

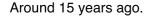


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WORKFLOW





Hiyoshiya, atelier of Kyowagasa; which has become the only one in Kyoto, has developed lighting that applies the traditional technique of the Japanese umbrella. A new attempt focusing on the traditional craftsmanship and material rather than the Japanese umbrella itself led to a rebirth of traditional Wagasa.

As a result, the existence value of Japanese umbrellas, which are traditional Japanese crafts, and their technology is now widely known through lighting.

It has become a new form of Japanese umbrella that blends into the modern life scene.

Japanese umbrella and architecture.

A lighting that looks nothing special, which converts into a new form. Such an attempt has given great impact on the industry of traditional craftsmanship.

"If it is possible with Wagasa, we want to try as well" Such voices from other ateliers were heard, and in order to contribute in preserving, and developing tradition, we launched this interior coordinate business to share our know-how.

Many designs and materials have been fostered in Japanese life-style. Combination of treasuries of traditional craftsmanship and life-style has been proceeded through architectural fusion to make life-style more sophisticated.



Implementation design decision/Production Examine in detail with craftsmen what was decided by clients and status reports to clients. Delivery Delivery control, quality control. Provide with design plan/project proposal/design drawing Adjust according to the specifications Provide information **Delivery control** about material Provide information Quality control about technique Architect Craftsman Designer Manufacturer HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR Interior design studio Artist etc. HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR

Understanding the orientation of project space and direction. Owner's wishes,

designer, design office. (Request meeting outline, concept, budget, etc.)

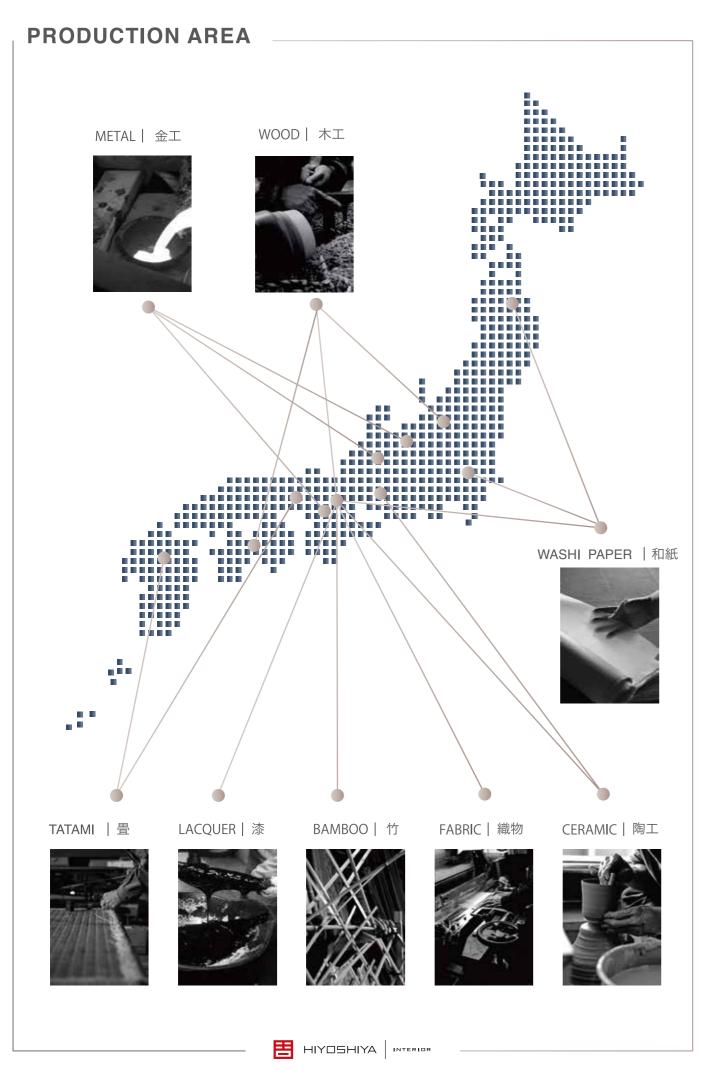
Interior planning and concept development stage, proposal of concept,

Meeting/Hearing

PHASE 2

Planning/Preliminary design

interior material requirement setting.

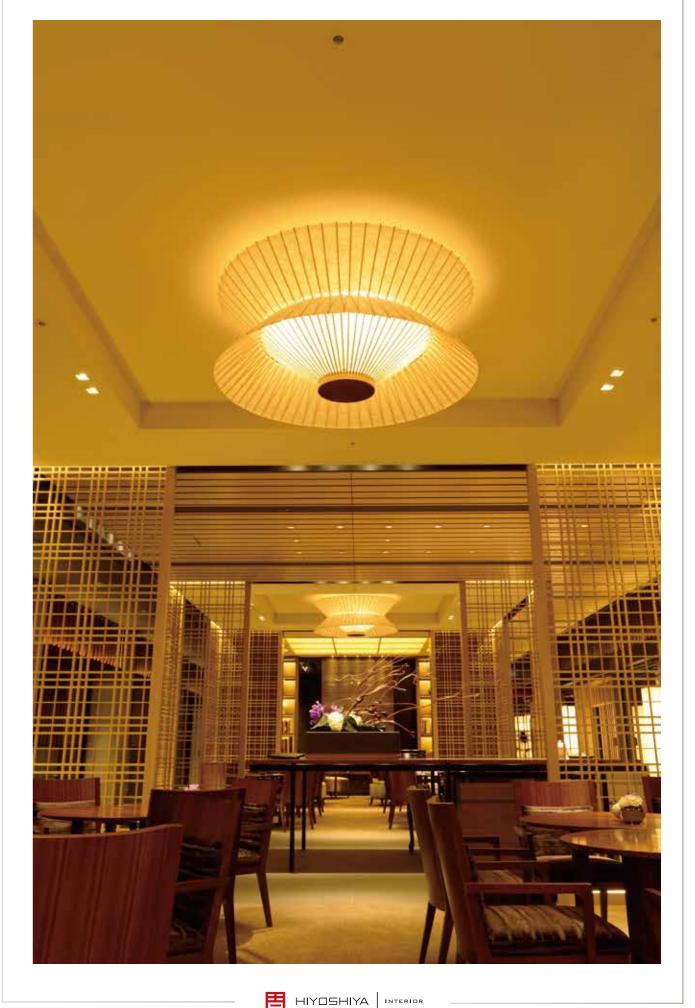




WASHI PAPER WASHI PAPER



The characteristic of washi paper is that in comparison to western paper, the fibers are much longer. It is known to have a unique texture that is tough even if it is thin. Washi is also used for the restoration of cultural properties all over the world, and has excellent durability, which is said to be over 1000 years. It also has a wide variety of beauty depending on the production area and technique. It has been used for craft materials as well as furniture. In recent years, the characteristics as a natural material and the beauty when lit are reviewed, and the demands for its interior use are increasing.





