

Ideas for Leather Projects No. 2

No. 1934

you can make and
decorate yourself



plus new patterns & easy step by step instructions!



Ideas For Leather Projects YOU CAN MAKE

**Leathercraft Excitement Begins Here
For You...**

There's no other material that parallels leather's versatility; and there's no other craft that lets you be as creative and expressive as leathercraft. Only after you have spent the extra time it takes to handcraft your own items can you appreciate the inherent beauty and responsiveness of real, honestly rich leather. And now you are going to learn some of the techniques so you can say, "I made it myself . . . with genuine leather."

On the next few pages you will find different aspects of leatherwork . . . how to use swivel knives, stamping tools, lacing, antiquing, dyeing and dozens more. Even if you've had little or no previous experience, illustrations have been simplified by experts.

Then the excitement begins with the whole range of projects featured . . . from belts to handbags . . . for you to create. Pick any one of them; all have step-by-step instructions to guide you through each construction, plus a full size pattern with cutting notes. Two special sections are those which picture the most popular design methods for leather . . . classic figure carving favored for its intricate and unlimited nature or geometric patterns done with stamping tools. Examine both design techniques, then decide which one is right for you; which one lets you express the honest, easy looks of real leather.

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TANDY LEATHER COMPANY



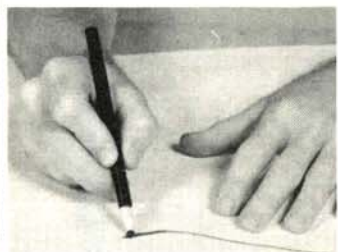
Fort Worth, Texas

© 1975

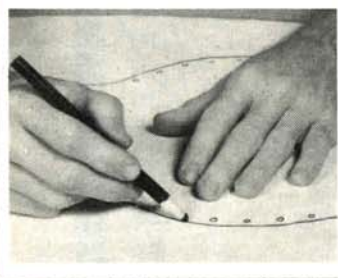
Printed in U.S.A.

A HELPFUL GUIDE TO THE BASIC LEATHER DECORATING AND ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES

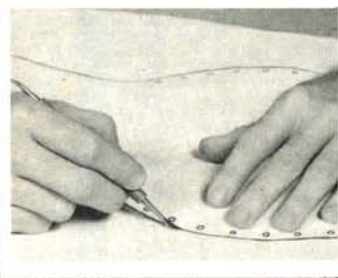
HOW TO CUT LEATHER PROJECTS



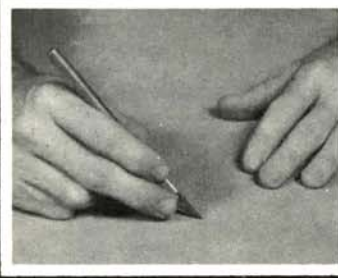
Step 1. After selecting the item you wish to make, use tracing paper and a pencil to trace a copy of the patterns.



Step 2. You may wish to make a cardboard or poster board cutting pattern to trace the cutting lines on the leather. To do this, place a piece of carbon paper between the tracing paper and the cardboard and trace the outline with a pencil. Cut out the cardboard pattern with scissors or knife.



Step 3. Use the pattern to trace the outline of the parts onto the leather. A modeler or other pointed tool may be used.



Step 4. After the outline of the item has been traced on the leather, place the leather on a thick layer of paper or a Pounds Board. Cut the traced lines with a sharp knife. Be sure to keep the blade at a right angle (90°) to the leather in order to make a cut straight through the leather. Any rough edges can be smoothed by further trimming with the knife or a Craftool Bevel-Eze Edge Beveler.

HOW TO MOISTEN THE LEATHER

Leather must be moistened with water, called casing, before you can work with it. As you wet the leather, the fibers swell and soften, thus enabling you to stamp and shape it.

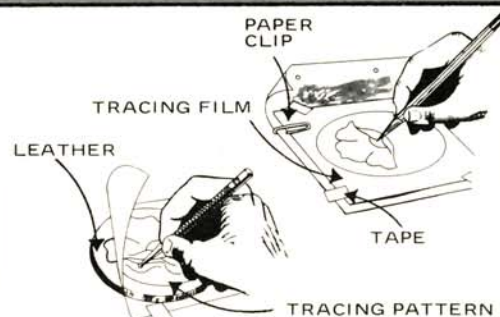
Leather is moistened by rubbing a damp sponge on it. Be sure your hands are clean. Rub it first on the flesh side and then on the grain side. Apply the water as evenly as possible. When the leather begins to return to its natural color, begin stamping. If some areas begin to dry as you work, sponge over those areas again.

CAUTION: Always use glass or plastic containers for the water. Metal containers may cause the leather to stain.



HOW TO TRANSFER A DESIGN TO LEATHER

To decorate your leather, make a drawing of the outlines of your design. This transfer pattern indicates lines to be cut with the swivel knife. Place a piece of transfer film (glossy side down) over the transfer pattern and tape or clip it in position. With pencil, carefully trace over the lines of the transfer pattern design. Place the transfer film pattern (pencil marks up) over the leather and tape in position. With a ball point stylus, retrace all lines of the design ... beginning with the flower, then with stems and leaves. Press firmly, but not too hard. Remove tape and film.



HOW TO HOLD THE CRAFTOOL SWIVEL KNIFE

Learn to hold your swivel knife correctly. The way you hold the swivel knife will determine your success in cutting leather. Follow the simple steps below for aid in learning how to hold the swivel knife properly.



1
Place the knife on your work surface as shown ... with the length of the blade straight up and down, at 90° angle to the work surface.



2
Place fingers as shown. Index finger in yoke; thumb at lower part of barrel; little finger against the blade; and 2nd and 3rd fingers on opposite side of barrel.

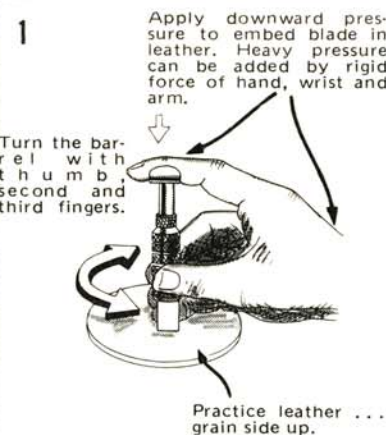


3
Since the knife is merely held in the tips of the fingers, it is not in position to be used. Move index finger forward and rest on yoke at first joint of finger, as shown at right.

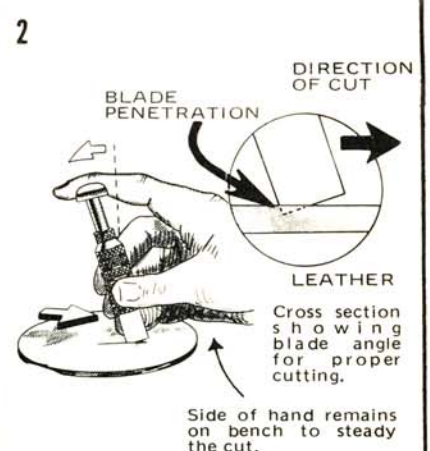


4
Move 2nd and 3rd fingers forward to more firmly grasp the barrel. Knife is now in correct position for use.

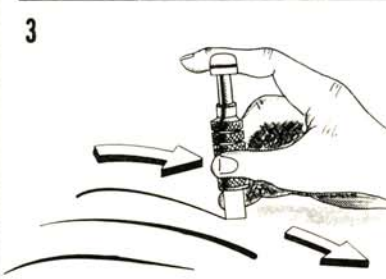
HOW TO USE THE CRAFTOOL SWIVEL KNIFE



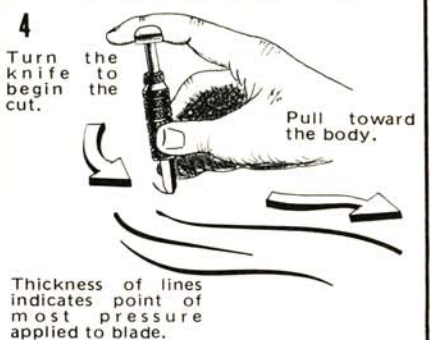
1
Apply downward pressure to embed blade in leather. Heavy pressure can be added by rigid force of hand, wrist and arm.
Turn the barrel with thumb, second and third fingers.
Practice leather ... grain side up.



2
DIRECTION OF CUT
BLADE PENETRATION
LEATHER
Cross section showing blade angle for proper cutting.
Side of hand remains on bench to steady the cut.



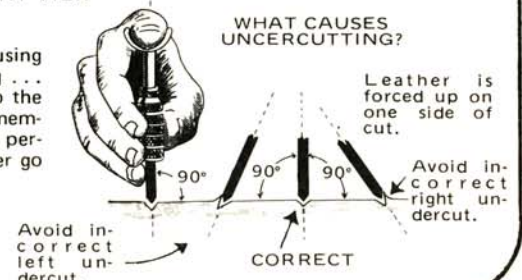
3
Turn the knife to the cut.
Pull toward the body.



4
Thickness of lines indicates point of most pressure applied to blade.

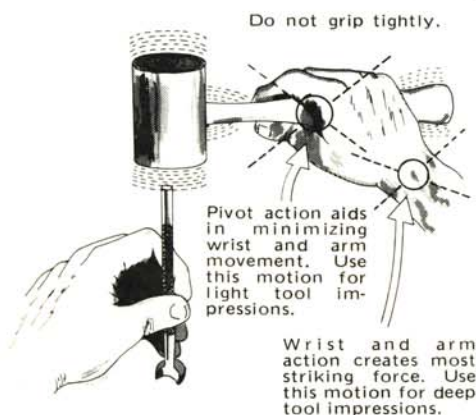
FRONT VIEW

One of the common errors in using a swivel knife is undercutting ... caused by leaning the hand to the left or right while cutting. Remember to always keep the blade perpendicular to the leather. Never go over cuts a second time.



WHAT CAUSES UNDERCUTTING?
Leather is forced up on one side of cut.
Avoid incorrect right undercut.
Avoid incorrect left undercut.
CORRECT

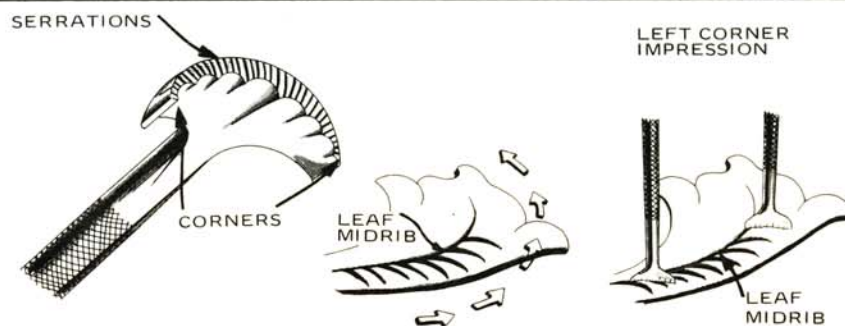
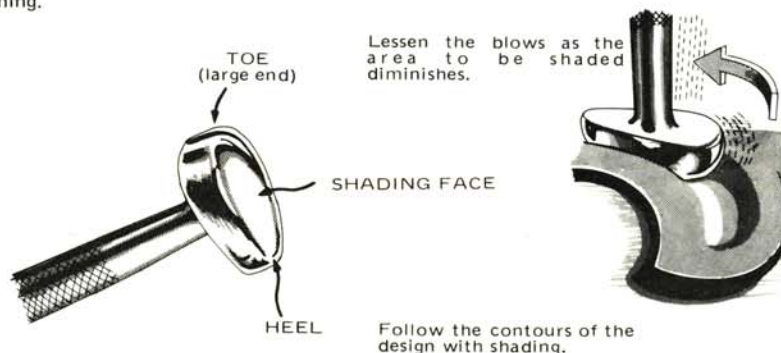
HOW TO USE CRAFTOOL LEATHER STAMPING TOOLS



Enhance the beauty of your leather projects with stamping tools. These may be used to create original designs or for embellishing the beauty of your carved design. Use a wood or rawhide mallet head to strike the top of the stamping tool to obtain its impression in the leather ... NEVER strike stamping tools with metal-faced hammer.

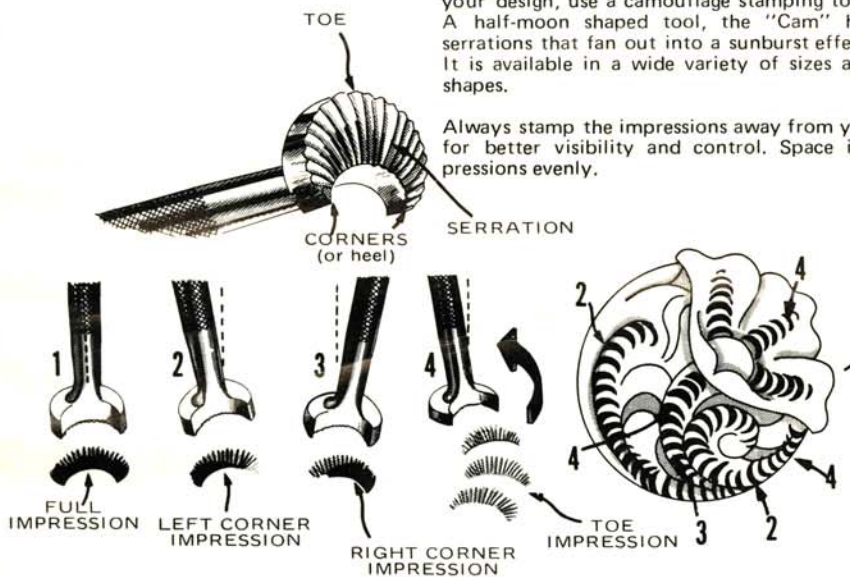
Hold both the mallet and decorative stamping tool upright in a secure, but relaxed manner. Hold the mallet in the center of the handle with your fingers rather than the palm of your hand.

To shade or contour design, use the pear shapers, "walking" it as in beveling. Use to depress open areas away from cut lines. Deep impressions should fade away into nothing.



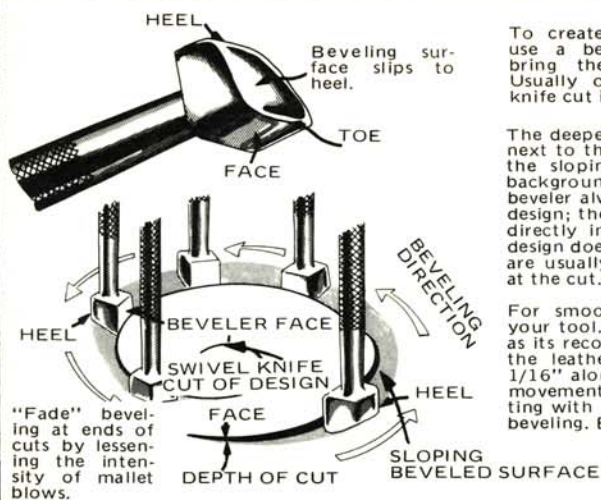
For veining leaves, use a Veiner. Space evenly. Make the deepest part of the impressions by leaning tool to greatest degree. Full tool impressions are usually not used; veins should fade out away from midrib or leaf.

Veining impressions should never be at right angles to midrib, but should angle toward tip of leaf.



1. This is a full impression of the stamp. Hold the tool straight up and down and strike sharply with mallet.
2. Lean the tool to the left, holding securely with hand so tool does not slip when struck with the mallet. Impressions on right side should "fade" into nothing.

3. Leaning the tool to the right fades the left corner impressions and firmly imprints the right corner of the tool. Moisture content should be "just right".
4. Here the tool is tipped forward on the toe so that the corners do not dig in. Tap lightly with the tool in this position.



To create a three-dimensional effect, use a beveler (upright position) to bring the design into bold relief. Usually only one side of the swivel knife cut is beveled down.

The deepest part of the bevel is usually next to the outline of the design, with the sloping bevel fading toward the background areas. The face of the beveler always faces the cut line of the design; the toe of the beveler is placed directly in the cut. When a line of the design does not join another, these cuts are usually beveled lightly to fade out at the cut.

For smooth beveling, always "walk" your tool. Strike it with the mallet and as its recoil action lifts it slightly from the leather, move the beveler about 1/16" along cut and strike again. Slight movement of the tool and faster hitting with mallet will produce smoother beveling. Bevel foremost object first.

Outside petals overlap center petal. Bevel as indicated by shaded lines.

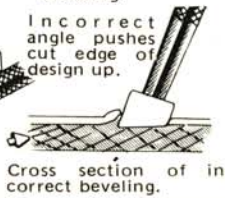
These petals overlap seed pod ... therefore, bevel as shown to make them appear raised.

Seed pod overlaps back flower petals ... so it is beveled "around" next.
"Fade" beveling at ends of these cuts.

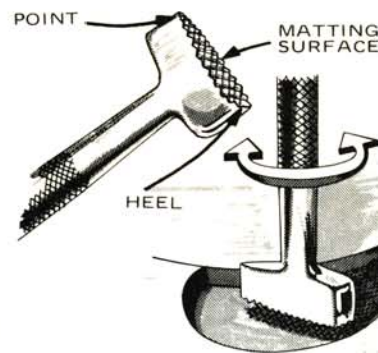
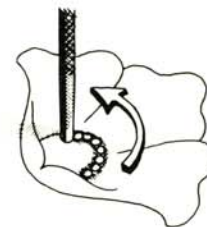
WRONG

Beveler should be held straight up and down.

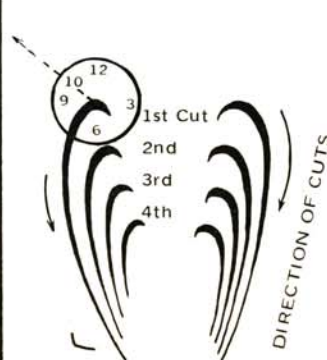
Heel of tool marks the leather, does not "fade out" the beveling.



To make seed of pod in flower center, hold seeder upright and strike firmly with the mallet. Avoid striking tool so hard that seed is cut too far into, or all the way through, the leather. Begin stamping outside row of seeds first, then second, etc.



Backgrounding is one of the most important phases of carving ... usually the final step of bringing design into full relief. For bold relief, walk the background tool, matting down the background areas within and around the design. Use pointed end for narrow places. For broader areas, turn tool constantly for uniform background appearance.

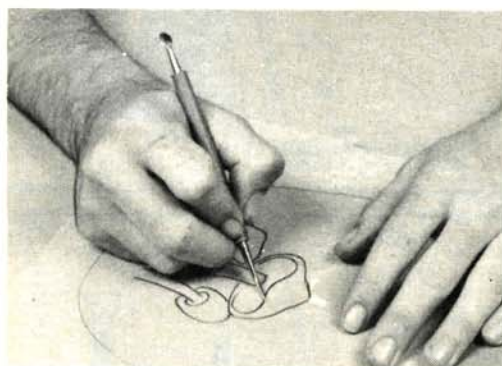


To enhance your carved design, make decorative cuts with your swivel knife as you would in cutting half circles. Turn knife sharply, gradually diminishing in depth, fading into a hairline. These cuts are usually made in a series, each succeeding shorter than the last.

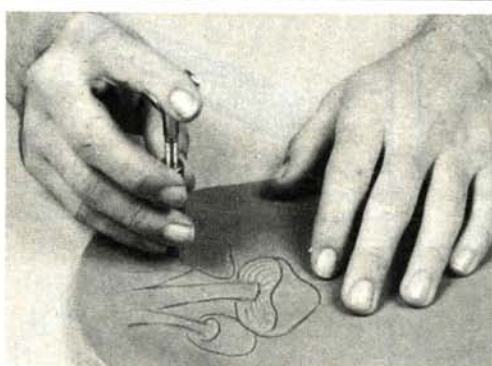
After decorating leather, use spoon end of modeling tool to slightly round edges of design and to smooth around beveling marks.



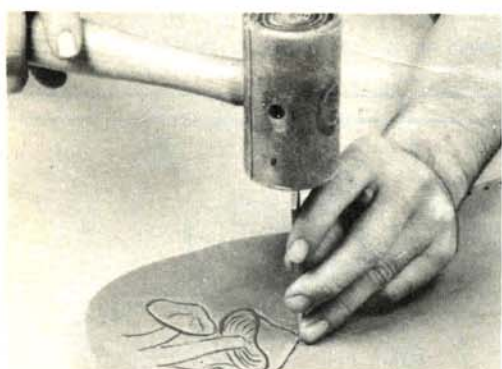
TECHNIQUES ON HOW TO MAKE NATURE DESIGNS WITH A CRAFTOOL SWIVEL KNIFE AND CRAFTOOL STAMPS



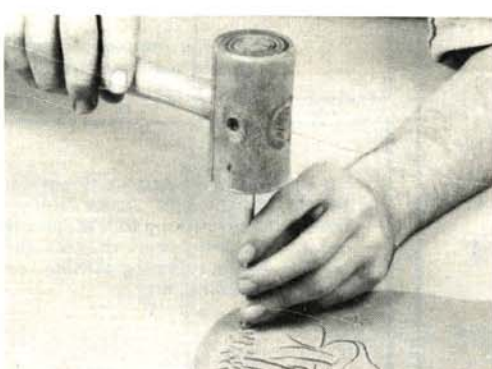
Step 1: Trace the outline of the design on tracing paper. Position the tracing paper on the moistened project, and trace over the outline with a 7059 Craftool Stylus or Modeling Tool.



Step 2: Cut the lines with a Craftool Swivel Knife.



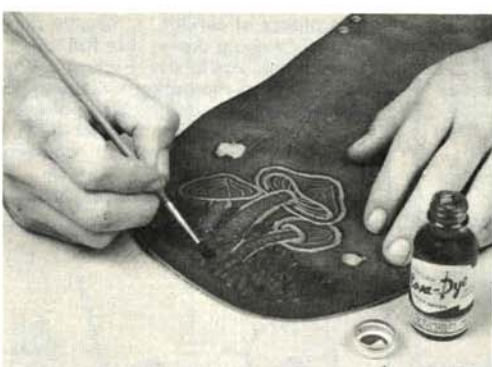
Step 3: Bevel the outer edges of the cuts with Craftool B701.



Step 4: Stamp the grass, butterflies, and ladybugs with Craftool Leather Stamps.



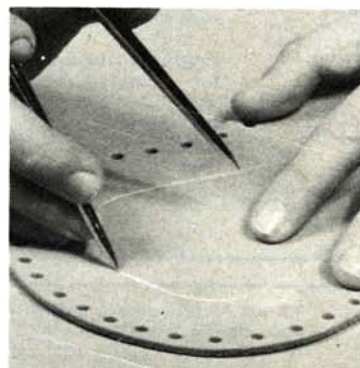
Step 5: Dye the project with Omega Dye following the Nature-Tand Dyeing Instructions.



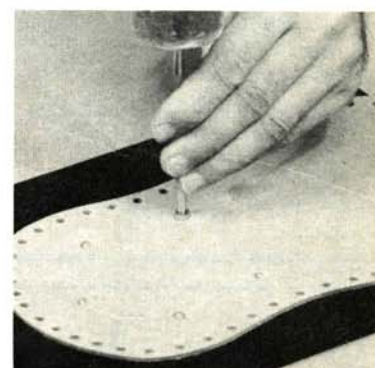
Step 6: Dye the grass, butterflies, and ladybugs with Cova Dye. Use a small brush.



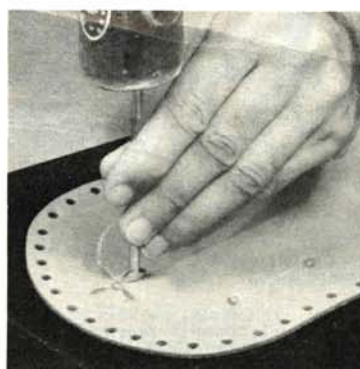
Step 1: Use a wet sponge to moisten the Nature-Tand Leather.



Step 2: Scribe a light line to determine stem line and center of flowers. A wing divider can be used.



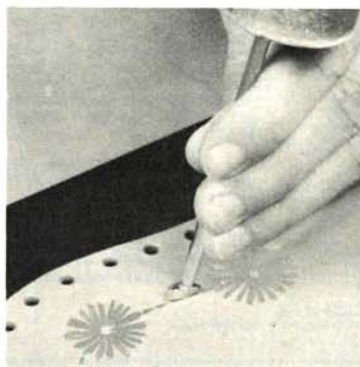
Step 3: Determine location of flowers and stamp center with Craftool S347. Use small tooling board and No. 3 raw-hide mallet.



Step 4: Stamp on each side of flower center with Craftool P368.



Step 5: Stamp four more impressions with Craftool P368 as shown. Space them half way between the previous impressions. Stamp two impressions between each previous impression with Craftool P368.



Step 6: Stamp stem with Craftool P368. Tilt slightly to use pointed portion of the tool.



Step 7: Stamp leaves with Craftool V707.

HOW TO APPLY DYE, ANTIQUE AND FINISH



Fiebing's Antique Finish is recommended for imparting a beautiful two-toned patina to Live Oak Cowhide. It comes in a choice of rich colors.

These supplies are recommended for use with Fiebing's Antique Finish:

- Sponge and cloth for application
- Plastic gloves
- Fiebing's Antique in the colors of your choice



Omega Dye is suggested for Nature-Tand dyeing. It is just the right consistency for creating the burnished effect on Nature-Tand stamping without dyeing the impressions themselves.

These supplies are recommended for use with Omega Dye:

- Sponge and cloth for application
- Plastic gloves
- Omega Dye in the colors of your choice



Omega Dye is recommended for coloring in the background portion of tooled leather belts. Darkening the background by this method makes the tooled design stand out beautifully in contrast to the dark background.

These supplies are recommended for use with Omega Dye:

- No. 2 Dye Brush
- Omega Dye in the colors of your choice



Cova Dye is recommended for dyeing flowers and leaves in Nature Designs on Nature-Tand leather.

These supplies are recommended for use with Cova Dye:

- No. 2 Dye Brush
- Cova Dye in the colors of your choice

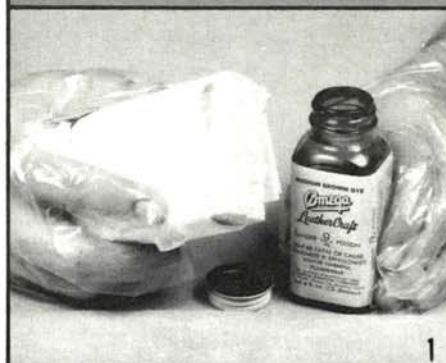


Recommended Finishes for your leathers:

• For Natural tooled leathers, use Neat Lac.

• For Nature-Tand leathers use Carnuba Cream.

NATURE-TAND DYEING INSTRUCTIONS



The Nature-Tand dyeing technique allows you to apply dye to the surface of the leather to contrast with the stamped and natural impressions in the leather. With this technique the dye will not enter the stamped impressions. The dyes used are spirit solvent such as Omega Dye.

Step 1: Wearing plastic gloves, wrap a length of cloth around a sponge or wooden block several times. Apply dye to the cloth and blot on a paper towel until cloth has enough dye remaining to color only the surface of the leather. If too much dye remains it may run into the impressions. For shading an edge or small area, use a small piece of sponge without a cloth, or use a wool dauber.

Step 2: With the cloth, apply dye to surface of leather, rubbing briskly so a burnished effect is achieved. Apply more dye to cloth as needed, blotting before applying to leather. Dye the edges if desired.

For a distinctive edge, dye the edges and the border area along them with Dark brown or black Omega Dye with a wool dauber.

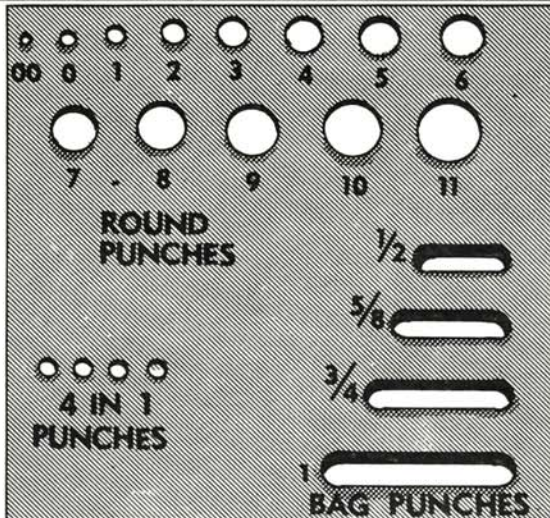
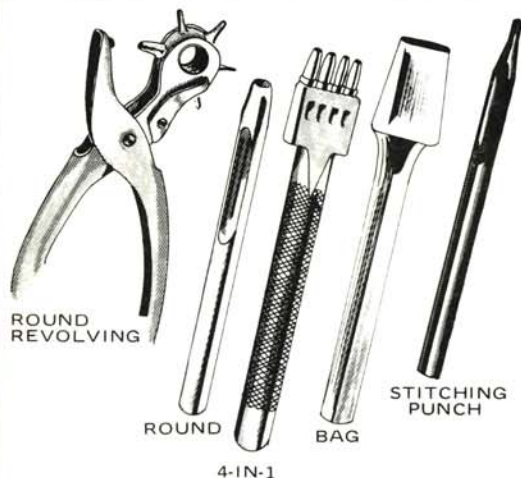
For a more finished look, the back side of the Nature-Tand leather may be dyed with Omega Dye and finished with Omega Carnuba Cream.

The basic colors recommended are: dark brown, medium brown, tan, cordovan, or a combination of red (applied first) and dark brown.

Step 3: Your nature design can be enhanced by dyeing designs with Cova Dye. Use a small brush.

Step 4: After dye has been applied, wait until leather dries before applying a finish. Omega Carnuba Cream makes an excellent finish for this type leather dye.

HOW TO USE LEATHER PUNCHES



The Round Revolving Punch with tube sizes 00 through 7 is for use on lighter weight leathers where holes are to be punched close to the edge. The Round Drive Punch in sizes 0 through 12 is used on light or heavyweight leather, and in areas inaccessible to the Round Revolving Punch. The Round Punches are used for punching holes for rivets, eyelets, snaps, buckle tongue holes, and lacing and stitching holes.

The stitching punch in size 00 is used for punching stitching holes for waxed thread.

The Bag Punches are used for punching buckle tongue slots, slots where straps are inserted in bags, etc.

The Crafttool 4-IN-1 Punch is used on straight edges for punching lacing holes more quickly than with a single punch.



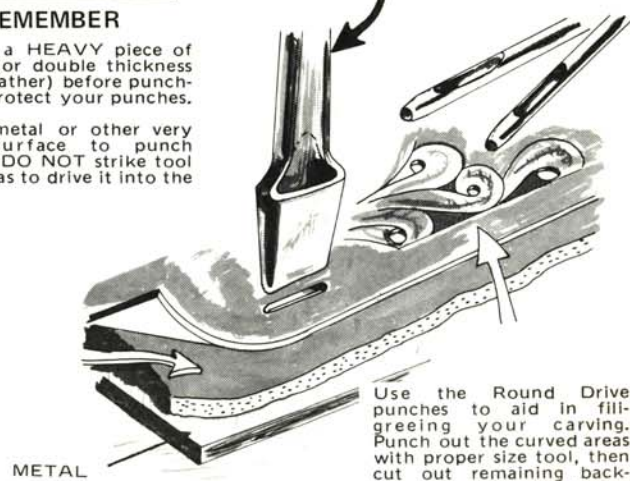
PLACE THE LEATHER TO BE PUNCHED ON A FIRM SURFACE.

Hold tools straight up and down... and strike sharply with a heavy rawhide mallet.

REMEMBER

... use a HEAVY piece of leather (or double thickness under leather) before punching to protect your punches.

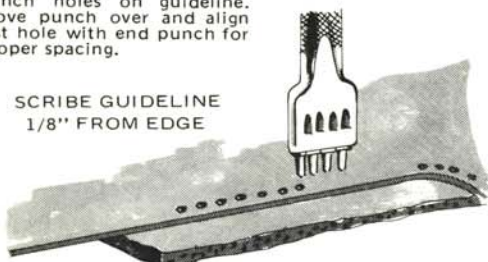
Use a metal or other very firm surface to punch against. DO NOT strike tool so hard as to drive it into the metal.



PUNCHING LACING HOLES WITH THE CRAFTOOL 4-in-1 No. 8052.

Punch holes on guideline. Move punch over and align last hole with end punch for proper spacing.

SCRIBE GUIDELINE 1/8" FROM EDGE



USE SINGLE PUNCH ON CURVES

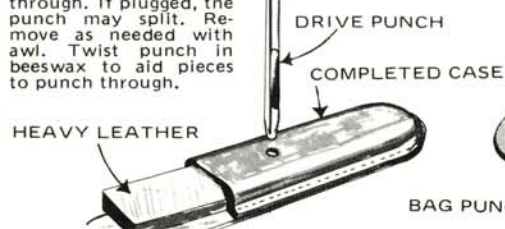
USE A PIECE OF HEAVY LEATHER OR A POUNDO BOARD UNDER YOUR WORK TO PROTECT PUNCH TUBES!

CHANGING TUBES ON REVOLVING PUNCH

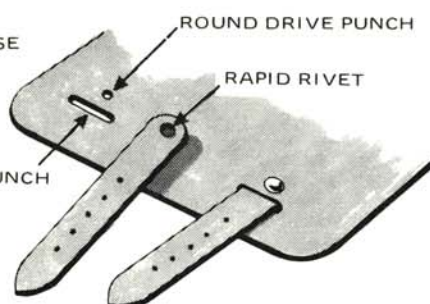


Use pliers to remove Revolving Punch tubes that are not threaded, then insert new tube.

SPECIAL NOTE: Watch your punches to see if the punched pieces are going through. If plugged, the punch may split. Remove as needed with awl. Twist punch in beeswax to aid pieces to punch through.



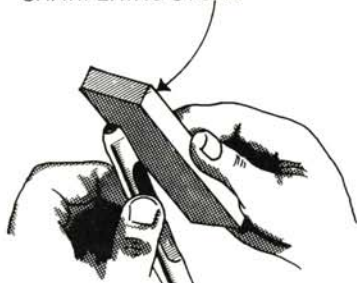
A simple method of attaching straps is to make a slot the width of strap, and punch rivet hole in leather flap. Insert strap in slot and rivet as shown.



Oftentimes a snap or attachment is desired on a case already sewn together. A hole can be punched as shown. Insert a heavy leather piece into the case and punch hole. Insert snap post or eyelet from inside of case after removing heavy leather. Insert iron bar in its place to act as a riveting or "setting" surface for the snap.

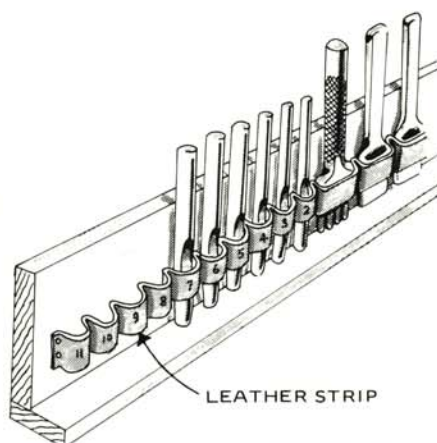
SHARPENING THE PUNCHES

SHARPENING STONE



If your punch is damaged, a small round jeweler's file will remove any burrs INSIDE the tube. Use a good sharpening stone and hone down the outside to put your punch back in good cutting shape.

A simple rack can be built for your punches by nailing two boards together as shown. Tack a strip of leather around each tool; mark number of punch on strip. This will keep tools handy, protect cutting edges.



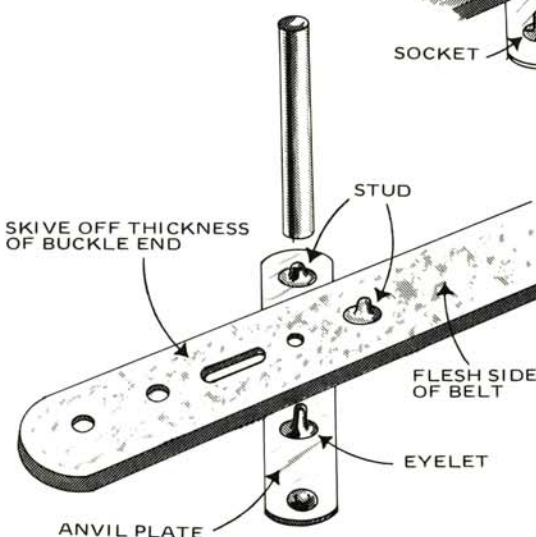
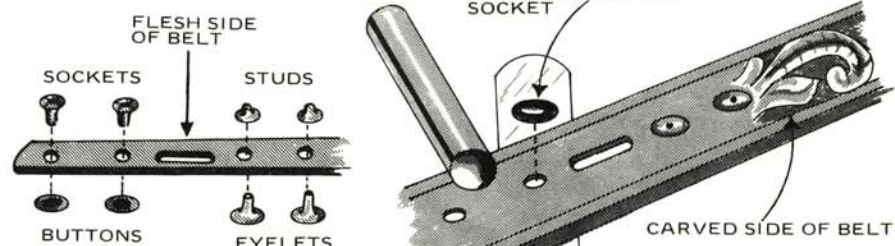
HOW TO SET BELT SNAPS



CRAFTOOL SNAP SETTER NO. 8103
The Crafttool 8103 Sigma Snap Setter sets the line 16 glove and line 16 belt snaps.



BUTTON USES CONCAVE SURFACE ON TOP OF BUTTON SOCKET



Usually the thickness of the leather must be skived off at buckle end of belts. Cut out buckle slot and punch holes for the snap parts. Use proper size punches for eyelet and socket parts. Place snap parts together as shown. Place socket on proper anvil location, push leather over socket, place button on socket, place concave end of large setter on button, set parts by striking setter with mallet. Place eyelet on anvil, push leather over eyelet, place stud on eyelet, place setter on stud and set parts by striking setter with mallet.

HOW TO SET EYELETS

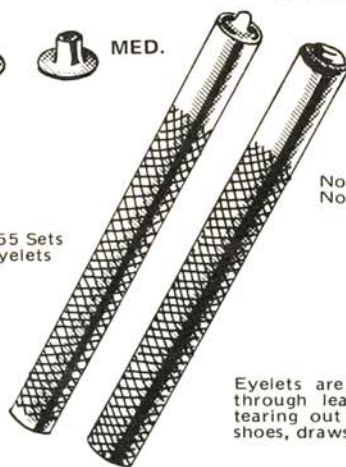
CRAFTOOL EYELET SETTERS

NO. AA



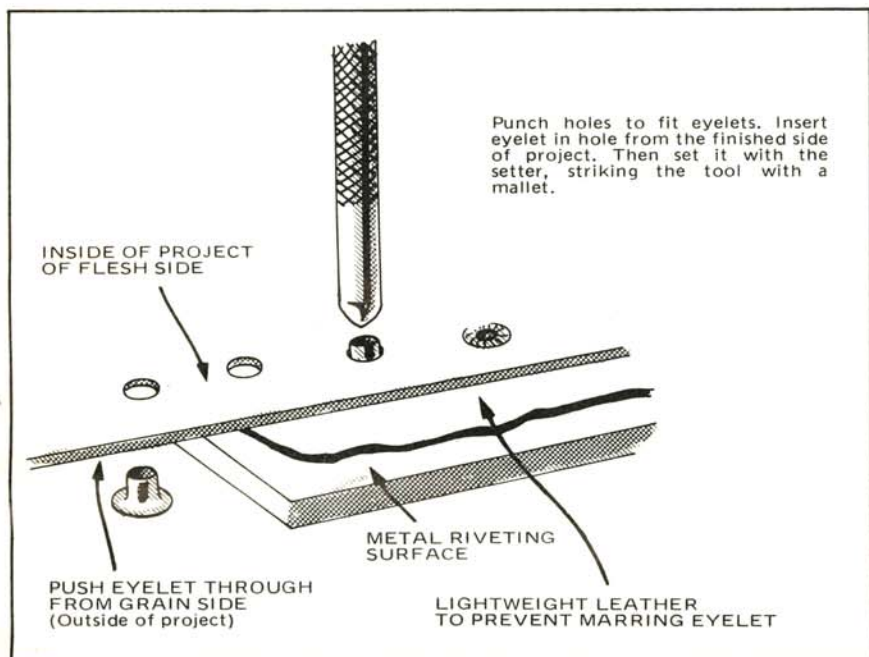
MED.

No. 7055 Sets
Med. Eyelets



No. 7051 Sets
No. AA Eyelets

Eyelets are used where lace pulls through leathers to prevent wear, tearing out holes. Use on albums, shoes, drawstring purses.



HOW TO SET GROMMETS

CRAFTOOL GROMMET SETTERS

7052

7053

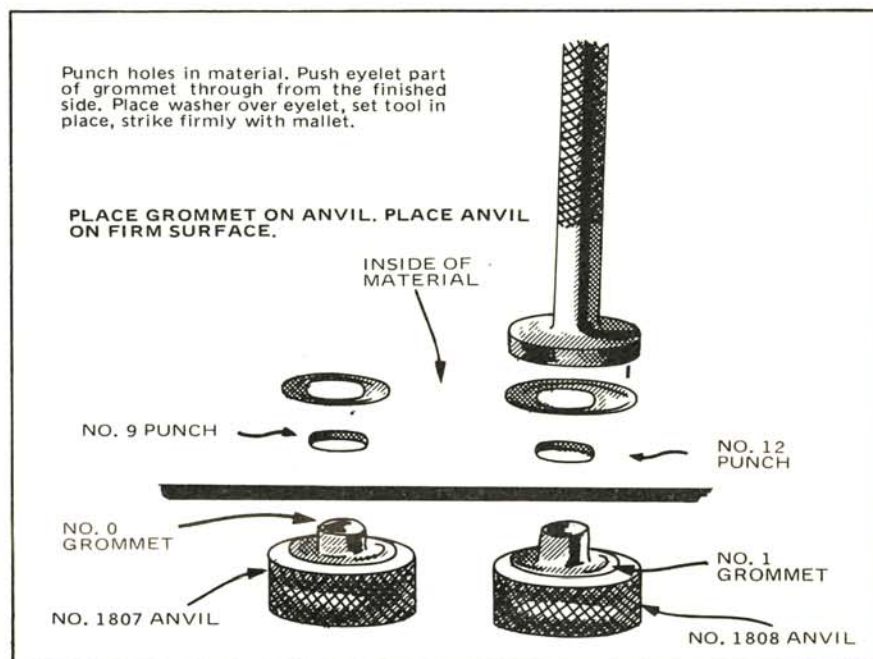
No. 7052 Set
No. 1 Grommets

GROMMET

No. 7053 Sets
No. 0 Grommets and
AA Eyelets



Use for drawstring bags, tents, tarpaulins, shower curtains, etc.



HOW TO SET RIVETS

RAPID RIVETS

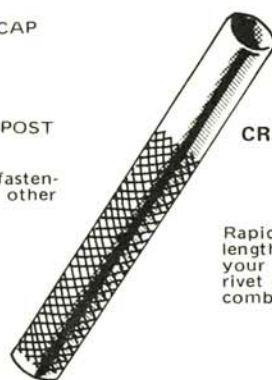


CAP



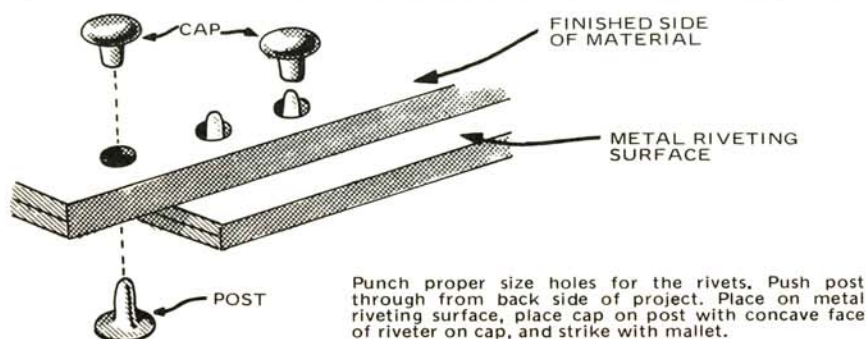
POST

For permanently fastening leather and other materials.



CRAFTOOL RIVET SETTER NO. 8100
FOR SETTING RAPID RIVETS

Rapid Rivets are available in several sizes and lengths. Select the proper size and length for your specific project. To properly adjoin, rivet post should extend about 1/8" above combined thickness of materials.



HOW TO SET DURABLE DOT SNAPS

CRAFTOOL DURABLE DOT SETTER

No. 7058 Sets
LINE 24 DOTS

BUTTON

STUD

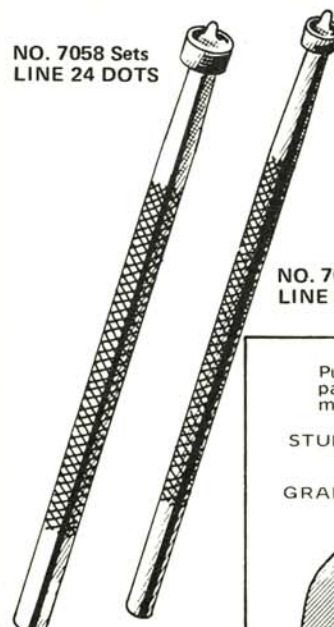


SOCKET

EYELET

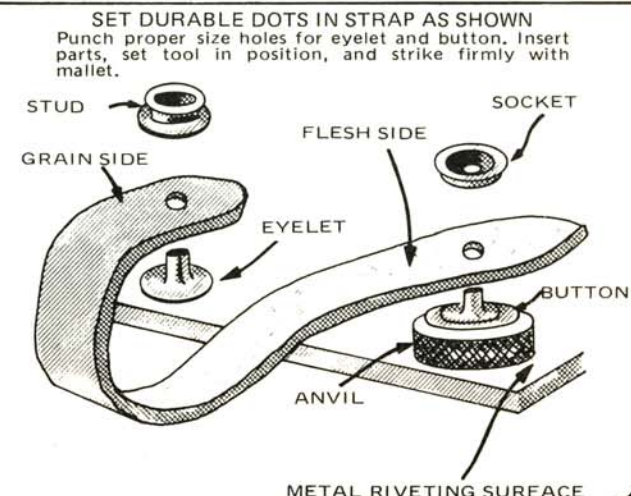
Use Durable Dots for holsters, straps, vests, etc. where a firm fastener is required.

No. 7057 SETS
LINE 20 DOTS

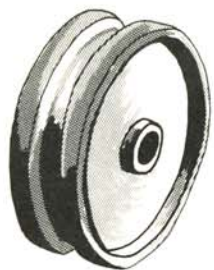


1804 ANVIL

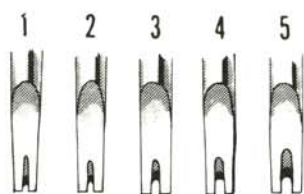
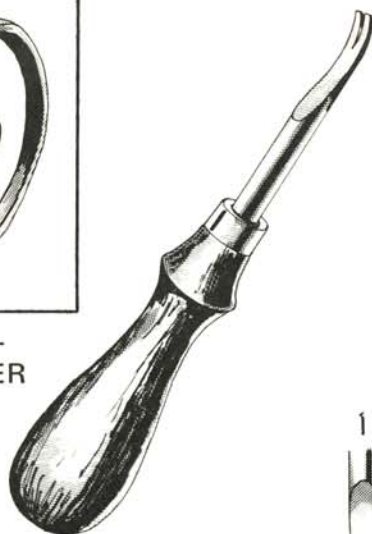
CONCAVE SURFACE
FOR SETTING
DURABLE DOT
BUTTONS



HOW TO EDGE



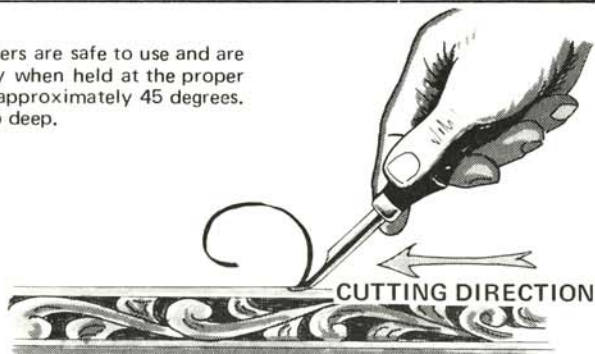
**CRAFTTOOL
EDGE SLICKER**



**CRAFTTOOL BEVEL-EZE
EDGE BEVELERS**

Crafttool Edge Bevelers are available in five sizes. The No. 1 size is used on lightweight leathers up to 3 oz. to 4 oz. The No. 2 is used on 4 oz. to 6 oz. leathers. Use No. 3 on 7 oz. to 9 oz. Use No. 4 on 9 oz. to 10 oz. and No. 5 on 10 oz. and heavier leathers. The purpose of the Edge Beveler is to round the edges of leather for a more professional appearance. Both the top and bottom edges should be edged. **NOTE:** Edge Beveling is usually the final step after all carving has been completed.

Crafttool Edge Bevelers are safe to use and are designed to cut only when held at the proper angle. This angle is approximately 45 degrees. They cannot cut too deep.



FRONT VIEW

Showing the proper edge angle of the tool.



WRONG EXAMPLES

TOO STEEP

Points will dig into the leather.

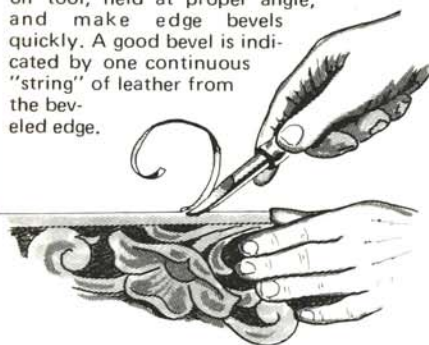


TOO SHALLOW

Tool will skip; will not cut properly.

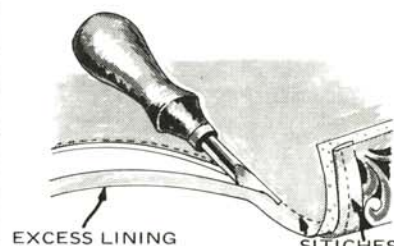


For best results, hold work firmly on bench with free hand. Use firm pressure on tool, held at proper angle, and make edge bevels quickly. A good bevel is indicated by one continuous "string" of leather from the beveled edge.



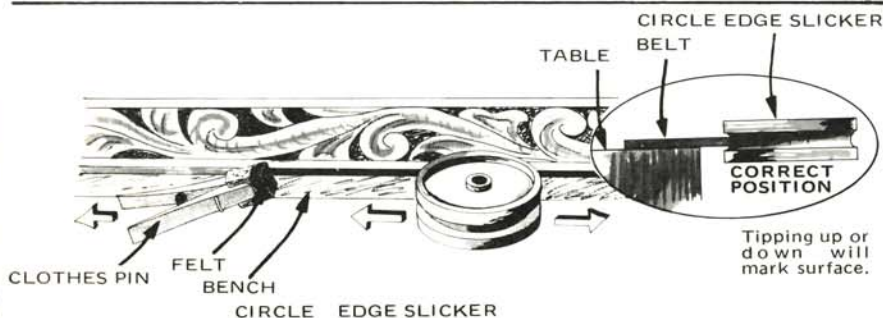
SPECIAL NOTE:

Your Edge Beveler, is sharp, can also be used as a trimming tool. To trim off excess lining material, stitched or laced to a project, trim the excess close to the stitching as shown below.



EXCESS LINING

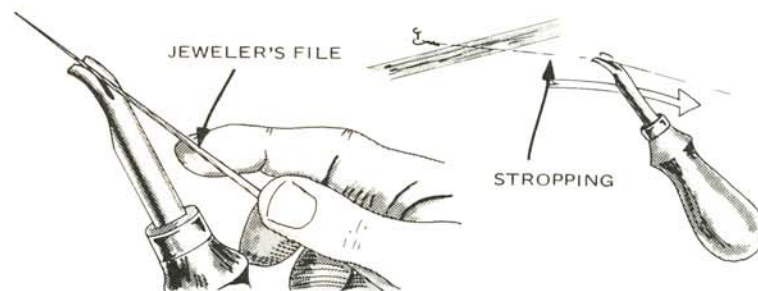
STITCHES



Dye the edges if desired. Dip felt in dye and pull evenly along the edge holding project firmly with free hand, with edge of project extending over the edge of the bench.

Moisten the dyed edge of the leather with a sponge dipped in water and rub briskly back and forth with the circle edge slicker. Hold project firmly.

HOW TO SHARPEN THE EDGE BEVELERS



Sharpen the tools with a small, round jeweler's file. File the rounded notch on the bottom, working toward the cutting edge. The tools can be stropped by pulling under a heavy cord thread impregnated with a fine cutting compound or jeweler's rouge.

HOW TO SKIVE

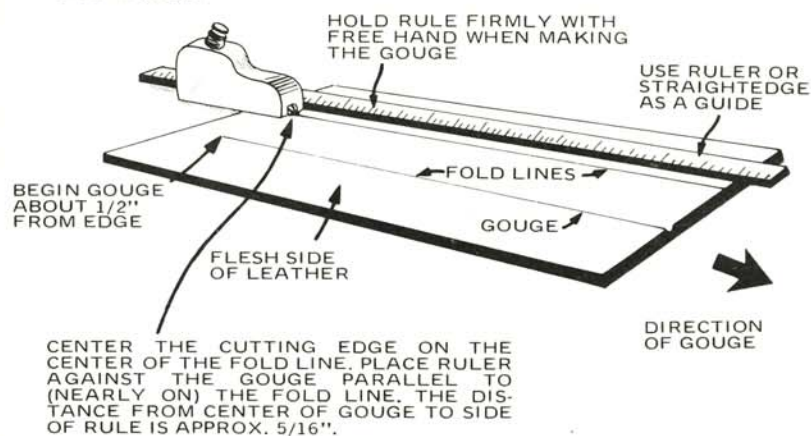


Skiving reduces the thickness of the leather where pieces will be joined or where leather is to be doubled over and cemented to make a facing. This paring down is done on the flesh side only. Use either a special No. 1574 Safety Skiver, a Head Knife or a Beveled Edge Knife.

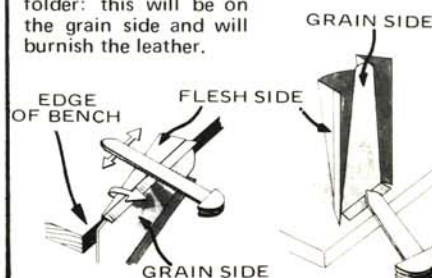
HOW TO GOUGE

Gouging removes some of the leather for easier folding. First, be sure the leather has not stretched out of shape. Now, using a straightedge, pencil in a line for the fold, making sure this fold line is in the right place.

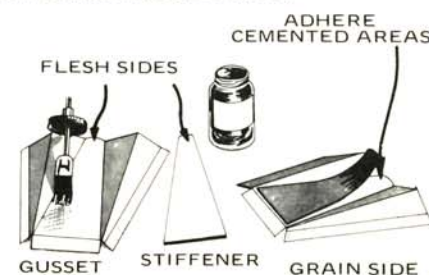
Normal gouging depth is about 1/2 the thickness of the leather. Lay leather grain side down and gouge only the flesh side. Using an adjustable gouge and a straightedge to hold gouge steady along marked line, begin about a half-inch from the end of the leather. Gouge to end of leather, then turn leather around and gouge the remaining 1/2" of leather. If you moisten leather along marked gouge line it may be easier to gouge.



To fold gussets, dampen all gouged areas with a sponge; lay project on a hard surface, then, using a bone folder, crease leather long gouged marks. When end of the project turns out (as in a purse gusset), turn it up on the bench and use point of bone folder to make a sharp crease. Avoid rubbing too hard with folder: this will be on the grain side and will burnish the leather.



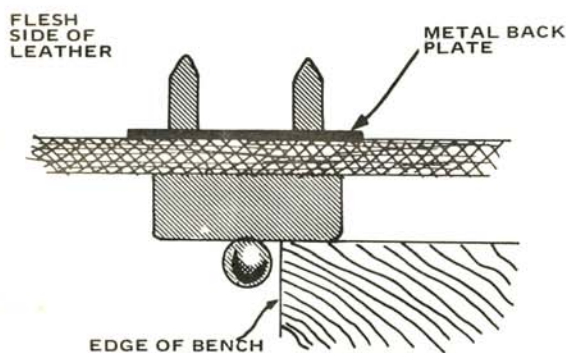
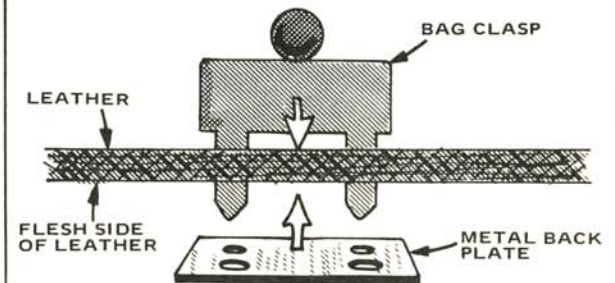
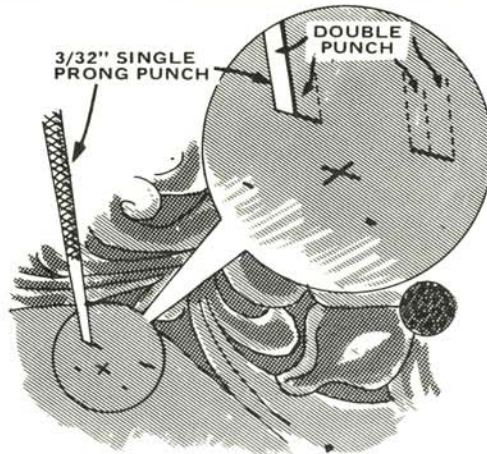
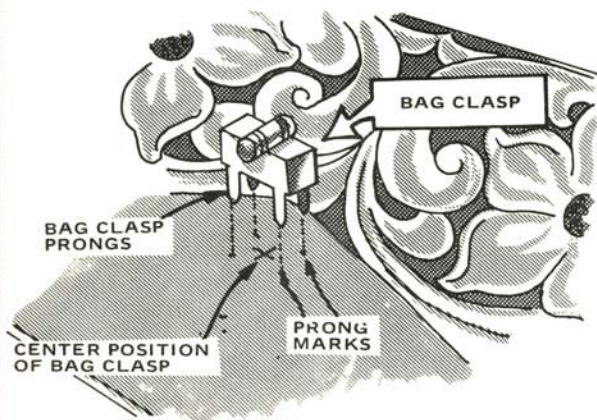
After all gouging and skiving have been done, allow leather to dry. Carefully apply a thin layer of rubber cement over the flesh side of the piece where stiffener is to be laid and on one side of stiffener. Begin at bottom of stiffener and carefully place pieces together. Avoid getting any cement in gouges or holes.



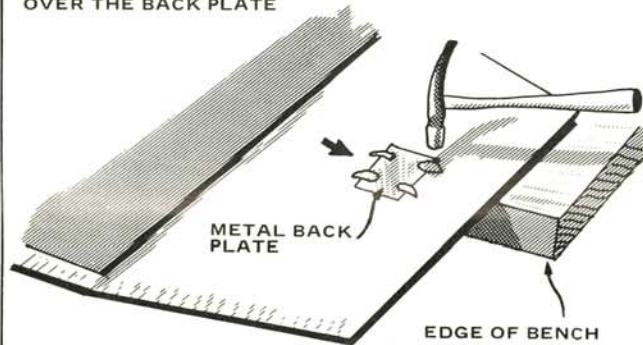
HOW TO INSTALL A BAG CLASP

Mark position for clasp on the leather as indicated on the pattern. With prongs straight, position clasp over mark and press firmly enough to make indentations from the prongs. Remove clasp and use a No. 1481 thonging chisel (size 1/8") to punch holes for prongs. Place prongs through the holes and fit back plate over the prongs. Bend prongs down over the back plate. Install strap hangers the same way, except that no back plates are used.

To install a bag clasp eyelet, fold over the flap and pencil mark center of clasp. Open flap and lay it flat. Position eyelet on leather and draw around the inside with a pencil or stylus. Cut out this area with a sharp knife. Place eyelet into slot from the carved side; turn, lining side up, and slip back plate into position. Fold prongs over, embedding in depressions, then secure with tap of mallet.

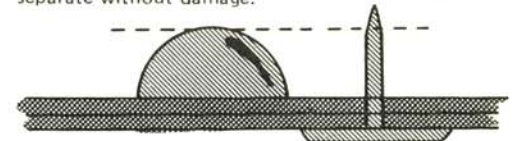


USE SMALL TACK HAMMER AND TAP PRONGS OUTWARD OVER THE BACK PLATE



HOW TO SET KNOBBY RIVETS

Note: Do not press Knobby Rivet button on tack before reading instructions below. After these two parts have been joined, they are very difficult to separate without damage.



Because of the varying thickness and number of leather pieces Knobby Rivets are installed through, height of tack (extending above surface of leather pieces) must be checked each time. If height of tack exceeds height of button, tack must be trimmed so it will not penetrate top of button when installed. Trim tack about 1/6" shorter than height of button and then press button on tack and press until button rests securely against leather.

THREADING THE NEEDLE



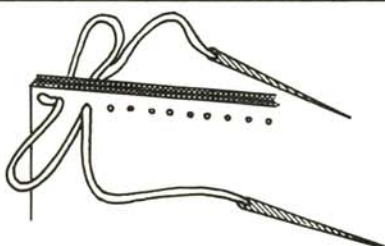
Step 1. Push end of thread through needle eye about 1/2".



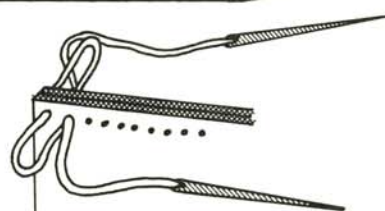
Step 2. Pierce thread with needle point as shown.



Step 3. Push thread up on needle to eye. Pull end of thread through eye as far as it will go. Hold needle and pull thread over eye to lock end of thread.

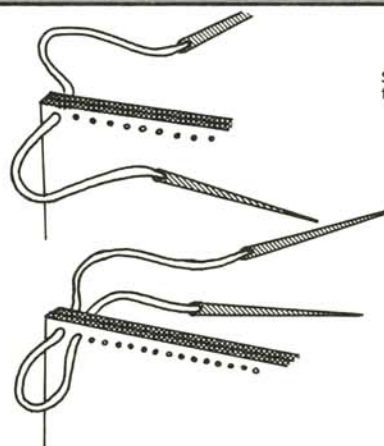


Step 3. Push needle from back side through same hole. Use care not to puncture thread with second needle.

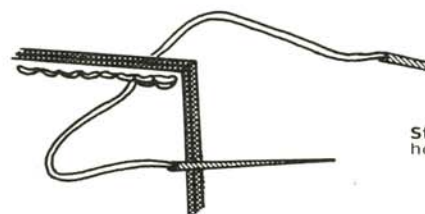


Step 4. Pull stitch tight. Push needle from front side through third hole. Push needle from back side through same hole and pull stitch tight.

HAND STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1. Push one needle through first hole and pull to center of thread.



Step 2. Push needle from front side through second hole.

Step 5. To finish off, back stitch through last two holes and cut threads off flush with leathers.

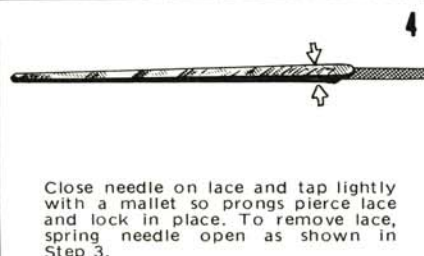
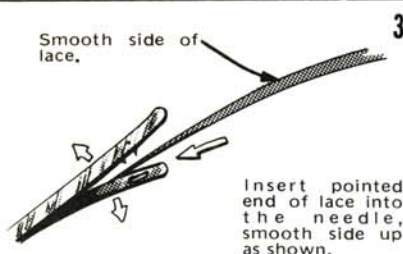
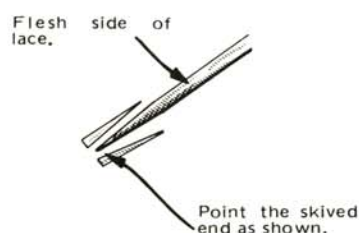
HOW TO LACE

Lacing puts the finishing touch to handmade leather articles. How good the finished project looks depends very much on the lacing. Thus, how you lace and your technique have a great deal of importance in the appearance of the finished project.

