

The ART of

Making

LEATHER CASES

by
AL STOHLMAN



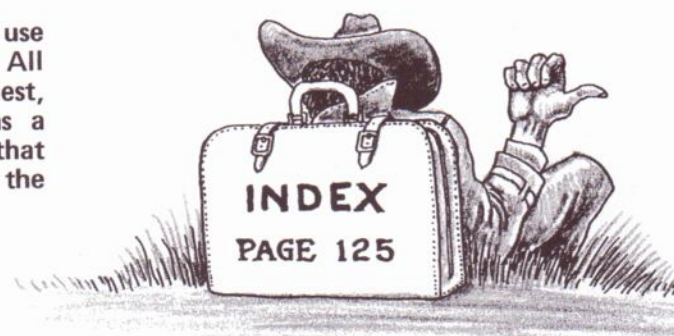


Ann Stohlman sewing a brief case.

A SPECIAL THANKS to my wife, Ann, for all the help in making this book possible. She has sewn all of the projects in this book where handstitching and buckstitching assembly was required. . .including the handsewing of all of the zipper installations. She has also carved and dyed many of the decorative designs.

When sewing large projects, it is often impossible or impractical to put them in the stitching horse. One should then get as comfortable as possible and hold the project between the legs as shown in the photo above. Use any aids at your disposal to make the job as easy as possible. Often times stuffing the case full of towels (or other soft material) aids in holding its shape while sewing.

If sewing machines are available, by all means use them wherever you can if they will do the job. All of our sewing is by hand to ensure the finest, strongest construction possible. . .as well as a professional appearance. This also illustrates that you, too, can complete any project without the aid of expensive machinery.



VOLUME TWO (this book) is a continuation of Volume ONE. . . "The Art of Making Leather Cases". This volume will expand your case-making knowledge. There are so many different styles and types of leather cases that we cannot get them all within the covers of one, two, or perhaps even three volumes. Therefore, we will have to devote future volumes on this subject to cover such items as: guitar cases, suitcases, garment bags, golf bags, gun cases, etc. We wish to cover the subject of case-making as thoroughly as possible to enable you to make a case for any object or purpose. With the information in Volume ONE and Volume TWO you should be well on your way to making a wide variety of leather cases. . . with satisfying professional results.

Volume TWO features the construction of a wide variety of handles and their uses and application. Welted construction is also featured. . . where the case is assembled inside out, sewn. . . then reversed. This makes a very strong and attractive seam. We also show the many facets of zipper uses and how to make and install them. We endeavor to instruct you on how to design your own cases for specific items. It is, of course, impossible to give a pattern for every type of case that is made. But with the many instructions and assembly techniques presented within these pages, they can be adapted to conform to your own special projects.

New Carving Design Patterns are not given in this book as space was not available. We have used existing patterns from other publications to illustrate how they can be applied. A billfold or belt design does not necessarily have to be restricted to billfolds or belts. Where applicable, the pattern source is given with each project.



To avoid continually repeating ourselves and using valuable space, we will refer you to various books where previous instructions are given. Most of the sewing techniques are fully illustrated in "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather". When additional information on sewing is required, it will be given with the project, where applicable, within these pages.

Volume ONE, "The Art of Making Leather Cases", covers most of the basic techniques for containing straps, forming loops, installing rings, dees, shields, buckles, billets, etc., in great detail. Setting snaps and rivets is also well covered. Additional instructions and new techniques are shown in this book.

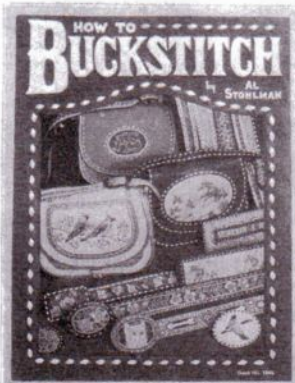


BURNISHING EDGES: In this book (Volume TWO) we indicate many areas in the instructions where it suggests: "BURNISH EDGE". Again, to save precious space and avoid duplication, refer to Volume ONE. . . page 12. . . for instructions on how to burnish the edges. The weight (thickness in oz.) of leather is also explained on page 3 of Volume ONE.

Most of the instructional sketches in this book do not show the carved panels. It should go without saying that all carving and stamping should be done before beginning assembly. Also. . . if you have advanced to this stage of leathercraft, you should know that all leather (at folds) should be moistened before bending.

If you wish to assemble your cases with buckstitching. . . "How to Buckstitch" is a valuable book to have in your library of leathercraft knowledge. It contains many examples (right & wrong) and methods of buckstitching projects, such as the cases on pages 57 and 80. It also shows the tools required, how to use them, and Ann Stohlman's style of "speed" buckstitching.

Now. . . let's advance into new adventures with "The Art of Making Leather Cases". . . VOLUME TWO!



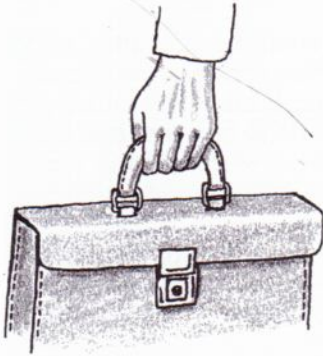
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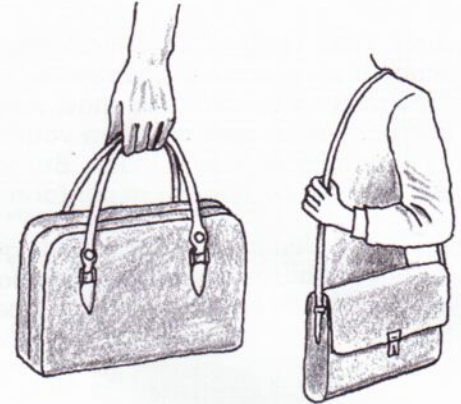
Al Stohlman

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HANDLES can be made in a variety of lengths, styles, sizes, and from a large selection of assorted leathers and other materials. . . or a combination of them. We will give you a selection of patterns from the most simple strap to more complex methods of construction. Some projects require sturdier handles than others. Some will be of a dressier, more refined appearance, and be suitable for light cases, handbags, etc. Our selection is by no means a complete list of handle styles, as this would make a book in itself. However, with our presentation of patterns and styles, you should be able to fit a handle to any leather case you may desire to make.



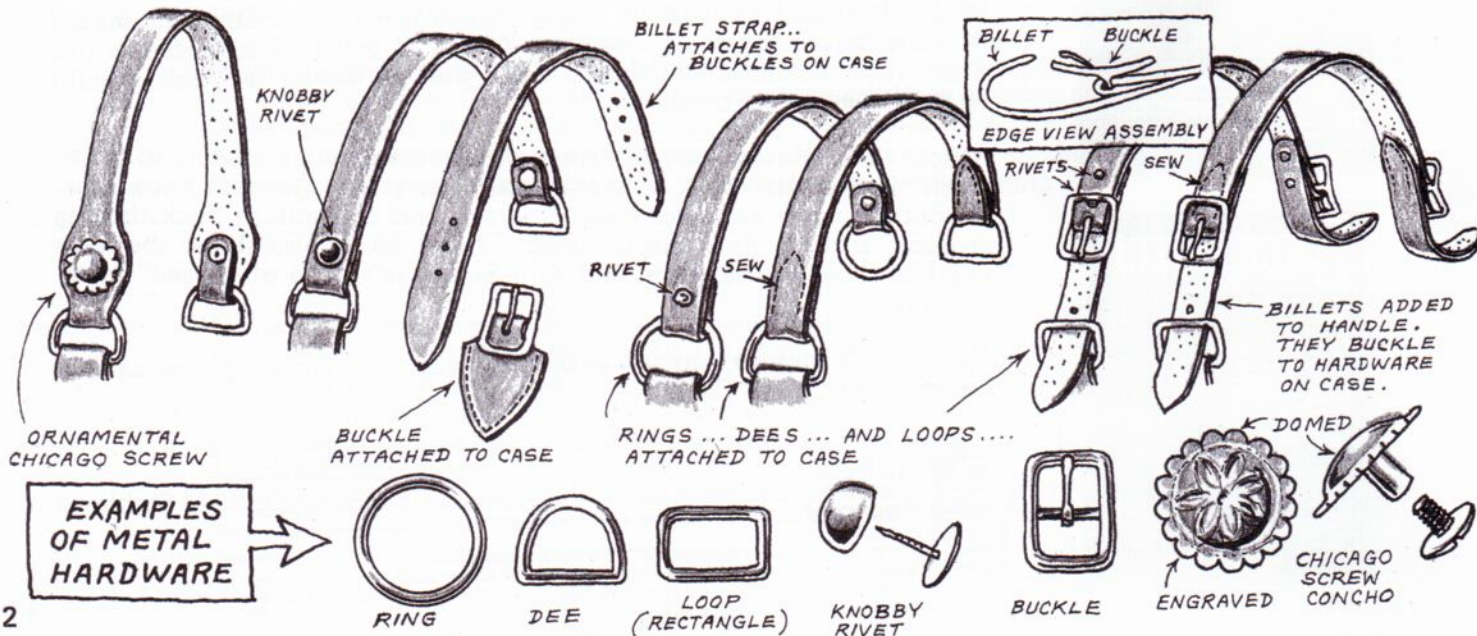
The length of the handle for your case should be determined by the most comfortable position in which you want to carry it. You can shorten or lengthen them as desired. To determine the handle length, hold the case (or object of similar size) in a comfortable position, and have a friend measure the distance.

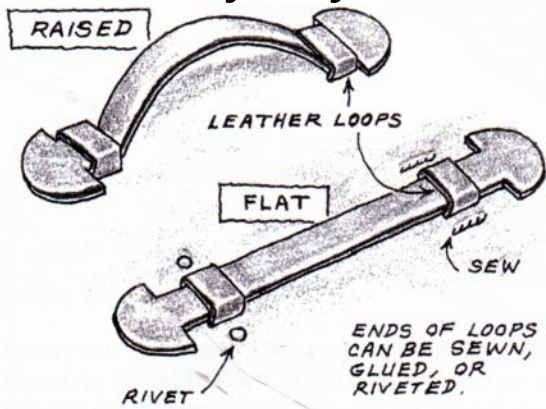


The size of handles, too, plays an important part in the comfort of your hand. Most luggage and briefcase handles are of a standard uniform size that will fit most people. A little discomfort will generally go unnoticed, or accepted, thinking nothing can be done about it anyway. However, when making your own handles, you can add to the lengths if you have large hands and can also widen them by adding fillers to make them fuller, as desired. Conversely, they can be shortened and/or made thinner for the delicate or smaller hands.

The patterns we present are for the average size hands. You can make them longer, shorter, wider, or narrower by simply altering the pattern (in or out) from the center area. No difficulty should be encountered in doing this. You may have to make up a handle first, to determine which way to alter the pattern, if any. The type and weights of leathers will be suggested on the patterns. These, too, can be changed if you wish the handle to be heavier and stiffer, or lighter and more flexible. Use your own judgment for your requirements.

Shown below are the most simple forms of handles and some of the hardware used in attaching them to cases. These handles are made of single thickness leather and the hardware riveted or sewn to secure. For more stiffness, the leather can simply be cut from heavier stock, or double thickness used and sewn together at the edges. No patterns are given as these handles should easily be made from viewing the sketches. Make them to any width desired, to fit the hardware.

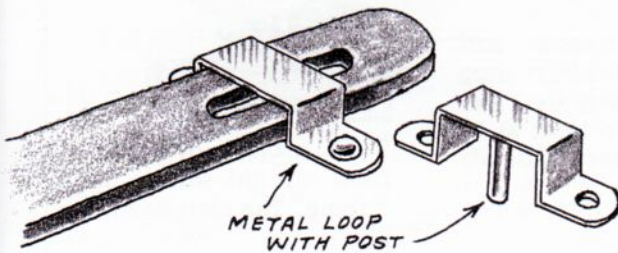
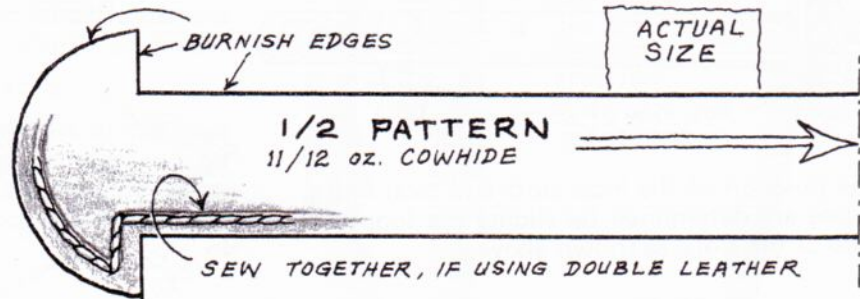




HANDLE No. 1

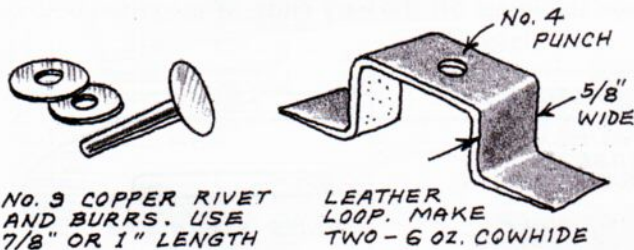
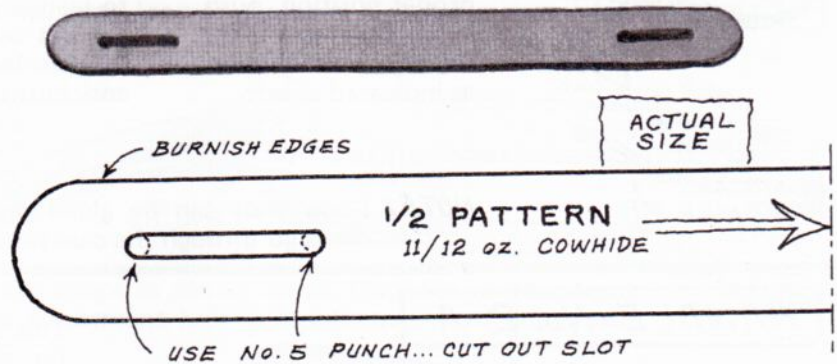
This simple handle is handy for small cases such as: first-aid, toiletry, etc. The handle will lay flat for storage or easier packing while travelling. Handle shown is made of 11/12 oz. skirting leather. If you do not have this weight, use two pieces of 5/6 oz. leather and glue and sew them together all around the outer edges.

For making loops and installing this handle. . .see Volume ONE "The Art of Making Leather Cases" . . .pages 5, 111, and 115.

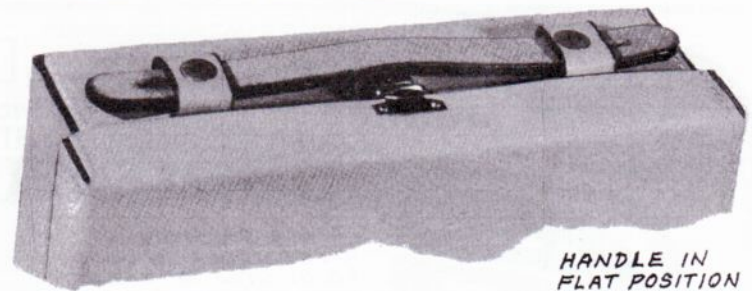


This type of handle is usually attached with a metal loop and center post (above) and riveted to the case. If this hardware is not available, we can achieve the same results with leather loops, copper rivets and burrs. Begin the instructions below and on the following page.

HANDLE No. 2

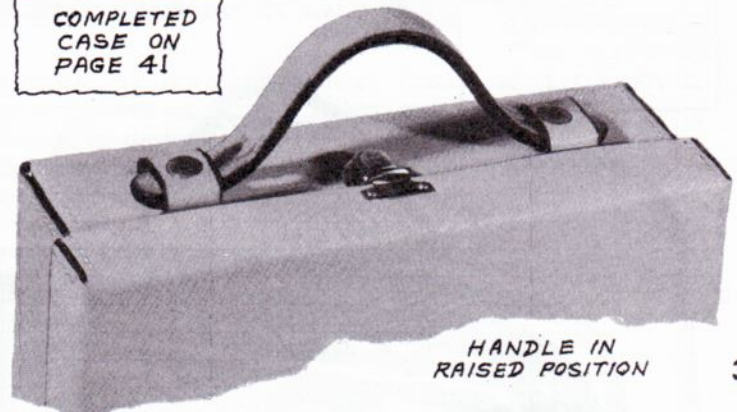


1 Prepare two leather loops and punch a hole in the center, at top. See Volume ONE, "The Art of Making Leather Cases" . . .page 5. . .for making leather loops. (continued)



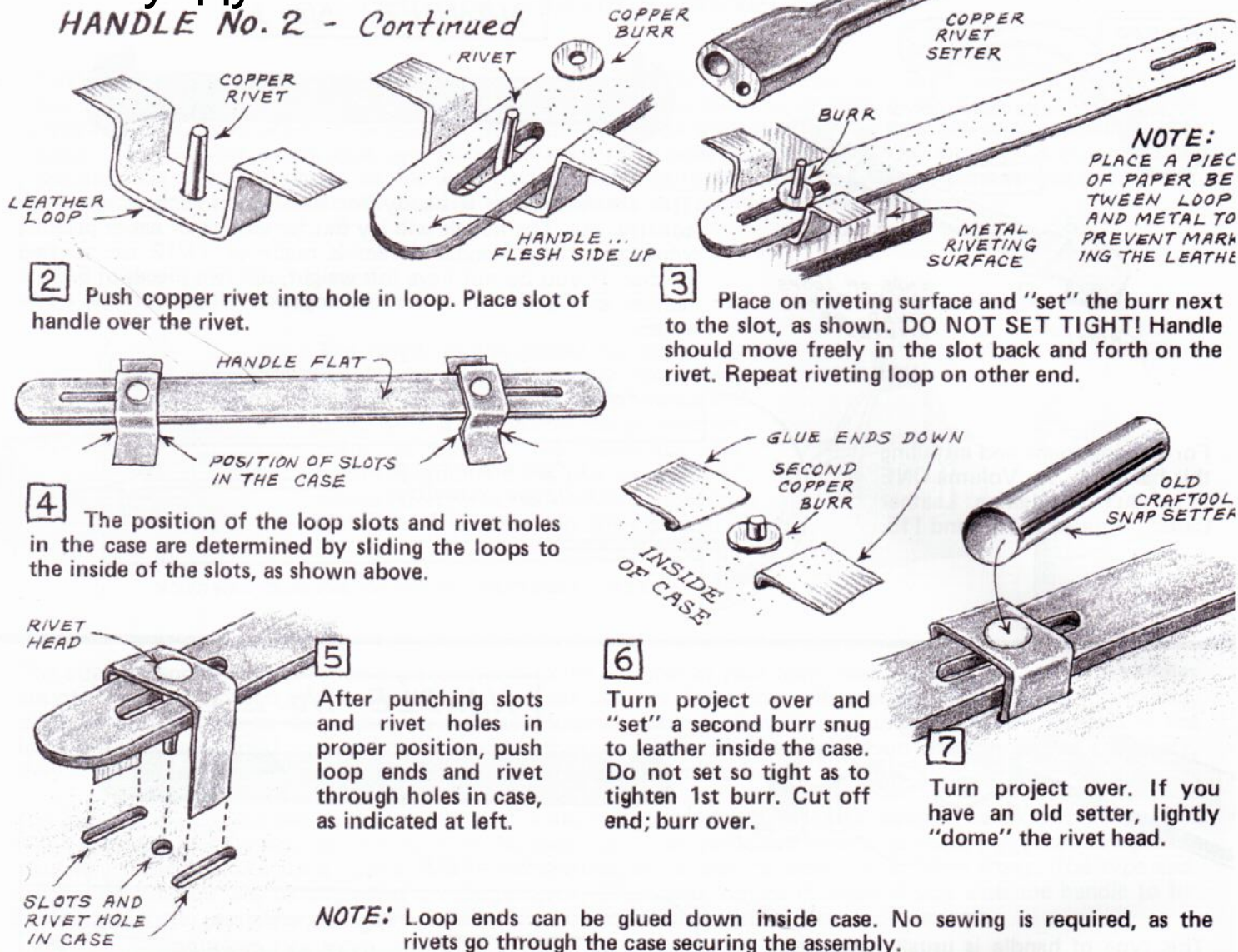
HANDLE IN FLAT POSITION

COMPLETED CASE ON PAGE 4!

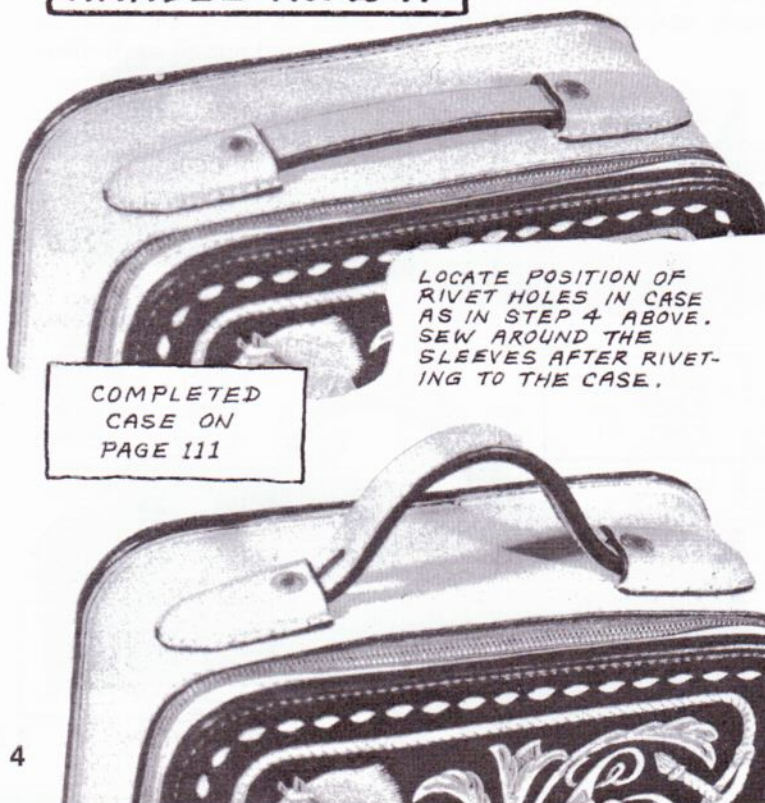


HANDLE IN RAISED POSITION

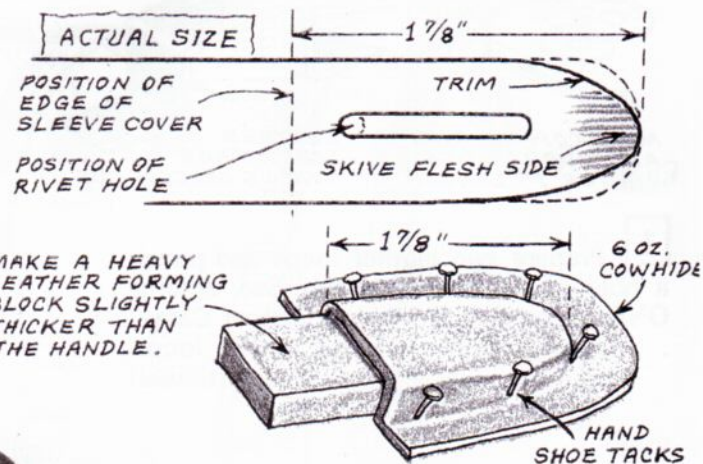
HANDLE No. 2 - Continued



HANDLE No. 2-A



This is a modification of handle No. 2. The sleeves (at ends) take the place of the loops giving the assembly a neater, smoother appearance. Rivet the sleeves and handle as in step 3 above. When using the sleeves, narrow the end of the handle a bit, and skive some thickness off the very ends, as suggested below.



Form the sleeves exactly as shown on page 111 of "The Art of Making Leather Cases". . . Volume ONE.

Adjustable - HANDLE No. 3

6/7 oz.
COWHIDE

Cut two straps from 6/7 oz. cowhide about 23½" long. Punch buckle tongue holes in one strap only, about 4" apart. Cut straps 5/8" wide. . . or any width desired, depending on the buckles used. Burnish the edges.

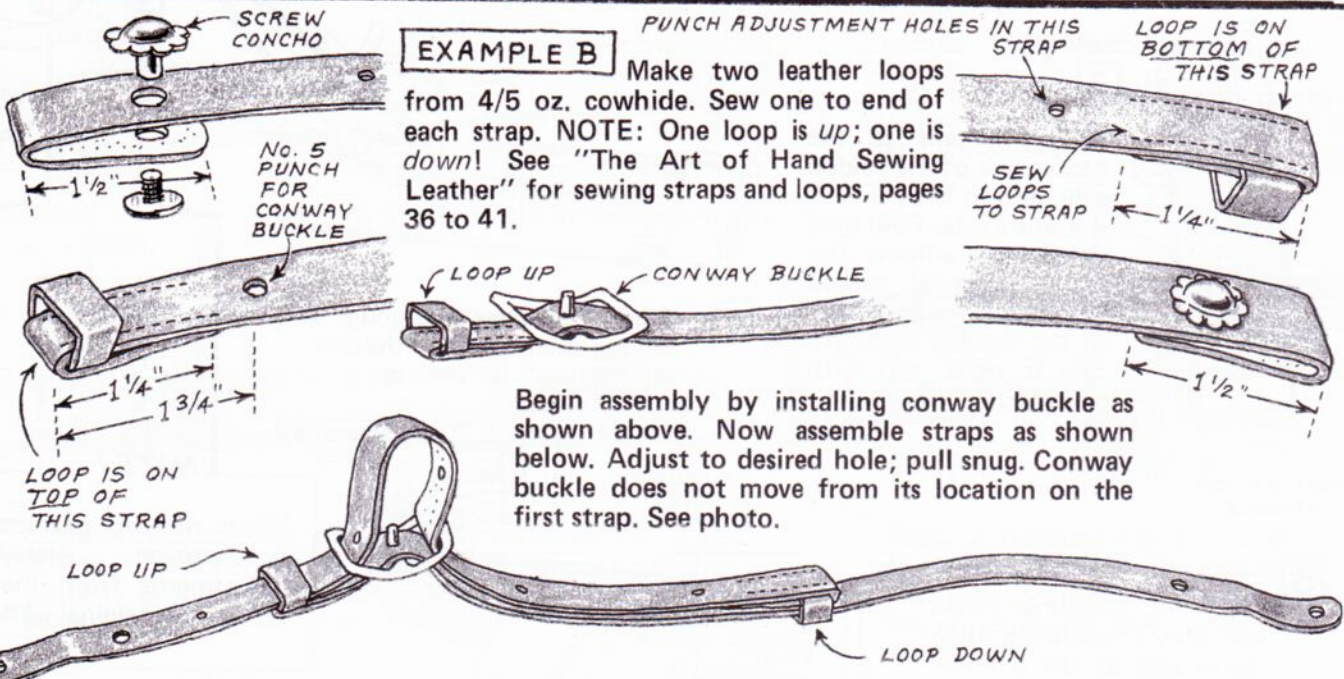
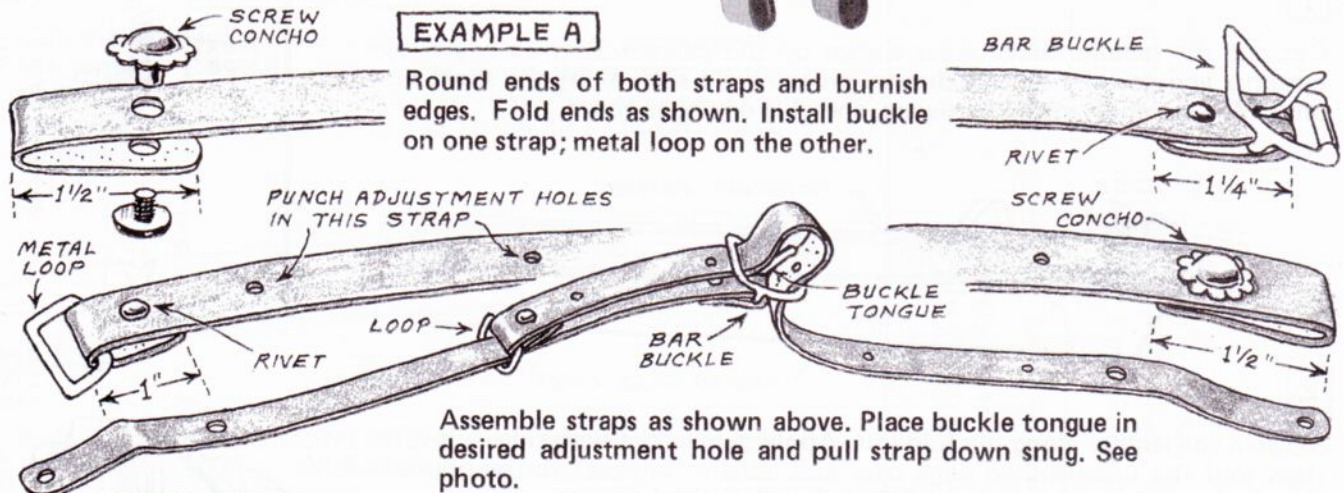
This handle is adapted for hand and shoulder length adjustment, as well as positions in between. It adjusts from about 23" to 40". It is shown here with two methods of construction, featuring two styles of loops and buckles. Straps can be cut shorter or longer to fit your requirements.

The ends (for attaching to case or bag) are secured with ornamental silver concho Chigago screws, for easy attachment or removal. Follow the instructions below for making these handles.

EXAMPLE A

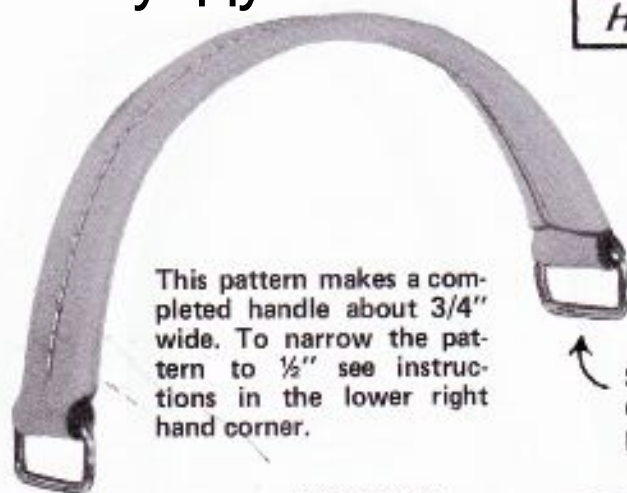
EXAMPLE B

HANDLES ARE SHOWN IN THE SHORT POSITION



ILLUSTRATIONS SHOW ALL GRAIN SIDES UP!

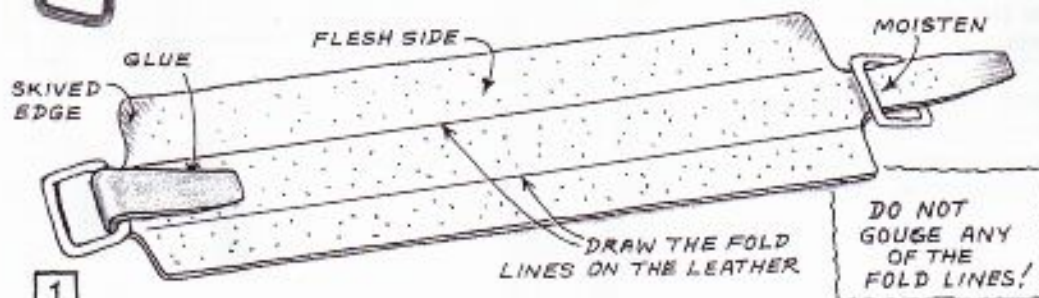
HANDLE No. 4



This pattern makes a completed handle about 3/4" wide. To narrow the pattern to 1/2" see instructions in the lower right hand corner.

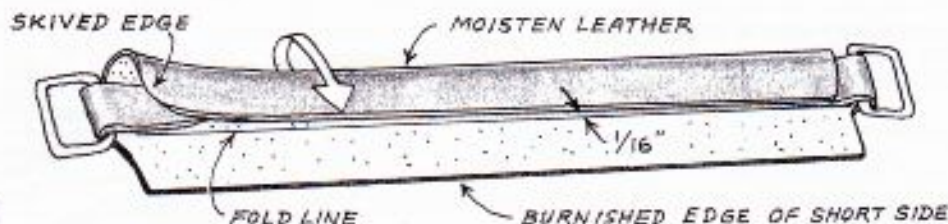
This is a light to medium duty handle of one piece construction. It also makes a very nice handle for handbags, though the length must be increased to about 16" or 18" between folds.

Snaps can be used on the ends. See boot case on page 82.



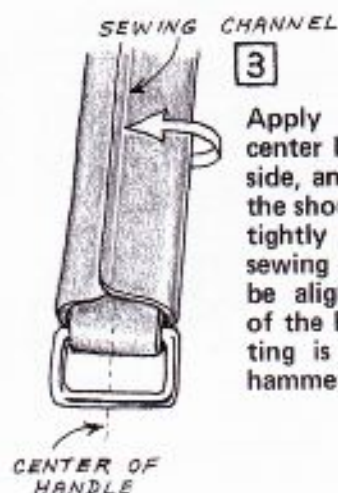
1

Cut out the handle. Skive areas shown on the pattern. Burnish edges (see pattern) and gouge a sewing channel on the grain side, along the short side only. Moisten ends, install hardware, and glue down, as above.



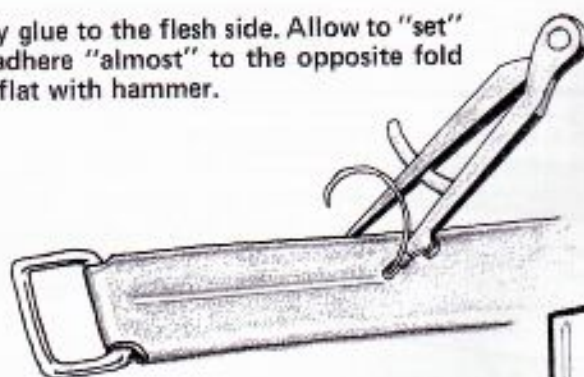
2

Moisten the leather along the fold line. Apply glue to the flesh side. Allow to "set" then fold the unburnished edge over and adhere "almost" to the opposite fold line. It should be set back about 1/16". Tap flat with hammer.



3

Apply cement to the center line of the folded side, and to flesh side of the short side. Fold over tightly and adhere. The sewing channel should be aligned with center of the handle. If the fitting is right, tap with hammer.

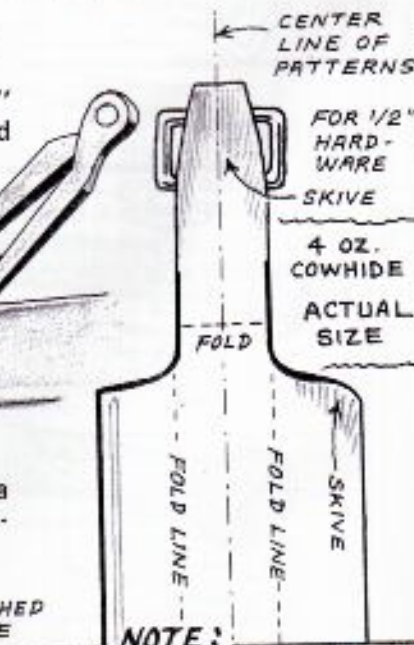
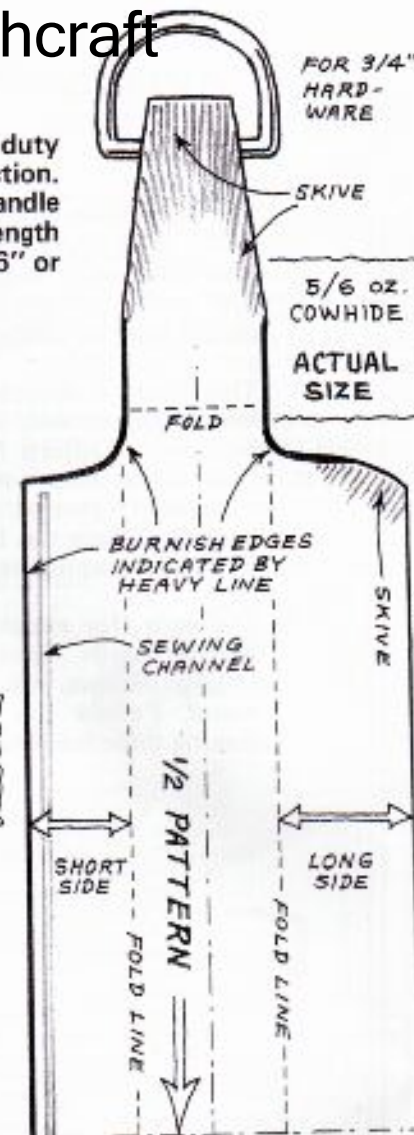
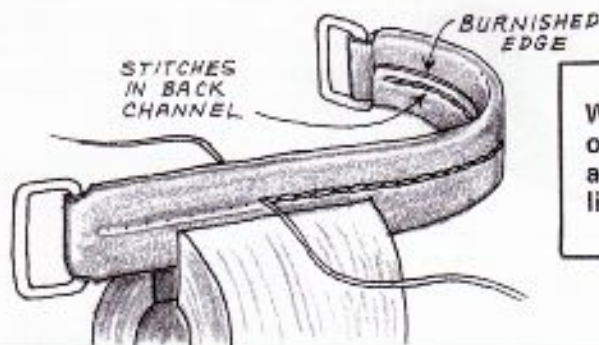


4

Turn strap over and gouge a sewing channel down the center. "Wheel" for sewing.

5

Place in stitching horse and sew. The stitches must come out in the channel on the back side.

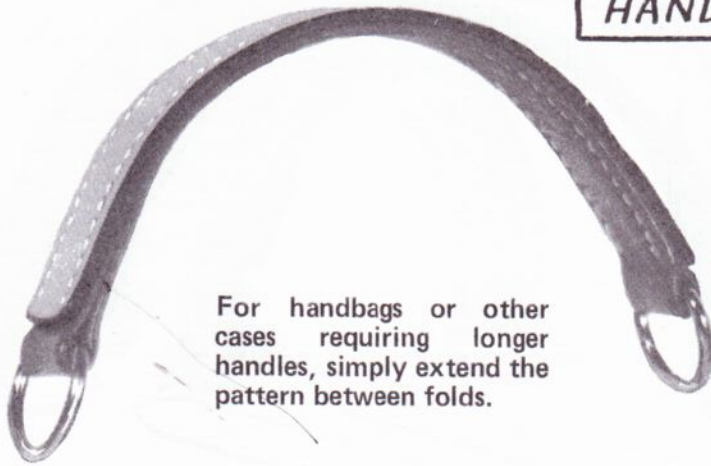
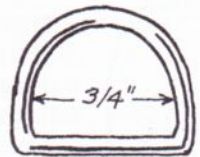


NOTE:

When making patterns wider or narrower. . . always make adjustments from the center line of the original pattern!

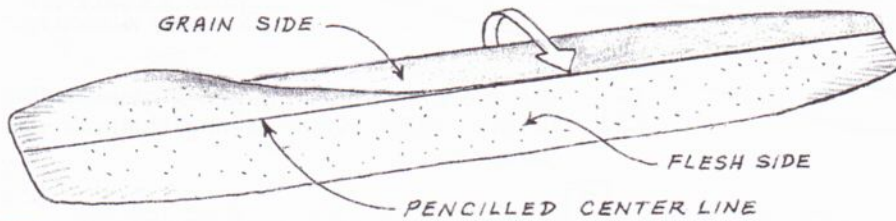
HANDLE No. 5

PATTERN
FOR 3/4"
HARDWARE



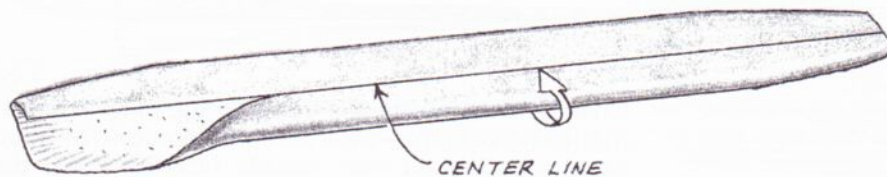
For handbags or other cases requiring longer handles, simply extend the pattern between folds.

This is a good medium duty handle. The top is made of natural cowhide. The underside is made of soft garment type leather of any desired color to match clothing, handbags, etc. This pattern makes about a 3/4" wide handle.



1

Cut the garment leather and skive the ends as suggested on the pattern. Carefully draw a line down the center, on the flesh side (above). Apply cement to all of the flesh side. Fold one edge over and adhere to the center line. Tap flat with hammer.



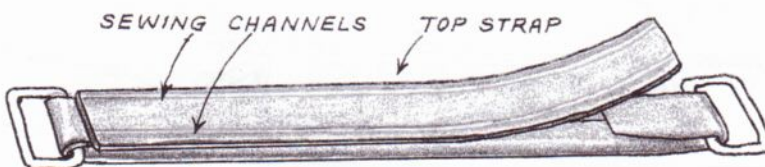
2

Fold the opposite edge up to the center line. You'll note the ends taper in slightly. Tap with hammer to adhere.



3

Install hardware. Fold ends in (see position on pattern) and glue down.



4

Prepare the top strap. Burnish sides and ends. Gouge a sewing channel on both sides. Glue on top of the garment leather (above). Keep piece centered, and the edges aligned. Tap with hammer.

ACTUAL
SIZE

TOP STRAP

SEWING
CHANNEL

1/2 PATTERN
7/8 oz. COWHIDE

EDGE & BURNISH
SIDES AND ENDS
OF THIS PIECE

1/2 PATTERN
2 1/2 / 3 oz. GARMENT TYPE LEATHER

CENTER
LINE OF
PATTERN

FOLD

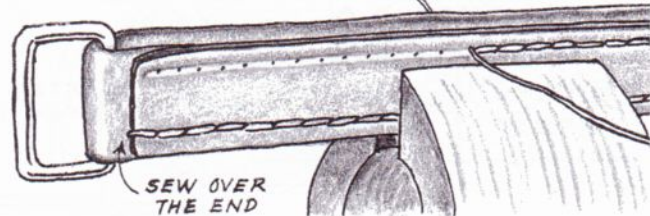
FOLD LINE

FOLD LINE

SKIVE

SKIVE

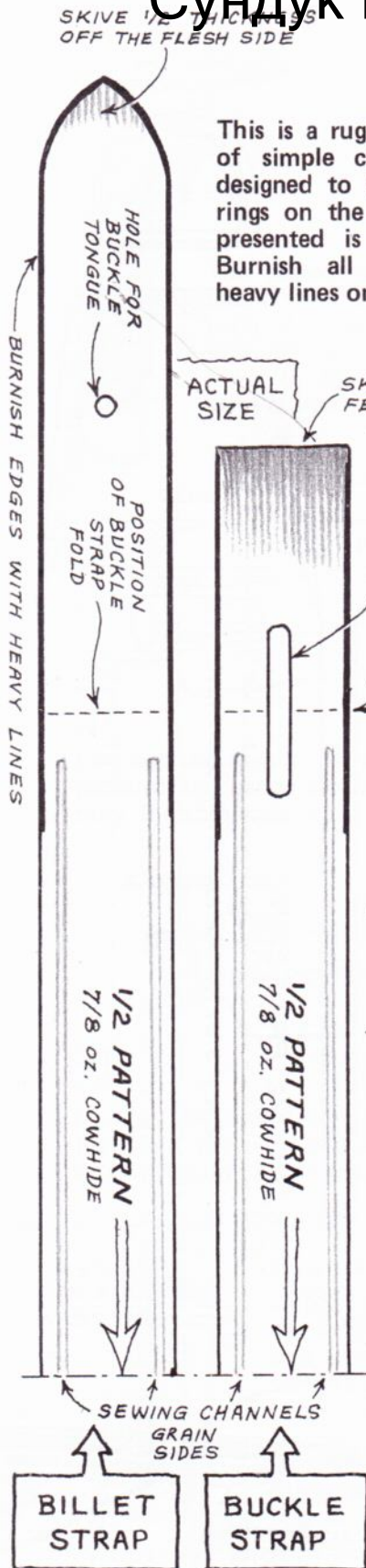
SKIVE



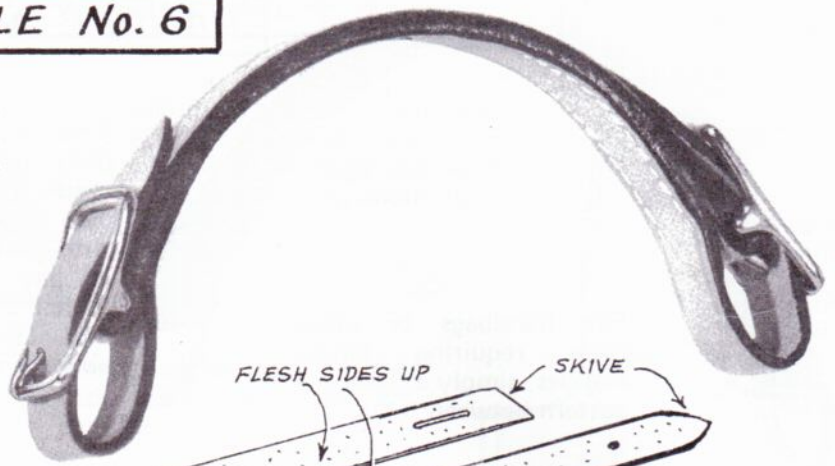
5

Place in stitching horse, sew through all leathers. Sew over the ends (above). When you become proficient in sewing, the stitches on the back will be uniform.

HANDLE No. 6

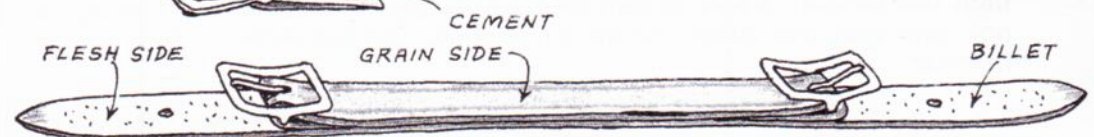


This is a ruggedly built handle of simple construction. It is designed to buckle to dees or rings on the case. The pattern presented is for 3/4" buckles. Burnish all edges shown in heavy lines on the patterns.



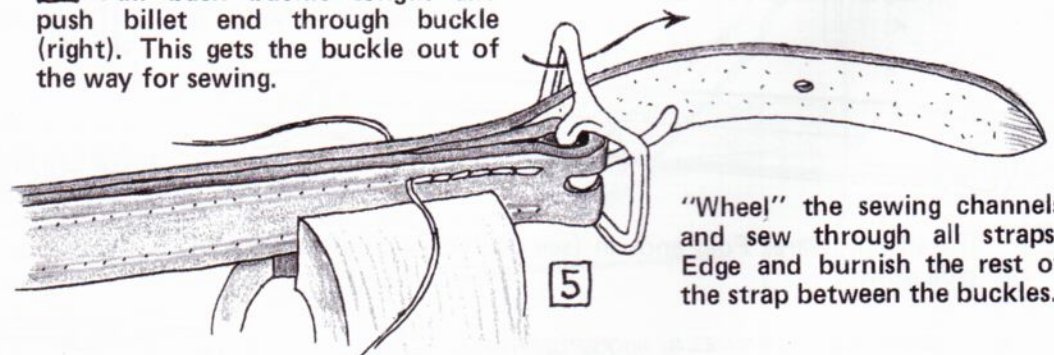
1 Cut the straps. Skive, punch slots and holes, burnish edges, gouge sewing channels (see patterns).

2 Moisten the folds of the buckle straps. Install buckles. Fold around buckles and cement the ends to the strap, as at left.



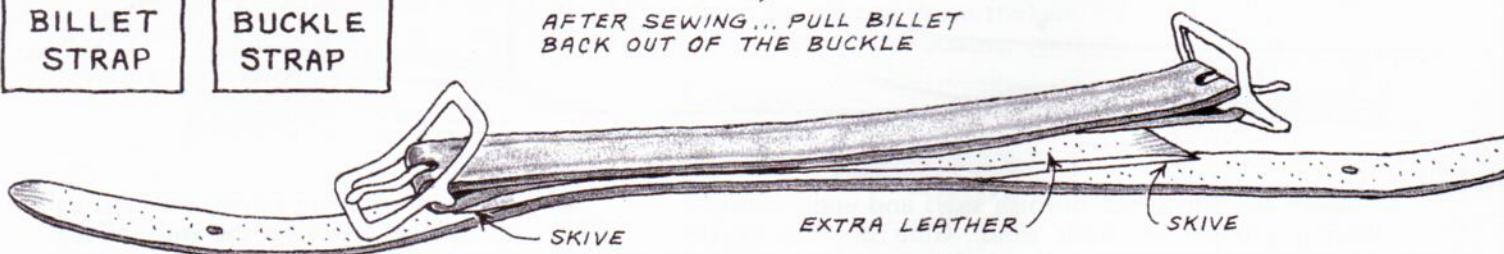
3 Now cement the buckle strap to the billet strap. It should be centered with an equal amount of billet extending beyond each buckle (above). Keep the edges aligned.

4 Pull back buckle tongue and push billet end through buckle (right). This gets the buckle out of the way for sewing.



5 "Wheel" the sewing channels and sew through all straps. Edge and burnish the rest of the strap between the buckles.

AFTER SEWING... PULL BILLET BACK OUT OF THE BUCKLE

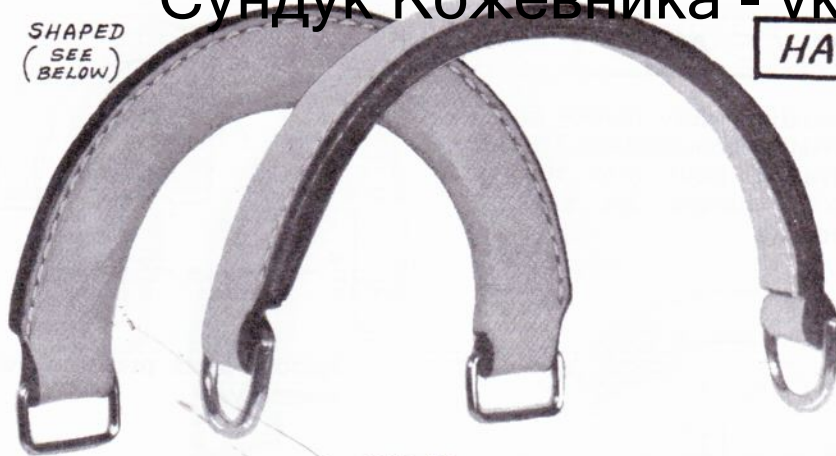


SPECIAL NOTE: This handle can be stiffened considerably by adding another thickness of leather between the buckle and billet straps. Skive both ends. Cement all parts together before sewing.

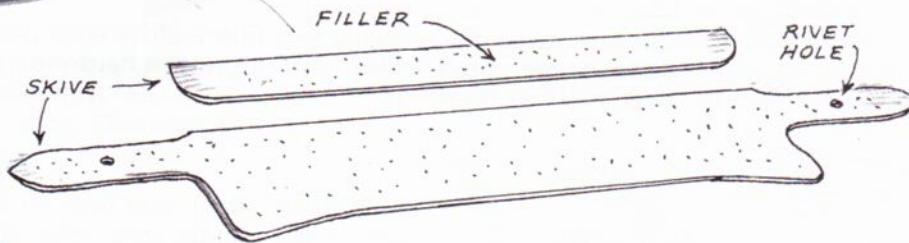
SHAPED
(SEE
BELOW)

HANDLE No. 7

PATTERN
FOR 5/8"
HARDWARE

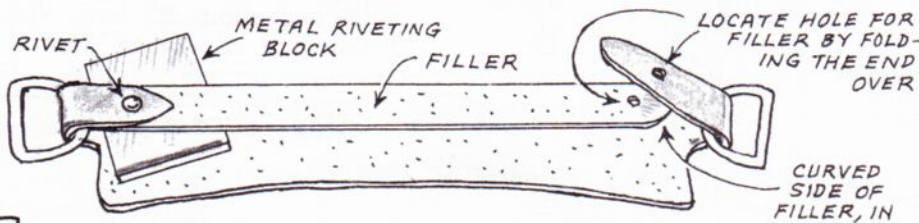


This is a medium duty handle. Dees, rings, or loops can be installed. It can be used flat, or shaped (as at far left). This handle can be made in any length or weight of leathers desired, to suit your requirements.



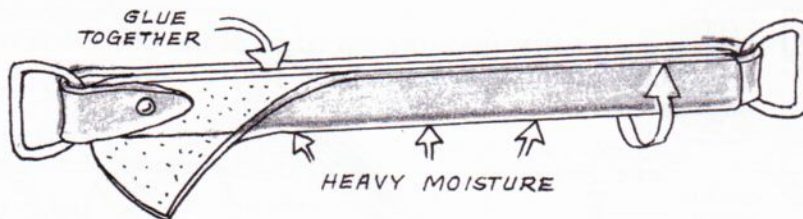
1

Cut out parts (above). Study the pattern; skive, punch holes, burnish edges, gouge sewing channels where indicated.



2

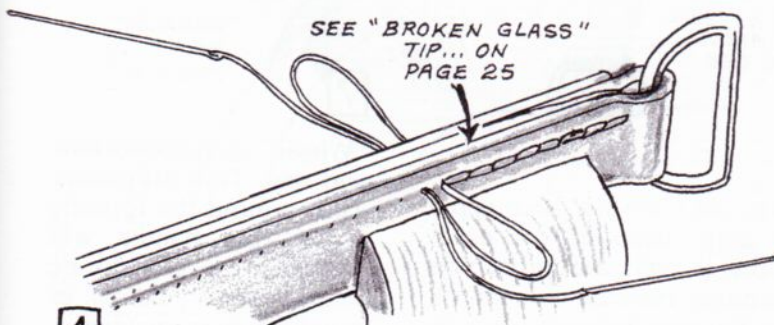
Fold end over to locate position of holes in filler; punch holes. Rivet ends to filler as shown above. Place the riveting block between filler and handle.



3

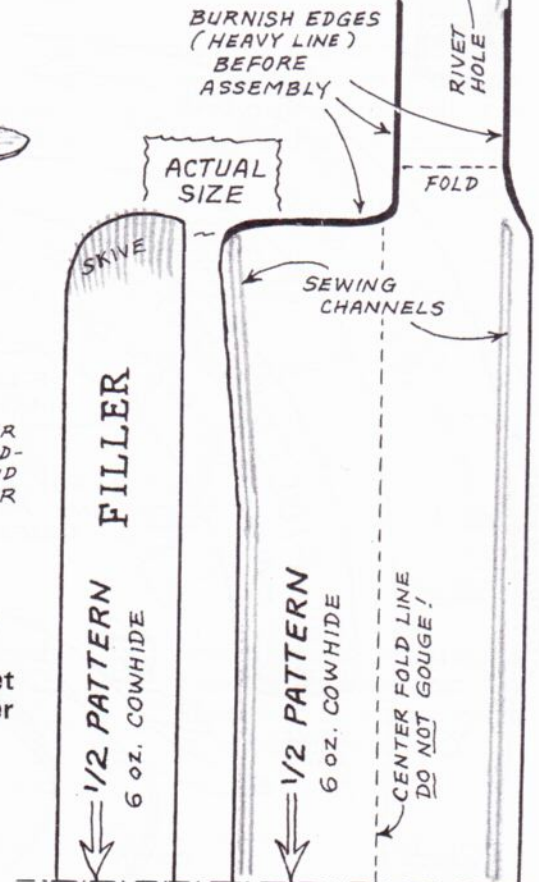
After riveting, glue the filler to the back of the handle leather. Apply glue to front of filler and flesh side of handle. Apply heavy moisture to central fold line area. Fold over and adhere. All edges at top should be aligned.

SEE "BROKEN GLASS"
TIP... ON
PAGE 25



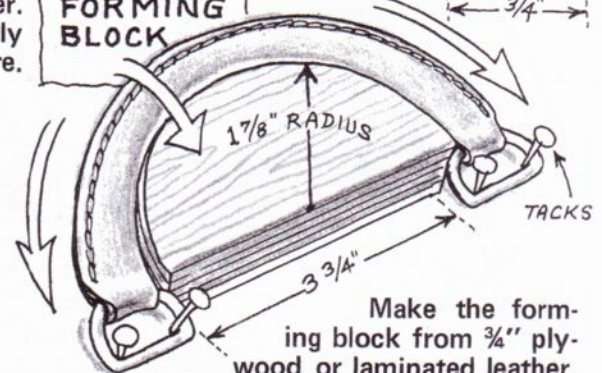
4

Sew the handle together. Even all top edges with knife or glass. Edge and burnish.



This pattern makes a handle about 3/4" wide.

FORMING BLOCK

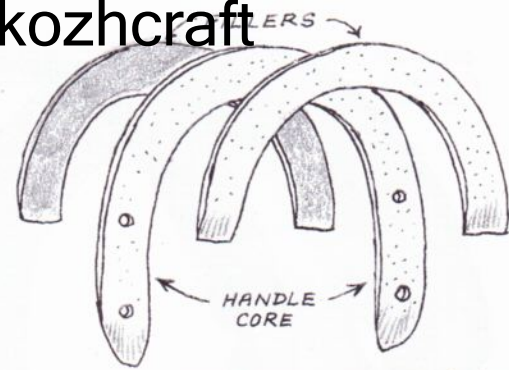


Make the forming block from 3/4" plywood or laminated leather. Fasten to bench or board.

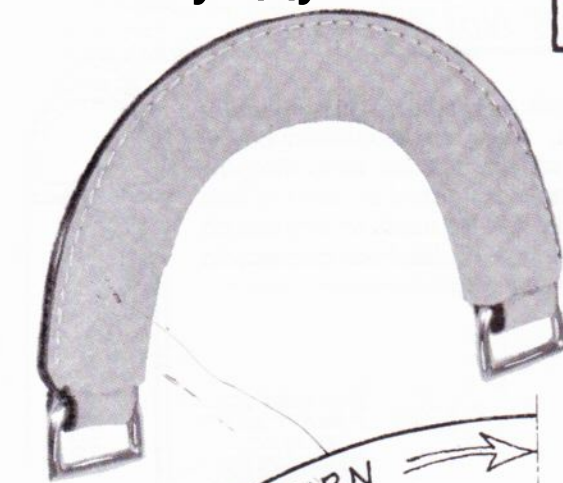
To shape the handle, thoroughly soak in water. Pull around the forming block; tack down (above). Allow to dry thoroughly; reburnish edge.

HANDLE No. 8

A medium duty handle of all leather construction. The curve is built into this flexible handle; for 5/8" hardware.



Handle parts prepared for assembly.



CORE

1/2 PATTERN
6/7 oz. COWHIDE

ACTUAL
SIZE

FILLER 1/2 PATTERN
- MAKE TWO -
6/7 oz. COWHIDE

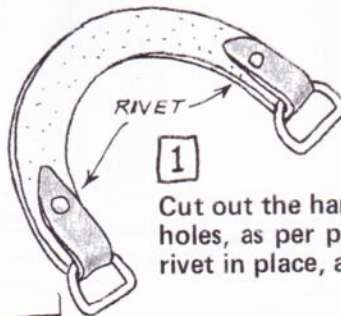
DO NOT GOUGE
ANY FOLD
LINES!

POSITION
OF
FILLER
END

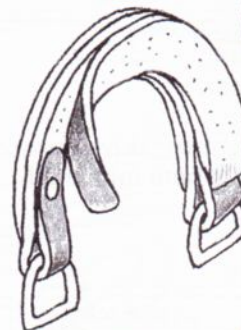
FOLD

RIVET HOLES

SKIVE
ENDS



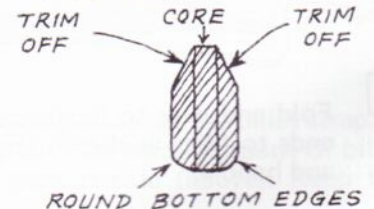
1 Cut out the handle core and two fillers. Skive ends, punch holes, as per pattern. Moisten folds, insert hardware, and rivet in place, as at left.



2 Glue fillers (flesh side out) to each side of the handle core (left). Align all edges; trim if necessary.

3 Cut a piece of 4 oz. cowhide 3" wide and about 8" long. Wet it thoroughly; allow it to "case".

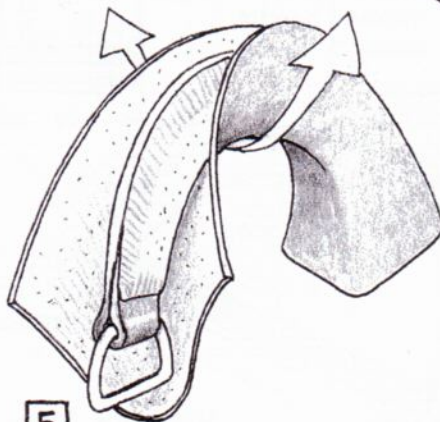
CROSS-SECTION VIEW



NO. 5 EDGER,
... OR LARGER

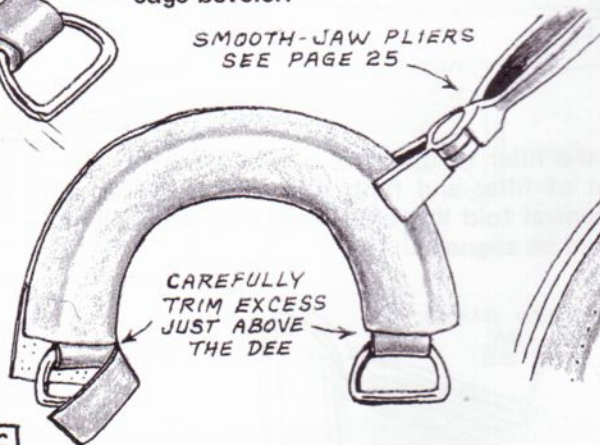
4 With a sharp knife, skive the top edges of the fillers as in sketch and cross-section view. Round the bottom edges with a large edge beveler.

SMOOTH-JAW PLIERS
SEE PAGE 25



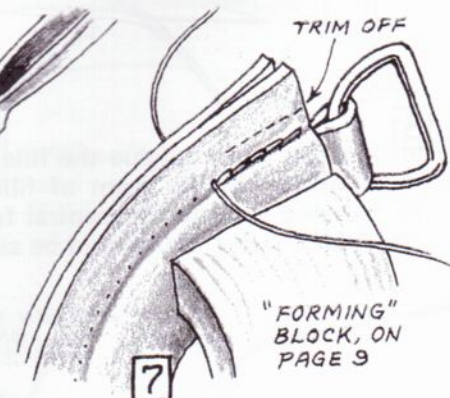
5

Begin forming the cased leather (from step 3) as above. Press around handle with hands, working and stretching to shape to the handle.



6

When it is well shaped, remove and apply cement to handle and inside of the cover leather. Replace, work it tight around handle to adhere. Pinch around the top with pliers, tight against handle. Put glue between leathers, pinch again to adhere.



7

"Wheel" at pinched line, and sew. Trim off excess. Tack around the forming block (the handle will straighten a bit during steps 5 to 7). Allow to dry. Now burnish edge.

PATTERN B

HANDLE No.9

PATTERN B

SEWN

PATTERN A

LACED

PATTERN A

1

Cut a piece of 4 oz. cowhide 3" wide and 8" long. Thoroughly wet it. . .allow to "case".

This is a flat handle, presented here in two shapes. The examples show one set hand sewn, one set laced. The core is cut from $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood. Use heavier plywood, if desired. This is an ideal handle for brief cases and similar projects where a light, rigid handle is desired. It is for $\frac{5}{8}$ " hardware. Widen the patterns if you wish to install $\frac{3}{4}$ " (or larger) hardware.

NOTE: TACKS CAN CLINCH ON BACK SIDE IF TOO LONG. PUT TACKS ON BOTH SIDES. SMALL FLATHEAD SCREWS CAN BE USED.

ALIGN EDGES

2

Cut and skive the tabs (patterns below). Moisten, install hardware, fold up tight on plywood ends. Glue and tack to plywood. Pinch sides of tabs together, tight to wood.

GLUE TABS TOGETHER

DOUBLE LOOP

LACED

$\frac{3}{16}$ "

For lacing, trim leathers a full $\frac{3}{16}$ " above the pinched top, as at left.

3

Follow step 5 on the opposite page.

TRIM $\frac{3}{32}$ " ABOVE STITCHES

SEWN

4

Follow, exactly, steps 6 and 7 on the opposite page. See suggestions at left for sewing or lacing the handle.

CRAFT TOOL LACING NIPPERS CAN BE USED FOR PUNCHING LACING SLITS.

NOTICE GRAIN OF WOOD

$\frac{1}{2}$ PATTERN
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " PLYWOOD

$\frac{1}{2}$ PATTERN
 $\frac{1}{4}$ " PLYWOOD

PATTERN A

PATTERN B

ACTUAL SIZE

1 oz.
2 oz.

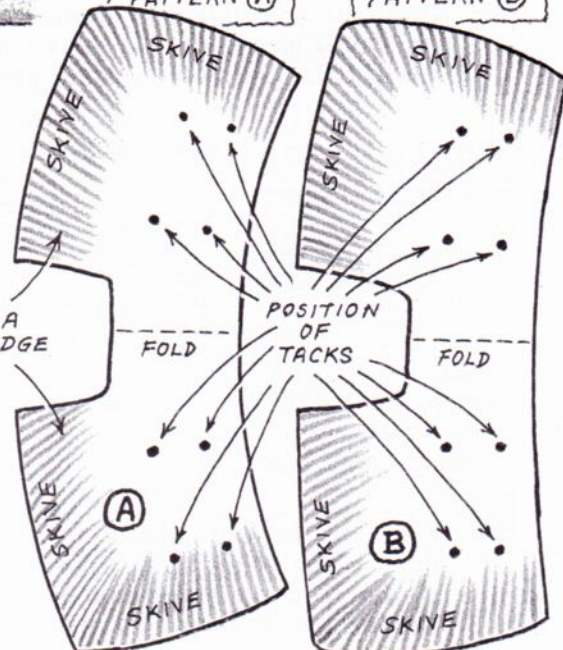
HAND SHOE TACKS
ACTUAL SIZE

MAKE ALL SKIVES TO A FEATHER EDGE

Cut out core with coping saw or jig-saw. Sandpaper all edges. Varnish or shellac to prevent moisture absorption, prolonging life of the handle.

TAB PATTERN (A)

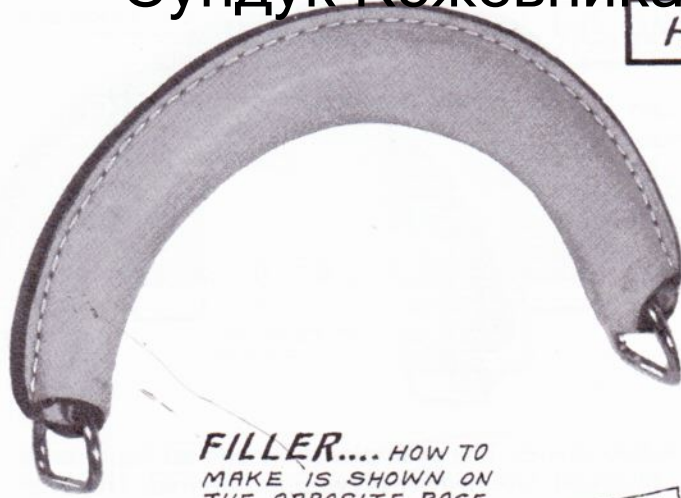
TAB PATTERN (B)



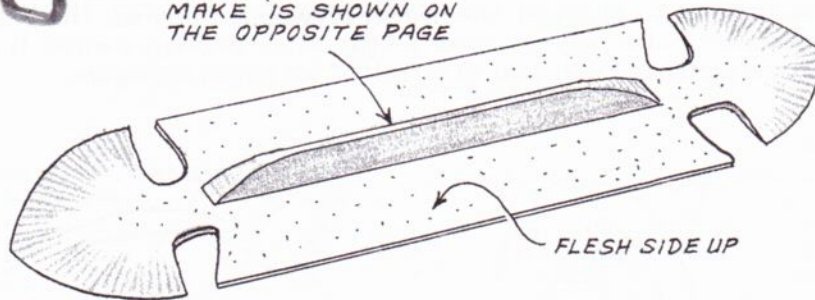
4 oz. COWHIDE

HANDLE No. 10

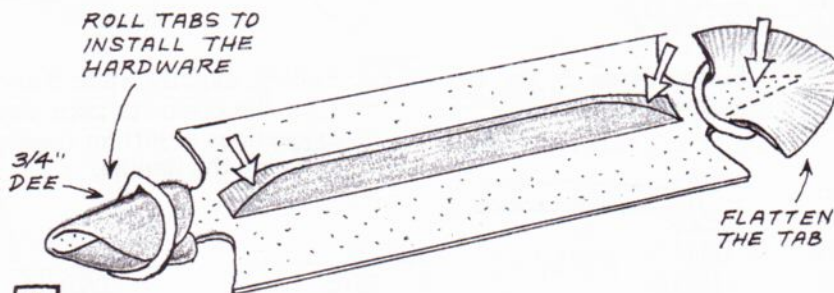
This is a handle for medium-heavy use, ideal for travel, guitar, brief cases, etc. Heavy leather fillers make it a rugged handle. The pattern is for 3/4" hardware.



FILLER.... HOW TO MAKE IS SHOWN ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE

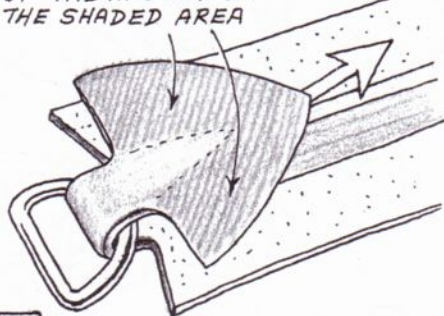


- 1 Cut out the handle, skive the ends as indicated on the pattern. Thoroughly moisten the handle; lay out on bench with flesh side up. Glue the filler in place.

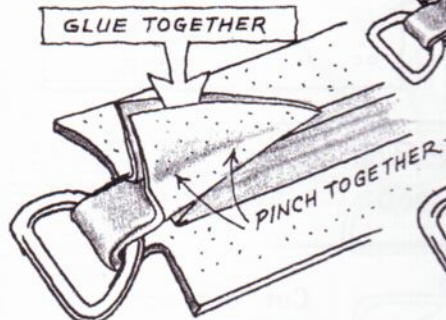


- 2 Roll tabs, and slide dees in place. Flatten tabs after dees are on. Apply glue to sloping face of filler, and triangular area on the tabs (large arrows on sketch above).

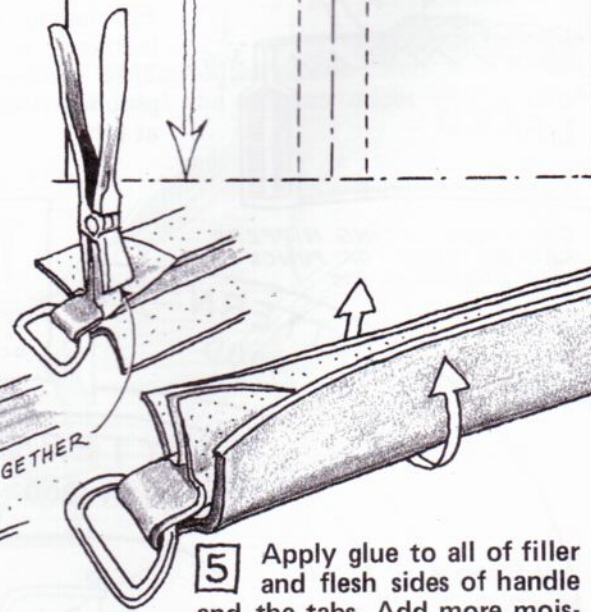
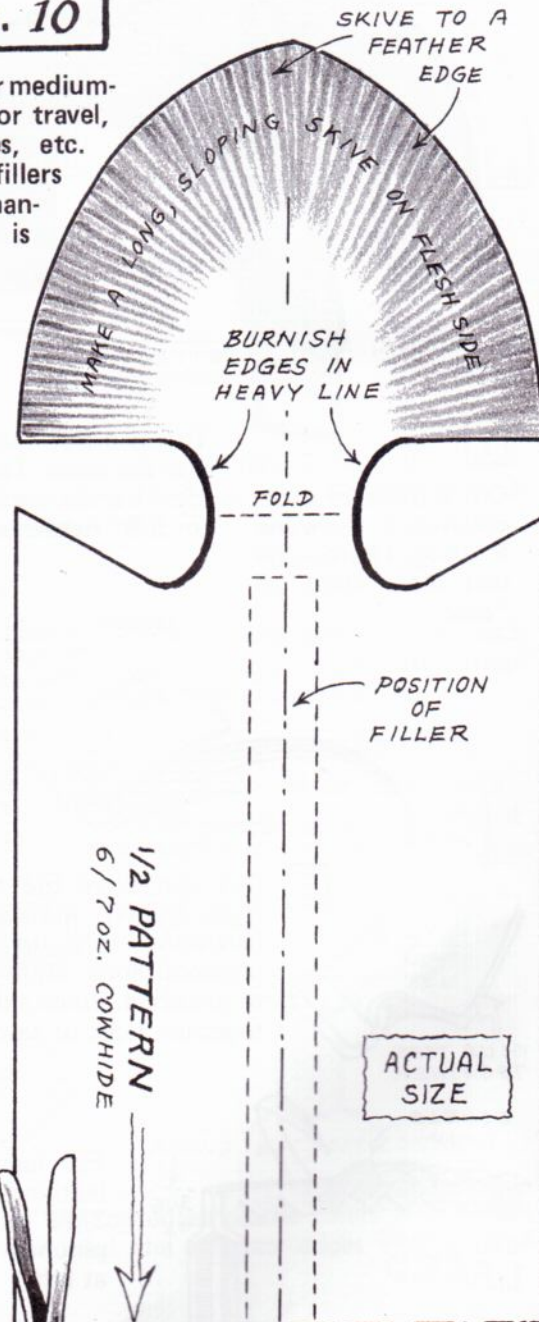
APPLY GLUE TO TOP (GRAIN SIDE) OF TAB... ONLY ON THE SHADED AREA



- 3 Fold tab in and adhere to sloping face of the filler (large arrow). Now apply glue to top of tab (indicated above).



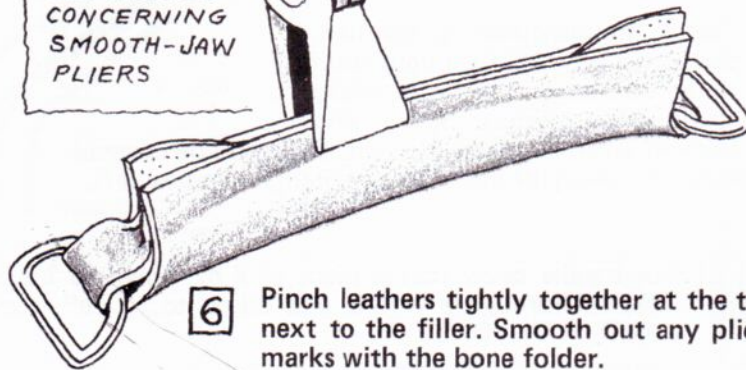
- 4 Fold tabs together, much as a butterfly closing its wings. Adhere, and pinch together tightly with the smooth jaw pliers.



- 5 Apply glue to all of filler and flesh sides of handle and the tabs. Add more moisture if required. Beginning at the bottom, fold sides up pushing tightly against the bottom. Bring sides up evenly.

(continued)

SEE PAGE 25
CONCERNING
SMOOTH-JAW
PLIERS



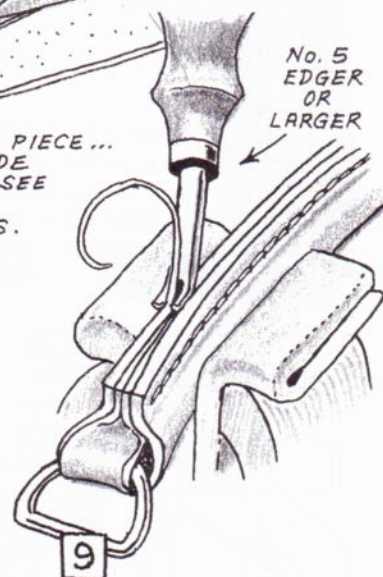
6 Pinch leathers tightly together at the top, next to the filler. Smooth out any pliers' marks with the bone folder.

POINT ENDS...
SKIVE

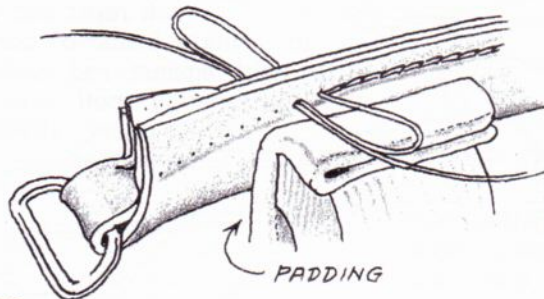
RE-ENFORCING PIECE...
USING RAWHIDE
OR LEATHER. SEE
PAGE 25 FOR
MORE DETAILS.

Extra life can be
added to the han-
dle with a rein-
forcing piece (left).

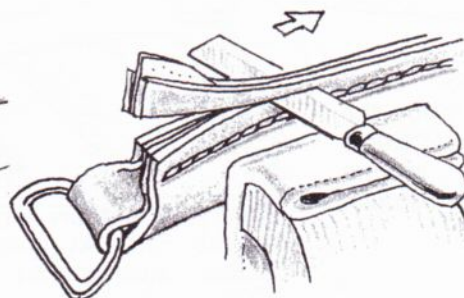
No. 5
EDGER
OR
LARGER



9 Round the top edges. Thoroughly soak in water and shape on forming block, as on page 9. When dry, burnish edge.

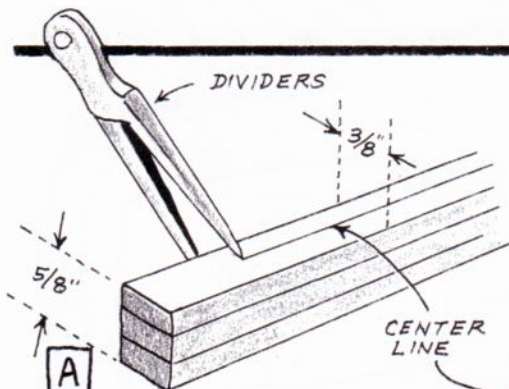


7 Place in stitching horse and sew. Pad the jaws with a soft cloth to prevent marring the leather.

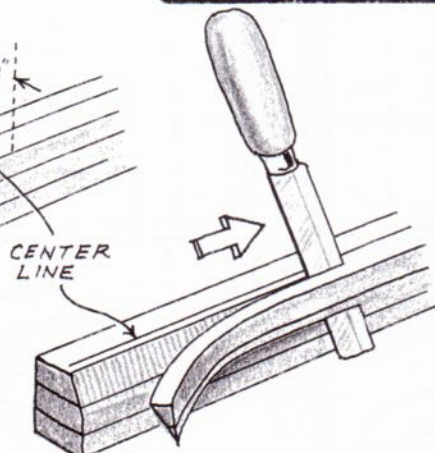


8 Trim off excess, about 1/8" above the stitches.

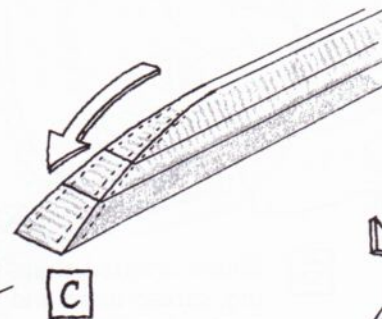
MAKING THE FILLER



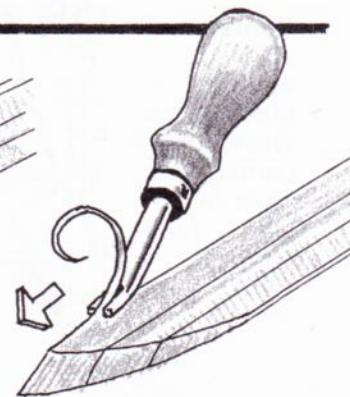
A Cut three or more strips of heavy leather 3/8" wide by 7 3/4" long. .to equal 5/8" in thickness. Glue all pieces together. Scribe a line in the center, as shown above.



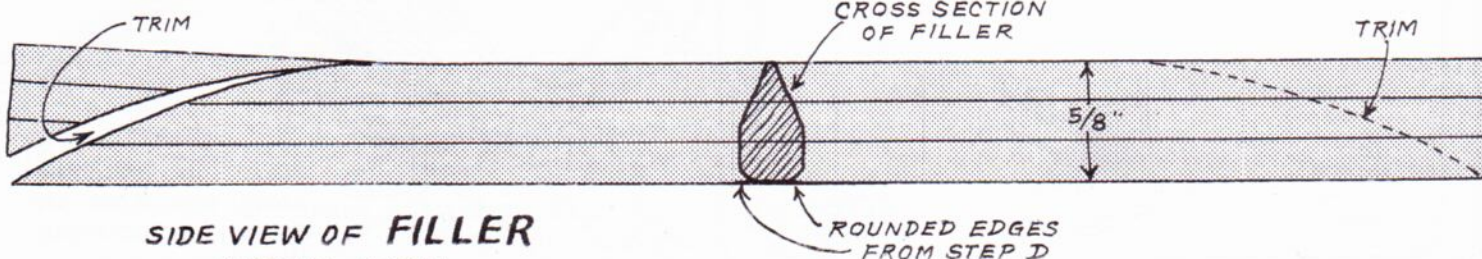
B Trim the top edges at angle shown, next to the center line (observe pattern below).



C Trim the ends to slope off as shown on the pattern. Edges can be rounded, as suggested by the broken lines on the sketch above.

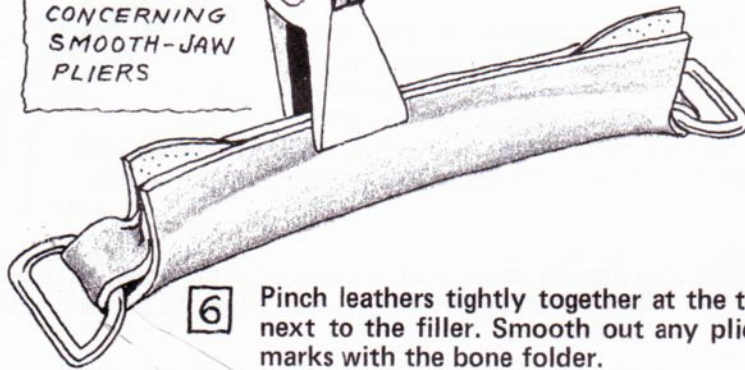


D Turn filler over and round the two bottom edges with a large edger. The filler is ready to install.



SIDE VIEW OF FILLER
- ACTUAL SIZE -

SEE PAGE 25
CONCERNING
SMOOTH-JAW
PLIERS



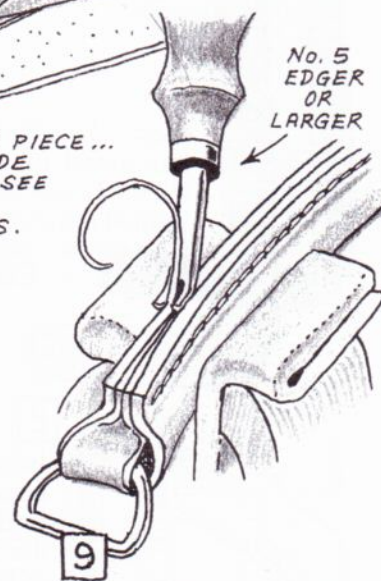
6 Pinch leathers tightly together at the top, next to the filler. Smooth out any pliers' marks with the bone folder.

POINT ENDS...
SKIVE

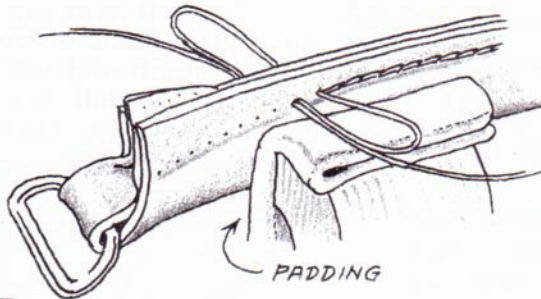
RE-ENFORCING PIECE...
USING RAWHIDE
OR LEATHER. SEE
PAGE 25 FOR
MORE DETAILS.

Extra life can be
added to the han-
dle with a rein-
forcing piece (left).

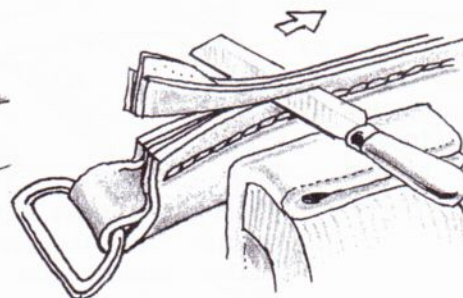
No. 5
EDGER
OR
LARGER



9 Round the top edges. Thoroughly soak in water and shape on forming block, as on page 9. When dry, burnish edge.

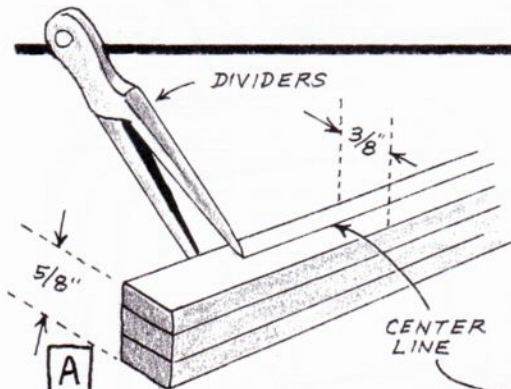


7 Place in stitching horse and sew. Pad the jaws with a soft cloth to prevent marring the leather.

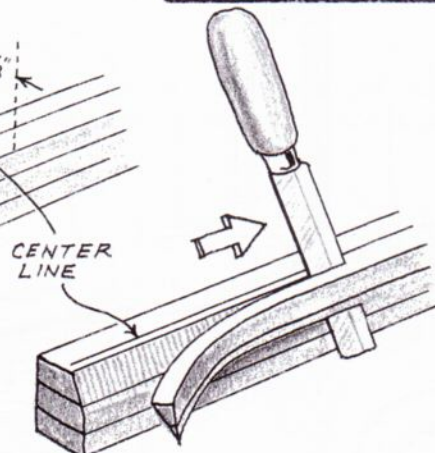


8 Trim off excess, about 1/8" above the stitches.

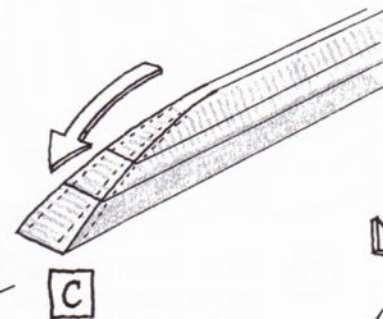
MAKING THE FILLER



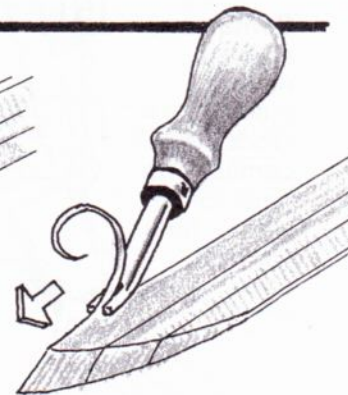
A Cut three or more strips of heavy leather 3/8" wide by 7 3/4" long. . . to equal 5/8" in thickness. Glue all pieces together. Scribe a line in the center, as shown above.



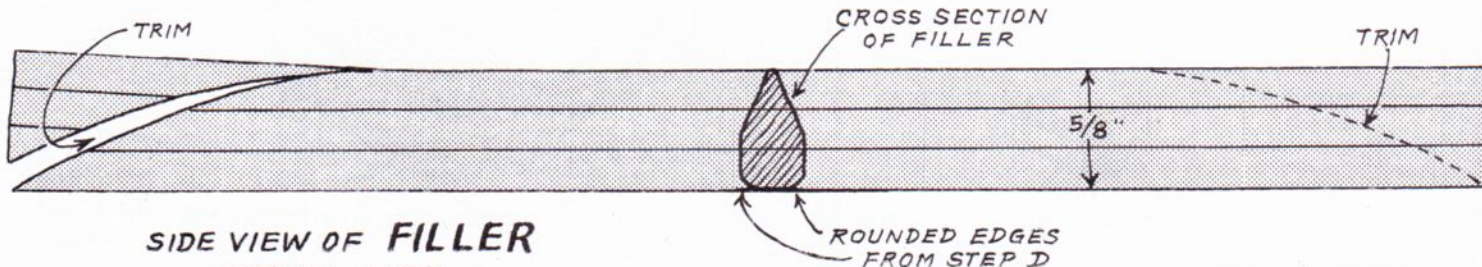
B Trim the top edges at angle shown, next to the center line (observe pattern below).



C Trim the ends to slope off as shown on the pattern. Edges can be rounded, as suggested by the broken lines on the sketch above.



D Turn filler over and round the two bottom edges with a large edger. The filler is ready to install.

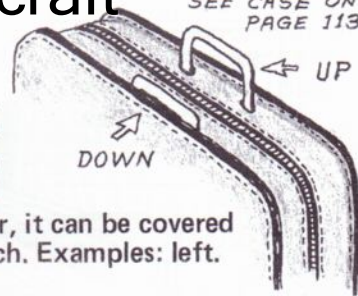


SIDE VIEW OF FILLER
- ACTUAL SIZE -

HANDLE No. 11

SEE CASE ON
PAGE 113

This is the disappearing type handle commonly seen on light brief cases. The core is made of heavy round wire (pattern below) and covered with leather, and sewn. Or, it can be covered with lace, using the double loop stitch. Examples: left.



- 1** For handle cover, cut a piece of 4 oz. cowhide $1\frac{5}{8}'' \times 13\frac{1}{2}''$. Thoroughly wet it and allow to "case", (review page 3, in Vol. ONE).

SMOOTH-JAW PLIERS
SEE PAGE 25

- 4** The leather will resist and want to wrinkle inside of corners. Push tight against rod with fingers. Alternately pull one side with pliers, stretching the leather.

3 Pinch the leathers together next to the rod. At corners, work leather against rod from the inside at the same time pulling with the pliers.

- 2** Place cased leather inside the handle and begin folding around the top, as shown at left.

Continue shaping, pulling, pinching. Work inside corners with bone folder while holding with pliers

- 5** **6** When finished shaping, spread open and apply glue liberally.

APPLY
GLUE
INSIDE

TRIM OFF
EXCESS JUST
BEYOND THE
ROD ENDS

- 7** When glue sets, pinch together again to adhere. Use bone folder to crease around pinched areas and smooth out any rough marks. Allow to dry.

These handles are made of $\frac{3}{16}''$ diameter rod. Cut rod amply long, trim ends after shaping. Bend to fit the approximate shape and dimensions shown here.

FIRST BEND
USE HAMMER TO BEND THE ROD.
VISE
ACTUAL SIZE

$\frac{3}{16}''$

$\frac{1}{2}''$

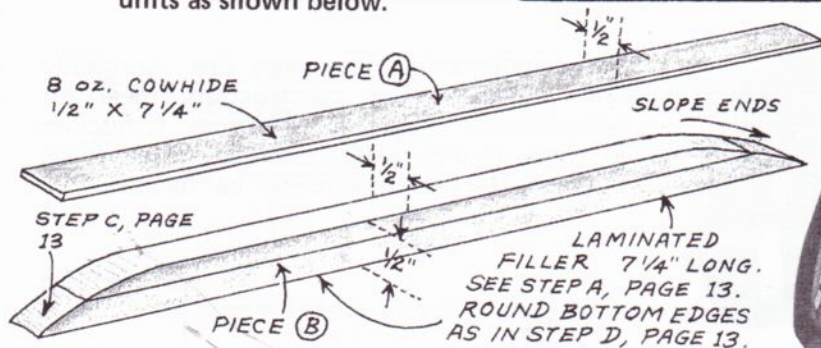
TRIM OFF
TRIM $\frac{3}{32}''$ ABOVE THE STITCHES

- 8** Place in stitching horse; sew. Trim off excess and burnish the edges.

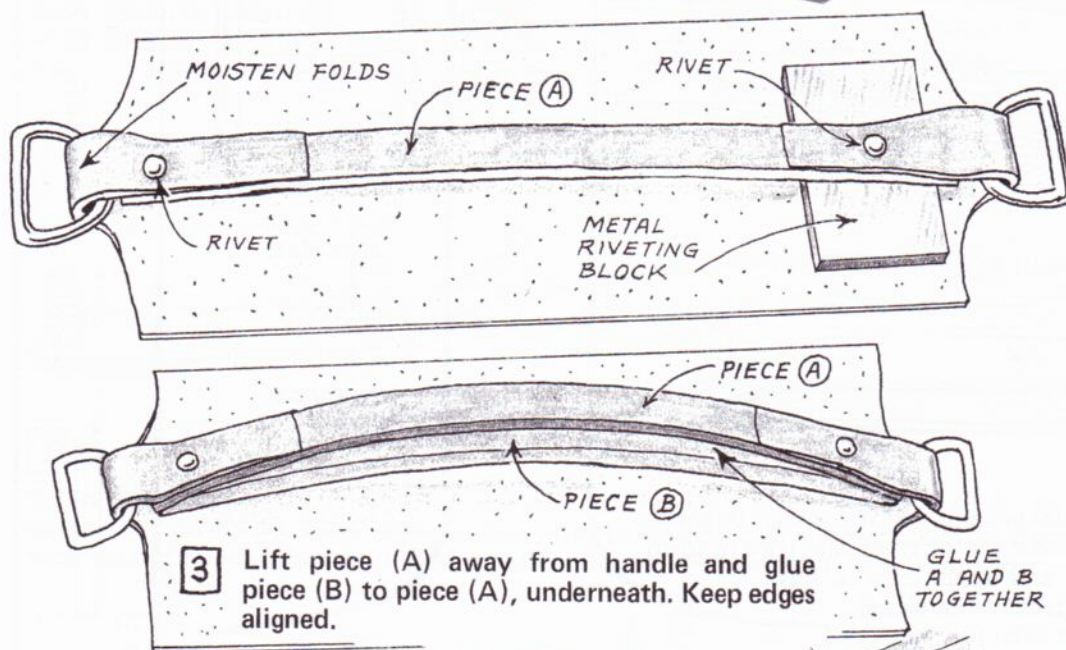
No. 6
OVERSTITCH
WHEEL

HANDLE No. 12

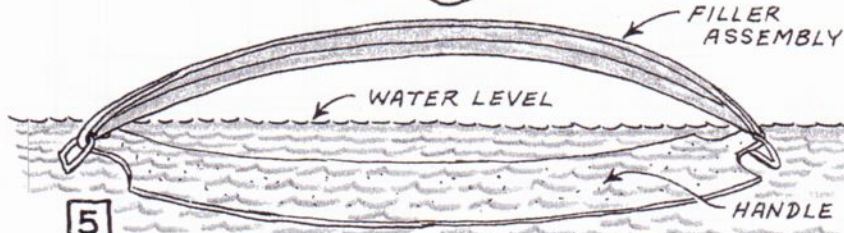
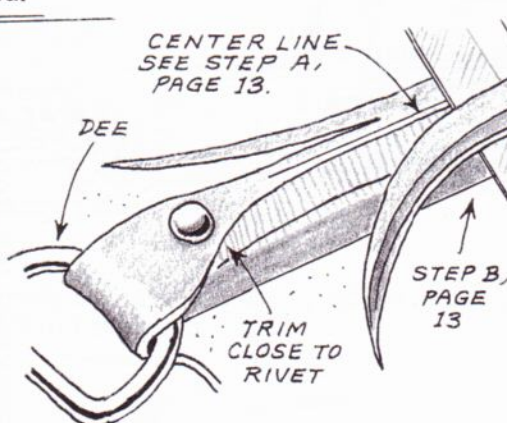
- 1 Prepare the handle for assembly. Make two filler units as shown below.



- 2 Below: Fold ends over dees. Fit piece (A) under ends. Mark & punch holes. Rivet together as shown (same as step 2, page 9).



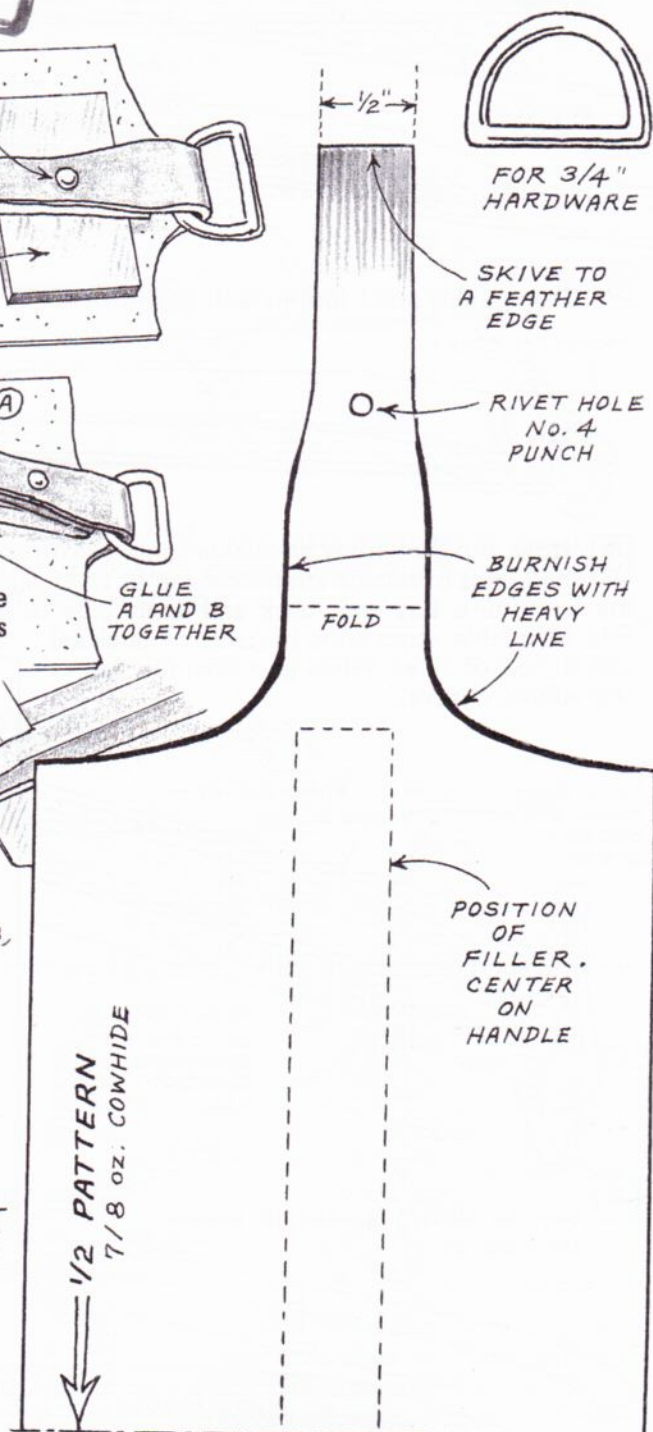
- 4 Now, . . . trim off the top of the filler exactly as in steps A and B, Page 13. Place a piece of scrap leather under the filler, to prevent cutting the handle.



