



# 成都漆器： 传承3000年的工艺

Chengdu Lacquerware: A Craft with a 3000-Year Legacy

漆器，一种独具东方魅力的手工艺品。在中国，人们从新石器时代起就认识了漆的性能并用以制器。历经商周直至明清，中国的漆器工艺不断发展，达到了相当高的水平，并形成了北京漆器、扬州漆器、福州脱胎漆器、平遥推光漆器等著名漆器流派。

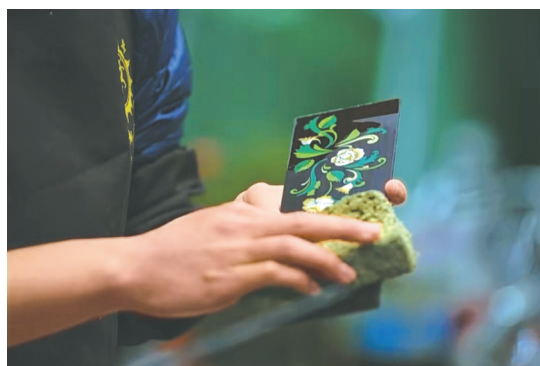
Lacquerware is a type of handicraft possessing unique oriental charm. In China, people have been familiar with the properties of lacquer since the Neolithic period and have used it to craft utensils. From the Shang and Zhou Dynasties to the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the craft of lacquerware in China has continuously developed to a considerably high level, giving rise to famous lacquerware styles such as Beijing lacquerware, Yangzhou lacquerware, Fuzhou bodiless lacquerware, and Pingyao varnished lacquerware.

四川盆地及周边山区有大量漆树分布，诞生于四川盆地内的成都漆器风格独具，体现出独特的艺术追求。成都金沙遗址就曾出土漆镶玉，这说明在商周时期，古蜀人就已经掌握了相对成熟的制漆工艺。

The Sichuan Basin and surrounding mountainous areas are abundant in lacquer trees, leading to the emergence of a distinctive style of Chengdu lacquerware, which reflects unique artistic styles. Lacquer inlaid jade was unearthed at the Jinsha Site in Chengdu, indicating that the ancient Shu people had mastered relatively mature



成都漆器成品。



漆器制作过程。

产，成都漆器的制作工序相当繁复，制作周期少则三五月，多则一两年。成都漆器制作兼具雕银丝光、雕花填彩、雕漆隐花、拉刀针刻等“独门绝技”，并且产品设计兼顾古典与现代，以其精致、典雅的风格彰显东方美学内涵。

As a national-level intangible cultural heritage of China, the production process of Chengdu lacquerware is quite complex, with production cycles ranging from three to five months up to one or two years. Chengdu lacquerware combines unique techniques, while also balancing classical and modern design in its products. Its exquisite style highlights the essence of oriental aesthetics.

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lacquer-making techniques during the Shang and Zhou periods.

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精美华丽的成都漆器