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.
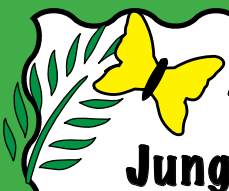
NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.

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
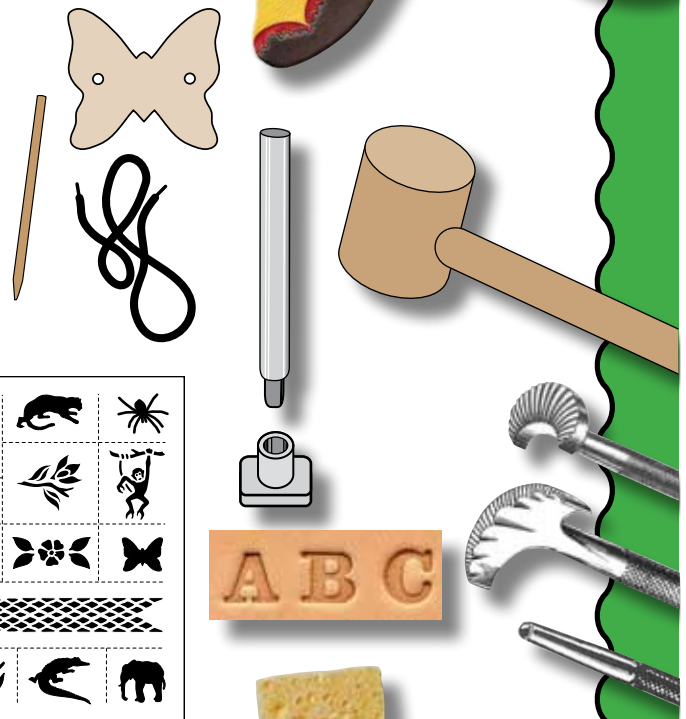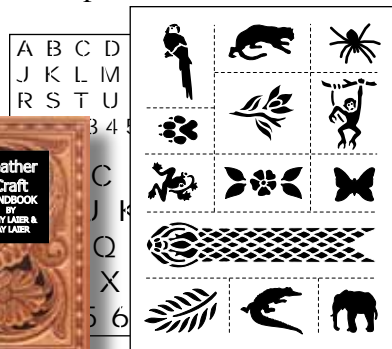# BUTTERFLY
BARRETTE or FOB

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

OBJECTIVE: Students will learn to stamp and assemble leather turning it into a useful and decorative project. Lesson includes history, science and new vocabulary words. Creativity, and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and assemble the project.

MATERIALS LIST
All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Barrette or Fob Projects:
- Pre-Punched Veg Tan Tooling Leather Shapes
- Barrette Sticks & Cords
- Stamping Tools & Handles
- Mallets
- Sponges & Sheep Wool
- All-In-One Stain / Finish
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens & Stencils
- Instructions & Handbook

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
- Pencils For Planning Designs & Scissors
- Plastic Water Bowls
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 sessions:
- Design, Case & Stamp = 90 minutes
- Color & Assembly = 45 minutes

#47200-02

GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:
• Copy the blank templates on page 5, cut apart on dotted lines along with stencils. Hand out with pencils to plan designs.

SESSION 2 - Case & Stamp:
• To prepare for casing & stamping, set-up sturdy tables for 3 or 4 students per table with one plastic bowl of water & two sponges per table (Note: Sponges can be cut in half).
• Hand out to each student: A copy of p. 6 instructions, one project part & one mallet.
• Share stamps and stamp handles.
• Follow the Leather Preparation and Stamping Instructions on the next pages.

SESSION 3 - Adding Color & Assembly:
• Set up 1 or 2 staining tables for All-In-One Stain & Finish to be applied with sheep wool pieces. Cover tables with paper to protect them from spills.
• Add additional color with Sharpie Pens & Cova Color Acrylic Paints. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for paints.
• Copy & hand out Instructions (p.7) along with barrette sticks and cords cut in half.
• Practice assembly steps before class. Demonstrate the steps.

ABOUT THE PROJECT:
The leather used in this project is called vegetable-tanned (Veg Tan) leather cut from cowhide. One side is smooth (the grain side) and one side is rough or suede (the flesh side). Veg Tan leather can have designs tooled on the smooth side using different tools.

The Leather Craft Handbook offers you more information on the various tools that are available and how to use them on future projects.

