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“Sewing with ,, Leather”

A comprehensive guide to sewing high fashion, expensive looking garments with genuine leather. Fully illustrated, step-by-step instructions guarantee success.





"Sewing with Leather"

This book is intended primarily to aid those who are about to make a leather garment for the first time. It explains techniques in sewing that differ from those used in conventional fabric garments, and answers such often-asked questions as . . . "What kind of leather should I use?", "What can be made?"

Read this book thoroughly before you cut into your first piece of leather. Keep it handy for future reference in making leather garments. You will find it a great help in your work.

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All patterns compliments of Vogue-Butterick Pattern Company.

Illustrations by Glenda Carson

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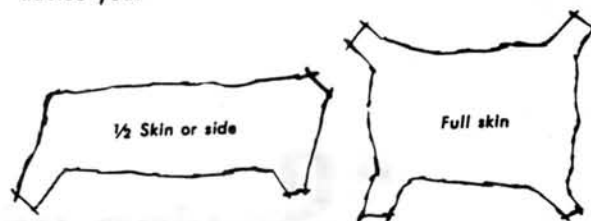
Selecting leather

Leather sews as easily as fabric. However, you must acquaint yourself with a few differences that are easily learned. This book explains those differences and answers these questions: "How much leather is required?", "How large are hides?", What kinds of leather are available?"

Suedes, goat, calf, and other small skins are usually sold in the full hide. Skins from large animals such as horses, cows and steers, are sold in whole hides or half hides (which are called sides, as well as backs).

Almost any kind of soft leather can be used as garment leather, but the best are the specially tanned

lambskins, suedes, cabretta, garment sides, sueded splits, cape, deerskin, buckskin, hair calf and woolskins. Your favorite leather dealer will be able to advise you.

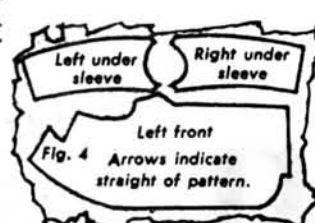
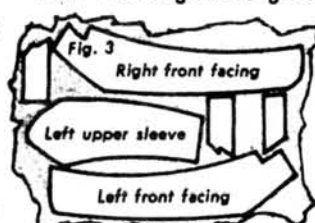
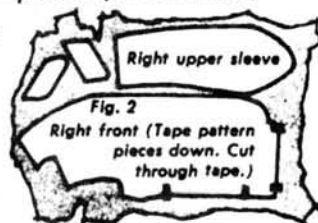
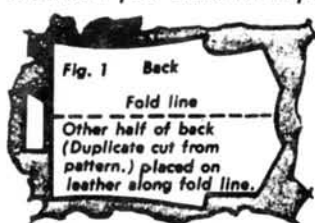


The grain of leather

The most important factor to begin with is the grain of the leather. The grain of leather is like the warp of cloth. Like cloth, leather bulges and hangs improperly if it is cut against the grain.

An easy way to remember the correct way to cut a skin, is to think of the garment as another "skin" that is worn over your own. When you put it on, the backbone

of the skin must run parallel to yours. (Fig. 1). All cutting is done with the grain and pieces are cut from top to bottom. Pieces of pattern can be placed on the hide interchangeably: i.e., the bottom of the pattern can be placed at the neck of the hide. It is not necessary to have the top of the pattern at the neck of the hide, but it must run lengthwise with the grain (i.e., parallel to the animal's backbone). Never cut the hide on the crosswise grain for pieces that are to hang or drape. The crosswise grain of the leather has more stretch than the lengthwise grain.



Cutting leather

Remember the grain and cut all pieces the "long" way. An exception to this would be in small trim pieces or collars which are often cut in several pieces. The pattern must be turned over to cut the second piece so that the opposite sides are formed. It is wise, when determining the placement of the pattern pieces on the leather, to cut separate pieces out of paper for all pieces calling for "placement on the fold" or "cut two". (Ex. Have two side fronts, two side backs, etc., each labeled, as "left side front," "right side front," etc.) When pattern calls for the back, collar etc., to be cut on the fold, cut another pattern and scotch-tape the two pieces together on the fold line.

Never try to cut leather folded. Treat leather, when cutting, the same as directional figured or plaid fabric. Pattern pieces can be pinned to leather, provided that the pins are placed in the seam allowance. A very good way to secure pattern pieces to leather is by scotch-taping pattern to leather (Fig. 2) and cutting through the tape strips as leather is cut. (Some prefer to use fishing sinkers or some other similar weights to hold the pattern in place.)

Converting yards into leather footage

Leather is measured in square feet, but cloth is

figured in yards. The converting factor is 9, if the footage is calculated from 36" fabric requirements. If the footage is based on a pattern requiring 54" fabric, the converting factor is 13.

If the pattern calls for 3 yards of 36" fabric, multiply 3 X 9, then add 15% for a large hide or 20% for a small one. The result is the square feet of leather required.

Example—36" fabric	
Yards required	3
Multiply by	9
	27
Multiply sum	27
by	15%
	135
	27
	4.05
Then add	27
to	4.05
sq. ft. leather required	31.05

If pattern requires 2 yards of 54" fabric, multiply 2 X 13, then add 15% for a large hide or 20% for a small one. The result is the square feet of leather required.

Example—54" fabric	
Yards required	2
Multiply by	13
	26
Multiply sum	26
by	15%
	130
	26
	3.90
Then add	26
to	3.90
sq. ft. leather required	29.90

When purchasing leather

Take the pattern you are going to use with you when you purchase your leather. This insures obtaining the proper amount of material. If you purchase by mail, it is a good idea to draw around some of the small hides you purchase on a piece of wrapping paper, and use them as a guide in future purchasing. Be sure the footage is marked on each paper "hide", then patterns can be placed on the paper "hides" to assure you of the right footage to specify when ordering leather.

