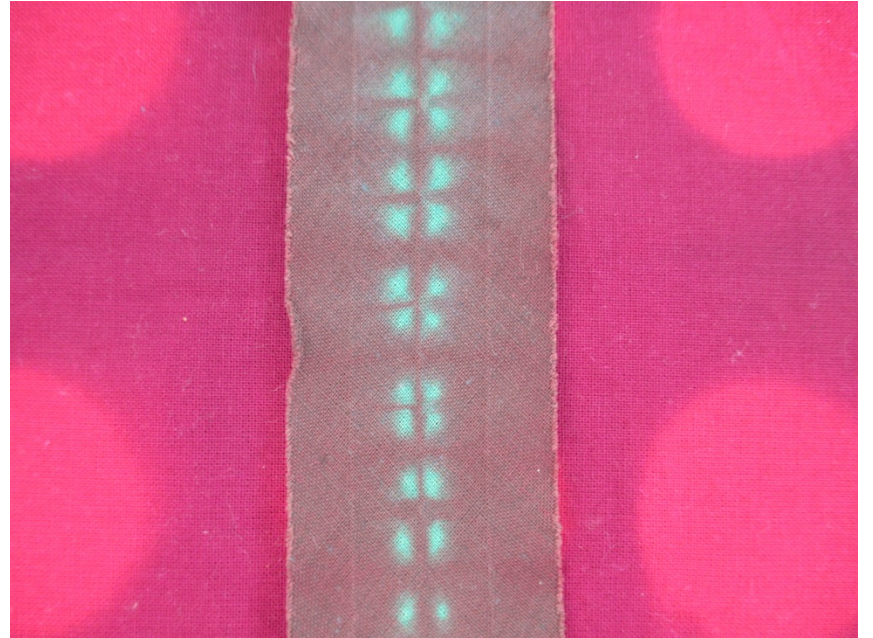
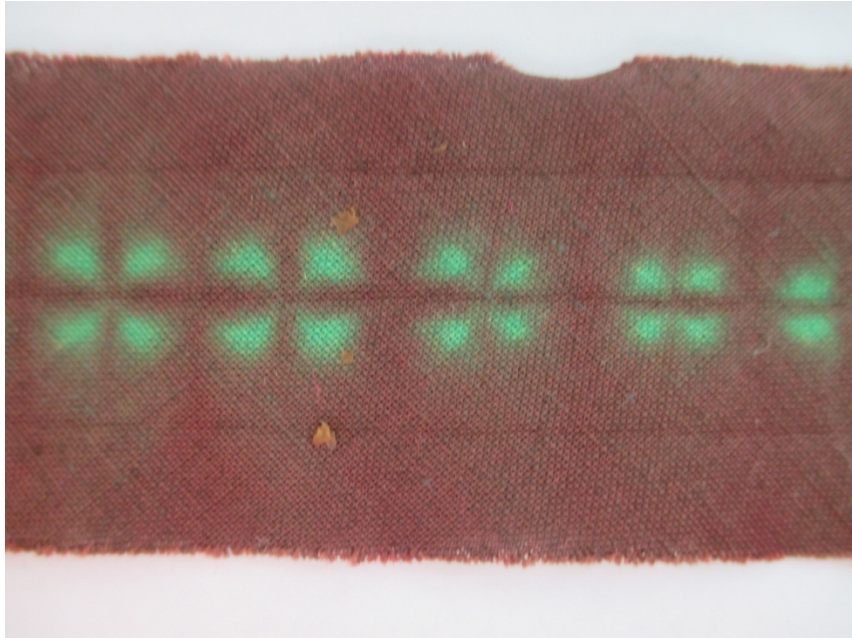




