

**MAKING
LEATHER
BAGS,
WALLETS,
and
CASES**

20+
PROJECTS

*with
contemporary
style*

*yasue
tsuchihiro
of
.URUKUST*



MAKING LEATHER BAGS, WALLETS, *and* CASES

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Original Edition Staff:
Book Design: Mieko Kushida (SALCO DESIGN)
Photography: Yukari Shirai
Stylist: Megumi Nishimori
Hair & Makeup: KOMAKI
Model: Ines Yasuda
Illustration & Drafting: Yoshiko Ando
Editor: Chiyo Takeoka
Managing Editor: Keiko Soga

English Translation: Ai Toyoda Jirka
English Language Editor: Lindsay Fair
Technical Editor: James Francis Bickham
English Edition Layout: Stacy Wakefield Forte

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MAKING LEATHER BAGS, WALLETS, *and* CASES

20⁺ PROJECTS

with contemporary style

yasue tsuchihiro of .URUKUST

STACKPOLE
BOOKS

Guilford, Connecticut



My introduction to the world of leathercraft began at the age of 13 when I joined a club at school. I can still remember learning how to cut the leather with a knife, making holes with a mallet and punches, then stitching the pieces up to create a useful object. I had always enjoyed working with my hands, but that day, I felt an instant connection to leathercraft that I had never experienced when sewing clothes or building a table in woodshop.

Over the years, I grew to understand the importance of quality and craftsmanship, as well as the pride and joy that comes from making something yourself.

This book was written with leathercraft beginners in mind. All of the designs included here are created with simple construction techniques and basic leathercraft tools. Nothing would make me happier than if this book inspires a love for leathercraft within others.

—Yasue Tsuchihira



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CARD CASES A, B & C

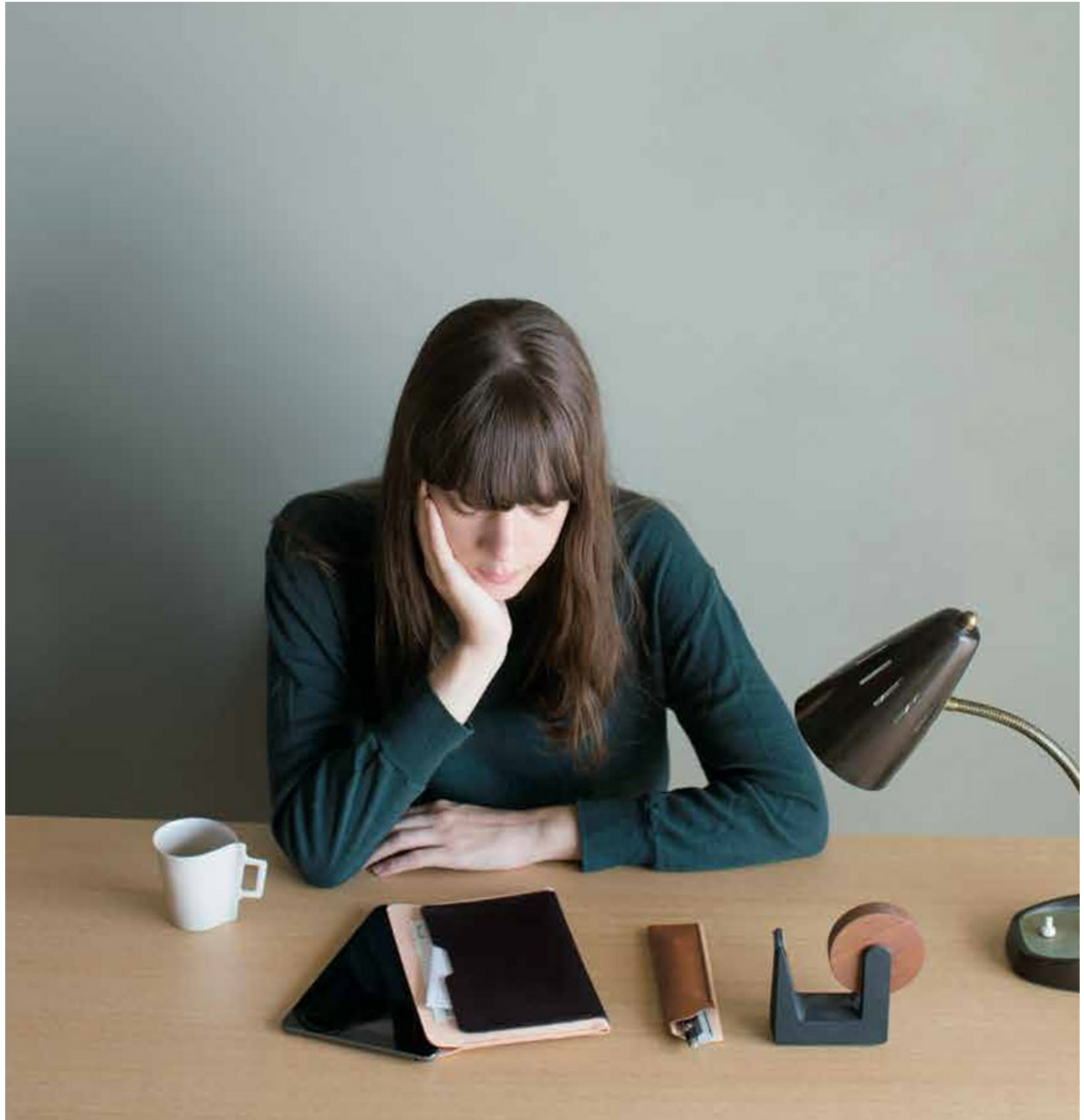
Composed of just two pieces of leather, these simple cases are perfect for storing credit cards, transit passes, and any other small slips of paper you normally carry in your pocket. Choose your favorite shape from the three options shown here, or design your own!





TABLET SLEEVE & PEN CADDY

Protect your tech with this chic leather case. The manila folder-inspired design even includes an outside pocket for important papers and notes. The coordinating pen holder can be used to store a stylus or traditional pens and pencils.





COIN PURSE A & CARD CASE D

These envelope-style pouches feature wide gussets that offer quite a bit of storage space. The coin purse has one large pocket that can hold an impressive amount of change, while the card case includes two separate compartments for maximum organization.





EYEGLASS CASE

This gusseted eyeglass case includes a number of special details: from the neat rows of stitches that appear when you unfasten the case to the handsome brass button stud closures. There's even a special support piece positioned on the inside of the case to keep your

glasses safe and secure.





TASSEL CLUTCH & ZIPPERED POUCHES A & B

Full of special details, such as contrast stitching and tassel accents, this oversized clutch makes the perfect accessory for casual events and outings. The matching zippered pouches are a handy way to

organize small items inside a larger bag.





LONG WALLET

This pouch-style wallet features a simple design utilizing brass button stud closures. Instructions are also included for an insert that keeps your credit cards and coins organized. The insert is designed to fit inside the wallet, but each piece can also be used separately.





BIFOLD WALLET & COIN PURSE B

This innovative wallet system allows you to adapt the design to suit your needs—simply slide the coin purses into the wallet's slots to add more storage space as needed. Of course, the wallet and coin purse

can be used individually too!





TRAVEL POUCHES A & B

You can never have enough pouches, especially when packing for a trip. With a variety of zippered and snap closure pockets, these pouches are ideal for storing passports, tickets, travel documents, and even phone chargers.





PENCIL POUCHES A & B

Keep your writing instruments and other office supplies orderly with these snap closure pouches. A two-tone color scheme complements the flap-style construction of these pouches.





SHOULDER BAG

This classic handbag is just the right size and shape for everyday use—it even includes a handy pocket ingeniously concealed by the bag's flap. Elegant metal hardware provides interesting contrast and creates a high-end finish.





TOOL BOX

This square-shaped case was designed specifically for storing leathercraft tools and supplies. Use it to keep your workspace tidy or to transport your tools with you wherever you go.



TOOL POUCHES A, B & C

Scissors, awls, punches, and other leathercraft tools can be dangerous if not treated with the proper respect. Store your sharp tools inside these simple cases to promote safety and maximize the lifespan of your tools.



MINIMALIST BUCKET BAG

An intentional lack of hardware provides this classic bag design with a modern, minimalist twist. Made with straight stitches and a hand-tied shoulder strap, this bag is a beginner-friendly project.



THE EVERYDAY TOTE

Thoughtful details, such as mitered corners and a reinforced shoulder strap, add elevated style and practicality to this wardrobe staple. Make sure to use a good quality leather since it will be highly visible in the finished design.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN



Leather

—

In this book, we'll use the terms top side (abbreviated TS) and flesh side (abbreviated FS) to refer to the two sides of the leather.

The top side is the smooth grained surface that was on the outside of the animal, while the flesh side is the textured surface that was connected to the meat.

—

When making your own leather bags and accessories, I recommend using the best quality materials you can find. If you are going to invest your time and energy into making something, don't you want it to last forever? Plus, nicer quality leather will give your finished projects a professional look, even if there are a few mistakes and imperfections.

There are two types of leather: chrome tanned leather and vegetable tanned leather. Each type possesses distinct qualities and advantages, so choose the one that works best for your specific project.

Chrome tanning uses mineral tanning agents and produces a soft, uniform leather that is fairly resistant to stains and is available in a wide variety of colors. Vegetable tanned leather is highly durable and will grow softer over time as it becomes broken in. Because it is made with tannins from trees and plants, vegetable tanned leather is known for its rich, earthy tones. It is more pricey, but I prefer working with vegetable tanned leather—if well cared for, it can last for several lifetimes.

In this book, the leather used for each project is listed by thickness in millimeters; however, leather is often sold by weight in ounces. The majority of projects in this book use 1.6 mm (4 oz) leather, while a few also use 1.2 mm (3 oz) leather.

The following guide highlights a few of the different types of leather used for the projects in this book.

		
1.6 mm thick	1.2 mm thick	1.6 mm thick
Vegetable tanned	Vegetable tanned	Vegetable tanned
Dyed, but not to the core	Not dyed	Italian leather
Thin, but resilient, allowing it to be shaped easily.	The natural, true texture of the leather is showcased here. The color will darken over time from exposure to sun and oil from your hands and the leather will become softer.	The longer you use this leather, the more polished it will become.

Tools & Materials

When it comes to tools, I suggest starting with the basics. There are so many highly specialized products on the market today, but most of the projects in this book can be made with a few common leathercraft tools. The following guide introduces the tools and hardware you'll need for the projects in this book.



TOOLS

- 1** Linen thread for hand sewing (Ramino)
- 2** Double-sided tape: 3 mm
- 3 & 4** Burnishing agents (TOKONOLE)
- 5 & 6** Contact cement (Seiwa)
- 7** Leather dye (Roapas Batik)
- 8** Large rubber block: 6 x 8¾ x ¾ in (15 x 22 x 2 cm)
- 9** Small rubber block: 2 x 6 x ¾ in (5 x 15 x 1 cm)
- 10** Beeswax
- 11** Harness needles
- 12** Compass/wing divider
- 13** Dresser file
- 14** 1-prong stitching chisel: 4 mm
- 15** 2-prong stitching chisel: 4 mm
- 16** 4-prong stitching chisel: 4 mm
- 17** Edge slicker
- 18** Spatula
- 19** Mallet
- 20** Setting plate/anvil
- 21** Rivet setters
- 22** Snap setter
- 23** Leather hole punches
- 24** Round awl
- 25** Silver pen
- 26** Cutting mat
- 27** Wood glue
- 28** Toothpick and cotton swab
- 29** Thread scissors
- 30** Utility knife
- 31** Ruler: 12 in (30 cm)

HARDWARE & ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

- 1 Brass button stud: ¼ in (5 mm)
- 2 Brass button stud: ⅜ in (7 mm)
- 3 Brass swivel trigger snap
- 4 Brass rivet
- 5 Brass snap
- 6 Brass o-ring: ⅝ in (1.5 cm)
- 7 Leather cord: ¼ in (4 mm) round
- 8 Leather lacing: ⅛ in (3 mm) flat
- 9 Zipper



Basic Techniques

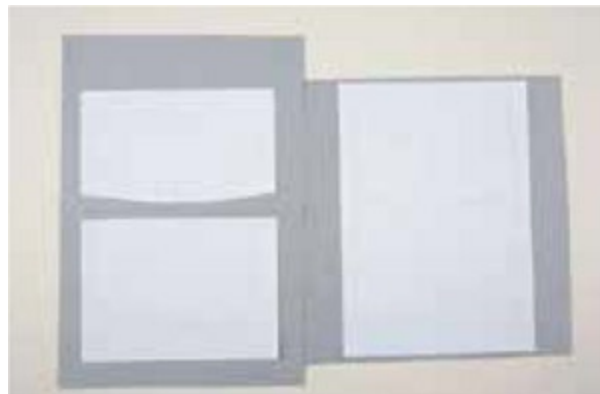
The following guide includes step-by-step photos of all the basic leathercraft techniques used to create the projects in this book. Read through the guide before starting any of the projects, and then refer back to it as necessary when working.

MAKING A PATTERN

Patterns made from thick paper such as chipboard, cardstock, or stencil oil board make it easy to trace the pattern on leather. Avoid papers that get soggy when exposed to glue.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat



- 1** Make a full-size photocopy or transfer the pattern onto tracing paper, and then glue to the thick paper.



2 Trace the outline of the pattern with the utility knife. When cutting straight lines, use a ruler as a guide.



3 Cut out all pattern pieces.

CUTTING THE LEATHER

Clean, neat cuts create better finished products. Practice before cutting the piece intended for the project.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Edge slicker, spatula, utility knife, mallet, burnishing agent, leather hole punch, dresser file, round awl, ruler, cutting mat, rubber block

ROUGH CUTTING



1 Place the pattern pieces on the leather.



2 Create a rough cut by cutting $\frac{3}{8}$ in (1 cm) outside the shape of the pattern. If cutting out multiple small pieces, cut one large piece for all instead of creating rough cuts for each piece.



3 Make rough cuts for all of the pieces.

SEALING THE FLESH SIDE



If the flesh side of the leather is too fuzzy, you can apply a burnishing agent to seal the fibers.



- 1** Use a spatula to apply a dab of burnishing agent to the flesh side of the leather.



2 Use an edge slicker to spread the burnishing agent in a thin layer.



3 Spread the burnishing agent all the way to the edges, taking care not to get any on the top side of the leather.



4 The burnishing agent will discolor the leather, but this effect will fade as it dries.

TRIMMING

- **Marking the Trim Lines**



1 Place the pattern on the top side of the leather. Use a paperweight to prevent the pattern from moving.



2 Use a round awl to trace around the pattern and mark the lines.



3 Don't forget to trace around any internal features that require removing pieces of leather.



4 Once all trim lines are drawn, remove the pattern.

- **Trimming Straight Lines**



1 With a ruler as a guide, use a utility knife to cut along the straight trim lines.



NOTE

Take care not to press the knife too hard while cutting. Use more than one pass for thick leather. Using a new blade for each project makes cutting easier and cleaner.



2 Finish trimming all straight lines.

- **Trimming Curves**



1 Once all straight lines have been cut, it's time to trim the curves.



2 Above is an example of a curve that needs to be trimmed.



3 Place the pattern over the leather. Firmly press down to prevent the pattern from slipping.



- 4** With a utility knife, cut along the pattern to trim the leather into a curve.



- 5** Repeat step 4 to trim all the curves.



Tip

Use a dresser file to sand any curves that are not smooth.

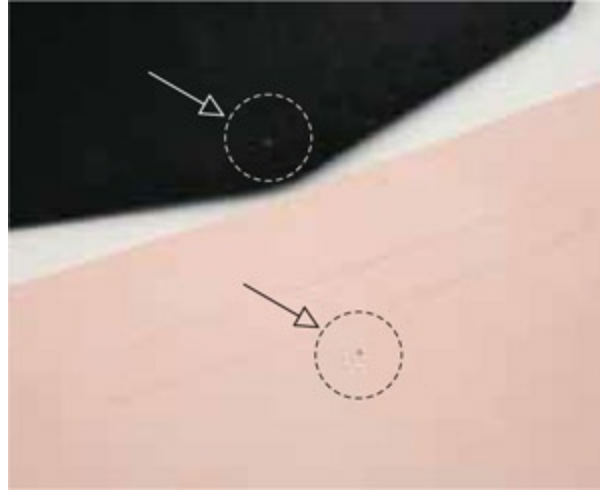
• **Making a Hole for a Snap**



1 Place the pattern on the top side of the leather and locate any holes to be made. With a round awl, press down and create a dot in the center of the hole.



2 Repeat step 1 for each hole to be made. For a snap, you'll need to make holes for both the male and female components.



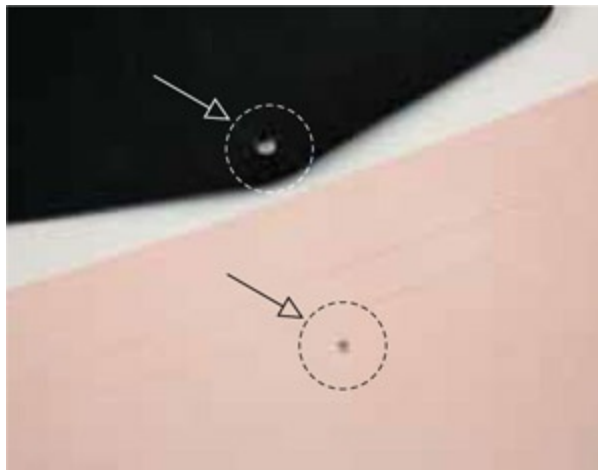
3 Remove the pattern and make sure that all dots are visible.



4 Locate a punch that corresponds to the size of the desired hole. Center the tool over each dot from step 3 and lightly press down to leave a faint mark. Remove the tool and verify that the hole will be centered. If necessary, correct the location.



5 Once certain of placement, position a rubber block under the leather. Align the punch over the mark and strike confidently with a mallet. Strike until the hole is made.



6 Above are examples of cleanly punched holes.

- **Making a Hole for a Button Stud**



1 Button studs require a hole with a slit. Similar to the steps on page [33](#), use the pattern and a round awl to mark the button stud hole's center. Additionally, mark the point where the slit ends. Then lightly press down with a punch to mark the button stud hole with a faint circle.



2 With a ruler and a round awl, draw a line to connect the two dots. This will become the slit.



3 Position a rubber block under the leather, align the punch over the circle marked in step 1, and strike confidently with a mallet.



4 The hole has been punched. Next, you will cut the slit.



5 Insert the utility knife at the end of the slit marked in step 2.



6 Cut the slit, stopping at the hole. Take care not to cut too quickly and accidentally cut into the other side of the hole.

- **Making a Slot**



1 Slots are made by connecting two holes. With a punch that corresponds to the width of the slot, make a hole at one end of the slot.



2 Punch a hole at the other end of the slot.



3 With a ruler as a guide, use a utility knife to cut along the lines connecting the two holes, which were marked in step 3 on page [31](#).



4 Above is a finished slot. This may be used for a zipper or other design component.

TRANSFERRING MARKS

Marking the leather is an important step in creating a neatly finished project. You'll mark stitching guidelines on the top side of the leather and mark glue lines on the flesh side.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Round awl, silver pen, compass, utility knife, ruler, cutting mat

MARKING THE TOP SIDE

- **Marking with Dots**



1 Position the leather with the top side facing up.



2 Place the pattern over the leather and locate the stitching marks on the pattern. With a round awl, press through the pattern to create reference marks on the leather.



3 Repeat step 2 for all necessary reference marks.

- **Marking with Straight Lines**



1 With a ruler as a guide, use a round awl to draw straight stitching lines between reference marks.



2 Draw all straight stitching lines for each piece.

- **Marking with a Compass**



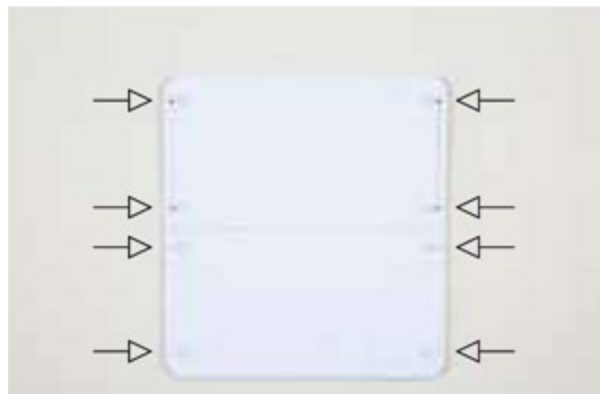
1 Set the width of a compass to correspond to the required stitching allowance. Using the edge of the leather as a guide, drag the compass along the edge of the leather to mark stitching lines.



2 In the example above, stitching lines have been made with a compass.

MARKING THE FLESH SIDE

- **Marking the Edges**



1 Using the pattern, locate flesh side reference marks to be made.



- 2** Prepare the pattern by punching holes in the pattern's flesh side reference marks with a round awl.



- 3** On the wrong side of the pattern, draw a line from each reference mark to the edge.



- 4** Place the pattern wrong side up on the flesh side of the leather. Move the pattern back about $\frac{1}{8}$ in (3 mm) from the edge of the

leather. Use a silver pen to transfer the marks to the leather.

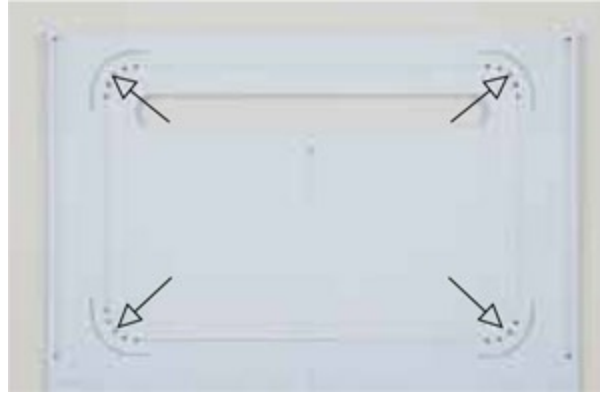


5 All of the reference marks are now complete. Dots and lines made by an awl can be hard to see on the textured flesh side of the leather; use a silver pen instead for better visibility.

- **Making Interior Marks**



1 To add an interior mark, first cut the pattern where the mark is to be made.



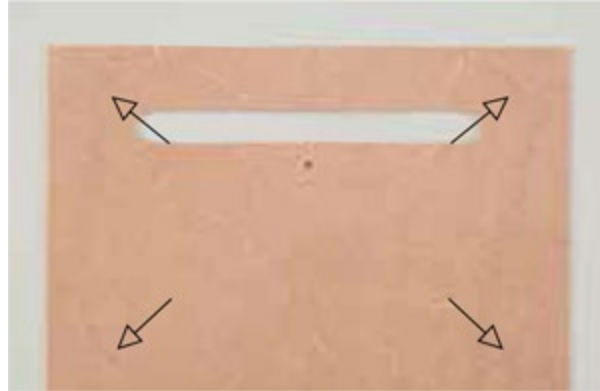
2 Make cuts for all interior marks to be made.



3 Gently push out the areas you just cut so they form tabs that stick out on the wrong side of the pattern.



4 Place the pattern wrong side up on the flesh side of the leather. Use a silver pen to mark the cuts made in steps 1-3.



5 All interior marks have been made on the flesh side of the leather.

EDGE DYEING & BURNISHING

For a cleaner look and feel, edges are dyed and polished, which is known as burnishing.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Dresser file, burnishing agent, round awl, edge slicker, toothpick, cotton swab, leather dye

EDGE DYEING



1 Pour a small amount of dye in a dish. Prepare a cotton swab by covering the end with a small piece cut from nylon stockings. Use

a rubber band to hold the stocking in place. This eliminates fuzz.



2 Dip the cotton swab in the dye and lightly draw it along the edge of the leather.



3 In the example above, one edge has been dyed.



4 For detail work too small for a cotton swab, use a toothpick.



Tip

When leather has not been dyed to the core by the tannery (the cut edge is not the same color as the top side), I recommend dyeing the edge the same color as the top side.

EDGE BURNISHING

- **Burnishing with an Edge Slicker**



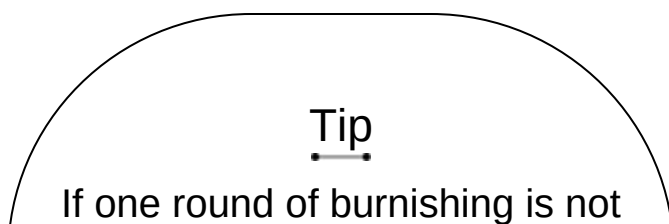
1 Apply a dab of burnishing agent to your finger. Run your finger along the edge of the leather.



2 Take care not to get any burnishing agent on the top side of the leather. If this happens, use a dry cloth to quickly wipe it off.



3 Before the burnishing agent dries, quickly rub the edge slicker along the leather's edge. Use the groove closest in size to the thickness of the leather. Avoid pressing firmly: use the friction from the movement to burnish the edge.



enough, apply more burnishing agent and repeat the process two or three times to achieve a shiny finish.

- **Burnishing with a Round Awl**



1 If an edge is inaccessible to an edge slicker, a round awl can be used to burnish. With your finger, apply burnishing agent to the edge. Take care not to get any on the top side.



2 Similar to burnishing with an edge slicker, rub the round awl back and forth along the edge.



3 Burnish curved edges with the round awl as well.

• **Burnishing After Sewing**



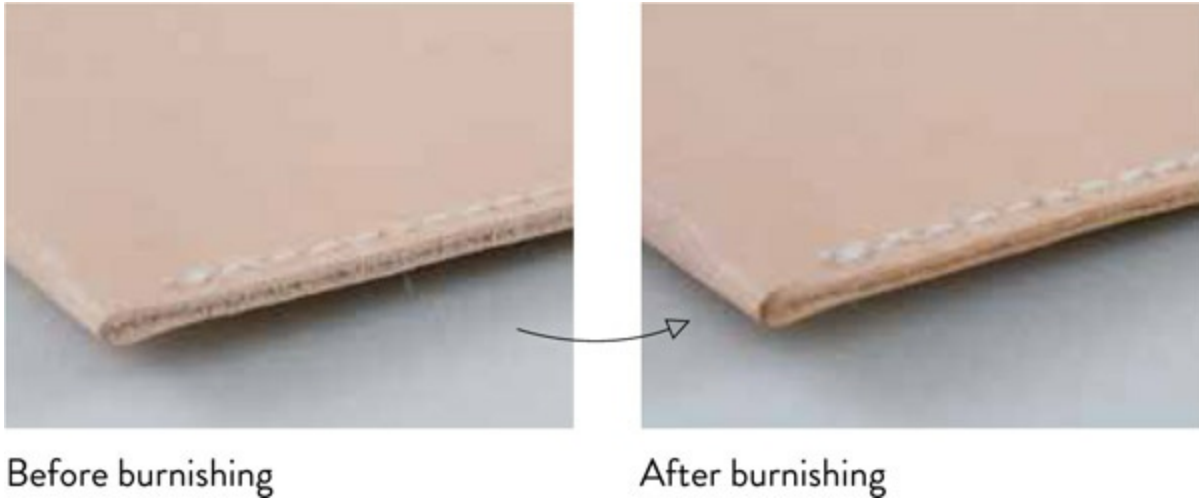
1 Edges can also be burnished after sewing. Before burnishing, sand the edge smooth with a dresser file.



2 Apply burnishing agent and burnish the edge with the flat part of the edge slicker.



3 Next, use the groove closest in size to the thickness of the leather to burnish the edge.



GLUING

Before sewing leather pieces together, you will first adhere them with contact cement. Roughing up the surfaces to be glued ensures that the contact cement adheres correctly.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Contact cement, spatula, utility knife, rubber block

ROUGHING UP THE LEATHER

- **Roughing Up the Leather Along an Edge**



1 With the area to be glued facing up, place the leather on a rubber block so it is flush with the edge. With a utility knife held perpendicular to the surface, scratch back and forth until the edge is roughened.



2 Above is an example of leather that has been roughed up in preparation for gluing.

- **Roughing Up the Leather Along the Interior**



1 If the area to be glued is not at the edge, carefully use the tip of a utility knife to rough up the area to be glued.



2 Above is an example of leather that has been roughed up in preparation for gluing.

APPLYING CONTACT CEMENT

- **Preparing the Contact Cement**



Contact cement comes in tubes and cans. The cement tends to dry up quickly, so store tubed cement in a small jar with a lid. For both jars and cans, take care to quickly replace the lid when not in use. Tubed contact cement is usually thicker, and canned cement is thinner and easier to apply evenly. Choose the cement based on your project and tastes.

- **Applying the Contact Cement to an Edge**



1 Apply a small amount of cement to your spatula.



2 With the area to be glued facing up, place the leather on a rubber block so it is flush with the edge. Use the spatula to apply the cement, brushing toward the edge of the piece. Make sure to apply a small amount or else the glue will seep out of the edges when the two pieces are combined.



3 Allow the cement to dry until tacky.



4 Align the corners and firmly press them together.



5 Carefully work your way down the piece, aligning the edges and firmly pressing them together.



6 Press the pieces together until you reach the end.

- **Applying the Contact Cement to an Entire Side**



1 With the area to be glued facing up, place the leather on a rubber block so it is flush with the edge. Use the spatula to apply the cement, starting in the center and working toward the edge. Make sure to apply an even coat to avoid lumps.



- 2** After the first half has been covered, rotate the piece 180 degrees to apply cement to the other half.



- 3** Apply the cement to the second half as in step 1. Allow the cement to dry until tacky before adhering to another piece of leather.

MAKING STITCHING HOLES

Next, you'll use a chisel to create stitching holes in the leather. Various chisels have different uses: Use 4-prong stitching chisels for straight lines, 2-prong stitching chisels for curves, and 1-prong stitching chisels for detailed work or when you want to make one hole at a time.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Stitching chisels, mallet, rubber block

USING A 4-PRONG STITCHING CHISEL



- 1** Place a rubber block under the leather and position the chisel at the edge, along the line previously made with a round awl.



- 2** Strike the chisel with the mallet, making sure the chisel fully penetrated the leather .



3 The example above shows four successful stitching holes.



Tip

Always take care to hold the chisel perpendicular to the leather surface. If the holes are made at an angle, the top side will appear fine, but the flesh side holes will be crooked and inconsistent.



4 Continue down the line. Overlap the holes by one prong to ensure that the spacing is correct.



5 After each strike, check the underside to make sure the chisel fully penetrated. If not, the holes will be small and difficult to sew.



6 When pulling the chisel out of the leather, hold the leather down and wiggle the chisel back and forth.



7 In the example above, stitching holes have been correctly made along two edges.

USING A 1-PRONG STITCHING CHISEL



1 Sometimes, 4-prong stitching chisels don't match up with the end of a stitch line. In this case, mark the proper spacing by lightly pressing the 4-prong chisel into the leather, and then use a 1-prong chisel to complete the line.



2 Use a 1-prong chisel to make holes in the marks you made in step 1.



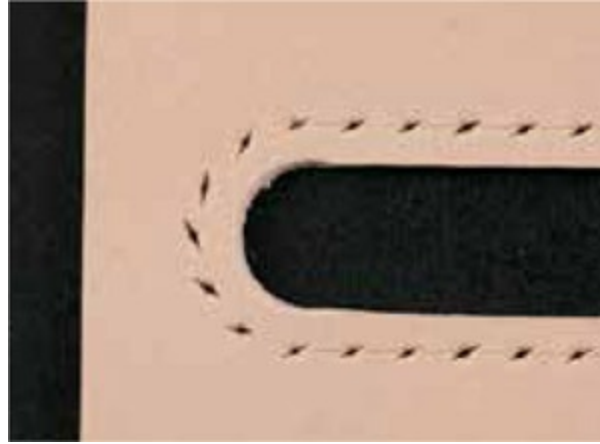
3 Continue until the stitch line is complete.



4 You'll also want to use a 1-prong stitching chisel for tight curves. As shown above, start from the middle of the curve and work your way in each direction.



5 When using a 1-prong stitching chisel on a curve, make sure to progressively angle the chisel, as shown above. This will create proper stitching.



6 Completed view of stitching holes made around a curve using a 1-prong chisel.



Tip

When using a 1-prong stitching chisel, take care to keep the holes in line and the tool properly oriented.

USING A 2-PRONG STITCHING CHISEL



1 When making stitching holes along a gradual curve, use a 2-prong stitching chisel to follow the line you made with a compass.



2 As you progress, overlap the prongs of the chisel to maintain proper spacing.



3 The example above shows a finished curve with stitching holes made by a 2-prong chisel.

MAKING STITCHING HOLES AT A CORNER



1 When making stitching holes at a corner, don't make the corner hole twice. Instead, mark the spacing by gently pressing the stitching chisel in the corner hole and along the stitch line, as shown above.



2 Move the stitching chisel over to the marks to continue your stitch line.



Tip

Do not make the corner stitch hole twice. This creates an "x," as shown in the above right photo, and creates a weak and unattractive hole.

SEWING

In this section, hand sewing is introduced. This sewing method is beginner-friendly and produces a beautiful finish. In this book, always thread a needle at both ends of the thread, unless specified otherwise.

REQUIRED TOOLS

Linen thread, wood glue, beeswax, harness needles, round awl, thread scissors

PREPARING YOUR THREAD



1 Use medium-weight linen thread for hand sewing leather. To ensure that you have enough thread, prepare a piece five times the length of the stitch line. Thicker leather may call for more thread.



Waxing the thread prevents fluffiness, waterproofs the thread, and creates more secure stitches. To wax the thread, firmly pull it across a block of beeswax two or three times.

NOTE

The thread used in this book is prewaxed, but it can still be a little fluffy so I like to give it a light waxing prior to stitching.

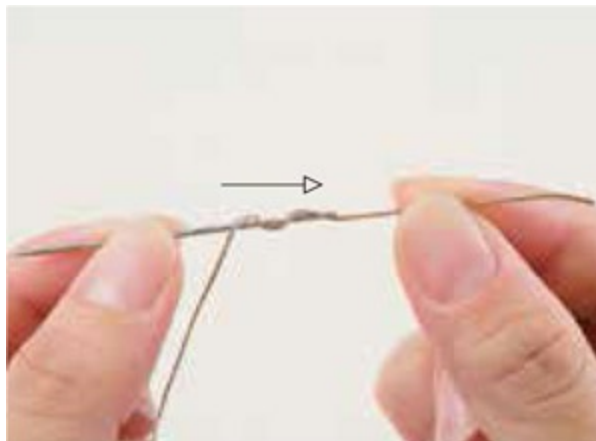
THREADING THE NEEDLE



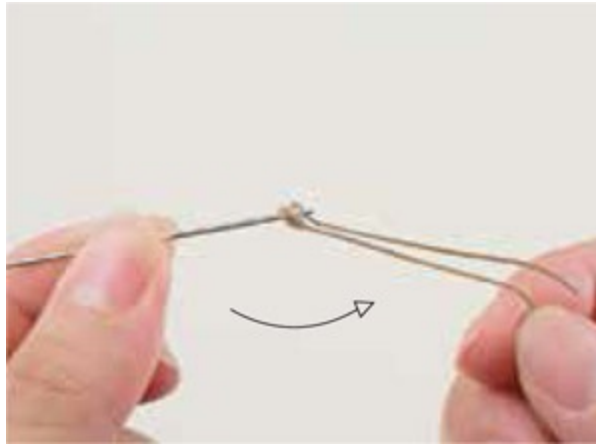
1 Use the needle to pierce the thread three times, forming a tight S-shape a short distance from the end.



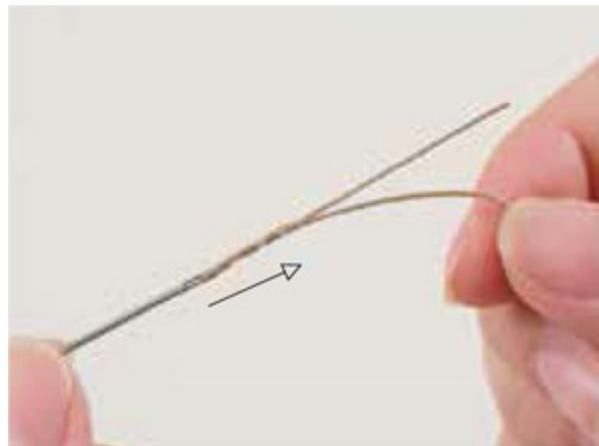
2 Thread the tail through the eye of the needle.



3 Pull the tail until the S-shape moves to the eye of the needle.



4 Pull the S-shape over the eye of the needle by pulling the long end of the thread.



5 Continue to pull tightly.



6 Follow the same process to thread a needle on the other end of the thread. You are now ready to start sewing!

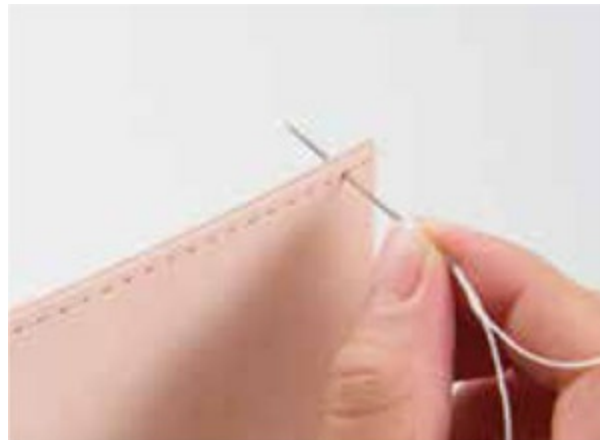


Tip

Hold the leather piece between your knees when sewing. This frees up both of your hands for sewing.

START SEWING

- **Single Backstitch**



1 Insert a needle into the second hole from the end.



2 Pull the needle through and match up the threads.



3 Insert both needles (from opposite directions) into the hole at the end.



4 Pull both needles through the hole.



5 Pull the thread tight.



6 Insert both needles (from opposite directions) into the second hole from the end.



7 Pull the needles through the hole and pull the thread tight.



8 The above photo shows a completed single backstitch.

- **Double Backstitch**



1 Insert a needle into the third hole from the end, then pull to match up the threads as shown in step 2 on page [46](#).



2 Use the same process shown in steps 3-5 above to insert the needles through the second hole from the end and tighten the stitch.



3 Repeat steps 3-5 above to insert the needles through the hole at the end and tighten the stitch.



4 Insert both needles (from opposite directions) into the second hole from the end and continue sewing away from the end. This is the first backstitch.



5 Insert both needles (from opposite directions) into the third hole from the end and pull the thread tight. This is the second backstitch.



6 The above photo shows a completed double backstitch.

- **Backstitching Around the Edge of the Leather**



1 Insert a needle into the first hole at the end, pull the needle through, and match up the needles to find the center of the thread.



2 Loop each thread around the end of the leather.



3 For the second time, insert the needles into the first hole at the end (from opposite directions).



4 When pulling the threads, make sure they remain looped around the end.



5 Pull the threads tight.



6 The above photo shows a completed backstitch around the edge of the leather.

SADDLE STITCH



1 Orient the leather so that the top side faces to your right and the stitch line is parallel to the floor. Insert both needles from opposite directions, inserting the right hand needle first so that it is positioned behind the left hand needle.



2 Angle the needles so it's possible to grab the tip of each needle.



3 Grab the tip of each needle and pull the needles through.



4 Pull the threads tight with a gentle firmness. With each stitch, use the same amount of force, which will help create uniform stitches.

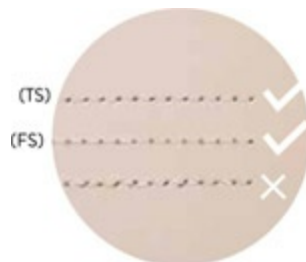


5 Continue sewing toward you.



6 Continue sewing until you reach the end of the sewing line.

Tip



A consistent method of inserting the needles and pulling the thread creates uniform and beautiful stitches.

FINISH SEWING

- **Single Backstitch**



1 Once the final stitch is sewn, change direction and sew one stitch away from you.



2 Pull the thread tight.



3 Change direction again and sew a stitch toward you.



4 Pull the thread tight.

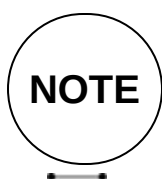


5 The above photo shows a completed single backstitch.

• **Double Backstitch**



Once the final stitch is sewn, change direction and sew two stitches. Then change direction again and return to the final stitch.



Smaller items are generally more aesthetically pleasing with a single backstitch. Use a double backstitch for larger items such as bags.

- **Trim the Thread**

For Stitching Ending on Both Sides



1 Once finished sewing, cut the thread flush with the leather.



2 Apply a tiny amount of wood glue to the tip of a round awl.



3 With the tip of the awl, push the end of the thread into the hole.



4 Repeat steps 1–3 for the other side of the leather.

For Stitching Ending on One Side



1 Once finished sewing, push one needle back through the last hole.



2 Pull the threads tight.



3 Cut the threads flush with the leather.



4 Apply a tiny amount of wood glue to the tip of a round awl.



5 With the tip of the awl, push the end of the thread into the hole.



6 Repeat steps 4 and 5 for the other thread.

Installing Metal Hardware

Incorporating metal hardware into your leathercraft projects will produce high quality, professional-looking results. The following guide illustrates how to install the metal hardware commonly used in this book, including button studs, snaps, rivets, and zippers.

BUTTON STUDS

REQUIRED TOOLS

Leather hole punches, screwdriver



1 Use the specified sizes of punches to make holes in the leather: On the bottom piece, you'll need a hole for the threaded bottom part of the button stud. On the top piece, you'll need a hole with a small, radial slit for the top part of the stud (refer to [pages 33 and 34](#)).



2 From the flesh side of the bottom piece, push the threaded bottom part of the stud through the hole.



3 On the top side, screw on the top part of the stud and hand tighten.



4 Use a screwdriver to firmly tighten the stud.



5 Completed view of the button stud affixed to leather.



6 Fit the top piece over the button stud.

SNAPS

REQUIRED TOOLS

Leather hole punches, snap setter, mallet, setting plate



PUNCH HOLES



Use the specified sizes of punches to make holes in the leather (refer to page [33](#)). The hole in the bottom piece will be for the male parts and the hole in the top piece will be for the female parts.

INSTALL THE MALE PARTS



- 1** From the flesh side of the bottom piece, insert the post into the hole.



- 2** Position the leather on the setting plate with the top side facing up and the post centered on the setting plate.



- 3** Place the stud on top of the post.



4 Completed view of step 3.



5 Secure the stud by placing the snap setter on the stud and firmly striking it with the mallet.



Tip

Make sure the hardware is flush with the leather and there are no gaps.

INSTALL THE FEMALE PARTS



- 1** Position the indented side of the setting plate up, and place the cap in the corresponding indentation.



- 2** Position the top piece of leather flesh side up over the cap from step 1.



3 Attach the socket to the tip of the snap setter.



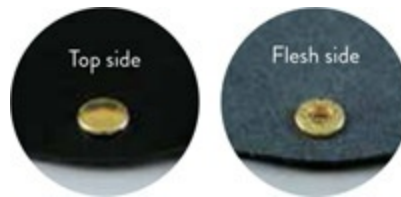
4 Match up the socket with the cap.



5 While holding the snap setter upright, firmly strike it with the mallet.



6 Above is an example of a finished snap assembly.



Tip

Take care not to strike the snap too hard because it is easy to damage the hardware.

RIVETS

REQUIRED TOOLS

Leather hole punches, rivet setter, mallet, setting plate



1 To join two pieces of leather with a rivet, first punch a hole the size of the rivet post through both pieces of leather (refer to page [33](#)).



2 Match up the holes and insert the rivet post.



3 The rivet post should stick up just above the leather.



4 Press the cap onto the post.



5 Completed view of step 4.



6 Position the indented side of the setting plate up, and place the rivet in the corresponding indentation with the cap facing up.



7 While holding the rivet setter upright, firmly strike it with the mallet.



8 Above is an example of a finished rivet.

ZIPPERS

REQUIRED TOOLS

Double-sided tape, thread, two harness needles, wood glue



1 Adhere double-sided tape to the long edges on the right side of the zipper.



2 Position the slot over the zipper. Press around the edges of the zipper to adhere it to the leather.



3 Completed view of step 2 from the flesh side of the leather.



- 4** Thread two needles (refer to page [46](#)), and insert one needle at the beginning of a straight stitching line.



- 5** Pull the needle through and match up the two needles to find the center of the thread.



- 6** Begin sewing (without a backstitch) and work your way down the stitching line (refer to page [49](#)).



7 Continue sewing down the line.



8 Above is a view of step 7 from the flesh side of the leather.



9 Sew until you meet up with the first stitch.



10 Sew two stitches past the first stitch.



11 Reverse direction and sew one backstitch.



12 Using only the needle on the top side of the leather, sew one more backstitch.



13 Both needles and threads are now on the flesh side. Cut the threads and apply a dab of wood glue to secure the ends.



14 Completed view of the zipper.

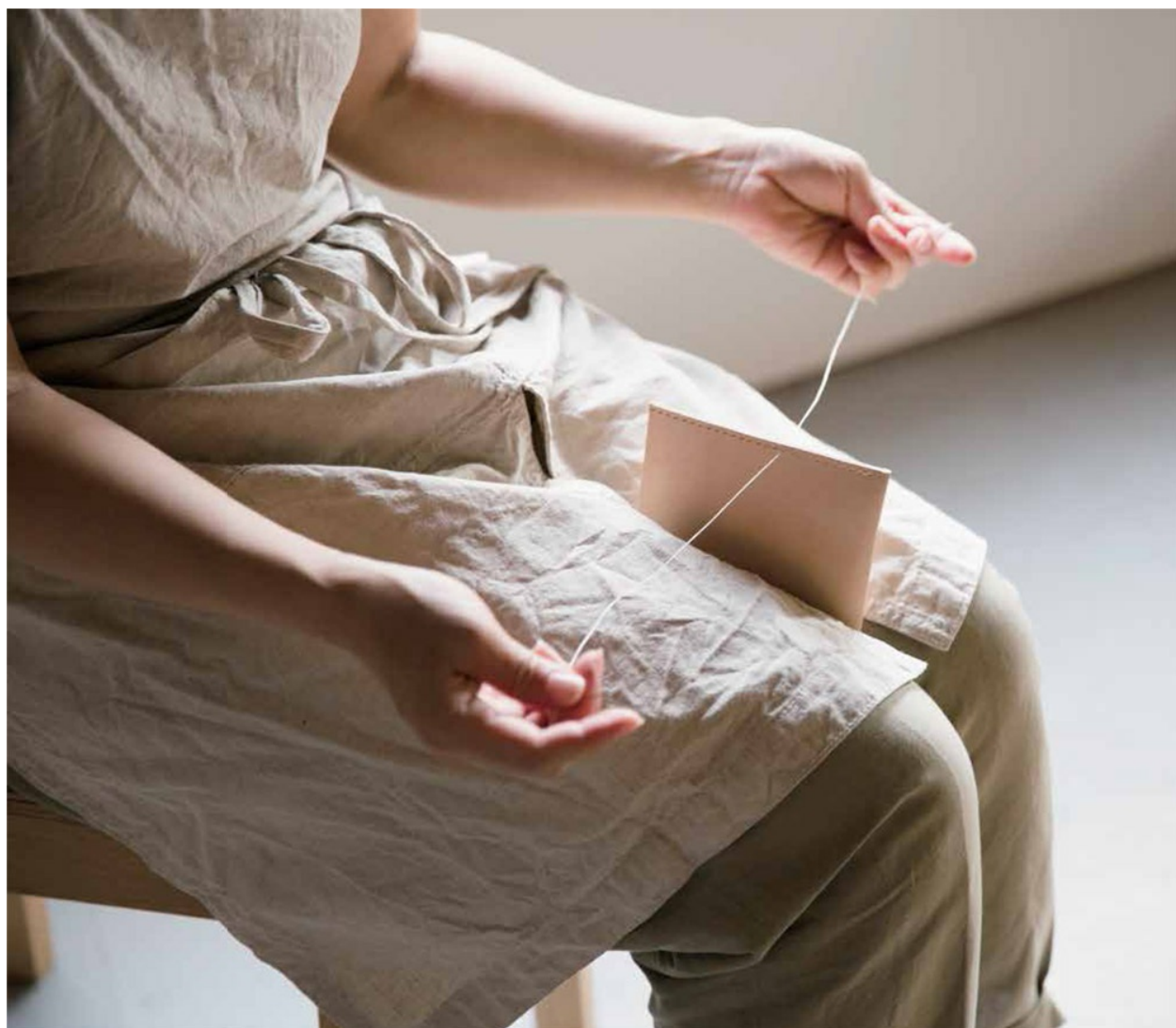
Tip

Remember that the flesh side of a zipper assembly won't be visible on the finished product. Focus on making the top side beautiful and

don't worry about the flesh side.

PROJECT INSTRUCTIONS





CARD CASE A

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, pocket

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

4 in (9.8 cm) wide x 2¾ in (6.8 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 4¾ x 3½ in (12 x 9 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Pocket: One 8¾ x 3⅛ in (22 x 8 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick black leather

Black linen thread

TOOLS

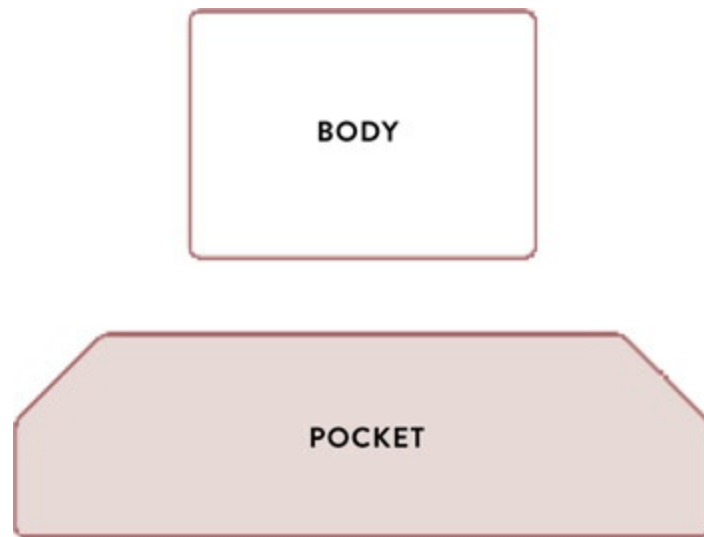
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), leather dye, cotton swab

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

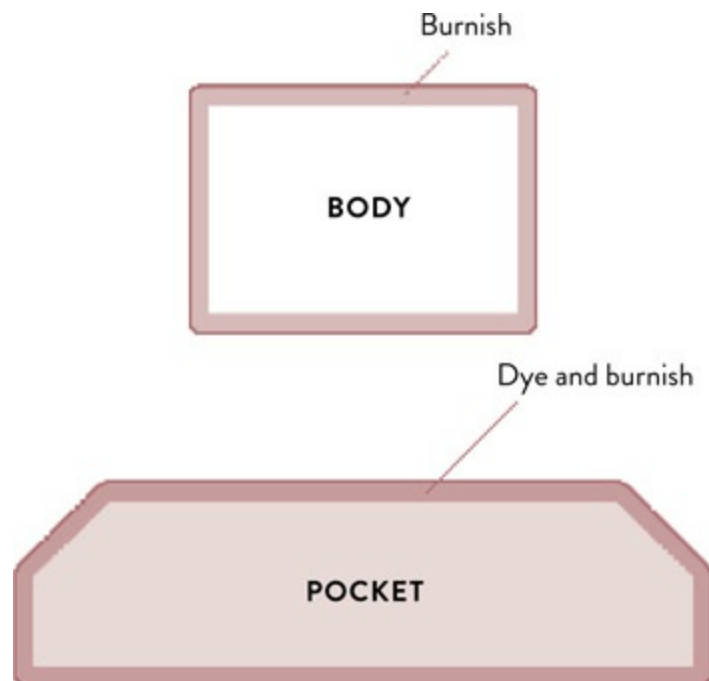
INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.**
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather

pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape.

