

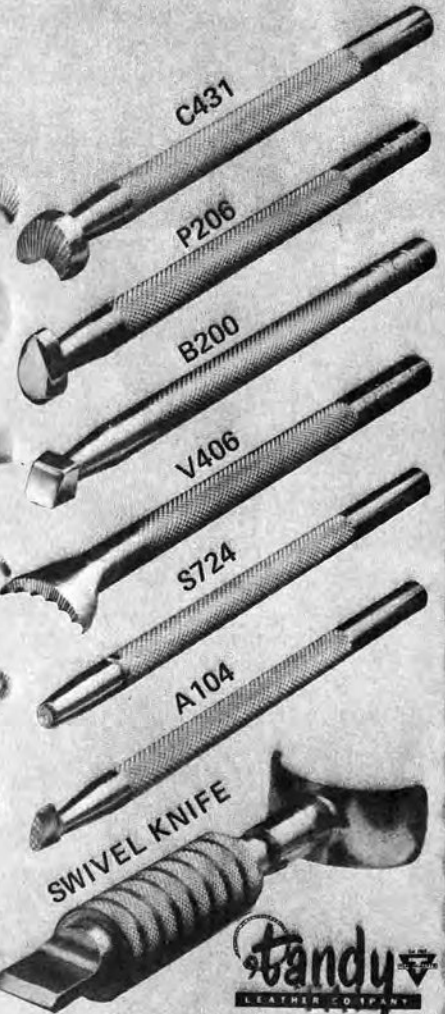
Stamping

WITH THE

BASICS



BY TONY LAIER



BUILDING A DESIGN

All the designs in this booklet were accomplished using one or more of the 7 tools found in the No. 5500 Basic Leathercraft Kit. Though not necessary, a ruler, wing divider and ball point stylus will make the work neater and easier. See the book "Basic Leathercraft" No. 1890 for information on preparing leather for stamping, making and transferring patterns and proper use of the tools.

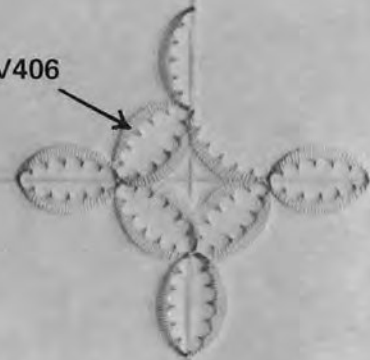
All patterns in this booklet are shown actual size and can be used as patterns for your own projects. Most of the stamped impressions were made by holding the tool straight up and down, but this is not a strict rule, as a lot of different effects can be achieved by tilting the tool forward, backward or to the left or right as you strike it with the mallet.



EXPERIMENT! Don't limit yourself to just the designs I have shown. It's fun to see just how many different patterns you can come up with by combining the different impressions. You'll be surprised how many designs will lead to another design just by moving or substituting one tool. Even more designs can be made by adding other stamping tools which are sold separately at your nearby Tandy Leather Store.

STEP 1

V406



GUIDELINES ARE SHOWN VERY HEAVY TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA ON HOW THEY ARE USED TO SET UP A DESIGN. MAKE YOURS VERY LIGHT SO THEY WON'T SHOW.