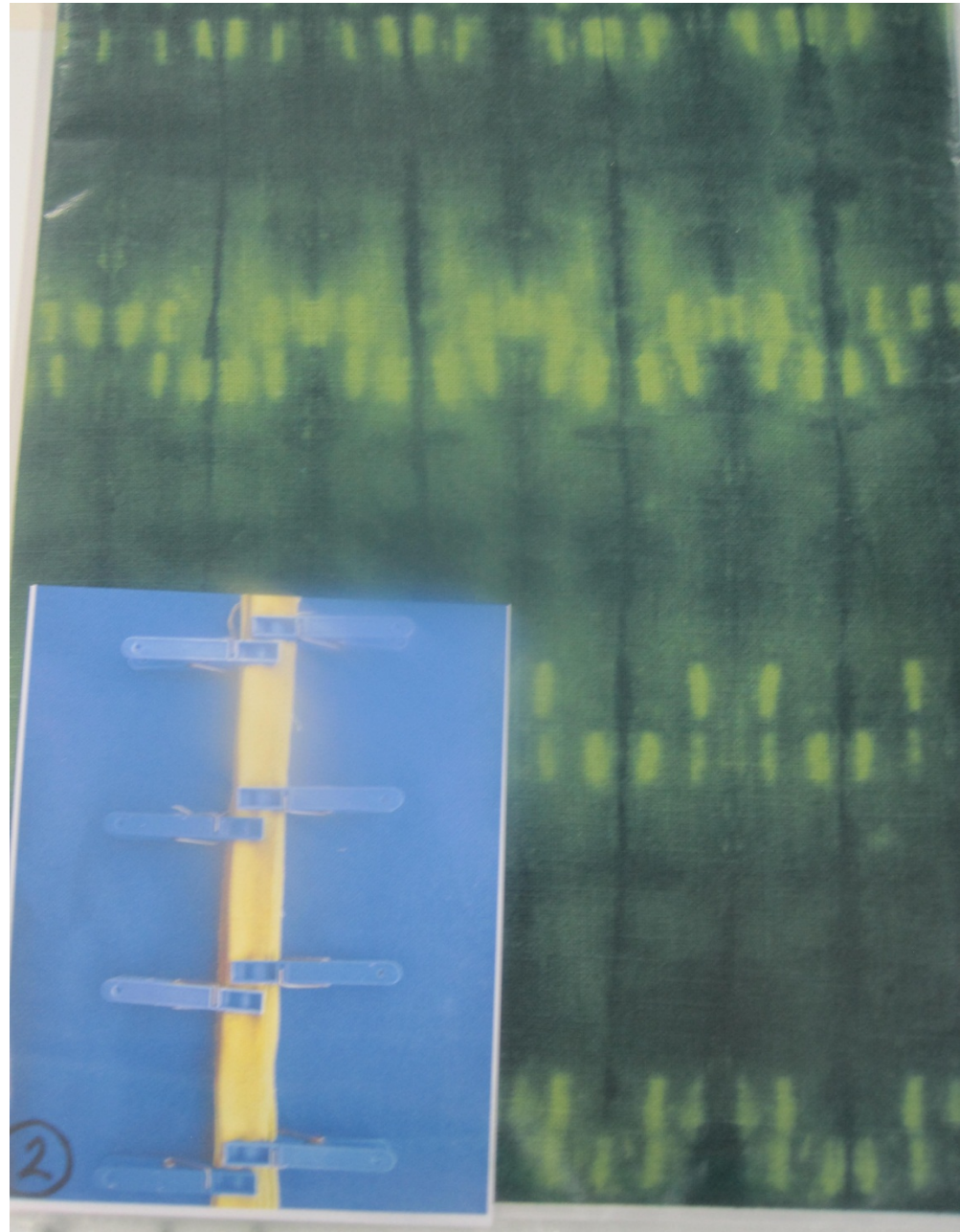


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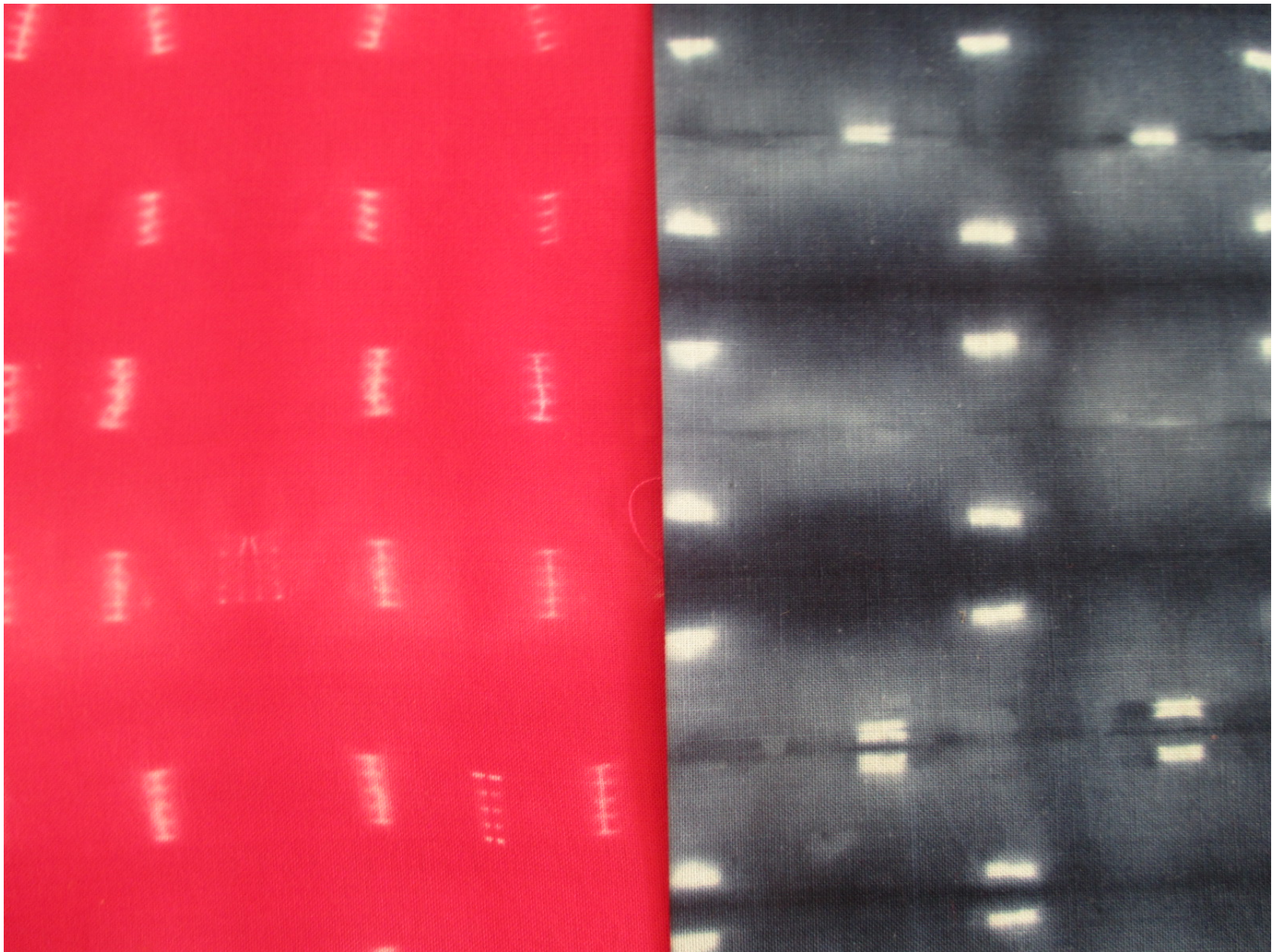