WASHI PAPER









HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR

WASHI PAPER





WASHI PAPER WASHI PAPER





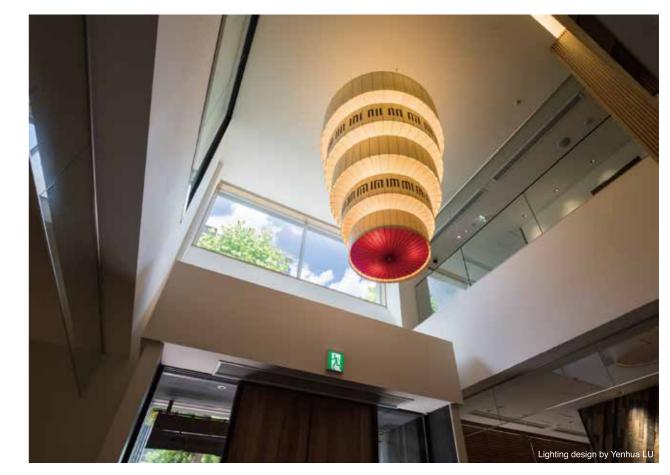








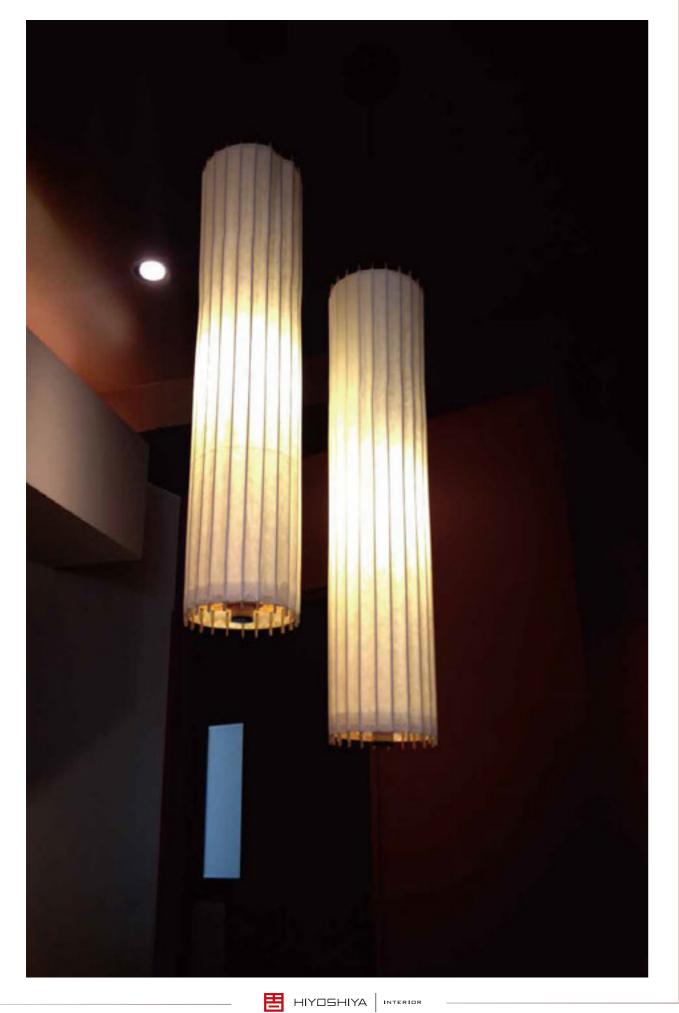
WASHI PAPER





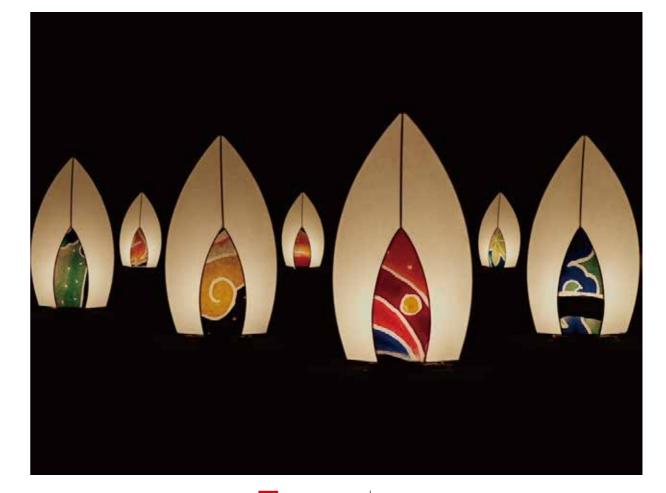
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HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR





HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR





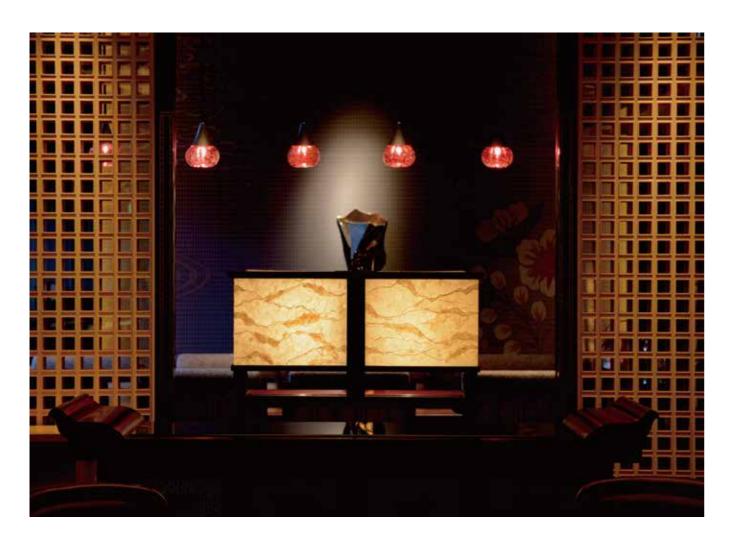
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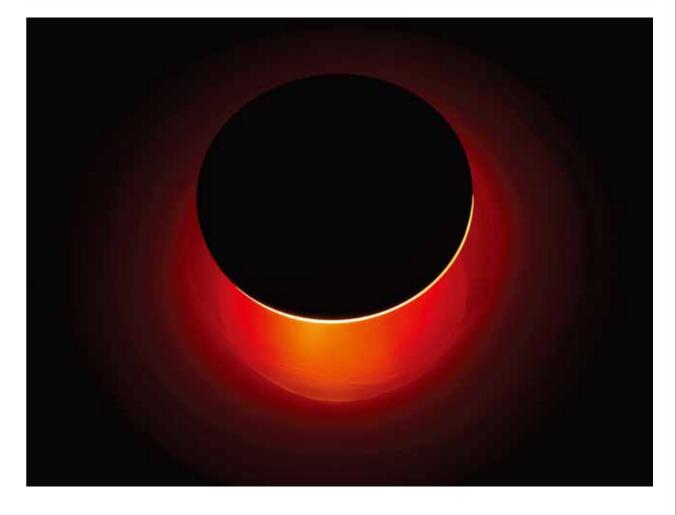






The use of lacquer in Japan began in the Jomon period and was favoured by the aristocratic class as a valuable item. Lacquer-coated tools are called lacquerware, and their beauty and toughness are evaluated as traditional crafts, and they are used for tableware and high-class furniture. Well-known such as Kyoto lacquerware and Wajima lacquerware, the unique texture that increases over time creates a luxurious impression.



