



Digital Downloads

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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

Thanksgiving

Leather LINK BELT

Plus A Look At The History Of
“Celebrating Thanksgiving”

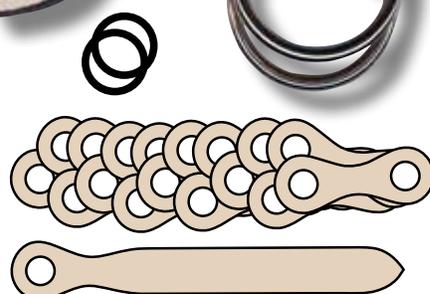
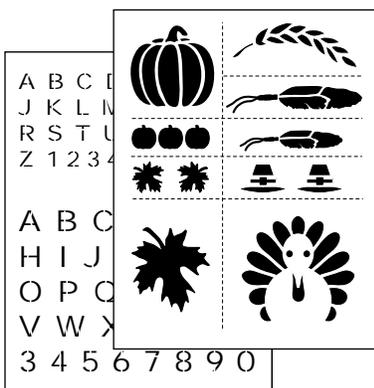
OBJECTIVE: Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history and new vocabulary words. Creativity, math and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and then assemble the project.



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 Pens
- Stencils
- Design and 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.

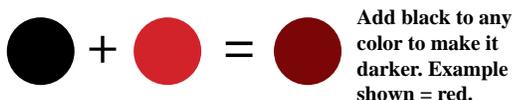
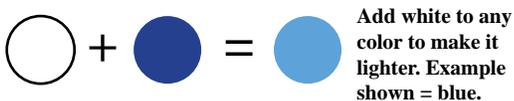
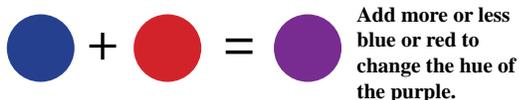
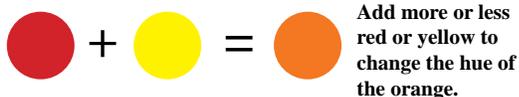
SESSION 2 - Color:

- 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.

How did the Celebration of Thanksgiving start?

There are many myths and suggested reasons for the beginning of the Thanksgiving Holiday. Some believe that it all started in 1621, sometime between September 21 to November 11. After the first harvest was completed by the Plymouth colonist, Gov. William Bradford proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving Prayer, shared by all the colonists and neighboring Wampanoag Indians. While this historic recorded event was important, it is known that the feast itself did not become a tradition at this time.

Some believe the holiday originated with traditional religious ceremonies of Thanksgiving when the colonists would go to church to give thanks for a specific event or success in battle. If a church was not available, the ceremony was conducted out of doors as was recorded when at the Charles River in December 1619, a group of British settlers led by Captain John Woodlief knelt in prayer and pledged "Thanksgiving" for their healthy arrival after a long voyage across the Atlantic.

In 1623 it is recorded that a day of fasting and prayer during a period of drought was changed to a day of thanksgiving because the rains came during the prayers. Gradually, the custom prevailed in New England of annually celebrating thanksgiving after the harvest. The legacy of giving thanks and sharing of a feast has survived the centuries throughout the United States.

During the American Revolution, a yearly day of National Thanksgiving was suggested by the Continental Congress. In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln appointed a Day of Thanksgiving to be the last Thursday in November, which he may have correlated with the November 21, 1621 anchoring of the *Mayflower* at Cape Cod.

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 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.

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

History Continued:

Since 1863, each President of the United States has issued a ***Thanksgiving Day Proclamation***. President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially set the date for Thanksgiving to be the fourth Thursday of November in 1939 (approved by Congress in 1941).

Did You Know: Historians aren't completely sure about what food was served at the first recorded feast in 1621 with the Pilgrim colonists and Native Americans, but sweets were definitely not on the menu. The Pilgrims brought some sugar with them on the Mayflower, but by the time of the feast, the supply had dwindled. Also, they did not have ovens, so cooking pies and cakes was impossible. The harvested food would have included grains primarily. At that time of year, fresh fruit and vegetables were not available. The meat for the feast would have included venison, fowl and some fish. The colonists biggest meal of the day was always served at noon, with a smaller meal in the evening. The Wampanoag Indians tended to eat when they were hungry and had pots cooking throughout the day. A special feast was an exception.

The project for this lesson is to make a leather link belt made from veg-split leather, representing a crafted accessory worn by our early American ancestors.

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.

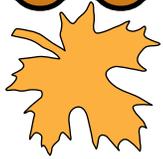
Tanning - The process using tannins to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

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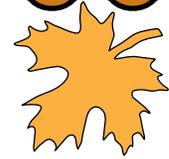
Tannins - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.

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.

