

Ideas for Leather Projects

NO. 1923

you can make and
decorate yourself



plus new patterns & easy step by step instructions!



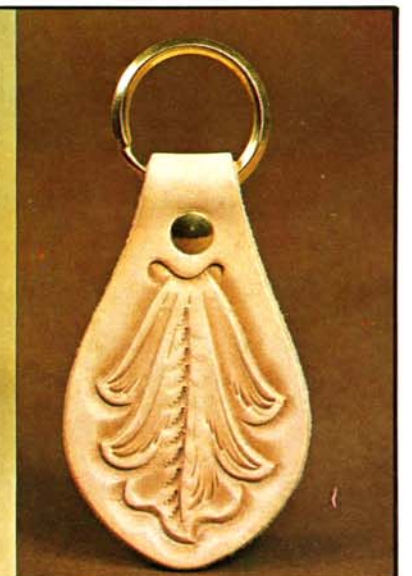
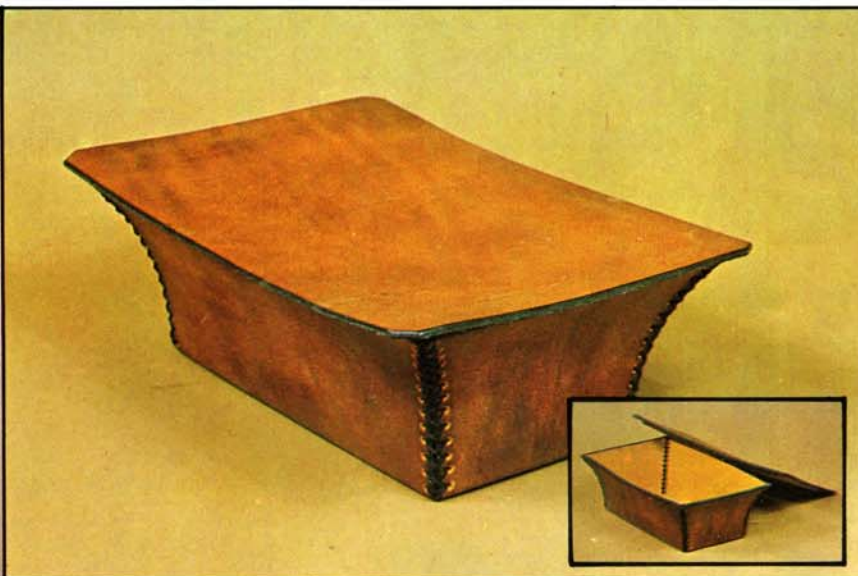
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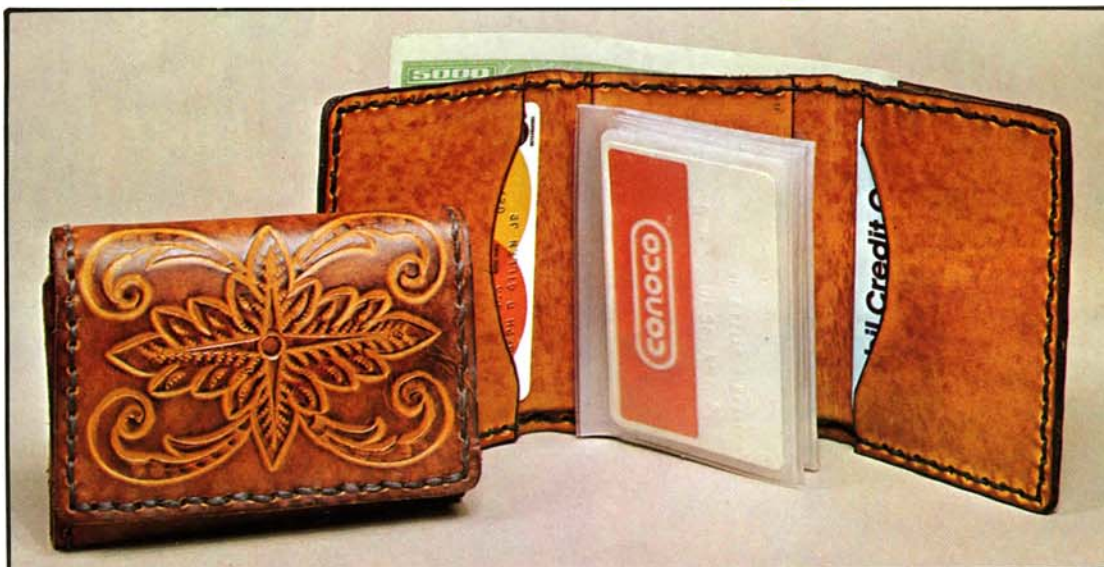
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Leather Projects



Ideas For Leather Projects YOU CAN MAKE

Leathercraft Excitement Begins Here
For You...

There's no other material that parallels leather's versatility; and there's no other craft that lets you be as creative and expressive as leathercraft. Only after you have spent the extra time it takes to handcraft your own items can you appreciate the inherent beauty and responsiveness of real, honestly rich leather. And now you are going to learn all the techniques so you can say, "I made it myself . . . with genuine leather."

On the next few pages you will find complete instructions for every aspect of leatherwork . . . how to use swivel knives, stamping tools, lacing, antiquing, dyeing and dozens more. Even if you've had little or no previous experience, illustrations have been simplified by experts to guarantee your success in learning and mastering all of them.

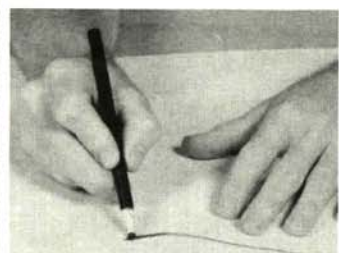
Then the excitement begins with the whole range of projects featured . . . from belts to handbags . . . for you to create. Pick any one of them; all have step-by-step instructions to guide you through every aspect of construction, plus a full size pattern with cutting notes. Two special sections are those which picture the most popular design methods for leather . . . classic figure carving favored for its intrecacus and unlimited nature or geometric patterns done with stamping tools. Examine both design techniques, then decide which one is right for you; which one lets you express the honest, easy looks of real leather.

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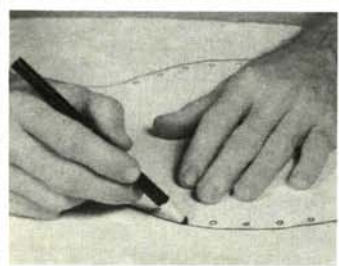
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A HELPFUL GUIDE TO THE BASIC LEATHER DECORATING AND ASSEMBLY TECHNIQUES

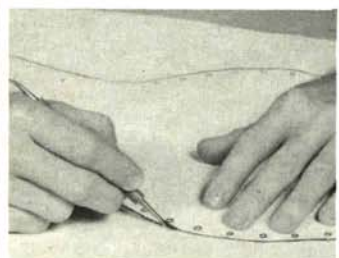
HOW TO CUT LEATHER PROJECTS



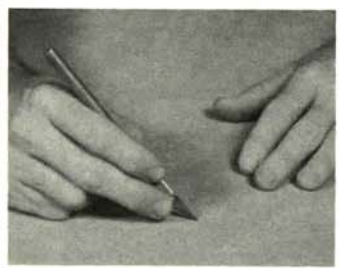
Step 1. After selecting the item you wish to make, use tracing paper and a pencil to trace a copy of the patterns.



Step 2. You may wish to make a cardboard or poster board cutting pattern to trace the cutting lines on the leather. To do this, place a piece of carbon paper between the tracing paper and the cardboard and trace the outline with a pencil. Cut out the cardboard pattern with scissors or knife.



Step 3. Use the pattern to trace the outline of the parts onto the leather. A modeler or other pointed tool may be used.



Step 4. After the outline of the item has been traced on the leather, place the leather on a thick layer of paper or a Pounds Board. Cut the traced lines with a sharp knife. Be sure to keep the blade at a right angle (90°) to the leather in order to make a cut straight through the leather. Any rough edges can be smoothed by further trimming with the knife or a Craftool Bevel-Eze Edge Beveler.

HOW TO MOISTEN THE LEATHER

Leather must be moistened with water, called casing, before you can work with it. As you wet the leather, the fibers swell and soften, thus enabling you to stamp and shape it.

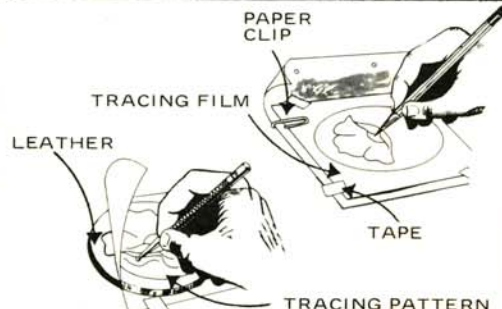
Leather is moistened by rubbing a damp sponge on it. Be sure your hands are clean. Rub it first on the flesh side and then on the grain side. Apply the water as evenly as possible. When the leather begins to return to its natural color, begin stamping. If some areas begin to dry as you work, sponge over those areas again.

CAUTION: Always use glass or plastic containers for the water. Metal containers may cause the leather to stain.



HOW TO TRANSFER A DESIGN TO LEATHER

To decorate your leather, make a drawing of the outlines of your design. This transfer pattern indicates lines to be cut with the swivel knife. Place a piece of transfer film (glossy side down) over the transfer pattern and tape or clip it in position. With pencil, carefully trace over the lines of the transfer pattern design. Place the transfer film pattern (pencil marks up) over the leather and tape in position. With a ball point stylus, retrace all lines of the design ... beginning with the flower, then with stems and leaves. Press firmly, but not too hard. Remove tape and film.



HOW TO HOLD THE CRAFTOOL SWIVEL KNIFE

Learn to hold your swivel knife correctly. The way you hold the swivel knife will determine your success in cutting leather. Follow the simple steps below for aid in learning how to hold the swivel knife properly.



1

Place the knife on your work surface as shown ... with the length of the blade straight up and down, at 90° angle to the work surface.



2

Place fingers as shown. Index finger in yoke; thumb at lower part of barrel; little finger against the blade; and 2nd and 3rd fingers on opposite side of barrel.



3

Since the knife is merely held in the tips of the fingers, it is not in position to be used. Move index finger forward and rest on yoke at first joint of finger, as shown at right.



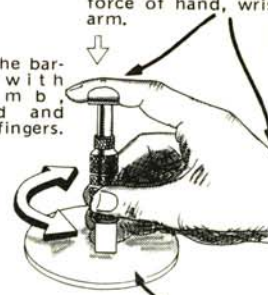
4

Move 2nd and 3rd fingers forward to more firmly grasp the barrel. Knife is now in correct position for use.

HOW TO USE THE CRAFTOOL SWIVEL KNIFE

1

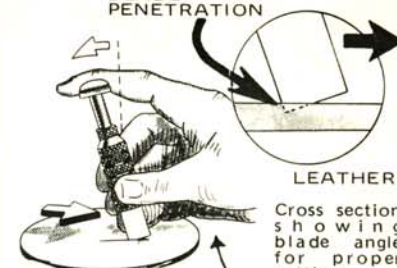
Apply downward pressure to embed blade in leather. Heavy pressure can be added by rigid force of hand, wrist and arm.



Practice leather ... grain side up.

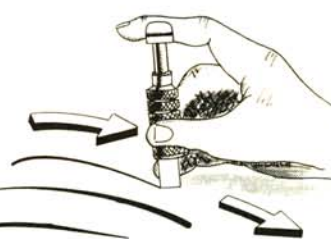
2

DIRECTION OF CUT
BLADE PENETRATION
LEATHER
Cross section showing blade angle for proper cutting.
Side of hand remains on bench to steady the cut.



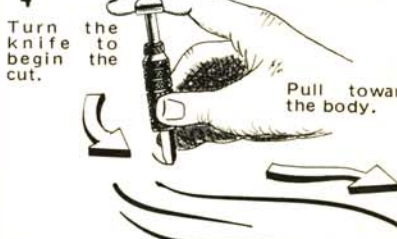
3

Turn the barrel with the thumb, second and third fingers.



4

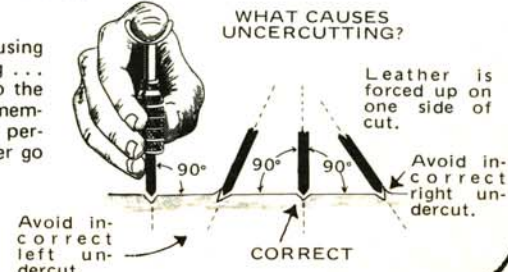
Turn the knife to the body.
Pull toward the body.
Thickness of lines indicates point of most pressure applied to blade.



FRONT VIEW

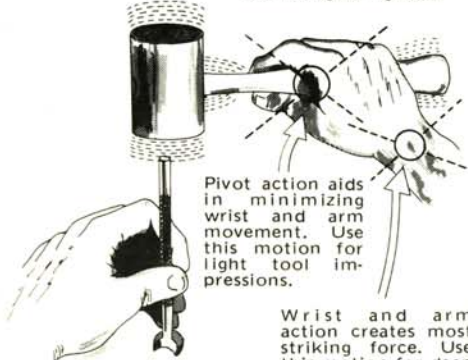
WHAT CAUSES UNDERCUTTING?

One of the common errors in using a swivel knife is undercutting ... caused by leaning the hand to the left or right while cutting. Remember to always keep the blade perpendicular to the leather. Never go over cuts a second time.



HOW TO USE CRAFTOOL LEATHER STAMPING TOOLS

Do not grip tightly.



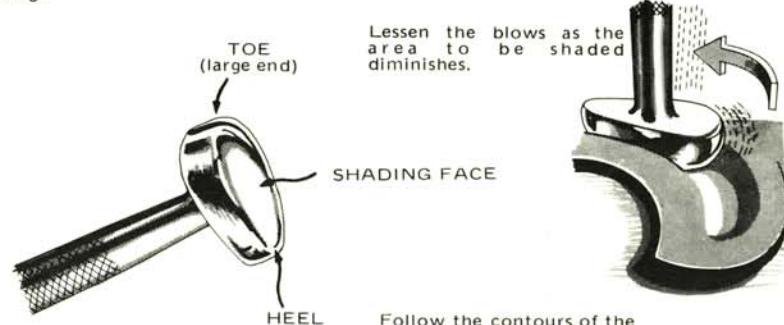
Pivot action aids in minimizing wrist and arm movement. Use this motion for light tool impressions.

Wrist and arm action creates most striking force. Use this motion for deep tool impressions.

Enhance the beauty of your leather projects with stamping tools. These may be used to create original designs or for embellishing the beauty of your carved design. Use a wood or rawhide mallet head to strike the top of the stamping tool to obtain its impression in the leather... NEVER strike stamping tools with metal-faced hammer.

Hold both the mallet and decorative stamping tool upright in a secure, but relaxed manner. Hold the mallet in the center of the handle with your fingers rather than the palm of your hand.

To shade or contour design, use the pear shaders, "walking" it as in beveling. Use to depress open areas away from cut lines. Deep impressions should fade away into nothing.

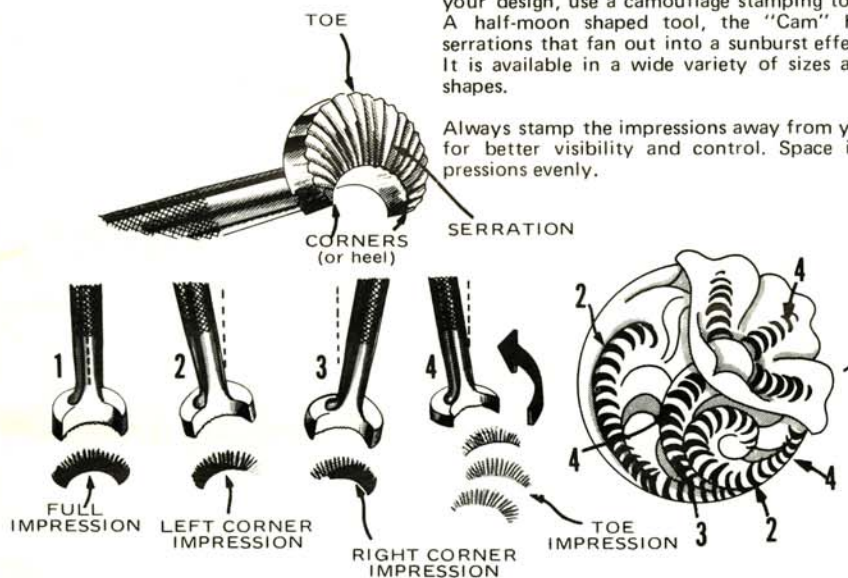


Lessen the blows as the area to be shaded diminishes.

Follow the contours of the design with shading.

To add texture and to embellish the beauty of your design, use a camouflage stamping tool. A half-moon shaped tool, the "Cam" has serrations that fan out into a sunburst effect. It is available in a wide variety of sizes and shapes.

Always stamp the impressions away from you for better visibility and control. Space impressions evenly.



1. This is a full impression of the stamp. Hold the tool straight up and down and strike sharply with mallet.
2. Lean the tool to the left, holding securely with hand so tool does not slip when struck with the mallet. Impressions on right side should "fade" into nothing.

3. Leaning the tool to the right fades the left corner impressions and firmly imprints the right corner of the tool. Moisture content should be "just right".
4. Here the tool is tipped forward on the toe so that the corners do not dig in. Tap lightly with the tool in this position.

SERRATIONS



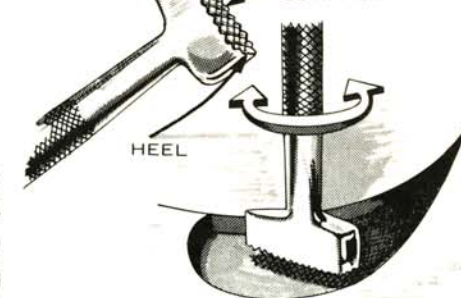
For veining leaves, use a Veiner. Space evenly. Make the deepest part of the impressions by leaning tool to greatest degree. Full tool impressions are usually not used; veins should fade out away from midrib or leaf.

Veining impressions should never be at right angles to midrib, but should angle toward tip of leaf.

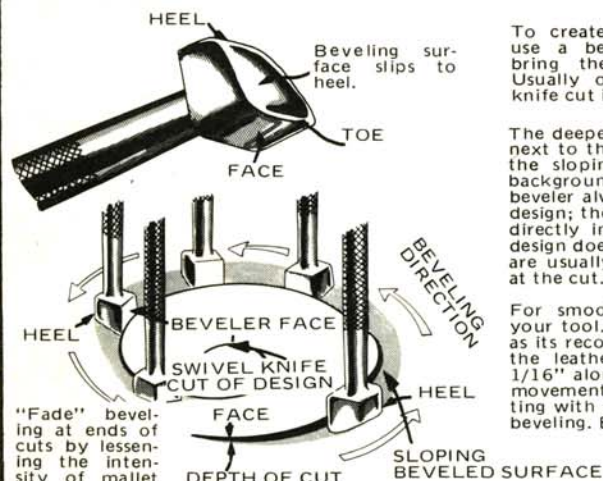
To make seed of pod in flower center, hold seeder upright and strike firmly with the mallet. Avoid striking tool so hard that seed is cut too far into, or all the way through, the leather. Begin stamping outside row of seeds first, then second, etc.



POINT MATTING SURFACE



Backgrounding is one of the most important phases of carving... usually the final step of bringing design into full relief. For bold relief, walk the background tool, matting down the background areas within and around the design. Use pointed end for narrow places. For broader areas, turn tool constantly for uniform background appearance.



To create a three-dimensional effect, use a beveler (upright position) to bring the design into bold relief. Usually only one side of the swivel knife cut is beveled down.

The deepest part of the bevel is usually next to the outline of the design, with the sloping bevel fading toward the background areas. The face of the beveler always faces the cut line of the design; the toe of the beveler is placed directly in the cut. When a line of the design does not join another, these cuts are usually beveled lightly to fade out at the cut.

For smooth beveling, always "walk" your tool. Strike it with the mallet and as its recoil action lifts it slightly from the leather, move the beveler about 1/16" along cut and strike again. Slight movement of the tool and faster hitting with mallet will produce smoother beveling. Bevel foremost object first.

Outside petals overlap center petal. Bevel as indicated by shaded lines.

These petals overlap seed pod therefore, bevel as shown to make them appear raised.

Seed pod overlaps back flower petals... so it is beveled around next.

"Fade" beveling at ends of these cuts.

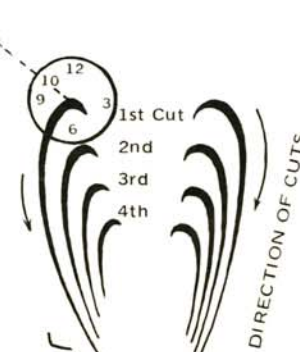
WRONG

Beveler should be held straight up and down.

Heel of tool marks the leather, does not "fade out" the beveling.

Incorrect angle pushes cut edge of design up.

Cross section of incorrect beveling.

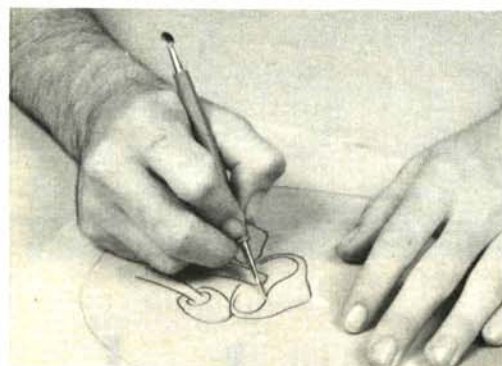


To enhance your carved design, make decorative cuts with your swivel knife as you would in cutting half circles. Turn knife sharply, gradually diminishing in depth, fading into a hairline. These cuts are usually made in a series, each succeeding shorter than the last.

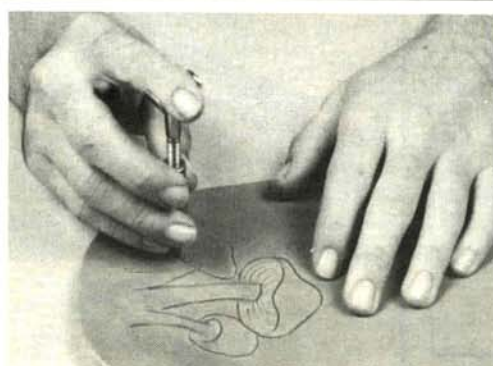
After decorating leather, use spoon end of modeling tool to slightly round edges of design and to smooth around beveling marks.



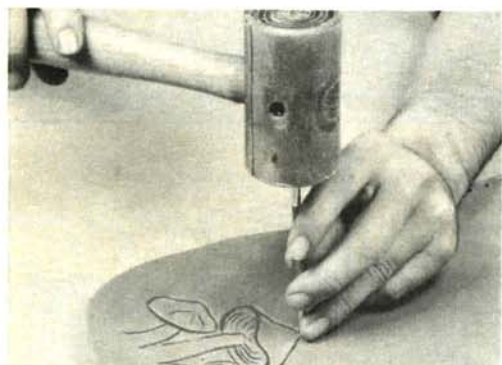
TECHNIQUES ON HOW TO MAKE NATURE DESIGNS WITH A CRAFTOOL SWIVEL KNIFE AND CRAFTOOL STAMPS



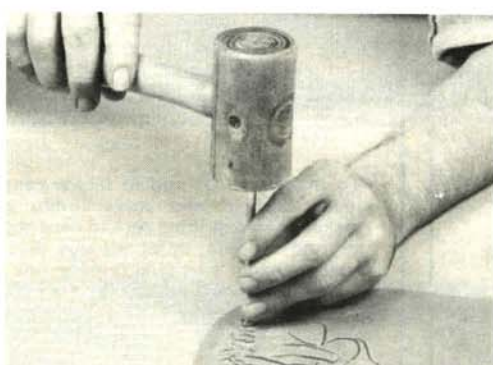
Step 1: Trace the outline of the design on tracing paper. Position the tracing paper on the moistened project, and trace over the outline with a 7059 Craftool Stylus or Modeling Tool.



Step 2: Cut the lines with a Craftool Swivel Knife.



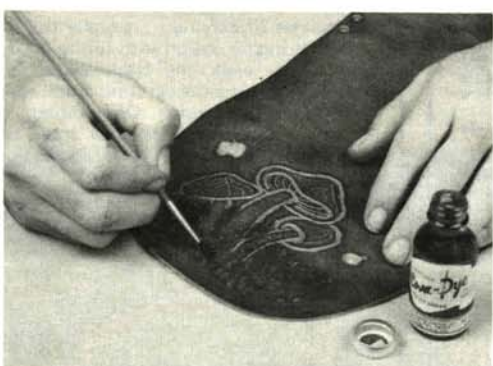
Step 3: Bevel the outer edges of the cuts with Craftool B701.



Step 4: Stamp the grass, butterflies, and ladybugs with Craftool Leather Stamps.



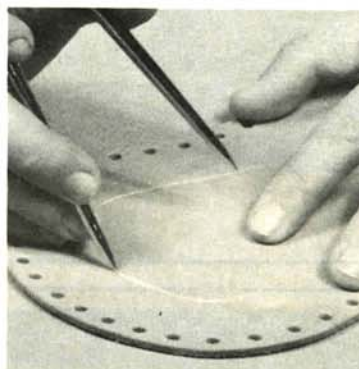
Step 5: Dye the project with Omega Dye following the Nature-Tand Dyeing Instructions.



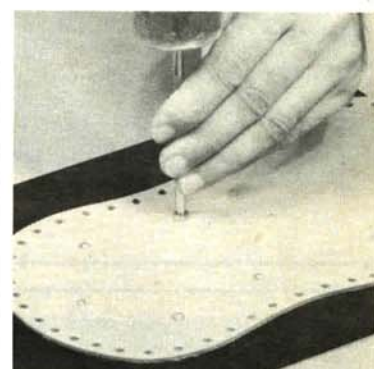
Step 6: Dye the grass, butterflies, and ladybugs with Cova Dye. Use a small brush.



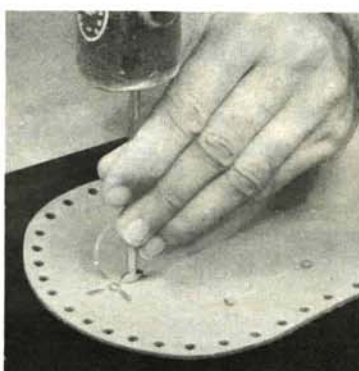
Step 1: Use a wet sponge to moisten the Nature-Tand Leather.



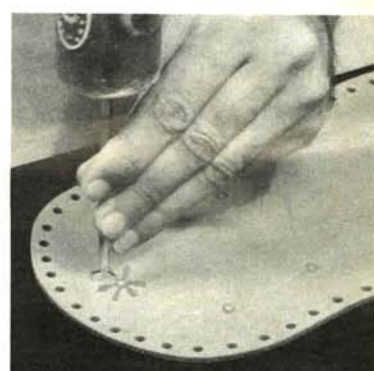
Step 2: Scribe a light line to determine stem line and center of flowers. A wing divider can be used.



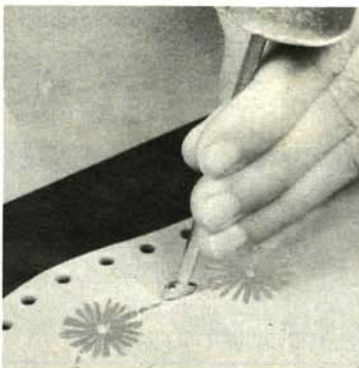
Step 3: Determine location of flowers and stamp center with Craftool S347. Use small tooling board and No. 3 raw-hide mallet.



Step 4: Stamp on each side of flower center with Craftool P368.



Step 5: Stamp four more impressions with Craftool P368 as shown. Space them half way between the previous impressions. Stamp two impressions between each previous impression with Craftool P368.



Step 6: Stamp stem with Craftool P368. Tilt slightly to use pointed portion of the tool.



Step 7: Stamp leaves with Craftool V707.

HOW TO APPLY DYE, ANTIQUE AND FINISH



Fiebing's Antique Finish is recommended for imparting a beautiful two-toned patina to Live Oak Cowhide. It comes in a choice of rich colors.

These supplies are recommended for use with Fiebing's Antique Finish:

- Sponge and cloth for application
- Plastic gloves
- Fiebing's Antique in the colors of your choice



Omega Dye is suggested for Nature-Tand dyeing. It is just the right consistency for creating the burnished effect on Nature-Tand stamping without dyeing the impressions themselves.

These supplies are recommended for use with Omega Dye:

- Sponge and cloth for application
- Plastic gloves
- Omega Dye in the colors of your choice



Omega Dye is recommended for coloring in the background portion of tooled leather belts. Darkening the background by this method makes the tooled design stand out beautifully in contrast to the dark background.

These supplies are recommended for use with Omega Dye:

- No. 2 Dye Brush
- Omega Dye in the colors of your choice



Cova Dye is recommended for dyeing flowers and leaves in Nature Designs on Nature-Tand leather.

These supplies are recommended for use with Cova Dye:

- No. 2 Dye Brush
- Cova Dye in the colors of your choice



Recommended Finishes for your leathers:

• For Natural tooling leathers, use Neat Lac or Finish Coat

• For Nature-Tand leathers, use Carnuba Cream or Finish Coat

NATURE-TAND DYEING INSTRUCTIONS



The Nature-Tand dyeing technique allows you to apply dye to the surface of the leather to contrast with the stamped and natural impressions in the leather. With this technique the dye will not enter the stamped impressions. The dyes used are spirit solvent such as Omega Dye.

Step 1: Wearing plastic gloves, wrap a length of cloth around a sponge or wooden block several times. Apply dye to the cloth and blot on a paper towel until cloth has enough dye remaining to color only the surface of the leather. If too much dye remains it may run into the impressions. For shading an edge or small area, use a small piece of sponge without a cloth, or use a wool dauber.

Step 2: With the cloth, apply dye to surface of leather, rubbing briskly so a burnished effect is achieved. Apply more dye to cloth as needed, blotting before applying to leather. Dye the edges if desired.

For a distinctive edge, dye the edges and the border area along them with Dark brown or black Omega Dye with a wool dauber.

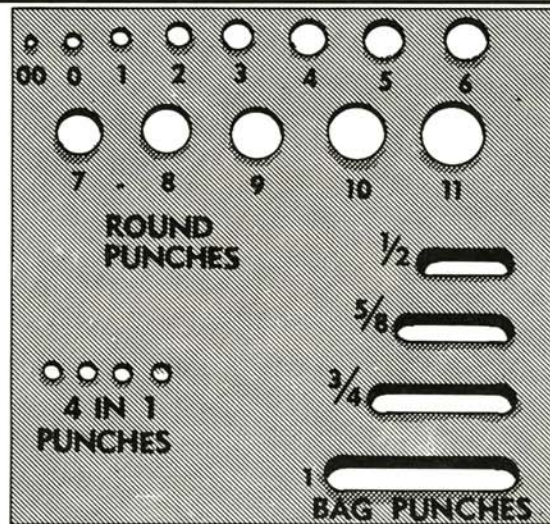
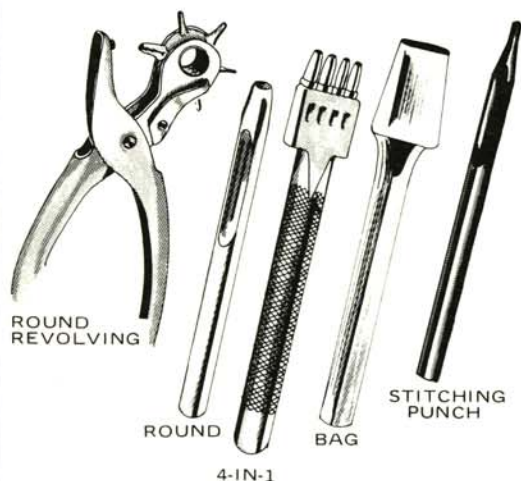
For a more finished look, the back side of the Nature-Tand leather may be dyed with Omega Dye and finished with Omega Carnuba Cream or Finish Coat.

The basic colors recommended are: dark brown, medium brown, tan, cordovan, or a combination of red (applied first) and dark brown.

Step 3: Your nature design can be enhanced by dyeing designs with Cova Dye. Use a small brush.

Step 4: After dye has been applied, wait until leather dries before applying a finish. Omega Carnuba Cream or Finish Coat makes an excellent finish for this type leather dye.

HOW TO USE LEATHER PUNCHES



The Round Revolving Punch with tube sizes 00 through 7 is for use on lighter weight leathers where holes are to be punched close to the edge. The Round Drive Punch in sizes 0 through 12 is used on light or heavyweight leather, and in areas inaccessible to the Round Revolving Punch. The Round Punches are used for punching holes for rivets, eyelets, snaps, buckle tongue slots, and lacing and stitching holes.

The stitching punch in size 00 is used for punching stitching holes for waxed thread.

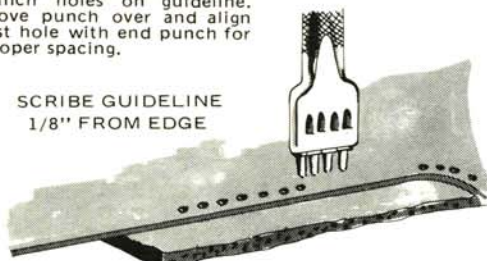
The Bag Punches are used for punching buckle tongue slots, slots where straps are inserted in bags, etc.

The Crafttool 4-IN-1 Punch is used on straight edges for punching lacing holes more quickly than with a single punch.

PUNCHING LACING HOLES WITH THE CRAFTOOL 4-in-1 No. 8052.

Punch holes on guideline. Move punch over and align last hole with end punch for proper spacing.

SCRIBE GUIDELINE
1/8" FROM EDGE

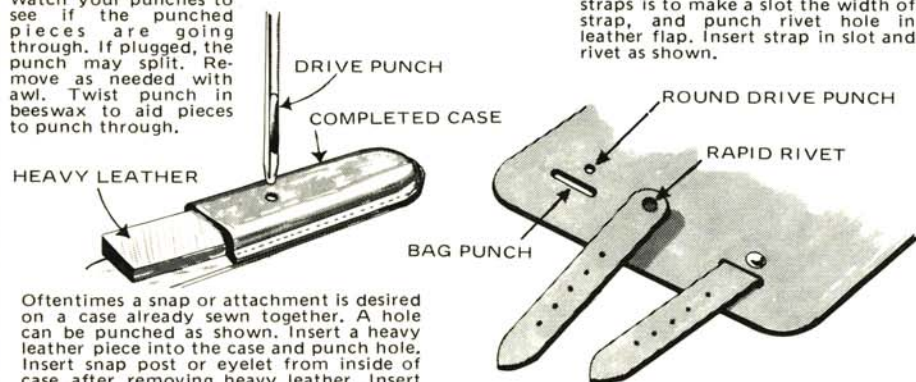


USE SINGLE PUNCH ON CURVES

USE A PIECE OF HEAVY LEATHER OR A POUNDO BOARD UNDER YOUR WORK TO PROTECT PUNCH TUBES!

SPECIAL NOTE:

Watch your punches to see if the punched pieces are going through. If plugged, the punch may split. Remove as needed with awl. Twist punch in beeswax to aid pieces to punch through.



Oftentimes a snap or attachment is desired on a case already sewn together. A hole can be punched as shown. Insert a heavy leather piece into the case and punch hole. Insert snap post or eyelet from inside of case after removing heavy leather. Insert iron bar in its place to act as a riveting or "setting" surface for the snap.

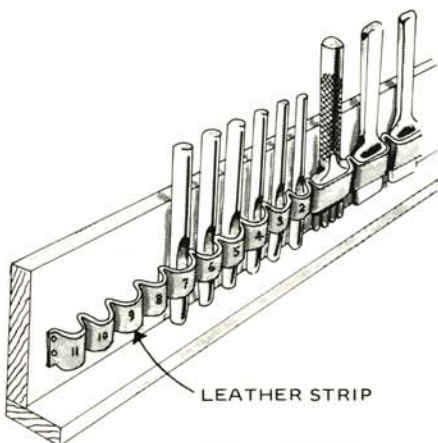
SHARPENING THE PUNCHES

SHARPENING STONE



If your punch is damaged, a small round jeweler's file will remove any burrs INSIDE the tube. Use a good sharpening stone and hone down the outside to put your punch back in good cutting shape.

A simple rack can be built for your punches by nailing two boards together as shown. Tack a strip of leather around each tool; mark number of punch on strip. This will keep tools handy, protect cutting edges.



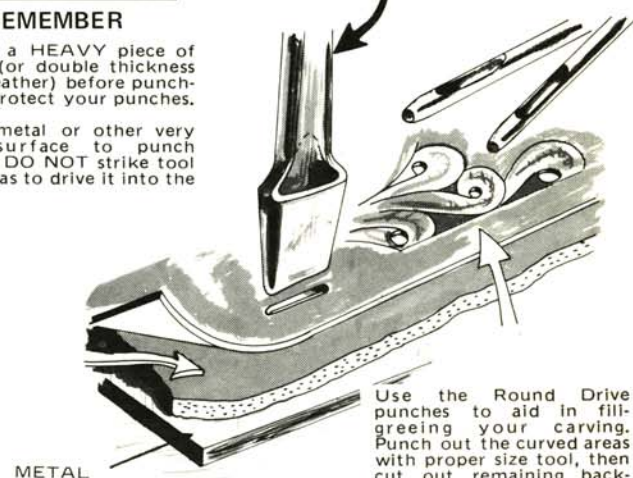
REMEMBER

... use a HEAVY piece of leather (or double thickness under leather) before punching to protect your punches.

Use a metal or other very firm surface to punch against. DO NOT strike tool so hard as to drive it into the metal.

PLACE THE LEATHER TO BE PUNCHED ON A FIRM SURFACE.

Hold tools straight up and down ... and strike sharply with a heavy rawhide mallet.

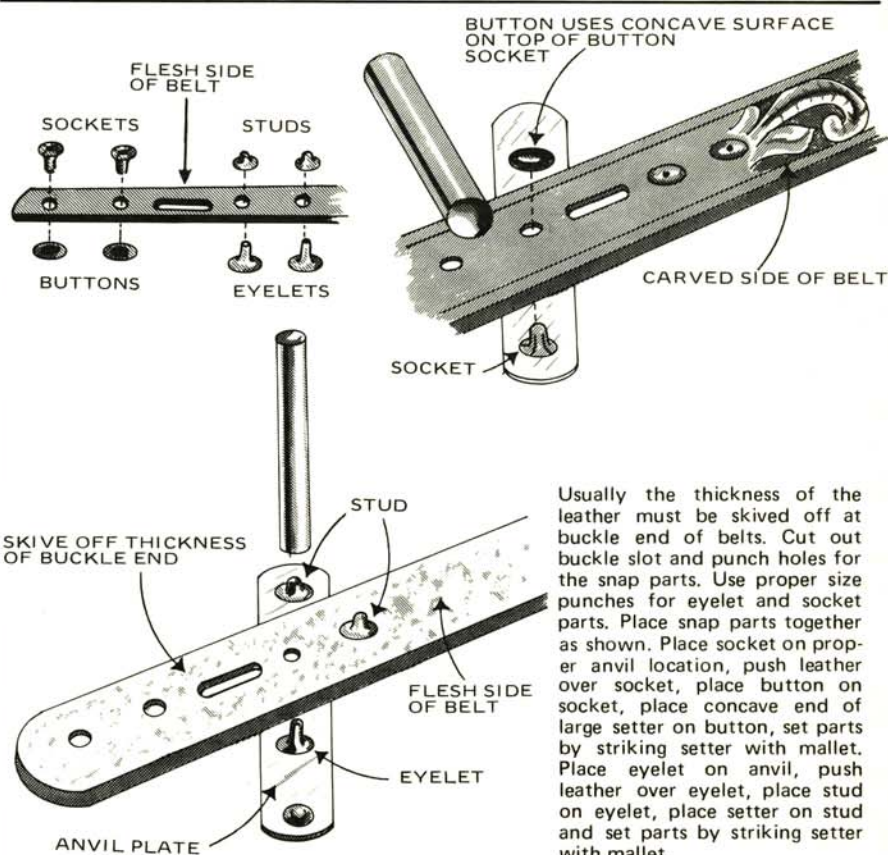


Use the Round Drive punches to aid in filigreeing your carving. Punch out the curved areas with proper size tool, then cut out remaining backgrounds with filigreeing blade.

HOW TO SET BELT SNAPS



The Crafttool 8103 Segma Snap Setter sets the line 16 glove and line 16 belt snaps.



Usually the thickness of the leather must be skived off at buckle end of belts. Cut out buckle slot and punch holes for the snap parts. Use proper size punches for eyelet and socket parts. Place snap parts together as shown. Place socket on proper anvil location, push leather over socket, place button on socket, place concave end of large setter on button, set parts by striking setter with mallet. Place eyelet on anvil, push leather over eyelet, place stud on eyelet, place setter on stud and set parts by striking setter with mallet.

HOW TO SET EYELETS

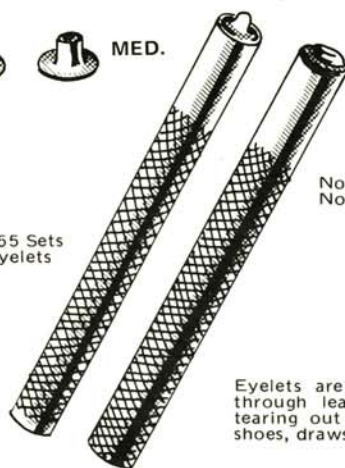
CRAFTOOL EYELET SETTERS

NO. AA



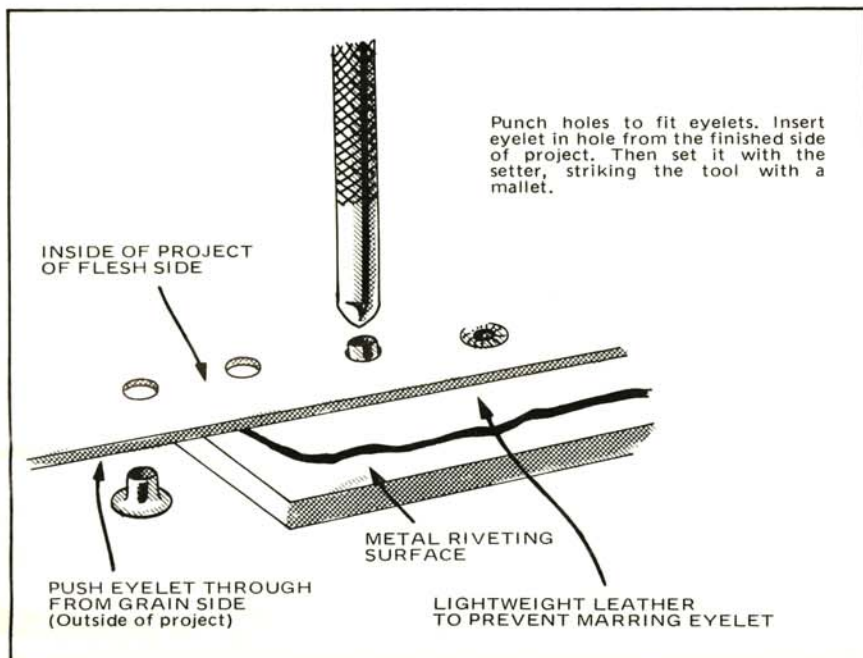
MED.

No. 7055 Sets
Med. Eyelets



No. 7051 Sets
No. AA Eyelets

Eyelets are used where lace pulls through leathers to prevent wear, tearing out holes. Use on albums, shoes, drawstring purses.



Punch holes to fit eyelets. Insert eyelet in hole from the finished side of project. Then set it with the setter, striking the tool with a mallet.

HOW TO SET GROMMETS

CRAFTOOL GROMMET SETTERS

7052

7053

No. 7052 Set
No. 1 Grommets

No. 7053 Sets
No. 0 Grommets and
AA Eyelets

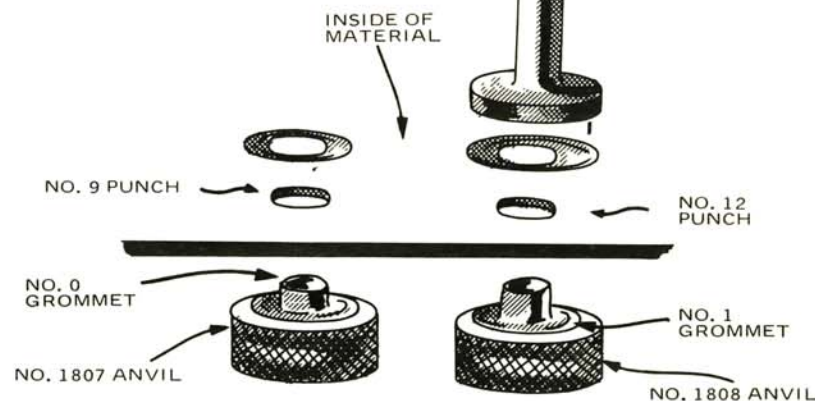
GROMMET



Use for drawstring bags, tents, tarpaulins, shower curtains, etc.

Punch holes in material. Push eyelet part of grommet through from the finished side. Place washer over eyelet, set tool in place, strike firmly with mallet.

PLACE GROMMET ON ANVIL. PLACE ANVIL ON FIRM SURFACE.



HOW TO SET RIVETS

RAPID RIVETS



CAP



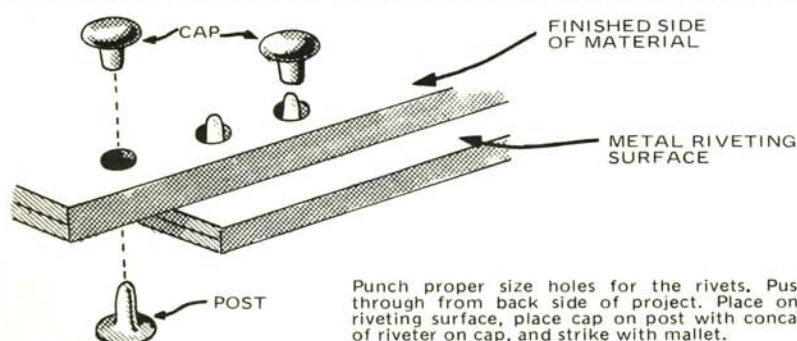
POST

For permanently fastening leather and other materials.



CRAFTOOL RIVET SETTER NO. 8100
FOR SETTING RAPID RIVETS

Rapid Rivets are available in several sizes and lengths. Select the proper size and length for your specific project. To properly adjoin, rivet post should extend about 1/8" above combined thickness of materials.



Punch proper size holes for the rivets. Push post through from back side of project. Place on metal riveting surface, place cap on post with concave face of riveter on cap, and strike with mallet.

HOW TO SET DURABLE DOT SNAPS

CRAFTOOL DURABLE DOT SETTER

NO. 7058 Sets
LINE 24 DOTS

NO. 7057 SETS
LINE 20 DOTS

BUTTON

STUD

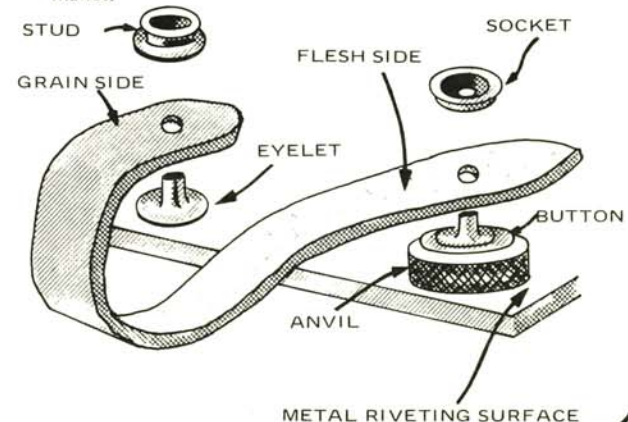


SOCKET

EYELET

Use Durable Dots for holsters, straps, vests, etc. where a firm fastener is required.

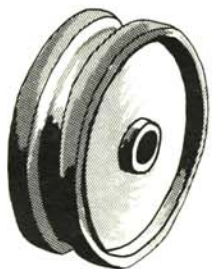
SET DURABLE DOTS IN STRAP AS SHOWN
Punch proper size holes for eyelet and button. Insert parts, set tool in position, and strike firmly with mallet.



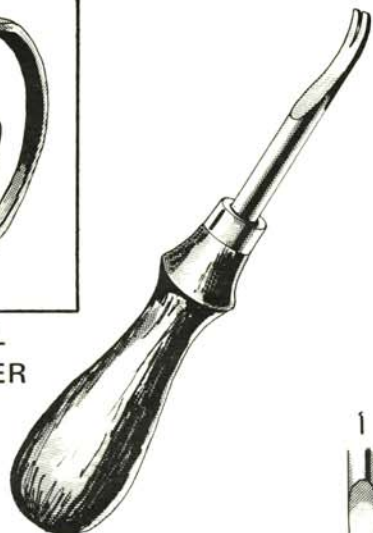
1804 ANVIL

CONCAVE SURFACE
FOR SETTING
DURABLE DOT
BUTTONS

HOW TO EDGE

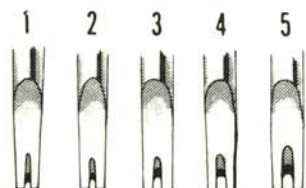


CRAFTTOOL
EDGE SLICKER

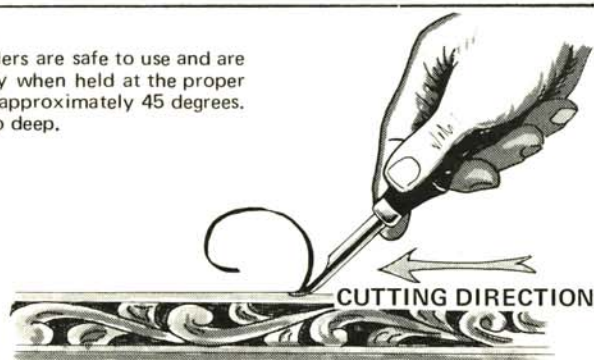


CRAFTTOOL BEVEL-EZE
EDGE BEVELERS

Crafttool Edge Bevelers are available in five sizes. The No. 1 size is used on lightweight leathers up to 3 oz. to 4 oz. The No. 2 is used on 4 oz. to 6 oz. leathers. Use No. 3 on 7 oz. to 9 oz. Use No. 4 on 9 oz. to 10 oz. and No. 5 on 10 oz. and heavier leathers. The purpose of the Edge Beveler is to round the edges of leather for a more professional appearance. Both the top and bottom edges should be edged. **NOTE:** Edge Beveling is usually the final step after all carving has been completed.



Crafttool Edge Bevelers are safe to use and are designed to cut only when held at the proper angle. This angle is approximately 45 degrees. They cannot cut too deep.



WRONG EXAMPLES

FRONT VIEW

Showing the proper edge angle of the tool.



TOO STEEP

Points will dig into the leather.

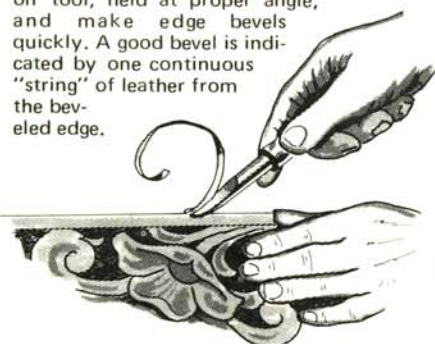


TOO SHALLOW

Tool will skip; will not cut properly.

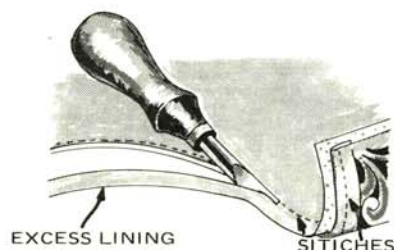


For best results, hold work firmly on bench with free hand. Use firm pressure on tool, held at proper angle, and make edge bevels quickly. A good bevel is indicated by one continuous "string" of leather from the beveled edge.



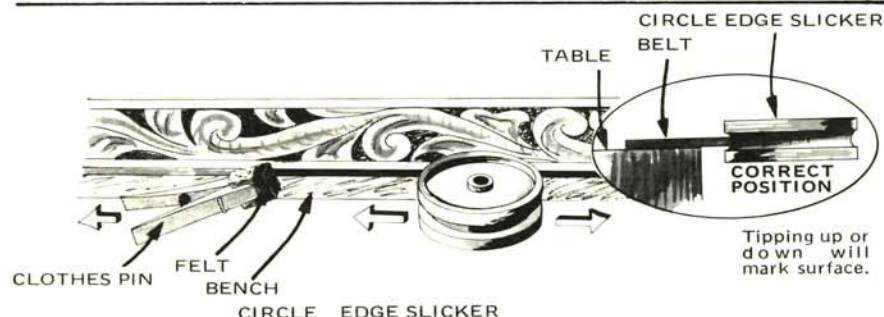
SPECIAL NOTE:

Your Edge Beveler, is sharp, can also be used as a trimming tool. To trim off excess lining material, stitched or laced to a project, trim the excess close to the stitching as shown below.



EXCESS LINING

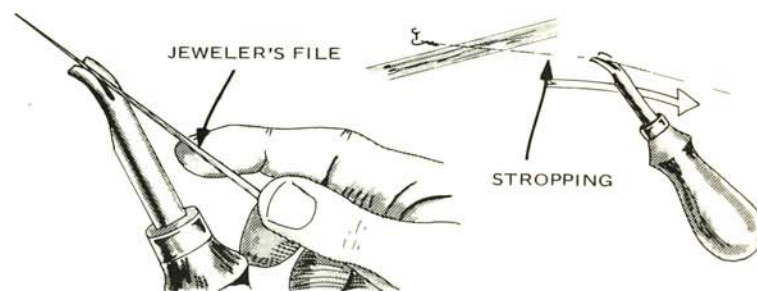
STITCHES



Dye the edges if desired. Dip felt in dye and pull evenly along the edge holding project firmly with free hand, with edge of project extending over the edge of the bench.

Moisten the dyed edge of the leather with a sponge dipped in water and rub briskly back and forth with the circle edge slicker. Hold project firmly.

HOW TO SHARPEN THE EDGE BEVELERS



Sharpen the tools with a small, round jeweler's file. File the rounded notch on the bottom, working toward the cutting edge. The tools can be stropped by pulling under a heavy cord thread impregnated with a fine cutting compound or jeweler's rouge.

HOW TO SKIVE

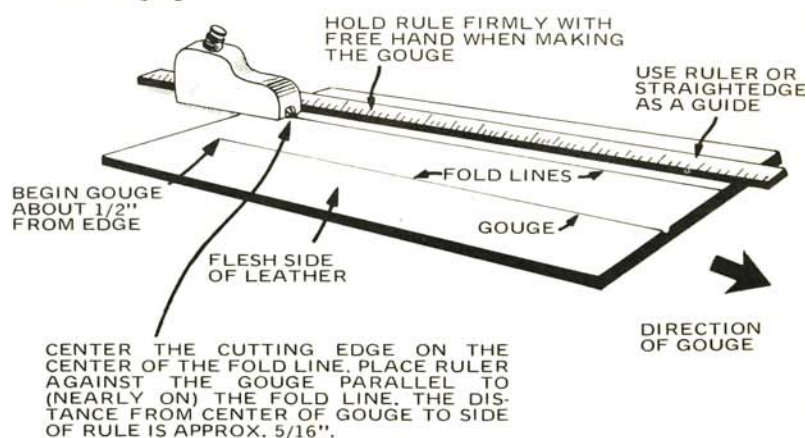


Skiving reduces the thickness of the leather where pieces will be joined or where leather is to be doubled over and cemented to make a facing. This paring down is done on the flesh side only. Use either a special No. 1574 Safety Skiver, a Head Knife or a Beveled Edge Knife.

HOW TO GOUGE

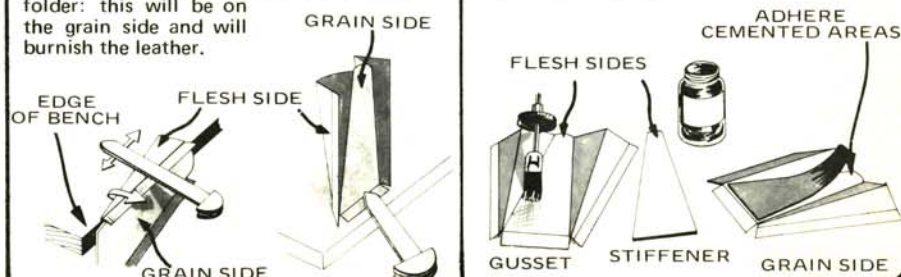
Gouging removes some of the leather for easier folding. First, be sure the leather has not stretched out of shape. Now, using a straightedge, pencil in a line for the fold, making sure this fold line is in the right place.

Normal gouging depth is about 1/2 the thickness of the leather. Lay leather grain side down and gouge only the flesh side. Using an adjustable gouge and a straight-edge to hold gouge steady along marked line, begin about a half-inch from the end of the leather. Gouge to end of leather, then turn leather around and gouge the remaining 1/2" of leather. If you moisten leather along marked gouge line it may be easier to gouge.



To fold gussets, dampen all gouged areas with a sponge; lay project on a hard surface, then, using a bone folder, crease leather long gouged marks. When end of the project turns out (as in a purse gusset), turn it up on the bench and use point of bone folder to make a sharp crease. Avoid rubbing too hard with folder: this will be on the grain side and will burnish the leather.

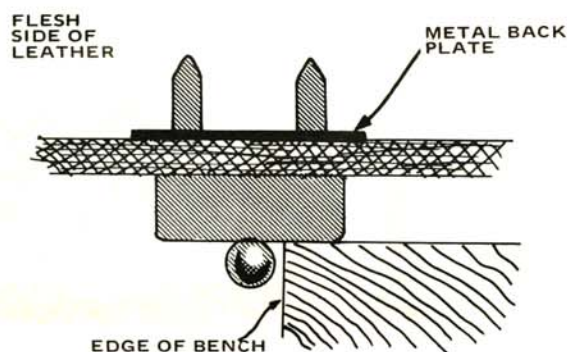
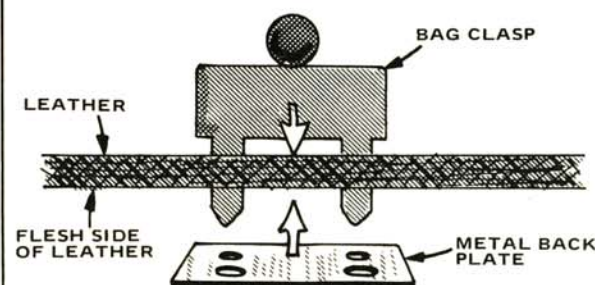
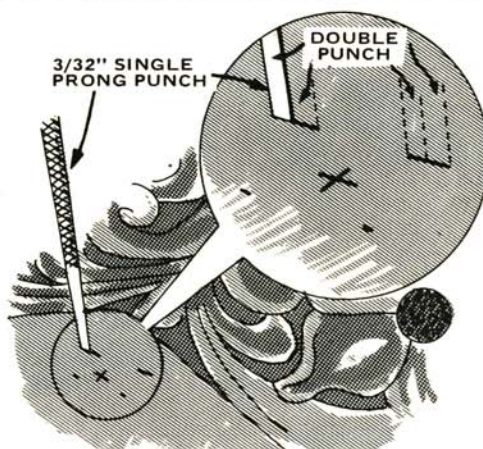
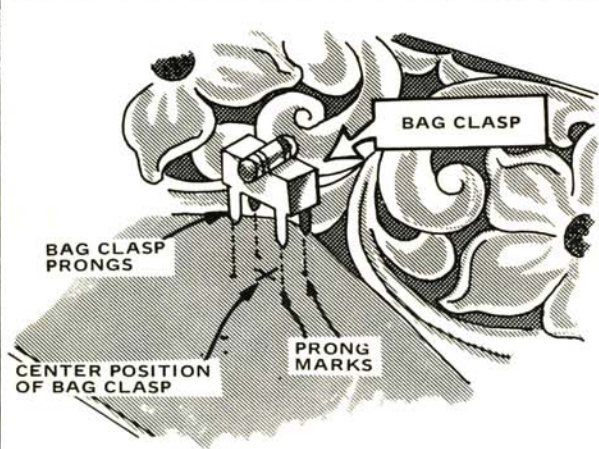
After all gouging and skiving have been done, allow leather to dry. Carefully apply a thin layer of rubber cement over the flesh side of the piece where stiffener is to be laid and on one side of stiffener. Begin at bottom of stiffener and carefully place pieces together. Avoid getting any cement in gouges or holes.



