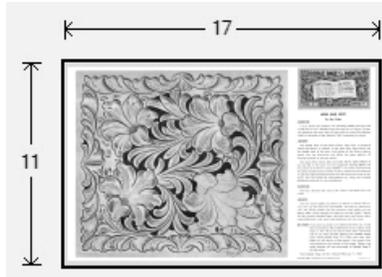




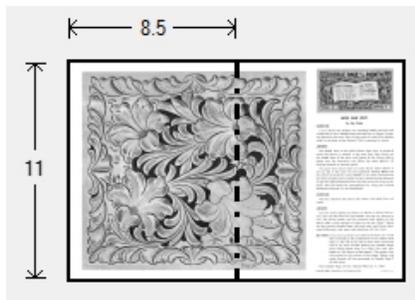
Doodle Page Digital Download

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

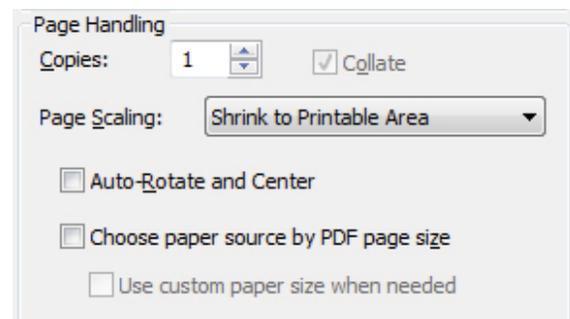
The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

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

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

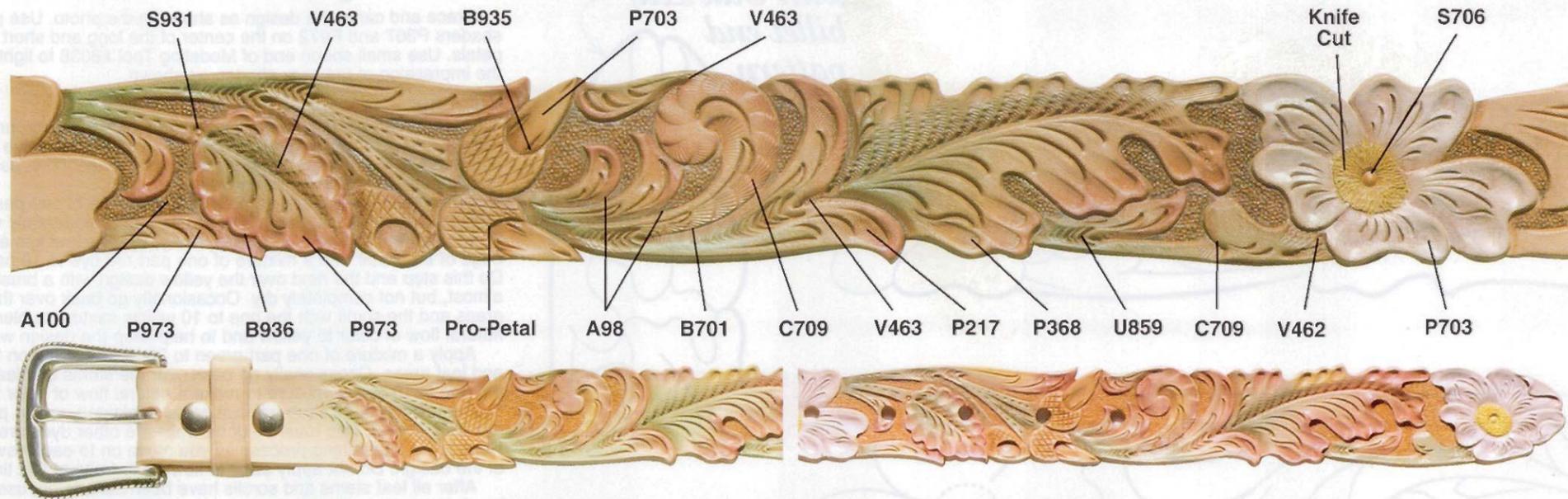
(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

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.

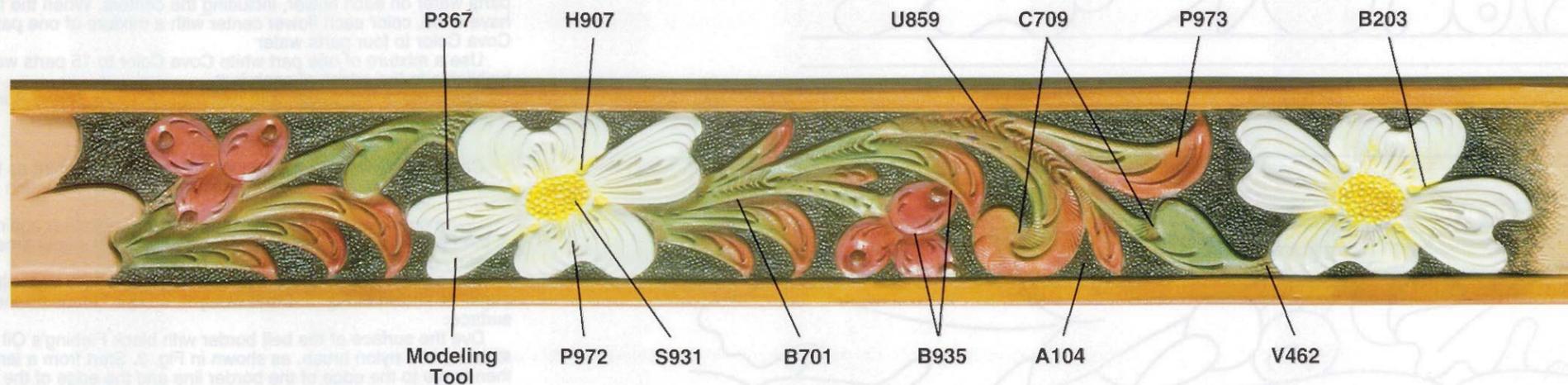


You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.

