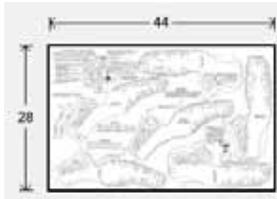




Digital Downloads

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*

Environment Theme On Natural Leather Nature NOTEBOOK

*Plus A Look Into "The Study
of Our Earth's Ecology"*

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 Notebook Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Parts
- Cords & Beads
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Stencils
- Sharpie Markers
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions

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

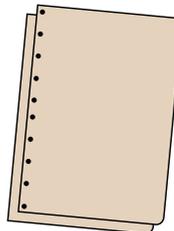
CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 4 Sessions:

Design = 45 minutes

Color the Projects = 90 minutes

Assembly = 45 minutes



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	



GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:

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

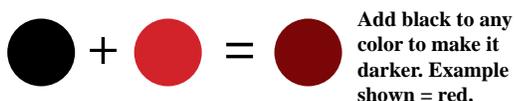
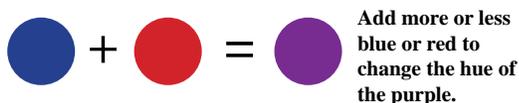
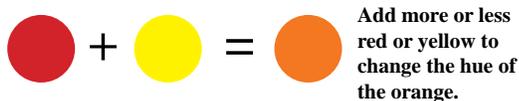
SESSIONS 2 & 3 - Color:

- Hand out leather parts to each student.
- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 4)

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.

What Is The Study Of Ecology?

Ecology is the scientific study of the relationship between all living things to each other and to what's around them. The word ECOLOGY comes from the Greek words meaning "study of the household." Through time the word has come to be used for a broader, larger meaning: "the study of the earth". Ecology includes how living things interact with each other, and with their environment such as the climate and soil.

Ecologists are scientists who study ecology. Some ecologists are specialized in their study, meaning they study a specific species of animal or just a particular environment. Other ecologists study many different species and how they interact with nature. There are many species and environments still to be discovered.

Did You Know: A natural rainforest plays a large part in the well being of our earth? The forest is not only the home to thousands of animals and organisms, but also the source of thousands of medicines used to help cure sickness and diseases. Trees help to create the air we breathe.

What is "global warming"? Global warming is the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans. Human activity since the industrial revolution has caused damage to the atmosphere and the protective ozone layer around earth allowing harmful radiation to get through. This increases the temperature of our oceans, melting the earth's ice caps, causing damage to our land and human life.

What does "going green" mean? Going green means actively working to protect our wilderness, animals, clean up industrial pollution that not only hurts the air we breath, but poisons the water we drink. These poisons kill all animals, those living in the water and those who drink it. These poisons pollute the ground we grow our food in, thus transmitting harmful chemicals into our bodies.

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 4 - Assembly:

- Copy the Instructions on page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and beads.
- 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: “Earth Day” was first celebrated on April 22, 1970. Before that time, protecting our earth’s natural resources was not an important political or cultural effort. By 1990, Earth Day went global with over 200 million people in over 140 different nations participating. This participation is great, but the work to cleanup and save our earth is still ahead of us.

Fun ways to get in touch with our earth:

- Look up at the night sky at the moon and star constellations (or clouds in the daytime).
- While blindfolded, try to correctly identify different objects from nature (flowers, leaves, berries, etc.) using your other senses: touch, smell and hearing.
- Walk through a forest and identify the different sounds and smells.
- Share your favorite special place in nature by describing it based on your five senses: sight, smell, touch, sound and taste.
- Collect 12 small objects found in nature. Take an empty egg carton and go on a scavenger hunt finding the items. Then write about them describing their importance to nature.

The project for this lesson is to make a natural leather nature notebook decorated with the earth and environment theme.

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.



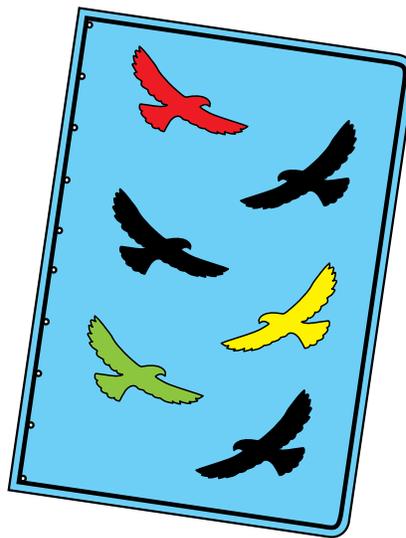
CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the project parts. 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.



