

LEATHER ACCESSORIES

PATTERN PAK

No. 2697



Tandy
LEATHER COMPANY
A TANDY CORPORATION COMPANY

Distributed by
Tandy Warehouse Co.
A Tandy Corporation Co.
Fort Worth, Texas

SUGGESTED MATERIAL:

Reversible Garment Sides
Big Sur Splits or,
Vogue Garment Splits

NOTIONS:

Cotton wrapped polyester thread
Leather Needle (Size 11)
No. 9 Drive punch
No. 2 Drive punch

READ GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE BEGINNING ASSEMBLY.

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Standy
LEATHER COMPANY

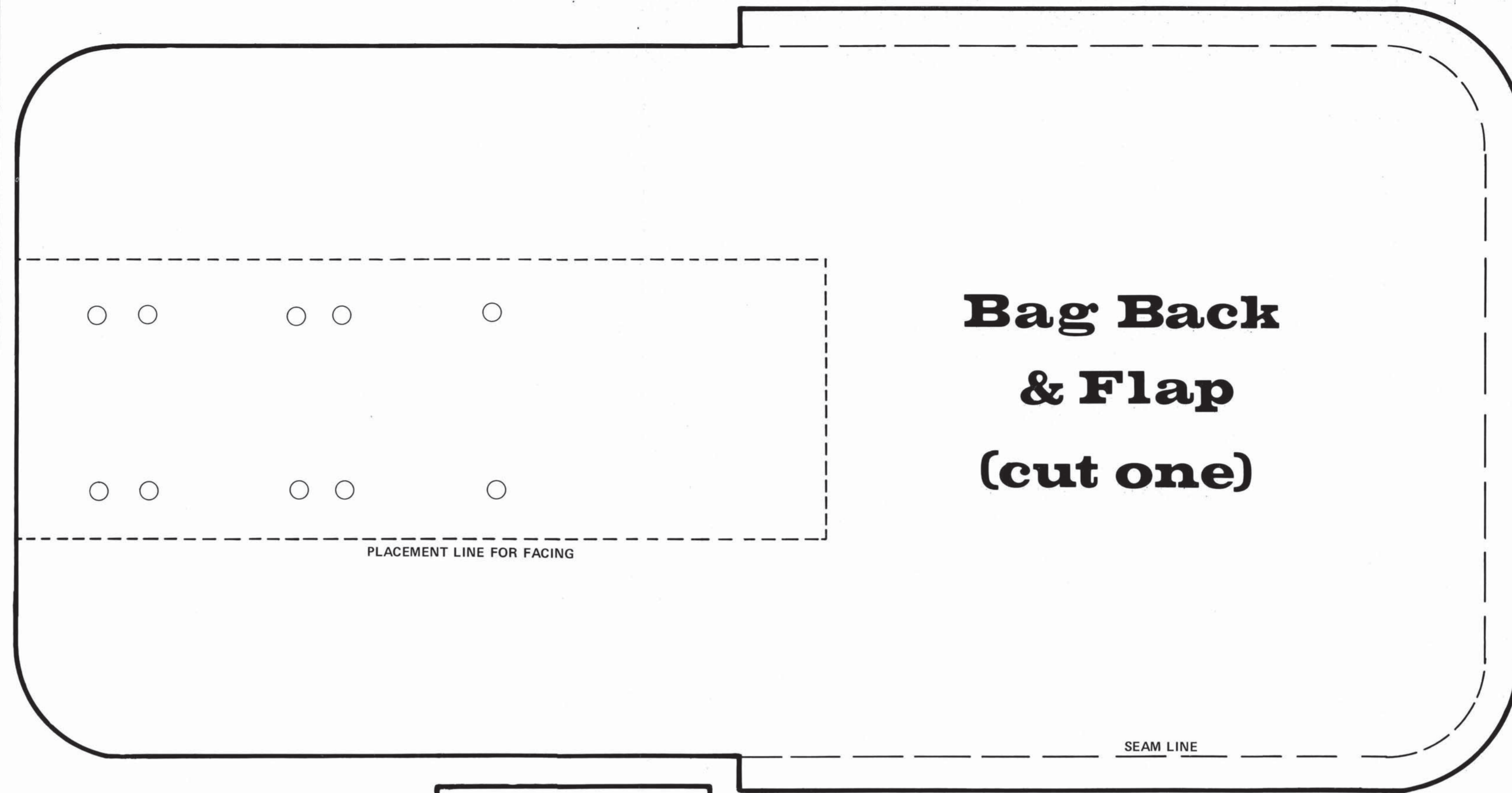
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NOTIONS:
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Leather Needle (Size 11)
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Patterns

