

巻頭写真 1 APPUNI 工房  
工房は一段高い土間で、3面の壁がなく通風が良い。



巻頭写真 2 APPUNI 工房  
中央が石台。左奥が焼入れ水槽。右奥が加熱炉。



巻頭写真 3 APPUNI 工房  
錫 22%前後の高錫青銅を窪みに流して円板を作る。



巻頭写真 4 APPUNI 工房  
錫 22%の高錫青銅は割れ易く、破断面は銀白色。



巻頭写真 5 APPUNI 工房  
右下が加熱炉。石台の上で2人で熱間鍛造する。



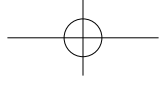
巻頭写真 6 APPUNI 工房  
円板を2枚重ねて3人で熱間鍛造する。



巻頭写真 7 APPUNI 工房  
6枚重ねて錠を熱間鍛造する。



巻頭写真 8 APPUNI 工房  
6枚重ねて1人で中央部分を熱間鍛造する。



〈Prefatory Photos〉



巻頭写真 9 APPUNI 工房  
石の台に当てて碗の角の内側を木槌で打つ。



巻頭写真 10 APPUNI 工房  
加熱した碗を伏せて水槽に入れ焼入れする。



巻頭写真 11 APPUNI 工房  
焼入れ後、鉄台に当てて冷間鍛造で形を均す。



巻頭写真 12 APPUNI 工房  
平板ゴングは焼入れ後、響きの良い位置を探す。



巻頭写真 13 APPUNI 工房  
焼入れ後、切削した製品。焼入れで黄金色に変わる。



巻頭写真 14 APPUNI 工房  
製品の裏面。平板ゴングや碗には文様を描く。



巻頭写真 15 APPUNI 工房  
碗の内面は研磨するが、外面は研磨しない。



巻頭写真 16 APPUNI 工房  
熱間鍛造に使う両手持ちの鉄ハンマー。





巻頭写真 17 APPUNI 工房  
片手に持つ場合と、柄に付けて使う鉄ハンマー。



巻頭写真 18 APPUNI 工房  
熱間鍛造で製品を挟む挟み。



巻頭写真 19 APPUNI 工房  
シンバルの中央の突起（ヘソ）を打ち出す木の杭。



巻頭写真 20 APPUNI 工房  
下から銅の切削工具、ガイド棒、鑪の仕上げ道具。



巻頭写真 21 APPUNI 工房  
牛革の手鞆。他に、手回し送風機もある。



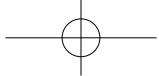
巻頭写真 22 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
3 面が壁の工房。右はシンバルのヘソ出し用の石台。



巻頭写真 23 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
鑄造の余熱で直ぐに熱間鍛造を始める。



巻頭写真 24 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
左手で製品を挟み、右手の L 字鉄棒で回転する。



〈Prefatory Photos〉



巻頭写真 25 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
小さく切った炭火を製品に被せて加熱する。



巻頭写真 26 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
石台の上で2人で平板ゴングを熱間鍛造する。



巻頭写真 27 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
円板を垂直に立てて、回しながら円板の側面を叩く。



巻頭写真 28 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
焼入れ後、冷間鍛造して形を整える。



巻頭写真 29 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
円板を鋳造する窪みを作る土製スタンプ。



巻頭写真 30 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
挟みと加熱炉で製品を回転する L 字鉄棒。

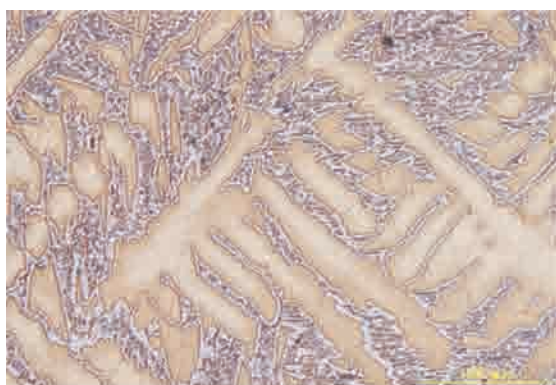


巻頭写真 31 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
下からガイド棒、鋼の切削工具、鋳を加工した工具。

