



Doodle Page Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) Doodle Page. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



1) 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. All full size Doodle Pages are 11x17



2) Tiled

The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

The Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out like this:

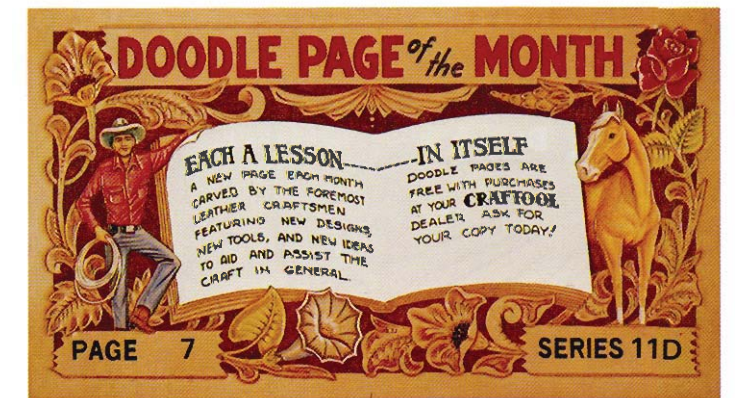
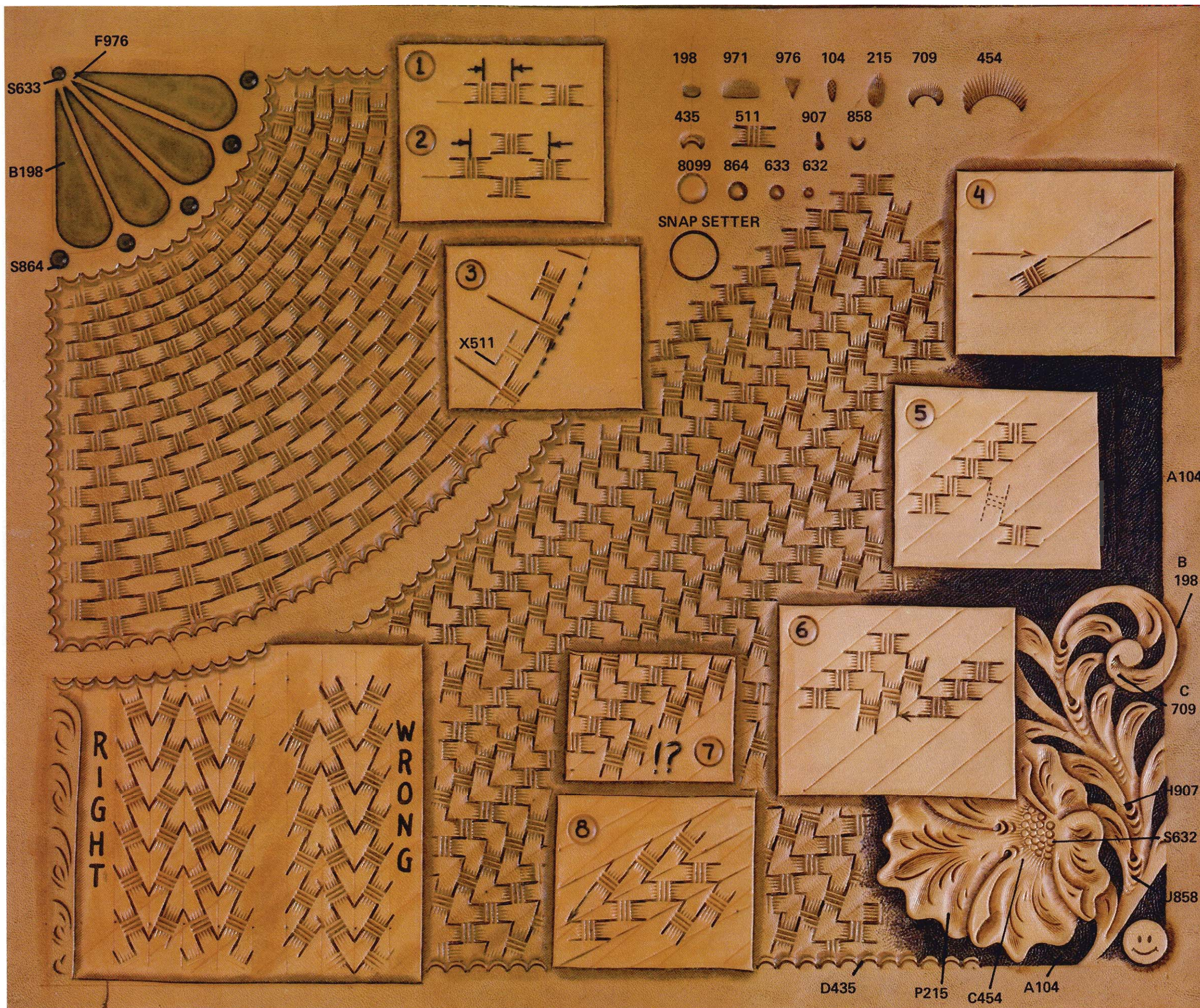
Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled

