ISHI-HADA-NURI ishime [i:fi:mei] n. a rough-surface effect produced by using a hammering technique in Japanese metal working. Surface were textured using punches which, if rough faced and used in random pattern, imitated the surface of stone (ishime). [< ishime < ishi stone + me grain] The Beauty of Stone Surfaces created with Urushi

HON ISHIHADA

Hon Ishihada or True Stone Surface. A Pair of «BÔ» style, standard size Ebonite pens with urushi lacquer showing a true stone surface. The most «Ishime-ji» lacquers show stylized uniform fine structures reminiscent of stone. Hon Ishimeji, however, shows different structures, as they are found on stones in reality.





KURO ISHIME JI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Kuro Ishime-ji (black stone skin)

In Japanese Art & Craft simulated stone surfaces "hada" play an important role, found on many lacquer objects like sword scabbards, inro and boxes.

"Nachiguro-Ishi". A generic name for black stones found in the Nachi area of Wakayama prefecture and the Kamo River area of Kyoto. Maguro-ishi are often used for pavements.



AKA ISHIMEJI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Aka Ishimeji (red stone)

This lacquer is achieved by sprinkling dry lacquer powder "kanshitsu-fun" into wet lacquer.

In Japanese Art & Craft simulated stone surfaces "hada" play an important role, found on many lacquer objects like sword scabbards, inro and boxes.

Red stones "skins" are highly appreciated among connoisseurs and refer to the famous "Sado Akadama" Jasper stones found on Sado Island.



AO ISHIMEJI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Ao Ishimeji (blue stone)

The best ao-ishi were quarried in the Iyo, Awa, Kishuu, and Chichibu regions, and each of these areas lent its name to the ao-ishi produced there.



CHAIRO ISHIMEJI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Chairo Ishimeji (Tea-color/brown)

This lacquer is achieved by sprinkling dry lacquer powder "kanshitsu-fun" into wet lacquer.

In Japanese Art & Craft simulated stone surfaces "hada" play an important role, found on many lacquer objects like sword scabbards, inro and boxes. Kurama stone. A type of granite quarried in the Mt. Kurama area north of Kyoto. Light brown in color and of fine quality, it was used for pavements *shikiishi and as stepping stones *tobi-ishi, and as shoe-removing stones *kutsunugi-ishi



MURASAKI ISHIMEJI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Murasaki Ishimeji (purple stone)

This lacquer is achieved by sprinkling dry lacquer powder "kanshitsu-fun" into wet lacquer.

Stone with purple color found on the shore and in the "Kamogawa" Kamo-River. Murasaki-Kifune-Ishi are highly appreciated by stone lovers.



MIDORI ISHIMEJI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Midori Ishimeji (green stone)

The hard and dens stones with fine gren colors are found in Hokkaido "Kamuikotan-Ishi" stone surfaces.



CHADÔ NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Chadô-Nuri (Chadô = Copper) is the term for lacquer imitating surfaces of worn copper.

This lacquer is achieved by sprinkling dry lacquer powder "kanshitsu-fun" into wet lacquer. Finally the surface is ground, lacquer with transparent urushi which is powdere with copper powder





HISUI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Hisui = Jade, Nangyoku nefuraito = Nephrite

There are two types of minerals that are called jade. The kind that was known in ancient China is called nephrite. The other kind of jade mineral is called jadeite. Nephrite is a little tougher against fracture than jadeite, but it is a little softer. For some reason, cultures around the world have thought that both types of jade have special virtues or powers. The Chinese thought so too, and for thousands of years, jade articles had a special value and significance, and skilled artisans carved increasingly intricate designs.





BEITEN MOYÔ NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Beiten Moyô-Nuri (Rice Grain Pattern Lacquer) There are stones found in the "Kamogawa" Kamo-River with a smooth surface with rice grain like pattern. For more than 2,000 years, rice has been a major agricultural fixture in Japan and a symbol of the nation's spiritual connection with nature, the gods and the community. Japan may be one of minority countries issuing coins with rice design



ITOMAKI-ISHI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Sajigawa-Itomaki-Ishi-Nuri (Saji River Net Pattern Stone Lacquer)

There are stones found in the Sajigawa that are appreciated for the dark gray and black color with a fine net or tread pattern surface



Technique ISOKUSA NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

This is an ebonite fountain pen with a new urushi lacquer called "isokusa-nuri" Hair algae lacquer.