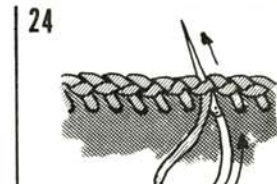
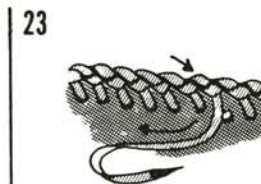
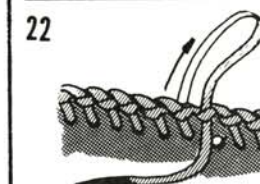
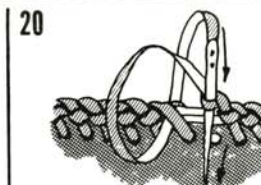
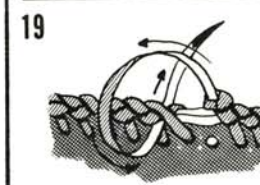
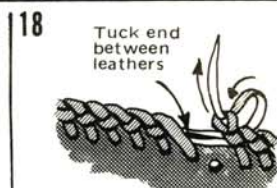
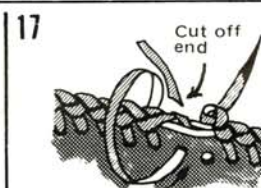
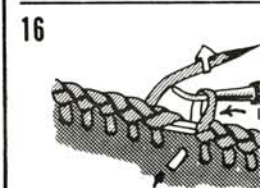
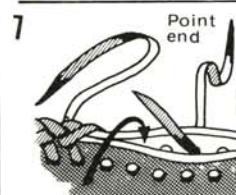
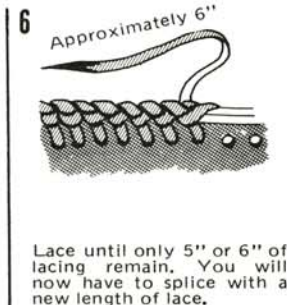
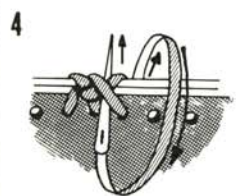
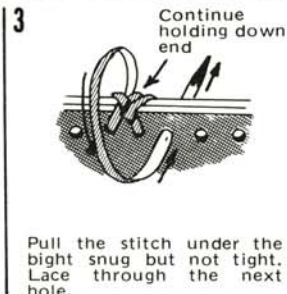
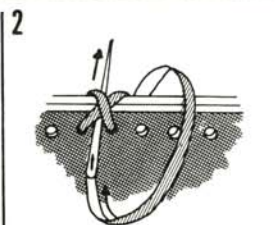
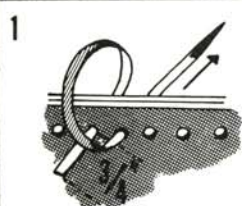
With the following instructions and illustrations, plus a little practice, you will soon be doing a neat, smooth job of lacing. Always lace with front or outside of the project facing you.

THREADING THE NEEDLE

NOTE: You should load two yards of lacing in lacing needle at a time. Working with longer pieces of lacing will be difficult and can cause the lacing to wear and become frayed as it is pulled through the lacing holes.



HOW TO LACE & SPLICE THE DOUBLE LOOP STITCH



HOW TO PUNCH LACING HOLES

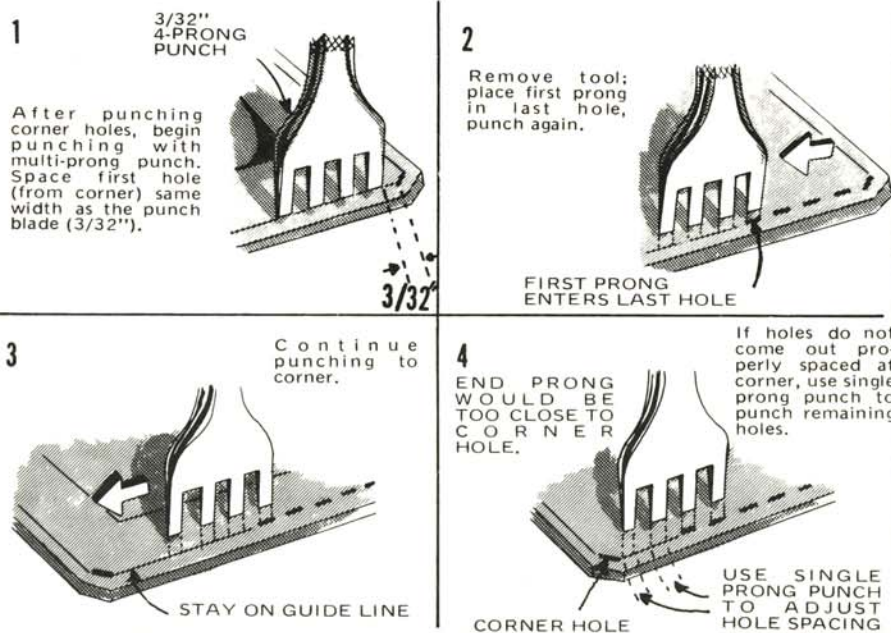
Unless otherwise specified, punch lacing holes after liner is attached. For lacing around edges, use a compass to mark a line around edges to ensure holes follow in a straight line.

1. Use a single prong Craftool thonging chisel (481 or 1481) to punch around edges, corners and in places where there is not room for multi-prong chisels.

2. Multi-prong thonging chisels (484 or 1484) come with various numbers of prongs. A chisel of 4 or more prongs makes punching faster. After you punch once, set the end prong back in the last

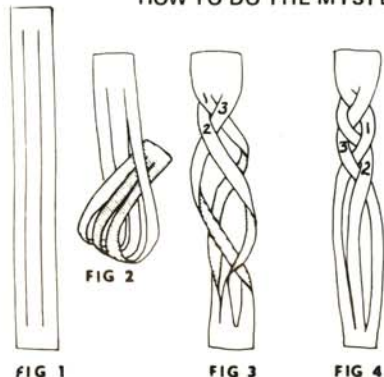
hole you punched and hit punch with mallet. This gives you three new holes and by placing one prong in the last hole, all holes come out perfectly spaced.

3. On certain items, such as handbags, construction of the project makes it impossible to use a thonging chisel. The rotary punch makes it much easier to punch corners. Scribe a line with a compass, then, using stitching spacer (Craftool No. 8077), go over the line. This marks even spaces for a guide to punch holes. Hold punch as you would pliers and squeeze. CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



HOW TO DO THE MYSTERY BRAID

HOW TO DO THE MYSTERY BRAID (THREE-STRAND)



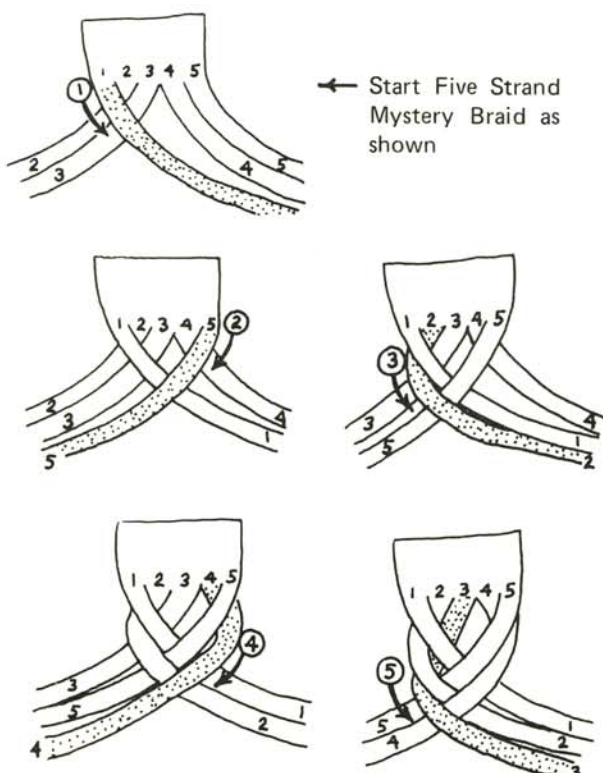
Step 1: Make two cuts in leather strip, dividing it into 3 equal parts joined at both ends. Edge and burish each strip if you wish. (Fig. 1)

Step 2: Pass the lower end of strip through the slit between strands 2 and 3. (Fig. 2)

Step 3: With resulting braid kept at the bottom, go to the top end and pass strands 1 over 2, 3 over 1 and 2 over 3. Now pass the lower end of strip between strands 2 and 3. (Fig. 3)

Step 4: Again pass strands 1 over 2, 3 over 1 and 2 over 3. Braiding cycle is now complete, appearing as in Fig. 4. To continue braiding, follow steps 2, 3 and 4 until strands are not long enough to complete another full cycle (steps 2, 3 and 4). Equalize and smooth braid.

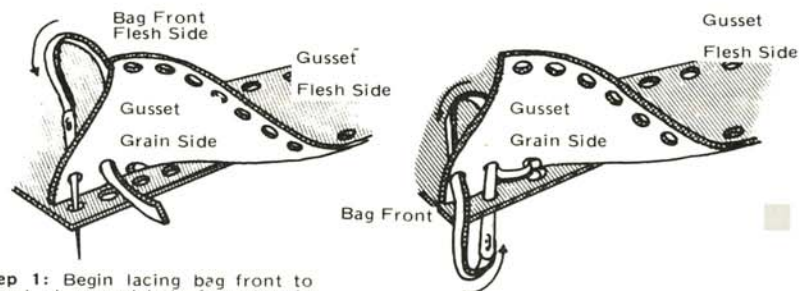
5 STRAND MYSTERY BRAID



After completing step 5 on left, bring end thru center space as shown above. Start next series of 5 steps with strand 1 (now on the right). After completing the 5 steps again, place ends thru center space.

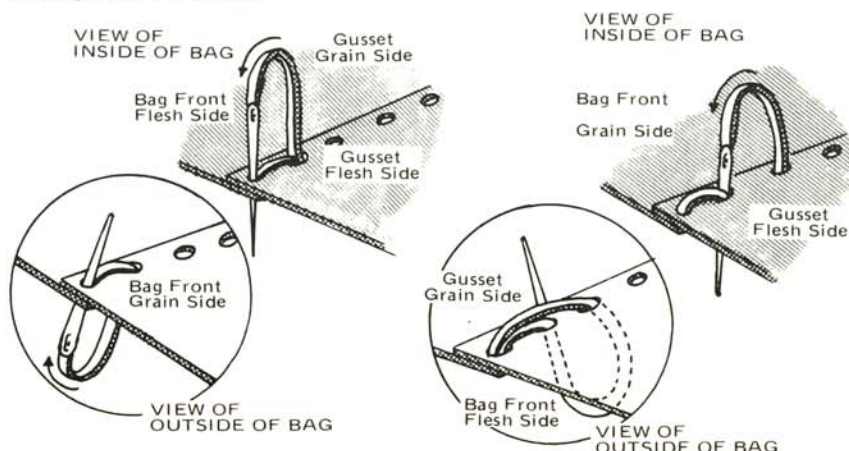
HOW TO DO THE BACKSTITCH

NOTE: The Backstitch instructions are shown for lacing a handbag, but it can be adapted for assembling other products or for use as a decorative stitch on belts.



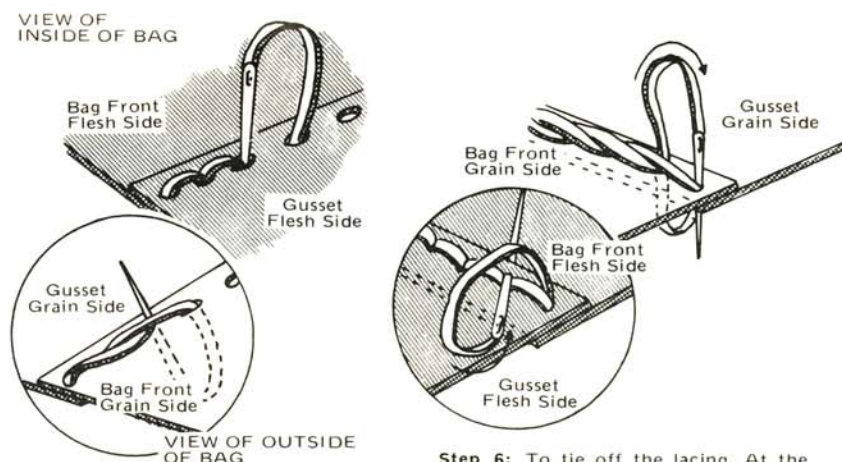
Step 1: Begin lacing bag front to gusset at second hole from top in gusset. Place gusset (flesh side up) on bag front (flesh side up), aligning holes. Lace as shown in illustration, lacing through gusset only in second hole, then through gusset and bag front in first hole.

Step 2: Pull lace through first hole (gusset and bag front) and take needle back through second hole (bag front and gusset).



Step 3: Take needle back through first hole, pull stitch tight and proceed to third hole in bag front and gusset (skip second hole).

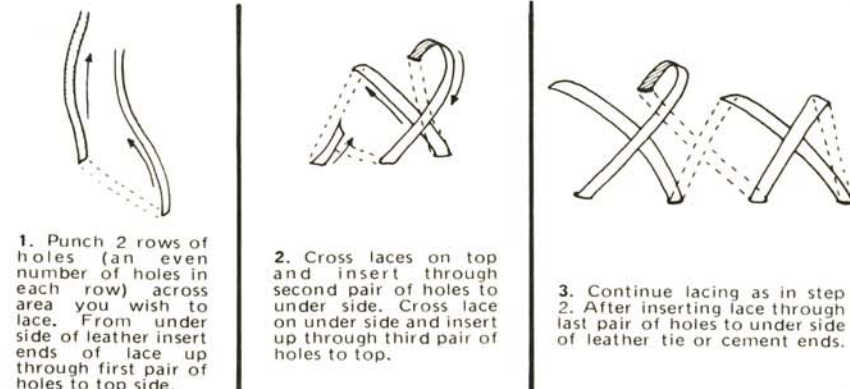
Step 4: Pull lace through third hole, then take back through second hole of gusset and bag front.



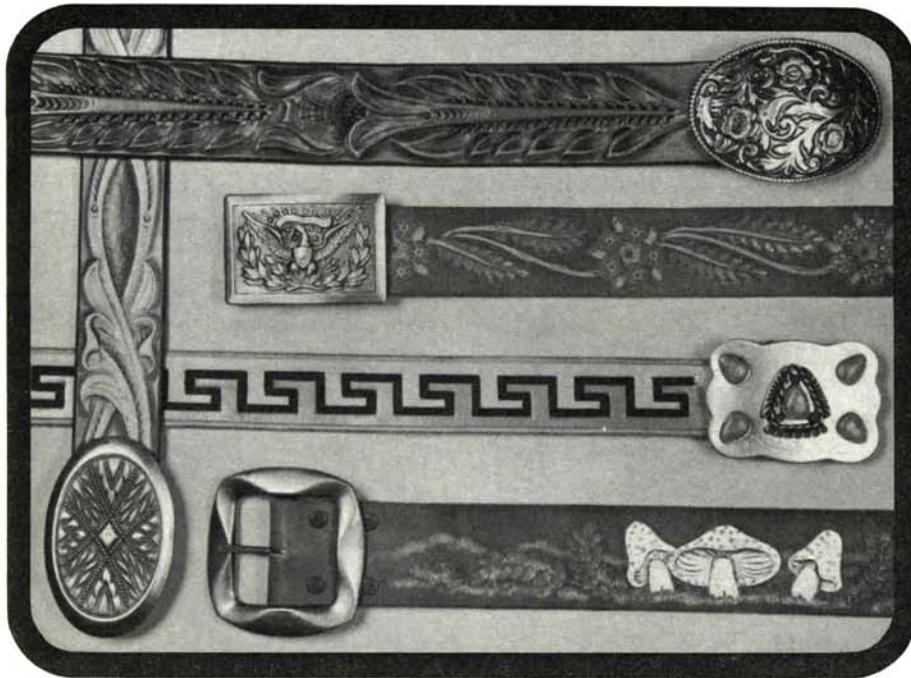
Step 5: Continue lacing through next hole, then back through preceding hole. Using this lacing technique lace bag front and gusset together.

Step 6: To tie off the lacing. At the last hole in gusset and front, lace back through next to last hole in bag front and lace between gusset and front to secure lacing. Trim off excess lacing. (See illustration.)

HOW TO DO THE "X" OR CROSS STITCH



LEATHERS AND HOW TO MAKE BELTS

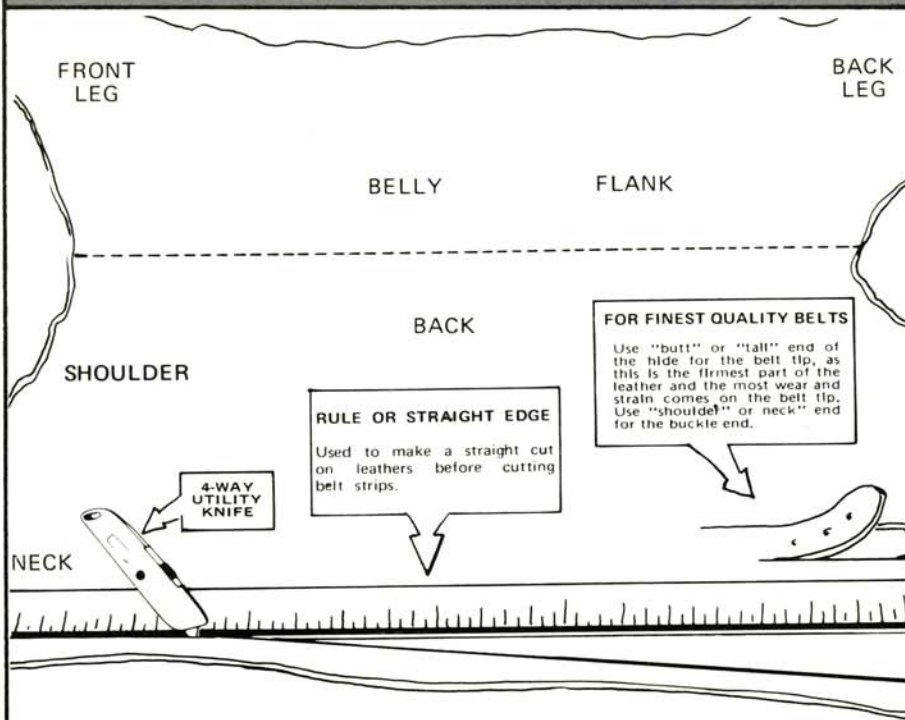


The best leathers for making casual and tooled belts are Live Oak, Nature-Tand and Latigo, although Latigo is not recommended for tooling.

When making 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2" or wider belts, use 8-9 oz. or 9-10 oz. leather. When making 3/4", 1" or 1 1/4" belts, use 7-8 oz. leather.

You may prefer to use Belt Blanks already cut to the proper width, and sized in small, medium and large lengths. Belt Blanks already have the buckle end skived, the slot punched and the snaps set. You only need to size the belt and punch the belt tip holes.

HOW TO CUT BELTS



THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS ONE SIDE (1/2 HIDE) OF COWHIDE

THE BACK (separated by broken line shown) is the best part of the hide for top quality belts . . . legs, bellies and flanks are too soft and stretchy, . . . shoulders and necks too spongy and wrinkled.

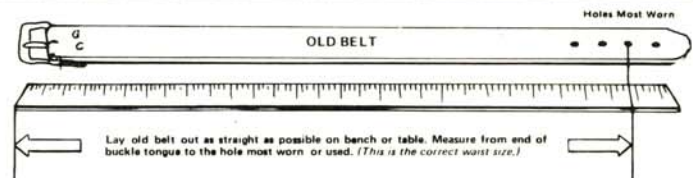
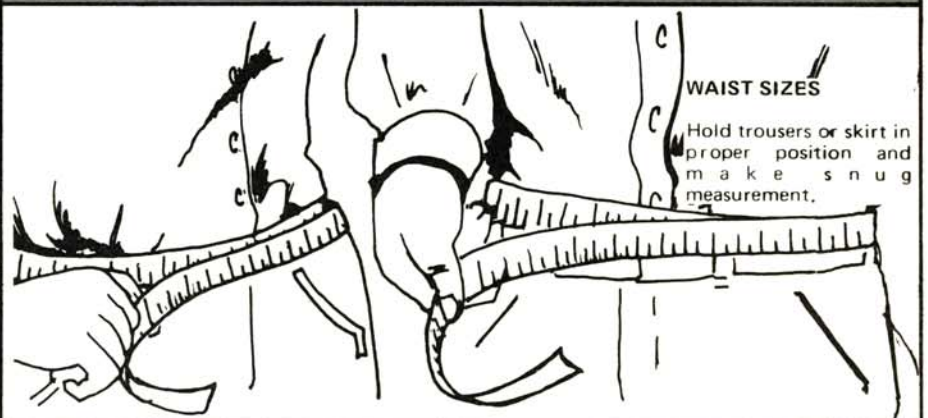
The leather closest to the backbone of the animal is firmer and tighter grained. The closer towards the belly and neck . . . the softer and looser the fibers become . . . the "stretchier" the leather.

For best results . . . ALWAYS cut belts LENGTHWISE of the hide!

For the craftsman making several belts, it is most economical to buy leather backs . . . rather than sides . . . as he will have no legs or bellies to waste. Unless, of course, he has other projects to use them on.

The belts can be cut with a straight edge and knife, or a Strip Ease, Draw Gauge, or Leather Stripper can be used to strip them.

HOW TO SIZE BELTS

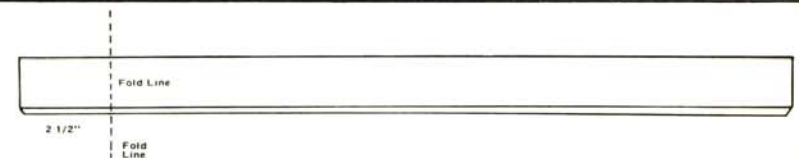


Step 1. Determine the waist size: To obtain the proper waist size, remove old belt and pull tape snugly around OUTSIDE of belt loops of garment. DO NOT PULL THE TAPE TIGHTLY.

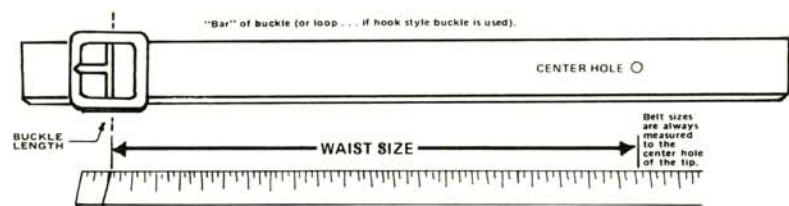
NOTE: Quite often, a waist size can best be taken from an old belt that wearer is comfortable with. Follow the instructions at left for measuring.



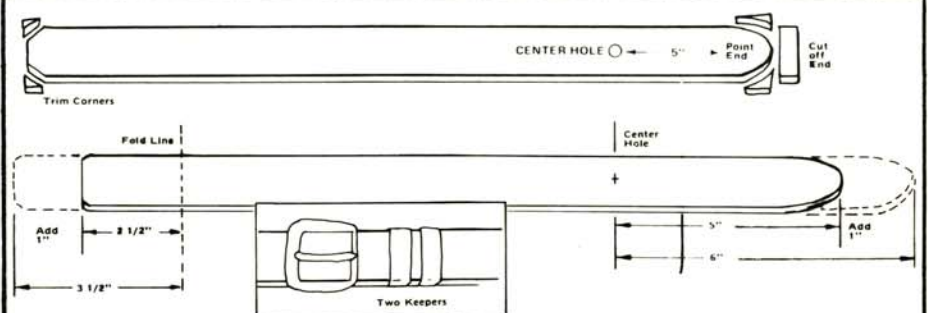
Step 2. Cut a strip of leather the desired width, and 10" longer than the waist size. Select firmest end for belt tip.



Step 3. Measure back 2 1/2" from buckle end and mark a "fold line" on the leather. This measurement is for buckles with ONE keeper (belt loop).



Step 4. Place the buckle with bar at fold line as shown at left. Begin from end of buckle tongue (or hook — if hook style buckle is used). Measure the waist size and mark the belt tip. This mark will be the center hole in the tip.

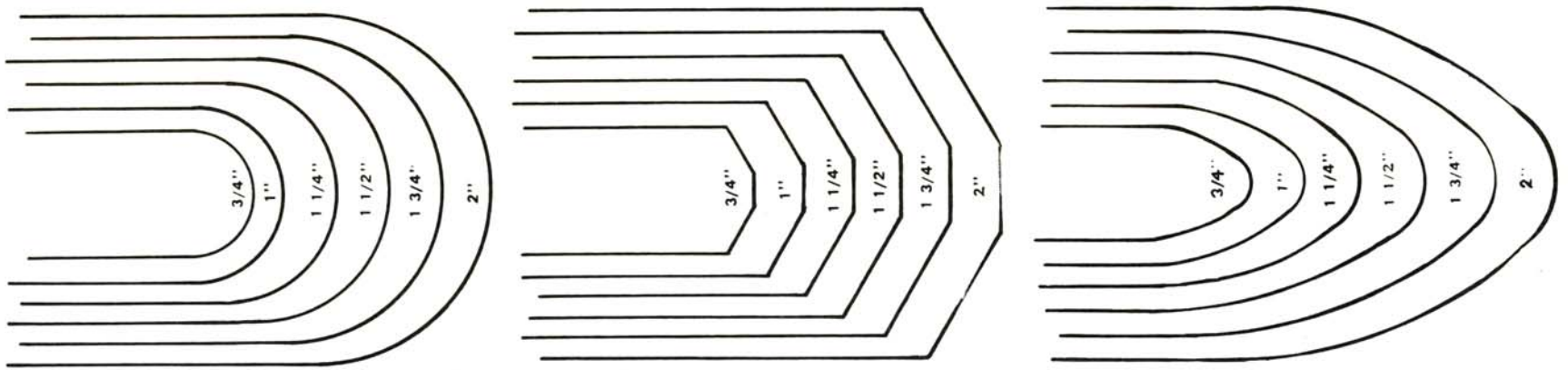


Step 5. Trim the corners of the buckle end, and trim the tip end to the desired shape. Allow 5" beyond the center hole.

Note: For buckles with TWO KEEPERS, one inch will have to be added to each end.

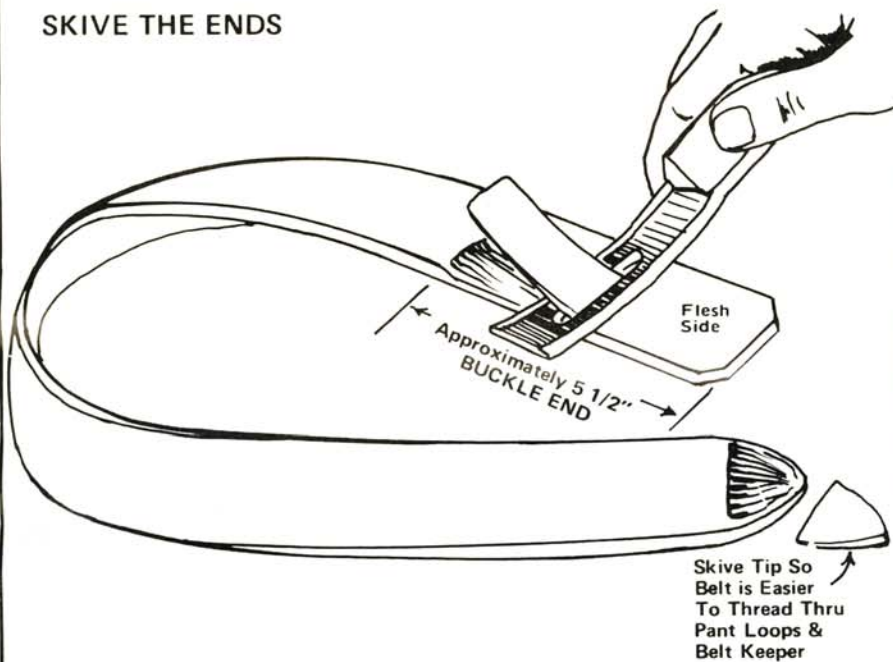
HOW TO TIP BELTS

Step 1. Make a tracing pattern of the size and style tip you wish to use for your belt. Use the tracing pattern to mark your belt tip, then cut belt tip to size and pattern shape with knife.



HOW TO SKIVE BELTS

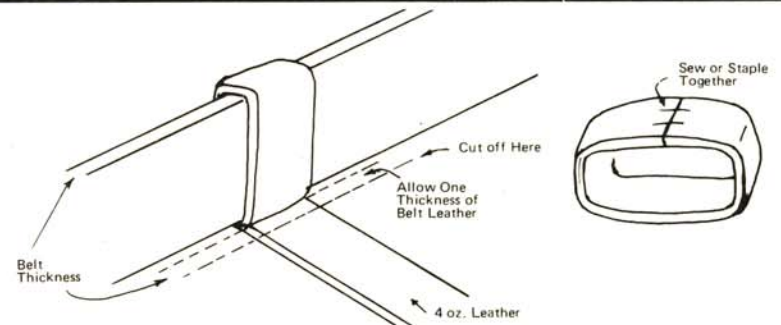
SKIVE THE ENDS



Step 1. Use a 1574 Safety Beveler to skive the buckle end of belt to reduce the thickness of leather where the buckle will be attached.

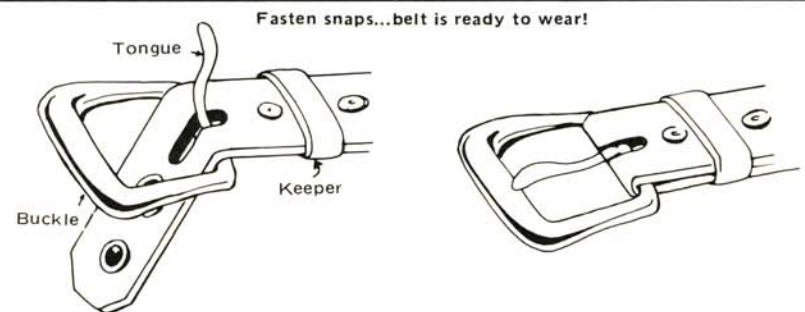
Step 2. With the skiving knife, skive about 1/3 the thickness of the flesh side of the buckle end. Use care to skive a uniform thickness. You may also wish to skive the tip so it will be easier to thread through pant loops and belt keeper.

HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER KEEPER OR LOOP



Step 1. To determine the correct length to cut loop ... fold around belt as shown in illustration. Allow one thickness of belt leather as shown, then sew or staple loop together.

HOW TO INSTALL KEEPER AND BUCKLE

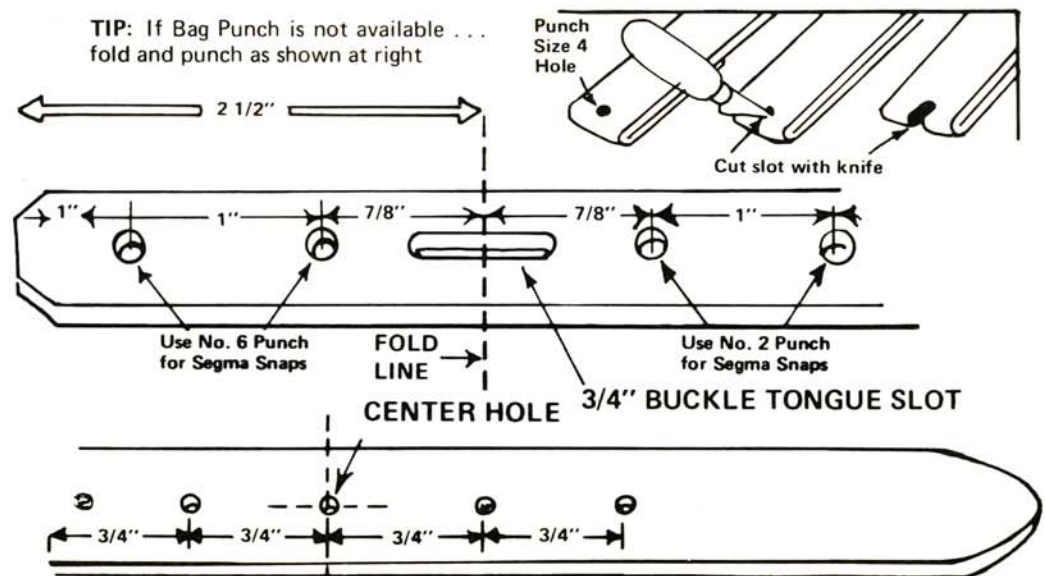


HOW TO PUNCH LEATHER BELTS

Step 1. After belt has been sized, punch holes for the buckle slot, snaps and buckle tip.

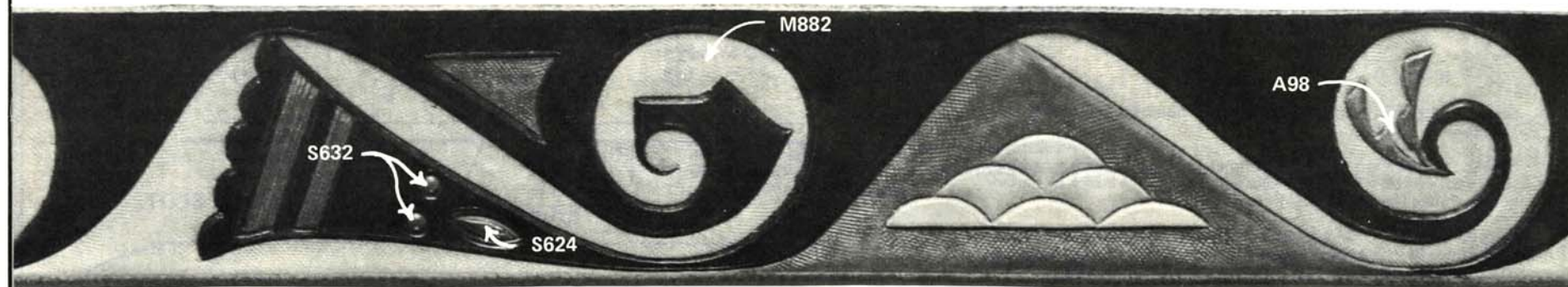
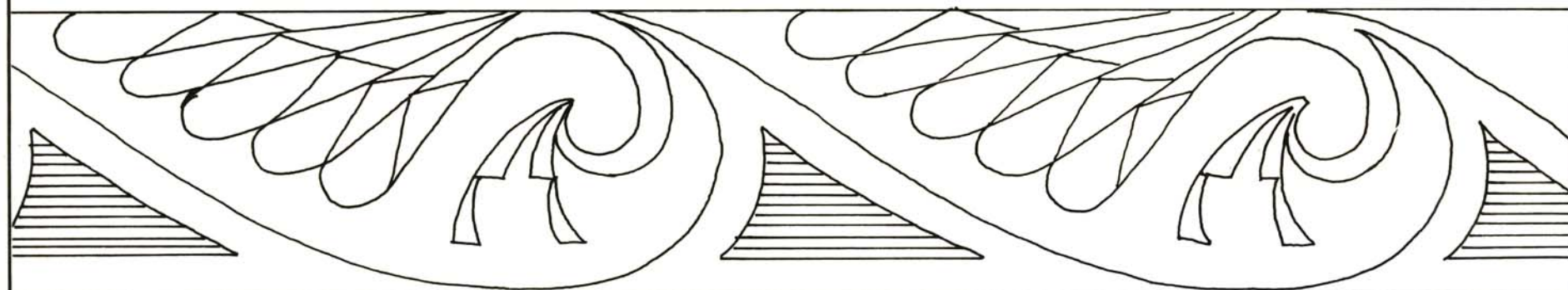
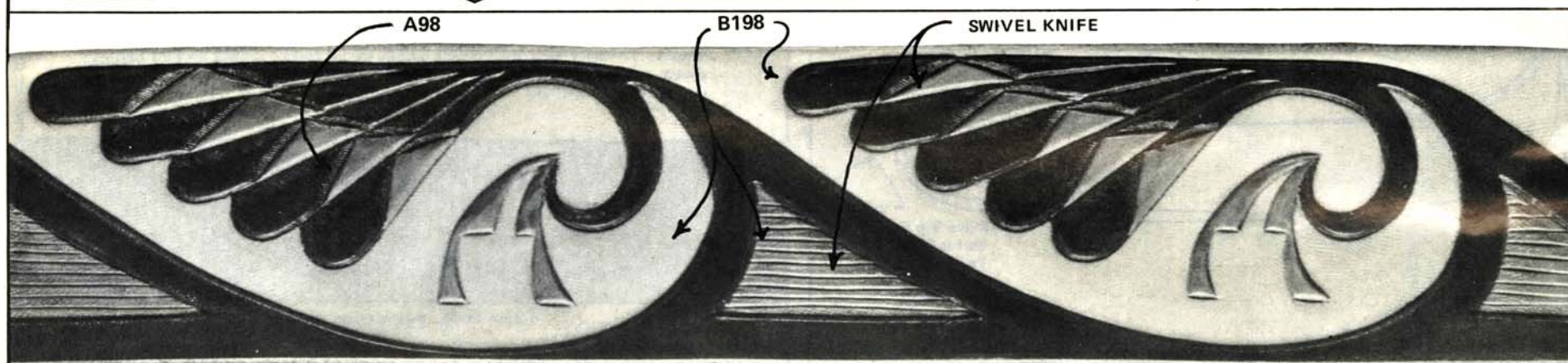
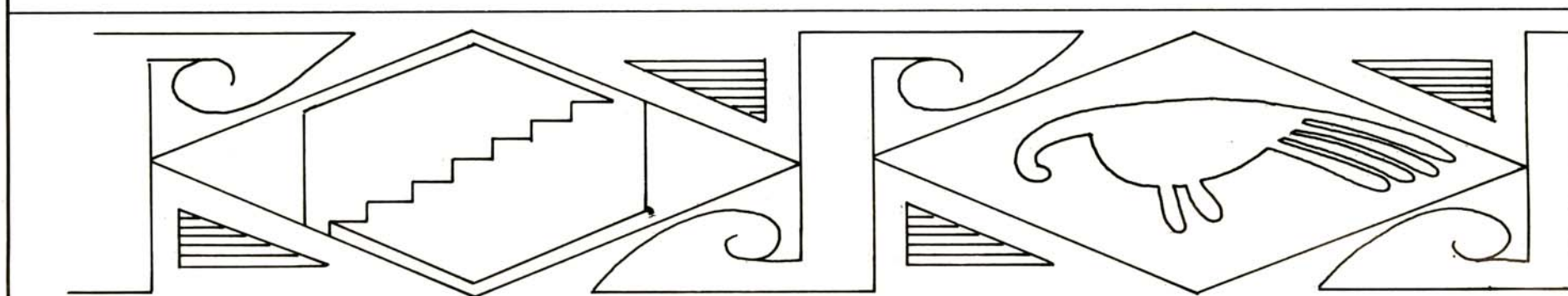
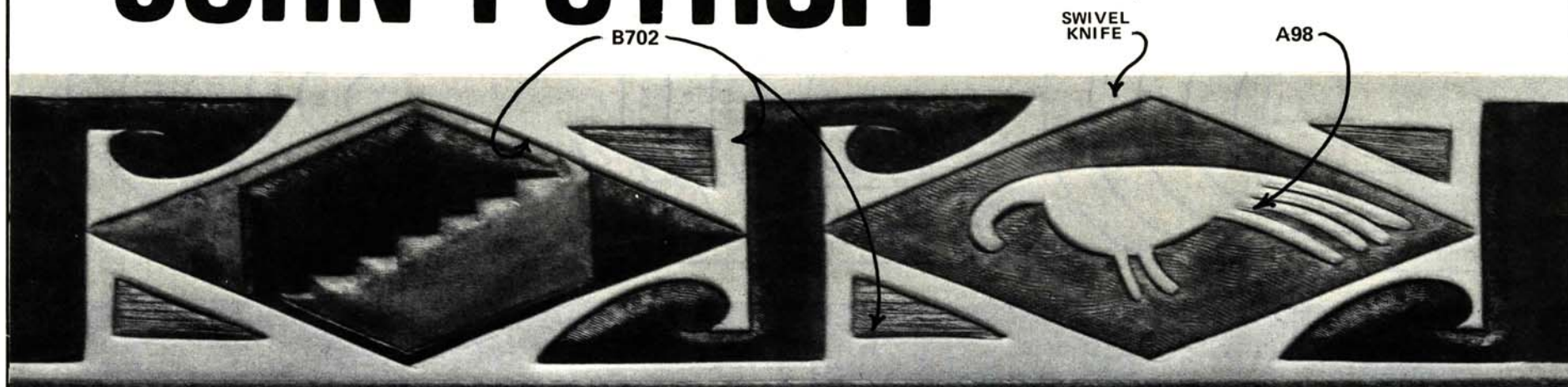
Step 2. Locate the snap and slot holes as shown. Punch snap holes with a Size 6 and a Size 2 as indicated. Use a Drive Punch or Rotary Punch. Punch the slot with 3/4 inch Bag Punch.

Step 3. Locate the tip end holes as shown, and punch holes the size needed to fit the buckle tongue or hook with a Drive Punch or Rotary Punch. Usually a Size 2 or 3 will be the proper size.

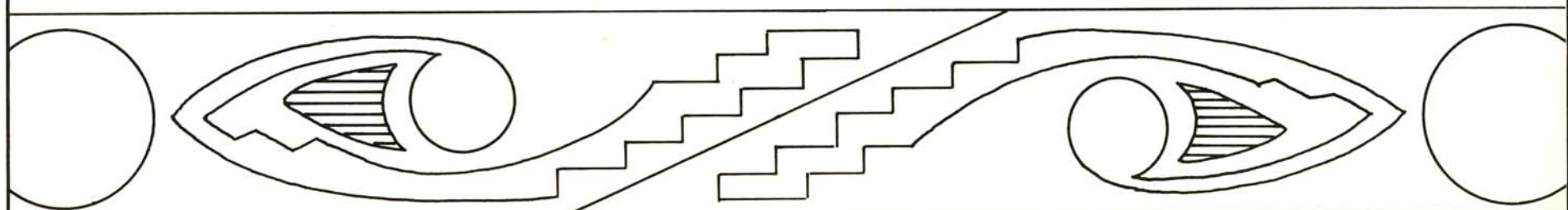
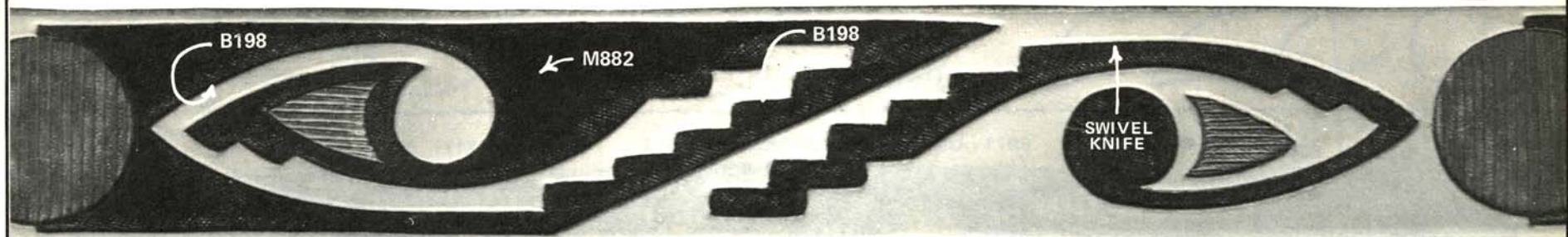
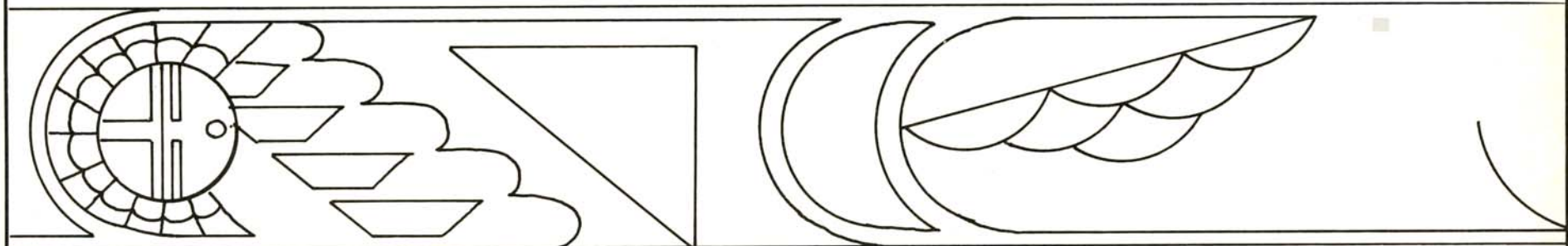
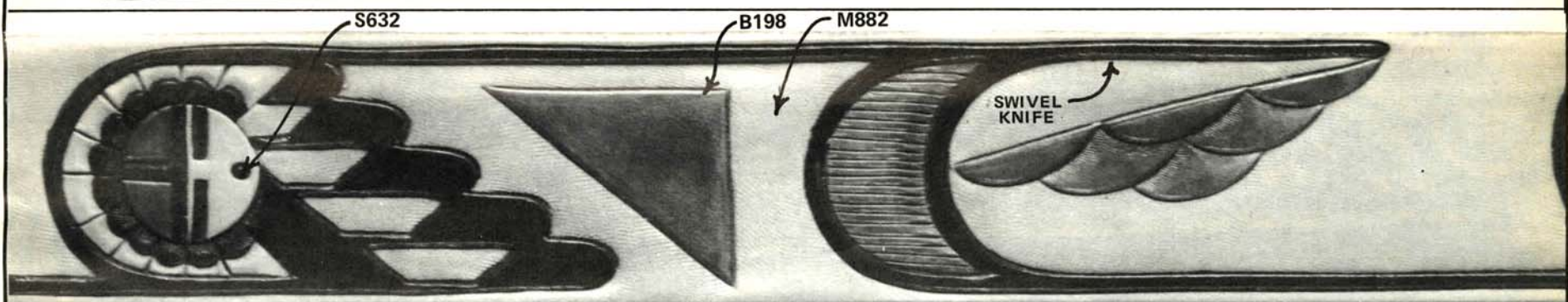
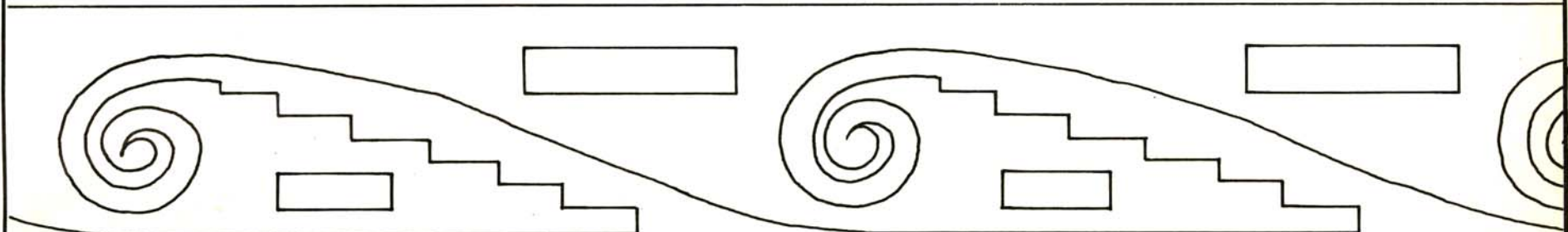
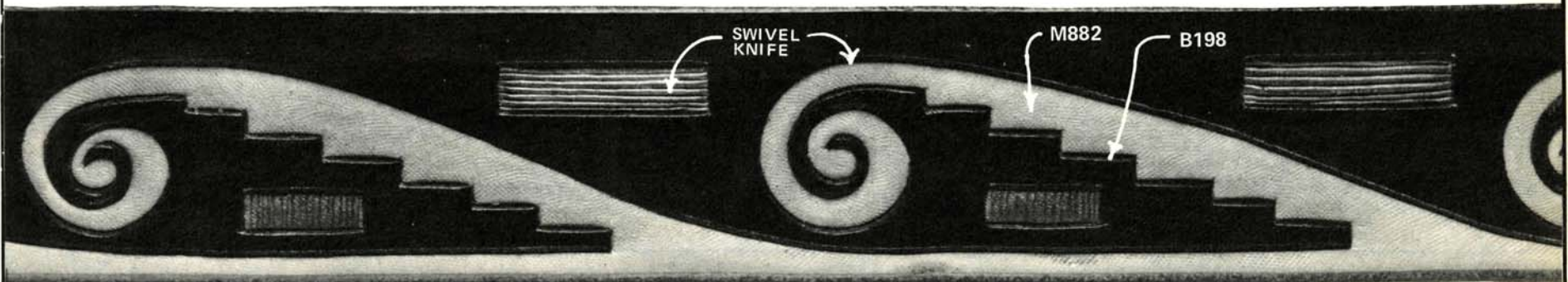
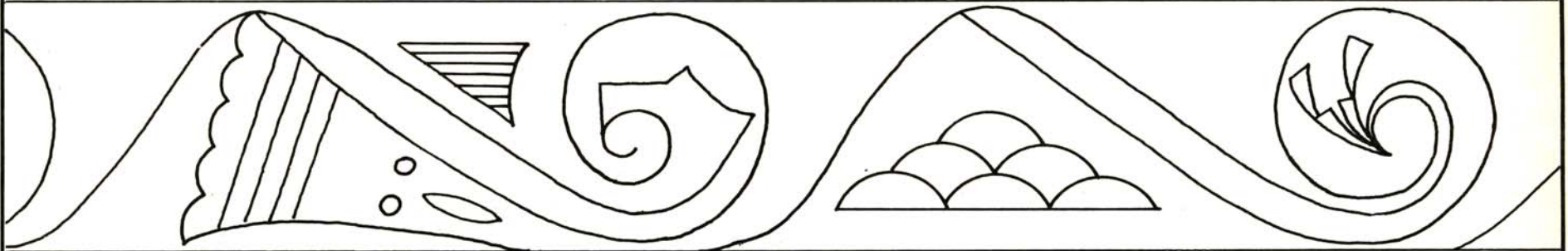


belt designs by...

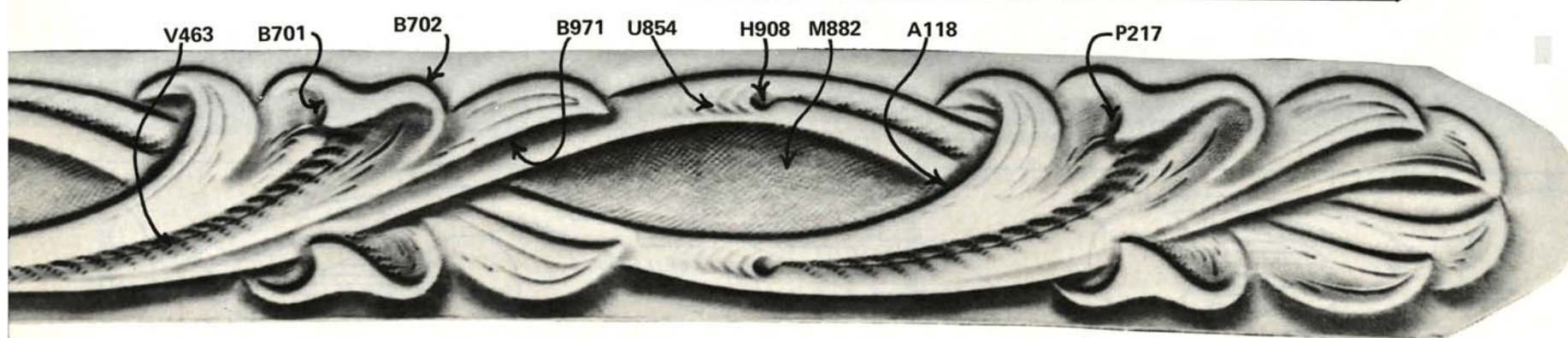
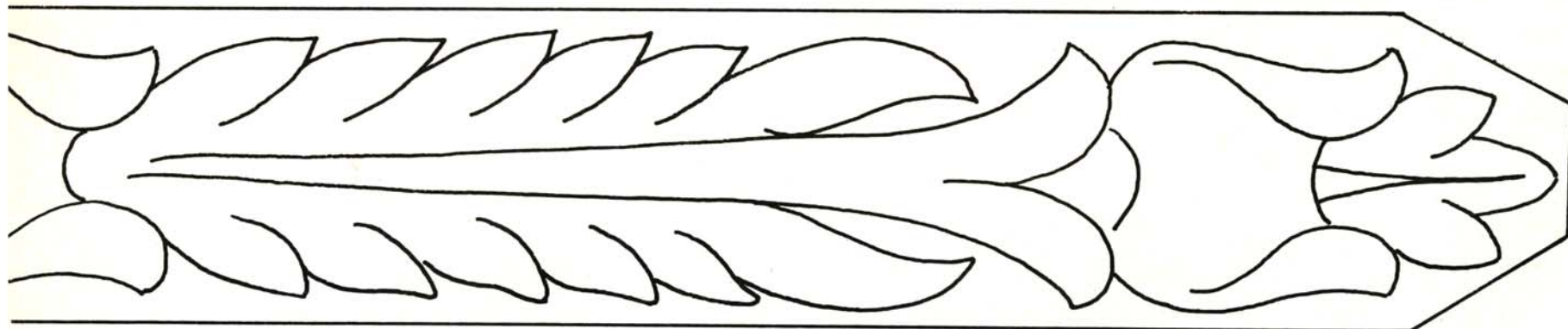
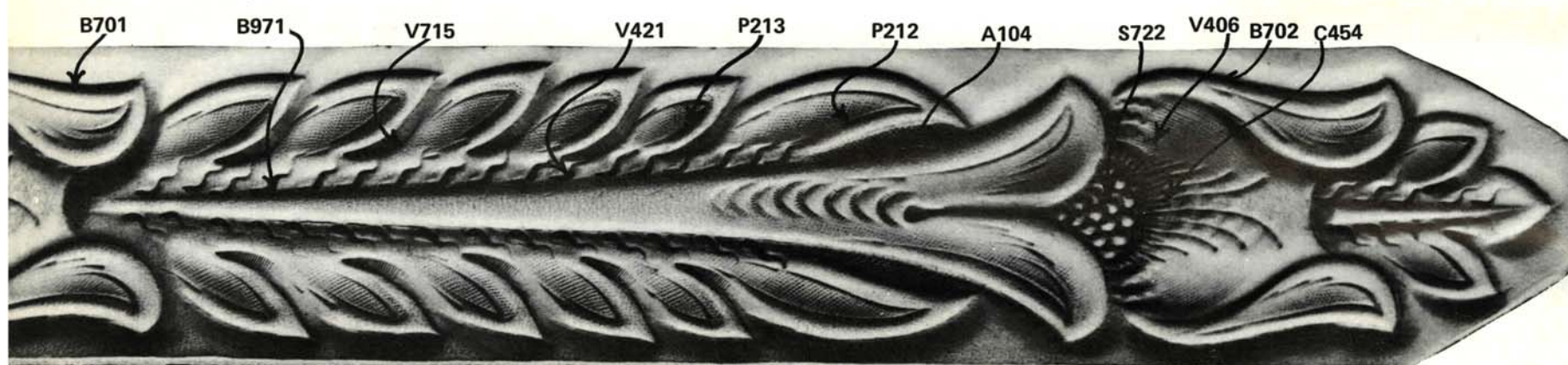
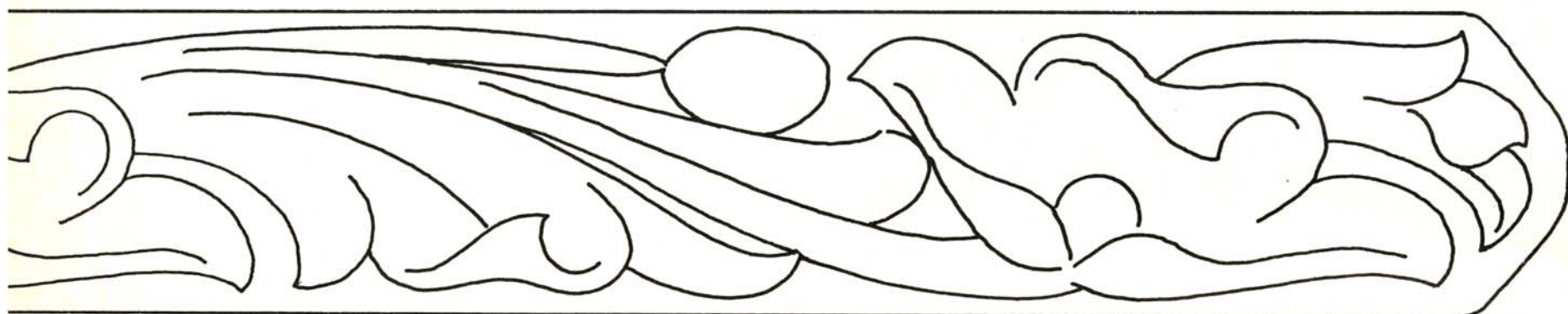
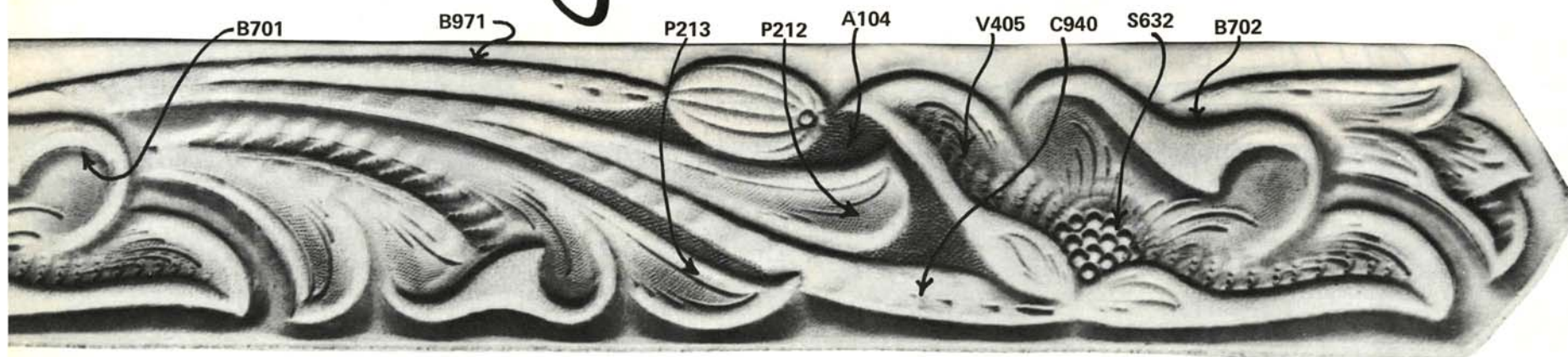
JOHN PUTHOFF



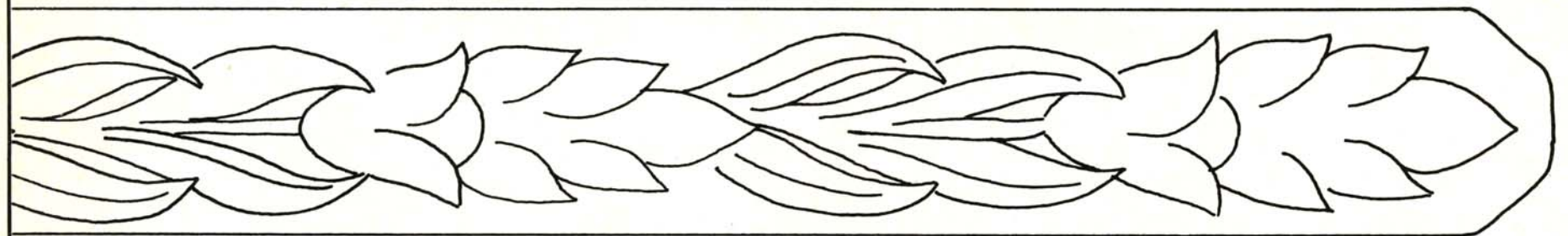
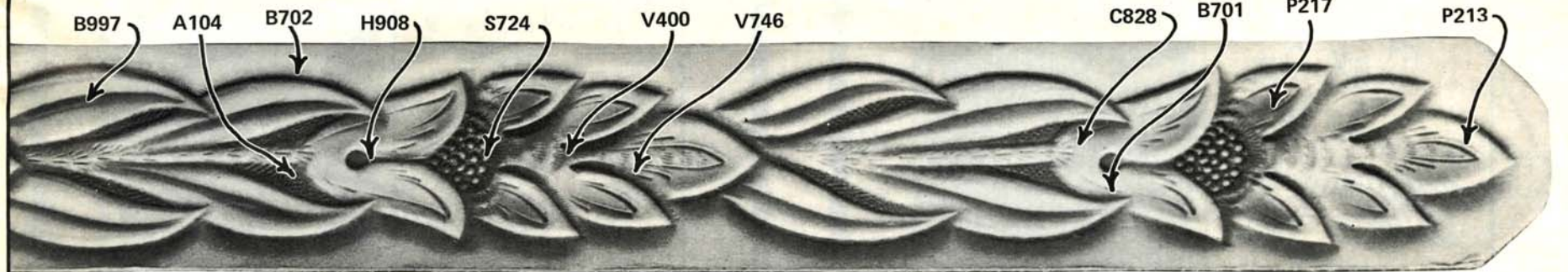
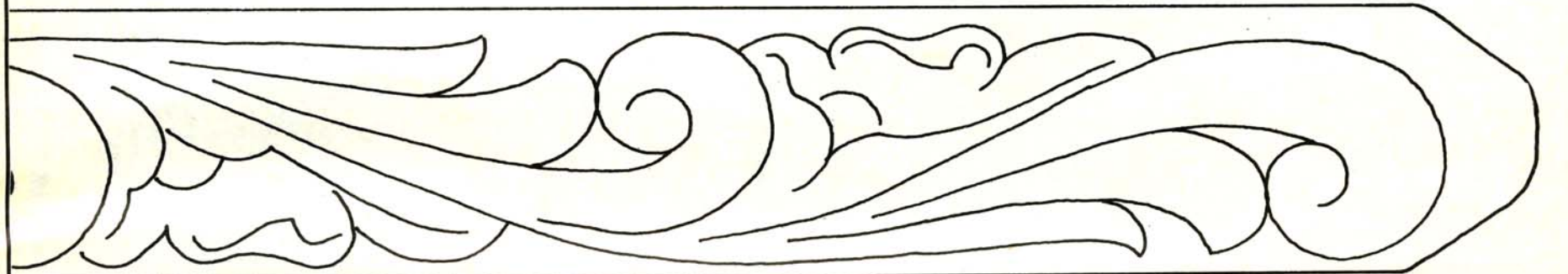
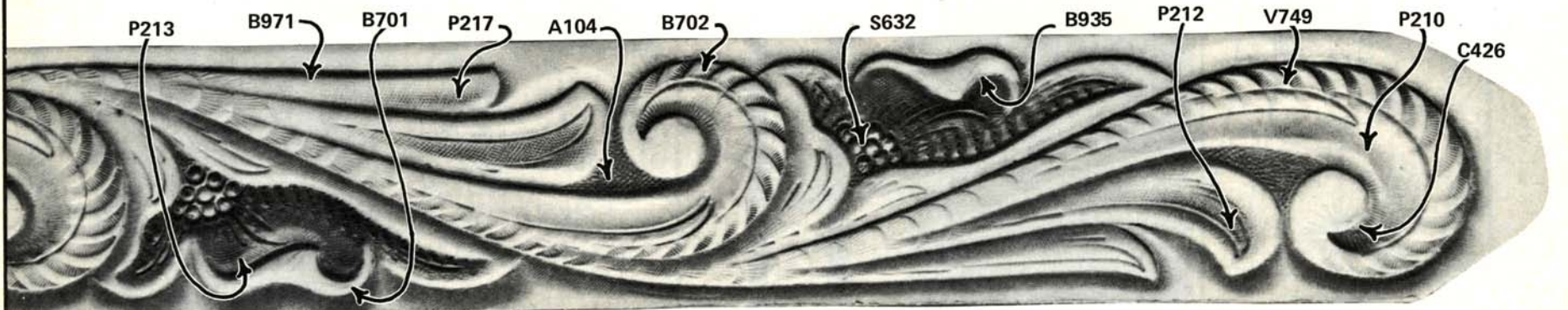
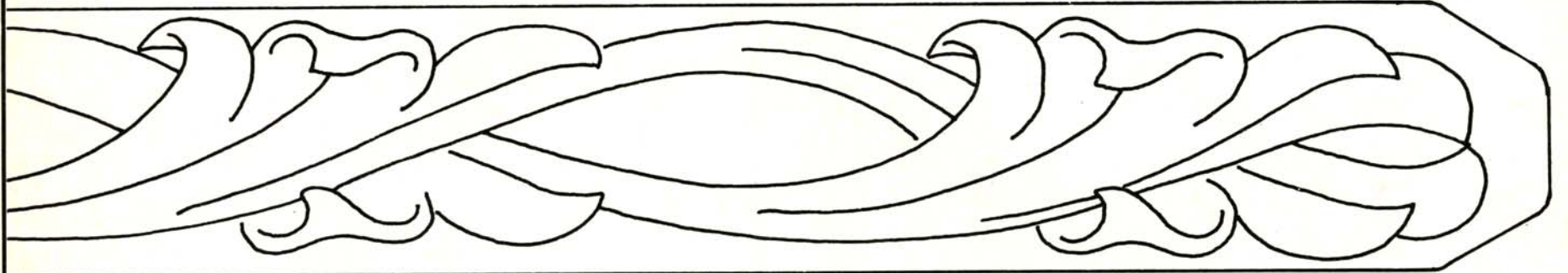
JOHN PUTHOFF belt designs continued