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.
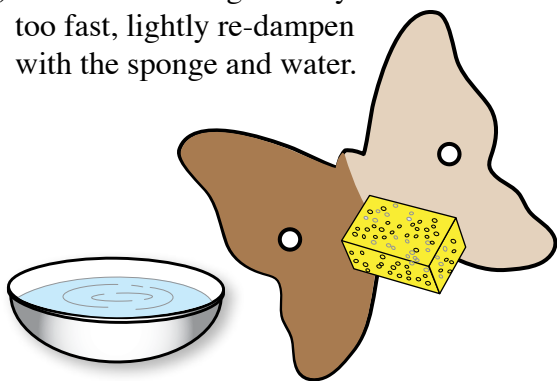
Continued ...

LEATHER PREPARATION:

Before you can stamp a design on leather, it needs to be moistened. This is called "casing the leather". (Note: Sponges can be cut in half.) Students should share sponges and water bowls per table.

1) Apply water to the smooth (grain) side of your leather using a clean sponge and water. Dampen leather but not too much.

2) Set leather aside and wait until it begins to return to its natural color and feels cool to the touch. Then it is ready to stamp. While waiting for your leather to partially dry, plan the designs.

3) If some areas begin to dry too fast, lightly re-dampen with the sponge and water.

Jungles & Rainforests continued:

2) The **canopy layer:** This layer contains the majority of the largest trees, along with 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 butterfly barrette or fob decorated with Jungle and Rainforest theme designs.

VOCABULARY:

Casing - Adding water to one or both sides of vegetable tanned tooling leather to prepare the surface for tooling.

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

Grain Side - The hair side of the leather with the hair removed.

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

Tannins - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.
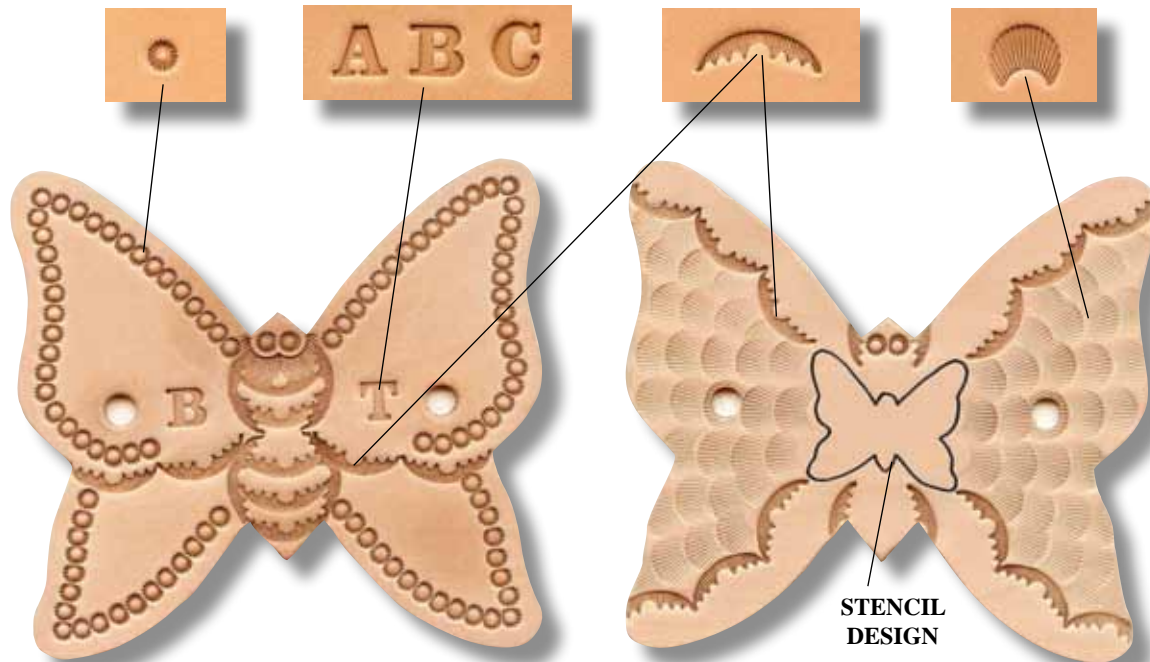
Staining - Adding color to the leather using different types of stains and paints.

Stamping - Using metal stamps with designs or shapes on the end and a mallet to put a design on the grain side of vegetable tanned leather.

Vegetable Tanned (Veg-Tan) - Leather which has been tanned with vegetable materials that are derived from certain plants and woods, often called bark tannins.