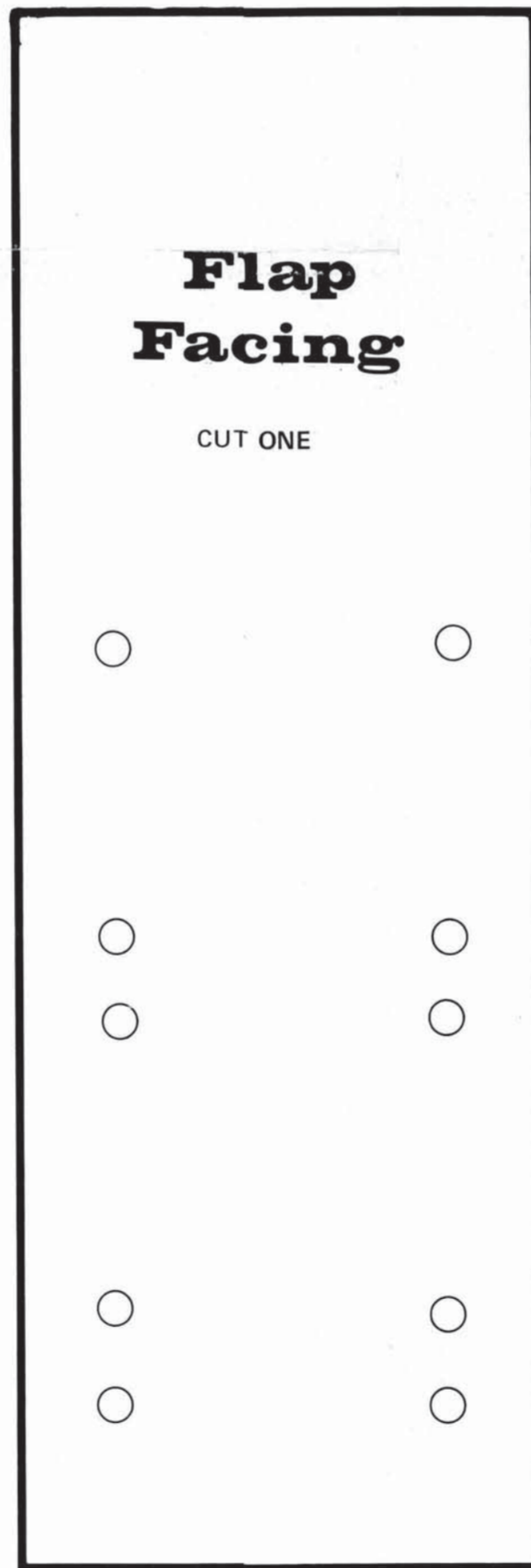


**Bag Back
& Flap
(cut one)**

SEAM LINE

CUT LINE

PLACEMENT LINE FOR FACING



**Flap
Facing**

CUT ONE

CUT LINE



**Bag Front
(cut one)**

SEAM LINE

CUT LINE

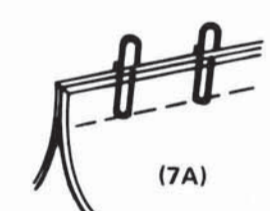
Gusset Facing (cut two)

CUT LINE

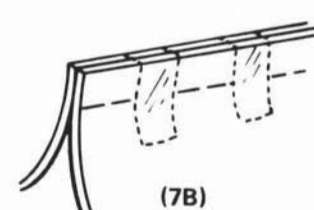
SEAM LINE

Gusset (cut two)

General Instructions



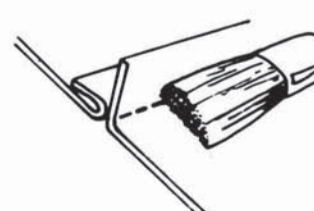
(7A)



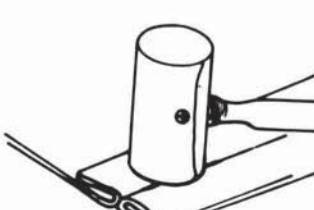
(7B)



(8A)



(9A)



(10A)

Leather is not manufactured as a fabric causing it to be less uniform than other sewing materials. There are many factors which cause a variation in the skin or hide of an animal such as age, climatic conditions, the food and care given it, the season it was slaughtered and the skill used in tanning.

Because of these conditions genuine leather will occasionally have flaws on the skins. This is only natural and does not mean the skin is inferior.

Be sure to examine the skin before cutting and lay your pattern in such a manner to avoid any flaws.

All the lengthwise grainline markings of the pattern pieces are parallel to the back bone of the animal's skin. It is not advisable to cut pattern pieces on the crosswise grain because the leather tends to stretch.

PROCEDURE:
1. Make a duplicate paper pattern for all parts marked "cut two". This is done because leather cannot be folded.
2. Keeping in mind that a skin's greatest strength is down the center, you may now lay out your pattern pieces. The parts that will get the hardest wear should be cut from the back bone area.
3. Keep the lengthwise grainline of the pattern parallel to the back bone of the animal skin. Try to have equal thickness of leather on related parts of the finished item.

4. Attaching the pattern to the skin may be done several ways, taping the pattern is one way; mending tape works very well, but just about any other type of tape would do. Weights may also be used to hold the pattern down. Of course, the pattern may also be pinned, if pins are placed in the seam allowance.

5. Cut with shears, being sure to use long, even strokes. On heavier leather you may wish to use a knife or razor of some sort. Some seamstresses prefer to trace around pattern with ball point pen or chalk prior to cutting.

6. Before you begin sewing, there are a few adjustments you should make on your machine. Change the needle, using a size 11 for lightweight leather and up to a size 14 for heavier weight leathers. The stitch regulator should be adjusted so there will be seven to ten stitches per inch. On sheer suedes as many as twelve stitches per inch may be desired. You should also use a thread which has more elasticity and strength than normal thread. Cotton wrapped polyester thread has these characteristics and is excellent to use on leather.

7. Seams can be held together with paper clips (7A), mending tape (7B) or pinned in the seam allowance. Ease the leather into the machine under the pressure foot slowly, being careful not to stretch the leather. Tie the threads; do not back-stitch this will weaken the leather.

8. Curved seams should be clipped to reduce bulk (8A).

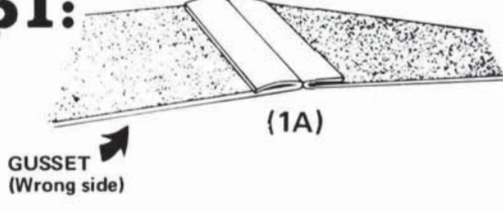
9. Rubber cement is now applied to the seam allowance of all seams including curved seams (9A).

10. Seams should then be pounded with a mallet so the seam will lie flat. Allow this to dry, then lift the seam up lightly. It will now lie flat with less tension and pull.

11. Pressing may be done with a warm iron. Place brown paper or a press cloth between leather and iron. Do not steam.

Assembly Instructions

Step 1:

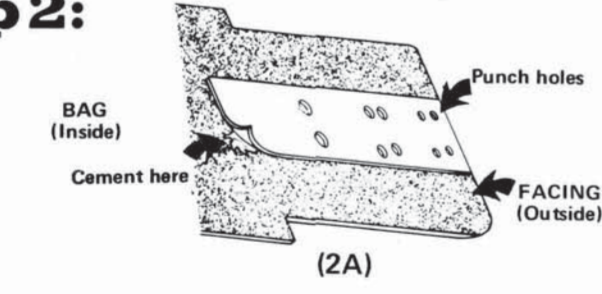


GUSSET (Wrong side)

(1A)

ATTACHING GUSSETS. With right sides together, join gusset at large ends (1A). Cement down seams and tap with mallet (refer to General Instructions).