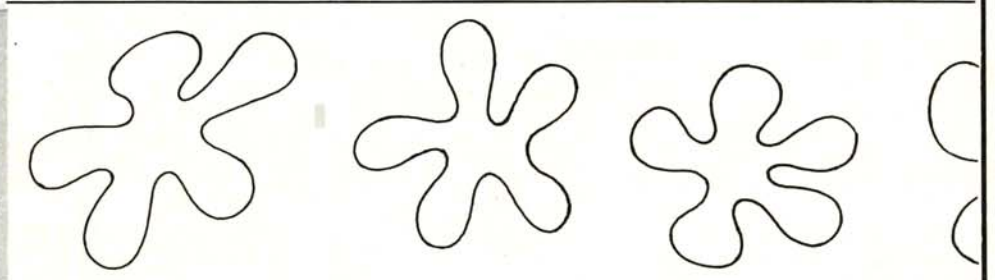
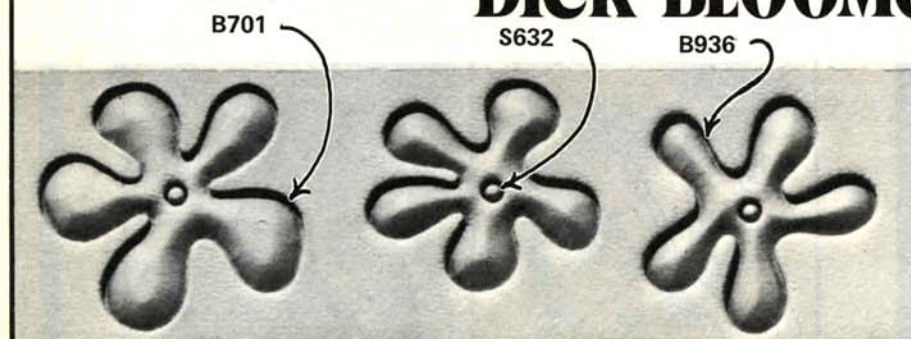
belt designs by JERRY JENNINGS



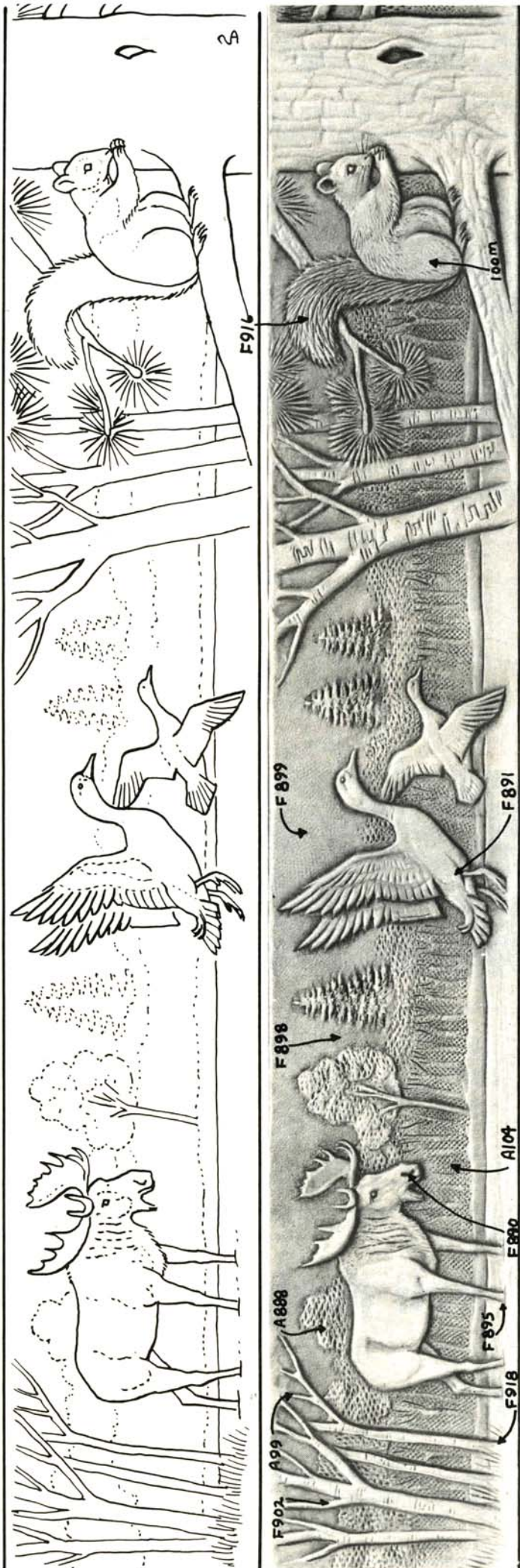
JERRY JENNINGS belt designs continued



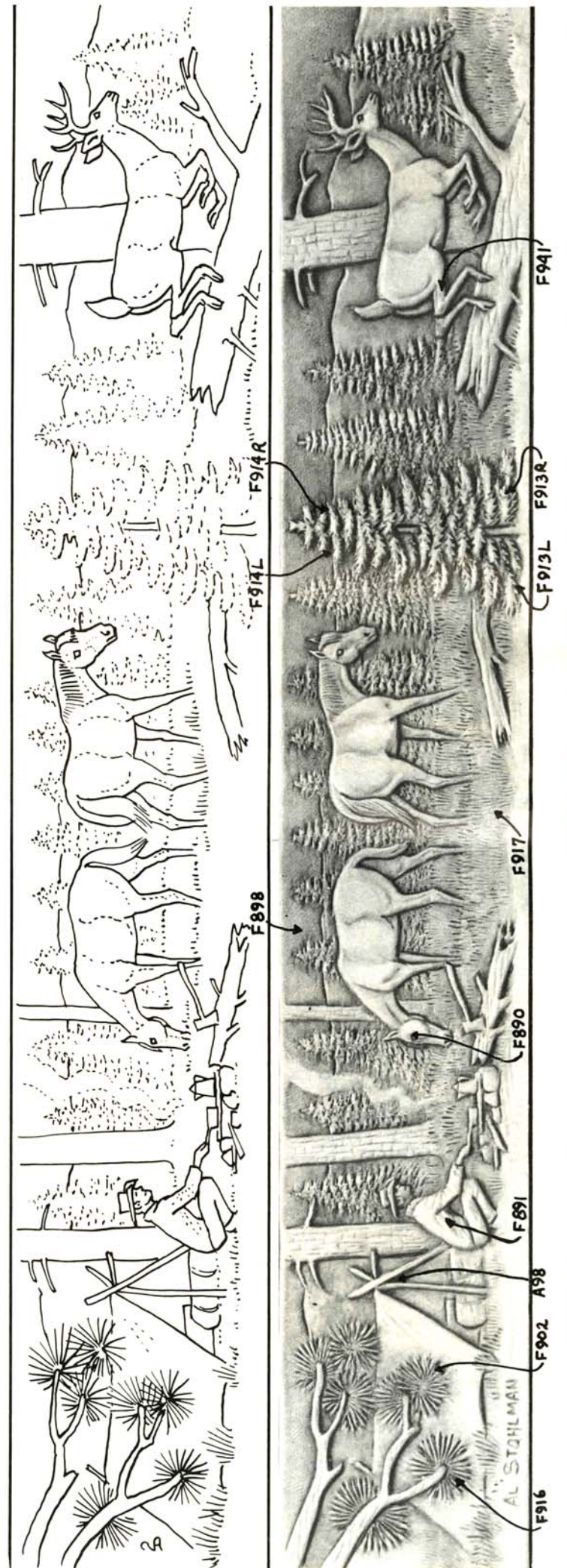
DICK BLOOMQUIST belt design



belt design by al stohlman



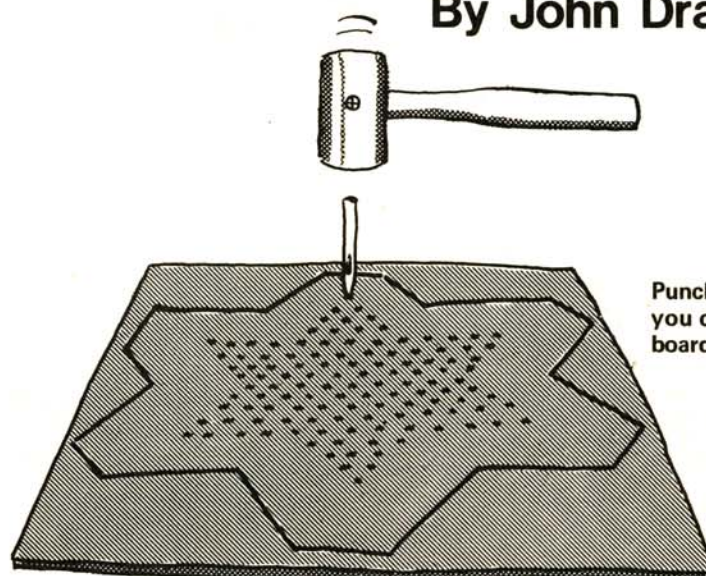
belt design by al stohlman



CHINESE CHECKERS

NATURE-TAND LEATHER

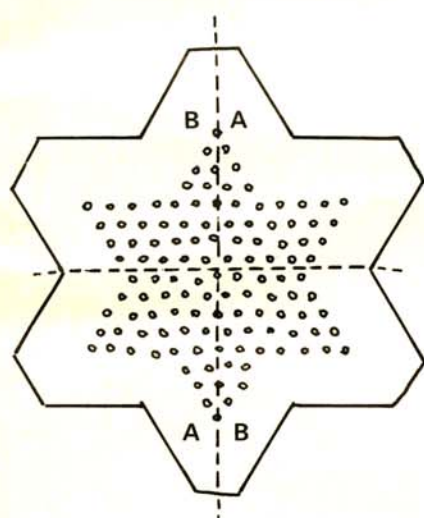
By John Drake



Punch holes before you cut checker-board out.

MATERIALS:

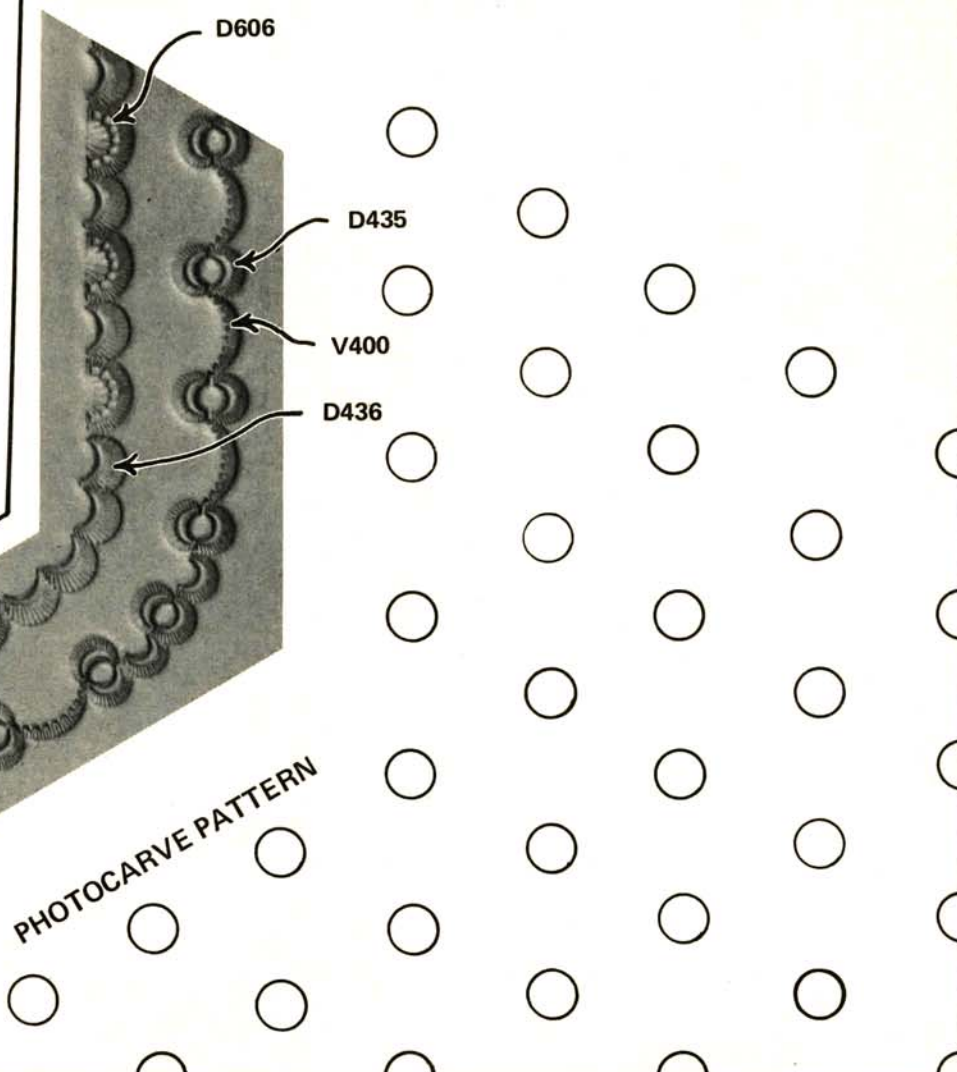
9-10 oz. Nature-Tand Leather
(at least a 17 1/2" sq. piece)
No. 10 or 12 Drive Punch
Mallet
1/4" Masonite
Medium Brown Omega Dye
Carnauba Cream
4-way Utility Knife
Coping Saw or Jig Saw
Crafttool Stamps



1. Make full size tracing pattern. You will have to flip the pattern in order to make sides A & B.
2. Moisten leather with damp sponge. Trace pattern onto Nature-Tand leather.

3. Punch holes with No. 10 or 12 Drive Punch.
4. Moisten leather with a damp sponge and stamp designs with desired stamps.
5. Using a Straight Edge cut out the outline of the leather checker-board.
6. Apply Omega Dye using the Nature-Tand Dyeing Instructions on page 7.
7. Apply a light even coat of Carnauba Cream.
8. Trace project on a piece of masonite, cut masonite and cement leather to masonite using Craftsman Cement.

1/4 TRACING PATTERN



TOP OF PATTERN
SECTION A

CHINESE CHECKERS

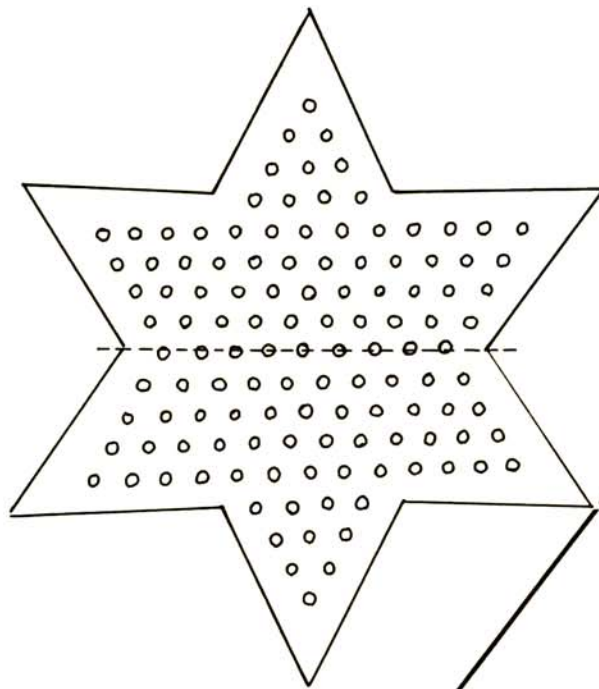
NATURAL TOOLING LEATHER

By John Drake

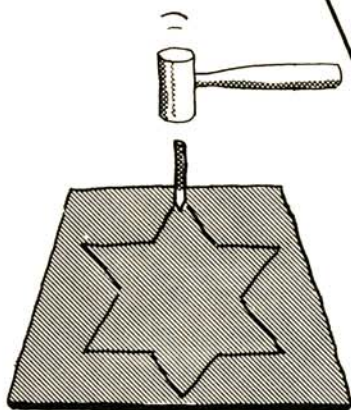
MATERIALS:

16" sq. piece of 8-10 oz. Live Oak Leather
No. 10 or 12 Drive Punch
Mallet
4-way Utility Knife
Leather Finish

1. Make full size tracing pattern.
2. Moisten leather center tracing pattern on leather and trace design onto the leather.
3. Punch holes for marbles.
4. Using a straight edge cut along outline of the star removing excess leather.
5. Apply a light even coat of Leather Finish.
6. Cement to board with Craftsman cement (optional).



1/2 TRACING PATTERN



Punch holes before
cutting off excess leather



MOUNTING ON BOARD
(OPTIONAL)

HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER WRISTBAND

Materials:

Use either Live Oak or Nature-Tand
Leather

Durable Dot Snaps

Durable Dot Snap Setter

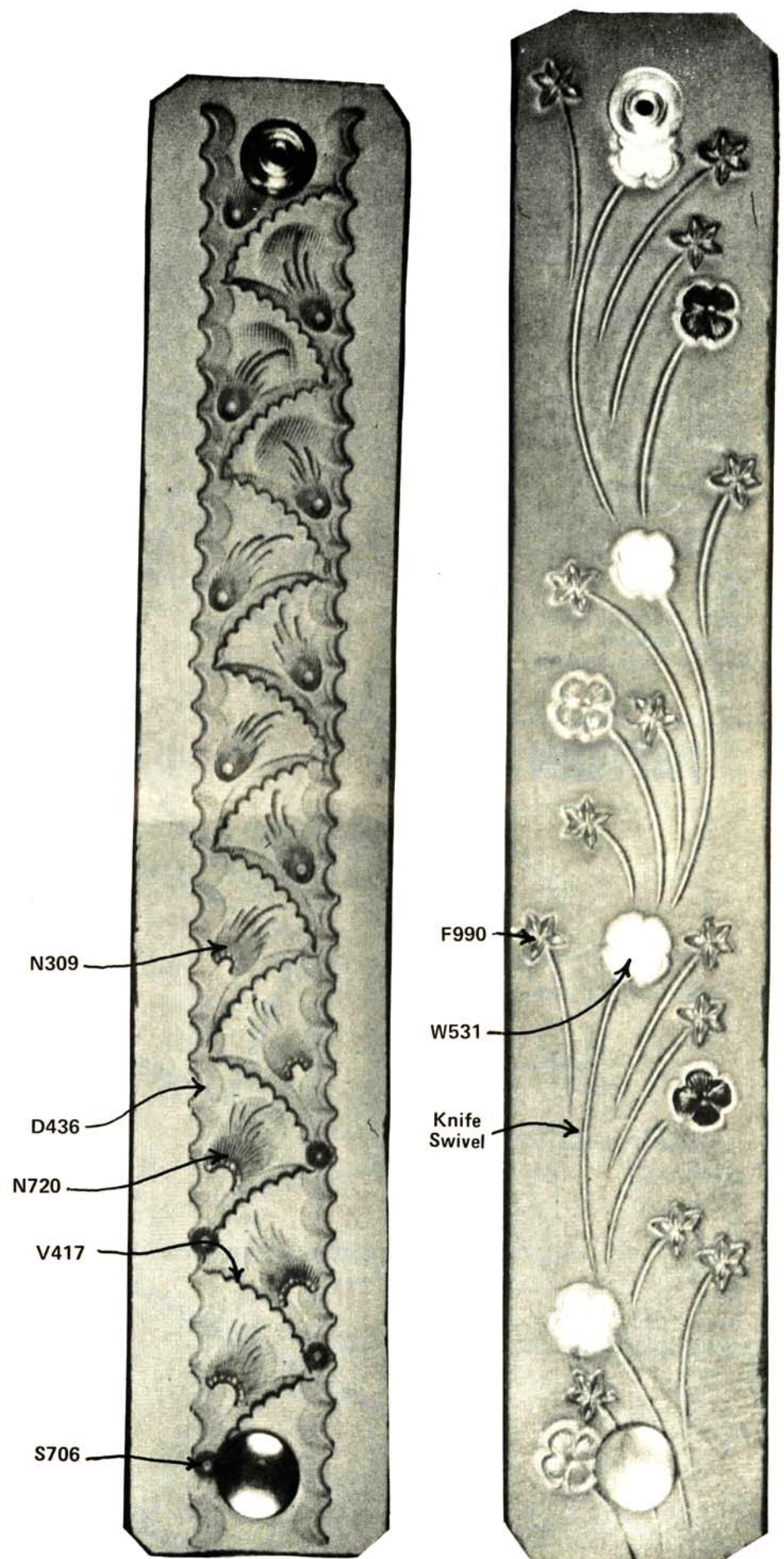
Mallet

No. 2 Drive Punch

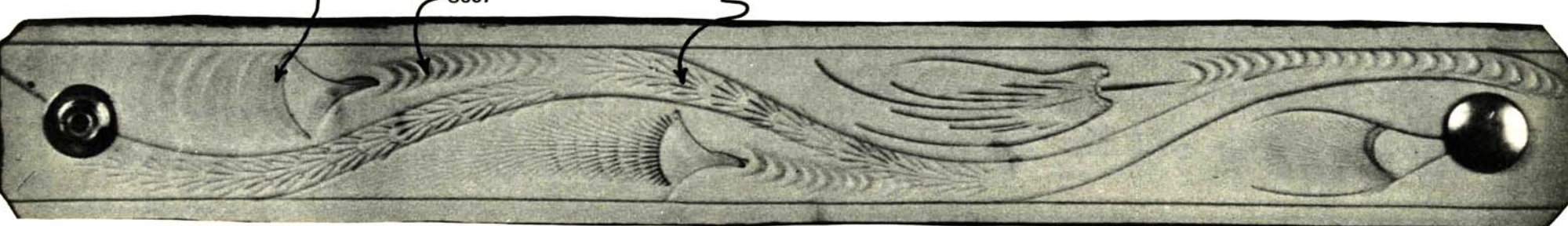
Desired Crafttool Stamps

Bevel-eze Edge Beveler

1. Make a cutting pattern the correct size of your wrist. Make sure that the holes for the Durable Dot Snaps are at least 1/2 inch from the end of the pattern.
2. Using the cutting pattern, cut out your wristband.
3. Make a tracing pattern for the design of your choice.
4. Dampen the leather and trace pattern onto leather (see page 4).
5. Stamp design on dampened leather (see pages 4 to 6).
6. After design is stamped bevel the edges with Bevel-eze beveler (see page 10).
7. Punch holes for your Durable Dot Snaps.
8. Set Durable Dot Snaps (see page 9).
9. Dye or finish leather (see page 7).



V749 U857 C834



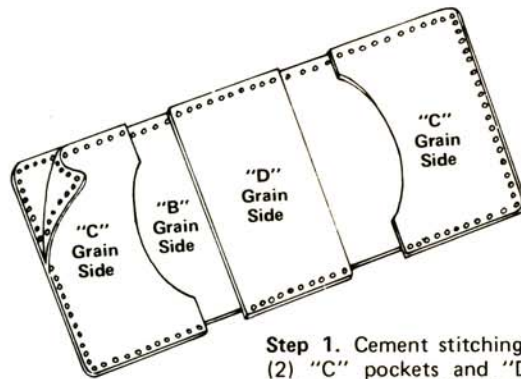
HOW TO MAKE THE TRIPLEFOLD BILLFOLD

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

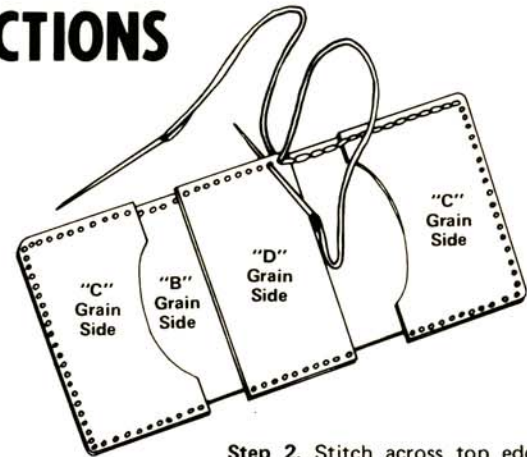
MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak leather for Back
2-2 1/2 oz. Lining Leather for Inside Parts
3 yards Waxed Thread
2 Harness Needles
Stitching Punch, size 00
Cement
1 Triplefold Vinyl Insert
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Leather Stamps for the Design Selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

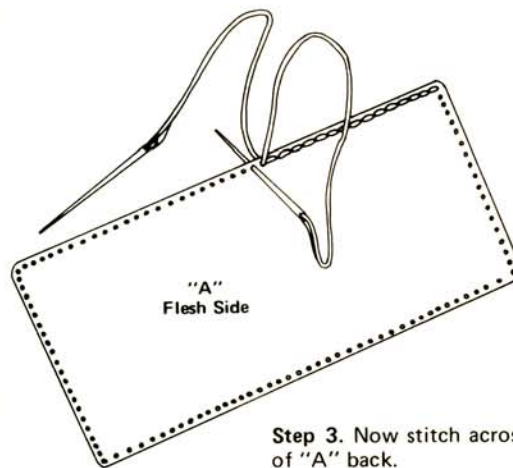
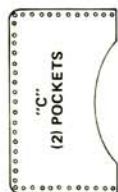


Step 1. Cement stitching edges of (2) "C" pockets and "D" center pocket to grain side of "B", aligning lacing holes across top and sides.

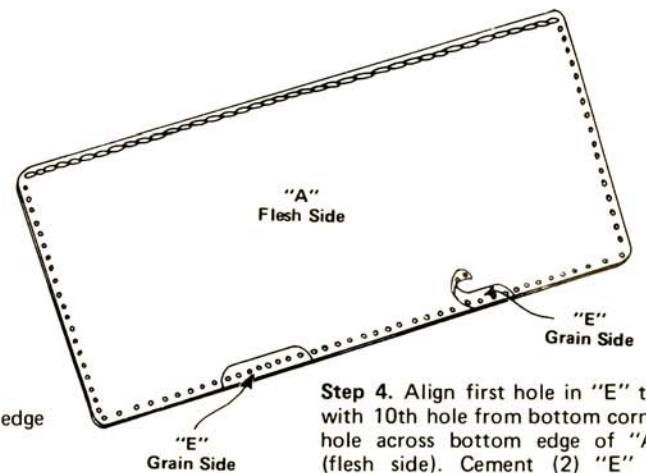


Step 2. Stitch across top edge as illustrated following stitching instructions.

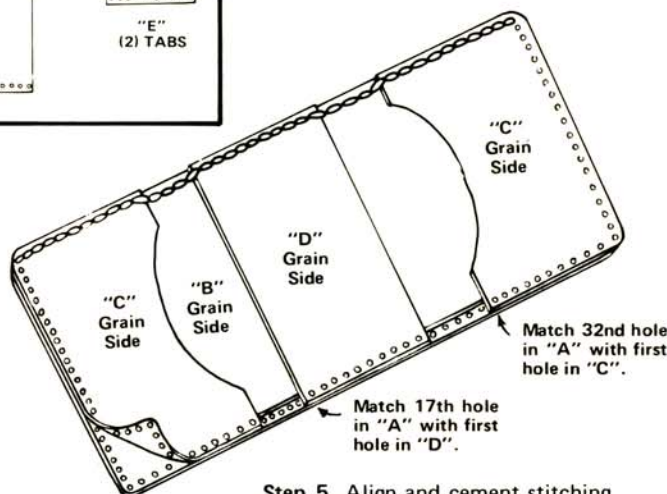
PATTERN PARTS



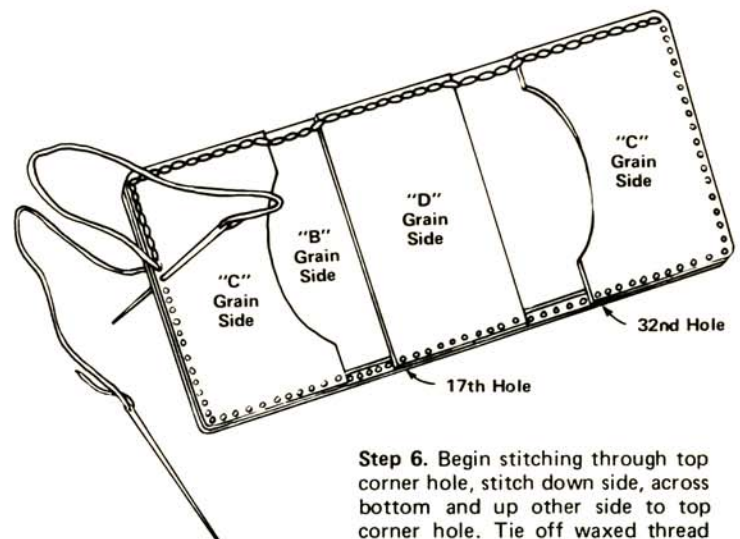
Step 3. Now stitch across top edge of "A" back.



Step 4. Align first hole in "E" tab with 10th hole from bottom corner hole across bottom edge of "A" (flesh side). Cement (2) "E" to flesh side of "A".



Step 5. Align and cement stitching holes at each end and across bottom edge of billfold inside to flesh side of "A". This procedure will cause billfold to bow up which makes it easier to fold.

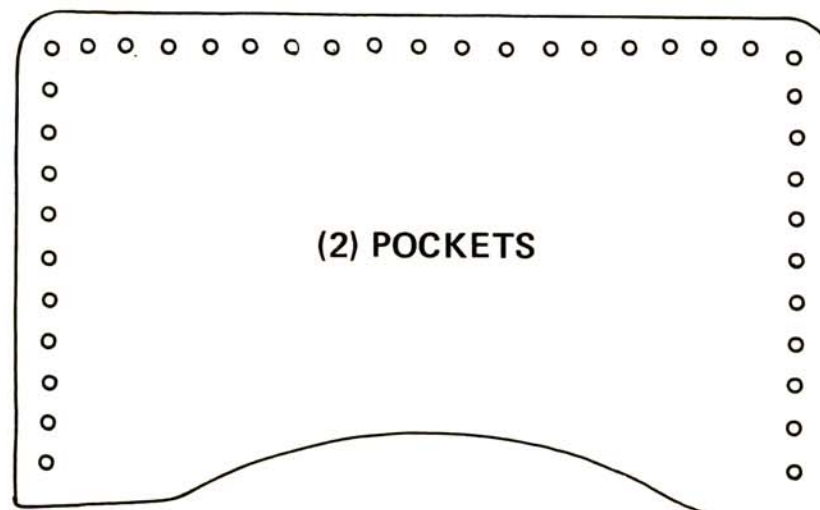
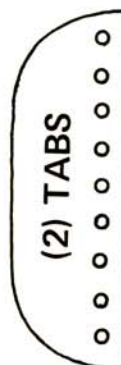
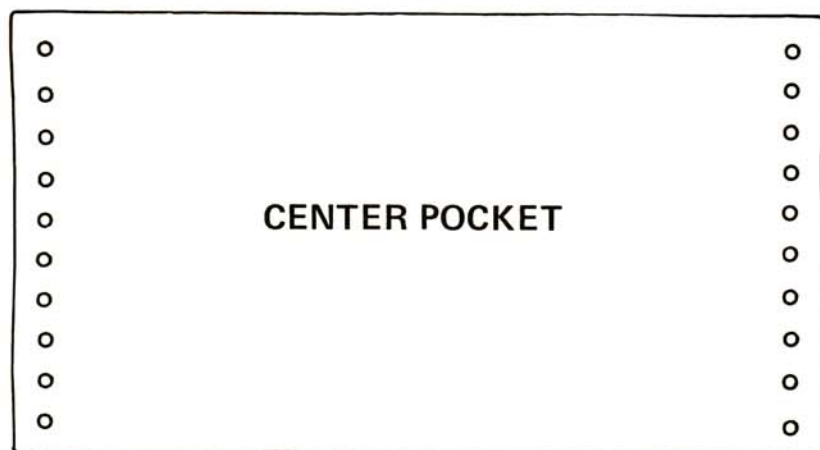
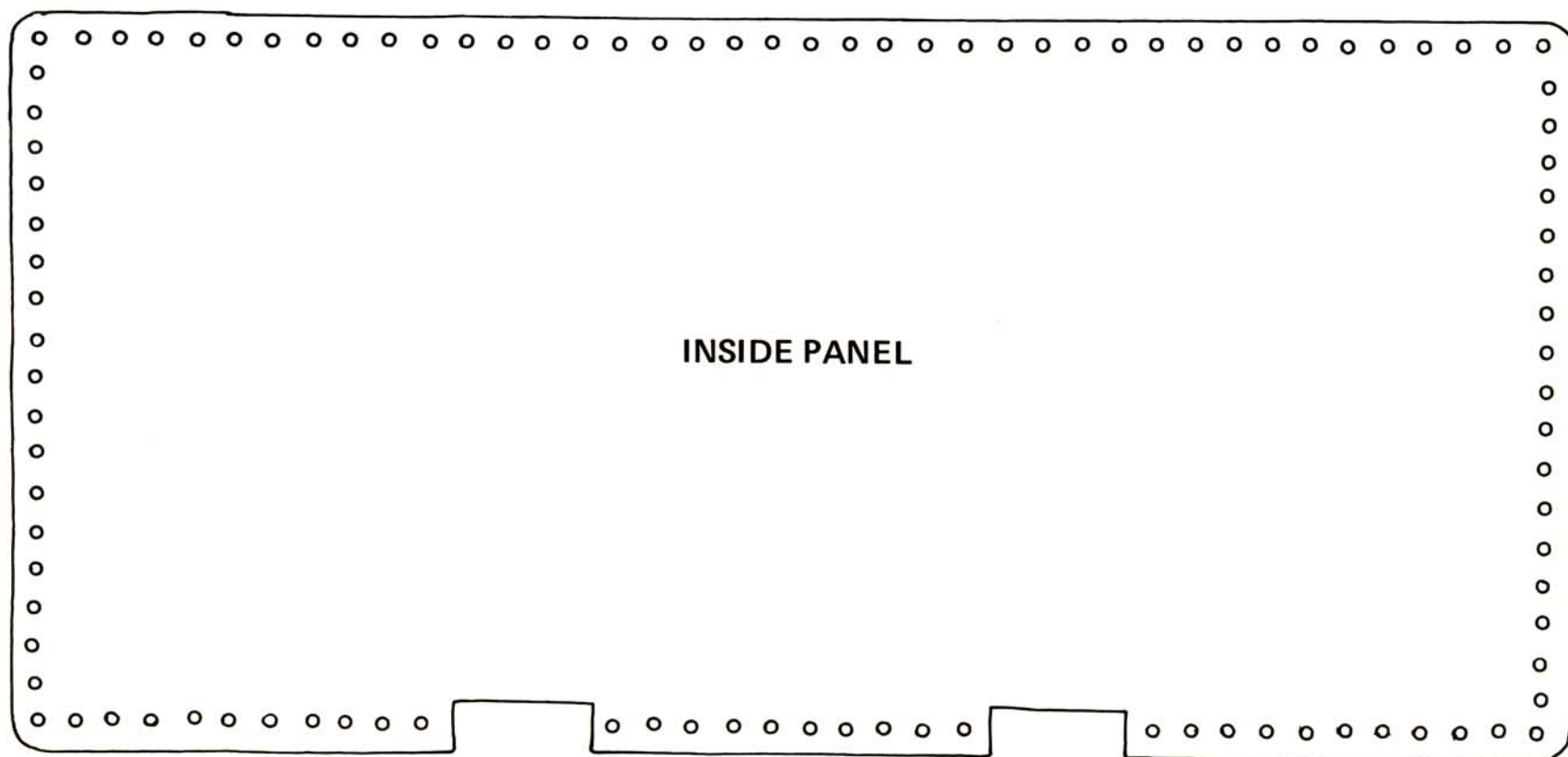
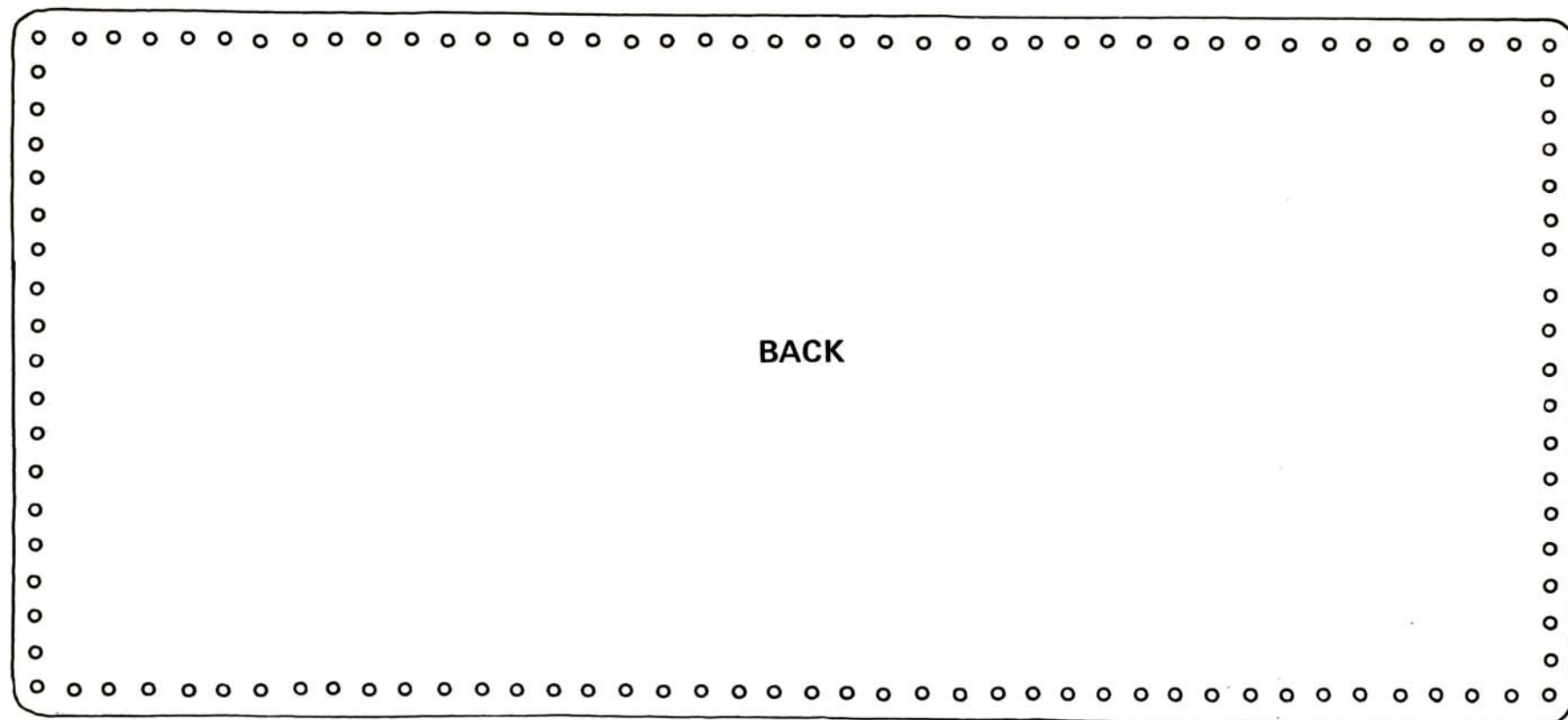


Step 6. Begin stitching through top corner hole, stitch down side, across bottom and up other side to top corner hole. Tie off waxed thread and tap all edges with a mallet to secure stitching.

Insert tab of vinyl insert under "D".

CUTTING PATTERNS FOR TRIPLEFOLD BILLFOLD

PUNCH ALL THE HOLES ON THIS PAGE WITH A SIZE 00 PUNCH



trifold design by...

GENE NOLAND

PHOTOCARVE PATTERN



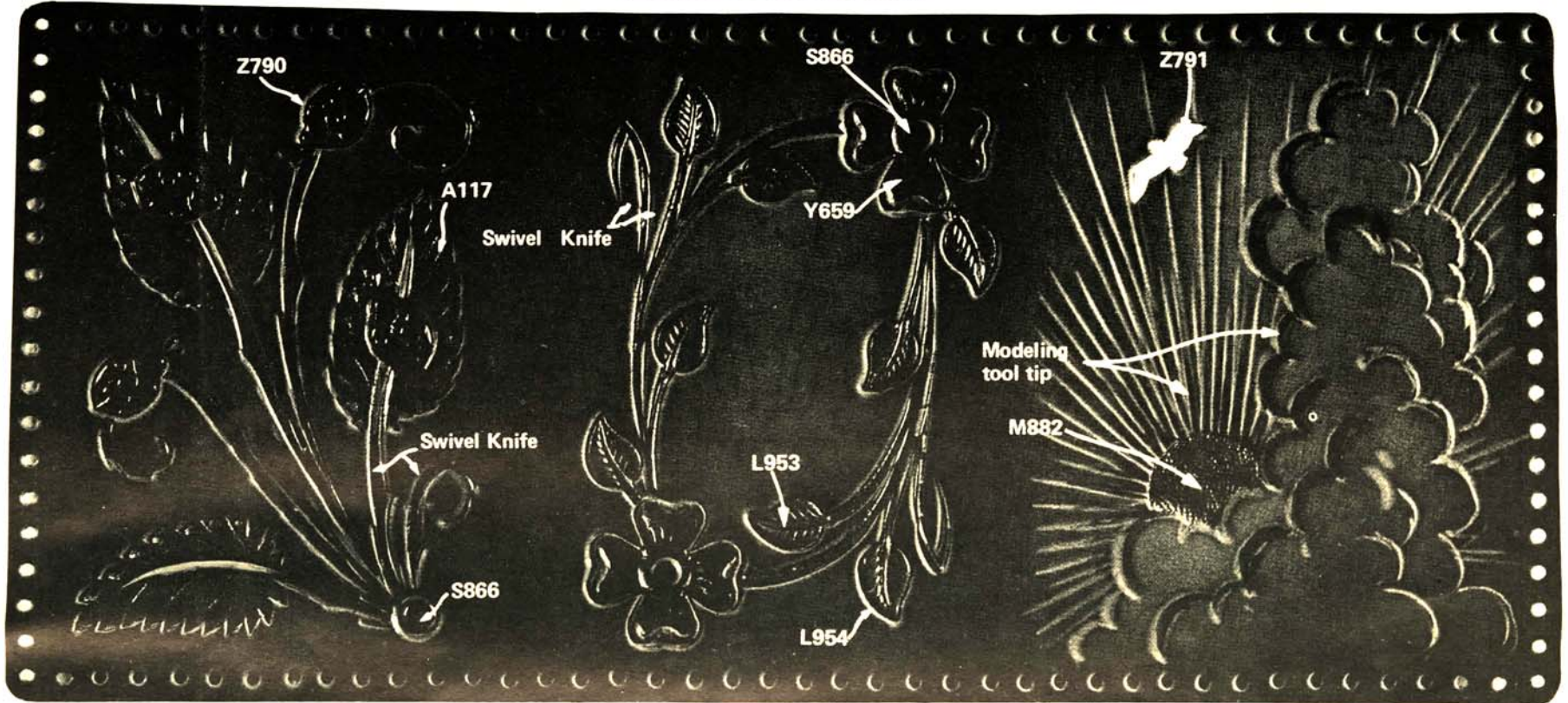
BY GENE NOLAND. For a dramatically decorated Trifold Billfold choose this "Wild Mustang" design. Cut the design first with a Swivel Knife and then complete using Craftool Stamping Tools P212, A888, A889, C433, U710, H360, V403, B936, 8036 Modeler, F976, Hair Blade, S632, S931, B205, B702 and B701. Dye background areas with dark brown or black Omega Dye. Color horse with shades of medium brown Omega Dye and highlight with white Cova Dye.



TRACING PATTERN

trifold designs by JERRY JENNINGS

PHOTOCARVE PATTERN



BY JERRY JENNINGS. Here are three more Nature designs for your Triplefold billfold. Cut the lines with a swivel knife. Stamp with Craftool Stamping Tools Z790, A117, S866 (for left design), S866, Y659, L953, L954 (for center design), Z791, tip of modeling tool and M882 (for right design). Color with light brown Omega Dye using the Nature-Tand Dyeing technique and Cova Dye in green, red, blue, black, orange and white.



TRACING PATTERN



HOW TO MAKE THE DAWN HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

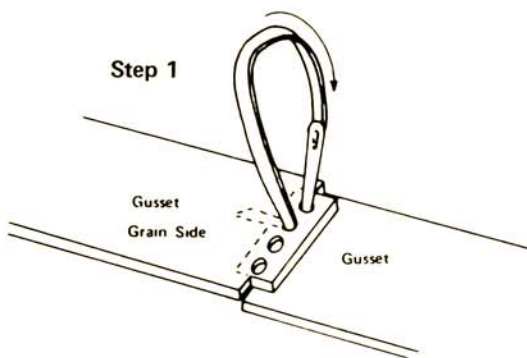
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See Page 13 for Backstitch Lacing Instructions

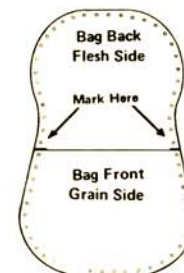
See page 87 for Dawn Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

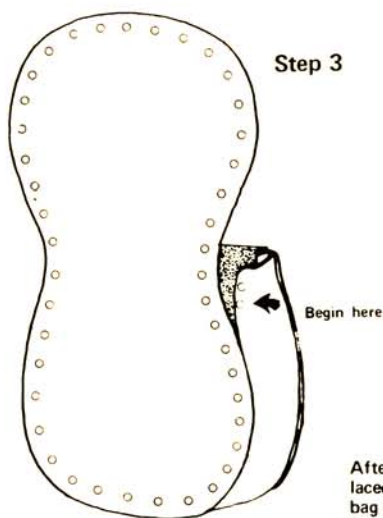
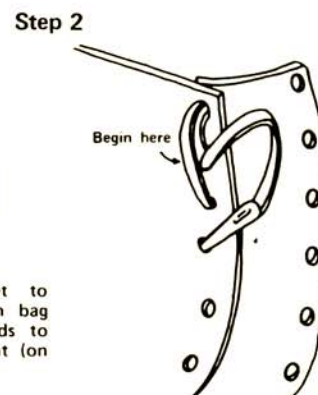
7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
7 yards 1/8" Latigo Lace for Backstitch
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
Punch, size 6
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Leather Stamps for design selected
Dye and Finish Supplies



Lace the two gusset pieces together using the Backstitch Lacing Technique (See Instructions).



Before lacing gusset to front, mark hole on bag back that corresponds to top hole in bag front (on flesh side).



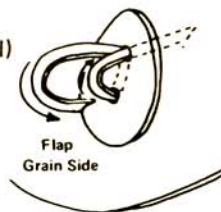
Begin here

After front and gusset are laced together, begin lacing bag back and flap to gusset. Begin at the second hole in bag back and gusset.



Step 4 (optional)

Flap Grain Side



Flap Grain Side

Locate holes on handbag flap. Lace through holes in flap and clasp to front of clasp as shown.

Bring lace back through holes in clasp to inside of flap.



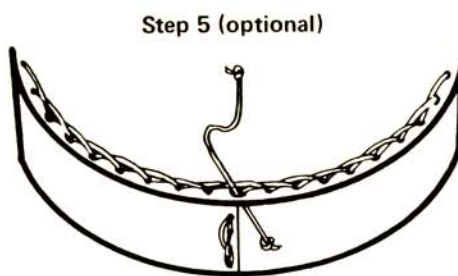
Flap Flesh Side



Flap Flesh Side

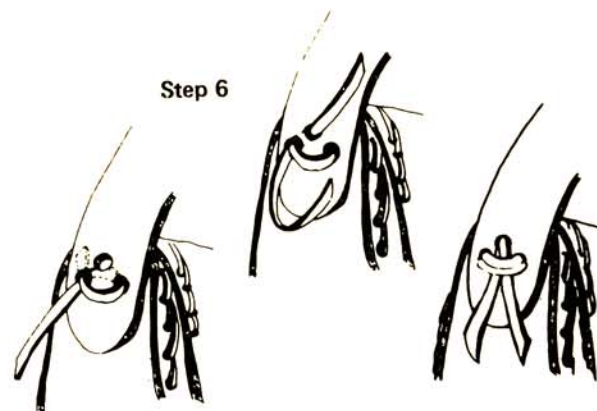
Cross and tie a knot.

Tie a second knot and trim off excess.



Step 5 (optional)

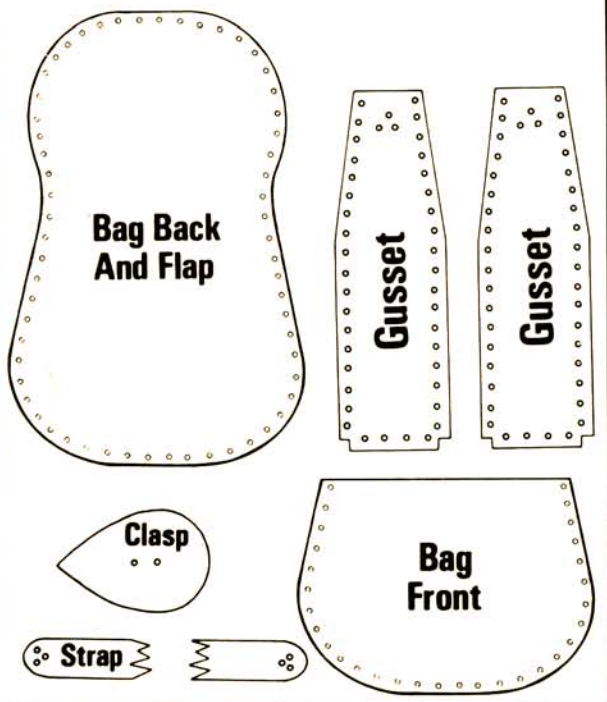
Tie a knot in end of lace. Thread other end through center stitch of handbag front and pull through. Wrap string around twice to check length and cut off excess.



Step 6

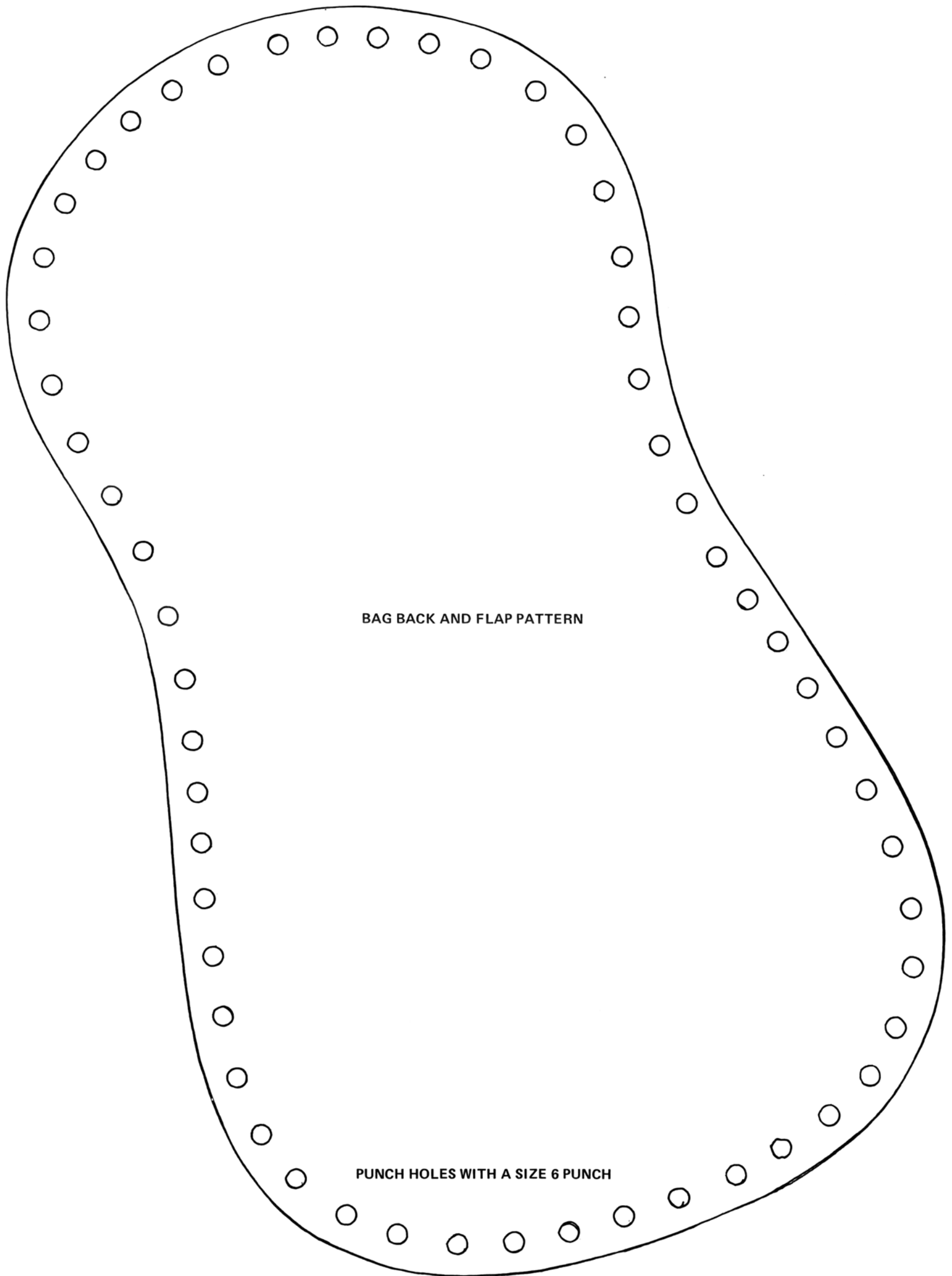
Align holes in gusset and end of strap. From inside of bag insert ends of lacing through lower holes. Cross ends and insert back through inside of bag. Bring both ends out the top hole. Slide ends under lower stitch and pull tight. Trim off excess.

PATTERN PARTS



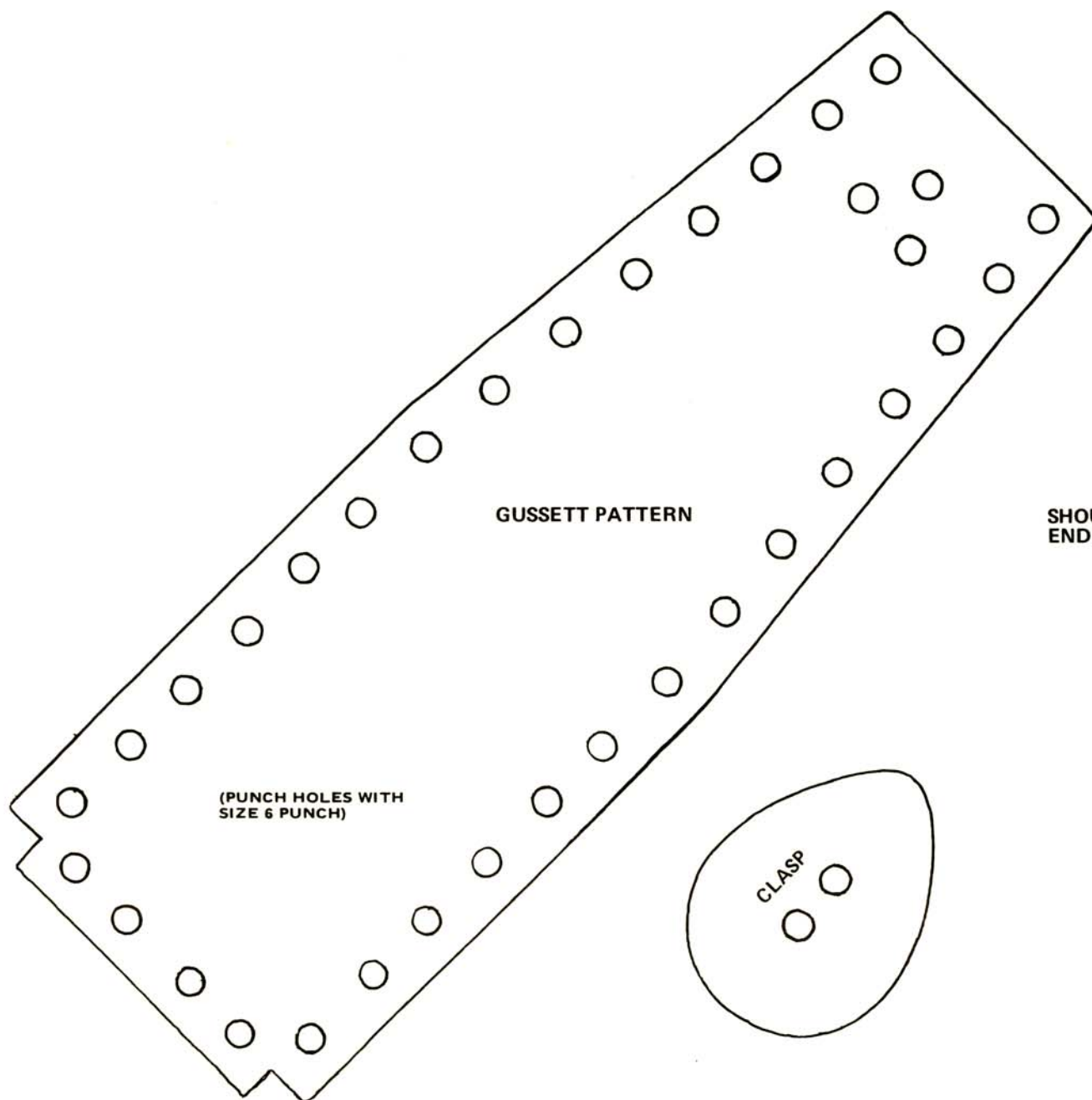
SHOULDER STRAP
(35" Long)

PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH.



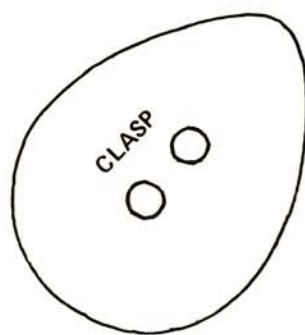
BAG BACK AND FLAP PATTERN

PUNCH HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH



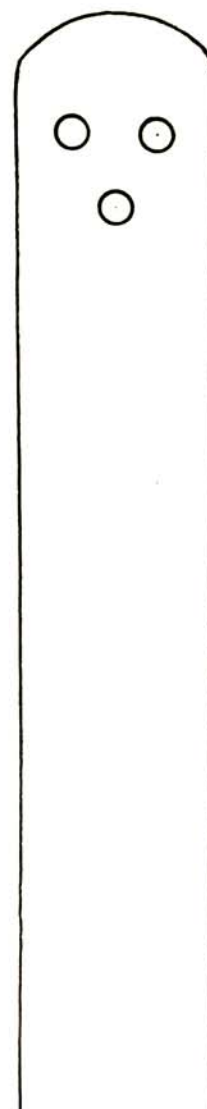
GUSSETT PATTERN

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 6 PUNCH)

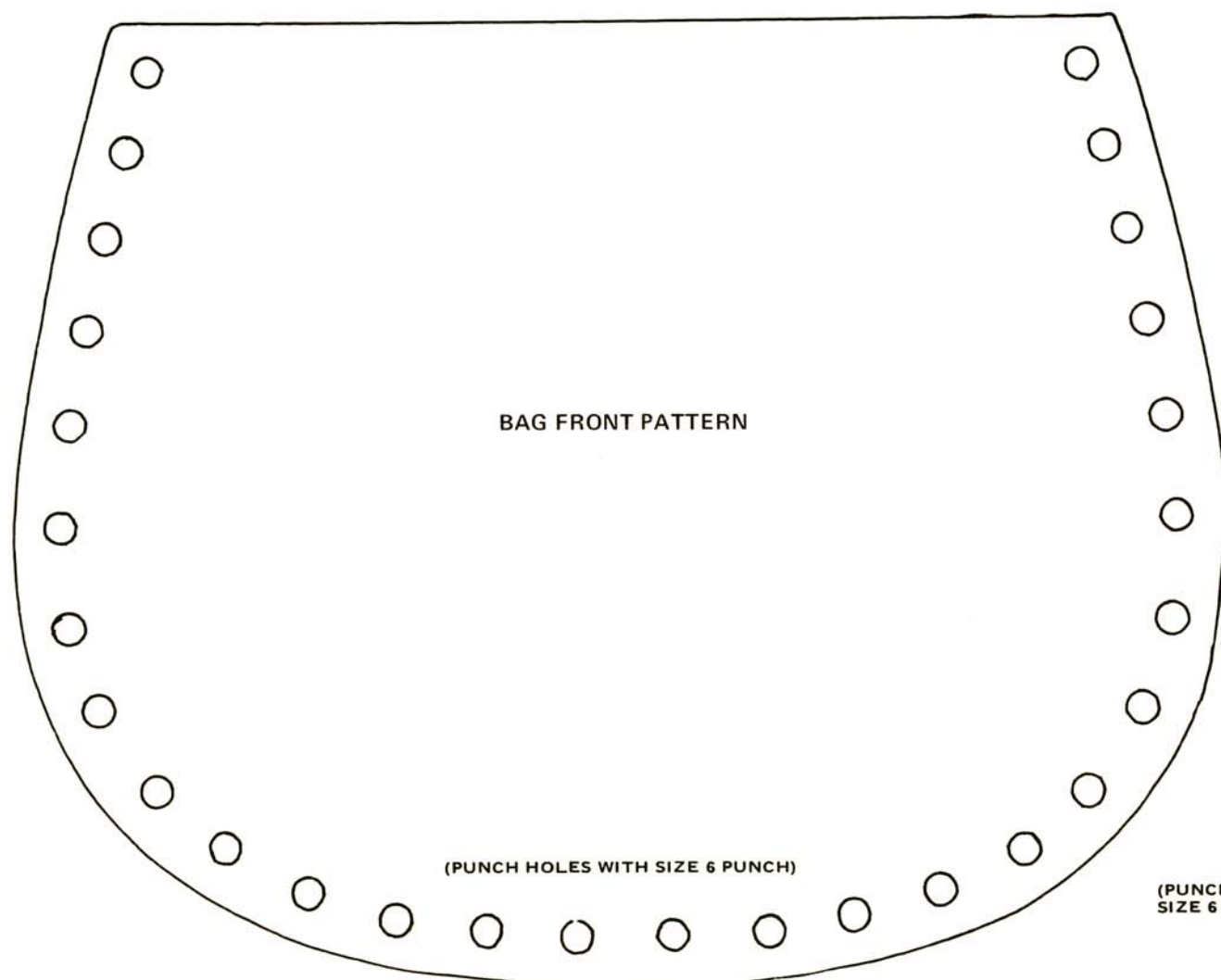


CLASP

SHOULDER STRAP
END PATTERN



ENTIRE SHOULDER
STRAP IS 28" LONG.