STEP 2

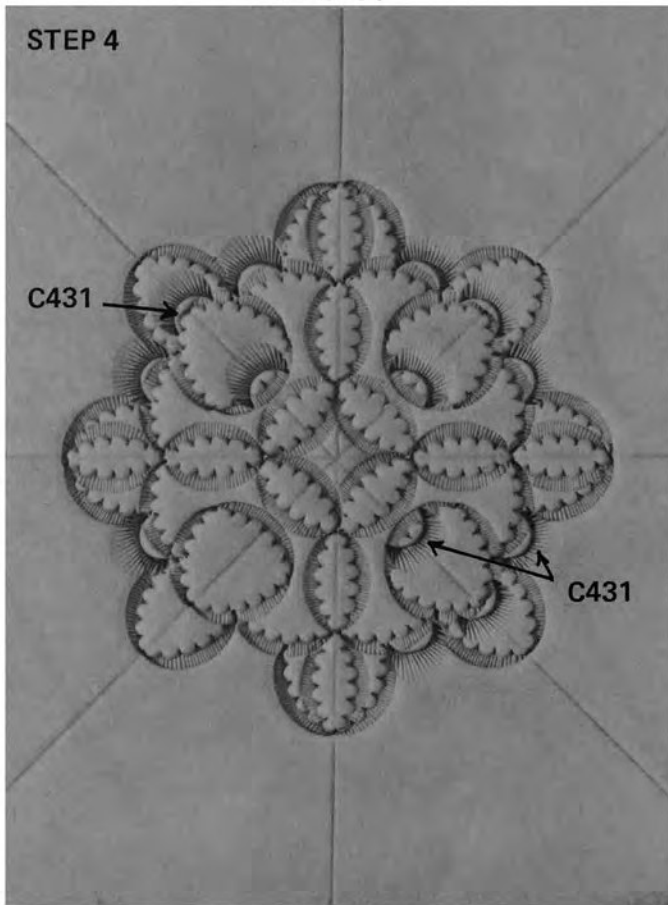


STEP 3



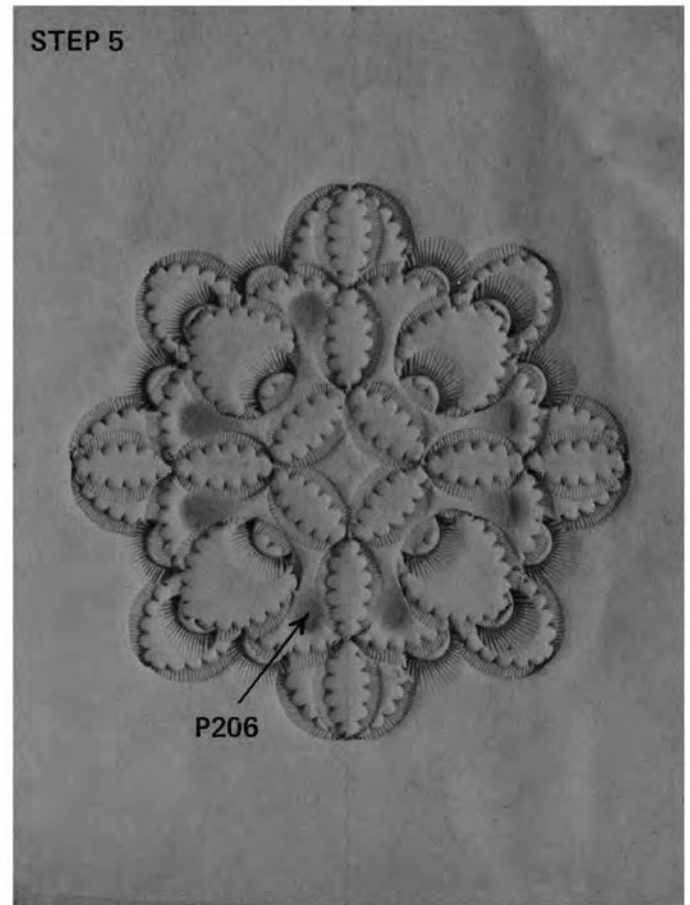
ADD C431

STEP 4



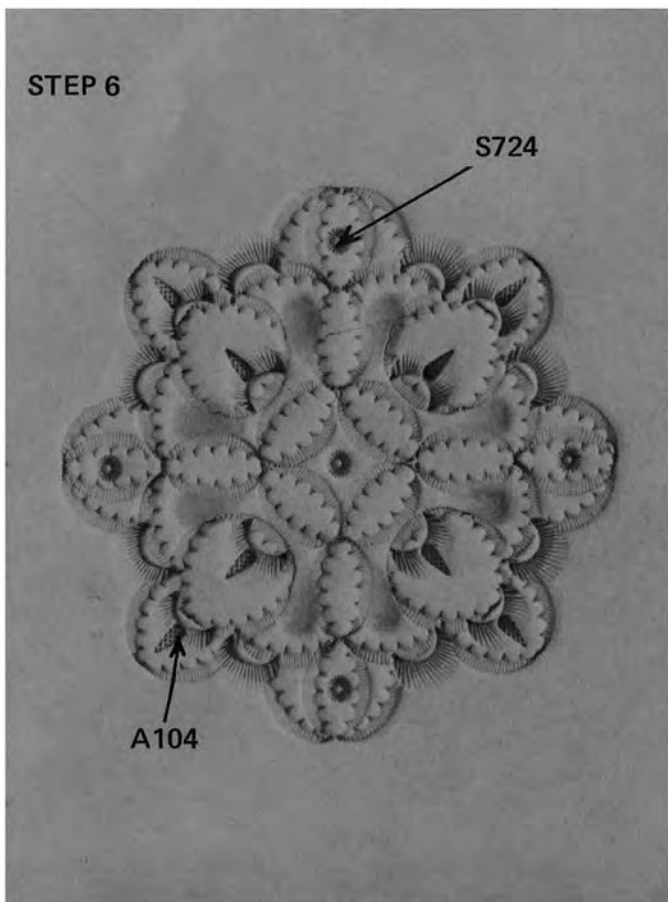
ADD P206

STEP 5



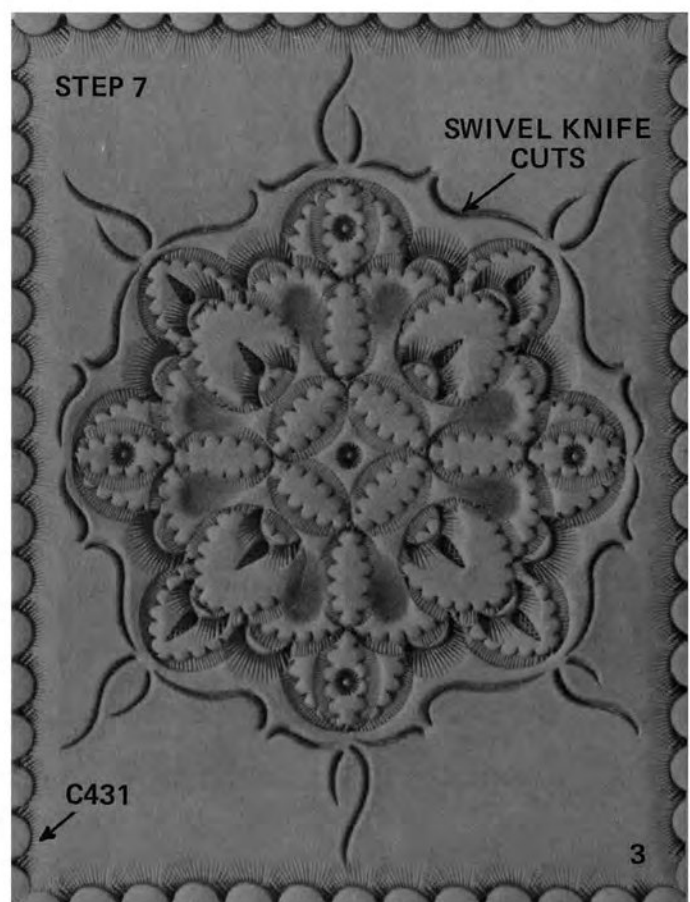
ADD S724 AND A104

STEP 6

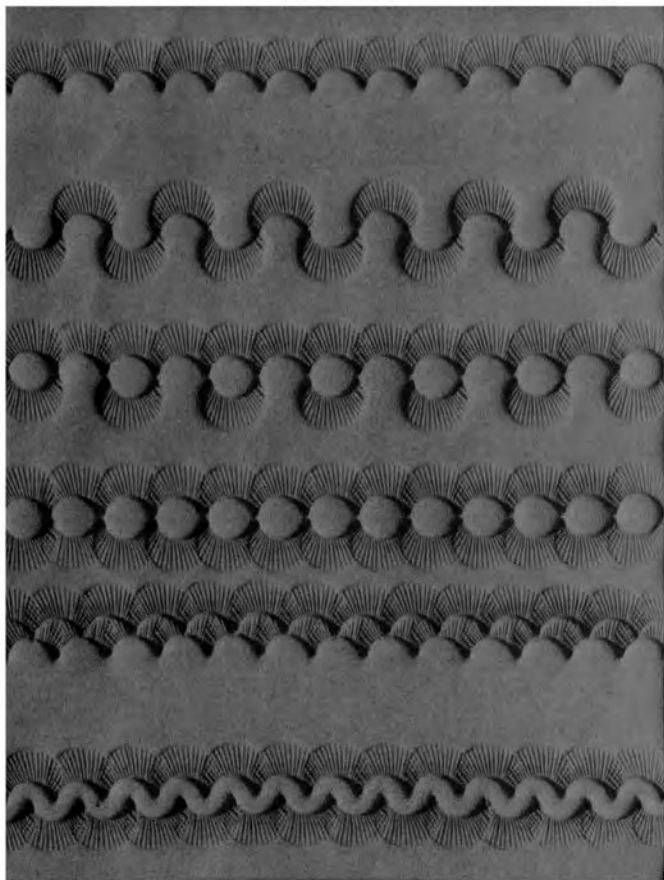


ADD C431 AND SWIVEL KNIFE CUTS FOR THE FINAL TOUCH.