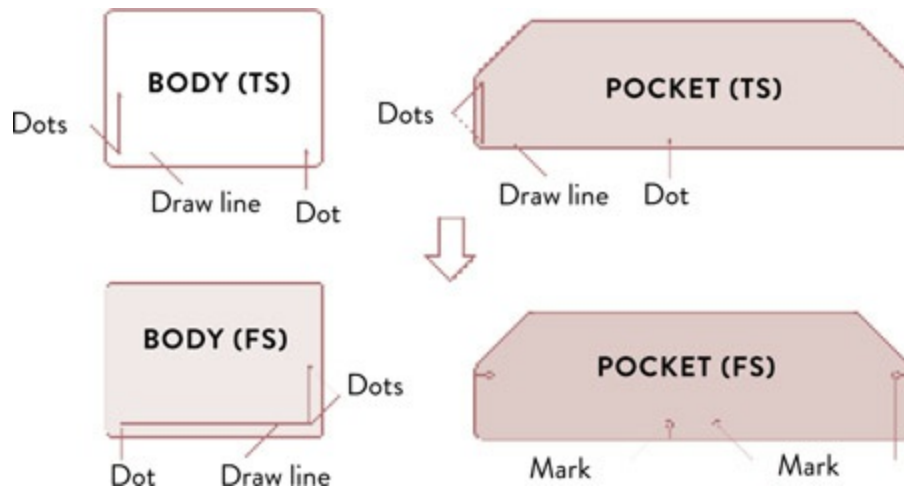


2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye and burnish the edges of the pocket. Then burnish the edges of the body.



3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to both sides of the body and the top side of the pocket. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the

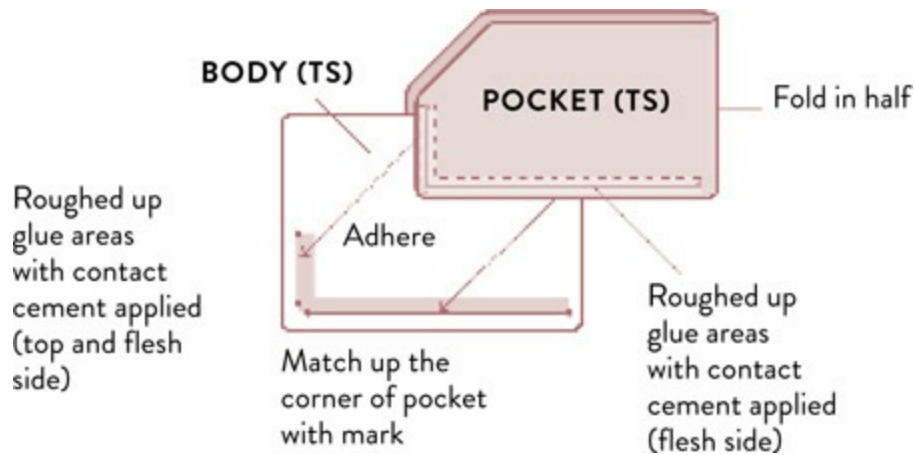
patterns. On the flesh side of the pocket, mark the dots with a silver pen.



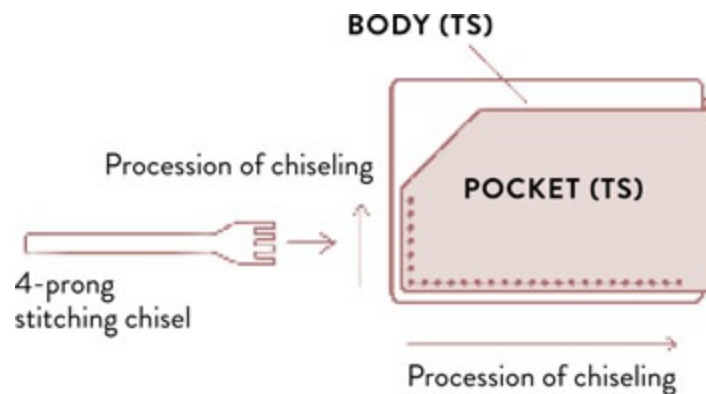
NOTE

Usually a silver pen is used for marking the flesh side of leather. In this case, use a round awl to scratch the lines on the flesh side of the body.

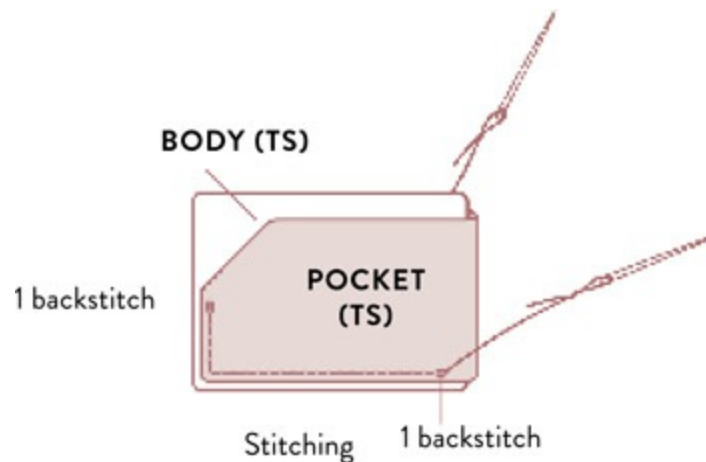
4 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Rough up the glue areas of the body (top and flesh side) and the pocket (flesh side only). Apply contact cement to the glue areas on each side of the body and on the flesh side of the pocket. Allow to dry until tacky, and then adhere the pocket to the body.



5 MAKE STITCHING HOLES. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines scratched on the top side of the pocket.



6 SEW. Sew along the stitch lines. Remember to include one backstitch at each end.



CARD CASE B

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, pocket

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

4 in (9.8 cm) wide x 2¾ in (6.8 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 4¾ x 3½ in (12 x 9 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Pocket: One 8¾ x 3⅛ in (22 x 8 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick oak leather
Brown linen thread

TOOLS

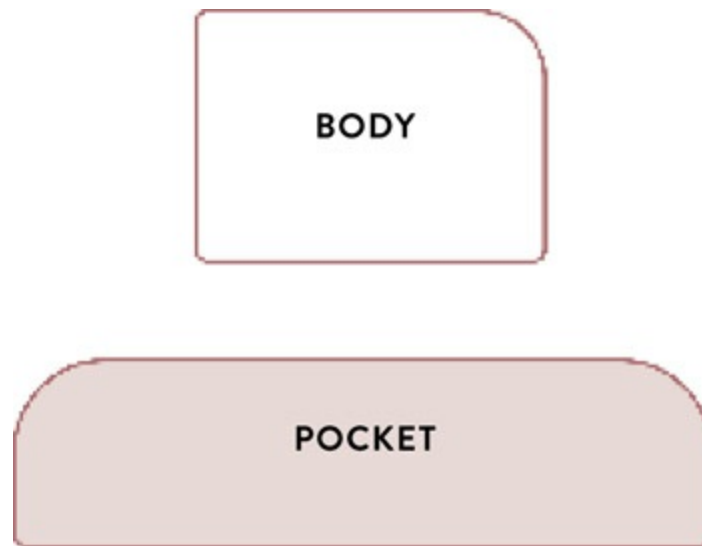
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), leather dye, cotton swab

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

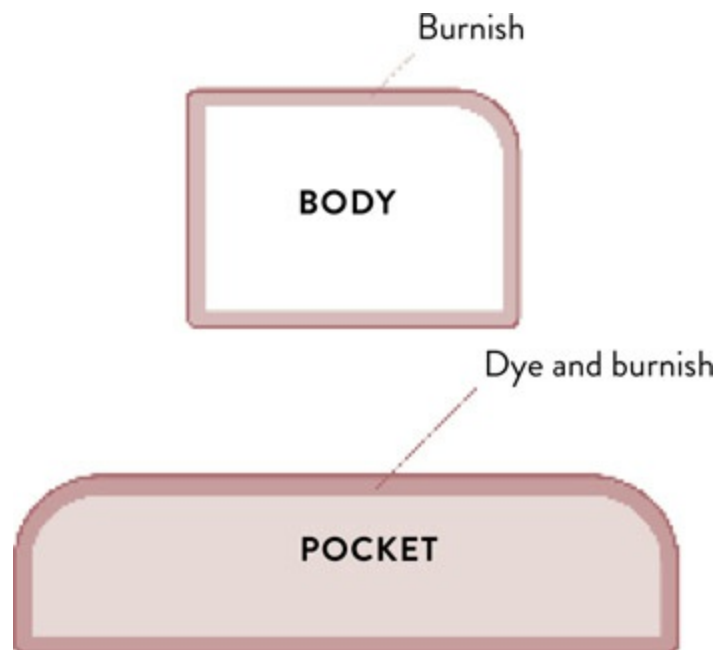
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing

agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape.



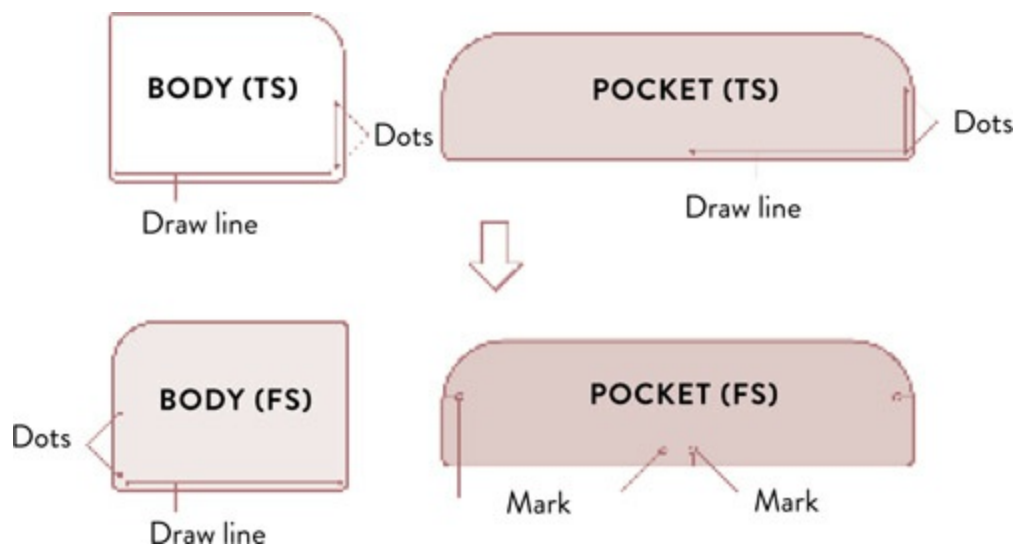
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye and burnish the edges of the pocket. Then burnish the edges of the body.



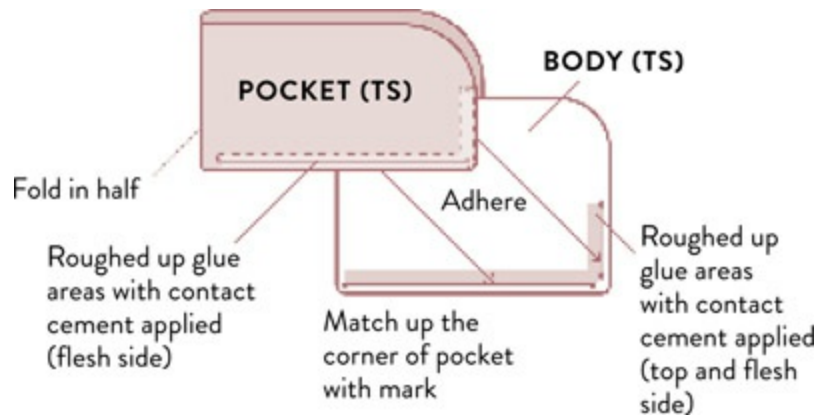
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to both sides of the body and the top side of the pocket. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side of the pocket, mark the dots with a silver pen.

NOTE

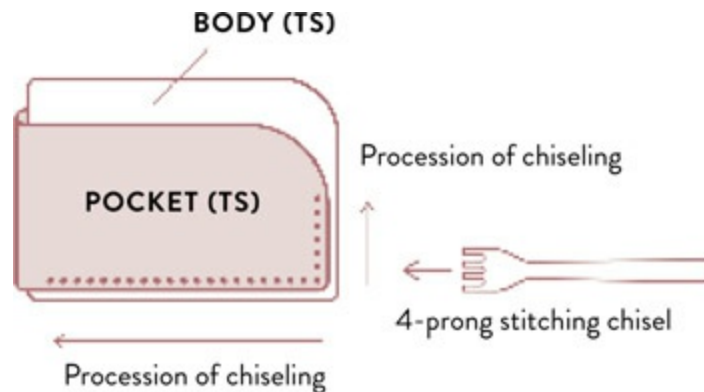
Usually a silver pen is used for marking the flesh side of leather. In this case, use a round awl to scratch the lines on the flesh side of the body.



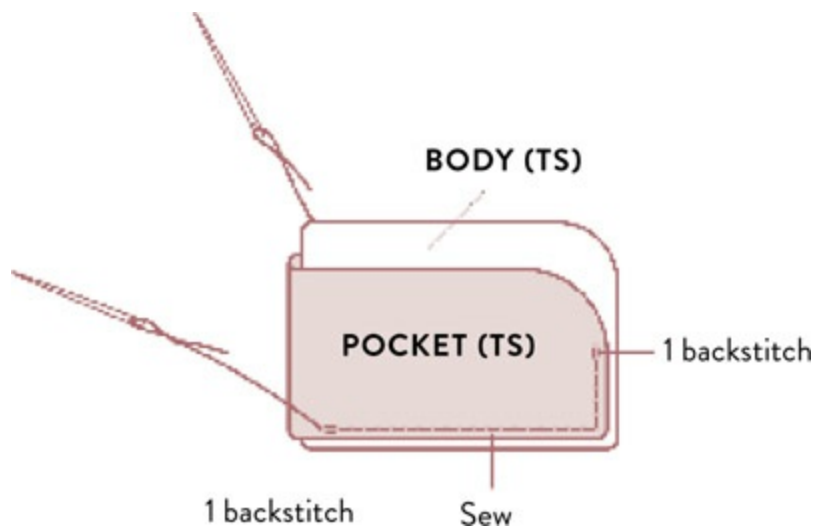
4 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Rough up the glue areas of the body (top and flesh side) and the pocket (flesh side only). Apply contact cement to the glue areas on each side of the body and on the flesh side of the pocket. Allow to dry until tacky, and then adhere the pocket to the body.



5 MAKE STITCHING HOLES. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines scratched on the top side of the pocket.



6 SEW. Sew along the stitch lines. Remember to include one backstitch at each end.



CARD CASE C

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, pocket

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

4 in (10.4 cm) wide x 2¾ in (6.8 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 5¼ x 3½ in (13 x 9 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Pocket: One 4¾ x 5¼ in (12 x 13 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

Brown linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), leather dye, cotton swab

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

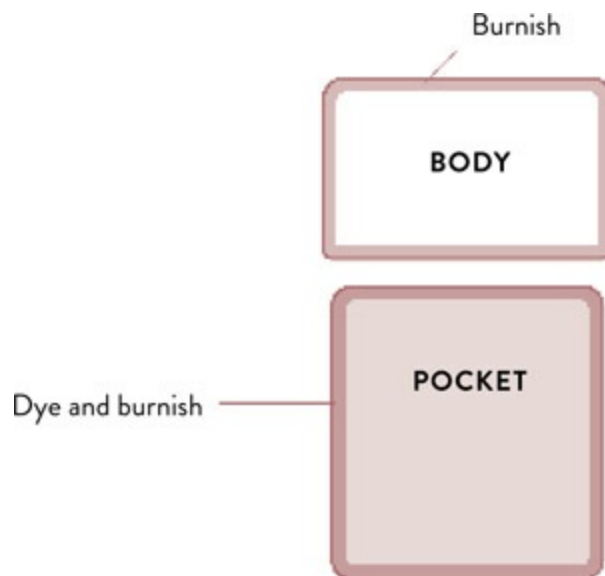
INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.**
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather

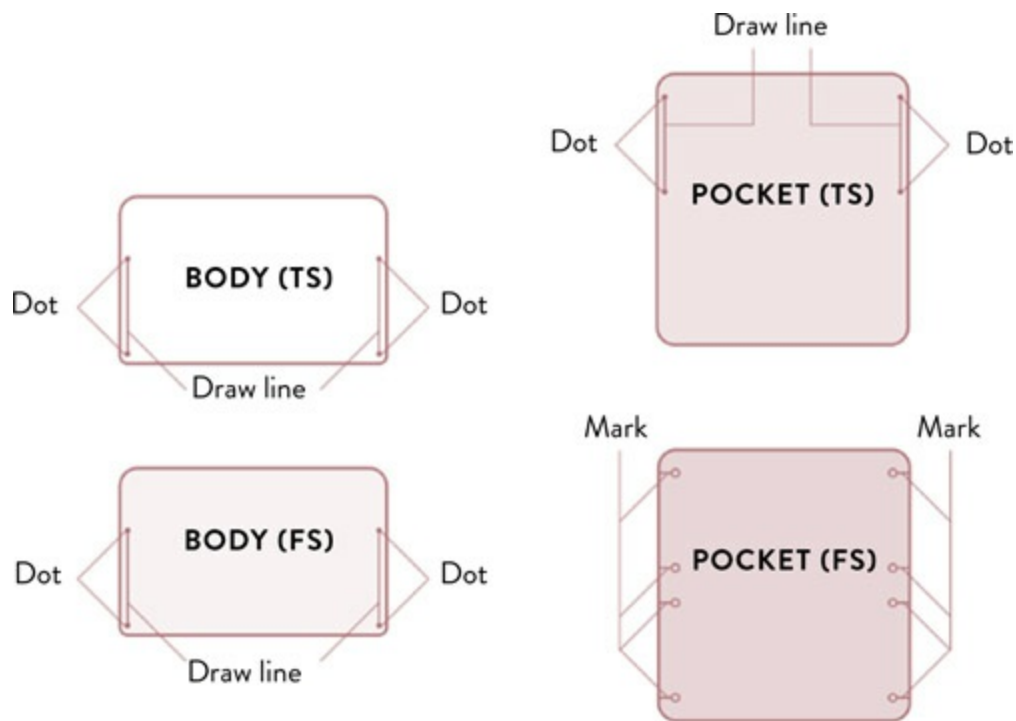
pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape.



2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye and burnish the edges of the pocket. Then burnish the edges of the body.



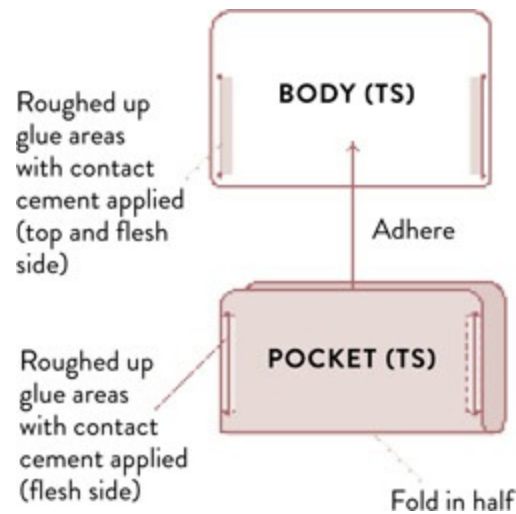
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to both sides of the body and the top side of the pocket. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side of the pocket, mark the dots with a silver pen.



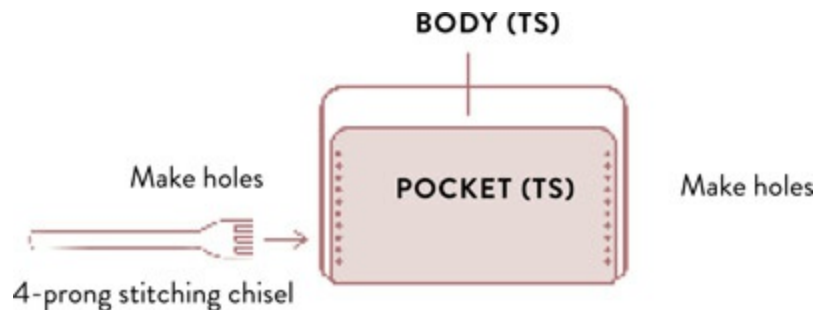
NOTE

Usually a silver pen is used for marking the flesh side of leather. In this case, use a round awl to scratch the lines on the flesh side of the body.

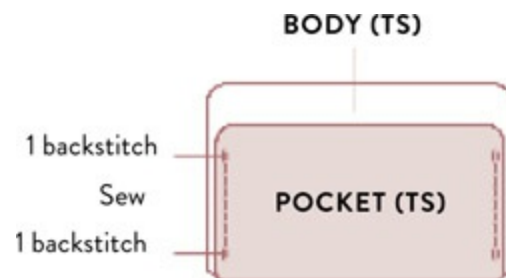
4 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Rough up the glue areas of the body (top and flesh side) and the pocket (flesh side only). Apply contact cement to the glue areas on each side of the body and on the flesh side of the pocket. Allow to dry until tacky, and then adhere the pocket to the body.



5 MAKE STITCHING HOLES. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines scratched on the top side of the pocket.



6 SEW. Sew along the stitch line. Remember to include one backstitch at each end.



TABLET SLEEVE

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, pocket

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

8¾ in (21.8 cm) wide x 6 in (15 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 9½ x 12¾ in (24 x 32 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Pocket: One 8¾ x 10¾ in (22 x 27 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick black leather

White linen thread (for the body)

Black linen thread (for the pocket)

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), leather hole punch (10.5 mm), leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

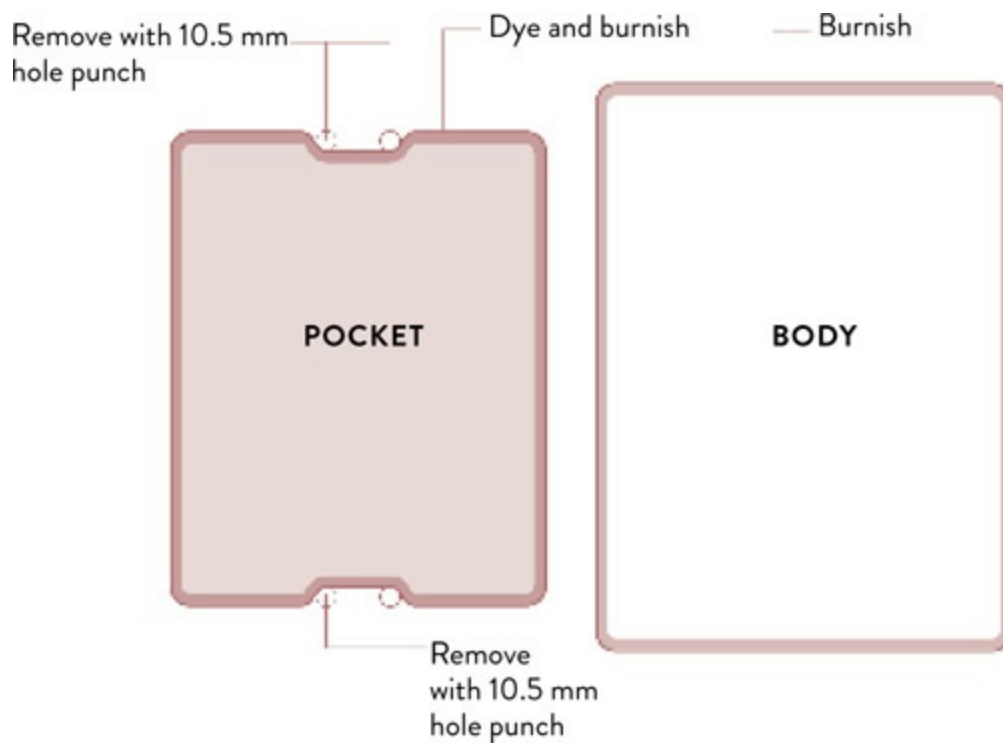
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Next, use the 10.5 mm punch to shape the interior contours on the pocket.

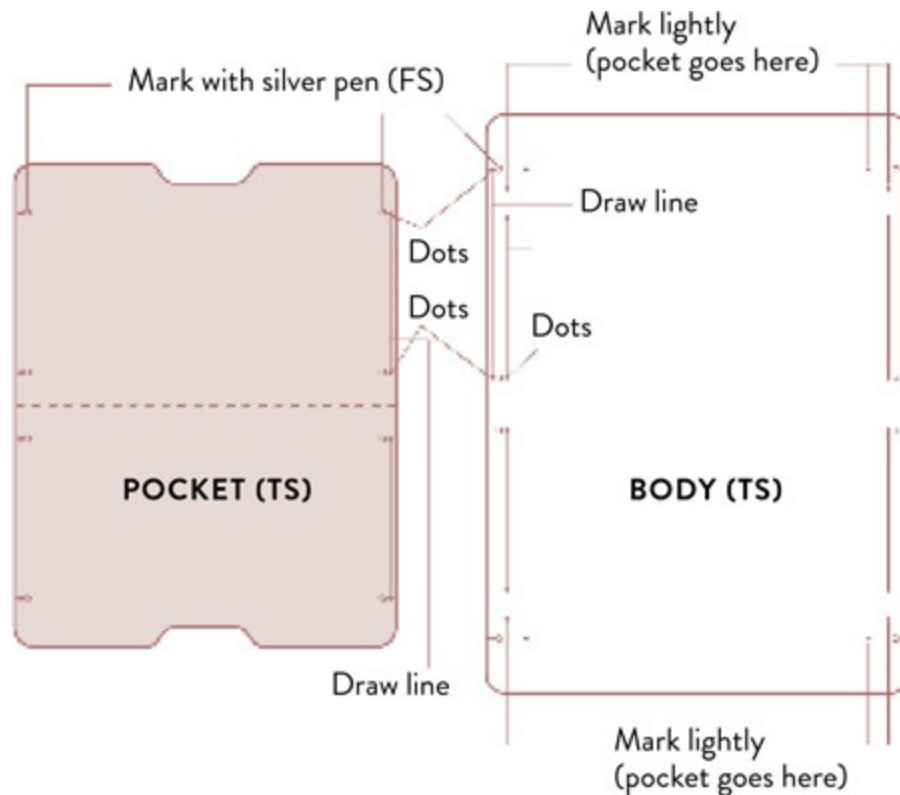
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES.

Dye and burnish the edges of the pocket. Then burnish the edges of the body.

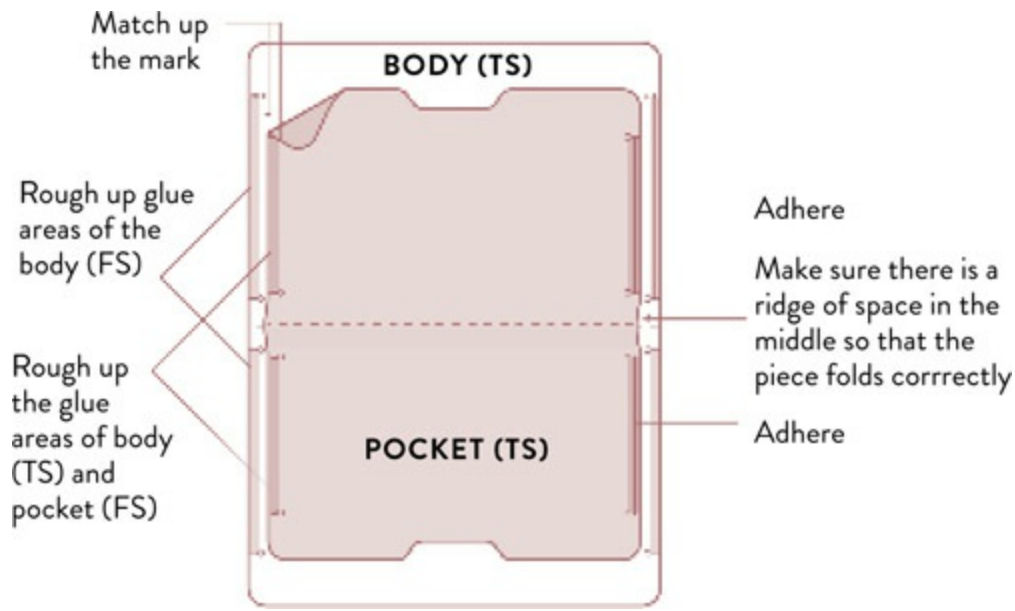


3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS.

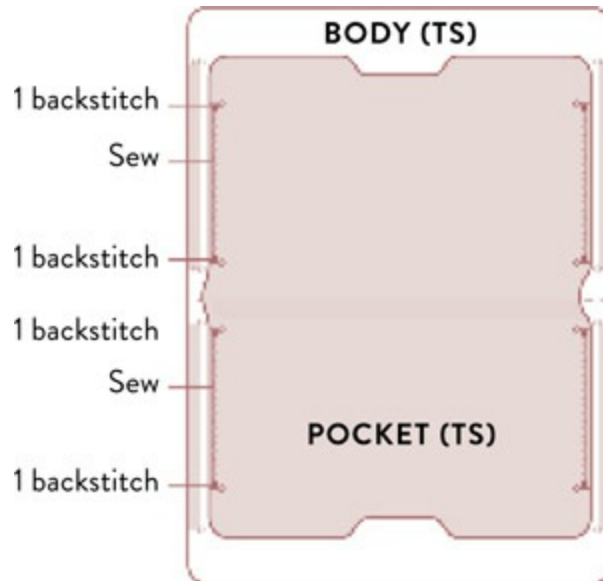
Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side, mark the dots with a silver pen.



4 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Rough up the glue areas of the body (top and flesh side) and pocket (flesh side). Apply contact cement to the glue areas for where the pocket attaches to the body. Allow to dry until tacky. Adhere the pocket to the body, matching up the stitch lines. Note: In order for the piece to fold correctly, a gap must be made between the pocket and the body. Matching up the stitch lines as noted on the pattern will create the gap.

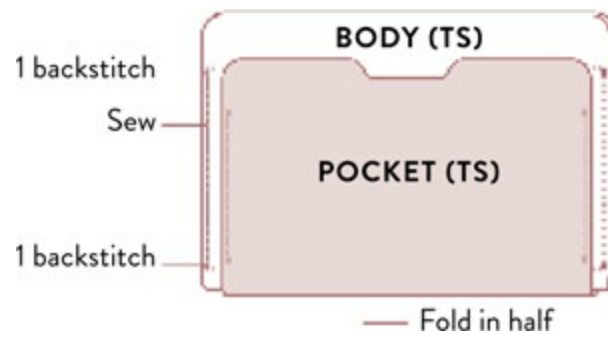


5 CHISEL AND SEW THE POCKET TO THE BODY. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch line you just glued together. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



6 FOLD, ADHERE, AND SEW THE BODY. Apply contact cement to the glue areas of the body (flesh side). Allow to dry until tacky. Fold the body to match up the stitch lines, and press firmly to adhere. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines you just glued together. Once the holes are made, sew the

pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



PEN CADDY

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, pocket

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

2 in (4.7 cm) wide x 6¾ in (17 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 2½ x 7½ in (6.5 x 19 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Pocket: One 4¼ x 7 in (11 x 18 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick oak leather
Brown linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), leather dye, cotton swab

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

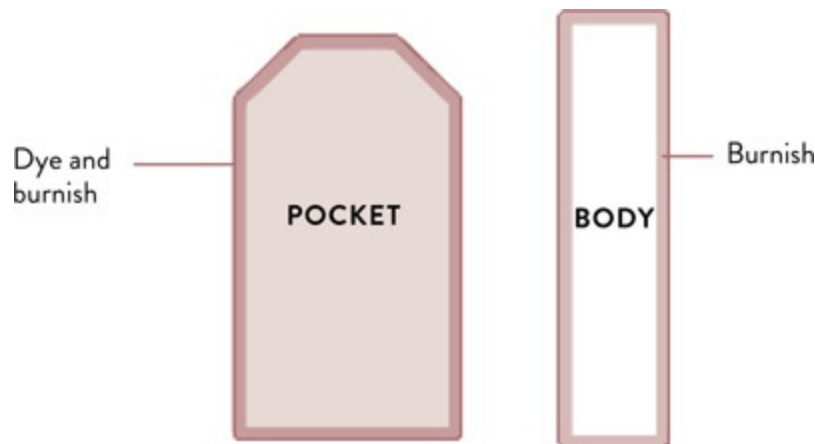
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

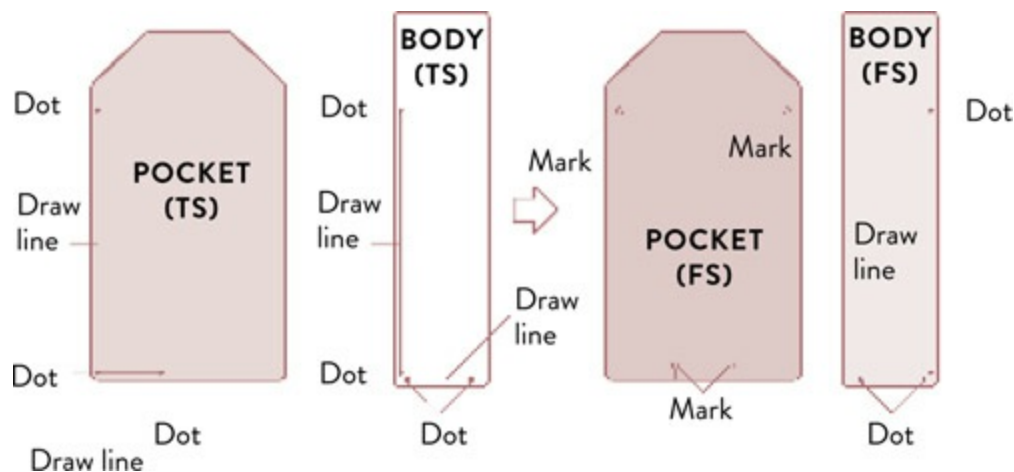
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing

agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape.

2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye the pocket edges as needed, and burnish all edges of the pocket and body.



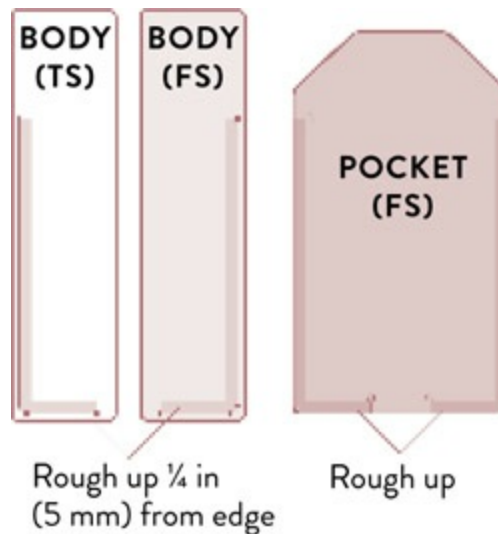
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to both sides of the body and the top side of the pocket. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side of the pocket, mark the dots with a silver pen.



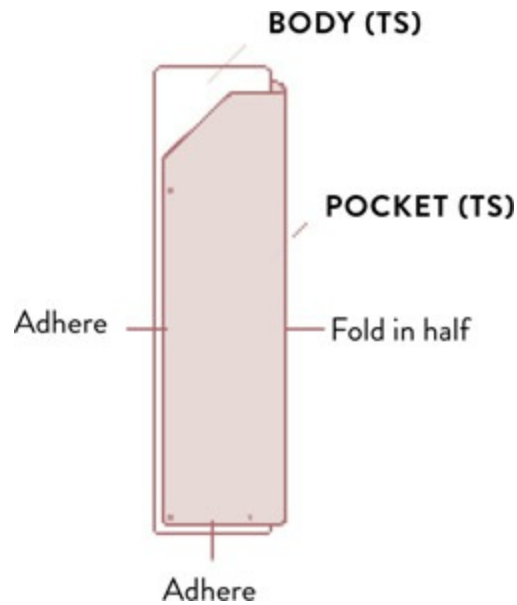
NOTE

Usually a silver pen is used for marking the flesh side of the leather. In this case, use a round awl to scratch the lines on the flesh side of the body.

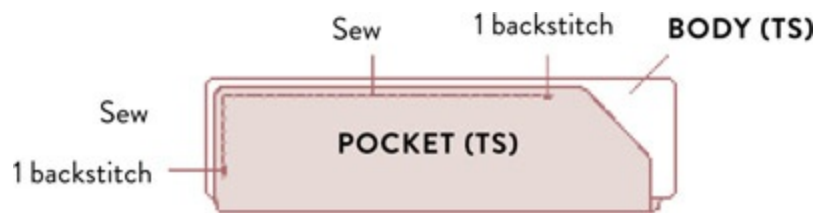
4 PREPARE FOR GLUING. Rough up the stitch lines of the pocket (flesh side only). For the body, rough up the interior area $\frac{1}{4}$ in (5 mm) from the edge (top and flesh side).



5 ADHERE. Apply contact cement to the glue areas on each side of the body and on the flesh side of the pocket. Allow to dry until tacky. Next, adhere the pocket to one side of the body. Then fold the pocket around the body and press the piece together firmly, adhering to the other side of the body too.



6 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch line you just glued together. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



COIN PURSE A

PATTERN PIECES ON PAGE [73](#)

Front body, back body

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

3½ in (8 cm) wide x 2¾ in (6 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Front body: One 8¾ x 3½ in (22 x 8 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick gray leather

Back body: One 4 x 6¾ in (10 x 17 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick gray leather

One ¼ in (5 mm) brass button stud

Natural linen thread

TOOLS

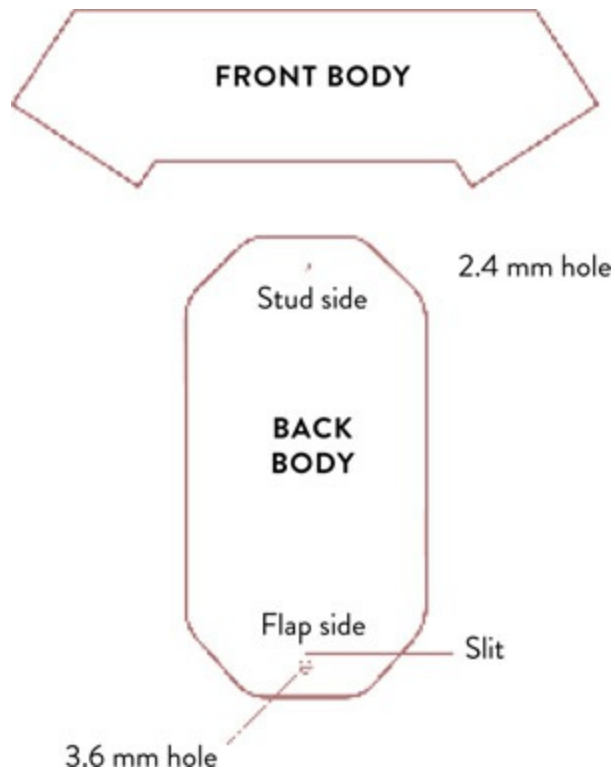
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 3.6 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

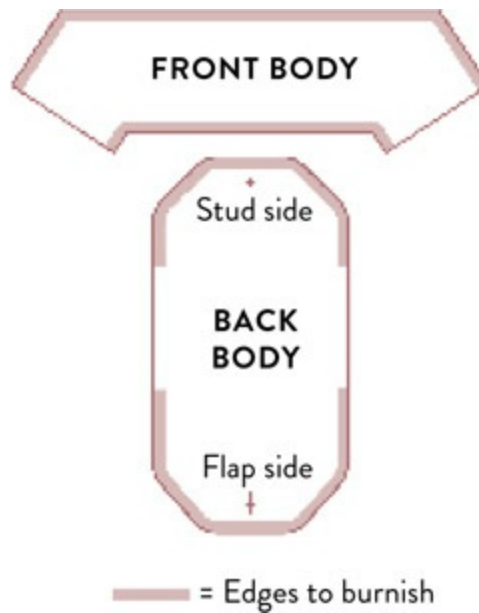
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

Using the patterns on page 73, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Make a hole at each end of the back body, one with a 2.4 mm hole punch and the other with a 3.6 mm hole punch. Cut a short slit on the 3.6 mm hole for the button stud.

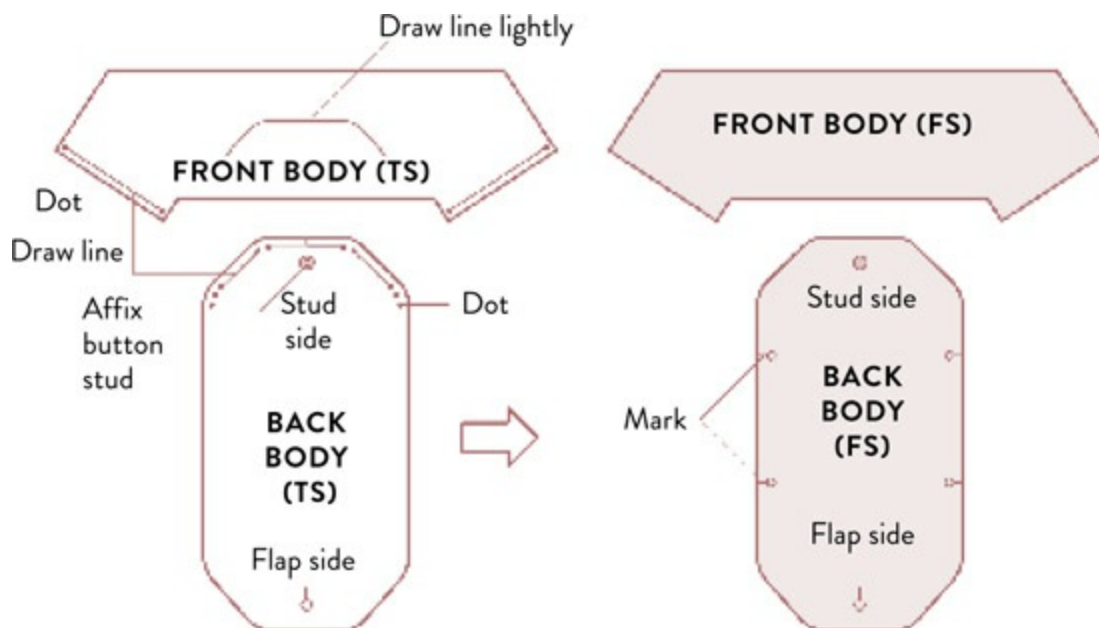


2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges except for glue areas.



3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS AND AFFIX BUTTON STUD.

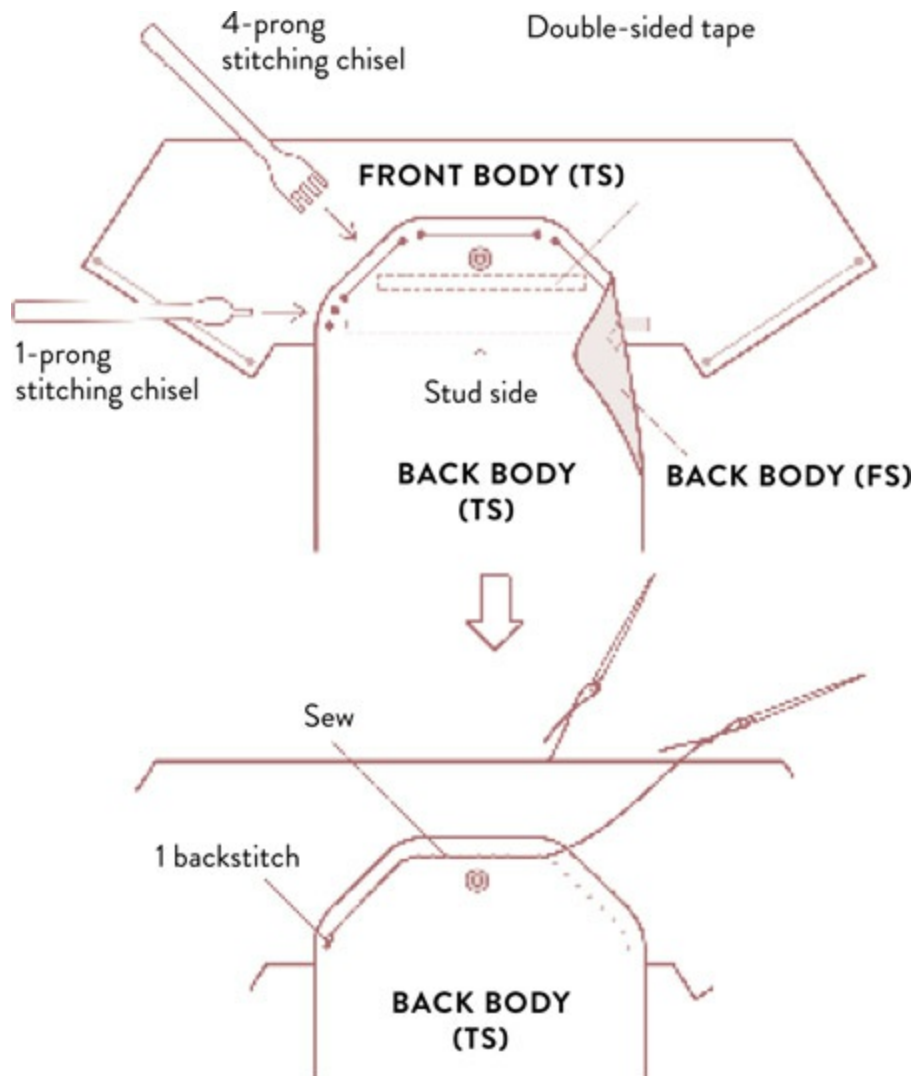
STUD. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side, mark the dots with a silver pen. Then affix the button stud to the back body, as shown on page 52.



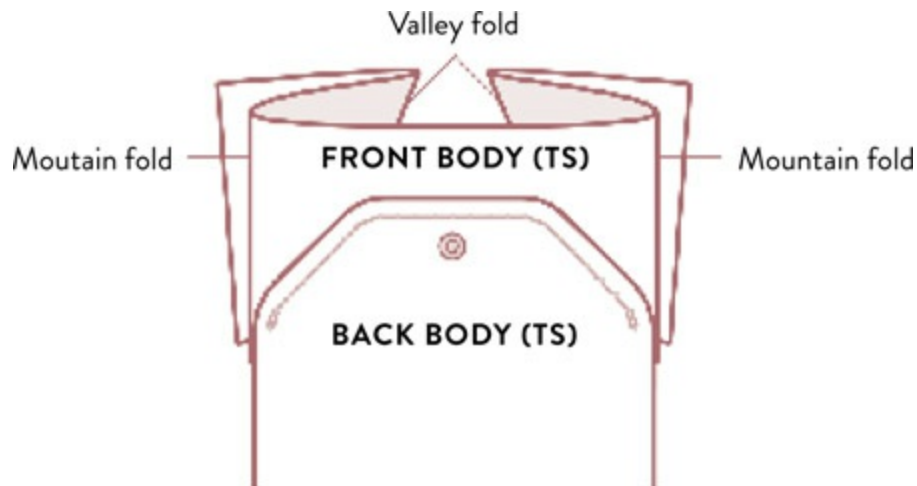
4 AFFIX AND SEW THE FRONT BODY TO THE STUD SIDE OF THE BACK BODY.

Adhere the front and back body

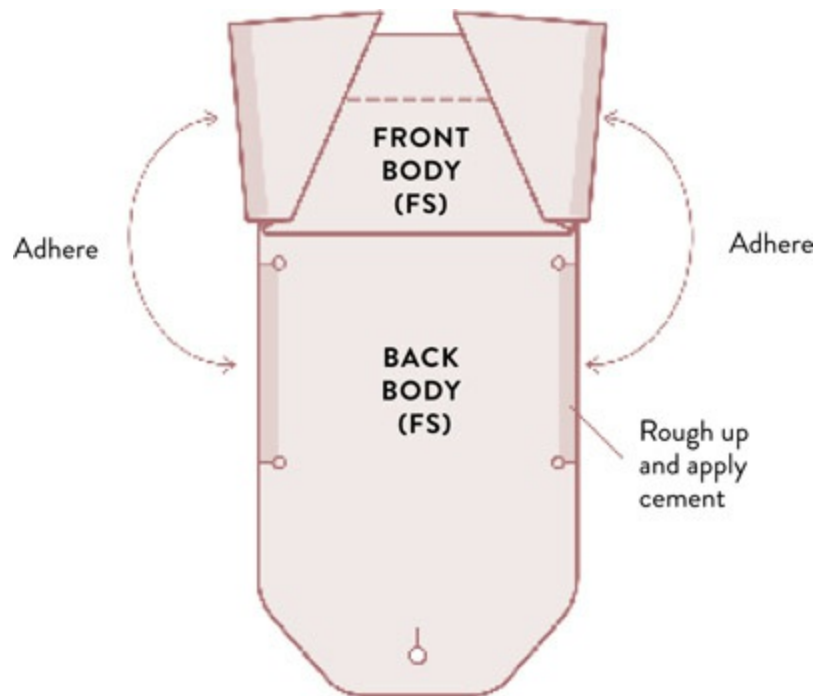
to each other using double-sided tape, following the placement noted at right. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines marked on the back body. Then use a 1-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes for the dots on the curve of the back body. Once the holes are complete, sew the two pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



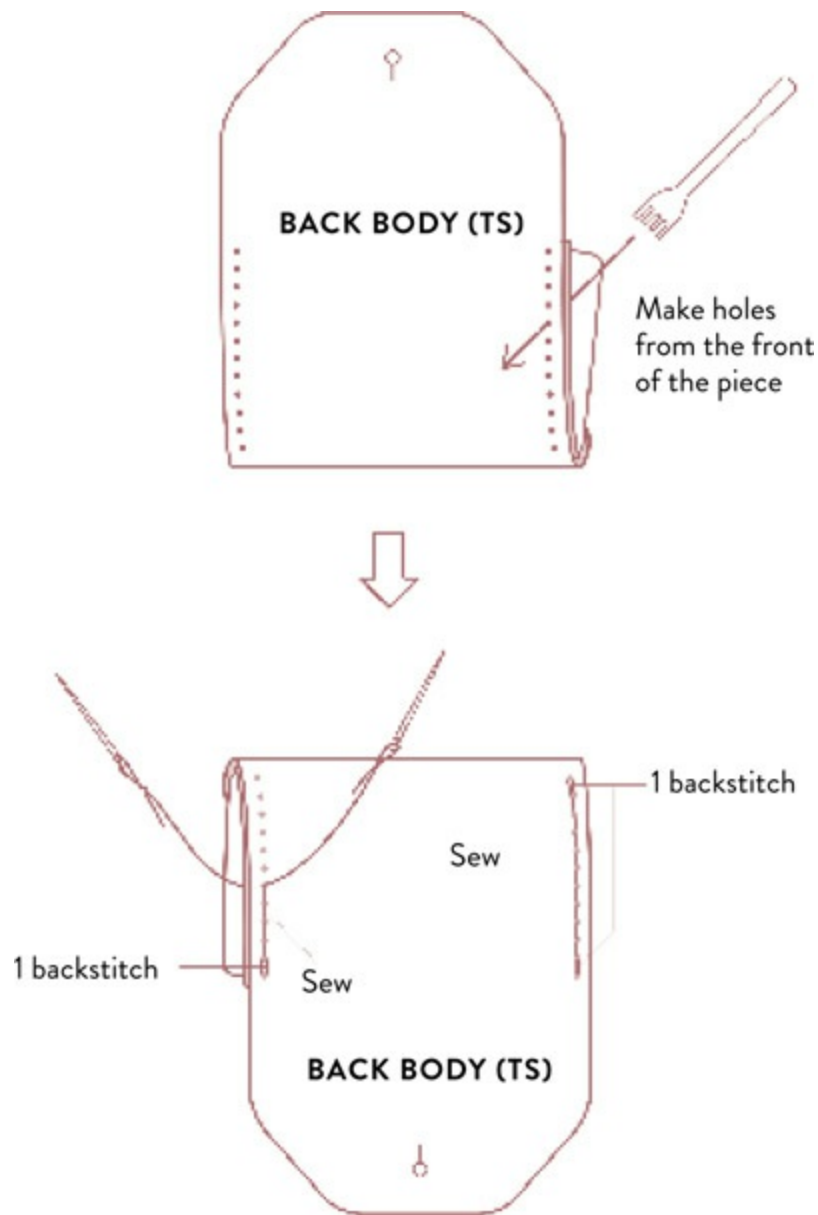
5 FOLD THE GUSSET. Fold the front body along the lines noted on the pattern. Once folded, press firmly to set the shape.