- 5 Wet handle by submerging in a pan of water, as suggested above. Allow it to case a bit. Now, complete the handle following steps 5 through 9. . . for handle No. 10.



This is a handle of rugged construction; for heavy use. It is a modification of handle No. 10, using heavier leather and filler. The assembly is the same, except for the beginning steps.





This handle is for very heavy use. . . ruggedly built of all leather construction. Ideal for suitcases and luggage of all types. It buckles to rings or dees that are already attached to the case. The pattern is for 3/4" bar buckles.



BUTT JOINT



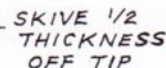
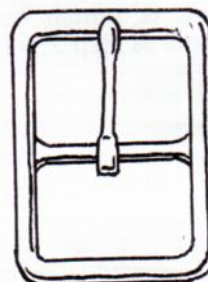
BUTT JOINT



SEW THROUGH
ALL LEATHERS,
DOWN THE
CENTER, FOR
ABOUT 1"



(CONTINUED)

BILLET
STRAP

3/4" BAR
BUCKLE

- BUCKLE
TONGUE
HOLE

BURNISH
EDGES IN
HEAVY
BLACK

BUCKLE FOLD

POSITION
OF
FILLER

END
POSITION
OF
FILLER
(STEP 1)

1/2 PATTERN =
7/8 oz. COMHIDE

BUCKLE STRAP

BUCKLE
TONGUE
SLOT -

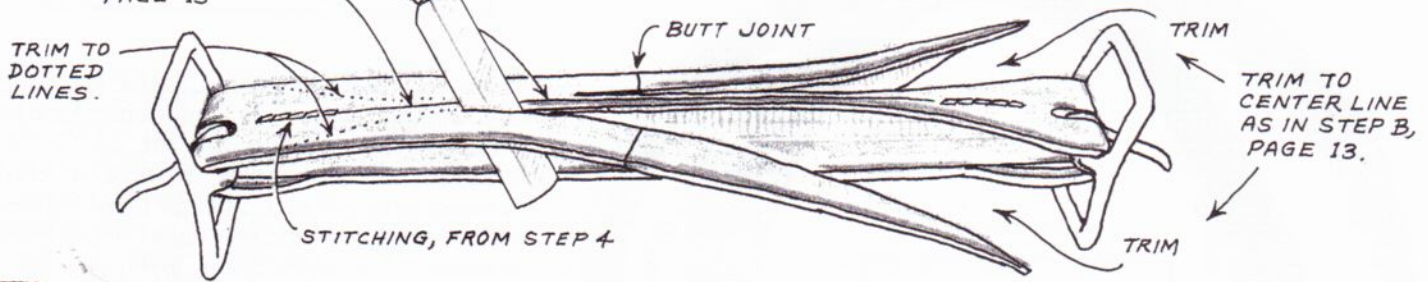
1/2 PATTERN =
7/8 oz. COMHIDE

LAMINATED LEATHER
FILLER 1/2" X 1/2" X 6 1/2"

SIDE VIEW - FILLER - ACTUAL SIZE

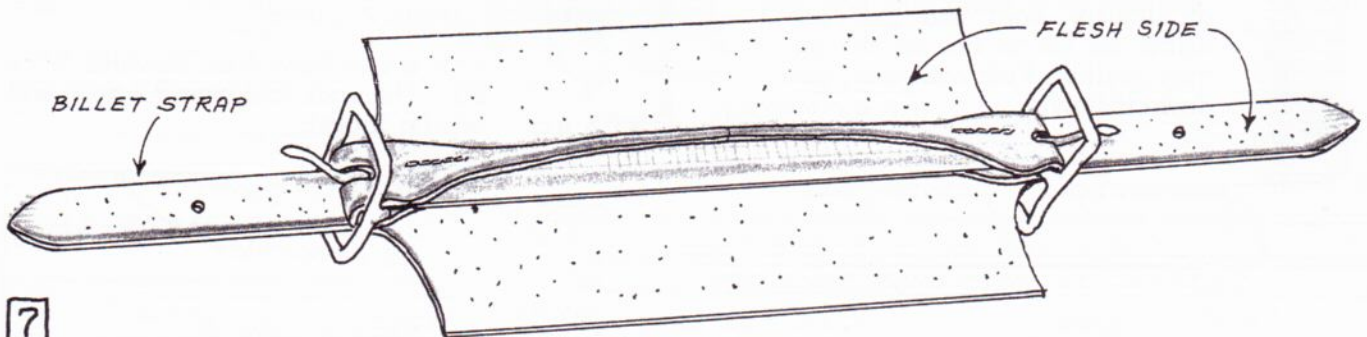
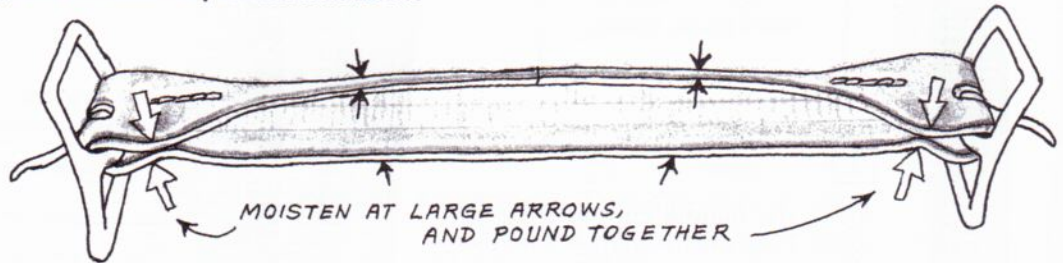
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

HANDLE No. 13 - Continued

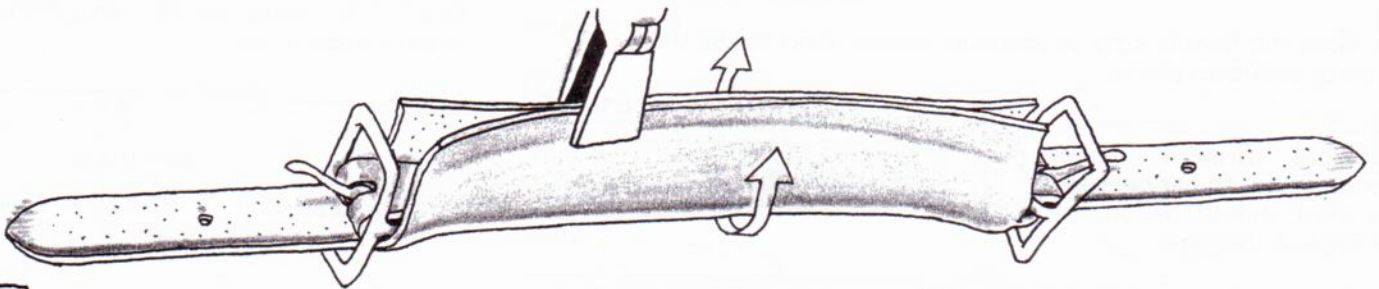


5 Now trim off the top of the assembly as shown above.

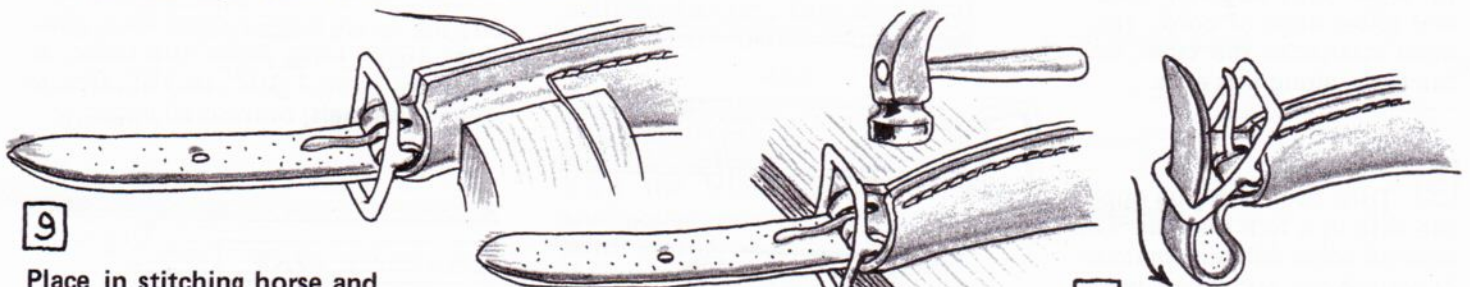
6 After step 5, round edges at small arrows with edge tool. Observe notations at large arrows. Unit is ready to assemble.



7 Cut out the handle, burnish edges, prepare for assembly (see pattern). NOTE: This leather should be cased, in advance of assembly. With cased leather, run billet straps through buckles as shown above. Apply glue to all of flesh side of handle (except billets) and liberally to filler; bottom, sides, and top.



8 Now, fold sides tightly against the filler to adhere. Pinch with pliers at top to insure snug fit. This is the same as steps 5 and 6 of handle No. 10.



9 Place in stitching horse and sew, as described with previous handles. Trim off excess leather.

10 Place on edge of bench and tap ends down as flat as possible.

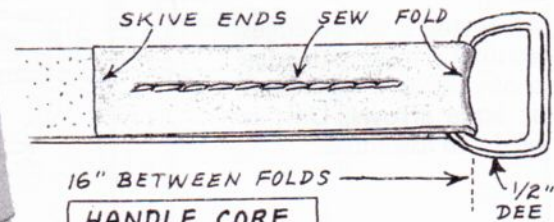
11 Pull billets out of buckles. Thoroughly soak in water and tack to the forming block (page 9). When dry, burnish edge.

HANDLE No. 14

Follow the step-by-step instructions given below.

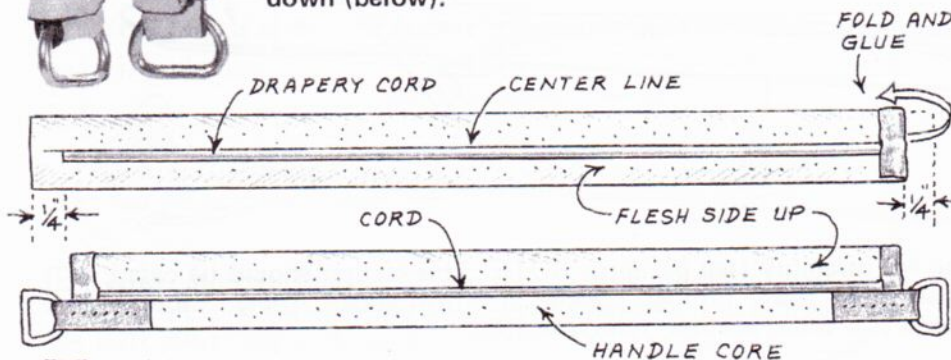
1

Make the handle core as shown at right. Prepare the garment leather, and the cover leather. Cut a piece of drapery cord and glue just below the center line on the garment leather. Fold ends over; glue down (below).



HANDLE CORE

This is cut from 4 oz. cowhide $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 20". The ends fold over $\frac{1}{2}$ " dees, and sew (as above).



GARMENT LEATHER

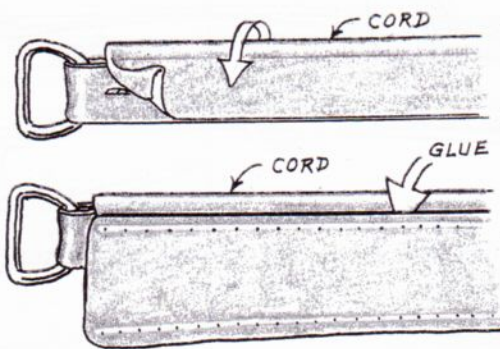
Cut $1 \frac{1}{8}$ " wide, by 16" long. Skive as indicated above.

2

Glue the handle core to garment leather, next to the drapery cord, as shown above.

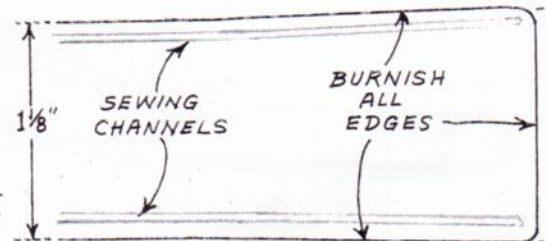
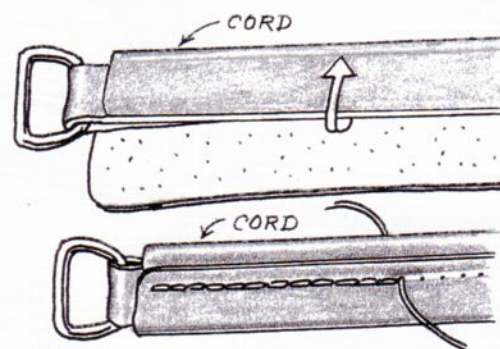
3

Fold garment leather over and glue to handle core. The cord should be on the top edge of the core.



4

Glue one edge of cover to align with edge of core, and lower edge of cord. You must straighten the taper, on the ends, along this edge.

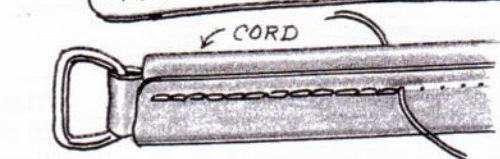


COVER LEATHER

Cut the cover leather from 4 oz. cowhide, $15 \frac{1}{2}$ " long. Note the taper, at the ends, from $1 \frac{1}{8}$ " to $1 \frac{1}{4}$ ". Gouge sewing channels; burnish all edges.

5

Turn over and glue opposite side in a like manner. The tapered edges will automatically straighten out when wrapping around the folded ends of the core. Sewing edges should be aligned.



6

Sew the handles. Stitches come out in opposite channel.

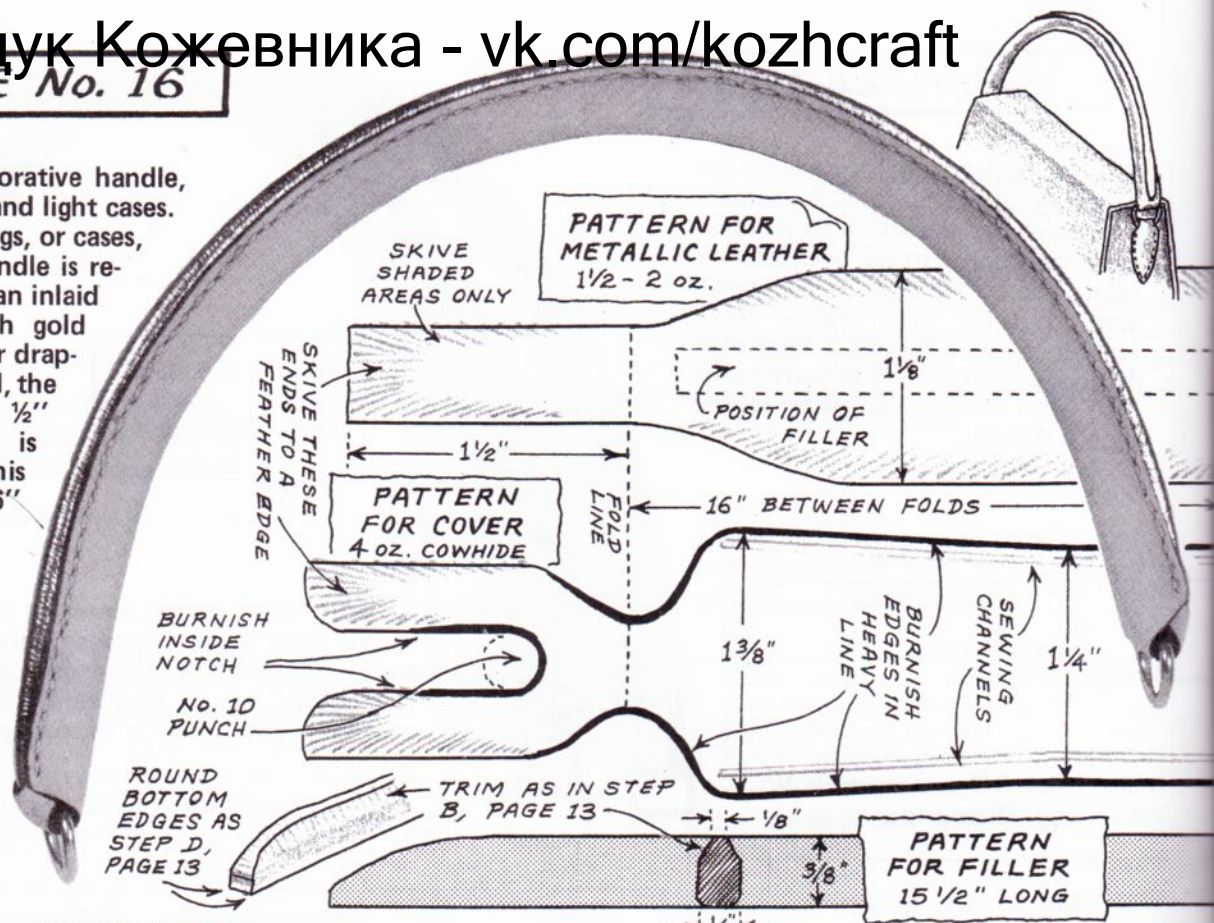


DRAPERY CORD

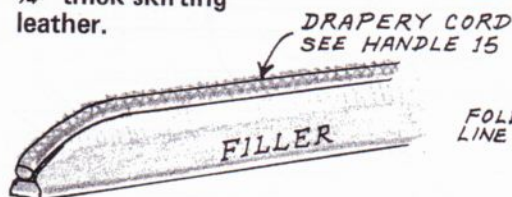
You will need a piece of drapery cord (about $\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter) $15 \frac{1}{2}$ " long.

The list of items above are required for this handle.

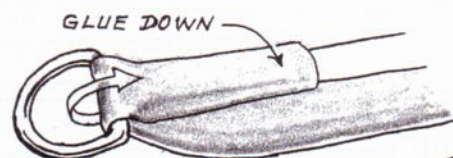
This is a very decorative handle, ideal for handbags and light cases. It is designed for bags, or cases, where only one handle is required. It features an inlaid center section with gold metallic leather over drapery cord. Completed, the handle is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The pattern is for $\frac{1}{2}$ " hardware. This handle is made 16" long between folds.



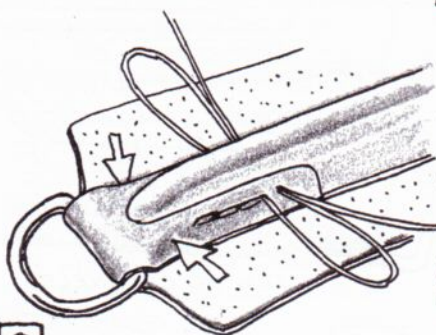
1 Prepare the leathers as per patterns shown (right). The filler can be made of $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick skirting leather.



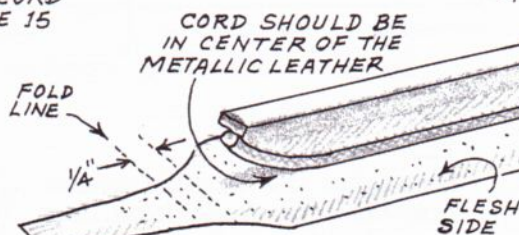
2 Glue drapery cord on top edge of filler. Cut off flush at ends.



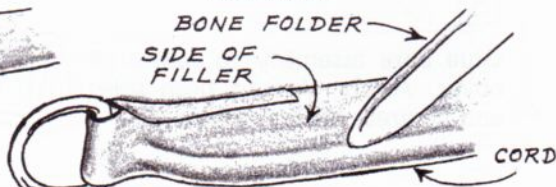
5 Fold end of metallic leather over dee and glue to bottom of filler.



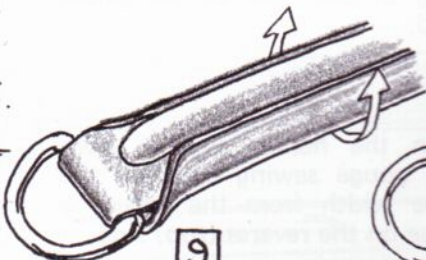
8 Fold prongs back tightly and glue to filler. Pinch in (arrows). Take 3 or 4 stitches to secure.



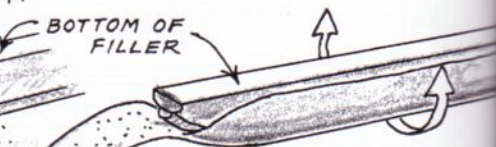
3 Apply glue to metallic, and to top and sides of filler. Begin adhering in center (as above).



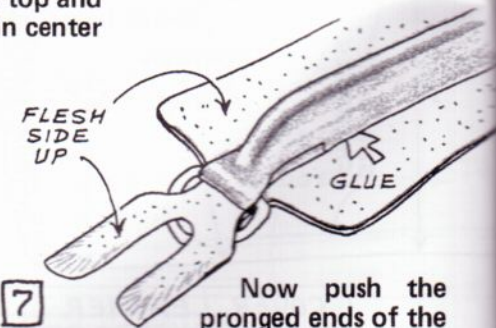
6 Take bone folder and crease along cord for sharp definition.



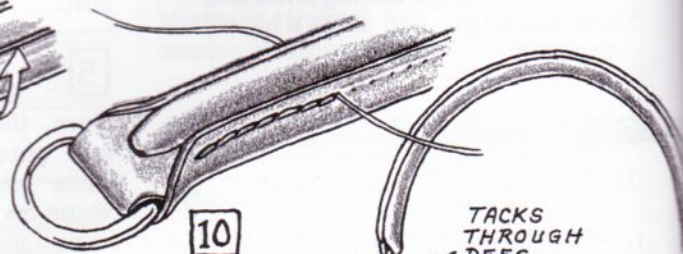
9 Apply glue to flesh sides of cover and to sides of filler. Fold up and adhere.



4 Now fold sides up to adhere to the sides of the filler.



7 Now push the pronged ends of the cover through the dees, and glue the bottom of the filler to the center of the cover leather.

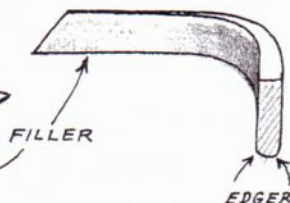
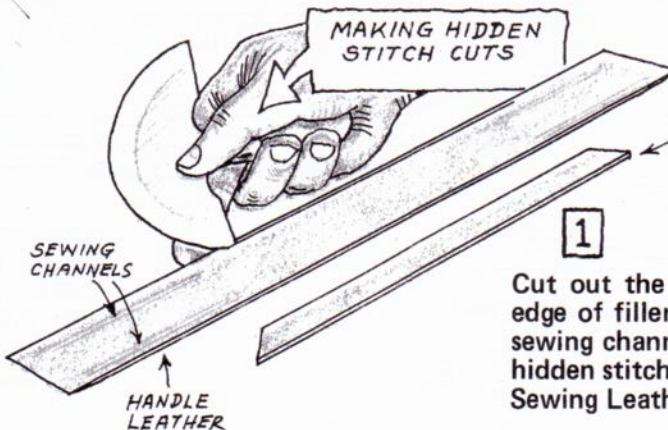
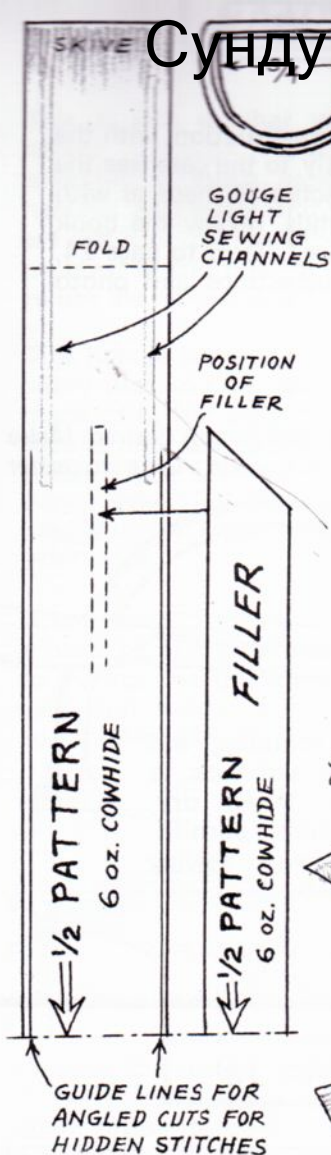


10 Now sew handle.

Wet the handle and tack to bench in a curve. Allow to dry.



This is a very trim, yet strong little handle. It is made with the hidden stitches, finishing in the round form. It is about 3/8" in diameter, and is shown on the case on page 40. "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather" very clearly shows you how to make the round handles with the hidden stitch. We also have some detailed photos on page 24 of this book, showing how this is accomplished. The "rounds" make very attractive and serviceable handles.

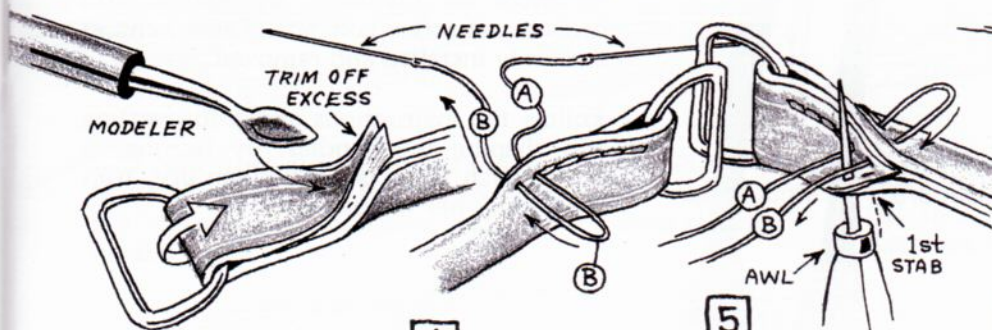


Round the bottom edge of filler with No. 2 edger.

1 Cut out the handle and the filler. Round bottom edge of filler (above). Skive ends of handle. Gouge sewing channels (see pattern) and make the angled, hidden stitch cuts (see page 54 of "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather").



2 By following steps 3 through 12, in "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather", you will have the handle sewn and rounded as illustrated above. NOTE: If you do not have a metal rounder, see suggestion for rounding handles on page 24 of this book. We will now resume instructions from step 12, in "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather" . . . on page 58.



3 Fold ends in and cement to handle. Push skived ends in tight with modeler. Trim off excess flush with the edges of the handle.

4 Sew as far as possible to end of filler. With next to last stitch, bring nearside thread (B) through last hole. Both threads should now be on the back side.

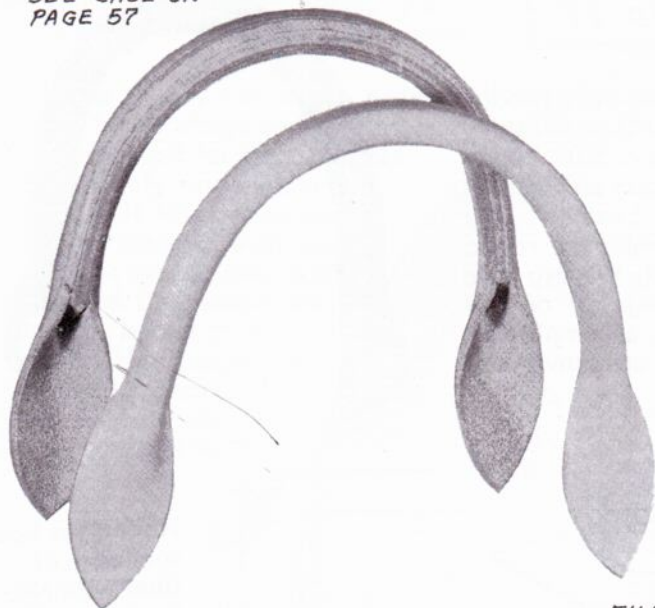
5 Inside view of step 4, above. Now stab two holes in opposite edge as shown above. Pull thread (B) up tight. Note how threads (in step 6) have crossed on the inside.

6 Pull thread (A) out 1st hole; thread (B) out 2nd hole. Now push thread (A) back through 2nd hole, to inside. Pull thread (A) tight. You are ready to resume stitching.

7 Sew to end of channel, next to dee. Back-stitch and cut off threads. Repeat other end. Wet the leather and shape around forming block as shown on page 9.

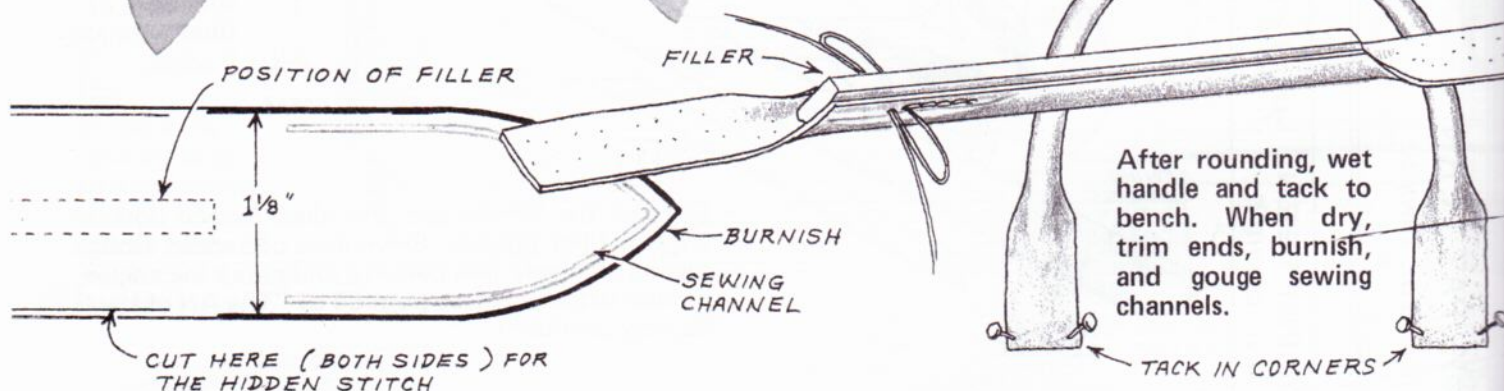
SEE CASE ON
PAGE 57

HANDLE No. 18



This is another handle of round construction, with the ends flared out for sewing directly to the case (see the case on page 57). The round section is made as with handle No. 17. For making rounds, review the book "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather". Turn to page 24, of this book, for additional suggestions and photo illustrations.

Cut handle from 6/7 oz. cowhide. any length desired. Make filler from 9/10 oz. cowhide, 1/2" wide. Glue together (below). After sewing, trim off filler and "round" as previously instructed.

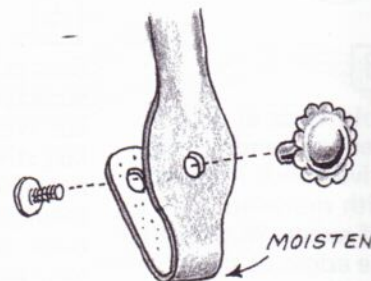
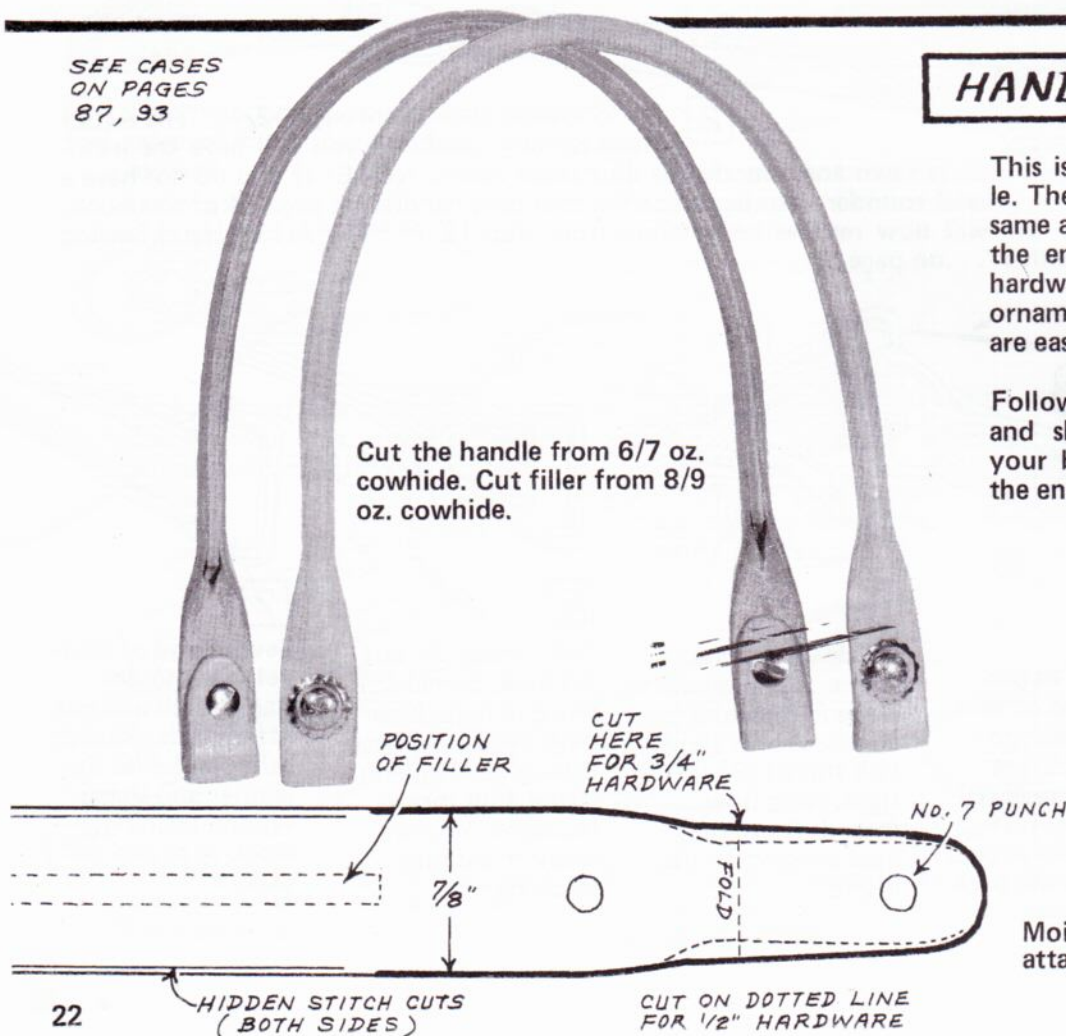


SEE CASES
ON PAGES
87, 93

HANDLE No. 19

This is another version of the round handle. The "round" construction is exactly the same as with all other round handles. Here the ends are extended, fold around the hardware on the case, and fasten with ornamental screw conchos. These handles are easily installed and removed.

Follow the instructions above for wetting and shaping the handles, by tacking to your bench (or a board). When dry, trim the ends as per the pattern.



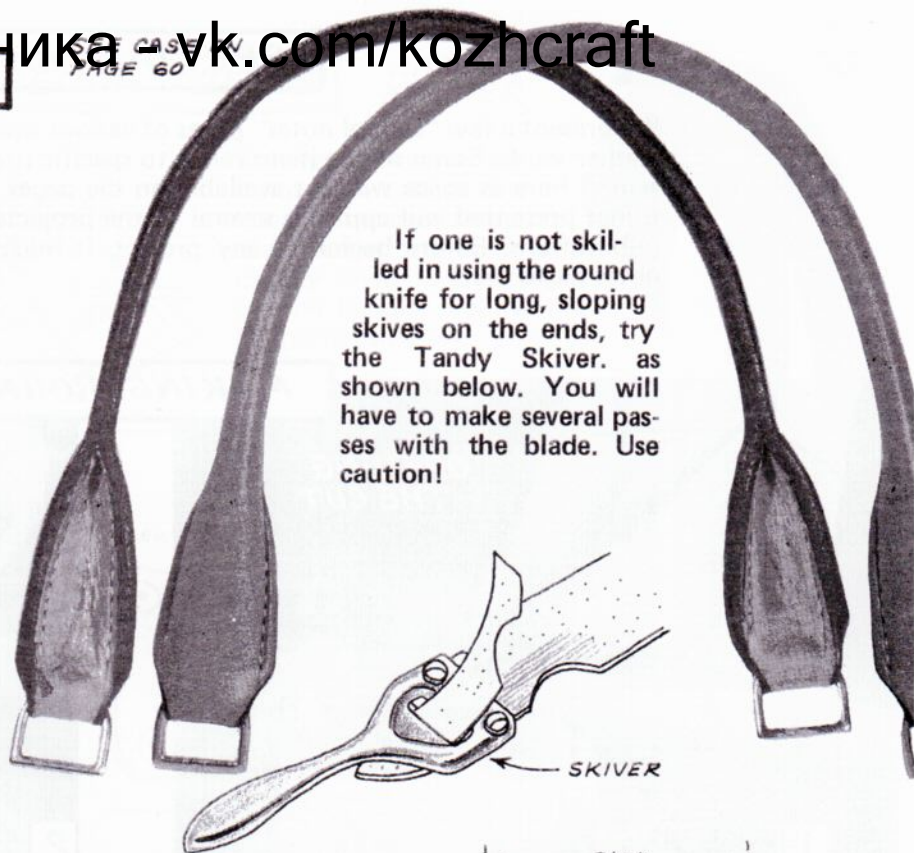
Moisten the fold for a sharp bend, attach the conchos and allow to dry.

This is still another version of a round handle. . . though it is not truly round. The assembly is much easier than the round handles previously shown, as the stitches are not hidden. The other handles can also be sewn in this manner, if you do not care to use the hidden stitch.

This handle is made of 8/9 oz. cowhide for heavy use; no filler was used. It can also be made of lighter weight leather if you wish. Also, a filler can be used without the hidden stitch if you wish the handle to be thicker when using lighter weight leathers. The handle shown measures 5/8" wide by about 3/8" thick.

When using 8/9 oz. cowhide, the ends should be skived as shown on the pattern, to reduce the thickness of the folds. The very end should taper off very thin, to accomodate step 2.

If one is not skilled in using the round knife for long, sloping skives on the ends, try the Tandy Skiver as shown below. You will have to make several passes with the blade. Use caution!



1

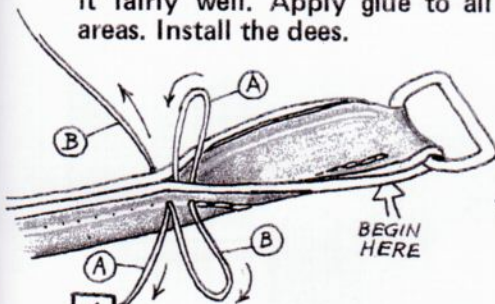
Prepare the handle and moisten it fairly well. Apply glue to all areas. Install the dees.

2

Fold ends in, pinching together. Adhere to handle while folding sides up. Trim excess; gouge light channels inside.

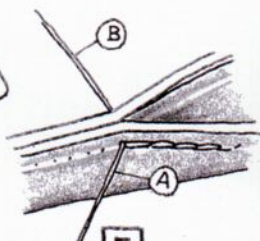
3

Bring sides up to adhere; align the edges. Tap with hammer to insure adhesion, especially at large arrow.



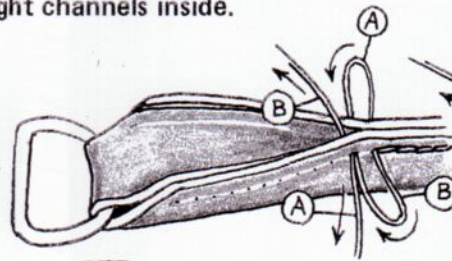
4

Sew from dee up to area shown. Bring (A) to outside. Punch hole, run (B) through to opposite side of handle.



5

Pull (A) and (B) tight! Continue sewing.

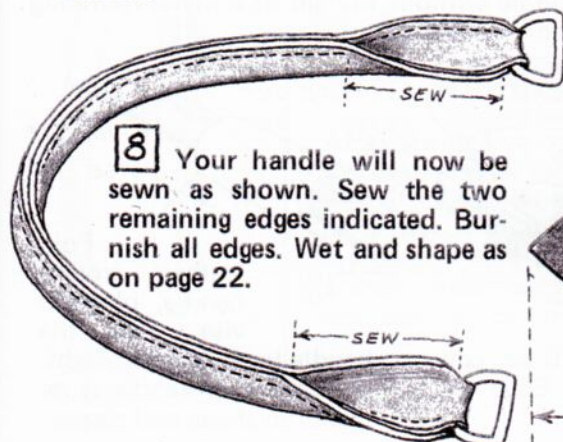
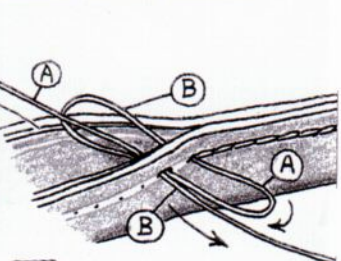


6

Sew to opposite end. Punch hole to inside. Bring (A) to outside, (B) to inside. Pull tight.

7

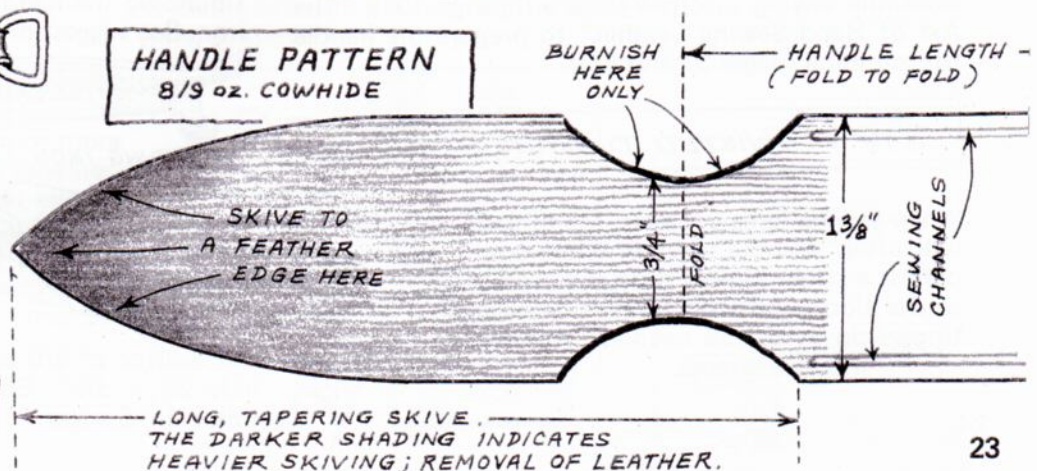
Now continue sewing in the regular manner up to the dee.



8

Your handle will now be sewn as shown. Sew the two remaining edges indicated. Burnish all edges. Wet and shape as on page 22.

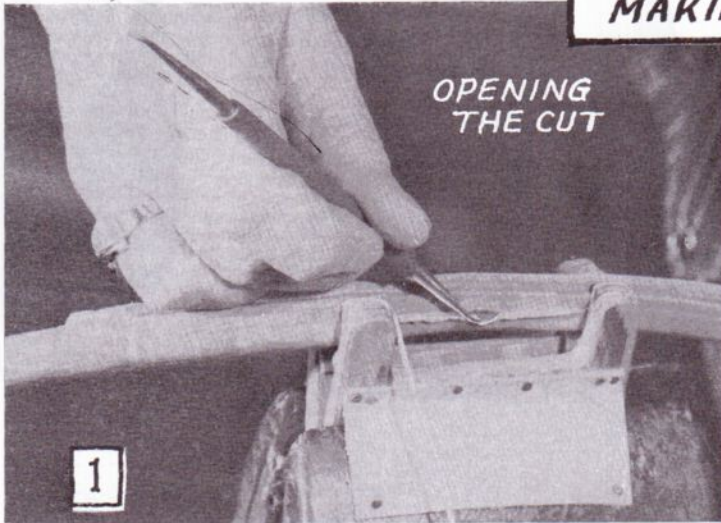
HANDLE PATTERN 8/9 oz. COWHIDE



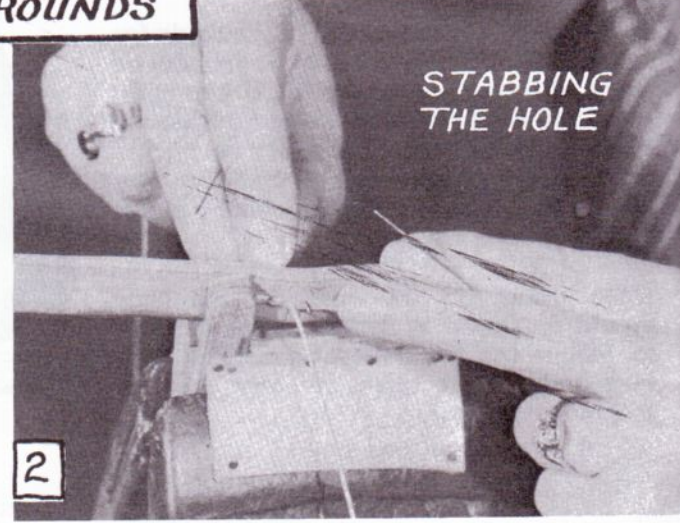
SPECIAL NOTES

MAKING ROUNDS

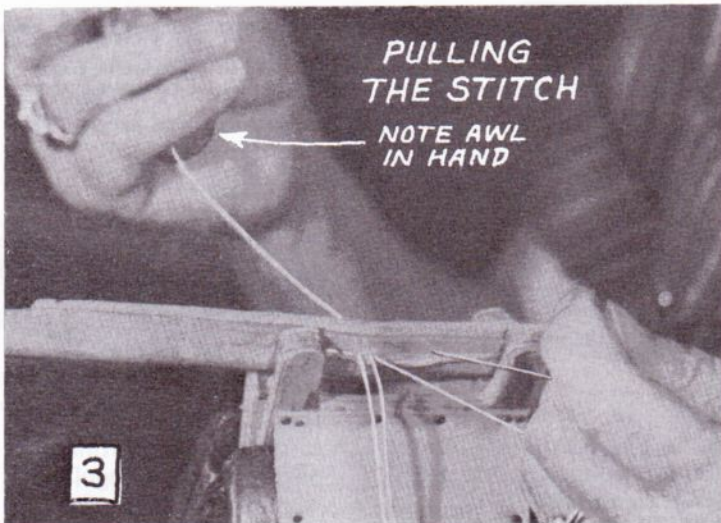
We present a few "special notes" pages of various tips & hints that may be of aid in your leather work. Some of the items relate to specific projects in the book, but must be presented here as space was not available on the pages of the projects. Also, many of the things presented will apply to several of the projects in this book. . . as well as to other publications. Before beginning any project, it might be helpful to look at the special notes pages first!



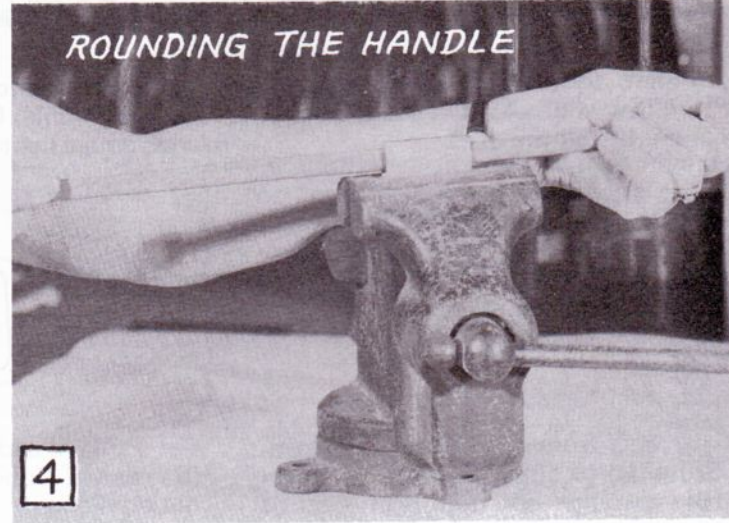
1 This view shows the handle clamped in the "adapter" (page 57, "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather") and the modeling spoon opening the hidden stitch cut.



2 Stabbing the awl hole in the correct position. Use leather hand fingers to assist. Needles are shown in the correct position between the fingers.



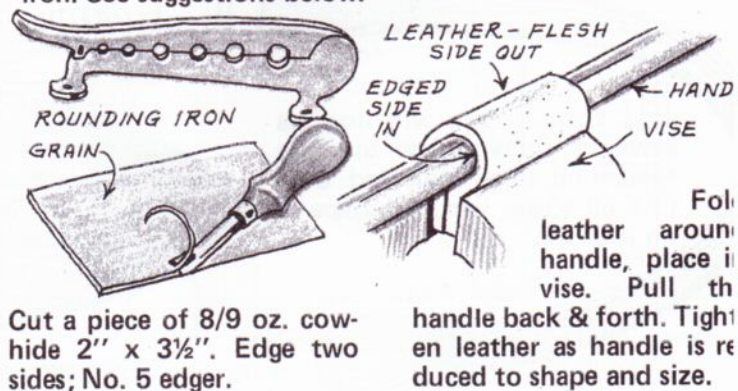
3 Continue sewing. . . follow steps 6 through 10 in "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather" to prepare the handle for rounding (pages 57 and 58).



4 Rounding the handle without the aid of a metal roundir iron. See suggestions below.

TIP: TWISTED THREADS

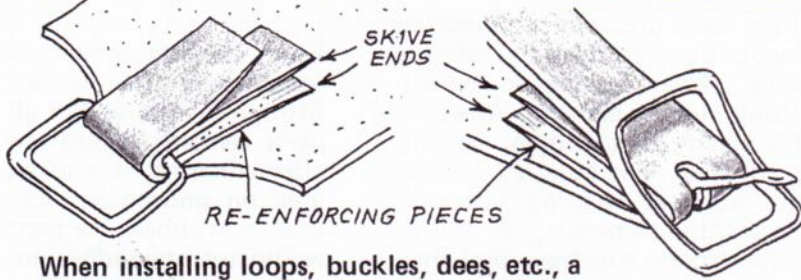
When sewing large projects, the threads will often become twisted. When completing a stitch, simply drop the needles to the floor, and strip threads between fingers down to the needles. This will untwist threads.



RE-ENFORCING HARDWARE ATTACHMENTS

SPECIAL NOTES

HANDLE KEEPER



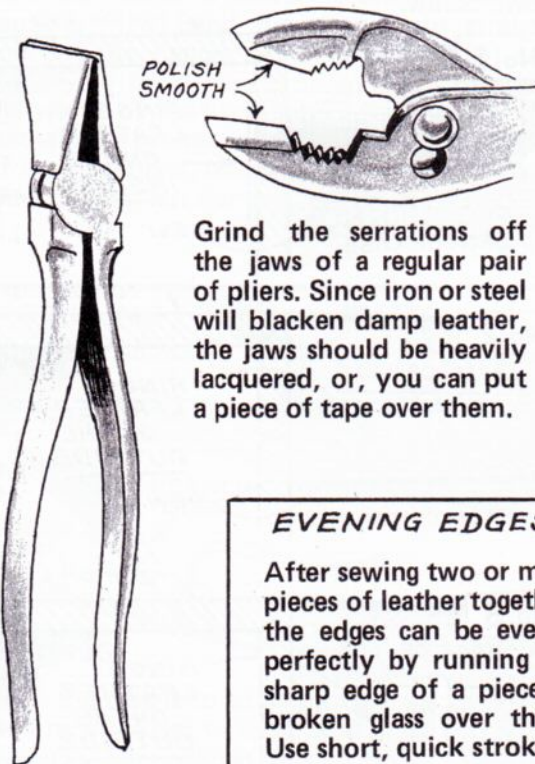
When installing loops, buckles, dees, etc., a reinforcing piece can be put around the hardware, inside of the handle leathers as shown above. This adds to the life of the attachment. Use lace-type leather or light rawhide. Rawhide must be soaked in water before it can be skived and shaped. Rawhide will out-wear all leathers!

This type of keeper can be used to enlarge the handle grip, and to keep the handles together. It is usually sewn to the center of one handle. Follow the instructions below.



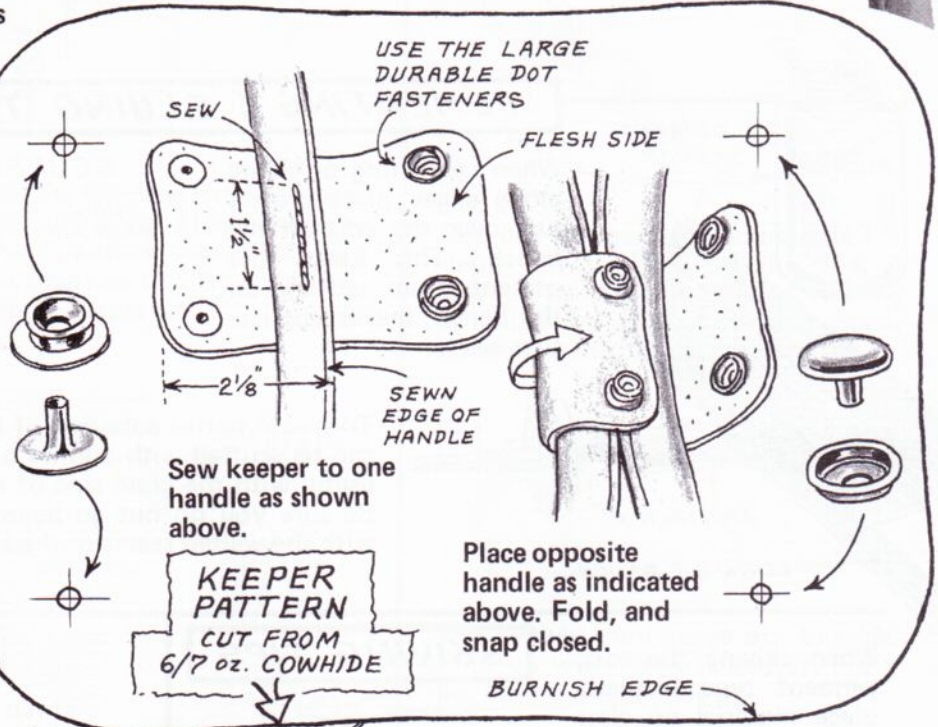
SMOOTH-JAWED PLIERS

Smooth-jawed pliers are most useful in shaping leather, especially for forming leathers around handle fillers. Smooth pliers are used in glass work and for saddlery. Ask at your local stores or saddle shops. If you are unable to purchase them, you can make them from regular pliers, as suggested below.



Grind the serrations off the jaws of a regular pair of pliers. Since iron or steel will blacken damp leather, the jaws should be heavily lacquered, or, you can put a piece of tape over them.

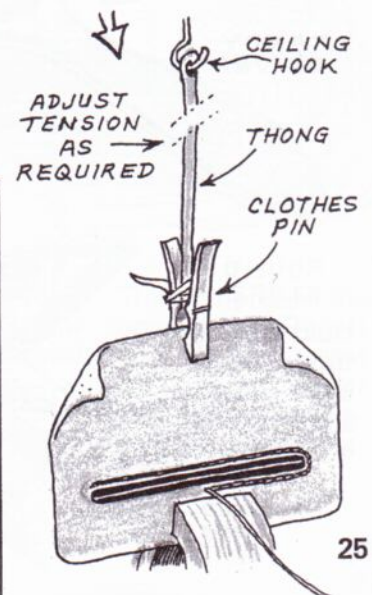
Cattle pliers used in saddle work.



To prevent damaging zippers and interior fittings (such as the manicure case) when sewing, use a filler to clamp between the stitching horse jaws, as above.

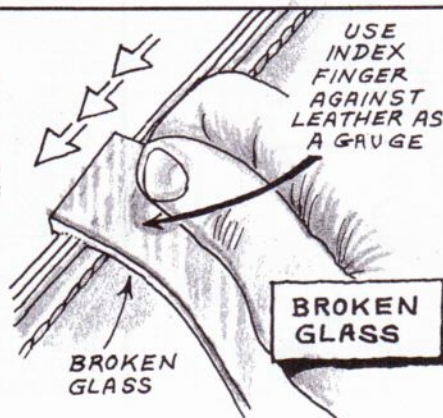
SEWING TIPS

When sewing zippers, etc., in large projects that are difficult to sew, attach a thong to a ceiling hook. Tie a clothes pin on the other end to keep the troublesome part of the project out of the way.



EVENING EDGES

After sewing two or more pieces of leather together, the edges can be evened perfectly by running the sharp edge of a piece of broken glass over them. Use short, quick strokes.

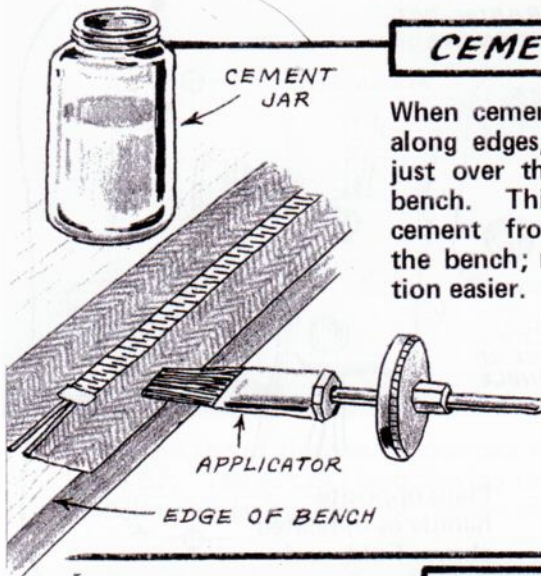


Rubber cement is usually used to adhere two parts together in a temporary bond while fitting parts together. The parts can easily be taken loose and adjusted for correct fittings, and trimmed, to be cemented again.

Since space is one of our most precious commodities in this book, our instructions continually refer to "cementing" or "gluing". When we refer to cementing. . .this means using rubber cement. When we refer to gluing. . .this means using contact cement, or a strong-bonding adhesive. The copy at left and right will explain the purposes of using "cement" or "glue". In most cases, the cementing, or gluing, is used primarily to hold parts together until they can be sewn.

Glue; contact cement usually used (after primary fitting) to insure that a parts remain in position after adhering. It is often used on smooth surfaces where rubber cement would not retain adhesion.

CEMENTING & GLUING TIPS



When cementing or gluing along edges, place project just over the edge of the bench. This keeps the cement from getting on the bench; makes application easier.

SCUFFING

MOVE BACK AND FORTH

KNIFE BLADE

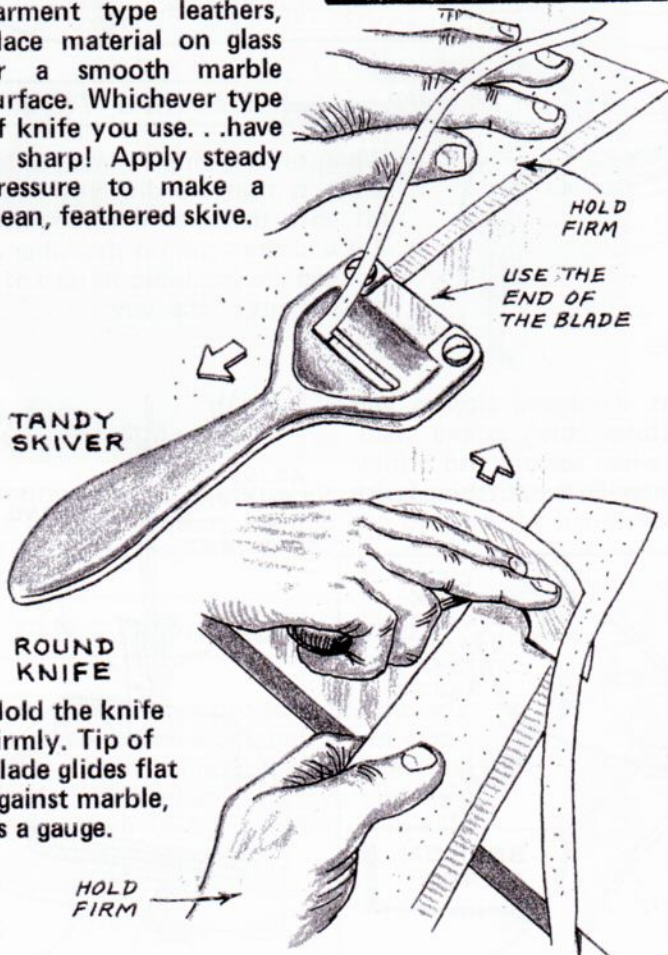
SANDING

EMERY CLOTH

To insure better adhesion of leathers to be cemented, or glued, the edge can be scuffed with a knife or sanded with emery cloth. This is especially useful with the grain side of smooth, glazed leathers such as garment, etc. Be sure you do not go beyond 1/8" to 3/16" from the edge, especially with the welted seams or the scuffing will show when turned!

SKIVING TIPS

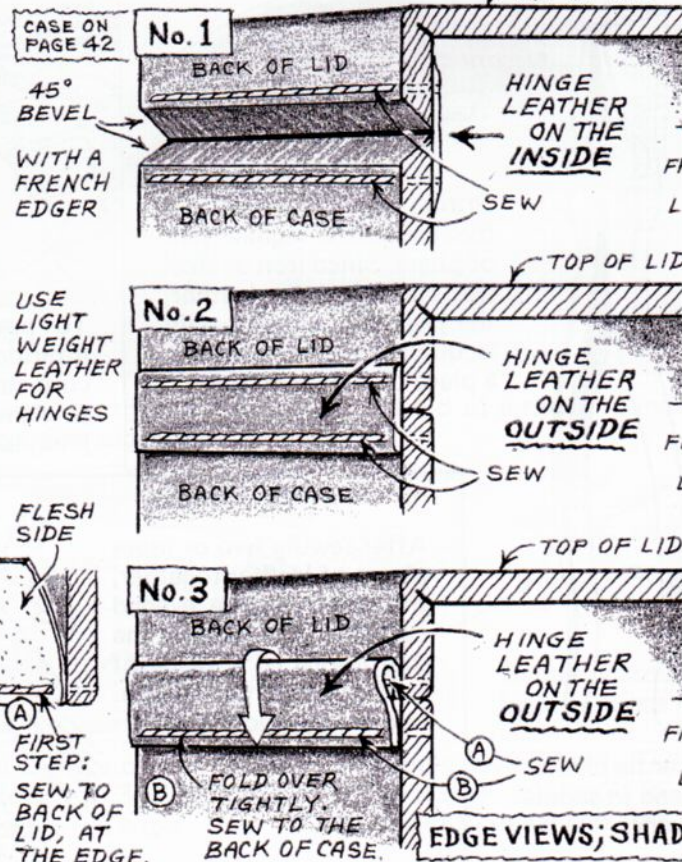
When skiving the soft, garment type leathers, place material on glass or a smooth marble surface. Whichever type of knife you use. . .have it sharp! Apply steady pressure to make a clean, feathered skive.



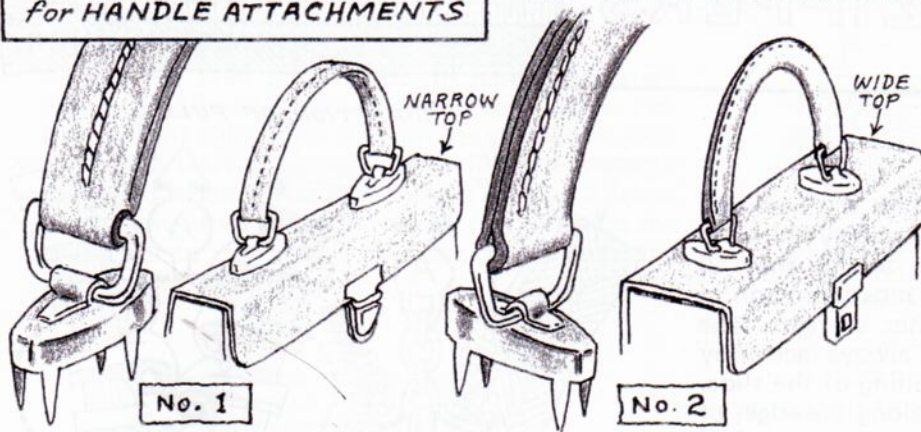
Hold the knife firmly. Tip of blade glides flat against marble, as a gauge.

LEATHER HINGES

Three simple methods of making leather hinges are shown below.

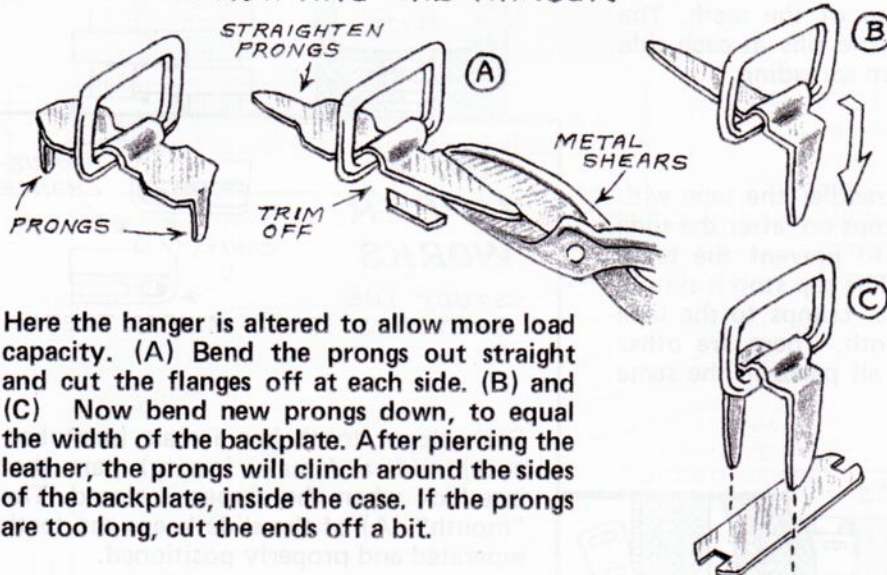


USING STRAP HANGERS for HANDLE ATTACHMENTS

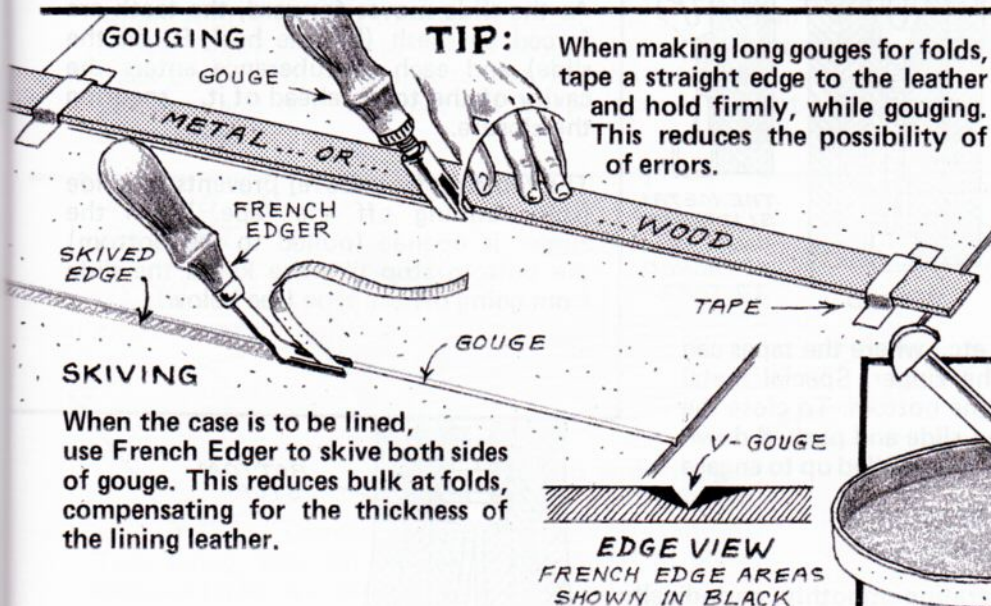


The illustrations above show how you can use the handbag strap hangers on your handles in place of dees or rings, for installing. These hangers are only recommended for light duty on small cases or bags. Example No. 1 shows how the hanger can be used on a narrow top. By changing the handle, the hangers will fit on a wider top (example No. 2).

MODIFYING THE HANGER



Here the hanger is altered to allow more load capacity. (A) Bend the prongs out straight and cut the flanges off at each side. (B) and (C) Now bend new prongs down, to equal the width of the backplate. After piercing the leather, the prongs will clinch around the sides of the backplate, inside the case. If the prongs are too long, cut the ends off a bit.



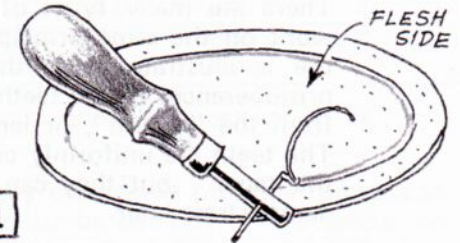
When the case is to be lined, use French Edger to skive both sides of gouge. This reduces bulk at folds, compensating for the thickness of the lining leather.

EDGE VIEW
FRENCH EDGE AREAS
SHOWN IN BLACK

SPECIAL NOTES

FORMING LEATHER

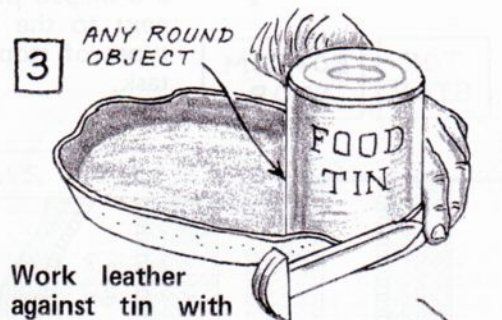
Leather bottoms and lids can easily be formed in one piece, if the edges are not too deep (see knitting bag, page 97) by following the instructions below. Almost any weight leather can be formed.



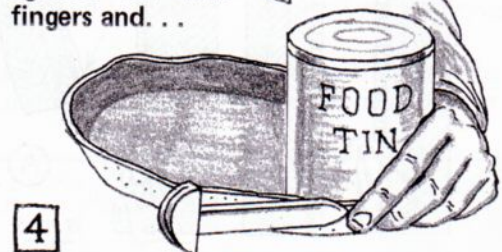
1 Cut out the part and gouge a full $\frac{1}{2}$ depth for the fold. In this case it was $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the outer edge. If using stitching groover, make several gouges to acquire the depth.



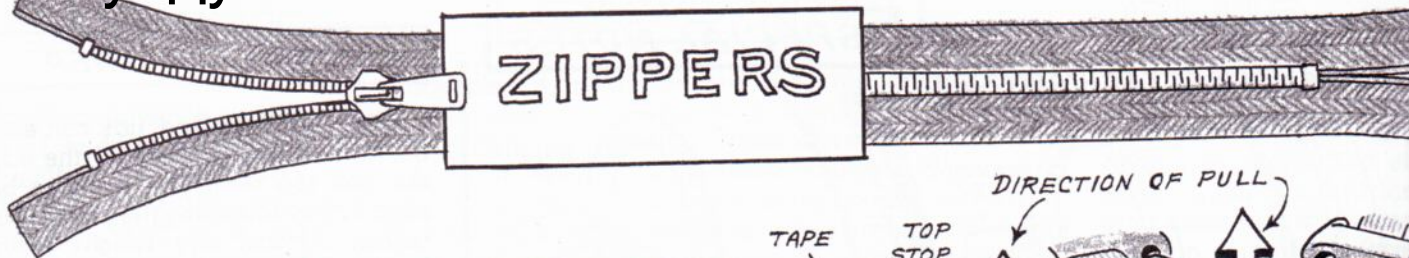
2 Wet leather from gouge out to edge. Fold up with fingers (above). For a lid, have the flesh side up.



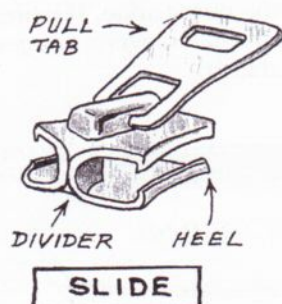
3 Work leather against tin with fingers and...



4 ...bone folder. This compresses the leather at the curved areas. Repeat on the opposite end. Sharpen crease with bone folder (left); allow to dry before installation.



In the event you know nothing about the workings of a zipper, we should first explain how they function. There are many types of zippers, though they all work on the same principle. The most common in use is illustrated with the sketches at right. The protuberances of the teeth should always face away from the "mouth", or largest opening of the slide. The teeth are uniformly crimped along the edges of the tape. . .but they can be removed, as we shall demonstrate later.



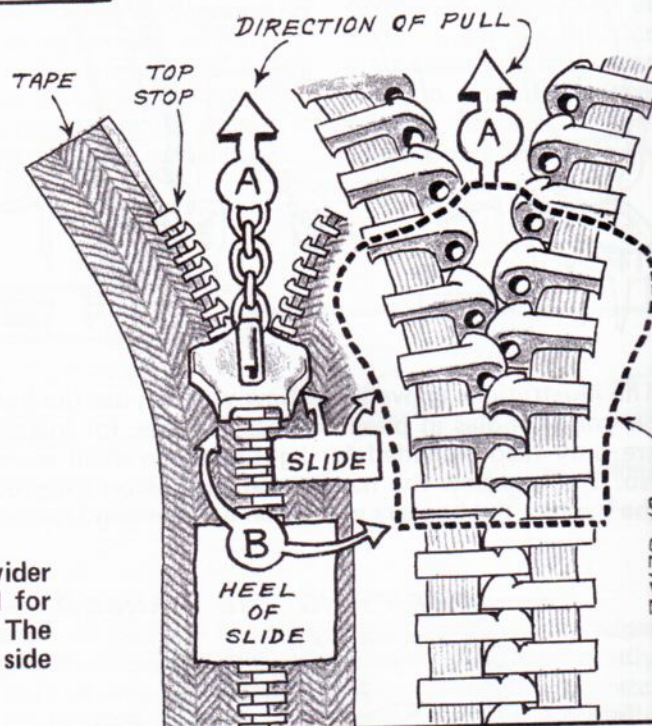
The slide (or pull) has a triangular divider in front to keep the teeth separated for proper synchronization of the teeth. The heel is open, with little ribs at each side to hold the teeth from spreading.



TOP STOP

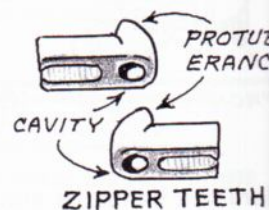
BOTTOM STOP

The bottom stop straddles the tape with pronged legs and crimps on, after the slide has been installed, to prevent the teeth from pulling apart. The top stop is simply a u-shaped piece that crimps to the tape next to the last tooth. There are other types of stops, but all perform the same task.



HOW A ZIPPER WORKS

STUDY THE SKETCHES

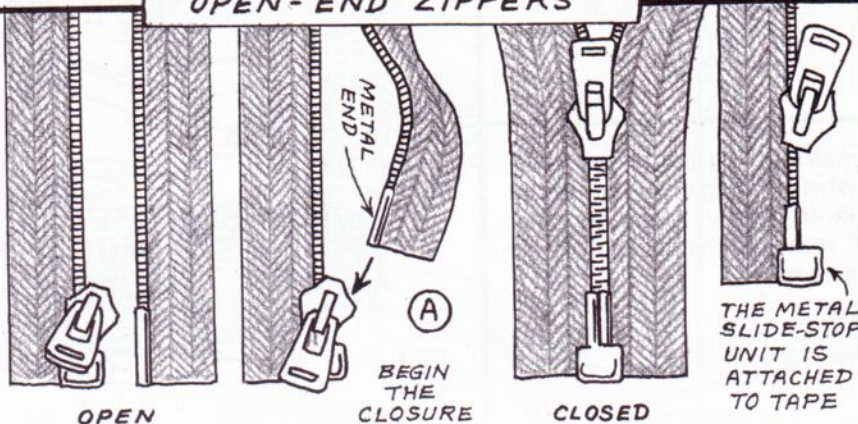


Each zipper tooth has a male (protuberance) and a female (cavity) part that interlock when the zipper is closed. The "mouth" (A) of the slide keeps the teeth separated and properly positioned.

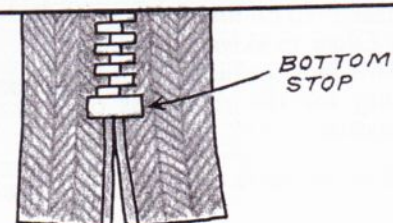
As the slide moves forward, the teeth are forced to mesh (by the heel, B, on the slide) and each protuberance enters the cavity of the tooth ahead of it. . .securing the closure.

The top stop (see above) prevents the slide from running off the tape. When the zipper is opened (pulled to the bottom) the bottom stop likewise keeps the slide from going off the tape (see below).

OPEN-END ZIPPERS

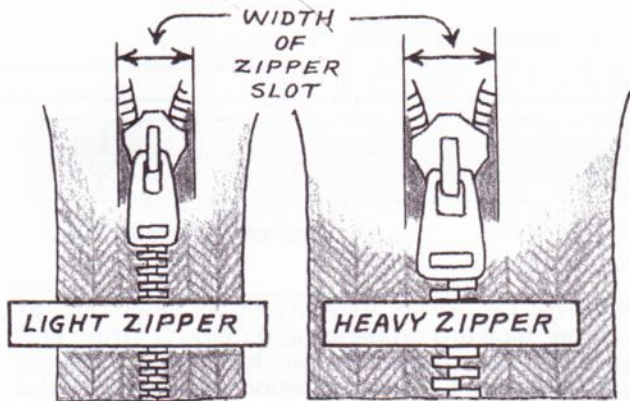
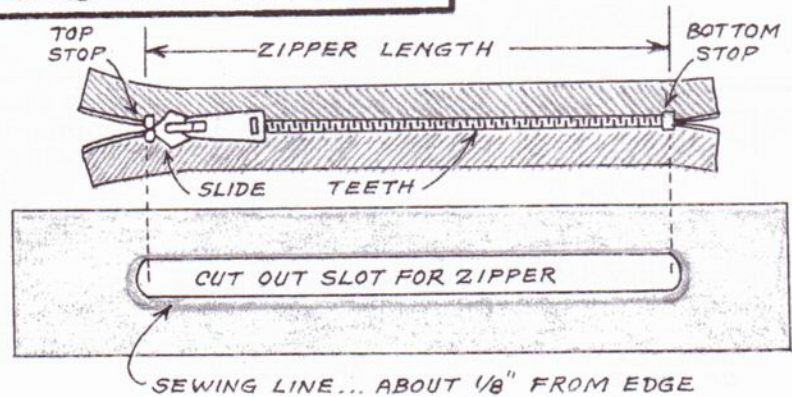


This is the type used on jackets, chaps, etc., where the tapes can be completely separated by opening the zipper. Special metal parts are attached to the zipper tape at the bottom. To close the zipper, the metal end is inserted into the slide and pushed down as far as it will go (sketch A). The slide is then pulled up to engage the teeth. . .closing the zipper.



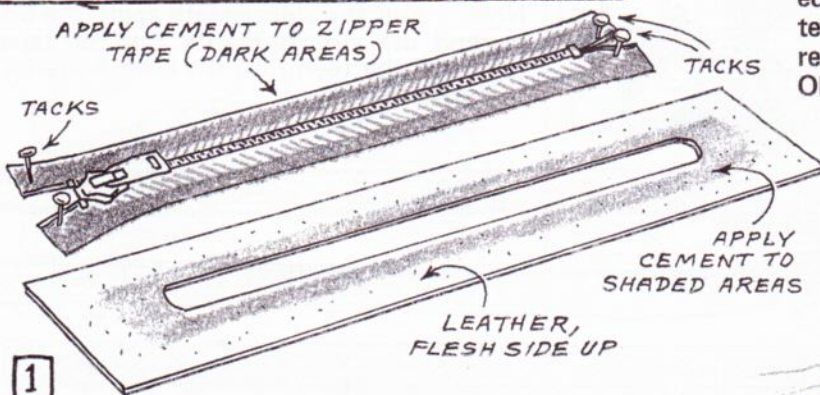
INSTALLING THE ZIPPER

Zippers are used on all types of cases. There are varying widths and sizes of tapes, teeth, slides, etc. Lightweight zippers are used on the smaller projects and cases. Heavier zippers should be used on larger cases and where extra durability is desired. Zippers are usually sewn to leather strips (which act as the gusset) or to the actual gusset of a case. Follow the instructions (right).



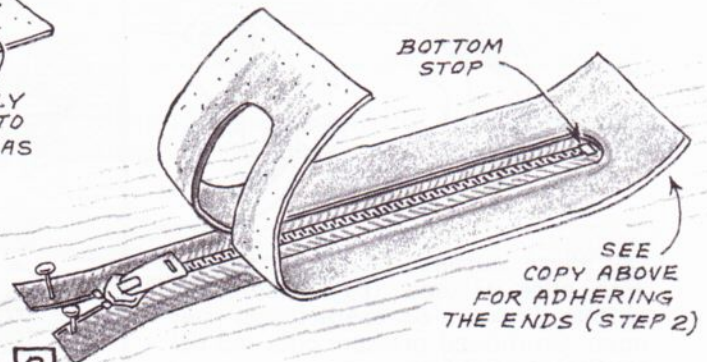
The zipper length is generally considered from the top stop to the bottom stop. A slot must be cut out of the leather to accommodate the zipper. The length of this slot should be just long enough to include both stops. The width of the slot is determined by the width of the zipper slide (see suggestions at left). Scribe, or gouge a sewing line on the leather around the zipper slot as indicated above. Burnish the slot edges on carving type cowhide.

The key to successful zipper installation is a tight zipper. Follow the suggestions below.

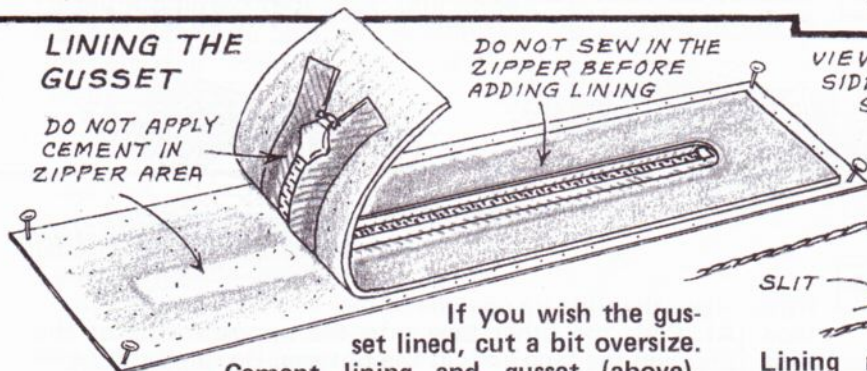


1 Apply rubber cement to areas of zipper tape as indicated above. Apply cement to leather around the zipper slot. Tack one end of the zipper to your bench (or board)... pull taut and tack the other end. Keep zipper as straight as possible.

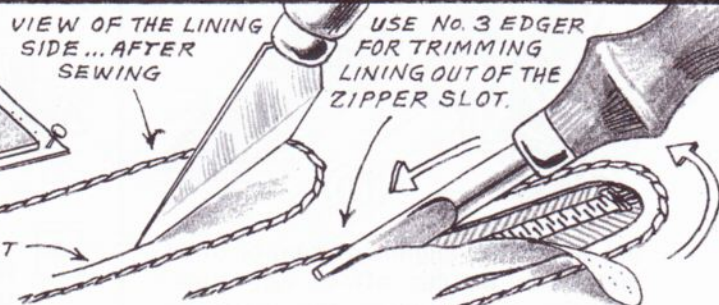
2 Read step 1, before this. Turn leather over and carefully fit end of the slot next to the bottom stop. Lay the leather down on zipper, keeping slot edges evenly spaced on each side of the zipper teeth. Tap around edges to adhere. Lift ends, remove tacks with pliers, tap leather at the ends. Observe the illustration below.



3 Sew zipper in place with machine or hand stitch. Sew around slot ends, this secures ends of zipper tape.



If you wish the gusset lined, cut a bit oversize. Cement lining and gusset (above). Tack lining, taut, on bench; adhere gusset in place. Remove tacks, sew through gusset and lining.



Lining must be removed between the stitches. Begin with a small cut... do not cut zipper tape.

Place edger in slit, push around inside the stitches, as above.

CONTINUOUS
LENGTH ZIPPER

MAKING YOUR OWN ZIPPERS

REMOVING ZIPPER TEETH FROM THE TAPE

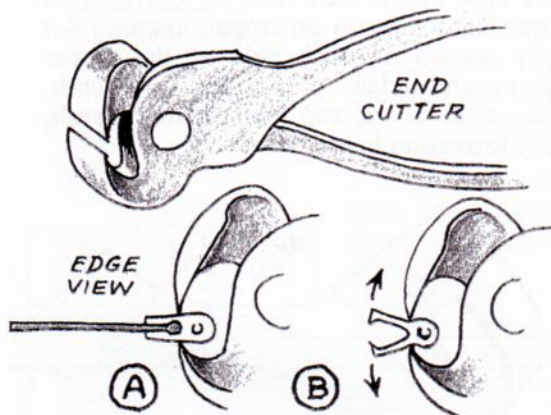
EDGE VIEW
OF TAPE
AND TOOTH

ZIPPER
TOOTH

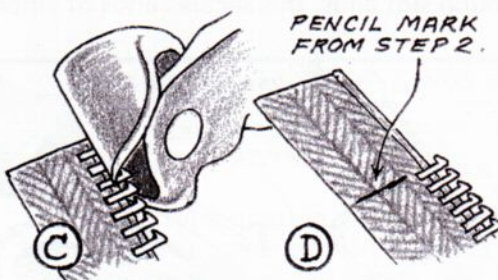
JAWS

TEETH ARE
HELD ON TAPE
BY CRIMPING
"JAWS" TOGETHER

To remove teeth, jaws must be "un-crimped". The easiest way to do this is with an end-cutting tool, below. Side-cutters can also be used (end-cutters are best).



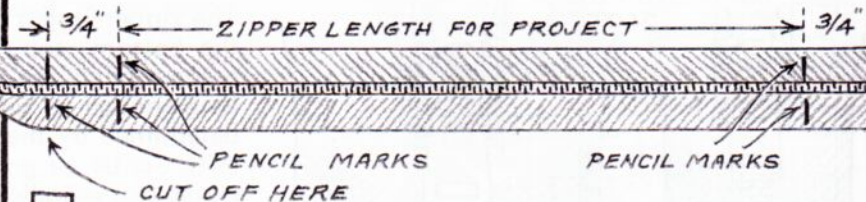
(A) Place cutters on tooth, aligned with edge of tape. (B) Squeeze the cutters. Pressure on tooth forces jaws open. Continued pressure cuts end off tooth; jaws fall free.



(C) By careful alignment, two or three teeth can be cut off at one time. Remove teeth up to the mark, as shown in (D).

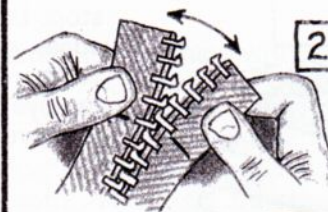
Often times, when making cases, you will find that standard length zippers may be too long, or too short, to fit the project properly. To make your own zippers, you will need to purchase zipper tape in bulk form for specified cut lengths. You will also need a supply of zipper slides and stops (both top stops and bottom stops). Be sure the slides and stops will fit the zipper tape you are going to use.

When you have all of your materials in hand, measure the length of the zipper required for your project. Follow instructions beginning below.



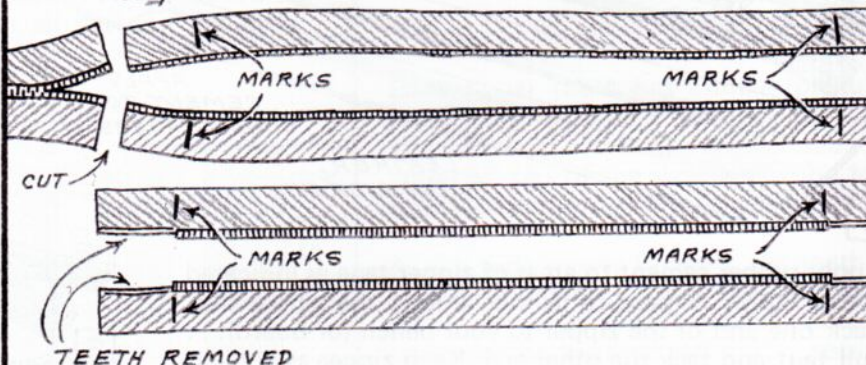
1

Zipper tape should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " longer than the zipper length ($\frac{3}{4}$ " at each end). Lay zipper tape out on bench and mark $\frac{3}{4}$ " from end (at right). Measure from this mark to your left and mark again at the zipper length required. Put an additional mark $\frac{3}{4}$ " to the left. Zipper tape will be cut off here.



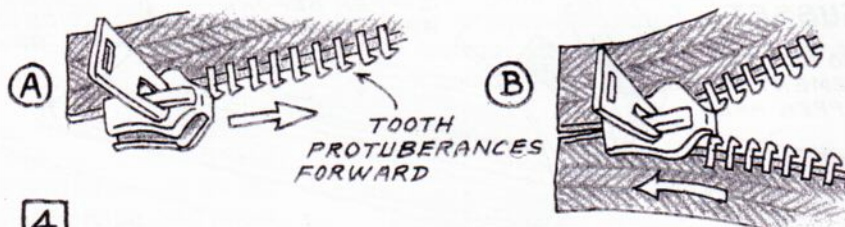
2

Now... pull the zipper teeth apart... at beyond the cut-off marks. Cut the tape (between the teeth) on the cut-off mark as shown below.



3

Remove the teeth from both ends of the tape, up to the mark as shown above. How to remove teeth is shown on left of page.

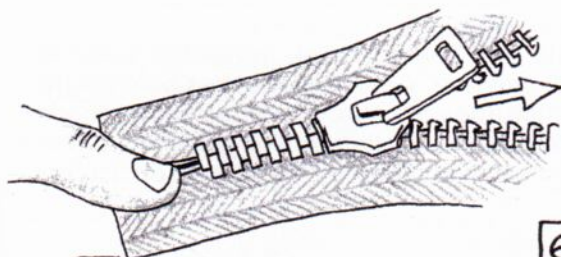


4

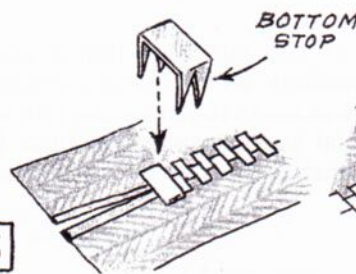
Now... run the slide up one side of the tape (A). Push the other tape into the opposite side of the slide (B). Even the tape ends at the bottom. Be sure both tapes have the tooth protuberances facing forward, as in the sketches.

(continued)

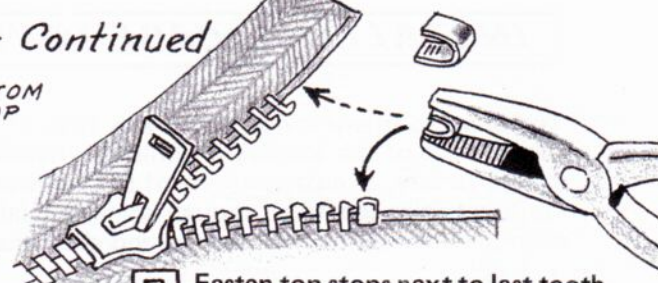
MAKING YOUR OWN ZIPPERS - Continued



- 5** Hold ends of tape and pull the slide forward to engage the teeth.



- 6** Insert prongs through tape, at bottom teeth. Bend prongs in on back side; clinch on a metal surface with hammer.



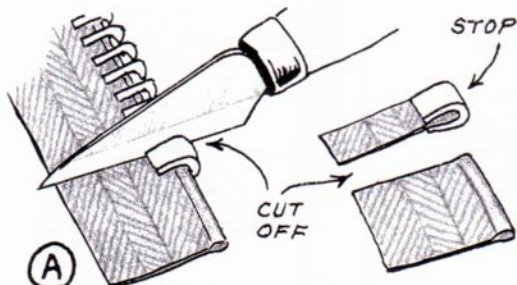
- 7** Fasten top stops next to last tooth at other end. Hold stop in pliers and crimp to tape. Tap on metal surface with hammer to secure. Do not hit the teeth.

HOW TO SHORTEN A ZIPPER

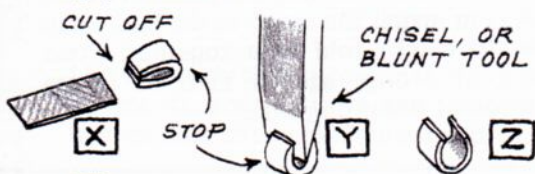
If you do not have bulk tape to make a zipper, and you cannot get one of the correct length, use a longer one and cut it down to the correct size. Follow instructions at right.

RE-USING THE OLD STOPS

You can reclaim the old stops if you do not have any others. Follow suggestions below.

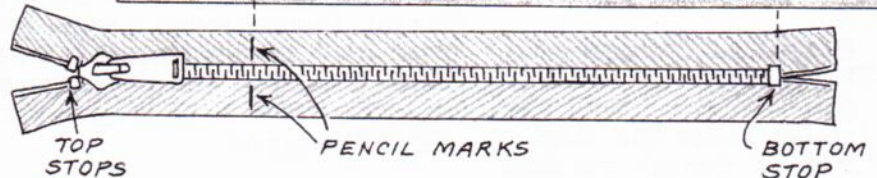
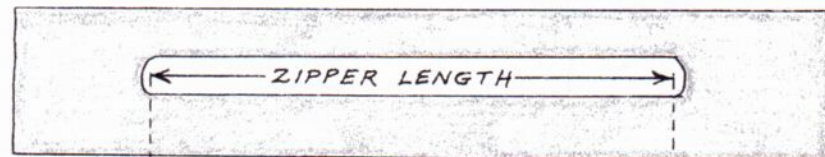


- A** Isolate the stop by cutting it off the tape, as above.

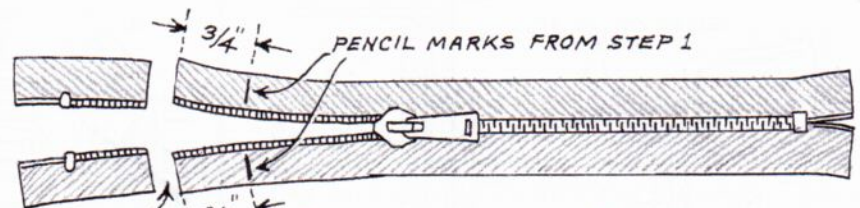


- B** Cut off remaining fabric (X). With a blunt-pointed tool (nail, dull knife, chisel) force into open end of stop (Y) to spread it. Remove fabric; stop is ready to use (Z).

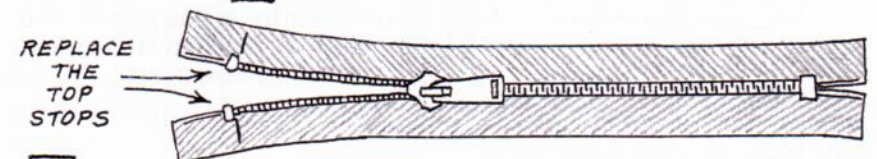
TIP: Some zipper slides have a short pull tab that is difficult to grasp with the fingers. This can be aided by attaching a leather thong in the tab slot, as shown at right. This is called a "bleed" knot.



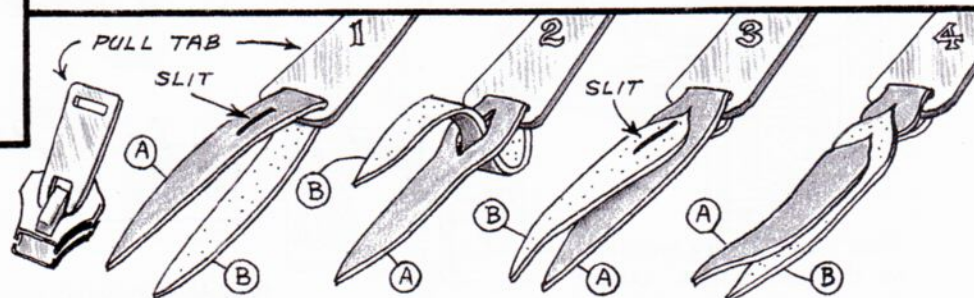
- 1** Mark the zipper tape at the correct length. This position will be for the top stops.



- 2** Partially open zipper. Cut off zipper tape $\frac{3}{4}$ " ahead of the marks. Cut between the teeth.



- 3** Cut off the zipper teeth (see instructions on opposite page) up to the marks. Replace the stops against the last teeth.

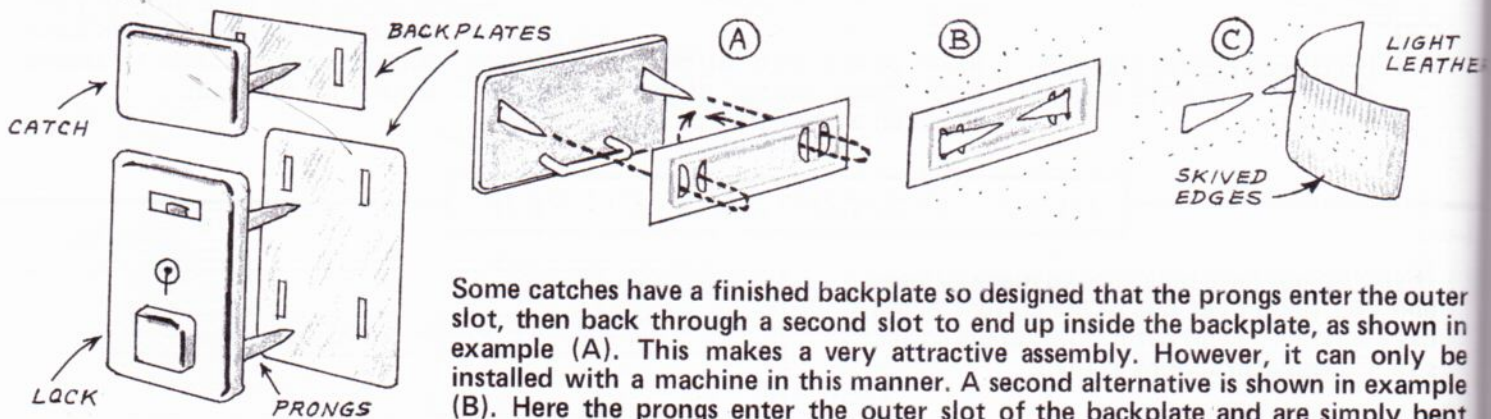


Cut a thong about 4" long, pull it equally through the tab slot. (1)-Cut a slit in A. (2)-Run B through slit; pull tight. (3)-Cut a slit in B. (4)-Run A through B slit; pull tight. Tap with hammer.