STEP 7

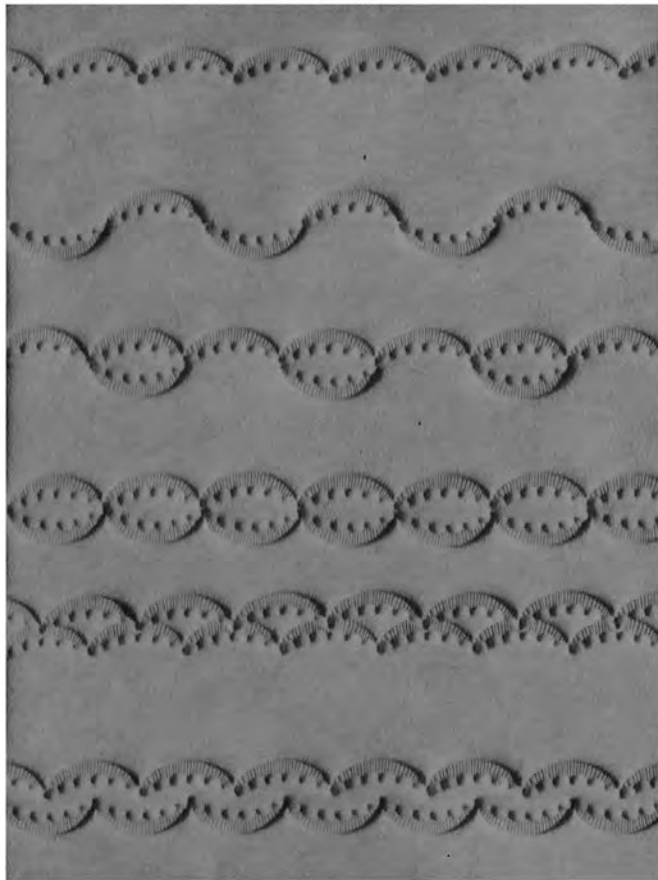


C431



BORDERS

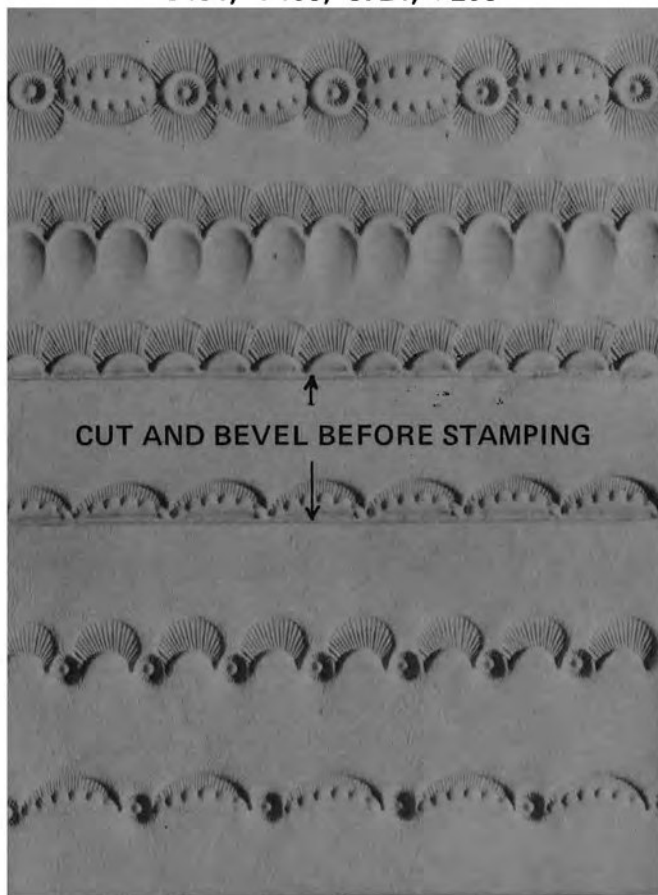
V406



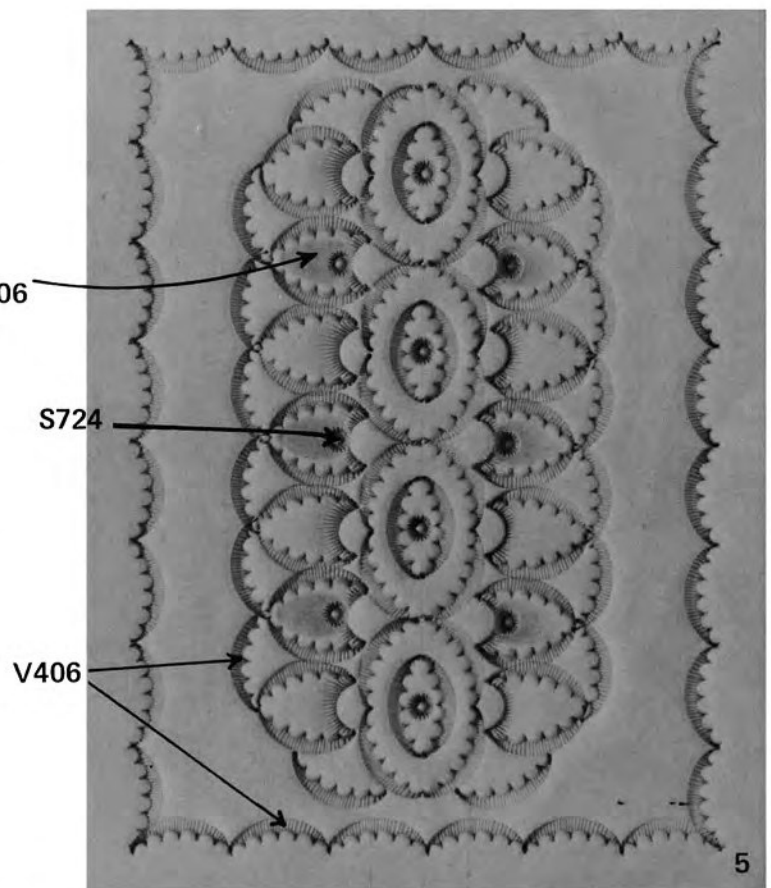
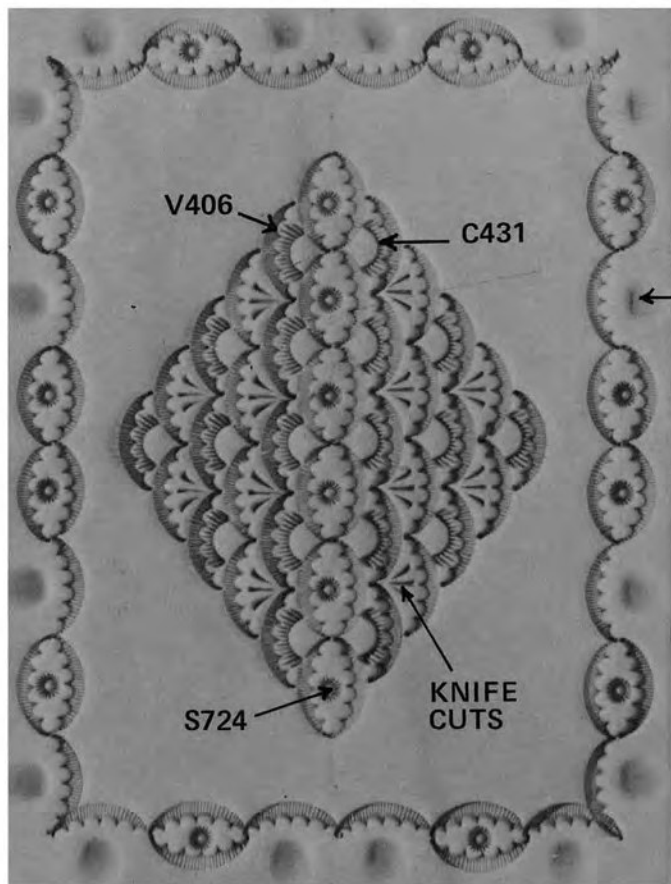
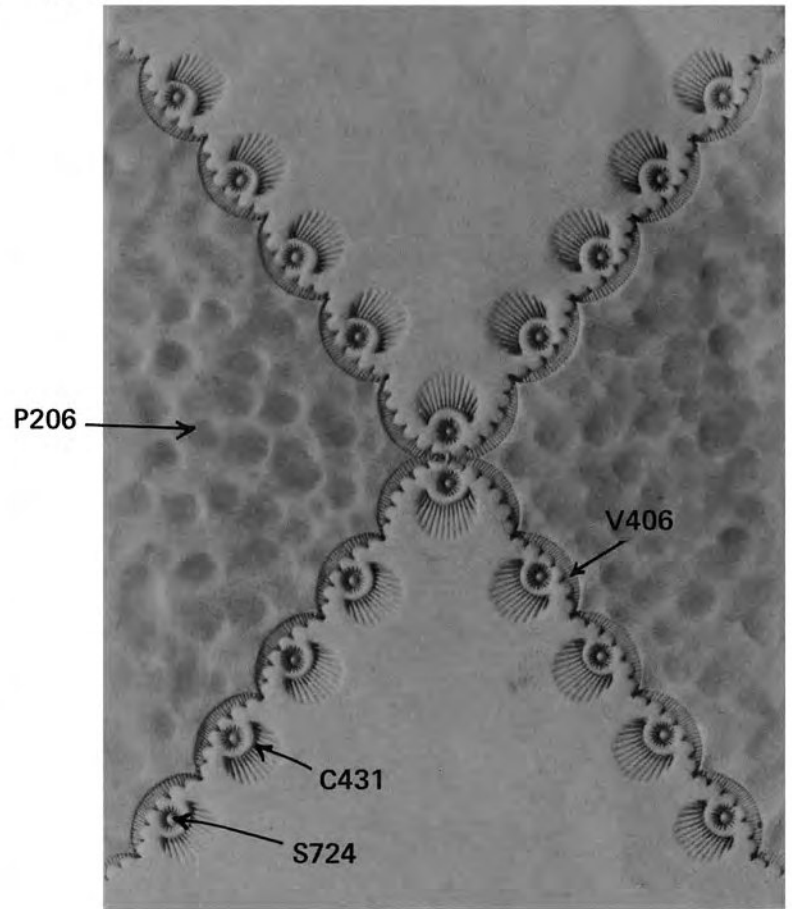
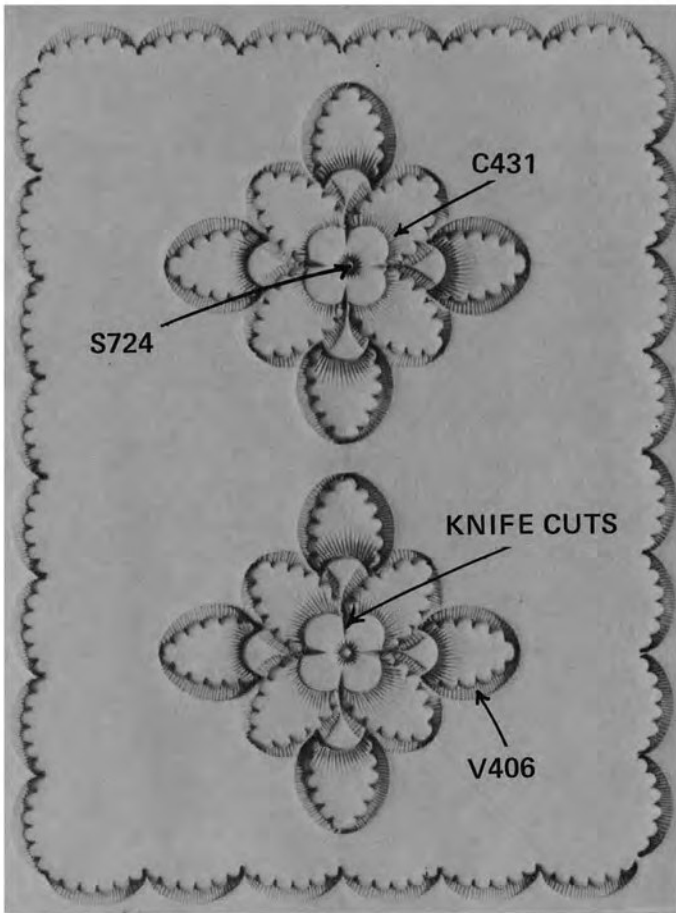
C431 COMBINED WITH V406