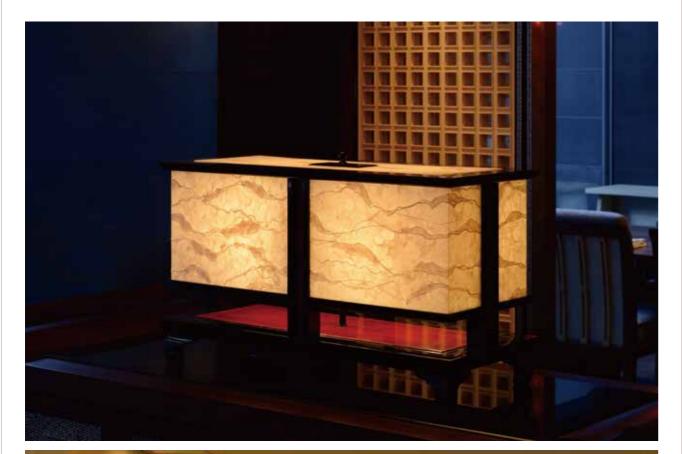






LACQUER

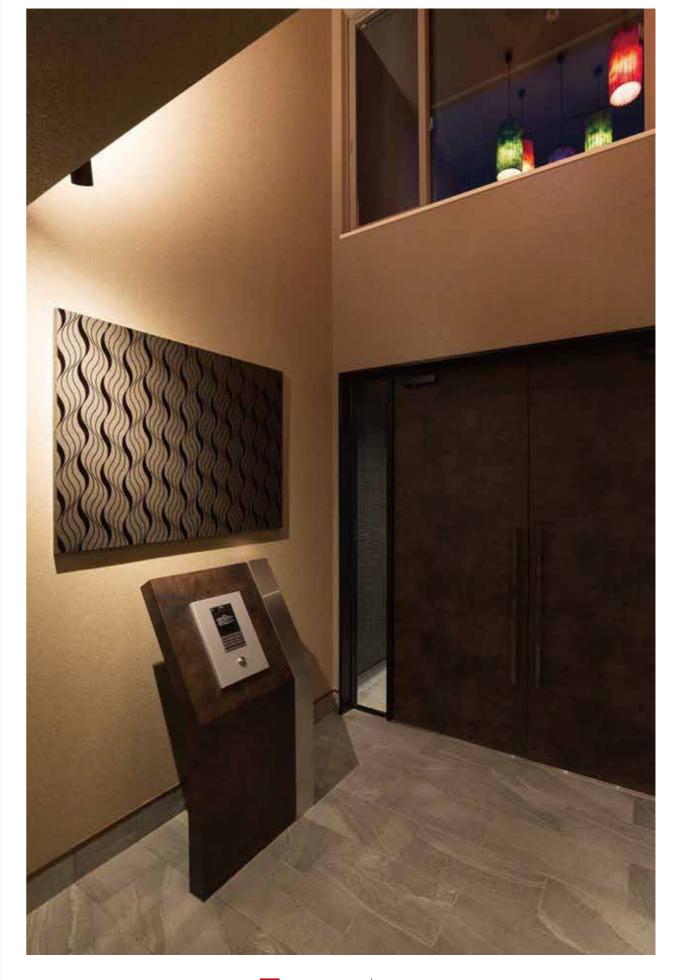
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HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR













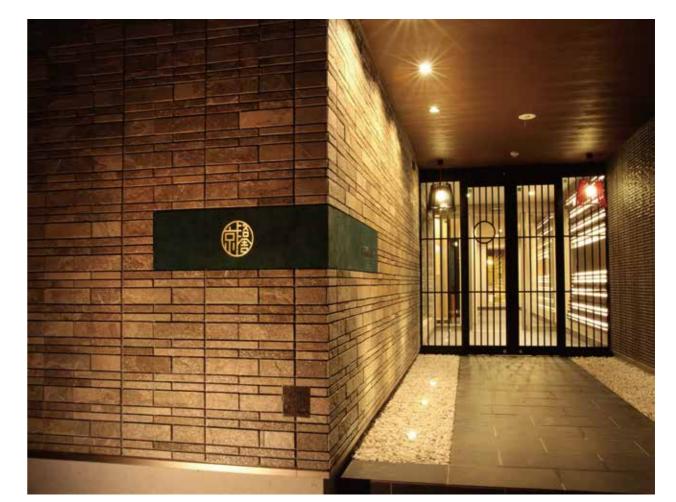
METAL METAL



Metalwork products were introduced as swords, halberds, mirrors, etc, from mainland China and the Korean Peninsula to Kyushu during the Yayoi period. Afterwards, it developed uniquely to Japan, and used for *dotaku*, ritual vessels, and bronze mirrors.

In the Asuka period, when Buddhism was introduced, the production of metal crafts became very popular.

It has a wide variety of processing methods, coloring techniques, and durability not found in other natural materials, and can be used in a wide range of applications.



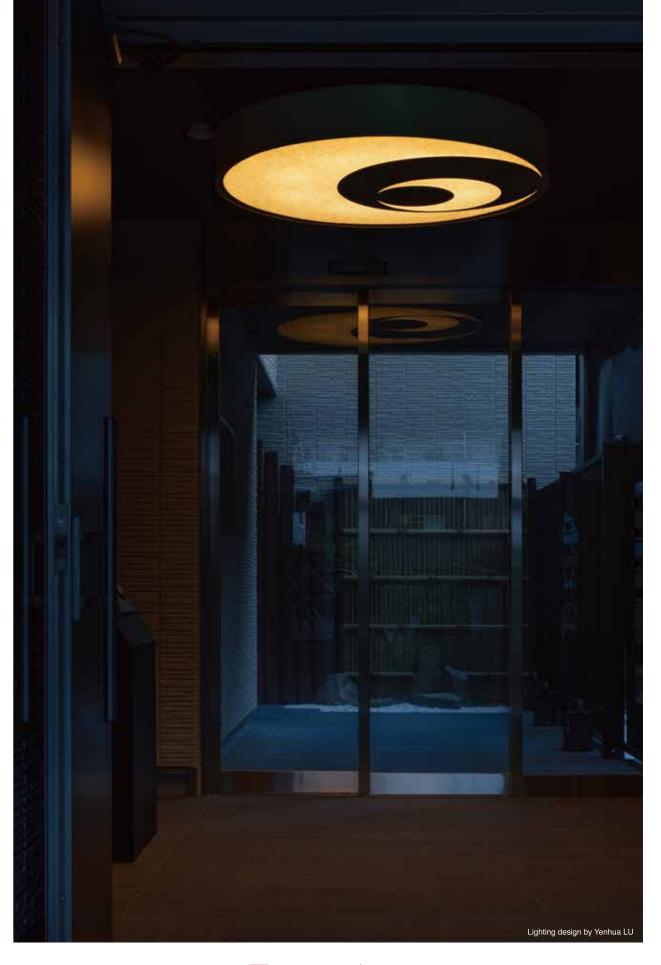


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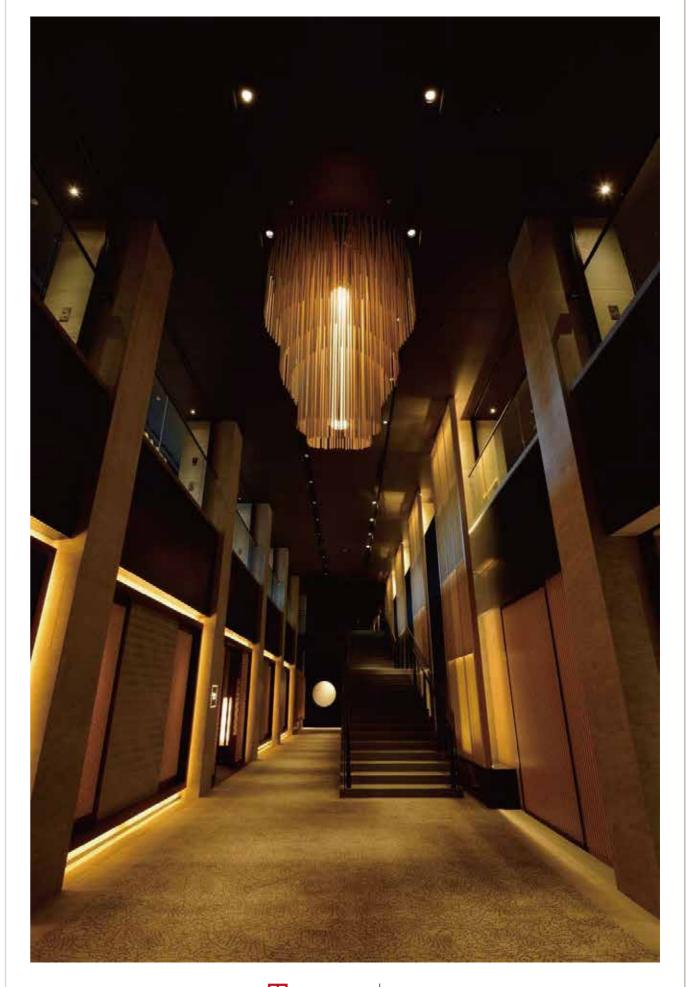