NOTE:

Be sure to plan designs on paper before drawing or applying color on the leather.

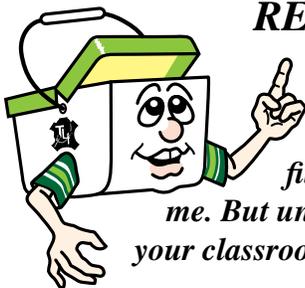
All 4 sides can be decorated with paint and or markers.

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ Study the different ways we can help our environment.
- ~ Study and compare the daily activities of our ancestors to ours and see who was living more earth friendly.
- ~ Discuss the changes in our environment over the last 100 years.



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."

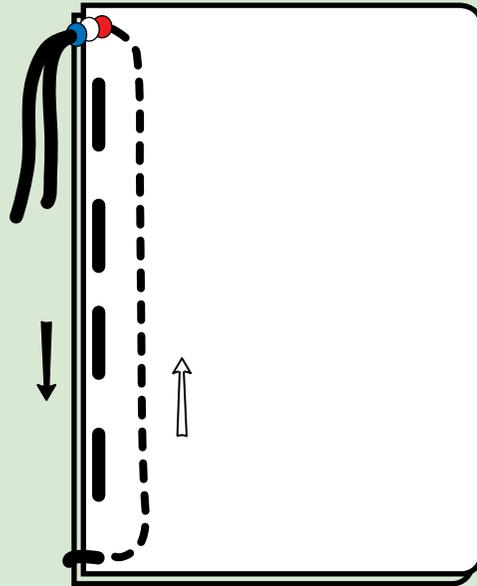
TEMPLATE FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

A large rectangular area with rounded corners, intended for drawing or planning designs. It is surrounded by a decorative green border with a scalloped edge. On the left side of the rectangle, there are ten small circles, resembling punch holes, spaced evenly down the length of the page.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

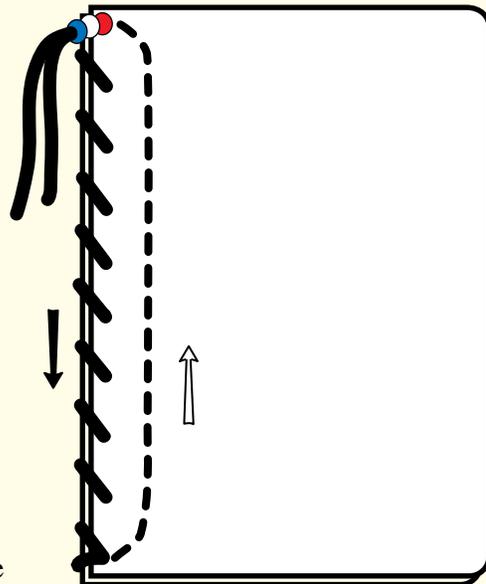
USING THE RUNNING STITCH:

- 1) Position the two journal pieces (insides) together, aligning holes.
- 2) Begin at the top hole on the front side of the journal. Leave at least 6 " of cord at the hole and stitch through top aligned holes to the back side.
- 3) Stitch down and out through the next aligned holes. Continue in & out to last hole.
- 4) At last hole, stitch over edge and up through bottom hole in back part only and take cord up between parts to top hole. Stitch out through top hole in front part only. Pull inside cord tight.
- 5) Slide 3 beads on both cords together. Push up to hole to secure. Trim off excess cord. Tie knots in ends.



USING THE WHIP STITCH:

- 1) Position the two journal pieces (insides) together, aligning holes.
- 2) Begin at the top hole on the front side of the journal. Leave 6 " of cord at the hole and stitch through top aligned holes to the back side.
- 3) Stitch over edge and down through the next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.
- 4) At last hole, from the back, stitch over edge & through bottom hole of front part only and take cord up between parts to top hole. Stitch out through top hole in front part only.
- 5) Slide 3 beads on both cords together. Push up to hole to secure. Trim off excess cord. Tie knots in ends.



TO PLACE PAPER: Pull beads away from top hole to loosen cord loop on inside of journal. Insert folded 8-1/2" x 11" paper through loop, then tighten beads back up to top hole.

HINTS: Try different ways to tie the cord after stitching is completed - example: Tie a bow and put the beads on each or the cord ends. When stitching, keep the cord flat - do not twist it. To keep cut cord ends from unraveling, put a drop of classroom white glue on cut ends.