## LEATHER ACCESSORIES PATTERNAK

No. 2697



Bandy LEATHER COMPANY

Distributed by
Tandy Warehouse Co.
A TANDY CORPORATION COMPANY
Fort Worth, Texas 76107

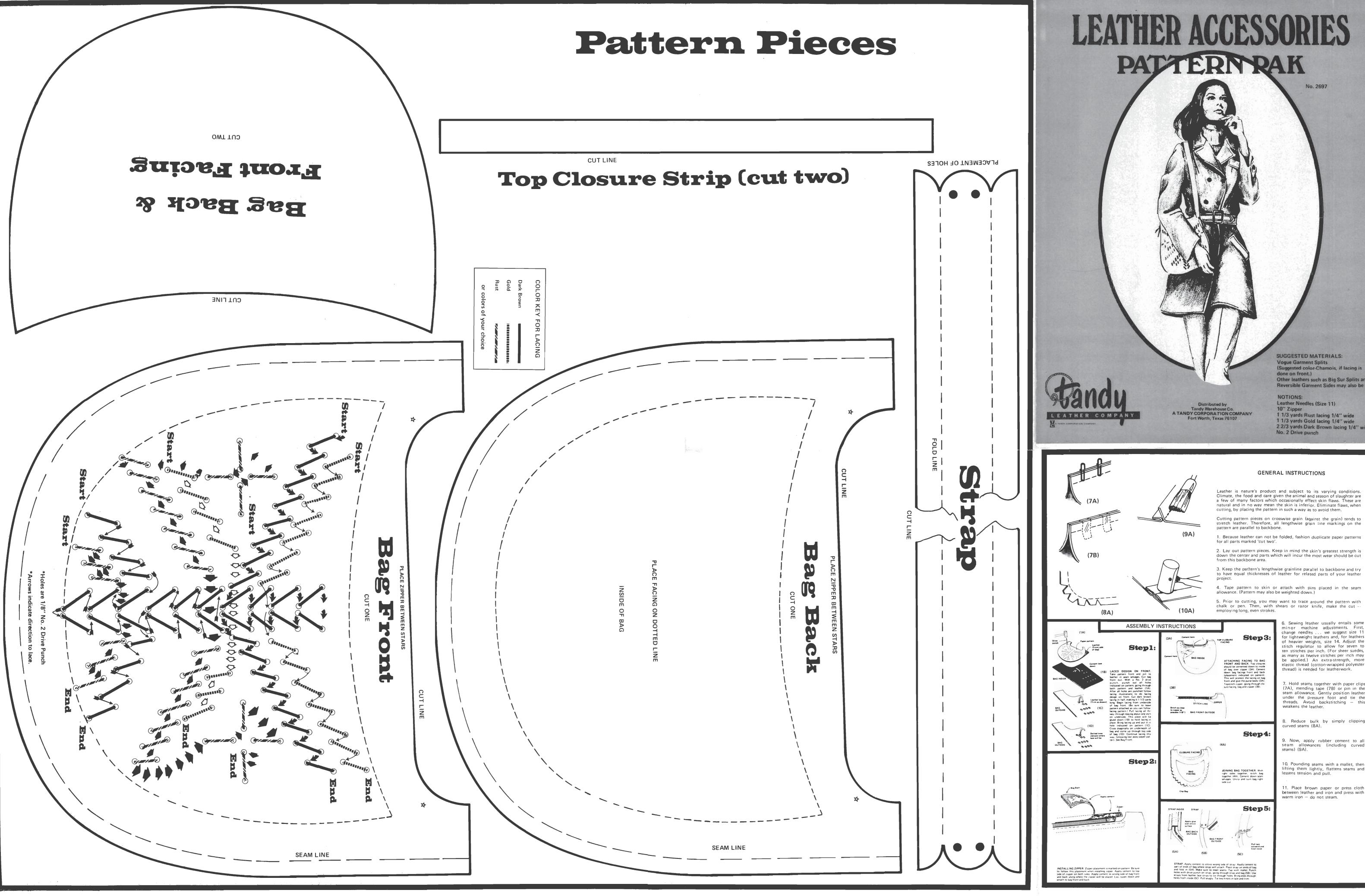
### SUGGESTED MATERIALS:

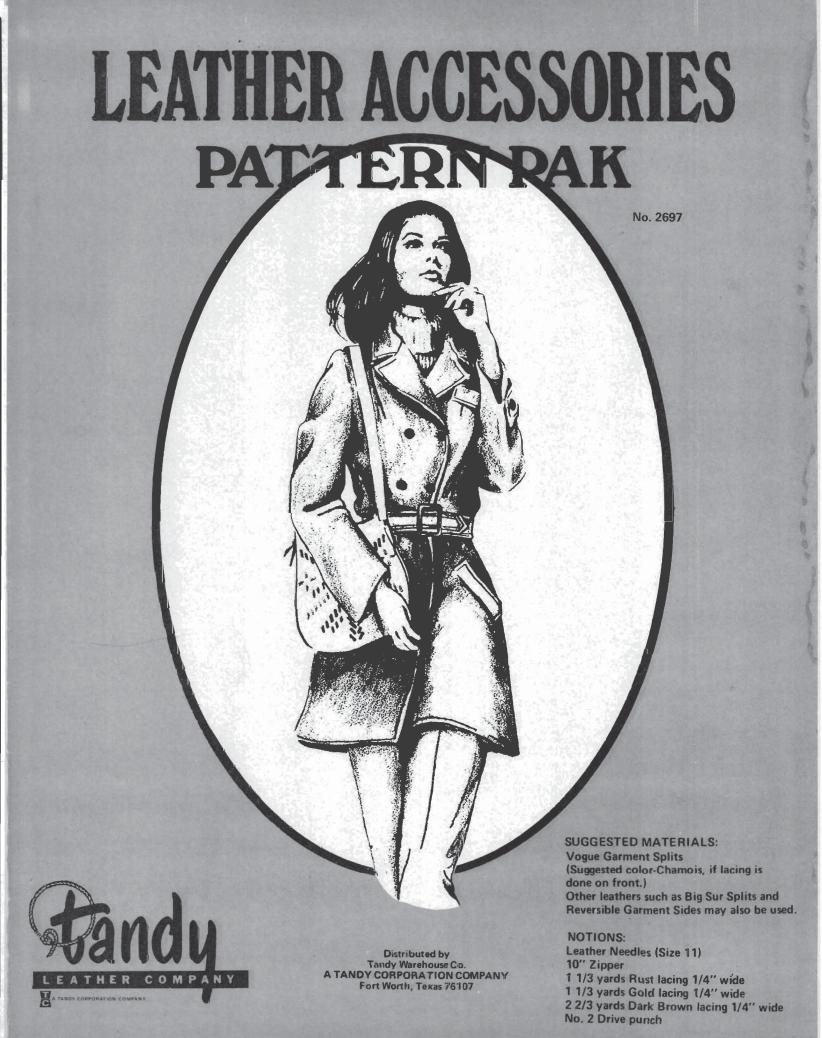
Vogue Garment Splits
(Suggested color-Chamois, if lacing is done on front.)
Other leathers such as Big Sur Splits and Reversible Garment Sides may also be used.

### NOTIONS:

No. 2 Drive punch

Leather Needles (Size 11)
10" Zipper
1 1/3 yards Rust lacing 1/4" wide
1 1/3 yards Gold lacing 1/4" wide
2 2/3 yards Dark Brown lacing 1/4" wide





Leather is nature's product and subject to its varying conditions. Climate, the food and care given the animal and season of slaughter are a few of many factors which occasionally effect skin flaws. These are

Cutting pattern pieces on crosswise grain (against the grain) tends to stretch leather. Therefore, all lengthwise grain line markings on the