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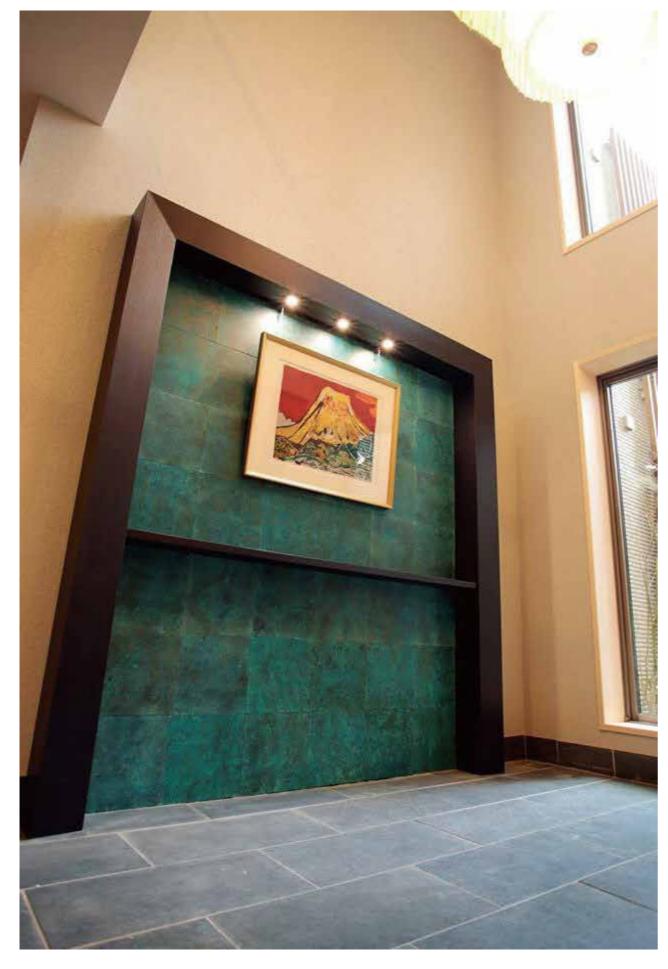
METAL

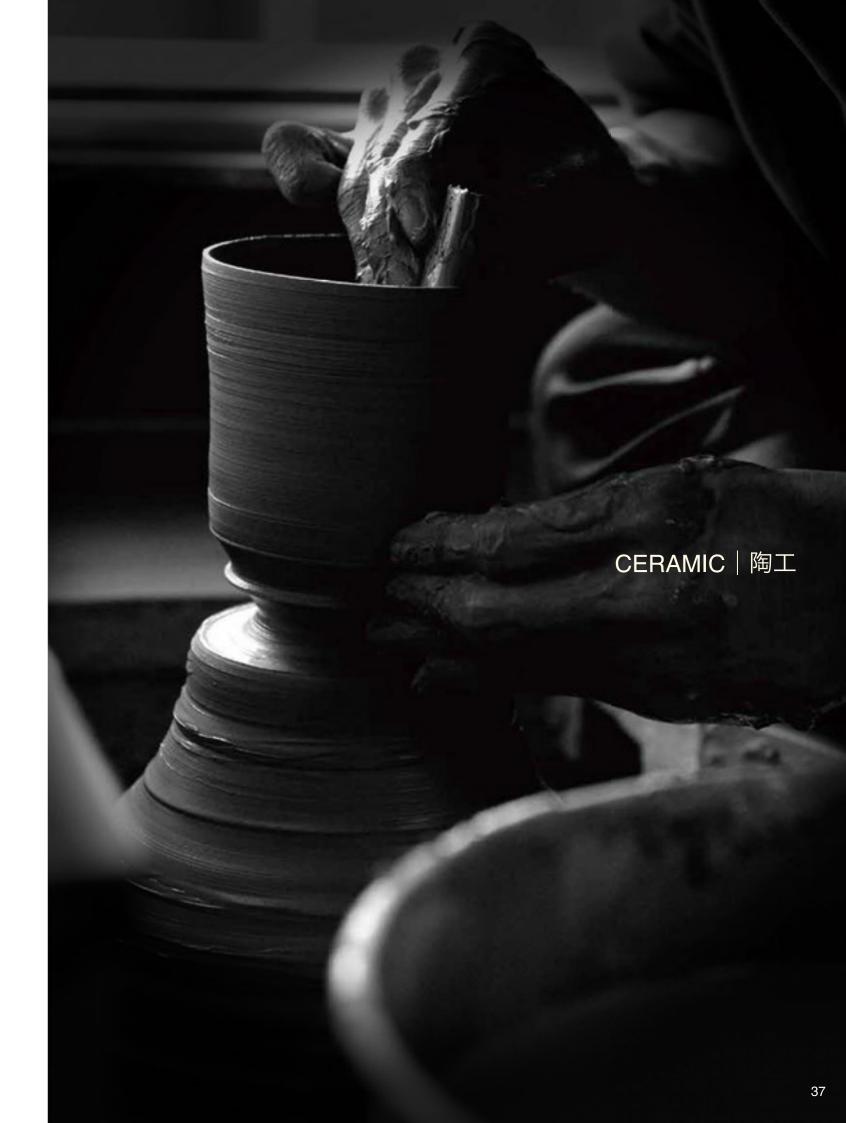




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METAL

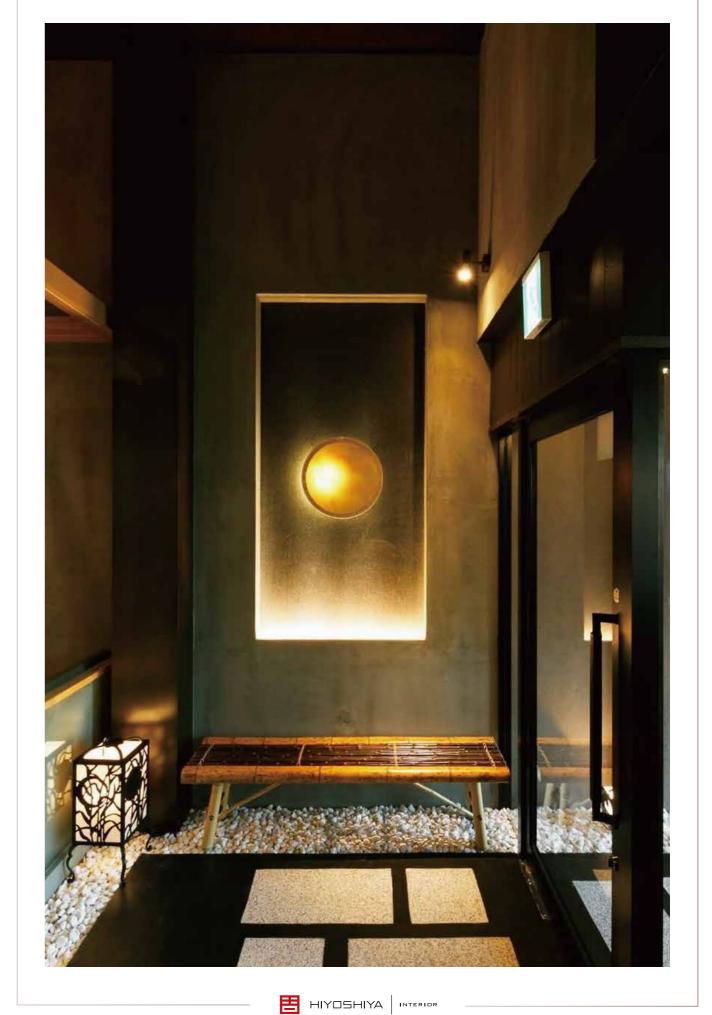








Molded from pottery clay, which is then covered with glaze and fired. Metal oxides such as copper, iron and manganese are used for the glaze. The surface of the porcelain plate is vitrified by applying glaze to the dough and baking it, giving it a glossy and delicate texture. it can be used for various purposes from design tiles to lighting.

