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.

www.leathercraftlibrary.com

HELLO

*Leathercraft
Projects To-Go*

Communication Theme

WRISTBAND

HELLO

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 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 Wristband Projects:
- Pre-Cut Veg-Split Suede Leather Wristbands
- Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Markers
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 Sessions:
    Size & Design = 45 minutes
    Color the Projects = 45 minutes
    Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

#47250-07
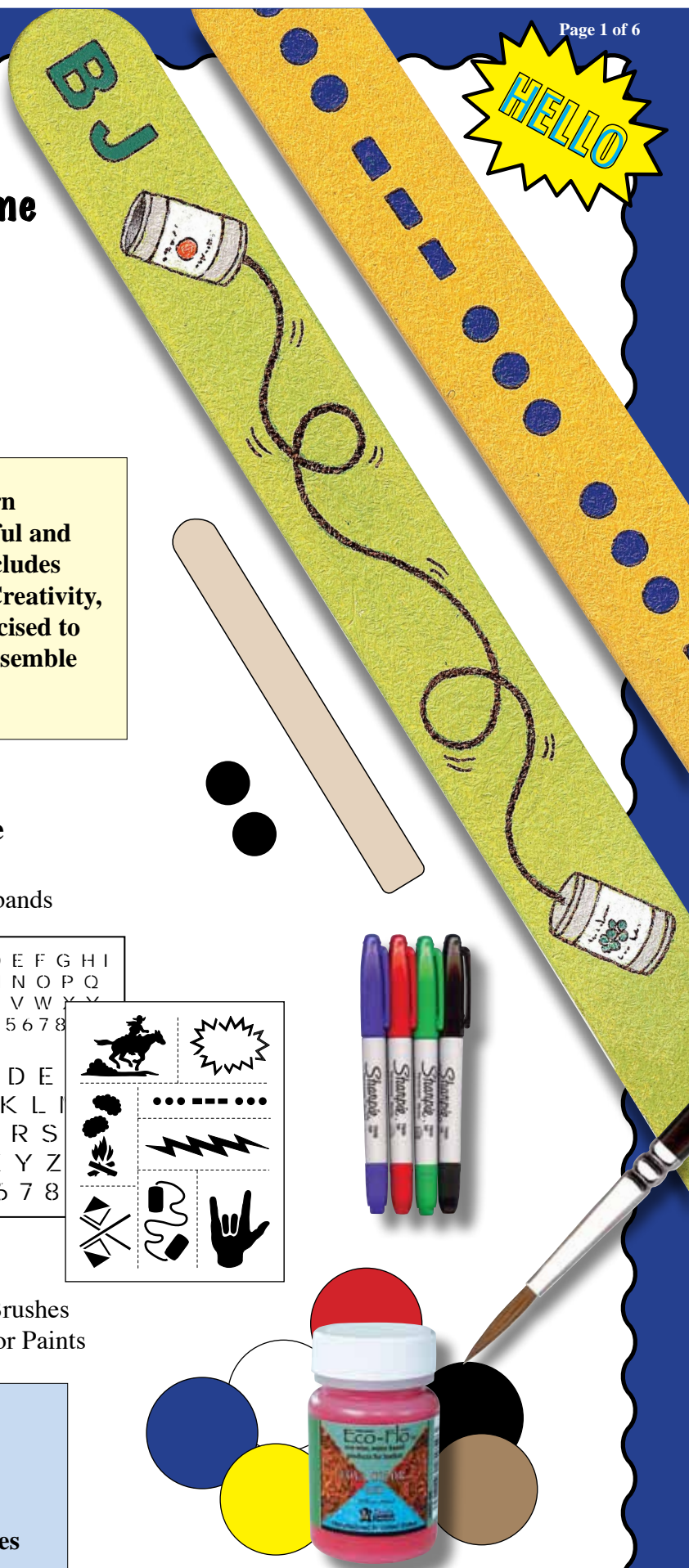
GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Sizing & Design:
- Copy sizing instructions on page 6 (or demonstrate). Hand out leather wristbands for sizing.
- Copy the blank templates on page 5, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils for planning designs before applying paint and markers to the leather.
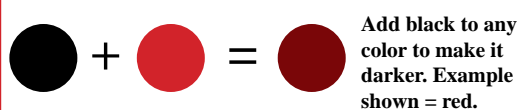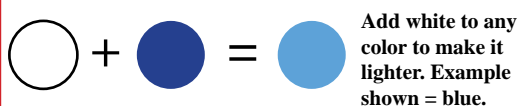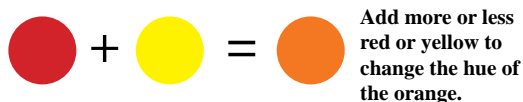- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

SESSION 2 - Color:
- Hand out leather part to each student.
- 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)

USING 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:

🔴 + 🟡 = 🟠 **Add more or less red or yellow to change the hue of the orange.**

🟡 + 🔵 = 🟢 **Add more or less blue or yellow to change the hue of the green.**

🔵 + 🔴 = 🟣 **Add more or less blue or red to change the hue of the purple.**

⚪ + 🔵 = 🔵 **Add white to any color to make it lighter. Example shown = blue.**

⚫ + 🔴 = 🔴 **Add black to any color to make it darker. Example shown = red.**

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:
- Re-copy the Instructions on page 6 if necessary and hand them out along with hook & loop fasteners.
- 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 stencil design ideas or let the student use their imaginations and creativity.

