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

Special Days Leather
GIFT POUCH

Plus **A Look At
"Many Of The Special Days
We Celebrate Yearly"**

OBJECTIVE: Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history, science 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 Pouch Projects:**
- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Pouch Parts
- Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Lacing Cords
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Markers
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
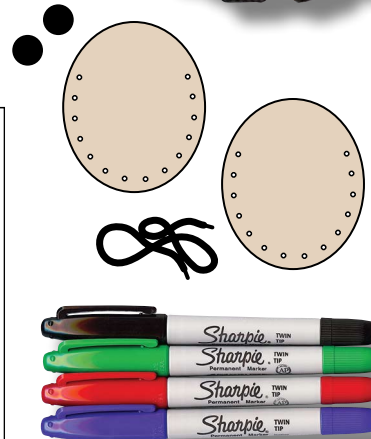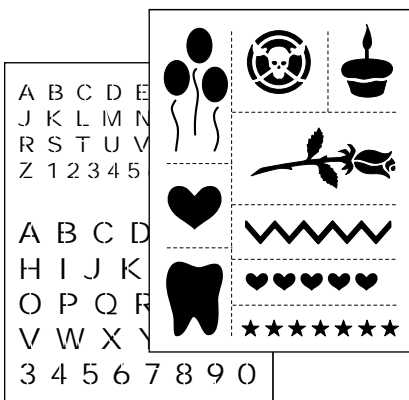- Complete Instructions

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Additional Classroom Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Pallets Or Waxed Paper For Mixing Paint

CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 Sessions:
Design = 45 minutes
Color & Assemble = 90 minutes

#47250-23

GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:
• Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
• Copy the blank templates on page 5, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.
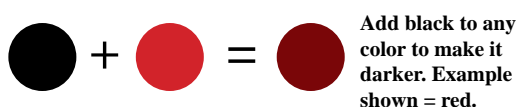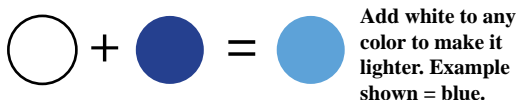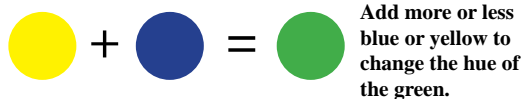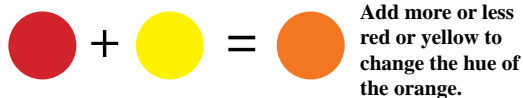• Also cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

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:

🔴 + 🟡 = 🟠 **Add more or less red or yellow to change the hue of the orange.**

🟡 + 🔵 = 🟢 **Add more or less blue or yellow to change the hue of the green.**

🔵 + 🔴 = 🟣 **Add more or less blue or red to change the hue of the purple.**

⚪ + 🔵 = 🔵 **Add white to any color to make it lighter. Example shown = blue.**

⚫ + 🔴 = 🔴 **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 Special Days Do We Celebrate Yearly?

Mother's Day ~ We honor our Mothers in May ever year out of respect and love. It is a very old tradition of giving Mothers flowers on Mother's Day. Sometimes a corsage (a single or small bouquet of flowers for a woman to wear) is given to a Mother. Traditionally, red flowers are given if your Mother's Mother is still living & white flowers if your Mother's Mother is not living.

Father's Day ~ In June, we honor our Fathers with a day of special activities just for him. Many families prepare a special dinner or take Dad to an activity he enjoys: ball games, camping, fishing, bowling, festivals, picnics, the theater or just a family get-together. Dads just seem to enjoy spending time with their families, so the activity really doesn't matter.
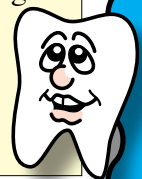
Birthdays ~ The nice thing about Birthdays is that they can happen every day of the year. Someone you know, a family member or a friend, has a Birthday and will love to be honored with you remembering them.

Other Special People ~ We celebrate many people who are important to us in our lives: Grandparents, teachers and many more. There are also official Birthday celebrations set aside for our country to recognize some special people (such as George Washington's Birthday, etc.)

Special Events or Occasions ~ These are fun days that may be celebrated by many people or just a few. These special days could include:
• New Baby in the family
• Weddings
• Graduation from schools or special lesson
• Making the Honor Roll
• Winning a contest or sports event
• Sharing your talents with other (Displaying your paintings, playing an instrument, singing, writing, creating with crafts)
• Even the Tooth Fairy (trade a tooth for $)

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 page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the cords 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.

