

GIFT BOXES

1.KHATAM

(Inlaid Work)



“Khatam” is one of the graceful Iranian handicrafts that is utilized to coat boxes, cases and frames. As an acclaimed expert in Persian archeology has put it a sample of Khātam is: “a pair of doorposts belonging to the year 1591, with background of walnut, tiled with bones and various pieces of wood, and is called ‘Khātambandī’.” The origin of the name may come from the fact that in one centimeter of ‘Khātam’ more than 200 pieces of wood, metal and bone are employed-something that demands a great deal of dexterity, precision and patience. Tiny triangles of wood, bones (camel’s and ivory), metal (gold, silver, copper and brass), glue and tools such as thin saws and files are among the typical items utilized in making of “Khātam”.



"Khatam-kari" is the art of decorating the surface of wooden articles with delicate pieces of wood, bone and metal with precisely-cut geometrical shapes. Various types of inlaid articles and their quality are known by the size and the geometrical designs. The smaller the pieces, the higher the quality.

"Khatam" means "incrustation", and "Khatam-kari", "incrustation work". Incrustation patterns are generally star-shaped, produced with thin sticks of wood (ebony, teak, ziziphus, orange, rose), brass (for golden parts), camel bones (white parts). Ivory, gold or silver can also be used for collection objects.



Sticks are assembled in triangular beams, themselves assembled and glued in a strict order to create a cylinder, 70 cm in diameter, whose cross-section is the main motif: a six-branch star included in a hexagon. These cylinders are cut into shorter cylinders, and then compressed and dried between two wooden plates, before being sliced for the last time, in 1 mm wide tranches.

These sections are ready to be plated and glued on the object to be decorated, before lacquer finishing. The tranche can also be softened through heating in order to wrap around objects.



Delicate and meticulous marquetry has been produced since the Safavid period during the 1500-1700s, when khatam was so popular in the court that princes learned this technique together with music and painting. In the 18th and 19th centuries, khatam declined. During the recent reign of Reza Shah in the 1950s and 60s, craft schools were created in Tehran, Isfahan, and Shiraz. Many objects can be decorated in this fashion, such as jewelry/decorative boxes, chessboards, pipes, desks, frames or some musical instruments. Khatam can be used on Persian miniature paintings.

You can use Khatam box based on your own preference for various purposes such as: Jewelry box, candy & nuts boxes, spoon holder, and key boxes or as a luxury gift, keepsake or any other purposes. According to distinct cultures and traditions, you can define the functions of these products based on your requirements.

In continue we suggest some type of boxes for different applicant as below:

For Candy & Nuts:

Type 1:



Type 2:



For **Saffron:**

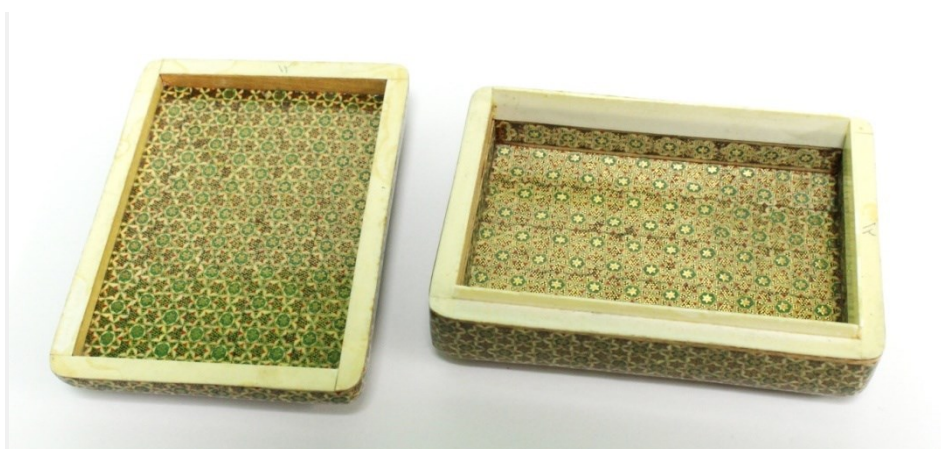
Type 1:



Type 2:



Type 3:



For **Jeweler:**

Wood box whose surface is embellished with Miniature painting and base with Khatam kari. A collection of beauty and delicacy for keeping jewelries.

