



Doodle Page Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) Doodle Page. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



1) Full Size

If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you. All full size Doodle Pages are 11x17



2) Tiled

The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

The Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out like this:

Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled

(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

Please note: When printing on a home printer, the edges may get cut off. To avoid this, make sure “Page Scaling” is set to “Shrink to Printable Area” in the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. This will decrease the size of the Doodle Page a very small amount.



You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.



DOODLE PAGE of the MONTH

EACH A LESSON
 A NEW PAGE EACH MONTH
 CARVED BY THE FOREMOST
 LEATHER CRAFTSMEN
 FEATURING NEW DESIGNS,
 NEW TOOLS, AND NEW IDEAS
 TO AID AND ASSIST THE
 CRAFT IN GENERAL.

IN ITSELF
 DOODLE PAGES ARE
 FREE WITH PURCHASES
 AT YOUR CRAFTTOOL
 DEALER. ASK FOR
 YOUR COPY TODAY!

PAGE 3 **SERIES 2-B**

ARIZONA STYLE SADDLE STAMPING
 by Ken Griffin

On this page the various flowers have been mixed together to show a greater variety of floral units. In practice, one floral unit only was used on any one pattern. In design, an overlapping semi-circular pattern was the most popular and the main stem was not continuous throughout the design. The flowers were not as ornate as the Texas nor as authentic as the California Style. Characteristic of the Arizona style are the long, graceful stems. These stems were cut much larger at the junction of the flower and usually stamped with a seed, veiner, and, mule foot. Seeds were also used at the junction of leaves and stems.

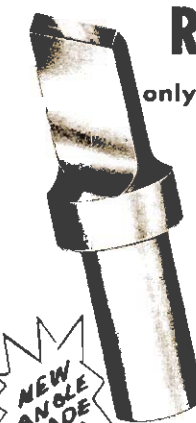
At the top left corner is pictured a speed, or commercial design. Various leaves were occasionally used with floral units but the acanthus and scroll were by far the most popular and were used with almost every different flower. The scroll was cut more uniformly from stem to end with larger curly-cues and less taper than the Texas scroll. The three petaled acanthus was used often as a space filler, the center petal was shaped in several different ways to fill in any needed space. Buds were never used.

In comparing the Arizona to the Texas style, you will find the flower petals were made with less abrupt curves. "Stickers" (secondary leaves) and longer stems and were smaller at the ends. The ornamental cuts usually followed the general contour of the sticker. Tools typical to the Arizona style are the cross-lined shaders, lined seeders, lined mule foot, and shell veiners . . . as the #744 to #715 series. These were usually used as stops or separators between petals and also to feather the edge of scrolls and leaves. Feathering the edges was only seen on the Arizona work.

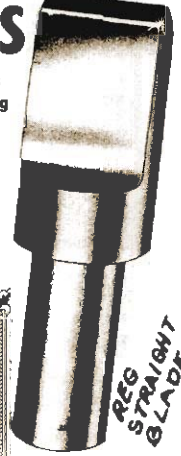
Now in TWO Most Popular Sizes . . .

RUBYAT gem BLADES

only \$3.95 each • Fits all Swivel Knives • Never needs sharpening



NEW ANGLE BLADE



REG STRAIGHT BLADE

Once you try these terrific blades, you'll never use another type. They end sharpening forever. glide through leather. Polished brass with gen. ruby blade. 9 times harder than steel. Specify style desired: Regular Rubyat: for all around carving. New Angle Rubyat: for fine detail; sharp curves. Eliminates undercutting or scalping. Especially suited for figure carving.

In event your "Ruby Blade" is accidentally damaged, return the blade with \$1.00 and it will be resharpened and returned to you postpaid.