This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.

History Continued:

Did You Know: The tradition of celebrating birthdays by having a party and cake dates back as far as the Middle Ages. The English used to conceal symbolic items suchas gold coins, rings and thimbles inside the birthday cake. Each item had a meaning. For example, a person finding a gold coin in a birthday cake would supposedly become wealthy, while finding a thimble meant that person would never get married. (Of course, these predictions were not true.)

Did You Know: People born on February 29, which occurs only during leap years, often celebrate their birthday in other years on February 28, or March 1.

Today, celebrations for special people in our lives or for special events can come at any time and be celebrated with a party or just a memorable gift or card. Gifts that are handmade have special meaning and are often kept forever.

The project for this lesson is to make a "everlasting" leather gift pouch decorated to celebrate a special event.

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.

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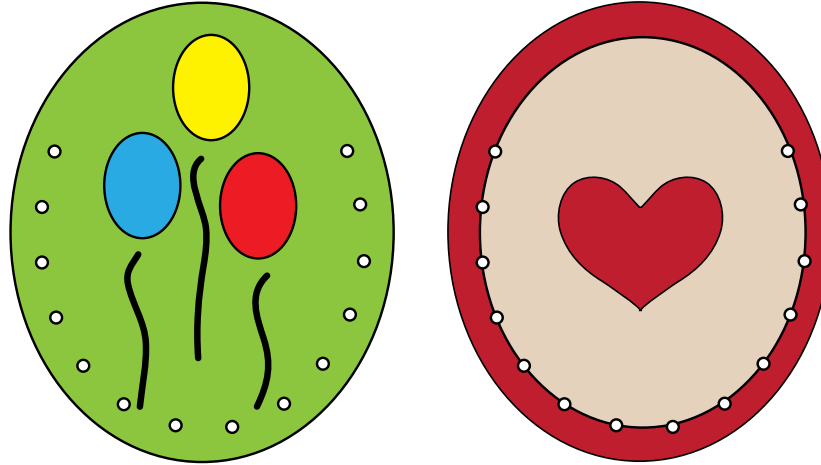
Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

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 pouch parts before assembly. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

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.
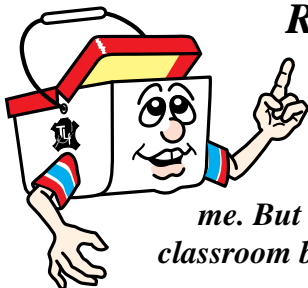
Plan Designs On Paper Before Drawing Or Using Color On The Leather