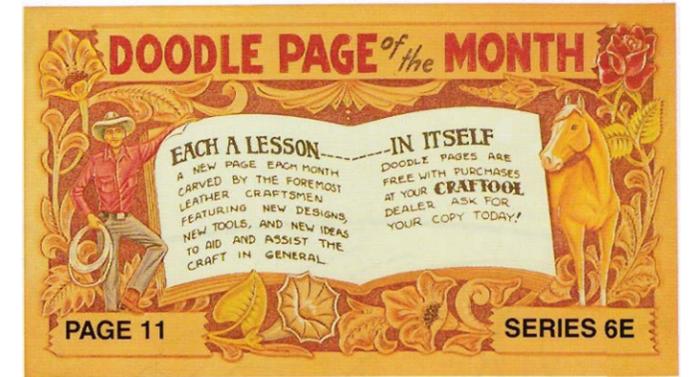
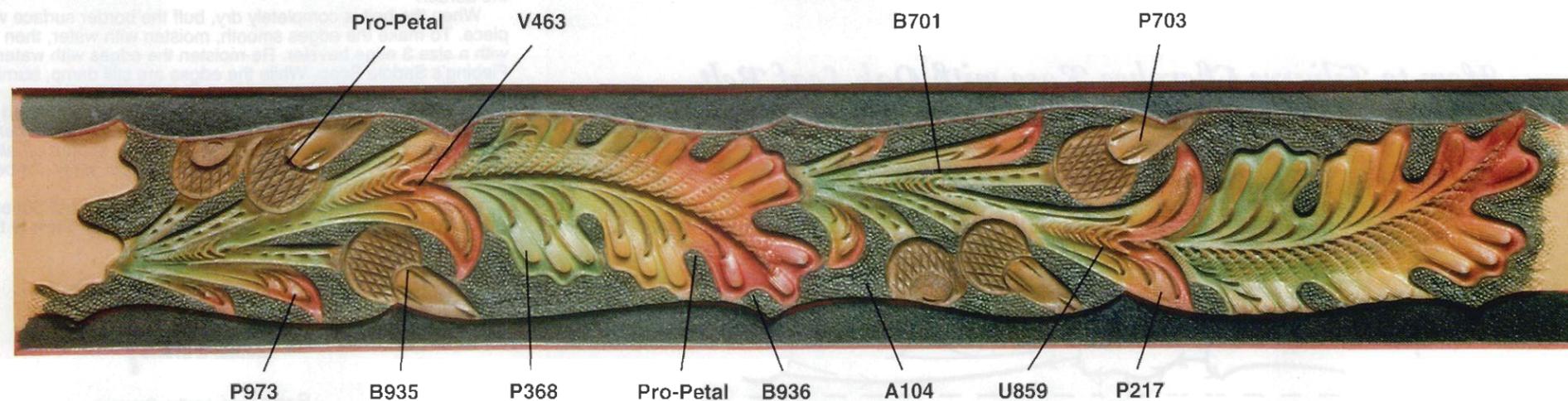
Cherokee Rose With Oak Leaf Belt



Dogwood Flower and Fruit Belt



Oak Leaf Belt



David's Belts

by David Kawamura

Note: Unless otherwise specified, Tandy's Pro Dye #2055 is used for all dyeing referred to in this Doodle Page. "Solvent" refers to Tandy's Pro Dye Solvent #2057.

Cherokee Rose with Oak Leaf Belt

Trace the design on an 1½" or wider belt strip. Cut all trace lines (except flower center) with swivel knife.

Tool the design with the stamping tools as shown in the photo. It's not necessary to bevel outside the border line, since these lines will be trimmed off later.

After tooling the design, trim off the excess leather out of border lines. Use the proper size punch against the inside curve of the oak leaves first. Then trim the rest with Light-Duty Craft Knife #1583. Always cut away from (never towards) the holes and intersecting lines, as shown in tracing design. Take your time. To prevent undercutting, do not lean the knife towards the left or right.

Use a sponge to moisten the edges with water. Then apply a bit of Fiebing's Saddle Soap #1995 on the edges and burnish with your finger. Do not allow any saddle soap to get on the top grain (tooling side) of the leather as this will prevent dye penetration during the coloring procedure.

Coloring:

Apply full strength buckskin dye to the background areas. Then apply chocolate brown dye over the same areas with a dry brush. Note: dry brushing is when excess dye is removed from the brush by blotting on a scrap piece of leather or paper towel before touching the brush to the actual project. The technique is used primarily for shading and blending colors. Refer to Al Stohlman's book, "Coloring Leather" #1942 for detailed instructions on all types of dyeing, staining and finishing techniques.

Apply a mixture of one part red dye to 40 parts solvent to the design with a moderately wet brush. Apply a mixture of one part green to 40 parts solvent to the design with a moderately wet brush.

Practice blending the colors on a scrap piece of leather so that there is a natural flow of each color to the natural color of the leather. Use several coats of color for the darker areas. Also, never let one coat dry while doing the coloring.

For proper contrast and color shade, apply a mixture of one part red dye to 20 parts solvent to the outlines of the large and small leaves, the tips of the oak leaves and the scrolls, using the dry brush technique.