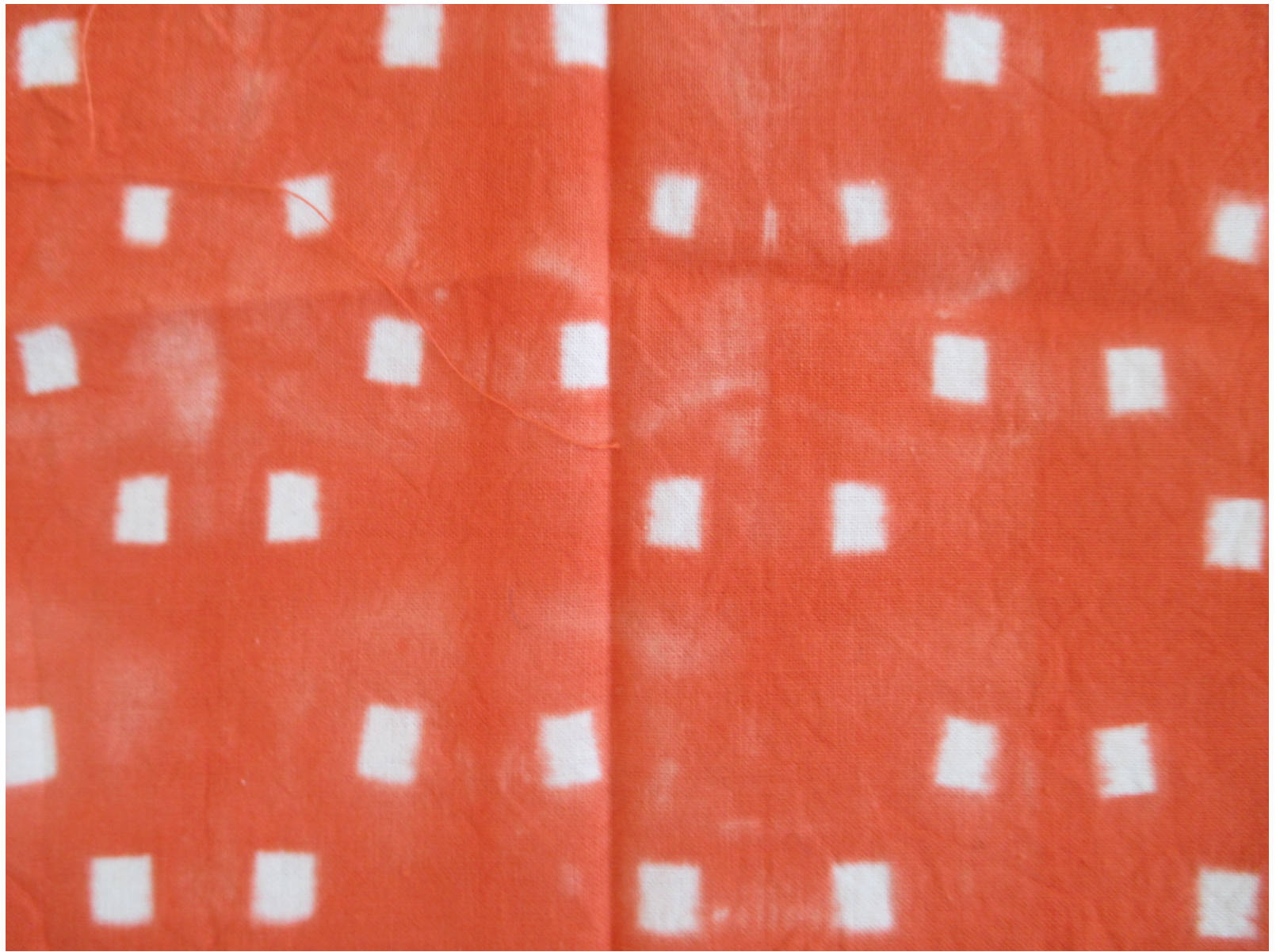


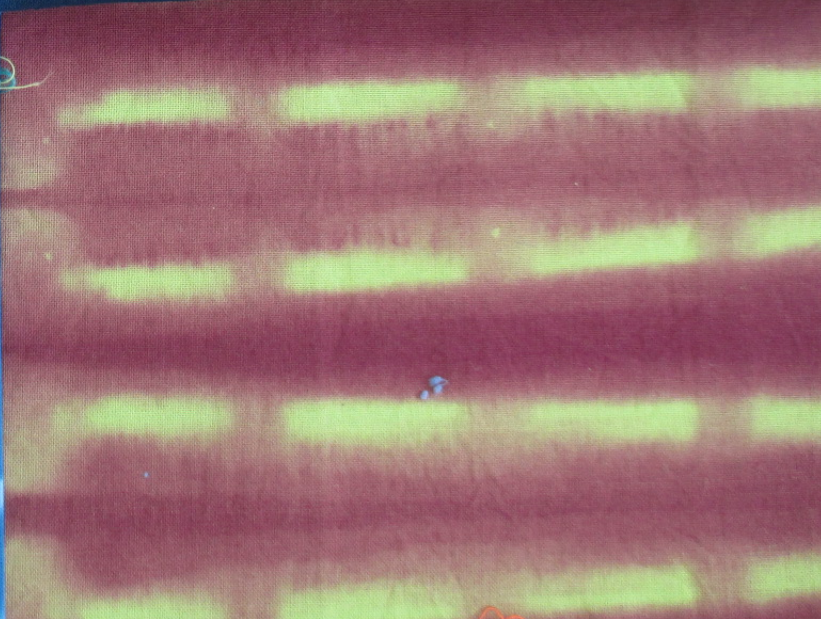
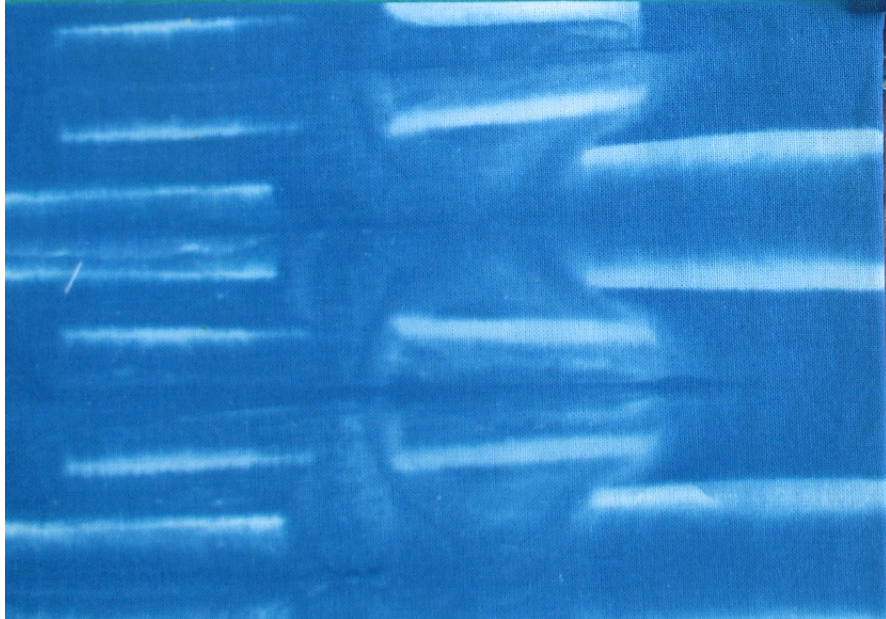
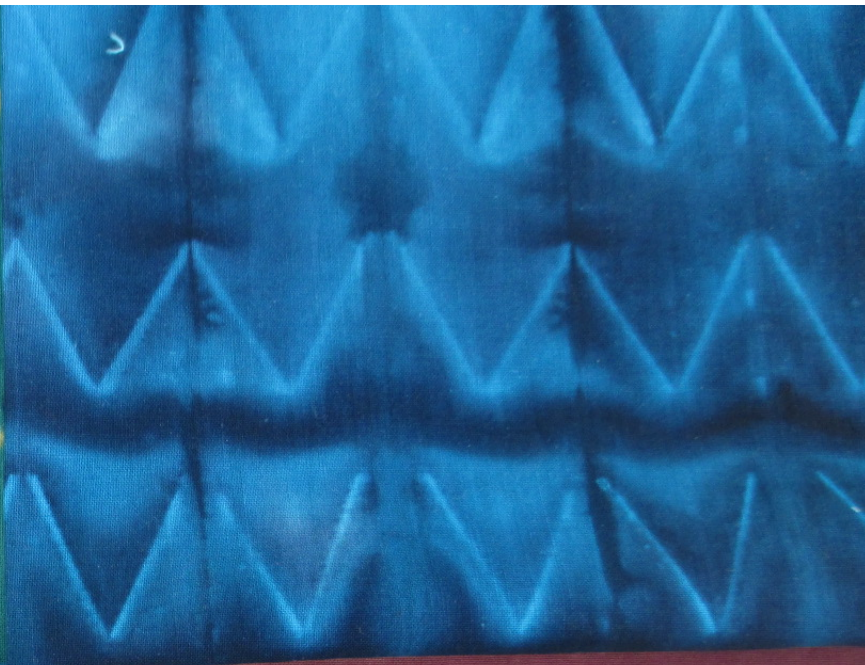
Folds and preventions



