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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).

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.

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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.

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*Leathercraft
Projects To-Go*

Environment Theme On Natural Leather FOB or BARRETTE

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

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

MATERIALS LIST

**All Supplies Needed to Complete
12 Ecology Barrette or Fob Projects:**

- Pre-Punched Veg Tan Tooling Leather Fobs
- Cords, Sticks & Beads
- Stamps & Handles
- All-In-One Stain /Finish
- Mallets
- Sponges & Sheep Wool
- Sharpie Markers
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes & Stencils
- Instructions & Handbook

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

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

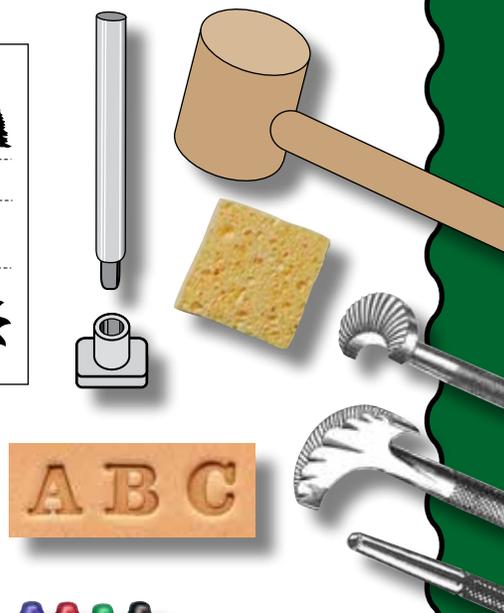
CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Design = 45 minutes

Case & Stamp = 45 minutes

Color & Assembly = 45 minutes



GETTING STARTED:



SESSION 1 - Design:

- Copy the blank templates on page 5, cut apart on dotted lines & hand out for planning designs. Cut stencils apart & hand out along with pencils.

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. Have paper towels and a plastic trash bag handy for spills.
- Hand out to each student: Copy of page 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 - Color & Assemble:

- 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.
- Copy and hand out assembly instructions on page 7 along with cord cut in half, beads and barrette sticks.
- Practice, then demonstrate assembly 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.



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.

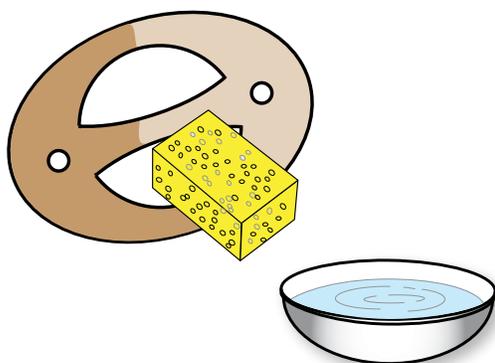
What does "going green" mean? Going green means actively working to protect our wilderness, animals, cleaning up industrial pollution that not only hurts the air we breath, but poisons the water we drink. These poisons kill all animals, those living in the water and those who drink it. These poisons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

Continued . . .

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: “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 barrette or fob decorated with the earth and environment 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.

Ozone layer - The layer of ozone (fresh air or oxygen) that absorbs much of the ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

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.

Environment - All of our surroundings: land, water, air and their conditions affecting the development and life on and in them.



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.



NOT SHOWN



STENCIL PATTERNS

COLORING HINTS:

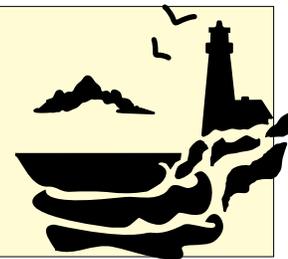
WHEN USING ACRYLIC PAINTS over All-In-One, make light colors stand out on the dark background by first painting the inside of the design with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.

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.

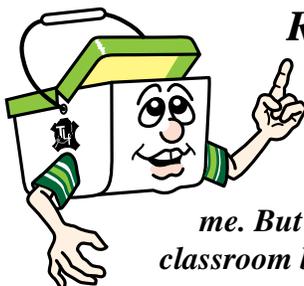


CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ Study 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.