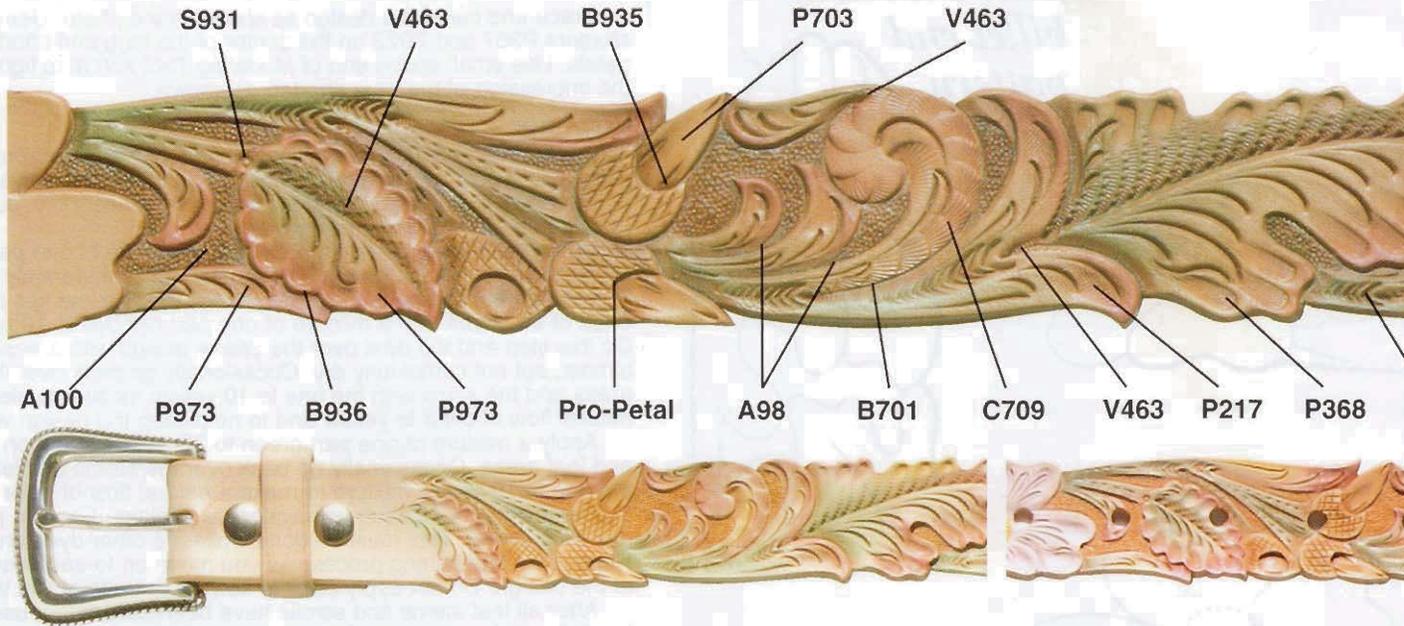
Create shaded areas on oak leaves, stems, under acorns, under leaves and under flowers with a mixture of one part green dye to 20 parts solvent using the dry brush technique.

Now use one part white Cova Color® #2040 mixed with 15 parts water to color the flowers, including the centers. After the dye has dried, apply a second coat.

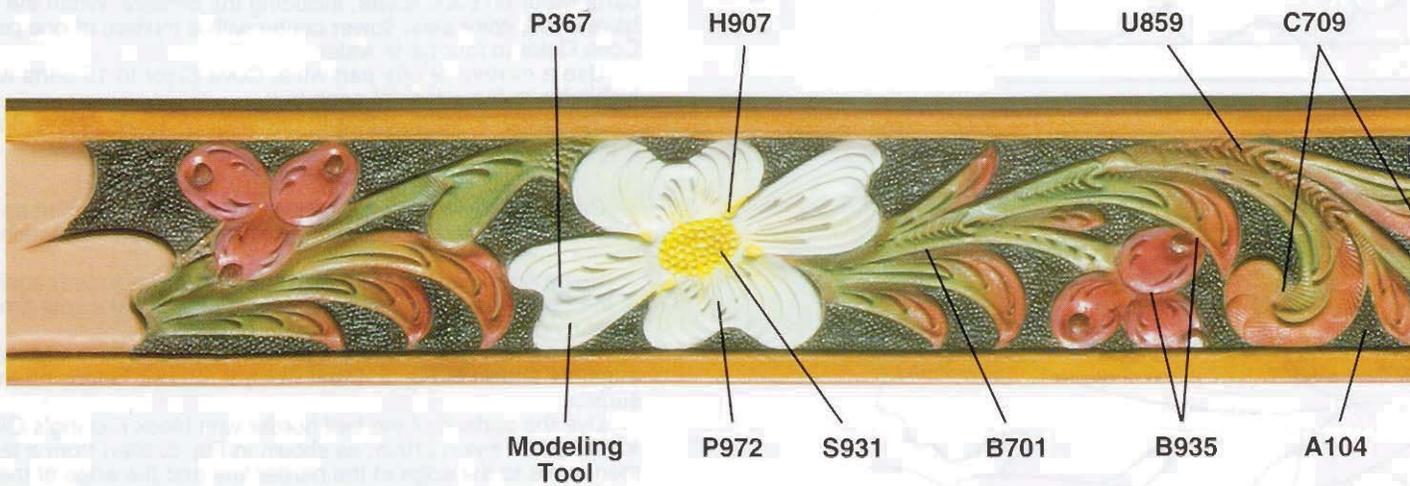
Apply a mixture of one part buckskin dye to 20 parts solvent to the acorns and acorn caps with a wet brush.

