

PROJECTS & DESIGNS

by *Al Stohlman*

#1937

Price \$2.00

PAGES





his book is dedicated to those who desire to create small projects having a variety of alternate designs. Past experience has proven that no matter where leatherwork is done one tends to accumulate small pieces of leather, with no apparent use. Since one pays for all the leather he purchases, we feel there is no such term as "scrap" leather. Practically all of this leather is useable... and should be used. The projects presented in this book, are an ideal outlet for the use of your small leather pieces, especially of the lighter weight leathers.

For those who do not buy leather by the side (to cut their own projects) small pieces of leather can be purchased... as each of the patterns gives the size and type of leather required and believing that a visual illustration is worth a thousand words, we have prepared this book with this theme in mind.

Few hobbies are more practical than leather. The beginner can start with only a basic set of tools and a piece of leather and actually make a success of the first project. Many self taught students of this ancient art have started in this humble manner. The pleasure and satisfaction of creating something useful, beautiful and long lasting, with their own hands has carried them through the stages to a point where they develop a technique of their own.

It is hoped that the projects, designs and step by step procedures will carry the self taught student through the first projects to a satisfactory completion and that the additional designs presented in this book will prove both interesting and stimulating to the advanced craftsman.

Sincerely

Al Stohlman

PROJECTS

&

DESIGNS

by

Al Stohlman

TANDY LEATHER COMPANY



Fort Worth, Texas

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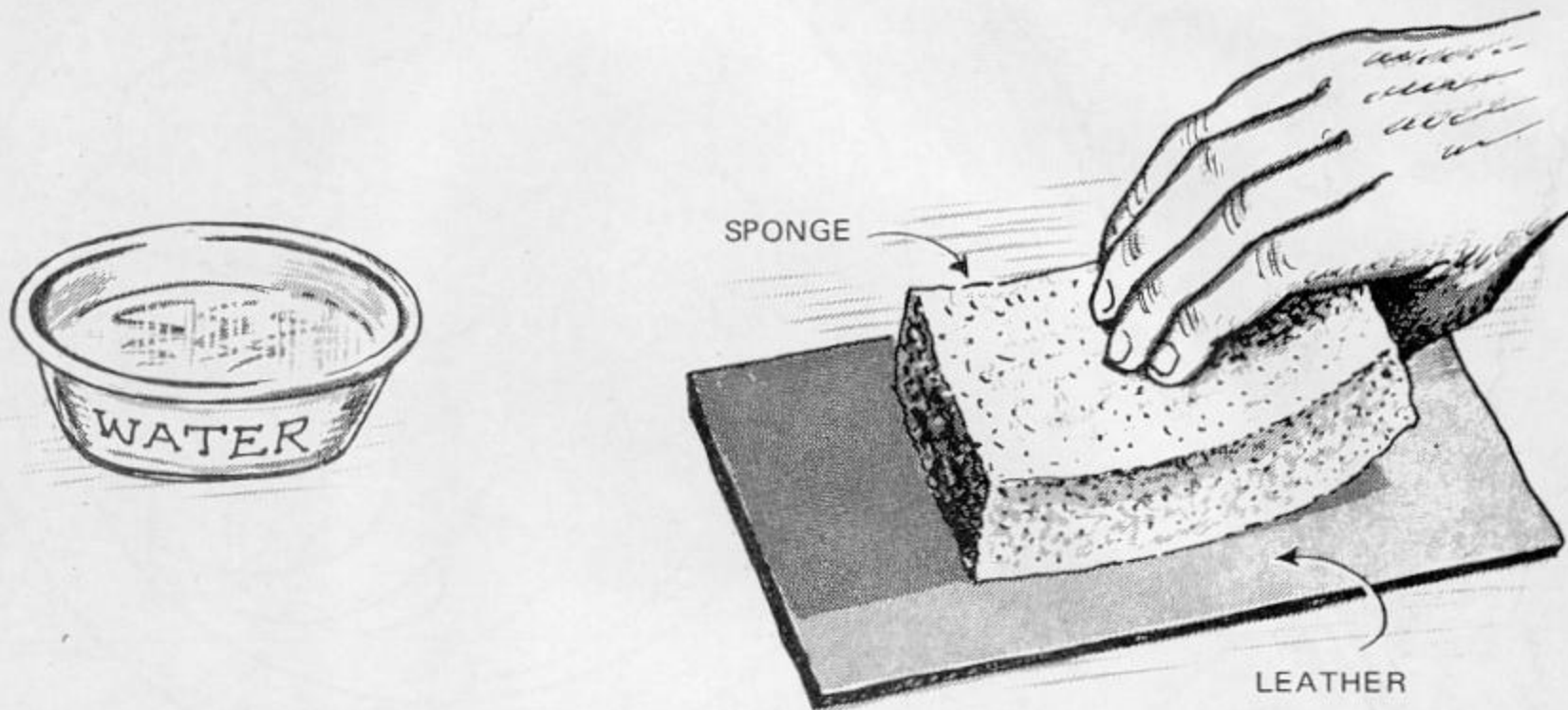
APPLICATION OF LEATHER FINISHES

PREPARING THE LEATHER FOR CARVING

Before you can work leather, you must moisten it. You can do this either with water or a commercial preparation. As you wet the leather, the fibers swell and soften. Vegetable tanned leather, properly moistened, is like modeling clay. You can mold it. . .model and shape it.

Your best guide to moistening leather is through practice. Your sharp swivel knife blade will cut easily and smoothly and your stamping tools will imprint clearly and firmly into the leather **ONLY** when you have moistened the leather to the proper degree.

When the dampened Grain side of the leather has almost returned to its original color, it is ready to carve. You can also try testing the leather by holding it against your cheek. If it's dry, it will feel warm. . .if it's damp, it will feel cool and that's when you can begin carving the leather. With practice you will soon know instinctively when to begin carving.



How do you wet the leather? By **CASING** it. . .which means simply rubbing a **DAMP** (not wet) sponge to the flesh side as evenly as possible. Then, turn the leather over and dampen the Grain side (carving surface). When it begins to return to its natural color, begin carving.

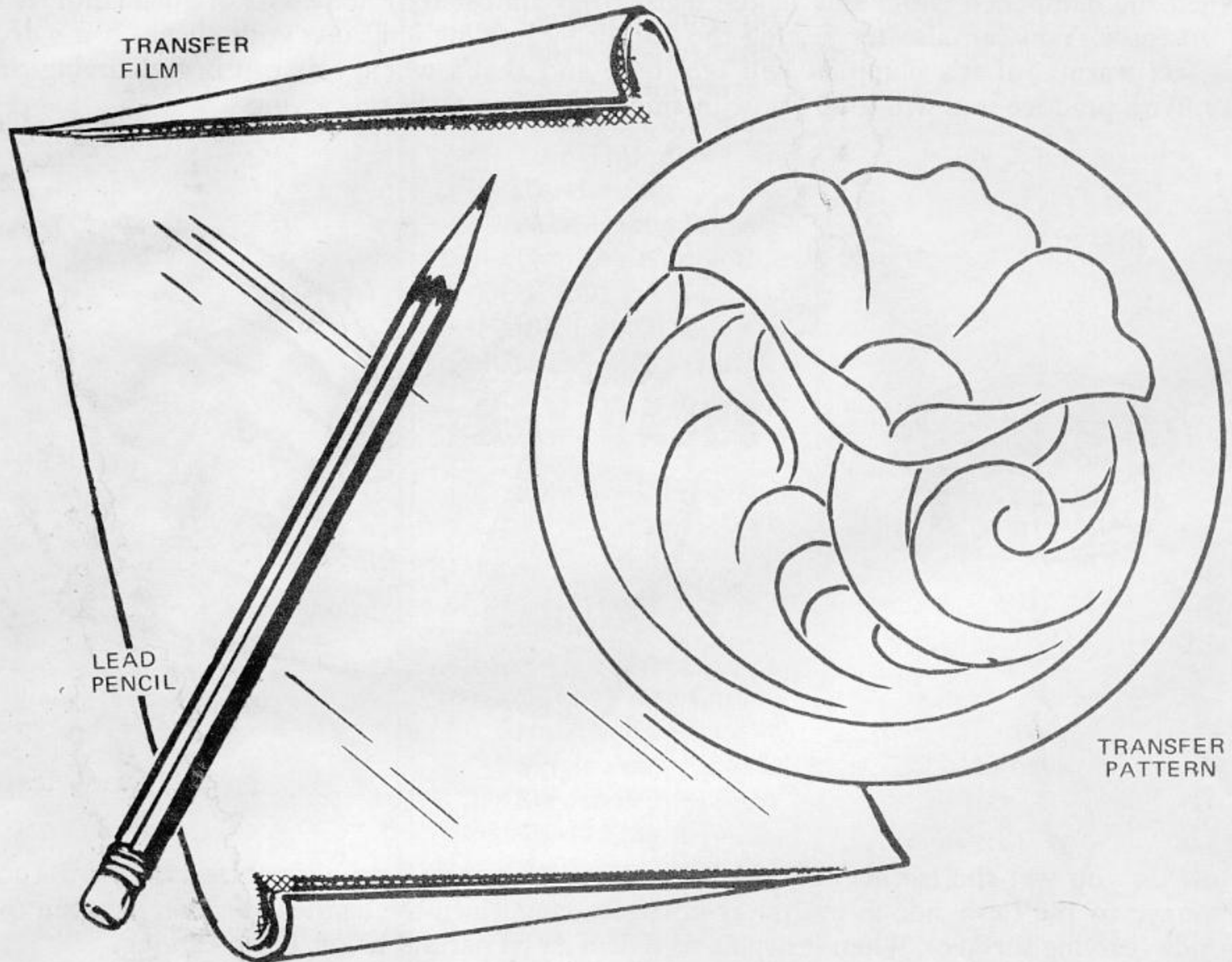
If some areas begin to dry, wipe your sponge over these areas to keep them damp enough to carve. If your leather is too dry, it will be too hard for you to cut with the swivel knife. If your leather is too wet, your cuts will not remain open. If leather is properly cased, your carving cuts will remain open.

CAUTION: Always use glass, porcelain or enameled containers for water. . .**NEVER** use metal containers. The slightest contact with these will produce dark stains on your dampened leather. . .stains that are almost impossible to remove. Be careful to keep all filings or steel dust from grinding wheels, etc. completely away from your leather. Unnoticed by you until you have dampened your leather, such particles will mar or stain your leather.

TRANSFERRING YOUR DESIGN

Study the following steps carefully before transferring your design from the pattern sheet to the cased leather.

A Transfer Pattern is a drawing of the outlines of a design. . . indicating the lines to be cut with the swivel knife. Even when the design is an original creation, a Transfer Pattern is necessary. Decorative details or uses of the stamping tools are usually not shown on the Transfer Pattern.



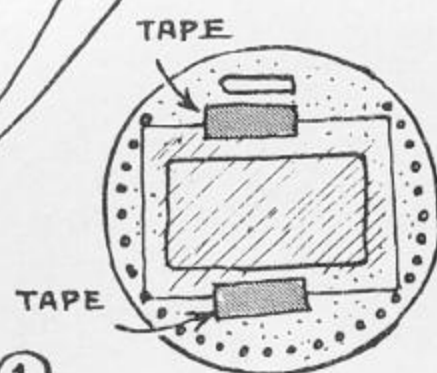
MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR MAKING TRACING PATTERNS:

Transfer Film is recommended for making Transfer Patterns. Use the side with a glossy, waterproof surface next to the damp leather when transferring your design. Transfer Film will outlast Transfer Paper, but either is satisfactory. Never use carbon paper on leather.

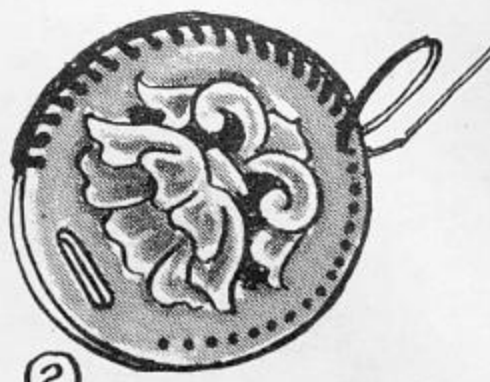
Review the instructions for casing leather on page 3. Test your leather. Is it damp enough? Make sure your leather is "just right" for carving before transferring pattern.

BAG TAG

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



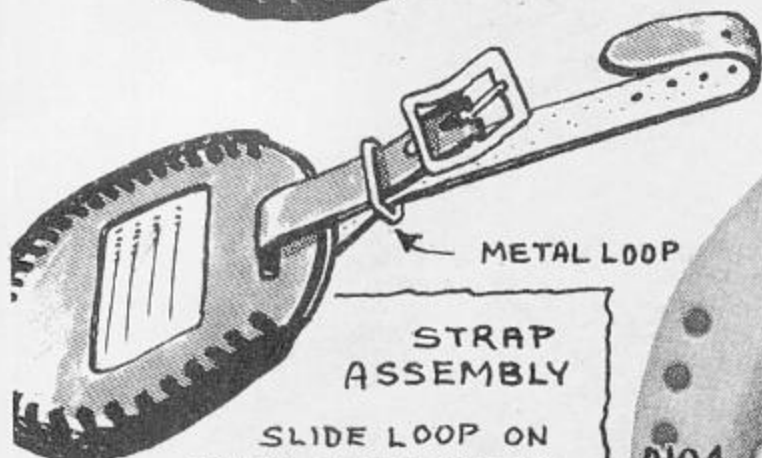
①
Carve and stamp design
Apply leather Finish Tape
cellophane window over
opening, on flesh side.



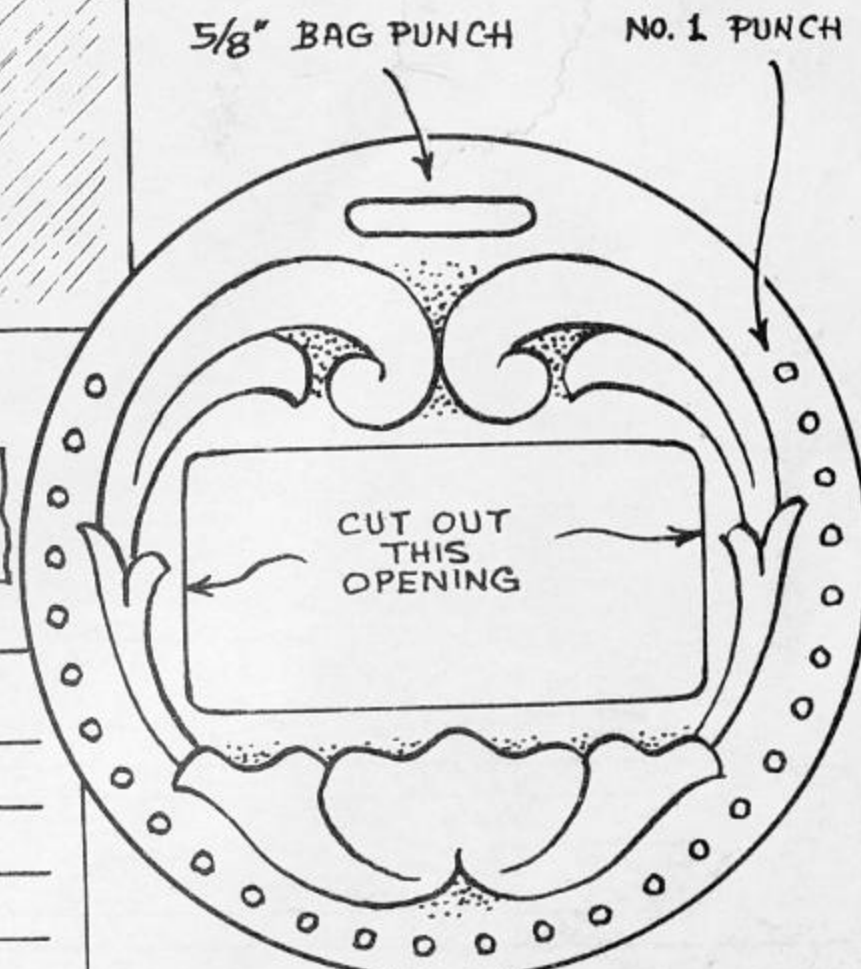
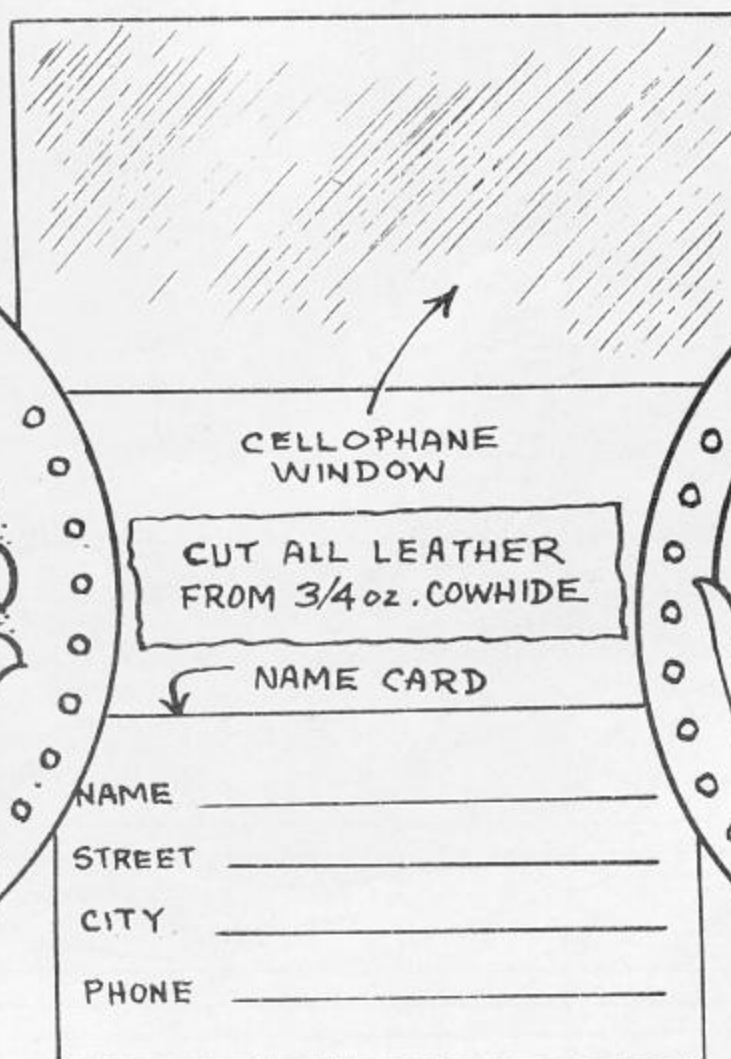
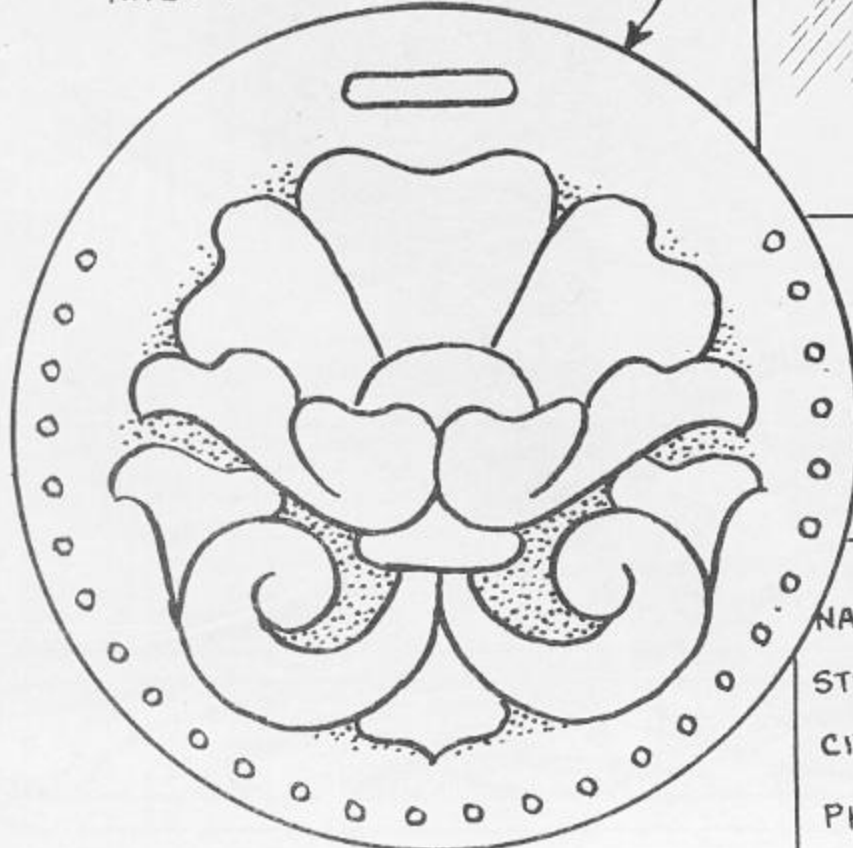
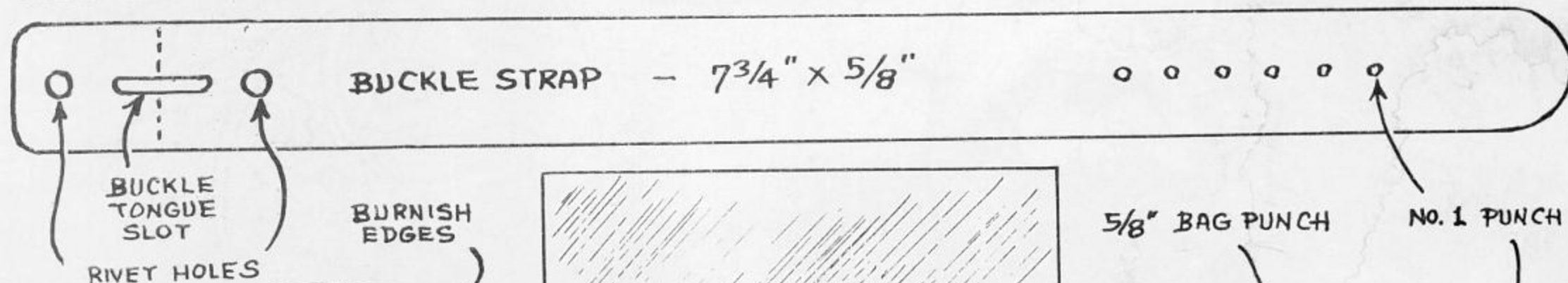
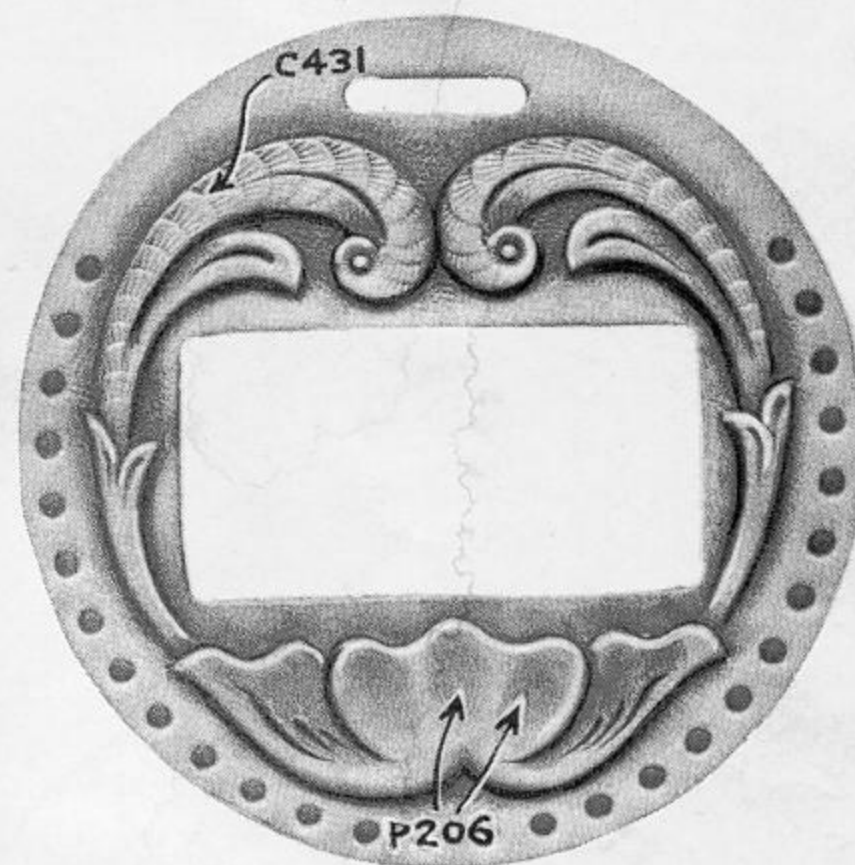
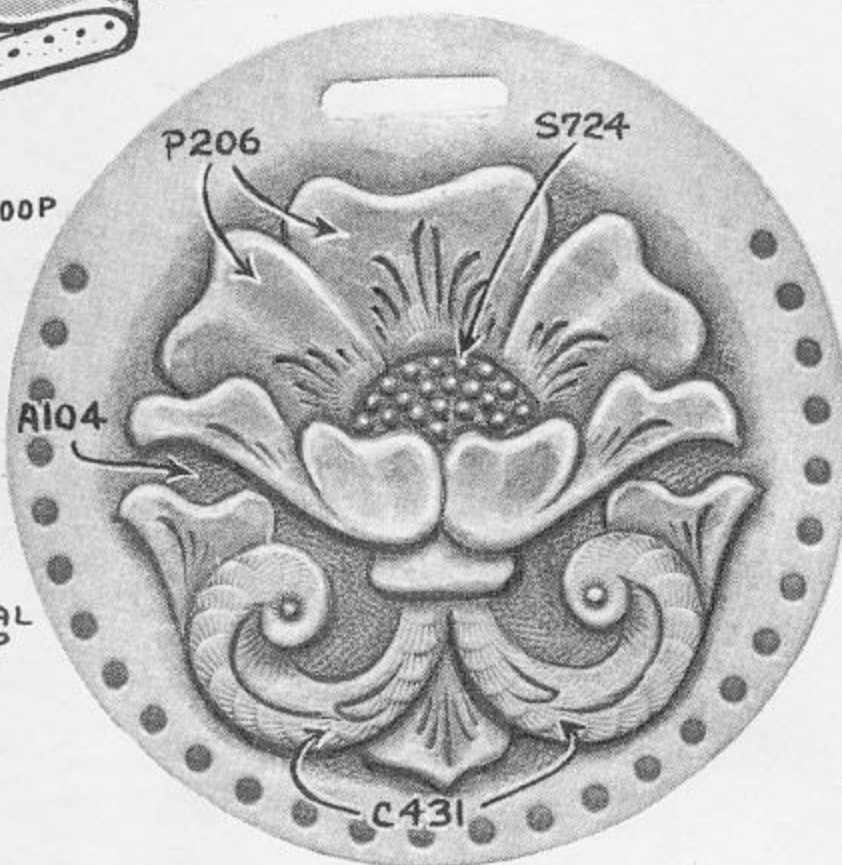
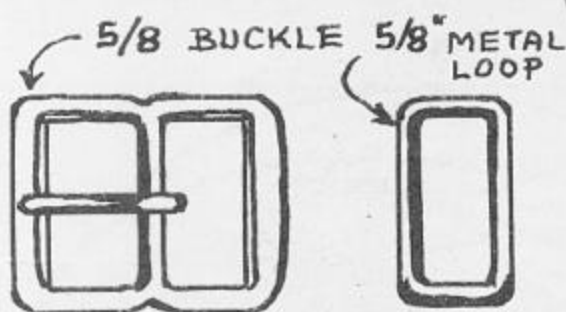
②
Punch lacing holes Align
holes and slots and
lace with Double Loop
stitch



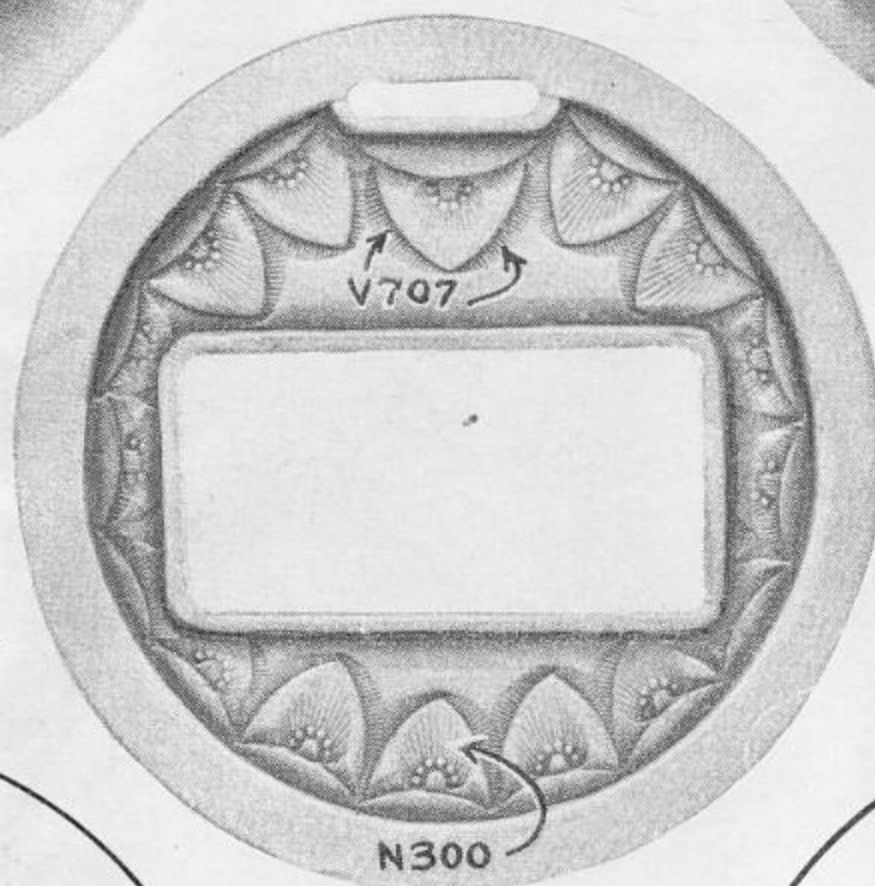
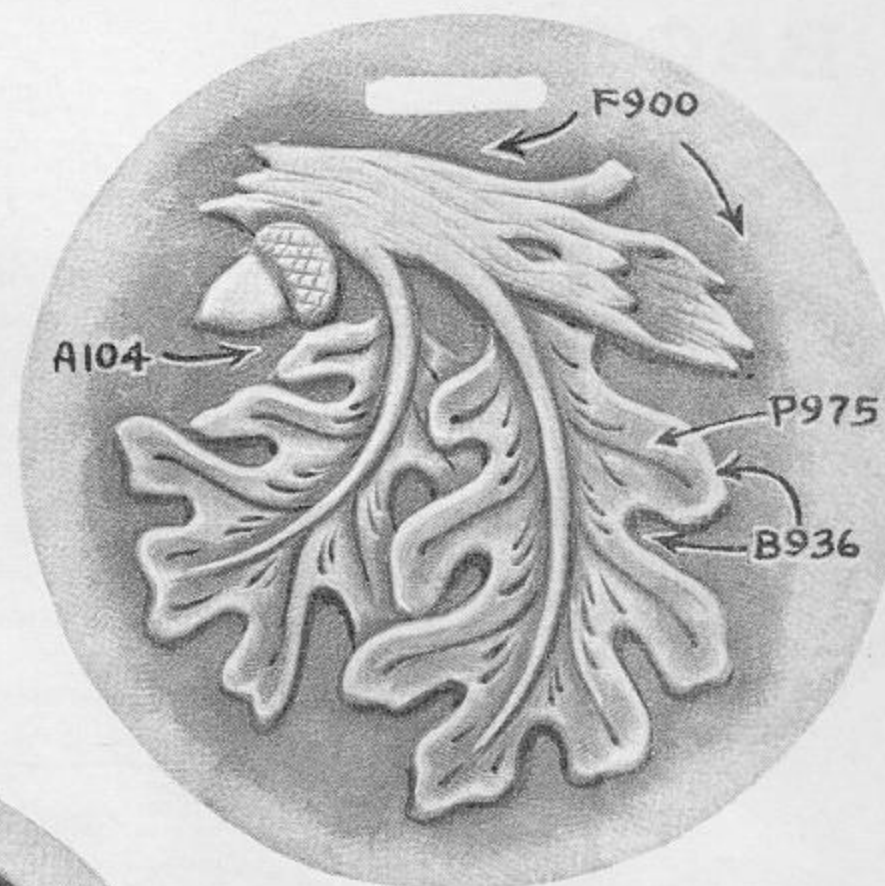
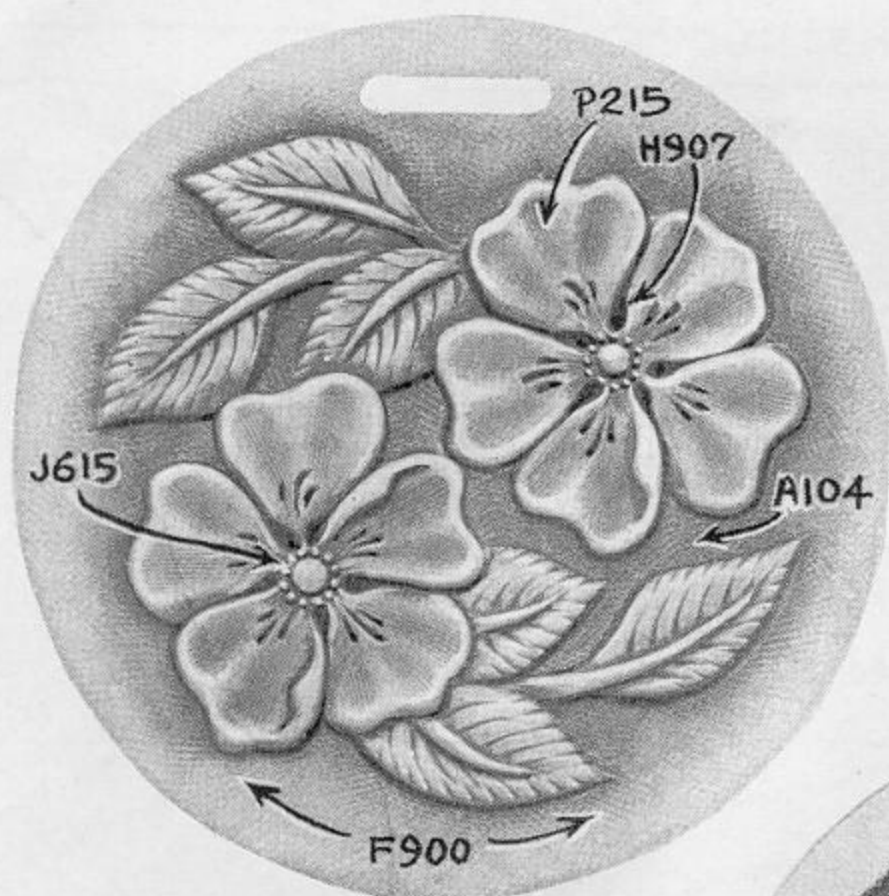
③
Insert name card, center
it behind cellophane
window. Assemble strap
as shown at left.



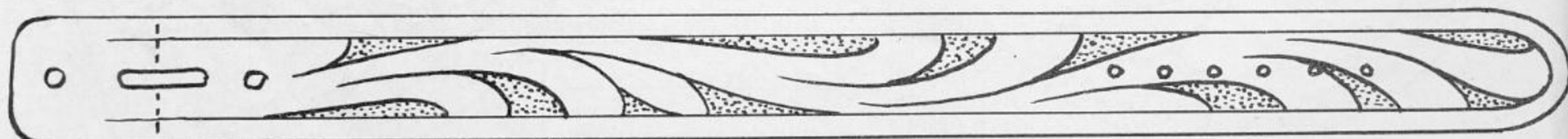
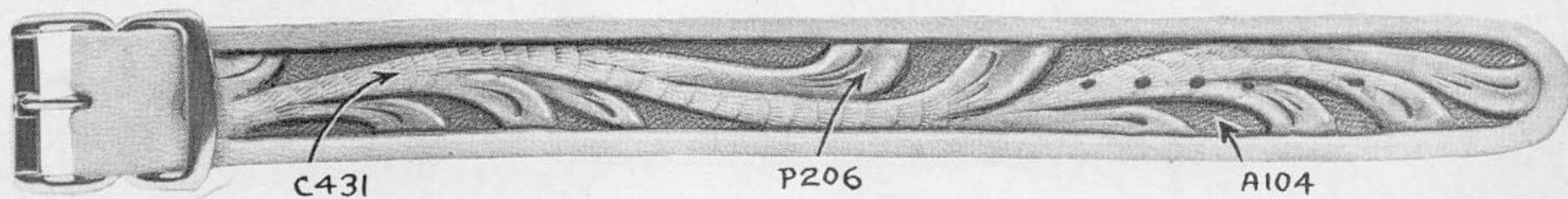
SLIDE LOOP ON
STRAP, PUSH STRAP
THROUGH SLOTS; BACK
THROUGH LOOP. PULL TIGHT.



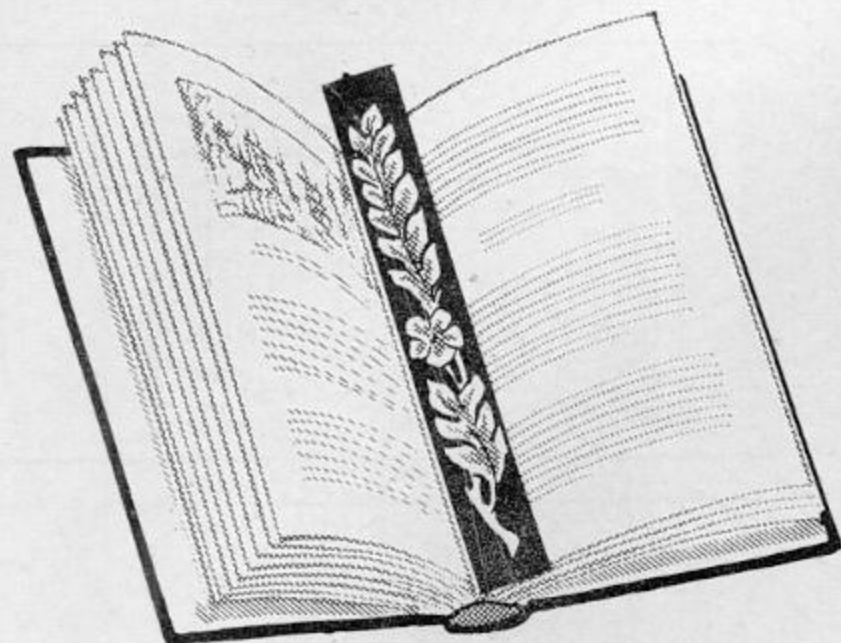
BAG TAG PATTERNS



BUCKLE STRAP

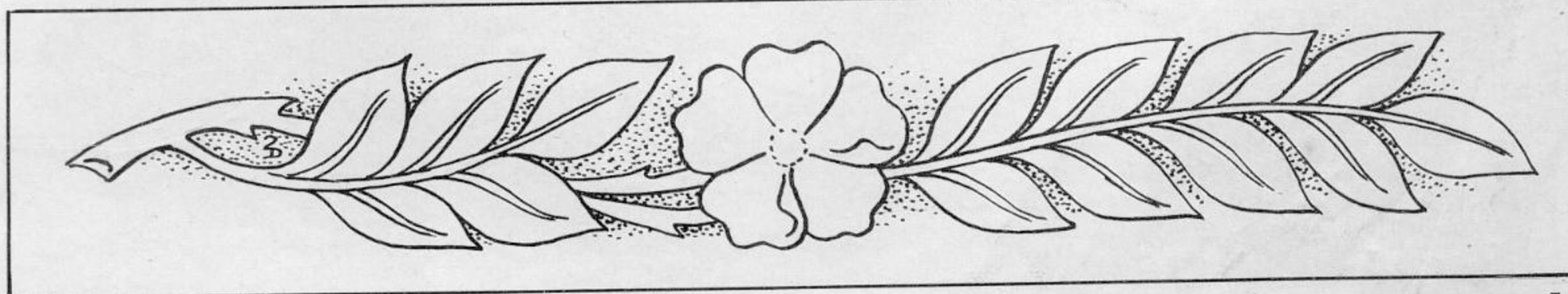
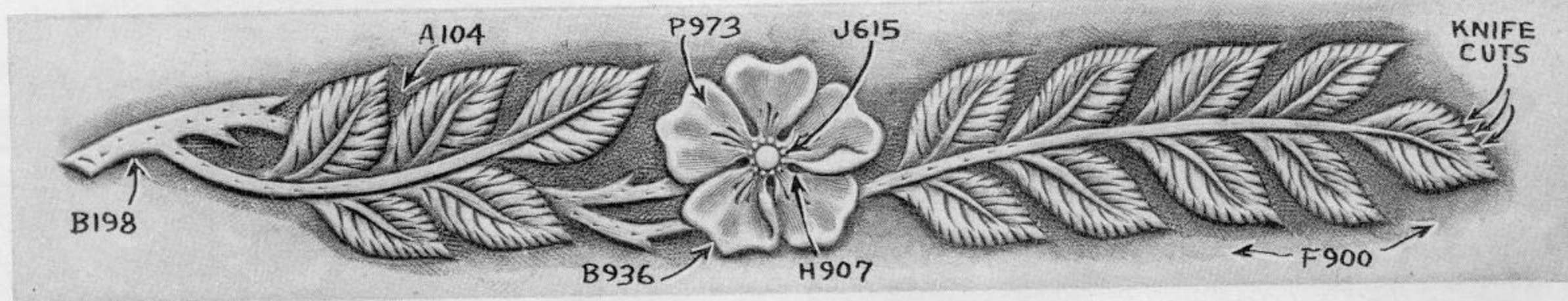
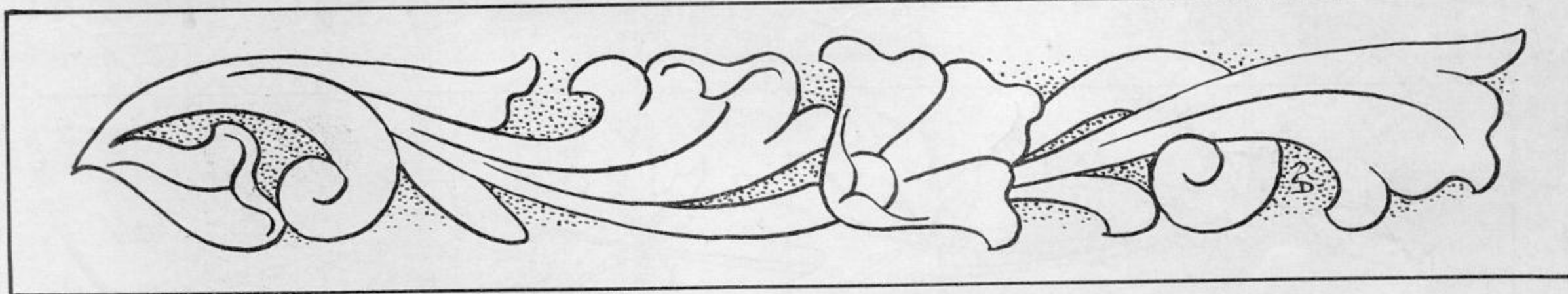
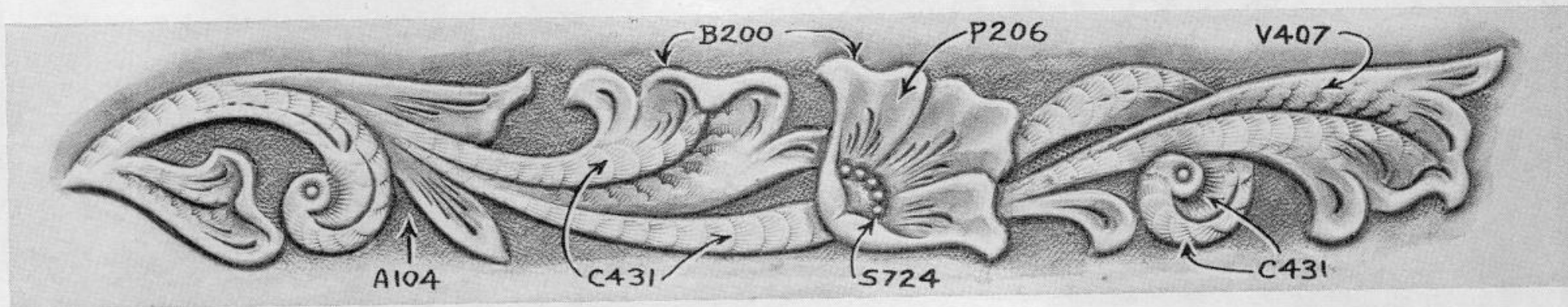


BOOK MARKERS

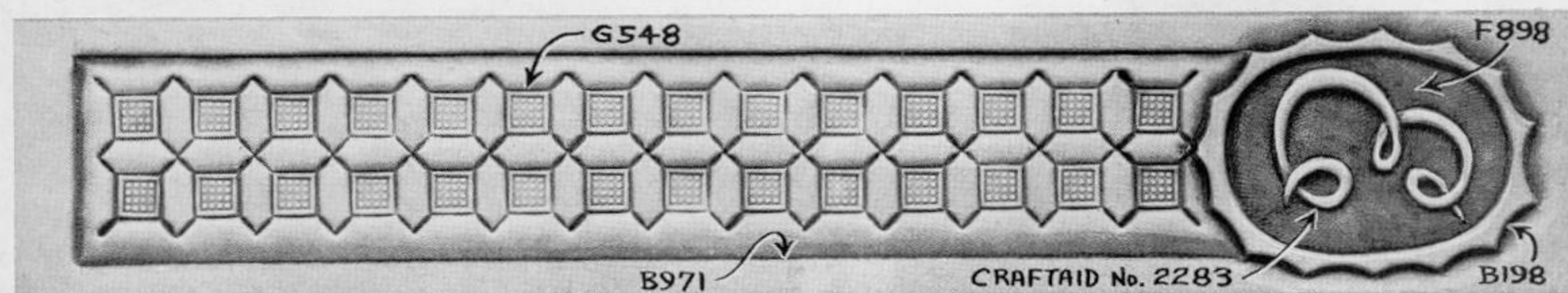
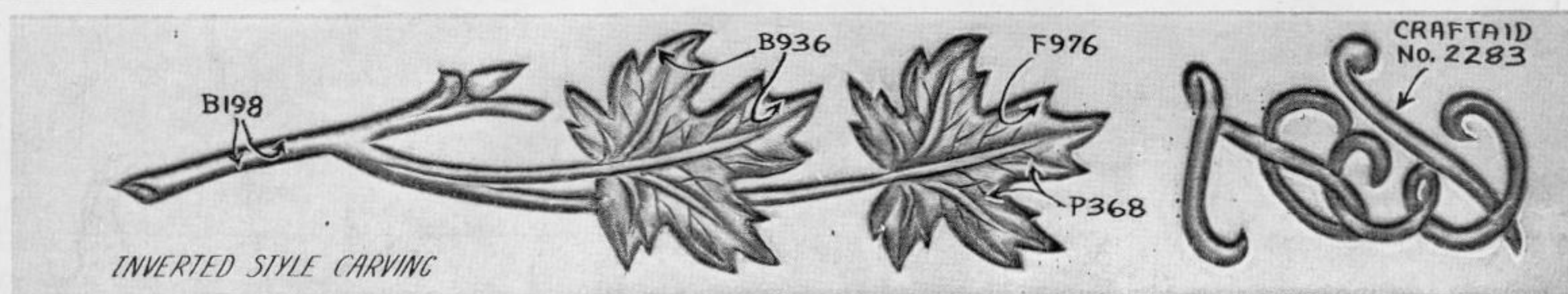
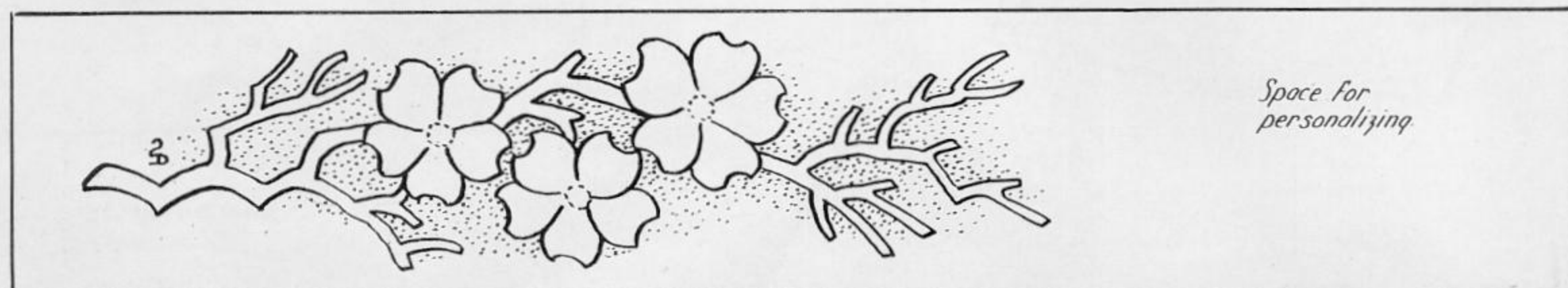
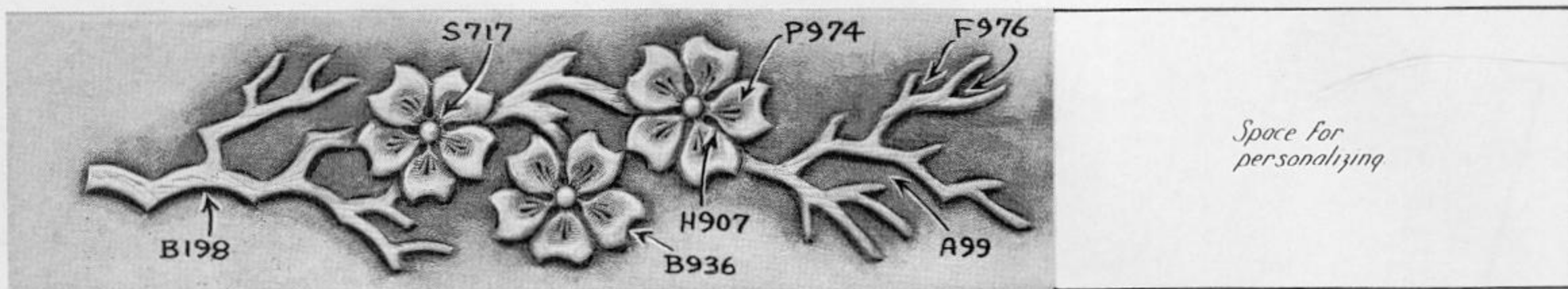


SPECIAL NOTE:

Cut book marks from approximately 2 oz. leather. Use caution when carving lightweight leathers to avoid cutting through. Do not use excessive moisture when preparing the leather to carve add moisture if required. Edge and burnish edges for neater appearance. Dye the designs, if desired. Apply leather dressing to complete.

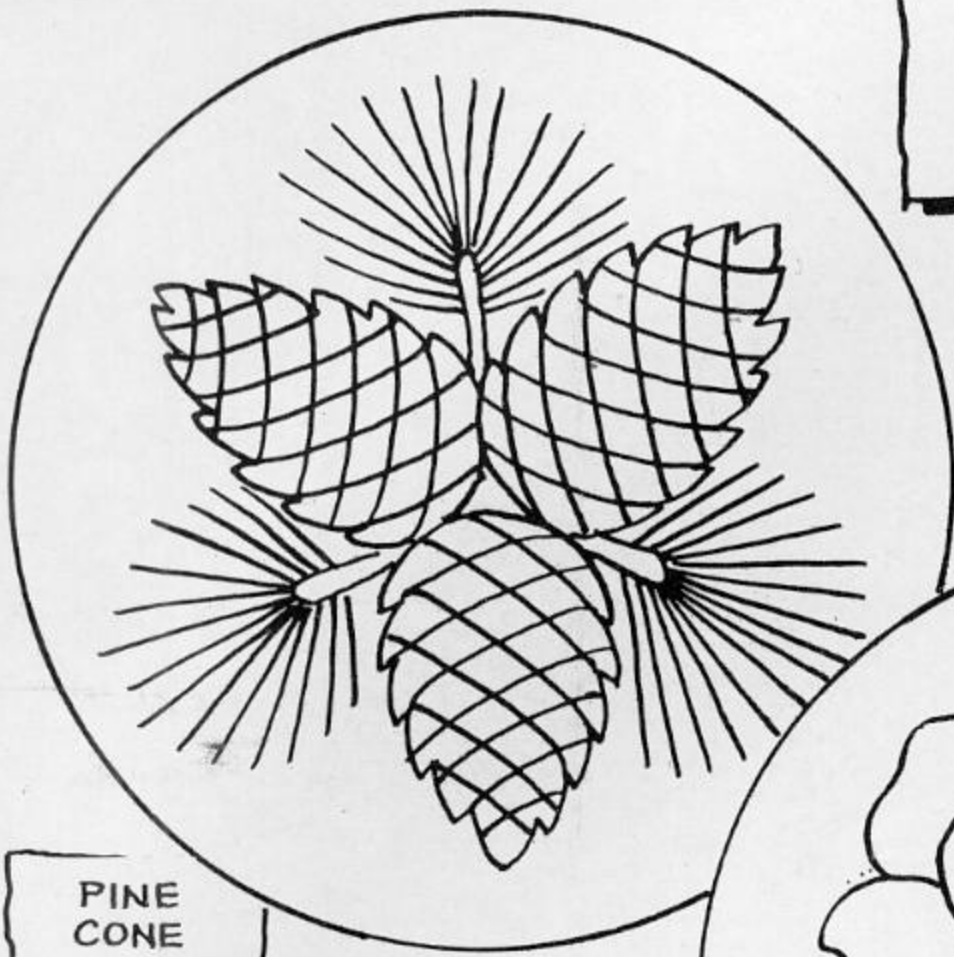


NOTE, Patterns can be repeated for the belt designs. Reverse each section alternately.

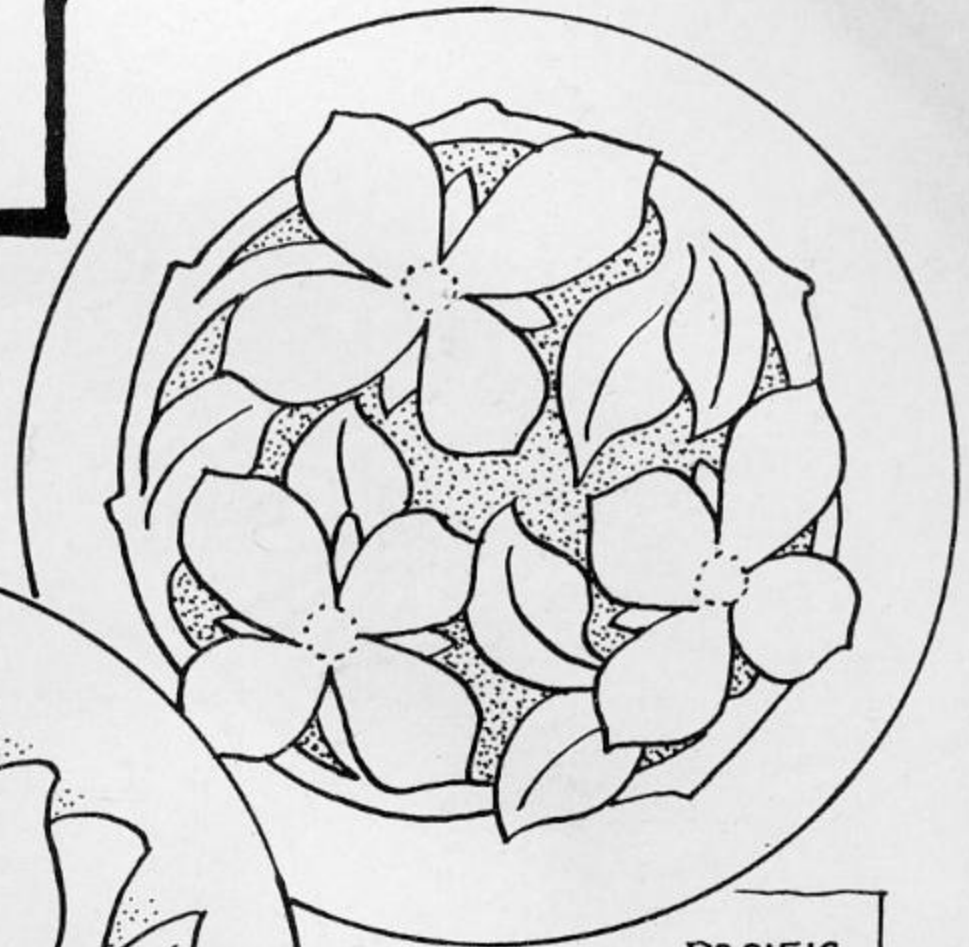


COASTER DESIGNS

AL STOHLMAN



PINE
CONE



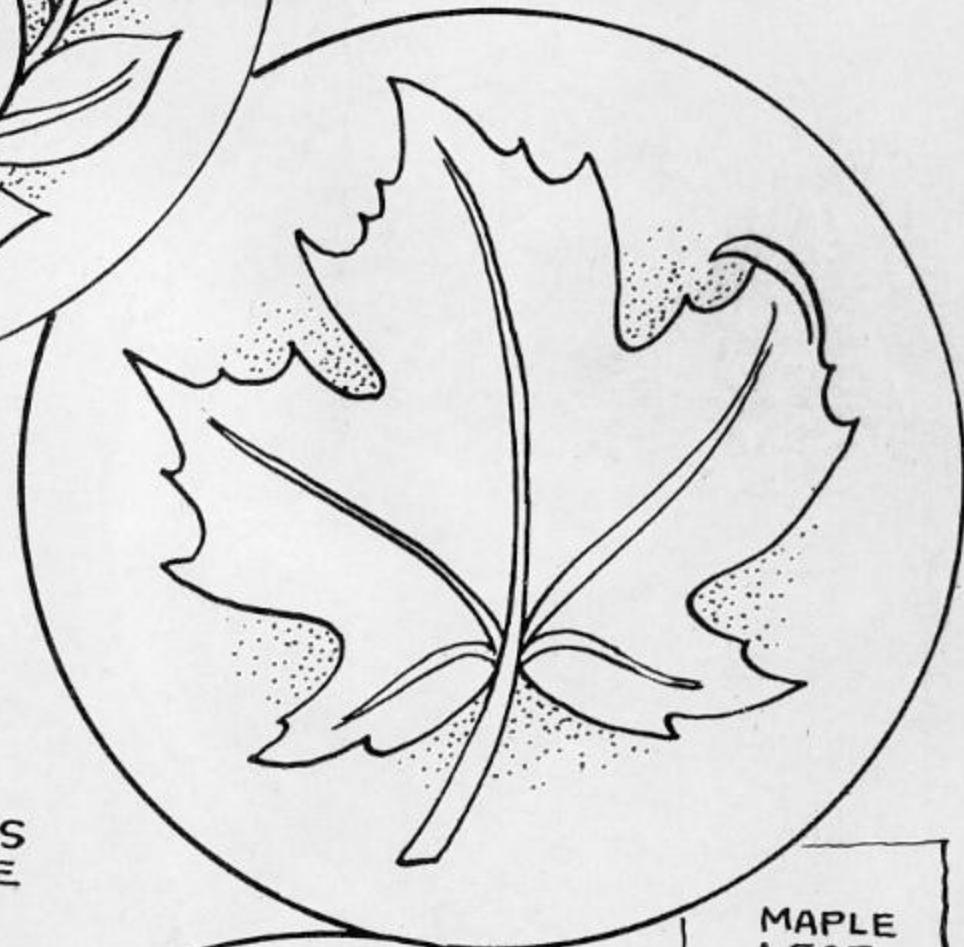
PACIFIC
DOGWOOD



ROSE

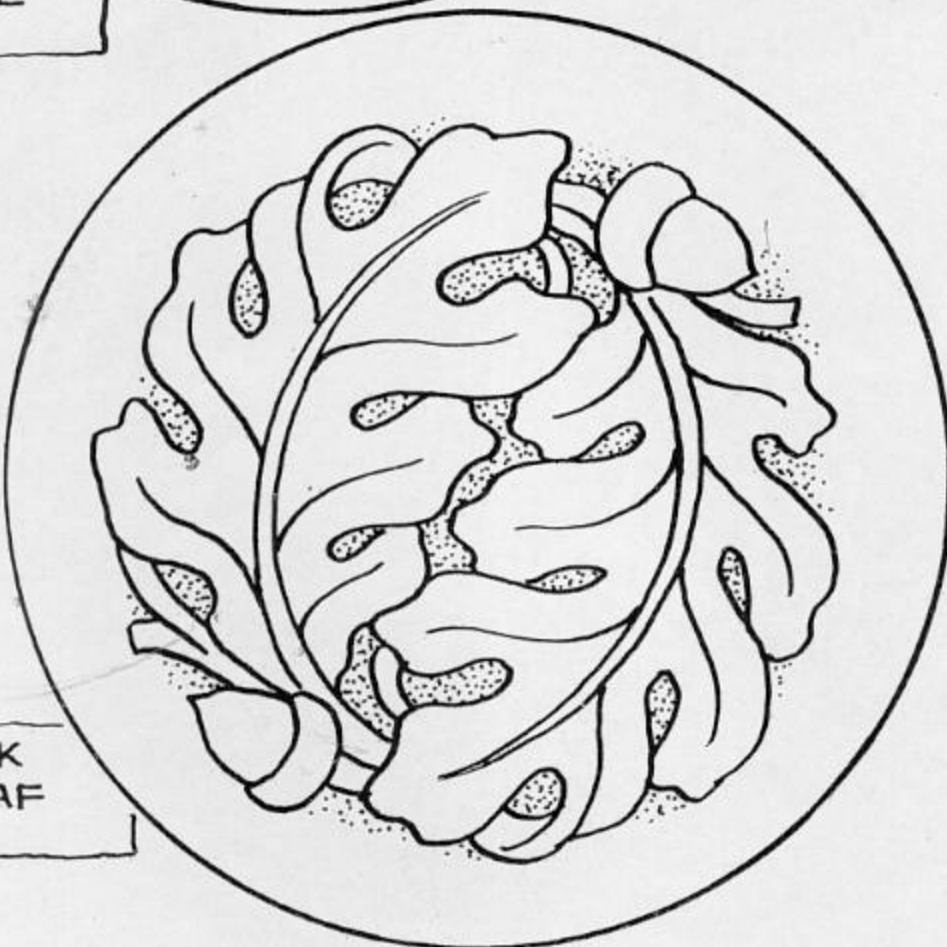


WILD
ROSE

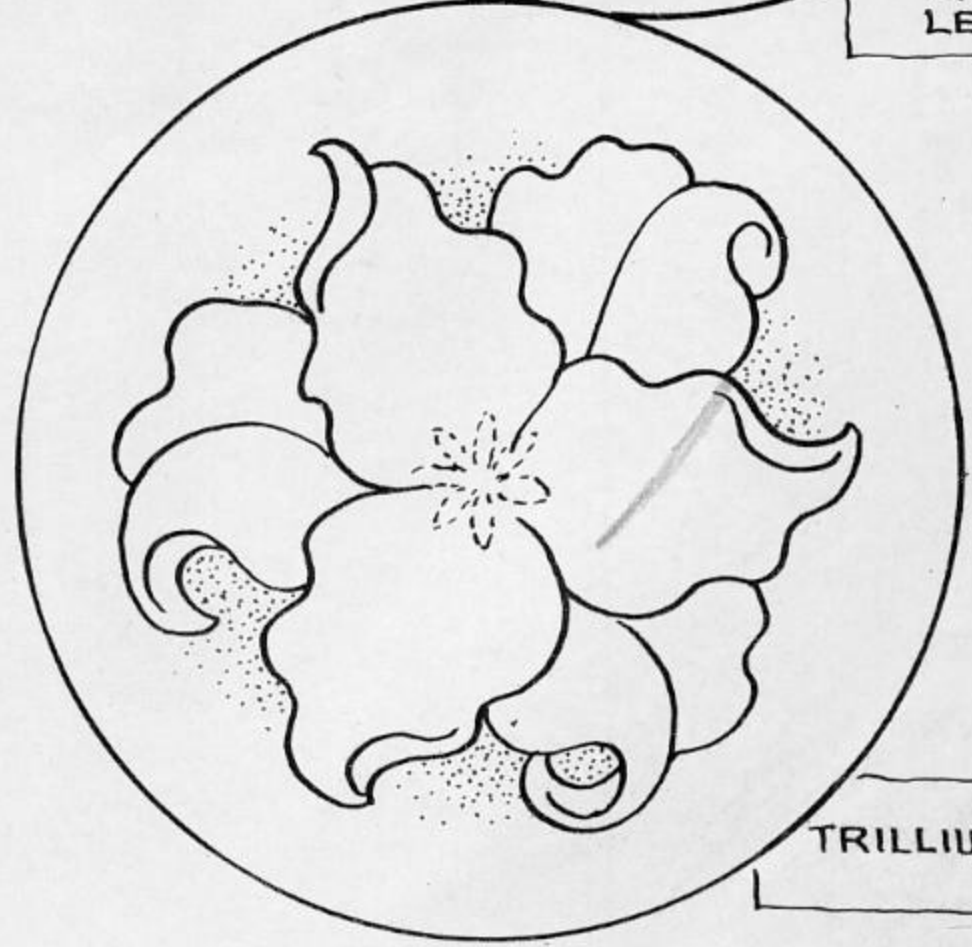


MAPLE
LEAF

PHOTO PATTERNS
ON REVERSE SIDE



OAK
LEAF



TRILLIUM

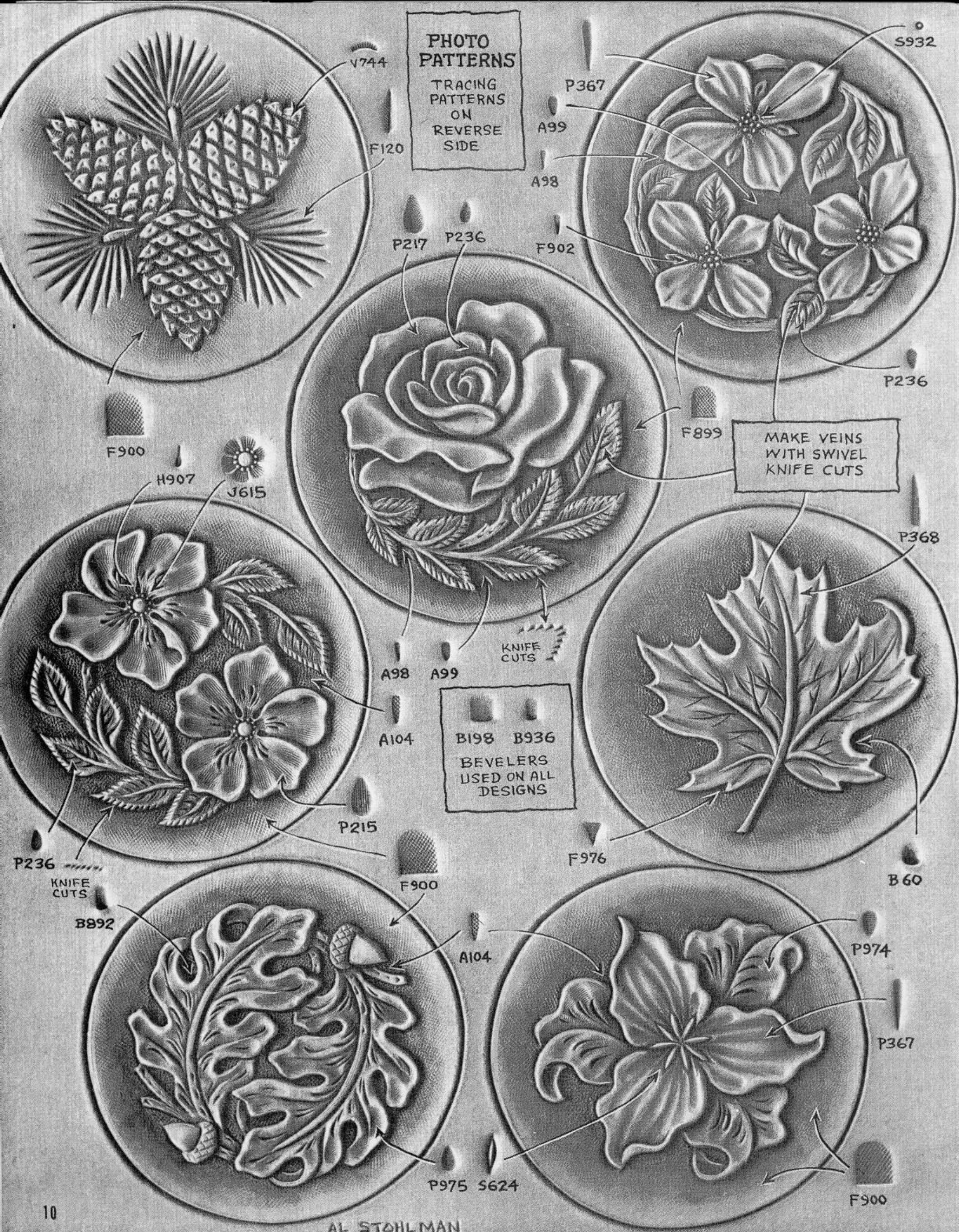


PHOTO
PATTERNS
TRACING
PATTERNS
ON
REVERSE
SIDE

MAKE VEINS
WITH SWIVEL
KNIFE CUTS

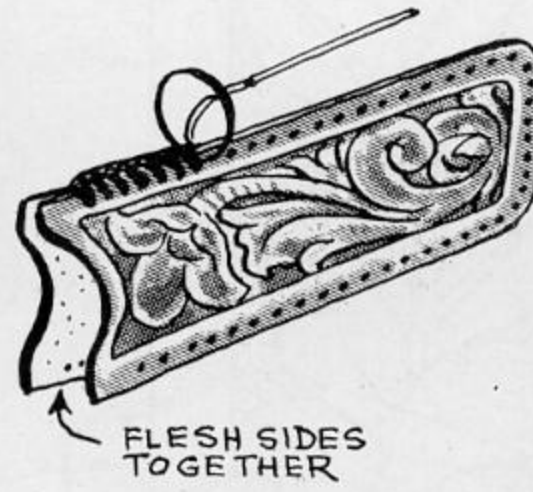
B198 B936
BEVELERS
USED ON ALL
DESIGNS

AL STOHLMAN

COMB CASE



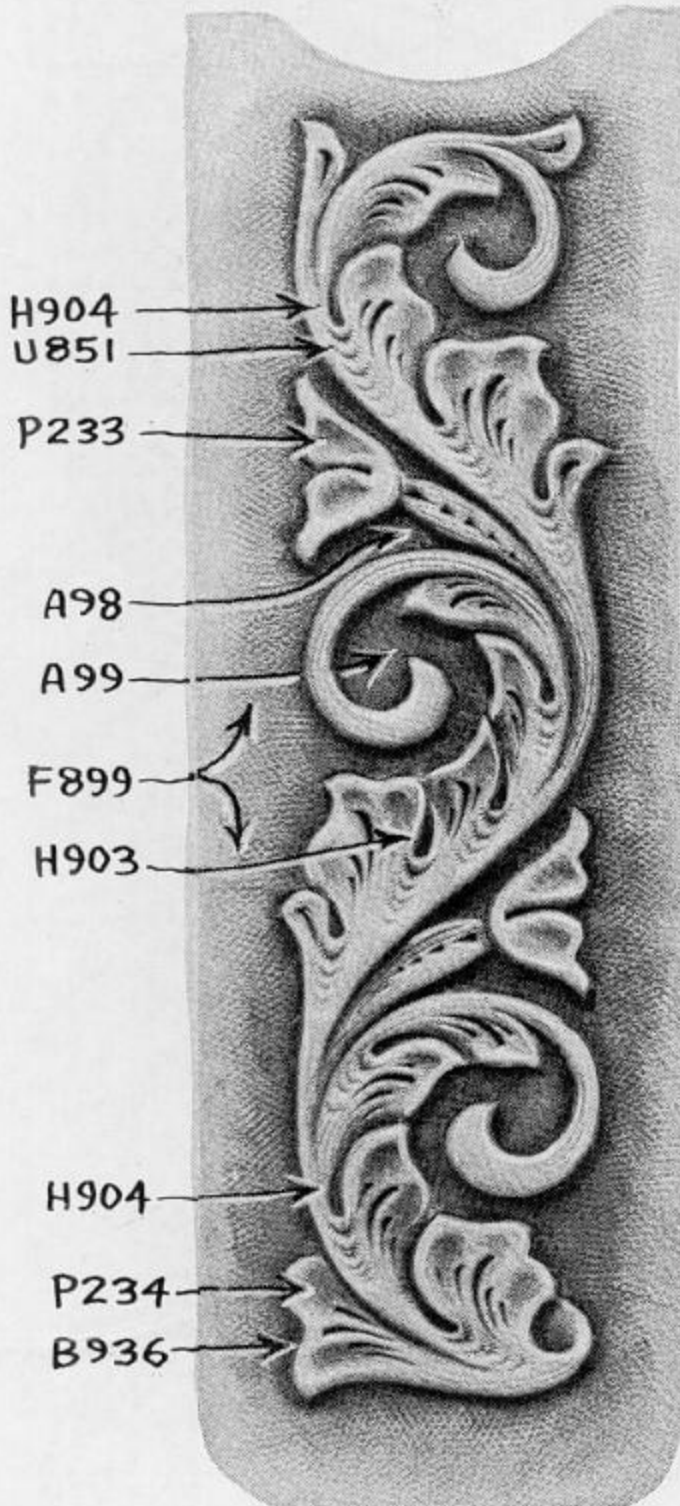
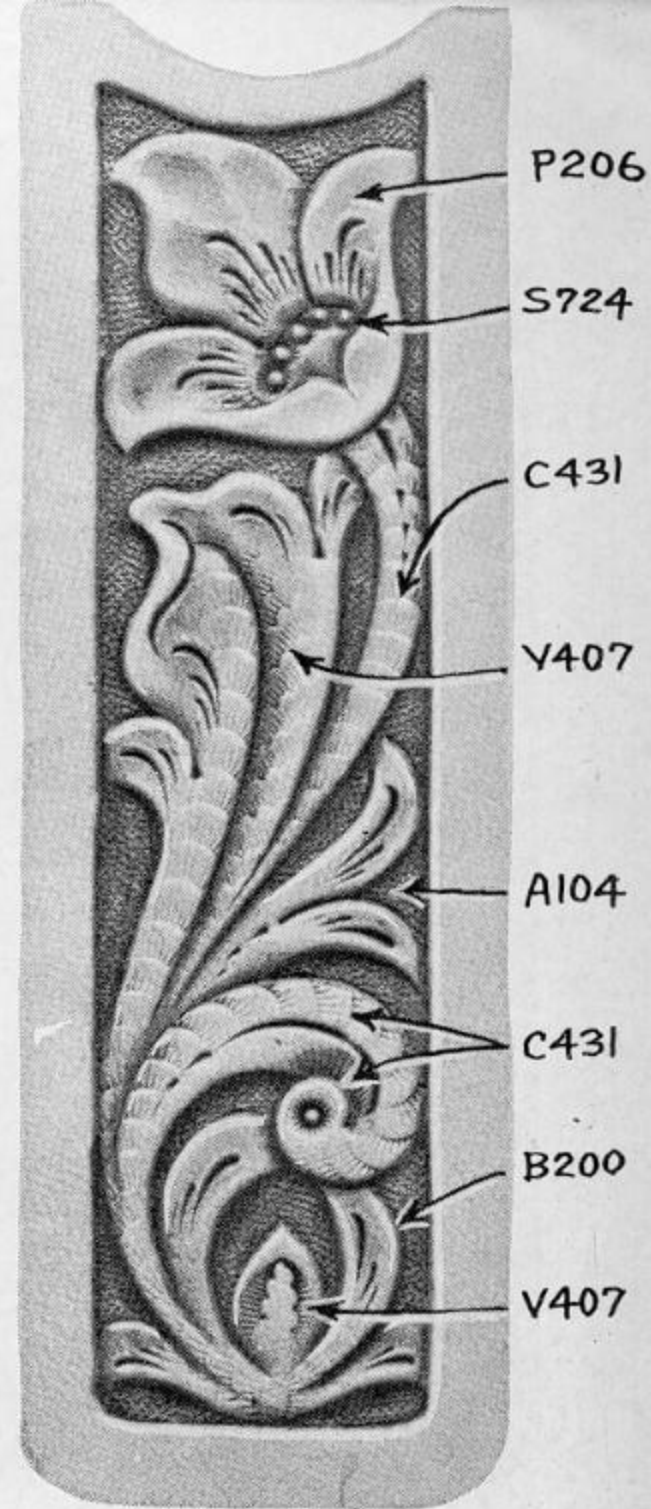
ASSEMBLY



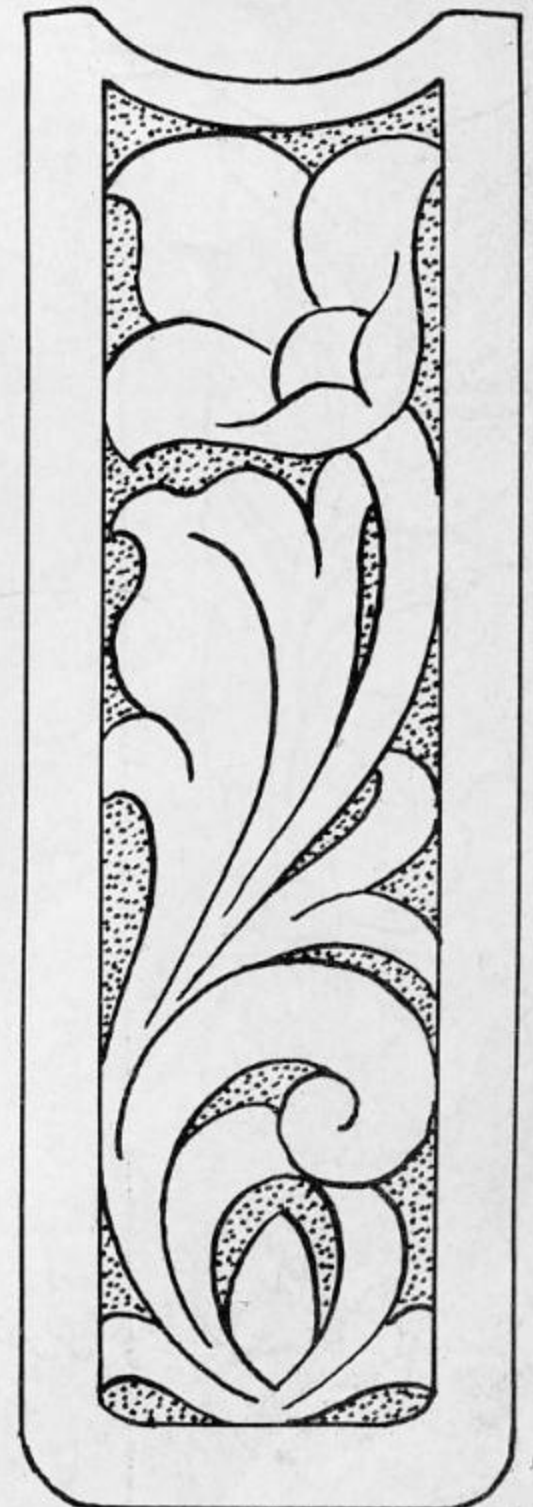
*Carve and stamp the design
Place parts together and
lace with Single or Double
Loop stitch. Apply leather
dressing.*

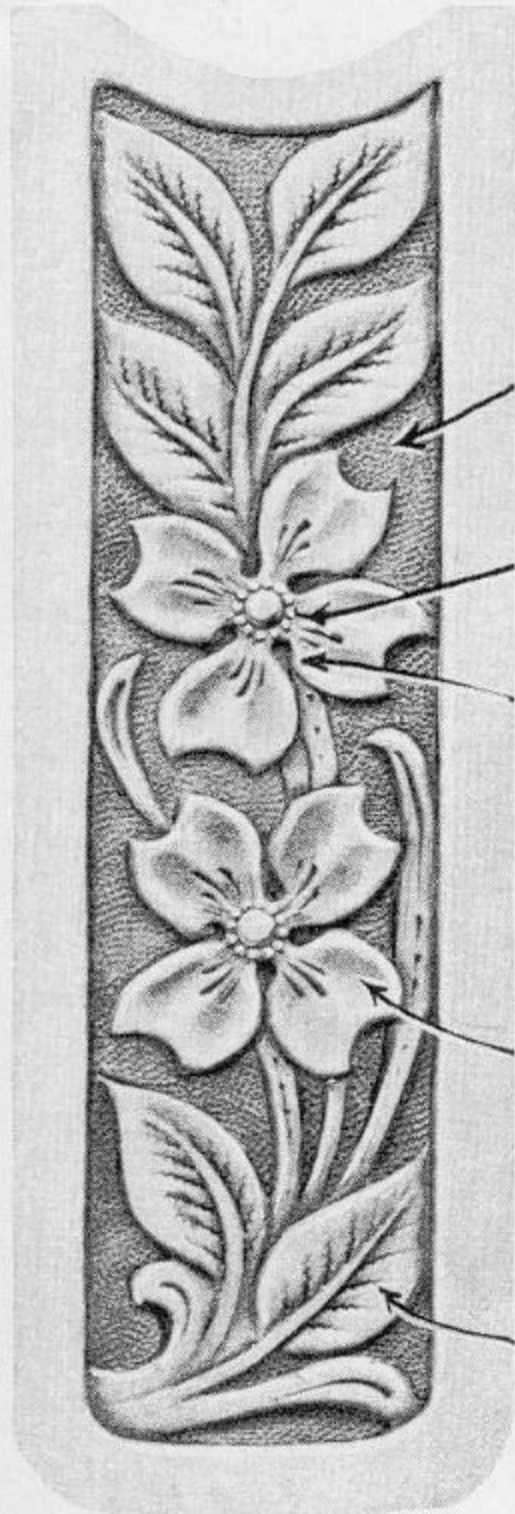
ALTERNATE DESIGNS ON OPPOSITE SIDE.

CUT PARTS FROM
3-4 oz. LEATHER

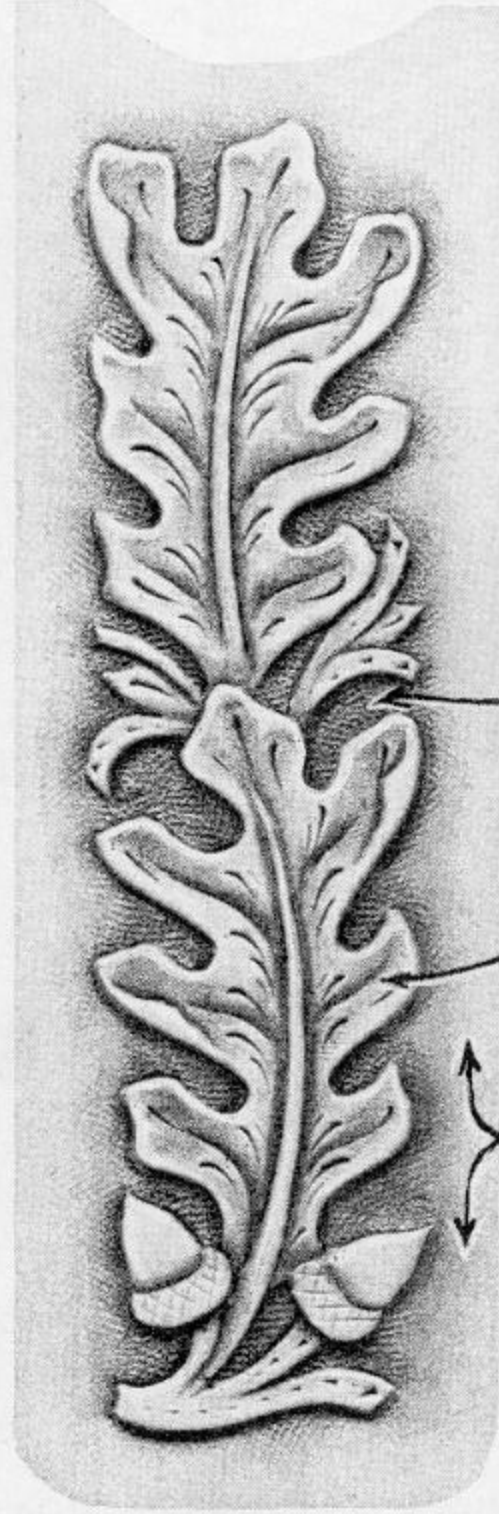
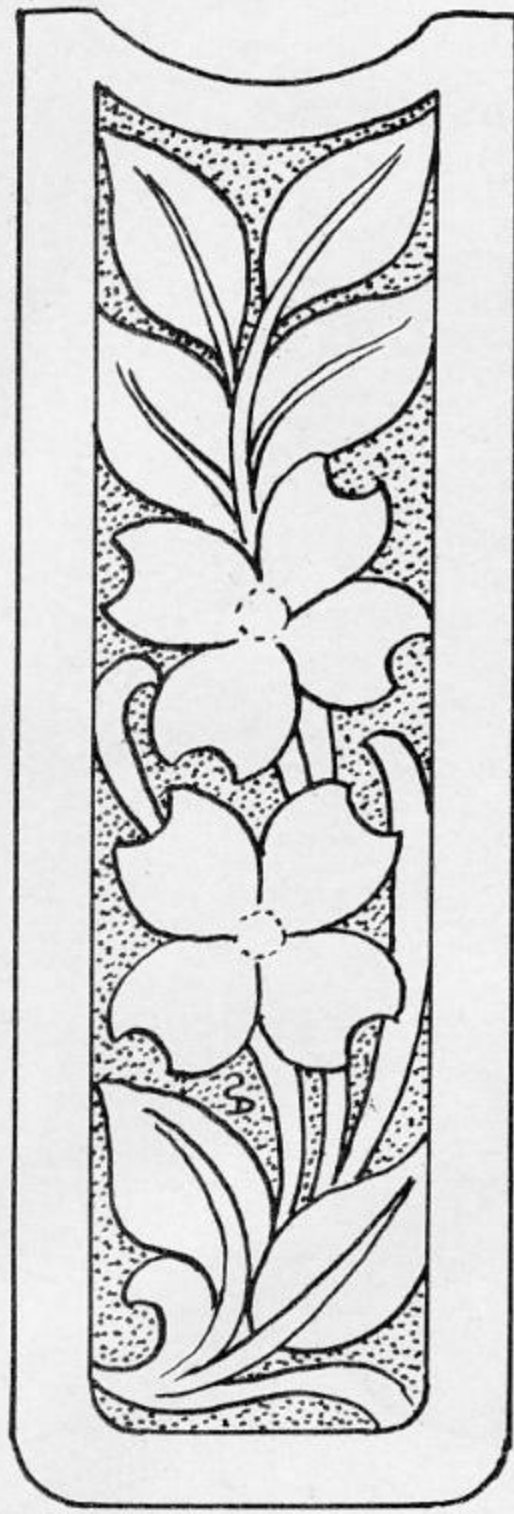


BURNISH EDGES

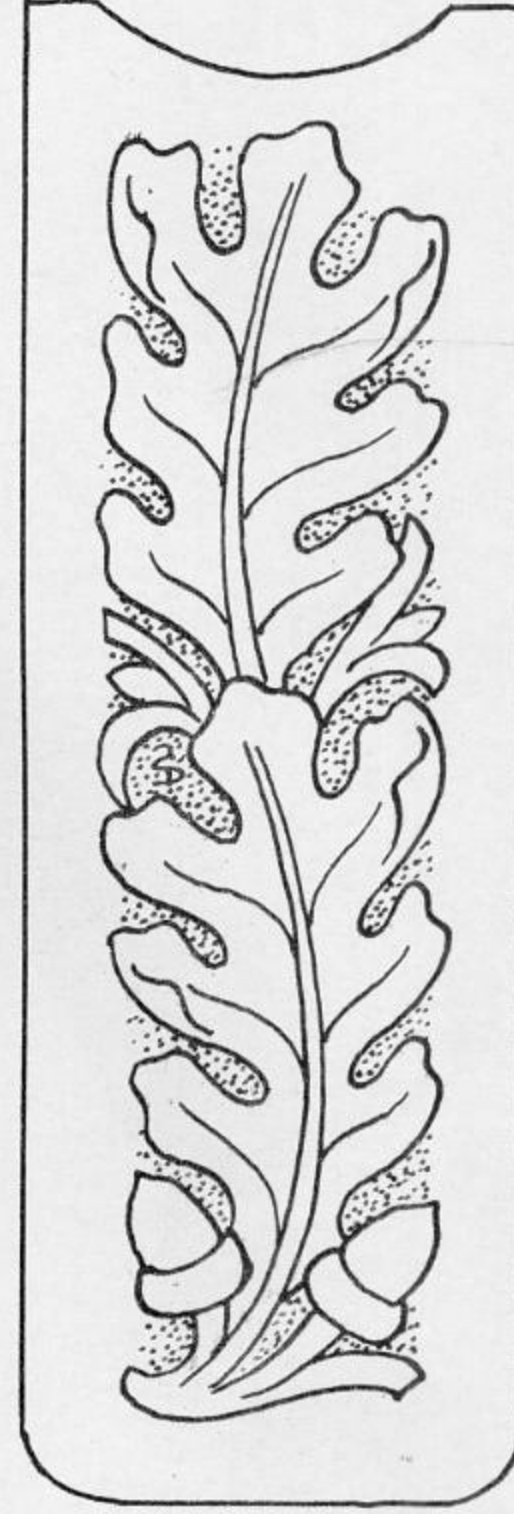




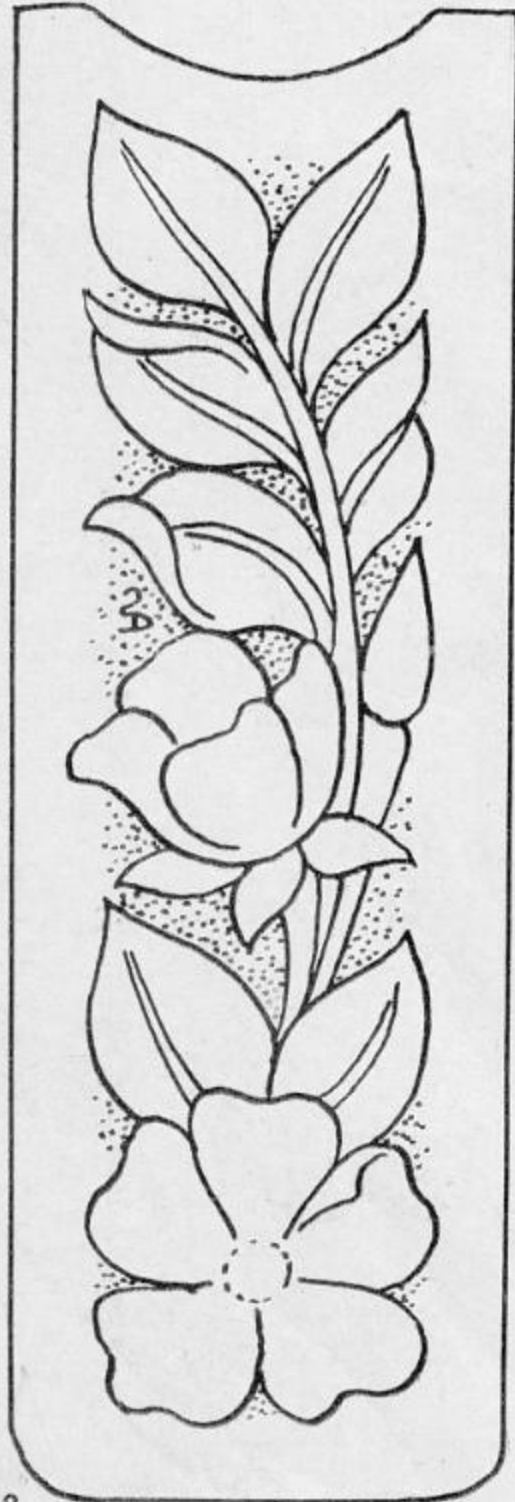
V462 P974 H907 J615 A104



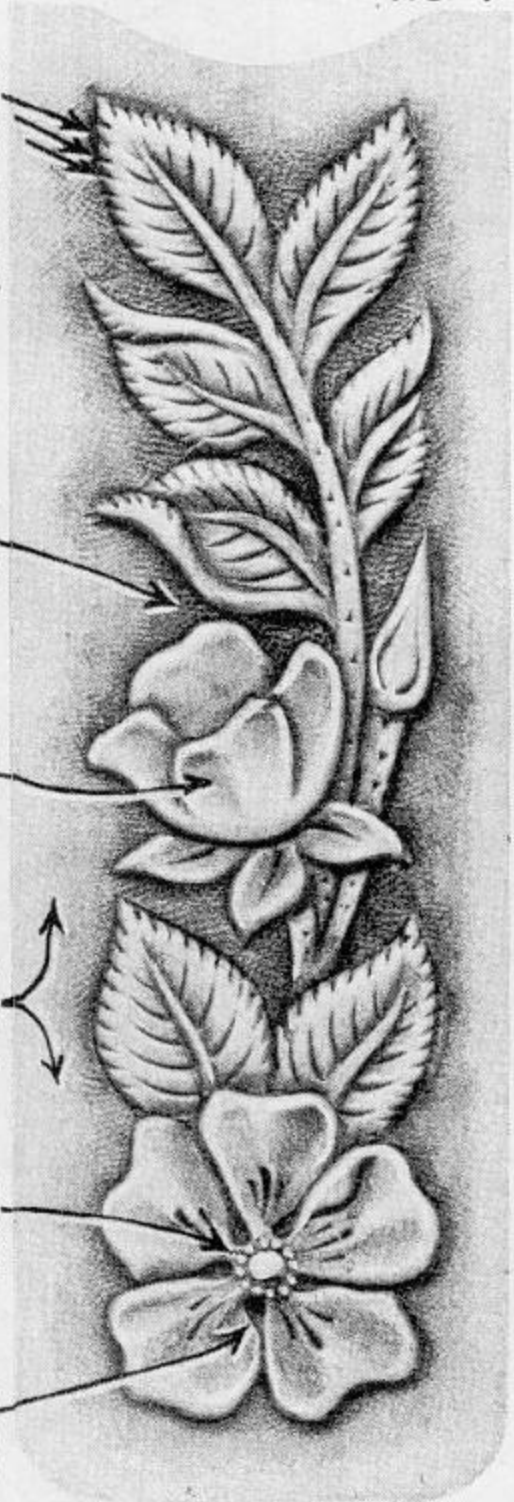
F900 P975 A104



ALTERNATE DESIGNS FOR THE COMB CASE



H907 J615 F899 P973 A104 KNIFE CUTS



SPACE FOR NAME OR INITIALS

F976 P368 A98 B198 CRAFTAID No. 2283



INVERTED STYLE CARVING

GUSSET COIN PURSE



*Photo pattern and
alternate design
on opposite side.*

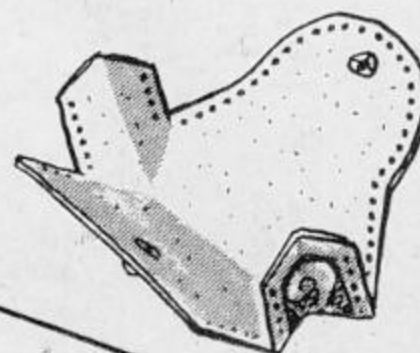
*NOTE: if purse is to be lined....
cement lining to flesh side,
before punching holes and
installing snaps.*

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS.



- ① *Carve and stamp. Apply
leather finish. Punch lac-
ing holes and install the
snap parts.*

- ② *Fold purse into shape
as shown below.*



No. 7 Punch.

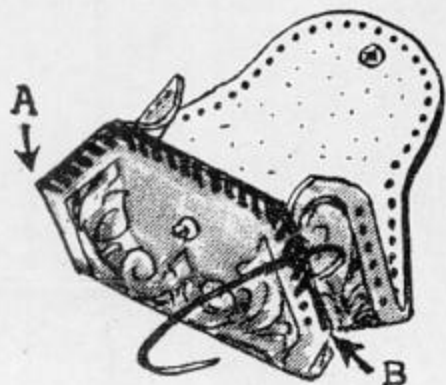
*Snap post
and stud*

No. 2 Punch.

*Cut
leather
from 3-4 oz.
cowhide*

*Snap button
and socket*

No. 1 Punch.

