# Leathercraft Library
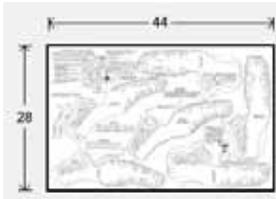## DIGITAL MEDIA FOR LEATHERCRAFTERS

# Digital Downloads

This PDF package has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Some PDF file downloads may contain some documents larger than an 8-1/2" x 11" image. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:

**Full Size:** If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you.
**Tiled:** The tiled pages give you the option of printing the larger patterns at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.
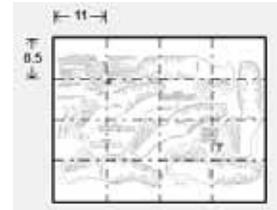
**Pattern PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. …Etc.

**Doodle Page PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

**eBook PDF files** contain 1 (one) full eBook. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized books if your home printer cannot print the larger pages.

**Craftaid PDF files** contain 1 (one) full Craftaid pattern or Craftaid pattern pack that has been converted into a tracing pattern. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized Craftaid patterns if your home printer cannot print the larger pages. *NOTE: These digitized patterns do not include any of the physical plastic templates (Craftaids) that may be mentioned, nor does the purchase of this PDF file imply a promise to receive any physical plastic templates (Craftaids).*

*NOTE: Digital kit patterns do not include any kit parts that they may reference.*

Please note: When printing on a home printer, use the settings seen on the image to the right in the Page Handling area of the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. If your printer is cutting edges off, set "Page Scaling" to "Shrink to Printable Area". This will, however, decrease the size of the pattern a very small amount.
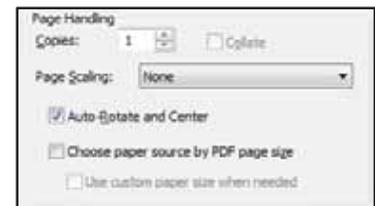
*NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.*

*NOTE: You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.*

*www.leathercraftlibrary.com*

*Leathercraft Projects To-Go*

## Jungle – Rainforest
# Nature NOTEBOOK

*Plus* **A Look Into The History & Inner Workings Of "Jungles & Rainforests"**

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

## MATERIALS LIST
**All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Leather Notebook Projects:**
- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Parts
- Cords & Beads
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions
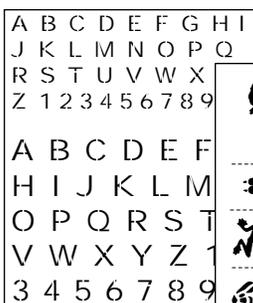
## YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
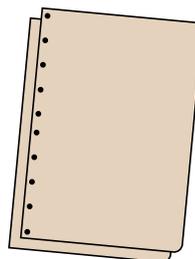- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

## CLASSROOM TIME:
**Minimum of 4 Sessions:**
    Design = 45 minutes
    Color the Projects = 90 minutes
    Assembly = 45 minutes

#47250-03

# GETTING STARTED:

### SESSION 1 - Design:

• Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.

• Copy blank template on page 5 and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.

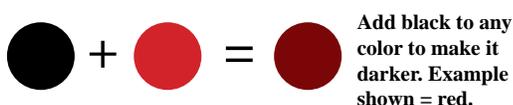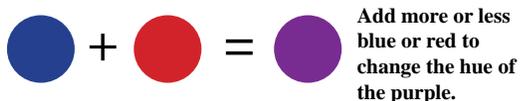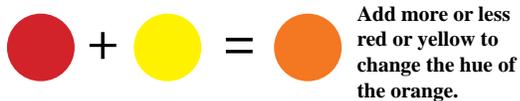• Also cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

### SESSIONS 2 & 3 - Color:

• Hand out leather parts to each student.

• Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

*(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 4)*

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## MIXING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS

The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. The secondary colors (orange, green & purple) can be created as shown:

🔴 **+** 🟡 **=** 🟠 **Add more or less red or yellow to change the hue of the orange.**

🟡 **+** 🔵 **=** 🟢 **Add more or less blue or yellow to change the hue of the green.**

🔵 **+** 🔴 **=** 🟣 **Add more or less blue or red to change the hue of the purple.**

⚪ **+** 🔵 **=** 🔵 **Add white to any color to make it lighter. Example shown = blue.**

⚫ **+** 🔴 **=** 🔴 **Add black to any color to make it darker. Example shown = red.**

*Now try mixing the secondary colors together to get even more colors.*

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# What Is The Difference Between A Jungle And A Rainforest?

**JUNGLE -** A jungle usually refers to a dense tropical forest or swamp. Jungles are often considered pre-rainforests, which means that a jungle is a thicket (dense) growth of tropical shrubs, vines and small trees growing outside of a light-blocking canopy covered area (the rainforest part of the tropical forest). A jungle is often found at the edges of a rainforest, but not always.