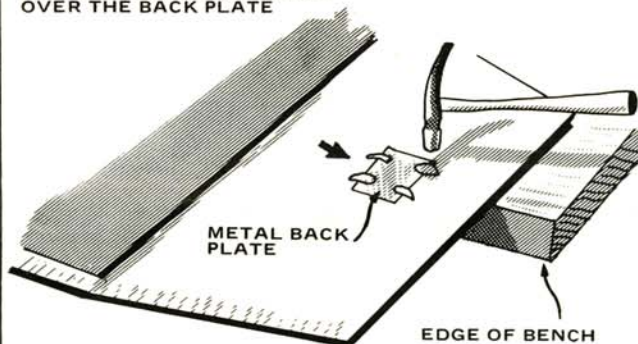
HOW TO INSTALL A BAG CLASP

Mark position for clasp on the leather as indicated on the pattern. With prongs straight, position clasp over mark and press firmly enough to make indentations from the prongs. Remove clasp and use a No. 1481 thonging chisel (size 1/8") to punch holes for prongs. Place prongs through the holes and fit back plate over the prongs. Bend prongs down over the back plate. Install strap hangers the same way, except that no back plates are used.

To install a bag clasp eyelet, fold over the flap and pencil mark center of clasp. Open flap and lay it flat. Position eyelet on leather and draw around the inside with a pencil or stylus. Cut out this area with a sharp knife. Place eyelet into slot from the carved side; turn, lining side up, and slip back plate into position. Fold prongs over, embedding in depressions, then secure with tap of mallet.

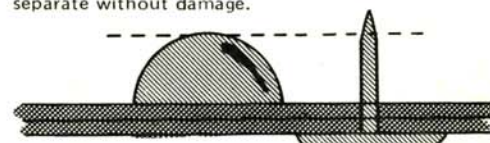


USE SMALL TACK HAMMER AND TAP PRONGS OUTWARD OVER THE BACK PLATE



HOW TO SET KNOBBY RIVETS

Note: Do not press Knobby Rivet button on tack before reading instructions below. After these two parts have been joined, they are very difficult to separate without damage.



Because of the varying thickness and number of leather pieces Knobby Rivets are installed through, height of tack (extending above surface of leather pieces) must be checked each time. If height of tack exceeds height of button, tack must be trimmed so it will not penetrate top of button when installed. Trim tack about 1/6" shorter than height of button and then press button on tack and press until button rests securely against leather.

THREADING THE NEEDLE



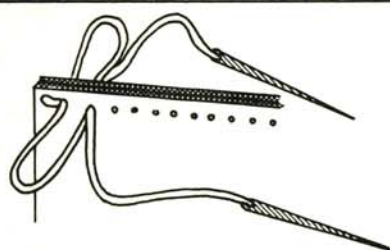
Step 1. Push end of thread through needle eye about 1/2".



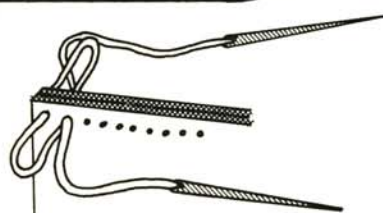
Step 2. Pierce thread with needle point as shown.



Step 3. Push thread up on needle to eye. Pull end of thread through eye as far as it will go. Hold needle and pull thread over eye to lock end of thread.

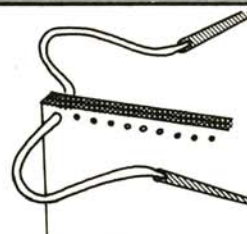


Step 3. Push needle from back side through same hole. Use care not to puncture thread with second needle.

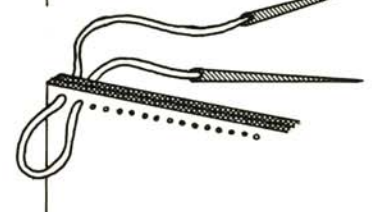


Step 4. Pull stitch tight. Push needle from front side through third hole. Push needle from back side through same hole and pull stitch tight.

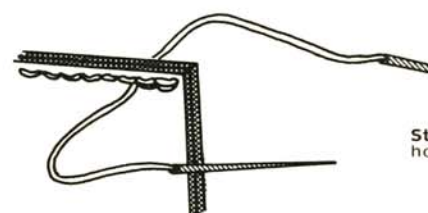
HAND STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1. Push one needle through first hole and pull to center of thread.



Step 2. Push needle from front side through second hole.



Step 5. To finish off, back stitch through last two holes and cut threads off flush with leathers.

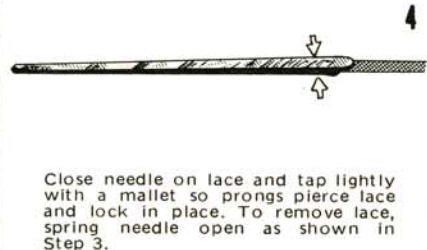
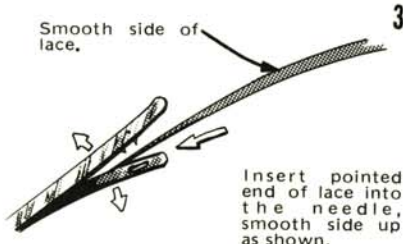
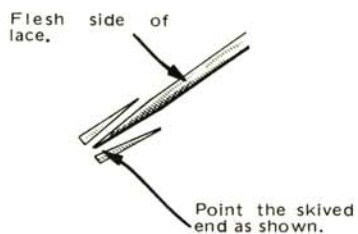
HOW TO LACE

Lacing puts the finishing touch to handmade leather articles. How good the finished project looks depends very much on the lacing. Thus, how you lace and your technique have a great deal of importance in the appearance of the finished project.

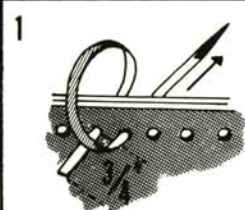
With the following instructions and illustrations, plus a little practice, you will soon be doing a neat, smooth job of lacing. Always lace with front or outside of the project facing you.

THREADING THE NEEDLE

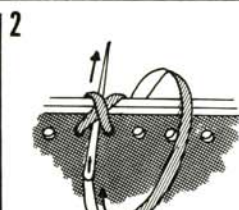
NOTE: You should load two yards of lacing in lacing needle at a time. Working with longer pieces of lacing will be difficult and can cause the lacing to wear and become frayed as it is pulled through the lacing holes.



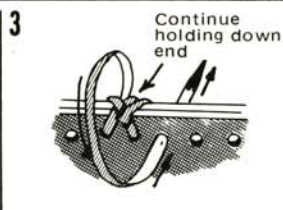
HOW TO LACE & SPLICE THE DOUBLE LOOP STITCH



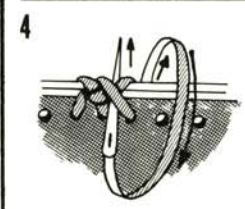
Beginning on front side of project, pull the needle and lace through the 1st hole. Leave about 3/4" of the lacing end and go on to lace the next hole.



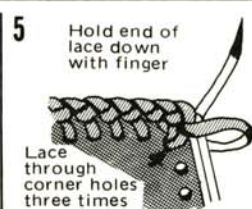
Pull the stitch tight, lacing over the end you left free. This forms a cross or "bight".



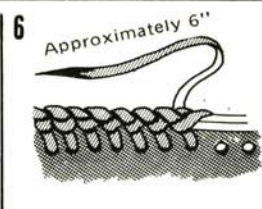
Pull the stitch under the bight snug but not tight. Lace through the next hole.



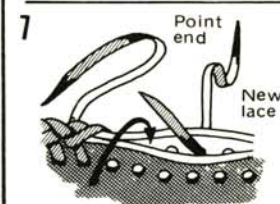
Follow the same procedure as in Steps 1 and 2 making a cross or bight. Once again go under the bight and pull the stitch snug.



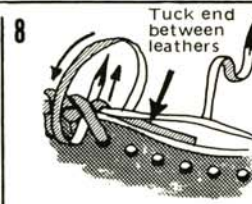
When lacing a corner, stitch it three times. Be sure to go through bight or corner stitches.



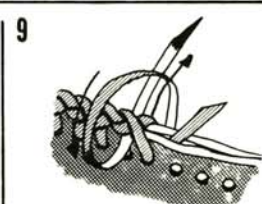
Lace until only 5" or 6" of lacing remain. You will now have to splice with a new length of lace.



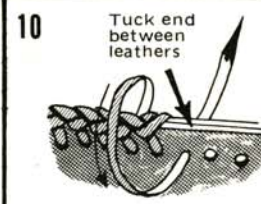
Insert new lacing down between leathers, 4 holes from lacing; pull out back side. Leave 3/4" of lacing between leather.



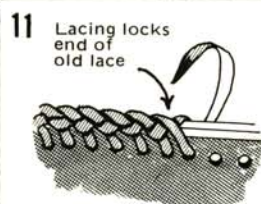
Tuck end of lace between leathers and continue lacing your project with the old lace.



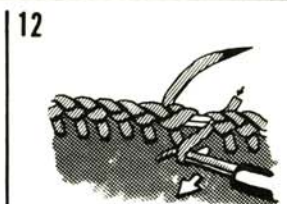
Pull the old lace up tight, cut off the end at an angle, allowing about 3/4" to remain. Attach needle to new lacing.



Tuck the end of the old lacing between the leathers and lace over it with the new lace so that it is caught and won't show.



Continue lacing to starting point.



To tie off lacing, pull end of beginning lace free of stitches.



From back side pull the end of lace out of the hole.



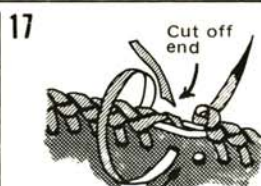
From front side, pull end of lace out of the loop.



Push tool or needle down between leathers and hook it over the lace.



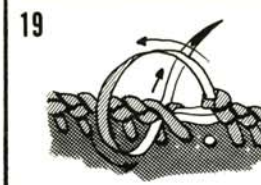
Pull end of lace out of hole and up between leathers. Two empty holes should appear on the front side; one on the back.



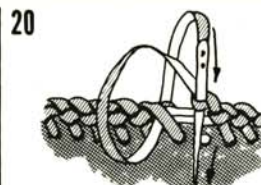
Cut off the end of the lace you have pulled out and tuck the end of the lace between the leathers. Lace through the next hole.



Pull stitch tight and lace up through loop from the back side. All holes on the back side should be filled.



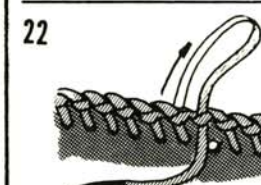
Lace under the bight... do not pull this stitch tight.



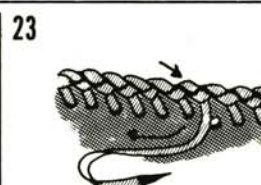
Carefully cross over as shown... and push needle down through the loop.



Pull needle through. Push laced edges together to adjust starting loops for easier completion.



Pull any slack out of the first loop and adjust lacing with fingers to make all your stitches appear equal.



Pull the end of the lacing down tight. Make sure all stitches appear even and equally spaced.



Push needle through the last hole as shown. Bring it up between the leathers and out between the lacing. Cut off the excess lace.

HOW TO PUNCH LACING HOLES

Unless otherwise specified, punch lacing holes after liner is attached. For lacing around edges, use a compass to mark a line around edges to ensure holes follow in a straight line.

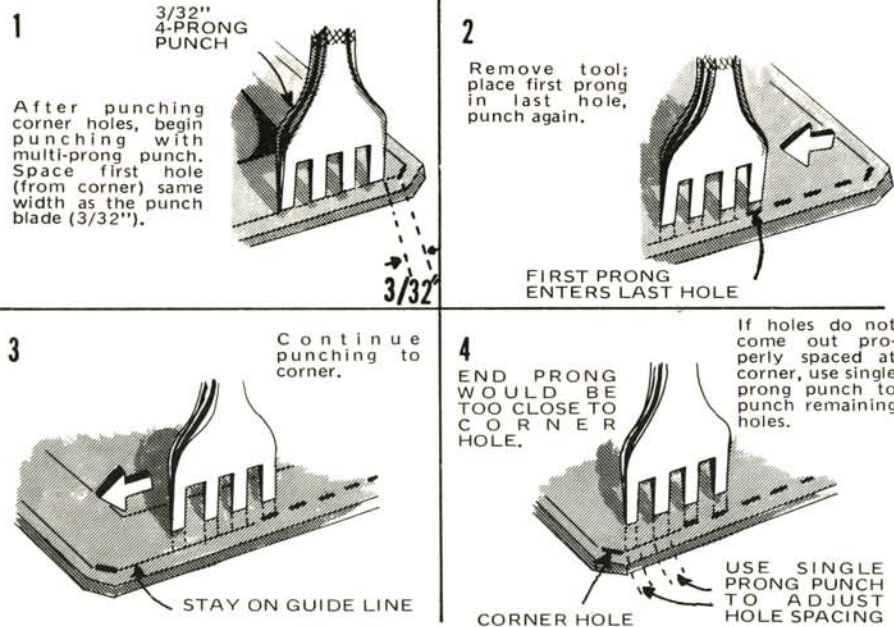
1. Use a single prong Craftool thonging chisel (481 or 1481) to punch around edges, corners and in places where there is not room for multi-prong chisels.

2. Multi-prong thonging chisels (484 or 1484) come with various numbers of prongs. A chisel of 4 or more prongs makes punching faster. After you punch once, set the end prong back in the last

hole you punched and hit punch with mallet. This gives you three new holes and by placing one prong in the last hole, all holes come out perfectly spaced.

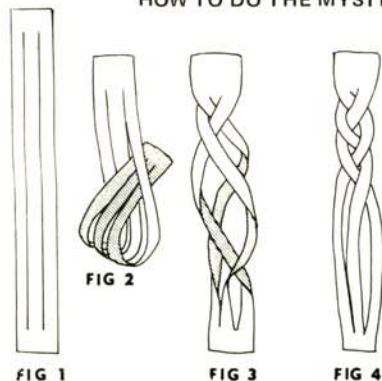
3. On certain items, such as handbags, construction of the project makes it impossible to use a thonging chisel. The rotary punch makes it much easier to punch corners. Scribe a line with a compass, then, using stitching spacer (Craftool No. 8077), go over the line. This marks even spaces for a guide to punch holes. Hold punch as you would pliers and squeeze. CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

HOW TO PUNCH LACING HOLES (CONT.)



HOW TO DO THE MYSTERY BRAID

HOW TO DO THE MYSTERY BRAID (THREE-STRAND)



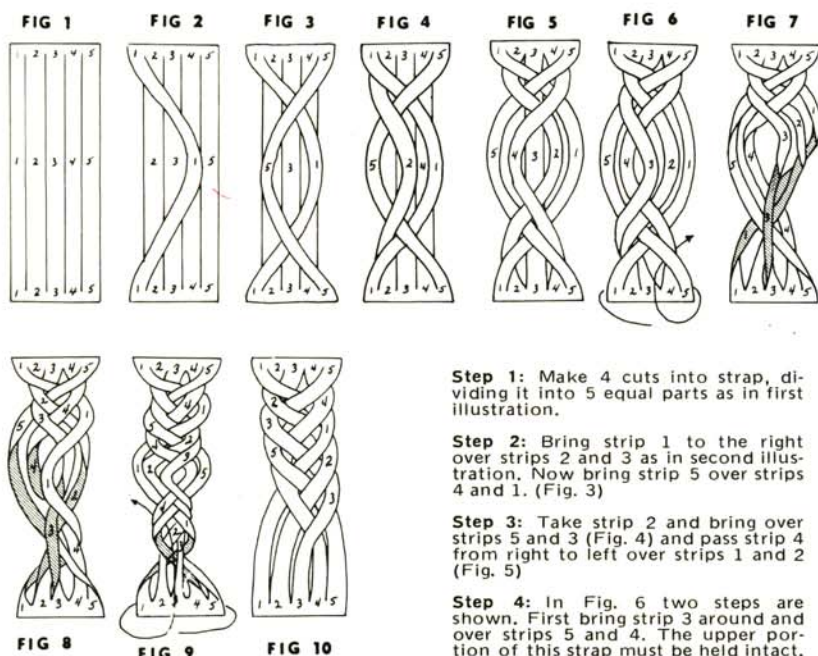
Step 1: Make two cuts in leather strip, dividing it into 3 equal parts joined at both ends. Edge and burr each strip if you wish. (Fig. 1)

Step 2: Pass the lower end of strip through the slit between strands 2 and 3. (Fig. 2)

Step 3: With resulting braid kept at the bottom, go to the top end and pass strands 1 over 2, 3 over 1 and 2 over 3. Now pass the lower end of strip between strands 2 and 3. (Fig. 3)

Step 4: Again pass strands 1 over 2, 3 over 1 and 2 over 3. Braiding cycle is now complete, appearing as in Fig. 4. To continue braiding, follow steps 2, 3 and 4 until strands are not long enough to complete another full cycle (steps 2, 3 and 4). Equalize and smooth braid.

FIVE-STRAND MYSTERY BRAIDING



Step 1: Make 4 cuts into strap, dividing it into 5 equal parts as in first illustration.

Step 2: Bring strip 1 to the right over strips 2 and 3 as in second illustration. Now bring strip 5 over strips 4 and 1. (Fig. 3)

Step 3: Take strip 2 and bring over strips 5 and 3 (Fig. 4) and pass strip 4 from right to left over strips 1 and 2 (Fig. 5)

Step 4: In Fig. 6 two steps are shown. First bring strip 3 around and over strips 5 and 4. The upper portion of this strap must be held intact. Next, take the bottom of the strap and pass through the opening between strips 3 and 4.

Step 5: Now the braid should look like Fig. 7. Pay no attention to the tangled strips at the bottom and continue to work at the top.

Step 6: Take strip 1 and bring over strips 2 and 3 (as shown in Fig. 8). Repeat this operation from each side four more times.

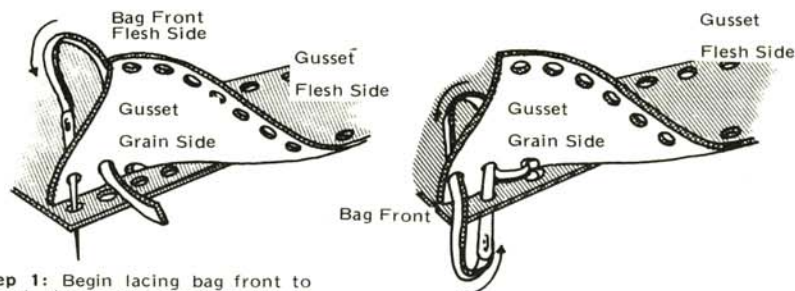
Then you will take the bottom of the strap through strips 3 and 4 as shown in Fig. 9. The lower part of the braid will then straighten itself out (Fig. 10). When you reach this point begin all over again. Pass strip 1 over 2 and 3 as in Fig. 1. When the point corresponding to that in

Fig. 6 is reached, turn in the bottom as before, then continue as in Fig. 7 until the end.

Step 7: Tighten up the braid at the top so it will be easier to work at the bottom. When the braid is completed, loosen it until it is even throughout.

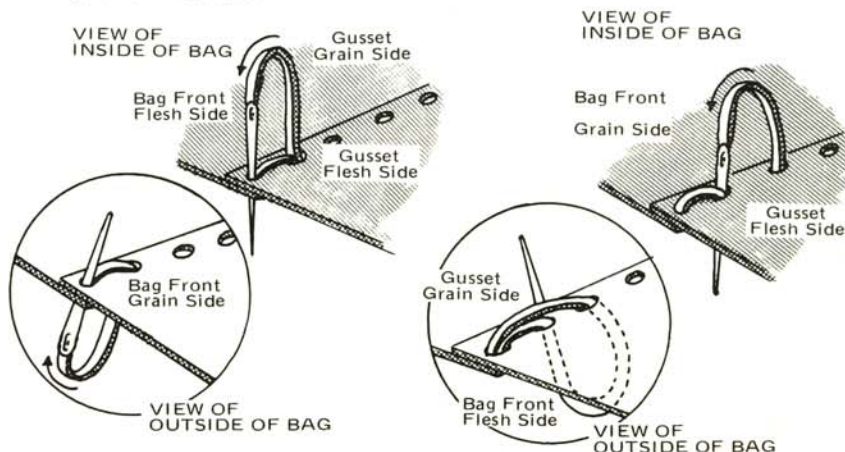
HOW TO DO THE BACKSTITCH

NOTE: The Backstitch instructions are shown for lacing a handbag, but it can be adapted for assembling other products or for use as a decorative stitch on belts.



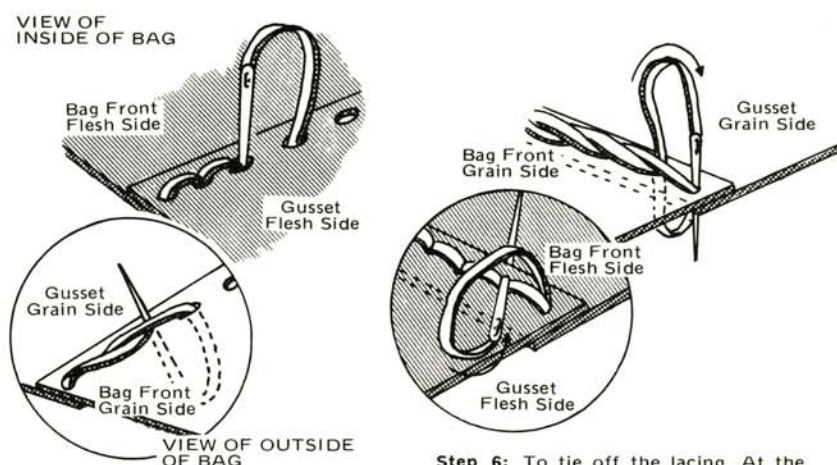
Step 1: Begin lacing bag front to gusset at second hole from top in gusset. Place gusset (flesh side up) on bag front (flesh side up), aligning holes. Lace as shown in illustration, lacing through gusset only in second hole, then through gusset and bag front in first hole.

Step 2: Pull lace through first hole (gusset and bag front) and take needle back through second hole (bag front and gusset).



Step 3: Take needle back through first hole, pull stitch tight and proceed to third hole in bag front and gusset (skip second hole).

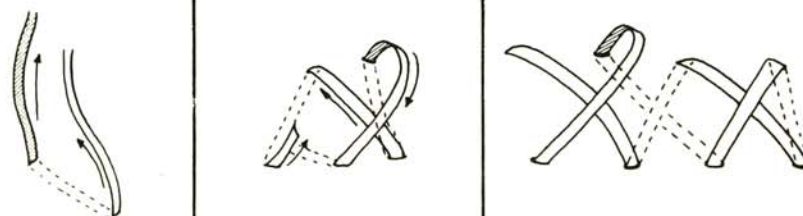
Step 4: Pull lace through third hole, then take back through second hole of gusset and bag front.



Step 5: Continue lacing through next hole, then back through preceding hole. Using this lacing technique lace bag front and gusset together.

Step 6: To tie off the lacing. At the last hole in gusset and front, lace back through next to last hole in bag front and lace between gusset and front to secure lacing. Trim off excess lacing. (See illustration.)

HOW TO DO THE "X" OR CROSS STITCH

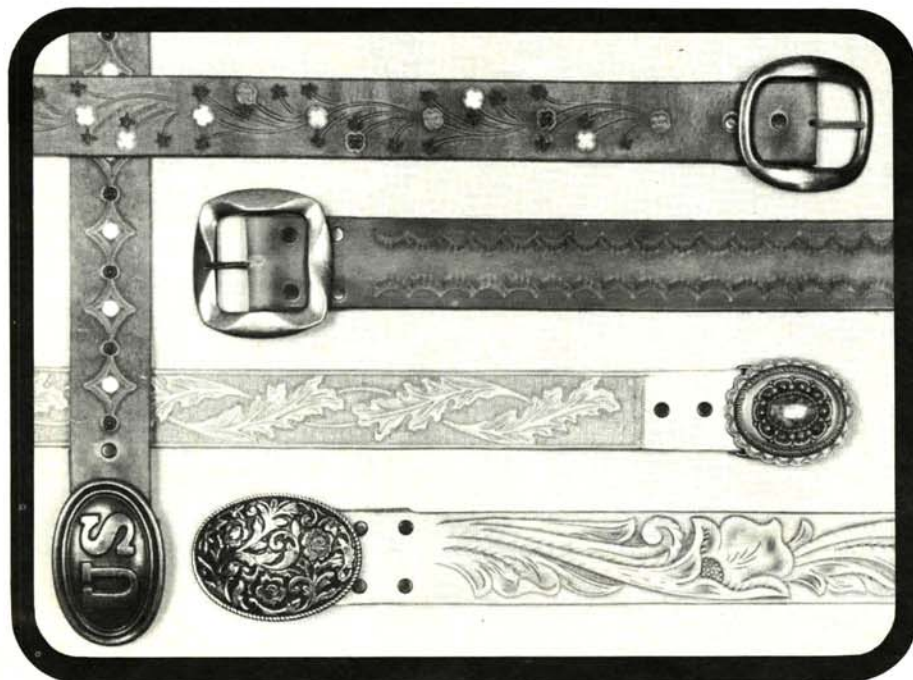


1. Punch 2 rows of holes (an even number of holes in each row) across area you wish to lace. From under side of leather insert ends of lace up through first pair of holes to top side.

2. Cross laces on top and insert through second pair of holes to under side. Cross lace on under side and insert up through third pair of holes to top.

3. Continue lacing as in step 2. After inserting lace through last pair of holes to under side of leather tie or cement ends.

LEATHERS AND HOW TO MAKE BELTS

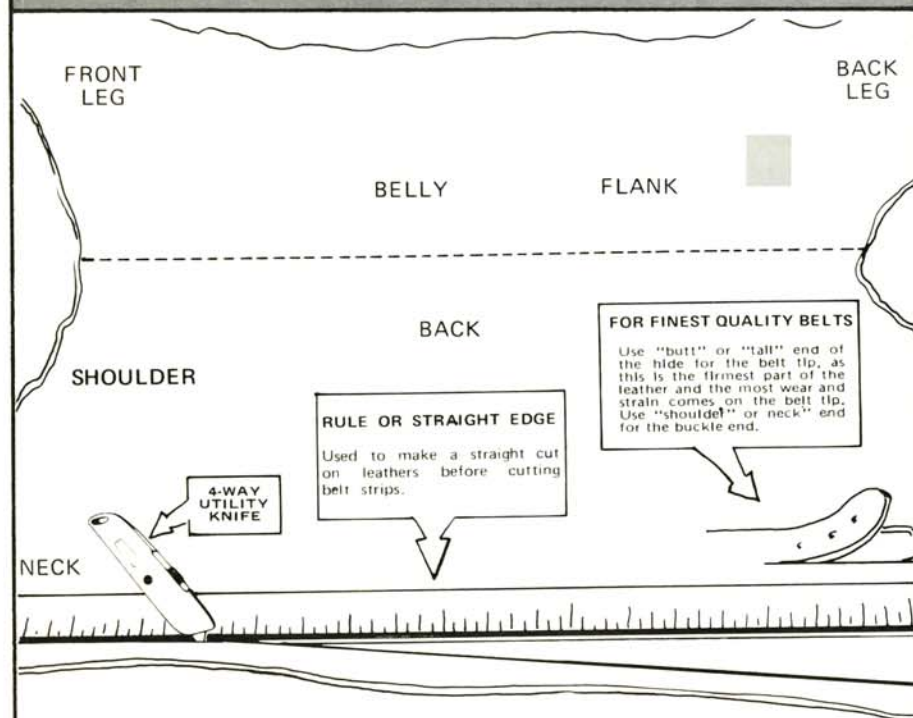


The best leathers for making casual and tooled belts are Live Oak, Nature-Tand and Latigo, although Latigo is not recommended for tooling.

When making 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2" or wider belts, use 8-9 oz. or 9-10 oz. leather. When making 3/4", 1" or 1 1/4" belts, use 7-8 oz. leather.

You may prefer to use Belt Blanks already cut to the proper width, and sized in small, medium and large lengths. Belt Blanks already have the buckle end skived, the slot punched and the snaps set. You only need to size the belt and punch the belt tip holes.

HOW TO CUT BELTS



THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS ONE SIDE (1/2 HIDE) OF COWHIDE

THE BACK (separated by broken line shown) is the best part of the hide for top quality belts . . . legs, bellies and flanks are too soft and stretchy, . . . shoulders and necks too spongy and wrinkled.

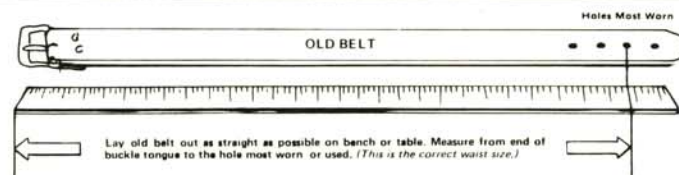
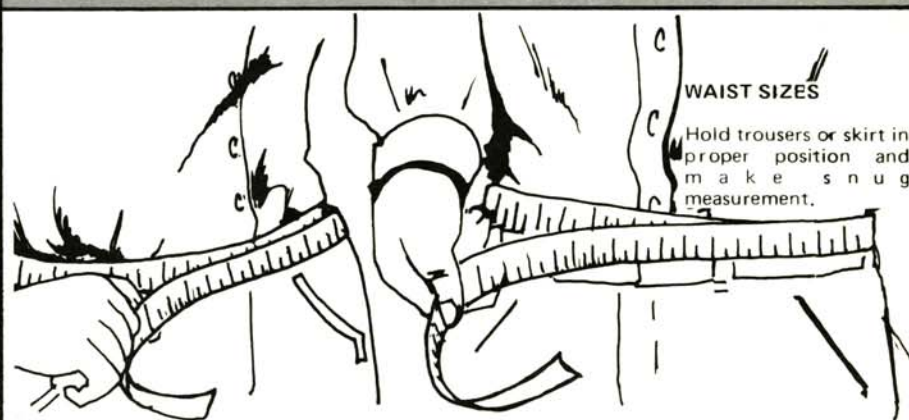
The leather closest to the backbone of the animal is firmer and tighter grained. The closer towards the belly and neck . . . the softer and looser the fibers become . . . the "stretchier" the leather.

For best results . . . ALWAYS cut belts LENGTHWISE of the hide!

For the craftsman making several belts, it is most economical to buy leather backs . . . rather than sides . . . as he will have no legs or bellies to waste. Unless, of course, he has other projects to use them on.

The belts can be cut with a straight edge and knife, or a Strip Ease, Draw Gauge, or Leather Stripper can be used to strip them.

HOW TO SIZE BELTS

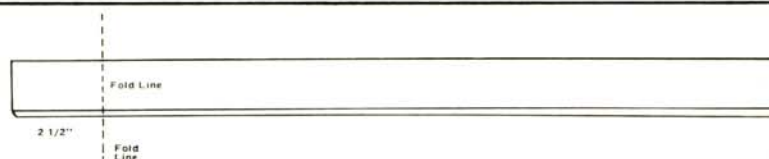


Step 1. Determine the waist size: To obtain the proper waist size, remove old belt and pull tape snugly around OUTSIDE of belt loops of garment. DO NOT PULL THE TAPE TIGHTLY.

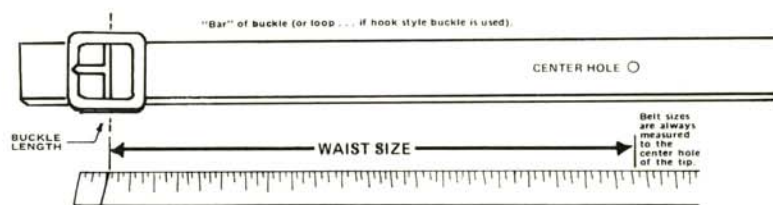
NOTE: Quite often, a waist size can best be taken from an old belt that wearer is comfortable with. Follow the instructions at left for measuring.



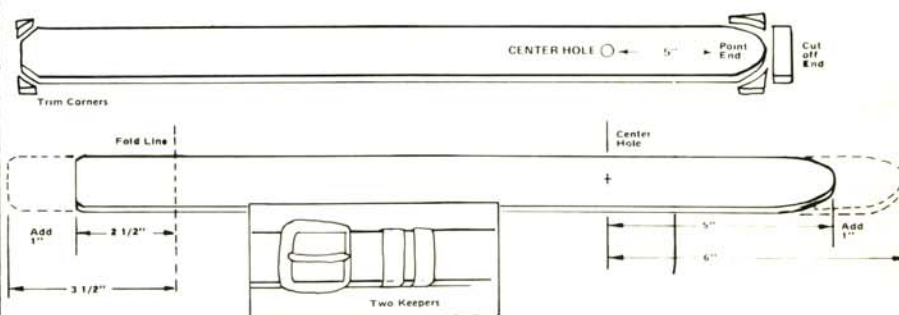
Step 2. Cut a strip of leather the desired width, and 10" longer than the waist size. Select firmest end for belt tip.



Step 3. Measure back 2 1/2" from buckle end and mark a "fold line" on the leather. This measurement is for buckles with ONE keeper (belt loop).



Step 4. Place the buckle with bar at fold line as shown at left. Begin from end of buckle tongue (or hook — if hook style buckle is used). Measure the waist size and mark the belt tip. This mark will be the center hole in the tip.

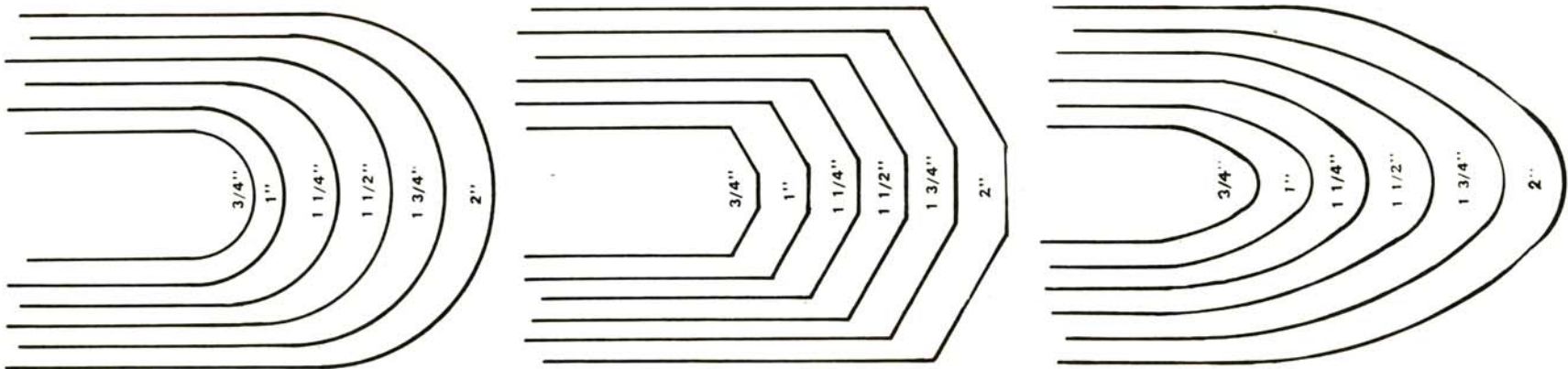


Step 5. Trim the corners of the buckle end, and trim the tip end to the desired shape. Allow 5" beyond the center hole.

Note: For buckles with TWO KEEPERS, one inch will have to be added to each end.

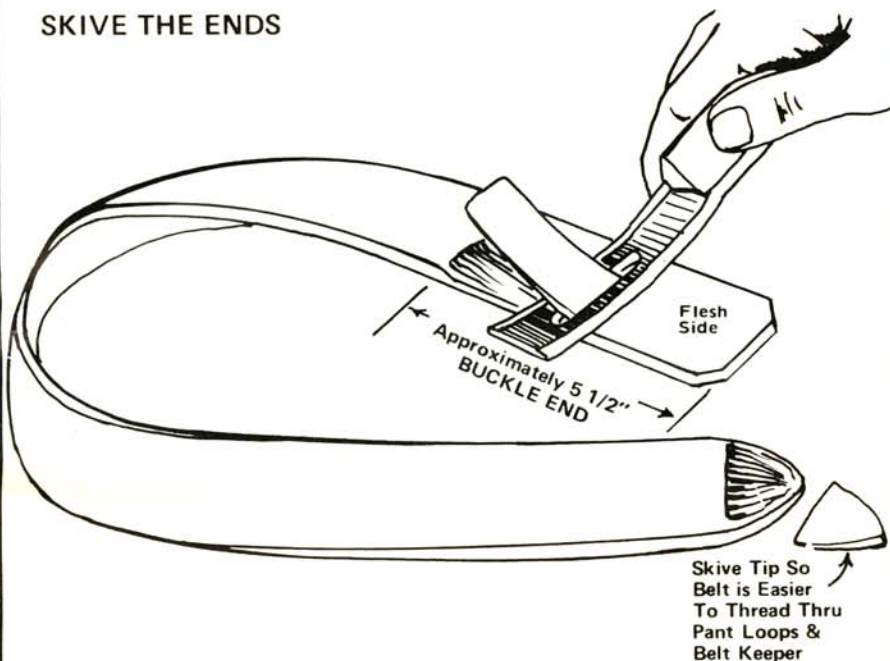
HOW TO TIP BELTS

Step 1. Make a tracing pattern of the size and style tip you wish to use for your belt. Use the tracing pattern to mark your belt tip, then cut belt tip to size and pattern shape with knife.



HOW TO SKIVE BELTS

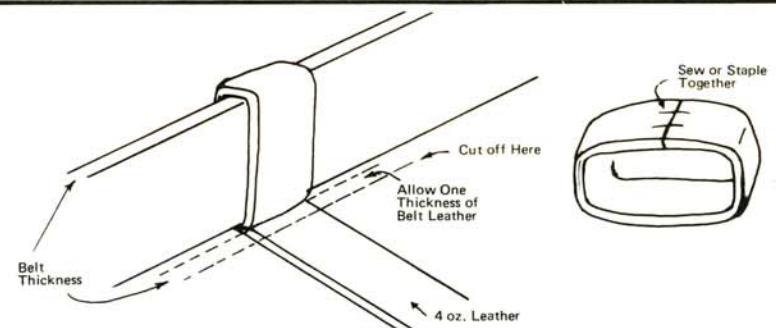
SKIVE THE ENDS



Step 1. Use a 1574 Safety Beveler to skive the buckle end of belt to reduce the thickness of leather where the buckle will be attached.

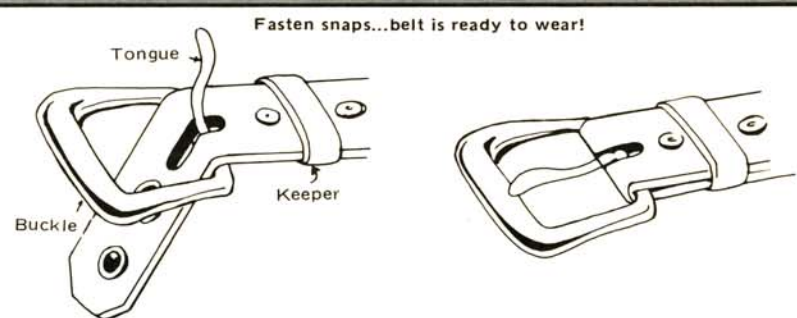
Step 2. With the skiving knife, skive about 1/3 the thickness of the flesh side of the buckle end. Use care to skive a uniform thickness. You may also wish to skive the tip so it will be easier to thread through pant loops and belt keeper.

HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER KEEPER OR LOOP



Step 1. To determine the correct length to cut loop . . . fold around belt as shown in illustration. Allow one thickness of belt leather as shown, then sew or staple loop together.

HOW TO INSTALL KEEPER AND BUCKLE

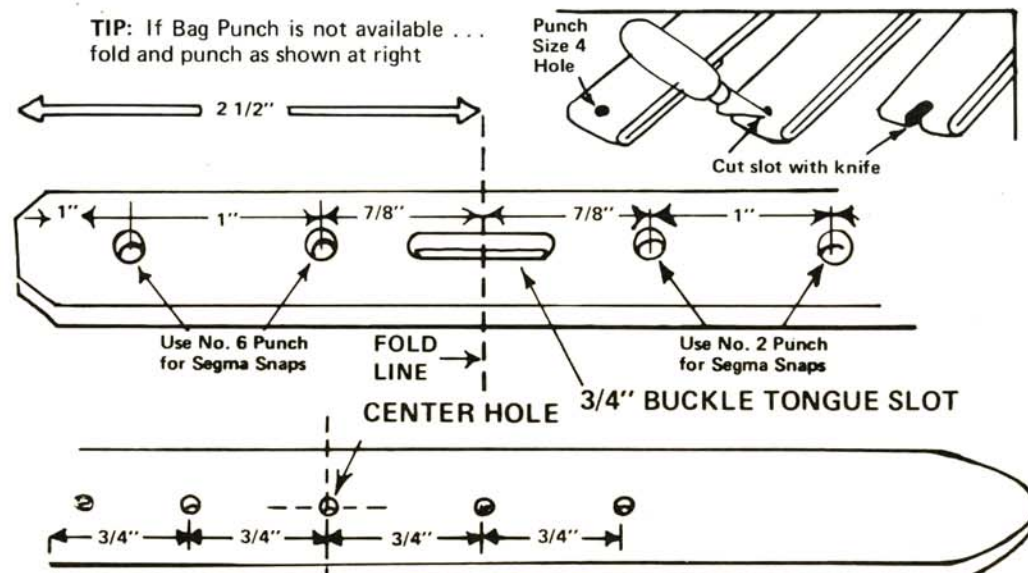


HOW TO PUNCH LEATHER BELTS

Step 1. After belt has been sized, punch holes for the buckle slot, snaps and buckle tip.

Step 2. Locate the snap and slot holes as shown. Punch snap holes with a Size 6 and a Size 2 as indicated. Use a Drive Punch or Rotary Punch. Punch the slot with 3/4 inch Bag Punch.

Step 3. Locate the tip end holes as shown, and punch holes the size needed to fit the buckle tongue or hook with a Drive Punch or Rotary Punch. Usually a Size 2 or 3 will be the proper size.



belt designs by...

GENE NOLAND

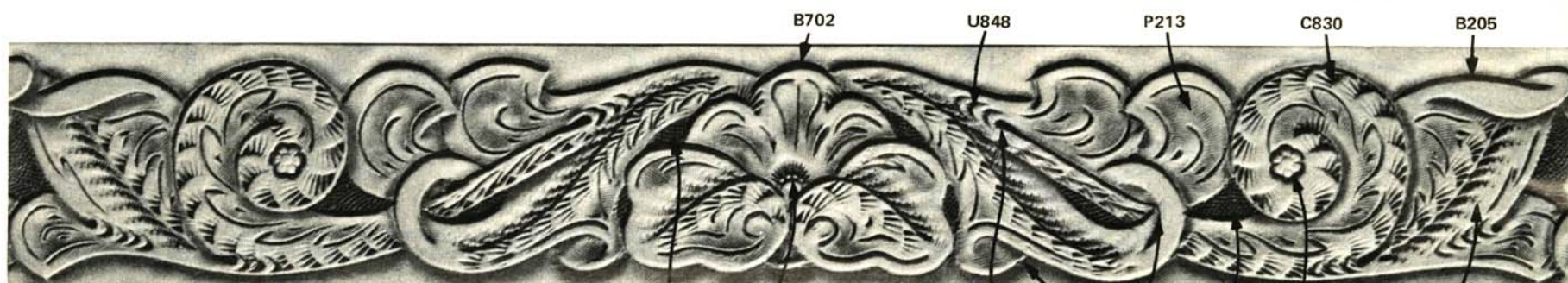
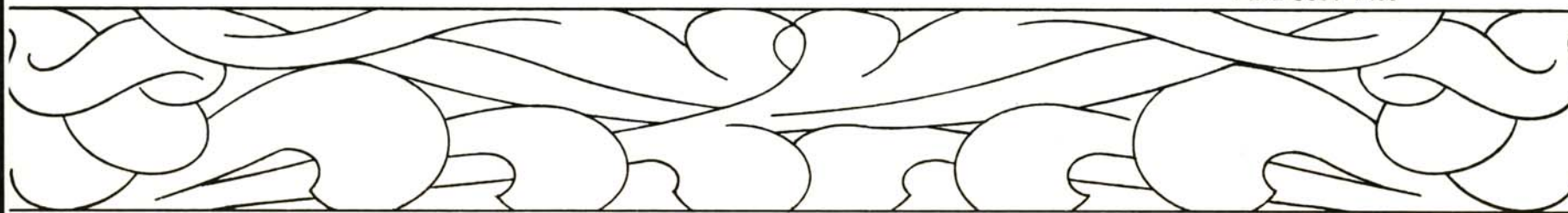


D606 B701 B702 A888

A889 V463 F913R U851 H359 P212 F913L

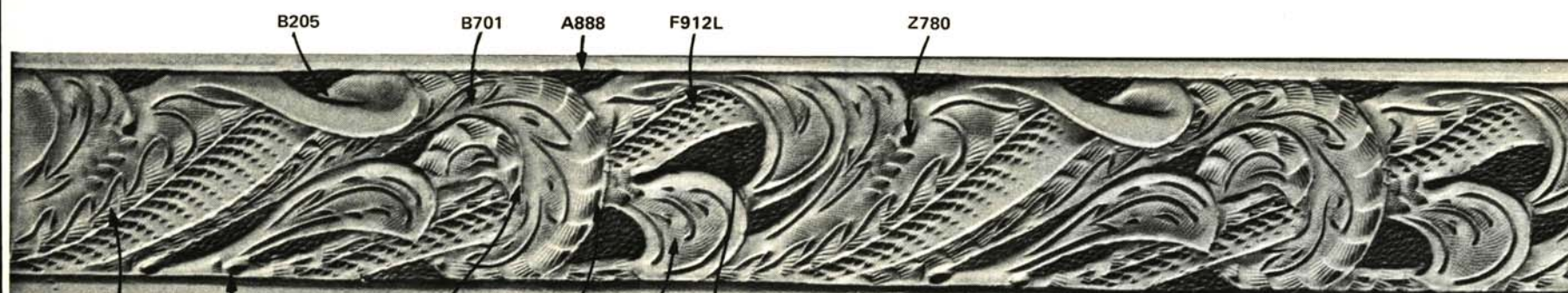
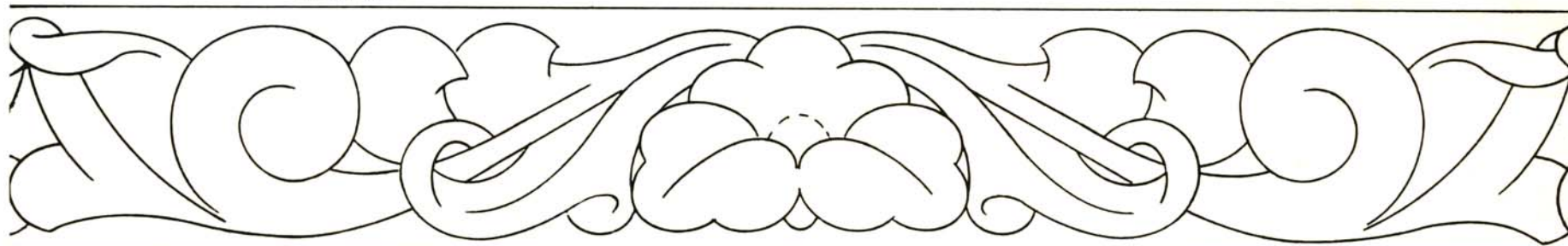
1½" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:

A888 A889 B701 B702 B205 D606 F913L F913R F976 H359
P212 U851 V463



1½" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:

A104 A105 B701 B702 B205 C830 D617 F976 H359 N309 P213
U848 V463



C433

H360

F976

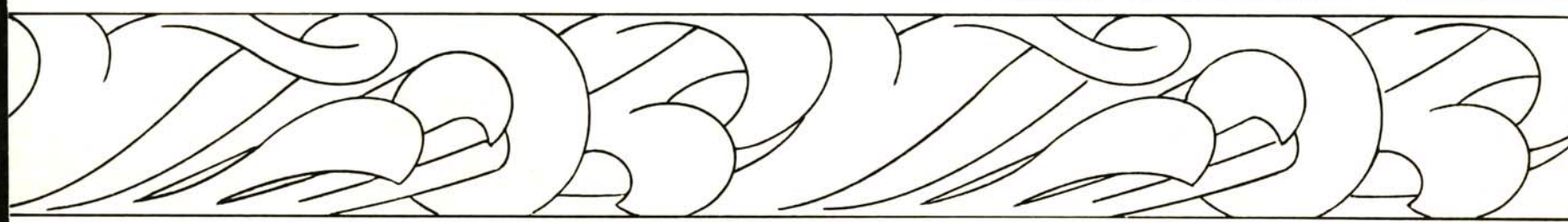
B702

P212

A889

1½" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:

A888 A889 B701 B702 B205 C433 F976 F912L H360 P212
Z780



GENE NOLAND belt designs continued

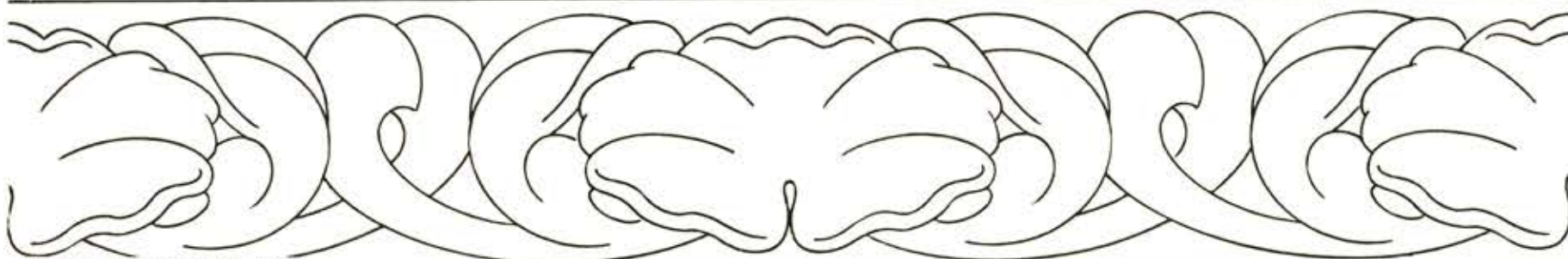


U853 A104 H360 V403 B702 A105

C830 B205 J716 B701 H908 P208

1 3/4" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:

A104 A105 B701 B702 B205 C830 F976 H360 H908 J716 P208
U853 V403



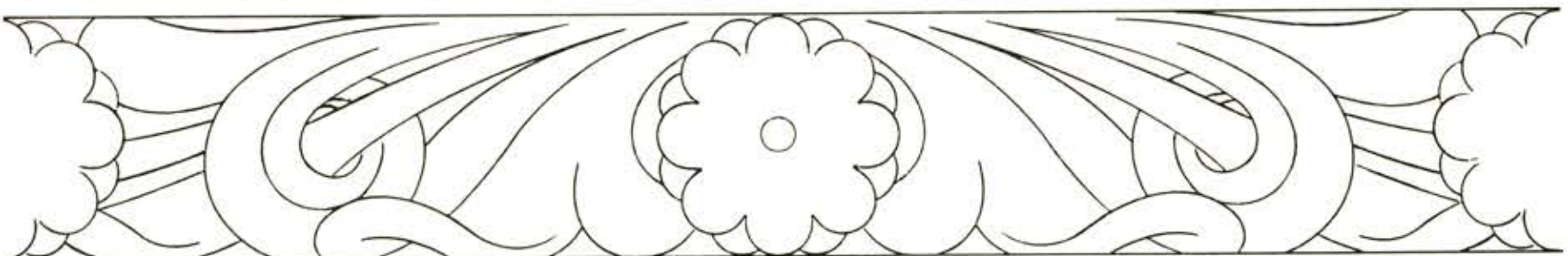
Design by GENE NOLAND



1 3/4" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:

A888 A889 B701 B702 B205 C433 C709 F934 F976 H360
H908 J716 P213 U848 V463

A888 H908 C709 J716 H360 V463 B205 P213 C433 B702 F934
U848 A889 B701



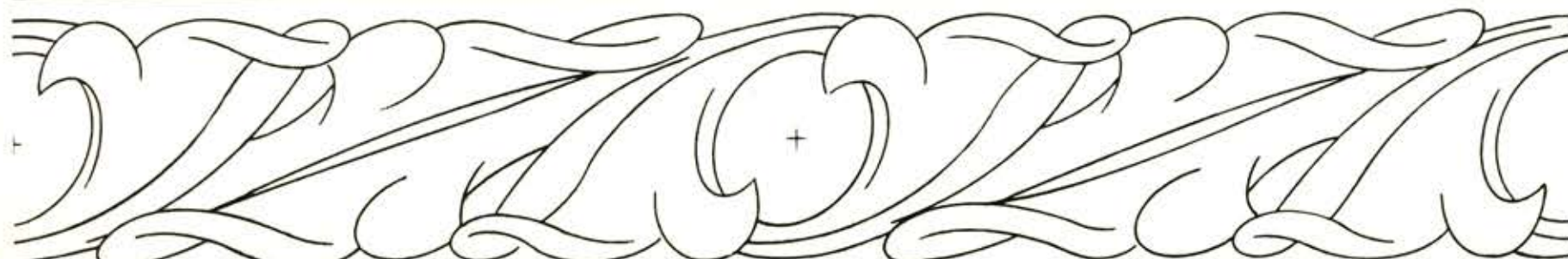
Design by GENE NOLAND



V403 A104 A105 H359 U850 B205 B702 H360 J716 F933 F934 B701 C830

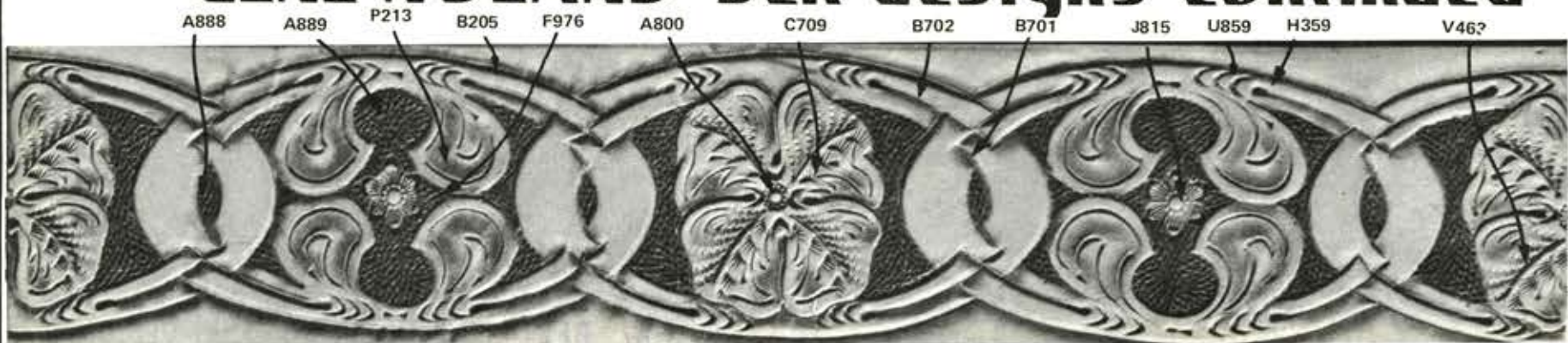
1 3/4" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:

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J716 P213 U850 V403

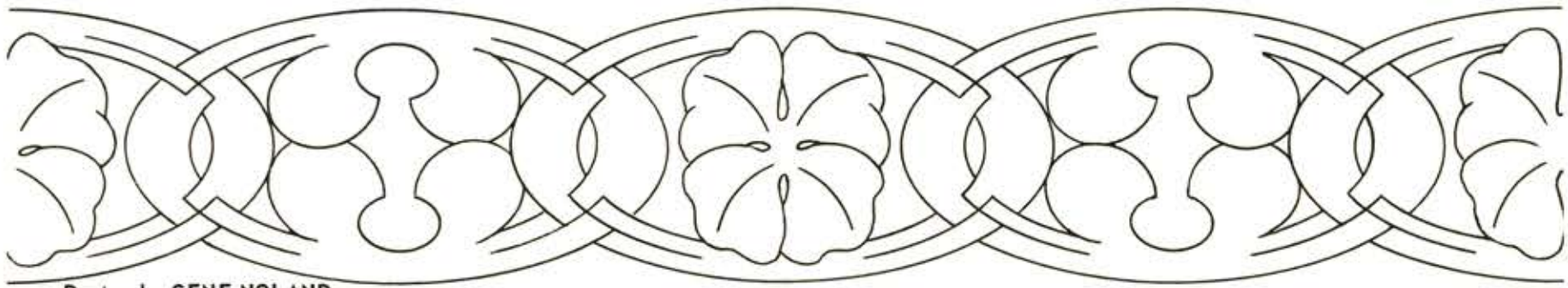


Design by GENE NOLAND

GENE NOLAND belt designs continued



2" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:
A800 A888 A889 B701 B702 B205 C709 F976 H359 J815
P213 U859 V463



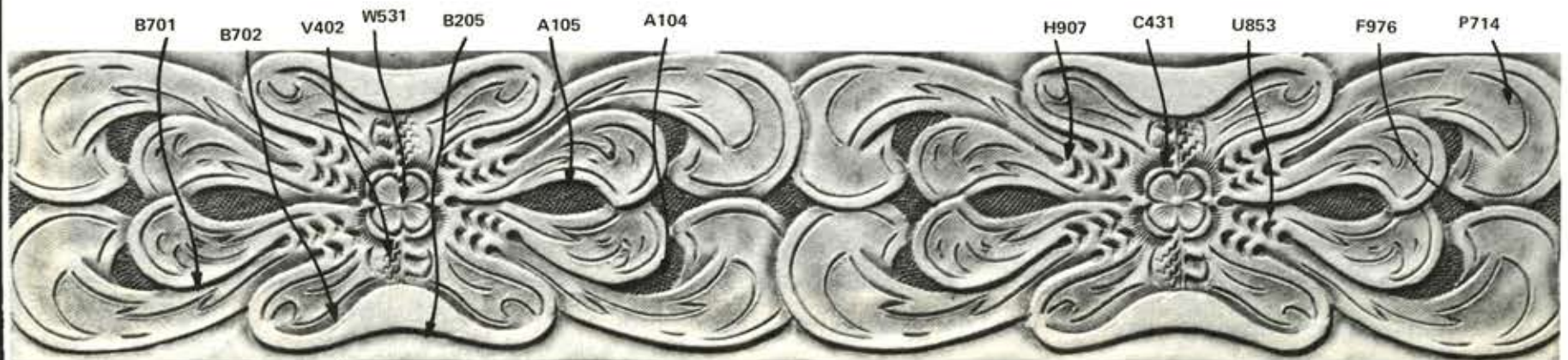
Design by GENE NOLAND



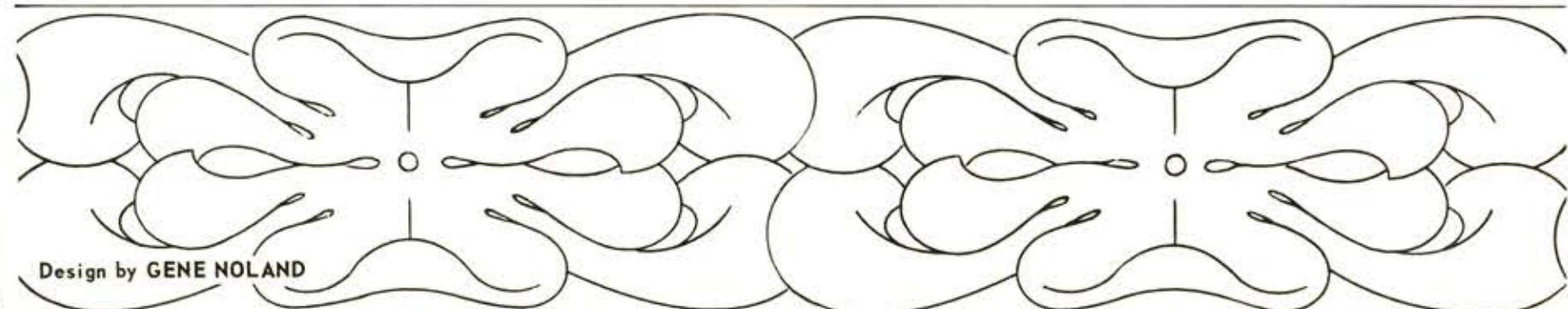
2" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:
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Design by GENE NOLAND