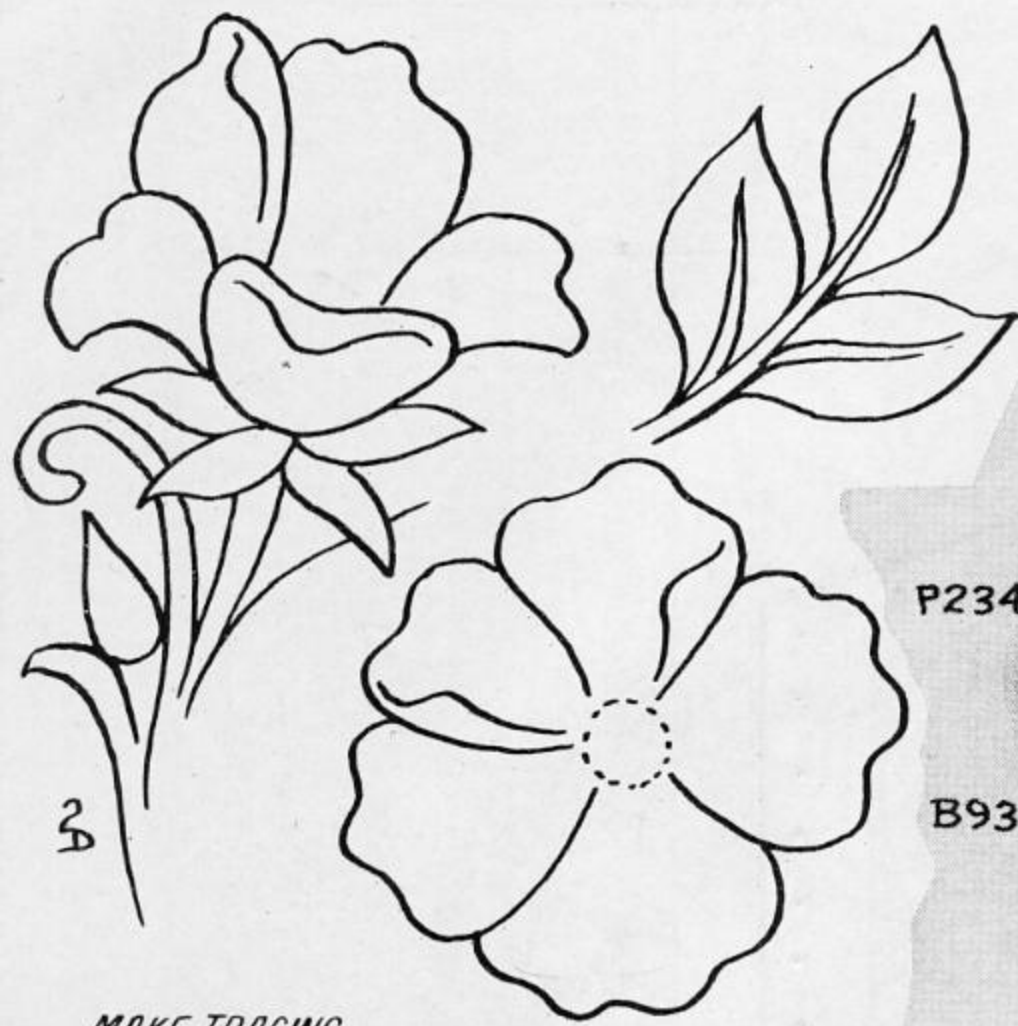


- ③ *Begin lacing at front.
align holes with gussets
and lace from point "A"
to point "B".*



- ④ *Turn purse and complete lac-
ing from point C to point D.*

ALTERNATE DESIGN



MAKE TRACING
PATTERN FOR DESIGN AT RIGHT,
AS SHOWN ABOVE.

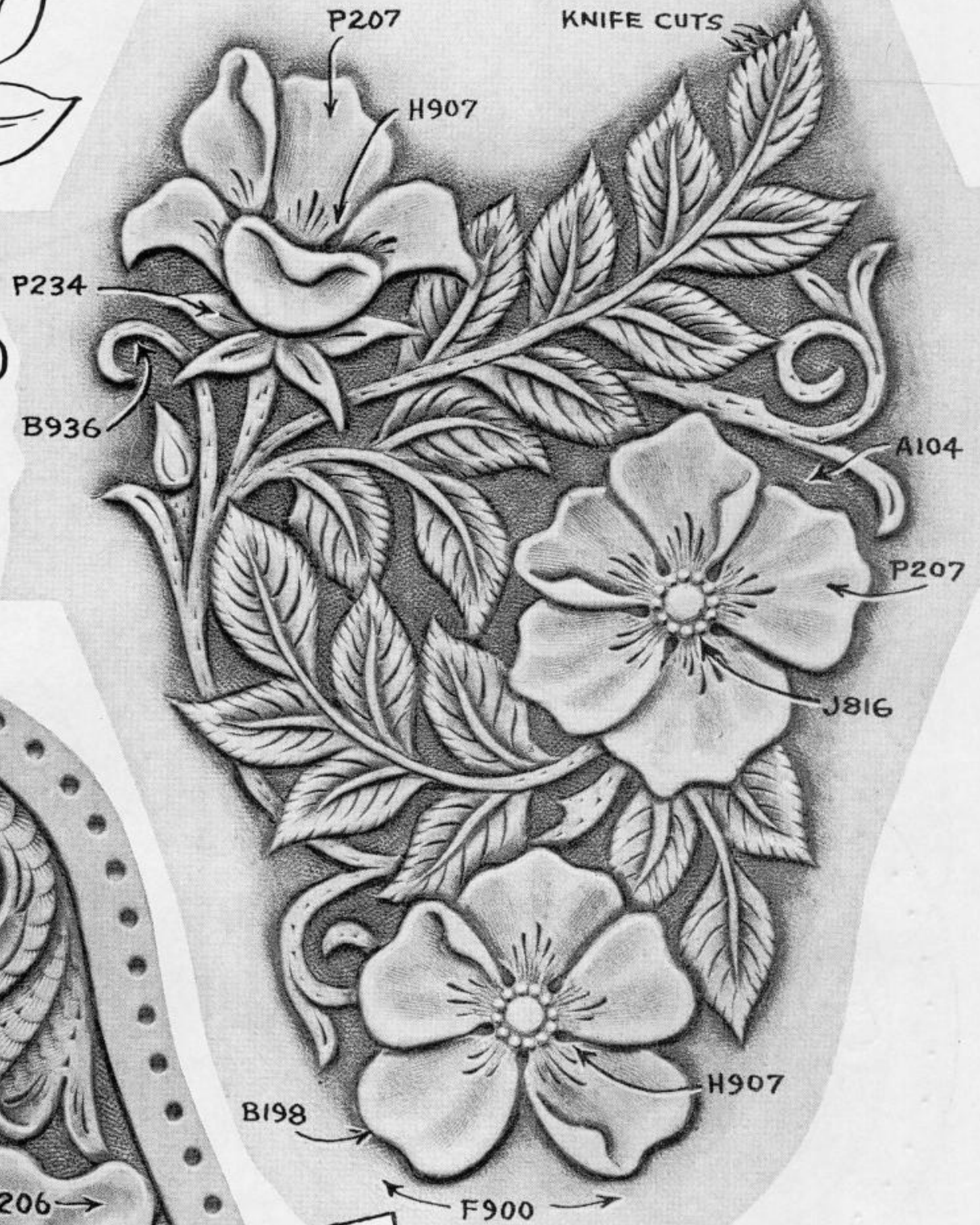


PHOTO
PATTERNS

GUSSET
COIN PURSE
DESIGNS

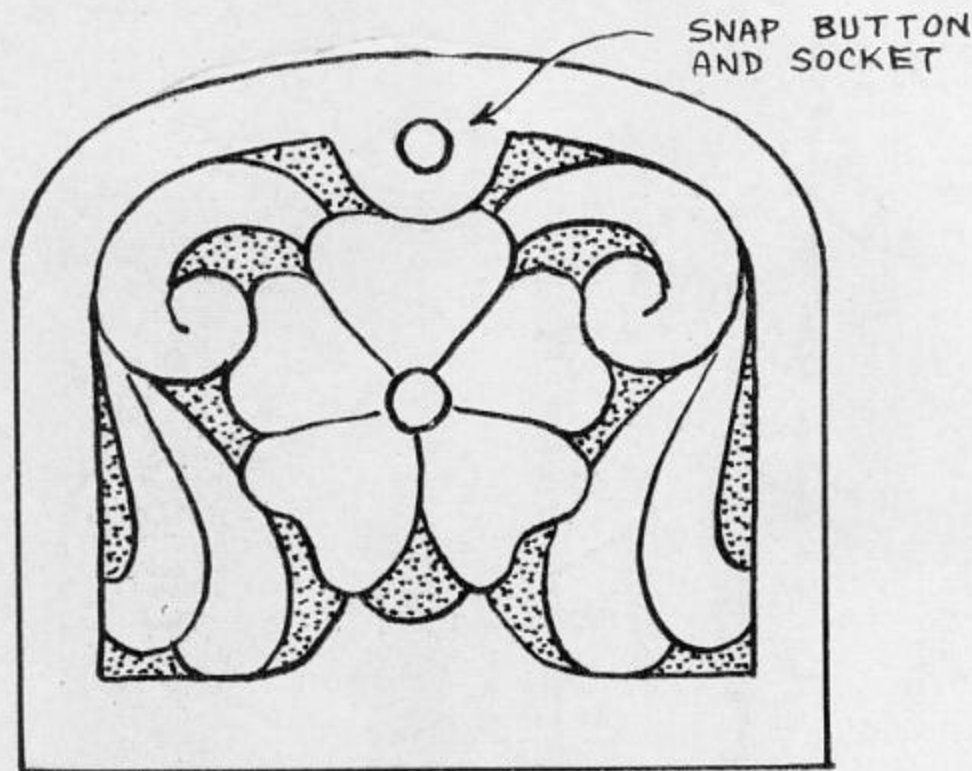
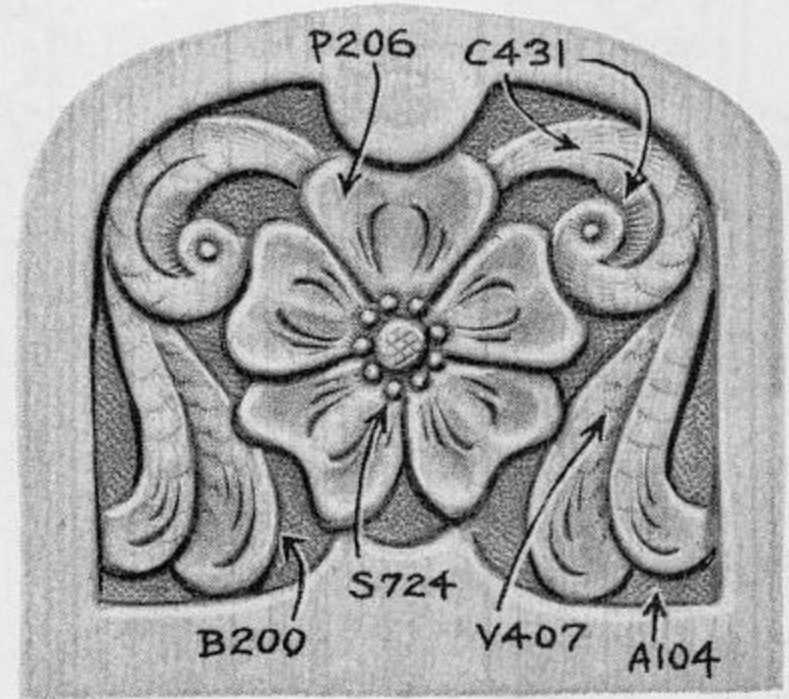


The KANGAROO

COIN PURSE



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
AND ALTERNATE DESIGNS
ON OPPOSITE SIDE

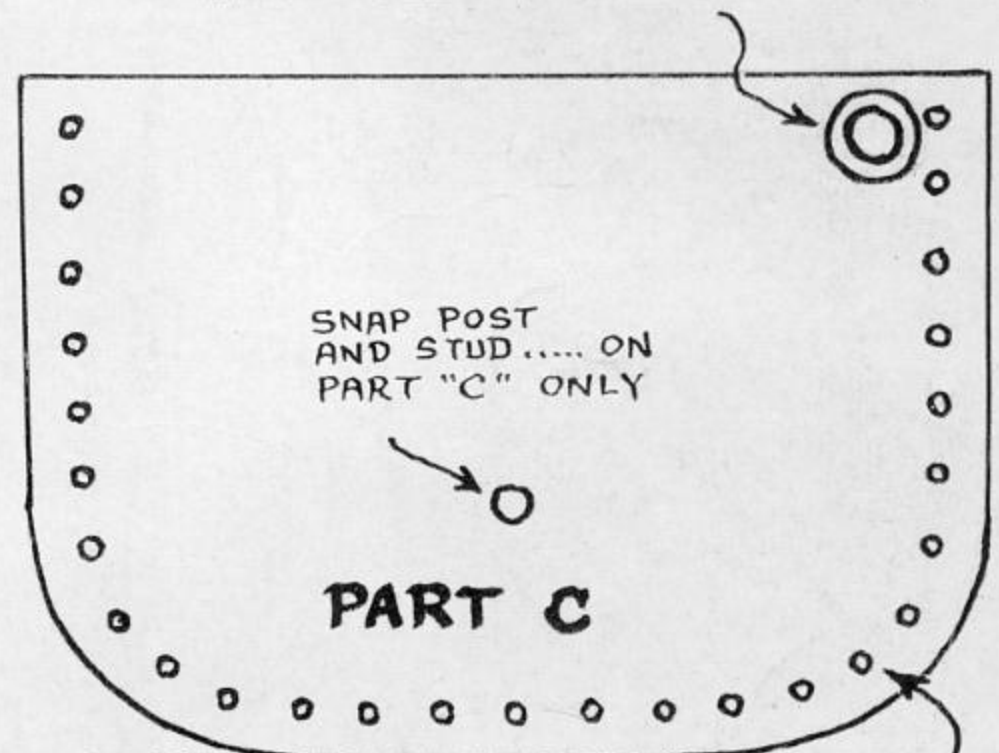


SNAP BUTTON
AND SOCKET

PART 1-A

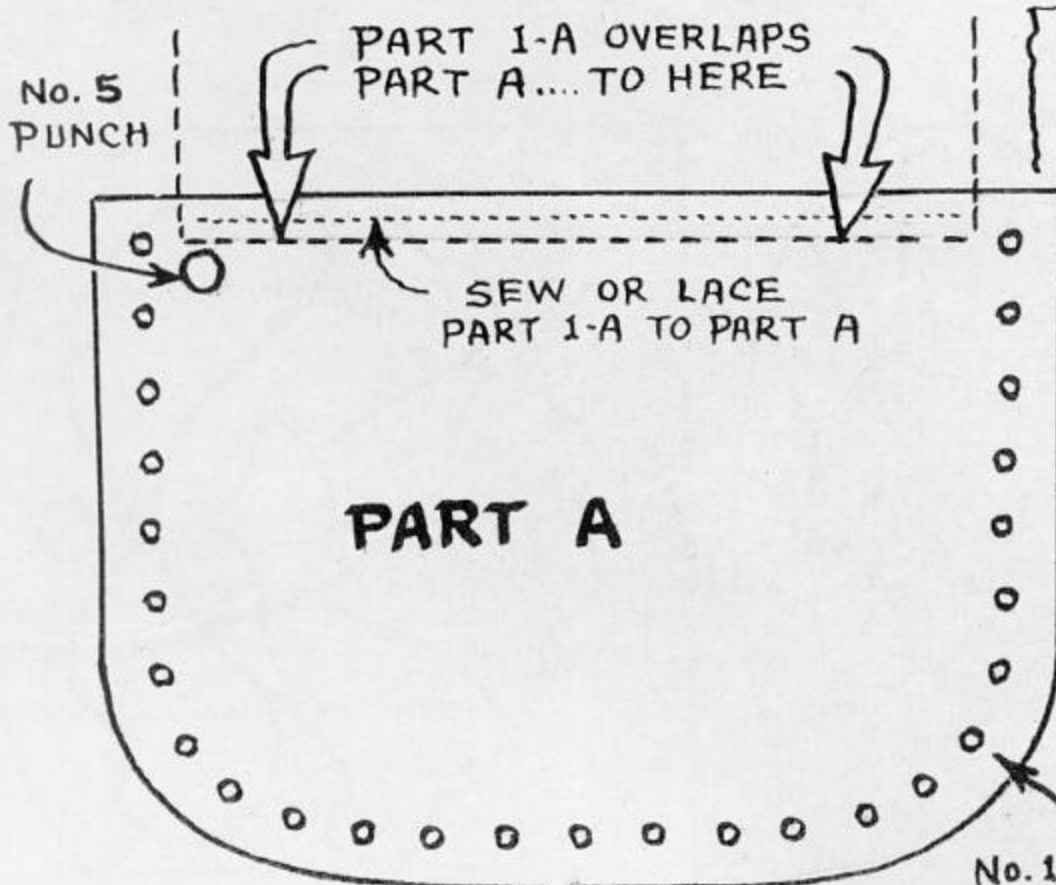
CUT FROM 3 oz. CALF OR COWHIDE

INSTALL EYELET IN PART "C" ONLY



SNAP POST
AND STUD..... ON
PART "C" ONLY

PART C



PART 1-A OVERLAPS
PART A.... TO HERE

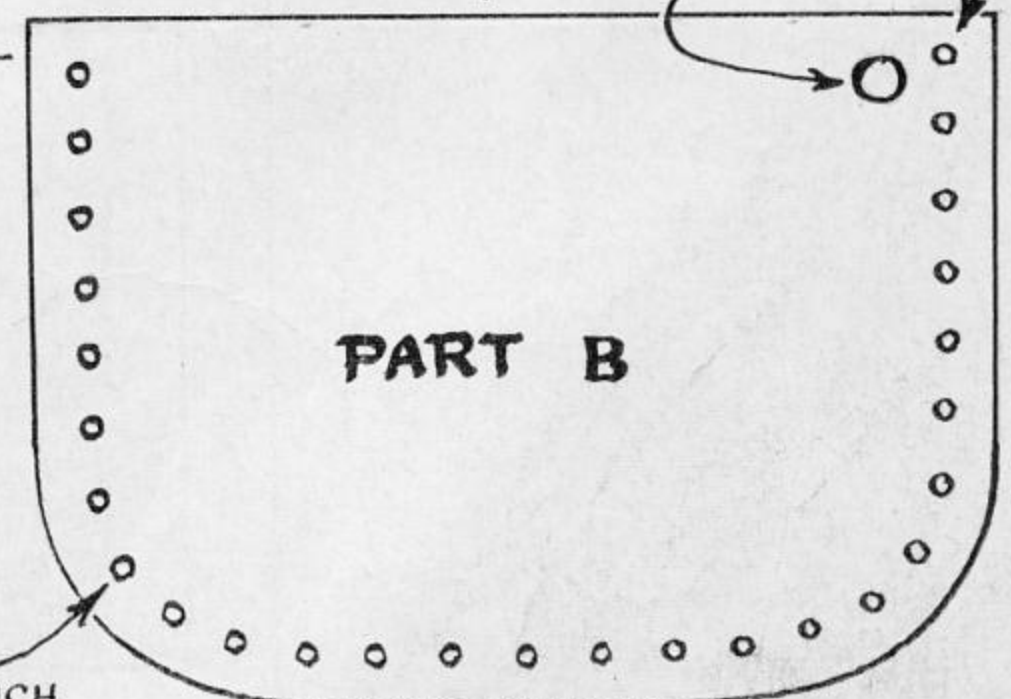
SEW OR LACE
PART 1-A TO PART A

PART A

CUT PARTS A-B-C
FROM 1 1/2 oz. LEATHER

No.1 PUNCH

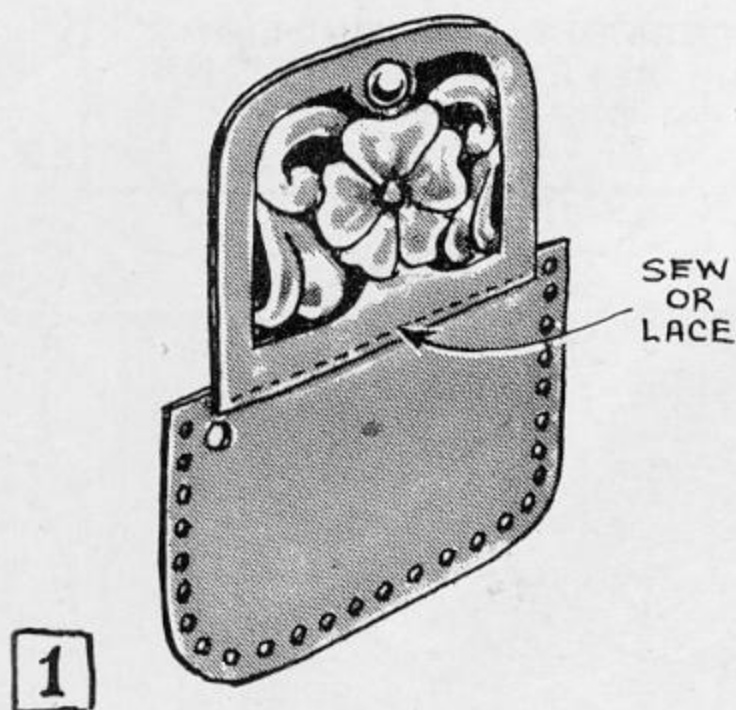
No.6 PUNCH



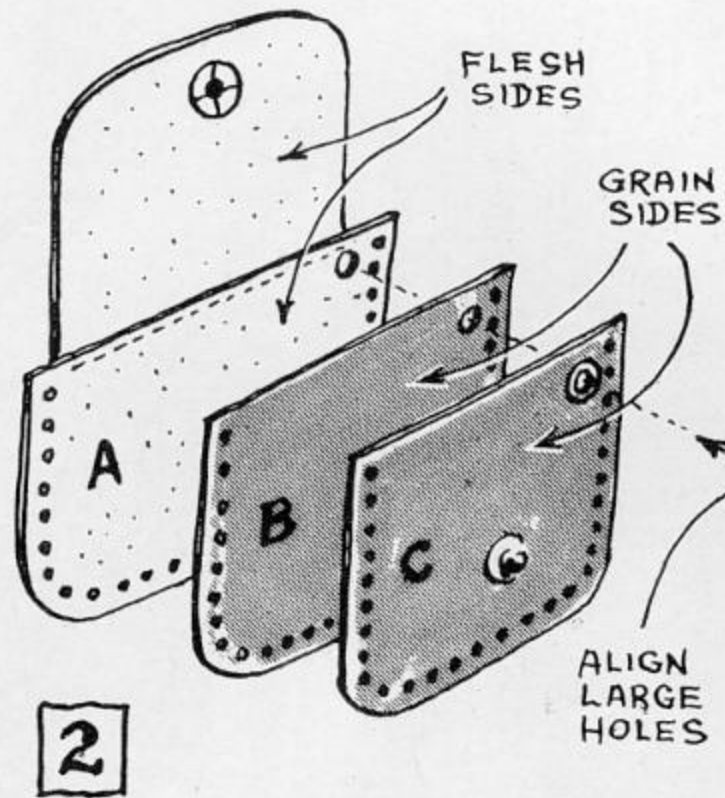
PART B

No.1 PUNCH

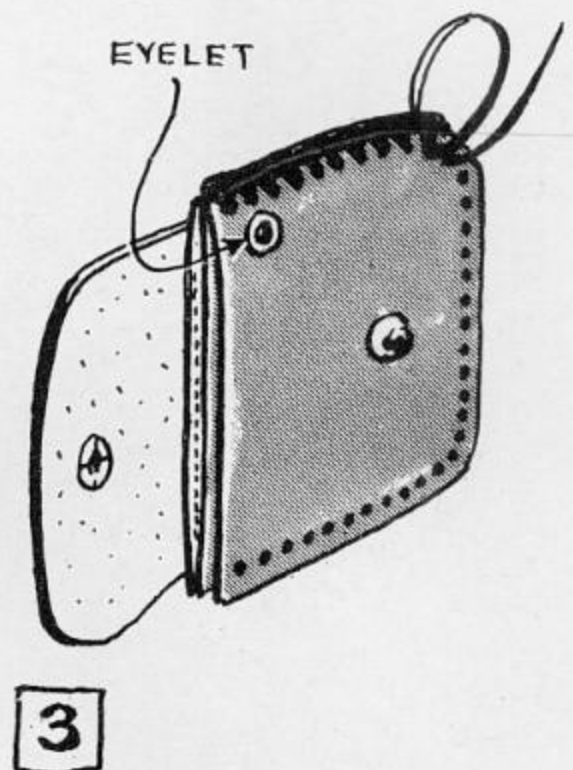
The KANGAROO COIN PURSE - ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



Assemble part "1-A" to part "A"
See patterns for position.

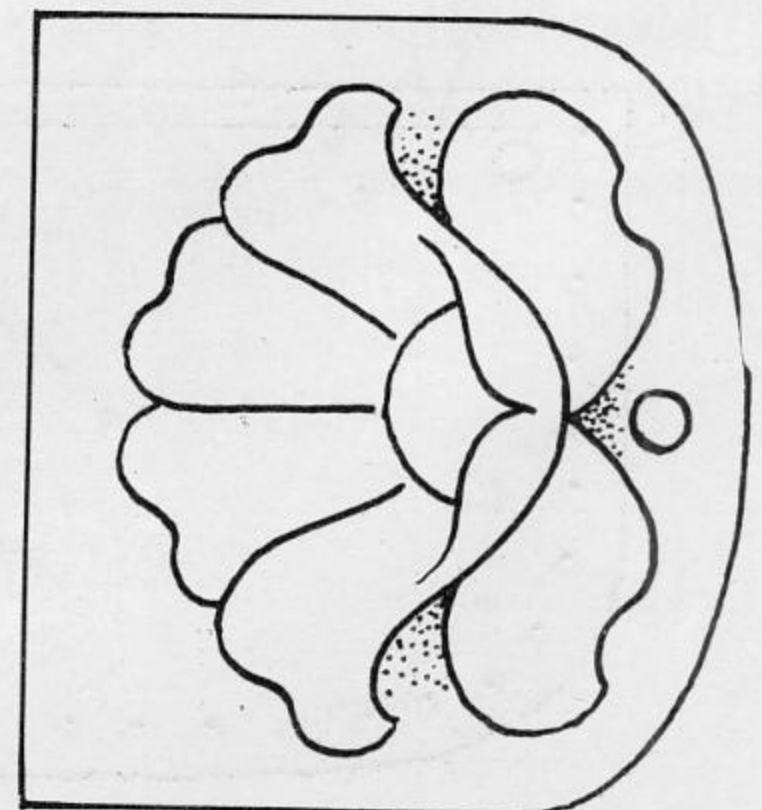
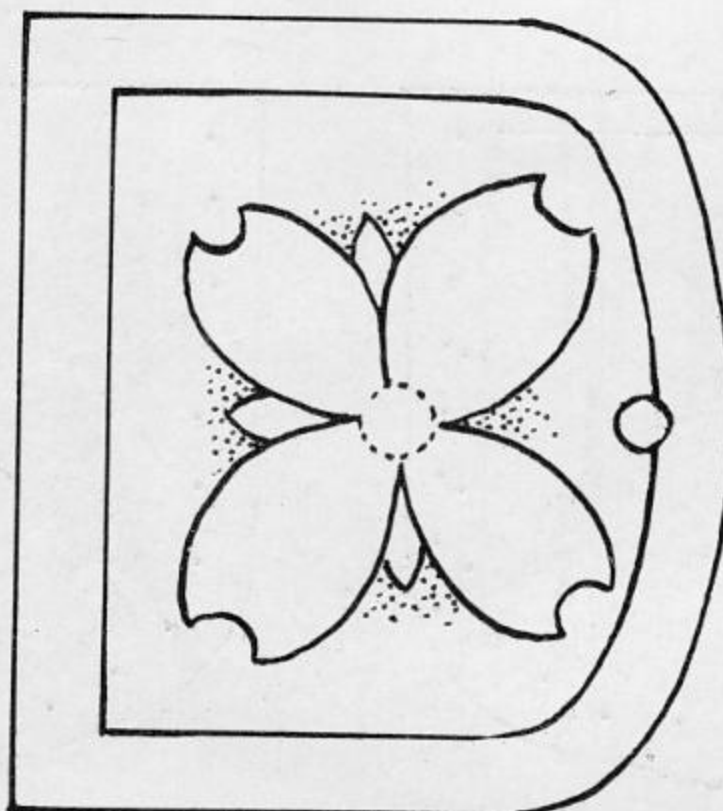
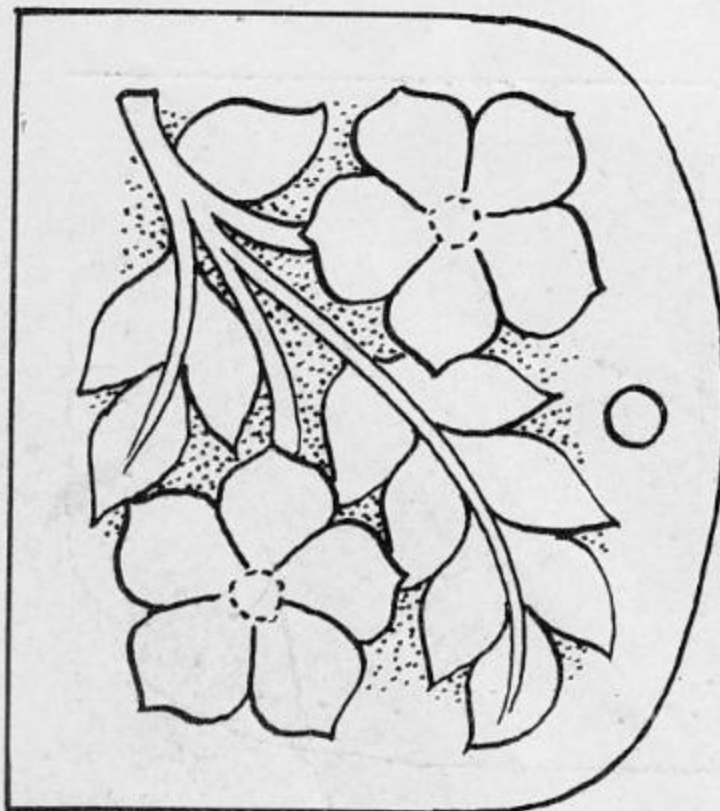
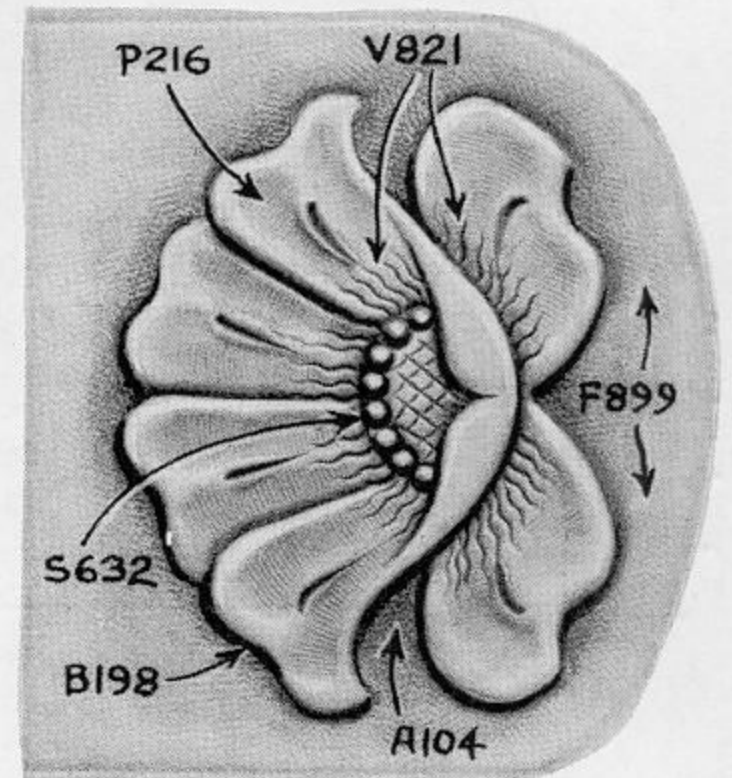
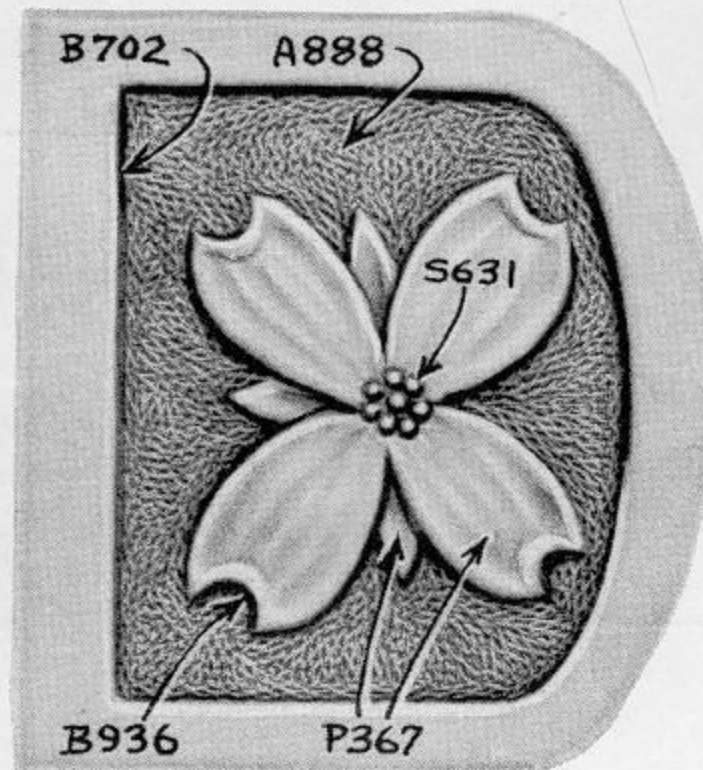
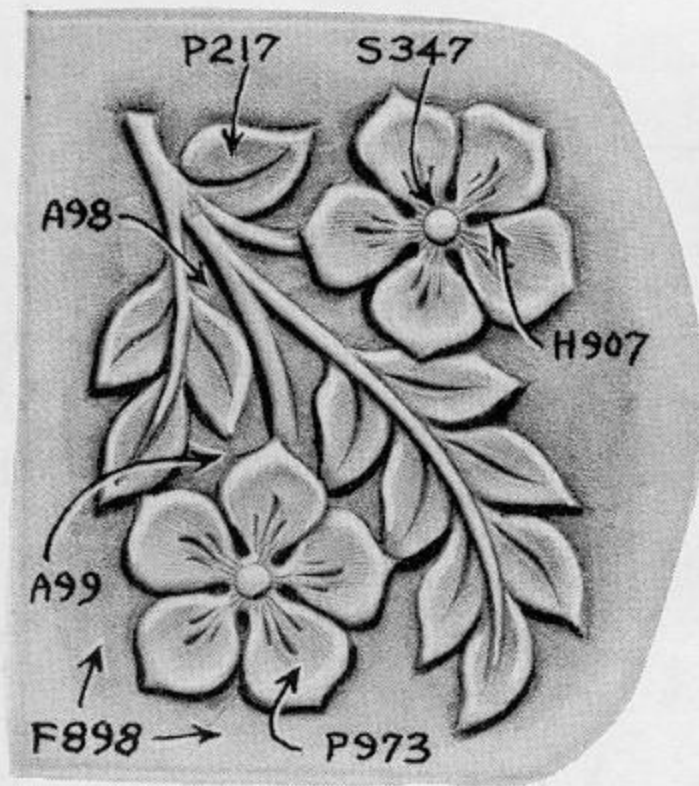


Make all parts (per patterns).
Assemble parts as shown above.



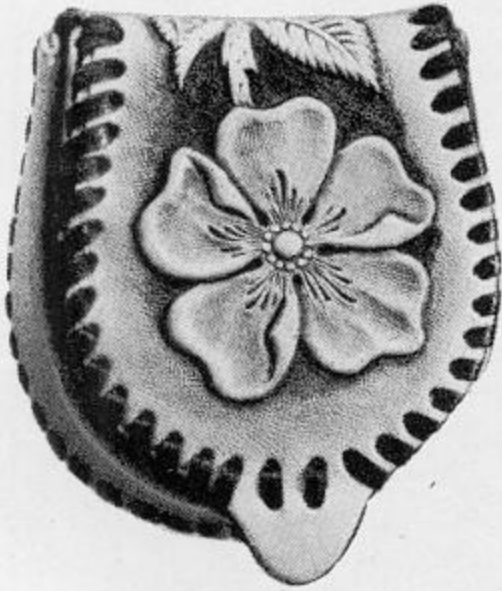
Begin lacing at eyelet. Lace
around project with Double loop
stitch. Install Key chain after
applying leather finish.

ALTERNATE PATTERNS



QUICK CHANGE

COIN PURSE



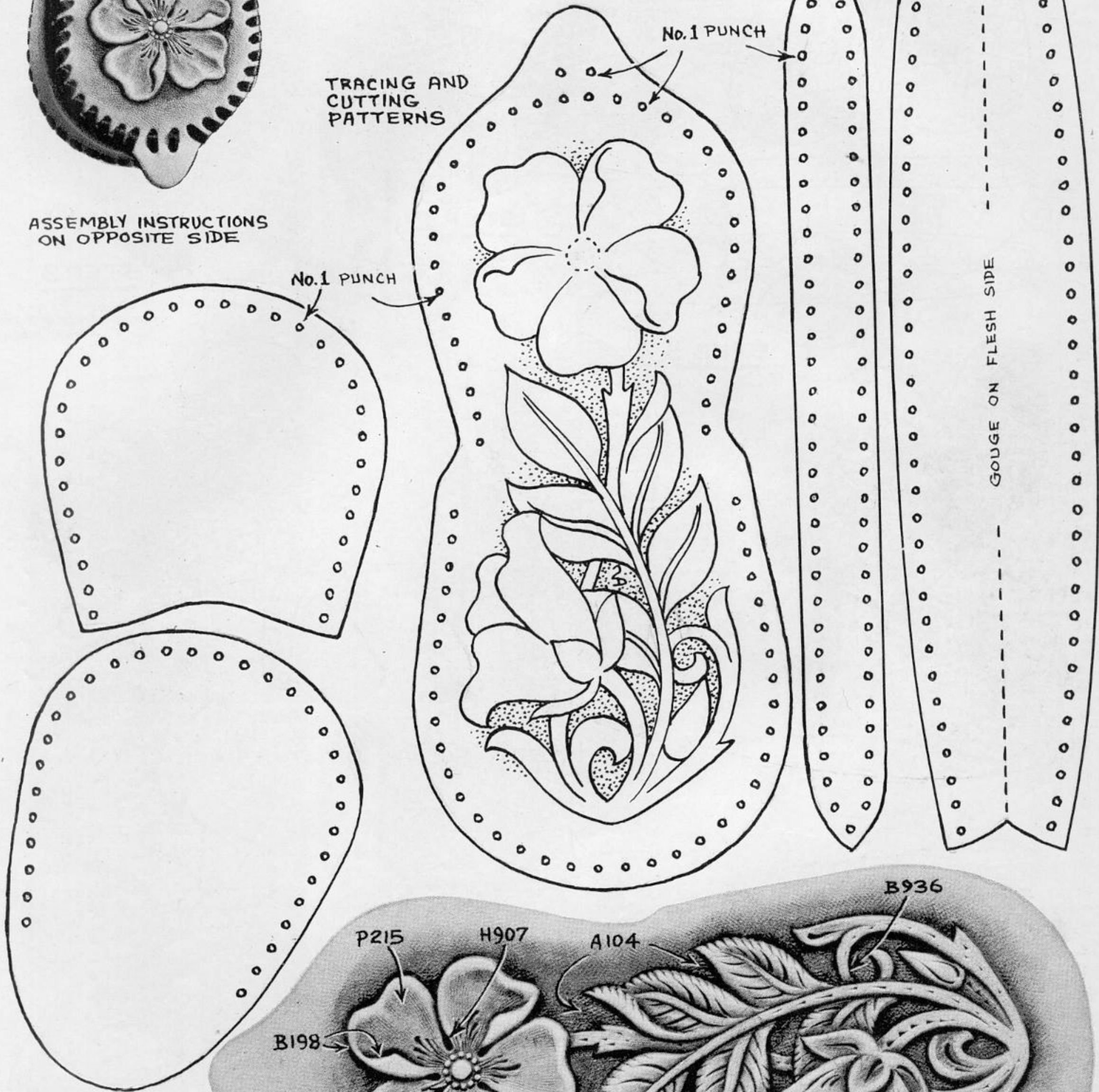
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
ON OPPOSITE SIDE

TRACING AND
CUTTING
PATTERNS

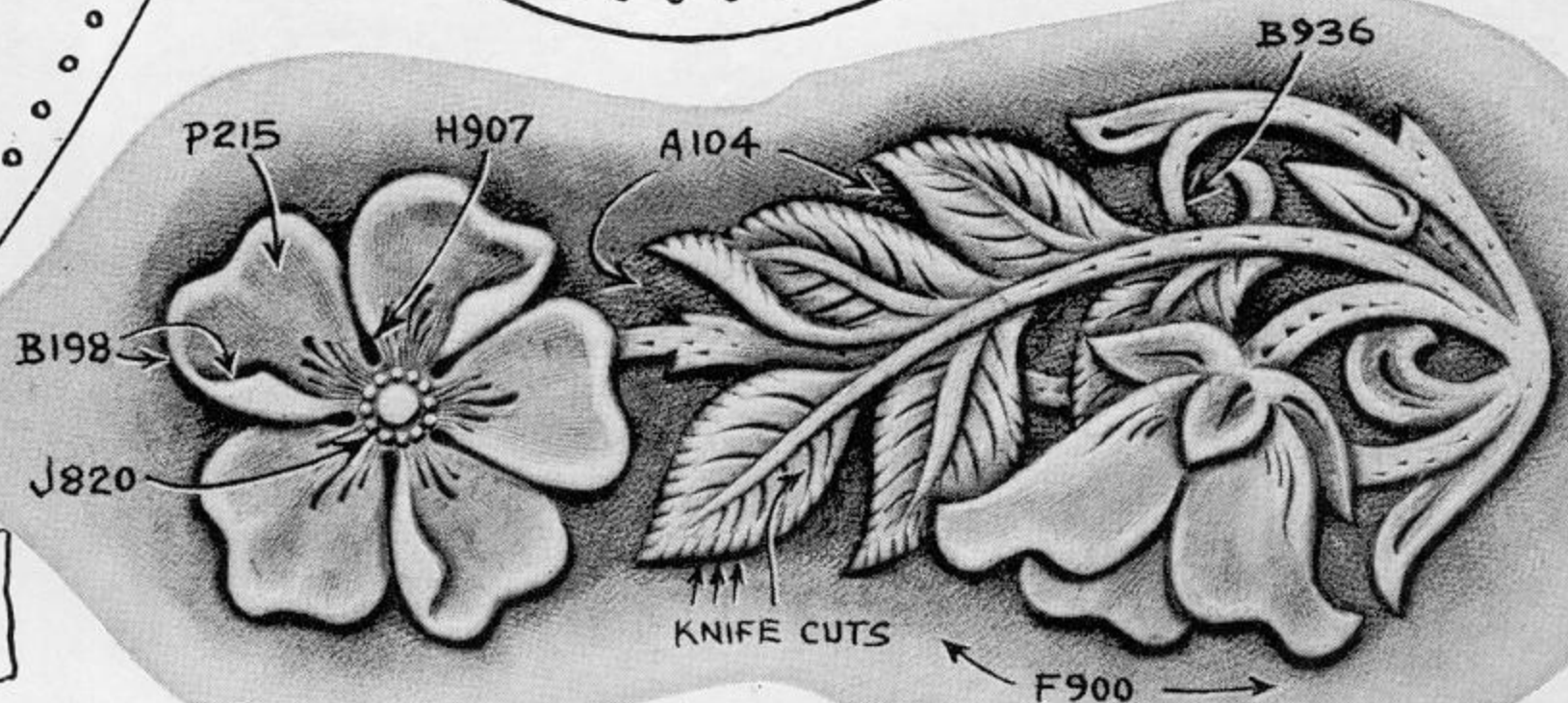
No. 1 PUNCH

No. 1 PUNCH

GOUGE ON FLESH SIDE

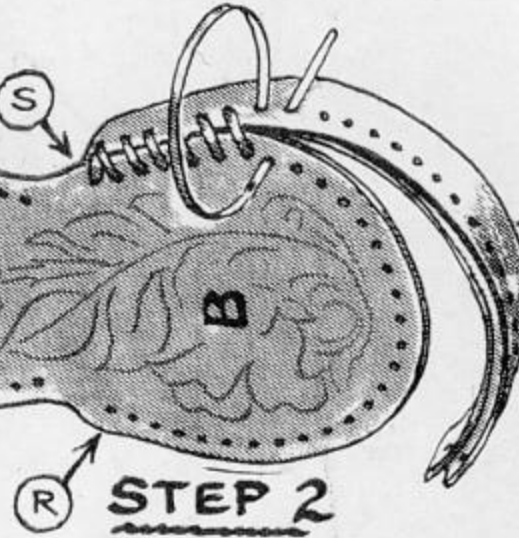
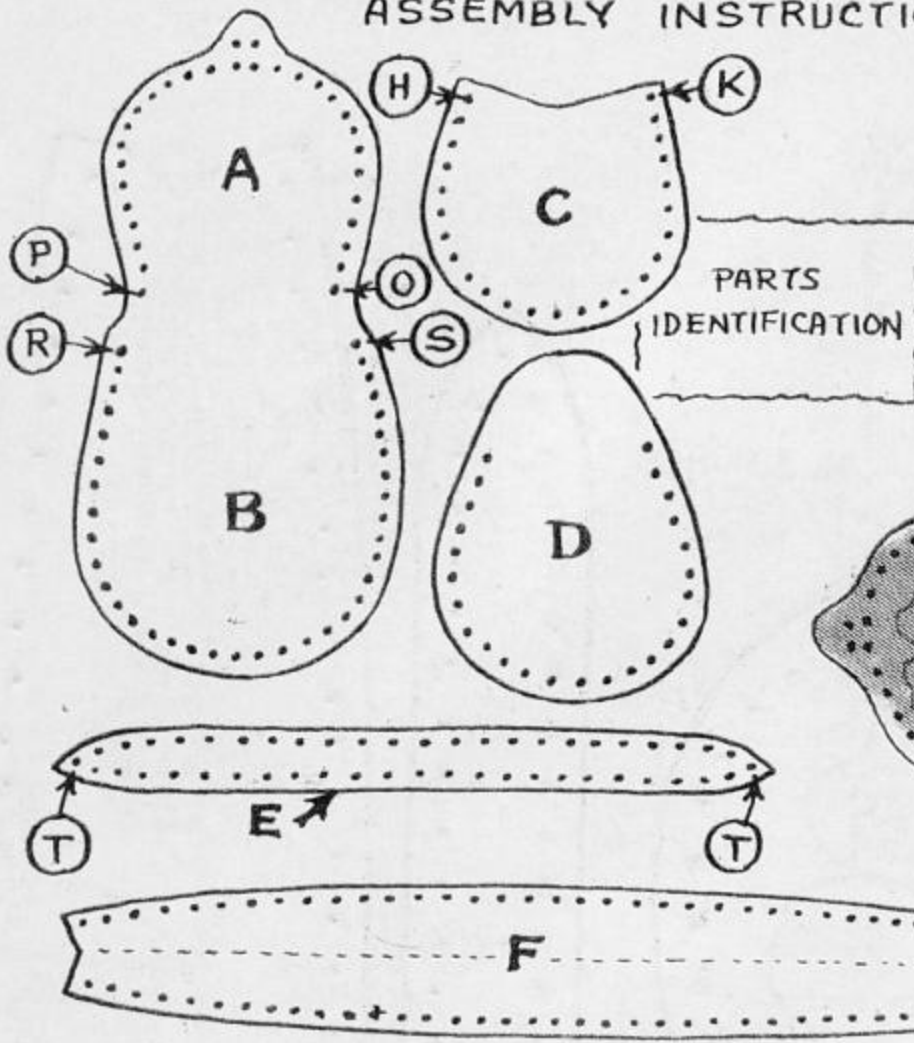


CUT LEATHER FROM
3-4 oz. COWHIDE

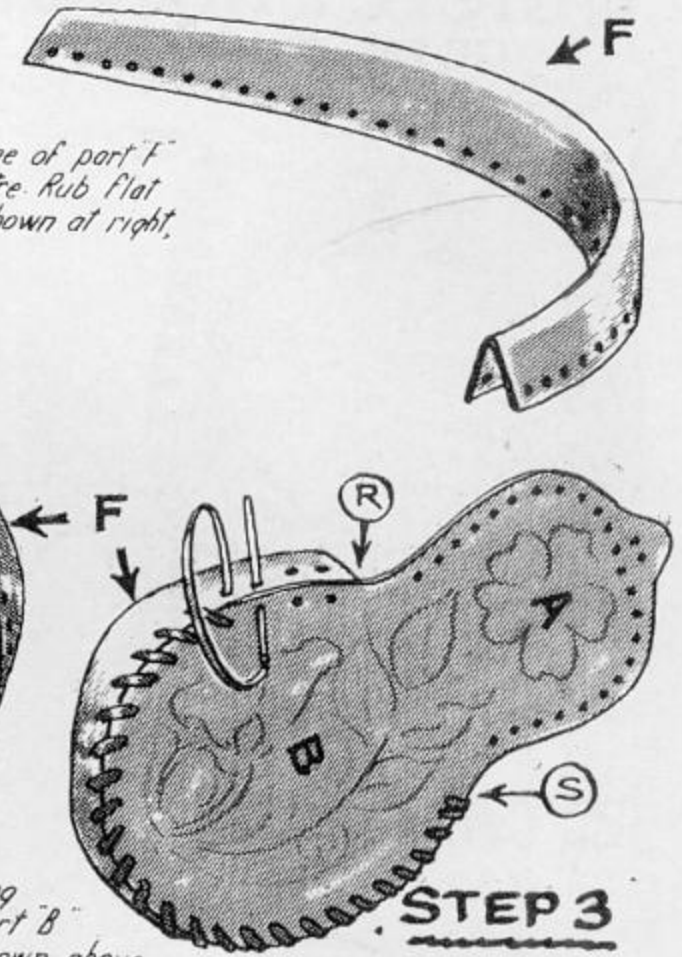


STEP 1

Carefully punch all holes. Gouge centre line of part F on flesh side. Moist and fold in centre. Rub flat with bone folder. Shape in curve, as shown at right, grain side out.



Using whip stitch, begin lacing part F to flesh side of part B. Begin lacing in hole S as shown above.



Continue lacing around to hole R. Tie end inside.

STEP 5

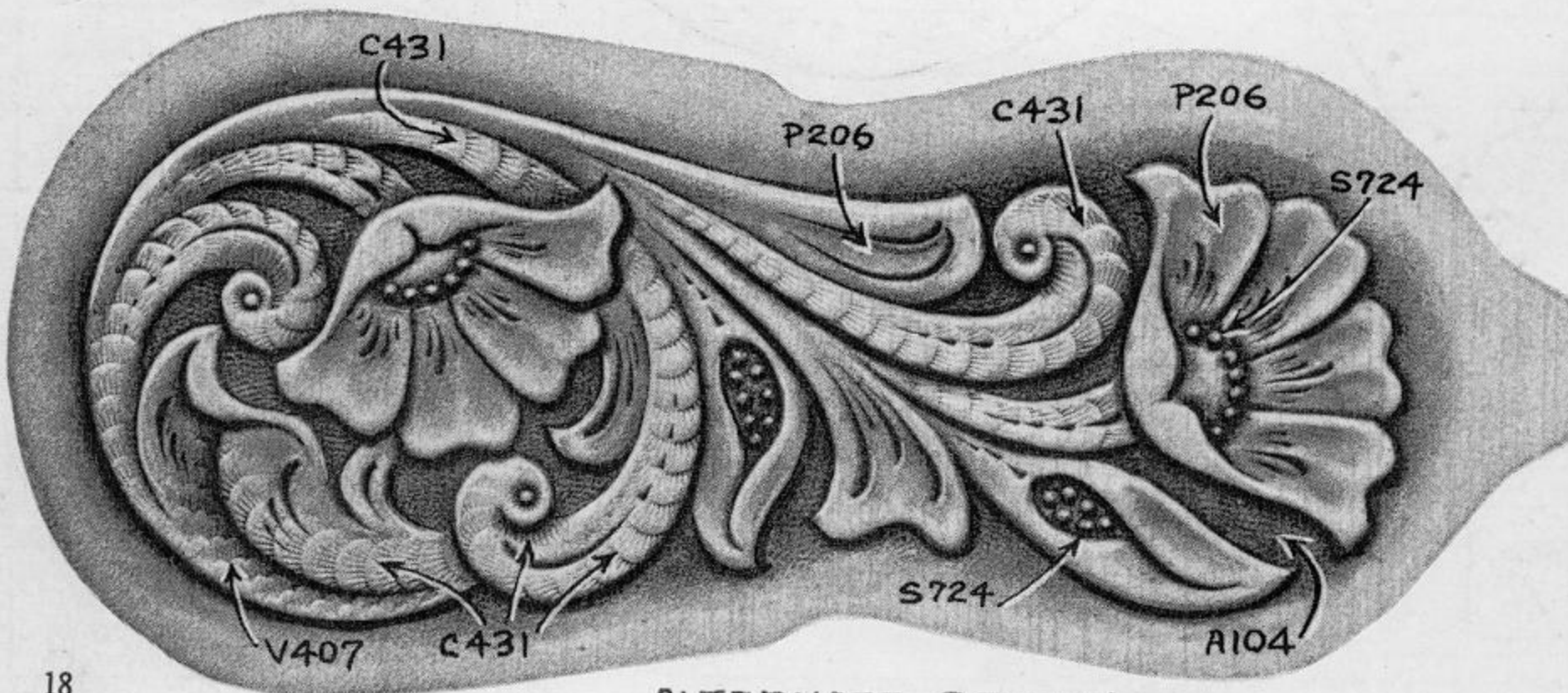
Lace through holes in tab as shown and continue lacing to holes O and T.

STEP 4

Begin lacing part E to part A. Begin in holes P and T as shown, above flesh sides of parts A and E should be facing each other.

STEP 6

Place part C over part D as shown at left. Begin lacing through hole K to first open hole in part E. Be sure lace goes through parts C and D before entering holes in E. Lace to hole H.



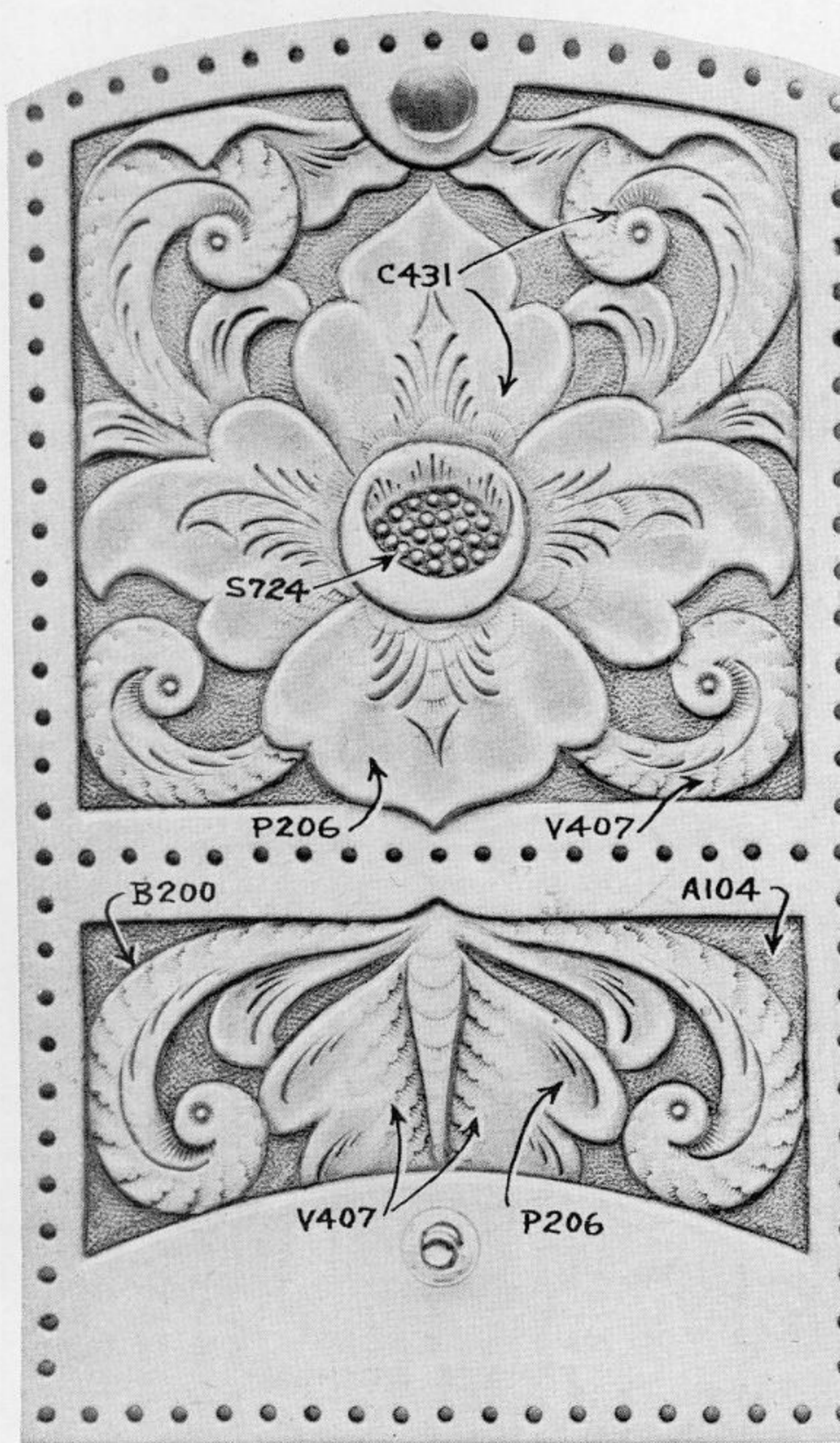
ALTERNATE DESIGN



SCOTCH

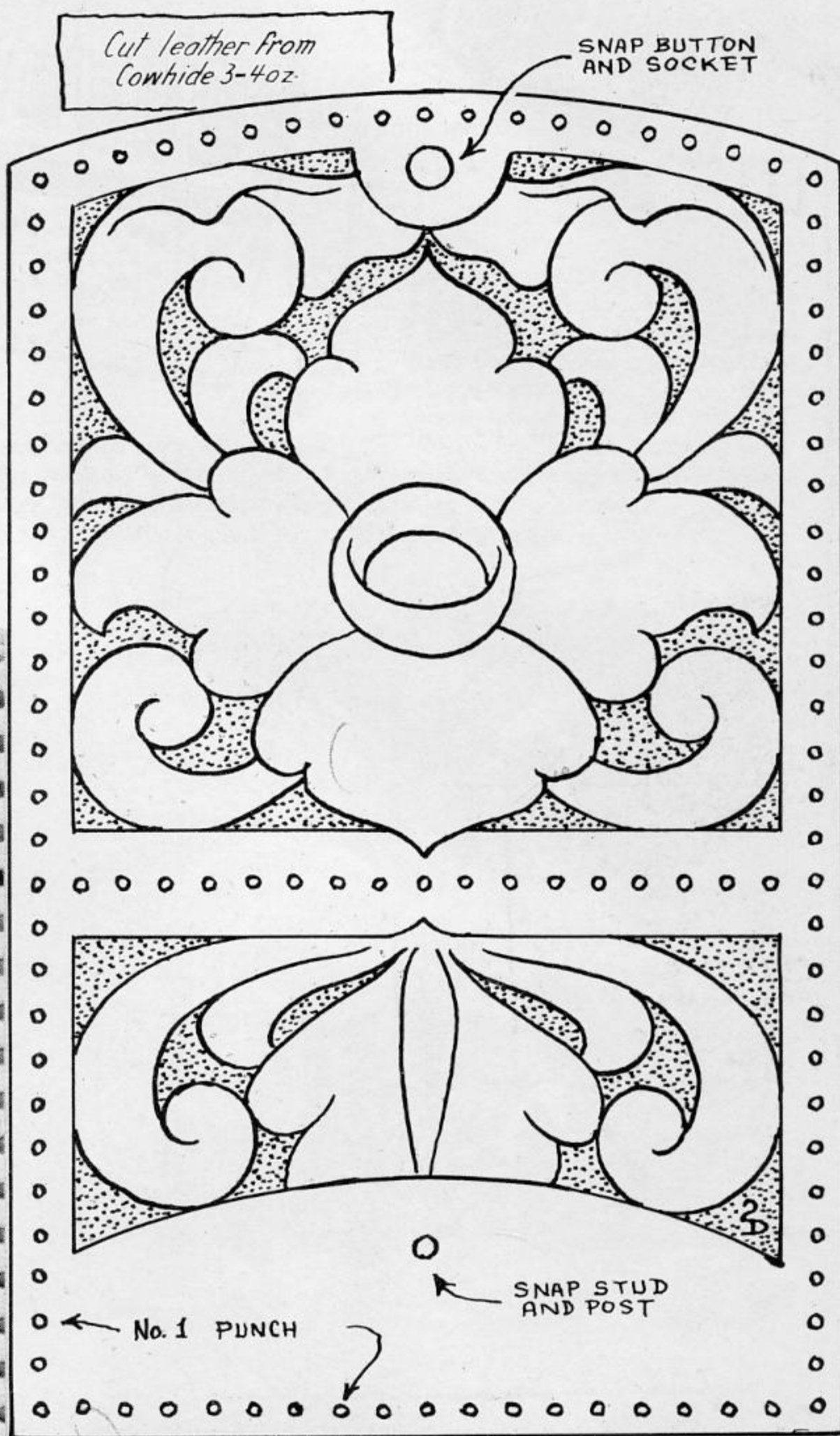
COIN PURSE

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
ON OPPOSITE SIDE

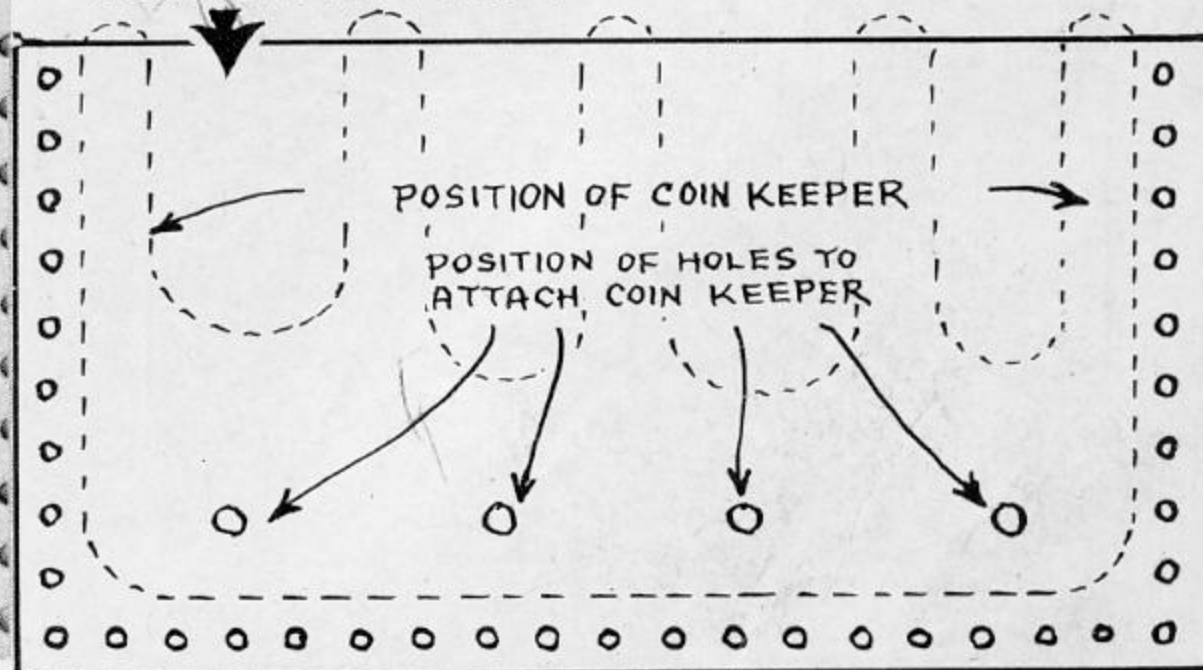


Cut leather from
Cowhide 3-4oz.

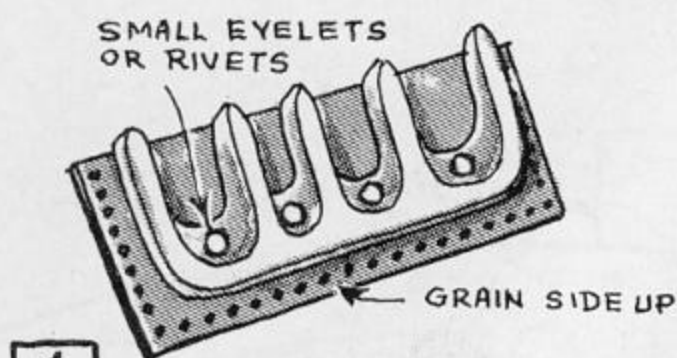
SNAP BUTTON
AND SOCKET



COIN KEEPER POCKET - CUT FROM 1 1/2 oz. LEATHER



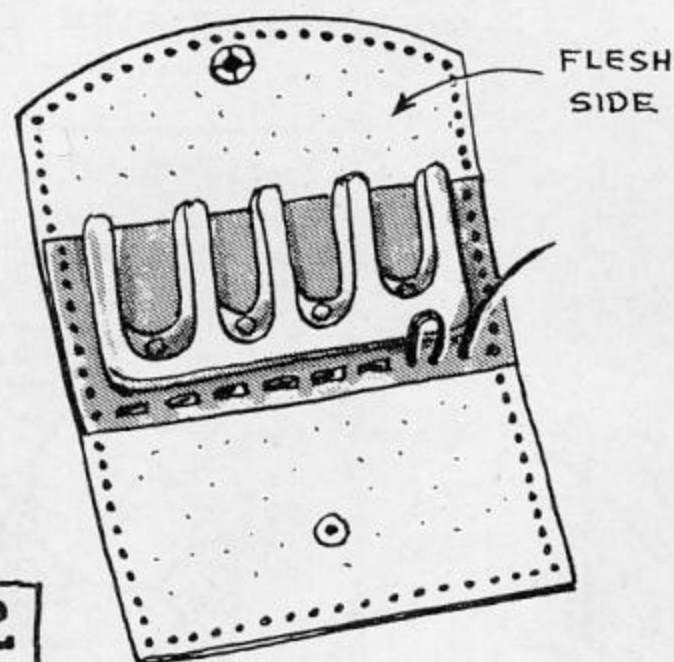
SCOTCH COIN PURSE ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



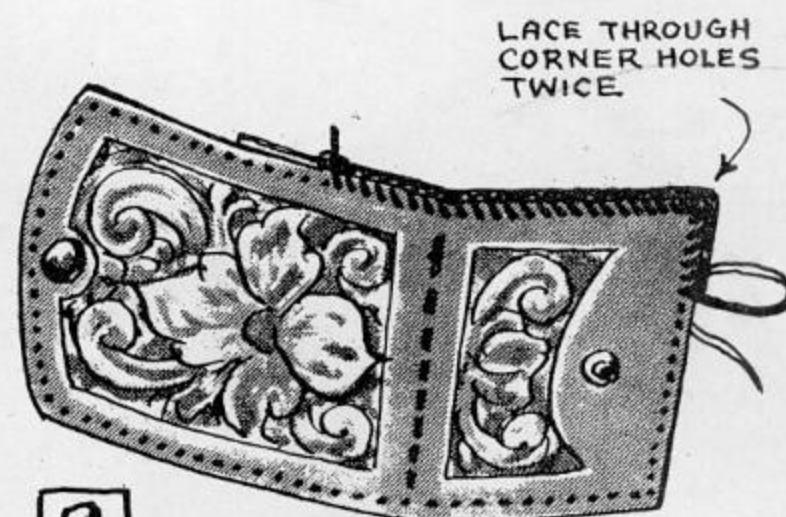
1

Cut out all parts; carve and stamp the design of your choice. Carefully punch holes in coin keeper pocket to align with holes in back piece. Fasten plastic coin keeper to leather pocket with small eyelets or rivets. See pattern for position of holes.

2



Lace the coin keeper assembly to the purse at bottom edge only, with running stitch. Secure ends of lace, by lacing over them.



3

Begin lacing at side of coin keeper pocket as shown above. Lace completely around with Single or Double Loop stitch. NOTE: If lining is to be used in purse... cement in place before step 2. Punch holes.

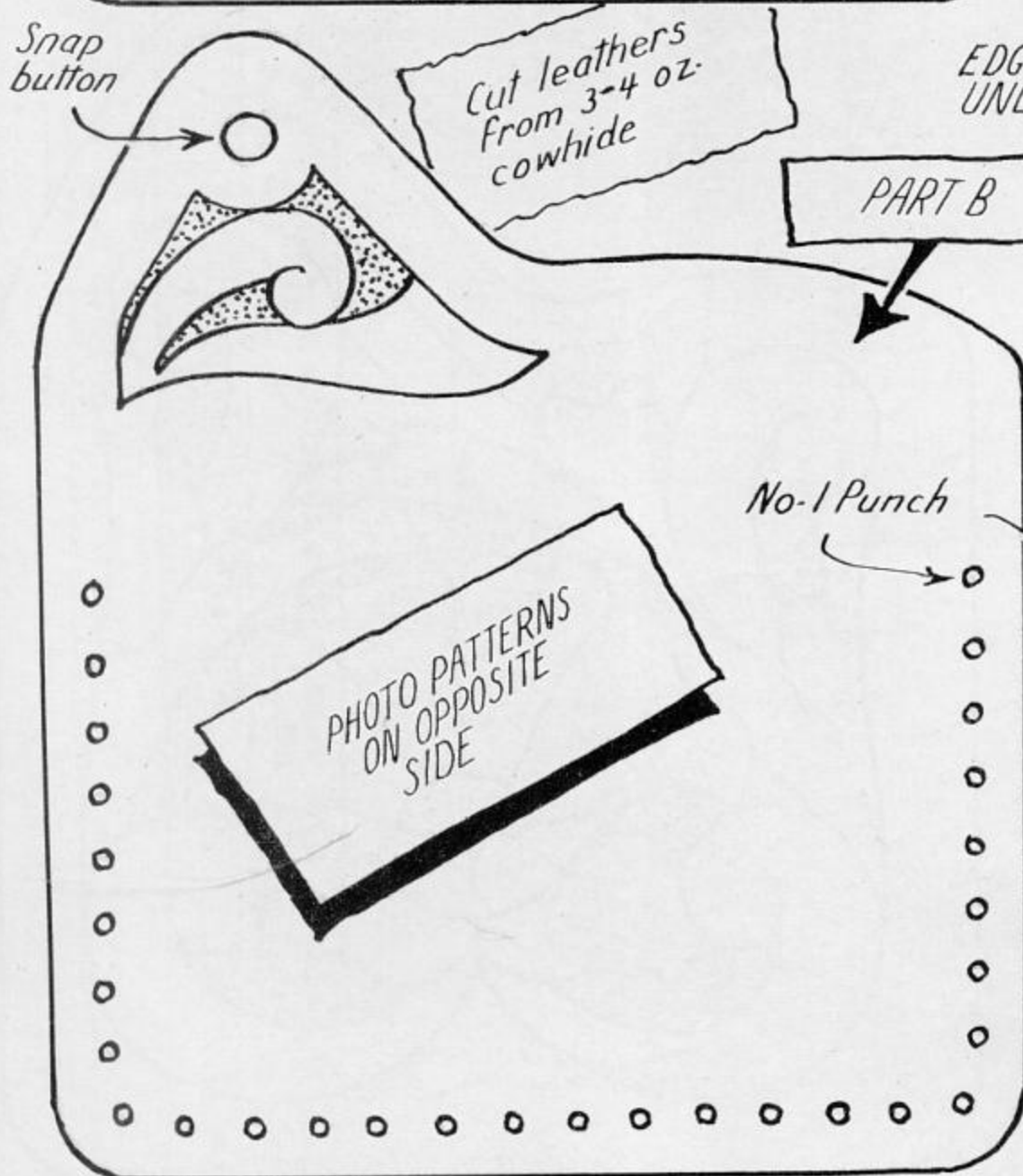
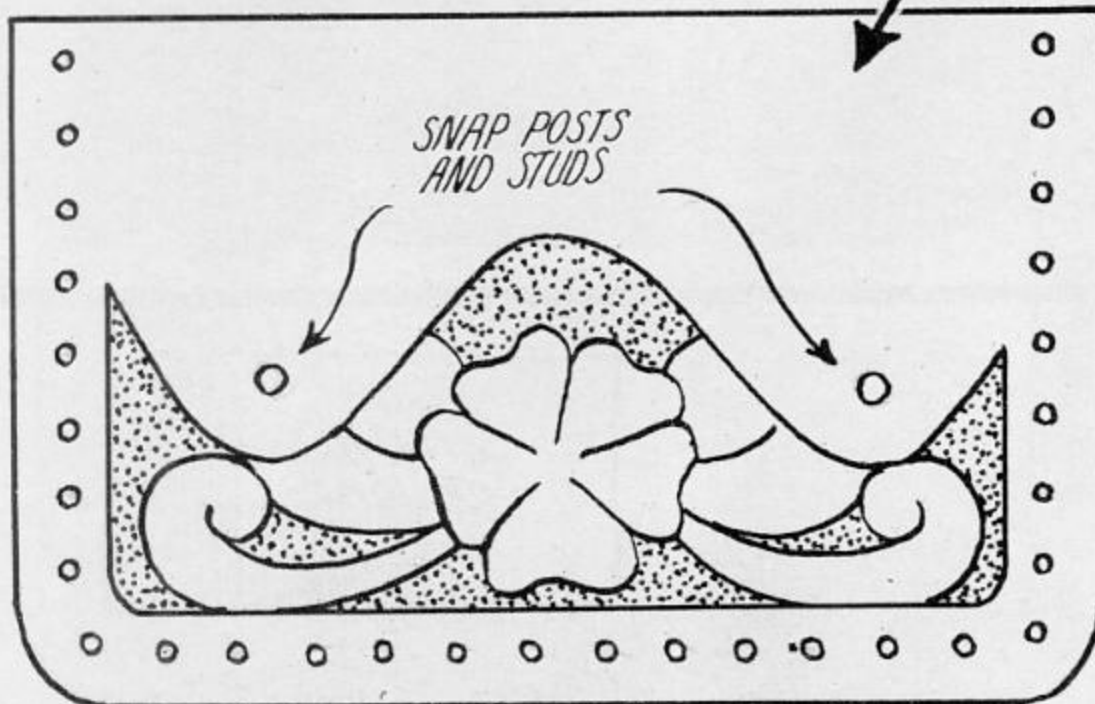


ALTERNATE DESIGN

2 POCKET COIN PURSE

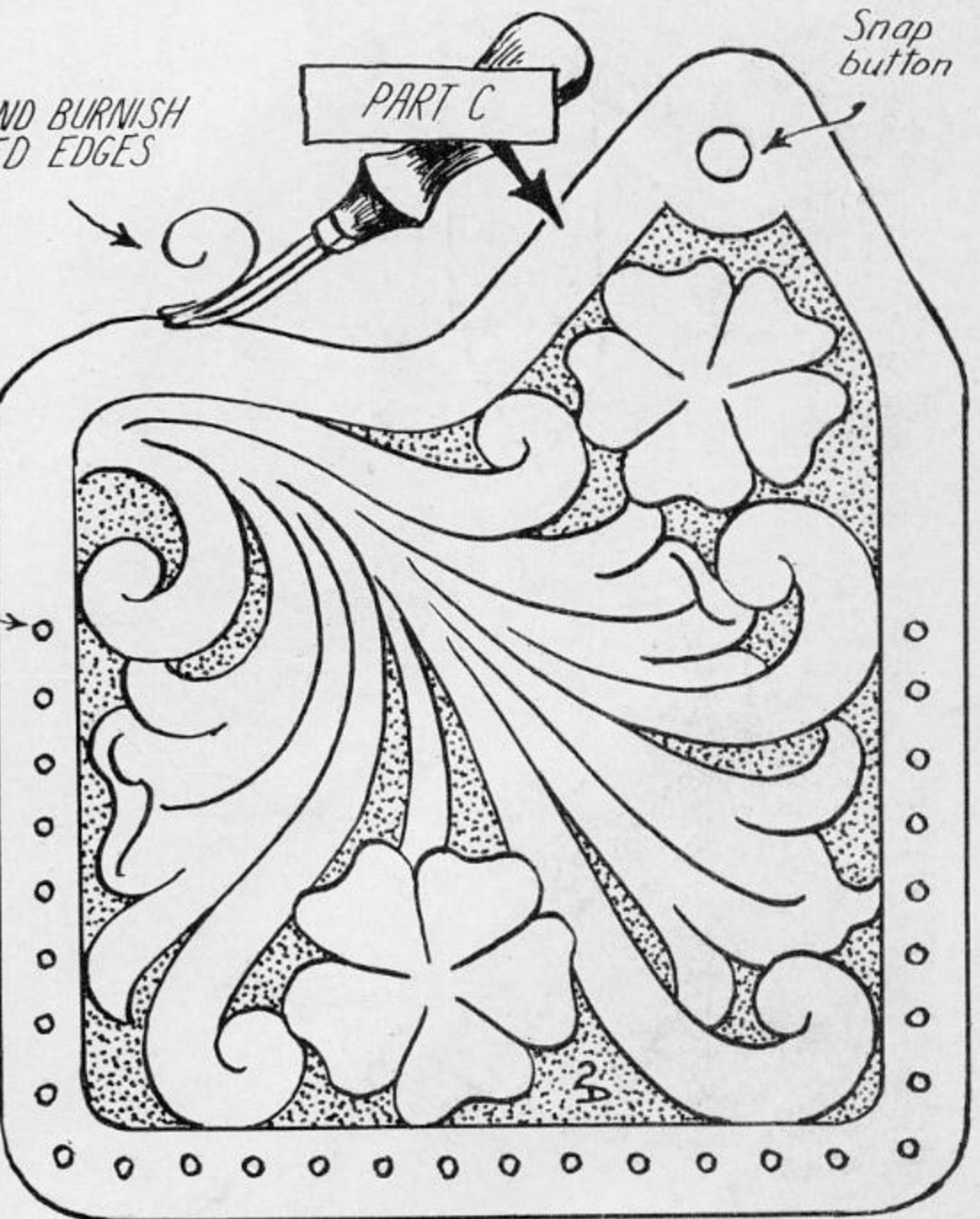


PART A



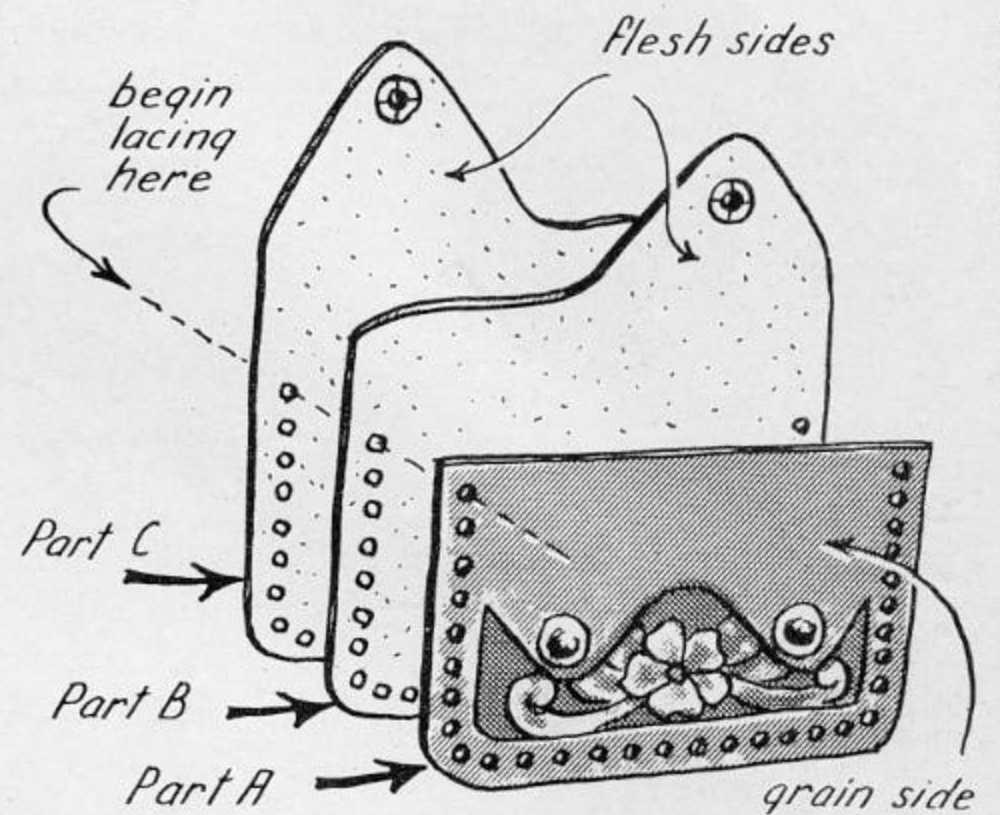
PART B

EDGE AND BURNISH UNLACED EDGES



PART C

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



① Apply leather finish... and assemble parts as shown. Align holes.

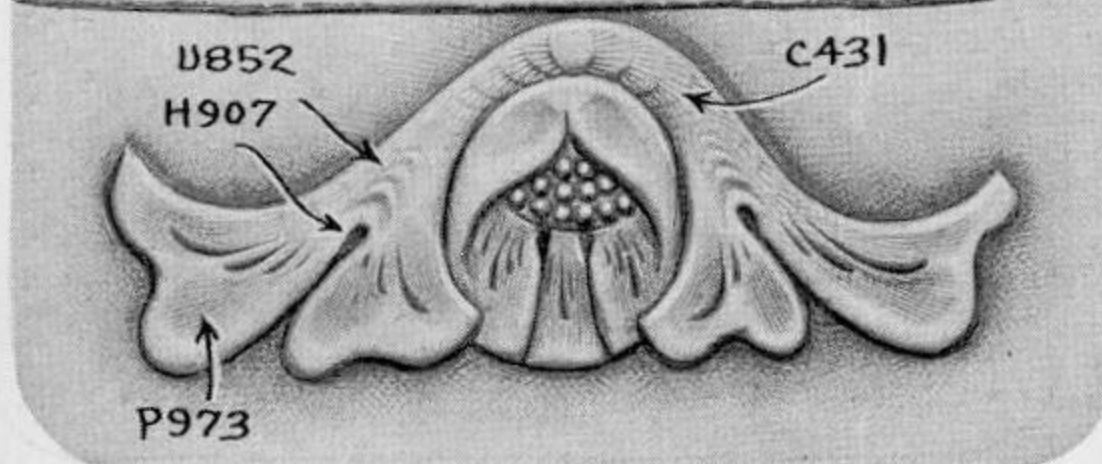
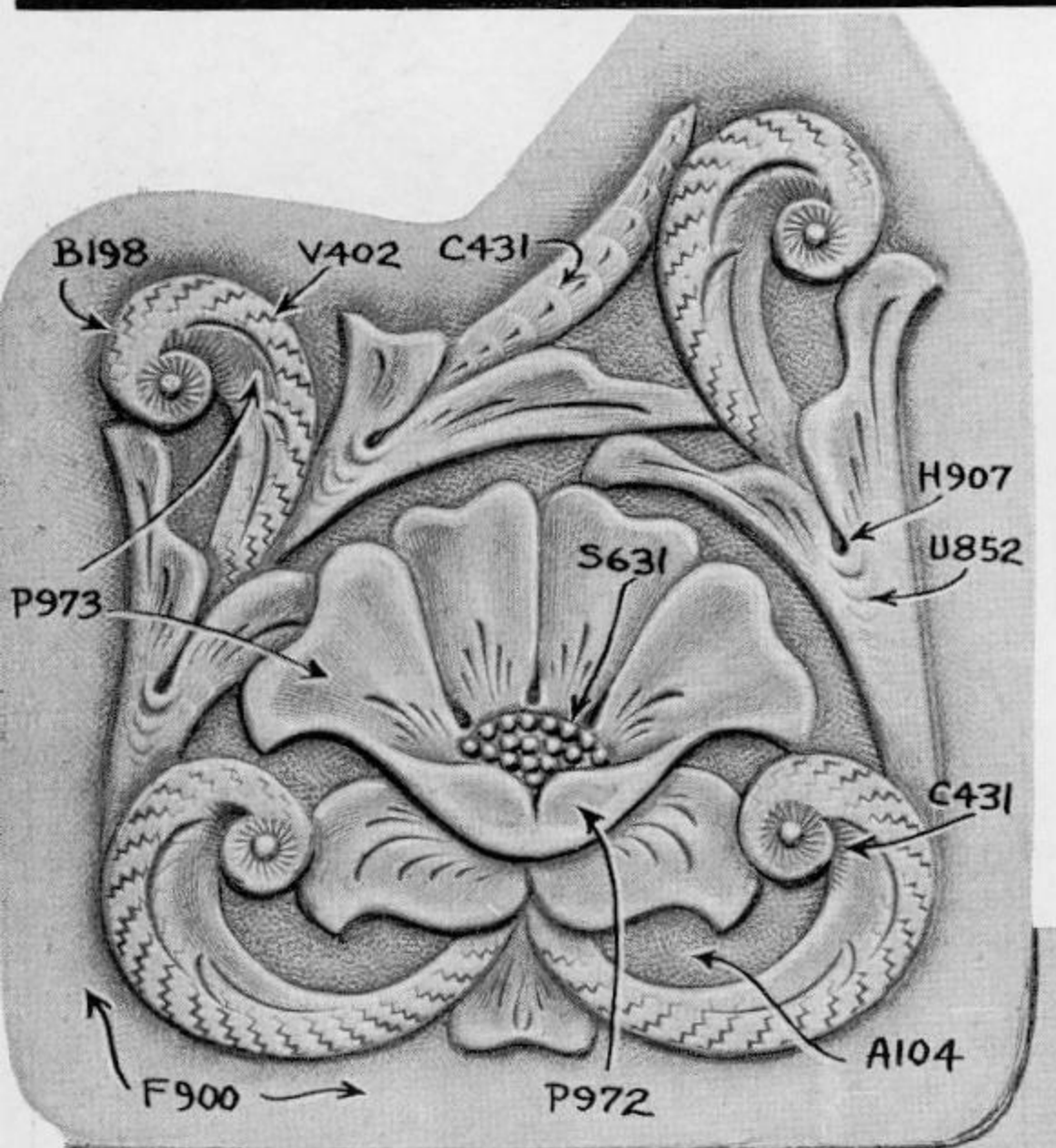
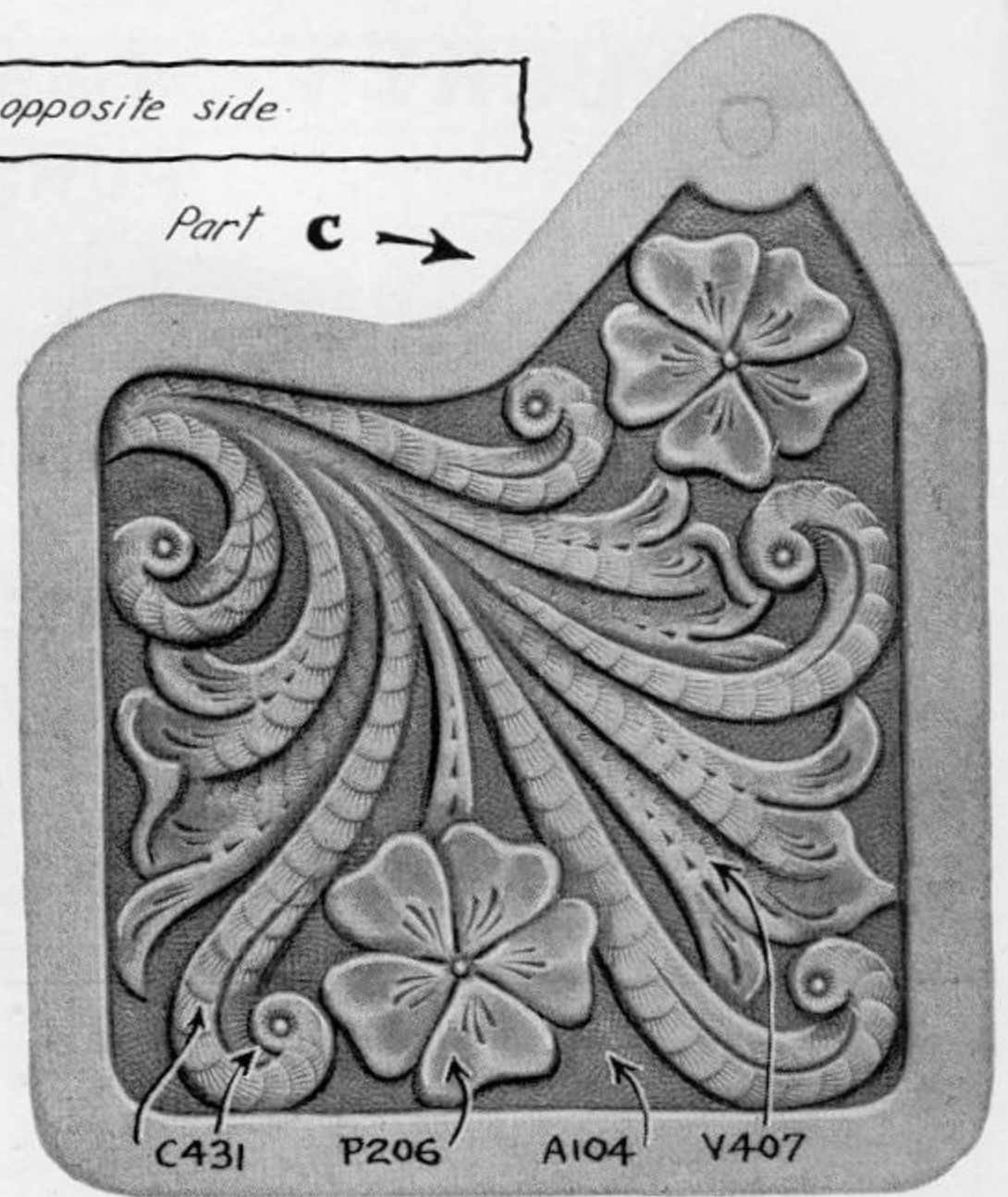
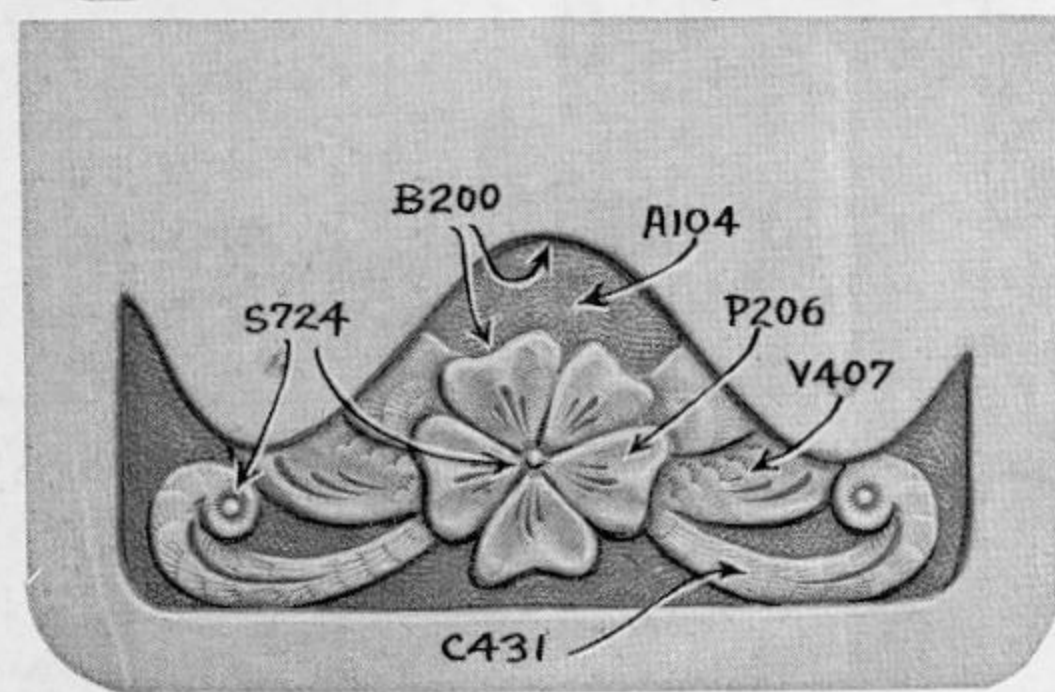
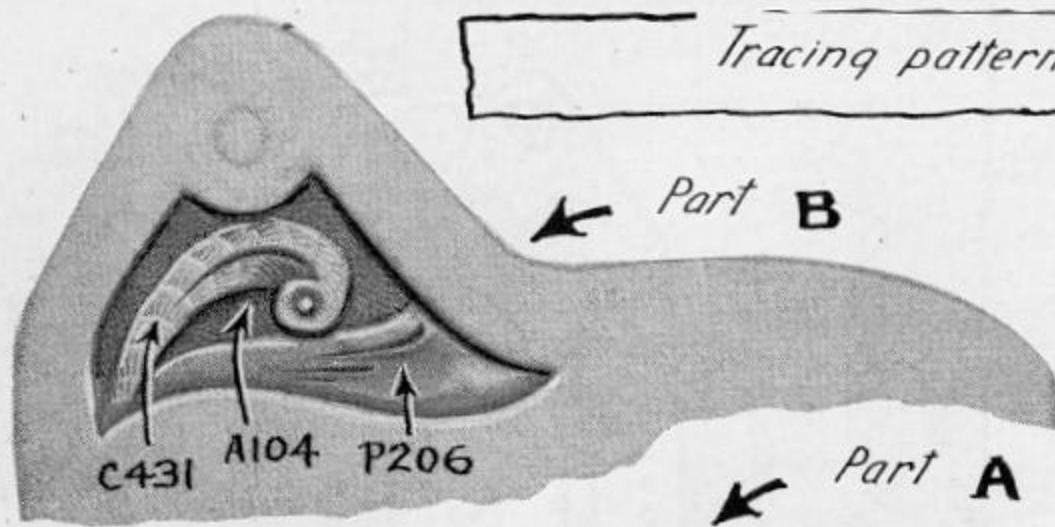
②

Lace around project with double loop stitch.

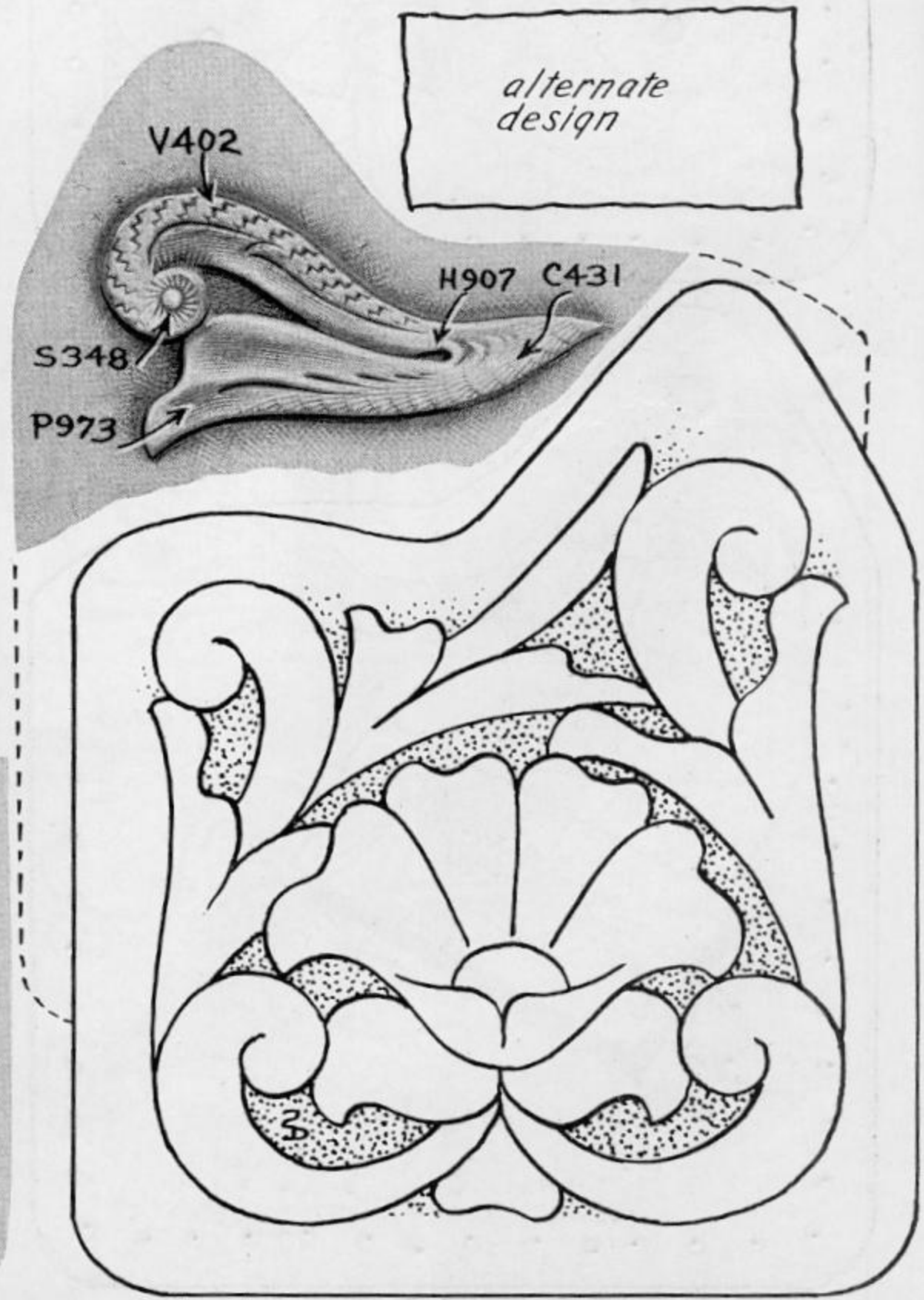


2 POCKET COIN PURSE

Tracing pattern on opposite side.