(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

Please note: When printing on a home printer, the edges may get cut off. To avoid this, make sure “Page Scaling” is set to “Shrink to Printable Area” in the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. This will decrease the size of the Doodle Page a very small amount.



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



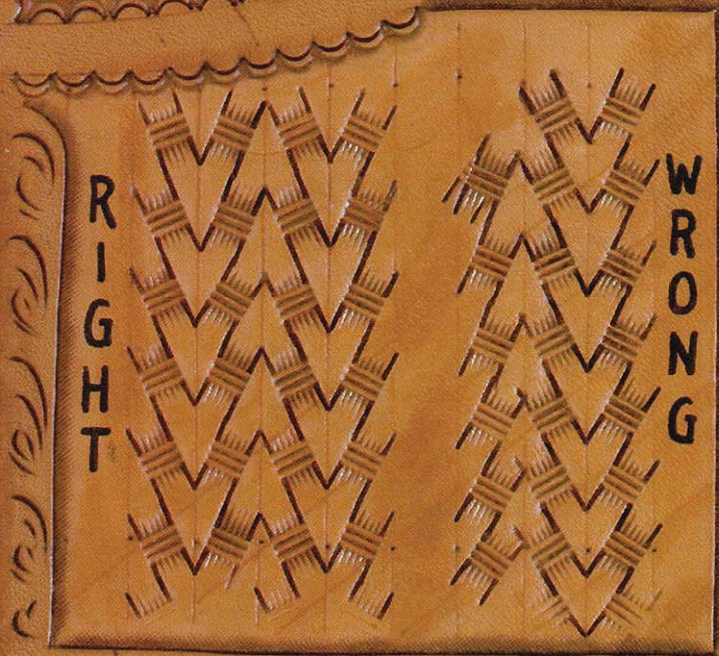
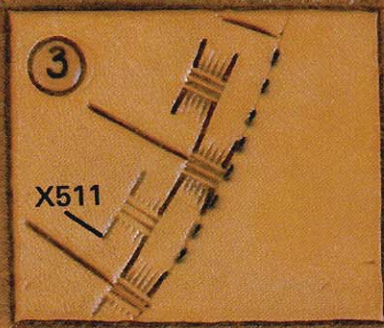
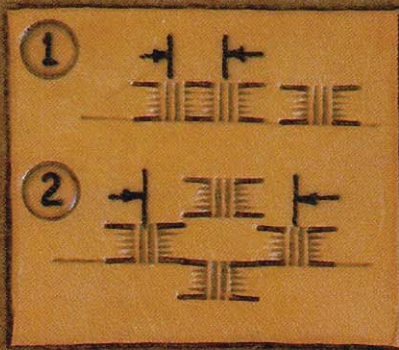
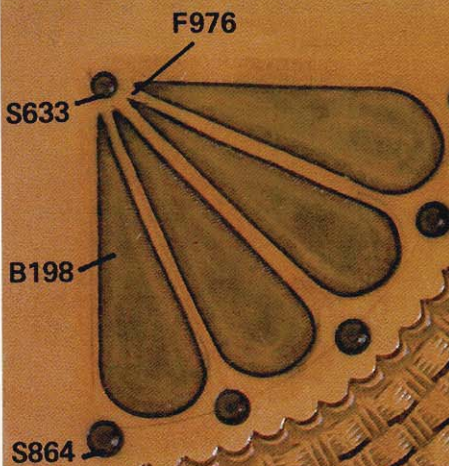
SOMETHING DIFFERENT BY BILL MCKAY