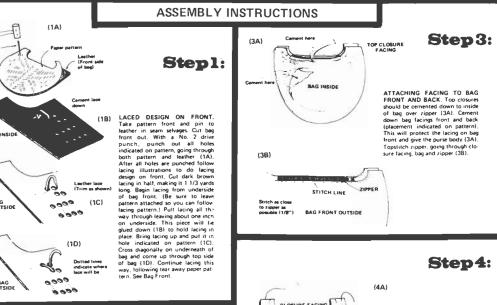
1. Because leather can not be folded, fashion duplicate paper patterns

Lay out pattern pieces. Keep in mind the skin's greatest strength is down the center and parts which will incur the most wear should be cut

to have equal thicknesses of leather for related parts of your leather

4. Tape pattern to skin or attach with pins placed in the seam allowance. (Pattern may also be weighted down.)

5. Prior to cutting, you may want to trace around the pattern with chalk or pen. Then, with shears or razor knife, make the cut --



8. Reduce bulk by simply clipping curved seams (8A).

weakens the leather.

9. Now, apply rubber cement to all seam allowances (including curved seams) (9A).

6. Sewing leather usually entails some

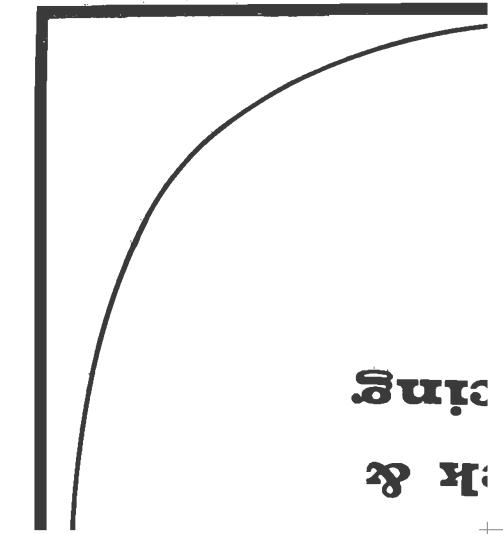
change needles ... we suggest size 11 for lightweight leathers and, for leathers of heavier weights, size 14. Adjust the stitch regulator to allow for seven to ten stitches per inch. (For sheer suedes,

be applied.) An extra-strength, more elastic thread (cotton-wrapped polyester thread) is needed for leatherwork.

7. Hold seams together with paper clips seam allowance. Gently position leather under the pressure foot and tie the threads. Avoid backstitching - this

