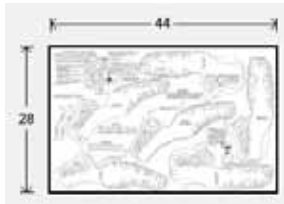




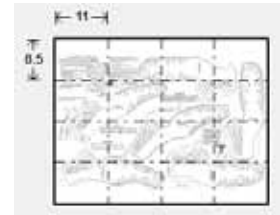
Digital Downloads

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.

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Leathercraft Projects To-Go

Ranch & Farm Leather Leather LINK BELT

Plus A Look At "The Differences Between Ranches & Farms"

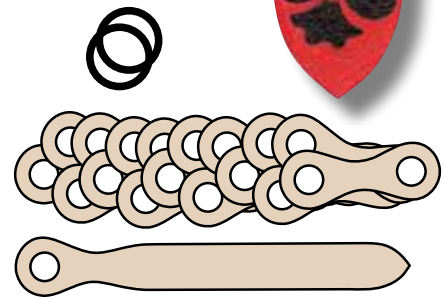
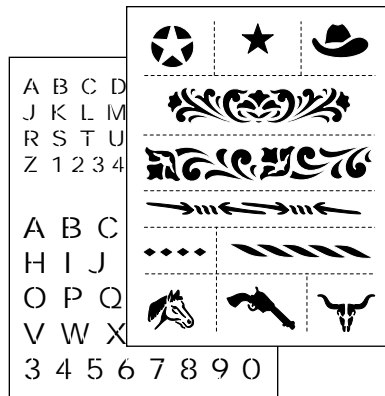
OBJECTIVE: Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history and new vocabulary words. Creativity, math and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and then assemble the project.



MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Leather Link Belt Projects:

- Pre-Cut Veg-Split Suede Leather Belt Parts
- Metal Rings
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Markers
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions



YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

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



CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Sizing & Design = 45 minutes

Color the Projects = 45 minutes

Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes





GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Sizing & Design:

- Size the belt first. Have a sample for belt and wrist/ankle bands pre-assembled so students can determine how many links they will need to decorate.
- Copy the blank templates (page 5), cut apart on dotted lines and hand out with pencils for planning designs.
- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning.

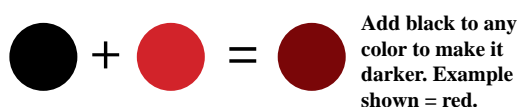
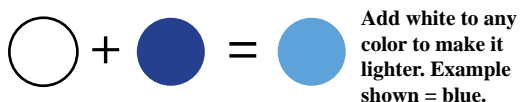
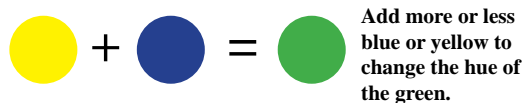
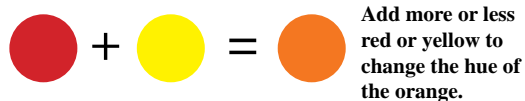
SESSION 2 - Color:

- Hand out leather parts to students.
- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)

MIXING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS

The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. The secondary colors (orange, green & purple) can be created as shown:



Now try mixing the secondary colors together to get even more colors.

What Is The Difference Between A Ranch & A Farm?

Ranch: A ranch is the land used for raising and grazing livestock, such as cattle or sheep. A ranch may also include less common livestock such as elk, American Bison, ostrich and emu. Cattle were not native to the United States. The Conquistadors from Spain came to America in the 16th century, followed by settlers who brought their cattle and raising techniques with them.

A ranch normally includes a home, barns, corrals, sheds and various shelters or out-buildings. Ranches can vary in size. In the western United States, ranches are a combination of privately owned land and leased land under the control of the Federal Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of grazing. If the ranch includes irrigated land (or land with water available for growing crops), the ranch may also do limited amounts of farming, raising crops for feeding the animals, such as hay and grains.