6 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Rough up the flesh side glue areas of the front and back body. Apply contact cement to the glue areas. Allow to dry until tacky, and then fold to adhere the back body to the front body.

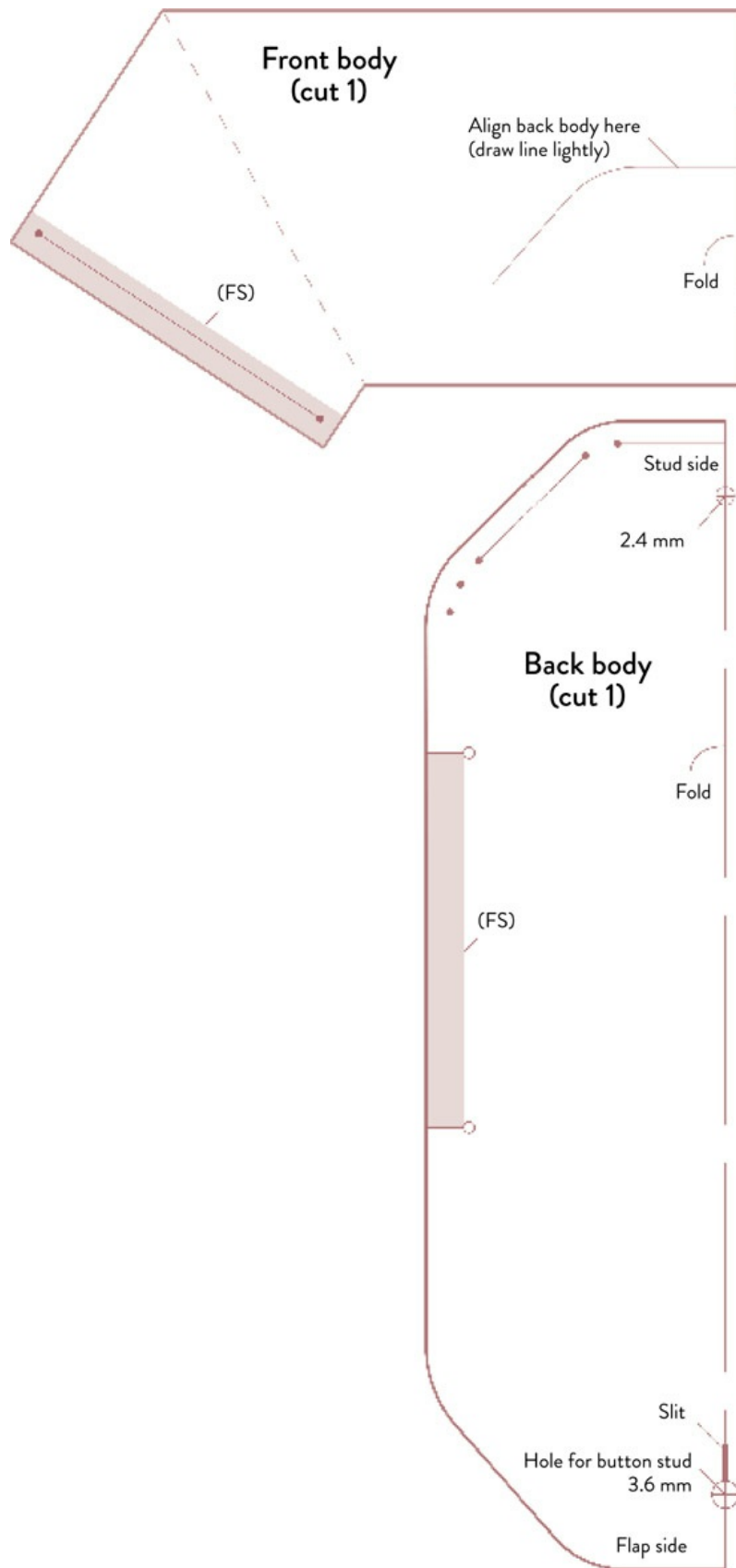


7 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines you just glued together. Make holes from the front of the piece to avoid damaging the gussets. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end. Finally, burnish the sewn edges.



FULL-SIZE PATTERNS COIN PURSE A

These patterns are drafted on the fold. Flip the pattern over and trace the reverse side for the full piece.



CARD CASE D

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Front body, back body

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

4¼ in (11 cm) wide x 3⅛ in (8 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Front body: One 14¼ x 3⅛ in (36 x 8 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick black leather

Back body: One 5⅛ x 8¼ in (13 x 21 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick black leather

One ¼ in (5 mm) brass button stud

Black linen thread

TOOLS

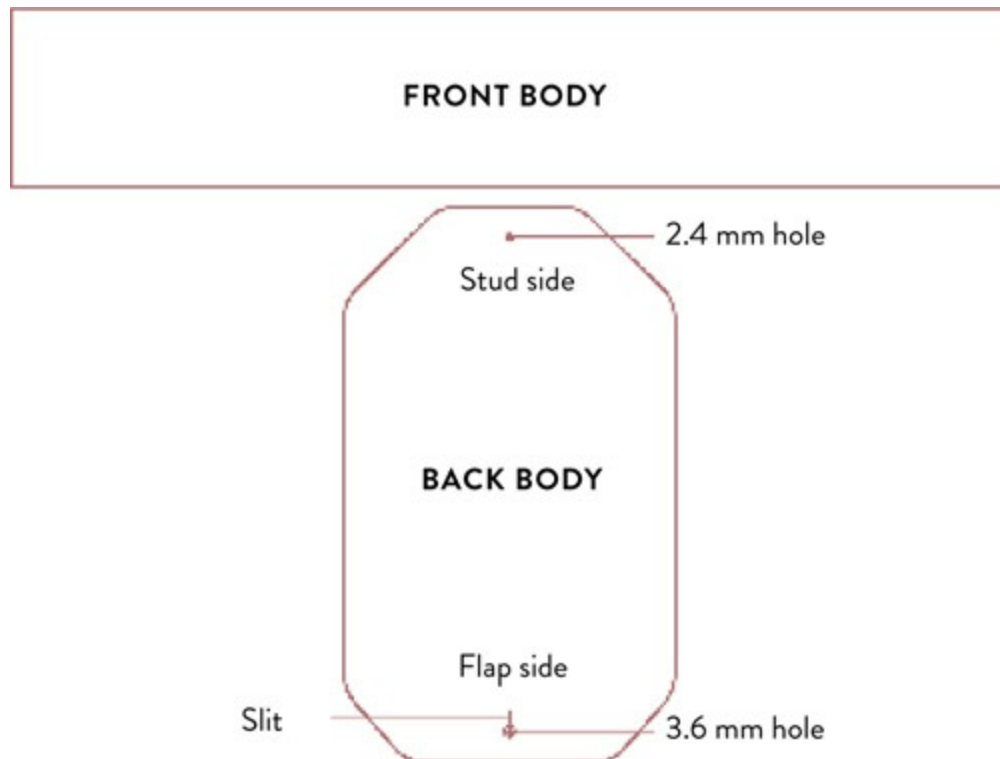
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 3.6 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

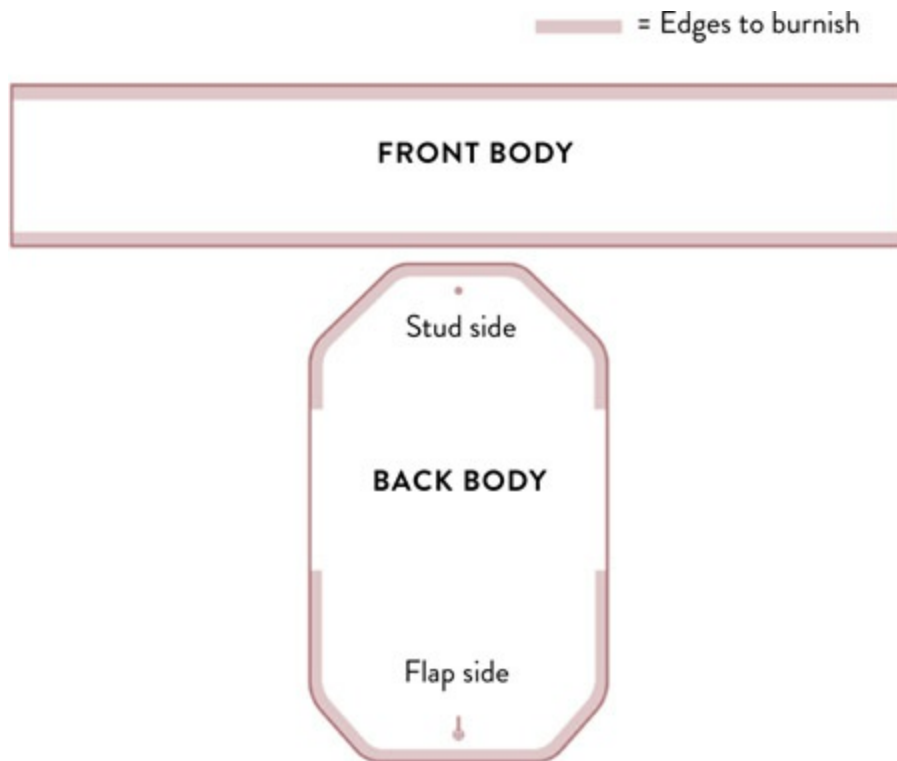
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Make a hole at each end of the back body, one with a 2.4 mm hole punch and the other with a 3.6 mm hole punch. Cut a short slit on the 3.6 mm hole for the button stud.

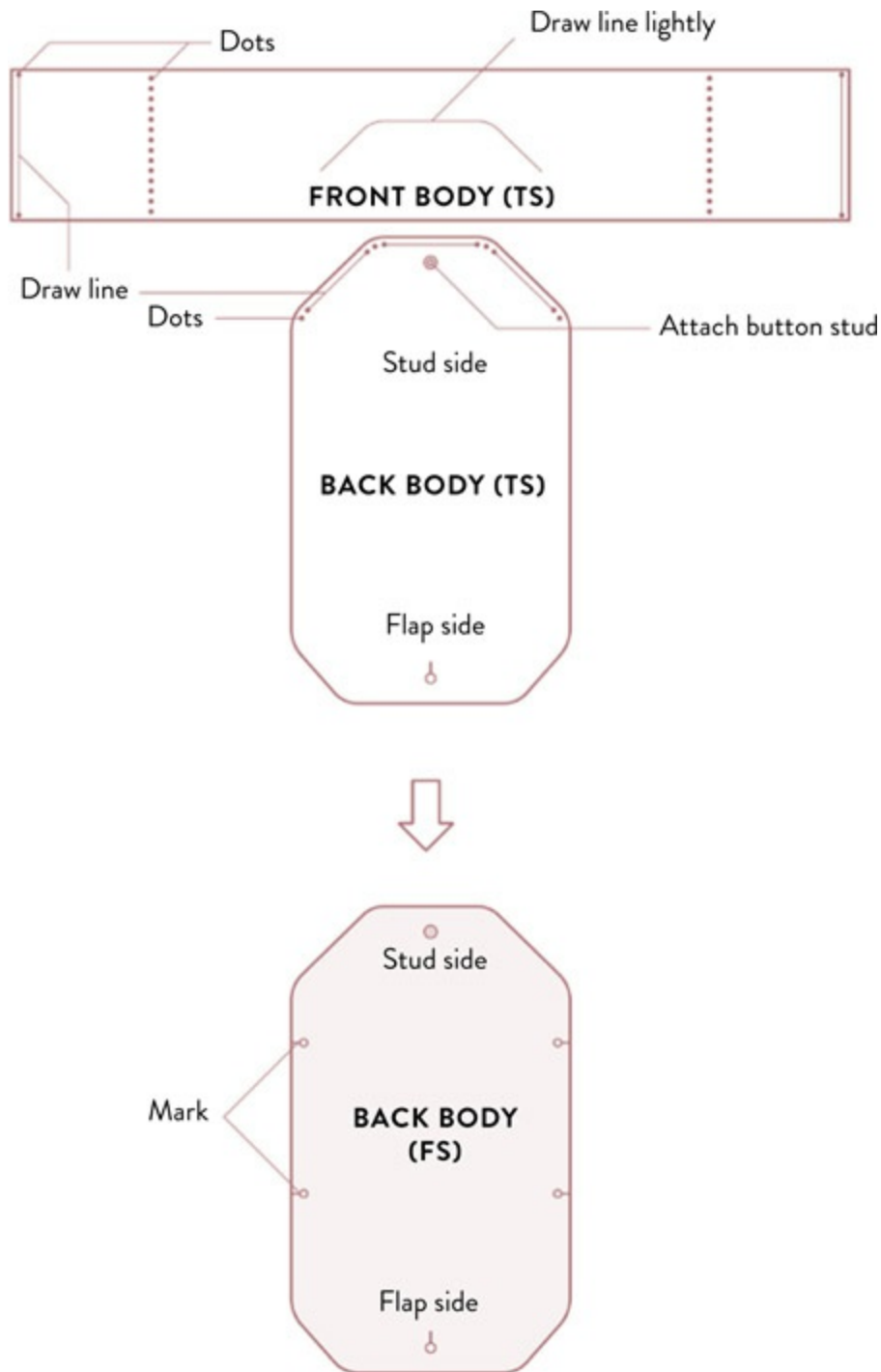


2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges except for glue areas.



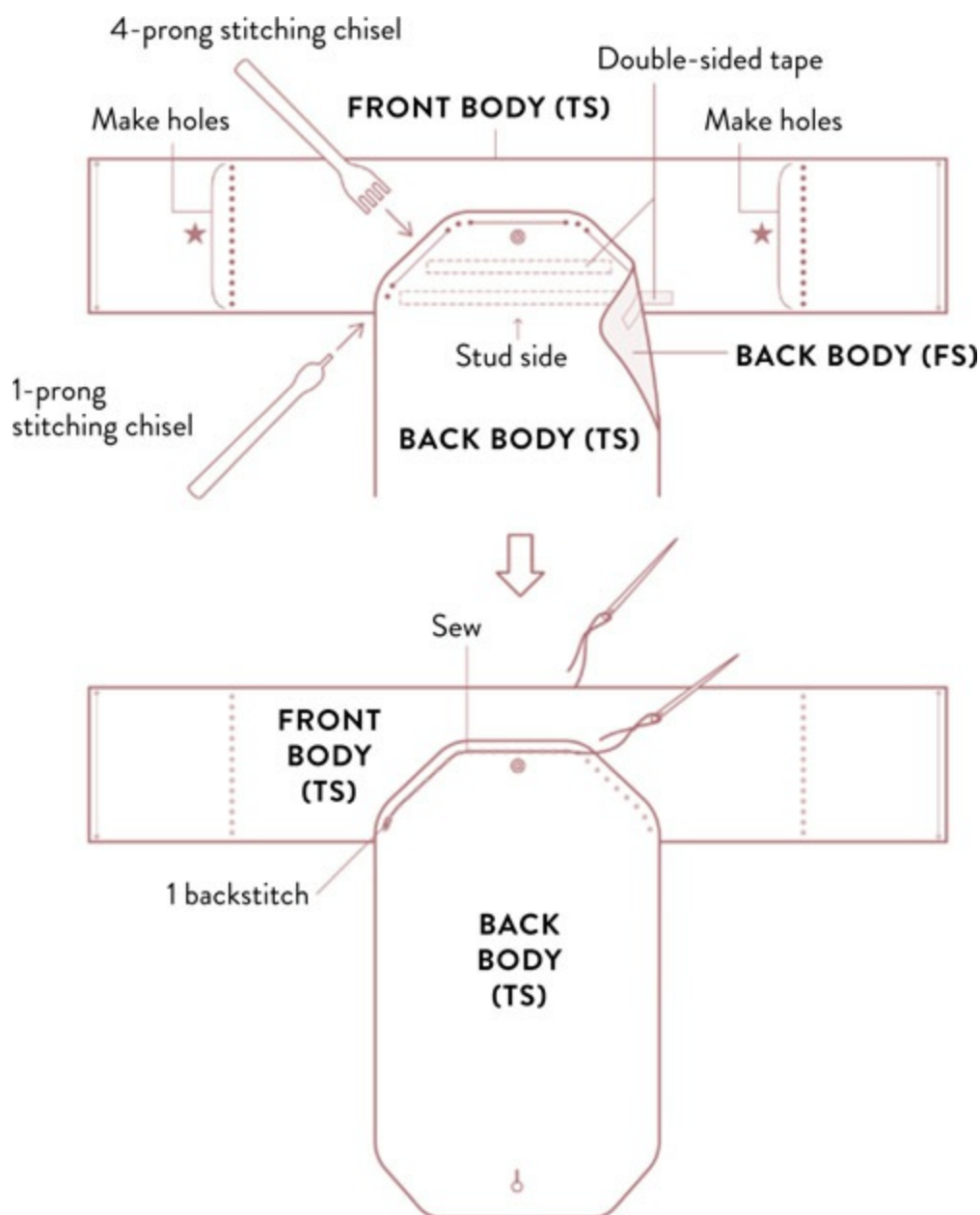
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS AND AFFIX BUTTON

STUD. Use the pattern and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the pattern. On the flesh side, mark the dots with a silver pen. Then affix the button stud to the back body, as shown on page [52](#).

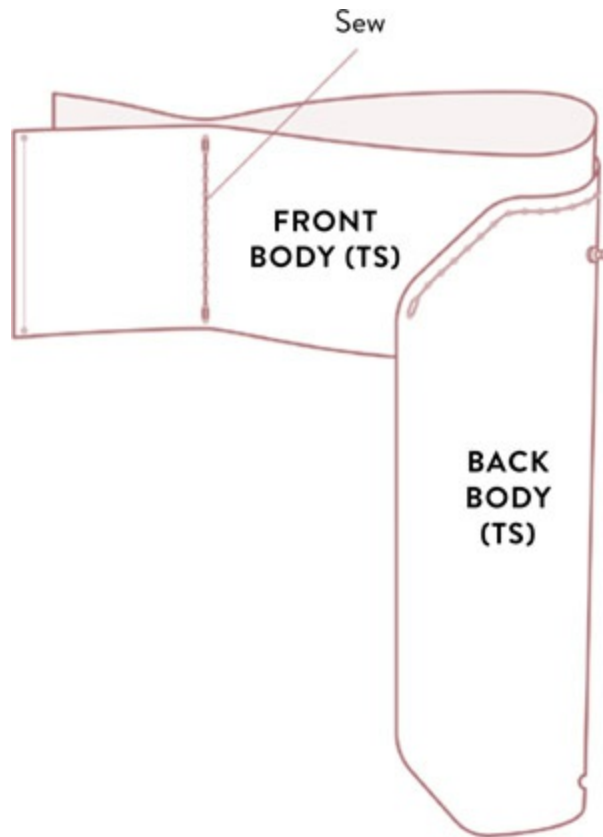


4 AFFIX AND SEW THE FRONT BODY TO THE STUD SIDE OF THE BACK BODY. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes on the front body, as noted by the **H**s in the diagram below. Adhere the front and back body to each other using double-sided tape, following the placement noted below. Use a 4-prong

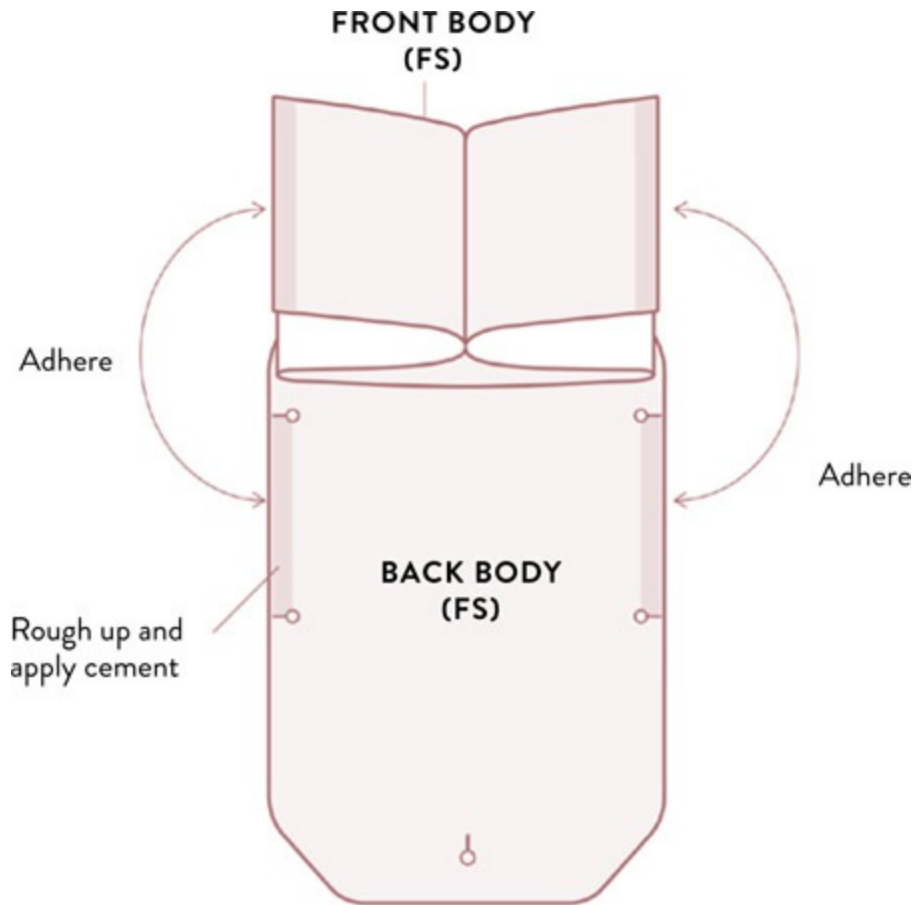
stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines marked on the back body. Then use a 1-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes for the dots on the curve of the back body. Once the holes are complete, sew the two pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



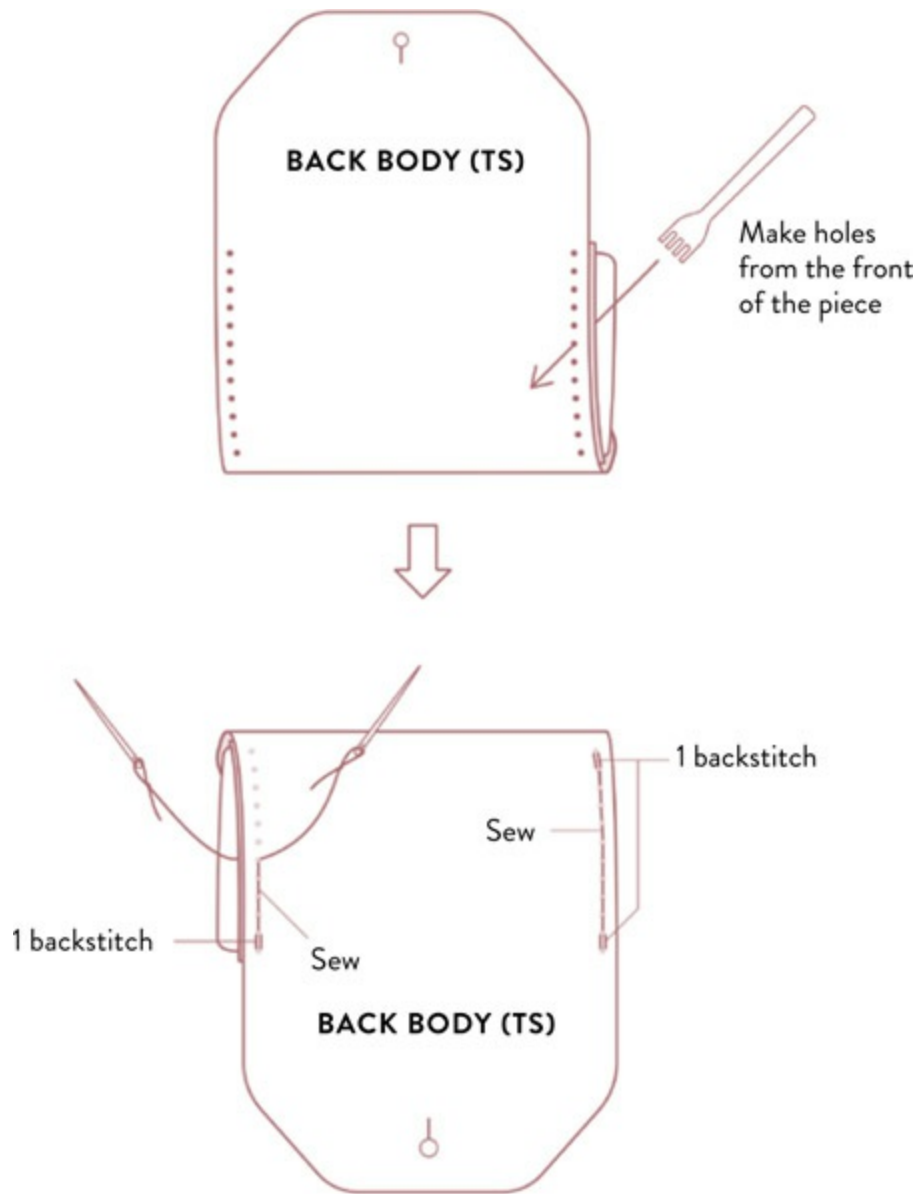
5 SEW DIVIDER. Fold the front body to align the two stitching lines you made in step 4. Sew the pieces together with one backstitch at each end.



6 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Rough up the flesh side glue areas of the front and back body. Apply contact cement to the glue areas. Allow to dry until tacky, and then fold to adhere the front body to the back body.



7 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines you just glued together. Make holes from the front of the piece to avoid damaging the gussets. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end. Finally, burnish the sewn edges.



EYEGLASS CASE

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Front body, back body, nose bridge support

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

6¾ in (17 cm) wide x 3 in (7.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Front body and nose bridge support: One 11 x 4¼ in (28 x 11 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick green Italian leather

Back body: One 7½ x 8 in (19 x 20 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick green Italian leather

Two ¼ in (5 mm) brass button studs

Green linen thread

TOOLS

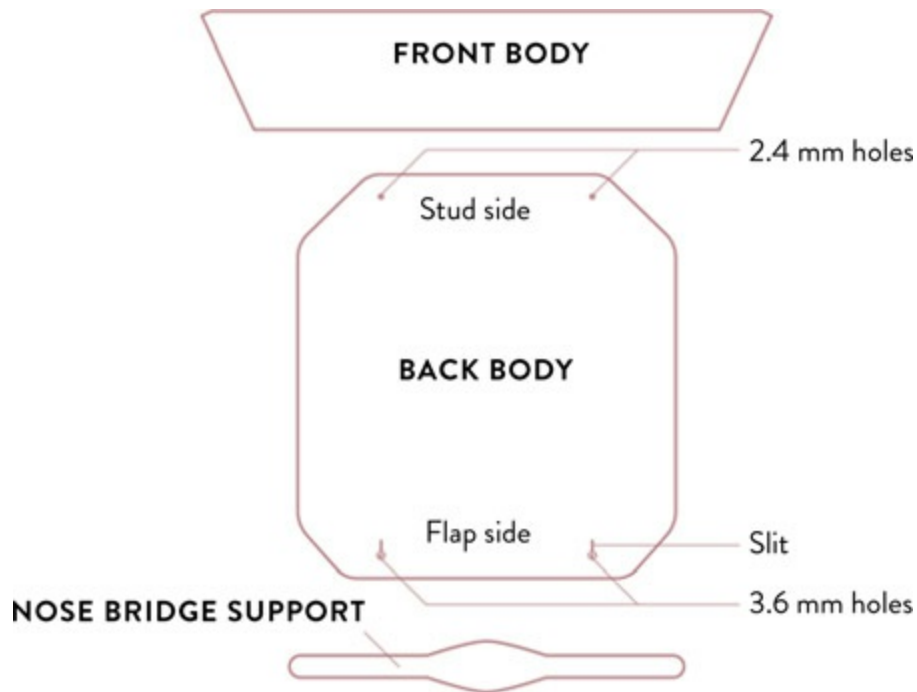
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 3.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

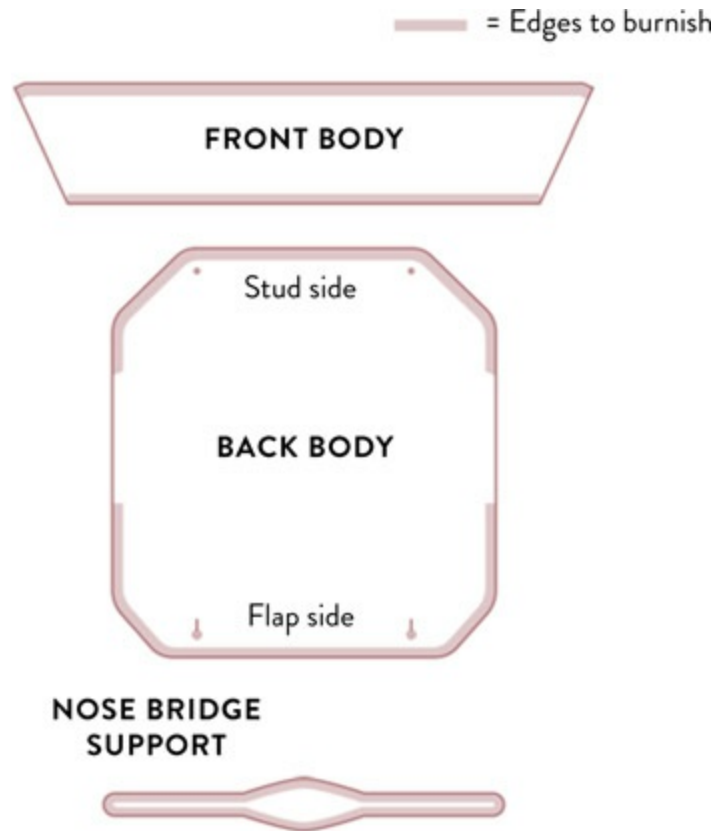
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

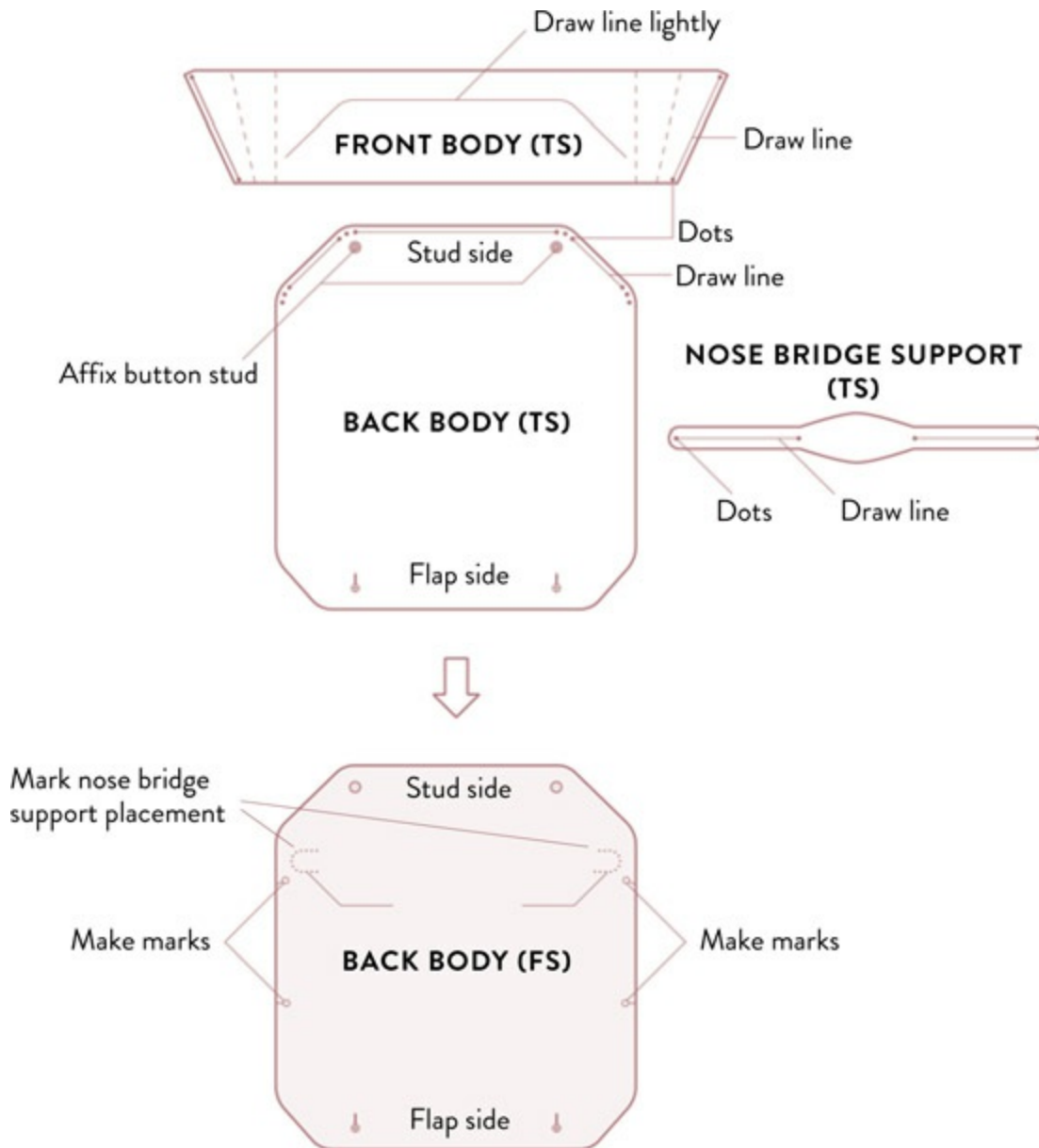
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make the stud side holes on the back body. Using the 3.6 mm punch, make the flap side holes on the back body. With a utility knife, cut the slits connected to the flap side holes.



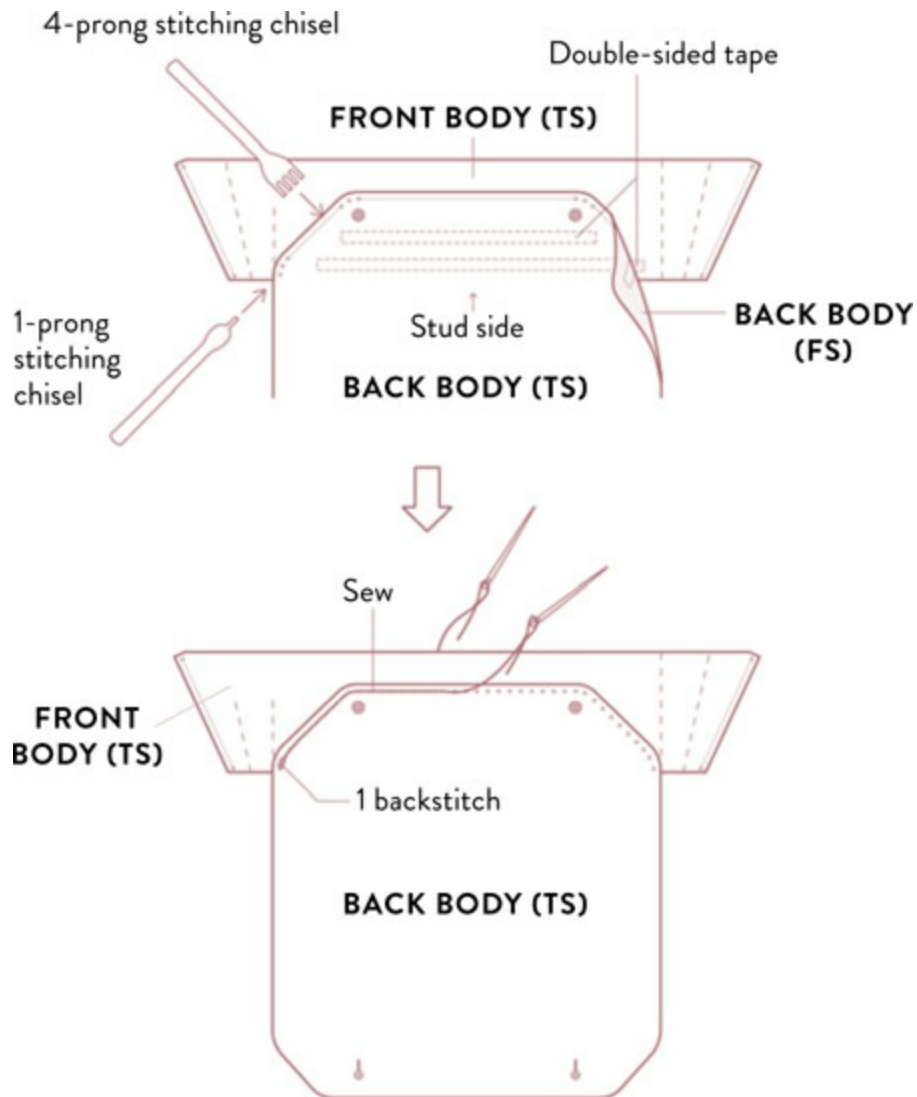
2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges except for glue areas.



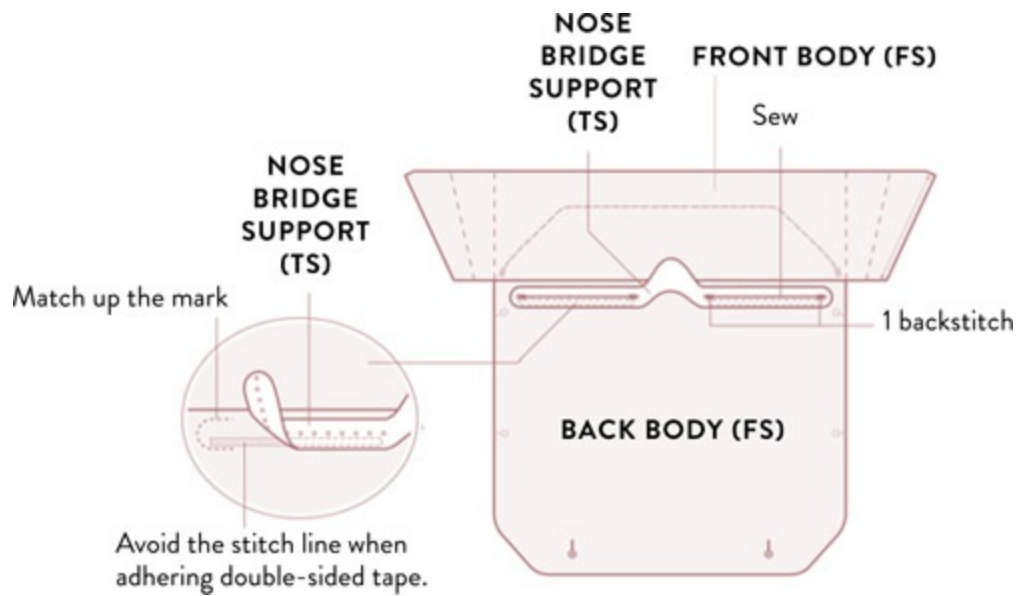
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS AND AFFIX BUTTON STUDS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side, mark the dots with a silver pen. Then affix the button studs to the back body, as shown on page [52](#).



4 AFFIX AND SEW THE FRONT BODY TO THE STUD SIDE OF THE BACK BODY. Adhere the front and back body to each other using double-sided tape, following the placement noted below. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines marked on the back body. Then use a 1-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes for the dots on the curve of the back body. Once the holes are complete, sew the two pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.

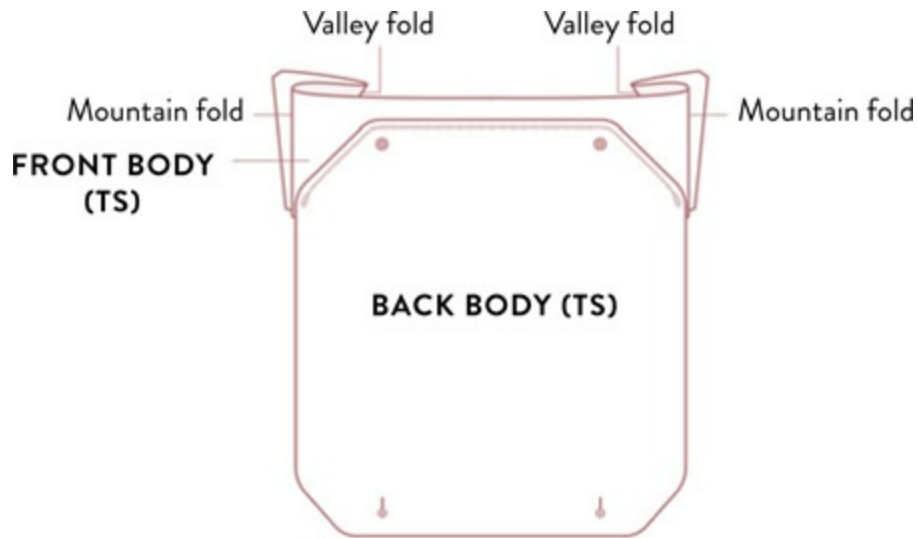


5 AFFIX NOSE BRIDGE SUPPORT. Adhere the nose bridge support to the back body using double-sided tape, following the placement noted below. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the lines marked on the nose bridge support. Once the holes are complete, sew the two pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.

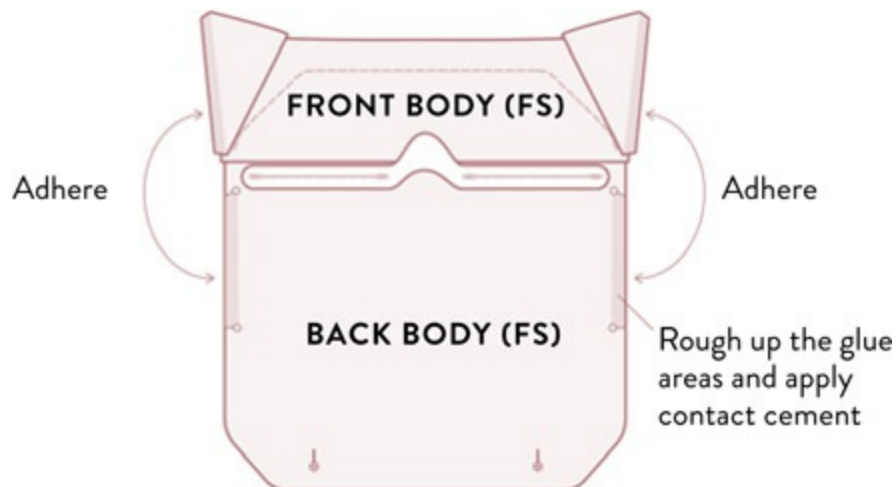


The nose bridge support is skinny and can be difficult to cut. Be patient and cut it as accurately as possible.

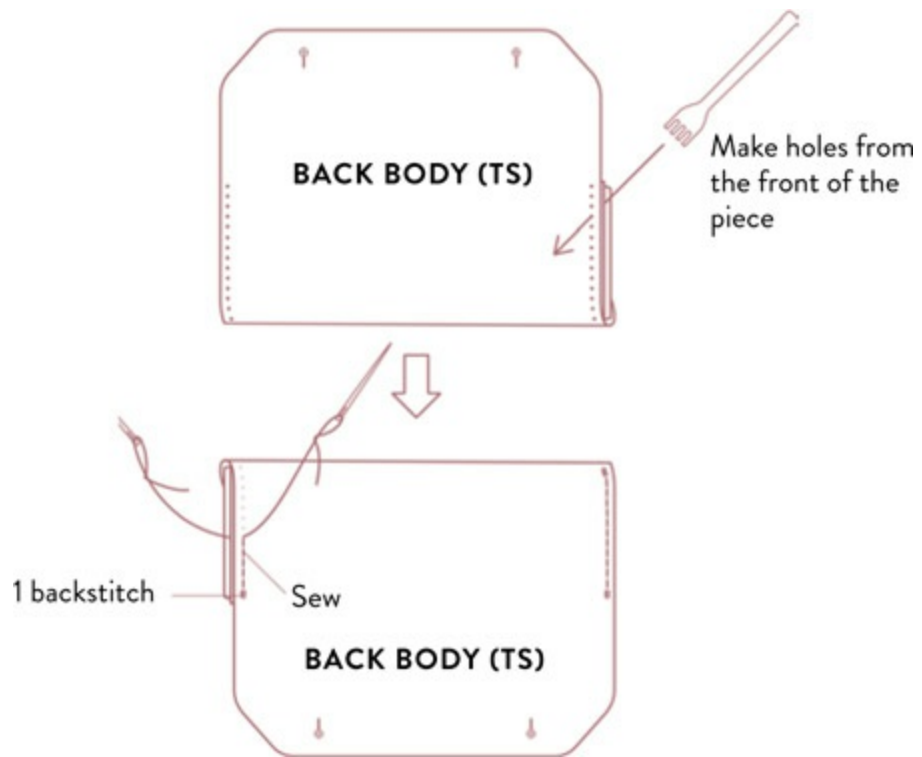
6 FOLD THE GUSSET. Fold the front body along the lines noted on the pattern.



7 PREPARE AND GLUE PIECES. Using the pattern and marks as a guide, rough up the flesh side glue areas of the front and back body. Apply contact cement to the glue areas. Allow to dry until tacky, and then fold to adhere the back body to the front body.



8 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines you just glued together. Make holes from the front of the piece to avoid damaging the gussets. Once the holes are made, sew the two pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end. Finally, burnish the sewn edges.



TASSEL CLUTCH

PATTERN PIECES ON PAGE [84](#) AND SHEET A

Front body/back body, tassel

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

12¾ in (32 cm) wide x 8¾ in (22 cm) tall when folded

MATERIALS

Body: Two 13¾ x 14¼ in (35 x 36 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Tassel: Two 4¾ x 3⅛ in (12 x 8 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

19¾ in (50 cm) of ¼ in (4 mm) thick vegetable tanned leather cord

Dark brown linen thread

TOOLS

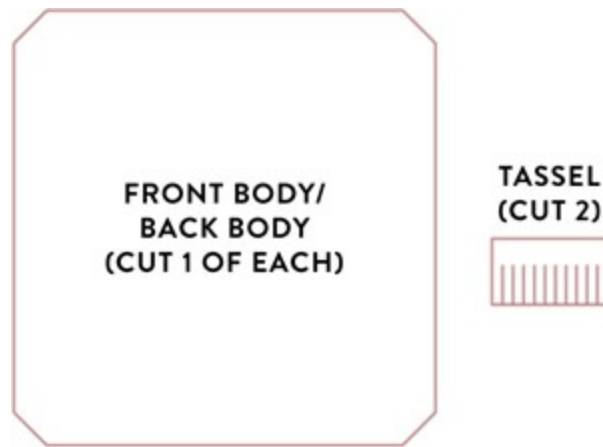
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 10.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

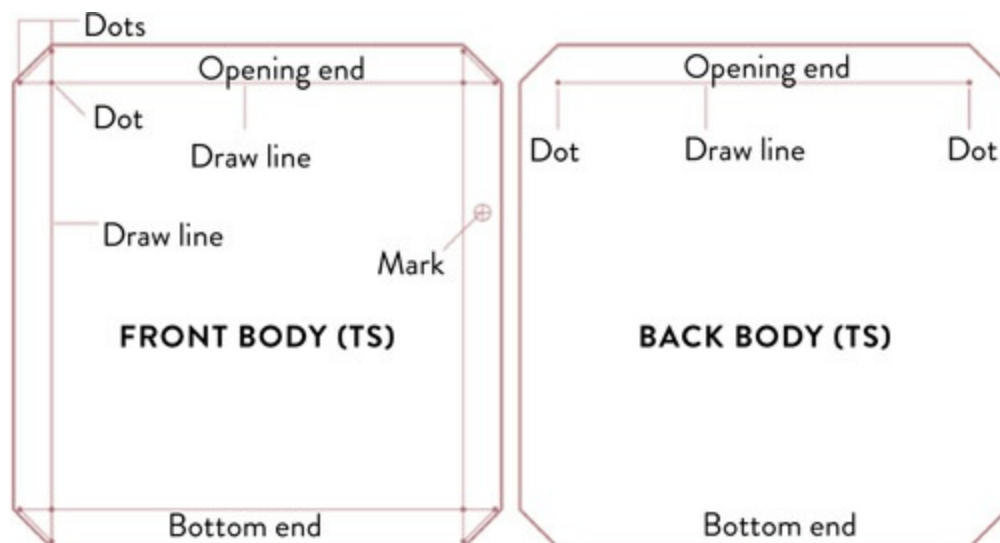
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

Using the patterns on page 84 and sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape.



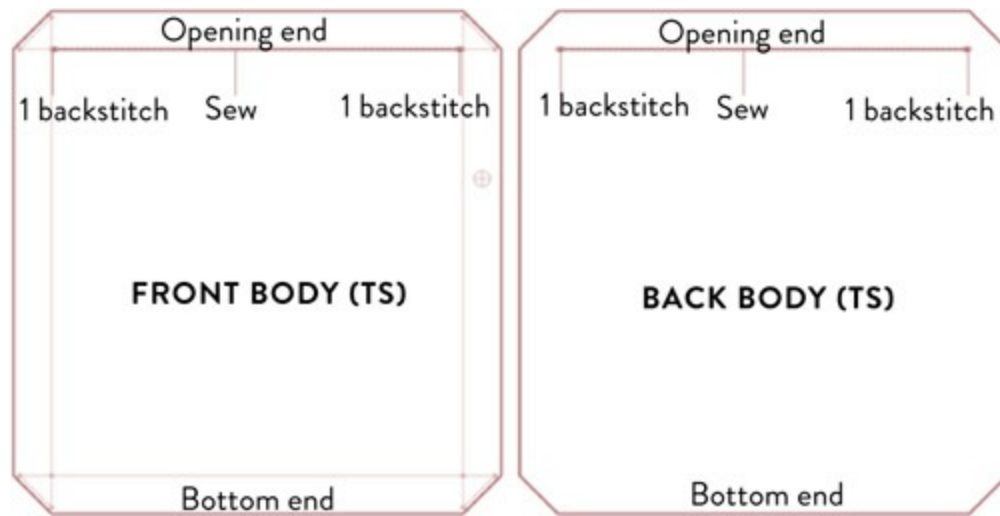
2 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots, as noted on the patterns. Use a silver pen to mark the hole for the leather cord on the top side of the front body.



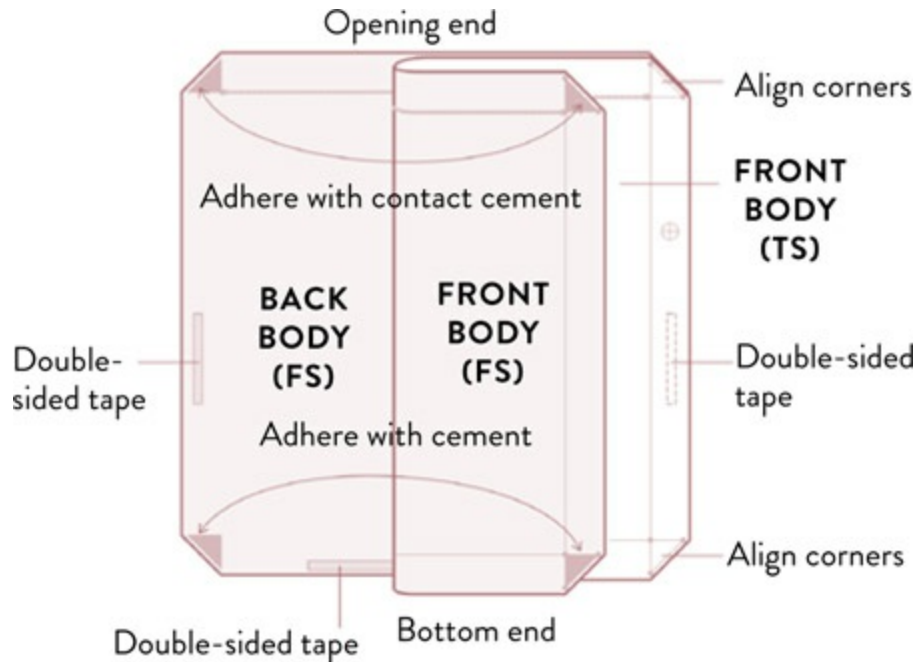
NOTE

For this project, there are no marks to be made on the flesh side of the front or back body.