INSTALLING CASE LOCKS & HARDWARE

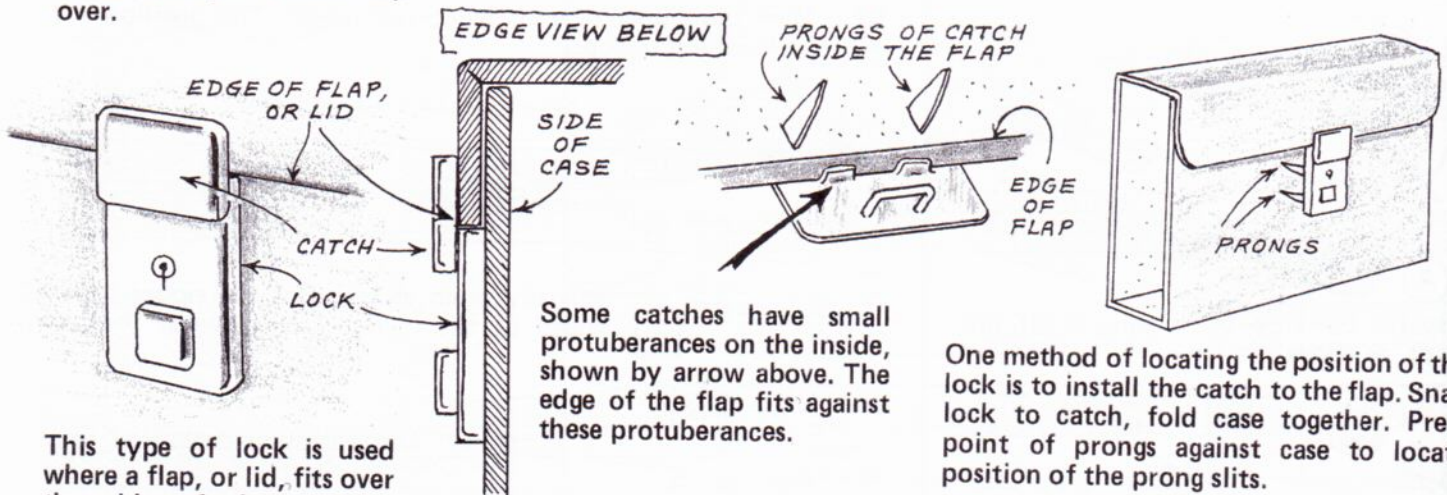
Hardware is available through your local Tandy Leather Store, or some luggage repair shops.

There are so many styles, types and sizes of case hardware that it would take a whole book in itself to even list them. Most of the hardware would be unavailable to the home craftsman, anyway. Actually, one does not require a large variety, as most any one of the locks or catches can be used on a multitude of cases. The attaching methods are practically identical, though some special locks require machines for proper installation. We will show a few examples of the most common, and offer instructions on how to install them with the least amount of difficulty.



Most of the "pronged" locks have a metal backplate that goes inside the case. The prongs pierce the leather, then go through the slots of the backplate and crimp over.

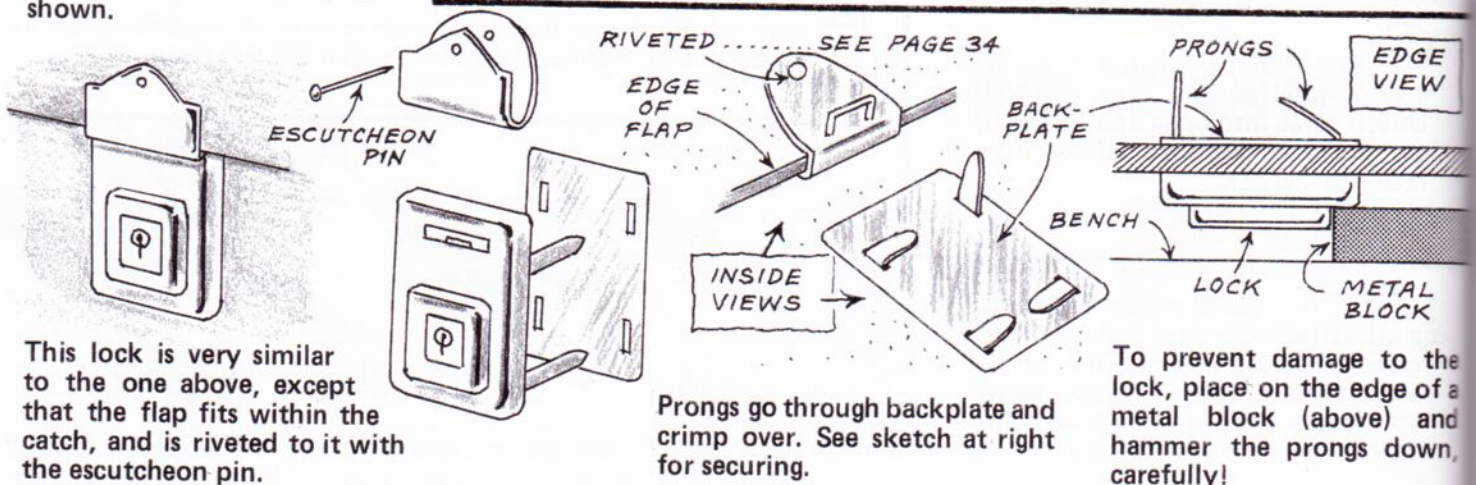
Some catches have a finished backplate so designed that the prongs enter the outer slot, then back through a second slot to end up inside the backplate, as shown in example (A). This makes a very attractive assembly. However, it can only be installed with a machine in this manner. A second alternative is shown in example (B). Here the prongs enter the outer slot of the backplate and are simply bent inward. Though secure, it is not so attractive (unless the case will have a lining to cover it). A third alternative is shown in example (C). Here the backplate is abandoned altogether. The prongs pierce the flap of the case and bend inward. A piece of leather (when a full lining is not used) is glued over the prongs. This is still a secure attachment.



This type of lock is used where a flap, or lid, fits over the side of the case, as shown.

Some catches have small protuberances on the inside, shown by arrow above. The edge of the flap fits against these protuberances.

One method of locating the position of the lock is to install the catch to the flap. Snap lock to catch, fold case together. Press point of prongs against case to locate position of the prong slits.



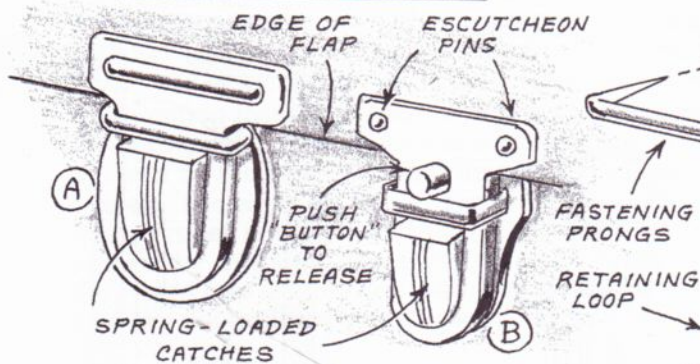
This lock is very similar to the one above, except that the flap fits within the catch, and is riveted to it with the escutcheon pin.

Prongs go through backplate and crimp over. See sketch at right for securing.

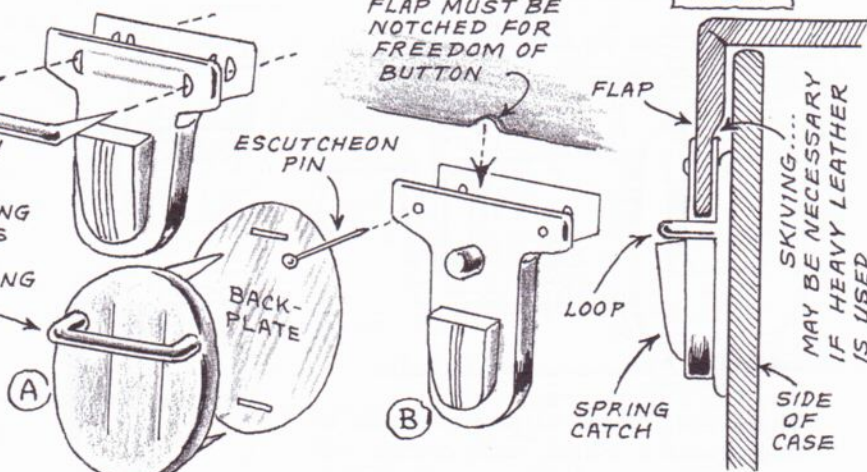
To prevent damage to the lock, place on the edge of a metal block (above) and hammer the prongs down, carefully!

TUCK-CATCHES

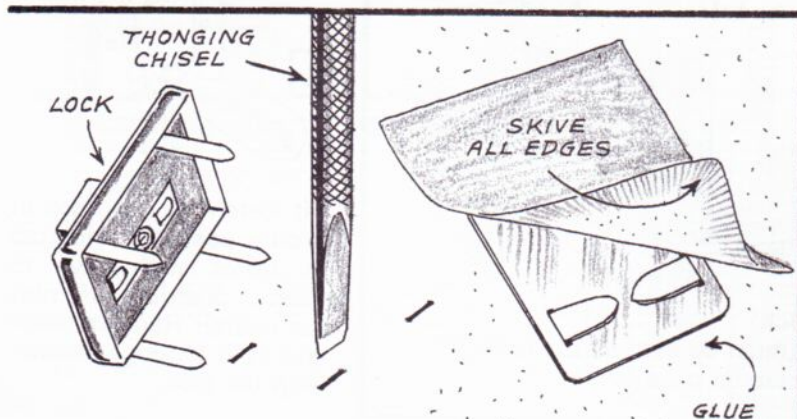
CASE LOCKS - Continued



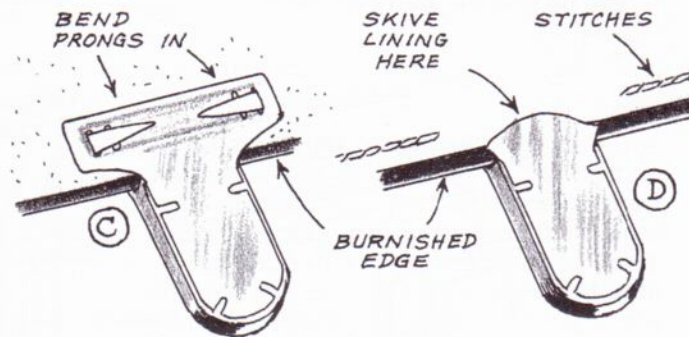
These catches come in a variety of styles and sizes. The small ones are ideal for camera cases and small projects. The spring-loaded catch is pushed in to allow the catch to come up, free of the retaining loop. To close, simply push down through the loop. Example (A) above, has the same prong attachment as for the catch on the opposite page. For hand installation, use example (B) on the opposite page. . . this is shown in sketch at right. . . in example (C). Some catches (example B, above) must be installed with small escutcheon pins.



These catches are used where the flap, or lid, overlaps the side of the case, as illustrated above.

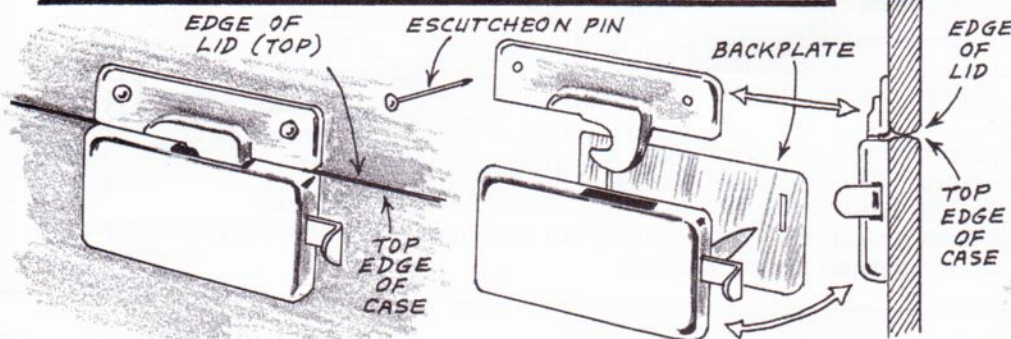


Use thonging chisels to punch slits for the pronged attachments. If your case is not lined, glue a piece of light leather over the backplate assembly on the inside.

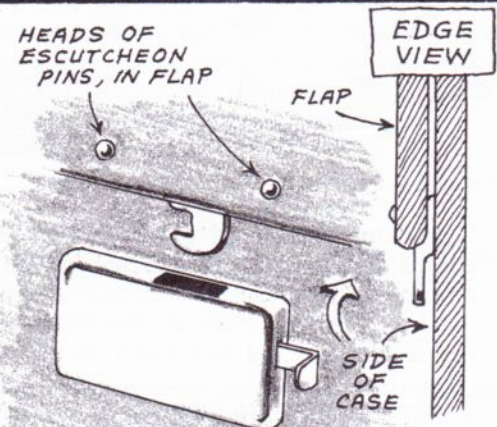


INSIDE VIEWS; INSTALLED ... LINED

Before installing the catches, burnish a bit of the flap edge, as it cannot successfully be burnished after the catch has been installed. When lining the flap, glue it over the inside of the catch. The lining should first be skived and trimmed in this area, as shown in example (D) above. The stitching will have to end at the edges of the metal. Adding the lining leather makes a smooth interior.



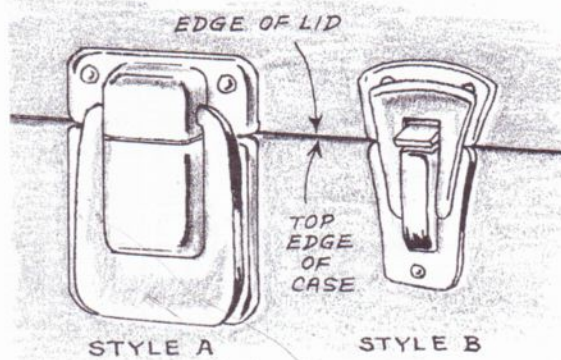
This type of catch is very thin and is designed to lay flush with the lid and body of the case, although it can be used on an overlapping flap when using lightweight leather. This method was used on the case on page 62.



NOTE:

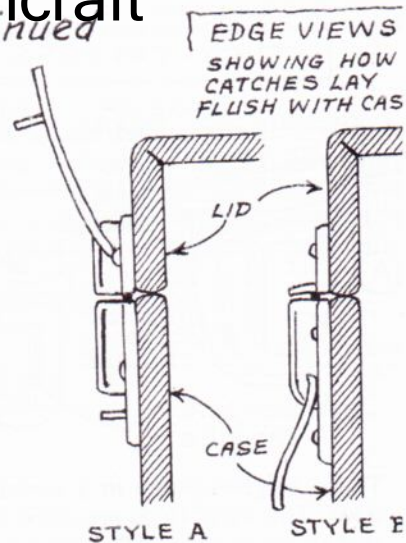
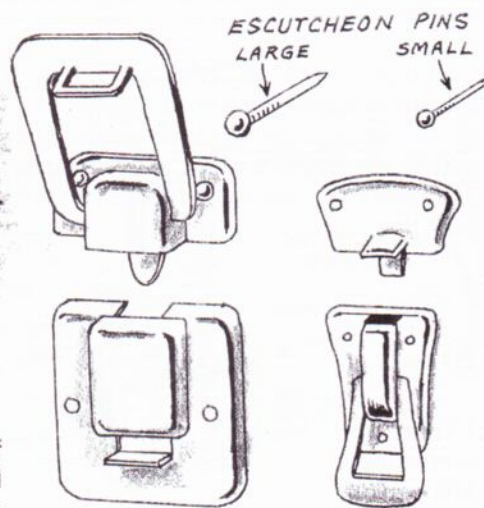
If you wish to use this on an outside flap of heavy leather, rivet the top part inside the flap, as above. This method was used on the case on page 60.

SPRING-CATCHES

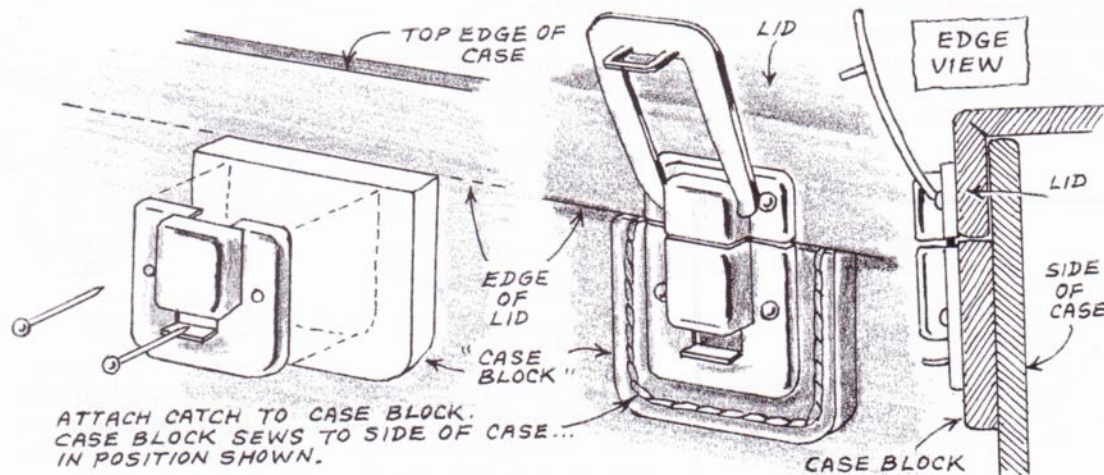


There are infinite sizes and styles of these catches. Some, with prongs, will have backplates. Others require attaching with riveting pins. Large ones may be screwed on if your case has a wood base. All are designed to fit flush with the lid and the body of the case.

CASE LOCKS - Continued

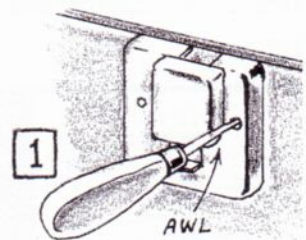


The smaller spring-catches are ideally suited to small leather box-type cases, lids for jewelry boxes, guitar case lids, etc. Medium sized catches were used on the attache' case, on page 50.

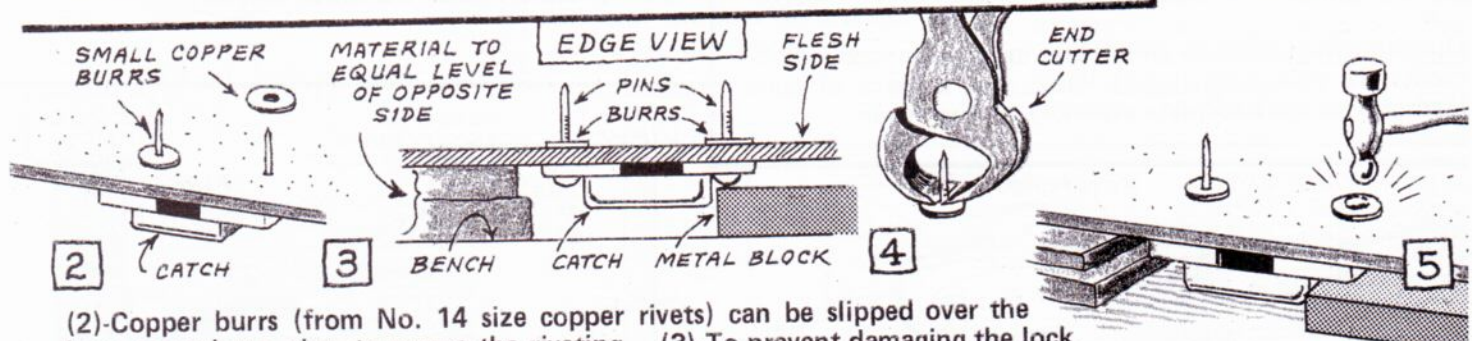


When the lid of the case overlaps the side, a "case block" of leather, equal to the thickness of the lid leather, must be used so the parts of the catch remain flush, as illustrated above. See the case on page 40.

INSTALLING THE ESCUTCHEON PINS



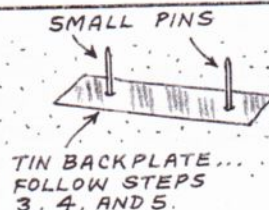
Fit catch to the case proper position, and scribe in holes with awl. Locate position of pins (or rivets). Remove catch and stab through leather with the awl.



(2)-Copper burrs (from No. 14 size copper rivets) can be slipped over the large escutcheon pins, to secure the riveting. (3)-To prevent damaging the lock, place on bench as shown above with the pin head sitting on the edge of a metal block. (4)-Snip off end of pin, close to the burr. (5)-With a small ball peen hammer (or tack hammer), carefully rivet the pin over the burr. Be sure the head of the pin remains on the metal block!

ALTERNATE SUGGESTIONS

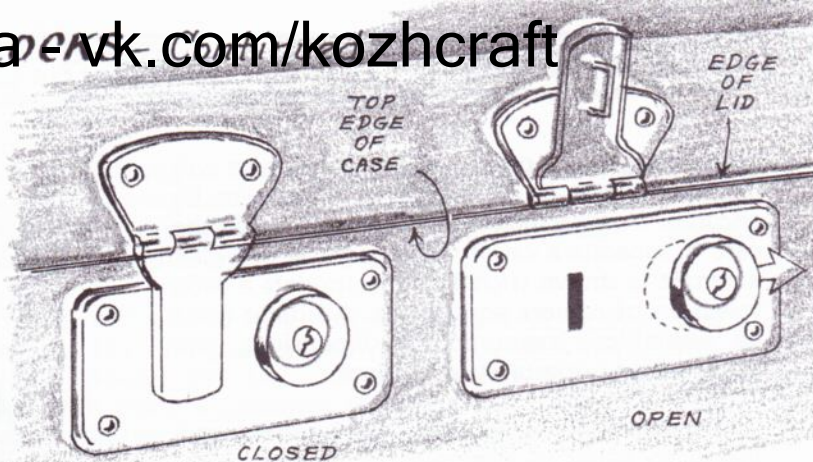
For small escutcheon pins, a sort of backplate can be made (with tin snips) from an ordinary tin can, or a piece of light aluminum.



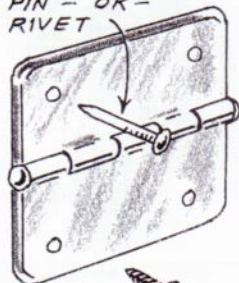
Escutcheon pins can be riveted against the leather without using burrs or backplate. This will not be as secure, however, but may be acceptable if not much pull is against the pins!



The locks at right are ideally suited for luggage, attache' cases, boxes, or other cases with a firm body. There are many styles, including ones with combination locks. Movement of the button releases the spring catch. Most of these are to be riveted or screwed to the case, although there are "pronged" models. The edges of the lid and the case must be flush. Proper positioning of the lock can be accomplished by snapping the parts together, place on the closed case (before completing the interior) and marking the location of the holes.



ESCUTCHEON
PIN - OR -
RIVET



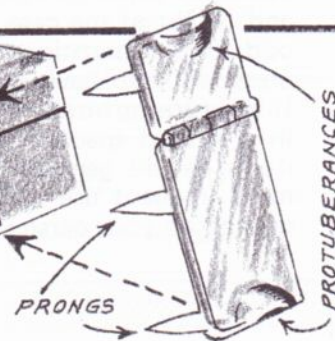
SMALL SCREW
(METAL TYPE)
WITH FULL
THREADS

REGULAR HINGES

Ordinary hinges can be attached with escutcheon pins, or rivets. Small screws can be used on cases with a wood body. Screws (with full threads) can also be used successfully on heavy leather cases. If the screws come out inside the case, they can be snipped off with end cutters and filed, or riveted down smooth. This should be done before the case is lined. See the assembly procedures for installing the hinges on the attache' case. . .page 56.

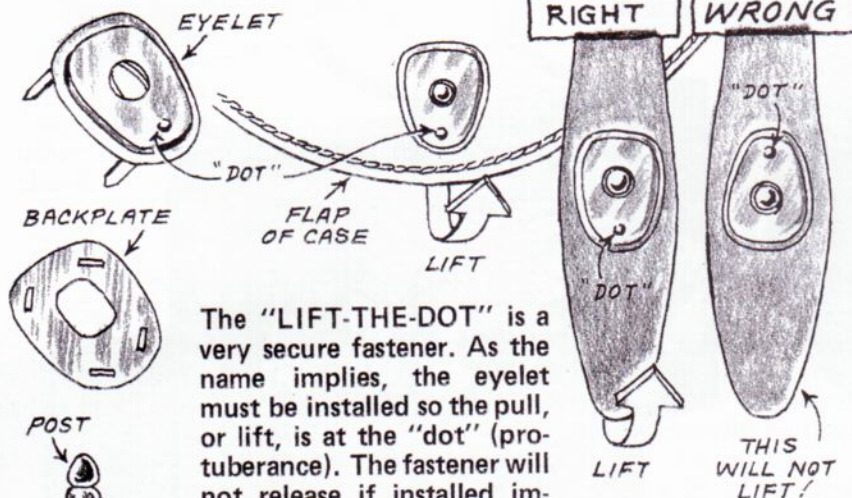
BOTTOM
OF THE
CASE

SPECIAL
CASE
HINGES

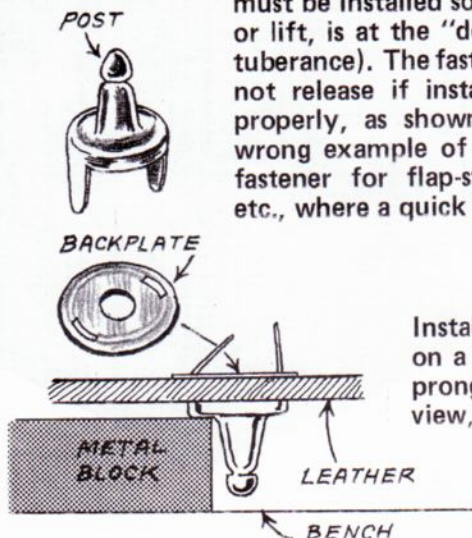


This type of hinge is designed for luggage, attache' cases, etc. It attaches to the bottom with the prongs. The protuberances protect the bottom of the case as well as the hinged area. If the body of your case is made of wood, the slits for the prongs can be punched with the thonging chisels, by hammering into the wood. . .with a firm support behind it!

LIFT-THE-DOT FASTENERS

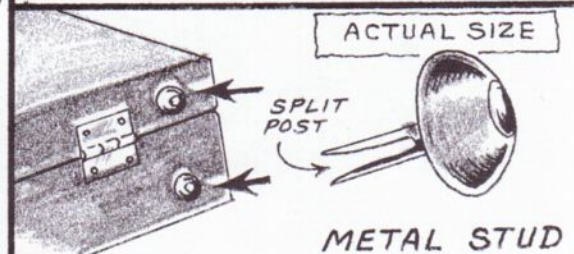


The "LIFT-THE-DOT" is a very secure fastener. As the name implies, the eyelet must be installed so the pull, or lift, is at the "dot" (protuberance). The fastener will not release if installed improperly, as shown on the wrong example of the two straps. This is a good fastener for flap-style cases, saddle bags, straps, etc., where a quick release is desirable.



Install the post by placing the edge on a metal surface for clinching the prongs, as illustrated in the edge view, at left.

ACTUAL SIZE



Large metal studs can also be used on the bottoms of cases, at the corners, for protection of hinges and the leather. You can substitute leather studs, as were used on the attache' and bowling ball cases, pages 50 and 87.

METAL EDGE PROTECTOR



These are riveted to the bottom edges of brief (and similar) type cases, after assembly is completed. These were used on the case on page 66 (left side of page).

When designing a case. . .the style or type will depend largely on the item, or items, to be encased. Compartments can be made inside the case to separate a variety of objects. A complex example is shown (right) to accommodate a wide selection of camera equipment. All items must be assembled, measured for dimensions, and grouped for optimum use of space.

The measurements will then have to be transferred to paper to ascertain the length, width, and height of the case. Interior divider panels, odd shaped partitions, linings, and/or padded areas will also have to be taken into account. It is surprising how many items can be enclosed in a limited space if carefully organized. The items should generally be placed in order of most frequent use or ease of access. This will depend on your personal choice.



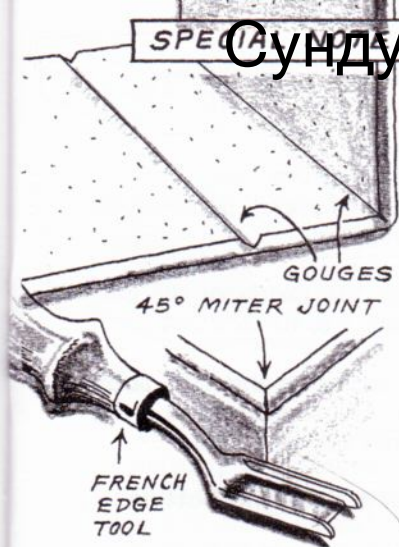
This special custom-made case was made some years ago and is presented here to stimulate your interest in the limitless possibilities of case design. Note the addition of the elongated case, on the lid, to utilize space. No patterns are given for this case, as like equipment is unavailable today.



The above view shows the handles encircling the case. The top area is round as with handle No. 20, page 23. This also shows the handle keeper, page 25. The flat part of the handles run through decorative loops, sewn to the case (see page 4, Vol. ONE, "The Art of Making Leather Cases"). Instead of case locks, the closures are with the buckle and billet assembly.

From these photos, it is hoped that you may be able to adapt some of these features and incorporate them to useful advantage on some of your own projects. A leather case can be made for almost anything!



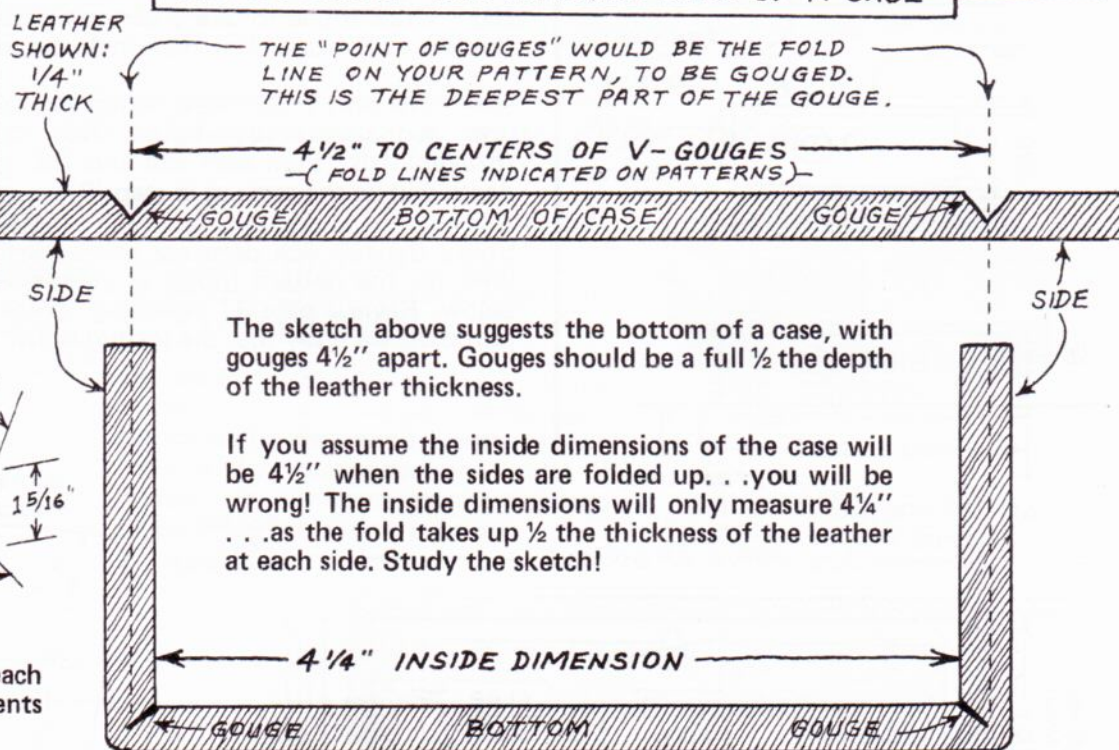


Making fold gouges and beveling for miter joints will not be dwelled upon in this book. This information is clearly shown in "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather" pages 22 and 25!

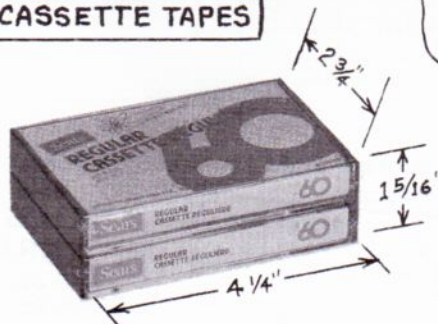
Before we actually begin making and assembling leather cases, there are a few things about folding and forming leather, how to determine distances between folds, and many other "little" things that you should first be aware of. . .to make your case-making more successful and enjoyable.

Many people have doubts and questions on how to go about laying out a case to fit a particular item. The first thing to consider. . .do you wish the case to fit snug, or have clearance around the item, for easier removal from the case? Below, we will begin with some suggestions regarding the folding of leather, showing a cross section of leather (enlarged) to illustrate a point.

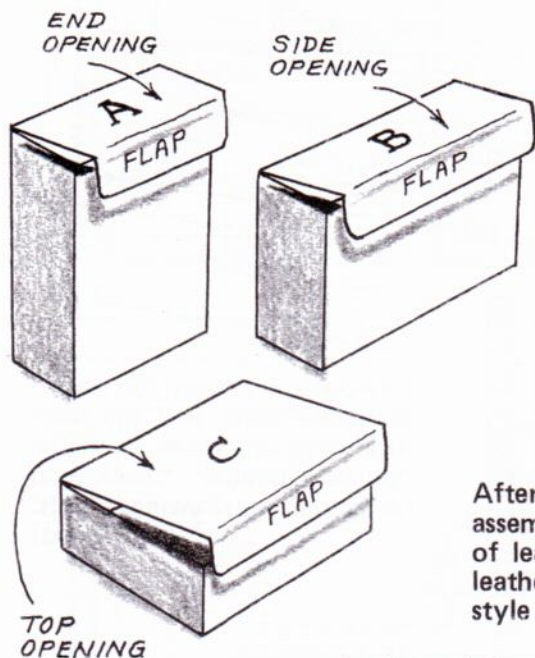
DETERMINING THE INTERIOR SIZE OF A CASE



CASSETTE TAPES



Two tapes, set on top of each other, produce the measurements above.



HOW TO LAY OUT A PATTERN FOR A TWO-CASSETTE TAPE CASE

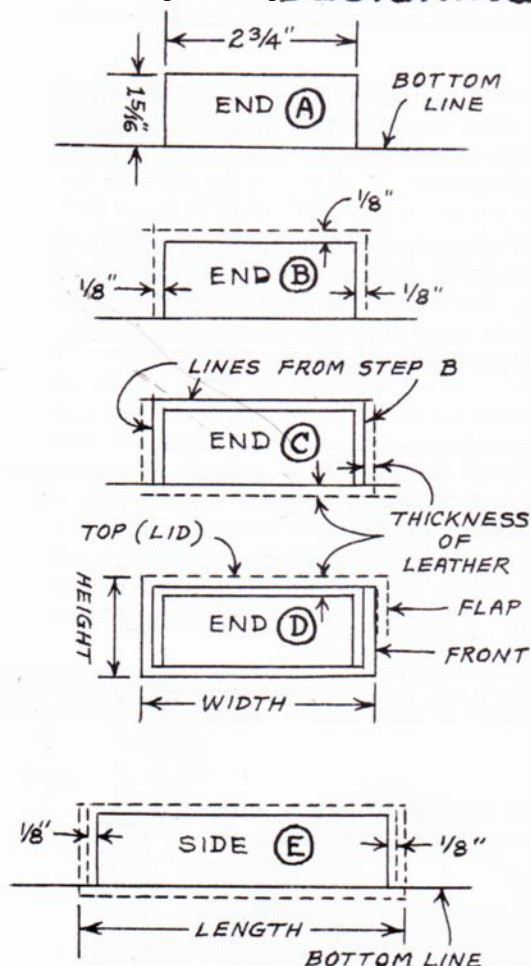
We will plan a case for the two cassette tapes shown (upper left). The actual dimensions are given. The sketches at left show three prospective styles of making the case. Whichever style you choose, the inside dimensions will be the same.

Styles A & B are best for dust protection, and ideal for installing a belt loop on the back. Style C is suited for flat storage and stacking more of the same, one on top of each other, for compactness. A belt loop could be added to the bottom, if desired, with the flap becoming the top, when carried on the belt.

After deciding on the style of the case, you must decide on the method of assembly. For our instructional purposes, we will cut the case from one piece of leather, using the miter joint assembly at the corners. We will use 7/8 oz. leather. . .which is approximately 1/8" thick. We will use the "top" opening style (C).

Laying out the pattern begins on the next page.

(continued)



To lay out the pattern, begin as shown in the steps at left. Beginning with the end view, the pattern will also include the top and the flap. Use a sheet of paper, pencil, rule and triangle (for making the 90 degree angle lines).

(A)— Draw a line representing the bottom of the inside of the case. Draw in the end dimensions of the two cassettes: $1 \frac{5}{16}'' \times 2 \frac{3}{4}''$.

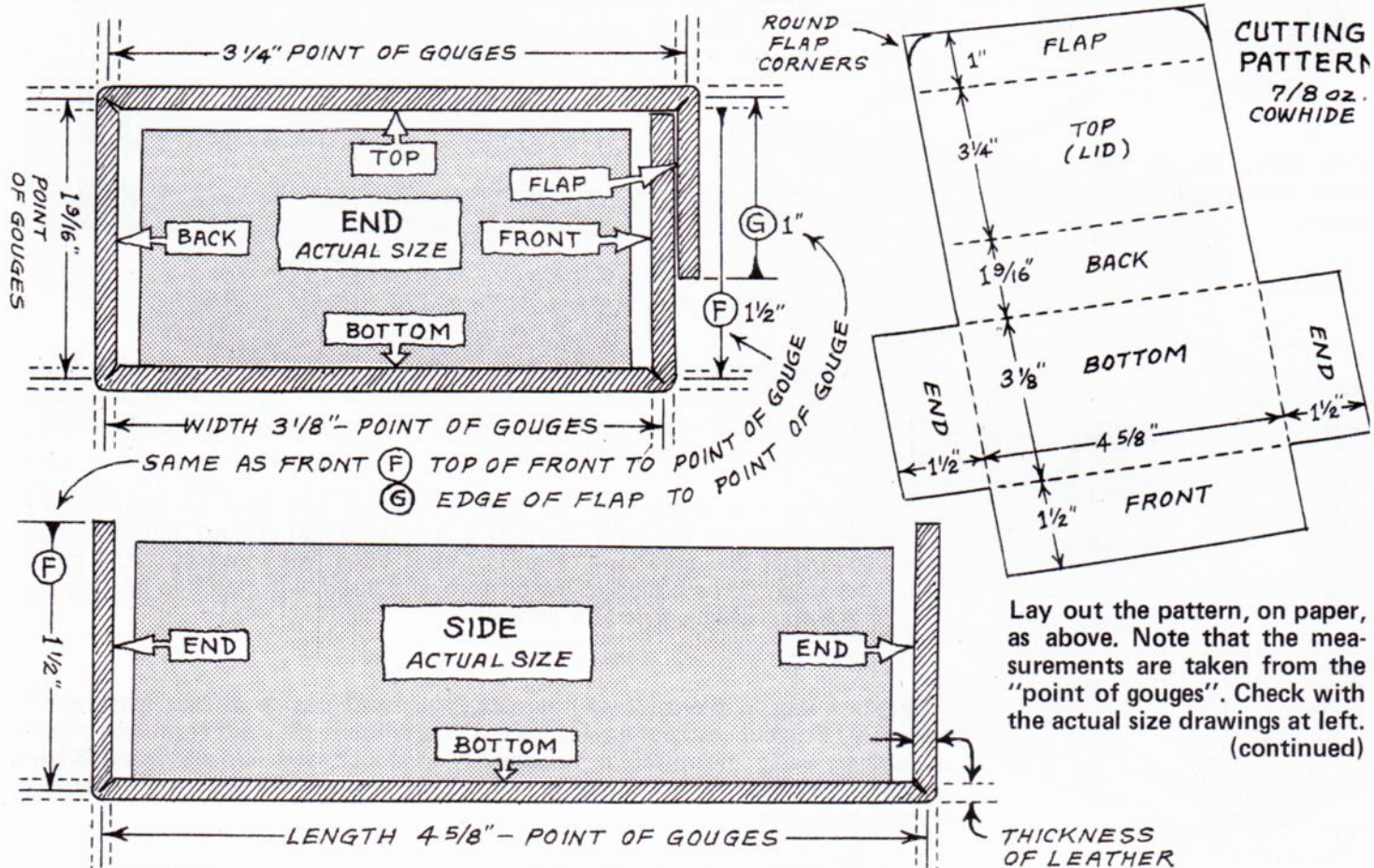
(B)— Draw a line (shown broken) $\frac{1}{8}''$ from each side and $\frac{1}{8}''$ above the top. This is for clearance within the case. If you wish more or less clearance this is your option. . . draw in such lines as you desire.

(C)— Now draw a line (shown broken) around sides and bottom. . . representing the leather thickness.

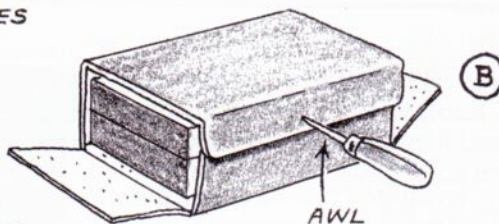
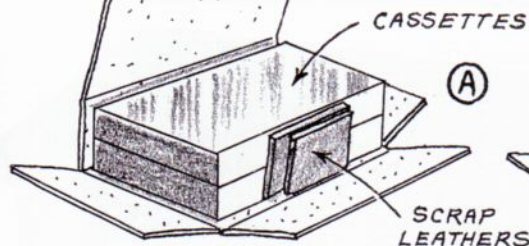
(D)— Draw a line (broken) across the top and down the front to form the flap of the case. This represents the thickness of the leather.

(E)— The only other measurement required is the length. Draw a bottom line, and cassette dimensions. Now draw the outlines of the case (broken) $\frac{1}{8}''$ from each end and $\frac{1}{8}''$ over the top for clearance. The depth will be the same as in step (B).

Study the full size drawings below, giving all measurements. The fold lines for the pattern (point of gouges) are taken from the dimension below. Review page 37 regarding "point of gouges". For instructional purposes, we'll say that the leather is $\frac{1}{8}''$ thick (8 oz.).



Lay out the pattern, on paper, as above. Note that the measurements are taken from the "point of gouges". Check with the actual size drawings at left. (continued)



To complete the case, make fold gouges, sewing channels, bevel edges for the miter joints (at corners), burnish edges . . . exactly as instructed in "The Art of Making Leather Cases", Volume ONE, pages 30 and 31. To locate position of snap (or catch), place cassettes in the case. Put two scraps of 7/8 oz. leather against cassettes (to make up for the clearance slack inside) as shown in sketch (A). Now fold back and front up, and top and flap over. With awl, pierce through flap and front to locate position of the snaps; sketch (B). The scrap leathers (inside) prevent the awl from stabbing into the cassettes. Install the snap parts to the front and flap. Sew the miter joints to complete the case.

HOW TO MAKE A FITTED LID FOR A BOX-TYPE CASE



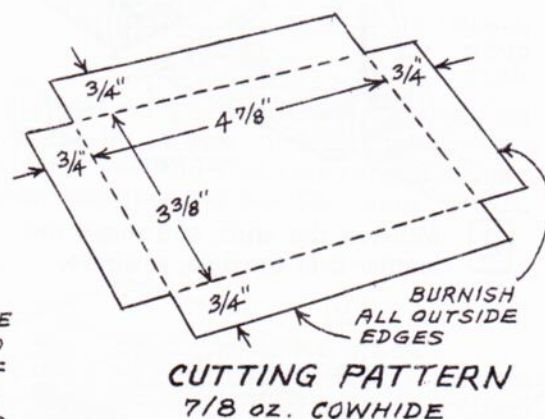
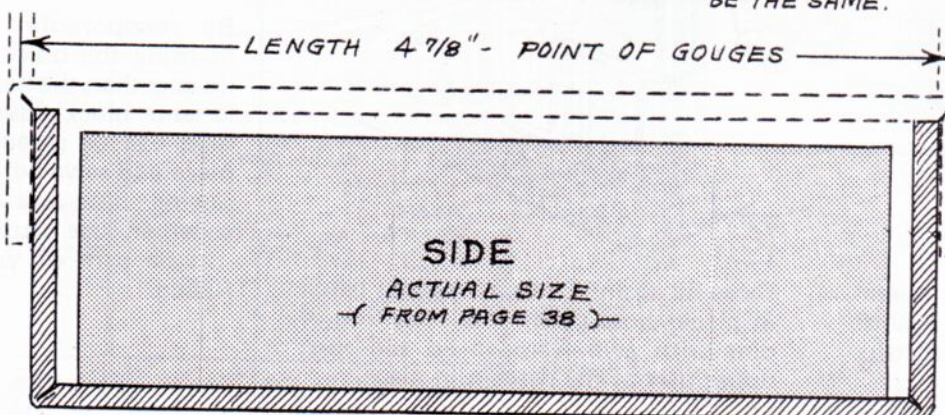
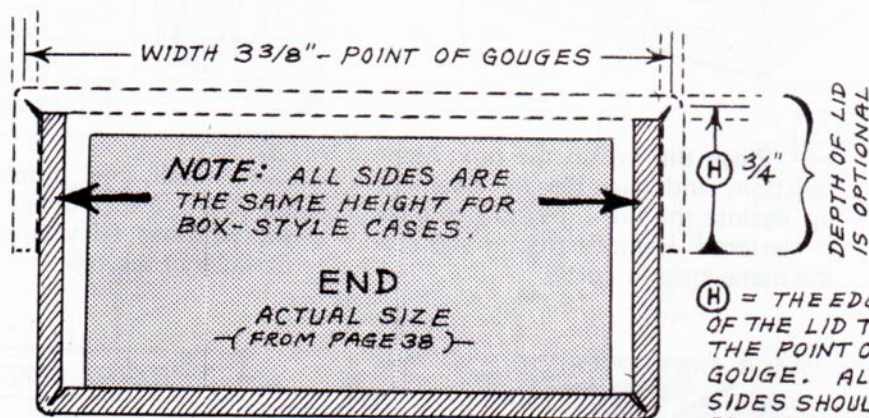
Completed box, using the measurements on the opposite page. Miter joint corners.

For our instructions, we will make a two-cassette box to the same dimensions as the case on the opposite page, without the top and the flap.

Follow the instructions below for determining the size of the lid. Use the same principles (in determining distances between folds), measuring from "point of gouges" as described on the opposite page. Study the drawings below.



Completed box and lid . . . to hold two cassette tapes.

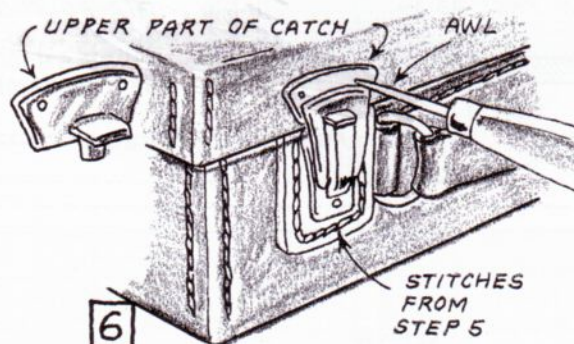
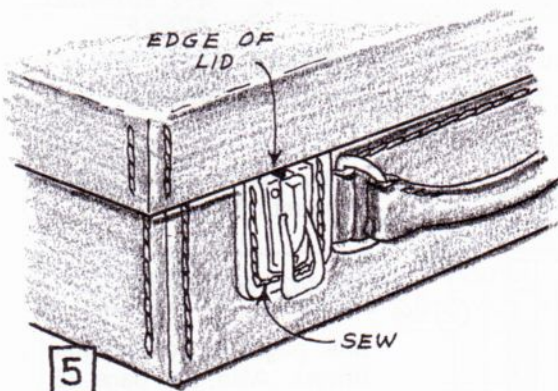
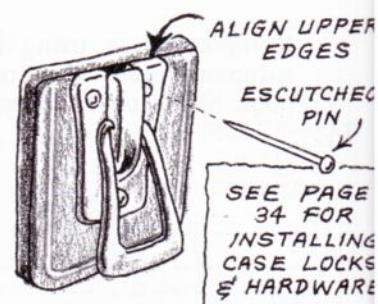
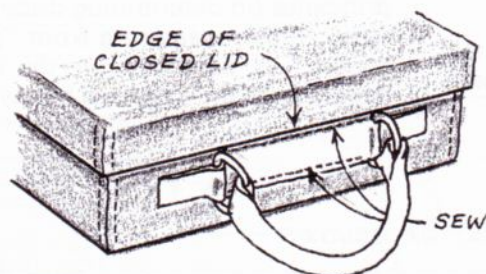
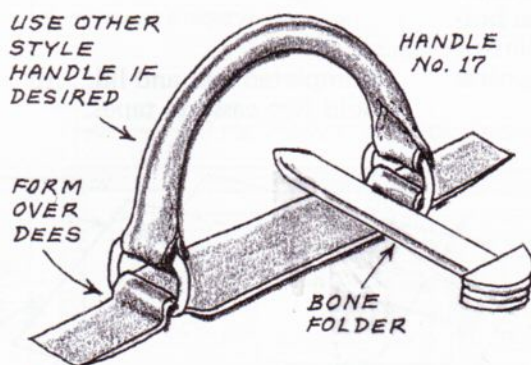
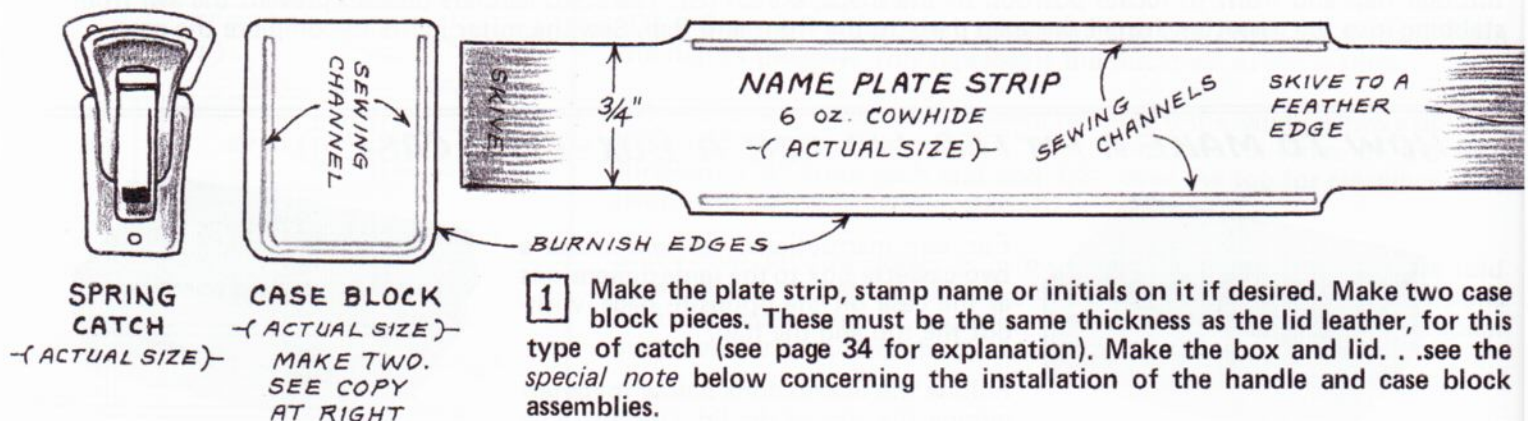


Assemble the lid with miter joints, same as for the rest of the box.

HINGING THE LID

See page 26 for leather hinges. Also, see page 25 of "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather", steps 5 and 6.

The construction of this case is shown in "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather", pages 25 and 26. Since the book was concerned mainly with sewing, . . . details of the catches and handle assembly were not given. We will give that information here. The size of the box was 6" x 9" x 3". It was made of 9/10 oz. cowhide. The box and the lid measurements are determined the same as instructed on page 38 and 39. Most leather boxes should be made of heavy leather to retain their shape. Larger boxes should be reinforced with stiffeners (see the cases on pages 44, 46, 50, 57, 118).



SPECIAL NOTE

By temporarily cementing the box and lid together, the handle and block assemblies can be glued in place and sewn before sewing box and lid together. Use caution . . . be sure of your fitting.

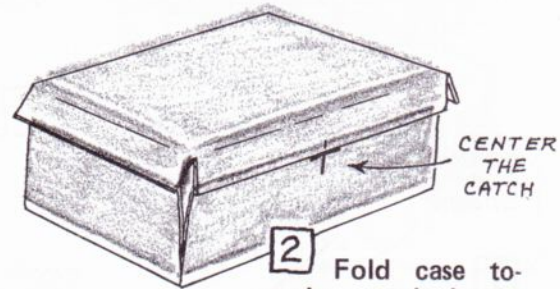
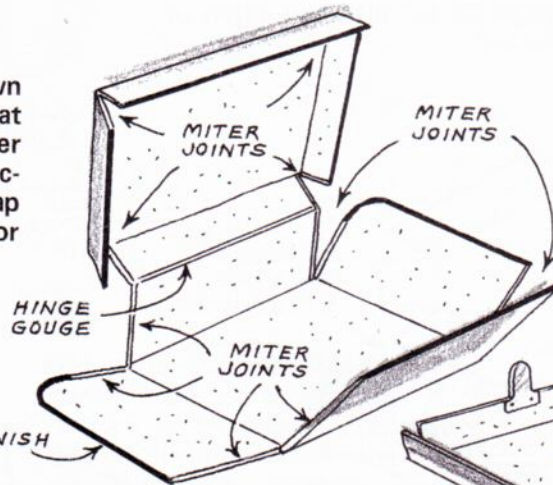
ONE-PIECE BOX CASE

6" x 8½" x 3"
Handle No. 2

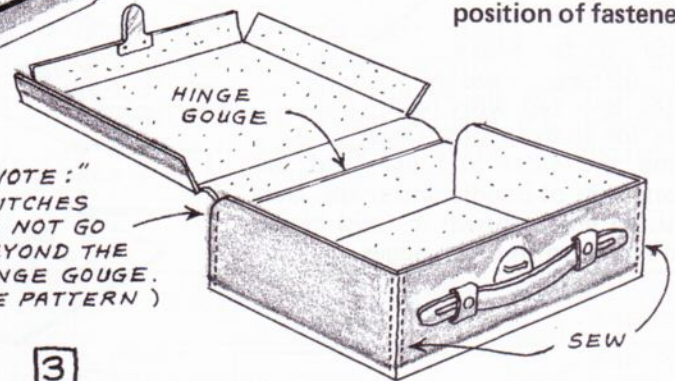
This case is of one-piece construction. The pattern is for 8/9 oz. or 9/10 oz. cowhide. You'll notice extra width and length measurements are added to the lid, to allow it to fit over the body of the case. The corners are sewn with the miter joint. Cut out the leather; be as exact as possible with the measurements. Gouge for all folds, as shown on the pattern. Follow instructions.



1 Burnish all edges shown in solid black (sketch at right). Prepare the miter joints as previously instructed. Moisten gouges and tap all folds with hammer for sharp bends.



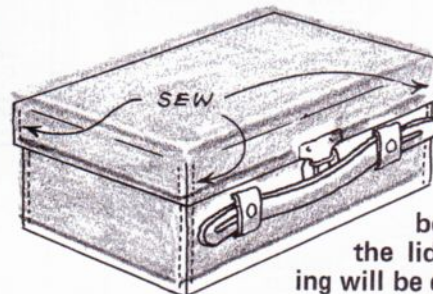
2 Fold case together and locate position of fasteners.



"NOTE:"
STITCHES
DO NOT GO
BEYOND THE
HINGE GOUGE.
(SEE PATTERN)

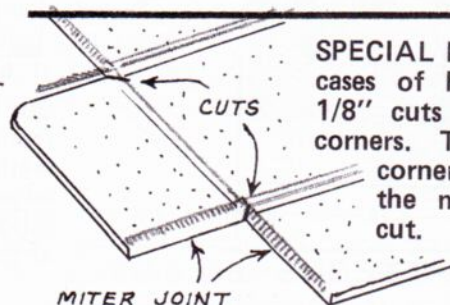
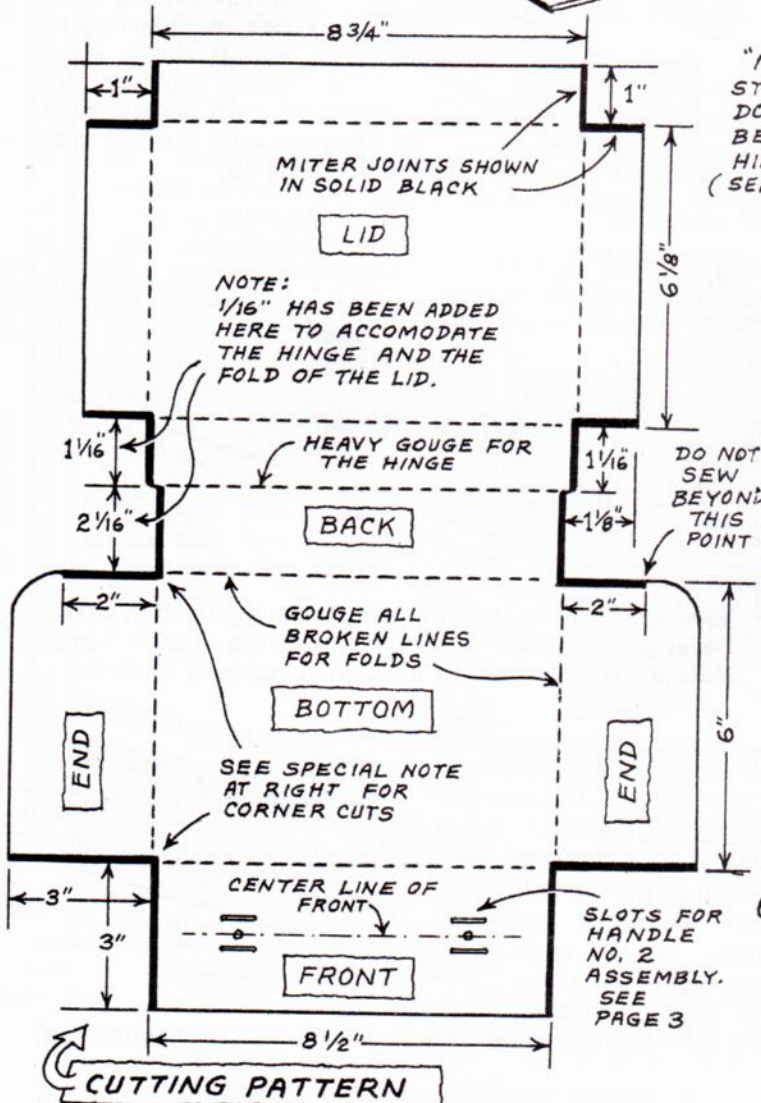
3

Install the fastener parts to the front of the case and to the lip of the lid (a tuck-catch was used on this case). Now install the handle (of your choice). Cement mitered corners together and sew. See "note" at back, near hinge.



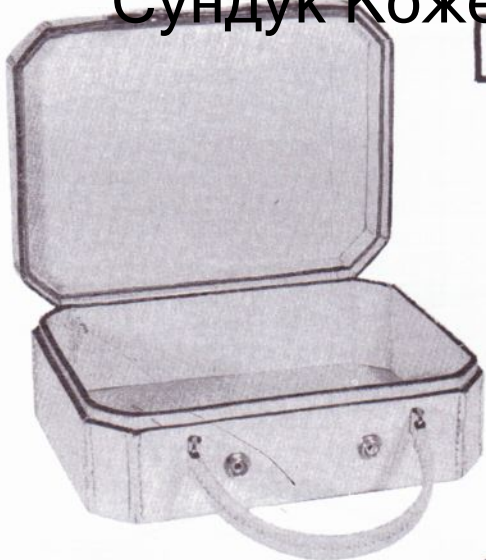
4

Now, cement mitered corners of the lid. Fold the lid over the box and sew. With the lid in place, the sewing will be easier.



SPECIAL NOTE: When making cases of heavy leather, make 1/8" cuts in bottom and top corners. This makes mitered corners fit better. Bevel the miter right into the cut.

OCTAGON BOX CASE



The box and the lid for this case are both cut from the same pattern below. The lip (for the lid) is cut 1" deep; the sides of the box are 2". Otherwise, the cutting and gouging dimensions are the same. By using stiffeners, as instructed, both parts can be cut from 6/7 oz. or 7/8 oz. leather. Follow instructions below.

See page 32 for different types of case locks.



See below *

BURNISH
OUTSIDE
EDGES

1

Carefully cut out both parts. Make all gouges, moisten folds and tap with hammer for sharp bends. Determine the sides to hinge, and the front side of handle and snaps. Burnish all edges shown in solid black. Do not burnish hinge edges.

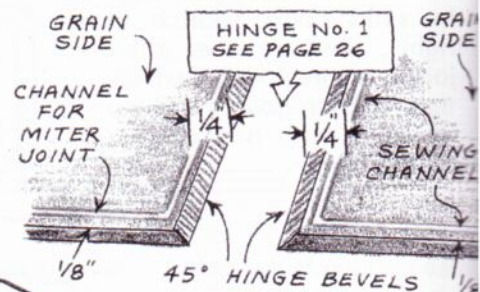
HINGE
SIDE

DO NOT
BURNISH
HINGE SIDES

HINGE
SIDE

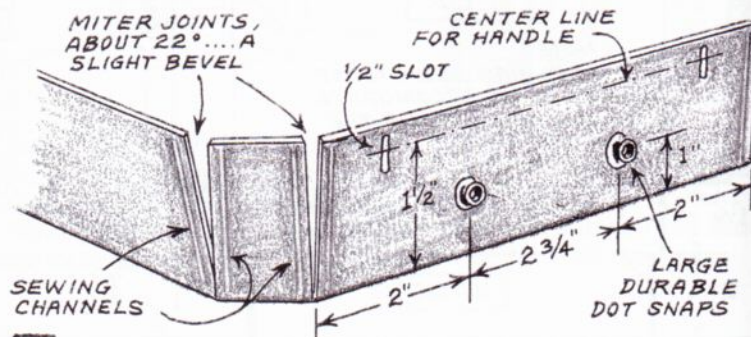
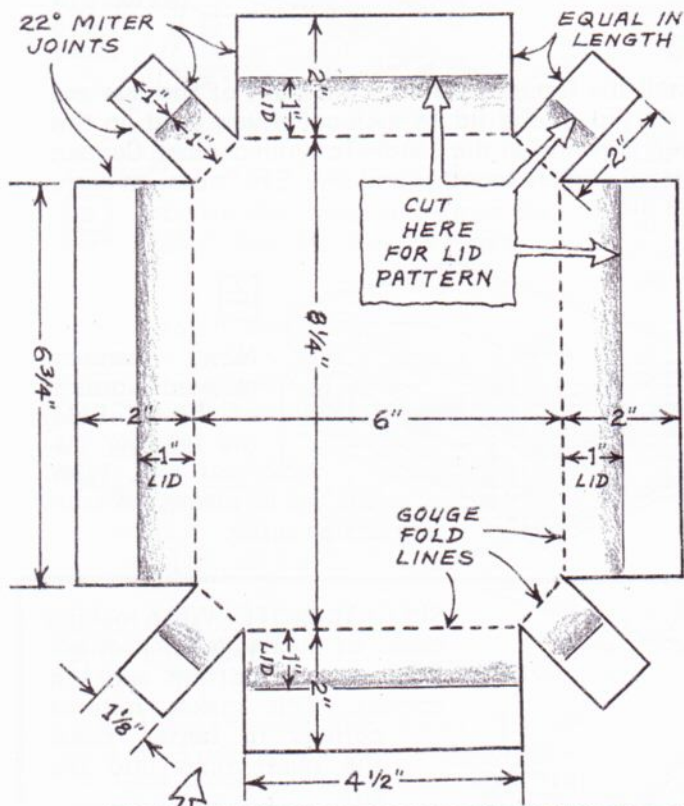
BOX

FRONT



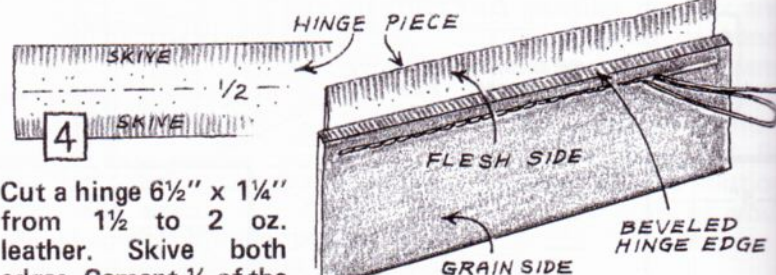
2

Gouge sewing channels as indicated on sketch above. Now, Bevel edges for the hinge at a 45 degree angle, on the grain side! Burnish these edges. See page 26.



3

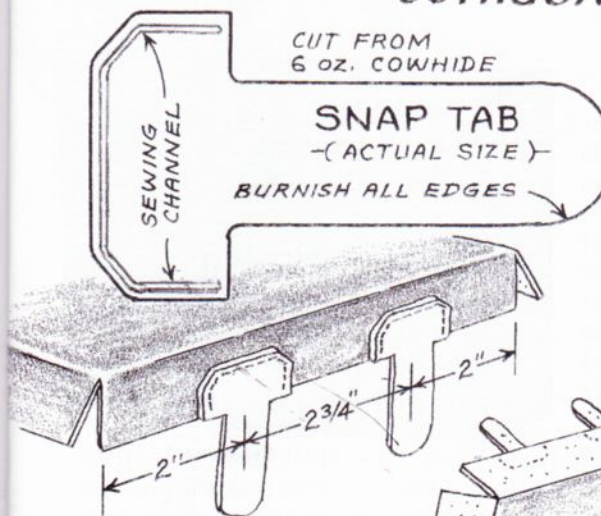
Sewing channels, for miter joints, were gouged in step 2. Bevel miter joints at about 22 degrees. Punch handle slots and install snaps (if illustrated example is used).



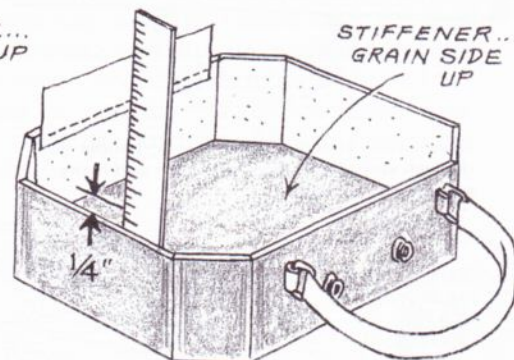
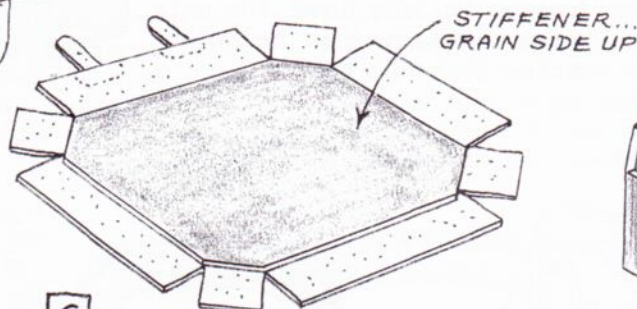
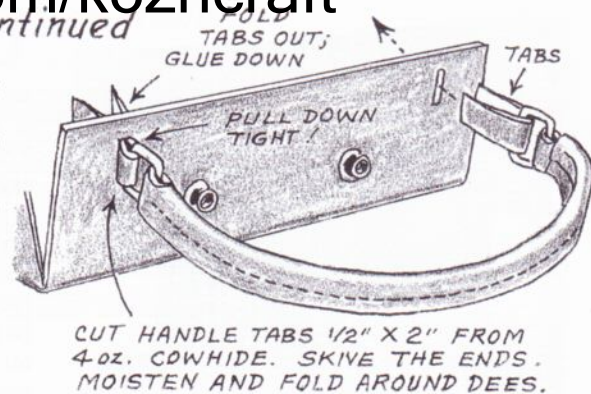
Cut a hinge 6½" x 1¼" from 1½ to 2 oz. leather. Skive both edges. Cement ½ of the hinge to back of case, at the beveled hinge edge. Sew in place.

(continued)

CUTTING PATTERNS - BOX & LID
6/7 oz. OR 7/8 oz. COWHIDE



- 5** Install handle tabs through slots in front. Glue to inside of front. Sew snap tabs to front of lid. Spacing must conform to measurements of snaps on front. Do not install the snaps. . . yet!

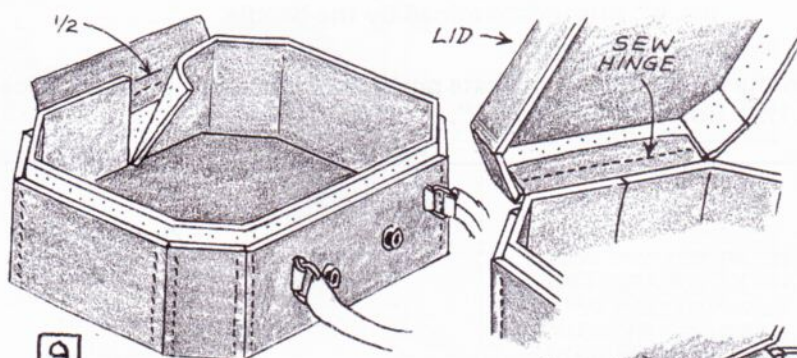


- 6** Cut stiffeners from 7/8 oz. cowhide for top of lid, and bottom of box. Cut 1/16" smaller all around than the gouge lines. Glue in place.

- 7** Cement the box miter joints together. Place rule inside and record a measurement 1/4" above the edge of the side. This will be the width of the INTERIOR STRIP. When in place, this strip acts as a guide to keep the lid aligned, at the same time reinforcing the box.

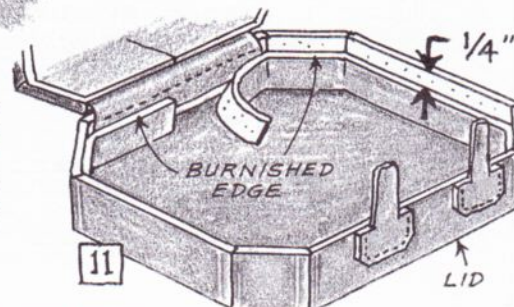


INTERIOR STRIP: Cut from 7/8 oz. cowhide. Width from step 7; length from step 8. Make gouges in grain side from measurements taken in step 8. Ends will butt together at center of the back. Moisten gouges; tap sharp folds.

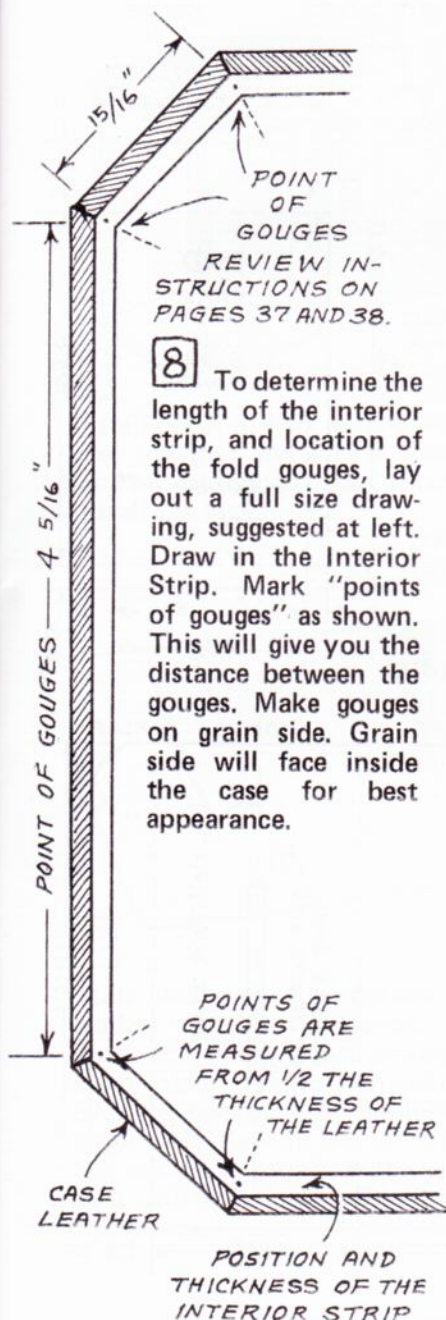


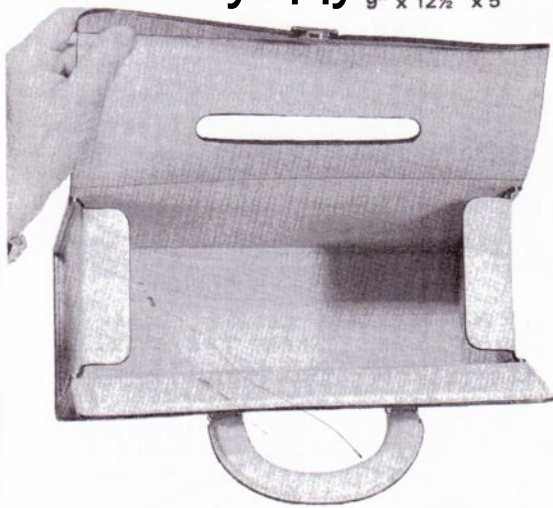
- 10** Cement lid together at miter joints. Apply cement to inside of lid and hinge. Fit lid on box; adhere hinge. Open lid to sew hinge in place.

- 9** Fit interior strip inside the case. Trim, if required, to make a butt-joint at back. Glue strip in place. DO NOT glue beyond 1/2 of hinge. If fitting is satisfactory, then sew all of the miter joints.



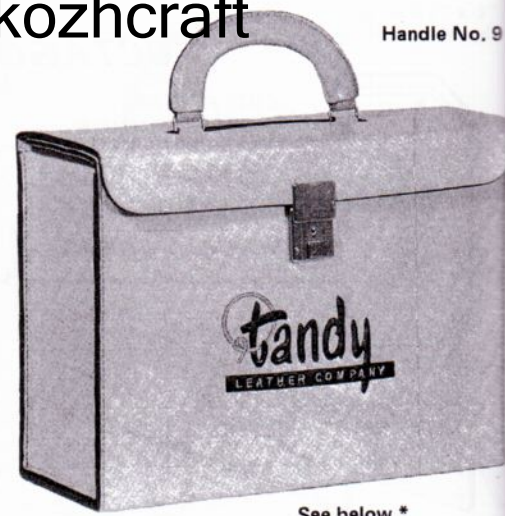
- 11** Fit an interior strip in the lid, same as instructed for the box. . . only set this one down 1/8" from the edge. Glue in place. Fold lid down on case. Mark position of snaps on tabs; install. Snap in place. With lid closed, sew all miter joints.





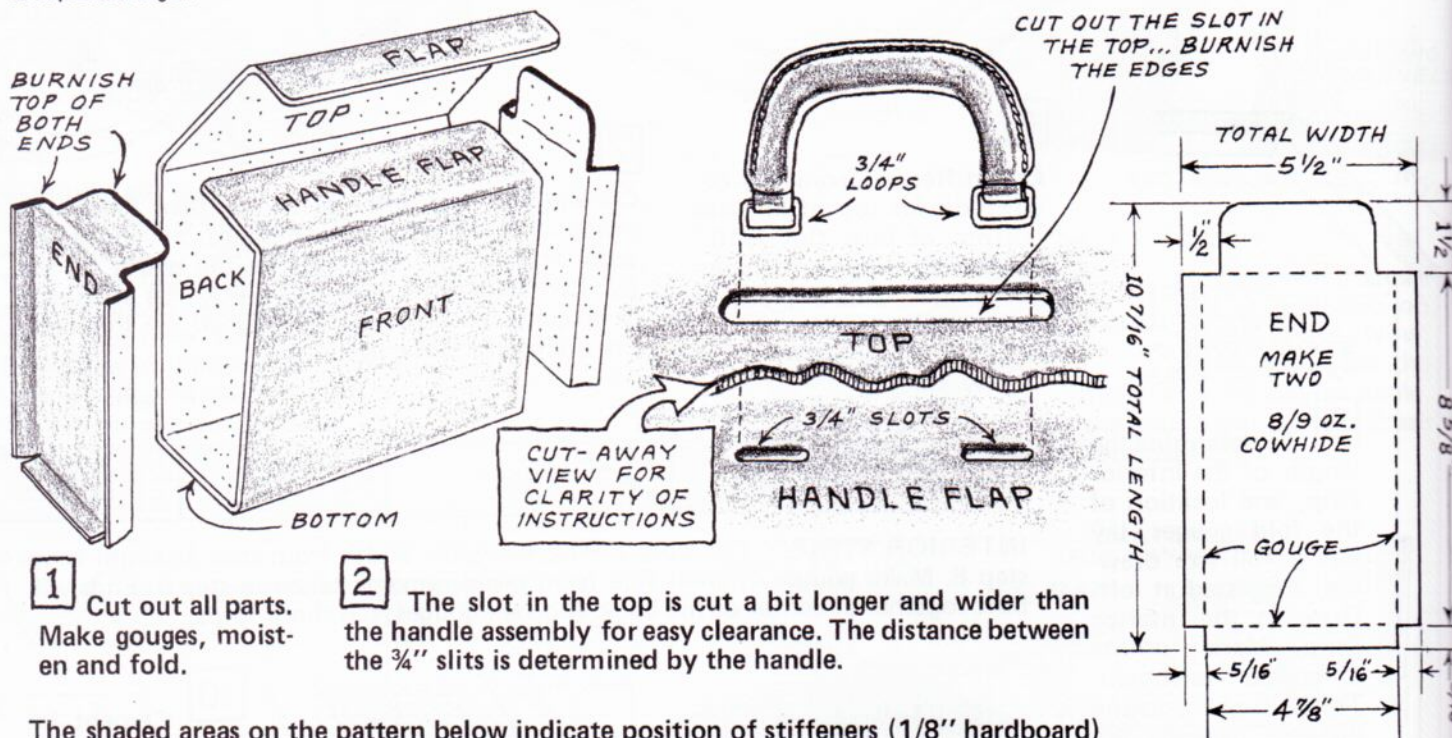
SAMPLE CASE

This is a rugged case; a popular style with salesmen for years. This is a small model using stiffeners only in the bottom and the handle flap. Larger cases can be made of heavier leather, to hold their shape better. . . or . . . can be stiffened on all of the panels as with the case on page 46. The case then would have to be fully lined. The only lining in this case is on the bottom and on the handle flap.



See below *

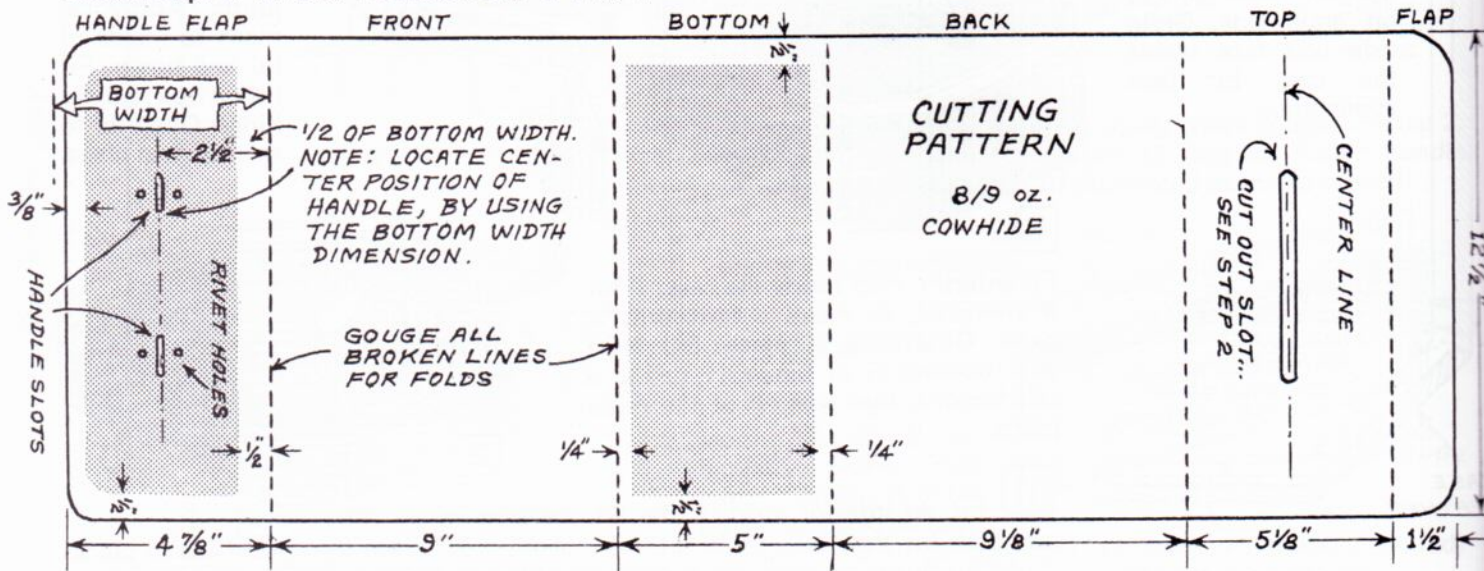
Open view. Handle flap folds in, handle goes through slot of top, flap folds over and locks. . . as in photo at right.

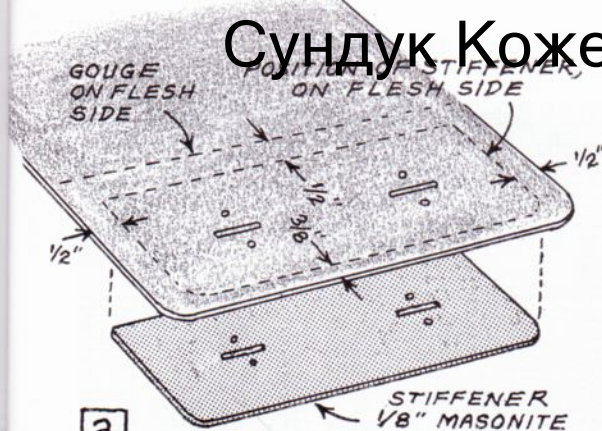


1 Cut out all parts. Make gouges, moisten and fold.

2 The slot in the top is cut a bit longer and wider than the handle assembly for easy clearance. The distance between the $\frac{3}{4}$ " slits is determined by the handle.

The shaded areas on the pattern below indicate position of stiffeners ($\frac{1}{8}$ " hardboard)
Handle flap: $4'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$. Bottom: $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$.

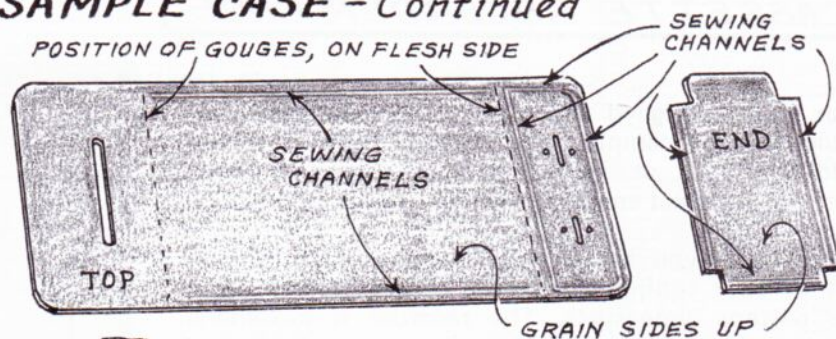




3

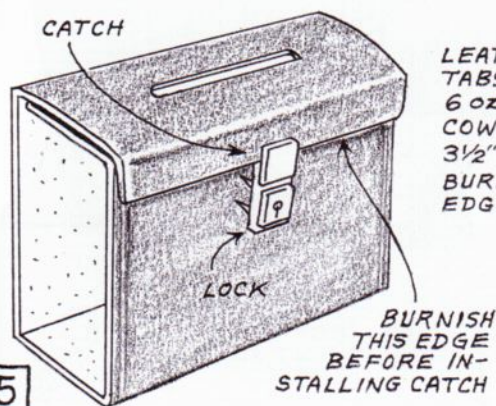
Punch slots and rivet holes in the handle flap. Matching slots and holes must also be put in the stiffener. Cut slots out with a chisel after drilling the end holes, or use a coping saw. Slots and holes in the wood should be a bit larger than those in the leather.

SAMPLE CASE - CONTINUED



4

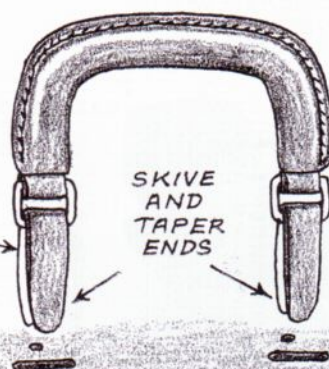
Since this case is not fully lined, sewing channels will be between the gouges of the top, and the handle flap, for sewing in the ends. Sewing channels will also be made around the handle flap as indicated above; channels should be about 1/8" from the outer edges and 1/4" outside the stiffener edge, near the fold gouge. Check stiffener position. Also make sewing channels in the end pieces.



5

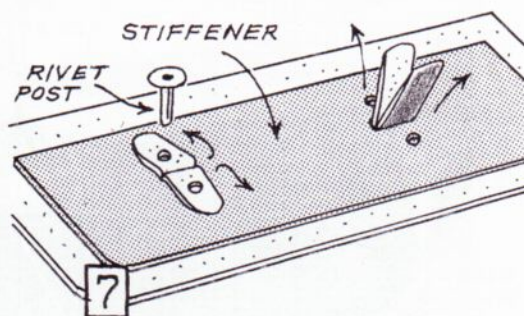
Install catch to flap, snap in lock, fold case together and locate position of lock by pressing prongs against front. Install the lock.

LEATHER TABS....
6 oz.
COWHIDE
3 1/2" LONG.
BURNISH
EDGES

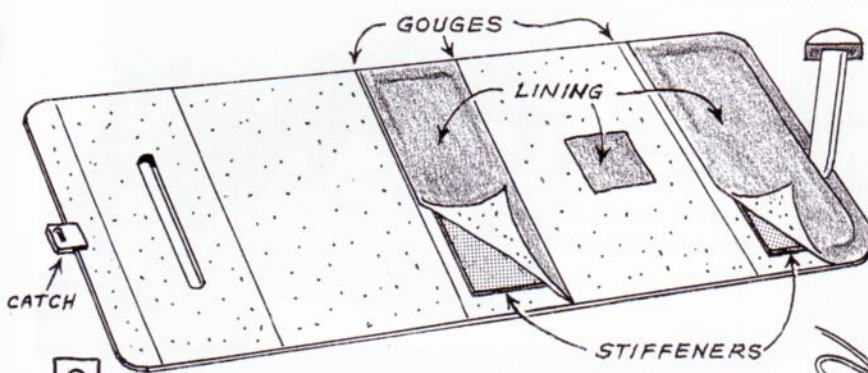


6

Carefully glue stiffener in place, aligning slots and holes. Moisten tabs, insert through slots in leather and the stiffener.



With pliers, pull the tabs up tight, through slots! Fold outward, locate rivet holes, and punch. Insert posts of extra large rapid rivets through the holes. Follow with step 8 below.

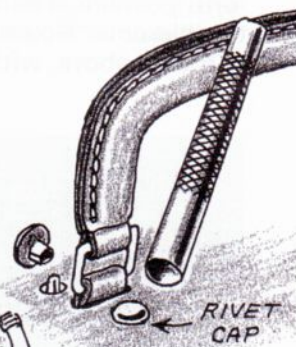


9

Turn case over, glue stiffener to bottom. Now glue lining leather over both stiffeners. . just inside the fold gouges. Work the lining down around the edges of stiffeners with bone folder. Trim off any excess. Also glue a piece of lining over the backplate of the lock, on inside of case. Skive the edges first. Sew all around the stiffener of the handle flap. No sewing is required at the bottom stiffener. The lining ends will be caught with the stitches when sewing in the end pieces.

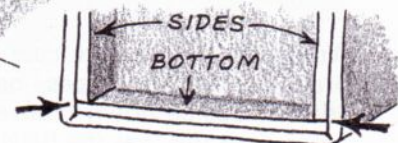
8

Turn project over, place on a steel riveting surface and "set" the rivets with the rivet setter, as at right.



10

Cement the ends in place, and sew. Double stitch over the edges at top.

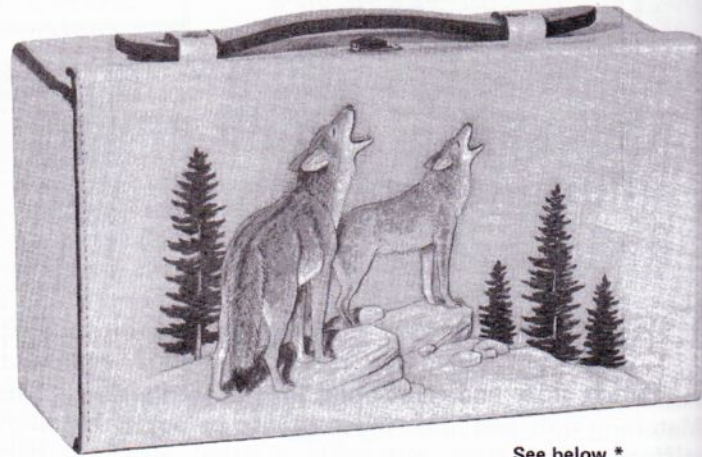


Note how sides and bottom edges fit in the case (arrows).

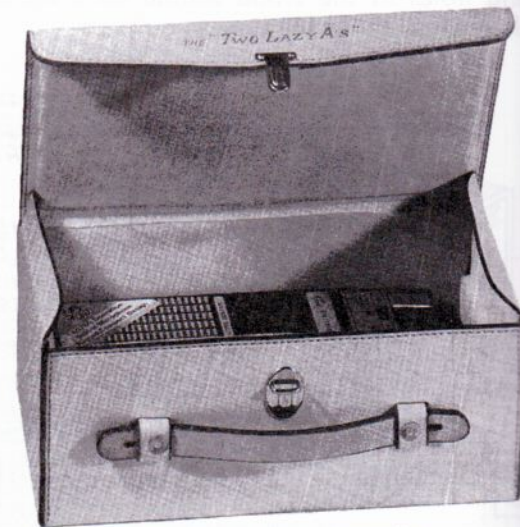
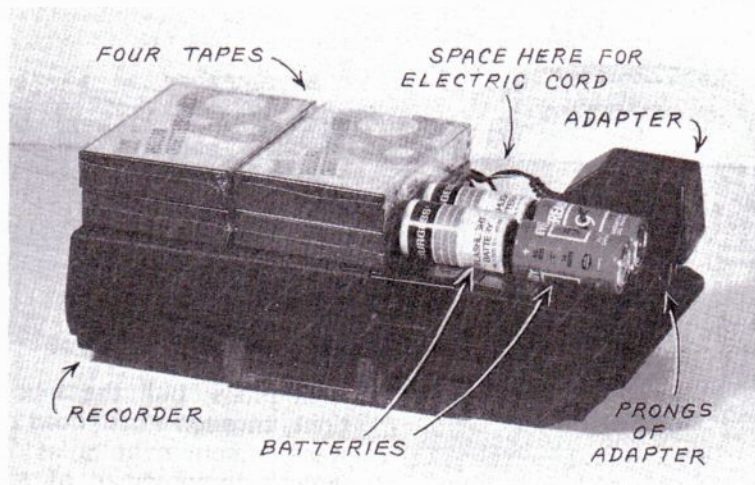
Ann and I designed this case to take our recording equipment on camping and hunting trips, to record wildlife sounds, etc. It had to be of rugged construction, yet compact enough for storing and handling.

We will give you the actual size patterns. If they do not fit your equipment, simply add or decrease from the pattern dimensions. The recorder is a General Electric, Model No. 3-5014B, approximately 5 1/4" x 10" x 2 3/8". We have allowed enough room in the interior for 1/4" foam rubber padding at the bottom, sides, and ends.

The cutting pattern is on page 48.

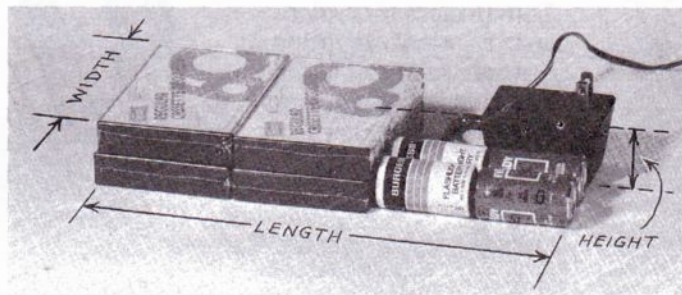


See below *



Tray removed, showing recorder.

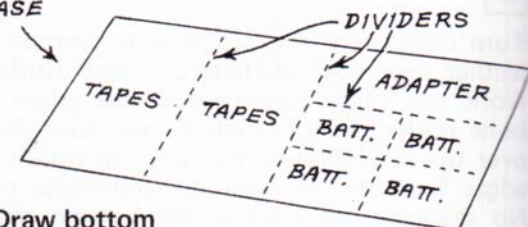
To design the case, place all of the items in the most compact form possible. The adapter (with the socket prongs) was the most troublesome. However, the prongs fit over the end of the recorder, as shown above, without increasing the length of the whole unit.



Open tray at right, showing dividers and contents.



LAYOUT FOR BOTTOM OF ACCESSORY CASE



Draw bottom dimensions, then position of dividers, to separate the items. Each should have some room for clearance.

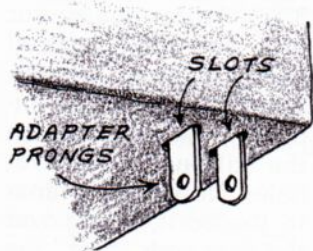
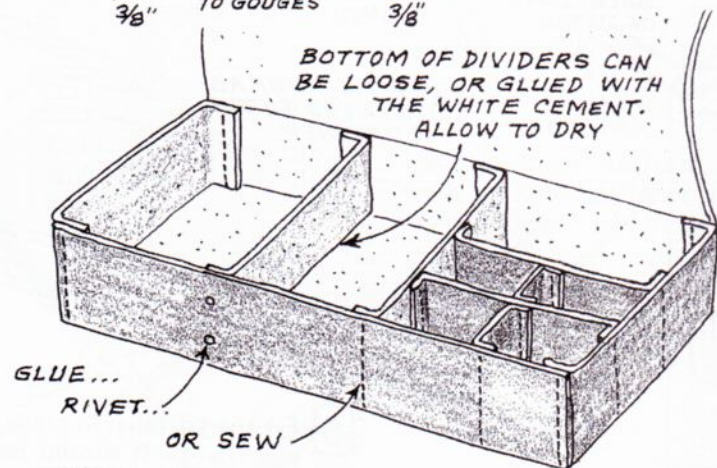
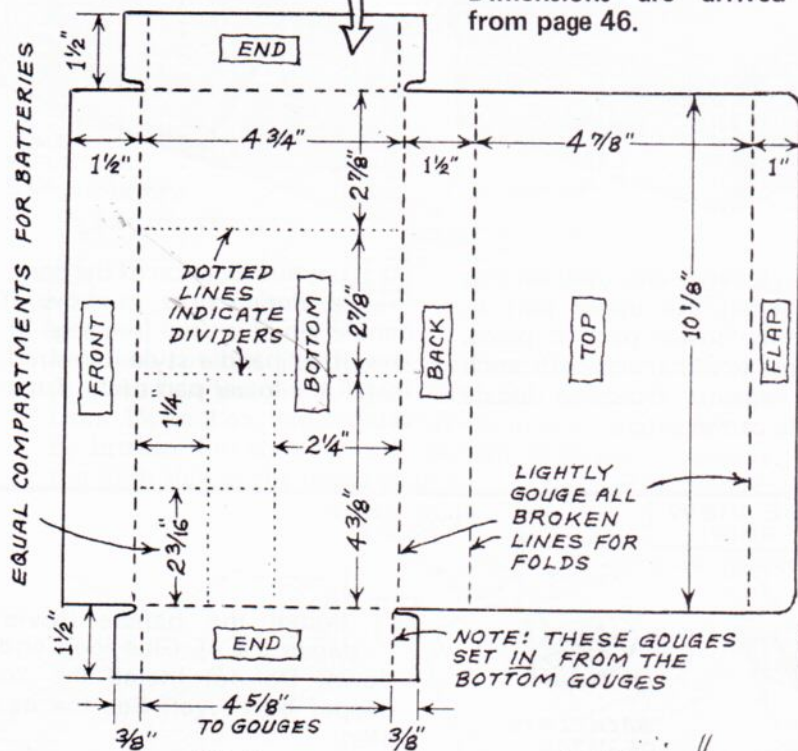
We decided a separate case (within the main case) would be more practical for the tapes, batteries, and adapter. By placing the adapter upside down (above) it took up no more height than the tapes. . .so this was the height arrived at. I knew when the case was made, we could punch some slots in the bottom of the case (for the prongs) and turn it rightside up, knowing the prongs would fit over the end of the recorder (top photo). Before making the main case, then, the accessory case should be made first. . .as this could alter the dimensions for the main case.

CUTTING PATTERN

4 oz. COWHIDE

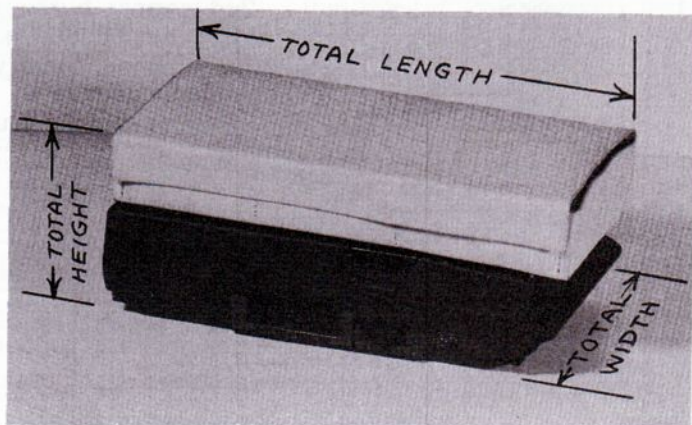
MAKING THE ACCESSORY TRAY

Dimensions are arrived at from page 46.



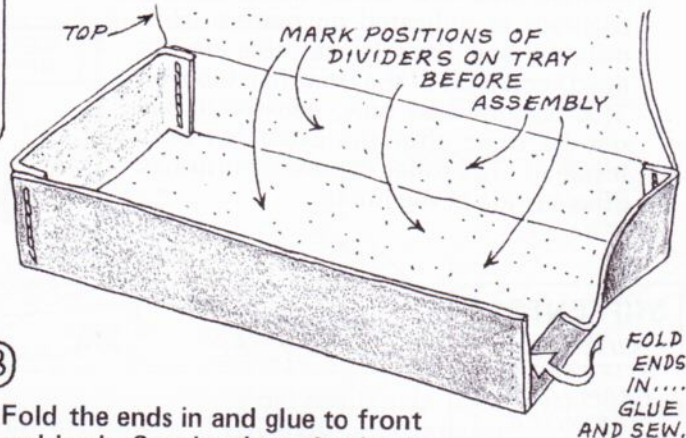
(C)

Punch slots in bottom of tray, in proper location for the adapter prongs. Adapter should be against the end of the tray, on the inside.



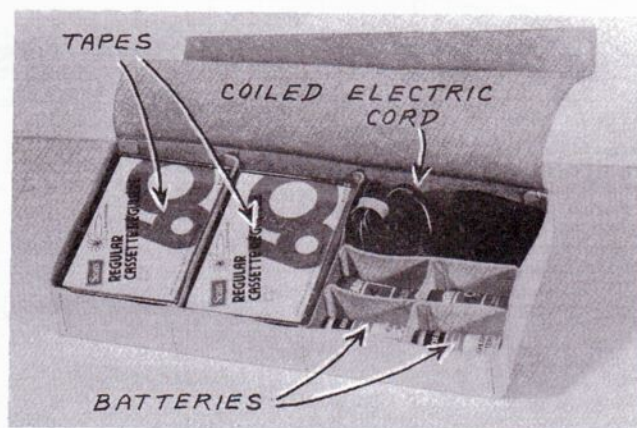
(A)

Assemble the divider parts as shown above. Glue, rivet, or sew them together. Assemble the tray as instructed below. Moisten all fold gouges and tap with hammer for sharp folds.