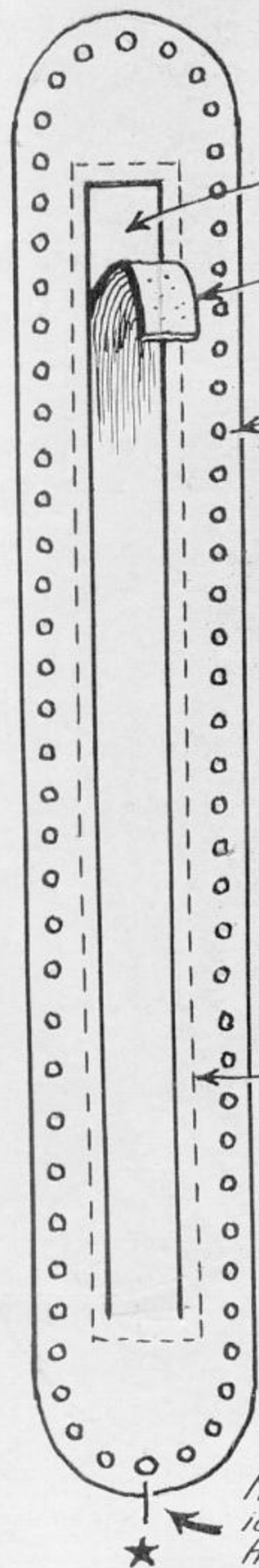
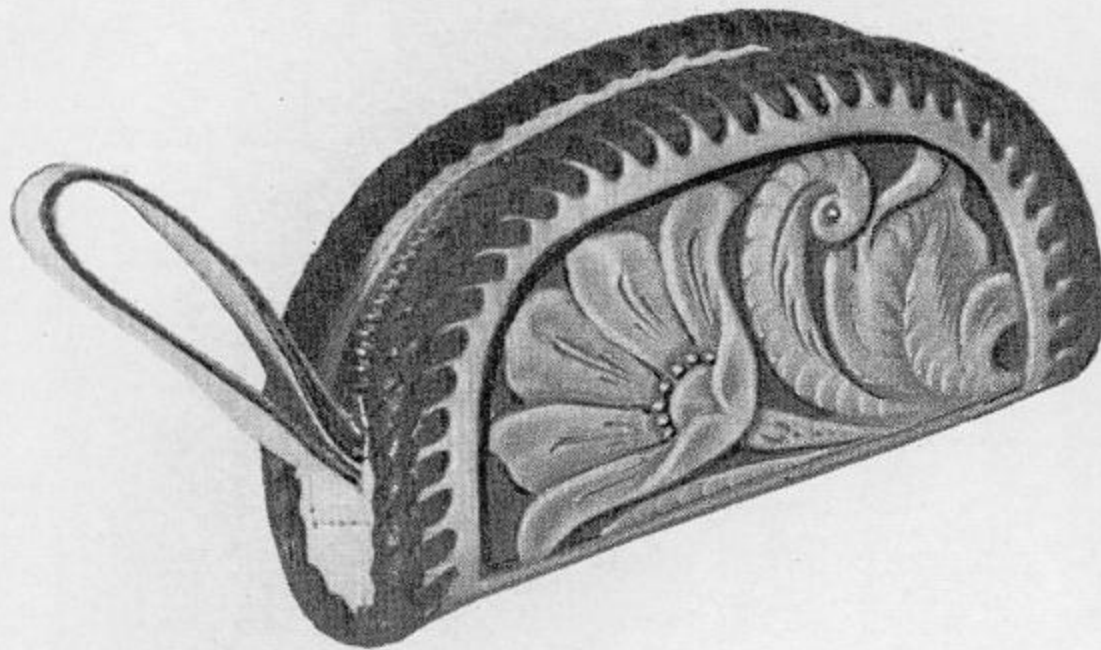


alternate design



The TOM THUMB

PURSE



Cut out zipper opening

Strip forms handle

No. 1 Punch

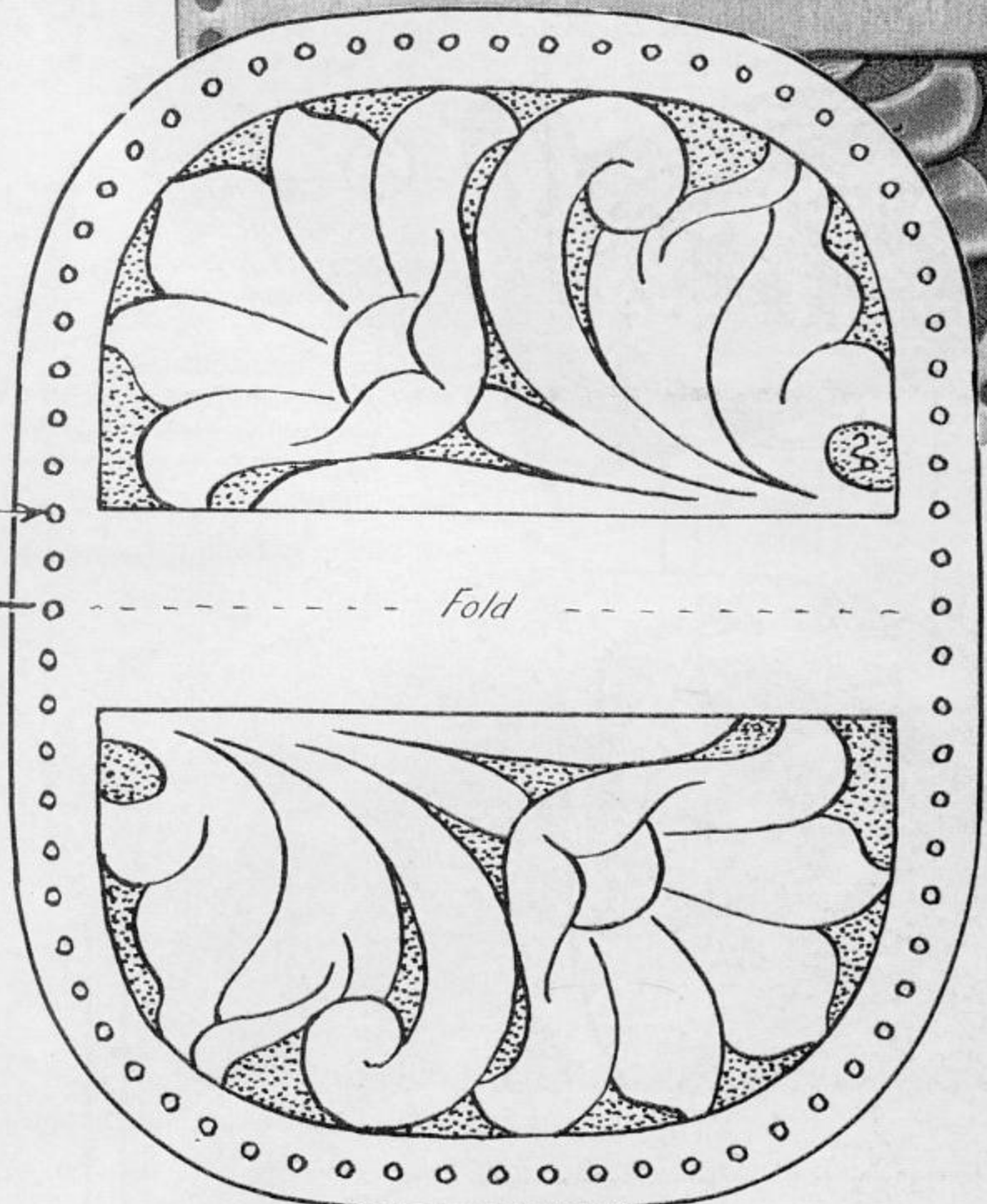
Mark identification hole

See assembly instructions on opposite side

Cut leathers from 3/4 oz. cowhide

Sewing line

Mark identification hole



Fold

Gusset & Zipper Assembly

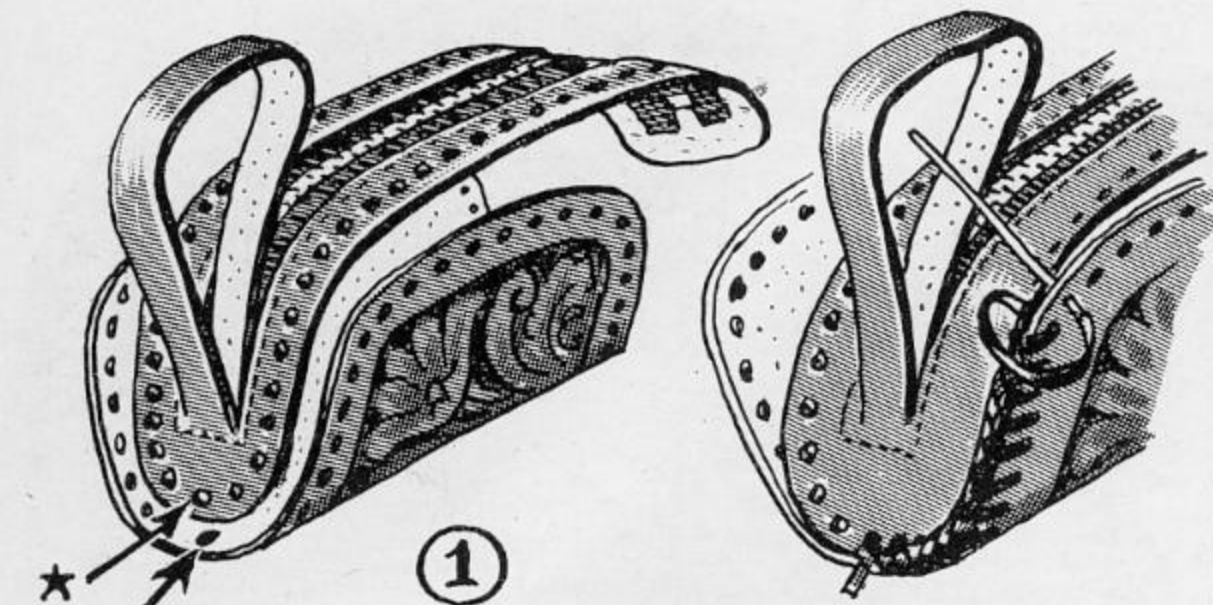
Turn end of handle under zipper slot

Trim off any excess zipper tape

Zipper pull.... at handle end 5 zipper required

Cement zipper to the flesh side of gusset... turn handle under, and sew all around... catching handle with switch.

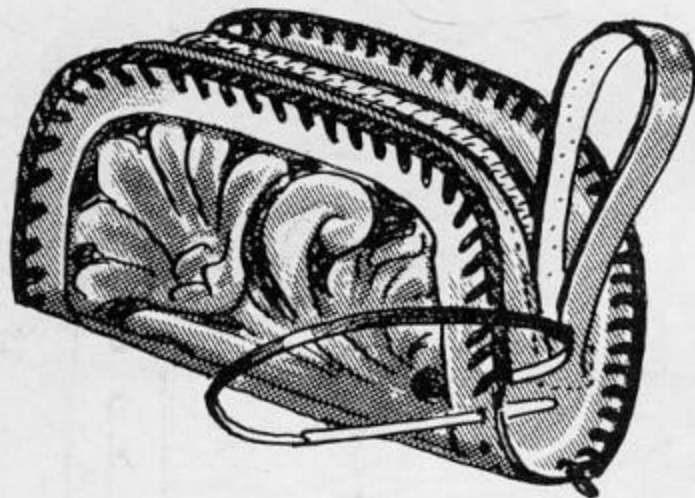
TOM THUMB ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



①

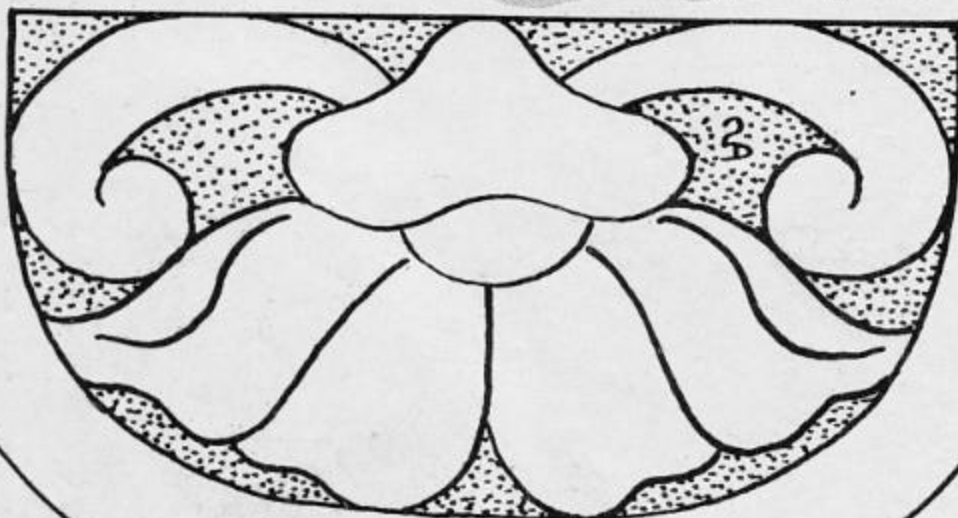
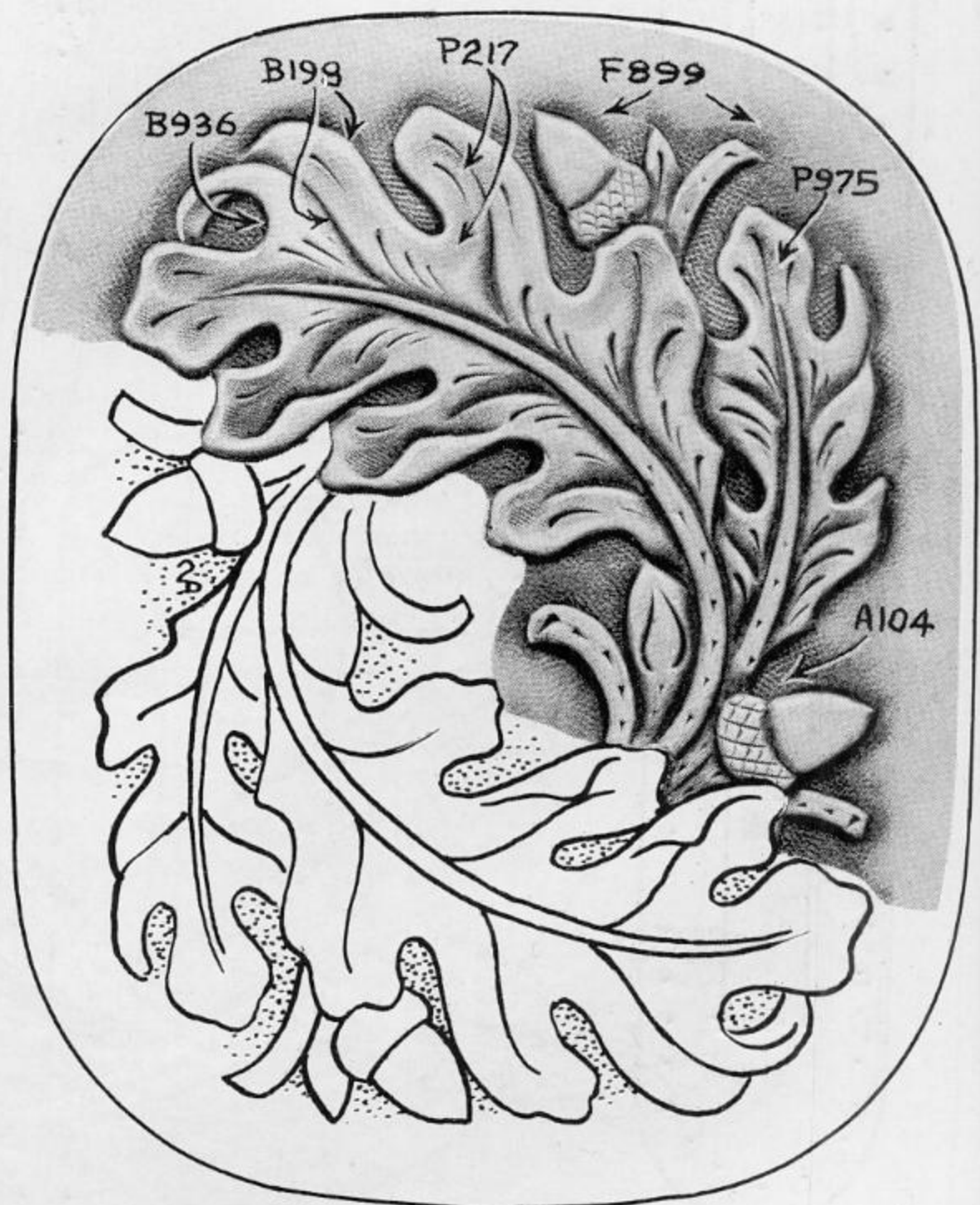
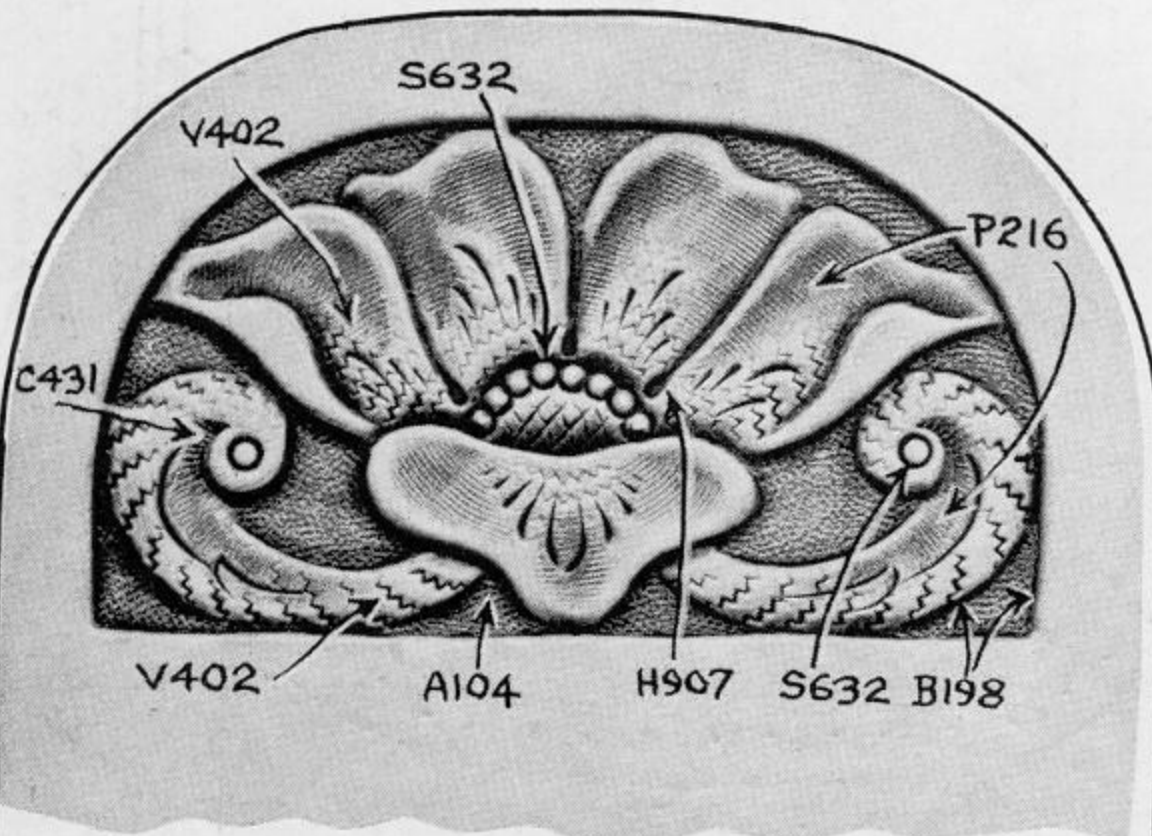
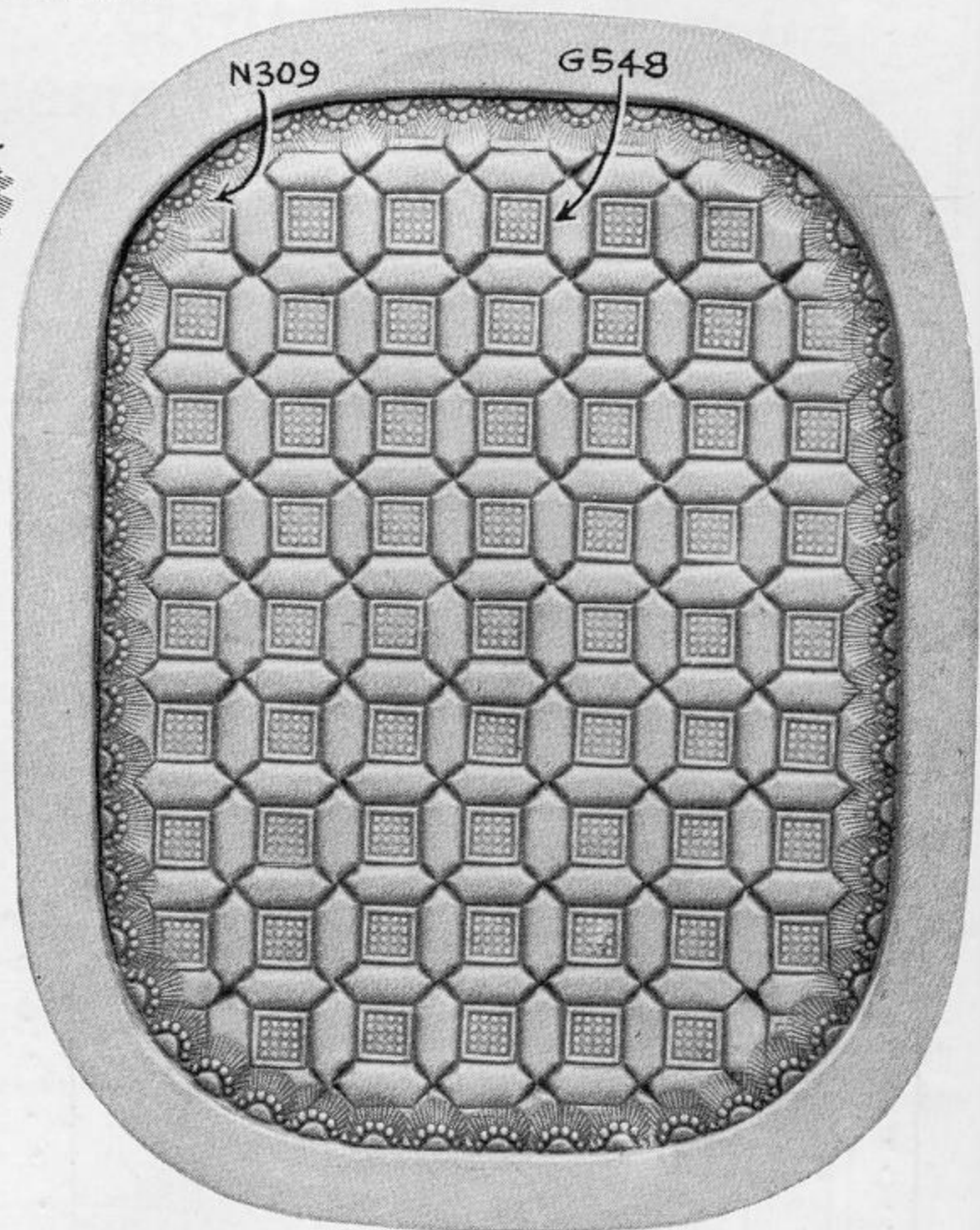
Begin assembly by lacing through identification holes (see patterns) fold purse as shown and hold in semi-folded position as you lace. Lace with Double loop stitch.

Identification holes



②

Continue lacing around project to point of origin. End lacing in the prescribed manner. Apply leather dressing.



ALTERNATE PATTERNS

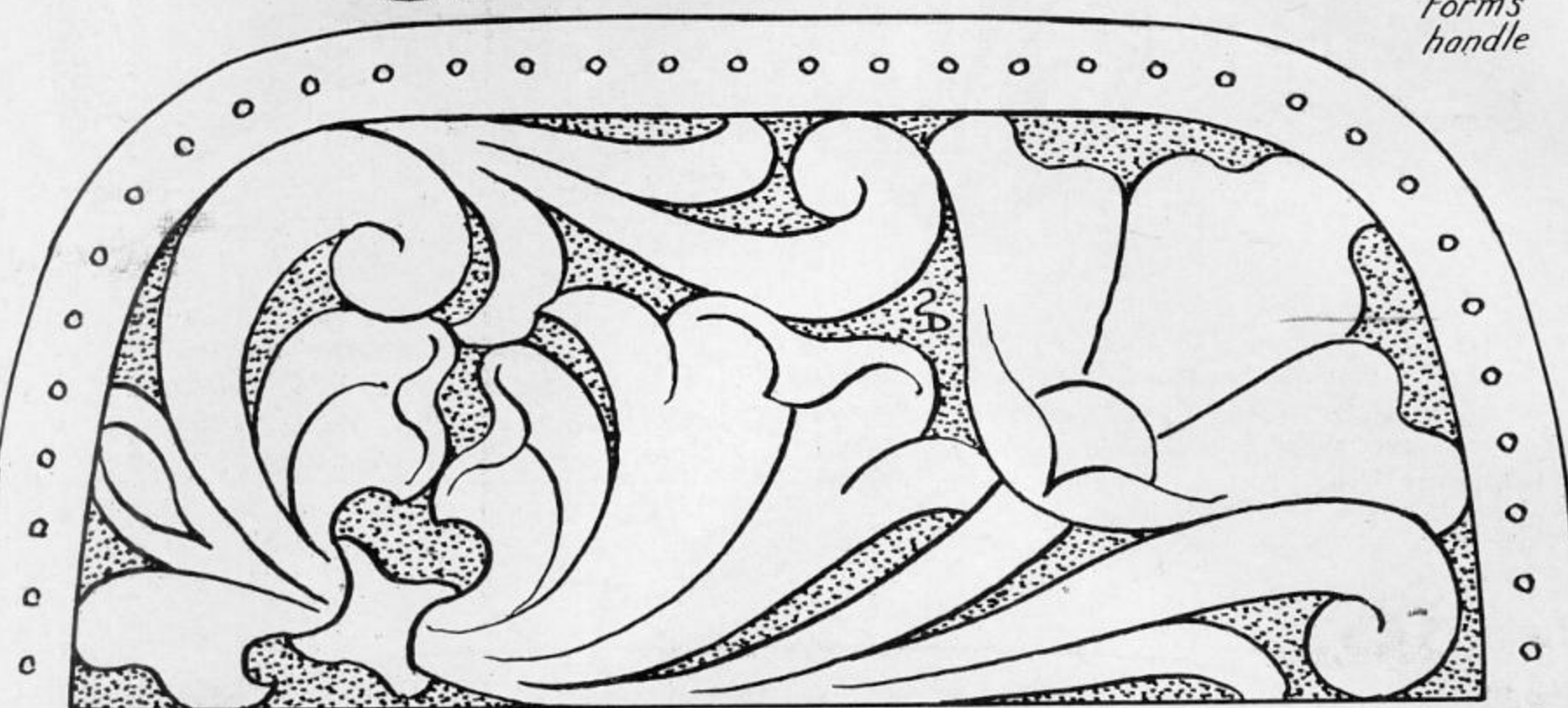
"WANDER BAG"



GUSSET PATTERN

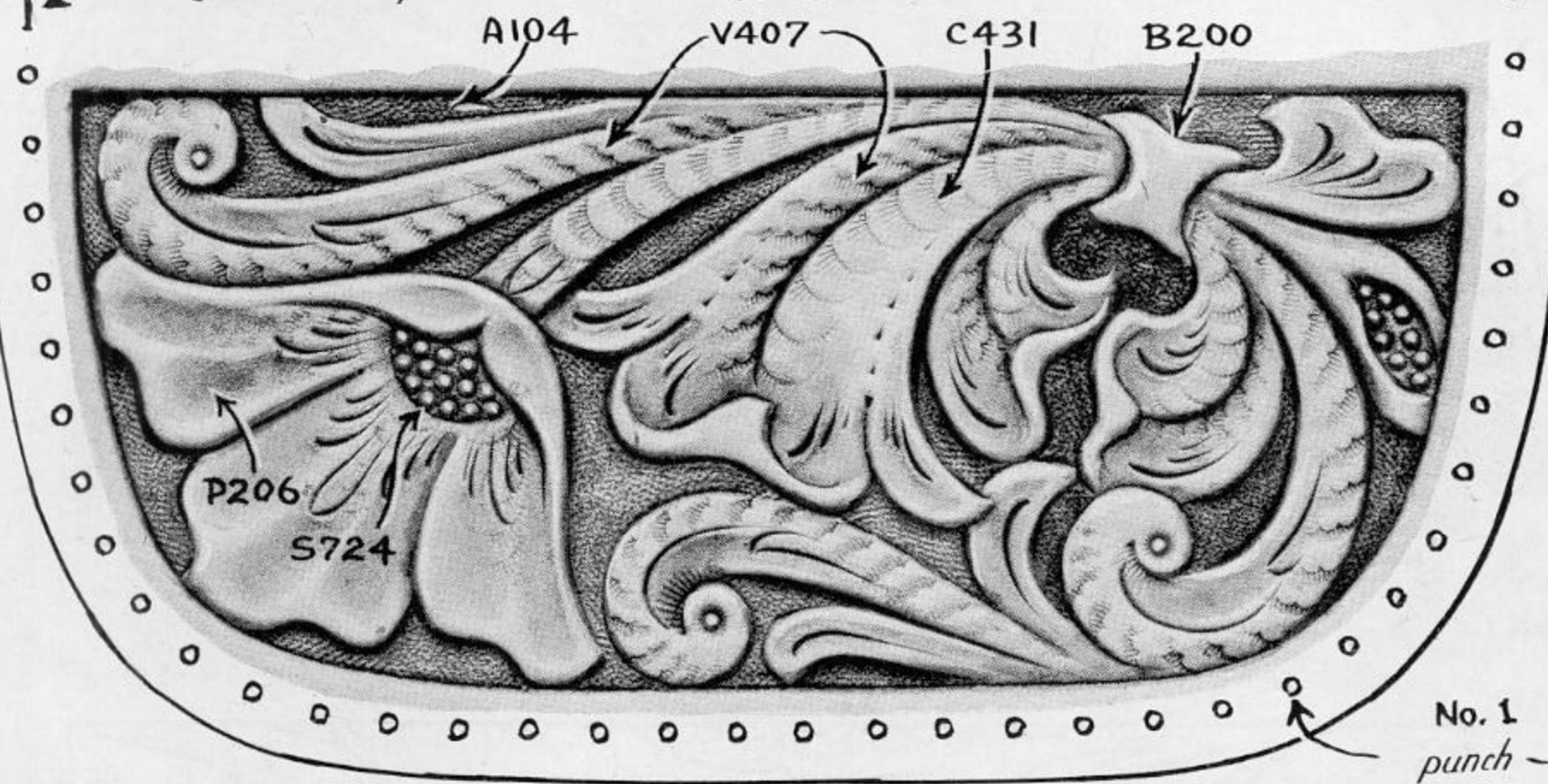
Cut from
3-4 oz.

Cut out
zipper
opening
strip
forms
handle



★ IDENTIFICATION SLIT
(see assembly instructions)

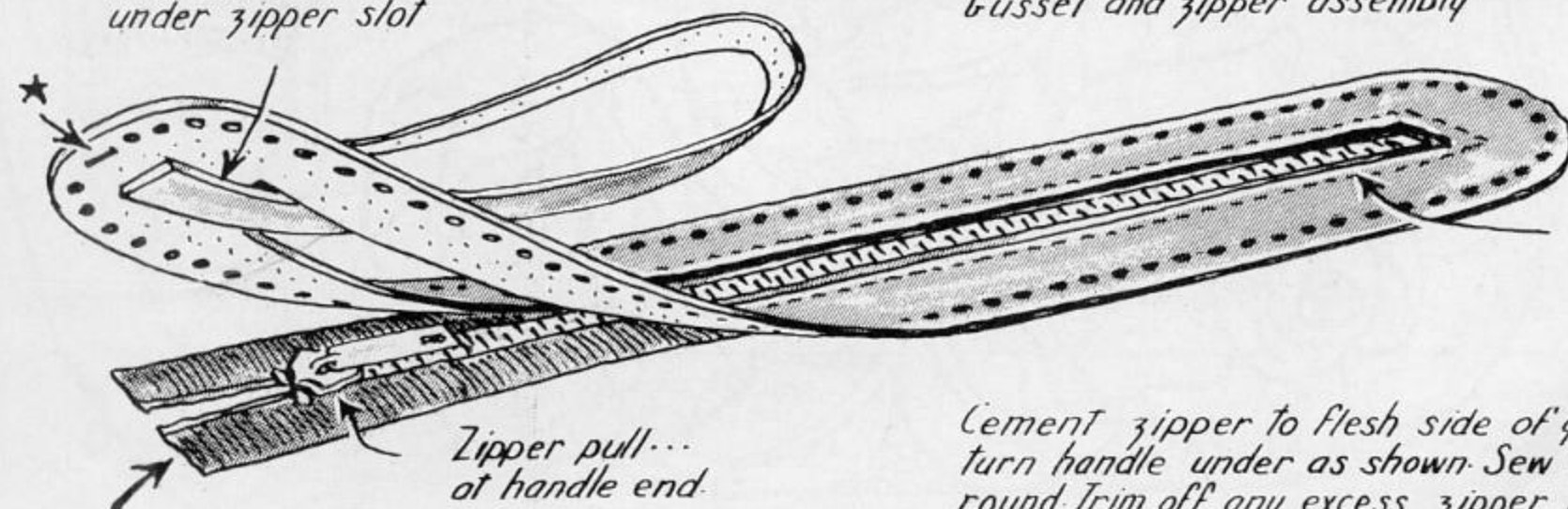
Cut from 7-8 oz. cowhide



No. 1
punch

Turn end of handle
under zipper slot

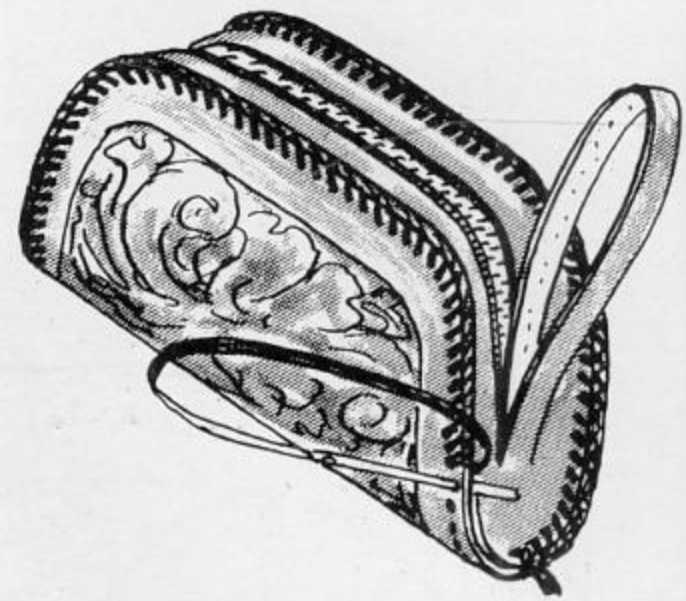
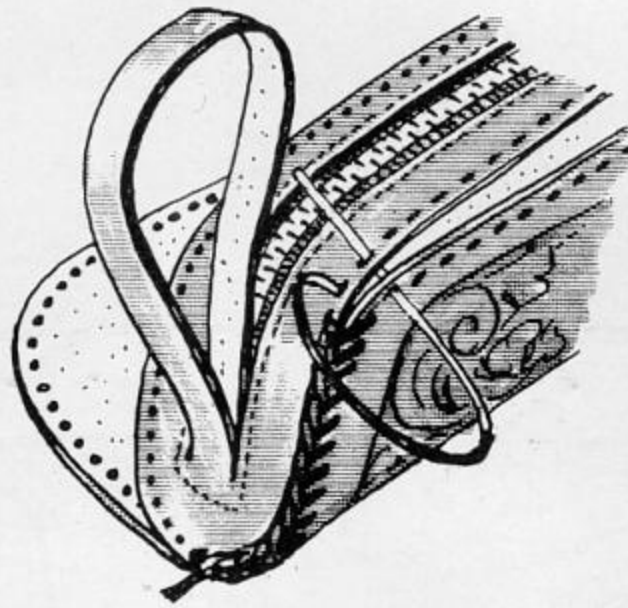
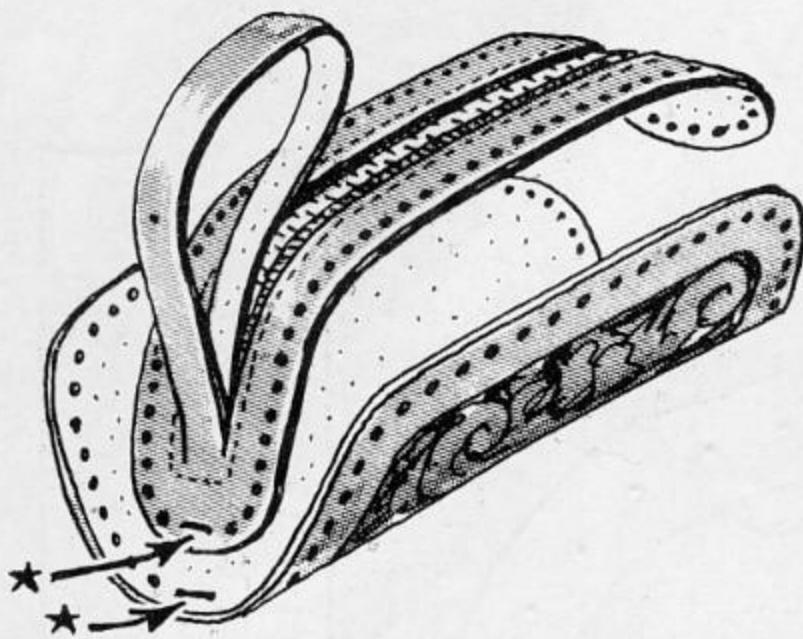
Gusset and zipper assembly



7 3/4 Zipper required

Cement zipper to flesh side of gusset
turn handle under as shown. Sew all a-
round. Trim off any excess zipper tape.

★ Identification slit
(see assembly)



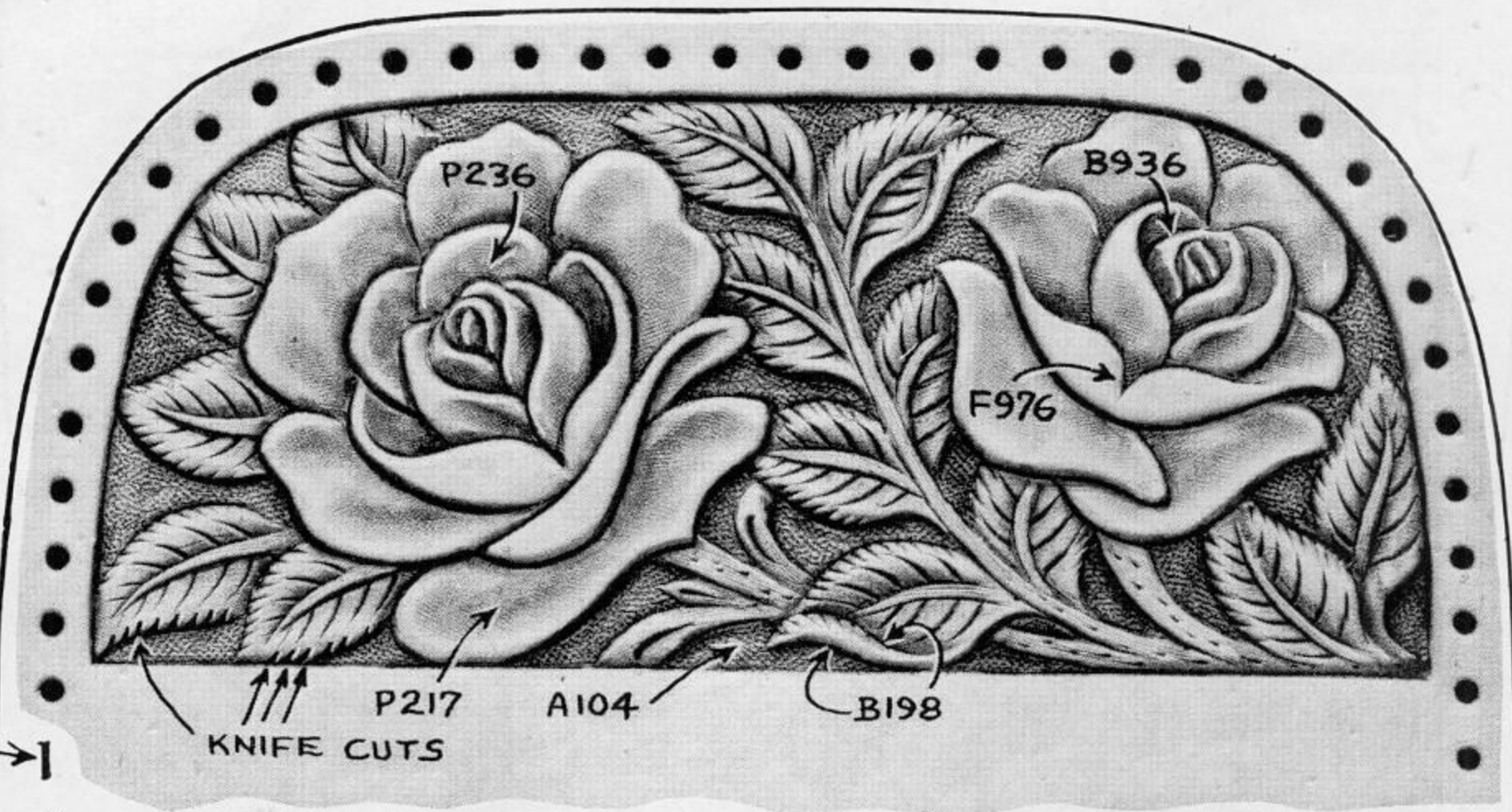
Identification
slits.

Carve and stamp design. Dye or colour, if desired. Begin assembly by aligning the identification slits (see patterns). Begin lacing in these holes study illustrations above.

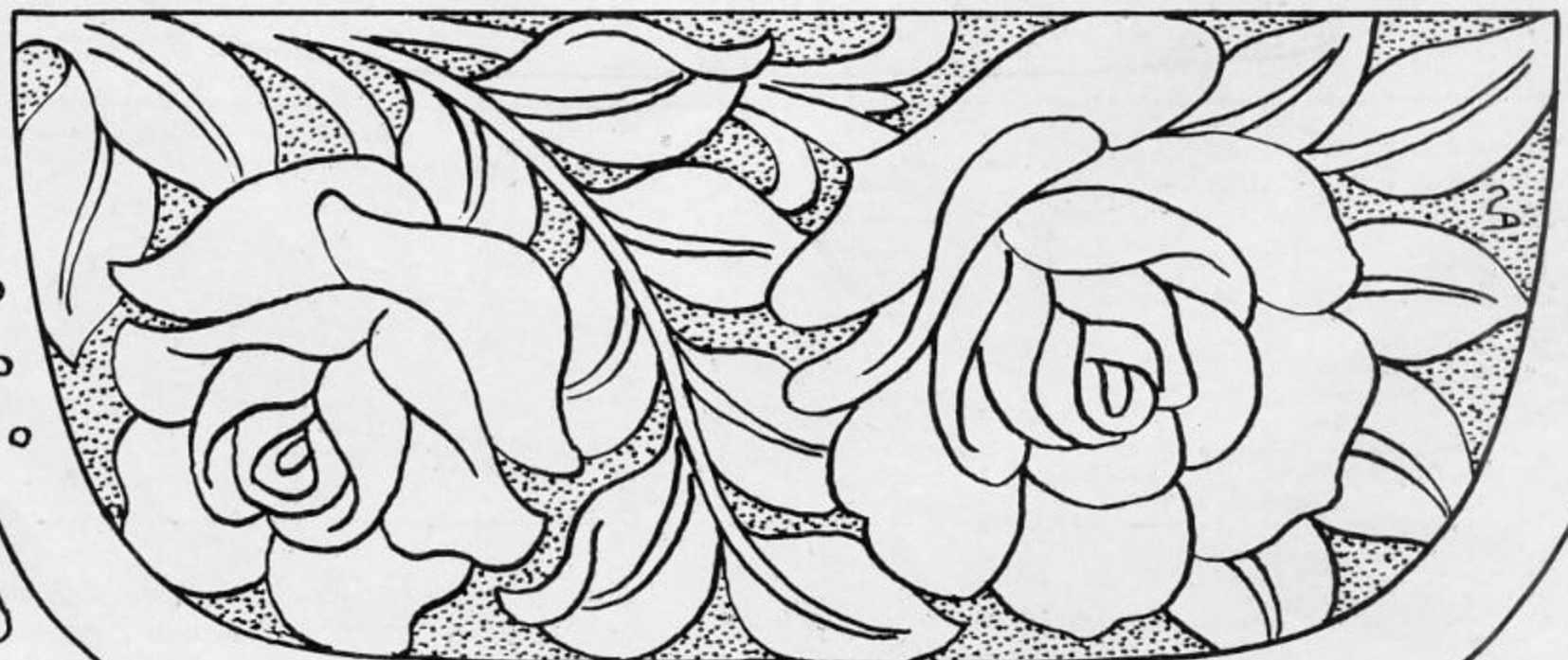
Continue lacing around the project. lace with double loop stitch. Apply your favourite leather finish.

See opposite
side for
cutting
patterns and
gusset
assembly.

Punch the
identification
slit with 1/8"
thonging chisel

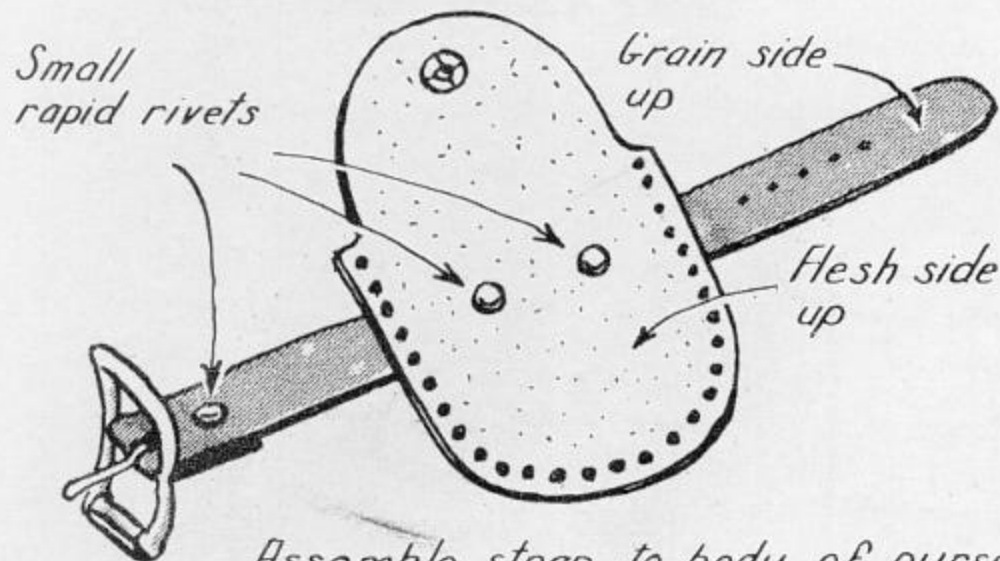
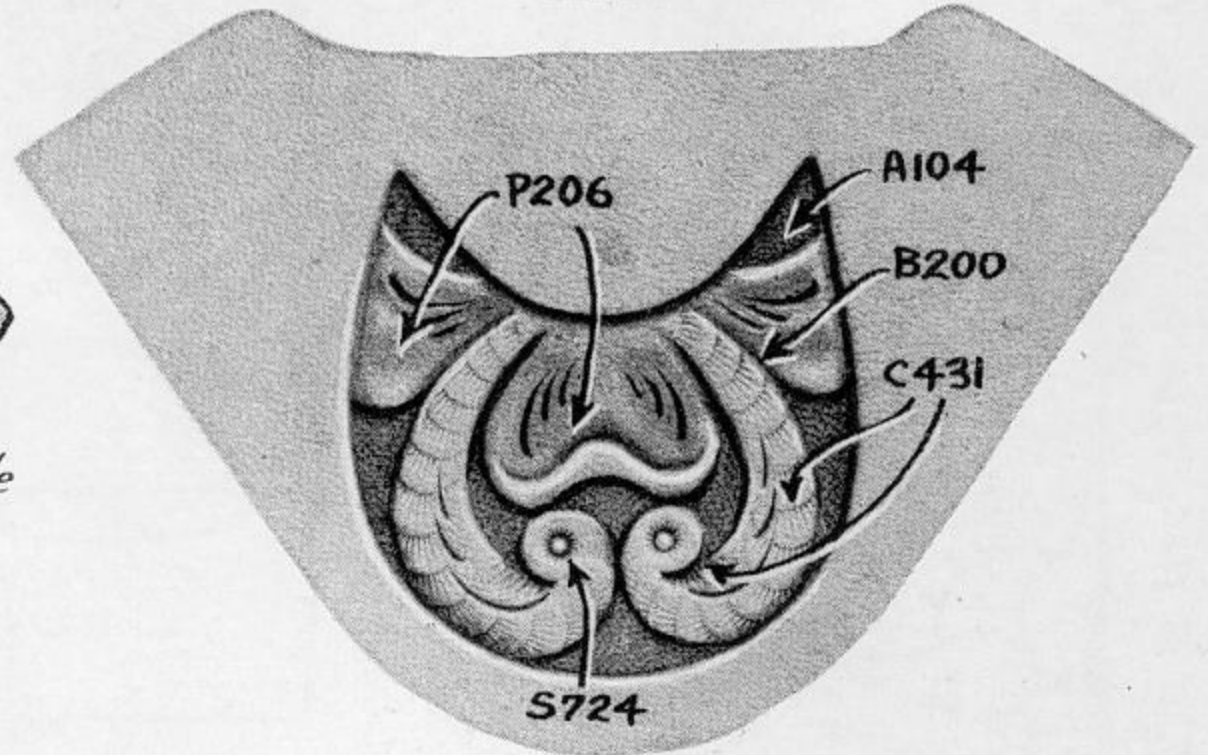
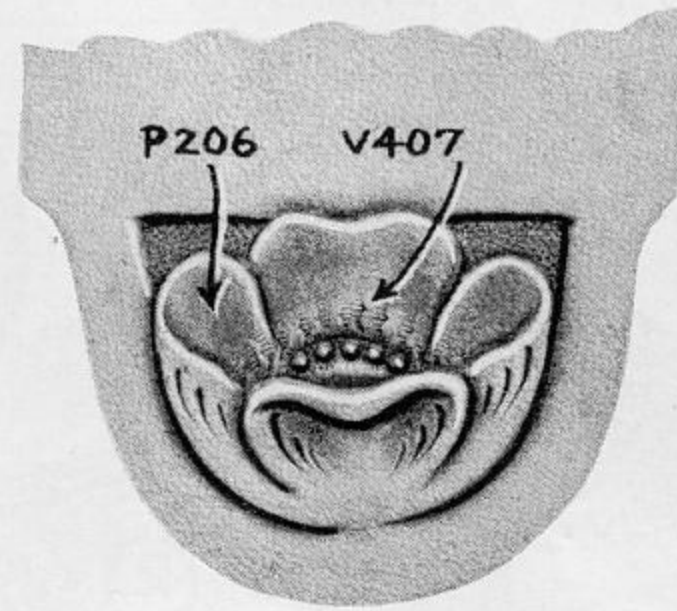
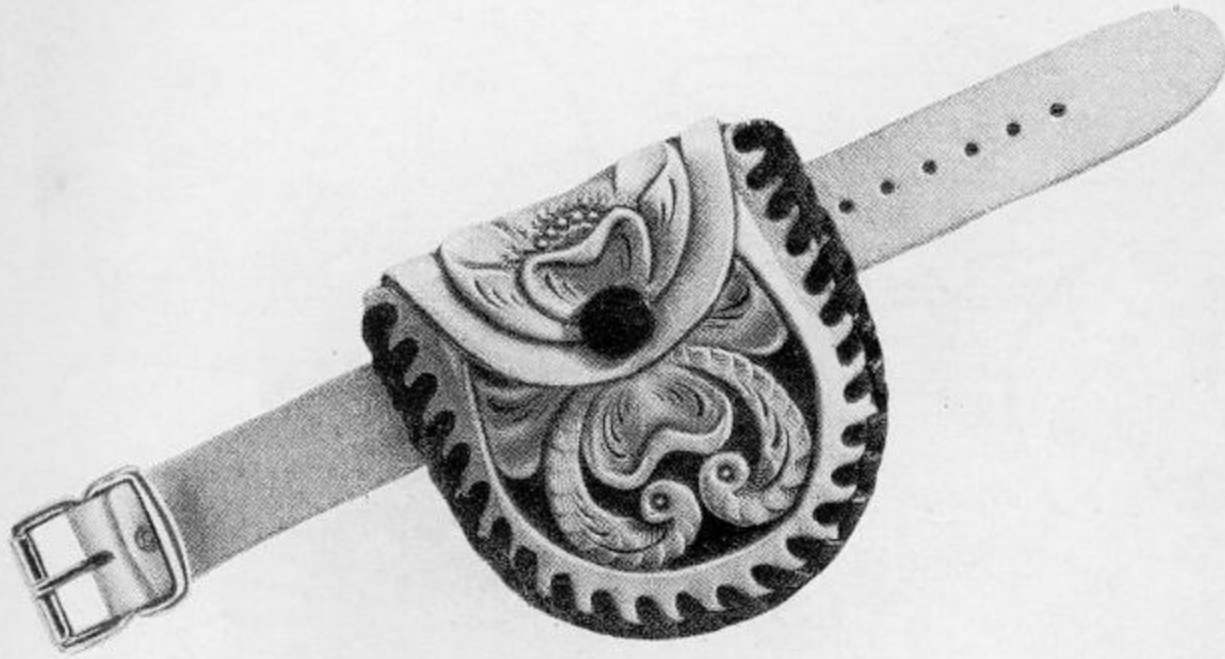


When stamping the Rose
design, use small bevel-
ers and shaders at the
centre of the flower. After
all stamping, cut the veins
and notch the leaves with
the swivel knife.

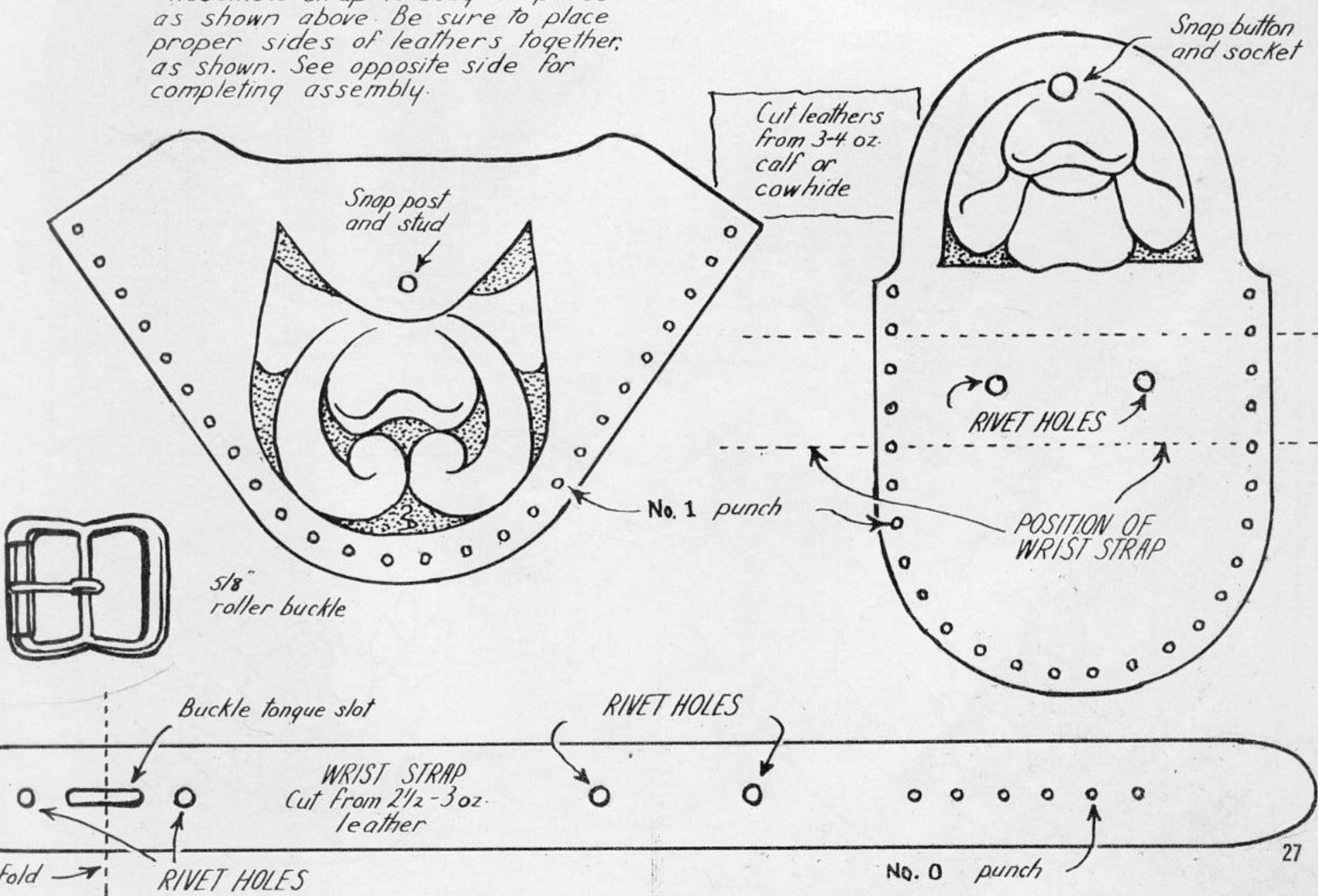


ALTERNATE
DESIGN

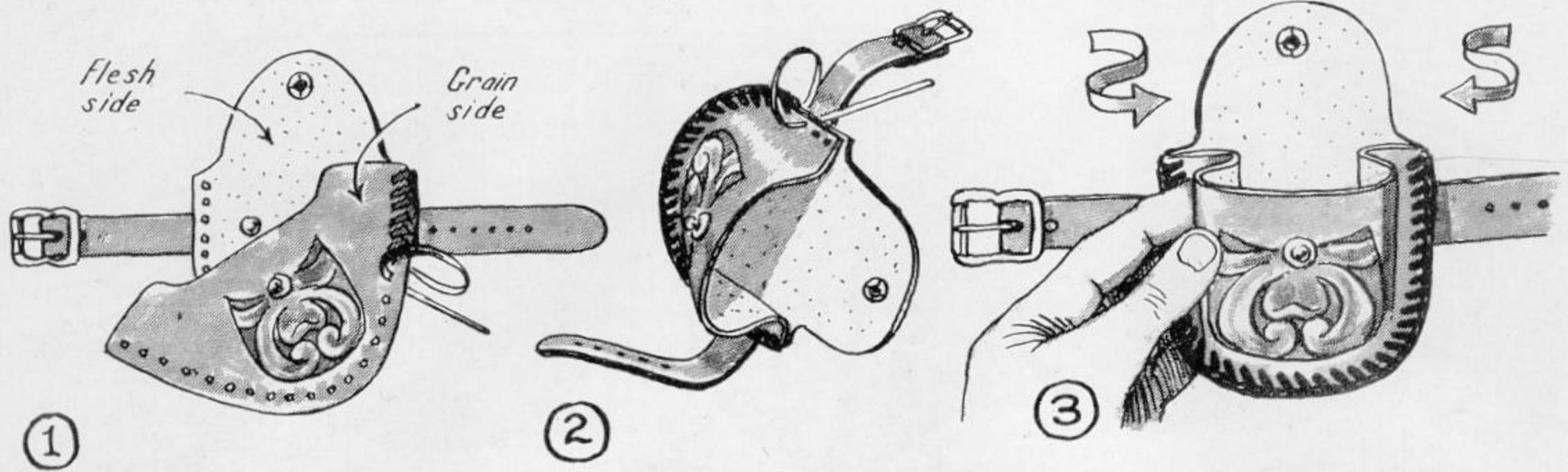
WRIST CHANGE PURSE



Assemble strap to body of purse as shown above. Be sure to place proper sides of leathers together, as shown. See opposite side for completing assembly.



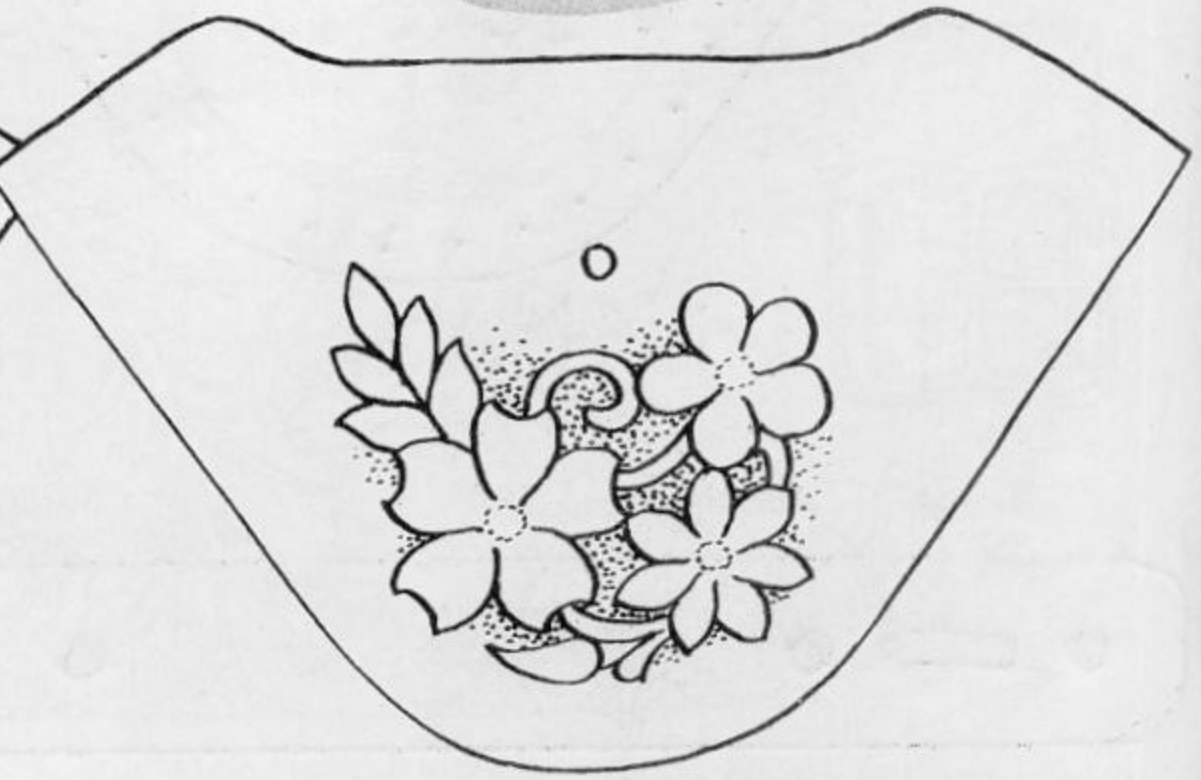
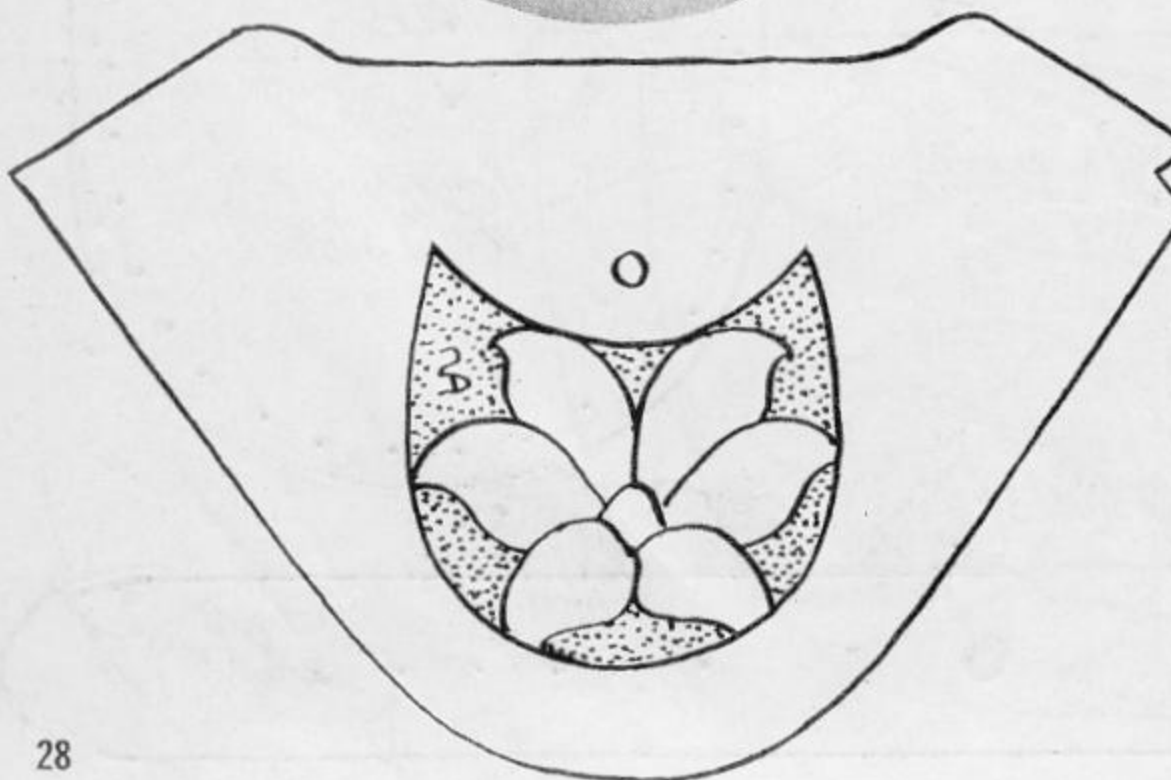
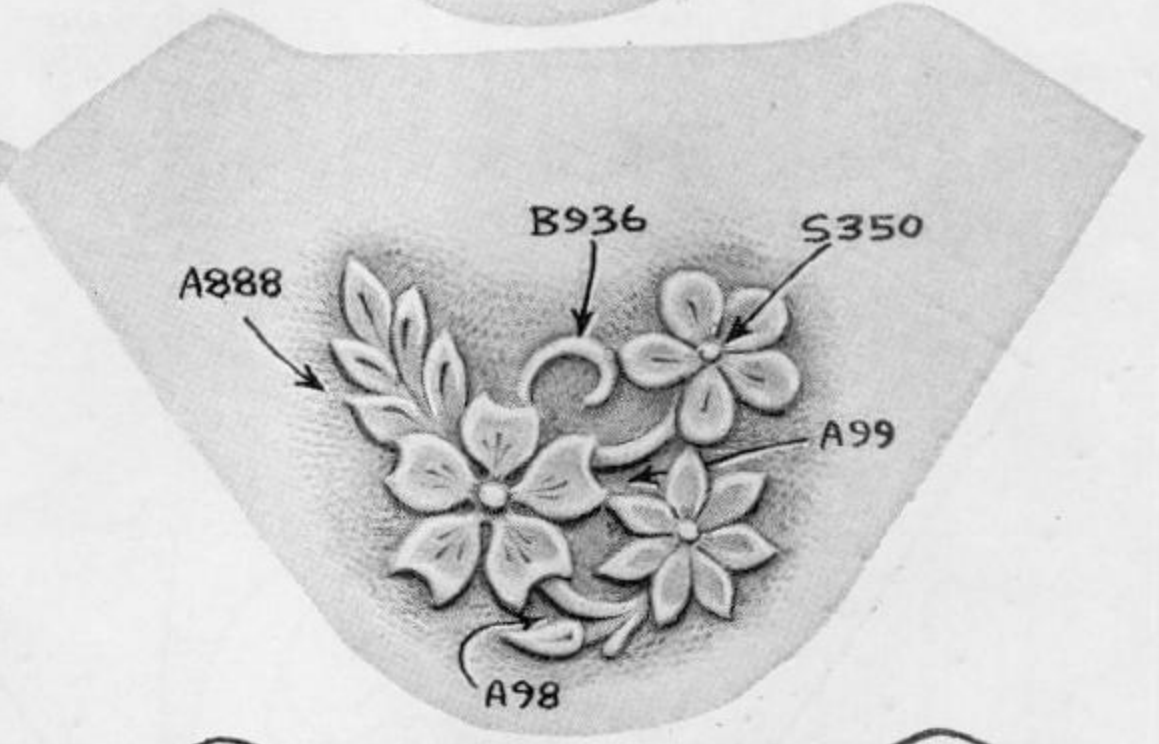
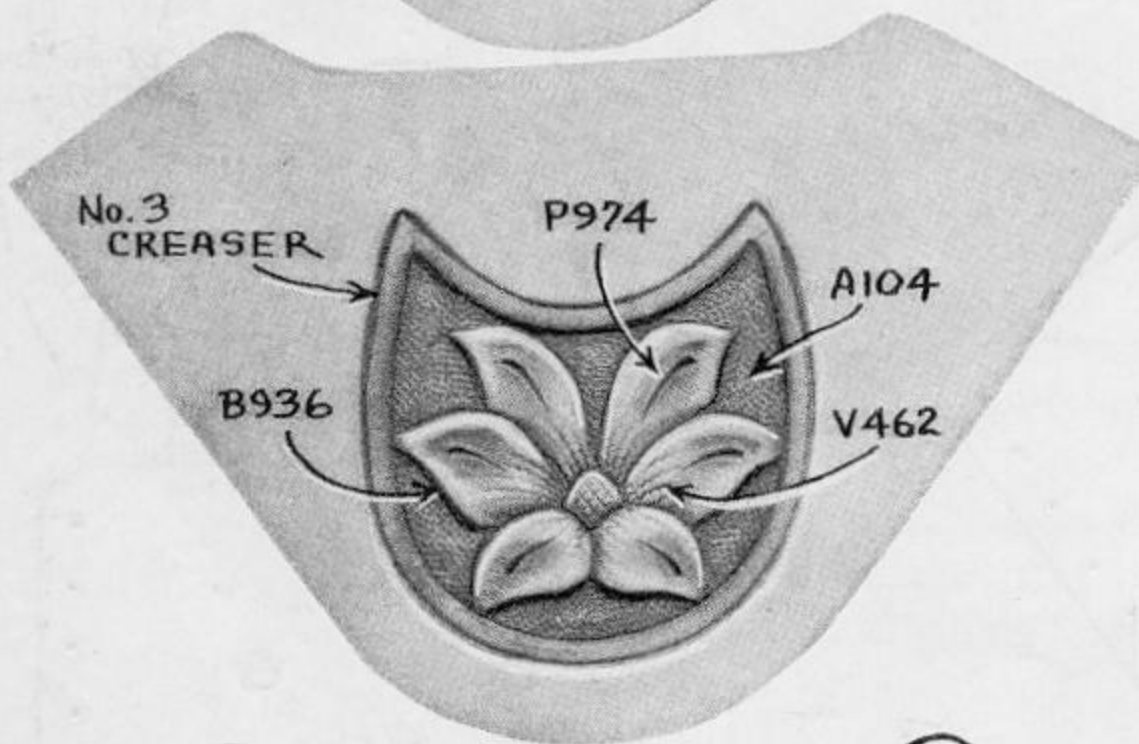
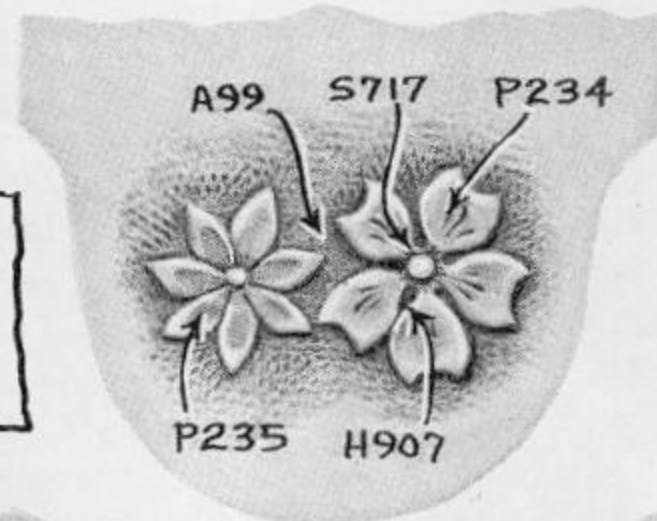
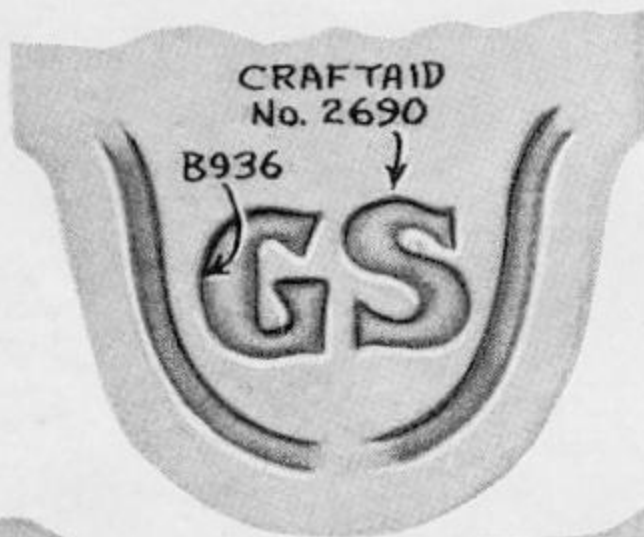
WRIST CHANGE PURSE - ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS-



Place front of change purse on back as shown. Begin lacing at side. Use whip stitch or Single Loop stitch.

As you lace around purse, front will bulge out as it is larger. Be sure not to skip any holes.

After purse is laced... dampen the front leather and form the quissets with fingers, as shown. Snap flap in place, allow to dry before applying leather finish.

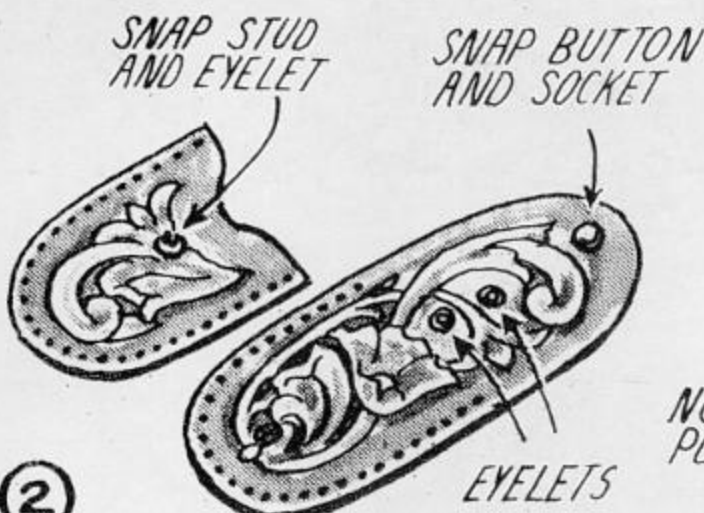




The KEY KUP

COIN & KEY HOLDER



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- ① *Carve and stamp design
Punch all of the holes*


SNAP STUD AND EYELET SNAP BUTTON AND SOCKET
EYELETS
- ② *Install snaps and eyelets in proper holes*

- ③ *Place pocket in position: Lace with Double Loop stitch.*

- ④ *Apply leather dressing to completed project.
Attach the Key chain.*

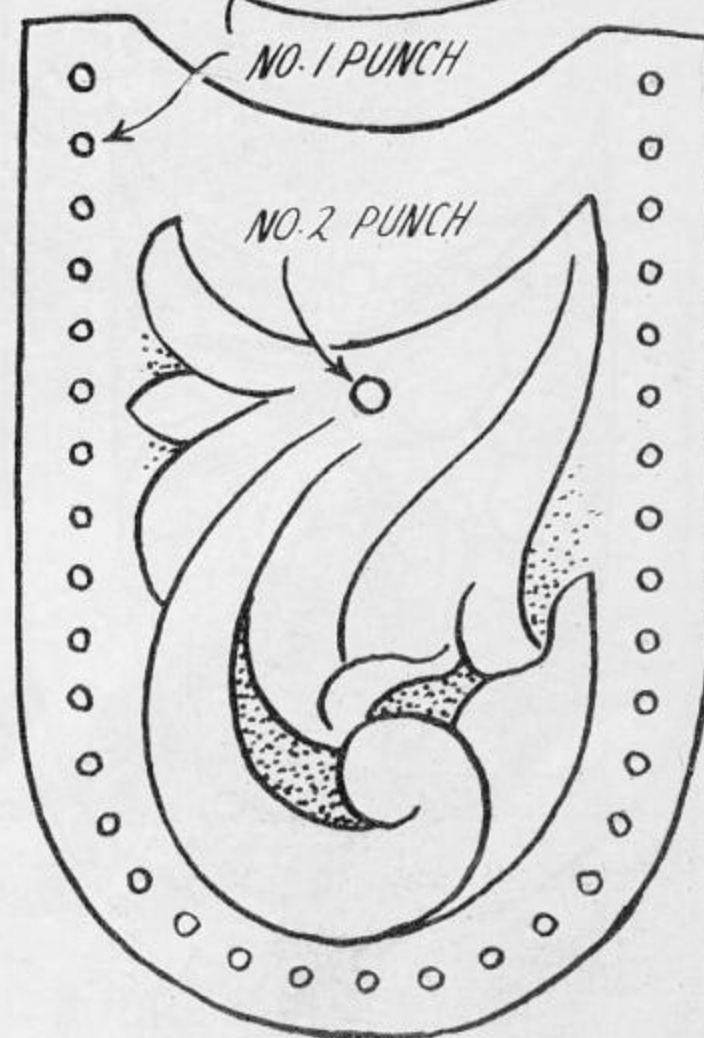
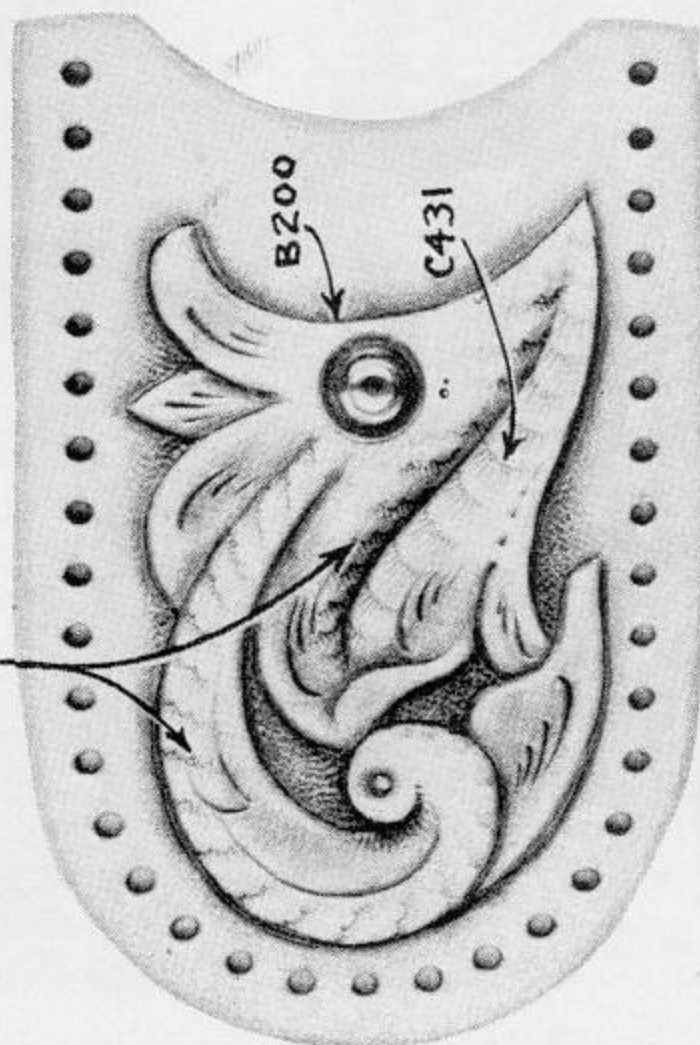
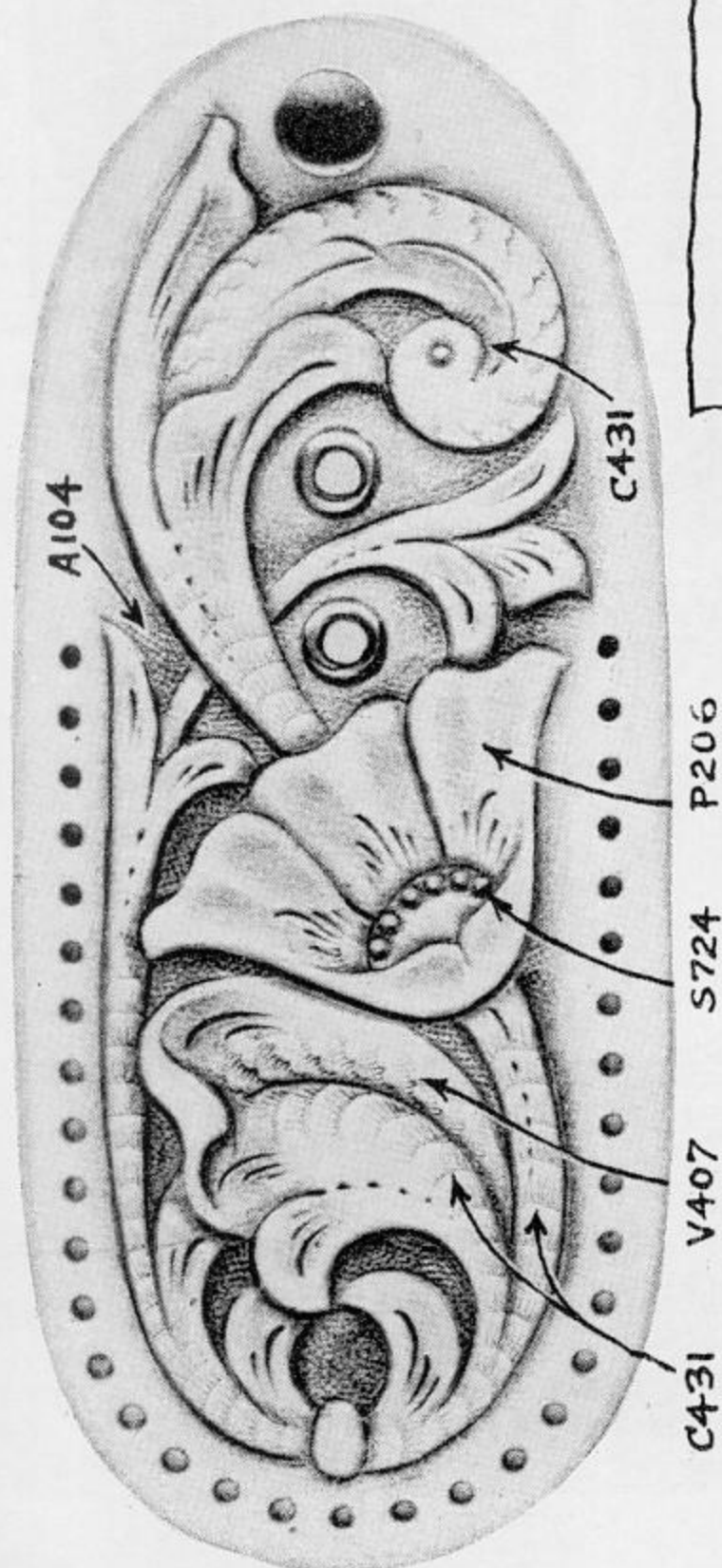
USE NUMBER 1
EDGE BEVELER
ON ALL EDGES

BURNISH
ALL EDGES

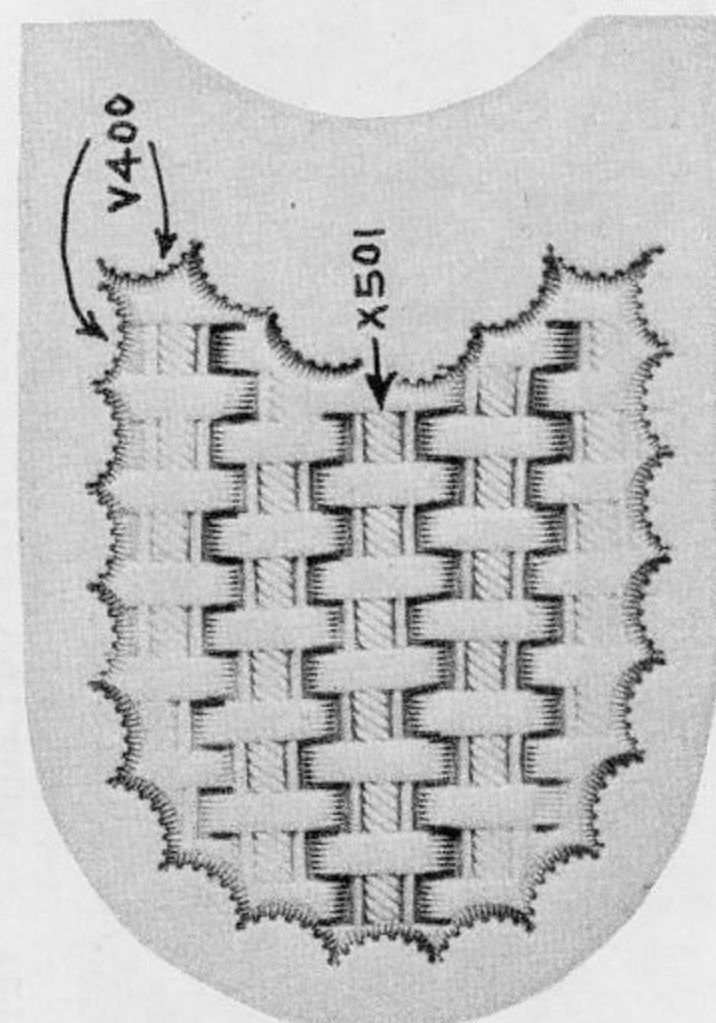
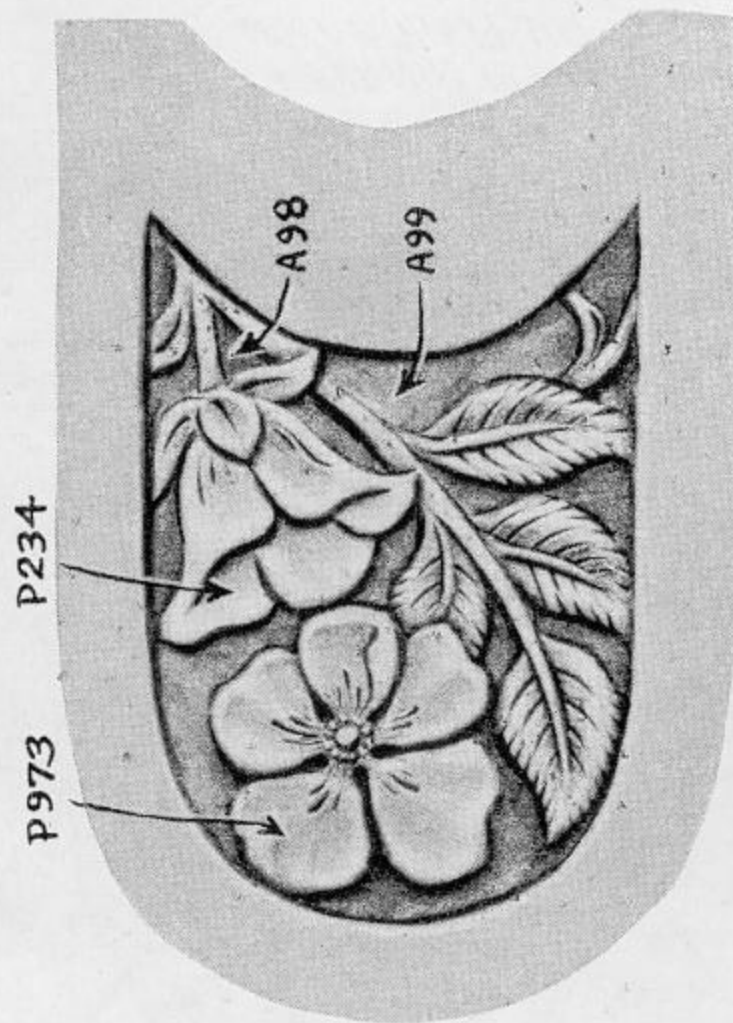
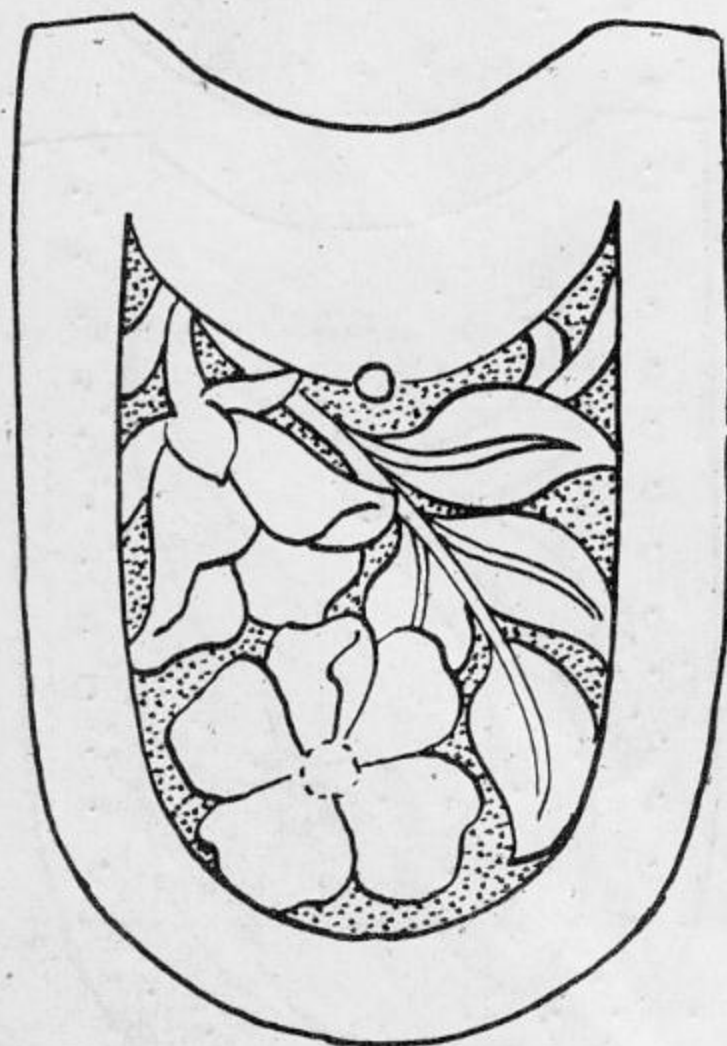
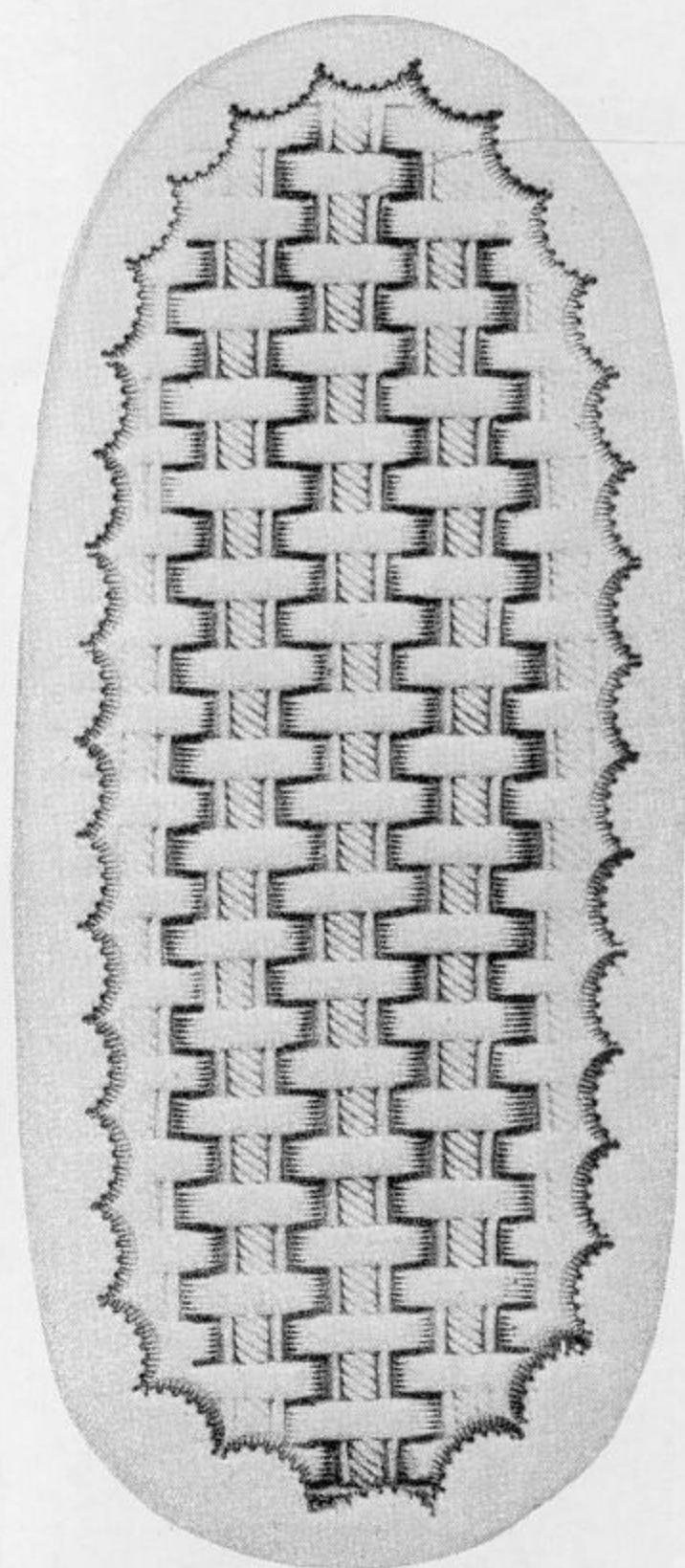
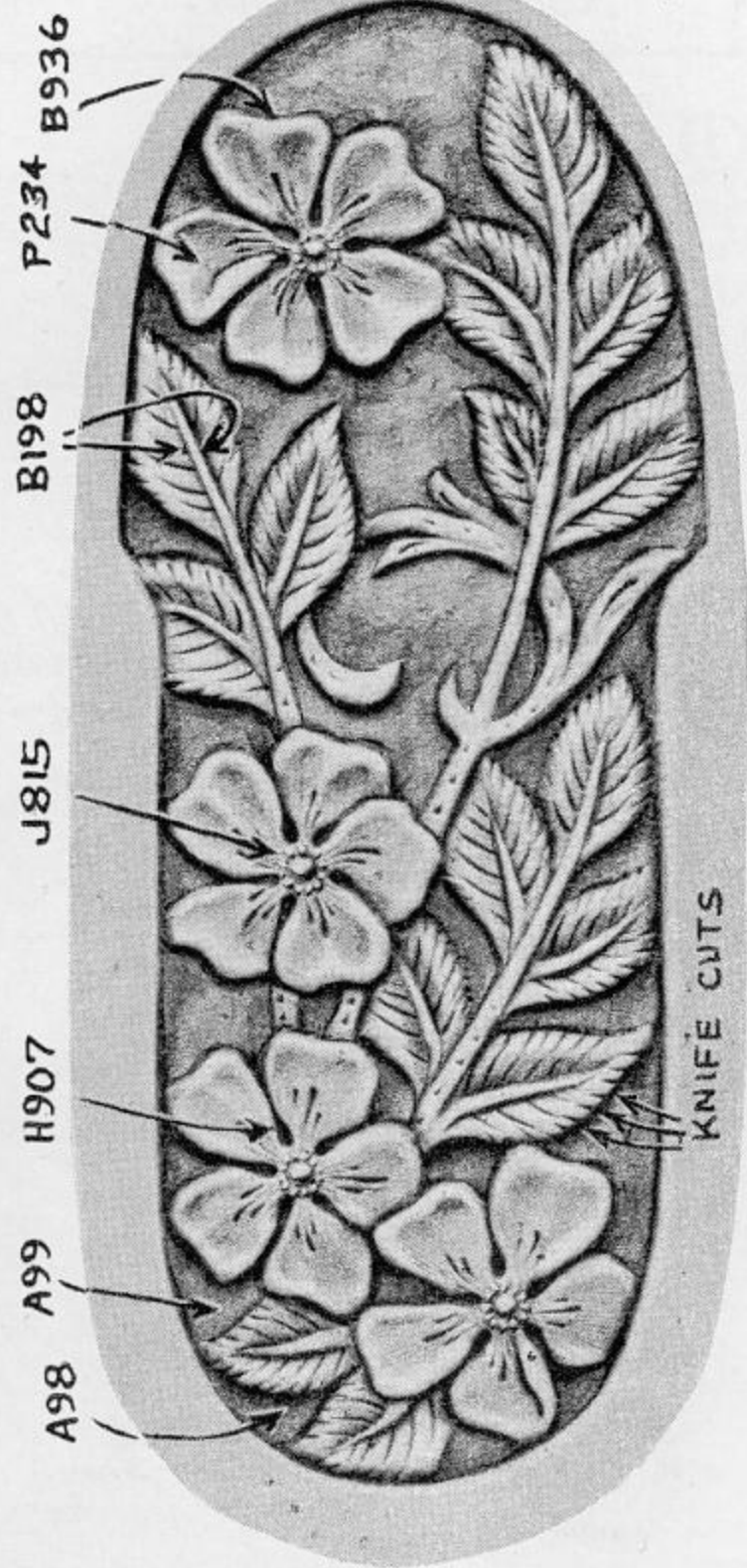
NO. 7
PUNCH

NO. 6
PUNCH

CUT LEATHER FROM
3-4 oz. COW HIDE



ADDITIONAL PATTERNS FOR THE KEY KUP

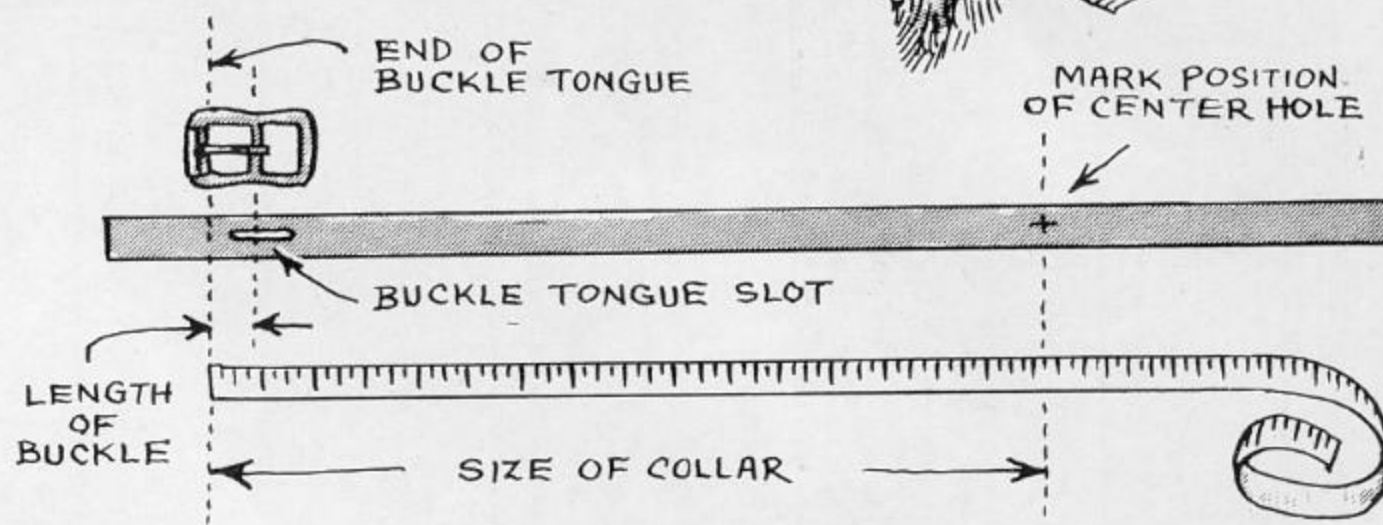
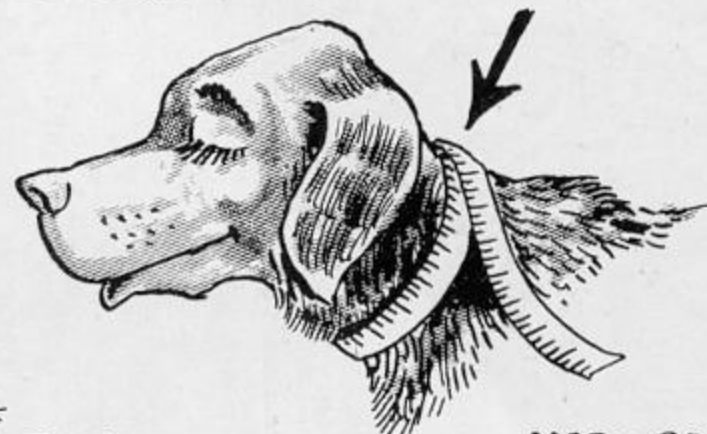


"OL' PAL" DOG COLLAR

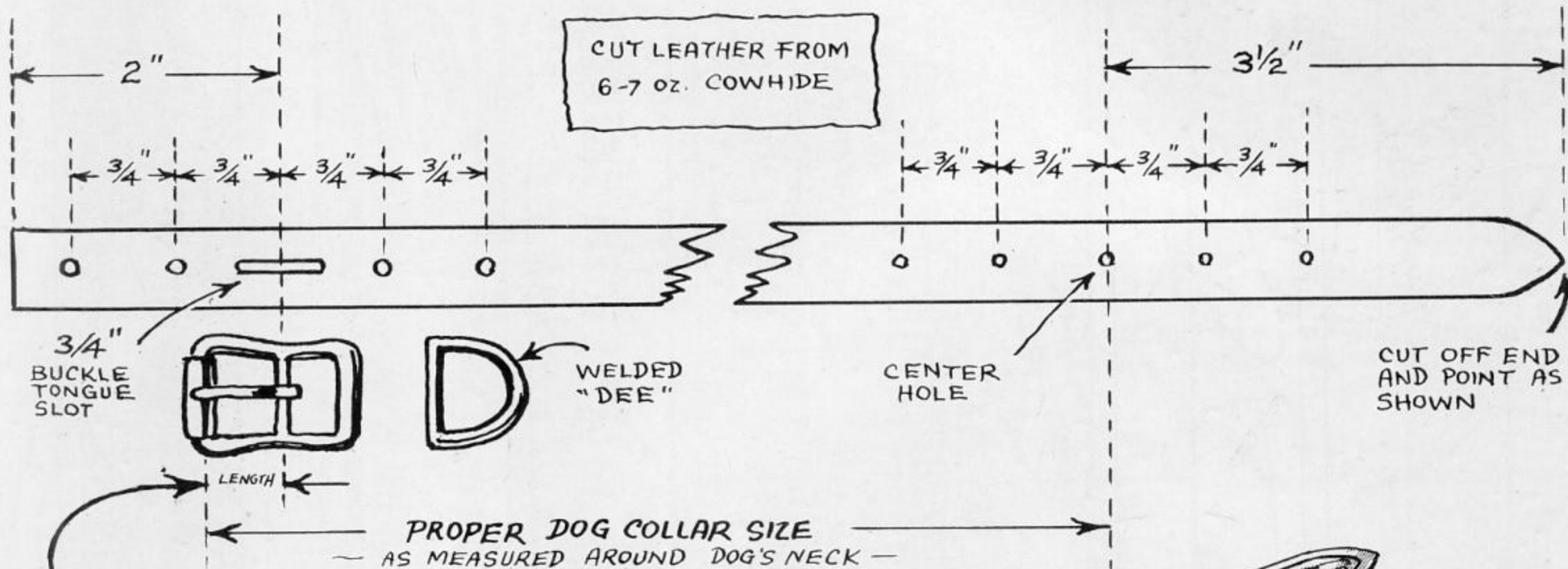


CARVING DESIGNS
ON OPPOSITE SIDE

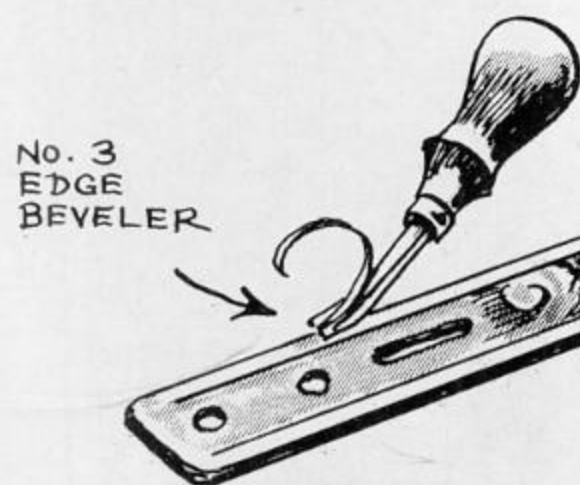
To determine correct size
measure snugly around
the dog's neck.