KEN

K728

V748

V708

U860

K725

P217

P220

P211

S633

V707

U710

S717

P207

S722

C940

K725

C429

S706

V708

P974

C940

S352

V463

V744

H359

U860

S717

V746

U719

V463

S351

S722

P224

C454

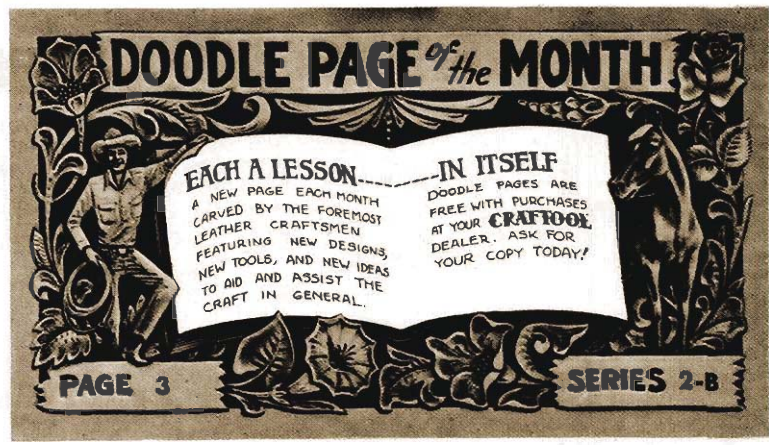
V708

V715

C940

P221

V708



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RUBYAT gem ruby BLADES

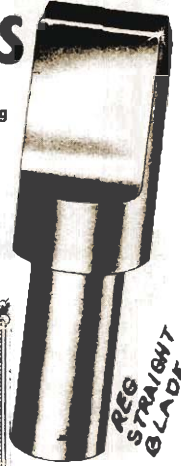
only \$3⁹⁵ each • Fits all Swivel Knives • Never needs sharpening



NEW ANGLE BLADE

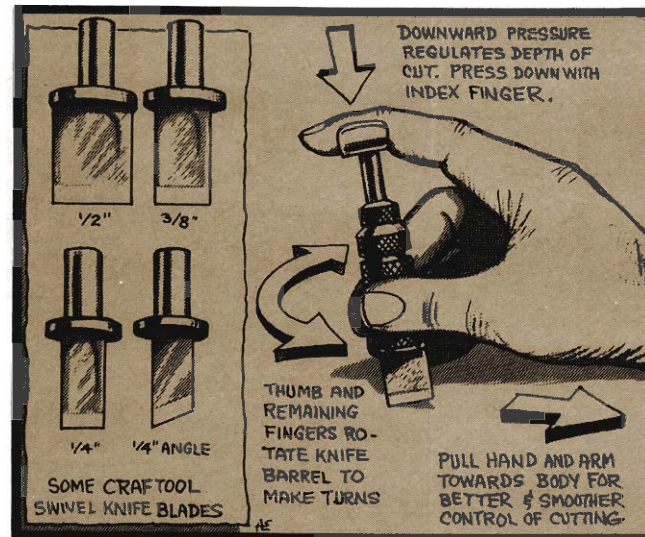
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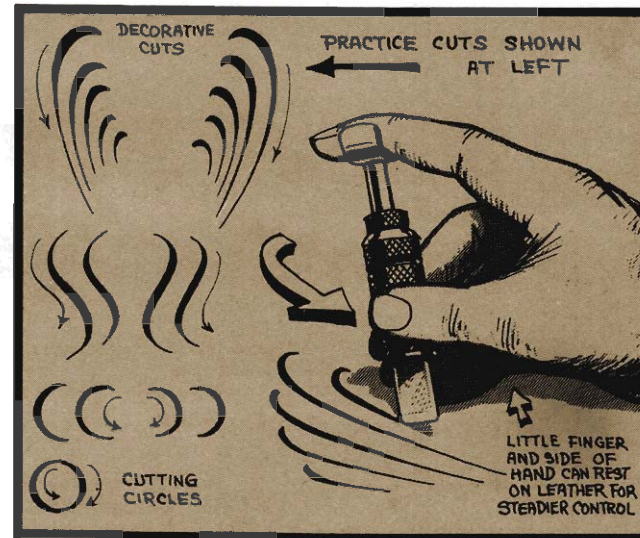
REG STRAIGHT BLADE

HOW TO USE THE SWIVEL KNIFE



HOLDING THE SWIVEL KNIFE

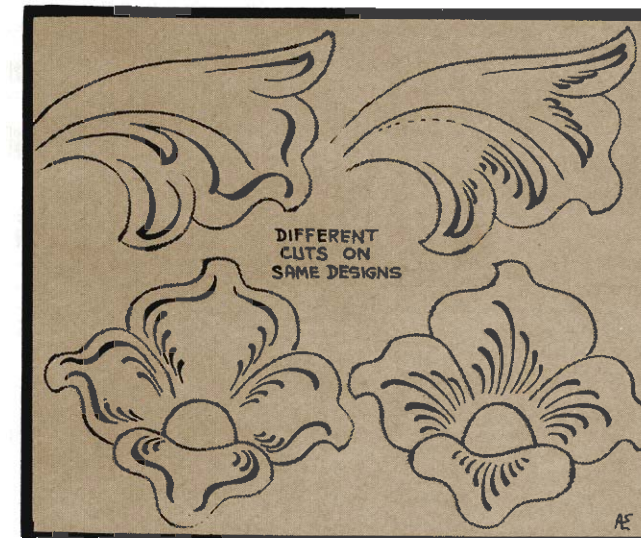
The Swivel Knife is the most important tool used in leather carving. The Swivel Knife is made in several styles for individual requirements. Many styles of blades are available, including a "quick-change" blade that is disposable when dulled. Hold tool as shown; Index finger in yoke. Thumb, 2nd & 3rd fingers on barrel. Little finger rests on leather and steadies blade.