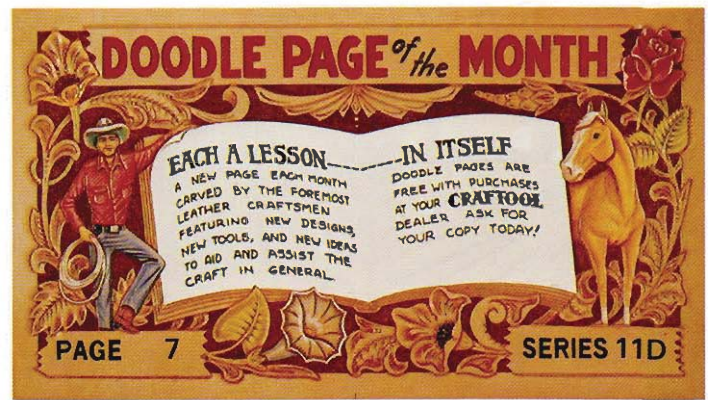
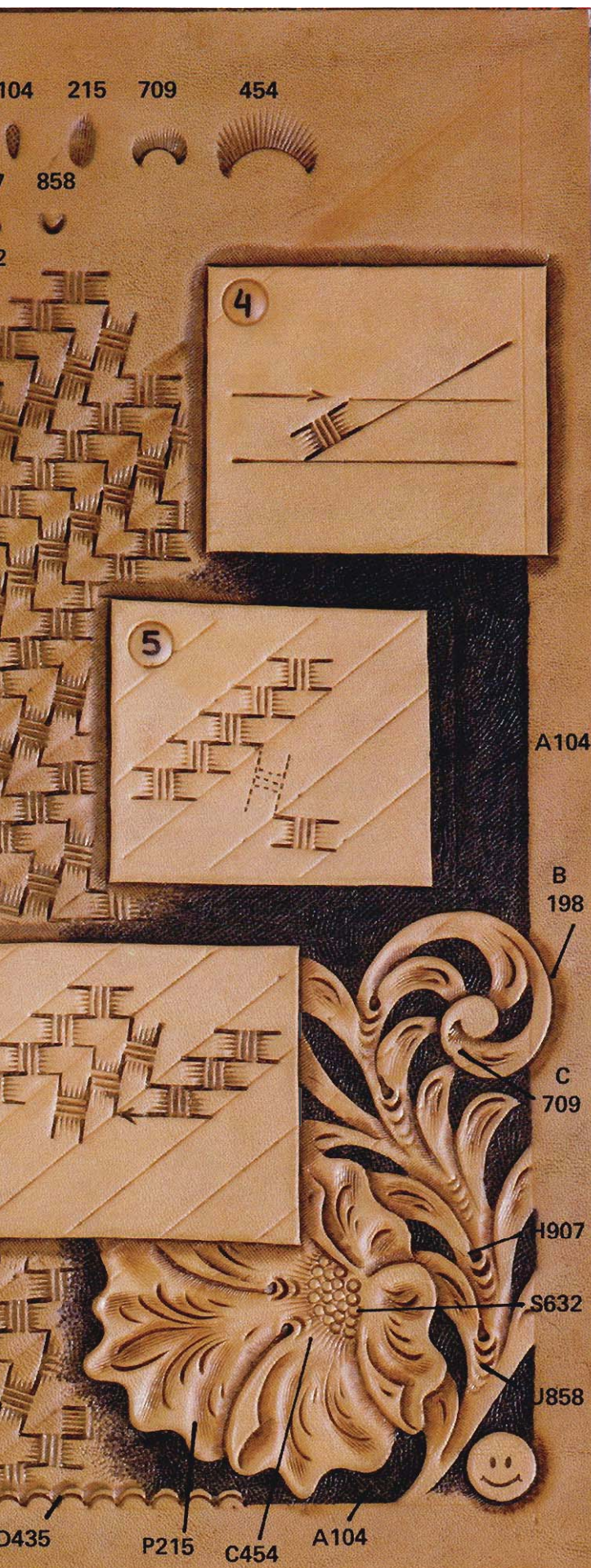
Just when you thought that you had done everything you could do with the basket stamp, here's a new ... twist. In fact, I've got a pair of them for you. First let's find out how to make a curved basketweave. After all-most baskets are curved, right? Right! So lets get to work.

