



## Digital Downloads

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**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.

**Tiled:** The tiled pages give you the option of printing the larger patterns at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.



**Pattern PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. ...Etc.

**Doodle Page PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

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**NOTE: Digital kit patterns do not include any kit parts that they may reference.**

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**NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.**

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*Leathercraft  
Projects To-Go*

# Camp Adventure Leather POUCH or KOOZIE

*Plus A Look Back  
Into The History of  
"Camping Worldwide"*

**OBJECTIVE:** Students will learn to stamp and assemble leather turning it into a useful and decorative project. Lesson includes history and new vocabulary words. Creativity, and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and assemble the project.

ASSEMBLE AS A  
KOOZIE WRAP OR  
A POUCH FOR CELL  
PHONE, ID AND MORE ~

## MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete

12 Pouch or Koozie Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg Tan Tooling Leather Parts
- Cords, Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Stamping Tools & Handles
- Mallets
- Sponges & Sheep Wool
- All-In-One Stain / Finish
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens & Stencils
- Instructions & Handbook

**YOU WILL or  
MIGHT NEED:**

- Pencils, Scissors, Rulers
- Plastic Water Bowls
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

## CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 4 Sessions:

Design, Case & Stamp = 90 minutes

Color the Projects = 45 minutes

Assembly = 45 minutes



## GETTING STARTED:

### SESSION 1 - Design:

- Copy blank templates on page 5, cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out with pencils to plan designs.

### SESSION 2 - Case & Stamp:

- To prepare for casing & stamping, set-up sturdy tables for 3 or 4 students per table with one plastic bowl of water & two sponges per table (Note: Sponges can be cut in half).
- Hand out to each student: A copy of p. 6 instructions, one project part & one mallet.
- Share stamps and stamp handles.
- Follow the Leather Preparation and Stamping Instructions on the next pages.

### SESSION 3 - Adding Color:

- Set up 1 or 2 staining tables for All-In-One Stain & Finish to be applied with sheep wool pieces. Cover tables with paper to protect them from spills.
- Add additional color with Sharpie Pens and Cova Colors. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

### SESSION 4 - Assembly:

- Copy and hand out Instructions (pgs. 7 & 8) along with cord and fasteners.
- Practice assembly steps before class. Demonstrate the steps.

### **ABOUT THE PROJECT:**

*The leather used in this project is called vegetable-tanned (Veg Tan) leather cut from cowhide. One side is smooth (the grain side) and one side is rough or suede (the flesh side). Veg Tan leather can have designs tooled on smooth side using different tools.*

*The Leather Craft Handbook offers you more information on the various tools that are available and how to use them on future projects.*



## How Did “Camping” Start?

Historically, camping takes us back to a time before there were towns and cities, when our ancestors wandered over the land existing by hunting and gathering. They lived in settlements called camps. In the 1800’s, camping took on a different meaning.

It is said that Camping is an American tradition, starting back in the early 1800’s. Camping Handbooks were written and the idea of setting up recreational camps was born. Camps were to be places where children could prepare to be productive, healthy adults while having fun playing games and enjoying outdoor sports.

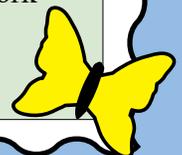
In 1861 one of the first camps was formed: The Gunnery Camp in Connecticut. Soon after, the first YWCA Camp (or summer boarding & vacation house) for women was started in Asbury Park, Pennsylvania. In 1885, the first YMCA Camp was founded in Newburgh, New York. In 1900, the first Boy’s Club camp was organized in Salem, Massachusetts. Then the American Camping Association was founded and the Boy Scouts of America held its first camp in 1910 in Lake George, New York.

From then to now, camps can be found everywhere and are sponsored by churches, cities, private organizations and families. Camping has turned into more than just having fun. Many camps focus on teaching values through respect, honesty, caring and sharing.

**Did You Know:** When the automobile came along, it allowed families to travel farther away from home and go “camping”. Many took tents along and set up camp sites while others stayed in their trailers and “house-cars” or motor homes, now called RVs.

The camping experience was and still is a relaxing, enjoyable way to vacation. Get away from the everyday routines of school and work and go out to enjoy nature.

Continued . . .