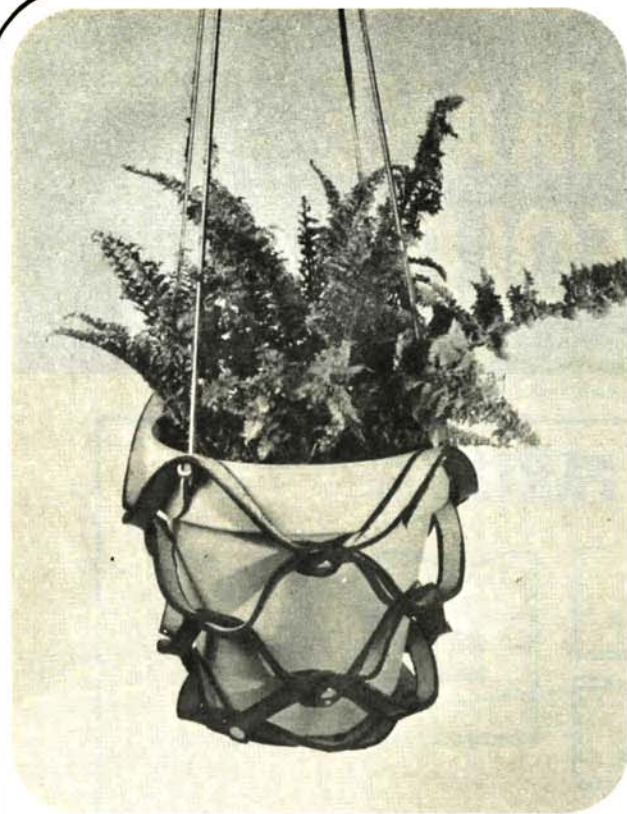
BAG FRONT PATTERN

(PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH)

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 6 PUNCH)

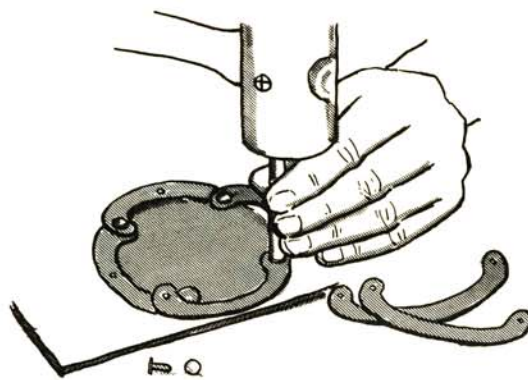


THE EXPANDABLE PLANT HOLDER



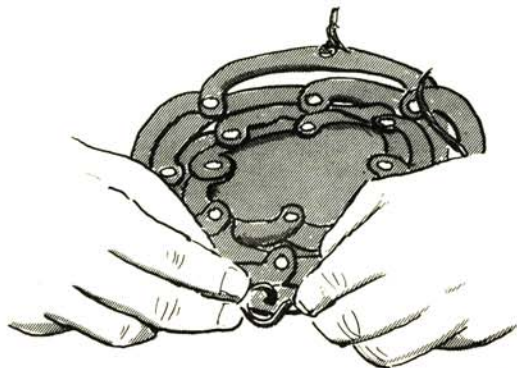
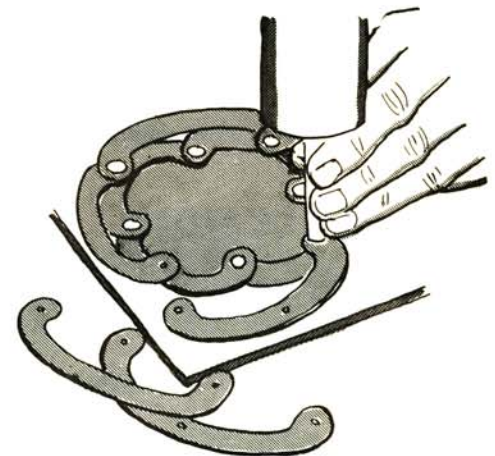
Materials List:

Nature-Tand Leather (4-5 oz.)
Medium Brown Omega Dye
Omega Carnauba Cream
12 Medium Rapid Rivets
Rapid Rivet Setter No. 8100
Brown Latigo Lace (approx. 2 yds.)
No. 3 Drive Punch
Hammer or Rawhide Mallet
Stamping Tools: Y659, J786, L950
Cova Dyes (optional)

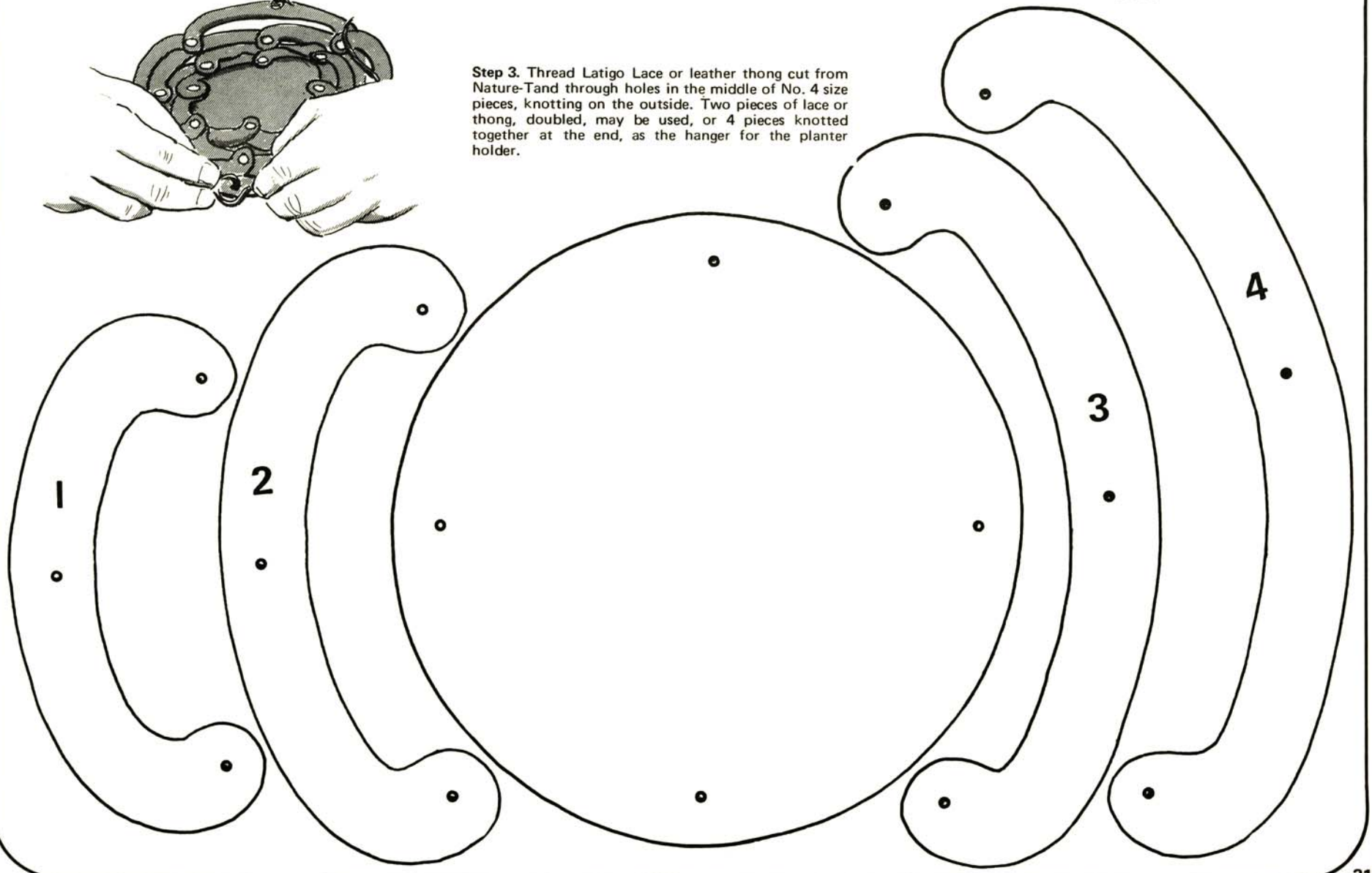


Step 1. Transfer patterns to Nature-Tand leather, cutting 4 pieces from each pattern except the base. Punch rivet holes using No. 3 Drive Punch. Dye all pieces using Nature-Tand dyeing technique. Position the four No. 1 size pieces around the base, grain side up, lapping each piece over the end of the preceding piece. Rivet through 3 layers of leather — 2 ends and the base.

Step 2. Position the No. 2 size pieces around the No. 1 size pieces with ends lapped as before and rivet holes aligned with the rivet holes in the middle of the No. 1 size pieces. Set rivets through 2 lapped ends and the No. 1 pieces. Position No. 3 and No. 4 size pieces in the same manner and rivet to the preceding circle of pieces.



Step 3. Thread Latigo Lace or leather thong cut from Nature-Tand through holes in the middle of No. 4 size pieces, knotting on the outside. Two pieces of lace or thong, doubled, may be used, or 4 pieces knotted together at the end, as the hanger for the planter holder.



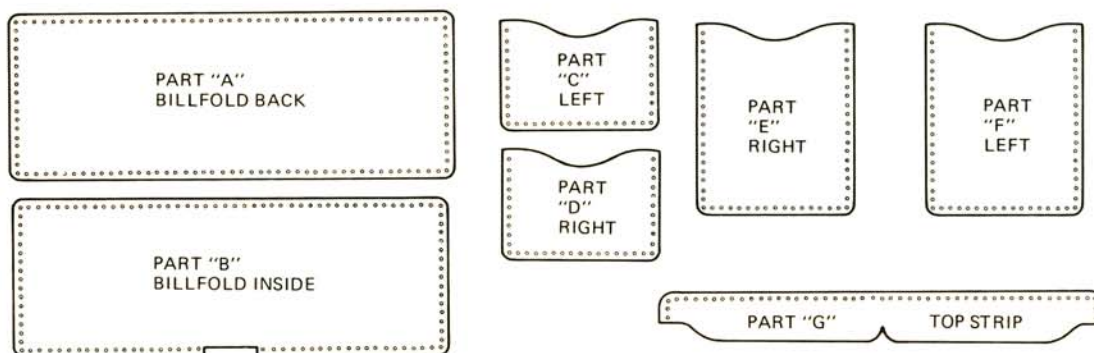
HOW TO MAKE A BILLFOLD



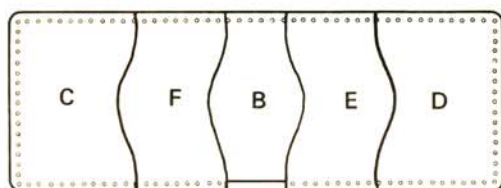
MATERIALS NEEDED

Tooling Leather
Lining Leather
6 yds. 3/32" Leather Lacing
Cement
Crafttools for Design
Mallet
3/32" Punch for Lacing Holes
Lacing Needle

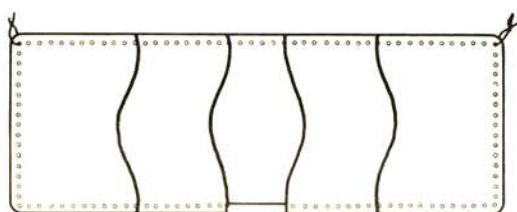
PATTERN PARTS



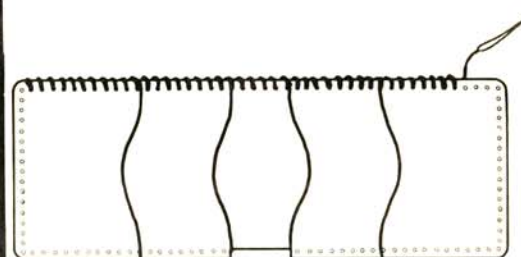
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



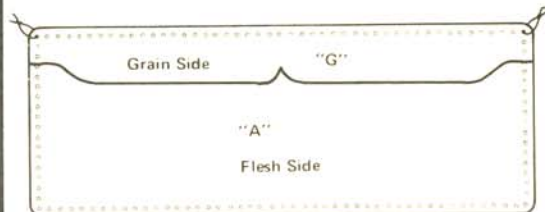
STEP 1: Place "B" on the work surface with the grain side up. Place "F" and "E" on "B" with the grain side up. Place "C" on "F" and "D" on "E" with the grain side up.



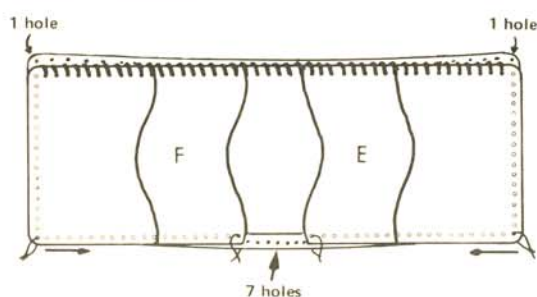
STEP 2: Align the lacing holes and tie a short piece of thread or lace in each top corner holes.



STEP 3: Insert 32" of lace in the lacing needle following the Lacing Needle Threading Instructions (page 12). Lace along the top edge of the assembled parts using the Whipstitch Lacing Instructions (page 33).

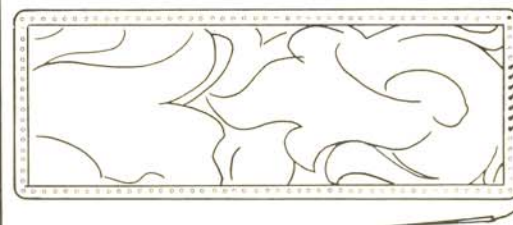


STEP 4: Place "A" on the work surface with the flesh side up. Place "G" on "A" with the grain side up. Tie a short piece of thread or lace in the two top corner holes.



Step 5: Place the assembled inside on the flesh side of Part A. Tie a piece of string through the lower left hand corner hole. Now align holes toward the right and tie off the last hole in Part F. Now tie a piece of string in the corner hole on the right hand corner and align holes to the left. Tie off last hole in Part E. You will now have 7 holes in the Back (Part A) that the liner does not cover (between Part F and Part E). This is normal.

Special Note: Do not be alarmed if you realize that Part A has more holes than the assembled liner. All wallets are designed this way. Follow the instructions and you should have no problems.



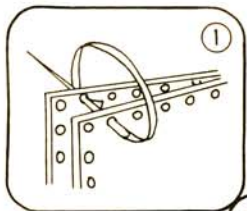
STEP 6: Attach two yards of lace to the lacing needle, following the Needle Threading Instructions. Begin lacing from the designed side of the billfold following Steps 1 through 6 of the Double Loop Stitch and Splicing Instructions (see page 12). Remove the thread or lace tied in the holes as they are reached.

Lace until about 6" of lace remain. Follow Steps 7 through 11 to splice in two more yards of lace. Continue lacing in this manner to starting point. Tie off the lacing following Steps 12 through 24 of the Double Loop Instructions.

(PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE O PUNCH)

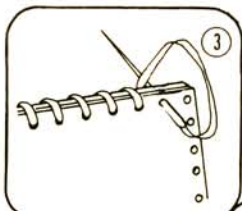
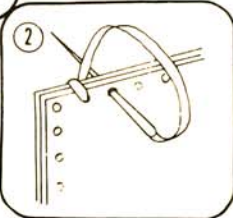
**PART A
BILLFOLD BACK**

WHIPSTITCH INSTRUCTIONS



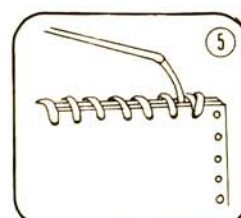
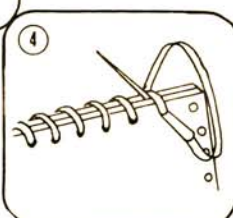
1. Begin by lacing through 2nd hole in back piece of leather from inside, leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. Bring lace to front and go through first hole in front and through 1st hole in back again. Pull stitch tight.

2. Bring lace around to front side again and go through 3rd hole in front and 3rd hole in back.



3. Continue lacing as in step 2, pulling each stitch tight. Keep smooth side of lace on outside. Lace through next to last hole.

4. Bring lace around to front and go through next to last hole in front leather, then up between the 2 leathers.



5. Pull stitch tight and cut lace off. Push the end of lace down between the leathers.

**PART B
BILLFOLD INSIDE**

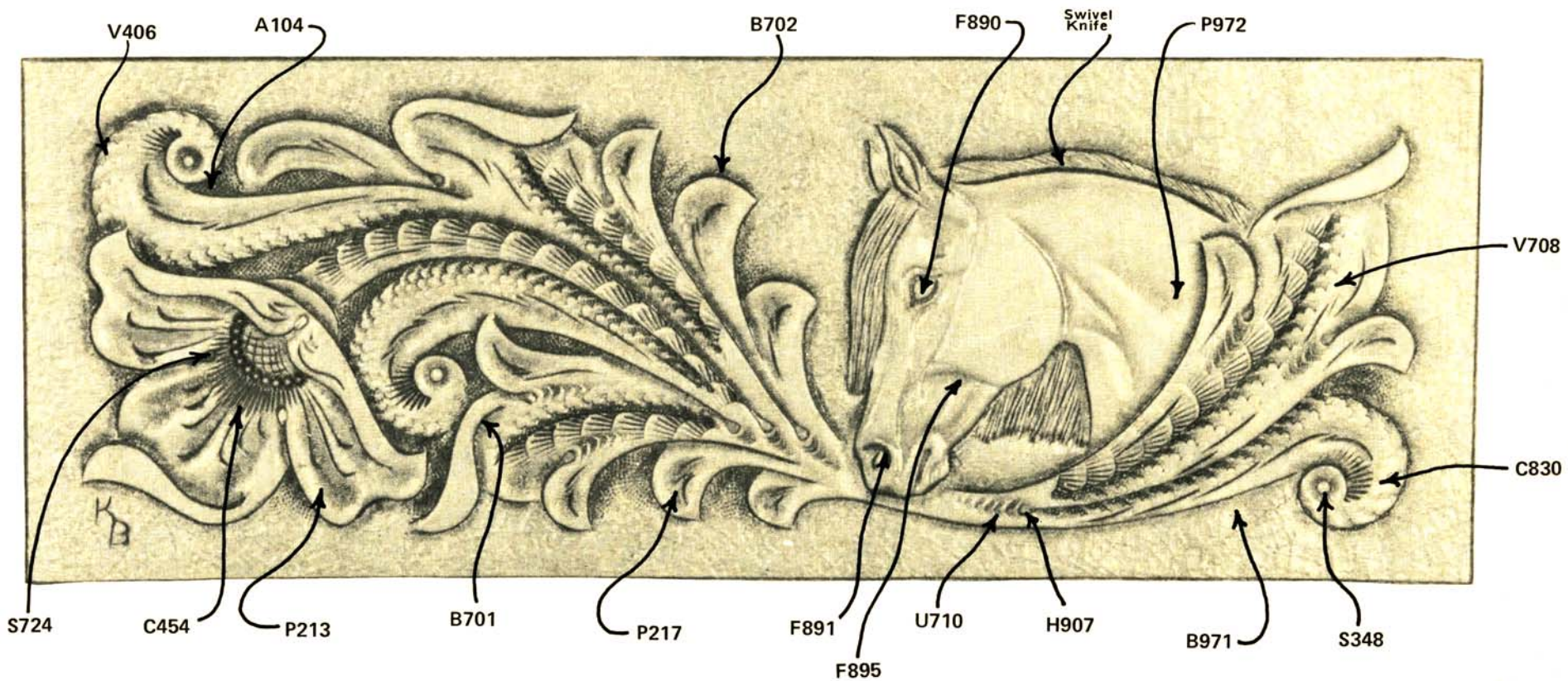
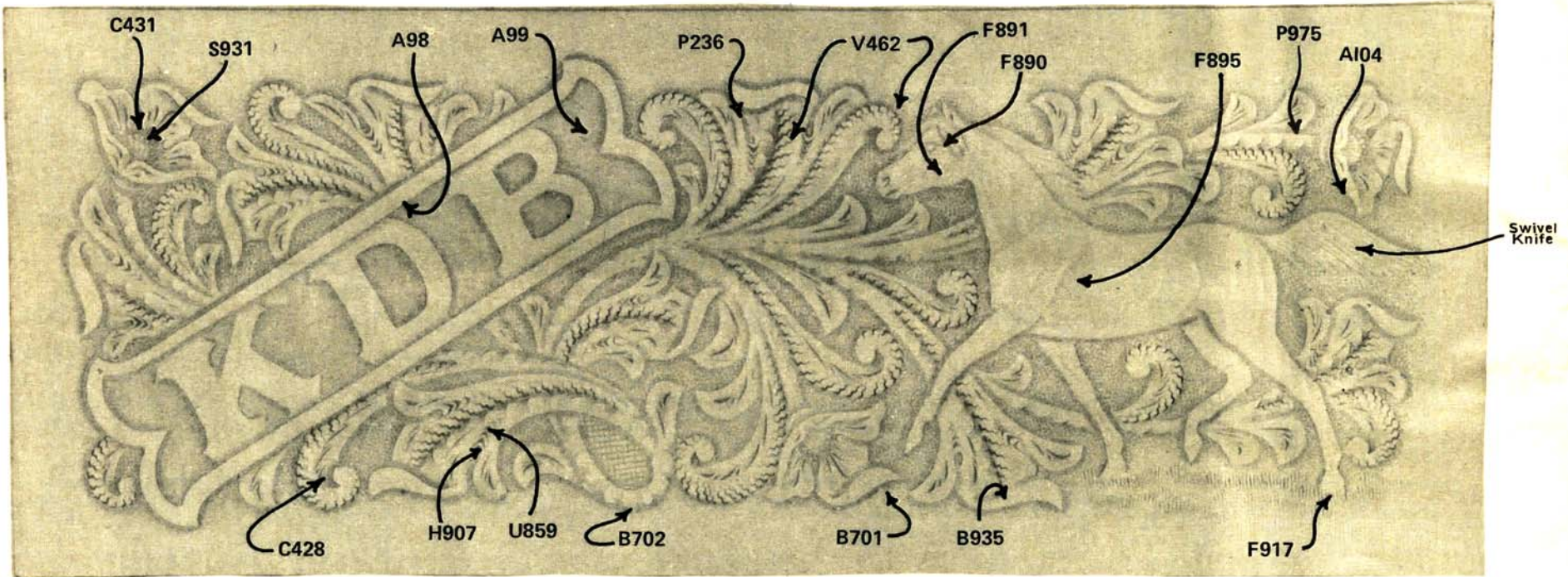
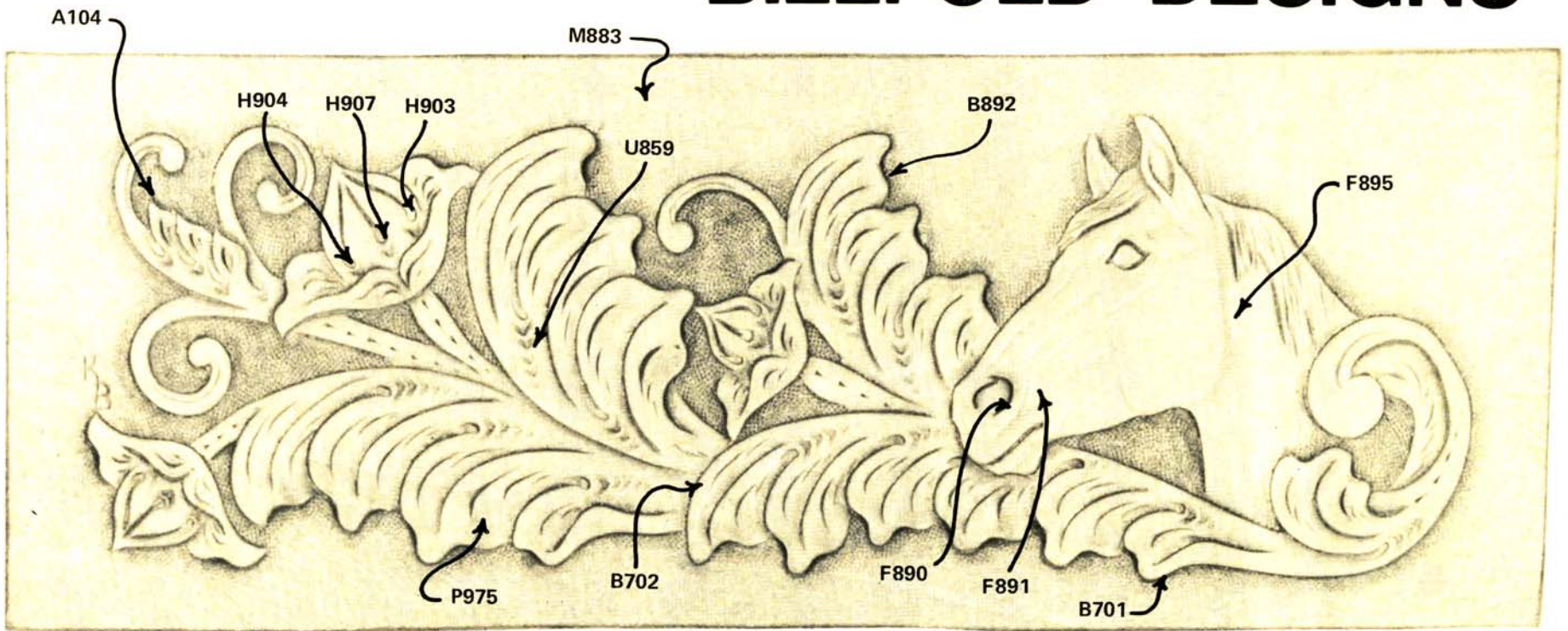
PART G

TOP STRIP

**PART C & D
(MAKE 2)**

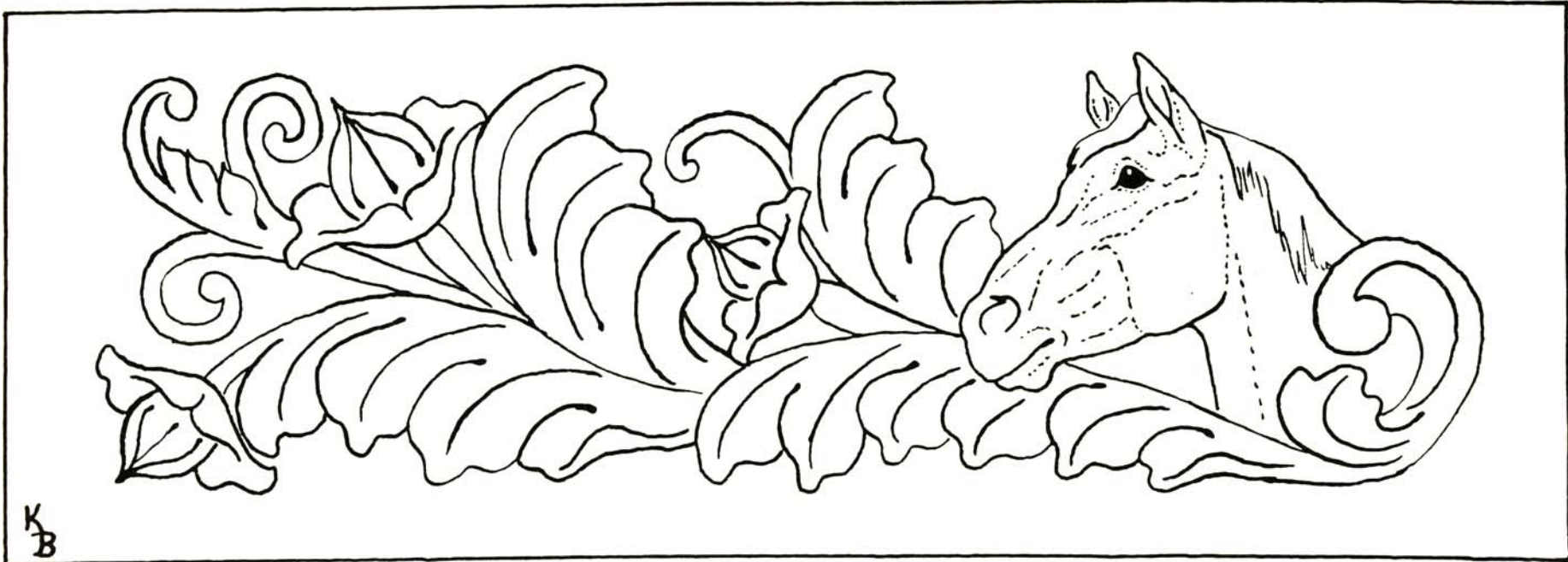
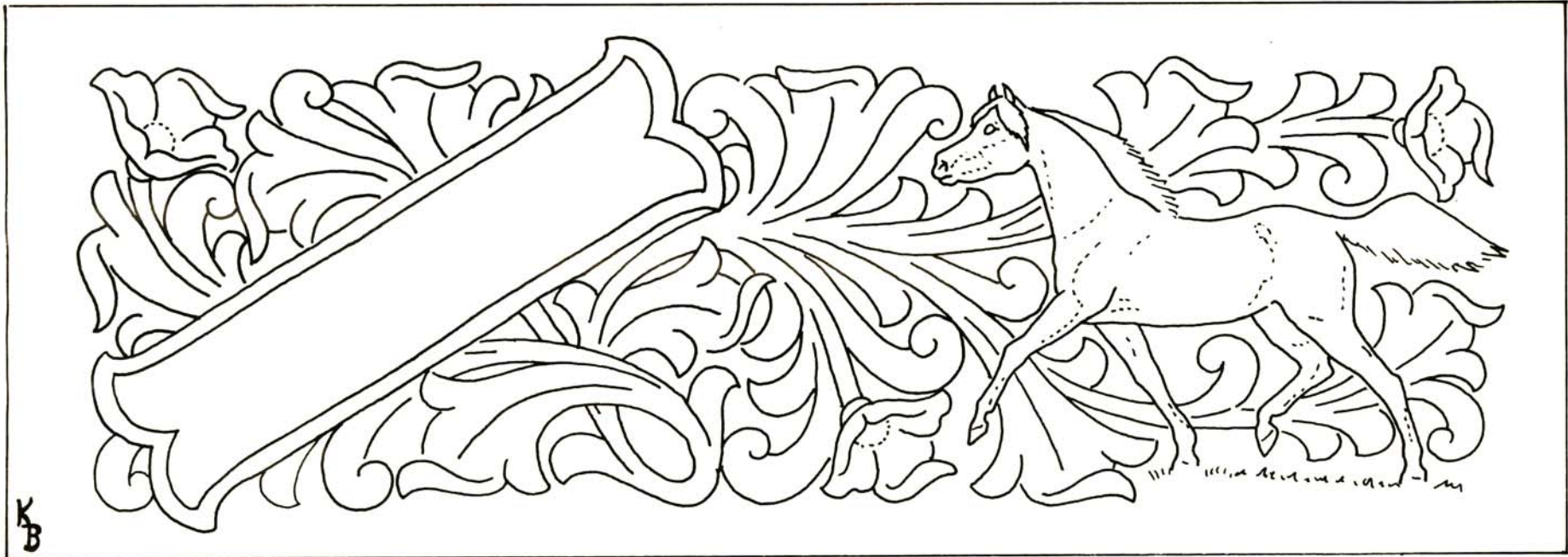
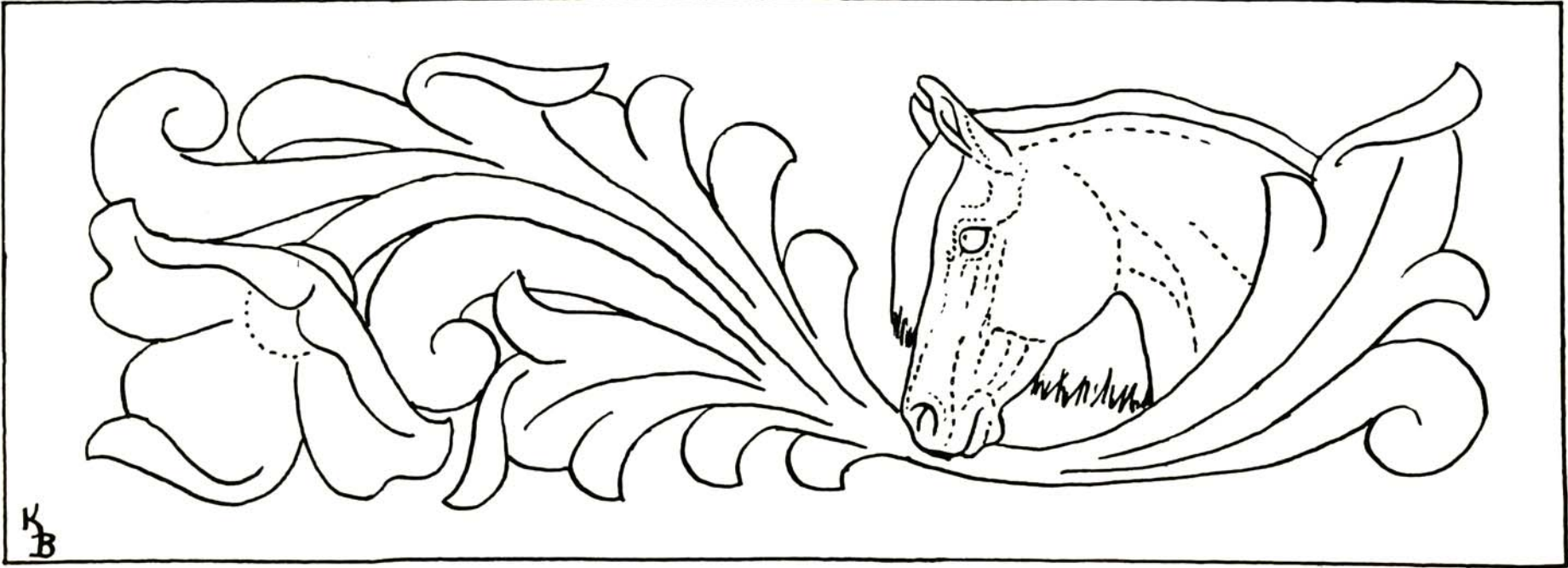
**PART E & F
(MAKE 2)**

BILFOLD DESIGNS



BY KATHLEEN BOND

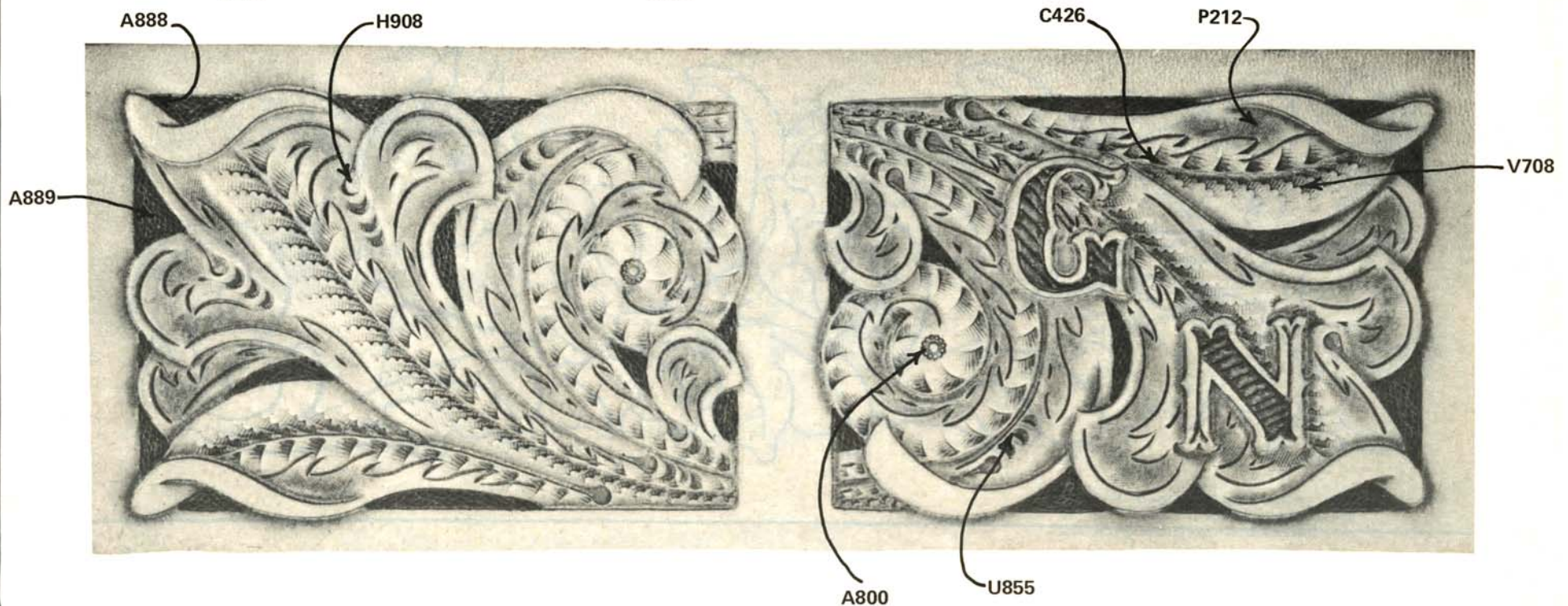
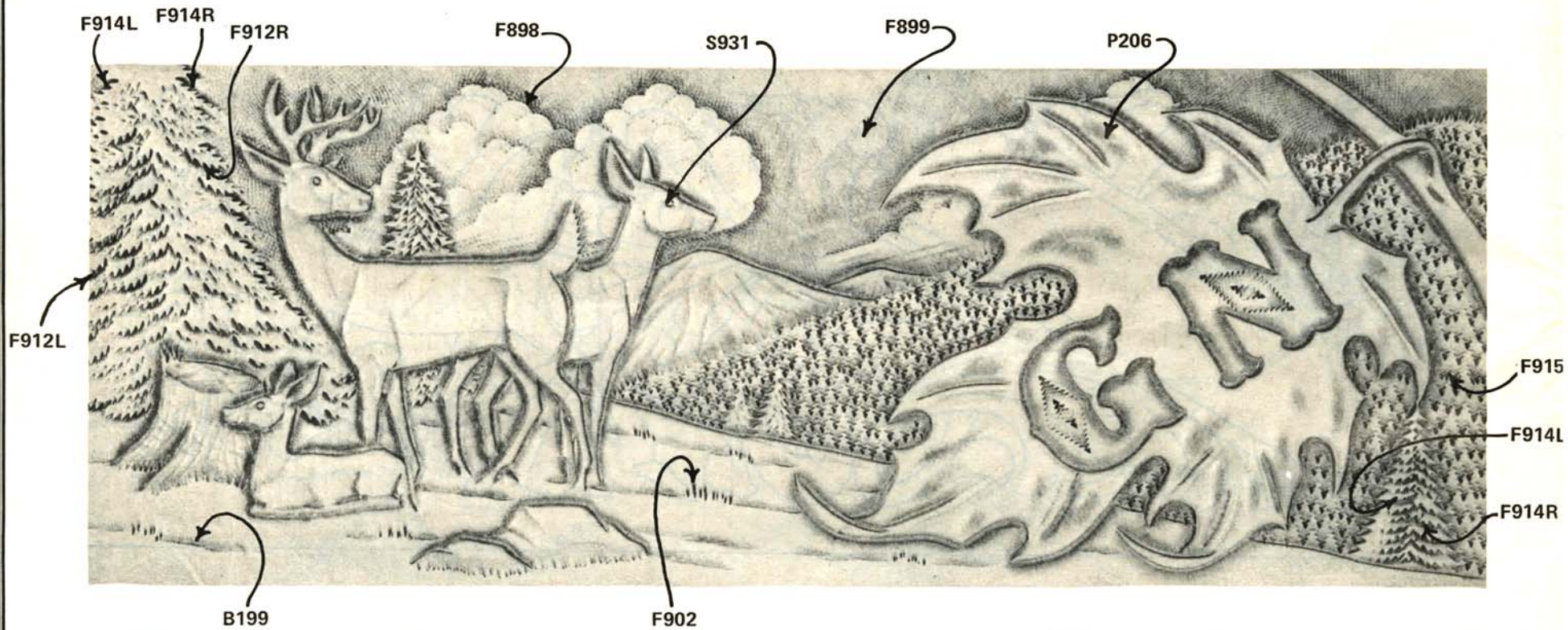
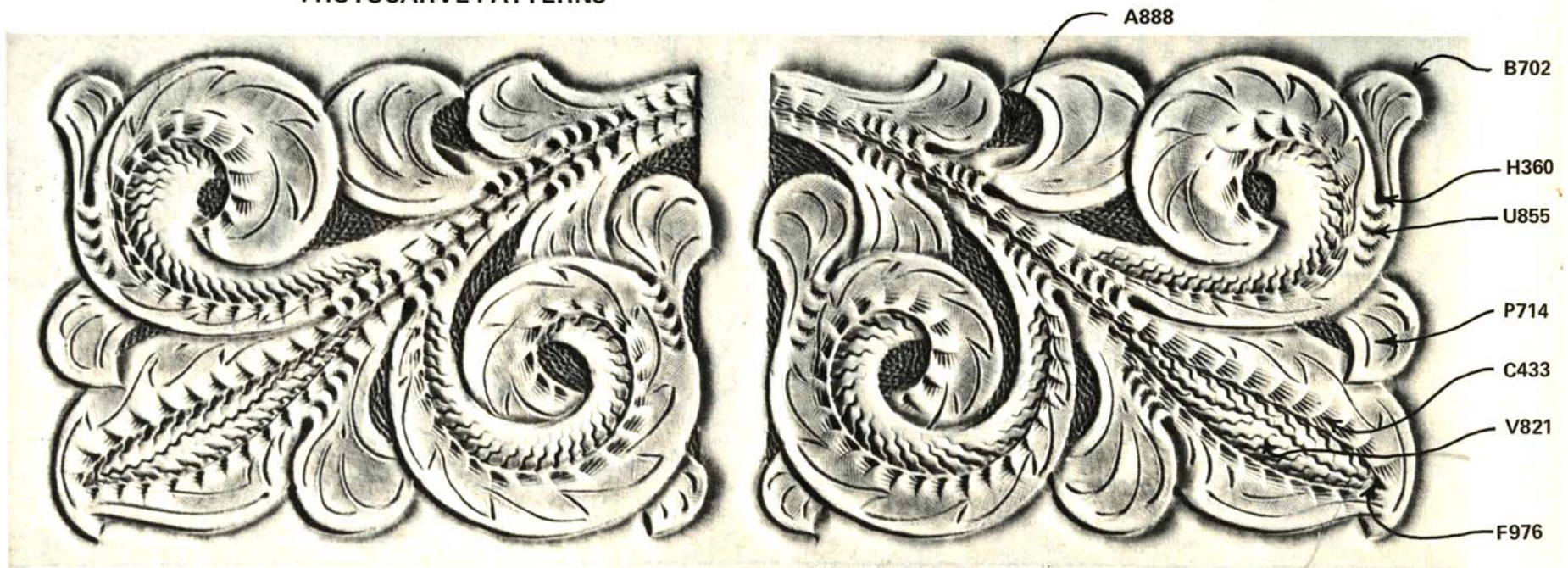
TRACING PATTERNS



(TRACING PATTERNS)

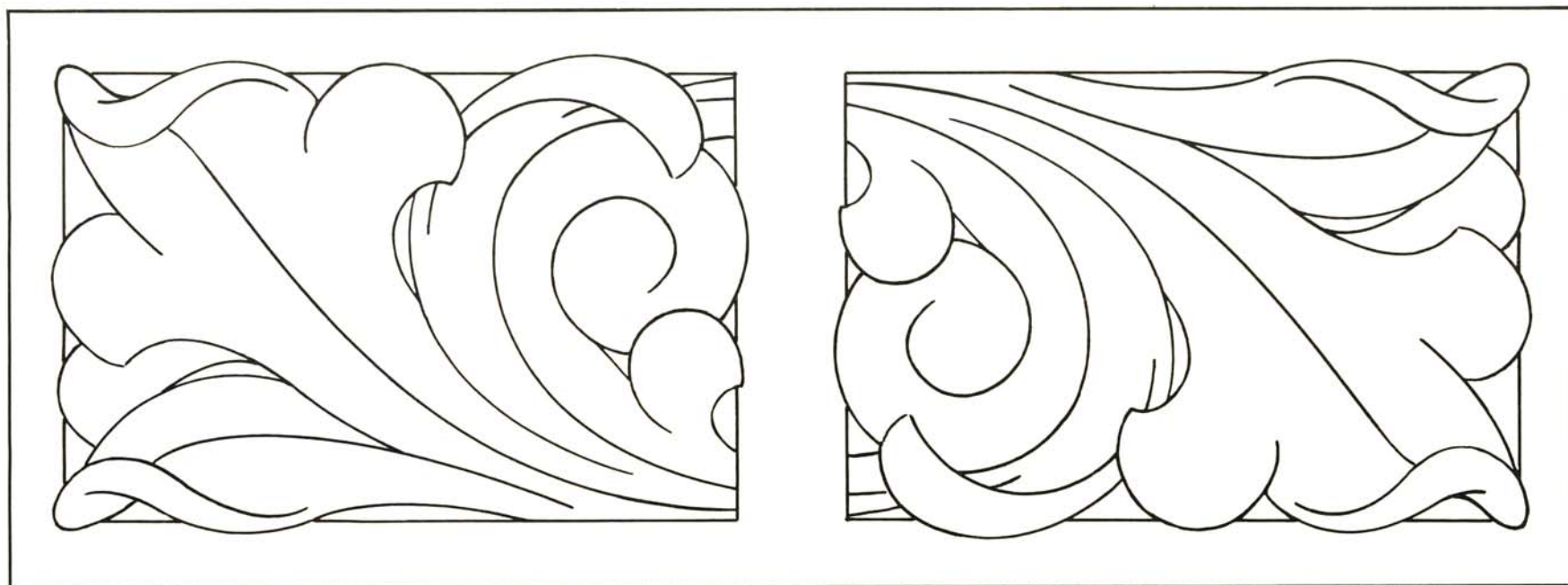
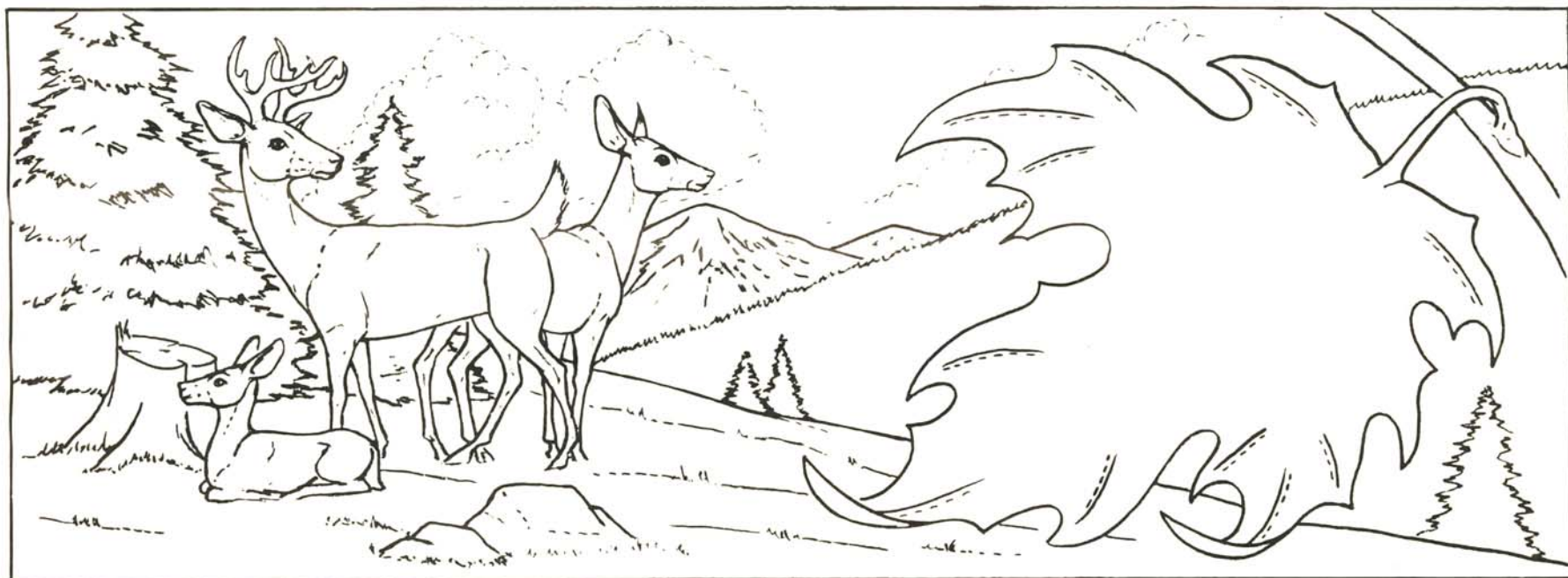
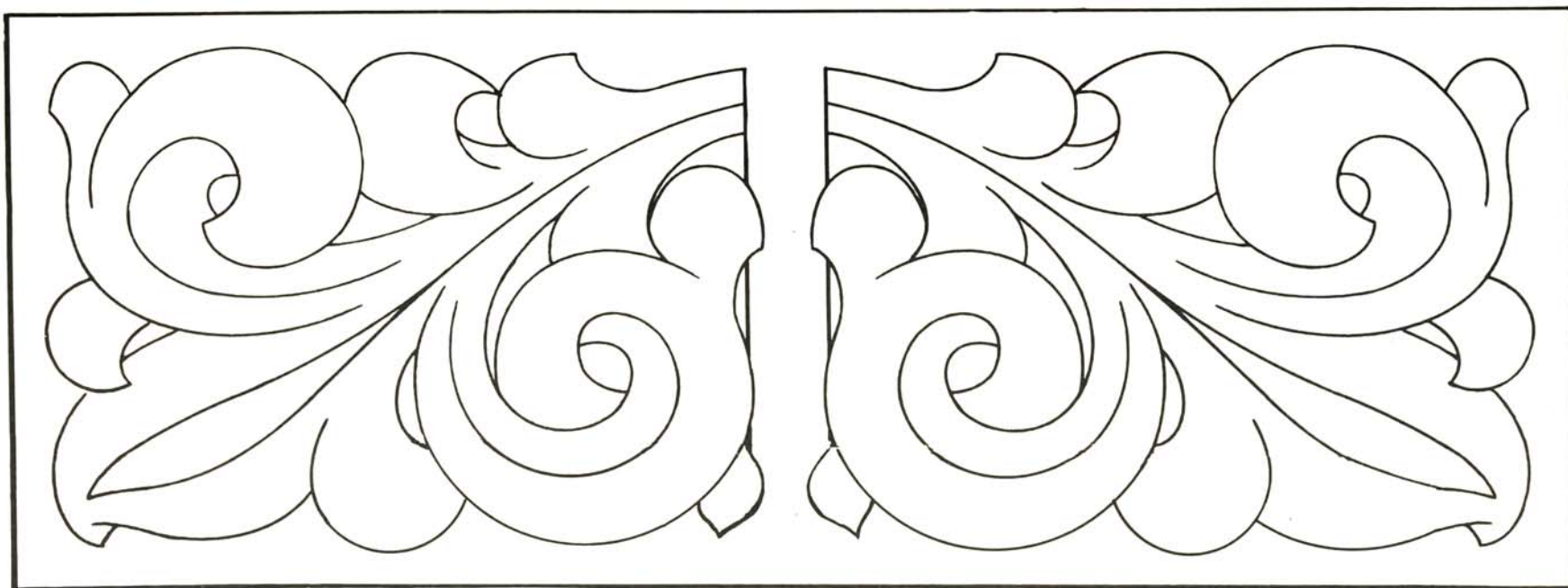
BILFOLD DESIGNS

PHOTOCARVE PATTERNS



BY GENE NOLAND

TRACING PATTERNS



HOW TO MAKE A PASSPORT CASE

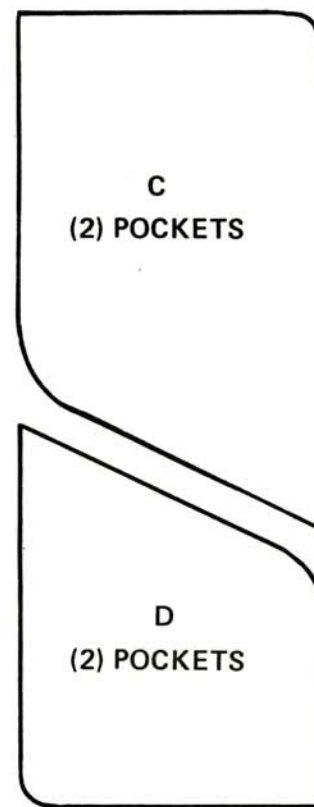
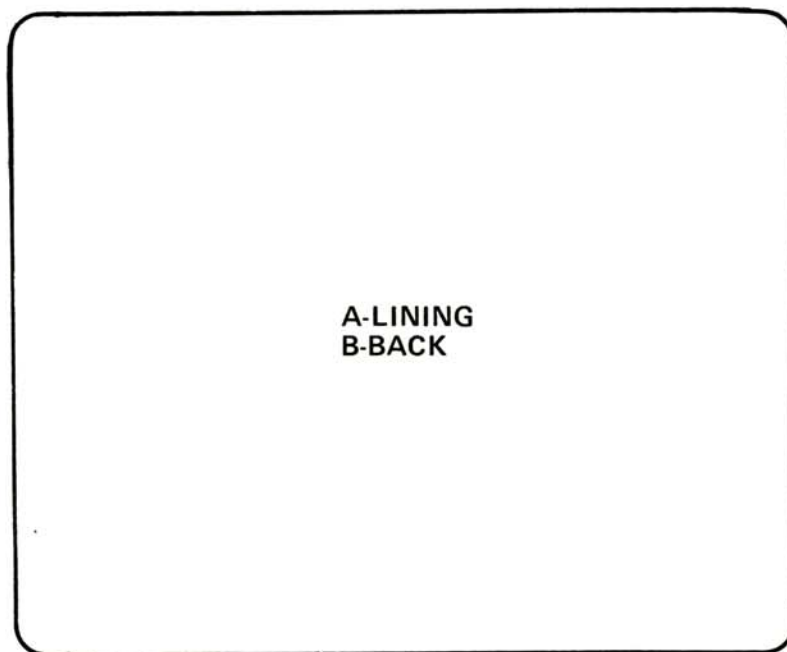


Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

MATERIALS NEEDED

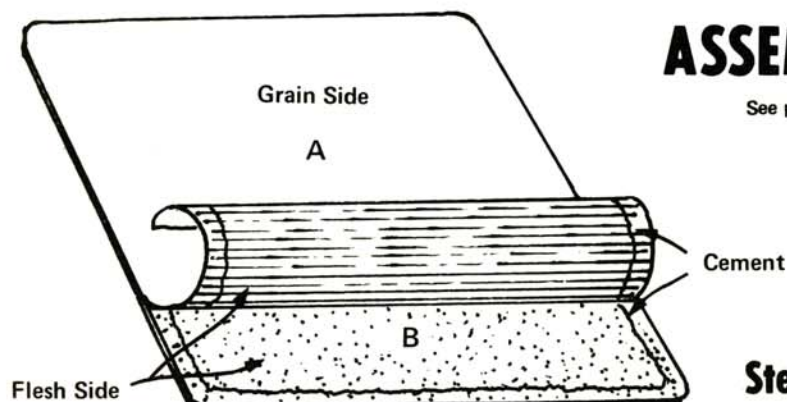
3-4 oz. Live Oak leather for back
2-2 1/2 oz. lining leather for inside parts
7 yards 3/32" Calf Lace
Lacing Needle
3/32" 4 Prong Thong Chisel
3/32" 1 Prong Thong Chisel
Cement
Knife
Mallet
Crafttool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

PATTERN PARTS



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 12 for Double Loop Lacing Instructions

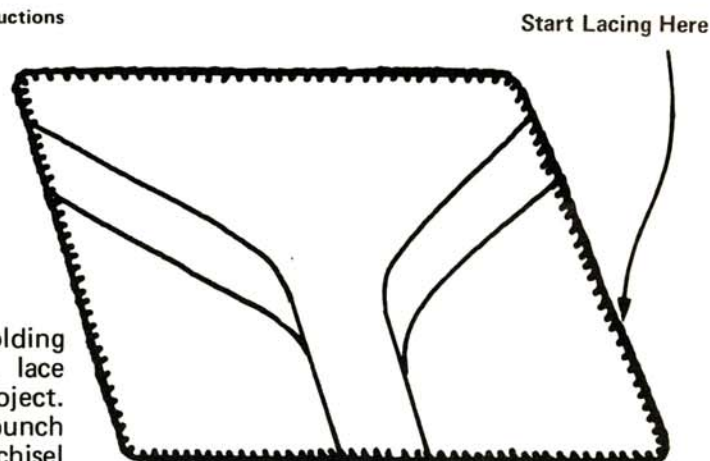
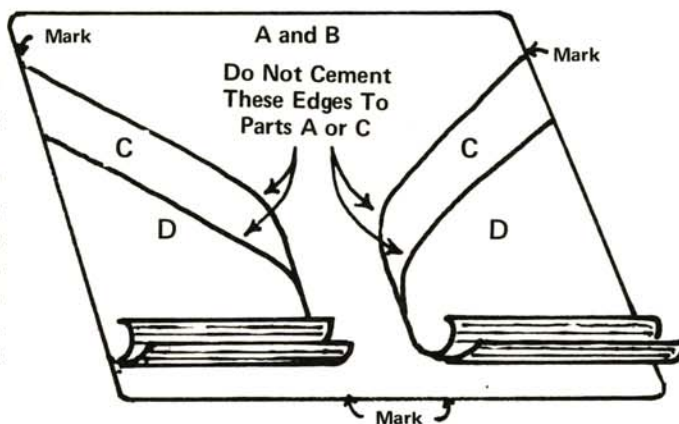


Step 1

Apply coat of Cement to rough sides of Lining A and Back B as shown. Start at one end, aligning edges evenly, and press parts together firmly.

Step 2

Place Pocket C, smooth side up, on Part A. Mark placement of Part C. Apply coat of cement 3/8" wide to marked areas (shown of Part A and corresponding area of lining Pockets C). Cement together, being sure edges are even. Apply cement to outer edges of Parts D and to corresponding area of Part C. Cement together, being sure edges are aligned.



Step 3

Follow lacing instructions holding the tooled side toward you, lace completely around the project. With Part B tooled side up, punch lacing holes with thonging chisel 1/8" from edge. (See instructions, page 12.)

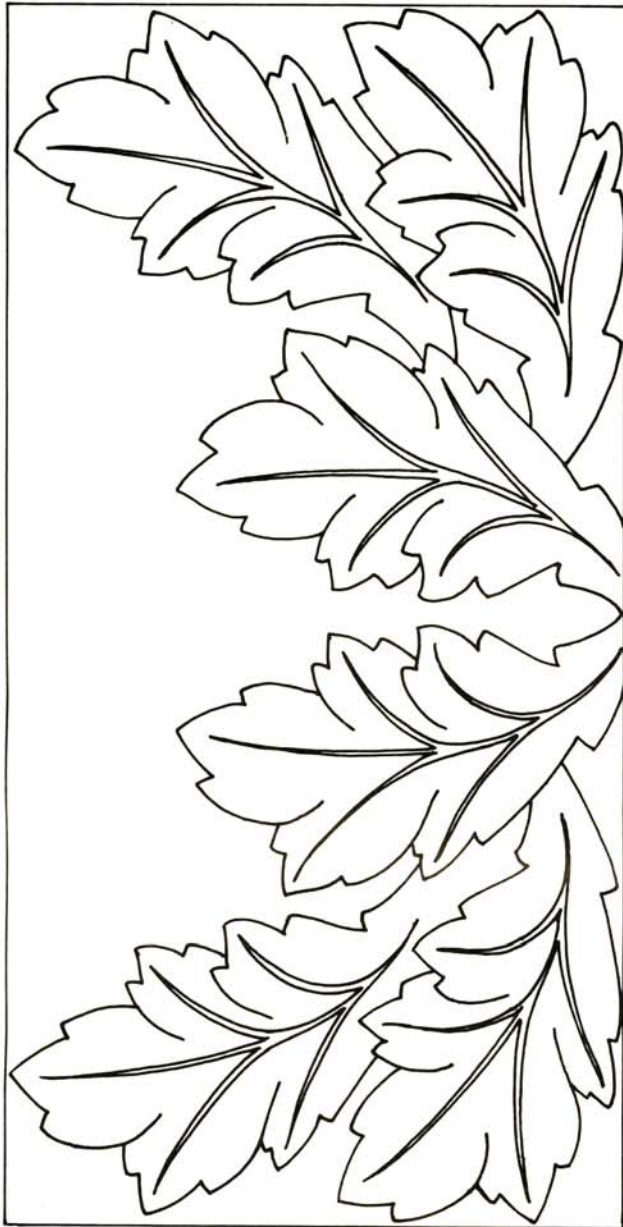


YOUR NEW PASSPORT CASE IS READY TO USE!!!

