



Digital Downloads

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

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



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

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

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

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.

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

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Leathercraft
Projects To-Go



New Frontier Leather WRISTBAND

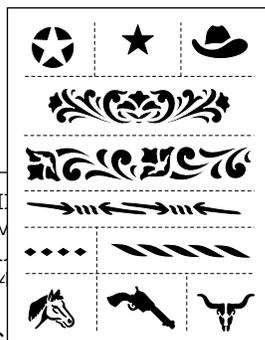
Plus A Look Back Into The
History Of "The Women
Of The Frontier"

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.

MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete
12 Leather Wristband Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg Tan Tooling Leather Bands
- Stamping Tools & Handles
- Mallets & Sponges
- All-In-One Stain / Finish
- Sheep Wool
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Sharpie Pens & Stencils
- Instructions & Handbook



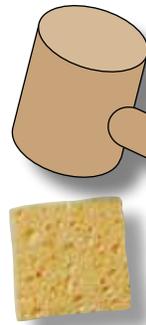
YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

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

CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Size, Design, Case & Stamp = 90 minutes
Color & Assembly = 45 minutes



GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Size & Design:

- See page 7 for sizing instructions. Copy and hand out or demonstrate the steps. Copy templates (page 5), cut apart on dotted lines & hand out for planning designs. Cut stencils apart on dotted lines & hand out along with pencils.

SESSION 2 - Case & Stamp:

- To prepare for casing & stamping, set-up sturdy tables for 3 or 4 students per table with one plastic bowl of water & two sponges per table. Have paper towels and a plastic trash bag handy for spills.
- Hand out to each student: Copy of page 6 instructions, one project part & one mallet.
- Share stamps and stamp handles.
- Follow the Leather Preparation and Stamping Instructions on the next pages.

SESSIONS 3 - Color & Assemble:

- Set up 1 or 2 staining tables for All-In-One Stain & Finish to be applied with sheep wool pieces. Cover tables with paper to protect them from spills.
- Add additional color with Sharpie Pens and Cova Colors. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.
- Copy and hand out assembly instructions on pages 7 along with the hook & loop.
- Practice, then demonstrate assembly steps.

ABOUT THE PROJECT:

The leather used for 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 and stamps.

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



HISTORY:

“Women of the Frontier”

Many cowboys have been mythologized by American history and popular culture, but one thing that few recognize is that there were plenty of “cowgirls” during the era. This is made all the more exceptional by recognizing the very limited freedoms of women during the time.

One of the most famous “Women of the West”, Annie Oakley, was a member of Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show and toured with it between 1885 and 1901. She was a famous sharp-shooter reputed to be able to shoot the edge of a playing card with a rifle. One of the more famous stories of her involves her shooting the ash from a cigarette held in the hand of the German ruler Kaiser Wilhelm the Second during an exhibition in Germany.

Calamity Jane is another one of the famous “Women of the West”. Martha Jane Cannary-Burke was born in 1856 to a family from Missouri destined to move to Montana. From there, she relocated to Salt Lake City, Utah, where she began her career as an expert scout with many armies. Calamity Jane and Annie Oakley are remembered for breaking down gender barriers that seemed set in stone in their day.

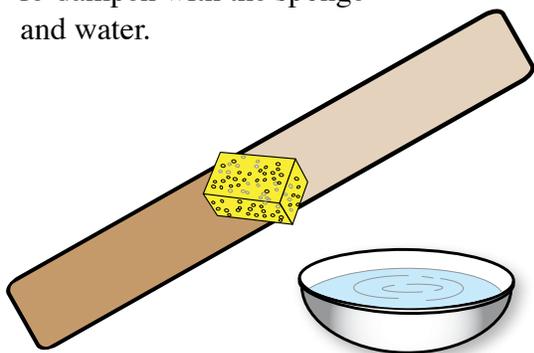
Did You Know: One of the most famous depictions of life on the frontier was the novel *Little House On The Prairie* by Laura Ingalls Wilder, as well as the television show based upon it. It depicts the life of typical homesteaders, those Americans who took advantage of the Homestead Act. The Homestead Act was passed in 1862 and signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln. This single act was responsible for bringing families like those of Annie Oakley and Calamity Jane west of the Mississippi River. It guaranteed one-hundred and sixty acres of land to any American citizen. The act was very successful, leading to much of the original migration west from the states comprising the original thirteen British colonies.