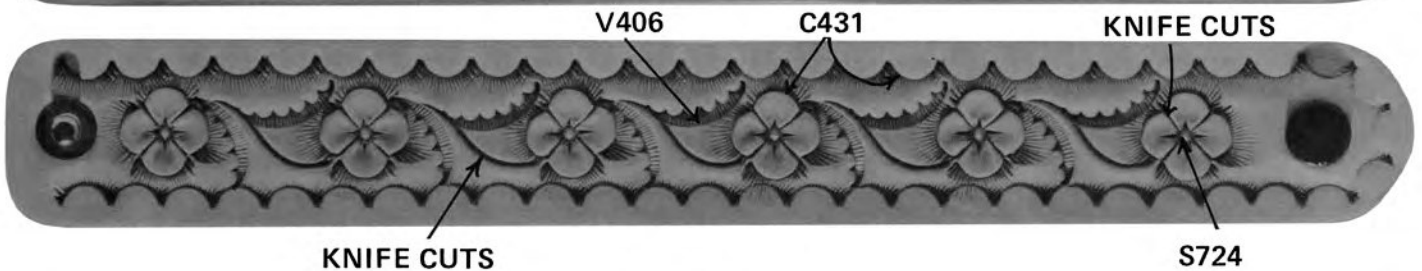
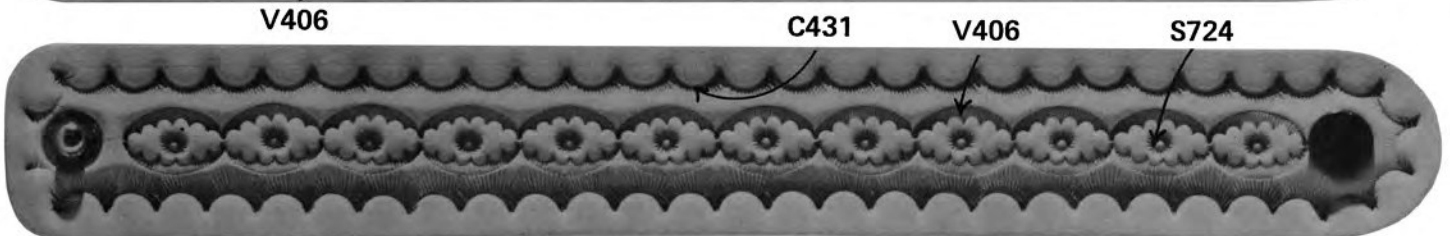
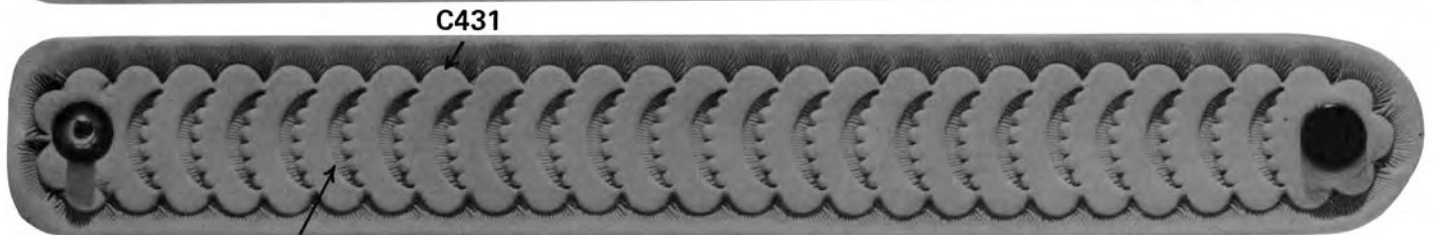
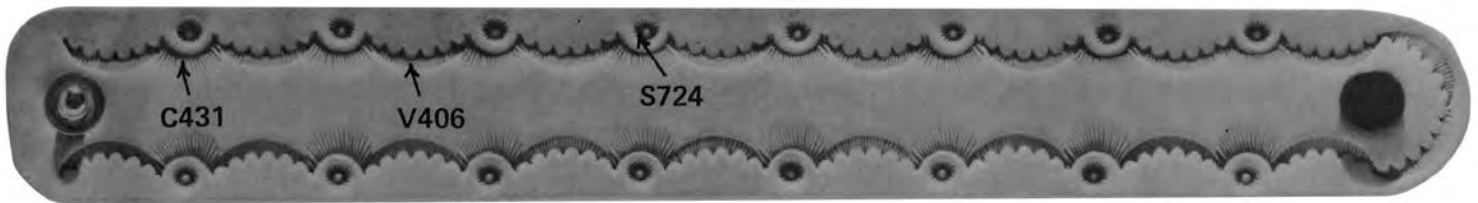
C431, V406, S724, P206



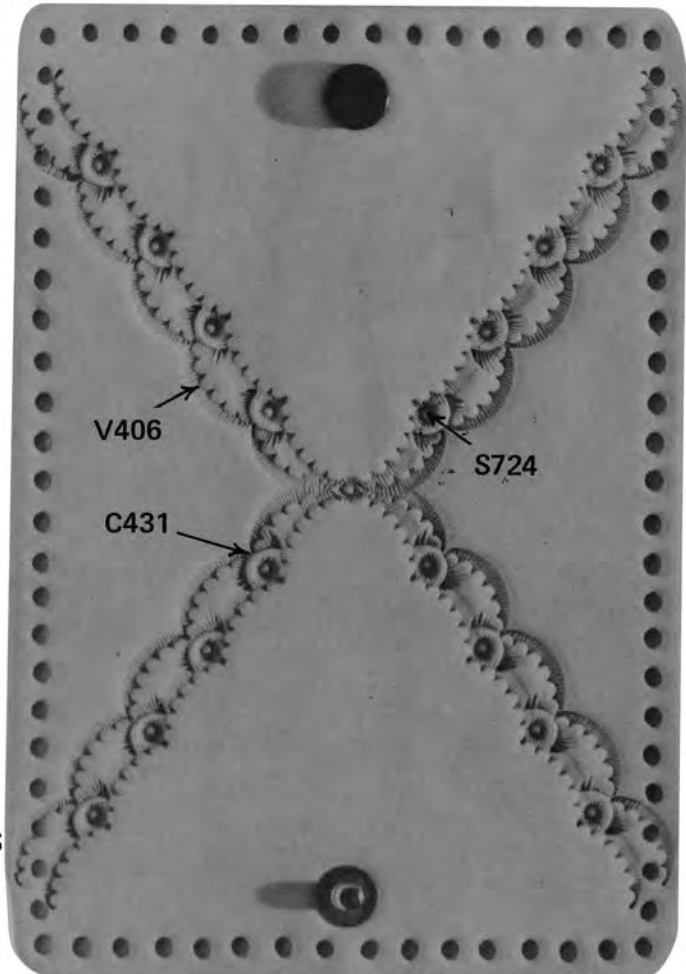
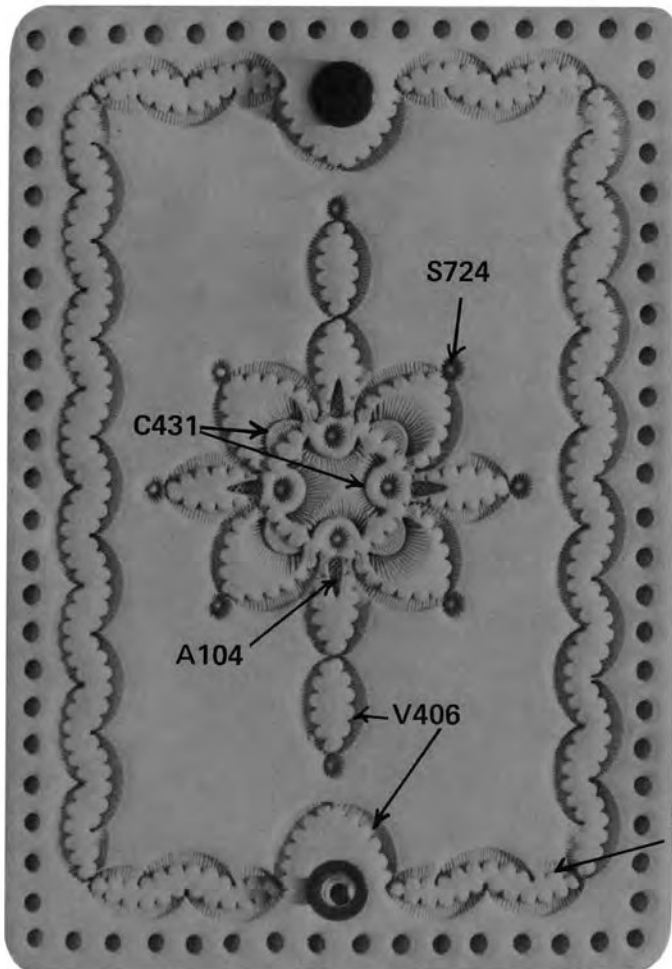
HALF BACKS