The sewing machine

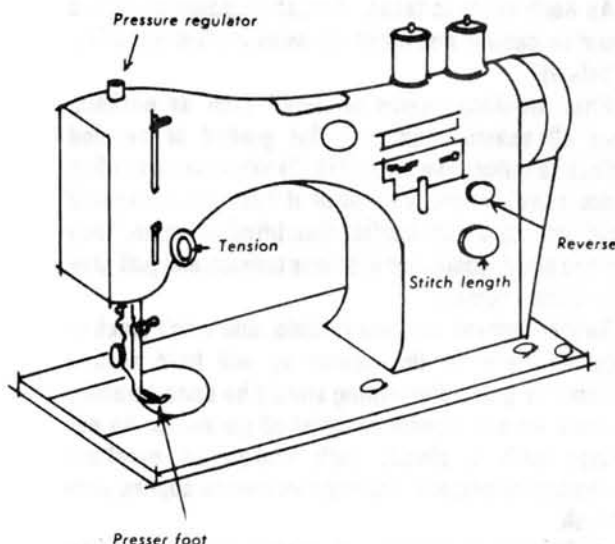
Machine stitching may be done by beginners, if the use of the stitch length adjustment, and presser foot regulator are thoroughly understood. With the modern automatic sewing machine, these features are calibrated, thus eliminating all guess work on the part of the user. On the older machines, it is necessary for the user to experiment and find the best setting for the machine.

Stitch size regulator: As leather is thicker than cloth, it is necessary to make longer stitches in leather. It is recommended that 7 to 10 stitches per inch be used.

Presser foot regulator: Again, due to leather being thicker than cloth, yet spongy, it is necessary to have less pressure applied to the presser foot than when sewing fabric.

Needles: Medium sized needles (size 11) should be used, as the smaller the needle, the neater the stitch. Fold a piece of leather (about 6" x 12") and run a practice seam around the edge. Then if thread is too loose . . . tighten the tension. If the thread breaks . . . decrease the tension.

Thread tension: The thread tension adjustment of most machines is semi-automatic and requires little manipulation. (On the new fully automatic machines the upper tension adjustment is calibrated insuring the user of a positive setting. Once this tension is set, it is not necessary to change it throughout the garment.) All tension adjustments should be made with upper tension. If the thread loops on the bottom side of the seam, tighten the upper tension. If the thread loops on the top of the seam, loosen the upper tension. Do not move the lower tension, as most lower tensions are factory set.



Thread

Cotton-wrapped polyester thread is desirable for sewing leather. Some tailors use nylon thread, but due to the high amount of static electricity generated by the sliding of the thread, (which causes it to pick up lint, run away with itself, and break), it is not recommended for use. Cotton or mercerized thread should not be used, as the durability is poor.

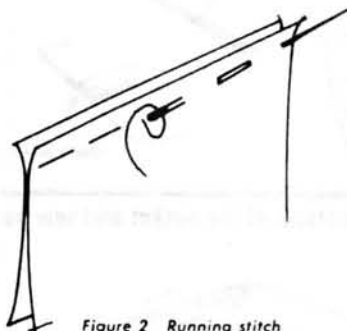


Figure 2 Running stitch

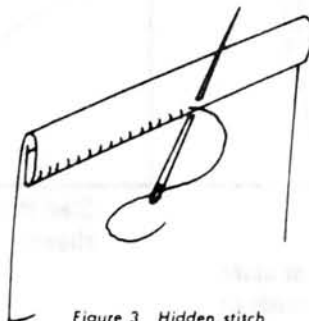


Figure 3 Hidden stitch

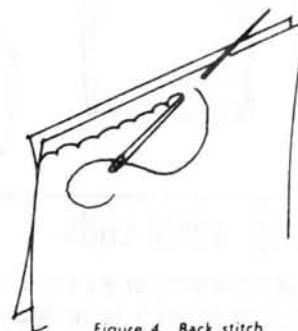


Figure 4 Back stitch

Basic hand stitch

Some of the basic hand stitches are shown (Figs. 2, 3, 4.). Always start stitching and sewing from the neck, or top, of the garment, and work down. This is particularly true when fitting sleeves. See sleeves illustration page 5. Some basic hand stitches are shown below.

A basic knowledge of sewing is needed for sewing leather.

Seams

Because of the natural elastic quality of leather, it is helpful to cut rayon seam tape the exact length of the seam, and then stitch. (Fig. 1.) This maintains the shape of the pattern and helps to hold the permanent shape of the garment. (This applies to center front and center back seams, shoulder, and sleeve seams).

As each seam is taken, it must be pounded with a mallet to open it and make the seam lie flat. (See Fig. C. below).

After stitching seams or detail such as pockets, skive all seams, making a flat graded or beveled surface to reduce the bulk. (Fig. 2) When seam binding is not used, seams lie flatter if they are cemented down, pounded with mallet, then lifted up again. They fall into place again, but with less tension and pull. Use only rubber cement.

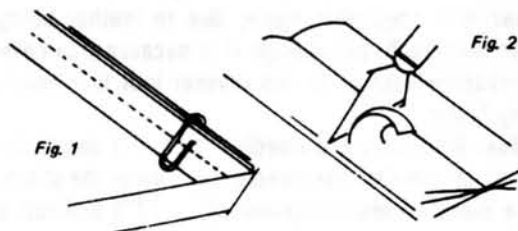
Rubber cement remains flexible, and won't crack or become brittle at the seams as will hard setting cements or glues. Cementing should be done carefully to avoid excess cement on finished garments. An ear syringe with a plastic bulb makes an excellent applicator for cement. Cement can also be applied with a brush.

Accidental application of rubber cement can be

removed with benzine, carbon tetrachloride or, more simply, by using a "glue ball". To make one, pour a little cement on a piece of glass or marble and allow it to dry. Roll this into a ball. Use the ball as you would an eraser, to pick up excess dry cement. This is particularly useful for removing cement from zippers.

Both right and wrong sides of leather may be pressed with a steam iron, provided a press cloth is used.

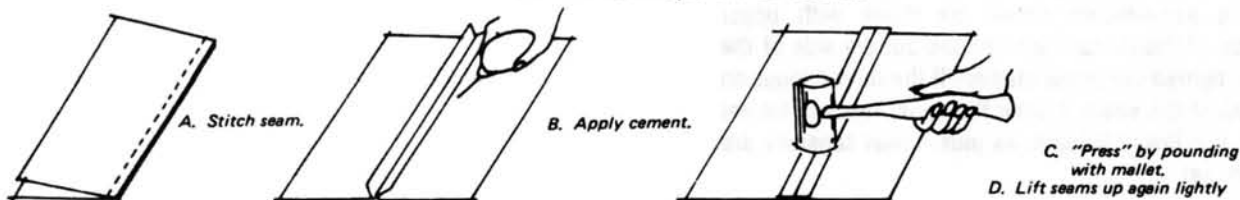
Stay seams by tying threads at the end of seam rather than backstitching.



