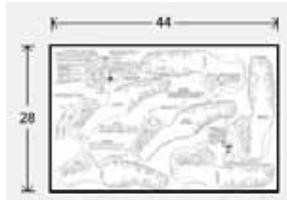


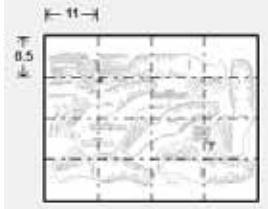
Digital Downloads

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.

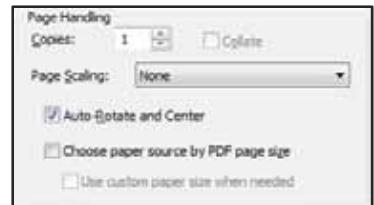
Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

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

Reenactment Costumes

GAUNTLET - COWBOY CUFF & MORE

**Plus A Look At Why People Dress Up
In Reenactment Costumes**

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 Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Parts
- Lacing Cords
- Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes & Stencils
- Sharpie Markers
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints



CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Design & Color the Projects = 90 minutes

Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

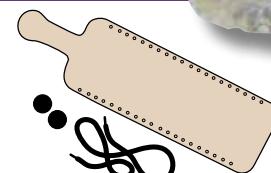
NOTE: If more costume gauntlets or cuffs are desired, extra parts are available plus more classroom time will be required.



ASSEMBLE AS
COWBOY CUFFS OR
OTHER FUN DESIGNS!



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



GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:

- Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
- Copy blank templates on page 5 and hand out along with pencils.
- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.



SESSION 2 - Color:

- Hand out leather parts to each student.
- 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:

$$\text{Red} + \text{Yellow} = \text{Orange}$$

Add more or less red or yellow to change the hue of the orange.

$$\text{Yellow} + \text{Blue} = \text{Green}$$

Add more or less blue or yellow to change the hue of the green.

$$\text{Blue} + \text{Red} = \text{Purple}$$

Add more or less blue or red to change the hue of the purple.

$$\text{White} + \text{Color} = \text{Lighter Color}$$

Add white to any color to make it lighter. Example shown = blue.

$$\text{Black} + \text{Color} = \text{Darker Color}$$

Add black to any color to make it darker. Example shown = red.

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

What Is Reenactment?

Reenactment is an attempt to bring history back to life. The participants, mostly amateurs, study historical events and then recreate the event in the form of pageants or play acting. Costumes and weapons are researched and made to depict the ones used at the time of the historic event.

Reenactment activities were staged a long time ago. The Romans performed historic events in their amphitheaters. Tournaments were reenacted during the Middle Ages. Hundreds of years ago to the present, other countries engage in historical reenactments: Britain, Russia, Czech countries, Austria, and of course, the United States.

Many themes reenacted in the United States include: Medieval & Renaissance Events, Civil War Battles, Frontier Fellowships, Fur Trade events called Rendezvous, the American Revolution, World War II battles, and more.

Did You Know: There are three categories of participants doing reenactment: Farbs, Mainstream and Hard Cores/Authentic.

Farbs are those who don't spend a lot of money or time researching and creating authentic costumes, accessories or even the period behavior. The "Good Enough" attitude is taken when creating the historic events.

Mainstream are between the Farbs and Authentics. These participants make a bigger effort to be authentic. On the surface, their costumes will appear authentic, but underneath, current, modern methods will be used.

Hard Cores or Authentics are those whose take recreating very seriously. They go to utmost extremes doing research and then recreating the fabrics, weapons, accessories and attitudes of the particular event they are reenacting. Hard Cores will try to "live" the part, including eating foods of the period and staying in character throughout the events.

Continued . . .



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

GETTING STARTED continued:

SESSION 3 - Assembly:

- Copy the Instructions on pages 6 & 7 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and fasteners.
- 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.

Veg-split leather can be decorated with designs by either painting or drawing with markers and pens. This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.

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.



History Continued:

Did You Know: Not only the people participating in the reenactment events are in character and costume, but also any animals used during the events are outfitted according the period. Great lengths are taken by many reenactors to make authentic historic horse gear and leather accessories used on the animals.



Many industries today provide uniforms and clothing made from hand woven, natural dyed materials and are sewn using historically correct techniques for various periods. Authentic headgear, footwear, camp gear, weapons, military equipment accoutrements, and so on are made today for reenactors or they make their own.

Did You Know: There are different types of reenactment. "Living History" and "Combat Demonstration" reenactments are done entirely for the education of the public. Other Battle and Fantasy Events are not open to the public, but are created for the participants only.

Participants in reenactment are often seeking to know more about their own ancestors and families, the way they lived and the experiences they had. Many research family Coat of Arms and then apply them to their costumes.

