



How to care for the yukata



The material of the yukata is highly absorbent, so perspiration or moisture during use may cause the colors to run and stain your underwear or obi — note that this is likely when it is worn for the first time.

Washing

A. Washing by hand

- 1) To keep the yukata's shape, fold it carefully.
- 2) Dissolve neutral detergent in a large basin. Wash the yukata quickly by kneading it in the basin
- 3) Rinse it at least twice. Wring it out gently, without squeeze it too much. Do not dry it in direct sunlight.
- 4) Decide whether to use clear starch. If you prefer your yukata starched, apply clear starch well dissolved in clean water over the completely dry yukata, then iron it. Or else use spray starch when you iron the yukata.

B. Machine washing

Washing the yukata by hand is safer than machine washing. A yukata can be machine-washed if the yukata is well made and stitched using a sewing machine.

- 1) To keep the yukata's shape, lightly hand-stitch the tomoeri.
- 2) Place the yukata in a washing net and put the washing machine on its lowest speed so that the yukata is washed as gently as possible. Spin just enough to remove excess water.
- 3) Follow steps 3) and 4) of washing by hand.

C. Dry cleaning

For non-washable yukatas, consult with the dry-cleaning shop if it is stained by perspiration or otherwise discolored

※Precautions

- Check the instructions on care and precautions carefully before washing.
- Avoid using hot water or strong alkaline detergents when washing.
- Do not leave the yukata soaking or wet a long time after washing. Do not wash the yukata together with other clothes because the colors may run and stain other garments.
- To dry the yukata, lightly pat out wrinkles put it in shape.
- Do not dry in direct sunlight. Direct sunlight may cause colors to turn or fade.
- When ironing, follow instructions for care and do not iron at too high a temperature. Use a clean white cloth on top of the yukata to protect it from the iron.

*Yukata cleaning may differ from the above if the yukata is made from the following materials:

- (1) Hemp or blended fabric
- (2) Dark blue material authentically dyed
- (3) Tie-dyed doth

Storage

Yukata

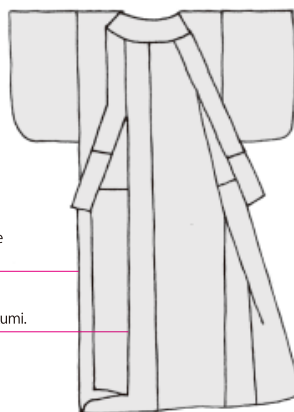
Neatly fold the yukata and store it flat in a drawer. Use only one type of mothballs. Do not let mothballs directly touch the yukata.

Obi and kinchaku (drawstring purse)

Before storing, air-dry carefully in a well-ventilated place. Fold it to an appropriate size for storage.

Folding yukata for storage

1

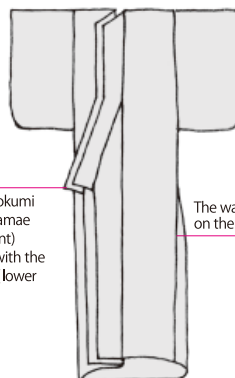


Fold along the wakinui (side seams).

Folding the okumi.

Place the yukata on a flat surface. Align the wakinui to fold back the shitamae.

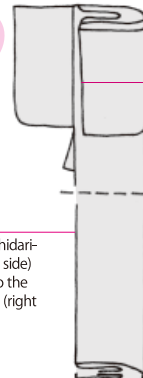
2



Align the okumi of the uwamae (upper front) together with the shitamae (lower front).

The wakinui is on the left

3



Fold over the hidari-sodetsuke (left sleeve seam).

Fold the hidari-waki (left side) over onto the migiwaki (right side).

Fold the okumi of the uwamae over onto the shitamae. Next, hold the wakinui with both hands to align it on the right, then fold it back at the hidari-sodetsuke.

Fold the right sleeve on top of the yukata.

4



Fold the yukata.