Use the dry brush technique to dye the flower centers with full strength yellow dye. Finally, apply a coat of Tandy Super Shene Spray #2001 over the entire design. After the finish has

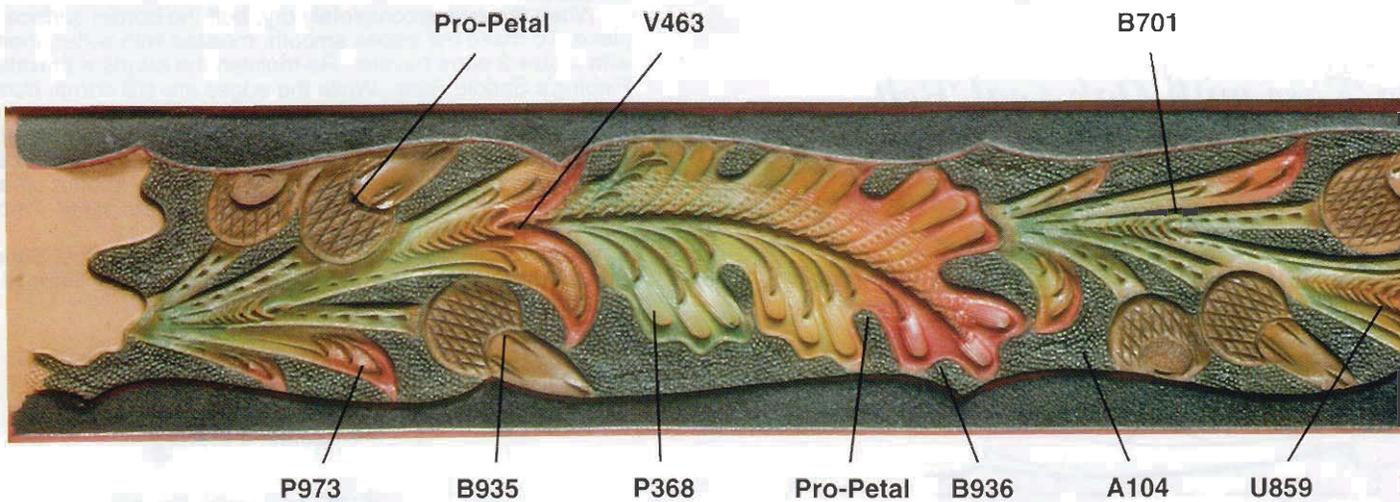
Cherokee Rose With Oak Leaf Belt

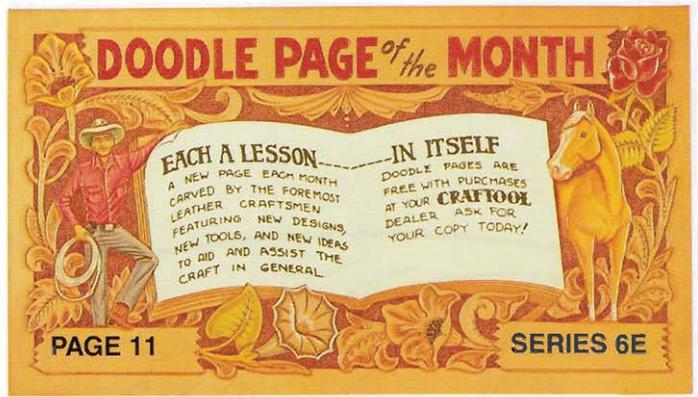
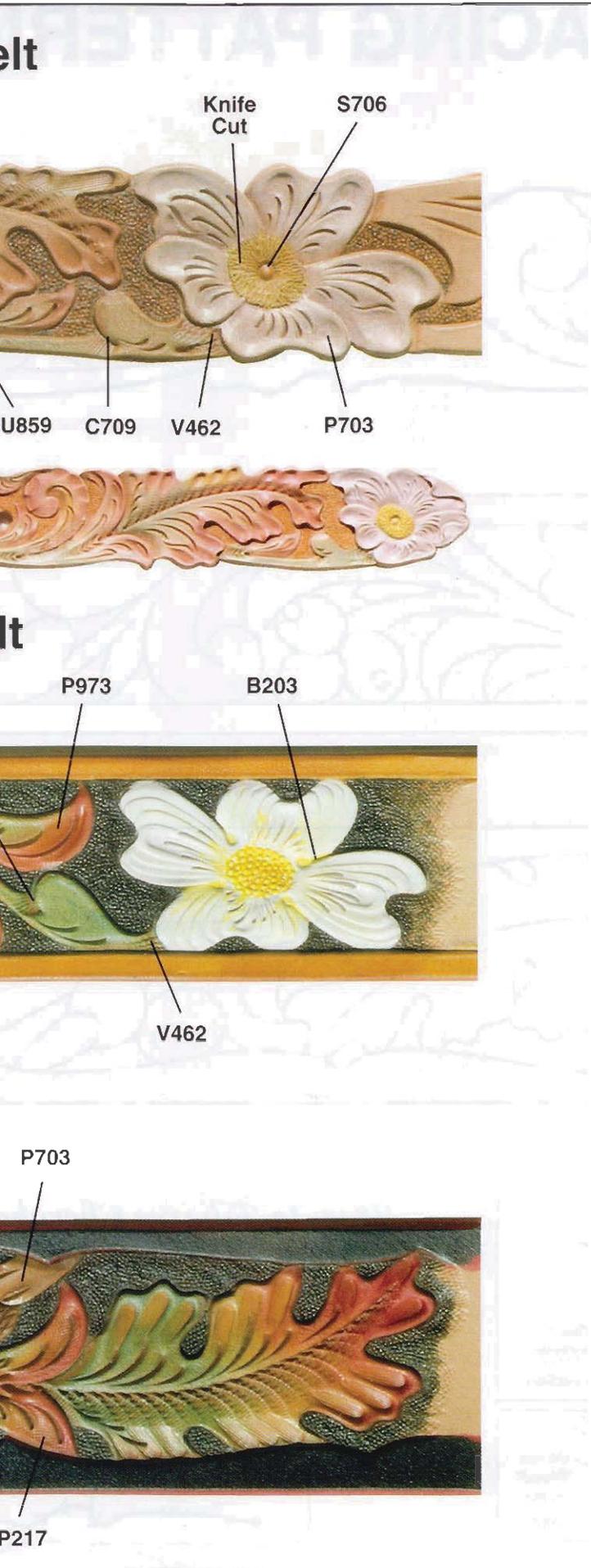