CREATE DESIGNS USING DIFFERENT STENCIL PATTERNS & STAMPS

Here are some ideas combining stencil patterns, stamps and alphabet stamps. The same samples are shown on page 1 with color applied. Different coloring techniques can be used: Leave backgrounds natural leather and add color using Cova Colors & Sharpie Pens or apply All-In-One Color Stain & Finish over the entire project. Then go back and add additional color.
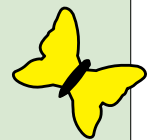
STENCIL DESIGN

COLORING HINTS:

WHEN USING ACRYLIC PAINTS over All-In-One, make light colors stand out on the dark background by first painting the inside of the design with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.

MIXING COLORS: The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) can be mixed to create the secondary colors (orange, green & purple). Add white to lighten and black to darken a color.
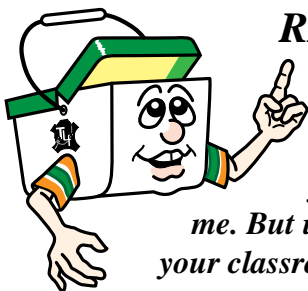
🔴 + 🟡 = 🟠   🟡 + 🔵 = 🟢   🔵 + 🔴 = 🟣   ⚪ + 🔴 = 🩷

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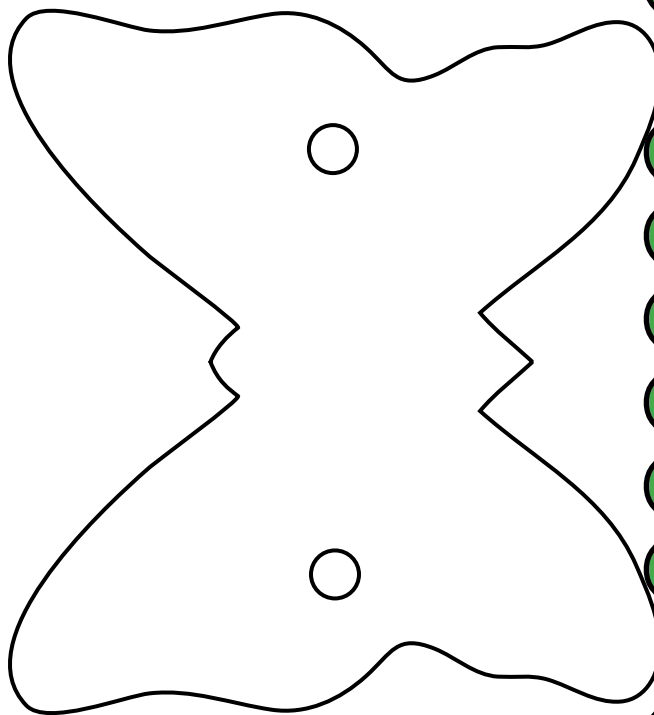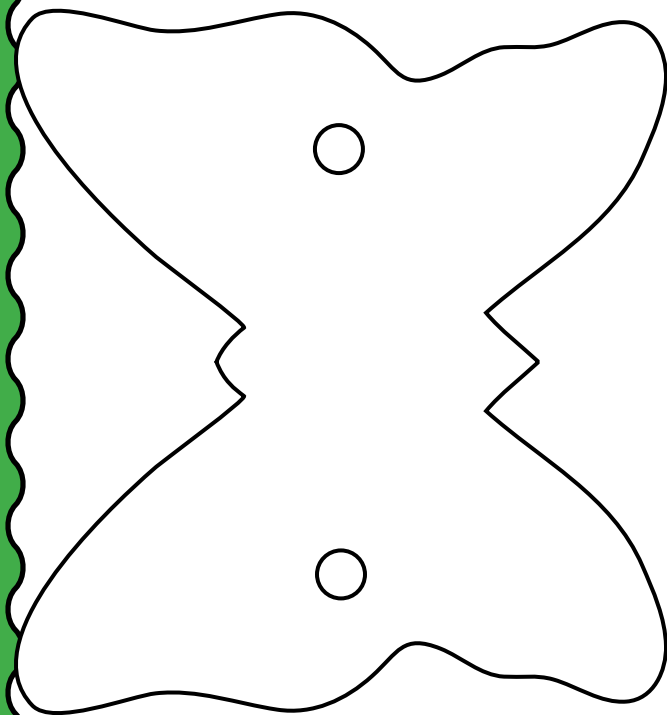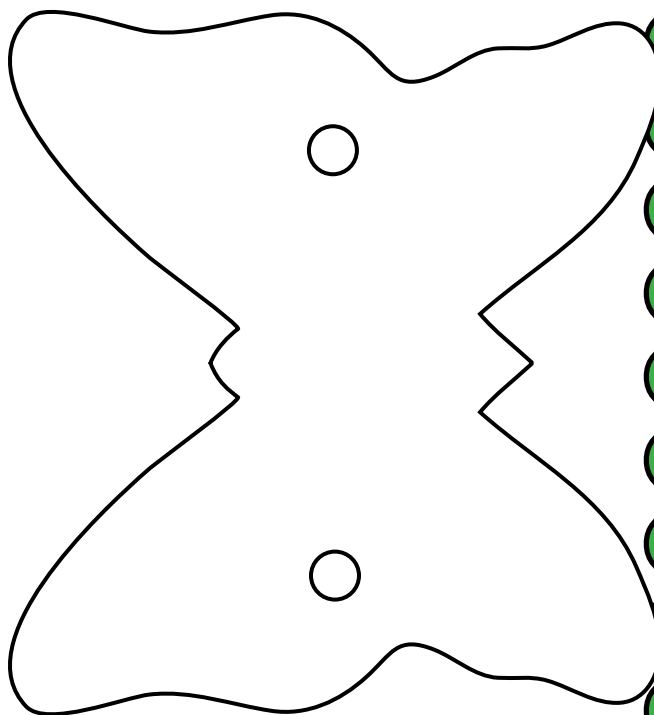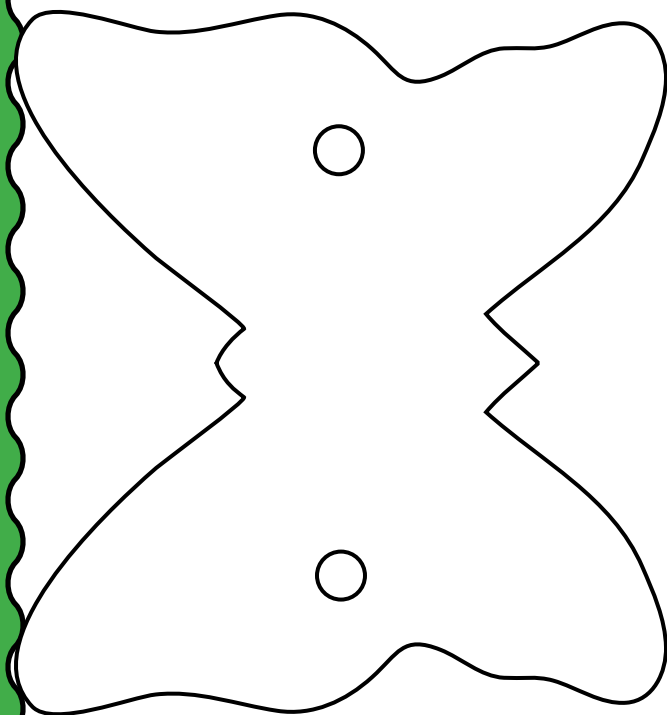~ *Study how the Jungles and Rainforest effect the ecology of our earth.*