Reenactment - The study of and attempt to recreate history by dressing up in costume, assuming a character (role playing) and performing different acts from a specific period of time or event.

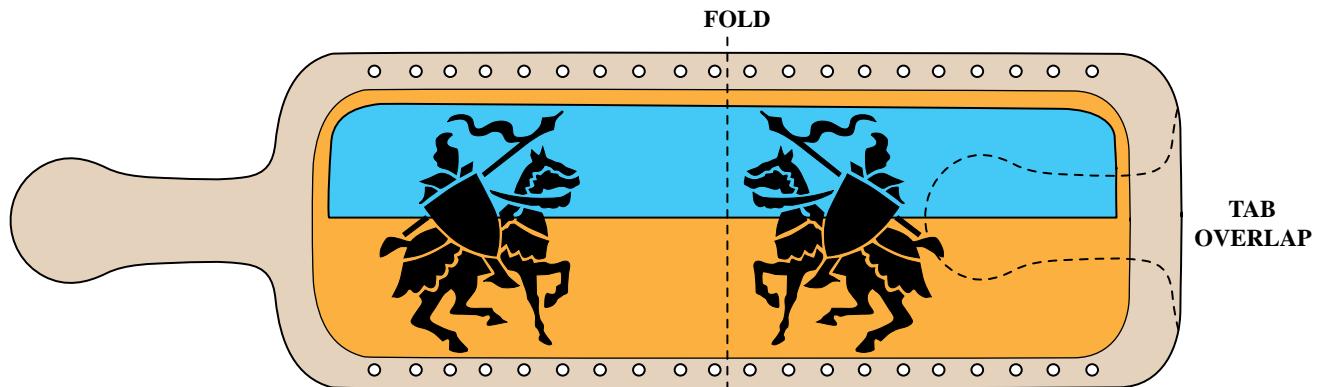
Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

Whip Stitch - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is taken over the edge of the leather and then into the next hole.



CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the koozie / pouch part before assembly. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.



When making a pouch, be aware of where the fold will cross your design.

When making a koozie wrap, be aware of where the tab will overlap.

HINTS: 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.

For even brighter colors, first paint the design that is to be bright with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.

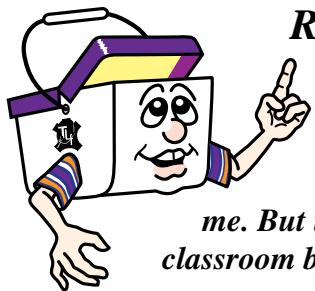
To bleed one color into another, first dampen the leather, then add water to the Cova Colors to create a thinner paint. Brush on one color, then overlap the edge with the next color. Work quickly. This technique will require longer drying time (overnight).

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ Study the different types of Reenactment and the events created.
- ~ Study the ancestors of your students and the historic events in which they may have participated.



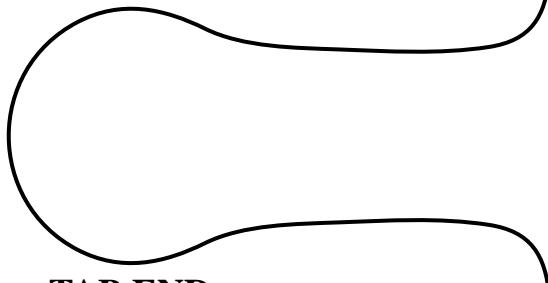
RECYCLE ME!



"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.

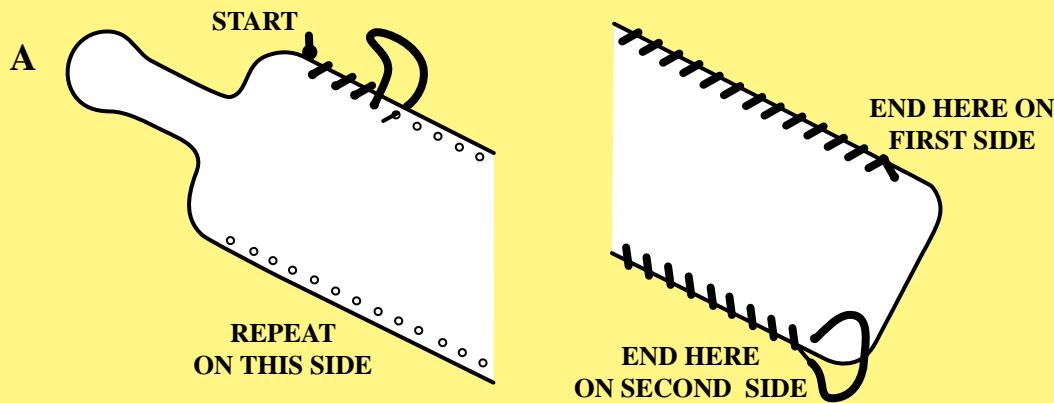
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

