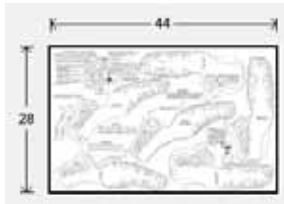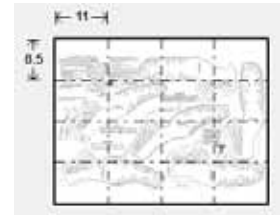# Digital Downloads

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

Spring Theme
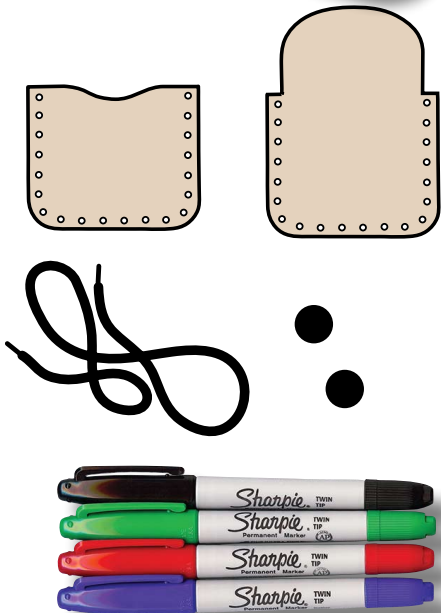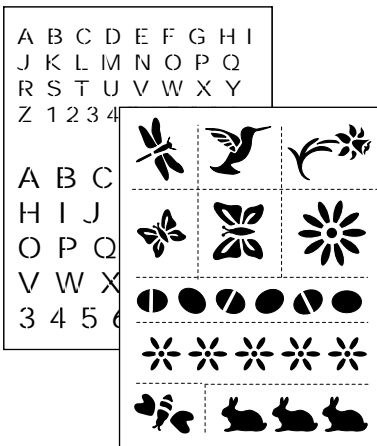# COIN POUCH

Plus **A Look At "Why We Celebrate Spring"**

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 Coin Pouch Projects:
• Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Pouch Parts
• Lacing Cord
• Hook & Loop Fasteners
• Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
• Brushes
• Sharpie Markers
• Stencils
• Design & Coloring Ideas
• Complete Instructions

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
• Pencils For Planning Designs
• Scissors For Sizing The Optional Necklace Cord
• Additional Classroom Acrylic Paints & Brushes
• Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints
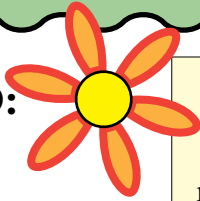
CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 Sessions:
Design the Projects = 45 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

#47250-20

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, cut apart on dotted lines, cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.
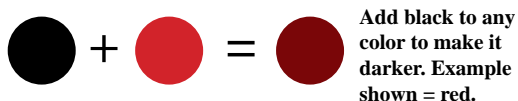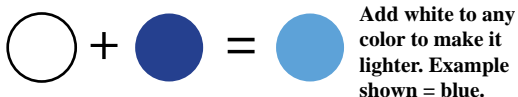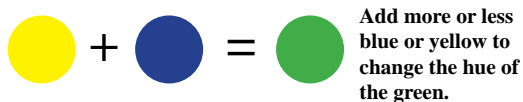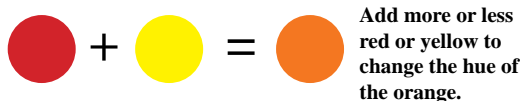
SESSION 2 - Color:
- Hand out project parts to each student.
- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

USING 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.

Why Do We Celebrate Spring?

Spring is the time of year for new growth, rebirth, new life. It usually falls between March and June of each year. It is looked forward to and celebrated because people are happy that winter is over at last.