*Did You Know:* The word jungle is used to describe many other places and situations. Writers have often described difficult, uncontrolled areas of big cities as "jungles".

In contrast, the term "The Law of the Jungle" was used by the author Rudyard Kipling in ***The Jungle Book*** (1894) to mean quite the opposite. In the book, The "Law of the Jungle" means the codes or rules of the land by which the animals live with their surroundings.

**RAINFORESTS -** These are forests characterized by high rainfall, usually between 68-78 inches per year. While a jungle is dense with undergrowth of vines and shrubs making it difficult to walk through, a rainforest has a high covering or canopy of tree branches and leaves blocking the light from entering in below. The lack of light keeps vines and shrubs from growing. This makes it possible to walk through a rainforest.

Rainforests are home to two-thirds of all the living animal and plant species on Earth. It is believed that there are millions of species still not discovered in rainforests.

There are four different parts or layers of a rainforest. From top to bottom, they are:

1) The **emergent layer:** This layer contains a small number of very tall trees that rise above the general canopy of the rainforest. Found in this layer are eagles, butterflies, bats and monkeys.

*NOTE: When using acrylic paints on leather, be sure the project is completely dry before starting to assemble the project.*

## GETTING STARTED
**continued:**

### SESSION 4 - Assembly:
- Copy the Instructions on page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and beads.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the steps.

## *ABOUT THE LEATHER:*

*The leather used for this project is called veg-split leather cut from cowhide. Both sides are rough or suede. The grain side (smooth top side) of this particular cut of leather has been removed.*

*Veg-split leather can be decorated with designs by either painting or drawing with markers and pens. This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.*

## Jungles & Rainforests Continued:

*2)* The **canopy layer:** This layer contains the majority of the largest tree, 50 percent of the plant species and fauna or animals. The fauna are similar to those found in the emergent layer, but there are more varieties and numbers.

3) The **understory layer:** This layer lies between the canopy and forest floor. It is home to lizards, birds, snakes as well as jaguars and leopards. The leaves are very large in this layer and there are hug quantities of insects. Only 5% of sunlight reaches this layer.

4) The **forest floor layer:** Only plants requiring very little light will grow in this layer. 2% of sunlight reaches the forest floor.

*Did You Know:* More than half of the world's species of animals and plants are found in rainforests around the world.

The project for this lesson is to make a leather Jungle - Rainforest Nature Notebook for collecting information and decorated with the theme.
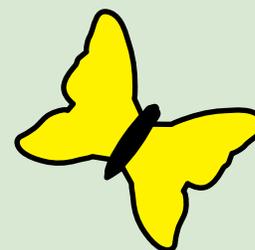
## VOCABULARY:

**Cowhide -** The hide (skin) from a mature bovine (cow).

**Flesh Side -** The rough (suede) underside of leather.

**Grain Side -** The hair side of the leather with the hair removed. This side may be tooled.

**Running Stitch -** A very historic lacing technique where the lace is stitched in and out of a row of holes.

**Tanning -** The process using tannins (yellowish substance form oak bark) to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

**Veg-Split -** Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

**Whip Stitch -** A very historic lacing technique where the lace is taken over the edge of the leather and then into the next hole.

# CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the project parts. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

## COLORING HINTS:

*To paint large areas, mix a Cova Color "wash" by diluting the color with water. Be sure to mix enough to do the entire project or keep a record of the proportions for mixing more.*

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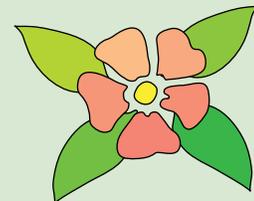
**JUNGLES & RAINFORESTS**

**SPIDERS & SNAKES**
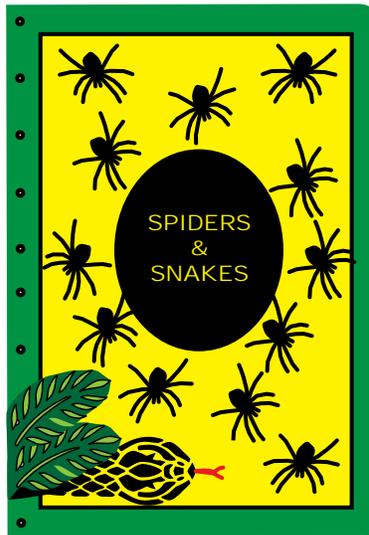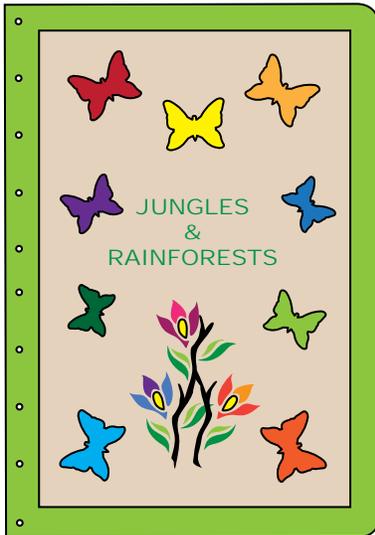
**NOTE:**
**Be sure to plan designs on paper before drawing or applying color on the leather.**
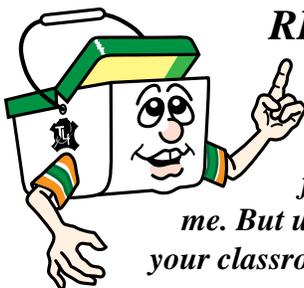
**All 4 sides can be decorated with paint and or markers.**

## CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ *Study more about Rainforests and the animals, insects and plants in them.*
~ *Study how the Jungles and Rainforest effect the ecology of our earth.*

## RECYCLE ME!

*"I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it's time to recycle, I am happy to bring fun & learning into your classroom by offering you Projects To-Go from Tandy Leather Factory."*

# TEMPLATE FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

**TEMPLATE FOR PLANNING DESIGNS**

# ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

## USING THE RUNNING STITCH:

1) Position the two journal pieces (insides)  together, aligning holes.

2) Begin at the top hole on the front side of the journal. Leave at least 6 " of cord at the hole and stitch through top aligned holes to the back side.

3) Stitch down and out through the next aligned holes. Continue in & out to last hole.

4) At last hole, stitch over edge and up through bottom hole in back part only and take cord up between parts to top hole. Stitch out through top hole in front part only. Pull inside cord tight.

5) Slide 3 beads on both cords together. Push up to hole to secure. Trim off excess cord. Tie knots in ends.
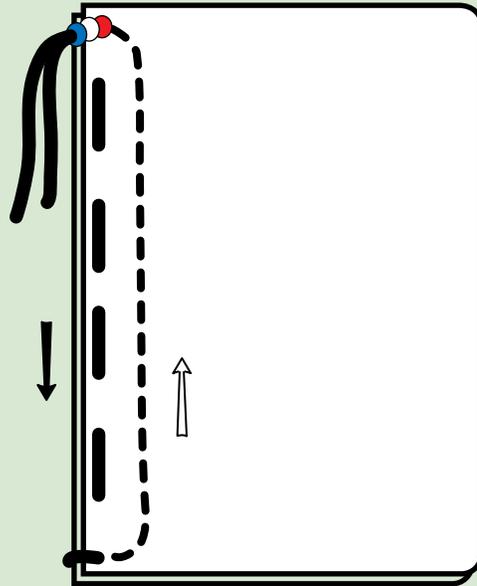
## USING THE WHIP STITCH:

1) Position the two journal pieces (insides)  together, aligning holes.

2) Begin at the top hole on the front side of the journal. Leave 6 " of cord at the hole and stitch through top aligned holes to the back side.

3) Stitch over edge and down through the next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.

4) At last hole, from the back, stitch over edge & through bottom hole of front part only and take cord up between parts to top hole. Stitch out through top hole in front part only.

5) Slide 3 beads on both cords together. Push up to hole to secure. Trim off excess cord. Tie knots in ends.
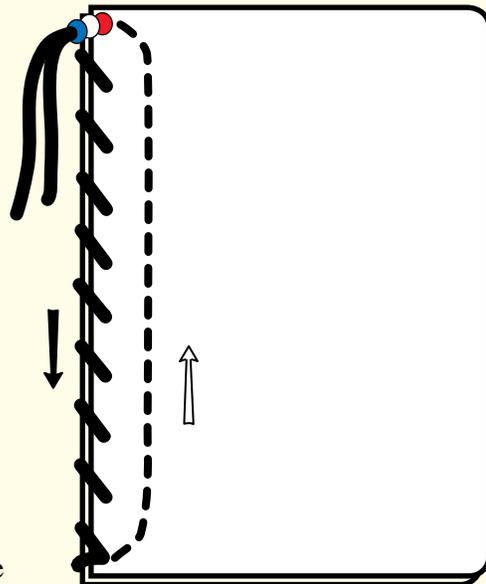
**TO PLACE PAPER:**  Pull beads away from top hole to loosen cord loop on inside of journal. Insert folded 8-1/2" x 11" paper through loop, then tighten beads back up to top hole.

**HINTS:** *Try different ways to tie the cord after stitching is completed - example: Tie a bow and put the beads on each or the cord ends. When stitching, keep the cord flat - do not twist it. To keep cut cord ends from unraveling, put a drop of classroom white glue on cut ends.*