Step 2:



BAG (Inside)

Cement here

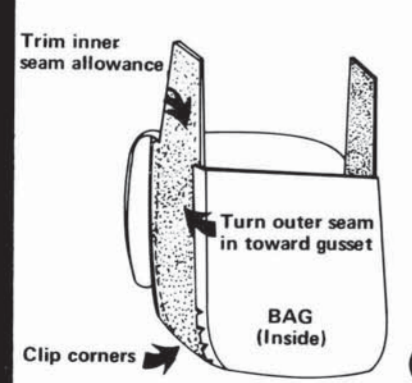
Punch holes

FACING (Outside)

(2A)

ATTACHING FLAP FACING TO FLAP. Apply cement to back of flap where facing will be. Apply cement to wrong side of facing. Lay facing down in place and press down. Punch holes as indicated on pattern (2A), using a No. 9 drive punch.

Step 3:



Trim inner seam allowance

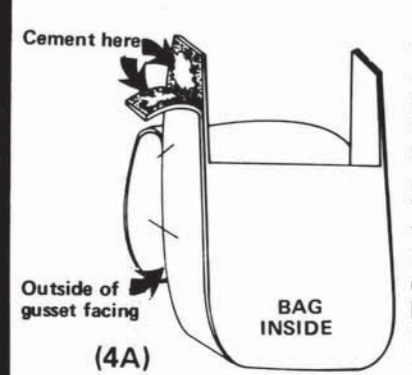
Turn outer seam in toward gusset

BAG (Inside)

(3A)

ATTACHING BAG FRONT AND BACK TO GUSSETS. With right side of leather and bag front together, attach by sewing together. Join bag back and flap to gusset. Trim inner seam allowance as close to seam as possible. Clip outer seam allowance around curves and cement down toward gusset (3A).

Step 4:



Cement here

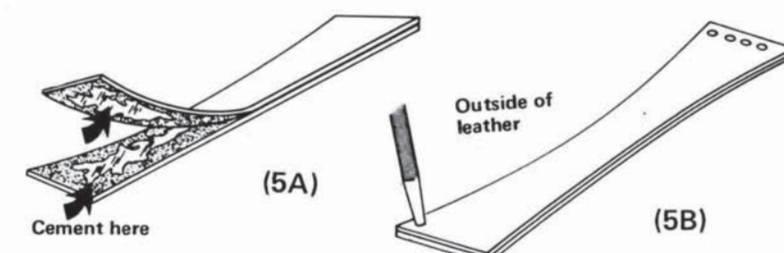
Outside of gusset facing

BAG INSIDE

(4A)

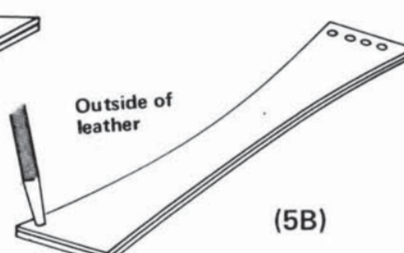
GUSSET FACING. Join large ends of gussets with right sides together. Apply cement to entire backside of gusset facing. Apply cement to entire inside of gusset on bag (bag should be inside out for this step). Align gusset seams and join gusset facing to gusset (4A). This will reinforce gusset and help give the purse body. It will also cover the raw edges of seam allowance. Punch holes with a No. 2 drive punch as indicated on pattern.

Step 5:



Cement here

(5A)

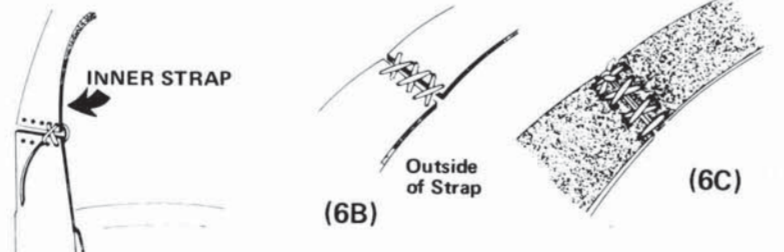


Outside of leather

(5B)

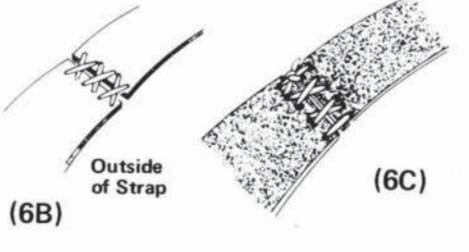
Take both inside straps and apply cement to entire inside area. Join together and tap with mallet (5A). Punch holes as indicated on pattern (5B). Use No. 2 Drive Punch.

Step 6:



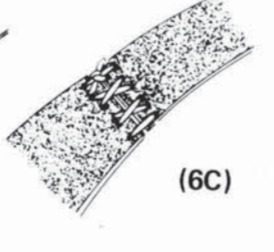
INNER STRAP

(6A)



Outside of Strap

(6B)



GUSSET

(6C)

ATTACH INNER STRAP TO GUSSET STRAP. Cut two strips 1/8" wide and 14" long. These will be used to lace inner strap to gusset straps. Bring strip through two edge holes and even up lace. Bring one down through next holes and one up through second hole, making a Cross Stitch (6A). Outside appearance should look like illustration (6B). Inside should look like illustration (6C).