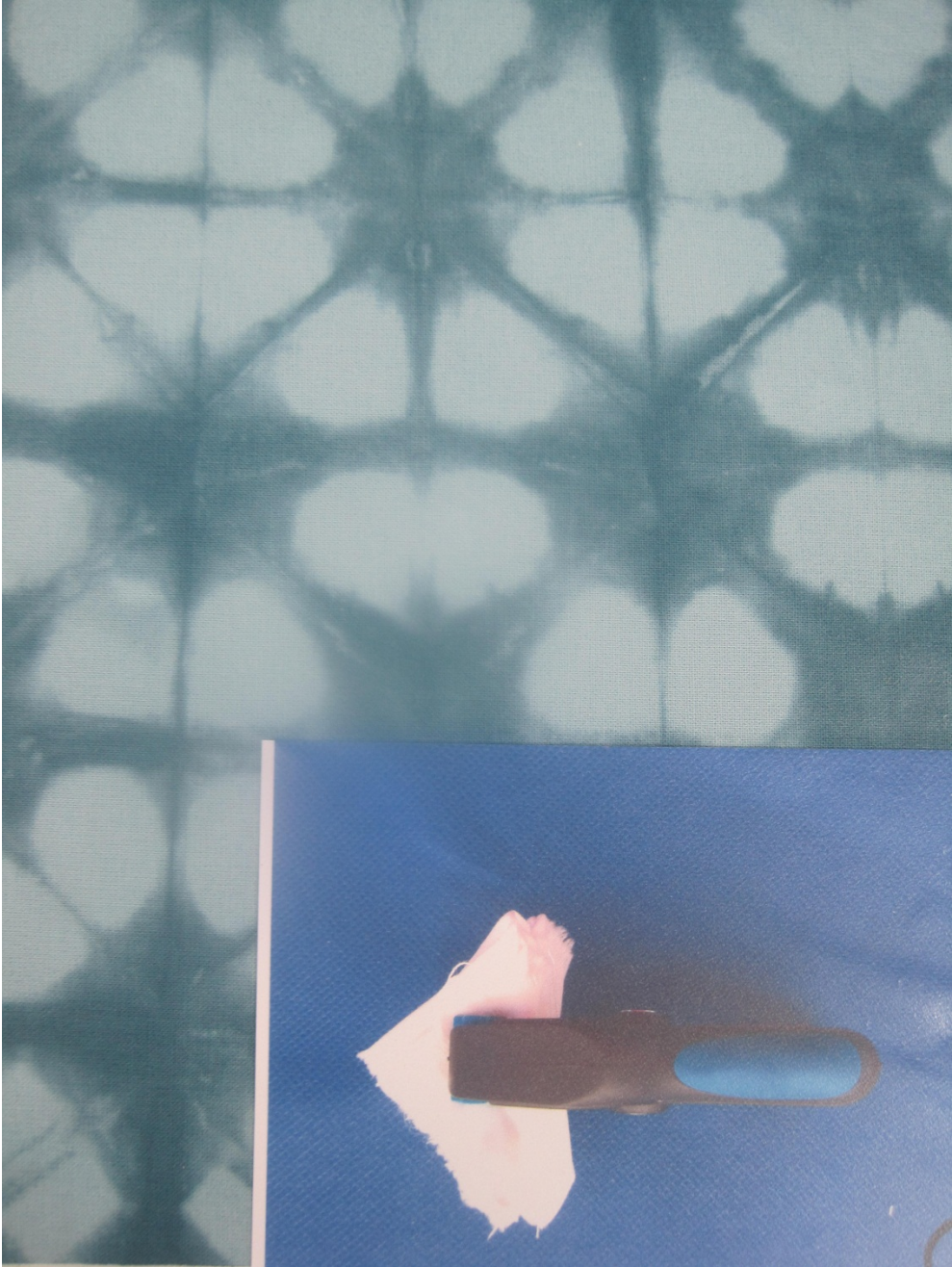




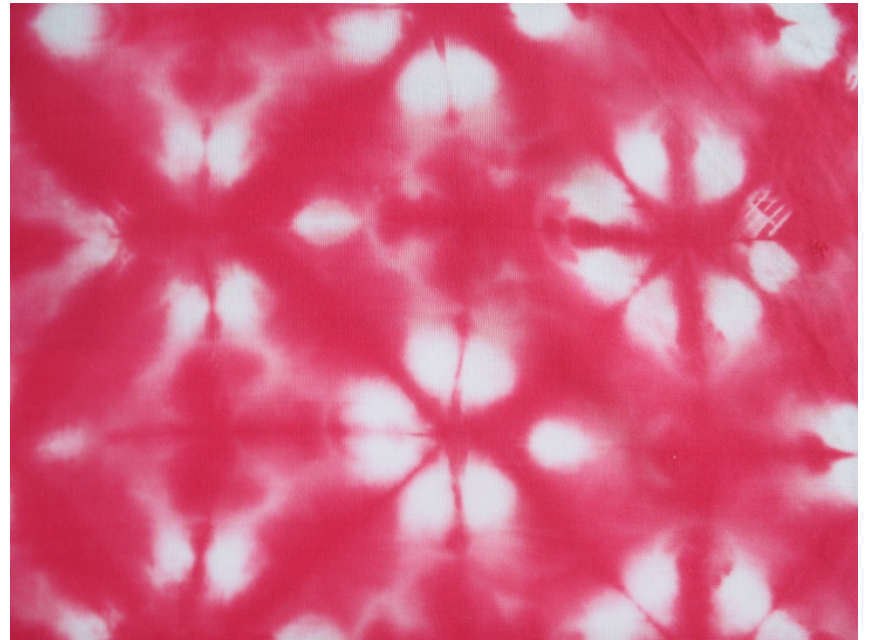
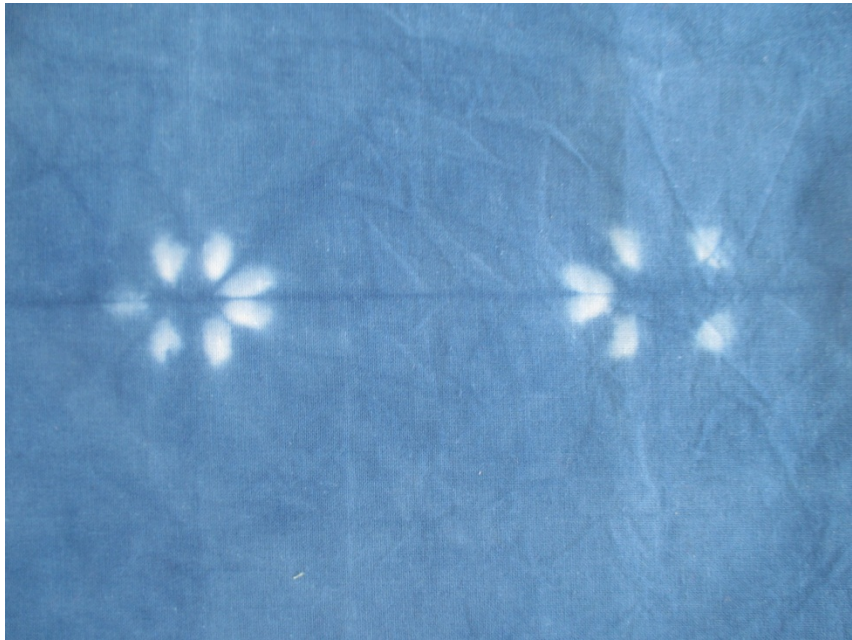