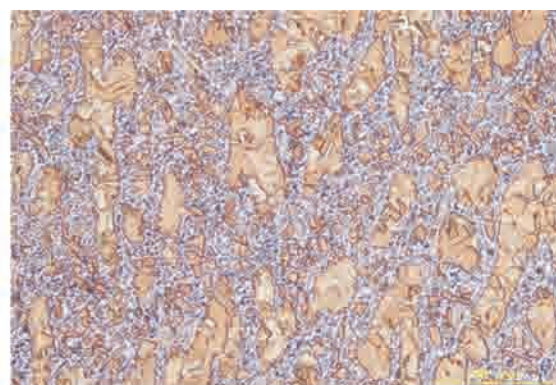


巻頭写真 32 ALA FORGE 工房 (K.R.SUKU)  
写真 31 の側面方向。柄は竹製。





巻頭写真 33 Cu-22Sn 鑄造材の金属組織



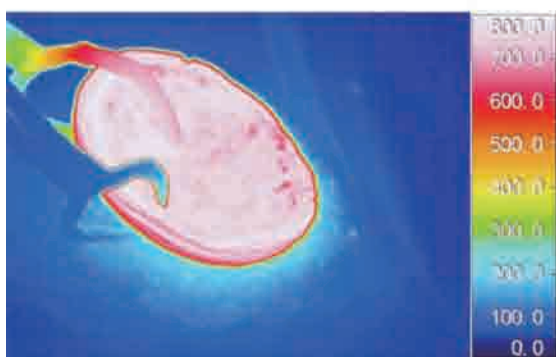
巻頭写真 34 Cu-22Sn 熱間鍛造材の金属組織  
(焼入れ前)



巻頭写真 35 Cu-22Sn 熱間鍛造材の金属組織  
(焼入れ後)



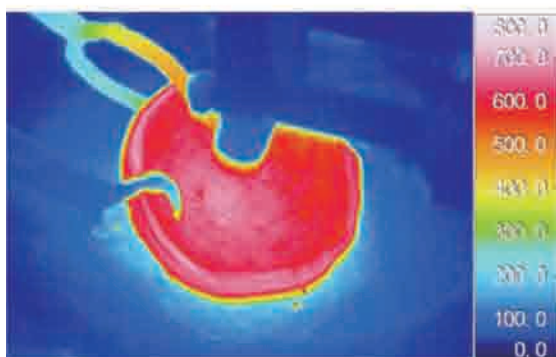
巻頭写真 36 Cu-22Sn 熱間鍛造材を焼入れ後、冷間鍛造した金属組織



巻頭写真 37 熱間鍛造の熱画像  
(鍛造開始直後：平均温度 740℃)



巻頭写真 38 熱間鍛造されるボウル  
写真 37 の可視画像：APPUNI 工房



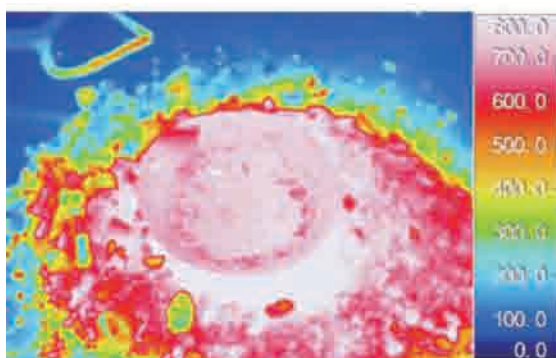
巻頭写真 39 熱間鍛造の熱画像  
(再加熱のため鍛造作業を一旦停止する直前：平均温度 630℃)