Note: You can take up seams and hems in leather garments, but they can't be let out, so-if in doubt-sew it large, then take it up.

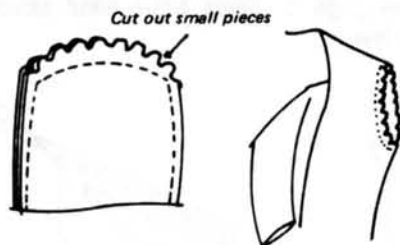
Finishing seams

Follow this technique on all seams.



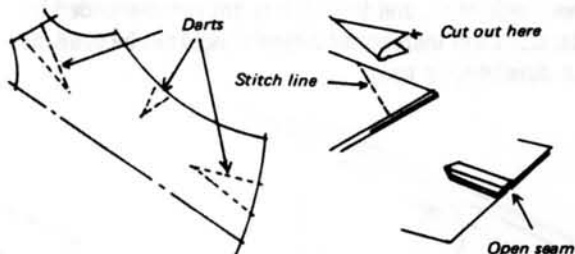
Curved seams

On curved seams, remove the bulk of the surplus material by cutting small triangular pieces out of the leather, as shown, before cementing and pounding down. This can be done with a sharp knife, or in some cases, with pinking shears. Be careful not to cut into the line of stitching.



Darts

Mark each dart on the reverse side (with tailors chalk or a ball point pen). Sew along the dart seam, then cut out the surplus material. All seams or darts should be opened and pounded (after cementing) if seam binding is not used in the seams, before crossing with another seam.

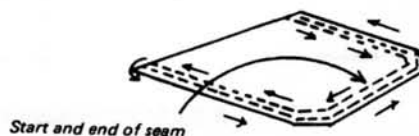


Securing seam ends

Always tie threads at the seams of pockets or other pieces subject to strain. Never backstitch: this tends to cut leather, thus weakening seams.

Double seams should be used for pockets, so the loose ends of the threads won't be at the pocket ends.

Start the seam at the bottom of the pocket and sew as shown.

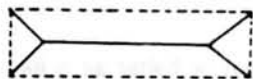


Buttonholes

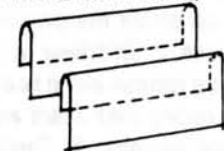
One way of making buttonholes in leather garments is shown below. Note: Interlining is not shown in diagram. Treat is as one with the coat when stitching.

Cut button hole as shown. Cut two pieces of leather slightly longer than a buttonhole, and about 2" wide.

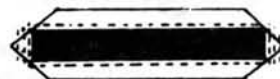
Follow diagram carefully. First, stitch one of the leather pieces at top, and one at bottom of buttonhole as shown. Then stitch through these pieces and pointed tab at each end of buttonhole. Stitch several rows



1. Cut buttonhole as shown. Do not cut dotted line. (Dotted line is only to indicate area of finished button holes.)



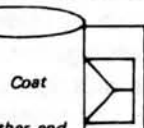
2. Cut two pieces of leather slightly longer than buttonhole and about 2" wide. Fold lengthwise as shown, with fold about 1/4" from one edge. (right sides out)



Right side

Wrong side

3. Pull loose ends of buttonhole through to wrong side of leather. Dotted lines indicate where stitching will be.



5. Repeat at other end of buttonhole.

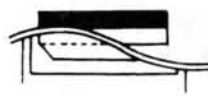
across this area for added strength. (Do not stitch one row directly on top of another as it may tend to cut leather.) Do not stitch through top piece (face of coat). No stitching shows on right side of coat.

Another method is to work buttonhole over a piece of heavy string or twine. Leather button loops are formed by sewing small strips of leather into tubes, then turning them inside out.

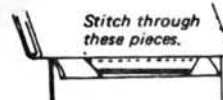
The new "Velcro" fastener adapts beautifully to leather garments. Use it according to directions just as you would on fabric garments.



4. Place first piece of leather as shown on underneath side of coat.

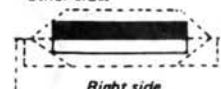


6. Right side

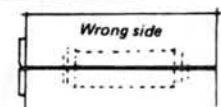


Stitch through these pieces.

Stitch through three thicknesses of leather. Do not stitch through top thickness of leather. Repeat for other side.



Right side



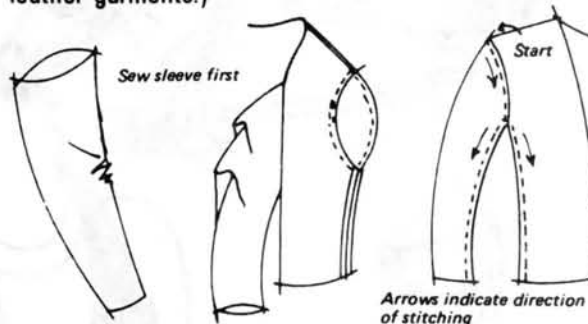
Wrong side

Sleeves

An important operation in sewing is making the sleeves. Sleeves must be made to insure freedom of movement, and yet hang properly. Sleeves are commonly sewn in two pieces, but more intricate fashions may call for as many as 4 pieces, and use additional inserts and underarm gussets. For the simple, two-piece sleeve: The pattern is cut lengthwise with the grain, as usual. The sleeve is then sewn into a tube and then inserted into the armhole. (Where the tailor uses basting stitches for these first fittings, we will use rubber cement.) Be careful to avoid excessive application of cement, or smearing it where it will be seen. After the fit is assured, and the sleeve is sewn in place, treat the seam in the manner previously explained. ("Seams," page 4)

Another technique adaptable to simple garments: Start sewing in the sleeve at the top center and, after

sewing around both sides of the arm hole, finish by sewing down the side seam, then the underarm sleeve seam. (Kimono and raglan sleeves are very good in leather garments.)