10. Pounding seams with a mallet, then lifting them lightly, flattens seams and lessens tension and pull.

11. Place brown paper or press cloth between leather and iron and press with

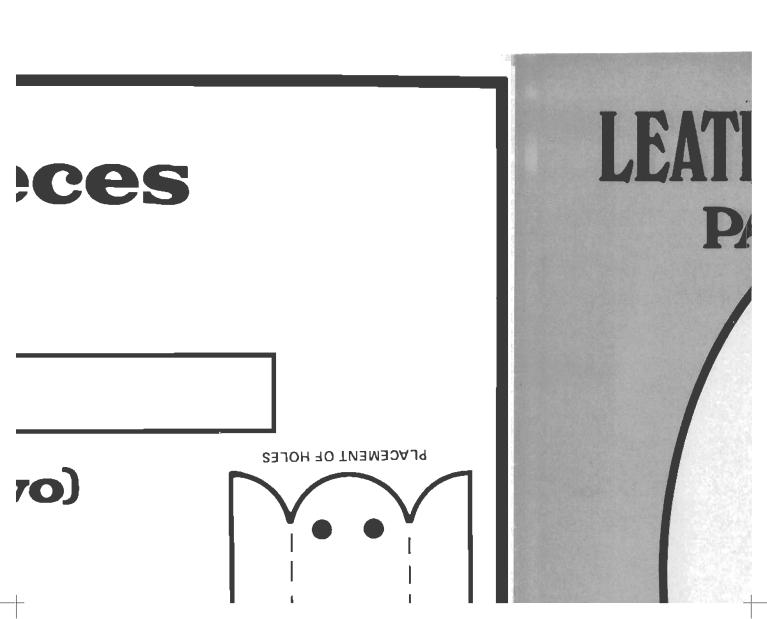


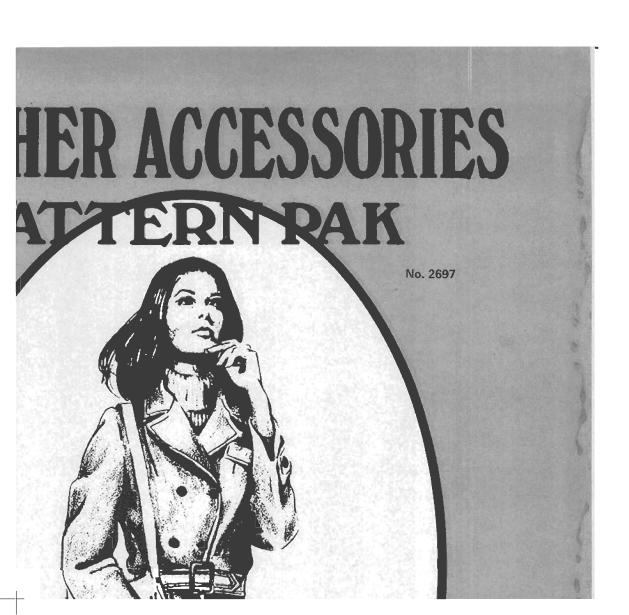
# **CUT TWO** Front Fa Byg Byc

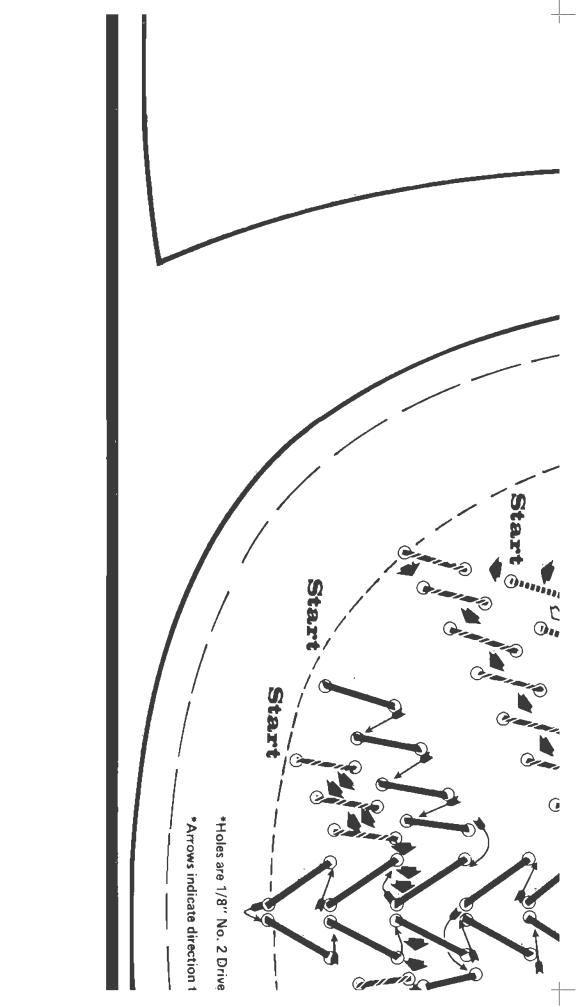
### Pattern Pie

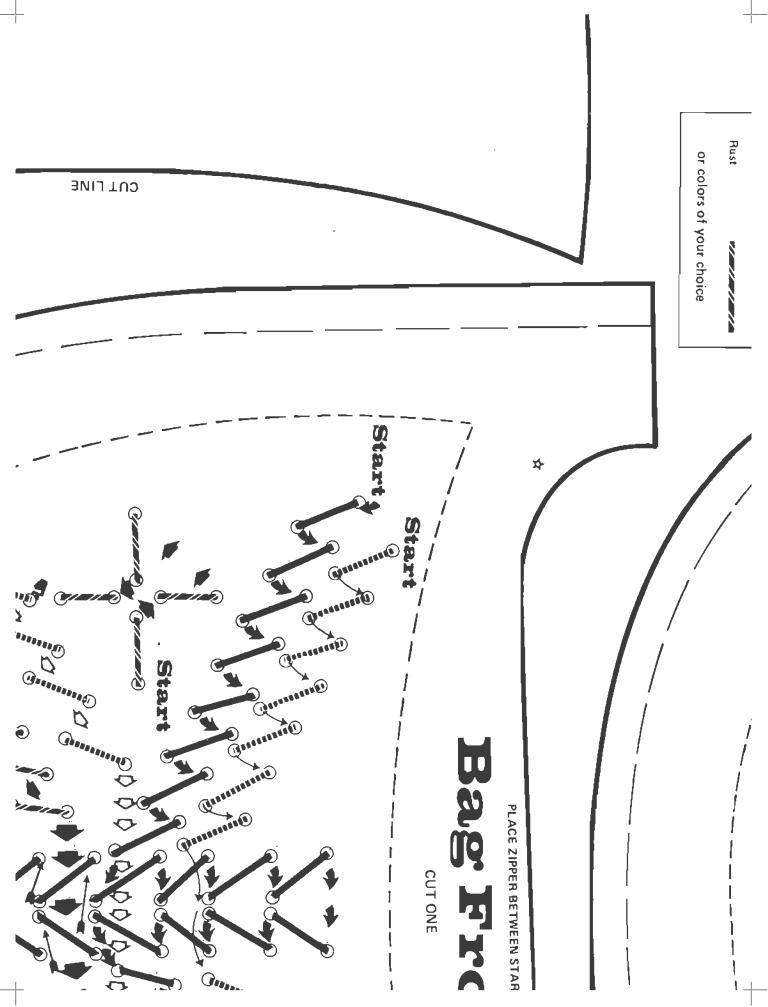
**CUT LINE** 

Cop Closure Strip (cut tw