(B)

Fold the ends in and glue to front and back. Sew in place. Apply glue to the folded edges of the divider partitions, and to the inside of the case where they will adhere. While "tacky", fit divider assembly in place. When glue "sets", adhere by tapping with a hammer. This may be all that is required, but the joints can be riveted or sewn, as suggested at left.

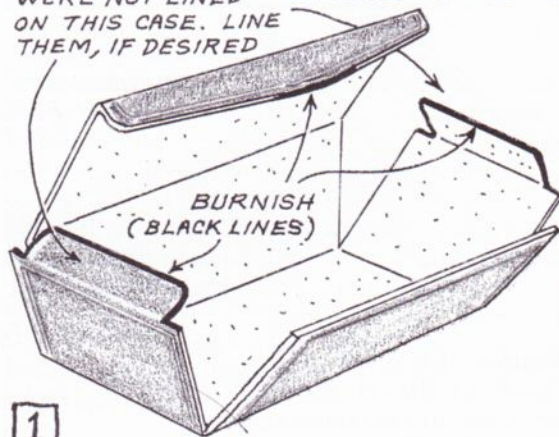


(D)

Place all of the accessories in the tray. Now place the leather tray on the recorder and take the measurements, indicated at left. The pattern dimensions for the main case are taken from these. Add a bit extra, for clearance within the case.

CASSETTE RECORDER CASE - Continued

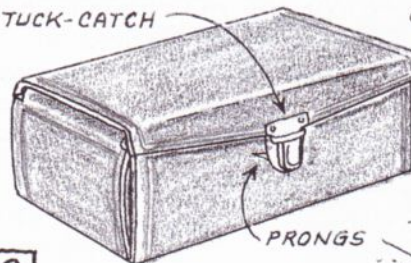
THE END FLAPS WERE NOT LINED ON THIS CASE. LINE THEM, IF DESIRED



1

Carefully cut out the case. Gouge all broken lines for folds; gouge sewing channels as indicated on pattern. Burnish the end flaps (since these are not lined) and a bit of the front flap (above). This is burnished now, because it cannot be done after the catch has been installed. The other edges are burnished after sewing in the lining.

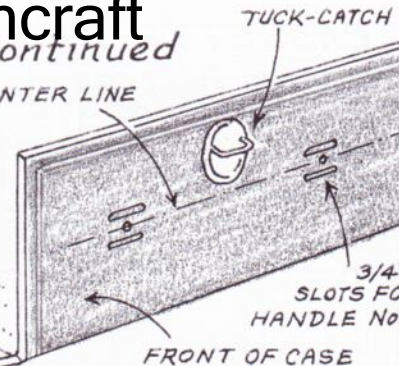
TUCK-CATCH



2

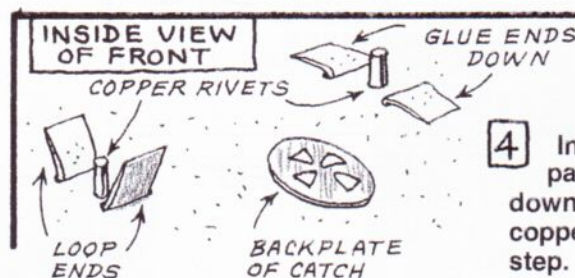
The Tuck-catch was used on this case. Install the upper part to flap. Snap lower part in place. Fold case together and push catch prongs against front to locate position of the catch.

CENTER LINE



3

Layout location of the handle. Punch slots, as above, handle No. 2 is used (see page 3). Use other handle style if desired. Install the lower part of the Tuck-catch.

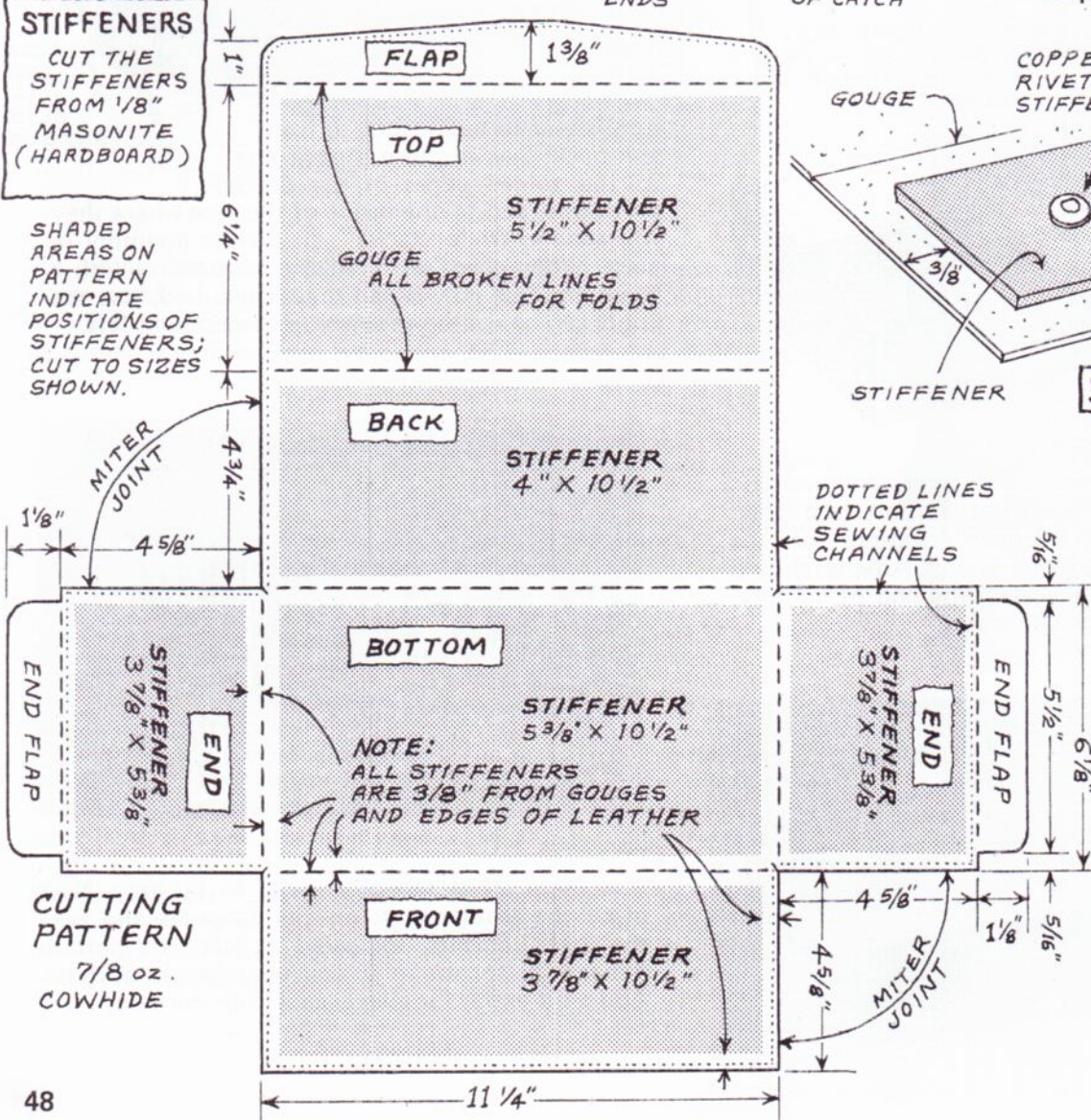


4

Install the handle (review pages 3 & 4). Glue loop ends down. Do not install the 2nd copper burr...yet! See the next step.

STIFFENERS
CUT THE STIFFENERS FROM 1/8" MASONITE (HARDBOARD)

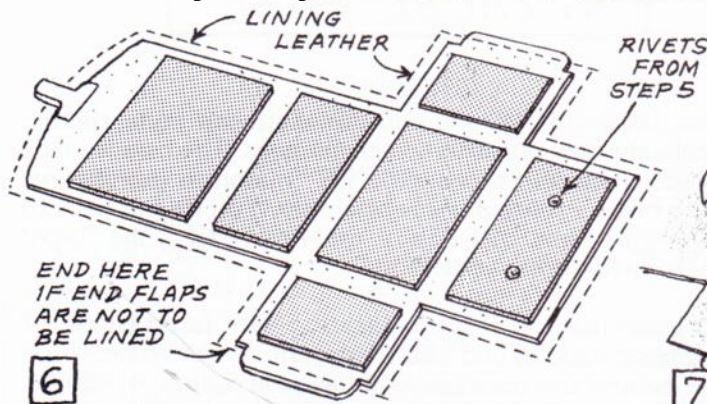
SHADED AREAS ON PATTERN INDICATE POSITIONS OF STIFFENERS; CUT TO SIZES SHOWN.



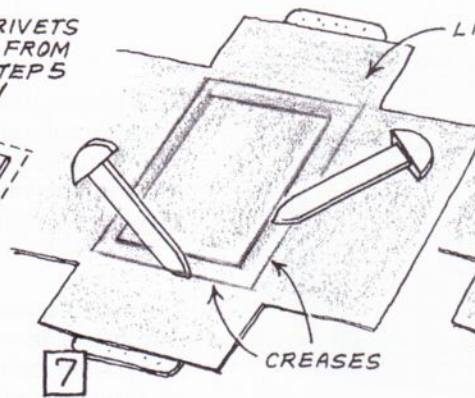
5

Fit the stiffener in place over rivets. It should be 3/8" from gouge for fold, and 3/8" from all edges of front leather. Tap against rivets to imprint their position on the stiffener. Drill rivet holes. Now glue stiffener to the front, fitting over the rivet ends. "Set" the 2nd copper burrs. This locks the handle to the front panel, for a very strong attachment.

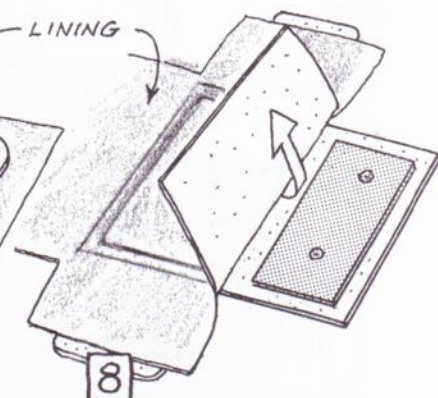
(continued)



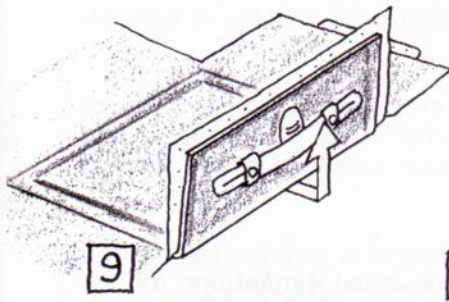
6 Lay case out flat, glue the rest of the stiffeners in place (see pattern for positions). Cut lining from 1½ to 2 oz. leather; oversize as indicated by broken line above. Apply cement to all of the flesh side of the lining leather.



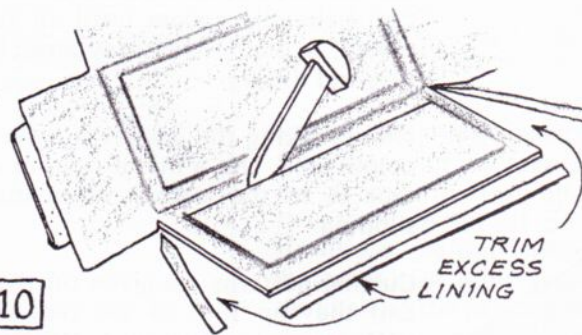
7 Now, apply cement only to the bottom section of case and stiffener. Place lining on top and adhere. Work around stiffener and gouges with the bone folder.



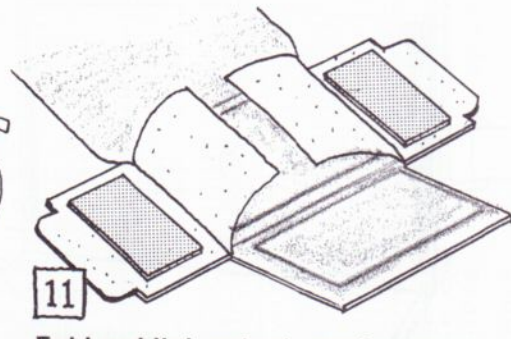
8 Fold front lining back, up to bottom gouge. Apply cement liberally to the front panel and stiffener.



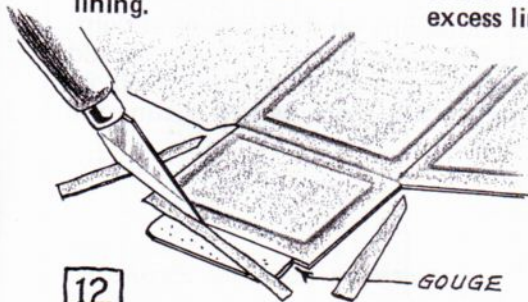
9 Fold front panel up, and adhere it to the lining.



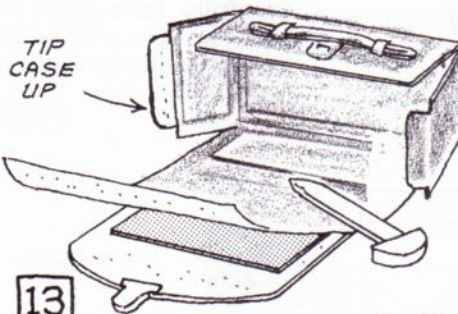
10 Tip case up so the front is flat on the bench. Work around stiffener and in crease. Trim excess lining, down to bottom corners.



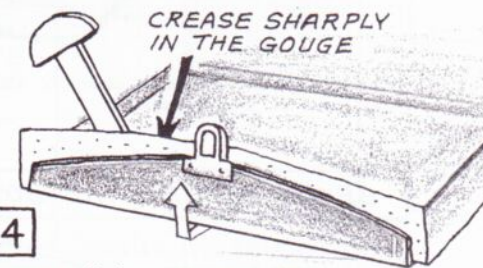
11 Fold end linings back, apply cement to ends (not the flaps) and stiffeners. Fold ends up to adhere, same as in step 9.



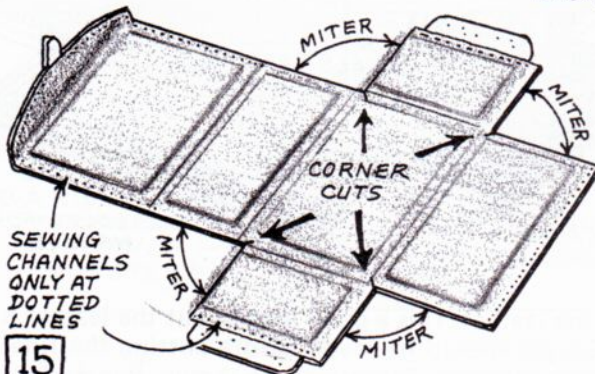
12 Work lining down around stiffeners. Trim excess at sides, and at end flap just next to the gouge.



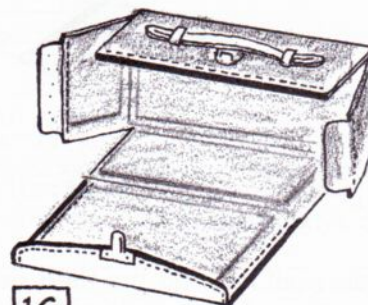
13 Adhere lining to the back, next.



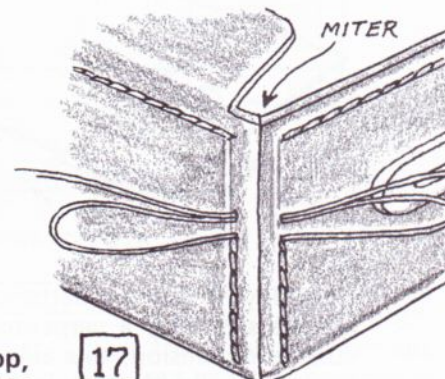
14 Cement lining to top. Fold flap lining back, fold flap up to adhere. Trim excess lining. Lining covers inside of catch for a smooth interior.



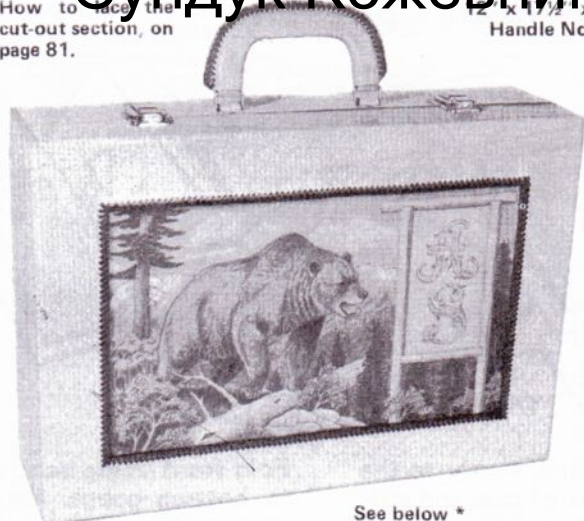
15 Gouge sewing channels in lining, corresponding to channels on outside of case. Bevel 45 degrees for miter joints. Make corner cuts (above) as on page 30, Vol. I, "The Art of Making Leather Cases".



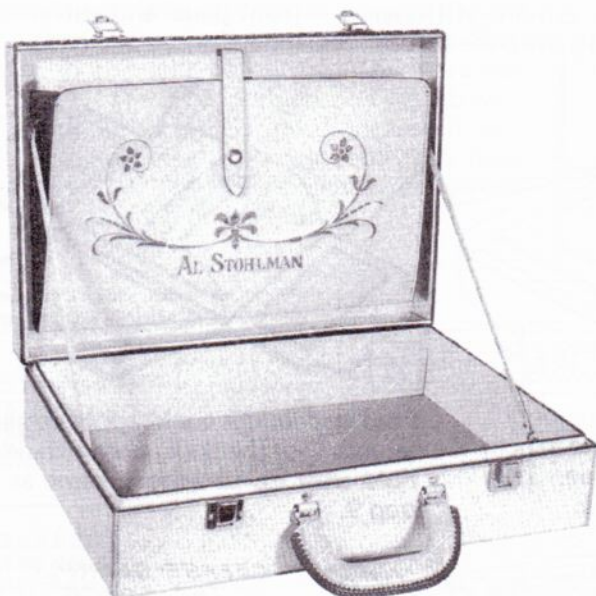
16 Sew the front, ends, top, and flap. Burnish the edges in solid black, above.



17 Cement the miter joints together. Sew to complete the case.



See below *



Interior view shows pocket assembly with personalized front panel, see step A, page 55.

This case is patterned after the traditional attache' style, though with completely new construction techniques. The case is made of 6/7 oz. cowhide reinforced with 1/8" masonite (hardboard) stiffeners to make a solid, durable assembly. You do not have to cover a preformed box of wood or other material. . . the "box" is actually formed during construction.

The front panel features a cut-out section with laced edges (to match the laced handle) and also frames the carved scene which is installed behind the opening. You have the option, of course, of simply carving and stamping the front panel without using the cut-out and lacing technique. The lacing is more time consuming, but does have a special effect for that little something extra!

SPECIAL NOTE: If you are going to carve the front panel (or use the cut-out as illustrated) cut the leather a bit oversize. Do not make the gouges until all stamping and/or lacing is completed, as the leather may stretch and/or shrink due to the wetting and drying.

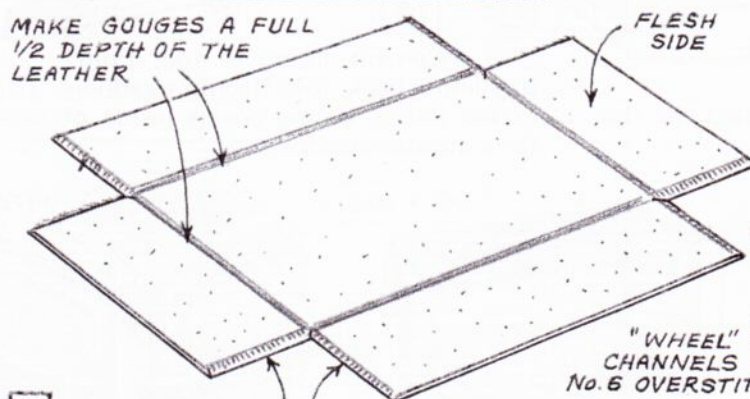
When making the gouges for the folds, you must be as accurate as possible. Use a metal rule, or other metal straight edge, and tape it to the leather when making long gouges, to prevent slipping.

Cutting patterns are given on the opposite page for the bottom and the top (lid) of the case. The actual dimensions for the stiffeners are not given as they will vary a bit from case to case, depending on leather thicknesses.

Be sure to observe the many notations on the patterns at right. Carefully follow the step-by-step instructions and you should have no trouble in successfully making this case. Read all instructions. Be sure you understand them before cutting the leather.

BEGIN MAKING THE BOTTOM

MAKE GOUGES A FULL 1/2 DEPTH OF THE LEATHER



1

BEVEL ALL CORNERS FOR MITER JOINT

FLESH SIDE

GRAIN SIDE

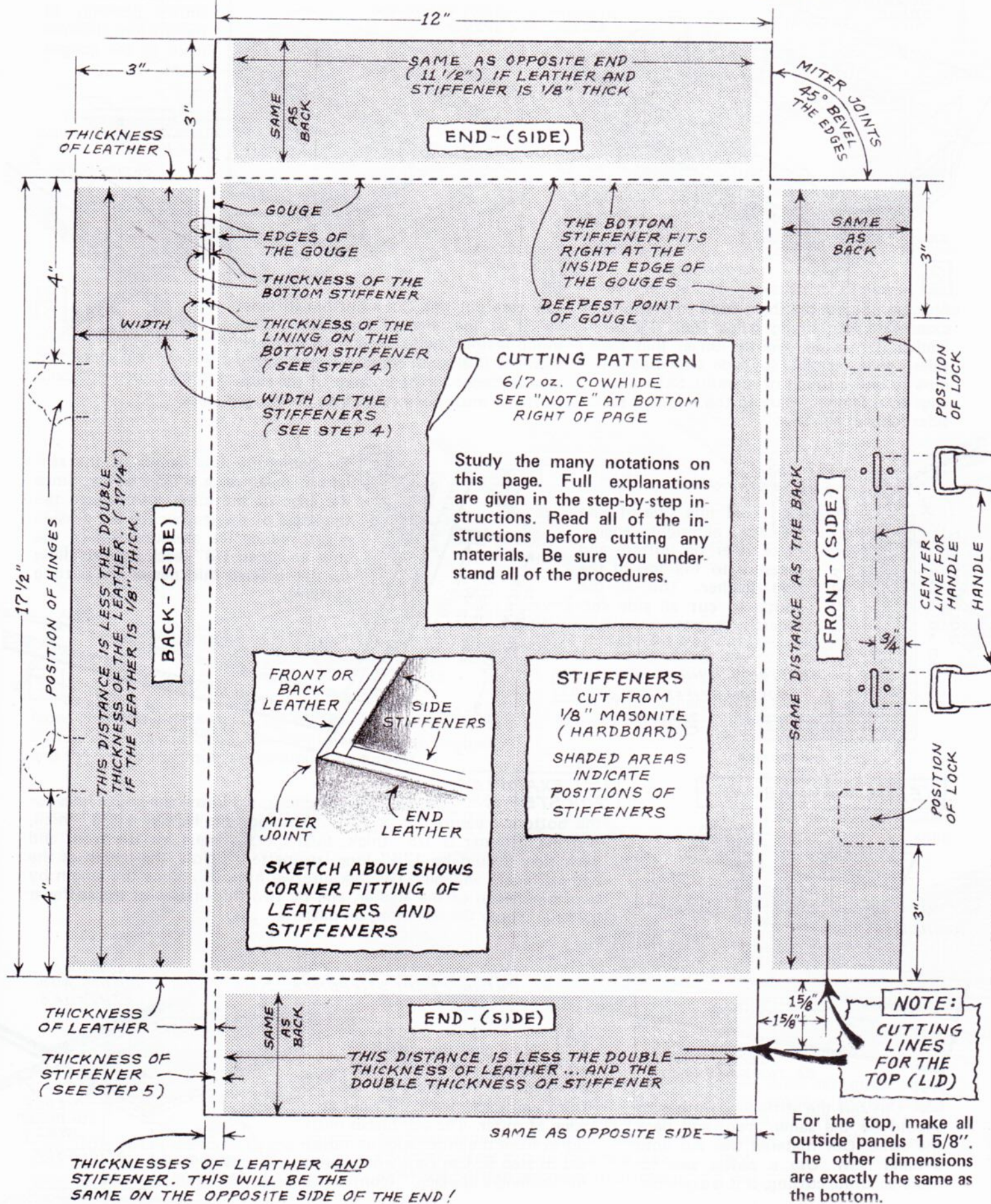
BURNISH OUTSIDE EDGES

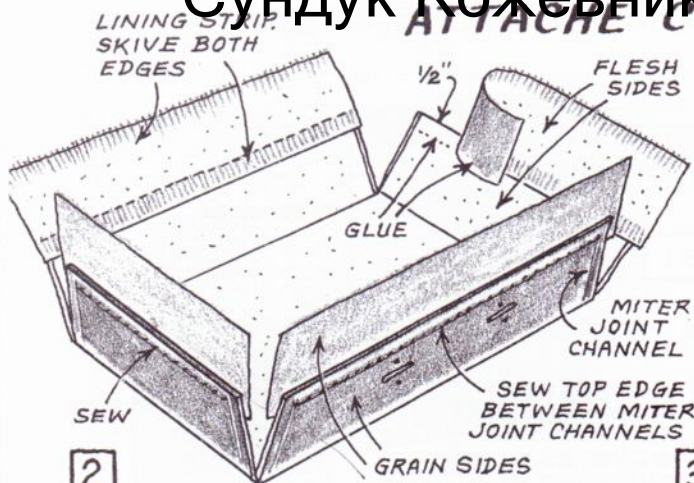
"WHEEL" ALL CHANNELS WITH No. 6 OVERSTITCH WHEEL

SEWING CHANNELS

SLOTS AND HOLES FOR HANDLE

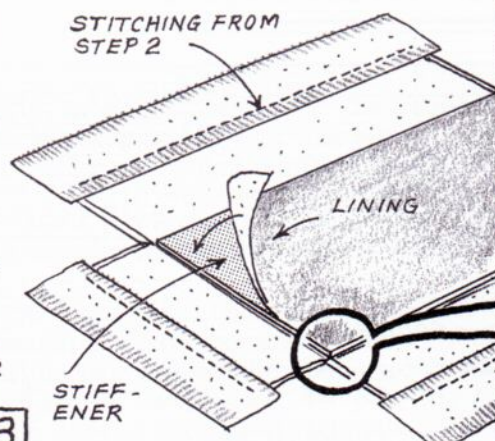
When laying out the pattern, draw all lines on the flesh side of the leather. It is a good idea to cut the leather a bit oversize. Use a carpenter's square for all right angle lines. Gouges should be made before cutting the final outside dimension, this aids in preventing stretch. Gouge all sewing channels. Burnish edges shown. Punch slots for handle. Bevel miter joints. Review these books: "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather", pages 22, 23. "The Art of Making Leather Cases" Vol. I, pages 30, 31.





2

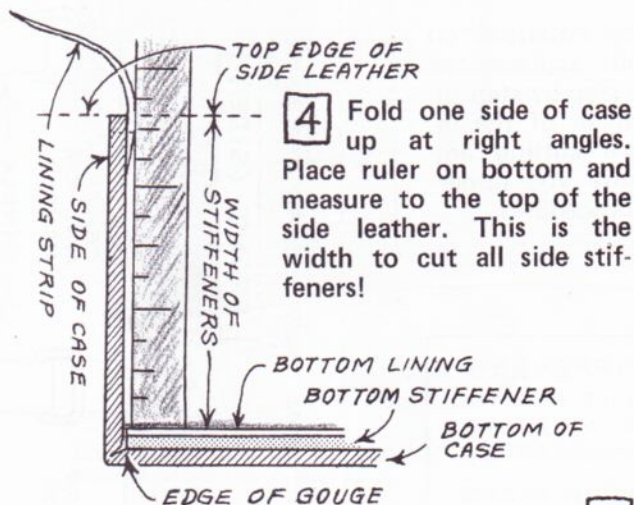
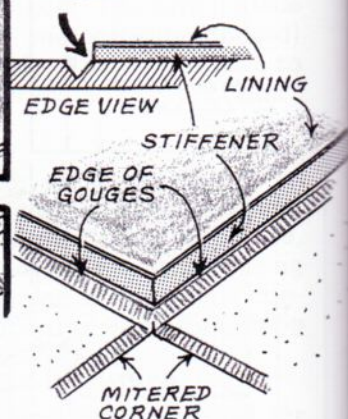
Moisten gouges, tap sharp folds to pre-form case. Cut four lining strips from 1½ oz. leather 1½" wide, slightly longer than the sides (gold metallic cowhide was used on ours to add a touch of sparkle). Skive each edge to a feather. Glue to top edges of the sides (above) and sew.



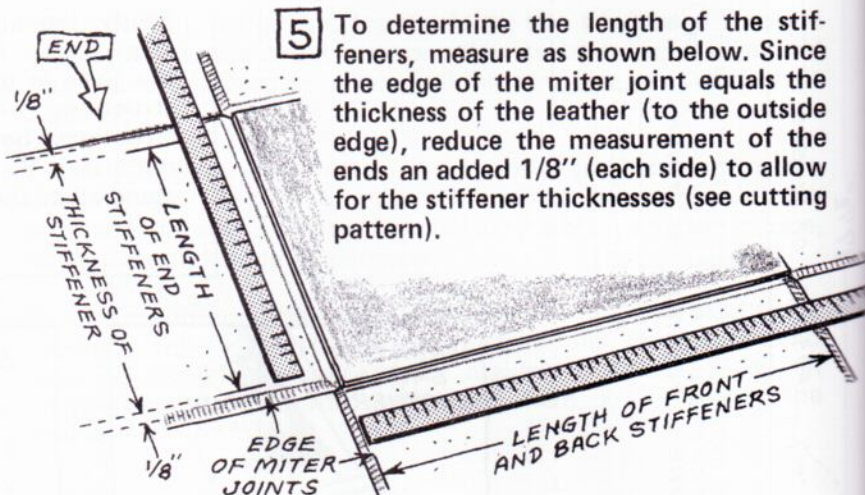
3

Lay case out flat. Cut a bottom stiffener to fit at the edge of the gouges. Glue lining leather (your choice) to stiffener; trim off flush with edges. Now, carefully glue stiffener to the bottom of the case. Stiffener must not extend into the gouged areas.

Enlarged view below shows position of the bottom stiffener next to the gouged edges.

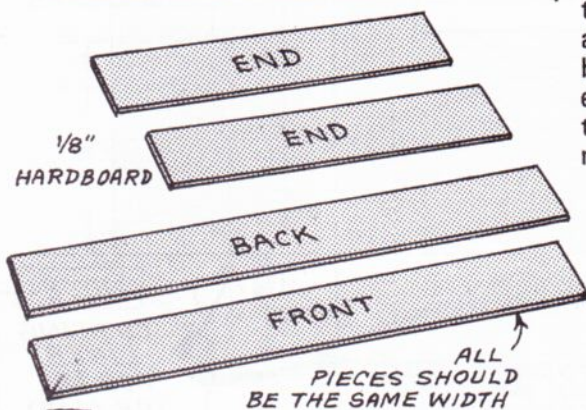


4 Fold one side of case up at right angles. Place ruler on bottom and measure to the top of the side leather. This is the width to cut all side stiffeners!



5 To determine the length of the stiffeners, measure as shown below. Since the edge of the miter joint equals the thickness of the leather (to the outside edge), reduce the measurement of the ends an added 1/8" (each side) to allow for the stiffener thicknesses (see cutting pattern).

EDGE VIEW ABOVE



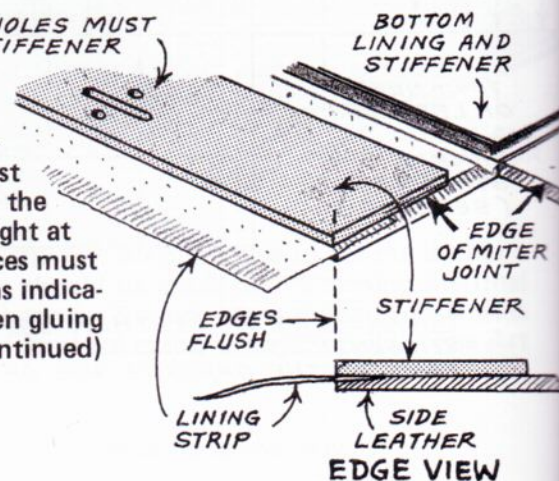
6 EXAMPLE FOR STEP 5:

To clarify instructions, we know the gouge lines for the bottom measure 12" x 17½". Assuming the leather is 1/8" thick, and the stiffener is 1/8" thick, then the stiffeners for the front and back sides would be 17½" long (see pattern). Now, the length of the end stiffeners will be 11½" because we have to reduce the length by two thicknesses of the leather, and by two thicknesses of the stiffener material (study the notations on pattern).

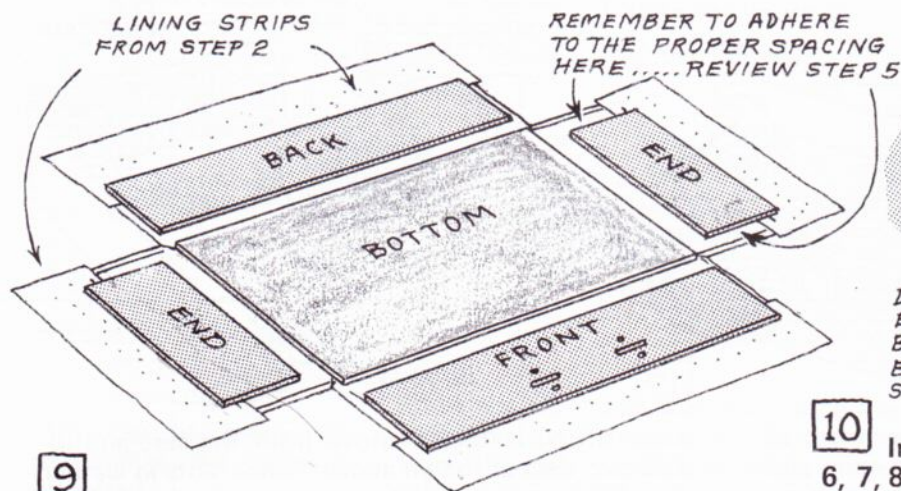
HANDLE SLOTS AND HOLES MUST BE PUT IN FRONT STIFFENER TO MATCH LEATHER

8

Now glue the stiffeners in place. Top edges must be aligned. The ends of the front and back pieces fit right at edge of miter. The end pieces must set in from the miter edge as indicated in step 5. Use care when gluing the stiffeners in place. (continued)

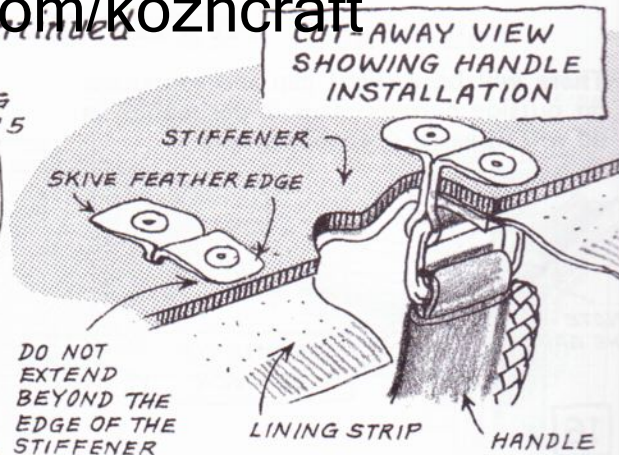


7 Cut out the stiffeners. Both ends should be the same; front and back the same. Our material was cut with a hand saw. Use a power saw for more accurate cutting, if it is available.



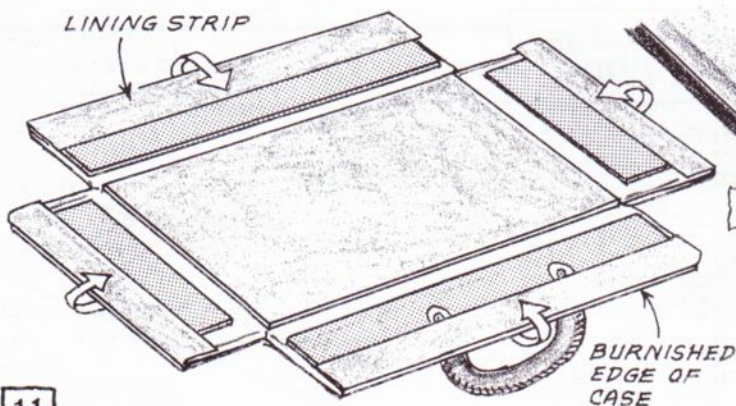
9

Your project should now look like the above sketch. Stiffeners glue on top of the lining strips. When assembled, this actually makes a leather covered wooden box.



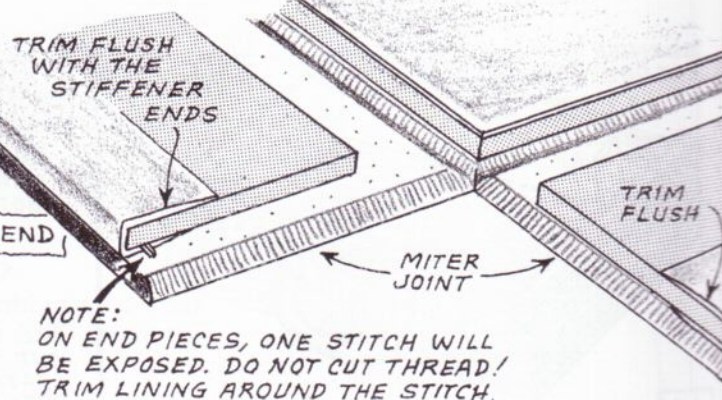
10

Install the handle. . . exactly as shown in steps 6, 7, 8, on page 45. Skive any excess bulk off, of the tabs. Skive very thin at the edge of the stiffener (at lining strip).



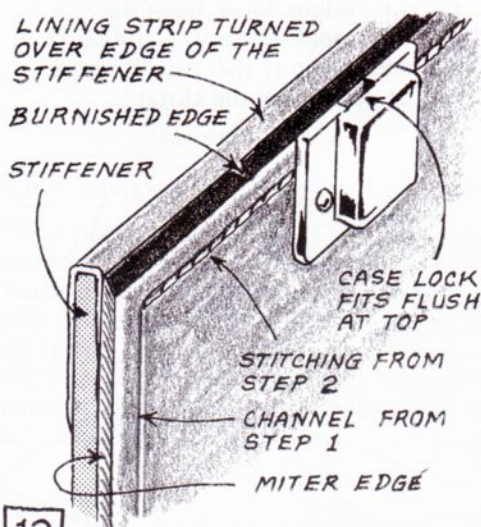
11

Now glue the lining strips tightly over the edges of the stiffeners (arrows above). The burnished edge of the case, and the top of the lining strips should be flush.



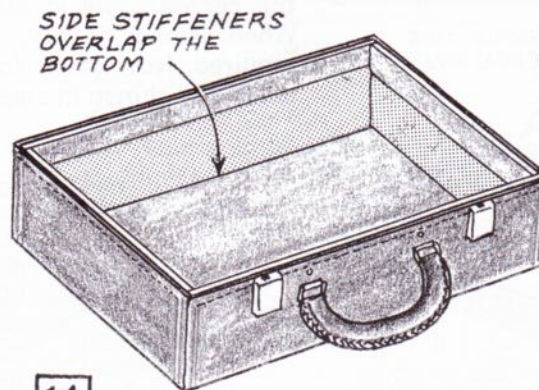
12

With a sharp knife, trim off excess lining as indicated above. Observe the notations.



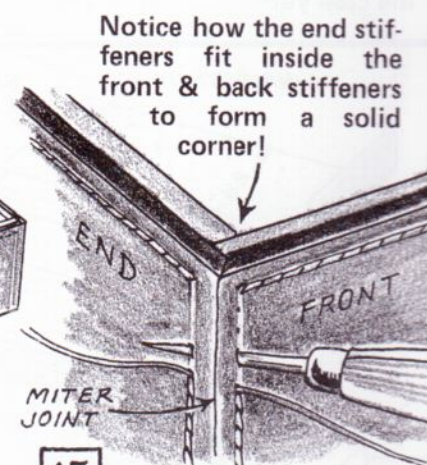
13

Now install the locks to the front side (see pattern and location). See page 32 for installing the various case locks and hardware.



14

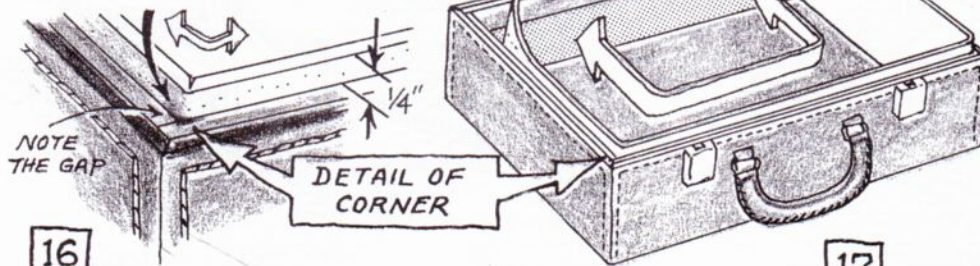
Apply cement to all miter joints and ends of stiffeners. Fold up; adhere joints (see step 15). Stiffeners of all sides should overlap the bottom stiffener. They should fit snug! This locks the bottom assembly in place.



15

Now sew miter joints at all corners. Review pages 23, 24, of "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather", if necessary. (continued)

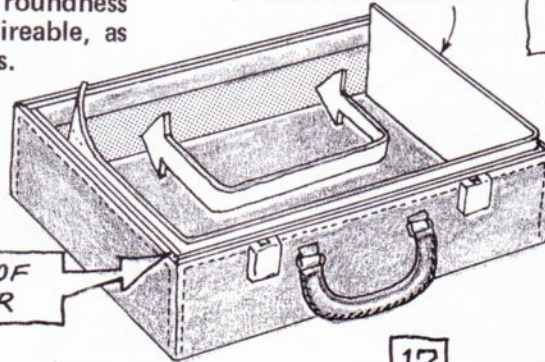
There will be a slight gap and roundness on outside corners. This is desirable, as lid will fit easier over the corners.



16

With the bottom of the case completed, cut a length of 8/9 oz. cowhide to fit inside the front and both ends, and 1/4" higher than the sides. Gouge for the corner folds on the grain side. . . it should be a tight fit! Trim to fit snug against the back side. This strip serves as a lining for the case, and the raised edge acts as a guide to keep the top (lid) aligned.

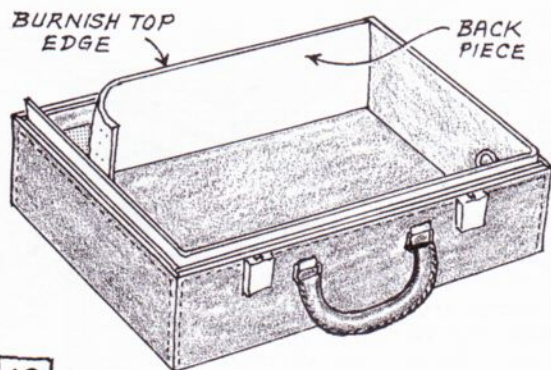
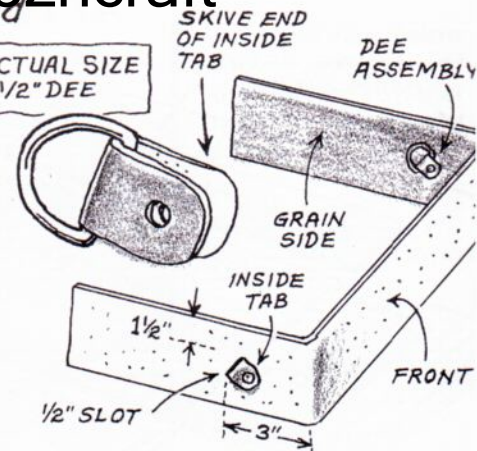
BURNISH TOP EDGE



17

After fitting leather, remove from the case and install two dees as shown above. Punch slots in leather at a 45 degree angle. Remove some leather behind the slot (flesh side) with a French Edger to reduce bulk of the inside tab. Insert tabs through the slots and rivet the dee assemblies in place.

ACTUAL SIZE 1/2" DEE



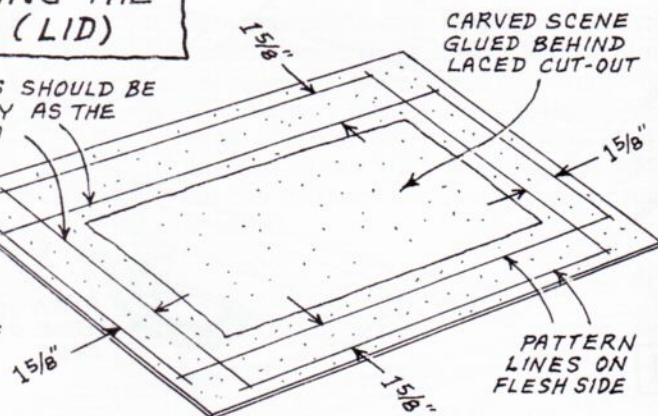
18

Glue the leather inside the case. Now cut a back leather (same height and thickness) to fit tightly between the ends. Do not glue to the case yet!

MAKING THE TOP (LID)

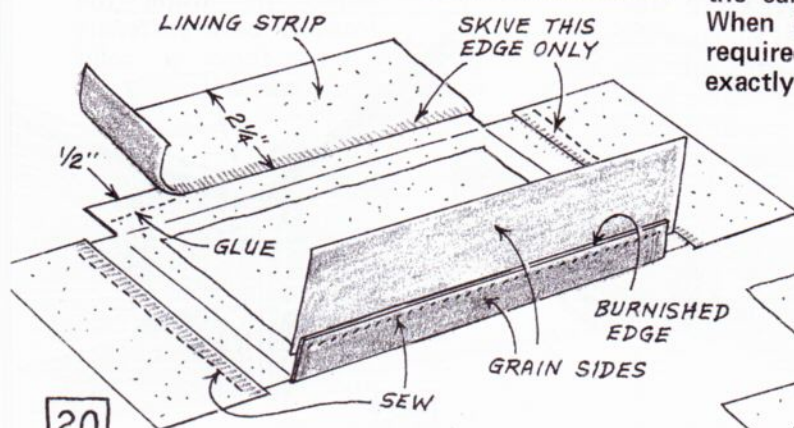
GOUGES SHOULD BE EXACTLY AS THE BOTTOM

CUT LEATHER OVERSIZE



19

Lay out the top on oversize leather. Cut out the picture panel (if used) and lace edges. Lacing instructions on page 81. Glue the carved scene in place. Be sure edges have been skived. When leather is dry, recheck all measurements; adjust if required. Now gouge fold lines and cut out the top. Prepare exactly as shown in step 1. Do not punch handle slots!

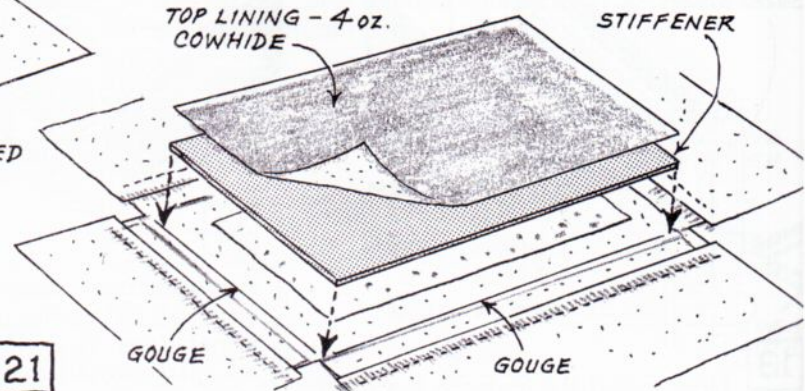


20

Cut lining strips for the top, 2 1/4" wide (same material used in step 2). Skive one edge only. Glue to the sides (above) and sew. This is the same as step 2, page 52.

TOP LINING - 4 oz. COWHIDE

STIFFENER



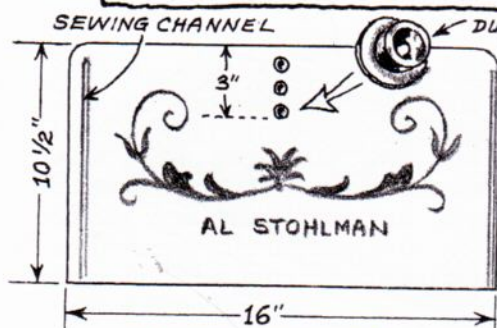
21

Now cut a stiffener for the top. If your measurements and gouges have been accurate, it should be exactly the same size as the bottom. Cut a lining out of 4 oz. cowhide, a bit larger than the stiffener. Do not glue the lining to the stiffener. . . yet!

(continued)

MAKING THE POCKETS

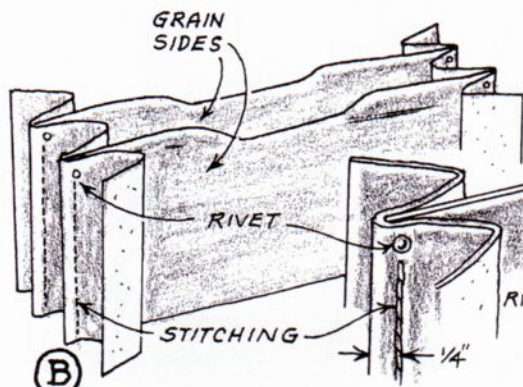
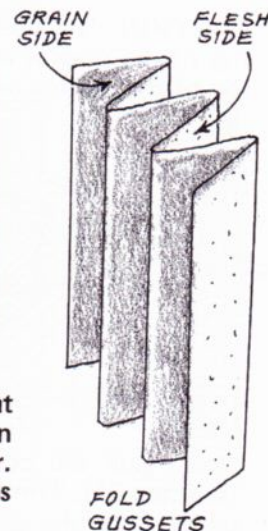
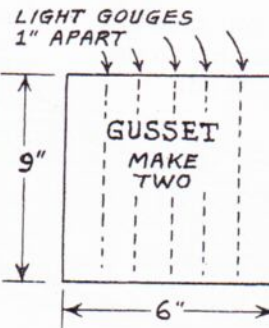
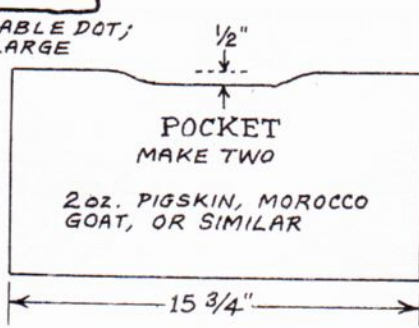
ATTACHE CASE - Continued



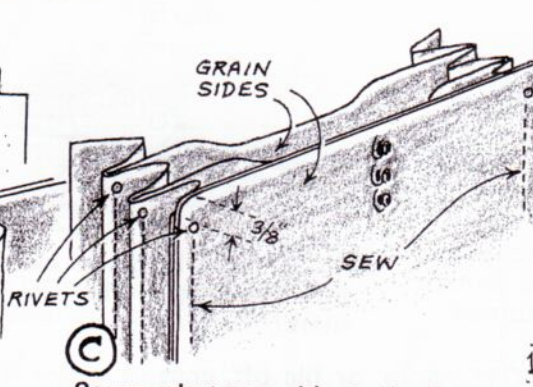
FRONT PANEL (A)
4 oz. COWHIDE

This can be carved to personalize the interior, if desired.

Make the front panel. Burnish all edges. Gouge sewing channels at each side. Set 3 durable dot eyelets in center, spaced 1" apart down from the top. Make two pockets from lightweight, firm leather. Make two gussets from the same leather. Moisten gouges and fold as shown at right.



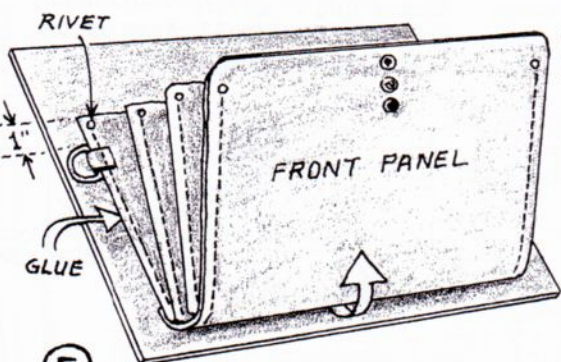
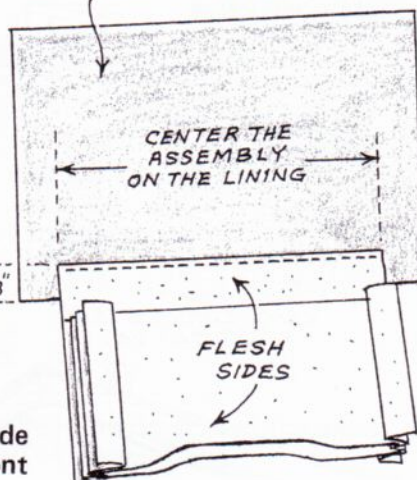
Glue pocket ends in gusset folds, and sew. Reinforce top edges with small rivets.



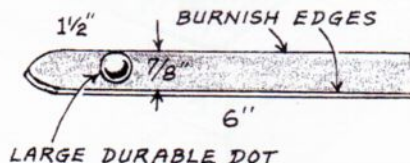
Sew pocket assembly to the front panel. Set down 3/8" from the top.

(D) Now turn pocket assembly upside down and sew bottom edge of the front panel to the top lining, as at right.

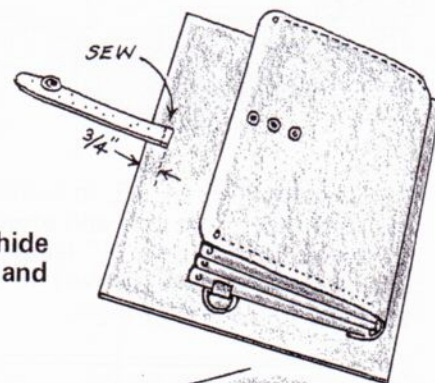
4 oz. LINING OF TOP... FROM STEP 21. GRAIN SIDE UP



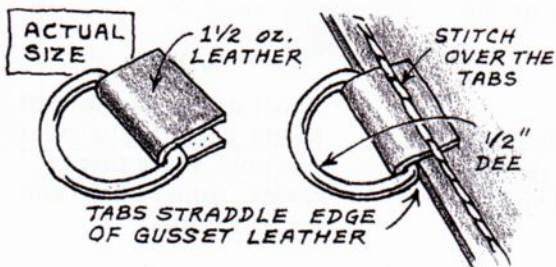
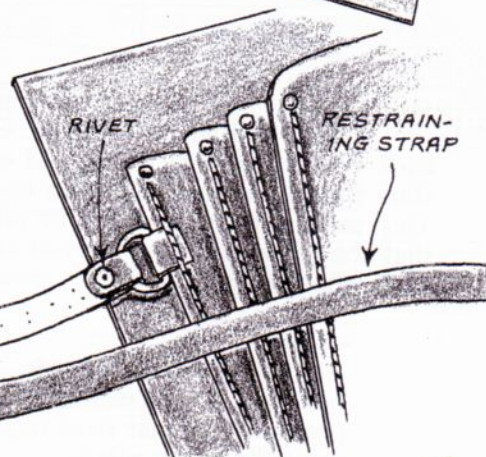
Fold pocket assembly up. Glue dee and tab to edge of gussets (both sides) 1" down from top edge. See details below. Carefully line up edges of gussets. Fold assembly flat to locate top of gussets, on lining leather. NOTE: Bottoms of gusset leathers will overlap bottom edge of front panel about 1/4". Glue down; sew.



(F) Cut a strap of 4/5 oz. cowhide to dimensions above. Install snap and sew to top of lining (right).



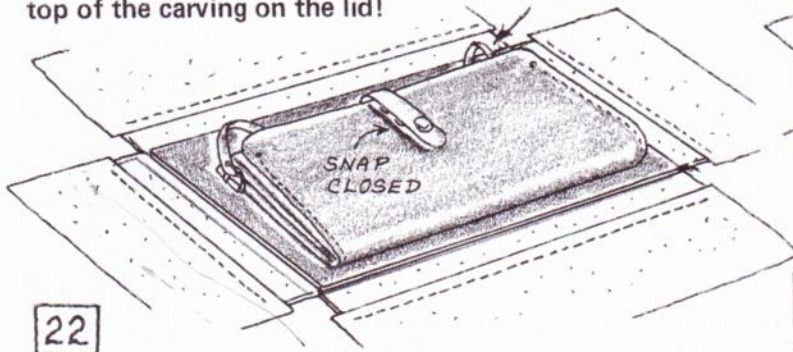
(G) Cut two restraining straps 3/8" wide and 17" long from 1 1/2 to 2 oz. leather. rivet one end to the dees (right). The unit is now ready to assemble. Instructions continue on page 56, with step 22.



CAUTION: Be sure you have the top of the pocket assembly to the top of the carving on the lid!

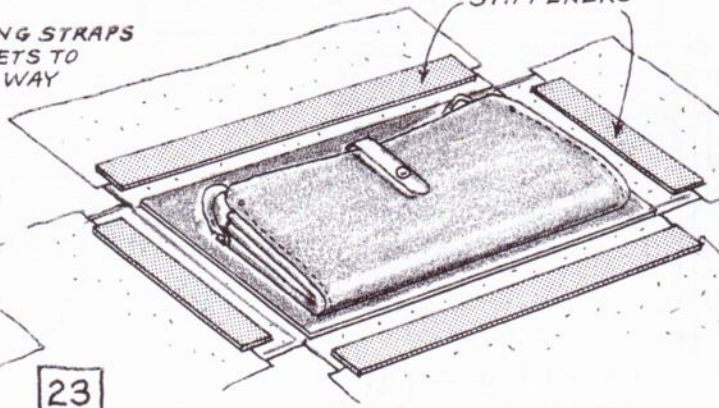
TUCK RESTRAINING STRAPS INSIDE THE POCKETS TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAY

STIFFENERS



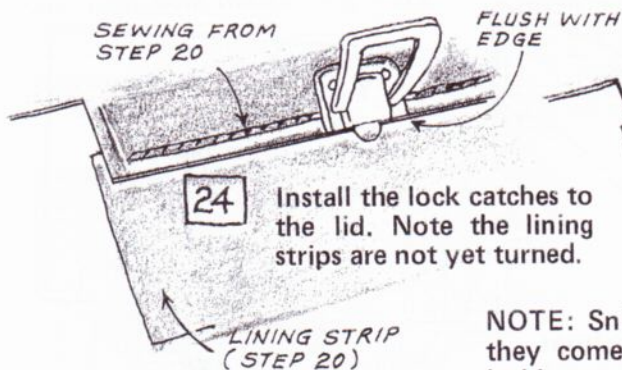
22

Now, glue the pocket assembly to the top stiffener (see step 21). Trim off excess lining flush with stiffener edges. Carefully glue assembly to top. This is the same as step 3, page 52.



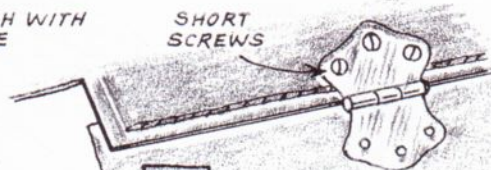
23

Cut hardwood stiffeners and glue in place. See step 4 for determining the width. All should be the same width. The lengths of the stiffeners should be the same as those used on the bottom of the case (see step 5).



24

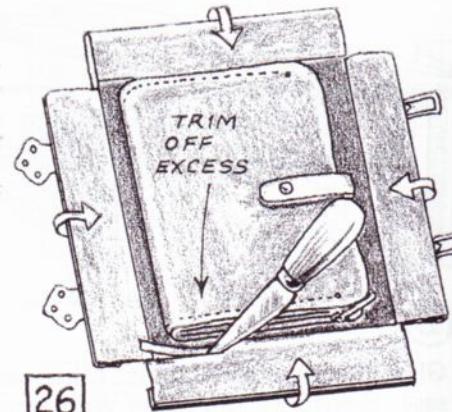
Install the lock catches to the lid. Note the lining strips are not yet turned.



25

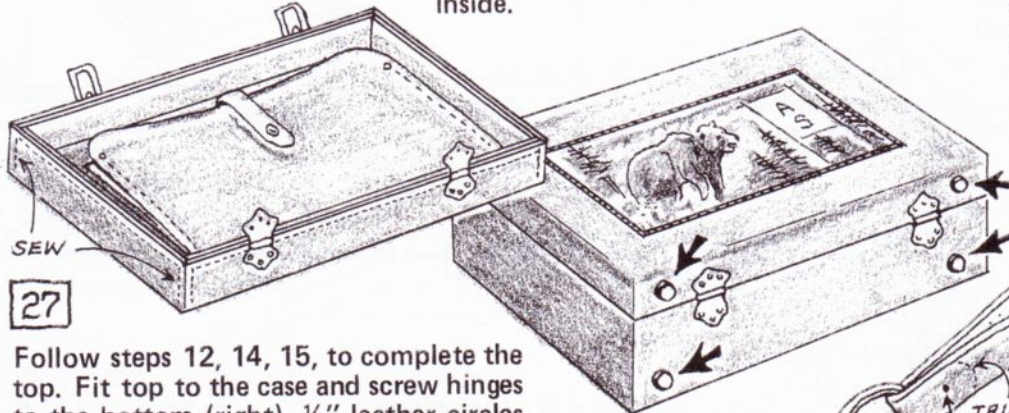
Install hinges to back side (see pattern for position).

NOTE: Snip, or file off, ends of screws if they come through the stiffeners, on the inside.



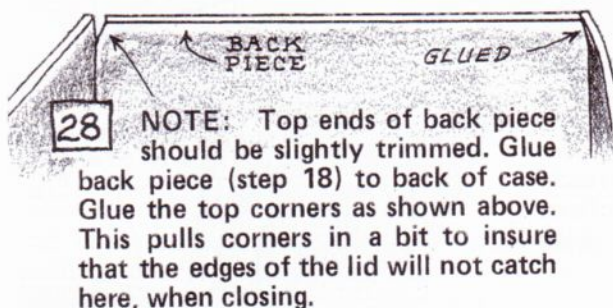
26

Glue lining strips over the stiffeners, same as step 11. Trim excess flush with bottom edge.



27

Follow steps 12, 14, 15, to complete the top. Fit top to the case and screw hinges to the bottom (right). 1/2" leather circles can be glued to case (arrows) for standing support, to clear the hinges.

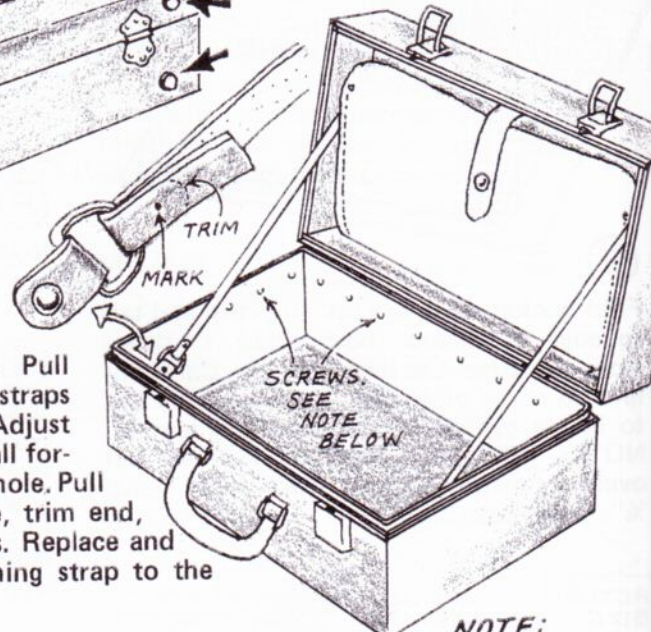


28

NOTE: Top ends of back piece should be slightly trimmed. Glue back piece (step 18) to back of case. Glue the top corners as shown above. This pulls corners in a bit to insure that the edges of the lid will not catch here, when closing.

29

Open case. Pull restraining straps through dees. Adjust so top will not fall forward. Mark rivet hole. Pull strap out of dee, trim end, punch rivet holes. Replace and rivet the restraining strap to the dee (see below).



NOTE:

RIVETING THE STRAP: Turn the case up on end, and partially close lid to put slack in the restraining strap. Place a riveting iron under the rivet, next to dee, and hammer rivet together. The straps can also be attached with eyelets, using the eyelet pliers.

Small screws can be used inside case if glue does not hold. Place them 3/4" down from edge and about 2" apart.

CASE

10" x 16" x 3½"
Handle No. 18



See below *

-

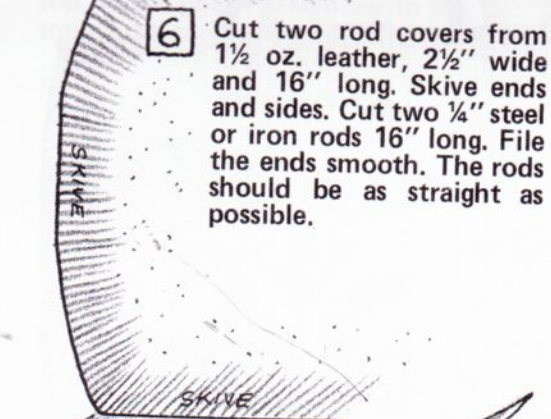
- 3 Sketch at right: Cement light lining to flesh side; cut oversize. Adhere as shown. Fold up at bottom; adhere. Make cuts in lining (arrows).

Diagram illustrating the assembly of a stiffener into a fold C of a lining. The diagram shows a vertical section of a lining with a fold labeled 'C'. A stiffener is being inserted into the fold. The text 'PRESS LINING IN, AT TOP OF STIFFENER, INTO FOLD C' indicates the action. The bottom of the stiffener is labeled 'CUTS'.

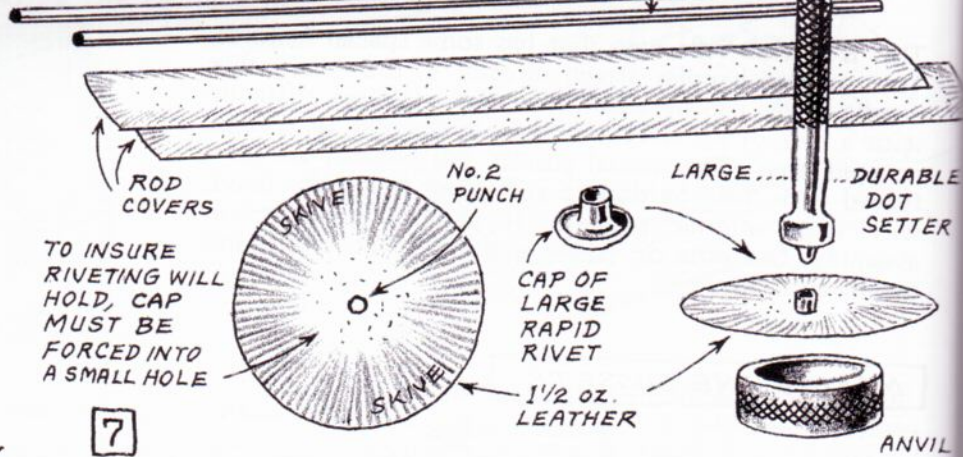
- BOTTOM STIFFENER
1/8" HARDBOARD
2-3/4" X 15"

Technical drawing of a wooden box with dimensions and labels:

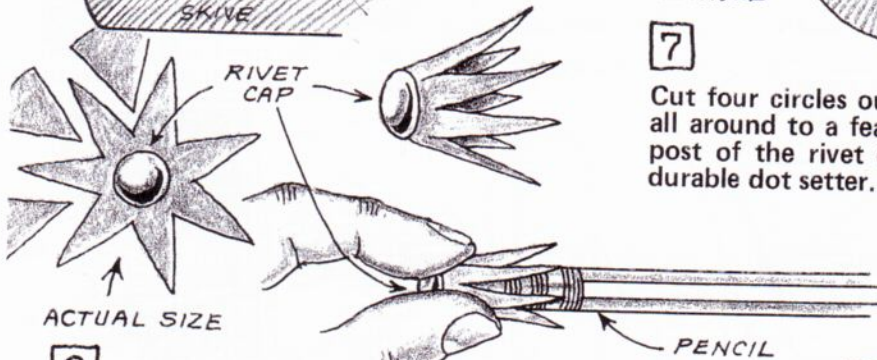
- Top View:**
 - Overall width: $3\frac{3}{8}"$ (left and right sides).
 - Overall length: $4"$ (center).
 - Top edge: **BURNISH** (indicated by an arrow).
 - Top edge detail: $3\frac{3}{8}"$ (left and right sides).
- Front View:**
 - Overall height: $10\frac{1}{8}"$ (right side).
 - Overall width: $3\frac{3}{8}"$ (bottom).
 - Internal width: $2"$ (left and right sides).
 - Internal height: $7"$ (left side).
 - Internal width: $3\frac{1}{8}"$ (bottom).
 - Internal height: $9\frac{3}{4}"$ (right side).
 - Top edge: 45° **ANGLE** (indicated by an arrow).
 - Label: **STIFFENER** (vertical text).
 - Label: **$\frac{1}{8}"$ HARDBOARD** (vertical text).
 - Label: **$3\frac{1}{8}"$ X $6\frac{1}{2}"$** (vertical text).
 - Label: $3\frac{3}{8}"$ (bottom right corner).



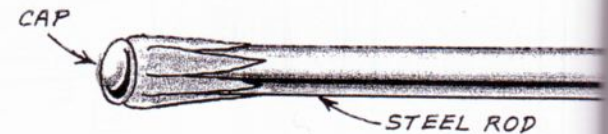
- 6 Cut two rod covers from 1½ oz. leather, 2½" wide and 16" long. Skive ends and sides. Cut two ¼" steel or iron rods 16" long. File the ends smooth. The rods should be as straight as possible.



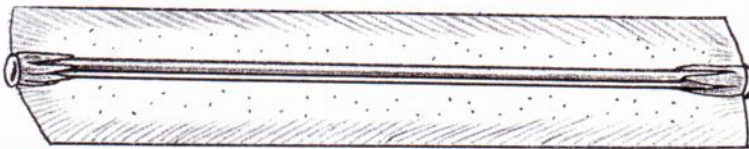
- 7 Cut four circles out of 1½ to 2 oz. leather, 1¼" in diameter. Skive all around to a feather edge. Punch a hole in the center. Insert the post of the rivet cap in the hole and secure by riveting with the durable dot setter. Set cap in anvil.



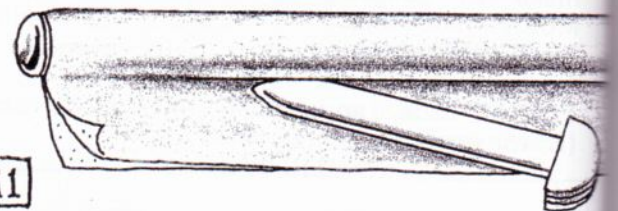
- 8 After riveting caps, cut leather circles into a seven-pointed star. Moisten leather, shape over pencil.



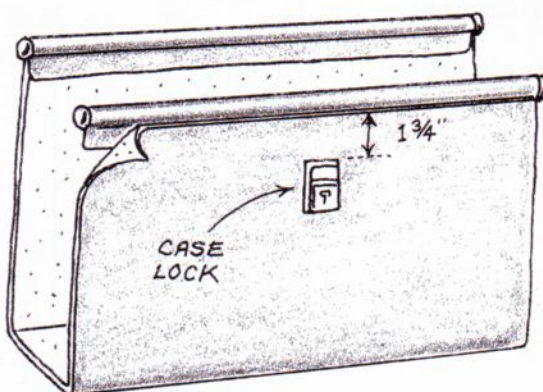
- 9 When dry, glue the units over each rod end. This makes a nice finish for the rod ends.



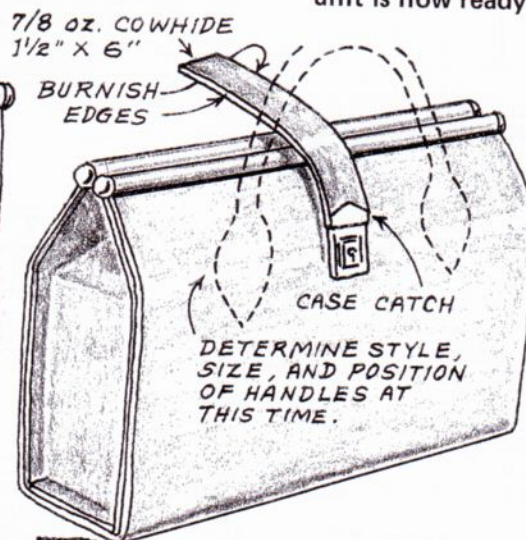
- 10 Apply cement to flesh side of rod cover and to the rod and flanged cap-leathers. Place rod in center; fold leather around it.



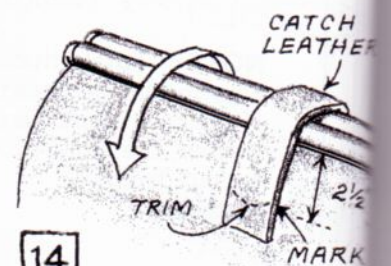
- 11 Pinch together with pliers and/or press firmly with bone folder up tight against the rod. The unit is now ready to install.



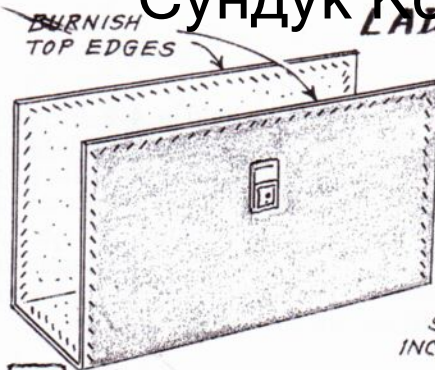
- 12 Cut out the case. Gouge bottom folds. Install the case lock, in center, 1¾" to 2" down from top edge of panel. Rubber cement rod assemblies to top edges (this will be temporary). Moisten gouges and fold up, as above.



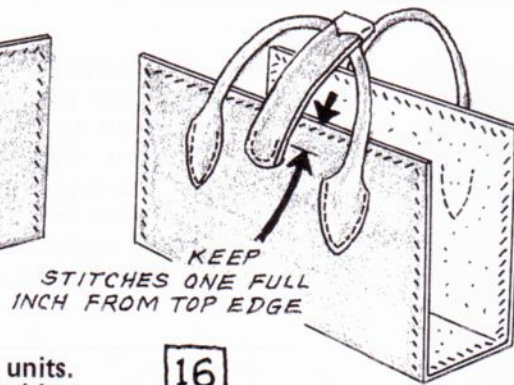
- 13 Rubber cement gussets in case (temporary). Cut a strip of leather (above) and attach the catch to one end. Snap into the lock.



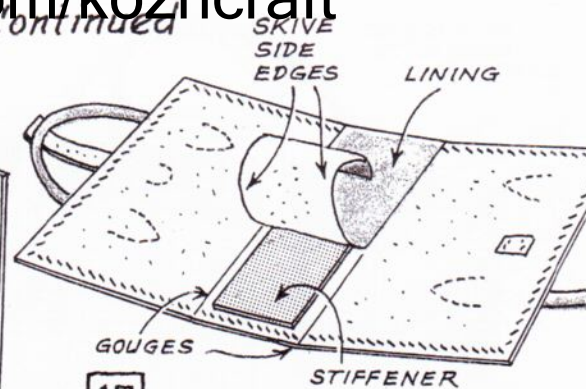
- 14 Fold the leather strip snugly over the case, rods close together. Mark a trim line as shown. Put a light mark on the case panel, where the end of the trimmed leather will be.



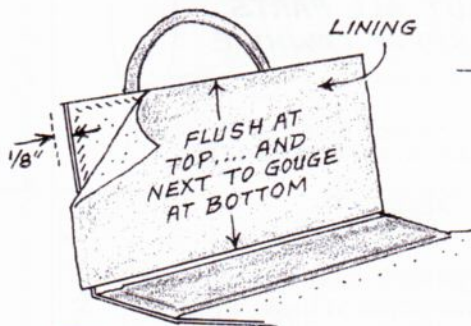
- 15** Remove gussets and rod units. Lay out flat; punch buckstitching slits. See note below concerning buckstitching.



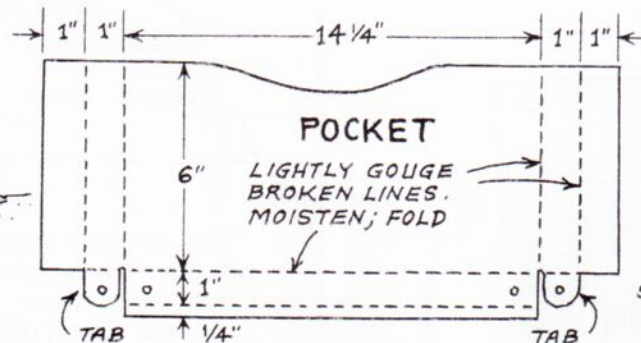
- 16** Sew handles to side panels. Sew catch leather in place (see arrows above).



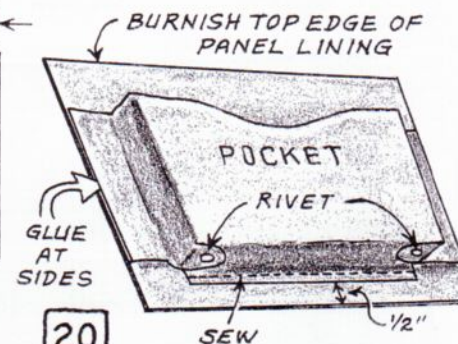
- 17** Glue stiffener to bottom, then glue lining over it. Press around stiffener with bone folder. Lining goes to gouges; trim ends flush with edges of case.



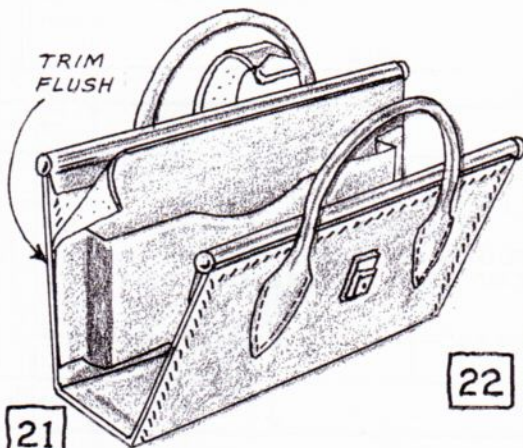
- 18** Cut linings to fit side panels (above). Allow about 1/8" extra at the sides, to trim later.



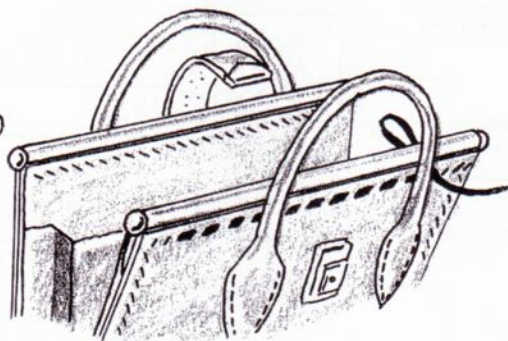
- 19** Make pockets of light leather to dimensions above. Bottom folds and tabs rivet, as shown in step 20 illustration.



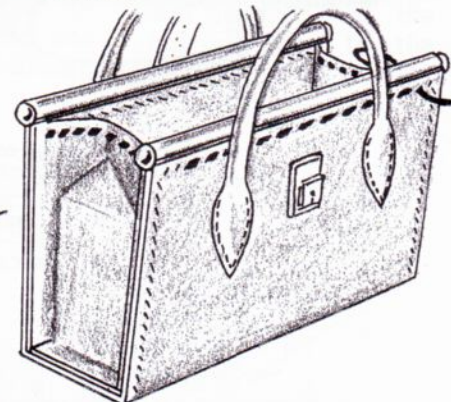
- 20** Sew bottom of pocket to panel lining. Glue sides as shown.



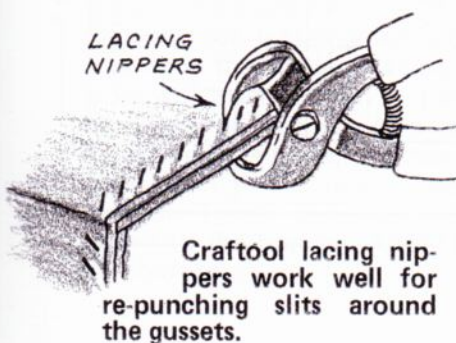
- 21** Glue rods back in position (step 12). Glue linings and pocket assemblies to the side panels. Be sure the top edge is against the rod. Trim sides flush.



- 22** Now... lay panel on edge of bench, with rod over the edge. Re-punch the lacing slits, going through rod leather and top edge of the lining. Buckstitch the top of one edge as shown, before installing the gussets... making this edge easier to lace.

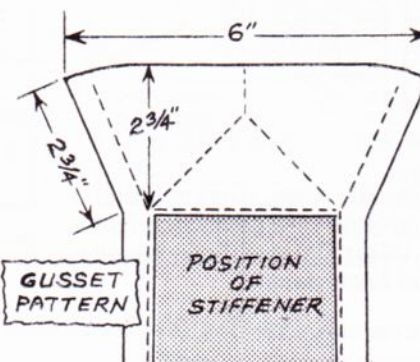


- 23** Cement gussets in case. Punch slits through case and gusset edges. Continue buckstitching, to complete the project.



NOTE:

See "How to Buckstitch" for proper spacing of slits, double lacing at stress points, and other important information.

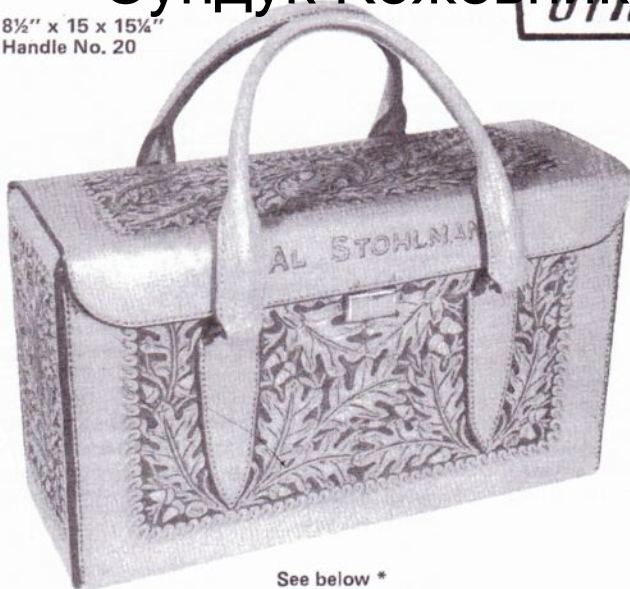


SPECIAL NOTE:

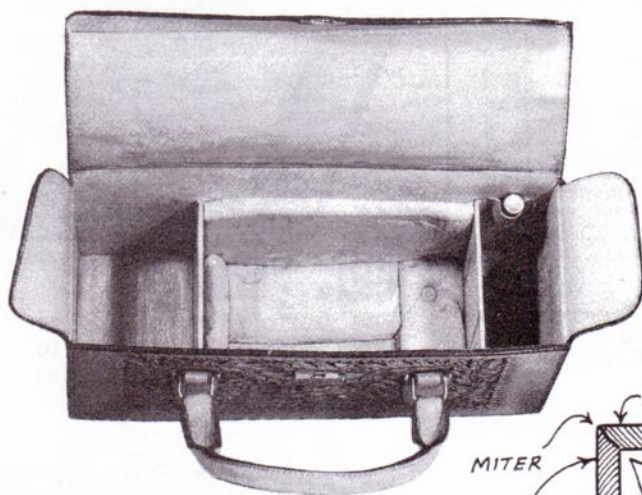
By altering the top of the gusset (as at left), the case will open wider at the top. This will not alter the folds in step 1. Fold C will have a more acute angle when case is closed.

8 1/2" x 15 x 15 1/4"
Handle No. 20

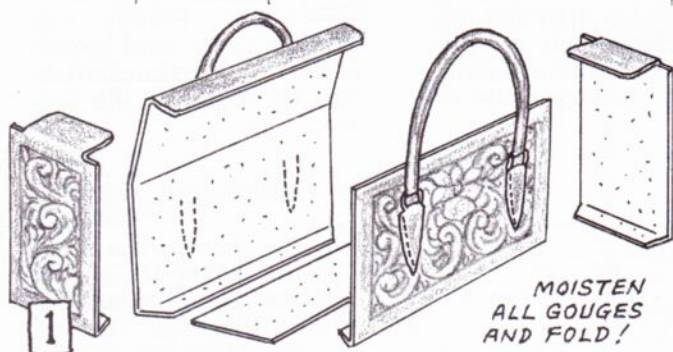
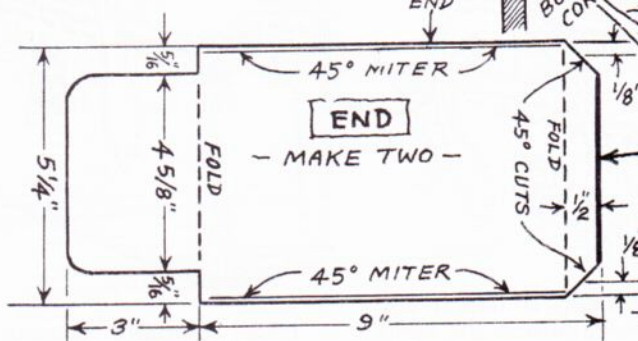
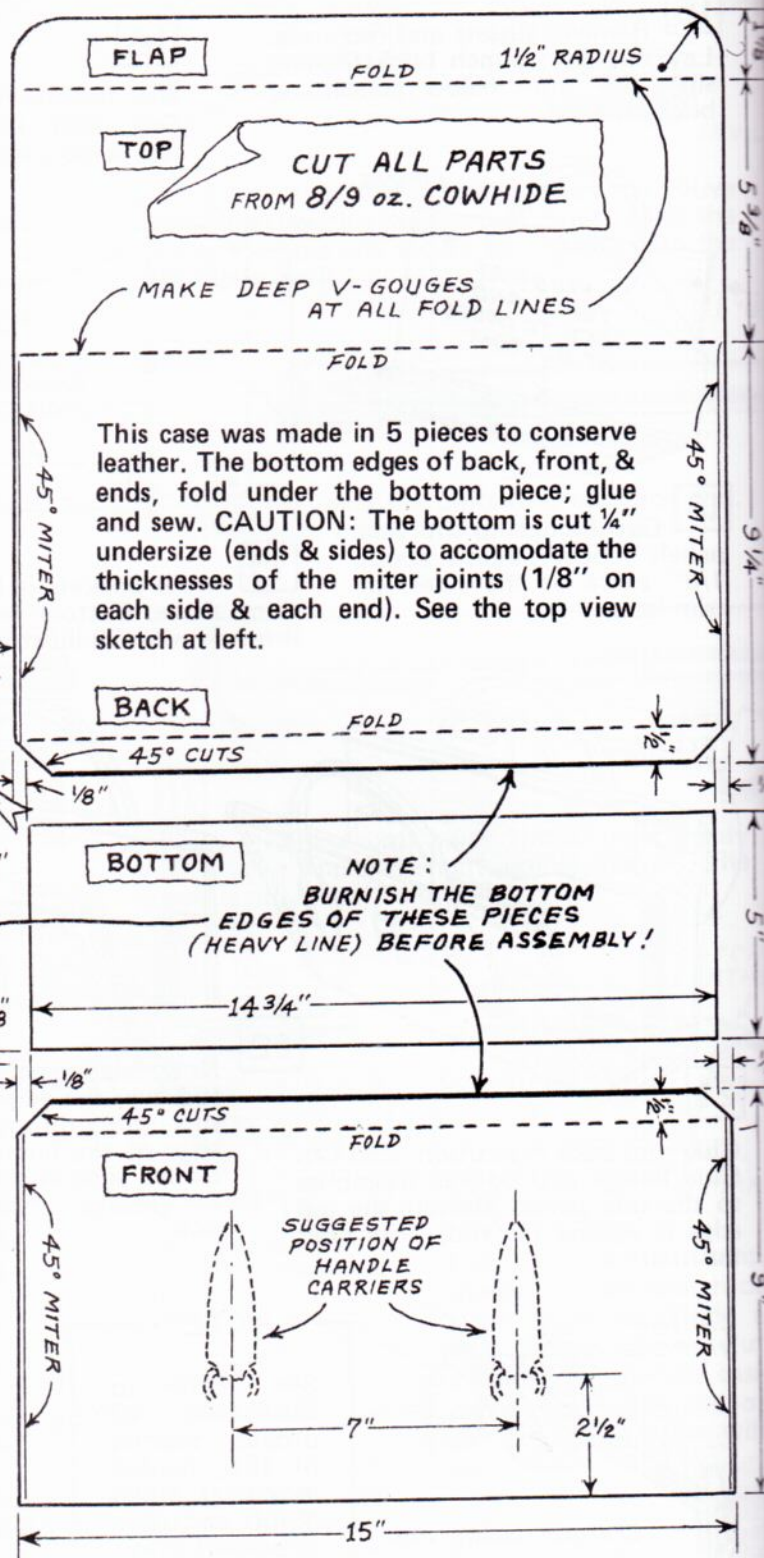
UTILITY CASE



See below *

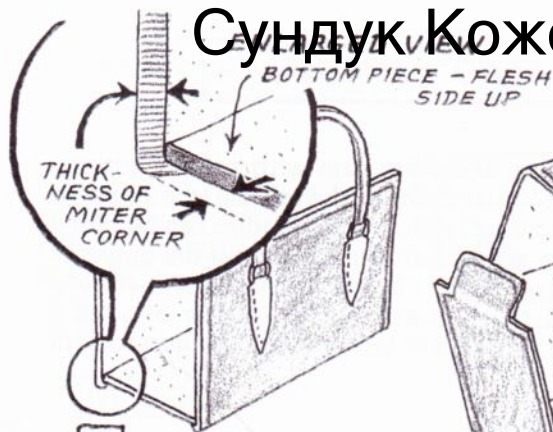


This case was specifically designed to hold a 4 x 5 Speed Graphic camera, film holders, light meter, etc. The interior can be made to hold any items you wish. The opposite page shows compartment dividers with good, solid construction features. When planning interior compartments, always lay them out (full size) on paper. Allow for thicknesses of leathers, paddings, or whatever is to be used. Be sure your items will fit within the case before cutting any leather.

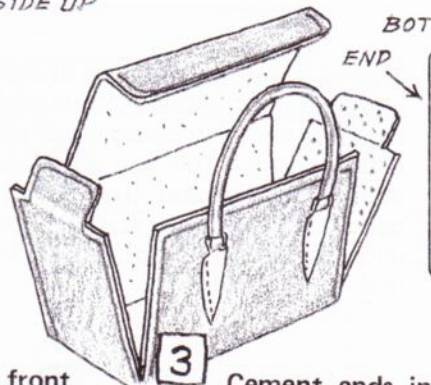


Cut out all parts. Gouge all folds. Carve design. Gouge sewing channels around all edges (bottom piece excepted). Bevel miter joints. Sew handle assemblies to front and back panels.

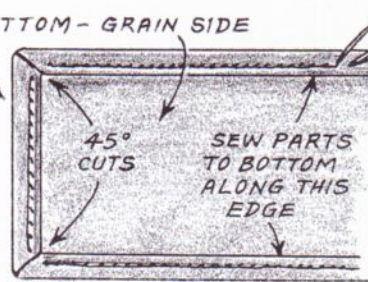
UTILITY CASE - Continued



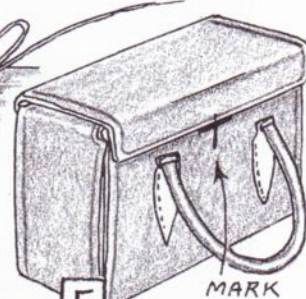
2 Cement bottom to front and back. NOTE: Mitered edges must extend beyond the ends of the bottom piece.



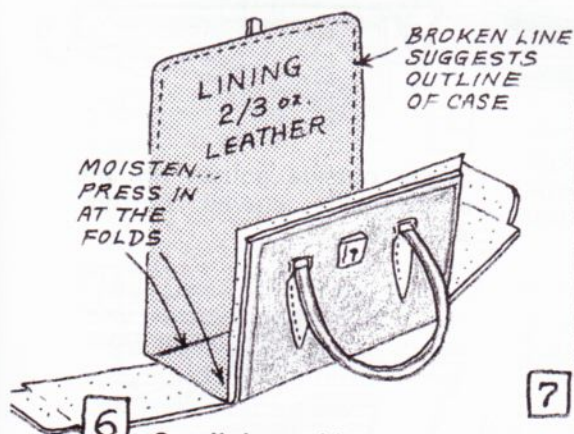
3 Cement ends in place. Mitered corners should all be equal. If not, adjust.



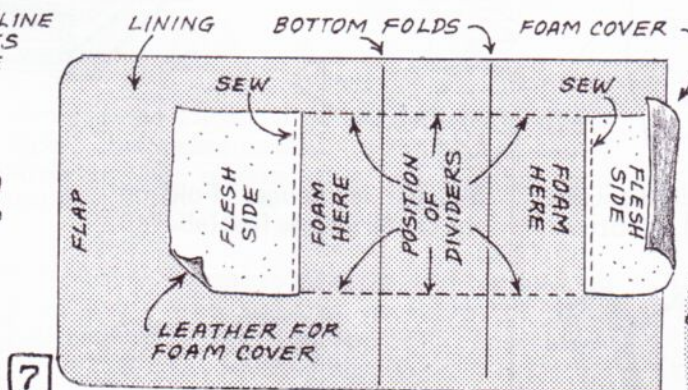
4 Bottom view showing snug fit of 45 degree cuts. Sewing channels should be made in step 1. Sew all parts to the bottom piece.



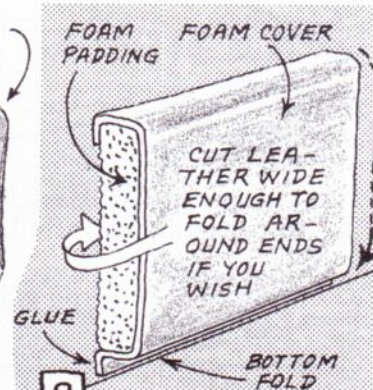
5 Fold case together. Mark location of lock. Install lock to front; catch to the flap.



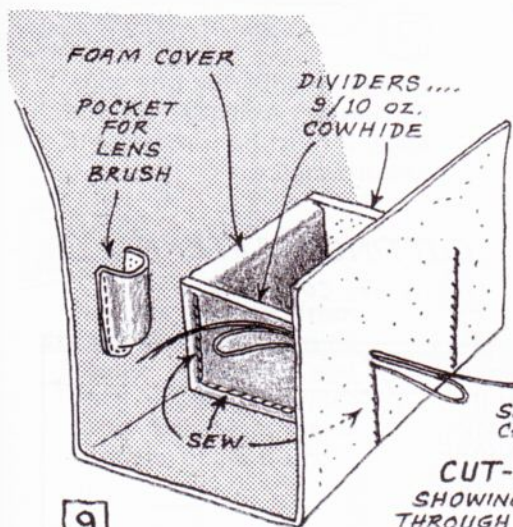
6 Cut lining a bit oversize, and fit into the case as shown above.



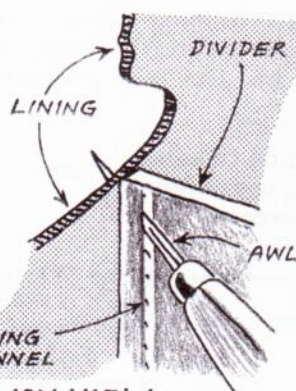
7 From pre-plans, lay out position of dividers on the lining. 1/2" foam padding will go on back & front, to be covered with soft garment type leather. Sew one edge to the lining, at the top of the foam area (above).



8 Glue foam in place. Pull cover over snug, and glue, or sew, the bottom edge to the lining. End the cover at the bottom fold.



9 If you had planned any other interior fittings such as pockets for lenses, etc., they should be installed before sewing in the dividers. If you are using additional partitions, you will have to plan out the assembly procedures to be sure you do not run into an impossible sewing situation. Now, fold the lining together and glue the dividers in place. Sew them to the lining (above). A foam padding for the bottom (inner compartment) can be made and pushed down to the bottom. Apply glue, first, so it will adhere to the bottom.



10 Carefully fit lining in place. Cement the bottom first, then adhere front and back. Add lining to the ends; trim off excess. See step 11, page 65, Vol. I, "The Art of Making Leather Cases" for trimming the miter joints, after lining.

COMPLETING THE CASE: Follow steps 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, on page 49. The steps are identical except for the ends. Here, the lining is not trimmed off at the gouges. Be sure you understand each step before beginning a project!

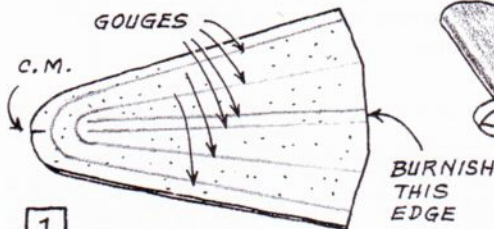
DIPLOMAT POUCH



This is a simple fold-over underarm case with narrow gussets, containing a zippered compartment in the middle (the zippered compartment can be omitted, if desired). Handles can be added if you wish. A full size gusset pattern is given on the opposite page. Cut the case from 6 oz. cowhide to the dimensions below. Place marks at the bottom (bottom center of gusset) and marks (near flap) where the top edge of the gussets will end. . . see pattern.

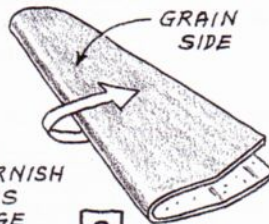
11" x 16"

See below *



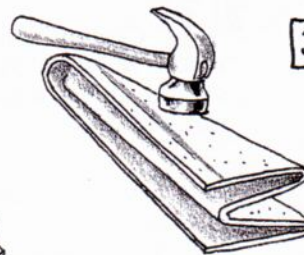
1

Cut out gussets. Make fold gouges. Put center mark (c. m.) at bottom.



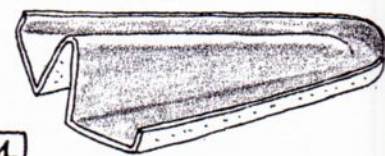
2

Moisten all gouges. Fold on the center gouges first (above).



