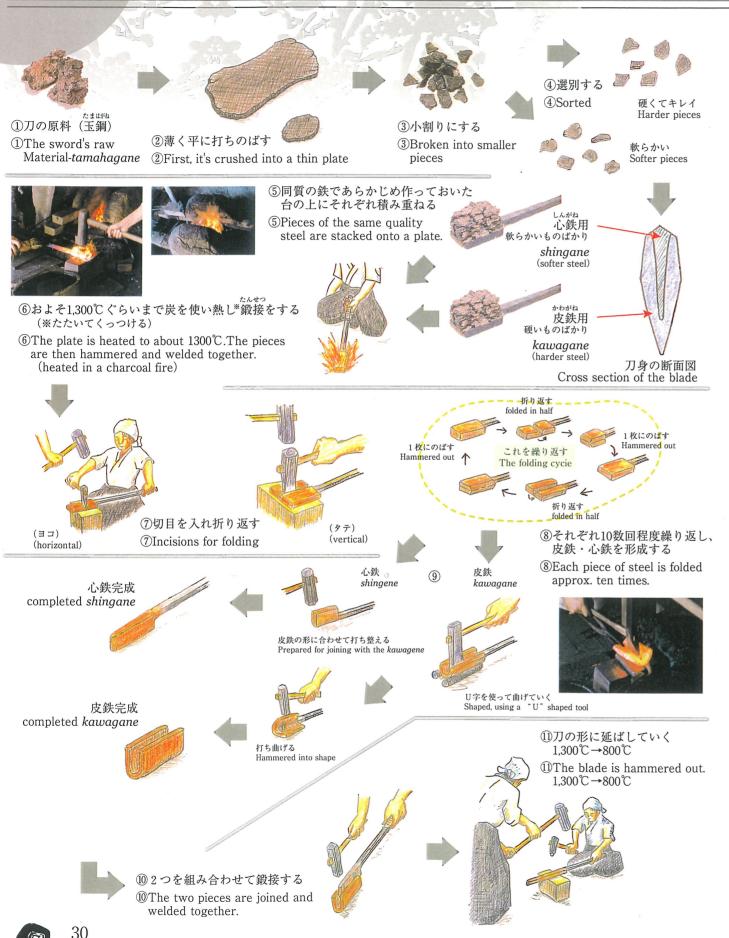
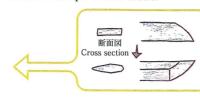
## 日本刀の製作工程



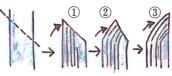
## The Japanese Swords Production Process

②この段階で、日本刀としての姿がはっきりわかってくる 小鎚を用いて打ち出していく

22 At this stage the steel is hammered into the intended shape of the blade.



- 切先の打ち出し-- Forming the *kissaki* (point section) -



⑤刀身を赤らめる 800℃~900℃

15 The blade is heated red-hot 800°C ~900°C

まず、ななめに切りおとす Fiest, a diagonal cut is made.

矢印の方向に、加熱して小鎚で たたいて、切先を打ち出す It is heated, and using a small hammer the kissaki is formed in the direction of the arrow



火造り上り(刃側を打ち出す) 700℃

The blade is heated and the cutting edge is hammered out.



素延べ上り

Sunobe-swordblank

個刃紋を入れるため<sup>\*焼刃土を</sup>塗る (※ねん土・炭・砥石を混ぜたもの)

(4) Clay is applied for yaki-ire (quenching) (a mix of clay, charcoal and powdered whetstone) ⑬火造りしたものをヤスリやセンという 道具を使い、小さな凹凸を平面になる よう削り整え、さらに粗い砥石で綿密 に仕上げる

<sup>(3)</sup>Now that the blade has been shaped, a file and tool called a sen are used for smoothing the blade. For finer smoothing, a rough whetstone is used.



①ひずみをとり全体を整える 17 Any distortions in the blade are corrected







⑩研ぎ師をはじめとする、職人へ回す

19The sword is now passed to a professional sword polisher



20完成! 20The finished blade



②最後に銘を入れる 21)Lastly, the blade

監修:全日本刀匠会 Production by The All Japan Swordsmiths Association. Transtated by Paul Martin