Continued ...

LEATHER PREPARATION:

Before you can stamp a design on leather, it needs to be moistened. This is called "casing the leather". (Note: Sponges can be cut in half.) Students should share sponges and water bowls per table.

- 1) Apply water to the smooth (grain) side of your leather using a clean sponge and water. Dampen leather but not too much.
- 2) Set leather aside and wait until it begins to return to its natural color and feels cool to the touch. Then it is ready to stamp. While waiting for your leather to partially dry, plan the designs.
- 3) If some areas begin to dry too fast, lightly re-dampen with the sponge and water.



HISTORY Continued:

While women of the new American West were expanding their horizons, the Native American women were rigidly bound by their customs and responsibilities. They prepared the hunted animal, tanned the leather to make clothing and tepee (wraps), wove baskets and blankets, prepared all the food, nursed the injured and sick, helped raise the children and were responsible for erecting and dismantling tepees when tribes migrated.

Everyday life for both New and Native Americans was very hard. Common to all Americans were some very useful braided leather articles used on a daily basis. Whips, braided ropes, bridles, harnesses, supports for beds and chairs, belts and bracelets are just a few of the ways braiding (also called plaiting) was used. The strongest material used for braiding was leather. Today, braids made from leather are still some of the strongest and longest lasting.

The project for this lesson is to personalize a leather wristband using New Frontier Designs.

VOCABULARY:

Casing - Adding water to one or both sides of vegetable tanned tooling leather to prepare the surface for tooling.

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

Grain Side - The hair side of the leather with the hair removed.

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.

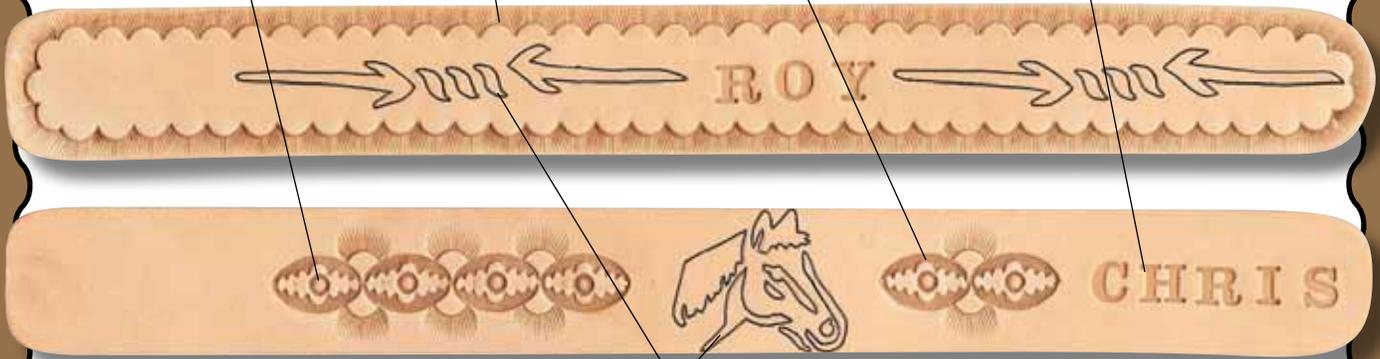
Staining - Adding color to the leather using different types of stains and paints.

Stamping - Using metal stamps with designs or shapes on the end and a mallet to put a design on the grain side of vegetable tanned 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.