Sleeve linings

Sleeve linings may be made separately, or the complete lining may be made as a unit, and stitched in at neck, cuff and hemline after the garment has been completed. This varies with the individual style and pattern.

Cuffs

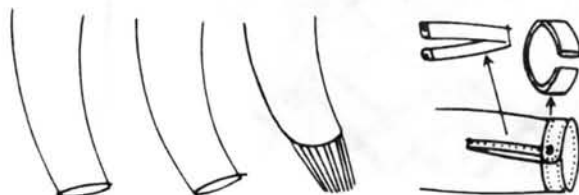
Cuffs and cuff facings are made in the same manner as for fabrics. Several typical cuffs are illustrated. Rubber cement is an aid in making leather cuffs, but use it sparingly.

Important! Cuffs can be taken up, but can't be let out because cement and needle holes will show. Therefore: make ample length allowance.

Leather has the delightful quality of adapting itself to the contour and movement of the wearer. Folds become a part of the garment, especially in sleeves, so

it is a good idea to make the sleeves and cuffs just a little longer.

Due to the bulk of the seam on the complicated cuffs, the simple turn back or tailored cuff is recommended.



Plain cuff

Tailored cuff

Knit cuff

Band or shirt cuff

Easy projects for beginners

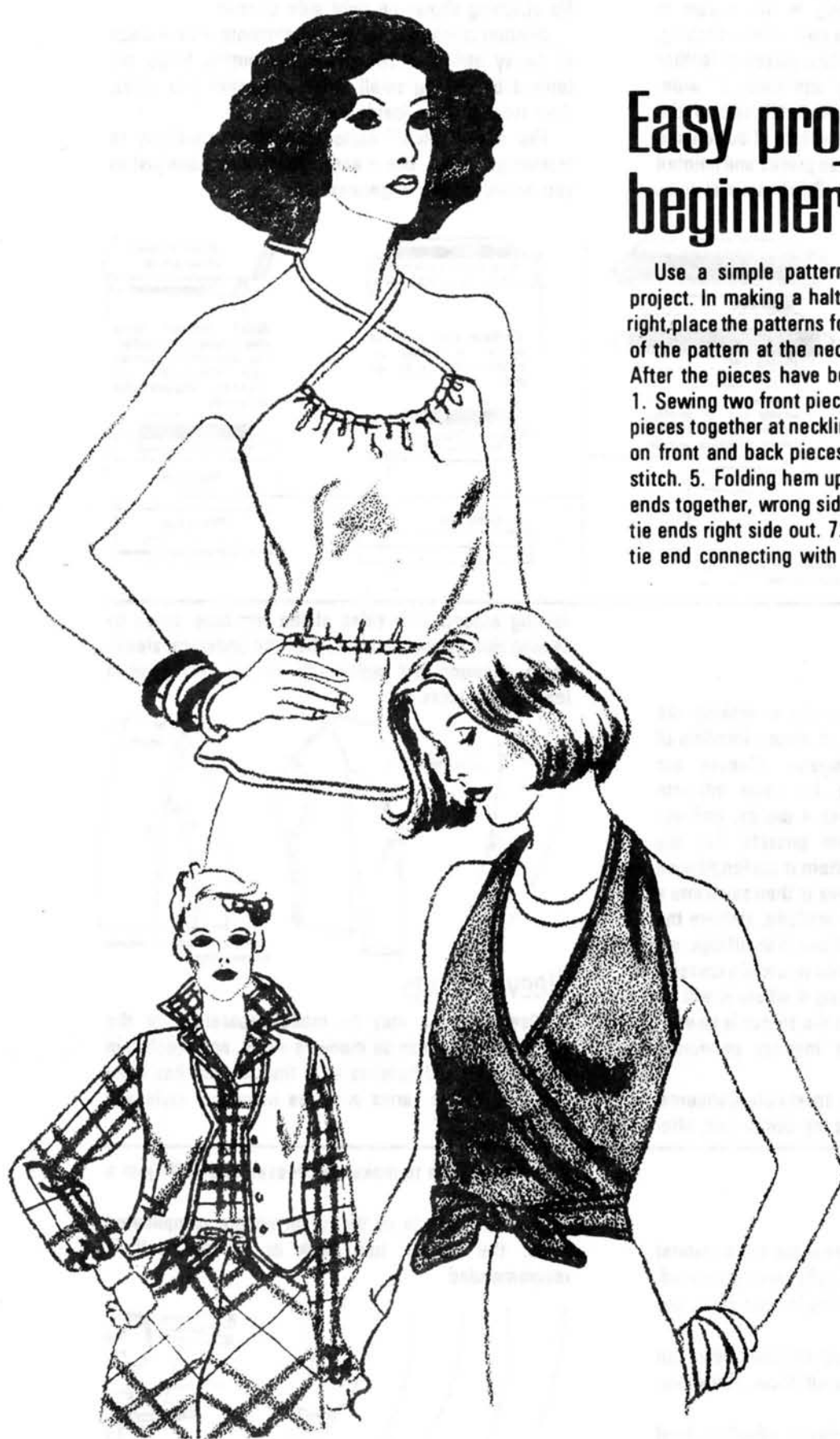
Use a simple pattern for a vest or halter as a beginning project. In making a halter such as the one shown at the lower right, place the patterns for the pieces on the hide, with the neck of the pattern at the neck of the hide. (See "Cutting", page 2.) After the pieces have been cut out, assemble the garment by:

1. Sewing two front pieces to back piece.
2. Stitching two front pieces together at neckline.
3. Stitching facings along seam line on front and back pieces.
4. Folding facing over seam and top stitch.
5. Folding hem up $\frac{1}{4}$ " and top stitching.
6. Sewing tie ends together, wrong side out and trimming seam to $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Turn tie ends right side out.
7. Sewing tie ends to front pieces. Stitch tie end connecting with stitching on front.

This is of course, a very simple project, and little sewing technique or experience is required. The major difference between these simple projects and, for instance, a full length coat is in the addition of a collar, sleeves and linings. Facing strips on the front openings must be added and the cuffs and hem seams must be tailored.

However, these projects give the beginner the feel of the leather, as well as experience. It is a good idea to make several small projects before the larger garments are undertaken.