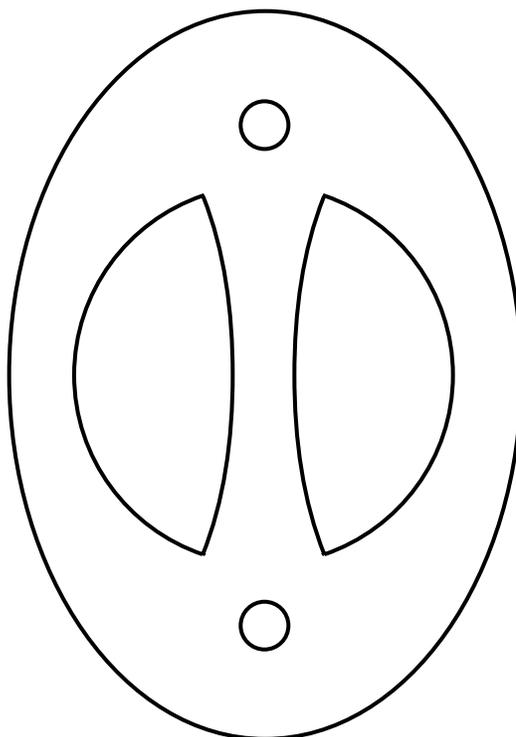
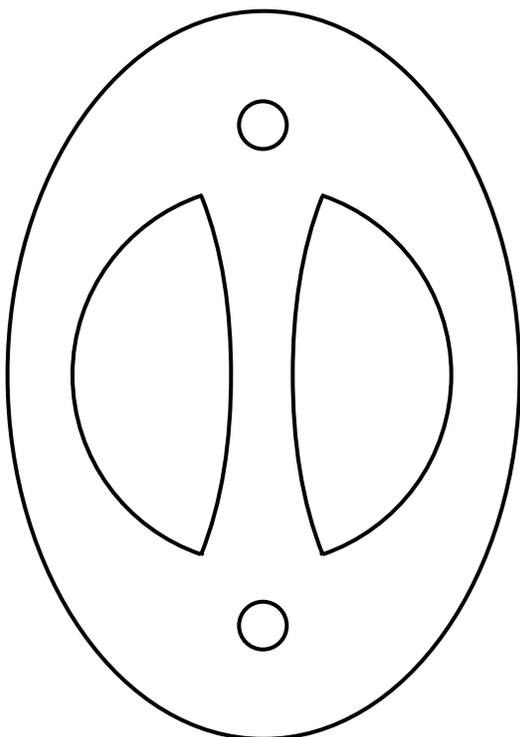
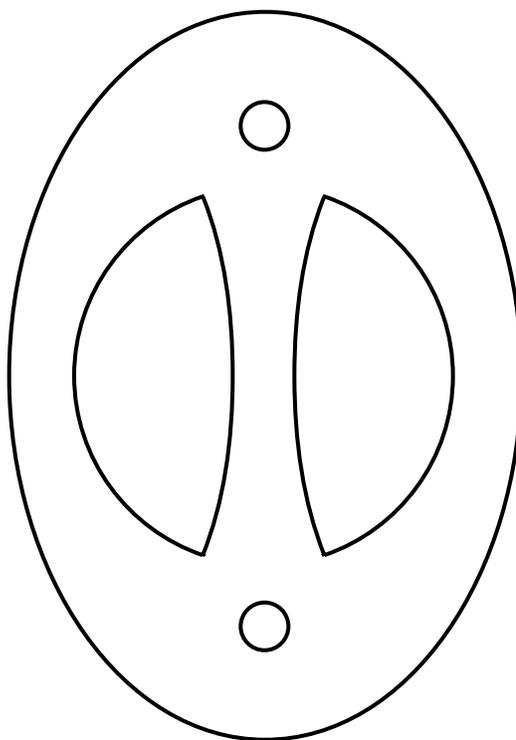
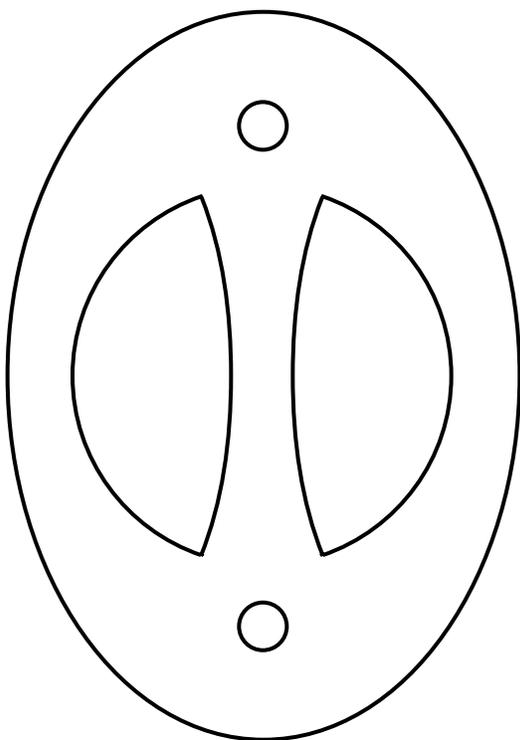
RECYCLE ME!