The first thing you need to figure out is how close and how far apart you can get the stamp without overlapping the cross weave and without getting them so far apart that the ends don't touch. Figure One shows us the minimum distance between the ends of the stamp. Now measure from the middle of one stamp to the middle of the next impression. This will be the minimum spread between the two stamp impressions. Figure Two shows that we want to make three impressions that just touch each other. From the center of the first impression to the center of the third is the maximum spread.

Now draw your curve or circle the size that you want and mark a line from the center to the edge. After you have done this, take a pair of wing dividers and set them to the maximum spread width as indicated in Figure Two. Start at one end of your curve and walk the dividers along the edge of the curve until you come to the other end. From each point where the dividers touched, lightly draw a line to the center of the curve. Make an impression at each mark along the edge being sure that the center of the stamp hits in line with each 'spoke' of your curve. Make your next impression between each 'spoke' so that the ends of the stamps just touch as shown in Figure Three. From this point on, you are simply going to work your way into the center of your curve. The only thing you need to be careful of is making sure that the impressions stay centered on the 'spokes' of your curve. You will notice as you continue that your impressions will get closer and closer together. You want to stop when the impressions are as close to each other as the minimum distance shown in Figure One.

You will probably find dozens of places where you can use this technique. Like decorative panels on doors, cases, clocks, etc. This little gem also works well on curves that change direction. Just remember... when you change the direction of a curve you are reversing the spread on the 'spokes' as shown in the drawing, (on back).