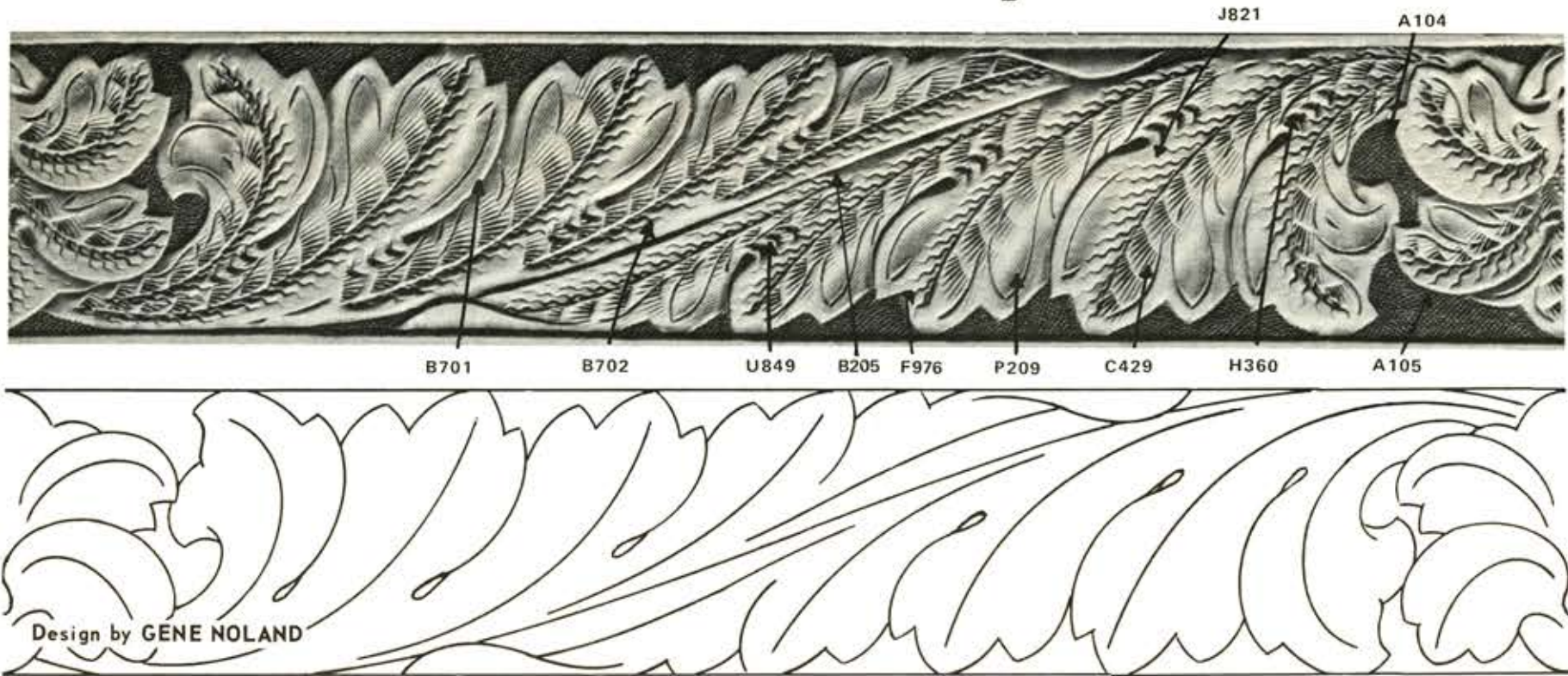


2" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:
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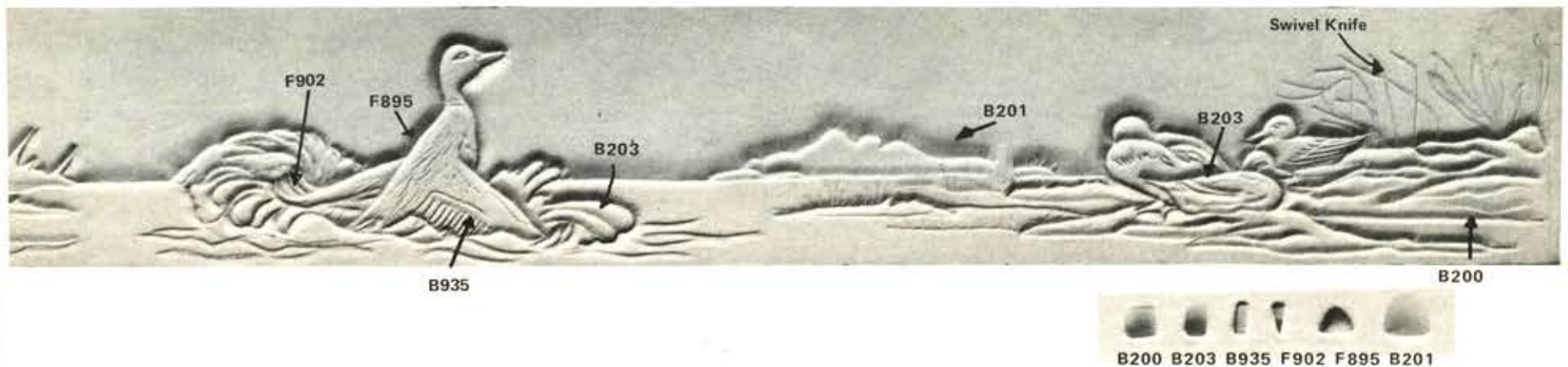
Design by GENE NOLAND

GENE NOLAND belt designs continued

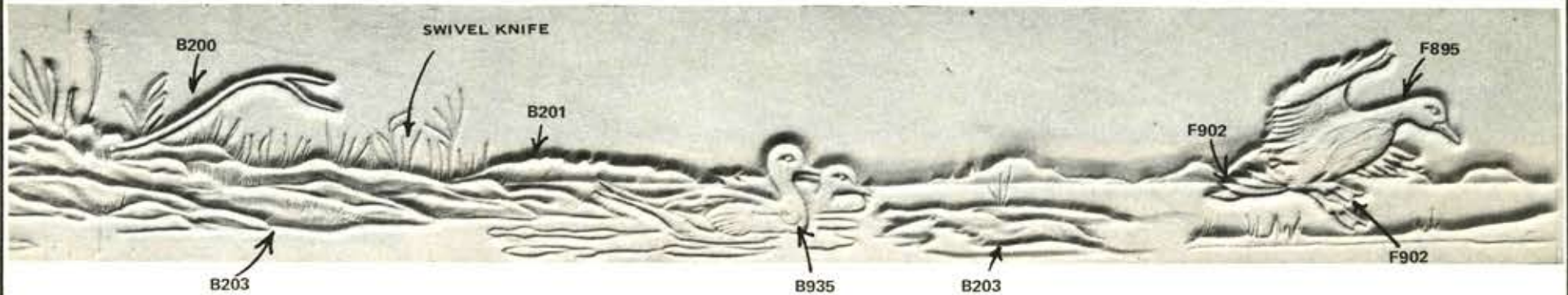


2" BELT TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN:
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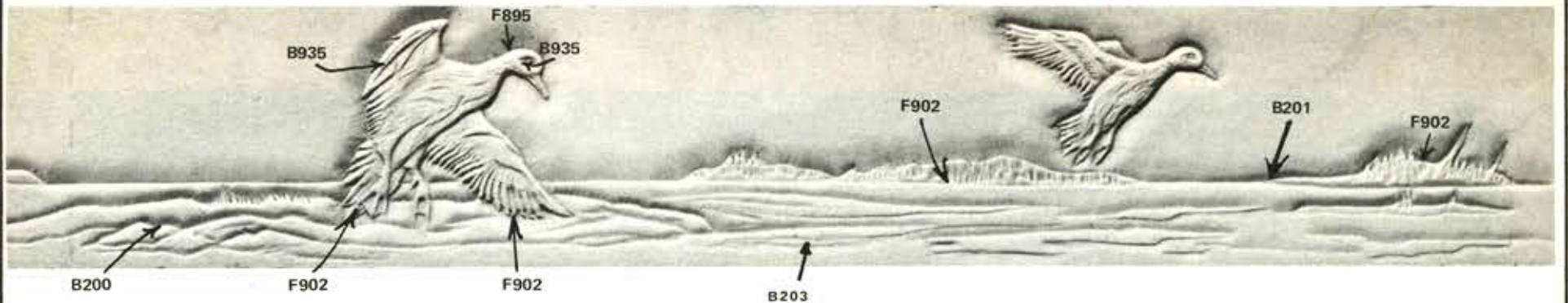
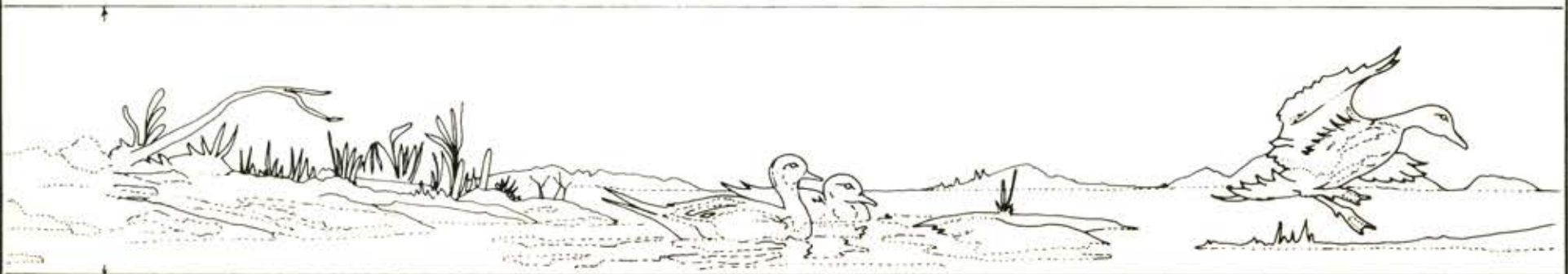
belt designs by DICK BLOOMQUIST



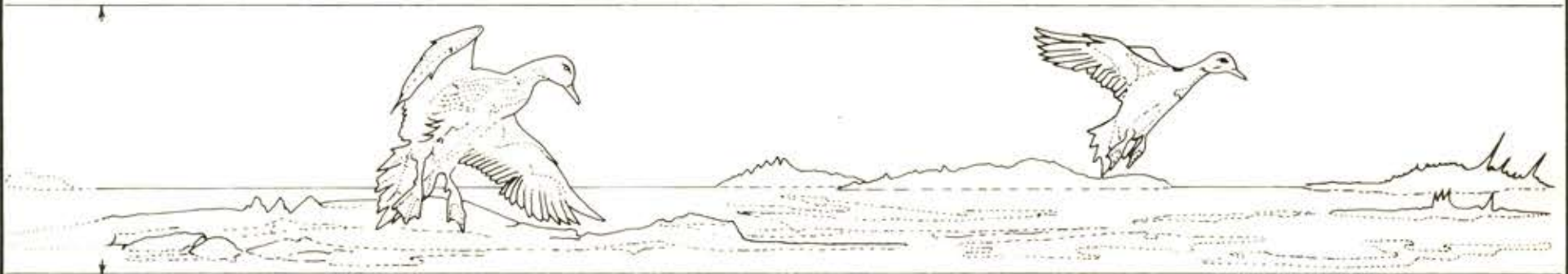
DICK BLOOMQUIST belt designs continued



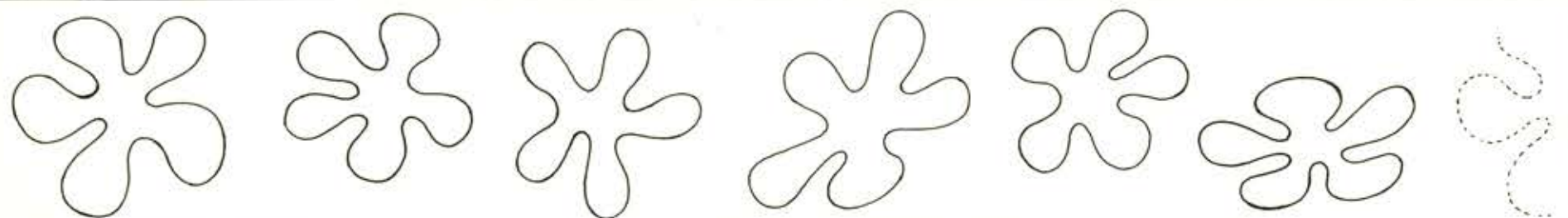
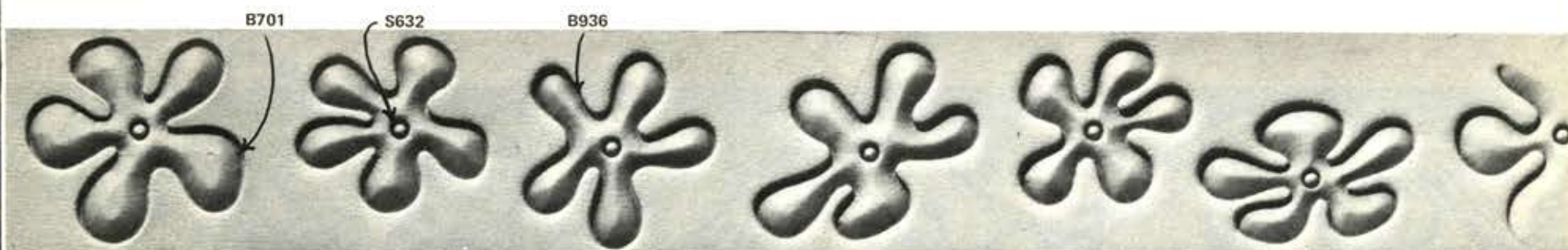
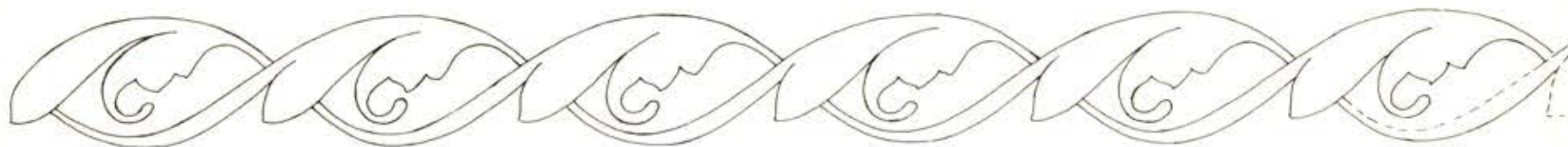
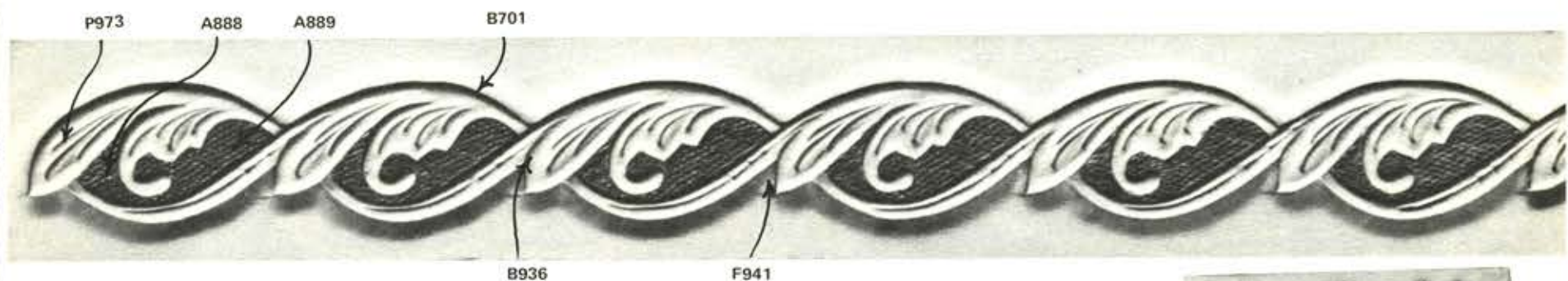
B200 B203 B935 F902 F895 B201



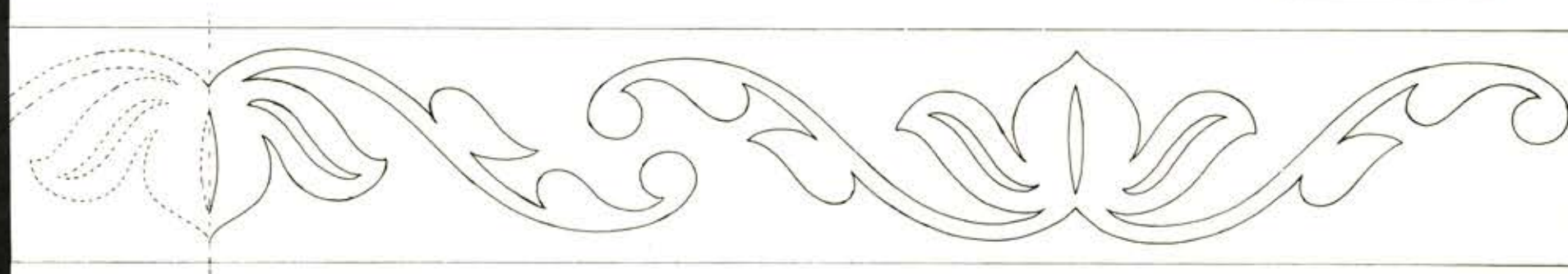
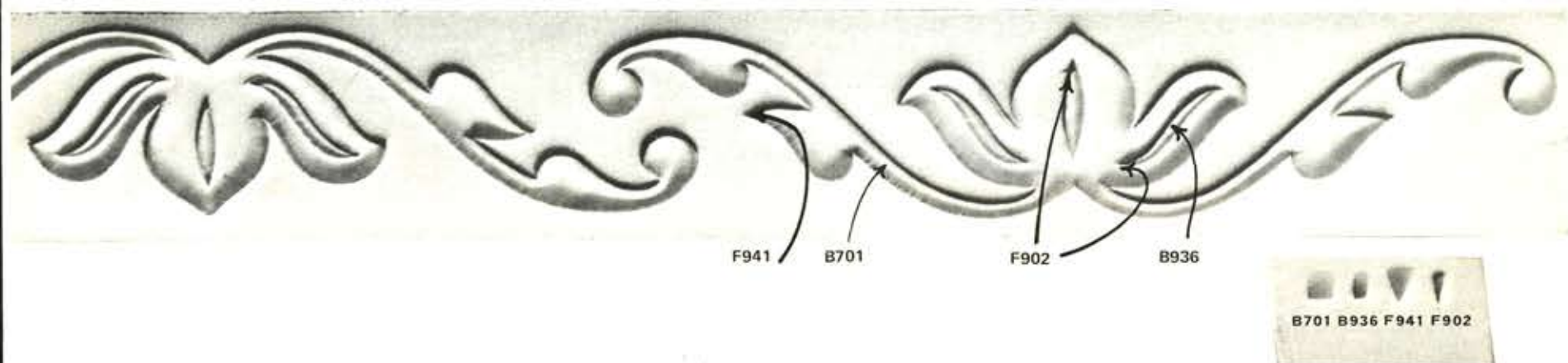
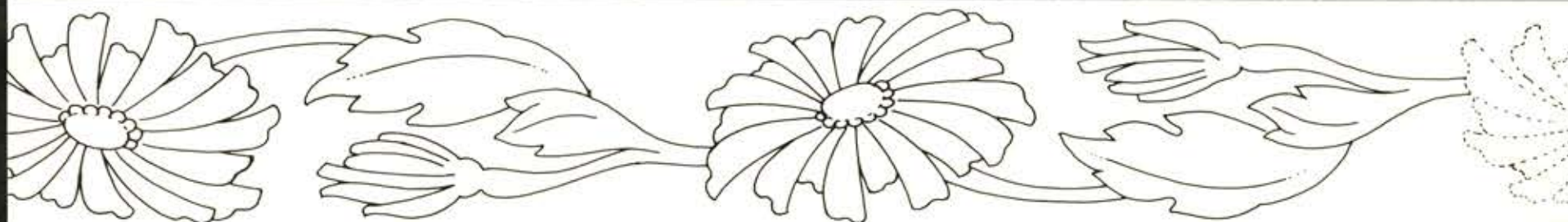
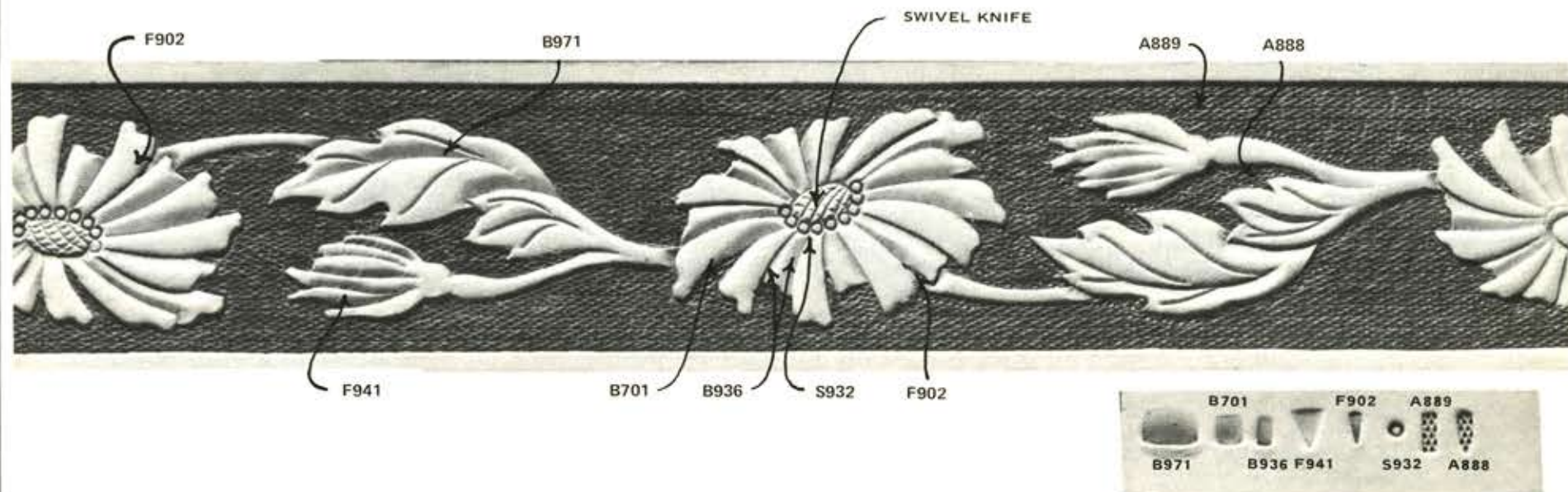
B200 B203 B935 F902 F895 B201



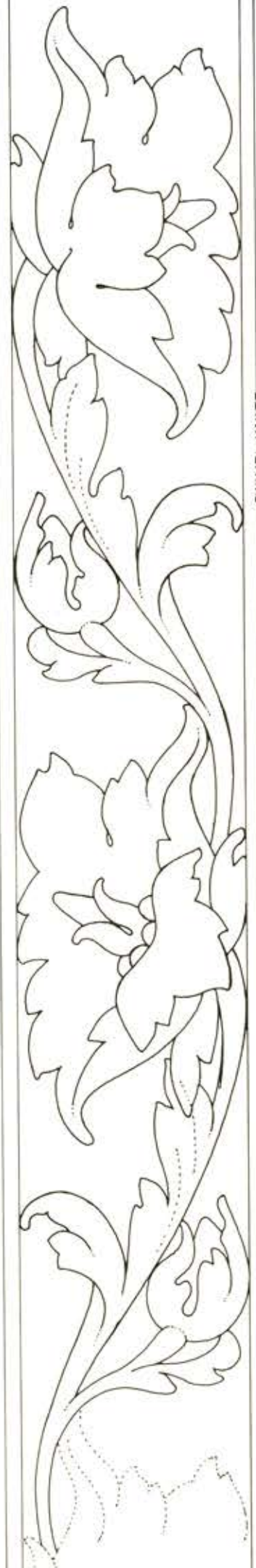
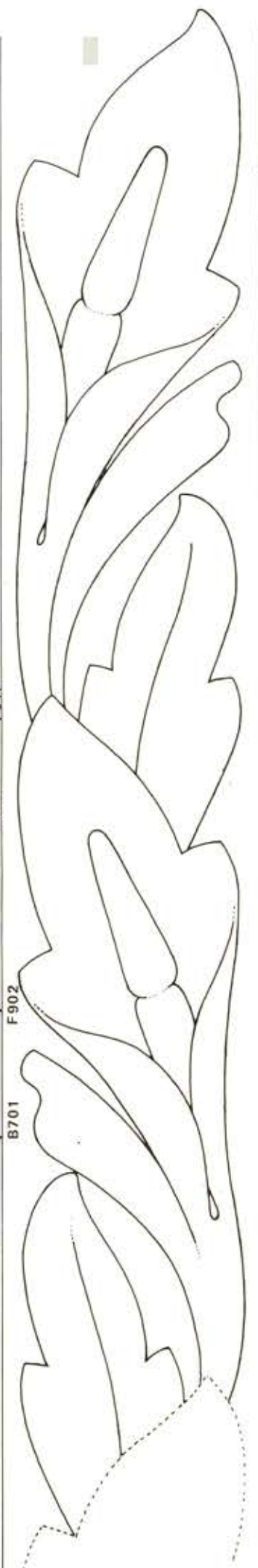
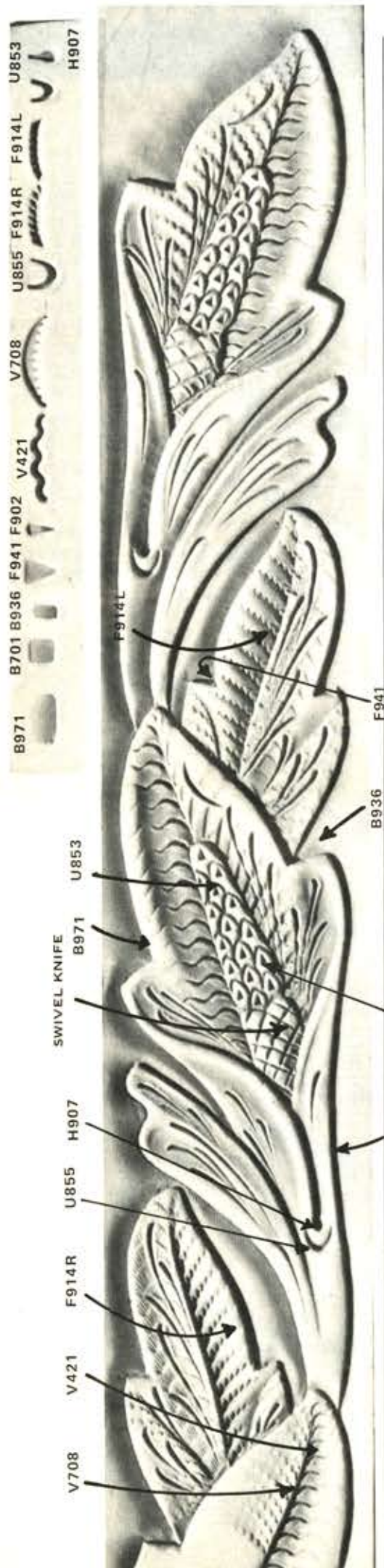
DICK BLOOMQUIST belt designs continued



DICK BLOOMQUIST belt designs continued



DICK BLOOMQUIST belt designs continued



HOW TO MAKE THE TRIPLEFOLD BILLFOLD

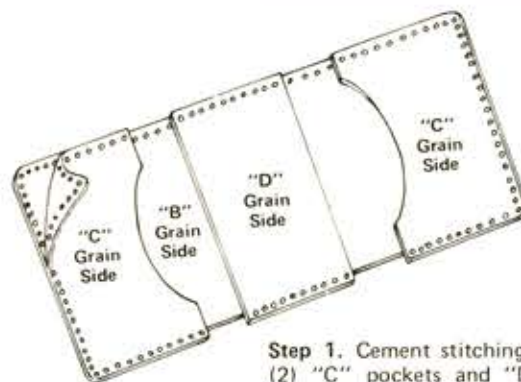


Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

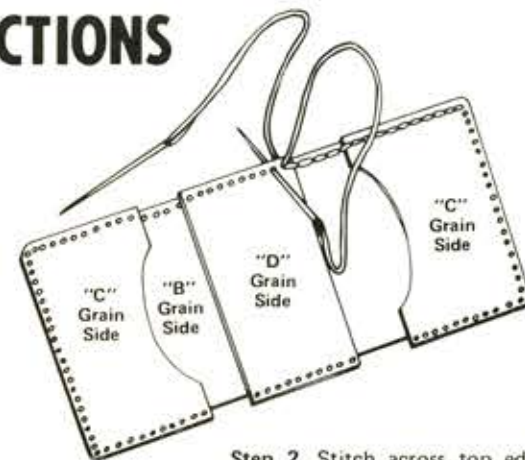
MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak leather for Back
 2-2 1/2 oz. Lining Leather for Inside Parts
 3 yards Waxed Thread
 2 Harness Needles
 Stitching Punch, size 00
 Cement
 1 Triplefold Vinyl Insert
 Knife
 Mallet
 Craftool Leather Stamps for the Design Selected
 Dye and Finish Supplies

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1. Cement stitching edges of (2) "C" pockets and "D" center pocket to grain side of "B", aligning lacing holes across top and sides.



Step 2. Stitch across top edge as illustrated following stitching instructions.

PATTERN PARTS



"A"
BACK



"B"
INSIDE PANEL



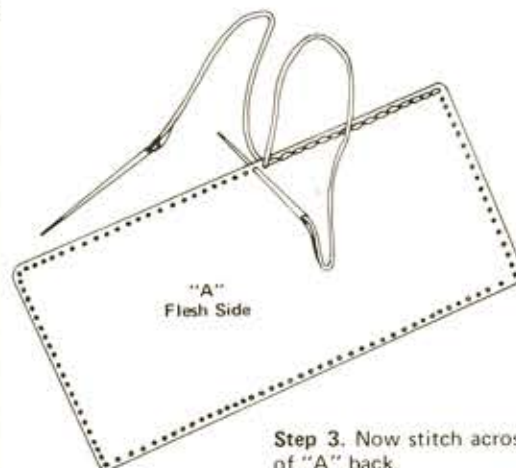
"C"
POCKETS
(2)



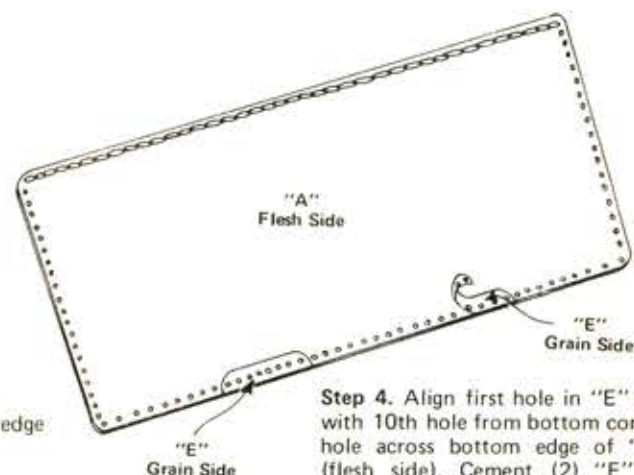
"D"
CENTER POCKET



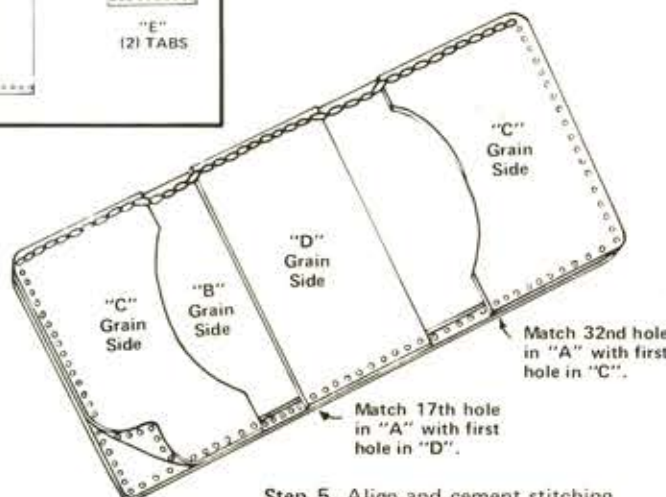
"E"
(2) TABS



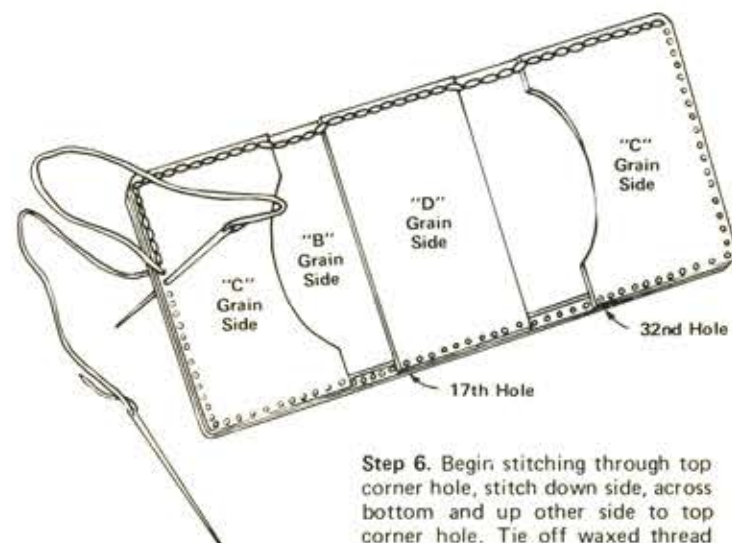
Step 3. Now stitch across top edge of "A" back.



Step 4. Align first hole in "E" tab with 10th hole from bottom corner hole across bottom edge of "A" (flesh side). Cement (2) "E" to flesh side of "A".



Step 5. Align and cement stitching holes at each end and across bottom edge of billfold inside to flesh side of "A". This procedure will cause billfold to bow up which makes it easier to fold.



Step 6. Begin stitching through top corner hole, stitch down side, across bottom and up other side to top corner hole. Tie off waxed thread and tap all edges with a mallet to secure stitching.

Insert tab of vinyl insert under "D".

CUTTING PATTERNS FOR TRIPLEFOLD BILLFOLD

PUNCH ALL THE HOLES ON THIS PAGE WITH A SIZE 0 PUNCH

BACK

INSIDE PANEL

CENTER POCKET

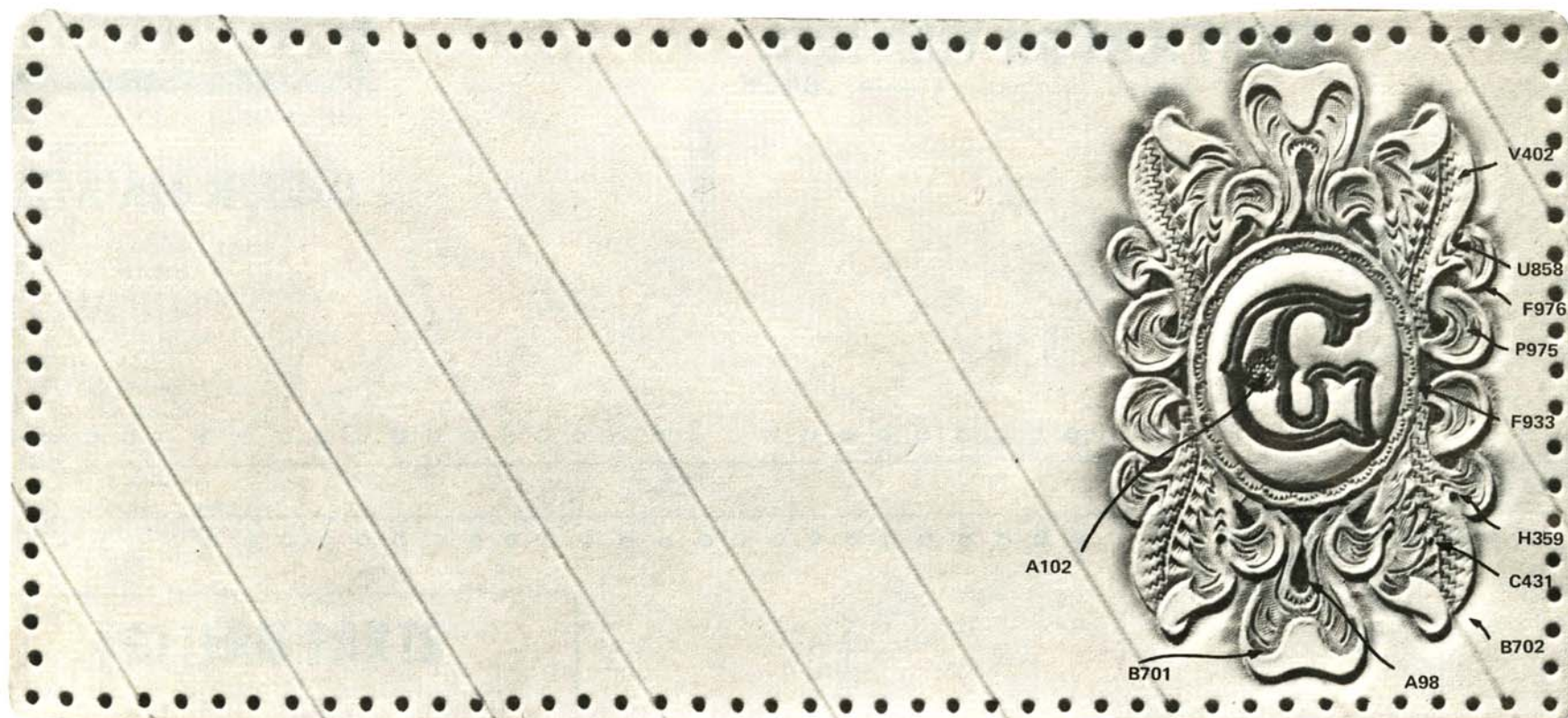
(2) TABS

(2) POCKETS

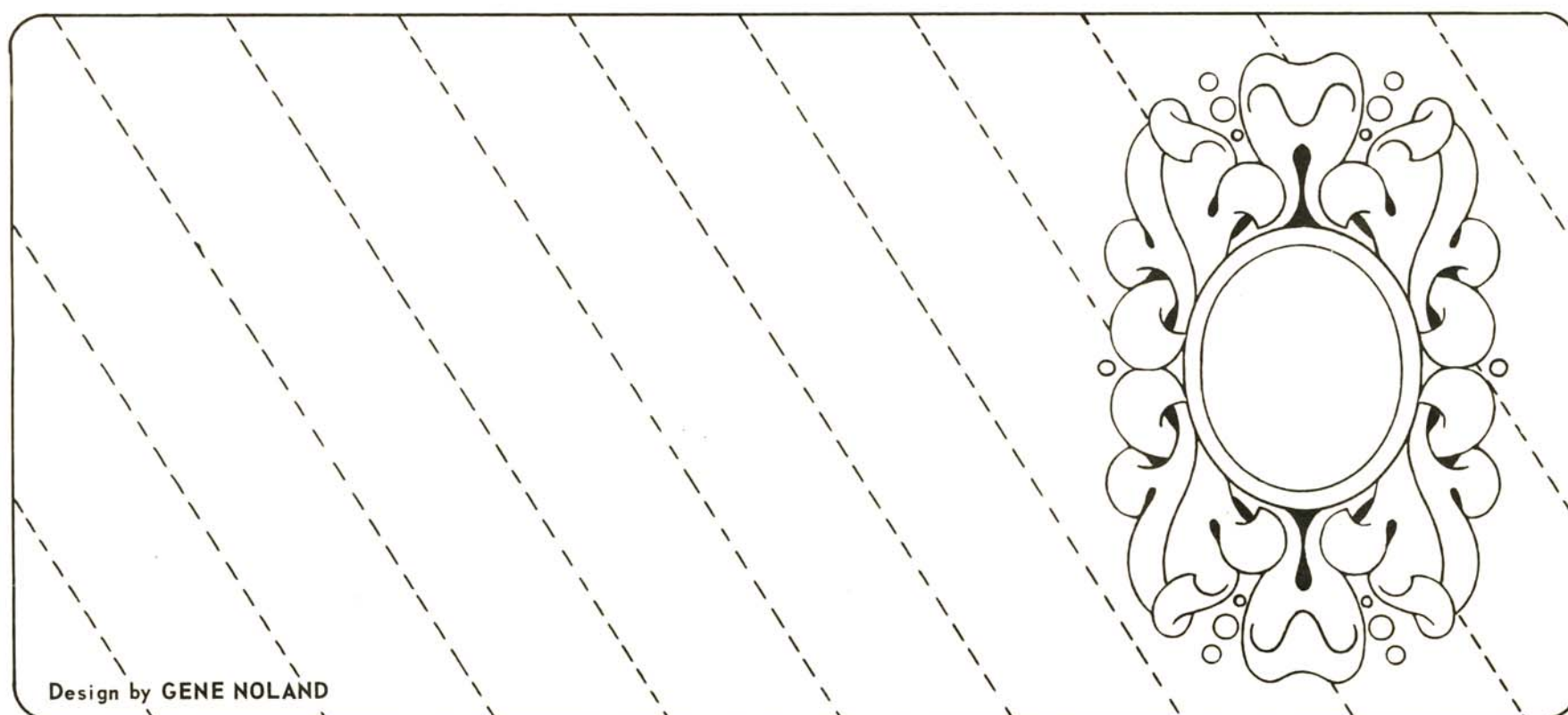
trifold design by...

GENE NOLAND

PHOTOCARVE PATTERN



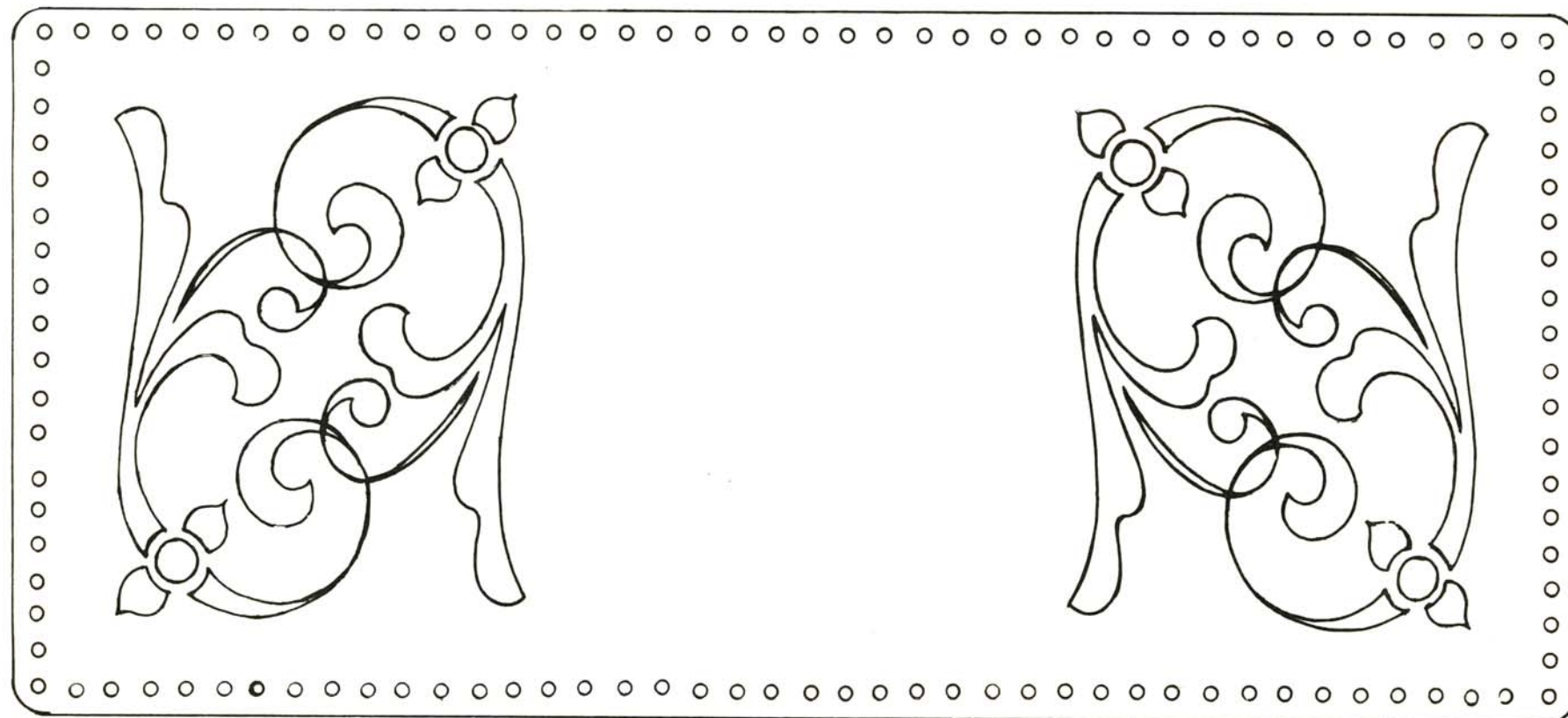
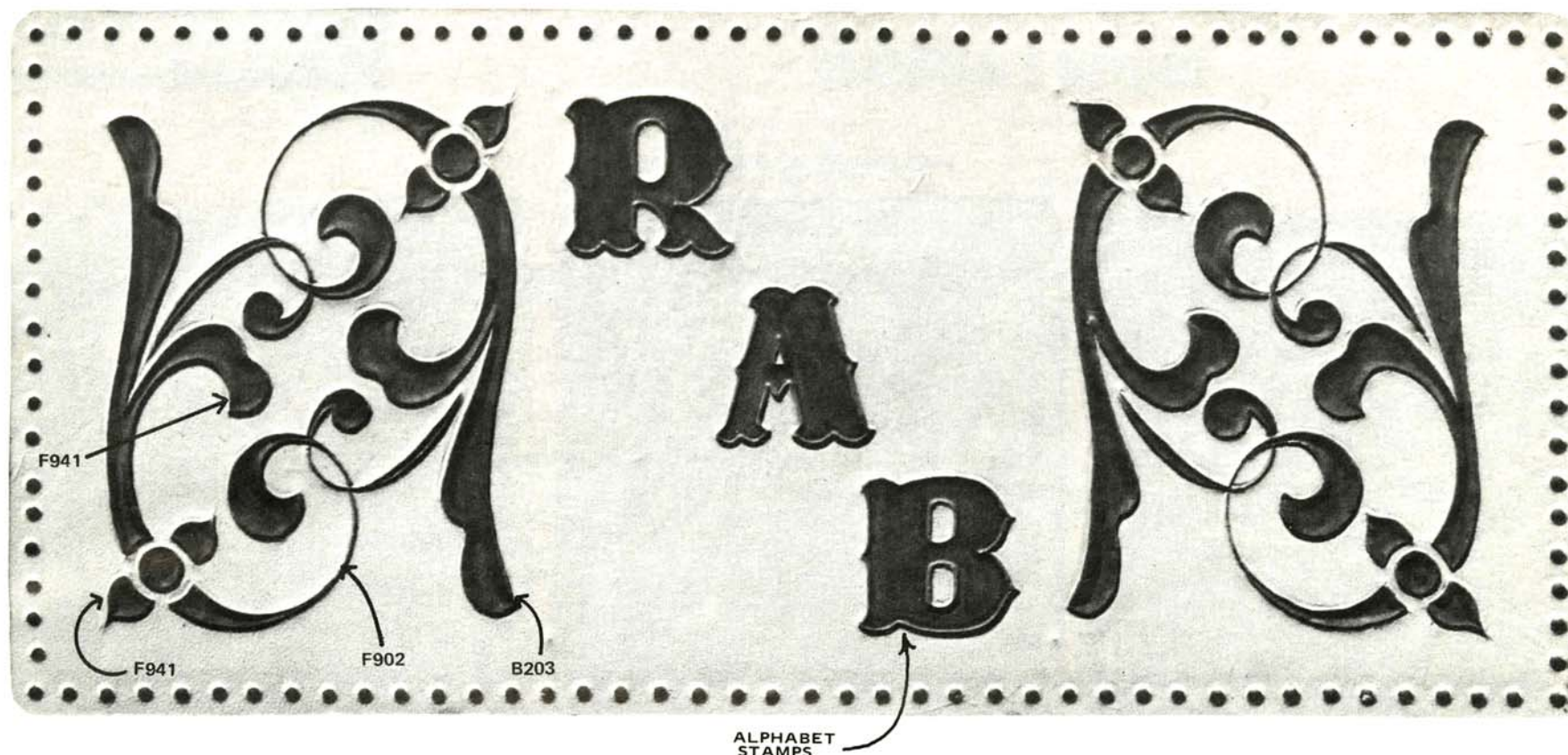
TOOLS USED ON THIS DESIGN: A98 A102 B701 B702 C431 F933 F976 H359 P975 U858 V402



TRACING PATTERN

trifold design by DICK BLOOMQUIST

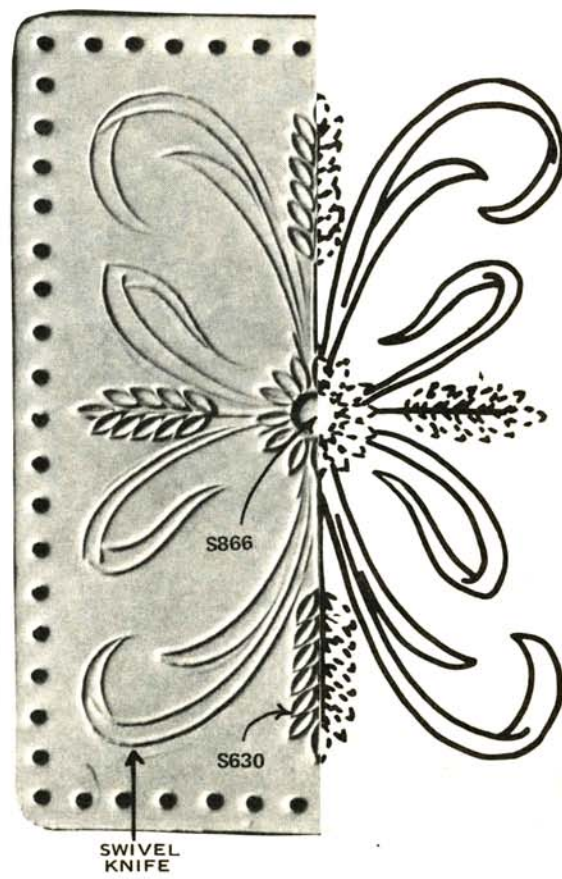
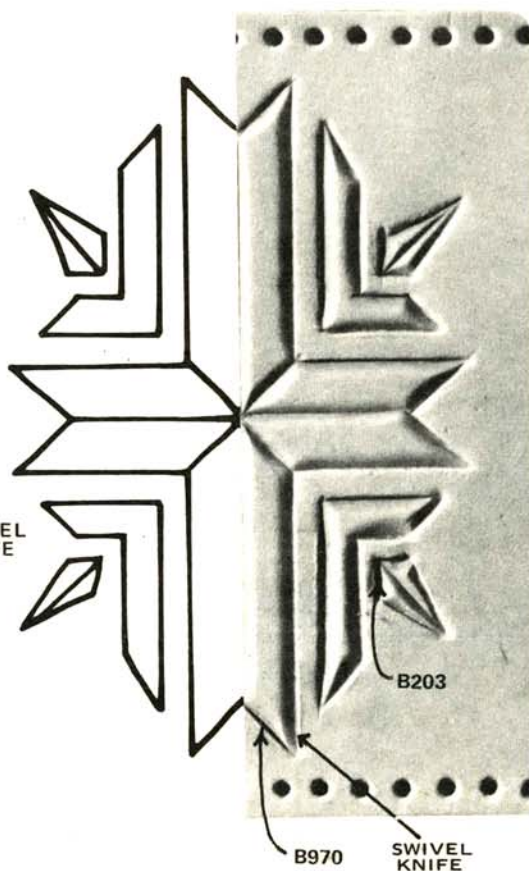
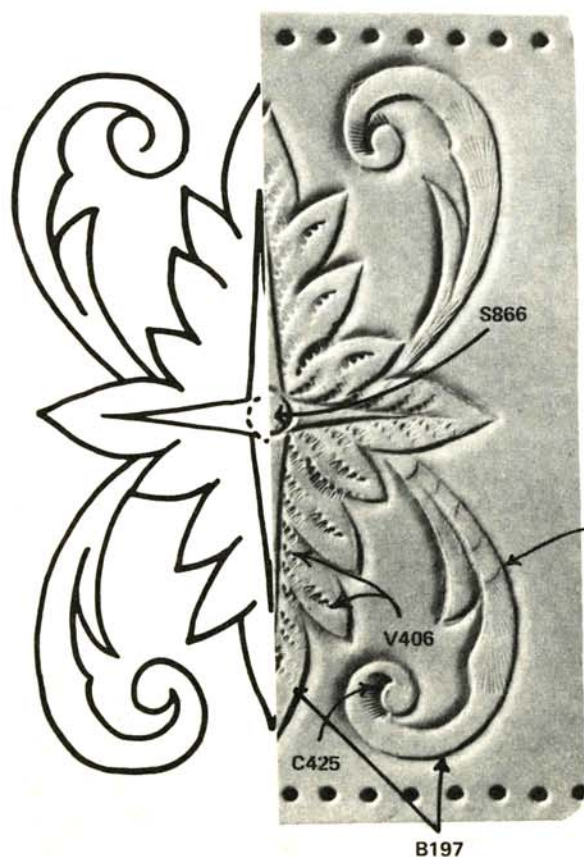
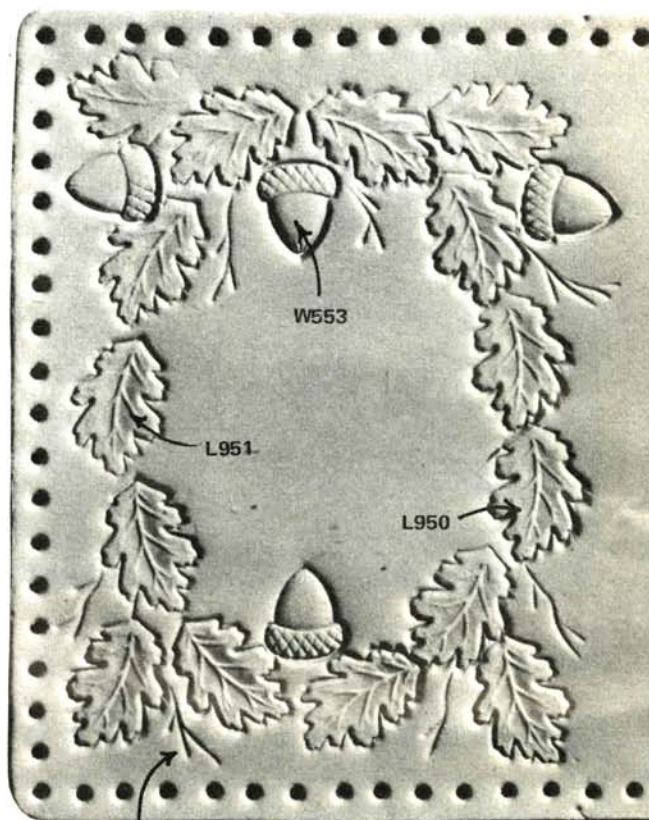
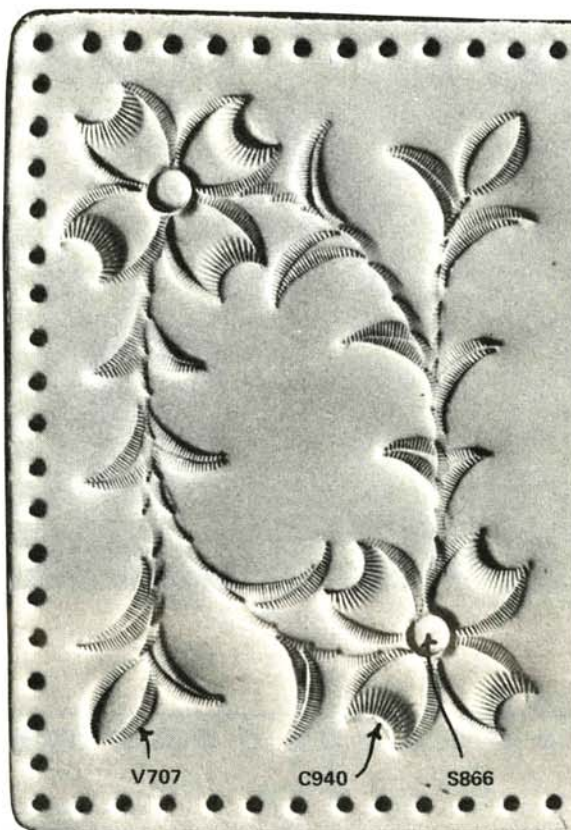
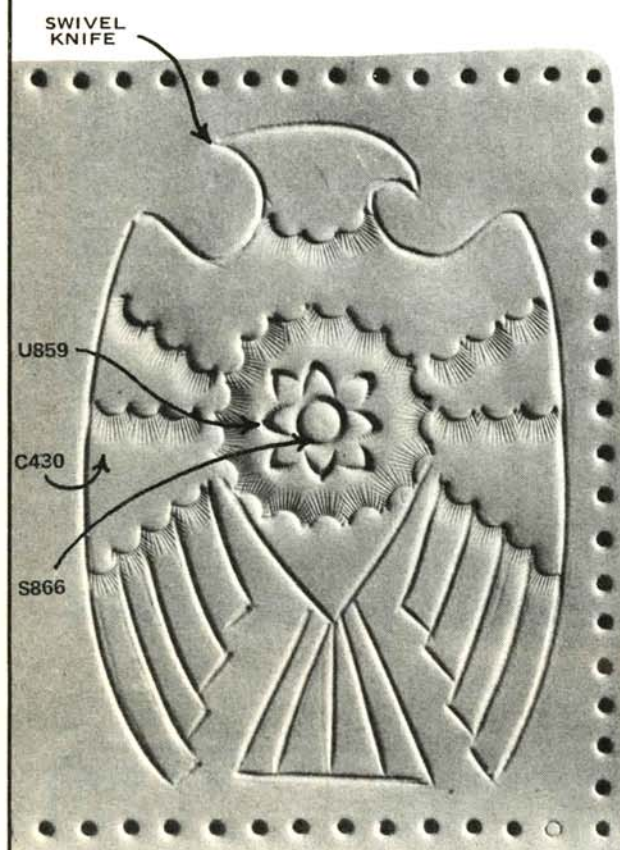
PHOTOCARVE PATTERN



