



東京手植ブラシ

[とうきょうてうえぶらし]

Handmade Brushes

●主な製造地

台東区、墨田区、荒川区ほか

●指定年月日

平成14年1月25日

●伝統的な技術・技法

1. 木地加工：木地を切断して、鉋で削る。
2. 型付け：木地に型板を置き、植毛部分に墨で目印を付ける。
3. 穴あけ：型付けした木地に穴をあける。
4. 毛切り：毛材を一定の長さに切断する。
5. 振り混ぜ：毛の先（軟）と根（硬）が同じになるよう、手で混ぜる。
6. 毛ごしらえ：短毛、クセ毛等を除去する。
7. 植付け：一定量の毛材を正確に摘み取り、木材の中心に引き線を通し、二つ折りにして、穴に植え込む。
8. 蓋付け：引き線を隠し、使いやすくするため、薄い木の板を取り付ける。
9. 木地仕上げ加工：
 - ①本体と蓋の大きさを揃えて手触りを良くする。
 - ②横の部分に溝を付けて、持ちやすくする。

10. 手ガリ：毛丈（毛の長さ）を定めて、毛先を揃えるために刈り込む。

11. 仕上げ：塗料を均等に塗る。

●伝統的に使用されてきた原材料

毛材：かるかや刈萱、バーム、パキン、シダ、ツグ、馬毛、豚毛、山羊毛
木地材：桂、ホウ、桜、ブナ、竹



●沿革と特徴

ブラシは明治7年（1874年）ころ、フランス製刷子を手本として製造され始め「洋式刷毛」と称されました。明治10年上野公園で開かれた第一回内国勸業博覧会において西洋型として好評を博しました。これらの洋式刷毛の製造に携わったのが従来の刷毛職人たちであり、毛は馬毛、木材は檜、穴をあけるにも手モミの錐というところから出発しました。

連絡先

●産地組合名／東京刷子工業協同組合

●所在地／〒130-0001 墨田区吾妻橋2-2-14 東京ブラシ会館

●TEL／03-3622-5304



Tokyo Teue Brush

Handmade Brushes

■ Traditional Technologies and Techniques

1. Processing of base wood: The base wood is cut and planed down.
2. Marking: A template is placed over the wooden base of the brush and the bristle insertion positions are marked out using ink.
3. Creation of bristle holes: Bristle holes are made at the points marked in ink on the base wood.
4. Bristle cutting: The bristles are cut to a specific length.
5. Bristle mixing: Bristles are mixed by hand so that the (soft) tips and (hard) roots are aligned identically.
6. Sorting by hand: Short bristles, bristles with irregular shapes and other problematic strands are removed.
7. Bristle insertion: Predetermined clump quantities of bristles are picked out precisely and folded in two, and a metal wire is passed through and drawn along the center of the wood to pull the bristles firmly down into the bristle holes.

8. Cover attachment: A thin, wooden cover piece is attached to hide the metal wires and make the product easier to use.
9. Base wood finishing:
 - ① The size of the main body and attached cover are made uniform and the physical feel of the product when held is improved.
 - ② Grooves are added to the side portions to make the product easier to hold.
10. Bristle trimming: The bristle tips are trimmed to achieve a uniform, predetermined bristle length throughout.
11. Finishing: The product's surfaces are painted uniformly.

■ Traditionally Used Raw Materials

Bristles: Karukaya, Palm, Cedar, Tampico, fern, horse hair, pig hair, goat hair.
 Base wood: Katsura, Magnolia, Cherry, Japanese Beech, Bamboo

■ History and Characteristics

Brush production (of so-called "western brushes") commenced in Japan around the 7th year of the Meiji Era (1874). At the time, brushes made in France were used as product examples. In the 10th year of the Meiji Era (1877), the First National Industrial Exhibition was held at Ueno Park, with a display of western-style brushes being very well-received. Following on, craftsmen who had traditionally made Japanese brushes began to get involved in the manufacture of western brushes. Production started off with horse hair being used for bristles, oak being used for timber, and bristle holes being made using hand gimlets.

Because hand-inserted bristles in such brushes run together in that they are all pulled down by an internal metal wire called

a "pulling string," they are more robust than bristles in machine-made brushes because with machine-made brushes bristles are directly inserted into each individual hole (and they are not secured by a "pulling string").



Contact Details

Manufacturing Area Cooperative Name: Tokyo Brush Manufacturing Association
 Address: Tokyo Burashi Kaikan, 2-2-14, Azumabashi, Sumida Ward, Tokyo 130-0001
 Telephone No.: 03 (3622) 5304