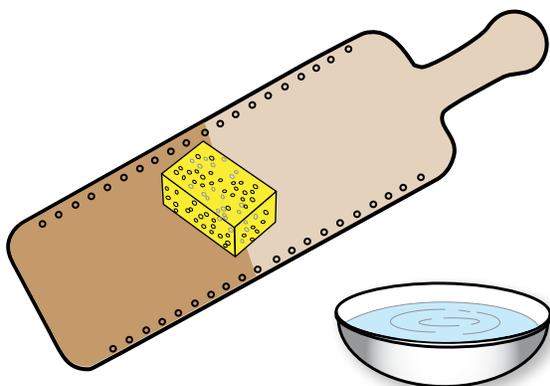




## LEATHER PREPARATION:

Before you can stamp a design on leather, it needs to be moistened. This is called “casing the leather”. (Note: Sponges can be cut in half.) Students should share sponges and water bowls per table.

- 1) Apply water to the smooth (grain) side of your leather using a clean sponge and water. Dampen leather but not too much.
- 2) Set leather aside and wait until it begins to return to its natural color and feels cool to the touch. Then it is ready to stamp. While waiting for your leather to partially dry, plan the designs.
- 3) If some areas begin to dry too fast, lightly re-dampen with the sponge and water.



## History Continued:

**Did You Know:** Some of the early camping activities of the 1800s are still done today: Hiking, canoeing, swimming, fishing, bird watching, collecting flower & insect specimens, bike riding, sailing, horseback riding, archery, mountain climbing, story telling & cooking over a camp fire. Today, additional activities are offered like studying the stars, making movies, photography, exploring caves, swinging on ropes through trees, sports, treasure hunts, explorations and community charity work. Then there are indoor camping activities such as learning to play instruments, creating with crafts, singing, dancing, acting and even cooking lessons.

Camping locations are worldwide offering all climates and terrains: the mountains, ocean, desert, or a local lake, park or even your own backyard. Remember, the camping experience doesn't have to ever end. When you are an adult, sign up to be a counselor or teacher at a camp. Or, take your friends and family camping.

The project for this lesson is to make a leather Koozie or Pouch decorated with a personalized camping theme.

## VOCABULARY:

**Cowhide** - The hide from a mature bovine (cow).

**Flesh Side** - The rough (suede) underside of leather.

**Grain Side** - The hair side of the leather with the hair removed. This side may be tooled.

**Running Stitch** - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is stitched in and out of a row of holes.



**Tanning** - The process using tannins to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

**Tannins** - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.

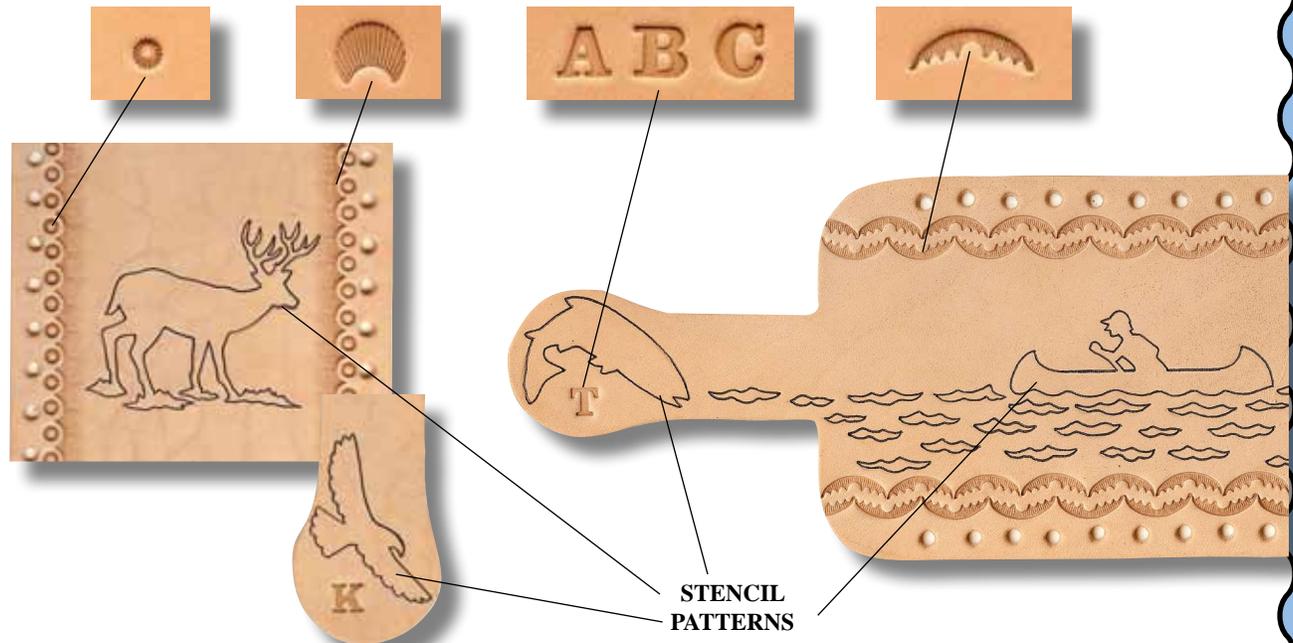
**Vegetable Tanned (Veg-Tan)** - Leather which has been tanned with vegetable materials that are derived from certain plants and woods, often called bark tannins.