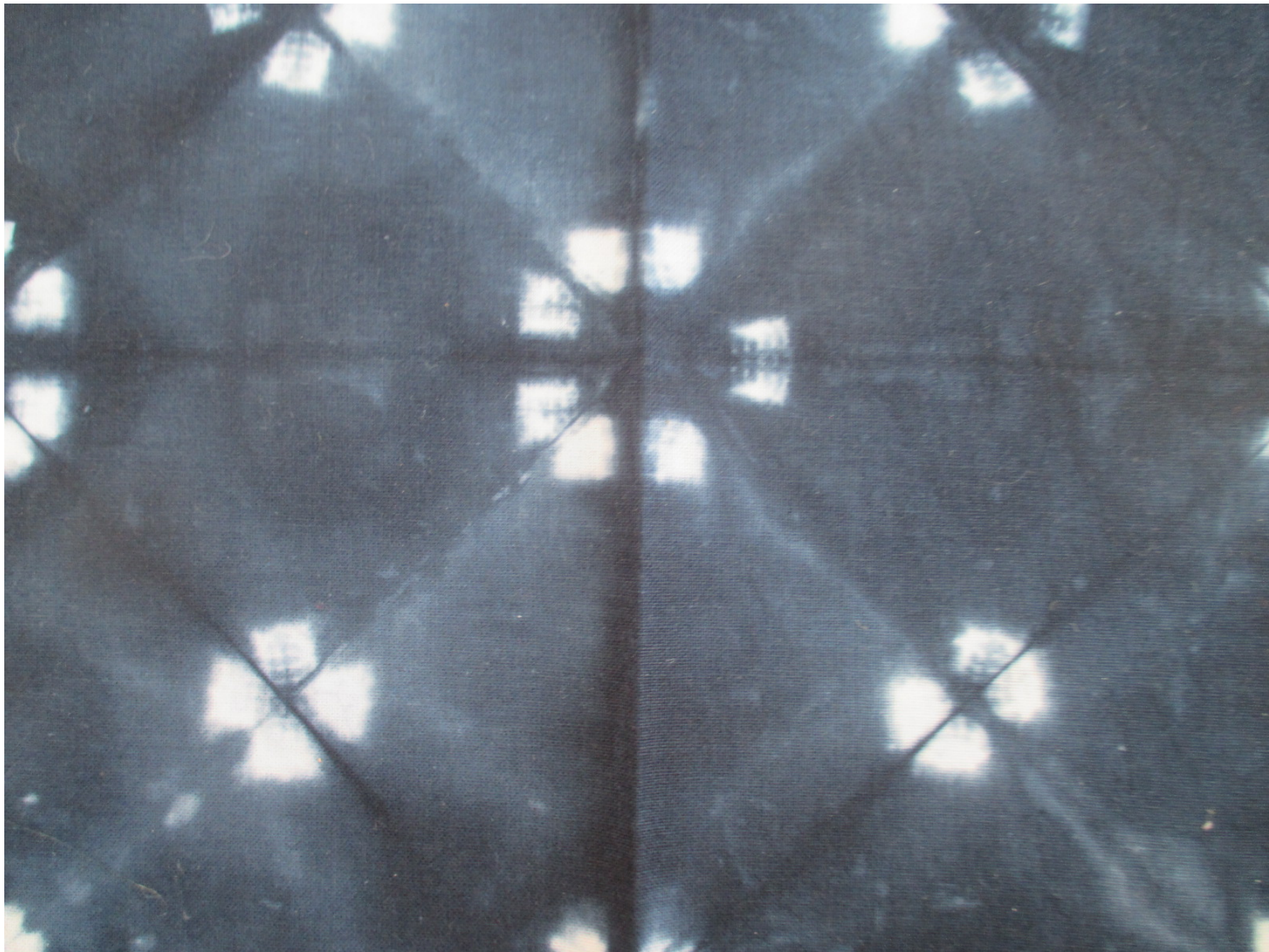


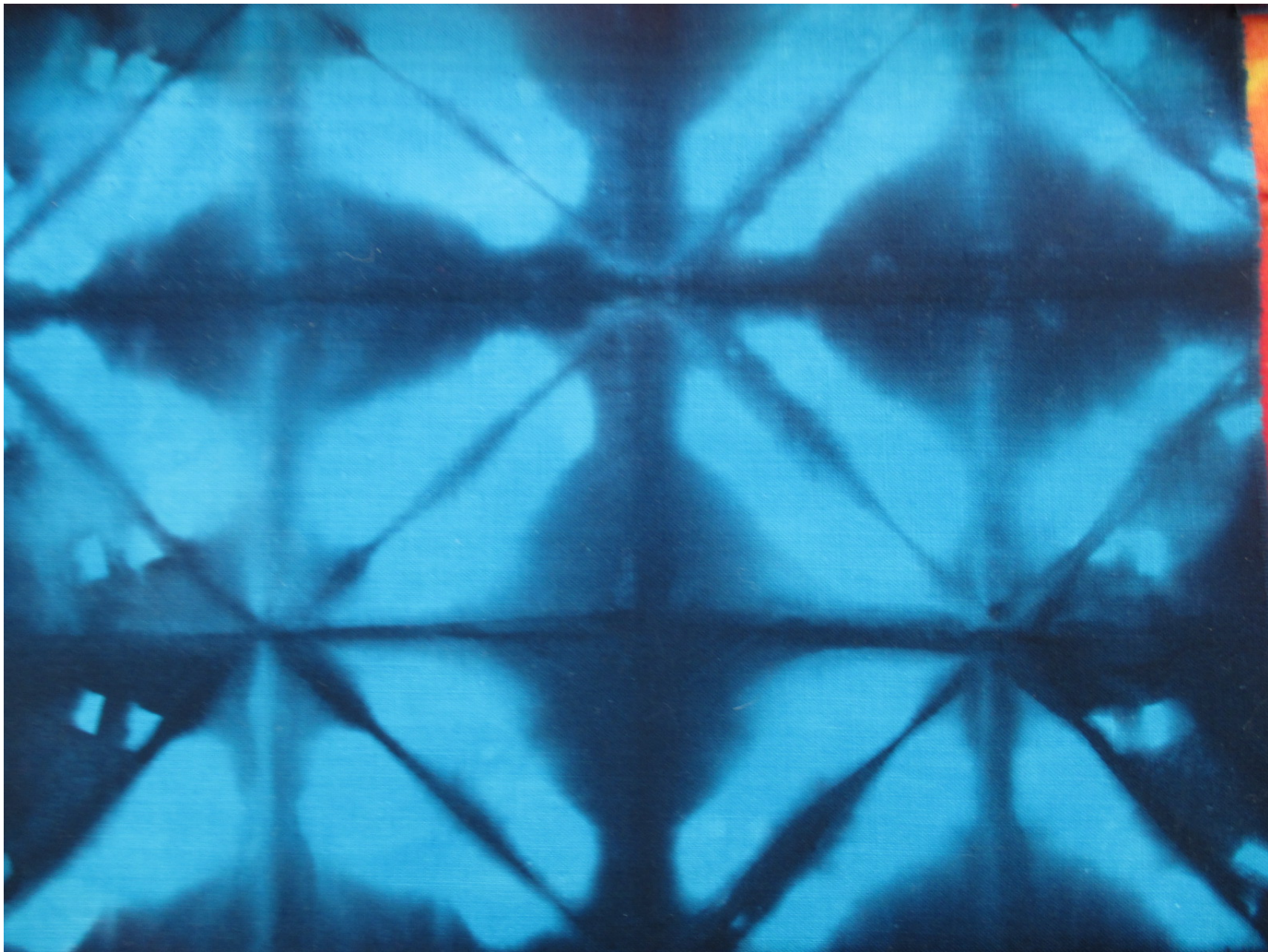
Triangles and preventions

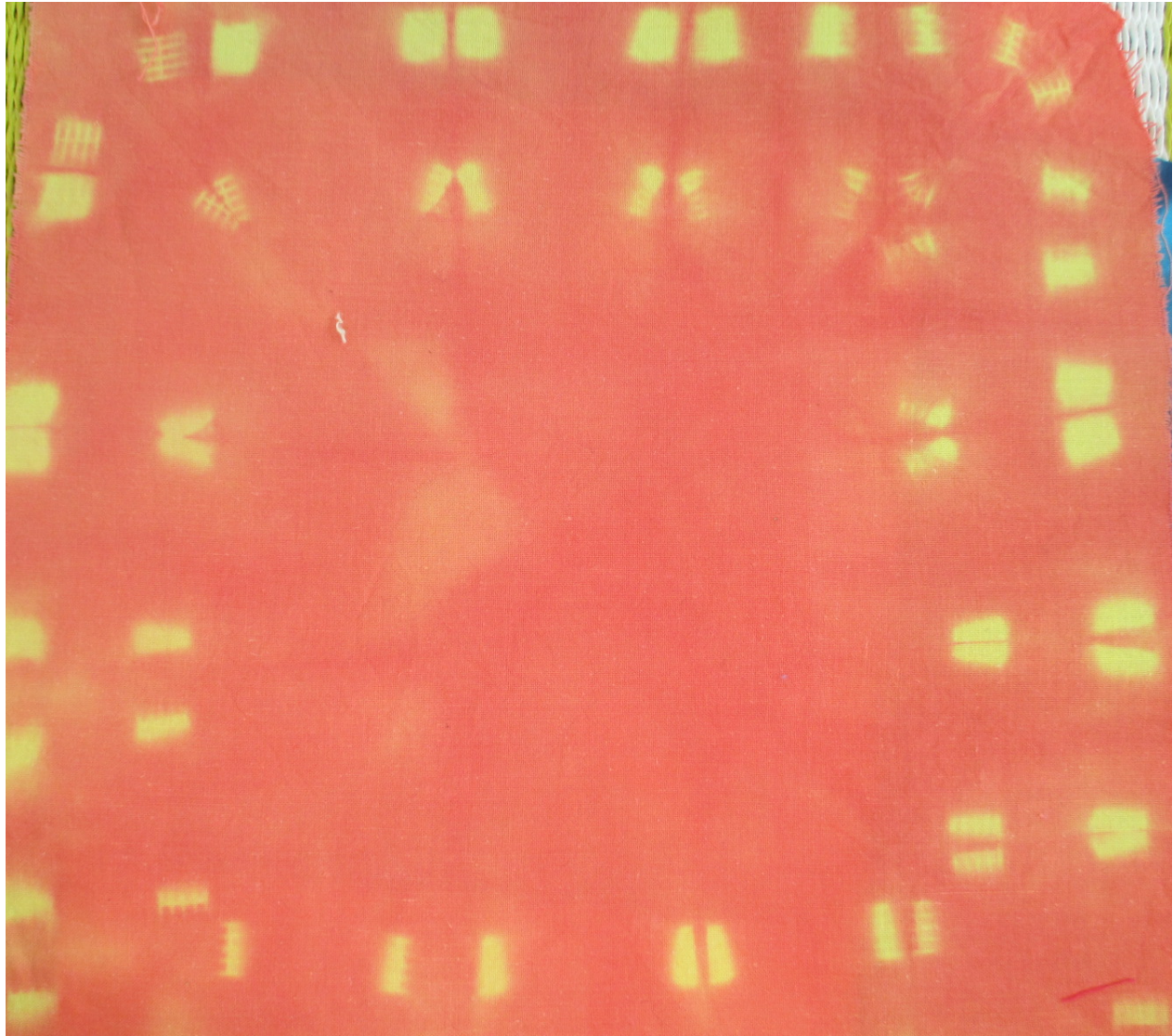




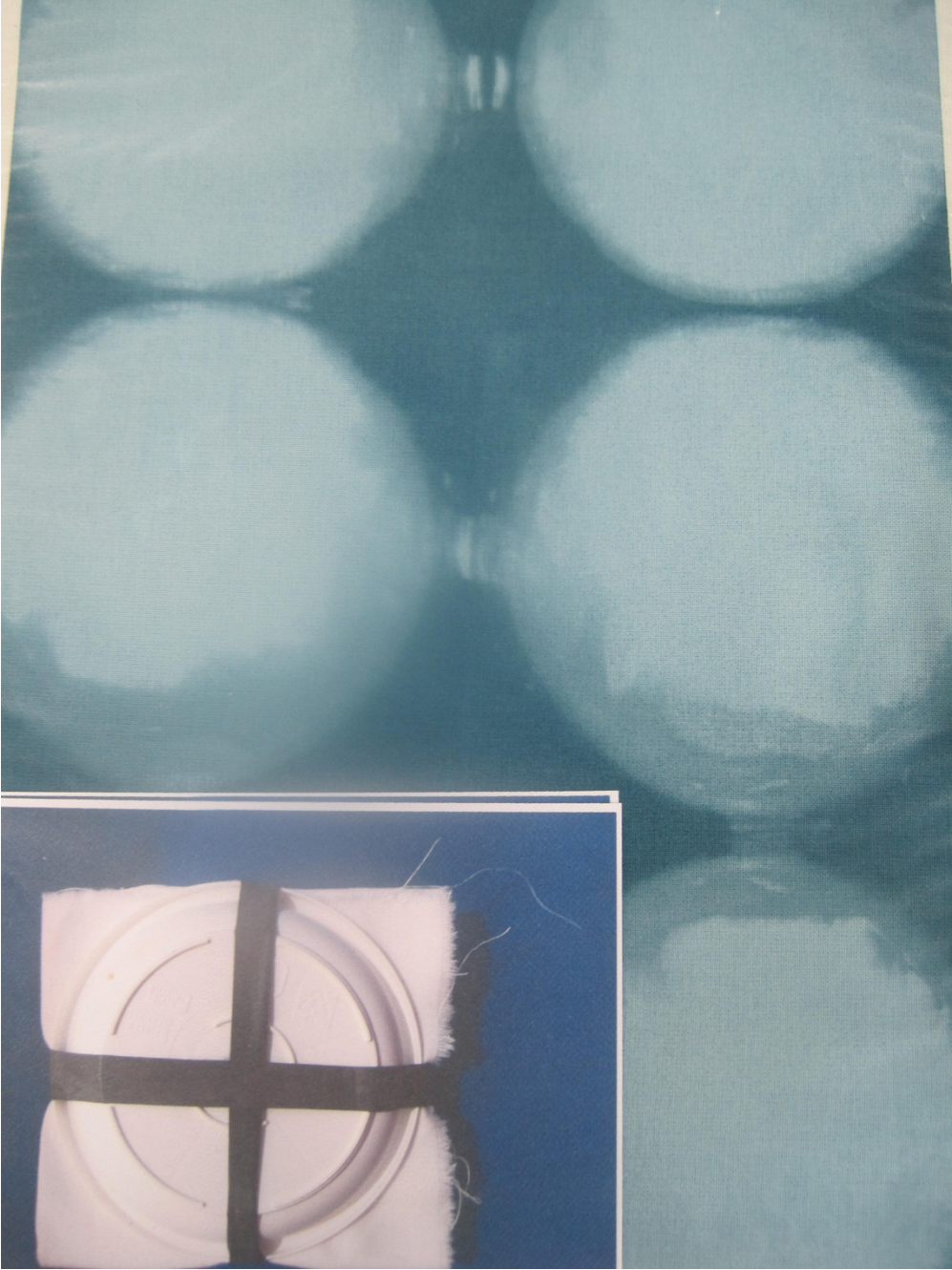


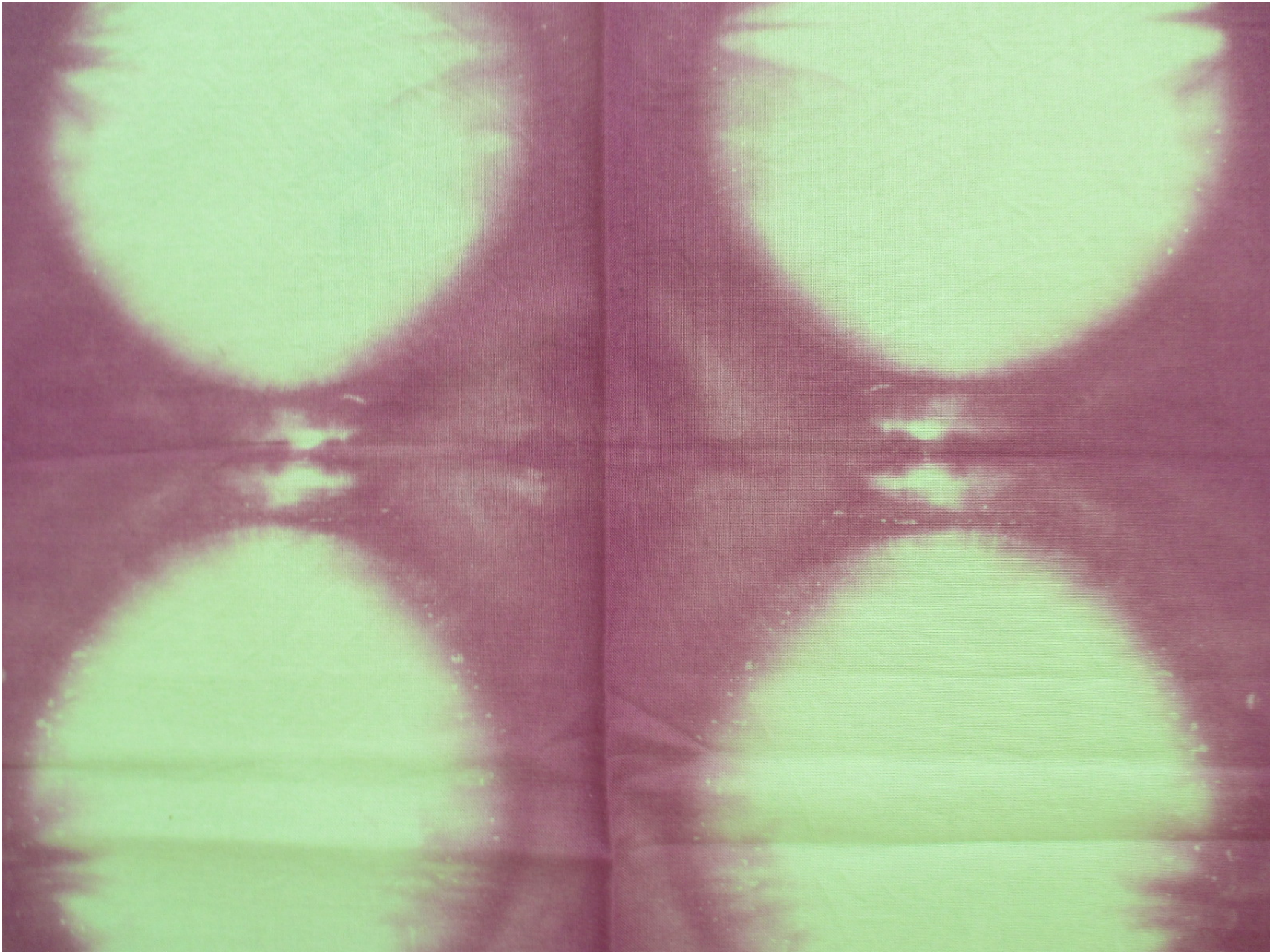