Other "beginning" projects might include soft handbags, belts, or hats in styles suitable for leather. (See "Hats", page 9, for ideas.) Any of these, or similar articles, will accustom you to the "feel" of working with leather.



Full length coats

Full length coats can be made from leather as well as from any other fine fabric. Do not feel that because you are working with leather you must stay within narrow boundaries. Free-flowing draped garments are highly adaptable to leather. Choose a pattern that is suitable for the material. Don't pick a pattern that was designed for light sheer material.

Be sure to take your pattern with you when purchasing leather; or if you buy by mail specify length and width of hide required.

Muslin models: If you have never sewn a coat or any other garment that required fit and tailoring, especially those with sleeves, it is suggested and advisable to lay your pattern out on old sheeting or muslin. Cut the pattern from this material, then assemble and baste it together. This eliminates costly mistakes. Even expert tailors use this method in making custom garments. It insures perfect-fitting, well-contoured garments.

1. Cut out the largest pieces first, usually the back, then front pieces and facing strips. Be certain patterns are turned for right and left sleeves. Cut all pieces lengthwise with the grain.

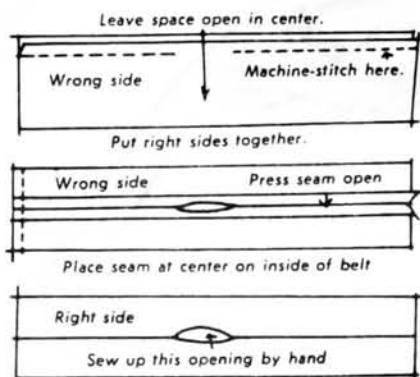
2. Start sewing garments together by "basting" with rubber cement. Sew all seams from top to bottom. Form body of garment first. Major darts are sewn in at this stage.

3. Sleeves may be partially formed into tubes, then tacked into place with cement and sewn, or stitched into are holes, and side seams and sleeve sleeve seams sewn continuously. Your pattern will decide this procedure. (The easiest way is to form the sleeve first.)

4. Belts: If possible, have only one seam in the belt and place that seam in the middle on the back side of the belt. (See illustration.) Sew the ends in separate seams. This method gives better corners on your belt.

5. Collar, pocket facings, cuffs, trim pieces, etc., are now formed and attached.

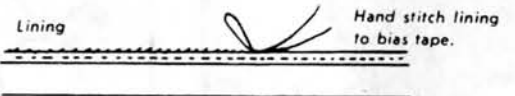
6. Finishing: Lining is made and sewn in at top position of coats. Cuffs and hem lines are measured, cement applied, edges turned and sewn. Sew lining by hand at the cuffs and hem.



Coat and jacket linings

Method No. 1—Coats made of leather are lined much the same as those made of fabric. Linings vary with the style of garment. Stitching linings in by hand should be done at a seam where there are two thicknesses of leather, as it is difficult to pick out enough leather to hold stitches without going through to the face of the leather. Rubber cement can be used to assist the sewing operation—but use it carefully! Look at professionally made garments and learn from them.

Sew bias tape around the edges of the leather facings (use same method as for sewing rayon tape to seams, described in “Seams” section, page 4) and hand-stitch the lining to this tape. Then the lining can be easily removed for dry cleaning or laundering separately, with no damage to the leather.

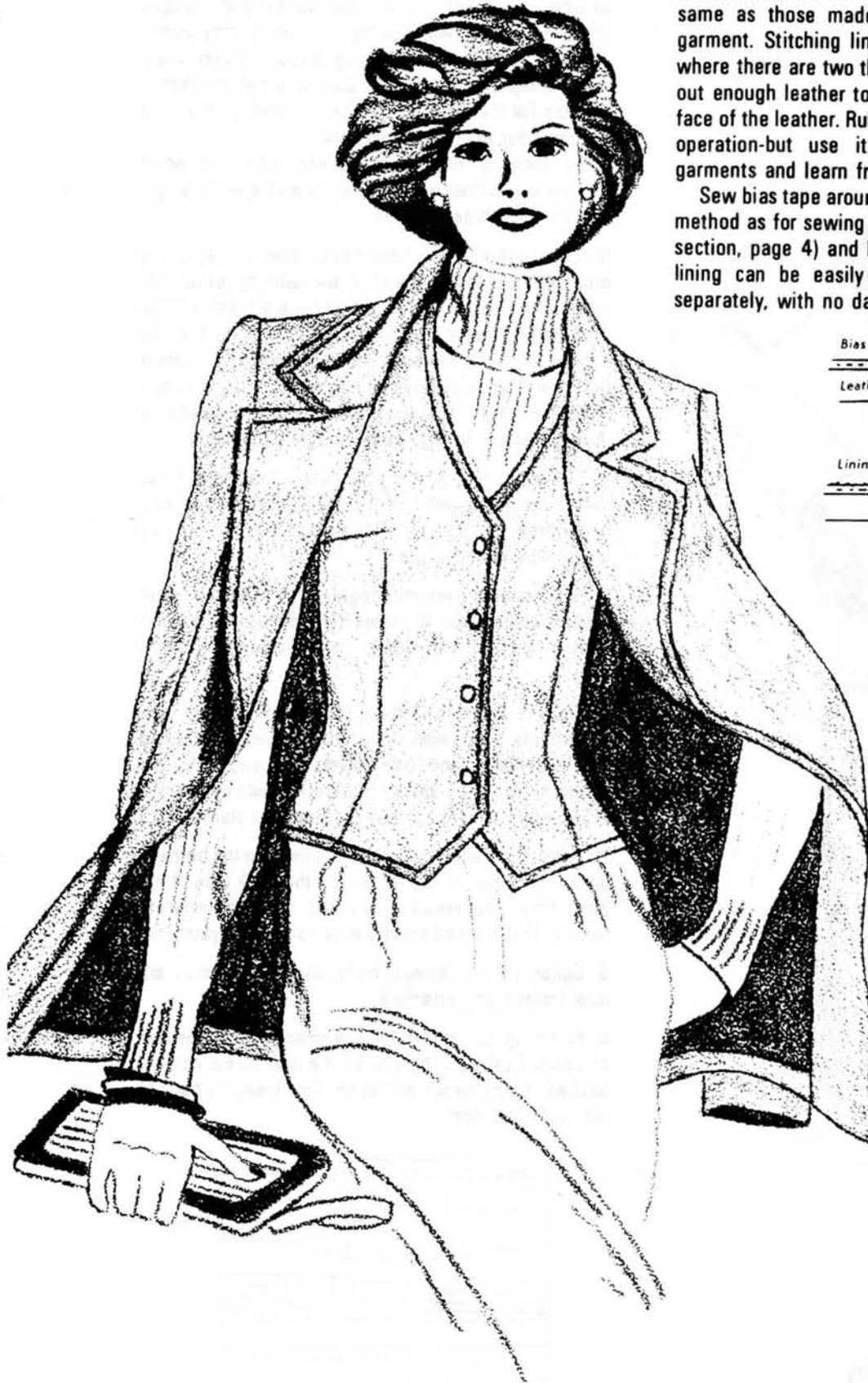
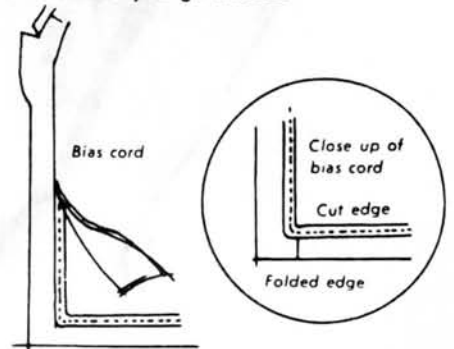