Dogwood Flower and Fruit Belt



Oak Leaf Belt





David's Belts

by David Kawamura

Note: Unless otherwise specified, Tandy's Pro Dye #2055 is used for all dyeing referred to in this Doodle Page. "Solvent" refers to Tandy's Pro Dye Solvent #2057.

Cherokee Rose with Oak Leaf Belt

Trace the design on an 1½" or wider belt strip. Cut all trace lines (except flower center) with swivel knife.

Tool the design with the stamping tools as shown in the photo. It's not necessary to bevel outside the border line, since these lines will be trimmed off later.

After tooling the design, trim off the excess leather out of border lines. Use the proper size punch against the inside curve of the oak leaves first. Then trim the rest with Light-Duty Craft Knife #1583. Always cut away from (never towards) the holes and intersecting lines, as shown in tracing design. Take your time. To prevent undercutting, do not lean the knife towards the left or right.

Use a sponge to moisten the edges with water. Then apply a bit of Fiebing's Saddle Soap #1995 on the edges and burnish with your finger. Do not allow any saddle soap to get on the top grain (tooling side) of the leather as this will prevent dye penetration during the coloring procedure.

Coloring:

Apply full strength buckskin dye to the background areas. Then apply chocolate brown dye over the same areas with a dry brush. *Note: dry brushing is when excess dye is removed from the brush by blotting on a scrap piece of leather or paper towel before touching the brush to the actual project. The technique is used primarily for shading and blending colors. Refer to Al Stohlman's book, "Coloring Leather" #1942 for detailed instructions on all types of dyeing, staining and finishing techniques.*

Apply a mixture of one part red dye to 40 parts solvent to the design with a moderately wet brush. Apply a mixture of one part green to 40 parts solvent to the design with a moderately wet brush.

Practice blending the colors on a scrap piece of leather so that there is a natural flow of each color to the natural color of the leather. Use several coats of color for the darker areas. Also, never let one coat dry while doing the coloring.

For proper contrast and color shade, apply a mixture of one part red dye to 20 parts solvent to the outlines of the large and small leaves, the tips of the oak leaves and the scrolls, using the dry brush technique.

Create shaded areas on oak leaves, stems, under acorns, under leaves and under flowers with a mixture of one part green dye to 20 parts solvent using the dry brush technique.

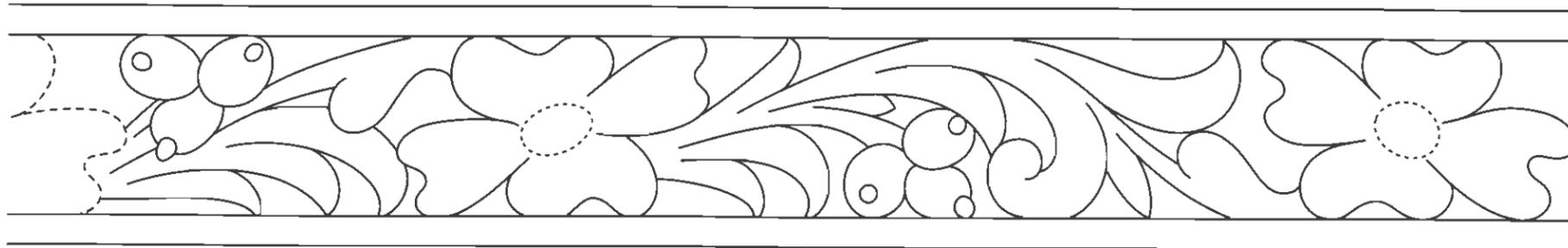
Now use one part white Cova Color® #2040 mixed with 15 parts water to color the flowers, including the centers. After the dye has dried, apply a second coat.

Apply a mixture of one part buckskin dye to 20 parts solvent to the acorns and acorn caps with a wet brush.

Use the dry brush technique to dye the flower centers with full strength yellow dye. Finally, apply a coat of Tandy Super Shene Spray #2001 over the entire design. After the finish has

TRACING PATTERNS

Cherokee Rose with Oak Leaf billet end pattern



dried, apply Leather Glow® #2043 over the entire design. Wipe off excess Leather Glow with a Wool Piece #4717.

Dogwood Flower and Fruit Belt

Trace and carve the design as shown in the photo. Use pear shaders P367 and P972 on the center of the long and short flower petals. Use small spoon end of Modeling Tool #8038 to lightly contour the impression of the pear shader, as shown.

Coloring:

Apply two coats of chocolate brown dye to the background areas using a fine point, good quality sable brush. Use yellow dye on the entire belt border areas. When the dye is completely dry, dampen the first segment of the design with water.

While the leather is still damp, apply a mixture of one part yellow to 10 parts solvent to leaf areas and scrolls with a moderately wet brush. Before the first segment dries completely, dye the leaf tips and the edge of the scroll with a mixture of one part red dye to 10 parts solvent. Do this step and the next over the yellow design with a brush that is almost, but not completely dry. Occasionally go back over the leaf areas and the scroll with the one to 10 yellow mixture to blend into a natural flow of color to yellow and to help keep the design wet.