Many ancient people believed that the sun was a god and that winter came every year because the sun god had become sick and weak. They celebrated the solstice (December 21 or 22) because it meant that at last the sun god would begin to get well. Families would decorate their homes with evergreen boughs during the winter to remind them of all the green plants that would grow again when the sun god was strong and summer would return. Then when signs of growth appeared, this meant Spring had arrived and they celebrated.

The ancient Egyptians worshipped a god called RA, who had the head of a hawk and wore the sun as a blazing disk in his crown. At the solstice, when RA began to recover from the illness (of winter), the Egyptians filled their homes with green palm rushes which symbolized the triumph of life over death (or Spring).

Early Romans marked the solstice with a feast called the Saturnalia in honor of Saturn, the god of agriculture. To mark the occasion, they decorated their homes and temples with evergreen boughs in anticipation for Spring.

Today, many people celebrate Spring as a time for vacation and relaxing after a hard winter. Some of the different ways of celebration include decorating with Bunnies and colorful eggs; some celebrate religiously while other find it a wonderful time to do Spring cleaning. These are symbols of rebirth and new life. Other symbols include Spring flowers, birds, butterflies and the feisty little bee who buzzes around from flower to flower collecting and depositing pollen, fertilizing the plants so they will grow better.

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 page 6 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 coin pouch for this project is called veg-split leather cut from cowhide. Both sides are rough or sueded. 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.

HISTORY Continued:

Spring is also a time for looking ahead to summer, making plans for warmer days and fun activities. It's a time to plant a garden or plan outdoor activities.

Do You Know: In Europe, May Day was and still is celebrated. Maypoles or May Trees are put outside. Colorful streamers are attached at the top. Children sing and dance around the pole, in opposite directions, wrapping the pole in a colorful braid. This tradition is more common in Great Britain than in the United States. In France, it is called "The Tree of Liberty".

Do You Know: Spring is not celebrated at the same time everywhere in the world. Times and climates are different in other countries. The seasonal celebrations are often reversed. Some people (Australians, etc.) celebrate Spring in September. Our Earth offers us a variety of times for celebrating.

The project for this lesson is to make a natural leather coin pouch decorated with symbols of Spring.

VOCABULARY:

Cowhide - The hide from a mature female bovine (cow) that has produced a calf.

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 holes.
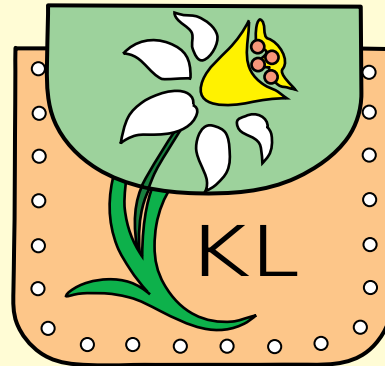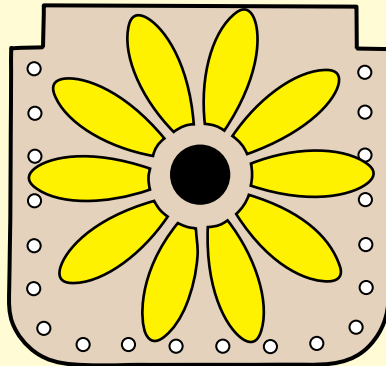
CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

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.

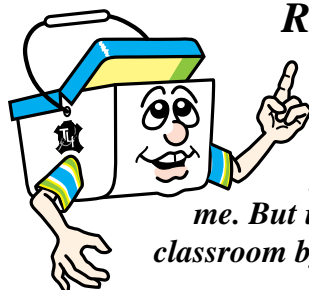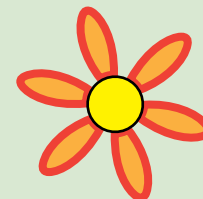**BE SURE TO DECORATE THE BACKSIDES**

HINT: *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 (takes just a few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color. Also try mixing a little white with the color itself before applying.