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

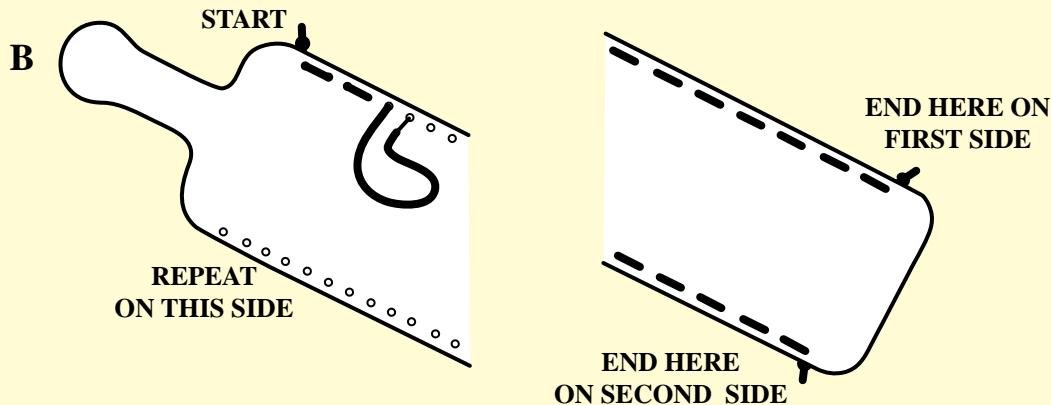
TO MAKE A KOOZIE WRAP:

- 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.

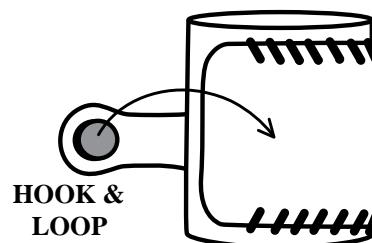


- **To do the RUNNING STITCH (B):** Stitch up through first hole; then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.



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.



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

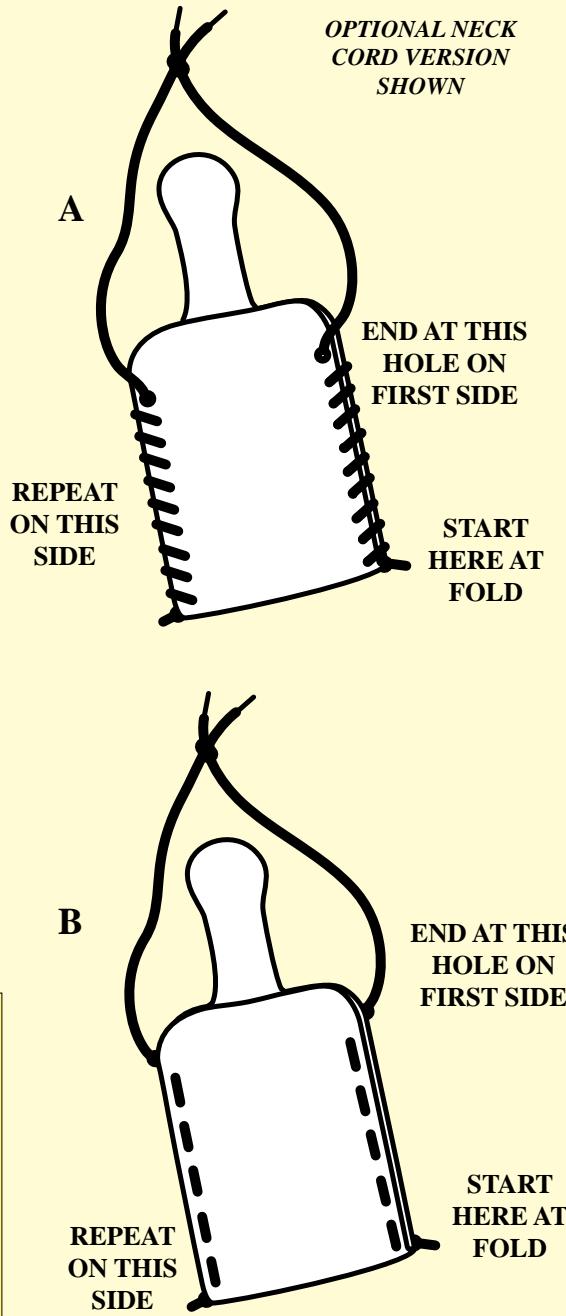
Be sure project is completely dry before assembly. Tip: keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.

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.
 - **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:

**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.

