Digital Downloads

This PDF package has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Some PDF file downloads may contain some documents larger than an 8-1/2" x 11" image. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:

Full Size: If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you.

Tiled: The tiled pages give you the option of printing the larger patterns at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

Pattern PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. …Etc.

Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

eBook PDF files contain 1 (one) full eBook. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized books if your home printer cannot print the larger pages.

Craftaid PDF files contain 1 (one) full Craftaid pattern or Craftaid pattern pack that has been converted into a tracing pattern. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized Craftaid patterns if your home printer cannot print the larger pages. *NOTE: These digitized patterns do not include any of the physical plastic templates (Craftaids) that may be mentioned, nor does the purchase of this PDF file imply a promise to receive any physical plastic templates (Craftaids).*

NOTE: Digital kit patterns do not include any kit parts that they may reference.

Please note: When printing on a home printer, use the settings seen on the image to the right in the Page Handling area of the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. If your printer is cutting edges off, set "Page Scaling" to "Shrink to Printable Area". This will, however, decrease the size of the pattern a very small amount.

NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.

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

www.leathercraftlibrary.com

Leathercraft Projects To-Go

New Frontier Leather
POUCH or KOOZIE

Plus **A Look Back In History At "Currencies Of The Frontier"**

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

ASSEMBLE AS A KOOZIE OR A POUCH FOR CELL PHONE, ID AND MORE ~

MATERIALS LIST
All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Pouch or Koozie Projects:
- Pre-Punched Veg Tan Tooling Leather Parts
- Cords, Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Stamps & Handles
- All-In-One Stain / Finish
- Mallets
- Sheep Wool & Sponges
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens & Stencils
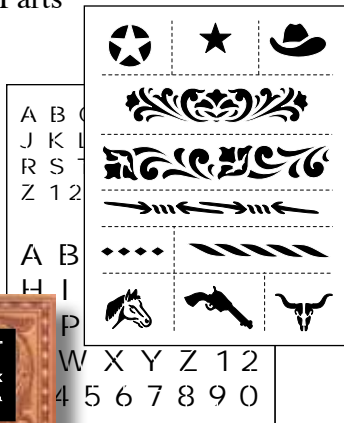- Instructions & Handbook

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
- Pencils & Scissors
- Plastic Water Bowls
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 4 Sessions:
Design, Case & Stamp = 90 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
Assembly = 45 minutes

Leather Craft HANDBOOK BY TONY LAIER & KAY LAIER

#47200-01

GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:
• Copy blank templates (p. 5), cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out with pencils for planning designs.

SESSION 2 - Case & Stamp:
• To prepare for casing & stamping, set-up sturdy tables for 3 or 4 students per table with one plastic bowl of water & two sponges per table (Note: Sponges can be cut in half).
• Hand out to each student: Copy of page 6 instructions, one project part & one mallet.
• Share stamps and stamp handles.
• Follow the Leather Preparation and Stamping Instructions on the next pages.

SESSION 3 - Adding Color:
• Set up 1 or 2 staining tables for All-In-One Stain & Finish to be applied with sheep wool pieces. Cover tables with paper to protect them from spills.
• Add additional color with Sharpie Pens and Cova Colors. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

SESSION 4 - Assembly:
• Copy and hand out Instructions (pages 7 & 8) along with cord, hook & loop.
• Practice, then demonstrate assembly steps.

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
The leather used in this project is called vegetable-tanned (Veg Tan) leather cut from cowhide. One side is smooth (the grain side) and one side is rough or suede (the flesh side). Veg Tan leather can have designs tooled on the smooth side using different tools.

The Leather Craft Handbook offers you more information on the various tools that are available and how to use them on future projects.

HISTORY:
"Currencies Of The Frontier"

Native Americans' currency was different from the European standards. They bartered and traded, which is to say that they exchanged good for goods, things for things, rather than goods for coin or paper money. Commonly traded goods included furs, skin, weapons and wampum.

Wampum was neither coin nor paper. It was a strung belt or string of white or purple shells, sometime a combination of the two. It was bartered for all manner of goods by the Native American tribes. However, most wampum was a spiritual offering due to the shell's connection with water and its life giving properties. To offer a ceremonial wampum belt in honor of an agreement for peace or the use of property was regarded as great importance and value to the Native Americans.