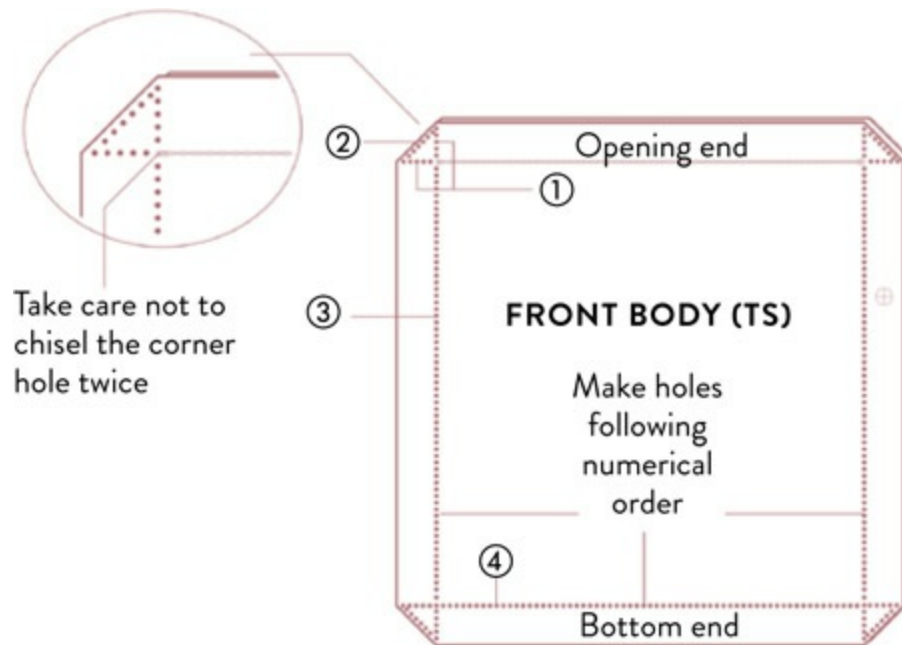
3 CHISEL AND SEW CLUTCH OPENING. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch line at the opening end of the front and back bodies. Sew each piece of leather, remembering to make one backstitch. Note: You are sewing each piece separately, not sewing them together.



4 ADHERE CORNERS. Rough up the corners on the flesh side of the front and back bodies. Apply contact cement and allow to dry until tacky. Adhere the front body to the back body by matching up the corners. Then apply short strips of double-sided tape between the two pieces along the sides and the bottom end.

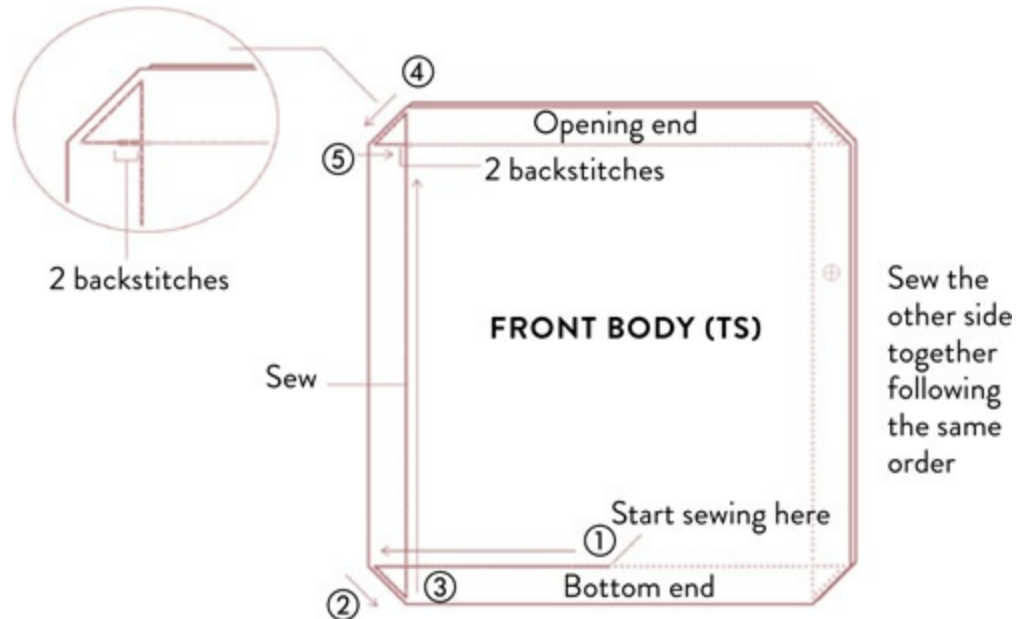


5 CHISEL THE SIDES AND BOTTOM END. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines at the corners, sides, and bottom end, following the numerical order noted below.

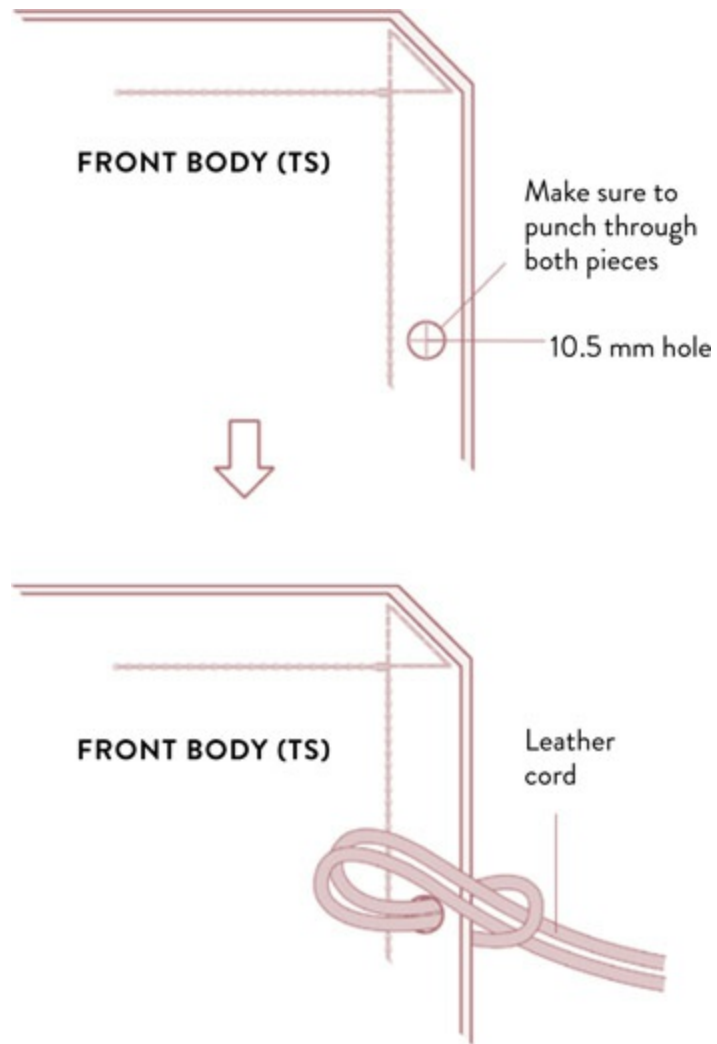


6 SEW. Sew the front and back bodies together following the numerical order noted in the diagram below. Make sure to stop before the opening and to make two backstitches at the opening, as

noted in the diagram below. Start from the center again and sew the other side together following the same order. Once the sewing is complete, remove the double-sided tape.

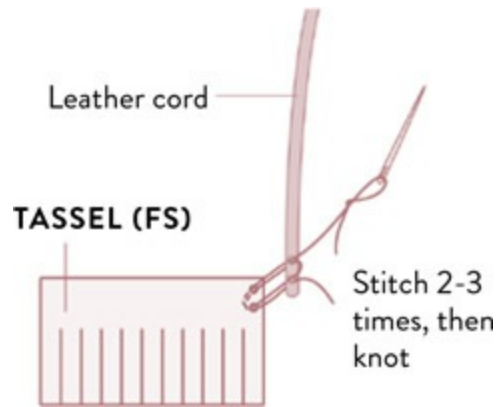


7 ATTACH THE LEATHER CORD. Use the 10.5 mm hole punch to make a hole at the mark. Fold the leather cord in half and insert through the hole. Insert the cord ends through the loop to secure in place.

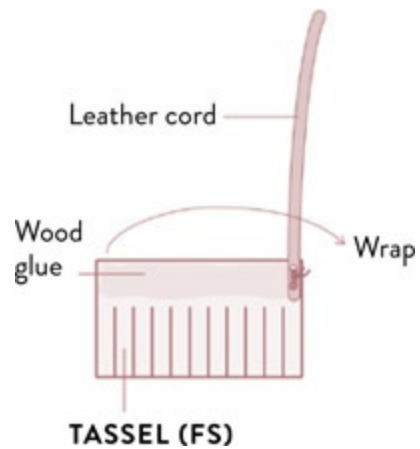


8 MAKE THE TASSELS.

A. Use a 1-prong stitching chisel to make two holes on both the tassel piece and the cord. Use these holes to sew the tassel piece to the cord.



B. Apply wood glue to the flesh side of the tassel's top portion. Tightly wrap the tassel piece around the cord before the glue dries.



C. Repeat steps A and B for the other end of the cord.



FULL-SIZE PATTERN TASSEL CLUTCH

Tassel (cut 2)



ZIPPERED POUCHES A & B

PATTERN PIECES ON PAGE [87](#) AND SHEET A

Body, tassel

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

A: 8 in (20 cm) wide x 5¼ in (13.7 cm) tall

B: 6¼ in (16 cm) wide x 4¼ in (11 cm) tall

MATERIALS

POUCH A

Body: One 9 x 11¾ in (23 x 30 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick light brown leather

Tassel: Two 3⅛ x 2¾ in (8 x 6 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick light brown leather

9¾ in (25 cm) of ⅛ in (3 mm) thick vegetable tanned leather cord

One 6 in (16 cm) metal zipper

Natural linen thread

POUCH B

Body: One 7½ x 9¾ in (19 x 25 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick oak leather

Tassel: Two 3⅛ x 2¾ in (8 x 6 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick oak leather

7½ in (19 cm) of ⅛ in (3 mm) thick vegetable tanned leather cord

One 5 in (26 cm) metal zipper

White linen thread

TOOLS

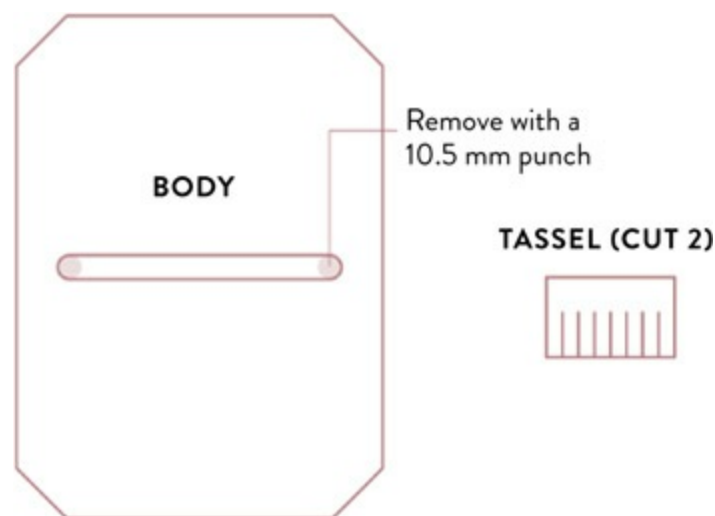
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 5.4 mm leather hole punch, 10.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

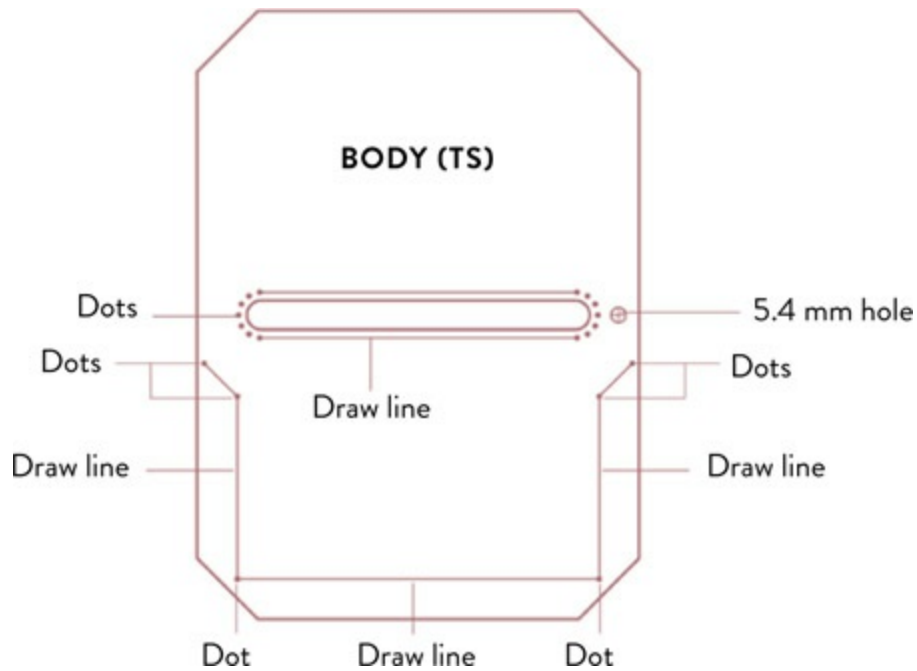
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

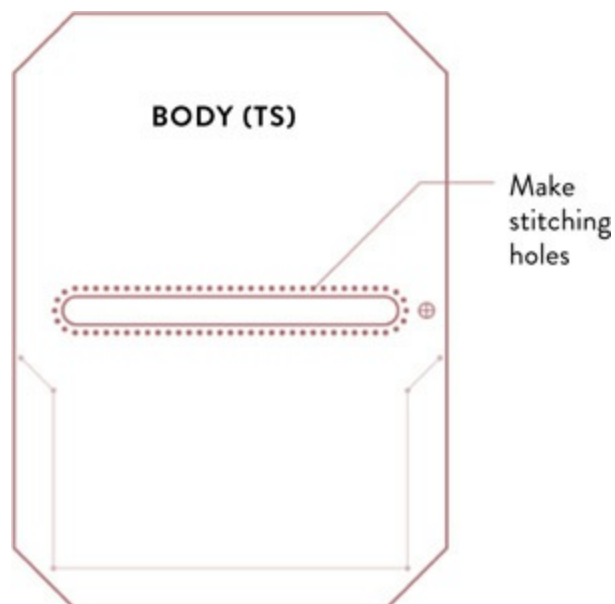
Using the patterns on page [87](#) and sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. For the zipper slot, use the 10.5 mm punch to cut out the ends, and then use a knife to cut out the slot between the holes. Note: This leather stains easily, so we won't burnish the edges.



2 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the pattern and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the piece. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the pattern. Use a 5.4 mm punch to make a hole for the leather cord.

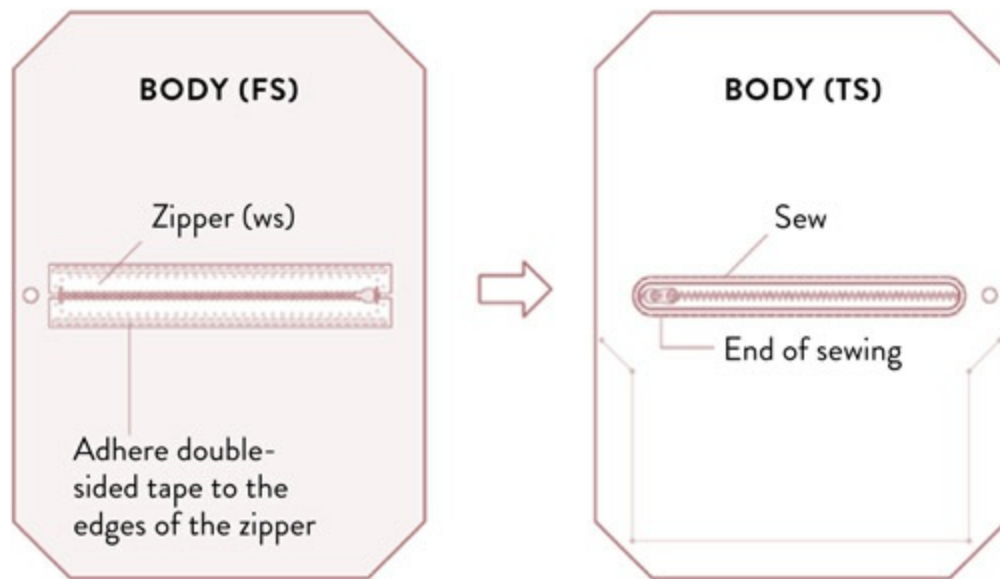


3 CHISEL AROUND ZIPPER SLOT. Using a 4-prong stitching chisel for the straight lines and a 1-prong stitching chisel for the curves, make holes around the zipper slot (also refer to page [43](#)).

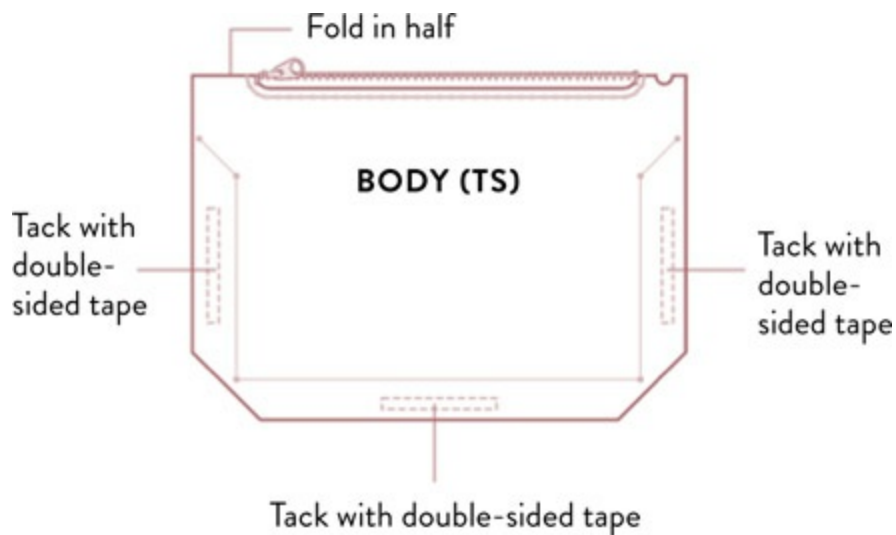


4 SEW THE ZIPPER. Using double-sided tape, adhere the zipper to the flesh side of the body and sew along the stitching holes. At the end of the stitch line, make two backstitches. Pull the threads through to the flesh side and finish with a knot.

* Make sure the zipper is in the closed position.



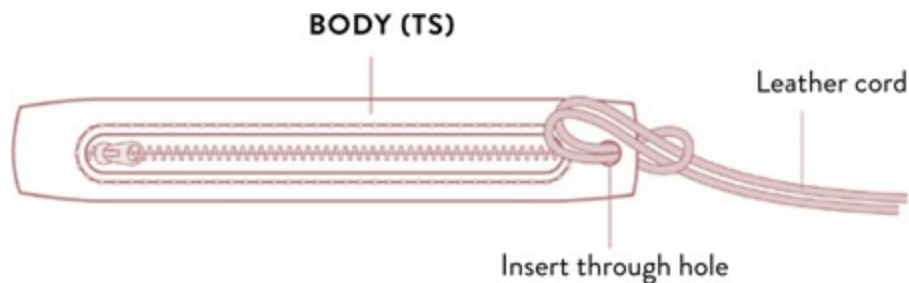
5 TACK THE BODY. Fold the body in half so the top side is facing out. Apply short strips of double-sided tape near the edge along the sides and bottom.



6 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end. Once finished, remove the double-sided tape.



7 ATTACH THE LEATHER CORD AND MAKE THE TASSELS. Attach the leather cord and make the tassels as shown in steps 7 and 8 on page 84.



FULL-SIZE PATTERN

ZIPPERED POUCHES A & B

Tassel (cut 2)							

LONG WALLET

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, coin pouch, divider base, card insert A, card insert B

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

7½ in (18.8 cm) wide x 4¼ in (11 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 13¾ x 11¾ in (35 x 30 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

Coin pouch: One 7½ x 7½ in (19 x 19 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Divider base: One 8¼ x 4¾ in (21 x 12 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Card inserts: Two 8¼ x 3⅞ in (21 x 8 cm) pieces of 1.2 mm thick natural vegetable tanned leather

Two ¼ in (5 mm) button studs

One 5 in (13.5 cm) metal zipper

19¾ in (50 cm) of ¼ in (4 mm) thick vegetable tanned leather cord

Brown linen thread (for the body)

White linen thread (for the coin pouch and card inserts)

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing

agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, compass, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 3.6 mm leather hole punch, 10.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

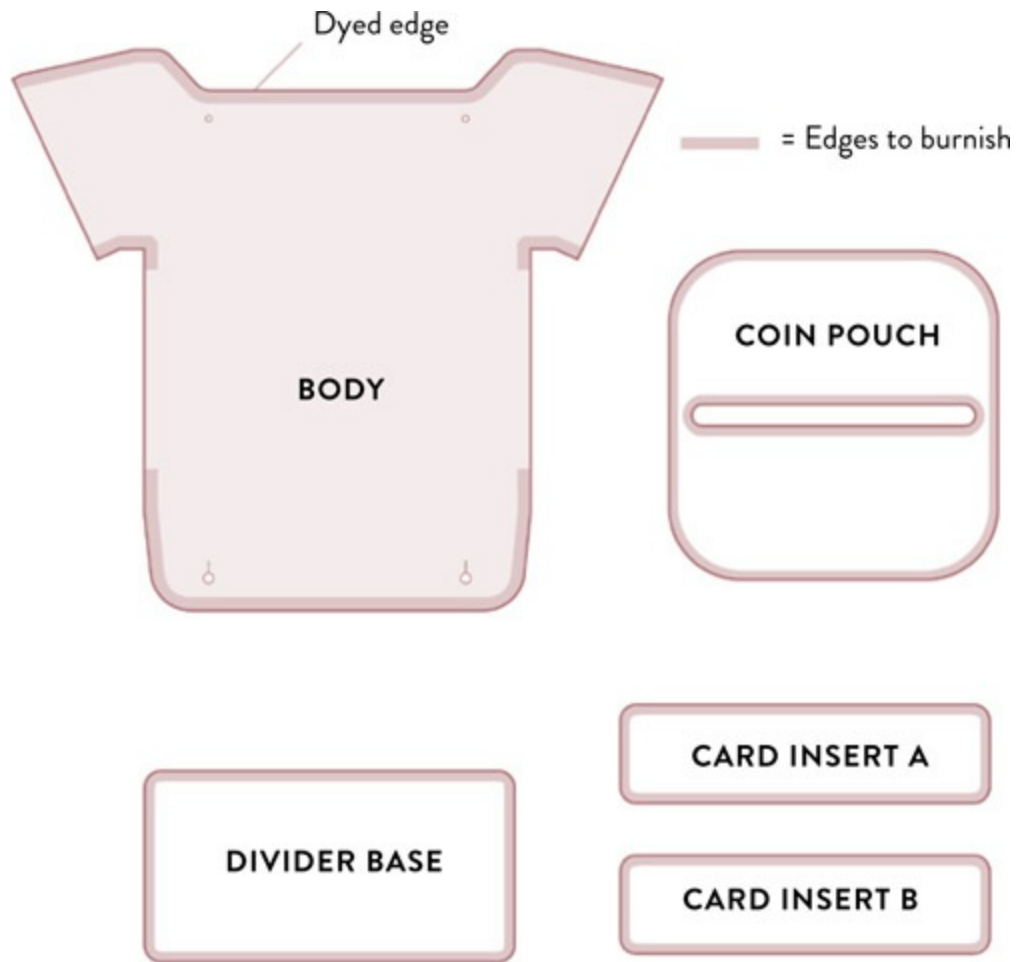
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

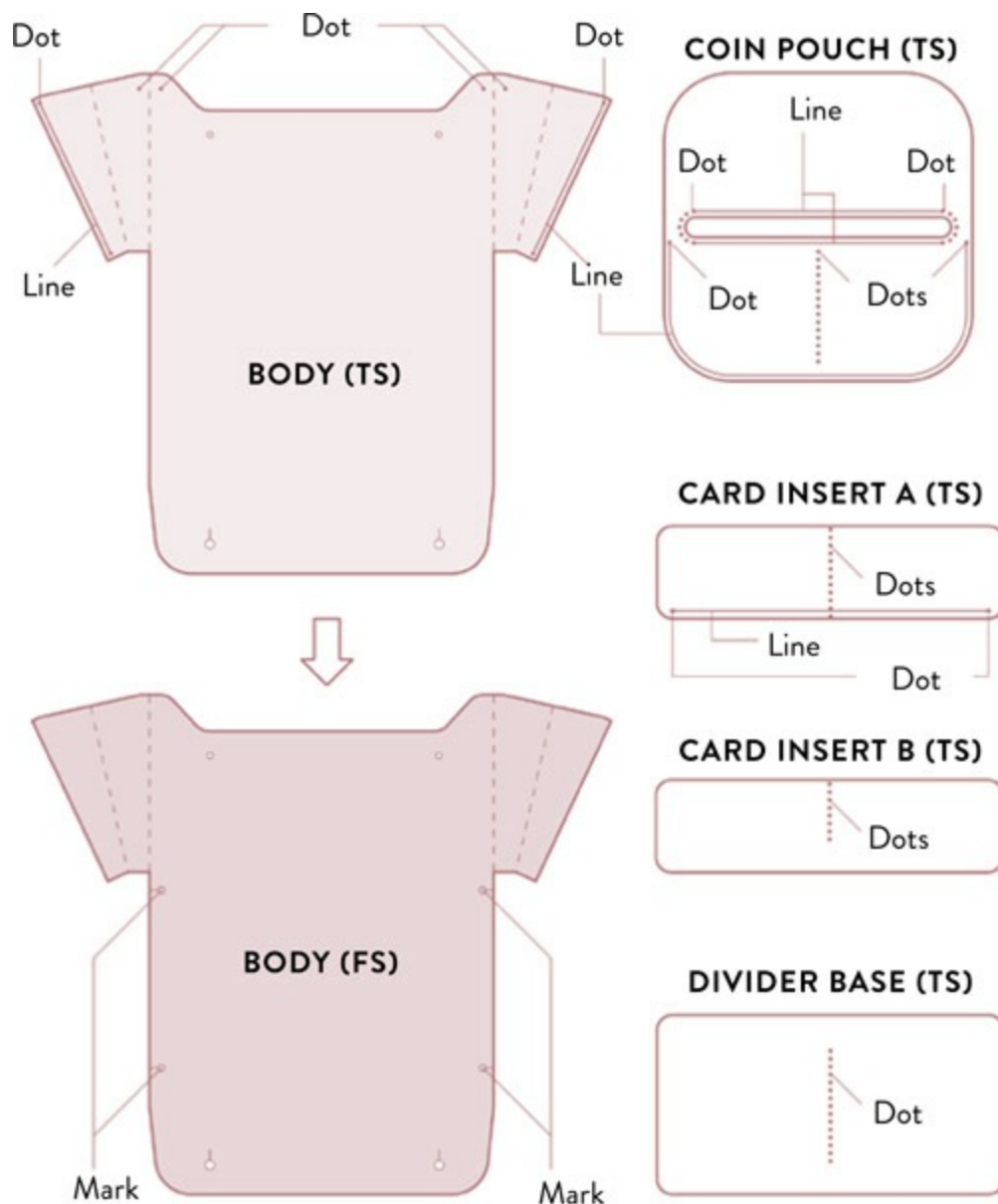
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make the stud side holes on the body. Using the 3.6 mm punch, make the flap side holes. With a utility knife, cut the slits connected to the flap side holes. For the zipper slot on the coin pouch, use the 10.5 mm punch to cut out the ends, and then use a knife to cut out the slot between the holes.



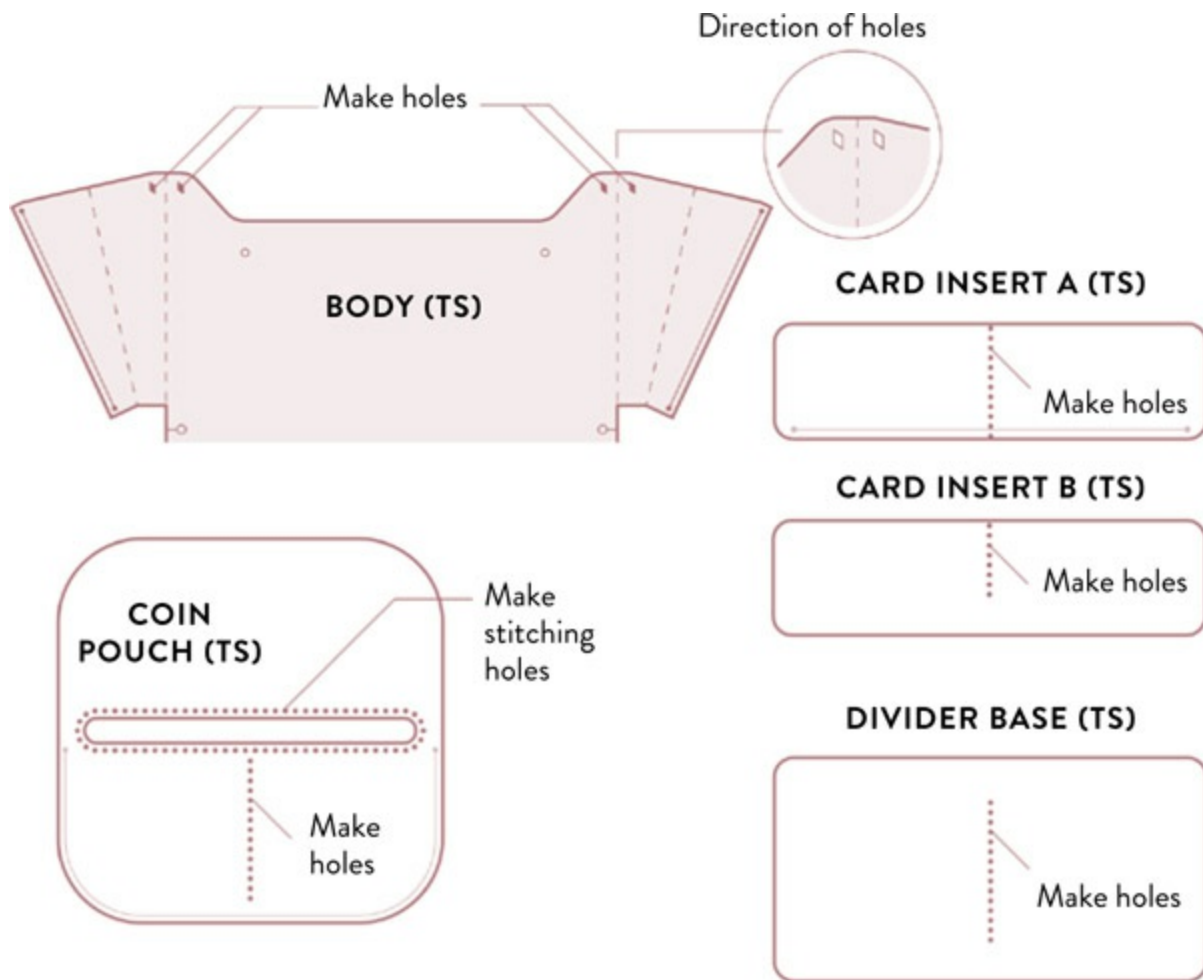
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye the body edges as needed, and burnish all edges except the glue areas. Burnish the edges of the other pieces.



3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. Use the compass to trace the curves and make curved lines on the coin pouch. On the flesh side of the body, mark the dots with a silver pen.

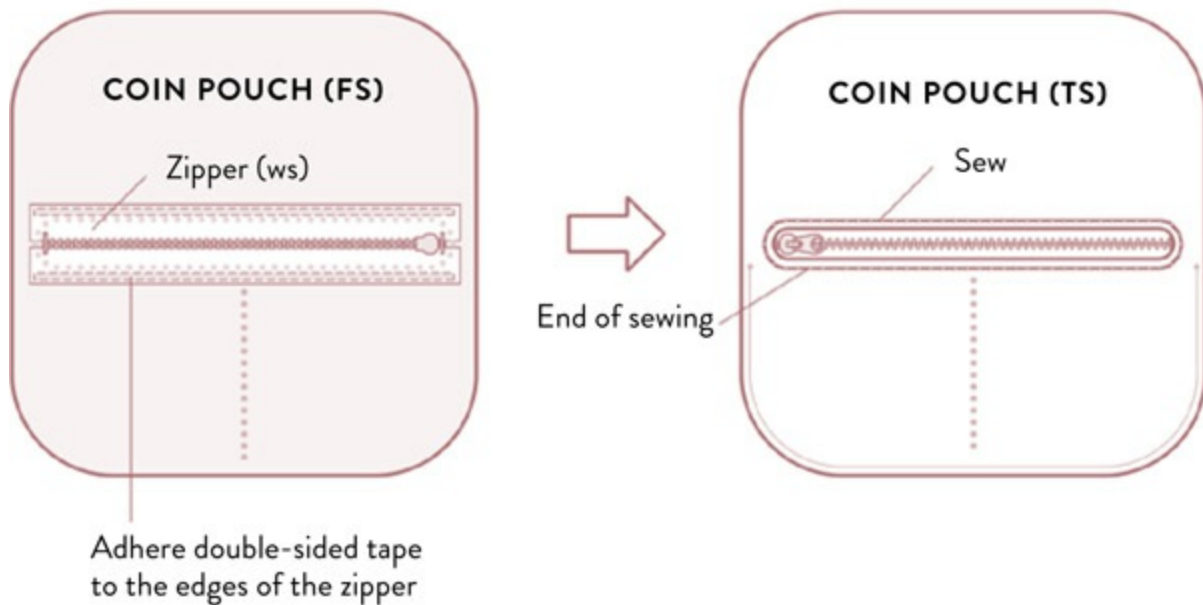


4 CHISEL. With a 1-prong stitching chisel, make four angled holes on the body, as shown in the diagram at right. With a 4-prong stitching chisel, make holes along the central dots of card inserts A & B and the divider base. Using a 4-prong stitching chisel for the straight lines and a 1-prong stitching chisel for the curves, make holes around the zipper slot on the coin pouch (also refer to page [43](#)).

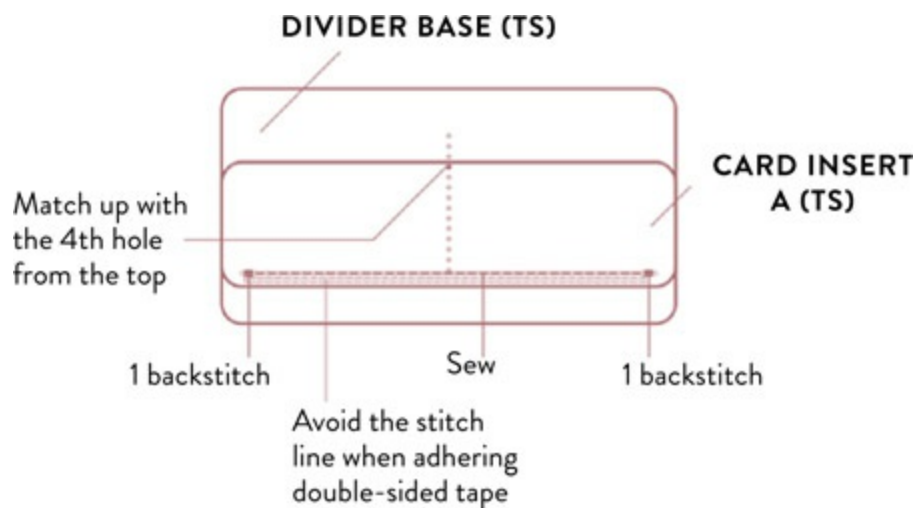


5 SEW THE ZIPPER. Using double-sided tape, adhere the zipper to the flesh side of the coin pouch and sew along the stitching holes. At the end of the stitch line, make two backstitches. Pull the threads through to the flesh side and finish with a knot.

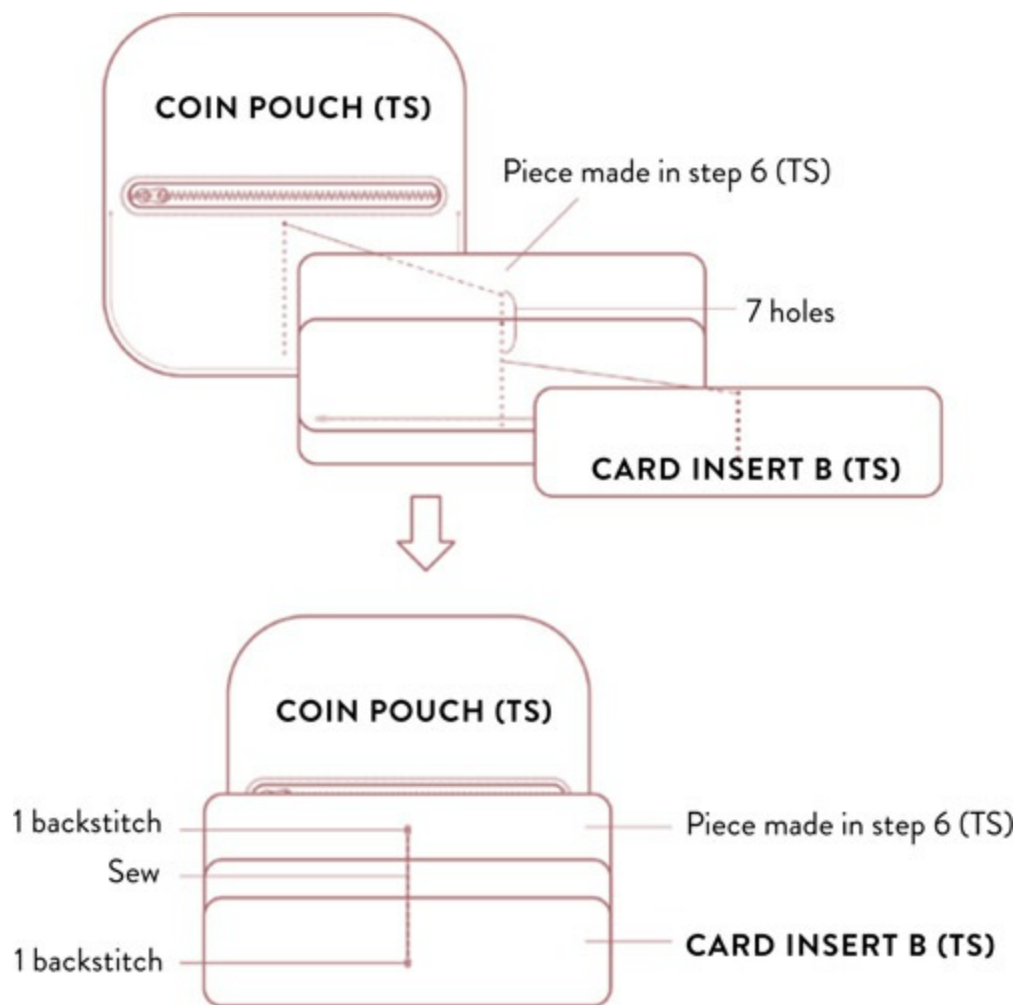
* Make sure the zipper is in the closed position.



6 SEW CARD INSERT A. Overlap the divider base and card insert A so that the card insert comes to the fourth hole from the top of the divider base. Adhere the pieces together with double-sided tape along the bottom of card insert A, taking care to avoid the stitch line. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel along the line drawn on the card insert. Sew the pieces together along the same line, making one backstitch at each end.

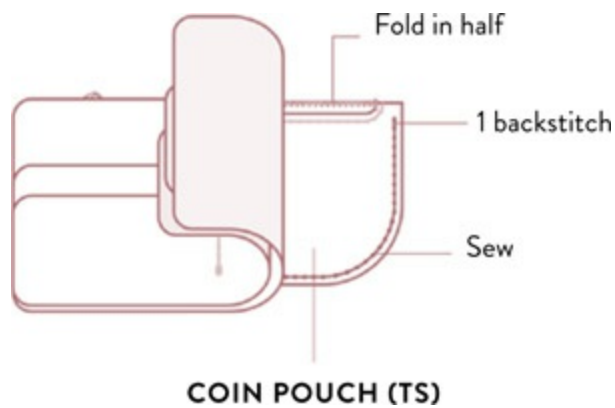


7 ALIGN THE CENTER HOLES AND SEW. Align the piece made in step 6 on top of the coin pouch so that the top stitch marks match. Align card insert B on top so that there are 7 hole marks visible on the piece made in step 6. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the marks. Sew along the same line, making one backstitch at each end.



8 GLUE AND SEW COIN POUCH PERIMETER. Rough up the glue areas on the coin pouch (flesh side only). Apply contact cement and allow to dry until tacky. Fold the coin pouch in half and match up the edges, pressing to adhere them. Orient the piece so that the divider is facing up (this will allow you to move it out of the way while making stitching holes). With a 4-prong stitching chisel for the straight lines and a 2-prong stitching chisel for the curves, make holes

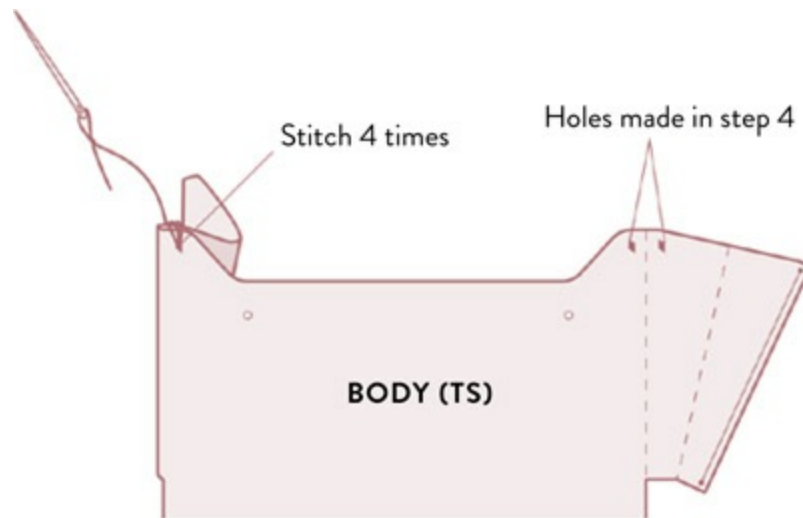
along the stitch line. Sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



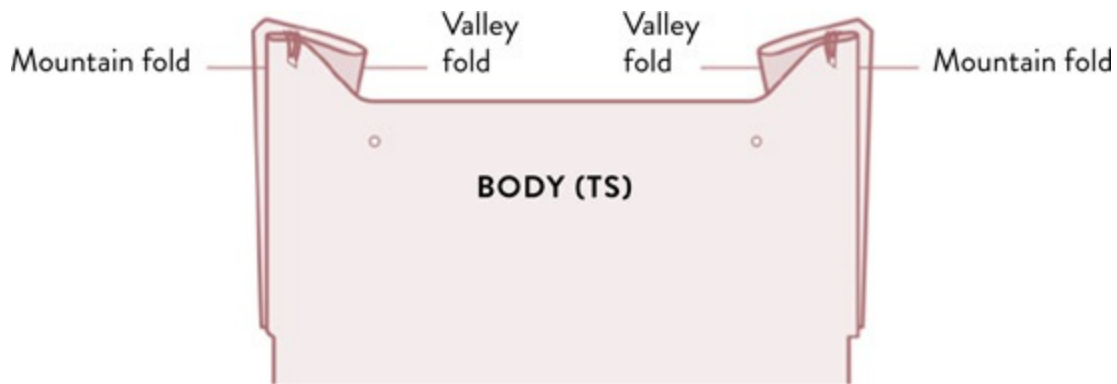
NOTE

When making the stitching holes, move the divider piece to avoid marking or cutting it, as shown in the diagram.

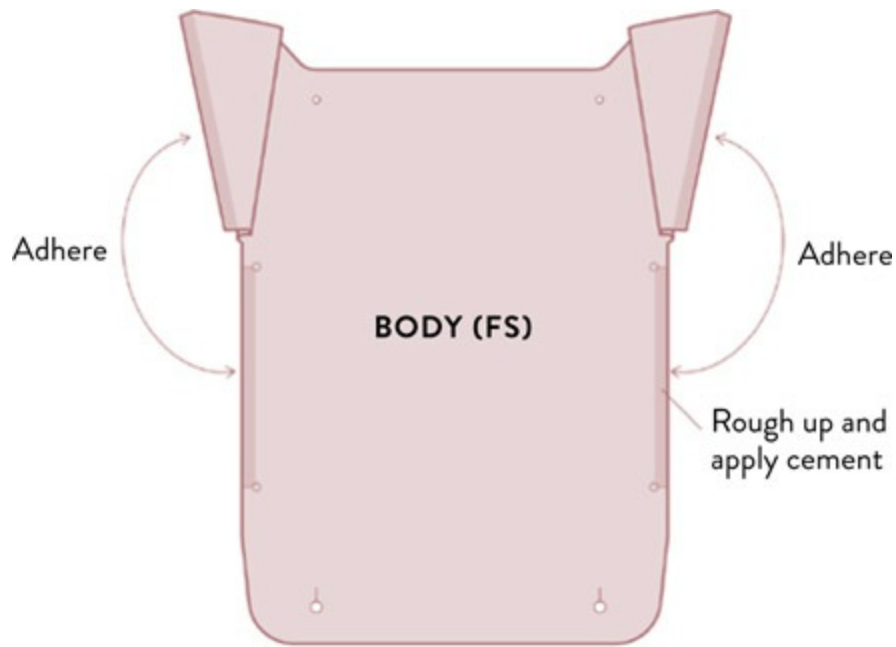
9 STITCH THE GUSSET. Stitch the body together using the holes made in step 4, stitching around the edge of the leather four times. Finish each stitch by pulling the thread through to the inside of the fold (on the flesh side), making a knot, and applying a dab of wood glue. Mountain fold



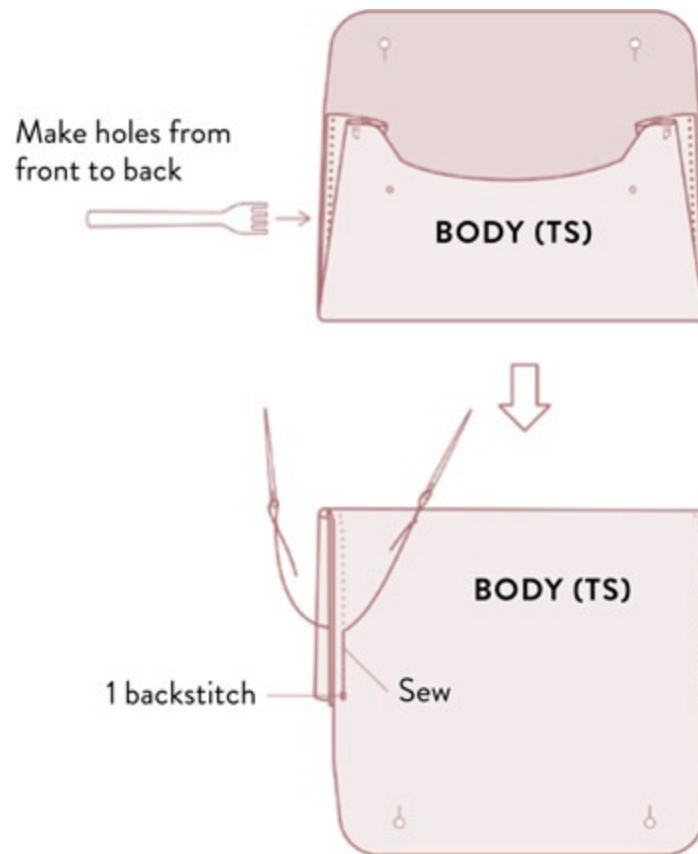
10 FOLD THE GUSSET. Fold the body along the lines noted on the pattern. Once folded, press firmly to set the shape.



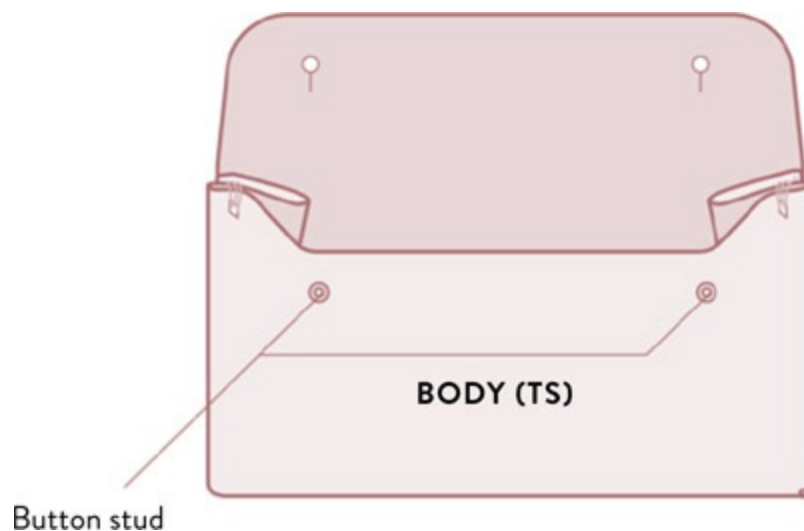
11 GLUE THE BODY PIECE. Rough up the edges along the glue areas on the flesh side of the body. Apply contact cement, allow to dry until tacky, and then fold to match up the corresponding edges. Press firmly to adhere.



12 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch line you just glued together. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



13 BURNISH THE EDGES AND AFFIX THE BUTTON STUDS. Burnish the edges sewn in step 12. Affix the button studs, as shown on page [52](#).



14 FINISH THE WALLET. To finish the piece, simply insert the card holder/coin pouch assembled in steps 1-8 into the body.