TRACING PATTERN

trifold designs by JERRY JENNINGS

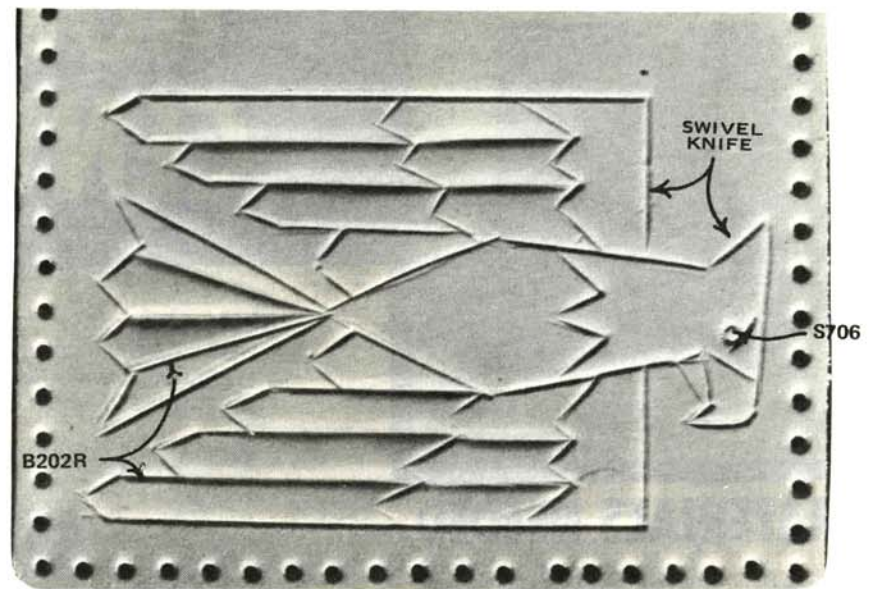
PHOTOCARVE PATTERNS



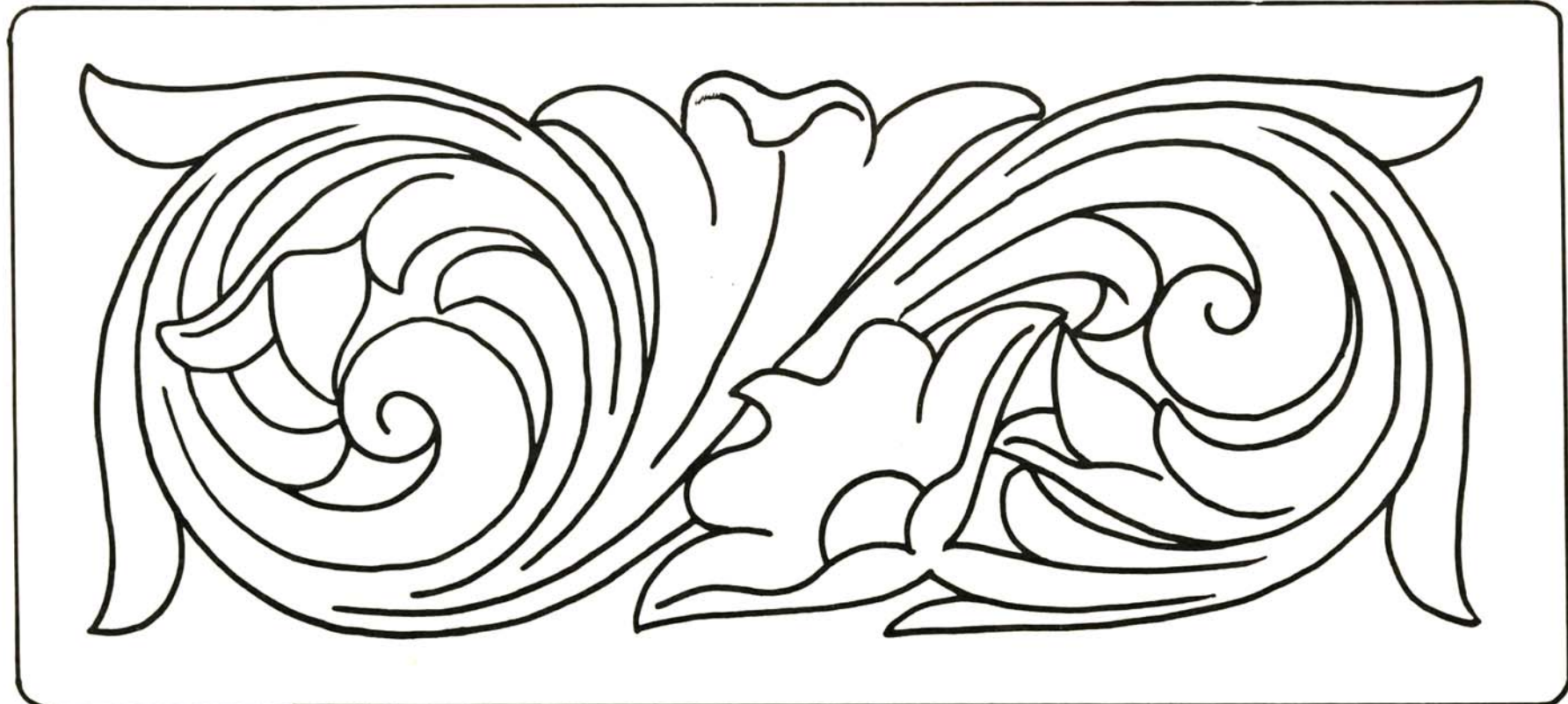
TRACING PATTERN

PHOTOCARVE PATTERN

more triplefold designs
by
JERRY JENNINGS



PHOTOCARVE PATTERNS



TRACING PATTERN

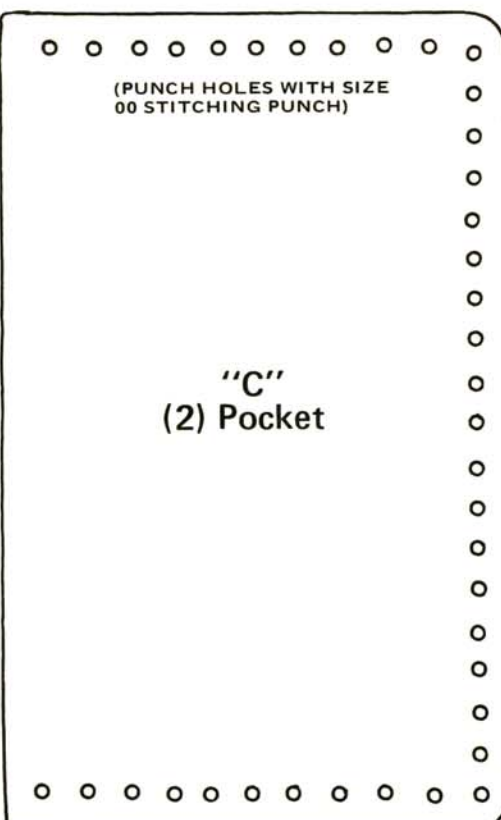
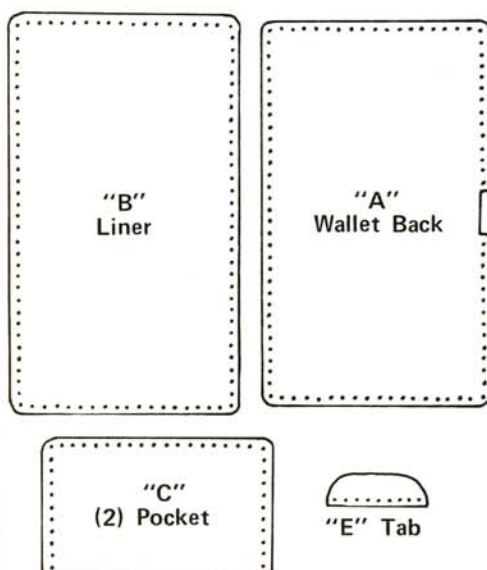
HOW TO MAKE THE CENTURION WALLET



MATERIALS NEEDED

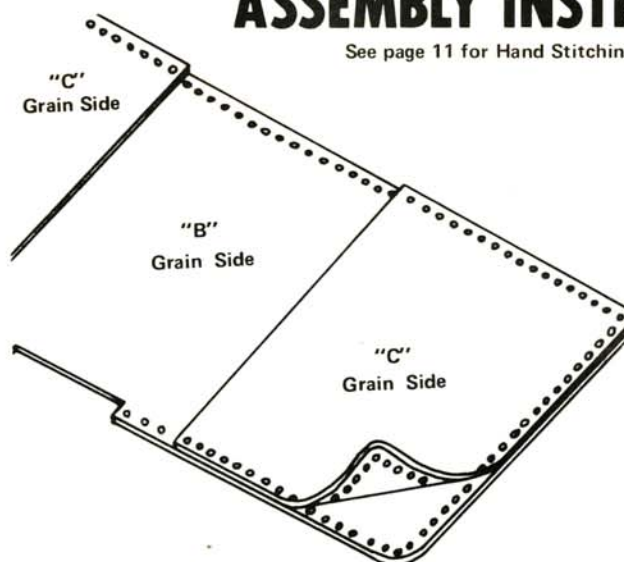
3-4 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak Leather for the back
2-2 1/2 oz. lining leather for inside parts
3 yards Waxed Thread
2 Harness needles
Stitching Punch size 00
Cement
Knife
Mallet
Crafttool leather stamps for the design selected
Dye and finish supplies

PATTERN PARTS

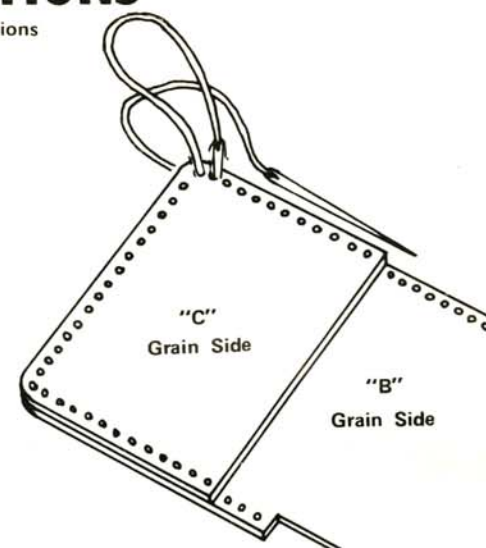


ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

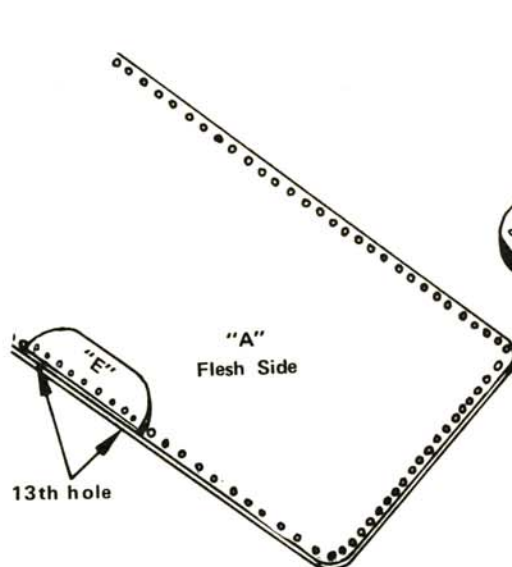
See page 11 for Hand Stitching Instructions



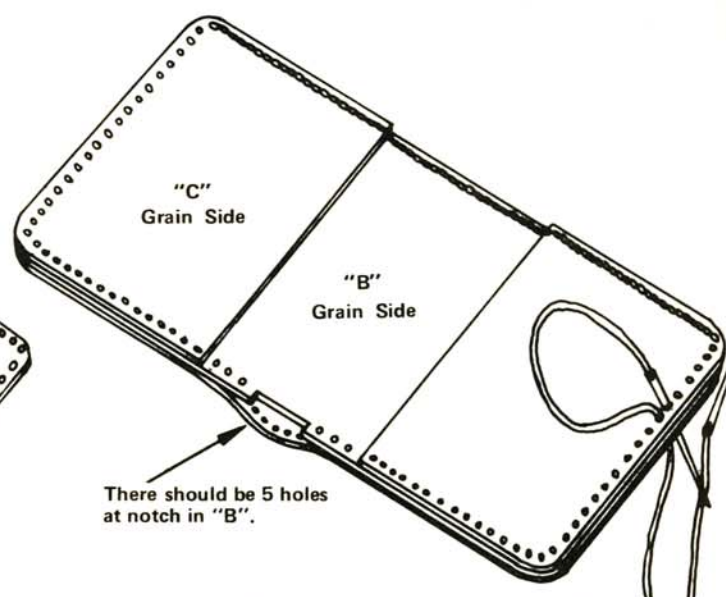
Step 1. Place 2 parts "C" (Grain side up) on grain side of "B", aligning stitching holes as illustrated.



Step 2. Begin stitching in corner hole as illustrated. Stitch across top edge to next corner, tie off.

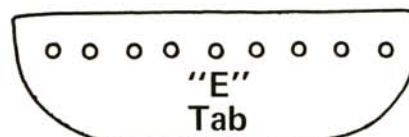


Step 3. Count 13 holes from bottom corner of "A" and align corner holes in "E" with 13th hole in "A", cement "E" to "A" (flesh side to flesh side).

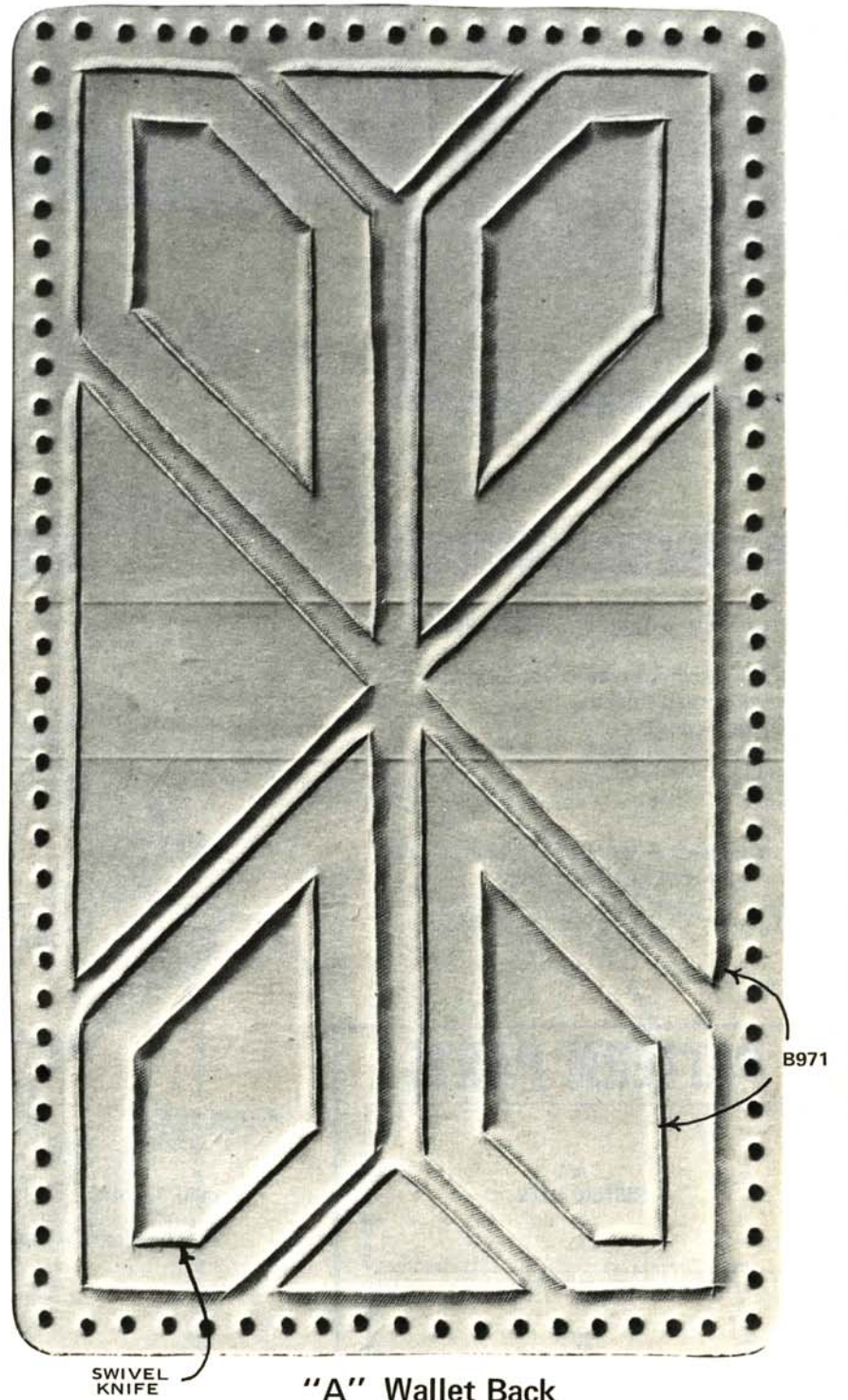
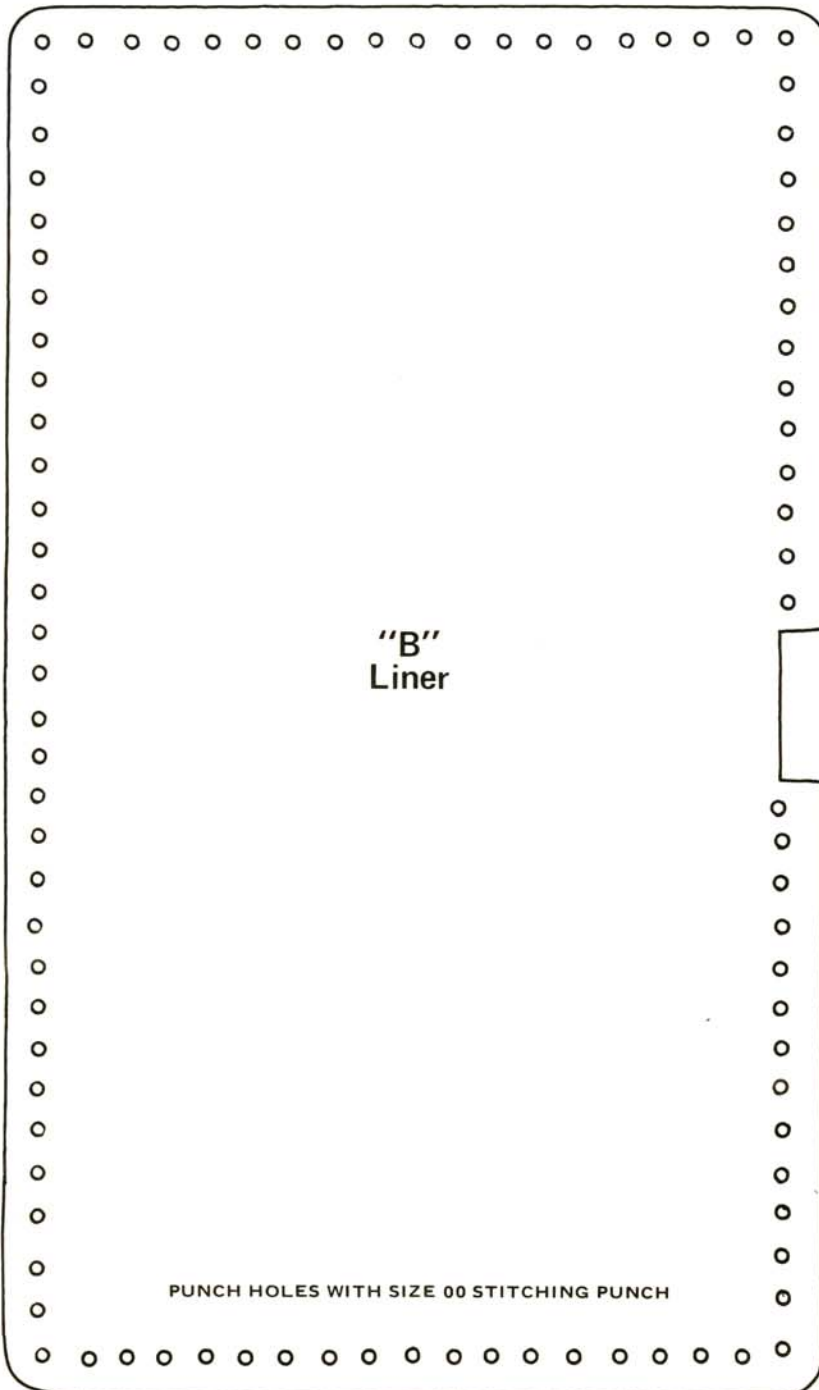


Step 4. Back "A" is one hole longer than liner "B" to make a better fold. Have 5 holes at notch in "B" to allow for this. Align bottom corner holes in "B" and "C" with bottom corner holes in "A" (flesh side to flesh side). Begin stitching as illustrated and stitch around the billfold to tab "E", stitch 5 holes in tab "E" at notch in "B". Continue stitching to starting place and tie off.

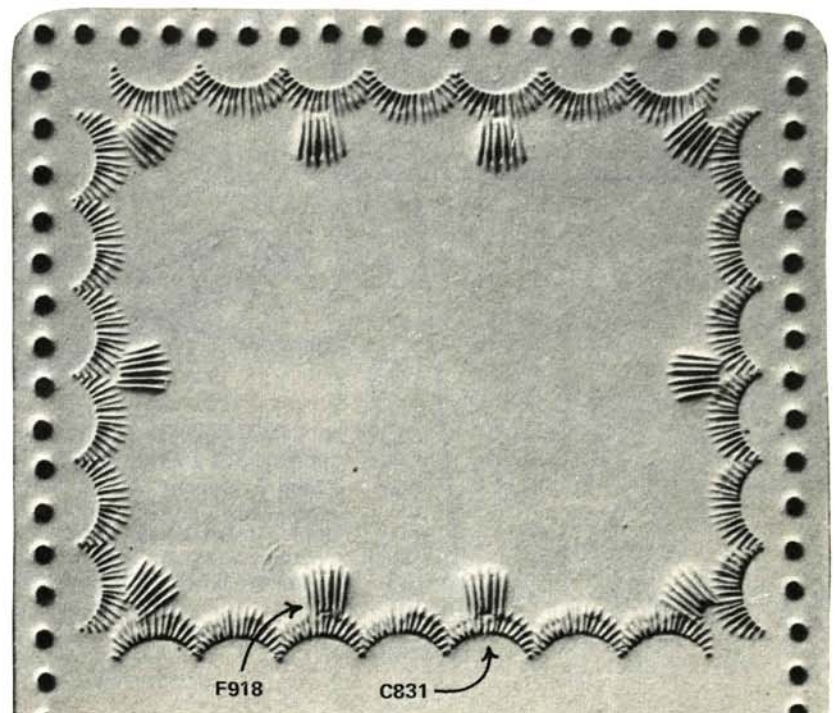
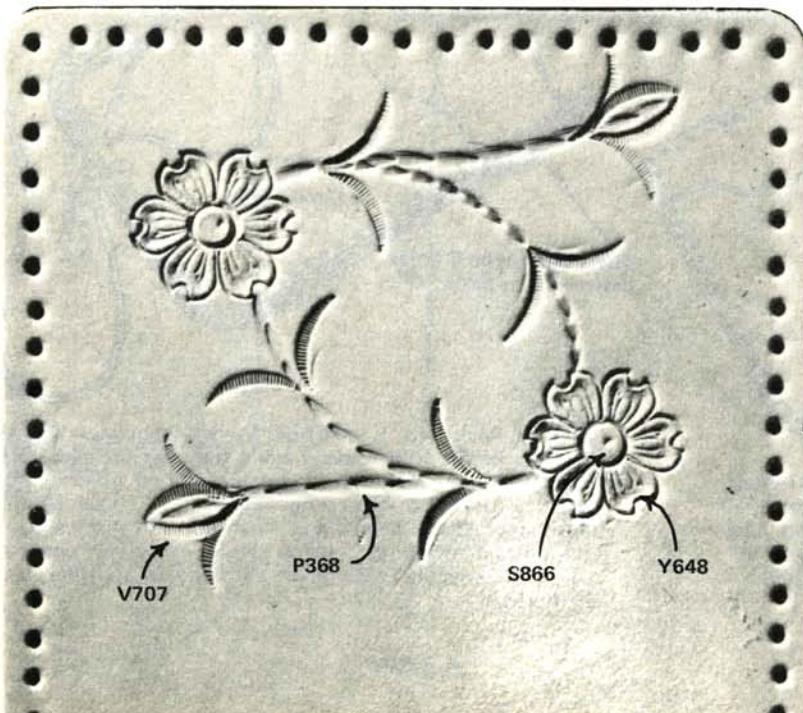
(PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH)



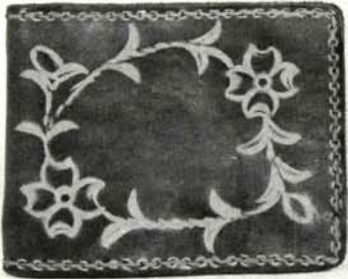
PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH



PHOTOCARVE PATTERNS



HOW TO MAKE THE CENTURION BILLFOLD



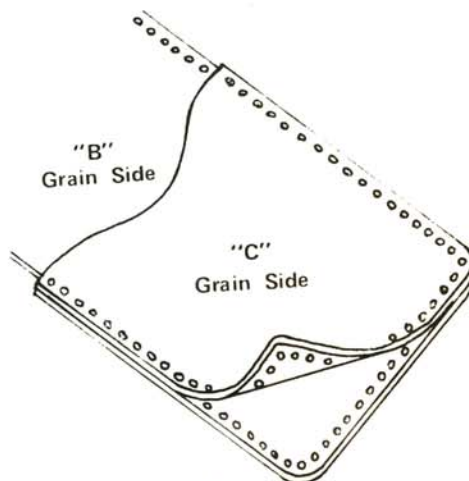
Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

MATERIALS NEEDED

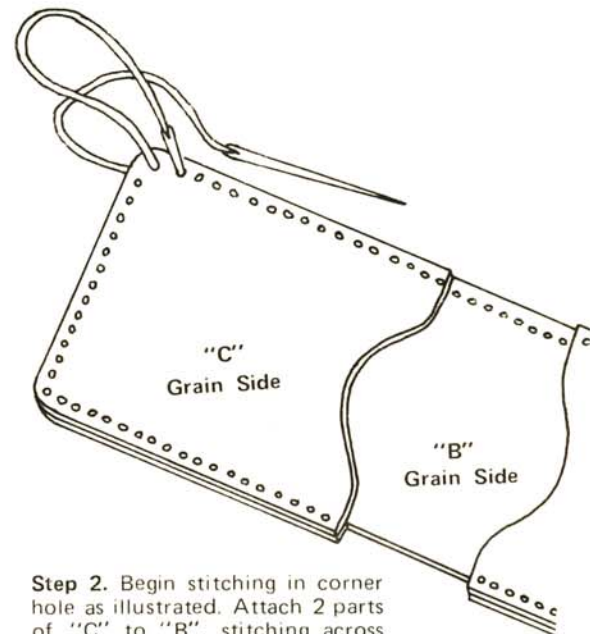
3-4 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak leather for back
for back
2-2 1/2 oz. lining leather for inside parts
3 yards waxed thread
2 Harness needles
Stitching punch size 0
Cement
Knife
Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 11 for Hand Stitching Instructions



Step 1. Place "C" (grain side up) on grain side of "B", aligning stitching holes as illustrated.



Step 2. Begin stitching in corner hole as illustrated. Attach 2 parts of "C" to "B", stitching across top edge to next corner, tie off.

PATTERN PARTS

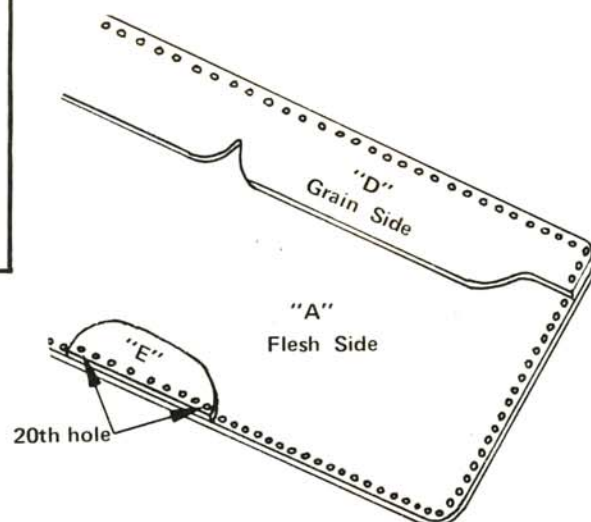
"A"
Billfold Back

"B"
Liner

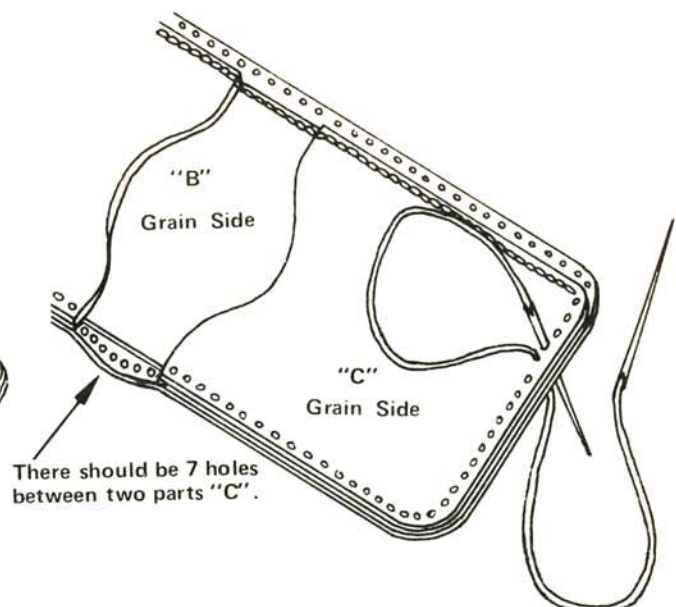
"D" Top Liner

"C"
(2) Pocket

"E" Tab



Step 3. Cement "D" to "A" (flesh side to flesh side) with stitching holes aligned. Count 20 holes from bottom corner of "A" and align corner holes in "E" with 20th hole in "A", cement "E" to "A" (flesh side to flesh side).



Step 4. Back "A" is one hole longer than liner "B" to make a better fold. Have 7 holes between the two parts "C" to allow for this. Align bottom corner holes in "B" and "C" with bottom corner holes in "A" (flesh side to flesh side). Begin stitching as illustrated and stitch around the billfold to tab "E", stitch 7 holes in tab "E" between the two parts "C". Continue stitching to starting place and tie off.

(PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE O PUNCH)

"A"
Billfold Back

"B"
Liner

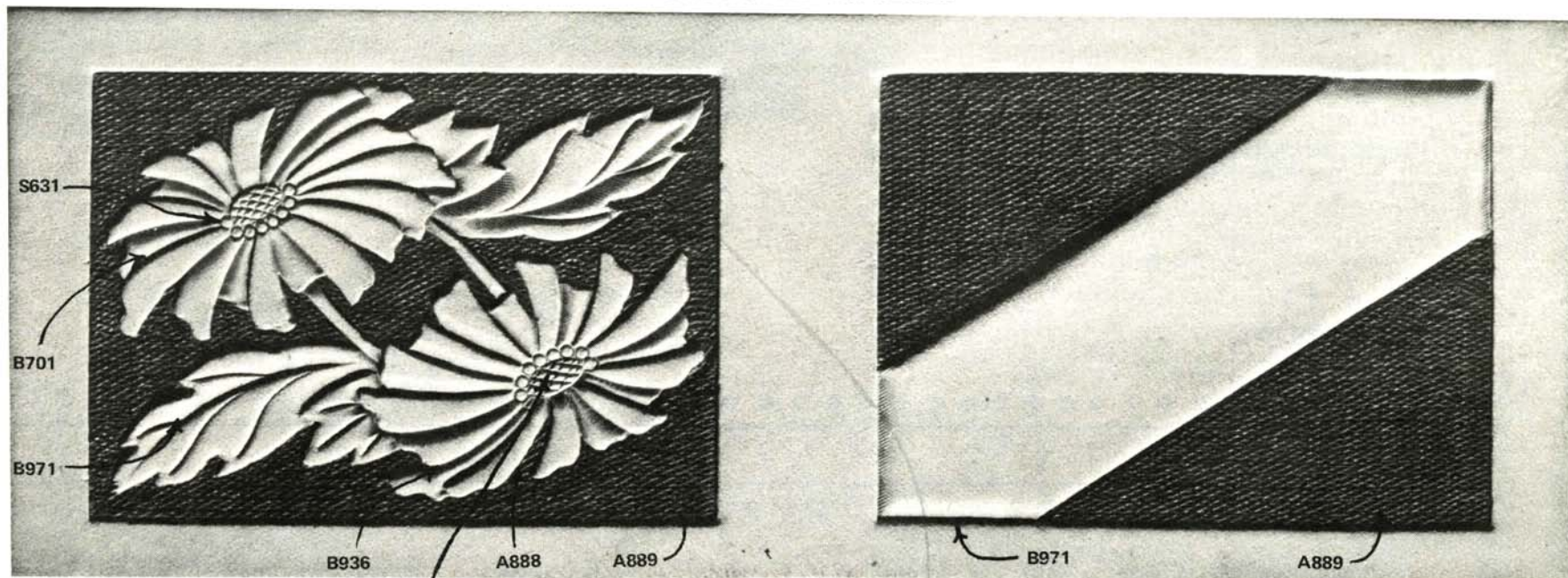
"D" Top Liner

"C"
(2) Pocket

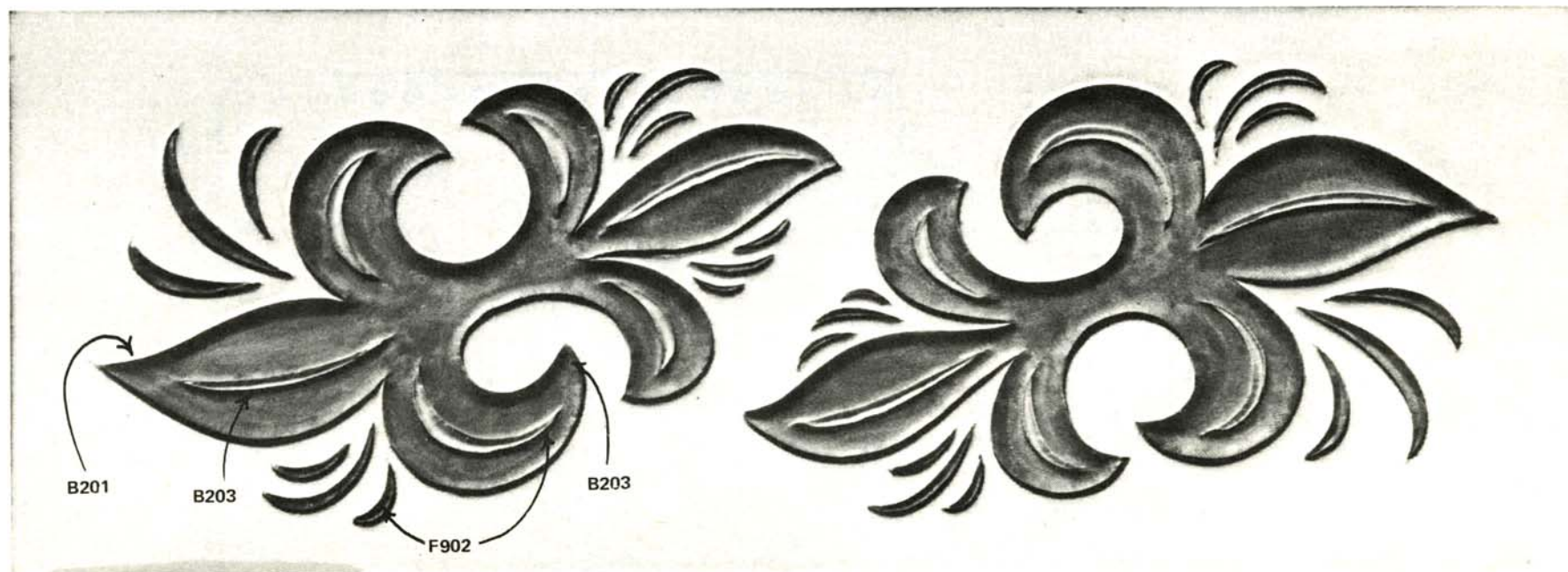
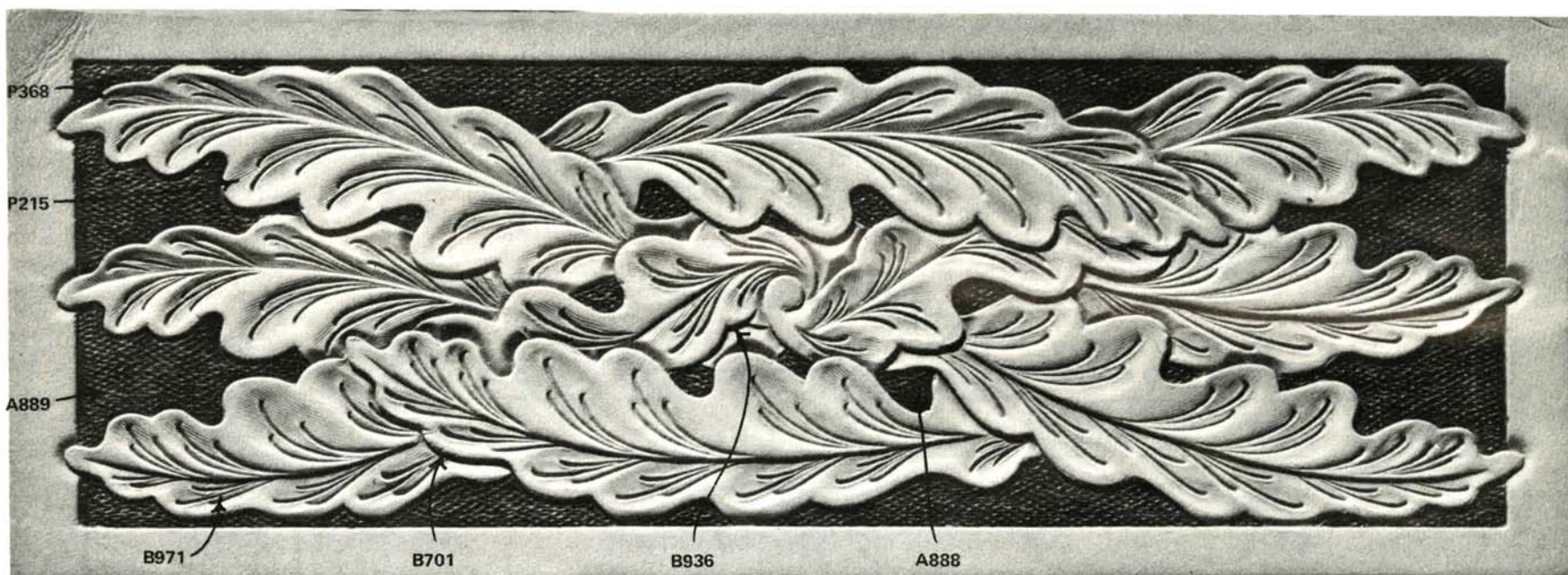
"E" Tab

BILFOLD DESIGNS

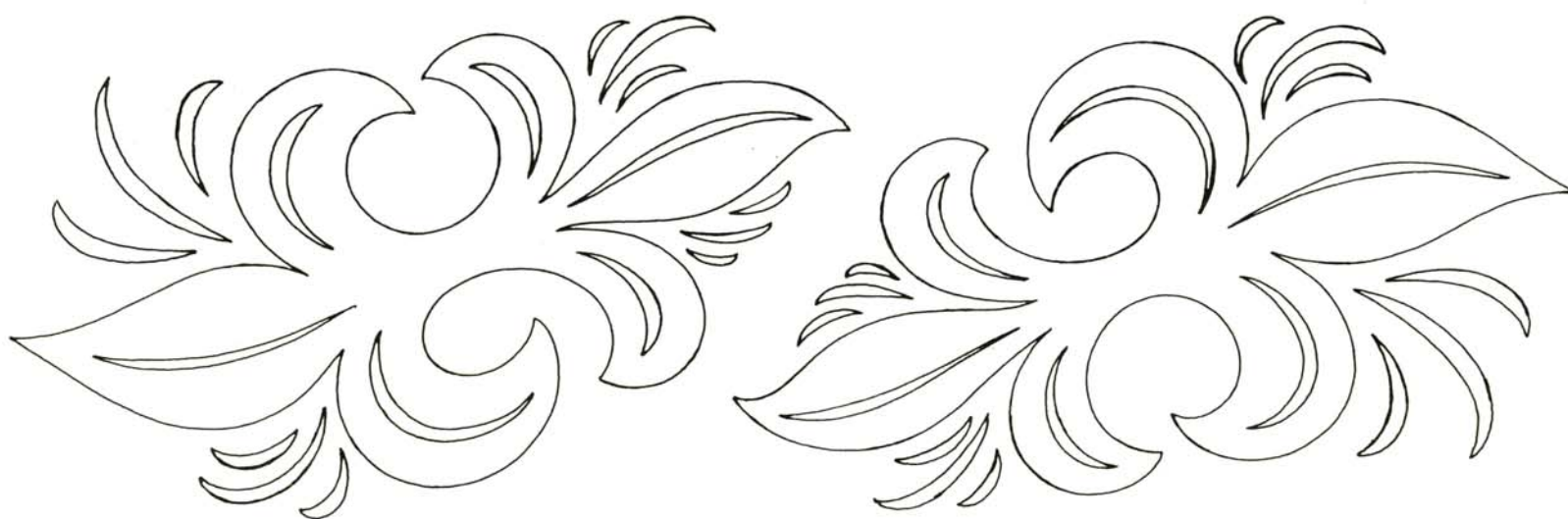
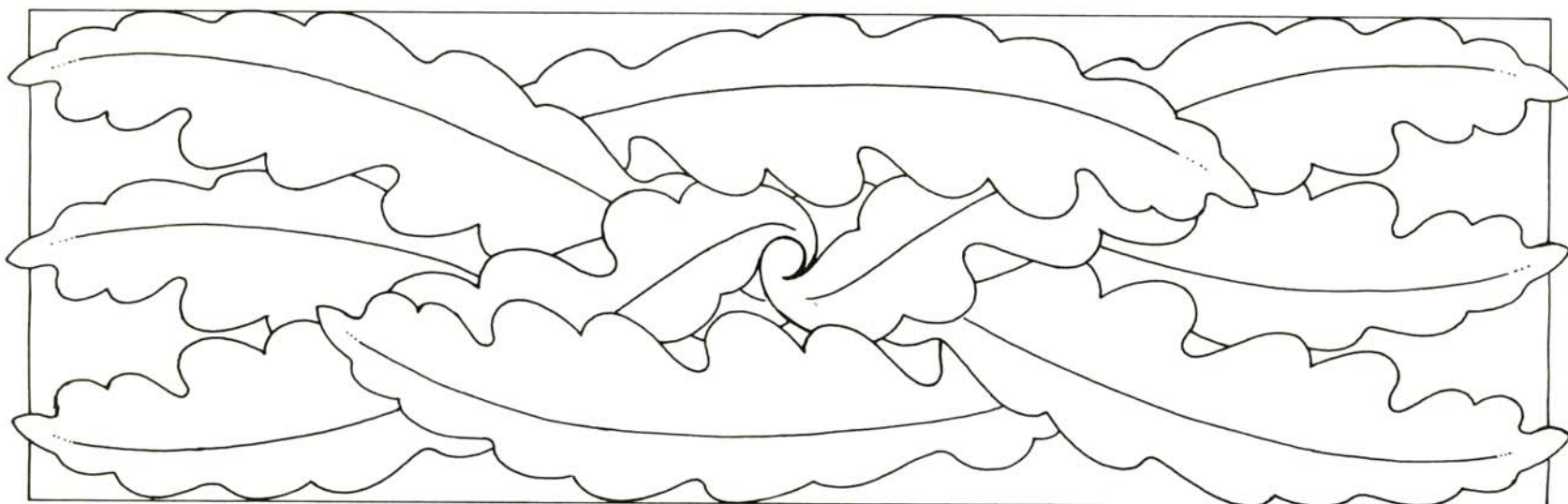
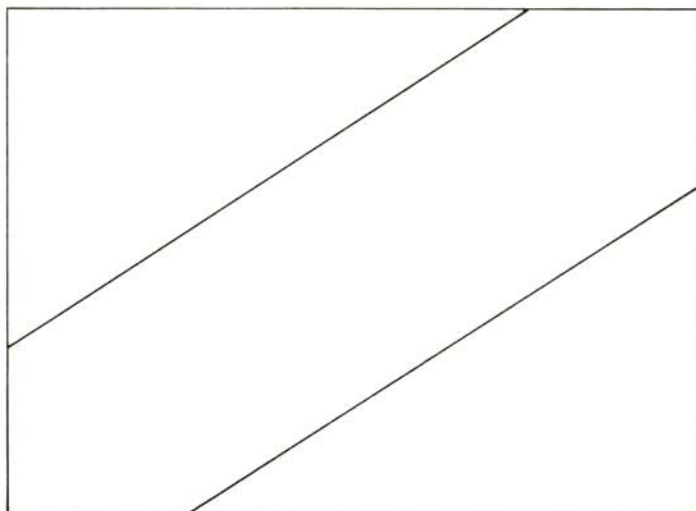
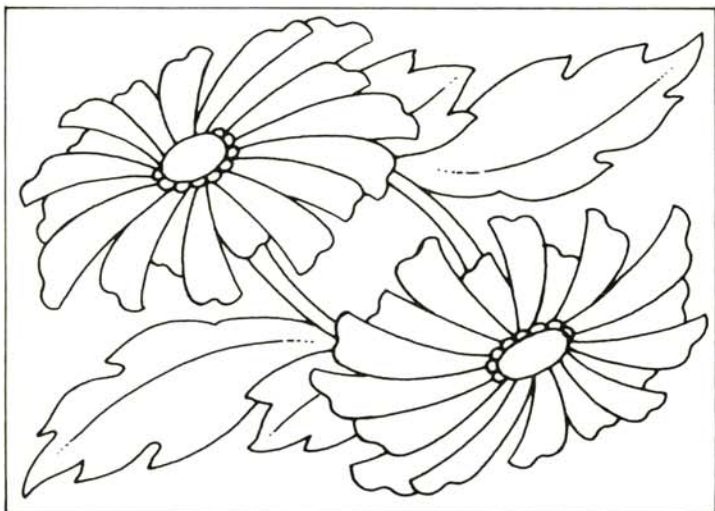
PHOTOCARVE PATTERNS



SWIVEL
KNIFE

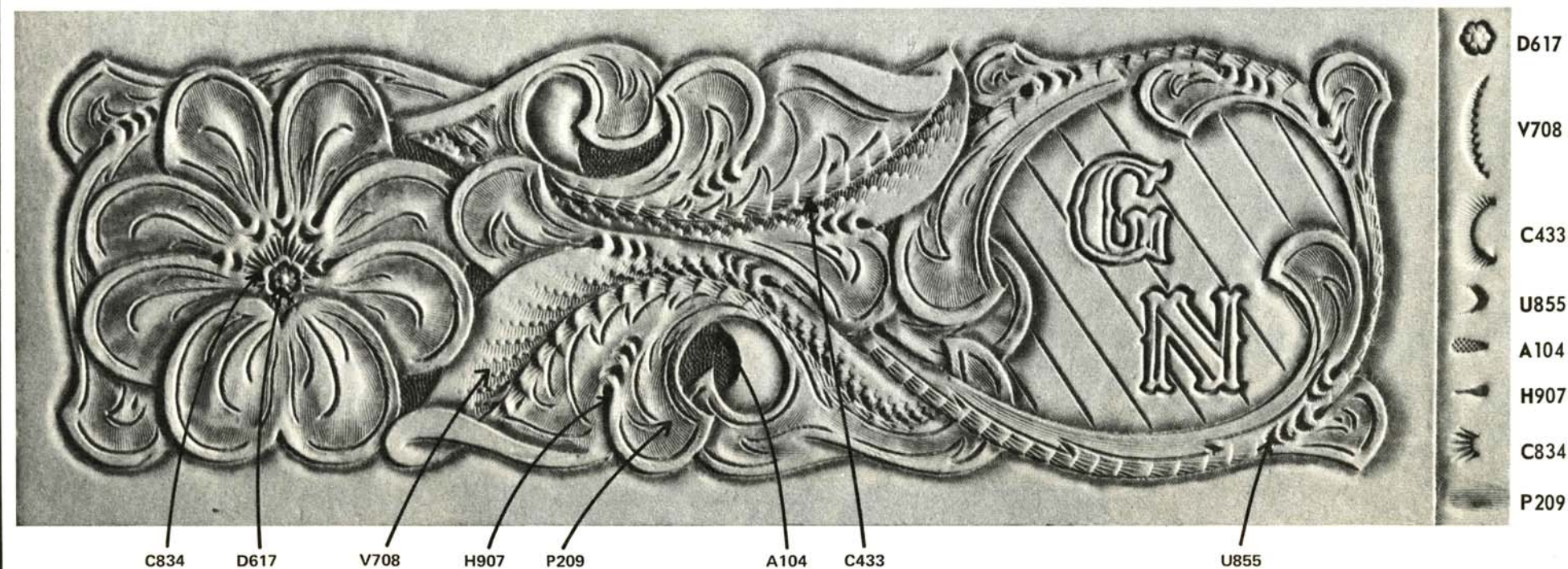
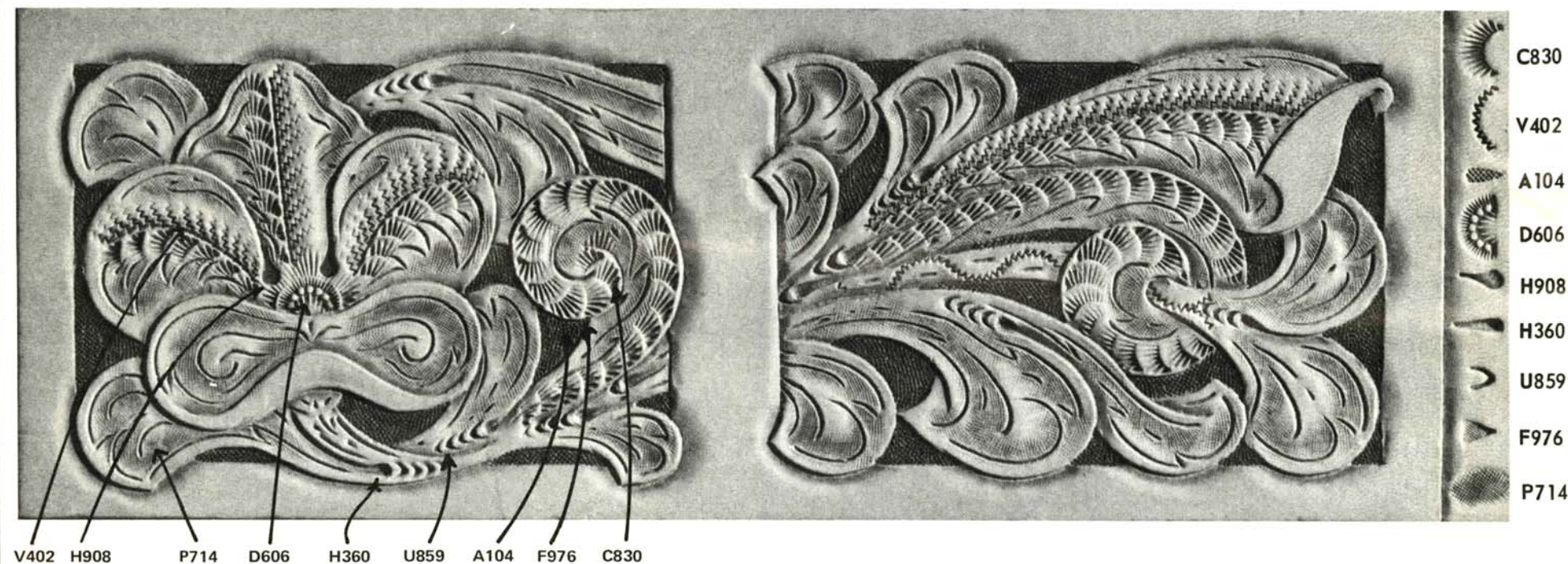
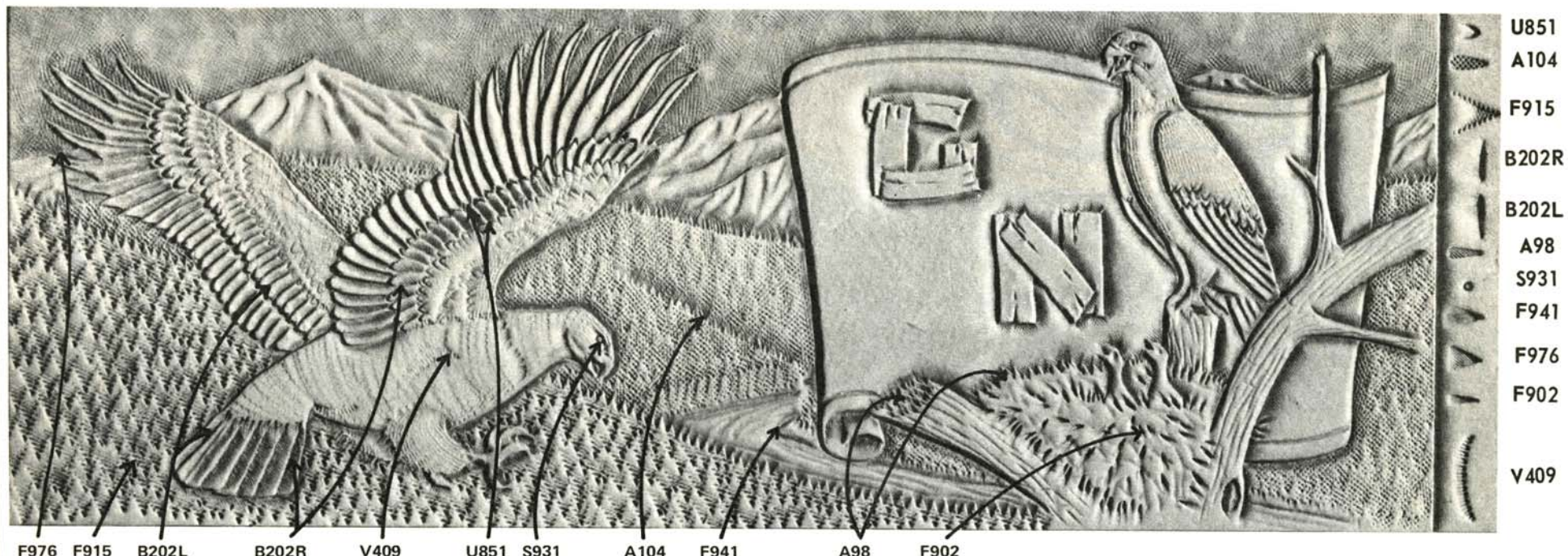


BY DICK BLOOMQUIST

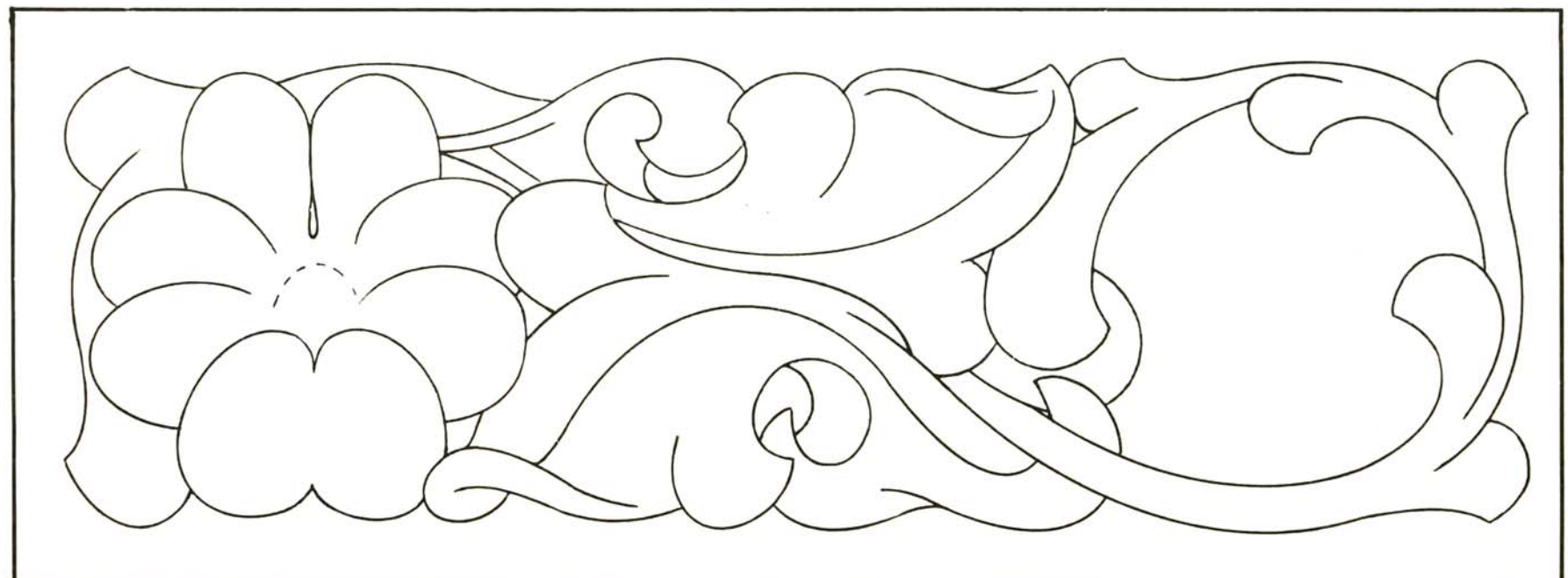
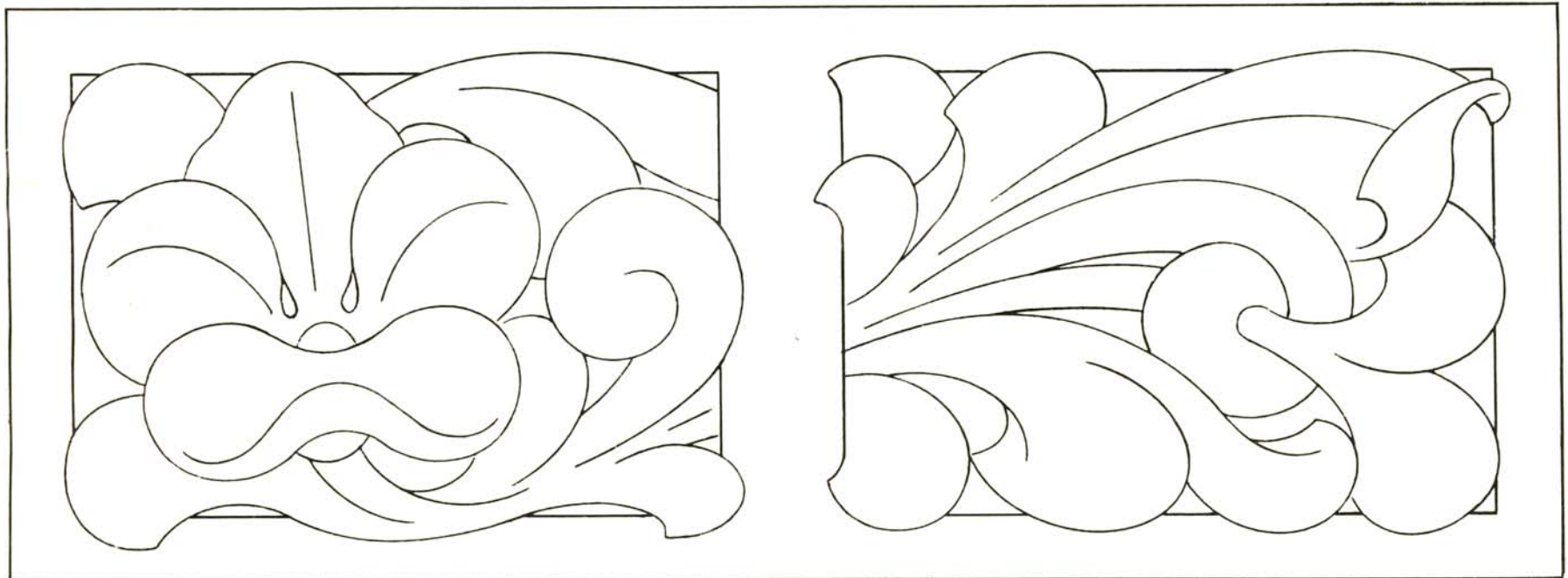
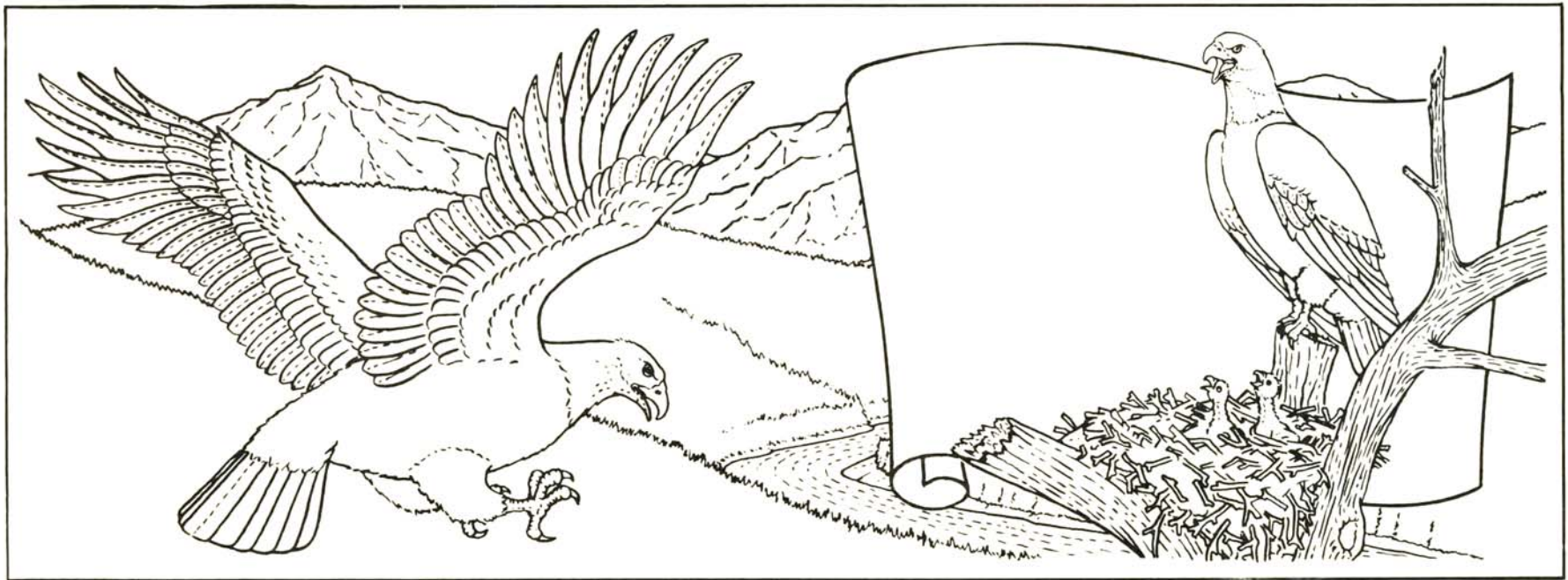


