

## 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:

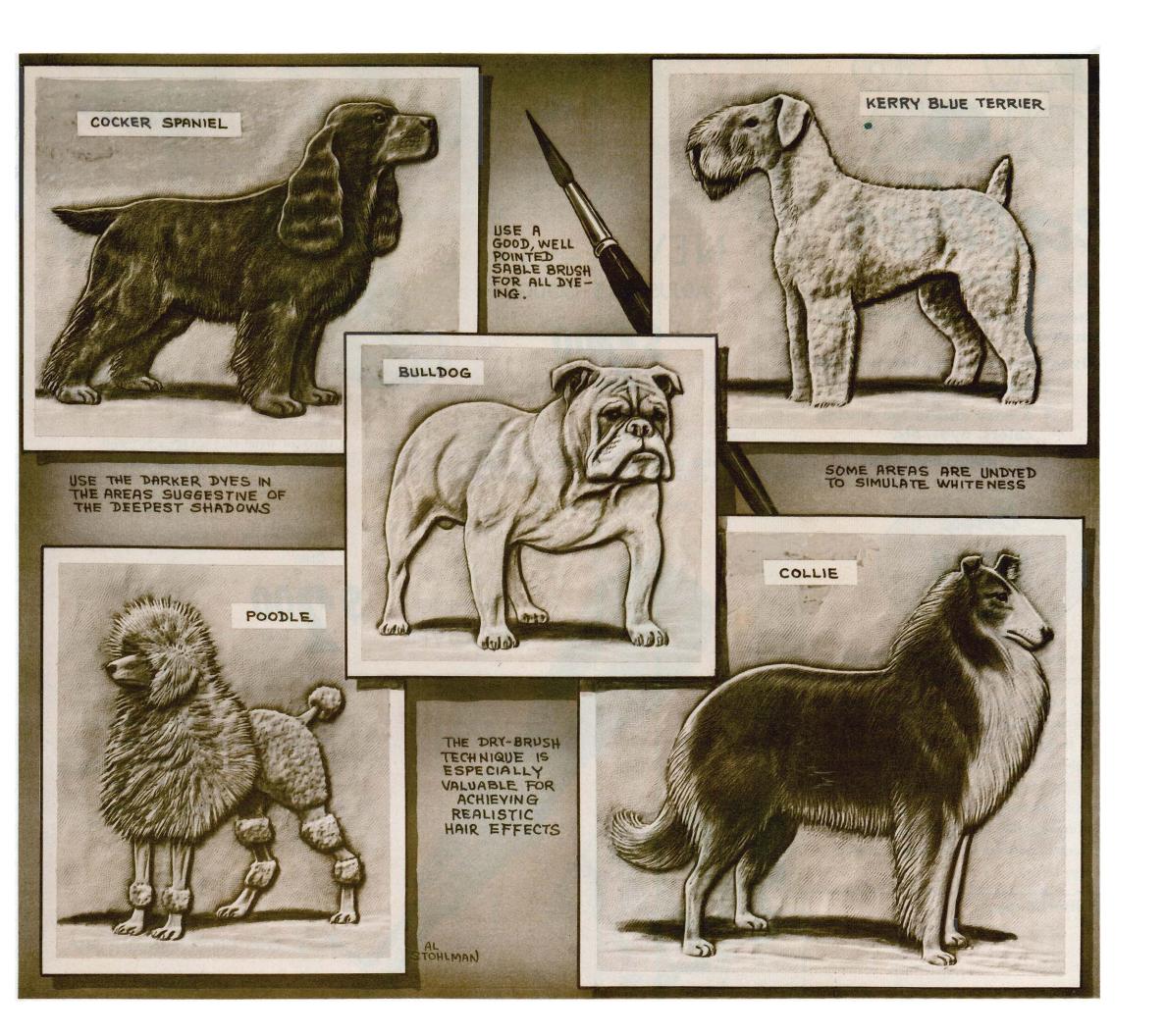
 $Front-full\ sized,\ front-tiled,\ back-full\ sized,\ back-tiled$ 

(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.





### Figure Dyeing by Al Stohlman

Doodle Page 9 series 3-B illustrated these same dogs in the carved stage only . . . without dyeing. This was to illustrate the use of the hair blades to best advantage. Here, the same dogs are shown dyed. This illustrates the effects of dye . . . using the dry-brush technique explained in the instruction book: "How To Color Leather" on page 22. By using the dry-brush method of dyeing, the dye only hits the surface of the leather . . . leaving the cuts undyed. This creates a contrast that gives "life" to the hair effects. Some practice will be necessary to become proficient with the dry-brush technique, but once achieved, many special dyeing effects can be created at will. This technique is also beneficial for shading effects from light to dark when using the different strengths of dye

formulas.

HOW TO COLOR LEATHER also gives suggested formulas for mixing the spirit (oil) dyes in various shades of brown as well as many colors. For those desiring much dye work with their leather projects, the purchase of this book would prove most valuable. The dogs shown on this page were dyed with brown only. Omega dark brown oil dye mixed in three

strengths was used: light brown . . . 1 part dk. brown . . . approx. 10 parts dye reducer; medium brown . . . 1 part dk. brown . . . approx. 5 parts dye reducer; dark brown . . . use full strength. Note: Different leathers will produce varying shades of brown from identical formulas. Some experimentation should be done on each piece of leather before dyeing your project. The brush is also a very important factor for successful dyeing. A good quality red sable is recommended. Brushes should be cleaned after each use, and the

point reshaped.

By following the photos on the Doodle page, you will be able to control the dyeing of your own dogs. You will note that some of the areas are left undyed to simulate white or light colored areas, as shown on the Collie. Here, too, you will note that a light area is left along the back, shoulder and thigh for highlights. This creates the roundness of the animal. If this were dyed in solid . . . the animal would appear flat and lifeless. The shadows on the ground are usually put in with the medium to darker shades.

Perhaps the best advice for those dyeing their figures is . . . CAUTION! Use the dye sparingly at first . . . and not too strong or dark in color. Begin with the lighter shades first. More strength and color can always be added . . . but once applied it is all but impossible to remove. A project over-dyed will usually look much worse than one with not enough dye. When dyeing the eyes . . . use the dark brown . . . but always leave a small highlight undyed in each eye. Study the Doodle Page. Dyeing can be fun. Don't be afraid of it . . . just use caution.







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