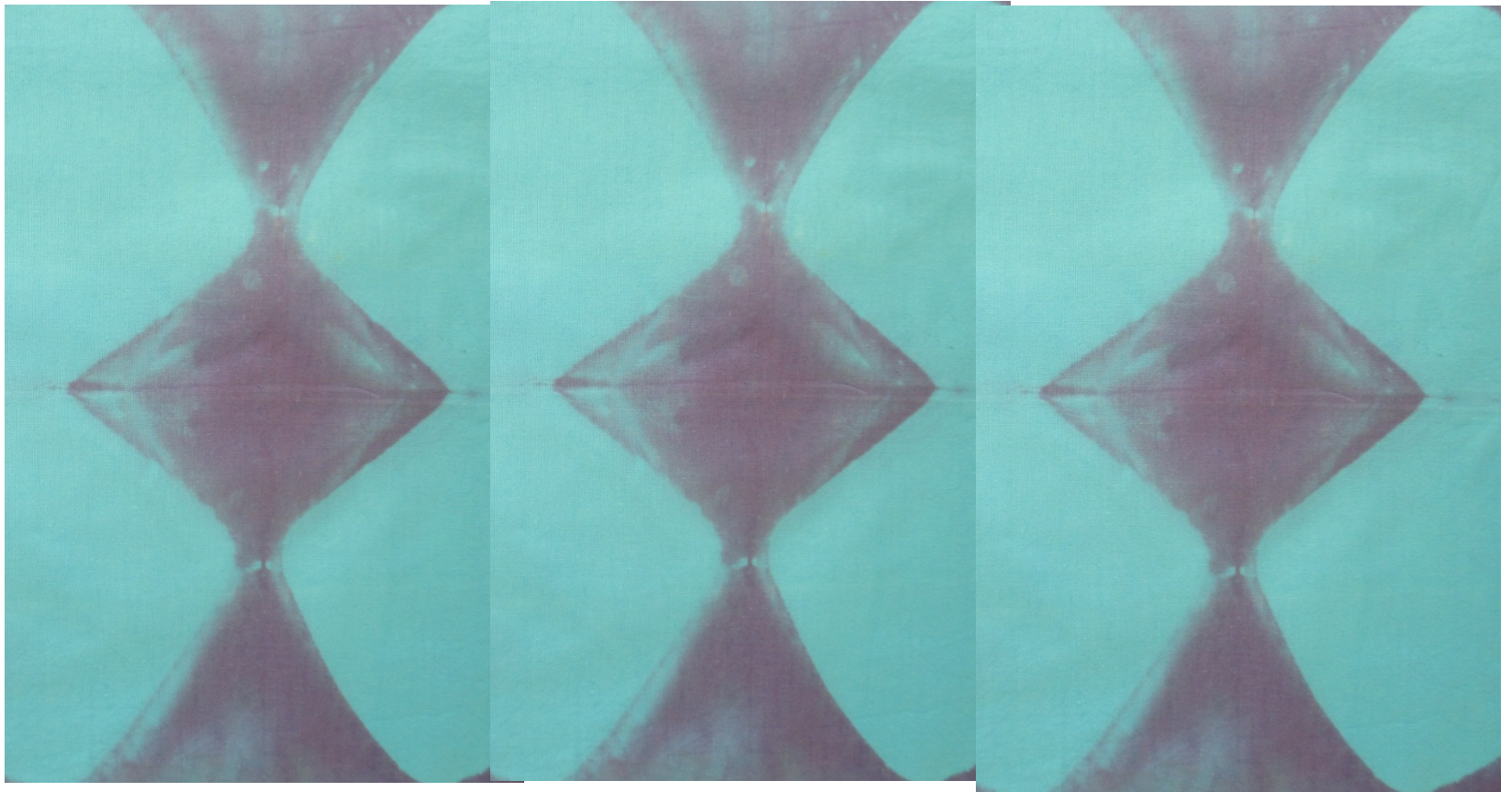




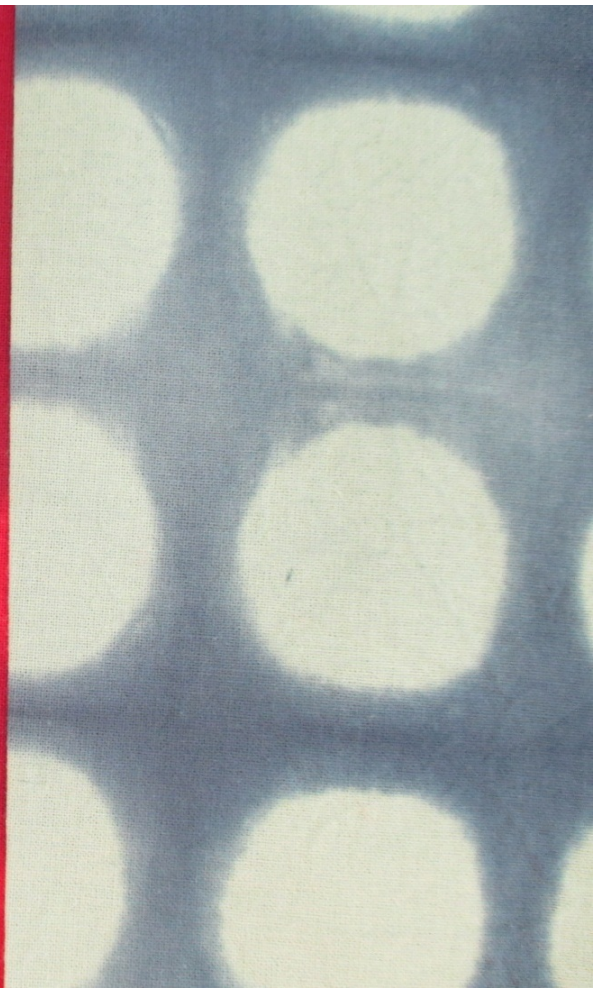
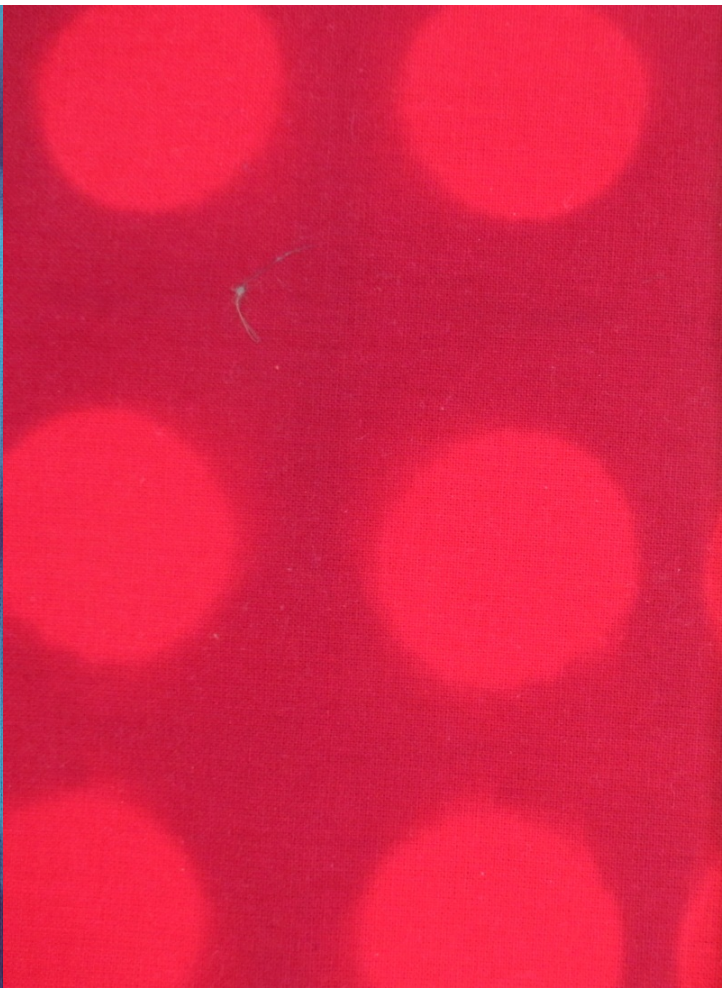
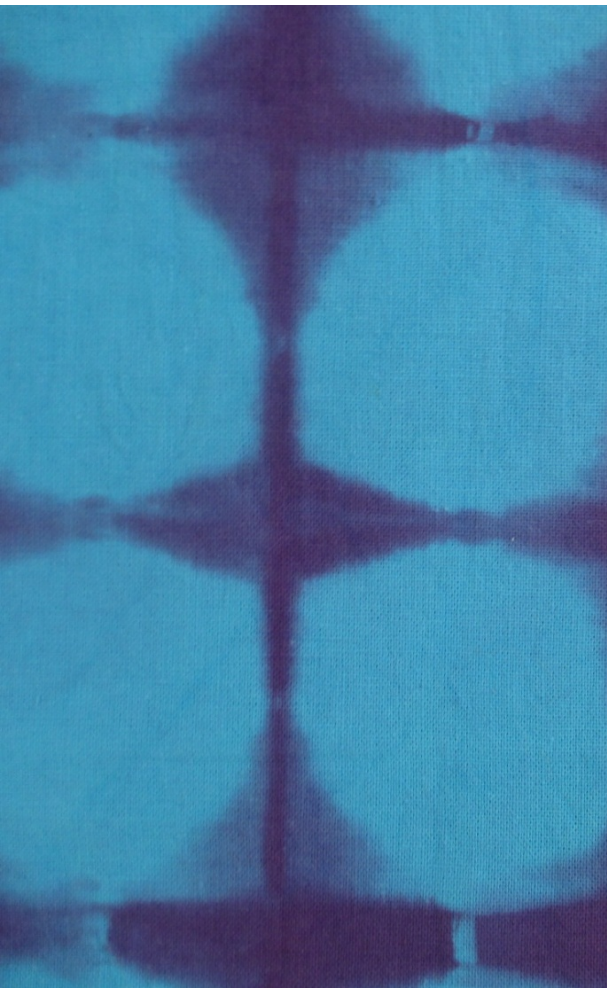
Round forms and prevention











- In all methods mentioned up the unifying thing is that the ***prevents*** make the repeat and the composition. As preventing tools can be used rubber bands, squeezers, tying and folding in different

- Tie and dye method is a creative way of working, which still demands patience and systematical thinking. The **order** and directions and turns of the folds matter as much as in origamis.



Literature

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