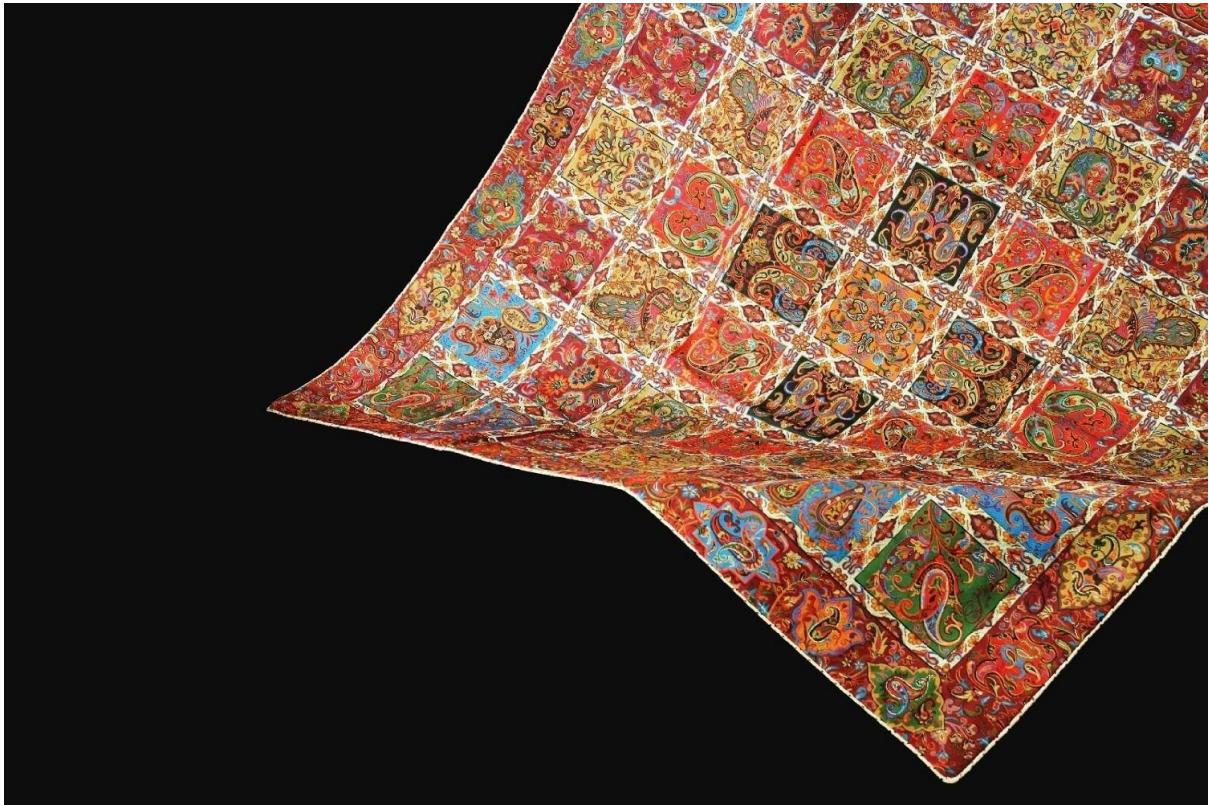


It has shown some of beautiful KHATAM jewelry boxes as samples.



All products are scratch resistant and more durable by coating a clear layer of Polyester. We recommend that do not clean these products with wet cloth or any chemical material and do not expose them to sun light, heat and moisture for a long time.

2.Termeh



Termeh is a type of Iranian handwoven cloth, produced primarily in the Yazd province. Weaving Termeh requires a good wool with tall fibers. Termeh is woven by an expert with the assistance of a worker called "Goushvareh-kesh". Weaving Termeh is a sensitive, careful, and time-consuming process; a good weaver can produce only 25 to 30 centimetres (10 to 12 in) in a day. The background colors used in Termeh are jujube red, light red, green, orange and black. Termeh has been admired throughout history: Greek historians commented on the beauty of Persian weavings in the Achaemenian (532 B.C.), Ashkani (222 B.C.) and Sasanidae (226–641 A.D.) periods and the famous Chinese tourist Hoang Tesang admired Termeh.