BIFOLD WALLET

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET A

Body, front divider, back divider

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

4¾ in (12 cm) wide when folded x 3¼ in (8.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 19¼ x 4 in (49 x 10 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Back divider: One 10¼ x 4¼ in (26 x 11 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Front divider: One 9¾ x 4 in (25 x 10 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Dark brown linen thread

TOOLS

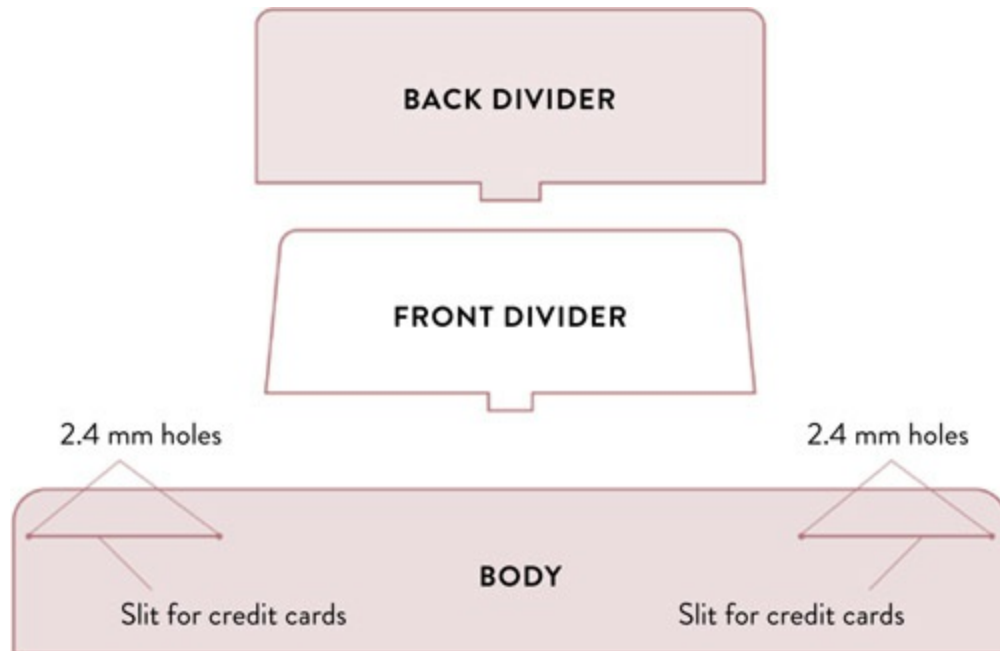
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

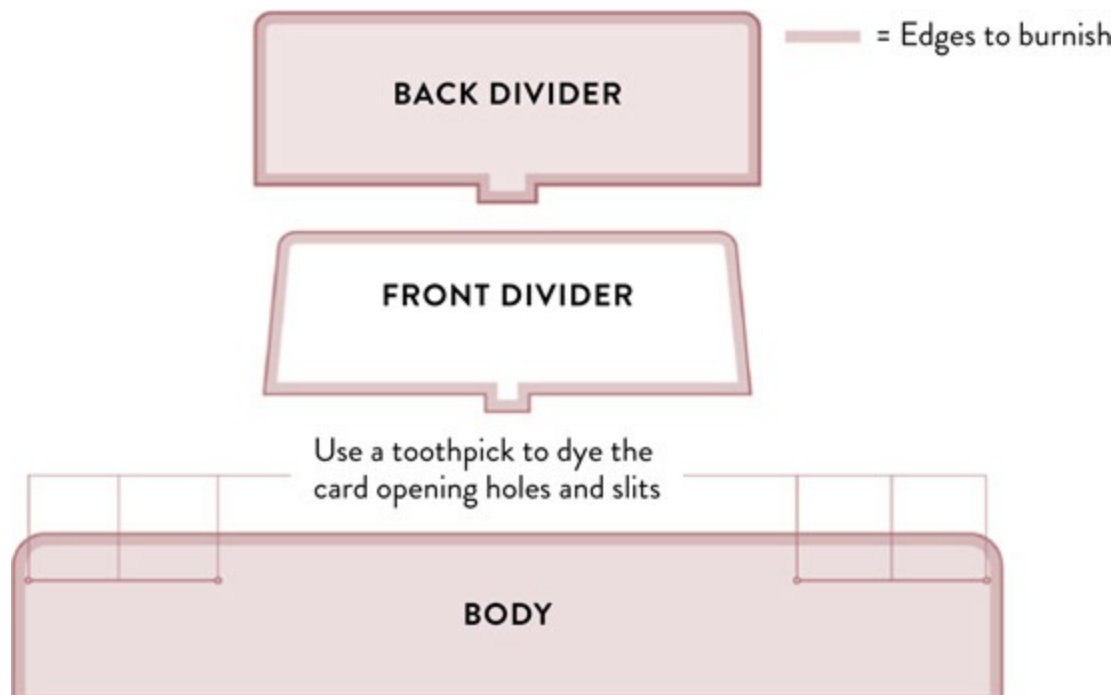
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

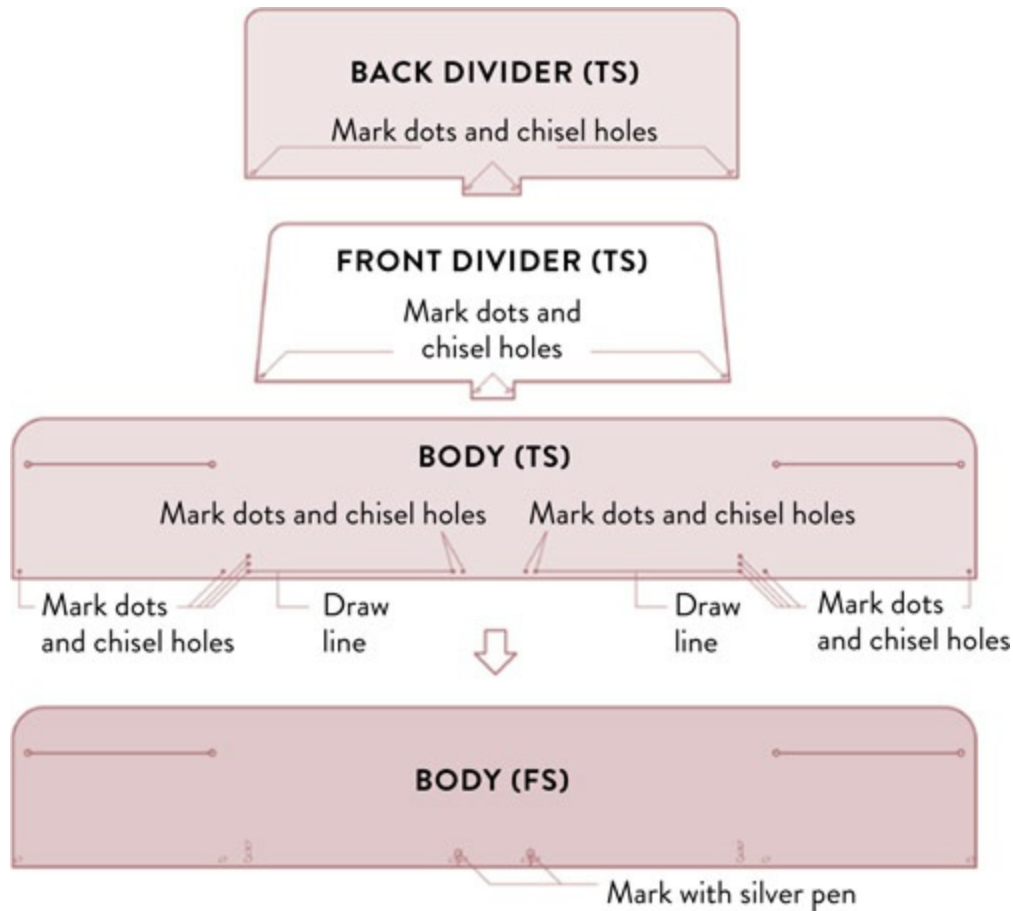
Using the patterns on sheet A, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make two sets of holes on the body. Next, cut a straight line between each set of holes to complete the slits for inserting credit cards.



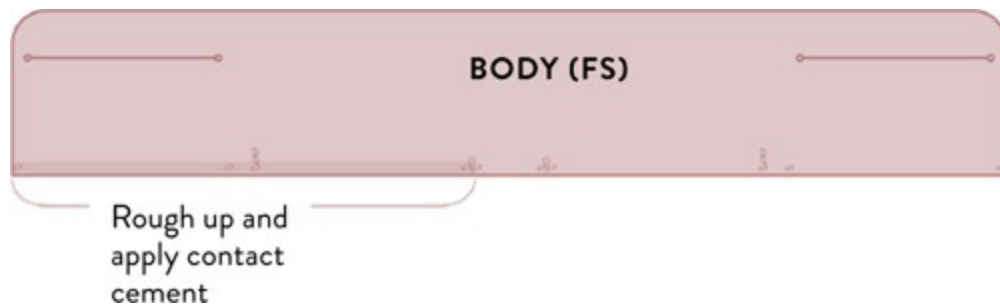
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye the edges of body and back divider, as necessary. Then burnish the edges of the body, except for the glue areas. Burnish all edges of the front and back dividers.



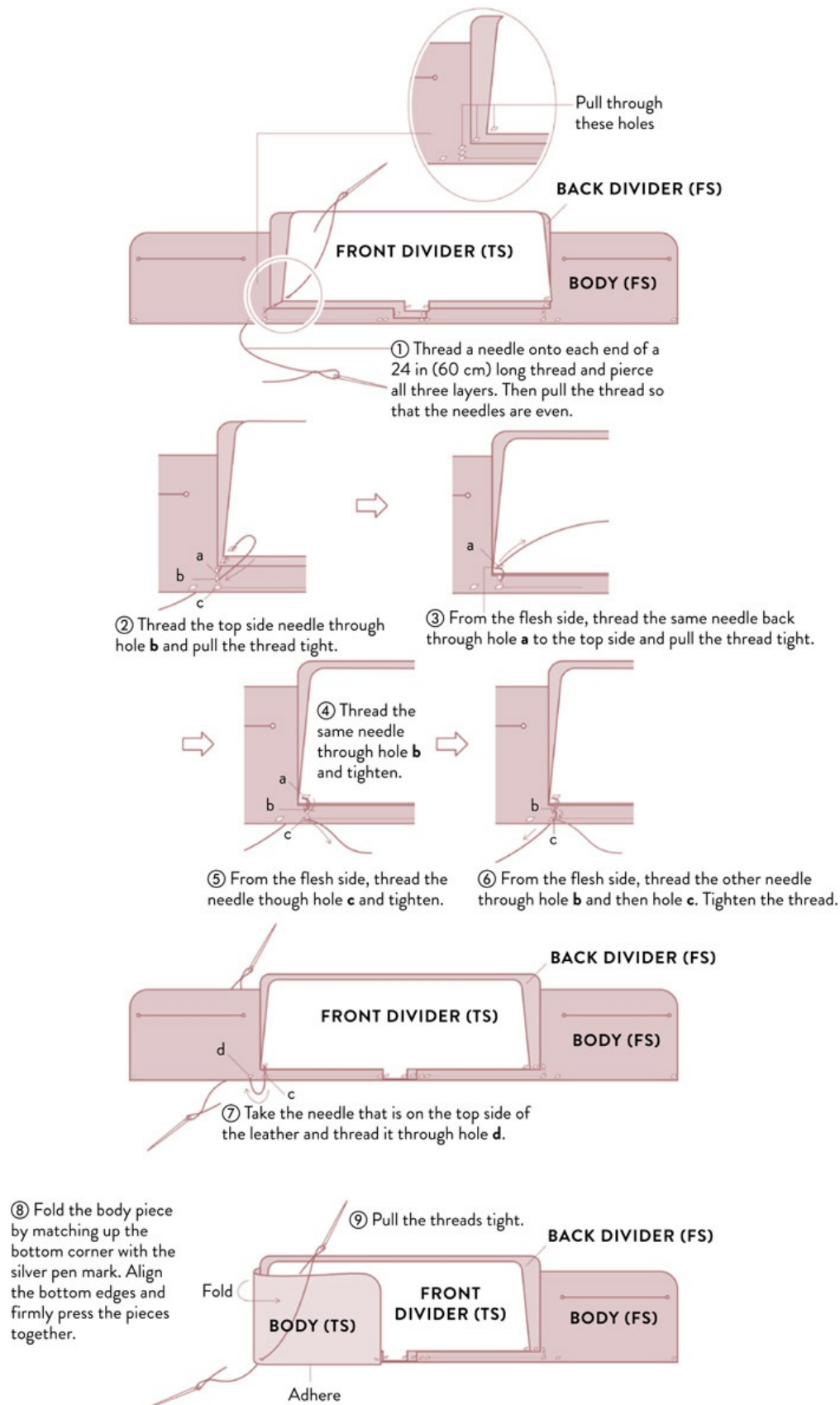
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS AND CHISEL. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. Use a 1-prong stitching chisel to make holes. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the body.



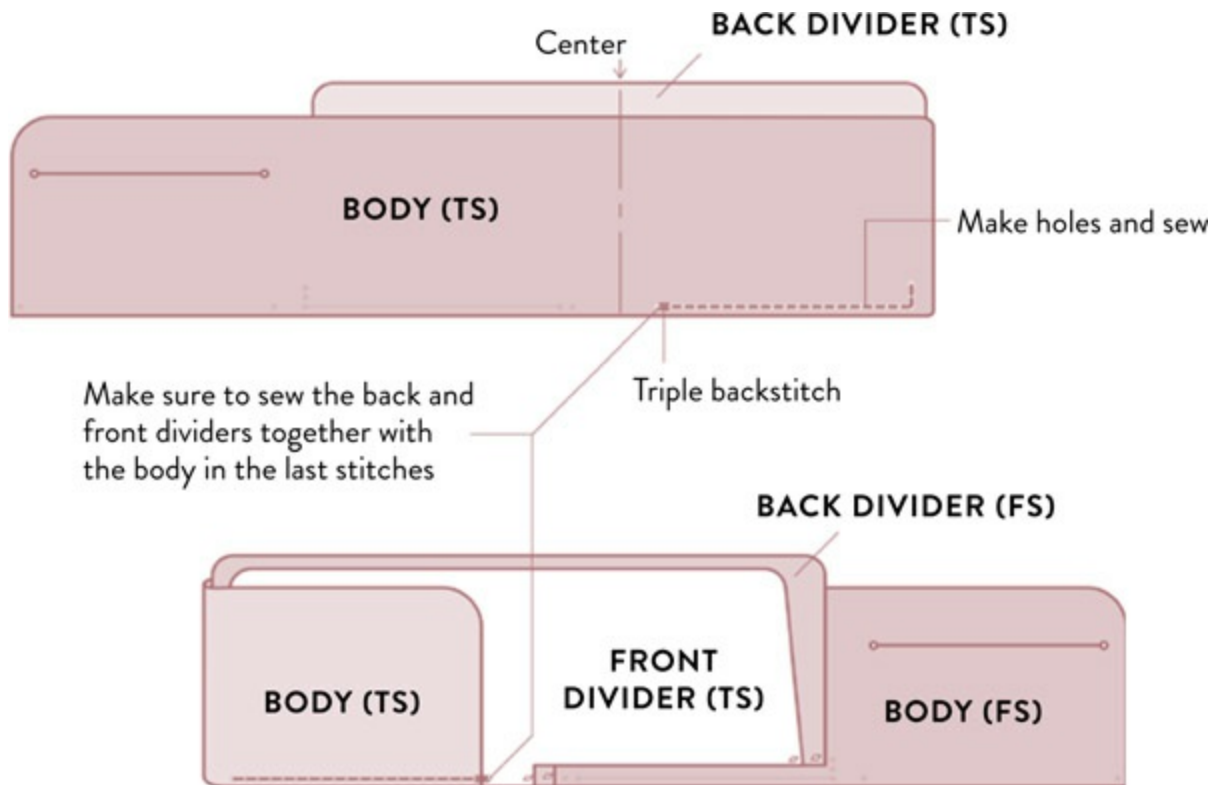
4 APPLY CONTACT CEMENT. Rough up the glue area on the left half of the body's flesh side. Apply contact cement and allow to dry until tacky.



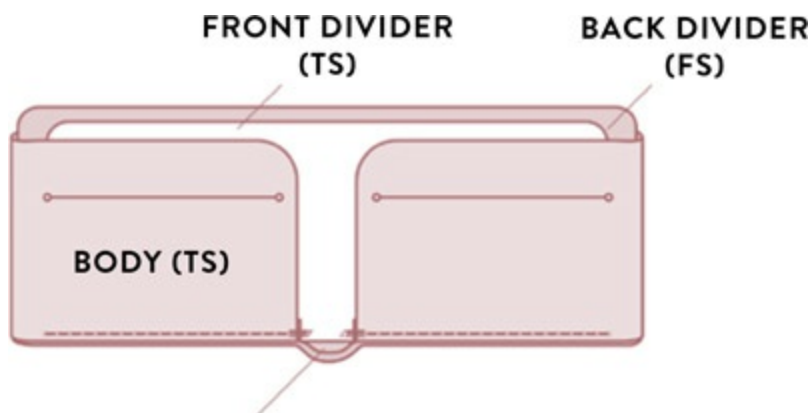
5 ATTACH DIVIDERS TO BODY. Attach the front and back divider to the body following the process illustrated in the diagrams below.



6 CHISEL AND SEW. Flip the body over so that the top side is facing up. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch line drawn in step 3. Fold the body in around the divider pieces. Then with the threaded needles used in step 5, sew along the stitch line you just made. At the end, make one triple backstitch (repeat the backstitch three times through the last hole).



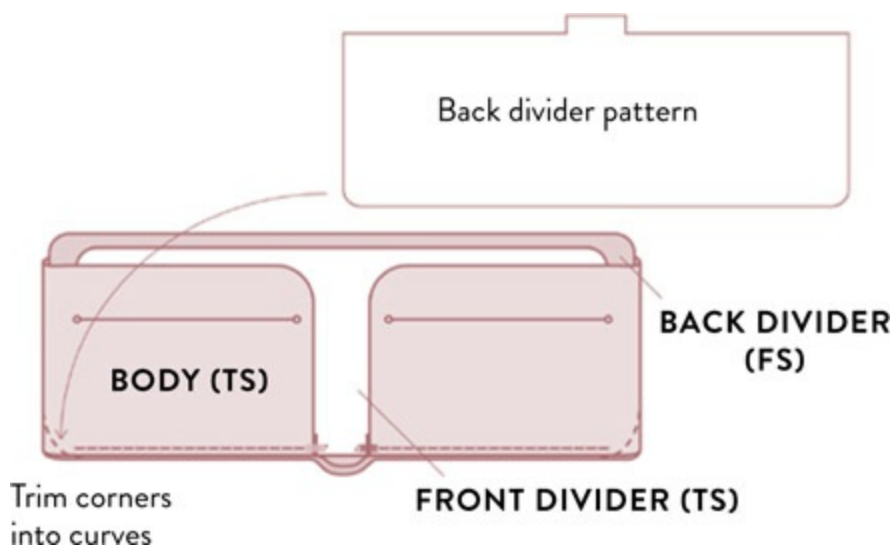
7 REPEAT FOR THE RIGHT HALF. Repeat steps 4-6 to adhere and sew the right half of the wallet.



NOTE

In order to fold correctly, the wallet's center features three layers of different lengths that create a ridge. Make sure to securely tighten the thread and finish the stitch at the end.

8 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Use the back divider pattern to trim the bottom corners into curves. Then dye and burnish the edges to match the others.



COIN PURSE B

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Body, divider

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

4 in (9.8 cm) wide x 2¾ in (6.8 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One 4¾ x 7½ in (12 x 19 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick brown or dark brown leather

Divider: One 4¾ x 3½ in (12 x 8 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

One ¼ in (5 mm) brass button stud

Brown linen thread

TOOLS

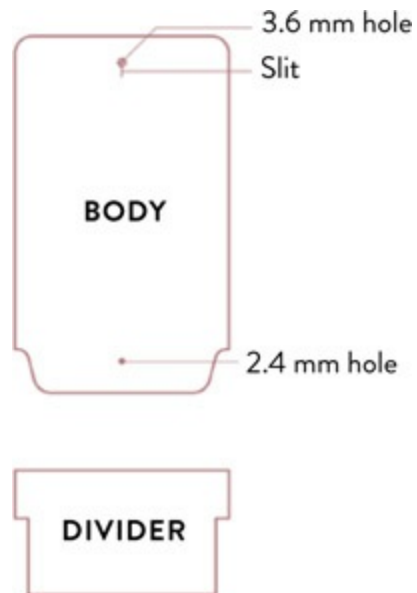
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 3.6 mm leather hole punch, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

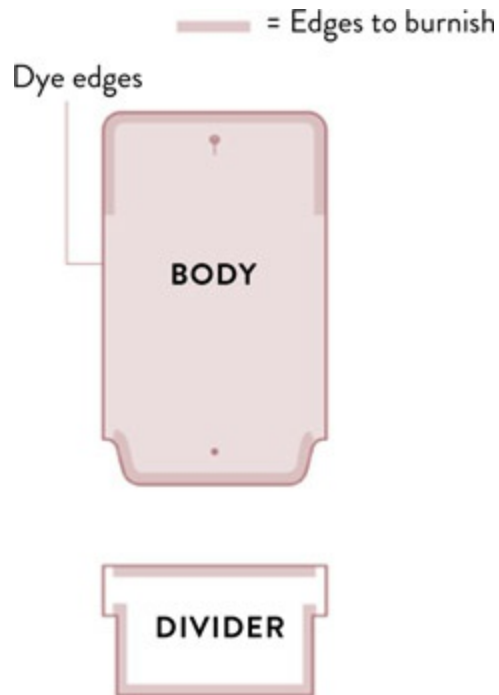
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

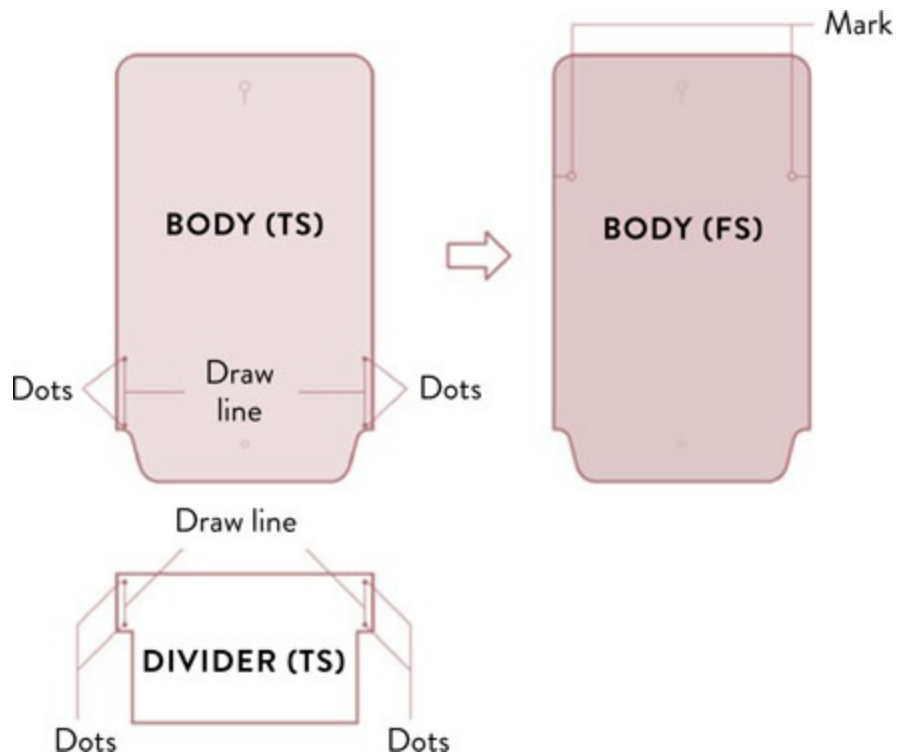
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Punch holes into the body as noted in the diagram below. Cut a short slit into the 3.6 mm hole.



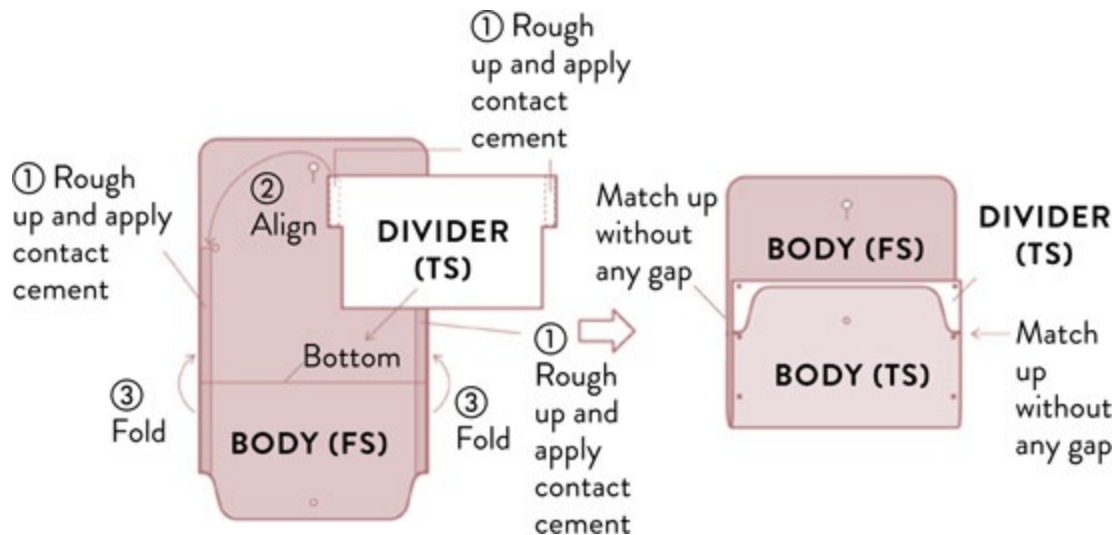
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. For the body, dye and burnish all edges, except the glue areas. For the divider, burnish all edges, except for the glue areas.



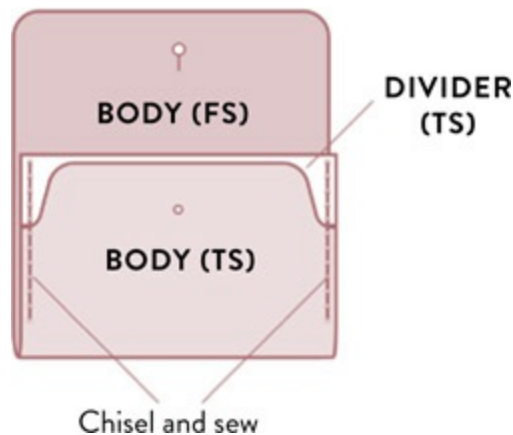
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side, mark the dots with a silver pen.



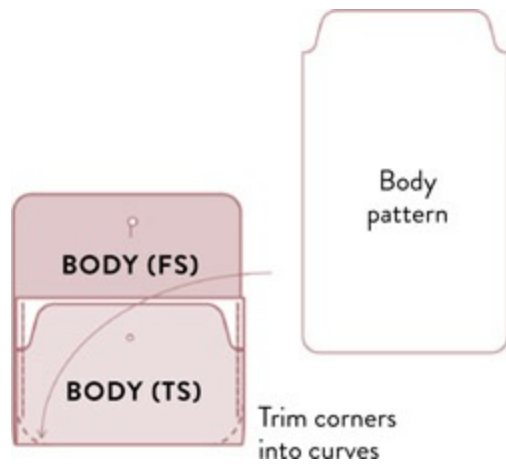
4 ADHERE DIVIDER TO BODY. Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of the body and divider. Apply contact cement and allow to dry until tacky. Align the divider with the marks on the body. Fold the body over and press the pieces together firmly.



5 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines on the sides. Then sew the pieces together, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



6 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Use the body pattern to trim the bottom corners into curves. Then dye and burnish the edges to match the others.



TRAVEL POUCH A

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Front body/back body, cover

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

7 in (18 cm) wide x 5 in (12.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Cover: One 7 x 6 in (18 x 15 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Front and back body: One 8 x 6 in (20 x 15 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

One 6 in (14.5 cm) metal zipper

One line 20 brass button snap

Dark brown linen thread

TOOLS

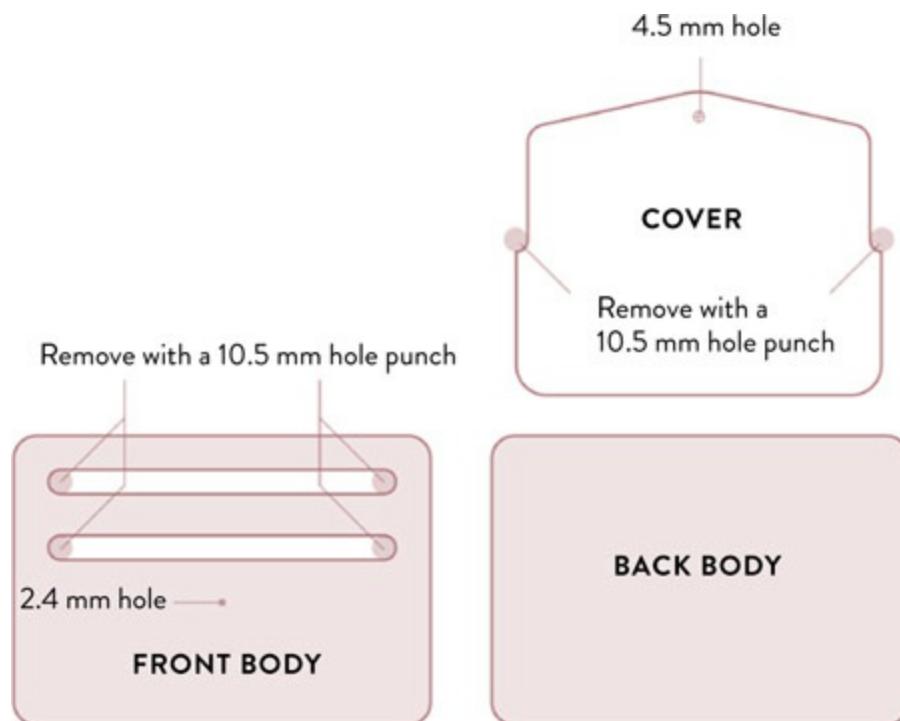
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 4.5 mm leather hole punch, 10.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, snap setter, setting plate, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic

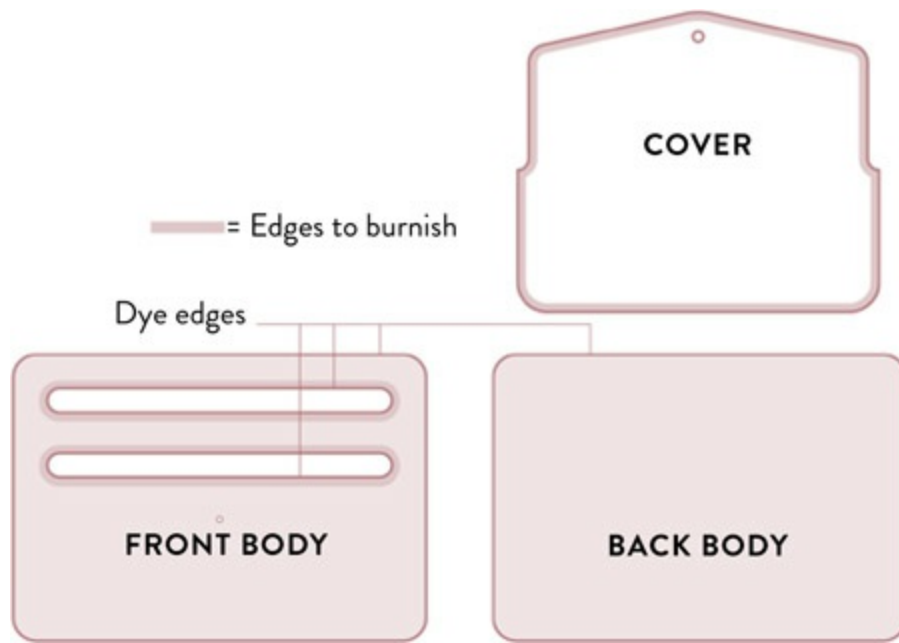
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

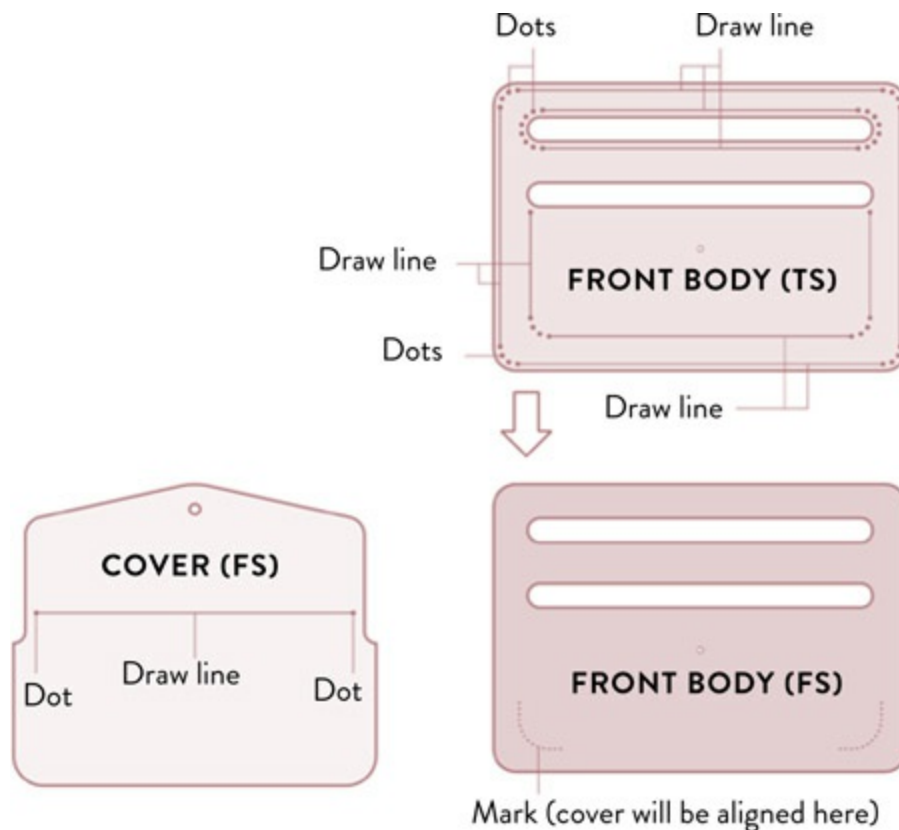
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. For the slots on the front body, use the 10.5 mm punch to cut out the ends, and then use a knife to cut out the slots between the holes. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make the snap hole on the front body. Using the 4.5 mm punch, make the snap hole on the cover. Finally, use the 10.5 mm punch to shape the interior contours on the cover.



2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. For the front and back body, dye the edges and then burnish the inside of the two slots (on the front body only). For the cover, burnish the edges.



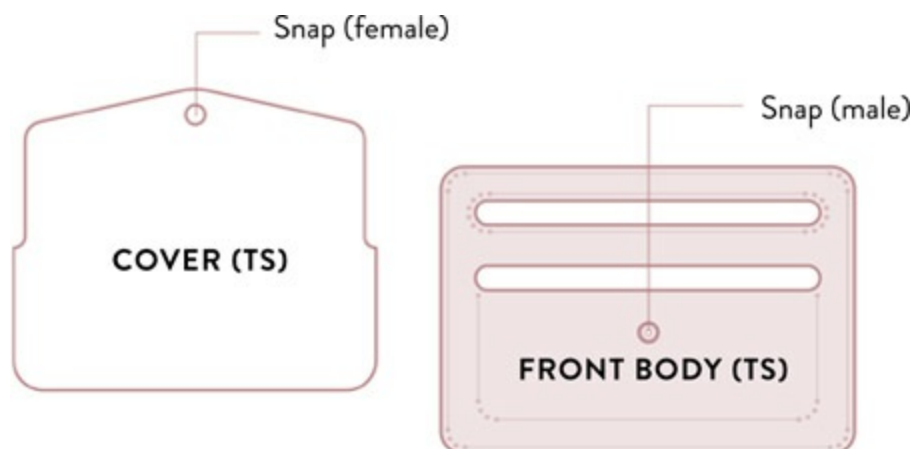
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the front body. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side of the cover and front body, mark the dots with a silver pen.



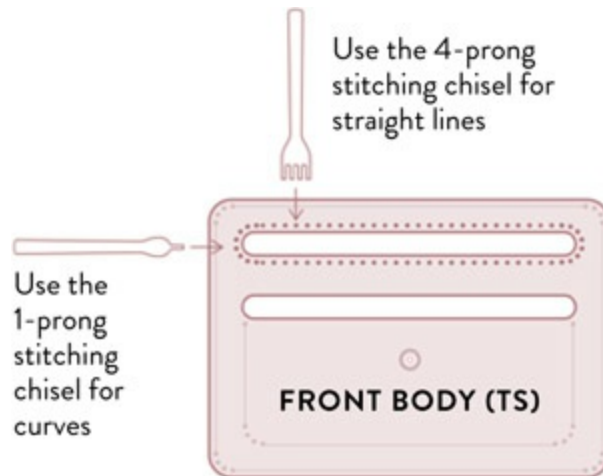
NOTE

For this project, there are no marks to be made on either side of the back body.

4 AFFIX SNAP. Using a snap setter and setting plate, affix the female snap to the cover and the male snap to the front body (refer to page [53](#)). Double-check that the components fit together correctly before setting the snap.

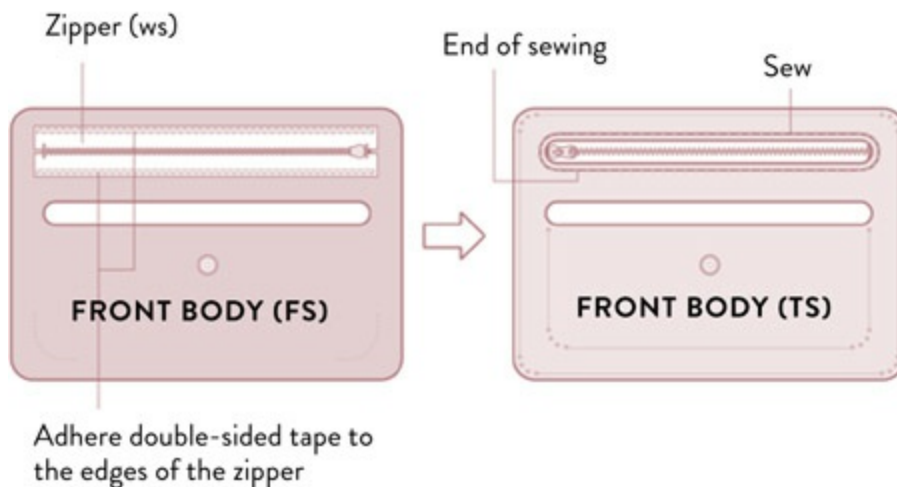


5 CHISEL AROUND ZIPPER OPENING. Using a 4-prong stitching chisel for the straight lines and a 1-prong stitching chisel for the curves, make holes around the zipper slot (also refer to page [43](#)).

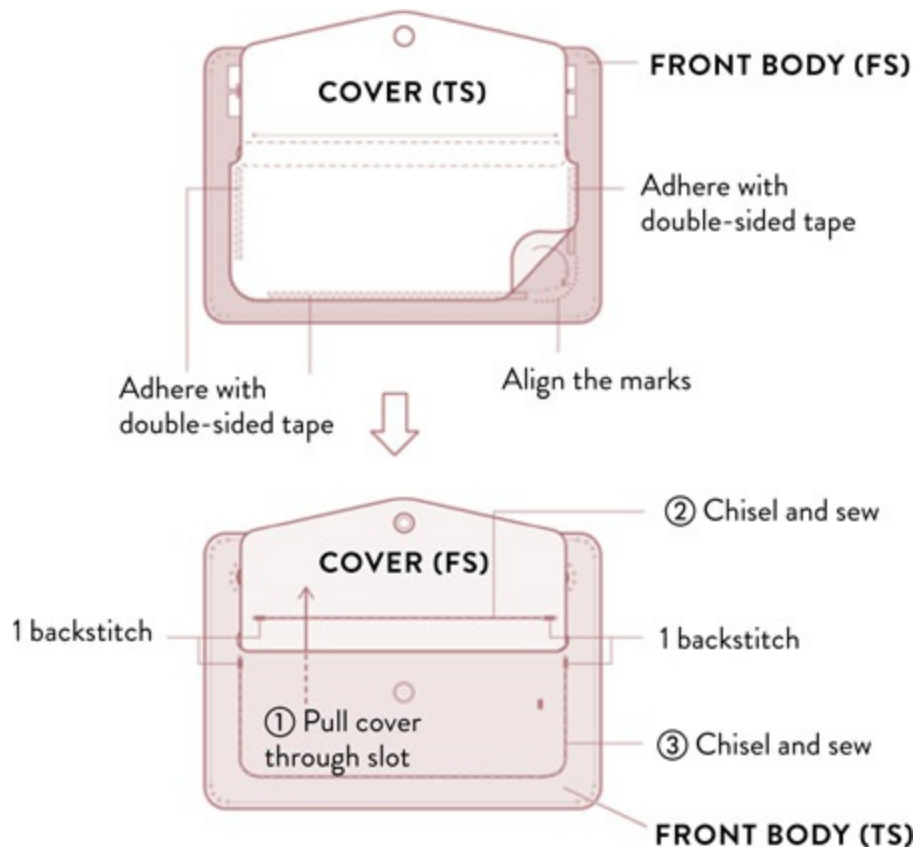


6 SEW THE ZIPPER. Using double-sided tape, adhere the zipper to the flesh side of the front body and sew along the stitching holes. At the end of the stitch line, make two backstitches. Pull the threads through to the flesh side and finish with a knot.

* Make sure the zipper is in the closed position.

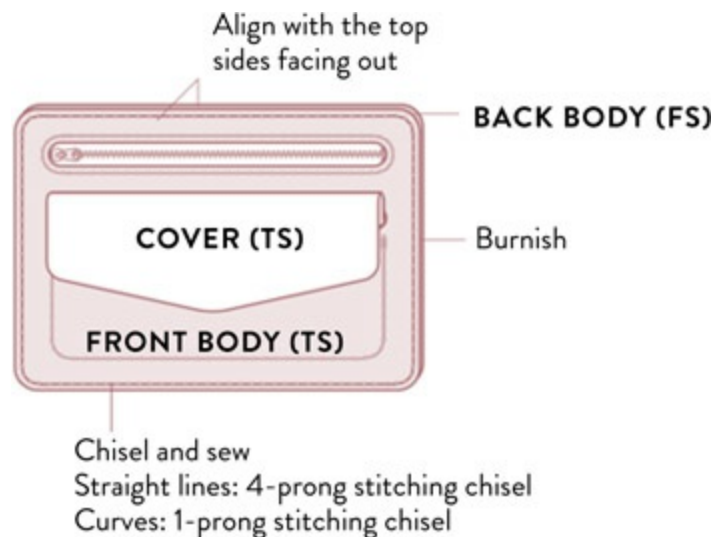


7 ATTACH THE COVER. Adhere the flesh side of the cover to the flesh side of the front body using double-sided tape, taking care to avoid any stitching lines. Next, pull the cover's flap through the slot. Chisel and sew the two pieces together along the line made in step 3 on the top side of the cover. Then using a 4-prong stitching chisel for the straight lines and a 1-prong stitching chisel for the curves, chisel and sew the bottom of the cover. Make one backstitch at each end.



8 SEW THE FRONT AND BACK BODIES TOGETHER.

Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of the front and back bodies. Apply contact cement and allow to dry until tacky. Firmly press the two pieces together. Then chisel and sew as noted in the diagram at right. Burnish the edges.



TRAVEL POUCH B

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Body, pocket, cover

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

7 in (18 cm) wide x 5 in (12.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Cover: One 8 x 4 in (20 x 10 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick black leather

Body: One 8 x 10¼ in (20 x 26 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Pocket: One 6¾ x 4¾ in (17 x 12 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

One line 20 brass button snap

Black linen thread

TOOLS

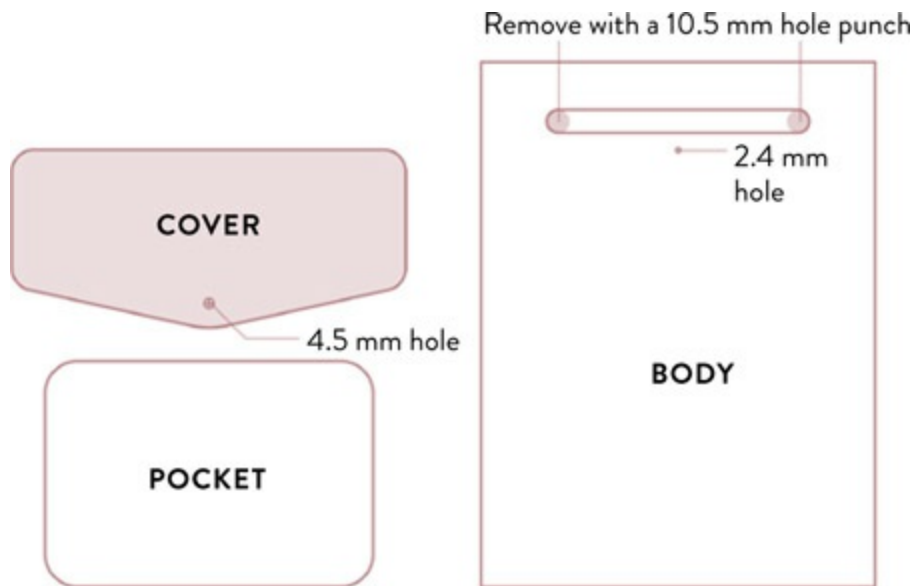
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 4.5 mm leather hole punch, 10.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, snap setter, setting plate, leather dye, cotton swab

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic

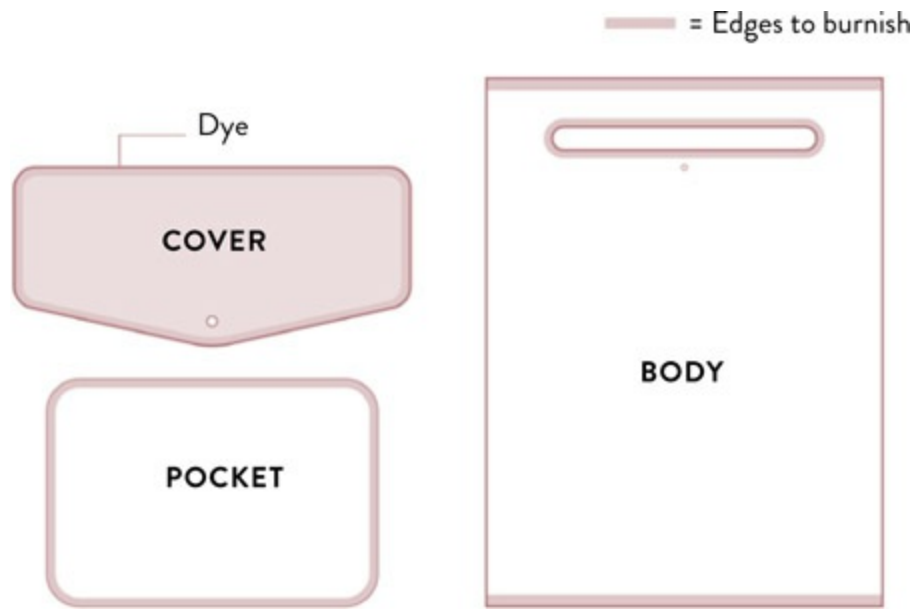
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

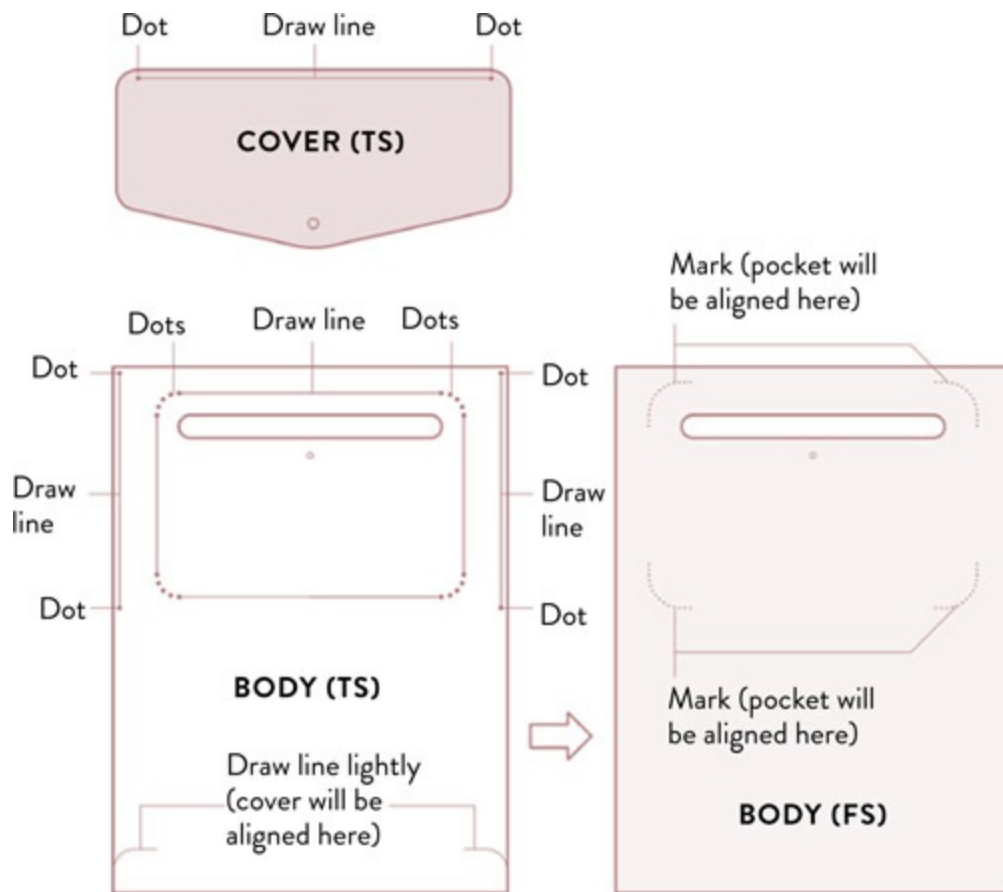
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. For the slot on the body, use the 10.5 mm punch to cut out the ends, and then use a knife to cut out the slot between the holes. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make the snap hole on the body. Using the 4.5 mm punch, make the snap hole on the cover.



2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. For the cover, dye and burnish the edges. For the body, burnish all edges, except the glue areas on the sides. For the pocket, burnish all edges.



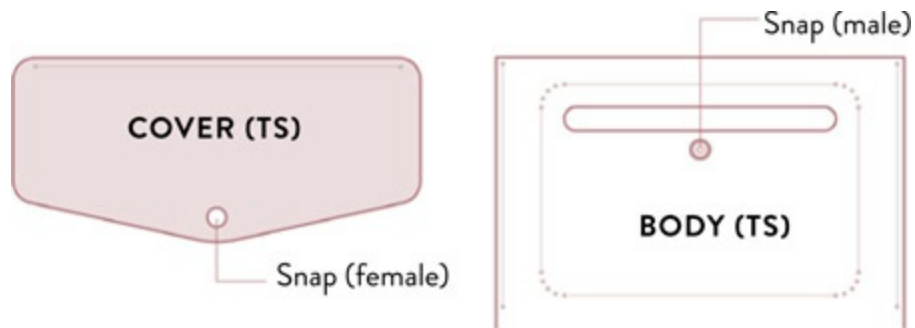
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the body and cover. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On the flesh side of the body, mark the dots with a silver pen.



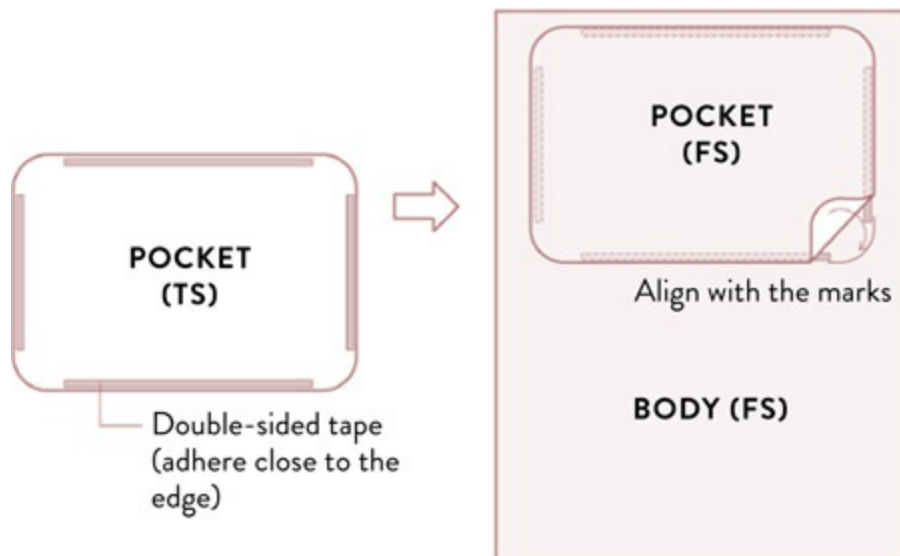
NOTE

For this project, there are no marks to be made on either side of the pocket.