Method No. 2—This is the method used by furriers and oriental tailors: 1. Cut a 2" strip of bias binding from lining fabric or use bias covered cording. 2. Fold strip in half (not necessary for cord binding since it has folded edge). 3. Sew binding to facing edge of coat. Have cut edges of binding flush with raw edges of leather. 4. Attach lining by sewing it to the bias binding.

This outline will aid as a guide to your sewing and show that a project such as a leather coat is within the scope of anyone.

It isn't necessary to adhere to classic tailored styles. Modern fashion design and smart silhouettes adapt beautifully to the leathers now available.

When you select your pattern, lay it out and study it very thoroughly. Acquaint yourself with each part of it before you go ahead.



Hats and Handbags

Smart leather hats and handbags are excellent ways to use your leftover pieces of garment leather. There are many more attractive patterns in addition to those shown, or design your own. Match or compliment a coat, jacket, or other garment of your choosing.



Skirts

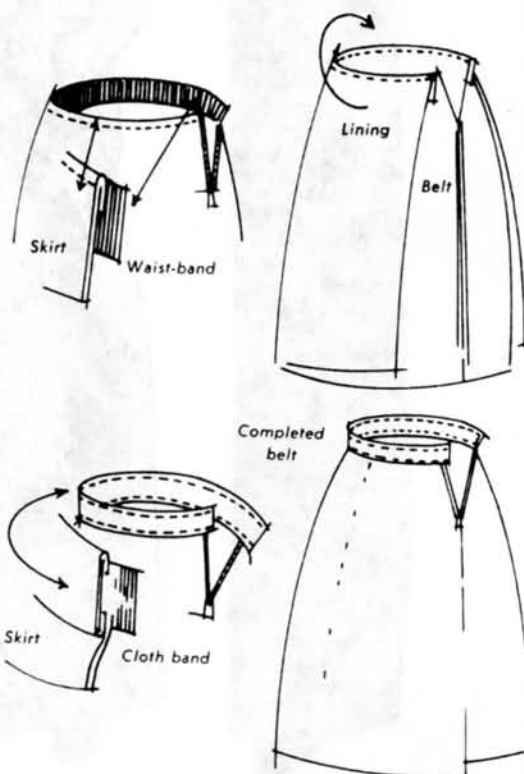
Handsome skirts can be made of leather. The soft draping qualities of fine garment leather are unsurpassed by any other material. The simplest type of skirt to make is the full, gored garment. Each section must be cut lengthwise with the grain.

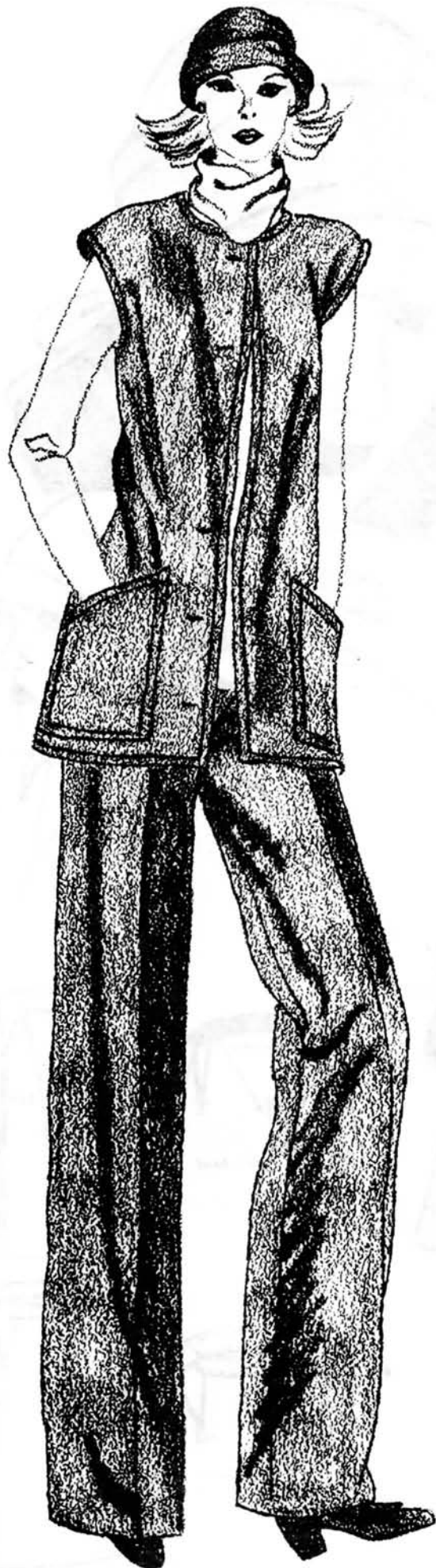
An easy method of making a skirt is to sew the belt, skirt and lining at one time as shown. Most patterns are made in this way. A simple way to attach the belt is shown. Most patterns are made in this way. A simple way to attach the belt is shown. This method allows the inner waist band (belting or grosgrain ribbon) to cover the seam between belt and skirt.