PASSPORT CASE

design by

DICK BLOOMQUIST



(TRACING PATTERN)



A888

B701

A889

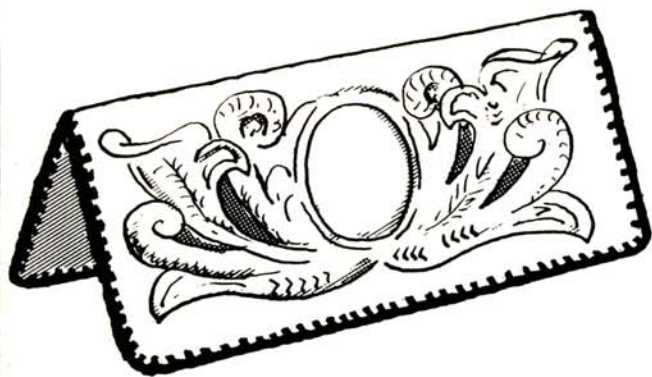
B702

(PHOTOCARVE PATTERN)

(2) POCKETS
ONE SHOULD BE REVERSED

(2) POCKETS
ONE SHOULD BE REVERSED

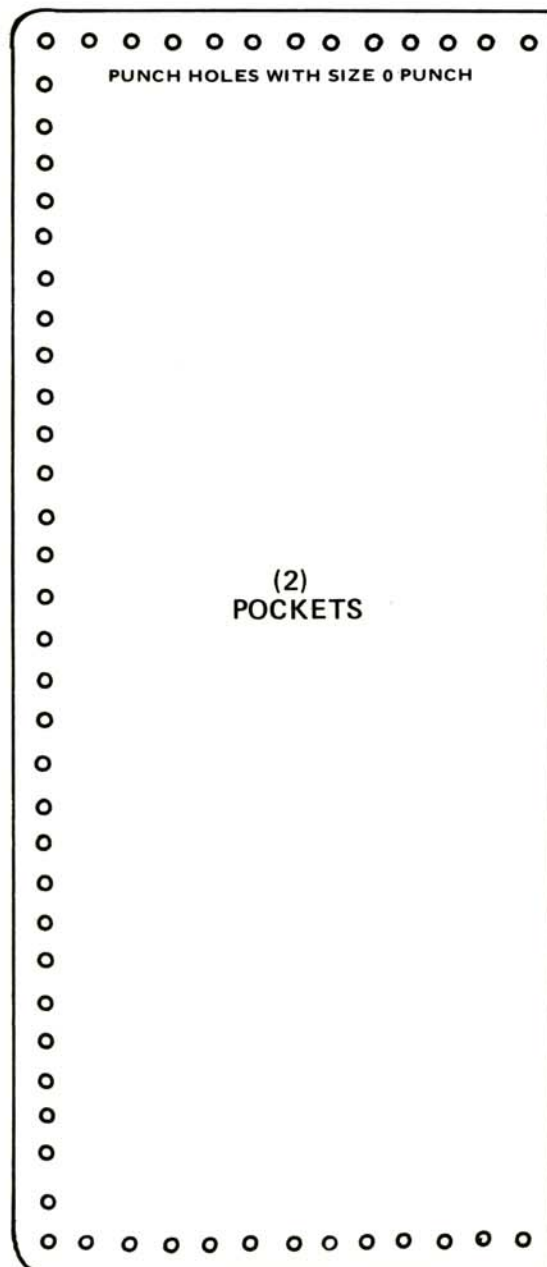
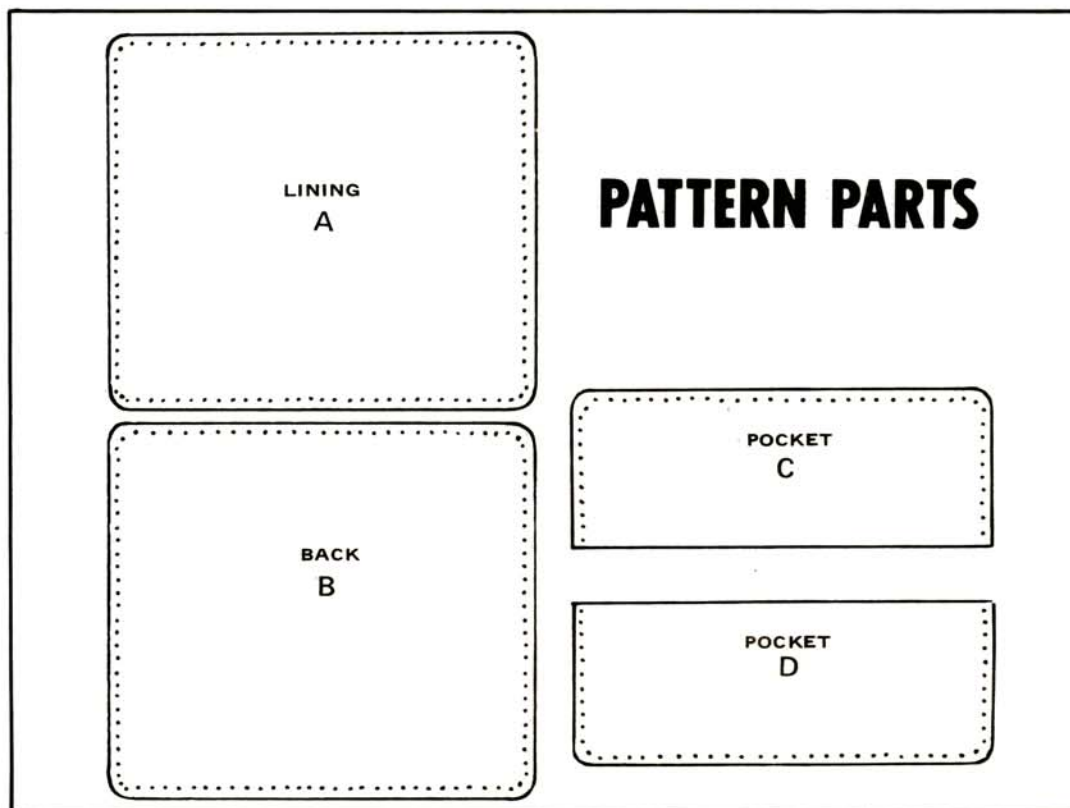
HOW TO MAKE A CHECKBOOK COVER



MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 oz. Live Oak leather for back
2-2 1/2 oz. lining leather for
inside parts
7 yards 3/32" Calf Lace
Lacing Needle
Punch, size 0
Cement
Knife
Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for
design selected
Dye and finish supplies

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

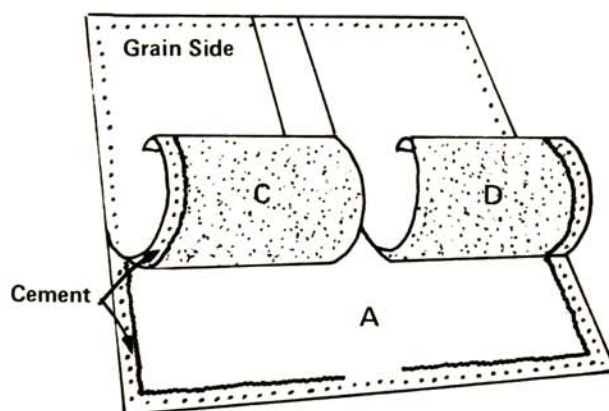
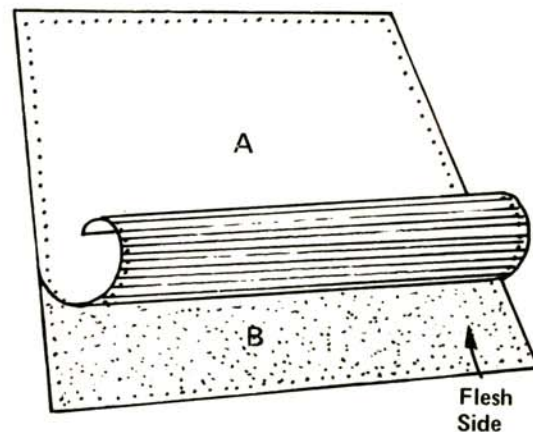


ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 12 for Double Loop Lacing Instructions

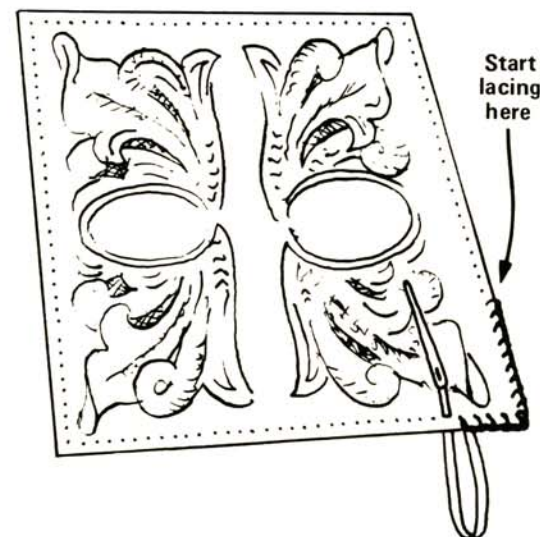
Step 1

Apply coat of Cement to rough sides of Lining A and Back B as shown. Start at one end and press lining down firmly, aligning all edges and lacing holes.



Step 2

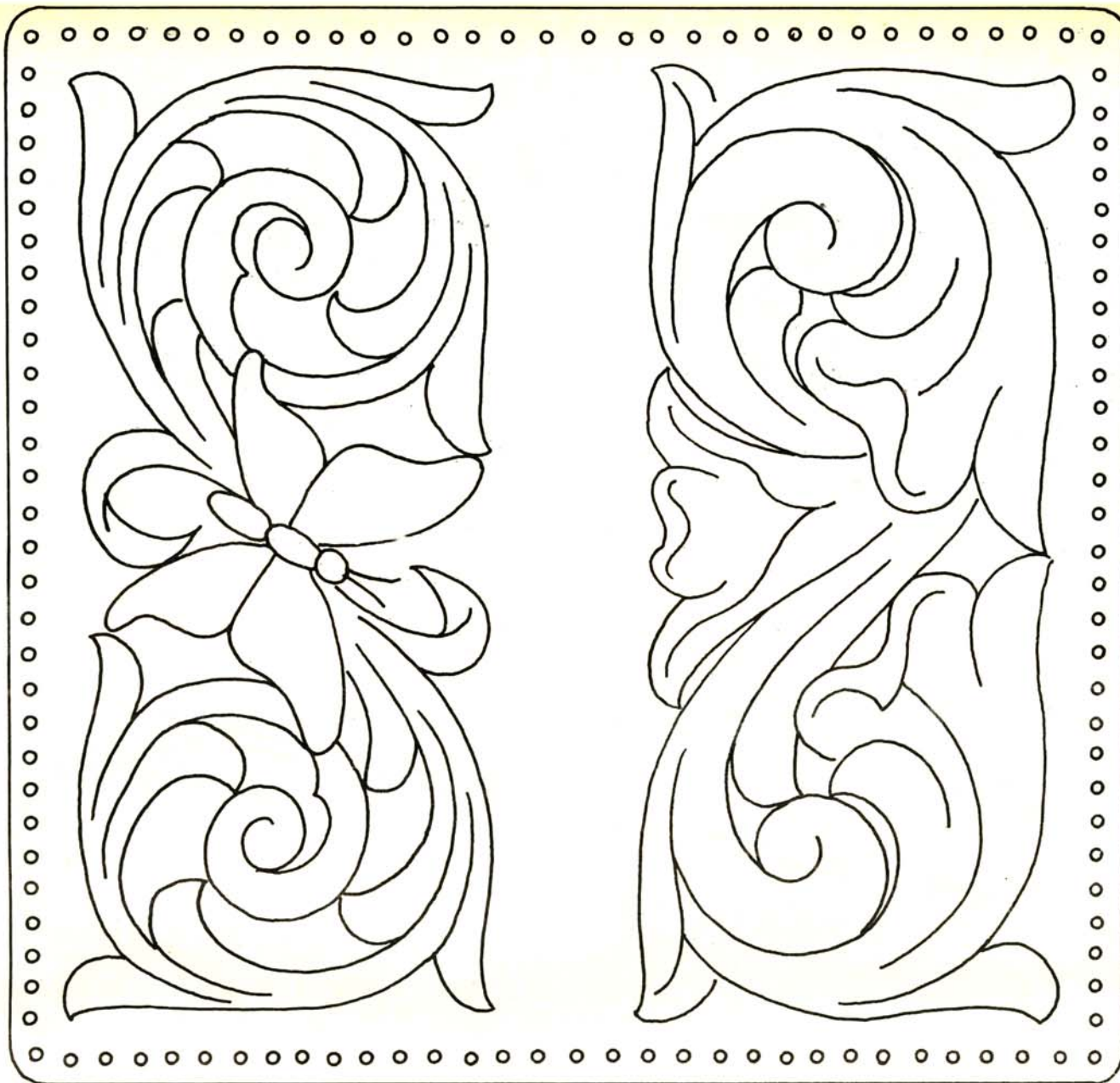
Apply coat of cement 3/8" wide to shaded areas (shown above) of Part A and Pockets C & D. Cement ends together being sure edges are even, and lacing holes are aligned. Then press all edges together.



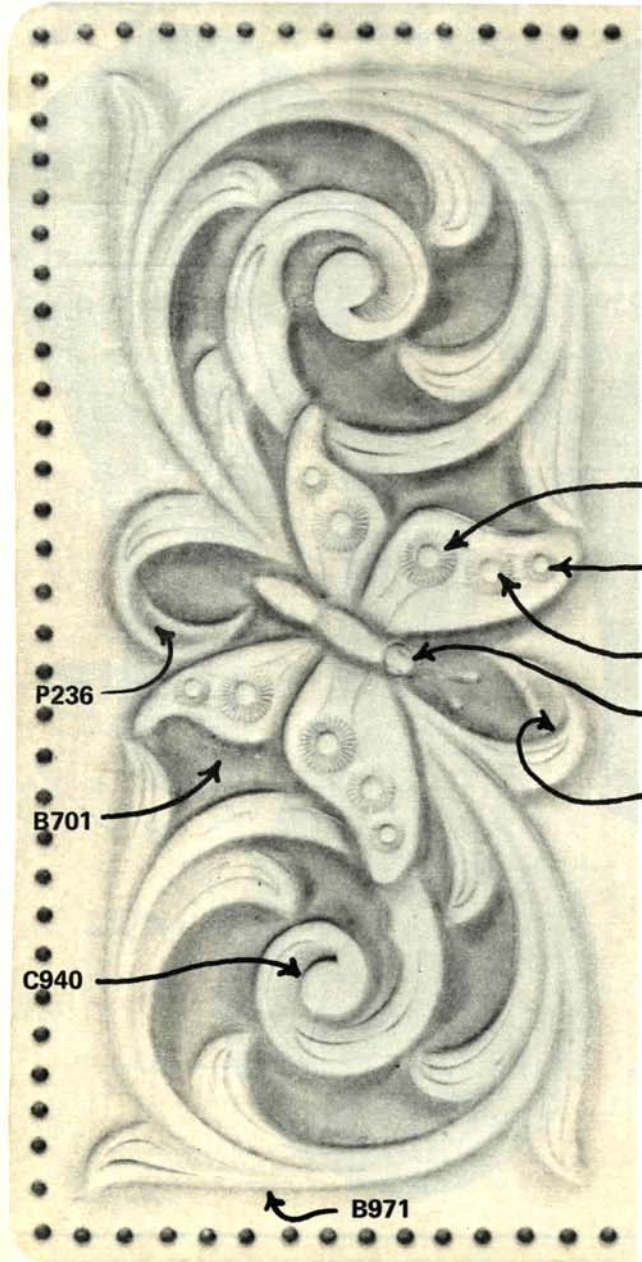
Step 3

Following lacing instruction, lace completely around project. Insert your checks & records by placing cardboard tabs under open ends of Lining Strips C and D. YOUR NEW CHECKBOOK IS READY TO USE!!!

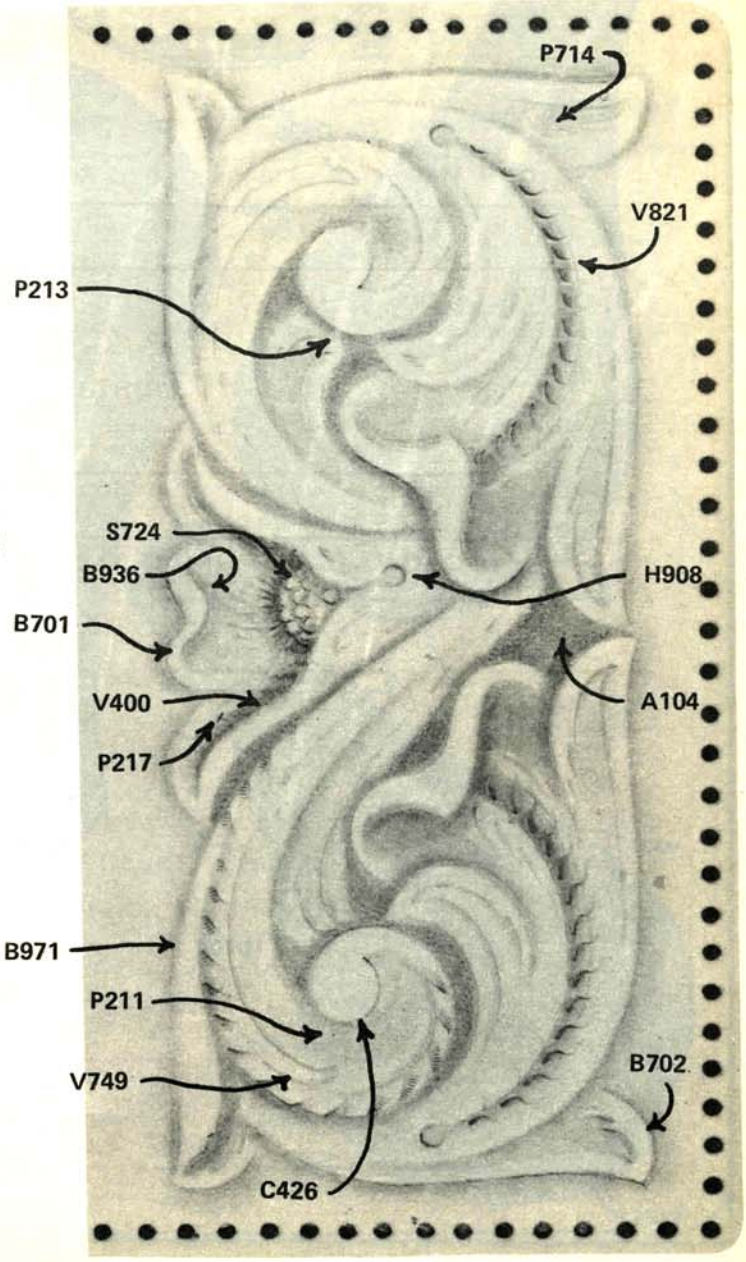
NOTE: BE SURE TO START LACING IN CENTER OF CHECKBOOK AS SHOWN SO ENDS OF LACE WILL BE CONCEALED!



(TRACING PATTERNS)



(PHOTOCARVE PATTERNS)





HOW TO MAKE A KEY FOB

MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Live Oak or Nature-Tand leather
1 Key Ring
1 Medium Gilt Rivet
Crafttool Rivet Setter
Stamping Tools For Design

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

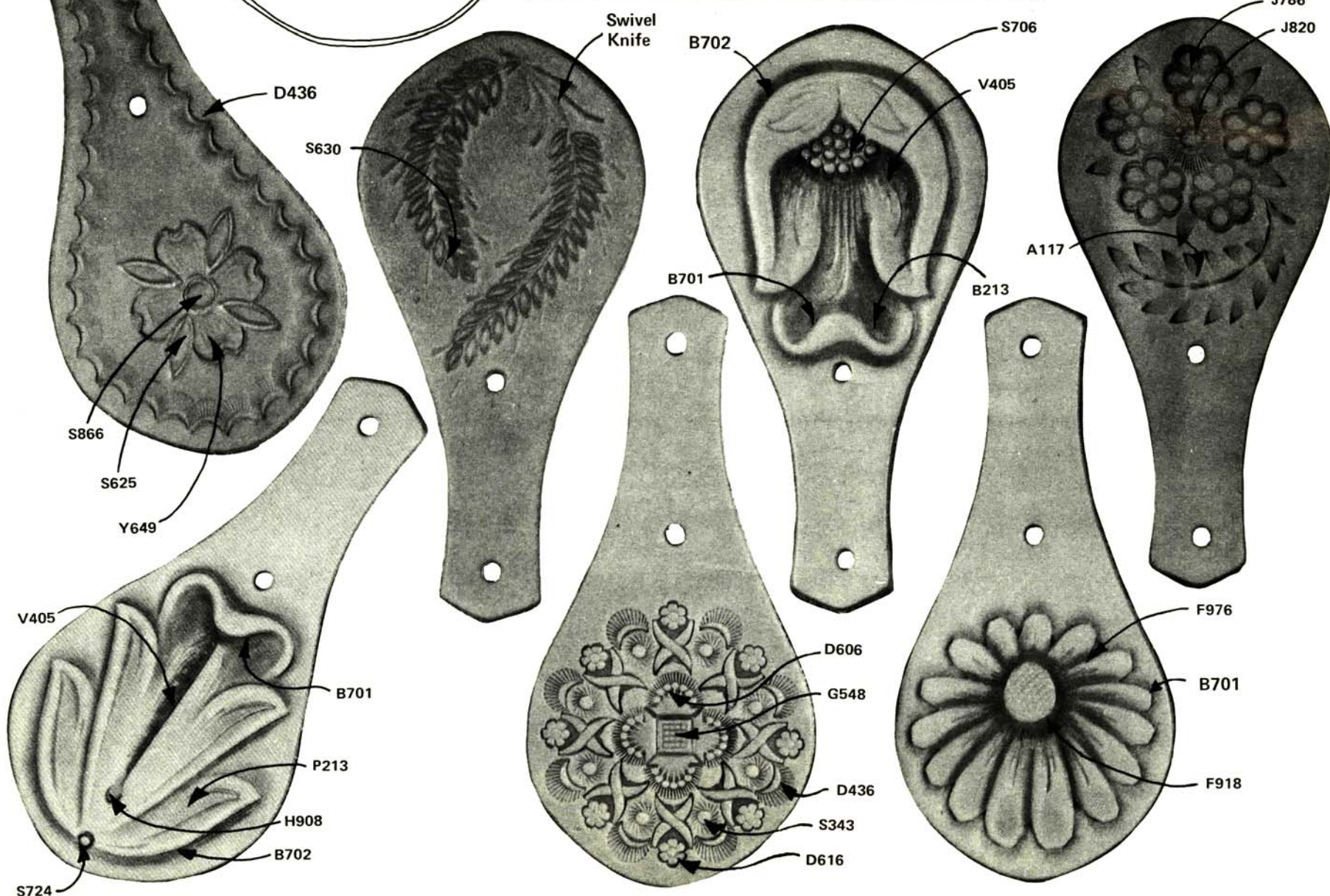
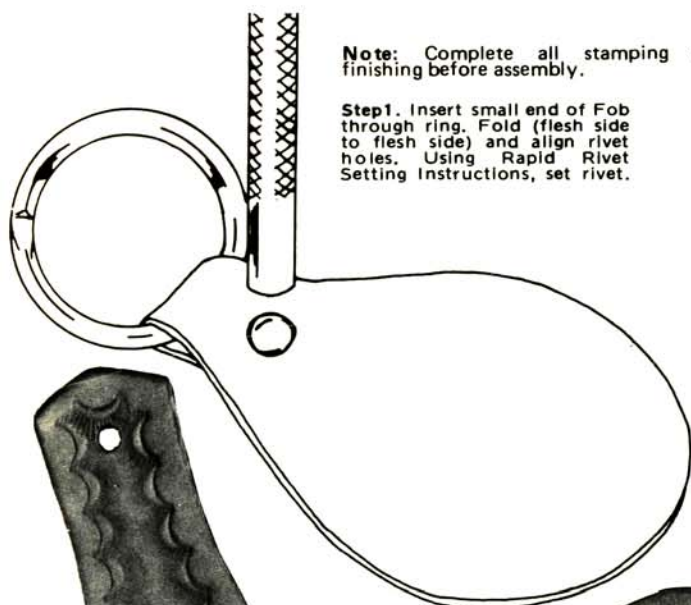
Note: Complete all stamping and finishing before assembly.

Step 1. Insert small end of Fob through ring. Fold (flesh side to flesh side) and align rivet holes. Using Rapid Rivet Setting Instructions, set rivet.

RAPID RIVET SETTING INSTRUCTIONS

For best results use a rivet setter and rawhide mallet. Use rivet slightly longer than thickness of leathers. Punch hole in leather (use drive or rotary punch) slightly larger than rivet. Place rivet post through leathers and place on hard, smooth, dense surface. Place rivet cap on post. Place concave end of rivet setter on cap (be certain rivet is centered so edges of setter will not mark rivet cap) and tap sharply with rawhide mallet once or twice. Check to see that rivet is set tightly in leather and does not turn.

CUTTING
PATTERN





HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER HAT

MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak leather
10 feet Waxed Thread
2 Harness Needles
Knife

Stitching Punch Size 00
1 Buckle 1"
Craftsman Cement
Dye and finish supplies

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1:

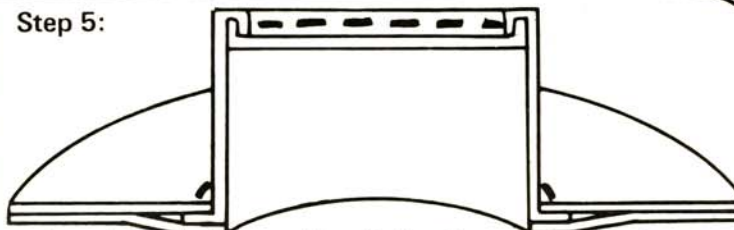
Use the cutting patterns to cut the leather parts and punch the stitch holes. Dye the leather parts.

Use this chart to determine your hat size:

SIZE	HEAD MEASUREMENT
Small	21" to 22"
Medium	22 1/4" to 23"
Large	23 1/4" to 24"

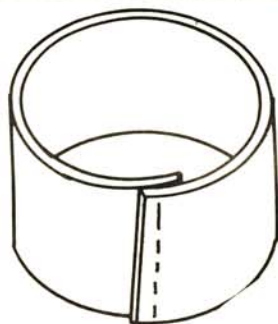
Upon completion of your hat, if it is slightly small, use water to moisten the inside area of the hat, and push it down over your head in place. Wear it until it dries, and it will adjust to your size.

Step 5:



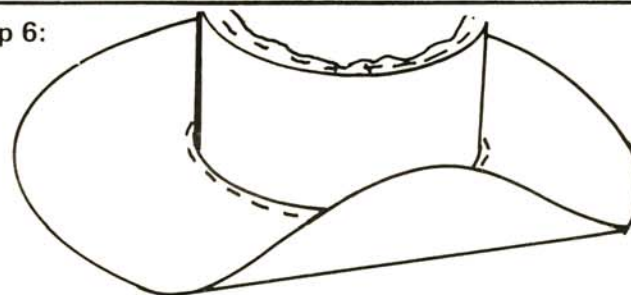
Insert the bottom side of the Crown Panel between the two inside edges of the Brim that were not cemented together. Align the notch in the Brim with the row of stitching in the Crown Panel. Using four feet of waxed thread, stitch the parts together. Lightly dampening with water will make assembly and forming the edges of the parts easier.

Step 2:



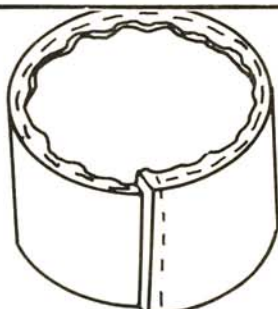
Using one foot of waxed thread, overlap the ends of the Crown Panel, align the holes and stitch along the holes following the Stitching Instructions. (See Pg. 47.)

Step 6:



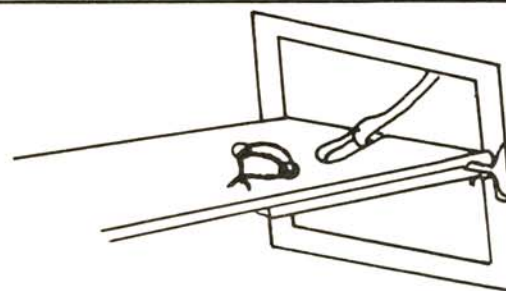
Lightly dampen with water the Brim area to be formed, then shape as desired. As the Brim dries it will retain the shape formed. Apply a leather finish such as Omega Carnauba Cream to the leather.

Step 3:



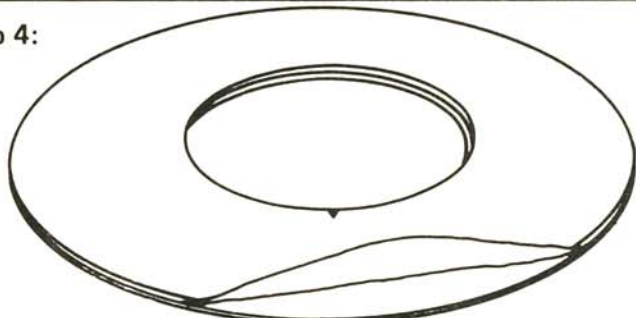
Using four feet of waxed thread, stitch the Top to the top side of the Crown Panel. Align the notch in the Top with the row of vertical stitching in the Crown Panel. Lightly dampening with water will make assembly and forming the edges of the parts easier.

Step 7:



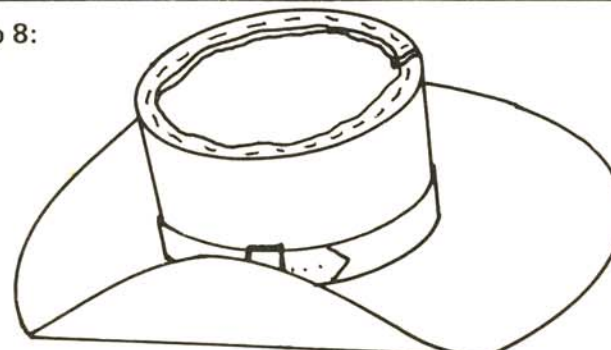
Attach the buckle to the Hat Band with waxed thread.

Step 4:



Cement the two Brim parts together with Craftsman Cement, flesh side to flesh side, with the stitching holes aligned. Leave 1/2" not cemented on the inside edge.

Step 8:



Buckle the Hat Band in place. If needed, the Hat Band can be cemented to the crown to hold it in place.

LARGE LEATHER HAT PATTERN

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00
STITCHING PUNCH

NOTCH

JOIN THE TWO BRIM
PATTERNS AT THE
CENTER MARK LINE
AND YOU WILL HAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE BRIM PAT-
TERN. FLOP AND JOIN
THE TWO HALVES
TOGETHER FOR THE
COMPLETE PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

CENTER LINE

THE COMPLETE BRIM WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. CUT TWO OF THEM.

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

TO MAKE A COMPLETE HAT BAND PATTERN, TRACE PART A, JOIN THE END LINE TO ONE END OF PART B AND TRACE PART B, AND JOIN THE LINE AT THE OTHER END OF PART B AND TRACE PART C.

1/2 HOLE

THIS IS ONLY 1/2 OF THE TOP PATTERN. FLOP THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE CENTER LINE MARK AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

THE COMPLETE TOP WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

NOTCH

THE COMPLETE CROWN WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

THIS IS ONLY 1/2 OF THE CROWN PATTERN. FLOP THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE CENTER LINE MARK AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

CUT SLOT FOR BUCKLE

PUNCH WITH SIZE 00

PUNCH WITH SIZE 00 PUNCH

HAT BAND

A

B

C

MEDIUM LEATHER HAT PATTERN

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00
STITCHING PUNCH

NOTCH

JOIN THE TWO BRIM
PATTERNS AT THE
CENTER MARK LINE
AND YOU WILL HAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE BRIM PAT-
TERN. FLOP AND JOIN
THE TWO HALVES
TOGETHER FOR THE
COMPLETE PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

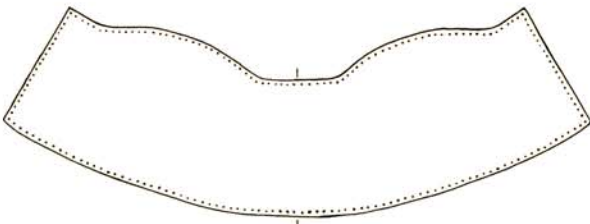
CENTER LINE

THE COMPLETE BRIM WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. CUT TWO OF THEM.

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

1/2 HOLE

THIS IS ONLY 1/2 OF THE CROWN PATTERN. FLOP THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE CENTER LINE MARK AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.



THE COMPLETE CROWN WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

THIS IS ONLY 1/2 OF THE TOP PATTERN. FLOP THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE CENTER LINE MARK AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.

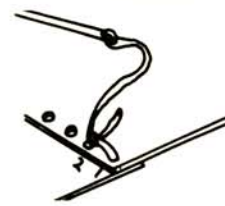


THE COMPLETE TOP WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

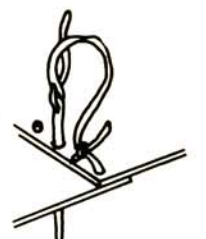
NOTCH

CENTER LINE

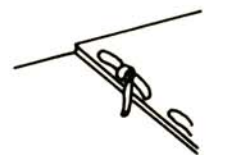
STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1: On back side of leather, stitch through hole No. 2, leaving about 2" of thread. Stitch back through hole No. 1 and tie a knot with the end of thread. Cut off excess thread.



Step 2: From back side of leather, stitch through hole No. 3 then through hole No. 4. Continue stitching through holes until reaching last hole.



Step 3: On back side, tie a knot as shown. Cut off excess thread.

SMALL LEATHER HAT PATTERN

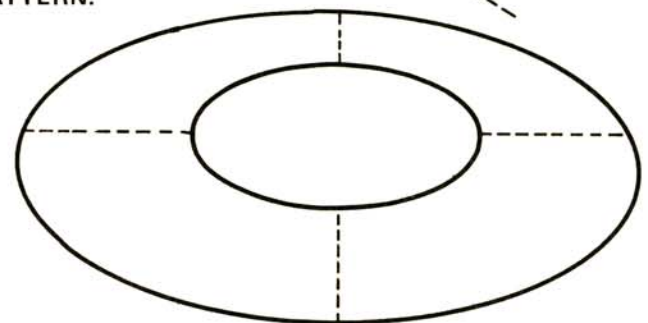
PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00
STITCHING PUNCH

NOTCH

JOIN THE TWO BRIM
PATTERNS AT THE
CENTER MARK LINE
AND YOU WILL HAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE BRIM PAT-
TERN. FLOP AND JOIN
THE TWO HALVES
TOGETHER FOR THE
COMPLETE PATTERN.

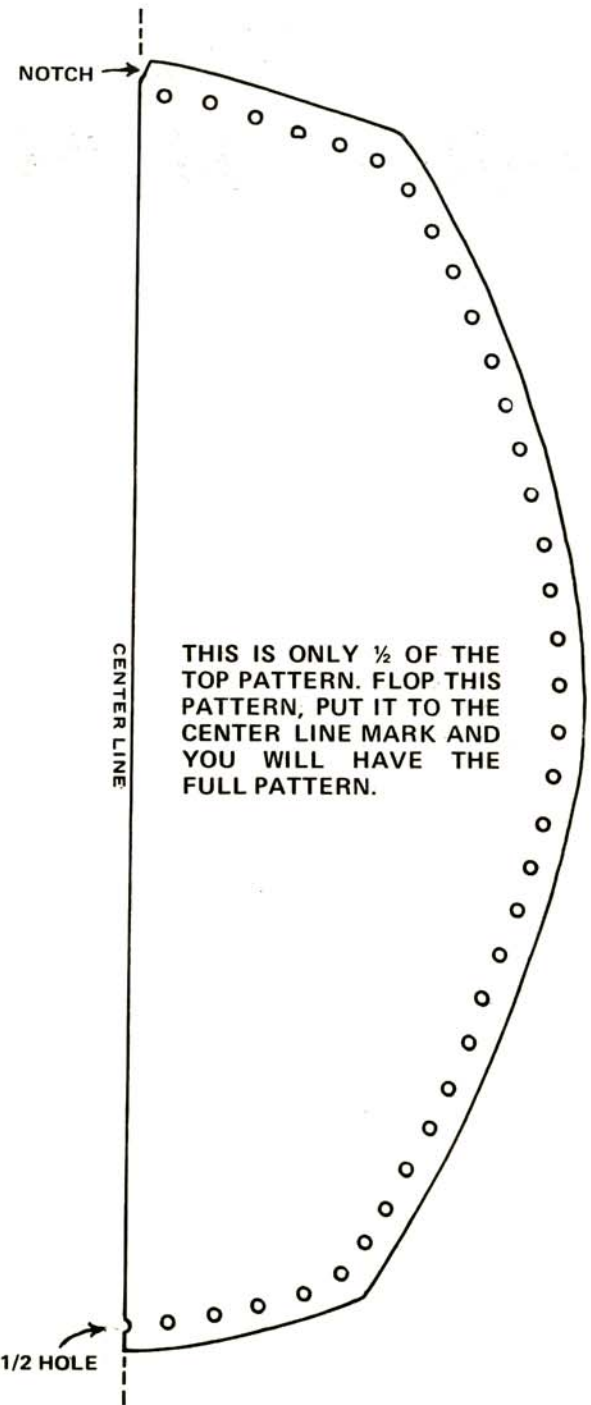
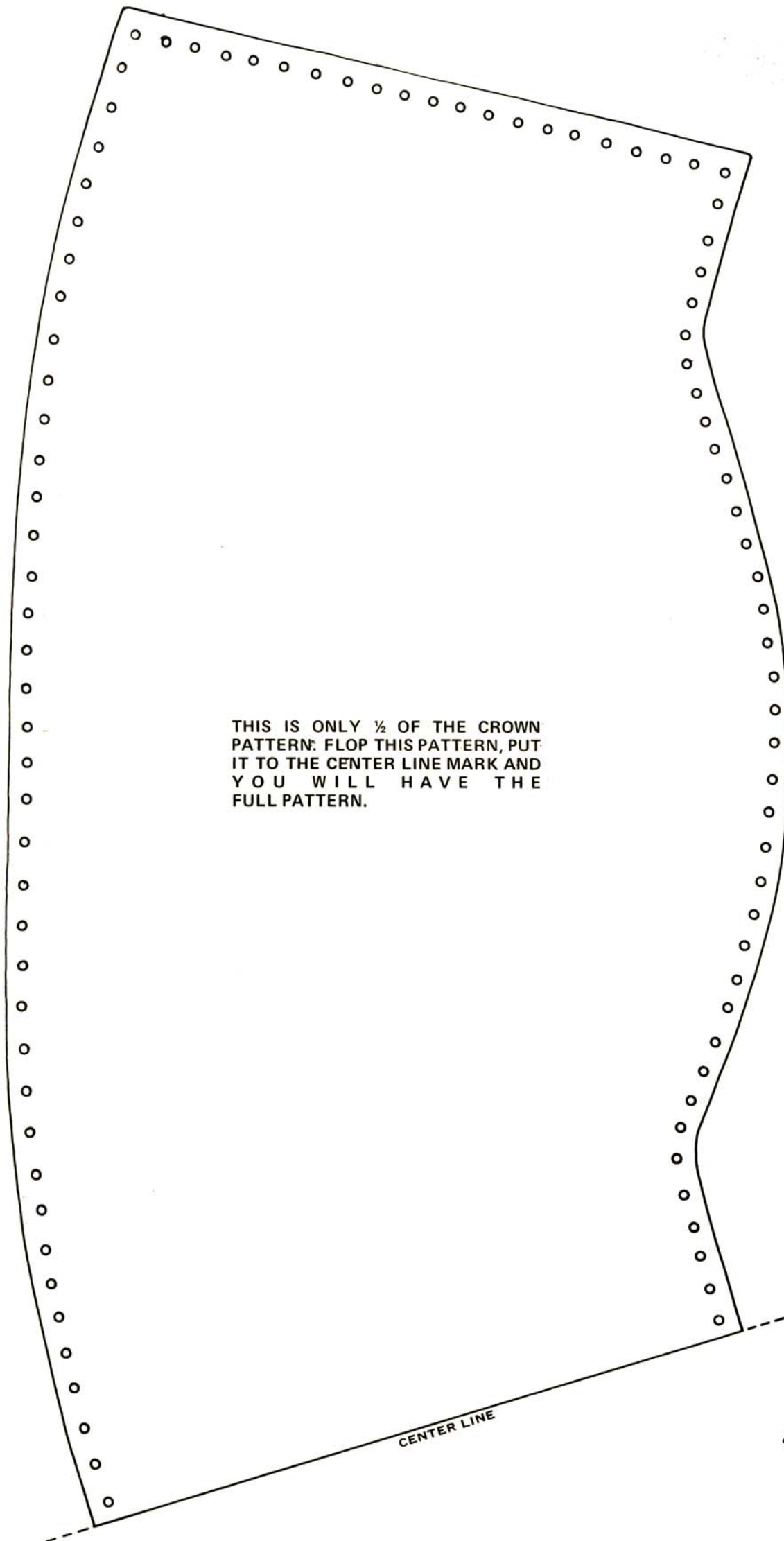
CENTER LINE

CENTER LINE

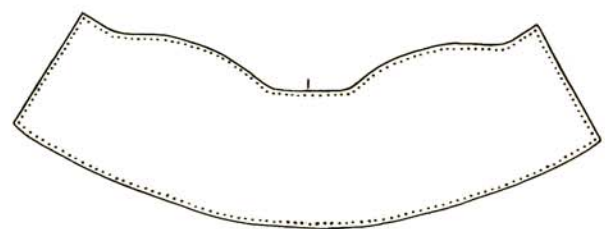


THE COMPLETE BRIM WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. CUT TWO OF THEM.

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

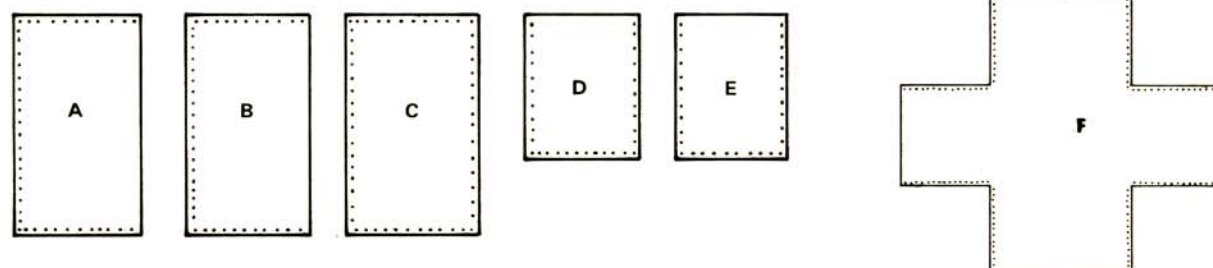


THE COMPLETE TOP WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.



THE COMPLETE CROWN WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER BOX



Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand or Live
Oak Leather
7 yards Waxed Thread
2 Harness Needles
Stitching Punch, size 00

Knife
Mallet
Crafttool leather stamps for
the design selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS



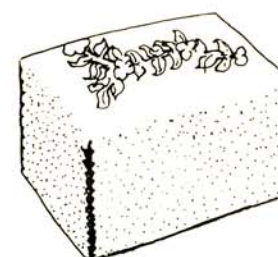
Step 1. Push one needle through first hole and pull to center of thread.



Step 2. Using right needle, cross over edges of leather (this exposes the stitch) to left side and enter second hole. Push needle straight through both holes. Take the left needle and cross over edges of leather to right side and enter second hole. Push straight through both holes.



Step 3. To finish off, cross the threads, forming your last stitch, but let both needles come out inside the box. Tie the thread as close as possible to the seam. Trim excess.



Stitch Parts A, B, D and E to bottom part C following the stitching instructions.

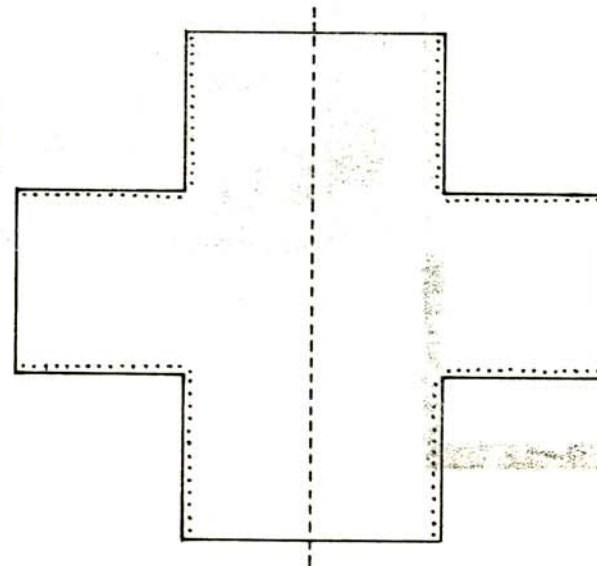
Stitch the corners of part F together.

PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

Cut Part C with this pattern.

Cut Parts A and B with this pattern, but do not punch the holes on this side.

PATTERN FOR D AND E

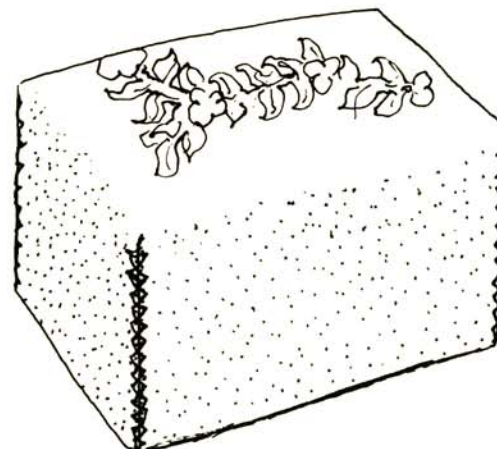


Complete pattern for Part F looks like above.

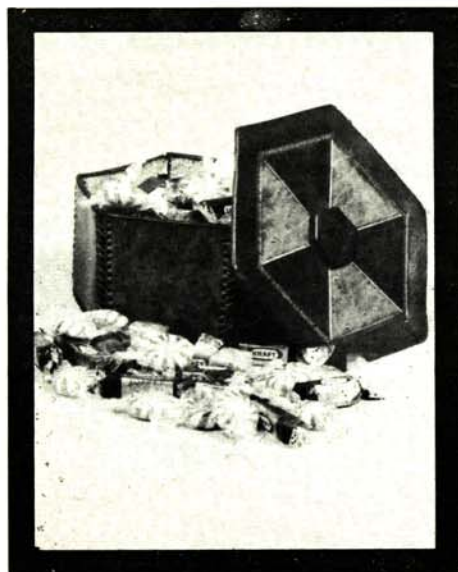
PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

PART F

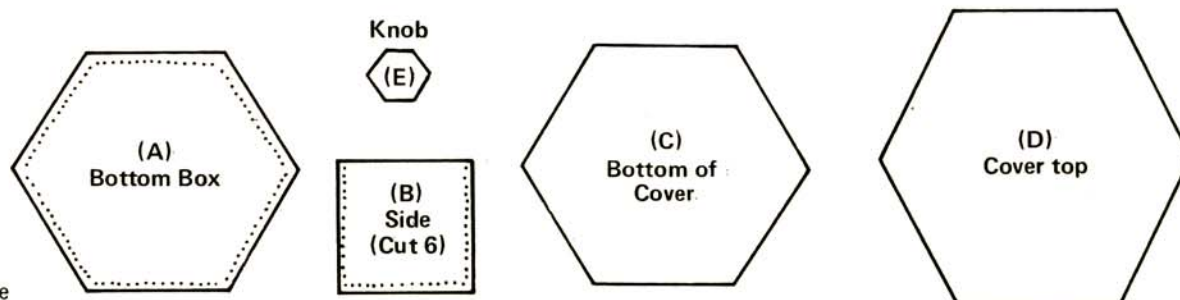
This is 1/2 of the pattern for Part F. Trace this part of the pattern, reverse it and trace the other part to get the complete pattern.



Place the lid on the bottom and your leather box is complete.



HEXAGON LEATHER BOX DESIGN

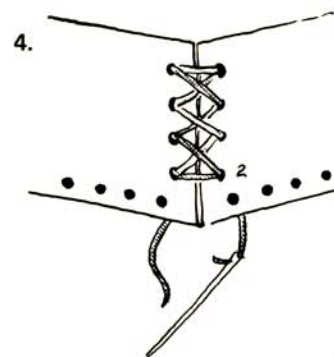
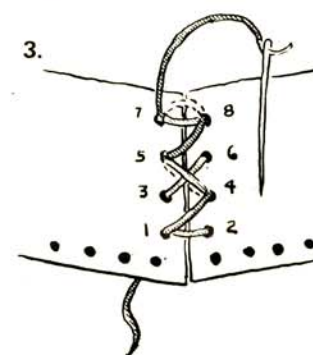
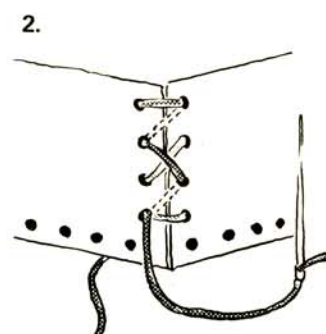
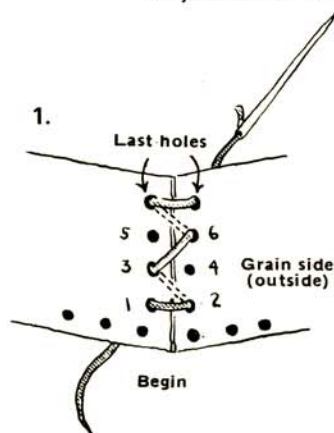


Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

Project will have more holes than shown in instructions, but technique is the same.

*Dotted line indicates stitch on opposite side of leather



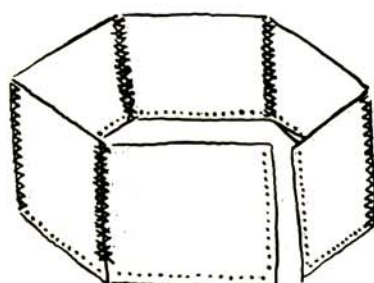
3. Sew from hole No. 1, through hole No. 4 to inside. Sew out through hole No. 5 and down through hole No. 8. Continue in this manner until you reach the last hole at top. Sew through hole on the right, to the inside, then out through hole on left as shown.

4. Sew from top to bottom completing 'X's' and end at hole No. 2 on the inside of project. Tie ends of thread together (using square knot) and trim off excess.

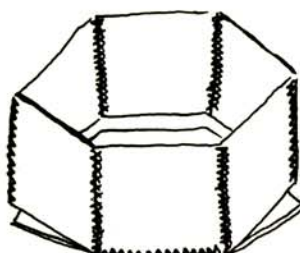
MATERIALS NEEDED

MATERIALS NEEDED

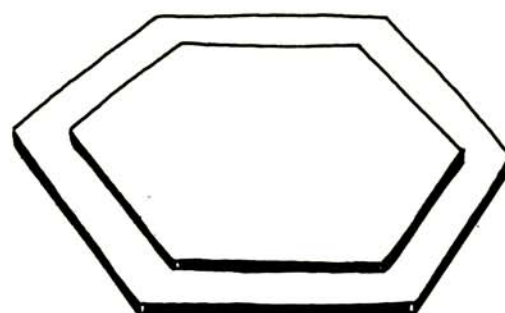
7-8 Nature-Tand or Live Oak Leather
10 yds. waxed thread
1 Harness needle
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Leather Stamps
Dye and Finishing supplies



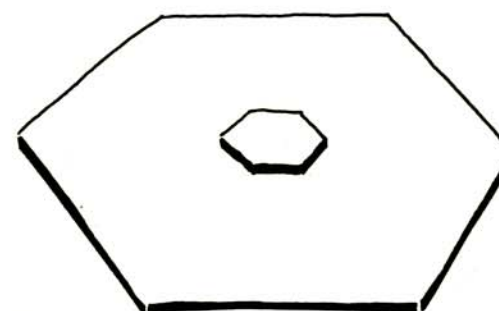
① Stitch all 6 of side panels "B" together.



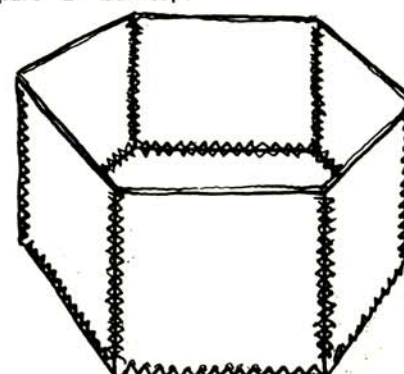
② Stitch the side panel unit to part A (Bottom of box).

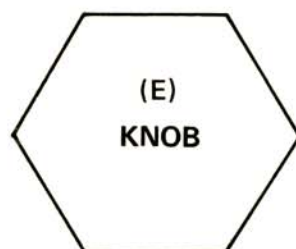
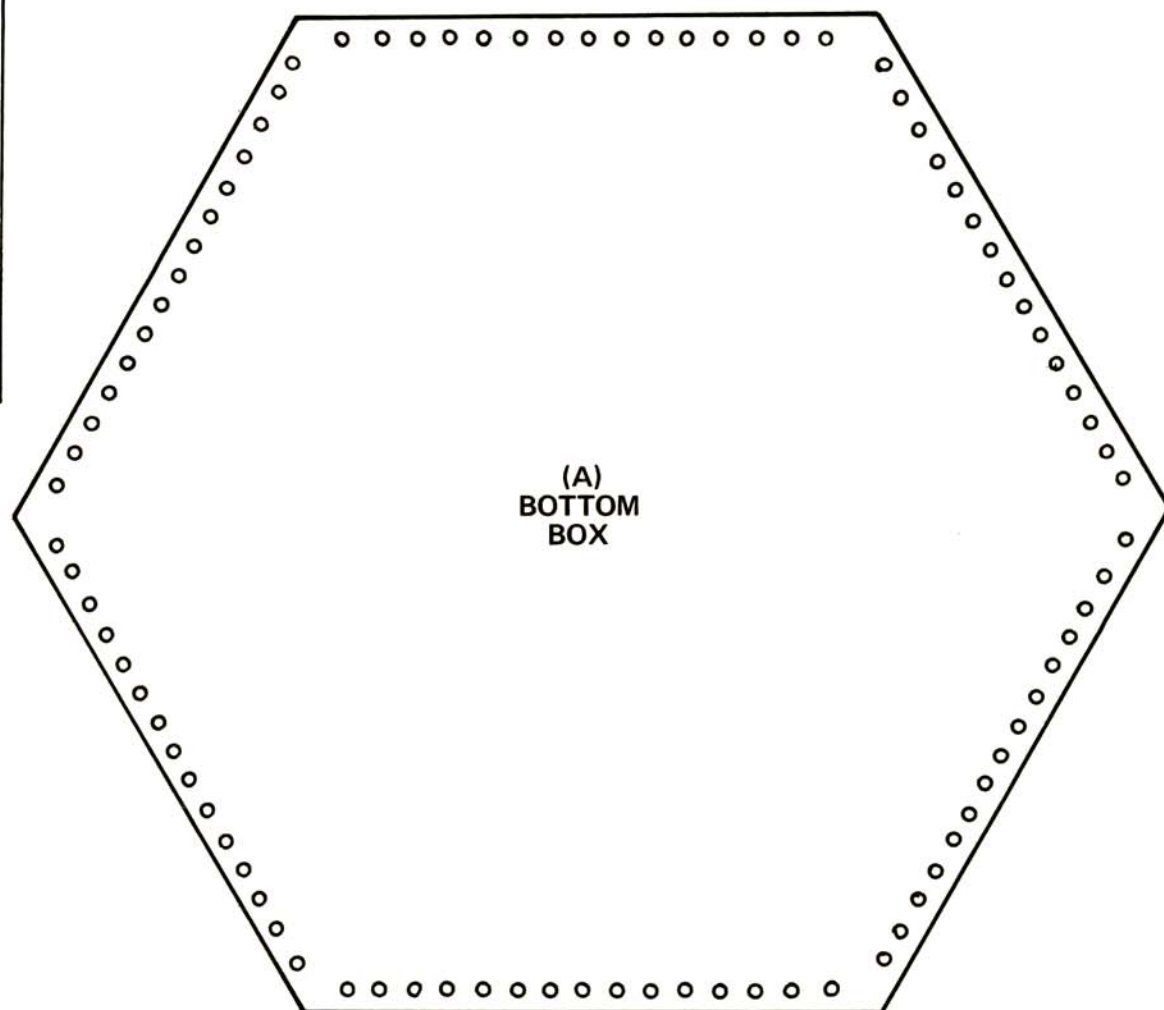
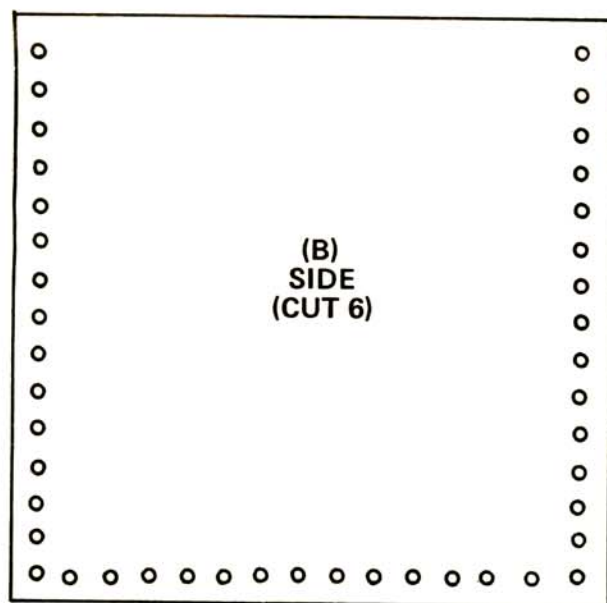
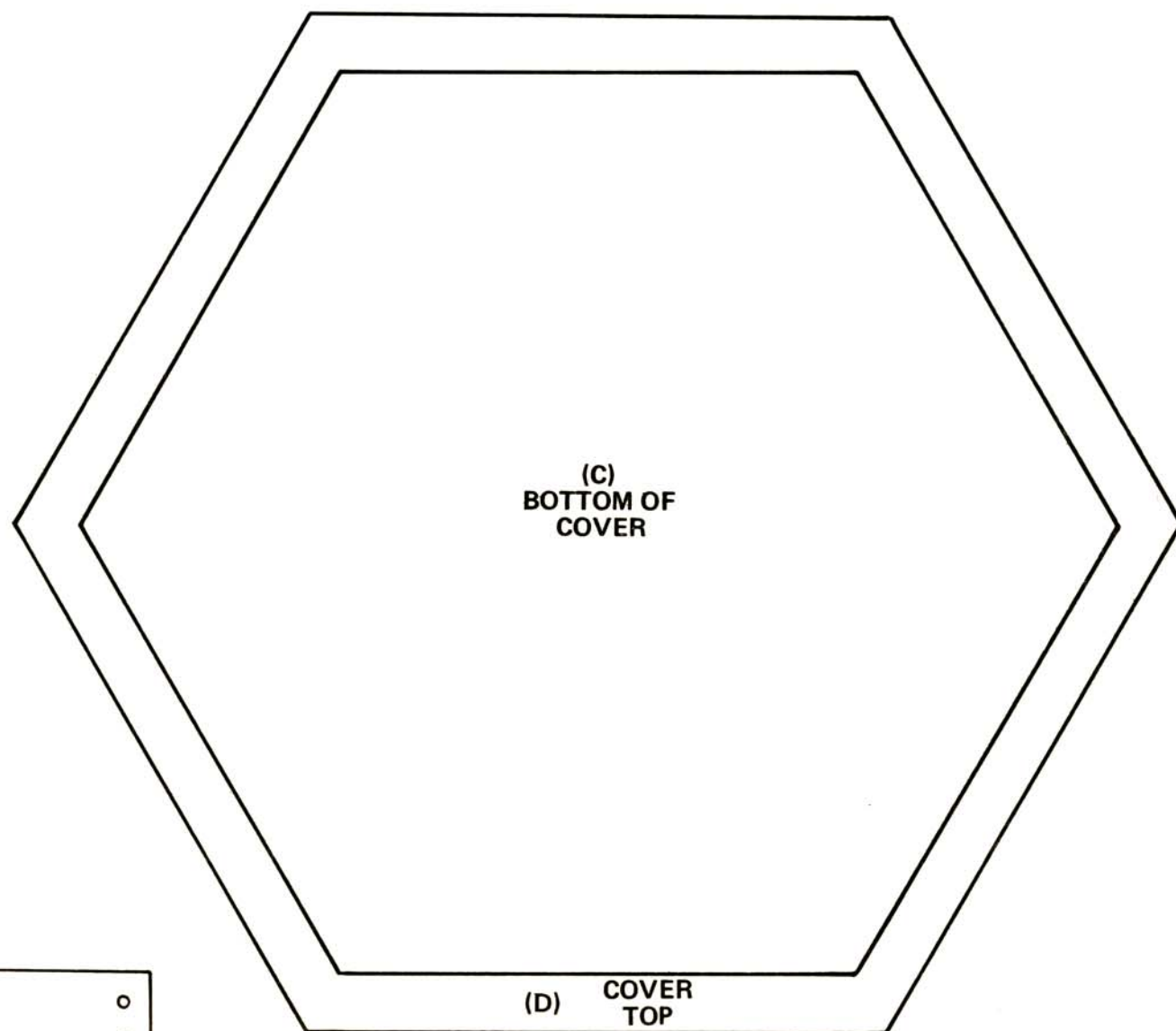


③ Center and cement part "C" to the flesh side of "D".



④ Cement Knob part "E" to grain side of part "D" box top.





HOW TO MAKE THE HEIRLOOM HANDBAG



Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

See page 58 for Heirloom Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

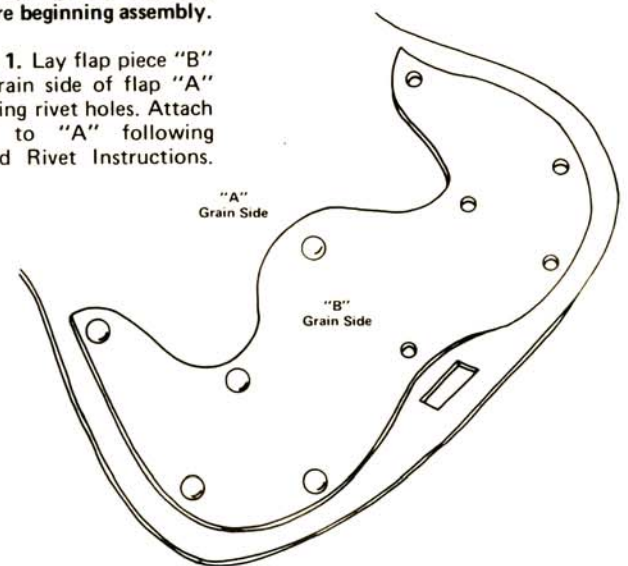
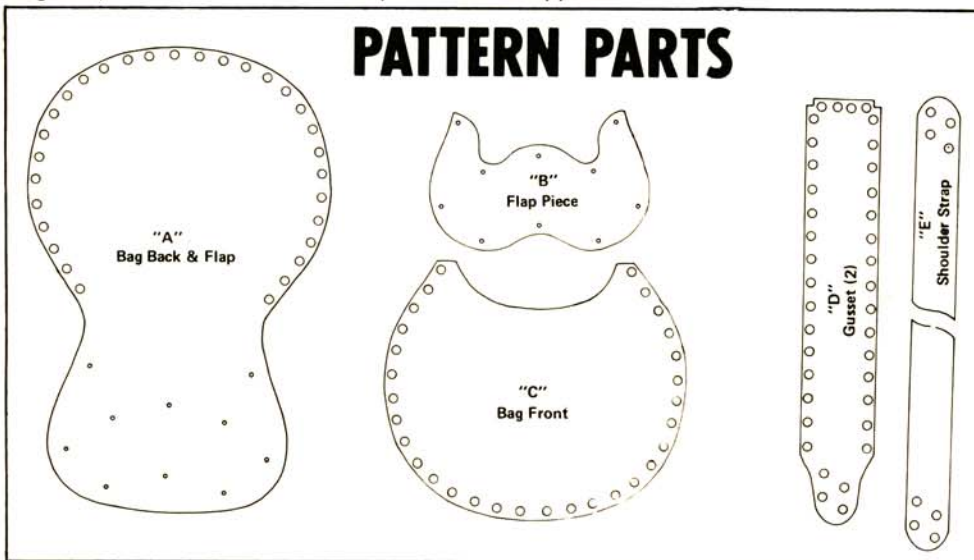
7-8 oz. Live Oak Leather	10 Medium Gilt Rivets
12 feet 1/4" Latigo Lace	Knife
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle	Mallet
Craftool Rivet Setter	Craftool Leather Stamps for design selected
Punch, size 6 and 2	Dye and finish supplies
Bag Clasp	

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: Complete all tooling, dyeing and finishing before beginning assembly.

Step 1. Lay flap piece "B" on grain side of flap "A" aligning rivet holes. Attach "B" to "A" following Rapid Rivet Instructions.

PATTERN PARTS

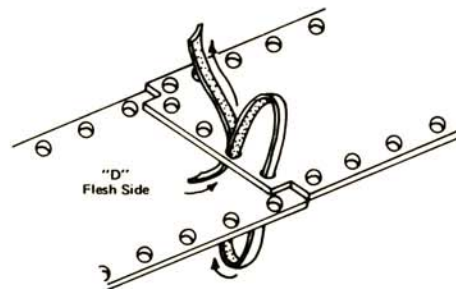
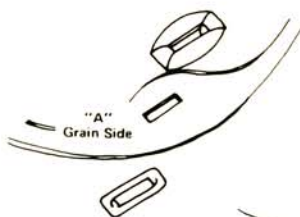


Step 2. Install Bag Clasp.

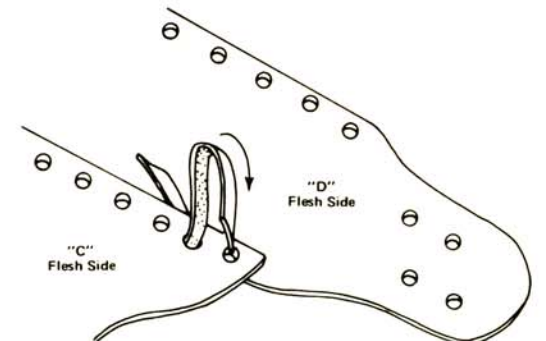
(A) Insert clasp anvil through holes on grain side of bag front "C", on flesh side place back plate over prongs. With pliers or mallet, bend prongs over sides of back plate (prongs should be flat as possible).



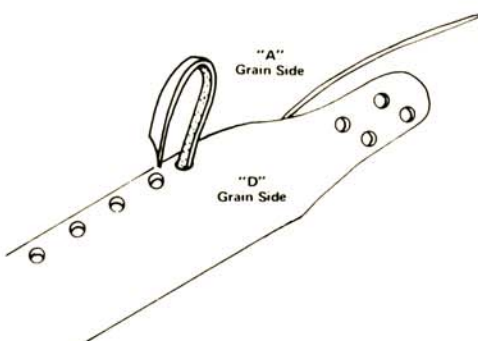
(B) Insert eyelet prongs through slot on grain side of flap "A". From flesh side, place eyelet plate over prongs, aligning it with slot. Bend eyelet prongs (on flesh side of "A") outward and down into indented area of eyelet back plate.