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 Cova Colors & Sharpie Pens or apply All-In-One Color Stain & Finish over the entire project. Then go back and add additional color.



STENCIL DESIGNS

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.

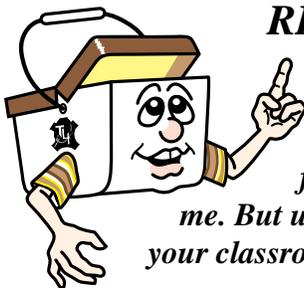
MIXING COLORS: The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) can be mixed to create the secondary colors (orange, green & purple). Add white to lighten and black to darken a color.



Classroom Expansion Ideas:

- ~ Study other famous women of the 19th Century and their use of leather accessories.
- ~ Read *Little House On The Prairie* as a class.

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

Copy this page, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out to students.

The page contains four identical vertical templates arranged side-by-side. Each template is a tall, narrow rectangle with a rounded top. A vertical dotted line runs down the center of each template, indicating where to cut. The templates are set against a white background with a decorative, wavy border. The entire page is framed by a solid brown border.

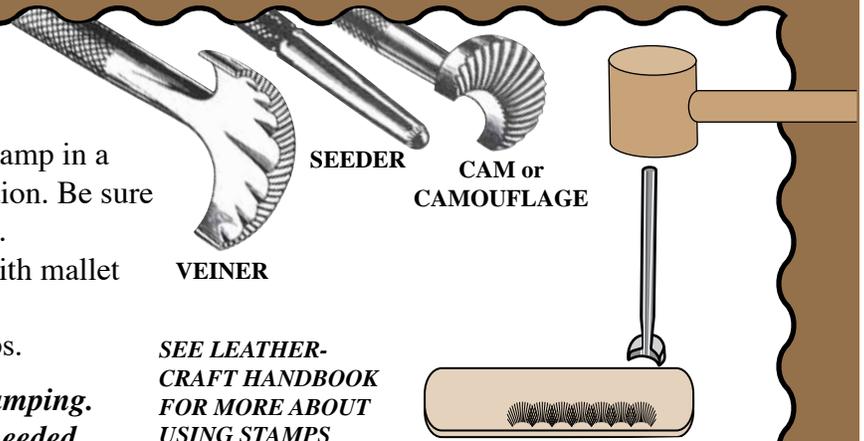
STAMPING Instructions:

(Shown here on a leather strip.)

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

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

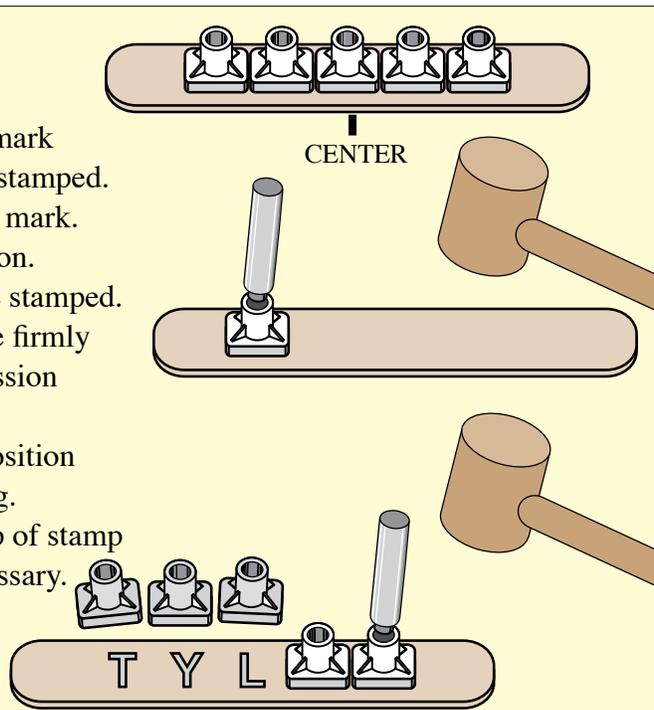
SEE LEATHER-CRAFT HANDBOOK FOR MORE ABOUT USING STAMPS



STAMPING Alphabets:

(Shown here on a leather strip.)