**Whip Stitch** - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is taken over the edge of the leather and then into the next hole.



## CREATE DESIGNS USING DIFFERENT STENCIL PATTERNS & STAMPS

Here are some ideas combining stencil patterns, stamps and alphabet stamps. The same samples are shown on page 1 with color applied. Different coloring techniques can be used: Leave backgrounds natural leather and add color using Sharpie Pens and Cova Color acrylic paints. Or, apply All-In-One Color Stain & Finish over the entire project and then add more color.



### COLORING HINTS:

**WHEN USING ACRYLIC PAINTS** over All-In-One, make light colors stand out on the dark background by first painting the inside of the design with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.

**MIXING COLORS:** The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) can be mixed to create the secondary colors (orange, green & purple). Add white to lighten and black to darken a color.

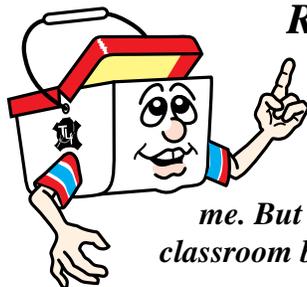


### CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ Study some of the students' favorite camping locations.
- ~ Study how other cultures camped: Native Americans, the Military and the Settlers of the New Frontier.



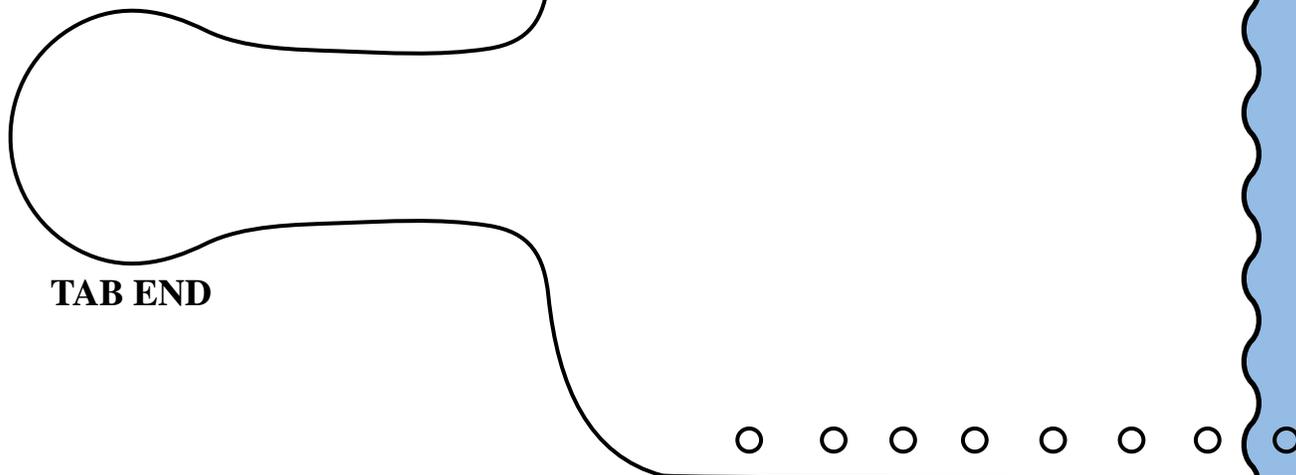
### RECYCLE ME!