Step 3. Place (2) gusset "D" parts together (flesh side up), aligning lacing holes as shown. Using 12" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)

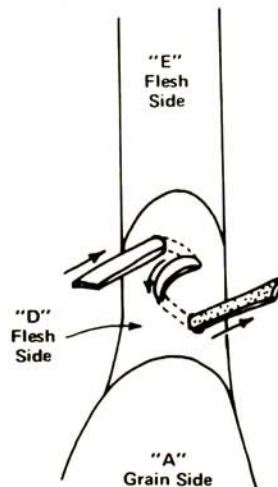


Step 4. Align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Continue to lace completely around "C" and tie off as in lacing instructions.

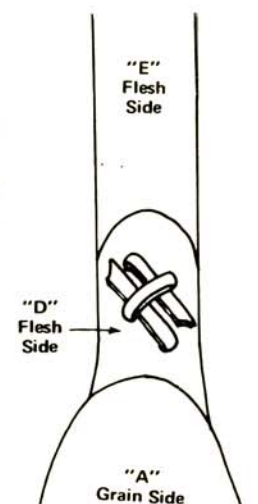


Step 5. Now align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes in "A" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "D" to "A" following lacing instructions.

Step 6. Align lacing holes in "D" with holes in shoulder strap "E" (grain side to flesh side). Insert end of lace through top hole (from flesh side of "D") leaving about 1 1/2" lace excess. Insert lace through remaining holes as illustrated and pull lace tight.



Step 7. Insert ends under lace as shown (on flesh side of "D"). Tap with a mallet to secure lace. Trim off excess lacing. Repeat this procedure to attach other end of shoulder strap.



Bag Front and part of Bag Back and Flap

For Bag Back and Flap, trace this part of pattern, and match holes A and B with holes A and B on the remainder of the pattern on the next page.

Cut this line only on Bag Front

Hole A

Hole B

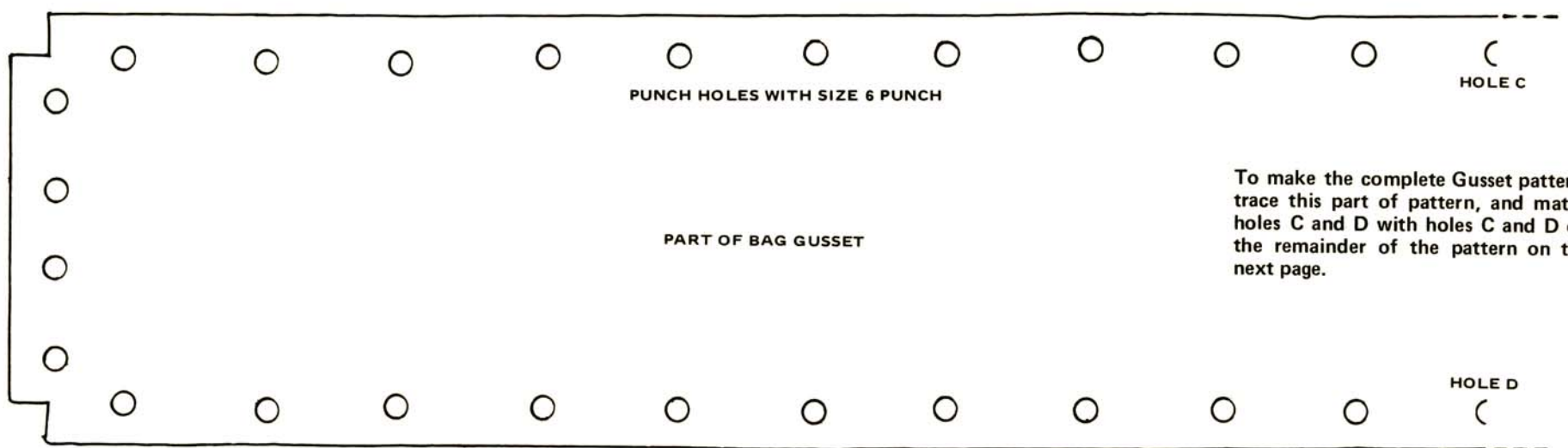
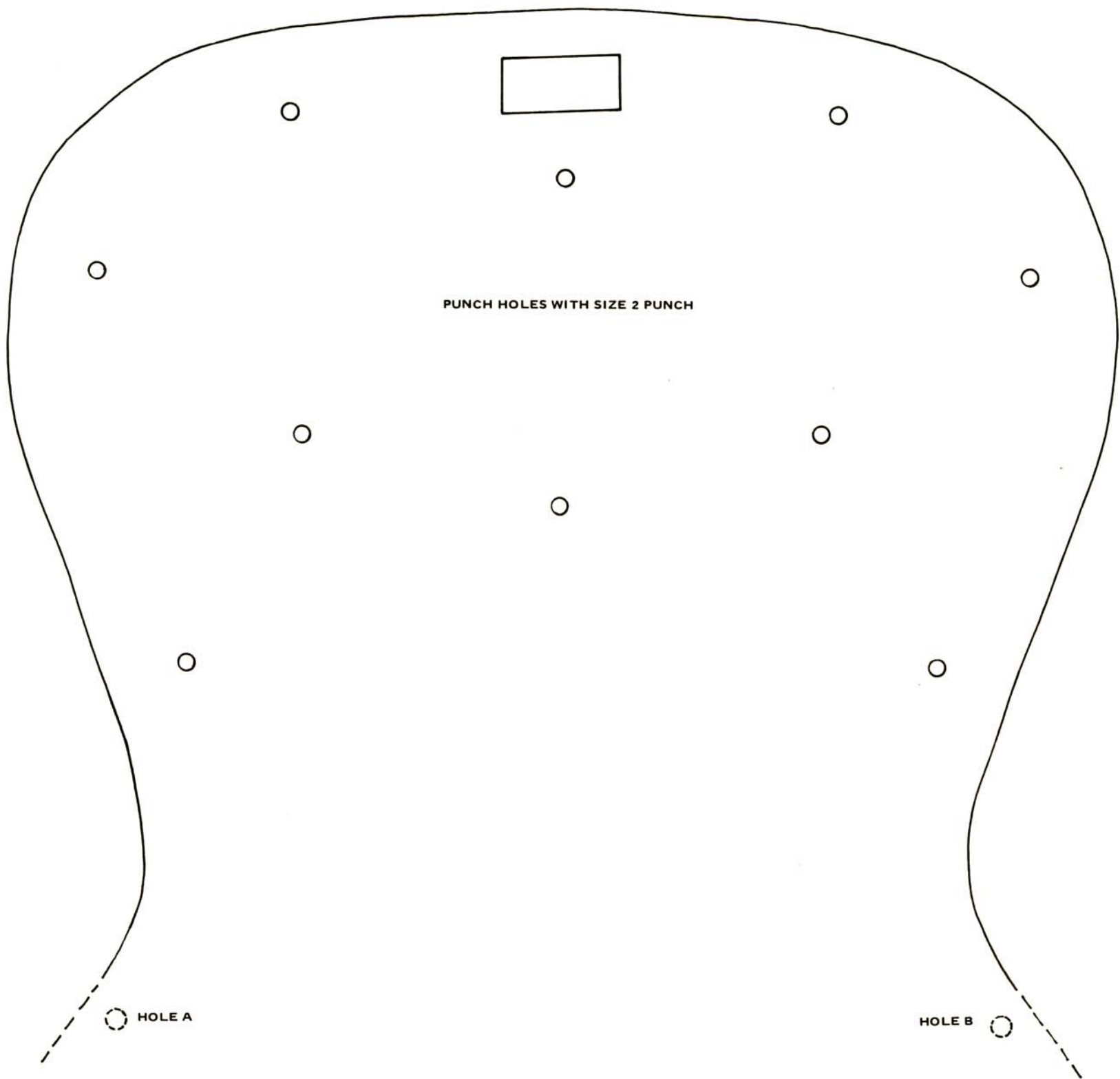
PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Cut these slits
only on the Bag Front

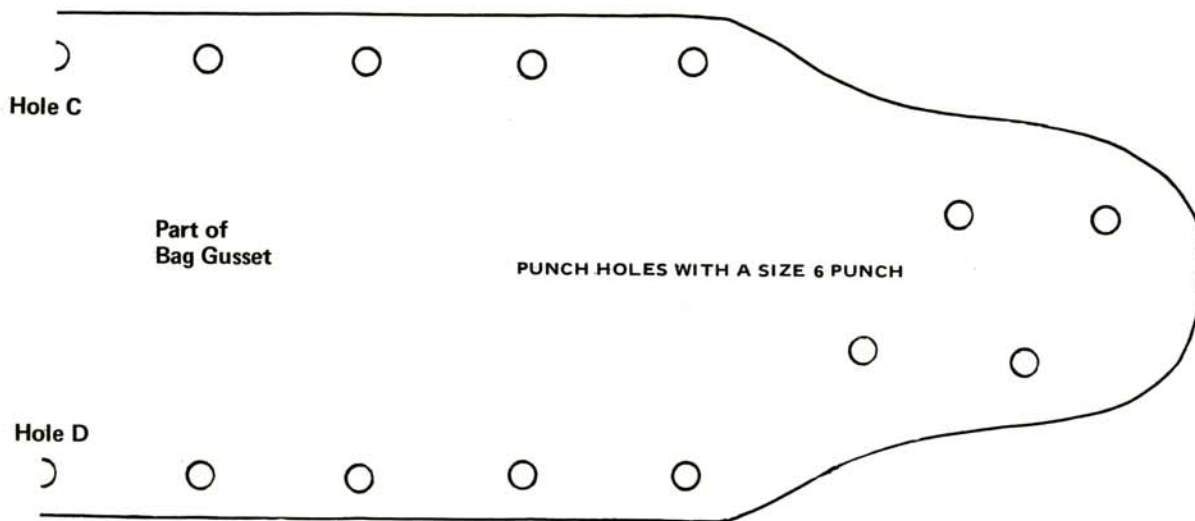
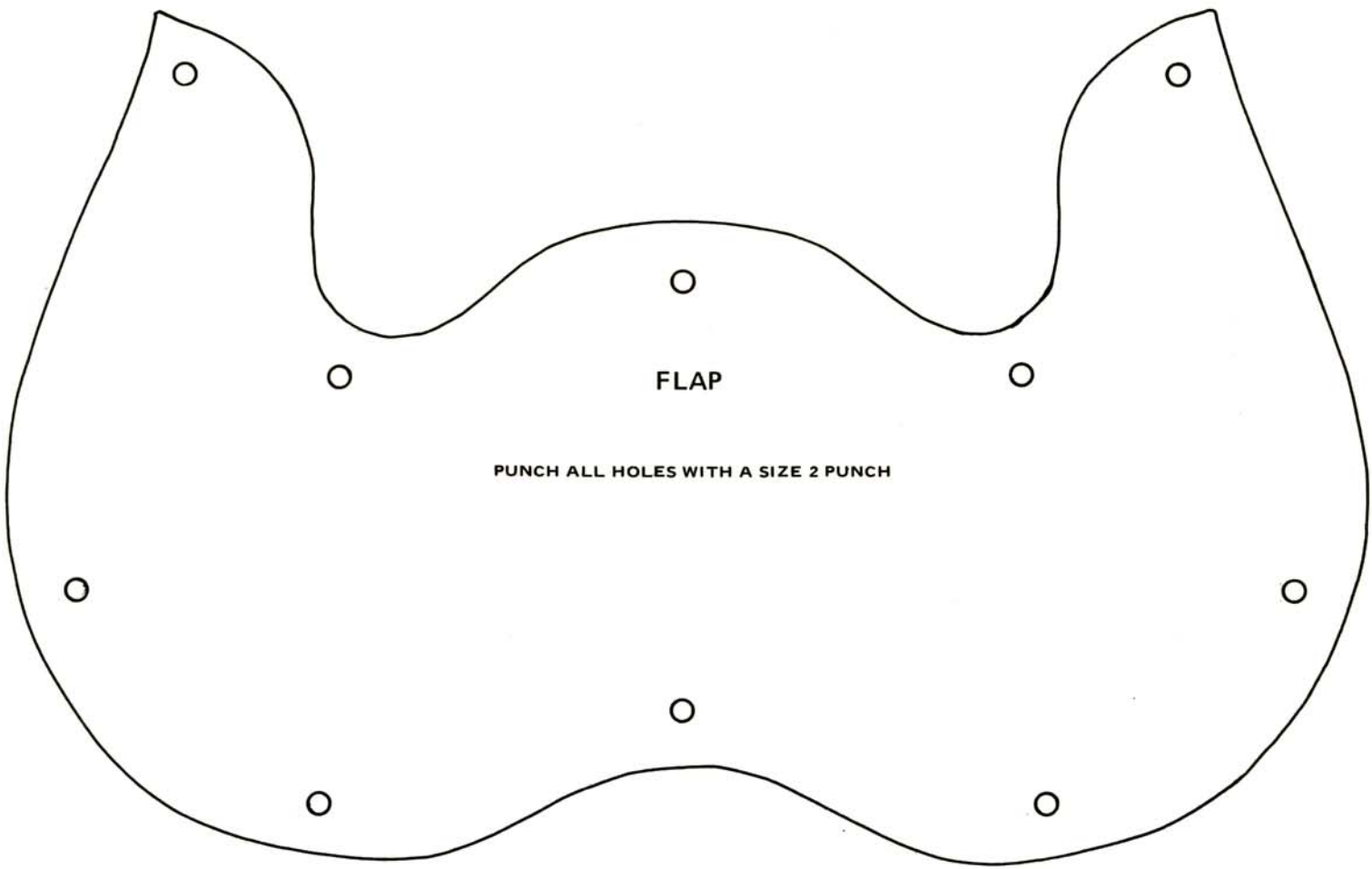


Make shoulder strap
31 1/2" long.

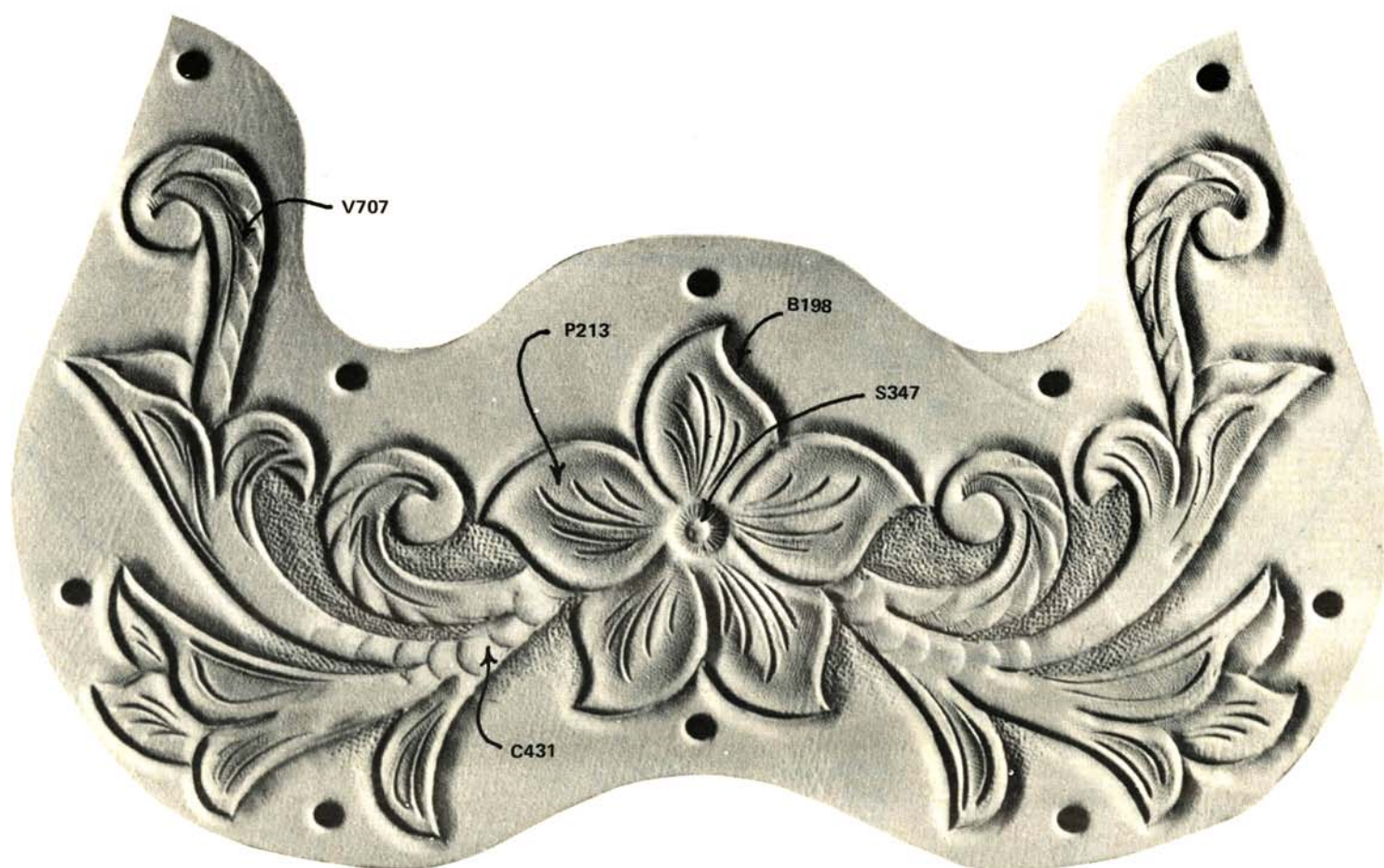
PUNCH HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH



To make the complete Gusset pattern, trace this part of pattern, and match holes C and D with holes C and D on the remainder of the pattern on the next page.



THE HEIRLOOM HANDBAG



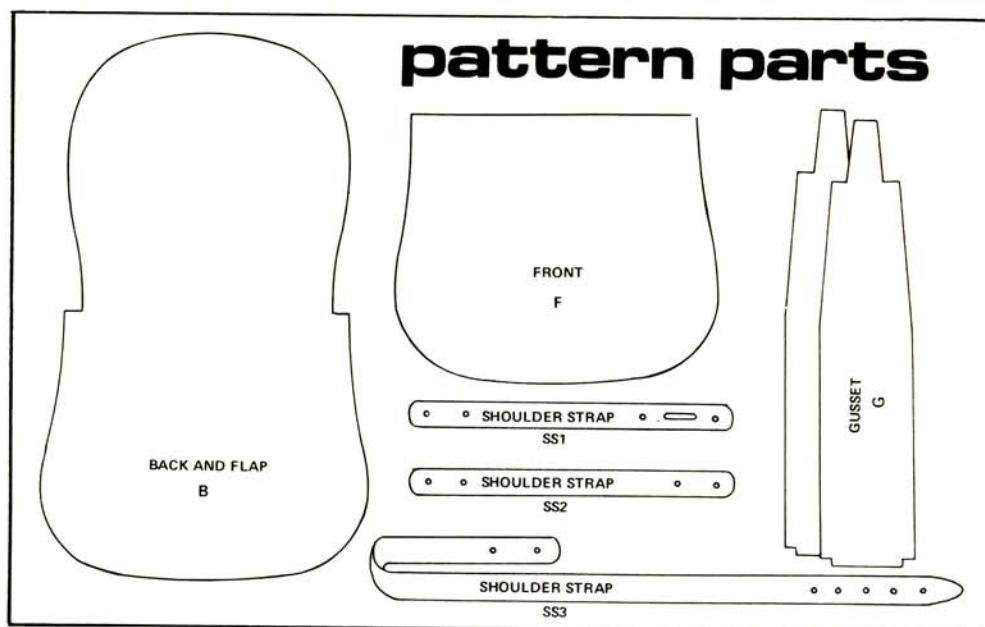


HOW TO MAKE THE PIONEER HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

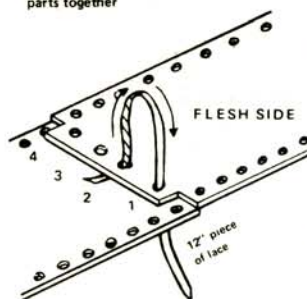
materials needed

6-7 oz. Live Oak Leather
12 Feet 1/4" Latigo lace
Punch size 6 and 2
1 Buckle 3/4"
3 Rings 3/4"
6 Knobby Rivets
1 Medium Gilt Rivet
Craftool Rivet Setter
Mallet
Knife
Craftool leather stamps for design
Dye and finish supplies



step 1

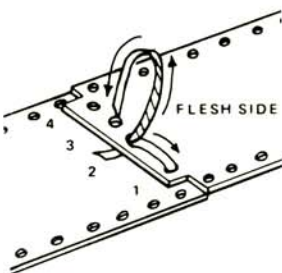
Lacing the two gusset parts together



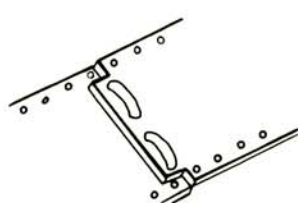
Step 1a. Lace two gusset parts together to form gusset "G". Place one gusset part over the other, flesh sides up, aligning the four holes in each end. (Outside edges of gusset parts do not overlap.) Point end of lace then begin lacing (use 12" of lace cut from one of the long pieces of lace) in hole No. 2 leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From flesh side of gusset, lace down through hole No. 1 to grain side of gusset.

assembly instructions

See page 11 for Knobby Rivet Setting instructions, and page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions.



Step 1b. From grain side of gusset insert lace up through hole No. 2 to flesh side of leather then down through hole No. 3 to grain side.

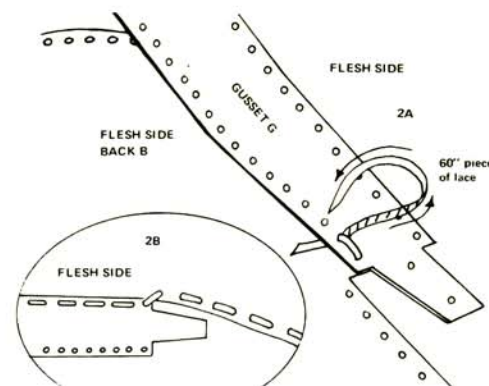


Step 1c. From grain side of leather insert lace up through hole No. 4 to flesh side then down through hole No. 3 — through one thickness of leather only. Pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge of leather. Push end of lace between leathers.

Step 1d. Grain side of gusset will look like this when lacing is completed.

step 2

Lacing the assembled gusset to back and flap (part B)

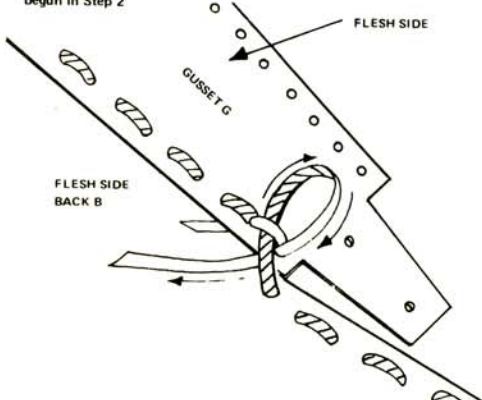


2A Place gusset "G" over back "B" (flesh sides up) aligning top hole in gusset "G" and top hole in back "B". Begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions using the 60" lace that has not had any cut off of it.

2B Continue lacing around "G" and "B" to point where end of gusset is reached. After lacing through last hole in gusset (on flesh side), insert lace through first hole in flap (from flesh side of leather) and continue lacing around flap.

step 3

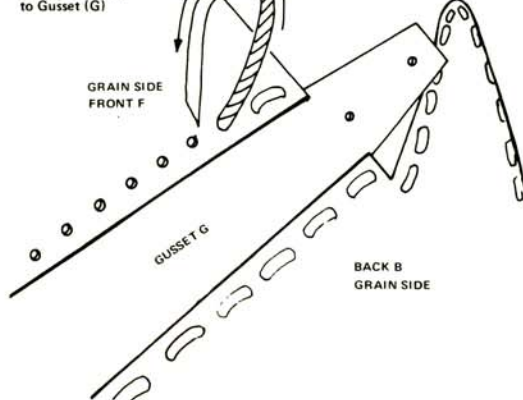
Ending lacing begun in Step 2



After lacing through last hole in flap, insert lace under first stitch in gusset (on flesh side of leather) then back through first hole in gusset and out between gusset and back. Trim end of lace off and push between leathers.

step 4

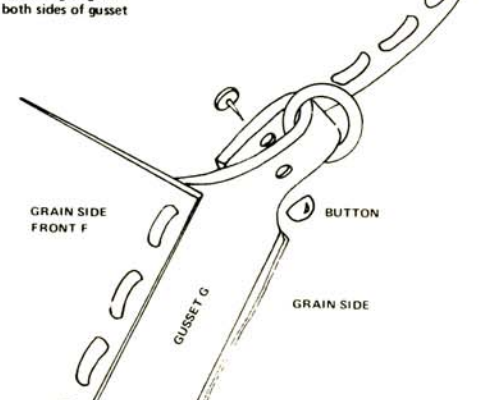
Lacing Front (F) to Gusset (G)



Lace front "F" to gusset "G" (with back "B" attached). Top hole in "F" aligns with top hole in "G". With length of lace remaining (minus 12" for lacing parts "G" together) lace "F" to "G" following general lacing instructions.

step 5

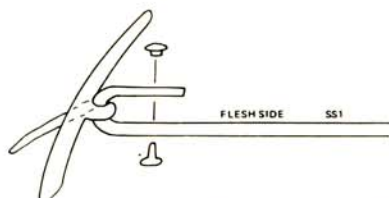
Attaching rings on both sides of gusset



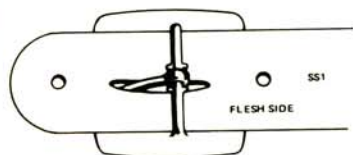
Fold end of "G" around metal ring (flesh side to flesh side) aligning holes and install Knobby Rivet (see Knobby Rivet installation instructions) with button on outside of gusset. Attach ring on both sides of gusset.

step 6

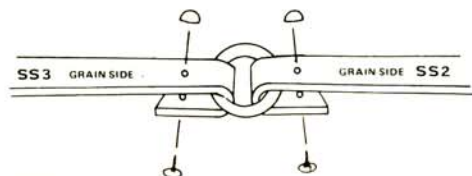
Attaching rings and buckle to shoulder strap



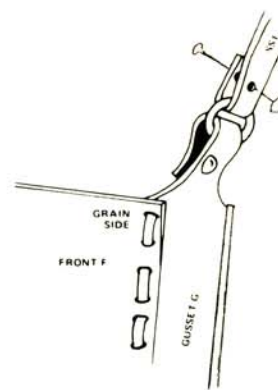
Fold slotted end of shoulder strap "SS1" around buckle aligning the two holes. Install rapid rivet (see Rapid Rivet instructions).



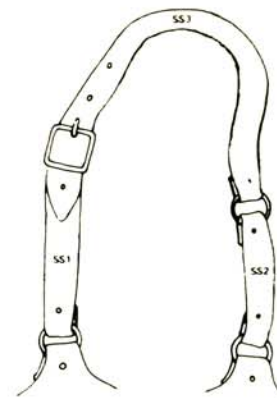
Place buckle on strap as illustrated.



Fold SS3 around metal ring, aligning the two holes. Install Knobby Rivet. Attach SS2 in same manner. Buckle SS1 and SS3 together.



Install Knobby Rivet to secure straps SS1 and SS2 to rings attached to gusset. See Knobby Rivet setting instructions.

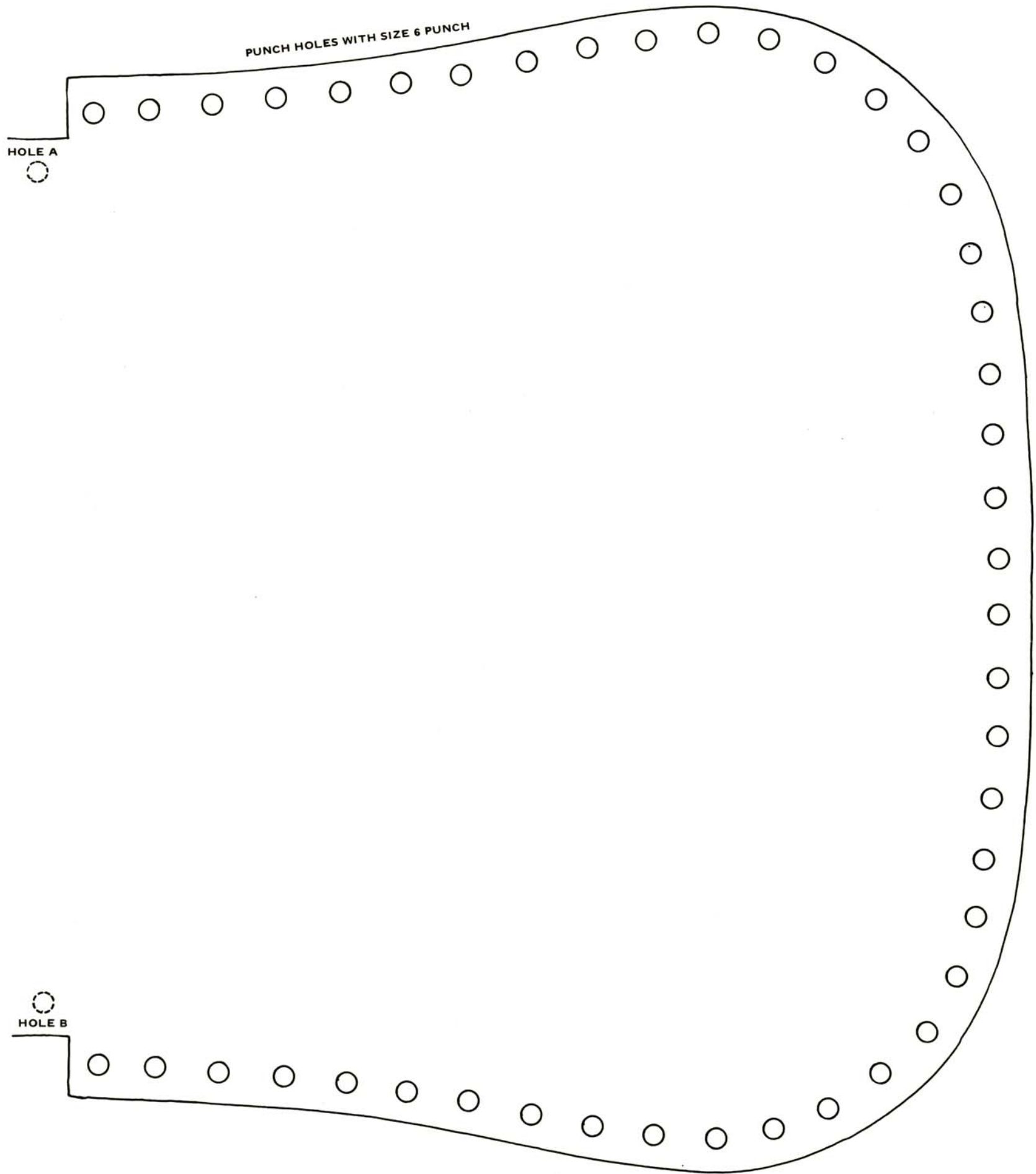


When completed and installed the strap should look like the above illustration.

Punch holes with a No. 6 Punch



PIONEER HANDBAG

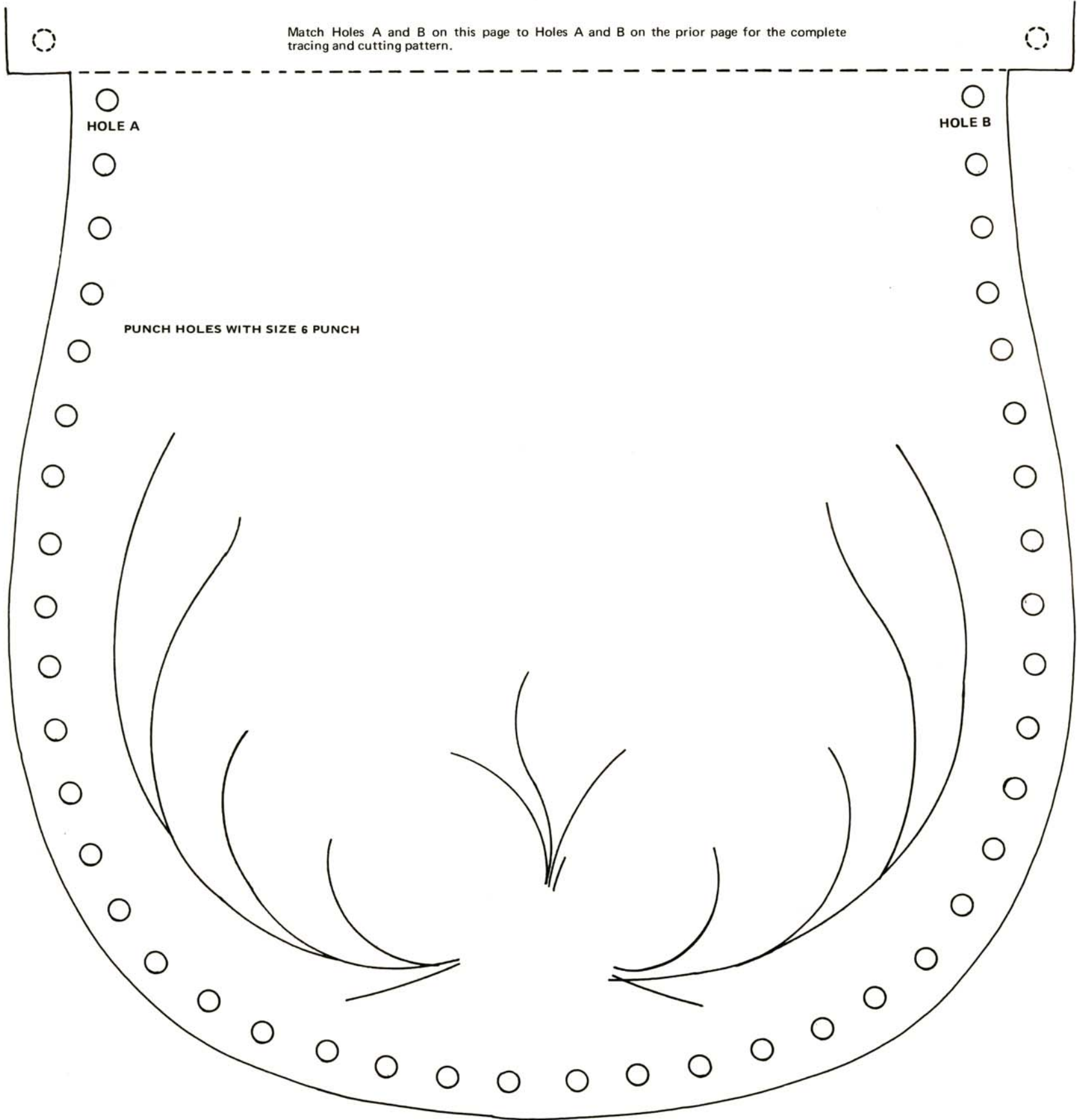


(CUTTING PATTERN)

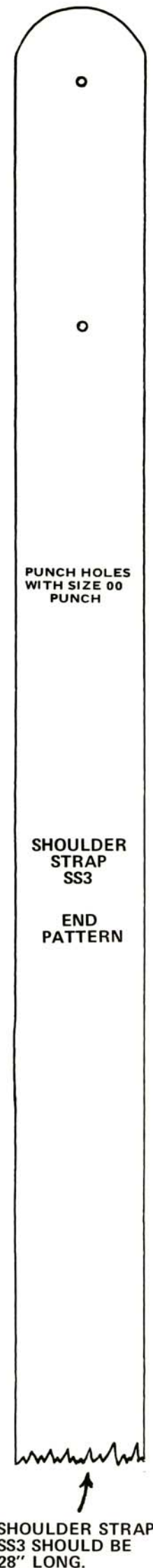
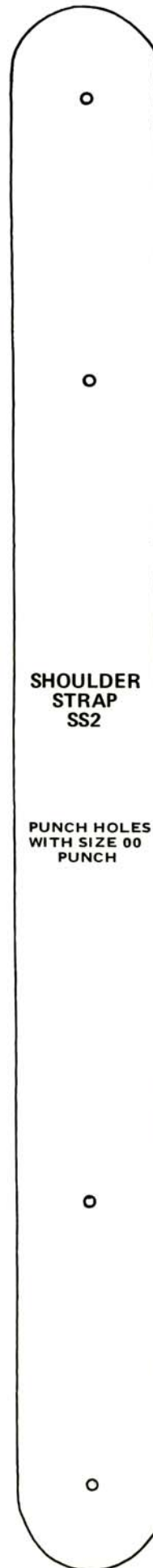
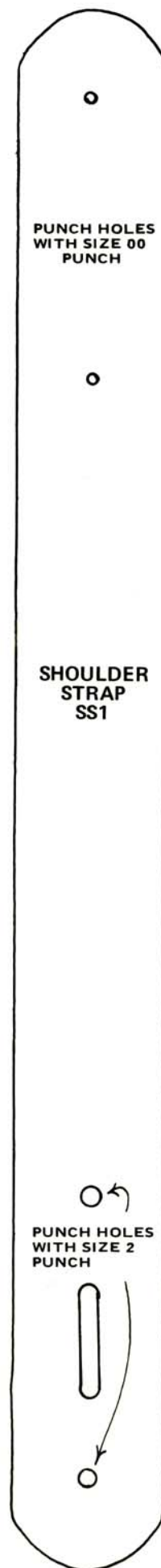
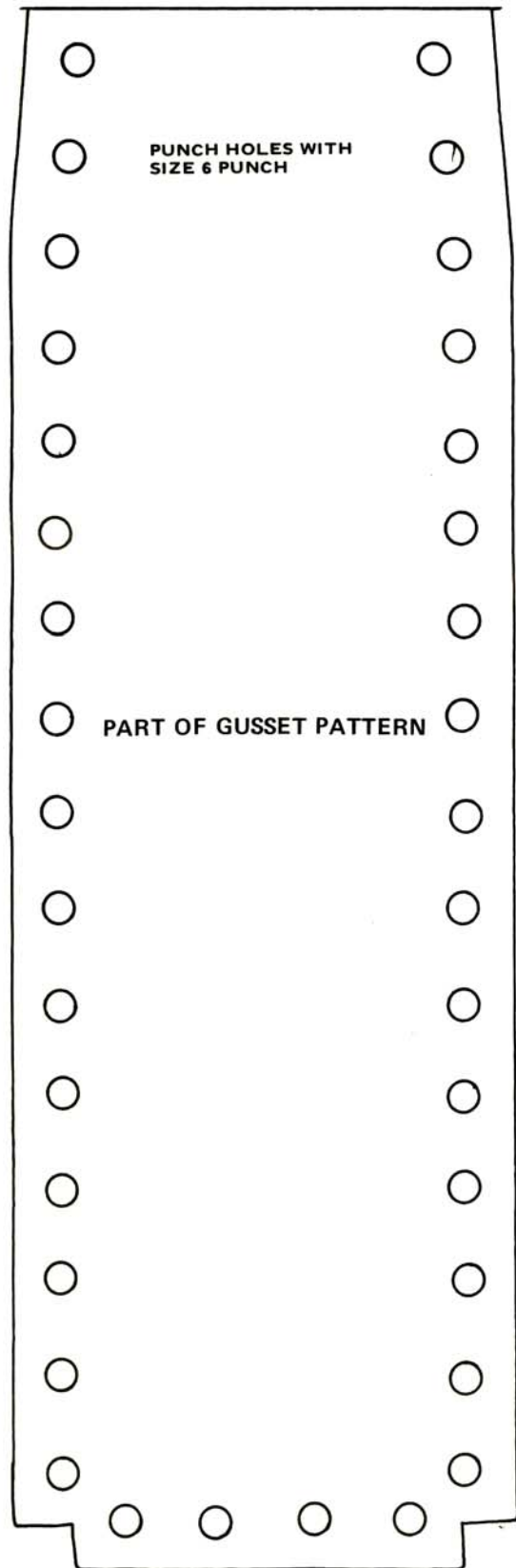
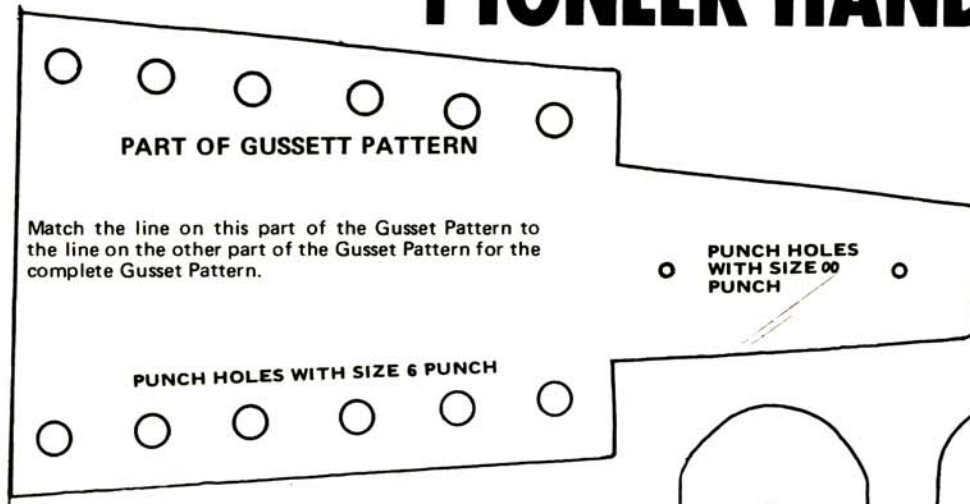
PIONEER HANDBAG

CUTTING PATTERN and TRACING PATTERN

Match Holes A and B on this page to Holes A and B on the prior page for the complete tracing and cutting pattern.



PIONEER HANDBAG



PIONEER HANDBAG

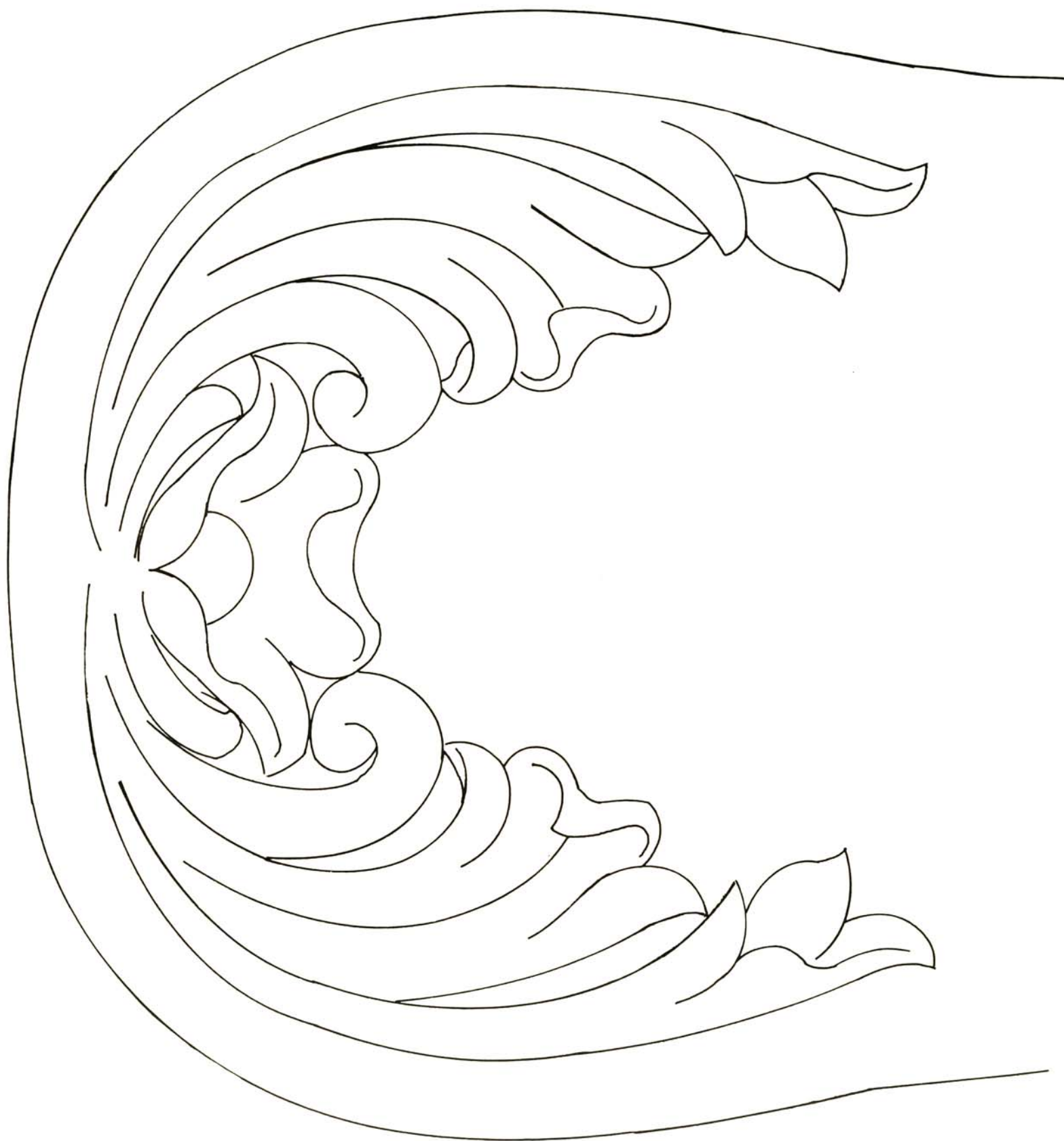
DESIGN BY JERRY JENNINGS



(PHOTOCARVE PATTERN)

PIONEER HANDBAG

DESIGN BY JERRY JENNINGS



TRACING PATTERN

HOW TO MAKE THE ROAMER HANDBAG

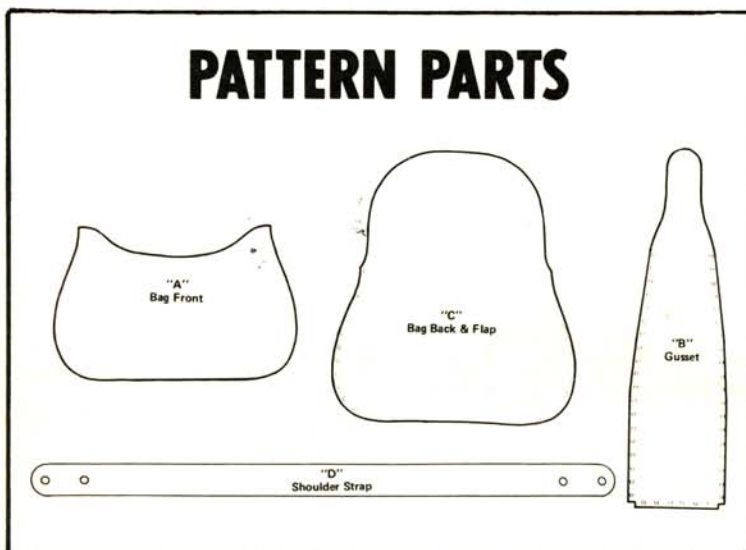
Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

See page 69 & 88 for Roamer Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

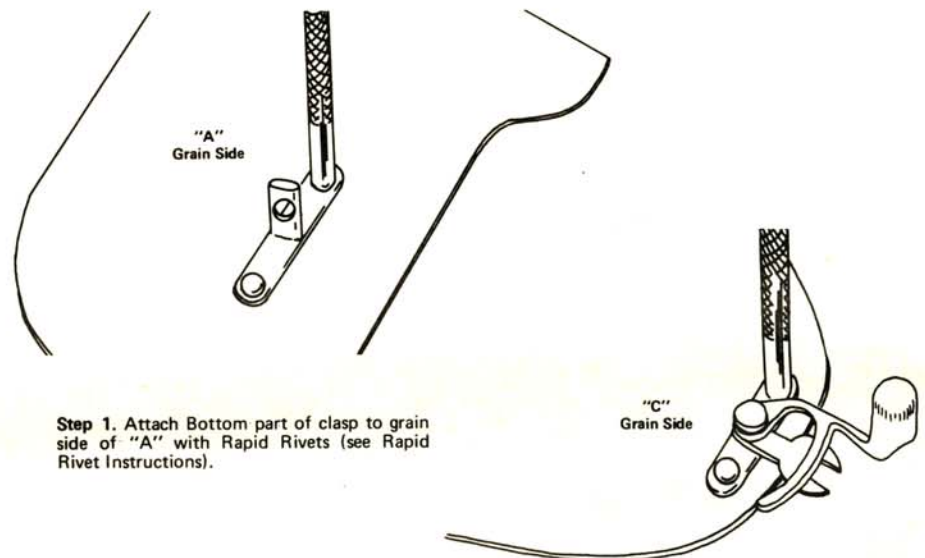
7-8 oz. Nature-Tand Leather	Knife
12 feet 1/4" latigo lace	Mallet
Latigo Life-Eye Needle	Craftool Rivet Setter
1 Bag Clasp	Craftool leather stamps for the design selected
2 Antique Rings 1 1/2"	Dye and finish supplies
8 Medium Gilt Rivets	
Punch size 6 and 2	

PATTERN PARTS

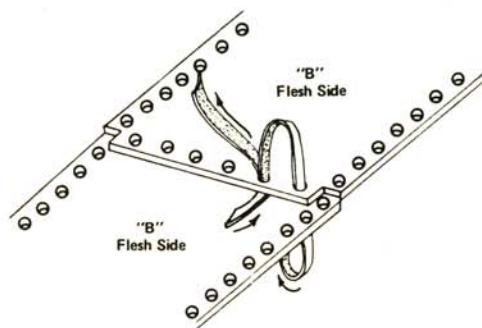


ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

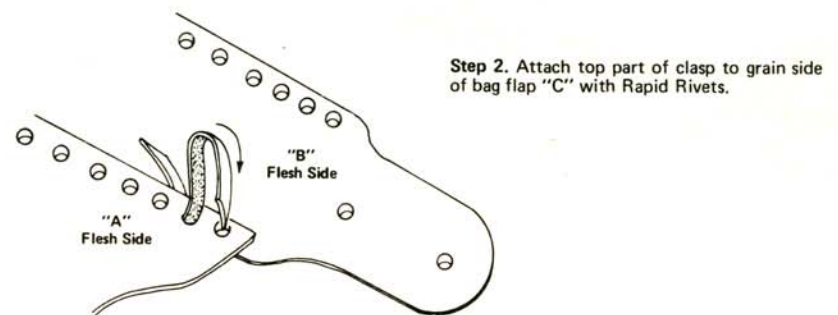
See page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions and page 76 for Lacing Instructions



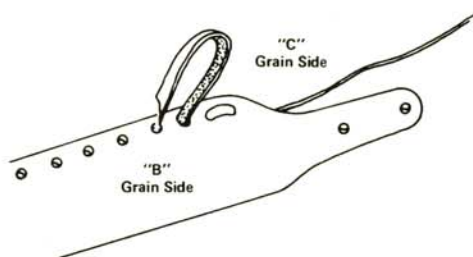
Step 1. Attach Bottom part of clasp to grain side of "A" with Rapid Rivets (see Rapid Rivet Instructions).



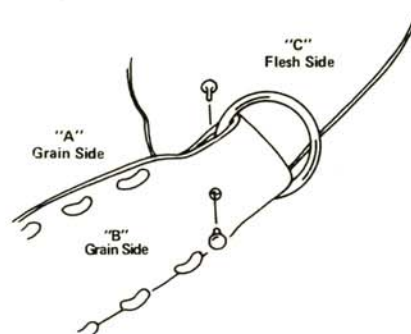
Step 3. Place (2) "B" parts together (flesh side up), align lacing holes as shown. Using 18" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. See lacing instructions.



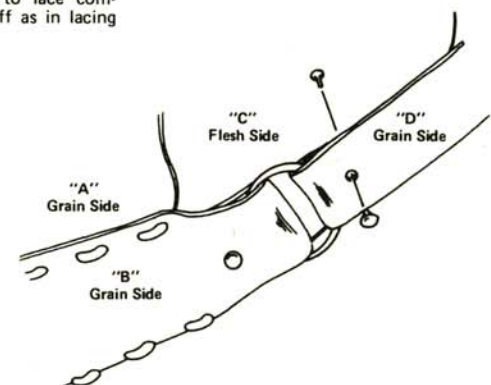
Step 2. Attach top part of clasp to grain side of bag flap "C" with Rapid Rivets.



Step 5. Now align lacing holes in "B" with lacing holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "B" to "C" following lacing instructions.



Step 6. Fold end of "B" through metal ring (flesh side to flesh side), aligning rivet holes and install Rapid Rivet. Attach ring to other side of gusset using same procedure.



Step 7. If you prefer to braid shoulder strap "D", do so before attaching to handbag (see Mystery Braiding Instructions page 13).

Attach shoulder strap "D" to handbag. Fold end of "D" through metal ring (flesh side to flesh side), install Rapid Rivet. Attach other end of "D" using same procedure.

SHOULDER STRAP END PATTERNS



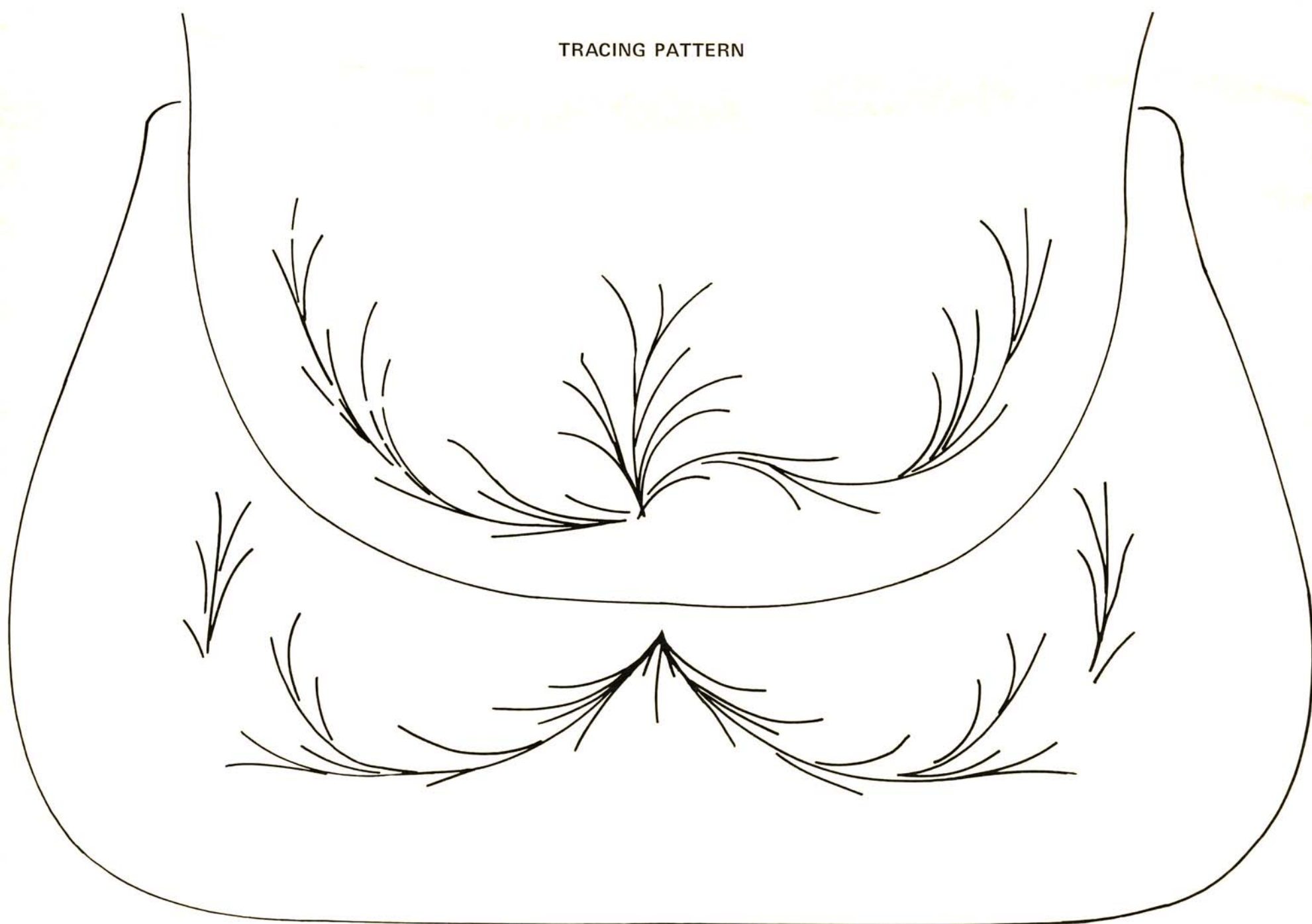
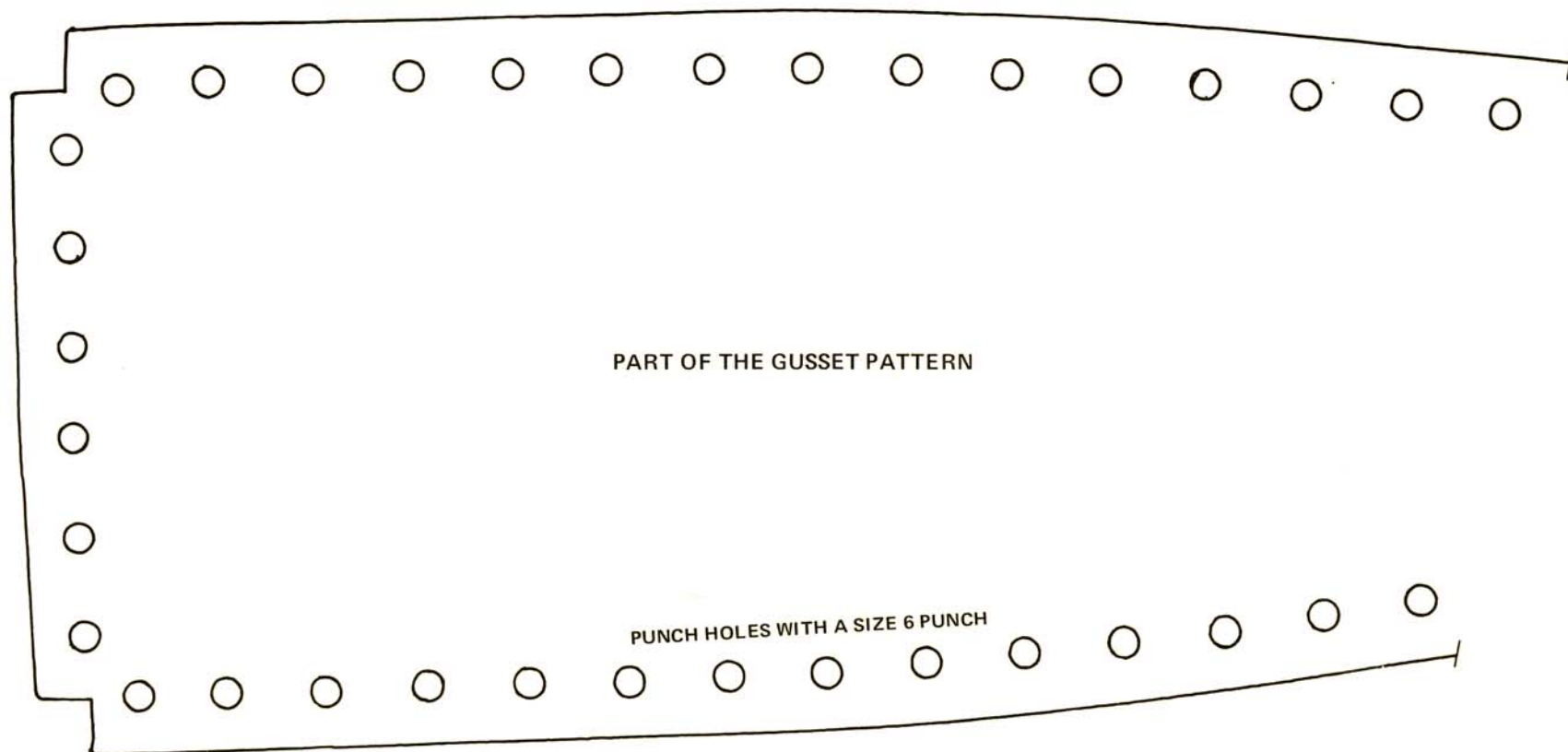
SHOULDER STRAP SHOULD BE 34" LONG

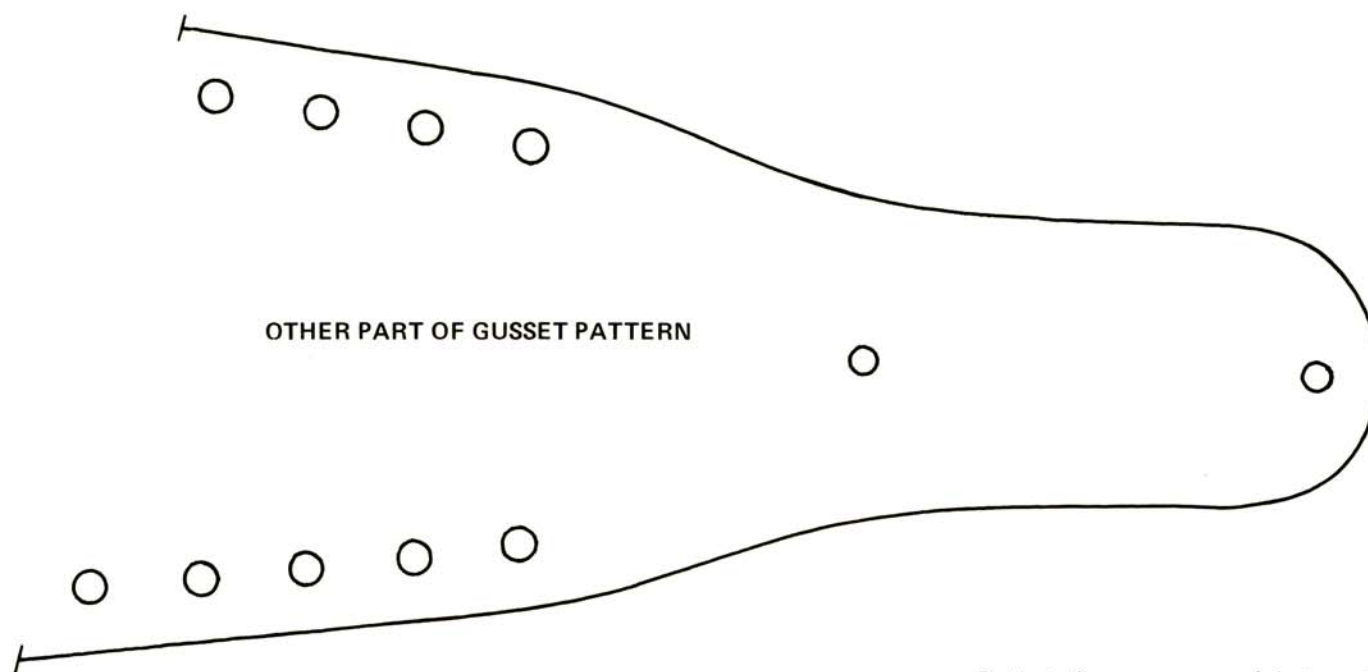


BAG FRONT PATTERN AND BAG
BACK AND FLAP PATTERN.

CUT THIS LINE ONLY FOR THE BAG FRONT PATTERN







Delicate flowers on graceful stems decorate the Roamer when you select this Jerry Jennings design. To capture this design on leather, use a swivel knife and Craftool Stamping Tools S624, J786 and J787. Dye with medium brown Omega Dye using the Nature-Tand Dyeing technique, then color with red, green, yellow and black Cova Dye.

PHOTOCARVE PATTERN





HOW TO MAKE THE NEW HORIZON HANDBAG

(See page 88 for Photocarve design.)