巻頭写真 40 熱間鍛造されるボウル  
写真 39 の可視画像：APPUNI 工房



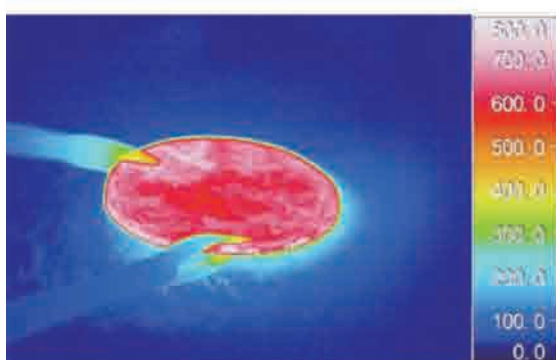
〈Prefatory Photos〉



巻頭写真 41 焼入れのため加熱されるボウルの熱画像（平均温度 730℃）



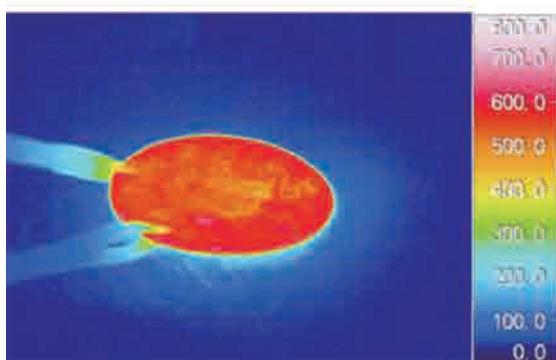
巻頭写真 42 焼入れのため加熱されるボウルの写真 41 の可視画像：APPUNI 工房



巻頭写真 43 熱間鍛造の熱画像（鍛造開始直後：平均温度 632℃）



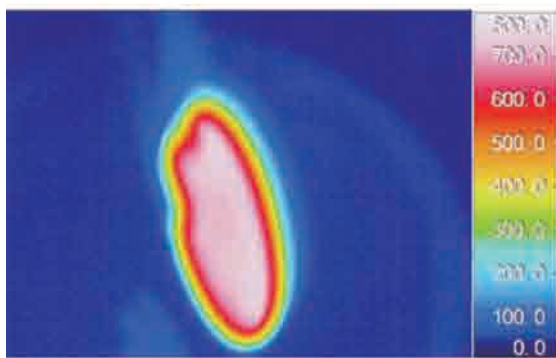
巻頭写真 44 熱間鍛造されるゴンゲ写真 43 の可視画像：SUKU 工房



巻頭写真 45 熱間鍛造の熱画像（再加熱のため鍛造作業を一旦停止する直前：平均温度 546℃）



巻頭写真 46 熱間鍛造されるゴンゲ写真 45 の可視画像：SUKU 工房



巻頭写真 47 焼入れされるゴンゲの熱画像（平均温度 725℃）



巻頭写真 48 ギンゲ焼入れ直後写真 47 の焼入れ直後の可視画像：SUKU 工房

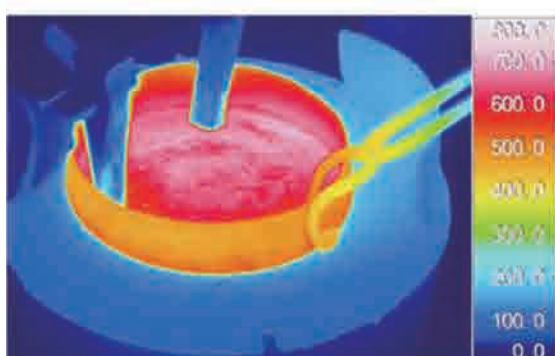




巻頭写真 49 熱間鍛造の熱画像  
(加工される部分：平均温度 690℃、反対側 420℃)