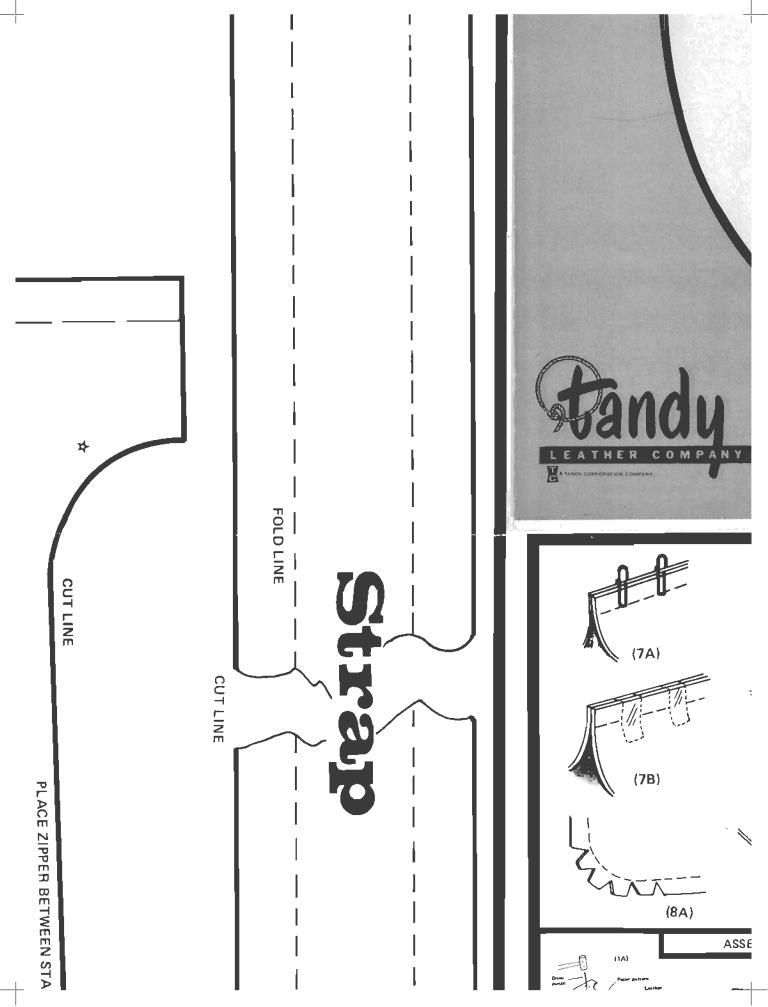


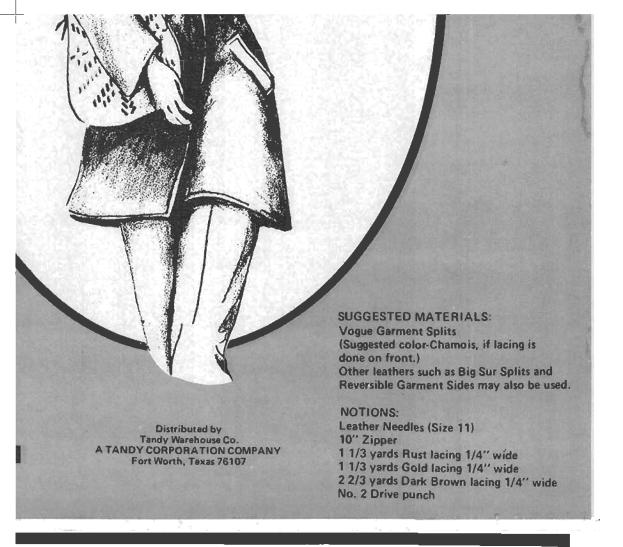


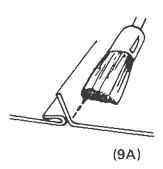


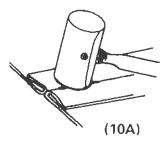


Gold Dark Brown COLOR KEY FOR LACING Bag Ba PLACE FACING ON DOTTED INSIDE OF BAG CUT ONE









### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Leather is nature's product and subject to its varying conditions. Climate, the food and care given the animal and season