Due to the value attributed to wampum by the Native Americans, Europeans started mass producing and counterfeiting wampum on the east coast. European traders and politicians used wampum beads and trinkets as gift exchanges to gain Native American favor and territory. To this day, the myth of the island of Manhattan being bought for beads has its origin in the wampum used by the native inhabitants of that island.
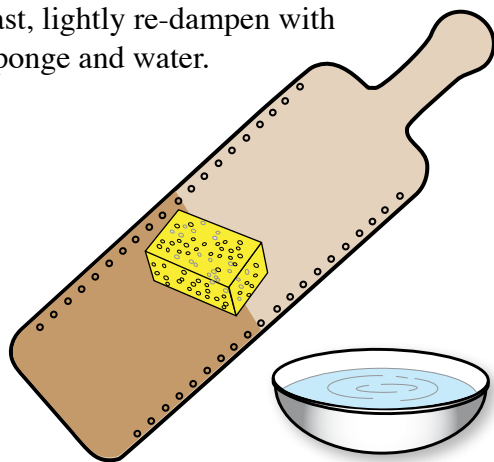
While Native Americans traded goods for goods and ceremonial wampum for peace and trust, the European settlers brought with them their own currency practices. Spanish, French and English coins and paper money were used while the colonies were still under English rule. When the 1775 Revolutionary War became inevitable, the Continental Congress authorized the issuance of currency to finance the conflict. Paul Revere made the first plates for "Continental Currency".
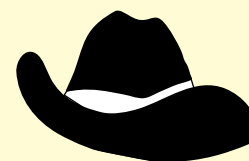
Continued ...

LEATHER PREPARATION:

Before you can stamp a design on leather, it needs to be moistened. This is called "casing the leather". Students should share the sponge and water bowl per table.

1) Apply water to the smooth (grain) side of your leather using a clean sponge and water. Dampen leather but not too much.

2) Set leather aside and wait until it begins to return to its natural color and feels cool to the touch. Then it is ready to stamp. While waiting for your leather to partially dry, plan the designs.

3) If some areas begin to dry too fast, lightly re-dampen with sponge and water.

History Continued:

Carrying all forms of currency required pouches, bags, purses, and wallets. Many were made from fabric or woven, but for quality and strength, leather was preferred.

Native Americans (the women) tanned their own animal hides, normally from buffalo, deer & elk. Europeans soon setup tanneries on the east coast to tan their leather.

Depending on the way the hides were tanned, the look of the leather varied (smooth, suede, or left with hair on). Leather was gathered from many animals during that time. They were not hunted for just leather, but for food, or the animal may have died from an injury. Leather was used for clothing and personal articles, such as bags and pouches.

The project for this lesson is to make either a pouch or a koozie personalized and decorated using New Frontier designs. Both assembly options can be stitched using historic techniques: the Whip Stitch and the Running Stitch.

VOCABULARY:

Cowhide - The hide (skin) from a mature bovine (cow).

Flesh Side - The rough (suede) underside of leather.

Grain Side - The hair side of the leather with the hair removed. This side may be tooled.

Running Stitch - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is stitched in and out of a row of holes.

Tanning - The process using tannins to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

Tannins - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.