Plan Designs On Paper Before Stamping
Impressions Into The Leather

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ *Study how Spring is celebrated in other countries.*
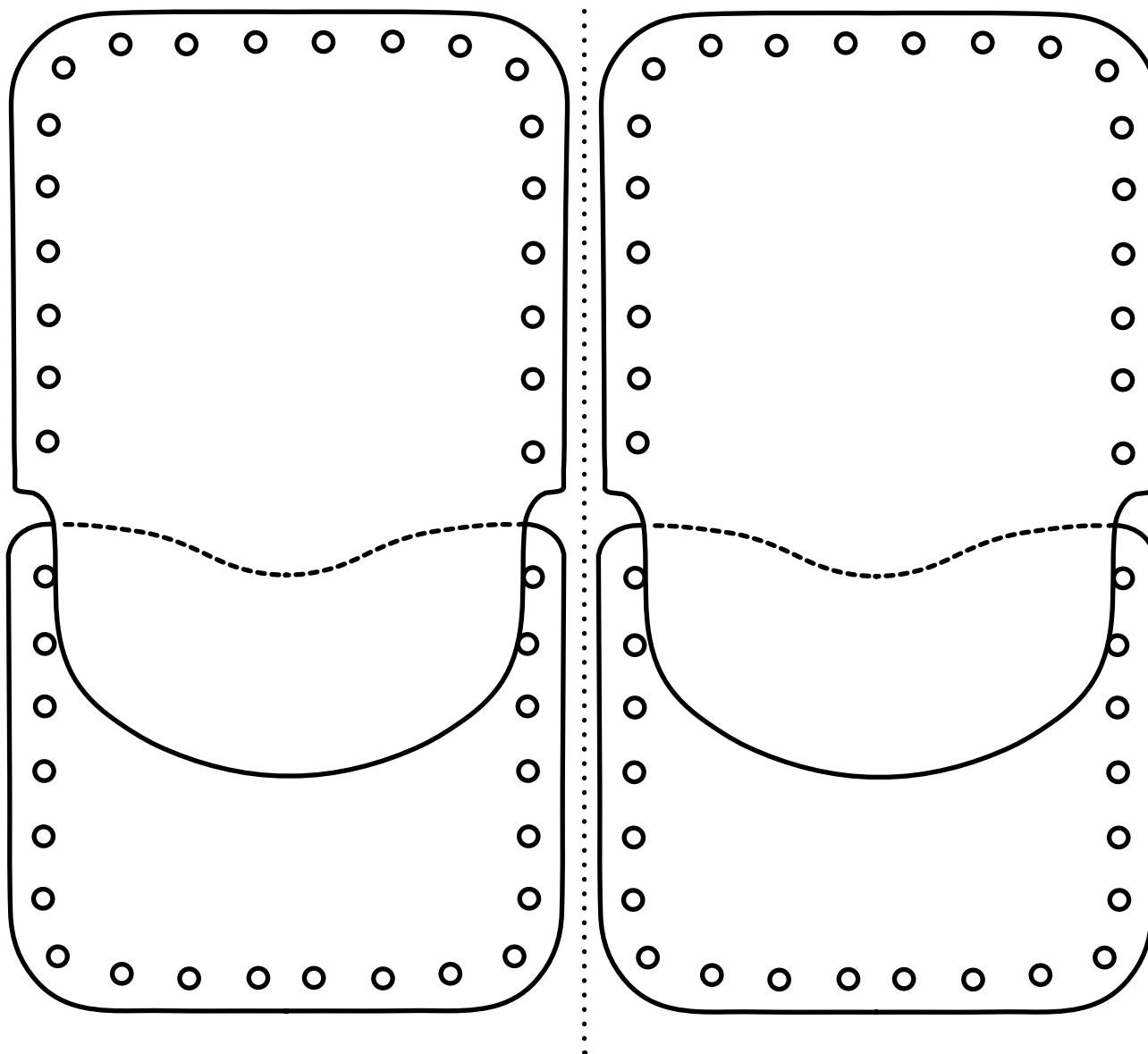
~ *Plant seeds or seedlings and watch them grow.*

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."