Be certain your hemline is long enough . . . it can't be let out, but can always be taken up.

Skirts should be fully lined. They fit better and hang better. The most satisfactory lining material is taffeta.

Tips: Some women purchase half-slips to wear with leather skirts. These are either stitched in at the waist band or just worn as a slip.





Leather pants

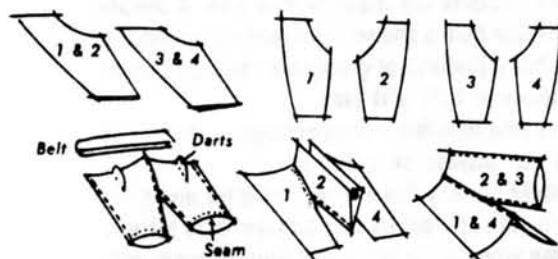
Leather slacks or shorts are an interesting and challenging project. The leather pants worn for centuries by the Austrian and Swiss peasants (called "lederhosen") have proved to be very efficient and durable. Lederhosen are excellent for boys and men also.

Pants are basically made in four parts plus the belt band and trim. (The exception to this would be jodhpurs or similar breeches.)

Before cutting your leather, lay out the pattern or muslin first to see just how the parts go together. This also assures you that the finished pants will fit properly.

The basic parts

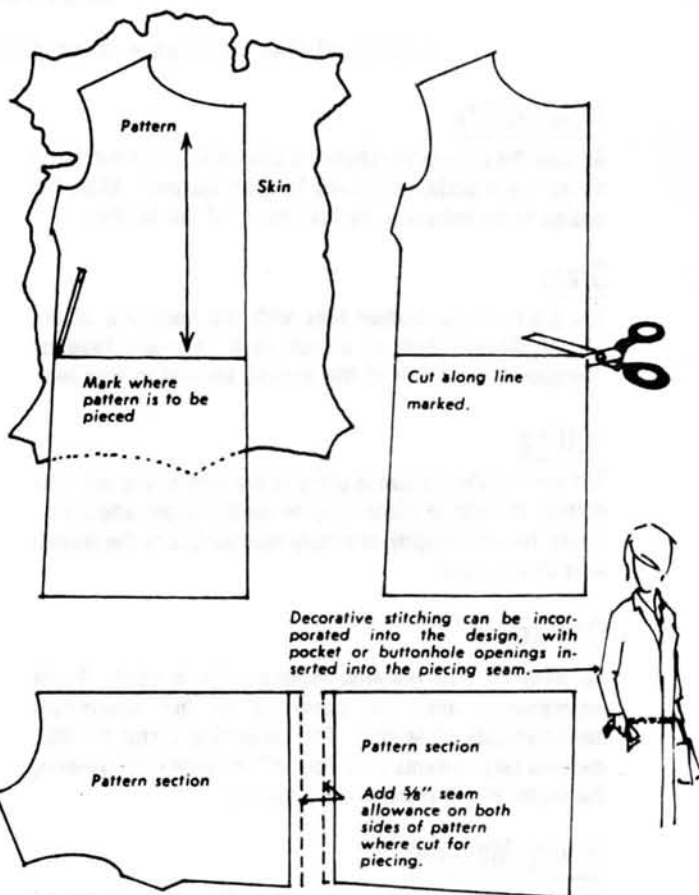
Basic pattern parts and steps in making pants are shown. This is only an informative outline. Length of pants varies, as do openings, pockets, cuffs, and trim. As the cut of women's pants is different from that of men's, don't try to adapt a pattern. Use the right pattern for the garment you are making.



Piecing leather

In sewing leather garments-the same as fabric-successful piecing allows use of smaller skins, reduces total leather requirements, and can be used to eliminate small flaws. However, careful planning should precede cutting. Observance of certain basic rules should also be applied: 1. Do not piece near a major construction seam, i.e., waistline, sleeve, neckline, etc. 2. Keep the grain of the leather parallel to the straight of the pattern. 3. Place pattern on leather, determining which sections must be pieced and where. 4. Mark and cut the pattern on the line where garment will be pieced. When cutting pattern sections from the leather, leave a 5/8 inch seam allowance on each side of the piecing line. 5. Determine the type seam best suited to location of piecing and follow usual leather seam procedures.

Piecing classifications: Effective pattern piecing can be accomplished in one of two ways:



For concealment

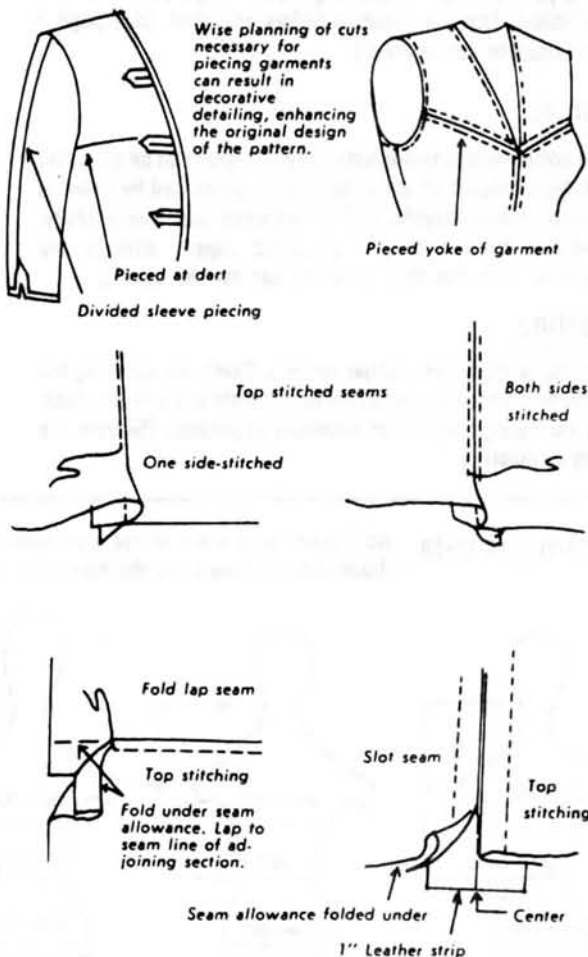
Piecing can be done inconspicuously on concealed or partially concealed sections of the pattern, such as hems, facings, undersections of sleeves or collars. Ordinarily leather seams are best suited to join pieced sections of this type.