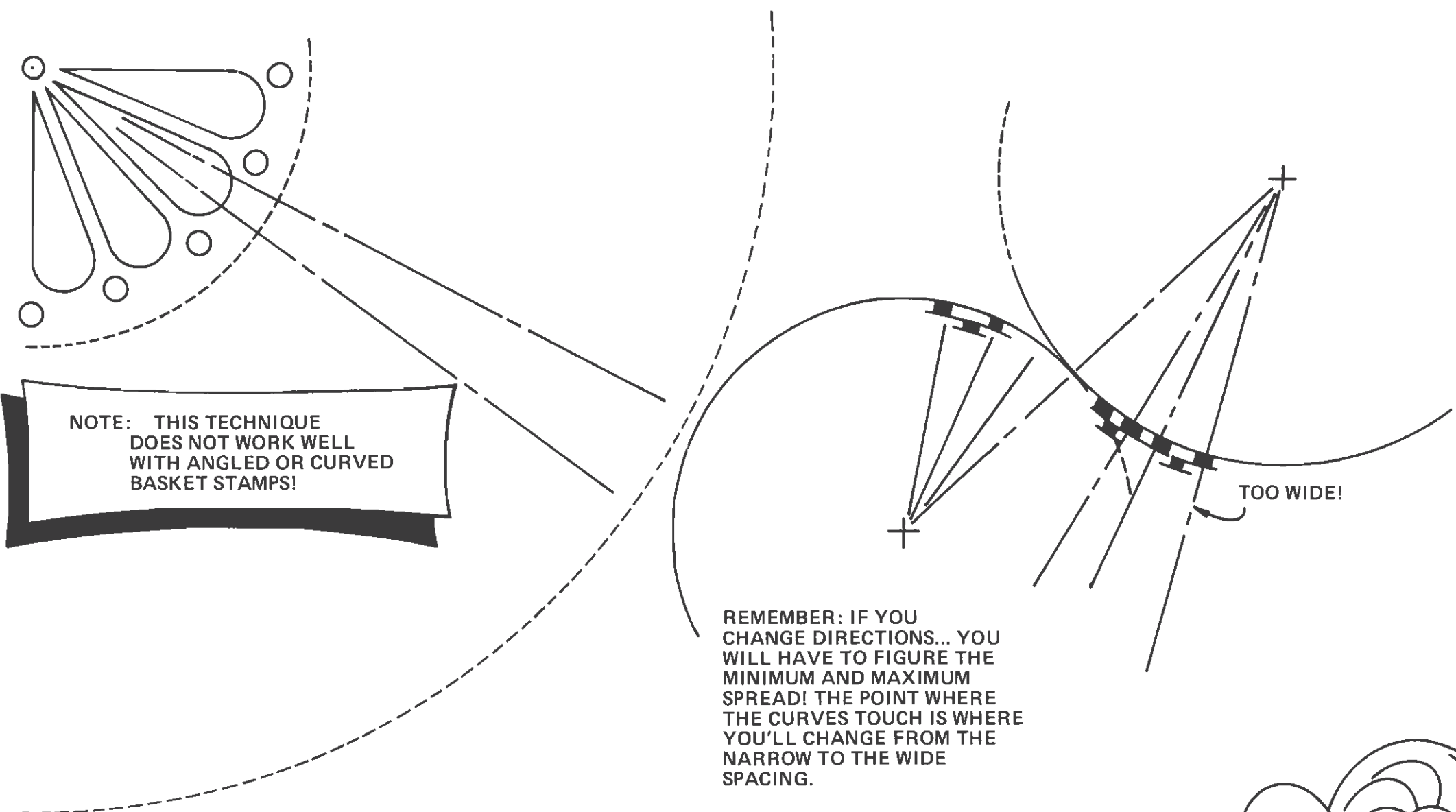
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OK! Are you ready for the next weave? This one will almost always have people wondering about your state of mind.

The first thing you want to do is make a light line for your first row of stamping. Next, mark the angle that you want the stamping to work into, as shown in Figure Four. 25 to 30 degrees usually gives pretty good results. The smaller the angle, the sharper the points are going to be. Now, lay in your first row of impressions being careful to keep the same angle the entire length. One way of doing this is to mark a second line that the edge of the stamp will just touch.

In Figure Five you will see just where we are heading with this. Yes... it's a Zig-Zag basketweave! In Figure Six and in the enlarged drawing on the back of this page you will see the one important key to making this little touch of insanity work. When you line up the outside edge of the stamp and run an imaginary line down the edge to the next row over, it should just touch the end of the older stamp on its inside edge.

But wait!! What the heck happened in Figure Seven? Figure Seven and the area in the large box marked "WRONG" shows what happens if you don't keep the outside edge of the stamp aimed at the wrong end of the other end of stamps. And that's why I will tell you with great emotion Go Slow! This is not a technique to rush through. If you take your time you'll find the effort well worth it.

Oh! Figure Eight just shows how the smaller angle changes the "sharpness" of the points. And of course, just as on the last basketweave doodle page, the floral carving is only there to get your attention. HAVE A NICE DAY!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