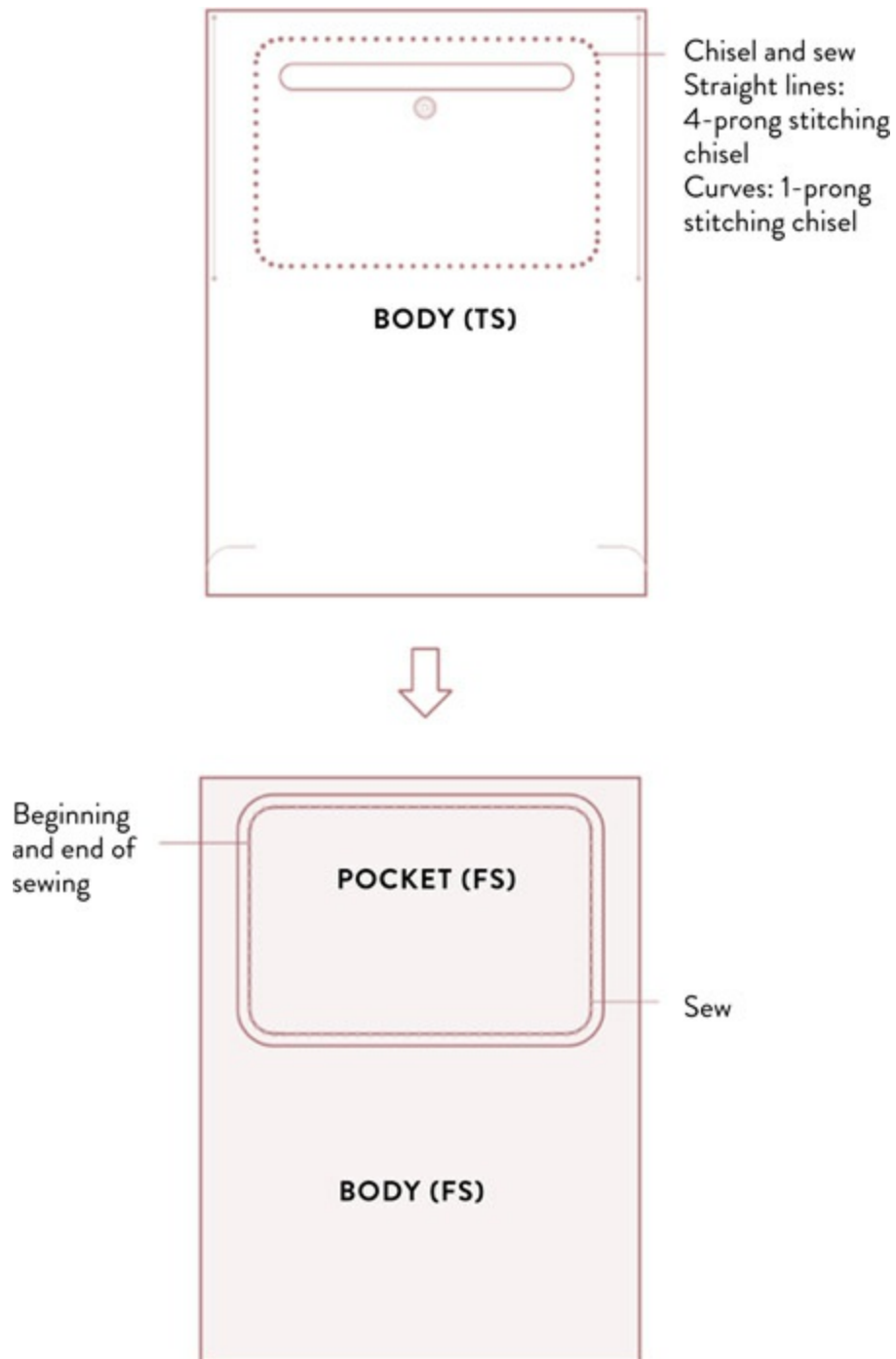
4 AFFIX SNAP. Using a snap setter and setting plate, affix the female snap to the cover and the male snap to the body (refer to page 53). Double-check that the components fit together correctly before setting the snap.



5 ADHERE POCKET. Apply double-sided tape to the top side of the pocket. Align it with the marks on the flesh side of the body and firmly press the pieces together.



6 CHISEL AND SEW. Use the stitching chisels to make holes along the stitch lines on the top side of the body. Once the holes are made, sew the pieces together, remembering to make two backstitches at the end. Then pull the threads through to the flesh side, tie a knot, and apply wood glue to the knot.

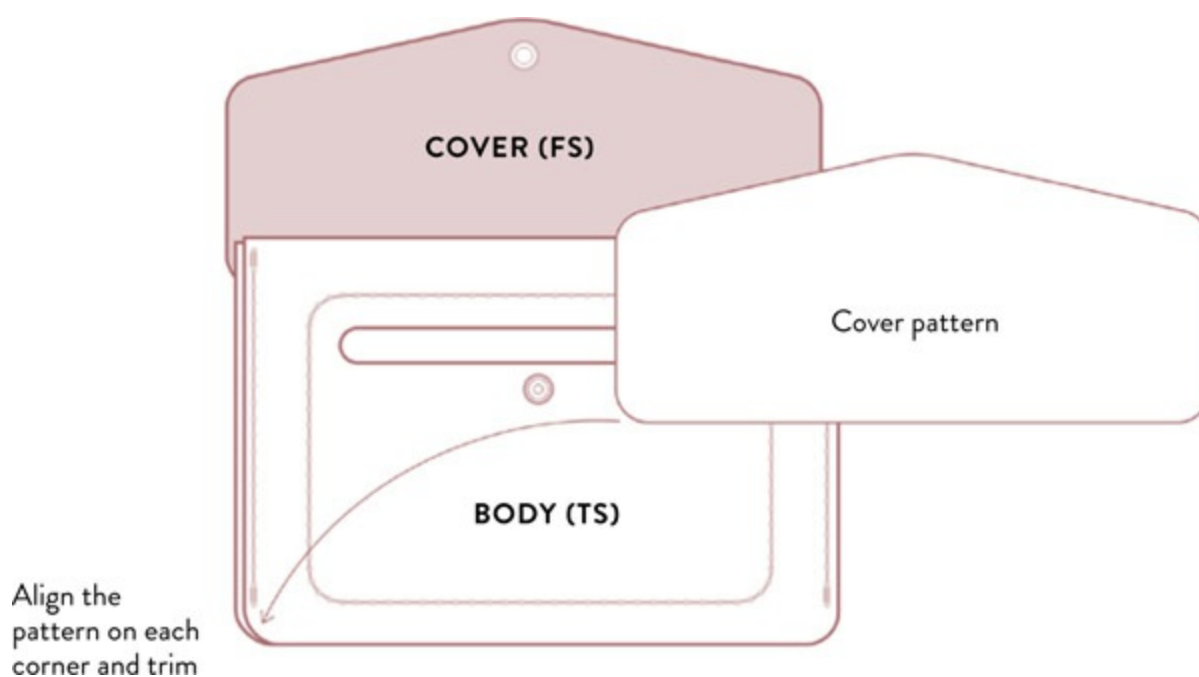


7 ATTACH THE COVER. Adhere the cover to the body with double-sided tape. Then chisel and sew the cover to the body, remembering to make 1 backstitch at each end.

NOTE

Make sure to avoid puncturing the cover when chiseling.

9 BURNISH THE EDGES. Use the cover pattern to trim the bottom corners into curves, and then burnish the edges.



PENCIL POUCH A

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Body, cover

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

7 in (18 cm) wide x 2½ in (6.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Cover: One 8 x 3½ in (20 x 9 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick green leather

Body: One 8 x 5½ in (20 x 14 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick black leather

One line 20 brass button snap

Black linen thread

TOOLS

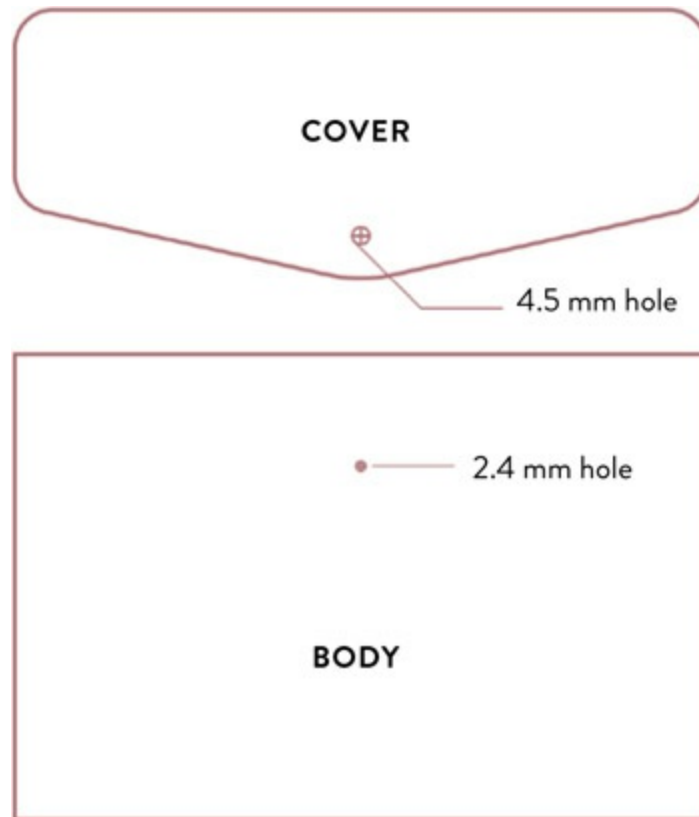
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 4.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, snap setter, setting plate, leather dye, cotton swab

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

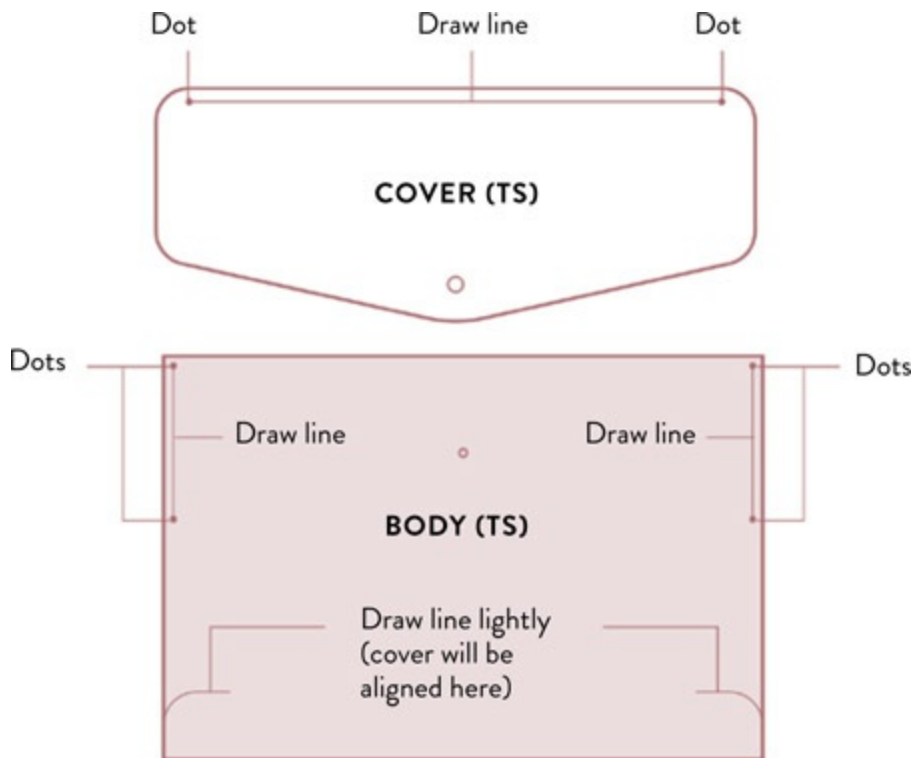
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make the snap hole on the body. Using the 4.5 mm punch, make the snap hole on the cover.



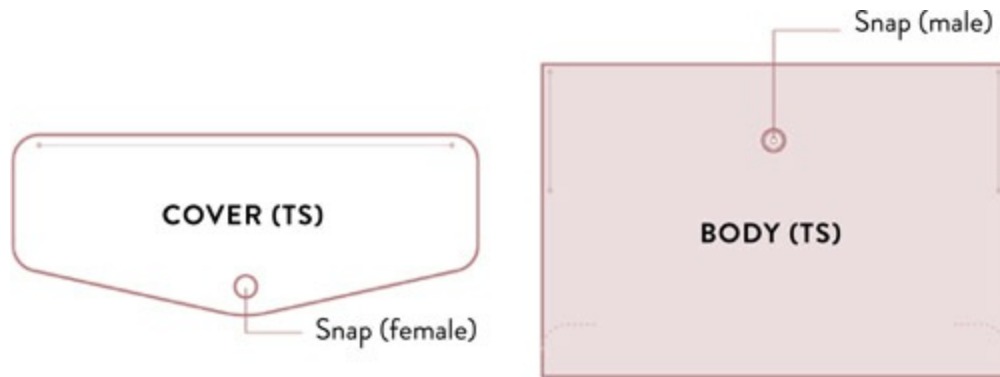
2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges, except for the glue areas.



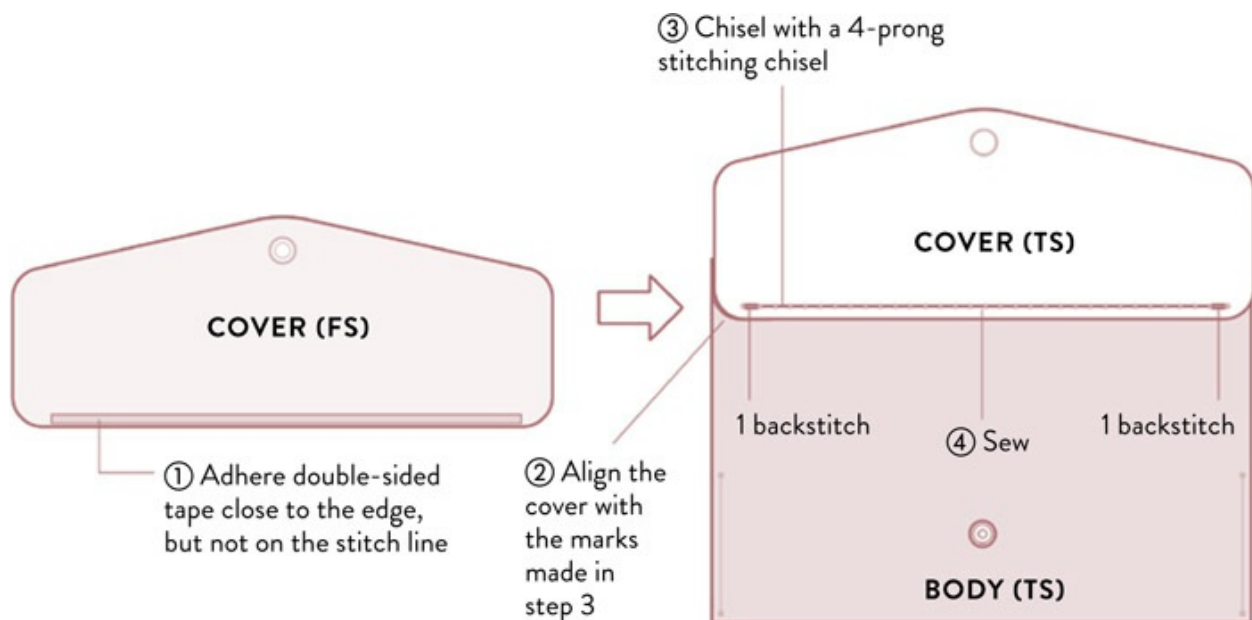
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns.



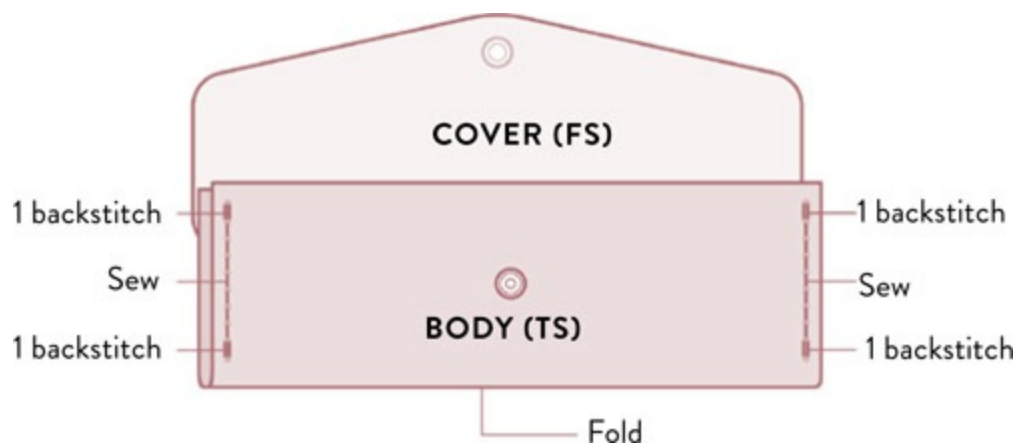
4 AFFIX SNAP. Using a snap setter and setting plate, affix the female snap to the cover and the male snap to the body (refer to page 53). Double-check that the components fit together correctly before setting the snap.



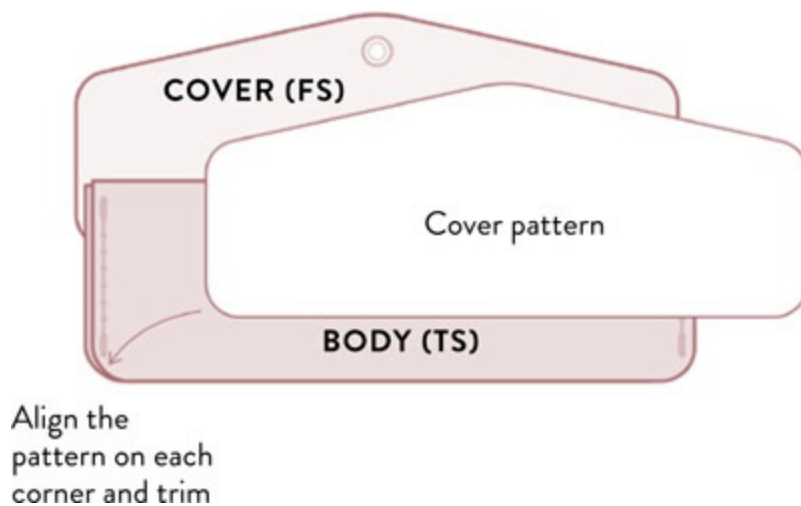
5 ATTACH THE COVER. Adhere the cover to the body with double-sided tape. Then chisel and sew the cover to the body, remembering to make 1 backstitch at each end.



6 GLUE, CHISEL, AND SEW. Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of the body and apply contact cement. Allow to dry until tacky, and then fold the body in half and press the two halves together. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines. Sew each side together.



7 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Use the cover pattern to trim the bottom corners into curves. Then dye and burnish the edges to match the others.



PENCIL POUCH B

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Body A, cover A, body B, cover B

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

7 in (18 cm) wide x 5 in (12.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Covers A & B: One 8 x 7 in (20 x 18 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick gray leather

Body A: One 8 x 10¼ in (20 x 26 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Body B: One 8 x 5½ in (20 x 14 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Two line 20 brass button snaps

White linen thread

TOOLS

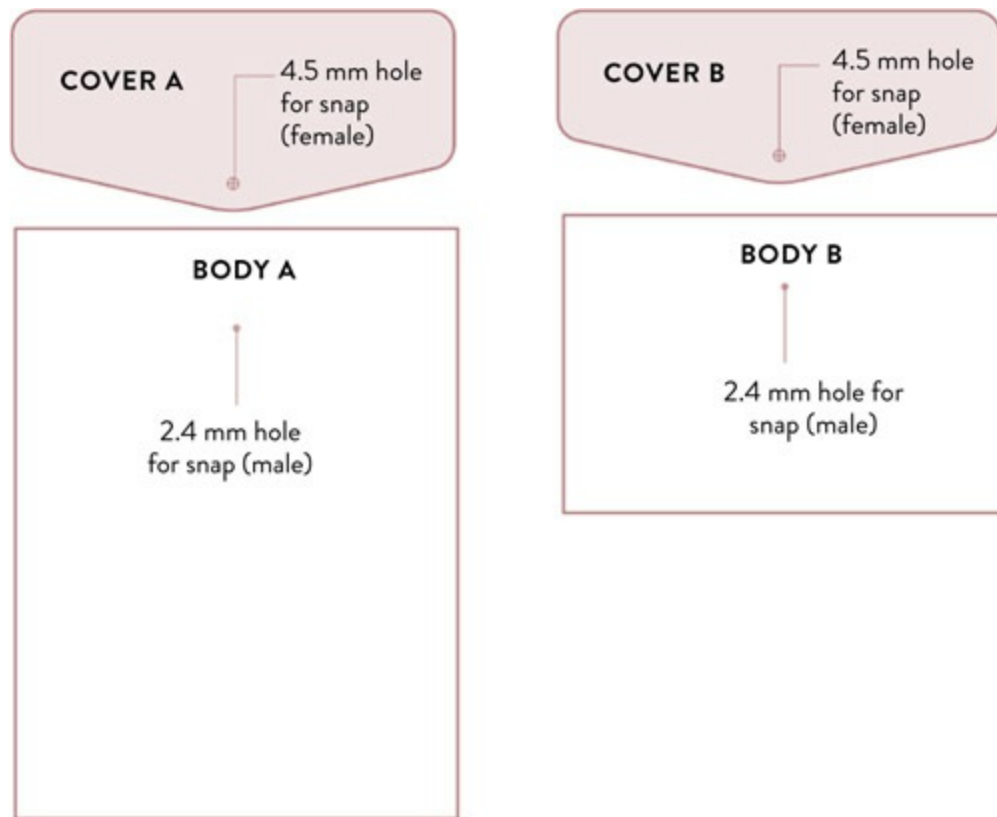
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 4.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, snap setter, setting plate

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

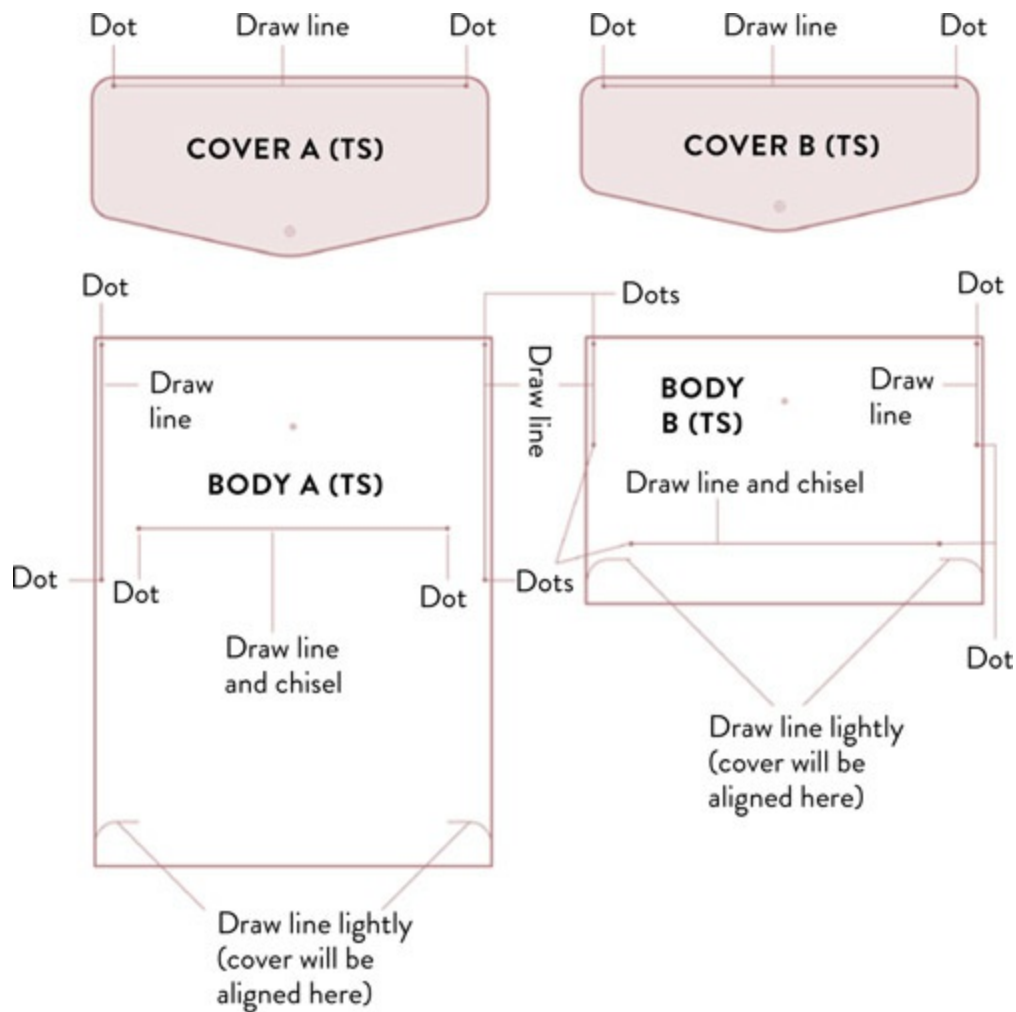
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Using the 2.4 mm punch, make the snap holes on the body pieces. Using the 4.5 mm punch, make the snap holes on the cover pieces.



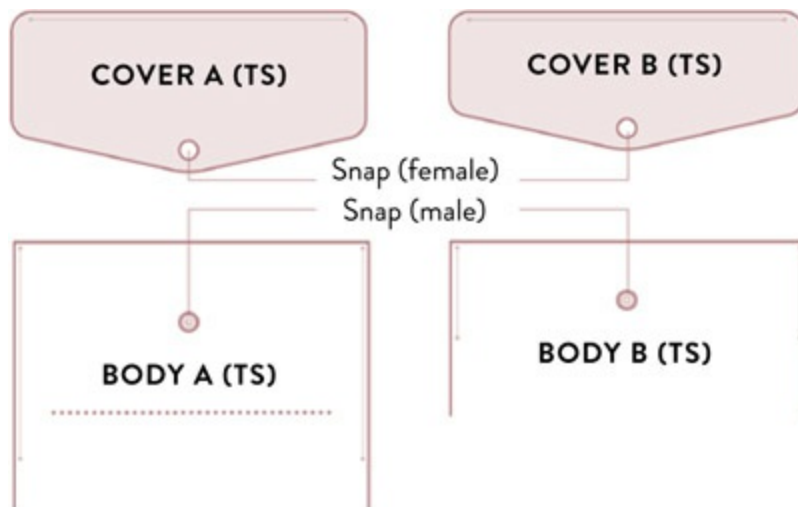
2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges, except for the glue areas.



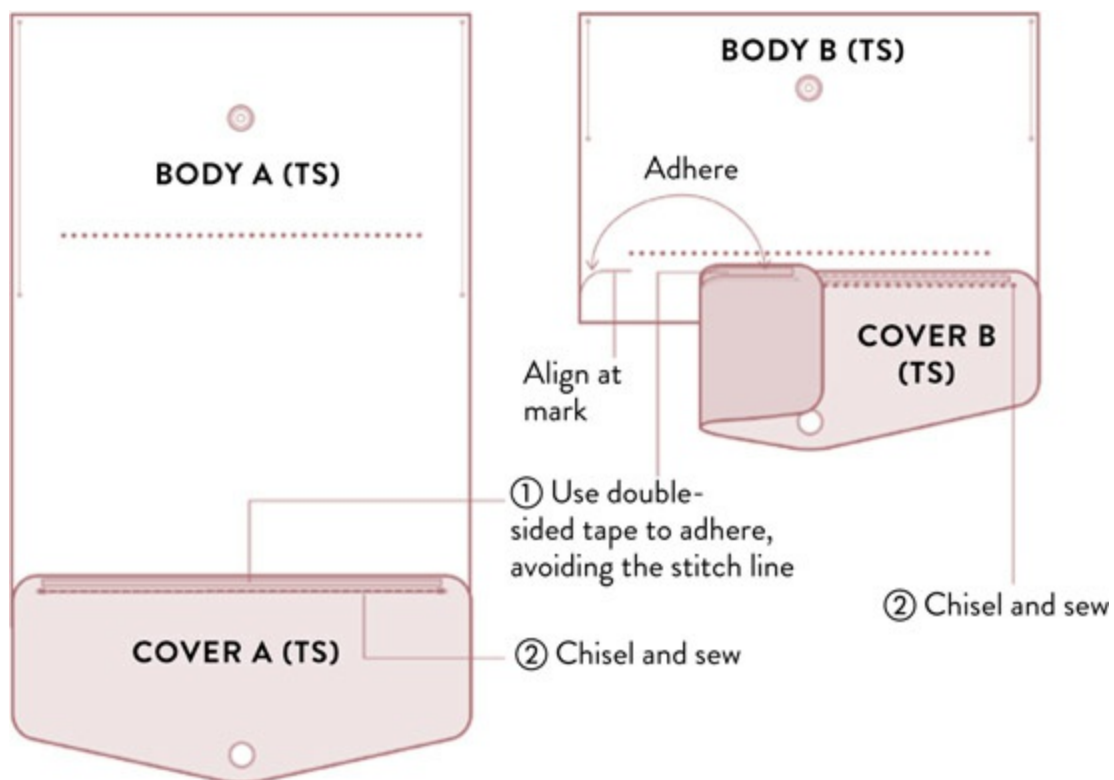
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS AND CHISEL. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. On body A and B, use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the line in the middle of each piece.



4 AFFIX SNAPS. Using a snap setter and setting plate, affix female snaps to both covers and male snaps to both bodies (refer to page 53). Double-check that the components fit together correctly before setting the snap.

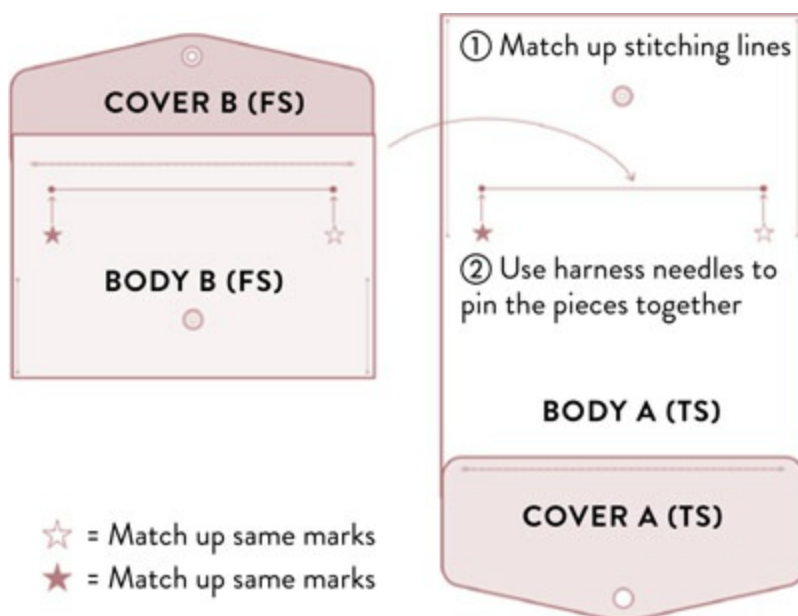


5 ATTACH THE COVER. Using double-sided tape, adhere cover A to body A. Next, use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes, then sew, making one backstitch at each end. Repeat the same process for cover B and body B.

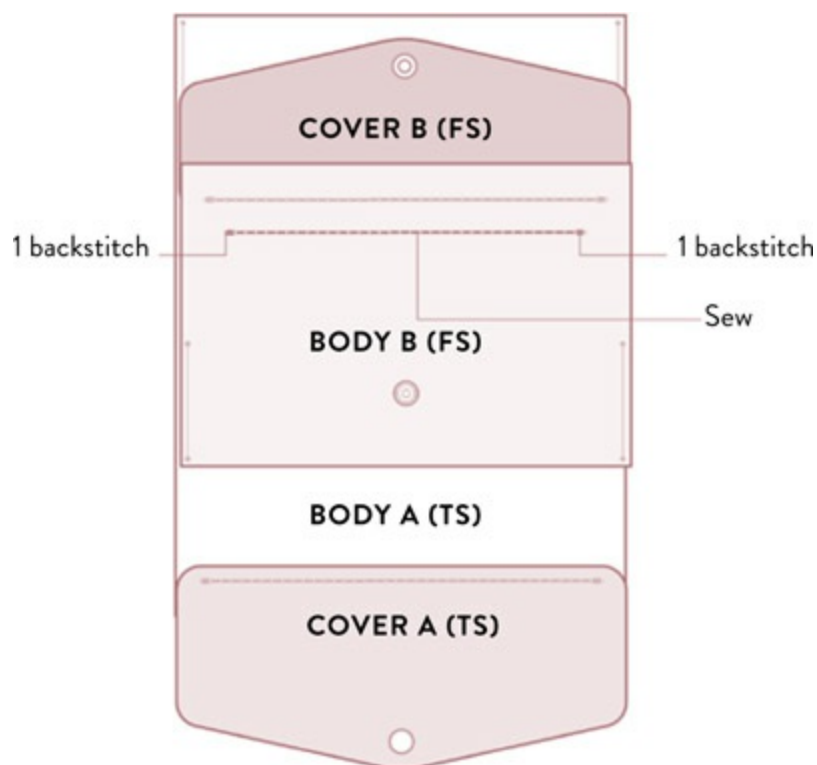


6 ALIGN BODY A & B. Align the pre-chiseled stitching lines of body A and body B. Use harness needles in the last hole to pin

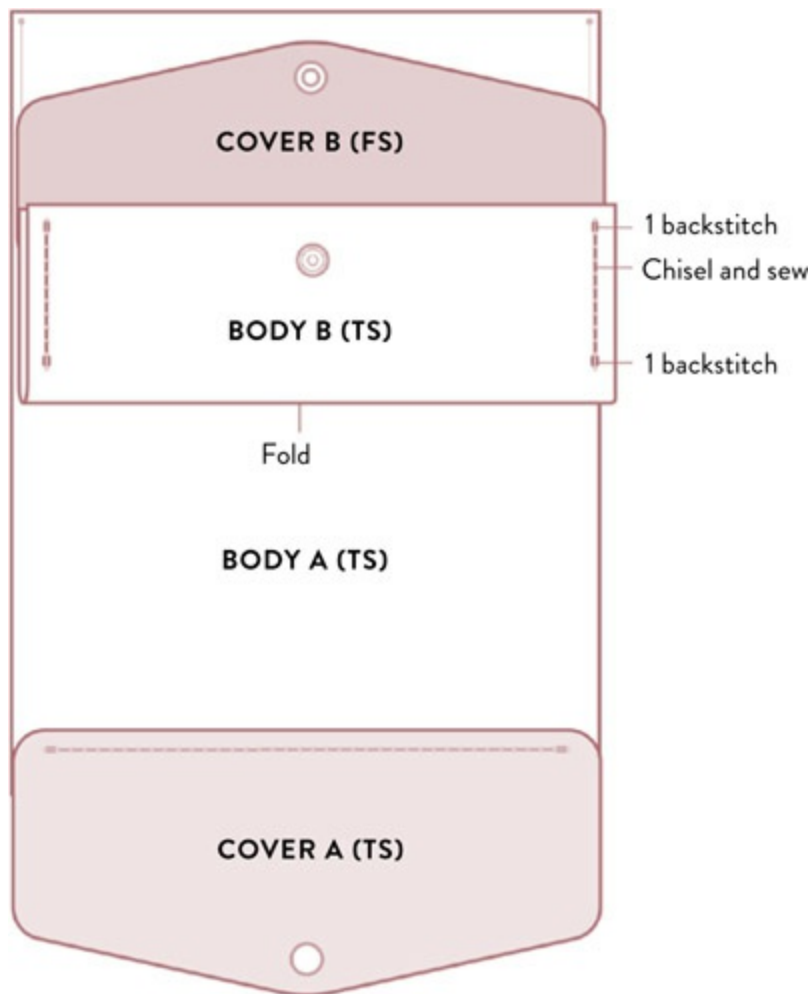
the two pieces together. Note: Do not adhere the pieces together.



7 SEW. Sew the two pieces together along the holes matched up in step 6, remembering to make one backstitch at each end.



8 GLUE, CHISEL, AND SEW. Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of body B. Apply contact cement and allow to dry until tacky. Fold body B, align the bottom edge with the top, and firmly press them together. Use a 4-prong chisel to make holes and sew along the stitch lines on the sides. Remember to make one backstitch at each end.

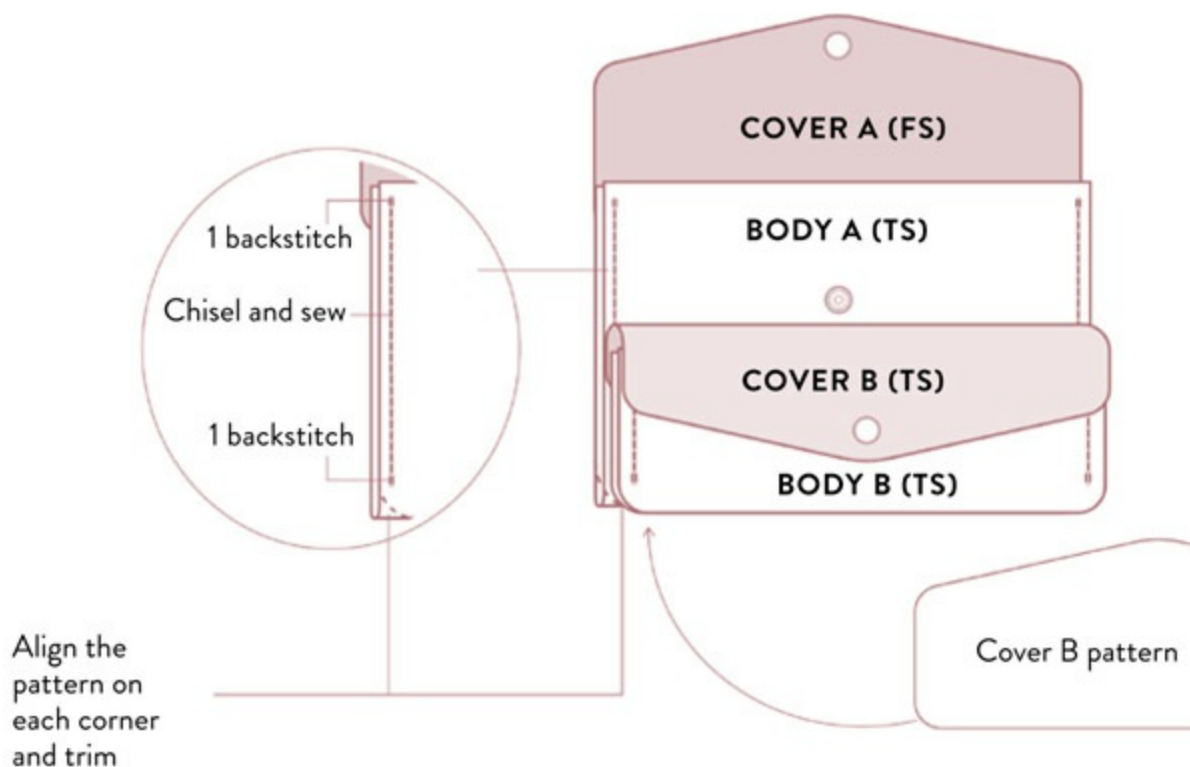


NOTE

Insert a cutting mat between body A and B when chiseling.

9 REPEAT FOR BODY A, THEN BURNISH THE EDGES.

Repeat step 8 to glue, chisel, and sew body A. Next, use the cover B pattern to trim the bottom corners into curves, and then burnish the edges.



NOTE

Insert a cutting mat between body A and B when trimming the corners of body B.

SHOULDER BAG

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Body, cover, pocket, gusset, cover tab, cover loop

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

9¾ in (25 cm) wide x 7¼ in (18.5 cm) tall x 2¾ in (7 cm) deep

MATERIALS

Cover: One 11 x 9½ in (28 x 24 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick gray leather

Body: One 11 x 16½ in (28 x 42 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Gusset: Two 4¼ x 8 in (11 x 20 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Pocket: One 8¾ x 6¼ in (22 x 16 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Cover tab: One 2¾ x 3⅛ in (7 x 8 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Cover loop top: One 4 x 1¼ in (10 x 3 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick gray leather

Cover loop bottom: One 4 x 1¼ in (10 x 3 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

19 small brass rivets

Two 10 mm brass swivel trigger snaps

Four 15 mm brass o-rings

59 in (150 cm) of ¾ in (9 mm) wide dark brown leather strap

Dark brown linen thread

White linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 3 mm leather hole punch, 10.5 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, rivet setter, setting plate, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

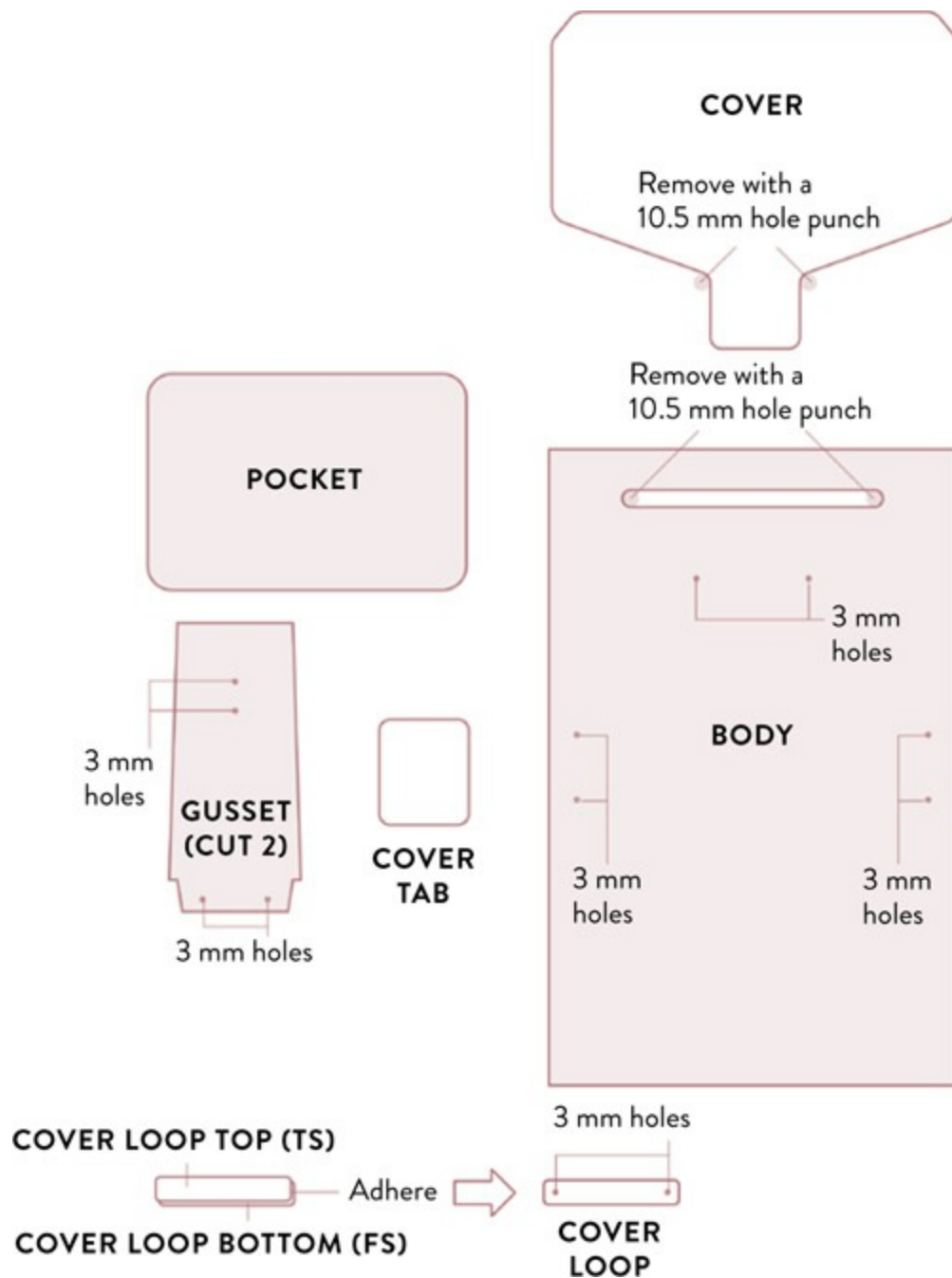
Continued next page

Shoulder Bag, continued

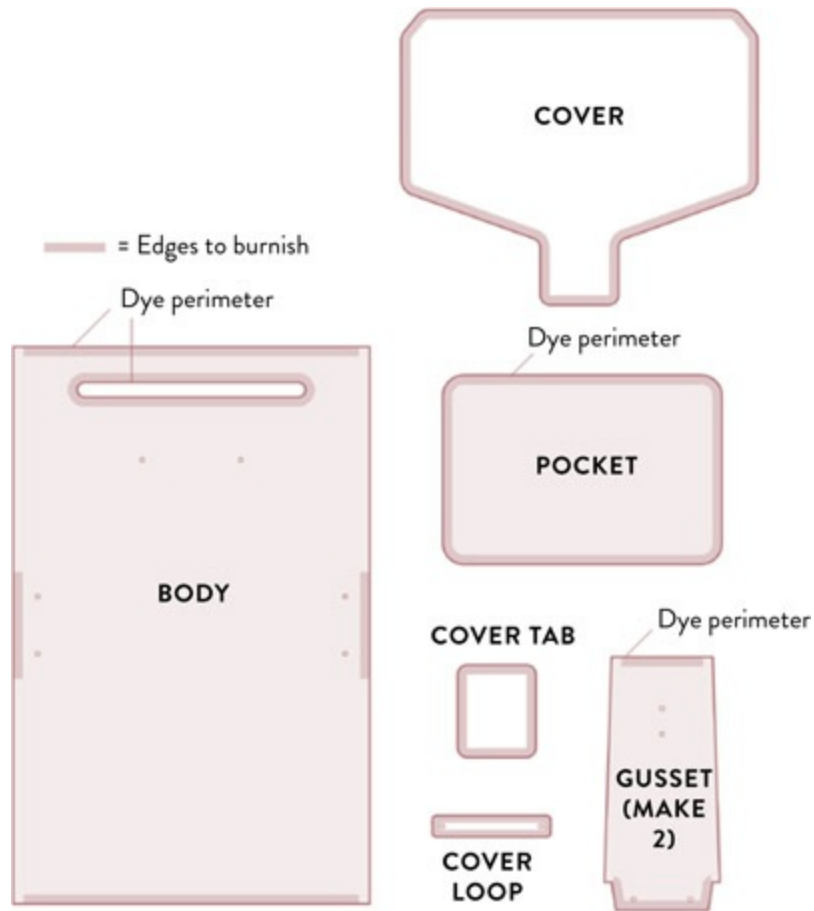
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

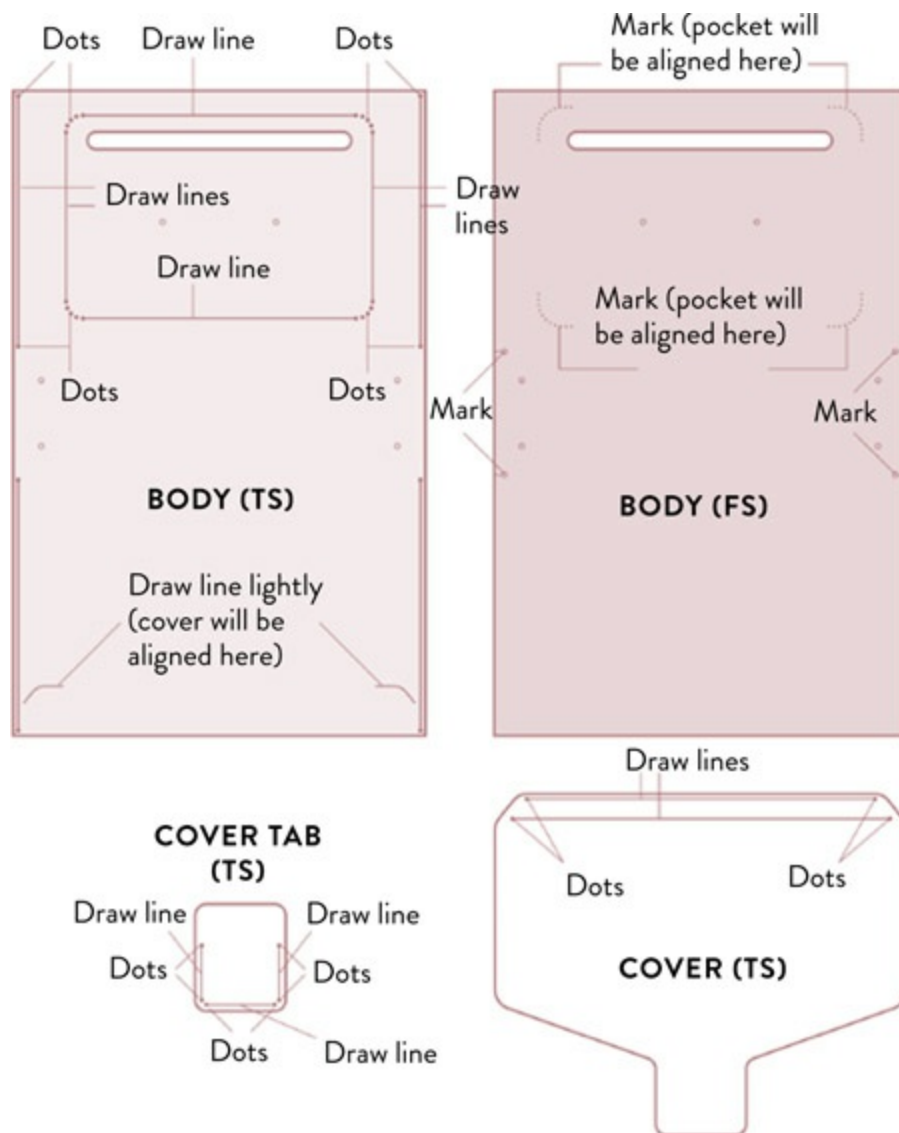
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent (except for the cover loop pieces). Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. For the slot on the body, use the 10.5 mm punch to cut out the ends, and then use a knife to cut out the slot between the holes. Using contact cement, adhere the two cover loop pieces together with top sides facing out. Use the 3 mm punch to make holes on the body, gussets, and cover loop as noted in the diagrams below. Use the 10.5 mm punch to shape the interior contours on the cover.