*"I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it's time to recycle, I am happy to bring fun & learning into your classroom by offering you Projects To-Go from Tandy Leather Factory."*

## TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

*Use these templates to plan designs  
before applying them to the leather.*



### CENTER OF WRAP AREA

#### **TIPS - When planning your designs:**

- See where the tab overlaps the front part and plan your design with that in mind.
- Plan your designs to go under the tab, but do not put anything there that you want to show when the tab is fastened.
- Plan designs to continue onto the tab if desired, or center a design on the larger open area. Experiment with several ideas before applying color to the leather.
- Use a pencil to lightly sketch your final design on the leather. Then add color.

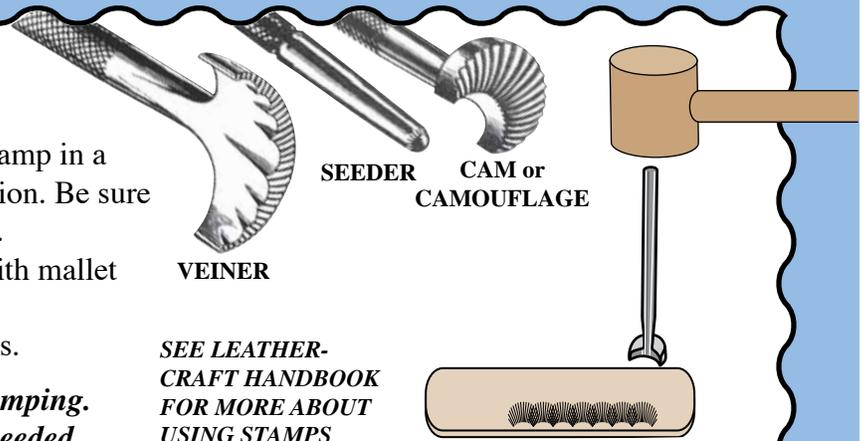
## STAMPING Instructions:

(Shown here on a leather strip.)

- 1) After leather has been cased, hold stamp in a vertical (straight up and down) position. Be sure stamp is facing the desired direction.
- 2) Strike handle end of stamp firmly with mallet to leave a deep impression.
- 3) Repeat with same or different stamps.

*Be sure to keep leather damp while stamping. Reapply water lightly with sponge as needed.*

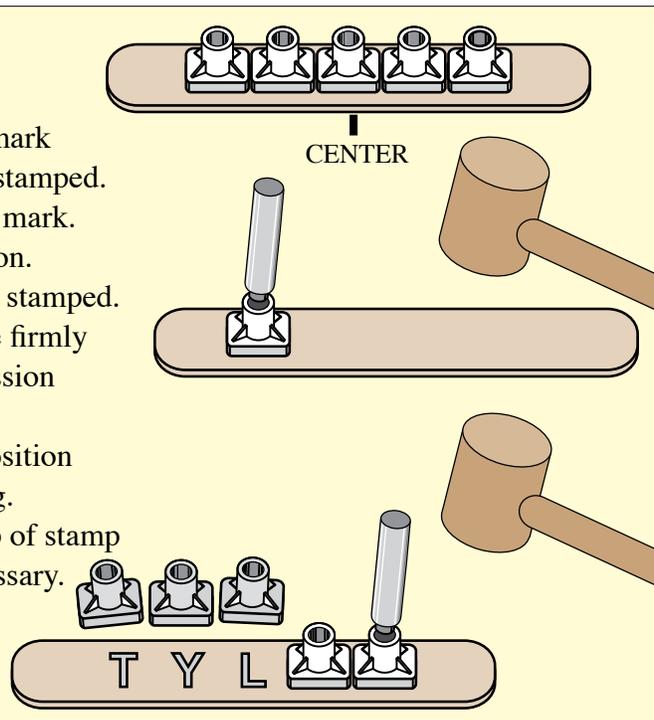
SEE LEATHER-CRAFT HANDBOOK FOR MORE ABOUT USING STAMPS



## STAMPING Alphabets:

(Shown here on a leather strip.)

