



Digital Downloads

This PDF package has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Some PDF file downloads may contain some documents larger than an 8-1/2" x 11" image. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



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).

eBook PDF files contain 1 (one) full eBook. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized books if your home printer cannot print the larger pages.

Craftaid PDF files contain 1 (one) full Craftaid pattern or Craftaid pattern pack that has been converted into a tracing pattern. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized Craftaid patterns if your home printer cannot print the larger pages. **NOTE: These digitized patterns do not include any of the physical plastic templates (Craftaids) that may be mentioned, nor does the purchase of this PDF file imply a promise to receive any physical plastic templates (Craftaids).**

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

Please note: When printing on a home printer, use the settings seen on the image to the right in the Page Handling area of the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. If your printer is cutting edges off, set "Page Scaling" to "Shrink to Printable Area". This will, however, decrease the size of the pattern a very small amount.



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

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

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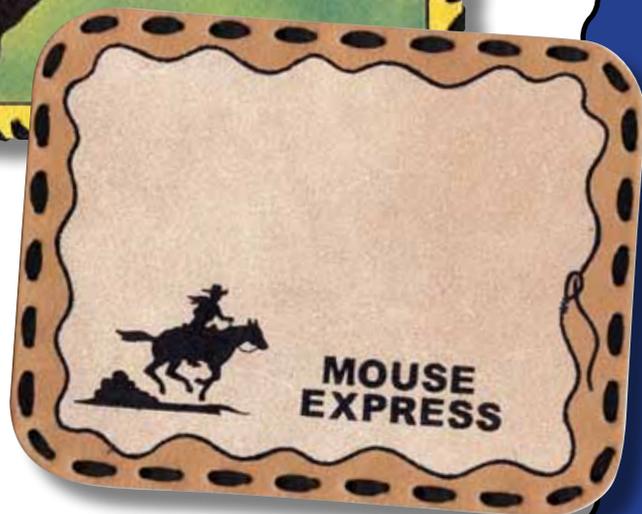
*Leathercraft
Projects To-Go*

Communication Theme

MOUSE PAD

Plus A Look At "How We Communicate"

OBJECTIVE: Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history, science and new vocabulary words. Creativity, math and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and then assemble the project.



MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Leather Mouse Pad Projects:

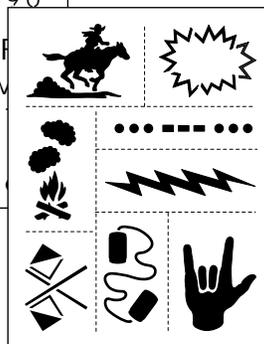
- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Pads
- Cords
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens
- Stencils
- Design & Color Ideas
- Complete Instructions

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	
Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	0							



YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints



CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:
 Design = 45 minutes
 Color the Projects = 45 minutes
 Assembly = 45 minutes



GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:

- Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
- Copy the blank template on page 5 and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.
- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

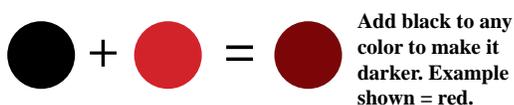
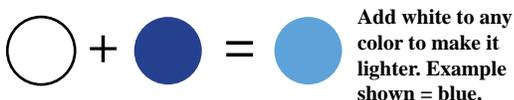
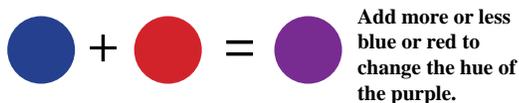
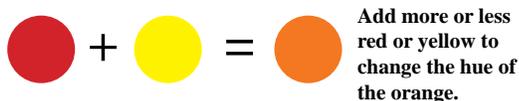
SESSIONS 2 - Color:

- Hand out leather parts to students.
- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes or use additional classroom supplies. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)

MIXING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS

The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. The secondary colors (orange, green & purple) can be created as shown:



Now try mixing the secondary colors together to get even more colors.

How Do We Communicate?

Communication is a learned skill and there are two major categories: Auditory (verbal) methods such as speaking, singing and tone of voice. Second there is nonverbal or physical methods of communicating such as body language, sign language, touch, eye contact, use of writing and other symbols.