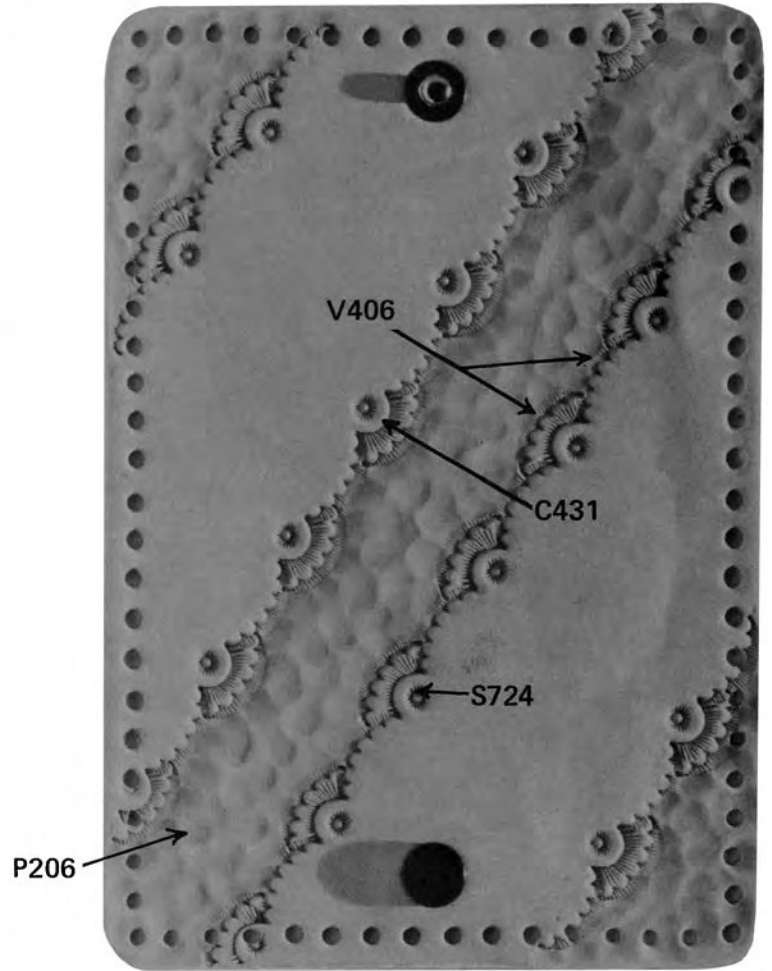
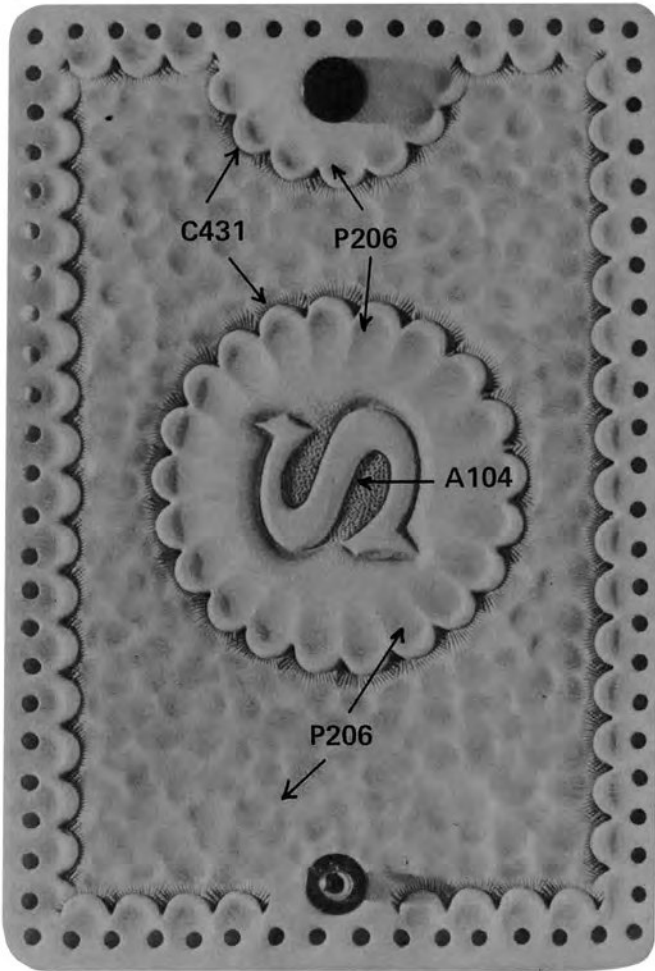
WRIST BANDS