Vegetable Tanned (Veg-Tan) - Leather which has been tanned with vegetable materials that are derived from certain plants and woods, often called bark tannins.
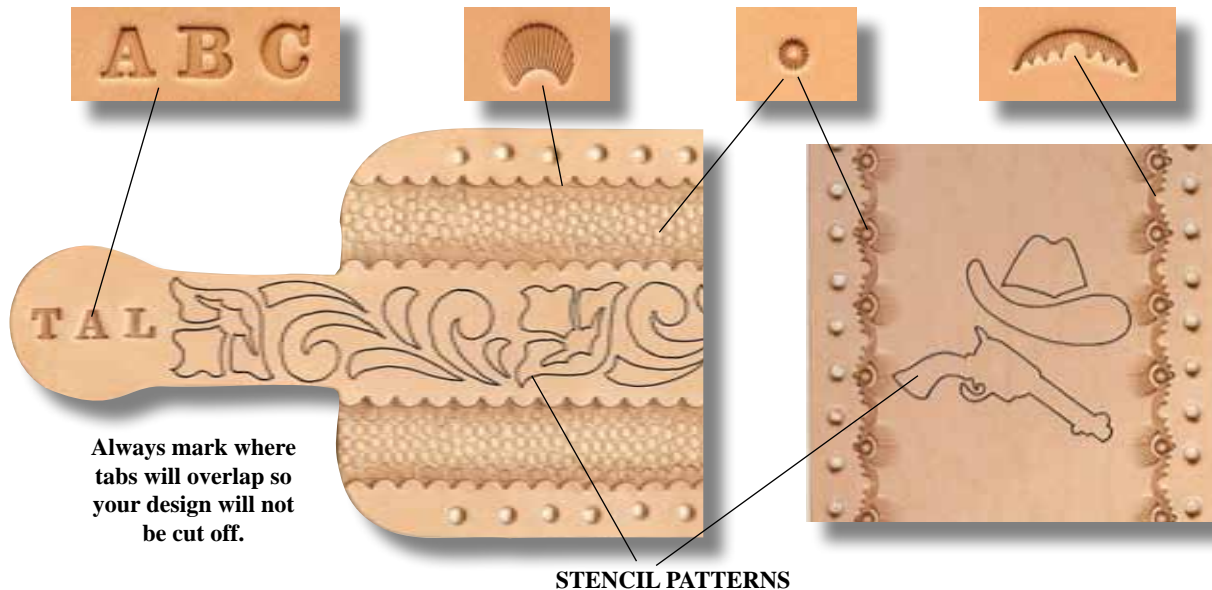
Whip Stitch - A historic lacing technique where the lace is taken over the edge of the leather and then into the next hole.

CREATE DESIGNS USING DIFFERENT STENCIL PATTERNS & STAMPS

Here are some ideas combining stencil patterns, stamps and alphabet stamps. The same samples are shown on page 1 with color applied. Different coloring techniques can be used: Leave backgrounds natural leather and add color using Sharpie Pens and Cova Colors or apply All-In-One Color Stain & Finish over the entire project. Then go back and add additional color.

Always mark where tabs will overlap so your design will not be cut off.
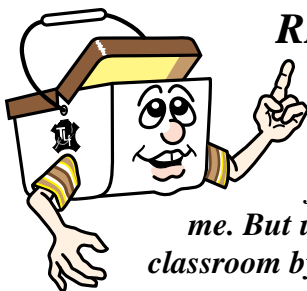
STENCIL PATTERNS

COLORING HINTS:

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

MIXING COLORS: The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) can be mixed to create the secondary colors (orange, green & purple). Add white to lighten and black to darken a color.

🔴 + 🟡 = 🟠   🟡 + 🔵 = 🟢   🔵 + 🔴 = 🟣   ⚪ + 🔵 = 🔵

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ Study other country's currencies. How do they relate to the dollar?
~ Investigate the role of currency. Perhaps invent a currency for your classroom
* & brain-storm jobs for which students can be "paid" with classroom currency.*
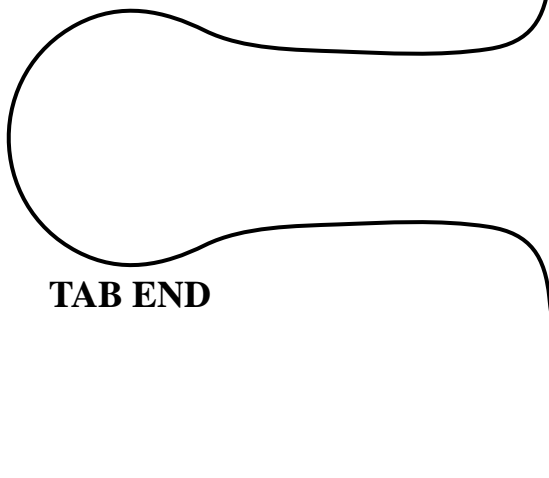*~ Explore the history of currency throughout civilization.*

RECYCLE ME!

"I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it's time to recycle, I am happy to bring fun & learning into your classroom by offering you Projects To-Go from Tandy Leather Factory."

TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

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

TAB END

CENTER OF WRAP AREA

TIPS - When planning your designs:

- See where the tab overlaps the front part and plan your design with that in mind.
- Plan your designs to go under the tab, but do not put anything there that you want to show when the tab is fastened.
- Plan designs to continue onto the tab if desired, or center a design on the larger open area. Experiment with several ideas before applying color to the leather.
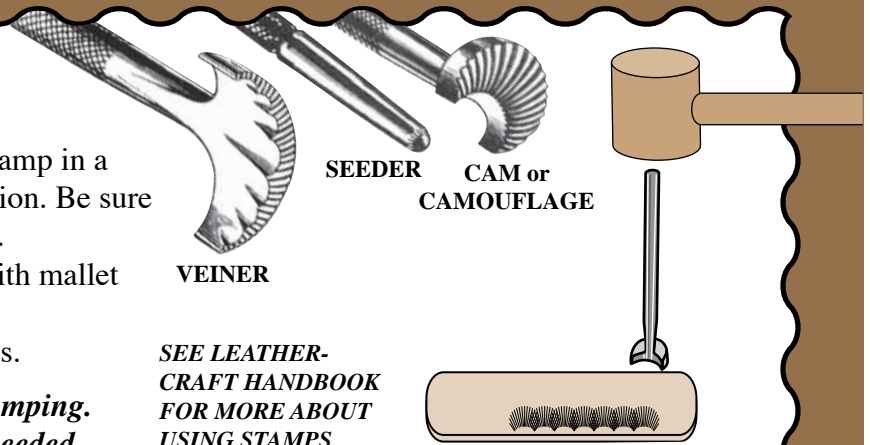- Use a pencil to lightly sketch your final design on the leather. Then add color.

STAMPING Instructions:
(Shown here on a leather strip.)

1) After leather has been cased, hold stamp in a vertical (straight up and down) position. Be sure stamp is facing the desired direction.
2) Strike handle end of stamp firmly with mallet to leave a deep impression.
3) Repeat with same or different stamps.

Be sure to keep leather damp while stamping. Reapply water lightly with sponge as needed.
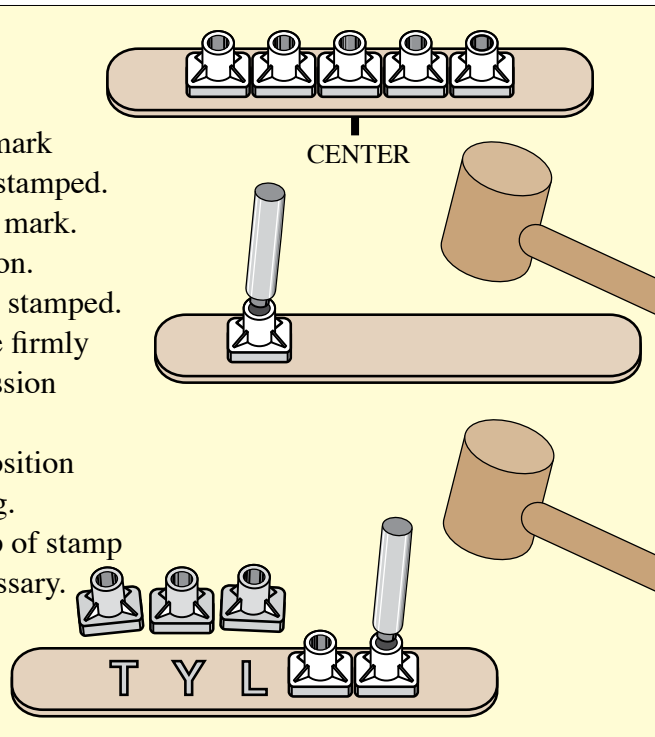
SEEDER

CAM or CAMOUFLAGE

VEINER

SEE LEATHER-CRAFT HANDBOOK FOR MORE ABOUT USING STAMPS
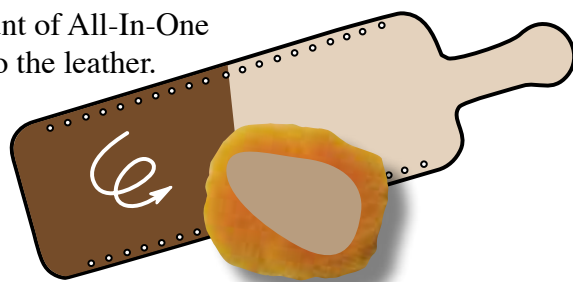
STAMPING Alphabets:
(Shown here on a leather strip.)

