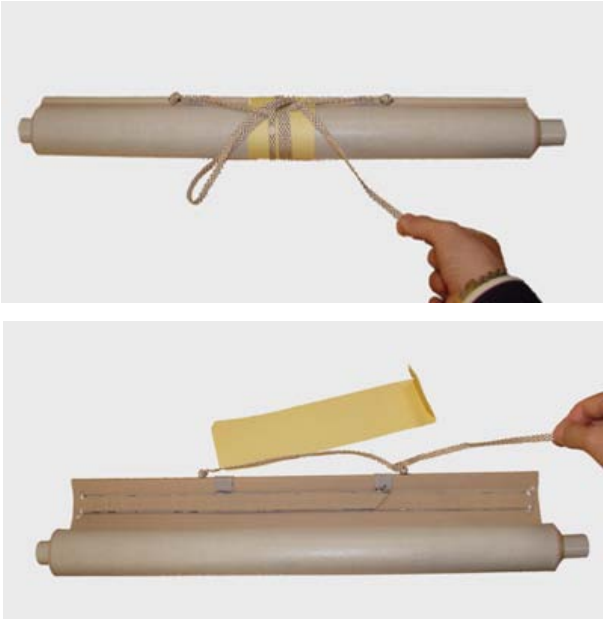


# How to Display the Kakejiku

①



Untie the "makio" (a string connected to "kakeo") and move it to the right side of the "kakeo" (a string attached to the top of the kakejiku). Next, take off the rolled paper known as the "makegami," which is approximately 5 to 7 cm width and 20 to 25 cm long.

②



Hold the kakejiku in your left hand and hold the yahazu in your right.

③



Hook the kakeo on a nail or hook, and spread the kakejiku down slowly.

④



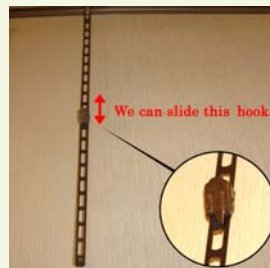
Finish rolling the kakejiku down, and ensure that the left and right sides are level. Hang the "fuutai" (a pair of strips of cloth or paper hanging from the top) down, if necessary. Hang the "fuuchin" (a decorative wood or ceramic piece used for preventing the kakejiku from swinging in the wind) on its "jikusaki" (the end of knobs on a cylindrical rod at the bottom), if necessary.

## Useful Tools



Yahazu

The tool known as the "yahazu" (the forked edge of a bamboo stick) is used to hang or put away a "kakejiku" (hanging scroll).



Jizaigake

When a hook or nail is out of our reach or a kakejiku is short in height, a kakejiku can be hung using the "jizaigake" (height-adjustable stick).

# How to Put the Kakejiku Away

①



Hold the jikusaki with both hands, and roll up the kakejiku slowly. When you roll it up around halfway, hold the kakejiku in your left hand and hold the yahazu (the forked edge of a bamboo stick) in your right hand. Then take the kakeo (a string attached to the top) off from the nail or hook.

②



Put down the upper part of kakejiku carefully not to fold it. Then take off the yahazu and put it on the floor. Finish rolling it up.

③



As for the kakejiku with futai (a pair of strips of cloth or paper hanging from the top), first, fold the futai on the left hand side into the bottom of the other futai on the right hand side. If the futai is too long, bend it along a creased line.

When there is a makigami (a piece of paper which is 5 to 7 cm wide and 20 to 25 cm long), roll it up with the kakejiku folding its edges into the kakejiku.

④



Hold the kakejiku in your left hand and hold the makio in your right, and tie the makio around the kakejiku three times from the left to the right (the same direction in which the kakejiku was rolled up). The makio of the kakejiku, mounted a Buddhist painting or "myougou" (the name of the Buddha) calligraphy, tends to be longer, so tie the makio around the kakejiku three times or more. Make a ring at the edge of the makio and pass it through the lower right of the kakeo. Then once again, pass it through the lower left portion of the kakeo.

Wrap it with "momigami" (a piece of paper softened by crumpling) and put it in a paulownia box.

## Important Note

The kakejiku is made from silk, Japanese paper, wood, and special glue, so please avoid hanging it in an environment that is too moist, or too dry. Please pay attention to the following to keep it in good condition:

1. Don't hang the kakejiku in a room in which an air conditioner is running continuously.
2. Avoid extended hanging; periodically roll the kakejiku up.
3. When storing the kakejiku, keep it away from humidity.
4. When storing the kakejiku, don't roll it up tightly. (If you roll the kakejiku up tightly, you may damage it.)
5. The kakejiku is vulnerable to both humidity and dryness; therefore, it should be put in a paulownia box and kept in a place with minimum temperature variations. Put insect repellent made of fragrant wood in the box. Insect repellent, such as those made of naphthalene, may damage the kakejiku.
6. Air the kakejiku twice a year on sunny days.