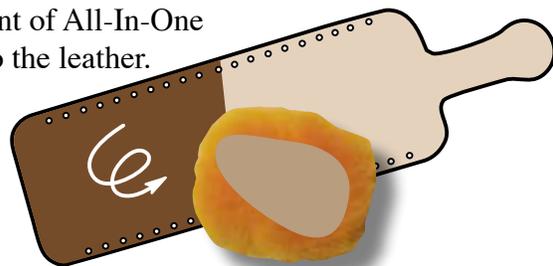
- 1) To stamp two or more letters in a row, first mark the center of the space where letters will be stamped.
- 2) Place stamps side by side, centered over the mark. Be sure stamps are facing the correct direction.
- 3) Remove all stamps except the first one to be stamped.
- 4) Insert stamp setter in top of stamp and strike firmly with mallet. Repeat if necessary until impression shows clearly in the leather.
- 5) Place 1st stamp back over its impression. Position 2nd stamp next to the first for proper spacing.
- 6) Remove 1st stamp. Insert stamp setter in top of stamp and strike firmly with mallet. Repeat if necessary.
- 7) Repeat with rest of letters.
- 8) Allow project to dry completely before applying All-In-One Stain & Finish.



## STAINING THE LEATHER:

*You will be using All-In-One Stain & Finish which is a color and finish combined for speed. Be sure to work quickly and in a special staining area away from other supplies.*

- 1) Shake bottle well. Transfer a liberal (heavy) amount of All-In-One onto a piece of sheep wool, but never directly onto the leather.  
NOTE: Only one coat is needed.
- 2) Then apply to leather quickly, rubbing in a circular motion until color is even and all cuts and impressions are full of stain.
- 3) Remove excess with a clean piece of sheep wool. Then, buff to a mellow gloss with a clean piece of sheep wool.



**OPTION: After stain is dry, come back and add more color using colored markers or classroom acrylic paints.**



## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

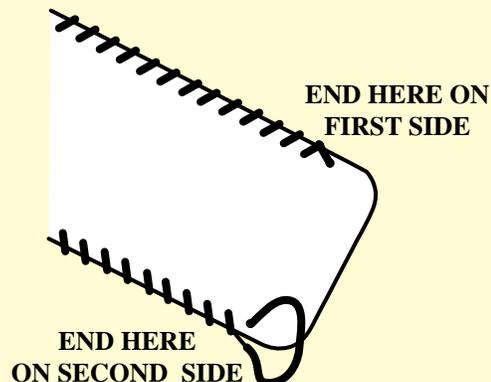
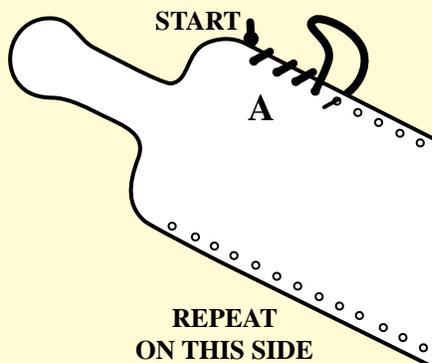
*Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.*

*Tip: keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.*

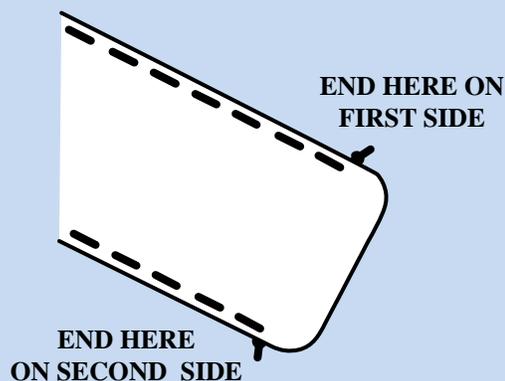
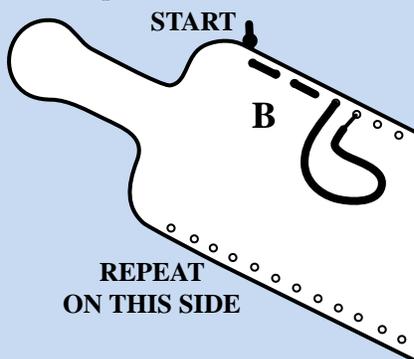
### TO MAKE A KOOZIE WRAP:

- 1) Cut cord in half and tie a knot in each cut end.
- 2) Select the lacing option you want to do and begin stitching on the inside of the wrap.