*Beautifully and elegantly.
Putting it on by yourself
and wearing
the yukata correctly.*

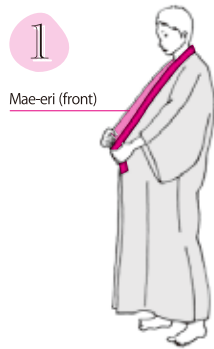


Takashimaya
presents
The Yukata

Guide for Wearing /
Tying the Obi (Sash)

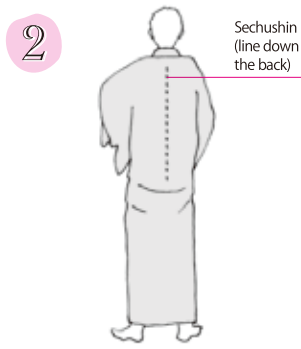


Wearing a yukata correctly



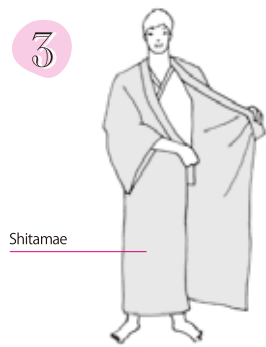
Mae-eri (front)

Holding the mae-eri in both hands, pull it away from you to align the left and right sides.



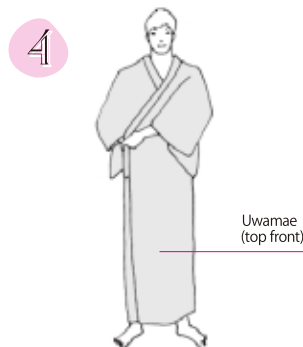
Sechushin
(line down
the back)

Align the senui with the sechushin.



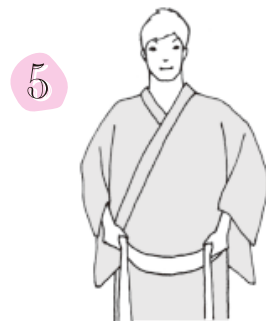
Shitamae

Holding the left and right sides of the collar at waist level, pull the shitamae as tightly as possible against you.

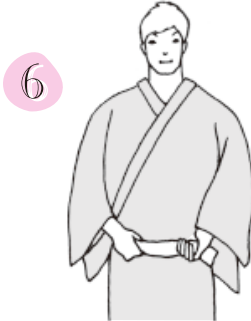


Uwamae
(top front)

Wrap the left side of the uwamae around your waist.



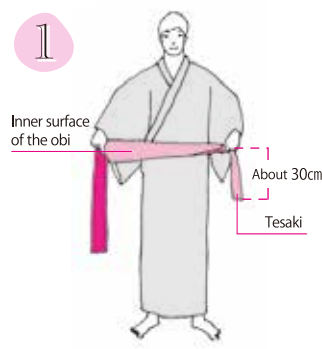
Pulling down the uwamae using your right hand, wrap the koshihimo (waist tie-cord) around your waist counterclockwise using your left hand. When it comes around to your left side below your waist, take it and cross it at your back, then pull it to the front.



Tie it once in the front. To keep it from coming loose, tuck both ends of the tie-cord into the wrapped koshihimo.



Kainokuchi knot



Inner surface
of the obi

About 30cm
Tesaki

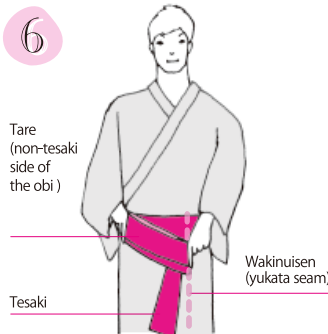
Double the obi over lengthwise. Determine the tesaki about 30 cm away from one edge of the obi. Hold the outer surface of the obi toward you in both hands.



Let go of the left end to hold the tesaki in your right hand. Put your left hand behind your back. Place the tesaki in your left hand. You are now holding it in both hands behind you.



Hold the upper end of the obi. Wrap the obi around your waist twice. Be sure that the obi is higher at the back.