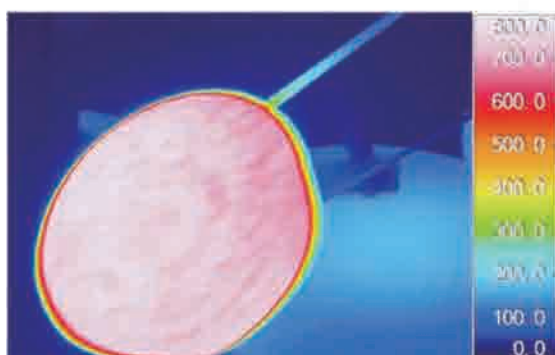
巻頭写真 50 緑部分を熱間鍛造されるゴンゲ  
写真 49 の可視画像：金一雄工房



巻頭写真 51 熱間鍛造の熱画像  
(加工される部分：平均温度 660℃)



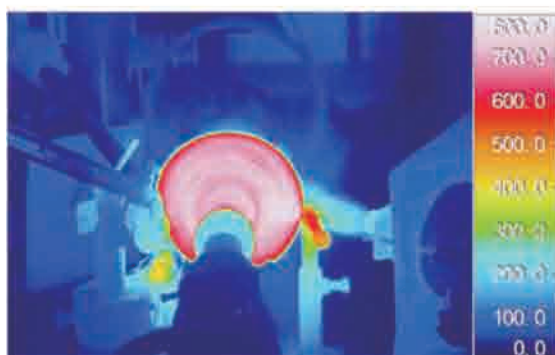
巻頭写真 52 面部分を熱間鍛造されるゴンゲ  
写真 51 の可視画像：金一雄工房



巻頭写真 53 焼入れされるゴンゲの熱画像  
(平均温度 736℃)



巻頭写真 54 ゴンゲ焼入れ直後  
写真 53 の焼入れ直後の可視画像：金一雄工房



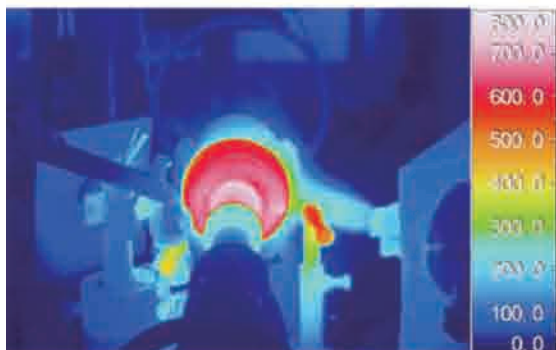
巻頭写真 55 熱間加工（スピニング）の熱画像  
(加工される部分：平均温度 714℃)