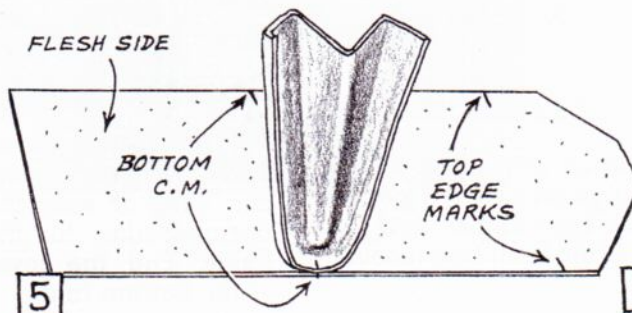
3

Now fold gusset back as shown (left). Tap folds with hammer.



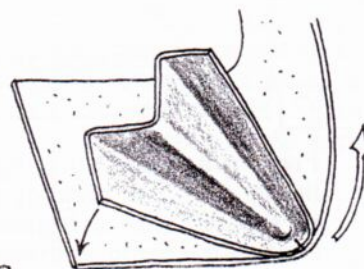
4

Shape outside gouges up and around the curved bottom. Allow to dry.



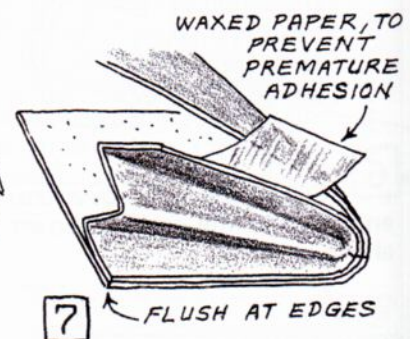
5

Apply cement to edges of case and gussets. Begin adhering by aligning center marks at the bottom.



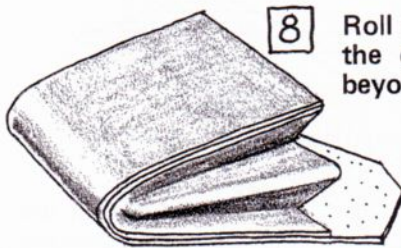
6

Start rolling gusset. Keep edges aligned; press with fingers. Roll back of case up.



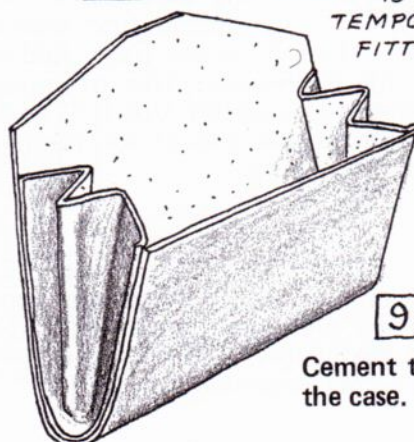
7

Complete adhering one edge. If gusset extends beyond edge, it must be trimmed and re-burnished.



8

Roll case in opposite direction to adhere the other edge. If gusset top extends beyond the mark, trim off excess.

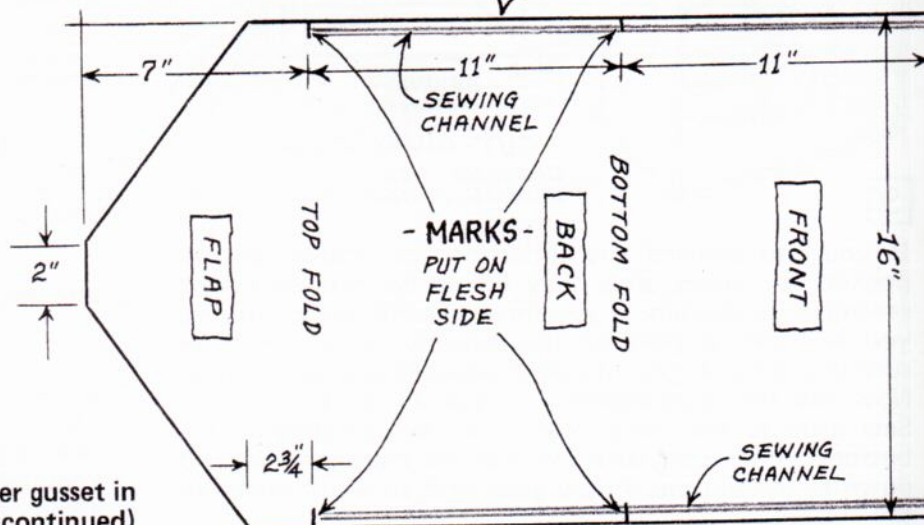


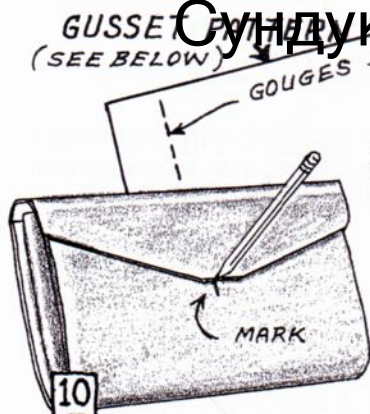
9

Cement the other gusset in the case. (continued)

CUTTING PATTERN

6 oz. COWHIDE

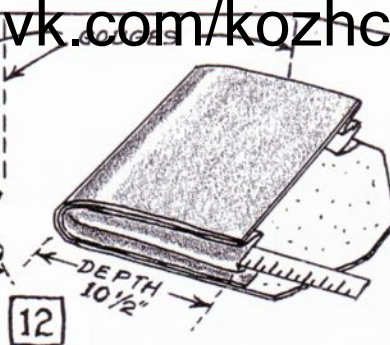




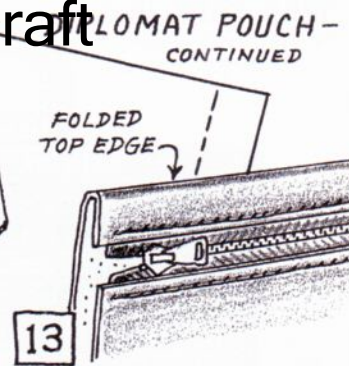
10 Fold flap down. Mark position of the case lock and catch.



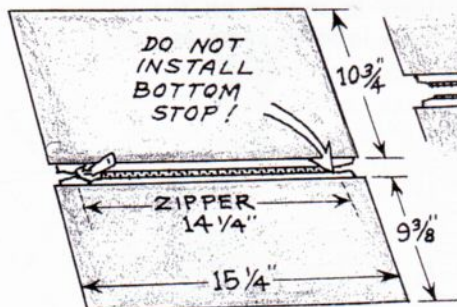
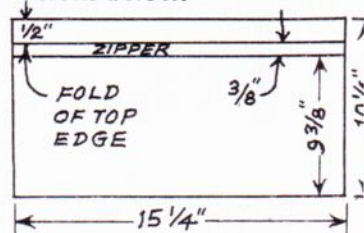
11 Lay case flat, measure between gusset center folds. This is the length of the center divider.



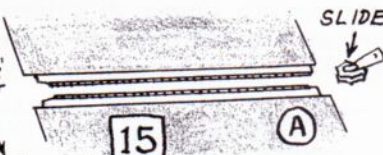
12 Now measure depth of case. Reduce this by 1/4" for bottom clearance of the divider. Divider depth; 10 1/4".



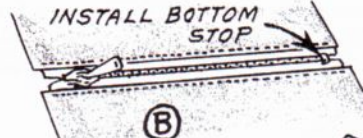
13 Make divider to dimensions below.



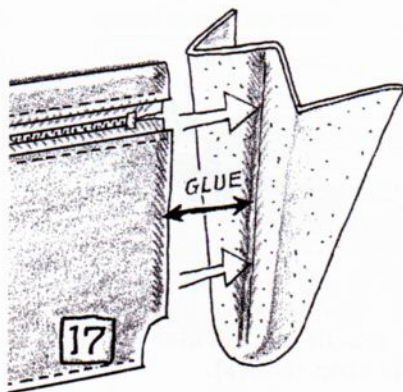
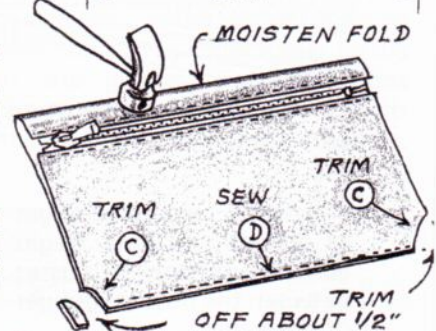
14 Cut two pieces of light lining leather to dimensions above. Make a zipper, but do not install bottom stop! Cement zipper in place.



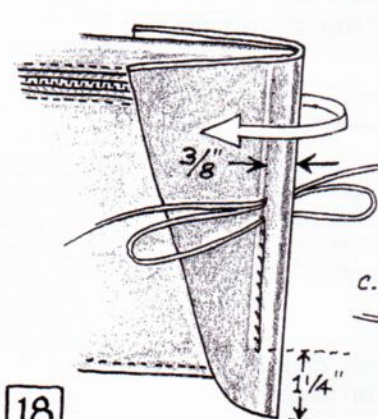
15 Remove the zipper slide (A) separating zipper tapes. This makes sewing the zipper tape easier. After sewing, replace slide, zip together, and install stop (B).



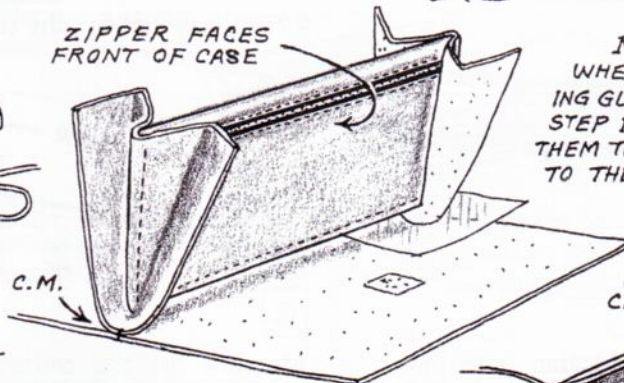
16 Apply cement to all edges, and top fold, on flesh side. Fold together as shown at right, adhering all edges. Tap top fold. Trim lower corners (C). Sew bottom edge (D).



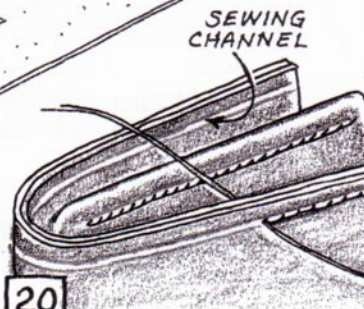
17 Remove gussets from case. Apply glue inside center section, and both edges of divider ends. Adhere in place, with top edges flush.



18 Fold gusset flat. Tap with hammer. Scribe a line 3/8" from edges on both sides. "Wheel" one side and sew through gusset and divider (above).



19 Install the lock and catch. Re-cement all edges and adhere the gusset assembly to the case. Follow steps 5 through 9, on the opposite page.



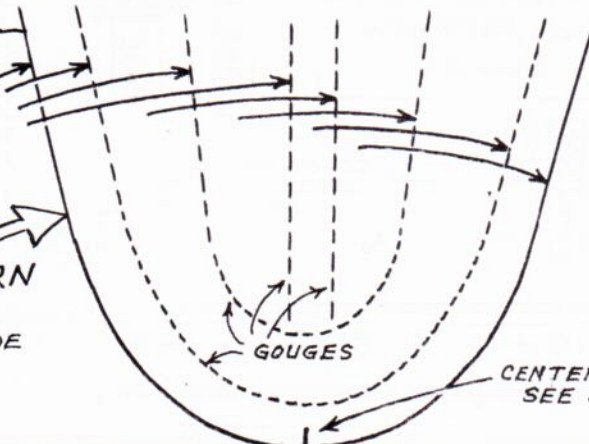
20 Gouge a light sewing channel in gussets. Sew together, burnish the edges.

SPECIAL NOTE:

These lines continue straight . . . to join lines at the top of the page, completing the pattern.

GUSSET PATTERN (ACTUAL SIZE)

CUT FROM 4 oz. COWHIDE

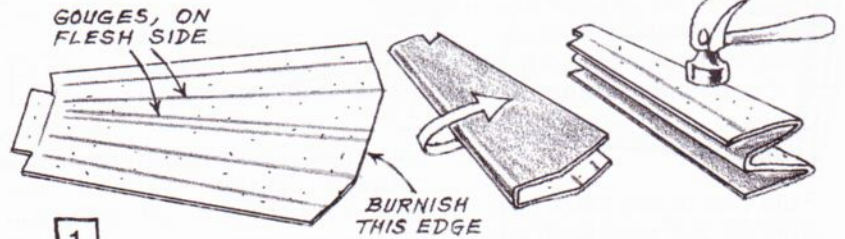


NOTE: If you wish to leather line the case, do so before step 19. The top edge of the front should be sewn and burnished before assembly. . . as it will be easier!



See below *

This case differs from the one on page 62 only by using a squared gusset and handle assembly. A full size gusset pattern is on the opposite page. .case dimensions are below.



1

Cut out gussets. Make all gouges as shown on the pattern. Moisten gussets and make all folds (above) same as steps 2, 3, on page 62.

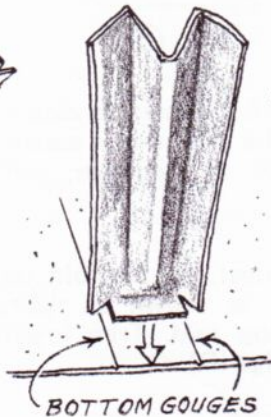


2

Fold edges and bottom up. Allow to dry.

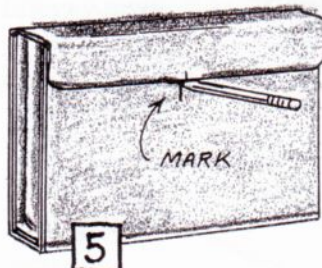
3

Apply cement to edges of gussets and case. Begin adhering bottom of gusset between the bottom gouges of the case.



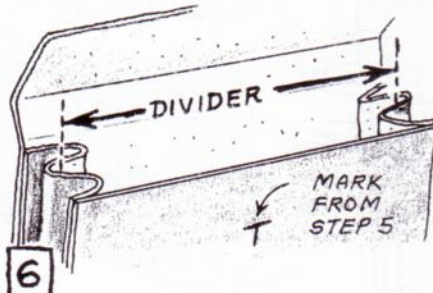
4

Continue as in steps 6, 7, 8, on page 62. Here, cuts (A) must fit tight together when rolling the case. If gusset extends, at front edge, trim and re-burnish. Gusset top should be about 1/4" from the first fold gouge at the top of the case.



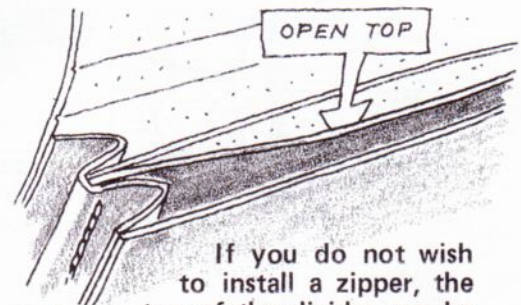
5

Now fold flap over and mark position of case lock.



6

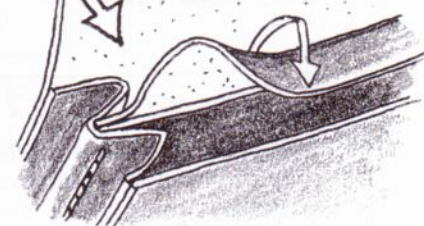
Measure for the center divider, the same as in step 11 on page 63. Continued on opposite page.



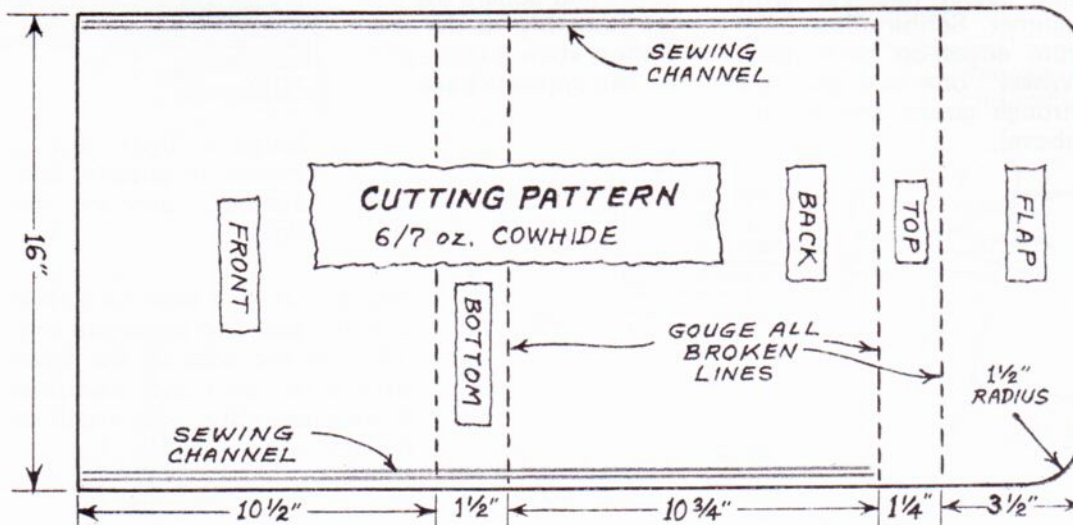
If you do not wish to install a zipper, the top of the divider can be left open (above).

ALTERNATE
DIVIDER
SUGGESTIONS

FLAP TOP



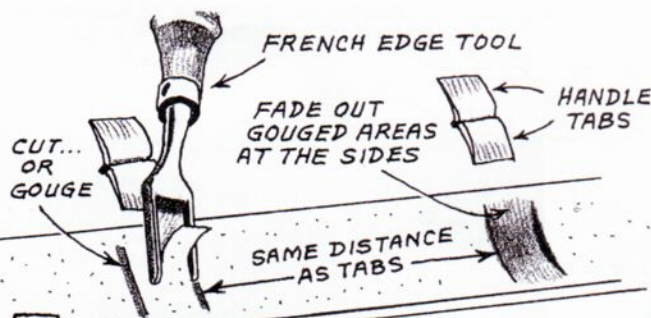
...or, a flap can be extended from the back piece to fold over the divider opening.



POSITION OF
SLOTS IS
DETERMINED
BY YOUR
HANDLE
ASSEMBLY

7

Remove gussets from the case. Center the position of the handle on the top, and punch two slots to accommodate the tabs.



9

Turn stiffener flesh side up and gouge recesses corresponding to the positions of the tabs. Make cuts, or gouges, at the sides to aid in gouging out the recesses (above). When glued over the tabs, this makes a smooth appearance inside.

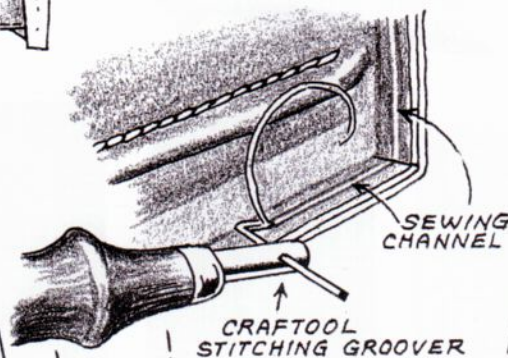


11

Sew the center divider exactly as instructed in steps 17 and 18, page 63.

13

After the case is fitted together, gouge sewing channels all around, inside of the gussets. Sew the case together. . . burnish all of the edges.



SPECIAL NOTE :

These lines continue straight . . . to join lines at the top of the page, completing the pattern.

GUSSET PATTERN
(ACTUAL SIZE)

CUT FROM 4 oz. COWHIDE

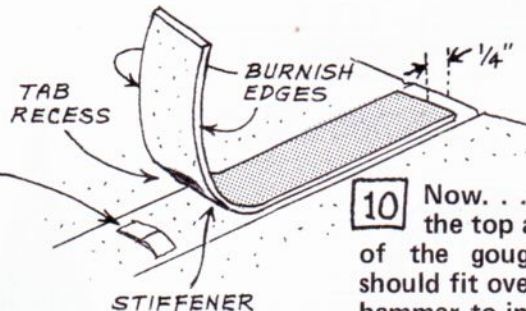
SKIVE OFF ENDS
OF TABS, TO STAY
WITHIN GOUGES

TOP
GOUGES

STIFFENER

8

Pull tabs tightly inside case. Fold out and glue down. Cut a top stiffener from 9/10 oz. cowhide to dimensions shown. This will glue to the top, covering the tab ends.



10

Now . . . glue the stiffener to the top as shown, just inside of the gouges. Tab recesses should fit over the tabs. Tap with hammer to insure good adhesion.

CASE CATCH

ZIPPER
FACES
FRONT
OF CASE

BACKPLATE
OF CASE
LOCK

12

Install the lock components to the case. Cement the gussets in the case as instructed in steps 3 and 4.

If the case is to be leather lined, do so before this step. The top edge of the front should be sewn and burnished before assembly. . . as it will be easier!

BRIEF CASE *Accordian Gusset*

Three versions of this case are shown. All are made with the same gusset construction, though the sizes and flap styles varied to accommodate customer's desires. These cases are designed for rugged, long lasting service. Our personal case (lower right) has been in service for over 20 years and is still in excellent condition.

Specific patterns are given for one of the cases. You can alter them in any way you wish, once you understand the construction techniques. The top, at handle assembly, is reinforced with a piece of 1/8" strap iron. Make the case from 7/8 oz. or 8/9 oz. cowhide. Use 1 1/2 oz. or 2 oz. lining leather. This should be of vegetable tannage, so the edges will burnish after sewing the case.



Interior view showing how your personal trade mark can be sewn to the lining. Flap covers customer's name on the front.



Rope border contains design in free-style effect. Cattle designs in "Figure Carving Finesse"; other publications. Alphabet from: "Top 20".



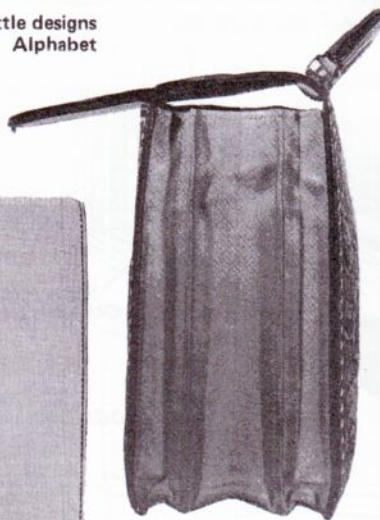
Closed gusset shows thinness of case.



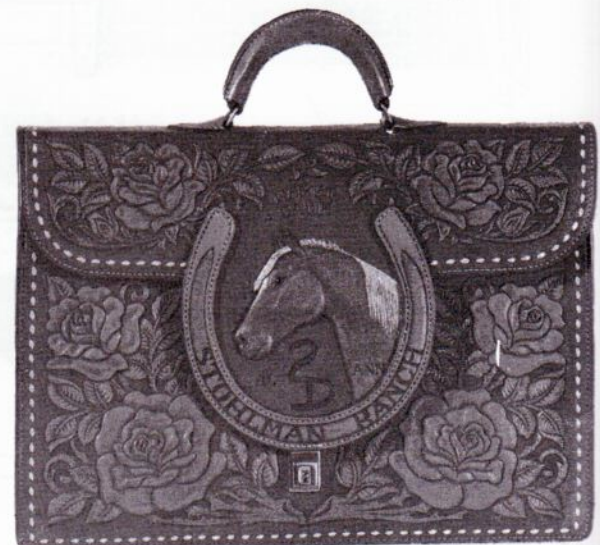
This case shows versatility of the flap decoration. Here the flap is extended to include the oval, circling the lion. The oval is cut from a separate leather. Carving designs from: "Pictorial and Figure Carving Finesse".



Back view illustrates how a simple design can enhance a plain surface. Pine Cone design from: "Inverted Leather Carving". Making ropes: "Figure Carving Finesse".



Expanded gusset illustrates the case's carrying capacity.



A further variation is shown with the overlaid horse shoe and embossed horse head. This case features a full carved design, enhanced by a buckstitched border. Rose patterns are available in many books and publications.

CASE SIZE :
APPROXIMATELY
13" X 17 1/2" X 6"
HANDLE No. 12

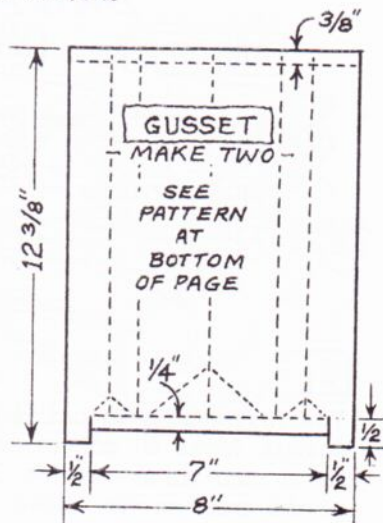
The patterns for this case are given on this page. Carefully observe all dimensions and all of the notations before cutting the leathers.

The thickness of the case leather is determined more or less by the thickness of the lining you wish to use. You do not want the total thickness to be too heavy, nor too light. A total thickness of about 10 oz. is desirable.

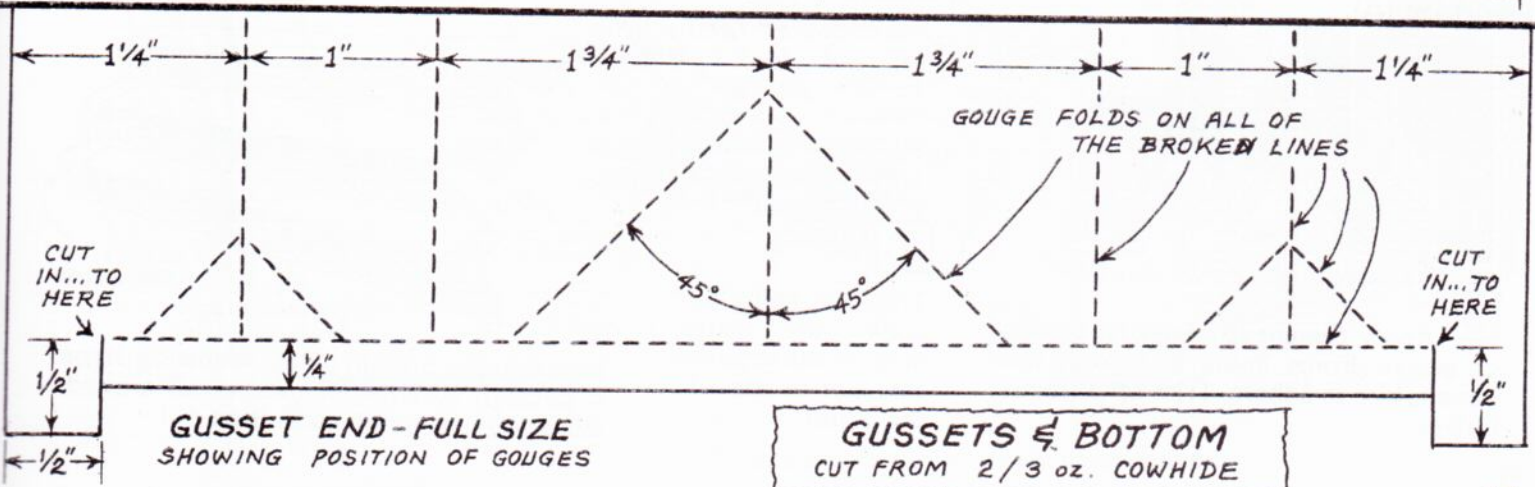
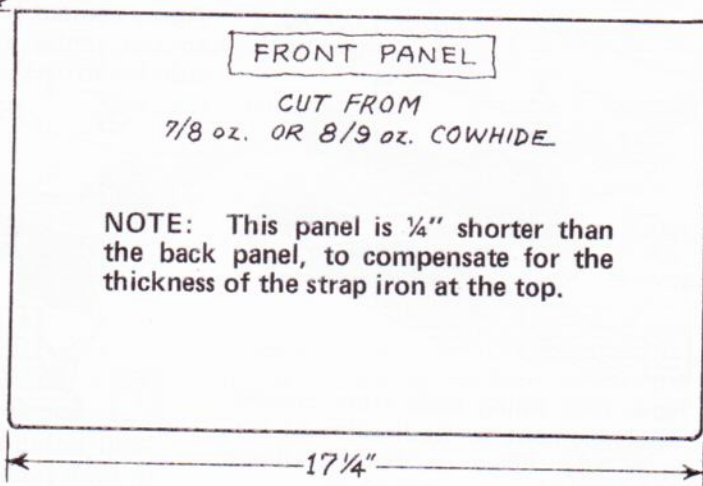
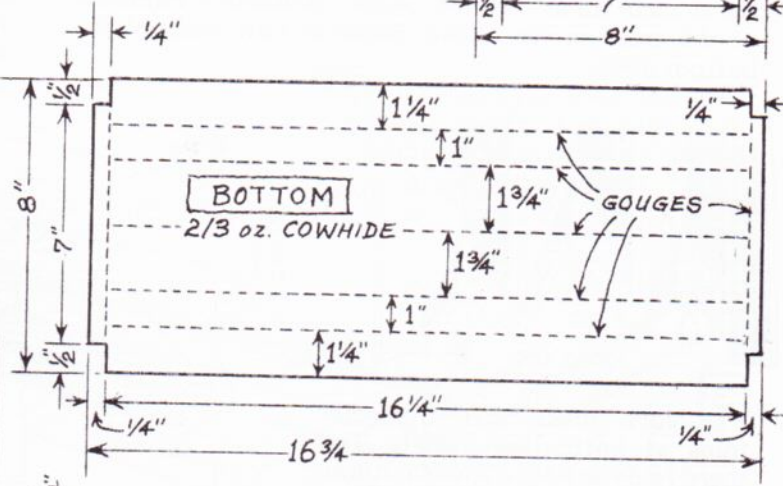
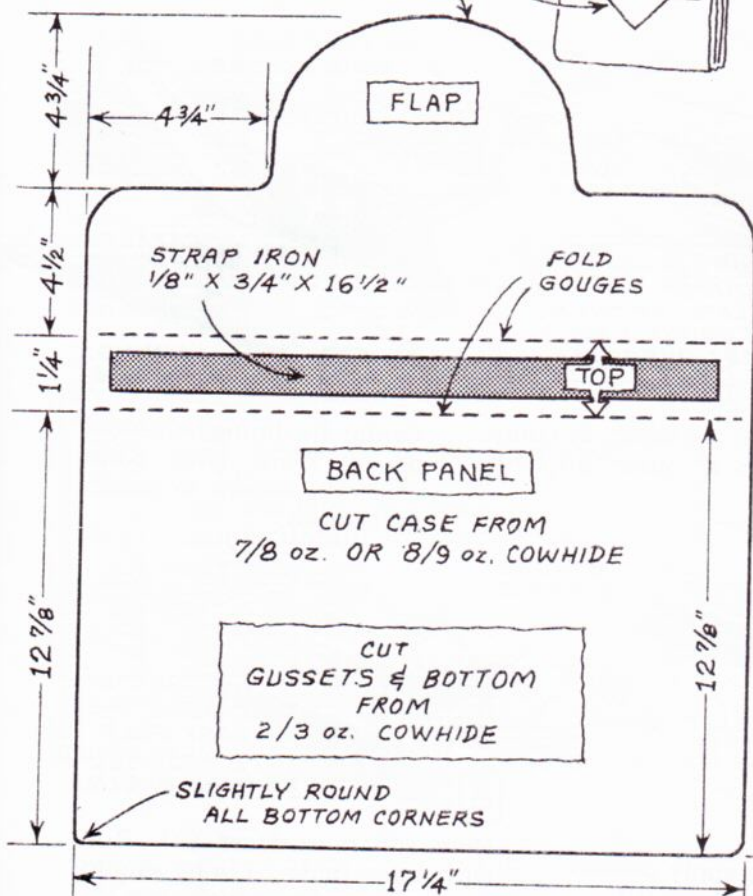
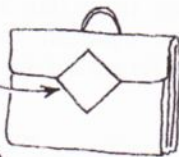
The bottom and the gussets must be cut from light weight leather, especially if lined, or the folding capabilities will be restricted when completed.

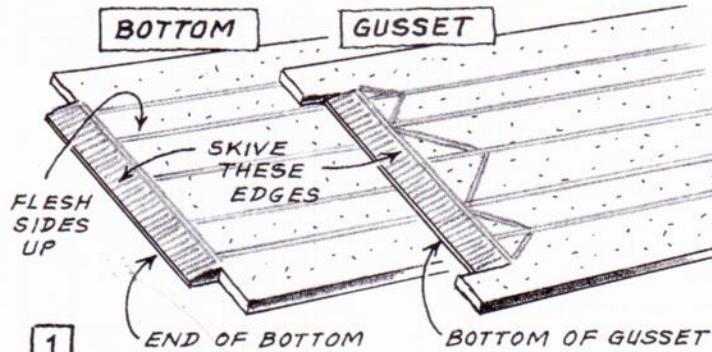
SPECIAL NOTE:

Complete the gusset and bottom assembly before cutting out the parts of the case, as dimensions may change due to the differences in leather thicknesses. Instructions begin on the next page.

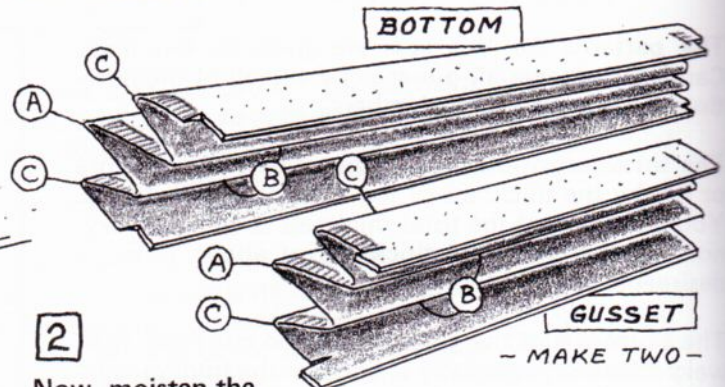


EXTENDED FLAP IS OPTIONAL. IT CAN BE CUT IN A DIAMOND SHAPE, OR AS YOU WISH

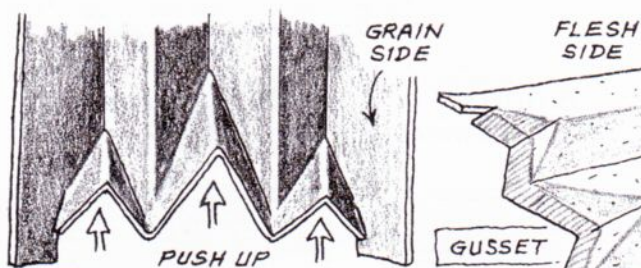




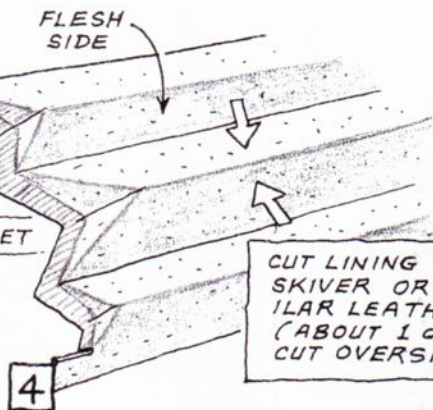
1 The first step is to cut out the bottom and the two gussets. Make all gouges as indicated on the patterns. Be as accurate as possible. Skive off about $\frac{1}{2}$ thickness of the areas shown above. Skive at both ends of the bottom piece.



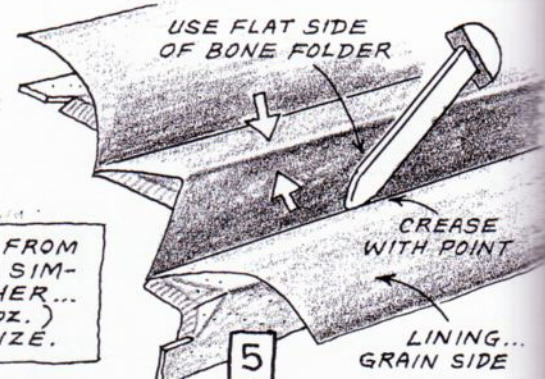
2 Now, moisten the leathers at gouges. Make first fold in center (A) grain sides together. Next, folds (B), flesh sides together. Folds (C), grain sides together. Tap each fold, as you go, with a hammer on a hard surface.



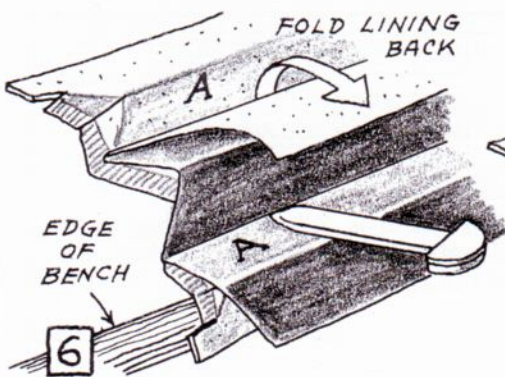
3 Now make the triangular folds at bottom of gussets. Tap sharp folds on edge of bench. Allow gussets to dry.



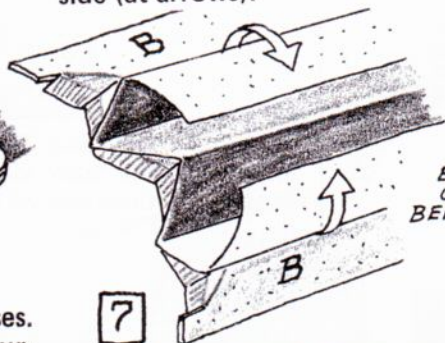
4 Apply cement to all of the lining, but only to the center section of gusset on flesh side (at arrows).



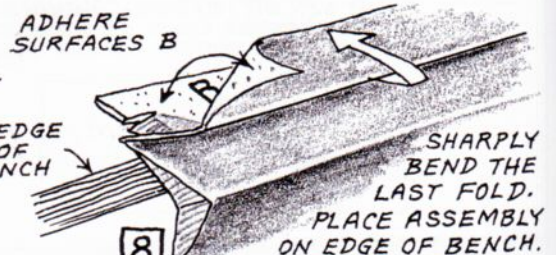
Center the lining on center gouge. Work with bone folder to adhere to gusset (at arrows).



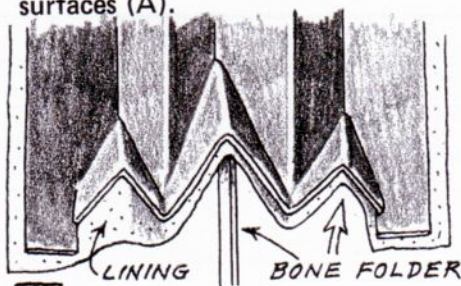
6 Now fold lining back from creases. Apply cement to flesh sides of surfaces (A). Place on bench; adhere surfaces (A).



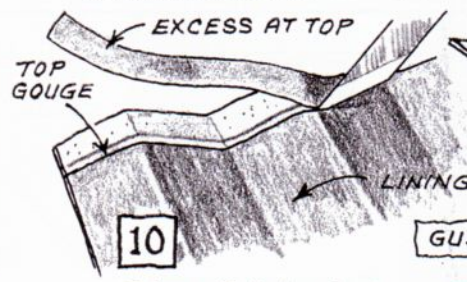
7 Fold lining back, apply cement to flesh sides of surfaces (B).



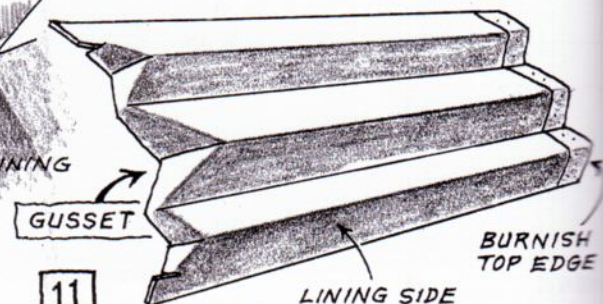
8 Now adhere surfaces (B). Rub with bone folder. Lining should overlap the sides of the gusset.



9 Apply cement to triangular sections of gusset. Force lining into folds with bone folder to adhere. Trim off all excess lining.

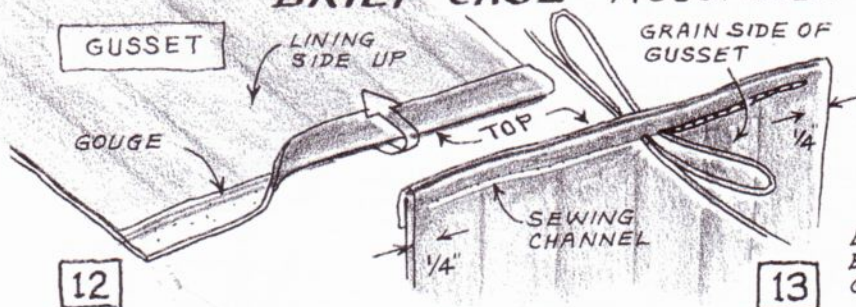


10 Trim off lining just under the gouge, only at the top. Use care not to cut into the gusset.



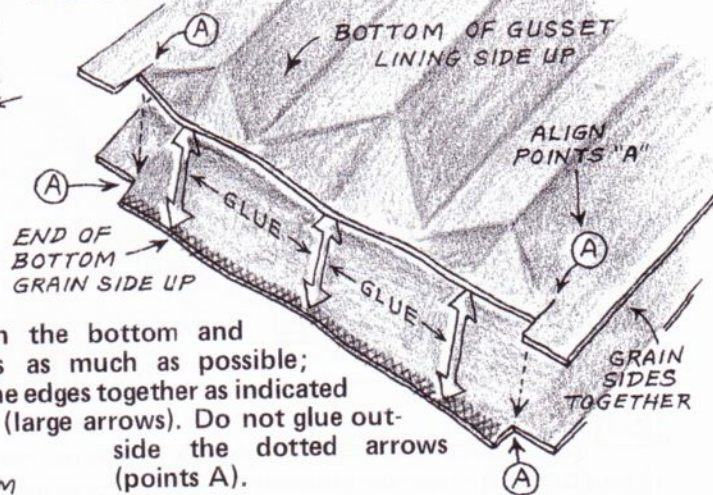
11 Now line the bottom piece, following steps 4 through 8. Trim off excess all around. Make NO trimmings as in Step 10!

BRIEF CASE Accordion Gusset - continued



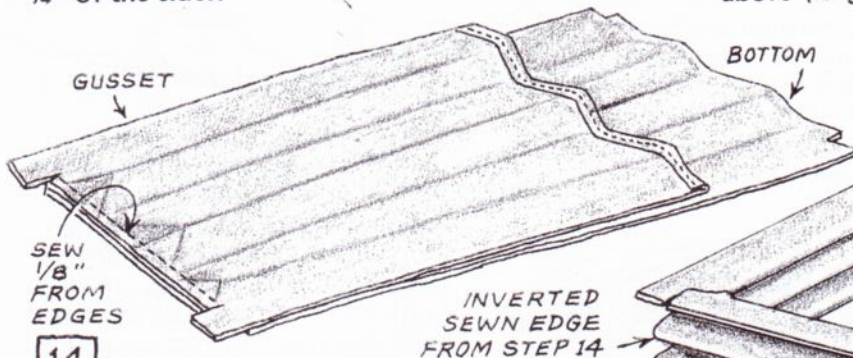
12

Moisten gouge at gusset top. Fold end over; tap with hammer. Cement down. Gouge sewing channels on both sides, and sew. Stay within $\frac{1}{4}$ " of the sides.



13

Flatten the bottom and gussets as much as possible; glue the edges together as indicated above (large arrows). Do not glue outside the dotted arrows (points A).

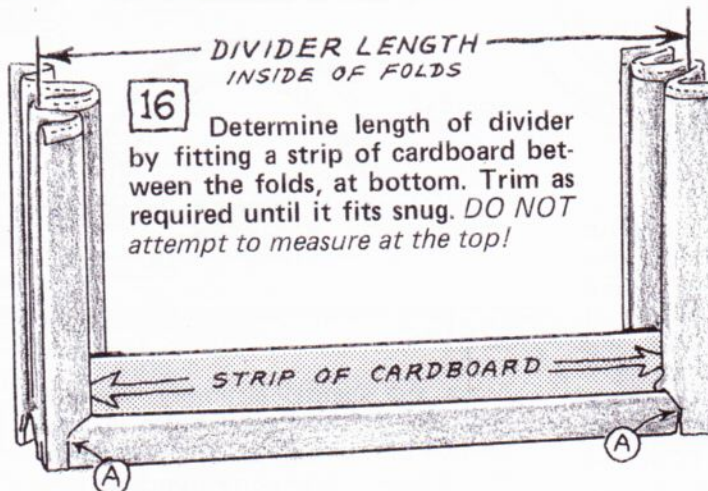
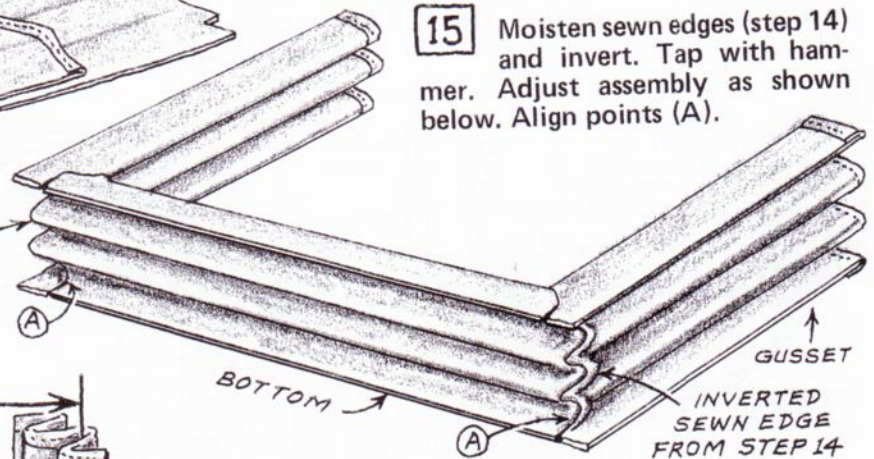


14

Sketch shows units joined. Sew the edges together. Glue the other gusset to the other end of the bottom; sew in same way.

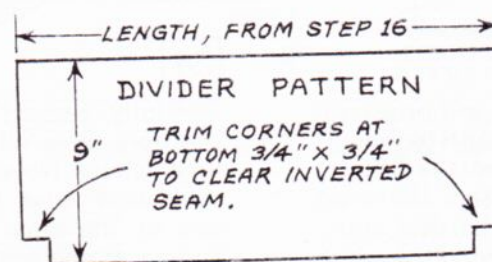
15

Moisten sewn edges (step 14) and invert. Tap with hammer. Adjust assembly as shown below. Align points (A).



16

Determine length of divider by fitting a strip of cardboard between the folds, at bottom. Trim as required until it fits snug. **DO NOT** attempt to measure at the top!

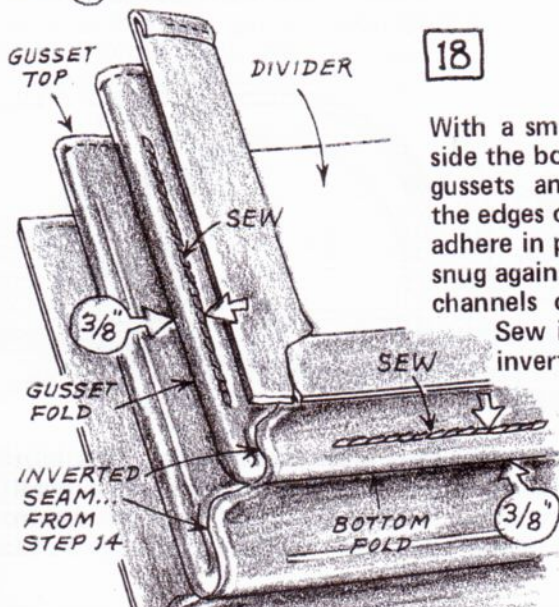


17

Make two dividers to dimensions shown above. Divider fits snug in the fold of the bottom, and in the gussets.

NOTE:

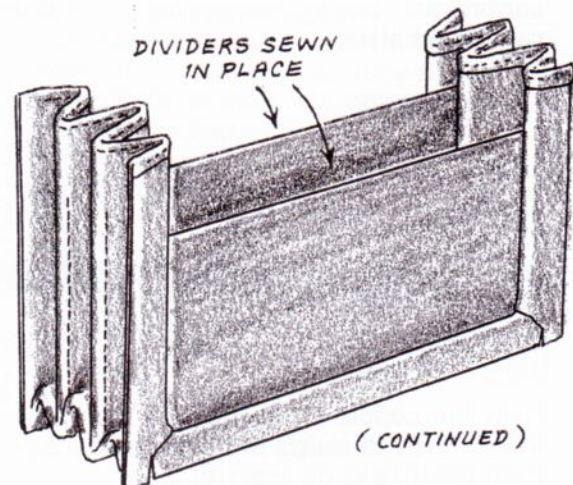
Dividers can be made of cardboard covered with thin leather or cut from heavy leather.



18

With a small brush, apply glue inside the bottom of the folds of the gussets and the bottom, and to the edges of the dividers. Carefully adhere in place. Dividers should fit snug against all folds. Gouge sewing channels on both sides of folds.

Sew in place, to within 1" of inverted seams and 1" over top of the dividers. Sew one divider, then install the other.

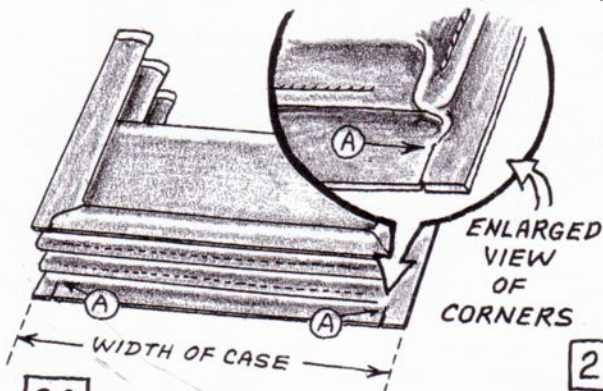


19

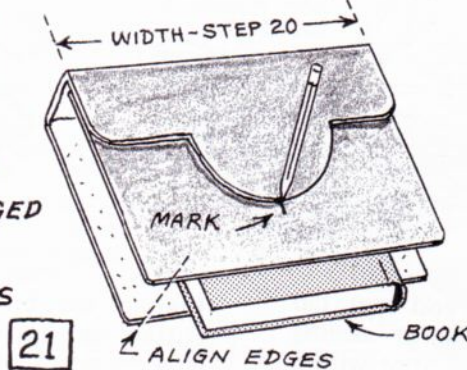
Sketch shows unit ready to assemble.

(CONTINUED)

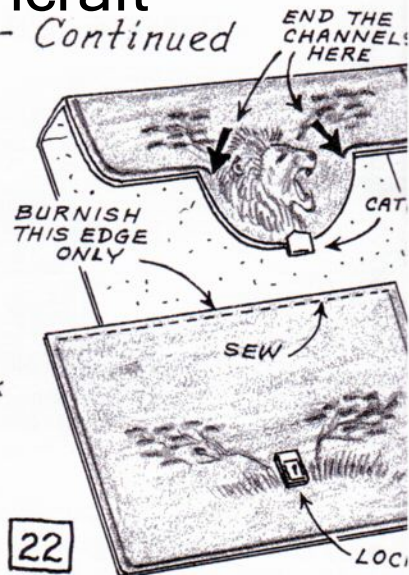
BRIEF CASE Accordion Gusset - Continued



20 Lay gusset assembly on bench. Hold points (A) together; measure. This should be 17 1/4". If not, turn over and check opposite side. If different, use the shortest measurement. This will be the width to cut the case.

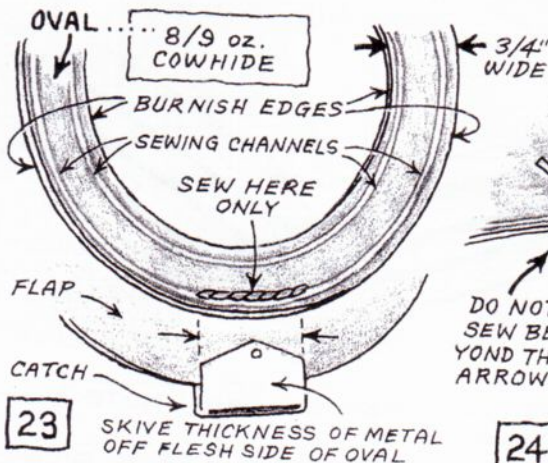


21 Cut out the case. Gouge top folds, moisten and fold as above. Locate lock position as above. Use a book, or other item, to equal thickness of top. Place between panels. Be sure all edges are aligned.

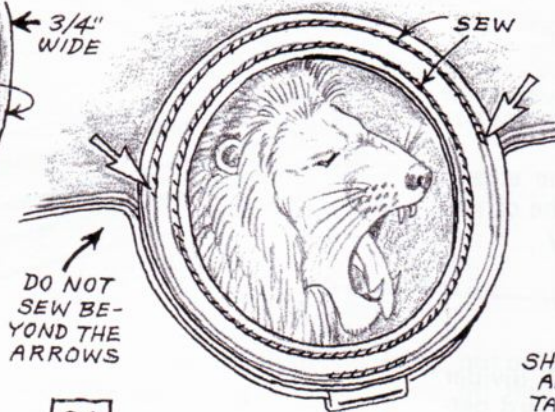


22 Carve and stamp the design. Install the lock and catch. Make sewing channels all around front panel. End the channels on flap as shown by heavy arrows (above). Cement lining to the front panel and sew the top edge only; burnish. Do not cement a lining to the back panel and flap yet.

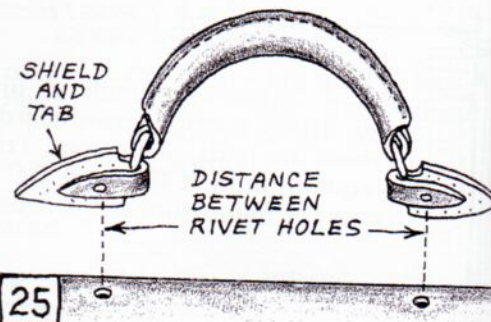
Note: See page 7, vol. I for making tabs & shields.



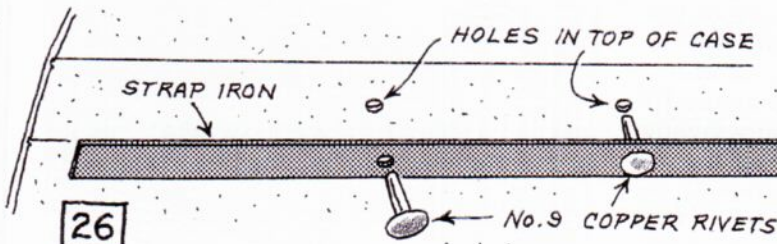
23 Cut out the oval, and prepare it for assembly as suggested above. This cements over the lion to act as a frame. Sew the short section through the oval, only, as shown, just beyond the width of the catch. REASON: This area lays on top of the catch. . . you cannot sew through metal! This will give the appearance of continuous sewing, when the case is completed.



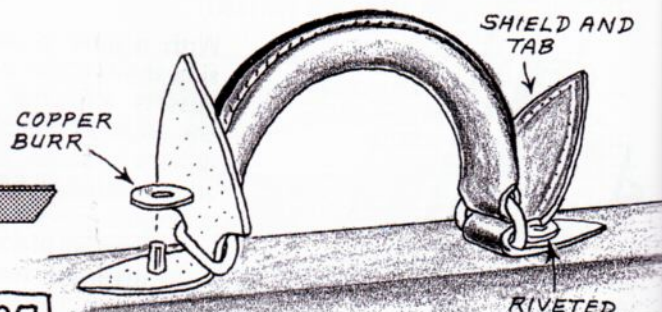
24 Carefully cement the oval in position. Sew all around the inner circle. Now, sew around the outer edge beginning at one of the large arrows, and ending at the other. DO NOT sew beyond these points! Sewing will continue here as instructed in step 36. (The lion head is enlarged from "Figure Carving Finesse").



25 Make the handle assembly. Measure distance between rivet holes in tabs. Center this on top of case and punch No. 4 holes. Drill corresponding holes in strap iron.



26 Push the copper rivets through the holes in the strap iron and up through the holes in the top of the case, from the inside.



27 From outside the case, place tabs over the rivets, burr on rivet, and "set". Strap iron should be on a metal riveting surface. "Dome" the rivet heads as shown in step 7, on page 4.

BRIEF CASE Accordion Gusset - Continued

DOUBLE STITCH
OVER THE EDGE

CASE LEATHER
IS CUT-AWAY
TO SHOW HOW
THE AWL BYPASS-
ES THE IRON

INSIDE
OF CASE

INTERIOR
VIEW

AWL

STRAP
IRON

AWL

STRAP
IRON

TOP GOUGES

28 Glue the shields down to the top of the case, and begin sewing. The first few stitches will go by the side of the strap iron on the inside of the case.

29 As sewing turns toward point of shield, you must angle the awl to miss the strap iron.

30 Pull leather back away from iron, and angle awl (above).

CUT-AWAY
VIEW

31 As you reach the point of the shield, more angle of the awl is required. Turn project over to continue sewing back down opposite side, angling awl in the opposite direction, over the other side of the iron.

GLUE UNDER
ENDS OF
IRON

STITCHES
FROM
STEP 24

SEWING
CHANNELS

32 After sewing shields, cement lining to the back and flap. Trim off excess. Work lining into gouges with bone folder. Gouge sewing channel in the lining, around flap and a short distance beyond the top folds, of back panel.

SEWING
CHANNELS

TOP OF
FRONT
PANEL

← TRIM CORNERS

33 Cement gusset assembly to front panel. Align all edges. Gouge sewing channels in gusset. Sew together. Double stitch over top edge of gusset, for strength. Burnish edges.

34 Repeat step 33 with back panel. Complete sewing the case.

SEWING
DIRECTION

SEWING
FROM
STEP 24

35 When sewing up to the oval, take the last stitch (thread A) down from the top, as shown. Pull tight! Both threads are now on the inside of the flap.

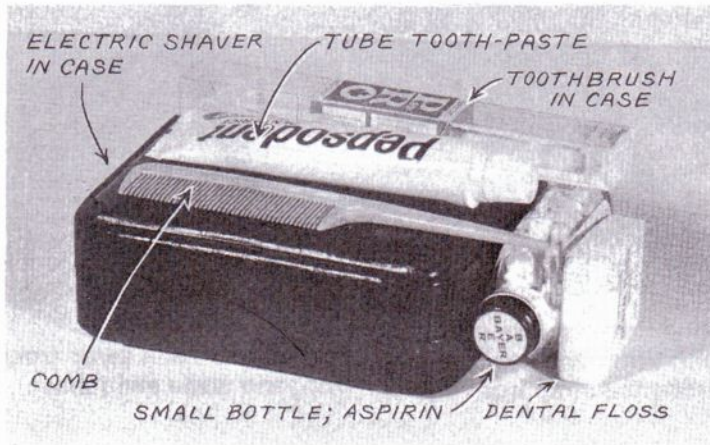
STITCHES
FROM STEP 24

INSIDE VIEW
BELOW
THE LONGER
STITCHES

STITCHING
FROM STEP 23

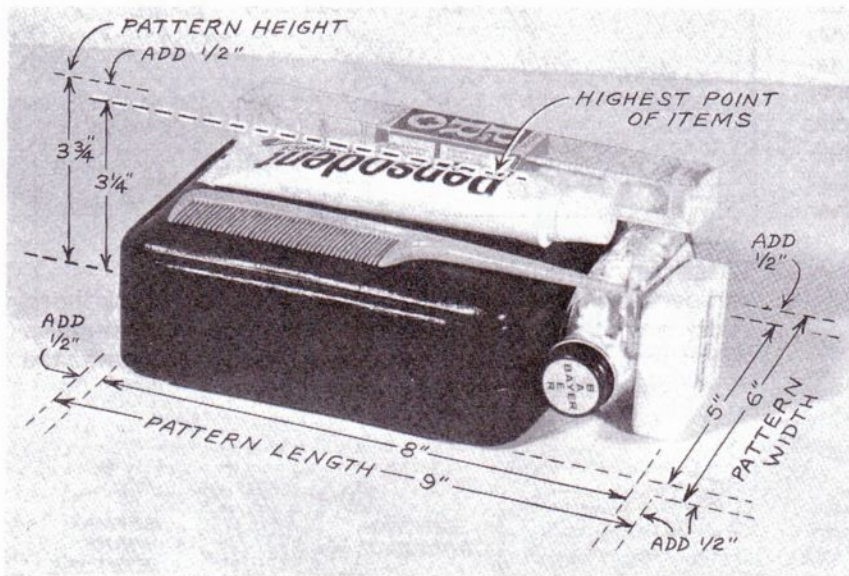
INSIDE VIEW
TRIM
LINING

(36)-With awl, re-enter the hole at the end of the last stitch (in oval), down into channel in the lining. Bring thread (B) to the top; pull tight! (37)-Continue sewing in regular manner. (38)-Inside view of steps 36 & 37 showing Backstitch; cut off threads. (40)-Trim lining at catch.



Zippered cases are usually not too difficult to design in that the dimensions can be a bit larger than the items to be contained and do not have to be as exacting, say, as for cameras, lenses, etc. The Travel Case offered here is for a few of a man's toiletry items. Other personal items can be included. Measurements for the size of the case will be determined accordingly.

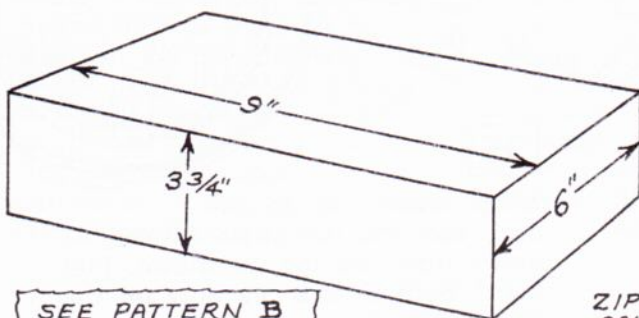
Assemble all items as compactly as practical, suggested in the photo at left. There are no limitations as to the manner in which you wish them arranged.



Now, . . . you must measure the height (highest point of the stacked items); width (widest part of all items); and length (which includes the dental floss, here). These are the actual dimensions of all items in the photo at left, indicating the minimum measurements.

To insure ample clearance within the case, you must add to these dimensions. Here we have added $\frac{1}{2}$ " to height, $\frac{1}{2}$ " to each side of the width, and $\frac{1}{2}$ " to each end of the length. These will be your pattern dimensions.

You can add more, or less, depending on how loose, or how snug you wish the items to fit inside of the case. After you have made a case or two, you will be better able to judge these dimensions.

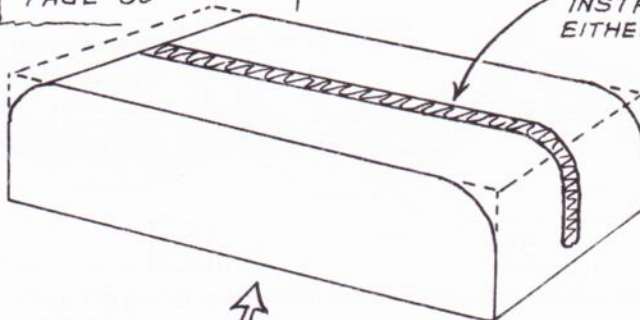


The measurements create a rectangle to the dimensions shown at left. These dimensions will be used to make the pattern for your case.

SEE PATTERN B
PAGE 80

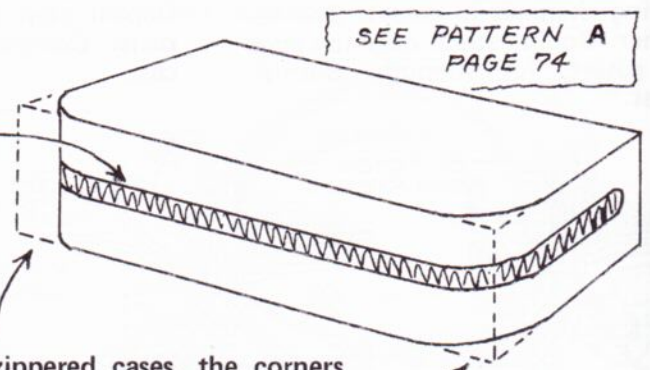
ZIPPERS
CAN BE
INSTALLED
EITHER WAY

SEE PATTERN A
PAGE 74



Zipper installed over the wide surface.

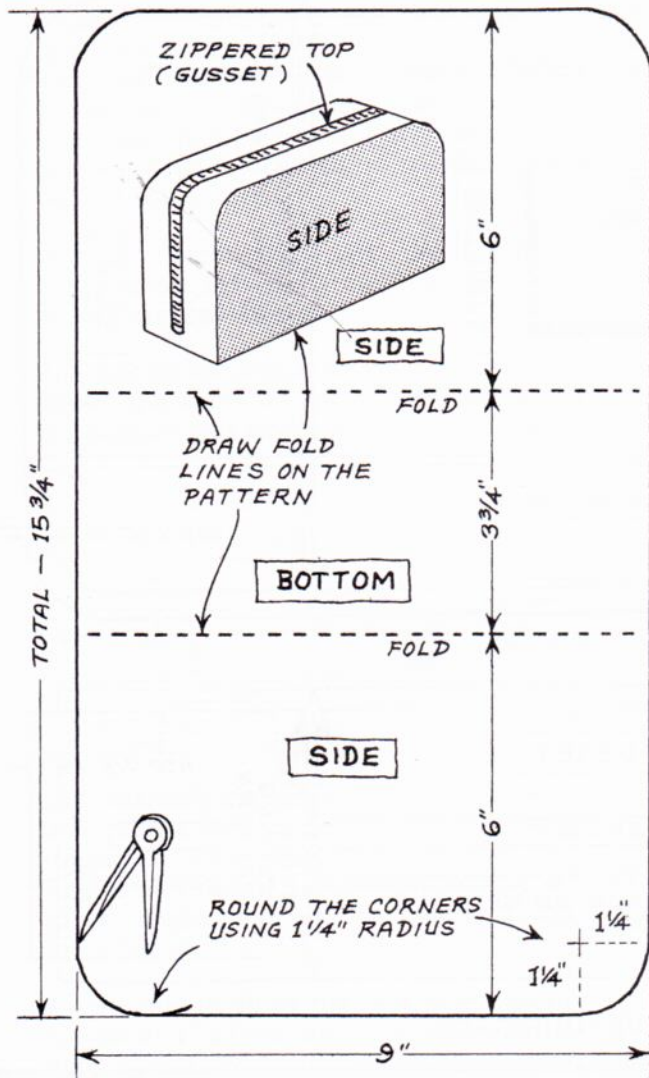
For zippered cases, the corners should be rounded, as the zipper will not work properly over a squared edge.



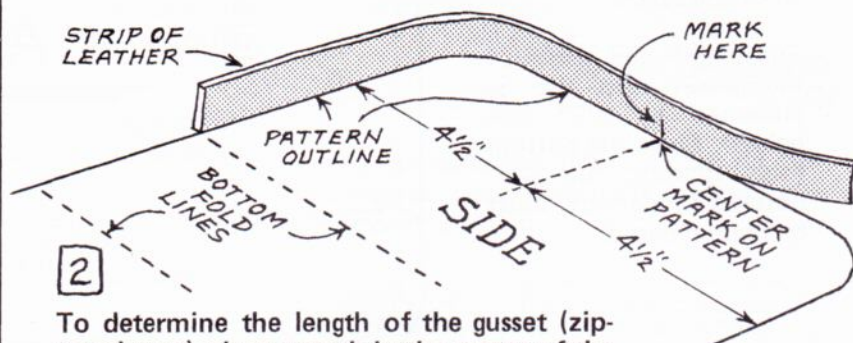
Zipper installed on the narrow surface.

MAKING THE PATTERNS

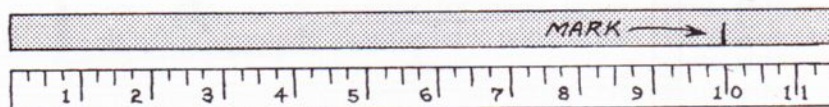
— TRAVEL ACCESSORY CASE —



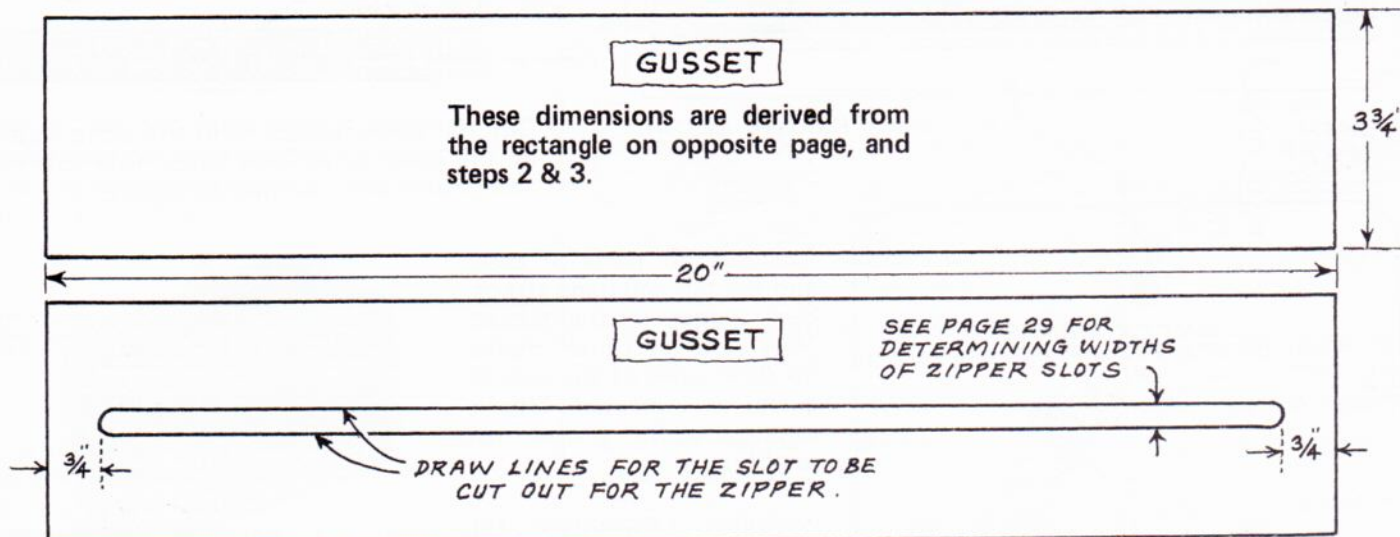
- 1 To make the case, with the zipper in the narrow surface, lay out your pattern on a large sheet of paper as shown at left, and below. Mark the fold lines and round the corners as instructed. These measurements are taken from the rectangle on the opposite page. This will be the body of the case.



- 2 To determine the length of the gusset (zippered part) place a mark in the center of the pattern (see above). Now take a strip of leather. . . hold at fold line. . . and carefully holding leather on the pattern outline, follow around the top. Be sure it does not slip. Mark the leather at the center mark. Re-check yourself or use other methods of measuring this distance.



- 3 Lay leather out flat, measure to the mark. Double this distance will be the length of the gusset. In this case, it is 10" so the total length will be 20". The width will be 3 3/4", same as the bottom. Now. . . we still must add to the pattern to allow for the seams. We will continue with the instructions on the next page for doing this.

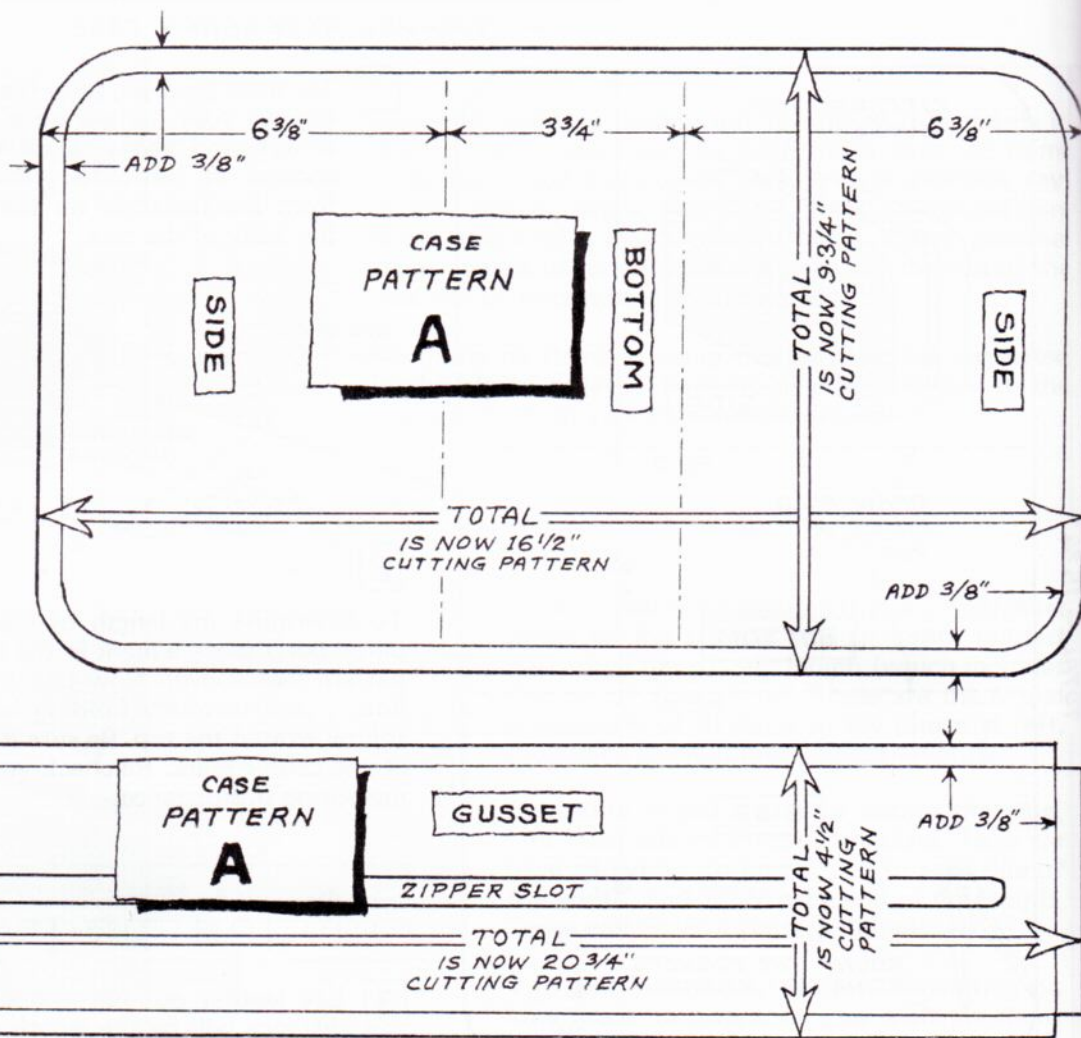


Meanwhile, lay out the center area for the zipper. Actually, the zipper does not have to be in the center. It can be offset as with the case on page 111, if you wish.

4

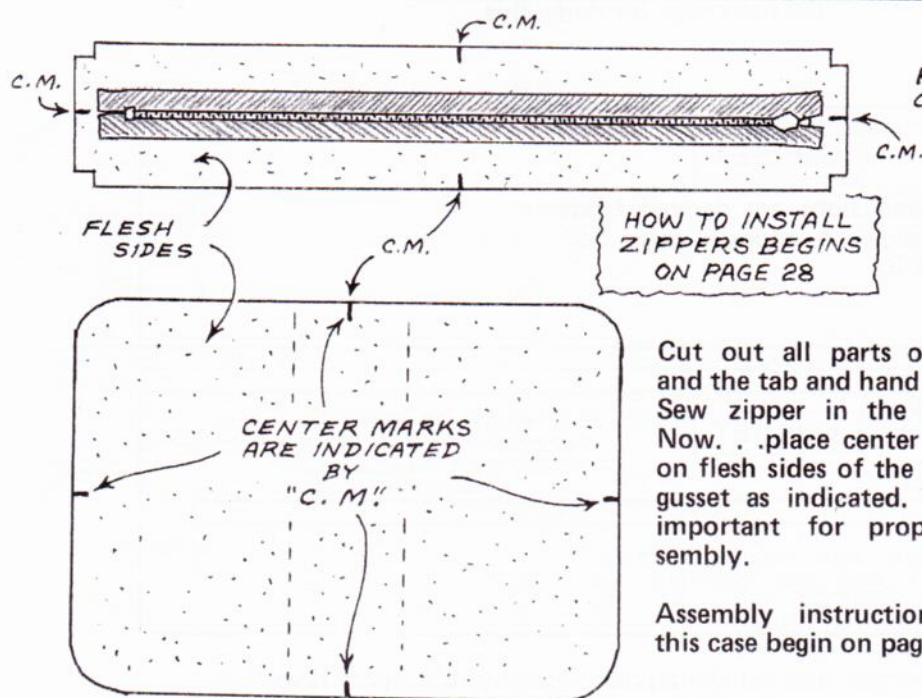
For the welted seams, we must add $\frac{3}{8}$ " to the pattern all around the outside, as illustrated at right. If this addition was not made. . .the interior size of your case would be decreased, after sewing all of the seams.

The length and width of the gusset must also be increased by $\frac{3}{8}$ " (see below). Since the bottom folds sharply, the $\frac{3}{8}$ " notches (at corners) must be implemented.

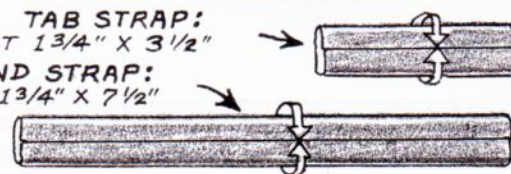


5

THE OUTSIDE LINES ARE THE CUTTING PATTERNS FOR YOUR CASE.



TAB STRAP:
CUT $1\frac{3}{4}$ " X $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
HAND STRAP:
CUT $1\frac{3}{4}$ " X $7\frac{1}{2}$ "



Cut the above straps from the same leather as the case. Glue flesh sides, fold together and pound with hammer to adhere.

Cut out all parts of case, and the tab and hand straps. Sew zipper in the gusset. Now. . .place center marks on flesh sides of the case & gusset as indicated. This is important for proper assembly.

Assembly instructions for this case begin on page 76.



This case is made of 4/5 oz. chap leather.

Welted construction is the ideal way to assemble many cases. . . especially with softer leathers (suede, chap, garment, etc.). . . as with the travel accessory case shown at right. The large arrow shows the welted seam. The project is fitted together, inside out, and sewn. The case must then be turned right side out. This, of course, requires an opening large enough to do so. Most zippered cases qualify for this type of construction.

With soft leathers, the welts are usually made of the same material. Other colors (of similar material) can be used if you desire a contrast of welt and case material.

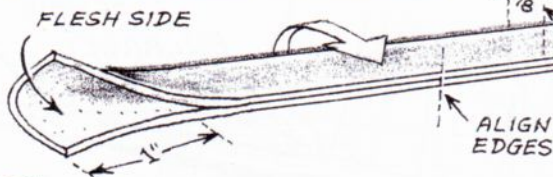
The key to successful welt construction is careful fitting. Be careful! Where the welts are spliced, the splice is usually put at the back or the bottom area where it will be least noticed.



6" x 9½" x 3¾"

The patterns for this case are on the opposite page. Assembly instructions begin on page 76.

MAKING THE WELT



- 1 Measure the distance around the case, and cut the welt about one inch (or more) longer to insure having ample material. The total width of the welt can be from ½" to 1" depending on the case and the materials involved.

Apply glue to all of the flesh side, except for about 1" of each end. Fold the material and adhere by tapping together with a hammer. The welt is ready to install.

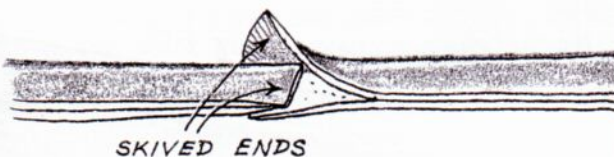


- 2 When folded, this will actually measure less than ½ the width you have cut, due to the thickness of the leather. Welts of about 3-4 oz. leather should be cut about 7/8" wide. This folds to about 3/8" in width, which is about right for most folded welts. One good method of determining exactly how wide to cut the welt is to use scrap, and fold as shown above. On small projects, and light-weight leathers, you may want ¼" wide welts (as was used on the bottom stand of the bowling ball case. . . on page 87).

(continued)

SPLICING WELTS

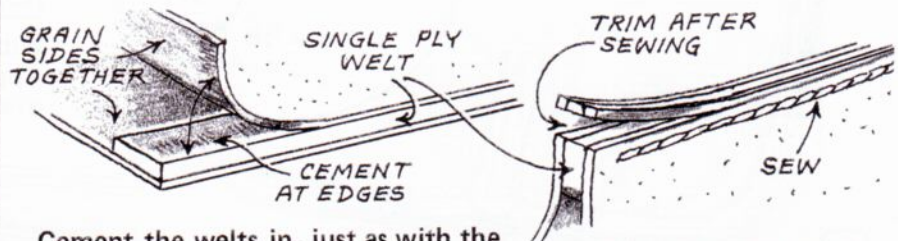
If you do not have enough material to make one continuous welt. . . make it in two equal parts (or more) and splice as illustrated below.



For more details, see page 46 of "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather". This book also shows how you can tack the welts in place, instead of cementing. This method is useful on complex curves, and where oil-tanned leathers will not accept cement or glue.

SINGLE PLY WELTS

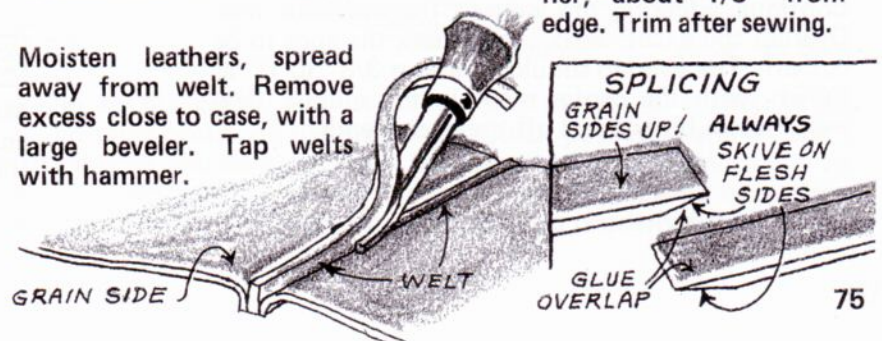
Welts can also be made of single ply leather of almost any kind, from 4 oz. to 12 oz. in weight. These welts are usually cut wider than the folded type, and trimmed after sewing.



Cement the welts in, just as with the folded welts. Keep edges aligned.

Sew in the usual manner, about 1/8" from edge. Trim after sewing.

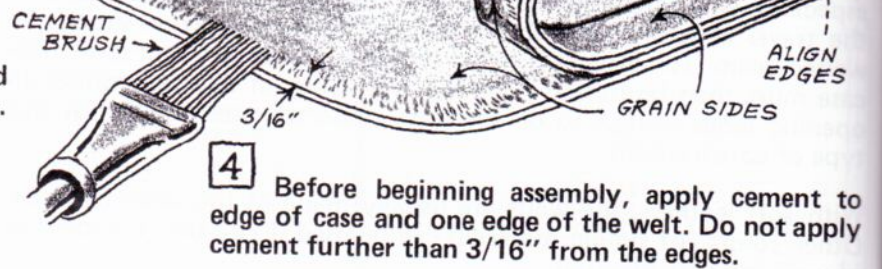
Moisten leathers, spread away from welt. Remove excess close to case, with a large beveler. Tap welts with hammer.



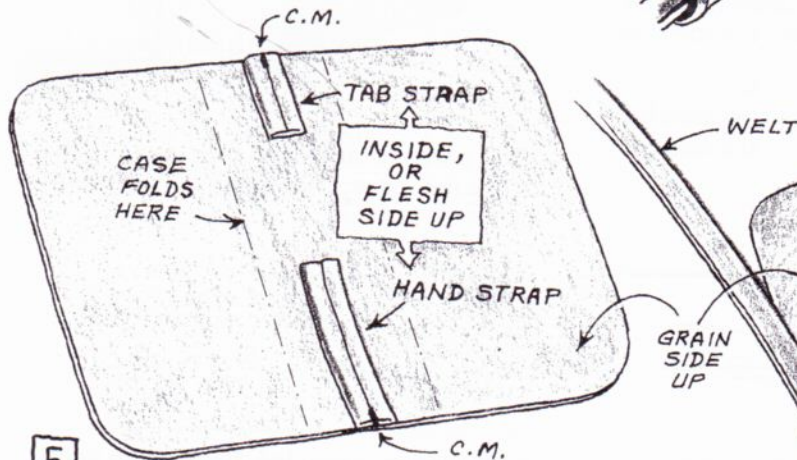
WELTS - Continued



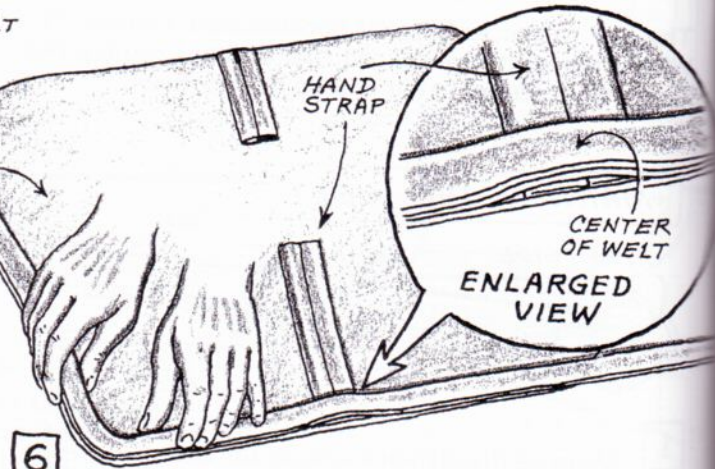
- 3** When completed, the carrying strap and tab strap (opposite side) straddle the welt. This is a good place to hide the splice.



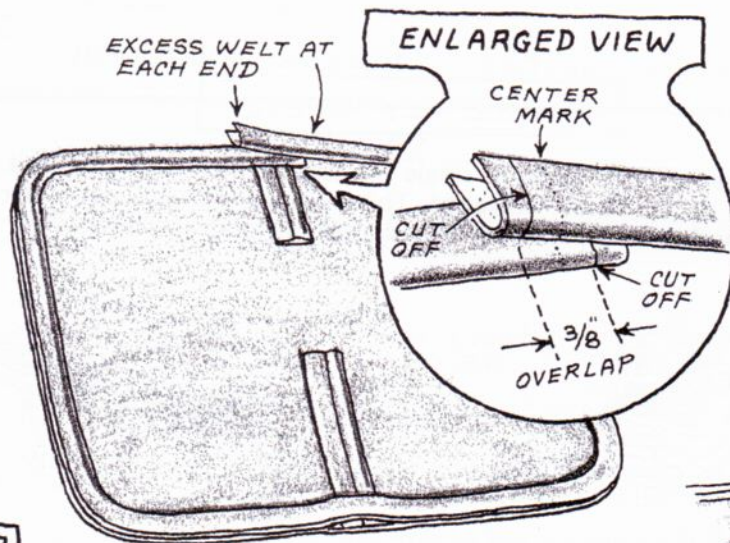
- 4** Before beginning assembly, apply cement to edge of case and one edge of the welt. Do not apply cement further than 3/16" from the edges.



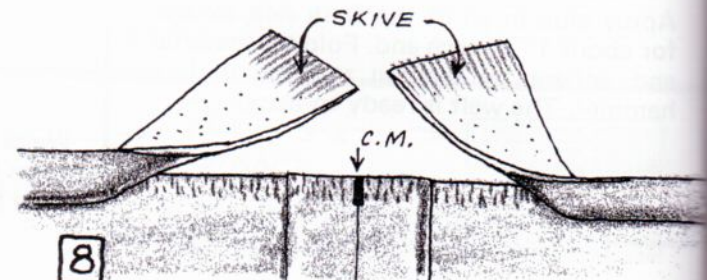
- 5** Turn case grain side up. Cement edges of the strap and tab to the edges of the case. . . in the center. . . as shown. Make center marks (c. m.) on the tabs as shown. These marks must correspond to the marks on the flesh side.



- 6** Apply cement to edges of strap, tab, case, and welt. Begin at center of welt and adhere to case, aligning all edges. Work carefully around the corners and down each side.



- 7** Continue adhering the welt to the opposite side. Overlap the excess welt. . . and mark the ends to be cut off. The overlap should be about 3/8" to 1/2" as shown, with the center mark in the middle. Peel welt loose a bit and cut off the excess ends.

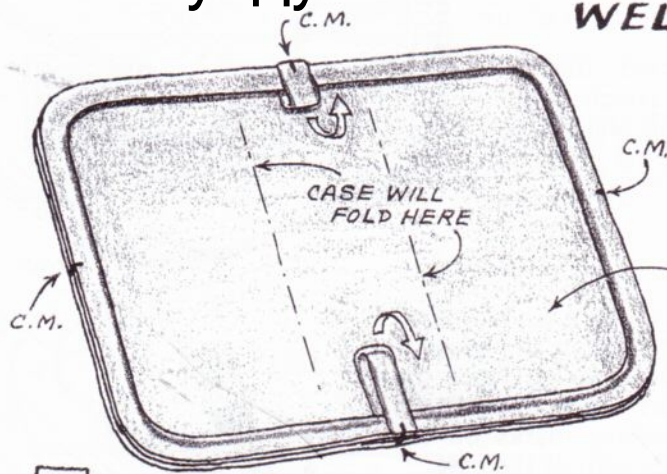


- 8** With the ends peeled back, flatten out and skive. Apply cement to the flesh sides and areas that overlap.



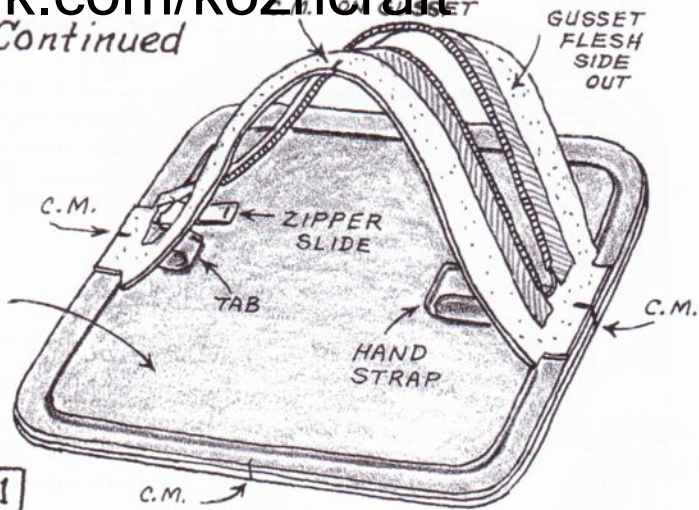
- 9** Make the splice (above). Re-cement along edges and adhere to the case. You now have a continuous welt around the case. (continued)

WELTS - Continued



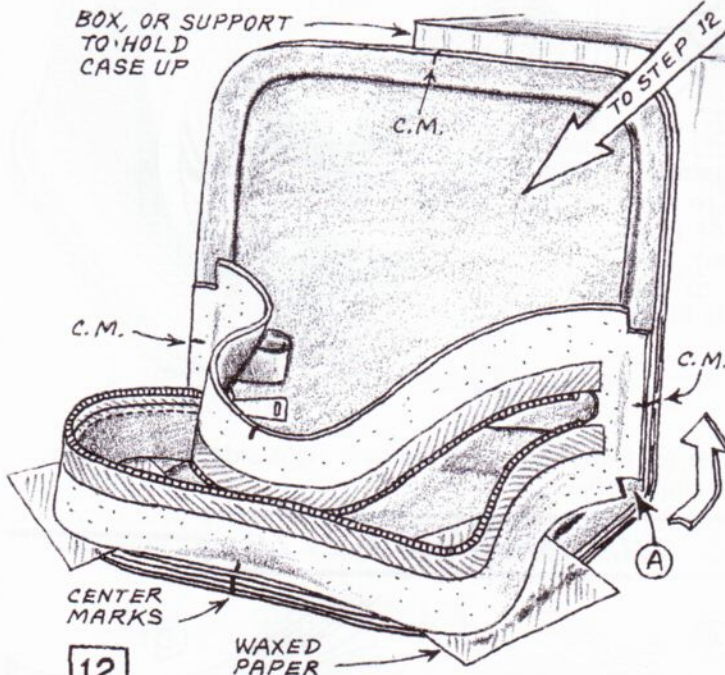
10

Fold tab and handle strap over and cement edges to welt. Now, establish center marks (from flesh side) and mark only at the very edge, as shown. Apply cement around all edges of the welt and to the edges of the gusset, on the grain side.



11

Open the zipper and begin adhering the gusset to the case. Begin at ends, aligning the center marks. With zipper open, the slide should be at the tab end of the case. Tap ends to secure adhesion.

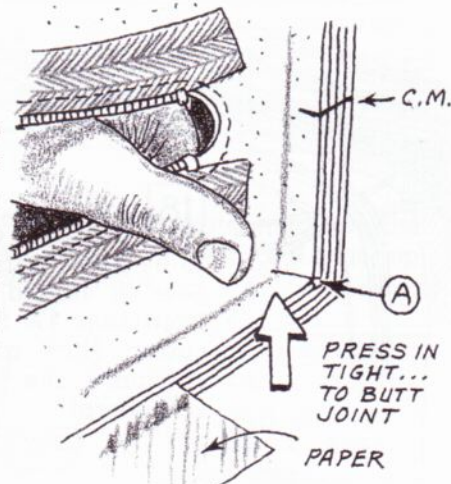


12

Now, . . . tip one side of case up, as shown, and place a support behind it to retain this position. Align the center marks (sides) of gusset and case and adhere at this point. Place waxed paper or leather scraps between the gusset and the case to prevent premature adhesion.

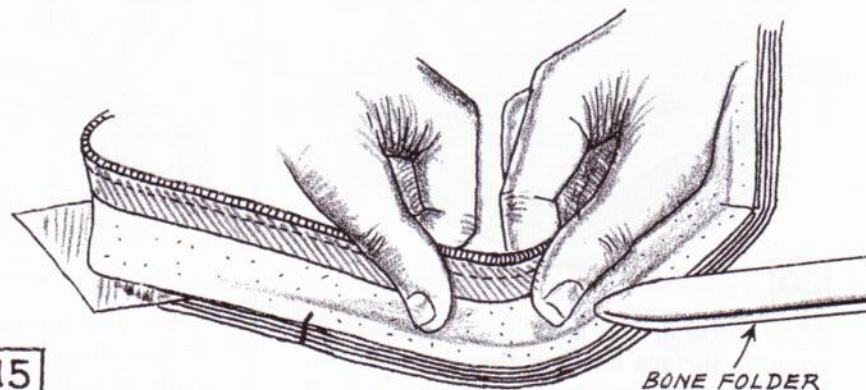
13

Now, reach inside the zipper slot and press joint (A), in step 12, in as tight as possible. Work with fingers and bone folder. Be sure the edges are aligned. Repeat the point on the opposite side.



14

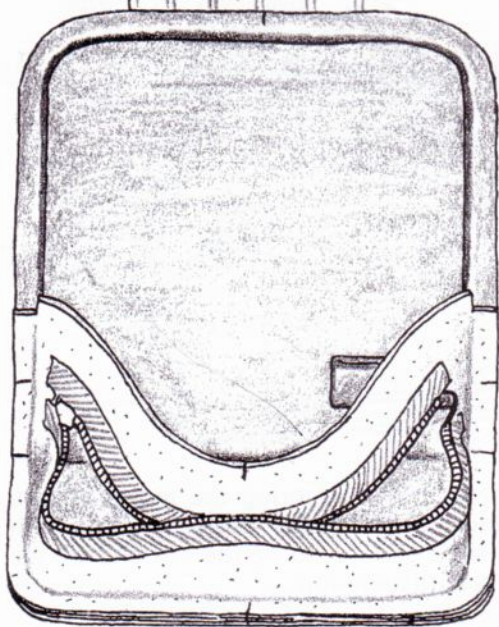
Remove the paper from one corner and work the leather around it. . . keeping the edges aligned, as illustrated below.



15

Begin at the corner and work towards the center marks. If too much slack occurs on one side or the other, peel loose and try again. The leather will compress a bit if necessary. . . persist, and it will fit. Work down with the bone folder to form the sewing edge. Now do the other corner. Tap with hammer when properly fitted.

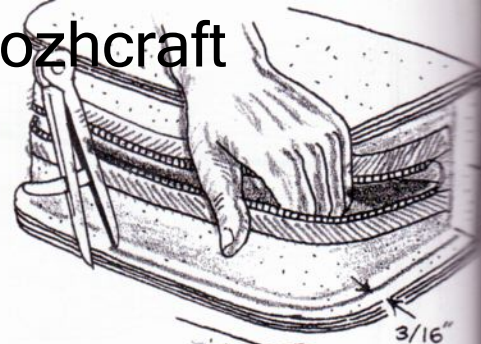
(continued)



16 If properly fitted, the case should look like the sketch at left. Now turn case around and do the opposite side, following steps 12 through 15.

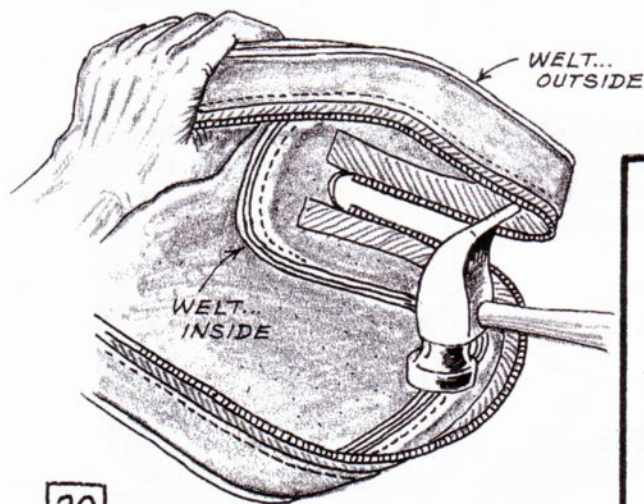
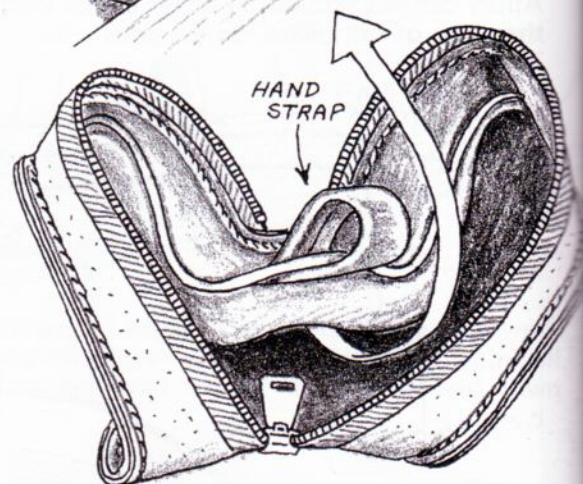
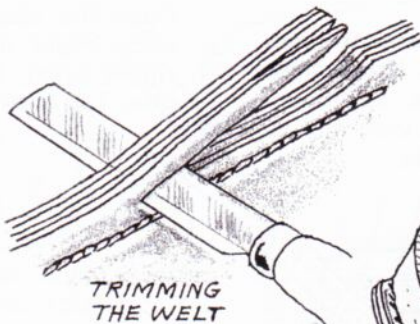
17

With case assembled, scribe a guide line on both sides, about $\frac{3}{16}$ " from the edge ($\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the folded welt). Place the case on the edge of the bench to mark the outside. "Wheel" stitching marks on the flesh side of the outside edge of the case.



