

qīqíqǐqì Brand focuses on functional objects crafted primarily with natural lacquer, including homeware and jewellery. The brand creates sensory tension through paradoxical qualities that appear metallic yet remain lightweight, awakening a primal tactile connection between people and materials.

In an age where technology continually smooths over perception, qīqíqǐqì seeks to rekindle the memory of touch and embodied experience.



वावा



Collecting natural lacquer from an incision on the lacquer tree (Toxicodendron vernicifluum). Image: Stefanie Hutter

Natural lacquer is derived from the resinous sap of the lacquer tree (Toxicodendron vernicifluum), a renewable natural resource. In China, it is known as "qī" (漆), while in Japan it is called "urushi".

Used to make both furniture and vessels, lacquer is built up meticulously on a prepared substrate in multiple thin layers. Each layer must be carefully applied, dried, and polished. It cures in a warm, humid environment and requires more than 24 hours of patient curing time.

The finished object demonstrates remarkable strength and durability, with exceptional resistance to water, acids, alkalis, and abrasion.

Lacquer objects have been made in East Asia since prehistoric times. They were exported to Europe from the late 16th century onwards.

The tools used in lacquer production are diverse, here are some of the most common ones:

Brush Made from Hair:

A unique tool in lacquer art, crafted from long human hair. It is soft and highly absorbent, allowing for even application of lacquer without leaving brush marks.

^{2.} Scraper:

Used for mixing lacquer and smoothing putty. It comes in various materials, including horn, plastic, wood, and metal.





3. Orange Oil:

Serves as both a thinner and a cleaner, used for cleaning lacquer brushes and removing lacquer from the skin.

4. Sieve:

Used to filter dry lacquer powder, carbon powder, lime, and similar materials. Mesh sizes range from 14 to 120 and should be selected based on the fineness of the material particles.

5. Sandpaper:

Used for polishing lacquer surfaces. Different grits of sandpaper provide varying effects depending on the desired finish.



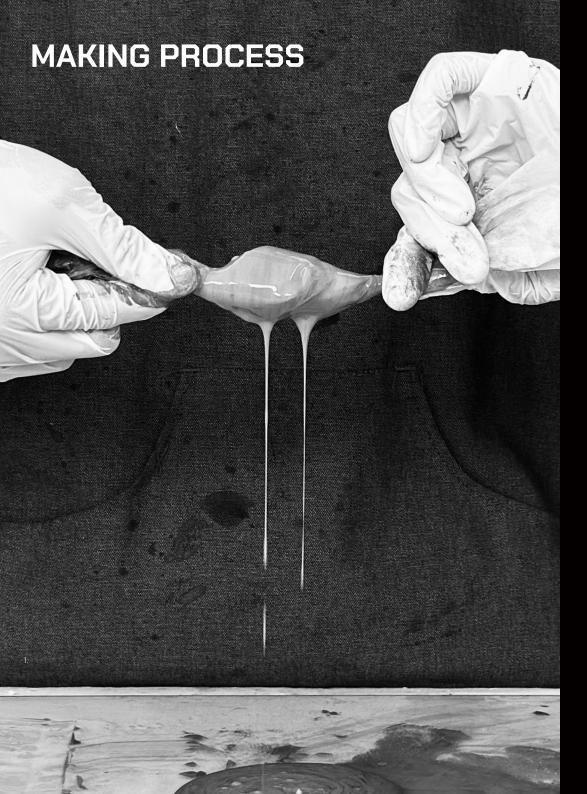










fig.1 Filtering lacquer fig.2 Mixing lacquer with glutinous rice flour

fig.3 Cutting fabric fig.4 Lacquer meets fabric

fig.5 Polishing



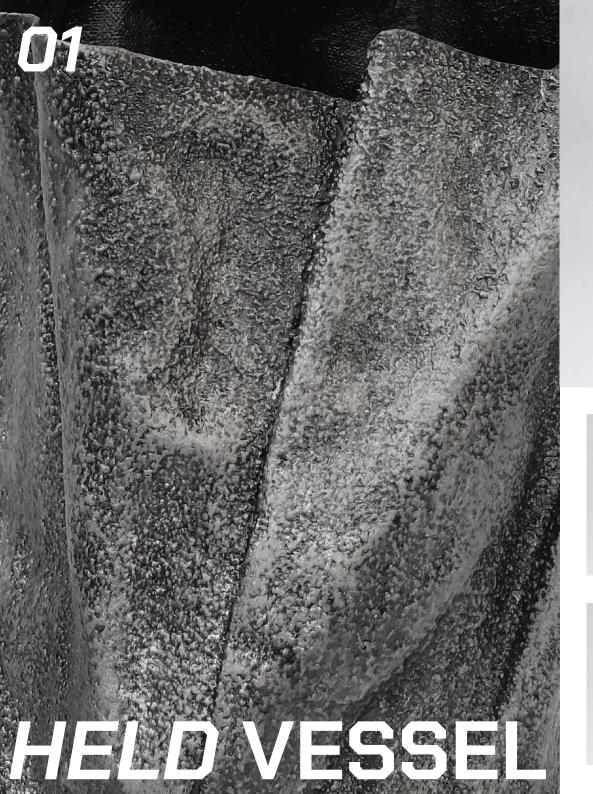
MAIN SERIES

Our main series includes vases, trays, cups, and brooches. Though their surfaces suggest a metallic weight, each piece is astonishingly light. And most weigh under 100 grams, with some as little as 30 grams.

