

1 - 8 . Tsuba 鐙 (つば) ・ Tuba-dome 鐙止め (つばどめ)

Tsuba is a round one of leather or a chemical product, and within nine centimeters in the diameter. Tsuba is not only for guarding other party's hitting , but also for tying bamboos. The hole of one made of the leather is growing bigger, while using.

Tsuba of the science product is cheaply. You can use any though various color, because JKF does not provide for the color.

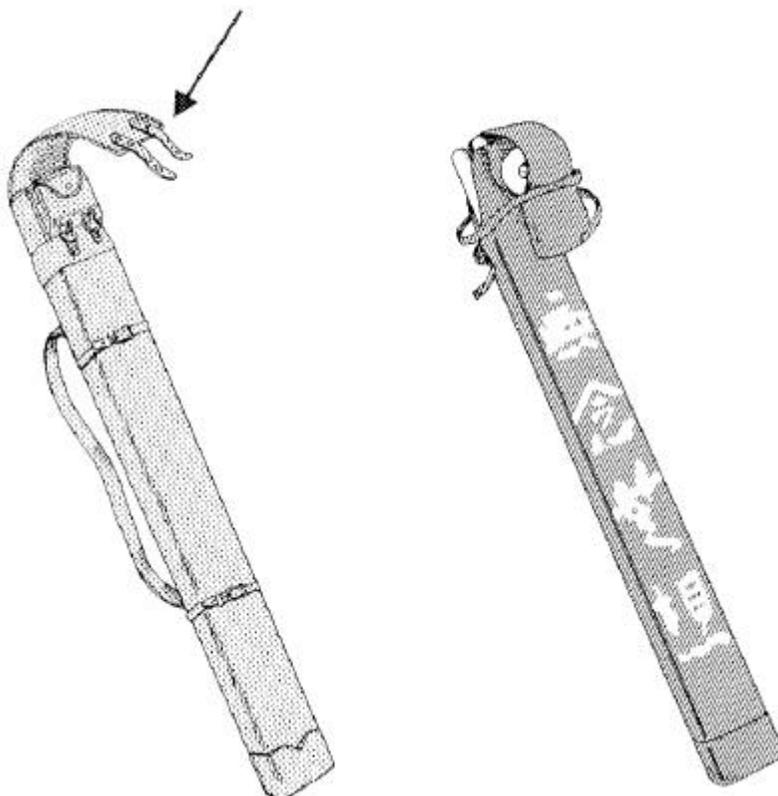
You prepare a just good size r the handle of the Shinai. If it's size is not suitable or the corner of the hole of guard is sharp, tsuka would be broken.

About three kinds of Tuba-dome are sold. It is made of rubber.

1 - 9 . How to carry the shinai (The shinai bag)

Bags can hold from 1 to 3 "shinai". Some have a shoulder strap. Bags can be made from many materials such as cotton or leather or others , and come in many colors. Feel free to design and make it own!

Because this belt wears out easily, let's treat politely.



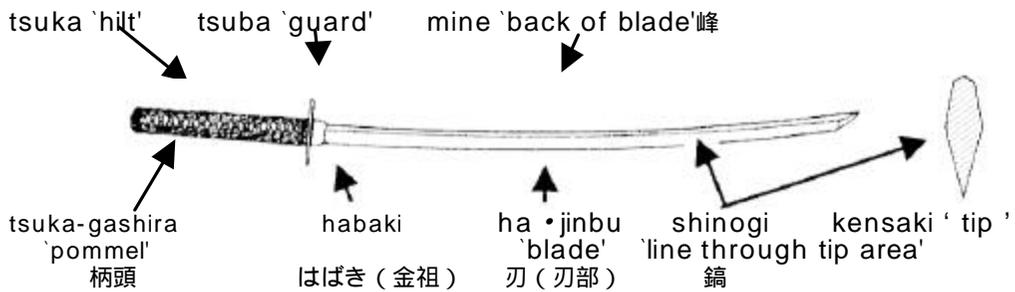
Small Knoeledges

Comparing the bokutou and mogitou with a katana

katana 日本刀、刀

"Sword" is forged iron. It is solid and sharp. It is one of Japanese famous beautiful arts. In japan, registration is obligated by the gun swords method, and the registration certificate is necessary for possession. "honmi" and "shinken" might be called.