Apply a mixture of one part green to 20 parts solvent on the stem and leaf areas. Occasionally go back over the stems and leaves with the one to 10 yellow mixture to make a natural flow of color to yellow.

Dampening the leather with water, as explained earlier, prevents the dye from drying. This must be done while the other dyes are still damp. Repeat the dampening process as you move on to each new segment of the design. Do not apply color to flowers or fruits at this time.

After all leaf stems and scrolls have been completed, use a wet brush to apply a mixture of one part red dye to 20 parts solvent on each fruit. Use undiluted chocolate brown dye to color in the dot on each fruit.

Apply two coats of a mixture of one part white Cova Color to three parts water on each flower, including the centers. When the flowers have dried, color each flower center with a mixture of one part yellow Cova Color to four parts water.

Use a mixture of one part white Cova Color to 15 parts water to add highlights to the edges of each fruit.

Spray the entire design with one coat of Super Shene Spray.

Oak Leaf Belt

Carving and coloring are almost the same for this belt as the Dogwood and Fruit Belt described above, with the exception of the border color.

Use a fine point sable brush and red dye (undiluted) against the wall of the beveled border line, as shown in Fig. 1. Take your time and be careful not to bleed the dye into the design.

The easiest way to dye the beveled wall is to hold the belt up on its edge, as shown in Fig. 2. Don't worry if red dye bleeds on the border surface.

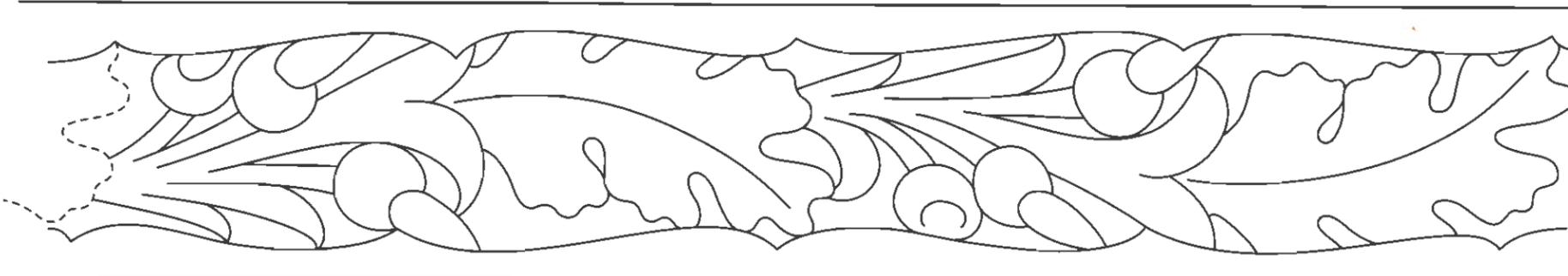
Dye the surface of the belt border with black Fiebing's Oil Dye #2093 and a nylon brush, as shown in Fig. 3. Start from a large area, then move to the edge of the border line and the edge of the belt. Place the brush point towards the design and keep it moving in one direction, so the dye does not bleed into the design. Be careful not to let the dye bleed onto the belt edges. For good coverage, put two coats of black on the border.

When the belt is completely dry, buff the border surface with a wool piece. To make the edges smooth, moisten with water, then round off with a size 3 edge beveler. Re-moisten the edges with water and apply Fiebing's Saddle Soap. While the edges are still damp, burnish them with a Canvas Burnishing Cloth #4719.

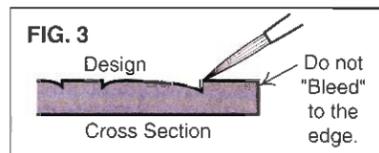
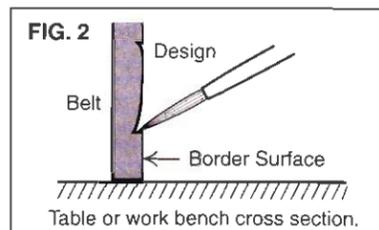
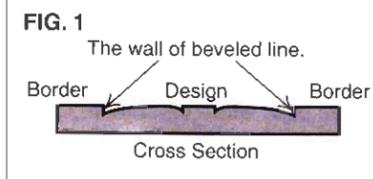
Use Wool Dauber #1829 to dye edges with undiluted red dye.

Note: for more control when edge dyeing with a wool dauber, try rotating the head of the dauber over an open flame to burn off all the fuzzies before applying dye. Because of the unpleasant smell, it's best to do this in a well ventilated area.

Spray the entire design and edges with one coat of Super Shene Spray. After the Super Shene is dry, apply Leather Glow to the belt. Wipe off excess stain with a wool piece.



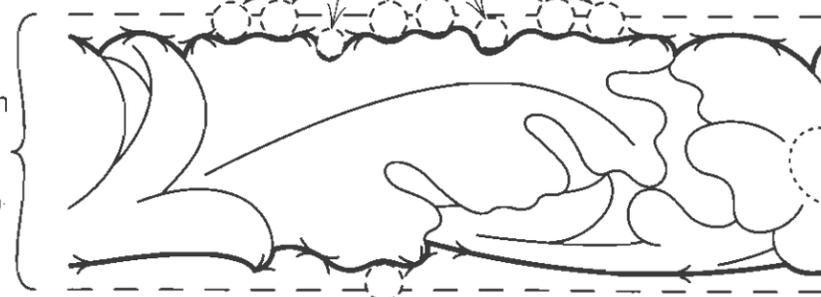
Coloring the Border Line on the Oak Leaf Belt