of slaughter are a few of many factors which occasionally effect skin flaws. These are natural and in no way mean the skin is inferior. Eliminate flaws, when cutting, by placing the pattern in such a way as to avoid them.

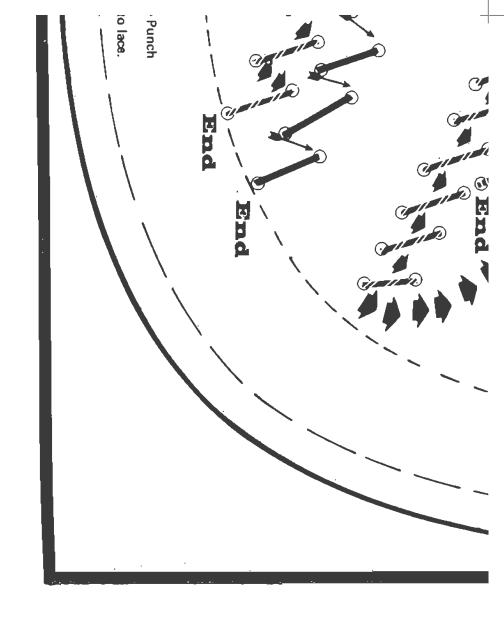
Cutting pattern pieces on crosswise grain (against the grain) tends to stretch leather. Therefore, all lengthwise grain line markings on the pattern are parallel to backbone.