- **To do the WHIP STITCH (A):** Push tip of cord up through first hole. Pull cord through hole up o knot. Stitch over edge; then up through next hole. Continue to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot in end close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.

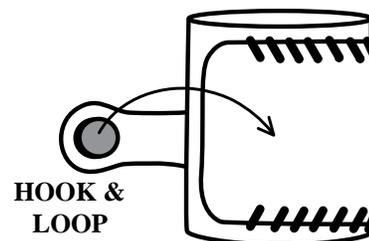


- **To do the RUNNING STITCH (B):** Stitch up through first hole; then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.



### 3) To attach the HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position on underside of tab.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Position leather wrap around can and pull tab over so it is tight on the can. Press tab down on other side of wrap to adhere the hook & loop to other end of wrap.



## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

*Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.*

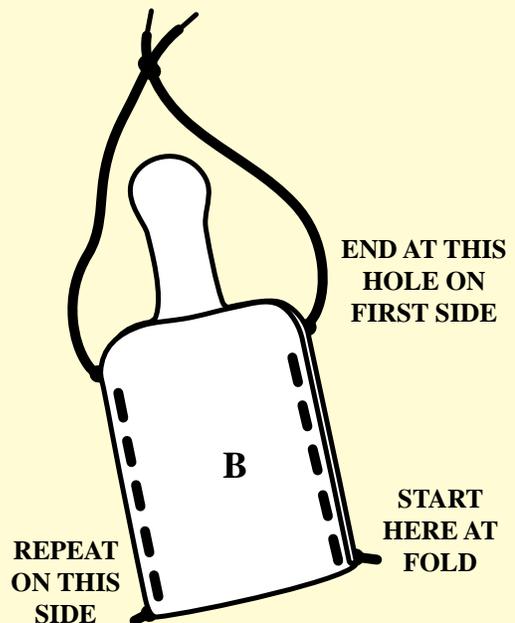
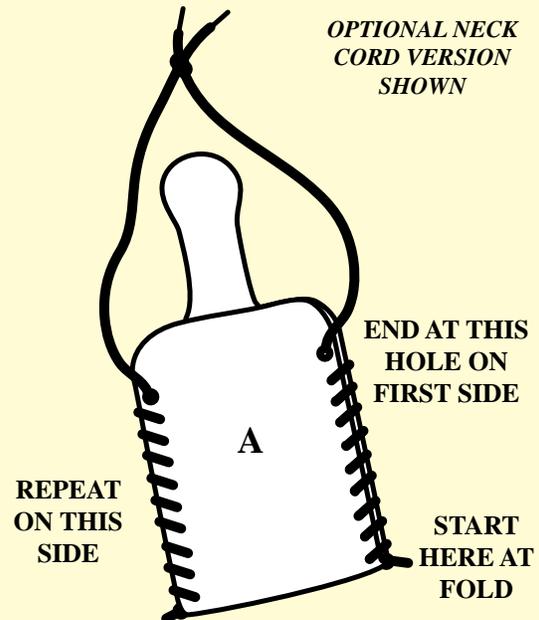
*Tip: keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.*

### TO MAKE A POUCH:

- 1) Select the lacing option you want to do (either the WHIP STITCH or RUNNING STITCH).
- 2) Cut cord in half. Tie knots in the cut ends.
- 3) Fold leather wrap part and align holes on sides. Begin stitching at fold (backside) and stitch through first set of aligned holes.
  - **To do the WHIP STITCH (A):** Push tip of cord through first aligned holes. Pull cord through hole up to knot. Stitch over edge and through next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.
  - **To do the RUNNING STITCH (B):** Stitch through first hole, then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole.
- 4) At last hole, using RUNNING STITCH, tie a knot and trim cord. For WHIP STITCH, stitch over edge again. Then stitch under previous stitch and tie knot. Trim cords close to knots or leave long for a neck cord as described below:

***IF YOU ARE MAKING AN OPTIONAL NECK, HAND OR WAIST CORD:***

- *At last hole on first side, tie knot close to hole.*
- *Do not trim cord.*
- *Using second half of cord, repeat Steps 1 through 4 on other side.*
- *Tie ends of long cords together in a knot.*



### 5) To attach the HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position on underside of tab.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Fold tab over. Press down to adhere to front.