The blade is ground well, and there is seldom rusting . When you touch it , you would wipe off with powder of deer's corner, and Japanese paper and paint new oil. It is very expensive to have sharpening. The length is much shorter than bamboo swords. The weight is about one kilogram. There is usages of appreciation, the iai, the battoujutsu, and the kendo-kata, etc. , and it is various as length, weight, shapes of edge, and decoration (handle and sheath).



mogitou 模擬刀

Seriousness occasionally substitutes the imitation sword of the alloy such as aluminum because the shinken is expensive. Shape is serious and is just like. The blade is not attached and cannot be cut. But point of blade is harmful. Though it looks strong but it is very fragile. If you had thrown mogitou a hard tree to cut , mogitou breaks as popping

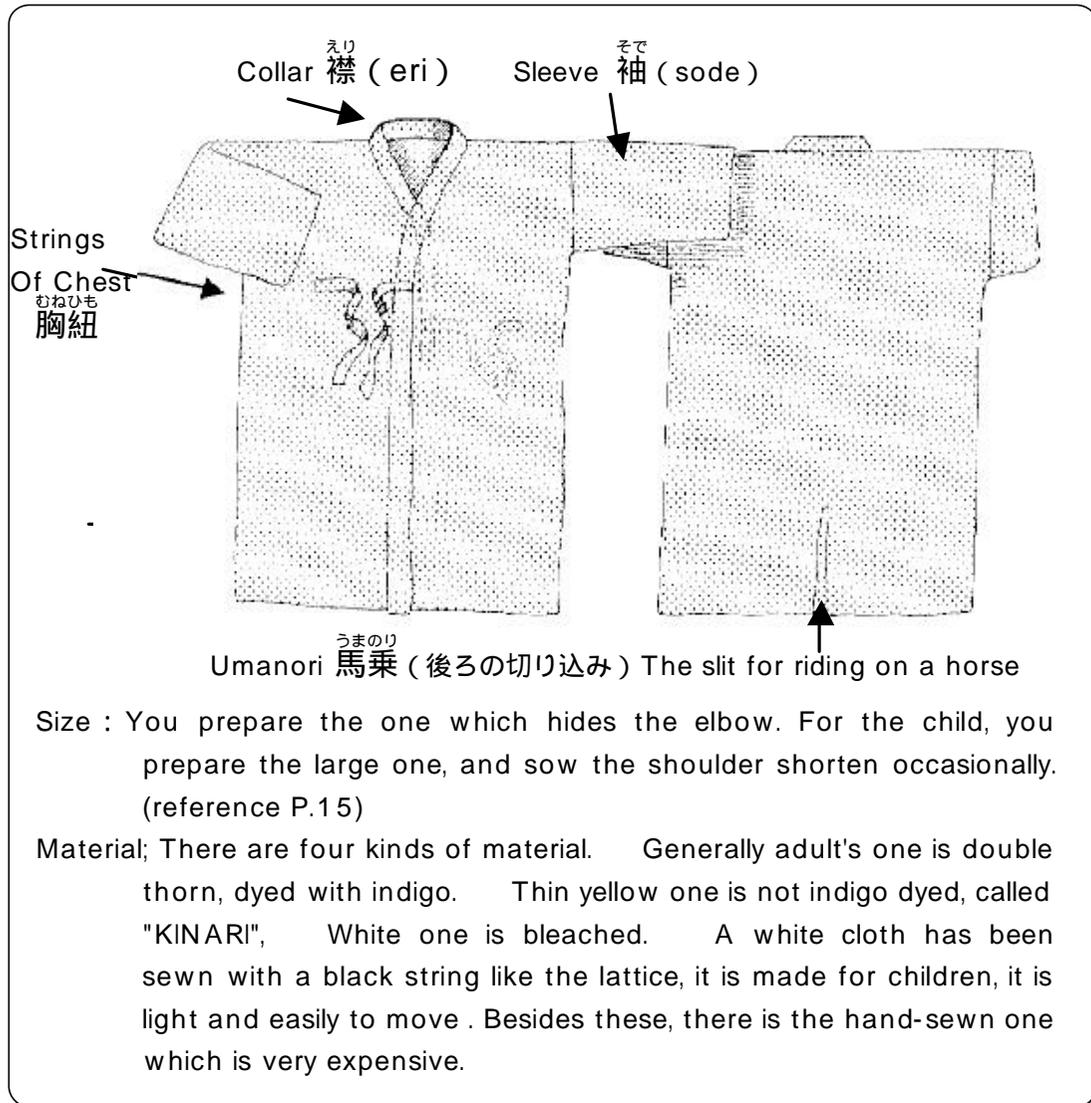
bokutou 木刀

The wooden sword is used instead of a sword and a mock sword to understand the theory of the Nihon-Kendo-Kata. The size also has a large sword for adults, an inside sword for children, and the knife for the kendo type. Additionally, there are the one made only for pretense and the one of various shape by various sects.