Place buckle and strap on bench, and lay out tape measure as shown. Be sure to include length of buckle in collar size. Mark position of centre hole.

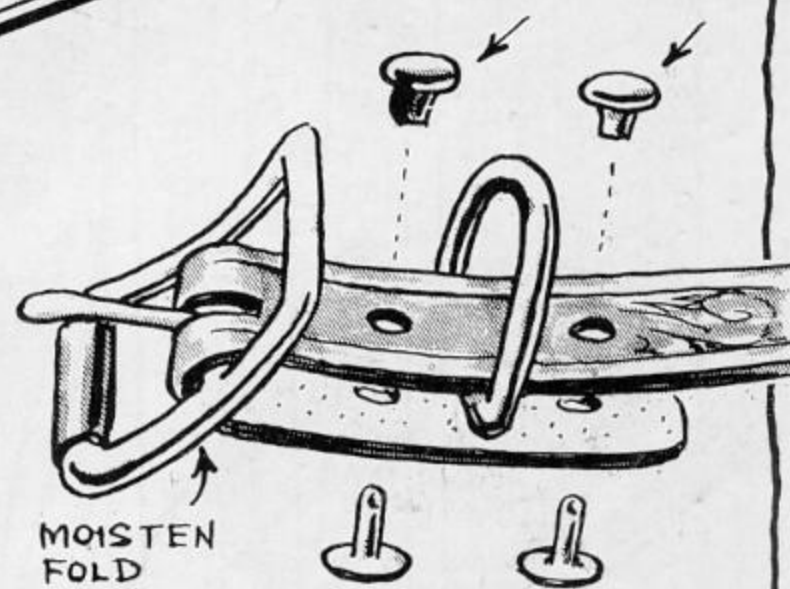


THIS IS THE BUCKLE LENGTH
AND MUST BE INCLUDED IN
THE DOG COLLAR SIZE.



BURNISH EDGES WITH
CIRCLE EDGE SLICKER.

LARGE, RAPID RIVETS



Carve and stamp pattern. Finish edges as shown above.
Dye background of design, if desired. Apply leather finish to the project.

BUCKLE ASSEMBLY

THESE PATTERNS CAN BE USED FOR BELTS AND OTHER STRAPS. REPEAT PATTERN AS REQUIRED.

G548

G536

G605

S724 P206

C431

V407

A104

3/4" WIDTH

S932 P974

P973

A104

REPEAT SECTION OF DESIGN
TURN PATTERN OVER FOR
MAKING CONTINUOUS DESIGN

CRAFTAID No. 2690

WHEN USING NAME ON
COLLAR, REVERSE PATTERN

S932 P973

P233

C431

A101

V461

S351

1" WIDTH

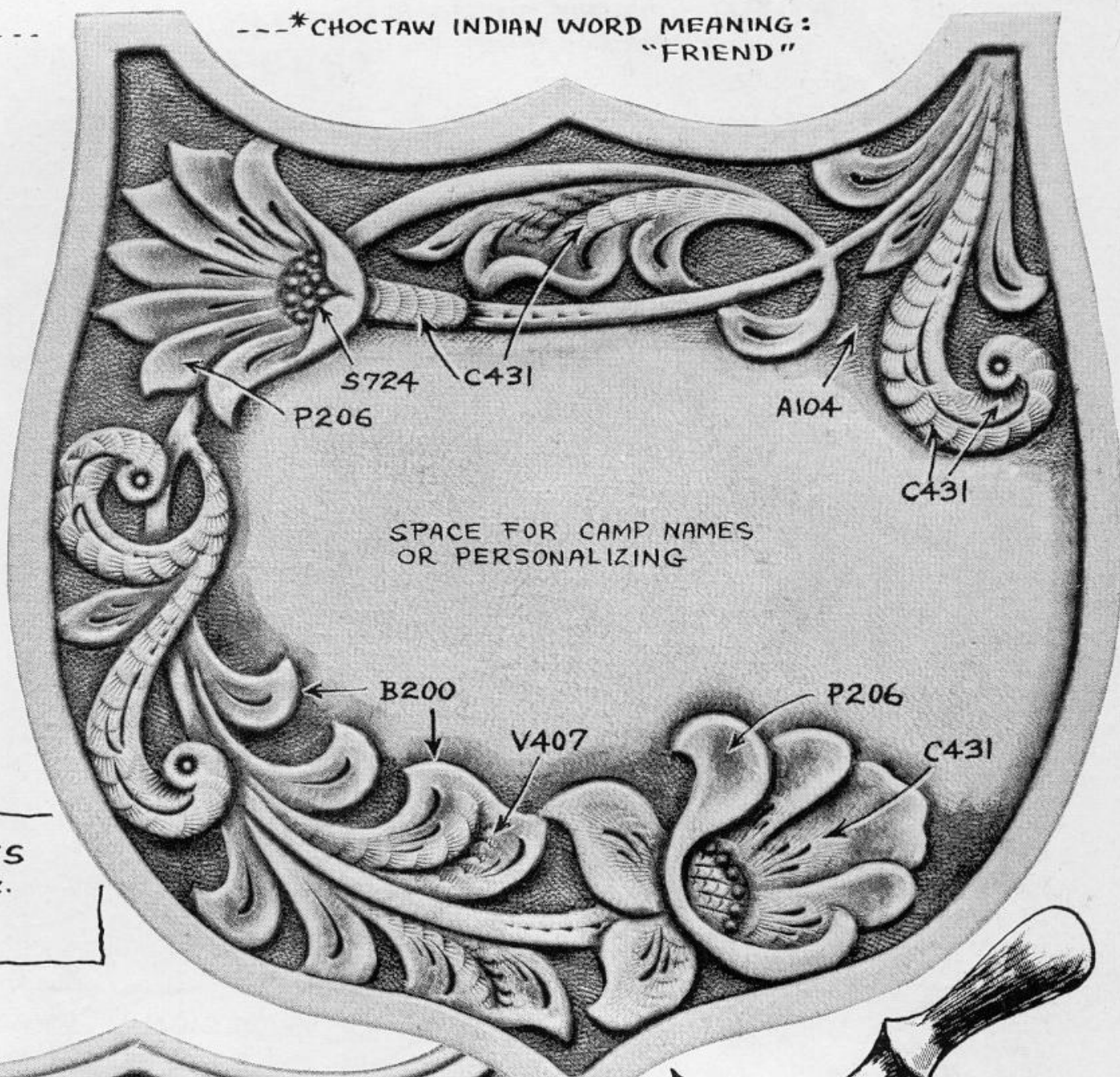
A104 V744 V463

TRACING PATTERNS

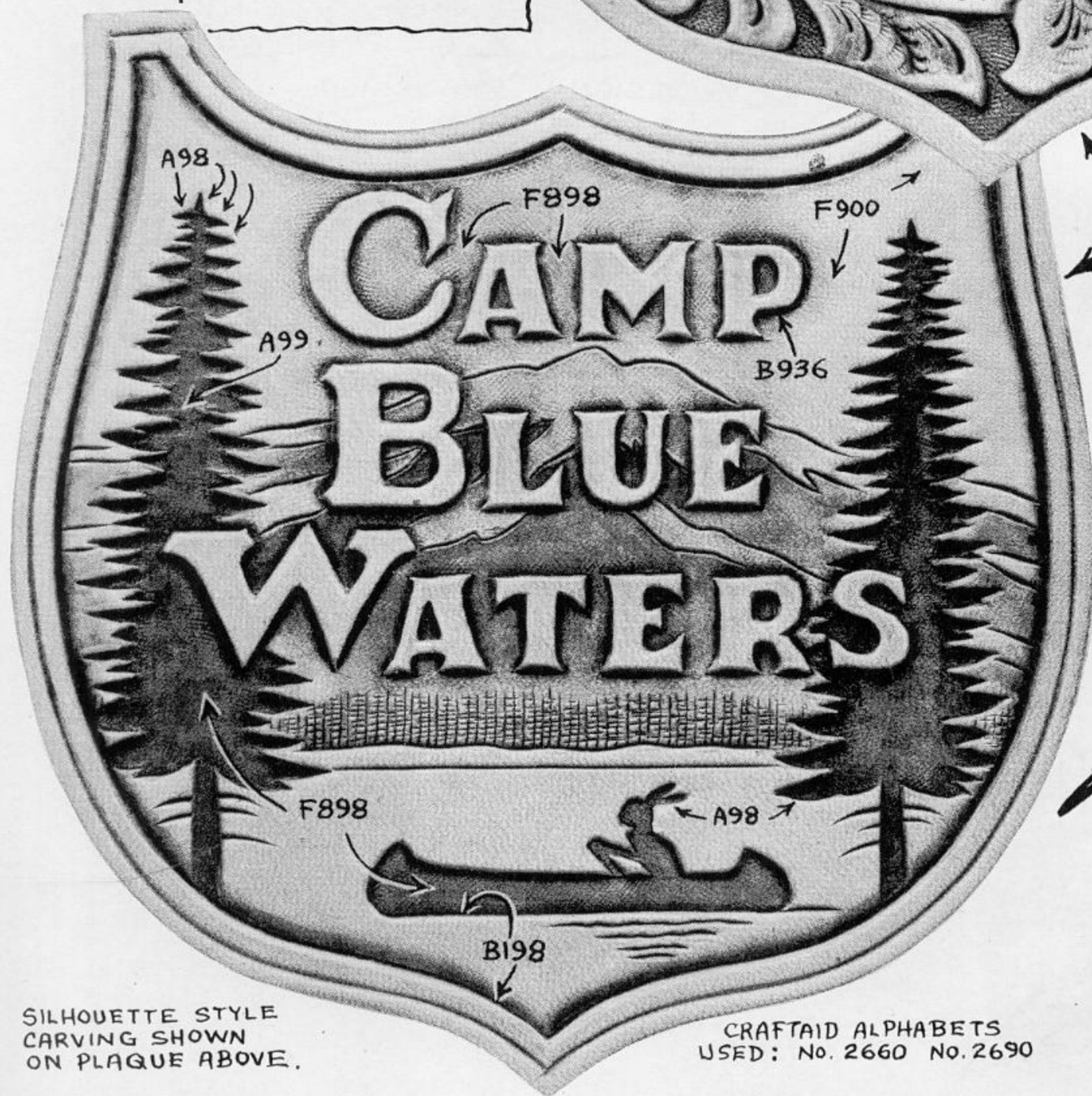
PHOTO PATTERNS

* **HOBÉ**
PLAQUE

---*CHOCTAW INDIAN WORD MEANING:
"FRIEND"



CUT PLAQUES
FROM 6-8 oz.
COWHIDE

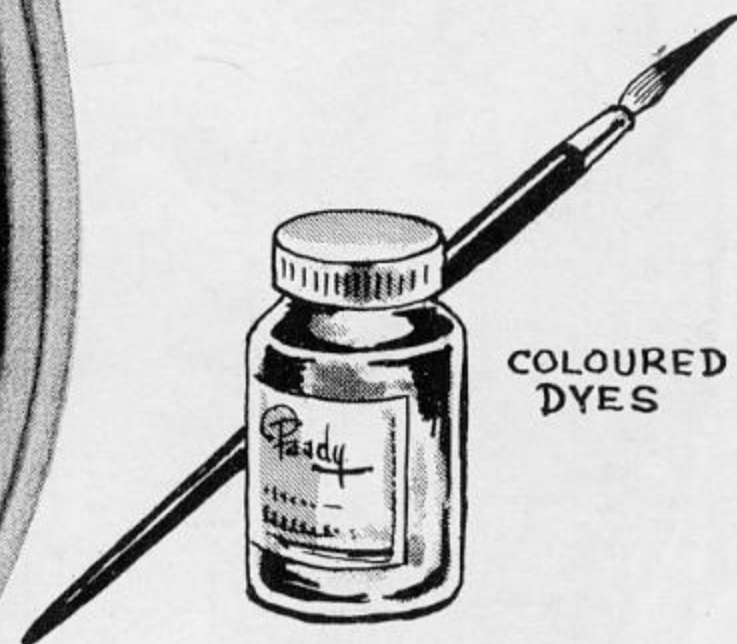


SILHOUETTE STYLE
CARVING SHOWN
ON PLAQUE ABOVE.

CRAFTAID ALPHABETS
USED: No. 2660 No. 2690



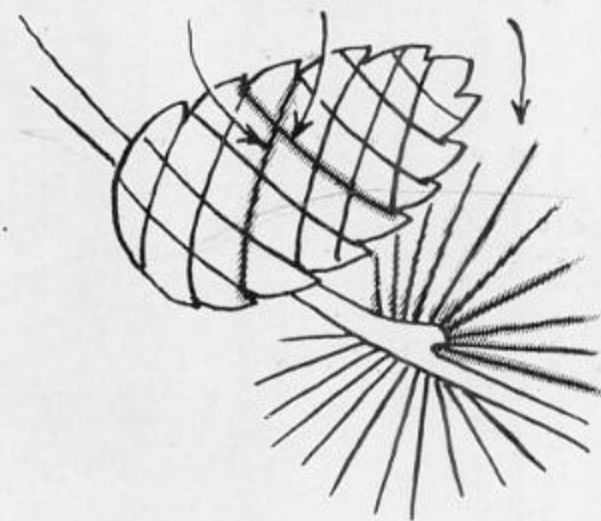
USE FOR DECORATIVE WORK
AND VARYING BORDER LINES.



Add colour and sparkle to your
Hobe plaques with spirit or cova
dyes. Sky: blue-Water: blue green
-Trees: varying shades of green.
Snow in mountains: white, etc. Dye
your camp colours.

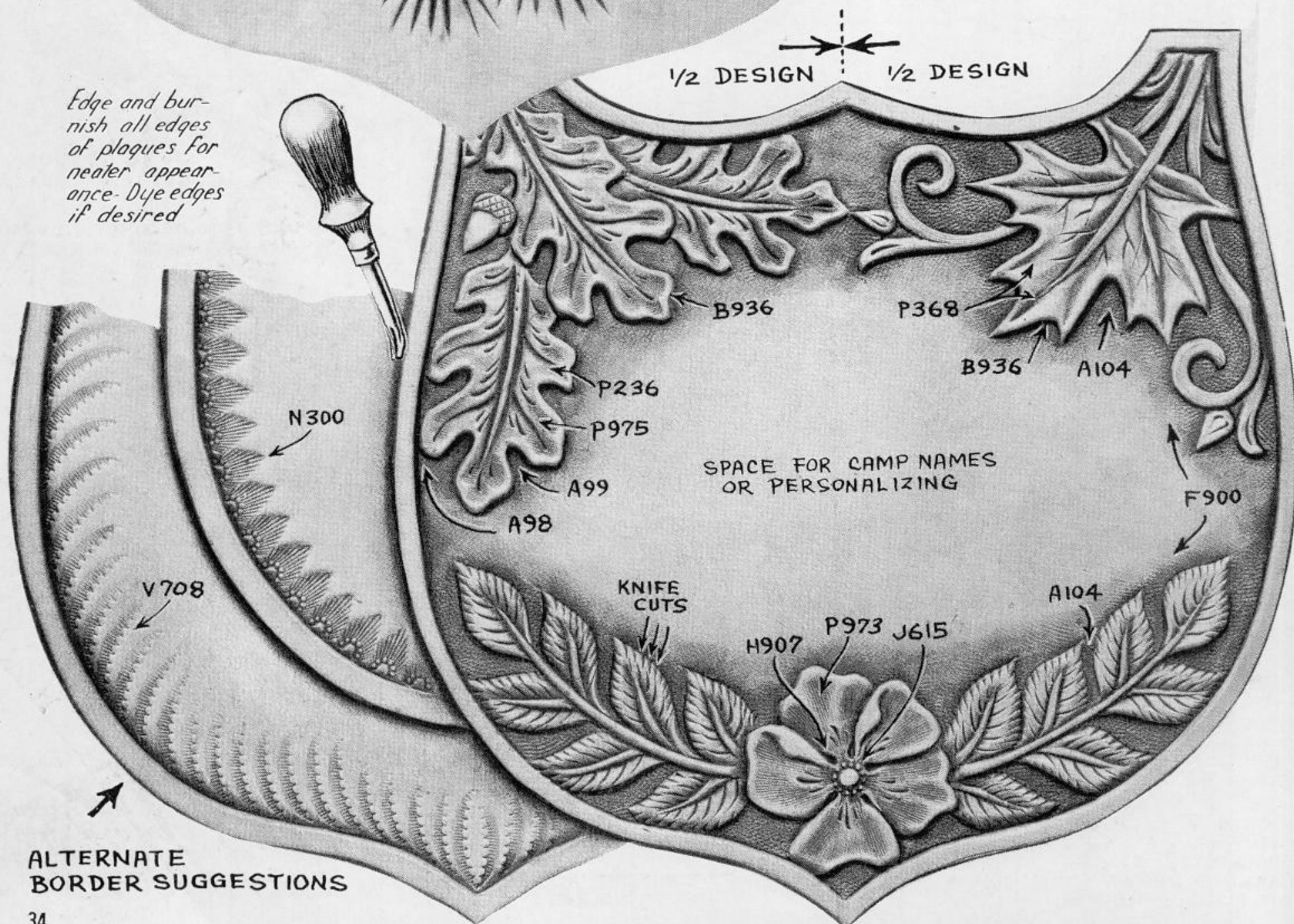
HOBE PLAQUE DESIGNS
MAKE TRACINGS FROM PHOTOS

BEVEL CROSS LINES
WITH CRAFTOOL NO. F120



Make tracing pattern as shown above. Cut all lines shown. Bevel and mat around the limbs and pine cones before beveling the needles with No. F 120. Omit some of the needles if space is needed for lettering.

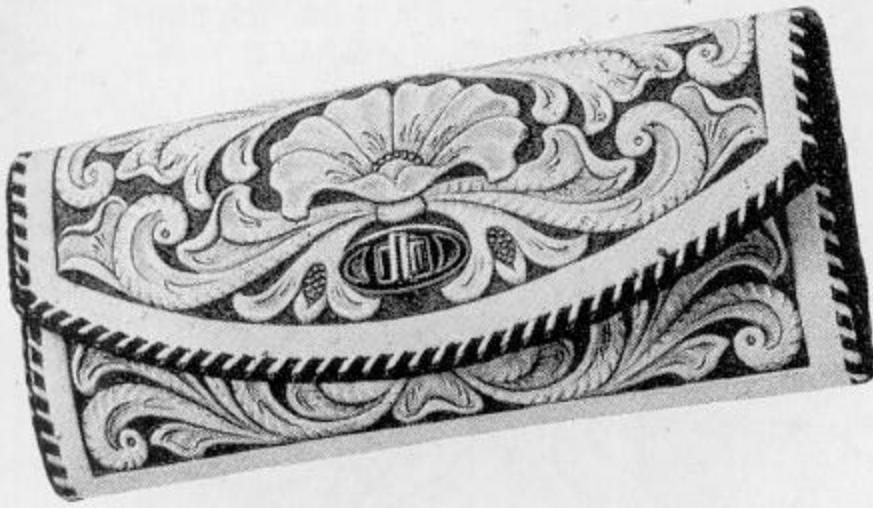
Edge and bur-
nish all edges
of plaques for
neater appear-
ance- Dye edges
if desired



ALTERNATE BORDER SUGGESTIONS

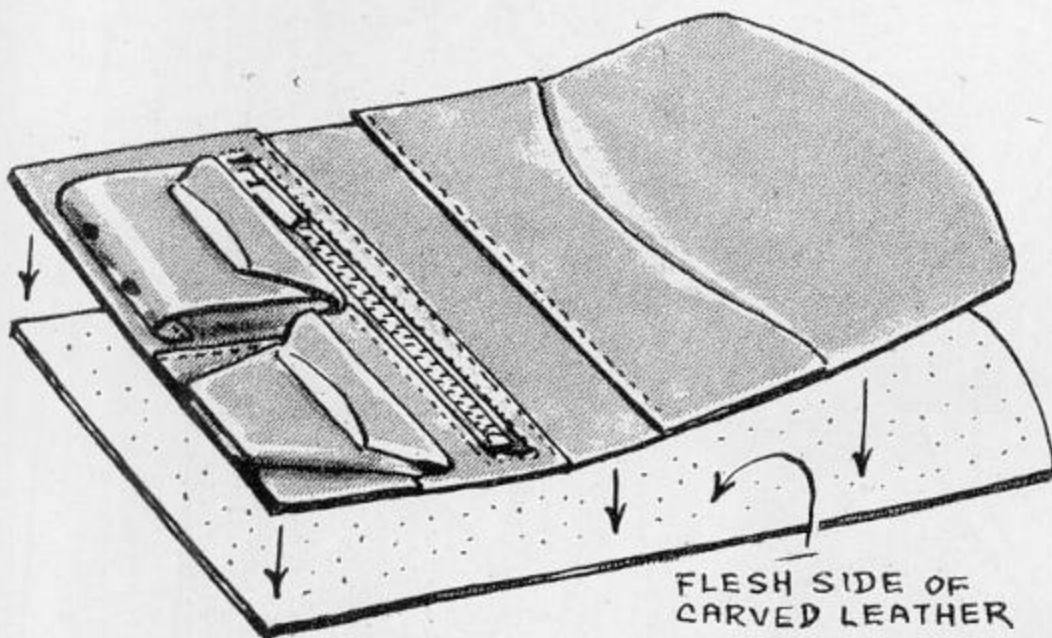
"Junior Miss"

CLUTCH PURSE



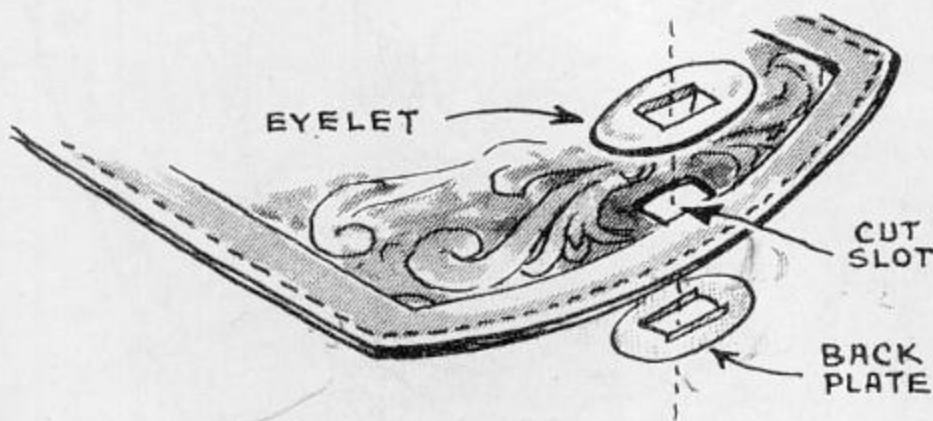
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 After all carving and stamping install bag clasp anvil before cementing bag to lining. Complete assembly of all interior parts.

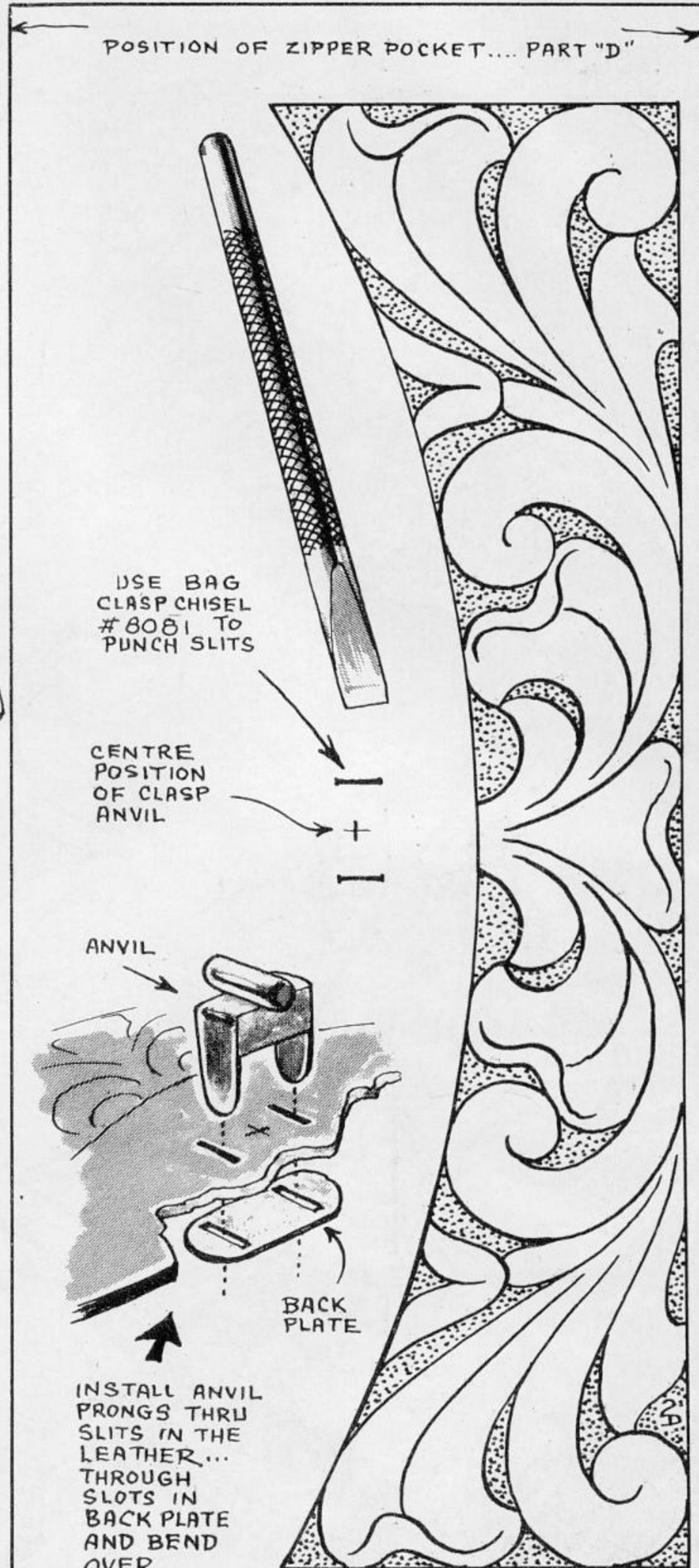


- 2 Cement bag lining assembly to carved leather. Trim off any excess lining leather.

- 3 Punch lacing slits or lacing holes, as suggested on adjoining page (see pattern). CAUTION: Use care when punching holes around pocket assembly. Use a block of wood under edge, or lay work on edge of bench if punching the slits... To avoid punching bottom of wing insert cover.



- 4 Install bag clasp eyelet.
- 5 Lacing completely around purse with Double Loop stitch. Begin lacing at end of purse (opposite flap).



(A)

(B)

JOIN (A) TO (A)
AND (B) TO (B)
TO COMPLETE
PATTERN.

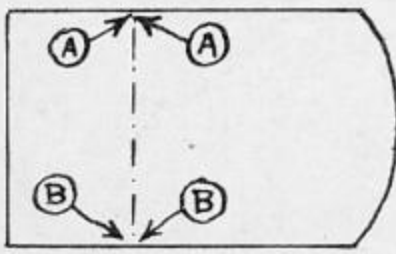


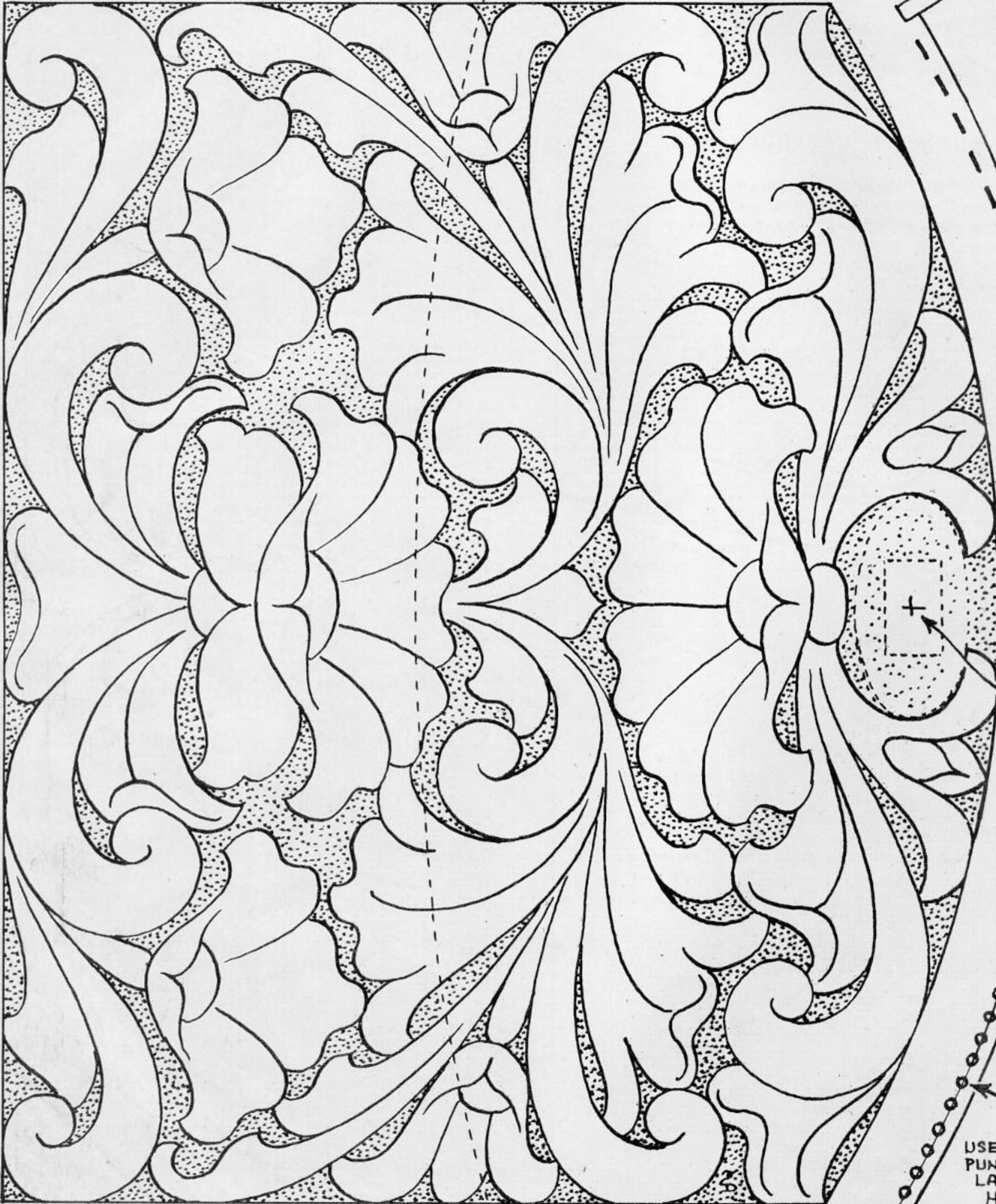
PHOTO PATTERNS
ON ACCOMPANYING
PAGES

SCRIBE GUIDE
LINE FOR THE
LACING HOLES
OR SLITS.

USE 3-PRONG
THONGING CHISEL
FOR LACING
SLITS

POSITION OF UTILITY POCKET
PART "E"

1/8"



CENTRE POSITION OF
BAG CLASP EYELET

USE NO. 1
PUNCH FOR
LACING
HOLES

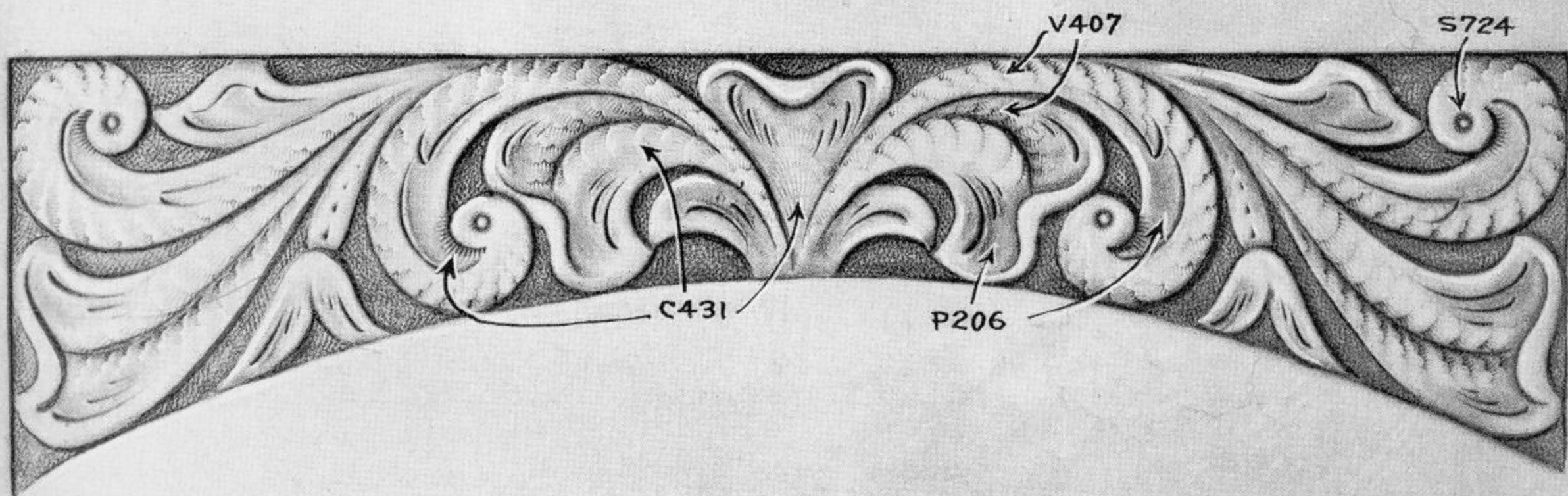
USE A NO. 6 SPACING WHEEL TO MARK FOR LACING HOLES

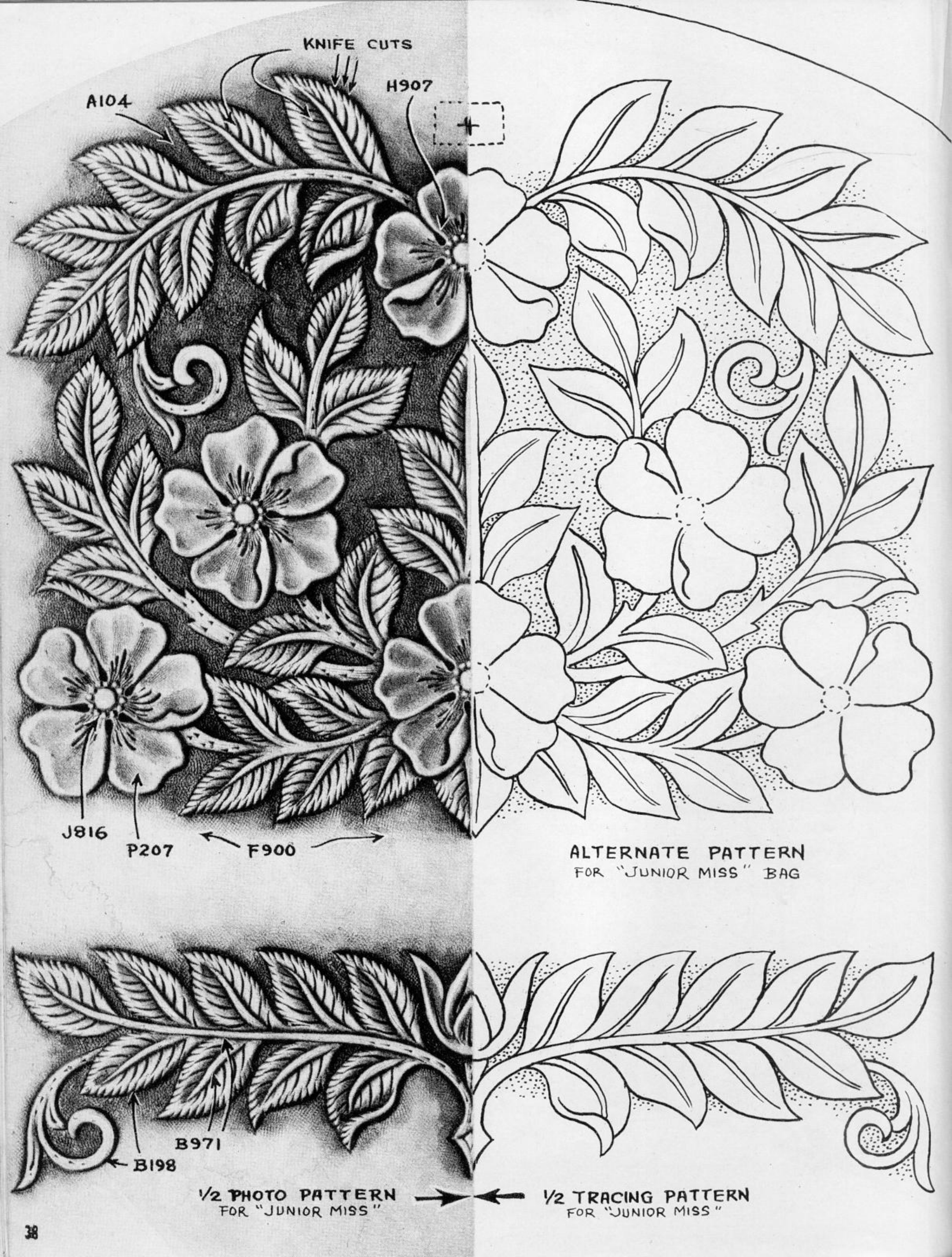
(A)

(B)



PHOTO PATTERN FOR "JUNIOR MISS"





KNIFE CUTS

H907

A104

J816

P207

F900

B971

B198

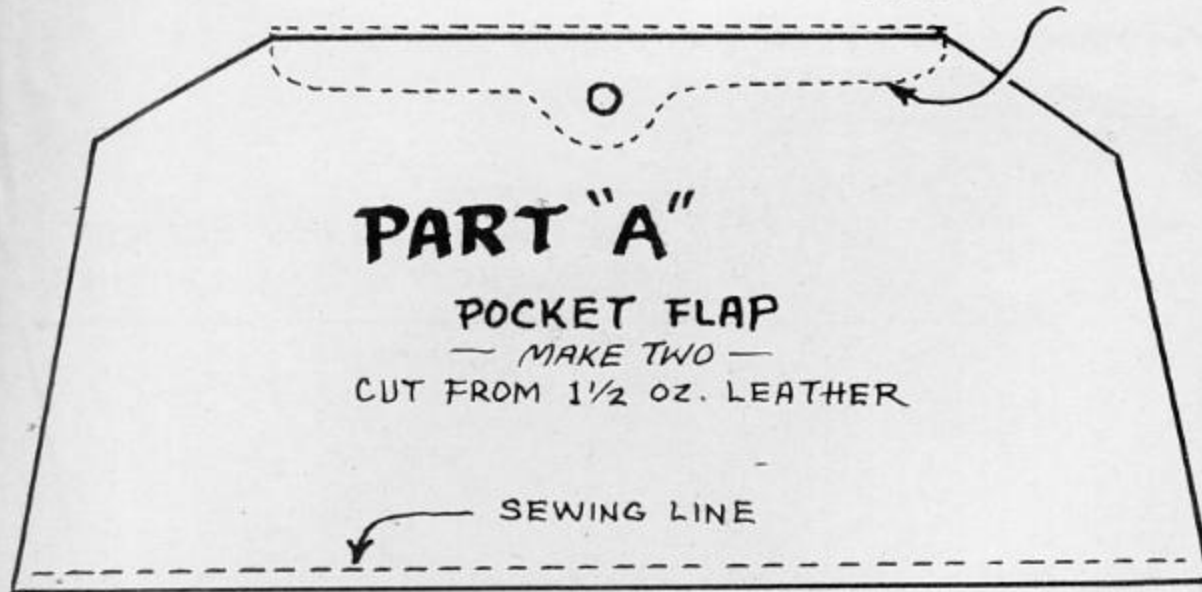
ALTERNATE PATTERN
FOR "JUNIOR MISS" BAG

1/2 PHOTO PATTERN
FOR "JUNIOR MISS"

1/2 TRACING PATTERN
FOR "JUNIOR MISS"

"JUNIOR MISS" CUTTING PATTERNS AND ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING YOUR OWN INTERIOR PARTS

POSITION OF BAR SNAP



GRAIN SIDES UP

BAG LINING

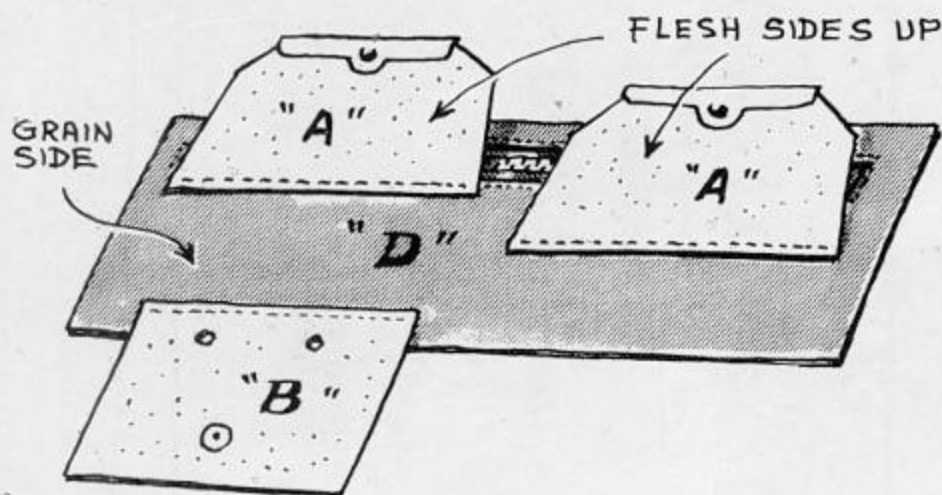
1

Cut bag lining from 1 1/2 oz. Leather. Cut to same size as carving leather. Mark position of utility pocket—part "E"—(see pattern) and sew part "E" to bag lining at bottom edge only.

2

GRAIN SIDE

Sew zipper in part "D" see patterns for sewing lines.



3

Sew part "A" and part "B" to part "D" at edges indicated. See patterns for proper locations. Be sure to install all snap parts before assembly.



4

Moisten fold lines of part "C" and fold as shown. Press flat with Bone Folder, or tap with hammer.

POSITION OF BAR SNAP EYELET

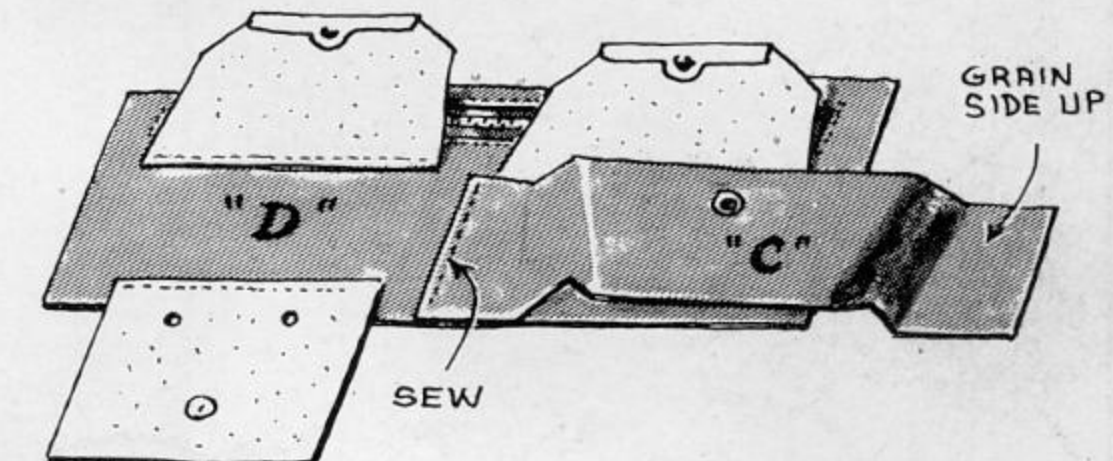
PART "B"

WING INSERT COVER

— MAKE ONE —
CUT FROM 1 1/2 oz. LEATHER

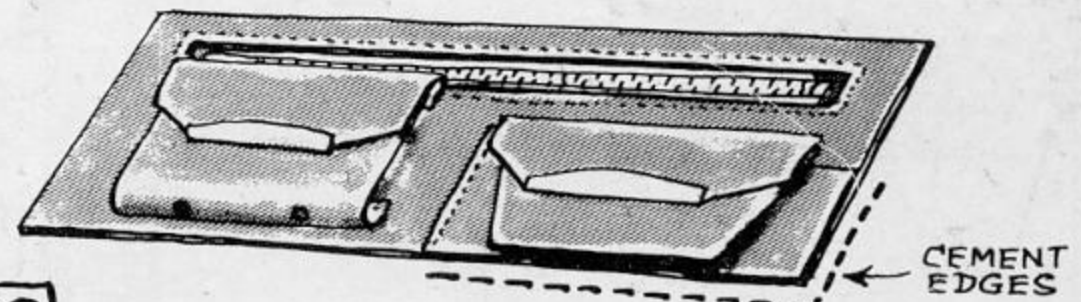
No. 3 PUNCH... HOLES FOR WING INSERT BINDER.

SEWING LINE



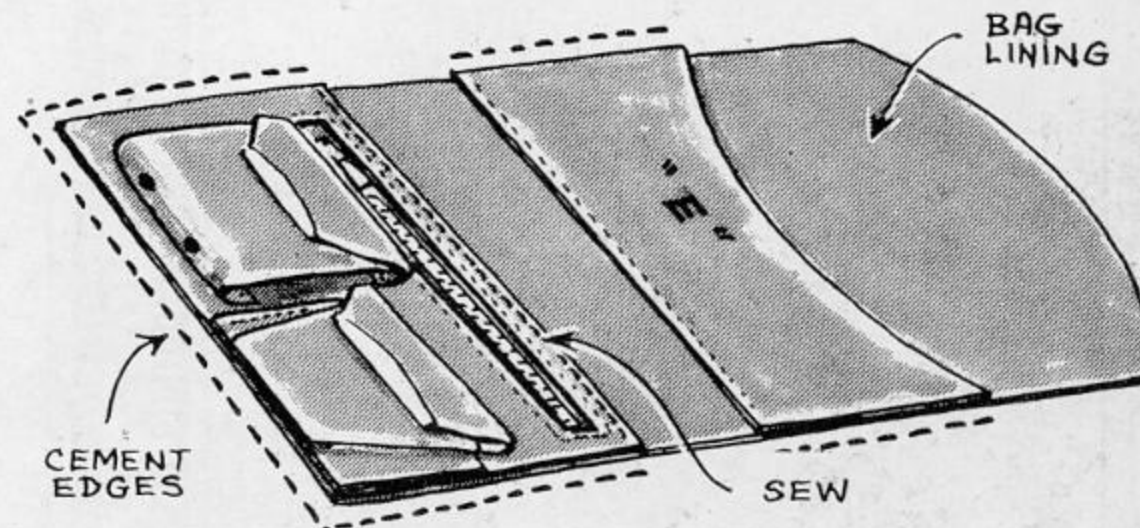
5

Place part "C" in position, on part "D", and sew the left side only, as shown.



6

Cement edges of expansion pocket to part "D" (indicated by heavy broken line). Snap Flap in place.



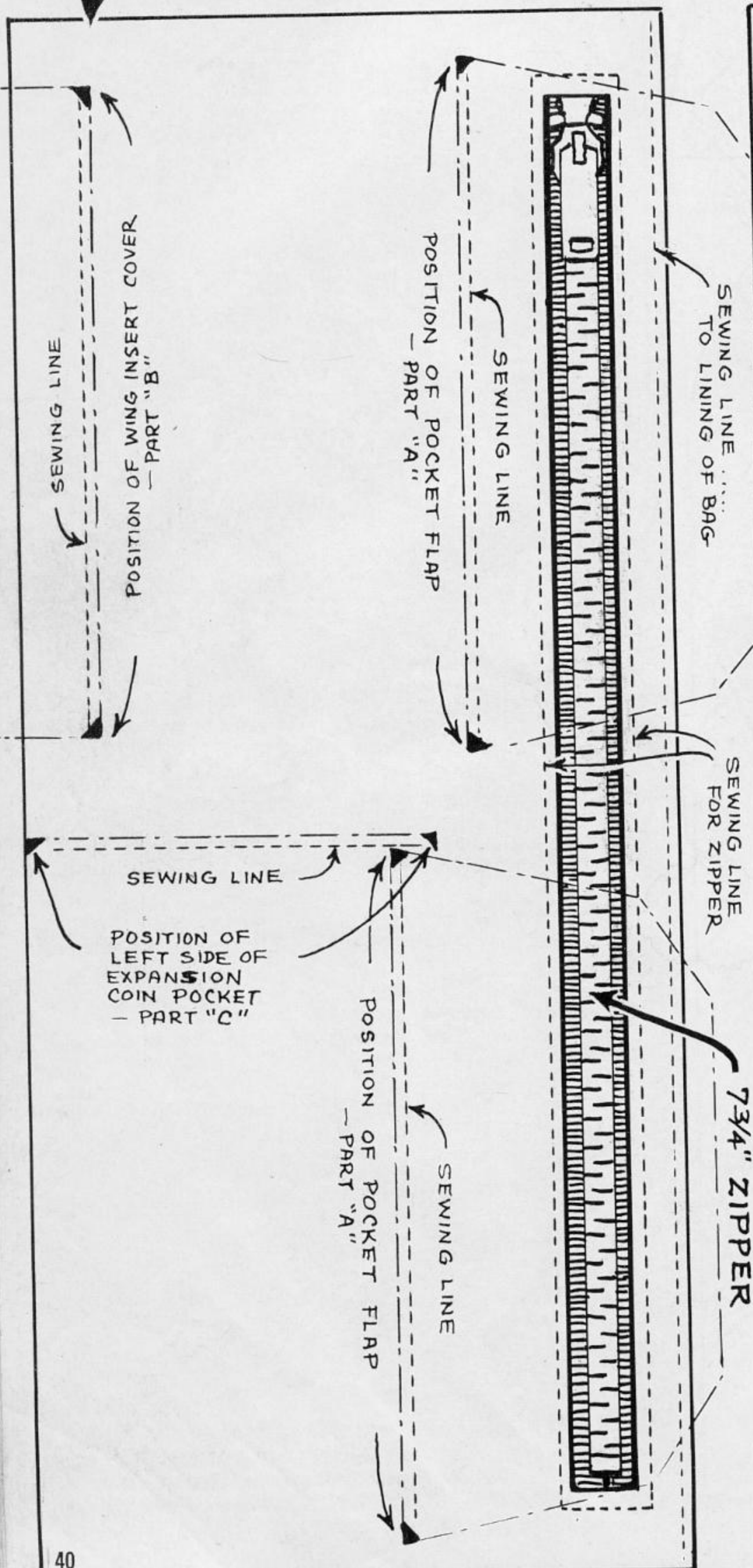
7

Place assembled unit (from step 6) in position on bag lining, and sew to bag lining. Cement all edges (indicated by heavy broken line) to bag lining. The "Junior Miss" interior is ready to assemble to carved body of bag.

"JUNIOR MISS" CUTTING PATTERNS - CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
 (FOR MAKING AND ASSEMBLING YOUR OWN INTERIOR PARTS)

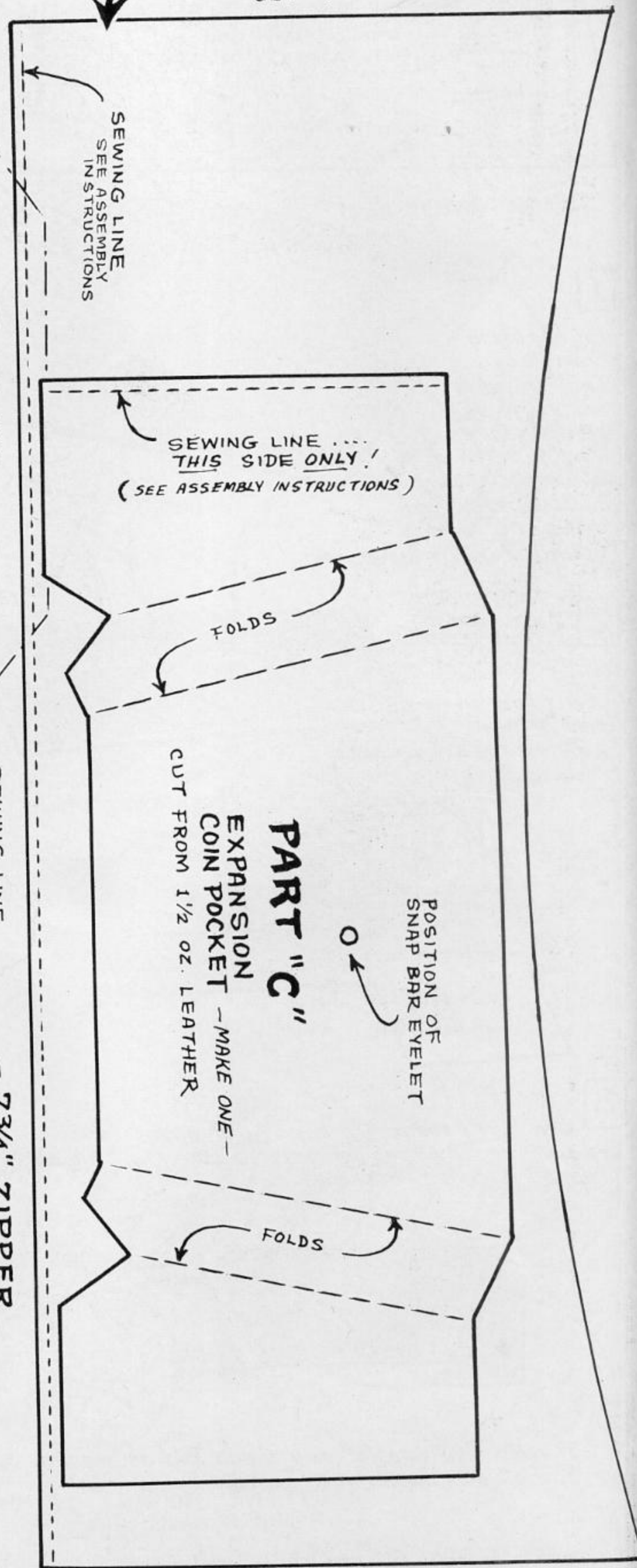
PART "D" ZIPPER POCKET

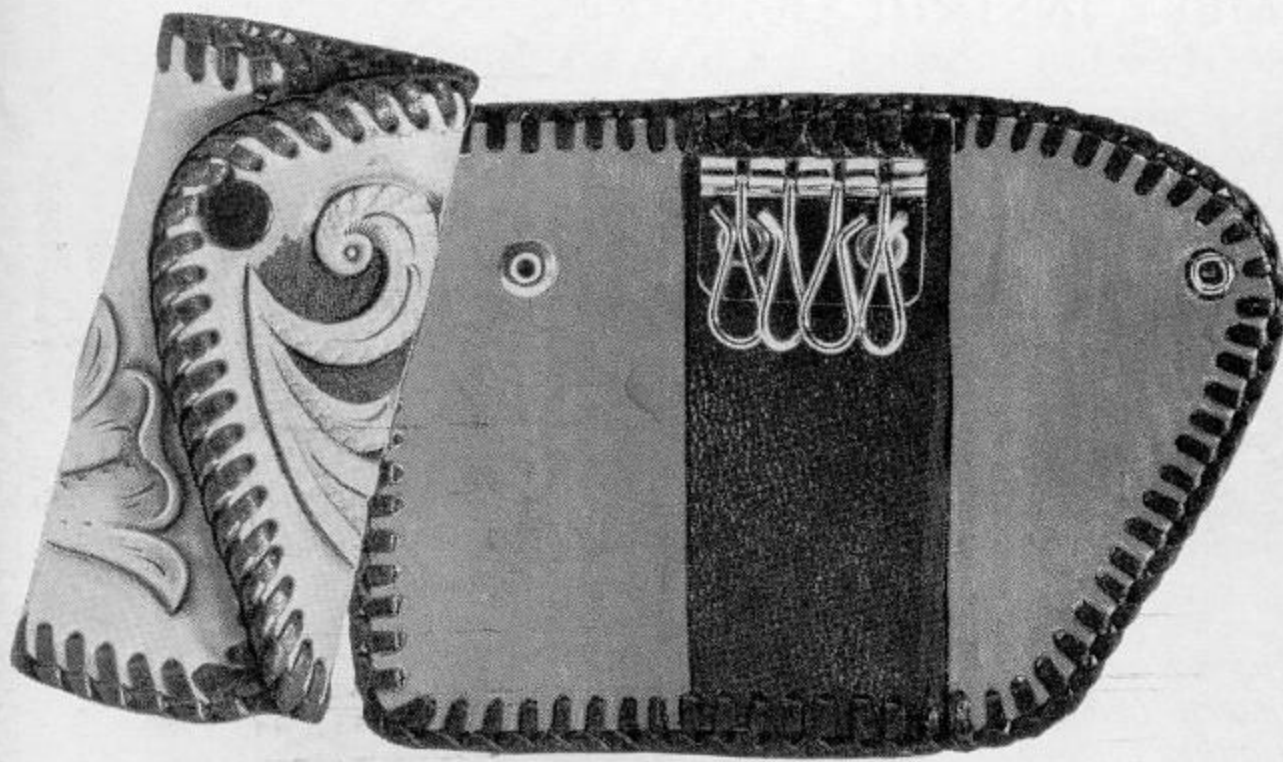
CUT FROM 1 1/2 OZ. LEATHER



PART "E" UTILITY POCKET

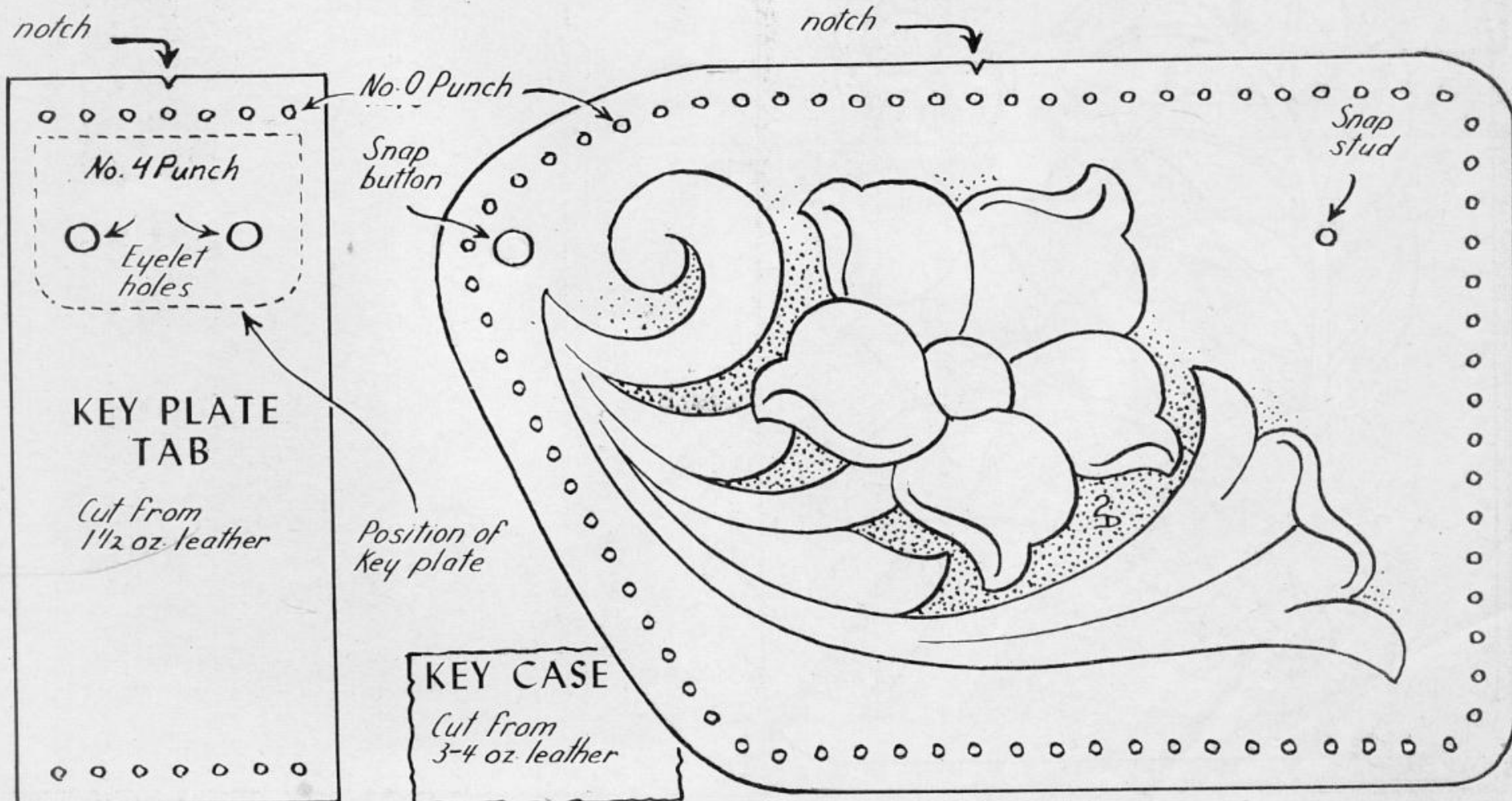
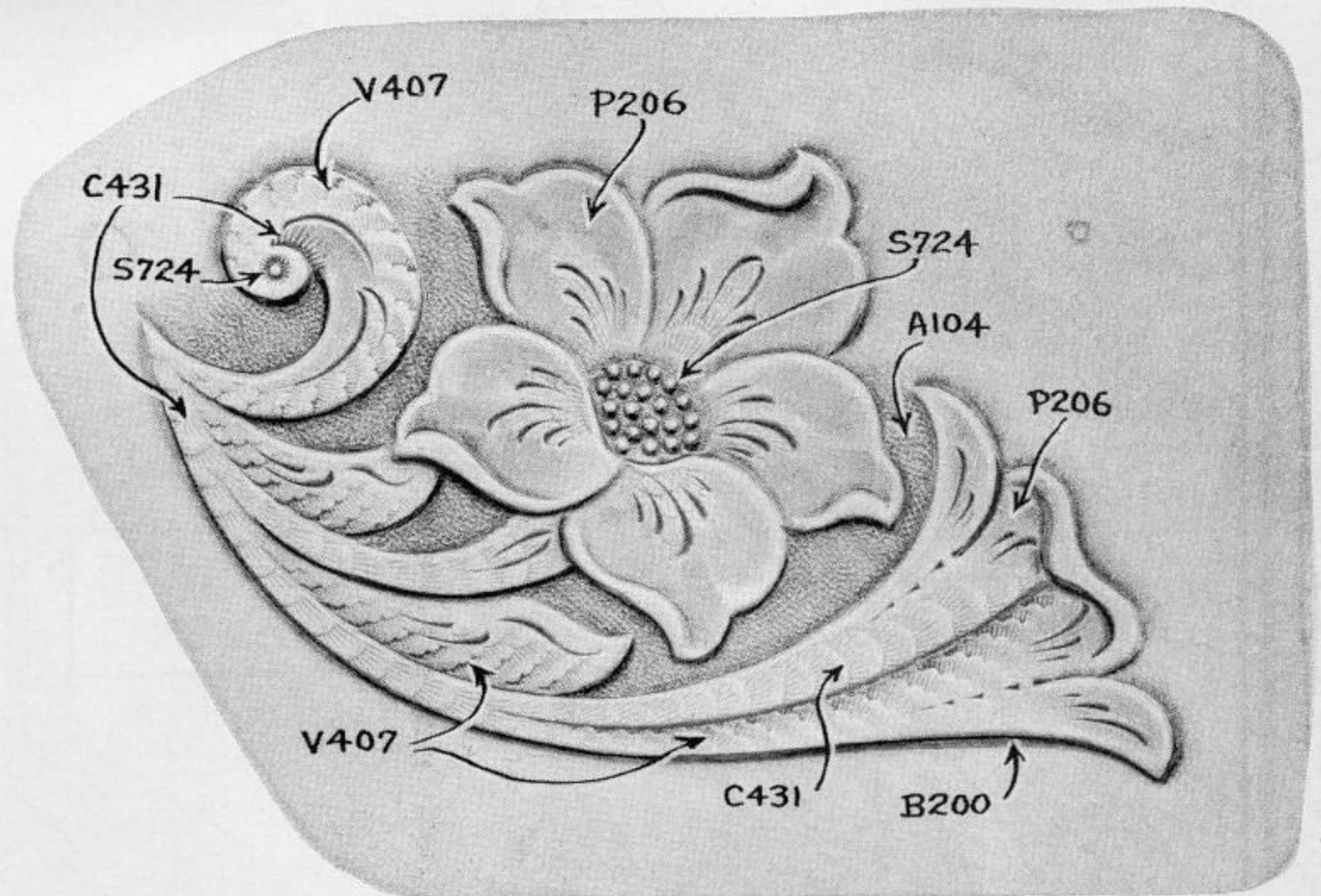
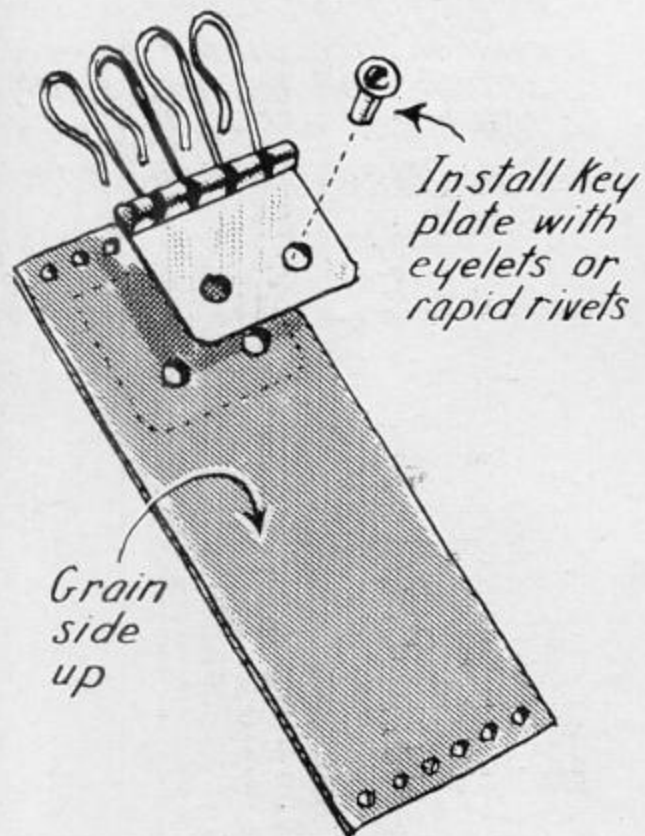
CUT FROM 1 1/2 OZ. LEATHER





4-HOOK KEY CASE

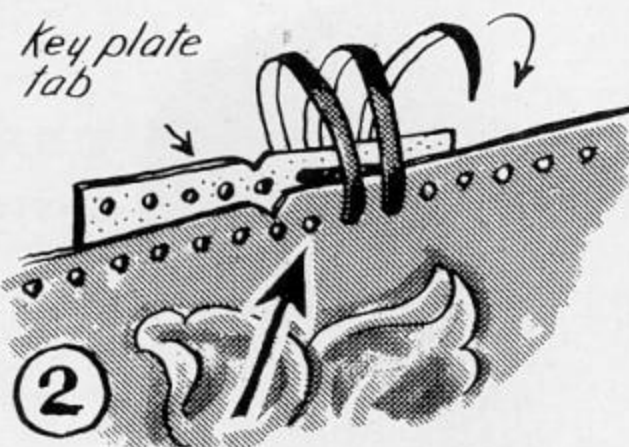
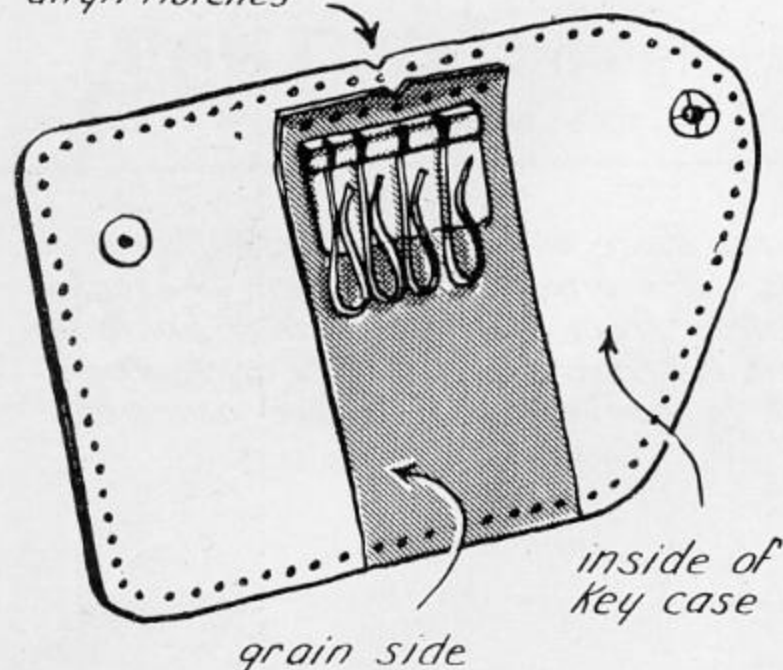
NOTE: For those wishing to carve their projects-- Use one of the designs presented. Cut leather from 3/4 oz. cowhide. If lining is desired, cut from skiver or 1 1/2 oz. leather. Cement to carved back before assembly.



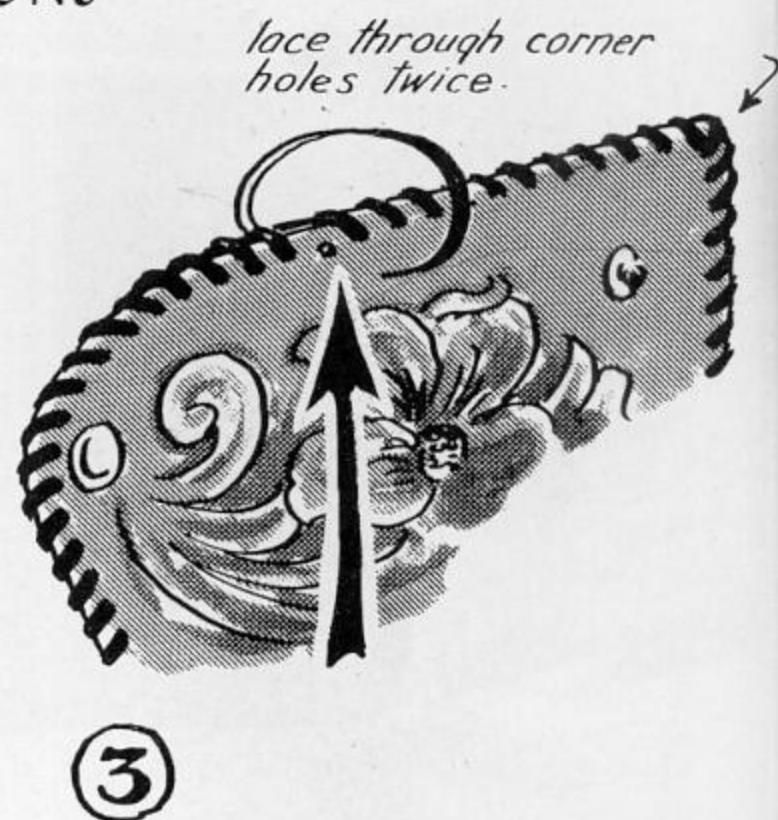
4 HOOK KEY CASE

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

align notches



Starting end of lace is secured by burying between leathers when using the whip stitch. Pull each stitch tight as you go



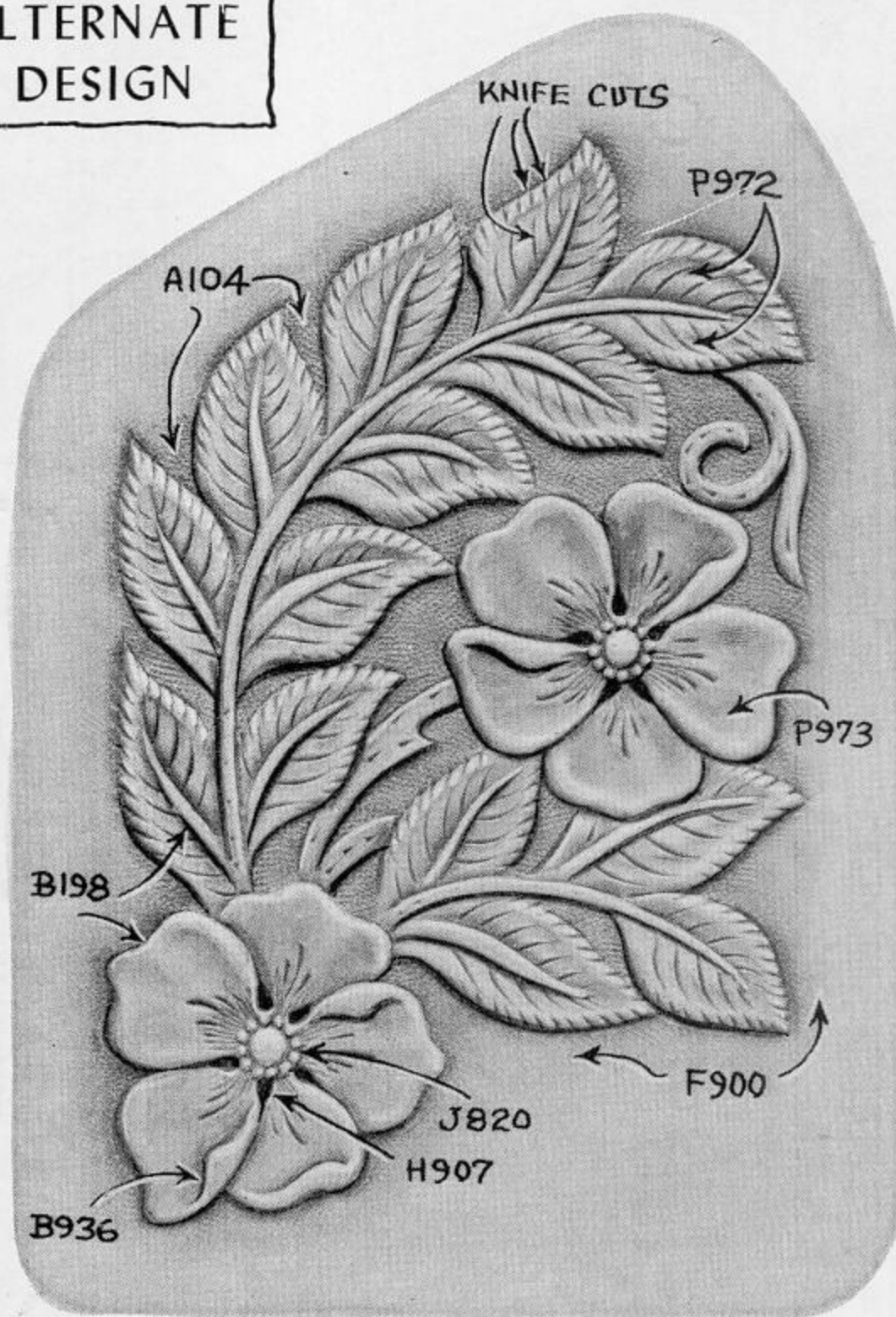
1

Place Key plate tab assembly in position, aligning notches and holes at top and bottom.

When using whip or single loop stitch, always begin at double thickness of leathers, so lacing can end between leathers.

Lace around project. Lace through last hole, coming out between leathers. Run end of lace under several stitches of Key tab. Pull tight, cut off excess, and tap lacing flat with hammer.

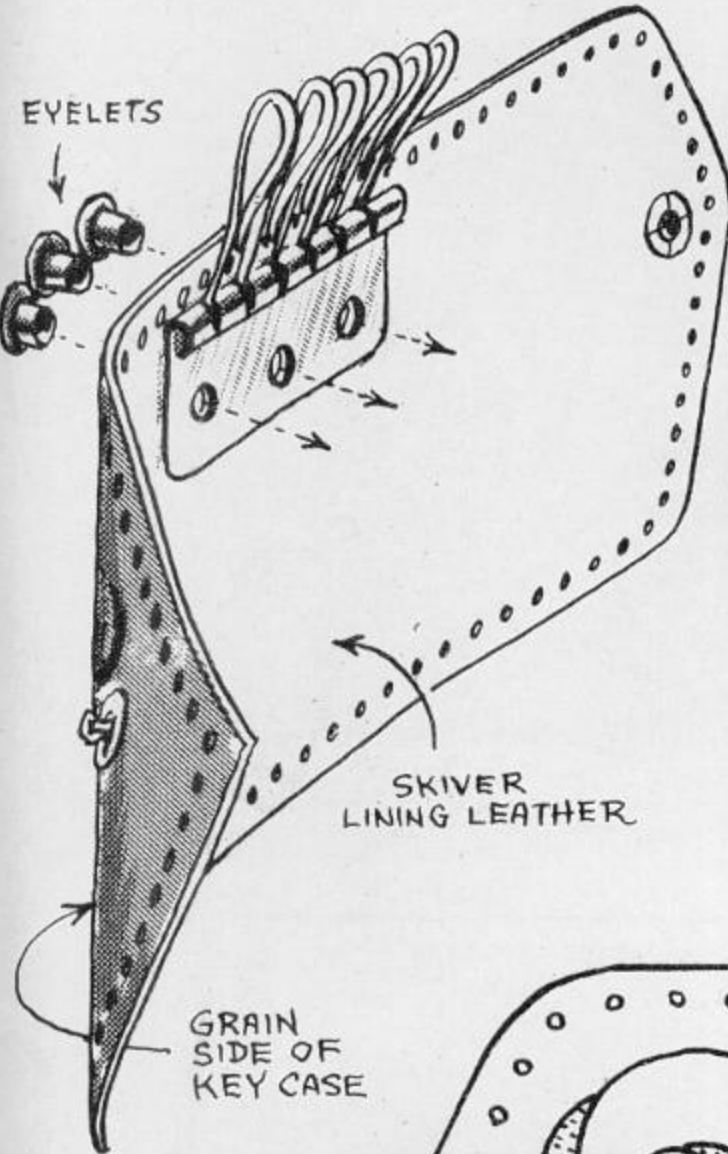
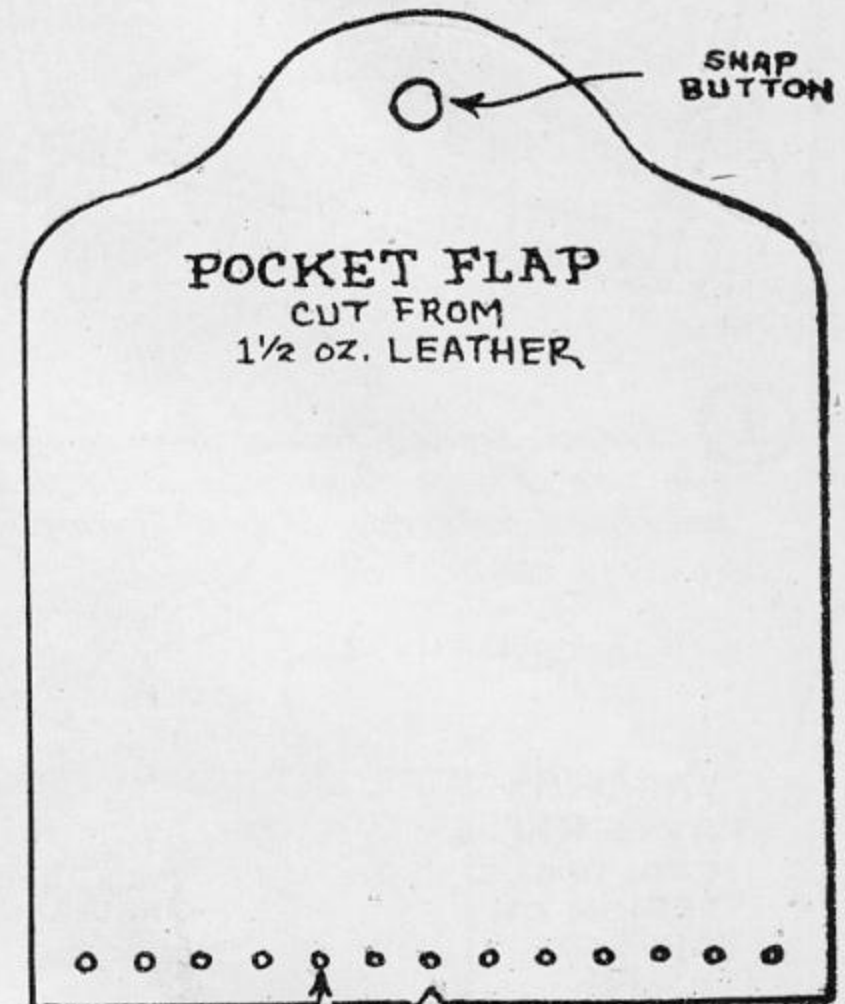
ALTERNATE DESIGN



Kangaroo KEY CASE

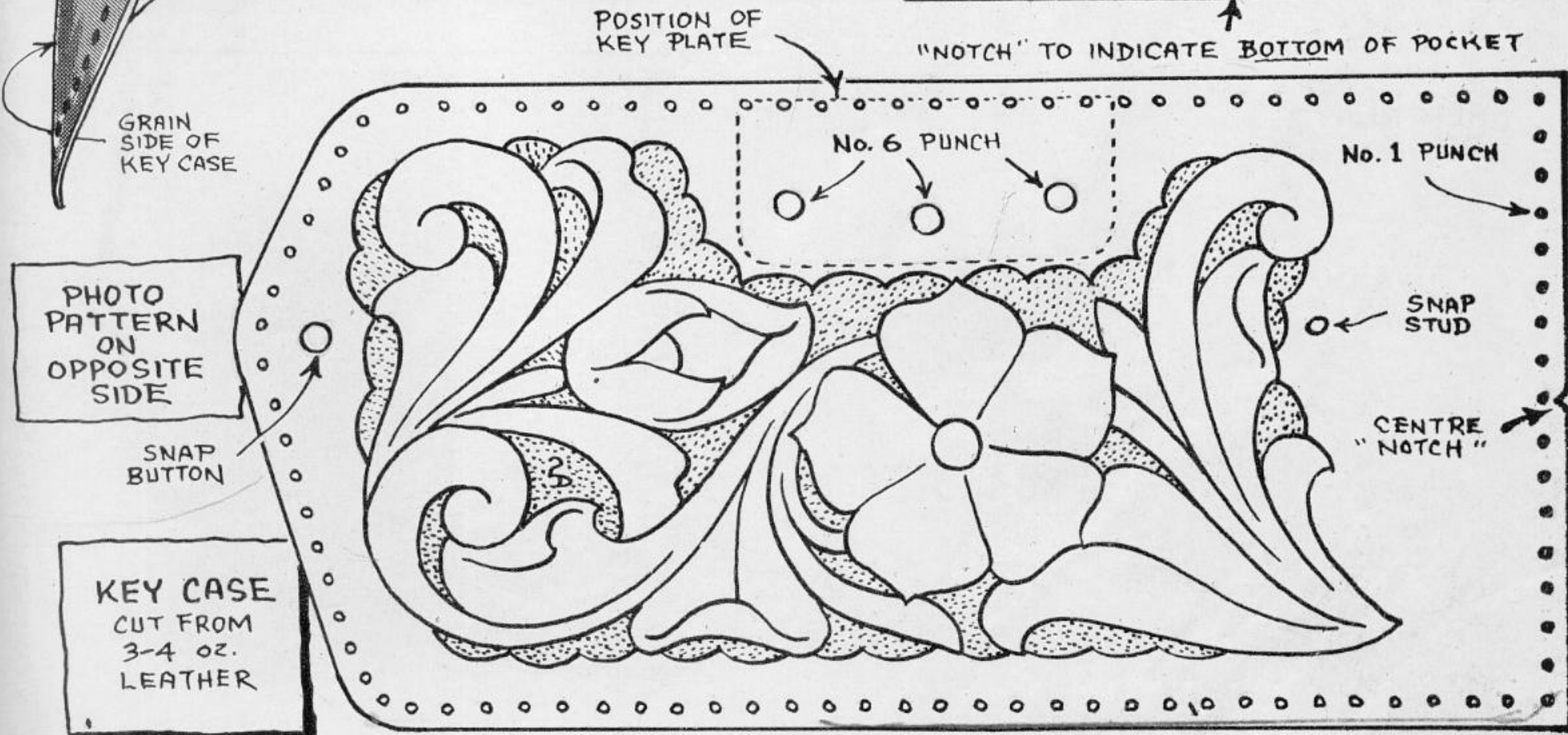
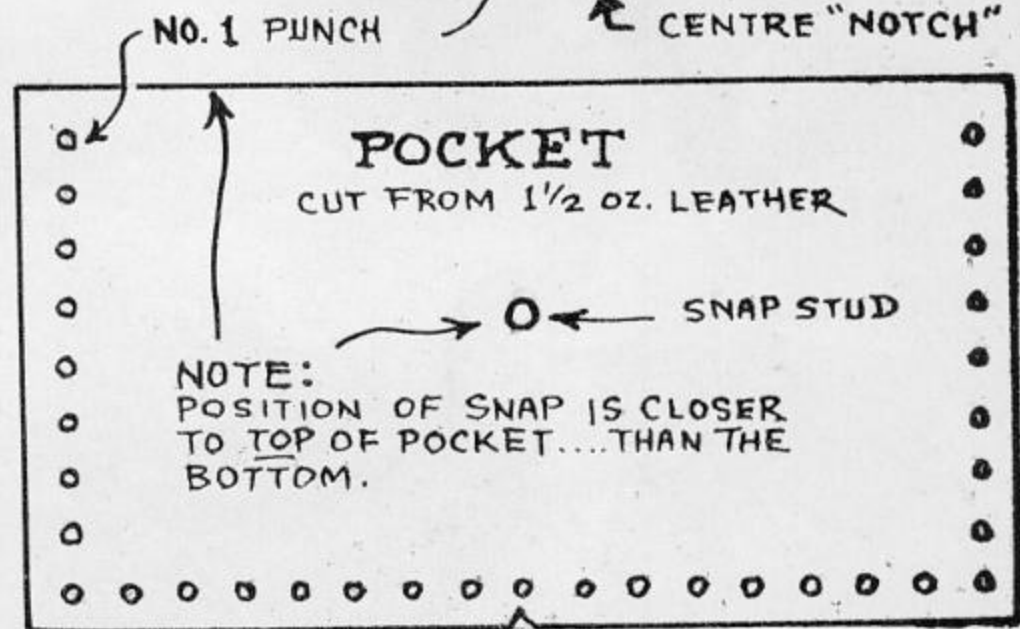
6 HOOK KEY PLATE
WITH "KANGAROO"
POCKET

ASSEMBLY IN-
STRUCTIONS ON
OPPOSITE SIDE



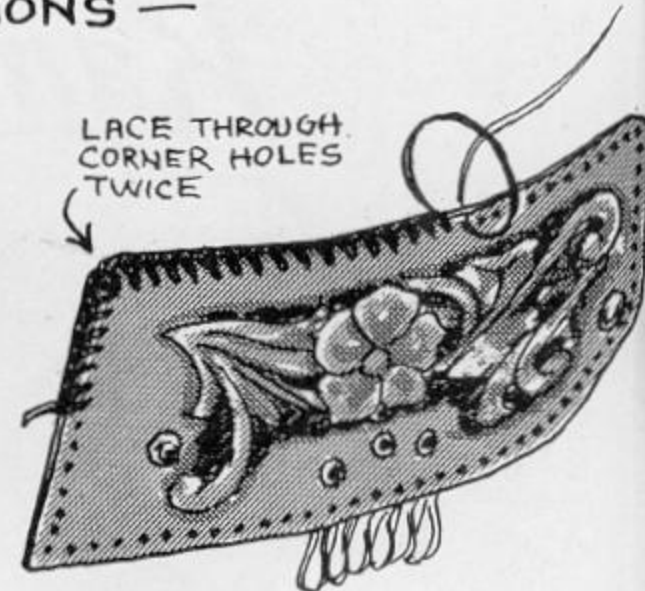
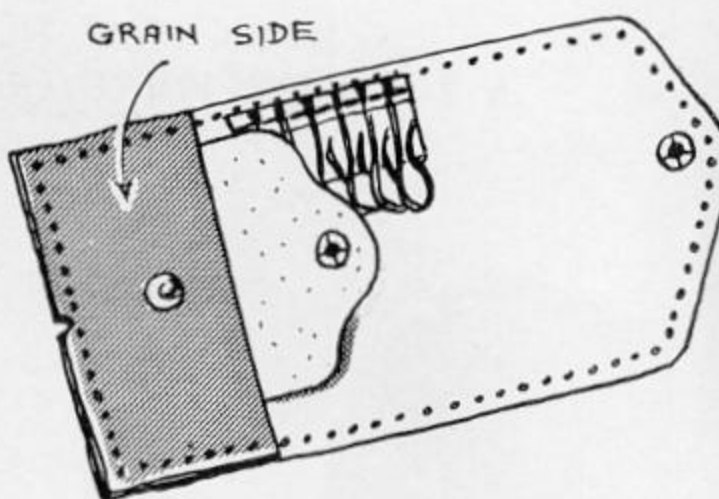
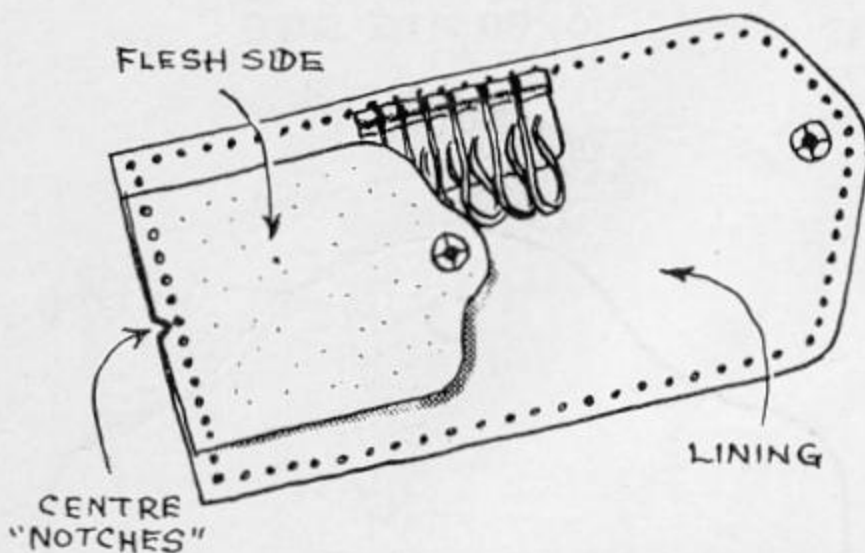
PREPARE KEY CASE BACK AS FOLLOWS:

- CARVE AND STAMP THE DESIGN.
- CEMENT LINING TO FLESH SIDE OF BACK. TRIM OFF EXCESS.
- PUNCH ALL HOLES... INCLUDING LACING HOLES.
- INSTALL SNAPS.
- INSTALL KEY PLATE.