Communication is also the articulation (or expression) of a message through different media whether it be verbal or nonverbal. Historic media included smoke signals, letters by pony express, telegraph using Morse Code, telegrams, printing press handbills and newspapers, early telephones with party lines, and radio. More recent ways include radar, sonar, television, movies, satellites, cell phones, recorders, CDs, DVDs, computers, the internet and mental thought wave responders.

Most people are born with the ability to talk. However, the use of this ability must be learned. Words, tone of voice and volume must be learned. Some people are born deaf, so their ability to talk must be learned differently from those who hear, using sight and touch. Communication most often relies on learning to read, comparing and exploring with ones senses: sight, touch, taste, smell and hearing.

Did You Know: The ancient Egyptians communicated to their people and enemies by constructing large intimidating temples and tombs decorated with carvings and picture writing called hieroglyphics. These were symbols communicating their strength and lasting power.

Hundreds and thousands of symbols have been used throughout history to communicate messages without using words. In medieval times, large churches were covered with carvings, stained glass picture windows and paintings which were used to communicate religious teachings because most of the population that attended services couldn't read.

Continued ...

NOTE: When using acrylic paints on leather, be sure the project is completely dry before starting to assemble the project.

GETTING STARTED continued:

SESSION 3 - Assembly:

- Copy the Instructions on page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the lacing cord.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the steps.

ABOUT THE LEATHER:

The leather used for this project is called veg-split leather cut from cowhide. Both sides are rough or suede. The grain side (smooth top side) of this particular cut of leather has been removed.

Veg-split leather can be decorated with designs by either painting or drawing with markers and pens. This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.

History Continued:

Did You Know: Animals of all forms communicate between themselves and with others through response to touch, the sun and climate. Have you ever heard that you can tell if winter is over and spring has begun by watching the trees bud and flowers bloom? This is a form of communication.

Did You Know: Commanders of ships communicated by means of flags, lanterns, lights and the infamous “warning signal” which usually meant a “cannon shot across the bow”. When coming close to land, a light house’s mirrored lanterns communicated the position of the coast line to the ship. In times of emergency, flares were used to communicate the need for help and to mark a location for rescue.

Did You Know: Air traffic controllers communicate with aircraft by means of radar and radio transmissions. Once on the land, the landing crew communicates with the pilots using flags and arm gestures.

Our ways of communication continue to expand with new technology. It is our human job to learn how to interpret the messages better and respond appropriately to the communication.

VOCABULARY:

Cowhide - The hide (skin) 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 (yellowish substance from oak bark) to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

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



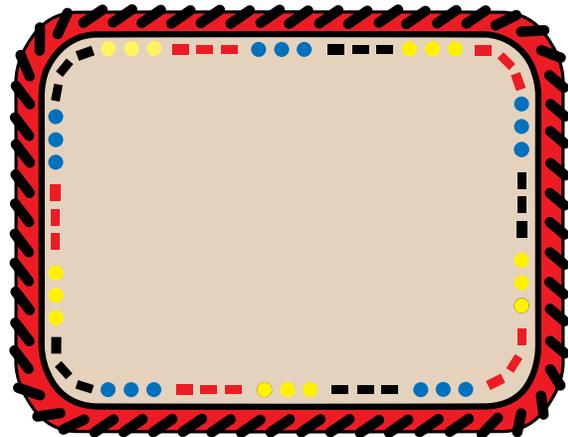
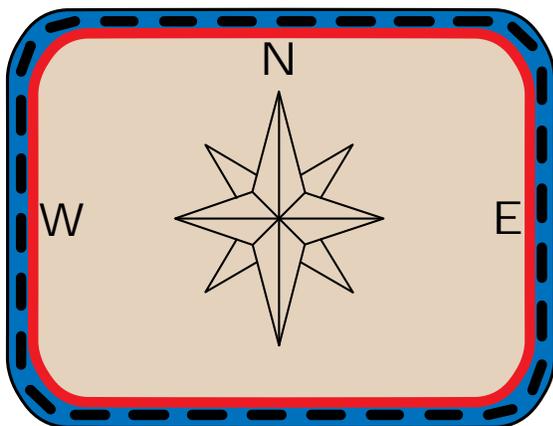
CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the project part. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

COLORING HINTS:

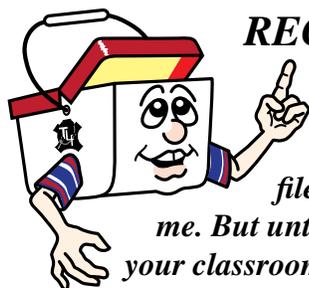
To paint large areas, mix a Cova Color "wash" by diluting the color with water. Be sure to mix enough to do the entire project or keep a record of the proportions for mixing more.