巻頭写真 56 スピニング加工されるボウル  
写真 55 の可視画像：金一雄工房



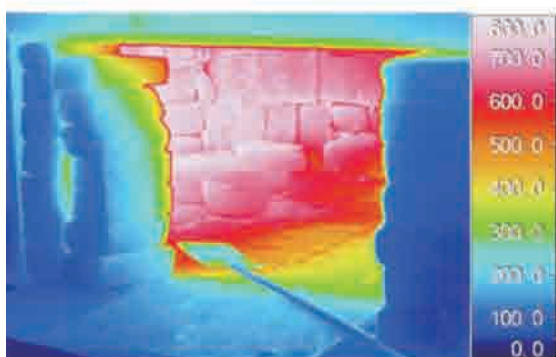
〈Prefatory Photos〉



巻頭写真 57 熱間加工（スピニング）の熱画像  
写真 55 の状態よりも絞られている。  
（加工される部分：平均温度 678℃）



巻頭写真 58 スピニング加工されるボウル  
写真 57 の可視画像：金一雄工房



巻頭写真 59 熱処理炉（焼入れ前）の熱画像  
（炉内高温部：740℃）



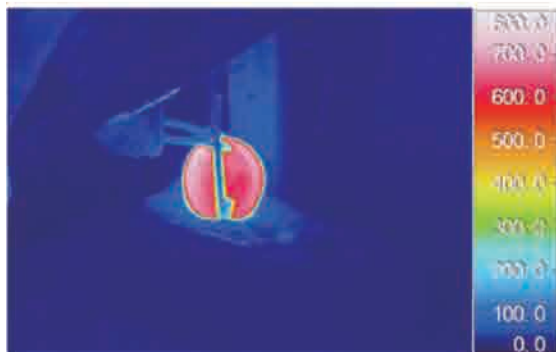
巻頭写真 60 熱処理炉（焼入れ前）の熱画像  
59 の可視画像：金一雄工房



巻頭写真 61 熱間加工（プレス機による口縁絞り）  
の熱画像（加工される部分：平均温度 660℃）



巻頭写真 62 プレス機により口縁を絞り加工されるボウル  
写真 61 の可視画像：イソンスル工房



巻頭写真 63 熱間加工（ゲンゲルム技法）の熱画像  
（加工される部分：平均温度 680℃）



巻頭写真 64 ゲンゲルム技法により熱間加工され  
るボウル 写真 63 の可視画像：韓相椿工房





〈巻頭写真英訳〉

Prefatory Photo 1. APPUNI's workshop. The workshop has an earthen platform and is well ventilated without walls on three sides.

Prefatory Photo 2. APPUNI's workshop. The center is a stone anvil. The far left is a water tank. The far right is a heating furnace.

Prefatory Photo 3. APPUNI's workshop. High-tin bronze including about 22% tin is poured into a hollow to make a disc.

Prefatory Photo 4. APPUNI's workshop. High-tin bronze including 22% tin is fragile and its section shows silver-white color.

Prefatory Photo 5. APPUNI's workshop. The bottom left is a heating furnace. Hot forging is carried out on a stone anvil by two persons.

Prefatory Photo 6. APPUNI's workshop. A pile of two discs is hot-forged by three persons.

Prefatory Photo 7. APPUNI's workshop. A pile of six bowls is hot-forged.

Prefatory Photo 8. APPUNI's workshop. The central part of a pile of six bowls is hot-forged by one person.

Prefatory Photo 9. APPUNI's workshop. The inside of carination of bowls is hammered on a stone anvil with a wooden hammer.

Prefatory Photo 10. APPUNI's workshop. Heated bowls are quenched in a water tank with their bottom upwards.

Prefatory Photo 11. APPUNI's workshop. After quenching, cold forging is carried out using an iron anvil to make their forms even.

Prefatory Photo 12. APPUNI's workshop. After quenching of a disc gong, the location which makes better sound is sought.

Prefatory Photo 13. APPUNI's workshop. Products which were scraped after quenching.

Prefatory Photo 14. APPUNI's workshop. The back of products. Disc gongs and bowls are decorated with some motifs.

Prefatory Photo 15. APPUNI's workshop. The inside of bowls was polished while the outside was not.

Prefatory Photo 16. APPUNI's workshop. Two-handed iron hammers used for hot forging.

Prefatory Photo 17. APPUNI's workshop. Iron hammers used with one hand or with a handle.

Prefatory Photo 18. APPUNI's workshop. Tongs used to hold products in hot forging.

Prefatory Photo 19. APPUNI's workshop. Wooden hammers used to make a bulge (navel) in the center of a cymbal.

Prefatory Photo 20. APPUNI's workshop. From bottom upwards, two steel scrapers, a guide stick and a rasp used for finishing.

Prefatory Photo 21. APPUNI's workshop. Hand bellows

made of cow skin. There is a hand-powered blower besides it.

Prefatory Photo 22. ALA FORGE workshop. The workshop is closed by walls on three sides. The right is a stone anvil to make a navel.

Prefatory Photo 23. ALA FORGE workshop. Using remaining heat after casting, hot forging is begun immediately.

Prefatory Photo 24. ALA FORGE workshop. The product is pinched with the left hand and turned with the right hand using an iron crook with a L-shaped end.

Prefatory Photo 25. ALA FORGE workshop. The product is heated with sliced charcoal bits covering over it.

Prefatory Photo 26. ALA FORGE workshop. A disc gong is hot-forged on a stone anvil by two persons.