"Kangaroo" KEY CASE

— ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS —

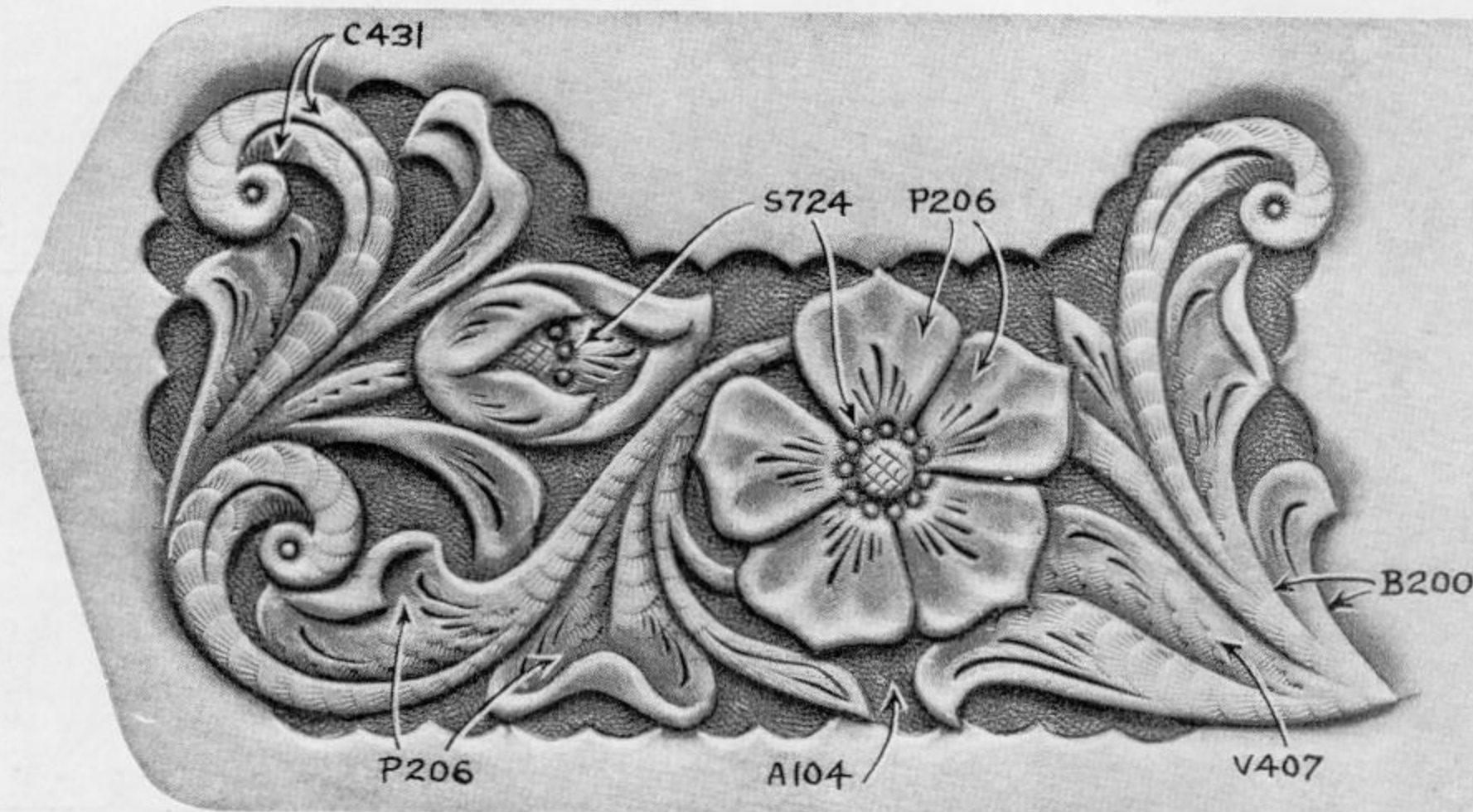


① Prepare Key Case back as shown on opposite side of page. Align centre notches, holes and cement bottom edge of pocket flap in place

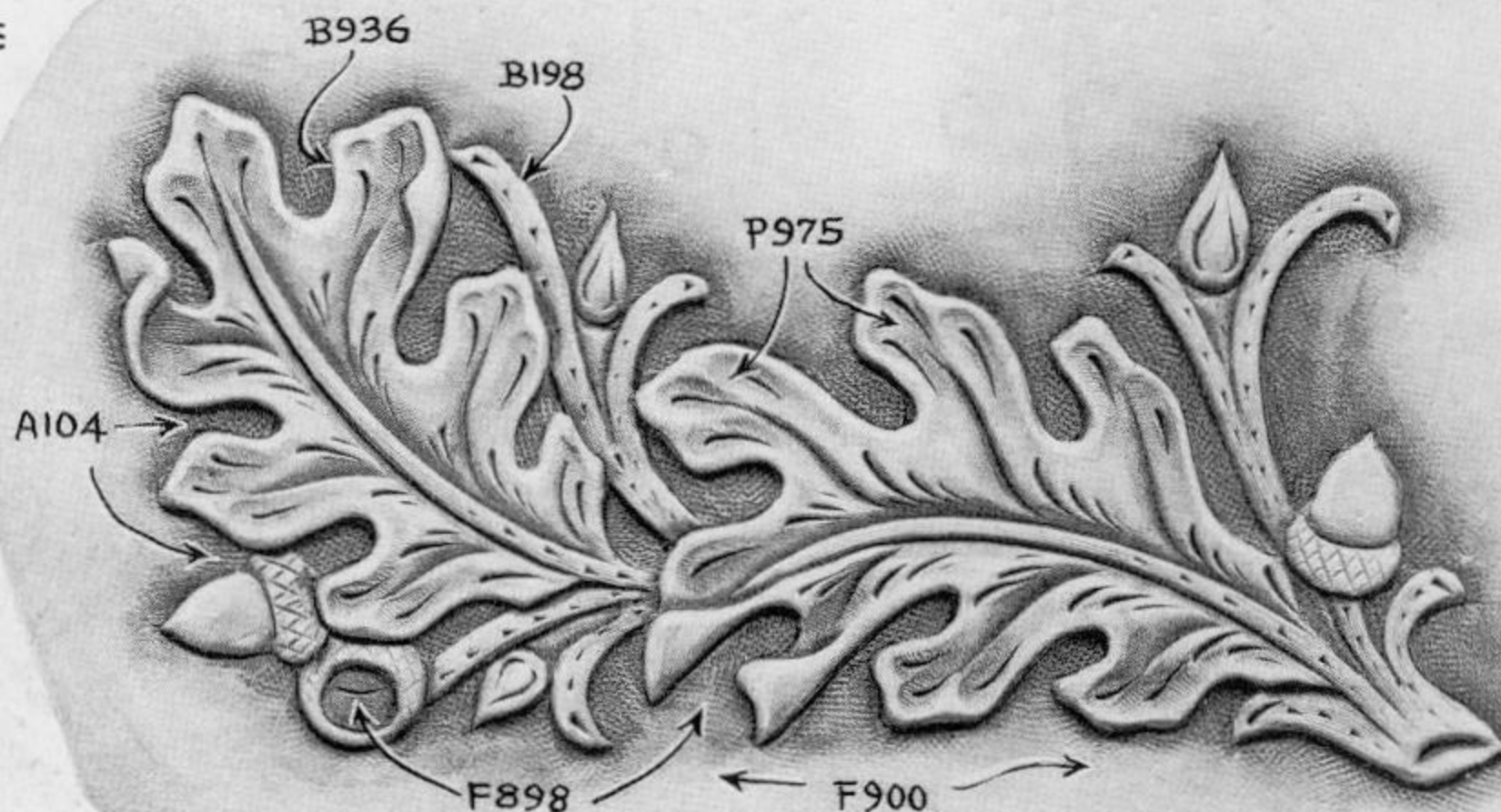
② Place Pocket in position and cement around edges. BE SURE to have TOP of pocket next to flap or snaps will not fit properly

③ Begin lacing at bottom of pocket. Lace with Single or Double Loop stitch... completely around. Apply dressing.

TRACING
PATTERN
FOR THIS
DESIGN ON
OPPOSITE
SIDE

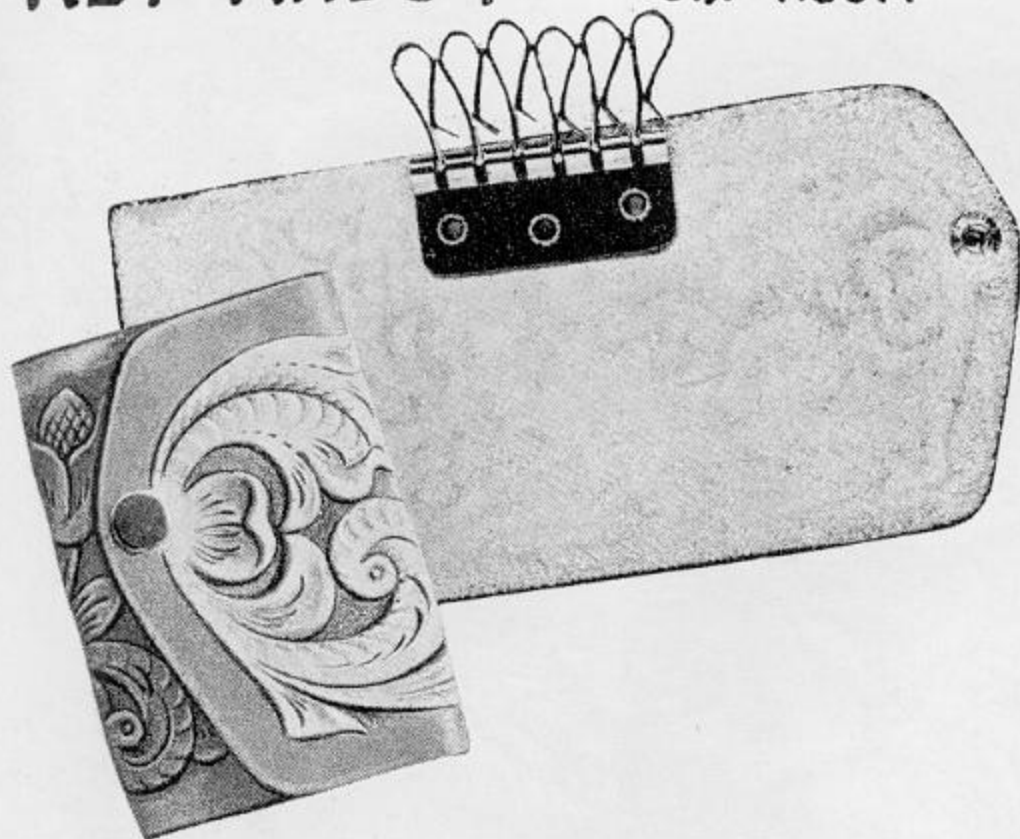


ALTERNATE
DESIGN

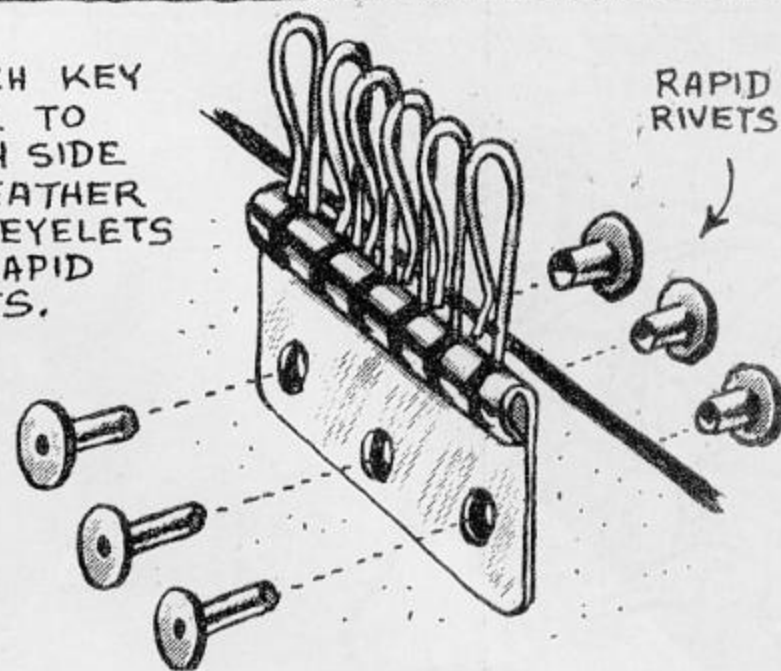


KEY KADDY

SIX-HOOK



ATTACH KEY
PLATE TO
FLESH SIDE
OF LEATHER
WITH EYELETS
OR RAPID
RIVETS.



RAPID
RIVETS

No. 1 EDGE BEVELER

BURNISH EDGES



SNAP BUTTON AND SOCKET

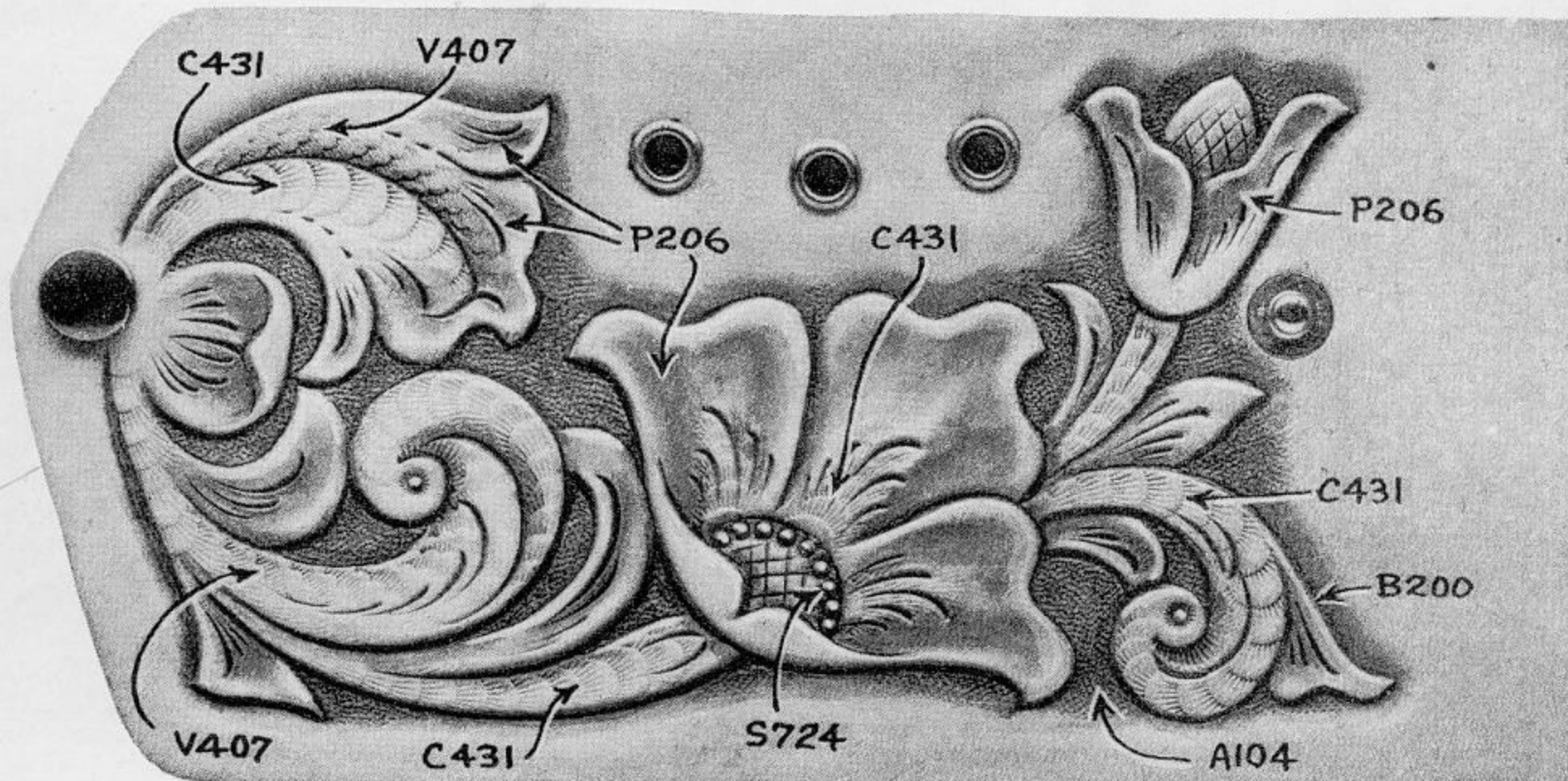
No. 7 PUNCH

No. 6 PUNCH

No. 2 PUNCH

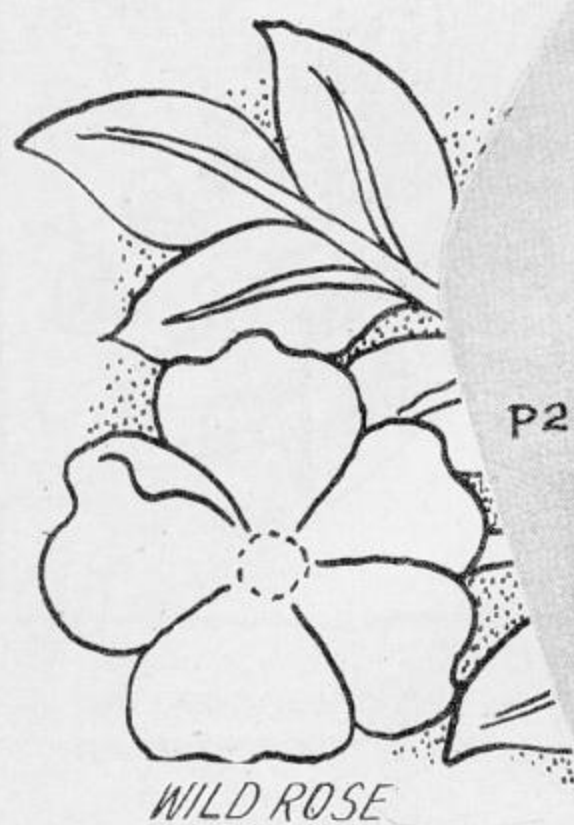
SNAP POST
AND STUD

CUT FROM
3-4 oz.
COWHIDE

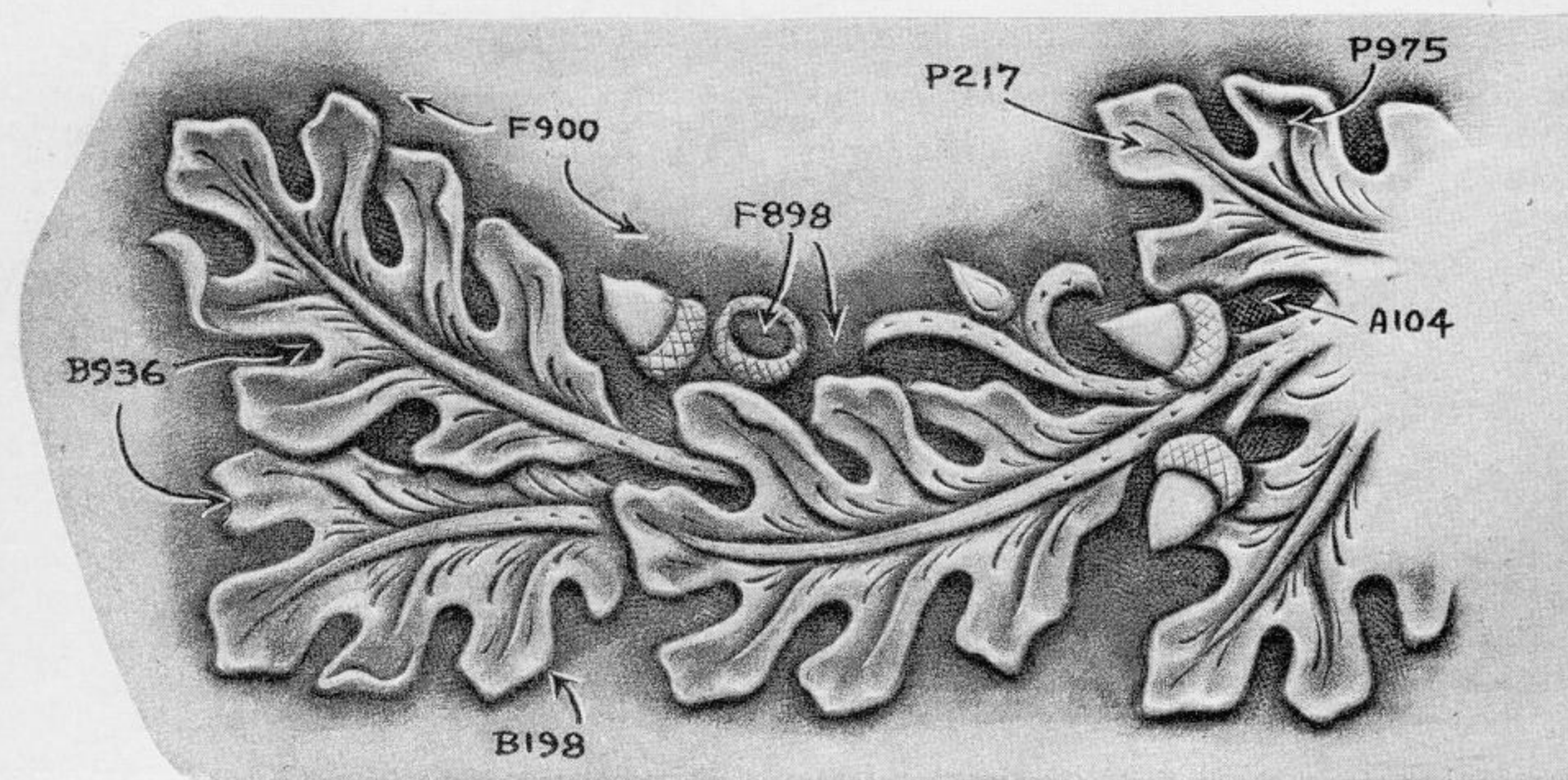
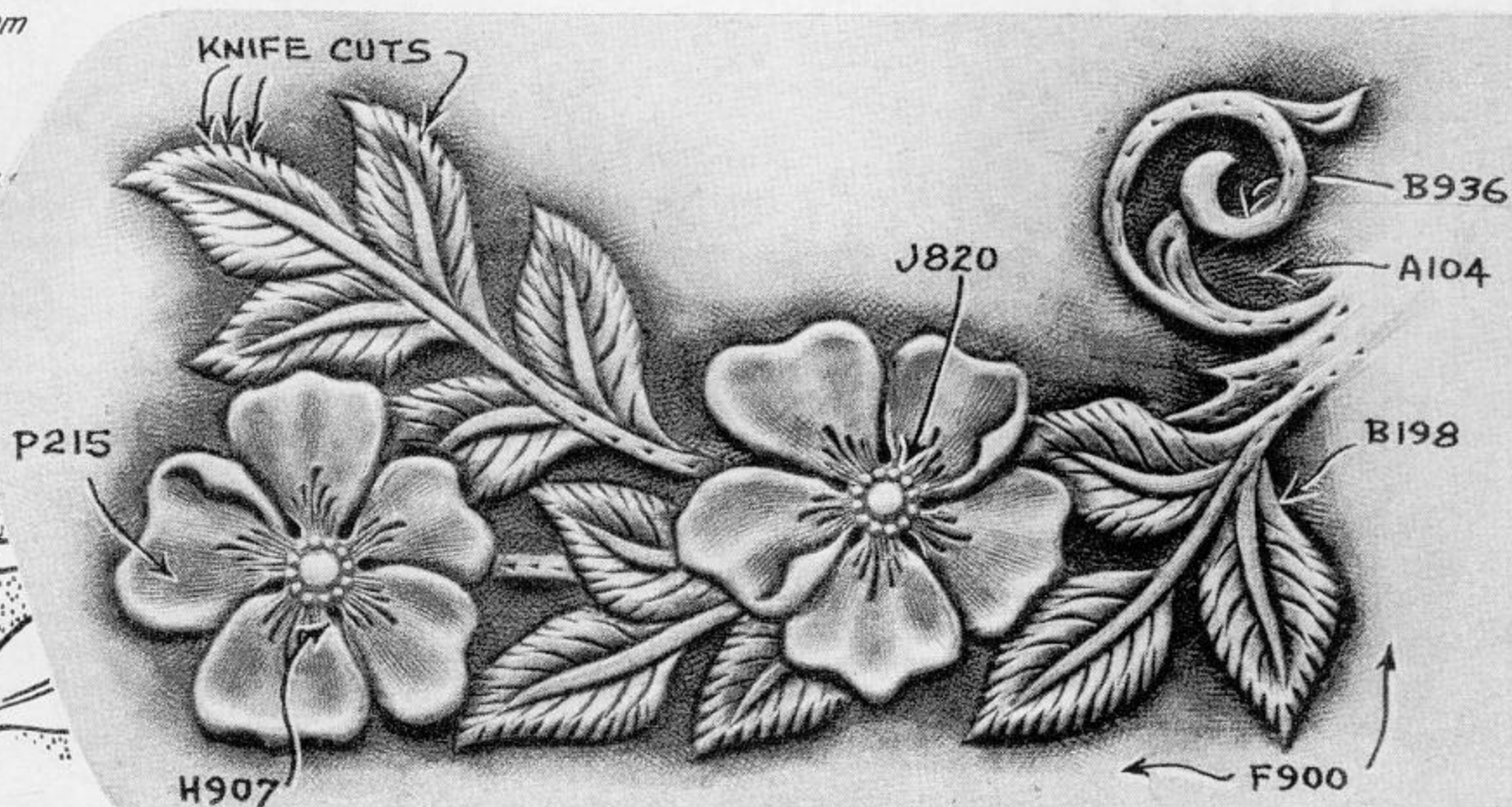


Tracing segments of designs below, show how to make tracing patterns from the photos.

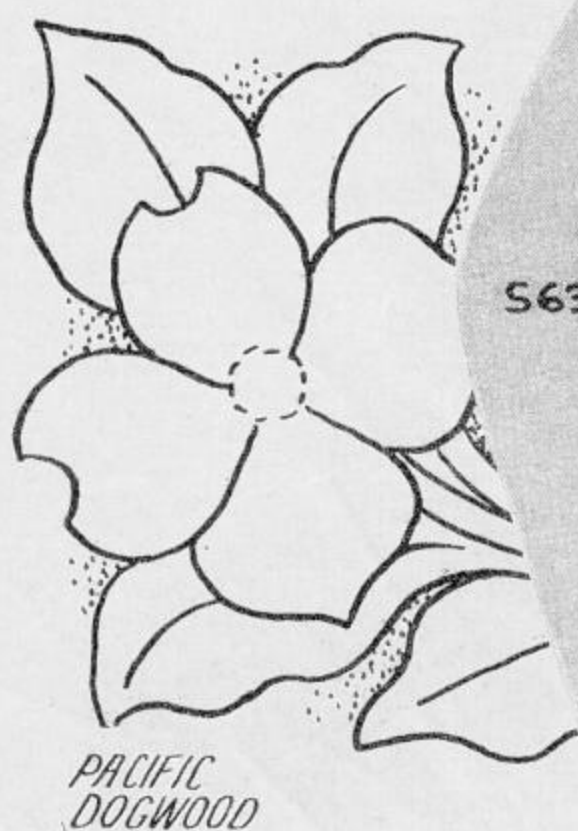
ADDITIONAL DESIGNS FOR THE KEY KADDY



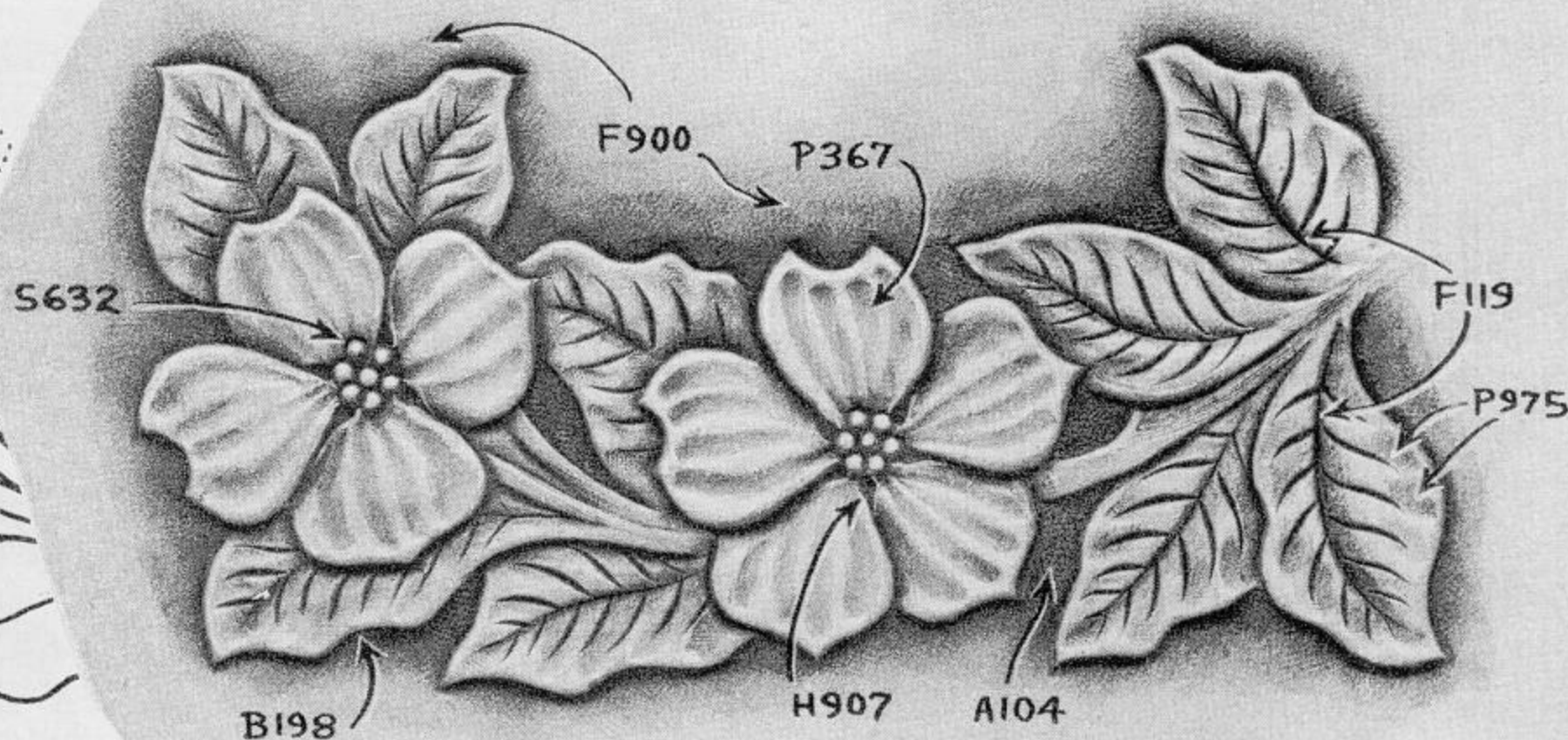
WILD ROSE



OAK LEAF

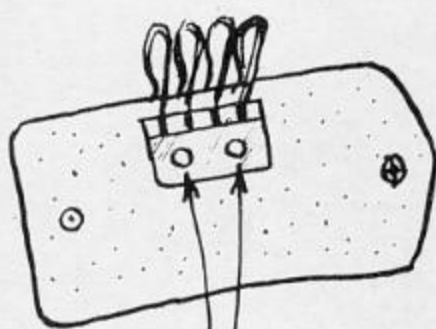
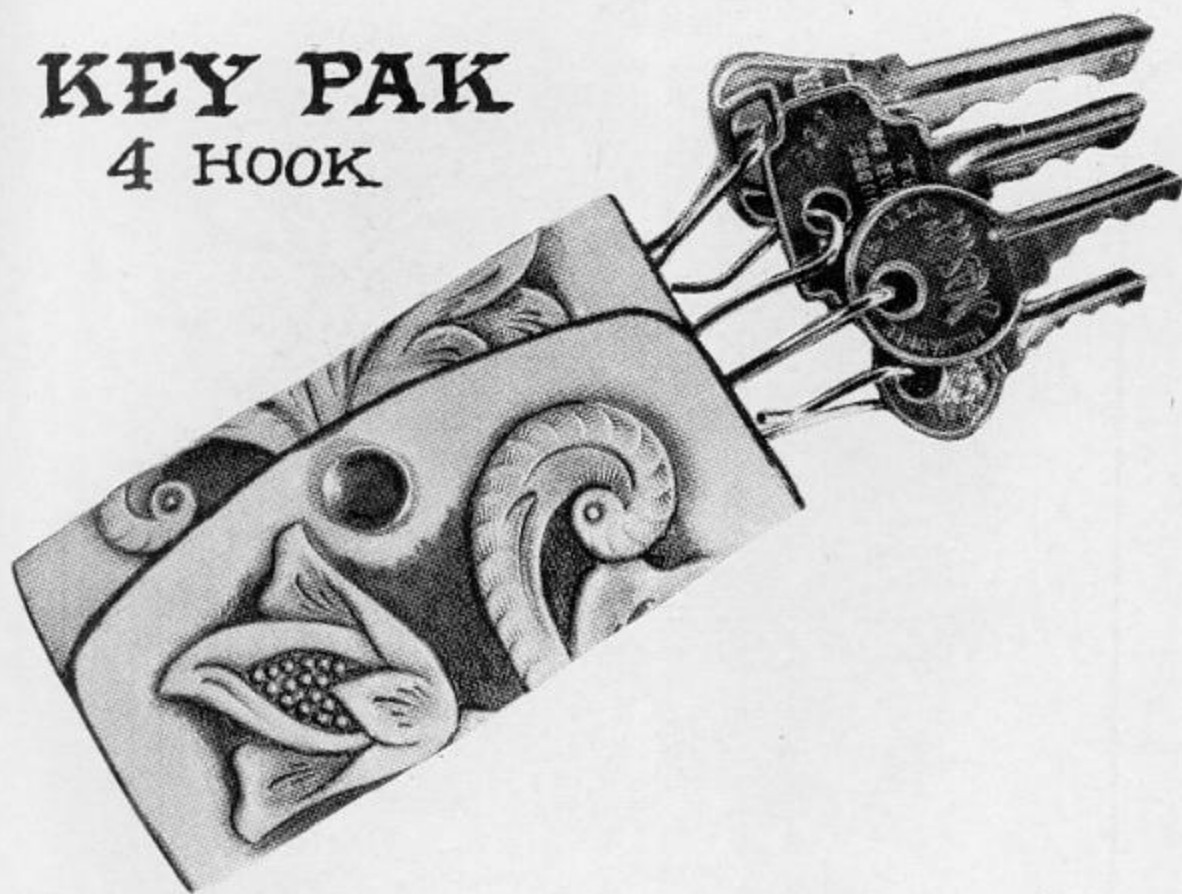


PACIFIC DOGWOOD



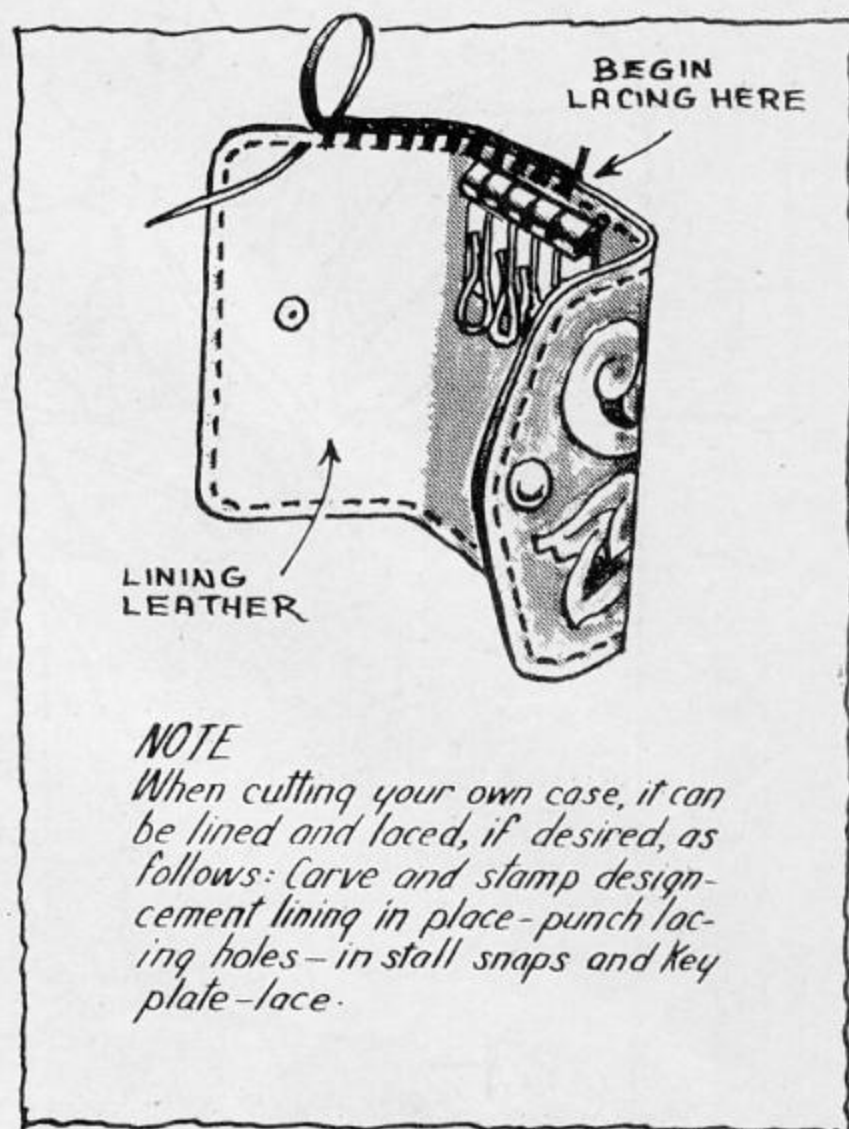
KEY PAK

4 HOOK



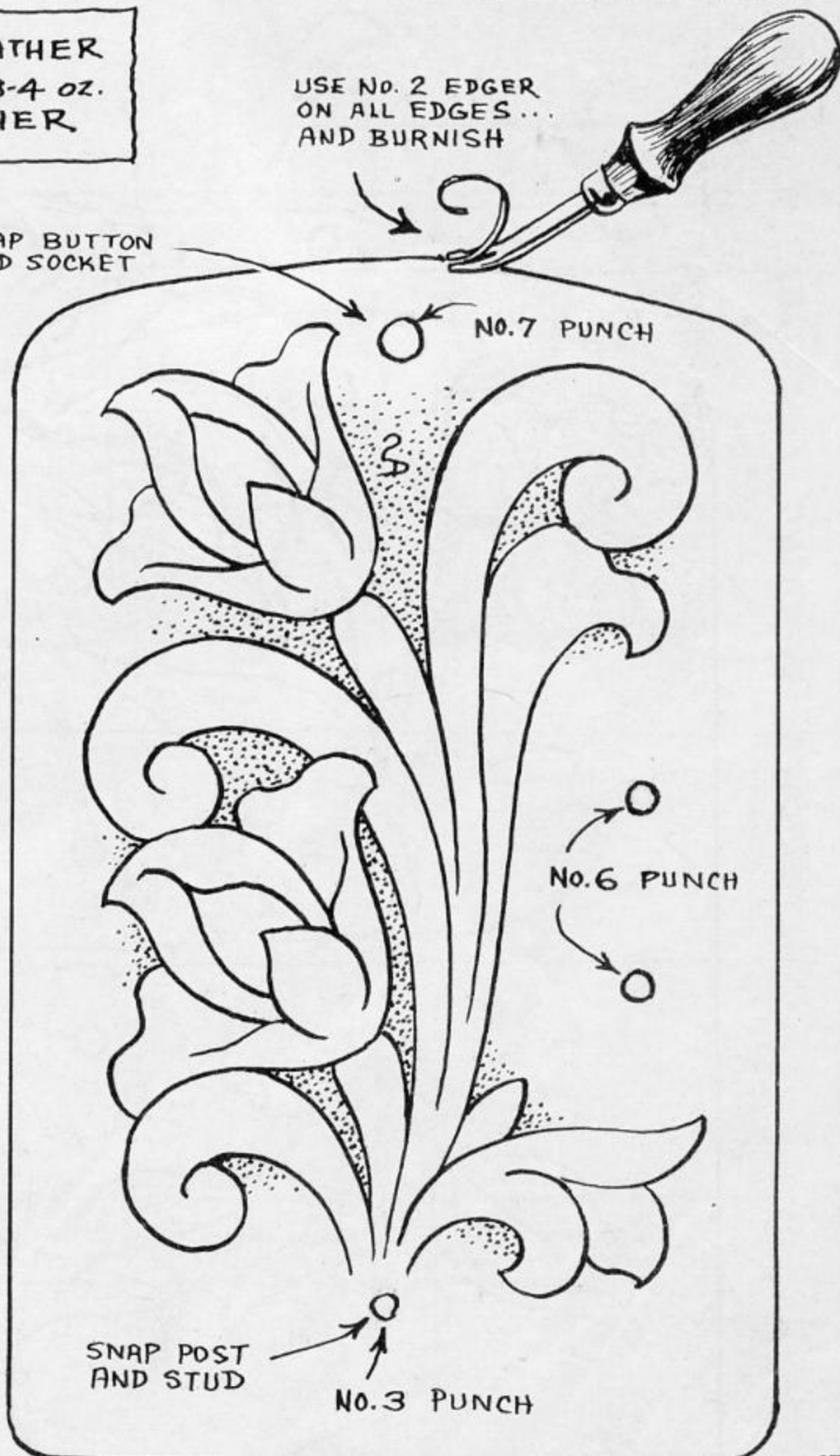
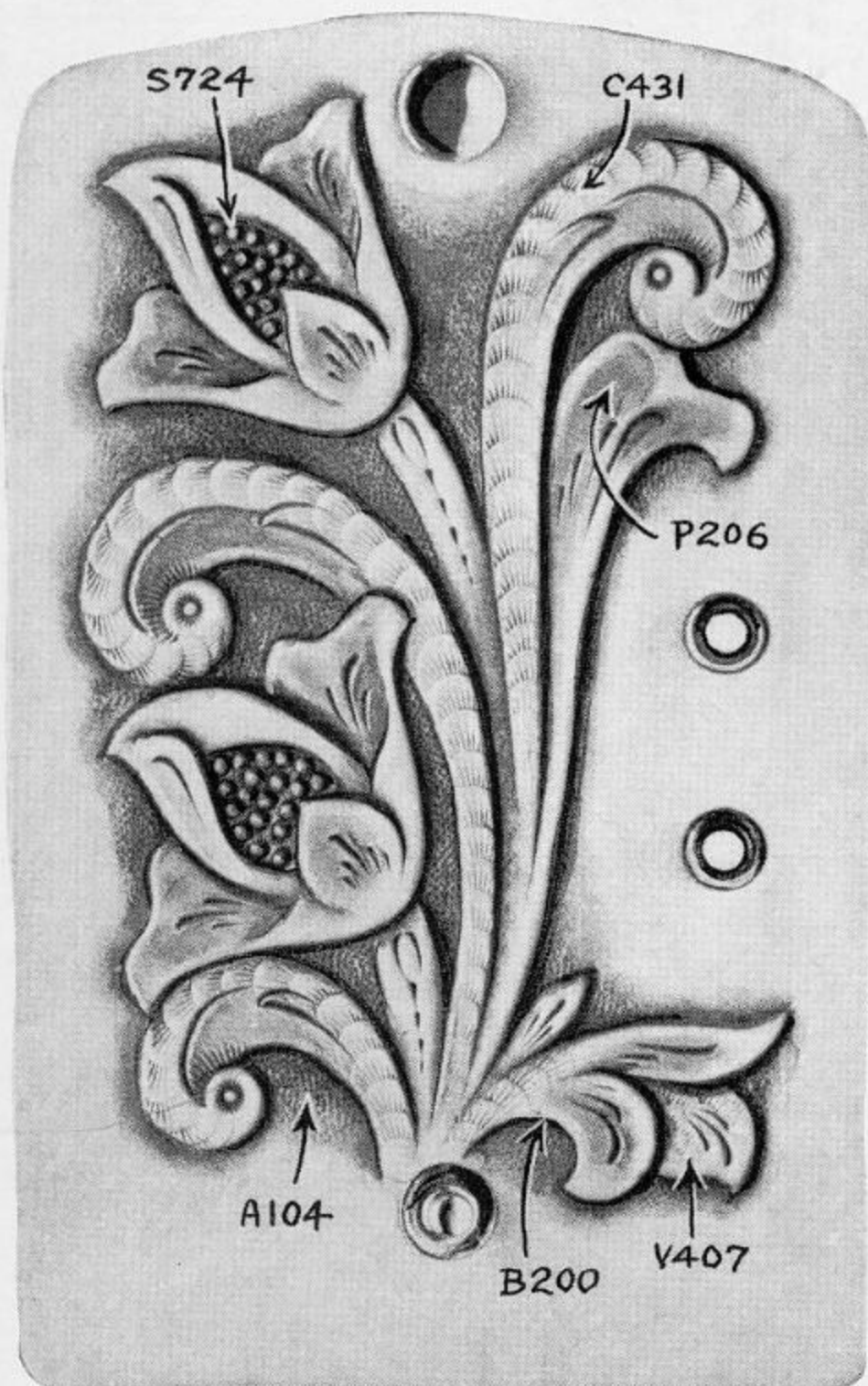
USE EYELETS OR
RAPID RIVETS TO
ATTACH KEY PLATES

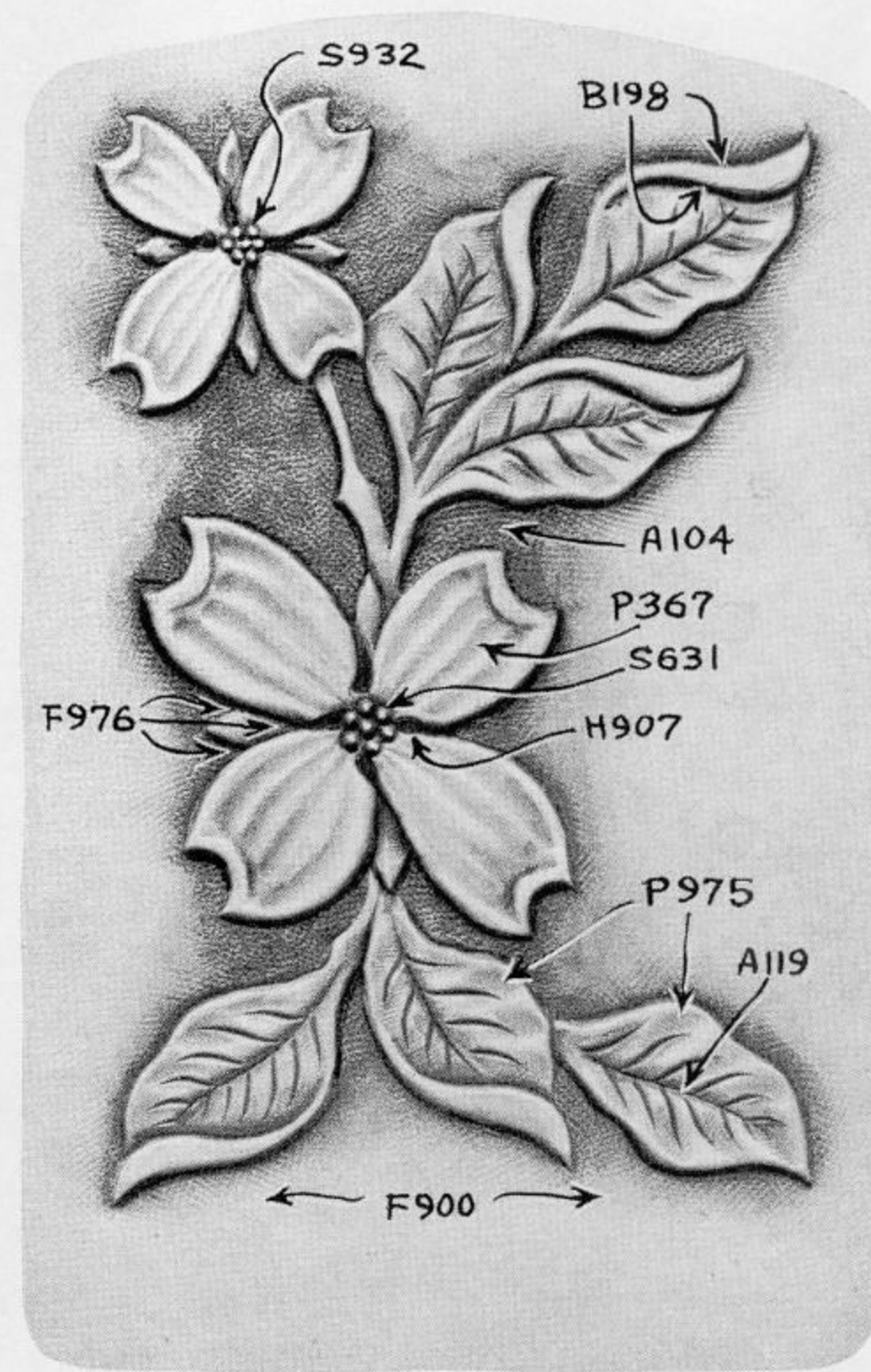
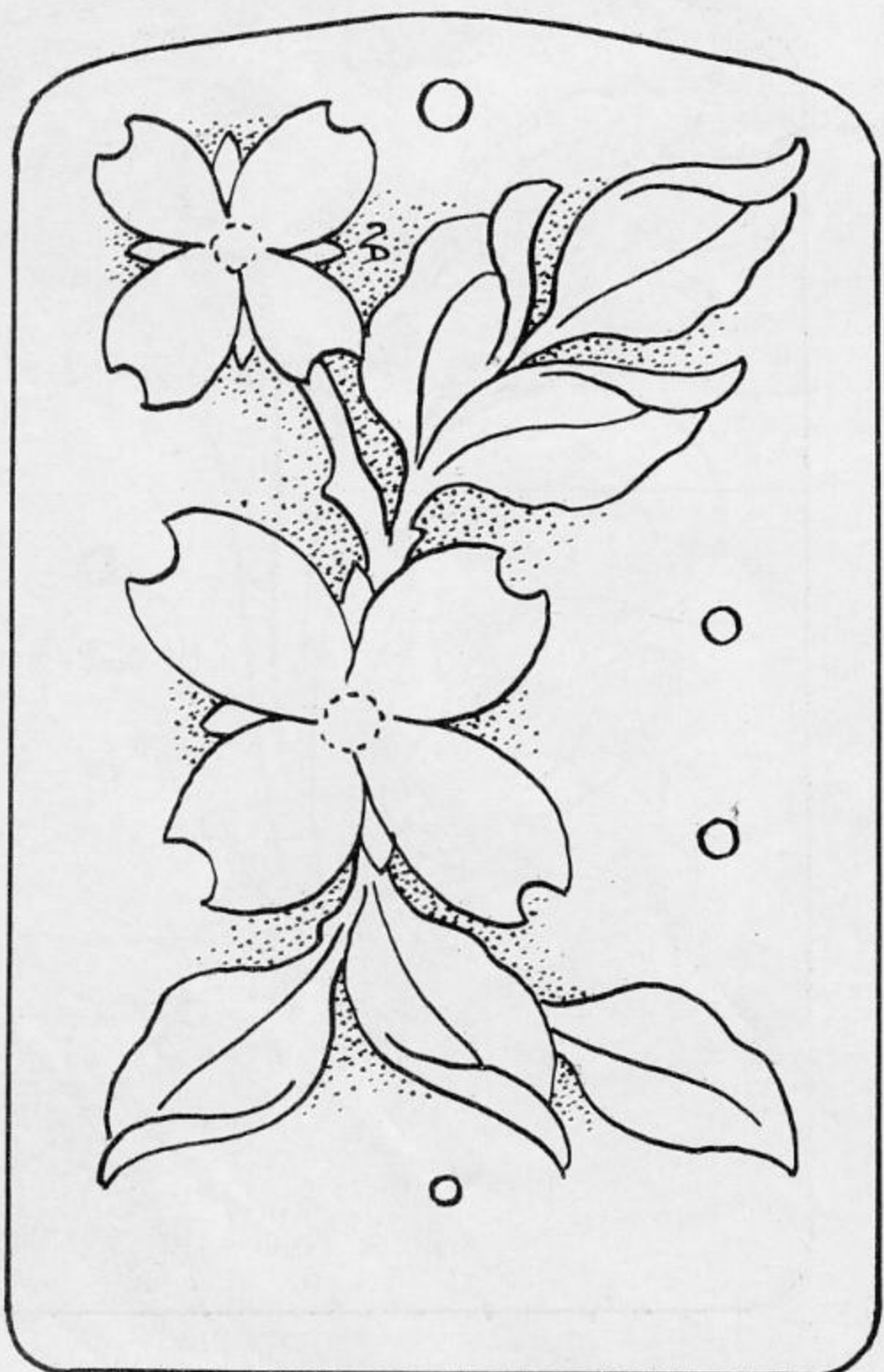
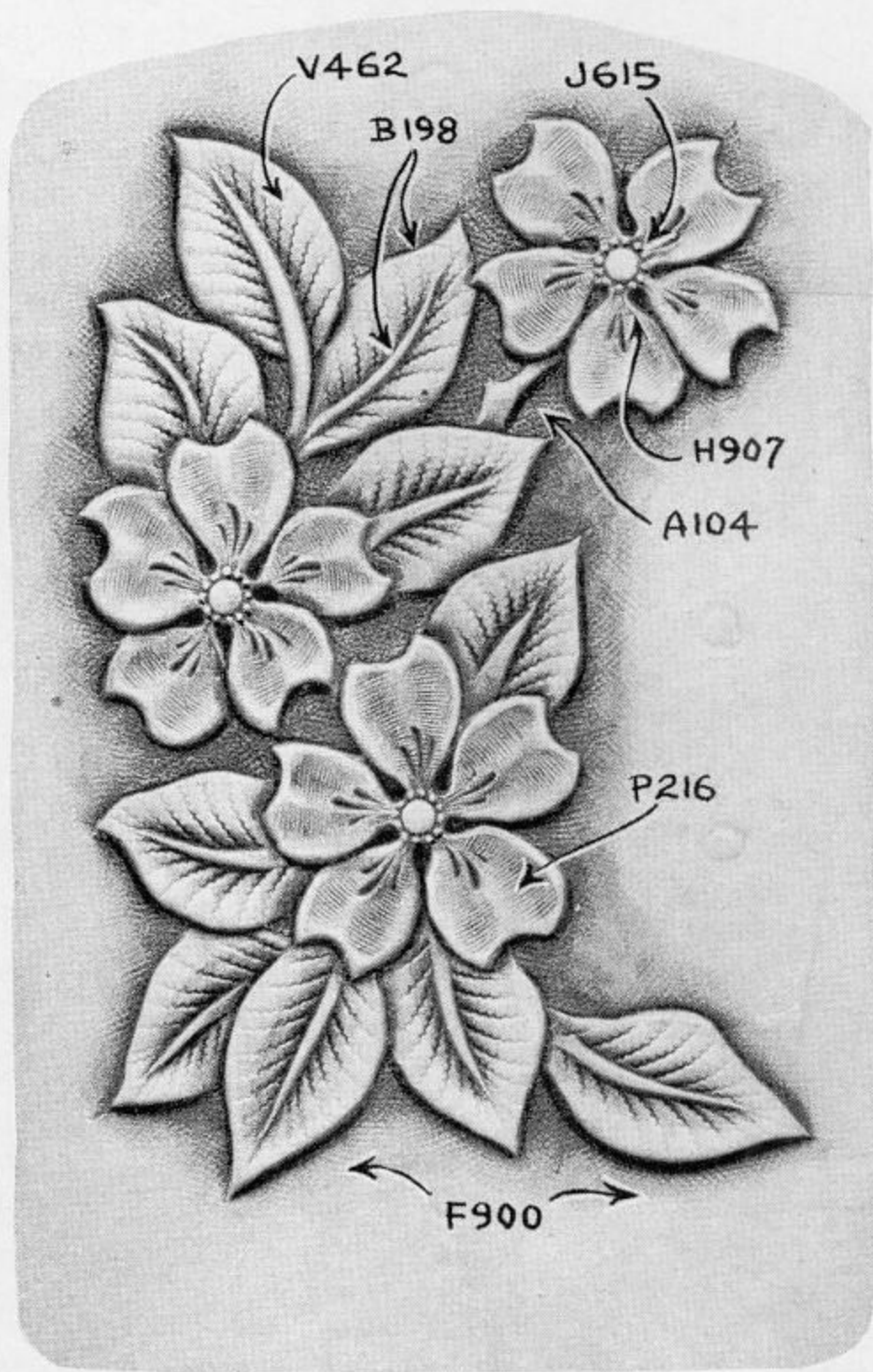
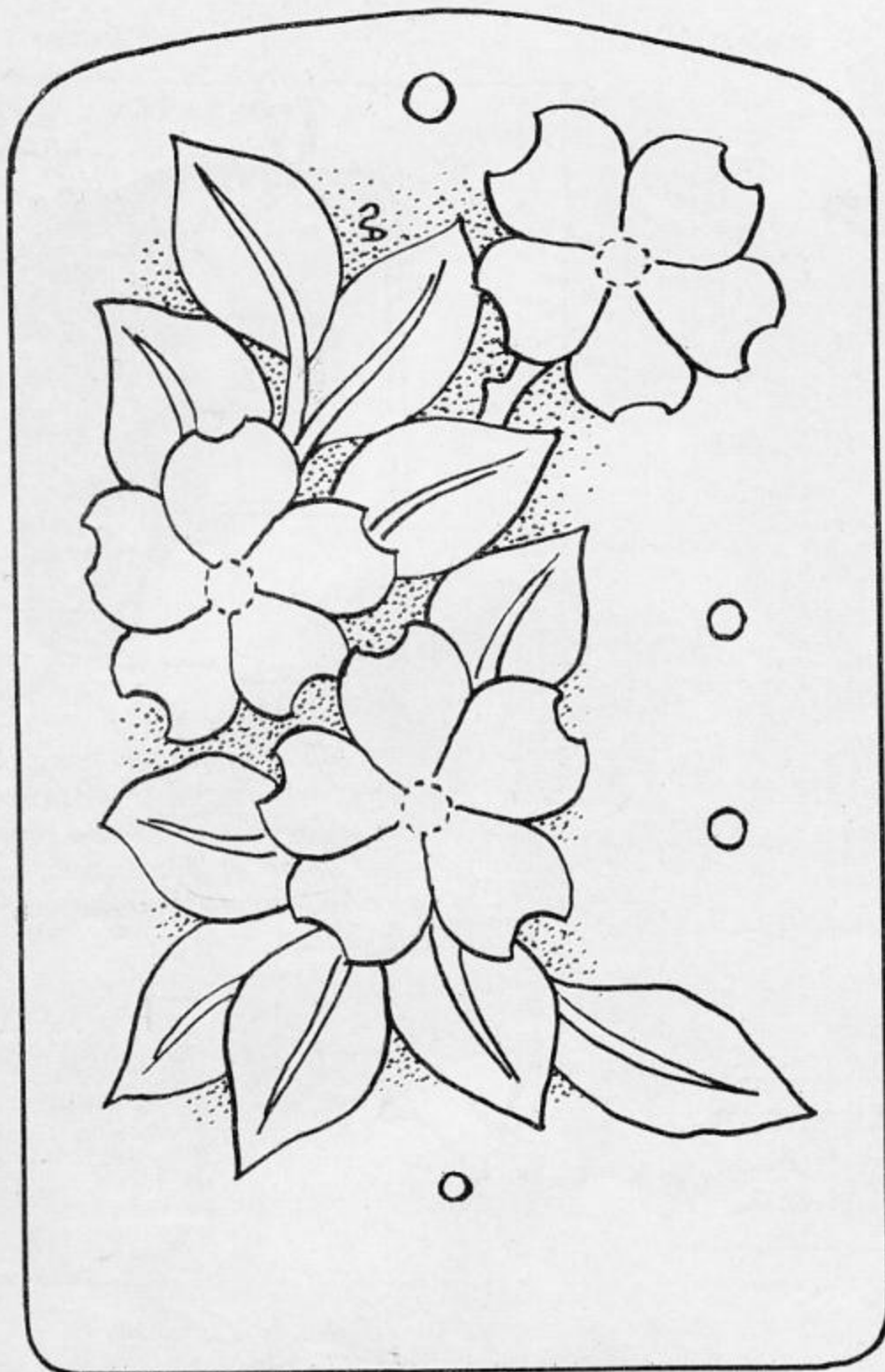
CUT LEATHER
FROM 3-4 oz.
LEATHER



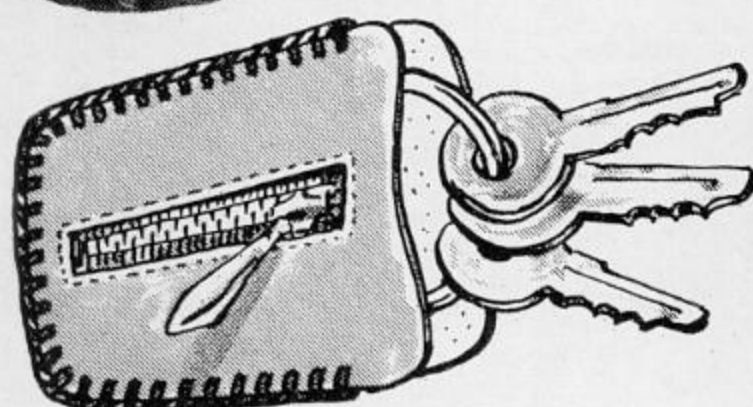
USE NO. 2 EDGER
ON ALL EDGES...
AND BURNISH

SNAP BUTTON
AND SOCKET

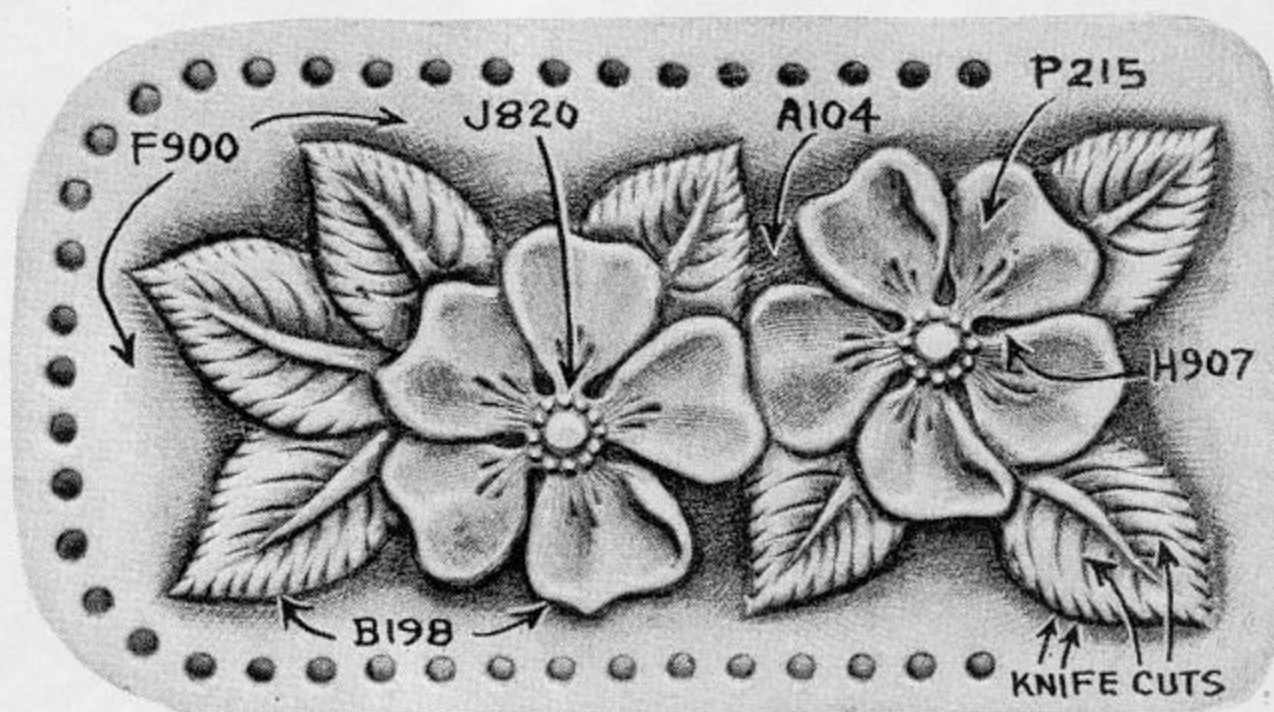




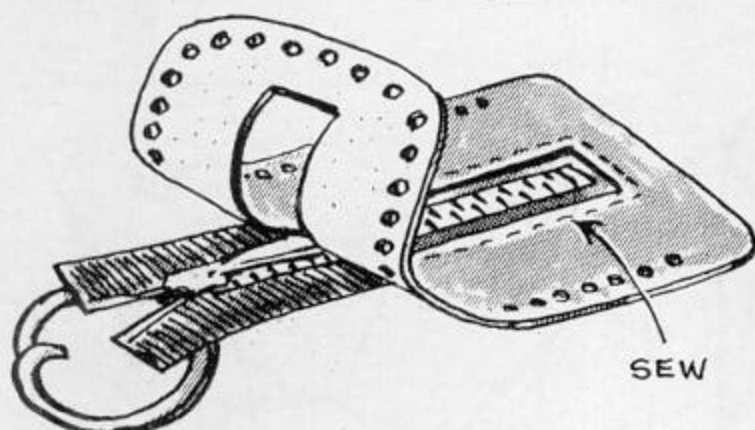
KEY SLEEVE



ALTERNATE
DESIGNS
ON
OPPOSITE
SIDE



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



Cement zipper and key-ring attach-
ment to flesh side... sew in place.
Cut off excessive zipper tape.

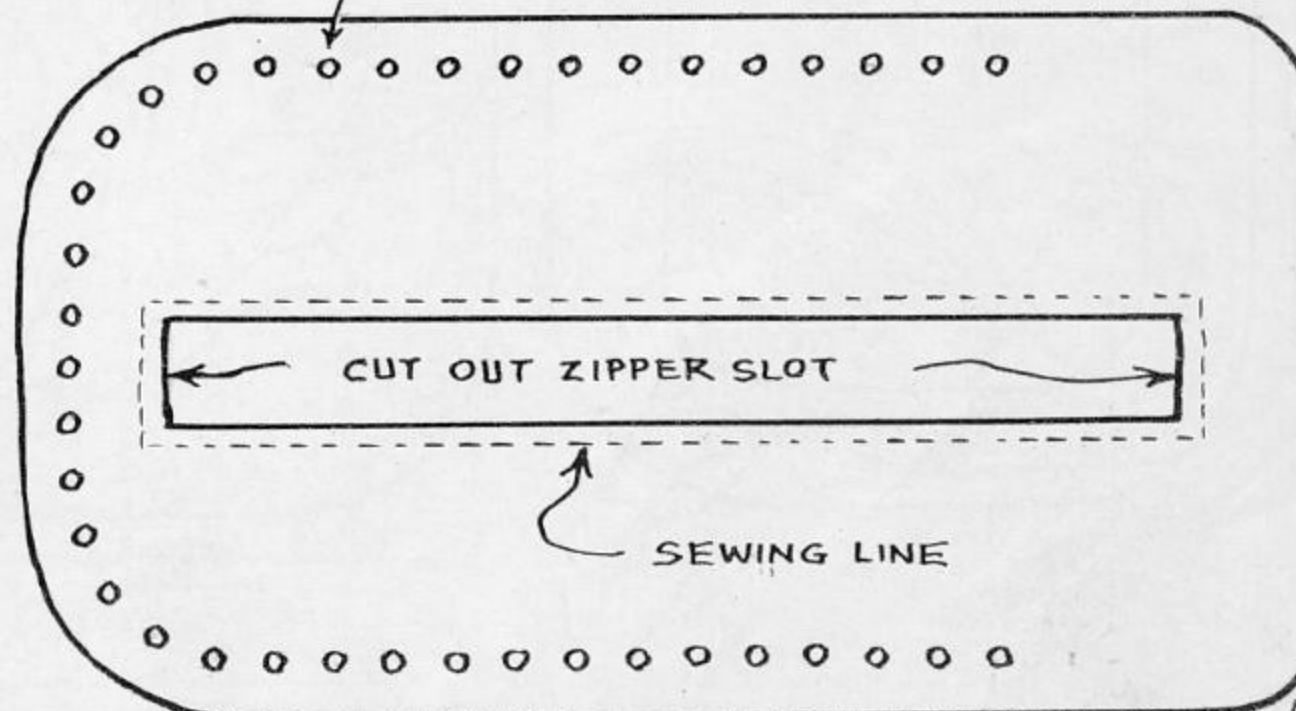
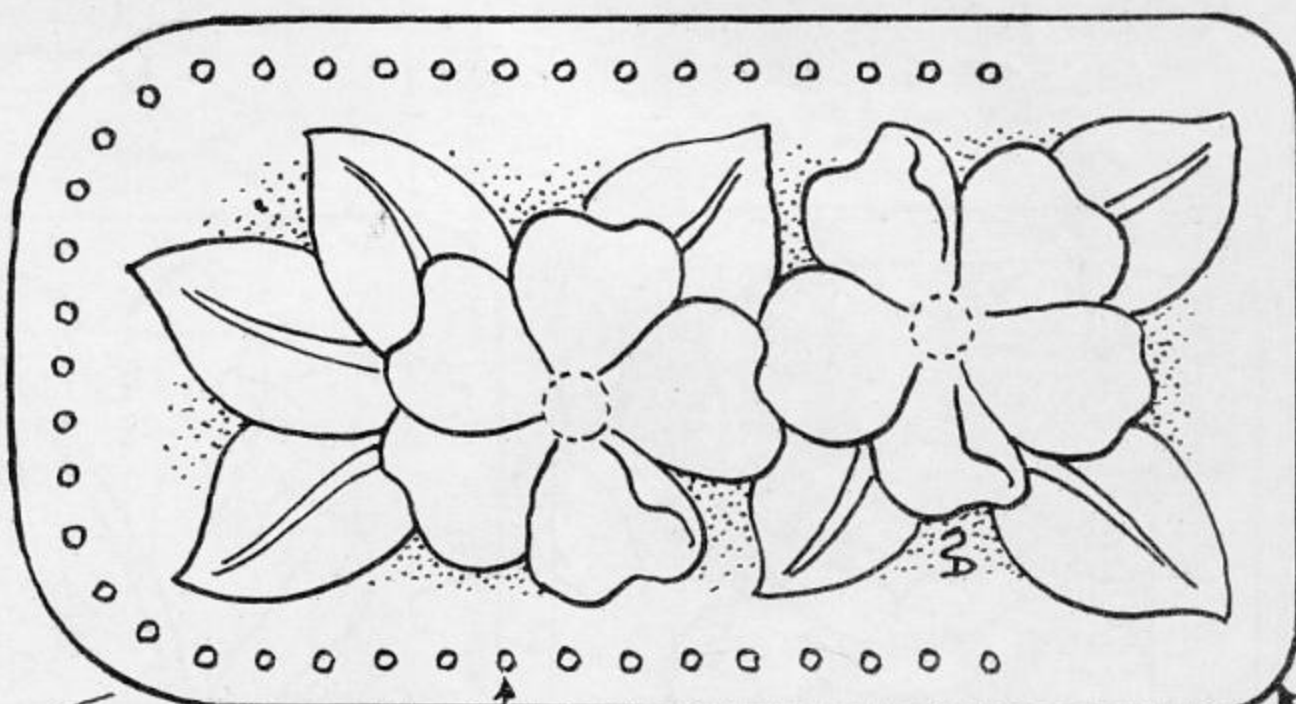


Open zipper... so key ring is extended
and will not be laced into project.
Lace with Single or Double loop stitch.
Apply leather finish.

CUT LEATHER
FROM 3-4 oz.
CALF OR COWHIDE

No. 1 PUNCH

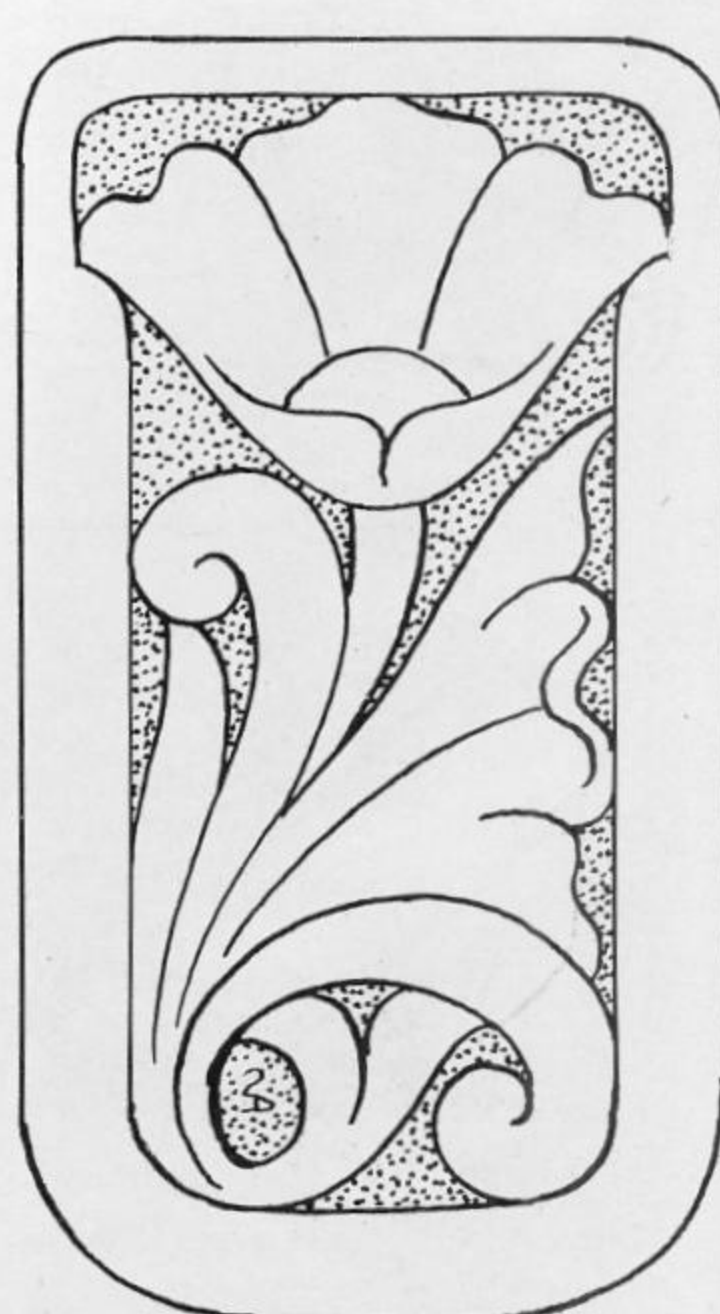
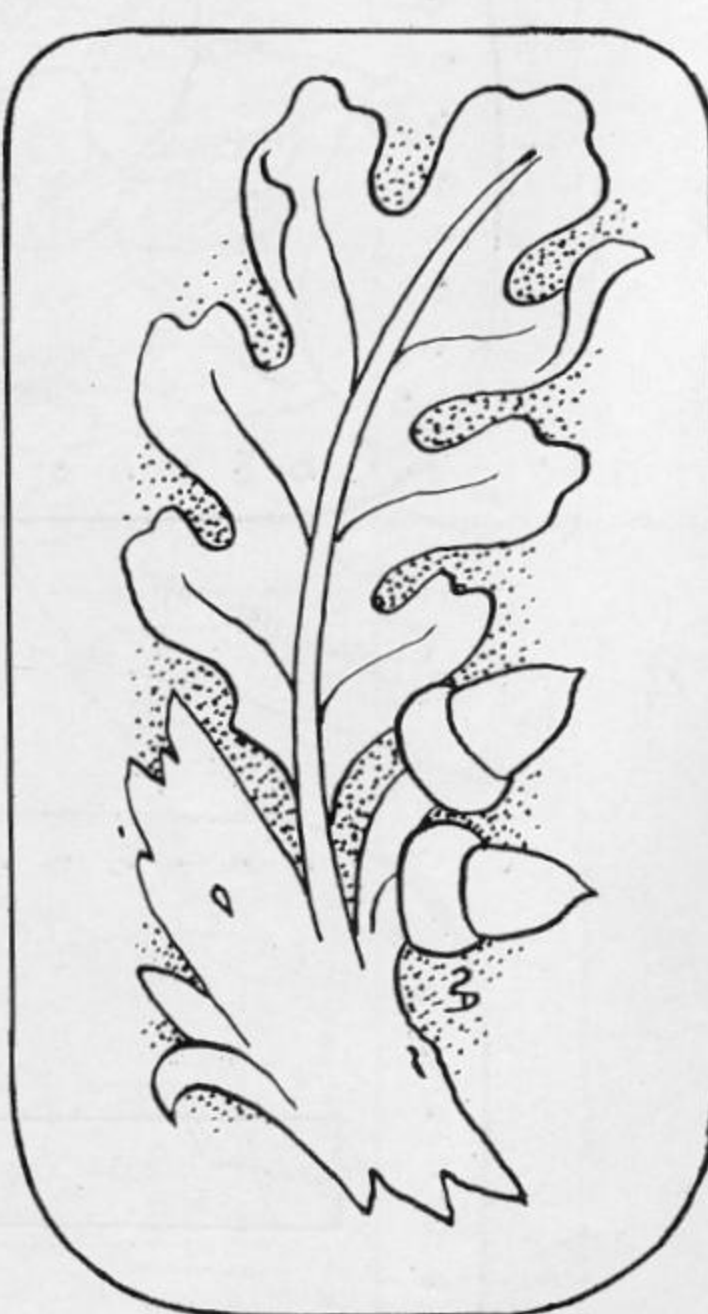
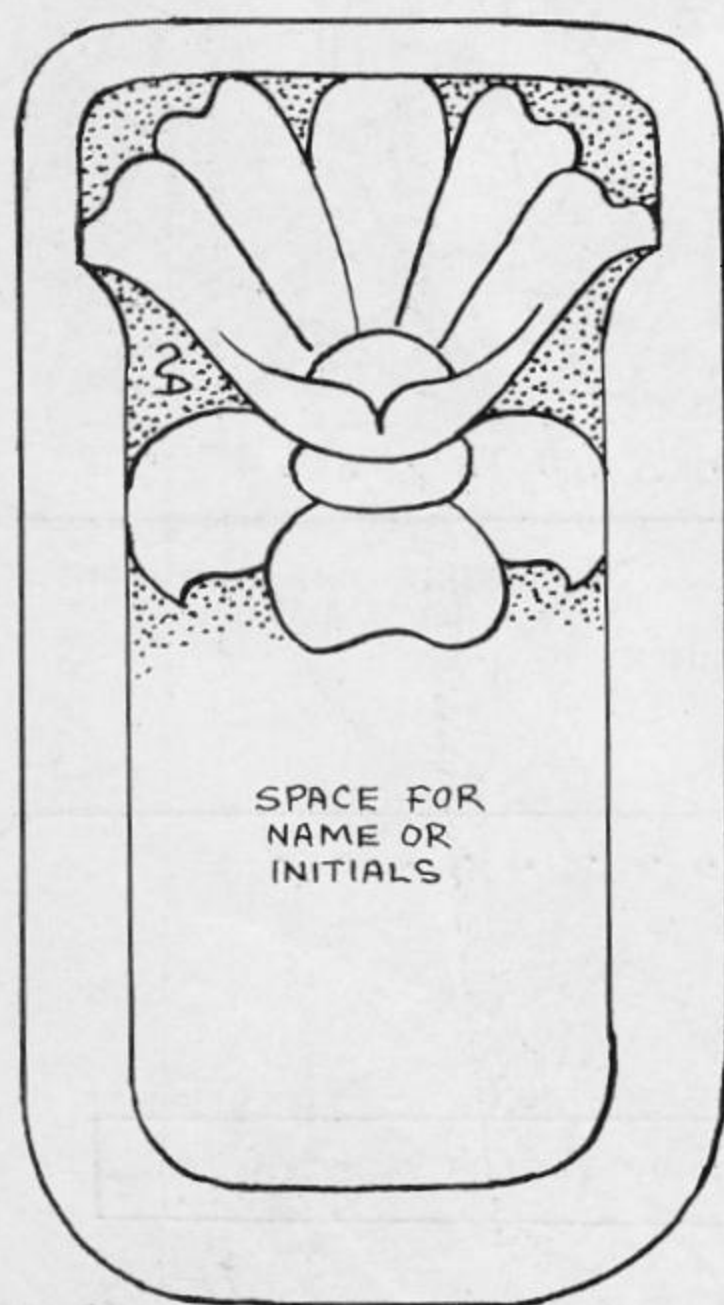
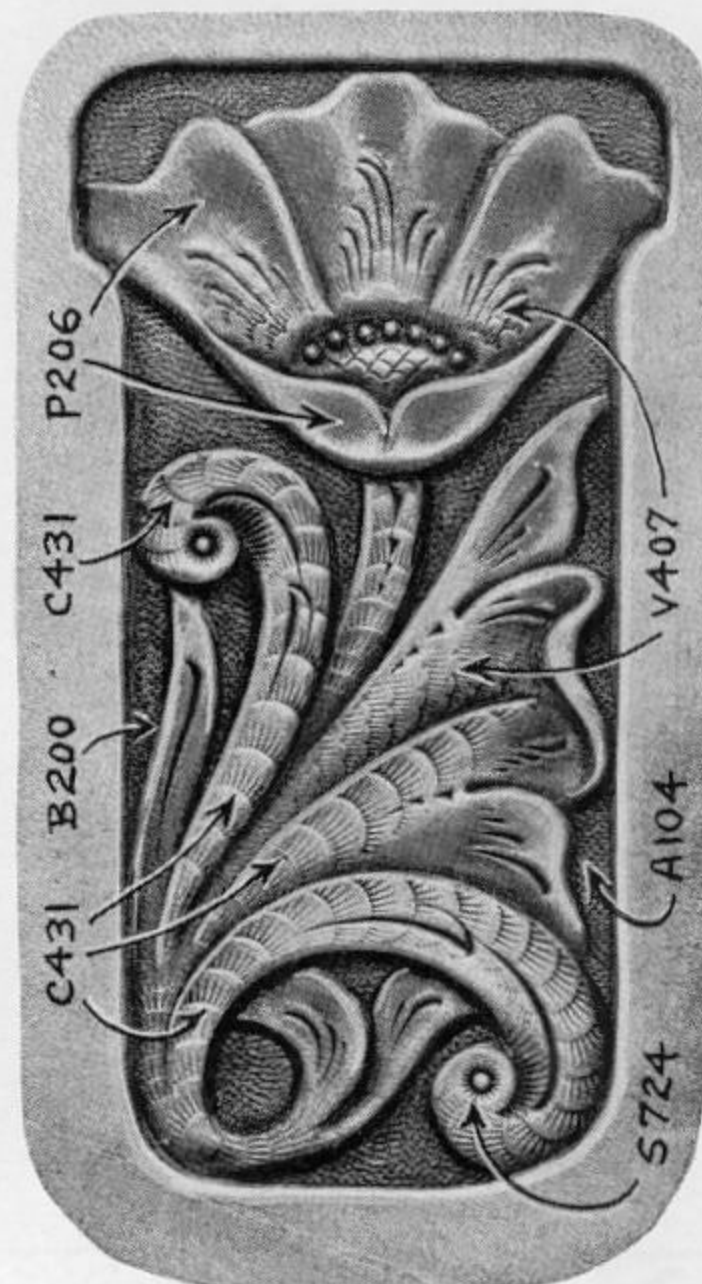
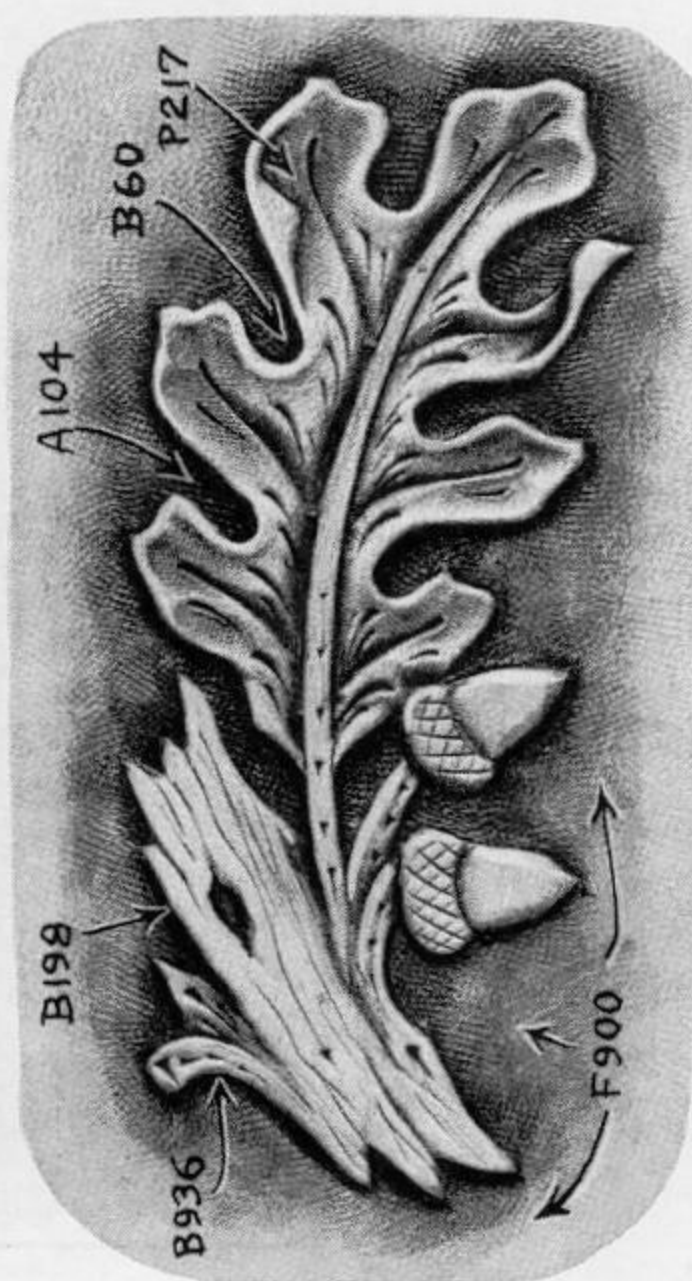
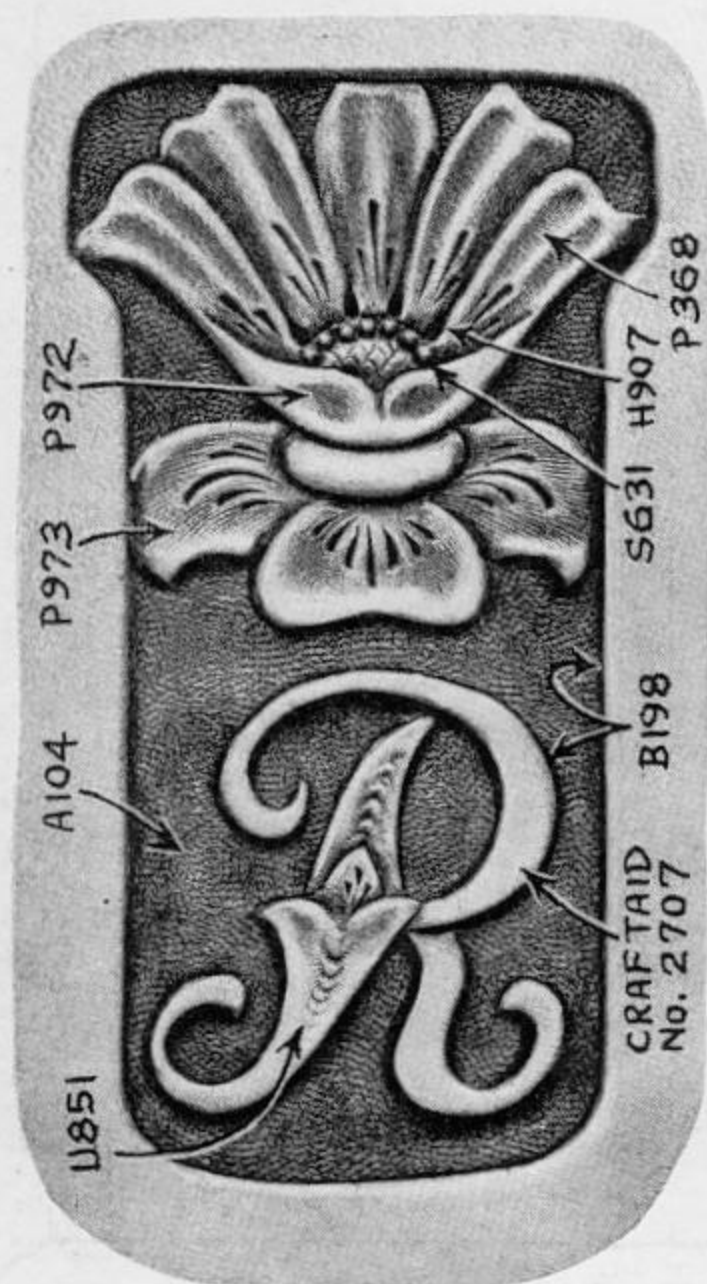
EDGE AND BURNISH
ALL EDGES