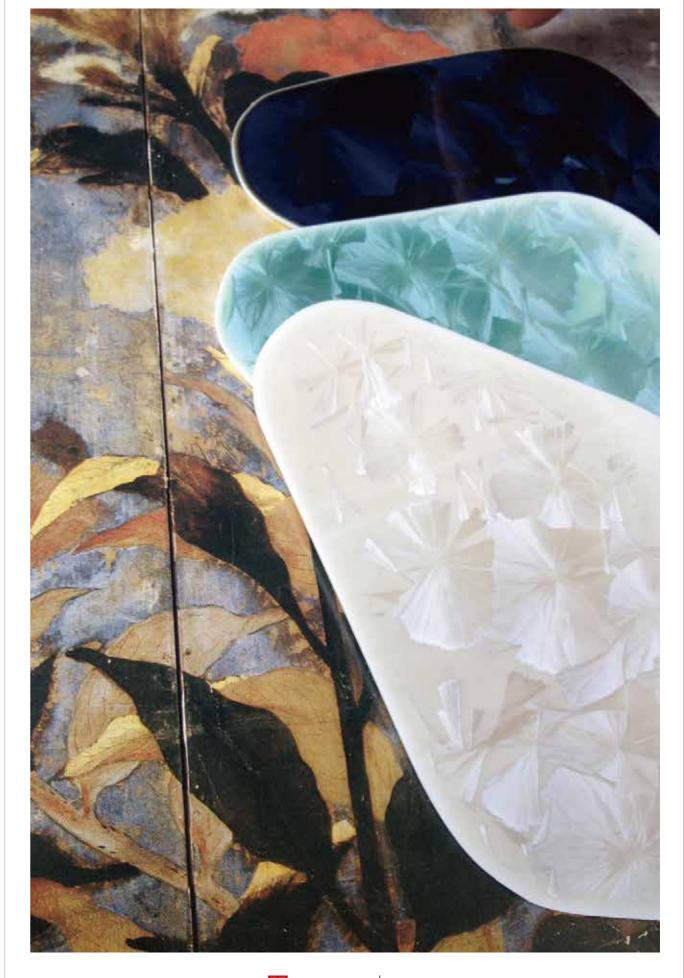








CERAMIC

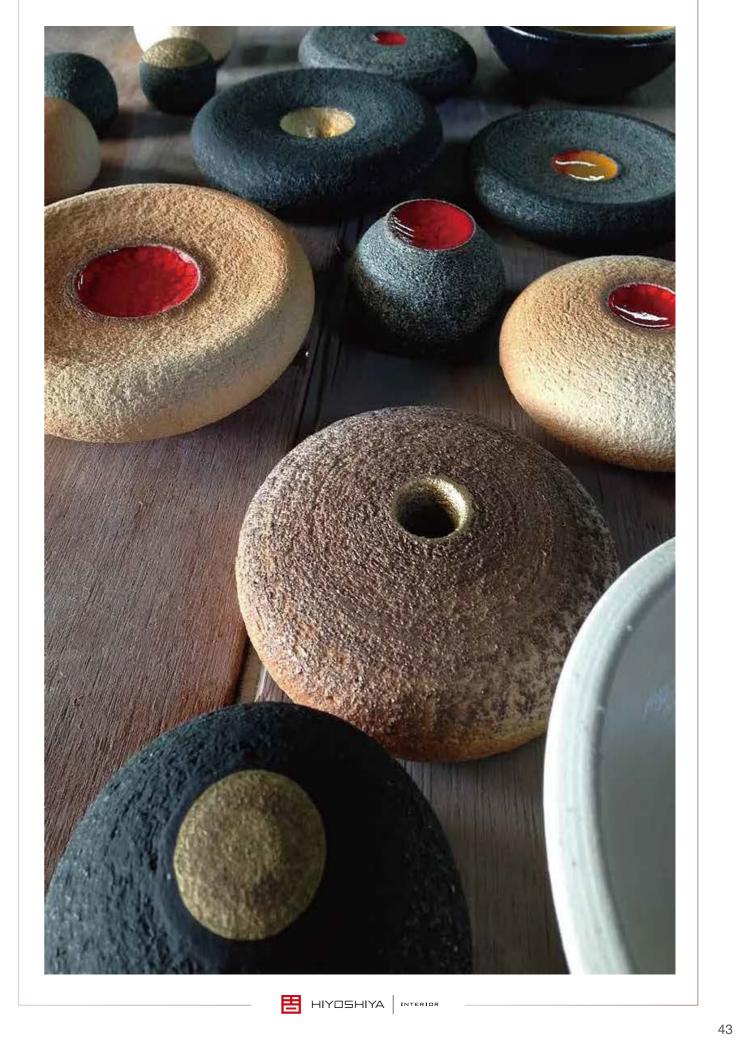




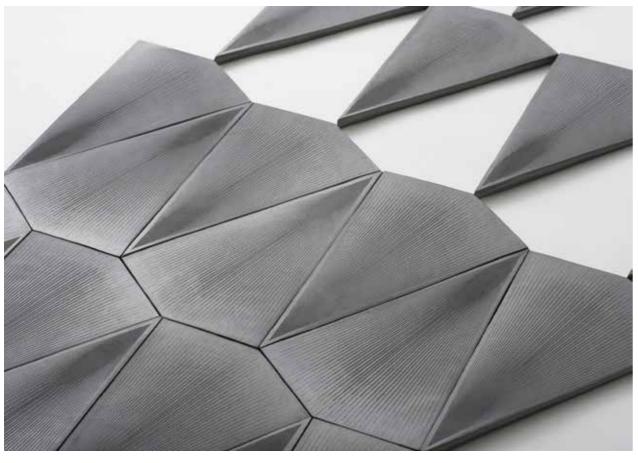


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CERAMIC







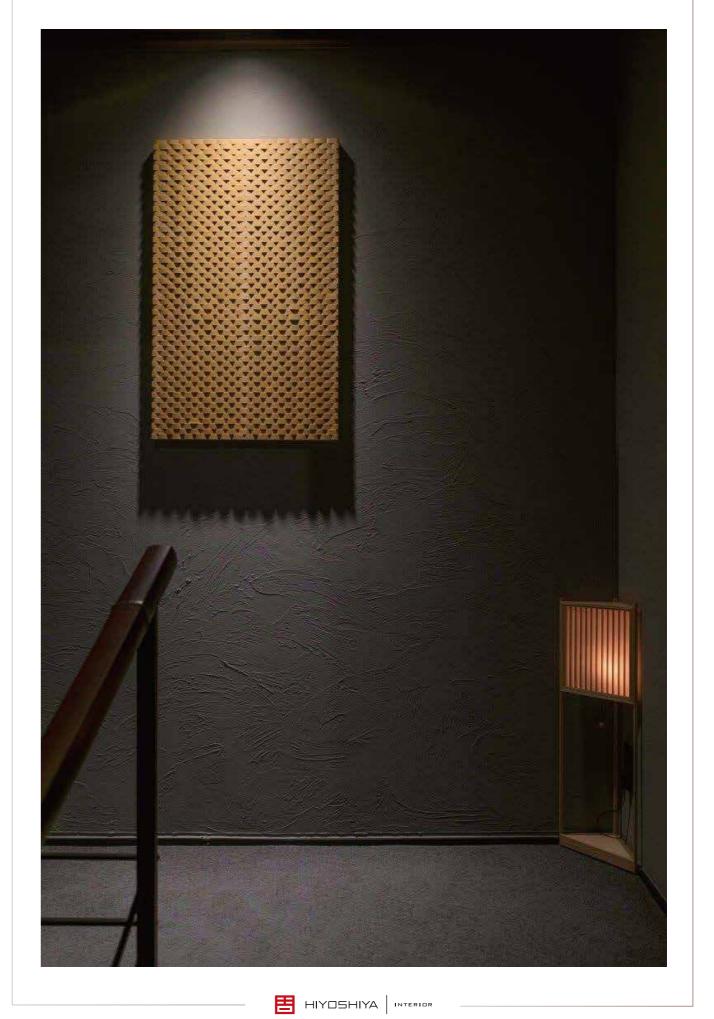




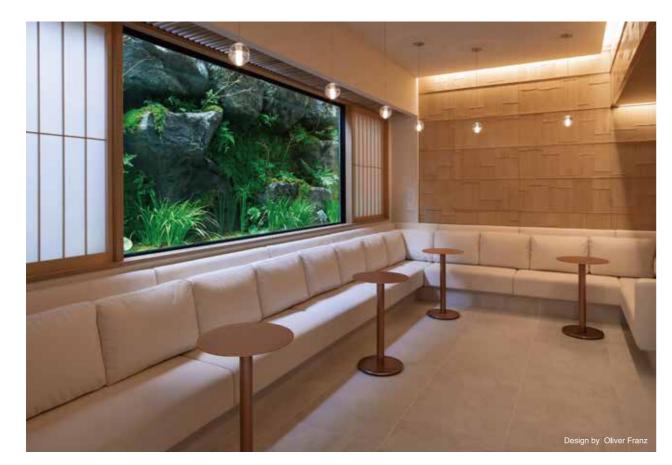
Bamboo is a smooth, strong and excellent natural material.