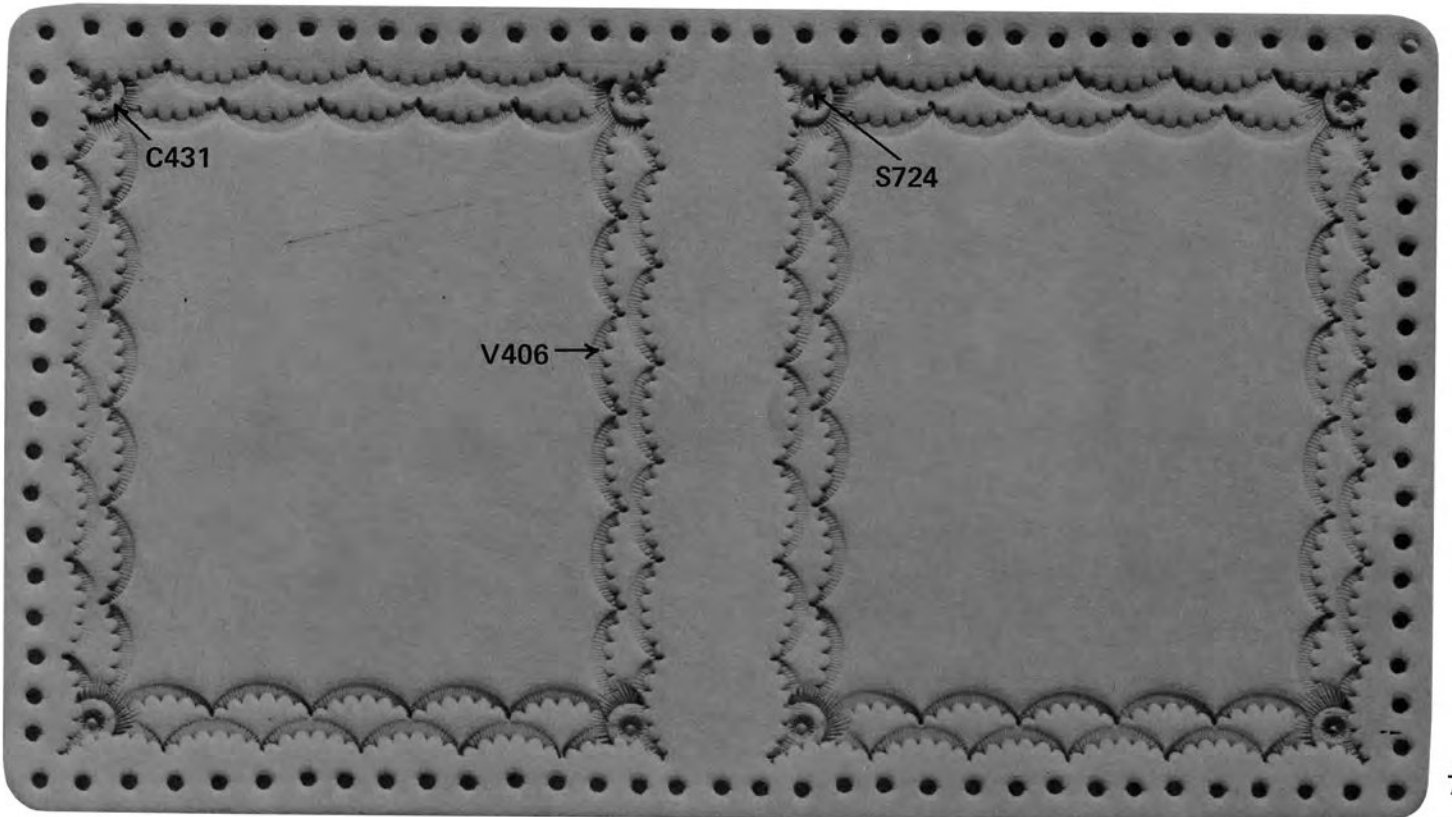
KEY CASES



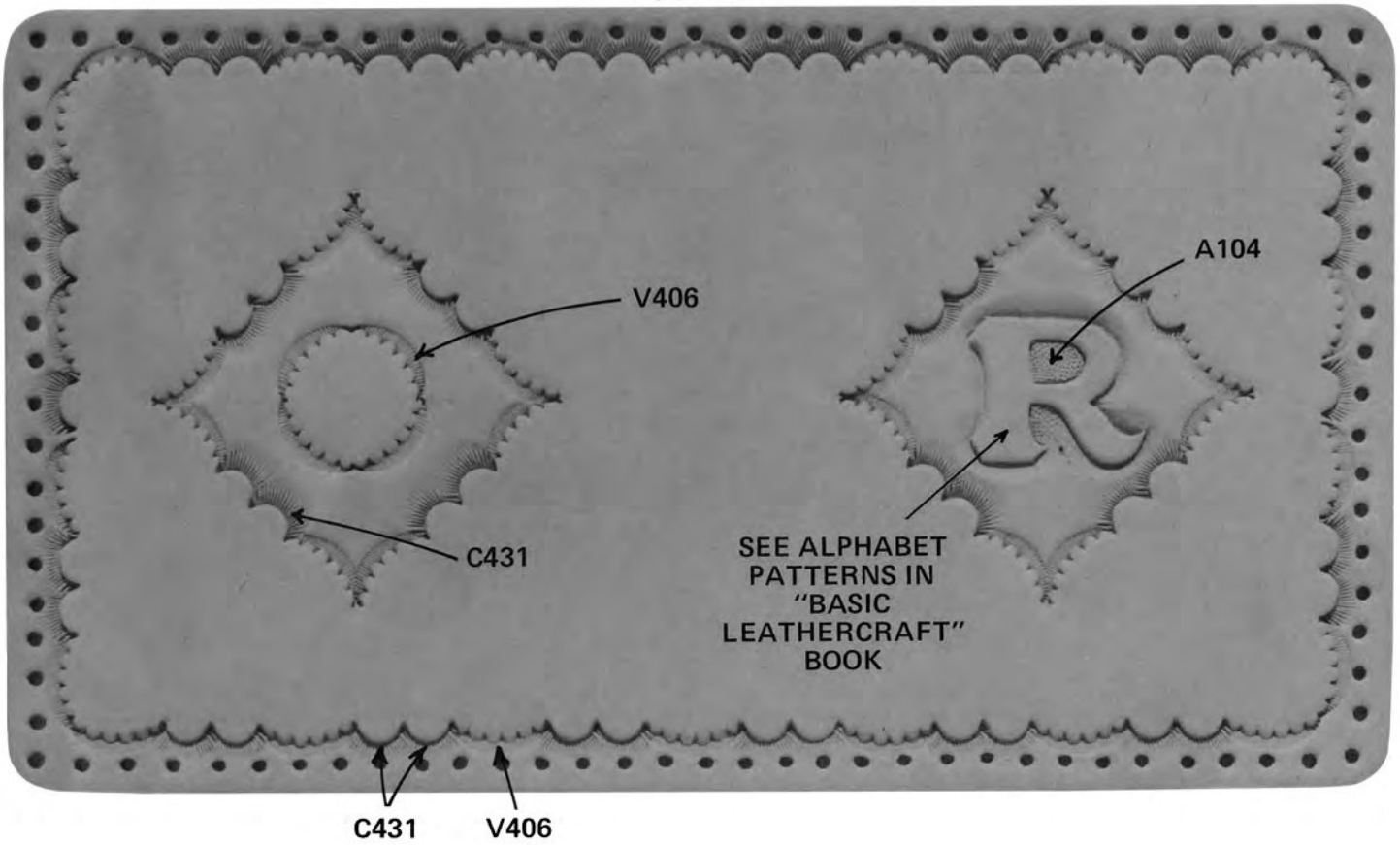
KEY CASES



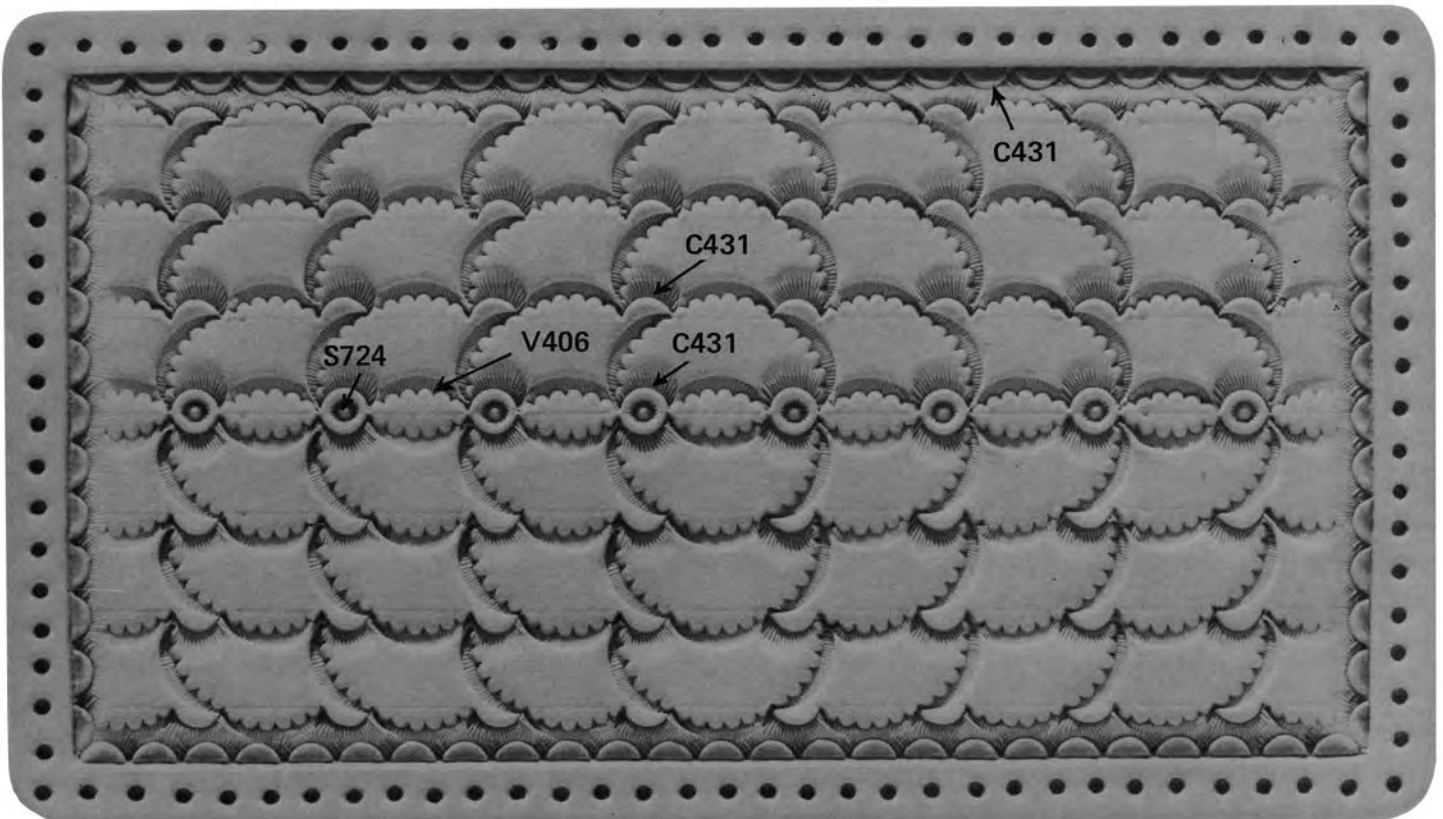
WALLETS



WALLET



BORDER LINE IS CARVED AND BEVELED BEFORE C431 IS USED



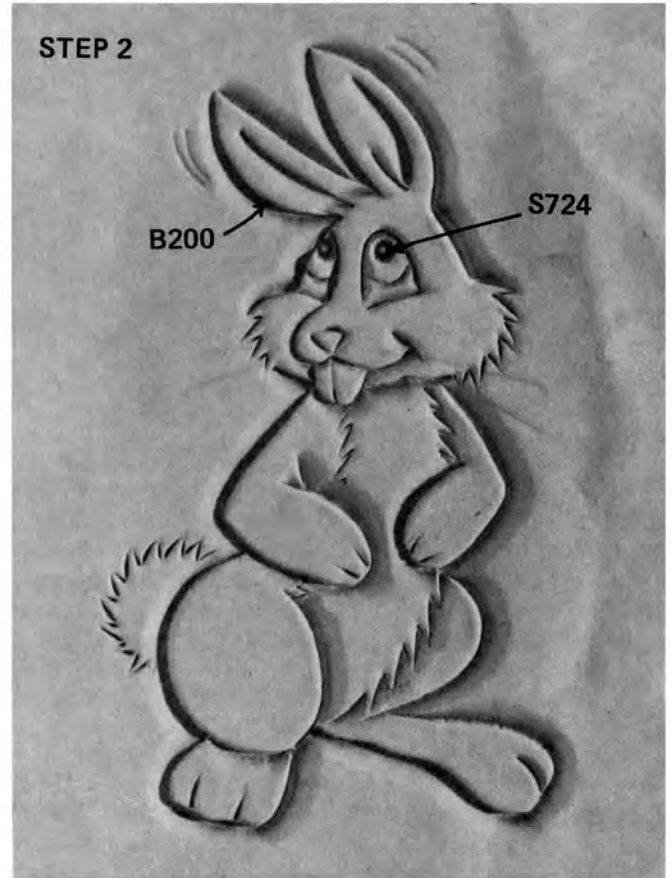
TRANSFER PICTURE TO LEATHER AND CARVE

STEP 1



BEVEL AND ADD EYES

STEP 2



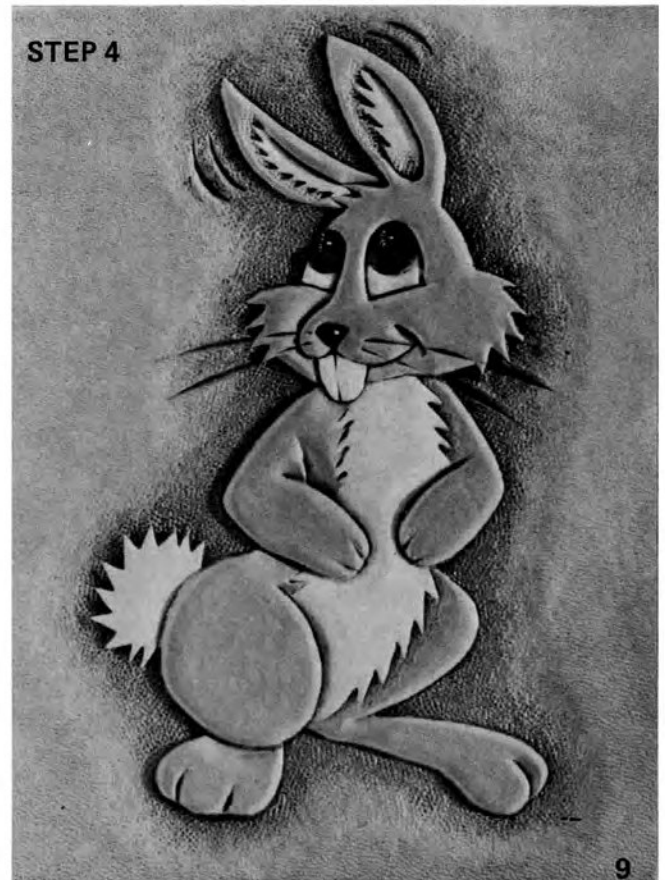
BACKGROUND AND MAKE FINAL CUTS

STEP 3



DYE AND OR STAIN

STEP 4



PRO DYE



Pro Dye is a transparent, spirit solvent dye which is readily absorbed into the leather for a permanent color change. It comes in 16 vibrant colors which can be mixed to form virtually any color you wish.

Use this dye for permanent solid color dyeing (coloring the whole project one color) or for dyeing small areas of your design.

For solid dyeing, use a wool dauber. Dip the dauber in the dye and squeeze the excess dye out on the inside top of the bottle. Begin in upper left hand corner of the project. Move quickly in a circular motion so that each stroke slightly overlaps the last. When the dauber is showing signs of exhaustion, dip again in the dye and resume the motion until the entire project has been covered. The secret to even solid dyeing is equal penetration. This is achieved by applying coats of dye until all areas are equally saturated.

For dyeing small areas use a small brush. Begin dyeing in the open areas, touching the brush first to a piece of scrap leather to remove the excess dye. Too much dye will "bleed" over the edges of the design. Use short, pulling strokes to cover the area. Turn leather as often as necessary to facilitate dyeing in difficult areas.

Spirit solvent dyes have an alcohol or other spirit base and brushes must be cleaned in spirit solvent. Then they should be washed with a mild soap and water.

SPECTRA SHADE DYE

Spectra Shade Dye is a water base dye which is used for shade dyeing and for dyeing small areas. It comes in 9 colors which can be mixed to form colors for any use.

Spectra Shade Dyes are used in much the same way that Pro Dyes are used except, the Spectra Shade Dyes can be blended on the leather. For example you can shade gradually from one color to another, as in a sunset.

As these dyes are water based they can be reduced with water and clean up is easy with soap and water.

COVA DYE

Cova Dye is an acrylic based opaque plating dye. It requires a smooth, clean surface for proper bonding.

Cova Dye comes in 13 bright colors and can be mixed like paint to produce other colors. It is used primarily for accenting a project by dyeing specific parts of the design such as flowers or leaves.

Using a small brush, brush dye on evenly and allow to dry. Apply a second coat of dye to produce an even, solid color finish.

Cova Dye may also be used as a wash; that is watered down and brushed on the leather to achieve just a hint of color. This lets the leather show through the color to give a tinted effect. Cova wash is very effective when coloring a sky or clouds.

Since spirit solvent or transparent dyes do not come in white, white Cova Dye is used for highlighting designs such as light reflections in eyes or sun on water.

Prolonged use of Cova Dye becomes difficult as they thicken and dry rapidly. Clean brushes often to keep them pliable and working freely. Brushes can be cleaned with water.