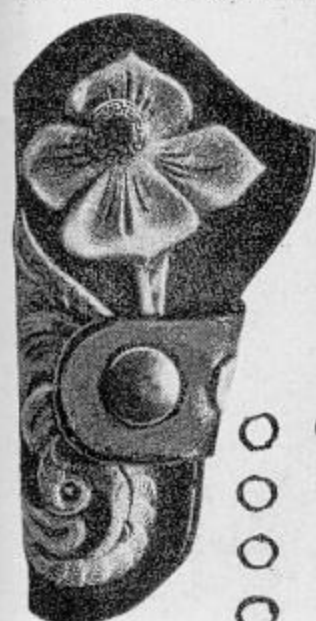
CUT OUT ZIPPER SLOT

SEWING LINE

ADDITIONAL DESIGNS FOR THE KEY SLEEVE

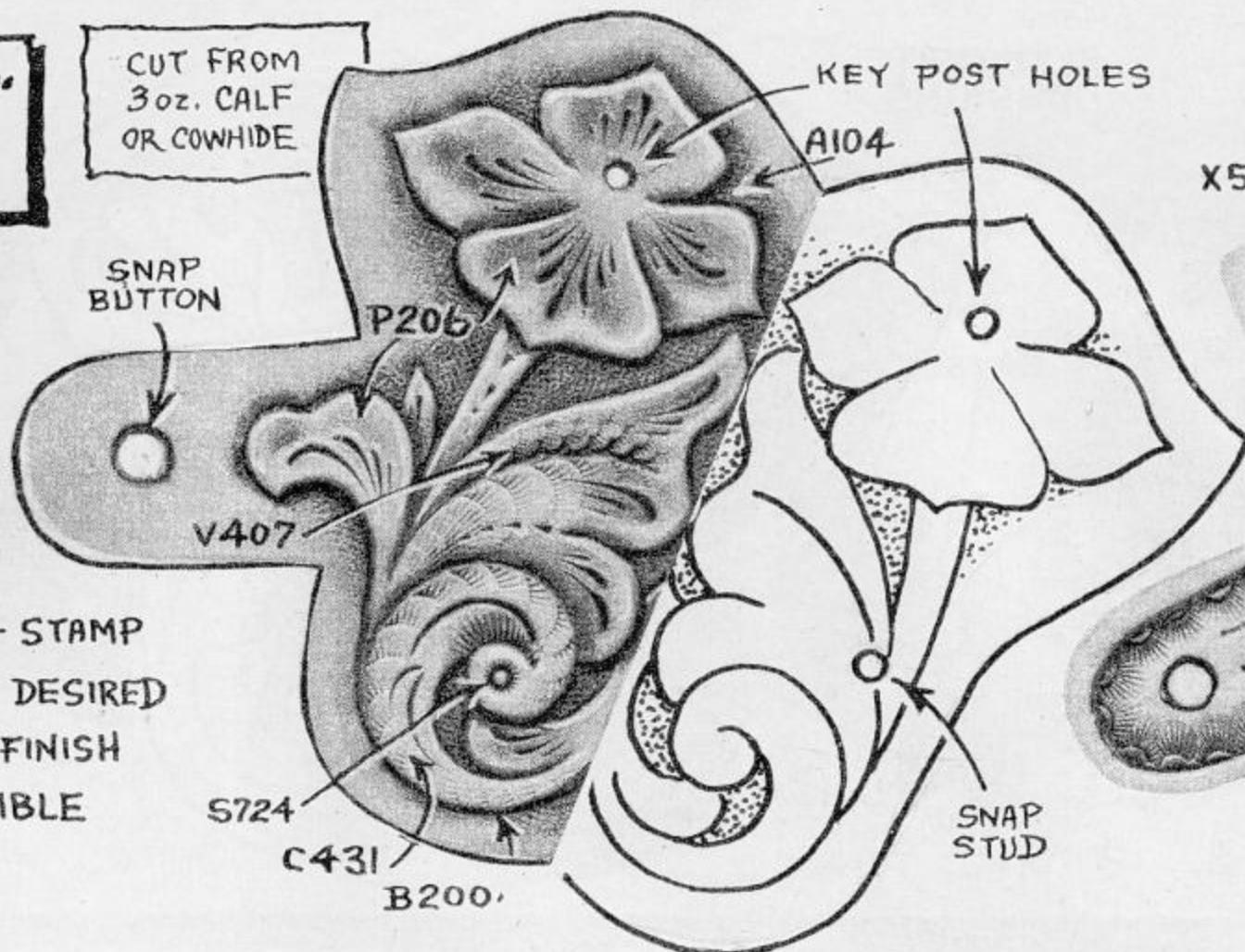


"KEY SLINGER" KEY CASE

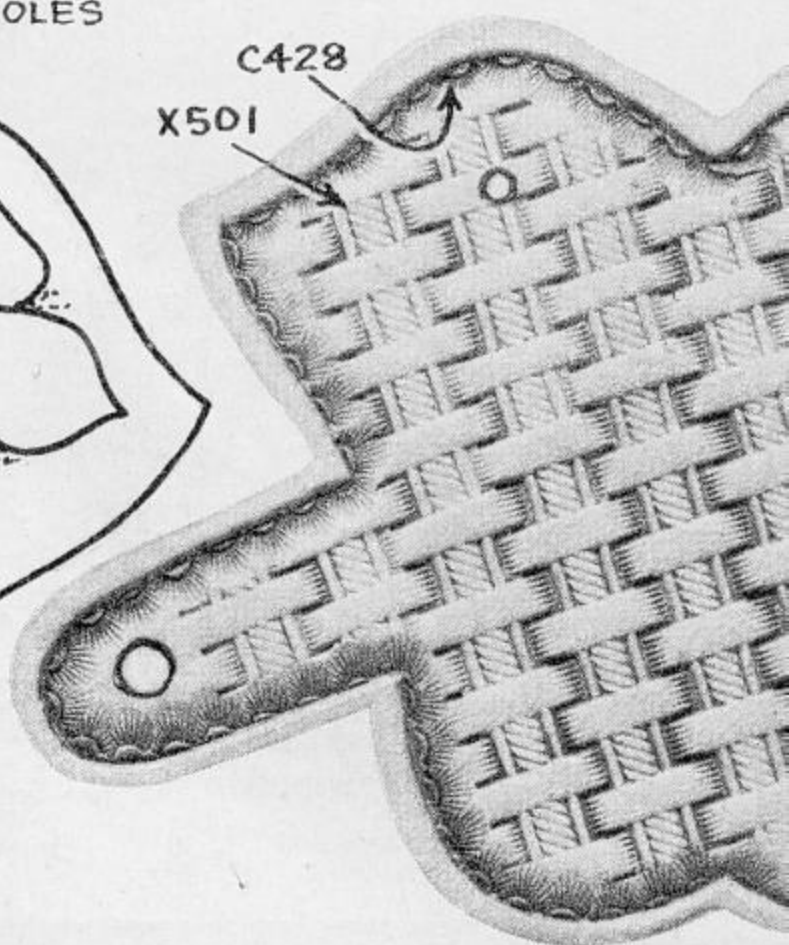


- CARVE - STAMP
- DYE AS DESIRED
- APPLY FINISH
- ASSEMBLE

CUT FROM
3oz. CALF
OR COWHIDE



C428
X501

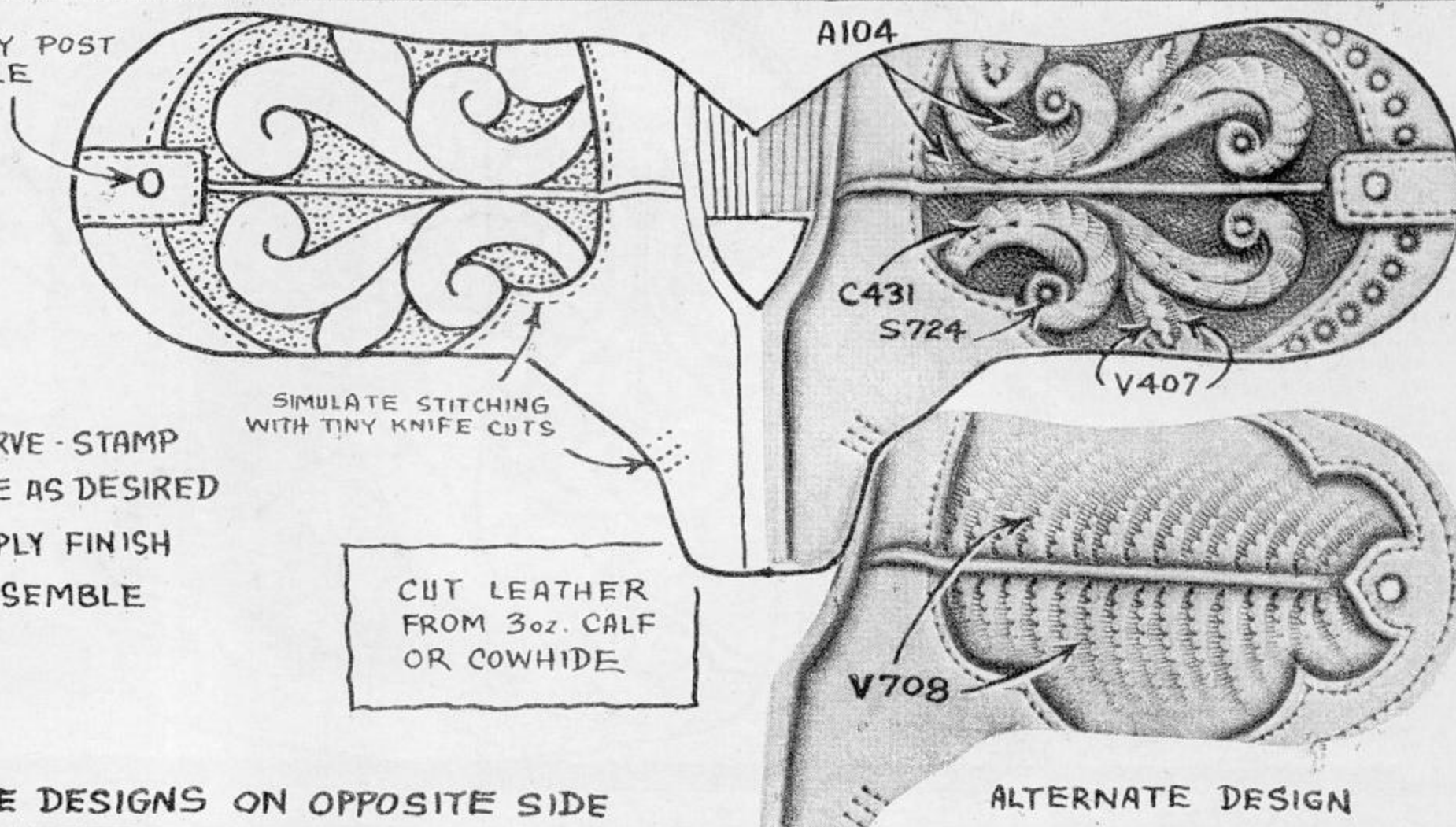


"BOOT" KEY CASE



- CARVE - STAMP
- DYE AS DESIRED
- APPLY FINISH
- ASSEMBLE

KEY POST
HOLE



MORE DESIGNS ON OPPOSITE SIDE

ALTERNATE DESIGN

"HOLSTER" KEY CASE



- CARVE-STAMP
- DYE AS DESIRED
- APPLY FINISH
- ASSEMBLE

CUT LEATHER
FROM 3oz. CALF
OR COWHIDE

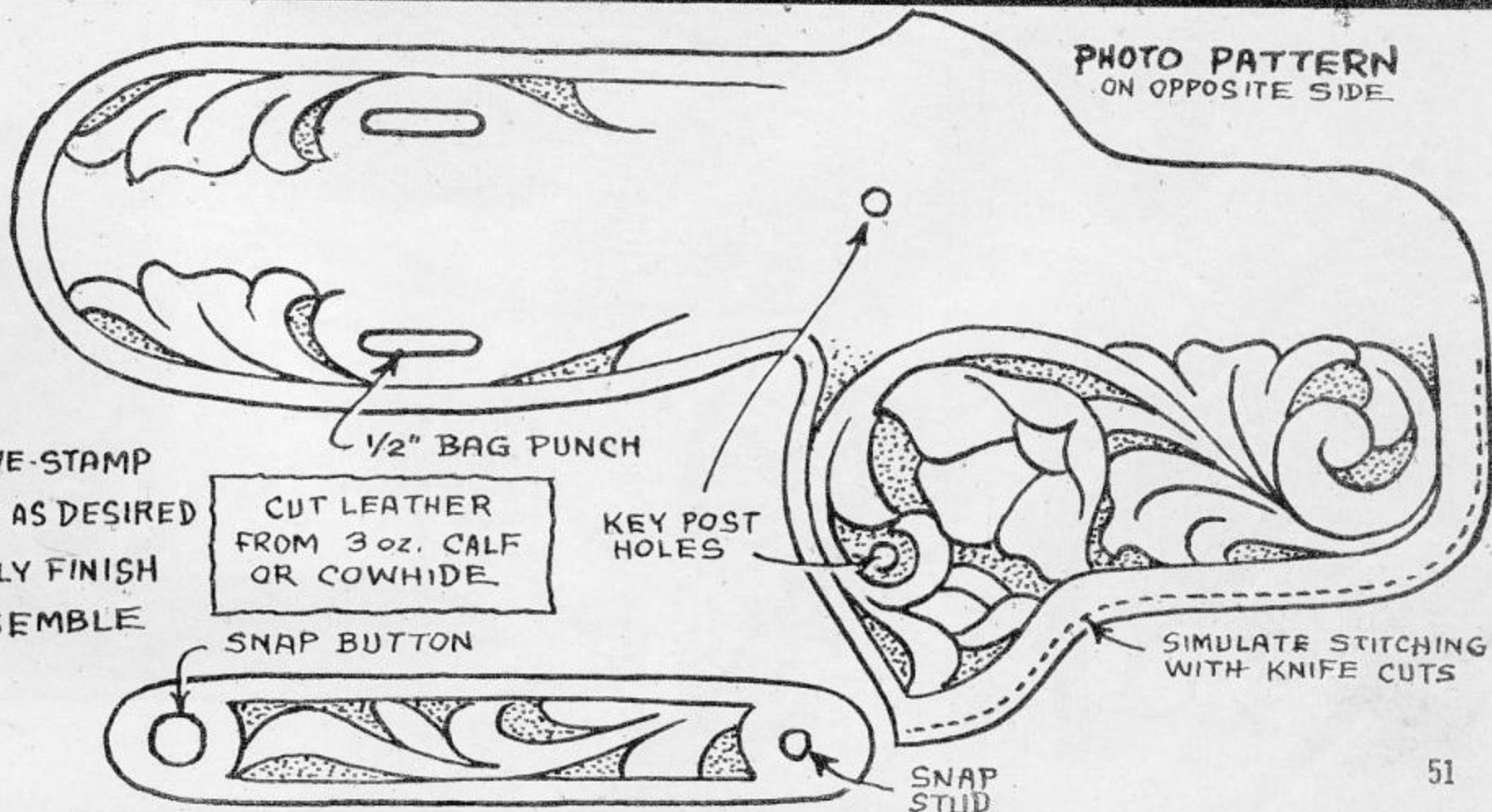
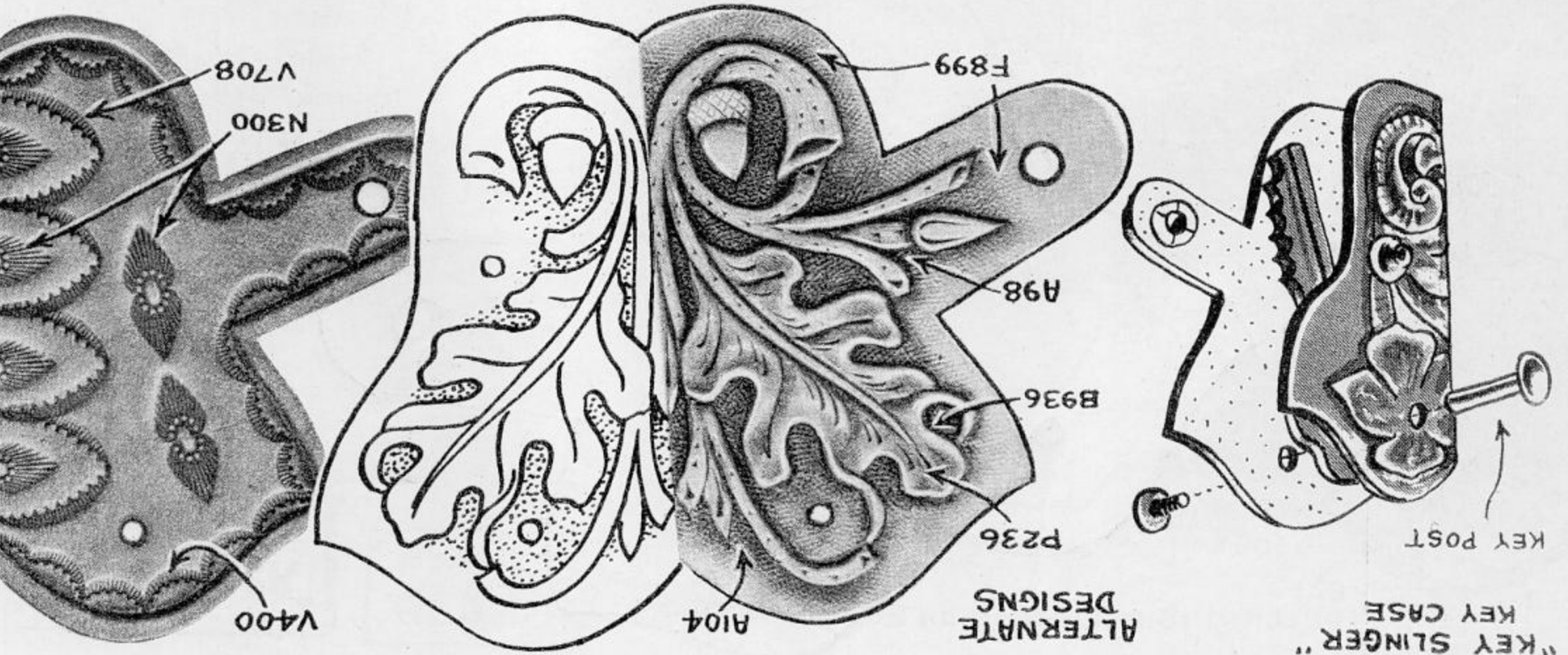
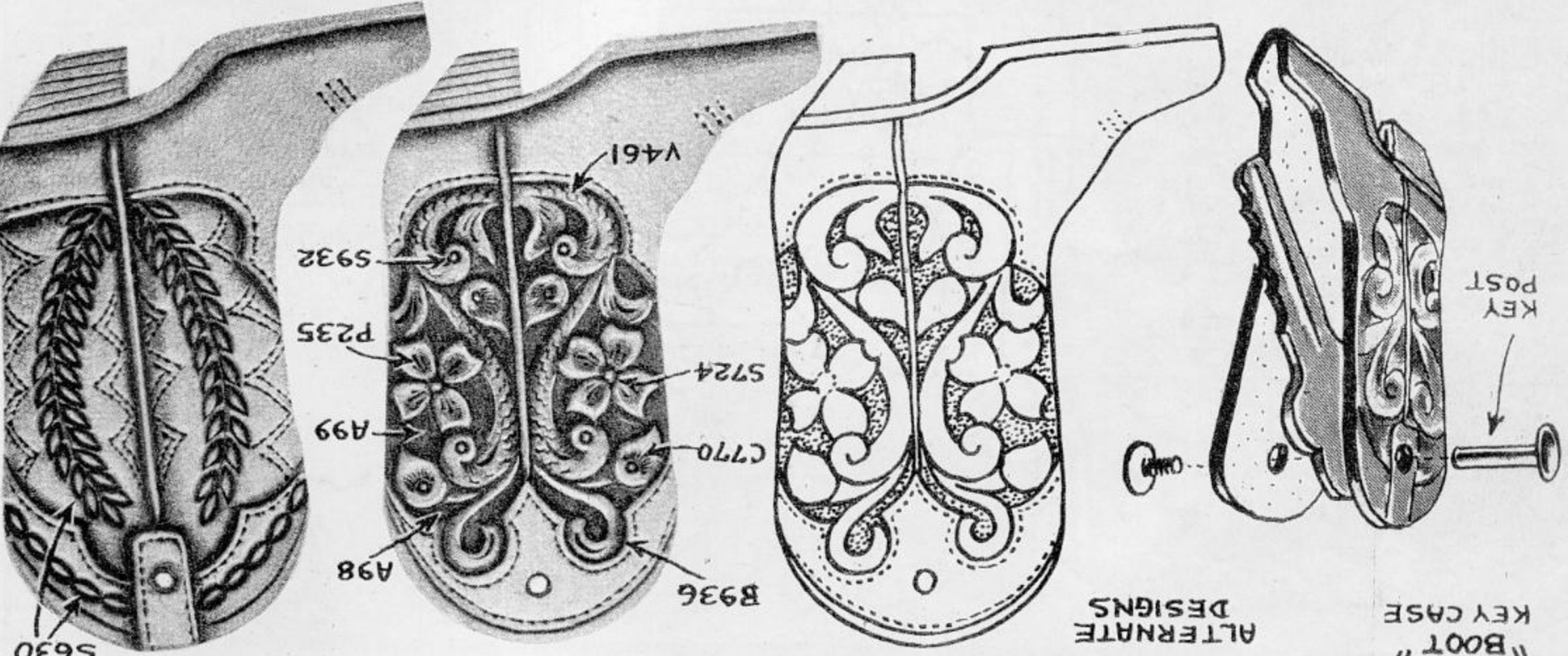
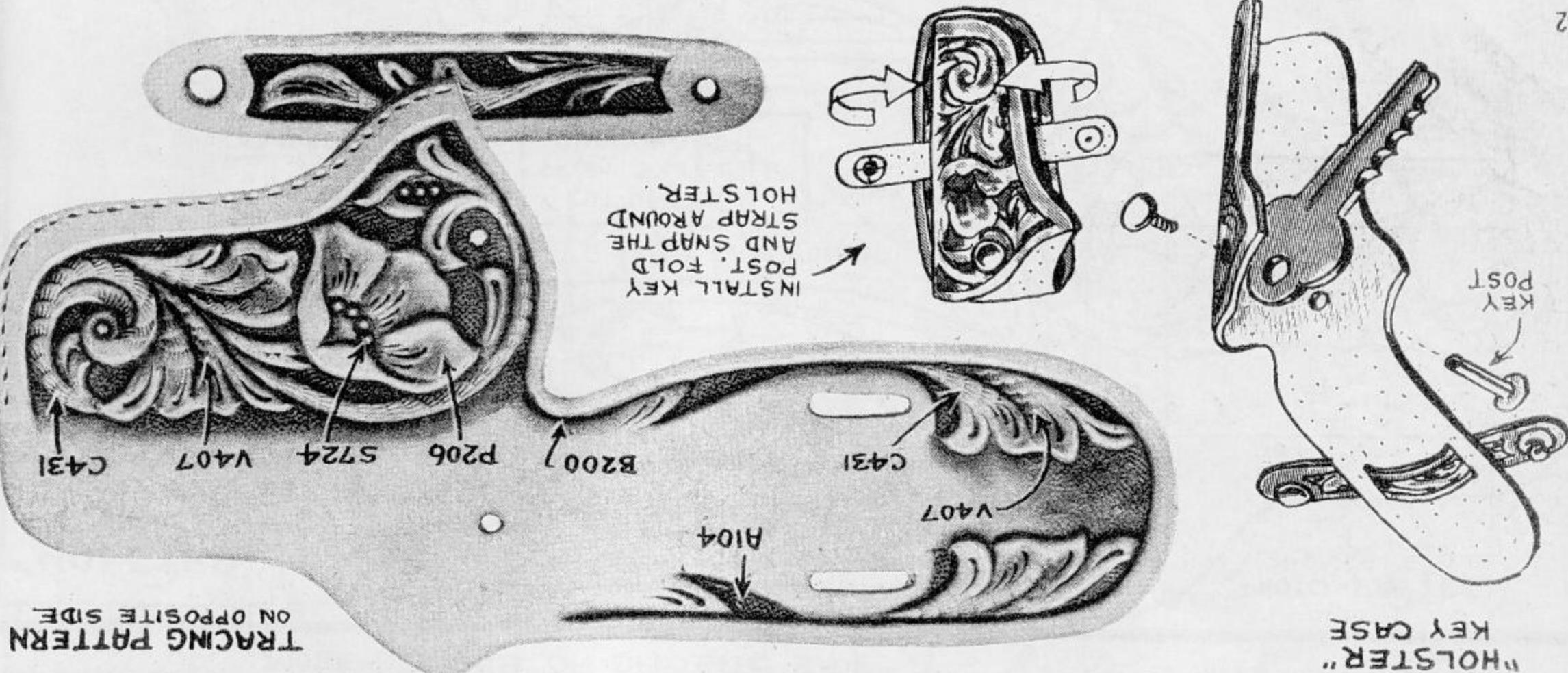


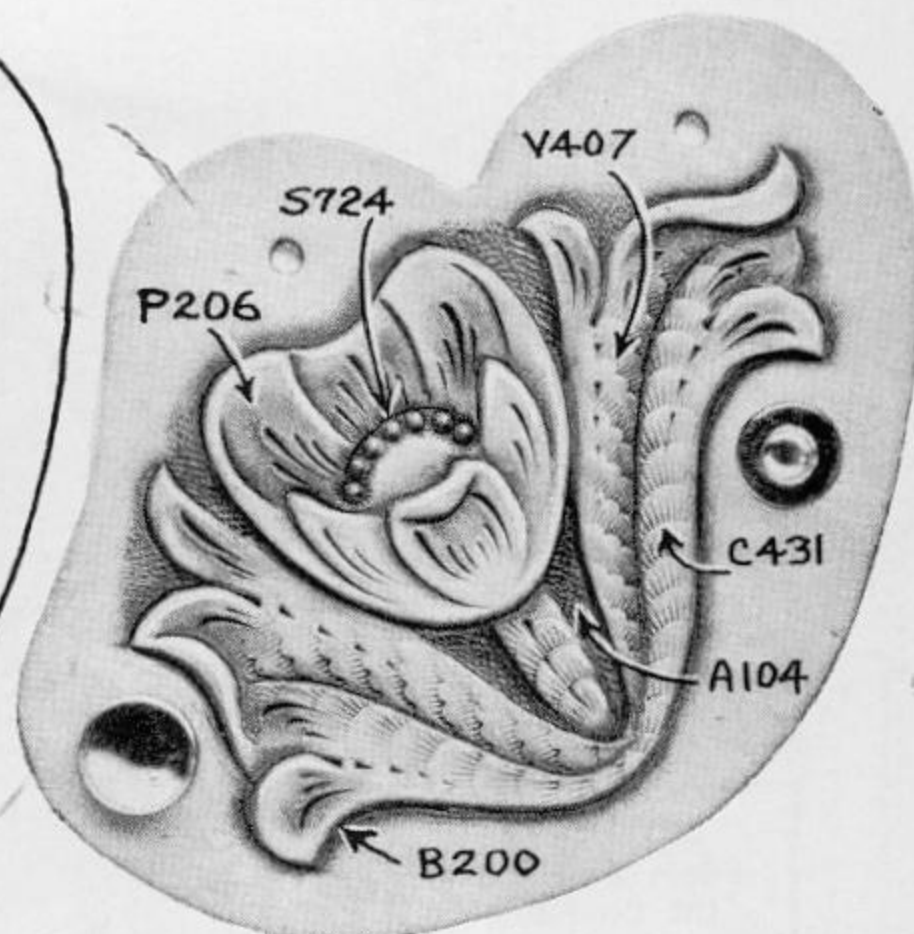
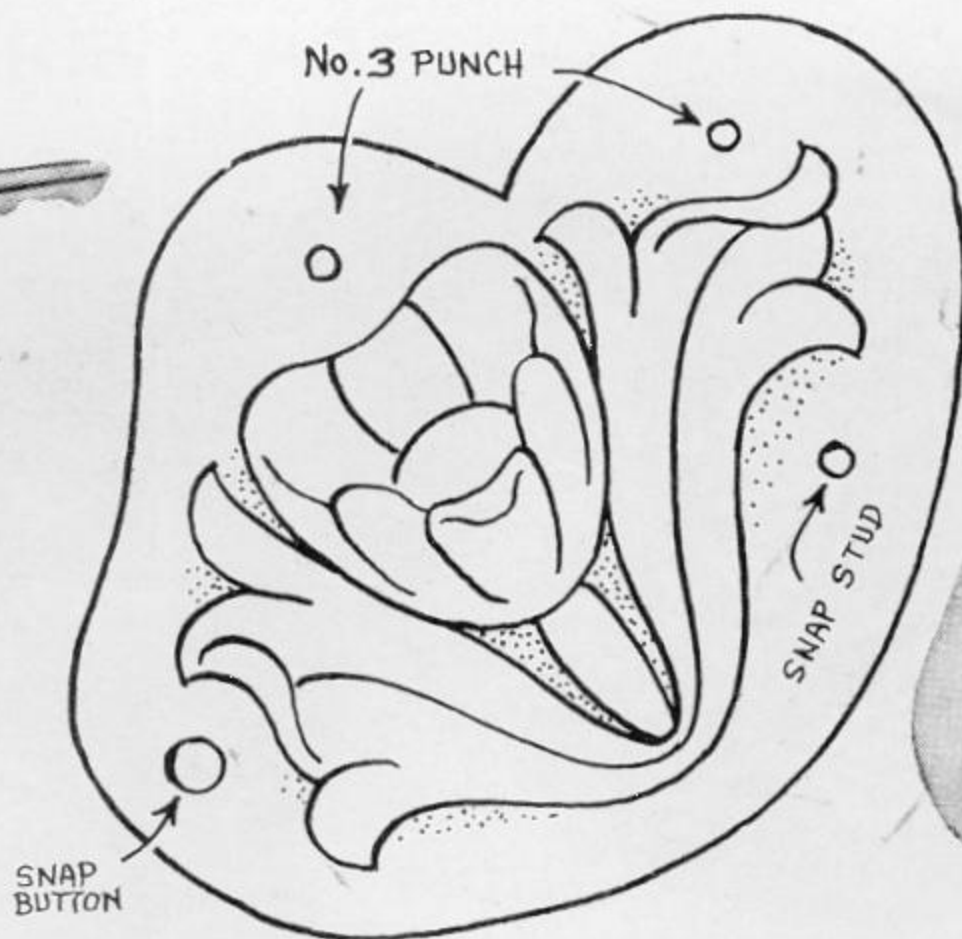
PHOTO PATTERN
ON OPPOSITE SIDE



SINGLE POST KEY CASE



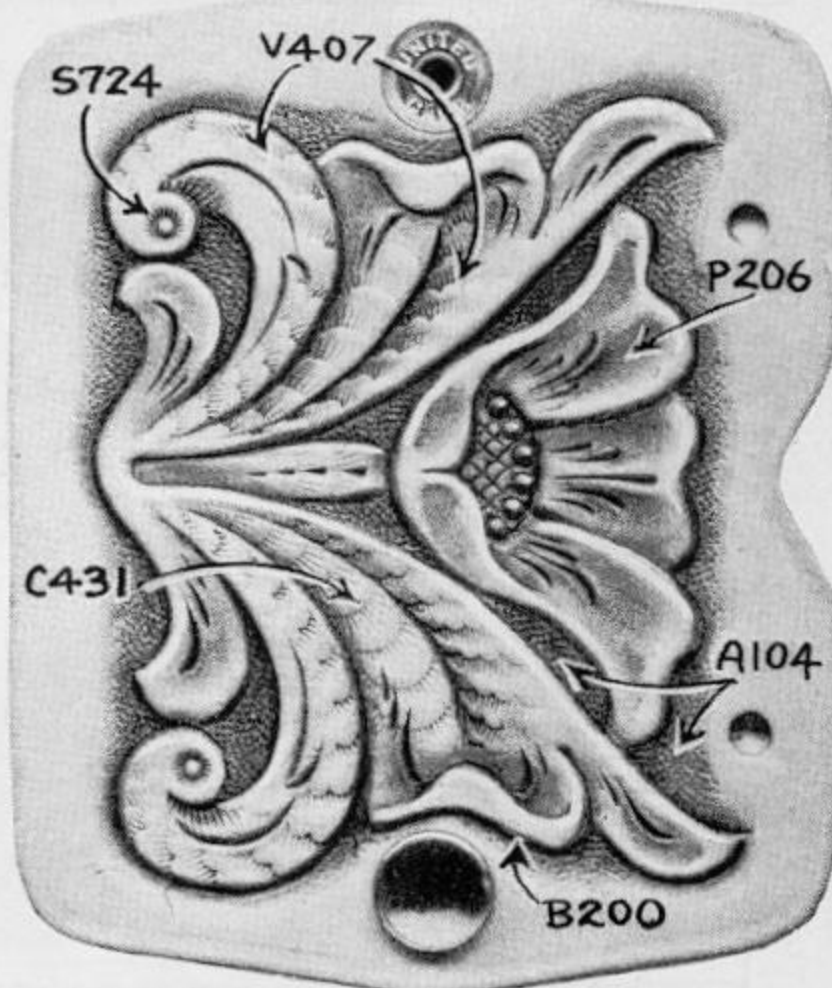
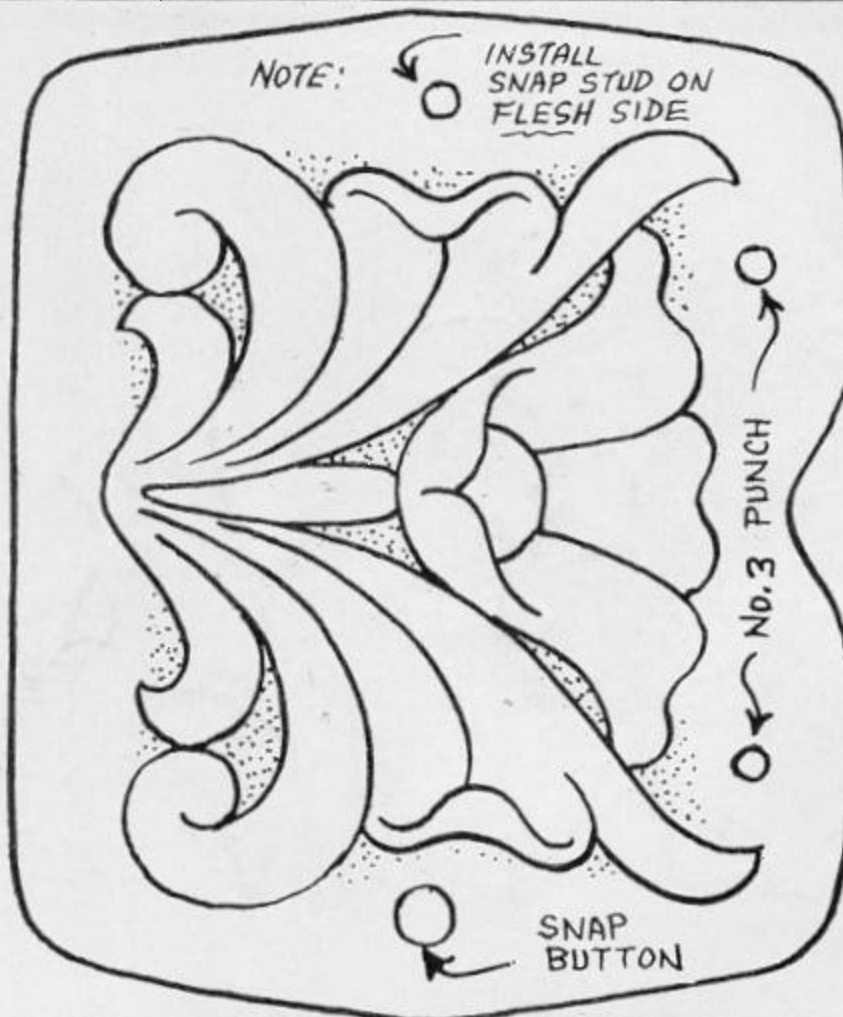
- CARVE - STAMP
- DYE AS DESIRED
- APPLY FINISH
- ASSEMBLE
SEE OPPOSITE SIDE



FOLD 'N' SNAP KEY CASE



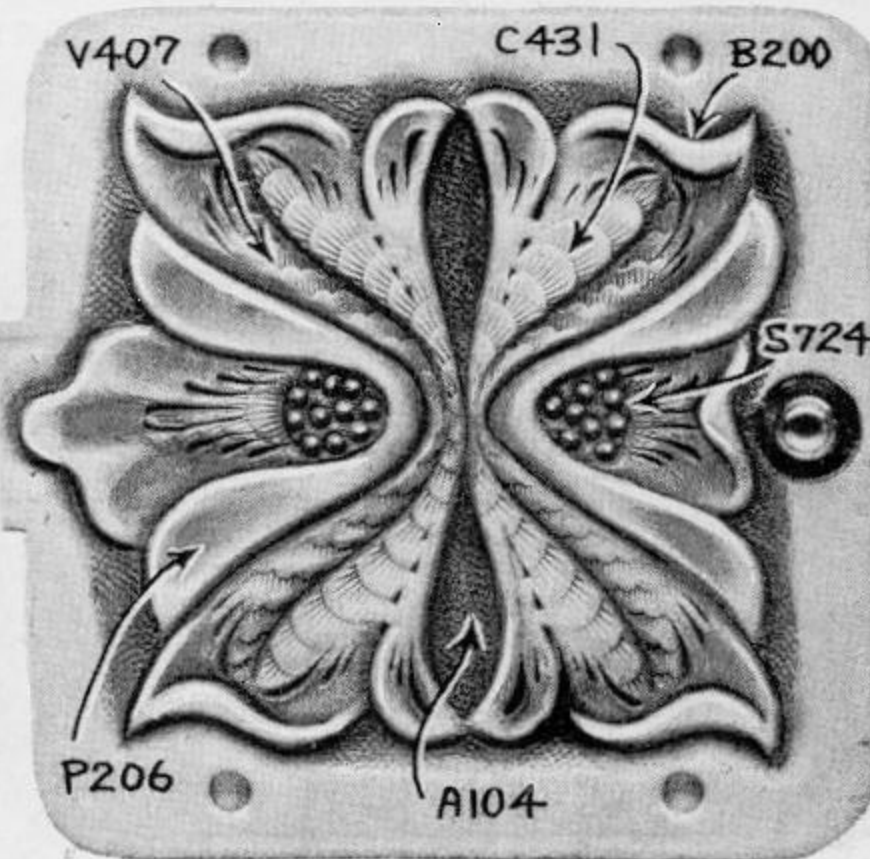
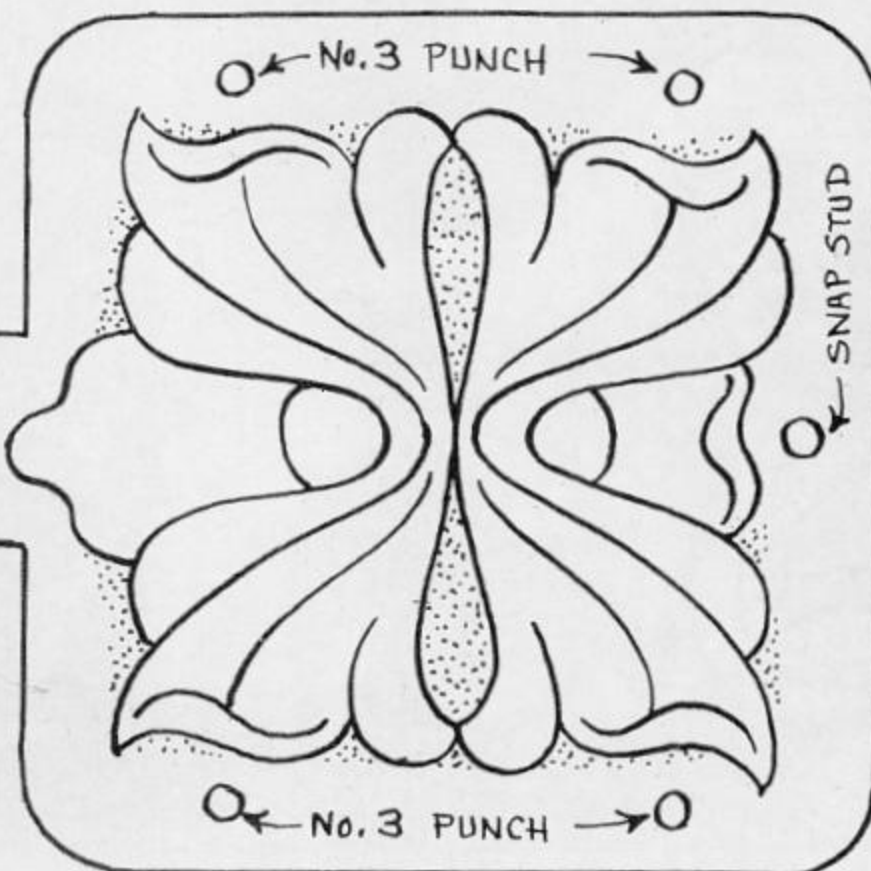
- CARVE - STAMP
- DYE AS DESIRED
- APPLY FINISH
- ASSEMBLE
SEE OPPOSITE SIDE



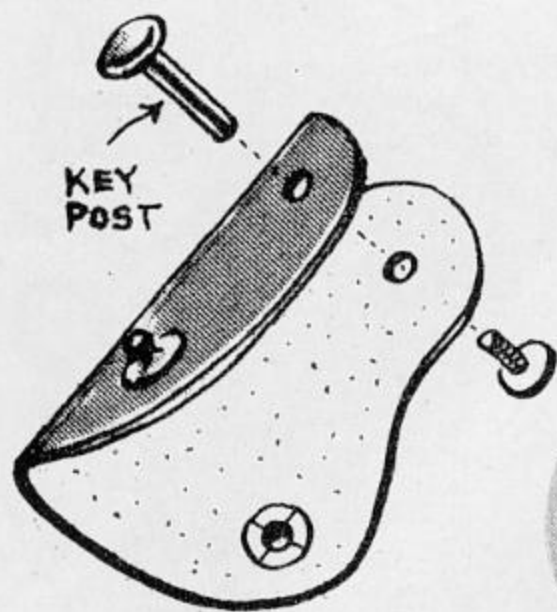
DOUBLE POST KEY CASE



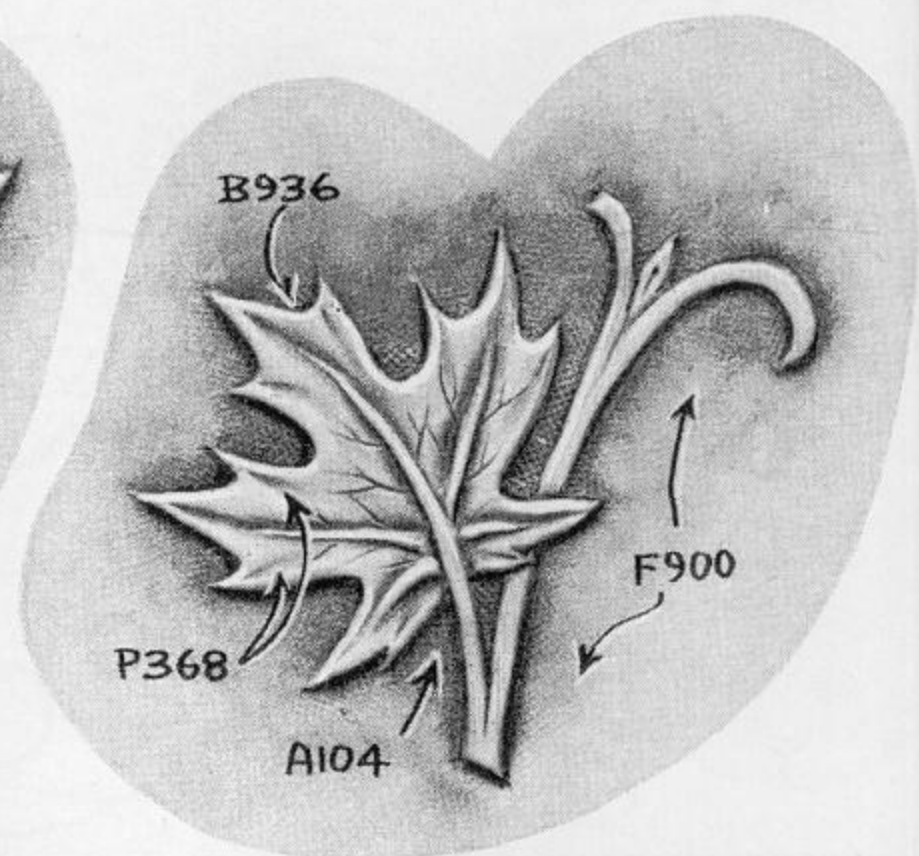
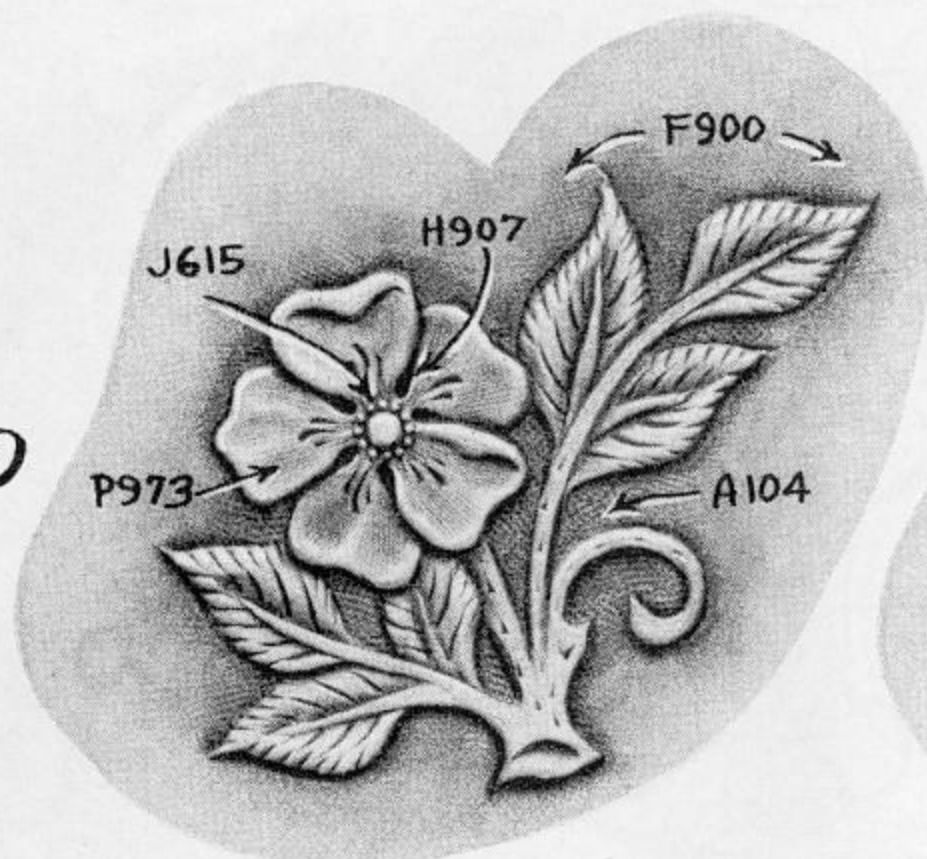
- CARVE - STAMP
- DYE AS DESIRED
- APPLY FINISH
- ASSEMBLE
SEE OPPOSITE SIDE



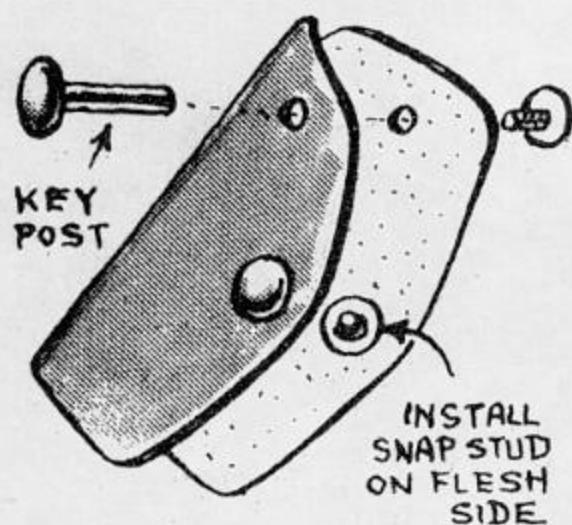
SINGLE POST KEY CASE



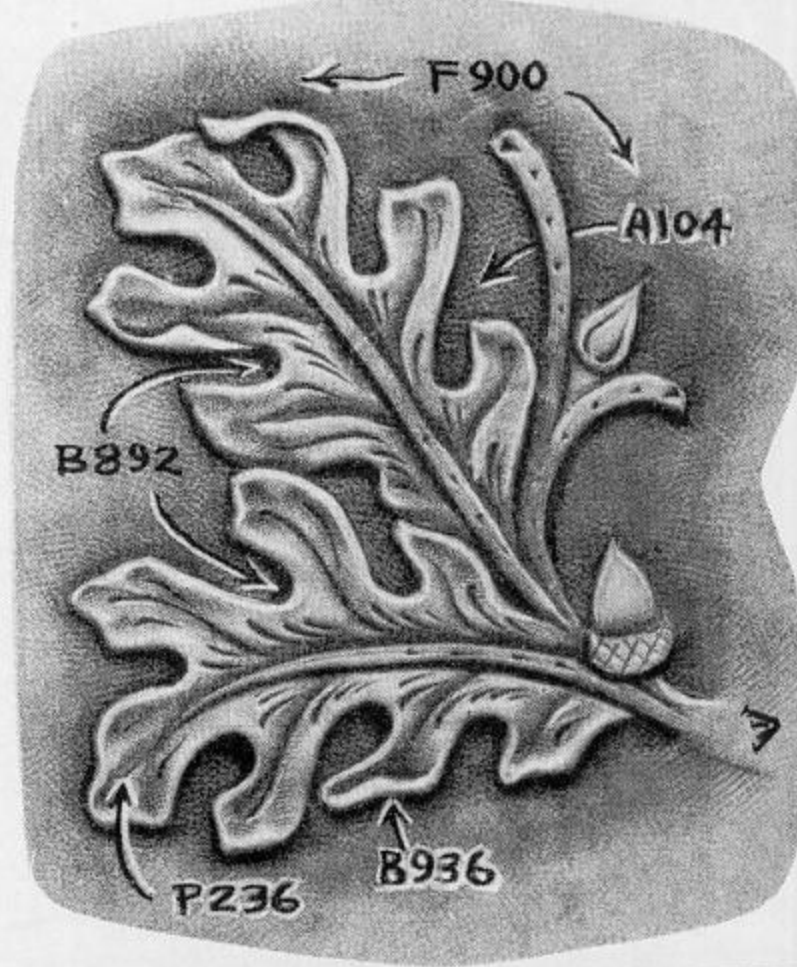
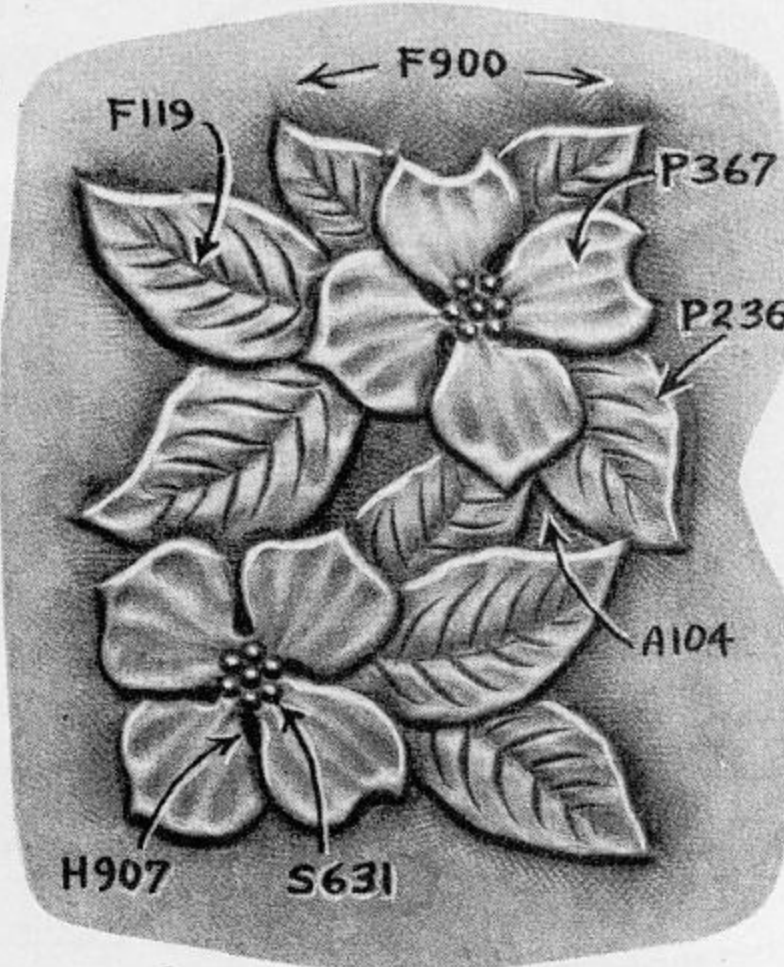
CUT LEATHER
FROM 3 oz. CALF
OR COWHIDE



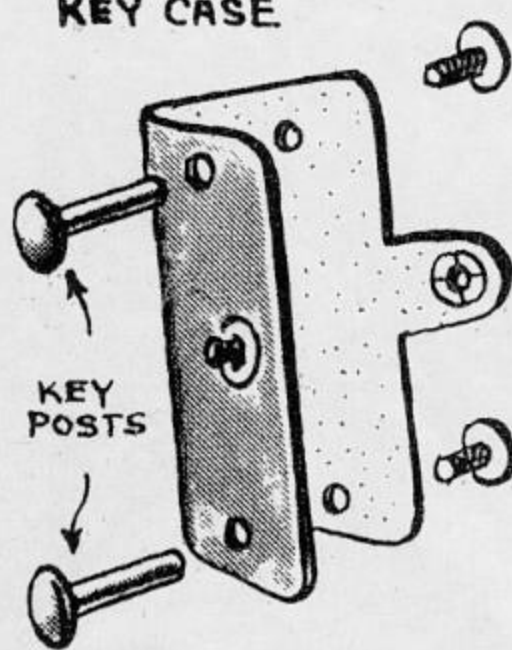
FOLD 'N' SNAP KEY CASE



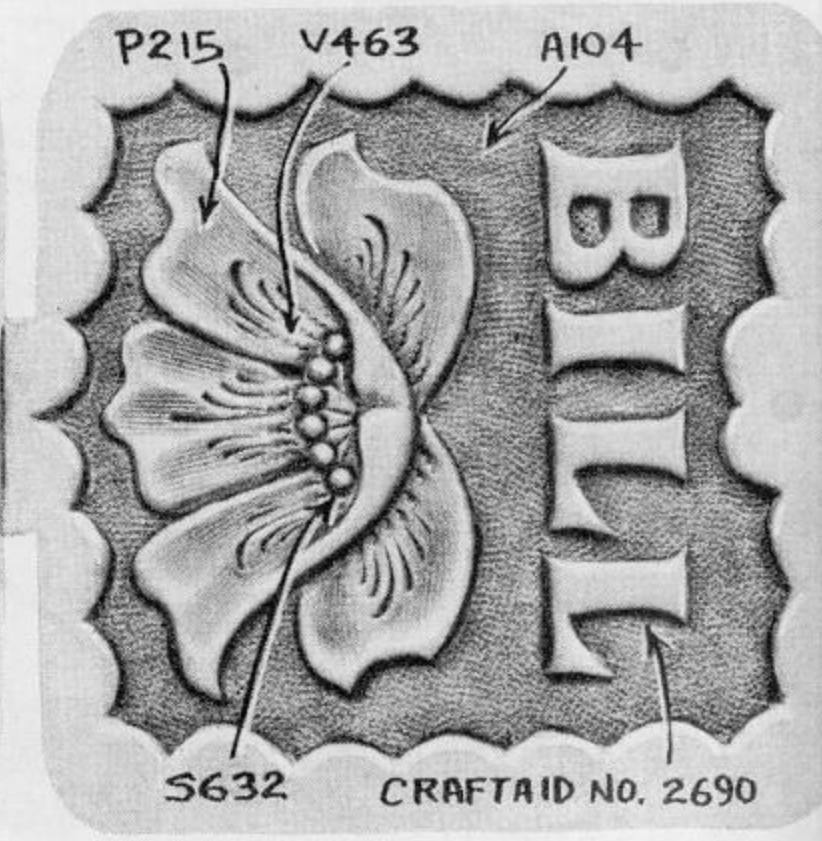
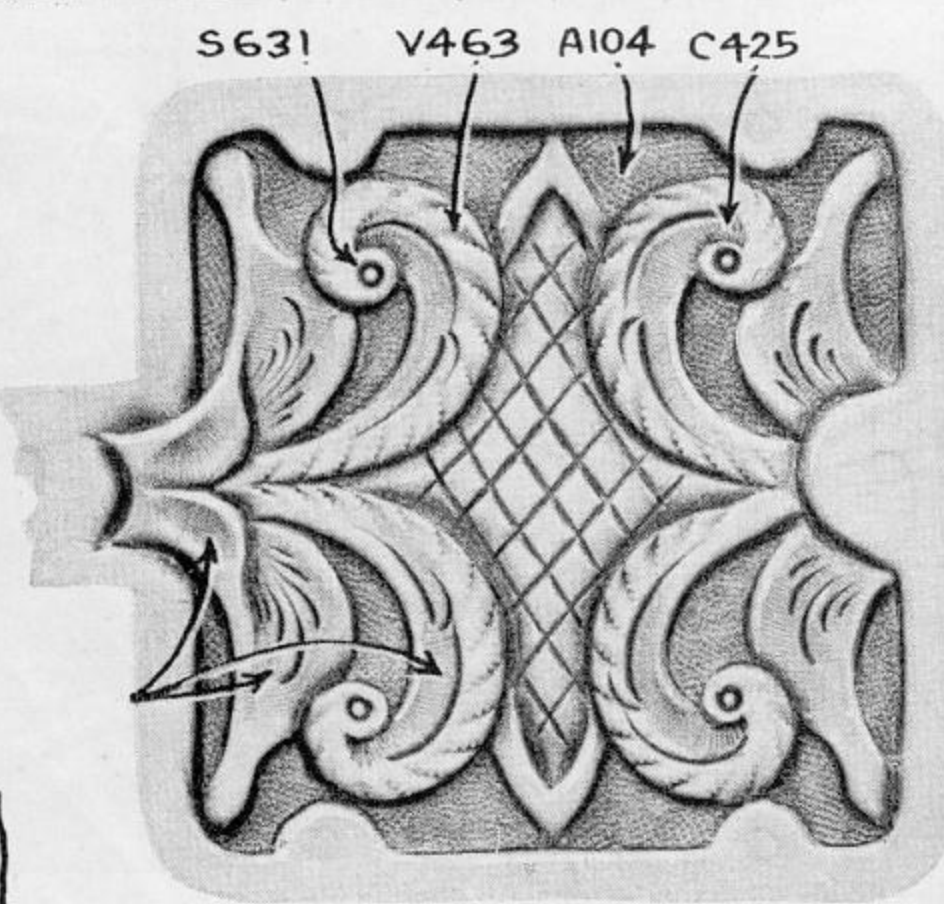
CUT LEATHER
FROM 3 oz. CALF
OR COWHIDE



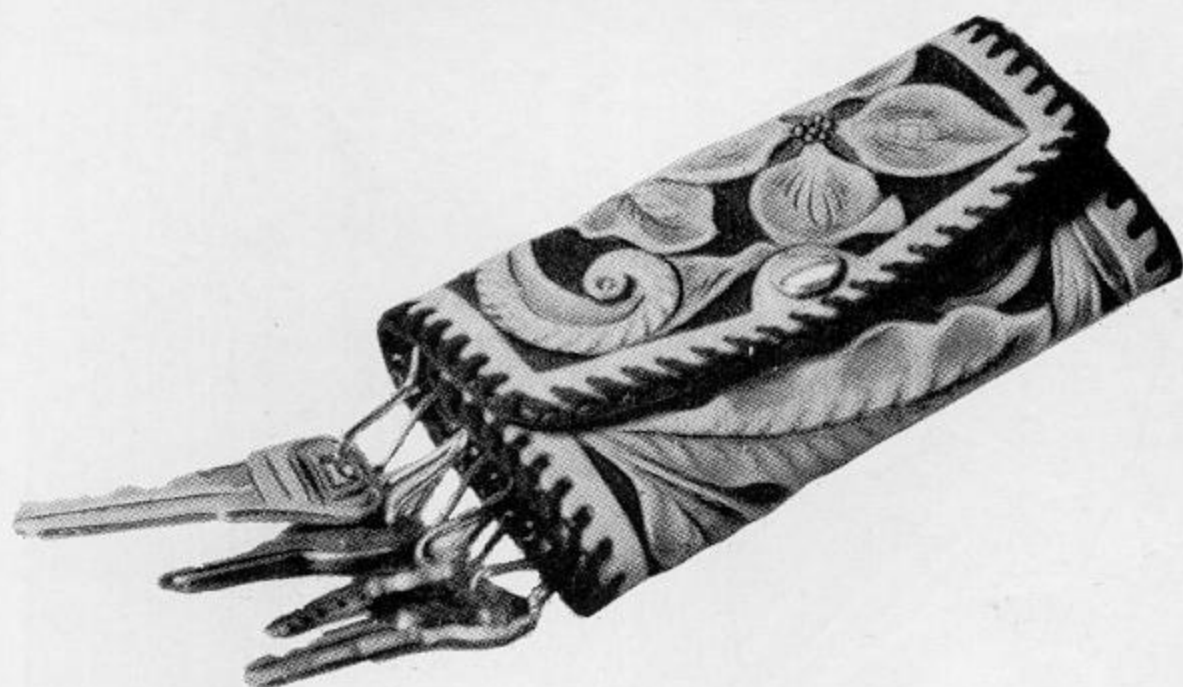
DOUBLE POST KEY CASE



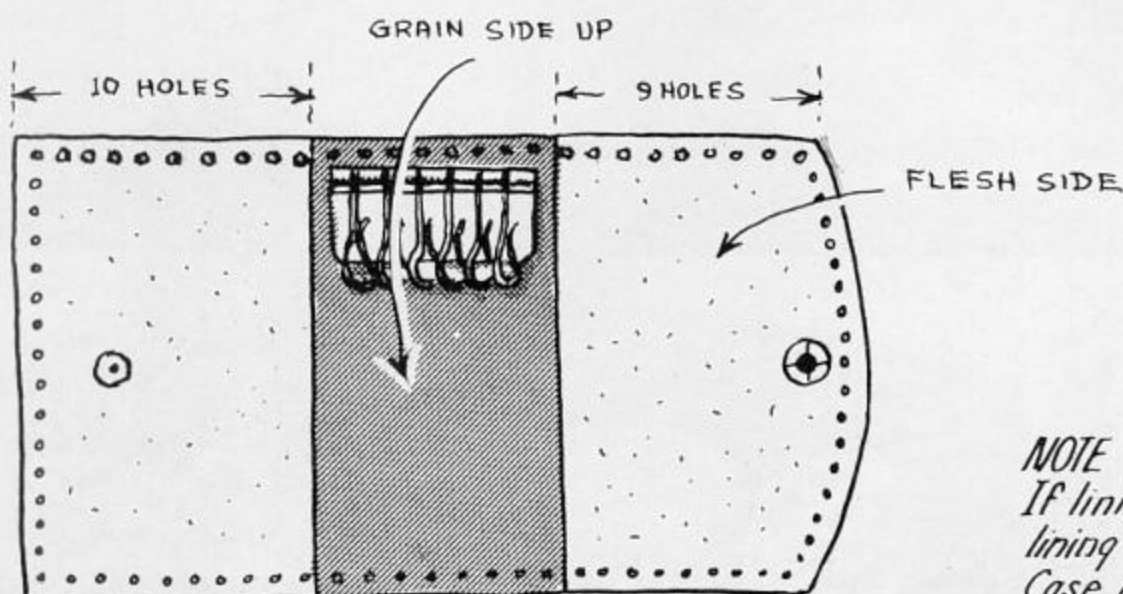
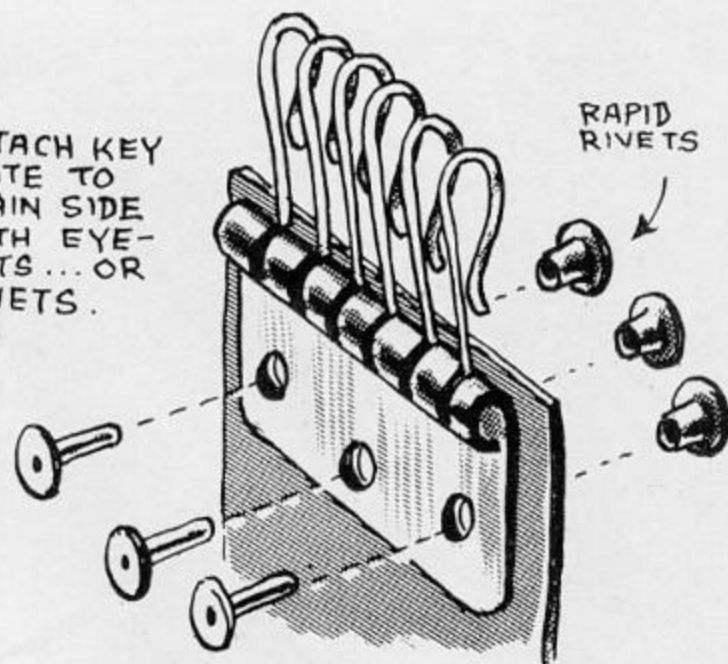
CUT LEATHER
FROM 3 oz. CALF
OR COWHIDE



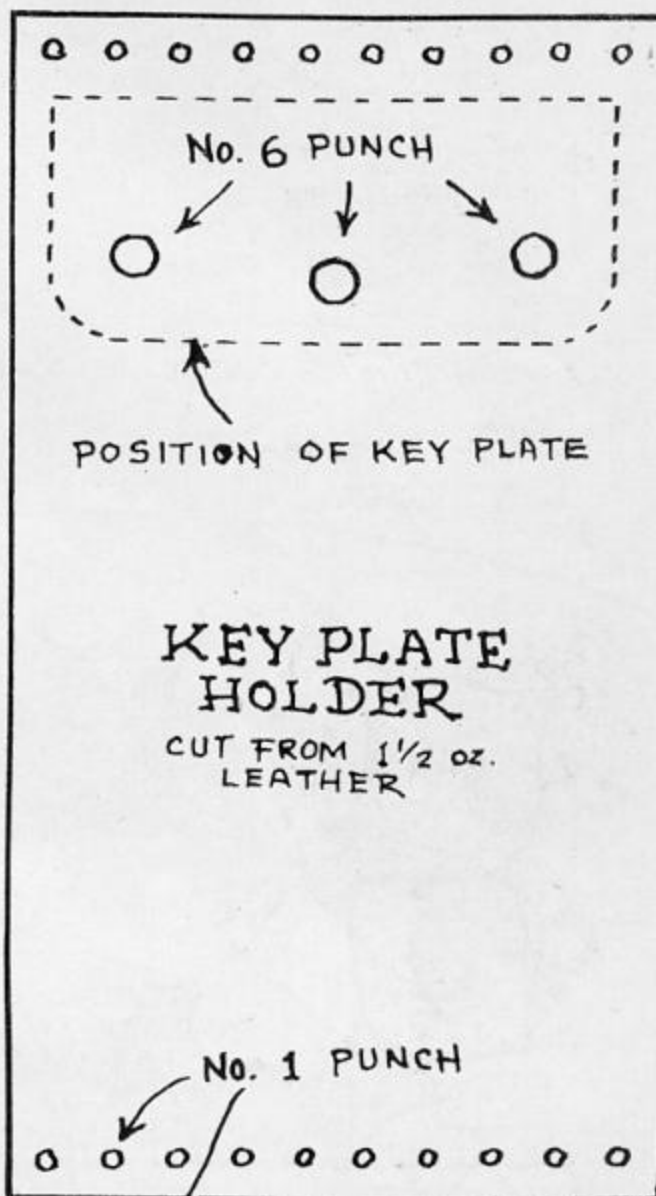
6 HOOK KEY CASE



ATTACH KEY
PLATE TO
GRAIN SIDE
WITH EYE-
LETS... OR
RIVETS.



NOTE
If lining is desired, cement
lining to flesh side of Key
Case after carving design.
Install snaps and assemble
as shown at left.



**KEY PLATE
HOLDER**
CUT FROM 1 1/2 oz.
LEATHER

Position Key Plate holder as shown above.
Begin lacing in centre of Plate Holder....
bury end of lace between leathers (if using
Whip Stitch); lacing over end to secure.
Lace with Whip Stitch or Single Loop Lace
through corner holes twice.

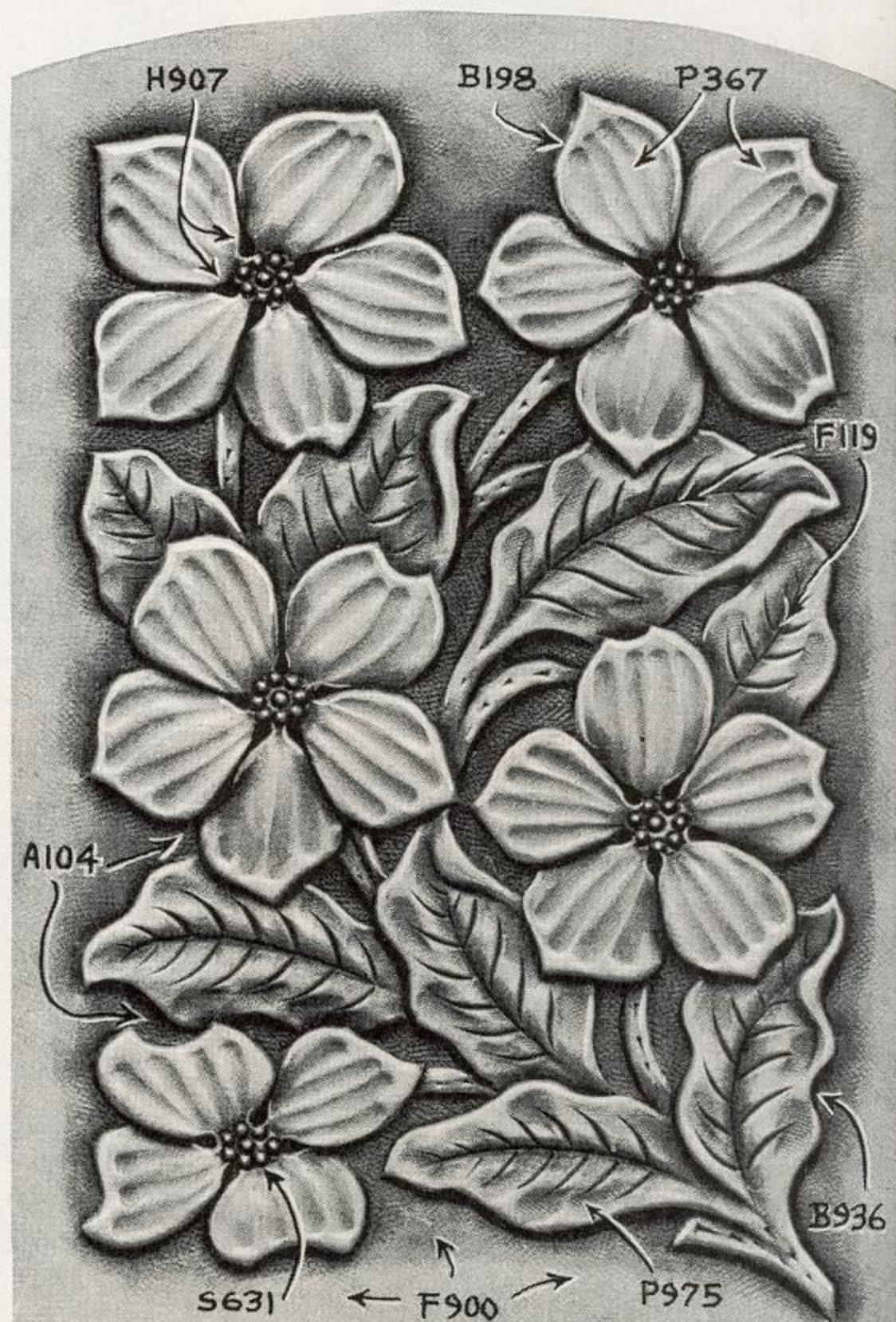
PHOTO
PATTERN
ON
OPPOSITE
SIDE

SNAP
BUTTON

SNAP
STUD

KEY CASE
CUT FROM
3-4 oz.
COWHIDE

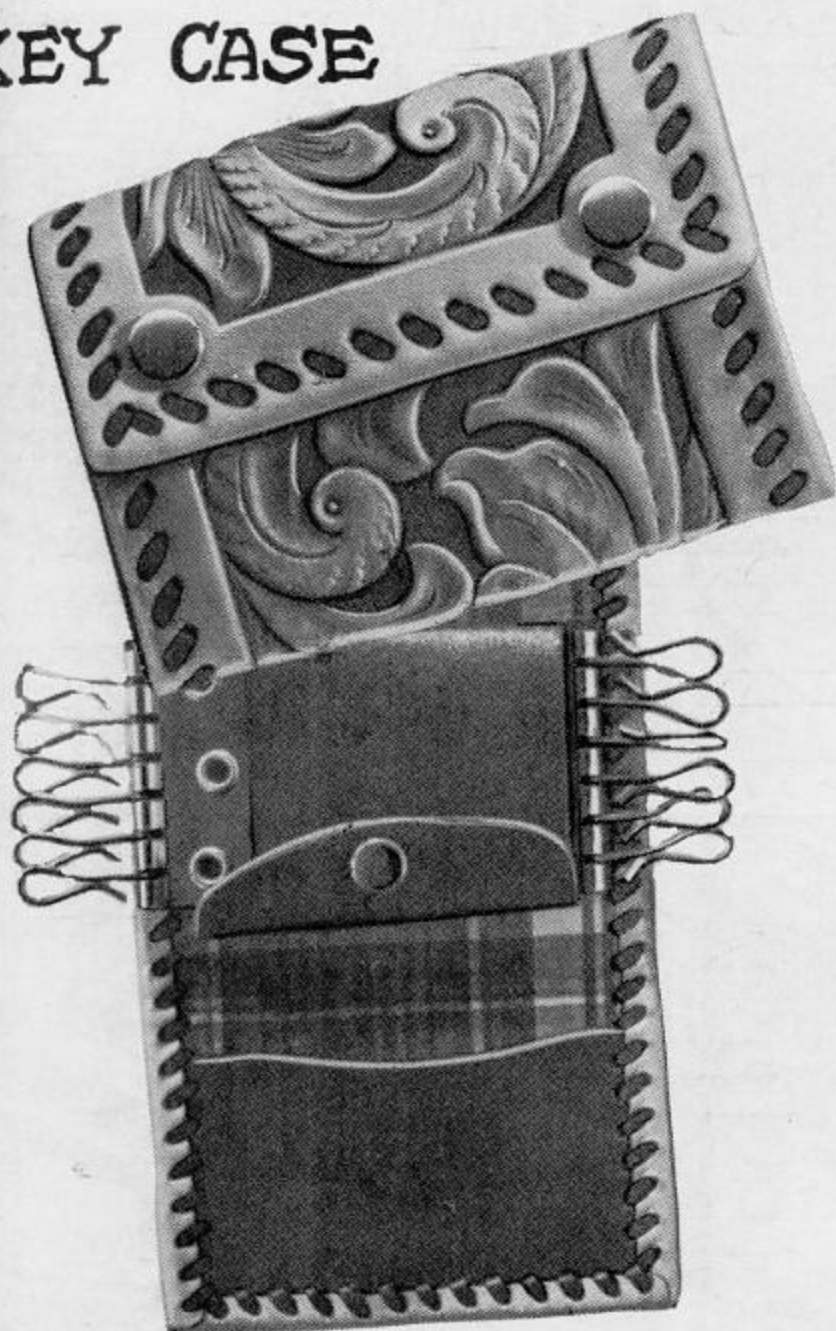
TRACING
PATTERN
ON
OPPOSITE
SIDE



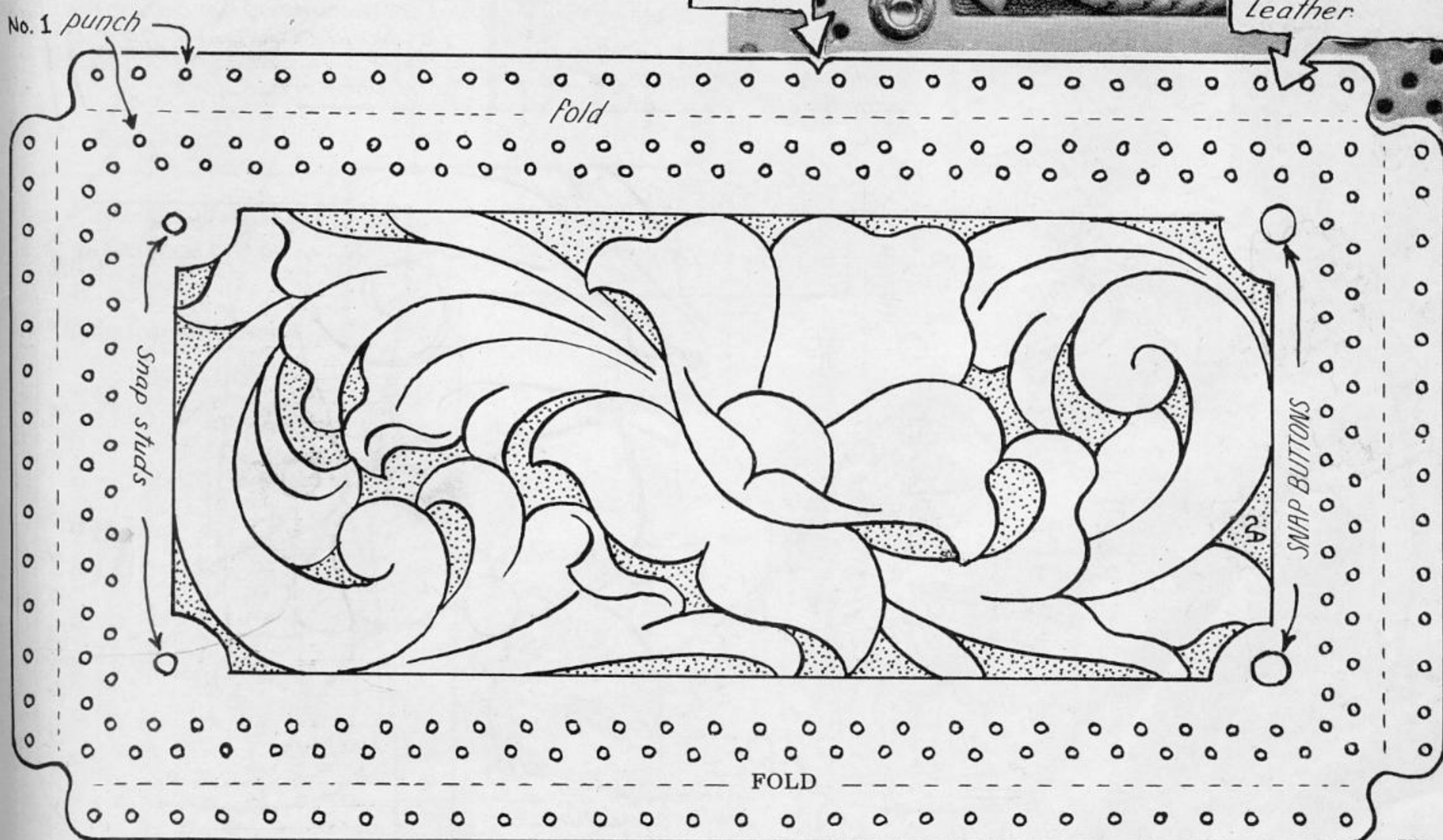
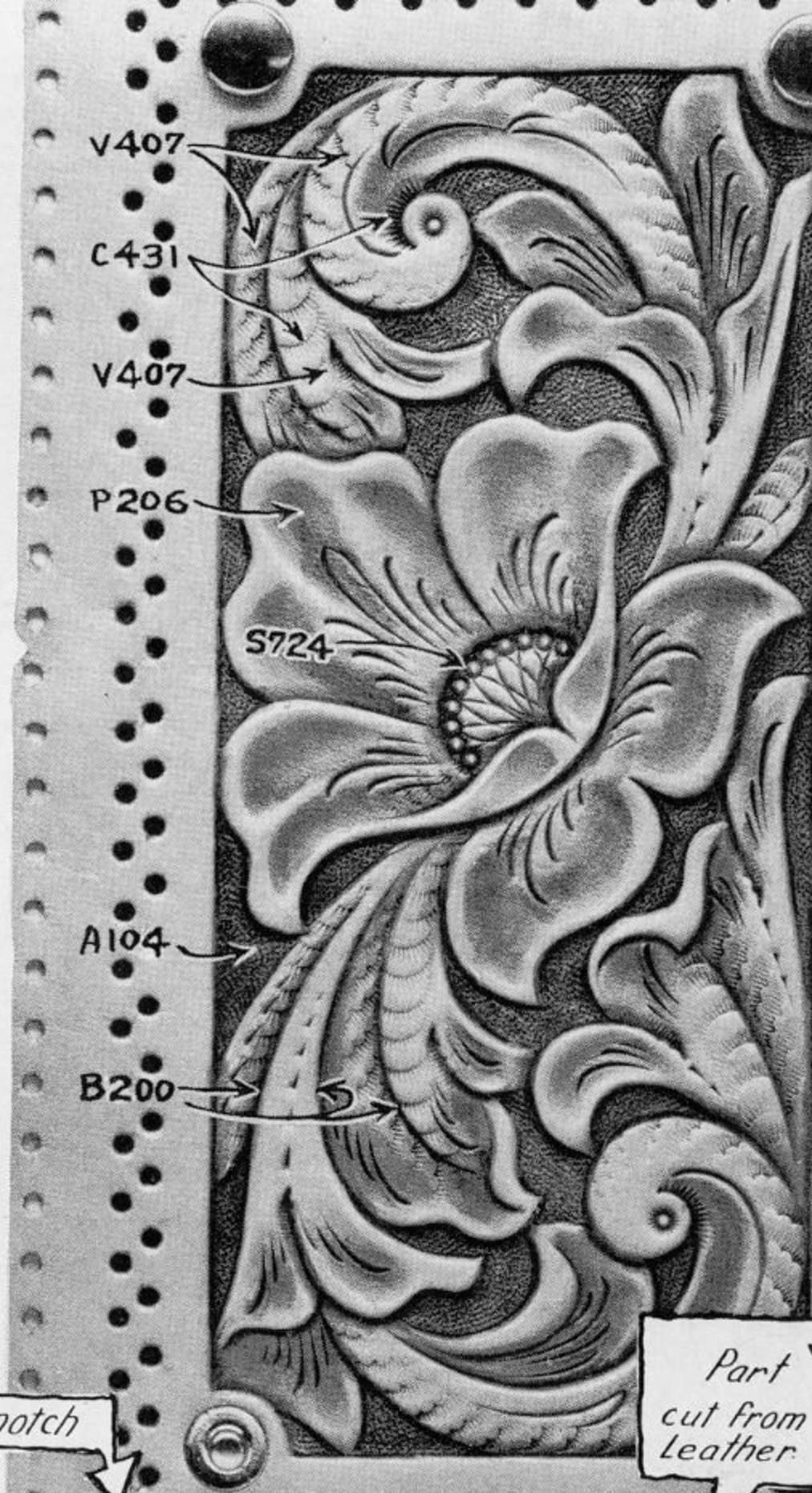
ALTERNATE DESIGN

Spiral Line KEY CASE

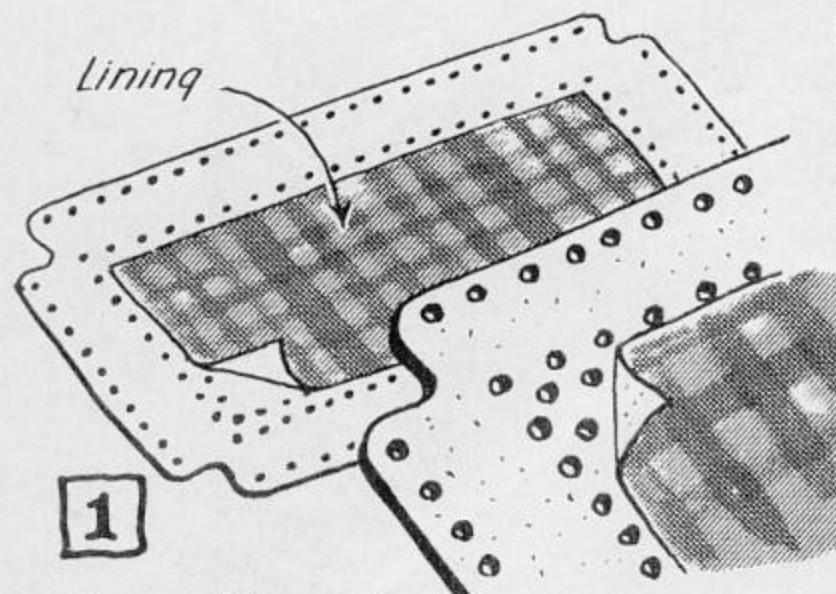
TWO...6-HOOK
KEY PLATES



NOTE when cutting your own project, it is important to be exacting when punching lacing holes in all parts. Be sure to cut "notch" as indicated on patterns.

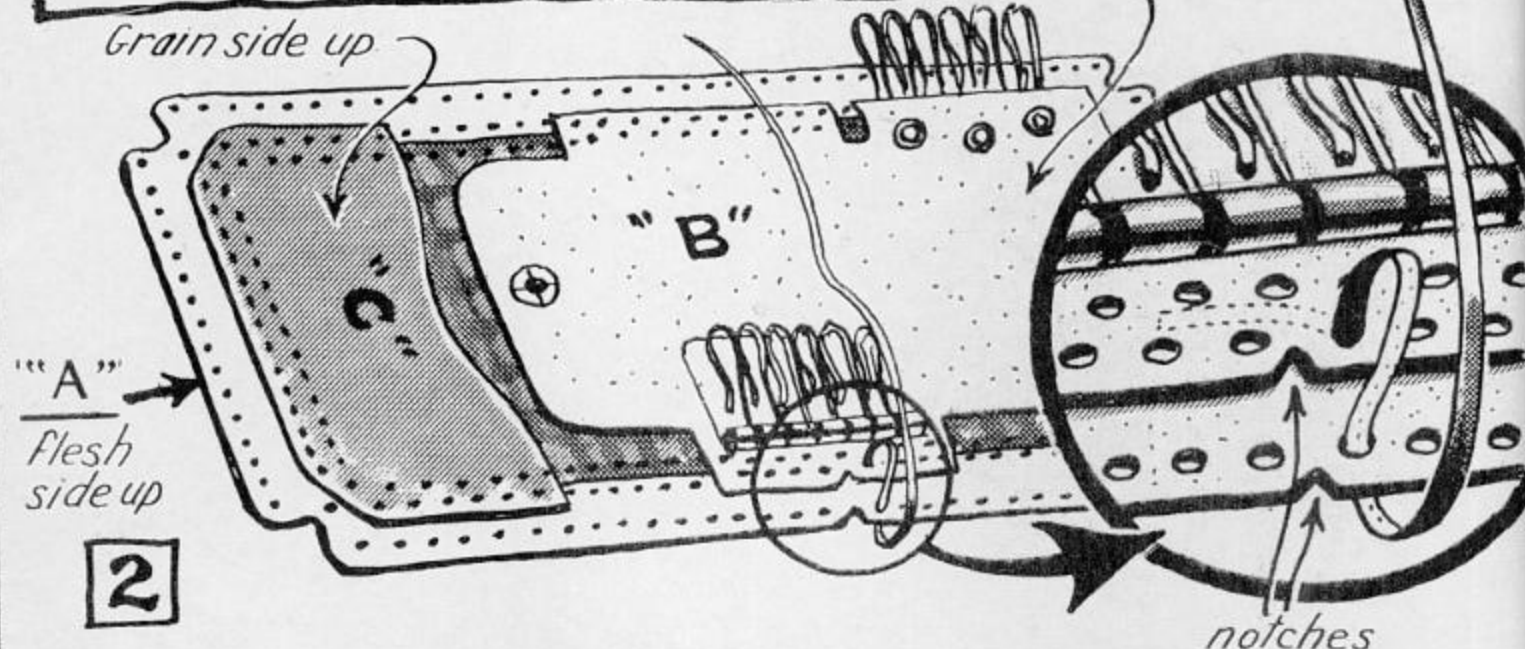


Spiral Line KEY CASE

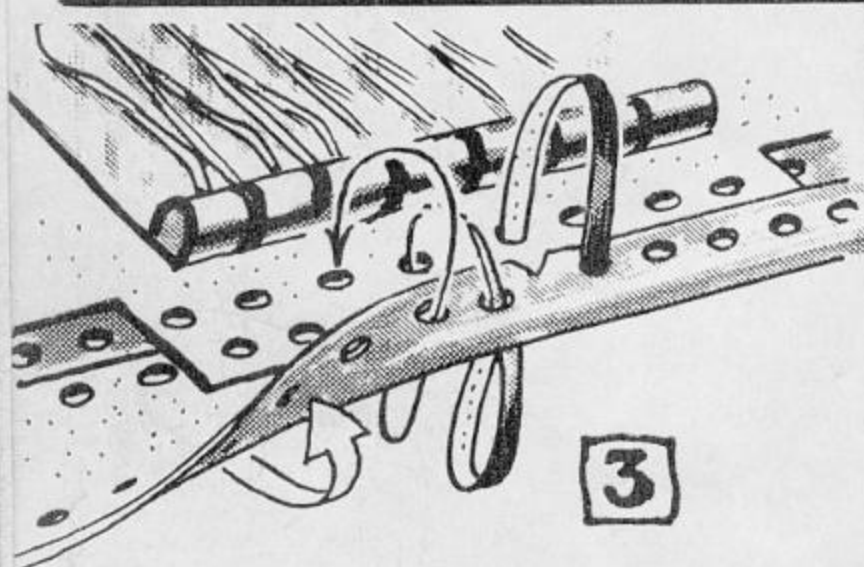


Cement lining to flesh side of part A. Lining should cover only inside row of holes as shown above. Re-punch to have holes in lining.

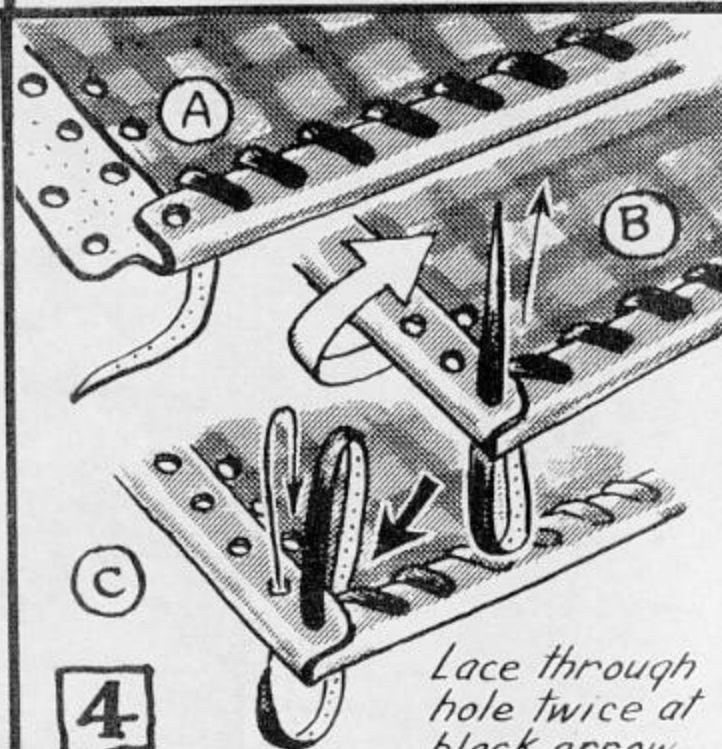
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



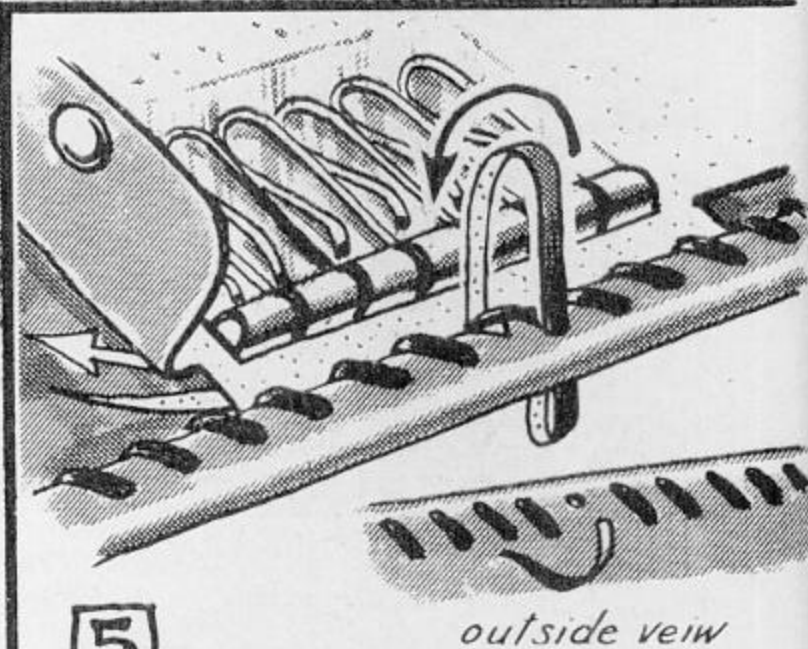
Align holes carefully, cement edges of part C in place. Align notches of parts A and B and begin lacing by bringing lace up through hole next to notch, in part B, as shown. Leave 1/2" of end of lace between parts A and B.



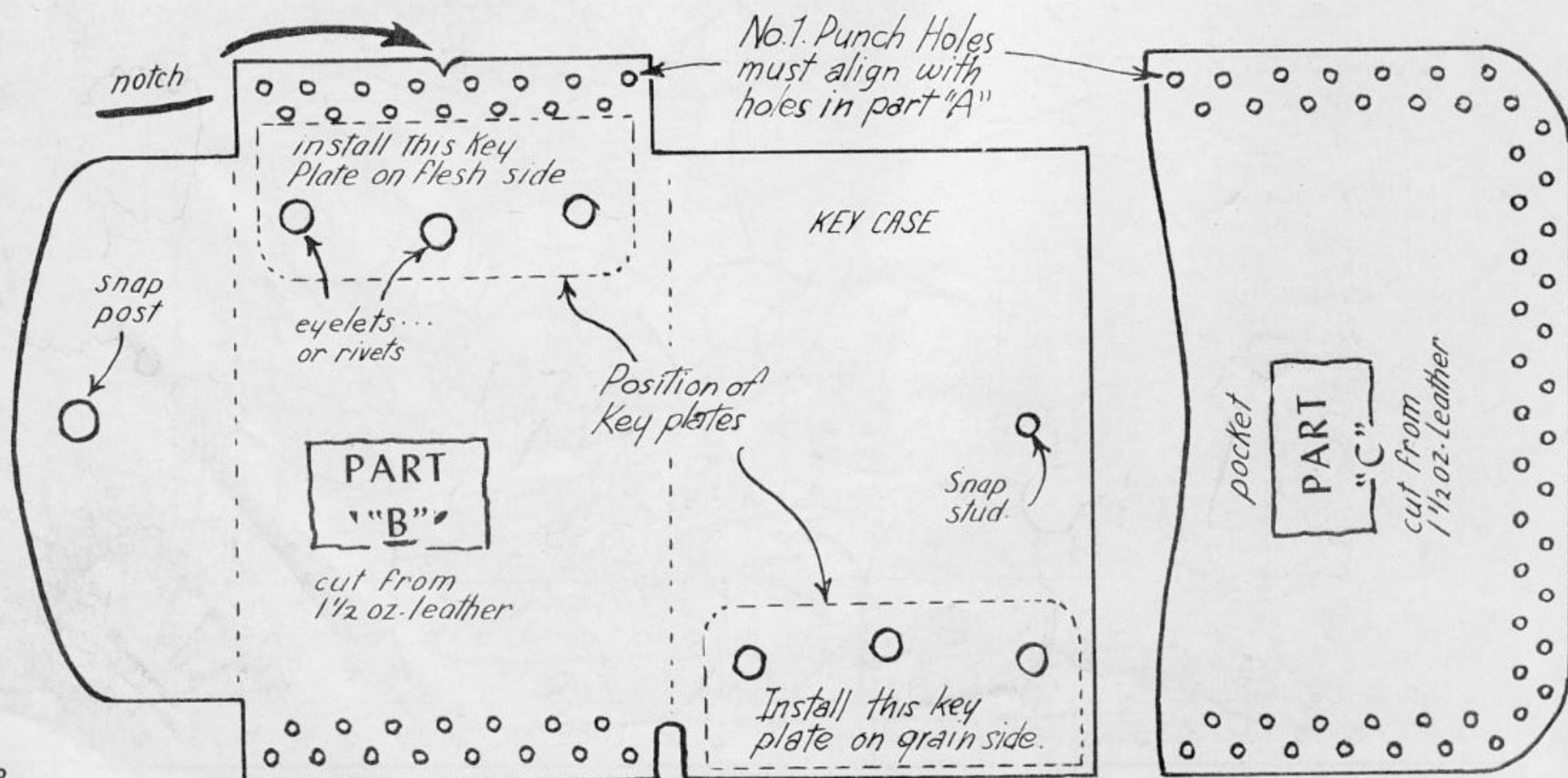
Fold edge of part A over part B. Lace through corresponding hole, next to notch. Run lace down through next hole in the inside row of holes. Continue lacing through holes as shown by small arrow above.



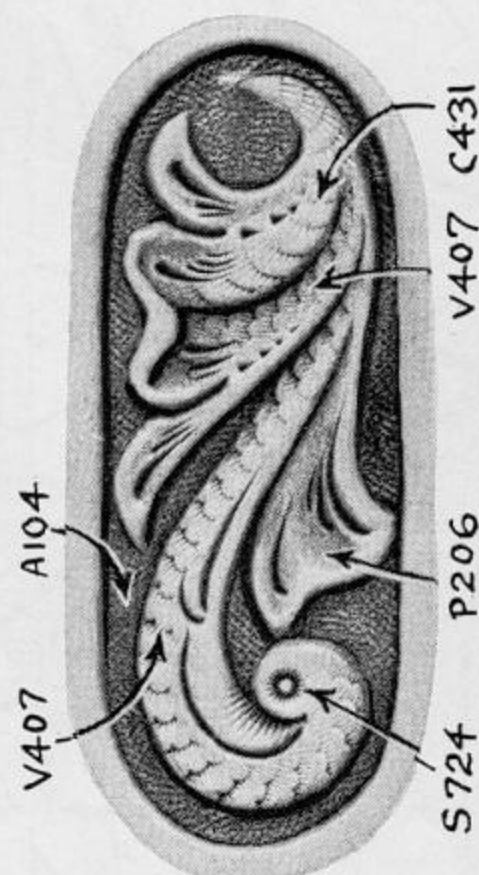
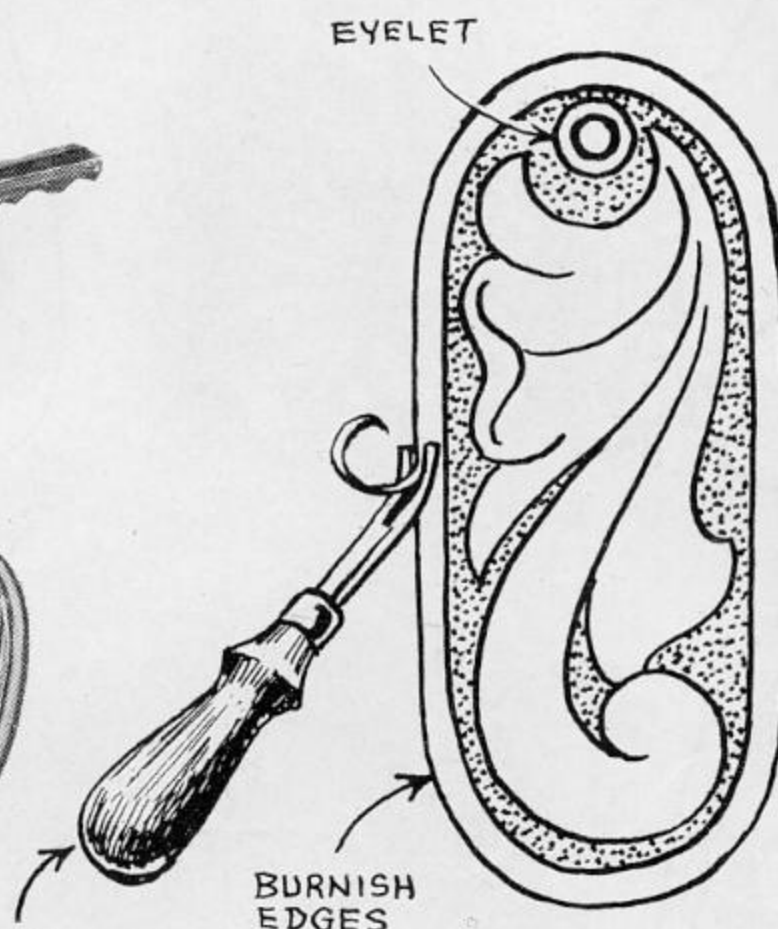
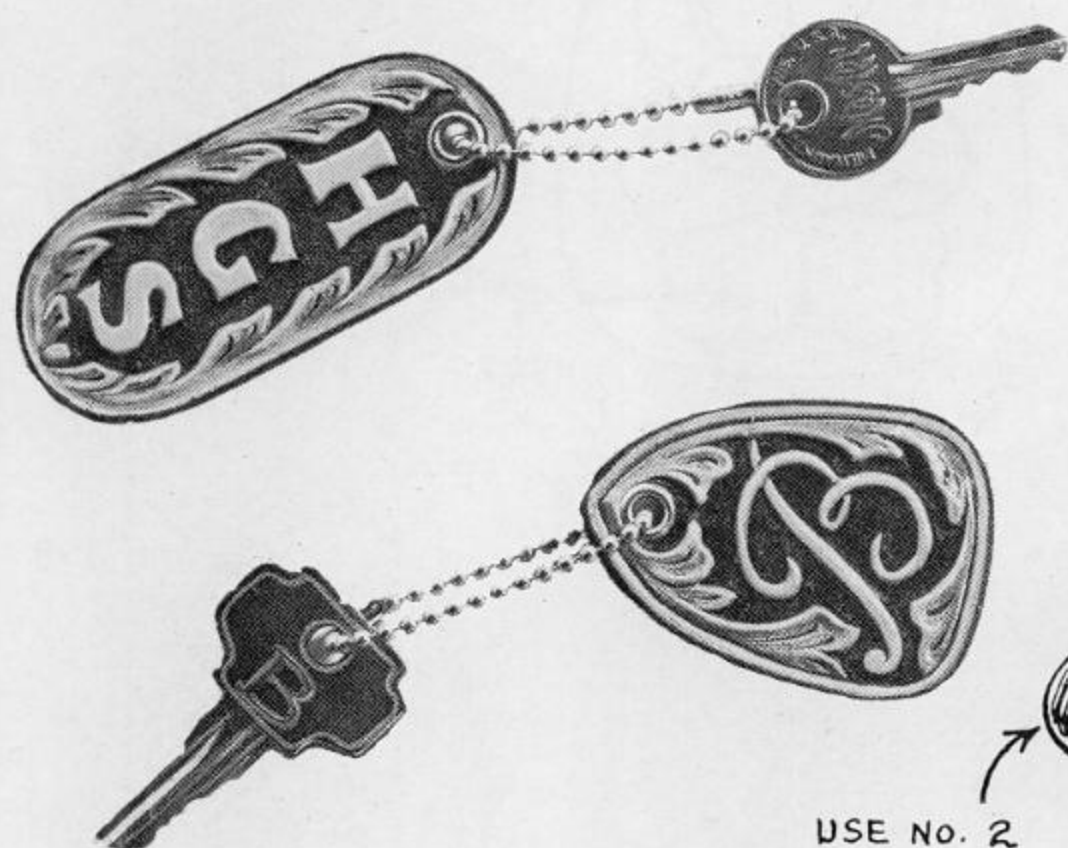
Fold steps A-B-C (above) to complete lacing around the corner.