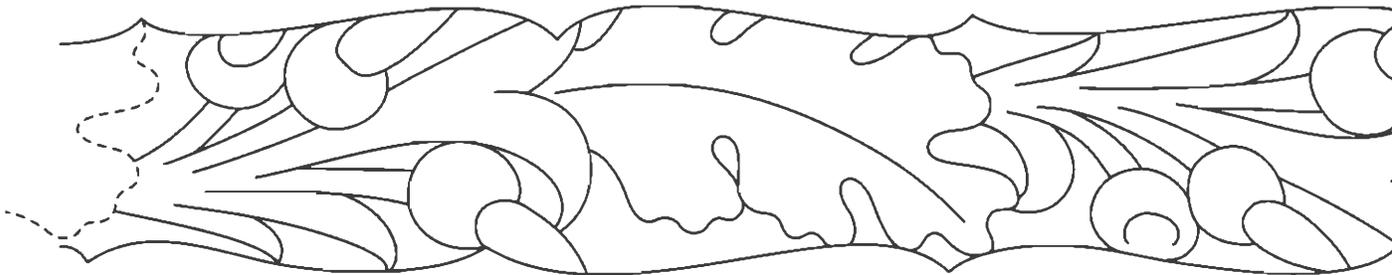
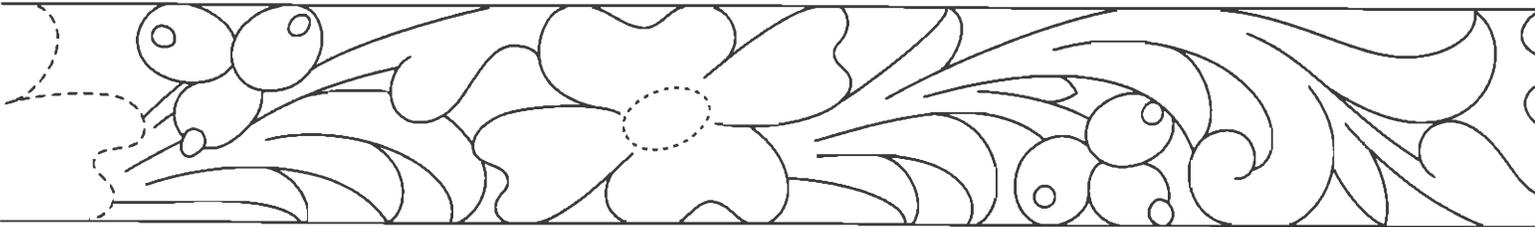
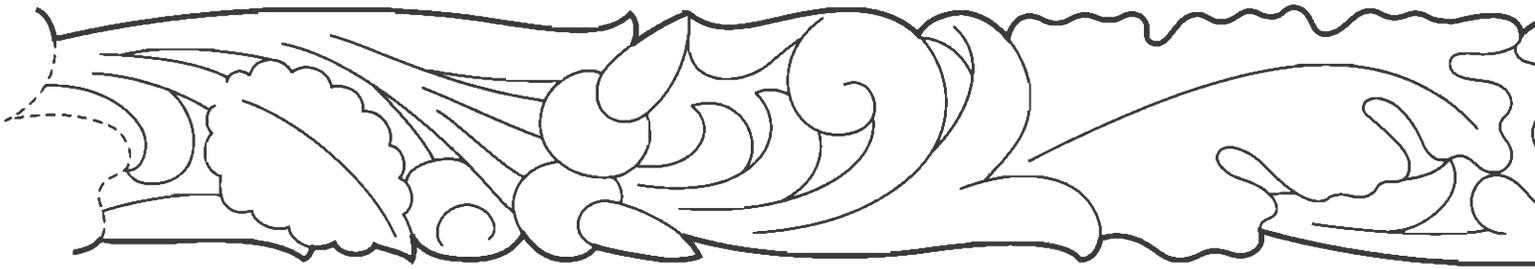
How to Filigree Cherokee Rose with Oak Leaf Belt

Proper Size of Punch

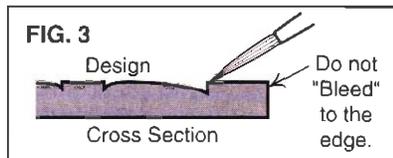
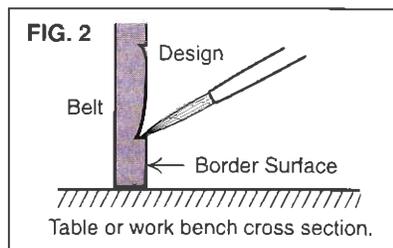
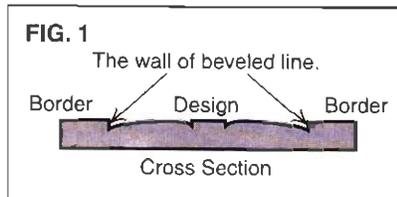
Width of Belt Strip