Since ancient times, it has always been a familiar material in Japanese history as a weapon such as a bow and arrow, a tool for framing and fishing, and a building material. In the early Edo period, bamboo crafts developed and spread widely from their common people to the *shogun*, and many advanced techniques were created. It is a versatile material that can be used for everything from delicate processing to dynamic construction, with the beauty peculiar to solid natural material.

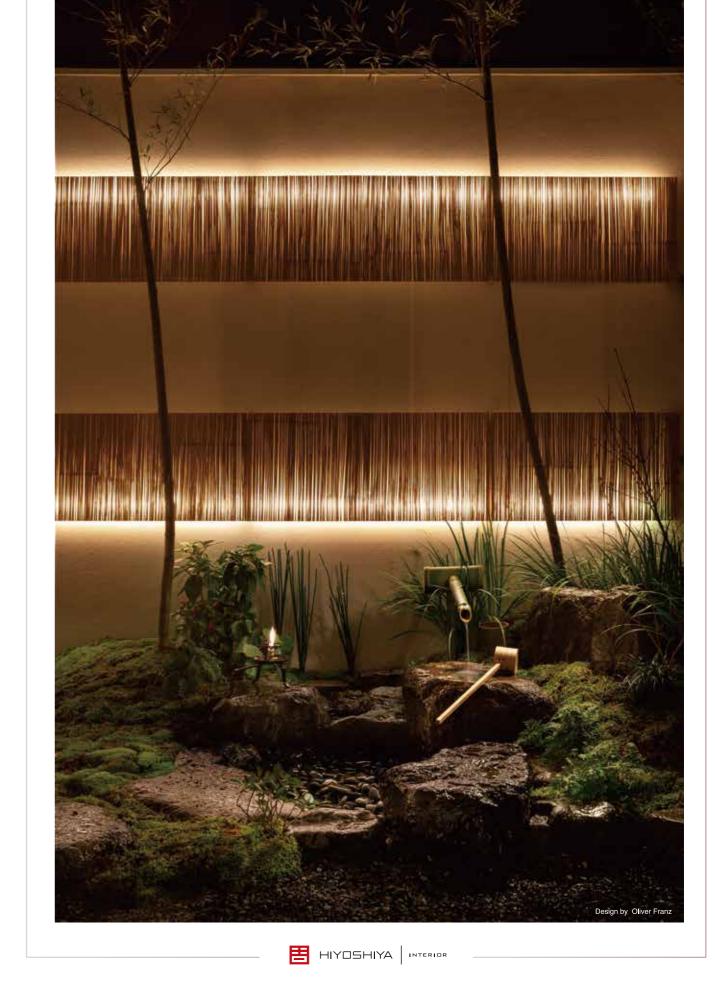




BAMBOO BAMBOO



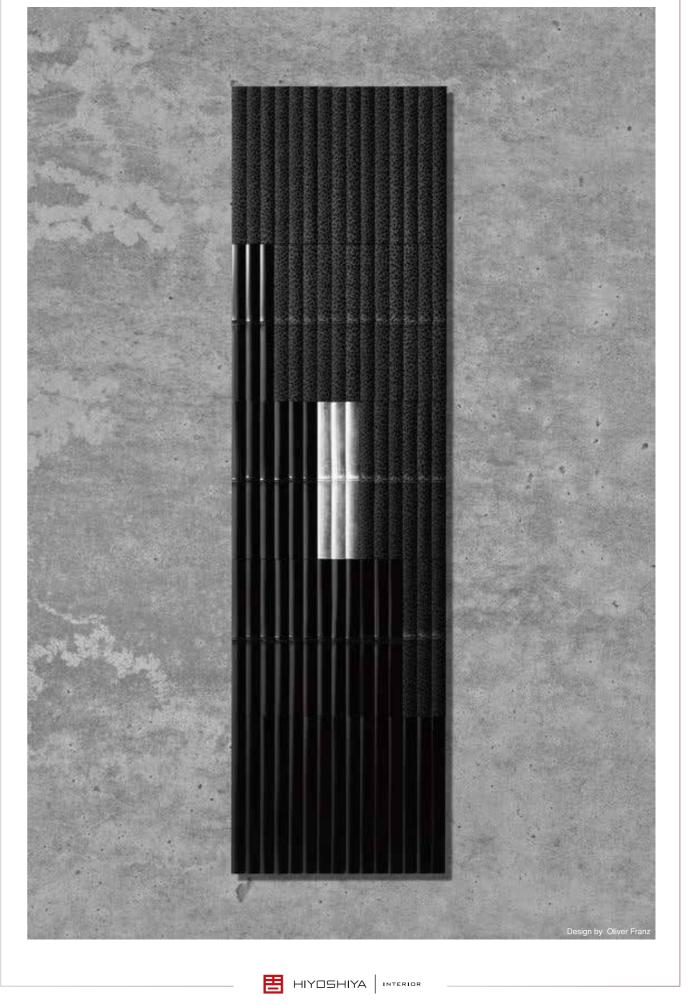








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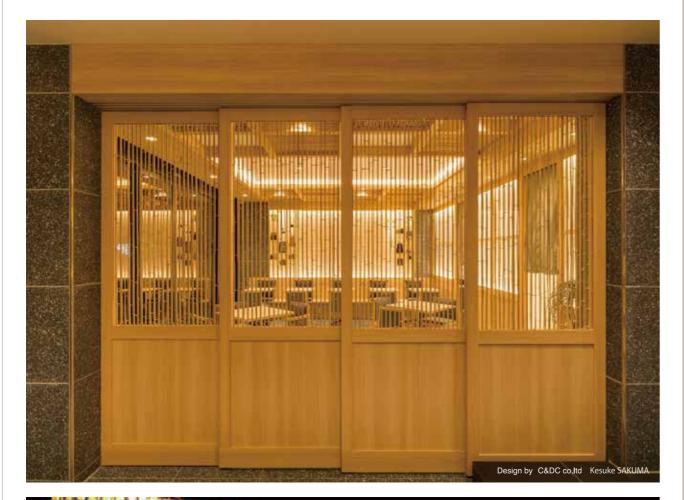






