

提燈



提燈分為兩種不同的製作方法、一種為可分為一圈圈分段繞圈的「一本掛式」和另一種以螺旋狀旋繞製作的「卷骨式」。所使用的竹材、兩種皆使用圓竹與平竹。京都自古以來便細分上下組裝、提燈燈體、最後完工等製程、每階段以分工方式進行製作出高級優質提燈。

製作：京都市

제등



제등은 제법상 한바퀴씩마다 꿰는 '잇폰가케시킴'과 나선형으로 감는 '마키보네시킴'으로 구분된다. 대나무는 둘 다 둥근 대나무, 평평한 대나무가 사용된다. 교토에서는 예로부터 상하로 붙이는 쪽, 제등본체, 마무리 작업으로 각각의 공정을 분업하여 상질의 제등을 제작하였다.

교토시 제작

灯笼



灯笼从制作方法上可分为将竹签一圈一圈固定的“一本挂式”以及将竹签做成螺旋状后固定的“卷骨式”。两者都使用圆状和扁平状的竹签。在京都、自古以来灯笼上下方的装接、灯笼本体、收尾等各个步骤都是采用分工制作、也因此才能制作出高质量的灯笼。

制作：京都市

Chochin (Lantern)



Lantern-making is divided into 2 methods, ippongake-shiki or jibari-shiki in which the ribs of the lantern are attached one at a time, and makibone-shiki in which the ribs are wrapped around in a spiral fashion. Round and flat ribs are used in both types. In Kyoto, there has long been division of labor in the processes of making the sides that are attached to the top and bottom parts of the lantern, making the body of the lantern, and applying the finishing touches. High-quality lanterns are produced this way in Kyoto to this day.

Produced by City of Kyoto