There are many possibilities to apply isokusa-nuri, in this specific case it is a "kuro-isokusa-nuri" black hair alagae lacquer. The lacquer is achieved by applying heavily pigmented urushi and structure it with a fine comb.



KURO TORA ISHI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Kuro-Tora-Ishimeji--Nuri

(Black Tiger stroipe Lacquer) This lacquer imitates the surface of the famous Setagawa-Toralshi, Seta River Tiger Stroîpe Stones.



SETAGAWA MAGUROISHI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Setagawa-Maguroishi-Nuri

(Seta River Black Stone Lacquer)

There are stones found in the Setagawa" Seta-River, famous for their jet-black color hadame. Natural stones are washed by the motion of the water in rivers or the ocean, creating a unique texture on the surface. This is known as "hada-ai" in the world of suiseki. The section, which has resisted erosion, is known as the "hame". The softer section, which has been worn by wind and waves, is known as the "hadame"





SUDACHI-ISHI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Yase-Sudachi-Ishi-Nuri (Yase River Pitmark Stone Lacquer)

There are stones found in the "yase" (Kamogawa) that are appreciated for the deep black color and Uniform collection of small depressions on stone surfaces



Technique Ô Tamahagane Ishime-Ji

Ô Tamahagane (Rough Iron Ore)
Kinsoku Mitateai is the term for the urushi lacquer family imitating metal respectively metal surfaces.
This is a stone-like surface achieved with rough Iron Ore granulate embedded in finest Charcoal powder.





Technique DÔ Ishime-Ji

Dô (Copper Ore) Kinsoku Mitateai is the term for the urushi lacquer family imitating metal respectively metal surfaces. This is a stone-like surface achieved with Copper Ore embedded in finest Charcoal powder.





BENI-FUBUKI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Beni-Fubuki-Ishi-Nuri (Red Snow Storm Lacquer) This stone surface pattern is called "beni-fubuki". "Beni Nagash" is the name for red quarz found in stones. "Fubuki" is literally tanslated with snow storm



Technique INSEKI NURI

Inseki = Meteorite - A meteorite is a solid piece of debris from an object, such as a comet, asteroid, or meteoroid, that originated in outer space and survived its passage through the atmosphere to reach the surface of a planet or moon. When the original object enters the atmosphere, various factors such as friction, pressure, and chemical interactions with the atmospheric gases cause it to heat up and radiate energy

Meteorites have traditionally been divided into three broad categories: stony meteorites that are rocks, mainly composed of silicate minerals; iron meteorites that are largely composed of metallic iron-nickel; and stony-iron meteorites that contain large amounts of both metallic and rocky material.

This lacquer is created to imitate meteorite and is aachieved with urushi lacquer, charcoal and iron powder







Technique KUJAKU ISHI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

KUJAKU-ISHI-NURI - Kujaku-Ishi = Peacock-Lacquer. After many layers of black lacquer have been applied over the malachite partcles



TAMAGAWA-ISHI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Tamagawa-Ishi-Nuri (Tama River Stone Lacquer) There are stones found in the Tamagawa that are appreciated for the deep black color and a smooth surface showing a curly, brocade like pattern "kinran"





UTEKI NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

Uteki-Nuri (Raindrop Lacquer)

San = Mountain, Sui = Water, Sansui = Nature The two words mountain and water combined form the word "Nature". Raindrops on stone might symbolize Nature in a small scale.



TORUKOSEKI-NURI

"Manu Propria" Fountain Pen

"Torukoseki-Nuri" Turquoise-Lacquer Just finished another "kawari-nuri" experimental lacquer on a ebonite pen. Blue Turquoise crumbles embedded in urushi mixed with brass powder. After "uwazuri" the "torukoseki" turquoise blue color changed to a rather geenish blue. Since turquoise is a pretty hard stone the grindingand polishing was very time consuming