1) To stamp two or more letters in a row, first mark the center of the space where letters will be stamped.
2) Place stamps side by side, centered over the mark. Be sure stamps are facing the correct direction.
3) Remove all stamps except the first one to be stamped.
4) Insert stamp setter in top of stamp and strike firmly with mallet. Repeat if necessary until impression shows clearly in the leather.
5) Place 1st stamp back over its impression. Position 2nd stamp next to the first for proper spacing.
6) Remove 1st stamp. Insert stamp setter in top of stamp and strike firmly with mallet. Repeat if necessary.
7) Repeat with rest of letters.
8) Allow project to dry completely before applying All-In-One Stain & Finish.

CENTER

T Y L

STAINING THE LEATHER:
You will be using All-In-One Stain & Finish which is a color and finish combined for speed. Be sure to work quickly and in a special staining area away from other supplies.

1) Shake bottle well. Transfer a liberal (heavy) amount of All-In-One onto a piece of sheep wool, but never directly onto the leather. NOTE: Only one coat is needed.
2) Then apply to leather quickly, rubbing in a circular motion until color is even and all cuts and impressions are full of stain.
3) Remove excess with a clean piece of sheep wool. Then, buff to a mellow gloss with a clean piece of sheep wool.

OPTION: After stain is dry, come back and add more color using colored markers or acrylic paints.
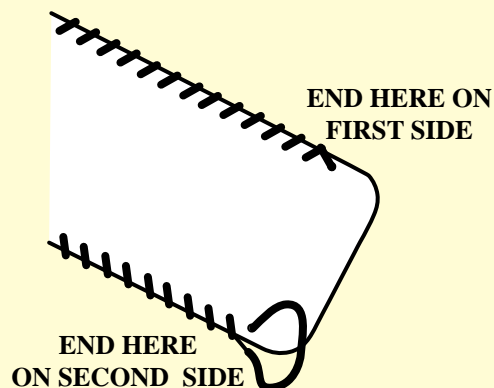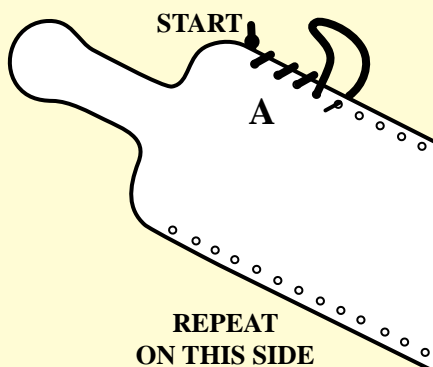
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

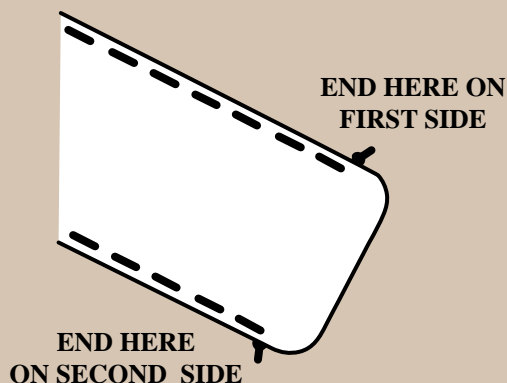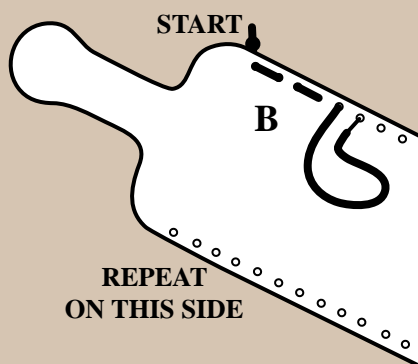*Be sure project is completely dry before assembly. Tip: Keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.*

TO MAKE A KOOZIE WRAP:

1) Cut cord in half and tie a knot in each cut end.

2) Select the lacing option you want to do and begin stitching on the inside of the wrap.

- **To do the WHIP STITCH (A)**: Push tip of cord up through first hole. Pull cord through hole up to knot. Stitch over edge; then up through next hole. Continue to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot in end close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.
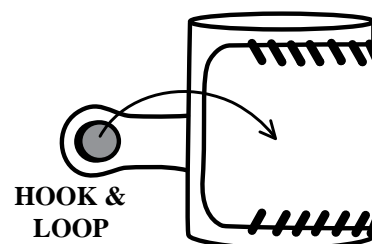
START

A

END HERE ON
FIRST SIDE

REPEAT
ON THIS SIDE

END HERE
ON SECOND SIDE

- **To do the RUNNING STITCH (B)**: Stitch up through first hole; then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.