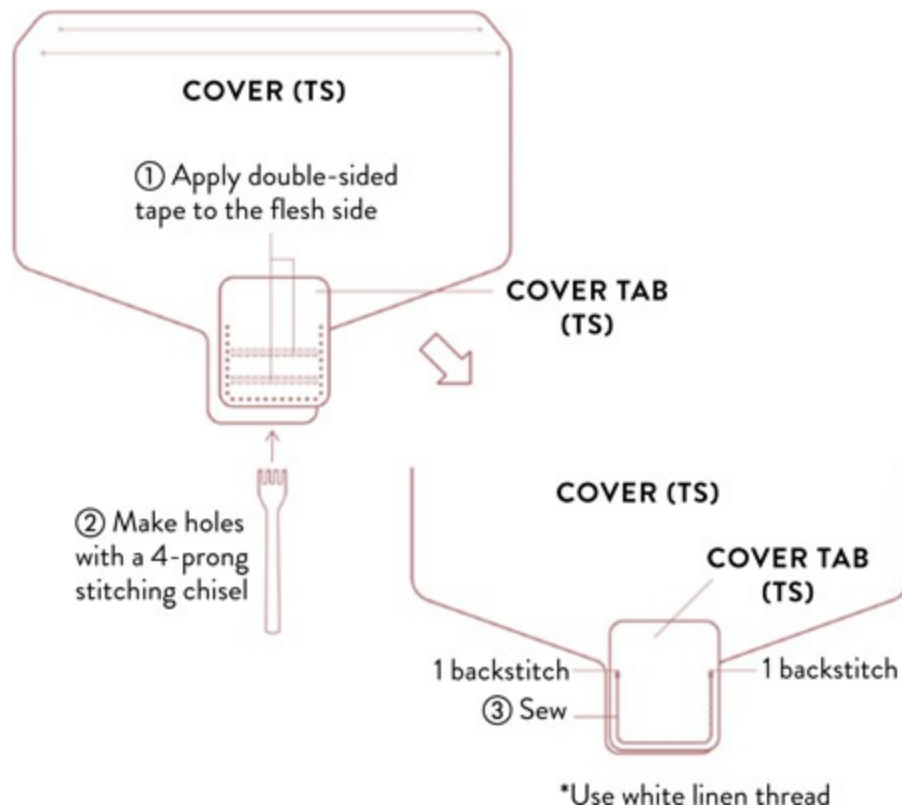
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye edges of the body, gussets, and pocket, as necessary. Then burnish all edges, except for the glue areas.



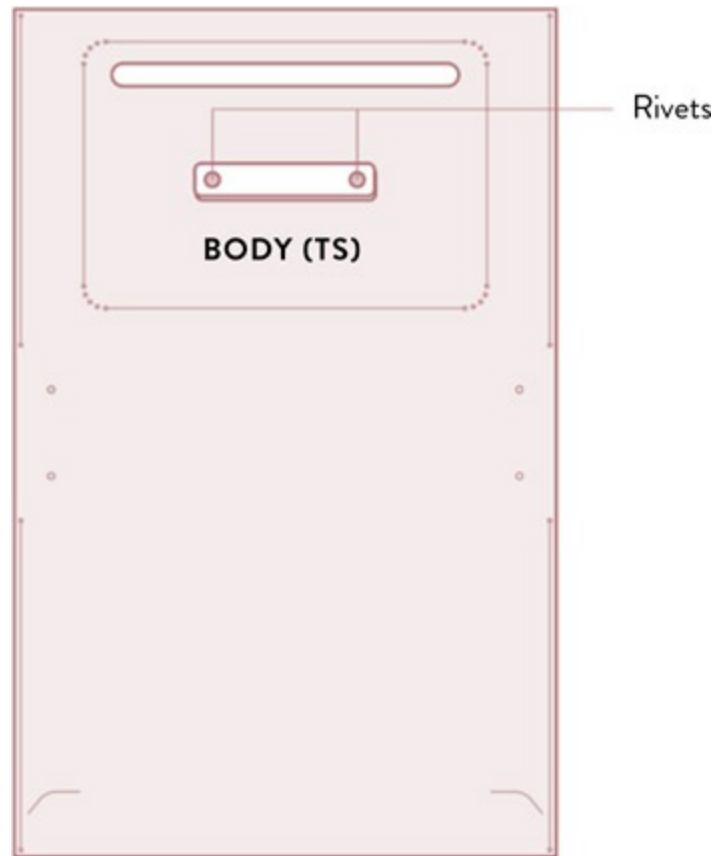
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the body.



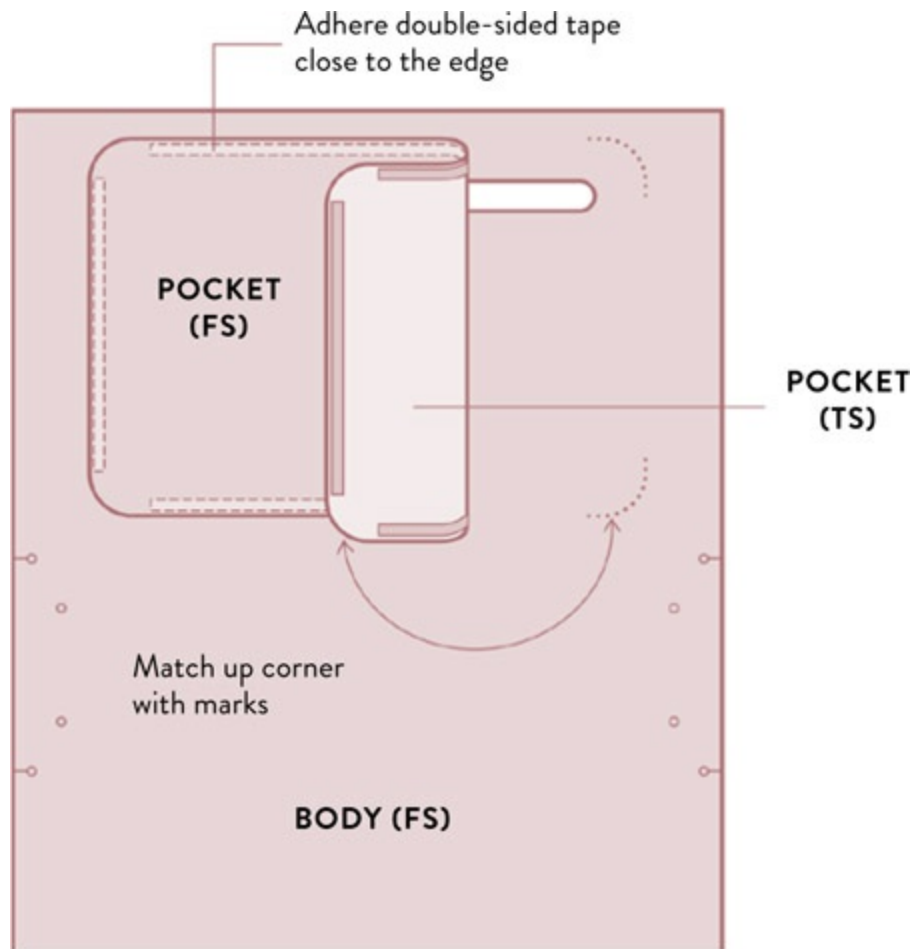
4 ATTACH THE COVER TAB. Use double-sided tape to adhere cover tab to the cover and chisel stitching holes. Then use white linen thread to sew the pieces together with one backstitch at each end.



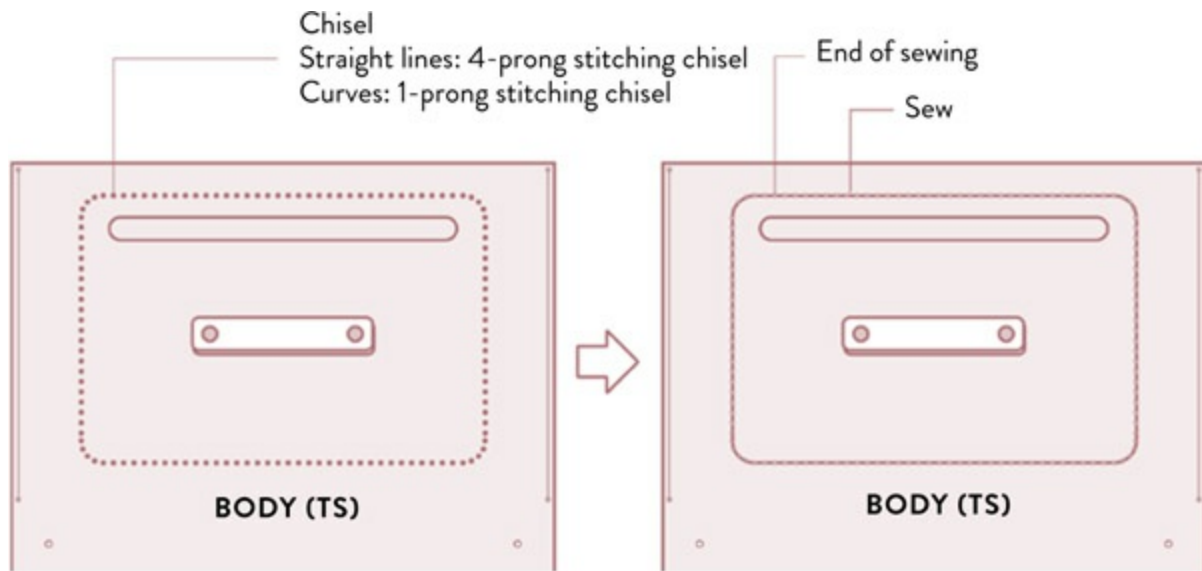
5 ATTACH THE COVER LOOP. Align the holes of the body and cover loop and set the rivets (refer to page [55](#)).



6 ADHERE THE POCKET. Adhere double-sided tape to the top side of the pocket, and align it with the marks on the flesh side of the body. Firmly press the two together.

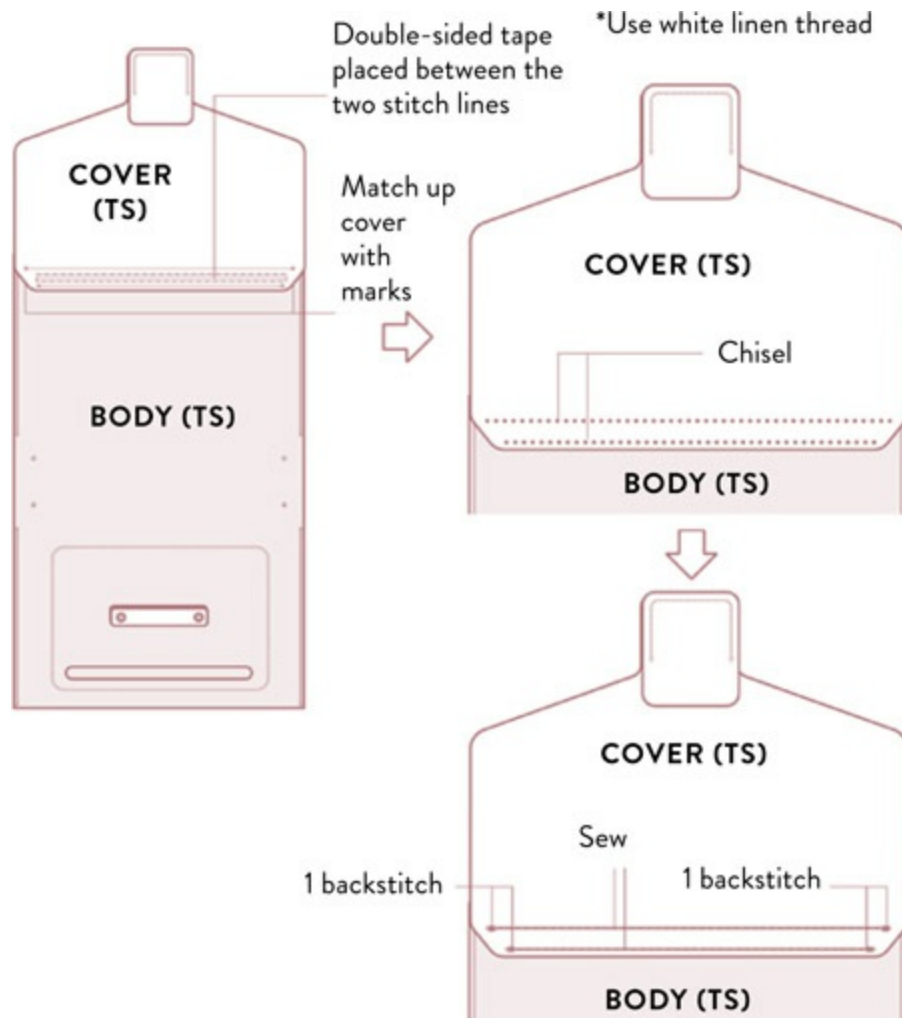


7 CHISEL AND SEW. Use the stitching chisels to make holes along the stitch lines on the top side of the body. Then sew the pieces together with dark brown thread, remembering to make two backstitches at the end. Pull the threads to the flesh side, tie a knot, and apply wood glue to the knot. *Use dark brown linen thread

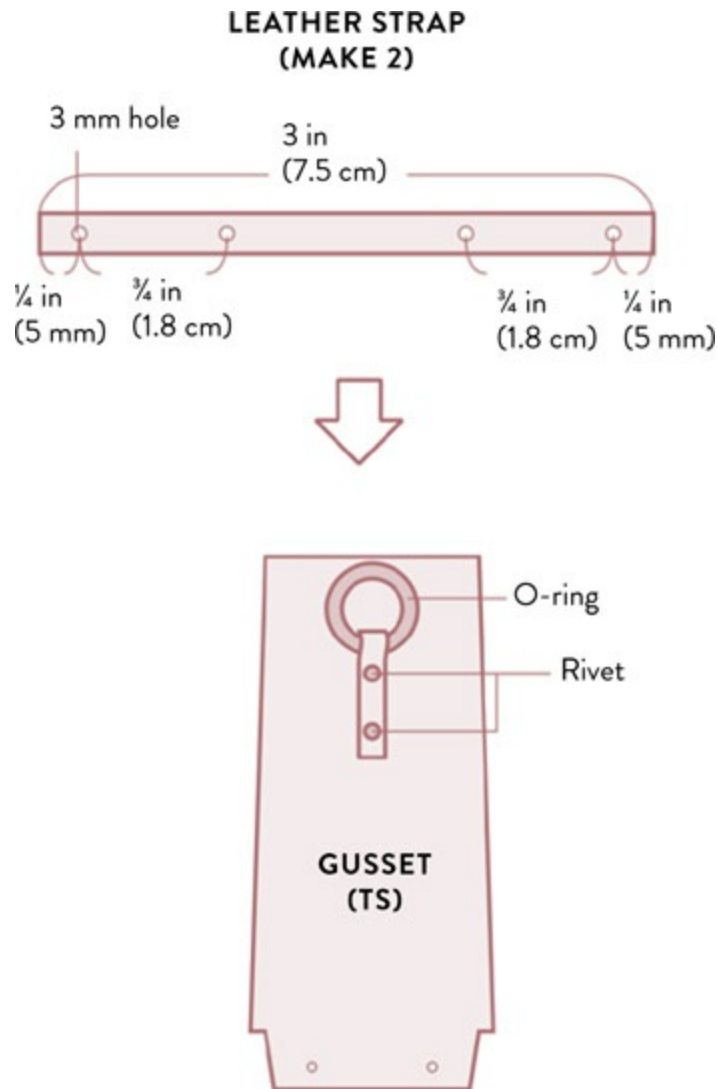


*Use dark brown linen thread

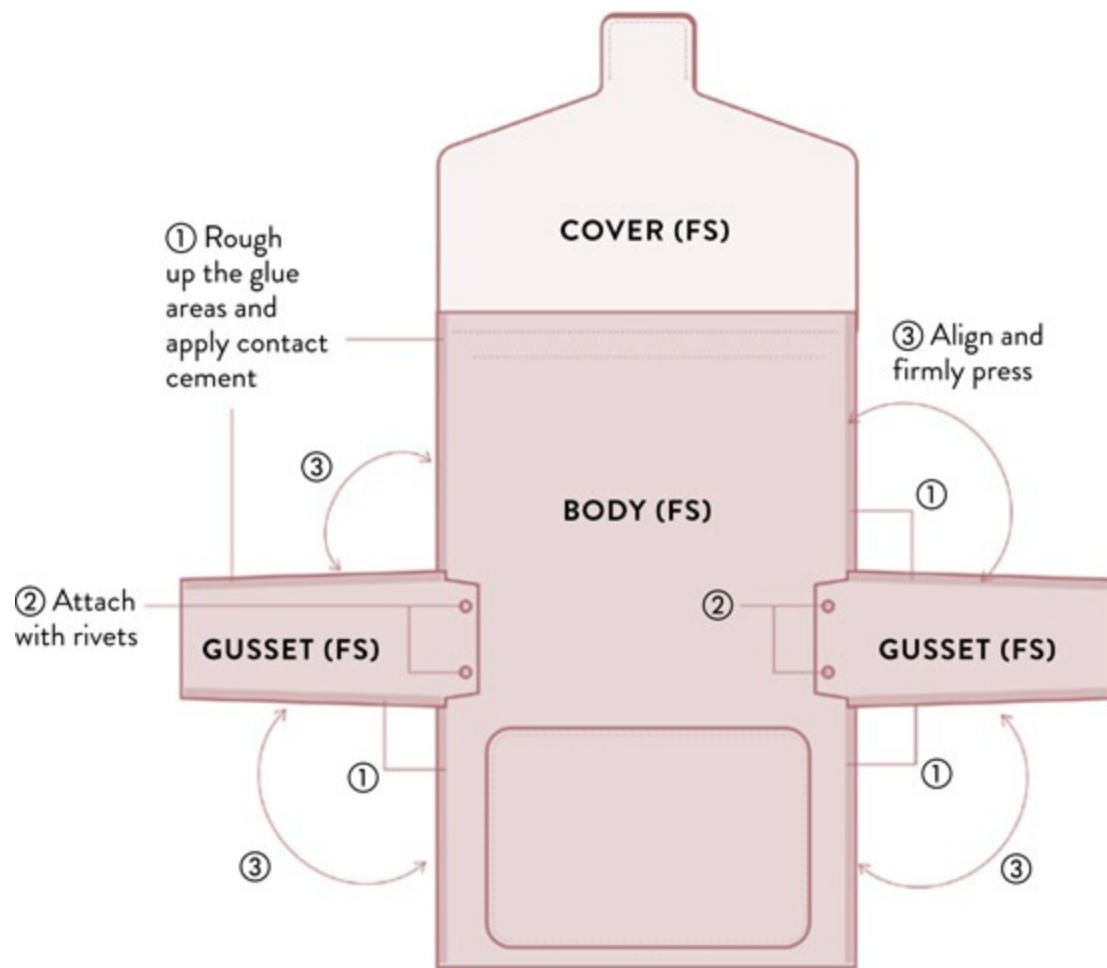
8 ATTACH THE COVER. Adhere double-sided tape to the edge of the cover, between the marked stitch lines. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the two stitch lines. Then sew the two pieces together with white linen thread, making one backstitch at each end.

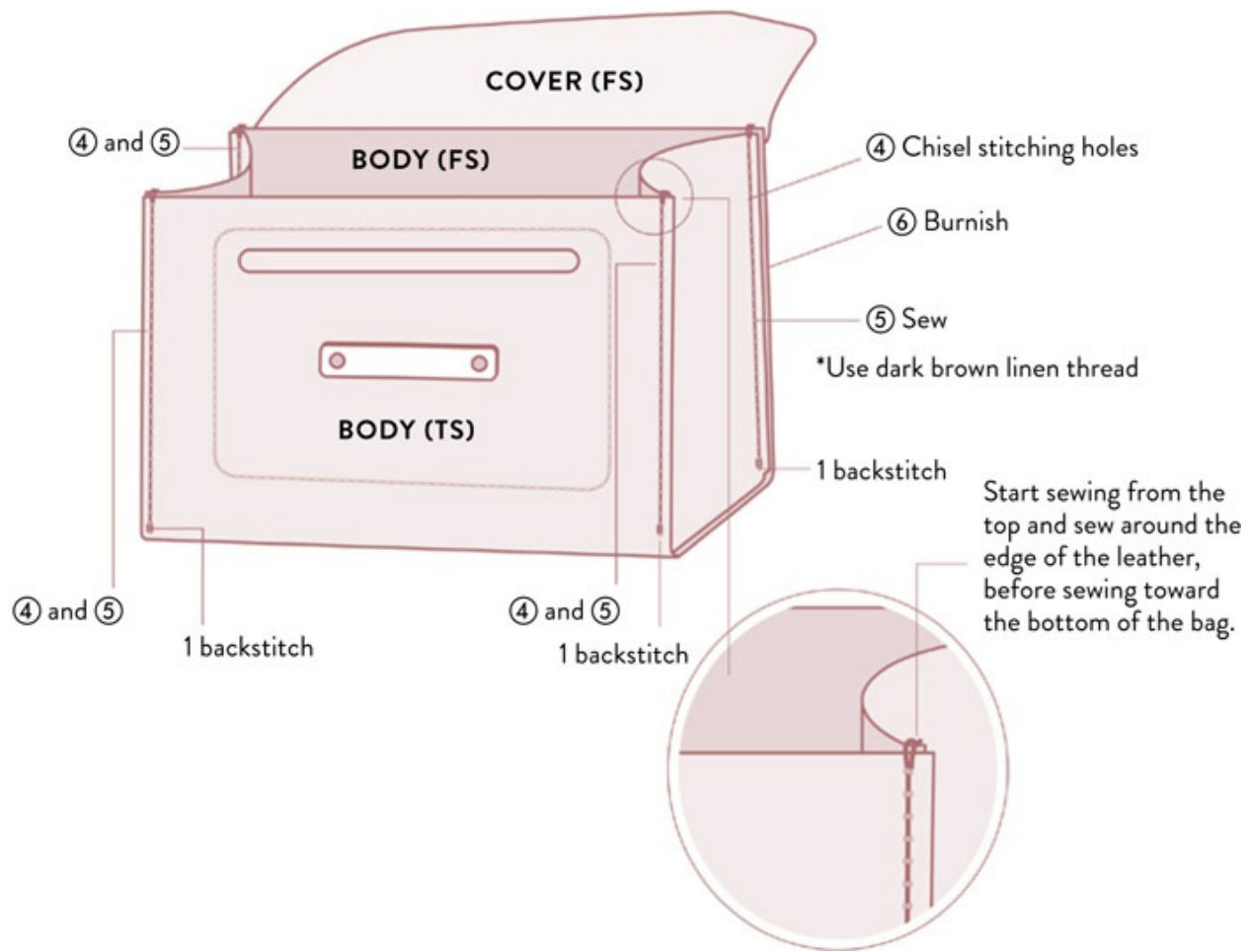


9 GUSSETS. Cut two 3 in (7.5 cm) long pieces of the leather strap. Use a 3 mm punch to make holes as noted below. Fold each strap in half around an o-ring and attach to a gusset with rivets.



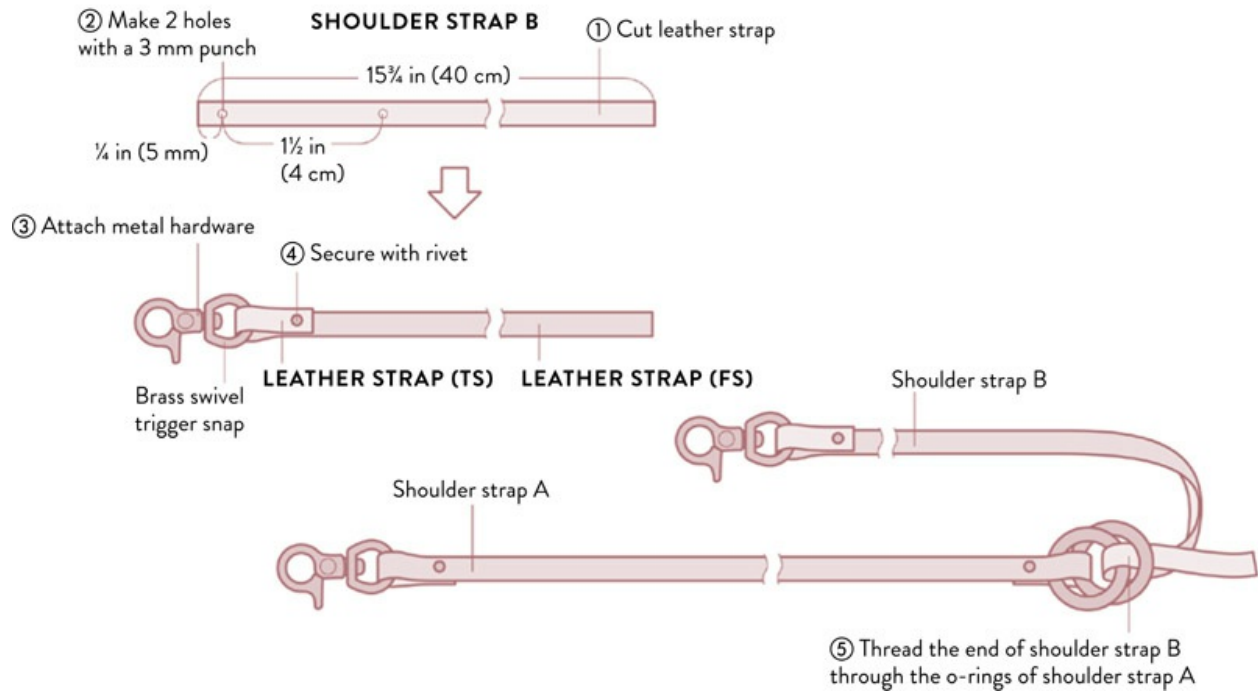
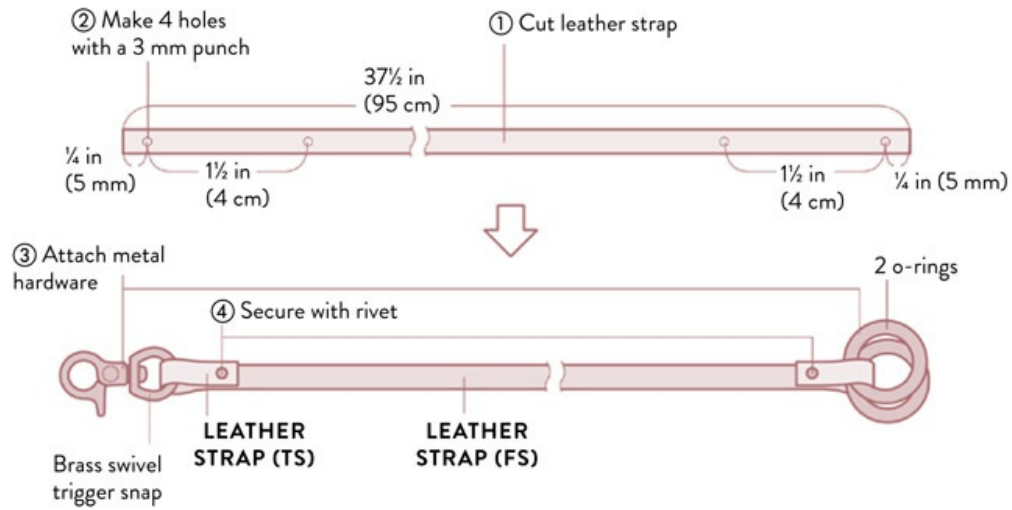
10 ATTACH THE GUSSETS TO THE BODY. Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of the body and gusset, apply contact cement, and allow to dry until tacky. Attach the gussets to body with rivets. Align and firmly press the glue areas of the gussets and body together. From the top side of the body, make stitching holes with a 4-prong stitching chisel. Then sew the pieces together with dark brown thread. Make sure to start sewing from the top and sew around the edge of the leather, as shown in the diagram below, before sewing toward the bottom of the bag. Make one backstitch at the bottom. Finally, burnish the edges just sewn together.





11 MAKE AND ATTACH THE SHOULDER STRAP. From the remaining strap, cut a 37½ in (95 cm) long piece and a 15¾ in (40 cm) long piece. Punch holes and attach the metal hardware to complete the strap, as shown in the diagrams below. Hook the strap to the o-rings on the gussets.

SHOULDER STRAP A





This construction method creates an adjustable strap.

TOOL BOX

PATTERN PIECES ON SHEET B

Body, gusset, belt

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

8¾ in (22 cm) wide x 2¾ in (7 cm) tall x 3¼ in (8.5 cm) deep

MATERIALS

Body: One 9½ x 14¼ in (24 x 36 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

Gusset: Two 4¾ x 6¾ in (12 x 17 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

Belt: One 4¼ x 1½ in (11 x 4 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

One ¼ in (7 mm) brass button stud

Four small brass rivets

Natural colored linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 3 mm leather hole punch, 3.6 mm leather hole punch, 4.5 mm leather hole punch, rivet setter, setting plate

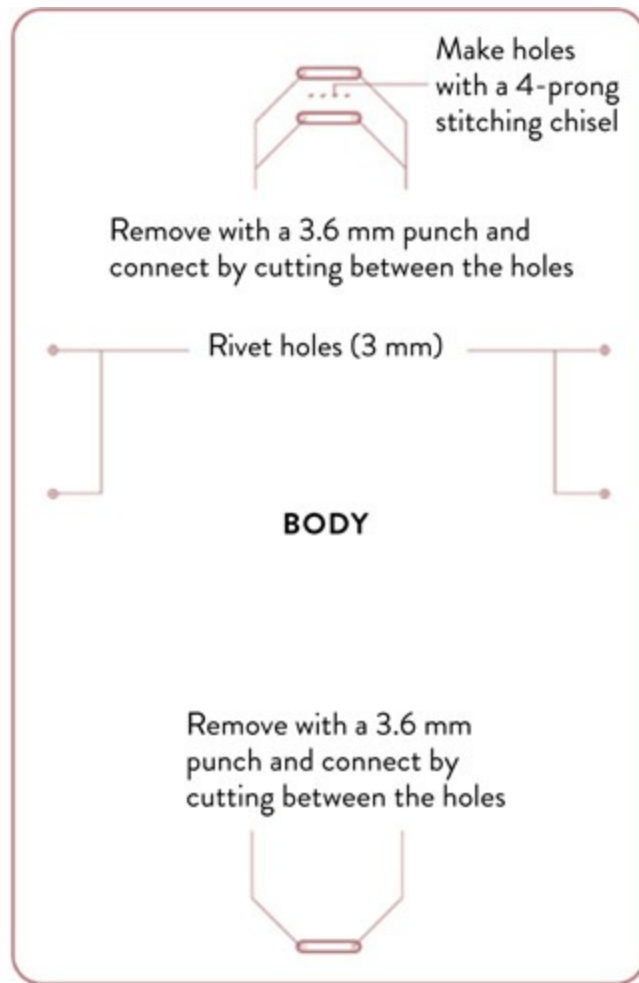
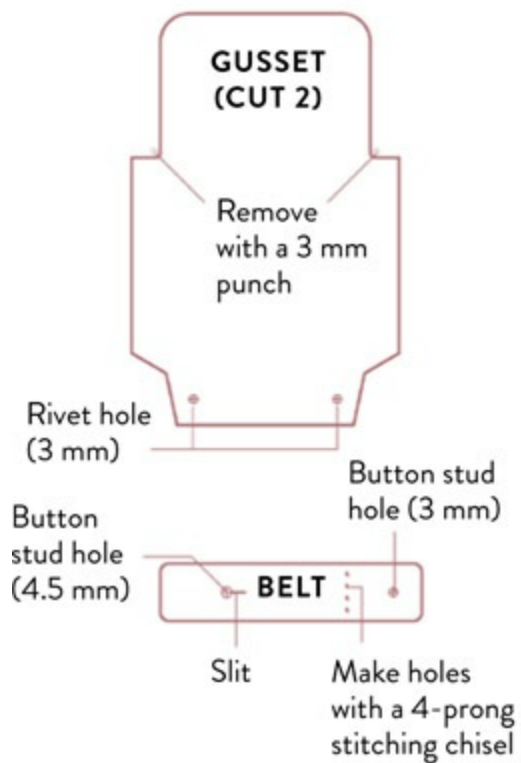
Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic

leathercraft techniques.

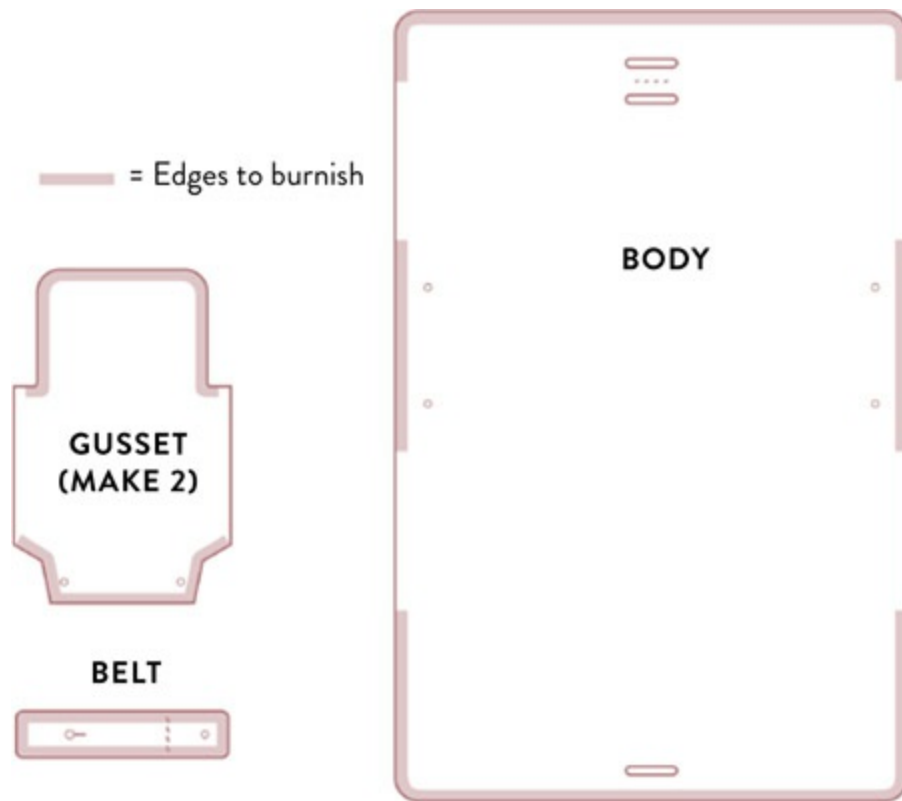
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

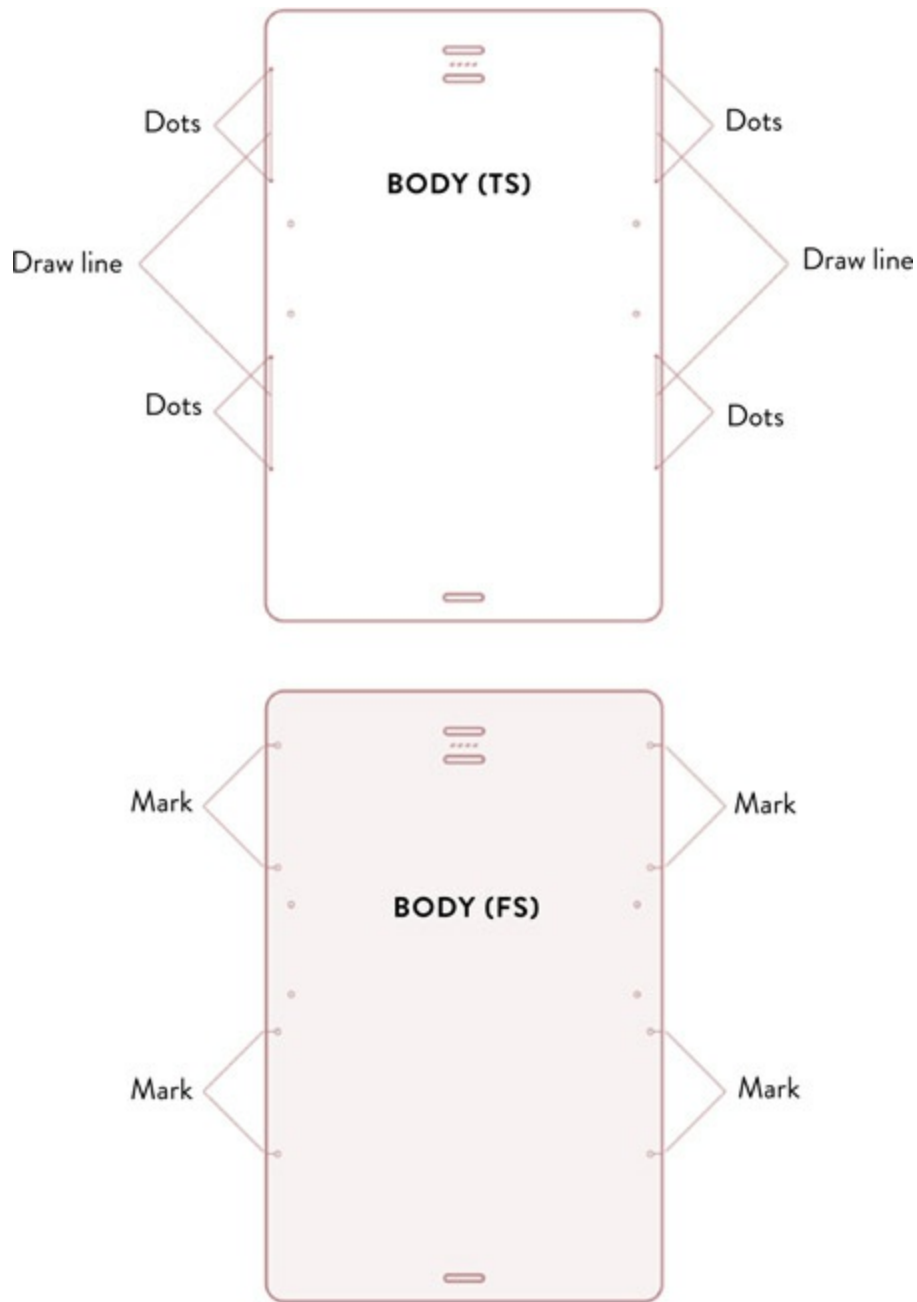
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. On the gussets, punch out rivet holes and shape the interior contours with a 3 mm punch. On the belt, punch out holes for the button stud with a 3 mm and 4.5 mm punch. Then cut a short slit on the 4.5 mm hole for the button stud. On the body, make three oval-shaped slots with a 3.6 mm leather punch and a knife and punch out rivet holes. On both the belt and body, use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes, as noted in the diagrams.



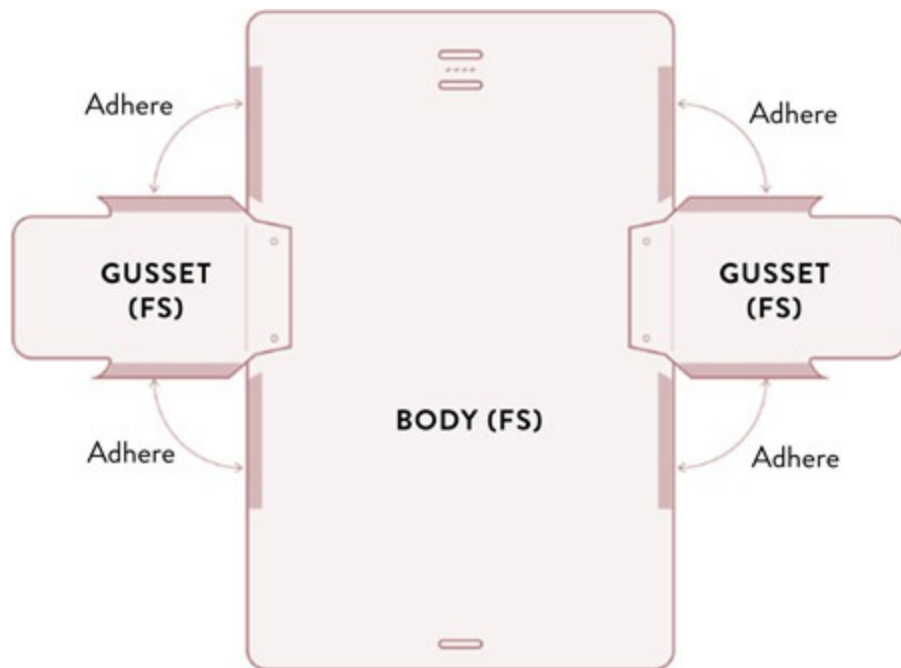
2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges, except the glue areas.



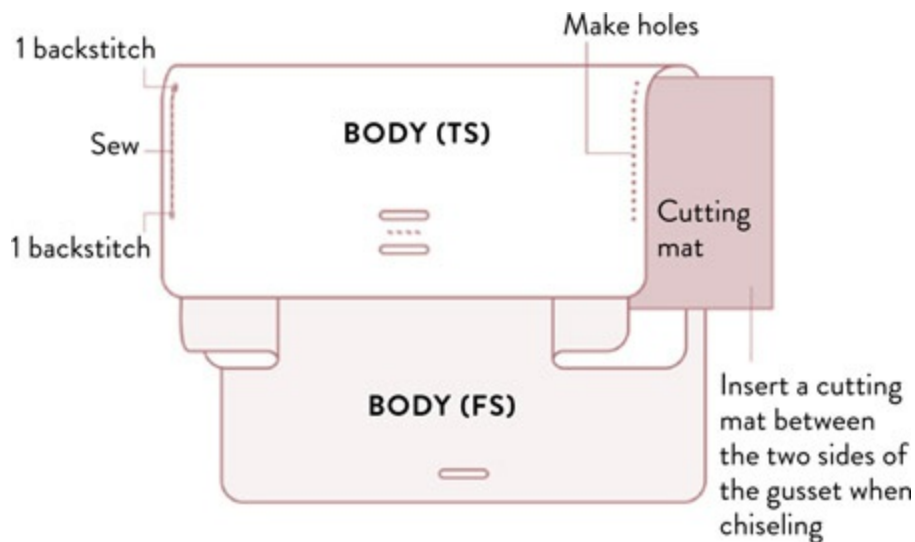
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the body.



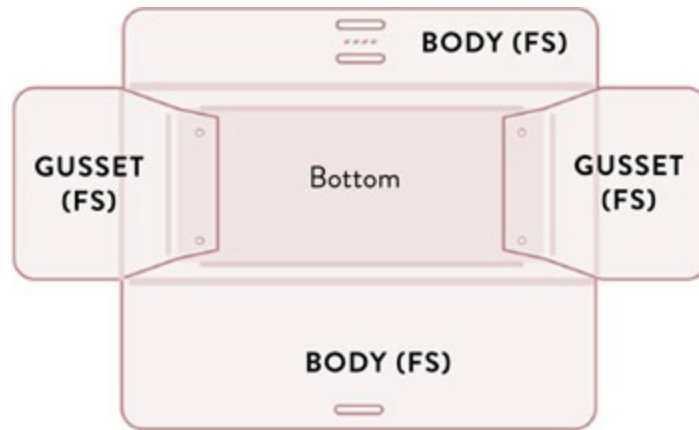
4 ADHERE THE GUSSETS. Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of the body and gussets, apply contact cement, and allow to dry until tacky. Align the corresponding glue areas and press them firmly together.



5 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitching lines on the sides. Then sew the pieces together, making one backstitch at each end.

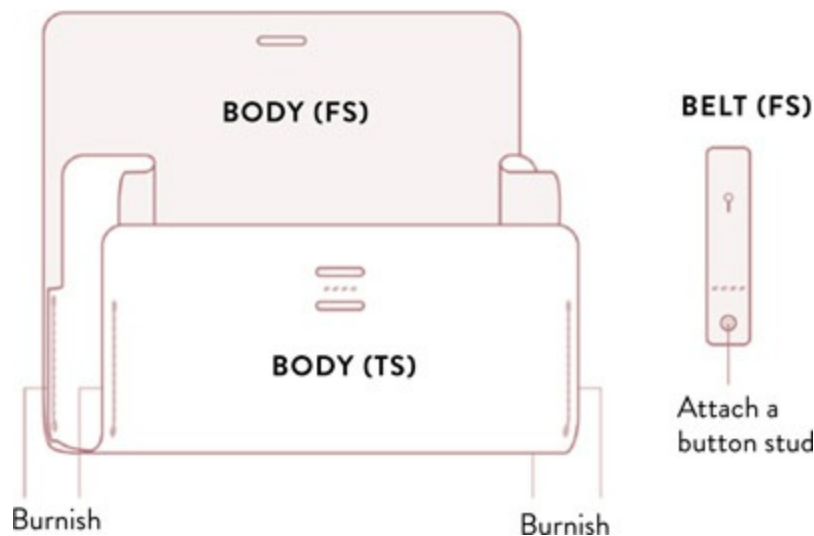


6 ATTACH THE RIVETS. Align the holes on the gussets with the holes on the bottom portion of the body. Use a mallet, rivet setter, and setting plate to set a rivet in each hole (see page [55](#)).

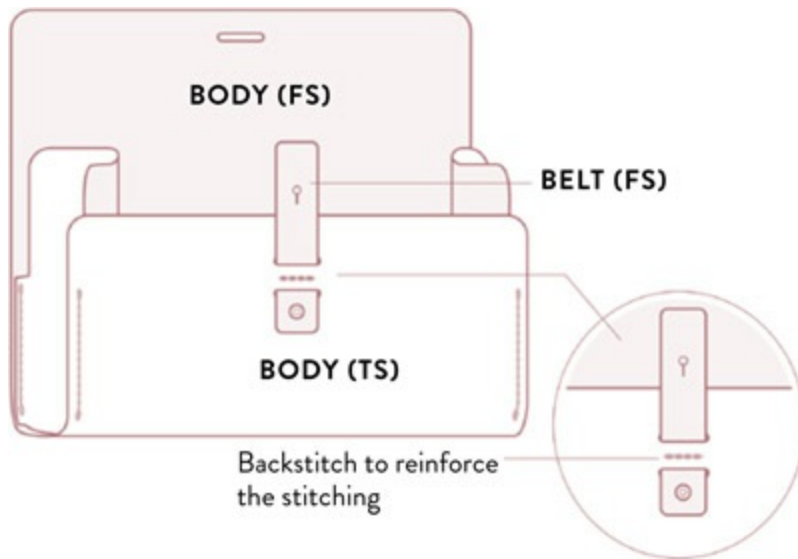


View from the top

7 BURNISH THE EDGES AND AFFIX THE BUTTON STUD. Burnish the edges sewn in step 5. On the belt, attach the button stud in the 3 mm hole (see page [52](#)).



8 ATTACH THE BELT. Thread the belt through the slots on the body and align the stitching holes made in step 1. Sew the pieces together, doubling back to reinforce the stitching.



This side view highlights the way the gussets are attached to the body along the bottom of the box.

TOOL POUCHES A & B

PATTERN PIECE ON SHEET B

Body for A or Body for B

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

3 in (7.7 cm) wide x 5 in (12.5 cm) tall

MATERIALS (FOR ONE POUCH)

Body: One 4 x 11 in (10 x 28 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick brown or dark brown leather

Natural colored linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm)

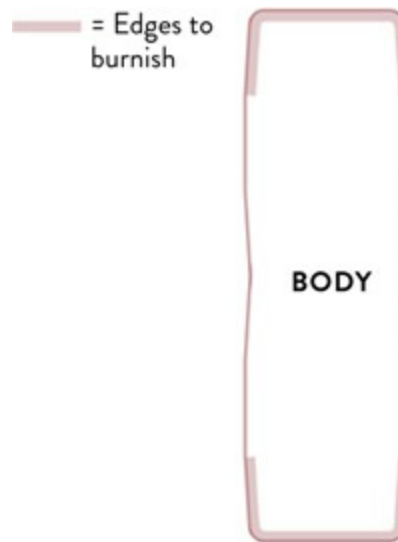
Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

INSTRUCTIONS

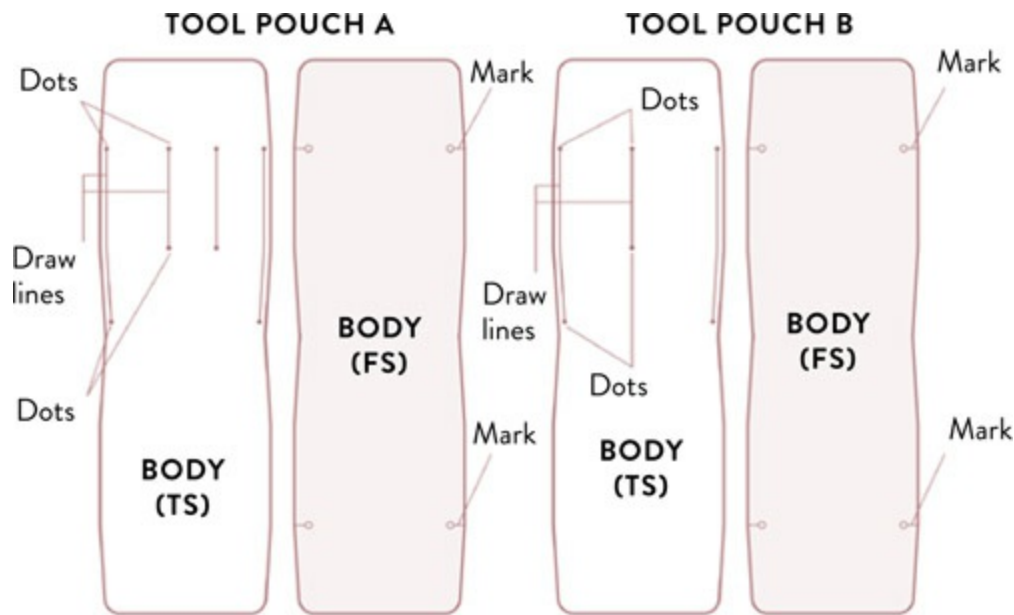
1 USE THE PATTERN TO CUT THE LEATHER. Using the pattern on sheet B, make a rough cut of the leather and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the pattern to trim the rough cut into shape.



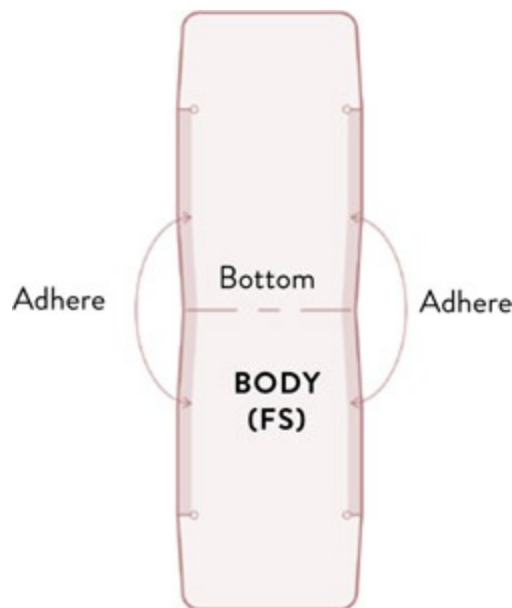
2 BURNISH THE EDGES. Burnish all edges, except the glue areas.



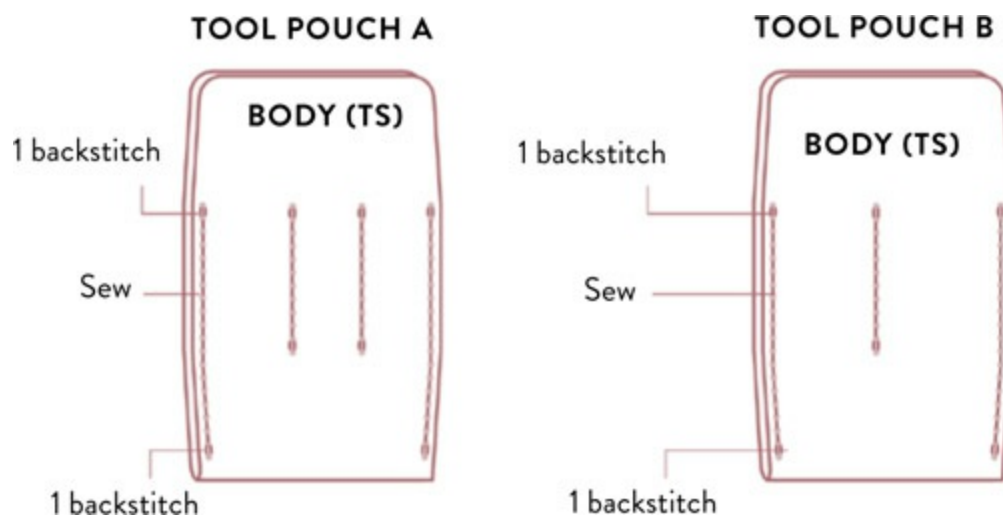
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the pattern and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the body. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the pattern. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the body.