MAKING THE CUTS

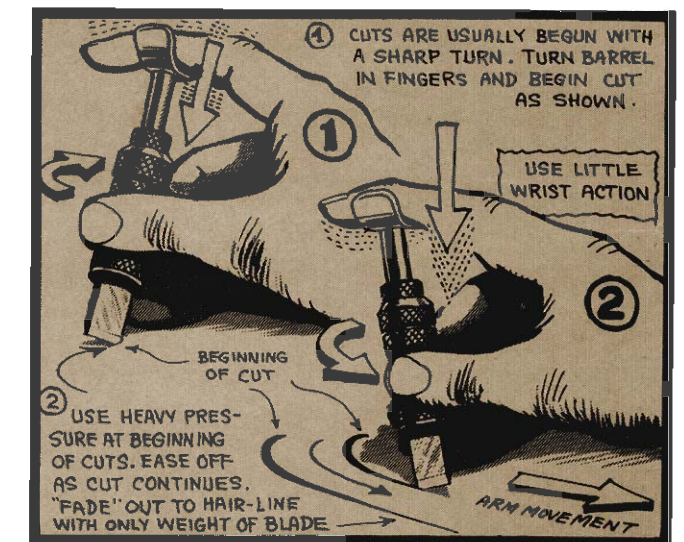
Moisten a scrap of leather, and practice the cuts illustrated above. Keep the blade sharp. Wide blades should be used for long, flowing lines; narrow blades for tiny details and figure carving. The cuts are usually made towards the body ... turn leather when necessary to complete a cut. Practice ... is the key to successful use of the Swivel Knife. Practice! Practice! Practice!!!!

HOW TO MAKE DECORATIVE CUTS



FORMS OF DECORATIVE CUTTING

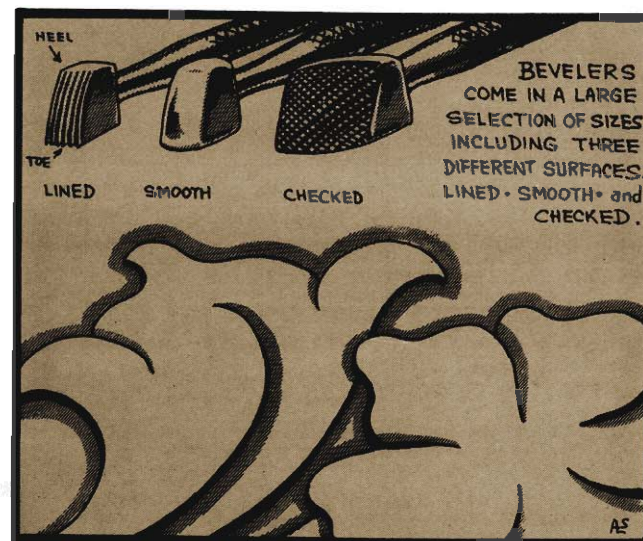
"Decorative Cutting" is the final step in completing your carved design. Each pattern usually requires a different use of the Decorative Cuts. However, different styles of Decorative Cutting can be applied to the same design ... as suggested above. The important thing to bear in mind is that all of the cuts should conform to the general flow of the pattern, to enhance its beauty.