The materials of Bokutou are variously, but oak is most suitable because of a little breaking worry.

2 . The kendogi ‘ jacket ’ 剣道衣

2 - 1 . The construction of the kendogi



Size : You prepare the one which hides the elbow. For the child, you prepare the large one, and sew the shoulder shorten occasionally. (reference P.15)

Material; There are four kinds of material. Generally adult's one is double thorn, dyed with indigo. Thin yellow one is not indigo dyed, called "KINARI", White one is bleached. A white cloth has been sewn with a black string like the lattice, it is made for children, it is light and easily to move . Besides these, there is the hand-sewn one which is very expensive.

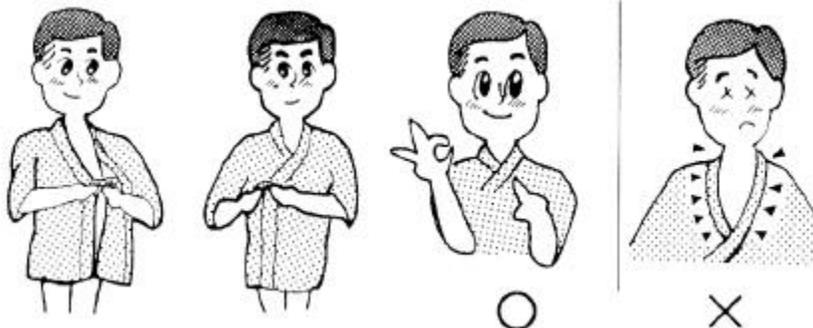
Small Knoeleges

Why are the jackets and trousers made of cotton dyed with indigo?

Partly for tradition's sake. However indigo-dyed cotton is also the best choice because it is not easily damaged by sweat, looks nicer the more you use it and is also a mild disinfectant.

2 - 2 . How to wear the kendogi

First of all, you connect inside strings. Next, you connect outside strings. You prevent the nape of the neck from opening. Moreover, so as not to wrinkle, you put on length the back.



Note: To keep their jackets properly closed, some women use a hook, or velcro, or even tape.

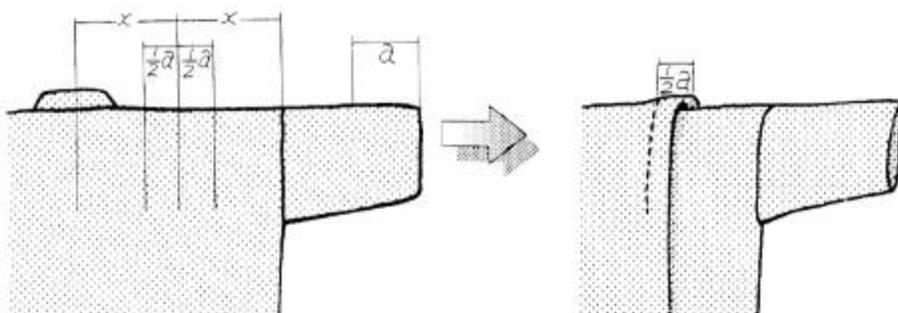


2 - 3 . How to wash the kendogi

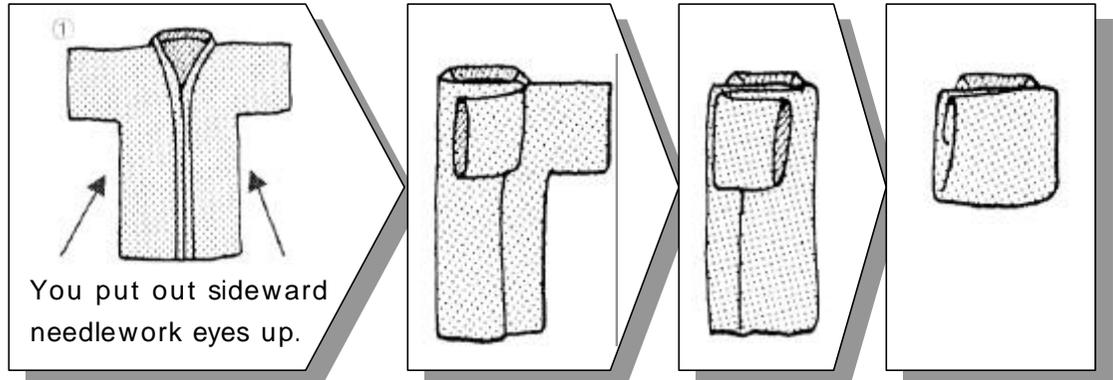
You might not to wash out the dye it is better to lightly hand wash the clothes in water and quickly dry them rather than to use detergent in a washing machine.