Linen fabric is sewn, twisted, and compressed to form intuitive shapes, allowing the material's own tension and rhythm to guide the form. Multiple layers of natural lacquer are then applied, each permeating the fibres, hardening the surface, and transforming the softness of cloth into resilience and durability, while preserving every crease and texture.

Reinterpreting traditional techniques, we experiment with finishes such as *Ishime-nuri* (a granular, stone-like texture) and *Rōgin-nuri* (a subtle metallic sheen). Applied to the fabric surface, these finishes retain the pliability and tactility of textiles while adding distinctive functionality. The works are not only practical, but also water-resistant, corrosion-resistant, and acid-resistant.







Size: 11x11x18 cm Weight: 51 g



Size: 7x10x15 cm Weight: 42 g



Size: 9x9x12 cm Weight: 39 g



Size: 9x9x20 cm Weight: 63 g





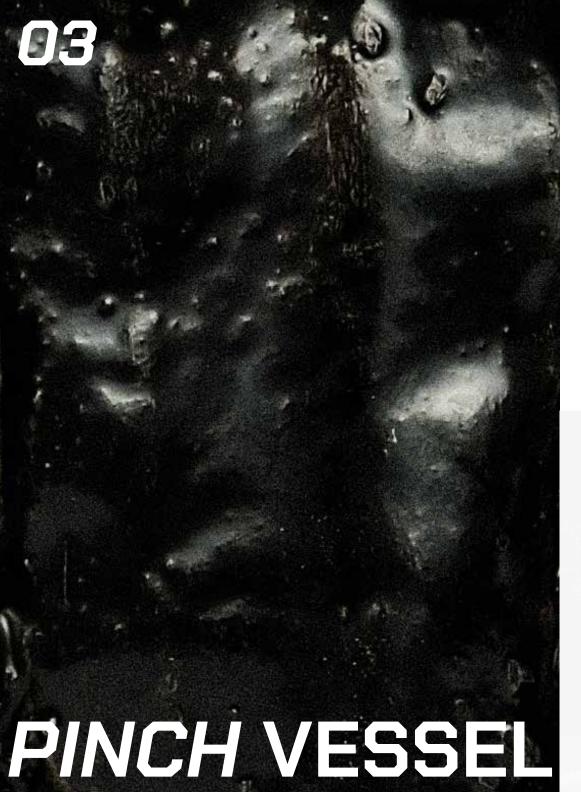














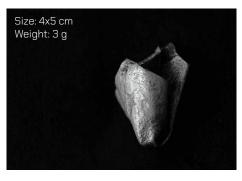


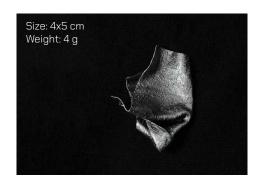




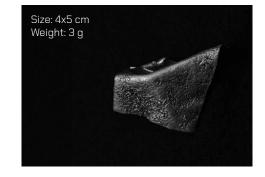














Horsehair Brushes

In Chinese tradition, the horse symbolises strength, vitality and unceasing energy. Its mane and tail hair are believed to carry protective powers, associated with positive energy that wards off negative influences. For centuries, small brushes or ornaments made from horsehair have been hung in doorways or beside cradles as talismans of protection and peace.

05











CO-FOUNDER



Miao Tan ARWS (b.1998

Miao focuses on material research and product development, combining traditional lacquer techniques with contemporary forms and functions. With a background in fine art and sculpture, they bring sensitivity to texture, proportion, and structure into each design.

Educated in both China and the UK, Miao holds a BA in Oil Painting from Minzu University of China and an MA in Sculpture from the Royal College of Art. They are an Associate Member of the Royal Watercolour Society (ARWS) and recipient of the 2023 New Graduate Award.

Miao is based in London, continuing to expand lacquer's expressive possibilities across functional design and artistic practice.



Siying Cui

(b.1996)

Siying oversees the brand's visual direction, presentation, and spatial design, shaping how each object communicates its material and sensory qualities. Their practice bridges design and art through clear visual systems with an intuitive sense of tactility.

Siying holds a BA in Environmental Design from Beijing University of Technology, and an MA in Contemporary Art Practice from the Royal College of Art.

With experience in branding, publishing, and exhibition design, Siying builds qīqíqíqì's identity through cohesive visual storytelling and material expression.