Dude Ranches: These ranches cater exclusively to tourist who come to ride horses and enjoy the social activities offered by the ranch, such as organized trail rides, games, rodeo events, polo matches, picnics, barbecues, dances and entertainment. Some even offer guided hunting of native wildlife. A Dude Ranch offers to tourists a taste of the "Wild West".

Working Ranches: A working ranch normally doesn't allow tourists. These ranches are in the business of raising cattle or sheep for food and wool. Sometimes, they will allow hunters to come onto the property to hunt select native wildlife.

Farms: Areas of land including various structures devoted to the business growing and managing food (produce, grain and some animals) and fibers (cotton, etc.). Farms may be owned by a single family, a community, a business or a company. Farms vary in size.

Continued ...

NOTE: *When using acrylic paints on leather, be sure the project is completely dry before starting to assemble the project.*

GETTING STARTED cont.:

SESSION 3 - Assembly:

- Copy the Instructions on page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the metal rings.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the steps.

ABOUT THE LEATHER:

The leather used for this project is called veg-split leather, cut from cowhide. Both sides are rough or suede. The grain side (smooth top side) of this particular cut of leather has been removed.

The project for this lesson will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.

HISTORY Continued:

Did You Know: The Open Range was the prairie and desert lands from Mexico up through the western United States. "Open range" grazing was practiced where cattle and sheep were simply turned loose in the spring and allowed to roam with little supervision and no fences. They were then rounded up in the fall, driven to market or back closer to the ranches for protection during the winter. The practice of "branding" allowed the cattle owners to identify and sort the livestock.

Many ranches had the need to grow agricultural crops to feed the ranchers and the cattle. With the Homestead Act of 1862, more settlers came west to set up farms. This created conflicts with ranches over the "open range", since farmers needed to fence off their property to prevent the roaming cattle and sheep from eating their crops.

However, the decline of the "open range" was not a result of increased farming. It was due to overgrazing. Ranches increased the sizes of their herds for economic reasons, stripping the quality of the rangeland. Plus the winter of 1886-1887 caused thousands of already stressed cattle to die. As a result, many ranchers fenced off their own land to better control the pasture land for their cattle. Better control resulted in better profit.

VOCABULARY:

Cowhide - 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.

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

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

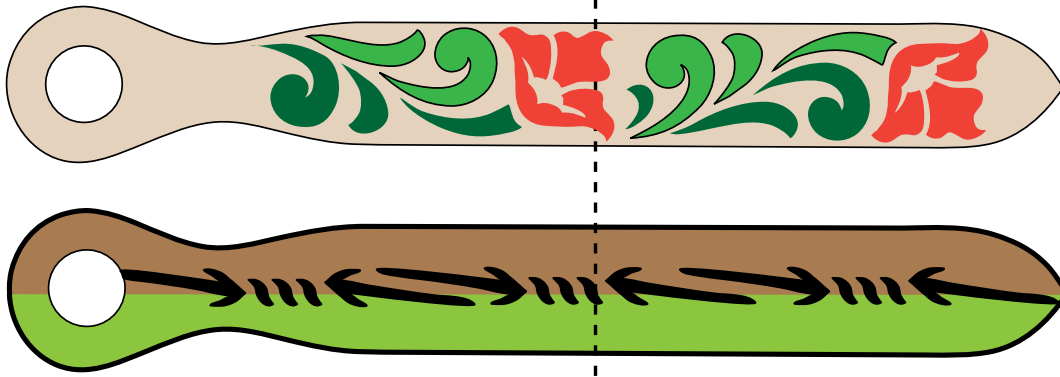
Tannins - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.

Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

Billet - The tongue end of a belt that goes through the buckle.

CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.