Assembly Instructions

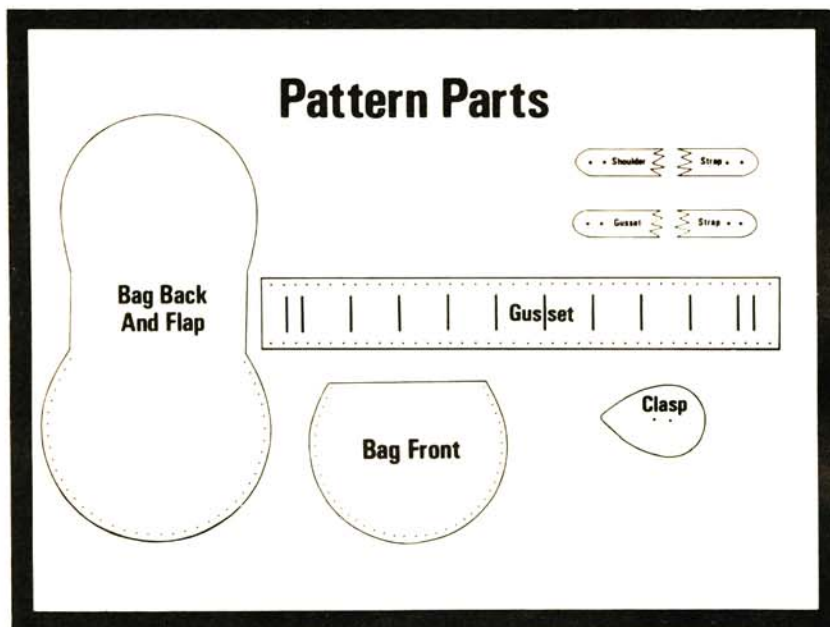
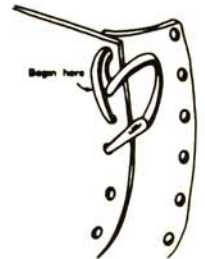
MATERIALS NEEDED:

7/8 oz. Nature-Tan Leather
6 yds. 1/8" Indian Tan Lacing
2 Antique Rings 1 1/2"
4 Antique Knobby Rivets
Drive Punch Size 2 and 6
1 - 1/4" x 48" Latigo Lace

Knife
Mallet
Craftool Leather Stamps for
Design Selected
Dye and Finish
Latigo Life Eye Lacing Needle

NOTE: Do all stamping and dyeing before beginning handbag assembly.

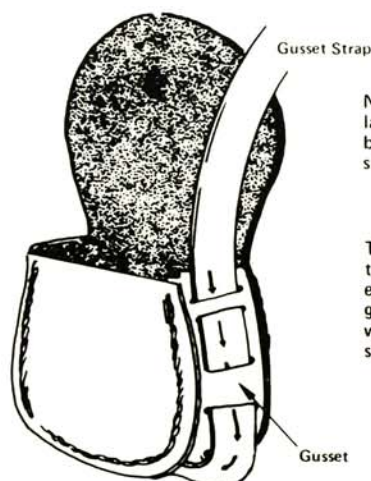
Step 1. Begin by lacing bag front to gusset. Begin at second hole of gusset. (See Back Stitch lacing instructions on page 13.)



Step 2. After lacing gusset to front, begin lacing bag back to gusset beginning in second hole of gusset and back and lace according to Back Stitch instructions.

Begin here

Threading the Strap

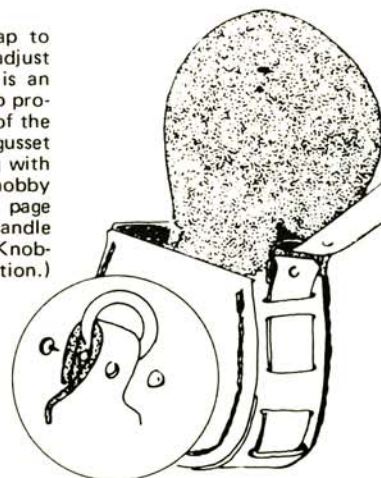


NOTE: All dyeing and lacing should be finished before installing gusset strap.

To thread the gusset strap through the gusset insert end of strap into first slit in gusset (grain side out) and weave in and out of slits as show in illustration.)

Attaching Gusset Strap to Handle Strap

To attach gusset strap to handle strap first adjust strap so that there is an equal amount of strap protruding on each side of the handbag. Install gusset strap end around ring with Knobby Rivet (see Knobby Rivet instructions page 11). Then install handle strap to ring with a Knobby Rivet. (See illustration.)



Attaching Closure String

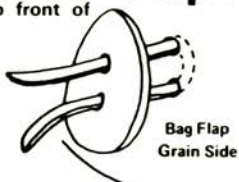


Tie a knot in end of lace. Thread other end through center stitch of handbag front and pull through. Wrap string around twice to check length and cut off excess.

Attaching Clasp (optional)

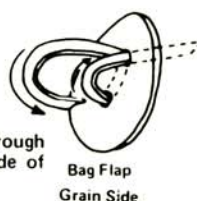
Locate holes on handbag flap. Lace through holes in flap and clasp to front of clasp as shown.

Step 1



Step 2

Bring lace back through holes in clasp to inside of flap.



Step 3

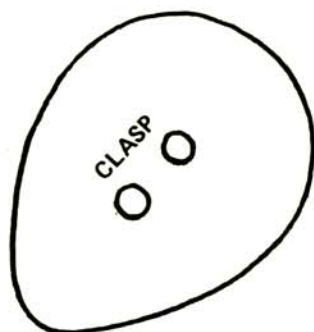
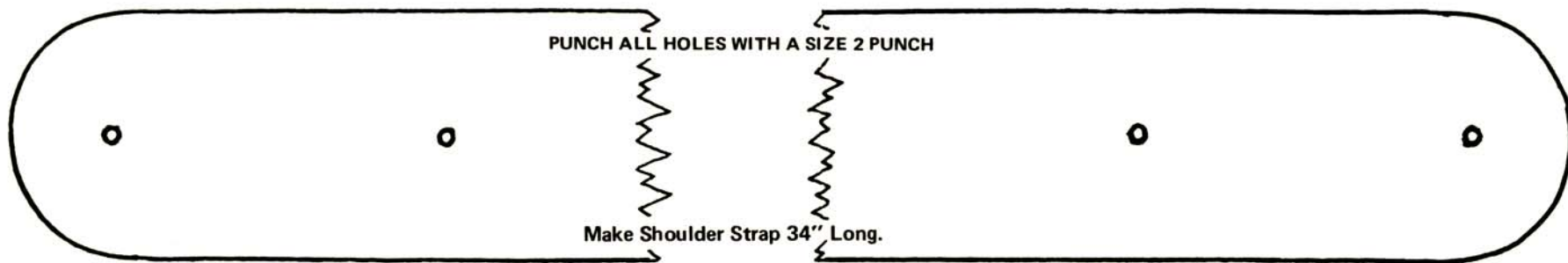
Cross and tie a knot.



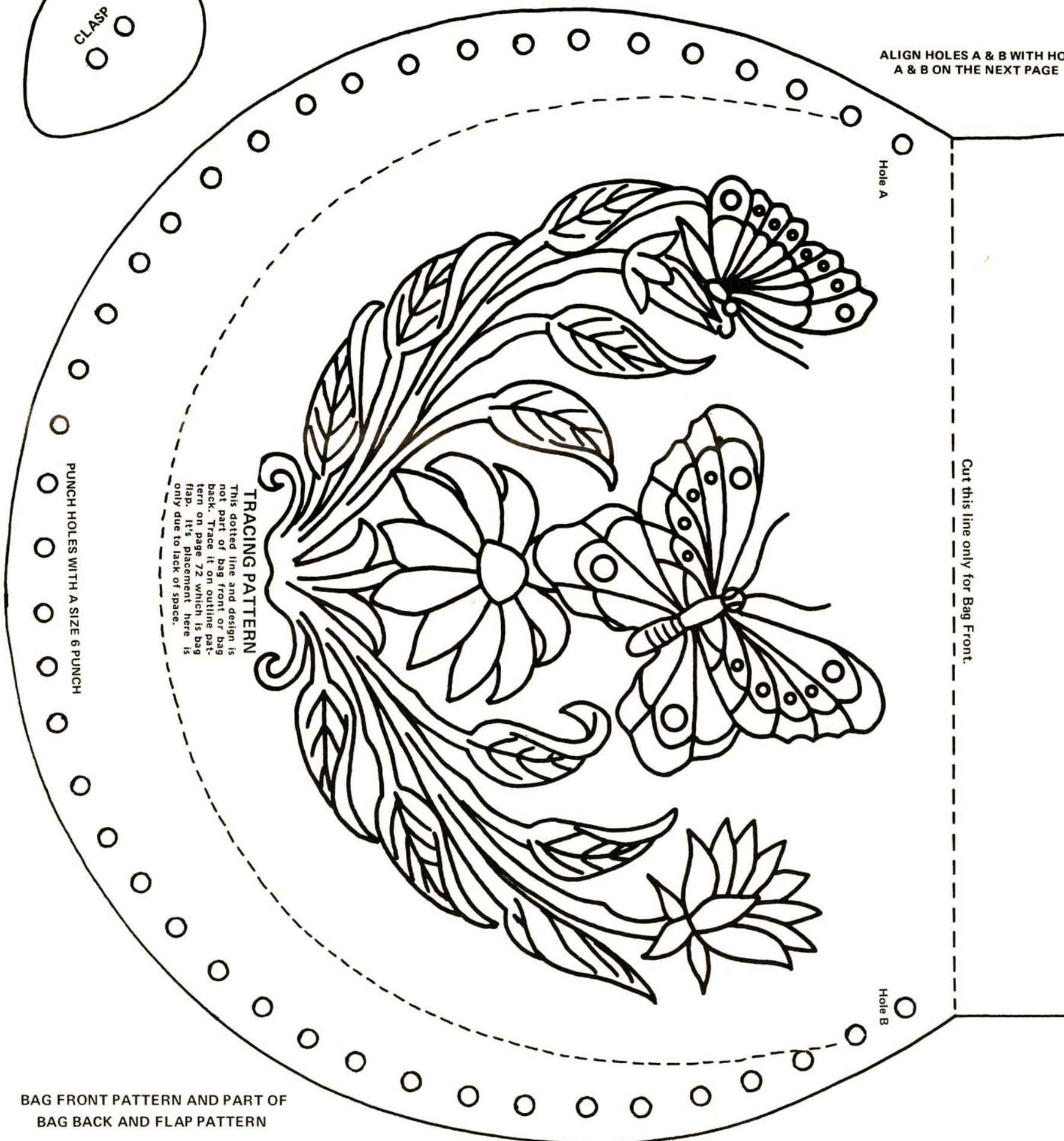
Step 4

Tie a second knot and trim off excess.

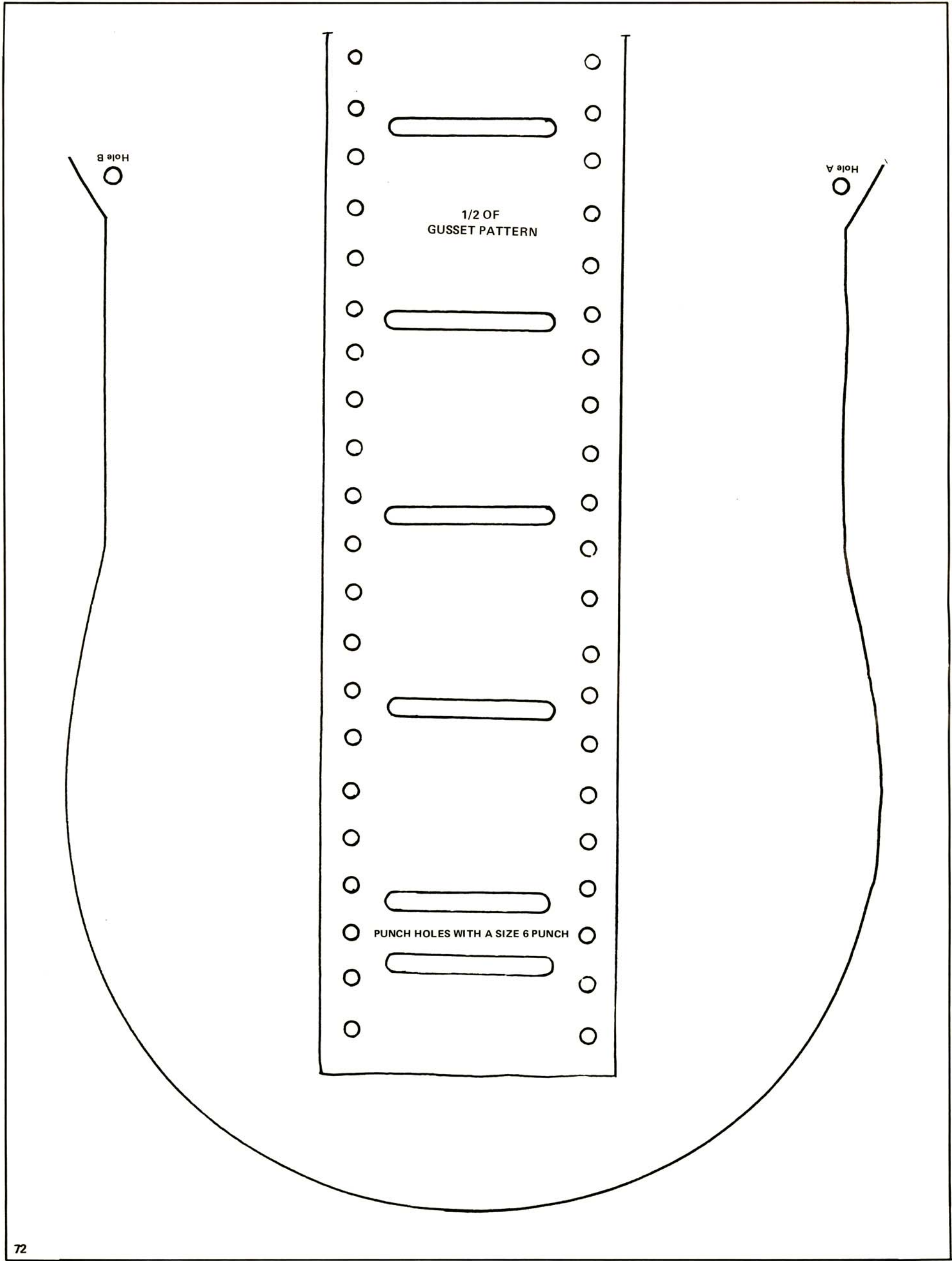




ALIGN HOLES A & B WITH HOLES
A & B ON THE NEXT PAGE



BAG FRONT PATTERN AND PART OF
BAG BACK AND FLAP PATTERN





HOW TO MAKE A TOTE BAG

HOW TO ASSEMBLE

1. Tool design.
2. Punch lacing holes.
3. Match the first hole on the bottom of the side with a hole next to the "dot" mark on the bag bottom. Use an over and over or whip stitch to lace the sides to the bottom — around the entire bag to starting point (A) Fig. 1.
4. Do not end lacing. Continue up the side of the bag. Bring lace out through hole (B), over to hole (C) Fig. 2 and up the bag to the top.
5. Lace around the top to second seam. Fig. 3.
6. Criss cross down the second seam lacing through every other pair of holes. Fig. 4.
7. Lace back up the seam through the unused holes. Fig. 4.

MATERIALS NEEDED:
 6/7 oz. Live Oak Carving Cowhide
 15 yds. 1/8" Lacing for Whipstitch
 1/8" Lacing Punch
 Lining Leather
 Stamping Tools for Design
 Mallet
 Leather Finish

FIG. 1



FIG. 2

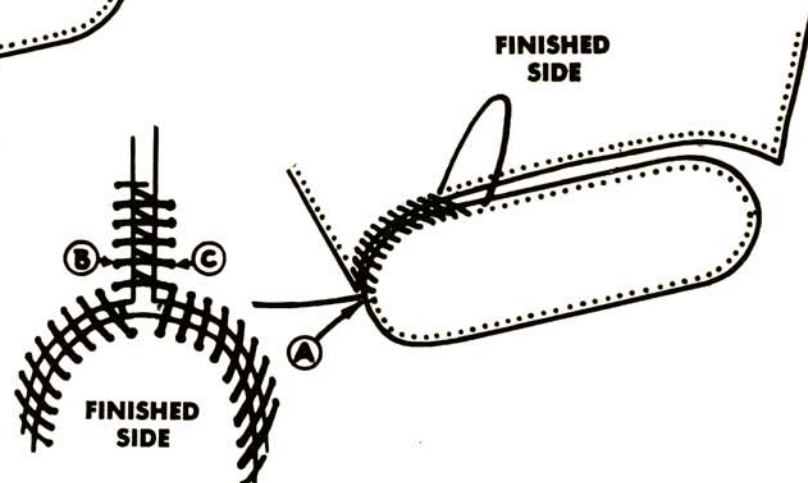


FIG. 3



FIG. 4

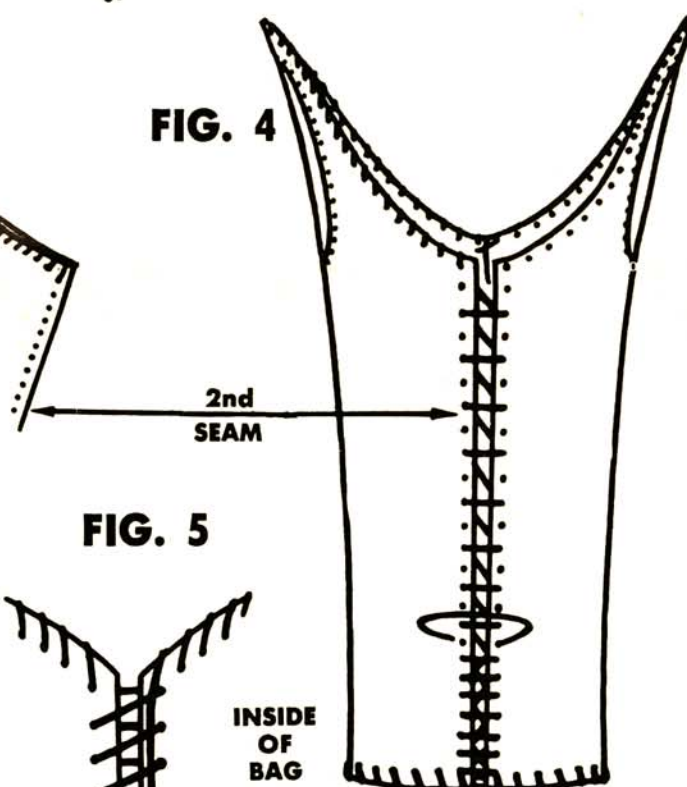


FIG. 5

FIG. 6



1/2 OF
BOTTOM
PATTERN



(TRACING PATTERN)



HOW TO MAKE THE CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

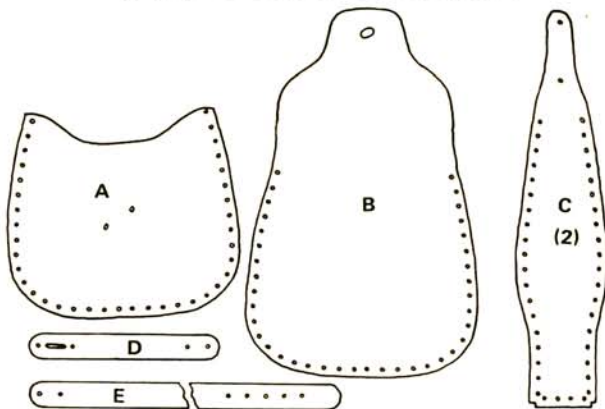
See page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions.

See page 90 for Casual Living Handbag design suggestions

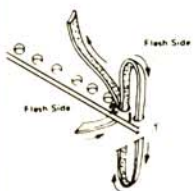
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
8 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
1 Bag Clasp 1512
7 Medium Gilt Rivets
2 Antique Rings 1"
1 Antique Buckle 1"
Punch, size 6 and 2
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Rivet Setter
Craftool leather stamps
for the design selected
Dye and finish supplies

PATTERN PARTS



LACING INSTRUCTIONS

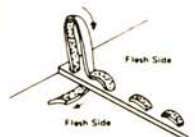


Step 1. Align lacing holes as illustrated point end of lacing and insert in hole no. 2 (see illustration), leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From flesh side, lace down through hole no. 1 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace up through hole no. 2 to flesh side.

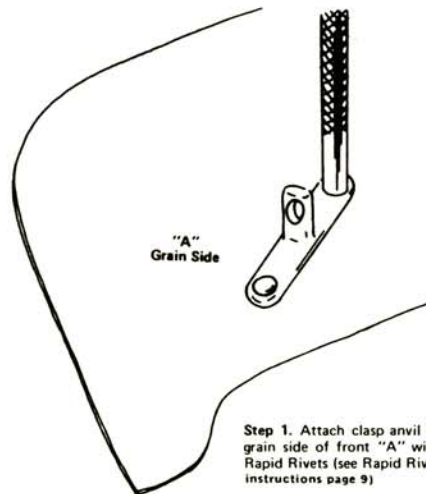
Note: Shaded area of lace indicates flesh side of lace.



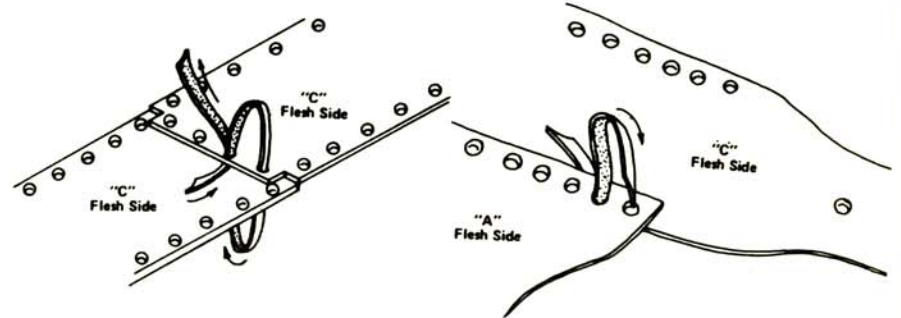
Step 2. From flesh side, insert lace through hole no. 3 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 4 to flesh side. Continue this procedure of lacing until you reach the last hole.



Step 3. From grain side, insert lace through last hole to flesh side. From flesh side, insert lace through next to last hole (one thickness of leather), pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers. Tap lacing lightly with a mallet to secure lacing.

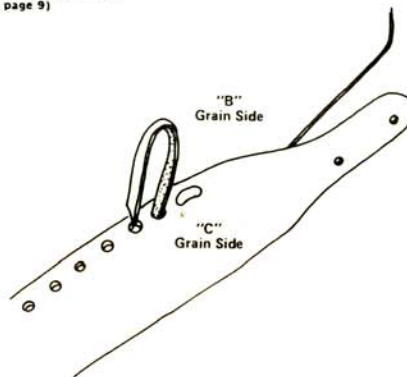


Step 1. Attach clasp anvil to grain side of front "A" with Rapid Rivets (see Rapid Rivet instructions page 9)

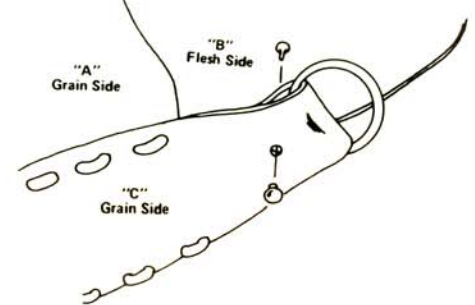


Step 2. Place (2) "C" parts together (flesh side up), align lacing holes as shown. Using 12" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)

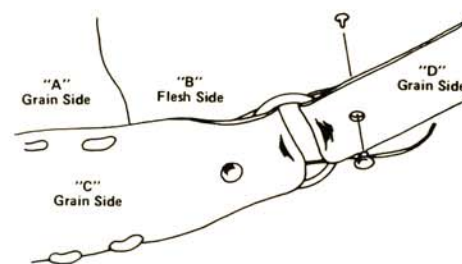
Step 3. Align lacing holes in "C" with lacing holes in "A" (flesh side to grain side). Use a 36" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Continue to lace completely around "A" and tie off as in lacing instructions.



Step 4. Now align lacing holes in "C" with lacing holes in "B" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "C" to "B" following lacing instructions.



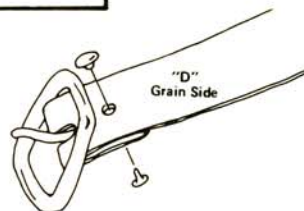
Step 5. Fold end of "C" through metal ring (flesh side to flesh side), aligning rivet holes and install Rapid Rivet. Attach ring to other side of gusset using same procedure.



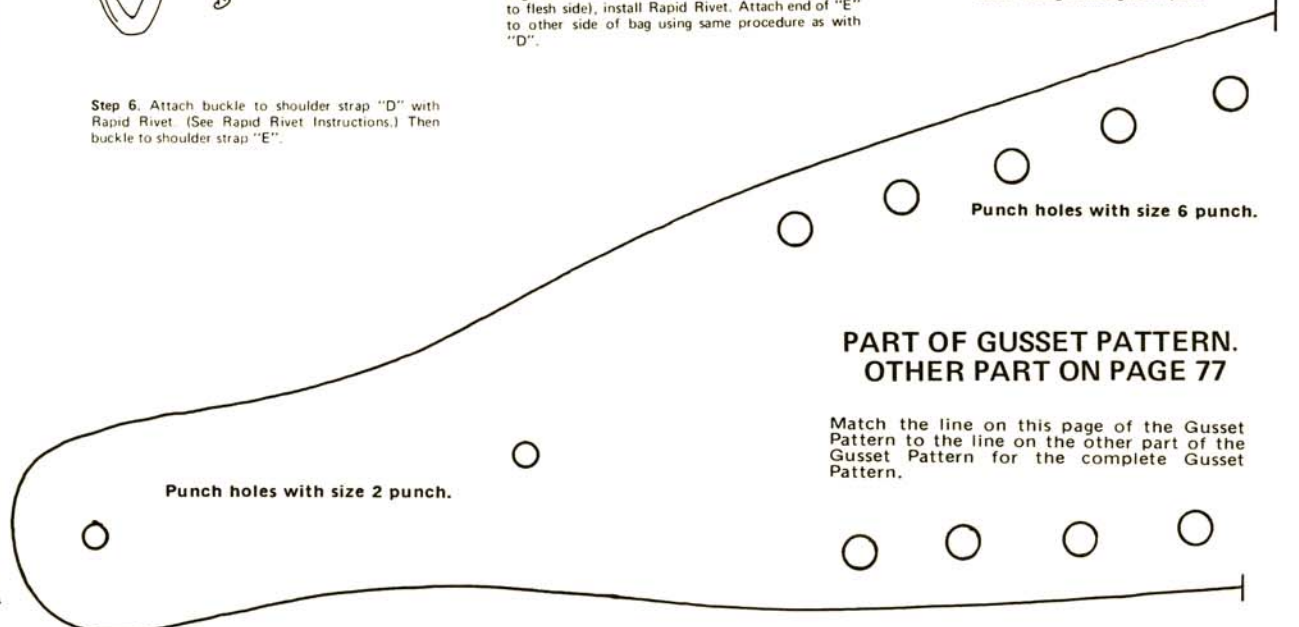
Step 7. Attach shoulder straps "D" and "E" to handbag. Fold end of "D" through metal ring (flesh side to flesh side), install Rapid Rivet. Attach end of "E" to other side of bag using same procedure as with "D".



Step 8. Close flap on bag, insert nail through clasp anvil with chain attached. With pliers, open hook on end of chain and place around lace (4th stitch from top), now bend hook shut around lace and your Casual Living Handbag is complete.



Step 6. Attach buckle to shoulder strap "D" with Rapid Rivet. (See Rapid Rivet Instructions.) Then buckle to shoulder strap "E".



PART OF GUSSET PATTERN. OTHER PART ON PAGE 77

Match the line on this page of the Gusset Pattern to the line on the other part of the Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset Pattern.

PUNCH THESE HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Hole A

THIS IS BAG FRONT PATTERN
AND
PART OF BAG AND FLAP PATTERN

PUNCH BOTH THESE HOLES
WITH A SIZE 2 PUNCH.

PUNCH THESE TWO HOLES
ONLY ON THE BAG FRONT

CUT THIS LINE ON BAG FRONT ONLY

Hole B

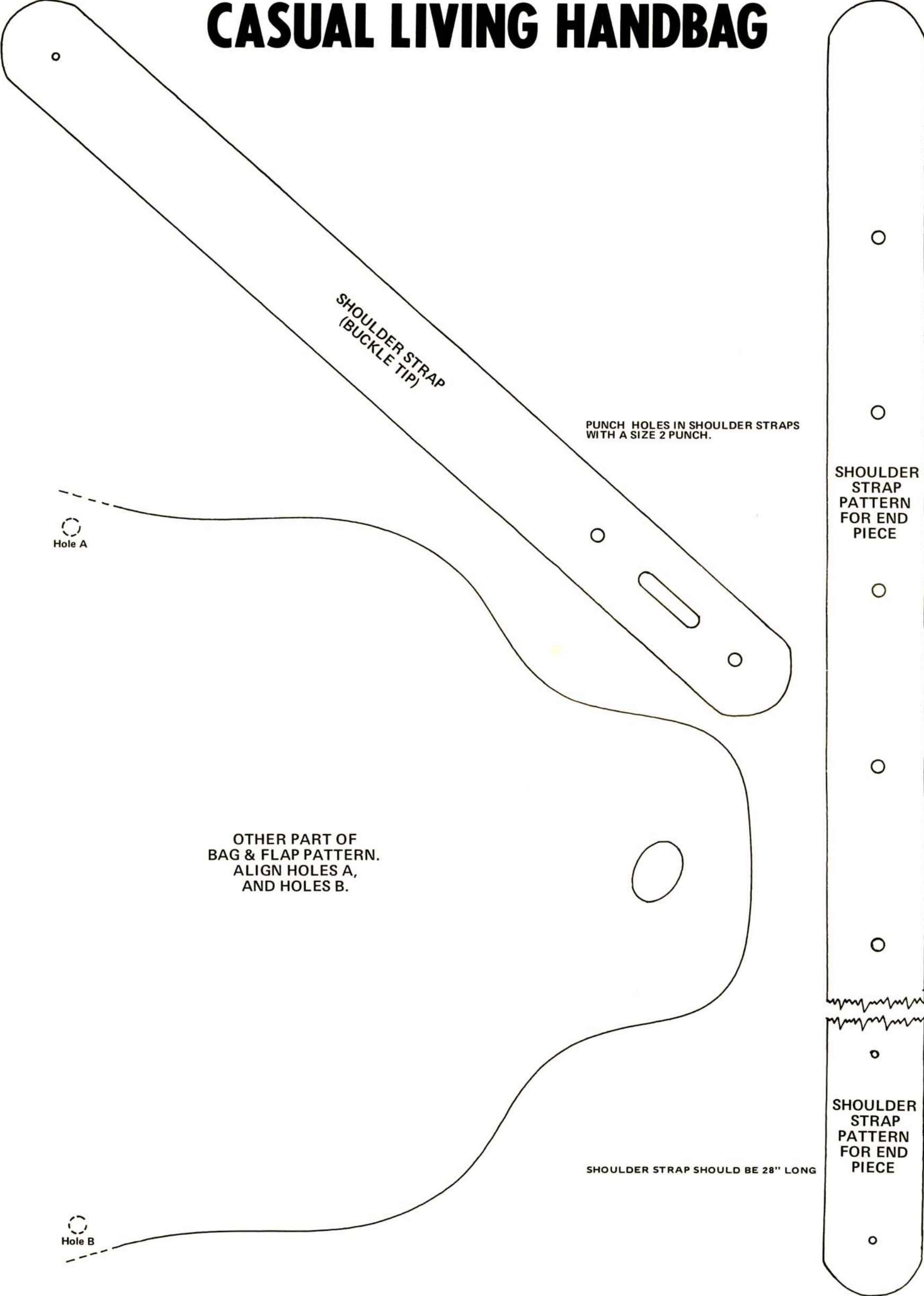
PUNCH THESE OUTER HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH.

Match the line on this page of the Gusset
Pattern to the line on the other part of the
Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset
Pattern.

PART OF GUSSET PATTERN

For Bag Back and Flap, trace this part of pattern, and match
Holes A and B with Holes A and B on the remainder of the
pattern on the next page.

CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG



HOW TO MAKE THE SEEKER HANDBAG



Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

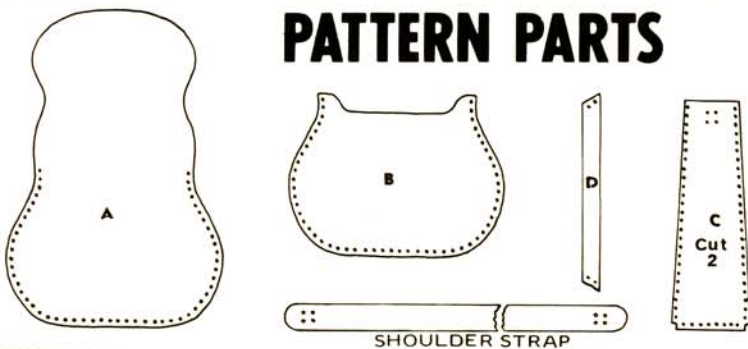
See page 92 for Seeker Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

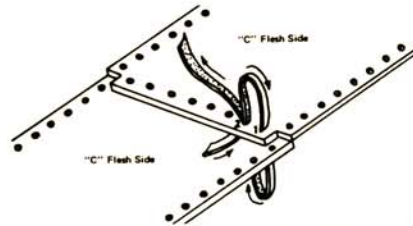
7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
12 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
Punch size 6
Knife

Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

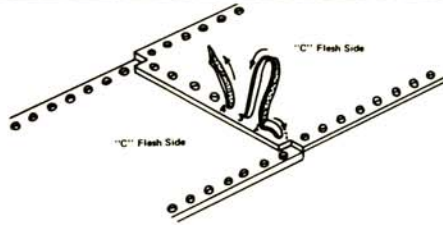
PATTERN PARTS



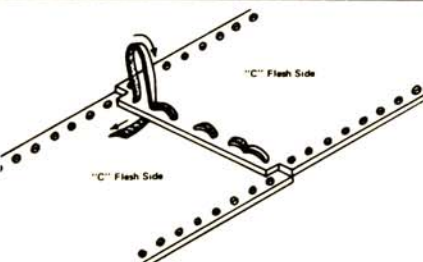
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



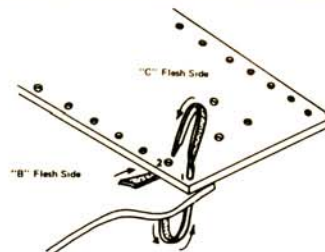
Step 1. Place 2 gusset parts (flesh side up) on flat surface, align lacing holes as indicated. Using 12" of lacing cut from one of the 48" pieces of lacing (reserve balance of 48" to attach handle), point end of lacing and insert in hole no. 2, leaving about 3/8" of lacing between leathers. From flesh side of gusset, lace down through hole no. 1 to grain side of gusset. From grain side of gusset, insert lace up through hole no. 2 to flesh side of gusset.



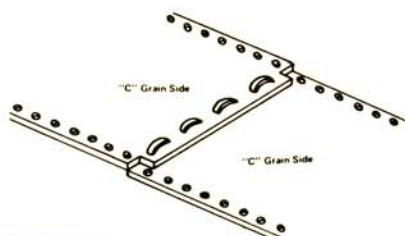
Step 2. From flesh side of gusset, insert lace through hole no. 3 to grain side of gusset. From grain side of gusset, insert lace through hole no. 4 to flesh side. Continue this procedure of lacing until you reach the last hole.



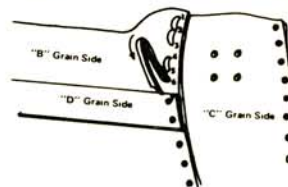
Step 3. From grain side of gusset, insert lace through last hole to flesh side. From flesh side, insert lace through next to last hole (one thickness of leather), pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers.



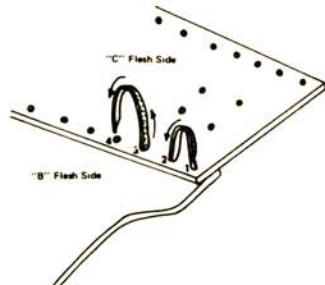
Step 5. Place bag front "B" (flesh side up) on flat surface. Align lacing holes in gusset (flesh side up) with holes in edge of "B". Insert lace between leathers (from flesh side) through hole no. 2 to grain side of "B", leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From grain side of "B", insert lace through hole no. 1. Twist lace as you pull it through hole no. 1 (grain side of lace will show on grain side of "B" and flesh side of lace will show on flesh side of "C").



Step 4. Tap lacing lightly with a mallet to secure lacing. Grain side of gusset will look like this when lacing is completed.



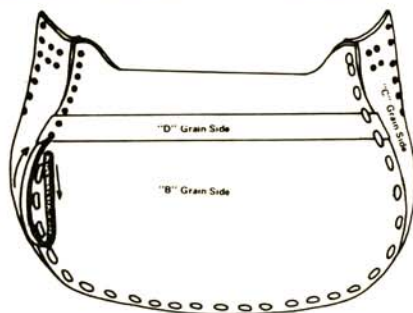
Step 7. Align holes in end of closure strap "D" with holes 7 and 8, lace "D" to "B" and "C" and continue lacing "B" to "C" up to hole no. 8 on other side of "B".



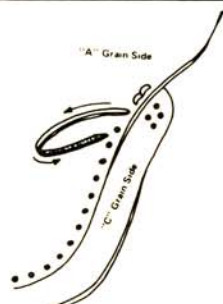
Step 6. From flesh side, insert lace through hole no. 2 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 3. Continue this procedure until you reach hole no. 7.



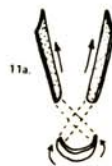
Step 9. From flesh side, insert lace back through hole no. 2 (one thickness of leather). Pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers.



Step 8. Align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes 7 and 8. Lace "D" to "B" and "C" and continue lacing to last hole.



Step 10. Align lacing holes in "A" with lacing holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). Following same lacing procedures for lacing "B" to "C", lace "A" to "C".



Step 11a. Using 12" of reserved lace, attach shoulder strap "E" to "C". Align lacing holes in end of "E" with holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). From flesh side of "C", insert ends of lace through 2 bottom holes. On grain side of "C", cross lace (forming an "X") insert ends of lace through top 2 holes. Pull ends until bottom stitch is tight against flesh side of "C".



Step 11b. On flesh side of "C", insert loose ends of lace through lower stitch and pull tight. Tap lightly with mallet to secure lace.



Step 11c. When handle is attached, lace shows on grain side of "E" as illustrated.

PUNCH HOLES
WITH A SIZE
6 PUNCH

CLOSURE STRAP

SEEKER HANDBAG

THIS IS BAG FRONT
PATTERN AND PART OF
BAG & FLAP PATTERN

PUNCH ALL THE HOLES ON THIS
PAGE WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH.

Match the line on this page of the Gusset
Pattern to the line on the other part of the
Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset
Pattern.

THIS IS PART OF
GUSSET PATTERN. REST
OF PATTERN ON PAGE 81.

SHOULDER
STRAP END
PATTERN

SHOULDER STRAP
SHOULD BE 36 1/2"
LONG

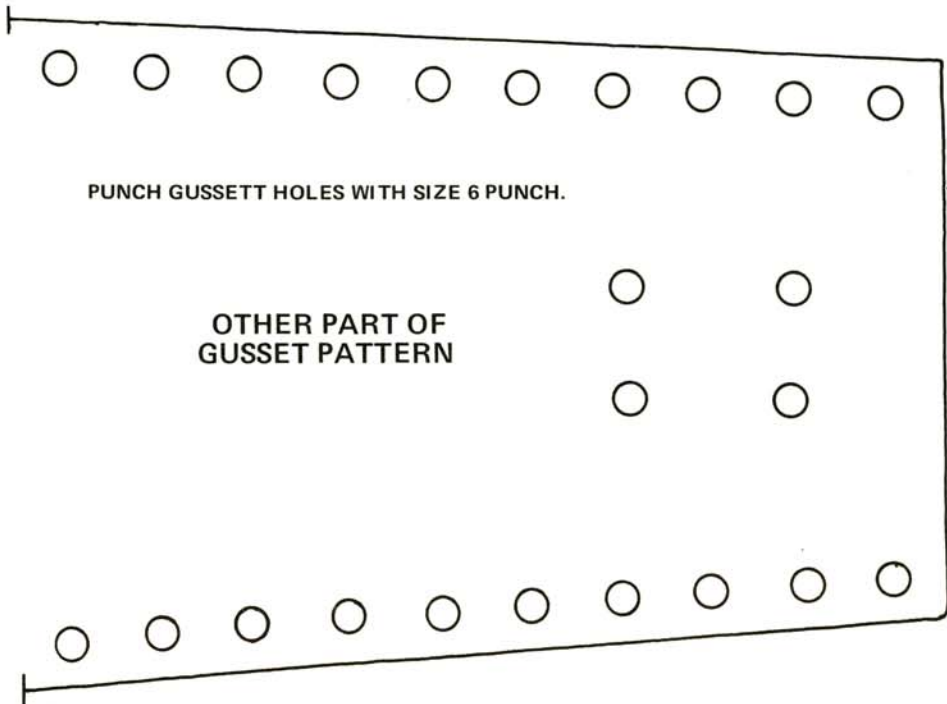
SHOULDER
STRAP END
PATTERN

For Bag Back and Flap, trace this part of pattern, and match
Holes A and B with Holes A and B on the remainder of the
pattern on the next page.

HOLE A

HOLE B

SEEKER HANDBAG



THIS IS PART OF BAG & FLAP PATTERN



HOLE A

HOLE B

HOW TO MAKE THE FREE SPIRIT HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

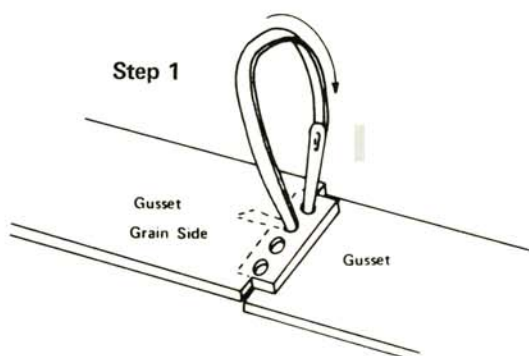
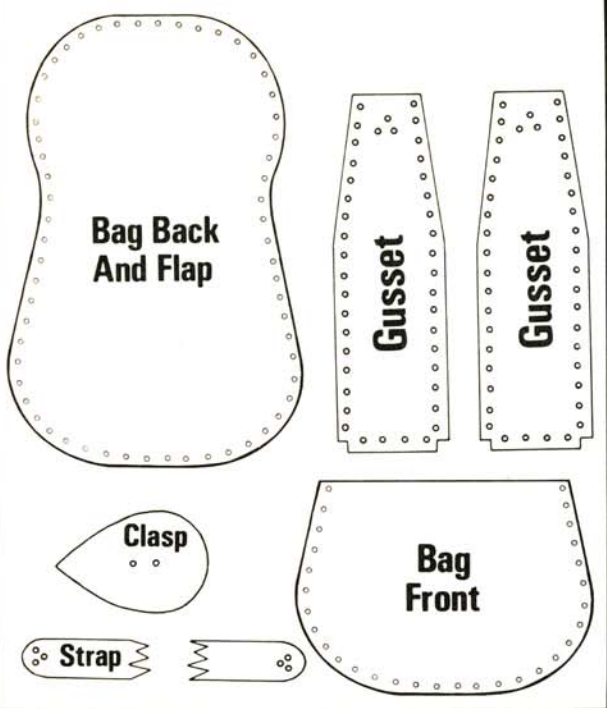
See Page 13 for Backstitch Lacing Instructions

See page 94 for Free Spirit Handbag design suggestions.

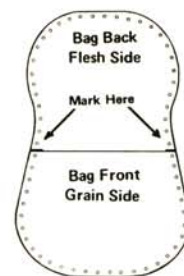
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
7 yards 1/8" Latigo Lace for Backstitch
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
Punch, size 6
Knife
Mallet
Crafttool Leather Stamps for design selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

PATTERN PARTS



Lace the two gusset pieces together using the Backstitch Lacing Technique (See Instructions).



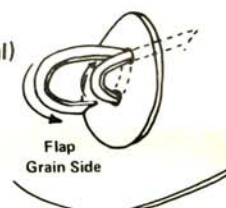
Step 2



Before lacing gusset to front, mark hole on bag back that corresponds to top hole in bag front (on flesh side).

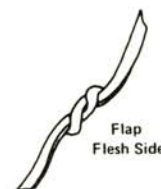


Step 4 (optional)



Locate holes on handbag flap. Lace through holes in flap and clasp to front of clasp as shown.

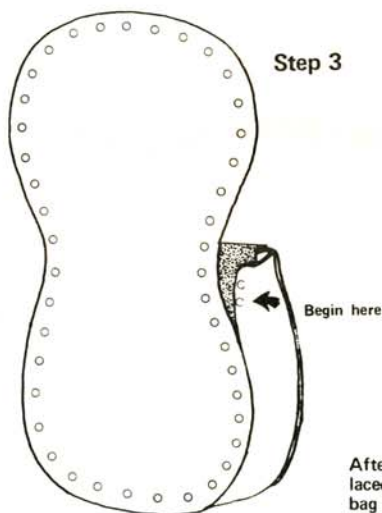
Bring lace back through holes in clasp to inside of flap.



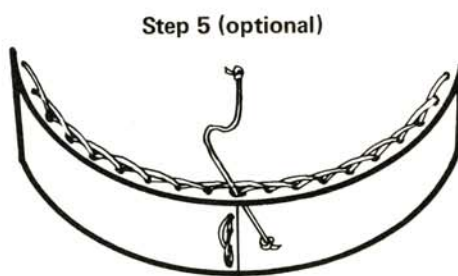
Cross and tie a knot.



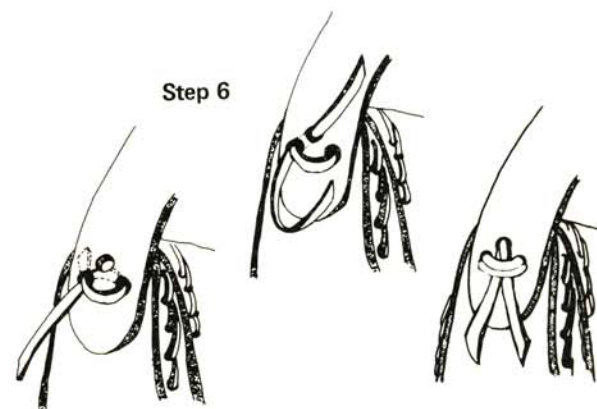
Tie a second knot and trim off excess.



After front and gusset are laced together, begin lacing bag back and flap to gusset. Begin at the second hole in bag back and gusset.



Tie a knot in end of lace. Thread other end through center stitch of handbag front and pull through. Wrap string around twice to check length and cut off excess.



Align holes in gusset and end of strap. From inside of bag insert ends of lacing through lower holes. Cross ends and insert back through to inside of bag. Bring both ends out the top hole. Slide ends under lower stitch and pull tight. Trim off excess.

SHOULDER STRAP
(35" Long)

PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH.

PUNCH ALL HOLES
WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Bag Gusset
Cut 2

Use this entire pattern for
Bag Back and Flap

Bag Clasp (optional)

Use only this part of the pattern
for the Bag Front

HOW TO MAKE THE FREE 'N EASY HANDBAG



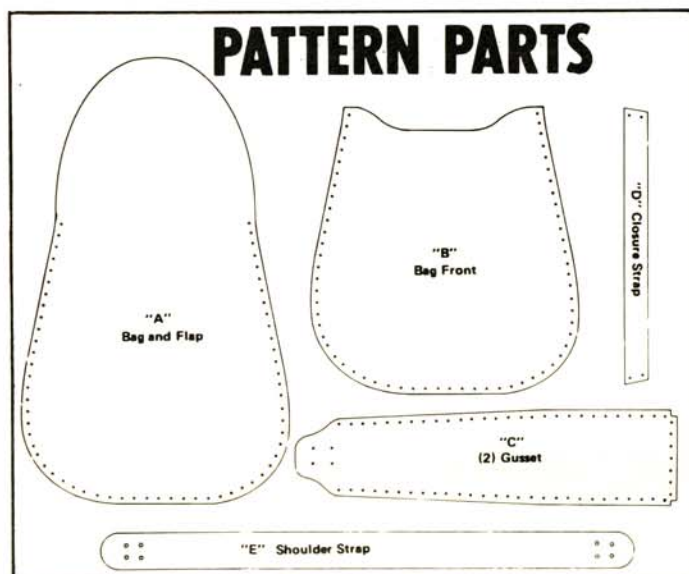
See page 89 for Free 'n Easy Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

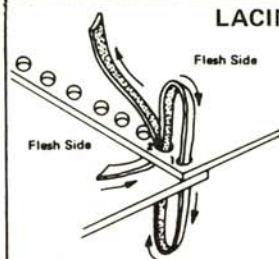
7-8 oz. Nature-Tand Leather
12 feet 1/4" Latigo Lace
Latigo Life-Eye Needle
Punch, size 6

Knife
Mallet
Craftool Leather Stamps for Design Selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

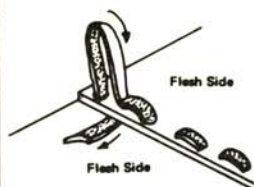
PATTERN PARTS



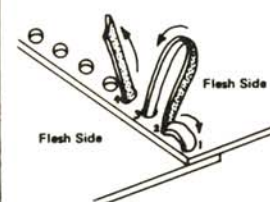
LACING INSTRUCTIONS



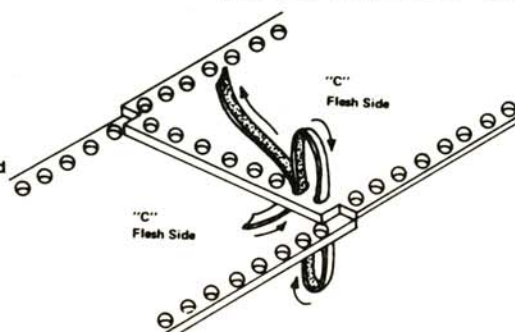
Step 1. Align lacing holes as illustrated, point end of lacing and insert in hole no. 2 (see illustration), leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From flesh side, lace down through hole no. 1 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace up through hole no. 2 to flesh side. **Note:** Shaded area of lace indicates flesh side of lace.



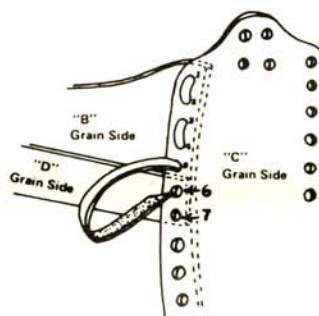
Step 2. From flesh side, insert lace through hole no. 3 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 4 to flesh side. Continue this procedure of lacing until you reach the last hole.



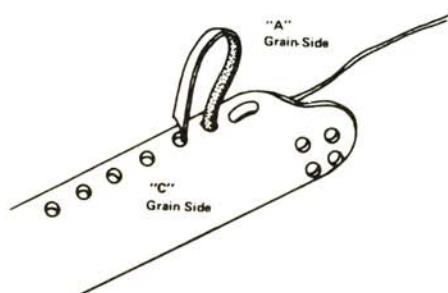
Step 3. From grain side, insert lace through last hole to flesh side. From flesh side, insert lace through next to last hole (one thickness of leather), pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers.



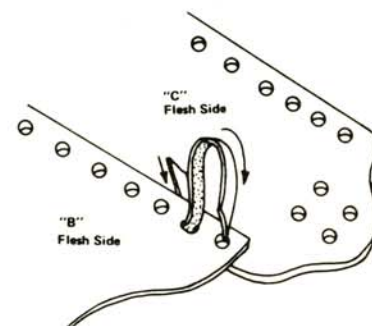
Step 1. Place (2) "C" parts together (flesh side up), align lacing holes as shown. Using 18" of lacing, cut from 48" piece of lacing (reserve balance of 48" to attach handles), lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)



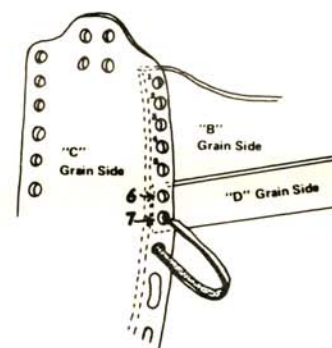
Step 3. Align lacing holes in "D" with holes 6 and 7 on grain side of "B", overlap "C" over "D" and continue lacing to hole no. 7 on other side of "B".



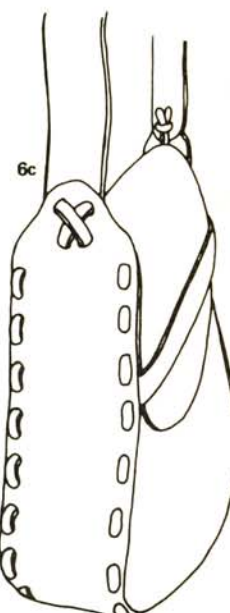
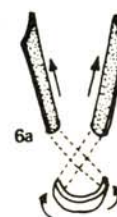
Step 5. Now align lacing holes in "C" with lacing holes in "A" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "C" to "A" following lacing instructions.



Step 2. Align lacing holes in "B" with lacing holes in "C" (grain side to flesh side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Lace down to hole no. 6.



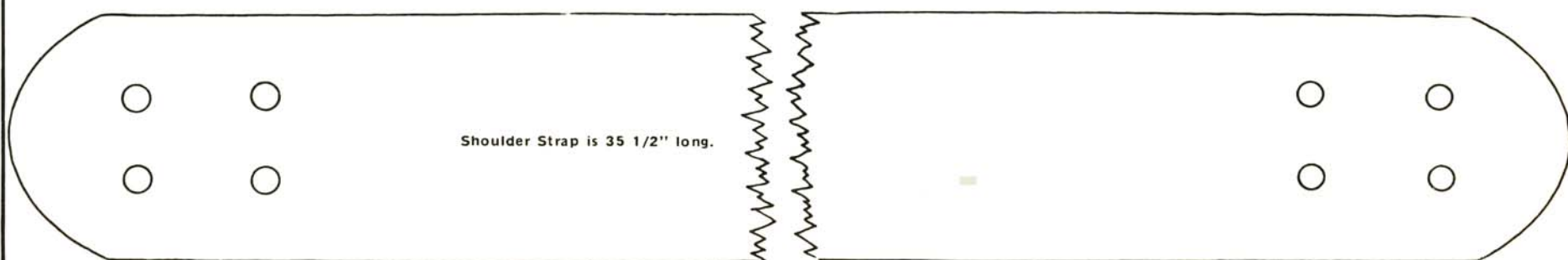
Step 4. Now align lacing holes in "D" with holes 6 and 7 on grain side of "B", overlap "C" over "D" and continue lacing to last hole. See lacing instructions to tie off lacing.

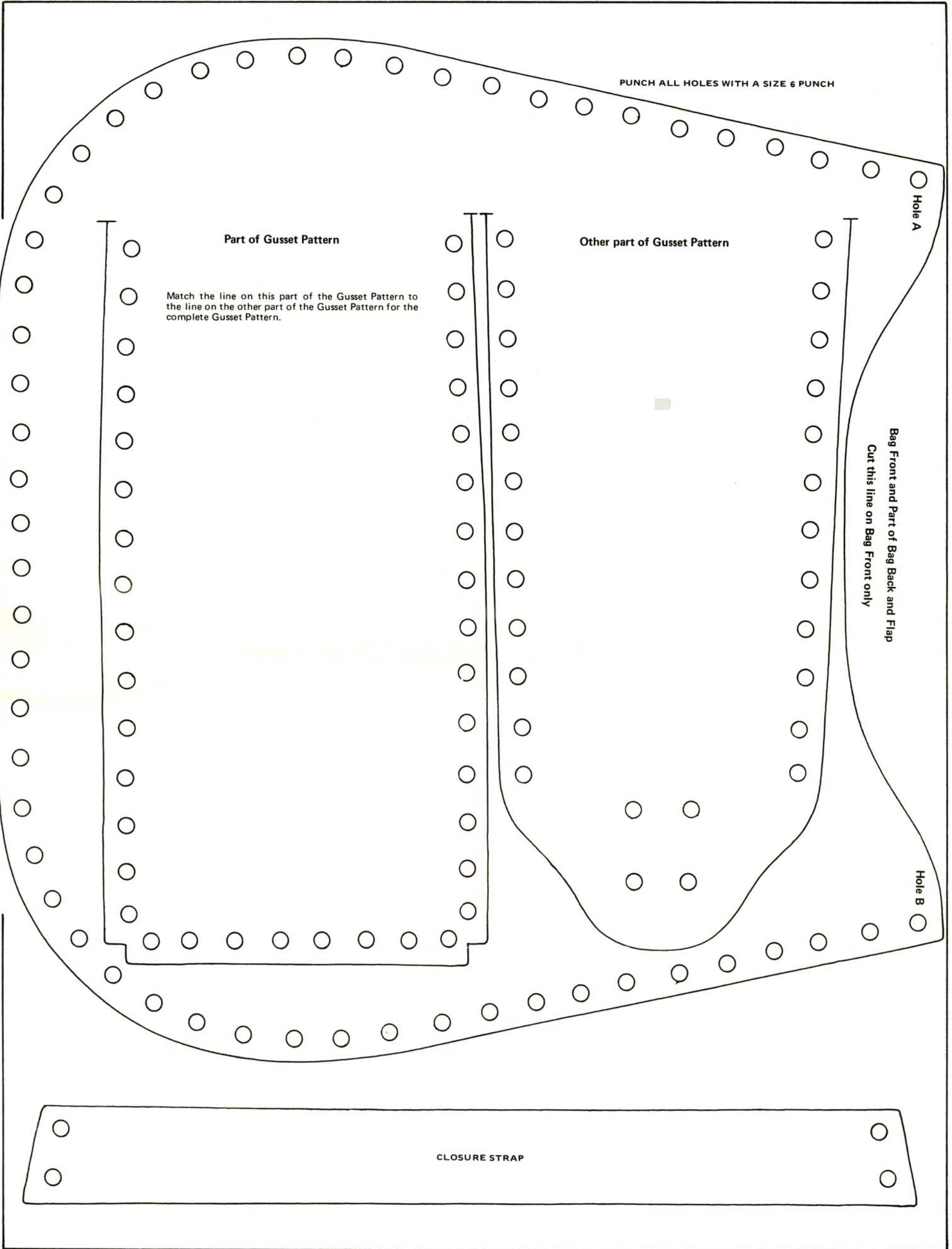


Step 6a. Using 12" of reserved lace, attach each end of shoulder strap "E" to "C". Align lacing holes in end of "E" with holes in "C" (grain side to flesh side). From flesh side of "E", insert ends of lace through 2 bottom holes. On grain side of "C", cross lace (forming an "X"), insert ends of lace through top 2 holes. Pull ends until bottom stitch is tight against flesh side of "E".

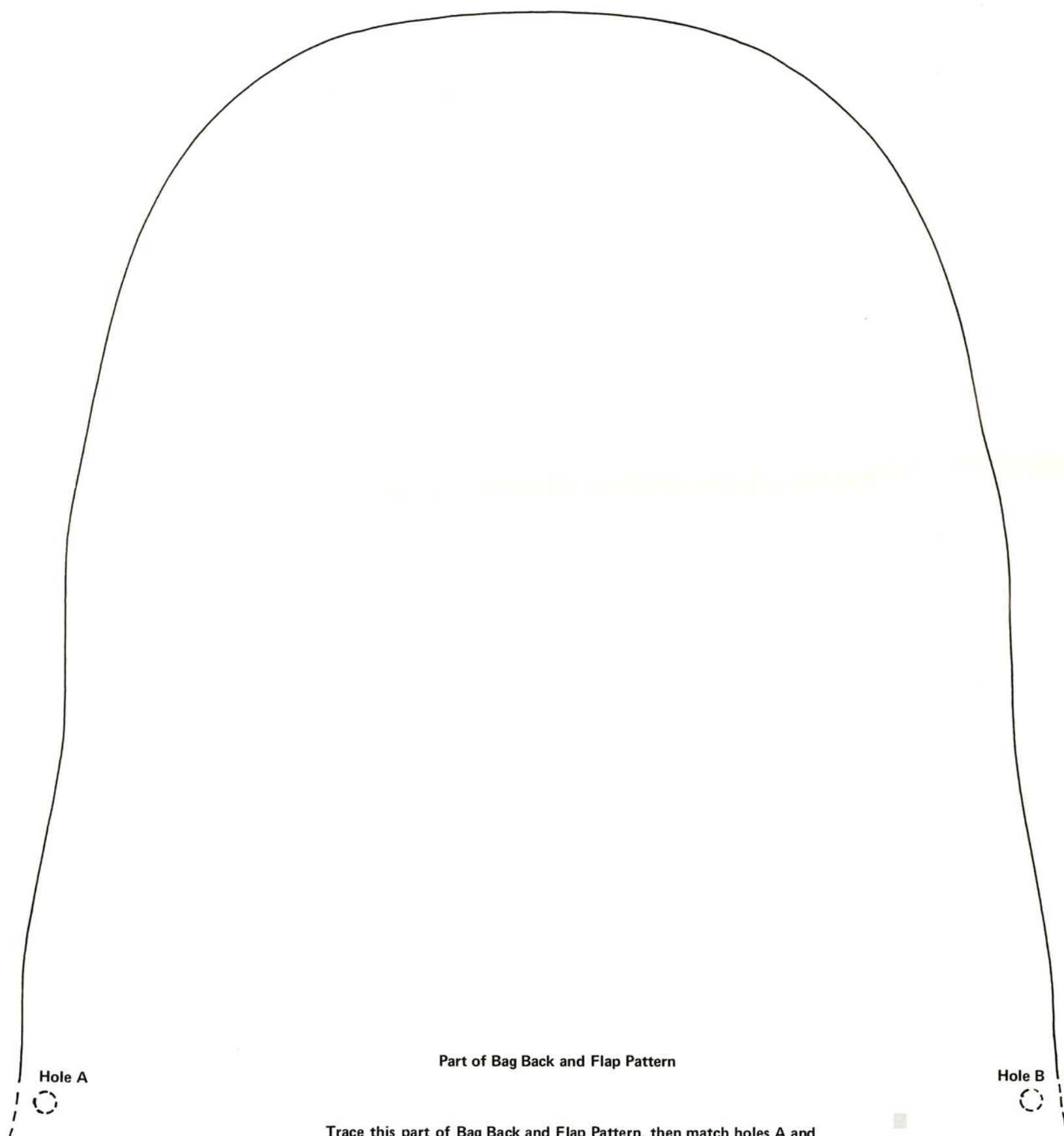
Step 6b. On flesh side of "E", insert loose ends of lace through lower stitch and pull tight. Tap lightly with mallet to secure lace.

Step 6c. When handle is attached, lace shows on grain side of "C" as illustrated.