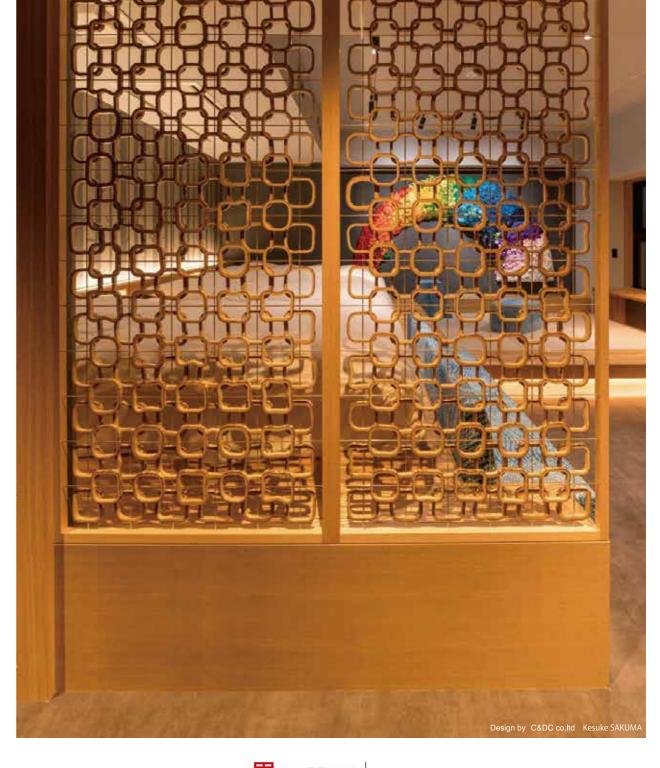






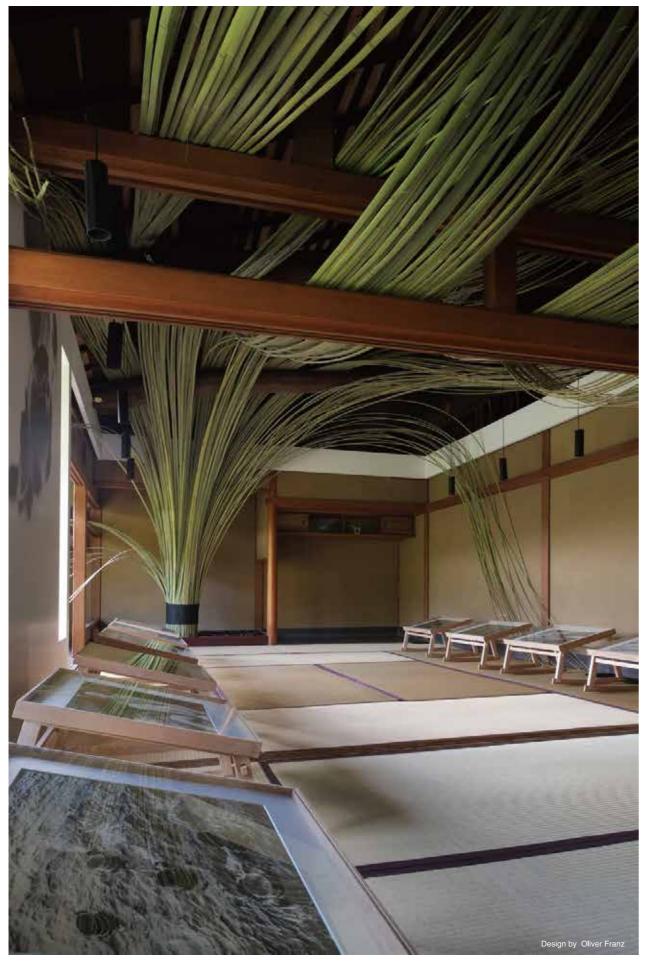


HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR



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HIYOSHIYA INTERIOR

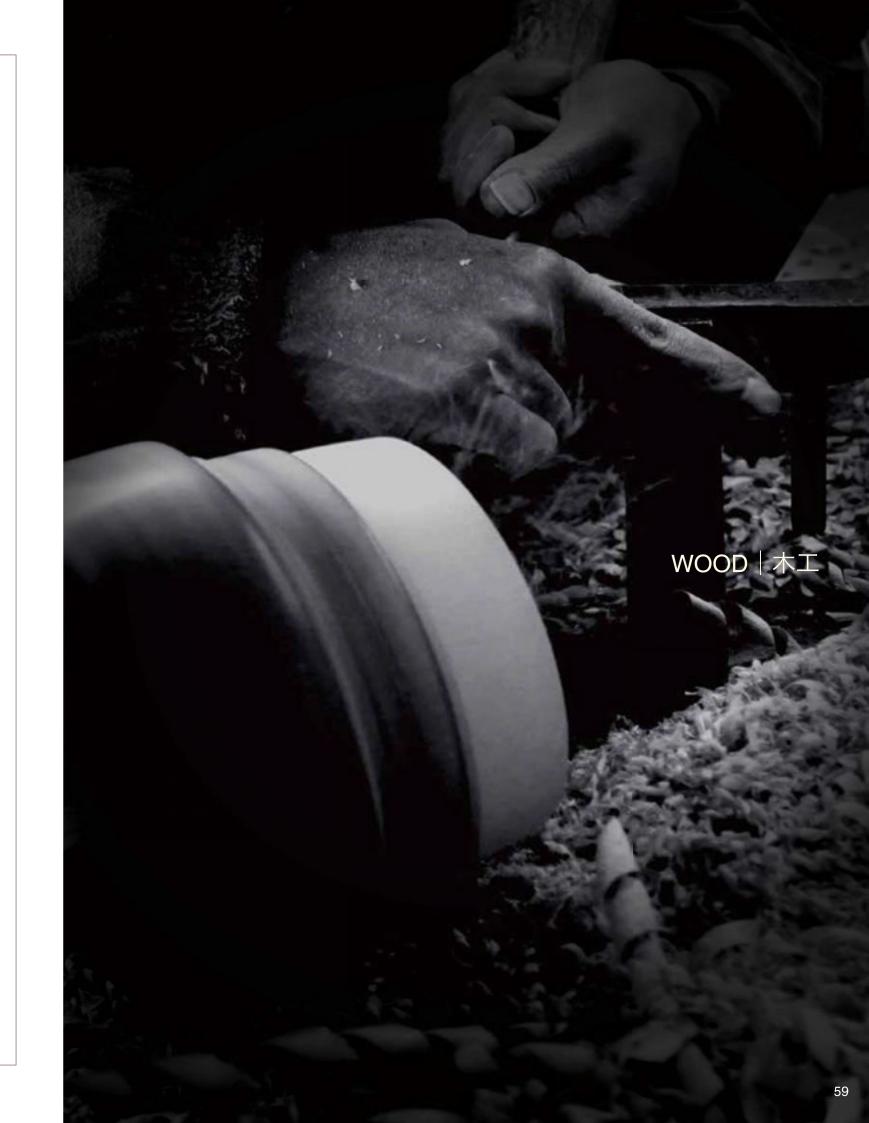
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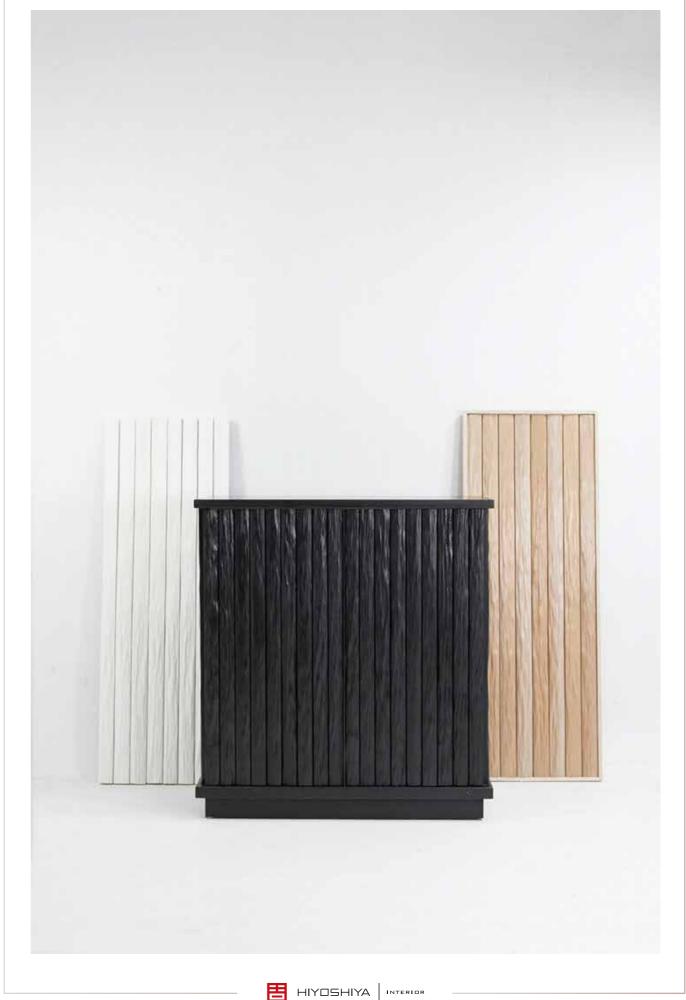


WOOD





Japanese woodworking crafts include *sashimono*, cabinetry, *hikimono & kurimono*, turnery, and *magemono*, bent wood. These techniques have been developed in response to the natural characteristics of each region, such as Kyoto's Kyosashimono and Ishikawa's Yamanaka Hikimono. For example, Kyosashimono (a technique of assembling wooden parts by joinery) has its origins in the aristocratic culture of the Heian period. Then in the Muromachi period, craftsmen (Sashimono masters) developed this particular technique along with the establishment of the tea ceremony culture. It features elegant and delicate work.