Step 7:



(7A)

(7B)

(7C)

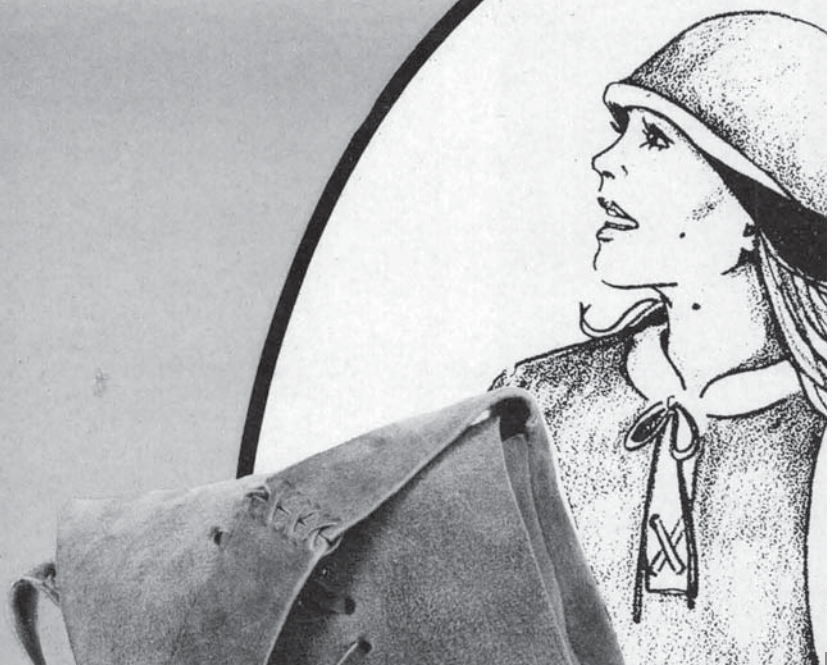
CROSS STITCHING ON BAG FRONT. Cut a strip 1/4" wide and 30" long to use for lacing on bag front. Come in through top two holes from back of flap. Even up the lace, cross over and go down into second holes. Cross on backside and come up through third holes (7A). Cross over again and go down through fourth holes. Cross over on backside and come up through last holes (7B). Tie loose ends in a knot and trim edges (7C).