MAKING THE CUTS

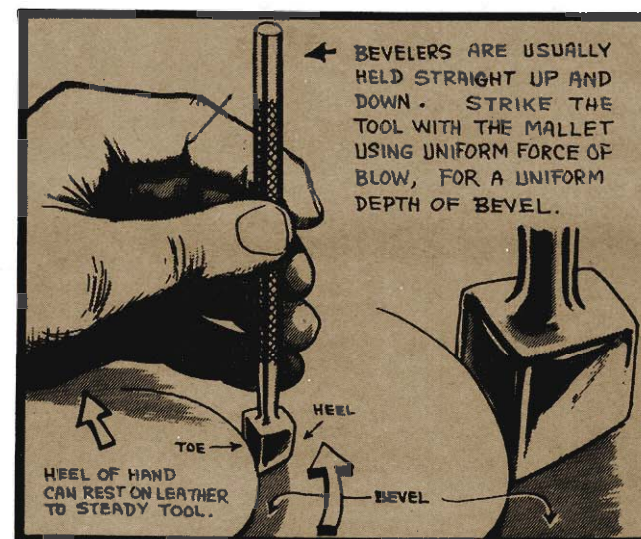
Begin with heavy downward pressure to make the cuts "pop open." Thumb and fingers manipulate the barrel of the knife to control the cut. Study the drawings presented above. The moisture content is very important. Many craftsmen prefer to make the Decorative Cuts BEFORE backgrounding, before the leather becomes too dry. Add moisture if necessary. Above all; practice!!!!

HOW TO BEVEL THE DESIGN



BEVELED DESIGN

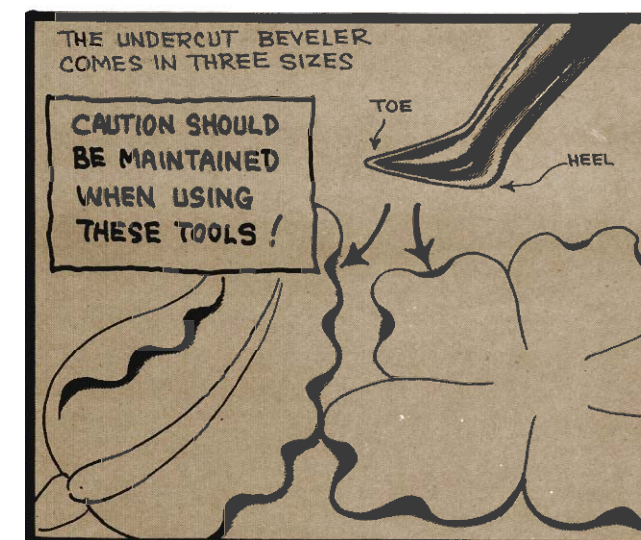
The purpose of Beveling a design is to bring it into bold relief, creating a three-dimensional effect. Usually, only one side of the swivel knife cut is beveled. However, this is not a hard and fast rule, as often times special designs require beveling alternating sides of the cut ... or both sides. The surfaces of the Bevelers (lined, smooth, checked) are for creating different textures; effects.



HOLDING THE TOOL

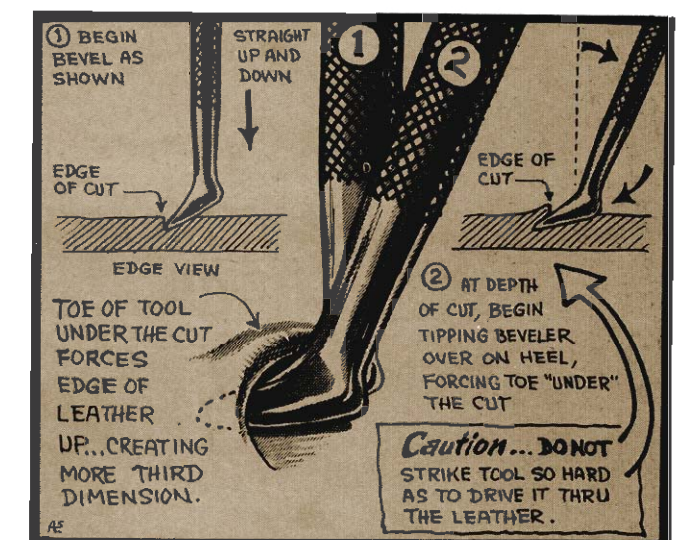
Fastest and smoothest Beveling results are obtained by using the largest tool first and beveling all long flowing lines of design, accessible. Change to smaller size tool, etc., until all Beveling has been completed. Strike the tool with uniform force and "walk" it along the cut as you strike it for smooth Beveling. Go over Beveling, if necessary, for smoothing rough tool marks.