START

B

END HERE ON
FIRST SIDE

REPEAT
ON THIS SIDE

END HERE
ON SECOND SIDE

3) **To attach the HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:**
- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position on underside of tab.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Position leather wrap around can and pull tab over so it is tight on the can. Press tab down on other side of wrap to adhere the hook & loop to other end of wrap.

HOOK &
LOOP

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

Be sure project is completely dry before assembly. Tip: Keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.

TO MAKE A POUCH:

1) Select the lacing option you want to do (either the WHIP STITCH or RUNNING STITCH).

2) Cut cord in half. Tie knots in the cut ends.

3) Fold leather wrap part and align holes on sides . Begin stitching at fold (backside) and stitch through first set of aligned holes.
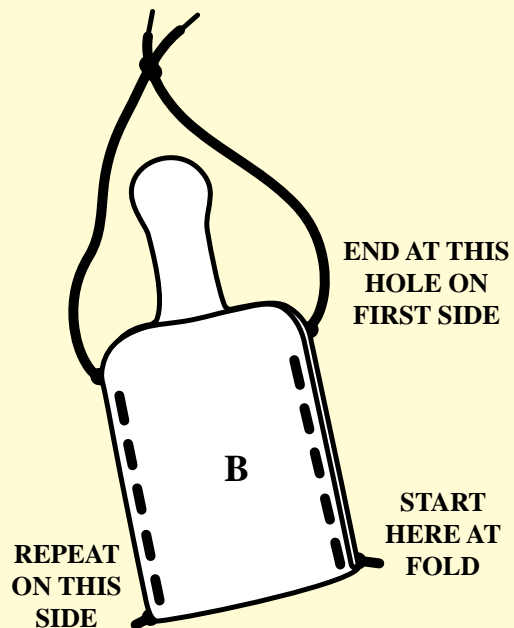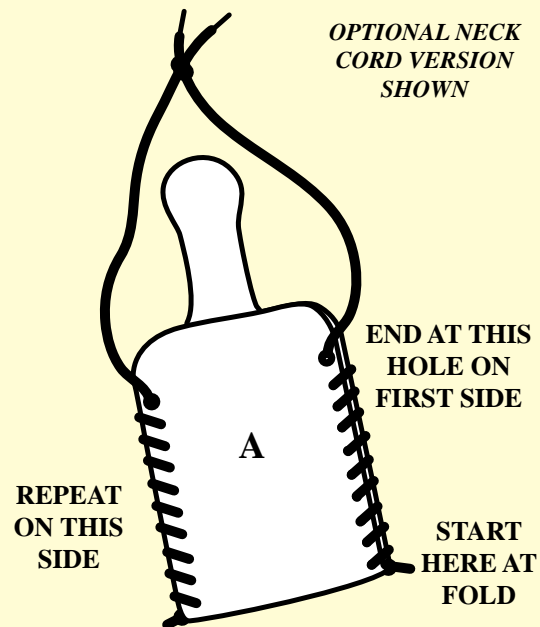
OPTIONAL NECK CORD VERSION SHOWN

END AT THIS HOLE ON FIRST SIDE

A

REPEAT ON THIS SIDE

START HERE AT FOLD

• **To do the WHIP STITCH** (A): Push tip of cord through first aligned holes. Pull cord through hole up to knot. Stitch over edge and through next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.

• **To do the RUNNING STITCH** (B): Stitch through first hole, then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole.

4) At last hole, using RUNNING STITCH, tie a knot and trim cord. For WHIP STITCH, stitch over edge again. Then stitch under previous stitch and tie knot. Trim cords close to knots or leave long for a neck cord as described below:

END AT THIS HOLE ON FIRST SIDE

B

REPEAT ON THIS SIDE

START HERE AT FOLD

IF YOU ARE MAKING AN OPTIONAL NECK, HAND OR WAIST CORD:

• *At last hole on first side, tie knot close to hole.*
• *Do not trim cord.*
• *Using second half of cord, repeat Steps 1 through 4 on other side.*
• *Tie ends of long cords together in a knot.*

5) **To attach the HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:**
   • Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position on underside of tab.
   • Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
   • Fold tab over. Press down to adhere to front.

HOOK & LOOP