ANTIQUE LEATHER STAIN



Antique Leather Stain is a liquid paste which seeps into the tool impressions and remains to darken them. It tints the raised portions of the leather a lighter shade. This is the simplest and quickest way to achieve a two-toned effect on leather.

Simply apply Antique Stain liberally to the design with a damp sponge, working the stain into all the cuts and tool impressions. Use plenty! Let it set a minute and wipe excess stain off with a clean damp sponge, leaving stain in impressions and removing it from raised portions of the design.

Antiquing is also one of the most versatile ways to color leather. For a three-toned effect, dye the background dark with Pro Dye and then apply the stain as above; or you can dye the design with Pro Dye colors and apply the stain for a muted color effect.

Antique Stain comes in several shades of brown which can be lightened with Antique Stain Reducer. You can also add Pro Dye directly to the stain to change the color. Pro Dye can also be added to the reducer to produce any color of stain. This is an easy, quick way to solid dye your project and the color is very even.

RESISTING



Another technique which is very easily done with Antique Stain is called "resisting". Two coats of Super Shene finish are applied to parts of the design with a small brush. Work carefully so that the Super Shene does not splatter or go on other parts of the design. When Super Shene is dry, apply Antique Stain as describe described before. The Super Shene "resists" the penetration of the stain so that you get a very striking contrast. The tool impressions and cuts will be dark, the areas not covered with Super Shene will be the mid-tone and the resisted areas will be the natural color of the leather.

The resist method can also be used over dyed areas of the design so that the colors remain bright and are not muted by the Antique Stain.

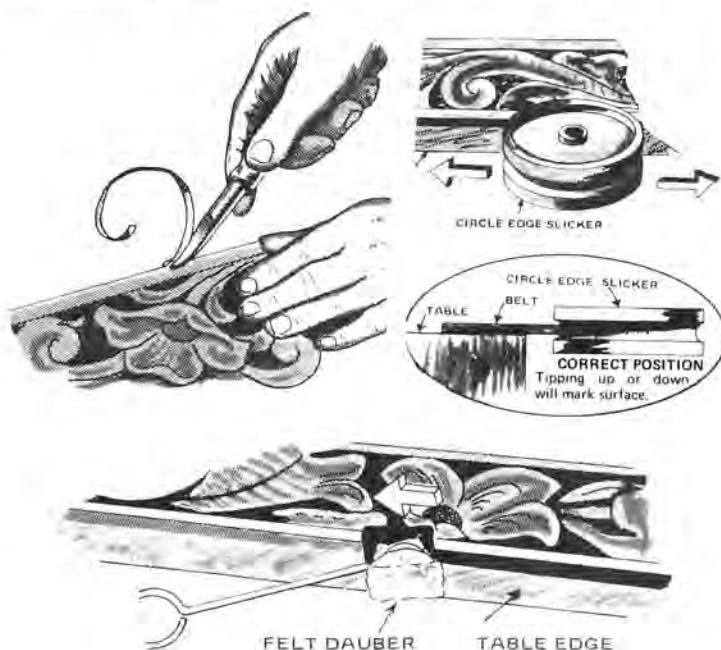
This method is also good for bringing out the cuts and tool impressions while leaving the leather natural. Just apply two coats of Super Shene to the whole design with a damp sponge and apply stain. The Antique Stain will remain in the cuts and impressions, defining them while the design remains the natural color of the leather.

EDGING

To give your project a professional, finished look, all exposed edges should be finished. First bevel both sides of edges with the proper size Edge Beveler. For best results, hold the project firmly on work surface with free hand. Use firm pressure on tool, held at proper angle, and make edge bevels quickly. A good bevel is indicated by one continuous "string" of leather from the beveled edge. This rounds the edges of the project.

Next, moisten the beveled edges and burnish them with a Circle Edge Slicker. Hold project firmly on edge of work surface and rub the Slicker back and forth briskly, smoothing down the leather fibers.

Now you are ready to apply Edge Coat, an acrylic based sealer. Edge Coat comes in Black and Brown. Dip a felt dauber in Edge Coat and carefully pull the dauber along the edge. Be careful not to let the Edge Coat slop over onto the face of the project.



BLOCK DYEING



Block Dyeing gives exactly the reverse effect of Antiquing. It dyes the surface of the leather while leaving cuts and tool impressions light.