18

Stuff the case full of paper (or other material) to help retain its shape. This makes it easier to sew. Sew all around, keeping stitches on guide lines from step 17. Stitches go through case, welt, and gusset. Now trim off excess welt, close to the stitches. . . see "tip", below. Have your knife blade very sharp!



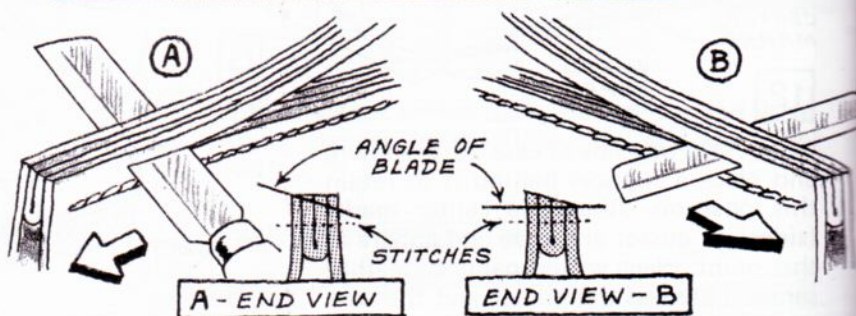
20

After turning the case, place on a hard, smooth surface and tap the welted seams to flatten as much as possible. Tap all around the inside. Zip the case together . . . it is complete.

See completed case on page 75.

19 After all trimming, turn the case right side out through the zipper opening.

TIP: TRIMMING the WELTS

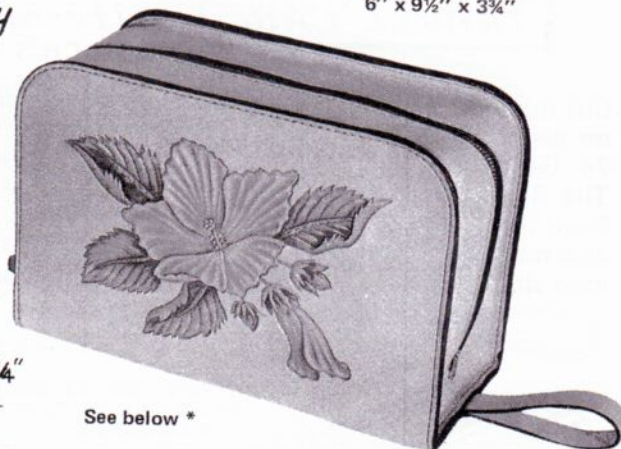
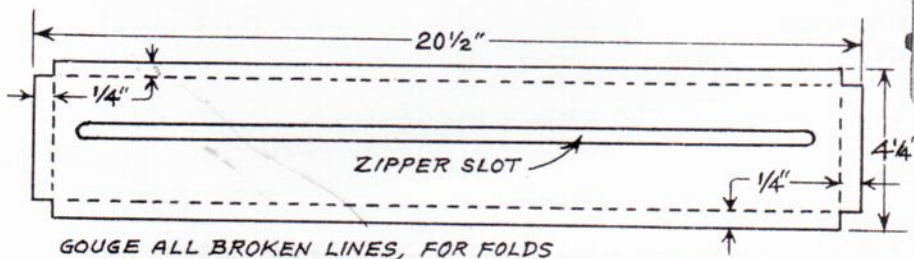


Since you cannot see the stitches on both sides at the same time, follow these instructions: (A) Viewing from the right side, hold knife at angle shown. Blade cuts close to stitches on viewing side, but cuts along outside edge of opposite side (see end view). (B) Turn project to view from left side, hold knife at angle shown. Blade cuts close to stitches on viewing side. . . and cuts flat across to meet edge of right side cut in step (A). Trimming in this manner, you cannot possibly cut the stitches.

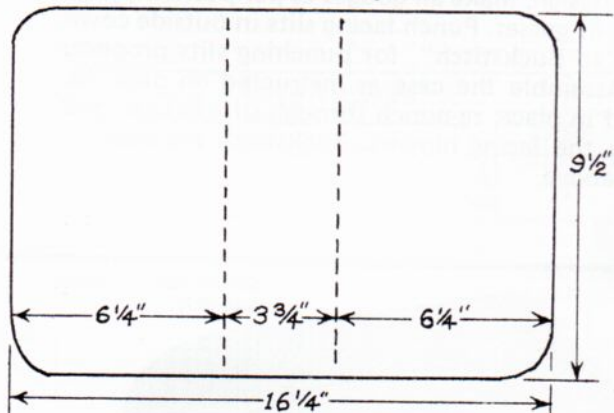
TRAVEL CASE Alternate Assembly HAND SEWN

6" x 9½" x 3¾"

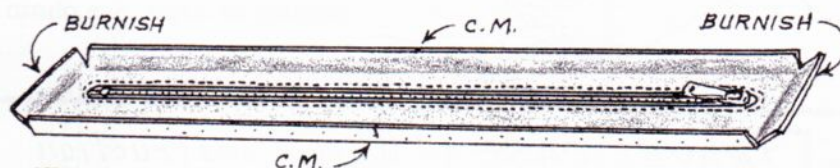
The body of this case is cut from 6 oz. cowhide; the gusset from 4 oz. cowhide. This is made from the original dimensions on page 73. Use "case pattern A" on page 74. .with slight modifications. .explained in step 1, below.



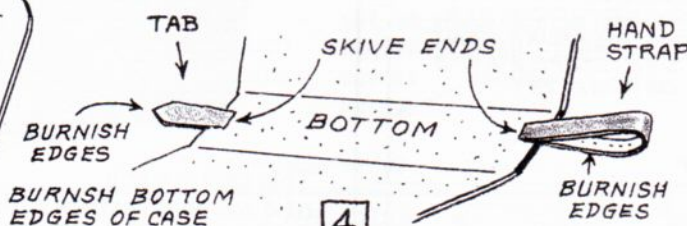
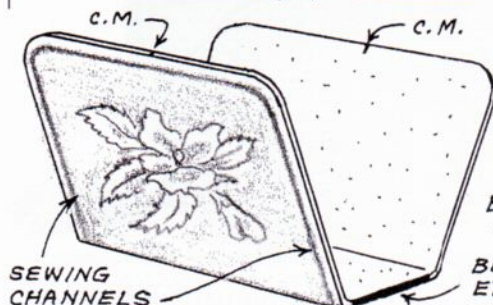
See below *



- 1** The only change in the cutting pattern (pattern A, page 74) is at the outside dimensions. Instead of adding 3/8" . . add only 1/4" . . as the edges will not be welted (see photo). The total measurements are shown at left. Gouge all fold lines on the flesh side.



- 2** As with the soft leather case, put the center marks on the flesh sides. Sew zipper in gusset. Moisten gouges, fold edges up (above). Burnish ends only. . before step 4.



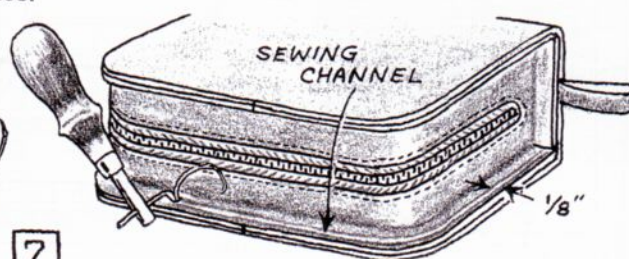
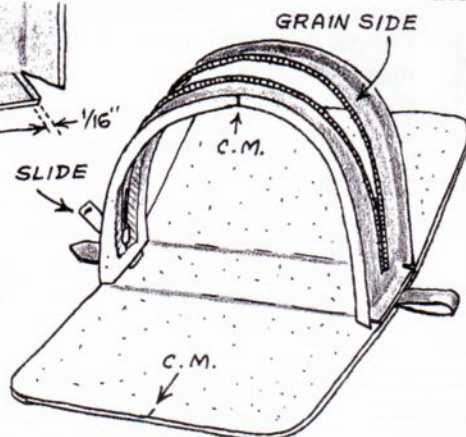
HAND STRAP
¾" X 7½"
TAB STRAP
¾" X 3½"
CUT FROM 4 oz.
COWHIDE

- 3** Carve design. Gouge sewing channels all around the case. Moisten gouges and fold sharply up from bottom.

- 4** Cut two straps and cement to the bottom, in center, as shown. The ends of the gusset will cement over these.



- 5** With this type of construction, you must trim off about 1/16" from each side of gusset ends, to compensate for reduction inside bottom folds.



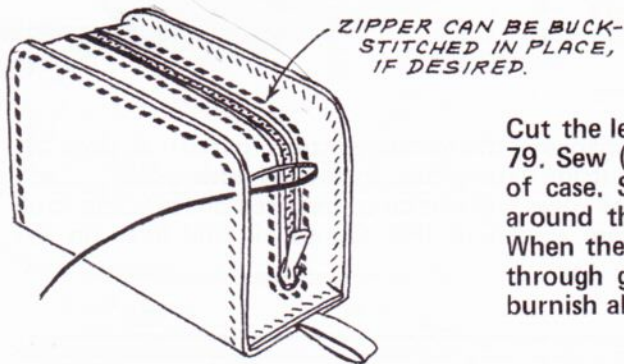
- 7** Complete assembling the case, following steps 12 through 16, pages 77 and 78. Gouge a sewing channel inside the gusset edges, as above.

- 6** Open zipper and cement gusset ends to bottom, as above. Notice now, that the grain sides of leathers are out! This is the same procedure as step 11, page 77, without the welts. Continue identical instructions on page 77, to assemble the case.

- 8** Sew completely around the case. Burnish all remaining edges. The bottom of case, and bottom ends of gusset should already have been burnished (steps 2 and 3).

TRAVEL CASE - Alternate Assembly BUCKSTITCHED

Cut this case from 6 oz. cowhide; gusset 4 oz., same as case on page 79. Use the exact dimensions as "pattern A", page 74. Gouge the same fold lines as for the case on page 79. The $\frac{3}{8}$ " margins on the gusset edges (instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ "), from folds, is required for buckstitching. The $\frac{3}{8}$ " edge is also required if you wish to lace the case with the double loop stitch. . . as with the case on the opposite page.



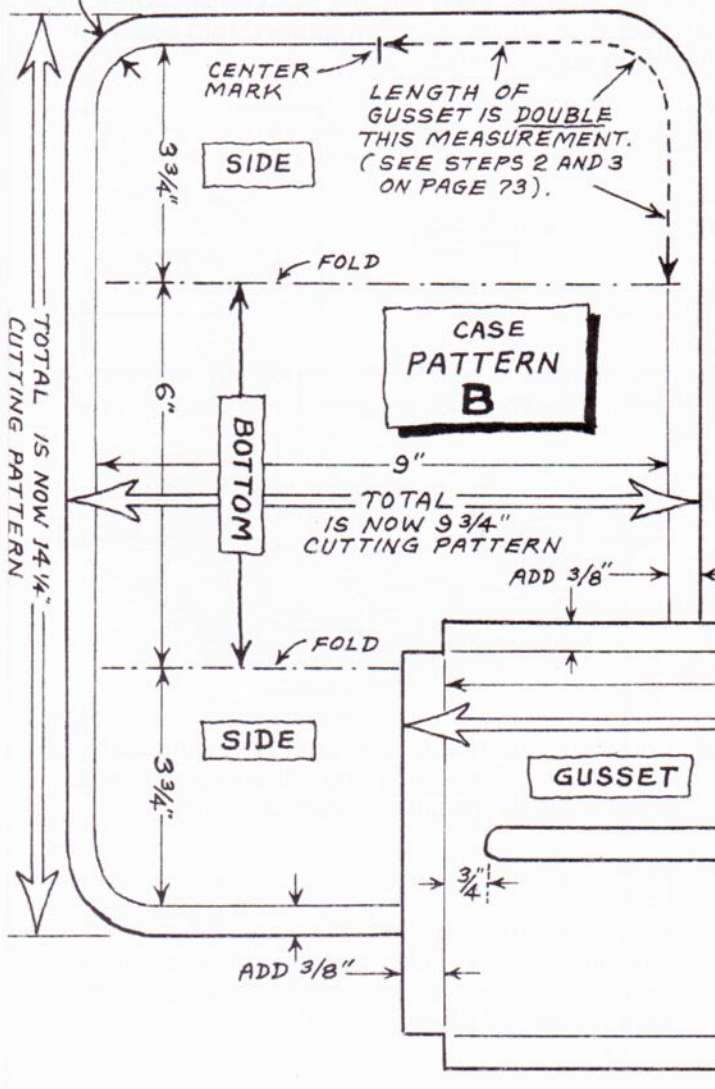
See below *

Cut the leather parts. Stamp design. Make all gouges as per patterns; page 79. Sew (or lace) the zipper in gusset. Punch lacing slits in outside cover of case. See page 22, "How to Buckstitch", for punching slits properly around the bottom folds. Assemble the case as instructed on page 79. When the gusset is cemented in place, re-punch through slits in case, and through gusset leather, with the lacing nippers. Buckstitch the case. . . burnish all edges. See photo above.

TRAVEL CASE - Welt Construction

ADD $\frac{3}{8}$ " - REVIEW STEP 4, PAGE 74.

6" x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "



Sew initials on before assembly.

This case is made of 4 oz. chap leather with contrasting color of welt and initials. This pattern is made from measurements on page 72. Since the zipper is installed in the wide surface, pattern dimensions differ from those on page 73. Add $\frac{3}{8}$ " outside dimensions, for welt construction, exactly as described in step 4, page 74. Follow identical steps, 3 through 20, pages 75 to 78, to make this case.

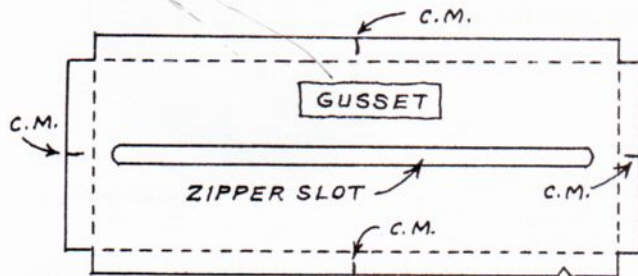
TRAVEL CASE - Alternate Assembly LACED

6" x 9½" x 3¾"

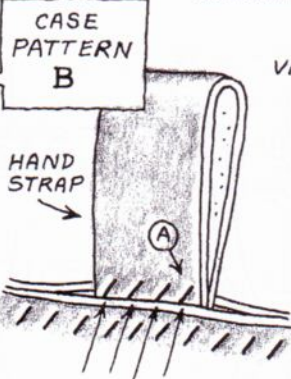
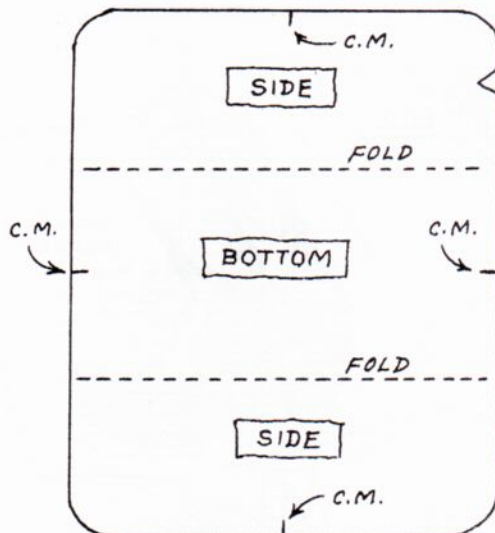
This case is made to the exact cutting dimensions of pattern B, opposite page. Cut the case from 6 oz. cowhide, gusset from 4 oz. cowhide. Make the hand tab and hand strap the same as shown on page 79. This case was laced with 1/8" leather lacing, using the double loop stitch.



See below *



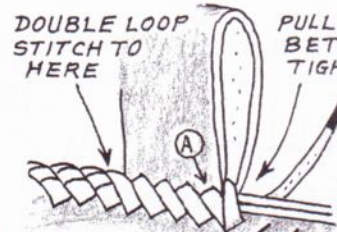
GOUGE ALL BROKEN LINES



Punch slits through strap, (between slits in case bottom).

Cut out the parts, make all gouges. Carve design. Install zipper. Be sure to put center marks (c. m.) on the flesh side. Punch lacing slits in outside cover. Follow assembly steps 2 through 6, page 79 (burnishing ends is not required). Re-punch through slits in case and gusset. Lace the project. .detail of lacing the tab and strap is shown below.

VIEWS BELOW FROM OUTSIDE BOTTOM OF CASE.



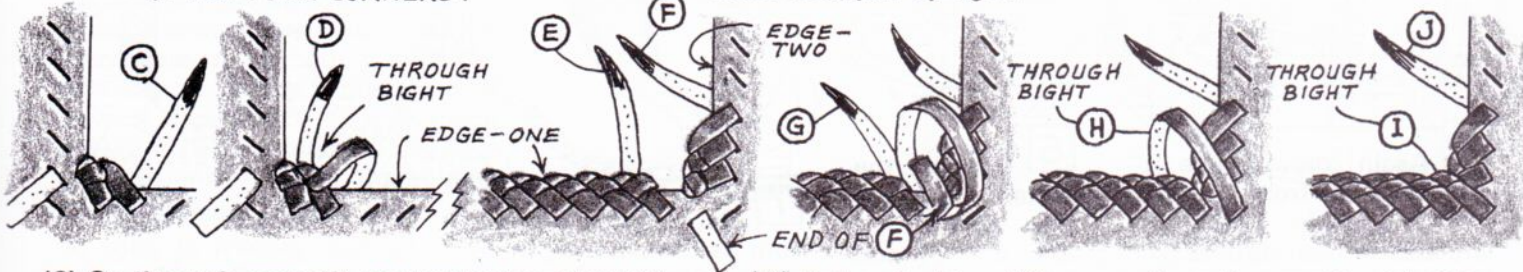
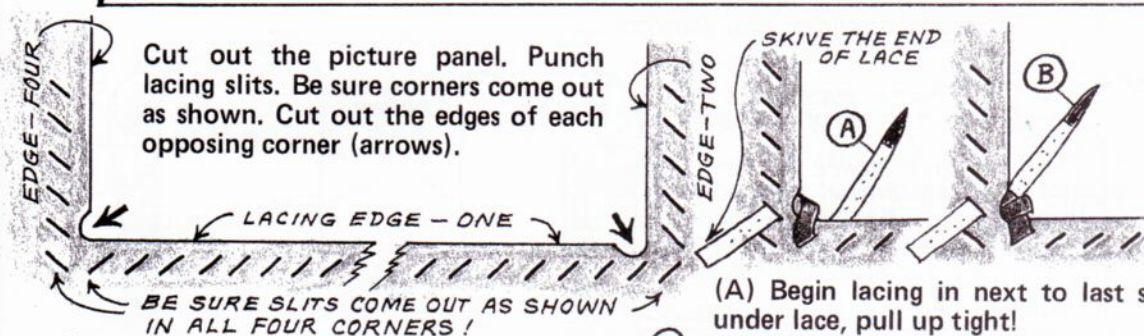
Double loop lace to last slit, at strap. Single lace to opposite edge. Last lace comes between strap leathers.



Bring lace from back side, under last stitch. Continue lacing the double loop.

* Carving design from: Craftaid No. 6577.

LACING THE CUT-OUT SECTION OF ATTACHE' CASE - ON PAGE 50

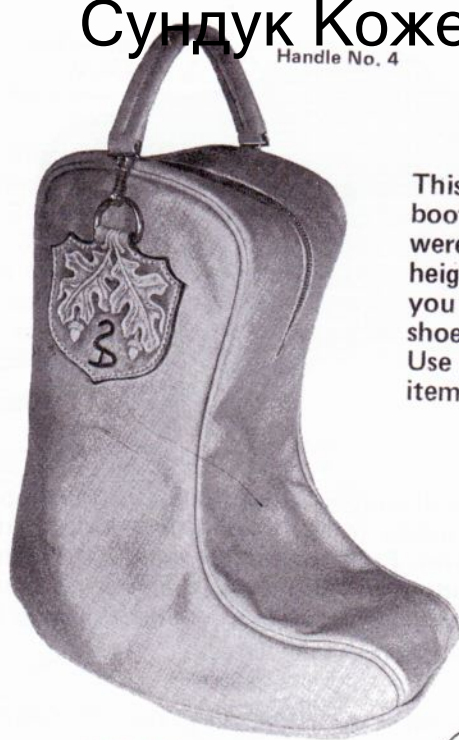


(C) Go through next slit, and under the bight (D). Continue lacing down "edge one" until you have reached the position (E). (F) Begin another lace on "edge two", following steps A, B, C, and D.

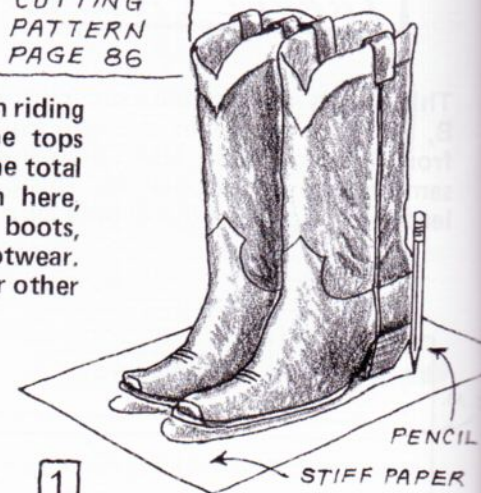
(G) Pull end of lace (F) up, go through same slit with (G). Pull tight, locking end. (H) Go through bight, into last slit; pull tight. (I) Go through bight, glue end of lace inside. Continue lacing with (J). As you come to each corner (E), start a new lace (F). Continue lacing in this

BOOT CASE

CUTTING
PATTERN
PAGE 86

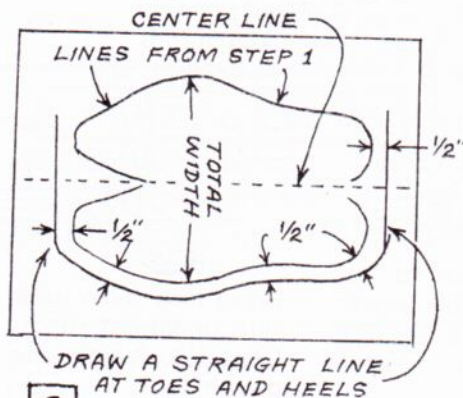


This case is made for a pair of men's western riding boots. . .featuring welt construction. The tops were 11½" with a 2" riding heel, making the total height 13½". With the instructions given here, you can make a case for English riding boots, shoes, roller or ice skates, or any type of footwear. Use the same principals for making cases for other items as well.



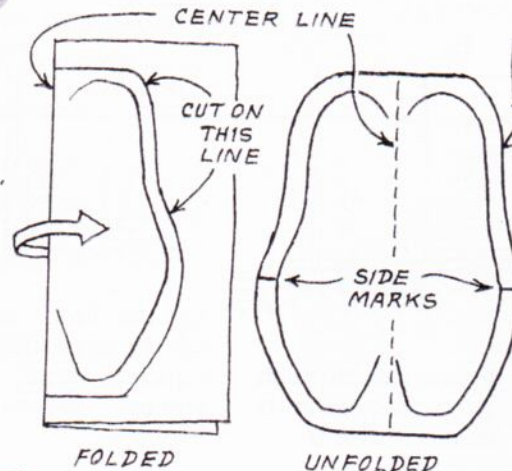
1

Set boots on a sheet of paper and draw around them with a pencil. Hold the pencil perpendicular.



2

Draw a center line between boot outlines; determined by total width. Draw a line ½" outside line from step 1, on one side only, as above.



3

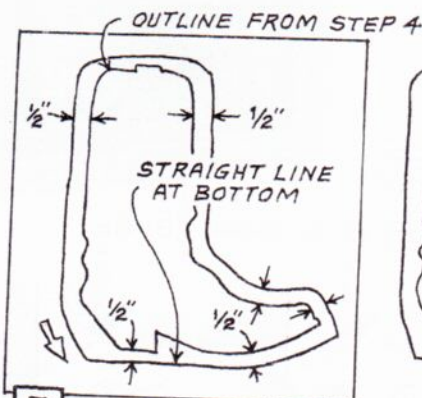
Fold the paper on the center line; cut out the pattern through both papers. Unfolded you now have the bottom pattern. Draw marks at widest part (above).

BOTTOM
PATTERN



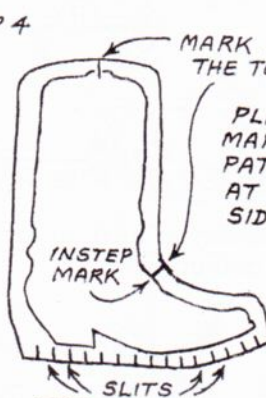
4

Now lay boot on side and draw around outline.



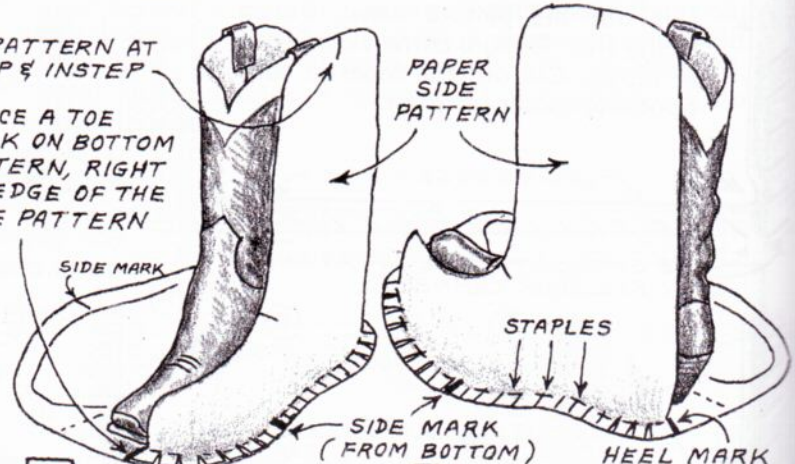
5

Again, draw a line ½" outside line from step 4. Draw smooth lines past wrinkles in boot outline. The heel line (arrow) does not have to conform to the exact heel outline.



6

Cut out the pattern and cut slits at bottom, ½" in. . .and ½" apart. This is the side pattern.



7

Set one boot on bottom pattern and staple the slitted edge of side pattern to the bottom pattern, as above. Align the edges.

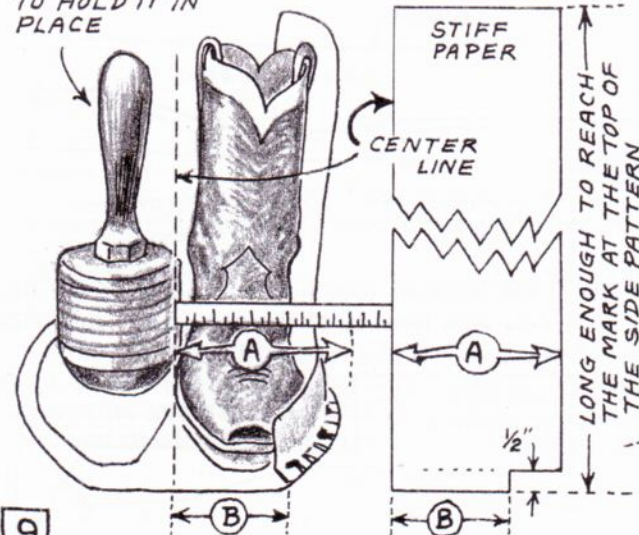
8

Place a heel mark on bottom pattern at edge of side pattern. Put side marks (from bottom pattern) on the side pattern. (continued)

SET A Pencil NEXT TO THE BOOT TO HOLD IT IN PLACE

BOOT CASE - Continued

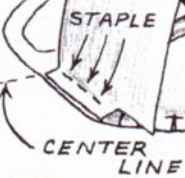
MARK TOP TO CORRESPOND WITH MARK ON THE SIDE PATTERN



9

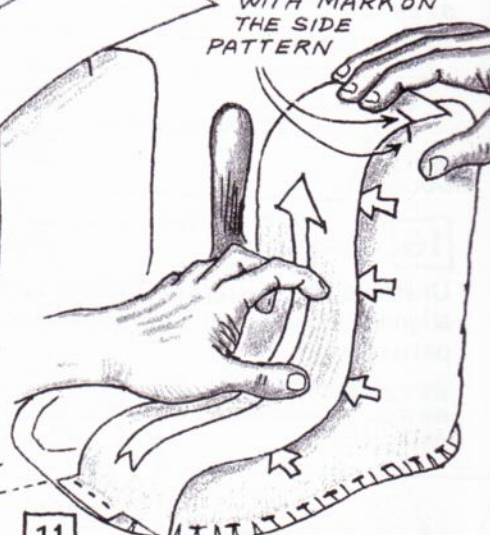
To make a pattern for the front, cut a sheet of paper long enough to reach from toe to the mark at top of side pattern. For width, measure from center line to the edge of the side pattern; add a full inch (A). Cut a notch in the paper $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, leaving distances (B) equal (see sketch above).

THIS EDGE ALIGNS WITH CENTER LINE BELOW



10

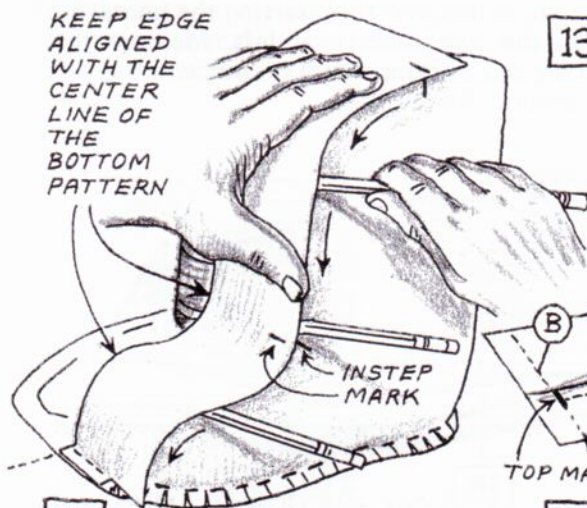
Fold (B) over and staple to the bottom pattern at toe. Inside aligns with center line; other edge fits next to the edge of the side pattern.



11

Now fold paper over toe, up against shape of side pattern at instep, and up over the top. Be sure there is no slack (arrows). Have an assistant place a mark at the top, on the underside of the front paper.

KEEP EDGE ALIGNED WITH THE CENTER LINE OF THE BOTTOM PATTERN

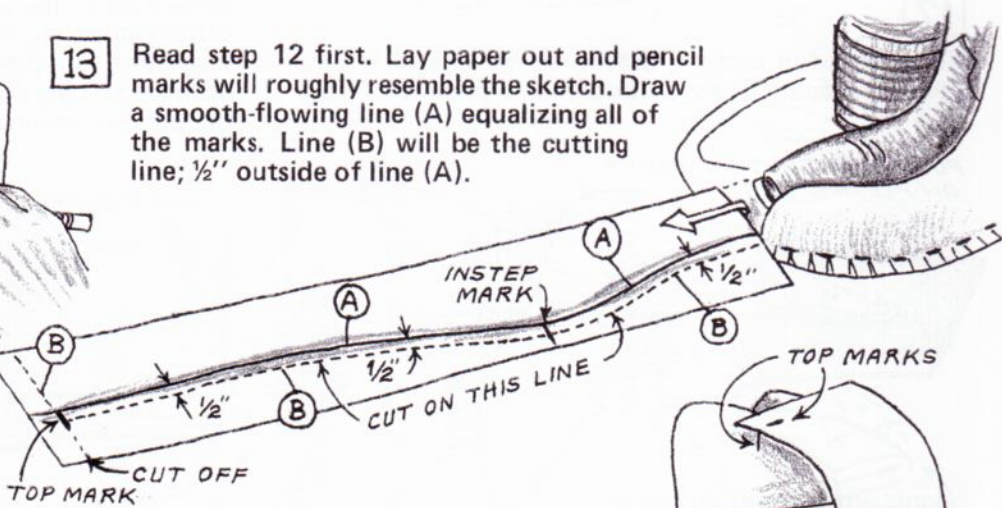


12

With paper held snug against the edge of the side pattern, draw a line inside, starting at the top. Hold pencil flat to side pattern, moderately pressing against it and side of boot. Allow side pattern to bend inward, without forcing, all the way to the toe. Draw over this several times. Place mark to match instep mark. It would help to have an assistant do either the holding or the drawing.

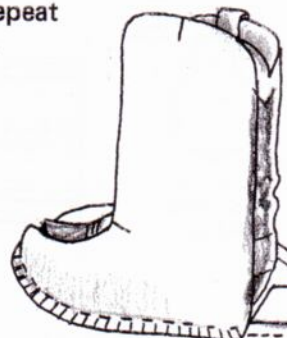
13

Read step 12 first. Lay paper out and pencil marks will roughly resemble the sketch. Draw a smooth-flowing line (A) equalizing all of the marks. Line (B) will be the cutting line; $\frac{1}{2}$ " outside of line (A).



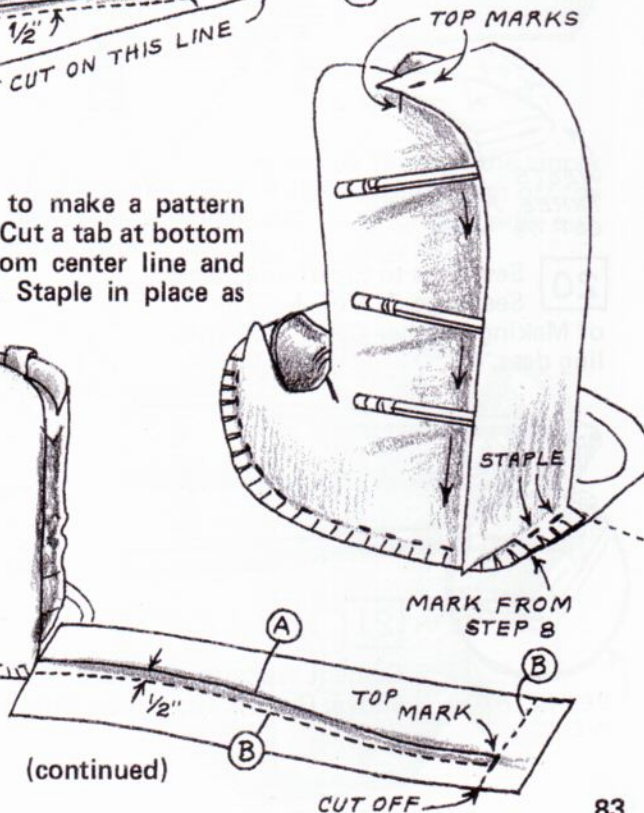
14

Repeat operation to make a pattern for the back half. Cut a tab at bottom to equal the distance from center line and the heel mark (step 8). Staple in place as shown at far right. Repeat step 12.

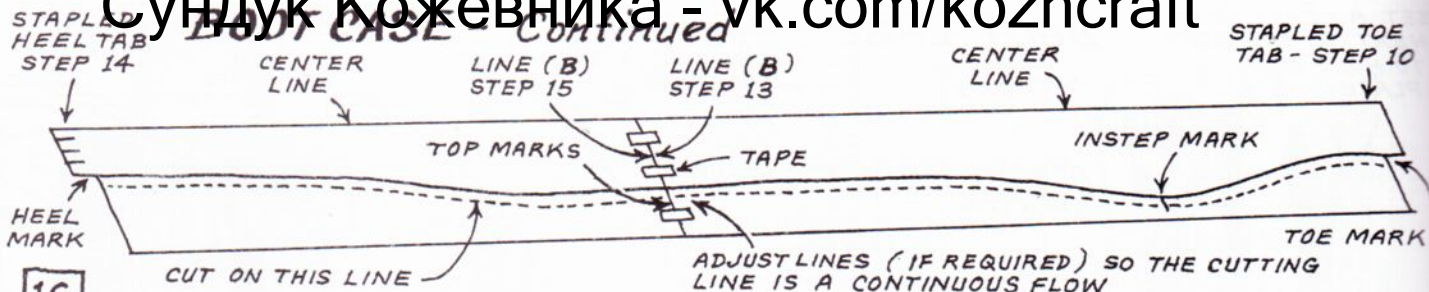


15

Repeat step 13 to arrive at the cutting pattern; line (B).

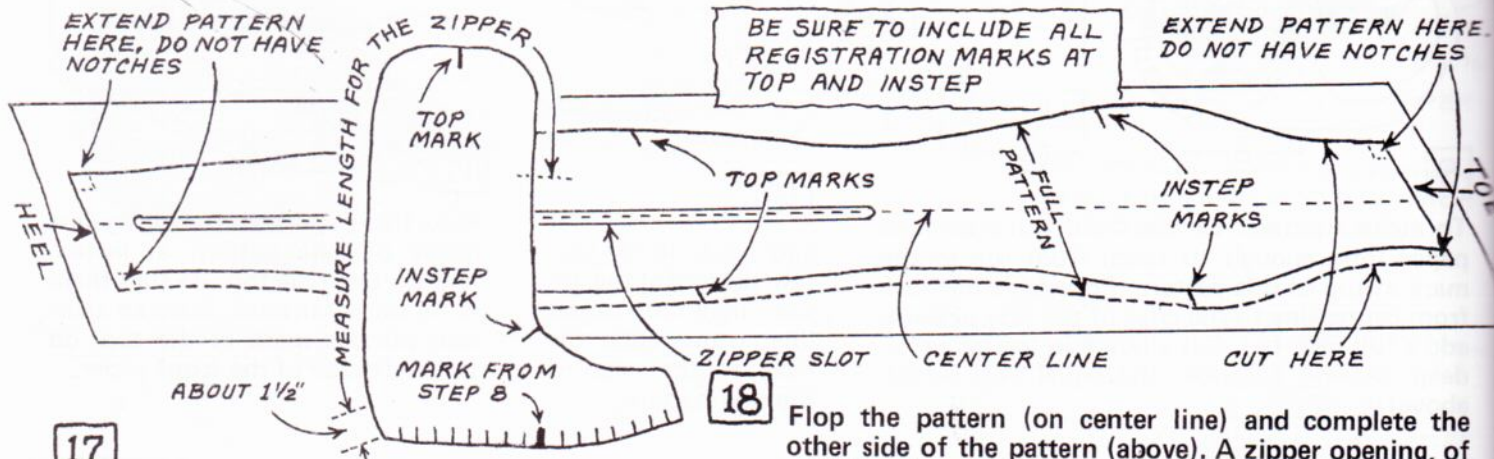


(continued)



16

Unstaple the patterns. Cut off ends of patterns at top marks (B). Tape patterns together here, with center lines aligned. Observe all notations above. Now, cut on the dotted line. You now have ½ of the top (front and back) pattern.

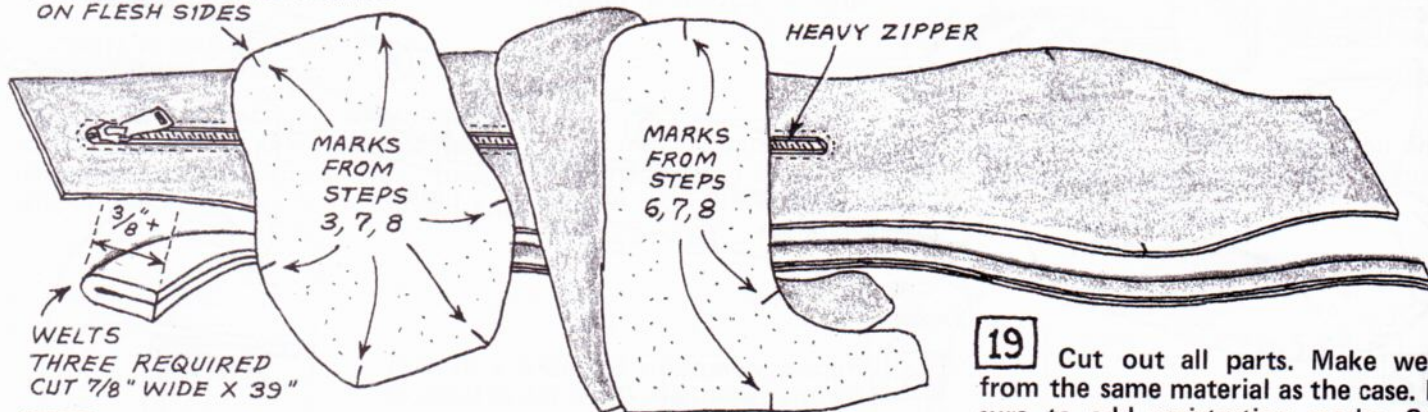


17

To make a full pattern, draw a center line on a large sheet of paper. Draw around the ½ pattern. . . from step 16.

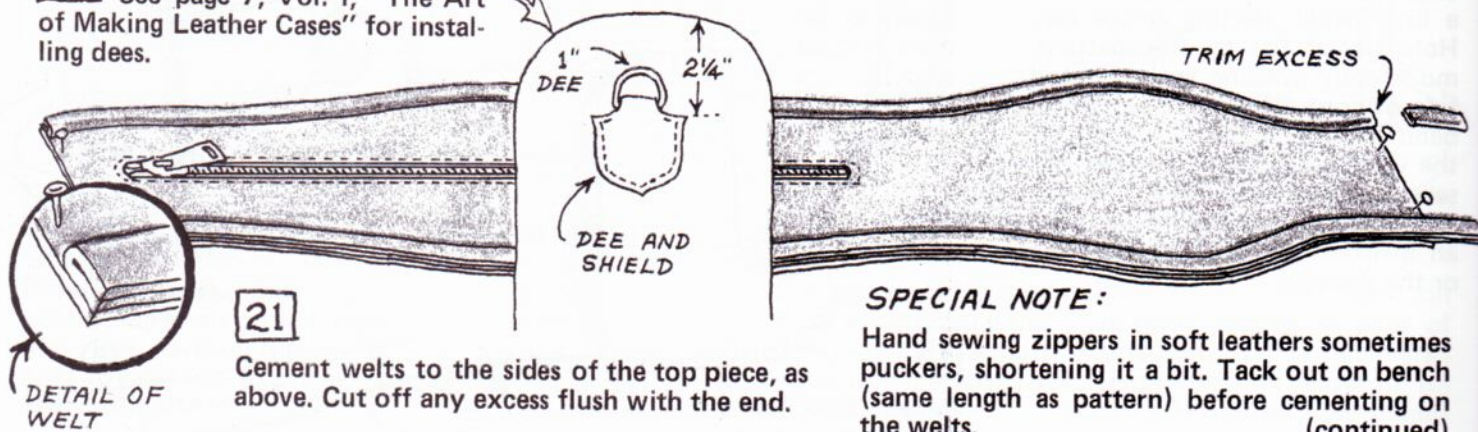
Flop the pattern (on center line) and complete the other side of the pattern (above). A zipper opening, of sufficient length, is required for inserting the boots; see suggestion on the side pattern at left. Measure this distance and lay out the zipper slot on pattern. Cut out the pattern, around the outlines.

PUT REGISTRATION MARKS ON FLESH SIDES



20 Sew dees to top of side pieces. See page 7, Vol. I, "The Art of Making Leather Cases" for installing dees.

19 Cut out all parts. Make welts from the same material as the case. Be sure to add registration marks. Sew zipper in.



21

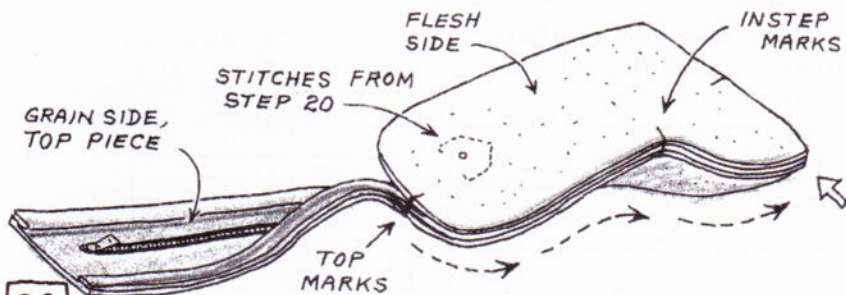
Cement welts to the sides of the top piece, as above. Cut off any excess flush with the end.

SPECIAL NOTE:

Hand sewing zippers in soft leathers sometimes puckers, shortening it a bit. Tack out on bench (same length as pattern) before cementing on the welts.

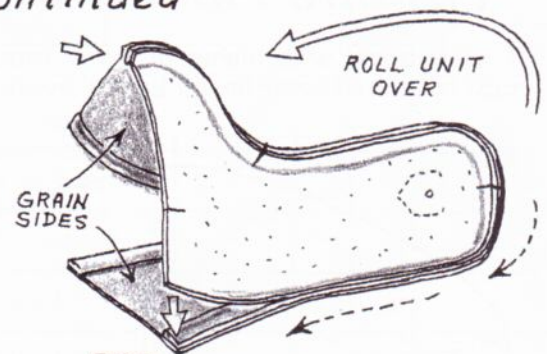
(continued)

BOOT CASE - Continued



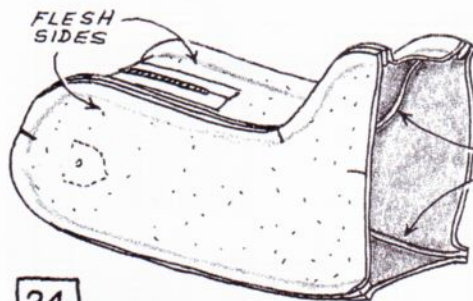
22

Transfer all registration marks to the edges of the welts. Begin adhering at top marks. Work in direction of broken arrows. Parts must join at registration marks, and come out even at arrow heads. If not, peel loose and re-adjust. Adjustments work best at curves.



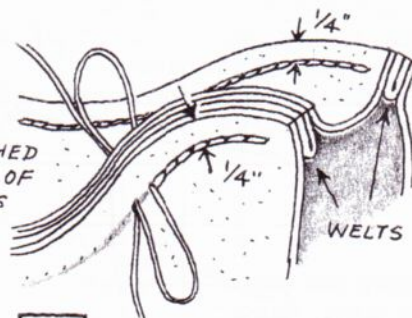
23

Turn toe up and over and adhere with broken arrows. . . to the heel.



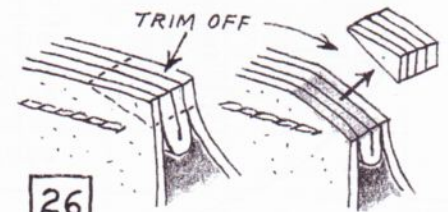
24

Now. . . repeat operation with other side. The case should resemble the sketch above.



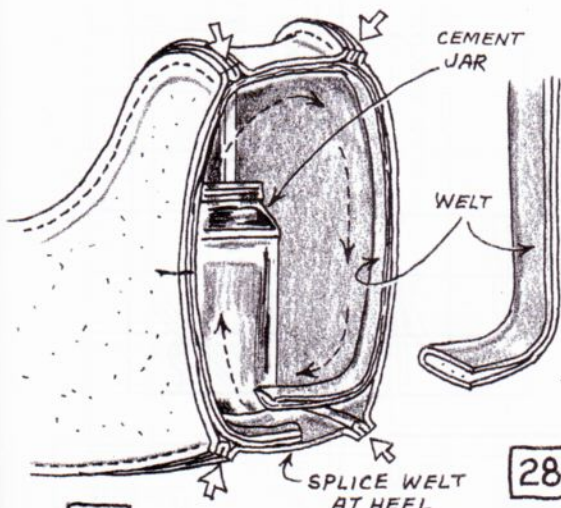
25

Sew all of the seams. Use dividers to scribe a line about $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from edge, on both sides. Keep stitches on these lines!



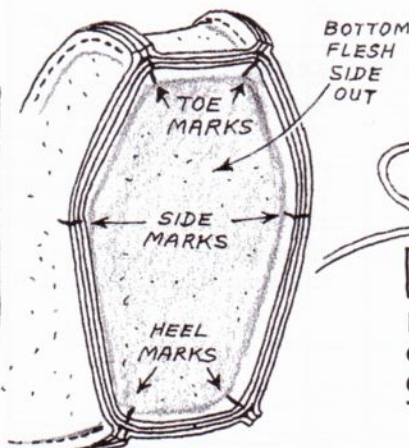
26

Now, trim ends of welts next to stitches (above). This will make easier sewing. . . in step 29.



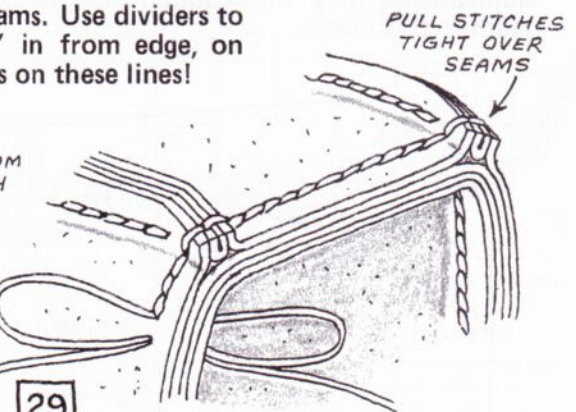
27

Cement the remaining welt inside the bottom, all around, as shown. Use an object inside to hold the case open (cement jar used here). Large arrows indicate trimming from step 26. Open the zipper!



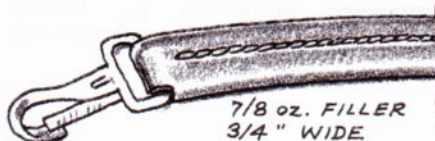
28

Now cement the bottom piece inside, adhering to the welt. Again. . . use the registration marks. Should the bottom be too large to fit without wrinkling, it can be trimmed down in size.

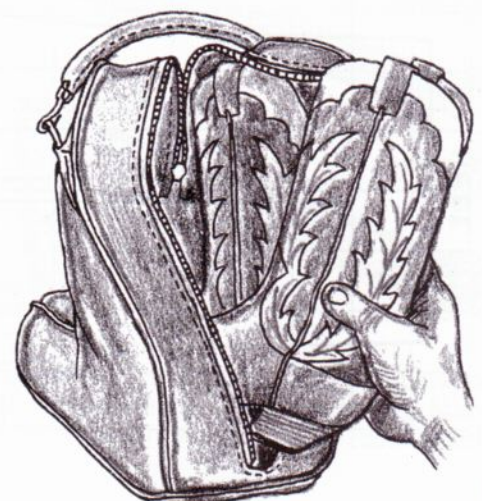


29

Remove the cement jar through the zipper opening. Sew in the bottom. Trim off the excess welts. Turn case right side out. Tap the welts (review page 78).



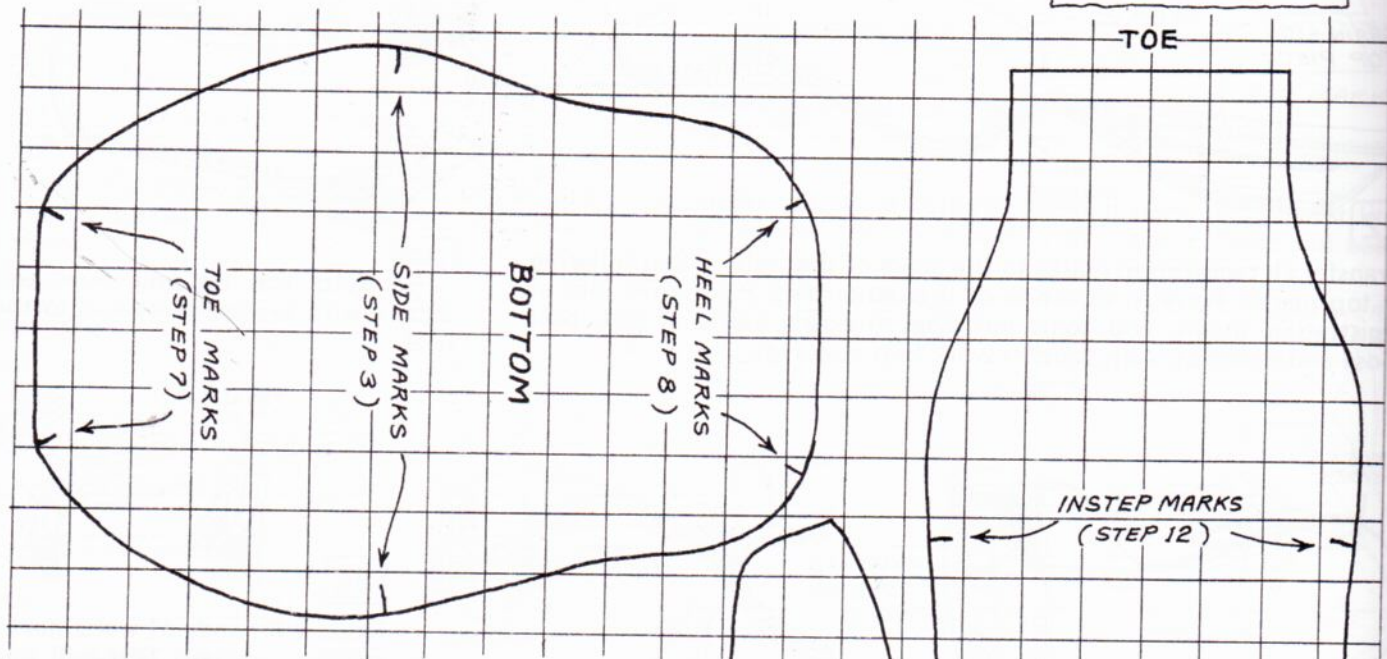
Handle No. 4 with snaps at each end. Turn springs in to prevent snagging on clothing, etc. Handle is 10" . . . fold to fold.



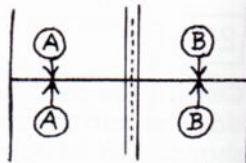
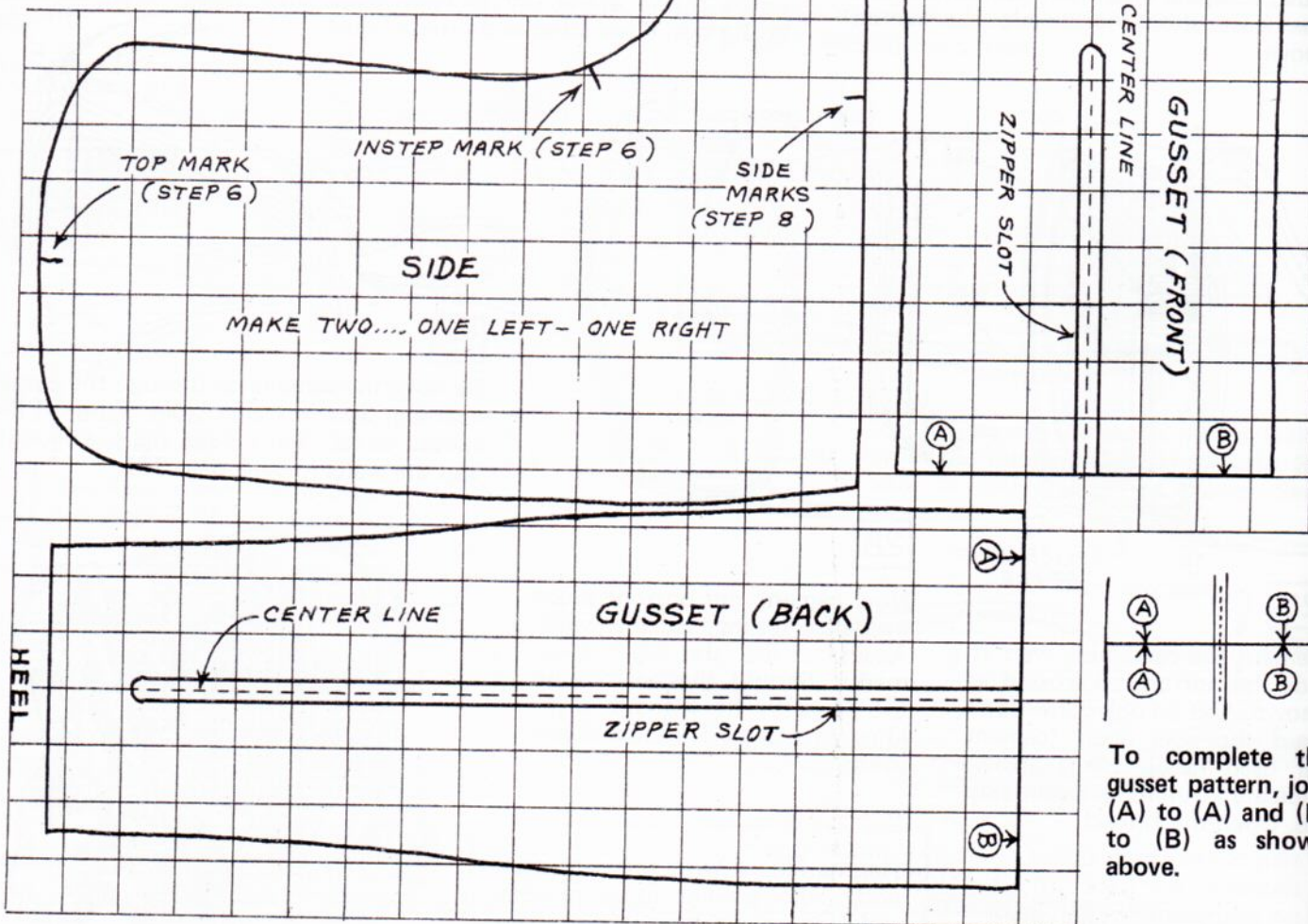
INSERT BOOTS FROM THE BACK

If using boots with higher or lower tops, the side and gusset patterns must be altered accordingly. Ladies' boots require all patterns reduced.

EACH SQUARE
EQUALS 1"



NOTE: If using these patterns, check the registration marks after cutting out the parts. Some adjustments may be required due to different leather thicknesses.



To complete the gusset pattern, join (A) to (A) and (B) to (B) as shown above.

BOWLING BALL CASE

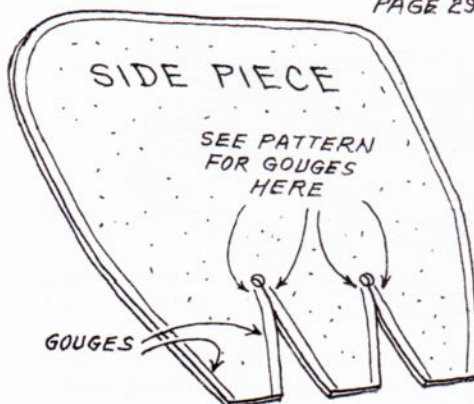
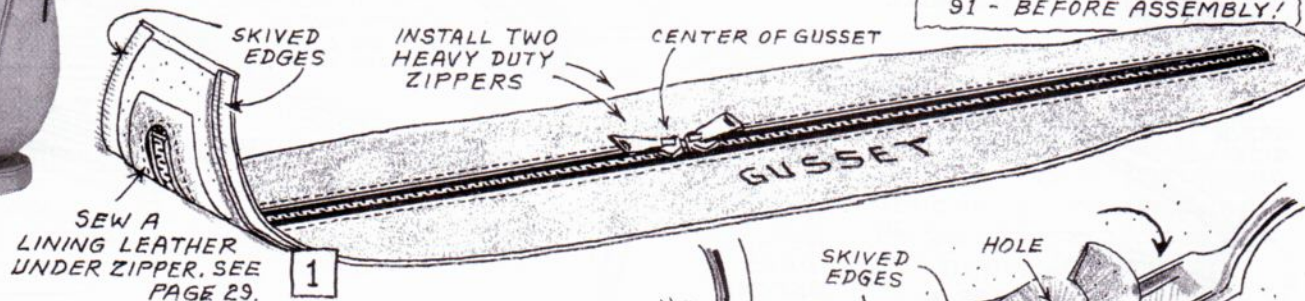
Handle
No. 19

This case features a rounded bottom, conforming to the ball, that fits within a circular bottom stand for support. It is made of 8/9 oz. cowhide to maintain its form. Lighter weight leather can be used if desired. The construction features all welting, though it can be laced or sewn with outside seams, as shown on page 92. The welts were made of 2 oz. natural cowhide. Other light materials can be used. Four short welts are required at the bottom.

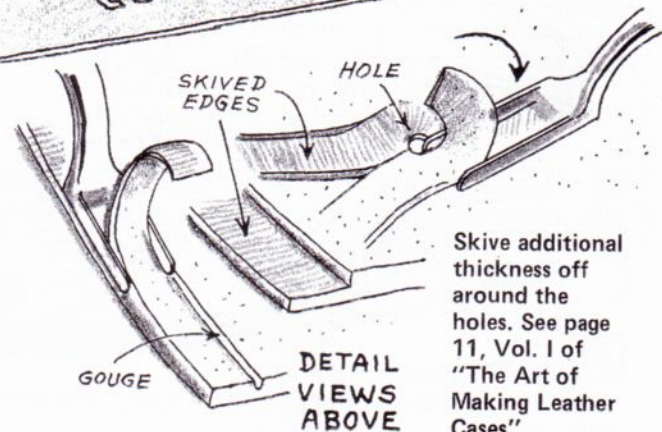
The bowling ball sits snugly in the bottom of the bag. Shoes and/or sweater fit easily on top of the ball. If using the welted construction, it is suggested the design not be dyed until the case has been turned right side out and dried, as the case must be thoroughly soaked. Some dyes are inclined to "bleed" (run).

See below *

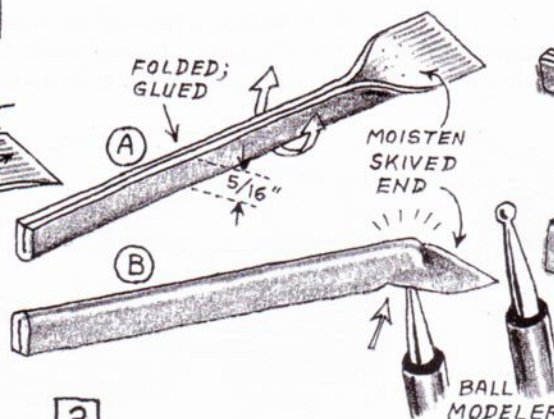
SEE SPECIAL NOTE - PAGE 91 - BEFORE ASSEMBLY!



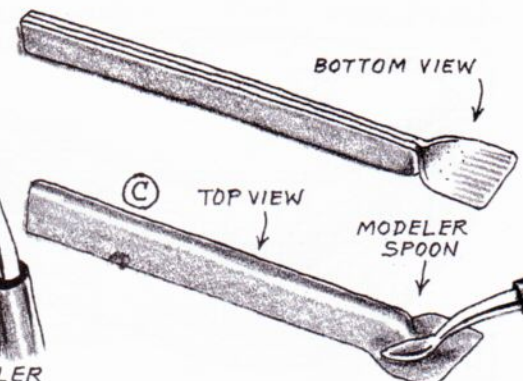
Cut out the parts (patterns on page 91). Make all gouges. Gouges should be 1/3 to 1/2 the depth of the leather. In addition, area outside of gouges should be skived off for welted construction, as shown in sketches at right.



2 Cut four welts 5/8" long from 2 oz. leather. The folded width should be about 5/16". See page 75 for making welts. Glue welt to within 5/8" of the skived end. Fold and adhere by pounding together (sketch A).

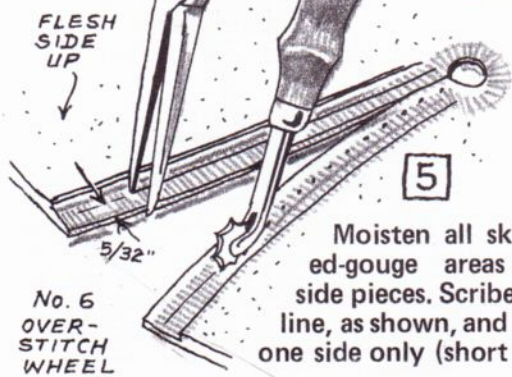


3 Moisten skived end and push ball of modeler in... as in sketch (B).

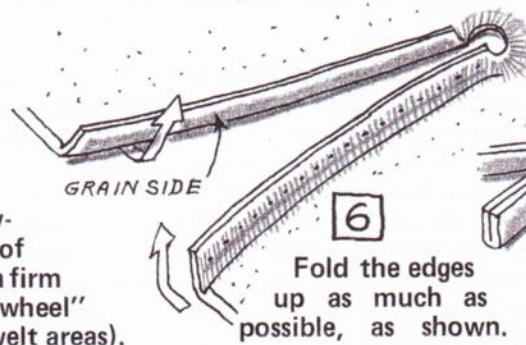


4 Now form around the protuberance with the modeling spoon, as in (C). Make four of these short welts. (continued)

BOWLING BALL CASE - Continued

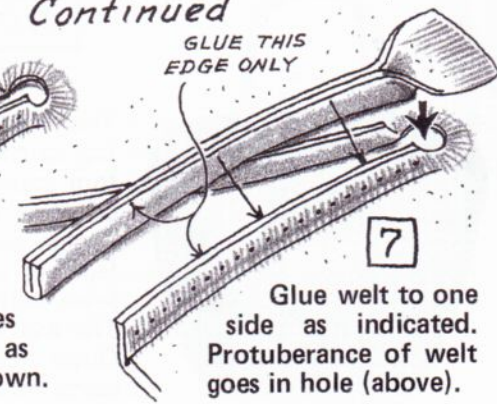


Moisten all skived-gouge areas of side pieces. Scribe a firm line, as shown, and "wheel" one side only (short welt areas).



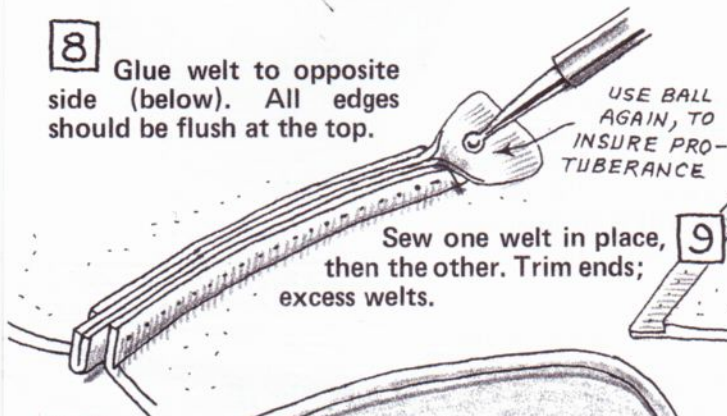
Fold the edges up as much as possible, as shown.

GLUE THIS EDGE ONLY

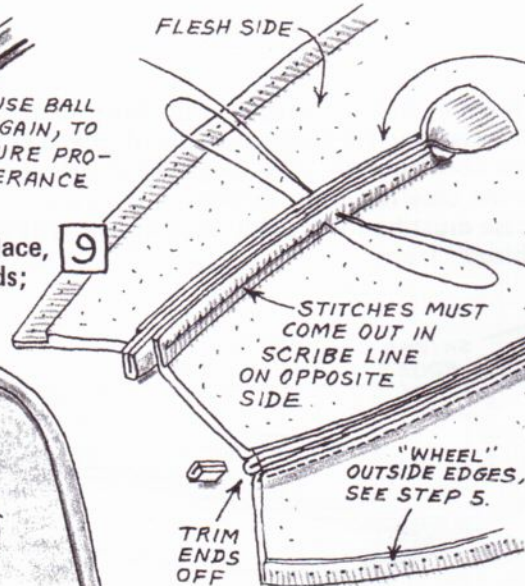


Glue welt to one side as indicated. Protuberance of welt goes in hole (above).

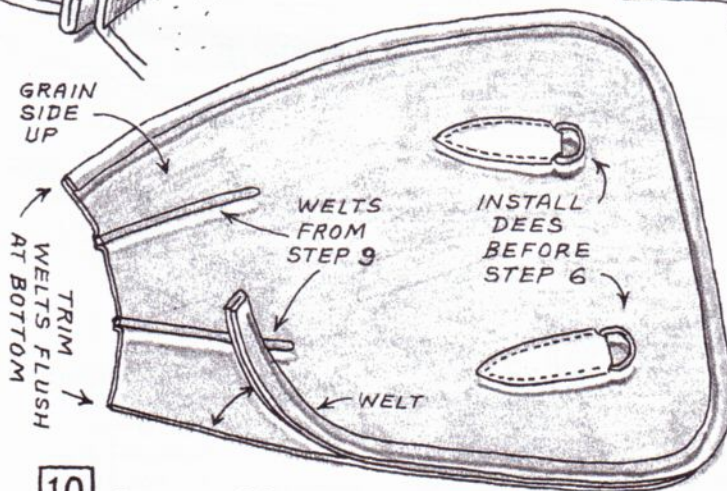
8 Glue welt to opposite side (below). All edges should be flush at the top.



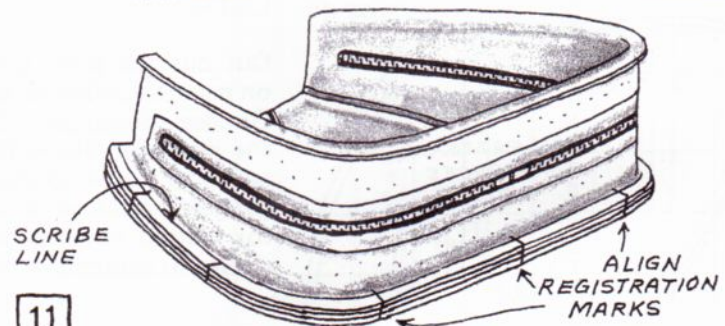
Sew one welt in place, then the other. Trim ends; excess welts.



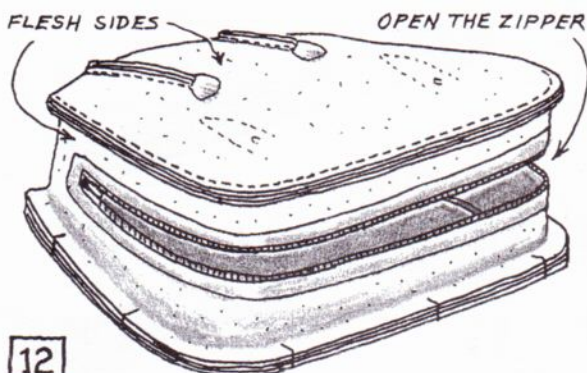
NOTE: "WHEEL" MARKS SHOULD BE ON THE OUTSIDE, FOR EASIER SEWING!



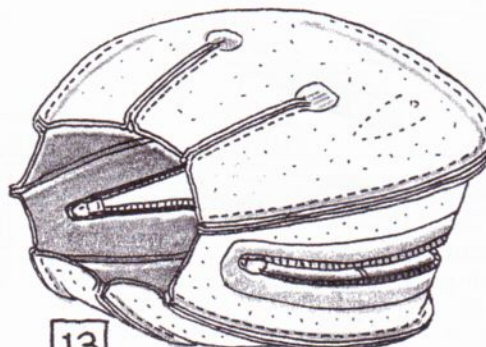
10 See special note on page 91, before assembly. Prepare a welt and glue to side, as above.



Prepare the gusset with a scribe line as in step 5. Do not "wheel". Wheel marks are on side pieces. Glue the gusset to the welted side piece. Sew together.



Now make another welt and glue to the other side piece, exactly as in step 10. Open the zipper! Glue the gusset in place, same as step 11. Sew case together.



The case now resembles the sketch above. Trim off excess welts. . . review page 78.

14

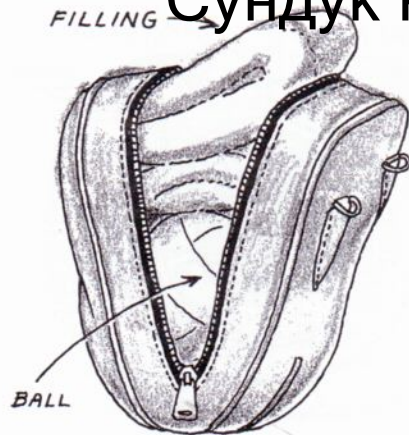
Soak the case underwater until all air bubbles stop rising. Then turn the case right side out, and pound all welts from the inside.

See page 94 for turning the case and pounding the welts. (continued)

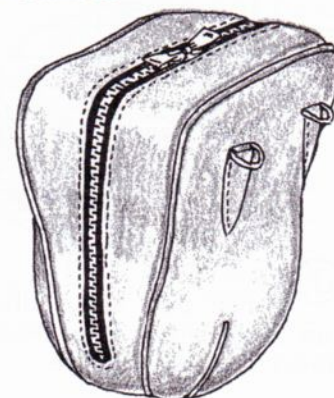
FILLING

BOWLING BALL CASE - Continued

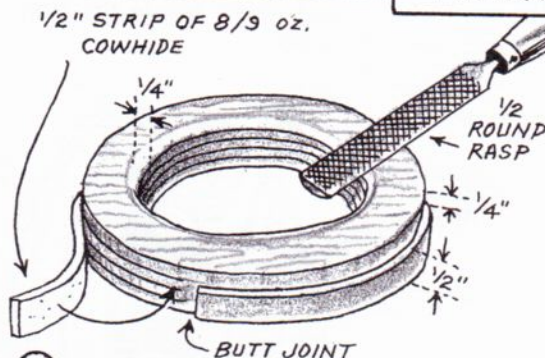
15



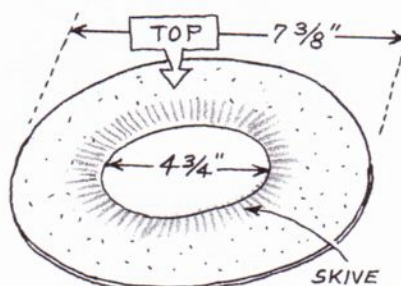
Now, . . . wrap the bowling ball (see page 95 for special instructions). Place it in the very bottom of the case. Form the wet leather around it. It should be a snug fit. With towels, underwear, or any soft material, fill the top of the case over the ball. You need enough material in the top so that when the case is zipped closed, it should be a snug fit. Allow the case to dry before removing the fillers and the ball.



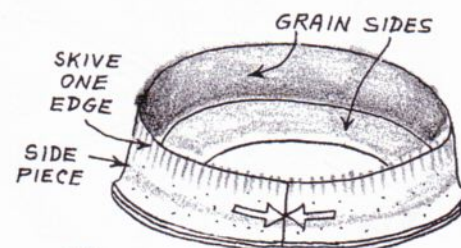
MAKING THE BOTTOM STAND



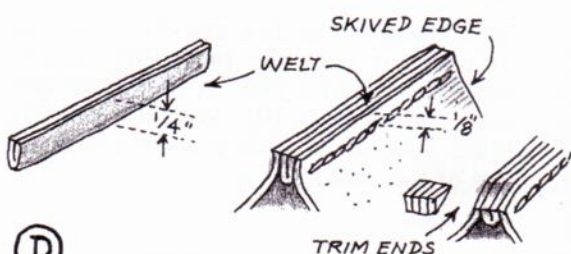
A Cut a 7" diameter circle from $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood. Cut out an inner circle to 5" diameter. Rasp the inner edge, at top, down about $\frac{1}{4}$ " at a 45 degree angle; sandpaper. Glue a strip of leather around the bottom, as shown above.



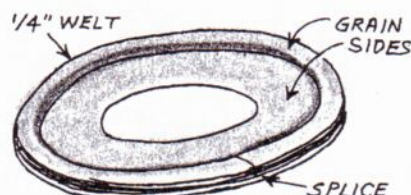
B Cut a circle from 4 oz. cowhide with an inside circle cut out to dimensions above. Skive the inner circle's edge to a feather.



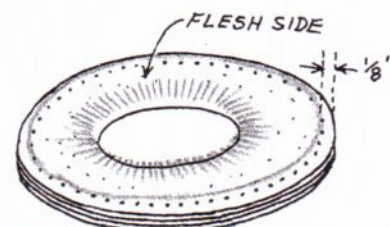
C Now, cut a piece for the side from 4 oz. cowhide $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and about 23" long. Temporarily cement it around the top leather and trim so the ends are flush (arrows).



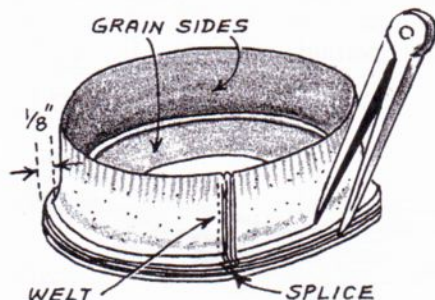
D Make a short welt from $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. leather; $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide (folded). Glue between ends of side piece; sew. Trim excess welt very close to stitches. Trim end as shown, on the edge that is *not* skived!



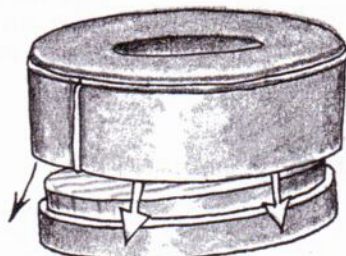
E Make a welt for the top with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. leather, $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide when folded. Glue in place as shown above. Splice as previously instructed.



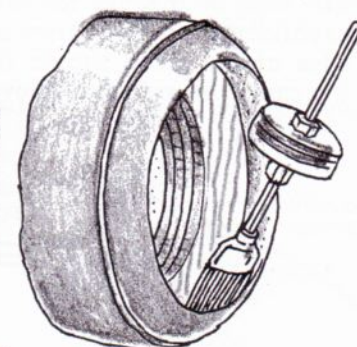
F Turn over, moisten and scribe a sewing line $\frac{1}{8}$ " from edge. "Wheel" with No. 7 overstitch wheel.



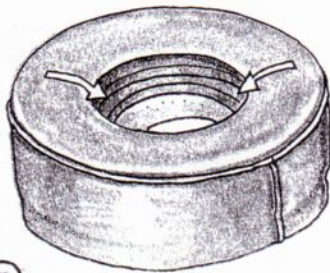
G Turn top over. Glue side piece to welt, aligning welt with splice in the top welt. Scribe sewing line. Sew; trim off excess welt.



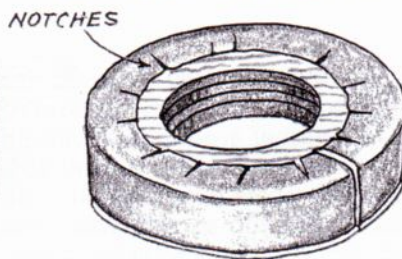
H Soak the assembly; invert and tap the welts on the inside. Pull down over the wood stand. The welts fit in the space above the leather strip.



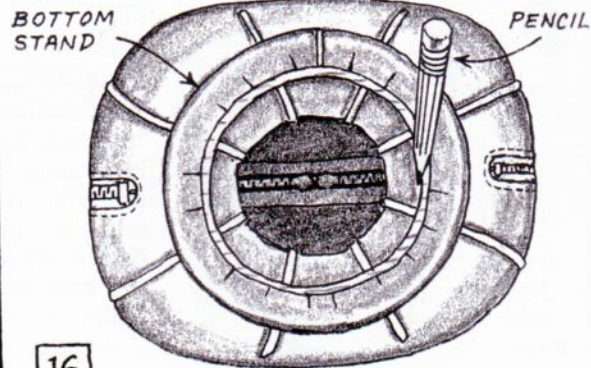
I Apply glue liberally inside the top leather and top of wood stand. (continued)



J When glue sets, adhere the top to the wood. Press skived edge down (arrows) as above.

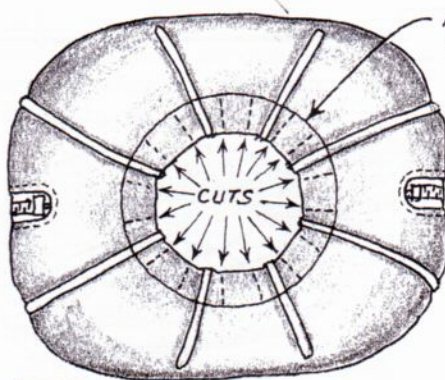


K Turn over, glue bottom. Cut notches to lay flat, if necessary.



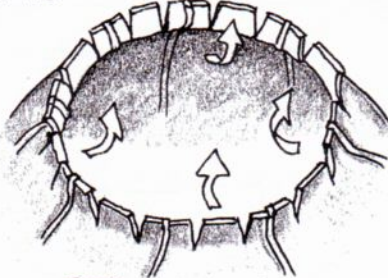
16

Remove fillers and ball, turn case upside down. Center the bottom stand on the bottom of the case. Draw inside the ring, to the case with a pencil.



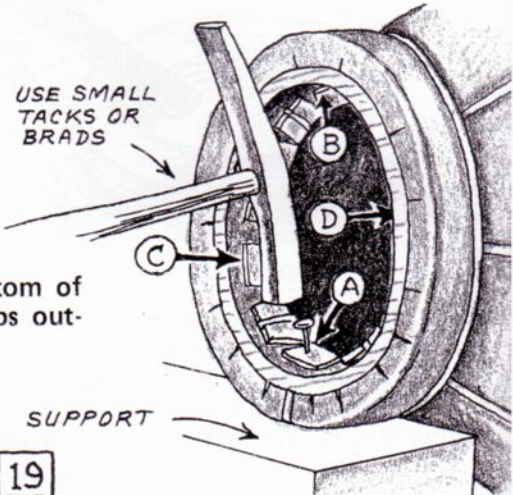
17 Make 16 cuts about $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart, indicated by broken lines above, down to the pencil line.

PENCIL LINE...FROM STEP 16



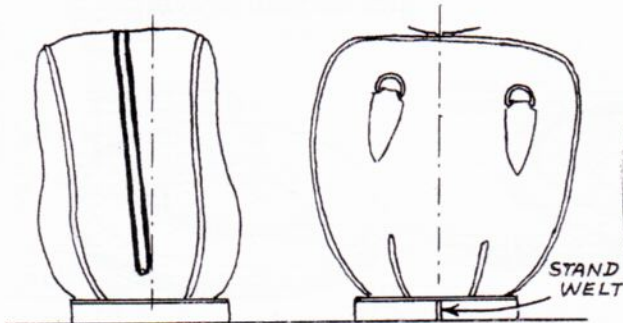
18

Moisten the inside of the bottom of the case, and turn the cut tabs outwards as illustrated above.

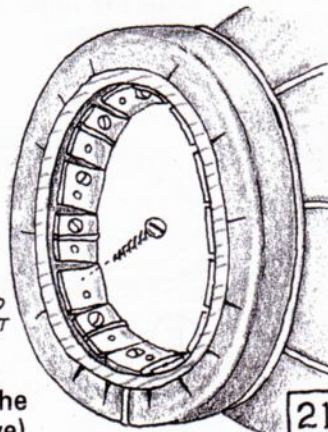


19

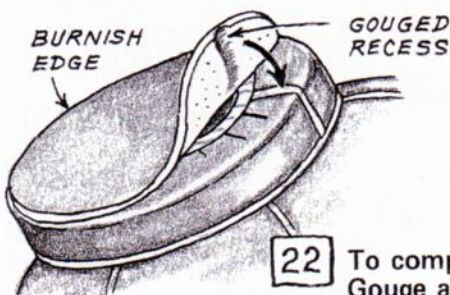
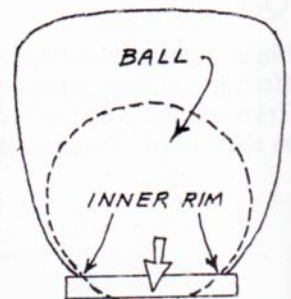
Now place the bottom stand on the case, in position over the tabs. Pull tabs in with pliers. Put a tack in (A). Then turn case, put a tack in (B). Then (C) and (D). Place a wood or other support under the rim of the stand.



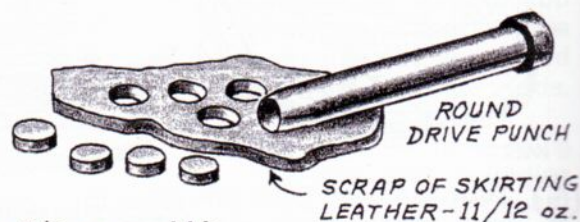
20 Set the case on the bench and check the side and end views. If crooked (as above) reset the tacks. When the case sets level, tack all tabs down at one edge. Then put a small screw in the opposite edge of the tab for security. If any excess tab sticks out beyond the bottom; trim off flush. NOTE: The welt on the edge of the stand should be in the center of the back side of the case. . . as indicated above.



21 Place ball in case. If, by any chance, the ball protrudes below the bottom. . . simply glue a strip of leather inside the case, just on the inner rim to shrink the opening.



22 To complete the case, cut a 7" circle from 8/9 oz. cowhide. Gouge a recess for the bulge of the welt at the bottom of the stand. Glue in place. Cut four plugs with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " drive punch and glue to the bottom, at the edges, as shown above.



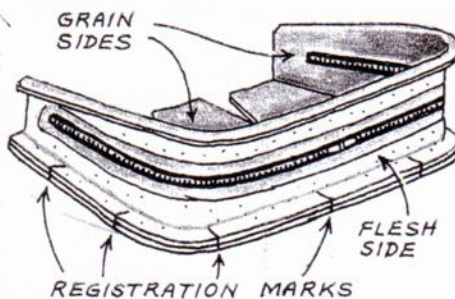
BOWLING BALL CASE - Continued

1/4 th OF
GUSSET PATTERN

1/2 OF
SIDE PATTERN

EACH SQUARE
EQUALS 1"

SPECIAL NOTE: Gusset and sides should be temporarily cemented together, to insure fitting, before actual assembly. . . and marked with registration marks as suggested below. Cement both sides to the gusset, and mark.



NOTICE. . . in the actual size sketch at right, how the gouges taper towards the hole, 1/4" from cuts. This is required to make a proper welted seam here; steps 3 through 9.

ALTERNATE ASSEMBLY

- BELOW -

For lacing, or regular hand sewing assembly (without welts) cut the patterns as suggested below. Alternate assemblies. . . on page 92.

ALTERNATE GUSSET

END GOUGE HERE

GOUGES
SEE
ASSEMBLY
INSTRUCTIONS
ON PAGE 92.

CUT IN
HERE

ORIGINAL
PATTERN
LINE

TRIM 3/16"
OFF SIDES
HERE

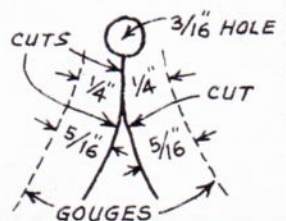
THESE WILL
BE BUTT-JOINTS

ALTERNATE SIDE

CUT OUT FROM
EDGE OF HOLE.
MAKE CUT TO
TRIM OFF 3/16"
FROM ORIGINAL
PATTERN

PUNCH 1/8" HOLE
FOR ALTERNATE
ASSEMBLY

THESE WILL
BE BUTT-
JOINTS



ALL GOUGES
5/16" FROM
EDGES
SEE STEP 1

CENTER
LINE OF
LENGTH

CENTER
LINE OF
WIDTH

MAKE ONE
8/9 oz.
COWHIDE

MAKE TWO
8/9 oz. COWHIDE

MAKE TAB
AND SHIELD
TO YOUR
CHOICE

SUGGESTED
POSITION

CENTER
LINE

ACTUAL SIZE OF
HOLE AND CUTS
(FROM PATTERN)

ALL GOUGES
5/16" FROM
EDGES

SEE
STEP 1

ZIPPER SLOT

1 5/16"

4 3/16"

7/8"

CENTER
LINE

4 1/4"

3/16"

3/16"

1 1/16"

3 7/8"

3/16" HOLE

1 7/8"

4 3/16"

5/16"

5/16"

5/16"

1 3/4"

2"

7/8"

ALTERNATE
SIDE

CUT OUT FROM
EDGE OF HOLE.
MAKE CUT TO
TRIM OFF 3/16"
FROM ORIGINAL
PATTERN

PUNCH 1/8" HOLE
FOR ALTERNATE
ASSEMBLY

THESE WILL
BE BUTT-
JOINTS

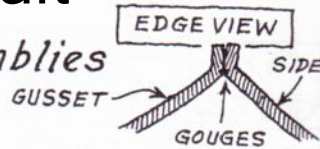
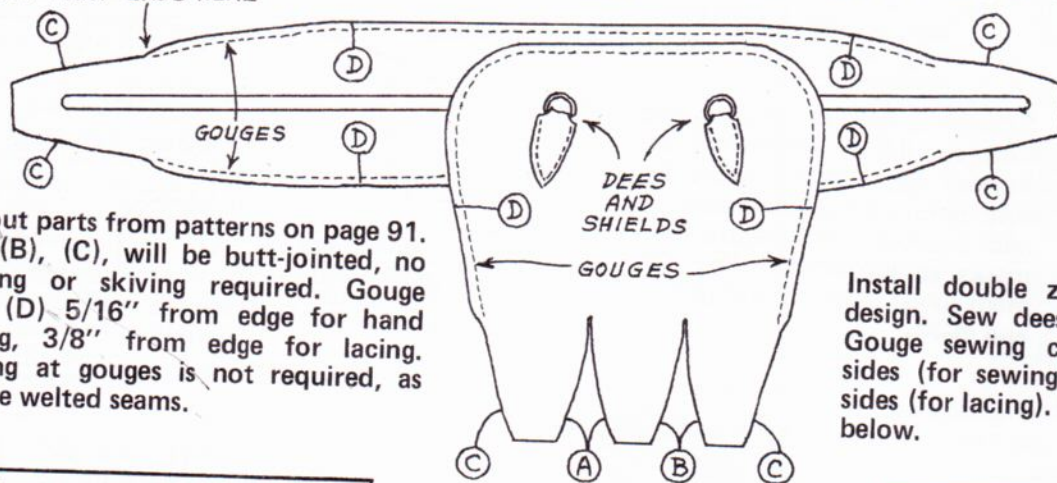
1 3/8"

2 3/8"

1 1/16"

BOWLING BALL CASE - Alternate Assemblies

BUTT-JOINT ENDS HERE



Moisten gouges and fold out, as above, prior to assembly. This makes gluing parts easier.

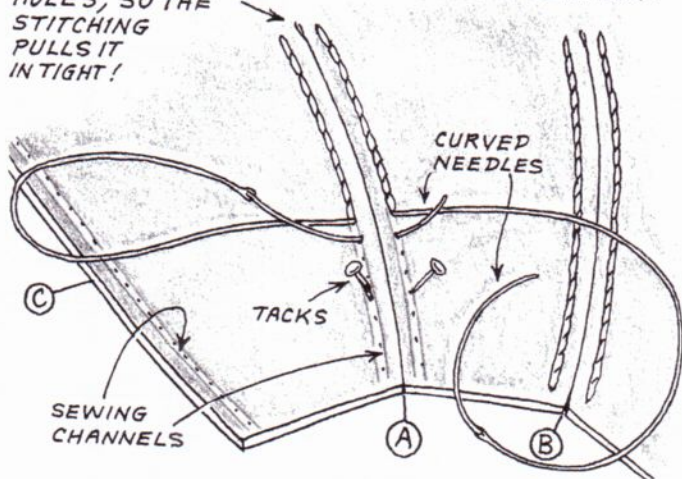
Cut out parts from patterns on page 91. (A), (B), (C), will be butt-jointed, no gouging or skiving required. Gouge lines (D) 5/16" from edge for hand sewing, 3/8" from edge for lacing. Skiving at gouges is not required, as for the welted seams.

Install double zipper in gusset. Carve design. Sew dees and shields in place. Gouge sewing channels in gusset and sides (for sewing). Punch lacing slits in sides (for lacing). Follow the instructions below.

SEWING ASSEMBLY

MOISTEN AROUND HOLES, SO THE STITCHING PULLS IT IN TIGHT!

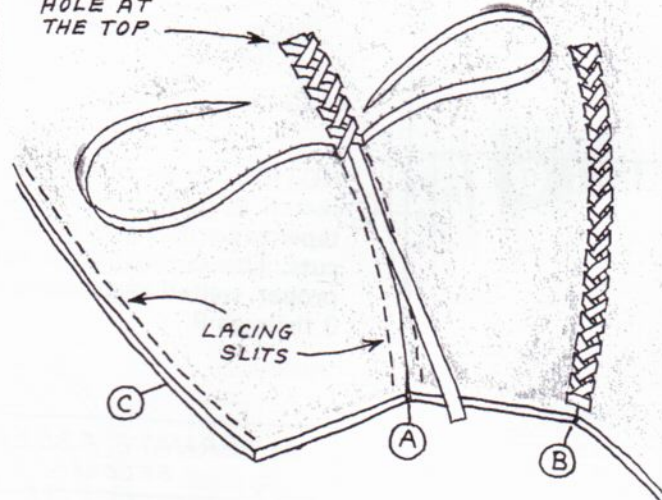
SEE PAGE 31 "THE ART OF HAND SEWING LEATHER"



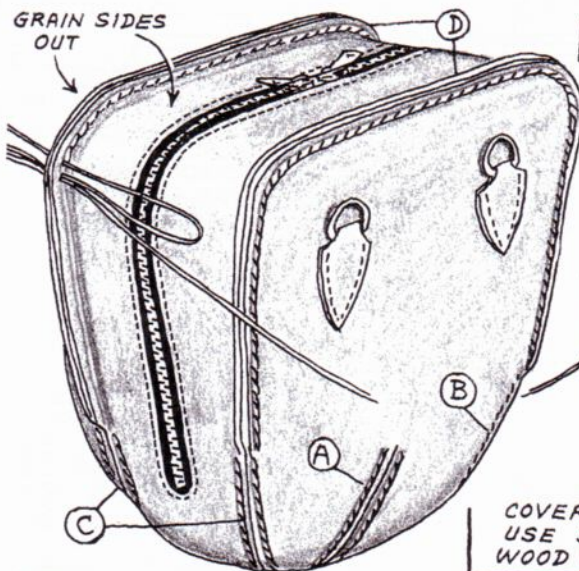
Sew butt-joints (A) and (B) together. Before sewing, it would be helpful to tack the leather to a board (with proper curve) as illustrated on page 35, "The Art of Hand Sewing Leather".

LACING ASSEMBLY

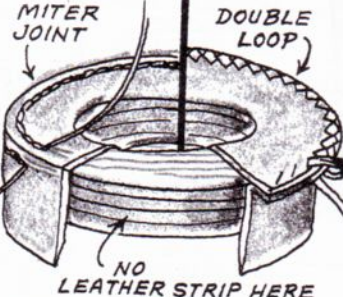
LACING COVERS HOLE AT THE TOP



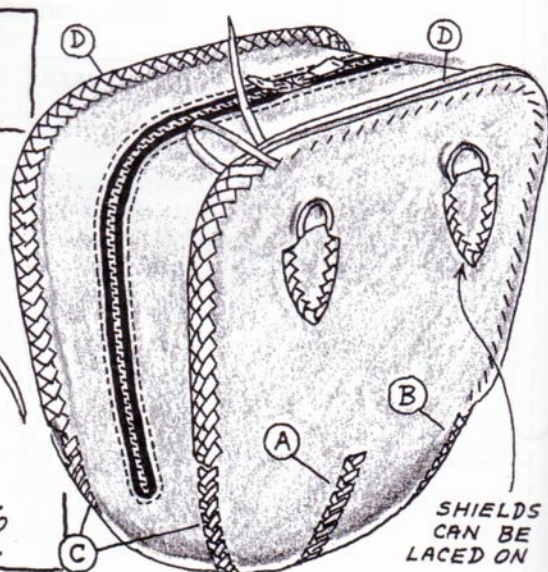
To lace the butt-joint, use the same lacing stitch as with the knitting bag, pages 98, 99. Be sure equal lacing slits are opposite each other at all butt-joints ... (A), (B), and (C).



AFTER ASSEMBLY, THOROUGHLY MOISTEN CASE ON THE INSIDE. REPEAT STEP 16



SEW OR LACE COVERS ON THE BOTTOM STAND. USE 5/6 OZ. LEATHER ... FIT TO WOOD STAND AS SHOWN ABOVE.



SHIELDS CAN BE LACED ON

Glue the gusset to the sides, at seams (D). Sew butt-joints (C), then complete sewing (D). Burnish edges.

Glue gusset to sides. Lace butt-joints (C). Re-punch slits through sides; through gusset. Complete lacing (D) with the double loop stitch.

ROUND CASES

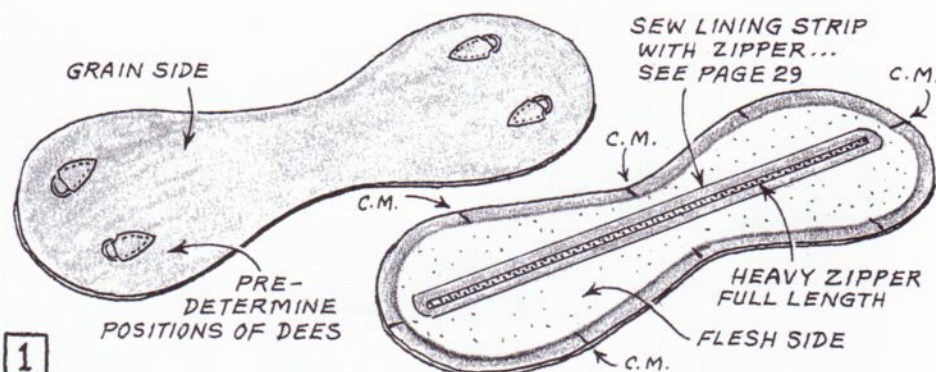
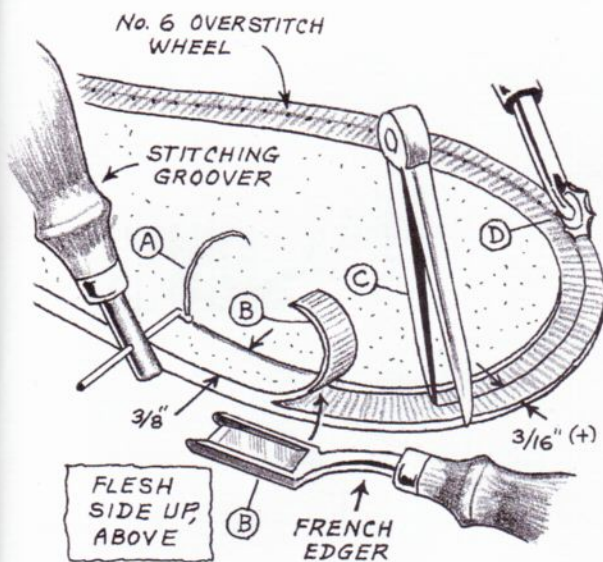
Handle
No. 19

We have designed these unique cases for those desiring something unusual. The cases shown are for a bowling ball and a shot putt. With our "master pattern", however, you can make a case to fit *any* round object! With a little ingenuity, they can be converted into handbags. . . by making interior units that fit within the case (after completion) and then are secured by sewing along the zippered edges.

These cases feature the welted construction. They could be sewn or laced, with the seams on the outside, as shown on the opposite page; seam (D). Pattern is on page 96. Be sure you understand each step of pattern making before cutting the leather. The shot putt case was made of 6/7 oz. cowhide with 1/4" welted seams. Our instructions are for the bowling ball case. It was made of 8/9 oz. leather with 3/8" welted seams.

