Many Indonesian batik patterns are symbolic. Infants are carried in batik slings decorated with symbols designed to bring the child luck, and certain batik designs are reserved for brides and bridegrooms, as well as their families. Some designs are reserved for royalties, and even banned to be worn by commoners. Fraser-Lu, Sylvia. (1986) Indonesian batik: processes, patterns, and places. Singapore: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-582661-2. Gillow, John; Dawson, Barry. Today batik is the process of placing wax on cloth in order to resist dyeing certain parts of the cloth. The waxing and dyeing process produces unique and colorful patterns for clothing and other cloth products. In 2009, UNESCO, the cultural arm of the United Nations, declared Indonesian batik to be part of the world’s intangible cultural heritage. As a part of Indonesian culture, batik has precious historical value. Batik is not only a fashion or commodity but also visual communication about philosophy and cultural values. On every piece of batik, the canting sketch represents a meaning