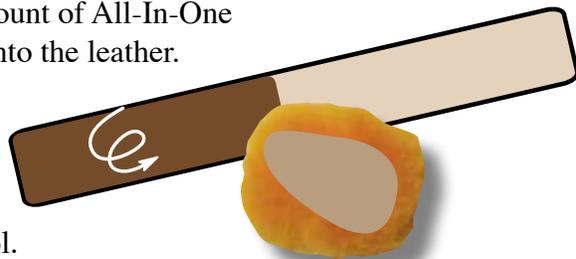
- 1) To stamp two or more letters in a row, first mark the center of the space where letters will be stamped.
- 2) Place stamps side by side, centered over the mark. Be sure stamps are facing the correct direction.
- 3) Remove all stamps except the first one to be stamped.
- 4) Insert stamp setter in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



STAINING THE LEATHER:

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

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



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

SIZING & ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

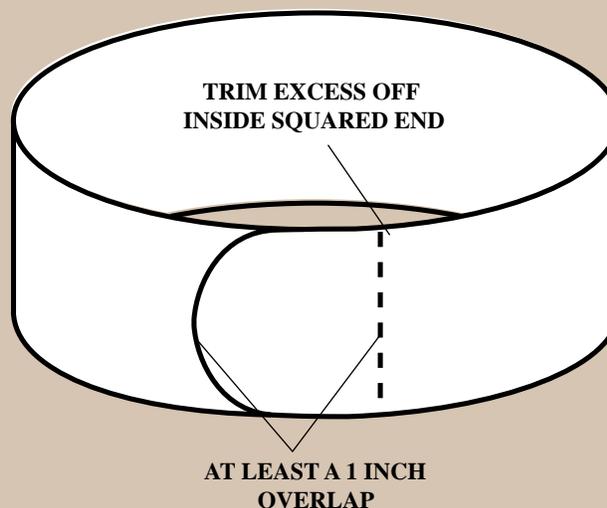
SIZING THE WRISTBAND:

Wrap band around wrist (or ankle).

NOTE: *There needs to be at least one inch overlap to allow for the hook & loop fastener to be installed later.*

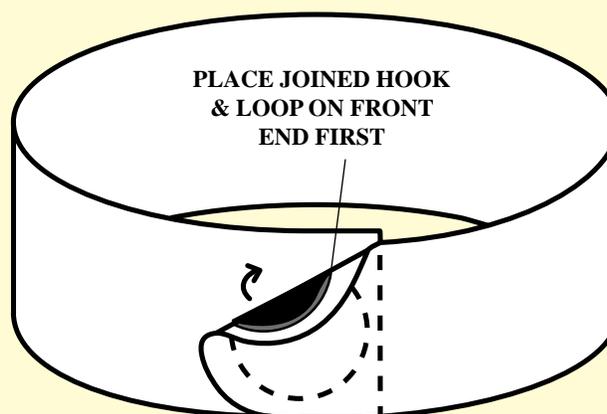
Trim off any excess wristband on the inside (square end) of band using sharp classroom scissors.

Now use the blank template to plan your designs. Then stamp and color the band. Be sure it is completely dry before installing the hook & loop fastener.



INSTALLING THE HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Lock hook & loop parts together.
- Peel paper off of one side.
- Position sticky side on underside of front end. Press firmly to adhere.
- Peel paper off other side of fastener.
- Wrap band around wrist (or ankle) and press hook & loop sticky side onto the band. Press firmly to adhere.



TAKING CARE OF YOUR PERSONALIZED LEATHER WRISTBAND

- A leather wristband shouldn't go wherever your hands go. In other words, try not to get the wristband wet.
- If the leather does get wet, wipe off the moisture as soon as possible using a soft dry paper towel or cotton cloth.