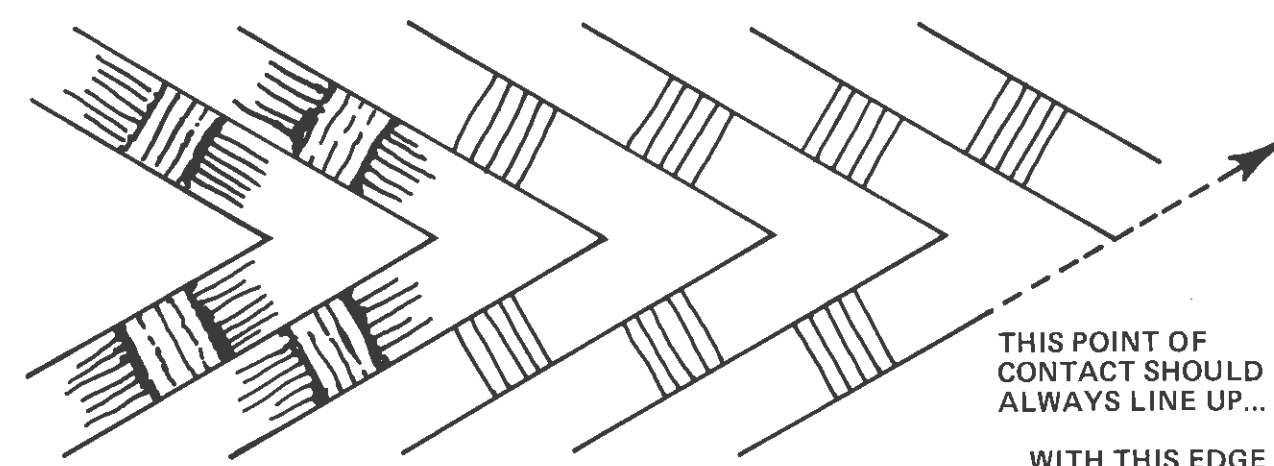
Bill McKay is a native of Phoenix Az. and has been doing leatherwork since 1981. With fifteen years of Graphic artwork behind him, he is now doing custom leatherwork on a full time basis.

Some of his other hobbies include model building, gunsmithing and building racing motorcycles.



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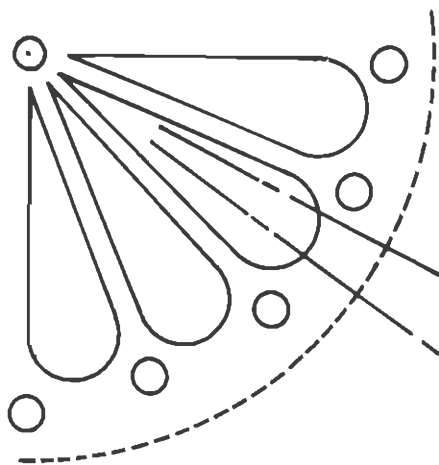
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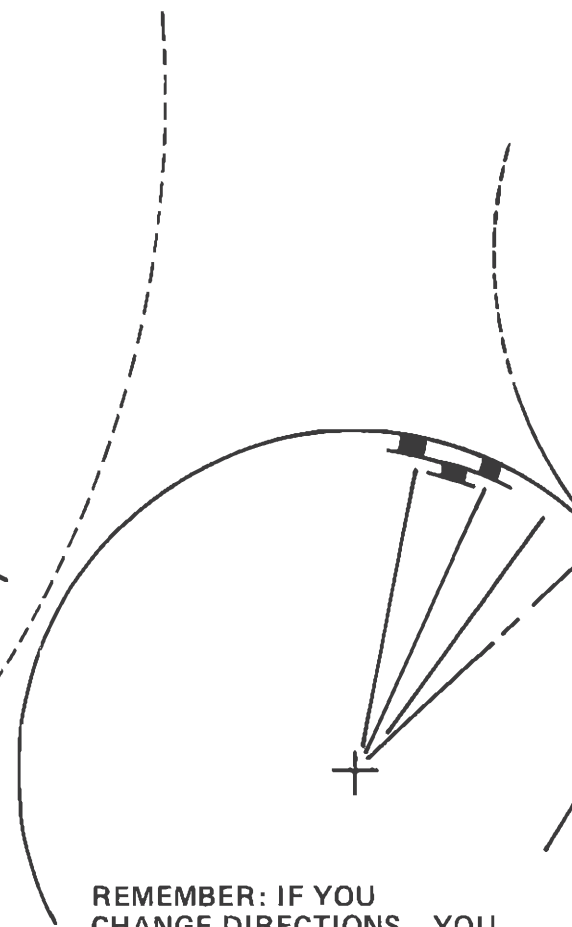
THIS POINT OF CONTACT SHOULD ALWAYS LINE UP...