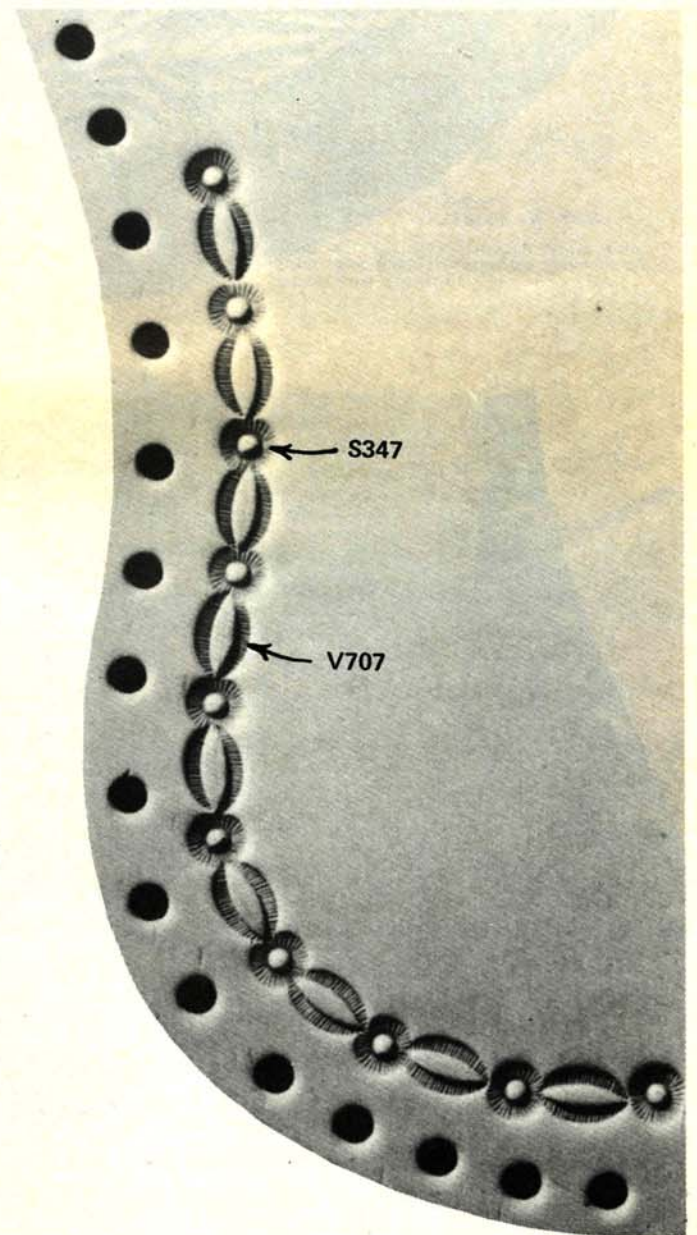
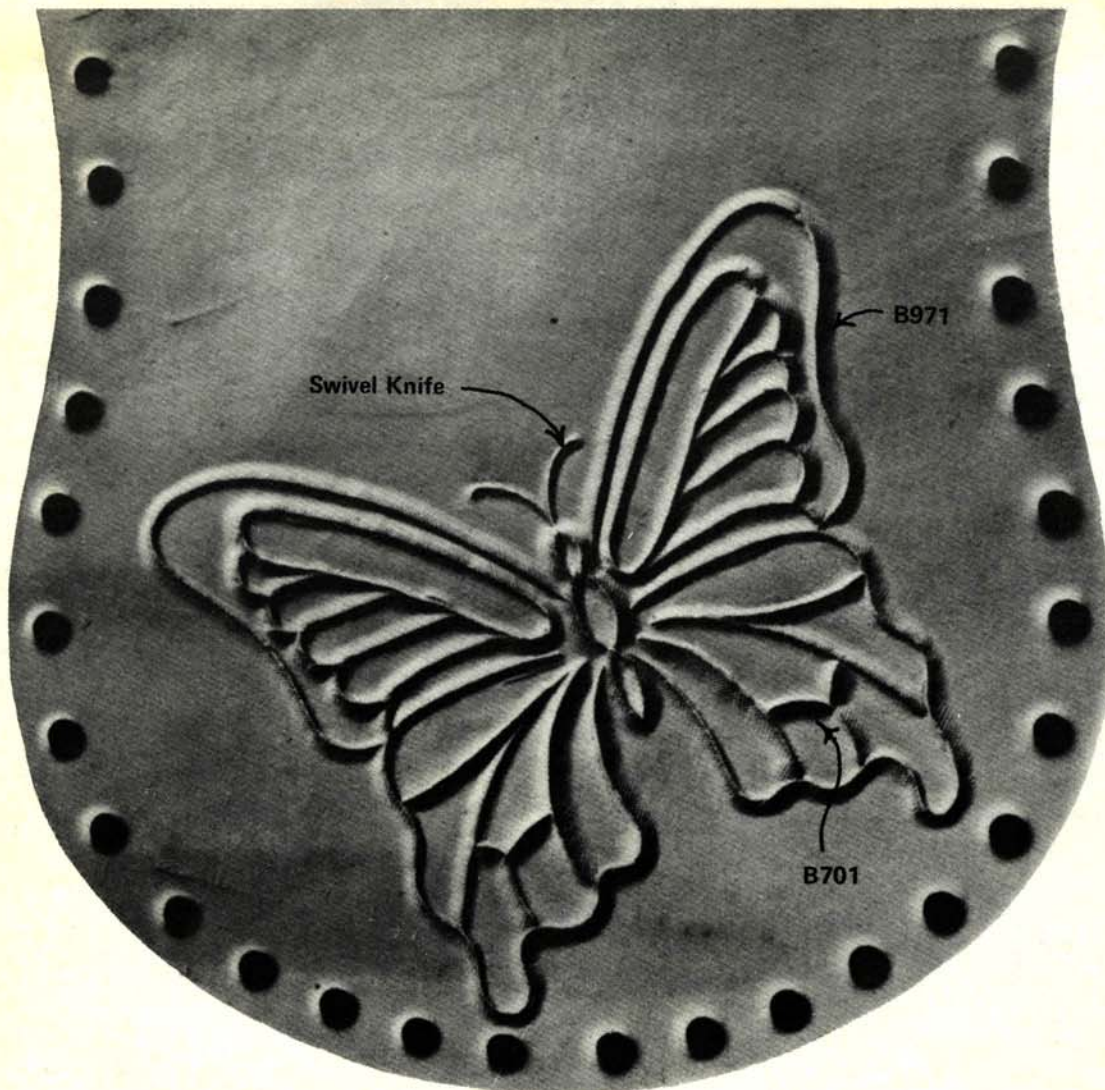
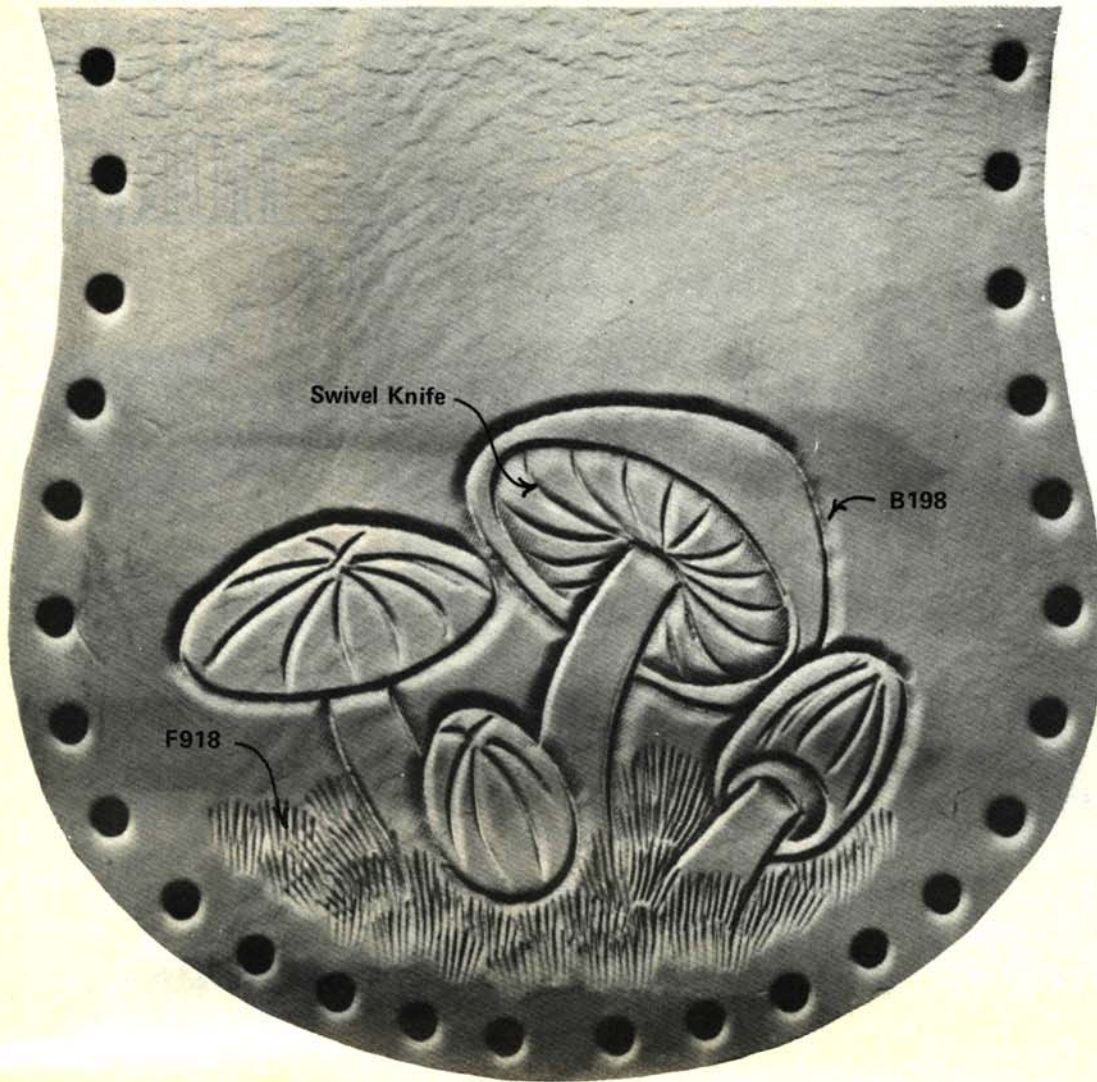


FREE 'N EASY HANDBAG

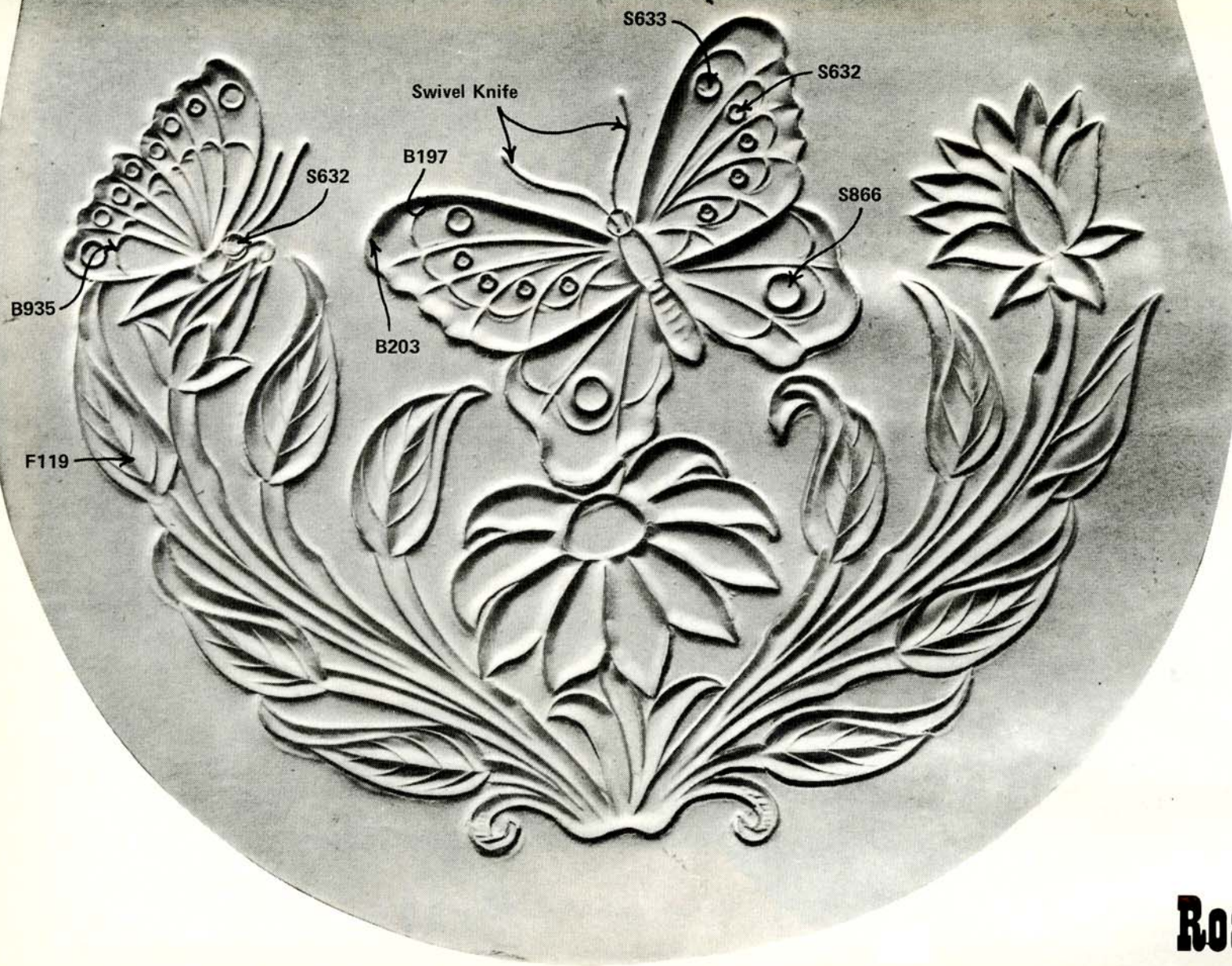


Trace this part of Bag Back and Flap Pattern, then match holes A and B with holes A and B on the other part of the pattern on the previous page and trace the remainder of the pattern.

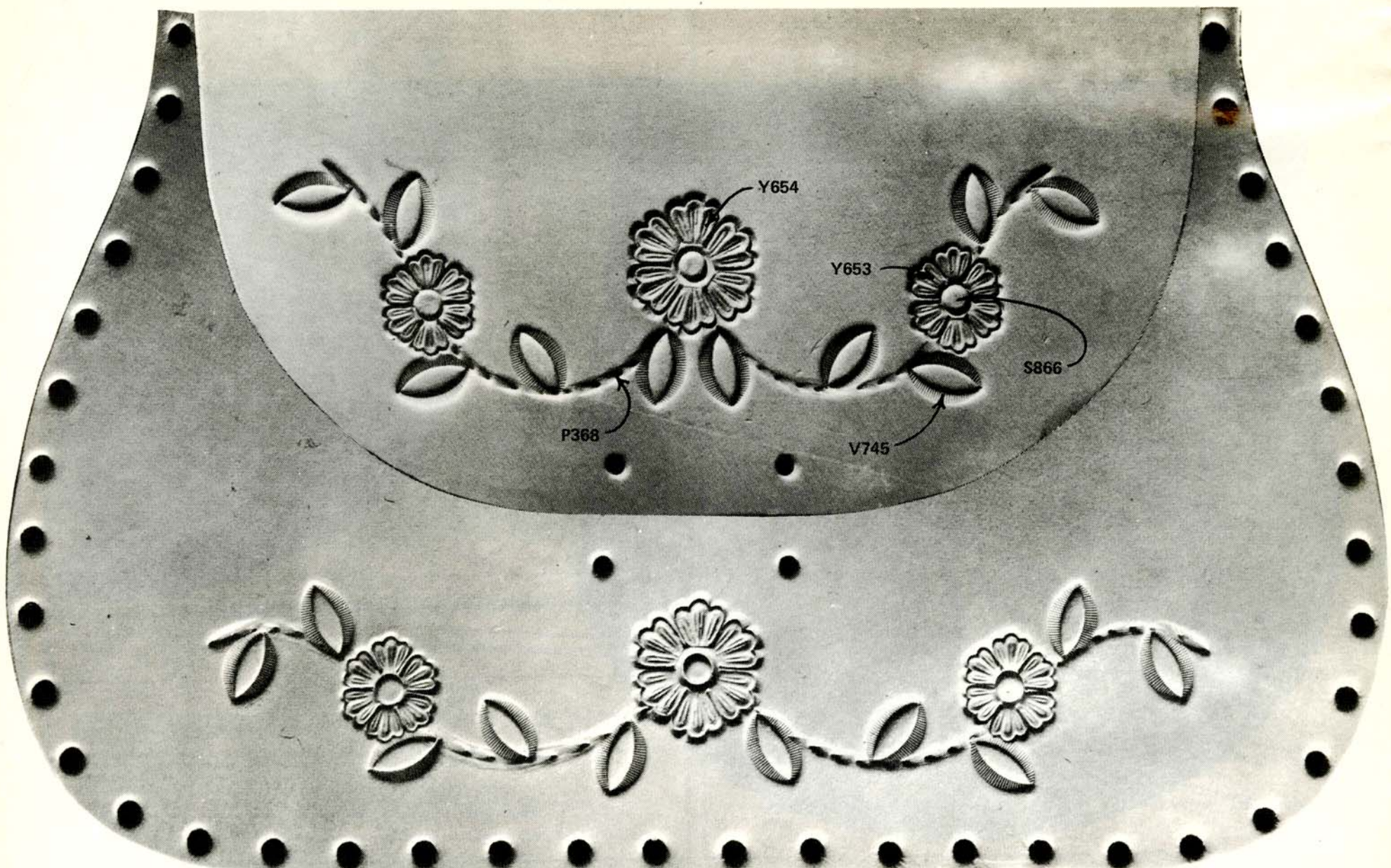
Dawn HANDBAG



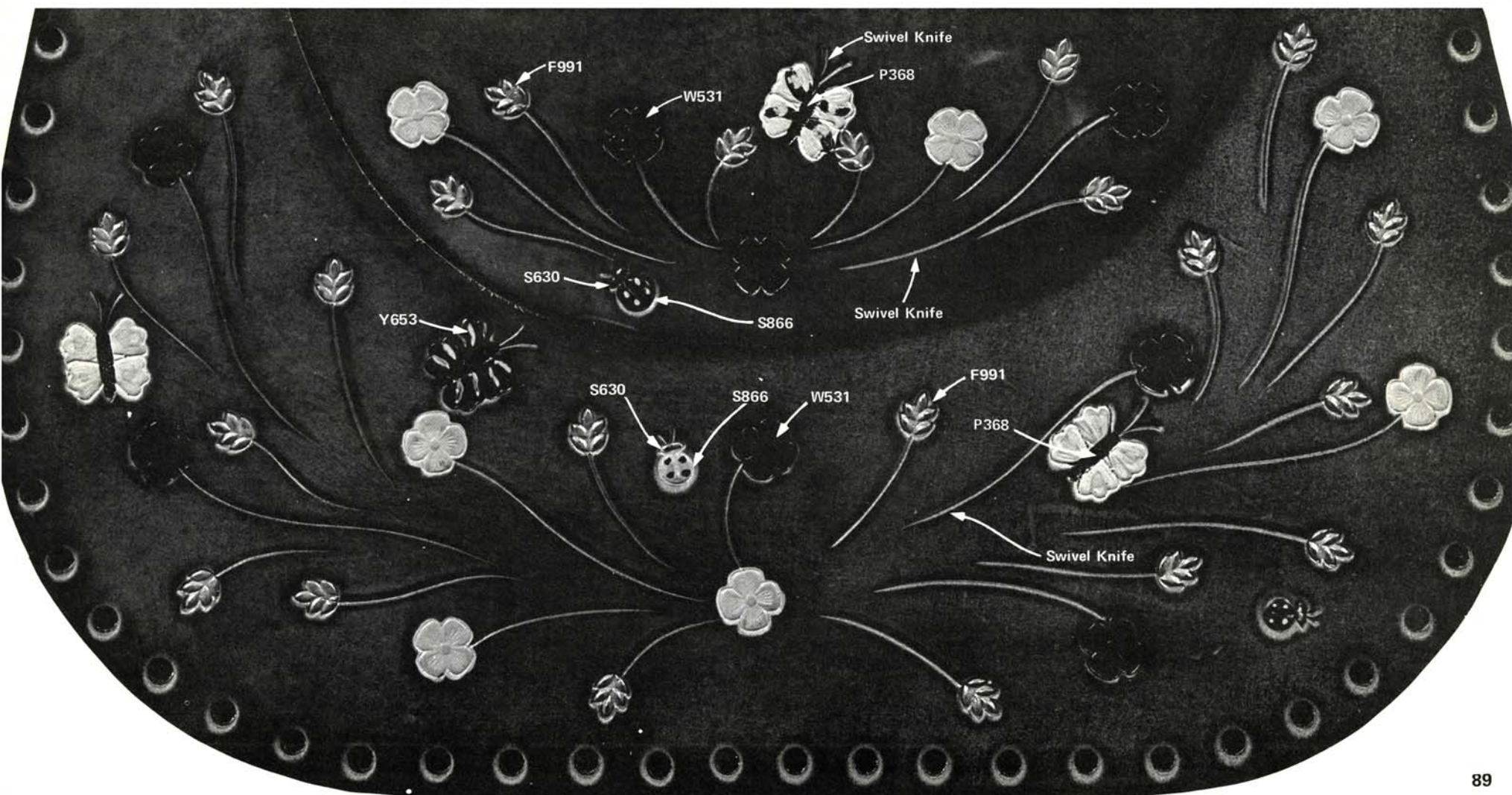
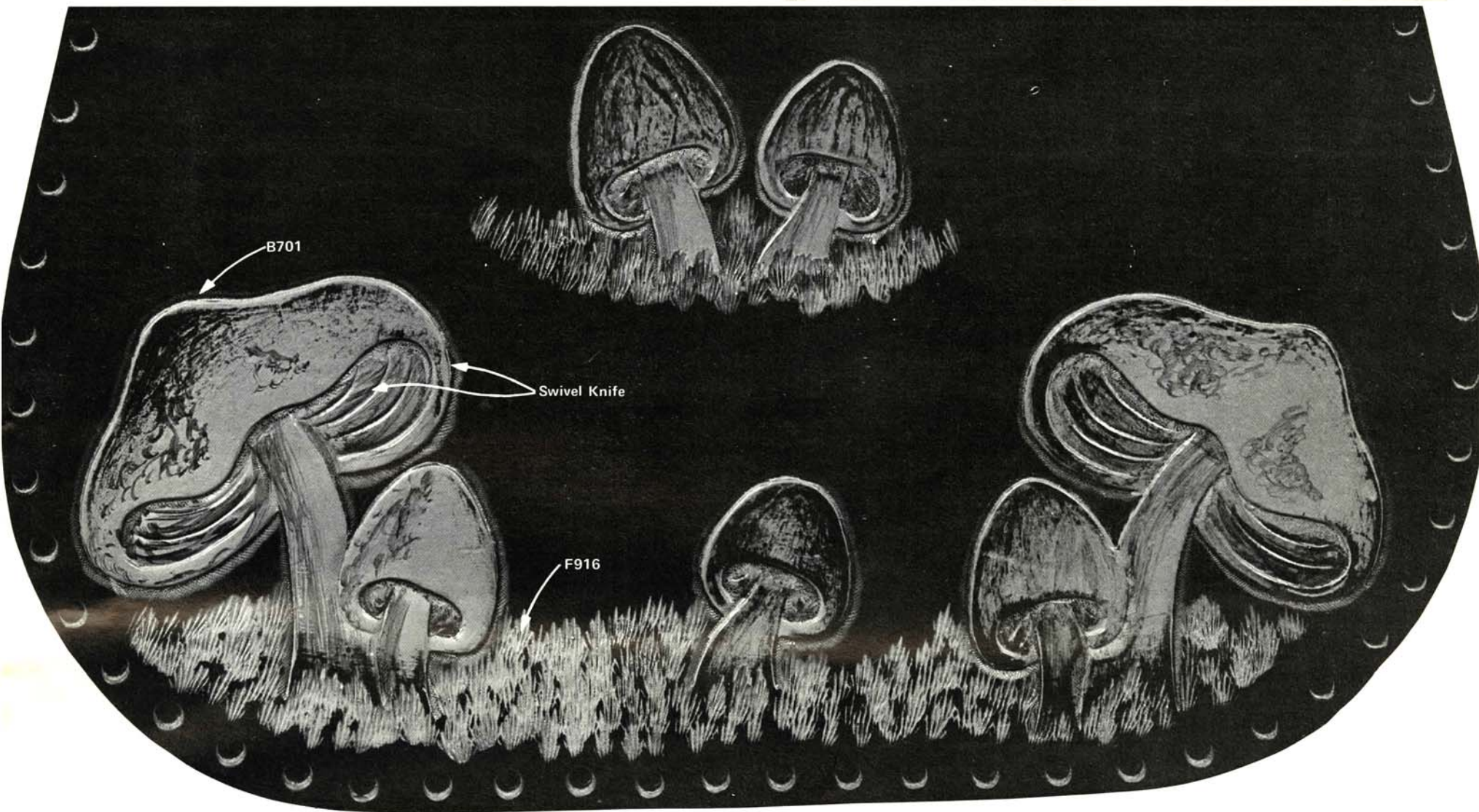
NEW HORIZON



Roamer Handbag



FREE 'N EASY HANDBAG



CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG



CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG

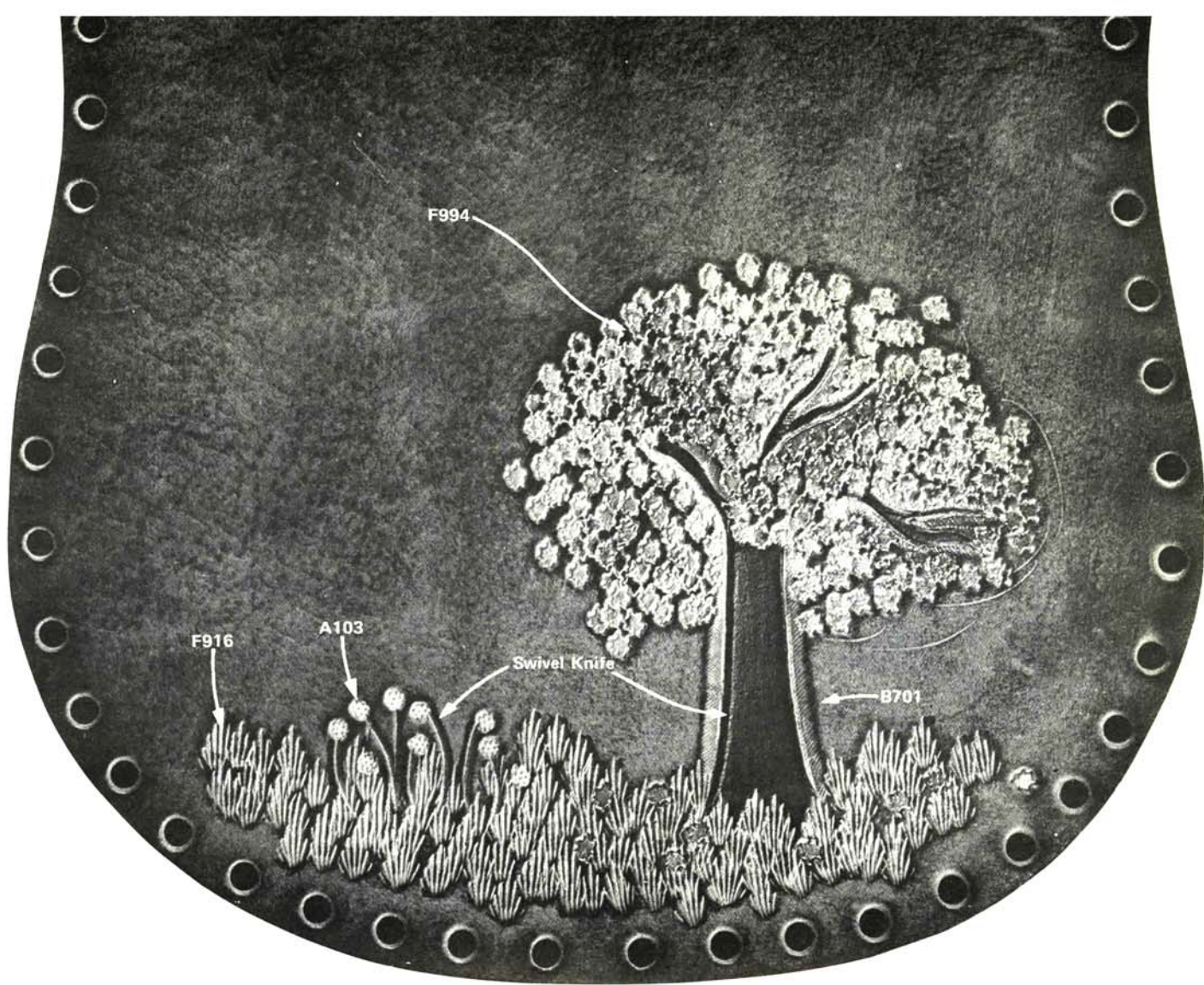


SEEKER HANDBAG

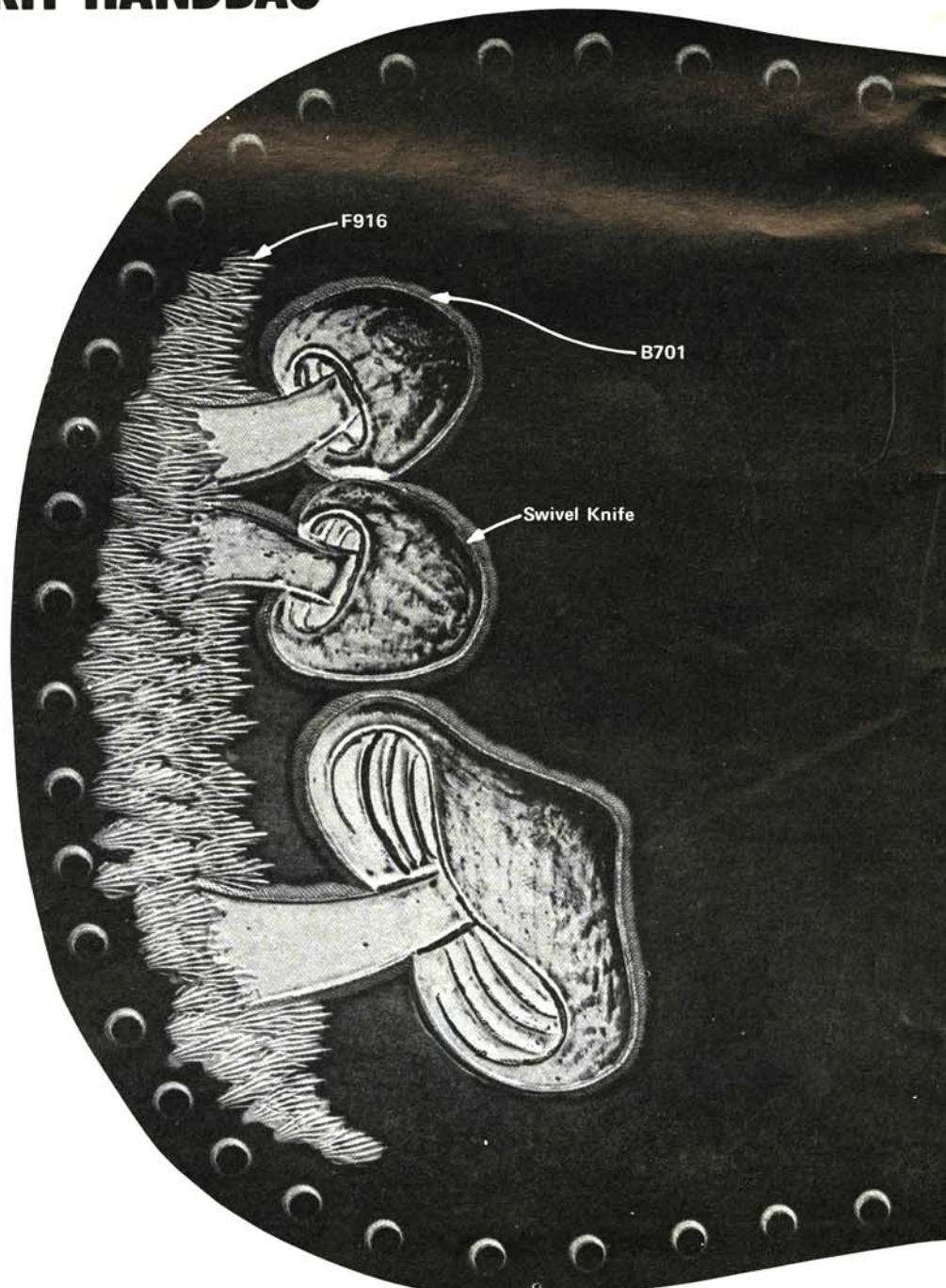
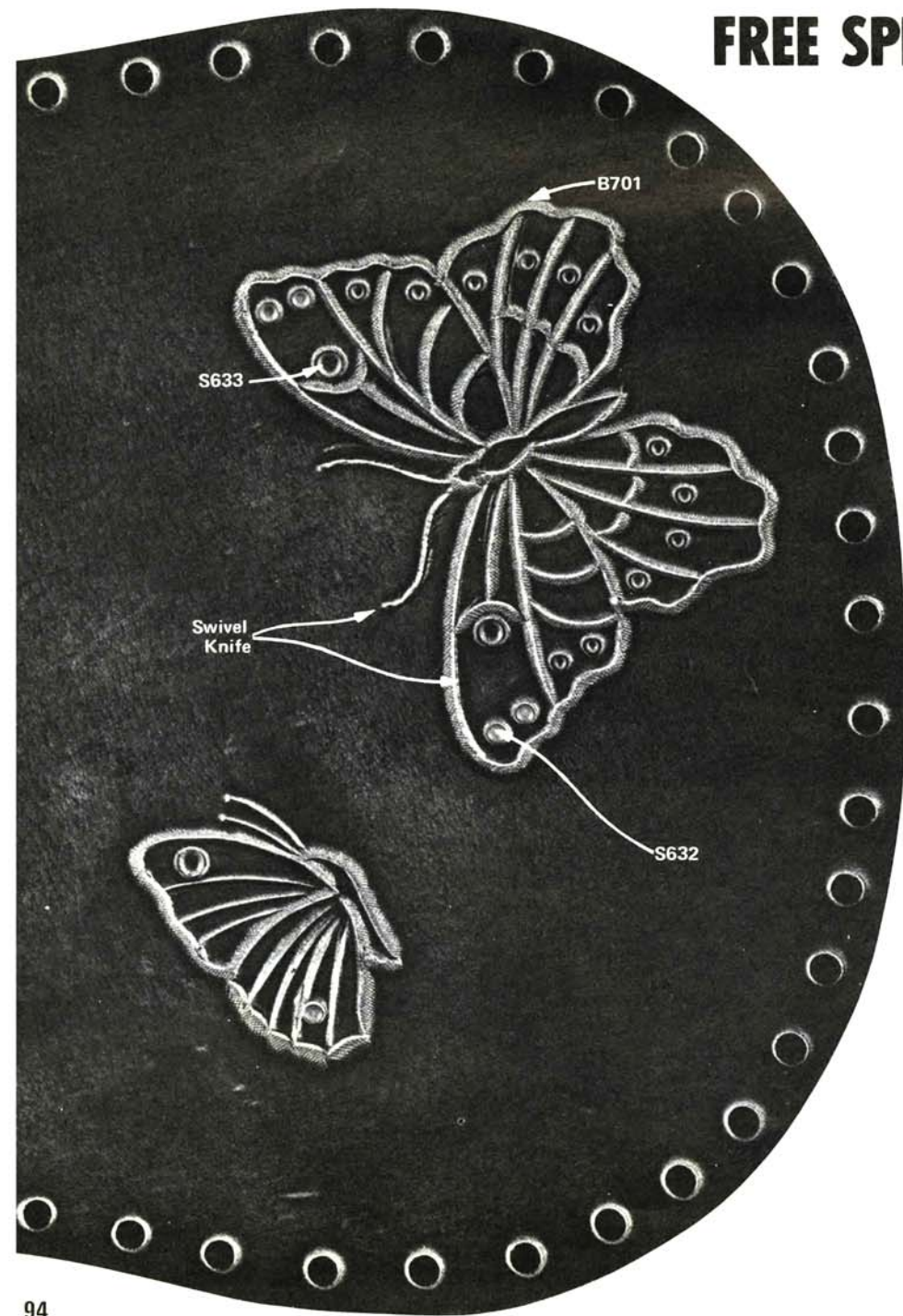


SEEKER HANDBAG





FREE SPIRIT HANDBAG





HOW TO MAKE MOCCASINS

DIRECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLING

1.

Trace proper pattern onto Moccasin leather and cut out parts and punch out holes. There are the same number of holes in both the plug and toe of the vamp; each hole in the plug should be placed in perfect alignment with the hole in the vamp. The holes are farther apart in the vamp, which causes the leather of the vamp to ripple or gather.

2.

If you have foam rubber insole material available, cut out according to your size pattern. Apply Craftsman Cement to the underside of insole and the back side of the vamp; where you'll place the insole. (See pattern for placement.) Let cement dry for a couple of minutes then press insole in place.

3.

(RIGHT MOCCASIN ONLY)

Place heel quarter left in place, then align heel quarter right over it. Align heel tab over heel quarter right. Lace only diamond holes for odd sizes, and for even sizes lace round holes.

(LEFT MOCCASIN ONLY)

Reverse heel quarter position for left moccasin.

4.

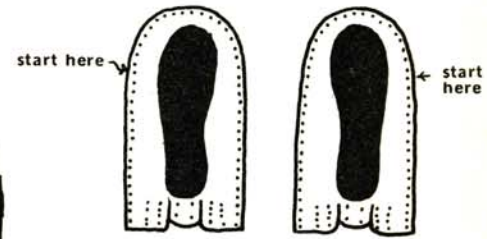
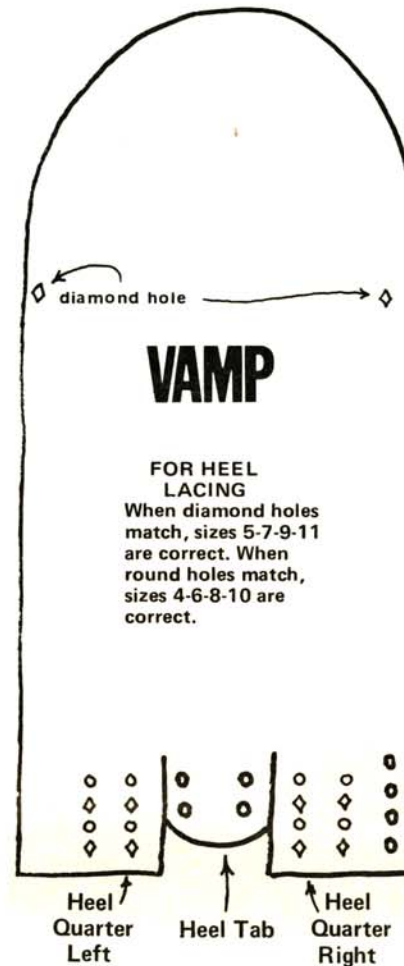
First, tie knot in one end of lace. Lay plug in position on vamp and lace through diamond hole in vamp into first hole of plug. Lace complete circle and come back through vamp into inside. Go through 2nd hole of vamp from inside (the leather will start to gather). Lace through 2nd hole in plug, 3rd hole in vamp (pull tight). Use a pointed item such as awl, or nail and make gathers even. Continue lacing procedure until last hole. When you have laced all the holes in the vamp you will still have one plug hole left. Lace a complete circle and come back through last laced vamp hole and tie knot.

5.

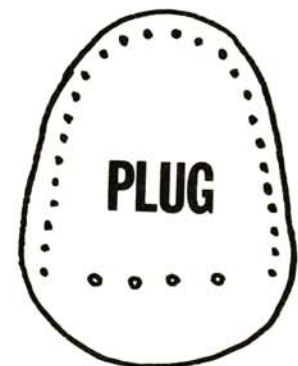
Start lace for cuff through plug as shown. Fold cuff over vamp top so that holes align. Continue to lace until you reach heel. For small sizes overlap heel quarters to use all four holes. Larger sizes only overlap three holes. Continue lacing, when you reach end of cuff put lace through plug holes and your moccasins are ready to wear.

MATERIALS NEEDED

4-5 oz. Moccasin leather
3 pair of shoe laces (30" each)
No. 2 Drive Punch
Mallet
Craftsman Cement
Foam rubber insoles
(can be purchased in a drug store or shoe store).



Start lacing on outside of foot

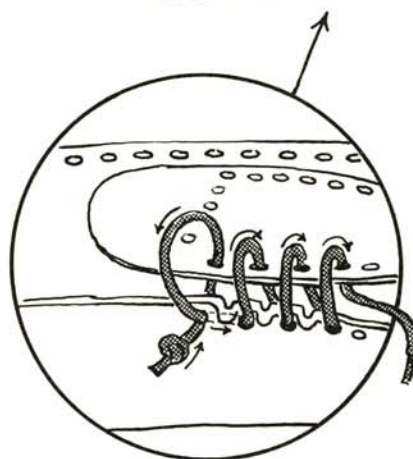
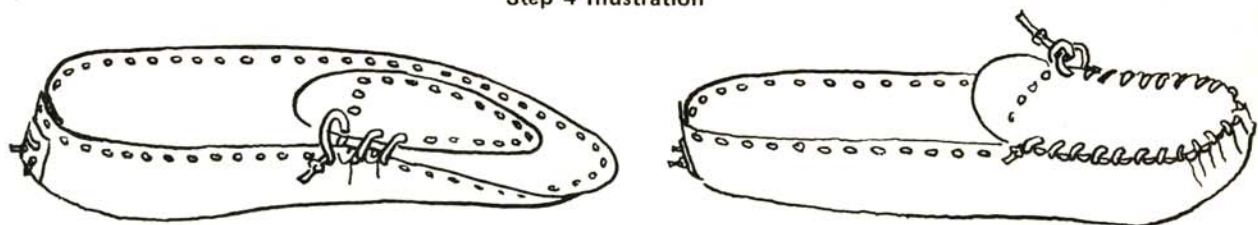


Step 3 Illustration

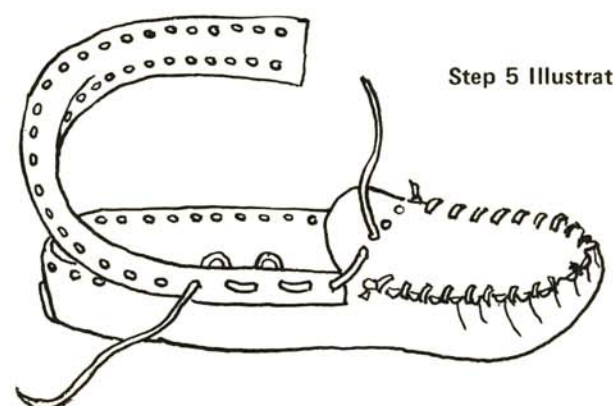


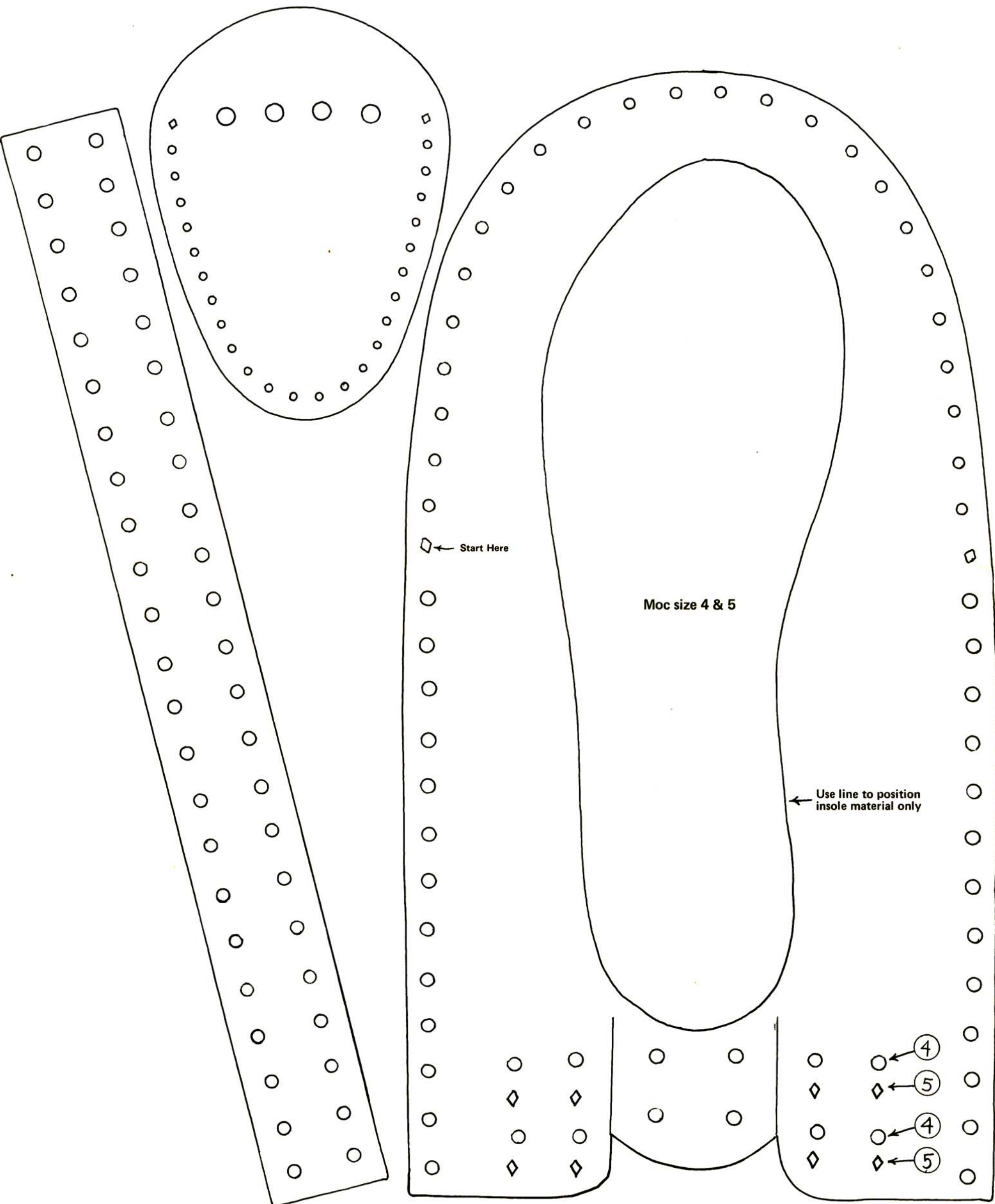
Use one of the laces to lace both of the moccasin heel sections.

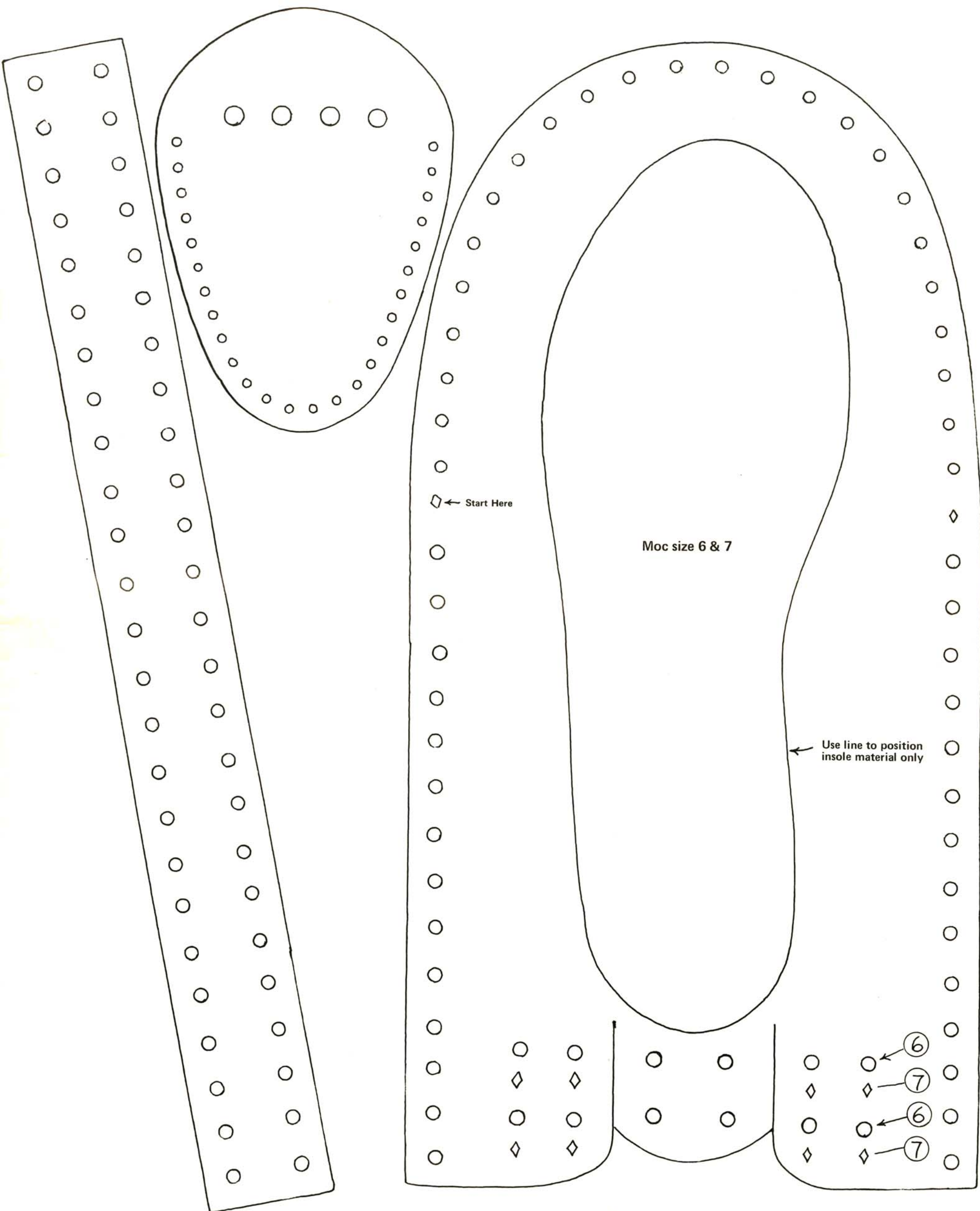
Step 4 Illustration

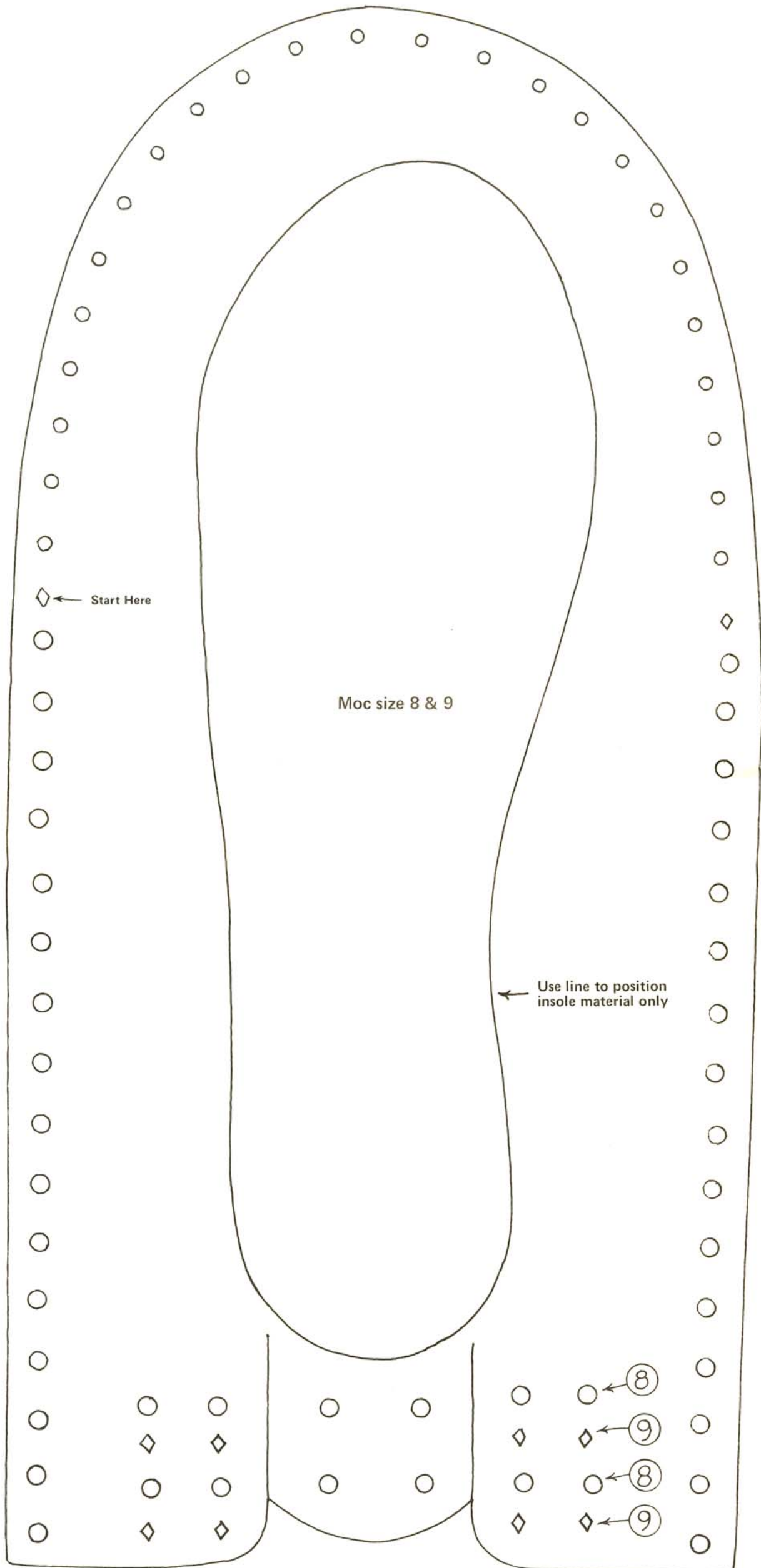
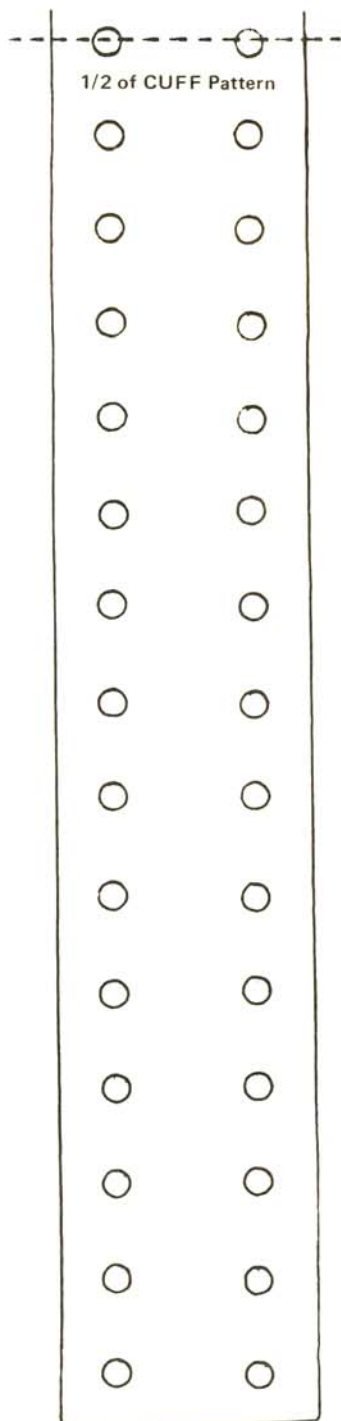
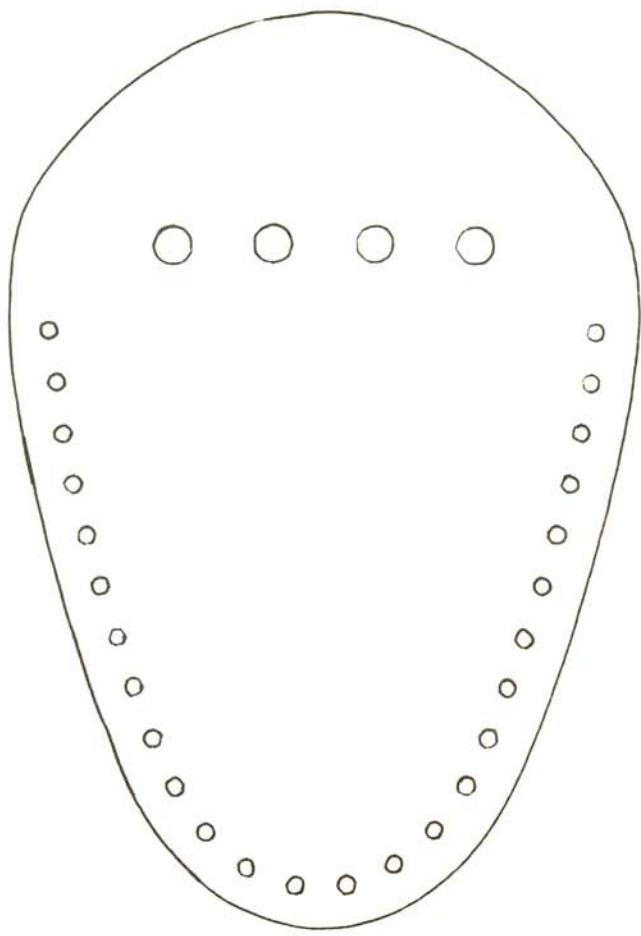


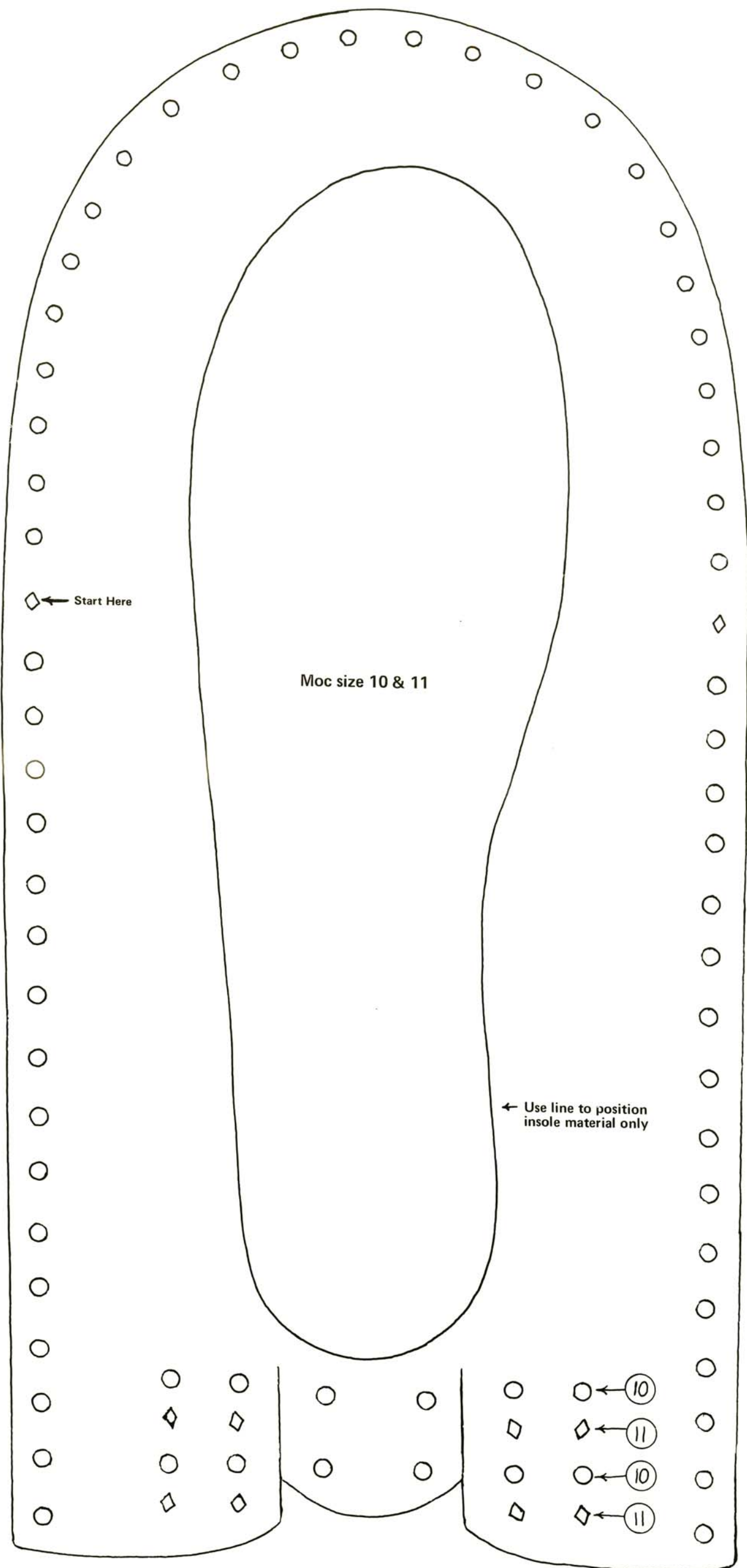
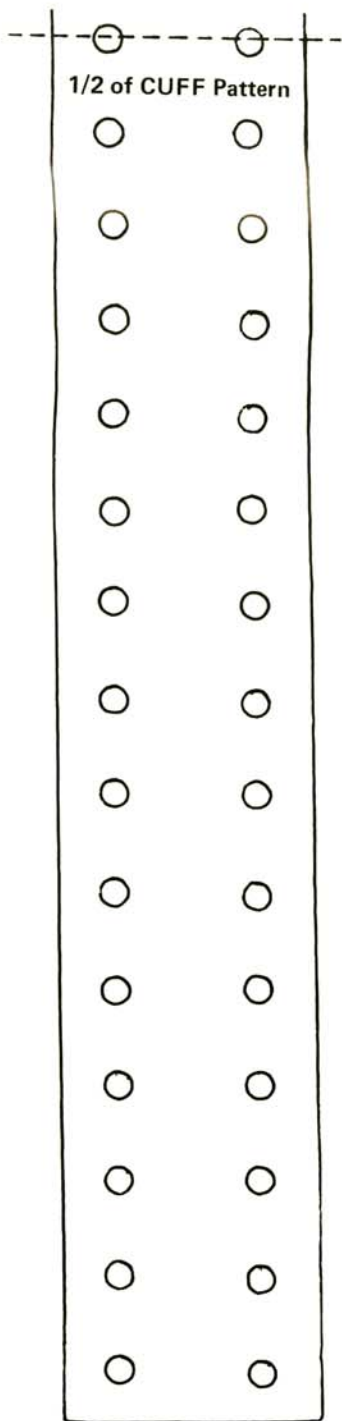
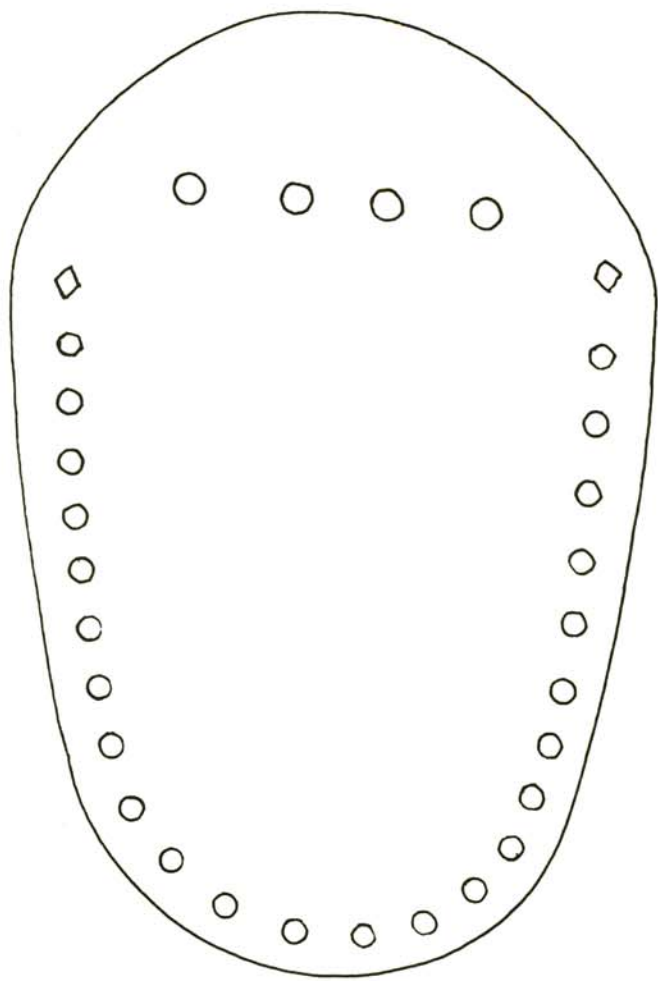
Step 5 Illustration











A collage of various leather projects. In the top left, a pair of light-colored moccasins with a plaid interior. To their right, a wooden carving of a horse head and a leather keychain with a red flower design. A large brown circle on the right contains the title text. Below the circle, a woman in a light blue shirt and dark vest carries a brown leather bag with a floral and butterfly design. At the bottom, there are more wooden carvings of a sunflower and a cornucopia, and a leather wallet with a horse head design.

Ideas ^{for} Leather Projects No. 2