Caution: Do not piece that part of a facing that might be turned to the right side, such as collar or cuffs.

For design alterations

Piecing a garment can also achieve high fashion detailing and personalized changes in basic design. Where this is desired, decorative seams accentuate and enhance design. Three suggested decorative seams are: 1. Top stitched seam: Make a plain seam on the rough side of leather. Press seam to one side; cement down; pound flat. Top stitch on right side of garment close to seam line.

Variation: Press seam open; cement; pound down. On right side, top stitch on both sides of seam line. 2. Fold lap seam: Fold under seam allowance on one section of garment. Cement down; pound flat. Lap folded section to seam line of adjoining piece. Top stitch desired distance from folded edge. 3. Slot seam: Cut leather strip about one inch wide, the length of the seam. Fold under seam allowance on both sections being pieced. Cement down; pound flat. Place fold line of each section on center line of strip-all tight sides up. Top stitch equal distance from fold on both sides. Buttonholes or pocket openings can be effectively inserted into this type seam.



Summary

Because of their importance, these points are repeated briefly for quick reference . . .

Adaptability

Be sure the pattern you choose is adaptable to leather. Don't try to use a pattern intended for light material. Allow the design to be enhanced by the beauty of the leather.

Grain

The grain of the leather runs with the backbone of the animal. Always think of a coat as a "skin-and keep its "backbone" (and that of the animal) parallel to your own.

Cutting

The neck of the pattern is place at the neck of the skin. The pattern is held in place by pins on the seam allowance; books, (or any weight); or simply tape pattern to the leather with Scotch tape.

Converting

All patterns give material requirements in yards. These requirements must be converted to the square-foot measurements of leather. The converting factor for 36" material requirements is 9. For 54" material requirements, the factor is 13. (Please see page 1.)

Sewing Machine

Keep your sewing machine in good working order; clean and well-oiled. Test the machine before you start. (See page 3 for complete instructions.)

Thread

Use cotton-wrapped polyester thread. Nylon can be used, but the high amount of static electricity generated by nylon in motion causes trouble. (Nylon has been used successfully, however, by attaching a grounded copper strip to the machine, with the strip pressing against the spool.)

Basting

Basting is done with rubber cement. Don't use anything but genuine rubber cement; it remains flexible and will not crack. An ear syringe makes an excellent applicator. (Be sure the bulb is plastic.)

Seams

Open seams after sewing, and cement both sides down with rubber cement. After cementing, pound seams flat with a rawhide mallet. Then lift seams up again. This way, they will fall into place again, but with less tension.

Linings

Coat and jacket linings are made the same as for any tailored garment. (See page 7.)

Hems

Apply rubber cement to the upper half turn-up of hem only, rather than to the full width of hem. This gives the hem a smoother appearance.

Buttonholes

Use an inner web to give the buttonhole body and strength, as well as contour. Cord or heavy string will do for this purpose. Another method is to cement small pieces to underside of the buttonhole before working it.

Cleaning

Dry rubber cement can be removed with a ball made of dried rubber cement. Garments can be cleaned by a reliable cleaner. Some leathers can be cleaned with a damp sponge. However, check with your dealer and ask what type care is required for the leather you purchase.

Scraps

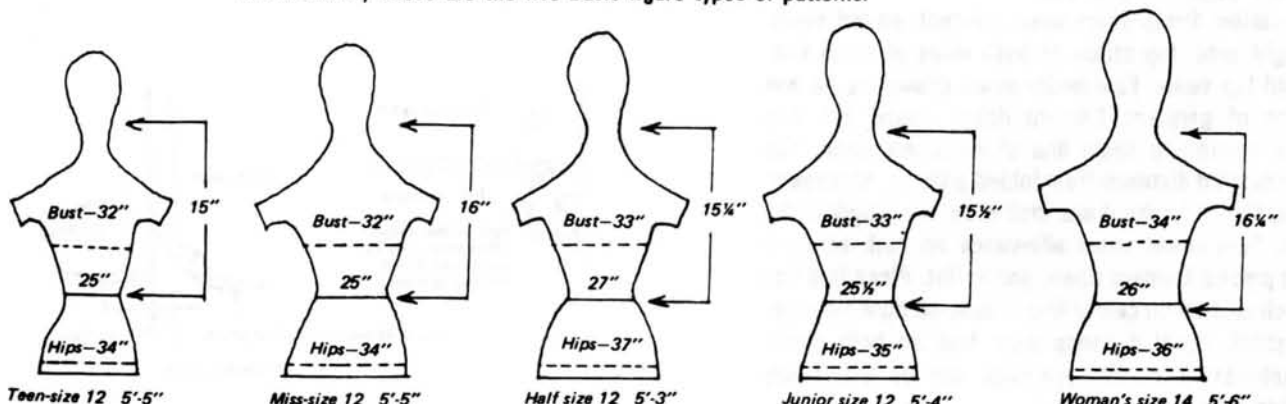
There is no such thing as "scrap" leather! Pieces left over from your large projects can be used to make matching accessories, belts, bags, covered buttons, or even a covered pair of shoes to match the coat.

Remember:

Leather is actually as easy to sew as fabric! It doesn't slip under the presser foot as most fabrics do. Start small projects and become familiar with the working properties of leather. Then progress to a beautiful, expensive-looking custom wardrobe of leather garments.

Pattern size data

As figures vary even in the size number, be sure to obtain the right pattern size. (See illustrations.) These are the five basic figure types of patterns.





"Sewing with Leather"



DISTRIBUTED BY:
TANDY LEATHER FACTORY
Fort Worth, TX 76105
www.tandy-leatherfactory.com

ISBN 1-892214-73-3

61945-00