NOTE: *After the belt is fastened through the rings, only about one-half of the billet front will be visible, along with the backside of the billet end. Be sure to have students plan their designs accordingly and apply to both sides of billet.*

COLORING HINTS:

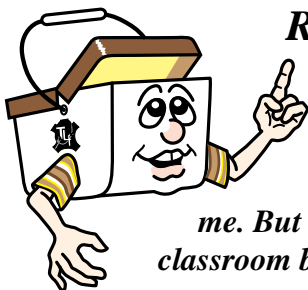
To paint large areas or many links, mix a Cova Color “wash” by diluting the color with water. Be sure to mix enough to do the entire project or keep record of the proportions.

To make bright or light colors stand out on a darker background, paint bright or light colors first. Then fill in background around them with a darker color. Or, put a wash over the area, let dry, then come back and paint the designs in white. Let white dry completely (few minutes), then add desired colors on top of the white.

To blend colors together like a rainbow, first dampen the leather. Mix water with the Cova Colors and apply. This technique will require a longer drying time (maybe overnight) or the use of a hair dryer.

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ *Study more about the origin of Ranching in other countries and the United States.*
- ~ *Study about some of the historic conflicts between the ranchers and farmers, such as the Johnson County War.*

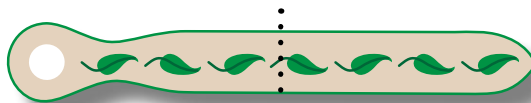


RECYCLE ME!

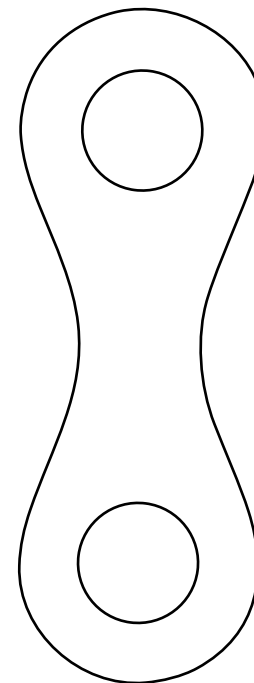
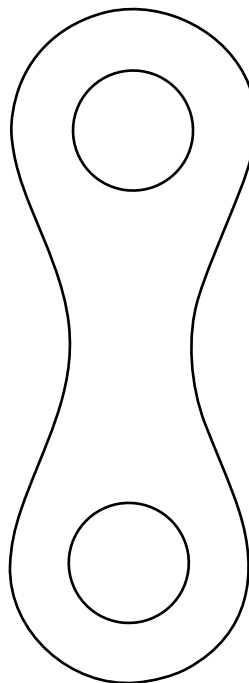
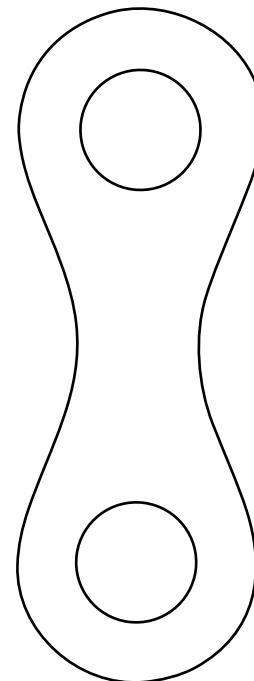
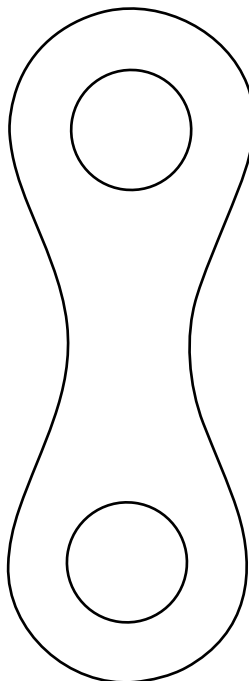
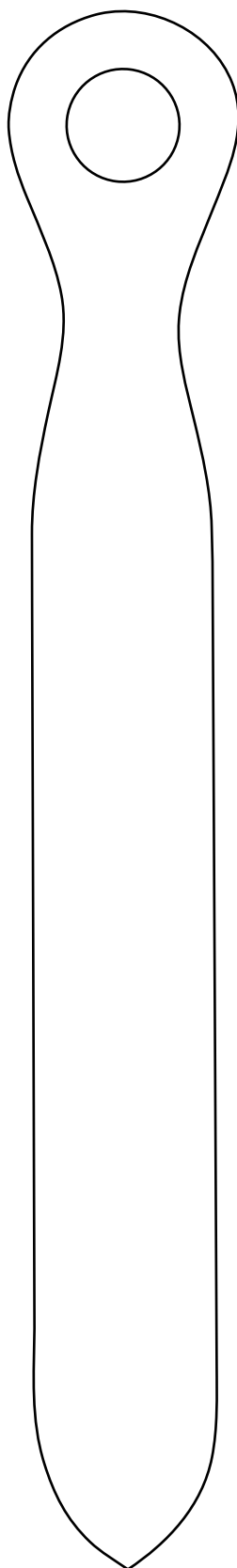
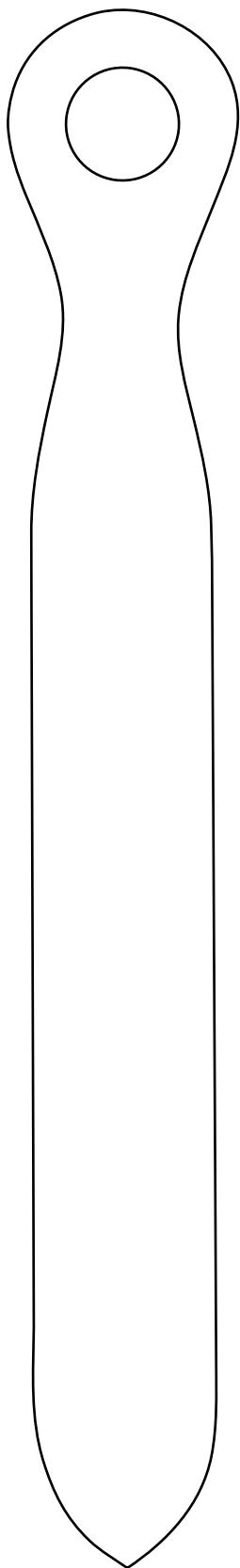
“I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it’s time to 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, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out to students.