Standy
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Printed in USA

LEATHER ACC PATTERI

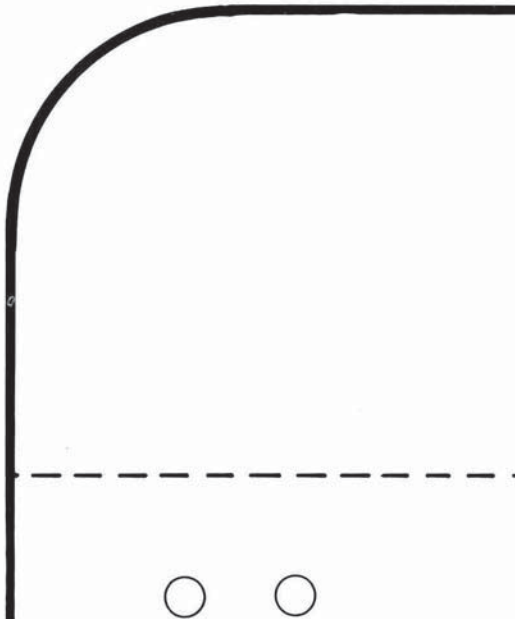


CESSORIES PAK

No. 2697



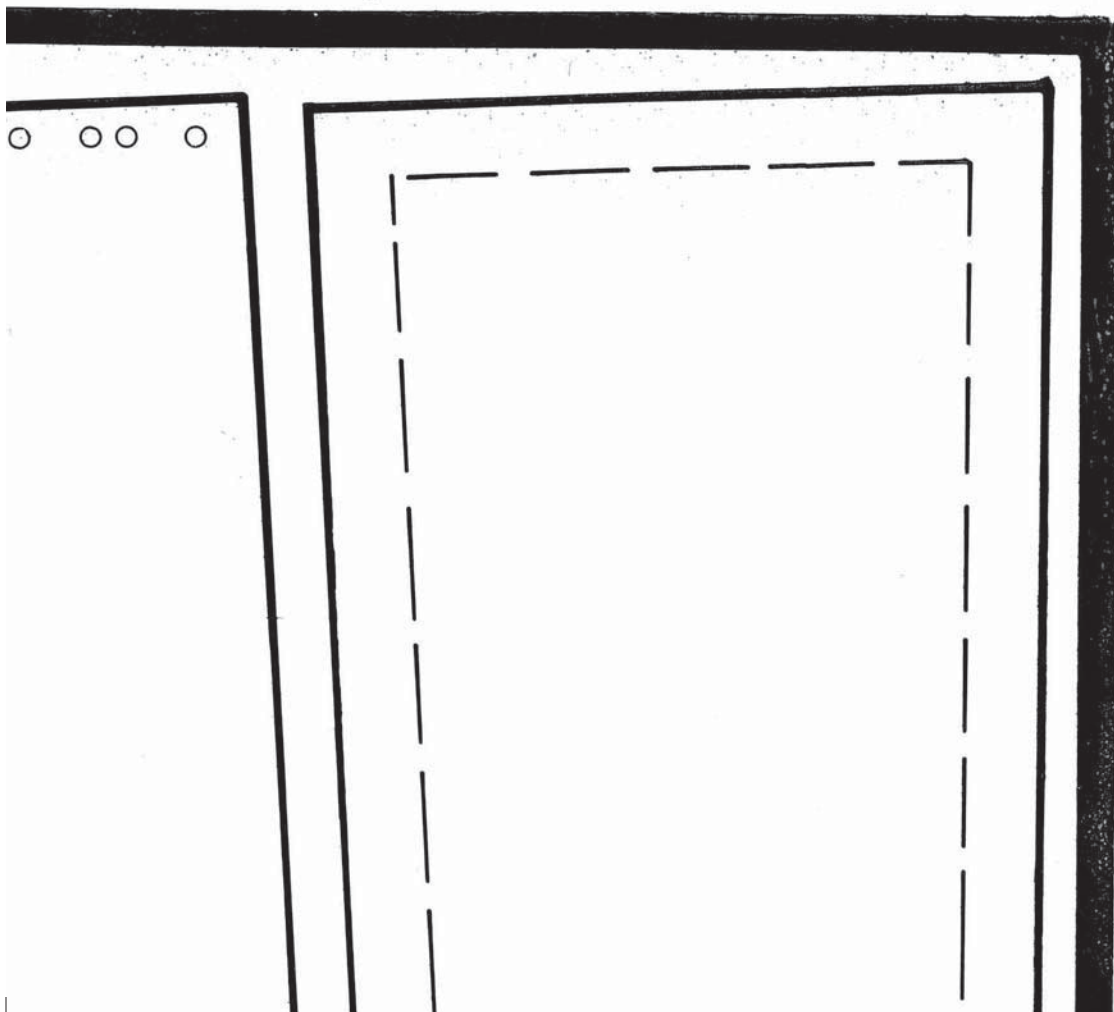
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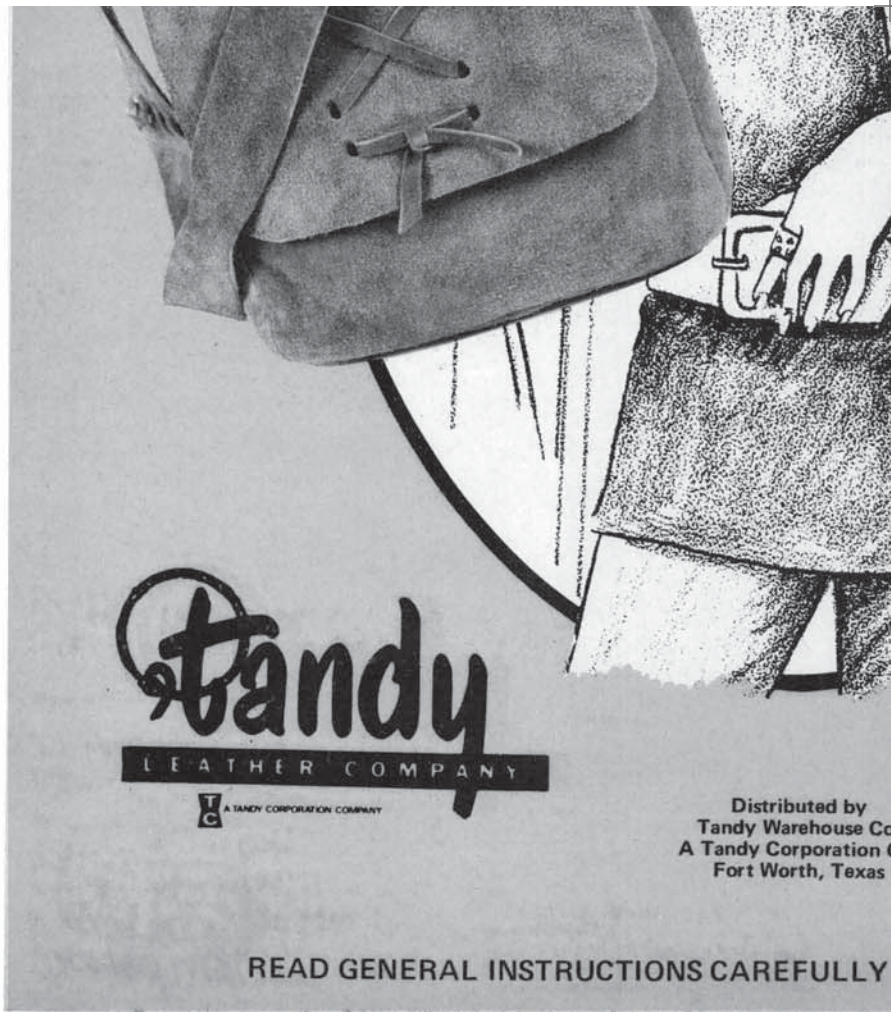




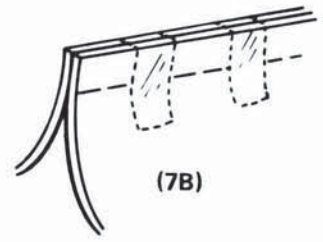
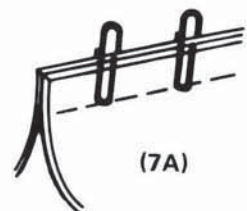


**Bag Back
& Flap**





General Instructions



Leather is not manufactured as a fabric causing it to be less uniform than other sewing materials. There are many factors which cause a variation in the skin or hide of an animal such as age, climate conditions, the food and care given it, the season it was slaughtered and the skill used in tanning.

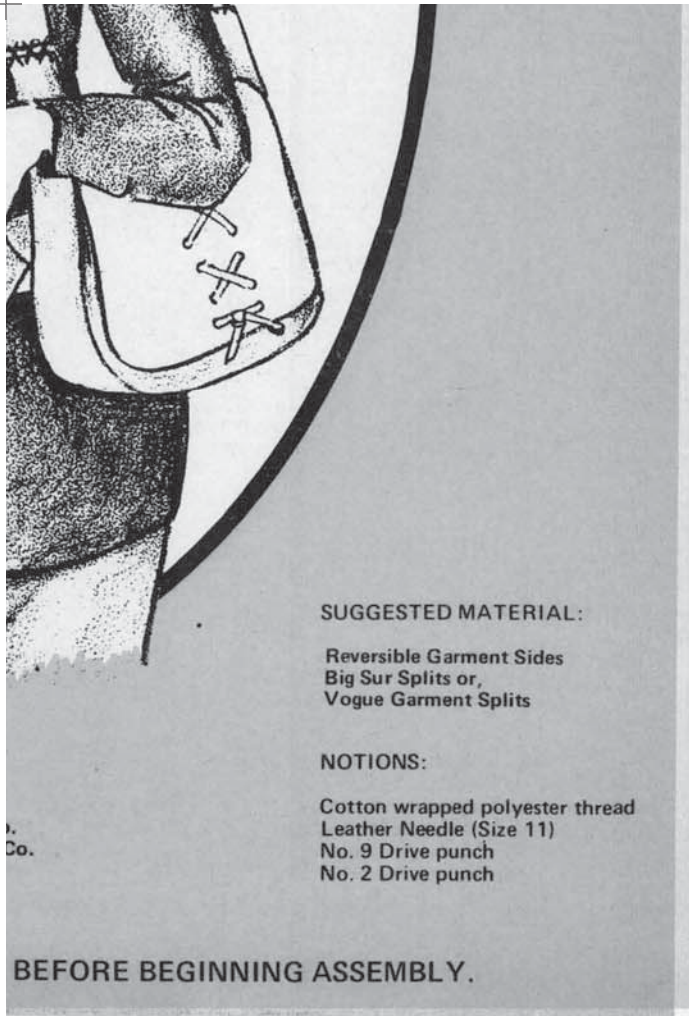
Because of these conditions genuine leather pieces occasionally have flaws on the skins. This is a natural occurrence and does not mean the skin is inferior.