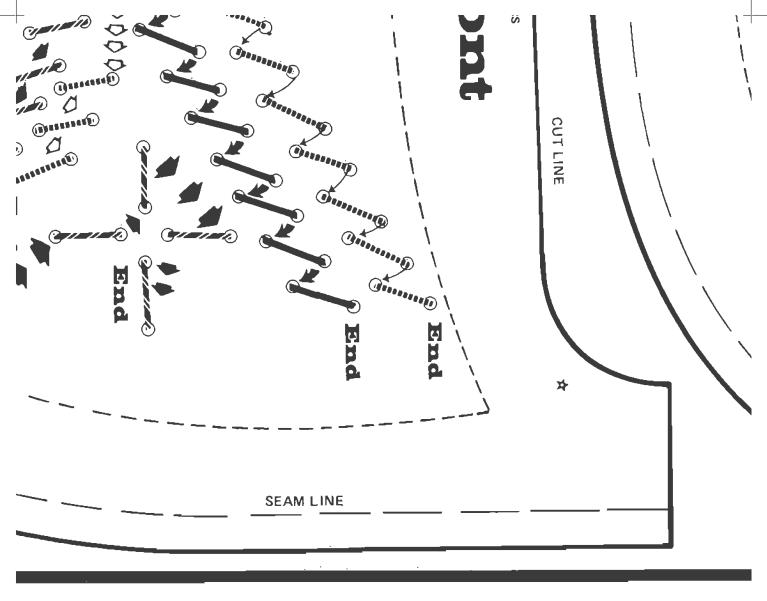
- 1. Because leather can not be folded, fashion duplicate paper patterns for all parts marked 'cut two'.
- 2. Lay out pattern pieces. Keep in mind the skin's greatest strength is down the center and parts which will incur the most wear should be cut from this backbone area.
- Keep the paftern's lengthwise grainline parallel to backbone and try
  to have equal thicknesses of leather for related parts of your leather
  project.
- 4. Tape pattern to skin or attach with pins placed in the seam allowance. (Pattern may also be weighted down.)
- 5. Prior to cutting, you may want to trace around the pattern with chalk or pen. Then, with shears or razor knife, make the cut employing long, even strokes.