NOTE: After the belt is fastened through the rings, only about one-half of the billet front will be visible, along with the backside of the billet end. Be sure to have students plan their designs accordingly and apply to both sides of billet.



SIZING & ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

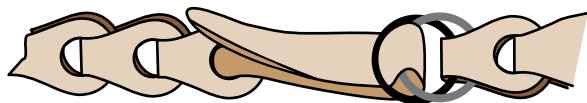
SIZE THE LINK BELT TO FIT YOUR WAIST, ANKLE OR HAT:

- 1) Put link belt or band together following the steps below. Notice how the links overlap so if designs are being put on the links, they can be placed so they will show.
- 2) Add as many links as necessary to fit your waist, wrist or a hat.
- 3) Then take the belt (band) apart again and color designs on all parts before final assembly.

ASSEMBLING THE LINK BELT:

- 1) Take one link and squeeze one end and push it through 2 rings.
- 2) Pull link half way through the rings and fold over aligning the big holes in both ends.
- 3) Take another link, squeeze one end, and push it through the aligned holes in the first link. Continue to the last link.
- 4) Squeeze the end of the billet with the large hole and push it through the last links' aligned hole.
- 5) Turn the tip of the billet up and push it through its own big hole in its end.
- 6) Pull billet through the hole.

FASTENING THE BELT:



- Slip billet up through both rings.
- Loop billet over edge of top ring only and slip back under top ring.
- Pull tight.