HOW TO USE THE UNDERCUT BEVELER



USE IN CURVED AREAS

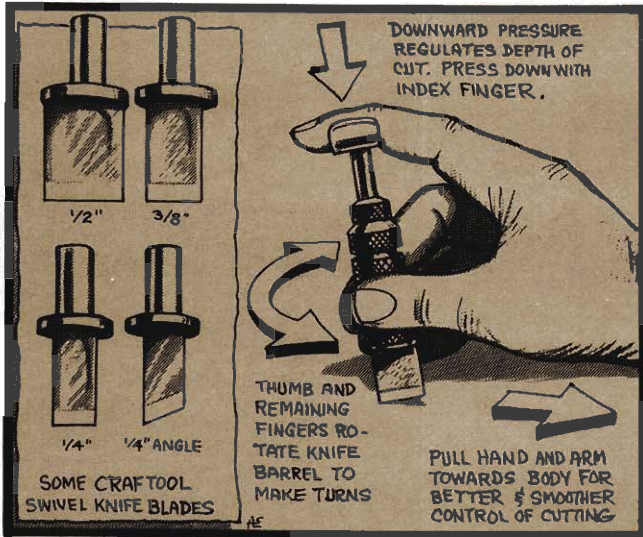
The Undercut Beveler can "make" or "break" a design. The purpose of this tool is to accent the small, curved segments of the pattern and bring them into greater third dimension and life-like relief, much as the actual leaf or flower petal would appear in nature. It would be well for the beginning craftsman to practice using this tool on scraps of leather, first!



STAMPING STEPS

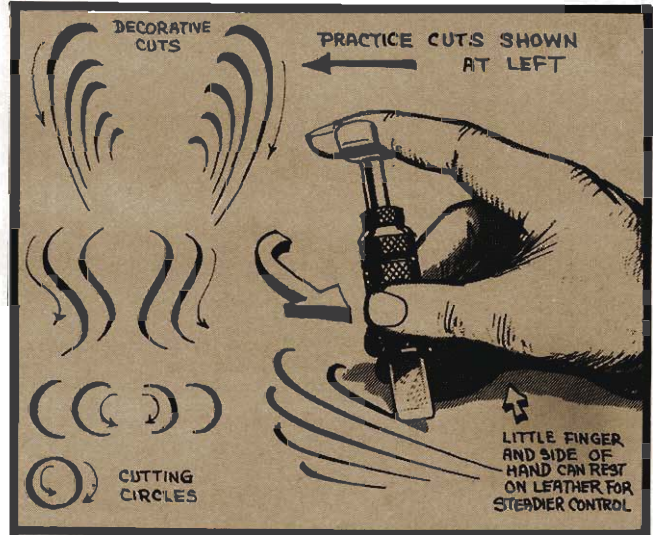
Follow the suggestions shown above when using the Under-cut Beveler. The toe of the tool should actually "under-cut" the line of the pattern, thereby forcing the edge of the cut up - into high relief. Begin tapping beveler lightly in straight up position. As tool sinks into cut, continuously tip tool back on heel as greater striking force is applied. Use caution!