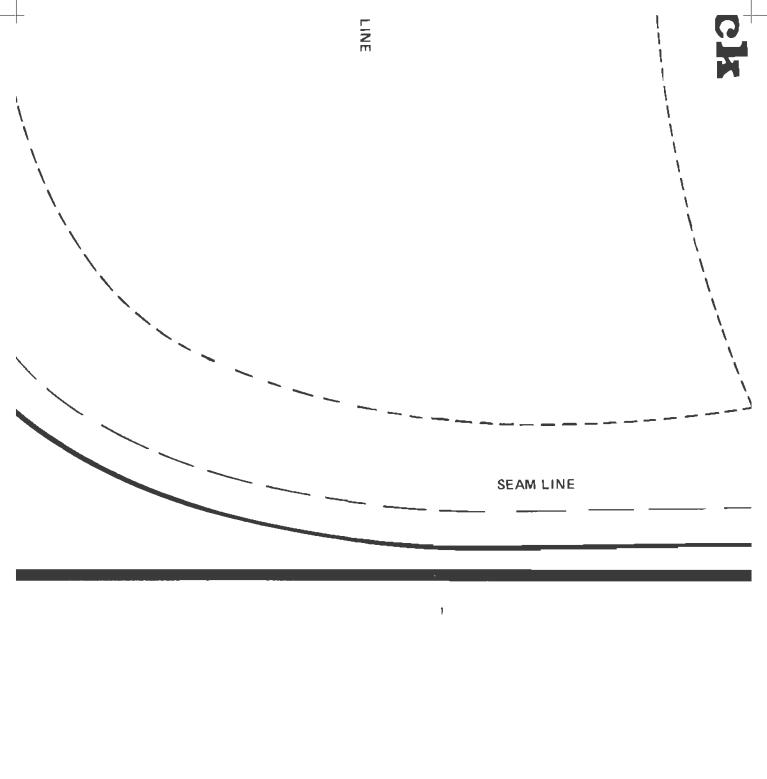
MBLY INSTRUCTIONS

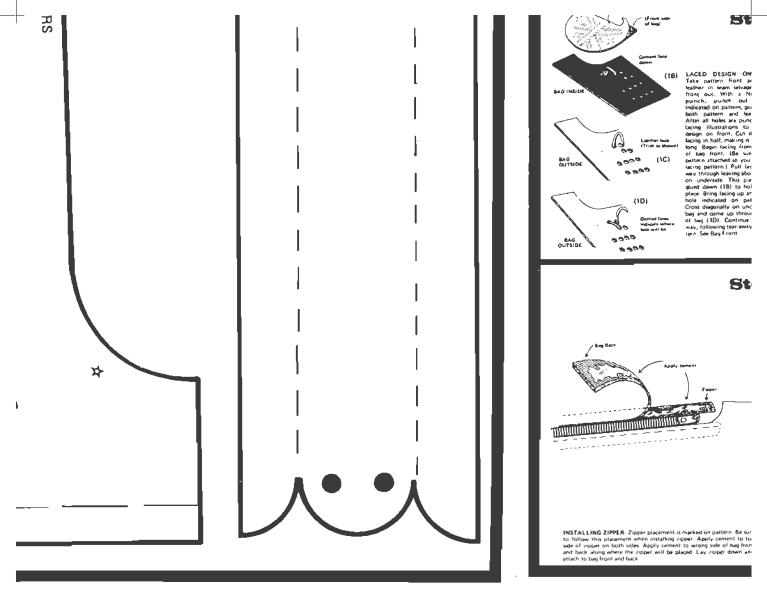
(3A) Grown Inc. 100 (1900) Step 3:

6. Sewing leather usually entails some minor machine adjustments. First, change needles ... we suggest size 11 for lightweight leathers and, for leathers of heavier weights, size 14. Adjust the







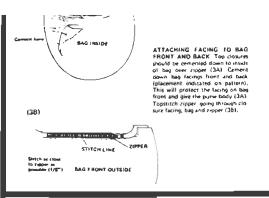


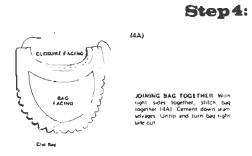
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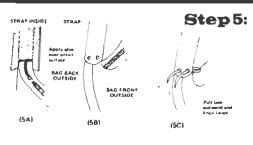


FRONT of pin To so 2 drive all holes in 19 drive all holes in 19 drive do Reing lark brown 1 17/3 yards i underkide e to leeve can follow ing all this ut one incin ce will tak di lacing in st dout it in them (IC), lereeath of ghi top top ghi top so the lacing this i upper pat i paper pat i pat

### **ep2**:







\$TRAP. Apply zement to entire wrong tide of strap. Apply cement to pur all ends of high where strap will attach. Place strap on enits of has and folly in ISAI. Make sure to meet seams. Tap with natifer Punch holes with drive punch on strap, going through strap and hag (58). Use crass from leather lace straps to be through holes from inside (5C). Pull snugly. The two knots in face and tim.

strich regulator to anow for seven to ten striches per inch. (For sheer suedes, as many as twelve striches per inch may be applied.) An extra-strength, more elastic thread (cotton-wrapped polyester thread) is needed for leatherwork.

- 7. Hold seams together with paper clips (7A), mending tape (7B) or pin in the seam allowance. Gently position leather under the pressure foot and tie the threads. Avoid backstitching this weakens the leather.
- 8. Reduce bulk by simply clipping curved seams (8A).
- 9. Now, apply rubber cement to all seam allowances (including curved seams) (9A).
- 10. Pounding seams with a mallet, then lifting them lightly, flattens seams and lessens tension and pull.
- 11. Place brown paper or press cloth between leather and iron and press with warm iron do not steam.