"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."

TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

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



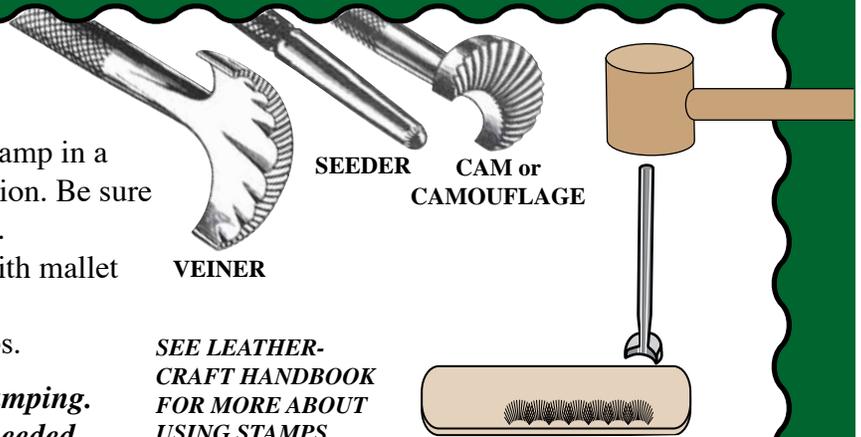
STAMPING Instructions:

(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.

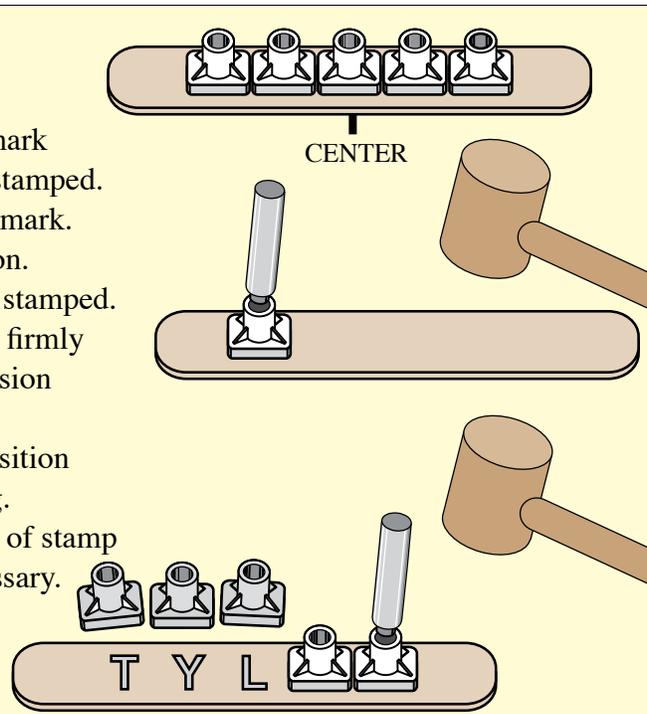
SEE LEATHER-CRAFT HANDBOOK FOR MORE ABOUT USING STAMPS



STAMPING Alphabets:

(Shown here on a leather strip.)

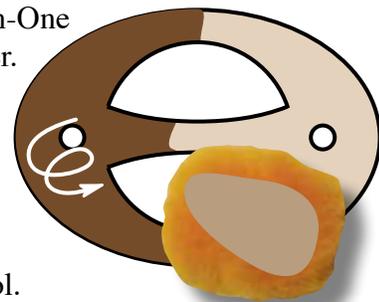
- 1) To stamp two or more letters in a row, first mark the center of the space where letters will be stamped.
- 2) Place stamps side by side, centered over the mark. Be sure stamps are facing the correct direction.
- 3) Remove all stamps except the first one to be stamped.
- 4) Insert stamp setter in 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 acrylic paints.