To make bright or light colors stand out on a darker background, paint bright or light colors first. Then fill in background around them with a darker color. Or, put a wash over the area, let dry, then come back and paint the designs in white. Let white dry completely (few minutes), then add desired colors on top of the white.



CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

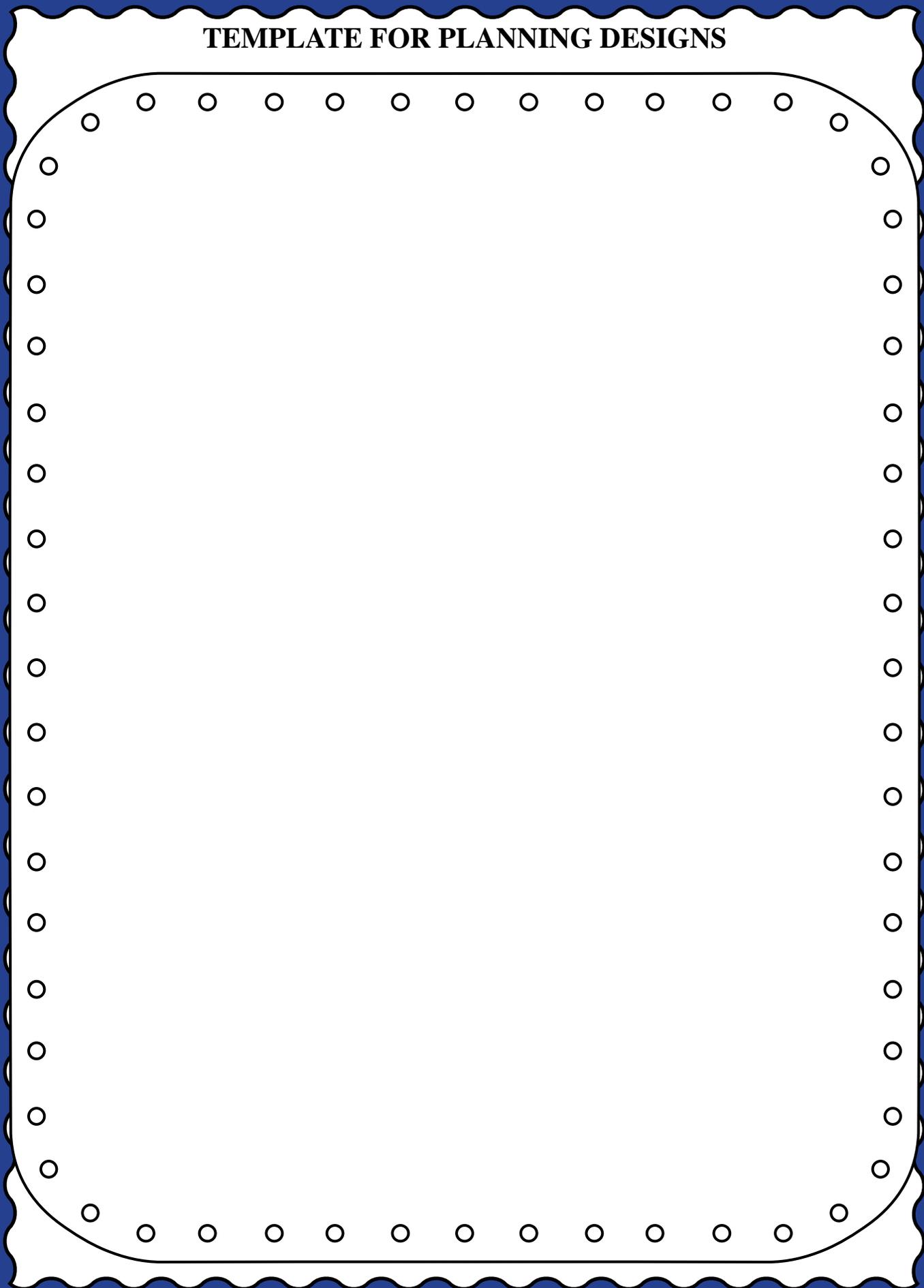
- ~ Study the use of symbols, flags & Morse Code used for communication.
- ~ Study the oldest and newest forms of communication used by the students' ancestors and families.