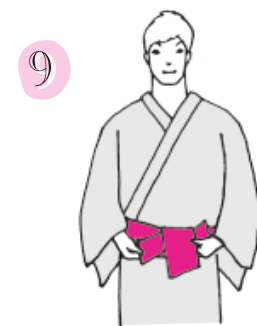


Tare
(non-tesaki
side of the obi)

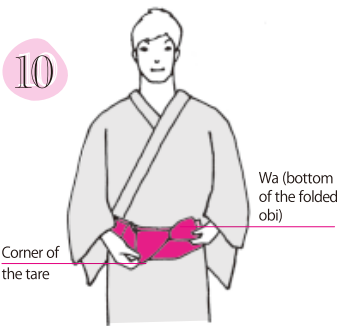
Tesaki

Wakinuisen
(yukata seam)

Tie the obi left over right. Wrap the tare around again. Tuck any excess obi longer than the wakinuisen inside.



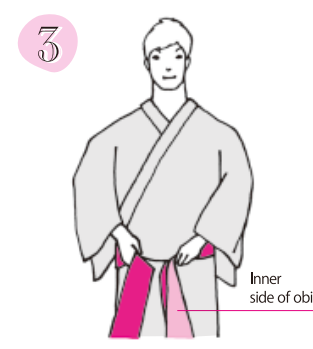
Fold the tesaki over obliquely. Place it under the tare.



Corner of
the tare

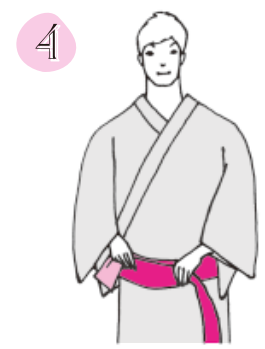
Wa (bottom
of the folded
obi)

Wrap the tare along the tesaki to lift it obliquely upward. To prevent the knot from coming loose, gently tie the corner of tare and wa to return it to the proper shape.



Inner
side of obi

Holding the tesaki in your left hand, bring it to the center of your body to tie the obi.



Holding the tesaki, change from your left hand to the right hand to wrap the obi around your waist.



Place and cross the tare on the folded tesaki. Raise the tare with your left hand to tie the obi.



At the knot, tie the obi obliquely so that it is vertically straight.



Positioning
the obi

Holding the obi in both hands, rotate it so the tied kainokuchi (knot) is in the center of your back.

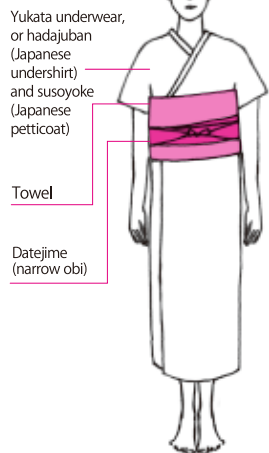


Push down the front of the obi to finish tying the obi.



Wearing the yukata correctly

1



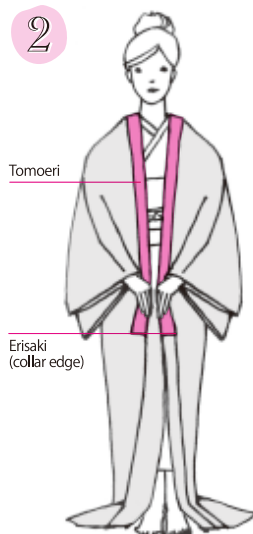
Yukata underwear,
or hadajuban
(Japanese
undershirt)
and susoyoke
(Japanese
petticoat)

Towel

Datejime
(narrow obi)

Put on yukata underwear or hadajuban and susoyoke. Arrange a towel to fill out the waist of yukata. Datejime is also advisable for a favorable finish.

2

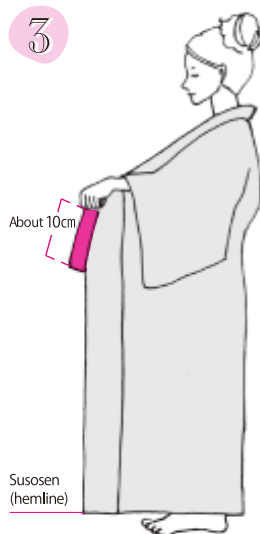


Tomoeri

Erisaki
(collar edge)

Put on the yukata, lining up the tomoeri and erisaki with the center of your waist at the front. Pull so that the senui is at the center of your spine.