Be sure to examine the skin before cutting and lay out your pattern in such a manner to avoid any flaws.

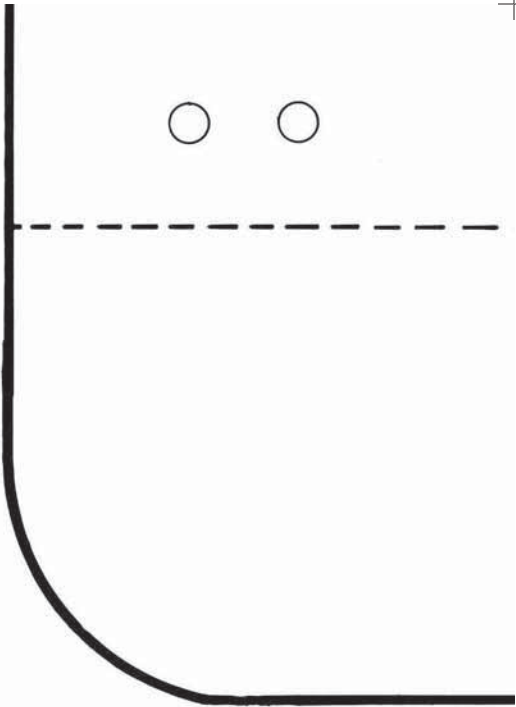
All the lengthwise grainline markings of the pattern pieces are parallel to the back bone of the animal skin. It is not advisable to cut pattern pieces on a crosswise grain because the leather tends to stretch.

PROCEDURE:

1. Make a duplicate paper pattern for all pieces marked "cut two". This is done because leather cannot be folded.
2. Keeping in mind that a skin's greatest strength is down the center, you may now lay out your pattern pieces. The parts that will get the hardest wear should be cut from the back bone area.
3. Keep the lengthwise grainline of the pattern pieces parallel to the back bone of the animal skin. Try to use equal thicknesses of leather on related pieces.



Pattern



SUGGESTED MATERIAL:

Reversible Garment Sides
Big Sur Splits or,
Vogue Garment Splits

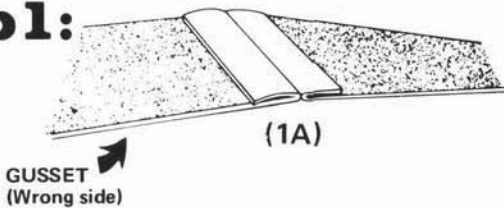
NOTIONS:

Cotton wrapped polyester thread
Leather Needle (Size 11)
No. 9 Drive punch
No. 2 Drive punch

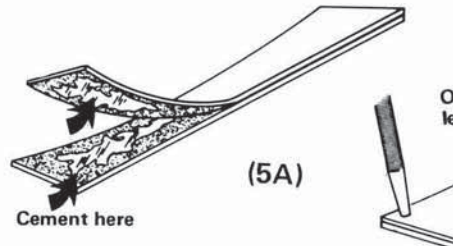
BEFORE BEGINNING ASSEMBLY.

Assembly Instruction

Step 1:



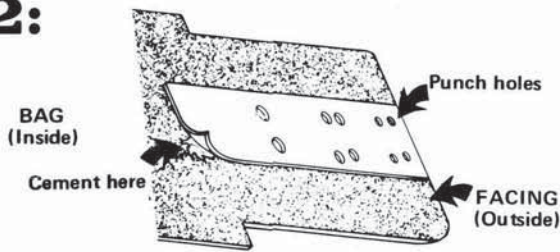
ATTACHING GUSSETS. With right sides together, join gusset at large ends (1A). Cement down seams and tap with mallet (refer to General Instructions).



Step 5

Take both inside straps and apply cement together and tap with mallet (5A). Put pattern (5B). Use No. 2 Drive Punch.

Step 2:



INNER STRAP



PLACEMENT LINE FOR FACING

Flap Facing

CUT ONE



ns

outside of
leather

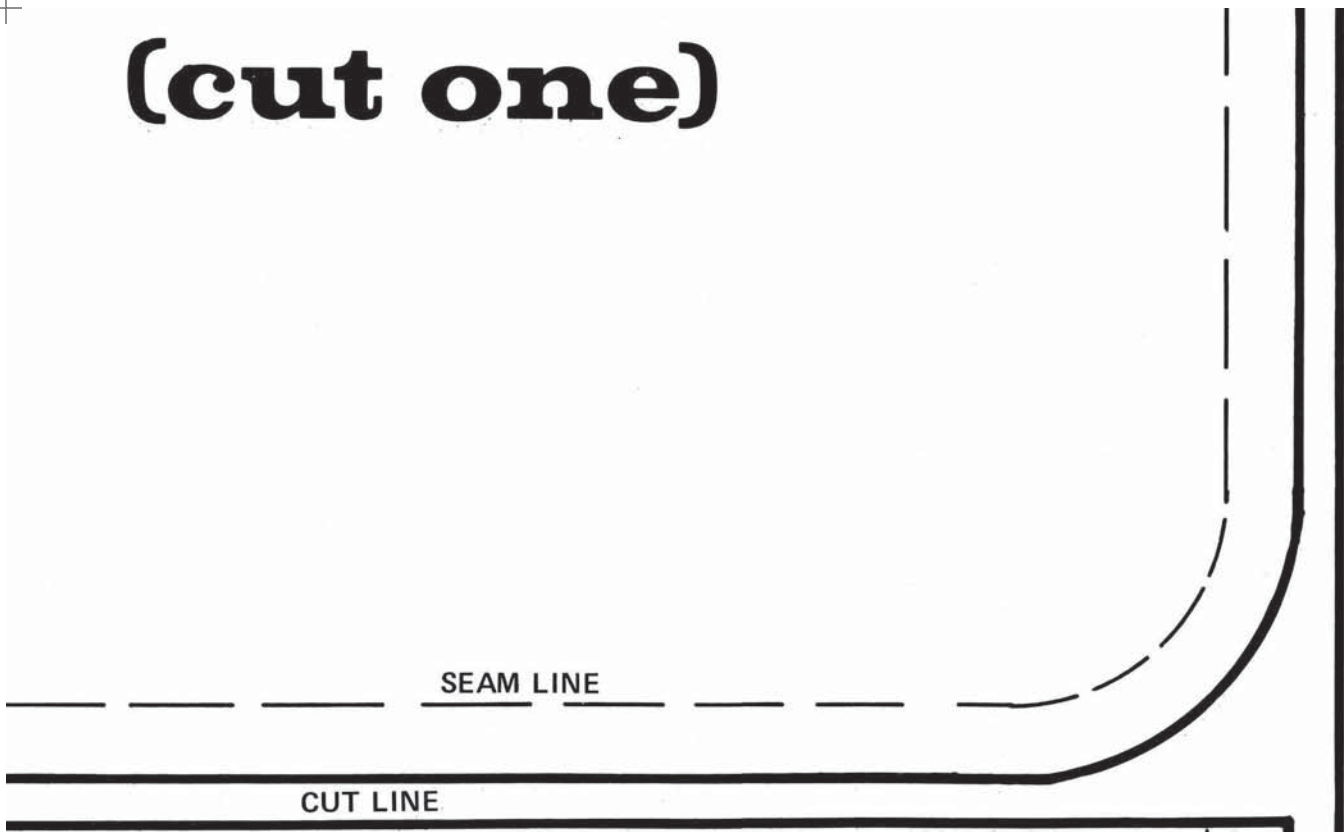
(5B)

5:

it to entire inside area. Join
inch holes as indicated on



(cut one)



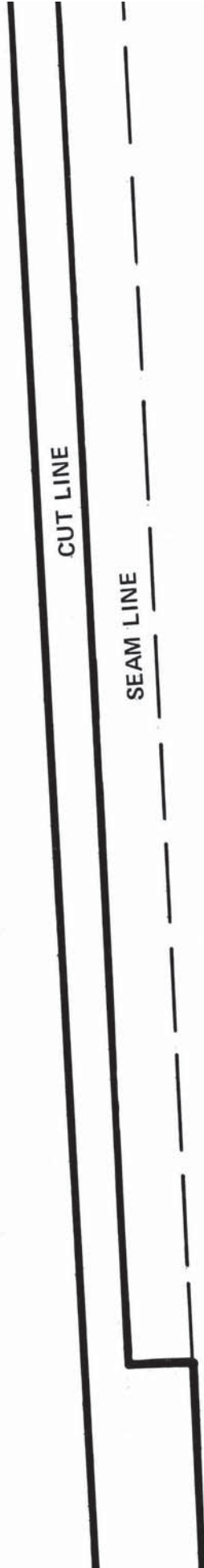
SEAM LINE

CUT LINE

Bag Front
(cut one)

CUT LINE

Gusset Facing (cut two)



Gusset (cut two)





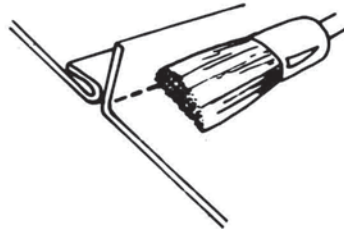
(8A)

the upper thickness of leather on the back of

of the finished item.

4. Attaching the pattern to the skin may be done several ways, taping the pattern is one way; mending tape works very well, but just about any other type of tape would do. Weights may also be used to hold the pattern down. Of course, the pattern may also be pinned, if pins are placed in the seam allowance.

5. Cut with shears, being sure to use long, even strokes. On heavier leather you may wish to use a knife or razor of some sort. Some seamstresses prefer to trace around pattern with ball point pen or chalk prior to cutting.



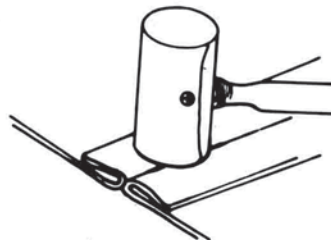
(9A)

6. Before you begin sewing, there are a few adjustments you should make on your machine. Change the needle, using a size 11 for lightweight leather and up to a size 14 for heavier weight leathers. The stitch regulator should be adjusted so there will be seven to ten stitches per inch. On sheer suedes many as twelve stitches per inch may be desirable. You should also use a thread which has more elasticity and strength than normal thread. Cotton wrapped polyester thread has these characteristics and is excellent to use on leather.

7. Seams can be held together with paper clips (7A), mending tape (7B) or pinned in the seam allowance. Ease the leather into the machine under the pressure foot slowly, being careful not to stretch the leather. Tie the threads; do not backstitch this will weaken the leather.

8. Curved seams should be clipped to reduce bulk (8A).

9. Rubber cement is now applied to the seam allowance of all seams including curved seams (9A).



(10A)

10. Seams should then be pounded with a mallet so the seam will lie flat. Allow this to dry, then pull the seam up lightly. It will now lie flat with little tension and pull.