Wrap a length of cloth around a sponge or wooden block. Apply dye to the cloth and blot on a paper towel until the cloth has enough dye remaining to color only the surface of the leather. If too much dye remains it may run into the impressions. For shading an edge or small area, use a small piece of sponge without a cloth or a wool dauber.

Apply dye to surface of leather, rubbing briskly so a burnished effect is achieved. Apply more dye to cloth as needed, blotting before applying to leather. Dye the edges for a more professional look.

For a distinctive edge, dye the edges and the border area along them with dark brown or black Pro Dye with a wool dauber.

For real contrast, solid dye the project with a contrasting color before block dyeing. All the impressions will be one color, usually a light color, and the smooth areas will be block dyed a darker color.

FINISHES

A finish is always applied to leather as the last step before assembly to seal and protect the leather. There are several fine finishes available.

Super Shene is an acrylic based finish which is flexible and waterproofs and protects the leather. It is applied with a damp sponge over the entire surface of each part of a project. When the Super Shene is dry buff the leather with a wool scrap or soft cloth.

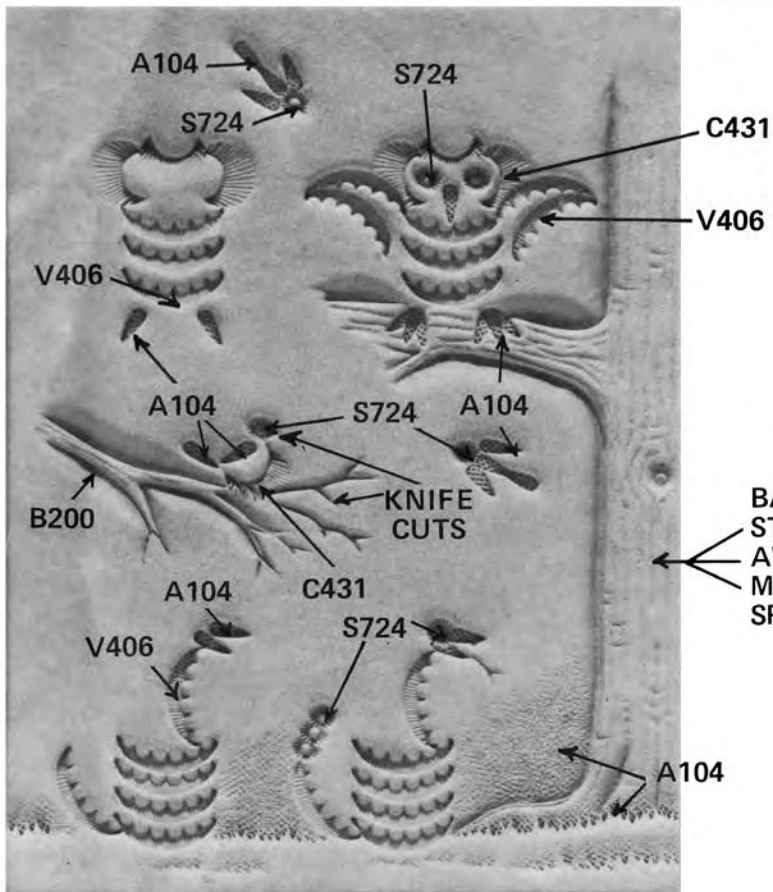
Neat-Lac is a lacquer based finish with oils and waxes added to preserve and protect leather. It waterproofs and prevents soiling or spotting. Apply Neat-Lac with a wool scrap or soft cloth and work it into the leather. Do not let Neat-Lac build up as it will crack when dry.

Tan-Kote provides a clear, moisture-resistant finish for natural leather. It darkens leather very slightly giving a glow to the leather. Apply Tan-Kote with a wool scrap or soft cloth. Buff when dry.

Leather Balm with Atom Wax preserves and polishes natural leather. It does not waterproof. Apply with a soft cloth or wool scrap. Buff when dry for a sheen.

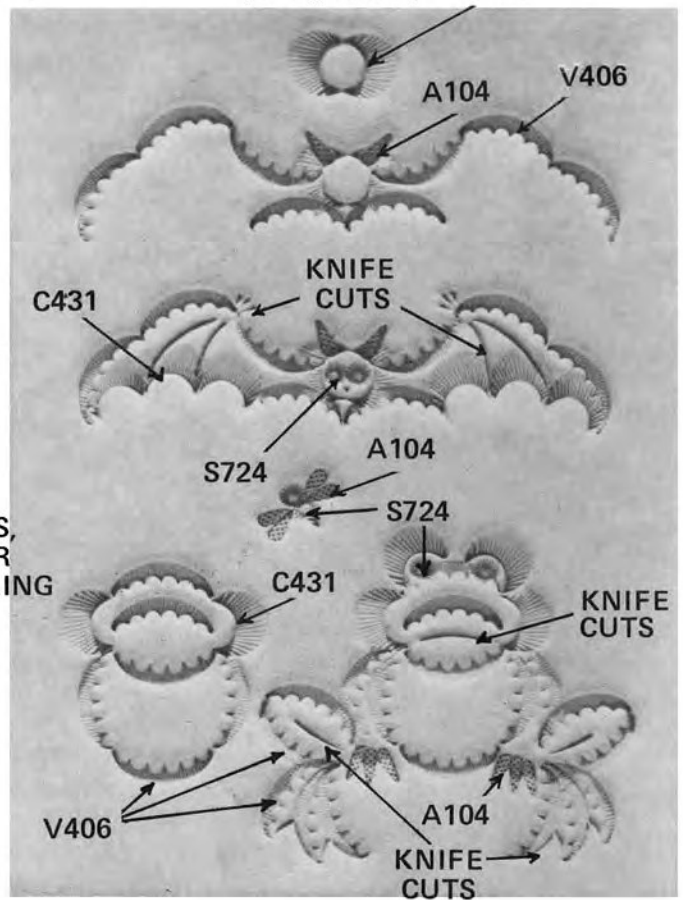
Carnauba Cream cleans and restores leather. It gives leather a soft, natural glow because it contains a fine natural wax which polishes and preserves the leather. It does not waterproof. Carnauba Cream is excellent for leather upholstery.

(BIRDS, SNAKE)

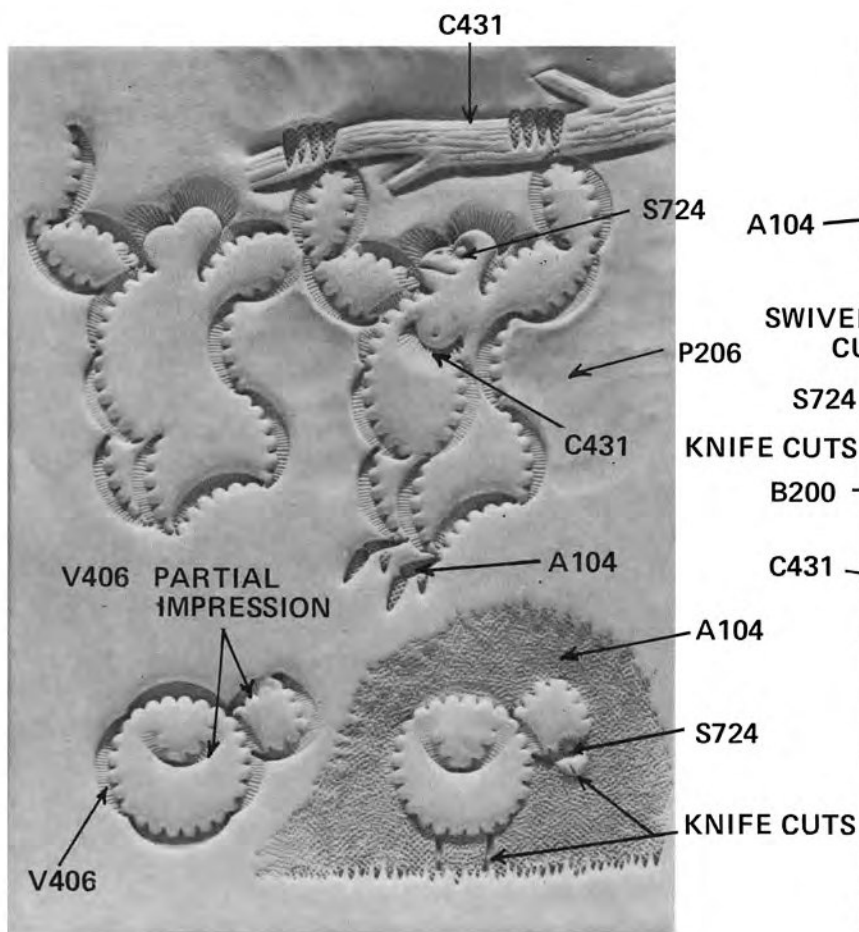


DOODLE ART

(BAT, FROG) C431



(GORILLA, SHEEP)



(FLOWERS AND SCENES)