Continue lacing to beginning. Push lacing through last hole and down between parts A and B. Cut off excess lace.



KEY IDENTIFICATION TAGS

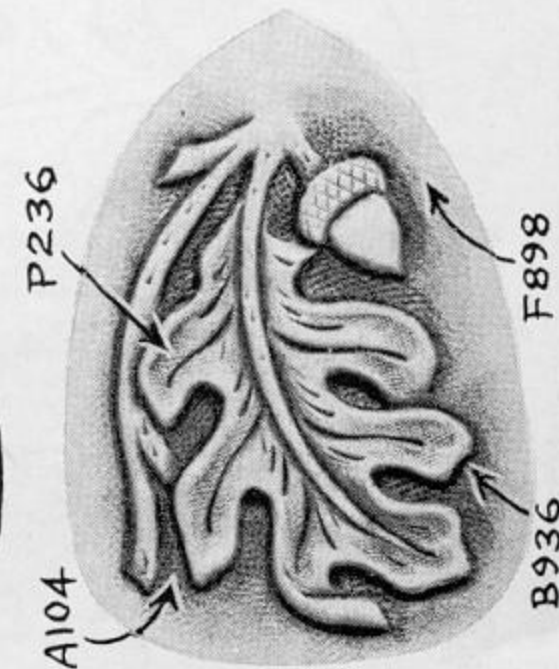
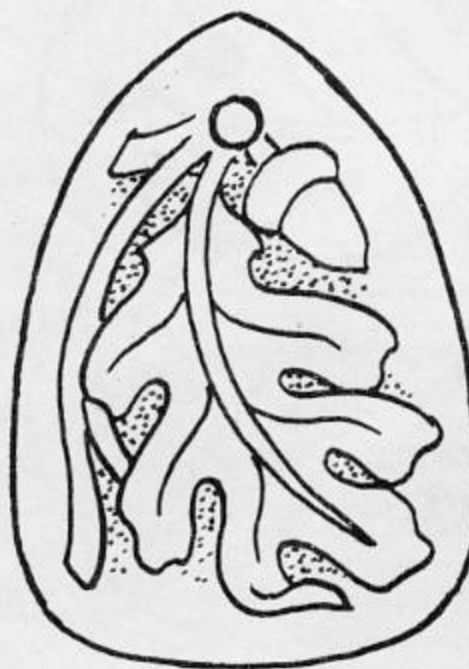
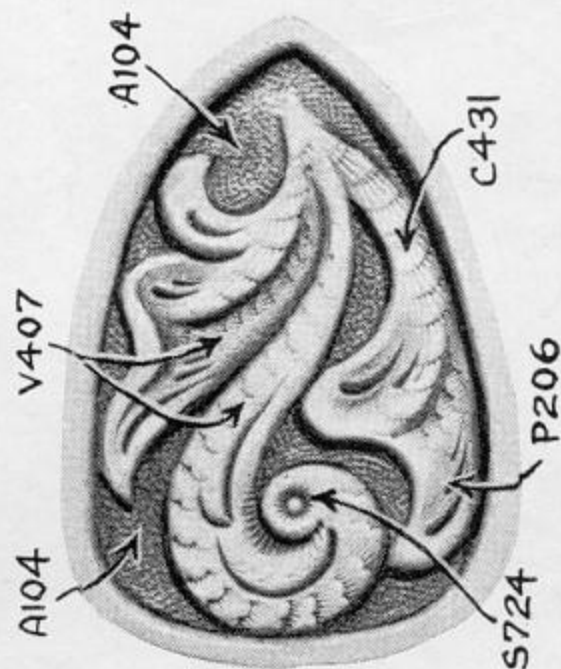
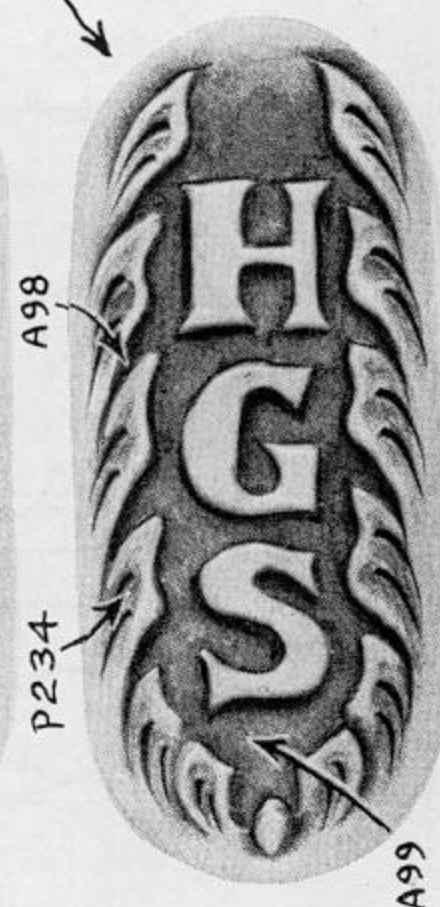


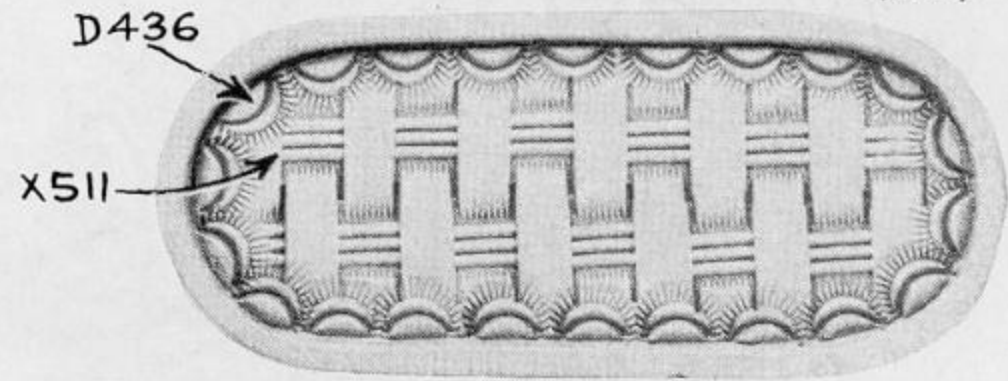
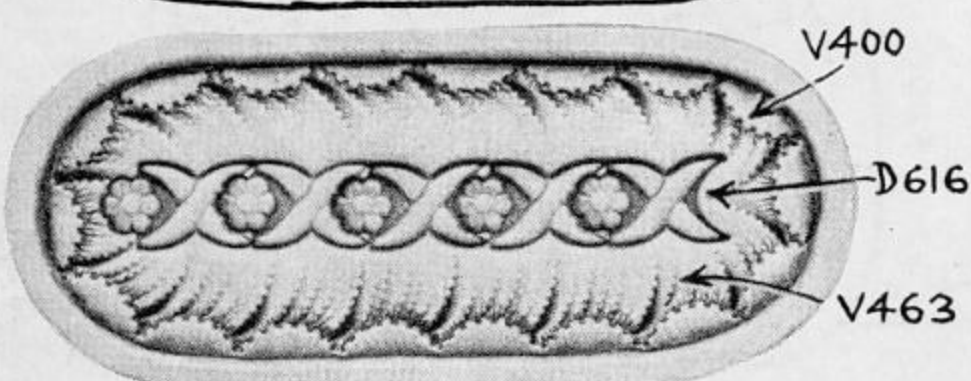
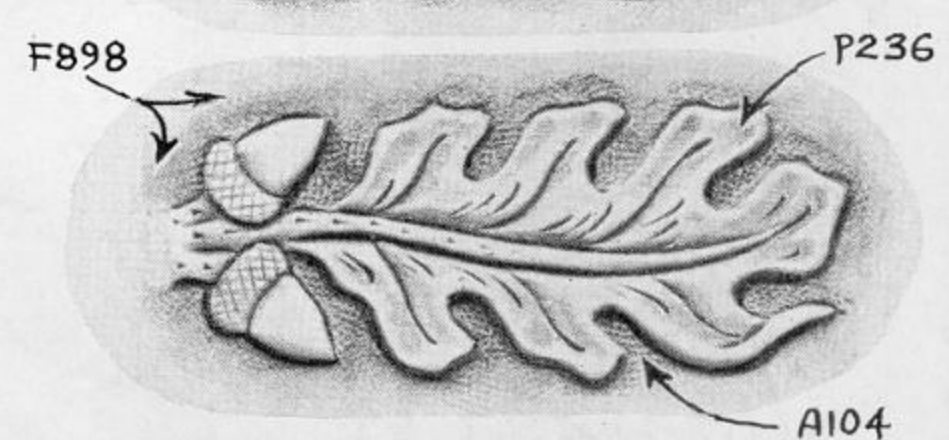
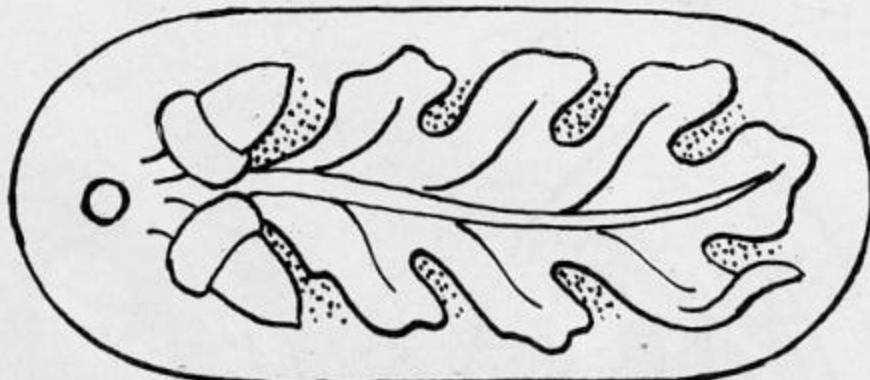
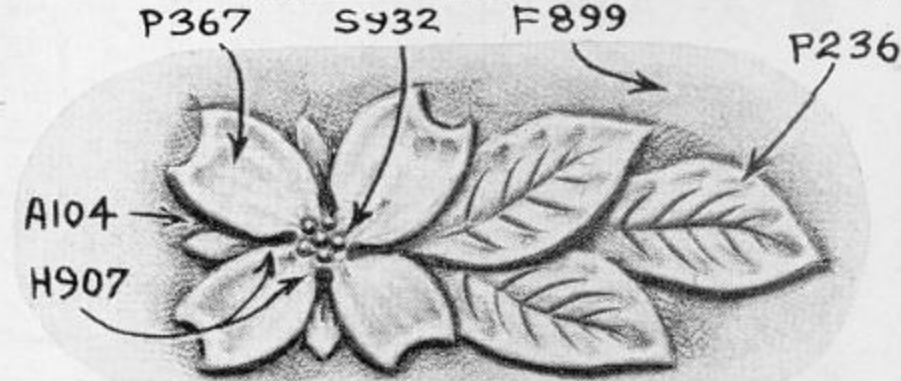
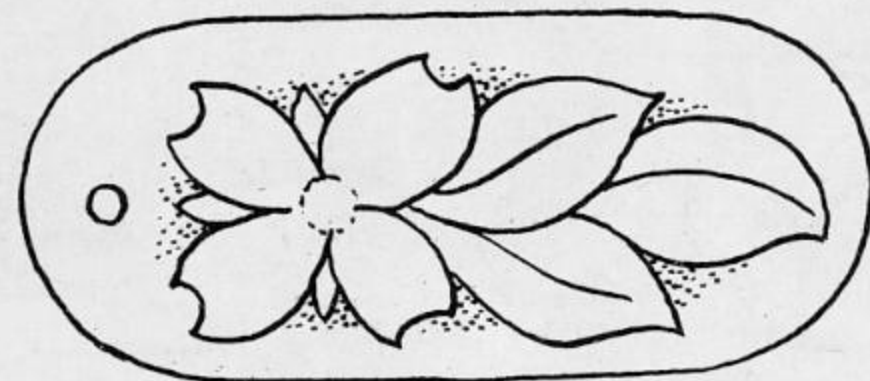
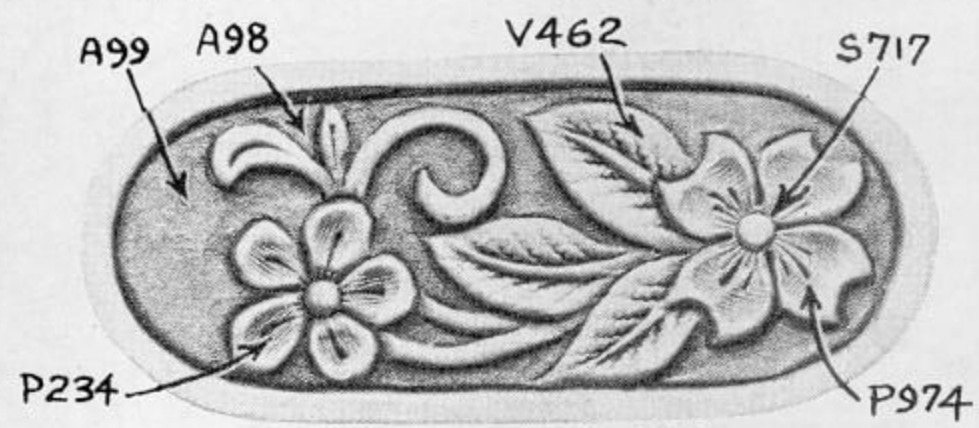
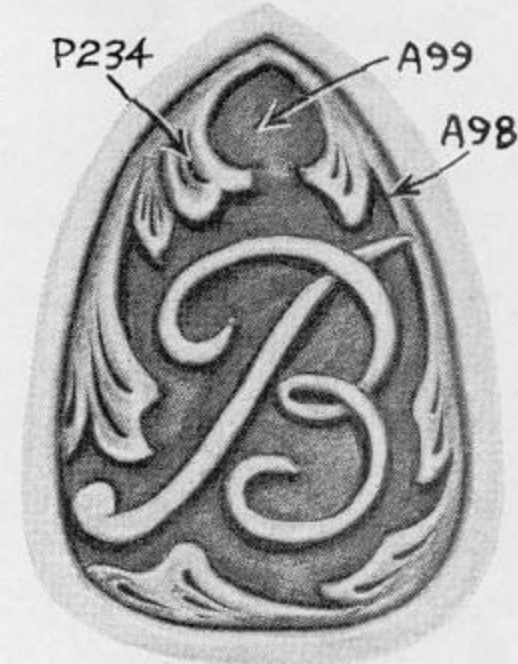
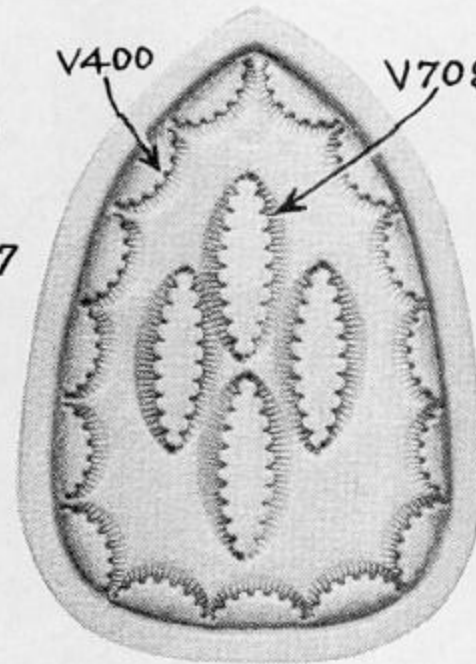
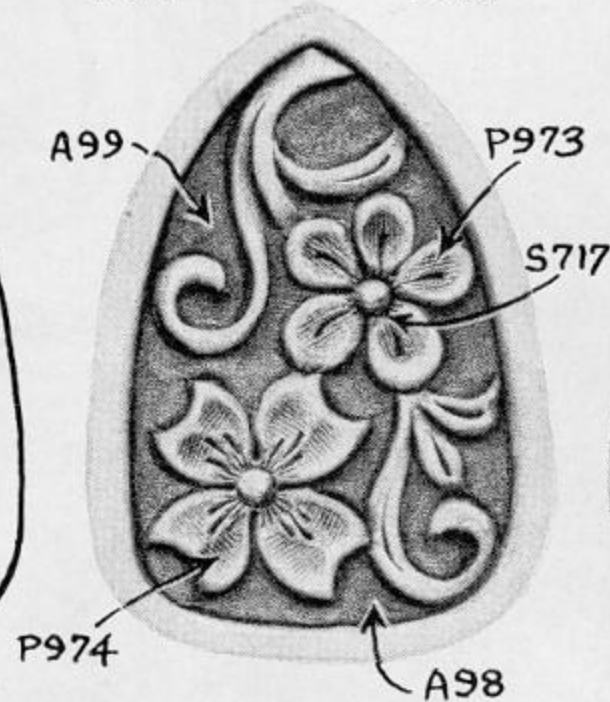
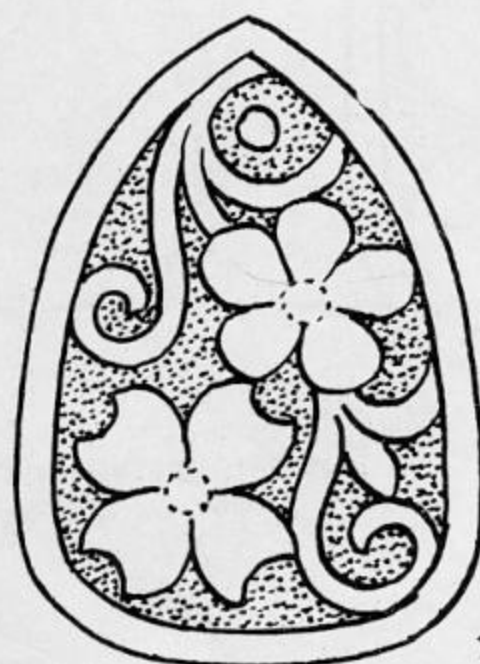
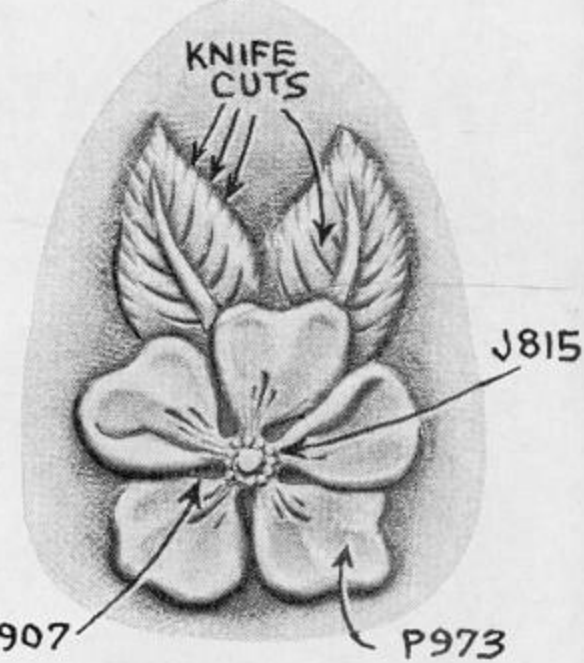
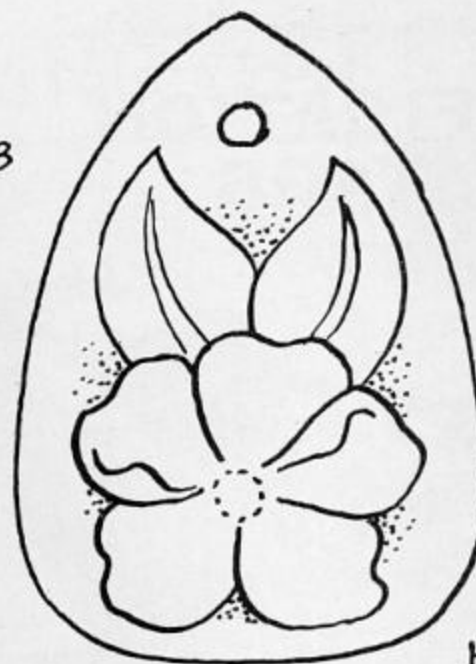
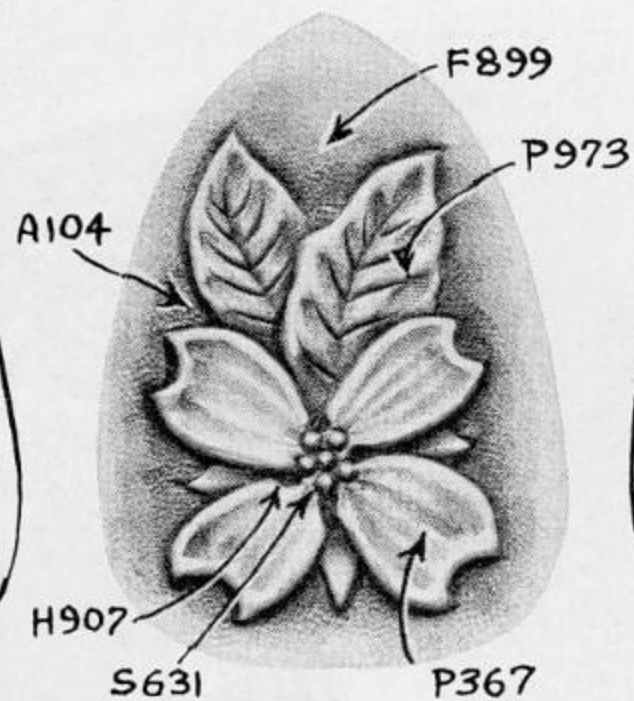
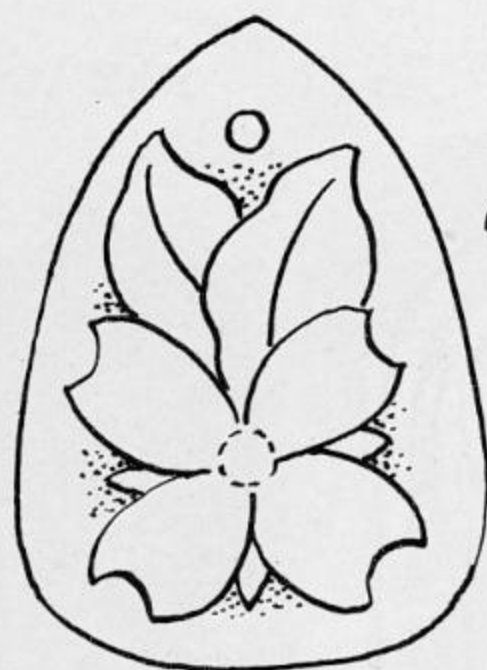
USE NO. 2
EDGER ON BOTH
SIDES OF TAGS

CRAFTAID ALPHABET
NO. 2690

- STAMP DESIGN
- DYE AS DESIRED
- BURNISH EDGES
- APPLY FINISH
- INSTALL EYELET
- ATTACH CHAIN

CUT LEATHERS
FROM 6-7 oz.
COWHIDE





KNIFE SHEATH

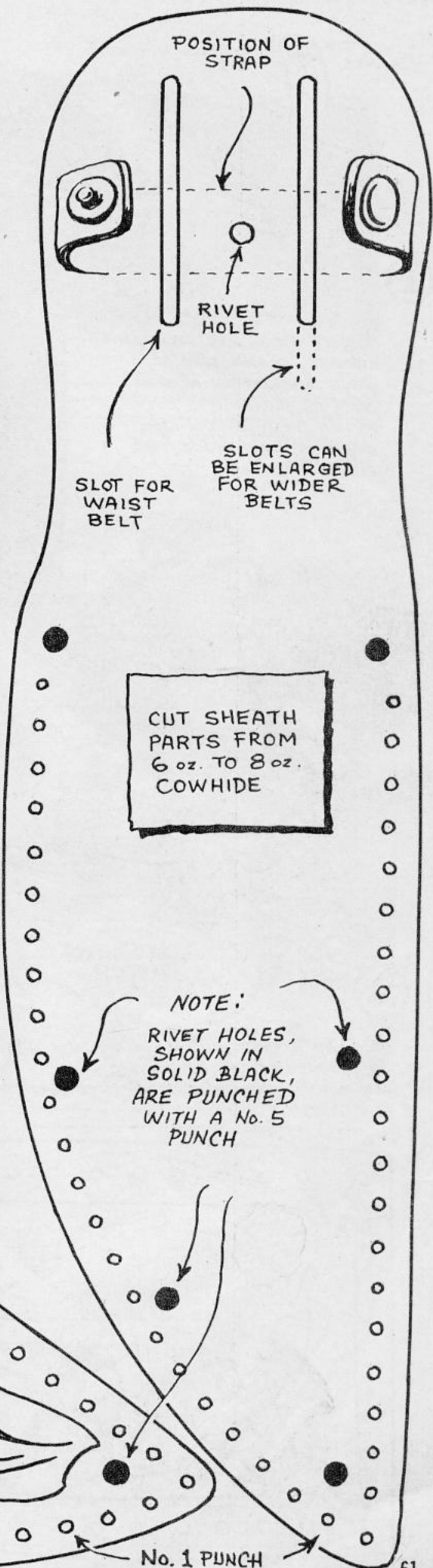
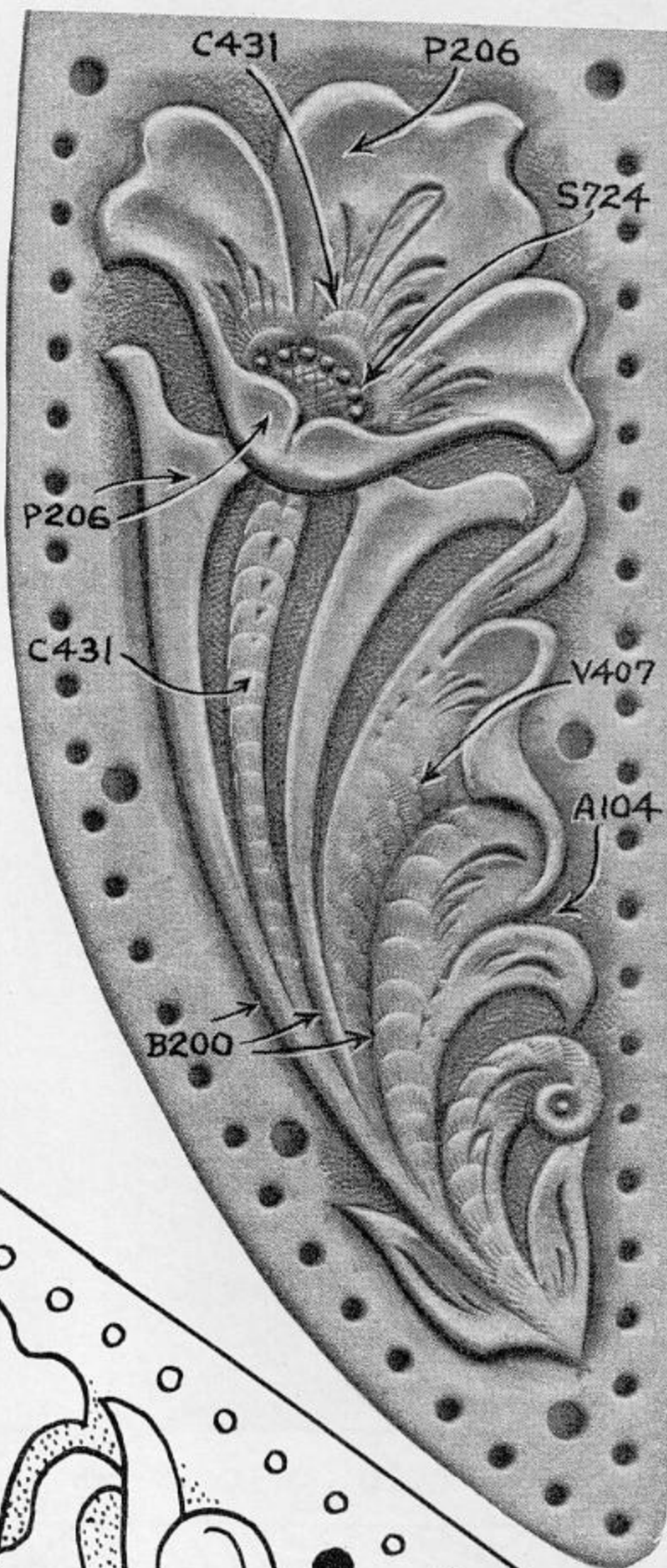


SNAP
BUTTON

← STRAP HANDLE
CUT FROM 4 oz.
LEATHER

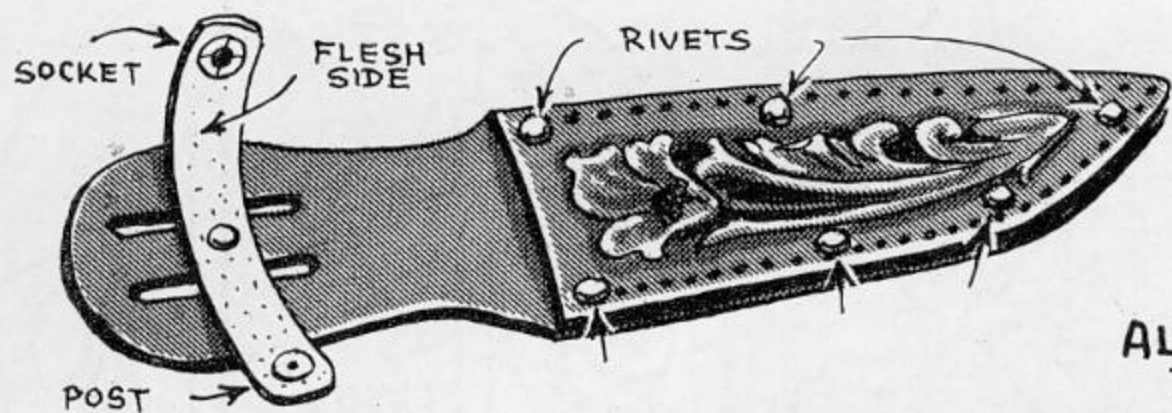
○ RIVET HOLE
FOR FASTENING TO
SHEATH BACK

SNAP
STUD



FOR SMOOTH EDGES...
USE No. 3 EDGE BEVELER
ON ALL EDGES, AND BURNISH.

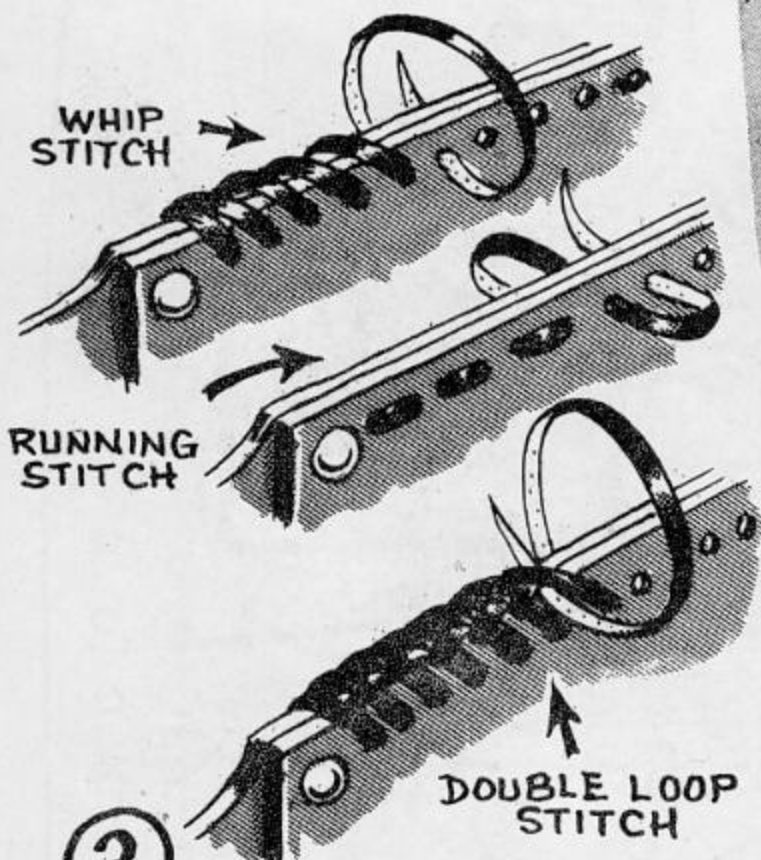
KNIFE SHEATH — ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



ALTERNATE DESIGNS

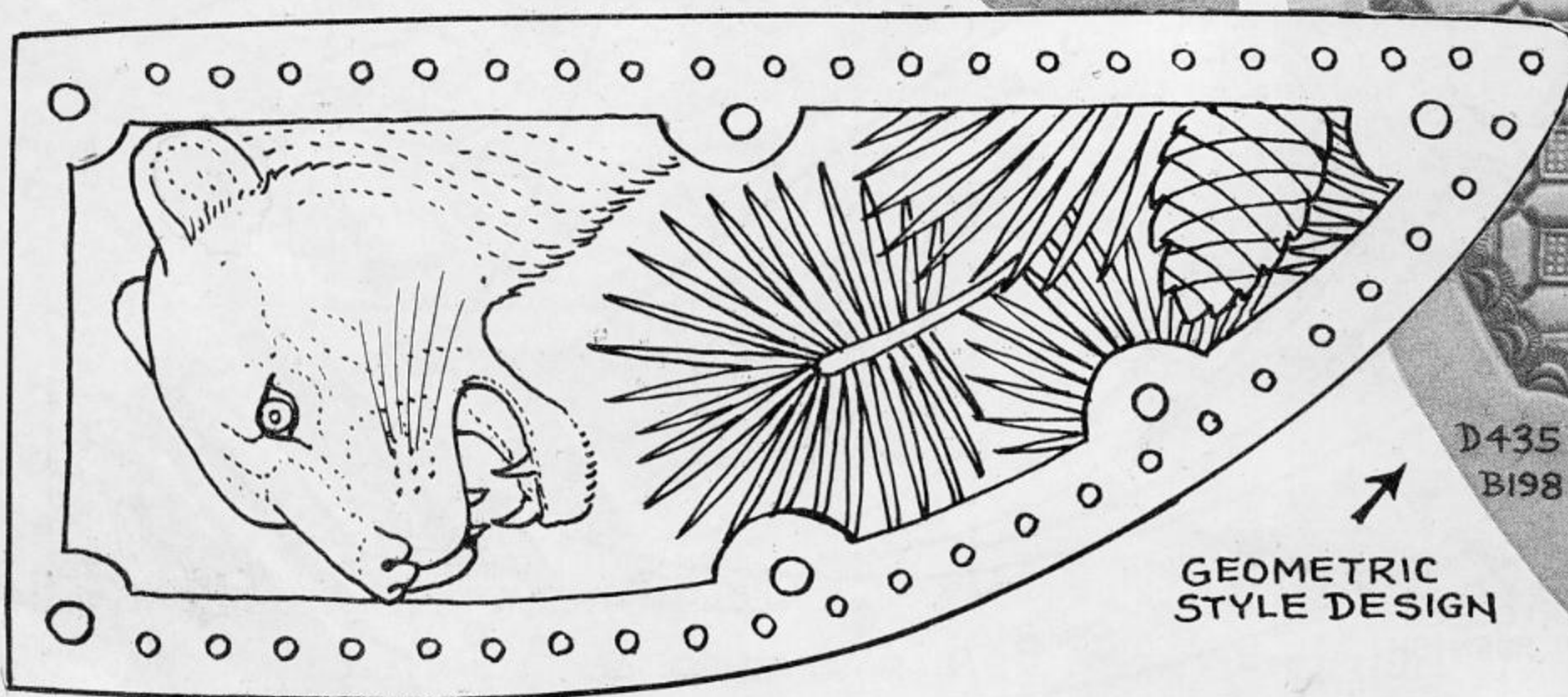
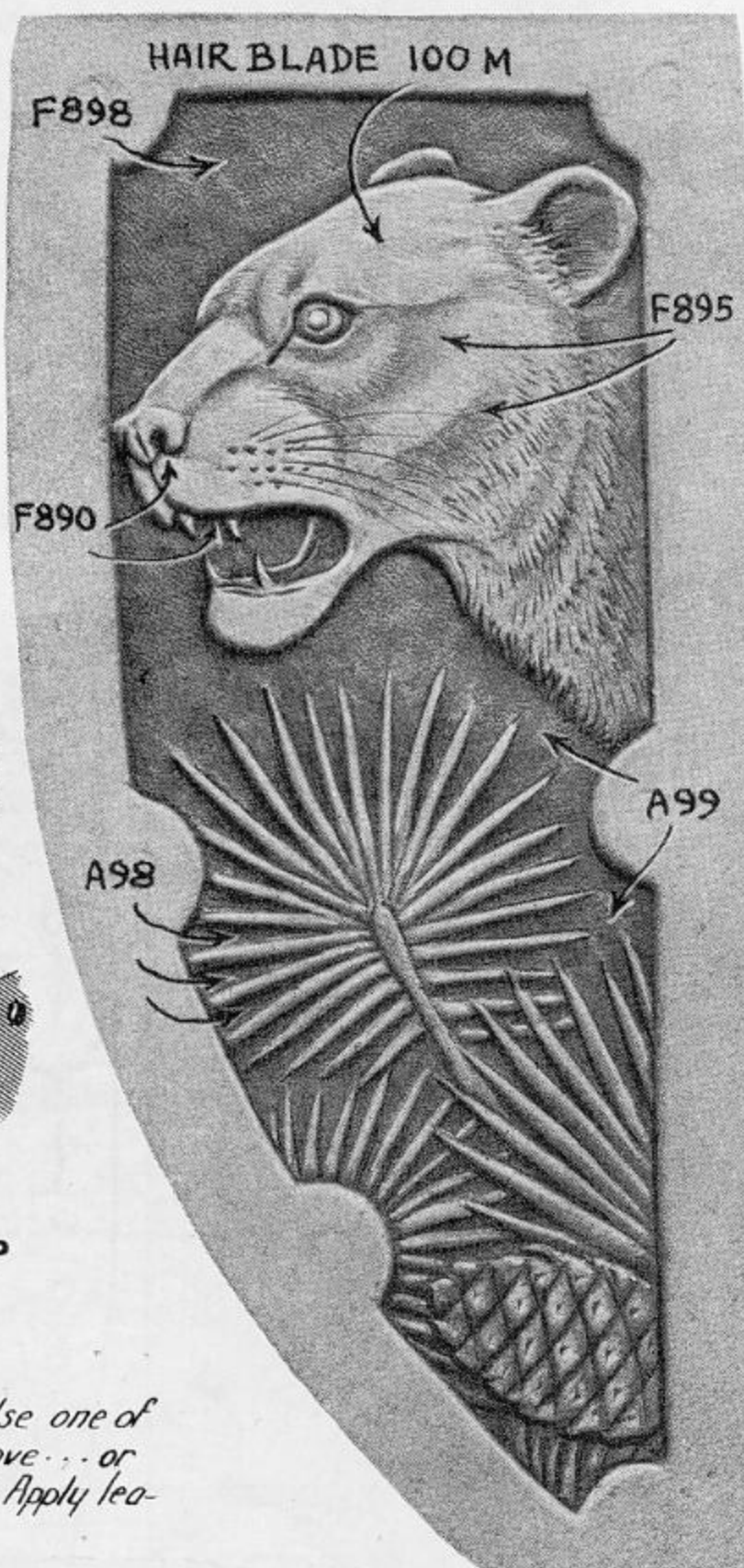
①

Prepare sheath parts as suggested on opposite side of page. Rivet handle strap in place as shown above. Rivet carved piece to back. Rivets are to prevent blade from cutting the lace.



②

Lace the sheath with 1/8" lacing. Use one of the suggested stitches shown above... or any other type stitch as desired. Apply leather finish.



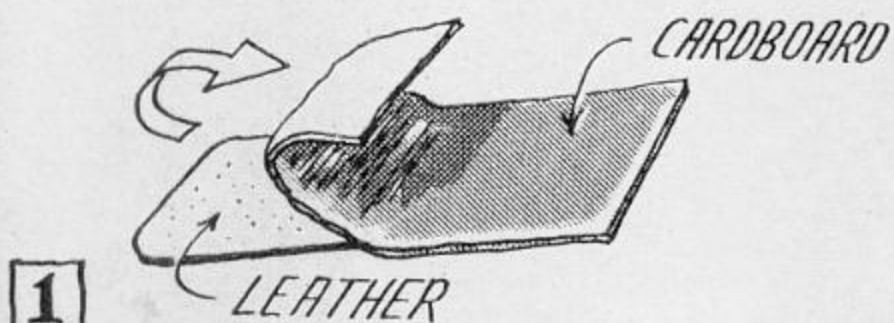
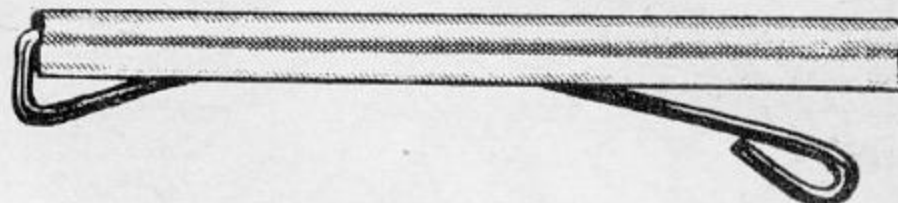
GEOMETRIC STYLE DESIGN

MONEY HOLDER



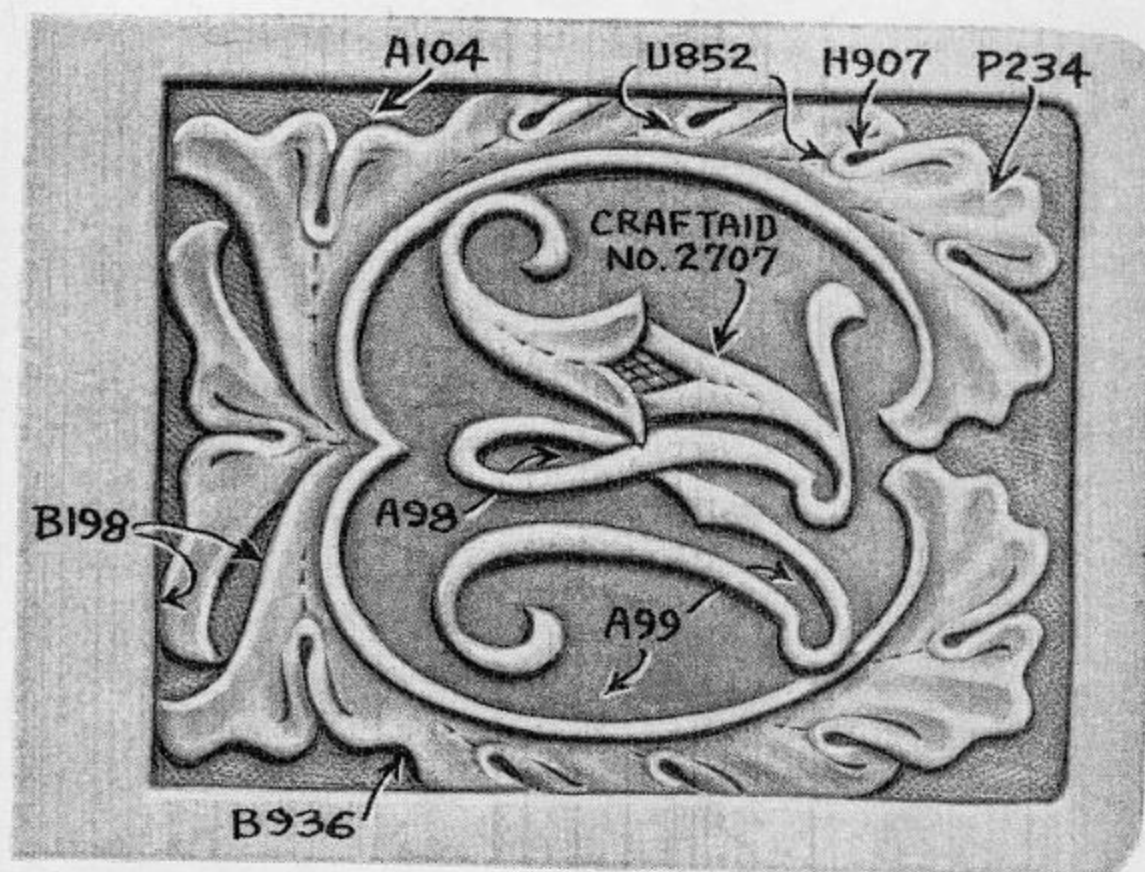
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before stamping the leathers, rubber cement them to cardboard to prevent leather from stretching.

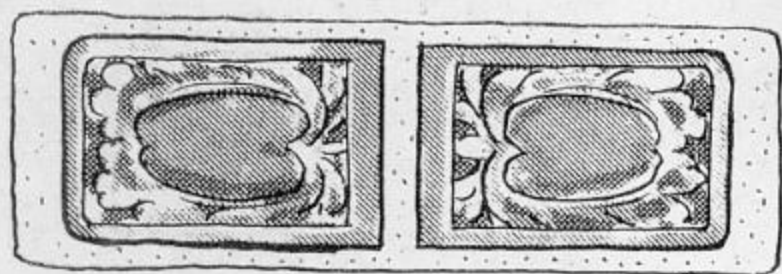


1

After carving and stamping, peel the cardboard off the leather. DO NOT peel leather from cardboard as wrinkles will appear on the grain side of the leather.

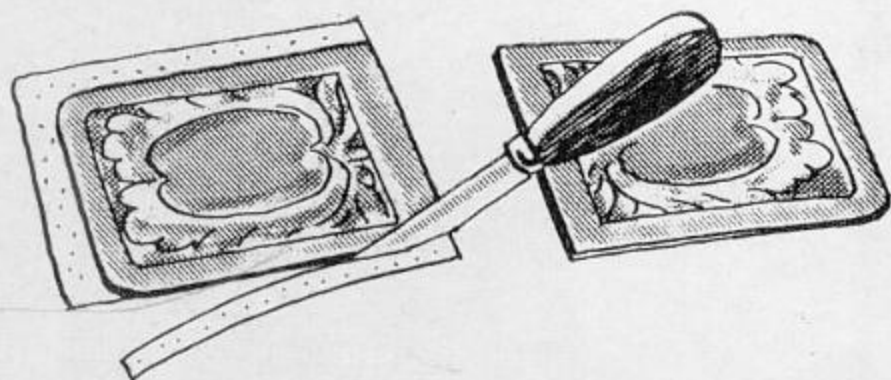


MAKE TWO - Cut panels from 2 1/2-3 oz. leather.



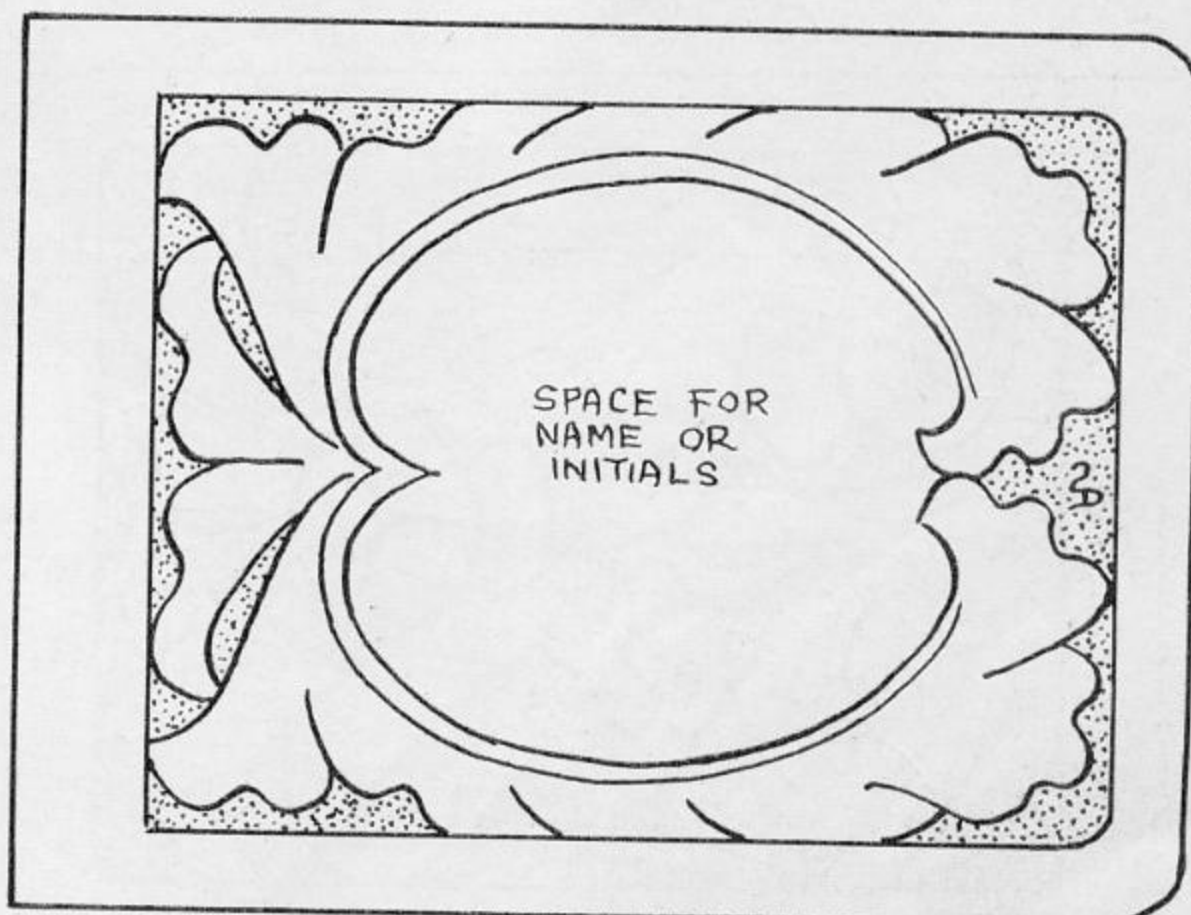
2

Use Craftman's, or strong bonding, cement... flesh side of 1oz. lining leather to flesh sides of carved panels.



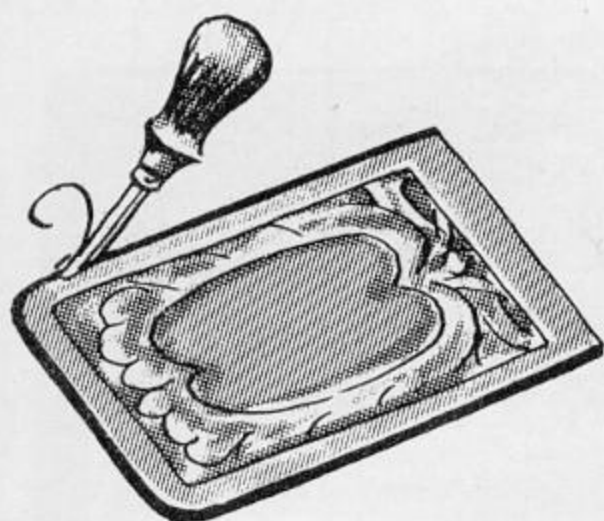
3

Carefully trim off all excess lining leather. Use a sharp knife.



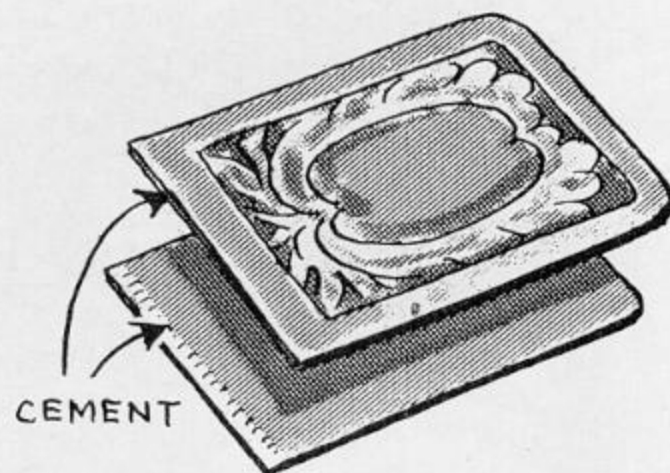
CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE SIDE

MONEY HOLDER INSTRUCTIONS — CONTINUED



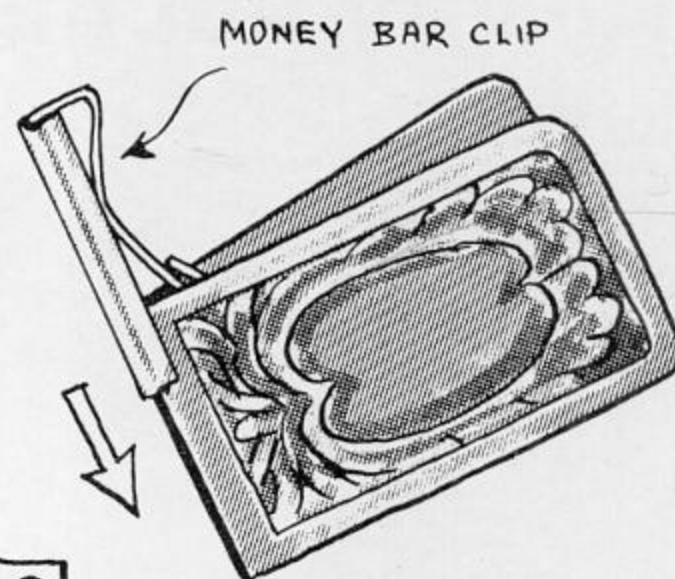
4

Edge and burnish edges of both panels, indicated by heavy outline above.



5

Cement the two lining sides together along the straight ends. Skuff the leather 1/8" in for better adhesion.

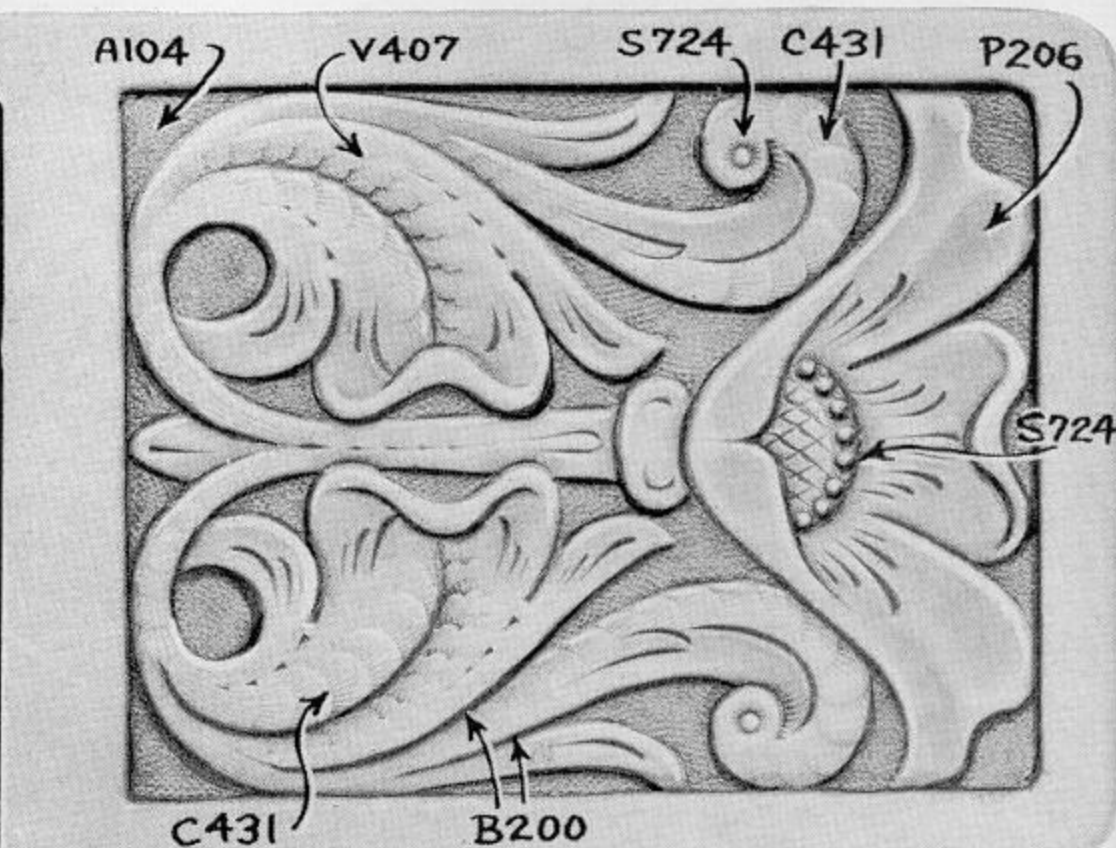
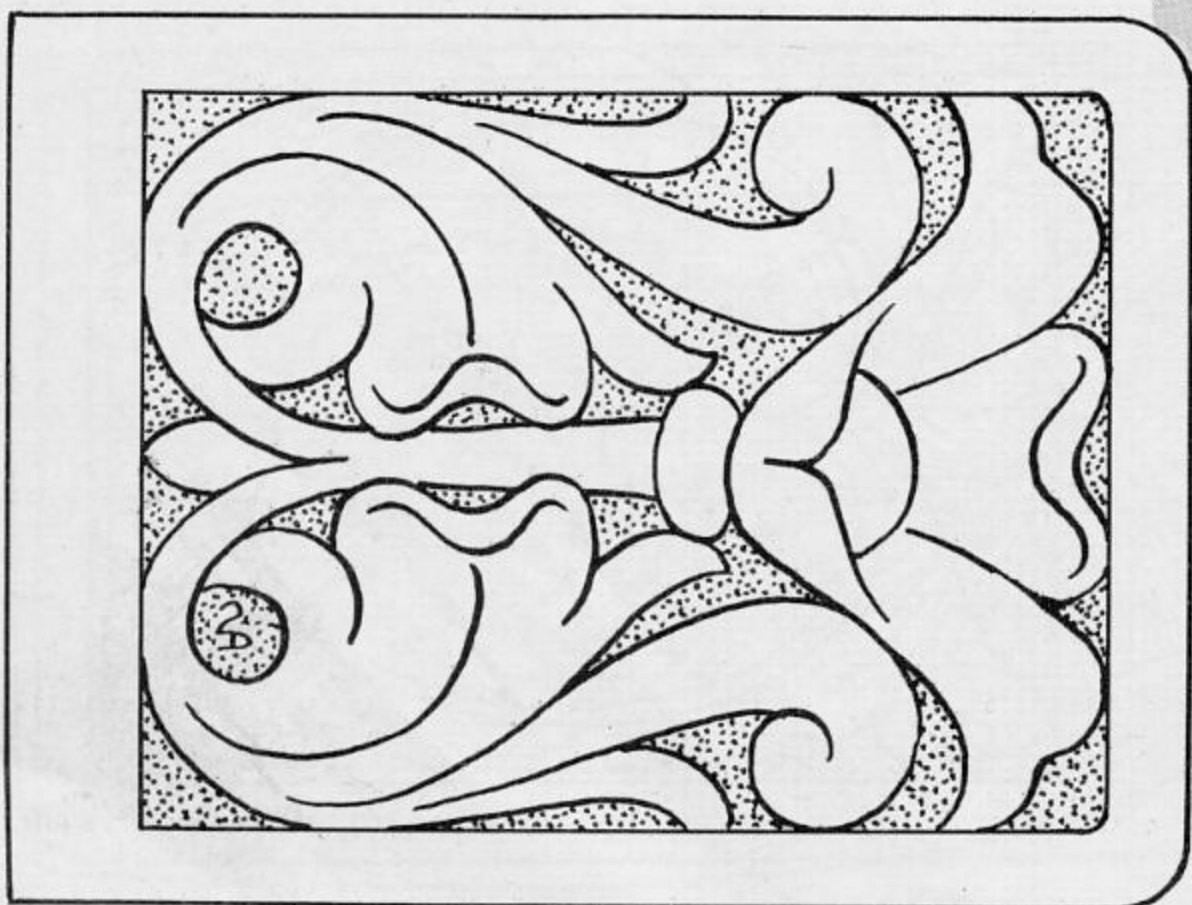
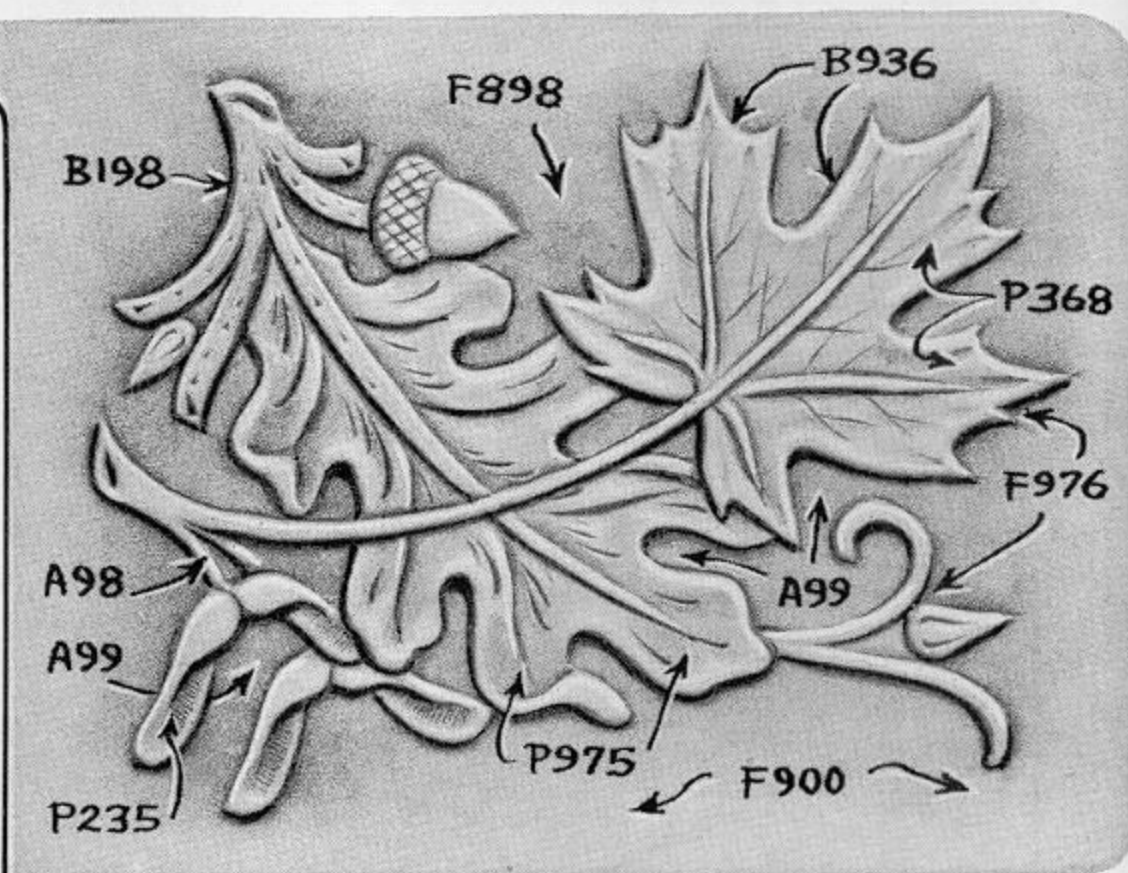
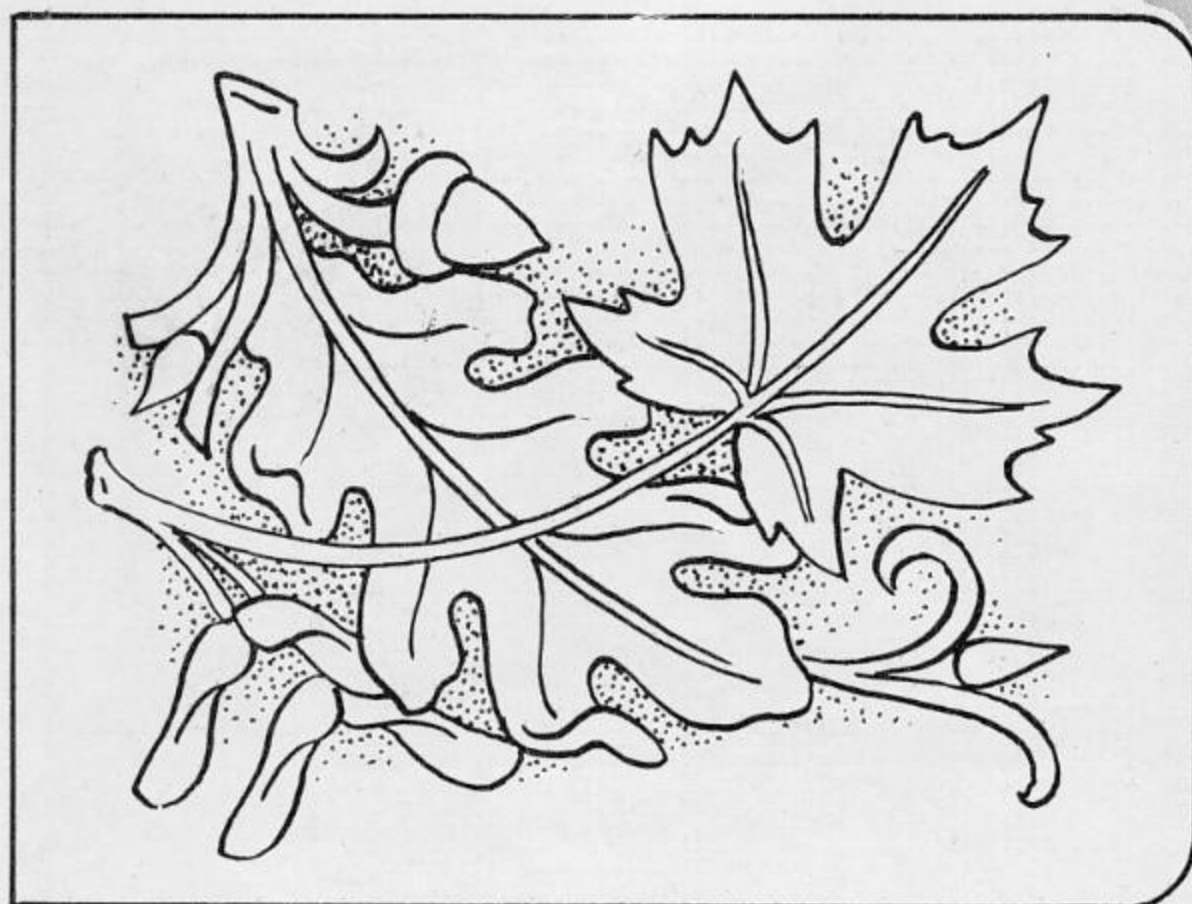


6

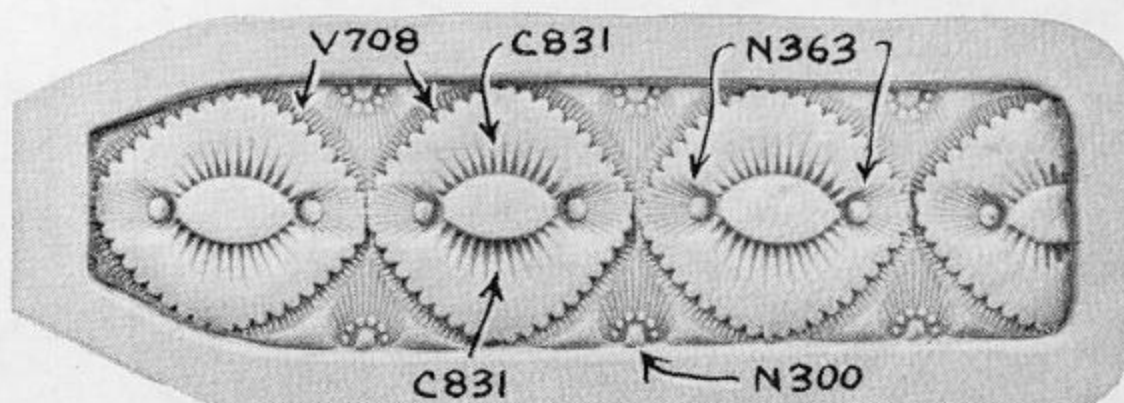
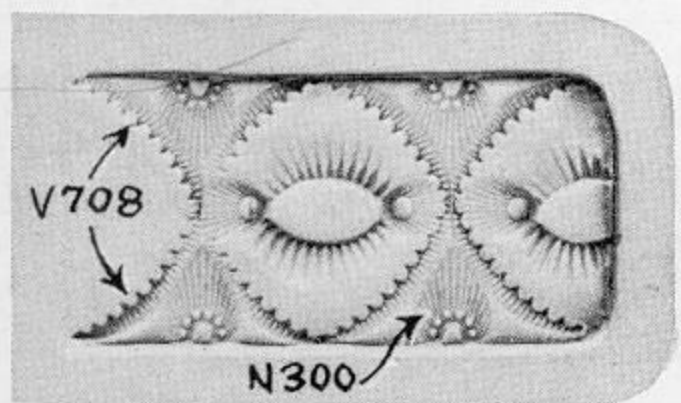
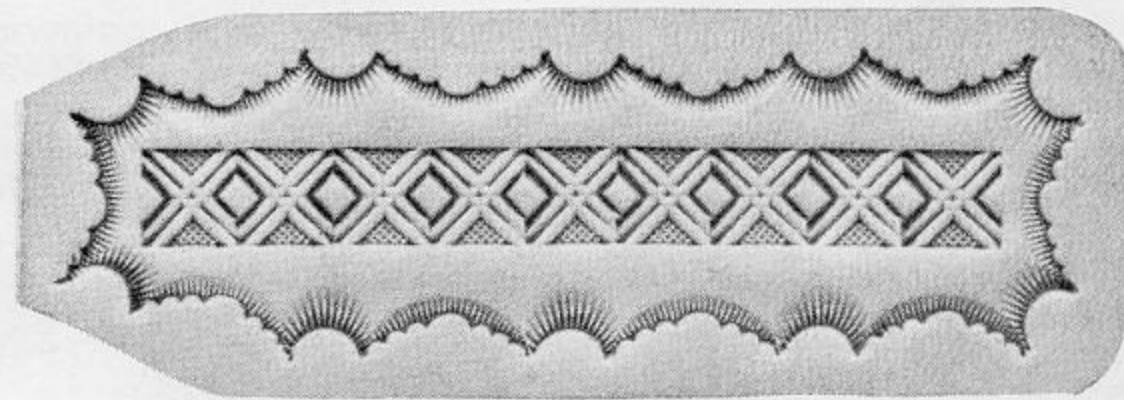
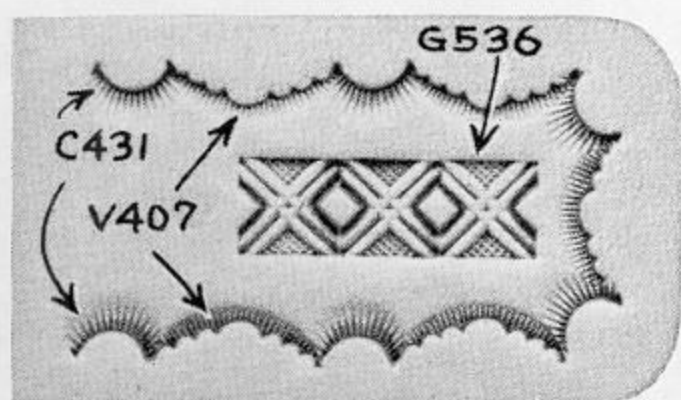
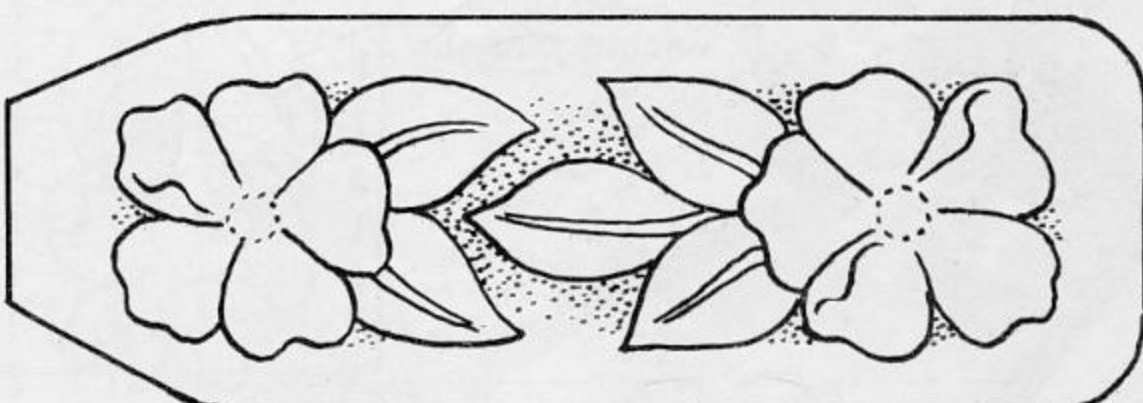
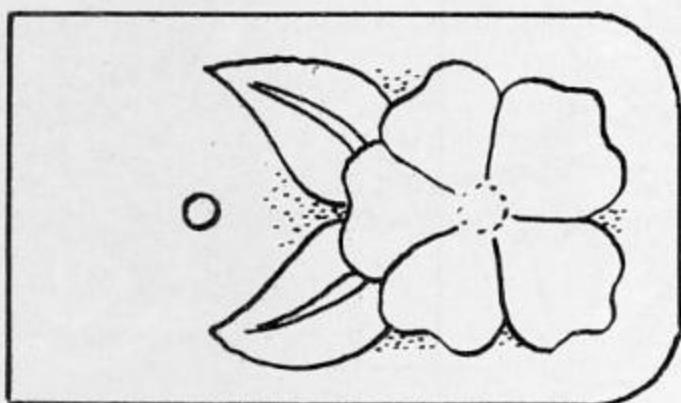
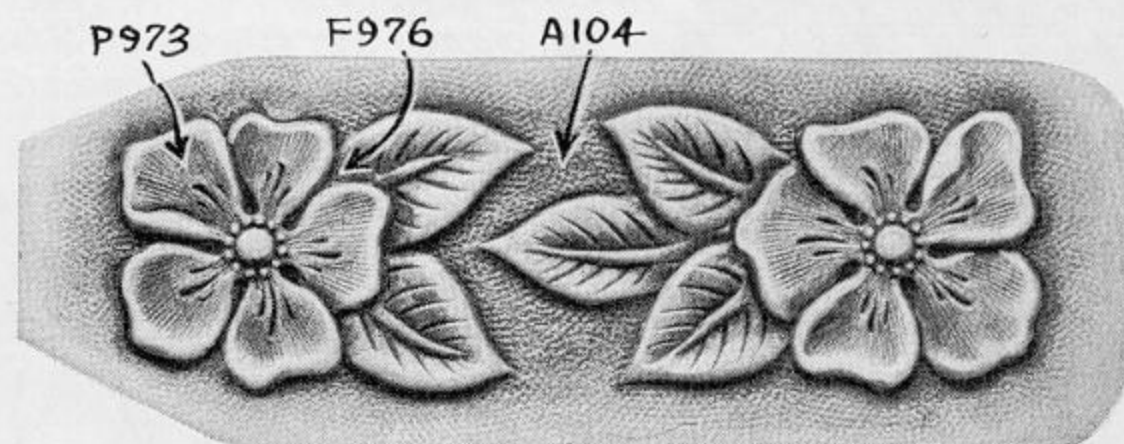
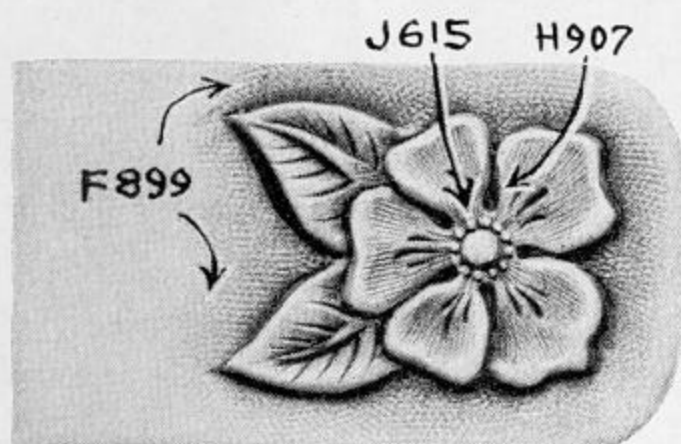
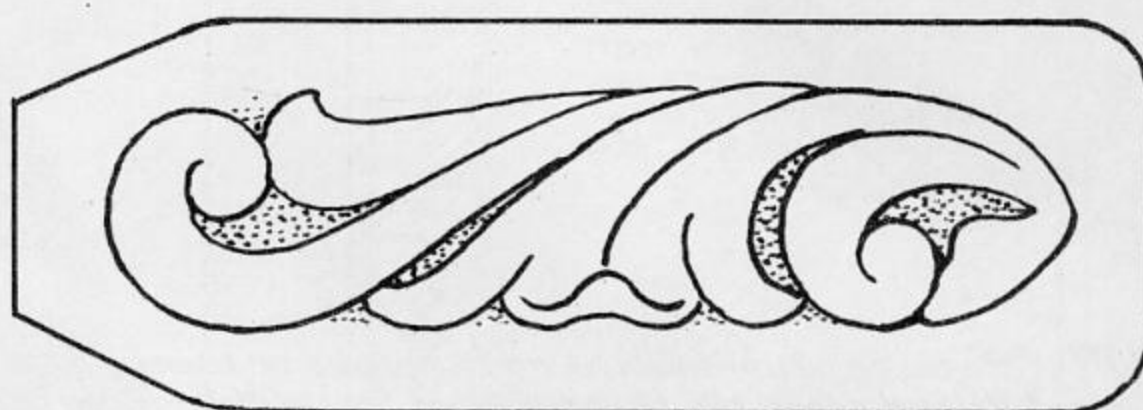
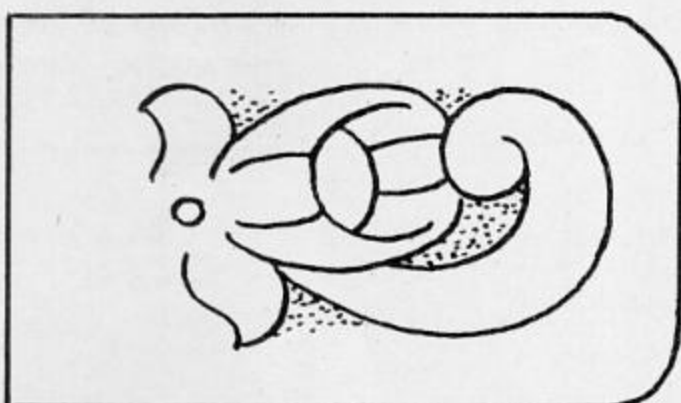
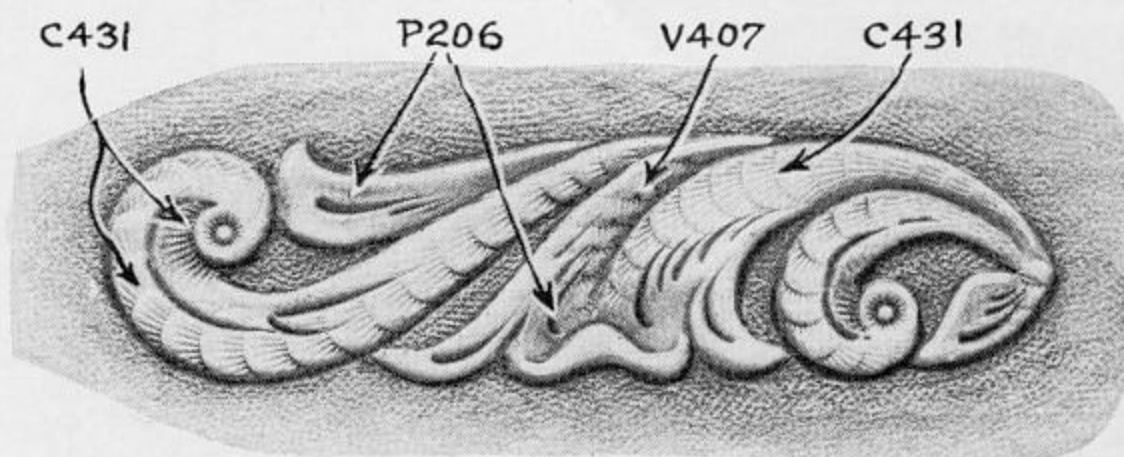
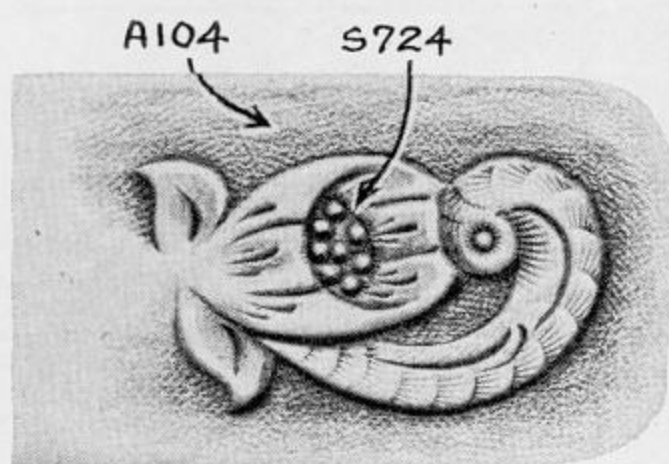
Place clip over cemented ends, and slide down on leathers.

With clip all the way down, in place... Lay on hard flat surface and tap with mallet along bar to securely fasten.

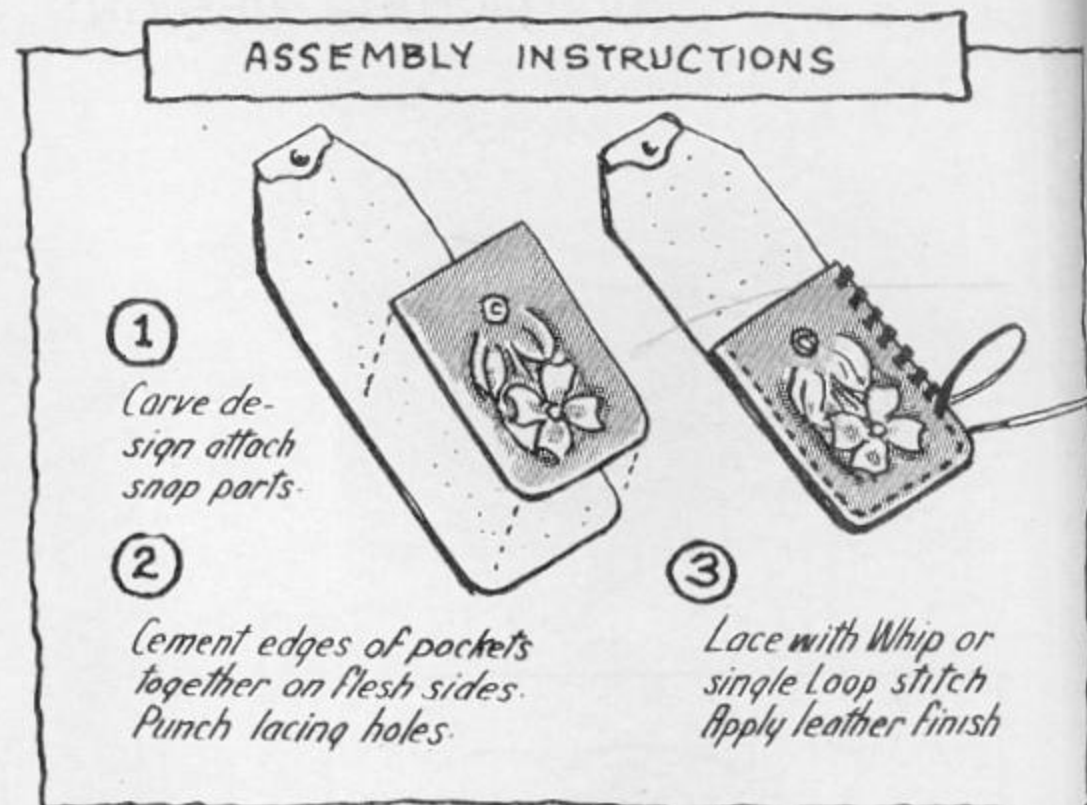
ALTERNATE PATTERNS



ADDITIONAL DESIGNS FOR THE NAIL CLIPPER CASE

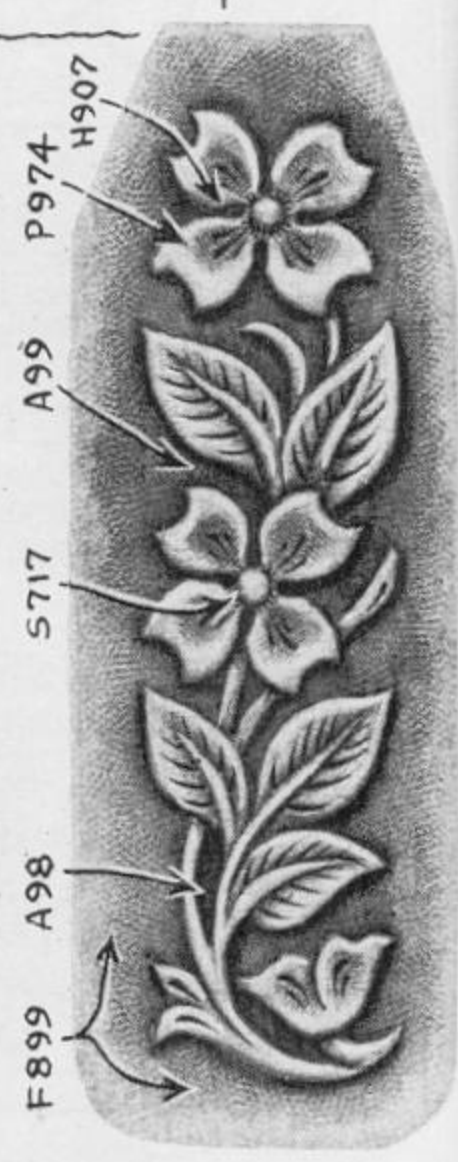
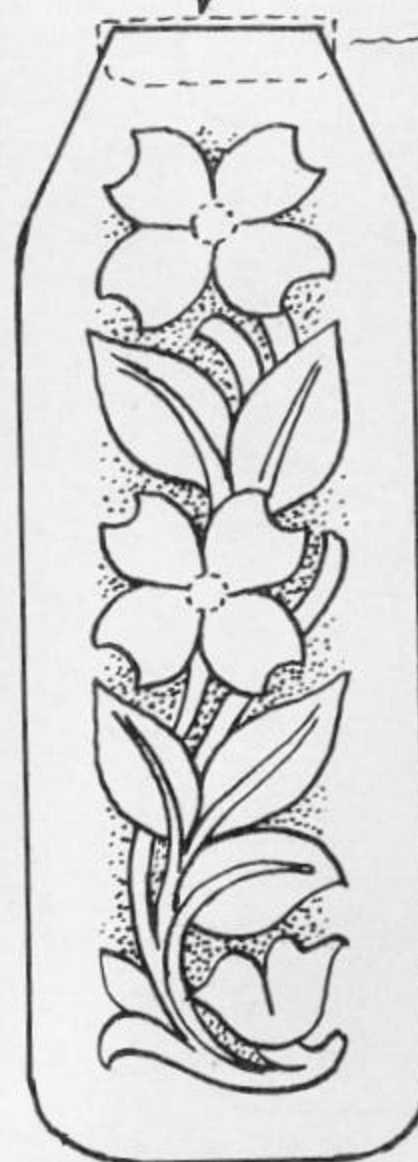


NAIL CLIPPER CASE

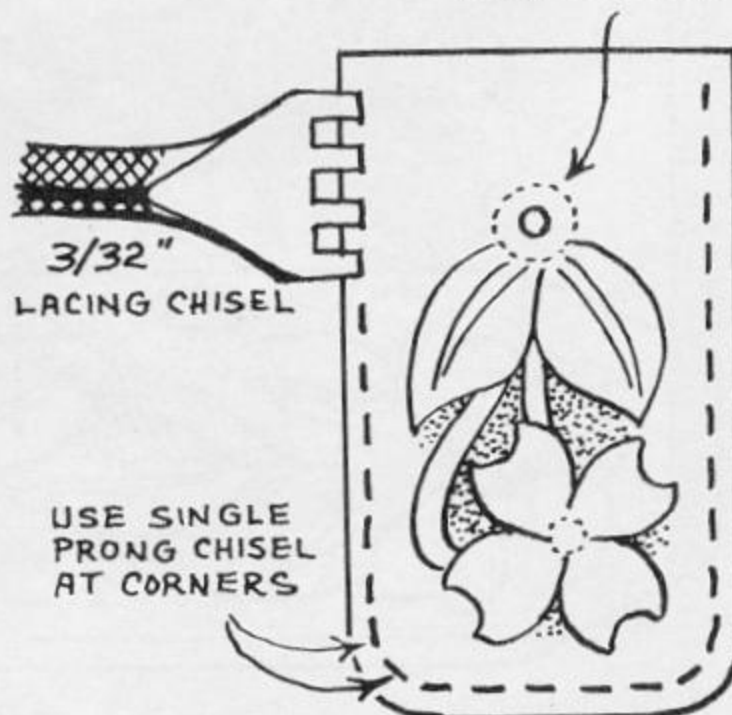


NOTE: Case can be punched with round lacing holes, or sewn by hand, if desired. Unlaced edges should be burnished. **Special Note:** If you have a kit that is pre-sewn, and you desire to carve the front and back sides... it is advisable to cut the stitching and take the parts loose to carve them. The case can then be re-sewn through the holes, or laced as described.

POSITION OF JIFFY SNAP



SNAP SOCKET



TRY COLOUR



Add colour to your nail cases. Dye background, dye flowers with bright Coval colours for sparkling effects.

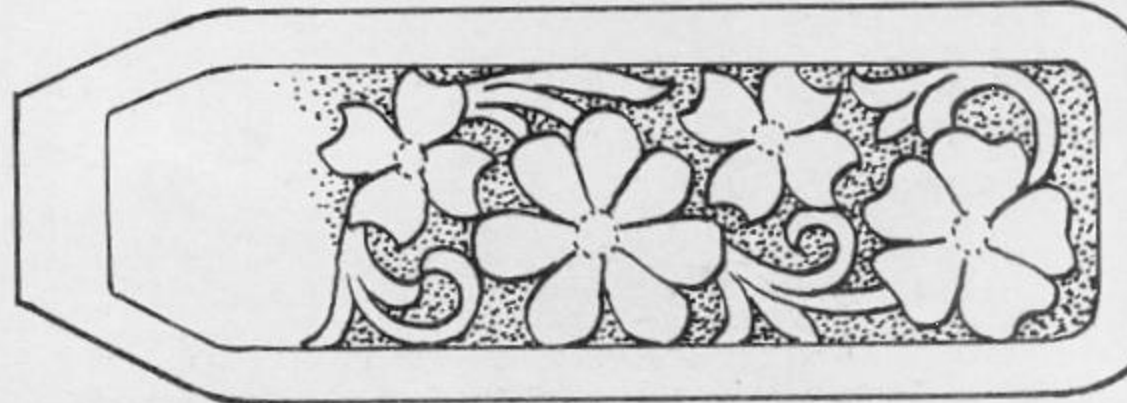
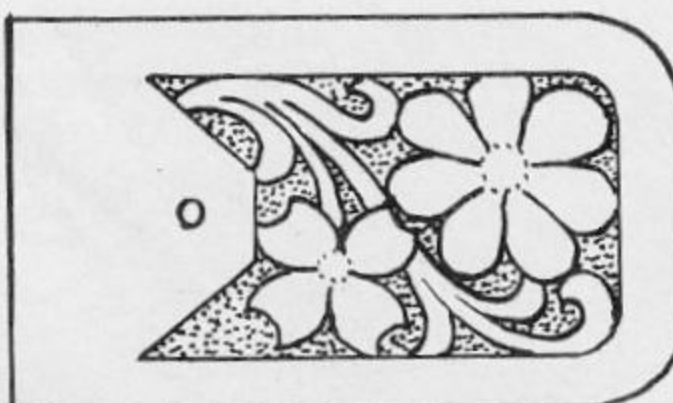
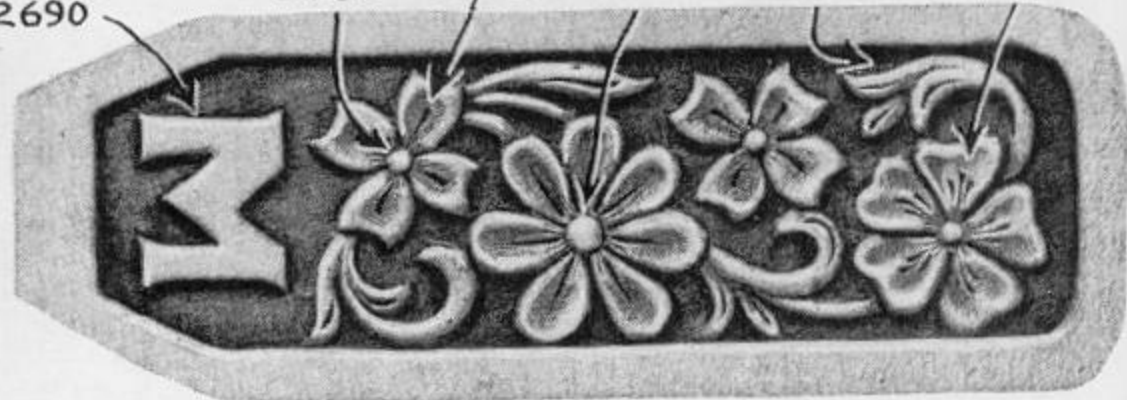
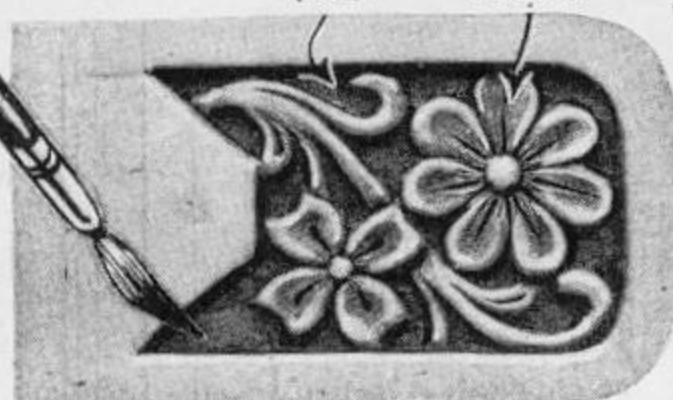
A99 P234

CRAFTAID NO. 2690

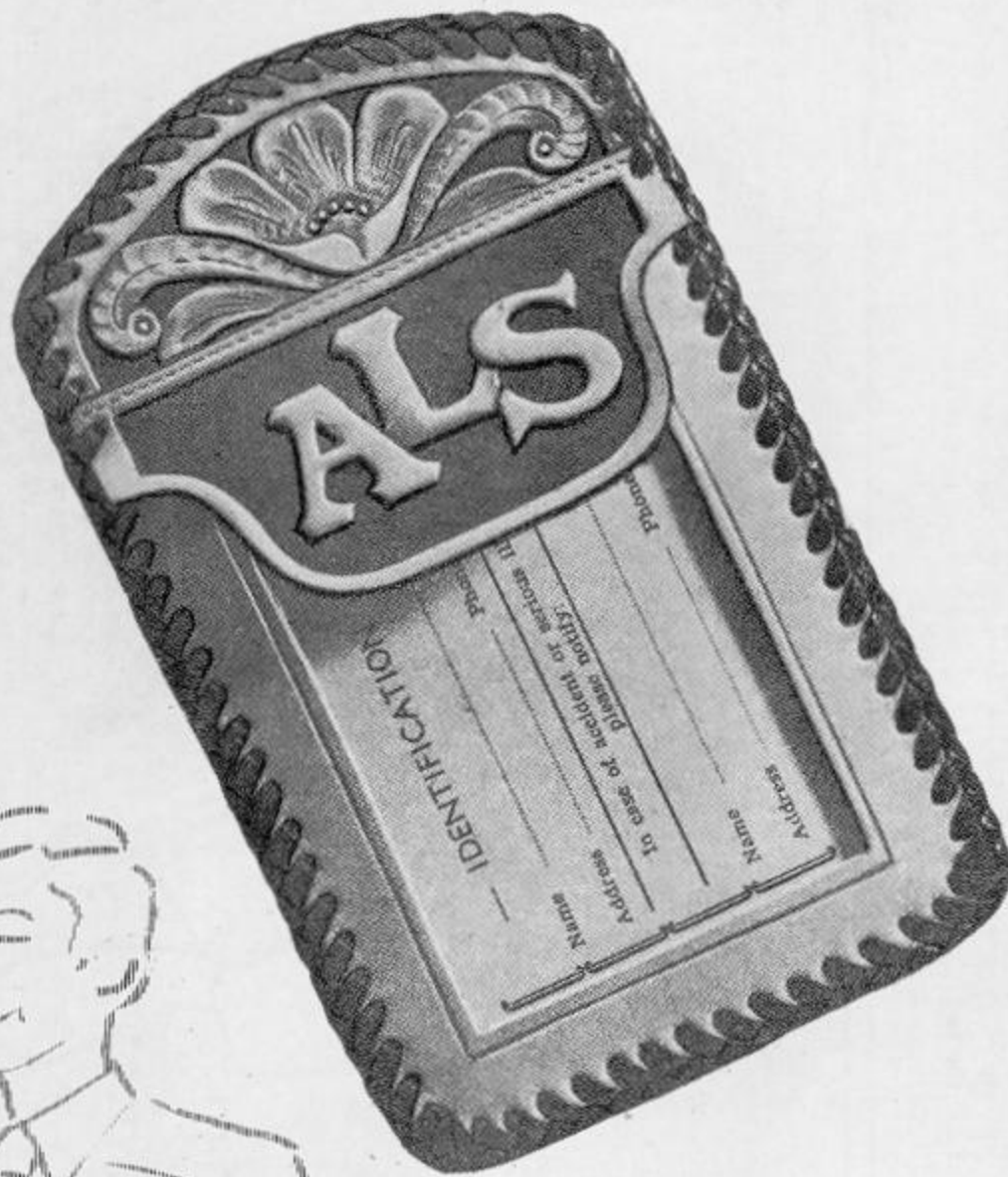
S350 P235 S347

A98

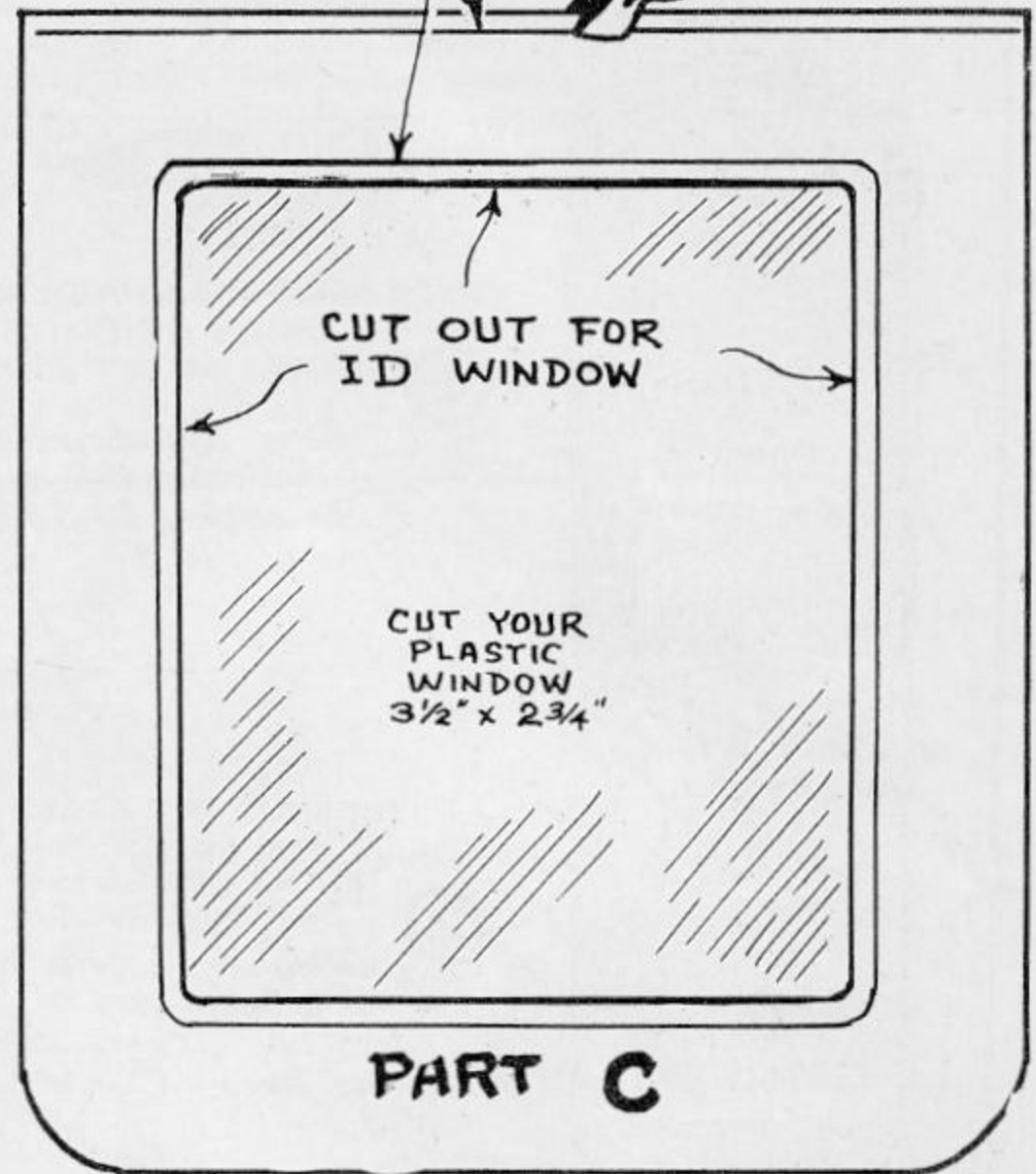
P233



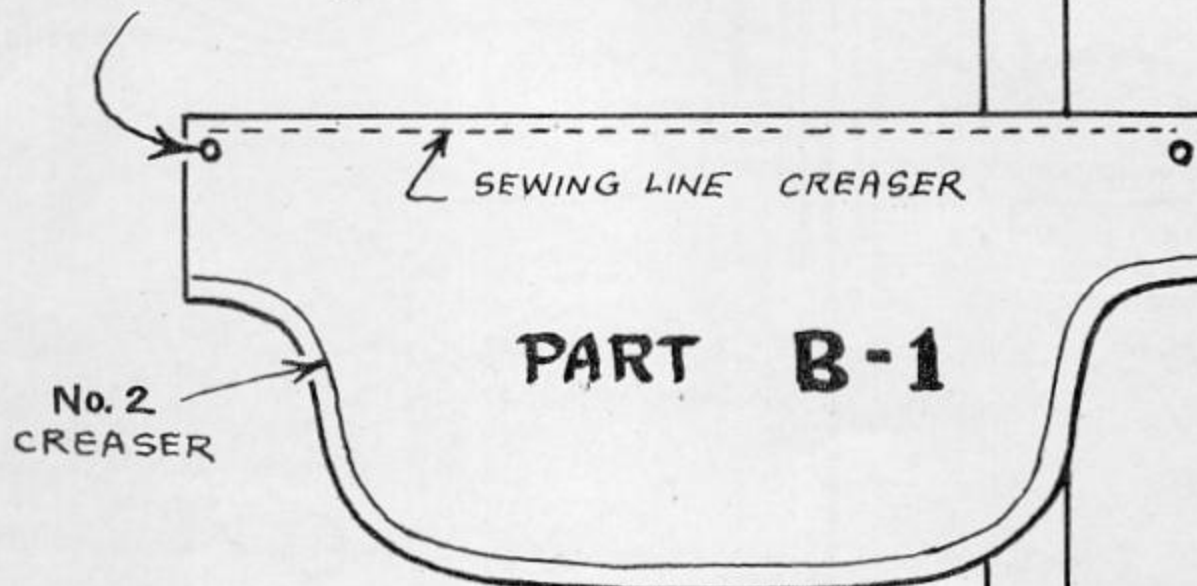
"Pic Poc" POCKET SAVER



No. 2 CREASER



NOTE: ONLY ONE LACING HOLE WILL BE PUNCHED ON ENDS, HERE. SEE ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS.