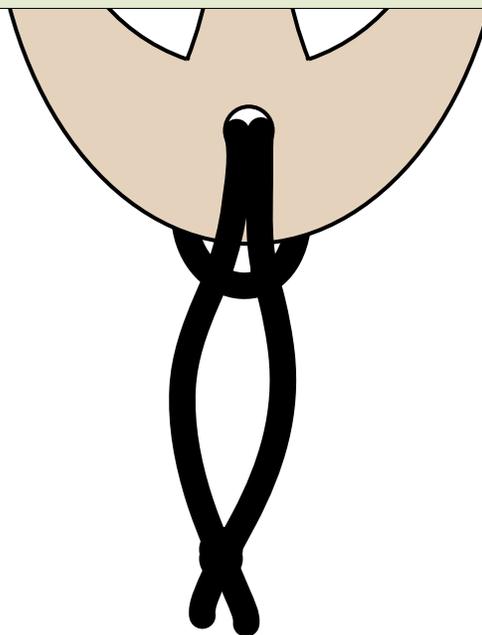
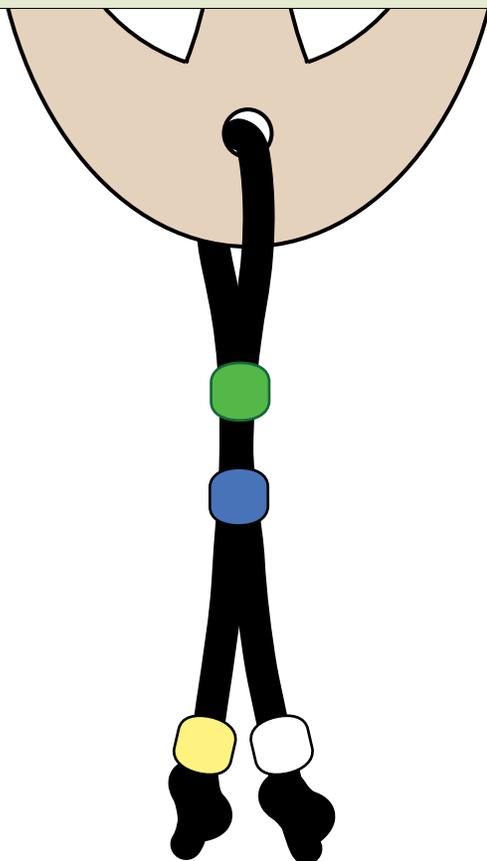


ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.

Decorate the fob using beads and cord.

Make a loop for attaching a key, or to attach fob to a bag handle or zipper pull:

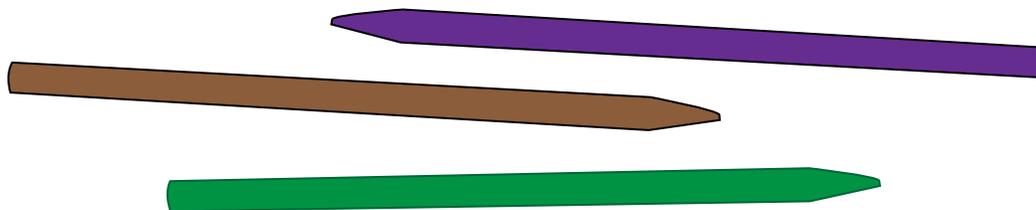


BEADING:

- Use the plastic end on cord for pushing through holes and beads.
- If there is no plastic end on your cord, wrap a piece of tape tightly on end to create a point.

OPTIONAL: “Lark’s Head Knot”

- Measure & cut approx. 12” of cord.
- If for is fob a key, slip key on cord now. Then tie both ends together in a knot.
- Push the folded end through the hole.
- Push knotted end through loop at folded end.
- Pull tight.
- To attach to a handle, wrap knotted end around handle.
- Push the folded end & fob through the loop at the knotted end
- Pull tight.



BARRETTE:

- If the stick is a little rough, sand it with a piece of sand paper or an emery board.
- Paint stick a color if desired. Let it dry completely before inserting in barrette.