(TRACING PATTERNS)

BILLFOLD DESIGNS



BY GENE NOLAND



(TRACING PATTERNS)

HOW TO MAKE A PASSPORT CASE

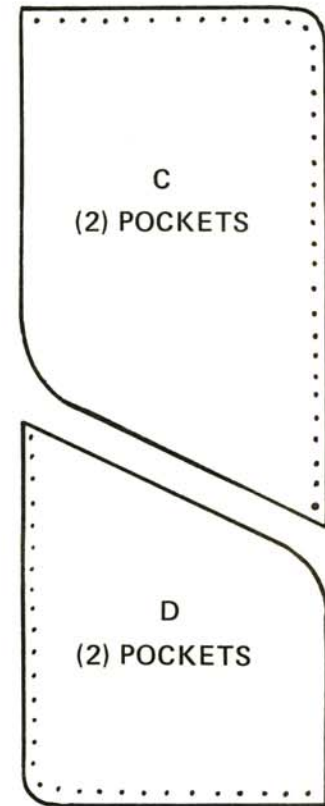
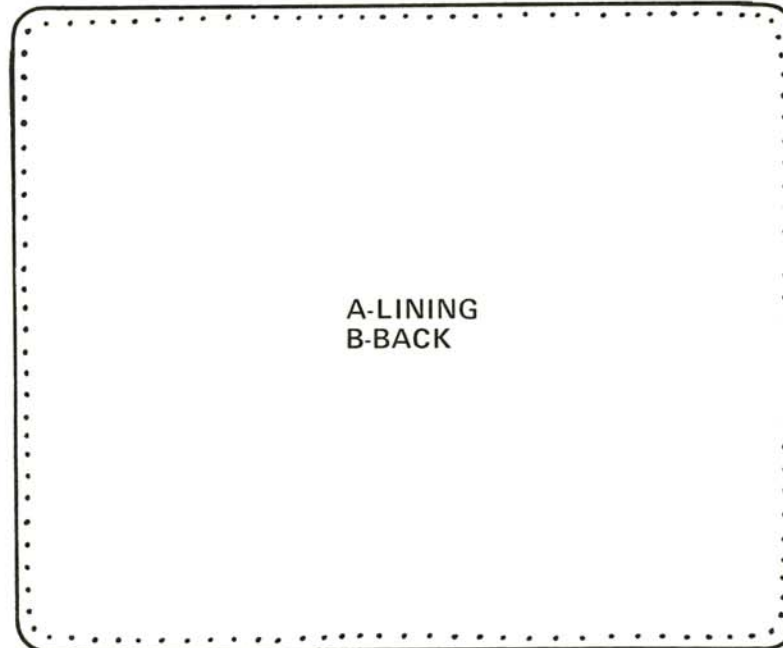


Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

MATERIALS NEEDED

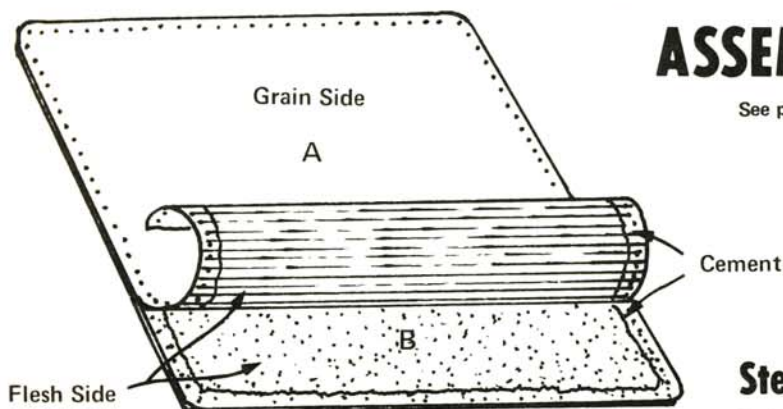
3-4 oz. Live Oak leather for back
2-2 1/2 oz. lining leather for inside parts
7 yards 3/32" Calf Lace
Lacing Needle
Punch, size 0
Cement
Knife
Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

PATTERN PARTS



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 12 for Double Loop Lacing Instructions

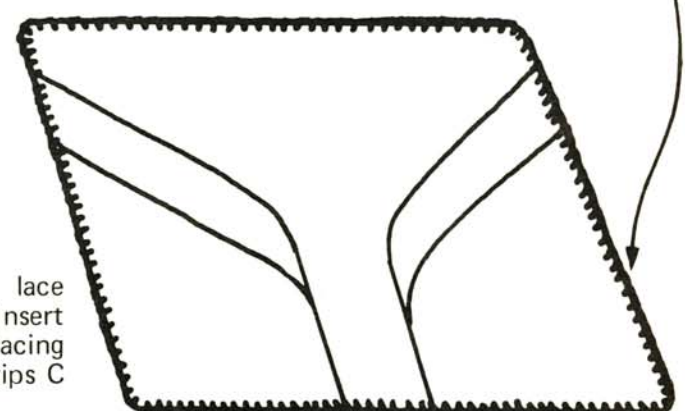
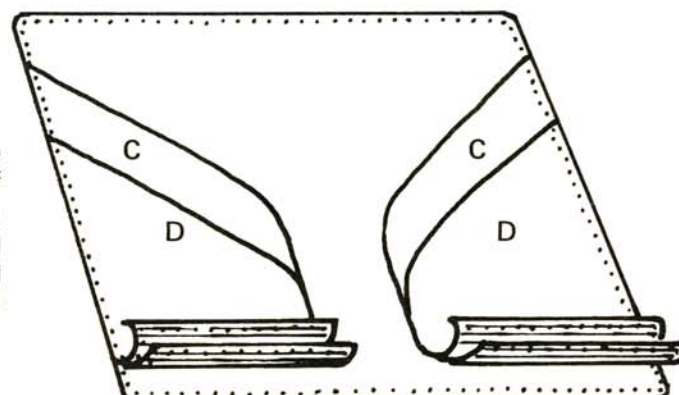


Step 1

Apply coat of Cement to rough sides of Lining A and Back B as shown. Start at one end and press tab down firmly, aligning all edges evenly.

Step 2

Apply coat of cement 3/8" wide to shaded areas (shown above) of back B and Lining Pockets C & D. Cement ends together being sure edges are even, and lacing holes are aligned. Then press all edges together.



Step 3

Following lacing instruction, lace completely around project. Insert your passport & records by placing under open ends of Lining Strips C and D.



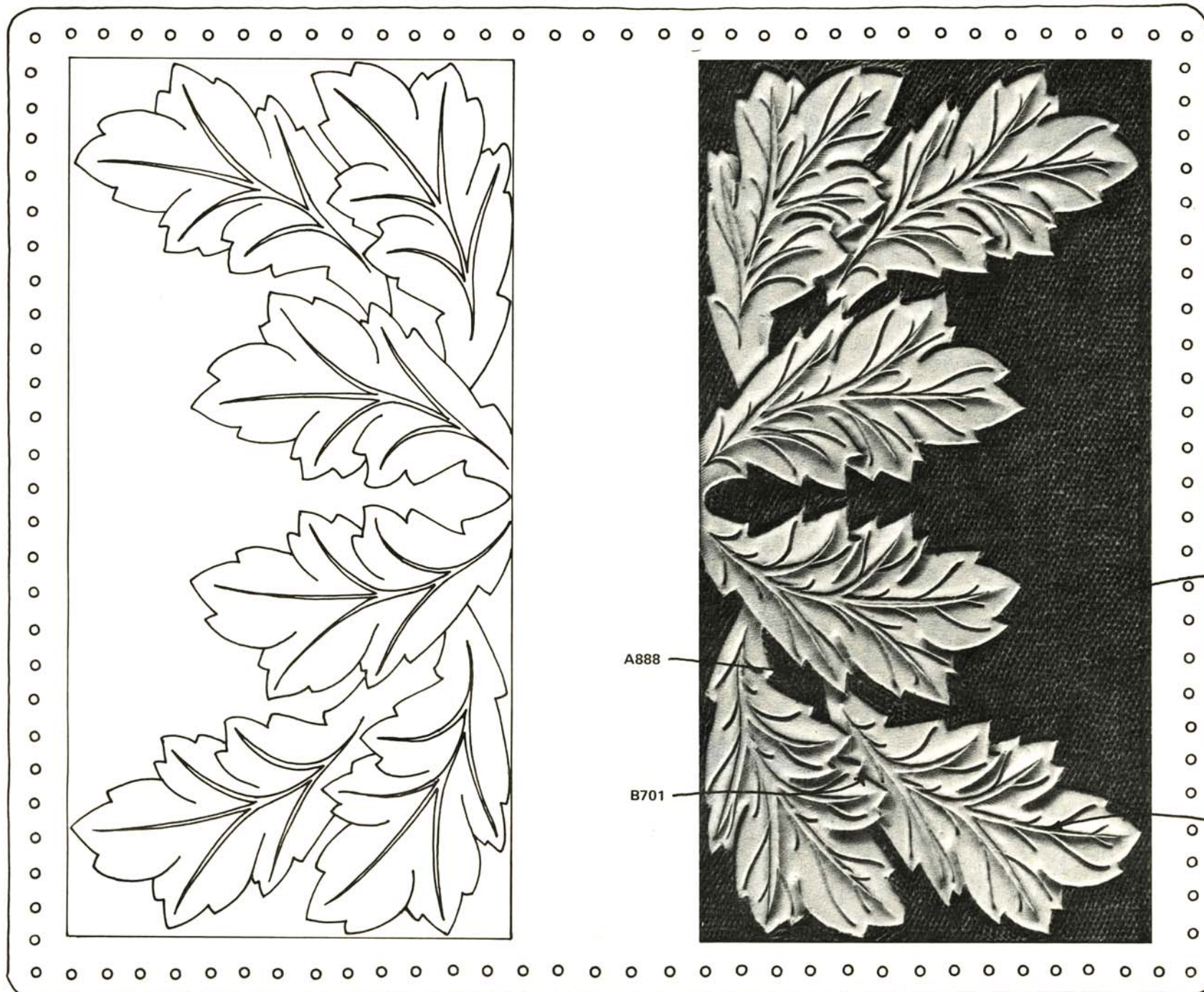
YOUR NEW PASSPORT CASE IS READY TO USE!!!

PASSPORT CASE

design by

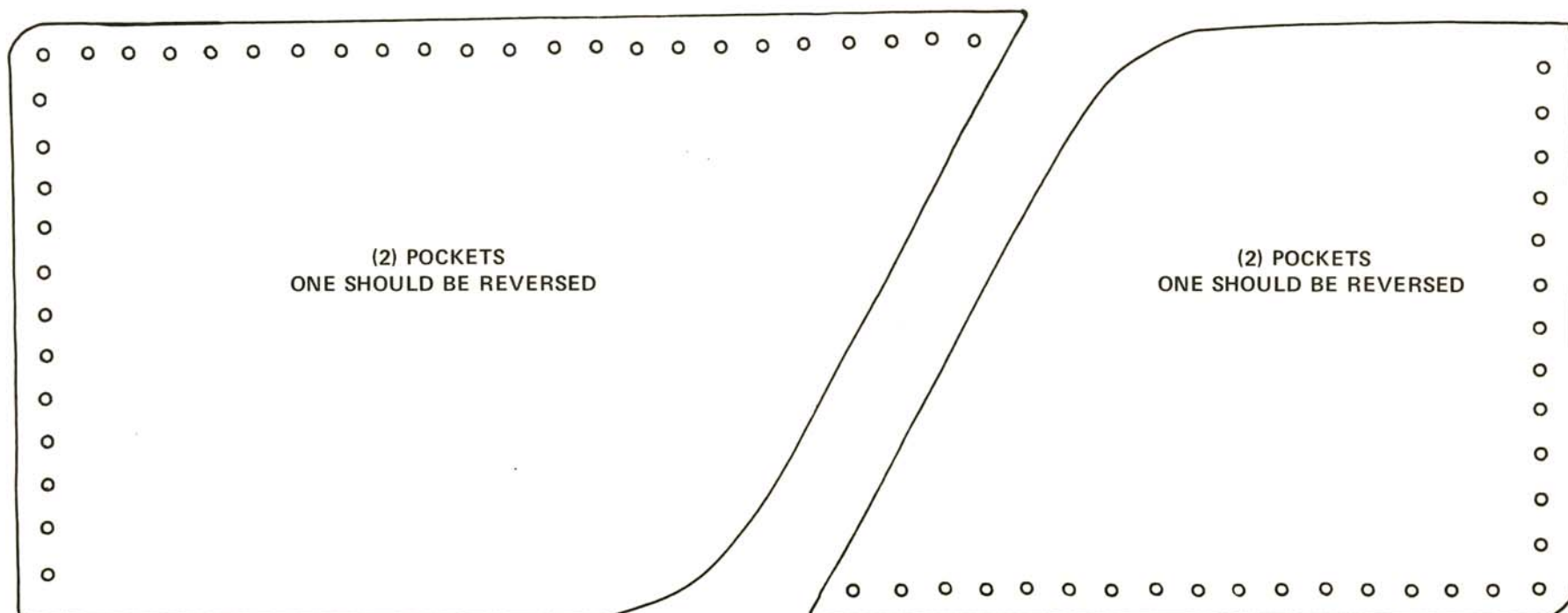
DICK BLOOMQUIST

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 0 PUNCH



(TRACING PATTERN)

(PHOTOCARVE PATTERN)



(2) POCKETS
ONE SHOULD BE REVERSED

(2) POCKETS
ONE SHOULD BE REVERSED

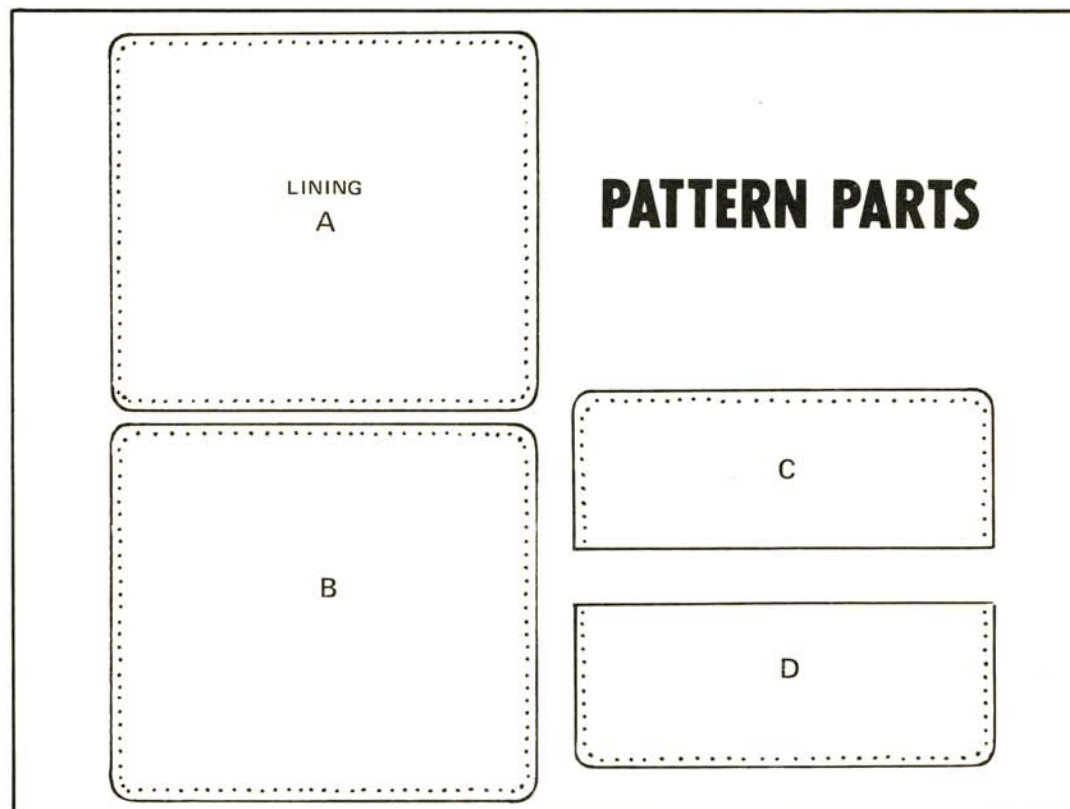
HOW TO MAKE A CHECKBOOK COVER



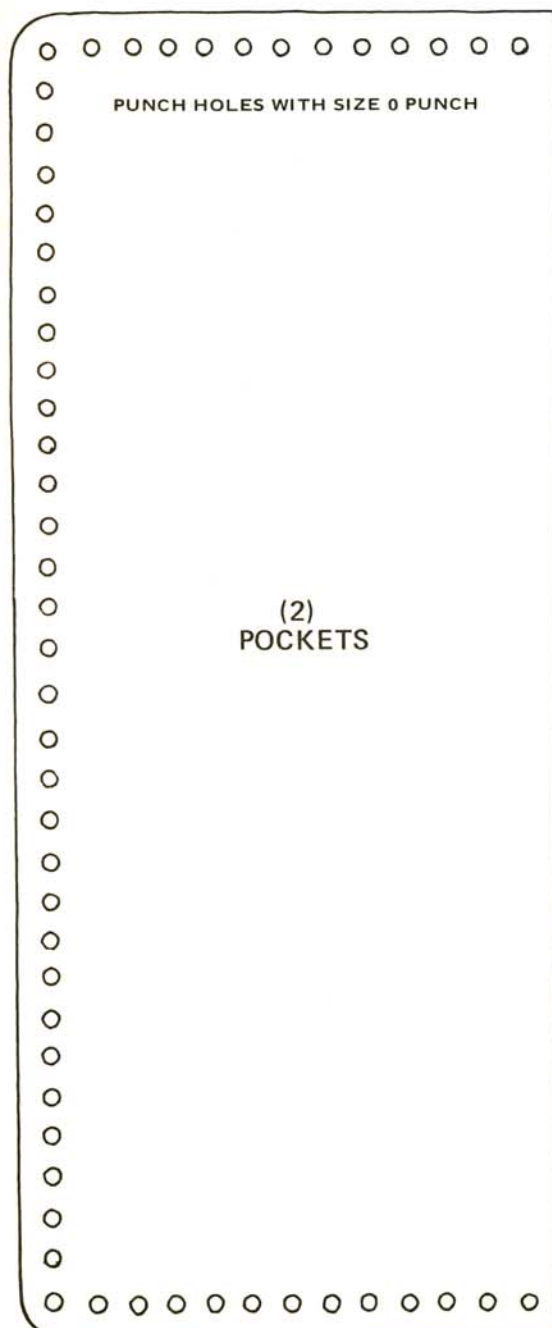
MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 oz. Live Oak leather for back
2-2 1/2 oz. lining leather for
inside parts
7 yards 3/32" Calf Lace
Lacing Needle
Punch, size 0
Cement
Knife
Mallet
Crafttool leather stamps for
design selected
Dye and finish supplies

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.



PATTERN PARTS

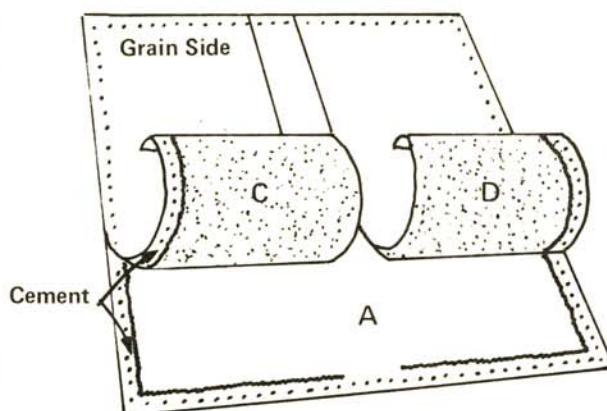
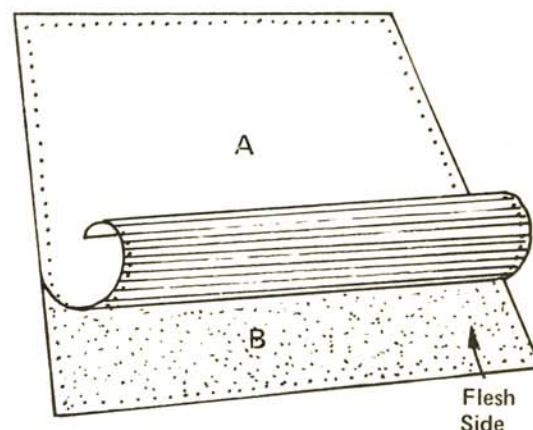


ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 12 for Double Loop Lacing Instructions

Step 1

Apply coat of Cement to rough sides of Lining A and Back B as shown. Start at one end and press tab down firmly, aligning all edges evenly.

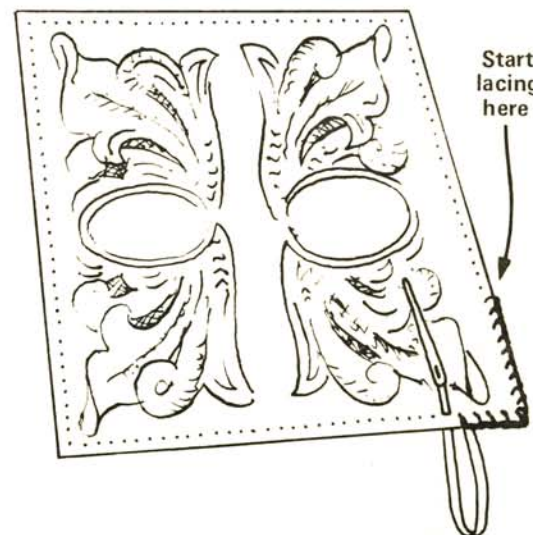


Step 2

Apply coat of cement 3/8" wide to shaded areas (shown above) of back B and Lining Pockets C & D. Cement ends together being sure edges are even, and lacing holes are aligned. Then press all edges together.

Step 3

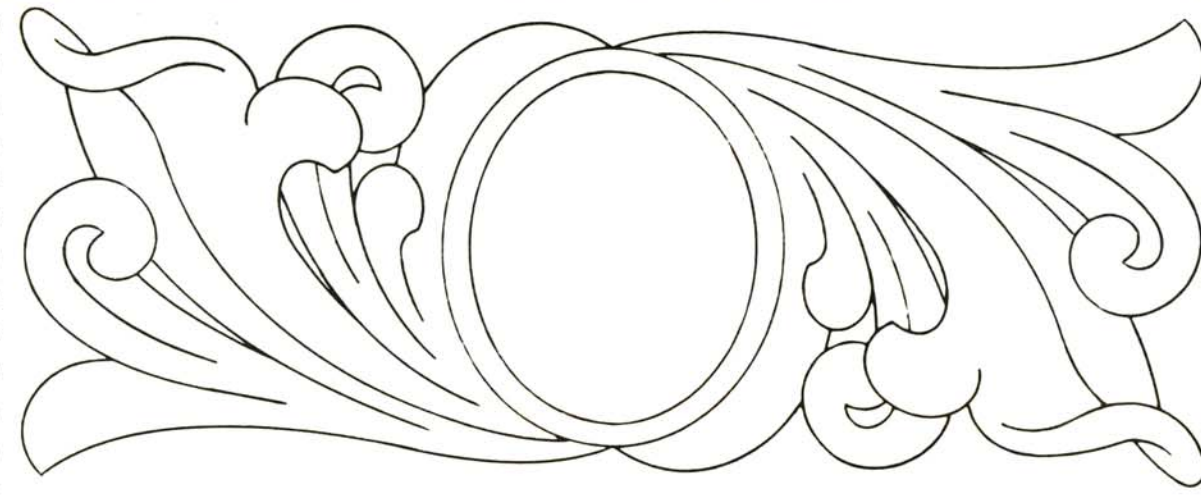
Following lacing instruction, lace completely around project. Insert your checks & records by placing cardboard tabs under open ends of Lining Strips C and D. YOUR NEW CHECKBOOK IS READY TO USE!!!



NOTE: BE SURE TO START LACING IN CENTER OF CHECKBOOK AS SHOWN SO ENDS OF LACE WILL BE CONCEALED!

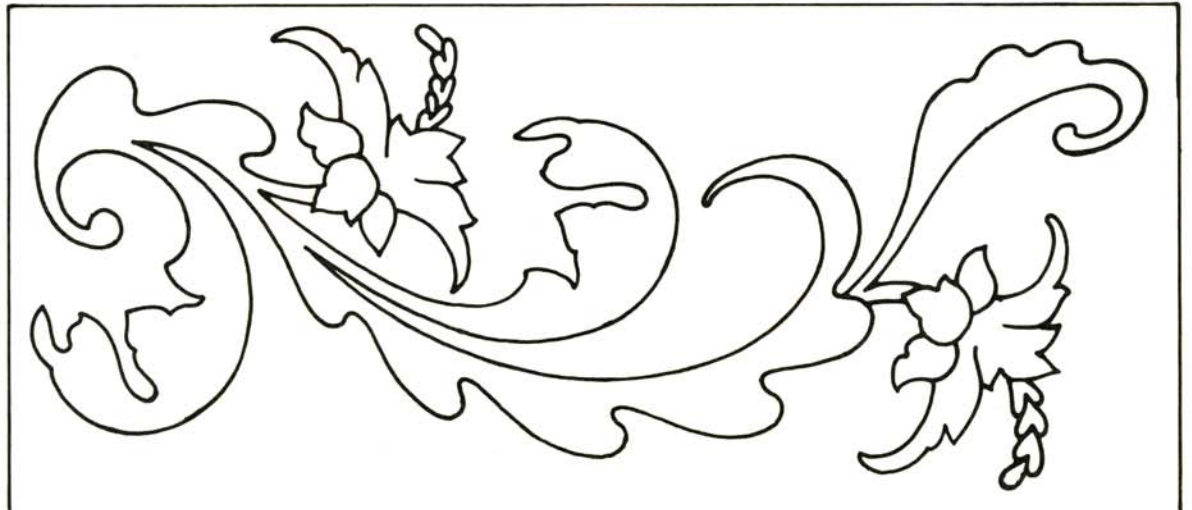
CHECKBOOK COVER

designed by
**GENE
NOLAND**



CHECKBOOK COVER

designed by
**DICK
BLOOMQUIST**



HOW TO MAKE A KEY FOB



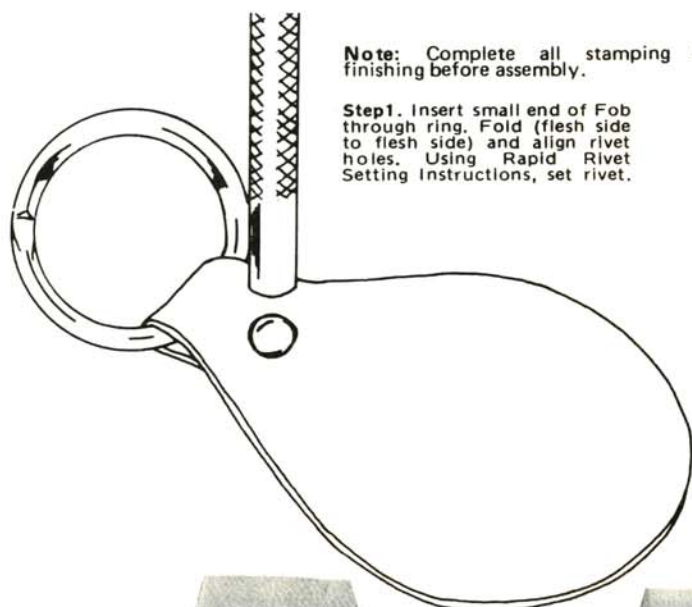
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Live Oak or Nature-Tand leather
1 Key Ring
1 Medium Gilt Rivet
Craftool Rivet Setter

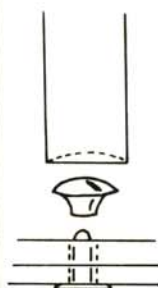
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Note: Complete all stamping and finishing before assembly.

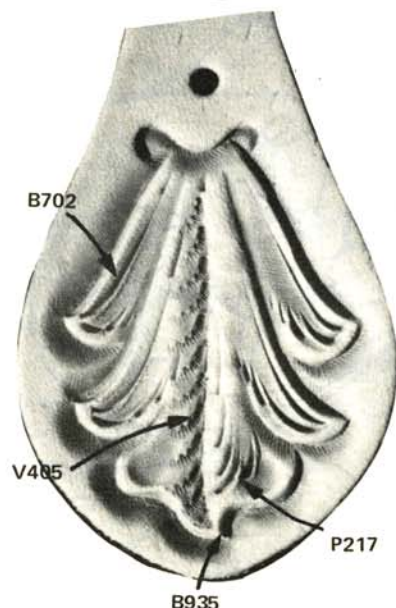
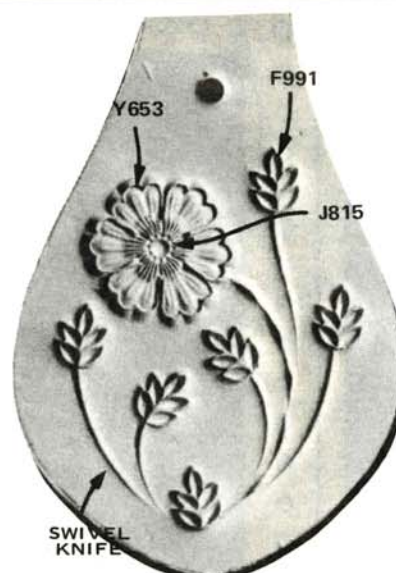
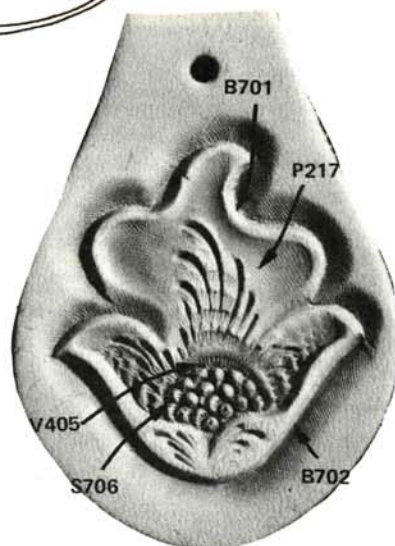
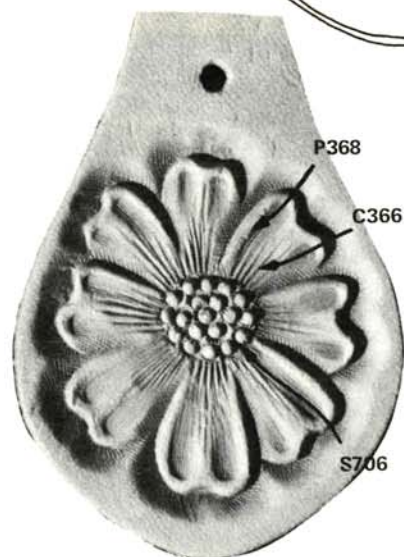
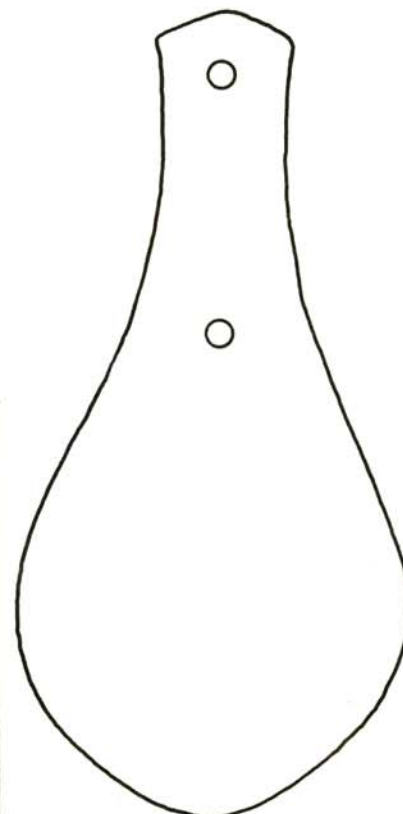
Step 1. Insert small end of Fob through ring. Fold (flesh side to flesh side) and align rivet holes. Using Rapid Rivet Setting Instructions, set rivet.



RAPID RIVET SETTING INSTRUCTIONS



For best results use a rivet setter and rawhide mallet. Use rivet slightly longer than thickness of leathers. Punch hole in leather (use drive or rotary punch) slightly larger than rivet. Place rivet post through leathers and place on hard, smooth, dense surface. Place rivet cap on post. Place concave end of rivet setter on cap (be certain rivet is centered so edges of setter will not mark rivet cap) and tap sharply with rawhide mallet once or twice. Check to see that rivet is set tightly in leather and does not turn.





HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER HAT

MATERIALS NEEDED

3-4 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak leather
10 feet Waxed Thread
2 Harness Needles
Knife

Stitching Punch Size 00
1 Buckle 1"
Craftsman Cement
Dye and finish supplies

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1:

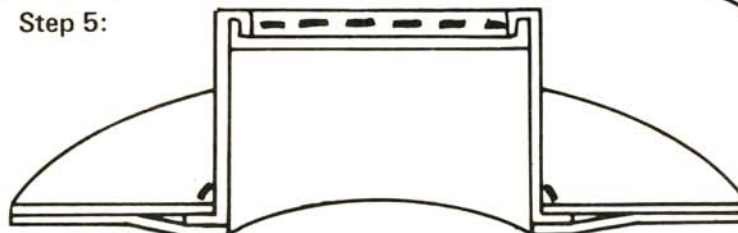
Use the cutting patterns to cut the leather parts and punch the stitch holes. Dye the leather parts.

Use this chart to determine your hat size:

SIZE	HEAD MEASUREMENT
Small	21" to 22"
Medium	22 1/4" to 23"
Large	23 1/4" to 24"

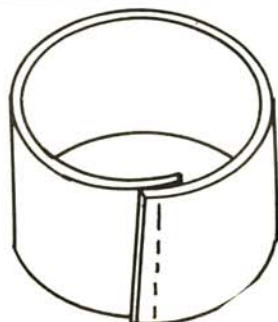
Upon completion of your hat, if it is slightly small, use water to moisten the inside area of the hat, and push it down over your head in place. Wear it until it dries, and it will adjust to your size.

Step 5:



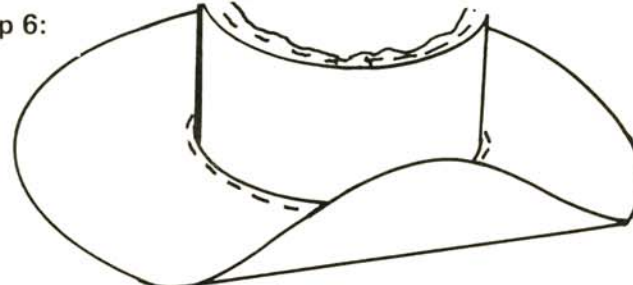
Insert the bottom side of the Crown Panel between the two inside edges of the Brim that were not cemented together. Align the notch in the Brim with the row of stitching in the Crown Panel. Using four feet of waxed thread, stitch the parts together. Lightly dampening and forming the edges of the parts with water will make assembly easier.

Step 2:



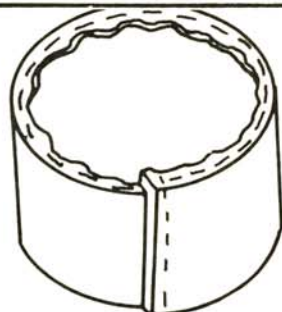
Using one foot of waxed thread, overlap the ends of the Crown Panel, align the holes and stitch along the holes following the Stitching Instructions. (See Pg. 47.)

Step 6:



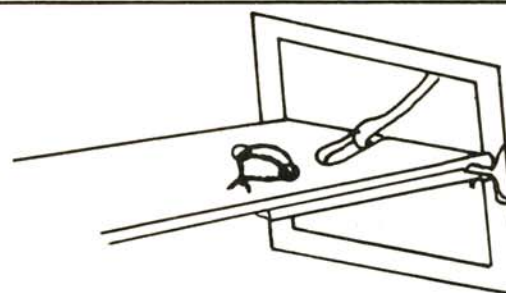
Lightly dampen with water the Brim area to be formed, then shape as desired. As the Brim dries it will retain the shape formed. Apply a leather finish such as Omega Carnuba Cream or Finish Coat to the leather.

Step 3:



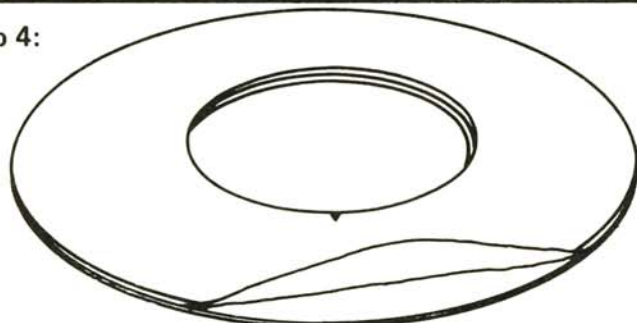
Using four feet of waxed thread, stitch the Top to the top side of the Crown Panel. Align the notch in the Top with the row of stitching in the Crown Panel. Lightly dampening and forming the edges of the parts with water will make assembly easier.

Step 7:



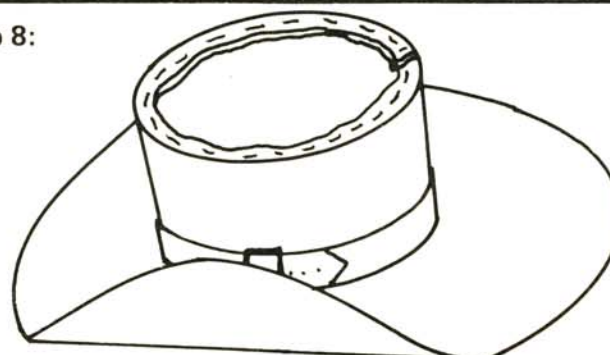
Attach the buckle to the Hat Band with waxed thread.

Step 4:



Cement the two Brim parts together with Craftsman Cement, flesh side to flesh side, with the stitching holes aligned. Leave 1/2" not cemented on the inside edge.

Step 8:



Buckle the Hat Band in place. If needed, the Hat Band can be cemented to the crown to hold it in place.

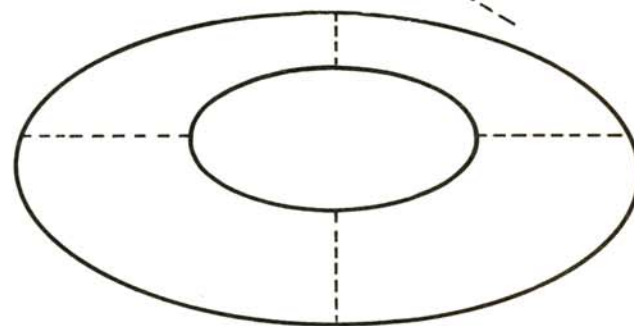
LARGE LEATHER HAT PATTERN

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00
STITCHING PUNCH

JOIN THE TWO BRIM
PATTERNS AT THE
CENTER MARK LINE
AND YOU WILL HAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE BRIM.
REVERSE HALF AND
JOIN THE TWO
HALVES TOGETHER
FOR THE COMPLETE
PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

CENTER LINE



THE COMPLETE BRIM WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. CUT TWO OF THEM.

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

TO MAKE A COMPLETE HAT BAND PATTERN, TRACE PART A, JOIN THE END LINE TO ONE END OF PART B AND TRACE PART B, AND JOIN THE LINE AT THE OTHER END OF PART B AND TRACE PART C.

PUNCH WITH
SIZE 00 PUNCH

THIS IS ONLY $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE TOP
PATTERN. REVERSE THIS
PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE
CENTER LINE AND YOU WILL
HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

THE COMPLETE TOP
WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

THE COMPLETE CROWN
WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

THIS IS ONLY $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE CROWN PATTERN.
REVERSE THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE
CENTER LINE AND YOU WILL HAVE THE
FULL PATTERN.

CENTER LINE

CUT SLOT
FOR BUCKLE

PUNCH WITH SIZE 00

**HAT
BAND**

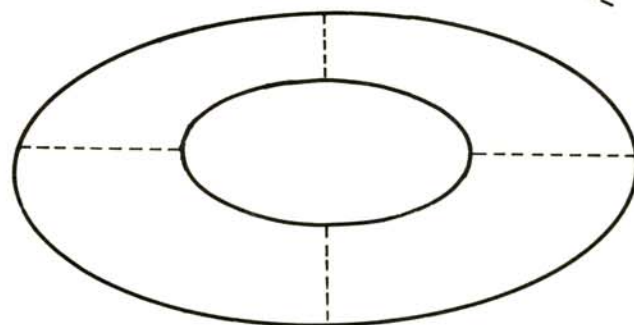
MEDIUM LEATHER HAT PATTERN

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00
STITCHING PUNCH

JOIN THE TWO BRIM
PATTERNS AT THE
CENTER MARK LINE
AND YOU WILL HAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE BRIM.
REVERSE HALF AND
JOIN THE TWO
HALVES TOGETHER
FOR THE COMPLETE
PATTERN.

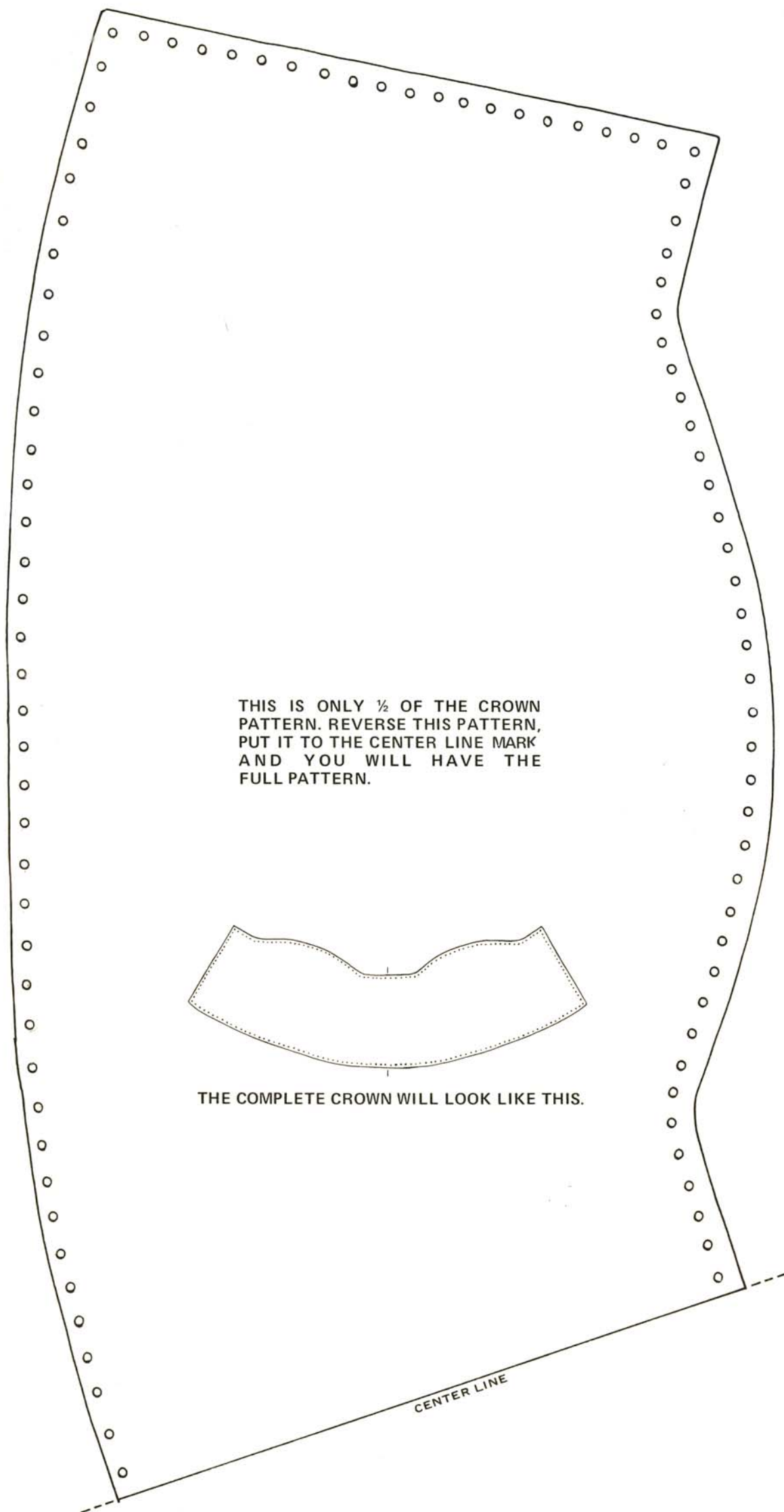
CENTER LINE

CENTER LINE

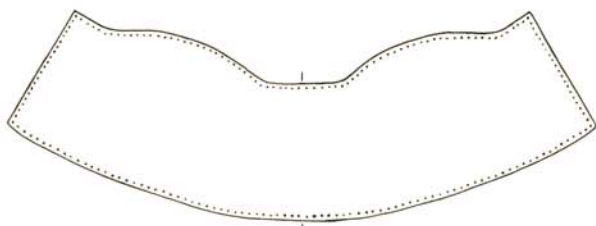


THE COMPLETE BRIM WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. CUT TWO OF THEM.

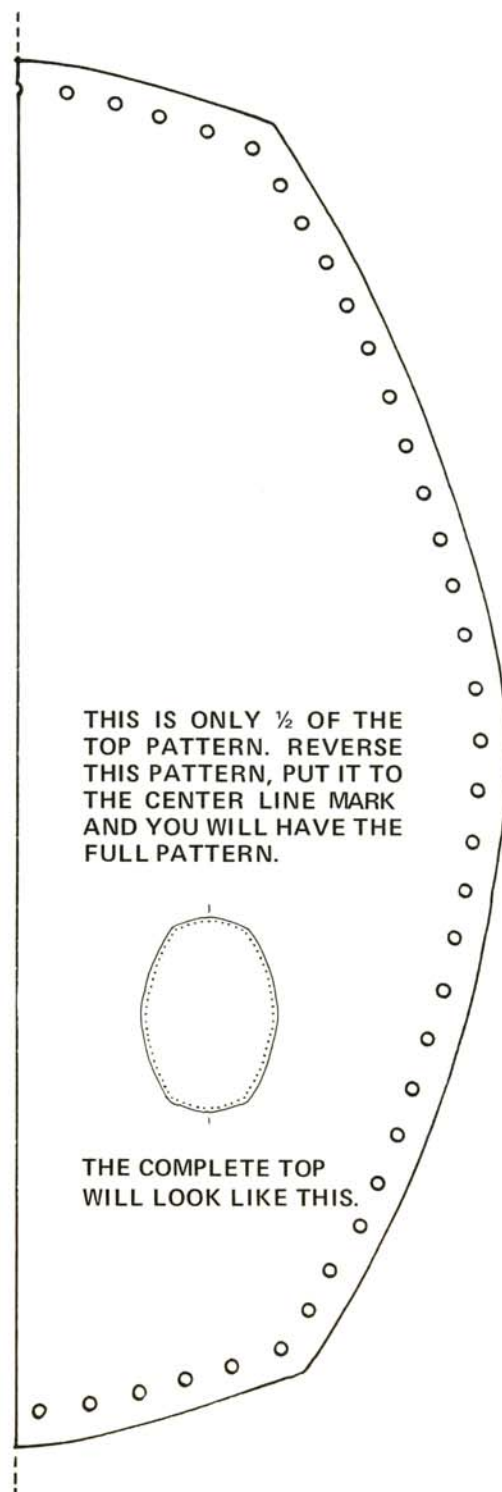
PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH



THIS IS ONLY ½ OF THE CROWN PATTERN. REVERSE THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE CENTER LINE MARK AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.



THE COMPLETE CROWN WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.



THIS IS ONLY ½ OF THE TOP PATTERN. REVERSE THIS PATTERN, PUT IT TO THE CENTER LINE MARK AND YOU WILL HAVE THE FULL PATTERN.

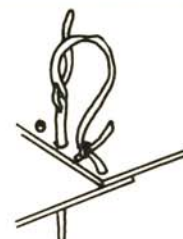


THE COMPLETE TOP WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.

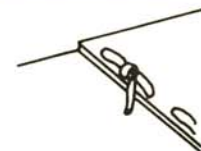
STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS



Step 1: On back side of leather, stitch through hole No. 2, leaving about 2" of thread. Stitch back through hole No. 1 and tie a knot with the end of thread. Cut off excess thread.



Step 2: From back side of leather, stitch through hole No. 3 then through hole No. 4. Continue stitching through holes until reaching last hole.



Step 3: On back side, tie a knot as shown. Cut off excess thread.

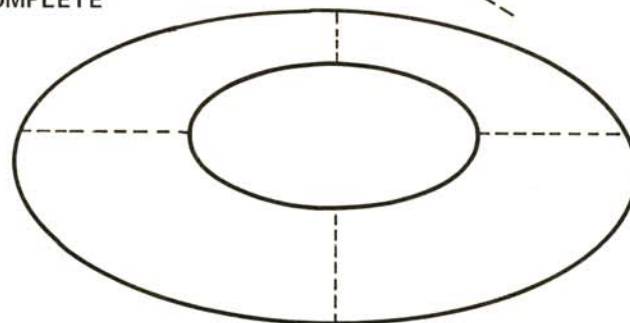
SMALL LEATHER HAT PATTERN

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00
STITCHING PUNCH

JOIN THE TWO BRIM
PATTERNS AT THE
CENTER MARK LINE
AND YOU WILL HAVE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ OF THE BRIM.
REVERSE HALF AND
JOIN THE TWO
HALVES TOGETHER
FOR THE COMPLETE
PATTERN.

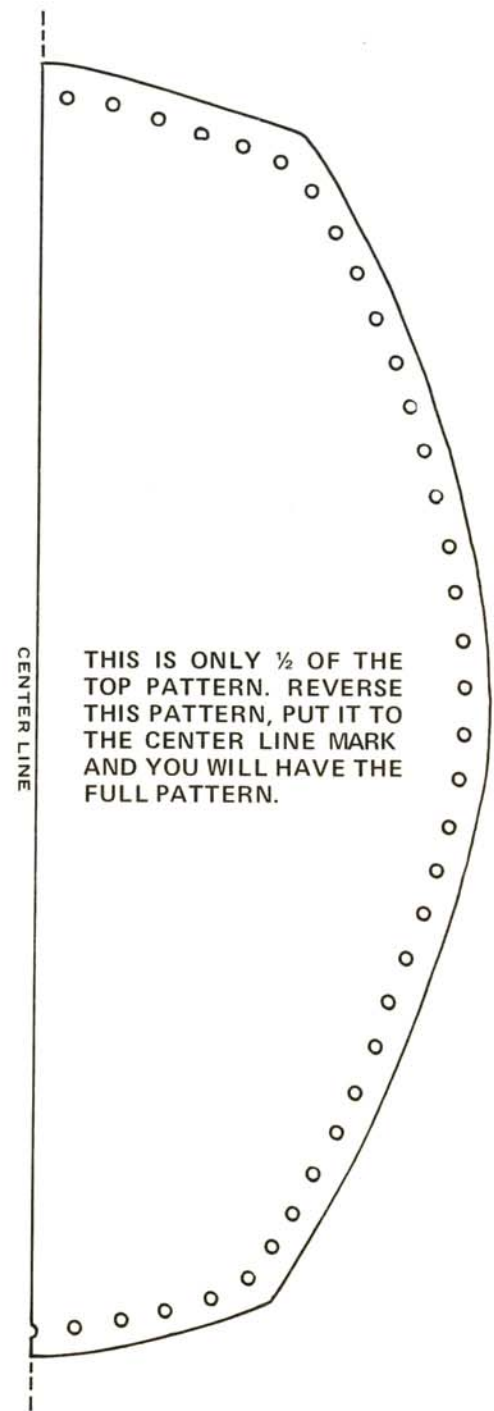
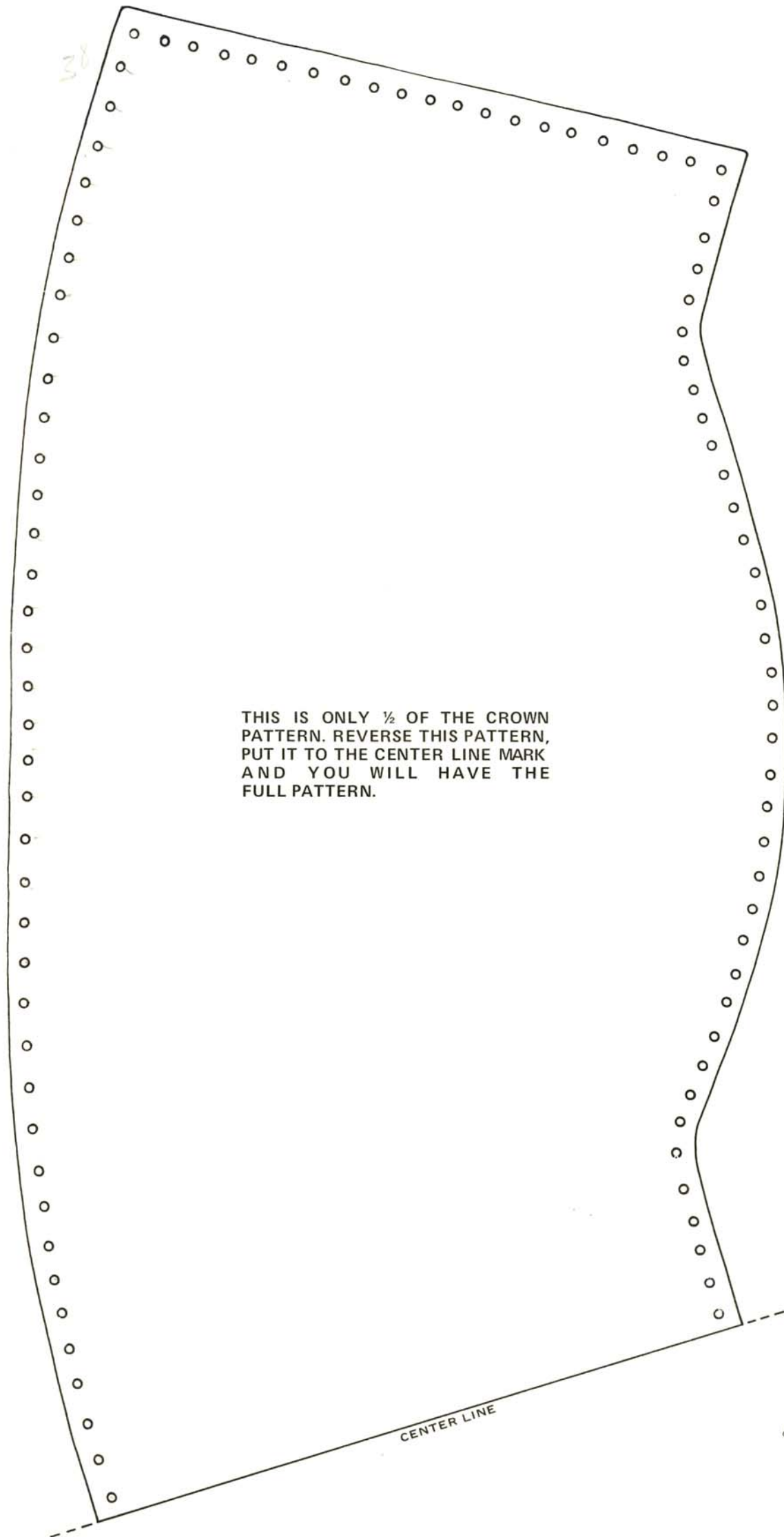
CENTER LINE

CENTER LINE

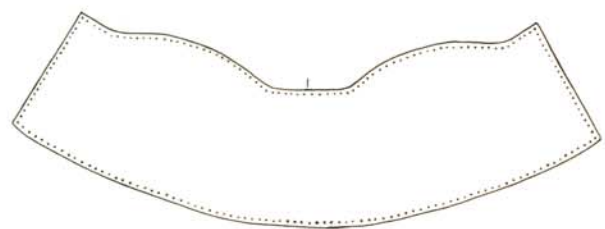


THE COMPLETE BRIM WILL LOOK LIKE THIS. CUT TWO OF THEM.