PART B-1

No. 2 CREASER

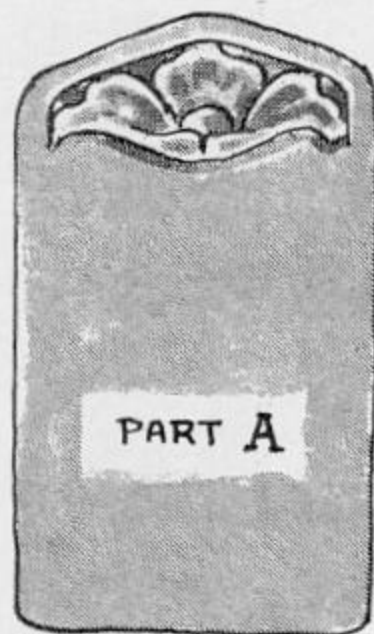
PART B

CUTTING PATTERNS FOR POCKET SAVER PARTS

CUT ALL PARTS FROM 3-4 oz. CALF OR COWHIDE

PART A

CARVING PATTERNS AND ASSEMBLY ON OPPOSITE SIDE



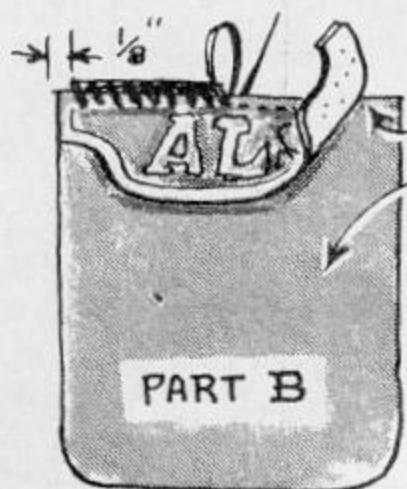
PART B-1



EDGE AND BURNISH ALL EDGES

①

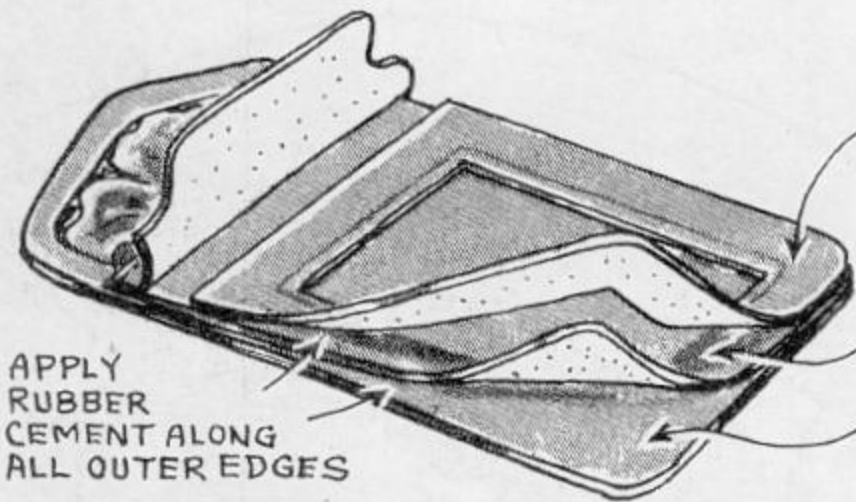
Carve and stamp design on part "A" Stamp initials, name, or design on part B-1. Burnish all edges of part B-1.



RUBBER CEMENT EDGES
GRAIN SIDE UP

②

Cement top edge of part B-1 to top edge of part "B". Sew, or punch and lace as shown. Keep lacing holes 1/8" away from ends of B-1.



PART C
GRAIN
SIDE UP

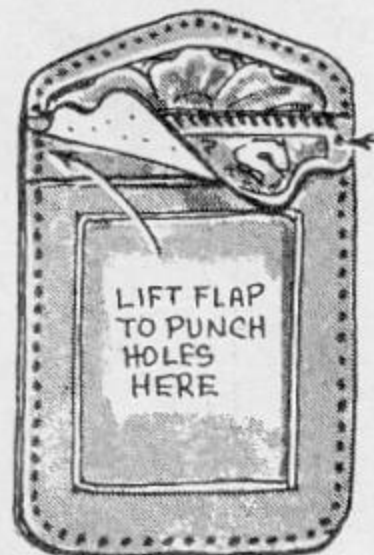
PART B
GRAIN
SIDE UP

PART A
GRAIN
SIDE UP

APPLY
RUBBER
CEMENT ALONG
ALL OUTER EDGES

③

Cement part "B" to part "A". Cement part "C" to part "B", align edges



PUNCH
ONLY
ONE
HOLE
IN TOP
EDGE OF
PART B-1

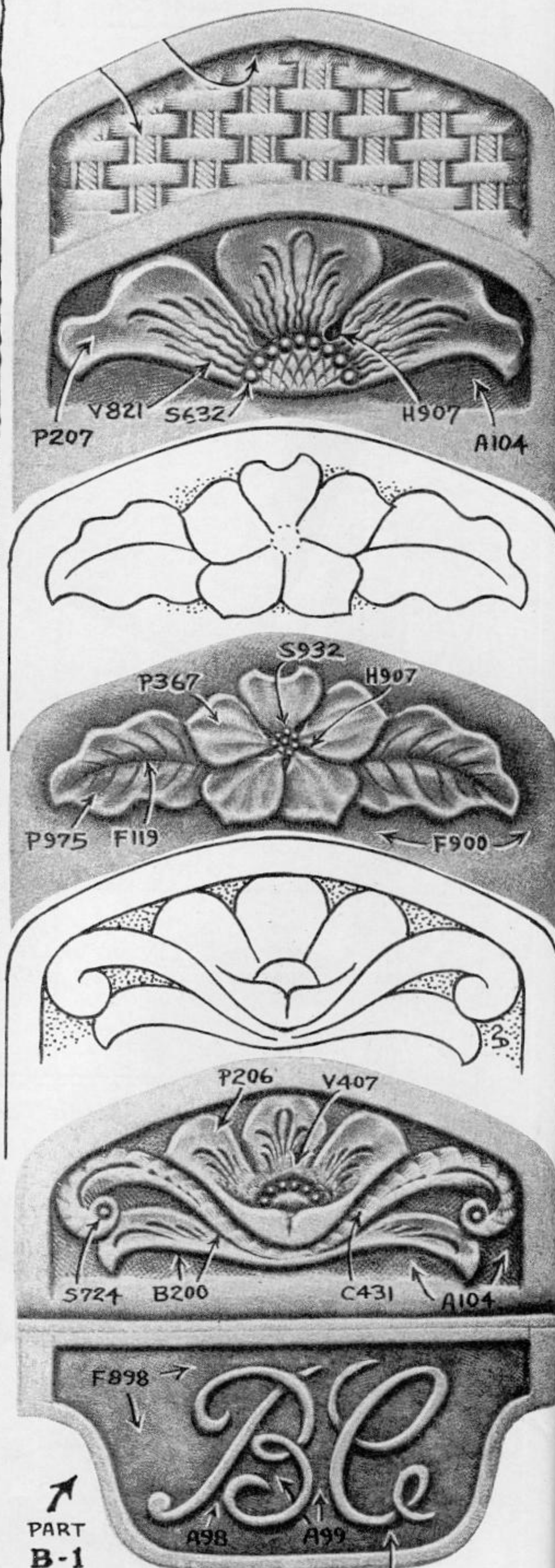


④

Scribe guide line 1/8" from edge; punch lacing holes all around. Punch one hole in each side of flap as shown.

⑤

Begin lacing as shown. Lace all around. Lace through the single hole in the flap. Insert plastic window behind window frame; part "C".



TRUCKER'S WALLET



TRUCKERS-WALLET KIT:

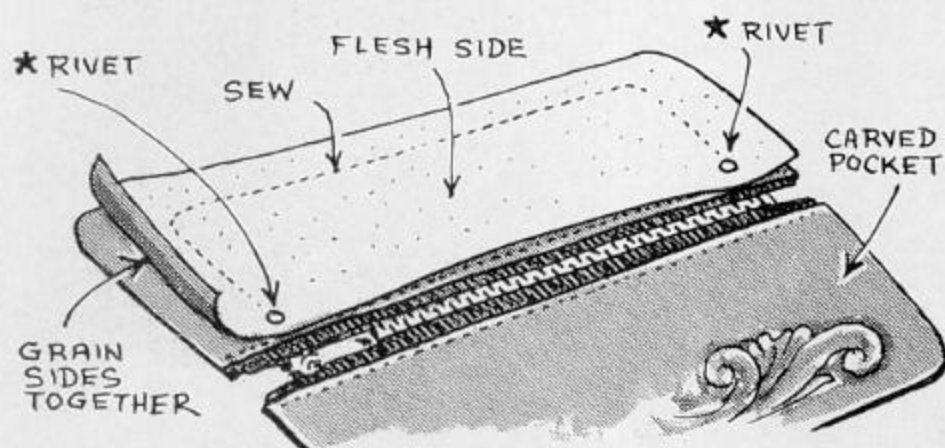
... designed for the man on the go! Help keep papers, currency and important documents safe, separate, but readily accessible. Heavy safety chain attached to belt, helps prevent loss. Genuine, top quality carving cowhide affords years of rigorous use and lasting beauty.

CUT FOUR PIECES
FOR INSIDE POCKETS
FROM 1 1/2 oz. LEATHER

CUT ONE PIECE
FOR OUTSIDE POCKET
FROM 3-4 oz. COWHIDE

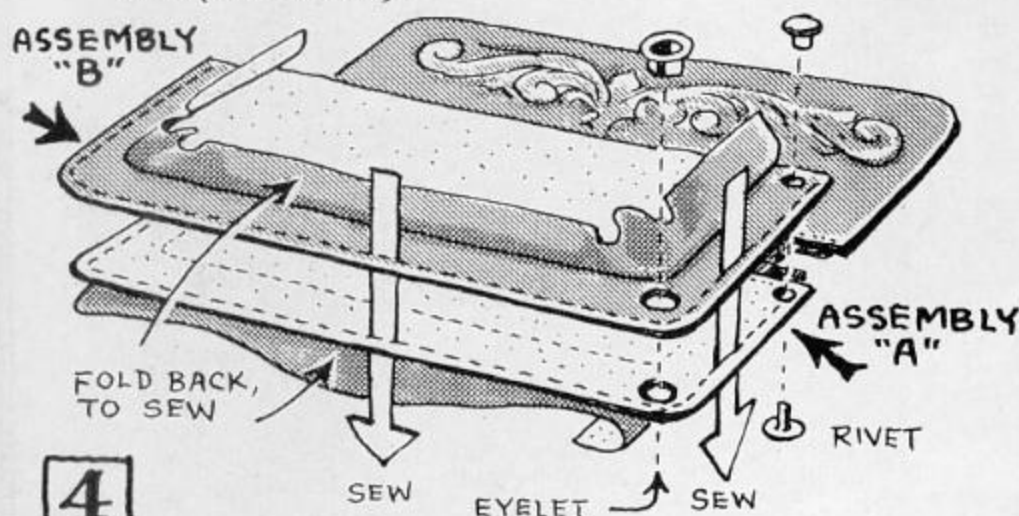
—POCKET ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS—

- 1** Assembly "A" Sew zipper to one of the inside pocket pieces, and to the carved pocket front, as shown at right. Both pieces grain side up.



- 2** Place 2nd inside pocket piece on first and sew together (see pattern position of sewing line). Rivet stress points indicated by "stars".

- 3** Assembly "B"... Take the two remaining pocket pieces, place them grain sides together and sew and rivet them together (at "stars")... as a separate unit (see below).



- 4** Place assembly "B" on assembly "A" and sew ground outer edges. Top and bottom pocket edges will have to be folded back to permit sewing (see exploded view above). After sewing, rivet corners. Install eyelet for chain, in the two inside pocket leathers only. See pattern for location.

—ASSEMBLY CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE SIDE—

POSITION OF RE-
ENFORCING RIVETS.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

1/2 PATTERN
REVERSE PATTERN TO
COMPLETE DESIGN FOR
OPPOSITE SIDE.

1/2 PATTERN
REVERSE PATTERN TO
COMPLETE DESIGN FOR
OPPOSITE SIDE.

POSITION OF
DOT FASTENER,
POST AND STUD.

SEWING LINE FOR
POCKETS... SEE
INSTRUCTIONS.

POSITION OF EYELET FOR SAFETY CHAIN
... SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GUIDE LINE FOR LACING HOLES

1/8"

SEWING LINE FOR ZIPPER... SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7 1/2" ZIPPER REQUIRED

TRUCKER'S WALLET

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

(CONTINUED)

- 5** Pocket assembly should look like illustration at right...now ready for final assembly.

- 6** Install snaps, and punch lacing holes in front and back pieces (see patterns)

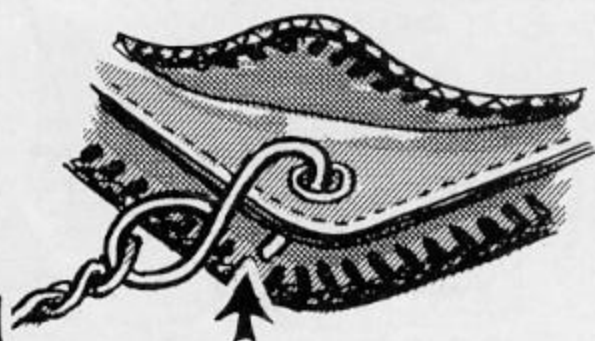
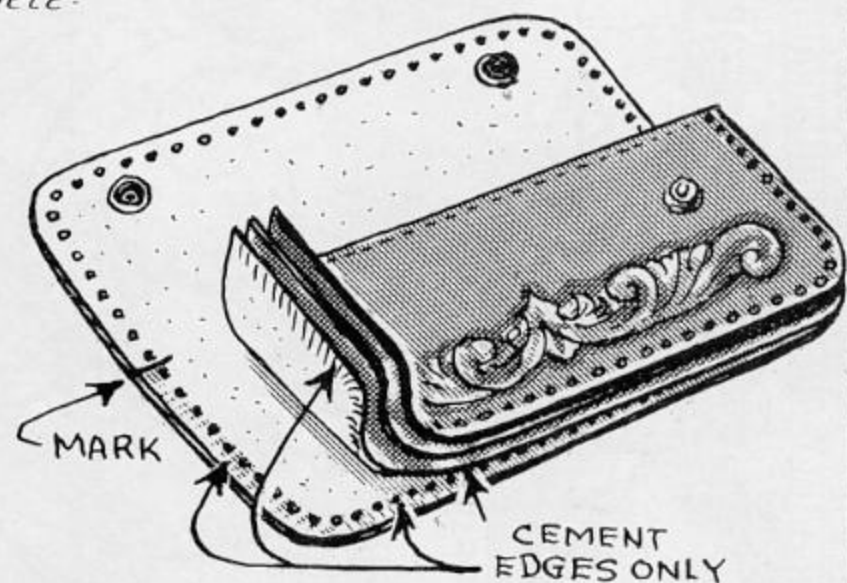
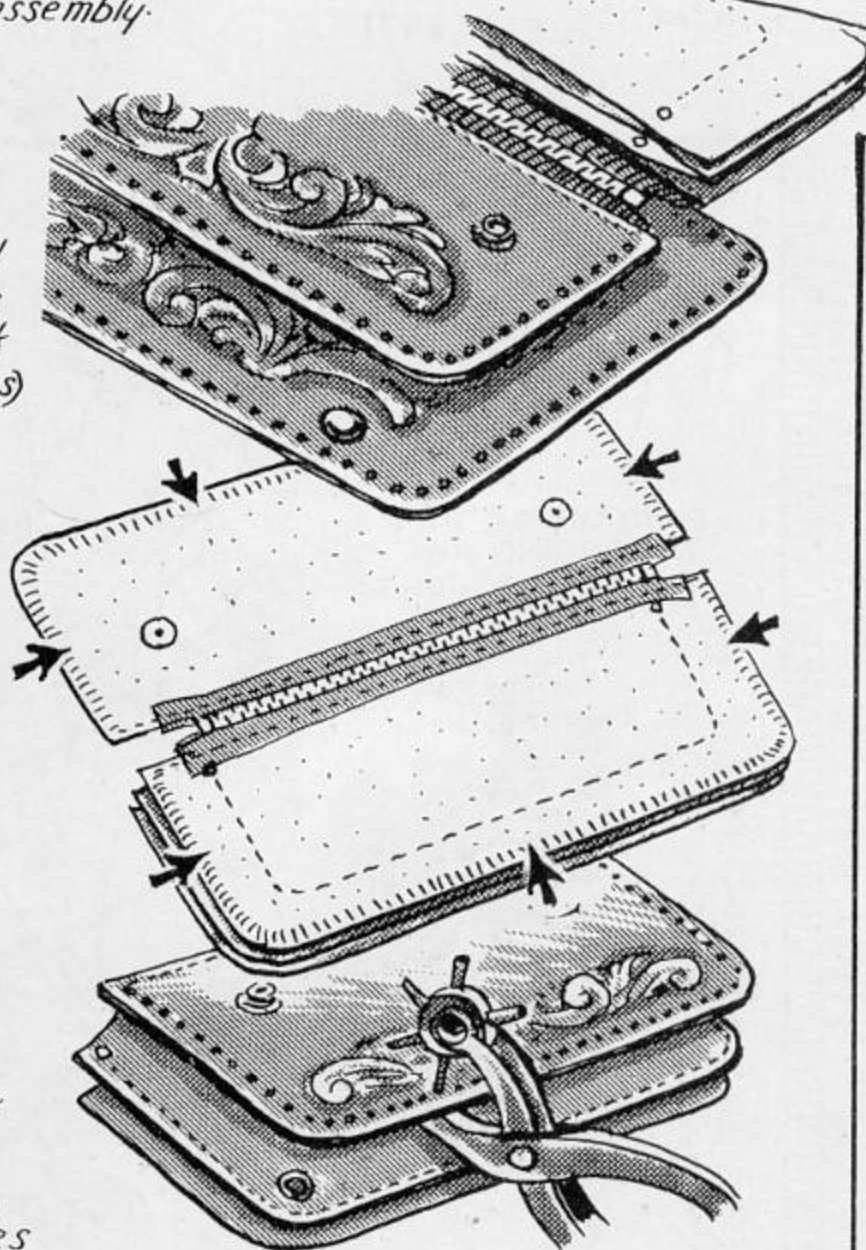
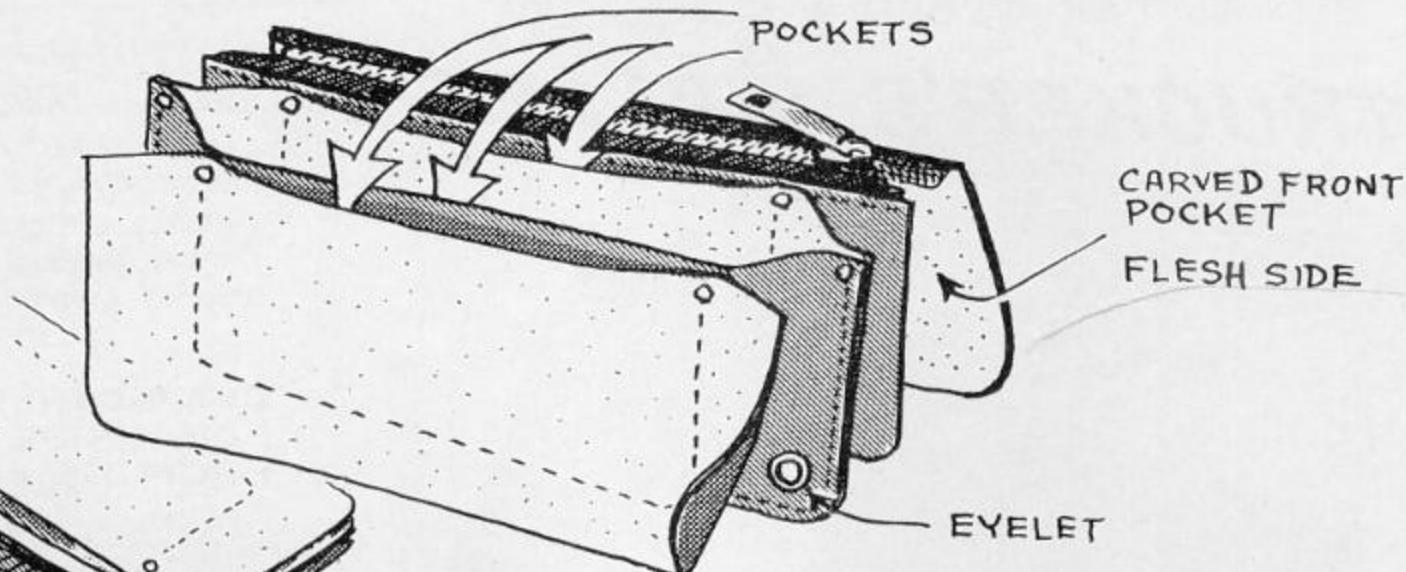
- 7** Apply rubber cement to edges of flesh sides of zippered pocket...at arrows.

- 8** Fold and stick edges to-gether. Re-punch through holes to make holes in inside pocket piece.

- 9** Lay pocket and front piece assembly on back piece. Mark top of pockets. Cement edges on flesh sides; stick together. Repunch holes through back piece into inside pocket... same as procedure in step 8.

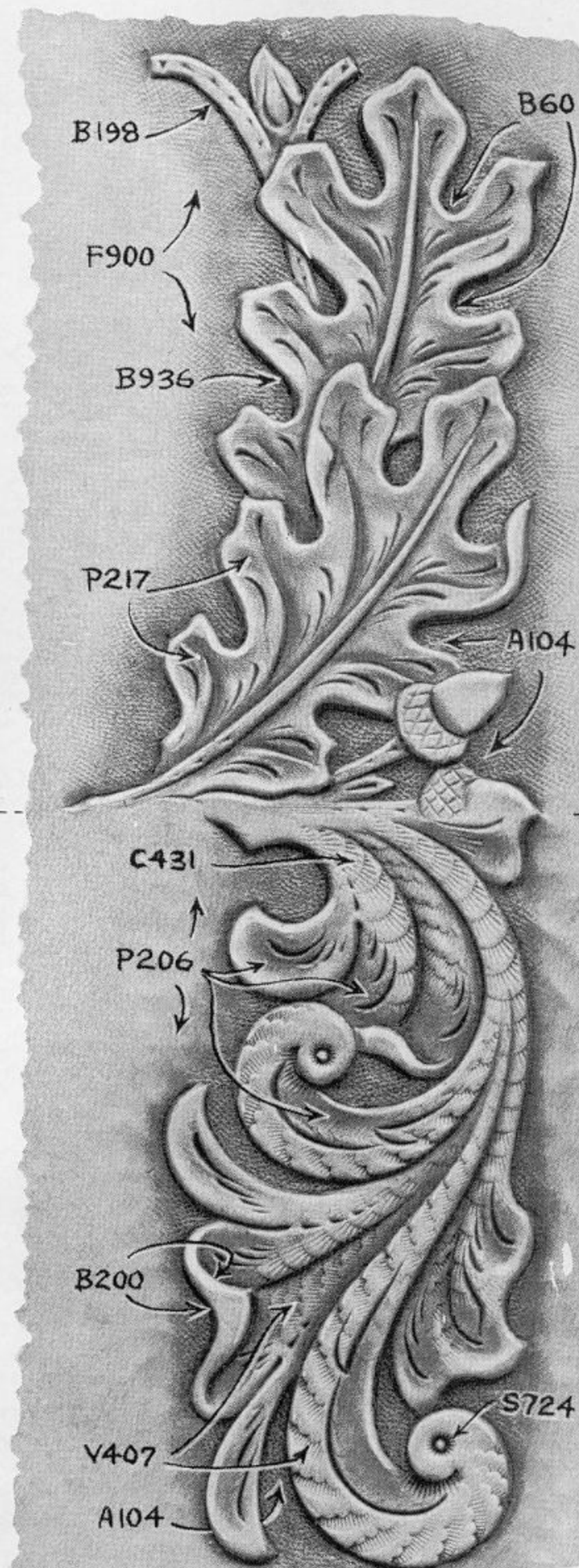
- 10** Now the project can be completely laced. Use 1/8" lacing double loop stitch.

- 11** Spread eye on chain hook and insert in eyelet. Re-clamp with pliers.



1/2 PATTERN

1/2 PATTERN



TRUCKER'S WALLET CONTINUED

USE SINGLE PRONG PUNCH AT CORNERS

USE A FOUR PRONG $\frac{1}{8}$ " LACING CHISEL, IF LACING SLITS ARE DESIRED.

CRAFT TOOL SPACER

NO. 6 WHEEL

IF ROUND LACING HOLES ARE DESIRED, USE NO. 6 SPACING WHEEL TO MARK; USE NO. 0 PUNCH.

NO. 0 PUNCH

POSITION OF DOT FASTENER BUTTON & SOCKET

SET SNAPS WITH 7057 DURABLE DOT SETTER

SOCKET

BUTTON

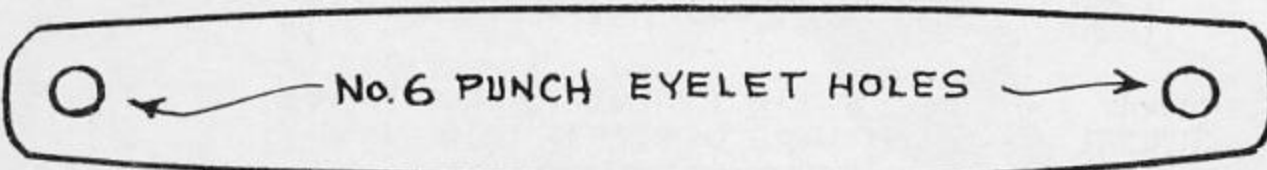
ANVIL

**BACK
PIECE**

CUT FROM
 $\frac{4}{5}$ oz.
COWHIDE

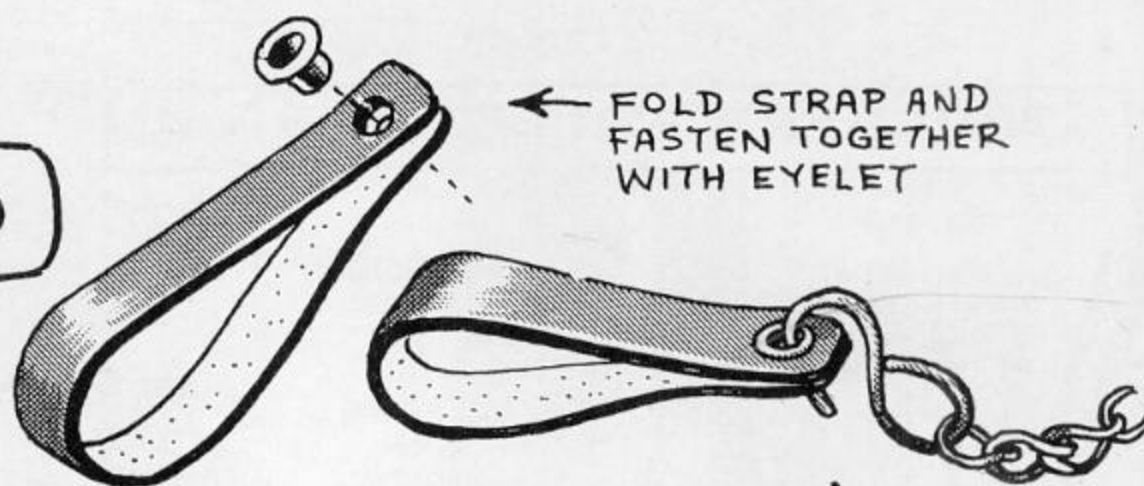
$\frac{1}{2}$ PATTERN \longleftrightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$ PATTERN

GUIDE LINE FOR LACING HOLES



EDGE AND
BURNISH
EDGES

BELT LOOP
CUT FROM 3-4 oz. COWHIDE



SPREAD EYE
IN CHAIN....
HOOK AND
INSERT IN
EYELET. RE-
CLAMP WITH
PLIERS.



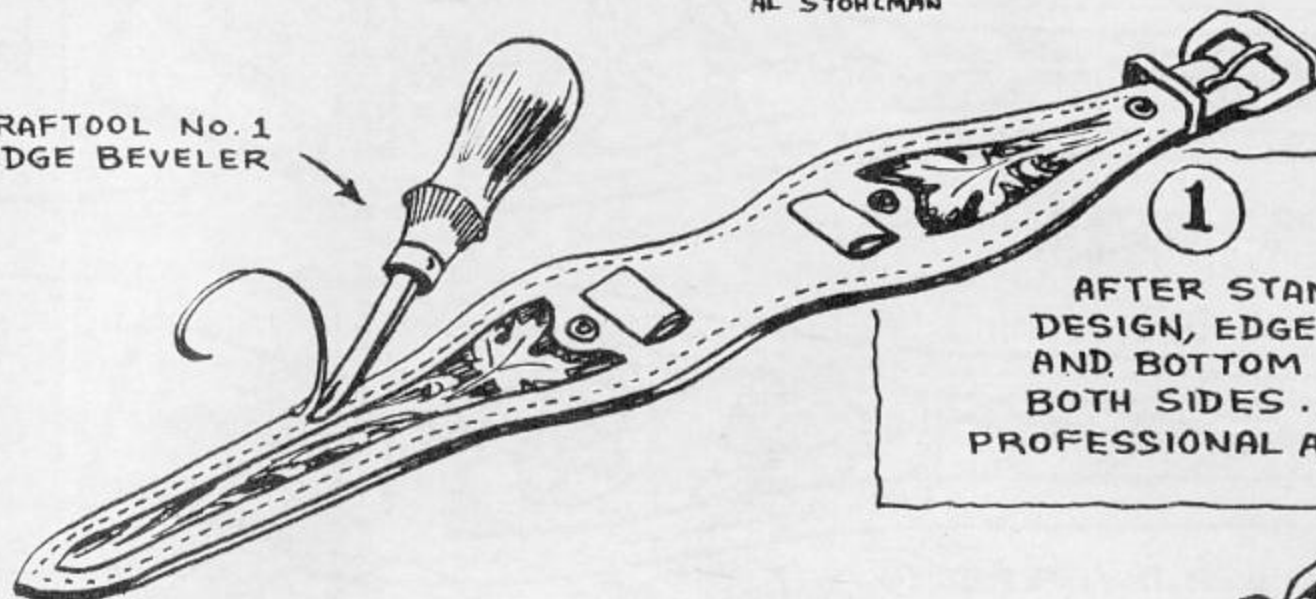
1/2 PATTERN
REVERSE PATTERN TO
COMPLETE DESIGN
FOR OPPOSITE SIDE

1/2 PATTERN
REVERSE PATTERN TO
COMPLETE DESIGN
FOR OPPOSITE SIDE

Designs for WATCHBANDS

AL STOLLMAN

CRAFT TOOL No. 1
EDGE BEVELER



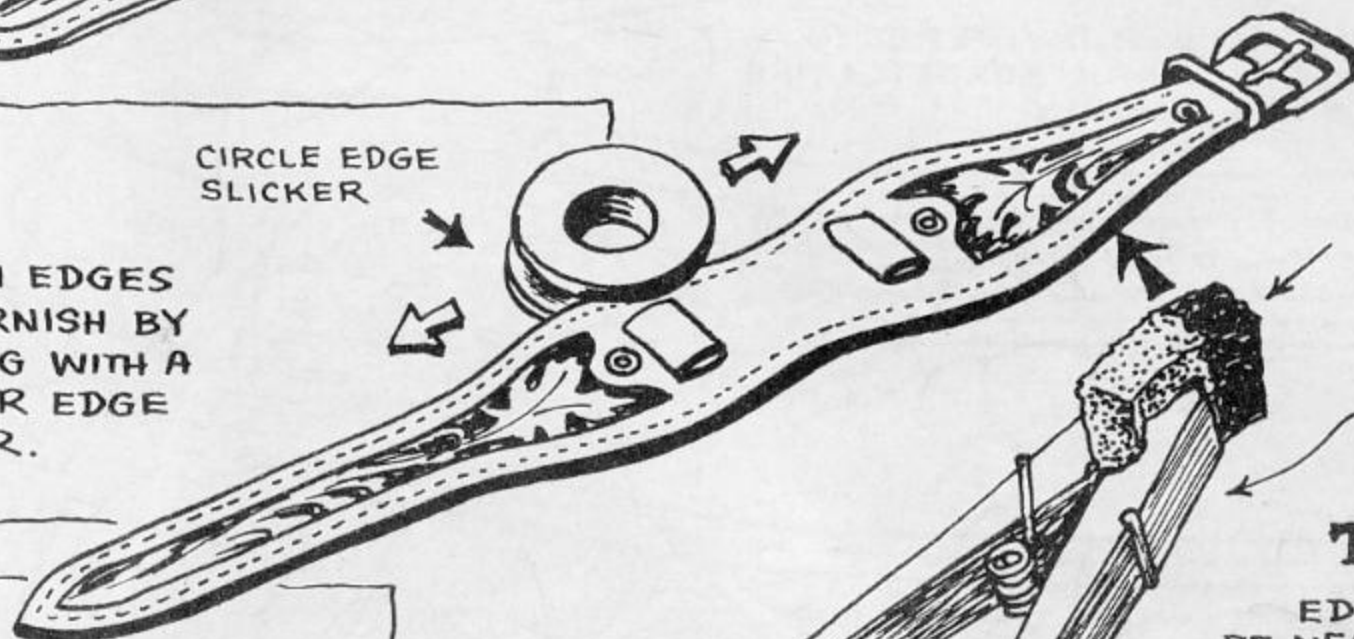
①

AFTER STAMPING THE DESIGN, EDGE-BEVEL TOP AND BOTTOM EDGE OF BOTH SIDES ... FOR MORE PROFESSIONAL APPEARANCE.

②

MOISTEN EDGES AND BURNISH BY RUBBING WITH A CLOTH OR EDGE SLICKER.

CIRCLE EDGE SLICKER



SMALL
PIECE
OF FELT

CLOTHES
PIN

TIP:

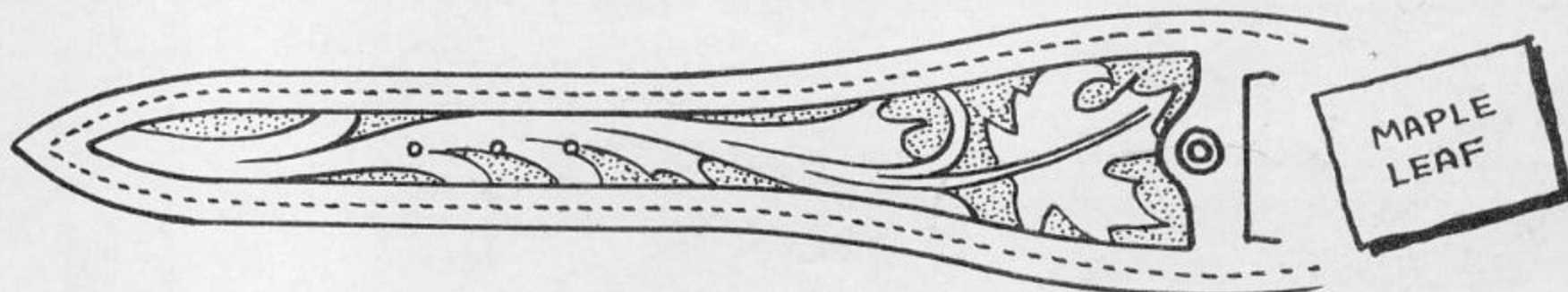
EDGES CAN
BE NEATLY DYED
BY DIPPING FELT
IN DYE AND PULL-
ING ALONG THE
EDGES.

③

APPLY YOUR FAVOURITE
LEATHER FINISH.

PHOTO
PATTERN

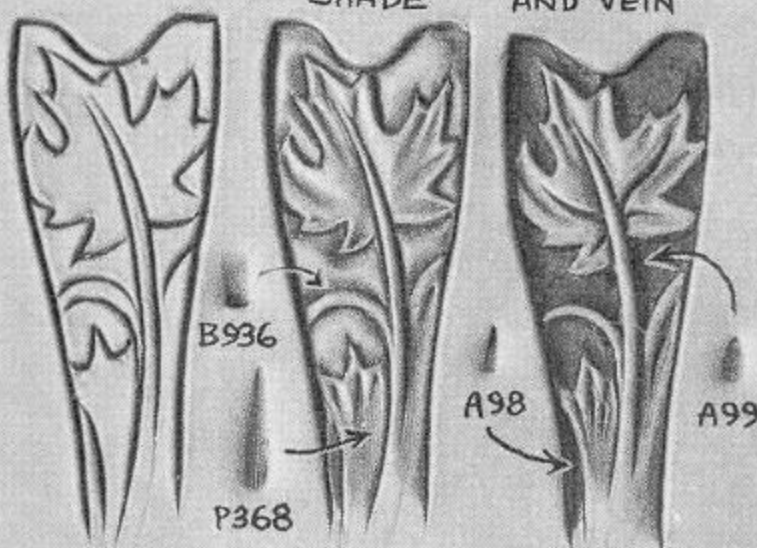
TRACING PATTERN



CUT

BEVEL AND
SHADE

BACKGROUND
AND VEIN



MORE WATCHBAND
PATTERNS ON THE
REVERSE SIDE.

WATCHBAND

TRACING PATTERNS

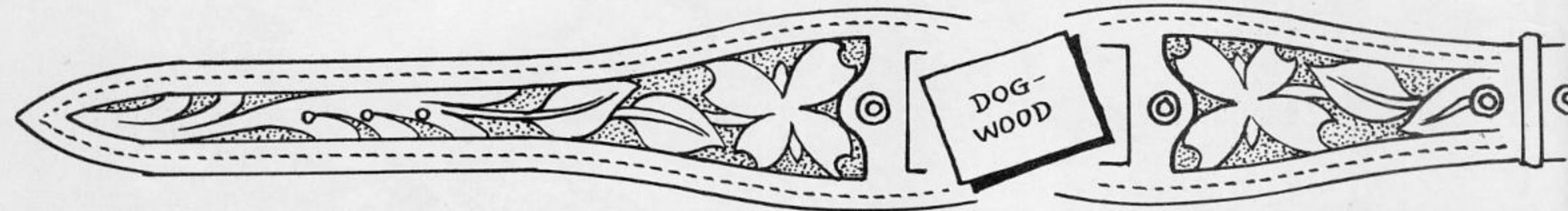
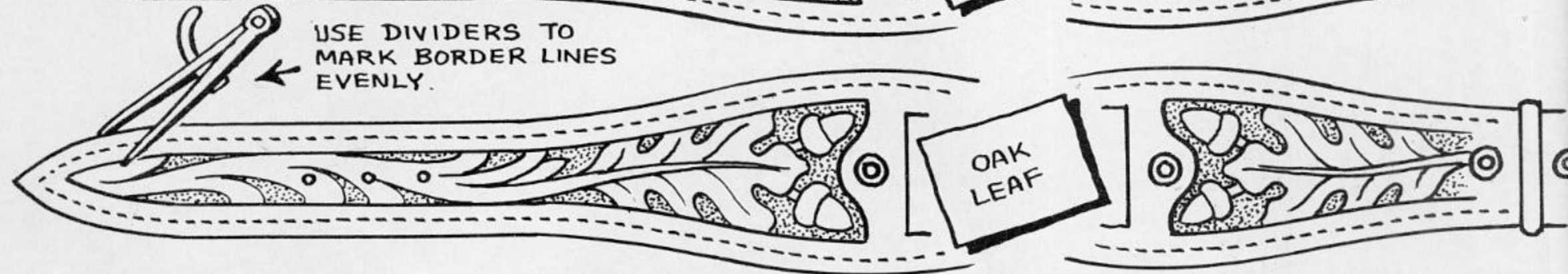
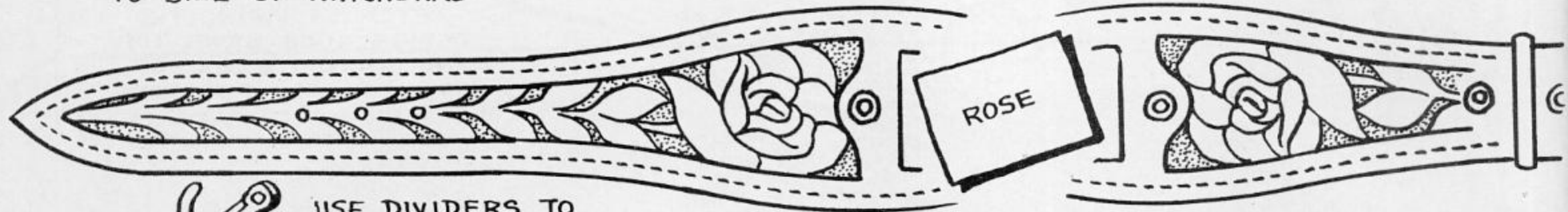
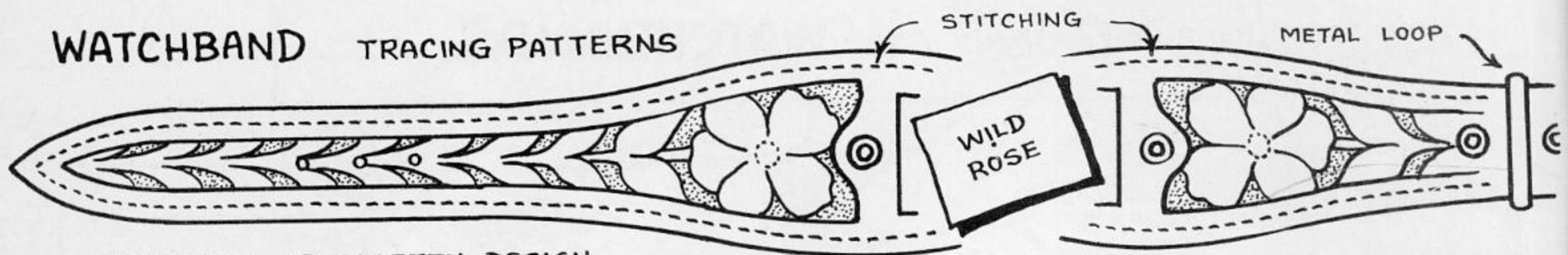
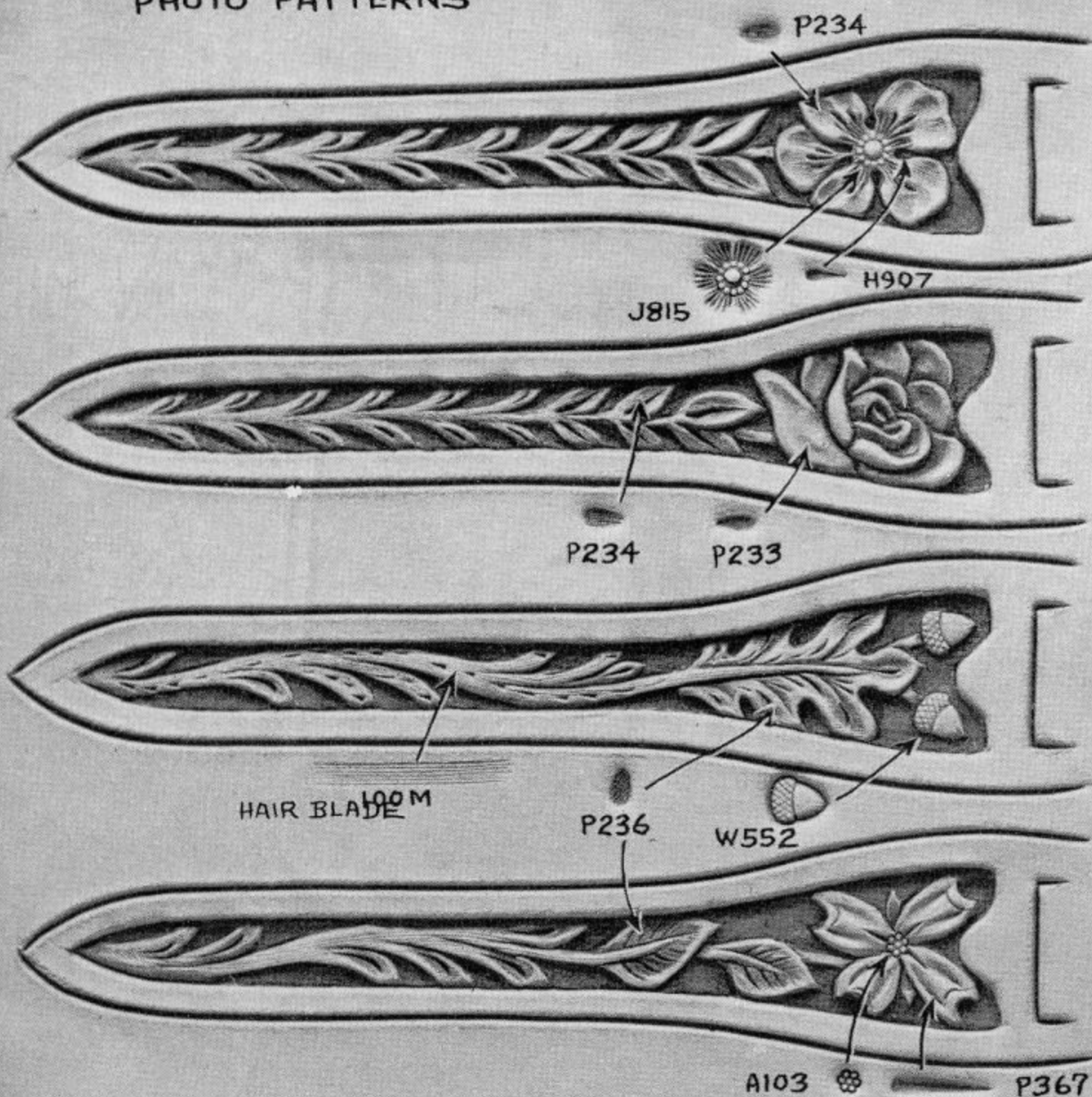
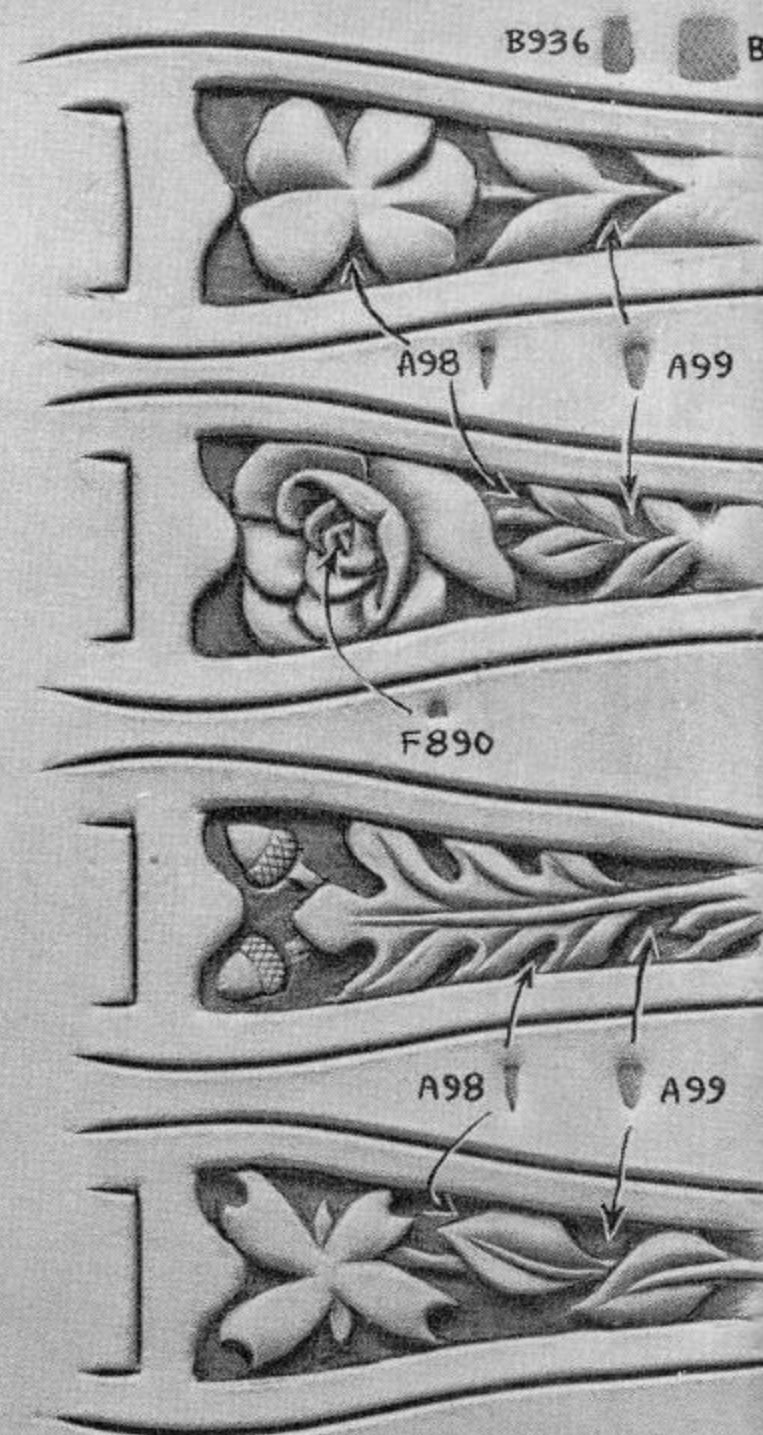


PHOTO PATTERNS



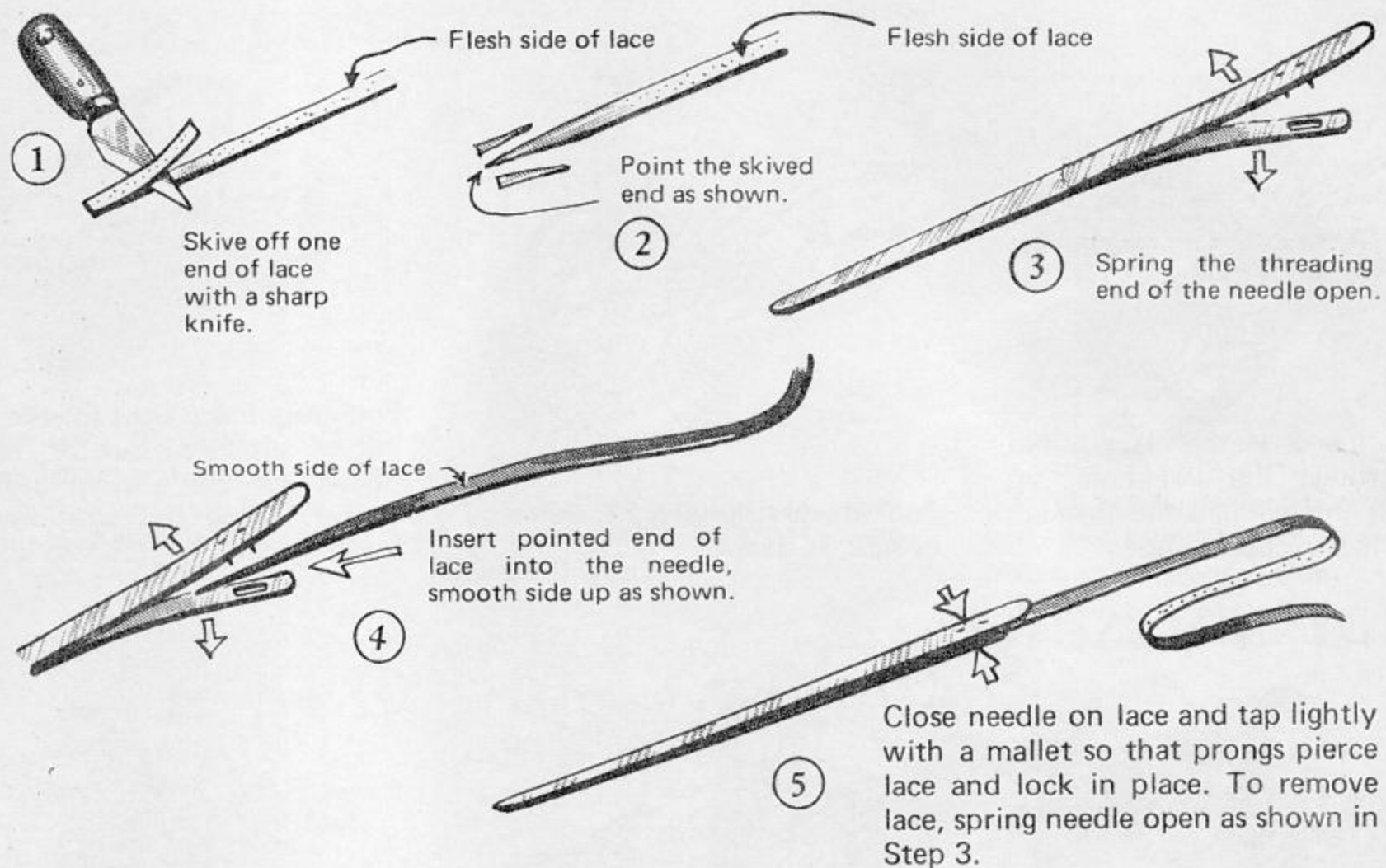
BEVELERS USED ON ALL DESIGNS



HOW TO LACE

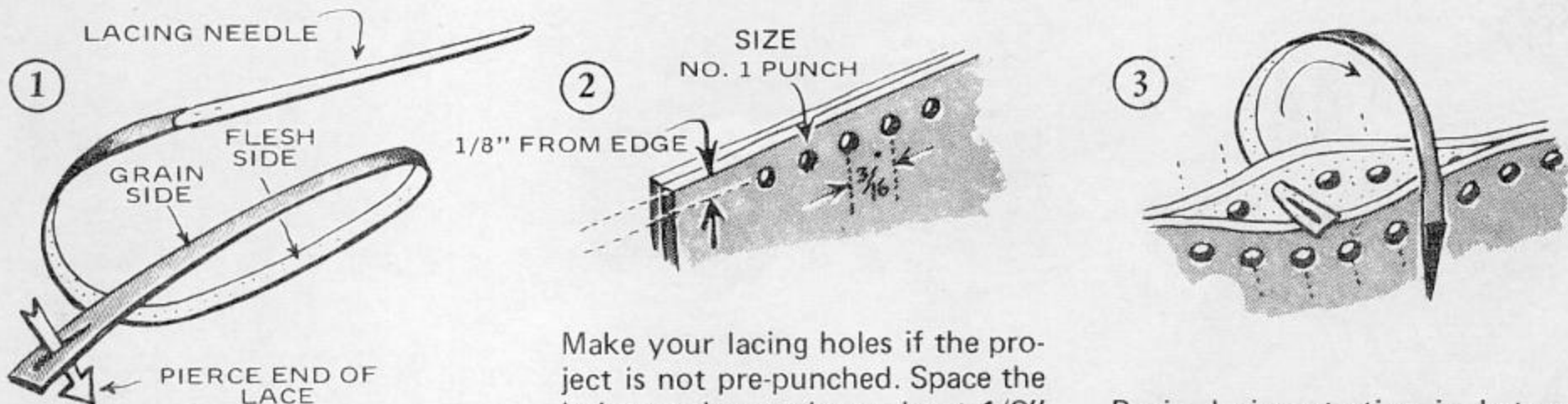
Lacing puts the finishing touch to handmade leather articles. How good the finished product looks depends very much on the lacing. Thus, how you lace, your technique and the finished look, has a great deal of importance in the appearance of the finished product. With the following instructions and illustrations, plus a little practice, you will soon be doing a professional job of lacing. Always lace with front or outside of project facing lacer.

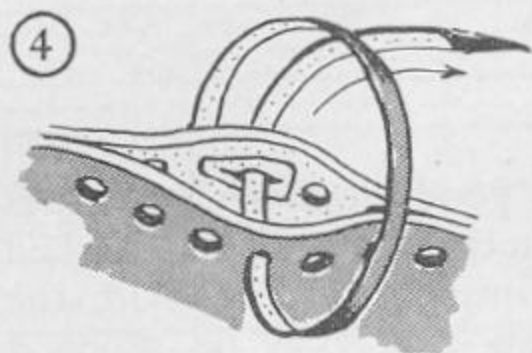
THREADING THE NEEDLE



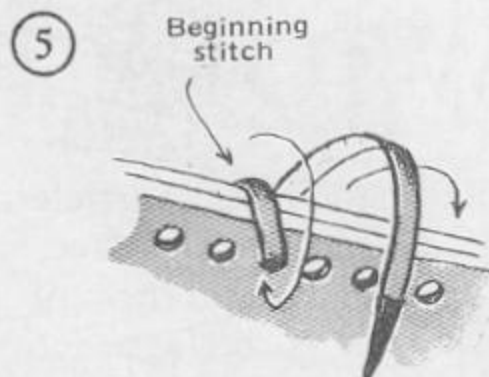
NOTE: You should load 2 yds. of lacing in lacing needle at a time. Working with longer pieces of lacing will be difficult and can cause the lacing to wear and become frayed as it is pulled through the lacing holes. Always lace with front or outside of project facing lacer.

THE WHIP STITCH



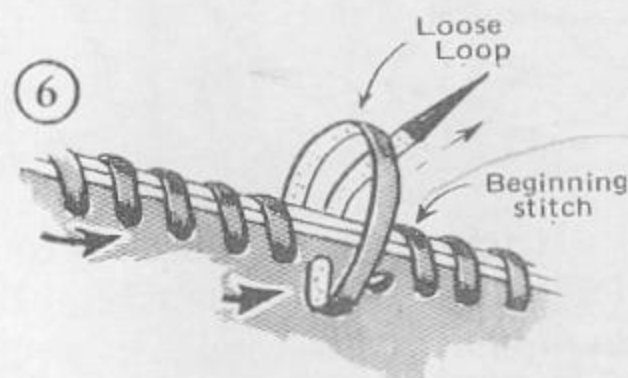


Push needle through the second hole, then thread it through the slit in the end of the lace and through the opposite hole, as shown.

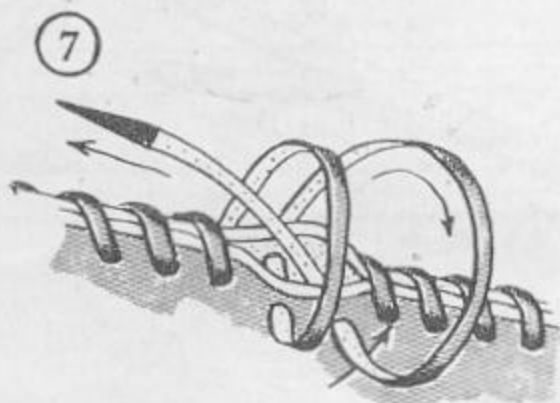


Pull stitch up tight.

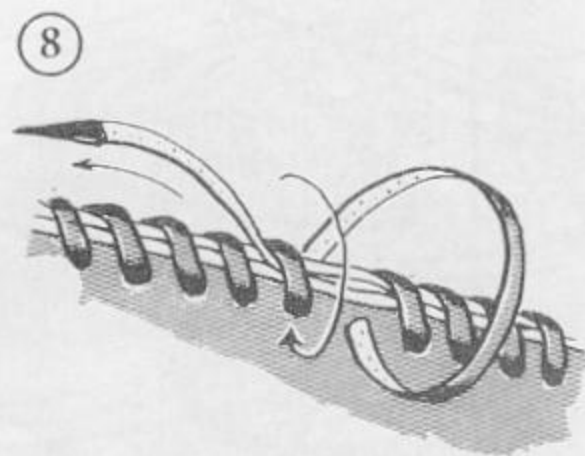
Continue lacing, tightening the lace as you go.



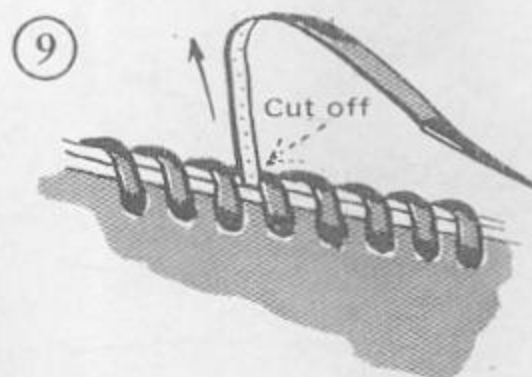
Lace around the project leaving a loose loop in the 2nd hole from the beginning stitch. There will be one unlaced hole between your very first and your last stitch, as shown.



Spread the 2 leather layers and lace through the last hole, up between the leathers and through the 1st loose loop, as shown.

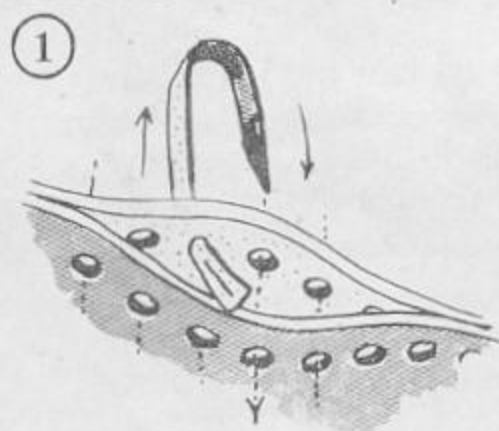


Pull the first loop tight, over end of lace, as shown.

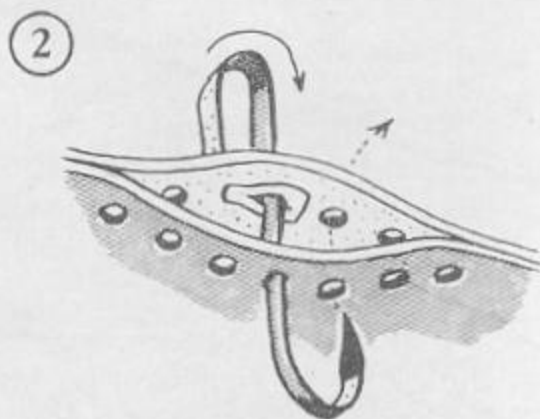


Pull end of lace tight to take slack out of last loop. Cut off the end of the lace with a sharp knife and tap all lacing flat with smooth-faced mallet.

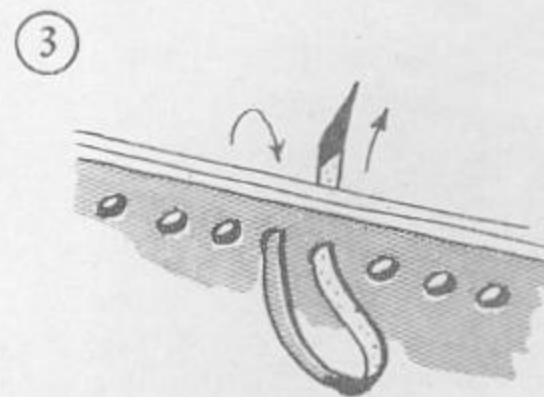
THE RUNNING STITCH



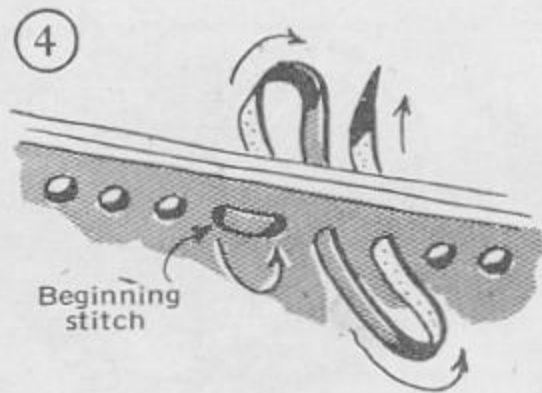
Begin lacing just as you did for the Whip stitch.



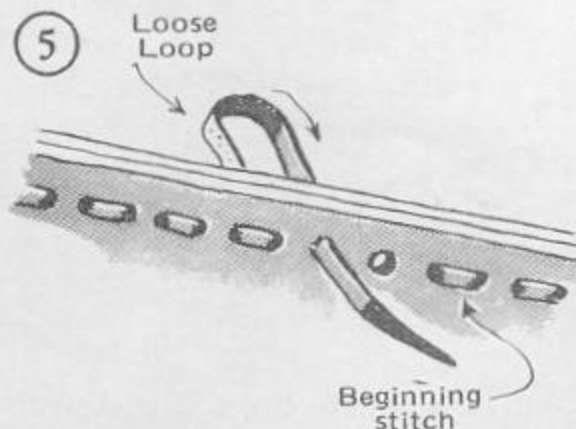
Push needle through the next hole from the back, through the slit and out through the opposite hole in front, as shown.



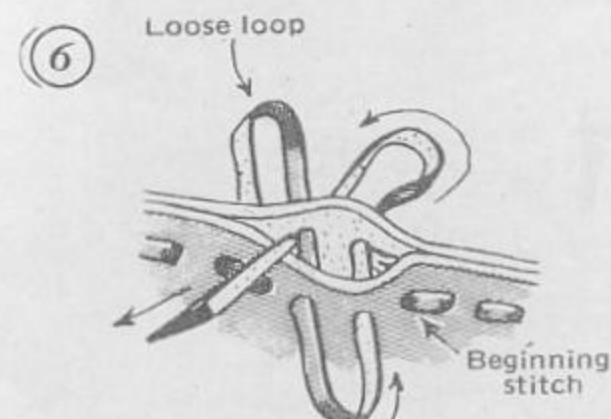
Pull stitch up tight to lock the lace. Continue lacing the rest of the project.



Pull the beginning stitch up tight and continue lacing, pulling the stitches tight as you go.

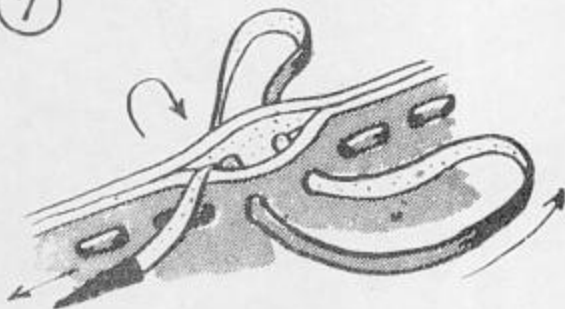


Lace to the last hole and leave a loose loop in the second to the last hole.



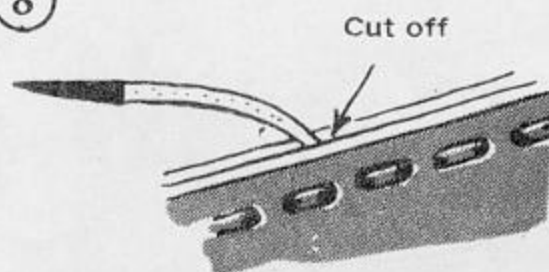
Push needle through last hole. Spread leathers; push needle through next to last hole bringing needle up between leathers.

7



Pull the loose loop tight and continue pulling all the slack out of the lace.

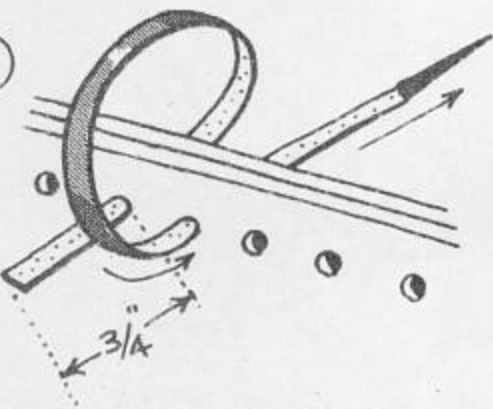
8



Pull all stitching up tight and pull end of lace tight. Cut off the end of the lace close to the leather and tap all lacing flat with a smooth mallet.

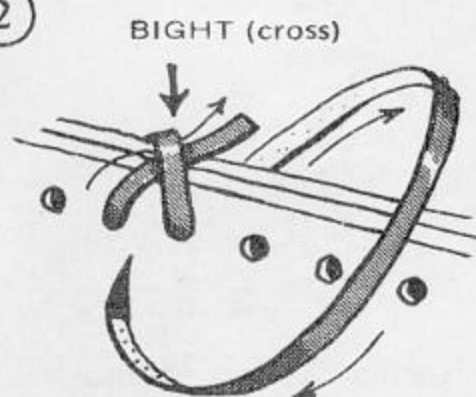
THE DOUBLE LOOP STITCH

1



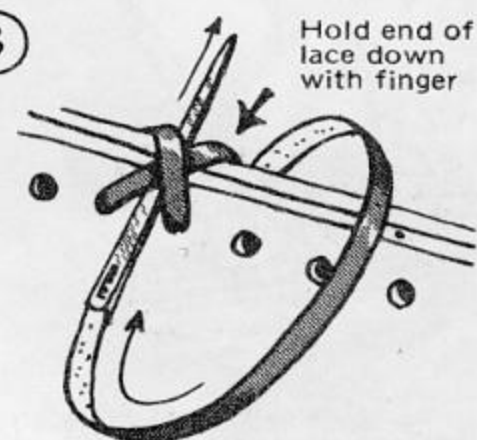
Beginning with the flesh side up pull the needle and lace through the 1st hole. Leave about $\frac{3}{4}$ " of the lacing end and go on to lace the next hole.

2



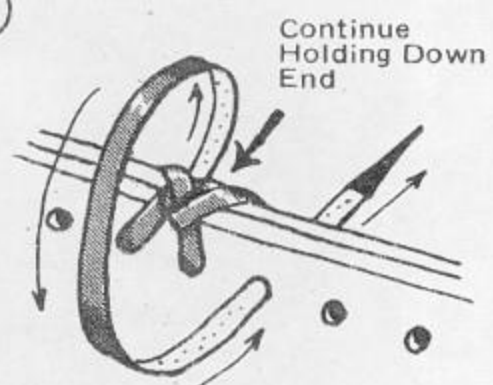
Pull the stitch tight; lacing over the end you left free. This forms a cross or "bight".

3



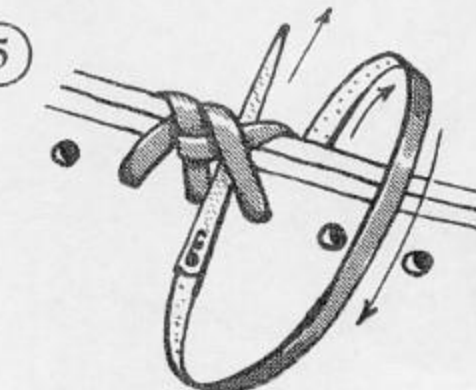
Push the needle under the cross or bight. Hold the end of the lace down on the opposite side.

4



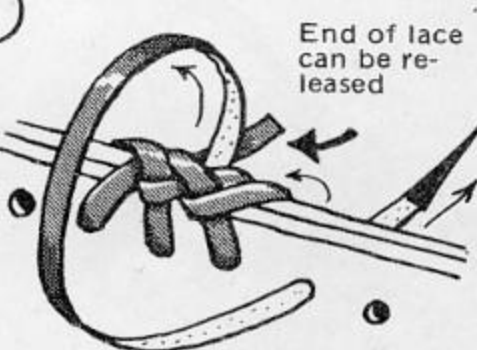
Pull the stitch under the bight snug but not tight. Lace through the next hole.

5



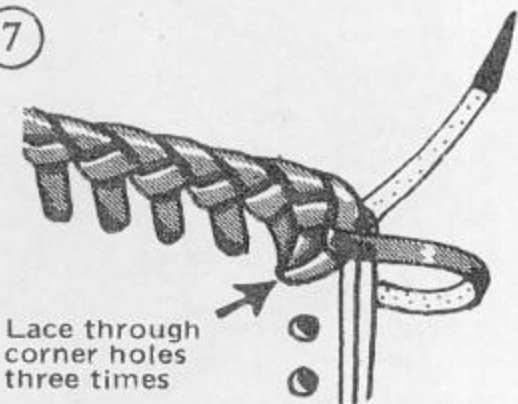
Follow the same procedure as in Steps 1 and 2 making a cross or bight. Once again go under the bight and pull the stitch snug.

6



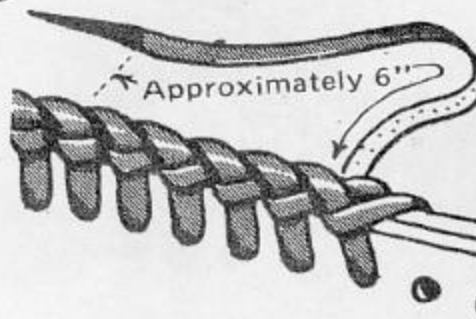
Lace through the next hole. The end of the lace can now be released as it is now locked in place.

7



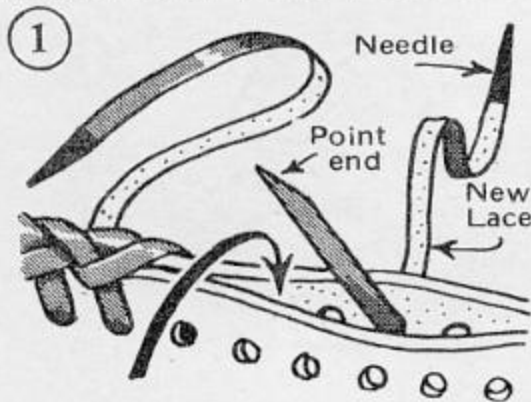
When lacing a corner, stitch it three times instead of just two. Be sure to go through bight on corner stitches.

8

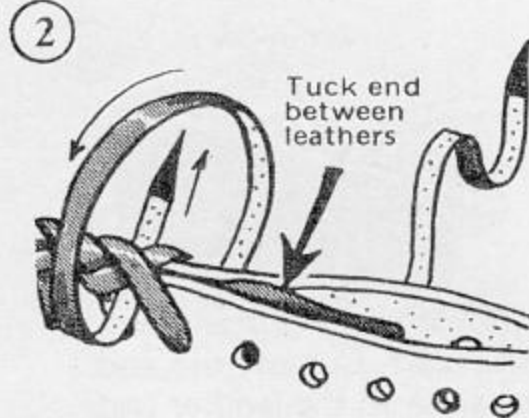


Lace until only 5" or 6" of lacing remains. You will now have to splice with a new length of lace. (See splicing instructions).

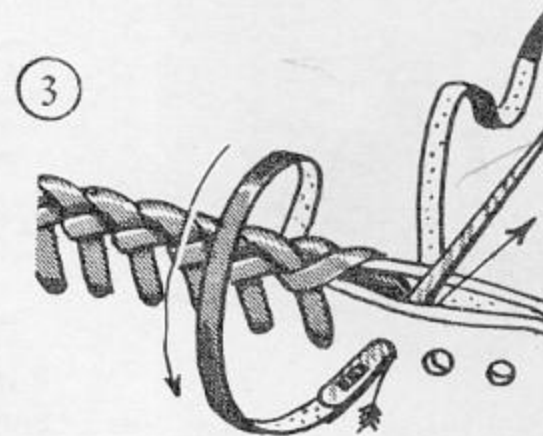
SPLICING INSTRUCTIONS



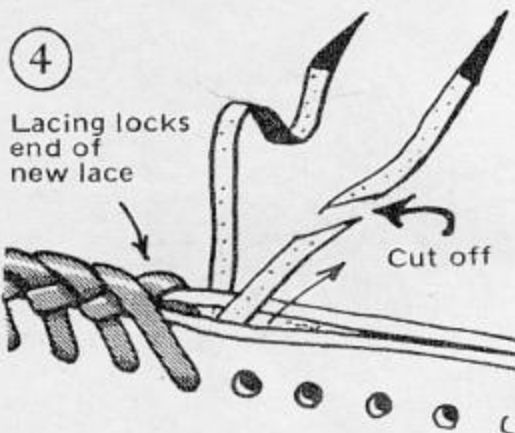
Insert newly threaded needle down between leathers, 3-4 holes from lacing; pull out back side. Leave $\frac{3}{4}$ " of end.



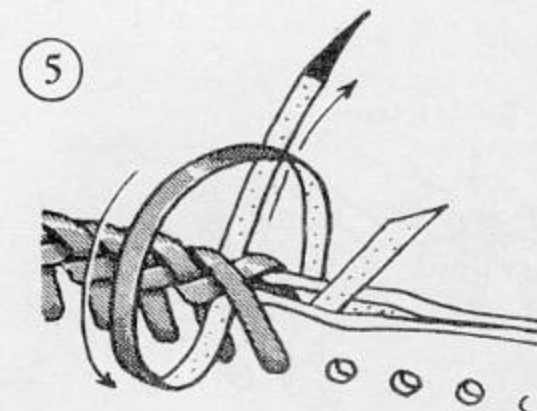
Tuck end of lace between leathers and continue lacing your project with the old lace.



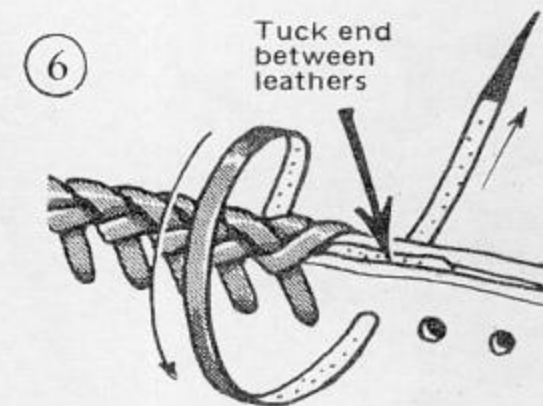
Lace with the old lacing up to the new lace. Push the needle up between the leathers again through the 1st hole after the new lace.



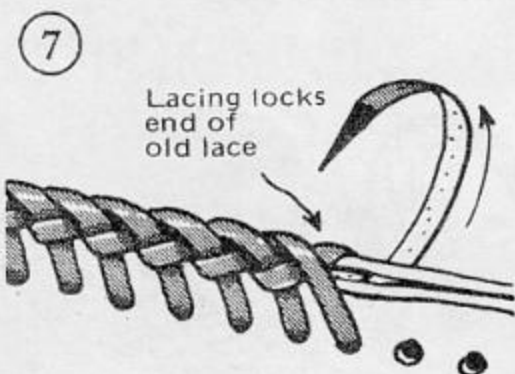
Pull the old lace up tight, cut off the end at an angle, allowing about $\frac{3}{4}$ " to remain.



Now begin lacing the rest of your project with the new length of lace. Push needle under the bight as before for a double loop stitch.

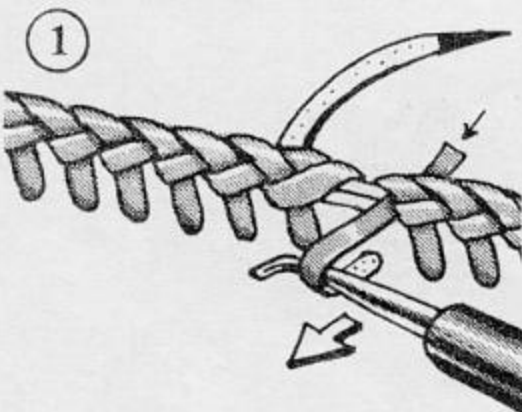


Tuck the end of the old lacing between the leathers and lace over it with the new lace so that it is caught and won't show.

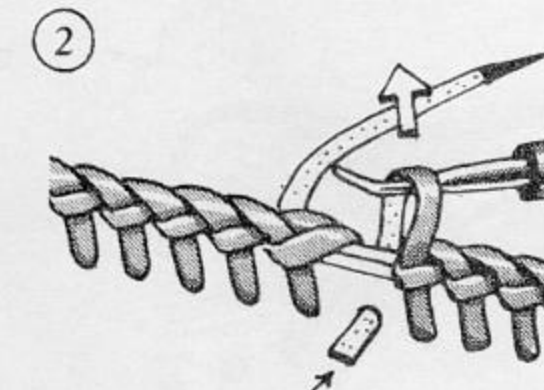


Continue lacing and lace over ends, as instructed, to lock them in place.

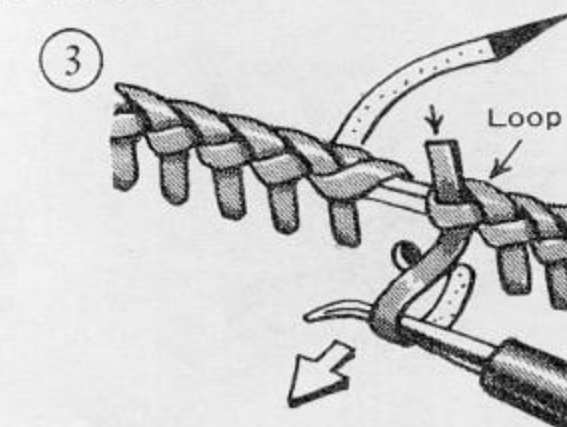
HOW TO FINISH OUT YOUR DOUBLE LOOP STITCH



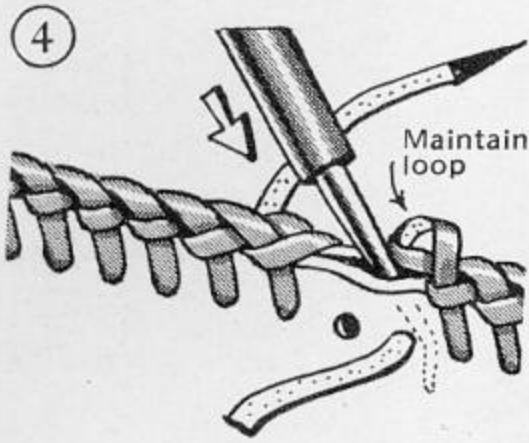
Use modeling stylus to pull end of lace free of stitches.



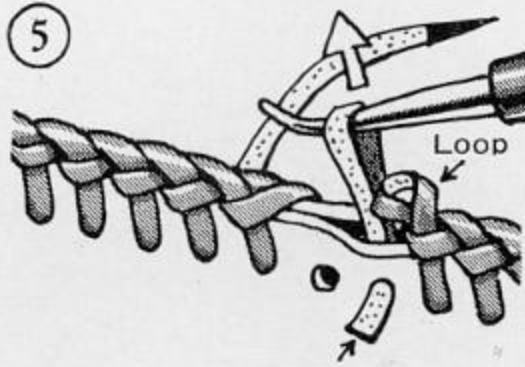
From back side, pull end of lace out of hole.



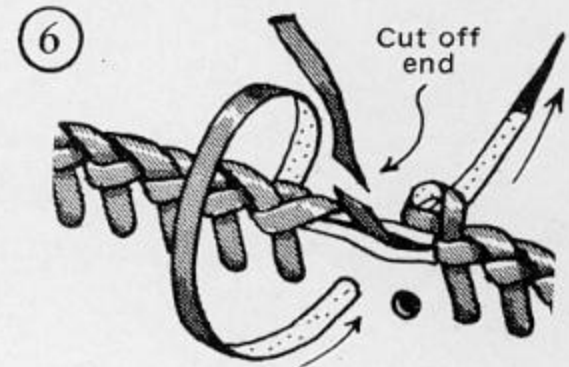
From front side, pull end of lace out of the loop.



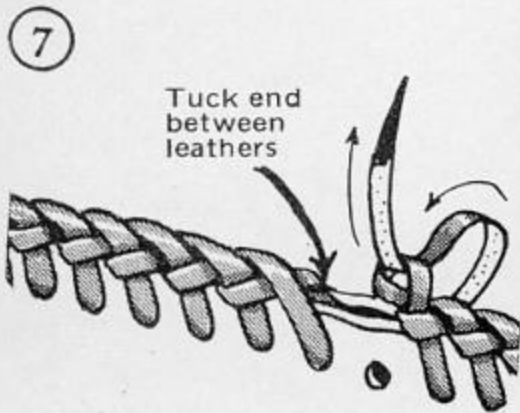
Push stylus down between leathers and hook it over the end of the lace.



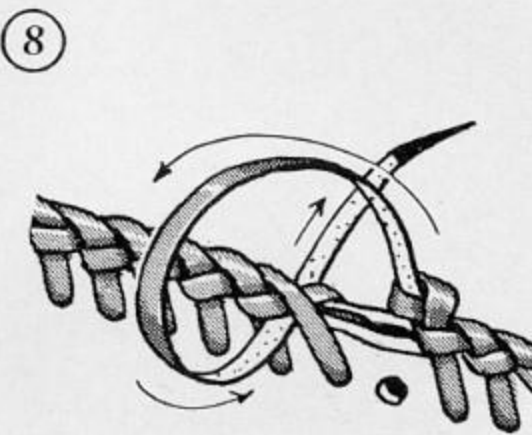
Pull end of lace out of hole and UP between leathers. Two empty holes should appear on front side; one on the back.



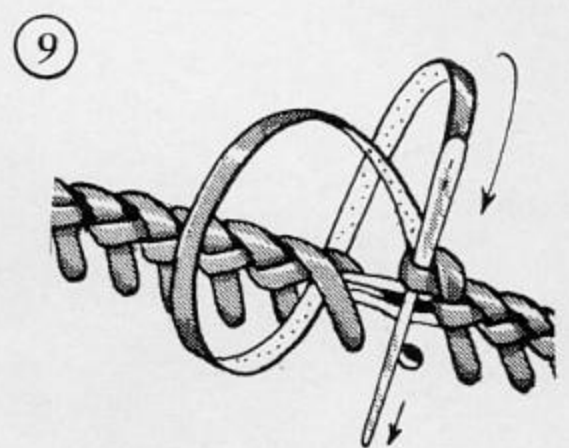
Cut off the end of the lace you have pulled out and tuck the end of the lace between the leathers. Lace through the next hole.



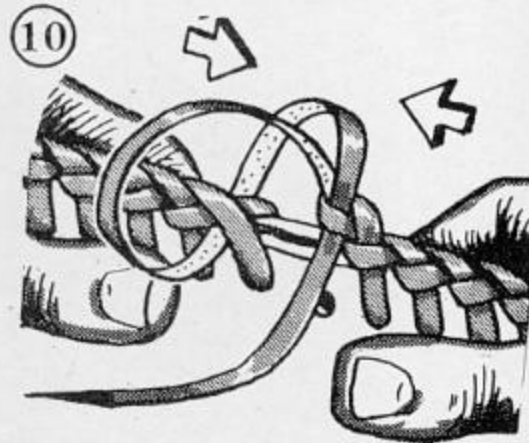
Pull stitch tight and lace up through loop from the back side. All holes on the back side should be filled.



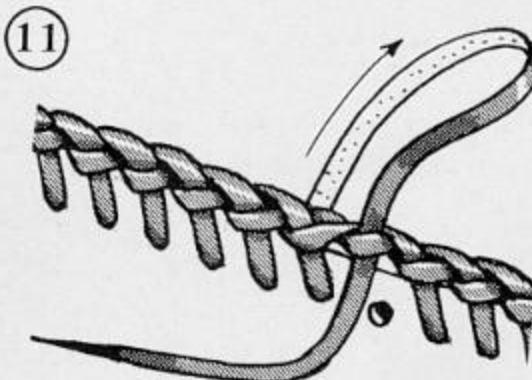
Lace under the bight...do not pull this stitch tight.



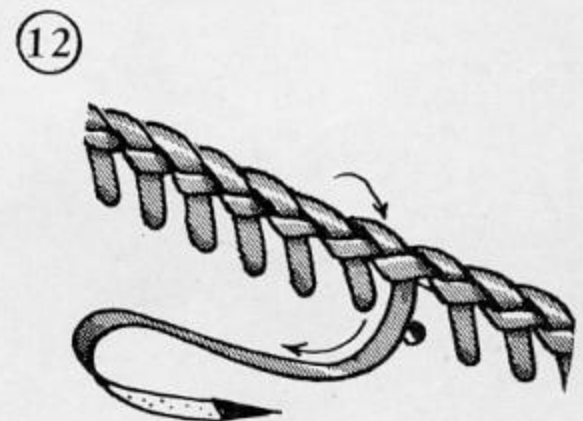
Carefully cross over as shown... and push needle down through the loop.



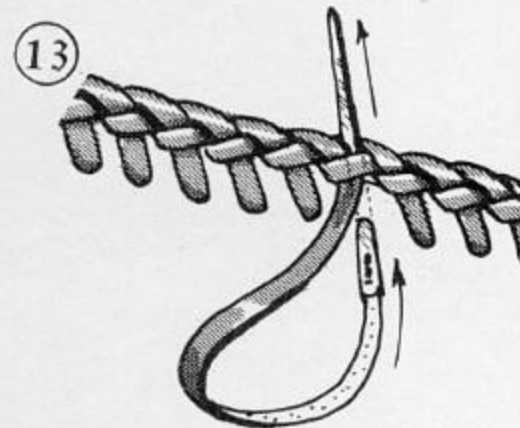
Pull needle through. Push laced edges together to adjust starting loops for easier completion.



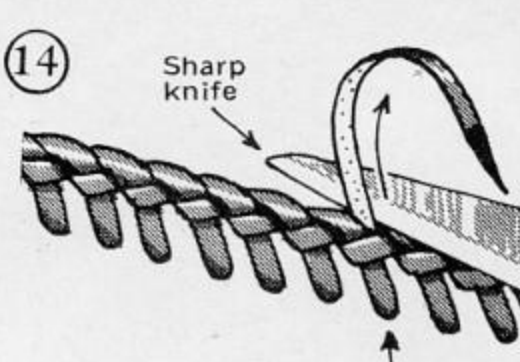
Pull any slack out of the first loop and adjust lacing with fingers to make all your stitches appear equal.



Pull the end of the lacing down tight. Make sure all stitches appear even and equally spaced.



Push needle through the last hole as shown. Bring it up between the leathers and out between the lacing.



Carefully cut off the end of this lacing. Tap lacing flat with a mallet or roll flat with a wooden dowel.

APPLICATION OF LEATHER FINISHES

Leather finishes are applied to protect the leather and preserve the qualities and appearance of genuine leather. Before applying the finisher there are several points which you should know.

1. All tooling of the design must be completed before finisher is applied.
2. Be sure that the surface area is clean and free of any dirt, dust or other matter.
3. Remove all loose wool from sheepwool applicator so that it does not get into finish.
4. Leather finishes must be applied prior to assembly. It is difficult to get a smooth even coat over a curved structural surface.

METHOD OF APPLICATION FOR PLAIN, NATURAL CARVED SURFACES: Care should be taken in applying finishes to leather to be sure that only a very light coating is applied. For best results pour some finish into a small glass or ceramic container, like a bowl, dish, etc. Soften the sheepwool applicator by rubbing into it a small amount of leather finisher. Dip applicator lightly in the finish and rub briskly on unprinted waste paper.

Apply finisher to leather surface with a smooth circular motion. Be sure to cover the entire surface. A very light coat of finish is best. Apply it smoothly and evenly. Do not try to go back over the finished surface after the first coat is applied.