The project for this lesson will be colored 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.

**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.

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.

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. Be sure to paint the backside of the wristband too.

HINT: *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.*
For even brighter colors, first paint the design that is to be bright with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.
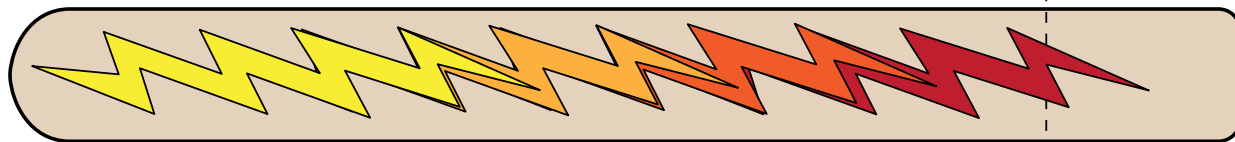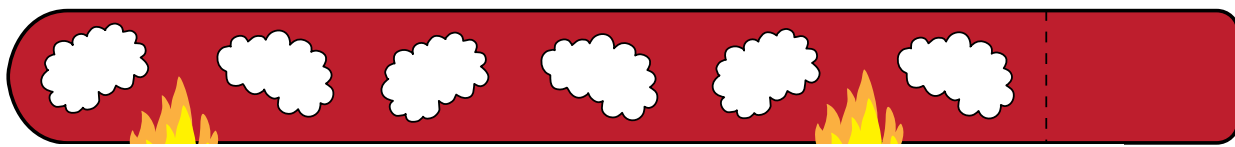
HINT: *To blend colors together like a rainbow, first wet leather, then apply Cova Colors. This technique will require a longer drying time (probably overnight).*

Be Sure To Plan Designs On Paper
Before Drawing Or Using Color On The Leather

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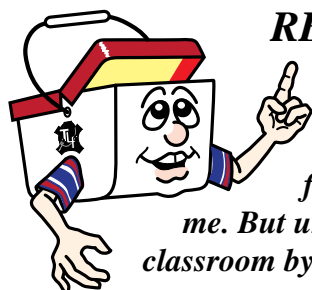
RECYCLE ME!
"I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it's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

TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS
Copy this page, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out to students.

# SIZING & ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

SIZING THE WRISTBAND:

Wrap band around wrist (or ankle).

NOTE: There needs to be at least one inch overlap to allow for the hook & loop fastener to be installed later.

Trim off any excess wristband on the inside (square end) of band using sharp classroom scissors.

Now use the blank template to plan your designs. Be sure wristband is completely dry before installing the hook & loop fastener.

TRIM EXCESS OFF INSIDE SQUARED END

AT LEAST A 1 INCH OVERLAP
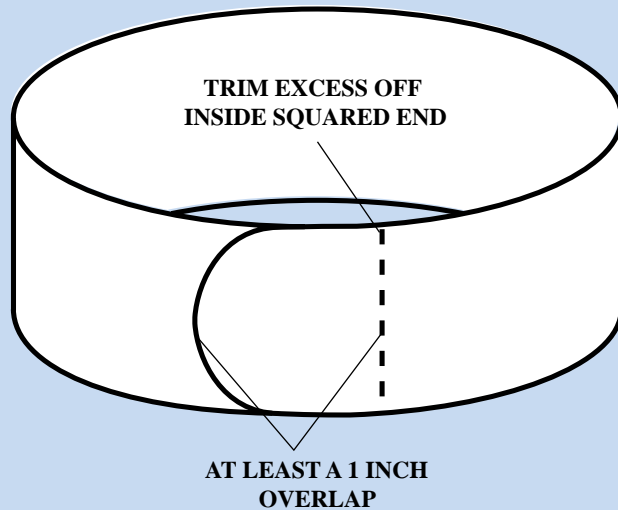
INSTALLING THE HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Lock hook & loop parts together.

- Peel paper off of one side.

- Position sticky side on underside of front end. Press firmly to adhere.

- Peel paper off other side of fastener.

- Wrap band around wrist (or ankle) and press hook & loop sticky side onto the band. Press firmly to adhere.

PLACE JOINED HOOK & LOOP ON FRONT END FIRST
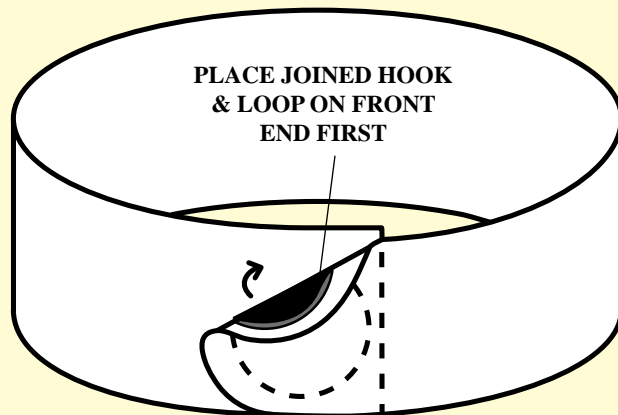
TAKING CARE OF YOUR PERSONALIZED LEATHER WRISTBAND

- A leather wristband shouldn't go wherever your hands go. In other words, try not to get the wristband wet.
- If the leather band does get wet, wipe off the moisture as soon as possible using a soft dry paper towel or cotton cloth.