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH



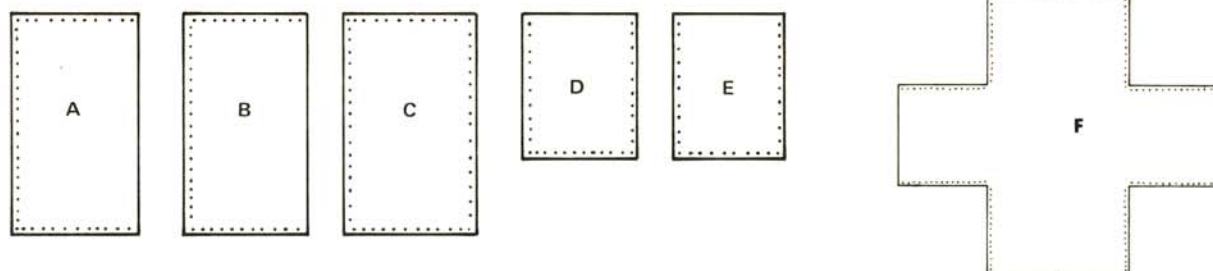
THE COMPLETE TOP WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.



THE COMPLETE CROWN WILL LOOK LIKE THIS.



HOW TO MAKE A LEATHER BOX



Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand or Live
Oak Leather
7 yards Waxed Thread
2 Harness Needles
Stitching Punch, size 00

Knife
Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for
the design selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS



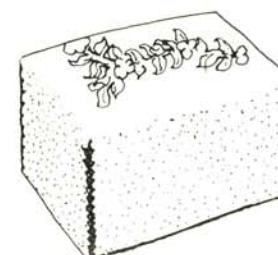
Step 1. Push one needle through first hole and pull to center of thread.



Step 2. Using right needle, cross over edges of leather (this exposes the stitch) to left side and enter second hole. Push needle straight through both holes. Take the left needle and cross over edges of leather to right side and enter second hole. Push straight through both holes.

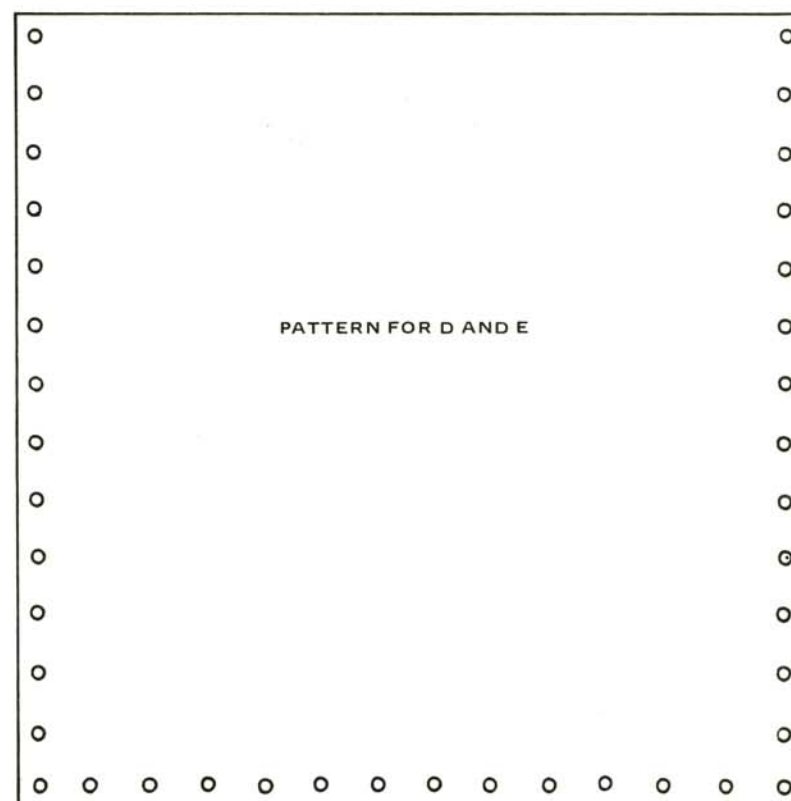
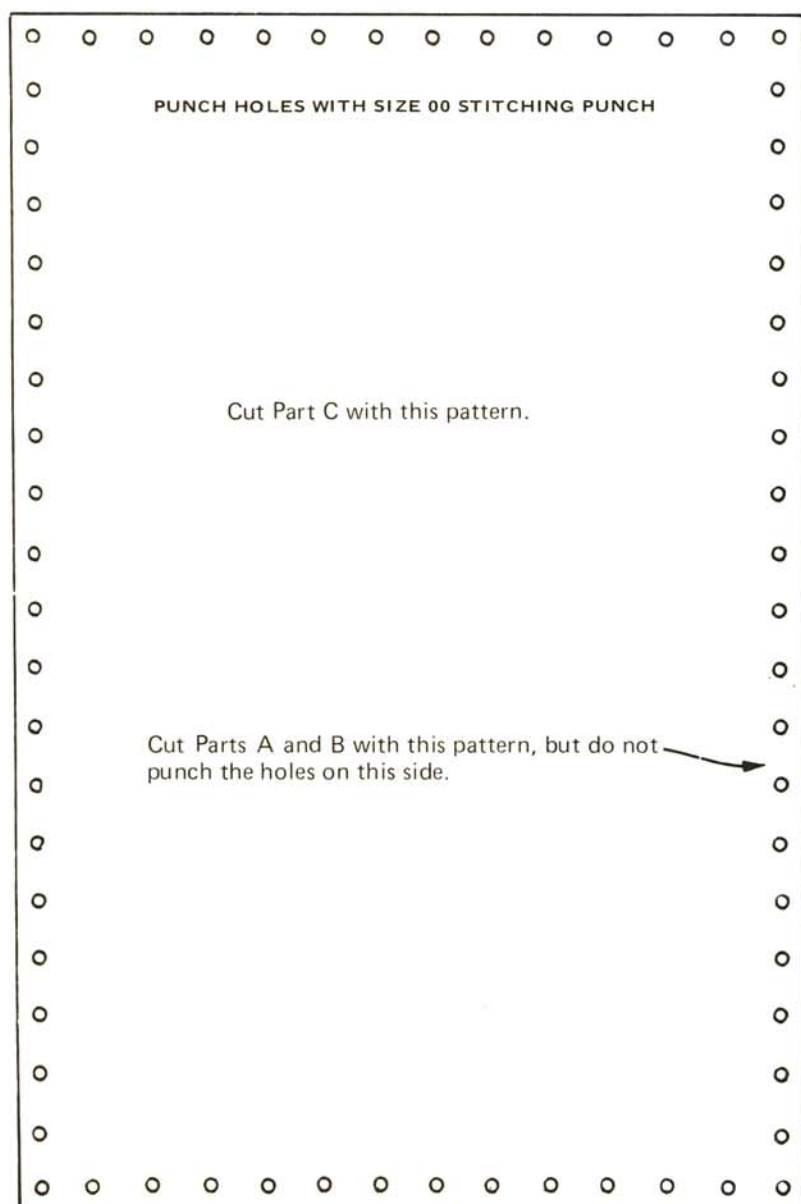


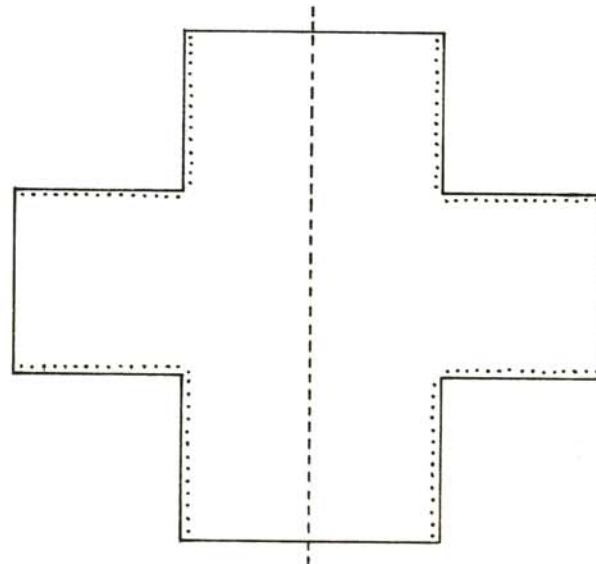
Step 3. To finish off, cross the threads, forming your last stitch, but let both needles come out inside the box. Tie the thread as close as possible to the seam. Trim excess.



Stitch Parts A, B, D and E to bottom part C following the stitching instructions.

Stitch the corners B and F together.



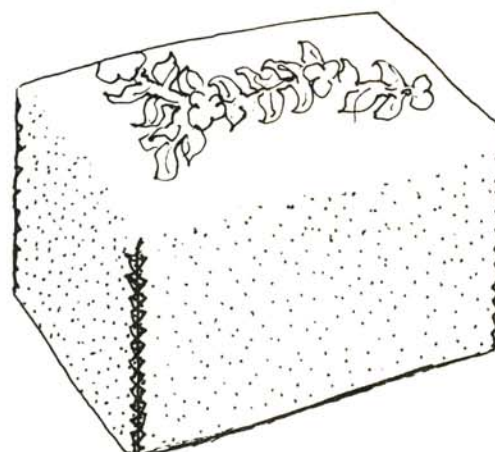


Complete pattern for Part F looks like above.

PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 00 STITCHING PUNCH

PART F

This is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pattern for Part A. Trace this part of the pattern, reverse it and trace the other part to get the complete pattern.



Place the lid on the bottom and your leather box is complete.

ANOTHER LEATHER BOX DESIGN



Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

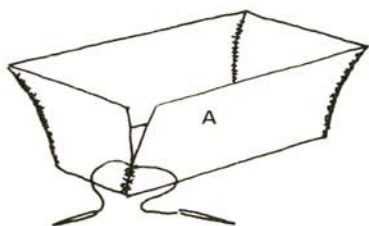
See pages 96 to 99 for Nature Designs that can be adapted to the leather boxes.

Stitching Instructions: See page 50

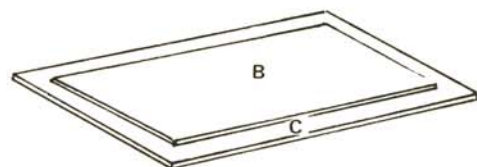
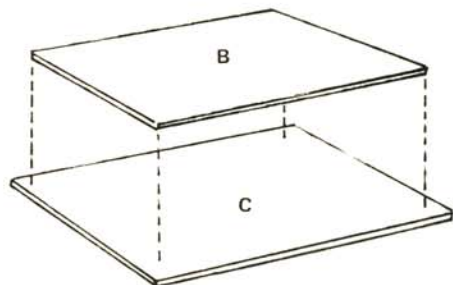
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand or Live Oak Leather
2 yards Waxed Thread
2 Harness Needles
Stitching Punch size 00
Craftsman Cement
Knife
Mallet
Crafttool leather stamps for the design selected
Dye and finish supplies

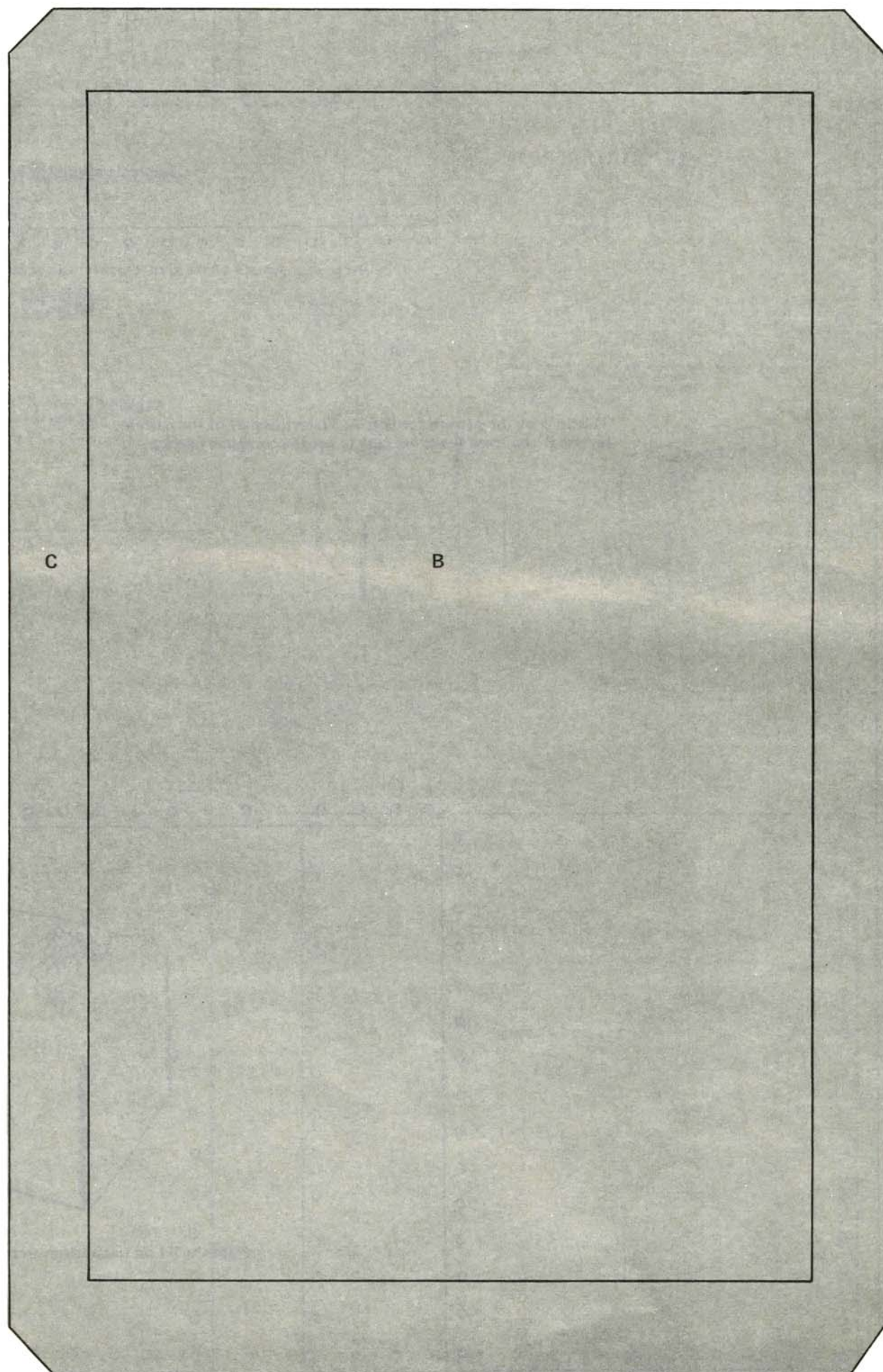
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



Stitch the corners of A together following the Stitching Instructions.



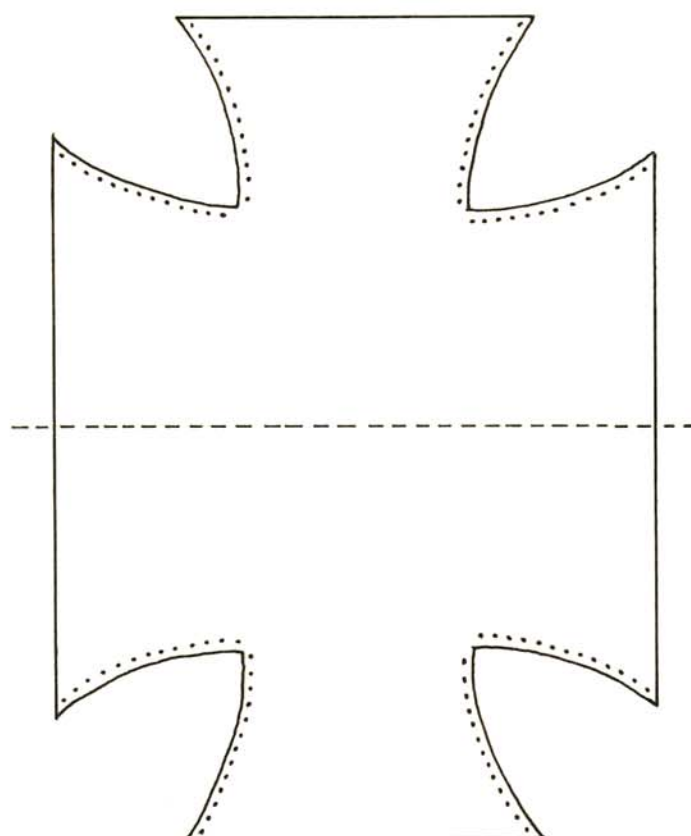
Cement the flesh side of C to the flesh side of B with Craftsman Cement. Position C on B as indicated in the Cutting Patterns.



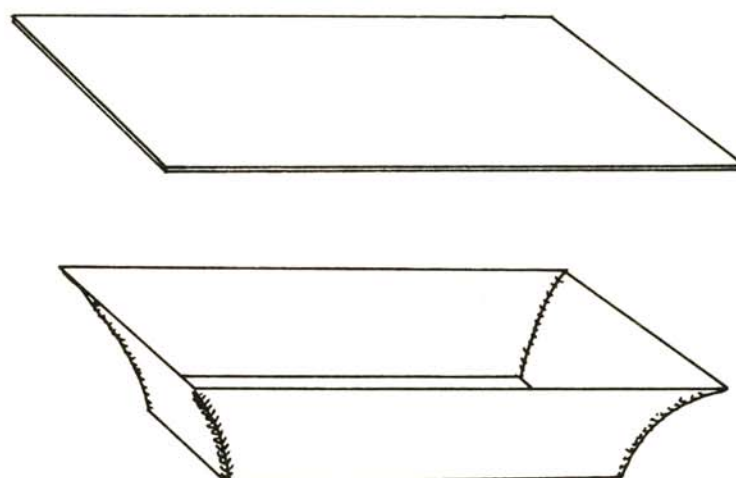
PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE
00 STITCHING PUNCH

PART A

This is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pattern for Part A. Trace this part of the pattern,
reverse it, and trace the other part to get the complete pattern.



Complete pattern for Part A looks like above.



Place the lid on the bottom and your leather box
is complete.

HOW TO MAKE THE HEIRLOOM HANDBAG



Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

See page 58 for Heirloom Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Live Oak Leather	10 Medium Gilt Rivets
12 feet 1/4" Latigo Lace	Knife
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle	Mallet
Craftool Rivet Setter	Craftool Leather Stamps for design selected
Punch, size 6 and 2	Dye and finish supplies
Bag Clasp	

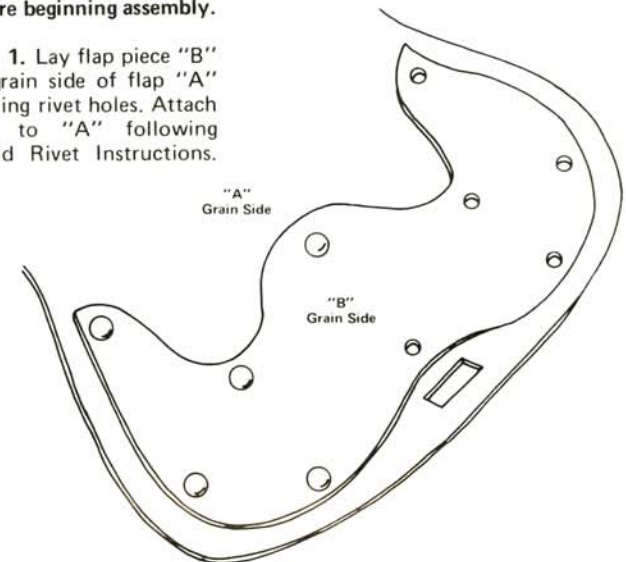
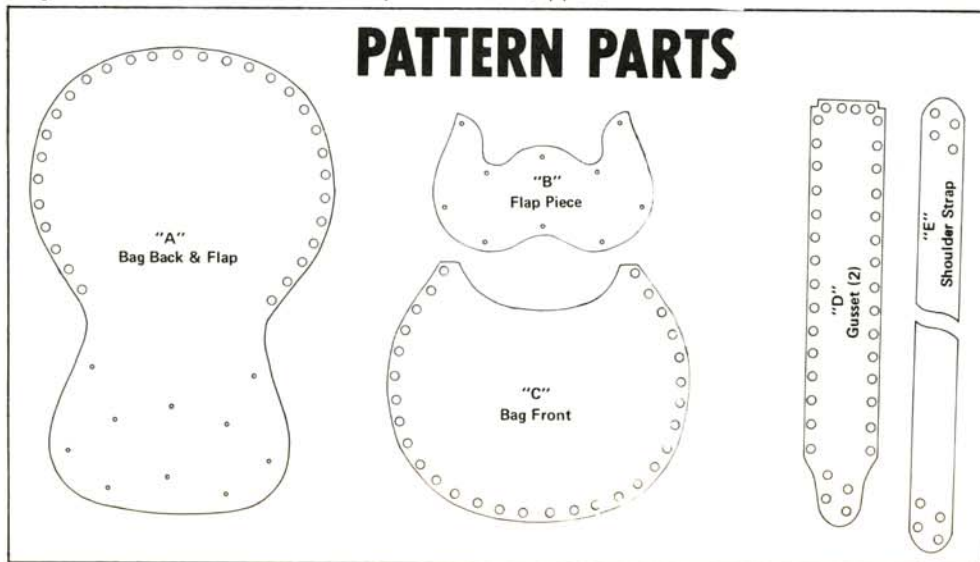
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See Page 76 for Lacing Instructions

NOTE: Complete all tooling, dyeing and finishing before beginning assembly.

Step 1. Lay flap piece "B" on grain side of flap "A" aligning rivet holes. Attach "B" to "A" following Rapid Rivet Instructions.

PATTERN PARTS

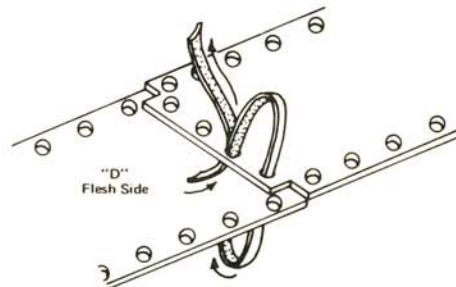
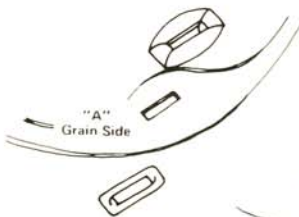


Step 2. Install Bag Clasp.

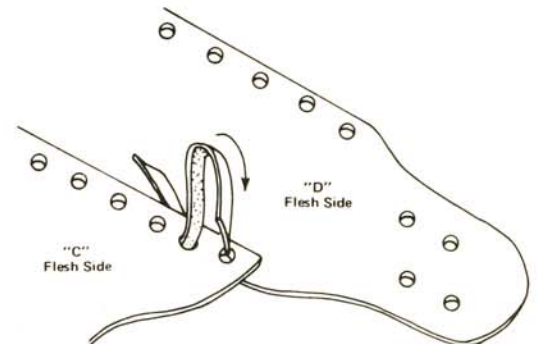
(A) Insert clasp anvil through holes on grain side of bag front "C", on flesh side place back plate over prongs. With pliers or mallet, bend prongs over sides of back plate (prongs should be flat as possible).



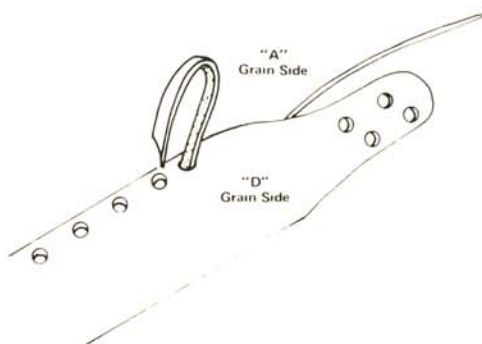
(B) Insert eyelet prongs through slot on grain side of flap "A". From flesh side, place eyelet plate over prongs, aligning it with slot. Bend eyelet prongs (on flesh side of "A") outward and down into indented area of eyelet back plate.



Step 3. Place (2) gusset "D" parts together (flesh side up), aligning lacing holes as shown. Using 12" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)

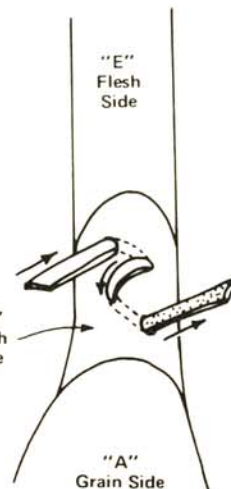


Step 4. Align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Continue to lace completely around "C" and tie off as in lacing instructions.

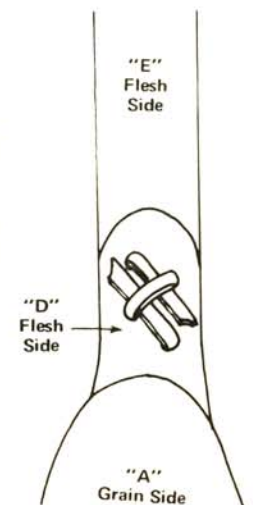


Step 5. Now align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes in "A" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "D" to "A" following lacing instructions.

Step 6. Align lacing holes in "D" with holes in shoulder strap "E" (grain side to flesh side). Insert end of lace through top hole (from flesh side of "D") leaving about 1 1/2" lace excess. Insert lace through remaining holes as illustrated and pull lace tight.



Step 7. Insert ends under lace as shown (on flesh side of "D"). Tap with a mallet to secure lace. Trim off excess lacing. Repeat this procedure to attach other end of shoulder strap.



Bag Front and part of Bag Back and Flap

For Bag Back and Flap, trace this part of pattern, and match holes A and B with holes A and B on the remainder of the pattern on the next page.

Cut this line only on Bag Front

Hole A

Hole B

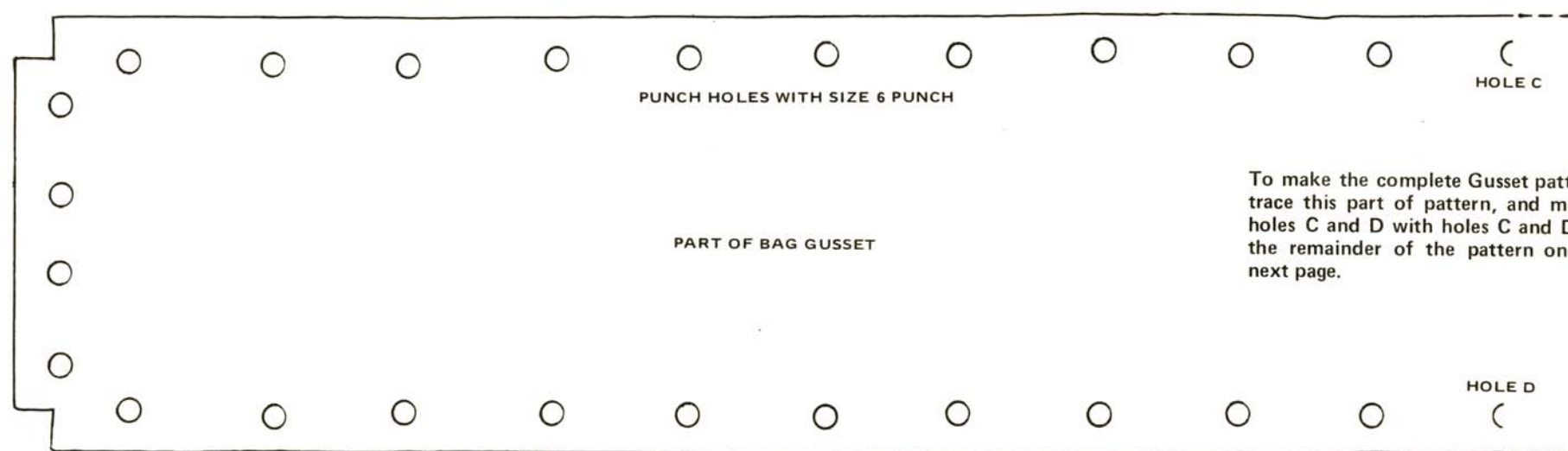
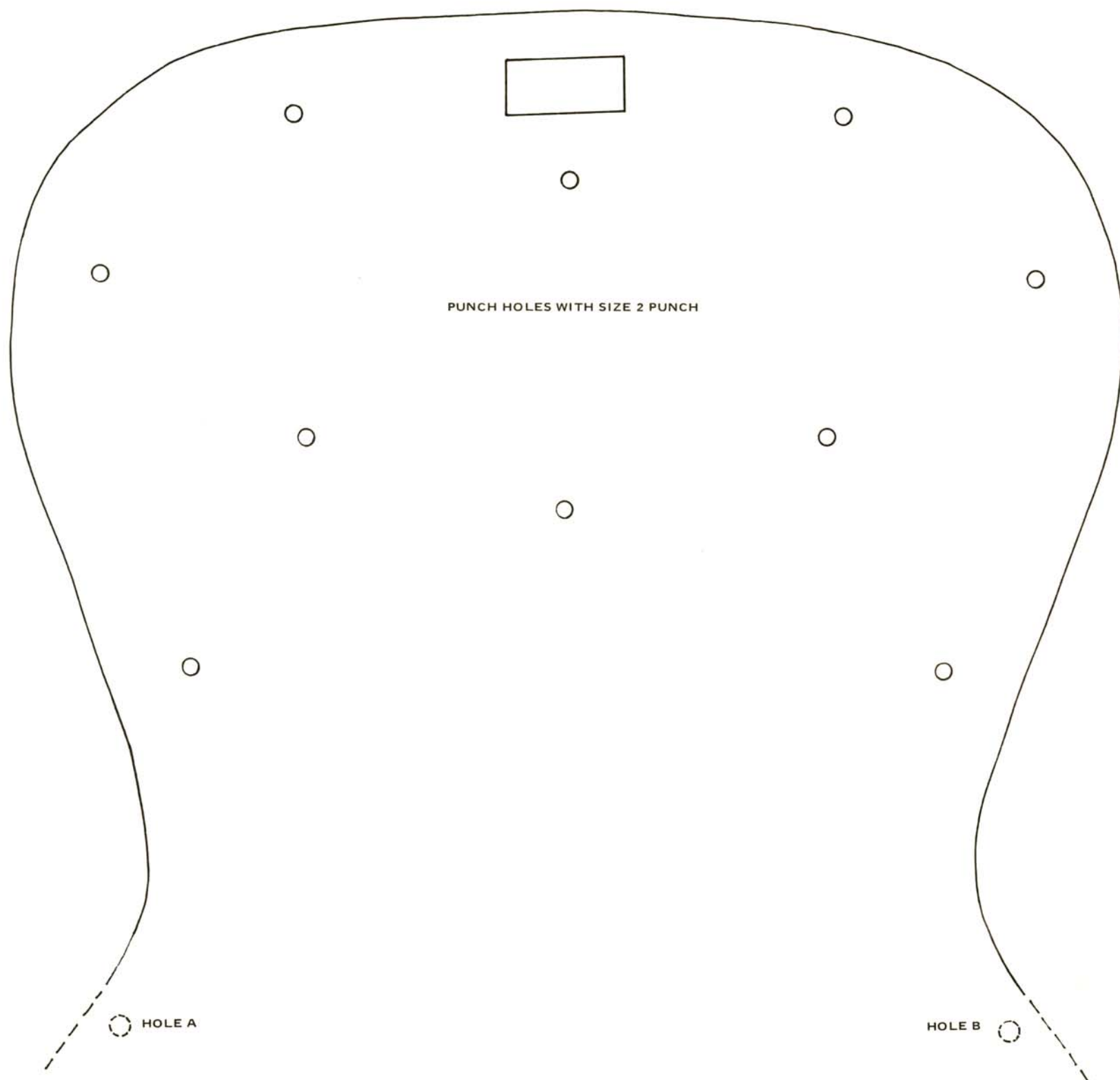
PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Cut these slits
only on the Bag Front

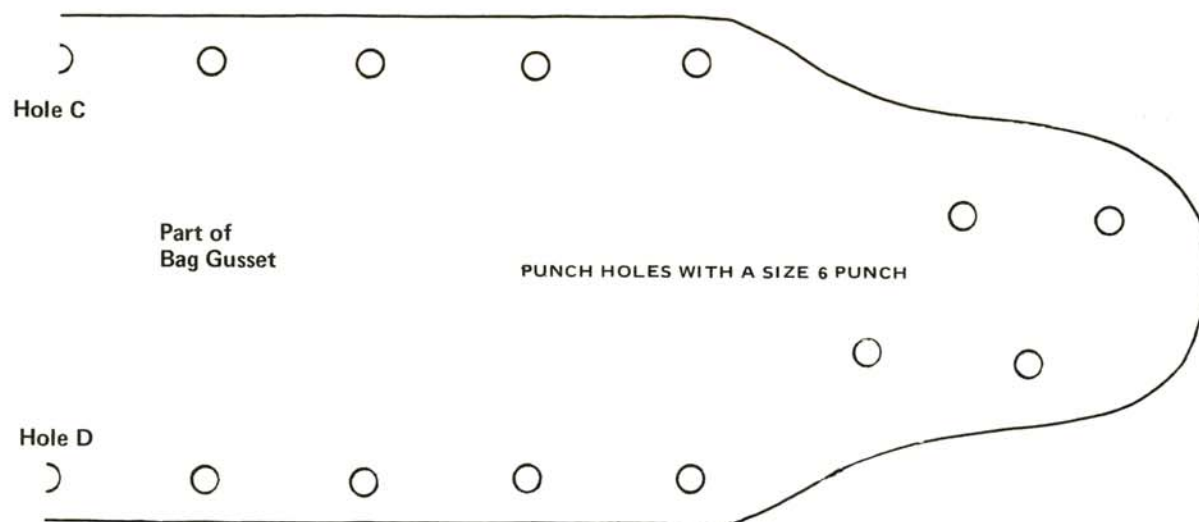
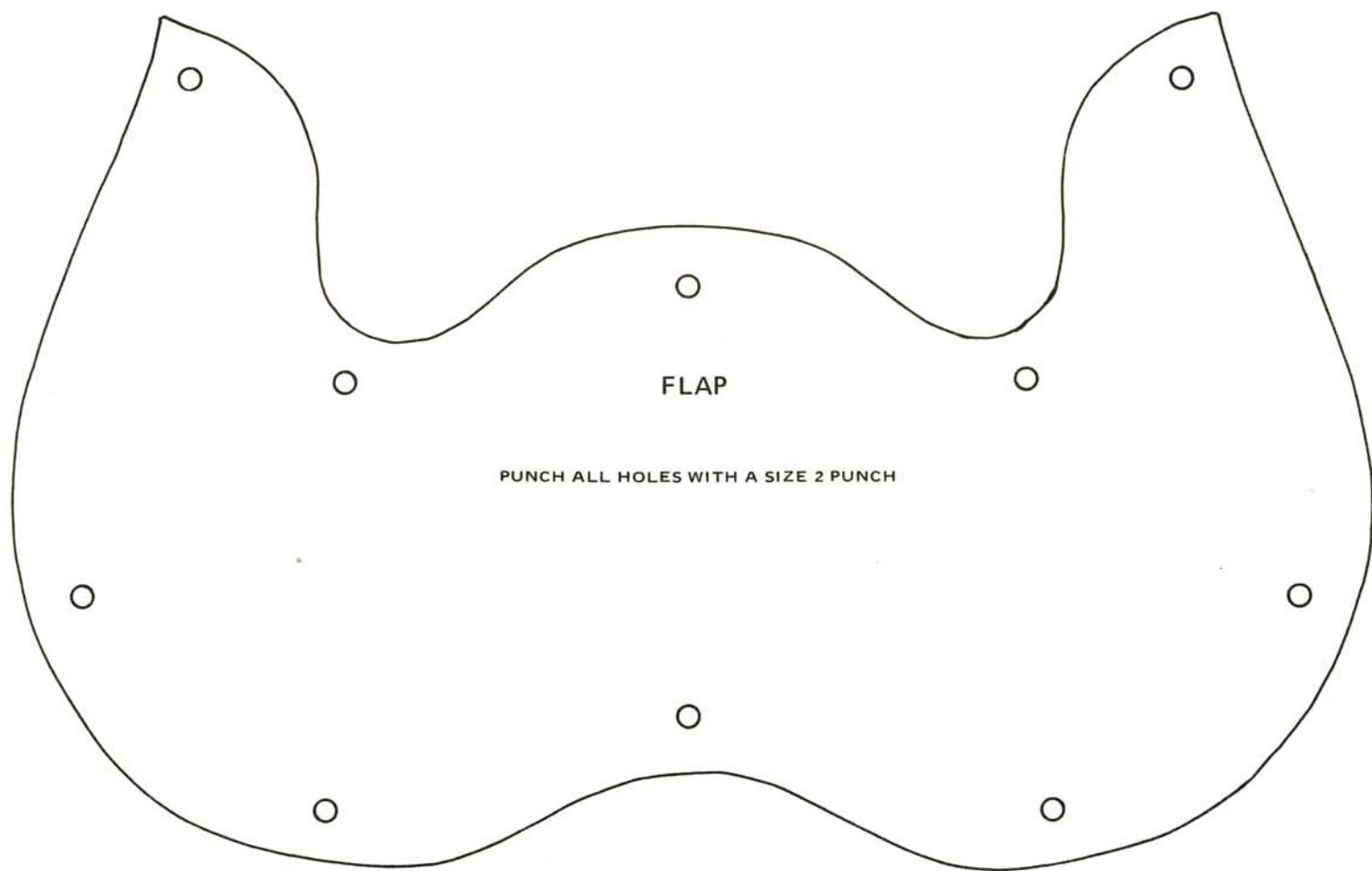


PUNCH HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

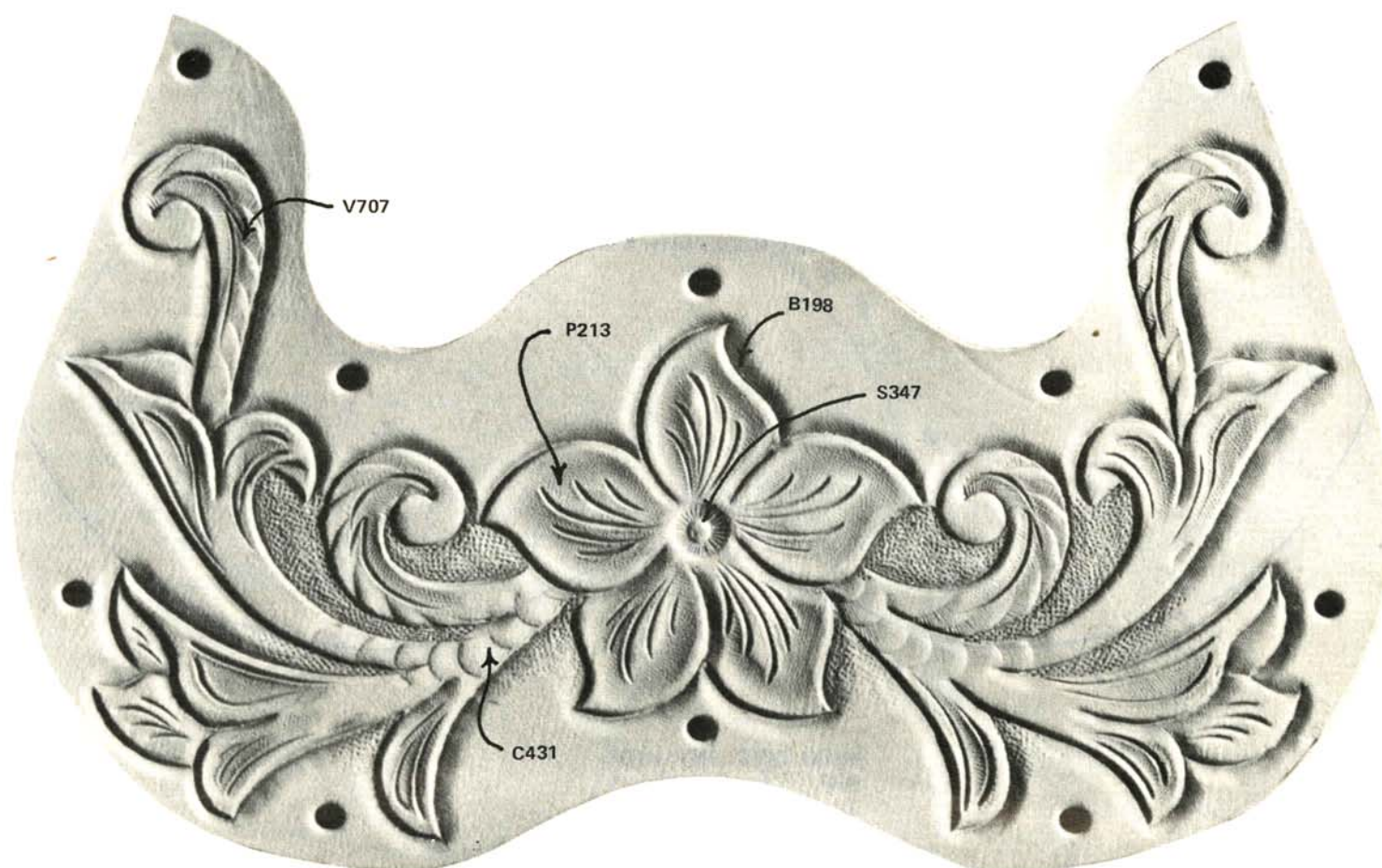
Make shoulder strap
31 1/2" long.



To make the complete Gusset pattern, trace this part of pattern, and match holes C and D with holes C and D on the remainder of the pattern on the next page.



THE HEIRLOOM HANDBAG



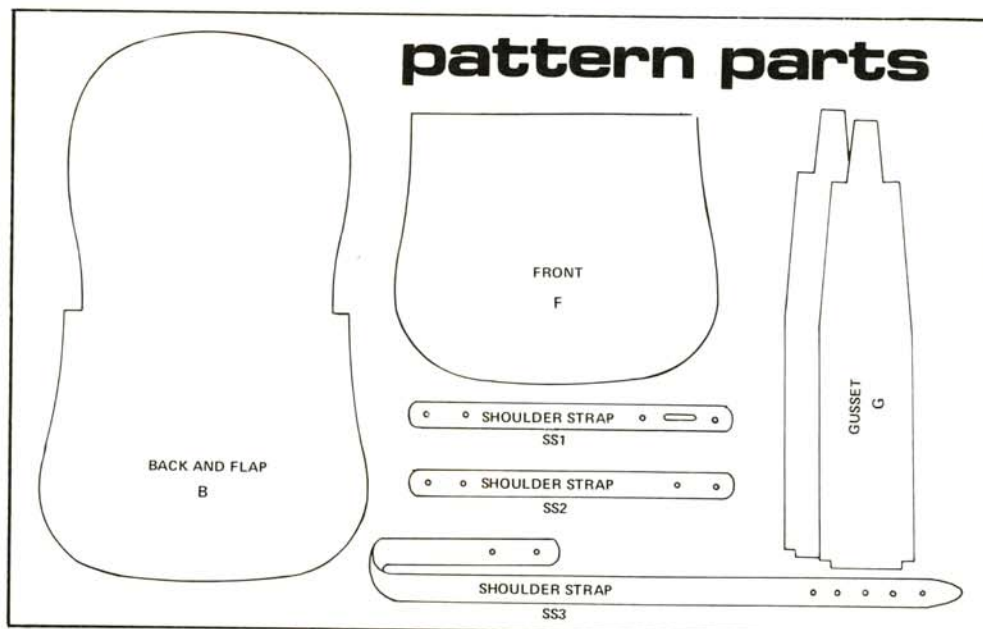


HOW TO MAKE THE PIONEER HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

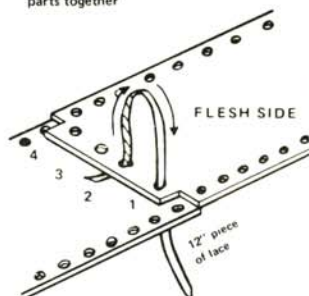
materials needed

6-7 oz. Live Oak Leather
12 Feet 1/4" Latigo lace
Punch size 6 and 2
1 Buckle 3/4"
3 Rings 3/4"
6 Knobby Rivets
1 Medium Gilt Rivet
Craftool Rivet Setter
Mallet
Knife
Craftool leather stamps for design
Dye and finish supplies

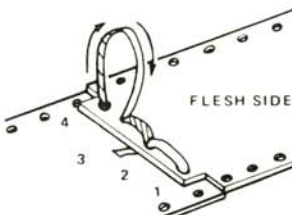


step 1

Lacing the two gusset parts together



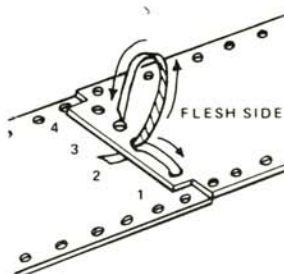
Step 1a. Lace two gusset parts together to form gusset "G". Place one gusset part over the other, flesh sides up, aligning the four holes in each end. (Outside edges of gusset parts do not overlap.) Point end of lace then begin lacing (use 12" of lace cut from one of the long pieces of lace) in hole No. 2 leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From flesh side of gusset, lace down through hole No. 1 to grain side of gusset.



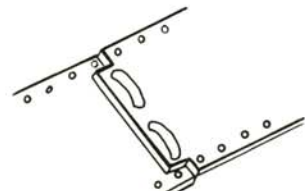
Step 1c. From grain side of leather insert lace up through hole No. 4 to flesh side then down through hole No. 3 - through one thickness of leather only. Pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge of leather. Push end of lace between leathers.

assembly instructions

See page 70 for Lacing Instructions, page 11 for Knobby Rivet Setting Instructions, and page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions.



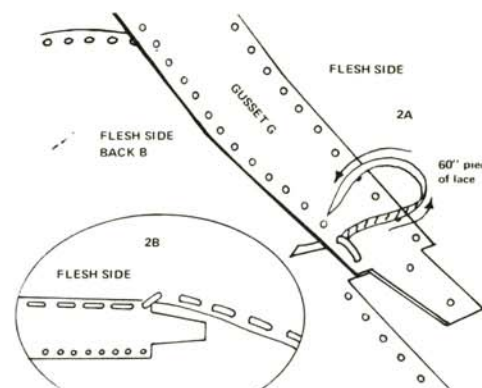
Step 1b. From grain side of gusset insert lace up through hole No. 2 to flesh side of leather then down through hole No. 3 to grain side.



Step 1d. Grain side of gusset will look like this when lacing is completed.

step 2

Lacing assembled gusset to back and flap (part B)

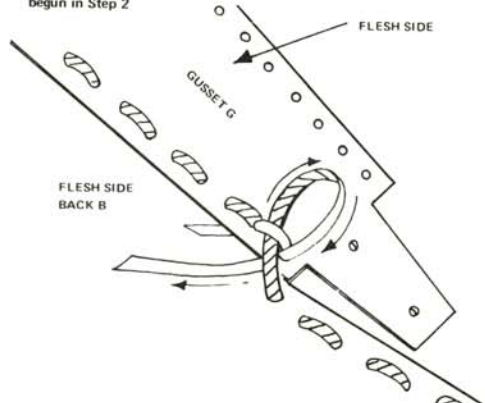


2A Place gusset "G" over back "B" (flesh sides up) aligning top hole in gusset "G" and top hole in back "B". Begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions using the 60" lace that has not had any cut off of it.

2B Continue lacing around "G" and "B" to point where end of gusset is reached. After lacing through last hole in gusset (on flesh side), insert lace through first hole in flap (from flesh side of leather) and continue lacing around flap.

step 3

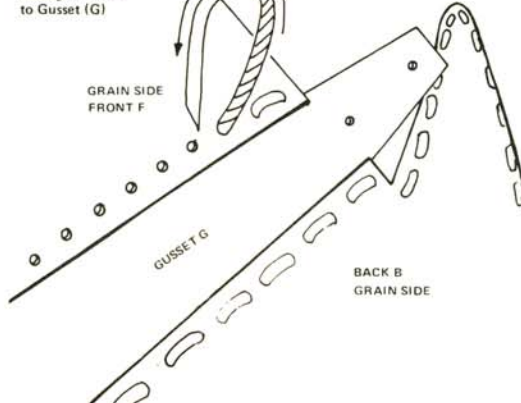
Ending lacing begun in Step 2



After lacing through last hole in flap, insert lace under first stitch in gusset (on flesh side of leather) then back through first hole in gusset and out between gusset and back. Trim end of lace off and push between leathers.

step 4

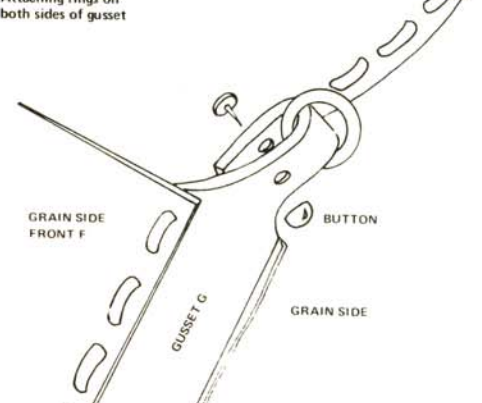
Lacing Front (F) to Gusset (G)



Lace front "F" to gusset "G" (with back "B" attached). Top hole in "F" aligns with top hole in "G". With length of lace remaining (minus 12" for lacing parts "G" together) lace "F" to "G" following general lacing instructions.

step 5

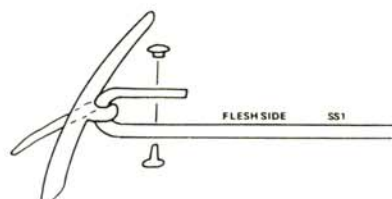
Attaching rings on both sides of gusset



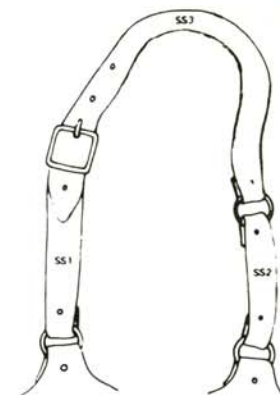
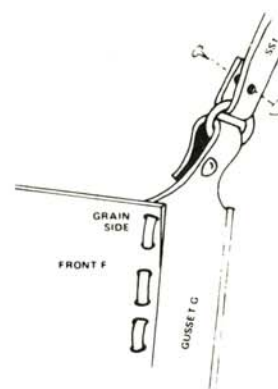
Fold end of "G" around metal ring (flesh side to flesh side) aligning holes and install Knobby Rivet (see Knobby Rivet installation instructions) with button on outside of gusset. Attach ring on both sides of gusset.

step 6

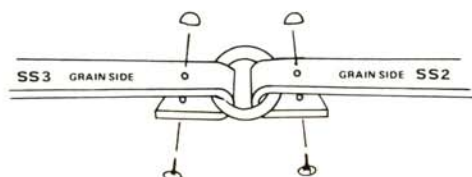
Attaching rings and buckle to shoulder strap



Fold slotted end of shoulder strap "SS1" around buckle aligning the two holes. Install rapid rivet (see Rapid Rivet instructions).



Place buckle on strap as illustrated.



Fold SS3 around metal ring, aligning the two holes. Install Knobby Rivet. Attach SS2 in same manner. Buckle SS1 and SS3 together.

Install Knobby Rivet to secure straps SS1 and SS2 to rings attached to gusset. See Knobby Rivet setting instructions.

When completed and installed the strap should look like the above illustration.

PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH

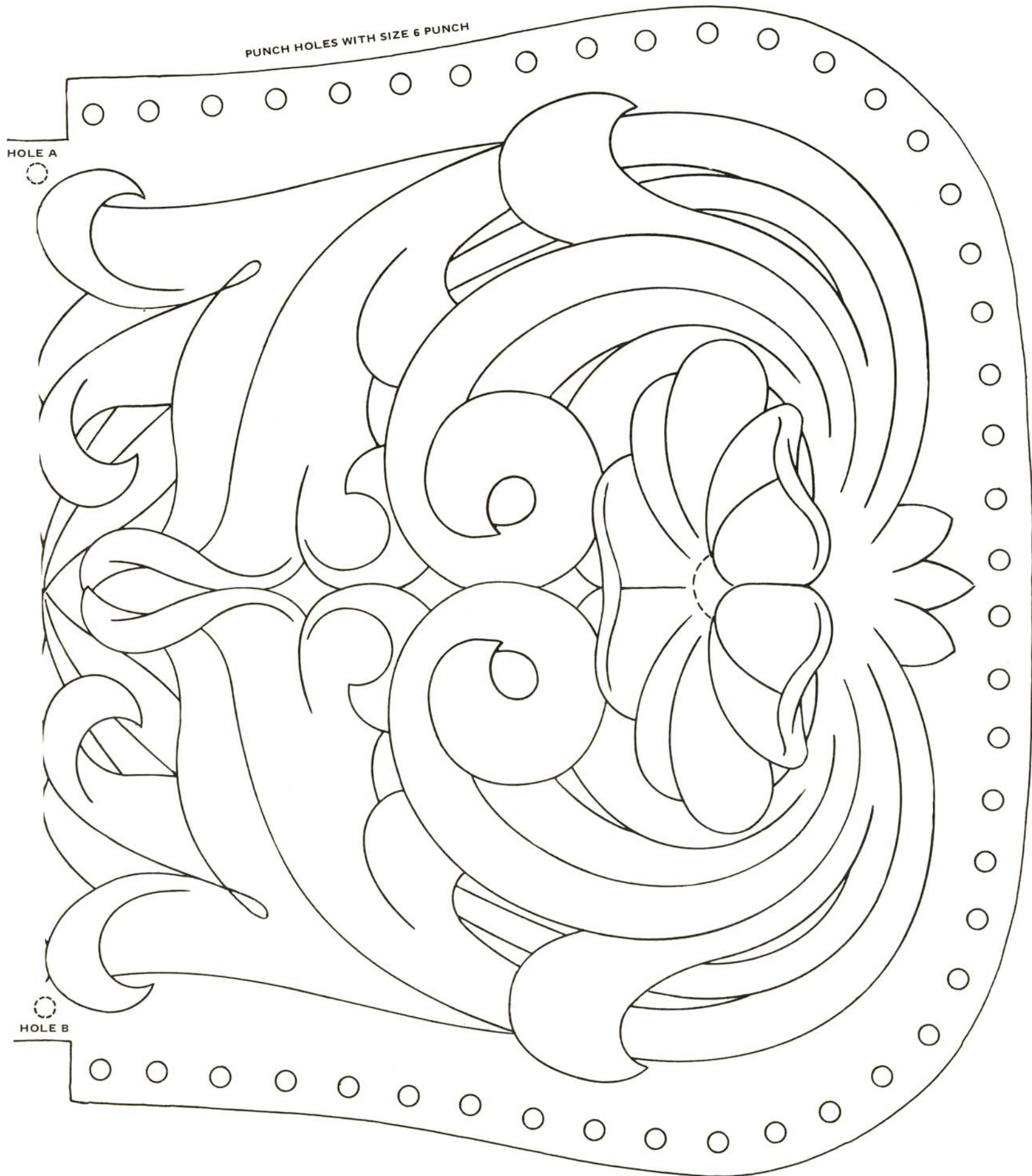
HOLE A

HOLE B

Match Holes A and B on this page to Holes A and B on the next page for the complete tracing and cutting pattern.