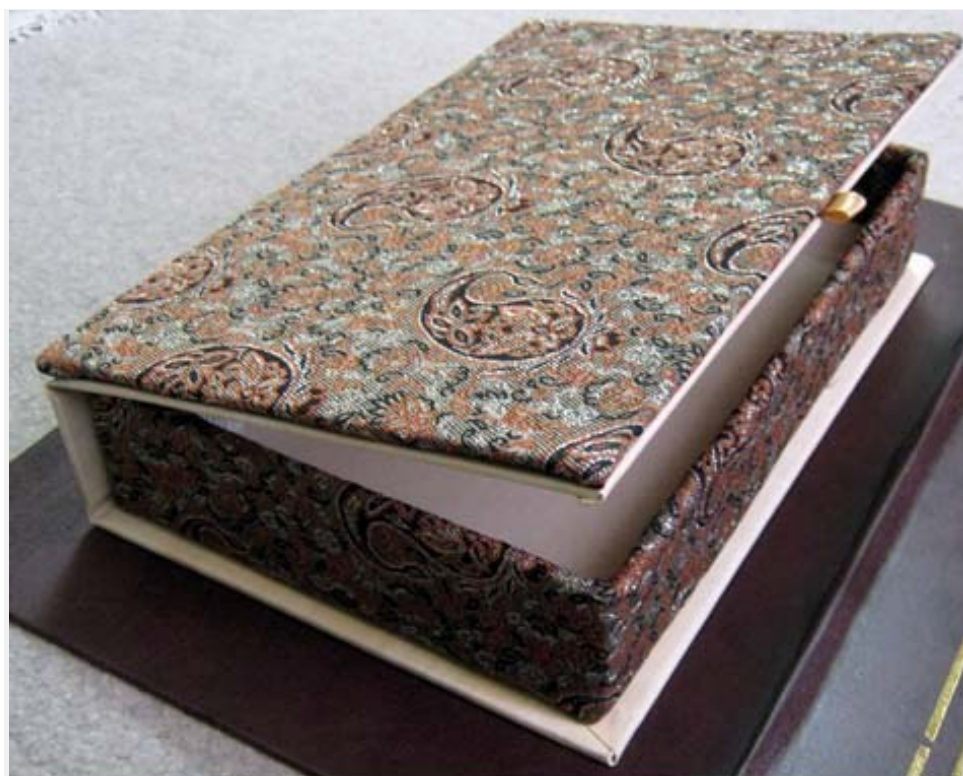
During the Safavid period (1502–1736 A.D.), Zarbaf and Termeh weaving techniques were significantly refined. Due to the difficulty of producing Termeh and the advent of mechanized weaving, few factories remain in Iran that produce traditionally woven Termeh. Rezaei Termeh is the most famous of the remaining factories.



Handmade Persian Termeh Boxes using traditional Termeh Fabric. Termeh mainly produced in the Yazd & Kerman provinces. Due to the difficulty of producing Termeh and the advent of mechanized weaving, few factories remain in Iran that produces traditionally woven Termeh.

Persian Termeh Boxes are usable as a traditional Iranian jewel-box, promotional gift box as it is or fill it with chocolates, candy, medicinal herbs, jewelery, or for Persian Bridal Sets.







Boxes covered with Termeh for Sale available in Dimensions:

L31 x W22 x H6.5cm and L26 x W17 x H6cm

By the way it's possible to produce them in other sizes.

3.Mina / Meena



Mina' is one of the most traditional handicrafts of Iran whose origin dates back to around 2000 B.C, when it had originated in Iran. As professor Pope has put it in his book 'The Survey of Iranian Art': "Enameled working is the brilliant art of fire and soil, with baked, luminous colors that dates back to 1500 B.C."

Enameled working is done through two different methods; the first method is to turn the colors into soft powder and mix them with water and glycerin, and then solve them on a glass surface and finally drawing the desired design on the object, just like an ordinary water color painting.

In the second method, however, the colors are mixed with pine tree ink and the objects are painted using oil color technique. In both methods the enameled objects are heated on an alcohol burner to burn the ink, before putting them in the kiln. Next the enameled objects are glazed and put back in the kiln again. Nowadays the copper is used as the foundation of the enameled work. The employed copper has to be pure and of high quality. The necessary tools for this craft are: kiln, clamp, pliers and brush. Esfehān is the chief center of this enameled work.



you can define the functions of these products based on your requirements. The most famous kind of "Mina" dishes are made in shape of plate, bowl & pot that almost are used as decorative tools. It's possible to do "Mina" on the different copper base such as box.



It's also common to use Mina dishes at Iranian Nuts retail shops in different sizes.



In continue is shown some type of this bowl that's possible to produce in various sizes and different pattern in depend on order.



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