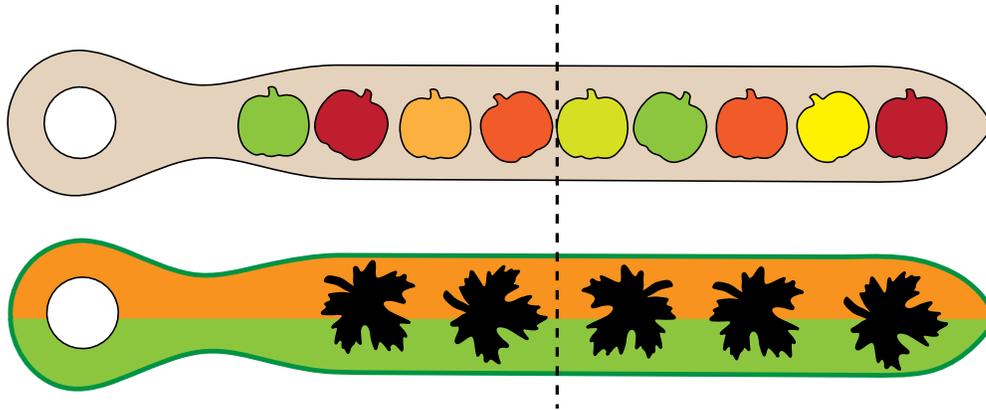
Billet - The tongue end of a belt that goes through the buckle.



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.

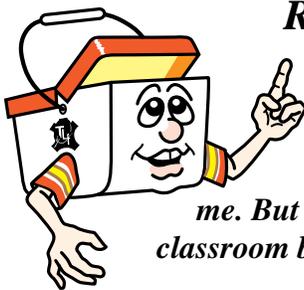
To make bright or light colors stand out on a darker background, paint bright or light colors first. Then fill in background around them with a darker color. Or, put a wash over the area, let dry, then come back and paint the designs in white. Let white dry completely (few minutes), then add desired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

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

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

- ~ What garments and accessories did the Pilgrims actually wear in 1621.*
- ~ What leather did the Wampanoag Native Americans use to make their garments and accessories during the time of the Pilgrims.*

RECYCLE ME!

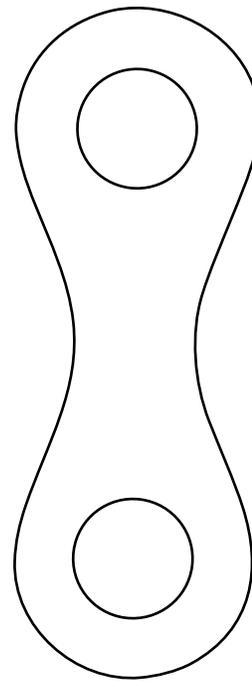
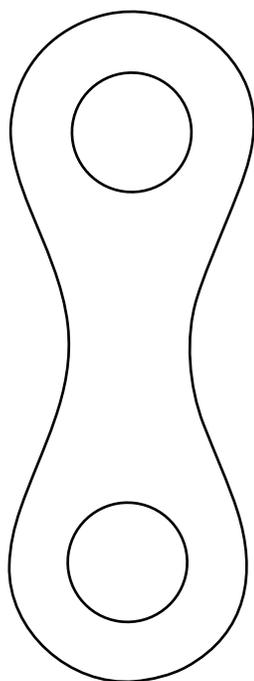
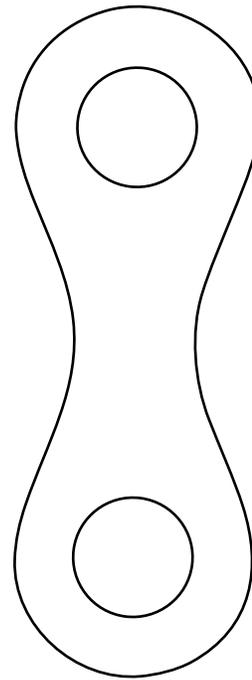
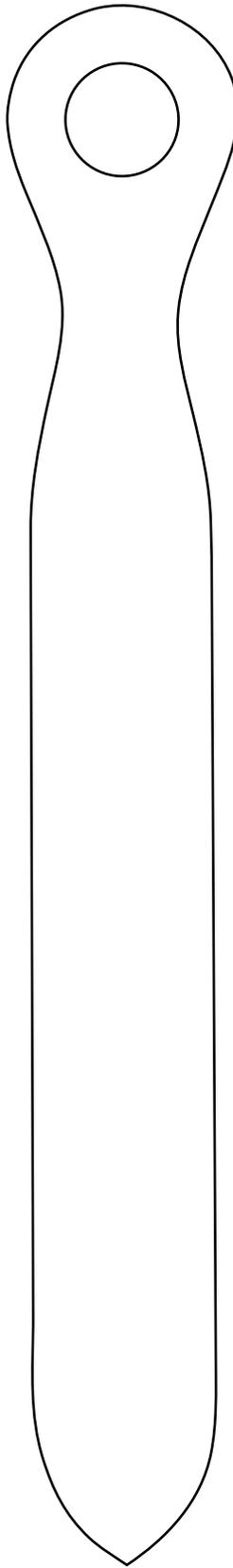
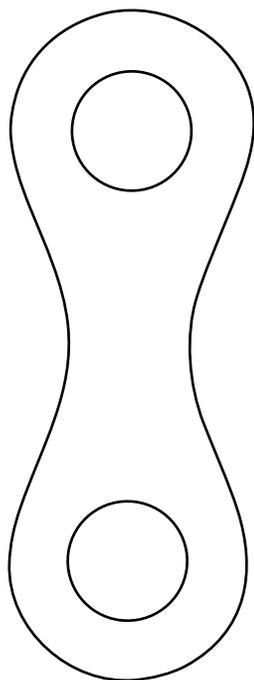
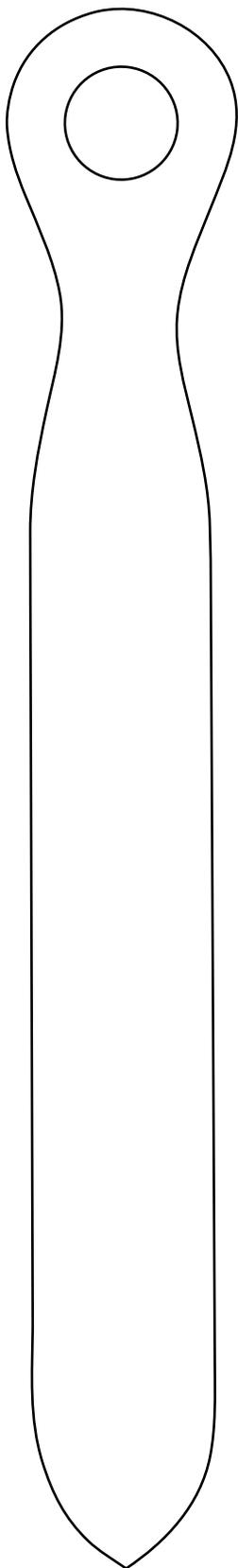