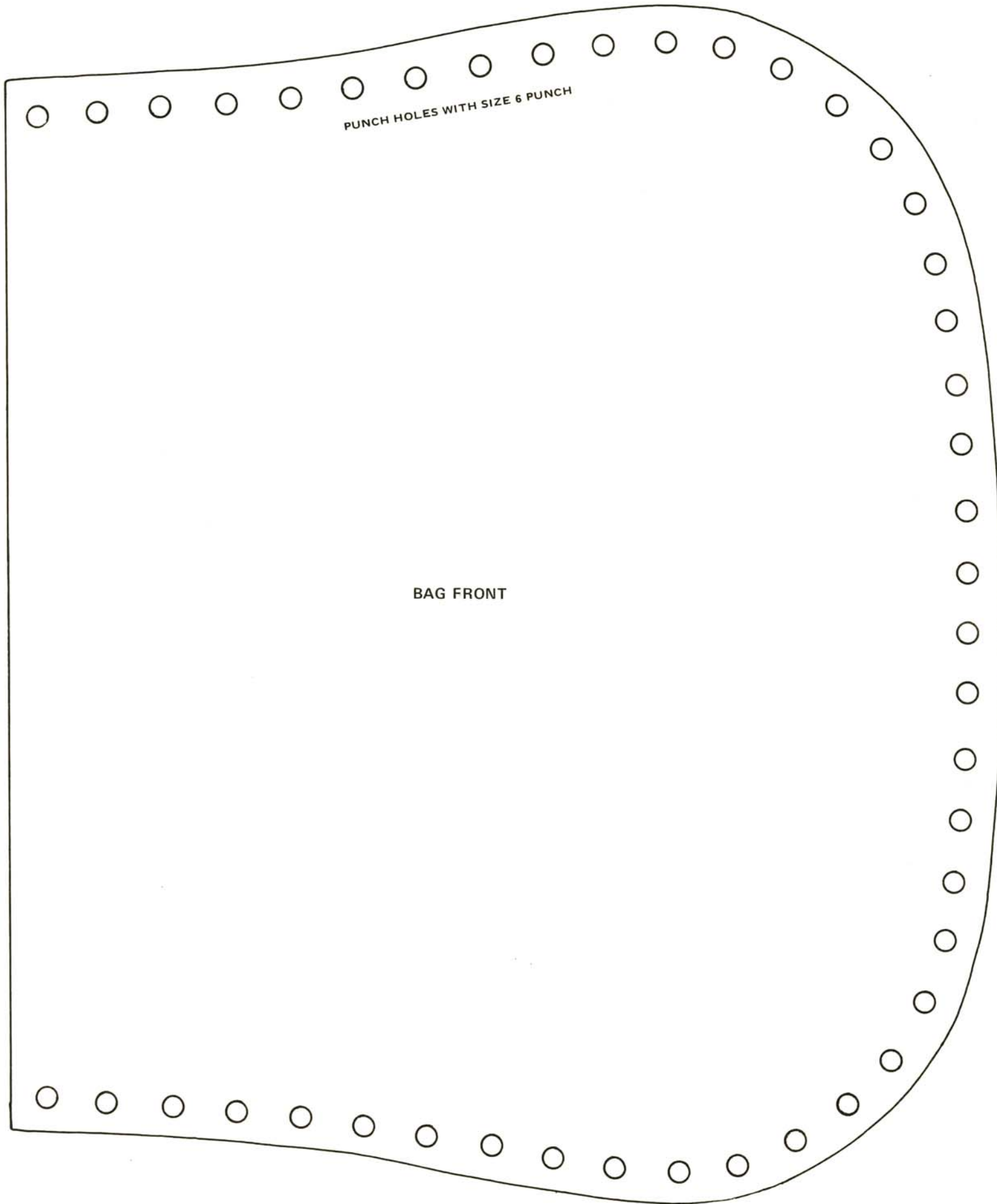
(TRACING PATTERN)

PIONEER HANDBAG

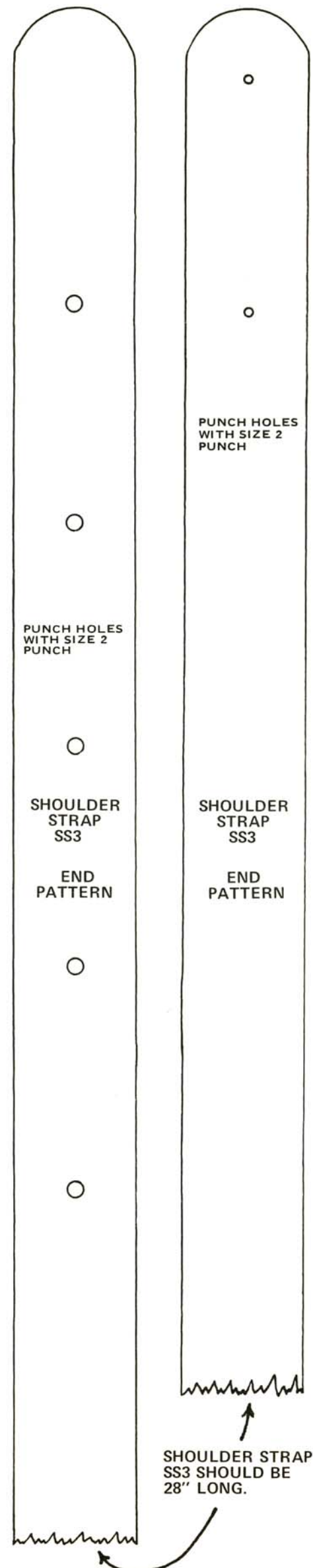
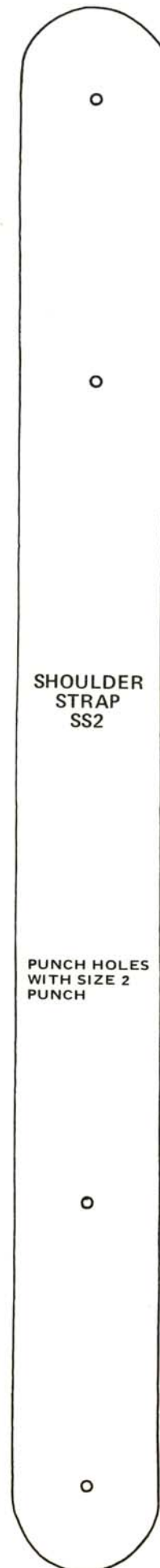
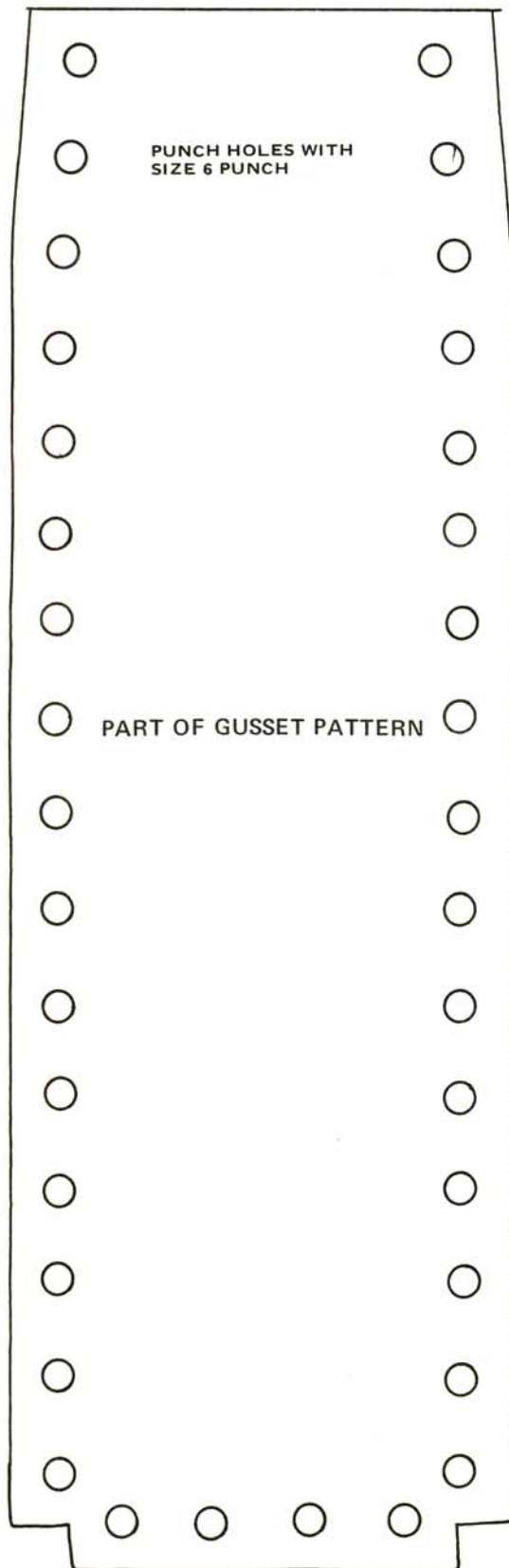
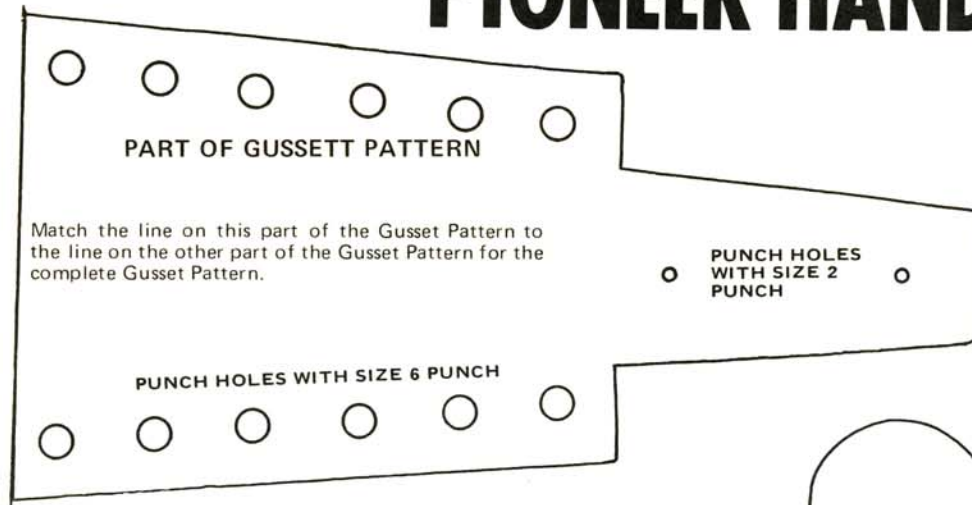


(TRACING PATTERN)

PIONEER HANDBAG



PIONEER HANDBAG



PIONEER HANDBAG

DESIGN BY GENE NOLAND



Match Holes A and B on this page with Holes A and B on the next page for the complete photocarve pattern.

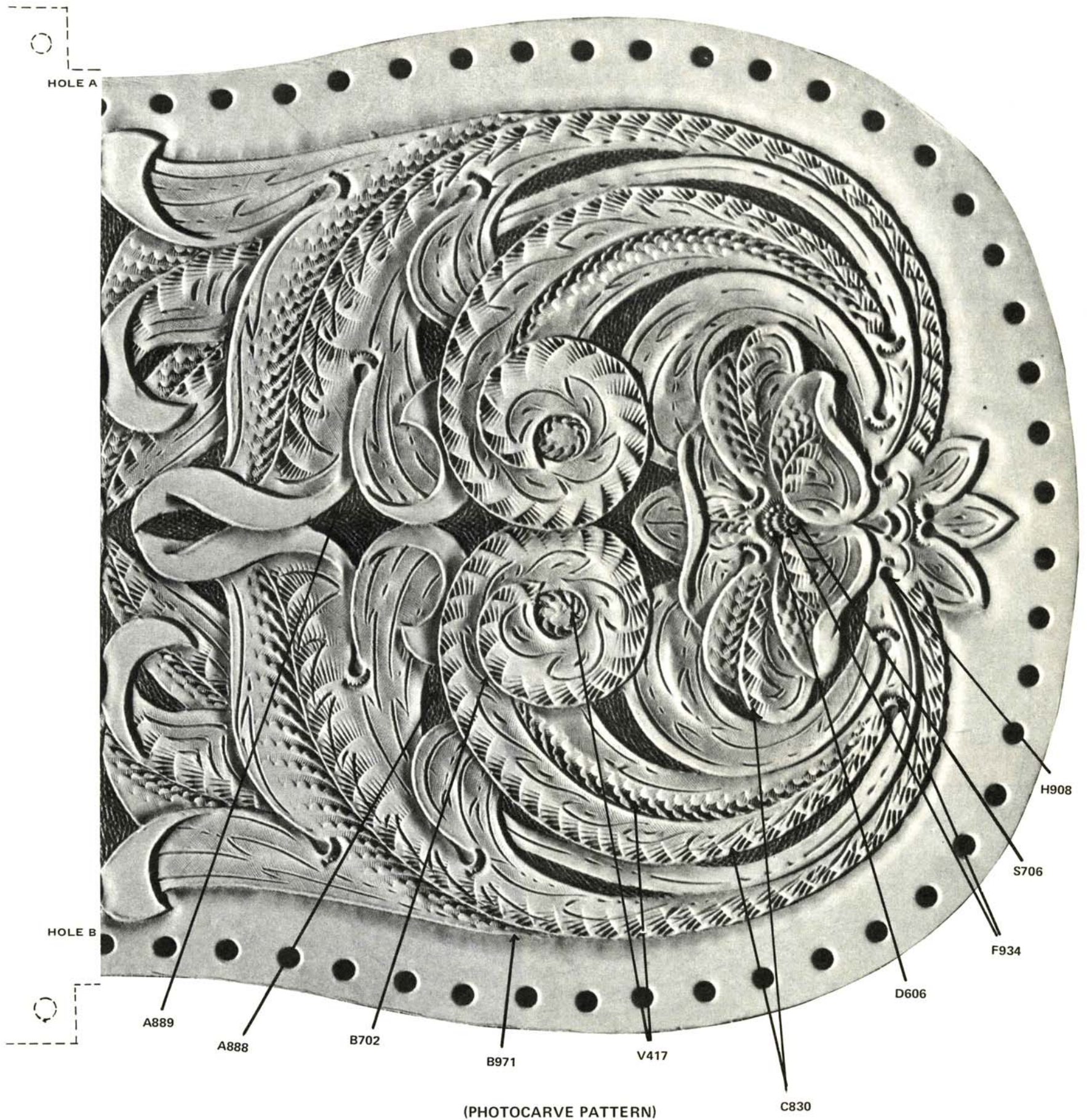
HOLE A

HOLE B

(PHOTOCARVE PATTERN)

PIONEER HANDBAG

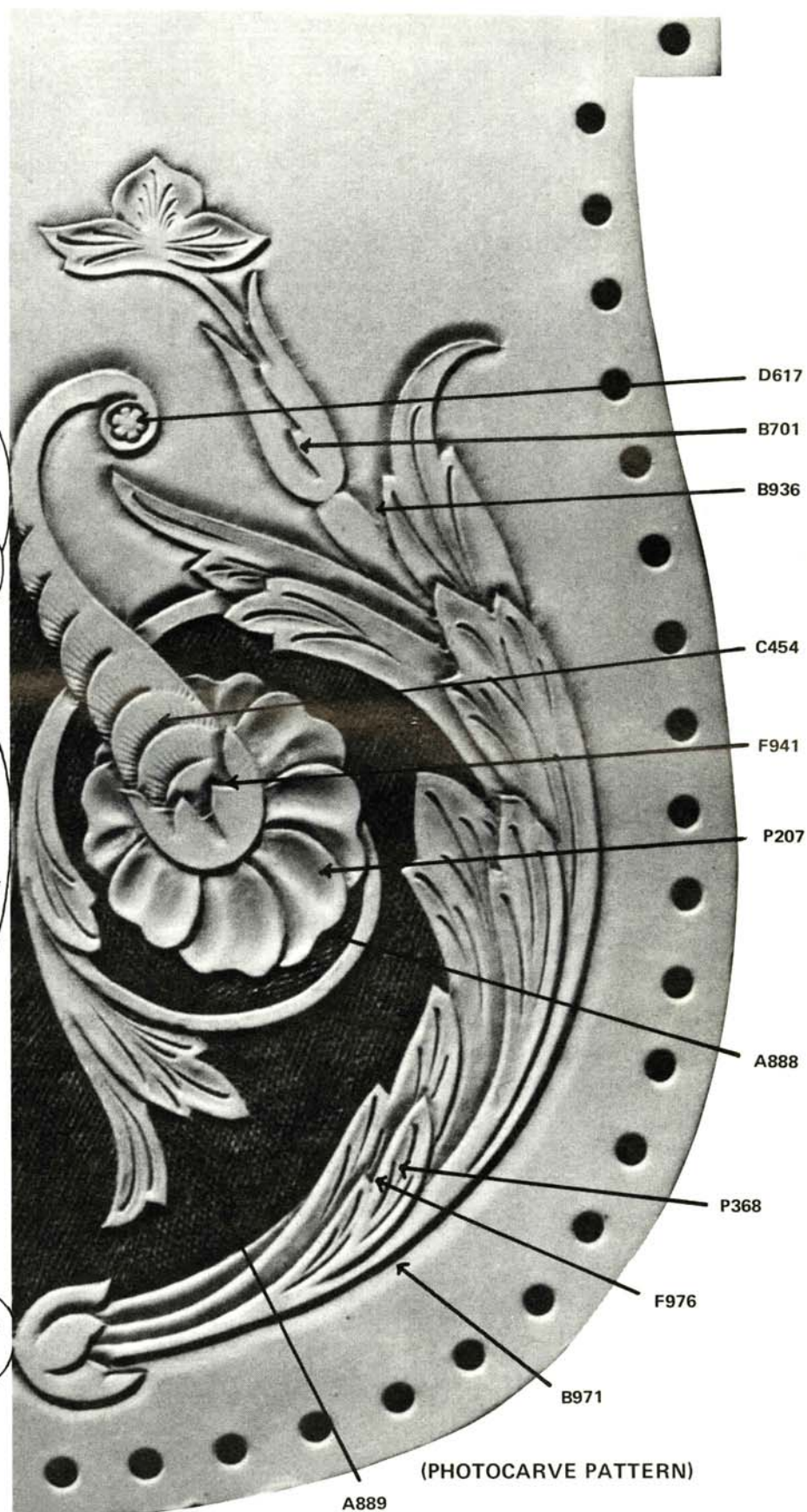
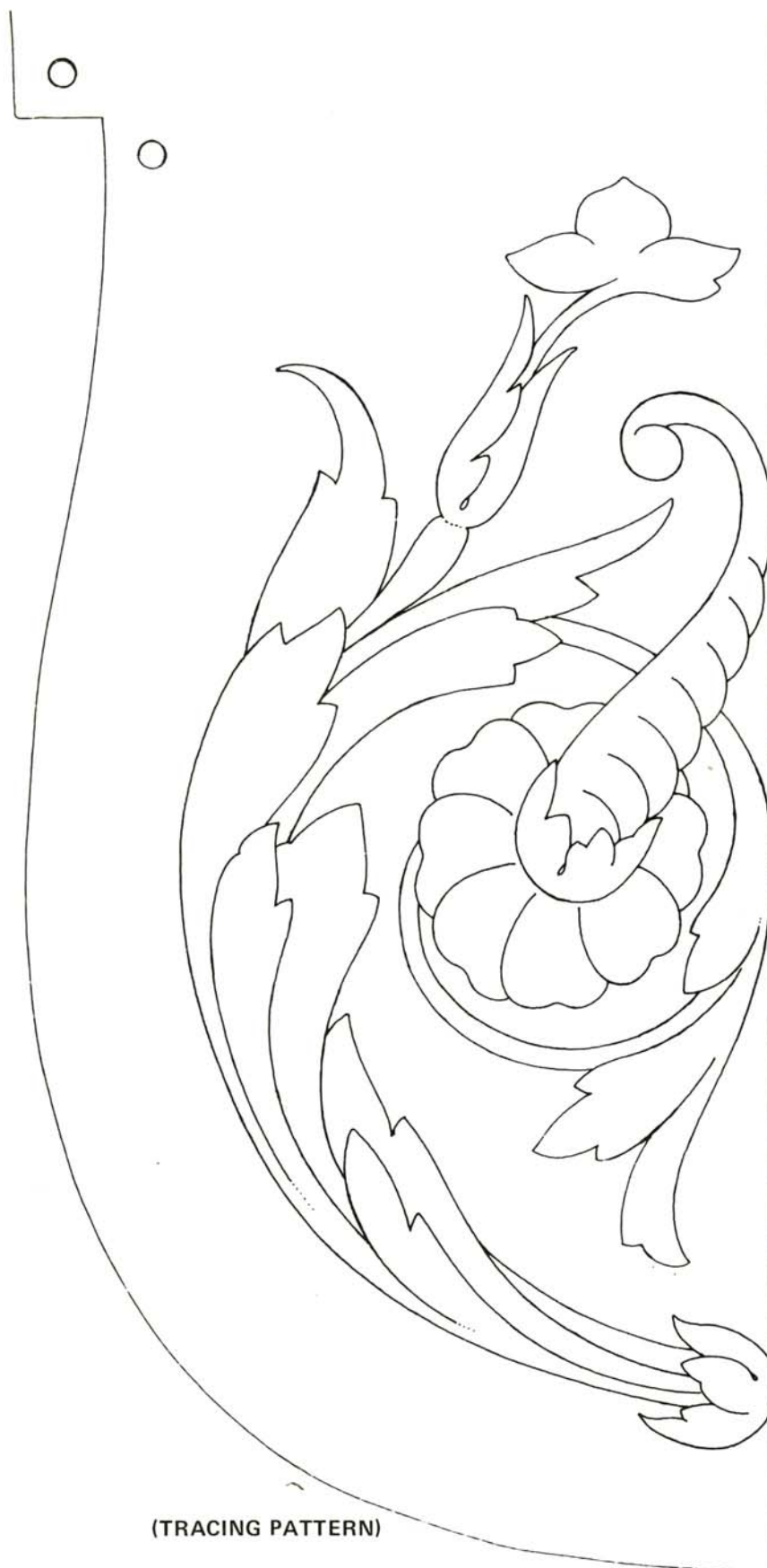
DESIGN BY GENE NOLAND



PIONEER HANDBAG



DESIGN BY
DICK BLOOMQUIST



HOW TO MAKE THE LEISURE TIMES HANDBAG



See page 87 for Leisure Times Handbag design suggestions.

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

MATERIALS NEEDED

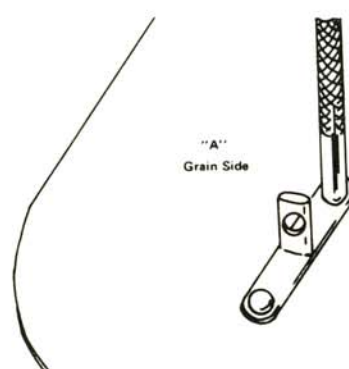
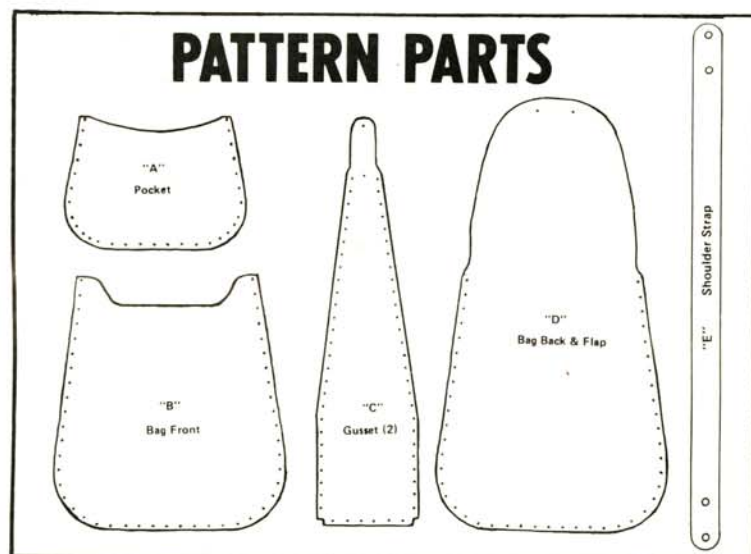
7-8 oz. Nature-Tand Leather
12 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Needle
1 Bag Clasp
2 Antique Rings 1 1/2"
8 Medium Gilt Rivets
Punch size 6 and 2

Knife
Mallet
Craftool Rivet Setter
Craftool leather stamps for the design selected
Dye and finish supplies

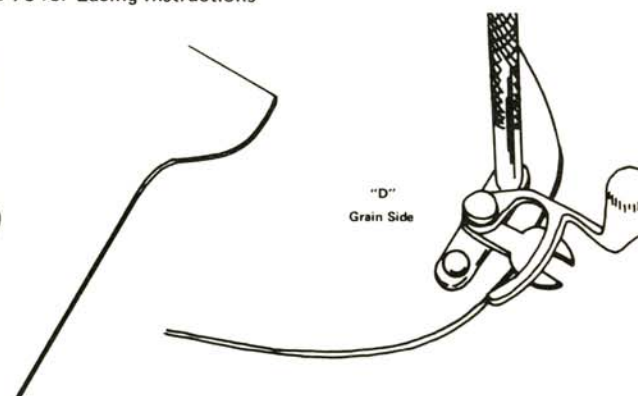
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions and page 76 for Lacing Instructions

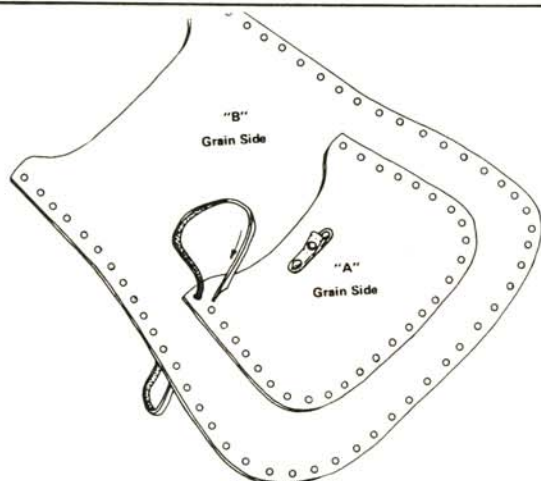
PATTERN PARTS



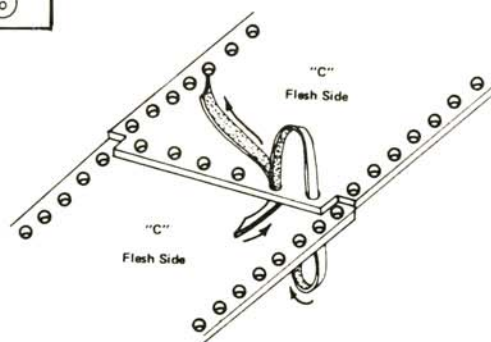
Step 1. Attach Bottom part of clasp to grain side of pocket "A" with Rapid Rivets (see Rapid Rivet Instructions).



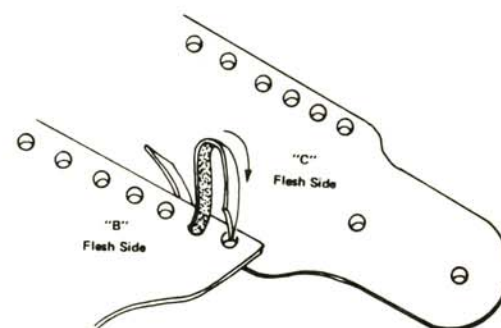
Step 2. Attach top part of clasp to grain side of bag flap "D" with Rapid Rivets.



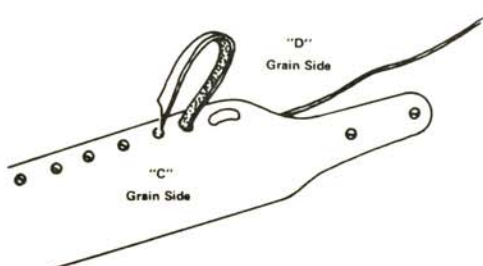
Step 3. Attach pocket "A" to bag front "B" lay "A" (grain side up) on grain side of "B" aligning lacing holes. Using 30" of lacing, lace "A" to "B" beginning inside of pocket following same technique as in lacing instructions.



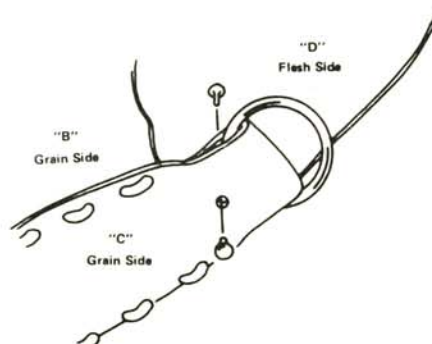
Step 4. Place (2) "C" parts together (flesh side up), align lacing holes as shown. Using 18" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)



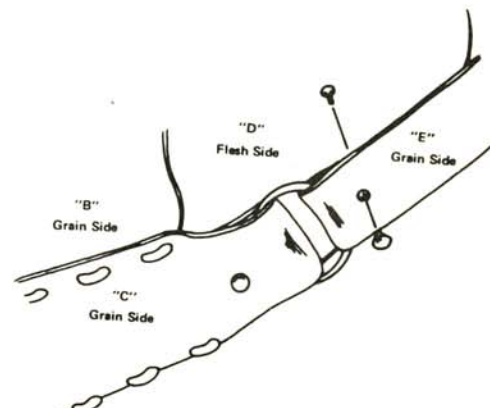
Step 5. Align lacing holes in "C" with lacing holes in "B" (flesh side to grain side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Continue to lace completely around "B" and tie off as in lacing instructions.



Step 6. Now align lacing holes in "C" with lacing holes in "D" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "C" to "D" following lacing instructions.



Step 7. Fold end of "C" through metal ring (flesh side to flesh side), aligning rivet holes and install Rapid Rivet. Attach ring to other side of gusset using same procedure.



Step 8. Attach shoulder strap "E" to handbag. Fold end of "E" through metal ring (flesh side to flesh side), install Rapid Rivet. Attach other end of "E" using same procedure.

LEISURE TIMES HANDBAG

Trace this part of the Back and Flap Pattern. Then match Holes A and B to Holes A and B on the other part and trace the remainder of the pattern.

HOLE A

HOLE B

Trace this part of the Gusset Pattern. Then match Holes A and B on the other part of the Gusset Pattern. Trace the remainder of the pattern.

CUT THIS LINE ON FRONT
PATTERN ONLY.

HOLE A

HOLE B

BAG FRONT
PATTERN AND
PART OF BAG
BACK & FLAP
PATTERN

PART OF GUSSETT PATTERN

THESE HOLES ON
FRONT PATTERN
ONLY.

(PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH SIZE 5 PUNCH)

SHOULDER STRAP
END PIECE PATTERN
ONLY.

(PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH)

POCKET PATTERN

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 2 PUNCH)

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 2 PUNCH)

ENTIRE SHOULDER
STRAP IS 34" LONG.

PUNCH HOLES
WITH SIZE 2
PUNCH

THIS IS PART OF BAG
BACK & FLAP PATTERN.

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 2 PUNCH)

SHOULDER STRAP
END PIECE PATTERN
ONLY.

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 6 PUNCH)

THIS IS OTHER PART
OF GUSSETT PATTERN.

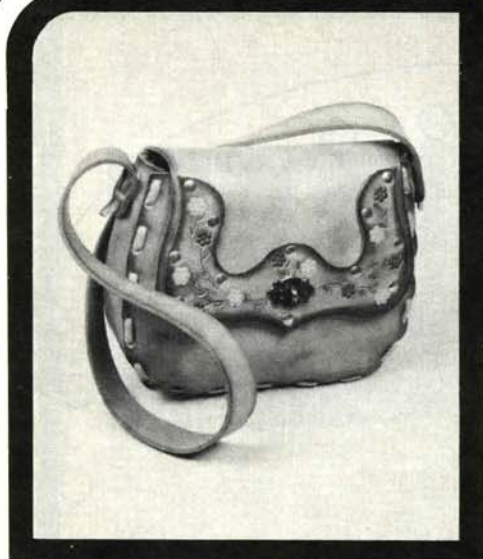
HOLE A

HOLE A

HOLE B

HOLE B

HOW TO MAKE THE NEW MOOD HANDBAG

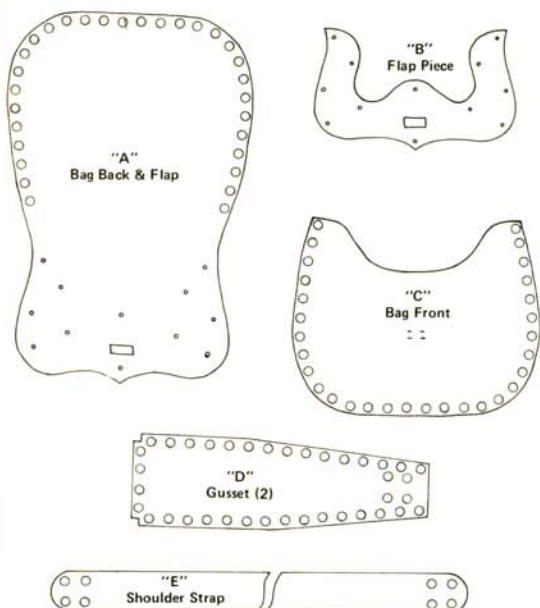


See page 88 for New Mood Handbag design suggestions.

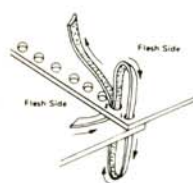
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
12 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Needle
12 medium Gilt Rivets
1 Bag Clasp
Punch size 6 and 2
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Rivet Setter
Craftool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

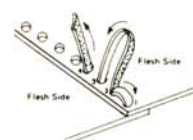
PATTERN PARTS



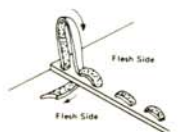
LACING INSTRUCTIONS



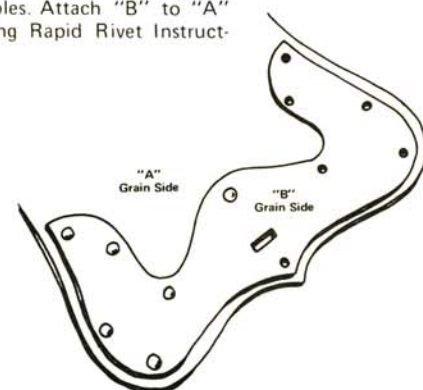
Step 1. Align lacing holes as illustrated point end of lacing and insert in hole no. 2 (see illustration), leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From flesh side, lace down through hole no. 1 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace up through hole no. 2 to flesh side.
Note: Shaded area of lace indicates flesh side of lace.



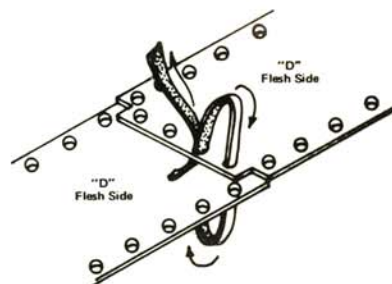
Step 2. From flesh side, insert lace through hole no. 3 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 4 to flesh side. Continue this procedure of lacing until you reach the last hole.



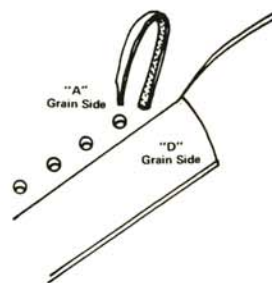
Step 3. From grain side, insert lace through last hole to flesh side. From flesh side, insert lace through next to last hole (one thickness of leather), pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers. Tap lacing lightly with a mallet to secure lacing.



Step 1. Lay flap piece "B" on grain side of flap "A" aligning rivet holes. Attach "B" to "A" following Rapid Rivet Instructions.



Step 3. Place (2) gusset "D" parts together (flesh side up), aligning lacing holes as shown. Using 12" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)



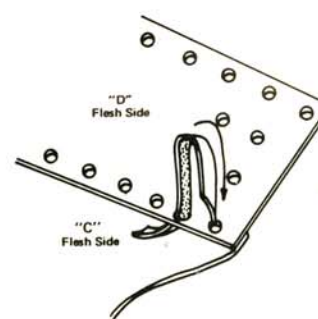
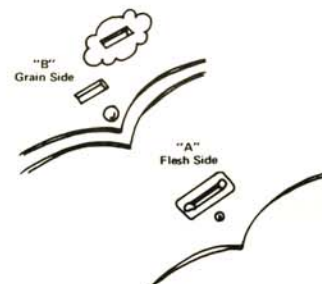
Step 5. Now align lacing holes in "A" with lacing holes in "D" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "A" to "D" following lacing instructions.

Step 2. Install Bag Clasp.

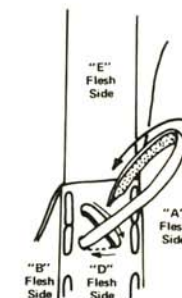
(A) Insert clasp anvil through holes on grain side of bag front "C", on flesh side place back plate over prongs. With pliers or mallet, bend prongs over sides of back plate (prongs should be flat as possible).



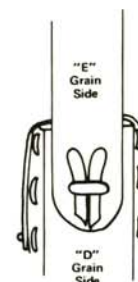
(B) Insert eyelet prongs through slot on grain side of "B". From flesh side of "A", plate eyelet plate over prongs, aligning it with slot. Bend eyelet prongs (on flesh side of "A") outward and down into indented area of eyelet back plate.



Step 4. Align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes in "C" (grain side to flesh side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Continue to lace completely around "C" and tie off as in lacing instructions.



Step 6. Align lacing holes in "D" with holes in shoulder strap "E" (grain side to flesh side). Insert end of lace through top hole from grain side of "E" leaving about 1 1/2" of lace excess. Insert lace through remaining holes as illustrated.



Step 7. Insert ends under lace as shown (on grain side of "E"). Tap with a mallet to secure lace. Trim off excess lace. Repeat this procedure to attach other end of shoulder strap.

Match the line on this page of the Gusset Pattern to the line on the other part of the Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset Pattern.

PART OF GUSSETT PATTERN

(PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH)

SHOULDER STRAP
END PATTERN

← ENTIRE SHOULDER
STRAP IS 35" LONG.

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 6 PUNCH)

BAG FRONT PATTERN AND
PART OF BAG BACK & FLAP
PATTERN

(PUNCH HOLES WITH
SIZE 6 PUNCH)

OTHER PART OF
GUSSETT PATTERN

HOLE A

Trace this part of the Back and Flap Pattern. Then match Holes A and B to Holes A and B on the other part and trace the remainder of the pattern.

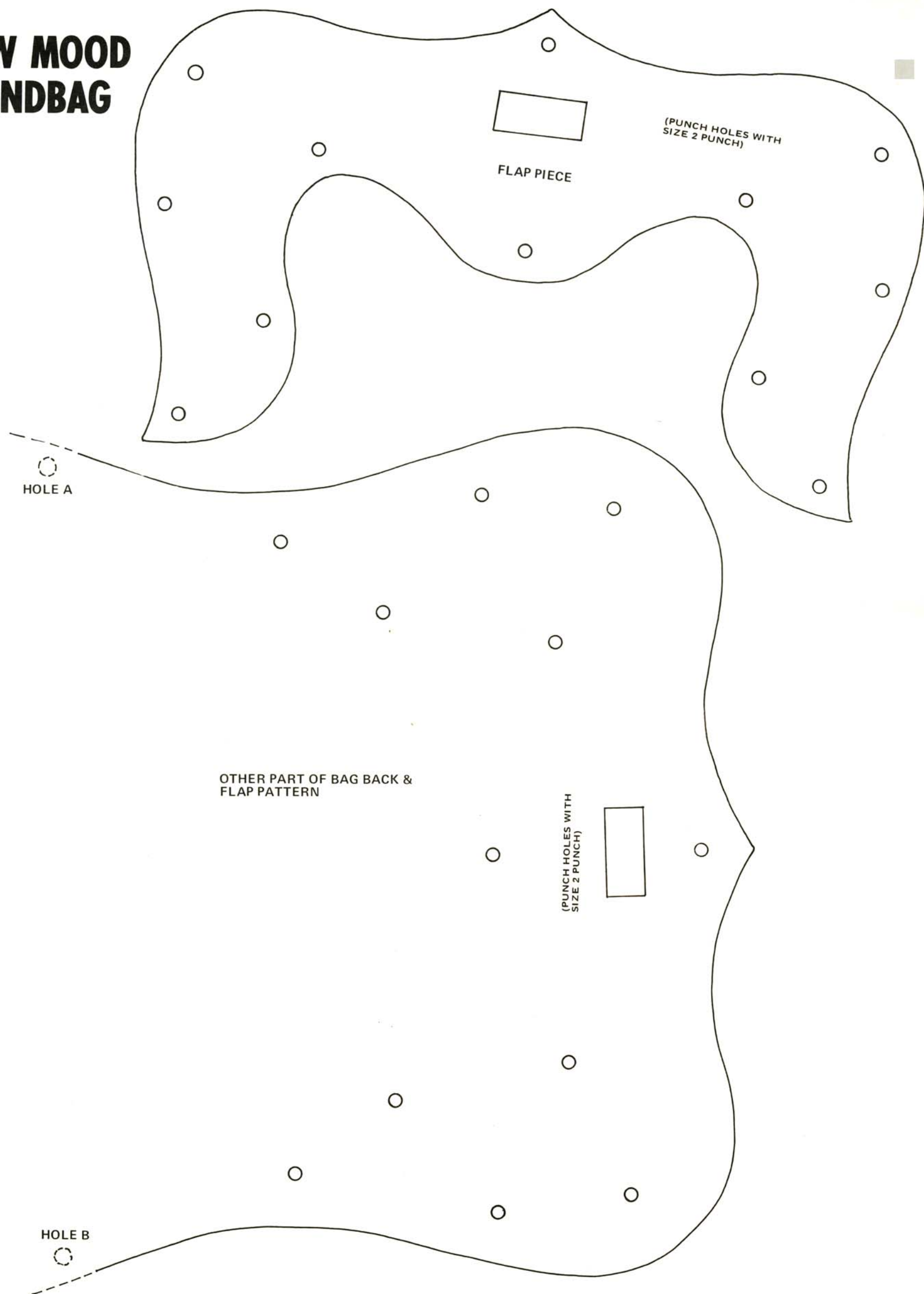
THESE CUTS ON FRONT
PATTERN ONLY

CUT THIS LINE ON BAG FRONT ONLY

SHOULDER STRAP
END PATTERN

HOLE B

NEW MOOD HANDBAG



HOW TO MAKE THE HARMONY HANDBAG



See page 89 for Harmony Handbag design suggestions.

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

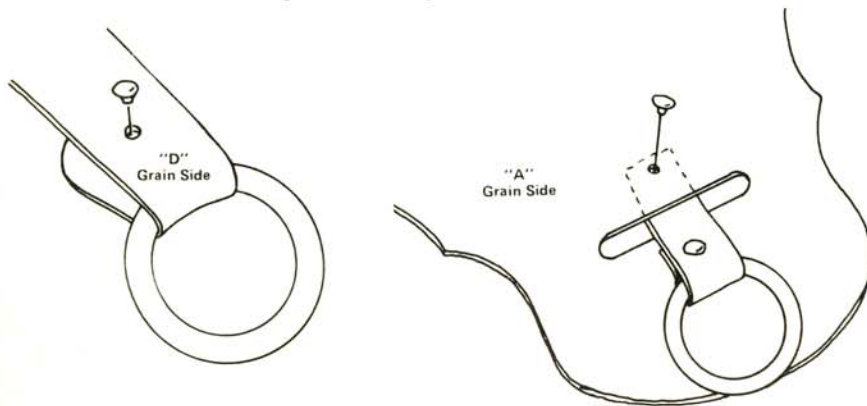
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
12 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
1 antique ring 1 3/8"
8 medium Gilt Rivet
Craftool Rivet Setter

Punch size 6 and 2
Knife
Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

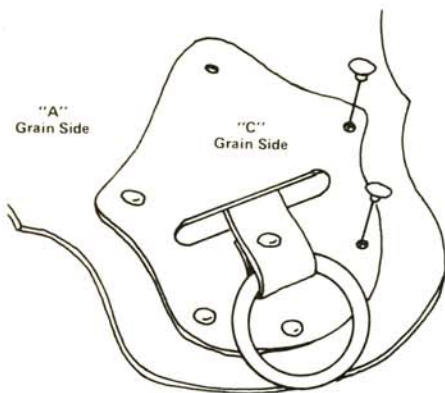
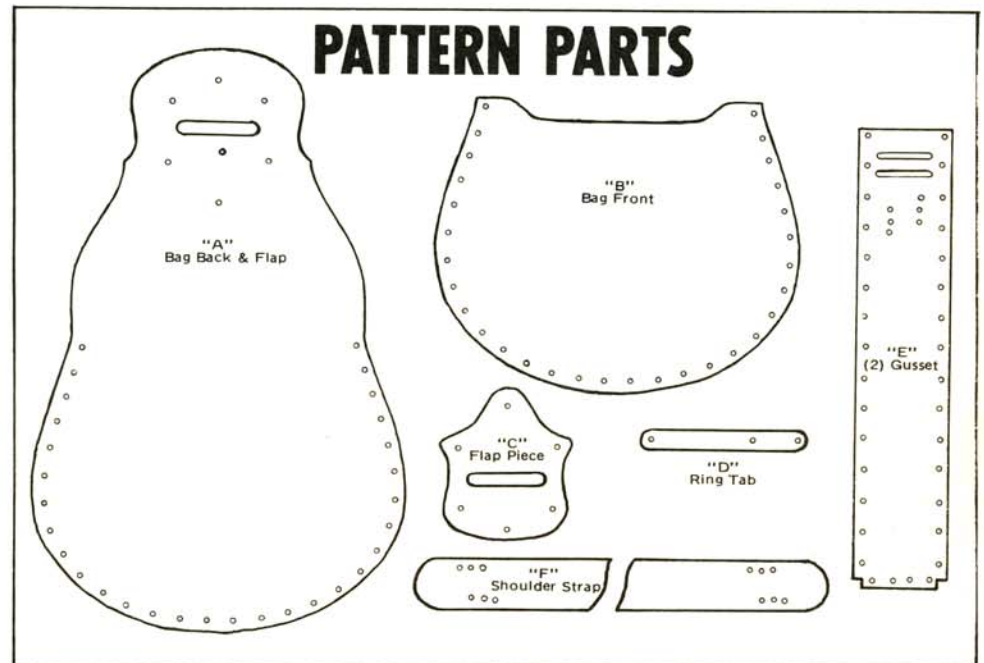
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions and Page 70 for Lacing Instructions

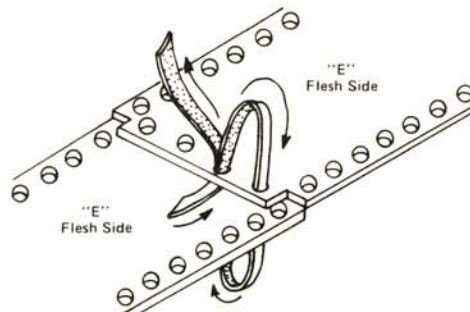


Step 1. Insert end of ring tab "D" through ring, fold (flesh side to flesh side) aligning rivet holes. Secure with rivet following Rapid Rivet Instructions.

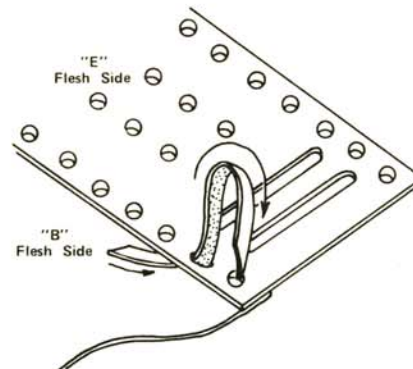
Step 2. Insert end of "D" through slot (grain side up), align rivet hole and secure "D" to "A" with rivet.



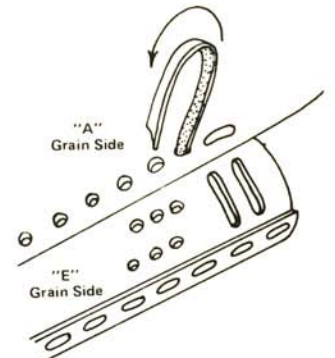
Step 3. Place flap piece "C" (grain side up) on grain side of flap "A" aligning rivet holes and slot. Attach rivets to all holes.



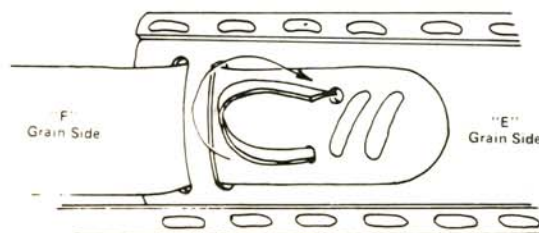
Step 4. Place (2) "E" parts together (flesh side up), align lacing holes as shown. Using 12" of lacing, lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)



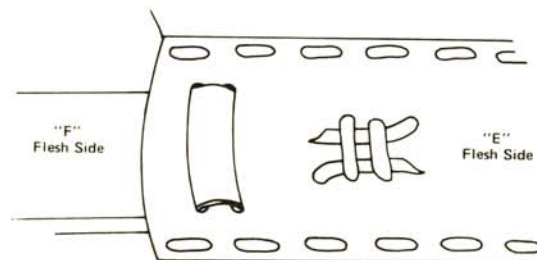
Step 5. Align lacing holes in "E" with lacing holes in "B" (grain side to flesh side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Continue to lace completely around "B" and tie off as shown in lacing instructions.



Step 6. Now align lacing holes in "E" with lacing holes in "A" (grain side to flesh side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "E" to "A" following lacing instructions.



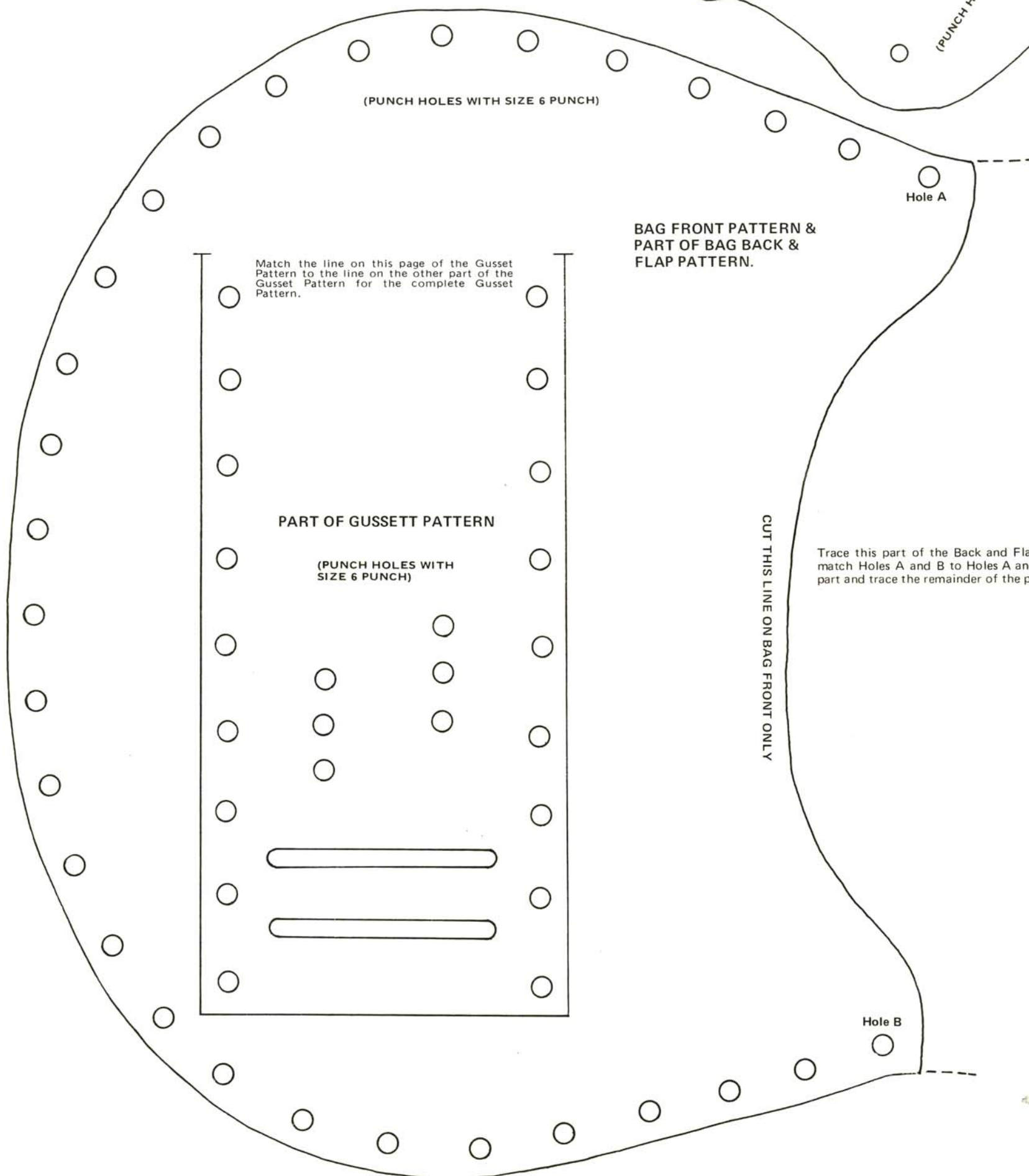
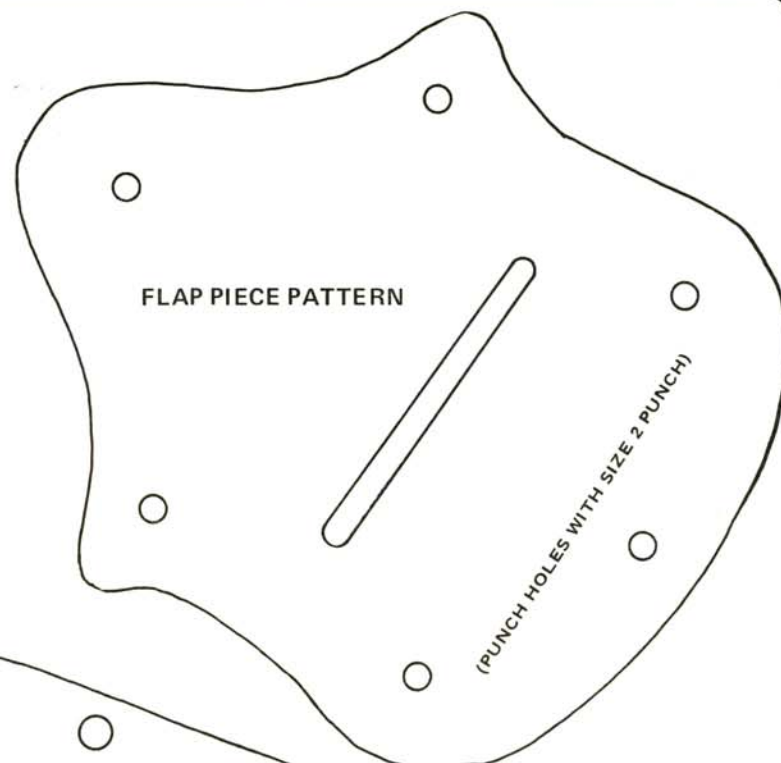
Step 7. From grain side of gusset, insert end of shoulder strap "F" through top slot in "E" to flesh side and then insert through second slot in grain side. Pull "F" through slots far enough to align lacing holes in end of "F" with holes in "E". Begin lacing from flesh side of "E" through bottom hole leaving an excess of lace, about 2". Lace from side to side as shown.



Step 8. On flesh side of "E" insert ends of lace through cross stitches. Tap with a mallet to secure lace.

NOTE: If flap of bag does not lay flat against front of bag, moisten flesh side of flap (folding area) with a wet sponge. Now shape flap by hand and tie in place (wrap a string over flap and bottom, then tie and let dry).

HARMONY HANDBAG



Match the line on this page of the Gusset Pattern to the line on the other part of the Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset Pattern.

PART OF GUSSETT PATTERN

(PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH)

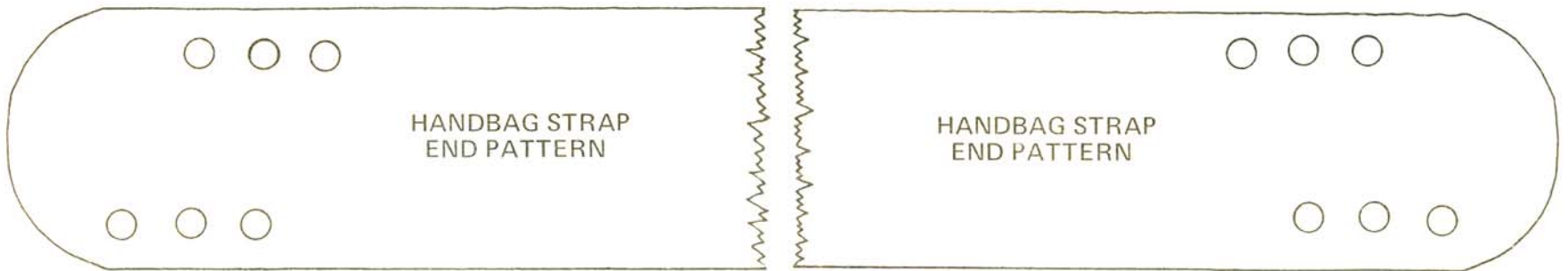
BAG FRONT PATTERN & PART OF BAG BACK & FLAP PATTERN.

CUT THIS LINE ON BAG FRONT ONLY

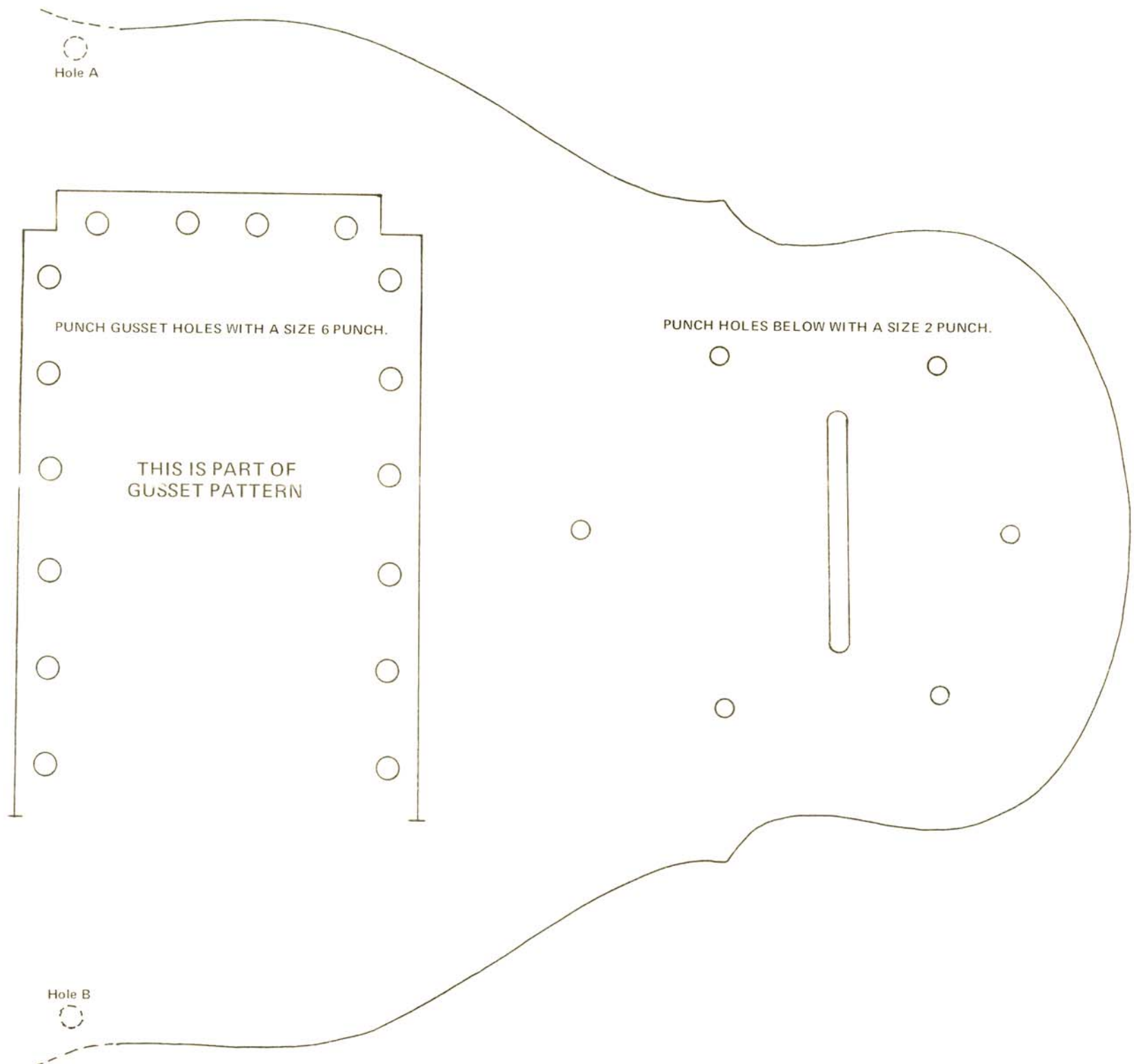
Trace this part of the Back and Flap Pattern. Then match Holes A and B to Holes A and B on the other part and trace the remainder of the pattern.

HARMONY HANDBAG

PUNCH STRAP HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH.



MAKE THIS SHOULDER STRAP 39½" LONG.



HOW TO MAKE THE CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG



See page 90 for Casual Living Handbag design suggestions

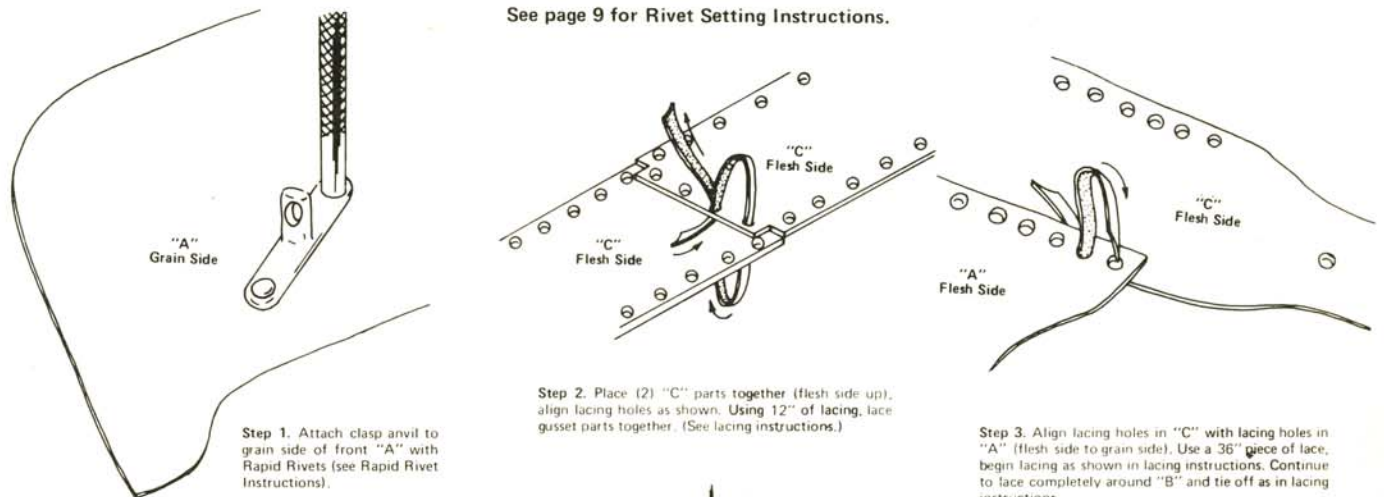
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
8 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
1 Bag Clasp 1512
7 Medium Gilt Rivets
2 Antique Rings 1"
1 Antique Buckle 1"
Punch, size 6 and 2
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Rivet Setter
Craftool leather stamps
for the design selected
Dye and finish supplies

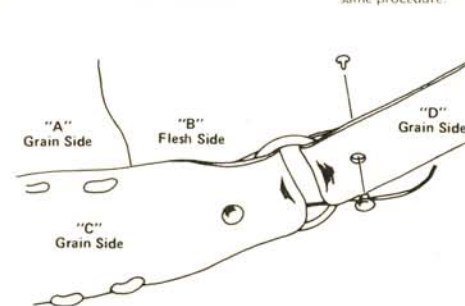
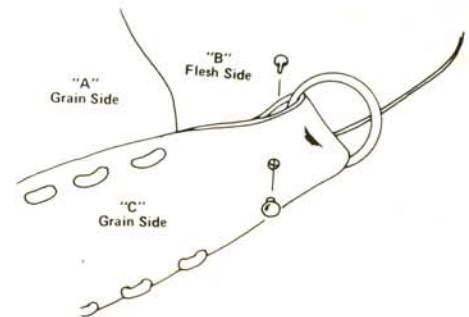
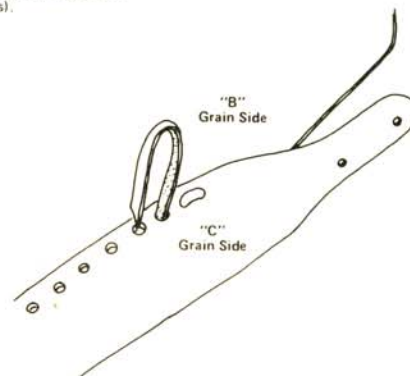
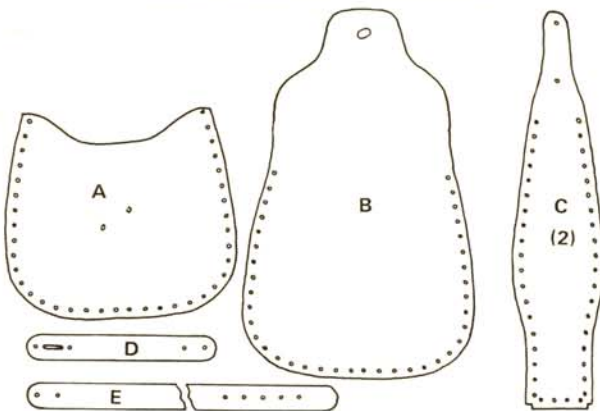
Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See page 9 for Rivet Setting Instructions.