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:
 ~ *Study how birthdays are celebrated by different cultures around the world.*
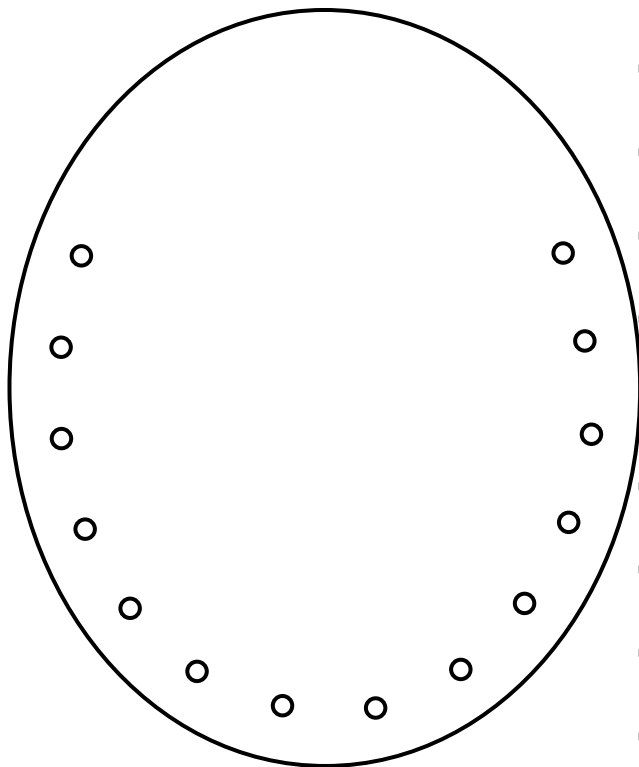 ~ *Plan a Special Day for the class and have a party.*
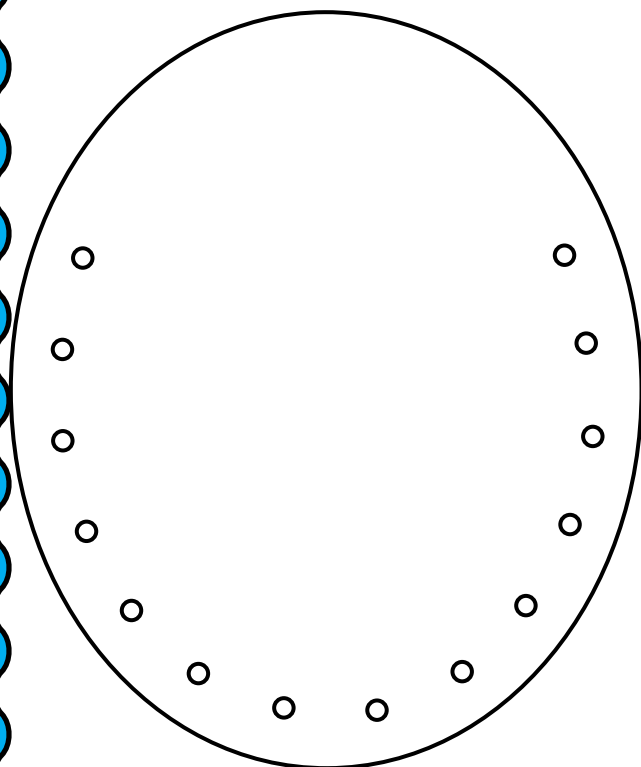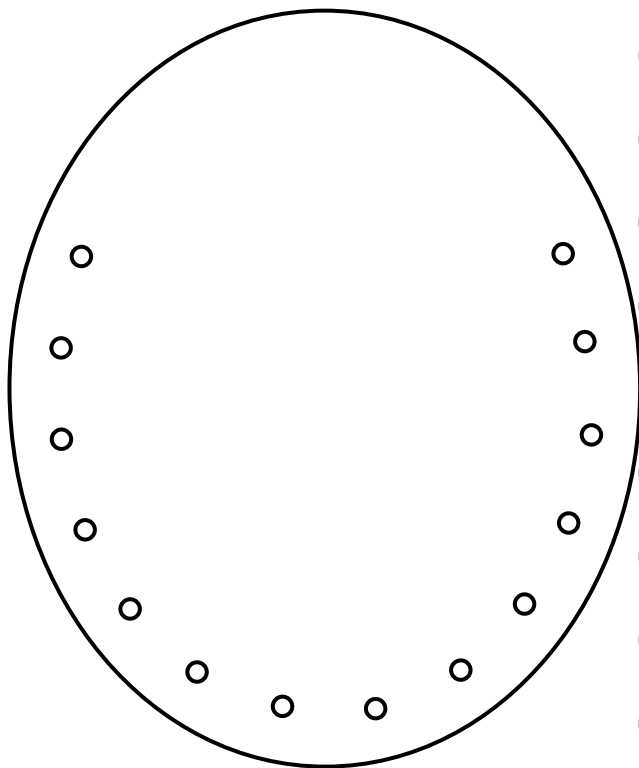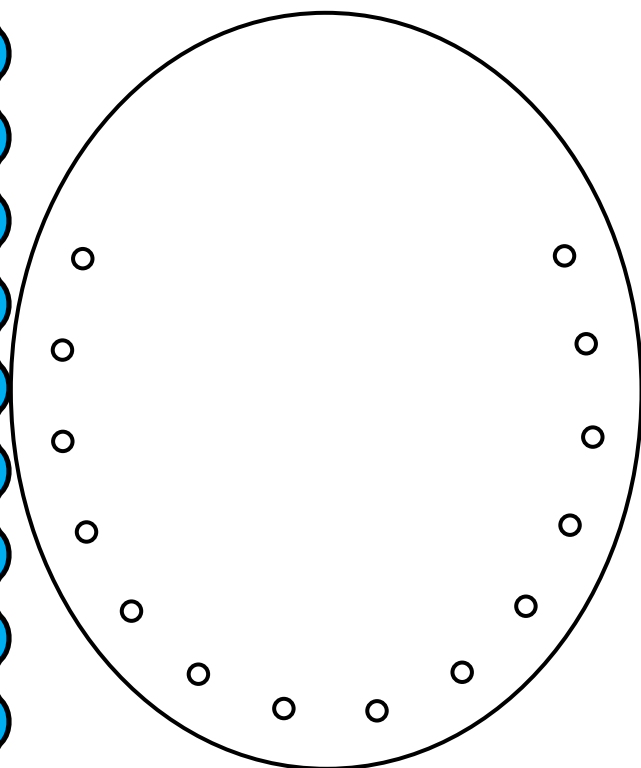
RECYCLE ME!
"I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it's 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 line and hand out to students so they can
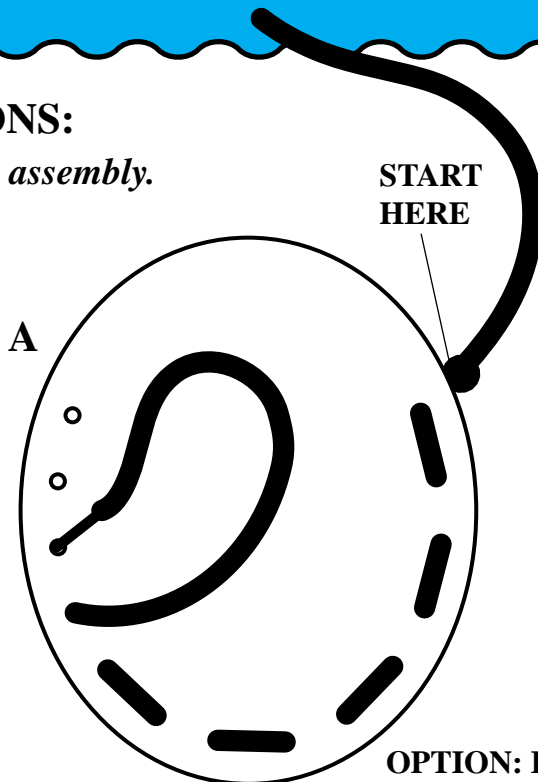practice designs on paper before applying them to the leather.*