WOOD









WOOD WOOD





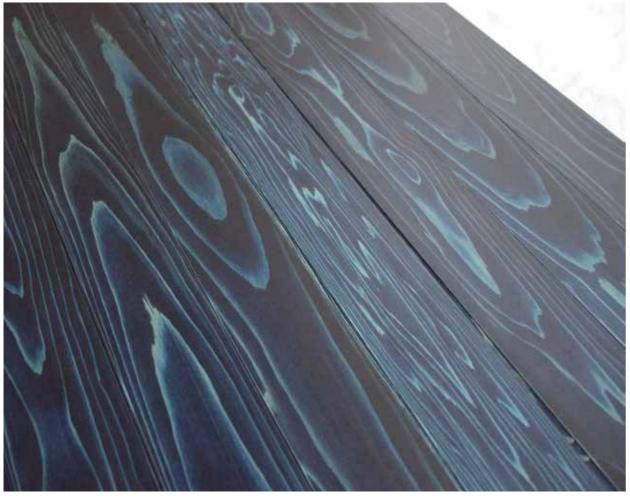






WOOD









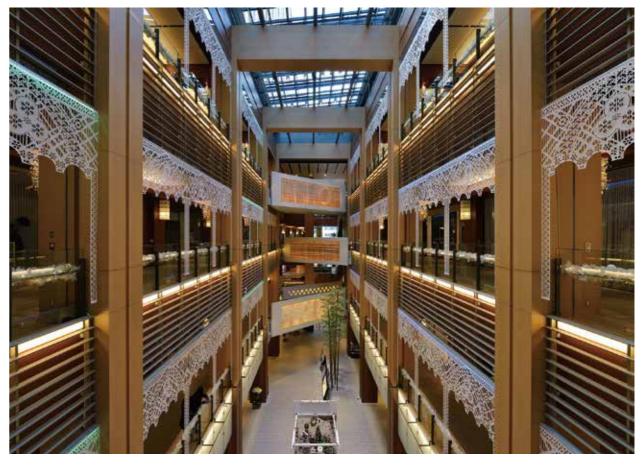
FABRIC



Cloth spun from innumerable materials also has various processing techniques.

Laser cut screen is a method of cutting various fabrics with a laser and bringing the fabric to life. The cutting screen is especially effective because it is made to order and you can freely choose the size, material, specifications, color, and design. You can create a space with dynamic and delicate beauty such as facade screens, light walls, and partitions.





FABRIC









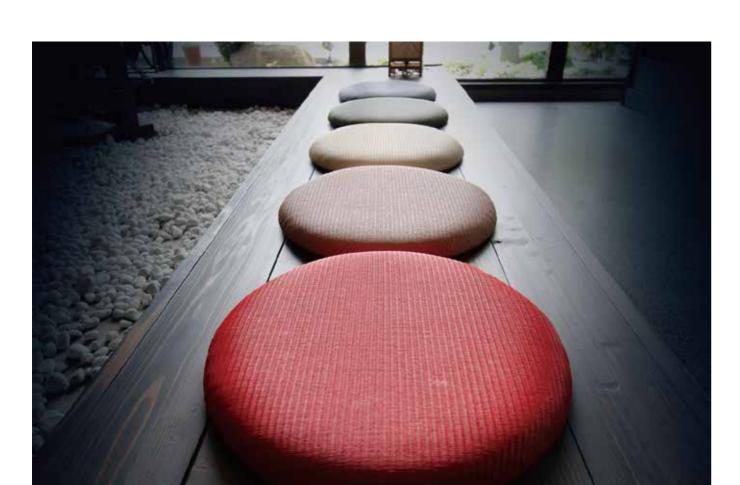
FABRIC



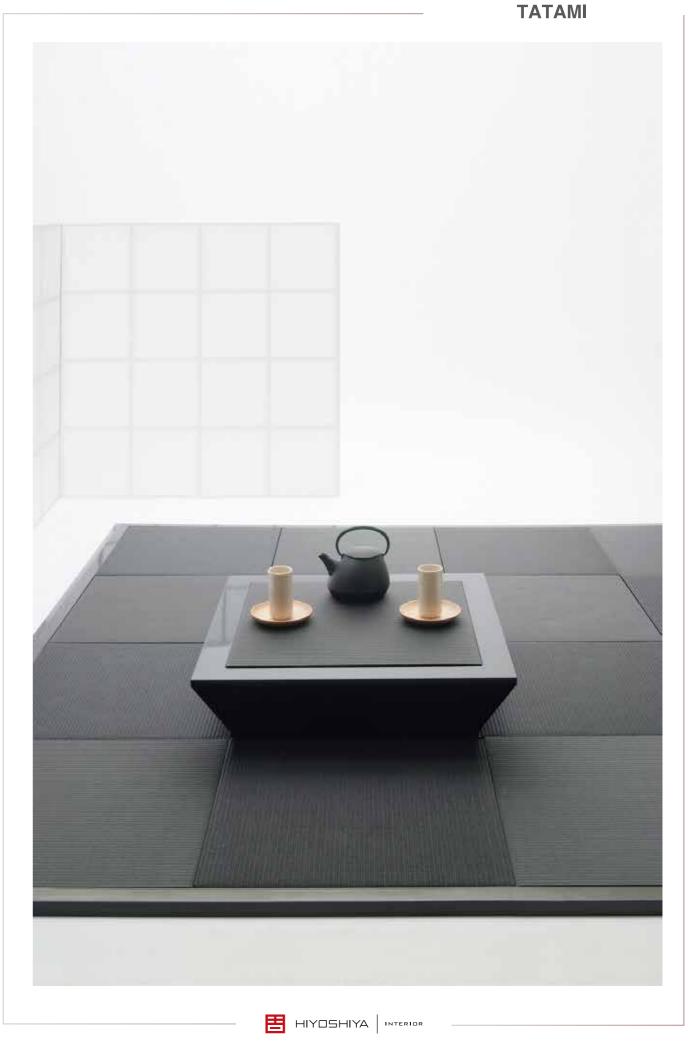




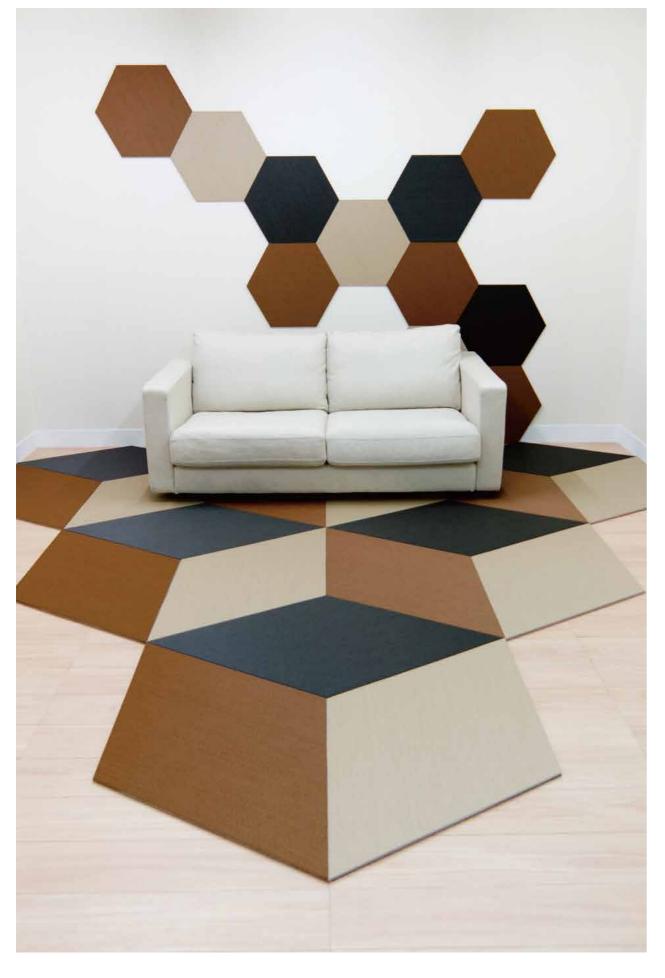
TATAMI



Traditionally, to make tatami mat, the plate-shaped *tatamidoko*, core material, is covered by a rug-shaped *tatamiomote*, woven mat made of natural fiber"rush". A band-shaped cloth called *tatamiberi* is sewn on the edge to fasten and decorate the tatami mat. We propose tatami products using high-performance materials that have excellent design and can be used in various interior scenes.



TATAMI



CONTACT









We produce total design building materials using Japanese traditional craft techniques. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need any further information.

若您對我們的Hiyoshiya Interior有任何的興趣, 請與我們聯繫洽談,謝謝。