When child's kendo clothes are large

You apply the sign half of length from the center of the back to the needlework eyes of the shoulder. Length by which you want to shorten the sleeve is assumed to be "a". You weave from the sign ahead and sew half the length of "a".

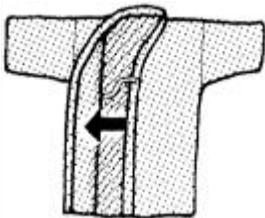


2 - 4 . How to fold the kendogi

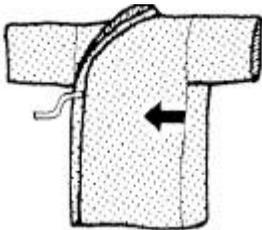


How to fold Japanese clothes

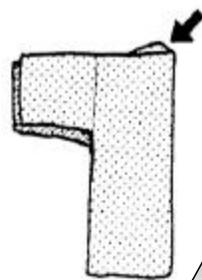
You apply the sign half of length from the center of the back to the needlework eyes of the shoulder.



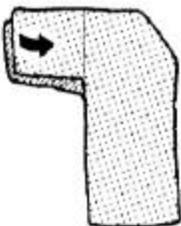
You pile up a right and left collar.



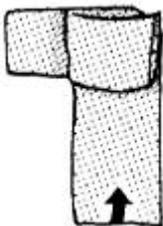
You pile up a right and left sleeve while suppressing the collar.



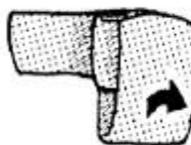
You fold the collar to the triangle.



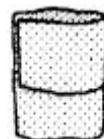
Break off the sleeve.



You turn inside out, and break off the other sleeve.

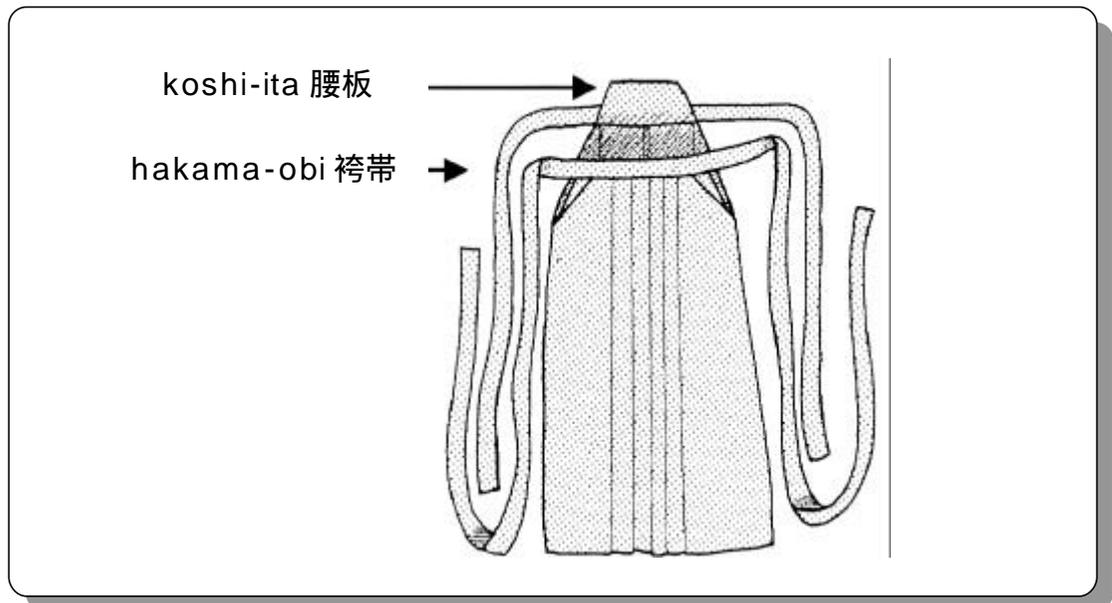


Finished.



3 . The hakama ‘ trousers ’ 袴

3 - 1 . The construction of the hakama



Small Knoeedges

About the hakama

There are many kinds of hakama: hunting, field, long and short, but only two types are still worn today: men's (horse-riding) and women's (undivided hakama, with no back plate). Wearing a hakama with a stiff back plate straightens your spine, while keeping the collar of your jacket on the back of your neck, pulls your chin in and gives you perfect posture.