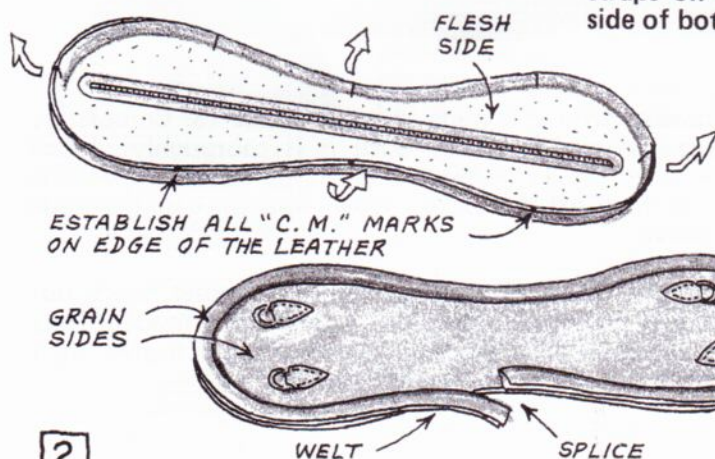


See below *



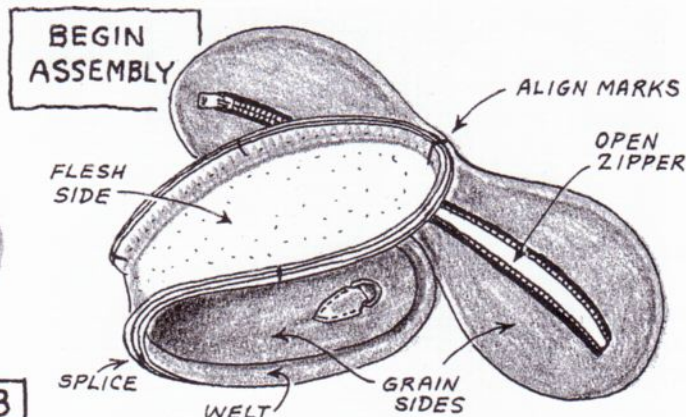
1

Cut out two identical parts. Gouge on line (B), of your pattern, (in this case 3/8" in from the edge): step (A) at left. French-edge outside of gouge; step (B) at left. Moisten and scribe a firm guide line a full 3/16" from edge; step (C), then "wheel" as in step (D), on one piece only. Sew zipper in one piece, in the middle. Sew dees for carrying straps on the other. Be sure to put all center marks (c. m.) on flesh side of both pieces, as indicated above.



2

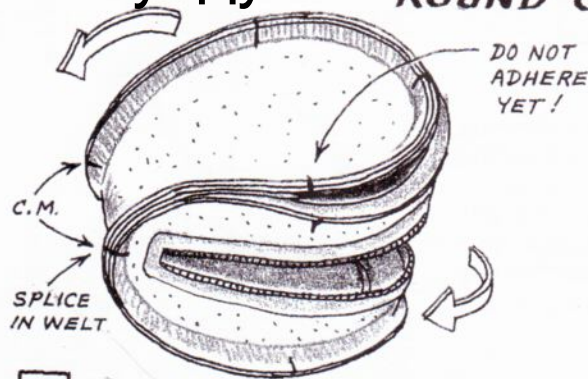
Moisten all edges fairly well and turn them up, toward flesh side as much as possible. Allow to dry. Make a welt of 2 oz. leather, 3/8" wide when folded. Glue in place all around the edge of one piece. Apply glue to all edges now, in preparation for assembly.



3

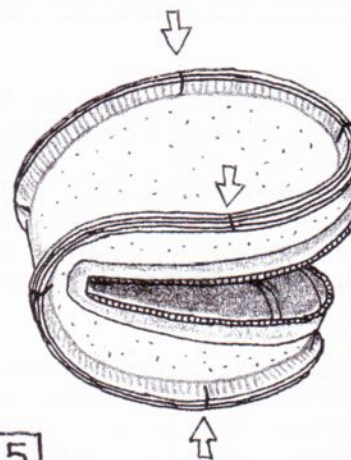
Open the zipper. Begin adhering the ends of one part to the center (waist) of the other. Be sure you have the center marks of both parts aligned. Tap this area to insure adhesion.

(continued)



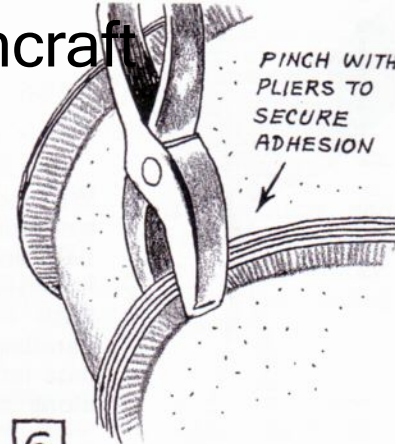
4

Bring the ends of the zipper part around, and adhere to the waist of the opposite part. Align center marks! The splice in the welt should be at one of the zipper ends.



5

Next, adhere the remaining center marks (arrows). Keep all outside edges aligned.



6

The remaining edges will practically fall in place. If any edges are not reasonably flush, work loose and re-adjust. Re-do the scribe lines if necessary, to make sewing easier.



7

Case is ready to sew. Fill case with towels to make sewing easier. Hold between your legs, to sew.



8

After sewing, trim the welts. . . review page 78. Completely submerge the case in water until it is thoroughly soaked (usually when the air bubbles stop rising). Remove from the water and drain off the excess. Now, turn the case right side out as above.

NOTE: The dees and shields, for the handles, were not sewn to the case here, being an experimental model. They were added after the case was completed and turned, as it opens wide enough for easy sewing access.

9

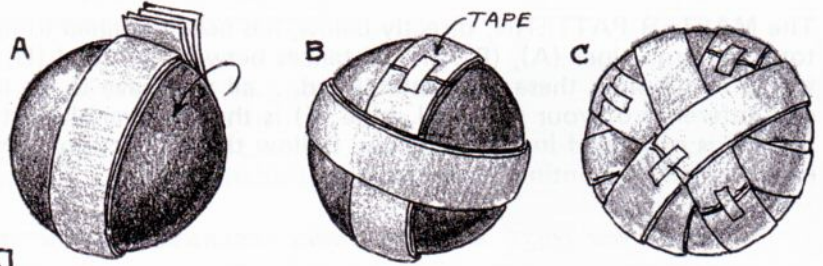
After turning the case, place on a hard, smooth surface and pound the welts down as at left. Do not "pound" so hard as to break the stitches! The welts will lay very flat inside the case. Welting makes a very strong, attractive seam.

(continued)



SPECIAL NOTE

The "master pattern" for the round case (page 96) is the exact size for the ball! This makes a tight fit. However, with the added leather for the seams and welts, it enlarges it enough so the fit is "snug". Wet leather, when drying, will shrink! To compensate for this, the ball must be wrapped enough to make a tight fit in the case, while it is still wet. Follow the instructions beginning at right.



10

Cut several thicknesses of newspapers into strips and wrap around the ball; tape in place. Repeat wrapping in all directions to build up thickness and at the same time keeping the ball as round as possible. Put saran wrap or plastic over all, as a final wrap, to waterproof the package. Put into case and zip up. If there is any slack, add more wrapping until the case zips up snug, keeping it in the rounded form.



11

Place the padded ball in the case and zip closed. Allow to thoroughly dry before removing contents. Leather will shrink down tight and insure a perfect, snug fit for the ball. Dye the carving design when dry. Add the handles to complete the case.

By adding the bottom stand, the case will not roll around when set down (right). For making the stand, follow the instructions on pages 89 and 90.

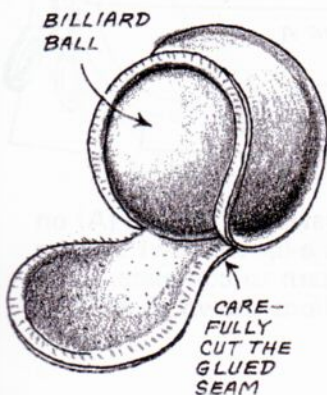
This case, unlike the one on page 87, will only carry the ball. If nothing else, it should be quite a conversation piece!



NOVELTY LEATHER BALLS



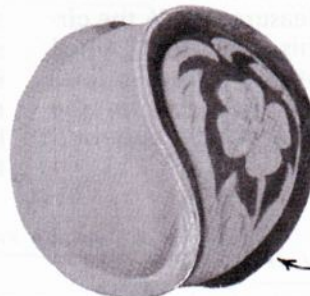
CHRISTMAS BALL:
ABOUT 2" DIAMETER



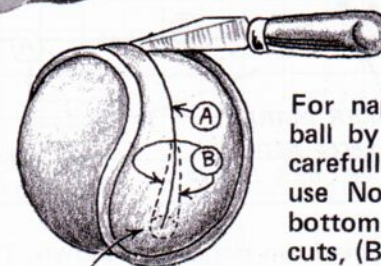
These balls were formed over a billiard ball; 6 3/4" circumference. The exact pattern (step 3, page 96) was used to make them. Cut from 4 oz. cowhide.

PROCEDURE:

Cut out the parts. Gouge pattern line B. Carve design. Moisten flesh and grain sides fairly well. Follow steps 2 through 6 (without welts, and grain sides out). Glue seams over the billiard ball. Pinch seams down close to ball with pliers (photo above). Allow to dry. Trim seams down to about 3/32". Edge and burnish. For the Christmas ball, cut seam open (left) to remove the ball. Attach a wire loop at top. Glue the seam back together with white cement.



BEFORE
TRIMMING



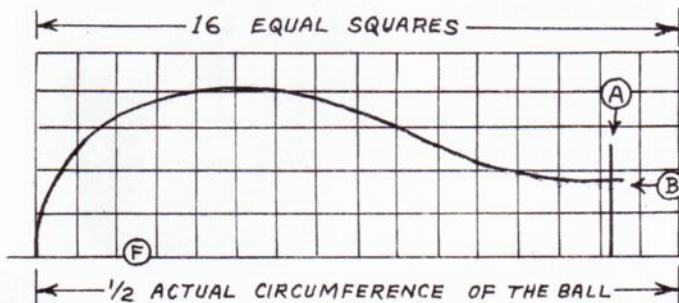
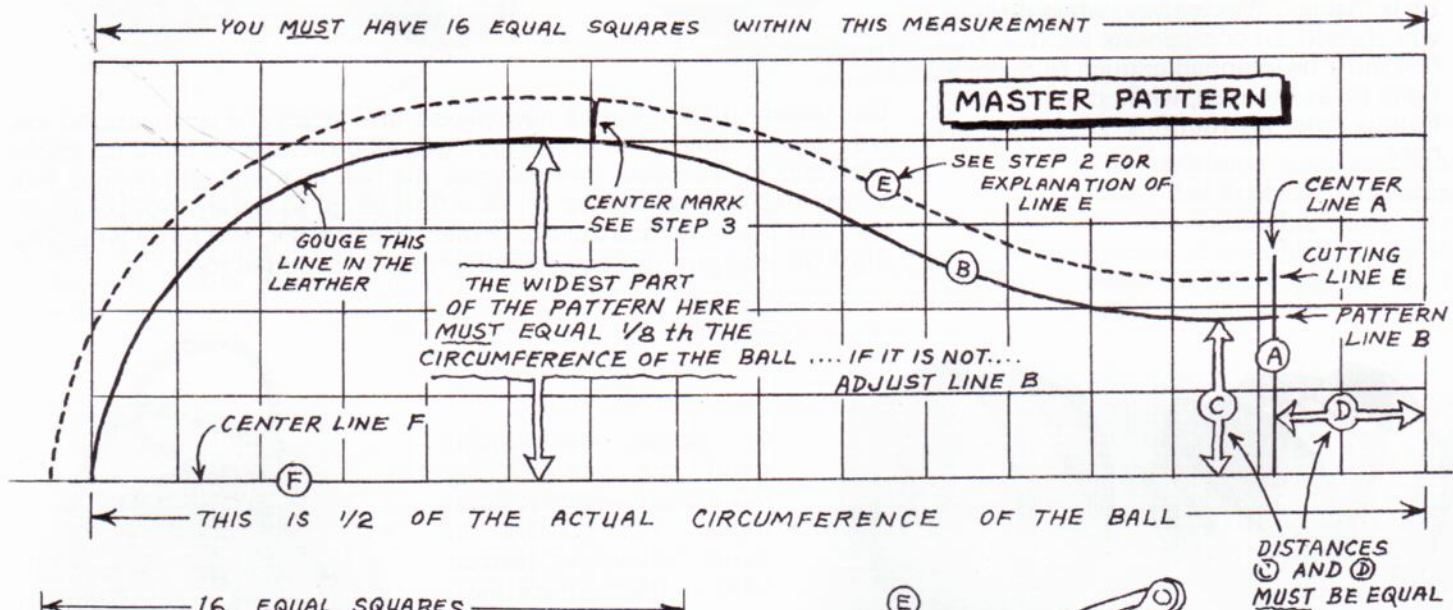
No. 10 PUNCH

GLUE ON
LEATHER LEGS.
NAPKIN
HOLDER

For napkin holder, remove ball by slitting leather (A), carefully. Remove ball, then use No. 10 punch at the bottom. Now make tapering cuts, (B).

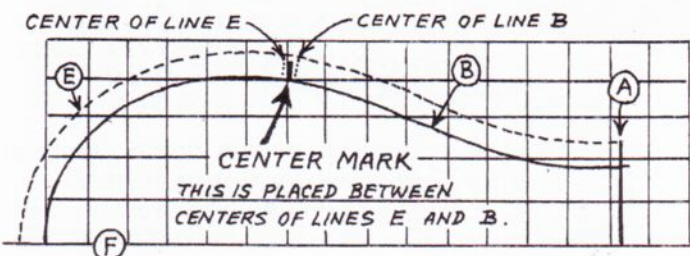
CHRISTMAS BALL: Mix metallic powders (see page 70, "Figure Carving Finesse") with clear lacquer. Paint balls to suit. Zoe's silver and gold were also used. "Set" colors with an artist's fixative spray.

The MASTER PATTERN, directly below, has been designed to make a round case for any size ball. It is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total pattern. Lines (A), (B), and distances between (C) and (D) have all been predetermined. You do not have to worry about how these were established. . . all you have to do is *copy* them. . . when making the pattern for the circumference of your own ball. Line (E) is the only variable. It parallels line (B). . . but can vary in distance from it. This is explained in step 2 below. Follow the instructions very carefully for making your pattern. Understand each step before continuing to the next.

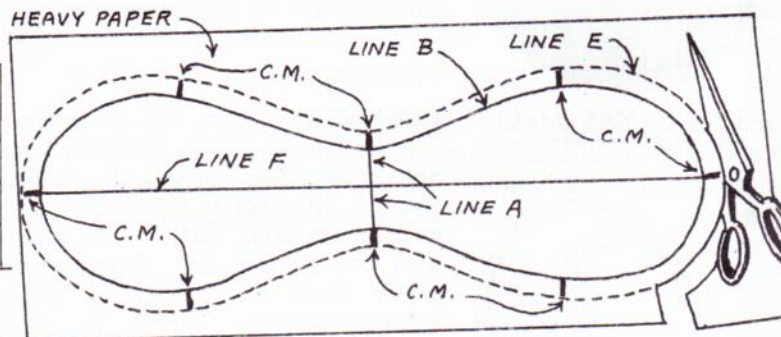


- 1 Measure the circumference of the ball. Draw center line (F) on a sheet of paper. Measure out $\frac{1}{2}$ the circumference dimension, and divide this area into 16 equal squares. Now, from the "master pattern", draw in lines (A) and (B). You must place these lines (within the squares) in direct relation to those of the "master pattern". Be as accurate as possible.

- 2 Use dividers to mark in line (E). The distance from line (B) depends upon the size of the ball, thickness of leather, and the type of seam construction. For circumference of about 12" to 18", using 6/7 oz. leather and welted seams, line (E) should be no less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " out from line (B). For larger cases, heavier leather, and welted seams, the distance should be about $\frac{3}{8}$ ".



- 3 Place a center mark on pattern as shown. This is an equal distance between the centers of lines (E) and (B). If you ever need to find the center of a curved line from one point to another, run a spacing wheel down the line. Count the wheel pricks, and divide by two. Above, is the exact size pattern for the balls on page 95, using 4 oz. cowhide and $\frac{1}{8}$ " margin (E).



- 4 To complete the pattern, draw lines (F) and (A) on a sheet of paper. With a light-table (or window) transfer lines (B) and (E). Flop the pattern to complete. Place center marks (c. m.) in all positions shown above. Cut out the pattern on line (E).

KNITTING BAG

This case is designed for knitting or crocheting. A large grommet is installed in the lid so the yarn pulls through, as needed. Line the case with 2-2½ oz. garment, or other suitable leather.

This bag features all lace construction, except for the zipper, which is sewn. This was laced with 5/32" galaxy (gold) lace. Before cutting out any of the parts, read all of the pages. Carefully follow the instructions. Observe the many marginal notes to insure successful assembly of this case.

6½" wide
14" high



Laced seam at back.

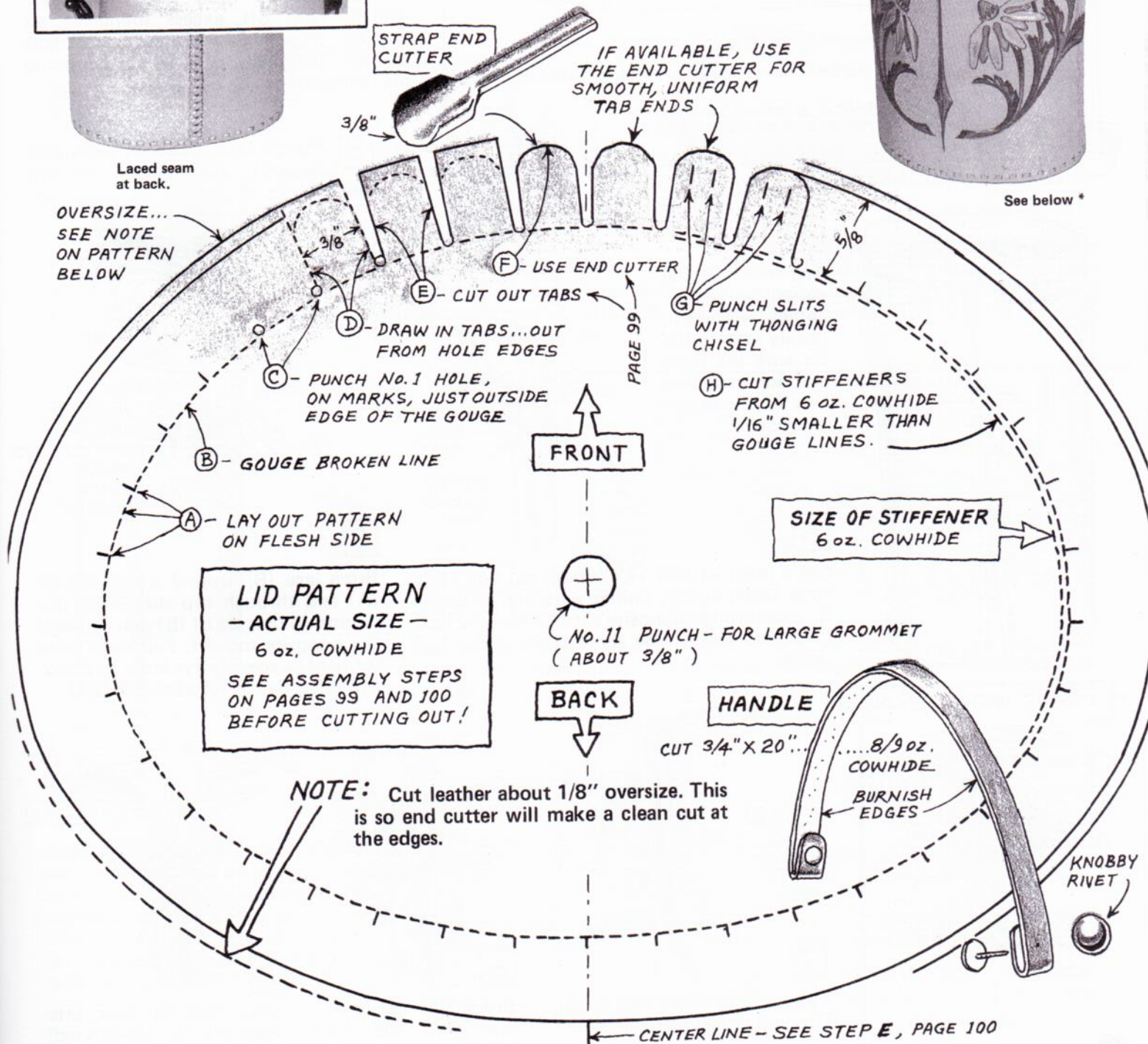
OVERSIZE...
SEE NOTE
ON PATTERN
BELOW

STRAP END
CUTTER

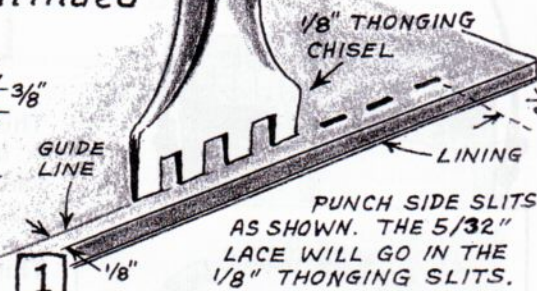
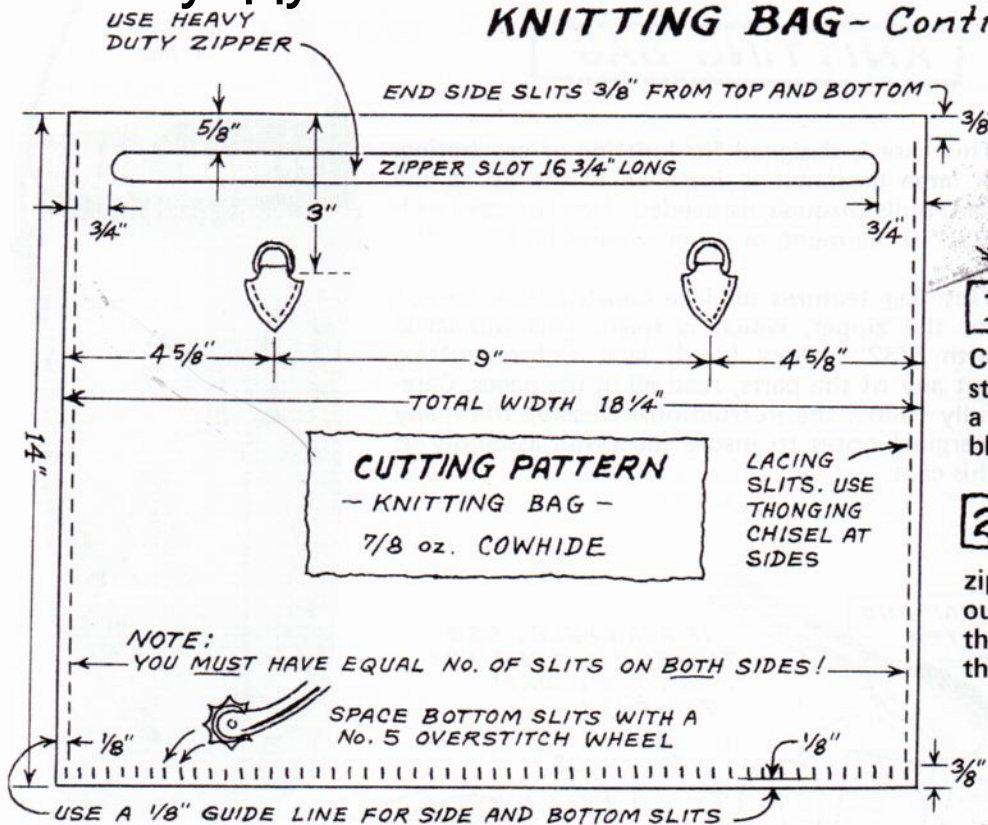
IF AVAILABLE, USE
THE END CUTTER FOR
SMOOTH, UNIFORM
TAB ENDS

3/8"

See below *



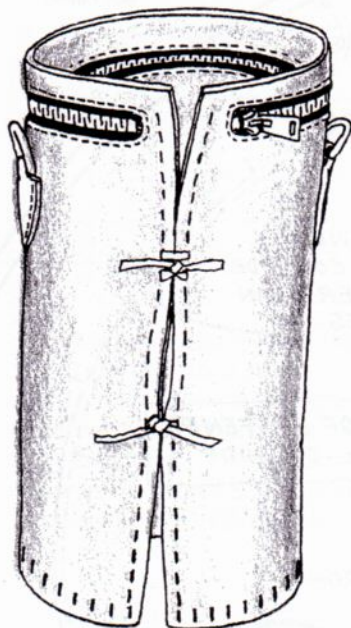
KNITTING BAG - Continued



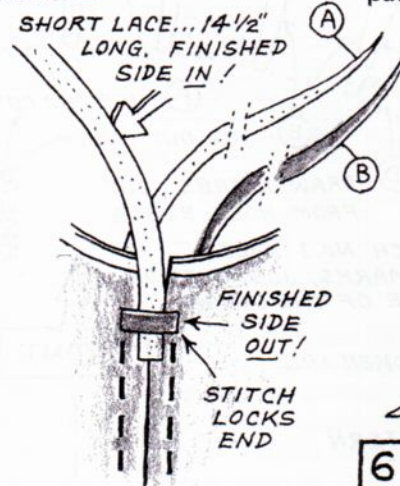
1 Cut the bag to dimensions at left. Carve/stamp design. Cut out zipper slot, cement a zipper in place. Sew on the dee assemblies.

2 Cut a lining leather, a bit oversize. Cement to flesh side, right over zipper. Trim off excess lining at all outside edges. Sew in zipper, right through lining. See page 29 for trimming the lining out of the zipper slot.

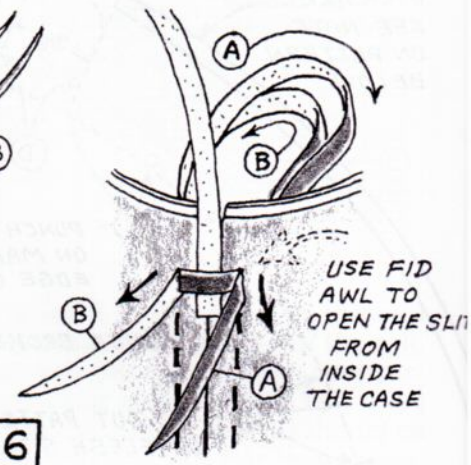
3 Punch lacing slits at sides and bottom, as indicated on the pattern.



4 To make lacing easier, tie bag together with temporary laces (left). Be sure the laces are in matching slits of the opposite side.

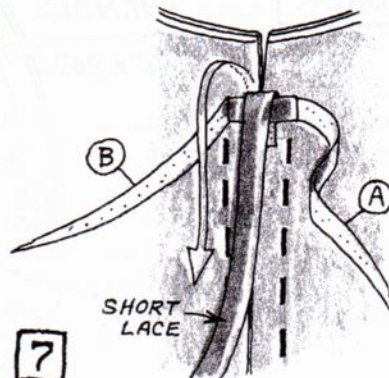
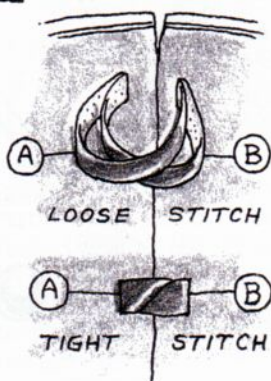


5 Cut a piece of lace 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; cut one 11 ft. long. Begin at top, pulling each end of the 11 ft. lace through opposite slits. Center the lace. Lock the end of the short piece under first stitch.

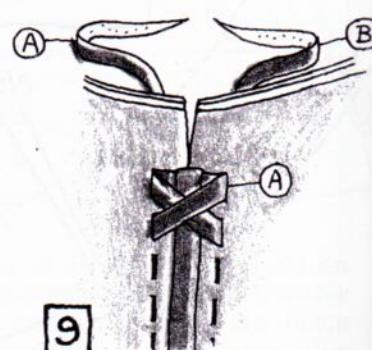
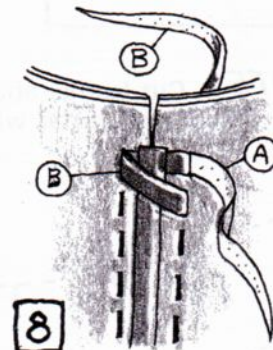


6 Bring lace (B) around to outside of (A) and through top slit. Bring (A) around to outside of (B) and through the opposite top slit. Pull both laces up tight! Laces always cross to opposite sides. See inside view (far left).

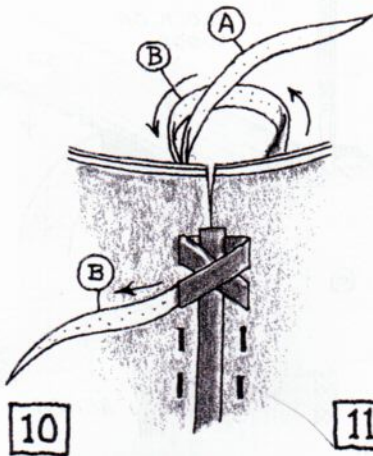
INSIDE VIEWS BELOW



7 Now... fold short lace down. This will cover the back seam.

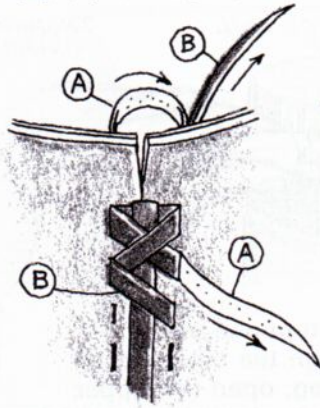


KNITTING BAG-Continued



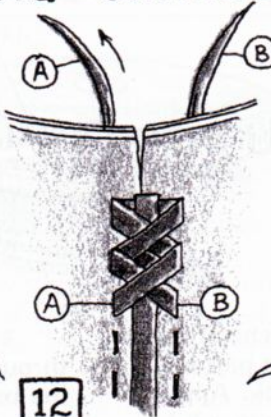
10

Bring lace (B) back through 2nd slit; pull tight!



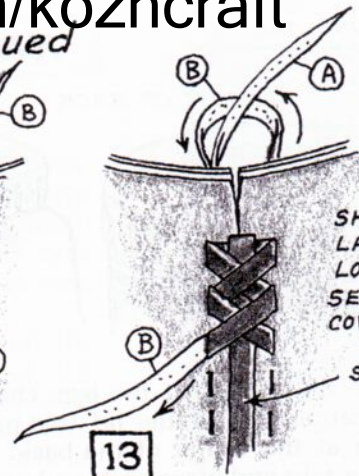
11

Pull lace (A) through slit shown; pull tight! Cross (B) into 3rd slit; pull tight!



12

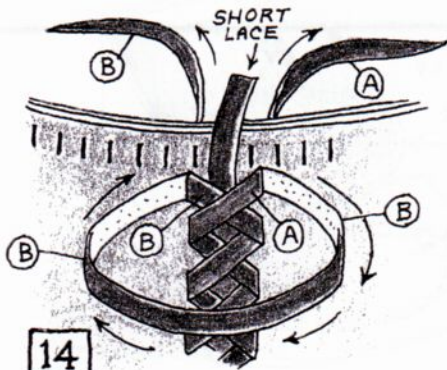
Cross (A) over; pull tight! Both laces are again inside the case.



13

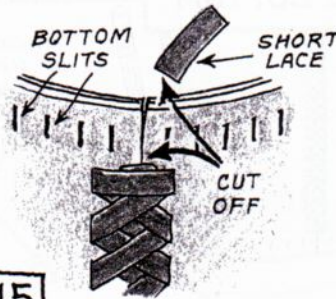
Continue lacing to midway of case. Then turn bag over and continue lacing to the bottom.

SHORT LACE IS LOCKED SECURELY... COVERING THE SEAM



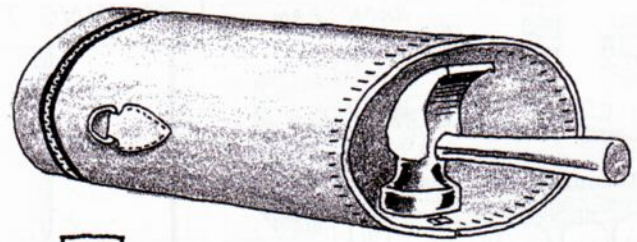
14

To finish off, run (B) through last slits, coming out inside bag.



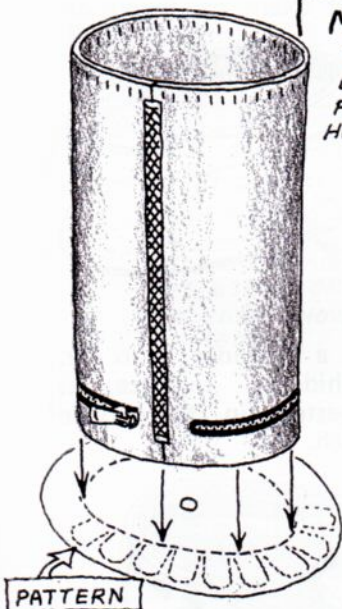
15

Run ends of (A) and (B) under stitches inside bag. Cut off ends. Cut off end of short lace.



16

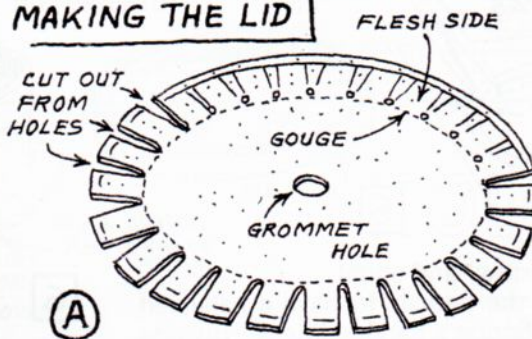
Pound stitches with hammer for a smooth appearance. CAUTION: When turning the case over to lace up the bottom, be sure laces cross in the same manner as at the start!



PATTERN

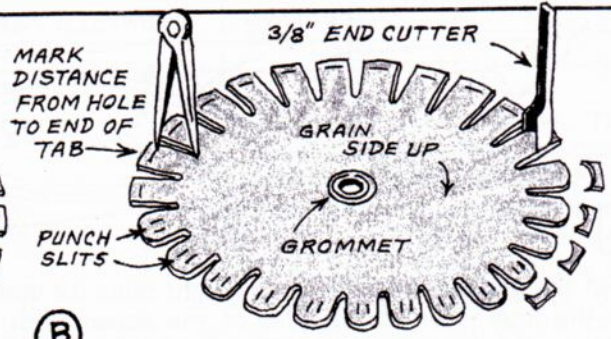
Before cutting out the lid leather, place case on pattern; check for fit. Thicknesses of leathers vary, and the gouge line may have to be altered a bit. Gouge should be right outside the edge of the case.

MAKING THE LID



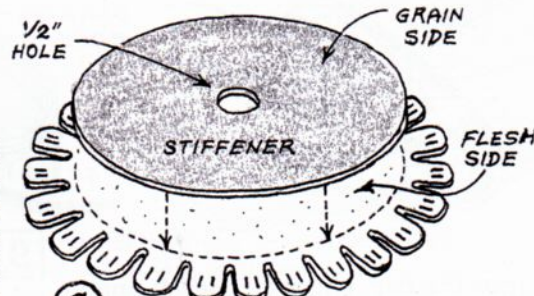
A

Cut lid oversize (see pattern). Lay out pattern on flesh side. Punch holes, and cut out as shown.



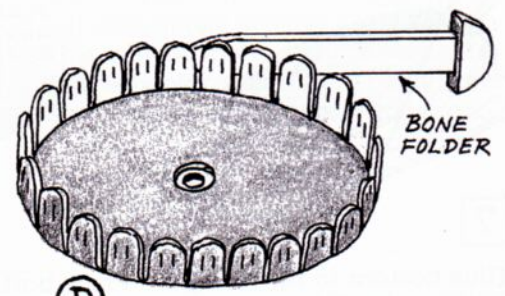
B

Leather is cut oversize, so the end cutter will not be at the very edge. Measure and cut tabs as shown. Install the grommet. Punch the lacing slits (see pattern).



C

Since the grommet will not go through both leathers, punch a 1/2" hole in the stiffener. Glue to the lid, inside the gouge.



D

Moisten gouge and tabs, fold up as shown. Allow to dry. (continued)

INSTALLING THE LID

KNITTING BAG- Continued

BLOCK OF WOOD

WISE

CENTER OF BACK

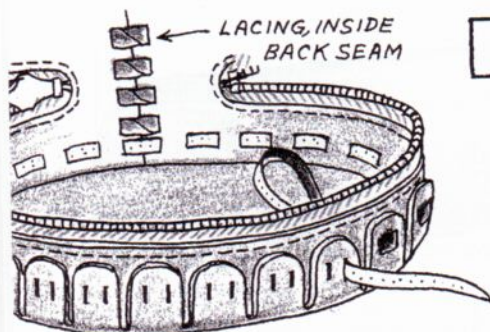
LARGE AWL

THONGING CHISEL

BENCH

E Place lid on top of the bag, check for fit. The center line of the lid (see pattern) should fit at the center of the back. Apply glue inside tabs and place back on bag, while still tacky. Reach one hand in bottom of bag to aid in adhering the tabs.

F To punch slits through the tabs and the bag, open the zipper. Use a buckstitching awl (above) or clamp a wood block to your bench, and use a single prong lacing chisel as suggested in the illustration.



LACING, INSIDE BACK SEAM

G Lace through the tabs and lid with a running stitch (above). Tap laces flat.

MAKING THE BOTTOM

THICKNESS OF BAG LEATHER

PENCIL MARK

1

Place the bottom of the case on a sheet of paper and draw all around with a pencil.

2

Now draw a line (broken above) inside pencil line, equal to the thickness of the bag leather.

FOLD

CUTTING LINE

UNFOLD PAPER

3

4

5

BOTTOM

LINING AND STIFFENER

Fold the paper in half. Place on a light table (or window) and equalize the lines, from both sides of the paper, with the pencil, to have a balanced pattern. Re-check with the bottom of the bag. (4)-Scribe a parallel line $\frac{1}{2}$ " outside the broken line (from step 2). This is the cutting line. (5)-Cut the bottom from 6 oz. cowhide. Gouge on broken line. Form the bottom as instructed on page 27.

6

Cut a stiffener of 6 oz. cowhide. . . oversize, as suggested in the above sketch.

7

Glue bottom to the lining (stiffener). Trim excess off flush with the edge of the bottom.

8

Place bottom into the bag; check fit. Reach one hand in the bag to assist. If bottom is in proper placement, remove, and place a mark (above). Apply cement to edges and put back in bag, aligning mark and edges.

BURNISH EDGE

9

When cement adheres, punch slits through bottom and lace with a running stitch. Burnish the edge. The bag is completed.

ZIPPER CASE FOR BOOKS

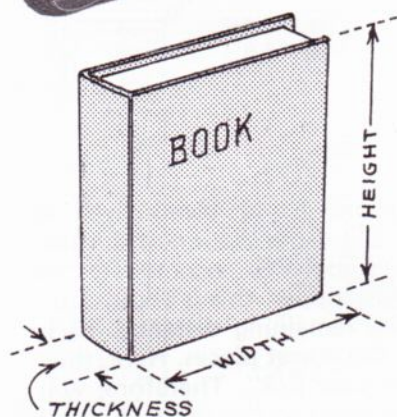


Since books are all sizes and thicknesses, we cannot give you a specific pattern as it would fit only one book! The procedures for making this type of case are the same for any book size.

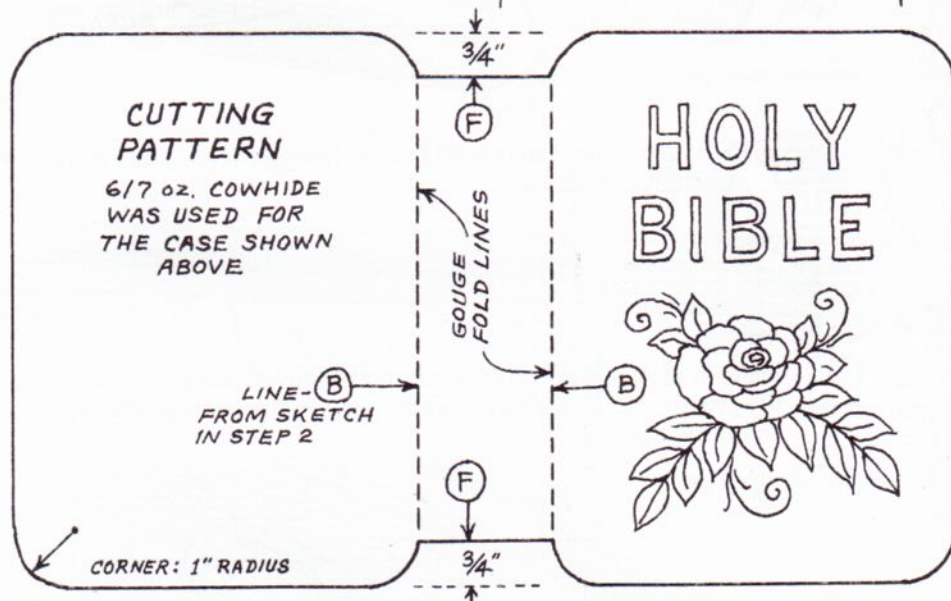
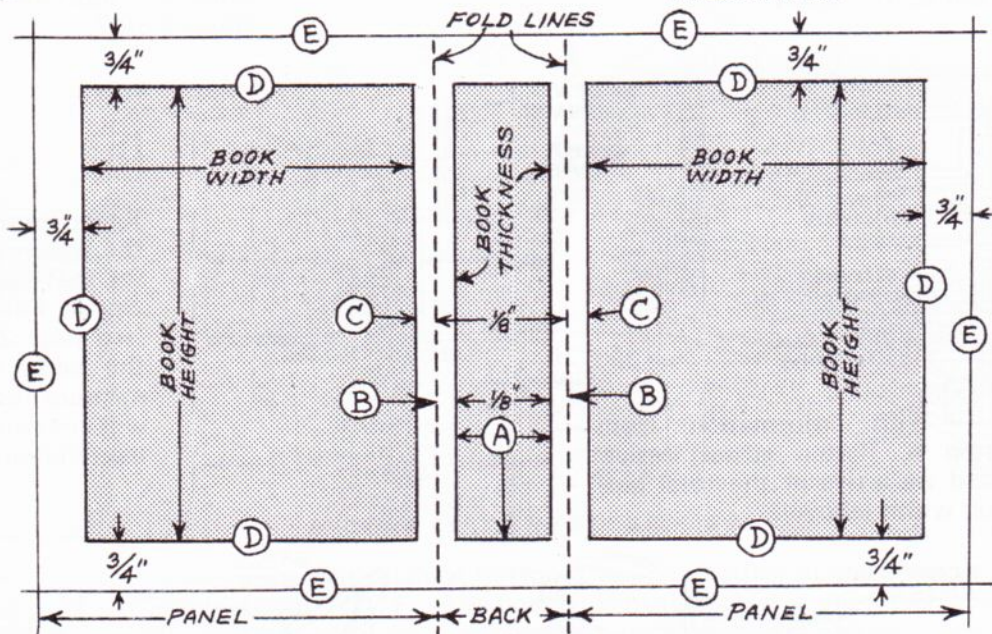
We will show you how to lay out the patterns, and how to arrive at the zipper lengths, gusset widths, etc., all from one set of basic instructions. Carefully follow the steps and observe all notations.



Alphabet:
Craftaid No. 2708

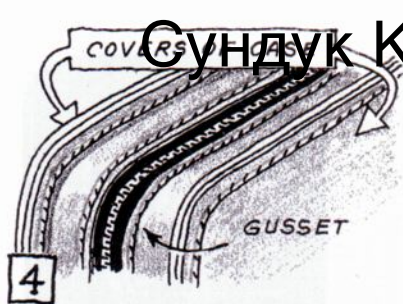


- 1 Three measurements for the book are all that are required. These must be transferred to paper, to make the pattern. Begin at right.

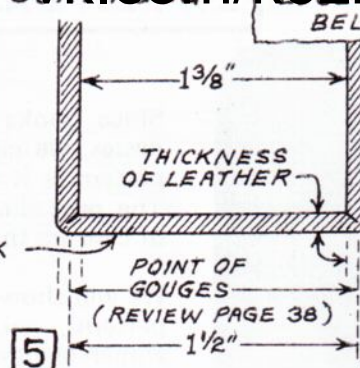
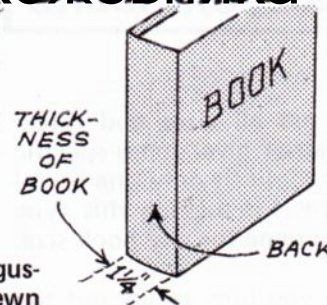


- 2 Study the sketch above. The shaded areas indicate the book dimensions. First lay out the thickness and height of the back of the book (A). Next, draw in dotted lines (B) 1/8" from the edges of (A). This gives clearance for the leather cover, and will be the fold lines. Now draw lines (C) 1/8" from lines (B). This is the edge of the book width, again needing clearance at the fold (dotted line). Complete the book dimensions with lines (D). Now, draw lines (E) 3/4" out from (D) completely around your layout. This will be the cutting dimensions of the book cover. The 3/4" addition is required for the zipper installation.

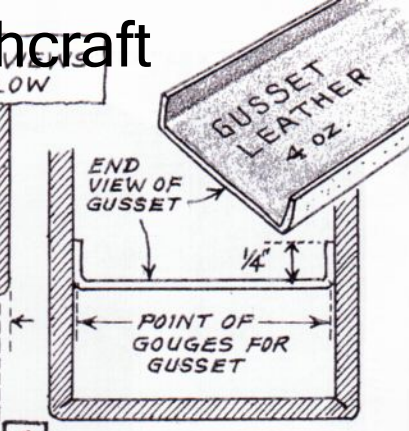
- 3 For zipper installation, the corners should be rounded. Zippers will also function better if the back is cut down, as shown with line (F). You now have a cutting pattern for the book case. The thickness of your leather cover (oz. weight) is optional, depending on the size of your book, type of decoration, etc., you wish to use. (continued)



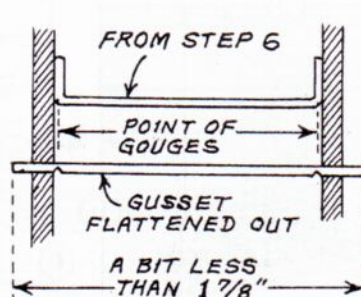
Zippers are usually sewn to a gusset leather, which in turn is sewn to the case covers. To determine the width of the gusset leathers, we first have to know the distance between the gouged fold lines of the back of the case, and how much space is required for the zipper slot (see page 29). For our instruction, we'll say the book is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. Then the fold lines (B, in step 2) will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart.



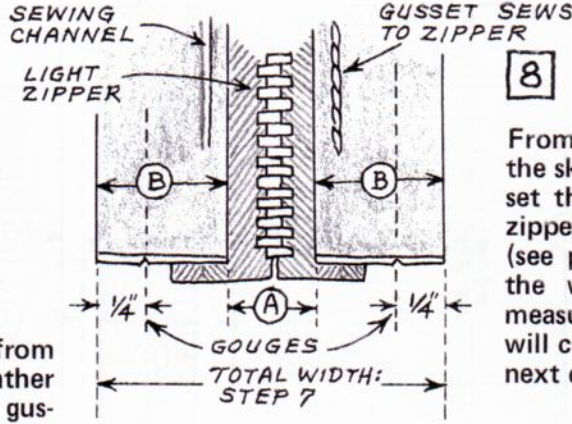
Sketch above shows case folded on $1\frac{1}{2}$ " gouges. Note that inside dimensions are shortened to about $1\frac{3}{8}$ ".



Gusset fits inside the case (above). Edges turn up $\frac{1}{4}$ " at each side, for sewing to the case ($\frac{3}{8}$ " for lacing).

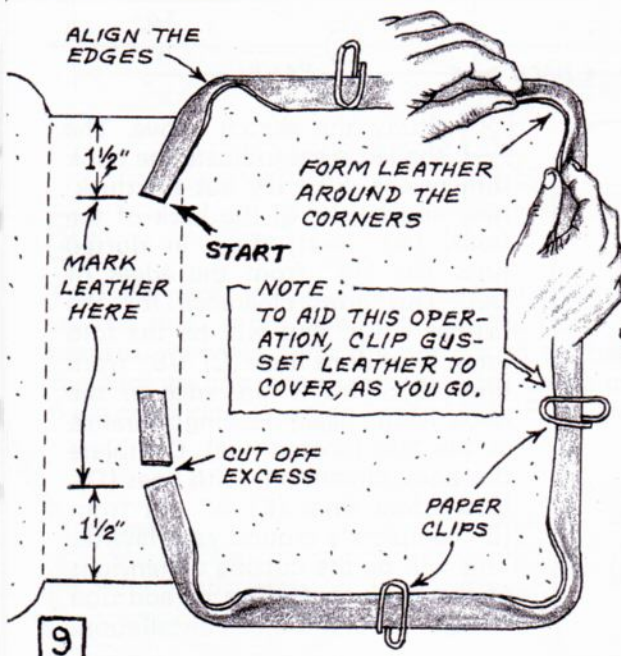


With information from step 6, flatten gusset leather and we arrive at the total gusset width (above).



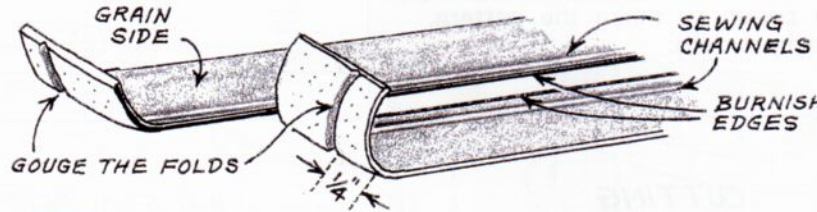
8

From steps 4 through 7, we have arrived at the sketch at left. (A) is the section of the gusset that must be removed to accommodate the zipper. For the light zipper, this is about $\frac{3}{8}$ " (see page 29). The remaining distance (B) is the width to cut the gusset pieces. Here, they measure just a bit over $\frac{5}{8}$ ". Therefore, you will cut two gusset strips to this width. We will next determine the length required.



9

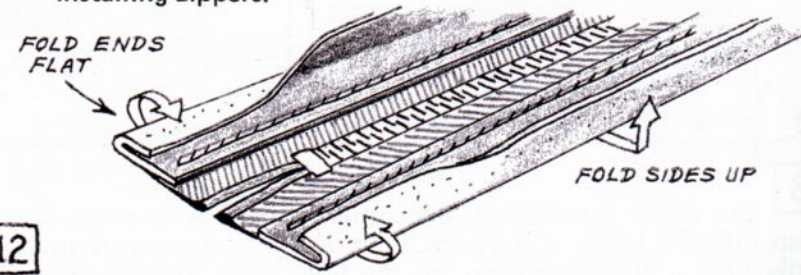
Cut two gusset strips (usually 4 oz. leather) a bit longer than you are sure you will need. Begin, as shown above, and lay the leather all around the case. Do not allow it to slip! Fit completely around, cut off excess. This is the length of the gusset leathers.



Cut both gusset strips to length (step 9) and prepare for assembly, as above.



Make a zipper $1\frac{1}{2}$ " shorter than the gusset strips. Cement the strips to the zipper, and sew. Review page 29, for installing zippers.

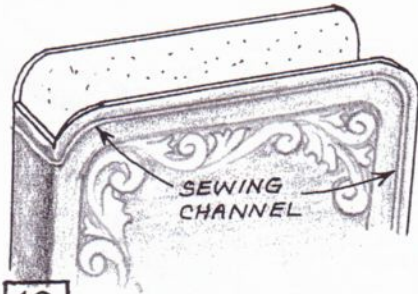


12

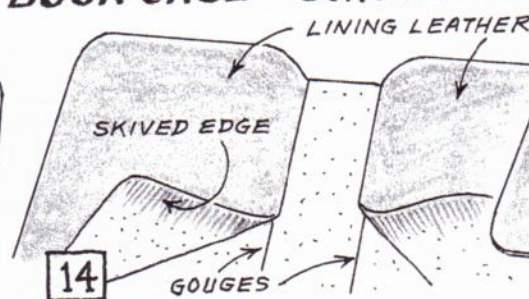
With zipper sewn to gussets, moisten gouged edges and fold up. Continue folding at the ends, fold flat. Assembly is ready to install.

(continued)

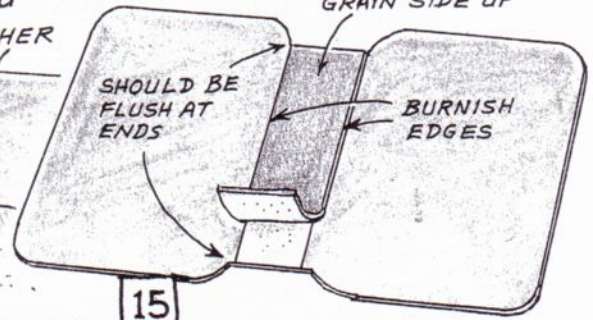
BOOK CASE - Continued



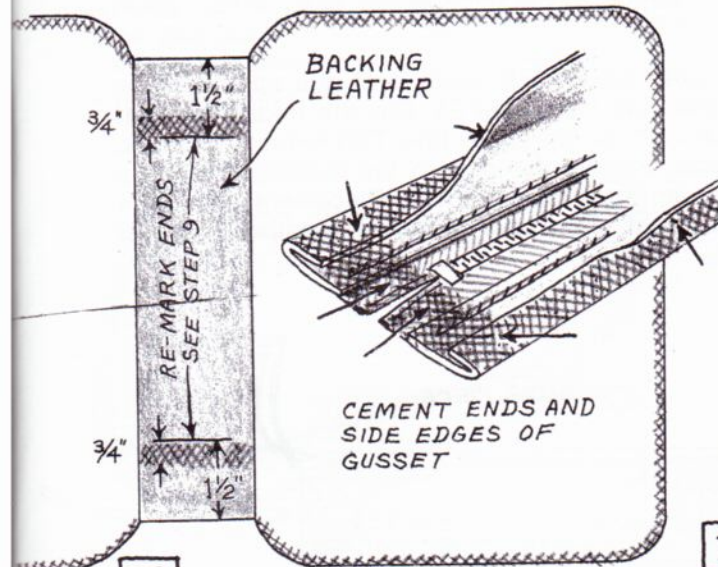
13 Cut out the cover, make fold gouges, and stamp design. Gouge a sewing channel all around the cover.



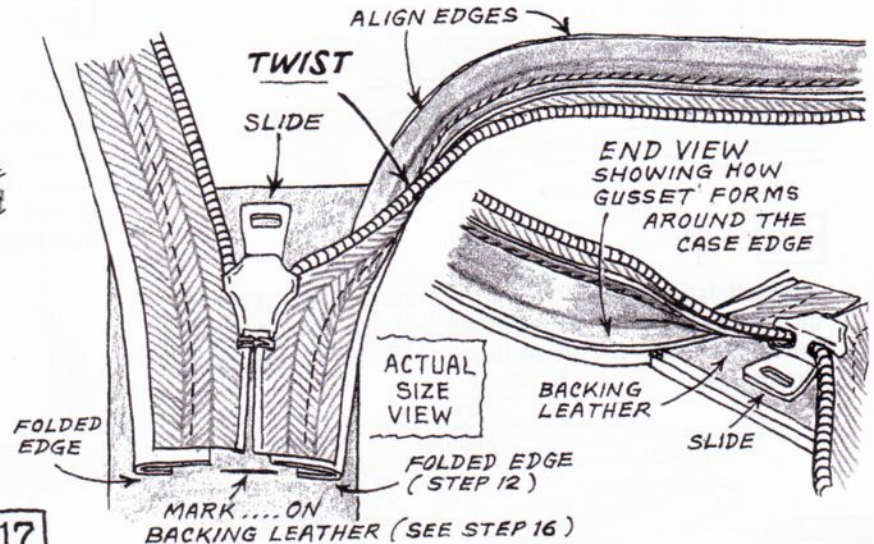
14 Add lining to case, if desired. Skive one edge to a feather. Cement to case; skived edge slightly overlaps gouge. Trim excess lining at edges.



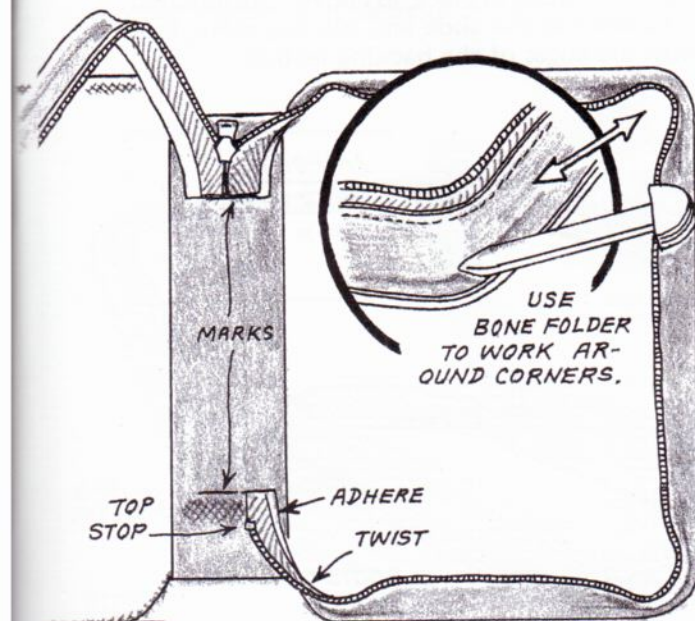
15 Cement a backing leather as shown (this is temporary). Cut $\frac{1}{4}$ " narrower than gouges ($\frac{1}{8}$ " at each side).



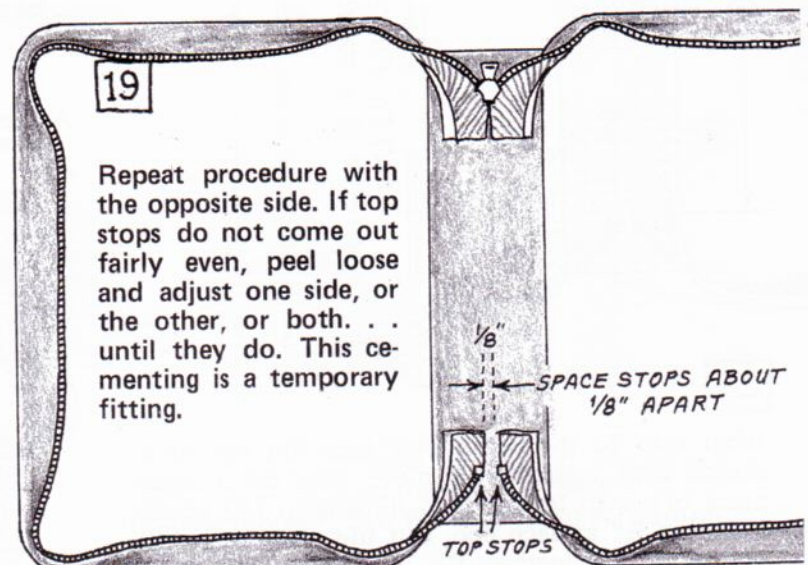
16 Apply rubber cement to all the shaded areas of the case and gusset, as indicated above. This will be a temporary fitting.



17 Open zipper. With slide at bottom stop, begin adhering gusset assembly as shown. NOTE: The underside of the gusset is up! Make sure the end has good adherence to the backing leather. Gusset must twist at first corner, to adhere around case.

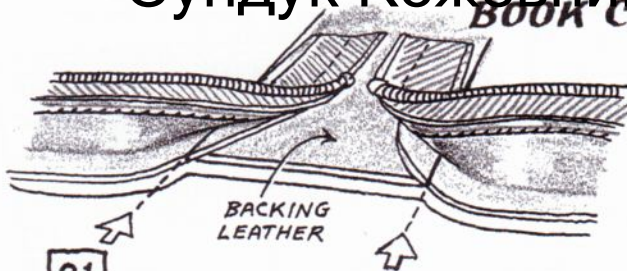


18 Now adhere the gusset completely around the case. Twist, at the last corner, with underside of gusset up! Gusset should end about on the mark.



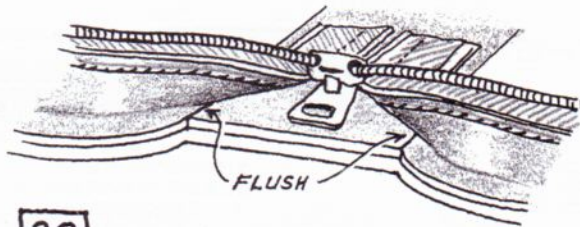
19 Repeat procedure with the opposite side. If top stops do not come out fairly even, peel loose and adjust one side, or the other, or both... until they do. This cementing is a temporary fitting.

20 Tap ends for better adhesion, and carefully zip case together, to see if the fitting is satisfactory. (continued)



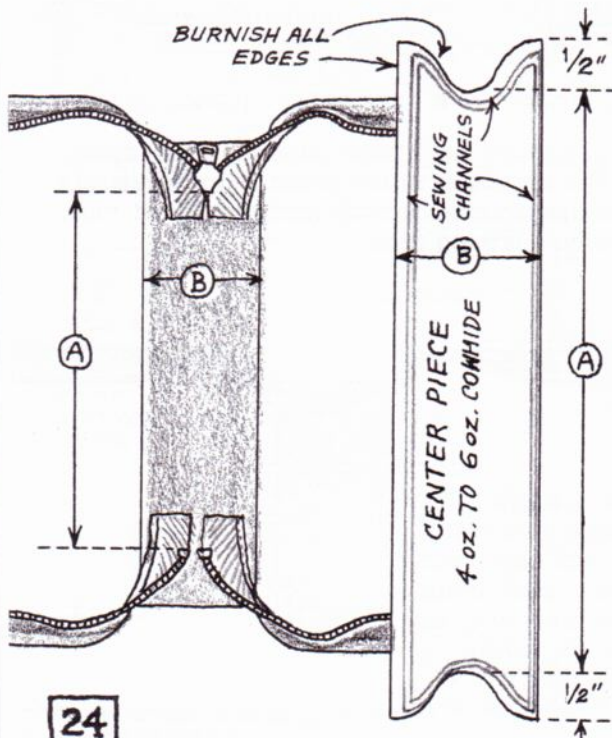
21

If satisfied with the fitting, carefully open case and lay flat. Now, make a cut (large arrows) through the edge of the gusset, along each side of the backing leather. Cut to the gouge in the gusset fold. Make these cuts at both ends of case.



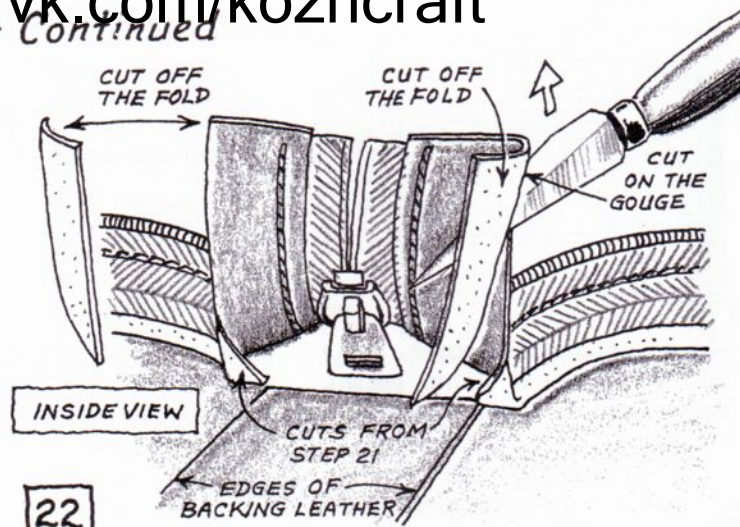
23

Viewed from the outside of the case, you'll note the gusset leathers (at cuts in step 21) lay flush with the backing leather. This reduces folding restrictions at the gouges.



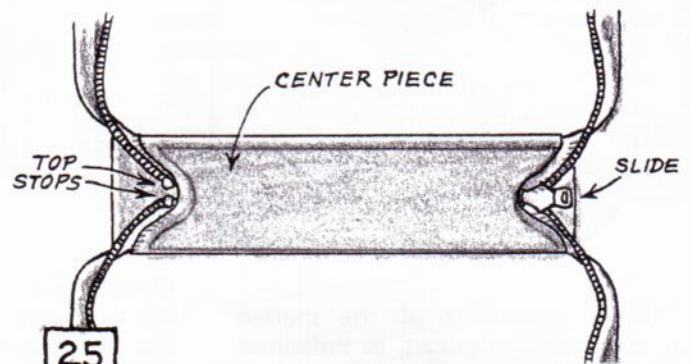
24

After step 23 the case should look like the above sketch with gussets all in place. Now cut a center piece one inch longer than dimension (A) above. Notch in $\frac{1}{2}$ " at each end. Cut this piece the width of the backing leather (B). This piece will glue on top of the gusset ends, and to the backing leather.



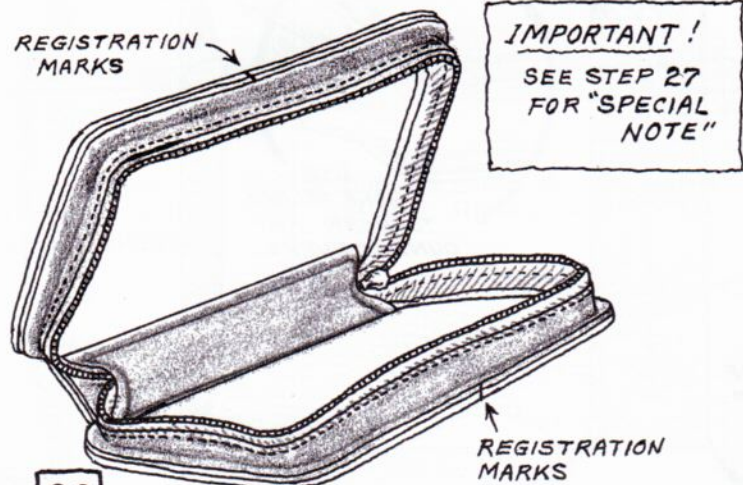
22

Now, peel gusset ends loose, and pull up enough to expose the cuts from step 21. Cut the folded edges of the gussets off, on the gouge line. This reduces the bulk, at the ends. Re-glue the ends to the backing leather, in their former position (step 19). Re-cement any other gusset edges if they have loosened because of excess handling.



25

Now glue the center piece in place, as above. The notched ends should fit next to the slide and the top stops, and be aligned with the edges of the backing leather.



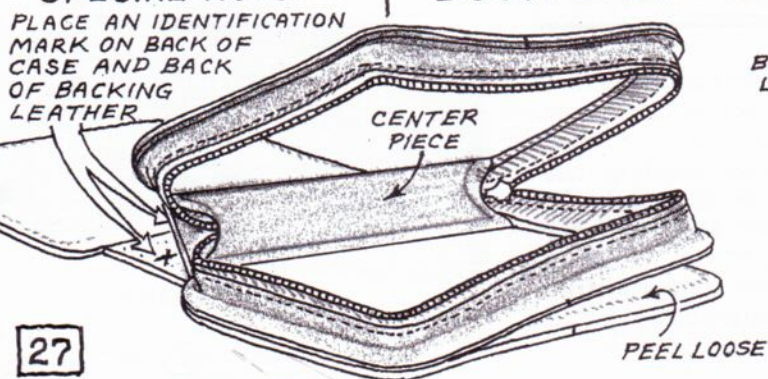
26

If satisfied with all fittings, place pencil marks on edges of case and gusset, at each side, near the center. These must be re-aligned later, in step 30. (continued)

SPECIAL NOTE:

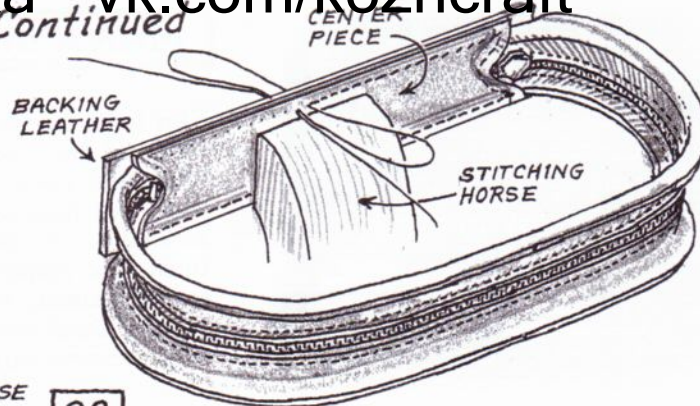
PLACE AN IDENTIFICATION MARK ON BACK OF CASE AND BACK OF BACKING LEATHER

BOOK CASE - Continued



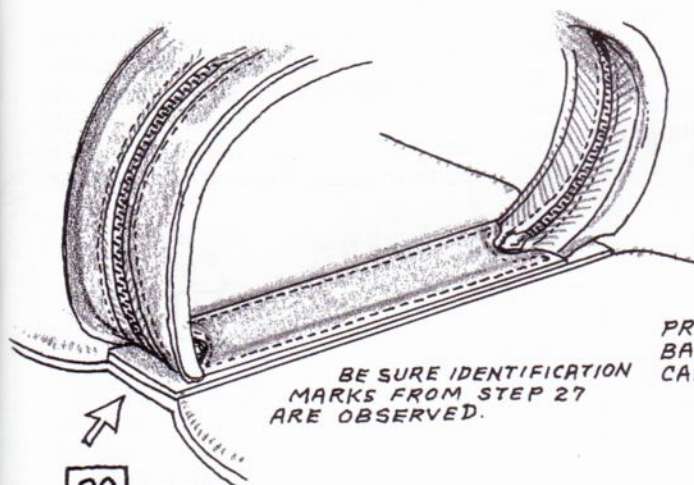
27

Now, . . . carefully peel the gussets loose around all edges. Also peel off the backing leather (step 15) which is glued to the center piece and gusset ends as a unit. Place identification marks (see above) so you will be able to replace the unit to the same position.



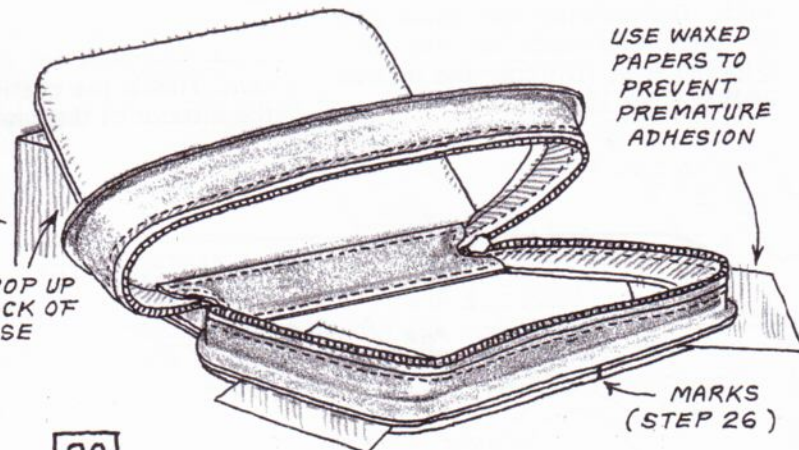
28

Zip the gusset closed and sew around the center piece. This secures the gusset ends and ties the unit to the backing leather. Apply cement again to all edges of the case and the gusset. Apply glue to back of backing leather and to inside back of the case.



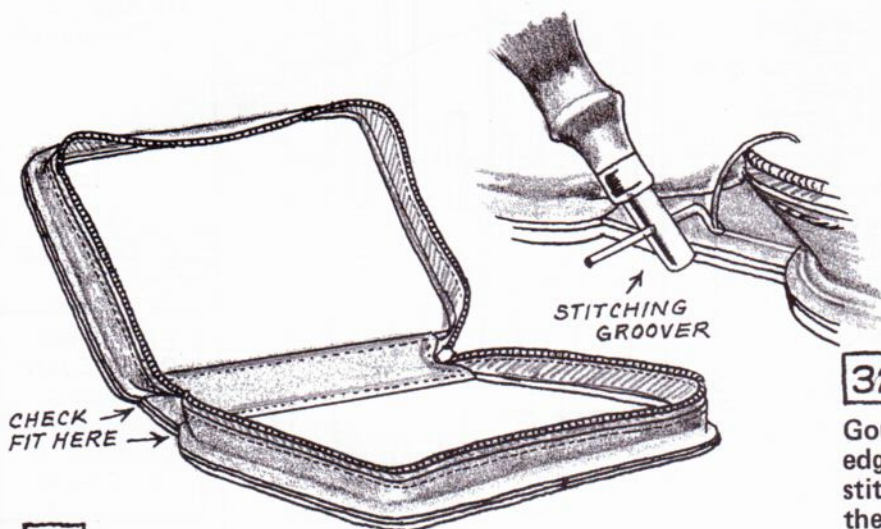
29

Set unit in position and adhere to the back of the case. Be sure ends are flush at the edges (arrow). Pound with hammer to secure.



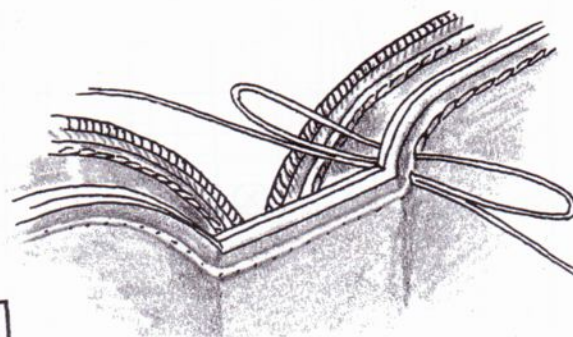
30

Unzip gusset. Begin adhering at the side marks, then work around corners, to the folds of the case. If there is any slack along the edges, adjustments can usually be made at the corners.



31

Repeat with the opposite side. If satisfied with all fittings, tap around all edges with a hammer to insure adhesion.

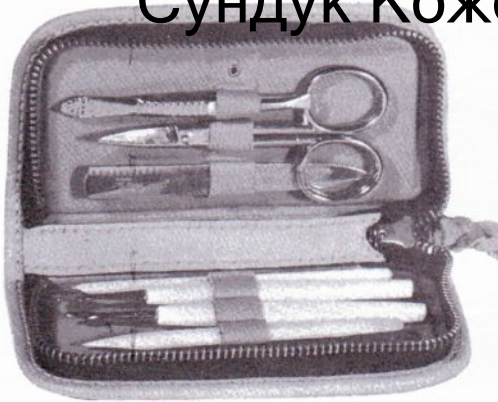


32

Gouge sewing channels all around the gusset edges and the ends of the backing piece with the stitching groover. Sew the case together; burnish the edges.

NOTE: Case will have to be open to sew along the back edge (above).

MANICURE CASE



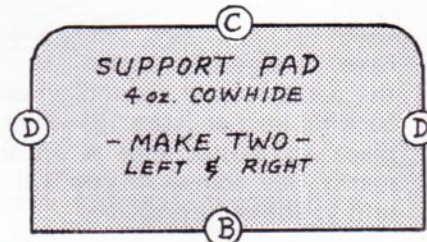
This little case has some features that can be used on larger cases of similar style. This is a simple case, yet requires exacting measurements. Since it is only $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, the zipper tape itself acts as the gusset; no leather is required. Carefully follow instructions; observe notations.



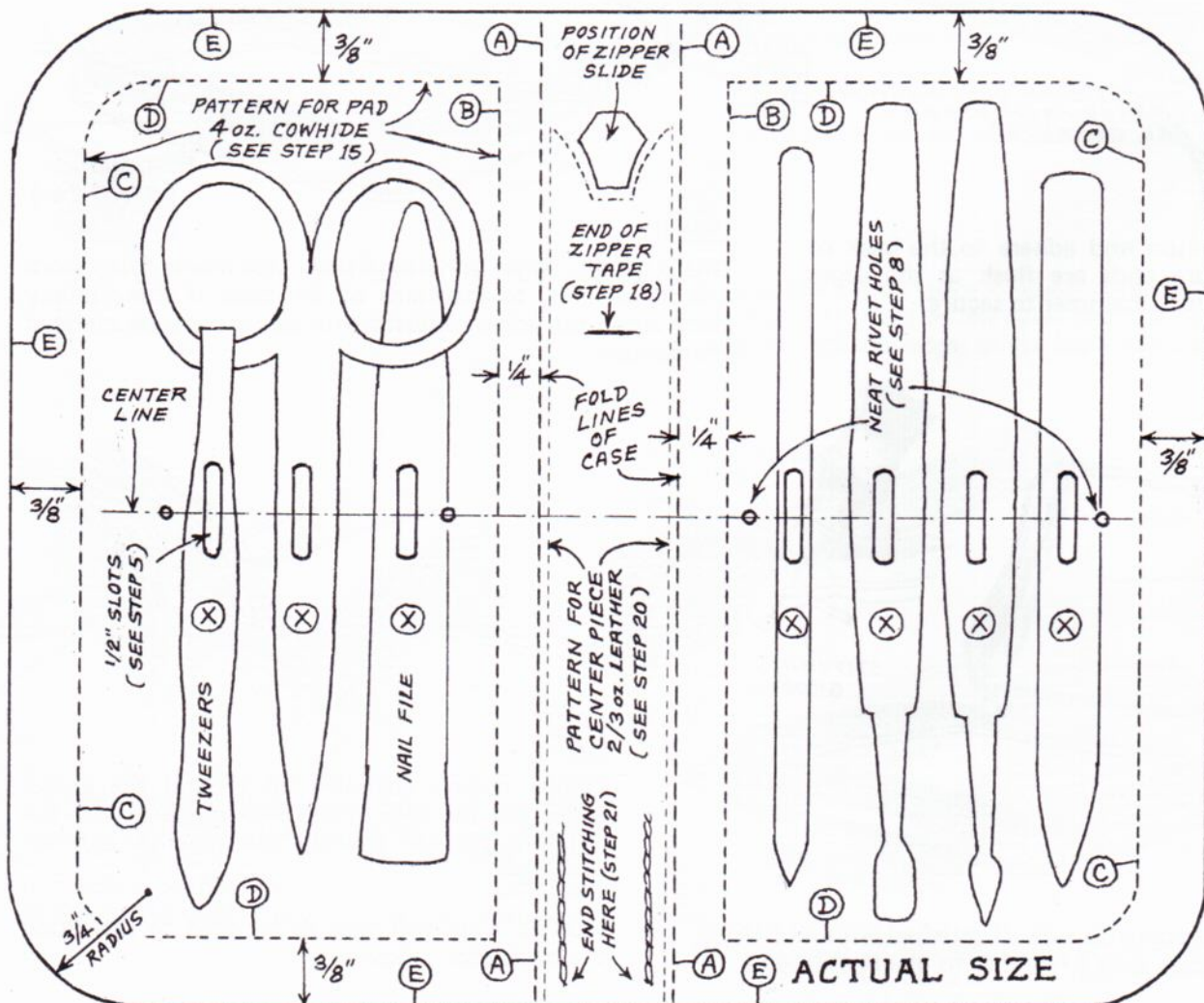
See below *

1 WHERE TO BEGIN? Assemble all tools to be included in the case. With these tools, we determined that $\frac{3}{4}$ " would be enough for the thickness of the case. Draw two lines (A) $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart, on paper. These represent the fold lines. Next, draw two lines (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ " from (A). This is to keep the tools away from the folds, representing the inside edge of the support pads for the tools. Support pads fit under the interior leather (step 15).

2 Now, lay tools out on each side of line (B) as on sketch below. Draw around them (X). With the tools in position, draw a line (C) outside of tools to insure clearance. Now, draw line (D) above and below tools, for clearance. This will be the size and position of the support pads (step 3). With these lines established, draw outline (E) to allow clearance for zipper installation. This is the cutting pattern for the interior of the case.



3 Lines (B), (C), and (D) form the pattern for the "pad" leather. This leather will glue under the tools to firm up the case and help secure the straps that will hold the tools in place. Observe all notations.



4 Draw $\frac{1}{2}$ " slots in center of all of the tools (shown on pattern at left). These will be punched with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " bag punch, for assembly in steps 5 through 12. (continued)

INTERIOR LEATHER

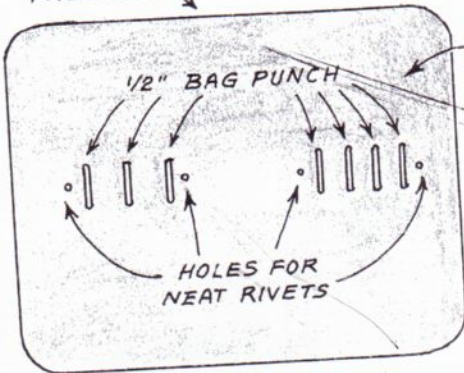
CUTTING PATTERN
2 2/2 oz.
GARMENT
OR SIMILAR
LEATHER

USE A
LIGHT
ZIPPER

MANICURE CASE - Continued

CUT FROM THE
PATTERN ON
PAGE 106

DRAW FOLD LINES ON LEATHER



GRAIN
SIDE

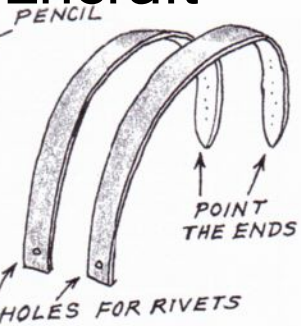
FLESH
SIDE

PENCIL
MARK

6

SUPPORT PAD PATTERNS

5 Cut out the leather, and carefully punch slots and holes. (6)-Now make two paper patterns of the support pads (step 3). Cut out the 1/2" slots. Turn the leather flesh side up. Draw the fold lines in place. Now, carefully fit the paper "pad" patterns over the slots (REMEMBER they are now in reverse, with leather flesh side up) and draw around the outlines, to the leather.



7

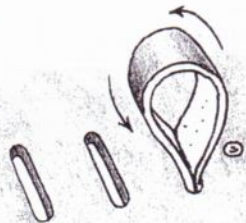
Cut two strips of leather 1/2" x 7" from the same leather as the case interior (step 5). Punch holes in one end, taper the other.

GRAIN SIDES

NEAT RIVETS

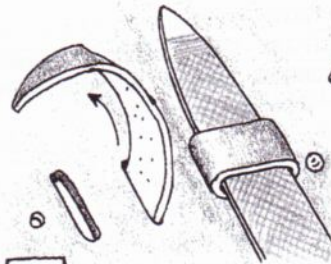
8

Insert strip ends into inside slots; rivet (above).



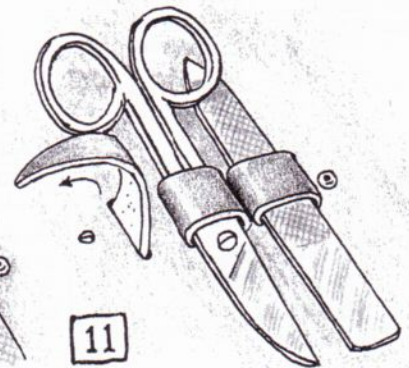
9

Run end of the strip back through same slot, to form a loop (above).



10

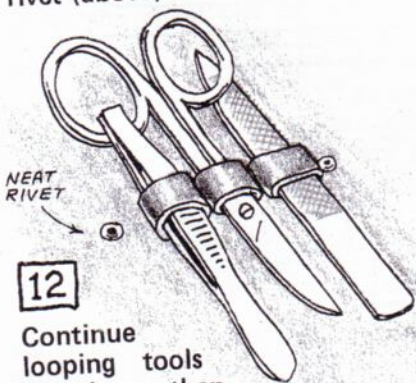
Insert proper tool in loop. Pull strip down tight, and bring the end up through next slot.



11

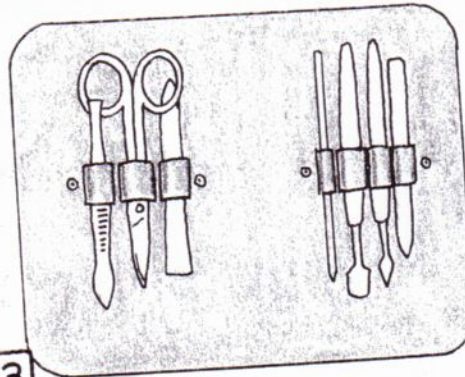
Repeat step 10. Pull strip down tight over the next tool, and up through next slot.

NOTE: Keep tools centered over the slot!



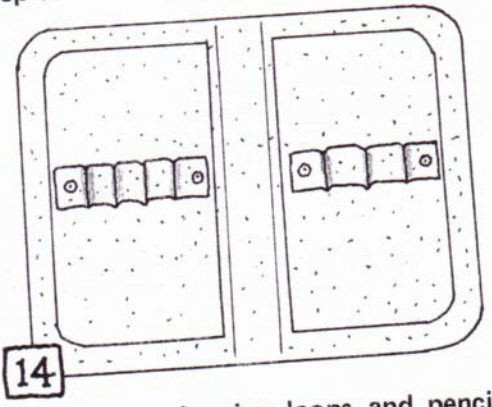
12

Continue looping tools in place, then rivet end underneath. Cut off excess strip.



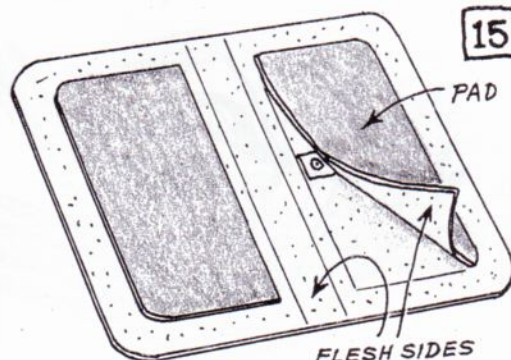
13

Repeat procedures for securing tools on opposite side.



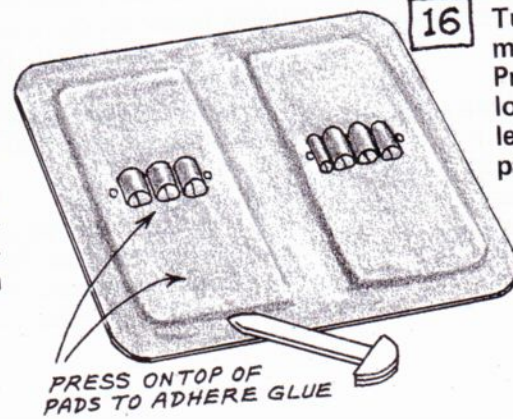
14

Inside view showing loops and pencil marks from step 6.



15

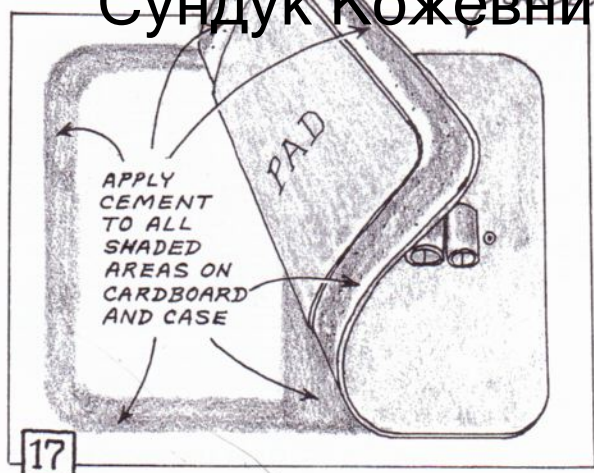
Now glue the support pads in place (see step 6). Be as accurate as possible. The pads make a smooth surface, as well as prevent loops from slipping.



16

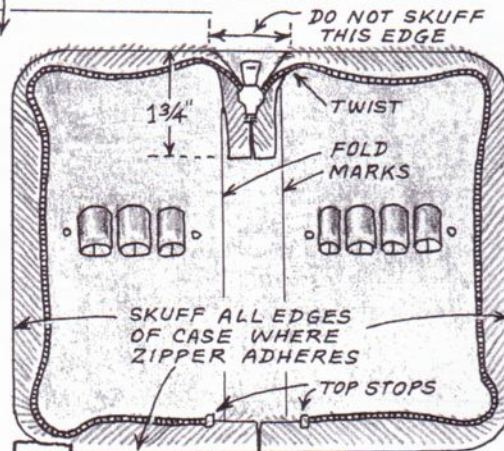
Turn over, remove all tools. Press around loops and form leather around pads with the bone folder as shown. (continued)

PRESS ON TOP OF
PADS TO ADHERE GLUE

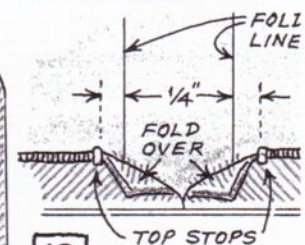


Now, rubber cement the assembly to a smooth surfaced cardboard. The purpose is to hold the leather in place while installing the zipper.

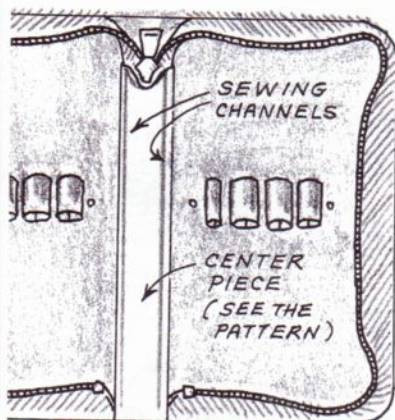
MANICURE CASE - Continued



Mark fold lines on the case with modeler. Measure zipper length by laying tape around the case (review step 9, page 102). Here, the tapes end in center of the folds. Glue zipper end at top and glue around case, as above.



19 Fold and cement ends of tape down. Stops should be about 1/4" from folds.



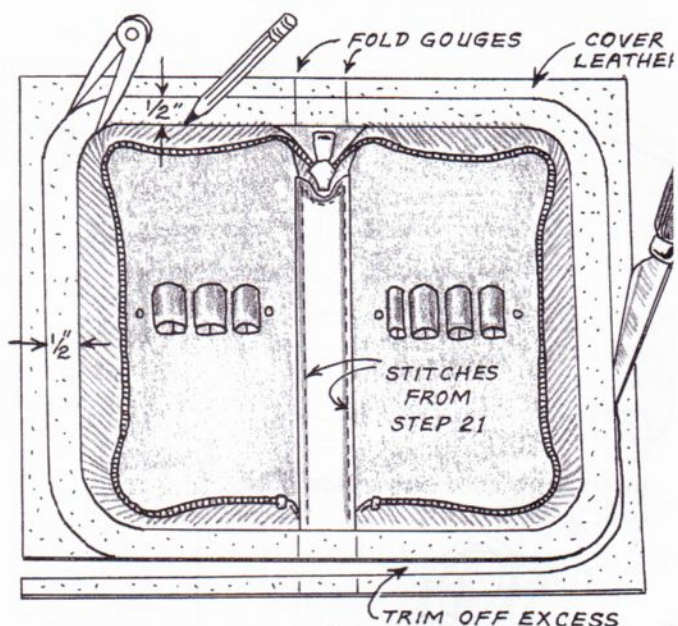
20 Glue the center piece in place. The end covers the zipper tapes at the bottom.

21

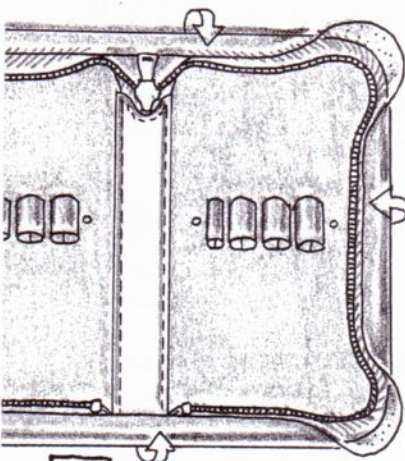
Now carefully remove the case from the cardboard. Sew the center piece. Zipper stays adhered to the case.

22

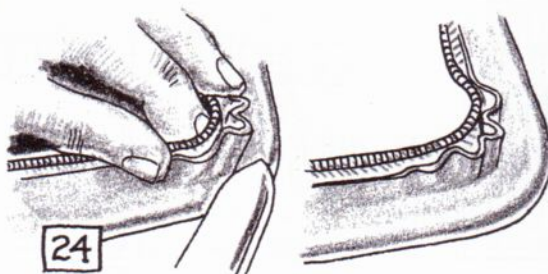
Cut the cover from about 2 oz. leather. Cut it about 3/4" larger than interior assembly. Make fold gouges 3/4" apart, in center. Place interior on flesh side of cover. Align gouges with fold marks. Draw around the outside to establish position. Cement interior to cover. Do not cement beyond outline marks. Scribe a line 1/2" outside, and trim off the excess.



TRIM OFF EXCESS



23 Thoroughly moisten both sides of the extended cover. Allow it to "case" awhile. Apply glue to edge of zipper tape and to cover. Begin folding cover in, as above.

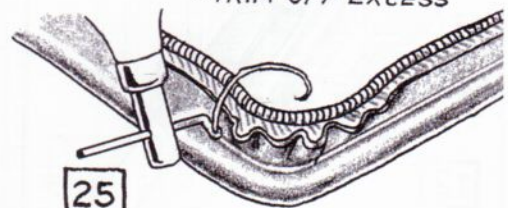


24

Now work the corners with bone folder. Hold side folds with thumb and fingers and place index finger inside zipper. Push in with folder. It will resist at first, but, gradually you can work wrinkles out and puckers will form on the edge. Persist with the bone folder until the leather is smooth at corners.

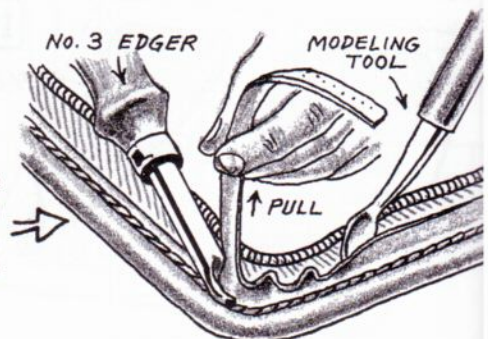
26

Moisten the edge of the leather outside of the stitches. Force the edge away from the zipper with modeler. Trim off excess with edger, as shown. Use care not to cut into the stitches.



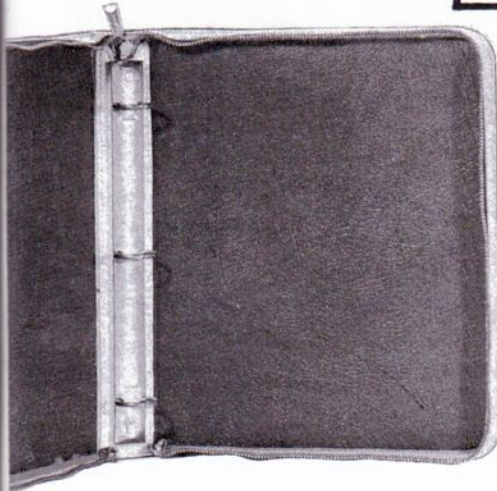
25

Allow to dry. Gouge sewing channels 3/16" from edge on both sides. "Wheel" outside with No. 7 over stitch. Sew the case (see "tip", on page 25).



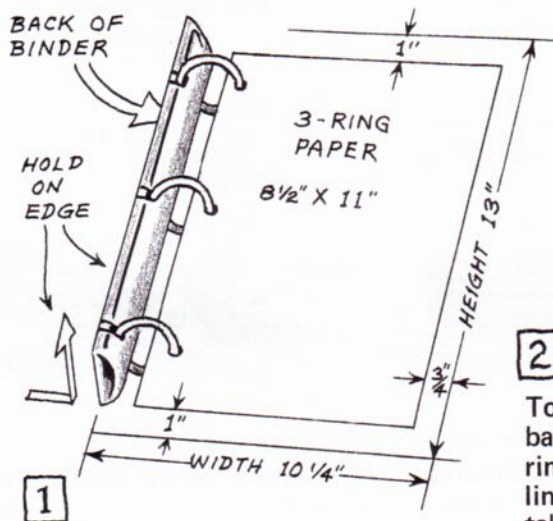
10 1/4" x 13 x 1 7/8"

3-RING NOTEBOOK CASE

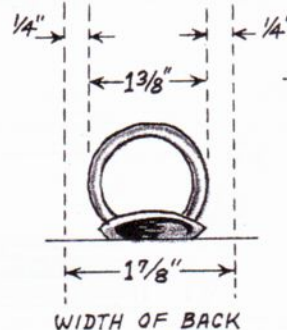


This zippered case is made for the standard 3-ring binder. It is made of 3 pieces; front, back, and a back piece. It can be made of one piece, but we wanted to show how you can make it with smaller pieces, if you did not have one large enough. Note the decorative edge of the back piece, incorporating the curved edge into the carving design (photo at right).

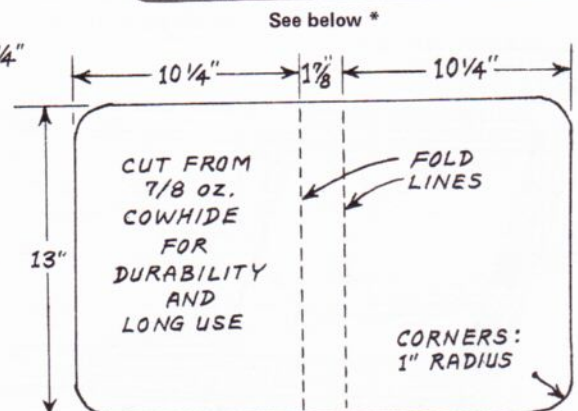
We'll show you how you arrive at the case dimensions, governed by the size of the ring binder, beginning with step 1.



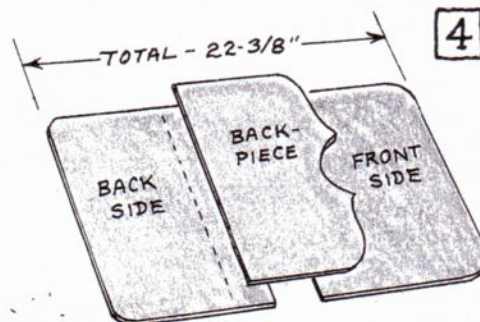
To determine the size of the cover, snap a sheet of paper in the rings. Pull the sheet out to the center of rings. Measure from back of binder to page edge; add 3/4" for zipper-gusset clearance. Add 1" to top and bottom. The extra 1/4" here is needed for better zipper installation, due to length of the ring binder.



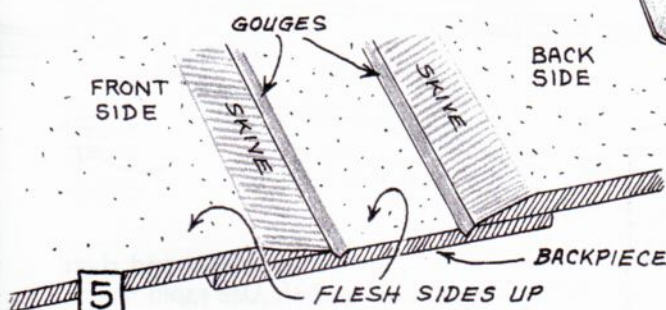
To determine width of the back, add 1/4" outside of the ring size. This will allow for lining leather thickness and take-up in folds.