HOW TO USE THE SWIVEL KNIFE



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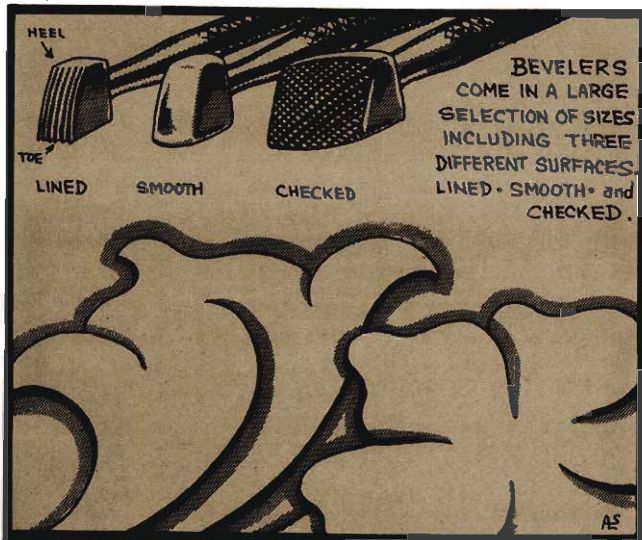
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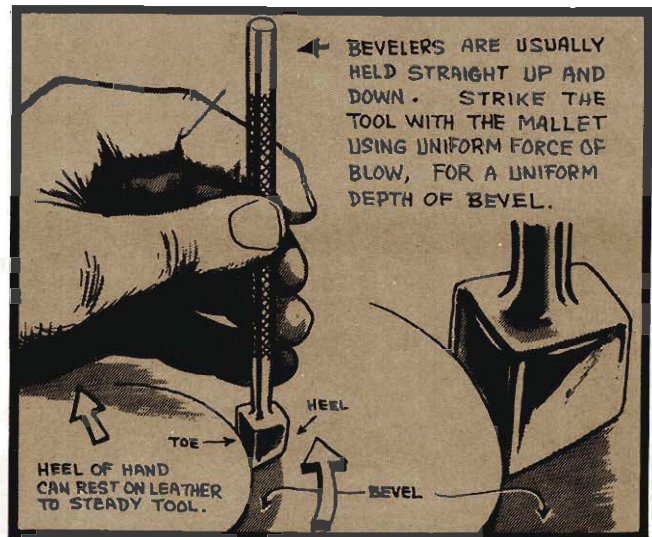
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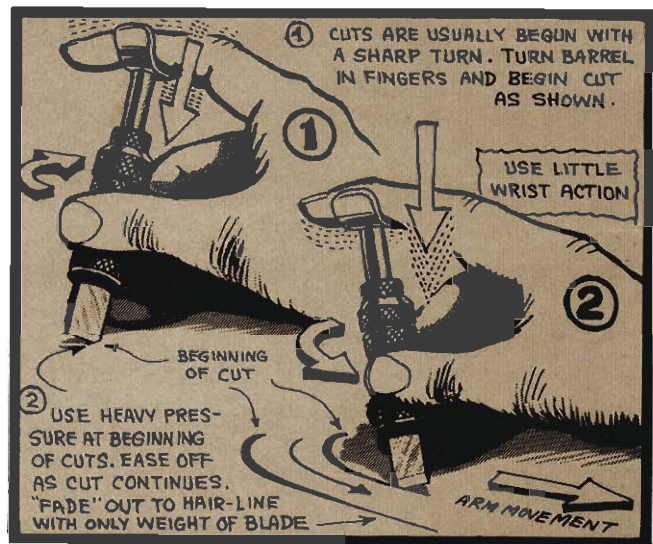
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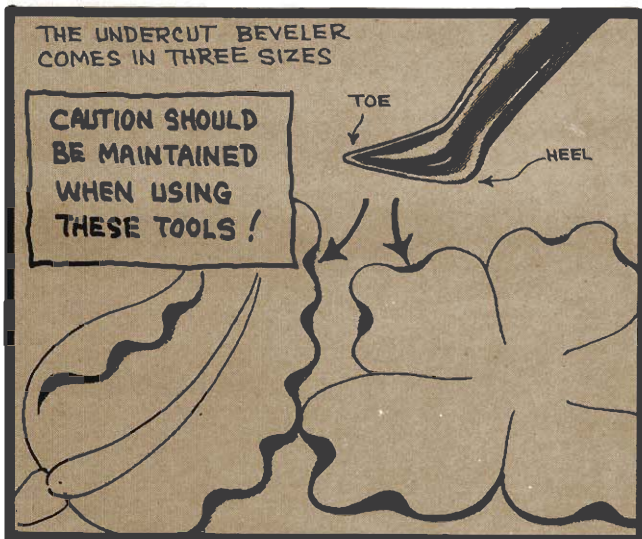
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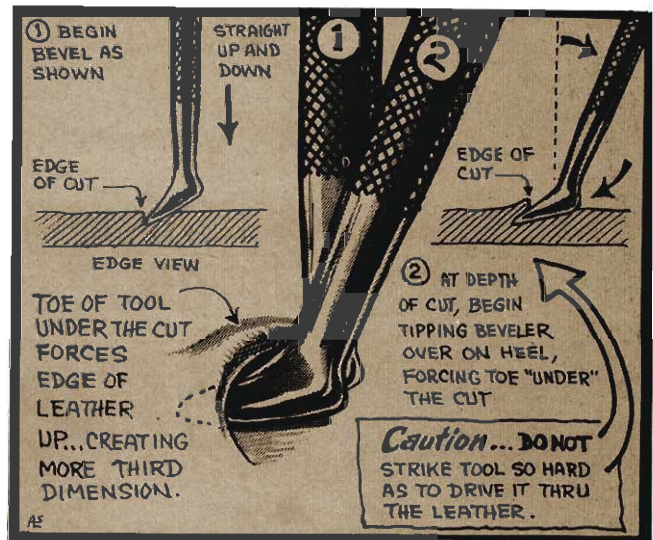
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