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# BEHIND THE SCENE: JAPANESE CRAFTSMANSHIP STORY

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ESC

#### BEHIND THE SCENE: JAPANESE CRAFTSMANSHIP STORY

### Komada Shokufu

Takashima canvas maker in Shiga-prefecture, Japan

Takashima-city in Shiga prefecture is renowned for its bountiful natural beauty, with picturesque mountains, pristine waters of the Ado-river, and Biwa-lake, which is the largest freshwater lake in Japan. In this region, heavy snowfalls create a beautiful silver-white hue in winter, and cotton weaving has thrived as a supplementary income for farmers during the off-season since the end of the Edo period (16th century). The wet climate throughout the year makes the fibres of the cotton yarn supple and strong through the process of twisting the yarn to weaving the textile, enabling denser and more precise weaving techniques. In the Edo period, the sturdy cotton canvas was used for the sails of local ships traveling on Biwa-lake, and demand soon grew for the fabrics wide range of applications, including military items, clothing, and household goods. During this era, the combination of traditional craftsmanship and modern industry in neighbouring Kyoto and Osaka nurtured the development of outstanding craftsmanship, leading to production of the highest-quality textiles. The quality canvas became known as 'Takashima Canvas', and in later years, a wide variety of textiles, including industrial materials, have been developed. Takashima-city became one of the most renowned textile districts in Japan.

Komada Shokufu is a textile maker who has inherited the excellent qualities of traditional Takashima Canvas, beginning as a yarn-twisting workshop in the 1930s. ESC's finest bespoke canvas textiles were meticulously crafted through a blend of traditional craftsmanship, unwavering passion, and aspirational insight. This shared ambition is driven by the desire to infuse traditional textiles with fresh ethical values.





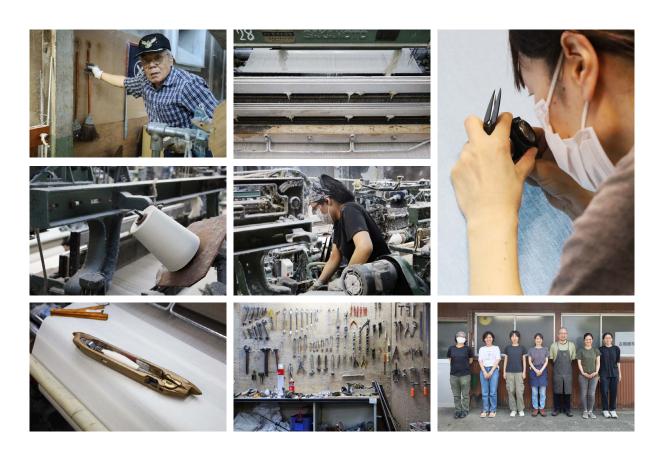


## Furuhashi Weaving

Enshu cotton textile maker in Shizuoka-prefecture, Japan

With a mild climate and abundant water sources, cotton cultivation has flourished in the Enshu district as a farmer's side line business in Shizuoka prefecture since the Edo period (16th century). Eventually establishing recognition as 'Enshu cotton' from the Meiji era (18th century) onwards, the concentration of the ten major spinneries in the region along with leaps in weaving technology, such as the innovative loom by Toyota, led to the emergence of excellent weaving makers. The region developed into one of Japan's leading cotton textile production centres. Today, independent textile artisans have distinguished themselves in originality, inheriting the advanced craftsmanship of their predecessors. Preserving and advancing the traditional craftsmanship of Enshu textiles through the ideas of a new generation by offering a wide array of textiles that respond to the times. Their innovative yet quality textiles are highly regarded and trusted by the global fashion industry.

ESC's typewriter textiles are custom-made (high-density plain weave, 100% organic cotton, unbleached) by Furuhashi Weaving, a long-established textile maker founded in 1928, that continues to create new values in Enshu textiles through the wisdom of the next generation. Using exceptionally rare and valuable antique shuttle looms, which require a wealth of experience in artisanal techniques, craftsmen weave meticulously with as little strain as possible on the threads. This process yields the finest texture, showcasing the inherent richness of the natural cotton. The weaving process is also made possible by expanding the aperture device, allowing the fibres to be woven as densely as possible, providing top-quality textiles with a gentle cotton fluff and pleasant texture.







# Okuda Print Innovative dyeing studio Tokyo, Japan

Hachioji-city, Tokyo, has a historical presence in silk and textile production since the Heian period (12th century). It prospered alongside renowned Kiryu and Nishijin silk textile regions in the Edo period (17th century). Also known as the 'city of mulberry', sericulture and silk textiles have flourished in the city since ancient times. During the Meiji era (19th century), the local administrative aimed at advancing the textile industry, leading to the inheritance in Hachioji of outstanding dyeing techniques from various regions of Japan. This resulted in the emergence of excellent dyeing workshops and skilled craftsmen who took pride in their advanced dyeing skills, such as the intricate and beautiful Edo-komon patterns. The textile and dyeing craftsmanship developed dramatically during the Taisho era (1912-1926) with the spread of electrical power looms and the integration of Western-style clothing into everyday life. Despite facing challenging times during the 'Hachioji Air Raids' of World War II, the region has re-established itself as one of Japan's leading districts of top-quality textiles and dyeing. Its quality fabrics, known as 'Tama-ori' have been certified as a traditional craft by the Japanese Government.

Okuda Print, the long-established dyeing studio established in Meiji era (19th century), is one of the leading successors of Hachioji city's dyeing heritage, adding new artistic value to the fabrics through dyeing innovation and profound artistry unique to Tokyo. Our collaboration with ESC resulted in contemporary textile colourways and dyeing artworks, driven by the idea of maximising the beauty and ethical value of authentically natural materials in both dyestuffs and textiles. This collaboration combines skilled craftsmanship with the innovative concepts and passion of a new generation.

















Aotani Seisakujyo Long-established foundry in Tokyo Japan

The 'Kazari' craftsmen who create high-end metal and precious ornaments used in traditional Japanese jewellery, architecture, shrines, temples, armoury, and more, nurtured the sheer quality and artistry of Japanese traditional crafts at their peak in the Edo period (16th century). Their expertise and mastery have been carefully passed down through generations in the eastern downtown region of Tokyo. The emblem symbolising the diverse craftsmanship behind ESC's products, is crafted by Aotani Seisakujyo, a metal insignia production company established in 1952 has inherited and upheld the superior casting craftsmanship. The key to achieving this quality which cannot be attained through mass production is the use of an antique press machine, which can only be managed by skilled artisans. Based on unparalleled experience and wisdom, the press is carried out with exquisite finesse, using all five senses to discern every nuance, including the feel to the sound of the metal during pressing, as well as the room' s humidity and temperature. Every brass badge is meticulously crafted by the hands of skilled artisans throughout the entire process, from mold creation and pressing to die-cutting, honing, finishing and anodising the brass badges. This craftsmanship results in a warm, top-quality emblem that cannot be replicated solely though digital technology or Al computers.

















## Sewing workshops

Production partners who create ethical value.

All ESC products are manufactured meticulously in Japanese sewing workshops that possess outstanding sewing techniques and ethical standards. Our production partners are responsible for the production of innovative, high-quality Japanese brands that continue to influence the world's top designers, and who work with the government on concrete, ethical action with the utmost respect for sewing staff and local communities. The wisdom and efforts of a new generation make more ethical production possible, creating mutually sustainable value for all contributors, such as the textile makers, hardware manufacturers, dyeing workshops, and eventually the natural environment and the users.