3

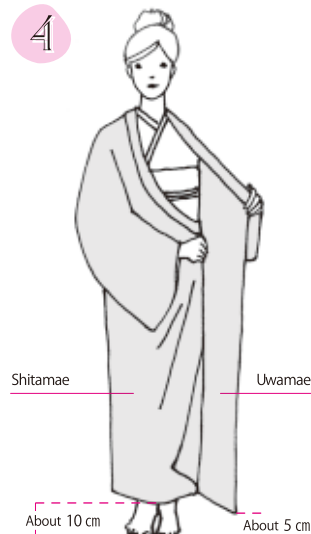


About 10cm

Susosen
(hemline)

To determine the susosen, hold the yukata section 10 cm away from the erisaki. Lift the hem so that it is just below your ankles.

4



Shitamae

Uwamae

About 10 cm

About 5 cm

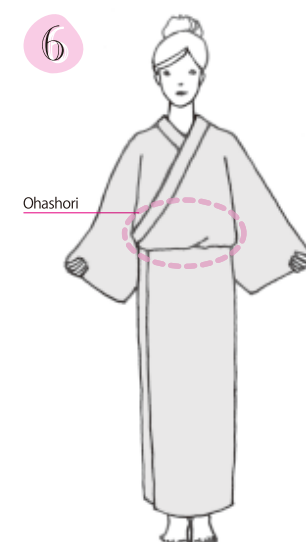
Raise the shitamae 10 cm above the floor to line up the erisaki on the left, the raise the uwamae 5 cm above the floor to line it up with the hem on the opposite side. Hold the erisaki with your right hand to line it up correctly with your left hand.

5



With both hands, pull the koshihimo from front to back. Wrap it around your waist again and tie it. To keep it from coming loose, tuck the edge of the koshihimo into the koshihimo.

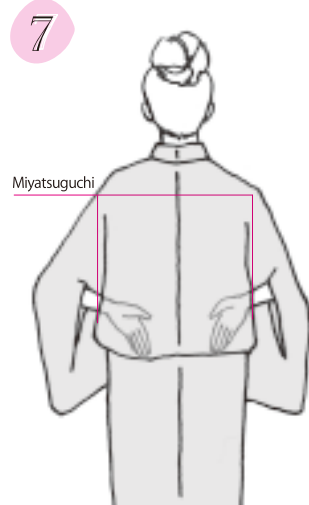
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Ohashori

Hold the ends of the sleeves in your hands and stretch your arms to make the uwamae the correct length.

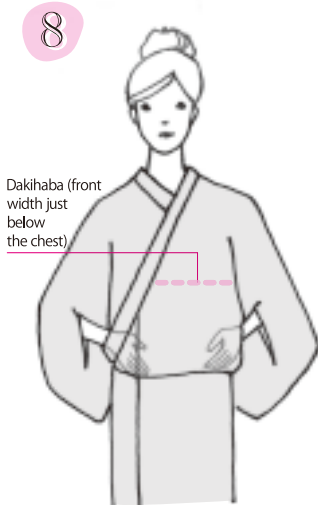
7



Miyatsuguchi

Put your hands at the back edge of the miyatsuguchi to shape the ohashori around your back. Adjust the space between your neck and collar to leave a gap the size of your fist.

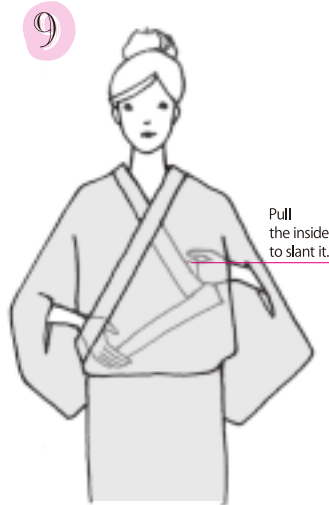
8



Dakihaba (front
width just
below
the chest)

Pull the collar of the shitamae to the left and the collar of the uwamae to the right. Straighten the dakihaba so that it is horizontal, and adjust the ohashori.