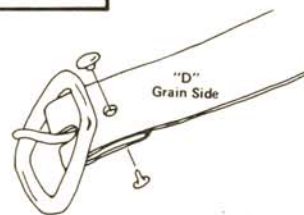
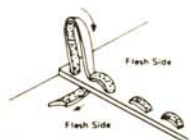
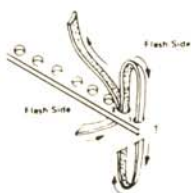


PATTERN PARTS



Step 8. Close flap on bag, insert nail through clasp anvil with chain attached. With pliers, open hook on end of chain and place around lace (4th stitch from top), now bend hook shut around lace and your Casual Living Handbag is complete.

LACING INSTRUCTIONS



Punch holes with size 2 punch.

Punch holes with size 6 punch.

PART OF GUSSET PATTERN.
OTHER PART ON PAGE 77

Match the line on this page of the Gusset Pattern to the line on the other part of the Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset Pattern.

PUNCH THESE HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Hole A

THIS IS BAG FRONT PATTERN
AND
PART OF BAG AND FLAP PATTERN

PUNCH BOTH THESE HOLES
WITH A SIZE 2 PUNCH.

PUNCH THESE TWO HOLES
ONLY ON THE BAG FRONT

CUT THIS LINE ON BAG FRONT ONLY

Hole B

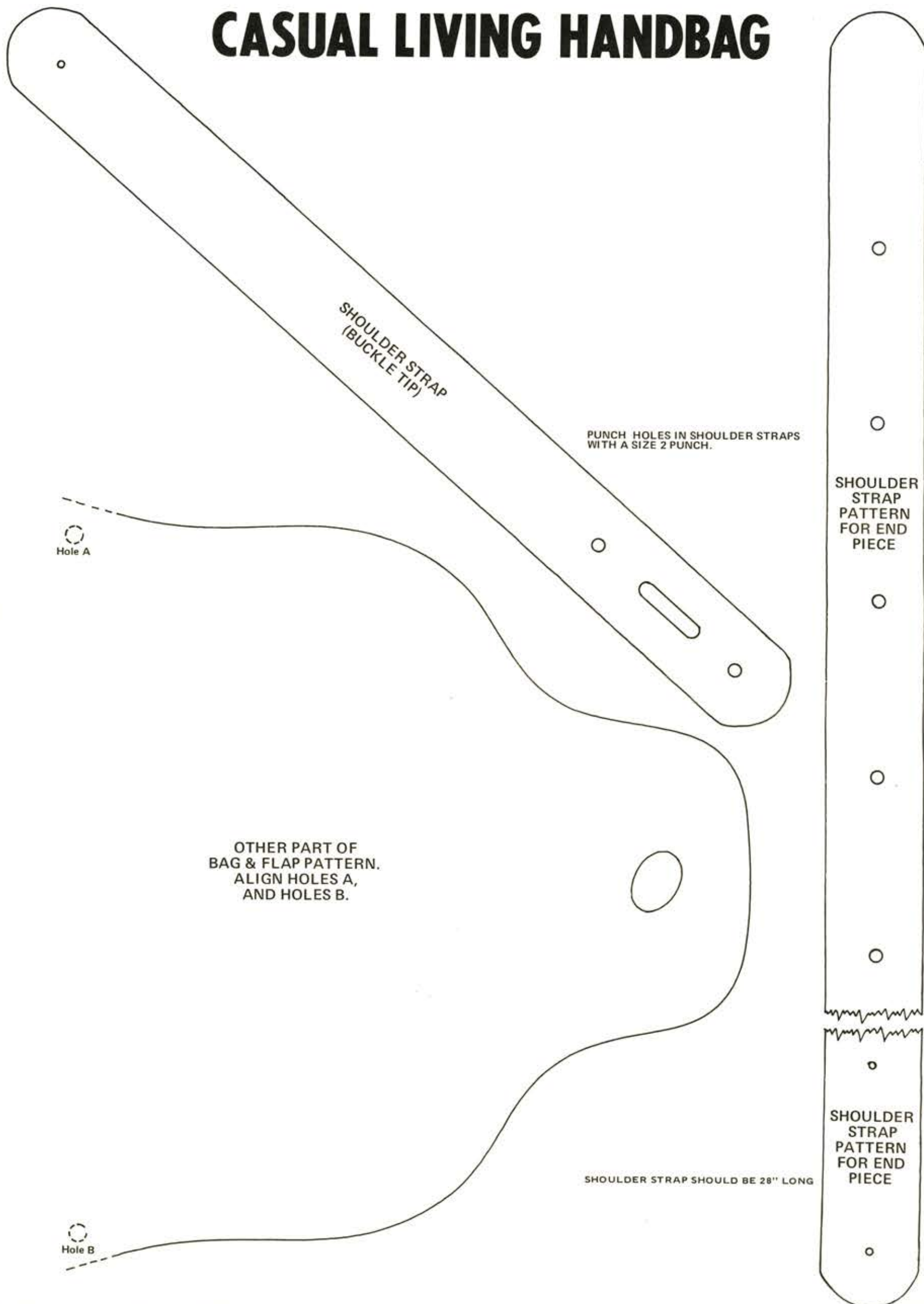
PUNCH THESE OUTER HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH.

Match the line on this page of the Gusset
Pattern to the line on the other part of the
Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset
Pattern.

PART OF GUSSET PATTERN

For Bag Back and Flap, trace this part of pattern, and match
Holes A and B with Holes A and B on the remainder of the
pattern on the next page.

CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG





HOW TO MAKE THE SEEKER HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

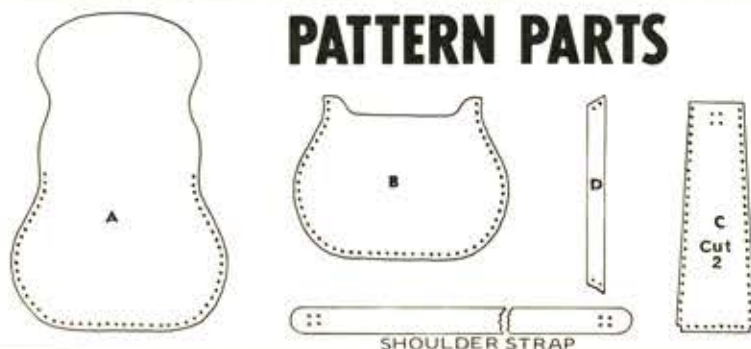
See page 92 for Seeker Handbag design suggestions.

MATERIALS NEEDED

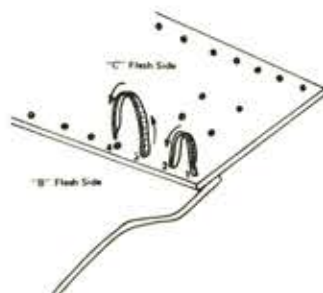
7-8 oz. Nature-Tan leather
12 feet 1/4" latigo lace
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
Punch size 6
Knife

Mallet
Craftool leather stamps for design selected
Dye and finish supplies

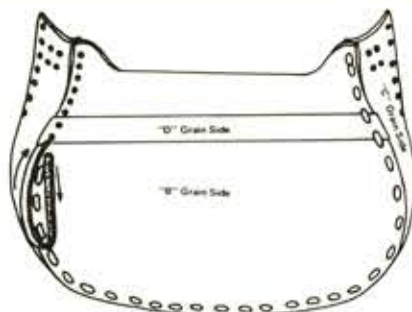
PATTERN PARTS



Step 4: Tap lacing lightly with a mallet to secure lacing. Grain side of gusset will look like this when lacing is completed.



Step 6: From flesh side, insert lace through hole no. 2 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 3. Continue this procedure until you reach hole no. 7.



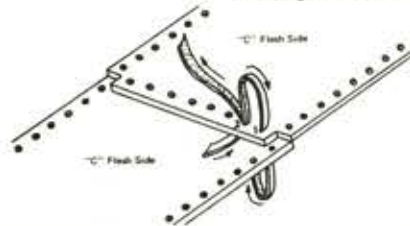
Step 8: Align lacing holes in "D" with lacing holes 7 and 8. Lace "D" to "B" and "C" and continue lacing to last hole.



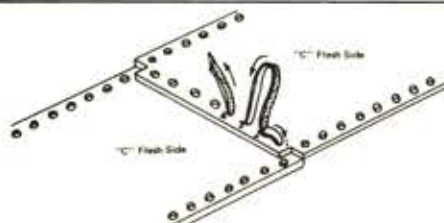
Step 10: Align lacing holes in "A" with lacing holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). Following same lacing procedures for lacing "B" to "C", lace "A" to "C".

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

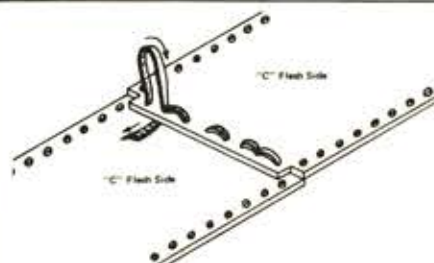
See page 70 for Lacing Instructions.



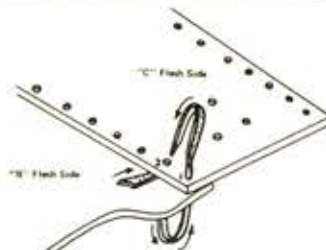
Step 1: Place 2 gusset parts (flesh side up) on flat surface, align lacing holes as indicated. Using 12" of lacing cut from one of the 48" pieces of lacing (reserve balance of 48" to attach handle), point end of lacing and insert in hole no. 2, leaving about 3/8" of lacing between leathers. From flesh side of gusset, lace down through hole no. 1 to grain side of gusset. From grain side of gusset, insert lace up through hole no. 2 to flesh side of gusset.



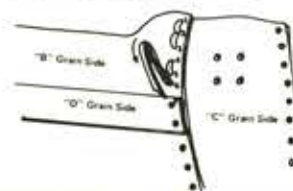
Step 2: From flesh side of gusset, insert lace through hole no. 3 to grain side of gusset. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 4 to flesh side. Continue this procedure of lacing until you reach the last hole.



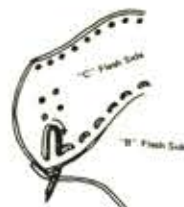
Step 3: From grain side of gusset, insert lace through last hole to flesh side. From flesh side, insert lace through next to last hole (one thickness of leather), pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers.



Step 5: Place bag front "B" (flesh side up) on flat surface. Align lacing holes in gusset (flesh side up) with holes in edge of "B". Insert lace between leathers (from flesh side) through hole no. 2 to grain side of "B", leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From grain side of "B", insert lace through hole no. 1. Twist lace as you pull it through hole no. 1 (grain side of lace will show on grain side of "B" and flesh side of lace will show on flesh side of "C").



Step 7: Align holes in end of closure strap "D" with holes 7 and 8, lace "D" to "B" and "C" and continue lacing "B" to "C" up to hole no. 8 on other side of "B".



Step 9: From flesh side, insert lace back through hole no. 2 (one thickness of leather). Pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers.



Step 11a: Using 12" of reserved lace, attach shoulder strap "E" to "C". Align lacing holes in end of "E" with holes in "C" (flesh side to grain side). From flesh side of "C", insert ends of lace through 2 bottom holes. On grain side of "C", cross lace (forming an "X") insert ends of lace through top 2 holes. Pull ends until bottom stitch is tight against flesh side of "C".

Step 11b: On flesh side of "C", insert loose ends of lace through lower stitch and pull tight. Tap lightly with mallet to secure lace.

Step 11c: When handle is attached, lace shows on grain side of "E" as illustrated.



PUNCH HOLES
WITH A SIZE
6 PUNCH

CLOSURE STRAP

SEEKER HANDBAG

THIS IS BAG FRONT
PATTERN AND PART OF
BAG & FLAP PATTERN

PUNCH ALL THE HOLES ON THIS
PAGE WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH.

Match the line on this page of the Gusset
Pattern to the line on the other part of the
Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset
Pattern.

THIS IS PART OF
GUSSET PATTERN. REST
OF PATTERN ON PAGE 81.

SHOULDER
STRAP END
PATTERN

SHOULDER STRAP
SHOULD BE 36 1/2"
LONG

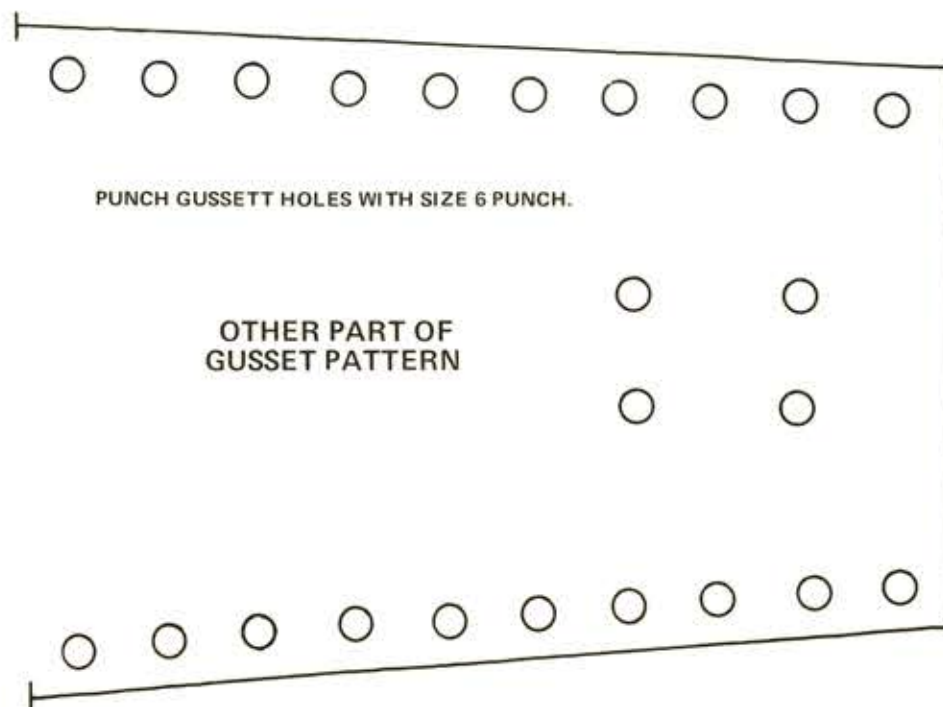
SHOULDER
STRAP END
PATTERN

For Bag Back and Flap, trace this part of pattern, and match
Holes A and B with Holes A and B on the remainder of the
pattern on the next page.

HOLE A

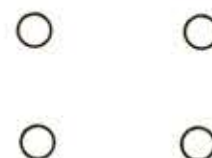
HOLE B

SEEKER HANDBAG



PUNCH GUSSETT HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH.

OTHER PART OF
GUSSET PATTERN



THIS IS PART OF BAG & FLAP PATTERN



THE BAG & FLAP
PATTERN WILL LOOK
LIKE THIS AFTER
BOTH PIECES ARE
CONNECTED.

HOLE A

HOLE B

HOW TO MAKE THE FREE SPIRIT HANDBAG



See page 94 for Free Spirit Handbag design suggestions.

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

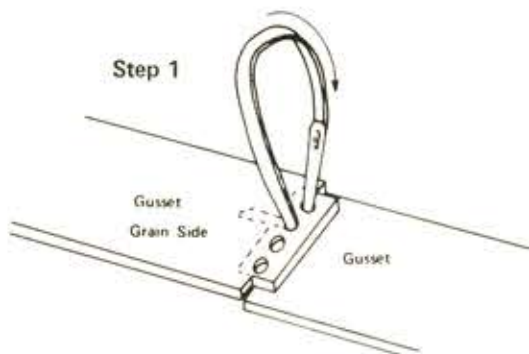
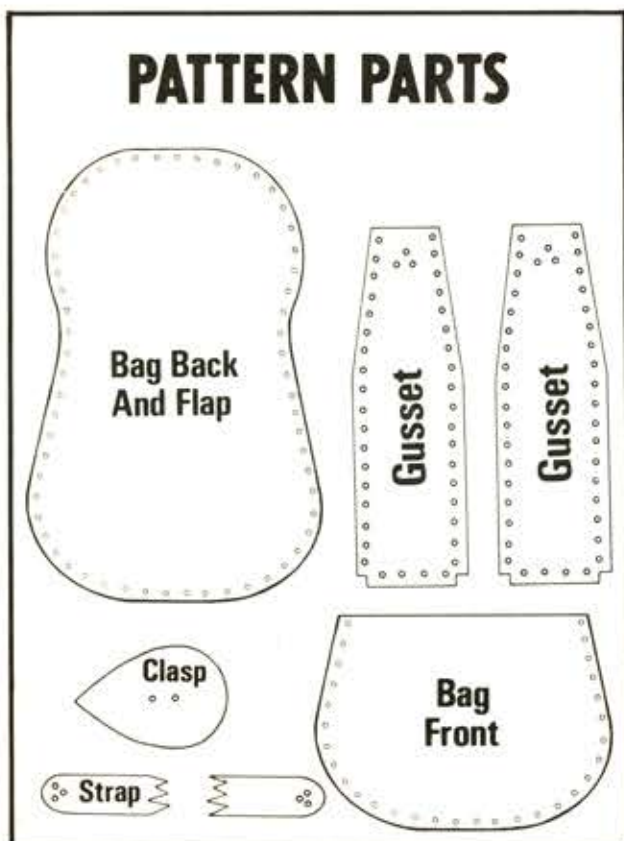
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

See Page 13 for Backstitch Lacing Instructions

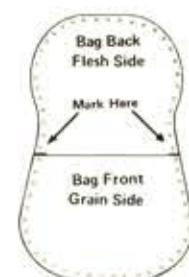
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand leather
7 yards 1/8" Latigo Lace for Backstitch
Latigo Life-Eye Lacing Needle
Punch, size 6
Knife
Mallet
Craftool Leather Stamps for design selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

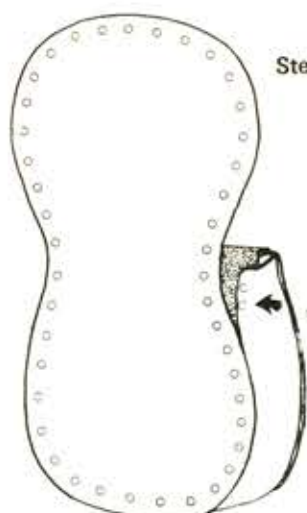
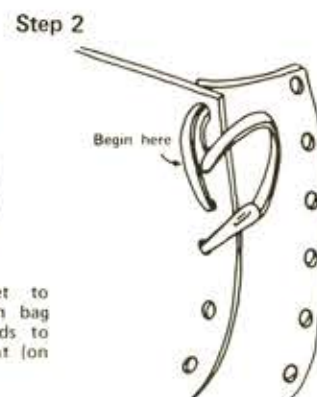
PATTERN PARTS



Lace the two gusset pieces together using the Backstitch Lacing Technique (See Instructions).



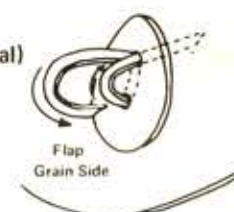
Before lacing gusset to front, mark hole on bag back that corresponds to top hole in bag front (on flesh side).



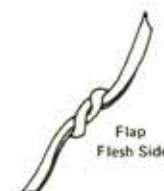
After front and gusset are laced together, begin lacing bag back and flap to gusset. Begin at the second hole in bag back and gusset.



Locate holes on handbag flap. Lace through holes in flap and clasp to front of clasp as shown.



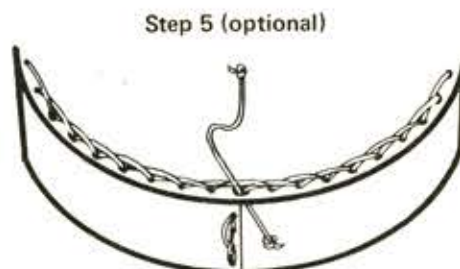
Bring lace back through holes in clasp to inside of flap.



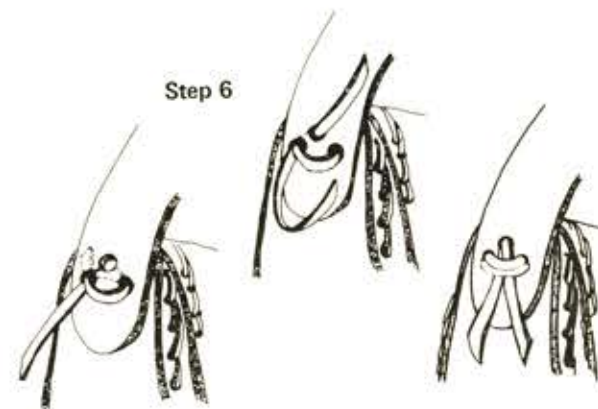
Cross and tie a knot.



Tie a second knot and trim off excess.



Tie a knot in end of lace. Thread other end through center stitch of handbag front and pull through. Wrap string around twice to check length and cut off excess.



Align holes in gusset and end of strap. From inside of bag insert ends of lacing through lower holes. Cross ends and insert back through to inside of bag. Bring both ends out the top hole. Slide ends under lower stitch and pull tight. Trim off excess.

SHOULDER STRAP
(35" Long)

PUNCH HOLES WITH SIZE 6 PUNCH.

PUNCH ALL HOLES
WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Bag Gusset
Cut 2

Use this entire pattern for
Bag Back and Flap

Use only this part of the pattern
for the Bag Front

Bag Clasp (optional)



HOW TO MAKE THE FREE 'N EASY HANDBAG

Note: Use the cutting patterns to cut the parts and punch the holes from the leather suggested. Stamp the design of your choice, apply leather dye as desired, and apply finish. Follow the assembly instructions to complete your project.

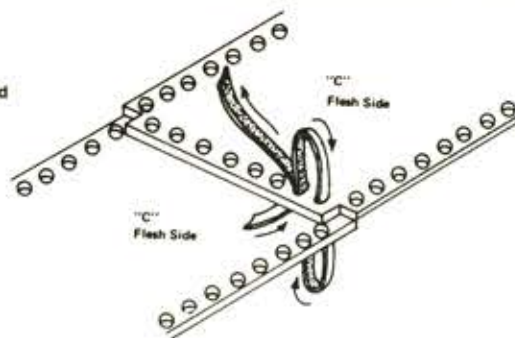
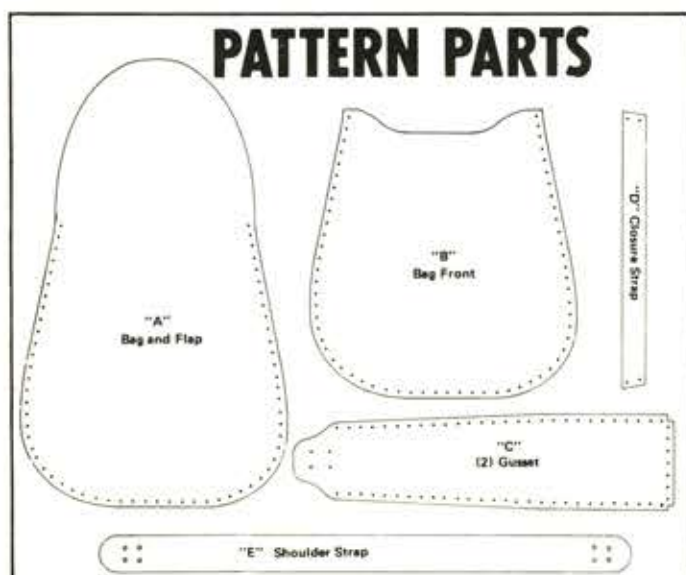
MATERIALS NEEDED

7-8 oz. Nature-Tand Leather
12 feet 1/4" Latigo Lace
Latigo Life-Eye Needle
Punch, size 6

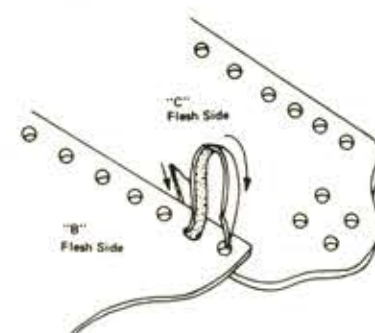
Knife
Mallet
Crafttool Leather Stamps for Design Selected
Dye and Finish Supplies

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

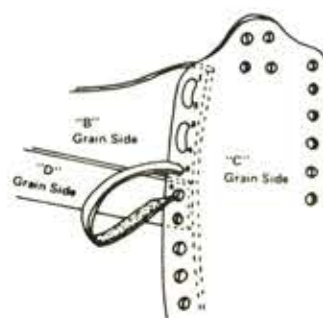
PATTERN PARTS



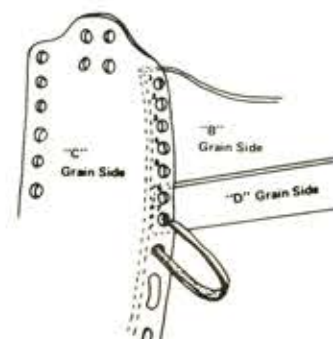
Step 1. Place (2) "C" parts together (flesh side up), align lacing holes as shown. Using 18" of lacing, cut from 48" piece of lacing (reserve balance of 48" to attach handles), lace gusset parts together. (See lacing instructions.)



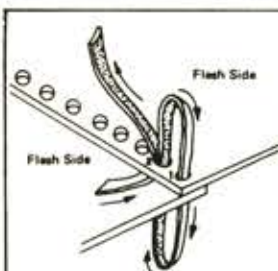
Step 2. Align lacing holes in "B" with lacing holes in "C" (grain side to flesh side). Use a 48" piece of lace, begin lacing as shown in lacing instructions. Lace down to hole no. 6.



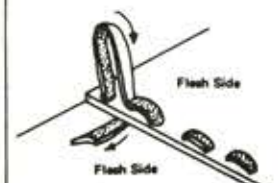
Step 3. Align lacing holes in "D" with holes 6 and 7 on grain side of "B", overlap "C" over "D" and continue lacing to hole no. 7 on other side of "B".



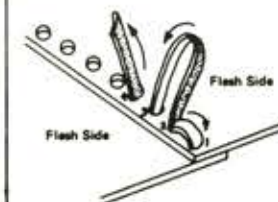
Step 4. Now align lacing holes in "D" with holes 6 and 7 on grain side of "B", overlap "C" over "D" and continue lacing to last hole. See lacing instructions to tie off lacing.



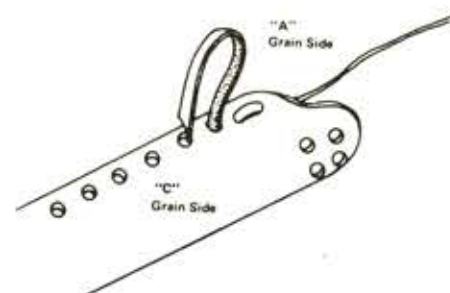
Step 1. Align lacing holes as illustrated, point end of lacing and insert in hole no. 2 (see illustration), leaving about 3/8" of lace between leathers. From flesh side, lace down through hole no. 1 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace up through hole no. 2 to flesh side. **Note:** Shaded area of lace indicates flesh side of lace.



Step 2. From flesh side, insert lace through hole no. 3 to grain side. From grain side, insert lace through hole no. 4 to flesh side. Continue this procedure of lacing until you reach the last hole.



Step 3. From grain side, insert lace through last hole to flesh side. From flesh side, insert lace through next to last hole (one thickness of leather), pull lace out between leathers and trim close to edge. Push end of lace between leathers.



Step 5. Now align lacing holes in "C" with lacing holes in "A" (flesh side to grain side). Using a 48" piece of lacing, lace "C" to "A" following lacing instructions.



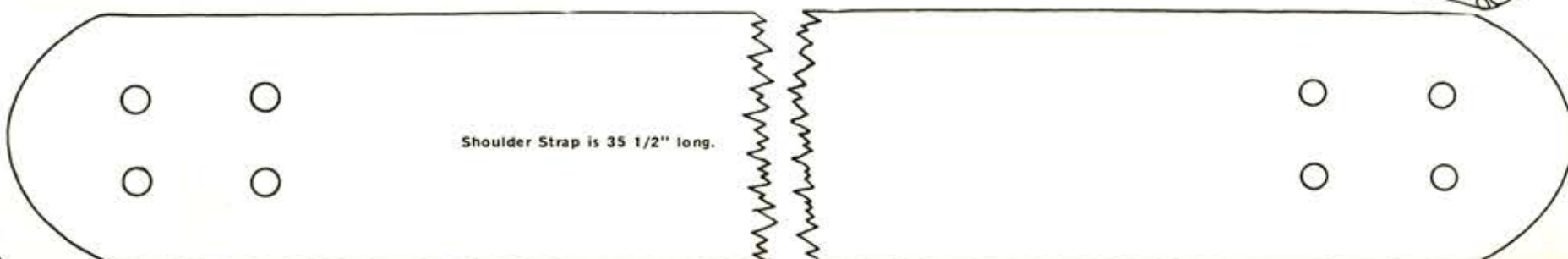
Step 6a. Using 12" of reserved lace, attach each end of shoulder strap "E" to "C". Align lacing holes in end of "E" with holes in "C" (grain side to flesh side). From flesh side of "E", insert ends of lace through 2 bottom holes. On grain side of "C", cross lace (forming an "X"), insert ends of lace through top 2 holes. Pull ends until bottom stitch is tight against flesh side of "E".



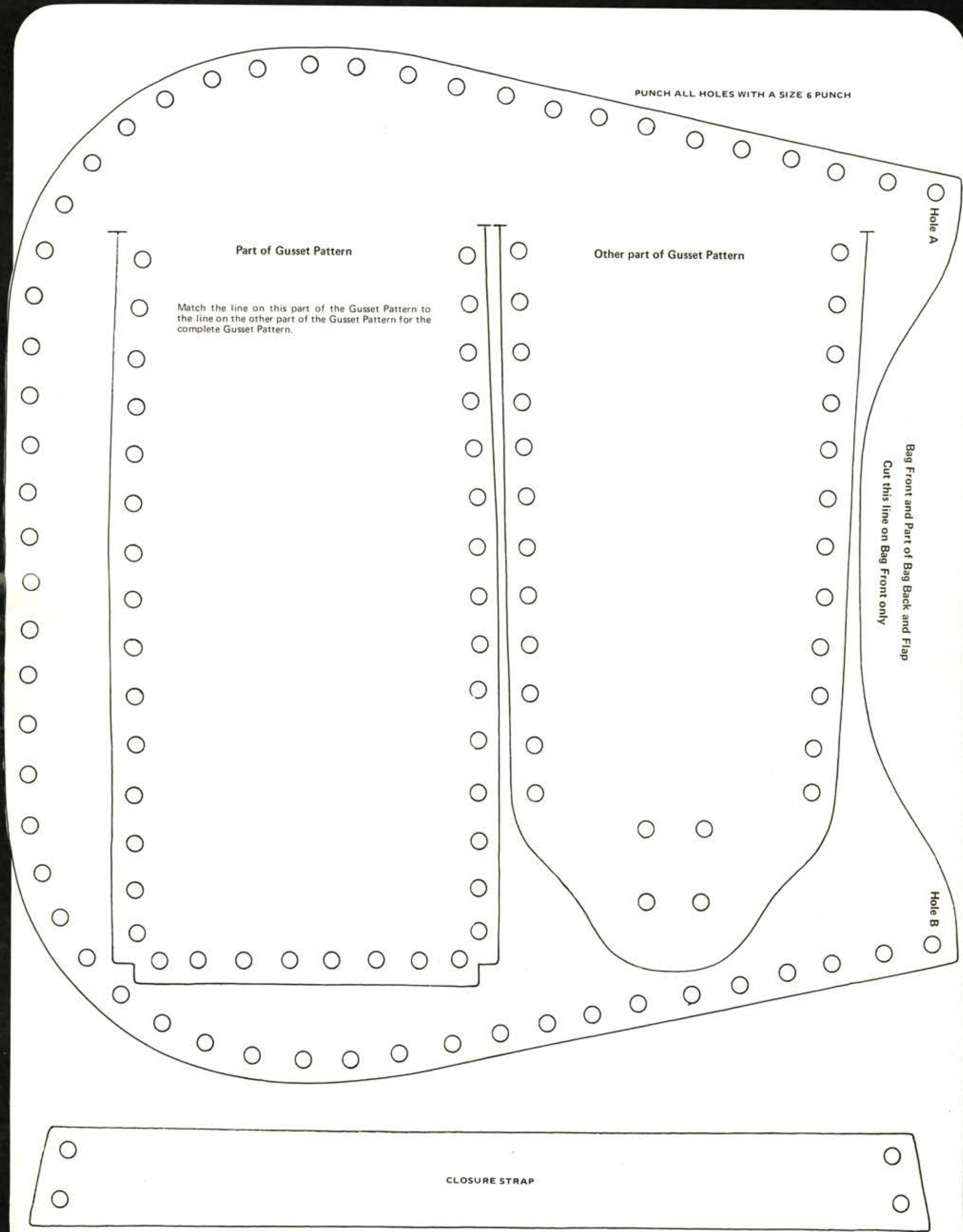
Step 6b. On flesh side of "E", insert loose ends of lace through lower stitch and pull tight. Tap lightly with mallet to secure lace.



Step 6c. When handle is attached, lace shows on grain side of "C" as illustrated.



Shoulder Strap is 35 1/2" long.



PUNCH ALL HOLES WITH A SIZE 6 PUNCH

Part of Gusset Pattern

Other part of Gusset Pattern

Match the line on this part of the Gusset Pattern to the line on the other part of the Gusset Pattern for the complete Gusset Pattern.

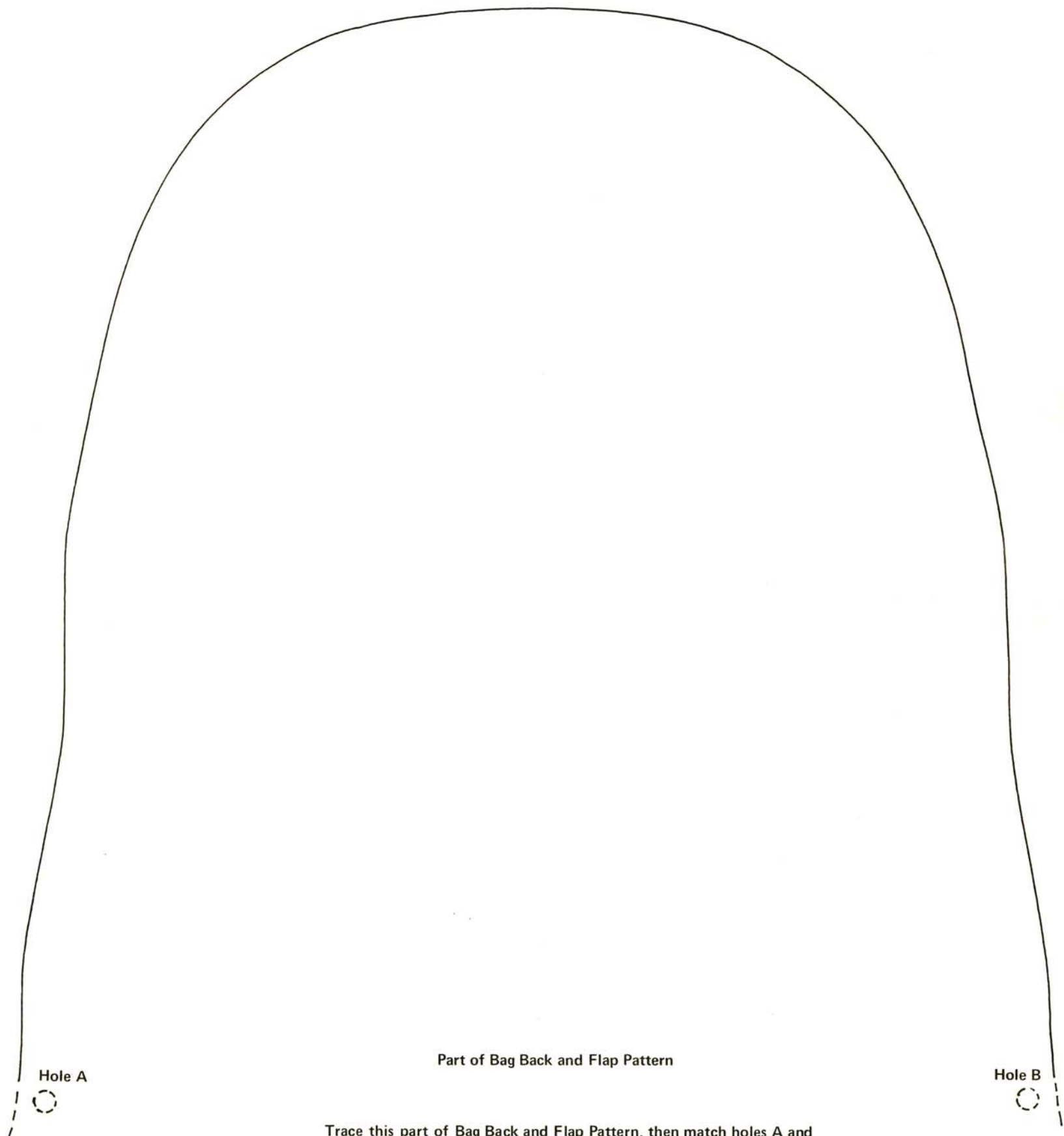
Hole A

Bag Front and Part of Bag Back and Flap
Cut this line on Bag Front only

Hole B

CLOSURE STRAP

FREE 'N EASY HANDBAG



Trace this part of Bag Back and Flap Pattern, then match holes A and B with holes A and B on the other part of the pattern on the previous page and trace the remainder of the pattern.



LEISURE TIMES HANDBAG



NEW MOOD HANDBAG





NEW MOOD HANDBAG



HARMONY HANDBAG



C431



CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG



CASUAL LIVING HANDBAG



SEEKER HANDBAG



SEEKER HANDBAG

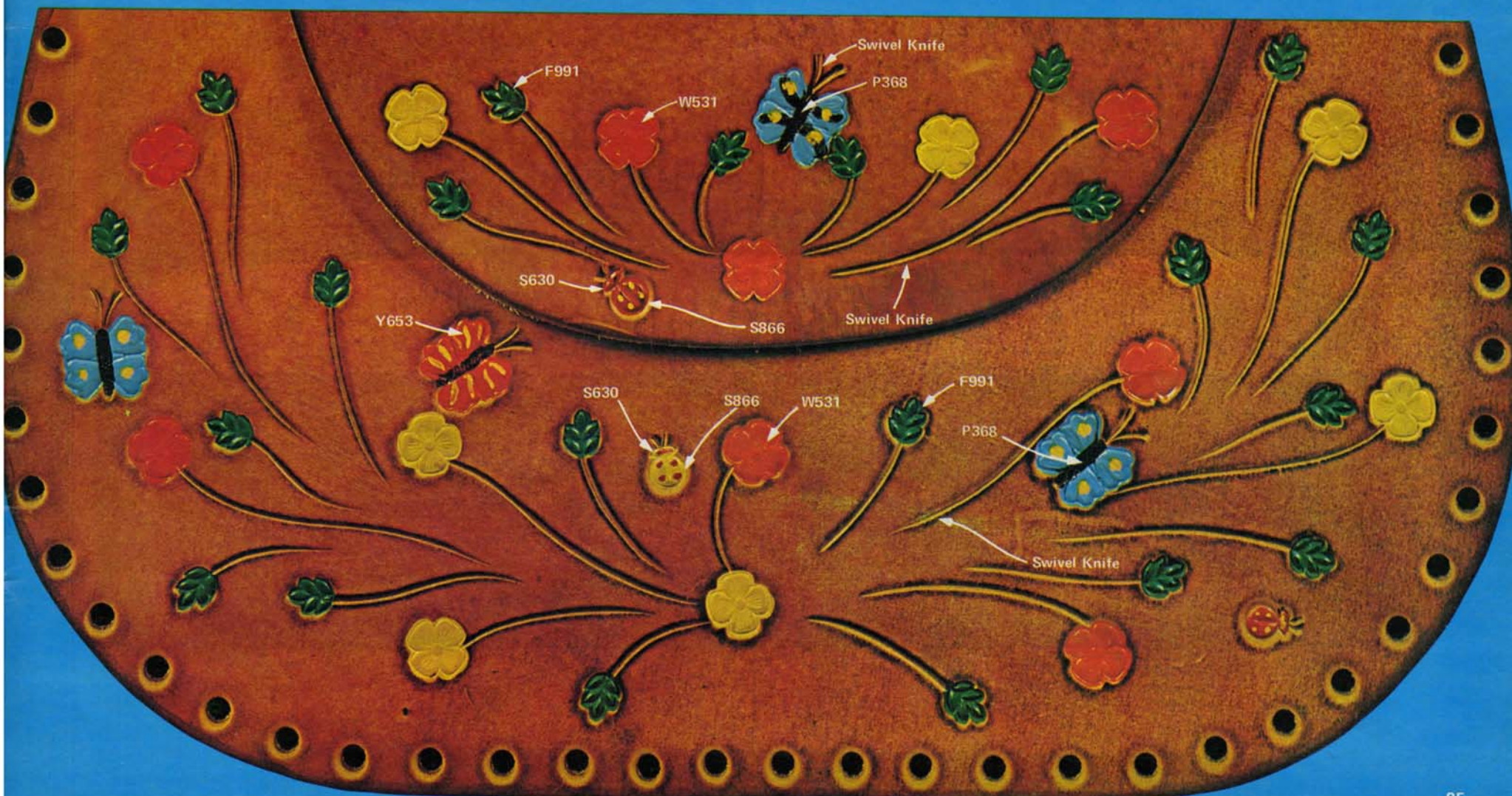




FREE SPIRIT HANDBAG



FREE 'N EASY HANDBAG



2" BELT DESIGNS

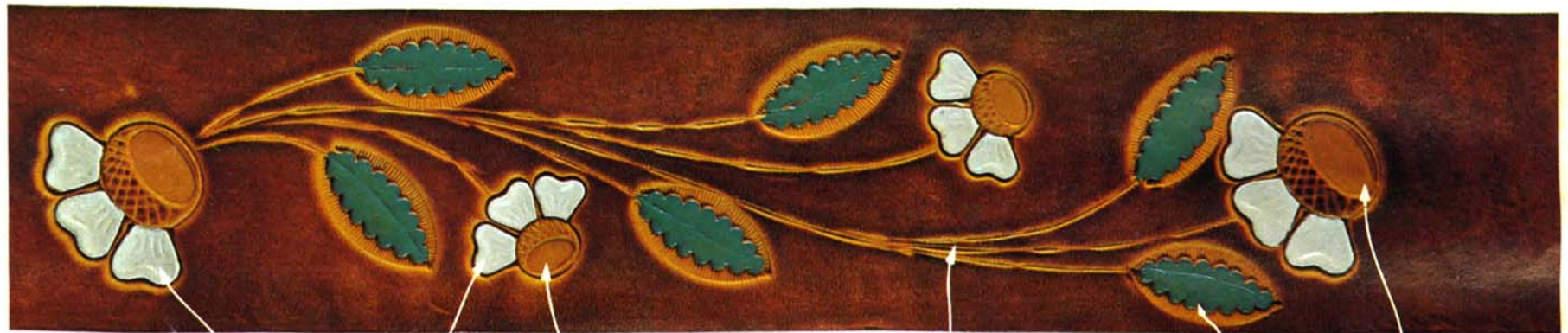
DESIGNS BY JERRY JENNINGS



SWIVEL
KNIFE

V462

W561



Y659

Y658

W561

SWIVEL
KNIFE

V417

W562



A117

B197

SWIVEL
KNIFE

J786

J820



S630

V920

SWIVEL
KNIFE

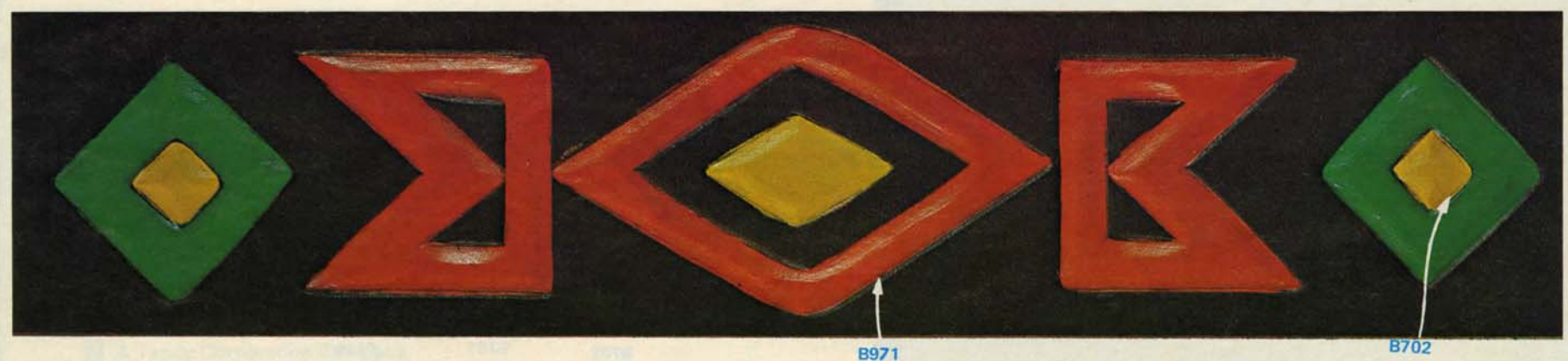
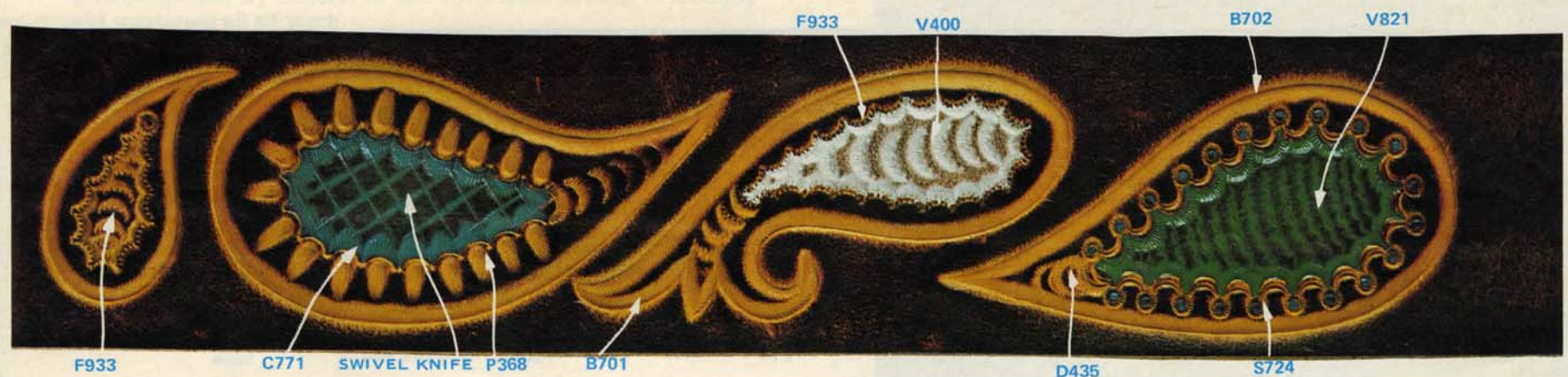
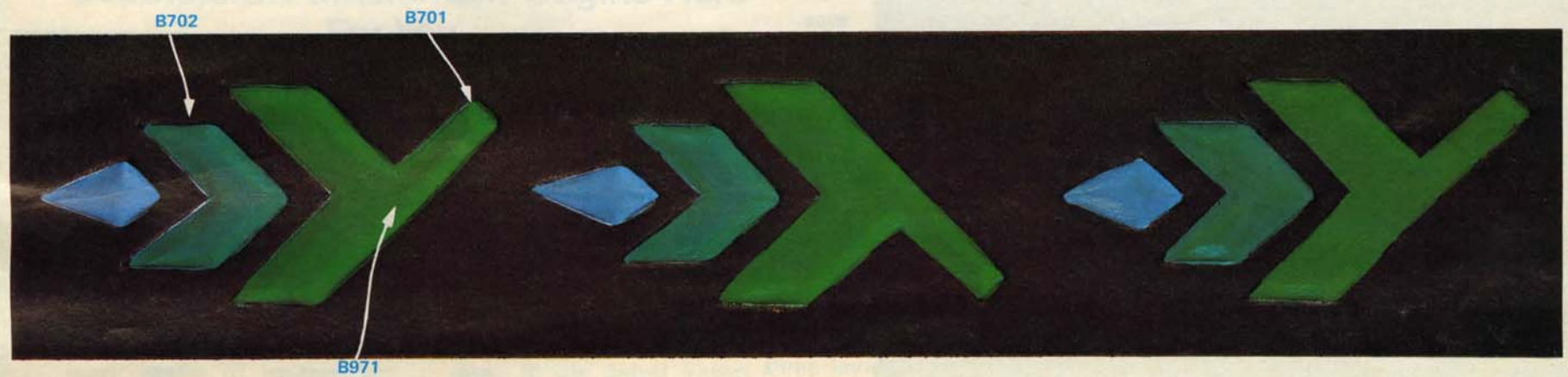
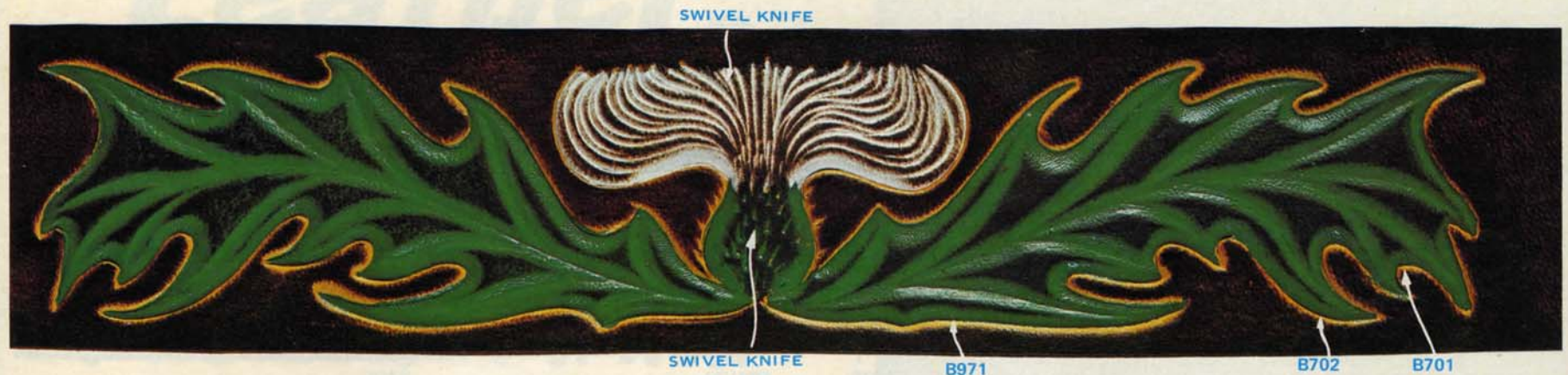
B970

B701

C454

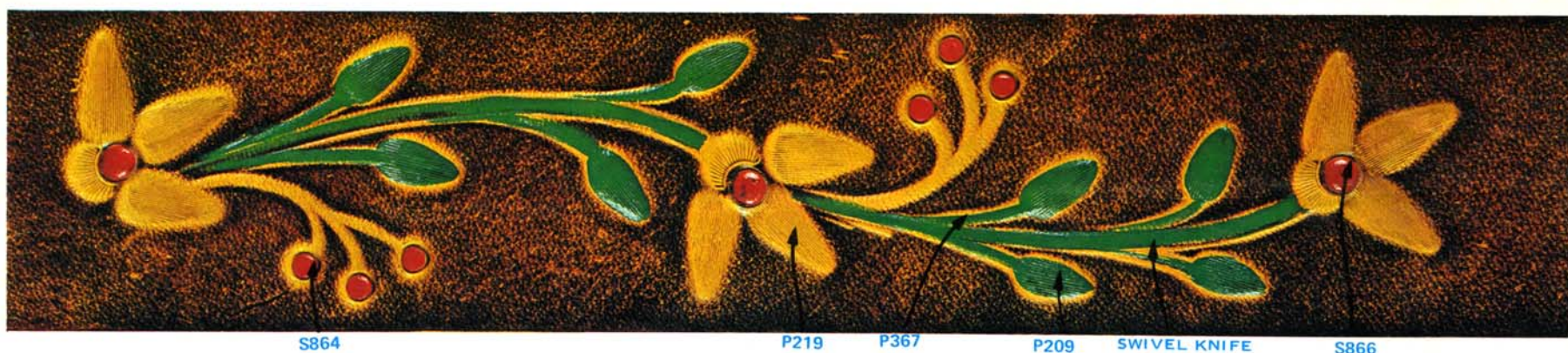
2" BELT DESIGNS

DESIGNS BY JERRY JENNINGS



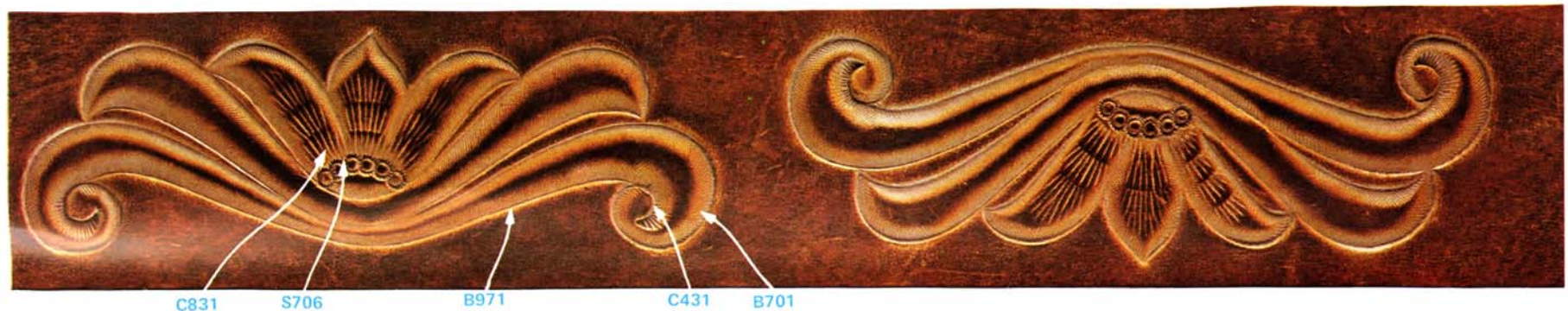
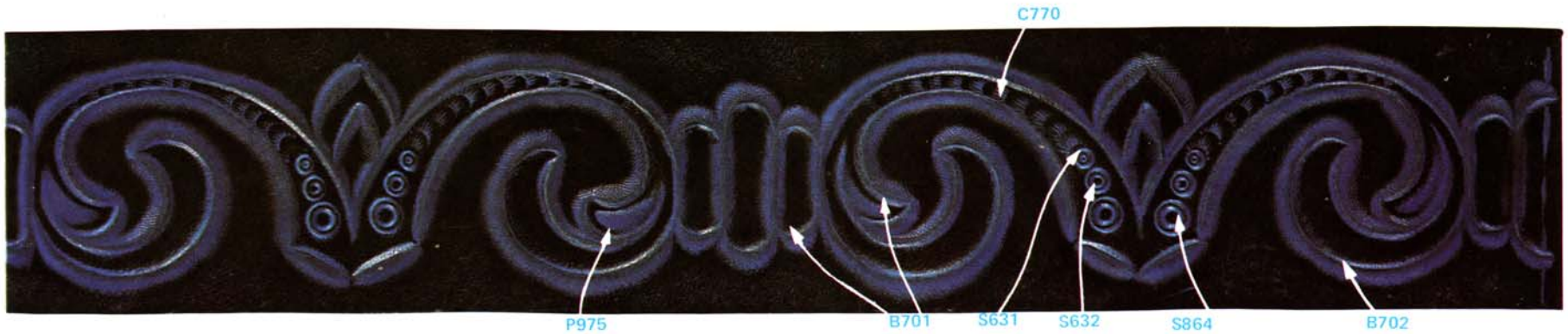
2" BELT DESIGNS

DESIGNS BY JERRY JENNINGS

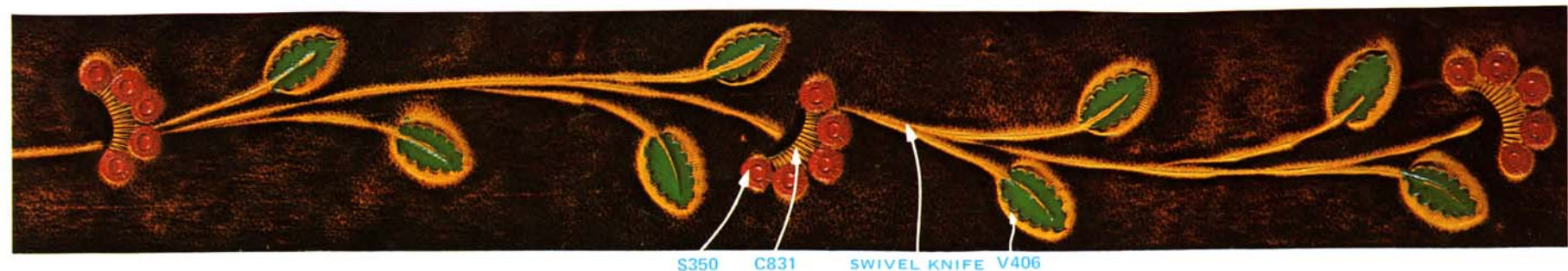


1 3/4" BELT DESIGNS

DESIGNS BY JERRY JENNINGS



1 1/2" BELT DESIGNS





Leather Projects