Prefatory Photo 27. ALA FORGE workshop. Standing the disc vertically, its side is hammered around.

Prefatory Photo 28. ALA FORGE workshop. After quenching, cold forging is carried out in order to mend its deformation.

Prefatory Photo 29. ALA FORGE workshop. Clay stamps to make a hollow in sand molds for casting of discs.

Prefatory Photo 30. ALA FORGE workshop. Tongs and L-shaped iron crooks to turn a product in a furnace.

Prefatory Photo 31. ALA FORGE workshop. From bottom upwards, a guide stick, two steel scrapers, and two re-modeled rasps.

Prefatory Photo 32. ALA FORGE workshop. The side view of the tools in 31. Shafts are made of bamboo.

Prefatory Photo 33. Microstructure of a Cu-22Sn cast material.

Prefatory Photo 34. Microstructure of a Cu-22Sn hot-forged material (before quenching).

Prefatory Photo 35. Microstructure of a Cu-22Sn hot-forged material (after quenching).

Prefatory Photo 36. Microstructure of a Cu-22Sn hot-forged material which was cold-forged after quenching.

Prefatory Photo 37. Thermo image in hot forging (immediately after the beginning of forging, the average temperature is 740°C ).

Prefatory Photo 38. Bowls in hot forging. Visible image of 37, APPUNI's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 39. Thermo image in hot forging (immediately before suspending forging for re-heating, the average temperature is 632°C ).

Prefatory Photo 40. Bowls in hot forging. Visible image of 39, APPUNI's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 41. Thermo image of bowls heated for quenching (the average temperature is 730°C ).

Prefatory Photo 42. Bowls heated for quenching. Visible image of 41, APPUNI's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 43. Thermo image in hot forging (immediately after the beginning of forging, the average tem-



perature is 632°C ).

Prefatory Photo 44. A gong in hot forging. Visible image of 43, SUKU's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 45. Thermo image in hot forging (immediately before suspending forging for re-heating, the average temperature is 546°C ).

Prefatory Photo 46. A gong in hot forging. Visible image of 45, SUKU's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 47. Thermo image of a gong immediately before quenching (the average temperature is 725°C ).

Prefatory Photo 48. A gong immediately after quenching. Visible image immediately after 47, SUKU's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 49. Thermo image in hot forging (the average temperature of a part being worked is 690°C , the opposite part is 420°C ).

Prefatory Photo 50. A gong of which the edge is worked by hot forging. Visible image of 49, Kim,Il-ung's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 51. Thermo image in hot forging (the average temperature of a part being worked is 660°C ).

Prefatory Photo 52. A gong of which the face is worked by hot forging. Visible image of 51, Kim,Il-ung's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 53. Thermo image of a gong immediately before quenching (the average temperature is 736°C ).

Prefatory Photo 54. A gong immediately after quenching. Visible image immediately after 53, Kim,Il-ung's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 55. Thermo image in hot working (spinning). (the average temperature of a part being worked is 714°C )

Prefatory Photo 56. A bowl worked by spinning. Visible image of 55, Kim,Il-ung's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 57. Thermo image in hot working (spinning). Narrowed more than the state in 55 (the average temperature of a part to be worked is 678°C )

Prefatory Photo 58. A bowl worked by spinning. Visible image of 57, Kim,Il-ung's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 59. Thermo image of a hot working furnace (before quenching). (the average temperature of a hot part is 740°C )

Prefatory Photo 60. Visible image of 59. Kim,Il-ung's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 61. Thermo image in hot working (narrowing the rim using a press machine). (the average temperature of a part being worked is 660°C )

Prefatory Photo 62. A bowl narrowed with a press machine. Visible image of 61, Lee,Sun-sul's workshop.

Prefatory Photo 63. Thermo image in hot working (Gung Gurum technique). (the average temperature of a part being worked is 680°C )

Prefatory Photo 64. A bowl in hot working by Gung Gurum technique. Visible image of 63, Han,Sang-chun's workshop.