... WITH THIS EDGE OF THE STAMP.

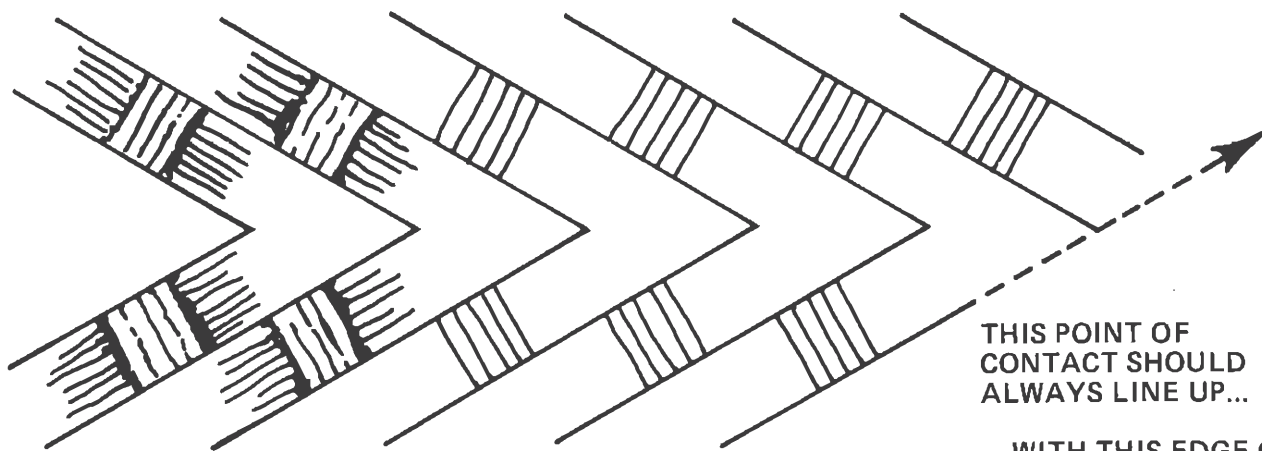




**NOTE: THIS TECHNIQUE
DOES NOT WORK WELL
WITH ANGLED OR CURVED
BASKET STAMPS!**

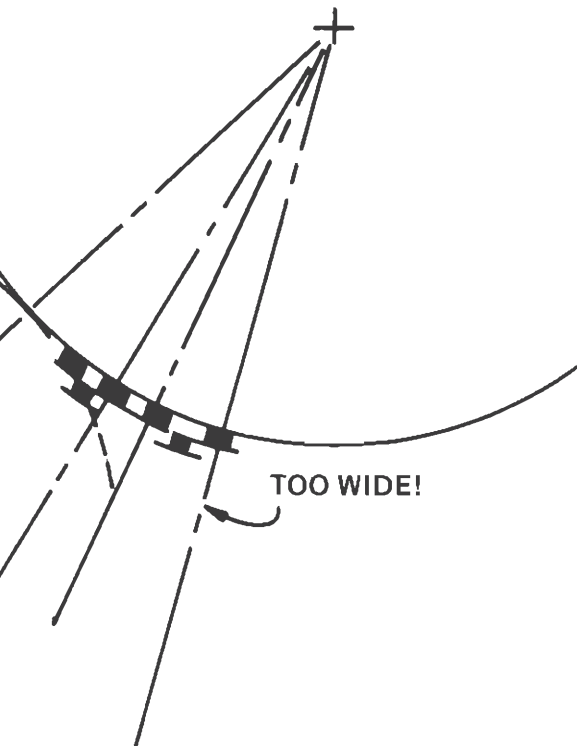


**REMEMBER: IF YOU
CHANGE DIRECTIONS... YOU
WILL HAVE TO FIGURE THE
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM
SPREAD! THE POINT WHERE
THE CURVES TOUCH IS WHERE
YOU'LL CHANGE FROM THE
NARROW TO THE WIDE
SPACING.**



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**... WITH THIS EDGE OF THE
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