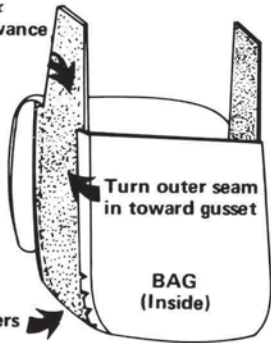
11. Pressing may be done with a warm iron. Place brown paper or a press cloth between leather and iron. Do not steam.

(2A)

ATTACHING FLAP FACING TO FLAP. Apply cement to back of flap where facing will be. Apply cement to wrong side of facing. Lay facing down in place and press down. Punch holes as indicated on pattern (2A), using a No. 9 drive punch.

Step 3:

Trim inner seam allowance



Clip corners

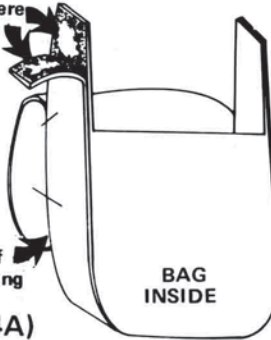
(3A)

ATTACHING BAG FRONT AND BACK TO GUSSETS.

With right side of leather and bag front together, attach by sewing together. Join bag back and flap to gusset. Trim inner seam allowance as close to seam as possible. Clip outer seam allowance around curves and cement down toward gusset (3A).

Step 4:

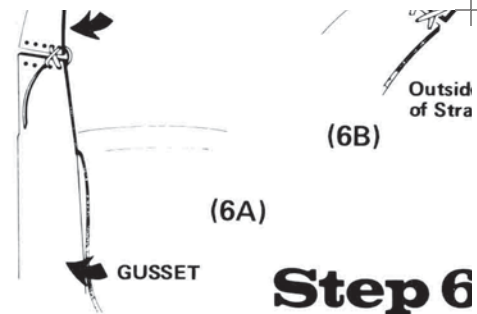
Cement here



Outside of gusset facing

(4A)

GUSSET FACING. Join large ends of gussets with right sides together. Apply cement to entire backside of gusset facing. Apply cement to entire inside of gusset on bag (bag should be inside out for this step). Align gusset seams and join gusset facing to gusset (4A). This will reinforce gusset and help give the purse body. It will also cover the raw edges of seam allowance. Punch holes with a No. 2 drive punch as indicated on pattern.



(6A)

(6B)

Step 6

ATTACH INNER STRAP TO GUSSET STRAP. These will be used to straps. Bring strip through two edge holes one down through next holes and one making a Cross Stitch (6A). Outside appearance illustration (6B). Inside should look like ill

(7A)



(7B)



Step 7

CROSS STITCHING ON BAG FRONT. 30" long to use for lacing on bag front. holes from back of flap. Even up the laces into second holes. Cross on backside and holes (7A). Cross over again and go down. Cross over on backside and come up through loose ends in a knot and trim edges (7C).

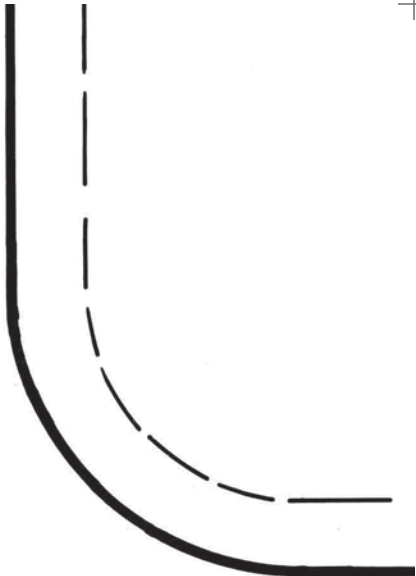
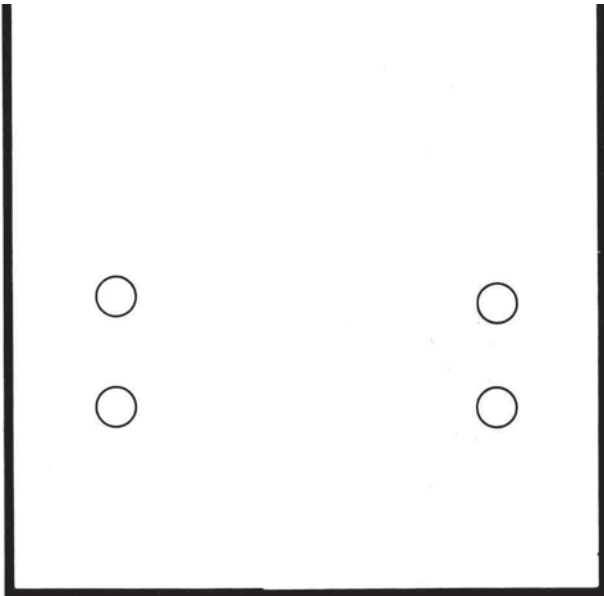
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P



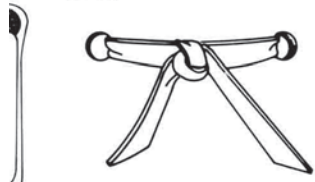
(6C)

;

TRAP. Cut two strips 1/8" wide inner strap to gusset lace inner strap to gusset as and even up lace. Bring up through second hole, bearing should look like illustration (6C).



(7C)



;

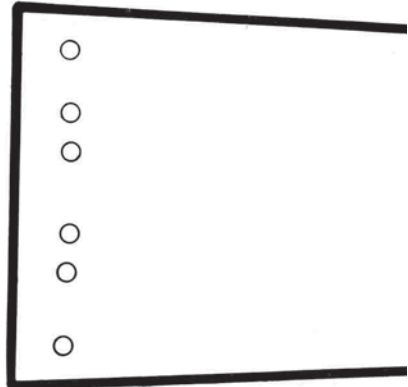
Cut a strip 1/4" wide and Come in through top two e, cross over and go down d come up through third wn through fourth holes. ough last holes (7B). Tie

CUT LINE



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SEAM LINE

Inner Strap (cut two

