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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phamai-madmee-Cinteandang Buriram</th>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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**Main characteristics/features**

Phamai – madmee – Cinteandang Buriram means Phamai-madmee, local Thai silk, which is uniquely designed on the silk canvases. There are two main fibres for textile, Warp and Weft lines. The head and tail of a fabric is closed in red color with special design. Designing method is by ‘Madmee’ process which persisting weaves along the lining silk. Also, using golden and silver silk crosses the main fabric line to make it more precious. 

Characteristics

(1) Physical characteristics: a) warp silk, weft silk, and twisted silk which are made by local machine, called Nai machine. Weave by handed-loom (Crunch loom) with reed of a loom which has double heddle b) Warp Line made of local silk worm which creates natural silk wool. Handed tow with 100 Denier long c) Weft line, using Madmee process, makes of Thai local silk worm which creates good quality silk with 150 Denier d) Dye silk by non-toxic color chemical.

(2) Goods’ category: Sarong silk with at least 1 metre wide and 2 metres long with running-on design, non short silk cloth.

**Production area**

Phamai-madmee-Cinteandang Buriram covers Buriram Province. Buriram’s geography, located in the lower Northeast of Thailand, is the only one area where consists of volcanoes. There are 3 main seasons, dry season (summer), rain season and winter. It is high above sea level average is 150-200 metres and distances from the coast for 430 Kilometres. Nowadays, Mulberry cultivated areas are spread cover the all province, mostly in Amphur Plai-Mas, Amphur Phutthaisong, Amphur Na Pho and Amphur Baanmai Chaipoj where is loamy sand area (Phimai soil) with marl at the basal layer.

**Link between the product and the territory**

At the end of Ayudhaya era, Buriram or Pae was a colony of Nakhon Ratchasima (A.D. 1776). According to history record, there are three main cities, Nang Rong, Phutthaisong and Prakonchai, located in Buriram area. Many able-bodied men were conscripted for army service by Chaopraya (lord) Chakri and Surasri leader. They commanded the North provinces army to overcome Khong City, Champasuk City and Attapeu City. All royal families and people from Khong City including people along the Moon riverside, Thung Kwang District, were captured and herded. They visited in Pathaisaman area (Phutthaisong). The upper class people, royal family, brought their traditional knowledge into Buriram, especially Laos Khong (Lao-Pran) weaving skill, silk element. The upper class rarely uses silk yarn for more cotton yarn because it was for lower class people. Centuries passed, his royal wife of Phutthaisong, who was herded from Lao Khong, had recovered Phamai-madmee, used to wear, which almost perished. This was the beginning of Phamai-madmee reputation. It has been a unique design and meticulously art. Therefore, this traditional skill was inherited to their royal daughter and royal relative of Pathaisaman (Phutthaisong) royal family, also local people (La-Khmer). This has been the cultural heritage product.

**Process of production/processing**

Weaving

(1) Stretching out the silk yarn by warp side with the rolling core, letting heddle and beater’s spaces placed in the middle of canvas. (2) Start weaving by pressing down the wood pedal loom (Treading heddle), it separates warp silk set, making space to insert silk shuttle. (3) Weaving loom beater (Reed) when the weft side shuttle get throw the other edge of fabric. This is to tight the silk (4) Storage or bolt the fabric when finished weave. Bolting 30 centimetres for one time by loosen the core frequently. Then, adjust the warp line’s tight for continue weave.

Packaging

“ผ้าไหมมัดหมี่ซิ่นตีนแดงบุรีรัมย์” and/or “Phamai – madmee – Cinteandang Buriram” must be described on the goods’ label/package.