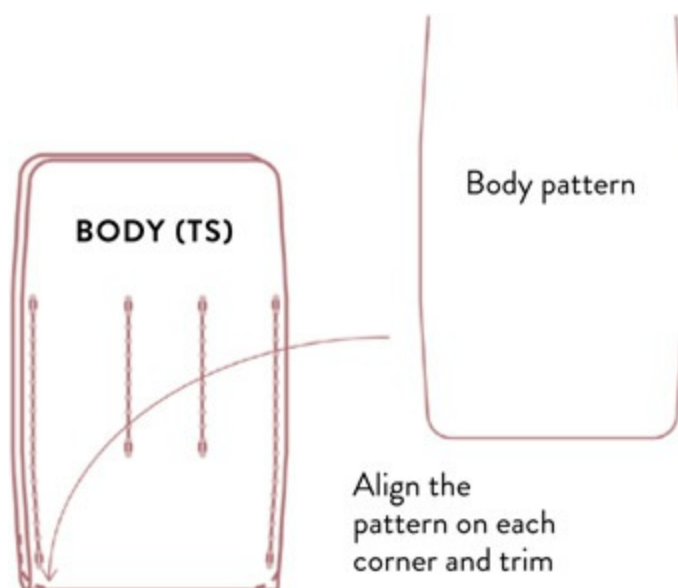
4 ADHERE THE SIDES. Rough up the glue areas on the flesh side of the body, apply contact cement, and allow to dry until tacky. Align the corresponding glue areas and press them firmly together.



5 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitch lines on the sides and the interior divider lines. Then sew the pieces together, making one backstitch at each end.



6 TRIM THE CORNERS AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Use the body pattern to trim the bottom corners into curves, and then burnish the edges.



TOOL POUCH C

PATTERN PIECE ON SHEET B

Body

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

$\frac{3}{4}$ in (2 cm) wide x 2 in (5.7 cm) tall

MATERIALS

Body: One $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ in (4 x 6 cm) piece of 1.0 mm thick dark brown leather

Natural colored linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm)

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

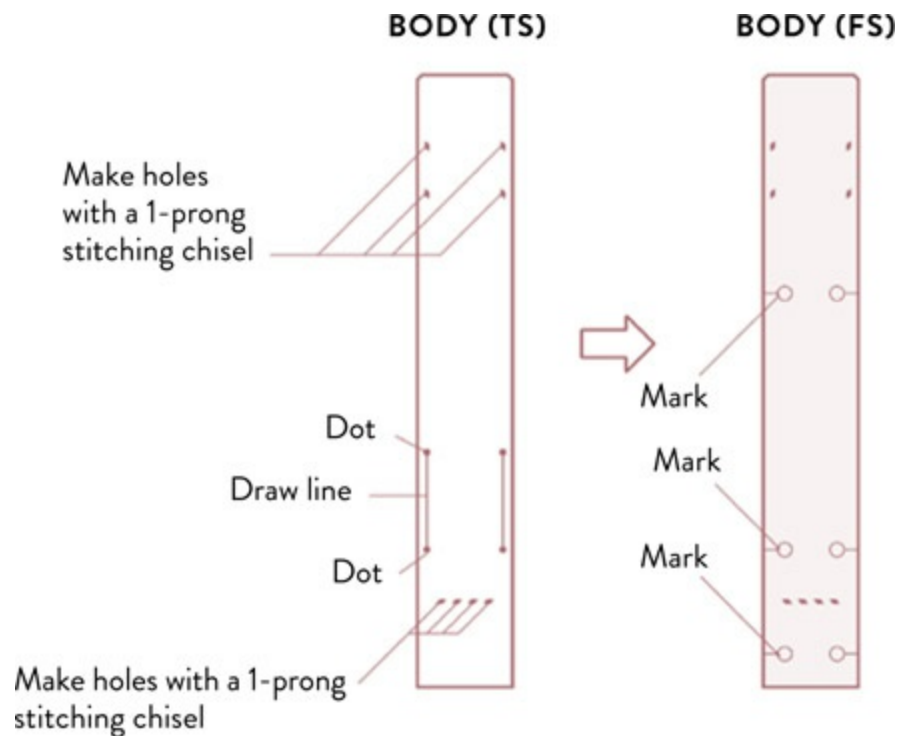
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERN TO CUT THE LEATHER. Using the pattern on sheet B, make a rough cut of the leather and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent. Then use the pattern to trim the rough cut into shape.

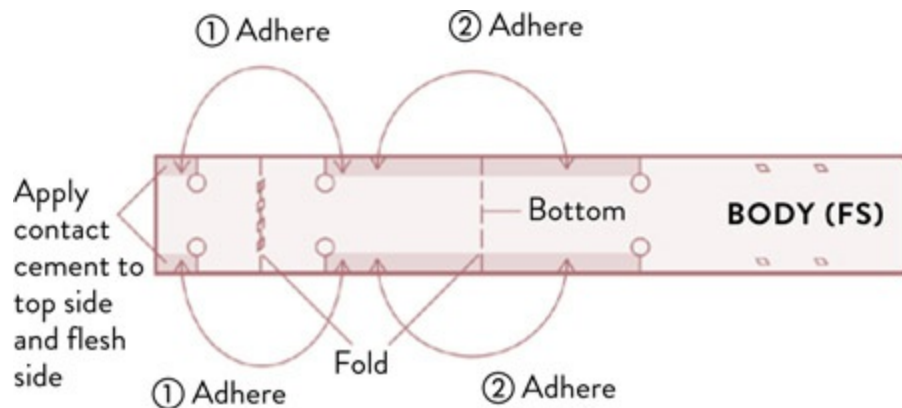
BODY



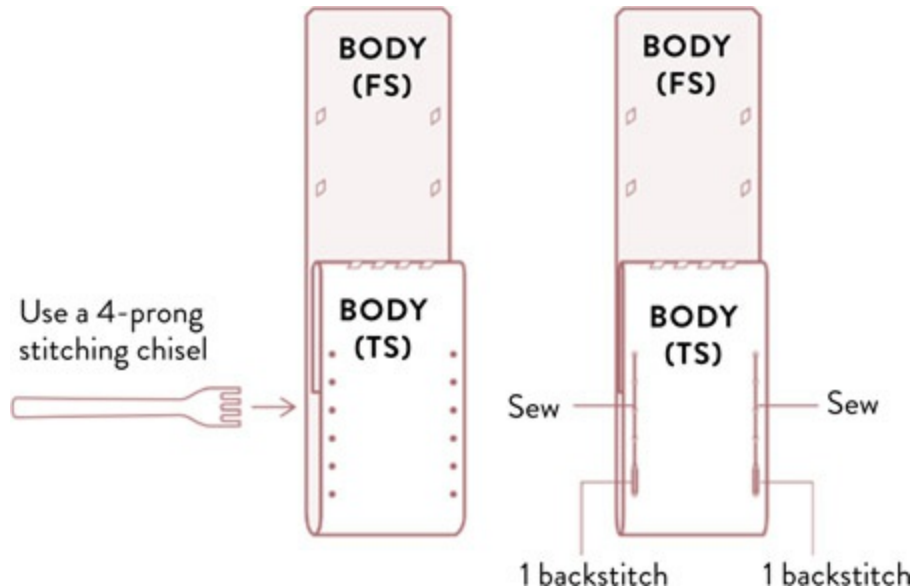
2 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the pattern and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the body. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the pattern. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the body. Use a 1-prong stitching chisel to make holes as noted on the pattern.



3 PREPARE AND GLUE. Rough up the stitch lines, apply contact cement, and allow to dry until tacky. Fold following the order noted in the diagram below, aligning the corresponding glue areas and pressing them firmly together.

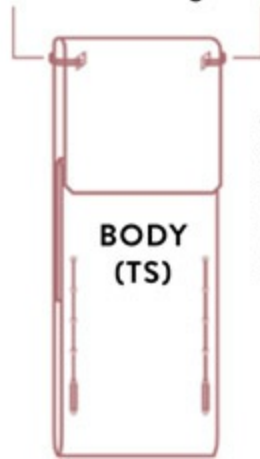


4 CHISEL AND SEW. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes along the stitching lines. Sew the two pieces together from the top and make one backstitch at the bottom.



5 BURNISH THE EDGES AND SEW THE COVER. Burnish all edges. Fold the cover, align the holes, and sew a double stitch in each hole.

① Sew around edge of leather twice



② Tie the threads on the inside and apply wood glue to the knot

MINIMALIST BUCKET BAG

PATTERN PIECE ON SHEET B

Front body/back body, shoulder strap A & B

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

7 in (17.5 cm) wide x 9¾ in (24.5 cm) tall x 5½ in (14 cm) deep

MATERIALS

Body: Two 13¾ x 13¾ in (35 x 25 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Shoulder strap A: One 13¾ x 2 in (35 x 5 cm) piece of 1.6 mm thick dark brown leather

Shoulder strap B: One 13¾ x 2 in (35 x 5 cm) piece of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

29½ in (75 cm) of ¼ in (4 mm) thick natural vegetable tanned leather cord

Two line 20 brass snaps

Dark brown linen thread

TOOLS

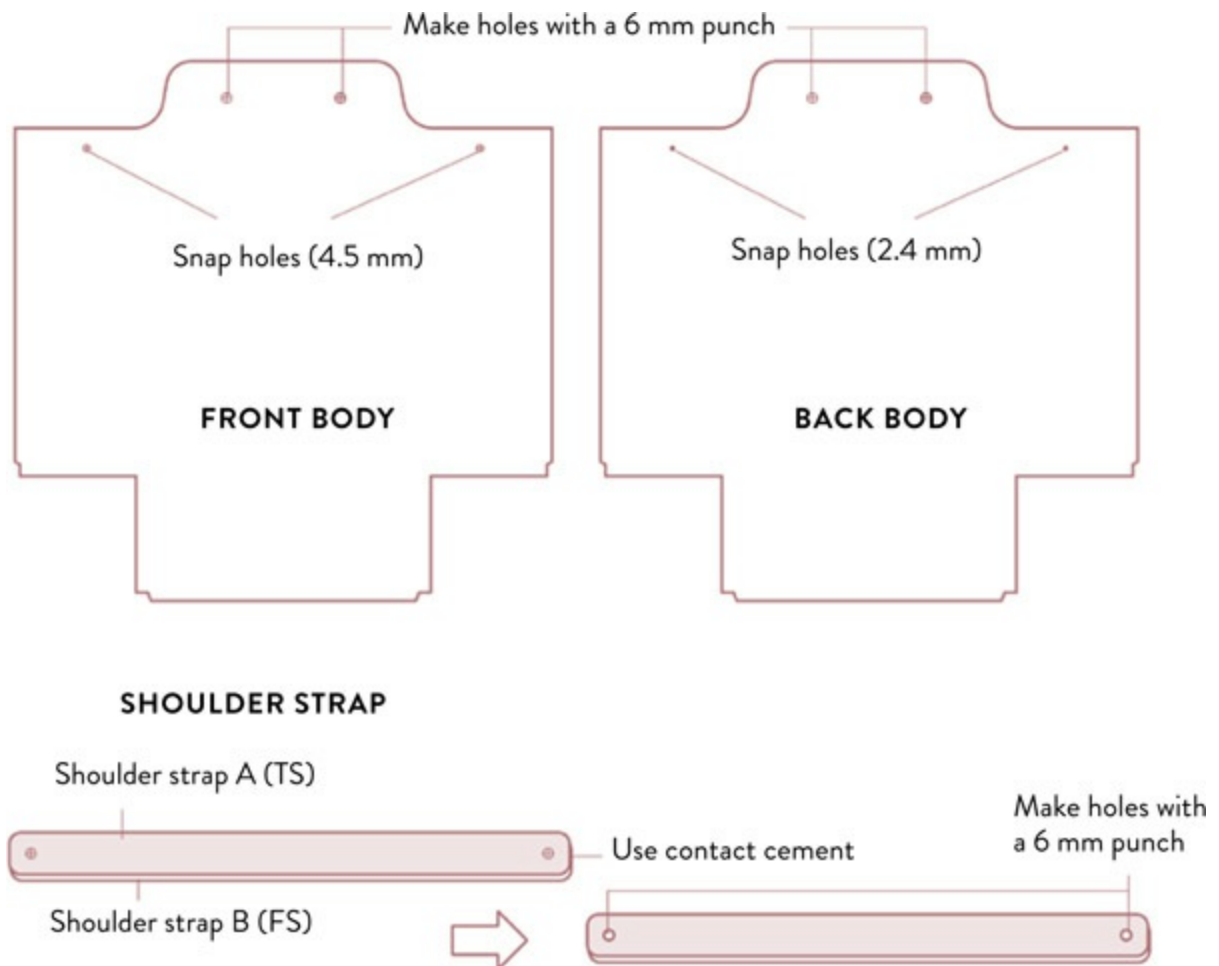
Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 2.4 mm leather hole punch, 4.5 mm leather hole punch, 6 mm leather hole punch, snap setter, setting plate, double-sided tape, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic leathercraft techniques.

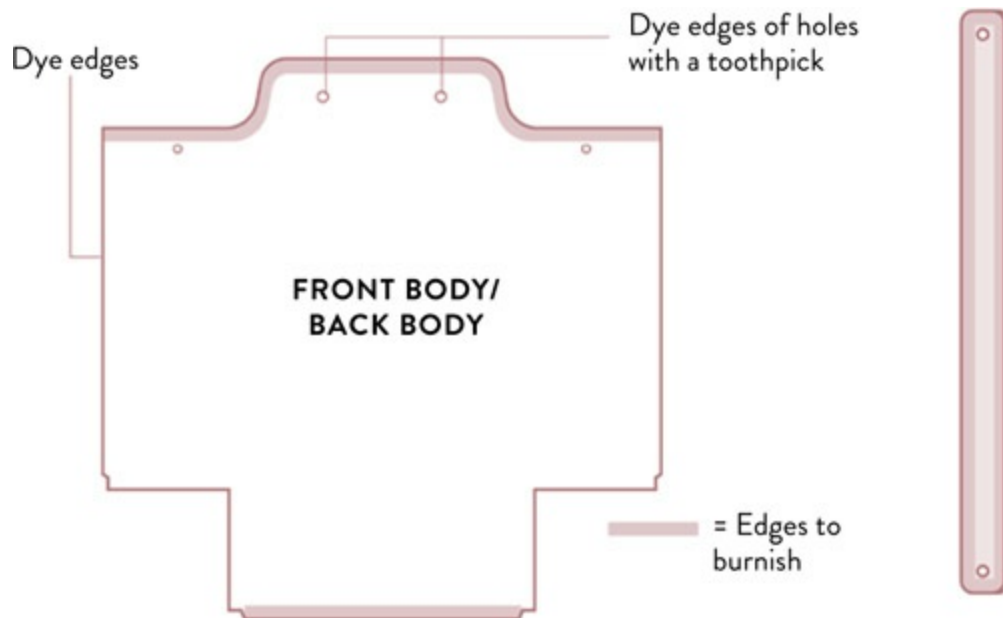
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

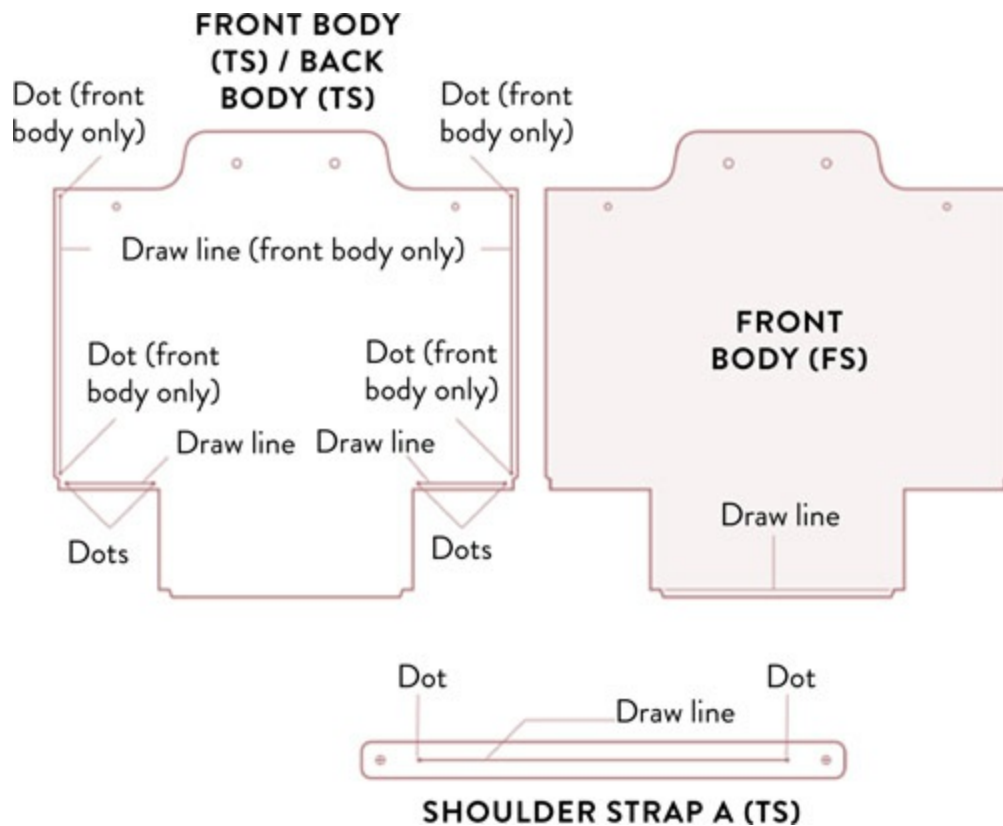
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent (except for the shoulder strap pieces). Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Use the hole punches to make the holes on the body pieces, as noted in the diagrams at right. To make the shoulder strap, use contact cement to adhere the flesh sides of shoulder straps A and B together, then punch the holes.



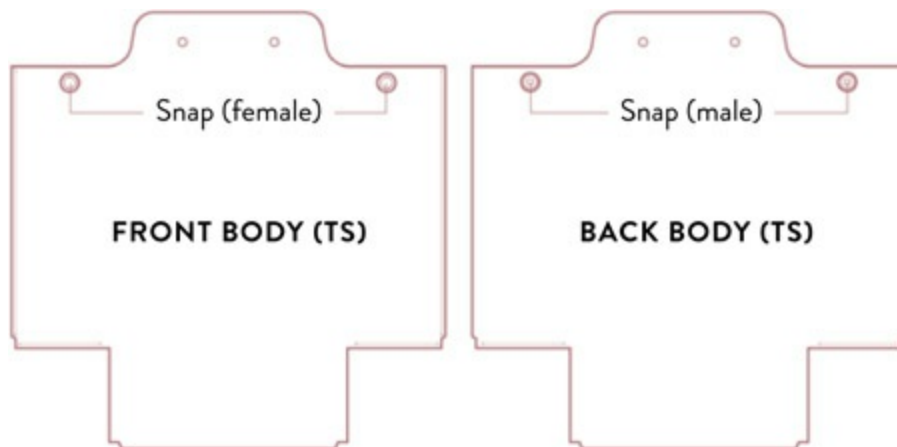
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye the edges of the body as necessary and burnish all edges, except for glue areas.



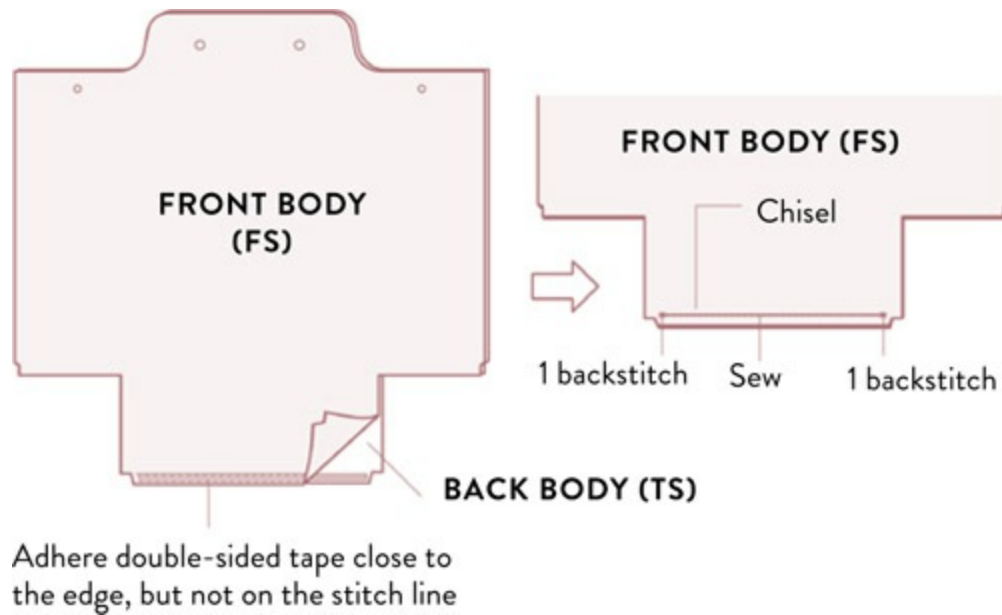
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the front body.



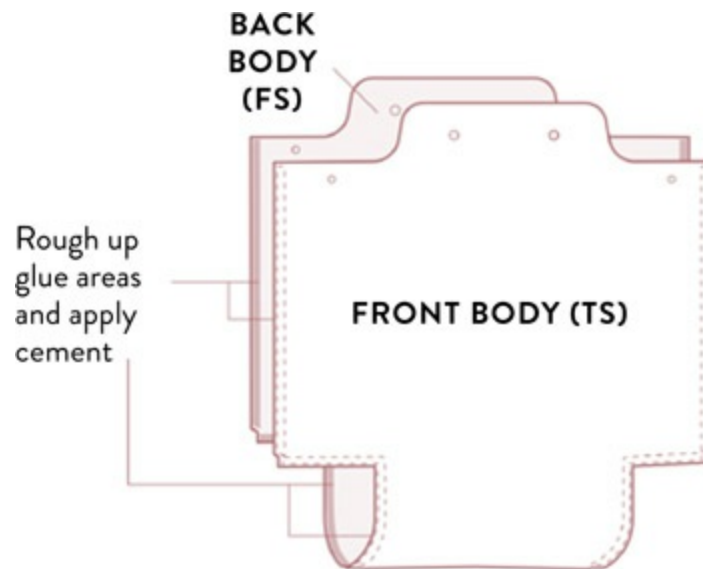
4 AFFIX SNAPS. Use a snap setter, mallet, and setting plate to attach the snaps to the front and back body (refer to page [53](#)).



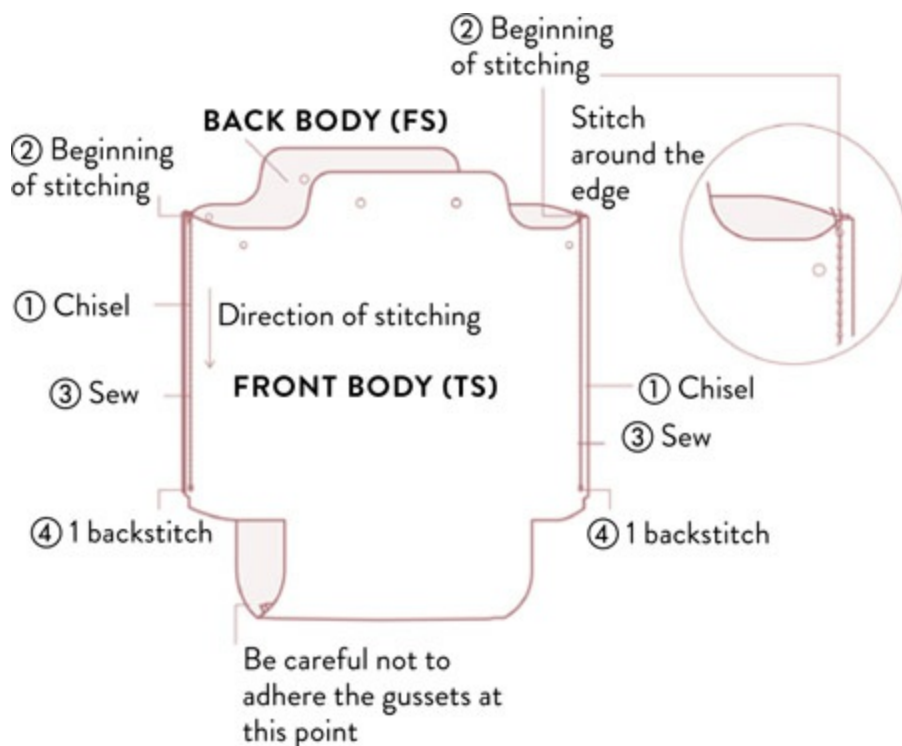
5 CHISEL AND SEW THE BOTTOM. Align the front and back bodies so that their top sides face each other and adhere bottoms with double-sided tape. Make holes with a 4-prong stitching chisel and sew. Make sure to include one backstitch on each end.



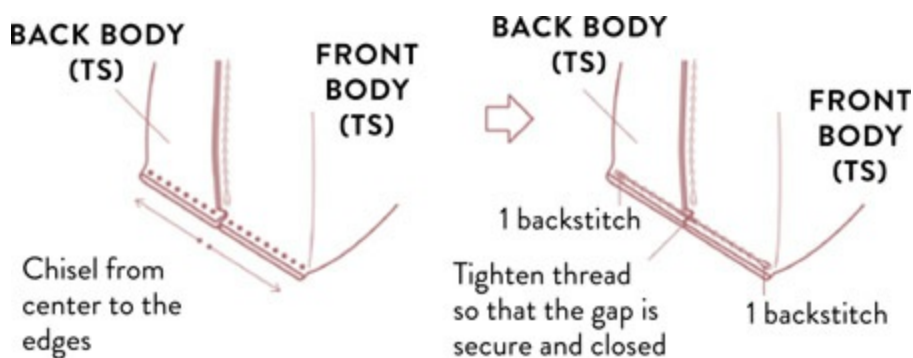
6 ADHERE BACK BODY TO FRONT BODY. Rough up the glue areas and apply contact cement. Allow to dry until tacky, and then carefully align the sides. Firmly press edges together, taking care not to adhere the gussets.



7 SEW THE SIDES. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the sides. Starting from the top, sew up and around the edge of the leather and then down toward the bottom, finishing with one backstitch. Note: Be careful not to adhere the gussets yet.



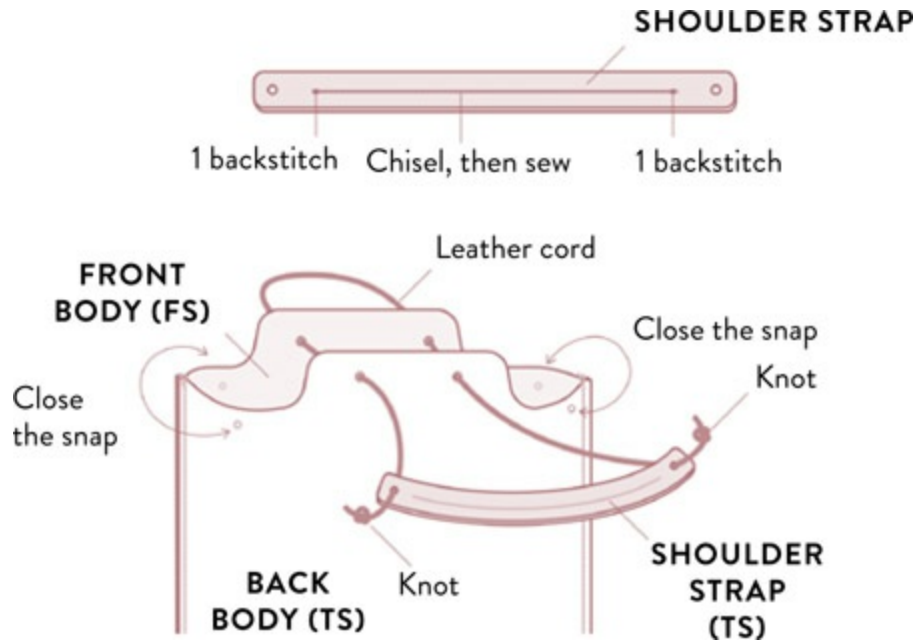
8 SEW THE GUSSETS. Carefully match up the gusset glue areas and firmly press them together. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes from the center of the gussets toward the edges. Sew the gussets with one backstitch at each end. Burnish the edges.



NOTE

Chisel from the center, but sew from one side to the other.

9 MAKE THE SHOULDER STRAP. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel down the middle. Sew, making one backstitch at each end. Cut a 29½ in (75 cm) long piece of leather cord. Thread the cord through the body and shoulder strap. Make a knot at each end of the cord. Finally, close the snaps on the gussets.



Care when initially cutting the leather pieces results in pleasing gusset lines.

THE EVERYDAY TOTE

PATTERN PIECE ON SHEET B

Front body/back body, shoulder strap A & B

FINISHED DIMENSIONS

12¾ in (32 cm) wide x 14½ in (37 cm) tall x 2¼ in (5.5 cm) deep

MATERIALS

Body: Two 16¼ x 17¼ in (41 x 44 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

Shoulder strap A: Two 13¾ x 2 in (35 x 5 cm) pieces of 1.6 mm thick brown leather

Shoulder strap B: Two 13¾ x 2 in (35 x 5 cm) pieces of 1.2 mm thick vegetable tanned leather

Two 33½ in (85 cm) long pieces of ¼ in (4 mm) thick natural vegetable tanned leather cord

Dark brown linen thread

TOOLS

Utility knife, ruler, cutting mat, round awl, dresser file, burnishing agent, edge slicker, silver pen, contact cement, spatula, rubber block, mallet, two harness needles, beeswax, thread scissors, wood glue, 1-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 4-prong stitching chisel (4 mm), 6 mm leather hole punch, double-sided tape, leather dye, cotton swab, toothpick

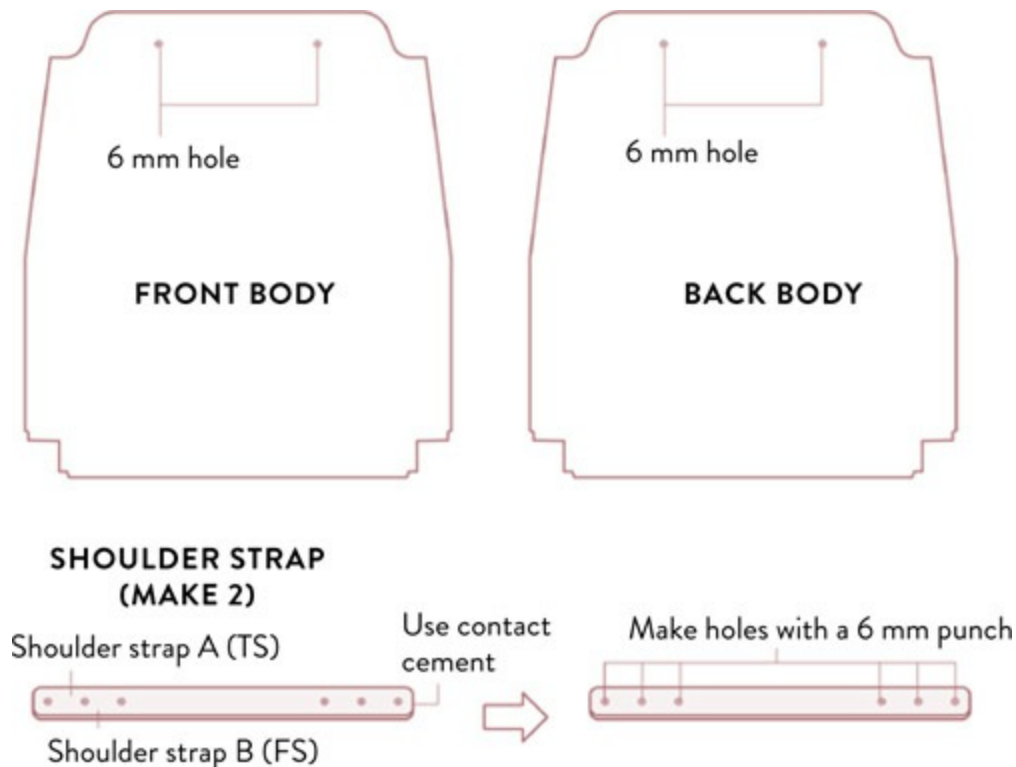
Refer to pages [28-29](#) for more information on the tools and materials listed above and to pages [30-51](#) for basic

leathercraft techniques.

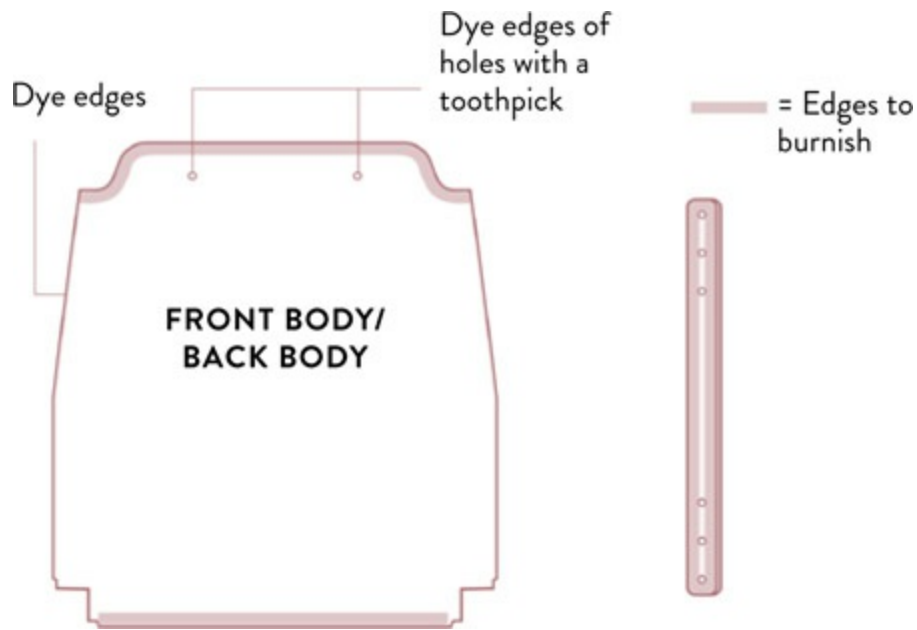
INSTRUCTIONS

1 USE THE PATTERNS TO CUT LEATHER PIECES.

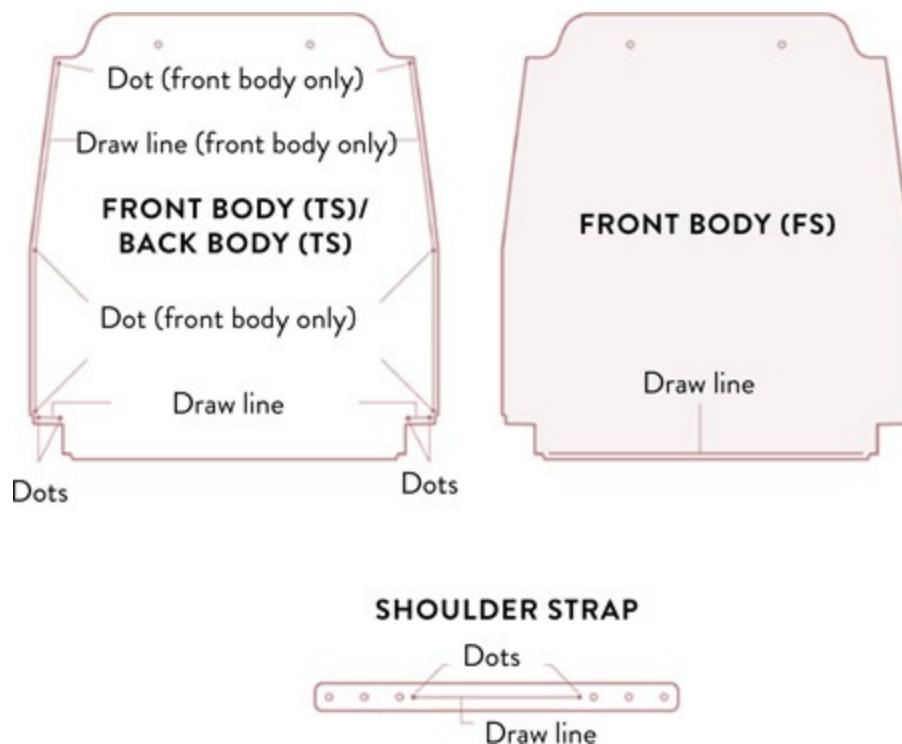
Using the patterns on sheet B, make rough cuts of the leather pieces and, if necessary, seal the flesh side with a coat of burnishing agent (except for the shoulder strap pieces). Then use the patterns to trim the rough cuts into shape. Use the hole punches to make the holes on the body pieces, as noted in the diagrams at right. To make each shoulder strap, use contact cement to adhere the flesh sides of shoulder straps A and B together, then punch the holes.



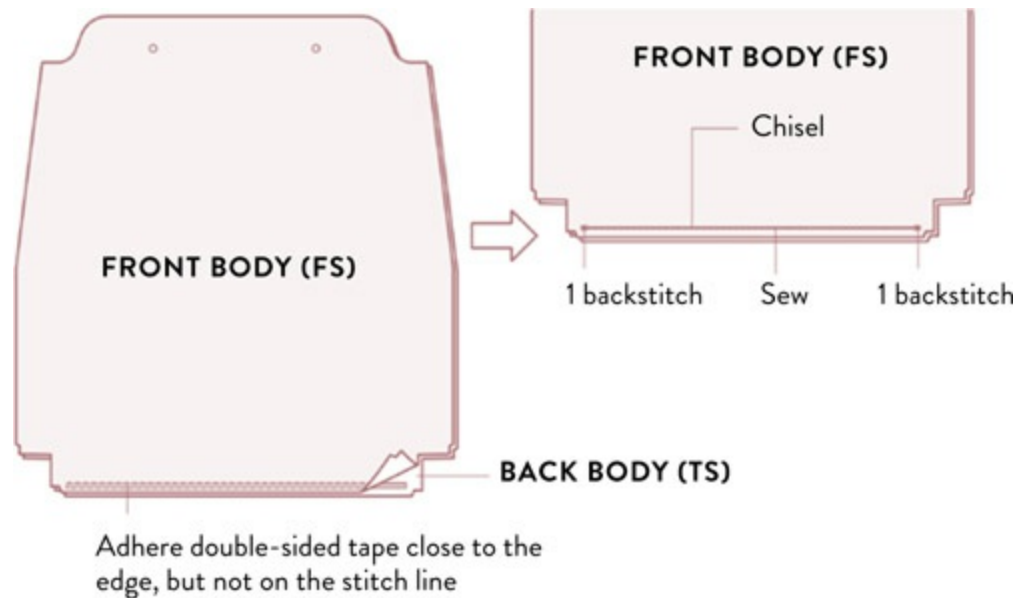
2 DYE AND BURNISH THE EDGES. Dye the edges of the body as necessary and burnish all edges, except for glue areas.



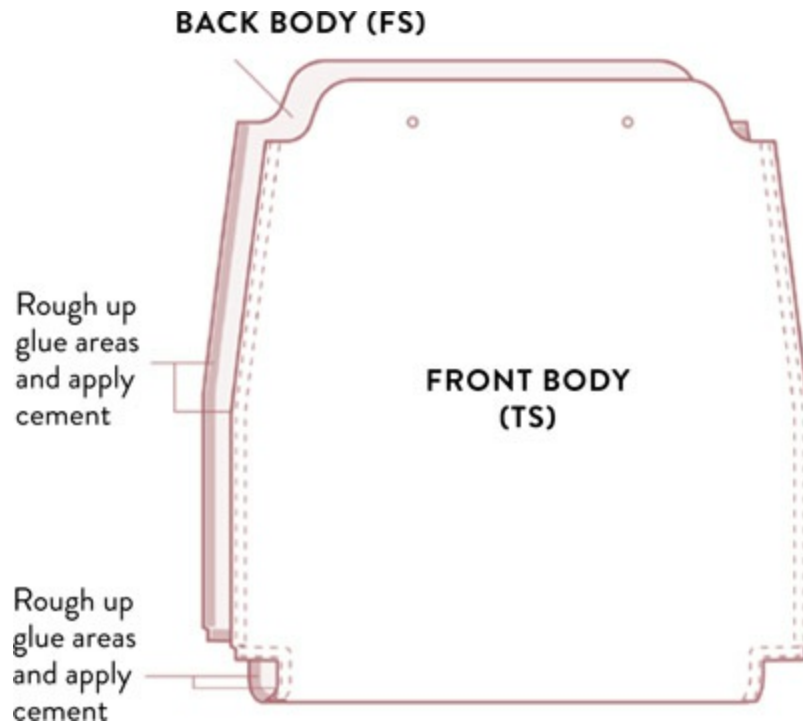
3 TRANSFER PATTERN MARKS. Use the patterns and a round awl to transfer dots to the top side of the pieces. Scratch lines between the dots as noted on the patterns. Use a silver pen to mark the flesh side of the front body.



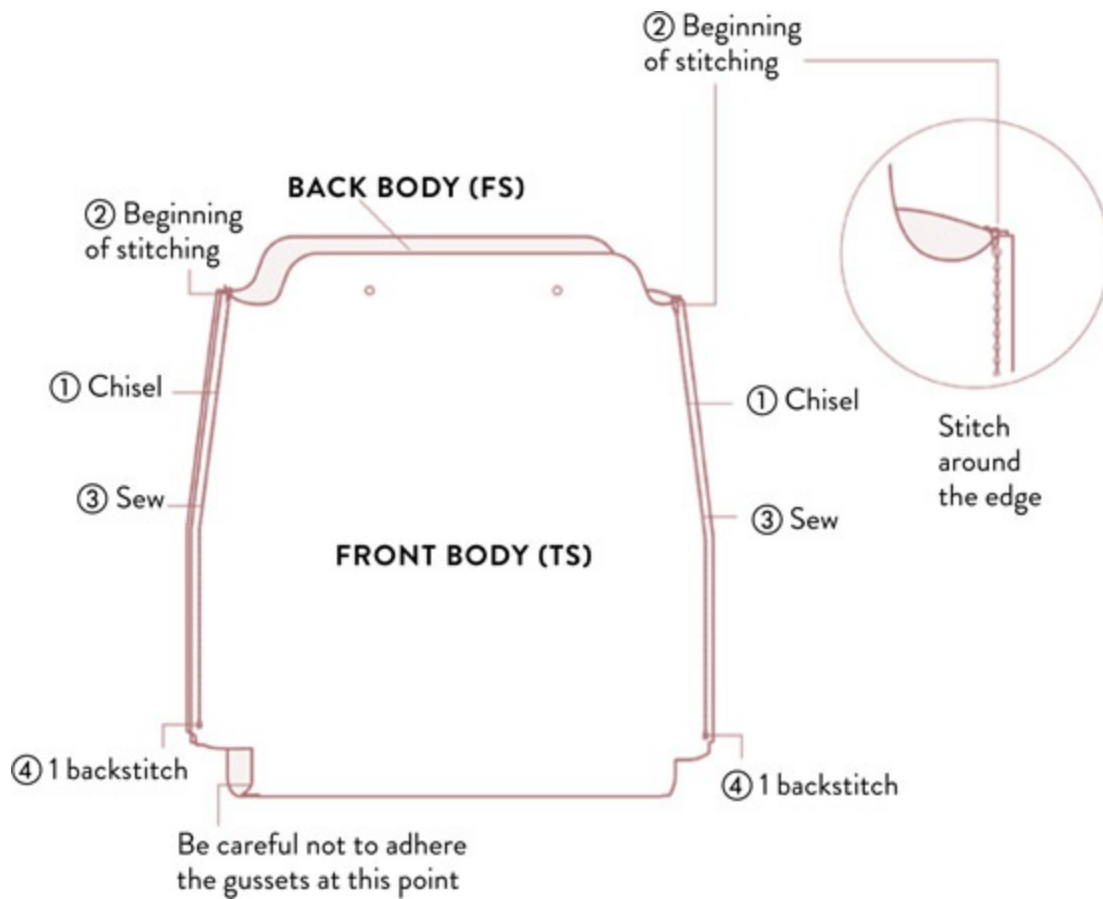
4 CHISEL AND SEW THE BOTTOM. Align the front and back bodies so that their top sides face each other and adhere bottoms with double-sided tape. Make holes with a 4-prong stitching chisel and sew. Make sure to include one backstitch on each end.



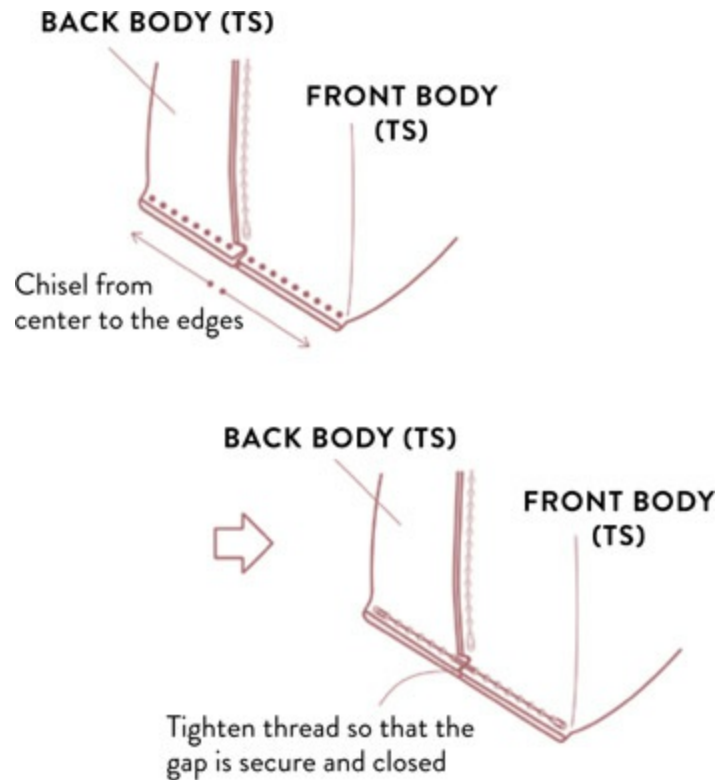
5 ADHERE BACK BODY TO FRONT BODY. Rough up the glue areas and apply contact cement. Allow to dry until tacky, and then carefully align the sides. Firmly press edges together, taking care not to adhere the gussets.



6 SEW THE SIDES. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make stitching holes along the sides. Starting from the top, sew up and around the edge of the leather and then down toward the bottom, finishing with one backstitch. Note: Be careful not to adhere the gussets yet.



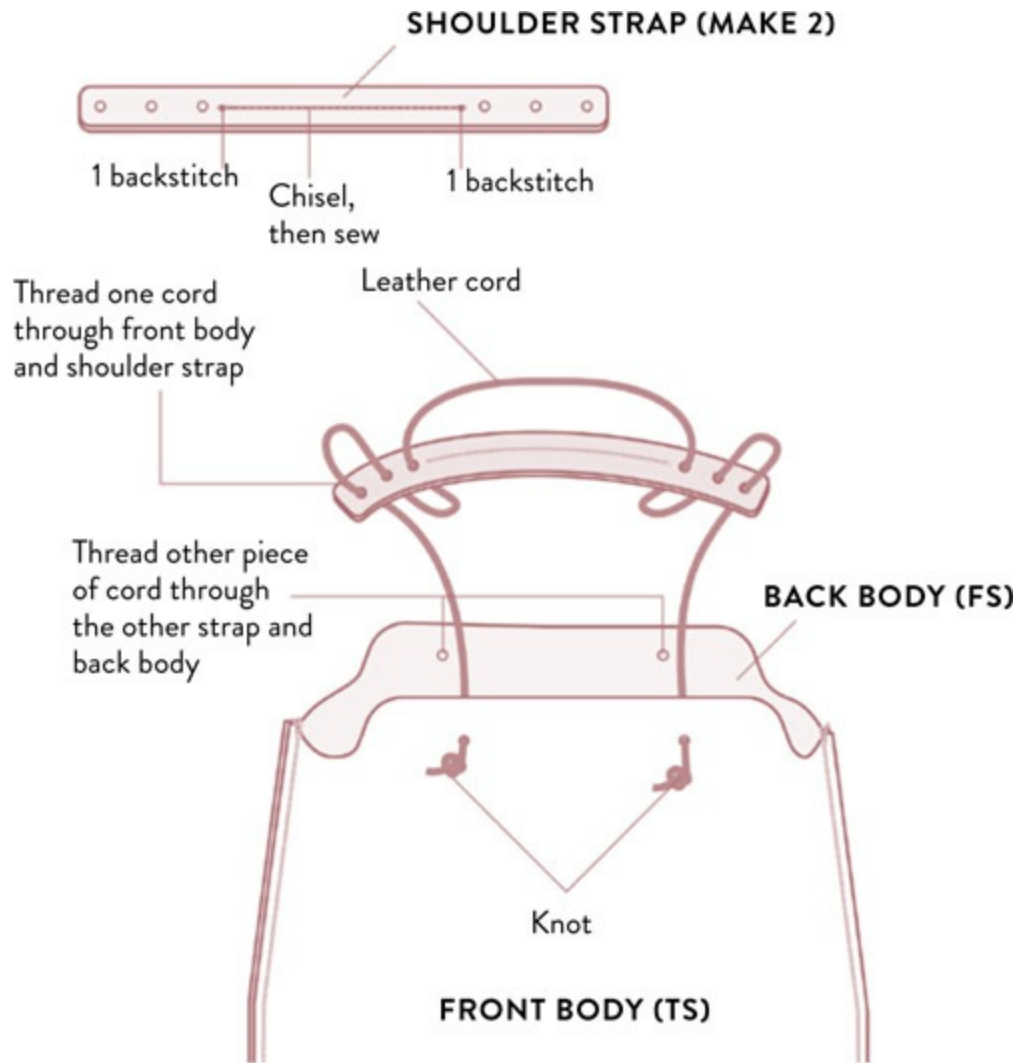
7 SEW THE GUSSETS. Carefully match up the gusset glue areas and firmly press them together. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel to make holes from the center of the gussets toward the edges. Sew the gussets with one backstitch at each end. Burnish the edges.



NOTE

Chisel from the center, but sew from one side to the other.

8 MAKE THE SHOULDER STRAP. Use a 4-prong stitching chisel down the middle. Sew, making one backstitch at each end. Repeat to make a second identical piece. Cut two 33½ in (85 cm) long pieces of leather cord. Thread one cord through a shoulder strap and the front body. Make a knot at each end of the cord. Thread the other cord through the other shoulder strap and the back body, then knot.



Change the way the leather cord is strung through the shoulder straps to adjust the length.

PATTERN SHEET A

- All patterns are full-size.
- Trace or photocopy the patterns. Do not cut this pattern short.
- Patterns include seam allowance.
- Refer to page 30 for more information on making patterns.

1	Card Case A	page 60
2	Card Case B	page 62
3	Card Case C	page 64
4	Tablet Sleeve	page 66
5	Pen Caddy	page 68
6	Card Case D	page 74
8	Eyeglass Case	page 78
9	Towel Cloth	page 82
10	Zigzagged Pouch A	page 85
11	Zigzagged Pouch B	page 85
12	Long Wallet	page 88
13	Bifold Wallet	page 95

SYMBOL KEY

- (75) = Plain Sole & (75) = Top Sole
- Mark dots on the top side of the leather with a round nail
 - Draw lines on the top side of the leather with a round nail
 - Mark on the flesh side of the leather with a clear pen
 - Draw lines on the flesh side of the leather with a clear pen
 - (2.4 mm) Make a hole with a leather hole punch (the number in parentheses indicates leather hole punch size)
 - Glue into
 - Fold into guide line
 - Indicate pattern is not cut on the fold (the pattern