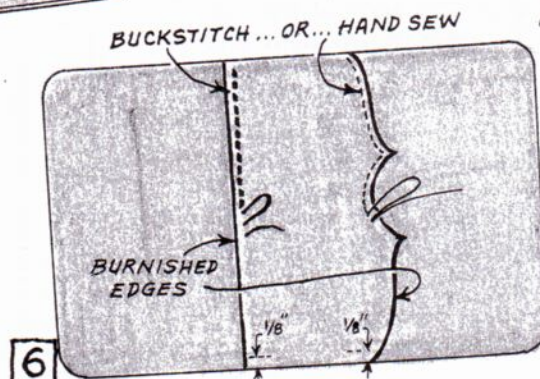
From steps 1 and 2 you have the size of the cover for 8 1/2" x 11" paper, with a 1 3/8" size ring binder.



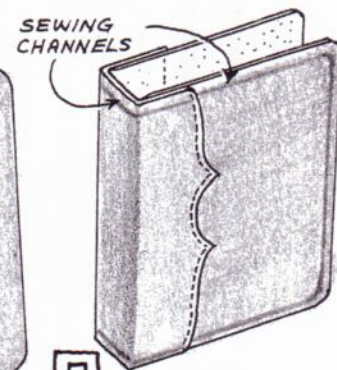
For this case, the two sides were cut from 7/8 oz. leather. The back was cut from 6 oz. cowhide, 7 1/2" wide, with one side scalloped, as shown. This was pre-planned with the carving design in mind.

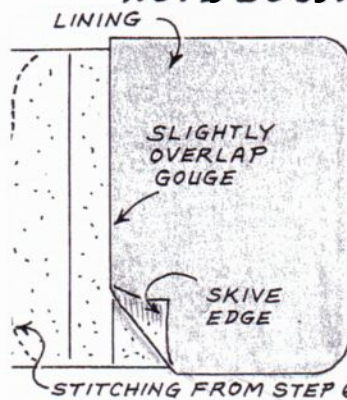


Gouge the fold lines in the back-piece. Burnish the edges that will overlap the front and back sides. Skive the inside edges of the sides and cement them to the back-piece right at the edge of the gouges, as shown above. Tap with hammer to secure adhesion.

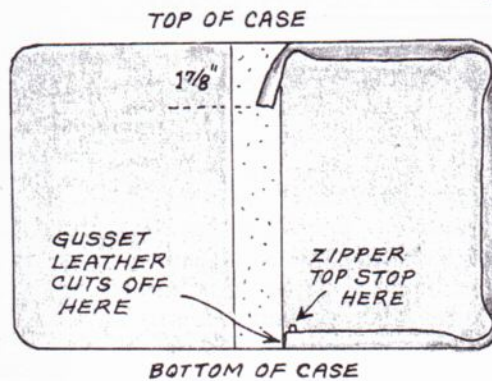


Check measurements, and square, before sewing. Keep stitches 1/8" from edges. (7)-Gouge a sewing channel around the edges. Moisten gouges, tap folds to shape the cover. (continued)

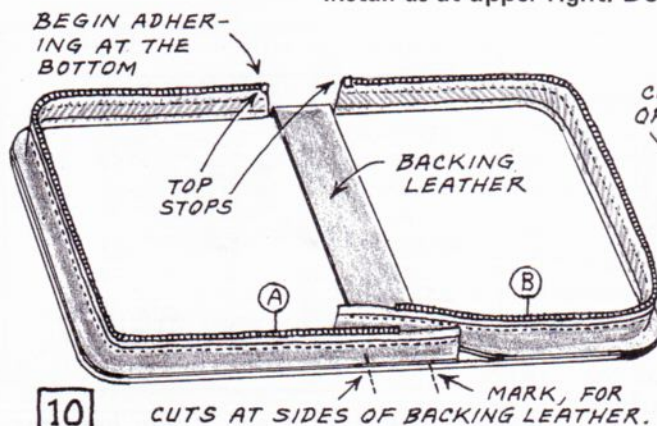
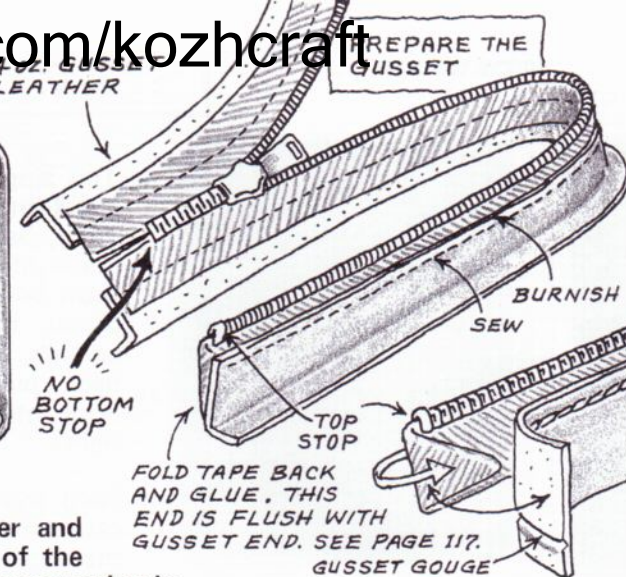




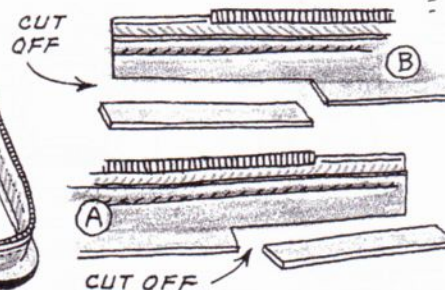
8 Add lining leather exactly as described on page 103, step 14.



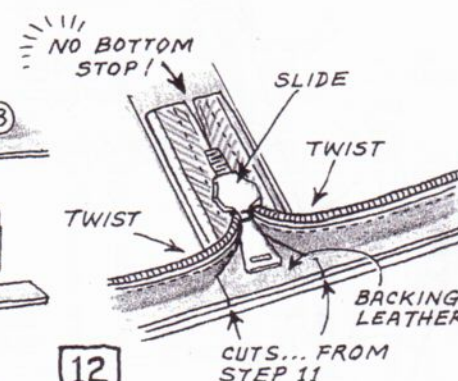
9 This case shows a variation in zipper and gusset installation. Determine the width of the gusset same as step 8, page 102. Length is measured as in step 9, page 102, except the gusset cuts off at gouge (above). Cut the zipper length to install as at upper right. Do not install a bottom stop, yet!



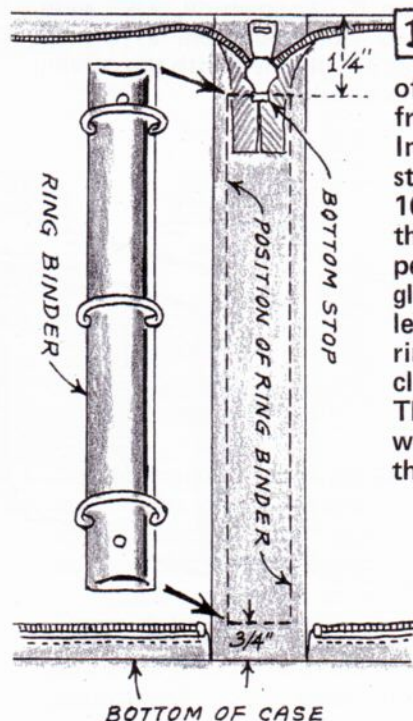
10 Cement a backing leather to the case (step 15, page 103). Adhere gussets to the case (above). Where the gussets meet the backing leather, put a mark on the gussets at the edges of the backing leather.



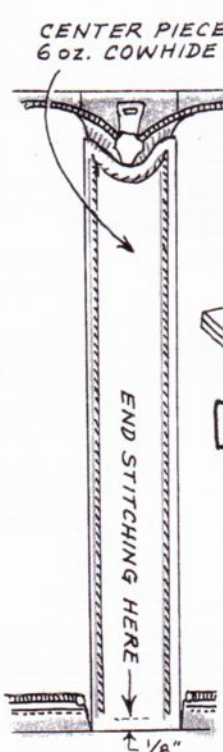
11 Peel the gussets loose a bit, and cut at the marks up to the gouge. Then cut off the remainder of the gusset ends on the gouges.



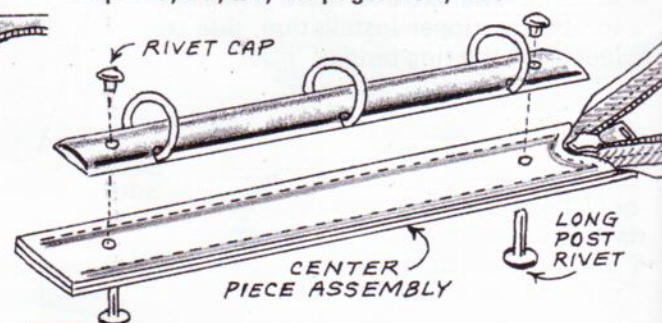
12 Re-cement the gussets to the case at the cuts. Turn ends under and install the zipper slide as shown, with the bottom side up!



13 Pull slide forward so base of slide is about 1 1/4" from edge of cover. Install the bottom stop as shown in step 16 on page 116. Pull the ends of the zipper down tight and glue to the backing leather. NOTE: The ring binder installs closer to the bottom. This makes for better working ability of the zipper at the top.



14 Now, cut a center piece, as per pattern on page 106. Glue in place. Follow steps 26, 27, 28, on pages 104, 105.



15 Punch holes in center assembly and rivet ring binder in place (step 13). Use rapid rivets, tubular rivets, split rivets, or chicago screws. If none are long enough, fasten to the center piece first, then glue and sew the center piece to the backing leather!

Complete the case. . . following steps 29 through 32, page 105. Once you understand procedures, most zipper cases are similar in construction.

TOILETRY CASE



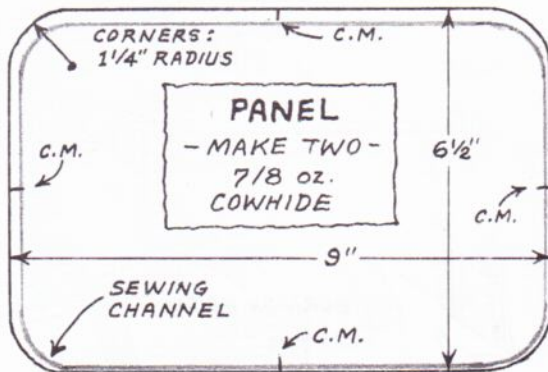
6½" x 9" x 3½"

This case is lined with clear plastic (polyethylene), as sometimes used for storm windows. This prevents inside moisture from staining through the leather. This makes it ideal for a shaving or travel case.

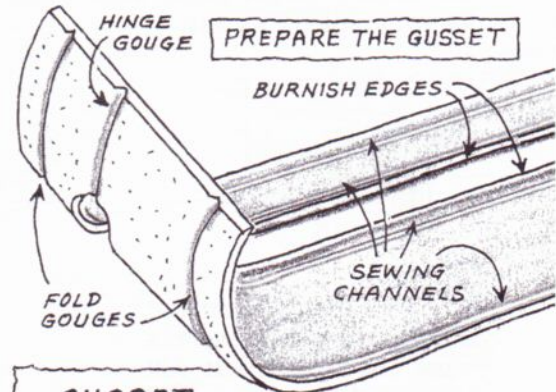
The case can be made to any dimensions. If made to a larger size, the panels and gussets should be reinforced with stiffeners, or double thickness leathers. For this case, cut the parts to the dimensions given.



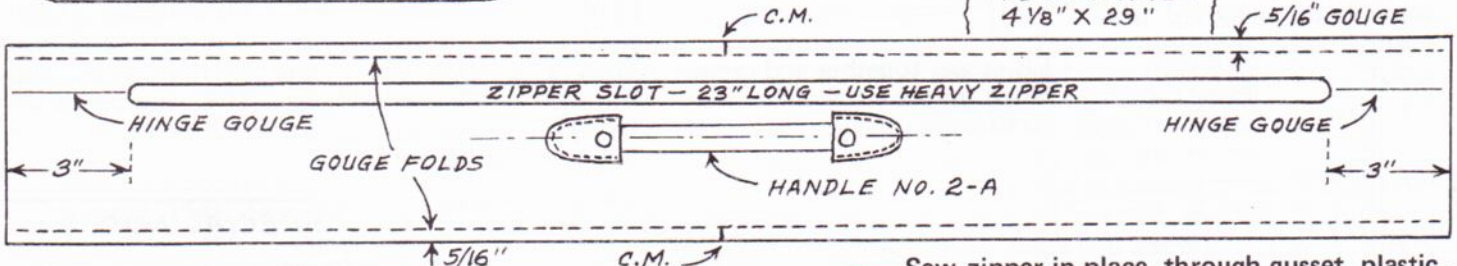
See below *



1 Cut out two panels and the gusset. Set the fold gouges in 5/16" (rather than the usual ¼") due to heavy gusset leathers. Heavier leathers take up more at the folds. Mark center marks (c. m.) on the panels and the gusset. Study the illustrations.

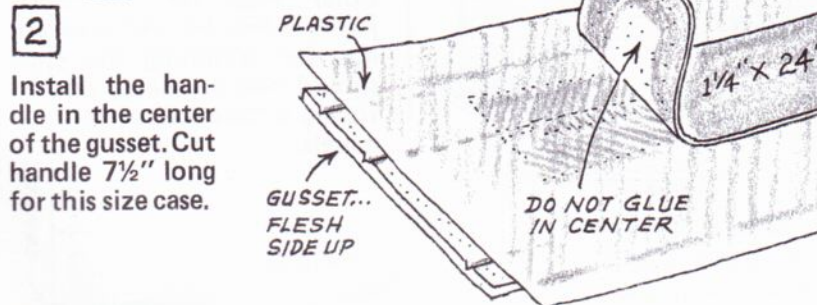


GUSSET
7/8 oz. COWHIDE
4⅞" x 29"



LINING LEATHER
2/2½ oz.

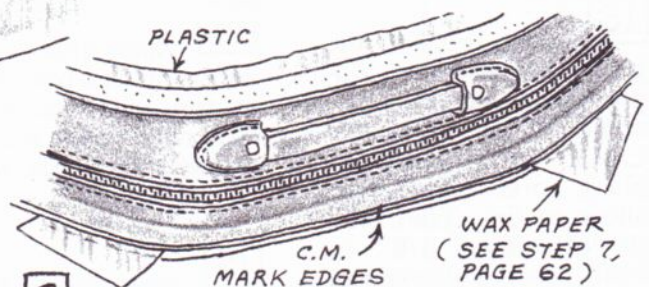
4 Sew zipper in place, through gusset, plastic, and lining. Trim lining and plastic out of zipper slot (see page 29). Trim plastic flush with sides of the gusset.



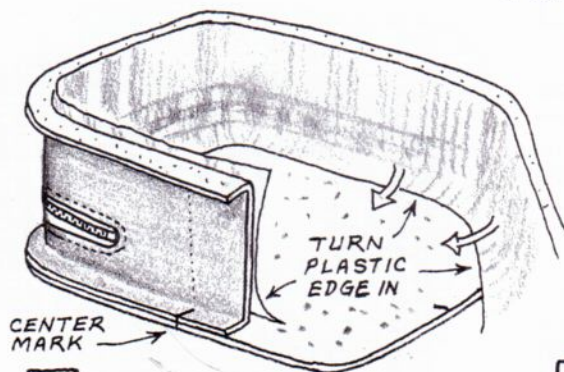
2 Install the handle in the center of the gusset. Cut handle 7½" long for this size case.

3 Follow these steps carefully: Cement the zipper to the gusset. Cut a plastic liner as long as the gusset and about ½" wider. Now, glue plastic to the zipper tape only! Apply glue (contact cement) to zipper tape, and while still wet, lay plastic in place and press into the glue. Plastic does not glue well, but will hold long enough to complete the project. Now, glue a lining strip to the plastic, again, only at the zipper tape and ends.

5 Moisten gouges and edges of gusset; fold up. Allow to dry. You'll note the plastic is loose, except where it is sewn with the zipper installation.

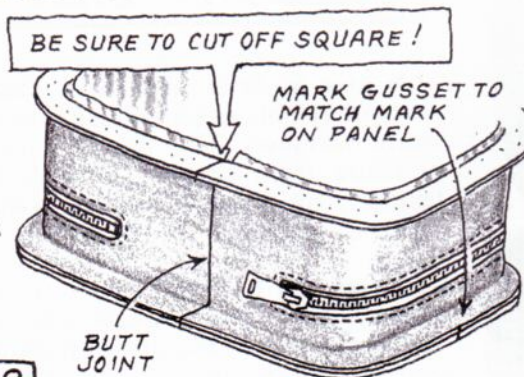


6 Apply cement to edges. Align center marks of gusset and top of case panel; begin adhering the top edge. Pull the plastic away from the adhering edges. (continued)



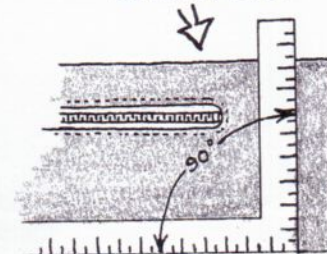
7

Continue adhering around one side, to the bottom center mark. Mark gusset for trimming off excess.

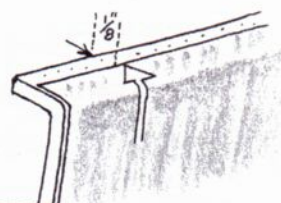


8

Peel first end back, and adhere opposite side. Mark on center line. Ends should make a butt-joint. Remove gusset to trim the ends.

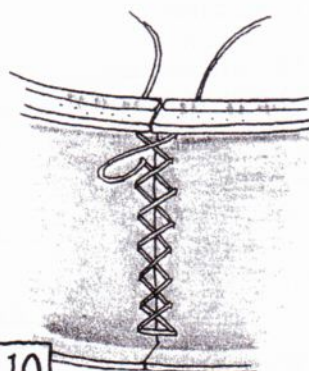


Use a square to insure 90 degree cuts, or the case may not assemble properly! See the "special note" below.



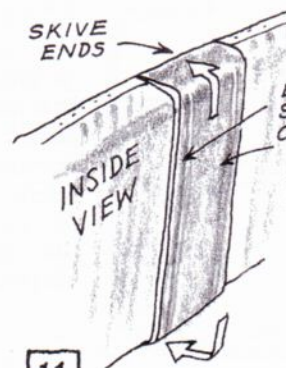
9

Straighten gusset out and glue the plastic over the edges (both sides). It will only reach to about 1/8" of the edge. . . which leaves some leather exposed, promoting better adhesion.



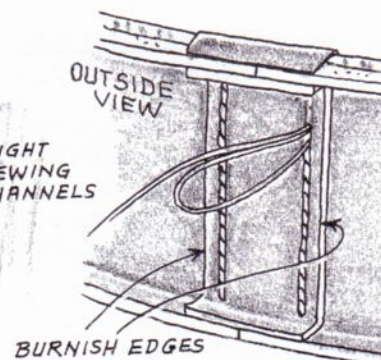
10

Fit gusset together and cross-stitch butt-joint. Stitches also go through plastic.



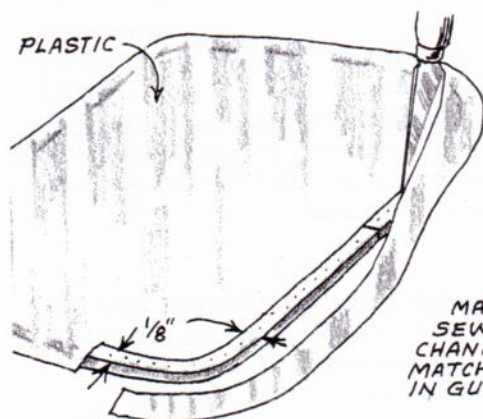
11

Glue a 1" strip of 1 1/2 oz. leather over butt-joint (inside). Skive both ends.



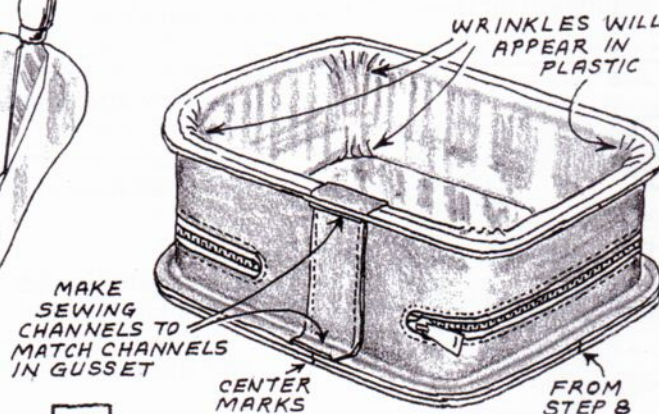
12

Fit a 1" strip of leather to the outside (above) and sew through all leathers. This completes the gusset assembly.



13

Now prepare the panels for assembly. Apply glue along edges, about 1/4" on flesh side. Lay oversize plastic in place, press into glue, allow to dry. Trim plastic off about 1/8" in from edges. This exposes some leather for better adhesion to the gusset.



14

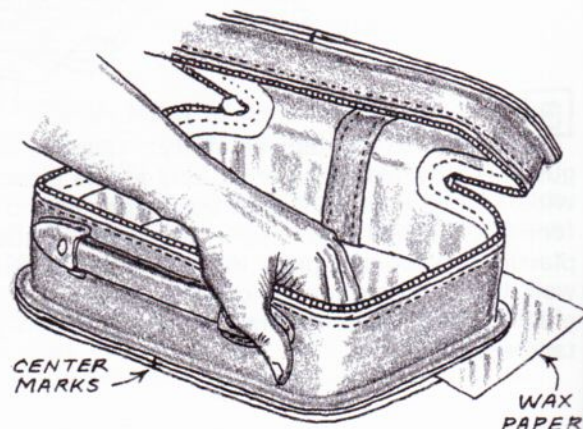
Apply glue to edges again and adhere gusset back to panel. Begin at top and bottom center marks. Also align marks from step 8. When properly fitted, tap with hammer.

15

Now glue gusset to the other panel. Open zipper to aid assembly.

16

Sew the case together. Burnish the edges. Case is complete.



SPECIAL NOTE:

After step 8, before trimming gusset, you should adhere other edge of gusset to the other panel, and mark the other edge for the butt-joint. It may be, that a square cut for trimming the ends should not be made, due to fitting differences of the two panels.

11" x 14" x 2 1/2"

BRIEF CASE

Handle
No. 11

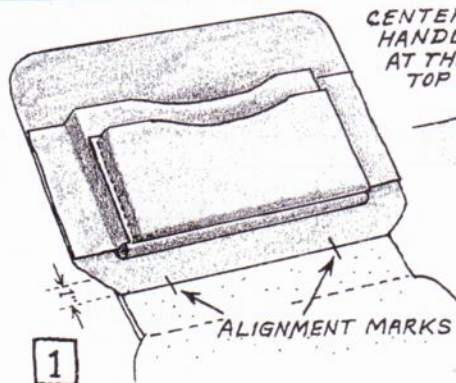


This case is constructed very much like the book case on page 101. However, it has interior pockets, a double zipper, and retractable handles. The patterns can be altered to make any size you wish. . .but remember, then, the gusset length will require adjustment.

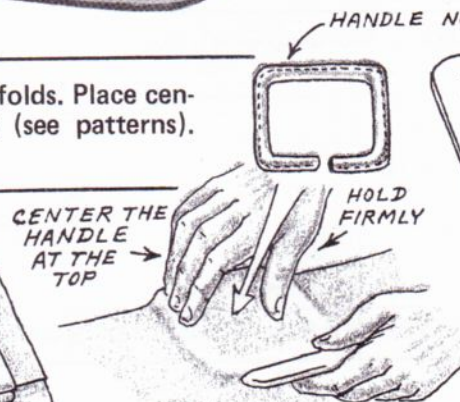


See below *

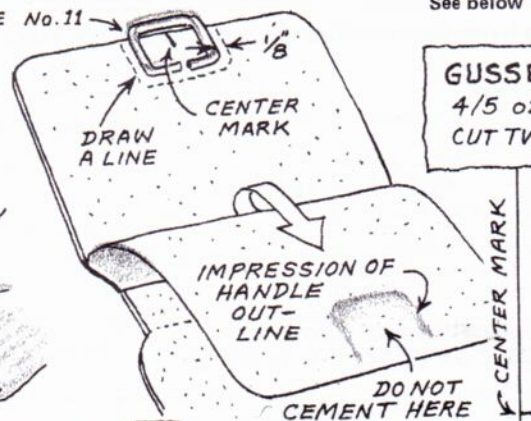
Cut out the parts. Gouge folds. Place center marks on flesh sides (see patterns). Gouge sewing channels.



1 Prepare the pocket and lining assemblies (on page 114). See step D, page 114 concerning the "alignment marks" above. Cement about 1" of the lining to the case (above).

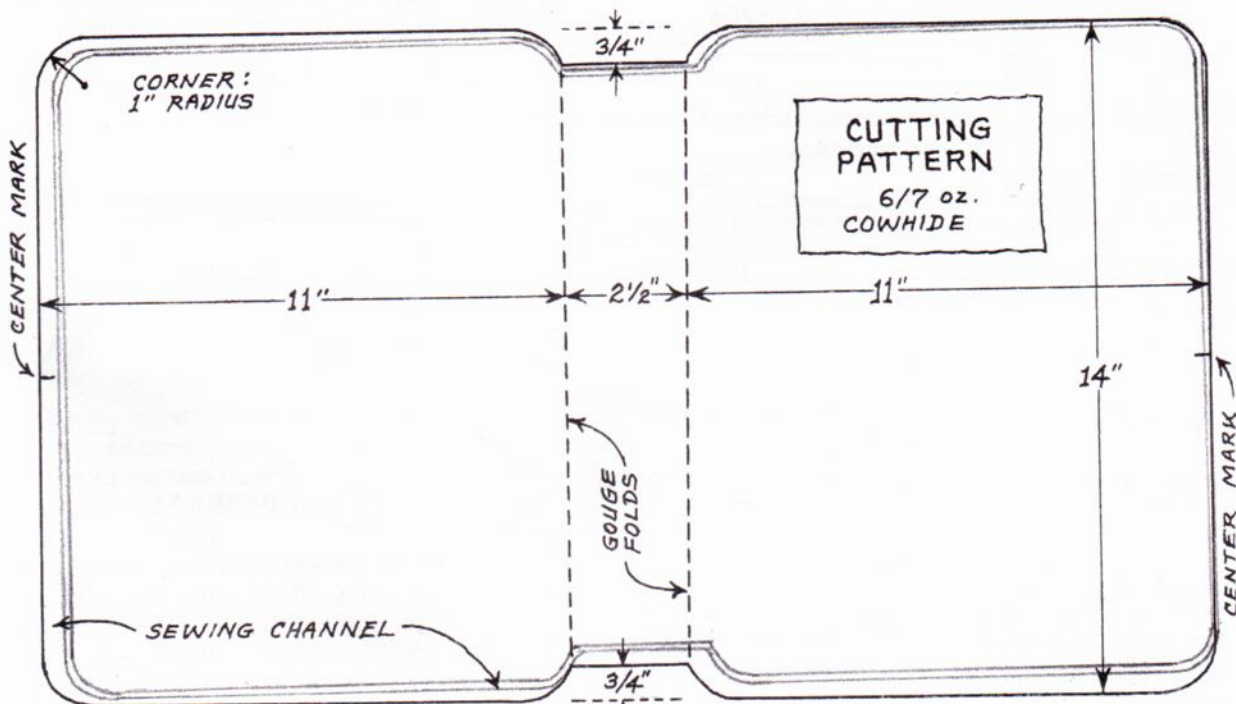
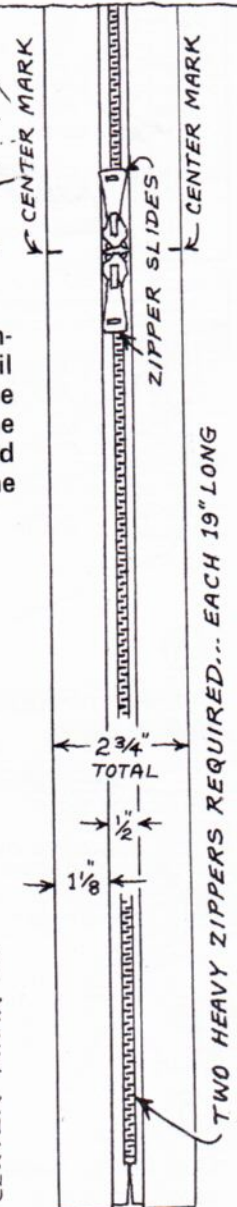


2 Place the handle between lining and case, in the center, at top. Thickness of handle should be over the edge of the case. Rub around handle with bone folder. This leaves impression inside.



3 Fold lining back. With handle in position, draw a pencil line 1/8" outside it, on the case. Apply cement to the flesh sides of the lining and the case. . .except in the handle areas (see above).

GUSSET STRIPS
4/5 oz. COWHIDE
CUT TWO- 1 1/8" X 40"

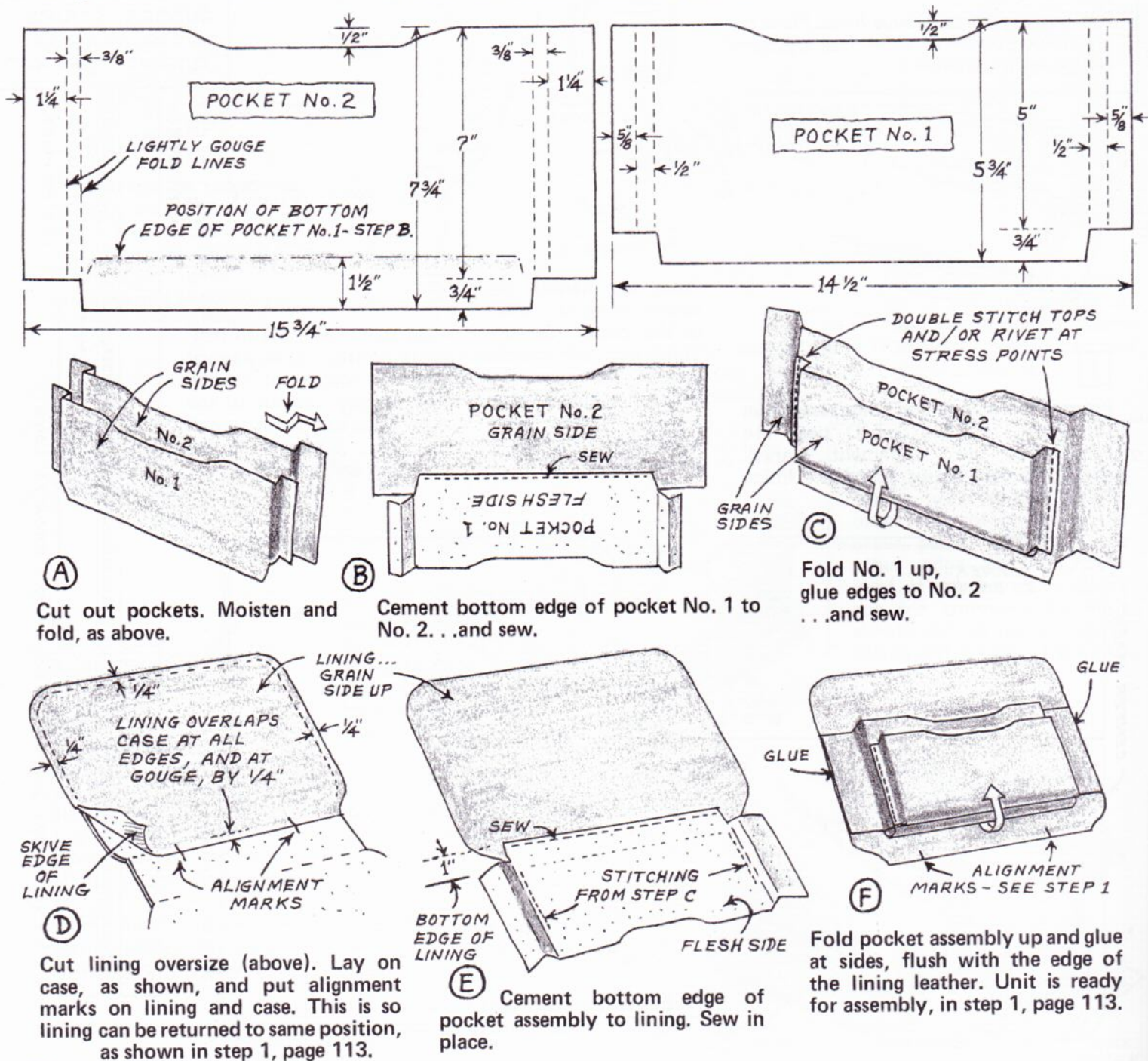


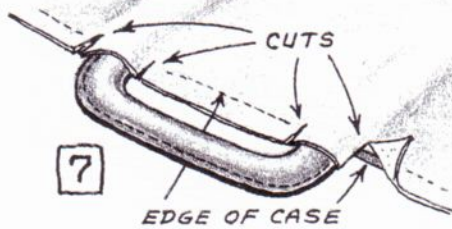
TWO HEAVY ZIPPERS REQUIRED... EACH 19" LONG



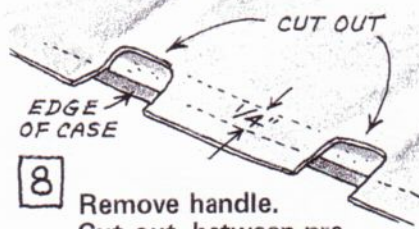
MAKING THE POCKET ASSEMBLY

Cut pockets from firm leather: 1½ oz. to 2½ oz. Pigskin, Morocco Goat, etc.

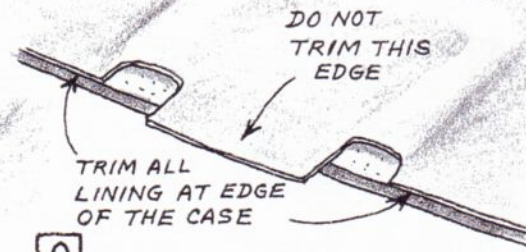




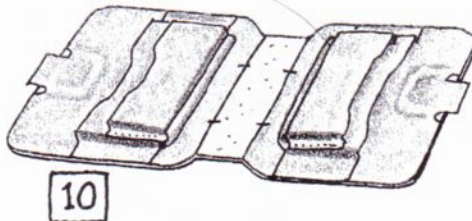
7 Pull handle out a bit and make cuts at each side, in lining, to the edge of case.



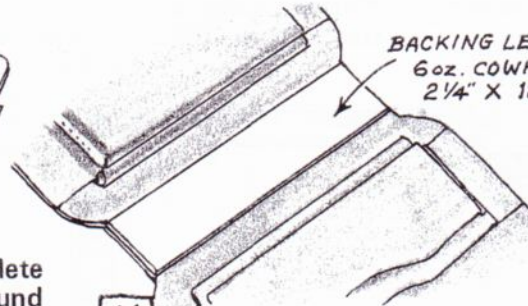
8 Remove handle. Cut out, between previous cuts, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge of the case.



9 Now, . . . tap lining all around edge of case. Trim excess flush with the case edge, except area shown.



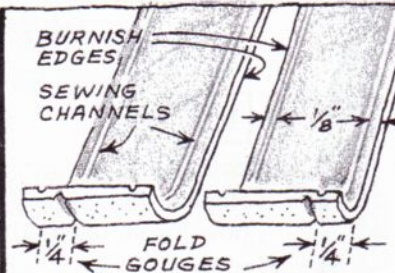
10 Repeat steps 1 through 9 to complete the opposite side. Skuff $\frac{1}{4}$ " around outside edges of lining, to aid cementing of gussets.



11 Cement a backing leather in place (see step 15, page 103). We're ready to assemble.

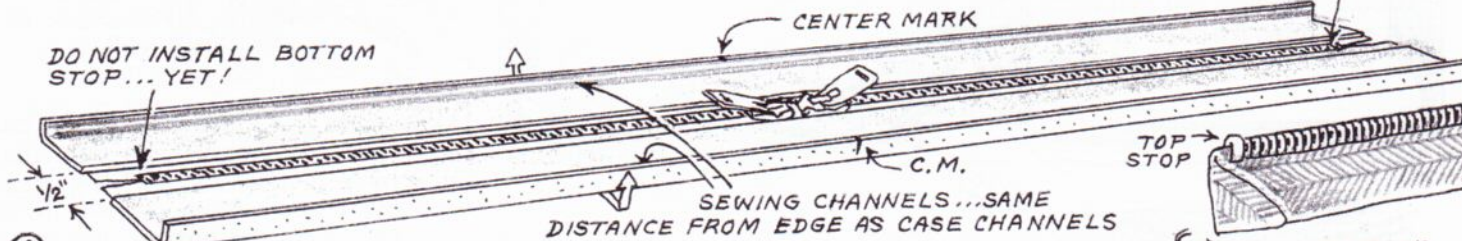
BACKING LEATHER
6oz. COWHIDE
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ " X $12\frac{1}{2}$ "

PREPARE THE
GUSSET STRIPS
DIMENSIONS ON
PAGE 113



DO NOT INSTALL BOTTOM STOP... YET!

DO NOT INSTALL BOTTOM STOP... YET!



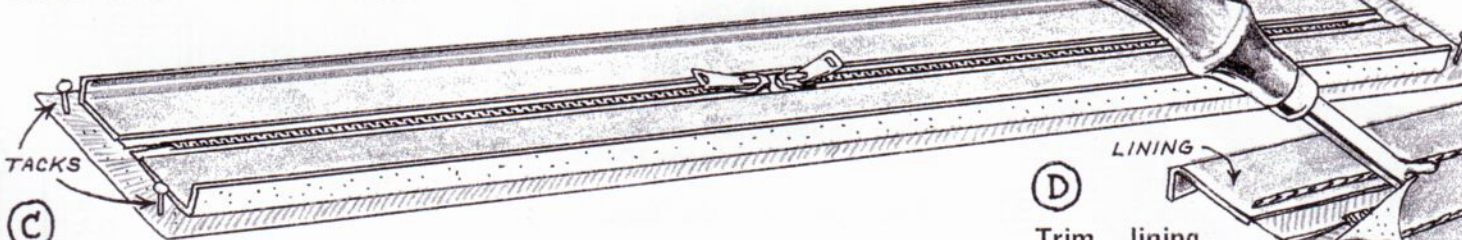
A Make two zippers 19" long. Place a center mark on edges of gusset, as shown. Cement the zippers in place, both slides at the center. Moisten the gouges, and edges, and fold up as illustrated above. Allow to dry.

TOP STOP

FOLD TAPE BACK AT TOP STOP, AND GLUE. SEE PAGE 117.

B Cut a lining leather to dimensions at right. Skive all edges to a feather edge, on flesh side.

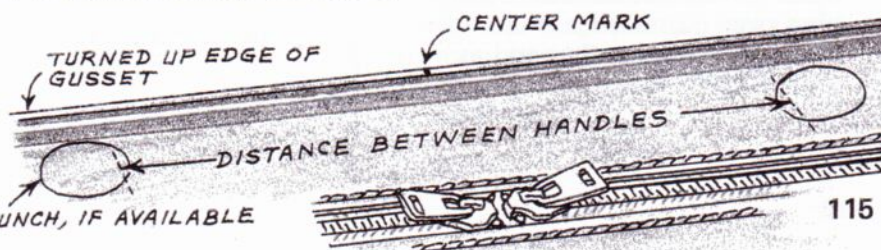
LINING LEATHER... $2\frac{3}{4}$ " X 40"



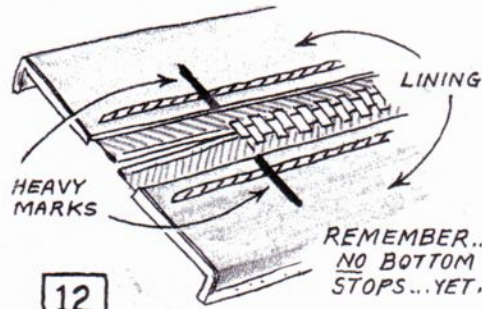
C Apply cement to all of flesh side of lining, and gusset, except for a $\frac{1}{2}$ " strip in the center (zipper area). Stretch taut and tack lining to bench. Adhere gusset to lining, be sure it is centered. Remove tacks, trim ends. Fold lining up to adhere to gusset edges. Rub with bone folder to adhere. Sew in the zipper, through lining.

D Trim lining next to stitches (see page 29 for details).

E Draw two ovals ($5\frac{1}{16}$ " x $7\frac{1}{16}$ ") centered, for handles. . . right against gusset edge (right), both sides. Do not cut out ovals, yet!

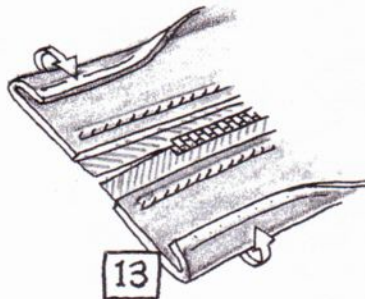


No. 12 OVAL DRIVE PUNCH, IF AVAILABLE



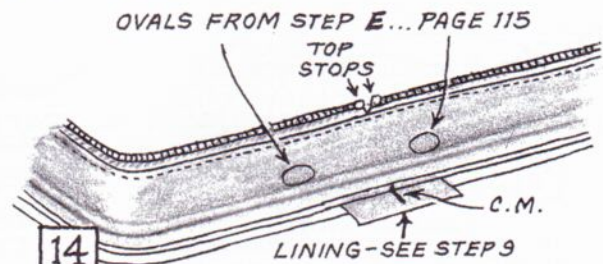
12

Before assembly, turn gusset to lining side up and place two alignment marks at the end of the zipper teeth (above).



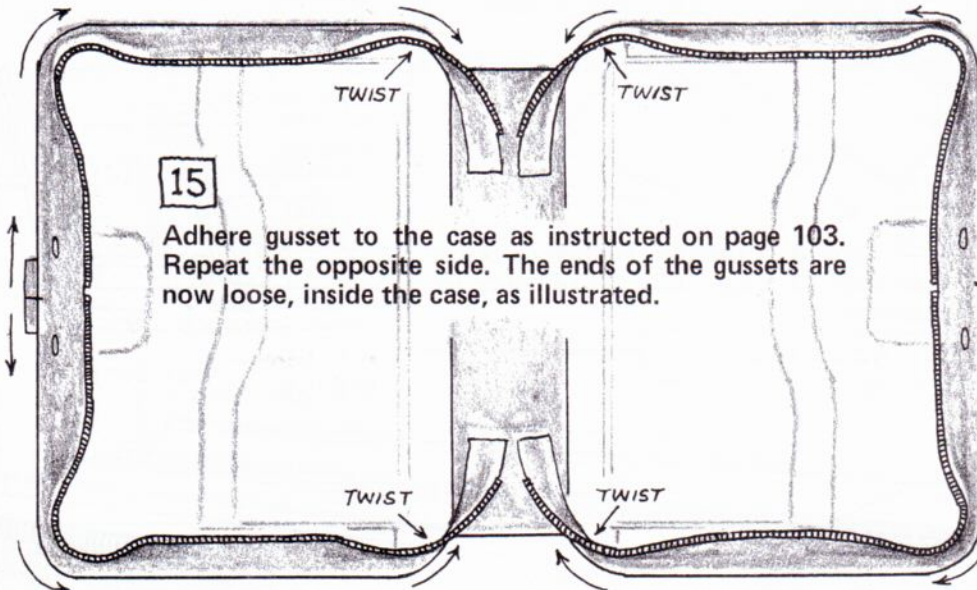
13

Turn gusset over. Flatten ends as step 12, page 102.



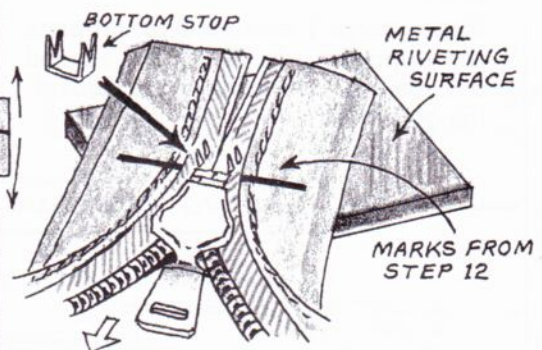
14

Open zippers, remove slides. This separates gusset strips. Apply cement to edges of case and gusset, except at extended lining (between handles). Transfer center mark to the top of the lining (above). Begin with center marks and adhere gusset to the case, working both ways from the center.



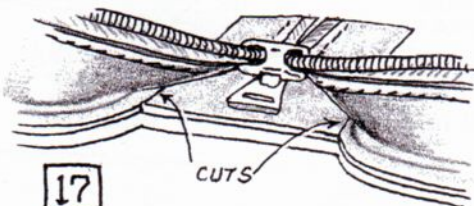
15

Adhere gusset to the case as instructed on page 103. Repeat the opposite side. The ends of the gussets are now loose, inside the case, as illustrated.



16

Now put slides back on the zippers. If "marks" do not align, you'll have to peel some of the gusset loose and adjust. When aligned, install bottom stops up from the bottom. Use metal surface to clinch stops.



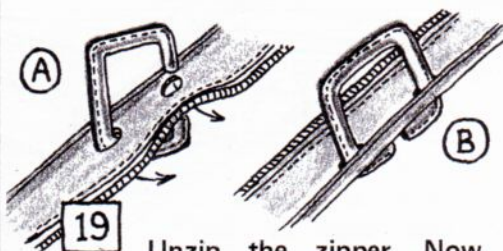
17

Now make cuts at sides of backing leather and trim off gussets as in steps 21, 22, 23, on page 104.

18

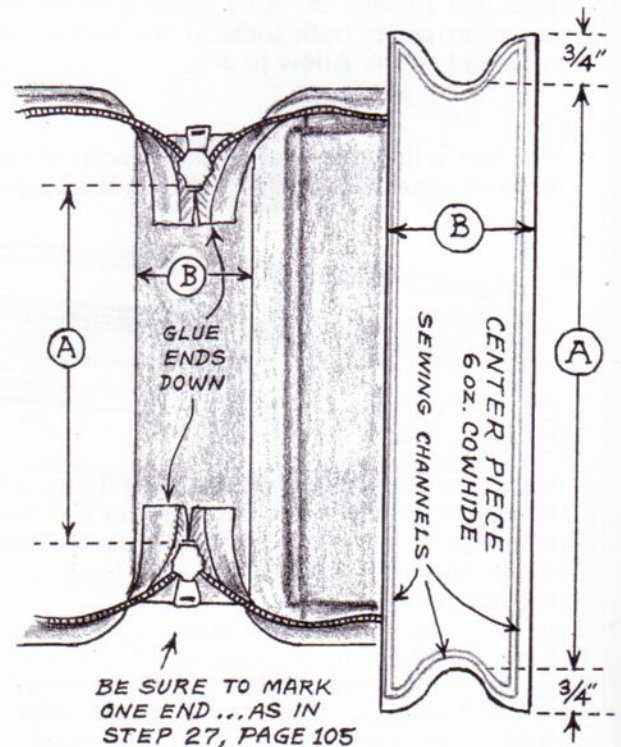
When satisfied with fitting, apply glue to ends of gusset and backing piece. Pull ends down tight and adhere. Check positions of handle holes (ovals in step 15) to be sure they are in proper location. Cut a center piece to equal the dimensions (A) and (B), at right. Glue in place. Review steps 24, 25, on page 104.

Now peel off the backing piece and the gussets. Zip together and sew the center piece assembly exactly as in steps 27, 28, on page 105.



19

Unzip the zipper. Now punch, or cut out, the handle holes. Install the handles by slipping over gusset edge. Push one side down, insert other end as in (A). Adjust handle as in (B). (continued)



BRIEF CASE - Continued

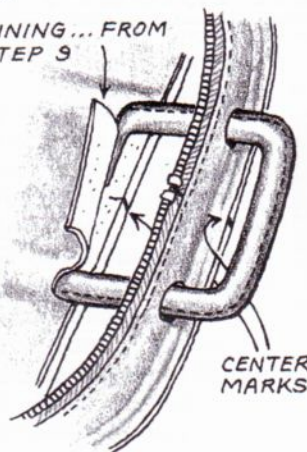
20

Glue center piece assembly to case, as in step 29, page 105. Unzip the gussets and apply cement again to all the edges of the gussets and the case.

21

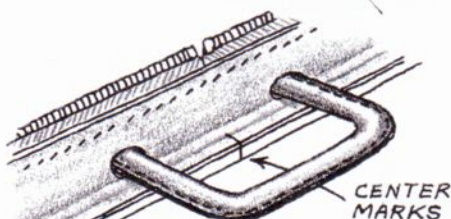
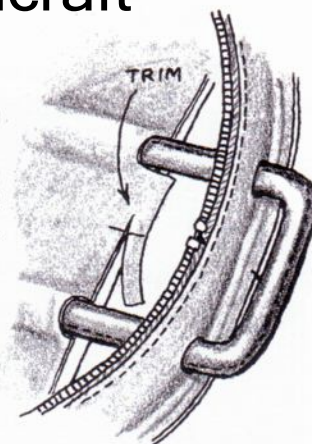
Move gusset in position shown at right and insert handle in place, between the lining leather and the case.

LINING... FROM STEP 9



22

Glue the extended lining to the edge of the case. Trim flush with edge. Skuff edge and apply cement to it.

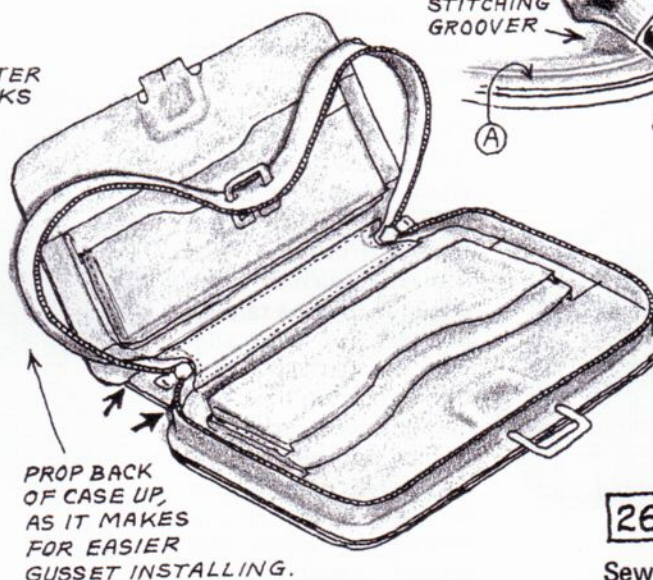


23

Begin adhering at the center marks, keep edges aligned.

24

Complete adhering one side (at right), then turn the case and repeat all previous steps. Be sure to check fitting, at arrows, at the backing piece. Tap all edges to secure adhesion.



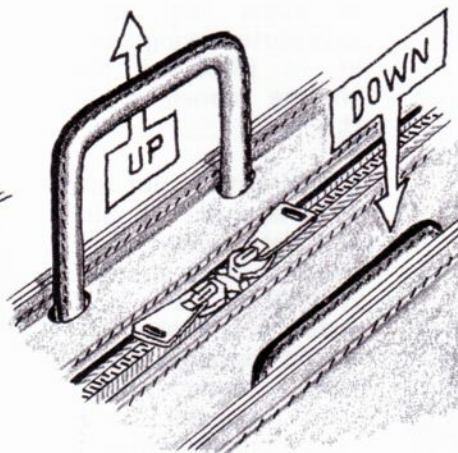
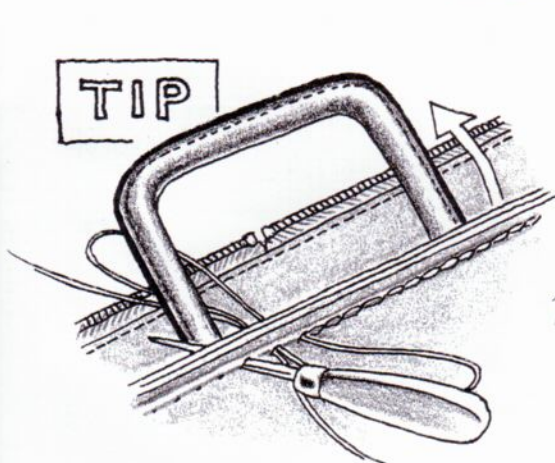
25

Open case and gouge sewing channels across the ends of the backing leather, above. Channels (A) in gusset, should already be there from step A, page 115.

26

Sew all around the case. See step 32 on page 105 for sewing across the back of the case. Burnish all edges; case is complete.

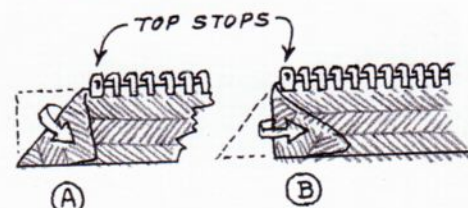
TIP



To sew by the handles, pull them up and push them back. You will have to angle the awl for a couple of stitches to get by the base of the handles. The longer (or shorter) stitches on the gusset side will not be noticed, as the handle will shield them.

The handles can now be pulled up, or pushed down, for storage or underarm use. The lining covers the handles on the inside of the case so they cannot interfere with any of the contents.

GLUING ENDS OF ZIPPER TAPE TO BE EVEN WITH THE TOP STOPS, FOR THE DOUBLE ZIPPER ASSEMBLY.



(A) Make a triangular fold and glue down. (B) Fold once more, and glue down. Example (A) was used on the manicure case, step 19, page 108. Example (B) was used on this case, note-book case, and bowling ball case on page 87.

8½" x 11" x 4"

SUPER GADGET BAG



Back panel hinges at bottom and folds up to buckle. Design is lightly gouged in grain of leather to offer decorative effect.



Back panel folds down to reveal comb, mirror, credit cards, pen and pencil, and note pads and stationery. End pocket holds a pack of cigarettes.



With flap back, zippered and open pockets are exposed. Two end pockets inside, with snap-on coin purse.

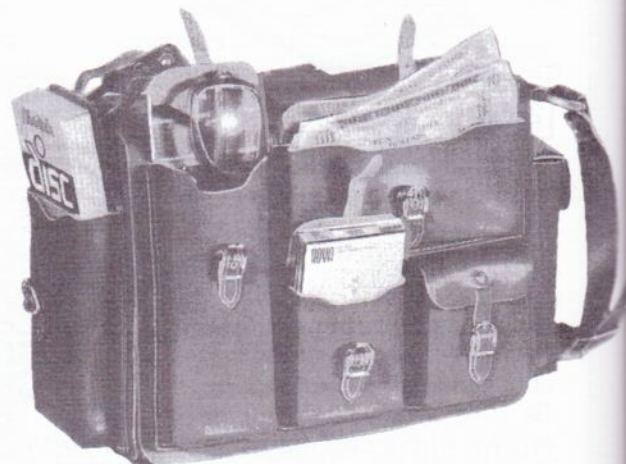
This little bag is designed to carry about anything you might wish to carry. A multitude of pockets and compartments abound! The patterns are given for specific pocket sizes. However, once you understand the pocket construction and assembly procedures, you can design your own to fit special items. The number and position of pockets, etc., is limited only by your imagination!

This case is made of 4/5 oz. chrome tanned chap leather. It is pliable yet with good body firmness. You cannot burnish the edges of chrome tanned leather. But after edging, the contrast with the body color is not unpleasing. Latigo or similar leathers of 4/5 oz. weight would also be good to use. If you wished to carve the hinged panel (photo at upper left), then substitute carving leather in place of the chrome tanned, panel B.

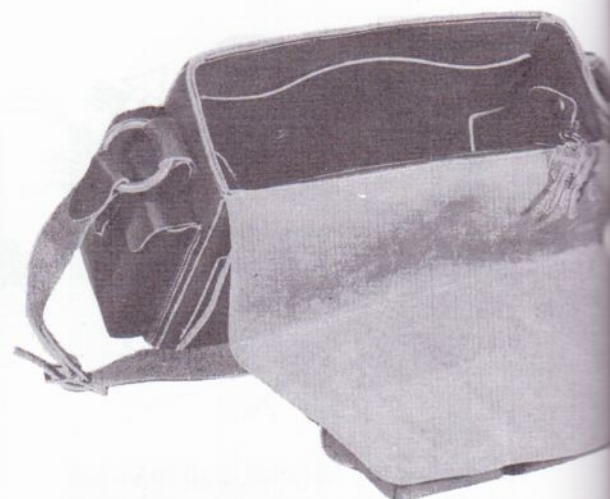
Before cutting out the pockets, you should first determine if they are of suitable size for your needs. It is suggested you make the pocket patterns from heavy paper. Fold them together and check your dimensions. You may wish to alter the height, width, or thickness, to accommodate your particular items.



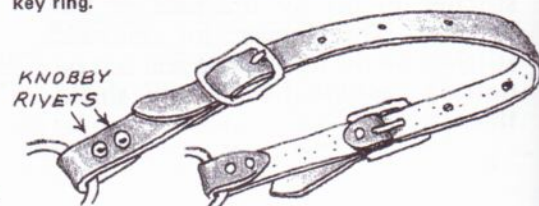
Front view with multiple pockets on the front flap. Large pockets on ends; glove strap on top.



Pocket flaps open; reveal compartments for eyeglasses, money, lens filter, etc. End pocket holds camera film.



Interior shows open pockets at side and ends. Snap-on key ring.



THE HANDLE:

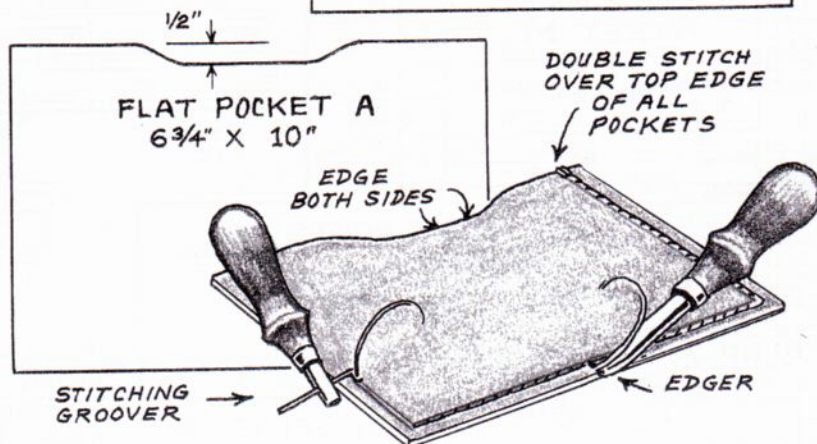
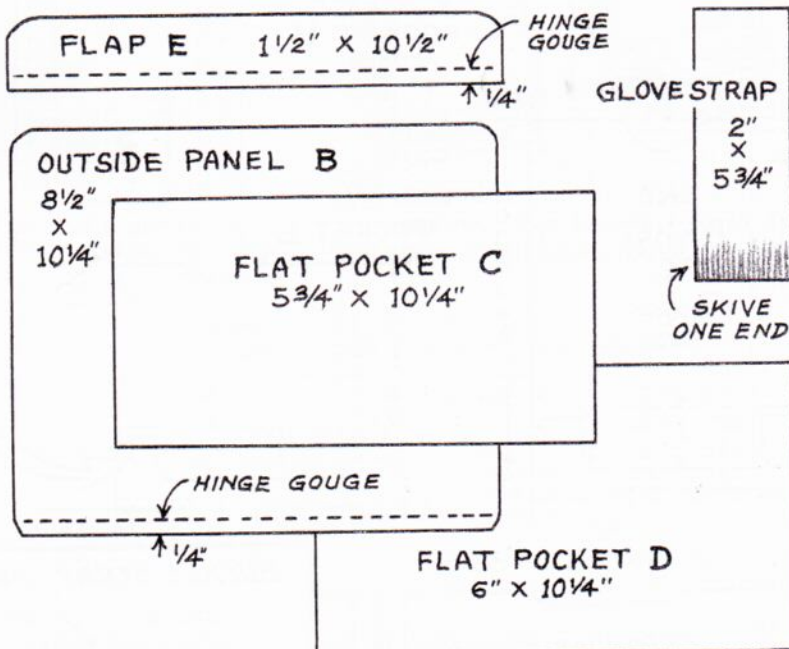
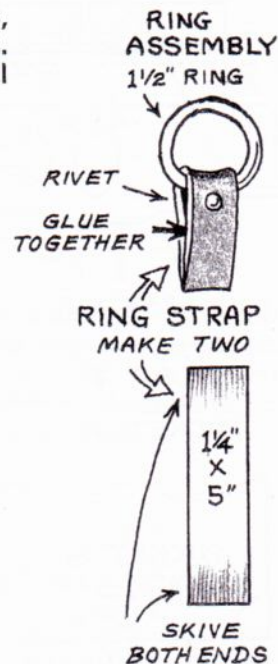
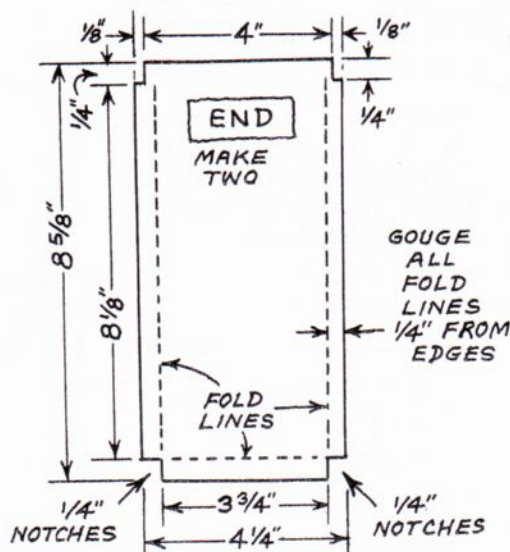
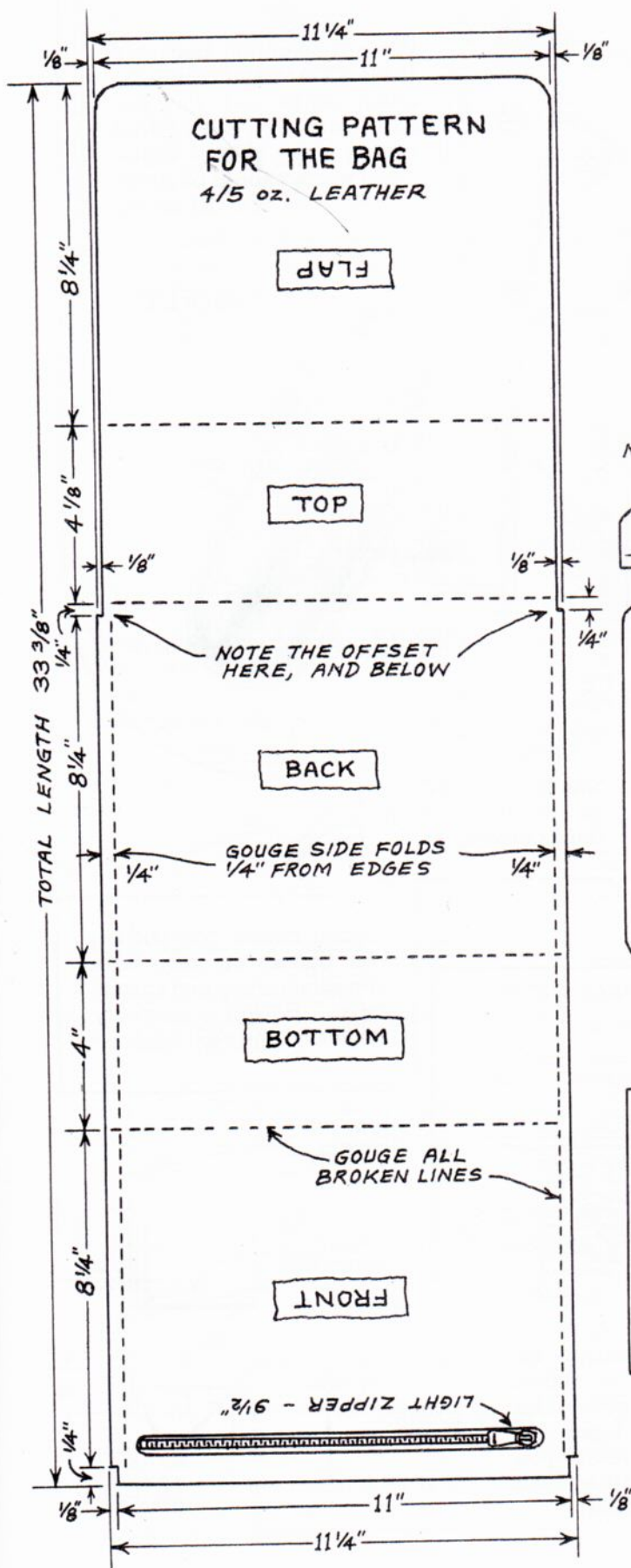
Cut handle 1" wide, to any length required.

BEGIN CUTTING OUT
THE PARTS

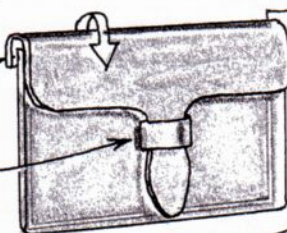
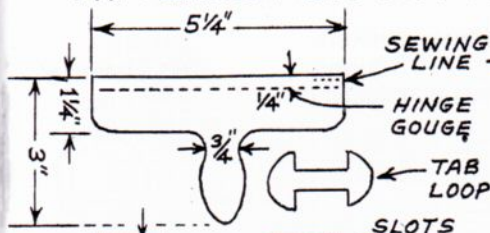
GADGET BAG - Continued

MOOSE PATTERNS
ON PAGE 120

Cut all parts out of the same leather including all pocket flaps, pockets, straps, etc. Observe all notations, measurements and gouging instructions. Broken lines on the patterns indicate gouges for folds or hinges. Pay special attention to assembly instructions.

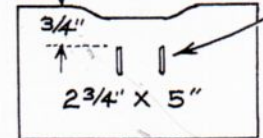


Gouge sewing channels for all stitching. Edge both sides of pocket flaps and open edges of pockets. After sewing, edge leather around all stitches.



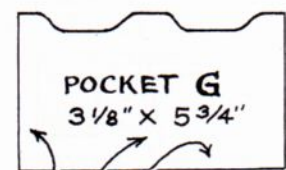
FLAP F AND POCKET F

PEN & PENCIL POCKET J
PATTERN ACTUAL SIZE

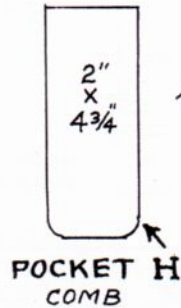


FLAP F AND POCKET F (ABOVE)

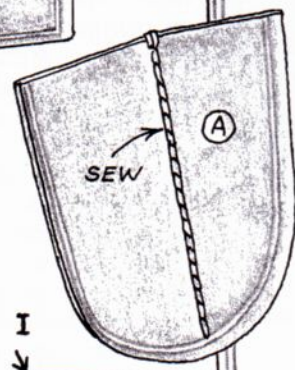
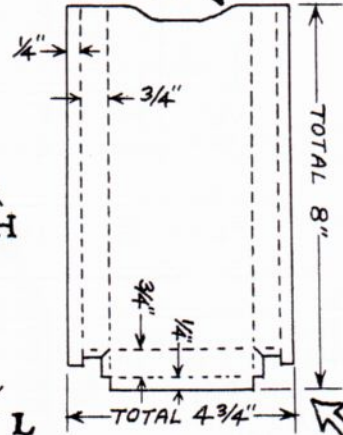
Pocket and flap assembly (for F). See page 38, Vol. I, "The Art of Making Leather Cases" on how to make this type of flap closure.



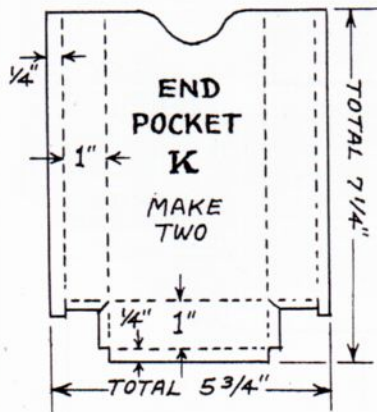
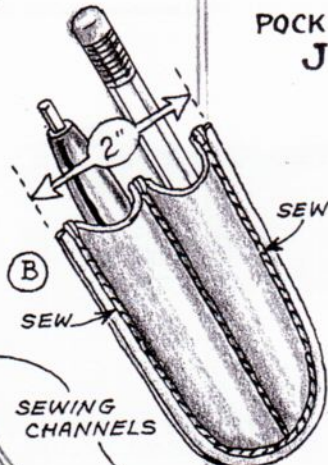
SEWING CHANNELS
CREDIT CARD & ID



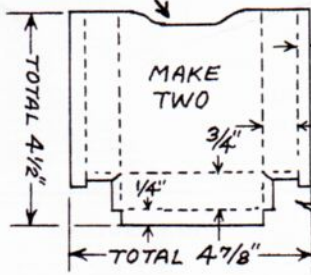
POCKET I
GLASSES



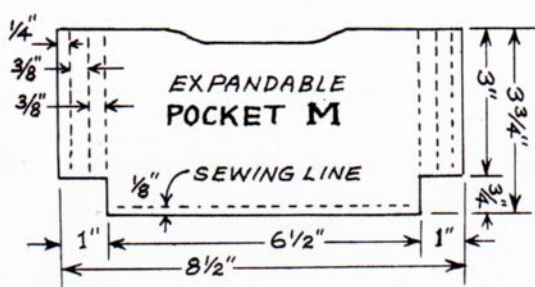
When assembling pocket J (page 122), begin by sewing down center (A). Put pen and pencil in place, fold leather over; glue at edges. Total width should be about 2", then sew as in (B) below.



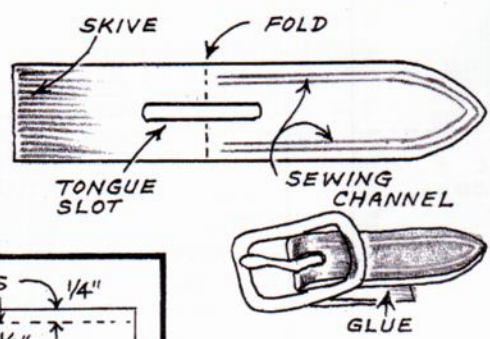
UTILITY POCKET L



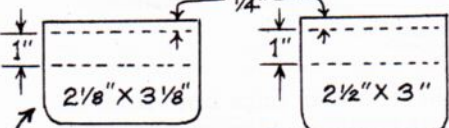
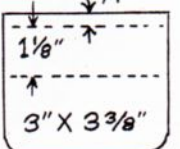
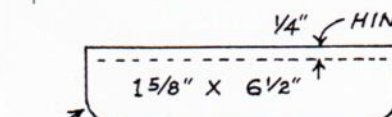
NOTE:
See full size pattern below for cutting these corners.



BUCKLE STRAP- FULL SIZE

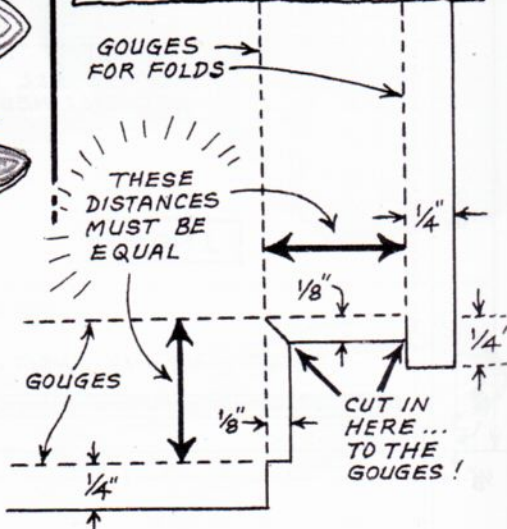


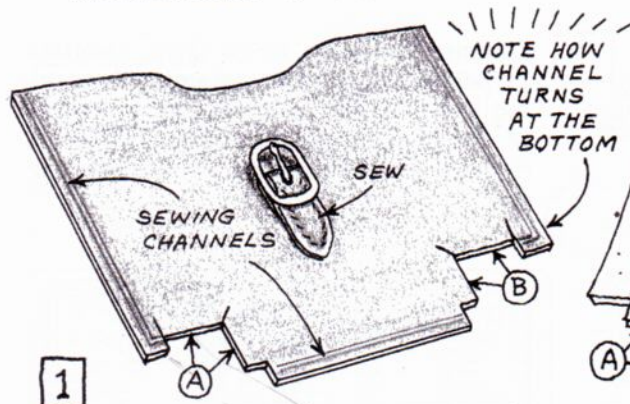
Detail below for cutting the pocket corners. Note the dimensions and special cuts. Pocket assembly begins on the next page.



FLAP FOR POCKET I

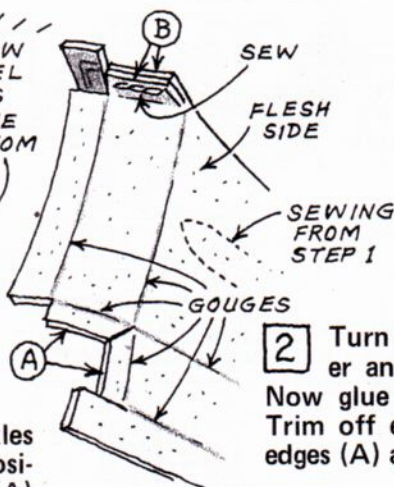
Make buckle assembly as above. Glue together. Use other types of flap closures if you wish (other than the buckles).





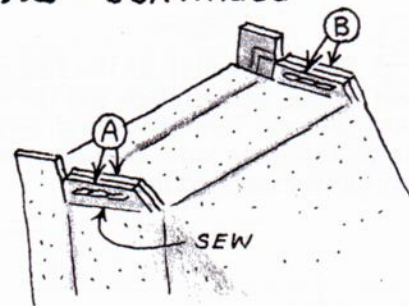
1

Cut out pockets. Make all gouges. Sew buckles in place (see sketches below/right for positions). Gouge sewing channels on edges. (A) and (B) are explained in step 2.



2

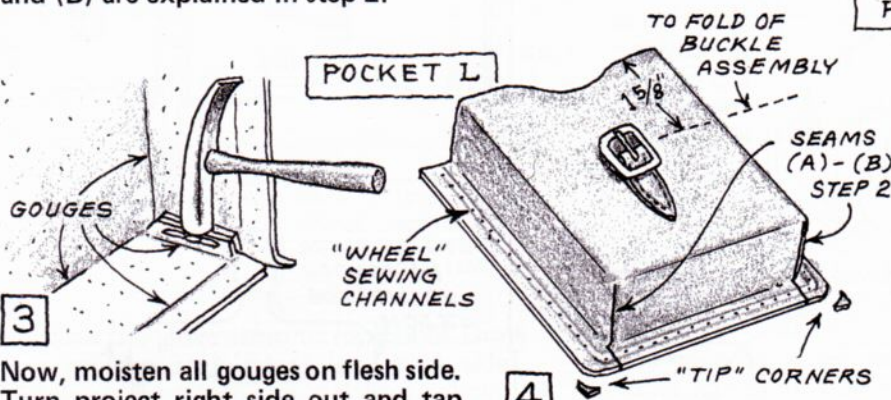
Turn pocket inside out. Join sides (B) together and sew, just at the edge of the gouges. Now glue sides (A) together, and sew (above). Trim off excess (if any) close to the stitches, of edges (A) and (B). Study the sketches.



3

Now, moisten all gouges on flesh side. Turn project right side out and tap sewn edges (A) and (B) to flatten as much as possible.

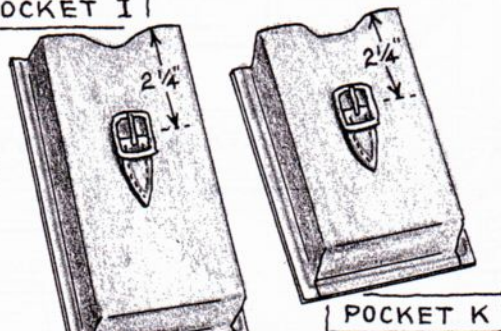
POCKET L



4

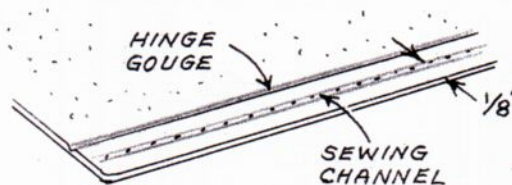
Tap all fold gouges to form the pocket. Allow to dry.

POCKET I



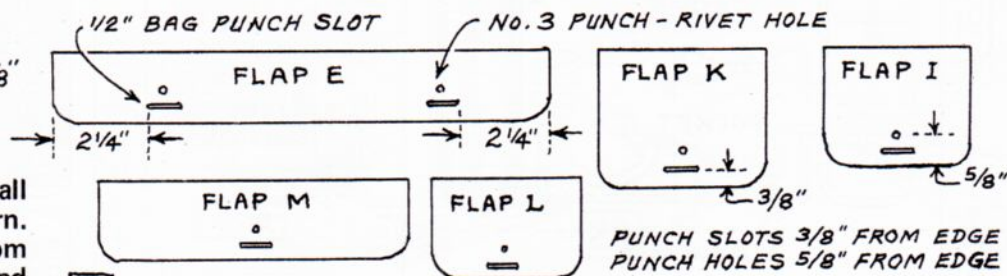
5

Assemble pockets I, K, L, in this manner. Set buckles down from top edges as indicated above.



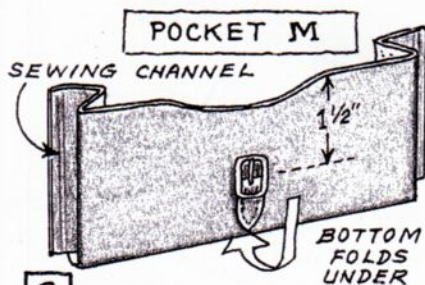
6

NOTE: On flaps, gouge all lines as shown on pattern. Gouge a sewing channel 1/8" from hinge edge, on the flesh side, and "wheel" for sewing.



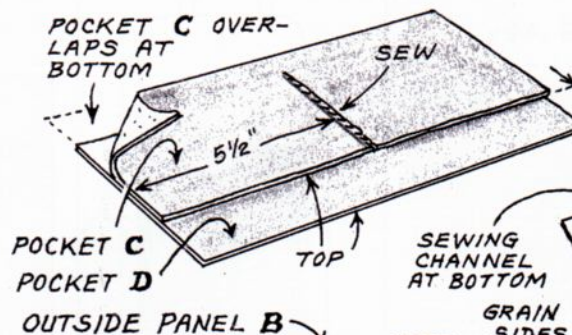
7

Punch slots and rivet holes in all flaps, as above.



8

Bottom edge sews to bag (see page 122 for position) then folds up, and the sides are sewn.

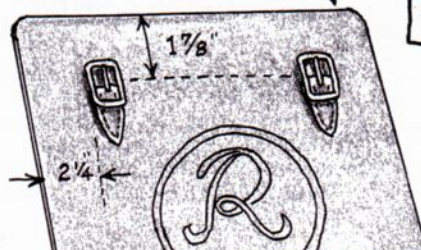


9

Sew buckle assemblies to grain side of the outside panel B, near the top edge.

10

Sew pocket C on top of pocket D as indicated at left.

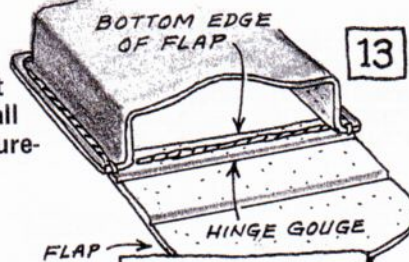


11

Cement pocket assembly to panel B at sides and bottom. Gouge sewing channels on both sides, and sew. (continued)

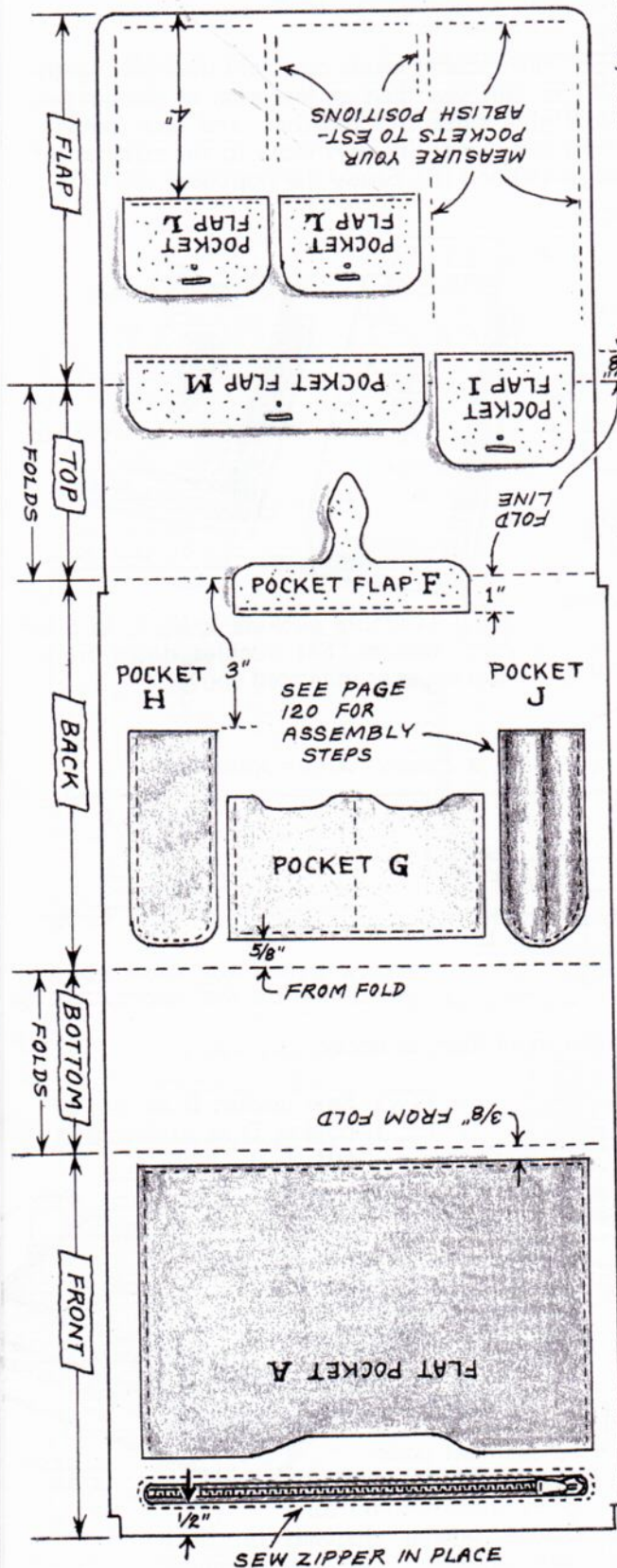
12

Begin assembly of the bag as shown below. Sew all flaps and the flat pockets (except F) in place first. Sew all parts to the grain side. Observe measurements given from fold lines.



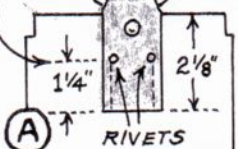
13

Cement the edges to be sewn, carefully in position. Continue assembly by adding the pockets (below). The top edges of the pockets should fit just below the hinge gouge of the flap, as illustrated at left.



END ASSEMBLY

END SEWING HERE



Sew ring assembly to top of end. Install 2 rivets, as above.

FLESH SIDE UP



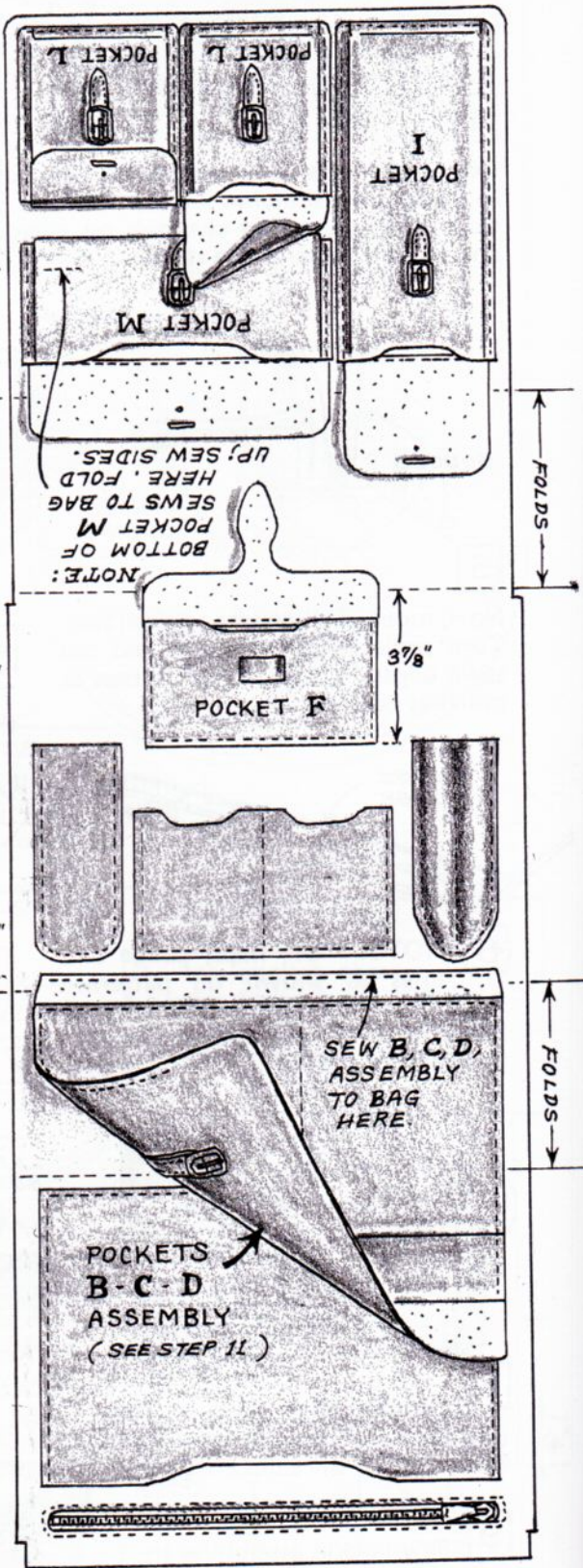
Sew flap to end. Align with end of ring assembly.

END

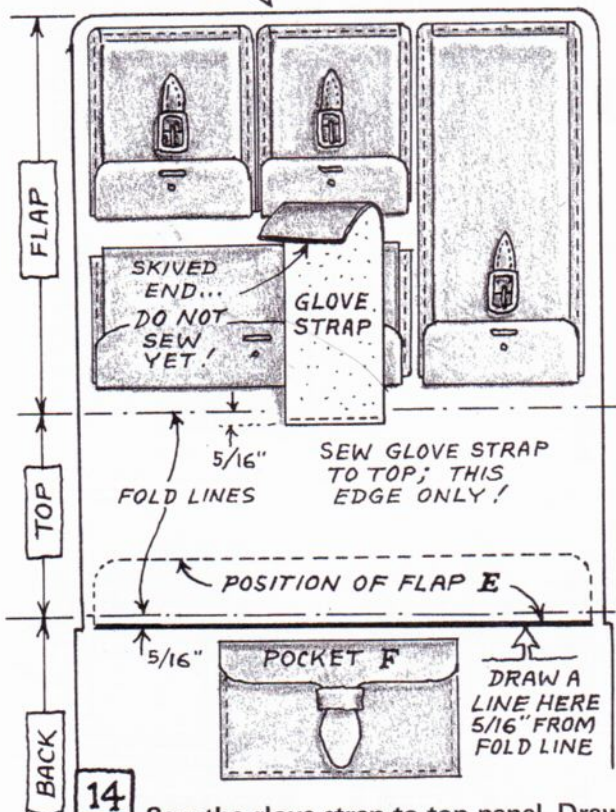
FOLD LINE

C

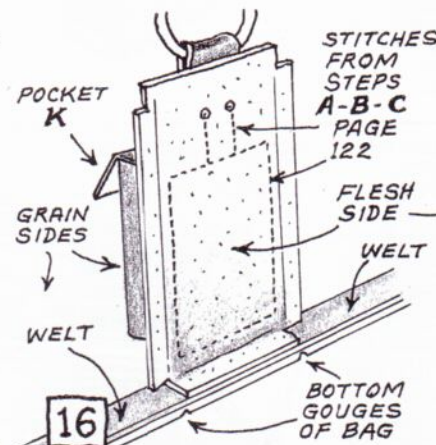
Sew pocket on the end leather, above. (continued)



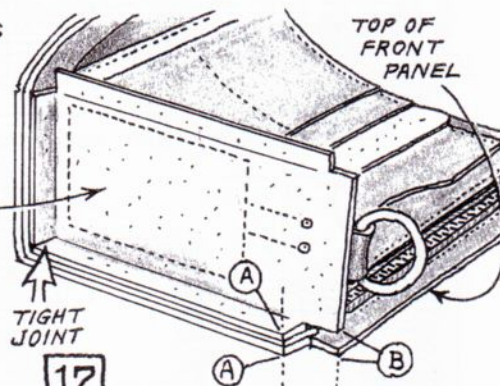
STEP 14 COPY BELOW



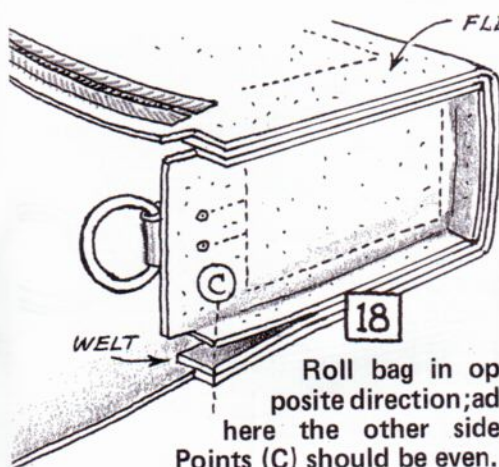
14 Sew the glove strap to top panel. Draw a line on the back panel (on grain side), 5/16" down from fold line of the top (above). Do not sew flap E in place, yet!



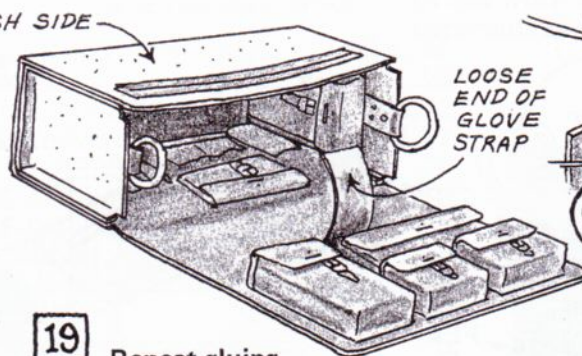
16 Apply glue to edges of welt and end assembly. Adhere bottom in place as shown above.



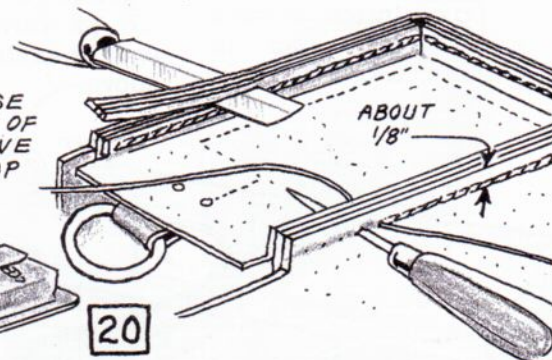
17 Roll bag and adhere edges (above). Points (A) and (B) should be even. Keep all outside edges aligned.



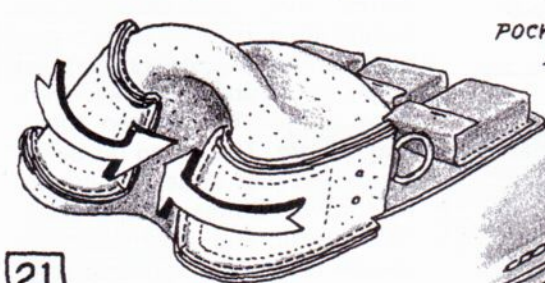
18 Roll bag in opposite direction; adhere the other side. Points (C) should be even.



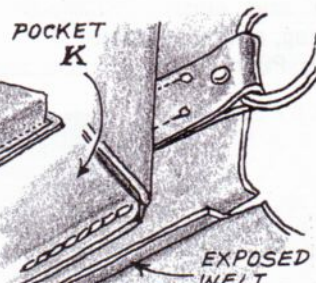
19 Repeat gluing up the other end assembly. Your bag should now look as above, inverted, and ready to sew.



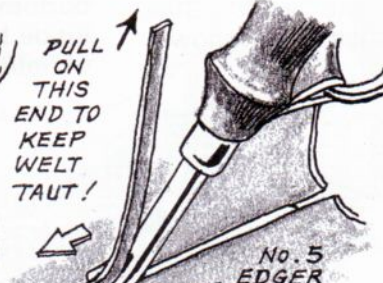
20 Now sew around both ends. Trim off excess welts (review page 78). Use care not to cut into the stitching.



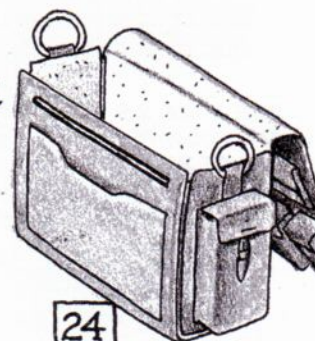
21 Turn bag right side out. It will resist turning. Force bottom of ends in, working with both hands. Persist, and it will eventually turn. No wetting is required.



22 After turning, push against seam inside to expose the welt to its fullest.



23 Trim excess welt. Begin with a knife cut to aid the edges in starting the trimming. Edger must be sharp!



24 Bag is now ready to be lined. (continued)

25 Cut the lining, ends, pockets, from the same leather as the bag, to dimensions given. Make all gouges and cuts indicated. Sew a zipper in one panel. Sew a pocket to the other (see step 28) if desired.

26 Install durable dot snap in ends. Glue pocket in place.

27 Glue ends in lining. Review steps 16, 17, 18. Turn top of ends in, as illustrated above.

28 Sew in the ends. Review step 20. Trim off excess leather next to stitches. Interior is ready to install.

29 Cut stiffeners from 1/8" hardboard; glue inside the bag. End stiffeners fit within welted seams.

30 Turn bag to the back side. Glue end of glove strap to the "mark". Glue flap E on this mark, align edge as shown.

31 Apply glue to bottom and ends, inside bag, and to outside of lining. Push lining into the bag.

32 Force lining down into the bag (while glue is wet). Make any adjustments at corners. Get top edges of lining and bag even, then cement in between them, and adhere. The lining (at back) should be just under the gouge, as shown. Gouge sewing channels inside and out (channels should be gouged prior to assembly if lining is pre-fitted). Glue corner tabs in good, to be sure they do not slip!

33 Sew completely around the bag. Stitches through flap E should come out in channels inside the bag. Lining in bag makes pocket for the outside zipper. Back of bag makes pocket for the inside zipper.

34 Insert billet straps in slot; rivet. Pull flap down, mark position of tongue hole, & punch.

Diagram 1: Main Bag Dimensions
 Overall dimensions: 8" (width) x 10 1/2" (height).
 Top flap: 3 3/4" wide, 8" long.
 Side flap: 3 3/4" wide, 10 1/2" long.
 Bottom flap: 3 3/4" wide, 10 1/2" long.
 Zipper: 9" zipper.
 Gouge: 1/2" wide, 1/4" deep.
 Skive: 1/2" wide, 1/4" deep.
 End pocket: 1 1/2" wide, 3 1/4" high.
 Make cuts in all corners... skive as shown... skive.

Diagram 2: End Pocket Dimensions
 Dimensions: 1 1/2" (width) x 3 1/4" (height).
 Make two.
 Gouge: 1/2" wide, 1/4" deep.
 Skive: 1/2" wide, 1/4" deep.
 Moistening and folding instructions: MOISTEN GOUGES... FOLD END POCKETS AS SHOWN.

Diagram 3: End Pocket Assembly
 Snap: 1 1/2" wide, 1/2" high.
 Grain sides: 1 1/2" wide, 1/2" high.
 Flesh sides out.
 Align edges.
 Open pocket.

Diagram 4: Stiffeners
 Dimensions: 3 3/4" x 10" (main), 3 1/2" x 2 1/2" (end).
 Welted seam.
 Stiffeners.

Diagram 5: Bag Assembly
 Top edge of lining.
 Top gouge.
 Sewing channel.
 Pull the tabs in to make a snug corner.
 Welt.
 Sewing channel.

Diagram 6: Bag Assembly
 Top.
 Glove strap.
 Flesh side out.
 Hinge gouge.
 "Wheel".
 Flap E.
 "Mark" from step 14.
 End of glove strap.

Diagram 7: Bag Assembly
 See page 25 for holding flap out of way for sewing.
 Flap E.
 Sew over corners.

Diagram 8: Bag Assembly
 Billet strap: 1/2" x 3".
 Hole.
 Insert billet straps in slot; rivet. Pull flap down, mark position of tongue hole, & punch.



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BY THE PAGE
NUMBERS SHOWN



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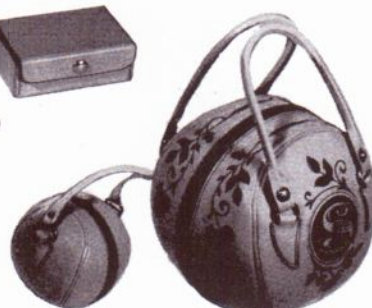
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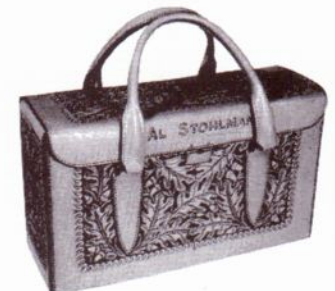
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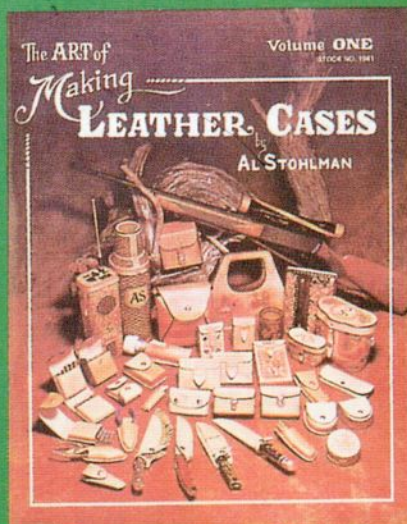
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The ART of
Making
LEATHER CASES
by
AL STOHLMAN



**MORE
VOLUMES
TO
COME!**

Dear Friends:

Due to the tremendous variety and styles of leather cases, we could not include them *all* in this volume. Therefore, we will have to produce more volumes, to include as many as possible, in an effort to give you more instructions and knowledge in the art of making leather cases. Those we could not include in Volume TWO will be offered in our NEXT Volume.

Volume ONE was produced to introduce you into some of the basic procedures of case making. Volume TWO is a continuation of the subject, with larger cases and more complex construction techniques, including over twenty methods of making handles.

Volume THREE will venture into more advanced cases, including guitar cases, garment bags, suitcases, golf bags, gun cases, etc. When we have completed this series of books, you will have the most complete encyclopedia of detailed step-by-step instructions on the "Art of Making Leather Cases" ever published!

Please bear in mind these books take a tremendous amount of planning, time, and concentration, to produce. Thank you for your patience.

Al Stohlman

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