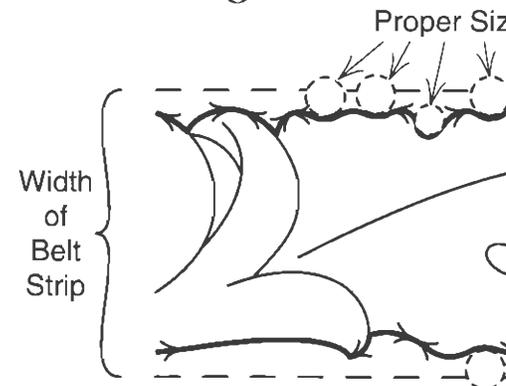
TRACING PATTERN



Coloring the Border Line on the Oak Leaf Belt

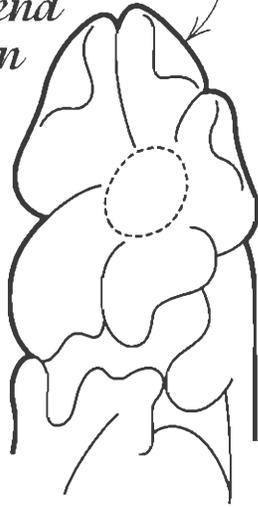
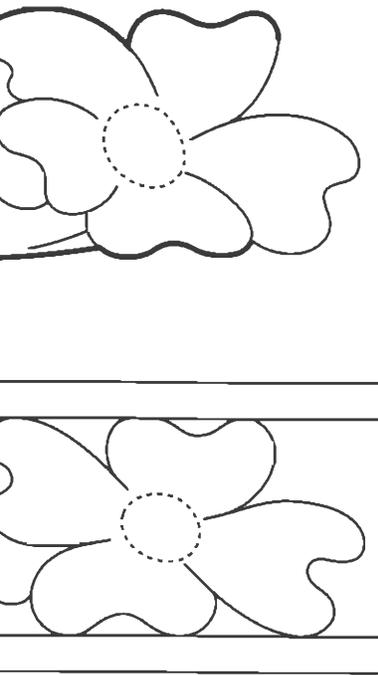


How to Filigree Cherokee



S

*Cherokee Rose
with Oak Leaf
billet end
pattern*



dried, apply Leather Glow® #2043 over the entire design. Wipe off excess Leather Glow with a Wool Piece #4717.

Dogwood Flower and Fruit Belt

Trace and carve the design as shown in the photo. Use pear shaders P367 and P972 on the center of the long and short flower petals. Use small spoon end of Modeling Tool #8038 to lightly contour the impression of the pear shader, as shown.

Coloring:

Apply two coats of chocolate brown dye to the background areas using a fine point, good quality sable brush. Use yellow dye on the entire belt border areas. When the dye is completely dry, dampen the first segment of the design with water.

While the leather is still damp, apply a mixture of one part yellow to 10 parts solvent to leaf areas and scrolls with a moderately wet brush. Before the first segment dries completely, dye the leaf tips and the edge of the scroll with a mixture of one part red dye to 10 parts solvent. Do this step and the next over the yellow design with a brush that is almost, but not completely dry. Occasionally go back over the leaf areas and the scroll with the one to 10 yellow mixture to blend into a natural flow of color to yellow and to help keep the design wet.

Apply a mixture of one part green to 20 parts solvent on the stem and leaf areas. Occasionally go back over the stems and leaves with the one to 10 yellow mixture to make a natural flow of color to yellow.

Dampening the leather with water, as explained earlier, prevents the dye from drying. This must be done while the other dyes are still damp. Repeat the dampening process as you move on to each new segment of the design. Do not apply color to flowers or fruits at this time.

After all leaf stems and scrolls have been completed, use a wet brush to apply a mixture of one part red dye to 20 parts solvent on each fruit. Use undiluted chocolate brown dye to color in the dot on each fruit.

Apply two coats of a mixture of one part white Cova Color to three parts water on each flower, including the centers. When the flowers have dried, color each flower center with a mixture of one part yellow Cova Color to four parts water.

Use a mixture of one part white Cova Color to 15 parts water to add highlights to the edges of each fruit.

Spray the entire design with one coat of Super Shene Spray.

Oak Leaf Belt

Carving and coloring are almost the same for this belt as the Dogwood and Fruit Belt described above, with the exception of the border color.

Use a fine point sable brush and red dye (undiluted) against the wall of the beveled border line, as shown in Fig. 1. Take your time and be careful not to bleed the dye into the design.

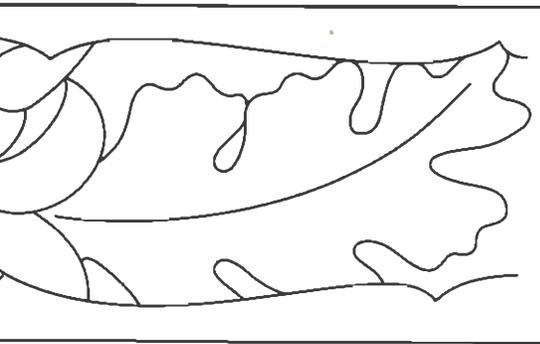
The easiest way to dye the beveled wall is to hold the belt up on its edge, as shown in Fig. 2. Don't worry if red dye bleeds on the border surface.

Dye the surface of the belt border with black Fiebing's Oil Dye #2093 and a nylon brush, as shown in Fig. 3. Start from a large area, then move to the edge of the border line and the edge of the belt. Place the brush point towards the design and keep it moving in one direction, so the dye does not bleed into the design. Be careful not to let the dye bleed onto the belt edges. For good coverage, put two coats of black on the border.

When the belt is completely dry, buff the border surface with a wool piece. To make the edges smooth, moisten with water, then round off with a size 3 edge beveler. Re-moisten the edges with water and apply Fiebing's Saddle Soap. While the edges are still damp, burnish them with a Canvas Burnishing Cloth #4719.

Use Wool Dauber #1829 to dye edges with undiluted red dye. *Note: for more control when edge dyeing with a wool dauber, try rotating the head of the dauber over an open flame to burn off all the fuzzies before applying dye. Because of the unpleasant smell, it's best to do this in a well ventilated area.*

Spray the entire design and edges with one coat of Super Shene Spray. After the Super Shene is dry, apply Leather Glow to the belt. Wipe off excess stain with a wool piece.



Rose with Oak Leaf Belt

Use of Punch