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

Be sure patch is completely dry before assembly.

START HERE

A

1) Leave desired length of cord for a
   necklace or handle (up to 2 ft.) and then
   tie a knot in the cord.
2) Place oval (wrong sides) together
   aligning holes.
3) Select the style of stitching:
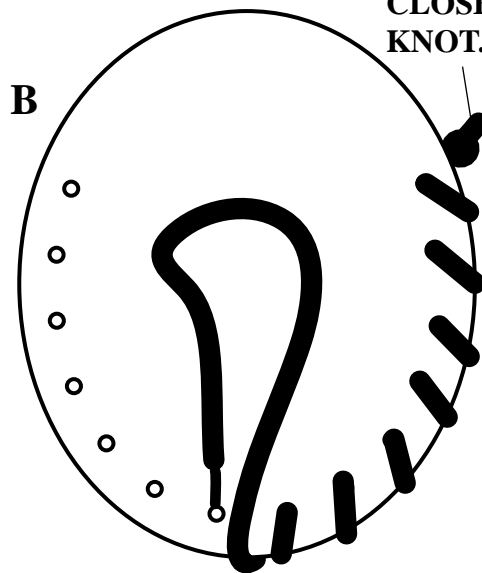
To Do The RUNNING STITCH (A):

- Begin stitching through top hole on the
  backside of the pouch. Push tip of cord
  up through first aligned holes.
- Stitch up through first hole; then stitch
  down through next hole and continue in
  & out around project to last hole.

OPTION: FOR NO NECK CORD, TRIM CLOSE TO KNOT.

To Do The WHIP STITCH (B):

B

- Begin stitching through top hole on the
  backside of the pouch. Pull cord through
  hole up to knot.
- Stitch over edge; then up through next
  hole. Continue to last hole.

4) At last hole, tie a knot in cord close
   to last hole.
5) For a neck cord, tie both ends of cord
   together in a knot.
6) Trim off excess cord.

To Attach HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

HOOK & LOOP

- Peel paper off one side of joined
  hook & loop parts and position
  inside the top of the pouch
  between parts. Press to secure.
- Peel paper off other side of
  hook & loop.
- Press parts together to secure.