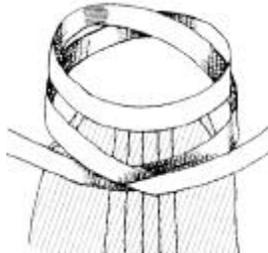
A hakama has five pleats in the front and one at the back. The five pleats represent the five Confucian relationships of :righteousness between ruler and minister; affection between father and son; attention to their separate functions between husband and wife; order between elder and younger brothers and faithfulness between friends; as well as the five Confucian virtues of humanity, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and faithfulness. The single pleat reminds us that just as loyalty and filial piety are one and the same we should follow the true path without double dealing. The hakama is designed so that we should think of these things whenever we put it on.

3 - 2 . How to wear the hakama

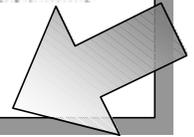
Step into the hakama and hold them to your waist.



Wrap the front sashes (himo) behind you, then cross them in front ...

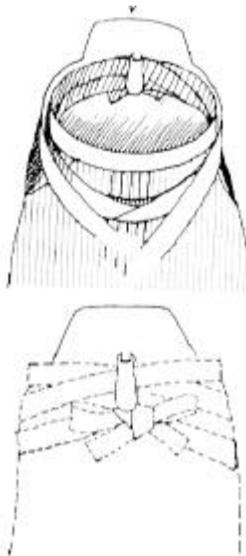


and tie them in a bow behind you.

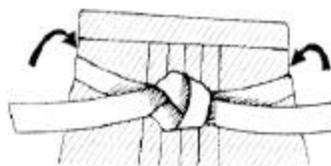
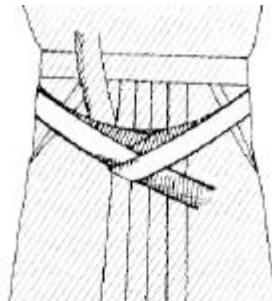


Slip the peg attached to the koshi-ita into the sashes.

koshi-ita 'back plate'



Tie the back sashes in front of you.



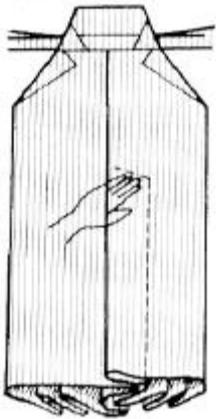
Tuck the extra length of the sashes round the tied ones.

The hem should be lower at the front than the back.

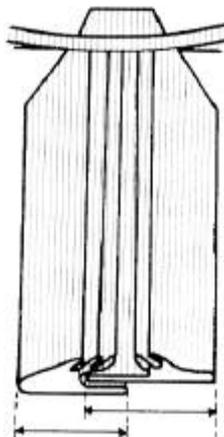


3 - 3 . How to fold and stow the hakama

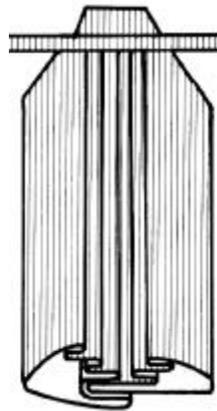
Put the hakamaface down on a flat place such as the floor. Use your right hand to place the right trouser leg, then smooth the back pleat.



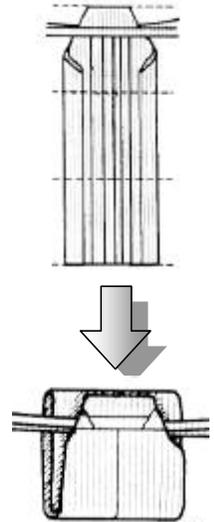
Turn the hakama over, so the front faces up, settle both legs and then stretch it vertically.



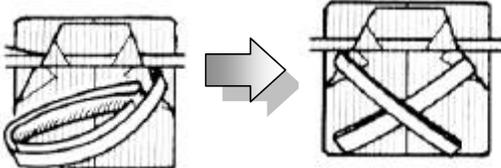
Fold the five pleats so they lie straight.



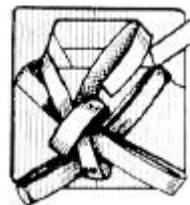
Fold both sides in to the middle, then fold it lengthwise three times.



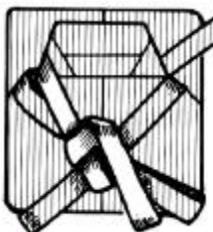
Fold the longer front sashes to a half, then a quarter of their length, and cross them over.



Tie up the shorter front sashes.



You finished the left side.



The right is also the same.



You passes through a left string.