“I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it’s time to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





SIZING & ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

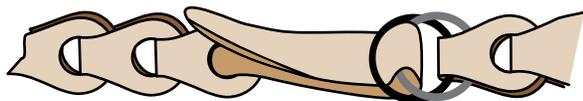
SIZE THE LINK BELT TO FIT YOUR WAIST, ANKLE OR HAT:

- 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.

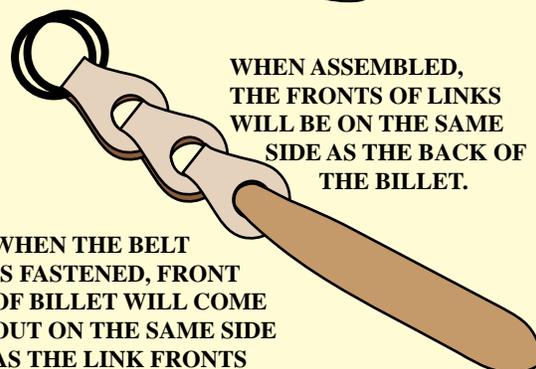
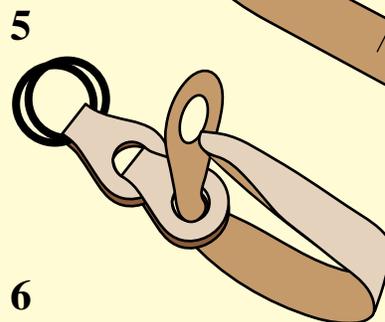
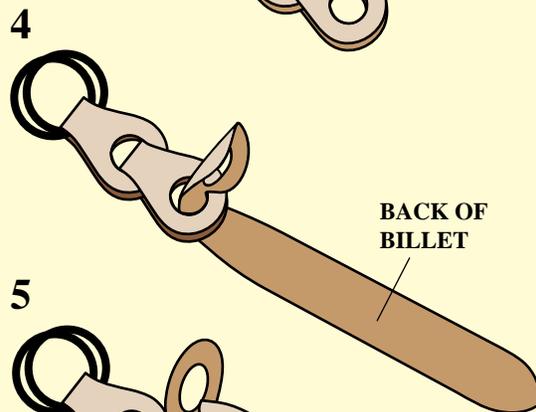
ASSEMBLING THE LINK BELT:

- 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.



WHEN THE BELT IS FASTENED, FRONT OF BILLET WILL COME OUT ON THE SAME SIDE AS THE LINK FRONTS