PARTS TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

Coin Pouch parts are shown as they will appear fastened together.
Copy this page, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out, so students can practice designs.
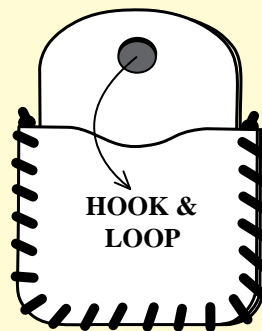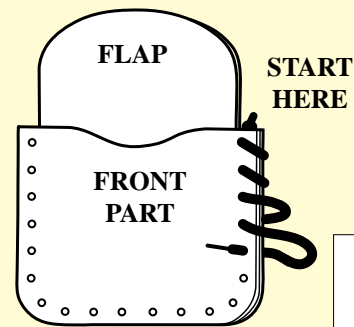
WHEN PLANNING DESIGNS:

- See where the flap overlaps the front part and plan your design with that in mind.
- Plan your designs to go under the flap, but do not put anything there that you want to show when the flap is fastened.
- Plan your designs to continue onto the back of the coin pouch - shown here upside down at the top of the template above.
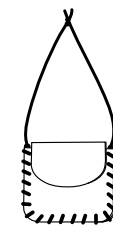
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:
Select the lacing technique you want to do. (See bottom of page.)

TO DO THE WHIP STITCH:

1) Tie a knot in one end of cord. *OPTION: For a neck or hand cord, leave 12" of cord, then tie knot.*
2) Place the front part over the back part (wrong sides together), aligning holes. Begin lacing through top right corner aligned holes from the back side.
3) To do the Whip Stitch, push tip of cord up through first aligned hole as shown. Pull cord through holes up to knot. Stitch over edge and through next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.
4) At last hole, tie knot close to hole & trim cord. *Option: For neck-hand cord, tie 2nd knot at end of cord.*
5) To attach hook & loop fastener, peel paper off one side and position on underside of flap. Peel paper off other side, fold flap over front and press.
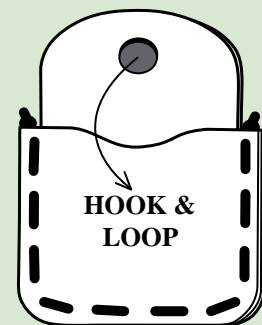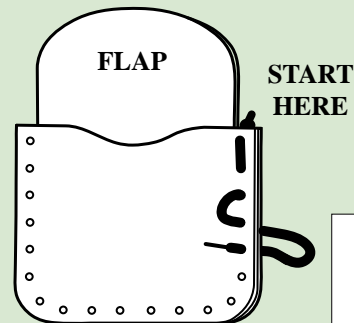
FLAP
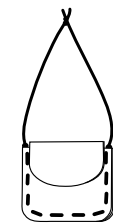
START HERE

FRONT PART

OPTION: NECK - HAND CORD

HOOK & LOOP

TO DO THE RUNNING STITCH:

1) Tie a knot in one end of cord. *OPTION: For a neck or hand cord, leave 12" of cord, then tie knot.*
2) Place the front part over the back part (wrong sides together), aligning holes. Begin lacing through top right corner aligned holes from the back side.
3) To do the Running Stitch: Stitch up through first aligned holes, then stitch down through next aligned holes. Continue around project to last hole.
4) At last hole, tie knot close to hole & trim cord. *Option: For neck-hand cord, tie 2nd knot at end of cord.*
5) To attach hook & loop fastener, peel paper off one side and position on underside of flap. Peel paper off other side, fold flap over front and press.

FLAP

START HERE

OPTION: NECK - HAND CORD

HOOK & LOOP

LACING TECHNIQUES

Whip Stitch =
Stitching over the edge.

Running Stitch =
Stitching in & out.