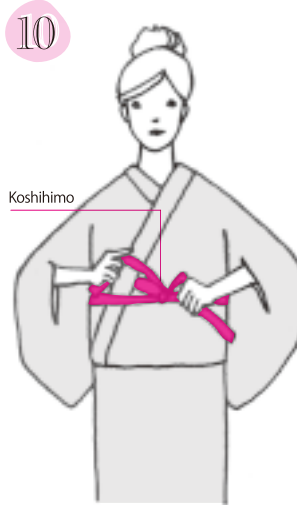
9



Pull
the inside
to slant it.

To keep a straight body silhouette, fold obliquely up the ohashori of the shitamae around just under your chest.

10



Koshihimo

Wrap the koshihimo 3 cm below your chest and cross it over at the back. Pull it and tie it at the front.

11

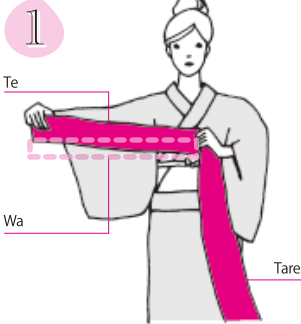


Next, let's try on the obi.



Ichimonji-musubi

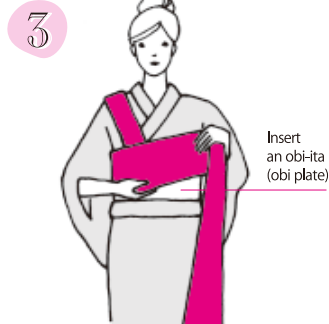
Knot-tying basics



Hold the edge of the obi in your right hand. Fold the obi in half about the length of your arm. The wa should be below.



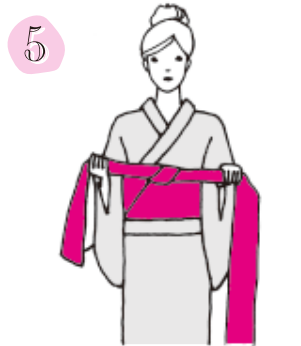
Rest the te on your right shoulder. Place the obi at the center of your waist.



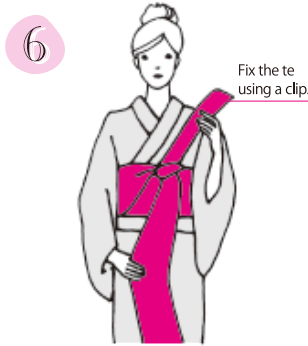
Wrap the tare around your waist twice. Tie it firmly to keep it from coming loose. Insert the obi-ita between the first and second folds of the obi or between the obi and underwear.



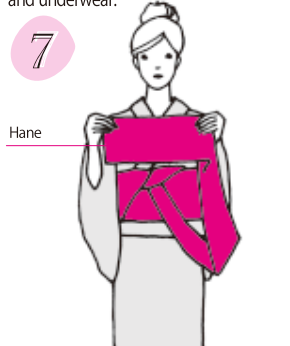
Hold the te in your right hand and tuck it under the tare.



Keeping the obi from being twisted, tie the te and tare firmly as flat as possible.



Turn the knot around so that the te is up. Rest the te on your left shoulder. Attach the te to the collar using a clip to keep it from falling down.



Hold the edge of the tare. Fold it in half to make a hane.



Fold the hane again at the center to form a bow.



Wrap the te under the bow knot twice. Insert the rest of the te inside the obi.



Pull the te down and tie it firmly.



Insert the te below inside of the obi. Adjust the bow.

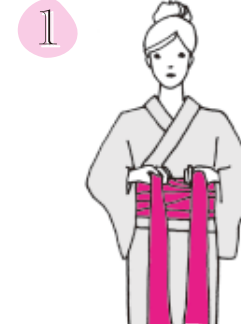


Turn the obi around clockwise so that the bow is at the center of your spine. Check the back in a mirror to adjust the obi evenly.



Chocho-musubi (bow knot)

The bow knot is fairly easy to tie and comfortable to wear. Suitable for a soft obi such as a heko-obi.



Adjust the te and tare to the same length. Wrap around your waist twice. Tie once to fasten.



Double the obi over along lengthwise to make a wa.



Make a bow knot of a comfortable size.



Form the bow. Turn the obi until the bow knot is against your spine. Adjust the width of the obi in the front to suit your taste.



Check you're the back in a mirror to balance the obi overall.