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."

TEMPLATE FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

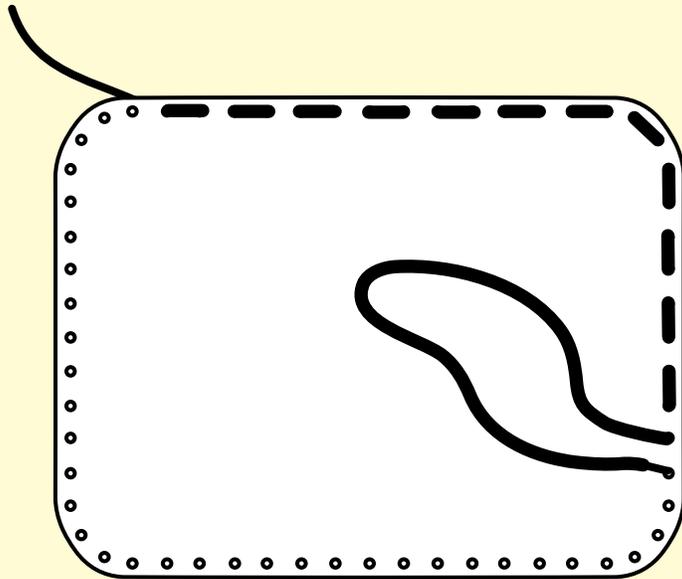


STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS

*Decorate mouse pad and be sure project is completely dry before stitching.
Select the desired stitching style and follow the instructions.*

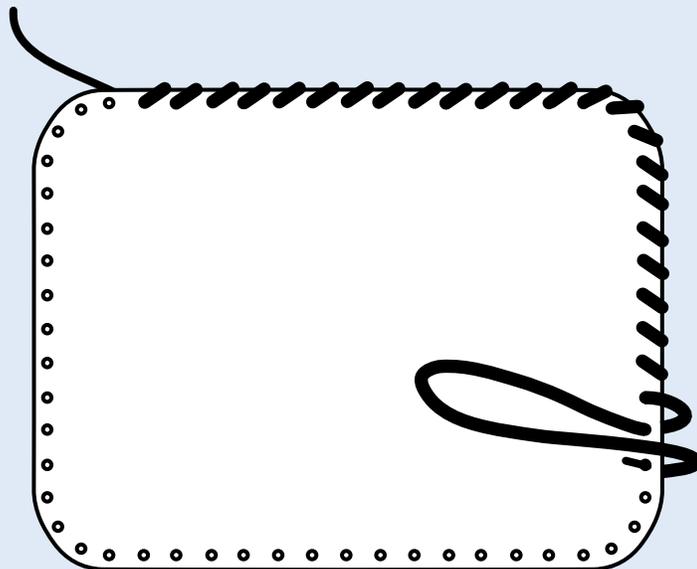
TO DO THE RUNNING STITCH:

- 1) Begin on back side of pad in upper left corner.
- 2) Stitch up through first hole. Pull cord through hole leaving 6" of cord to tie off later.
- 3) Stitch down through next hole. Continue stitching in and out to last hole.
- 4) At last hole, tie ends of cord in a knot on backside of pad and trim off excess cord.



TO DO THE WHIP STITCH:

- 1) Begin on back side of pad in upper left corner.
- 2) Stitch up through first hole. Pull cord through hole leaving 6" of cord to tie off later.
- 3) Stitch over edge. Then stitch up through next hole. Continue stitching to last hole.
- 4) At last hole, tie ends of cord in a knot on backside of pad and trim off excess cord.



STITCHING HINT:

When stitching, keep the cord flat - do not twist it.