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."

TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS

Copy this page, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out to students so they can practice designs on paper before applying them to the leather.
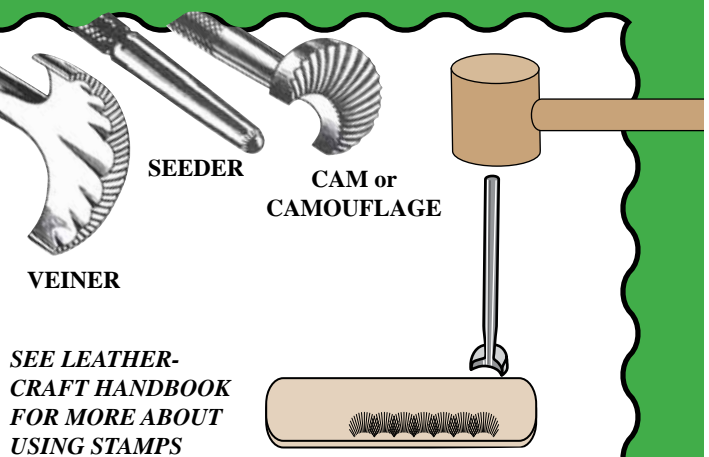
STAMPING Instructions:
(Shown here on a leather strip.)

1) After leather has been cased, hold stamp in a vertical (straight up and down) position. Be sure stamp is facing the desired direction.
2) Strike handle end of stamp firmly with mallet to leave a deep impression.
3) Repeat with same or different stamps.

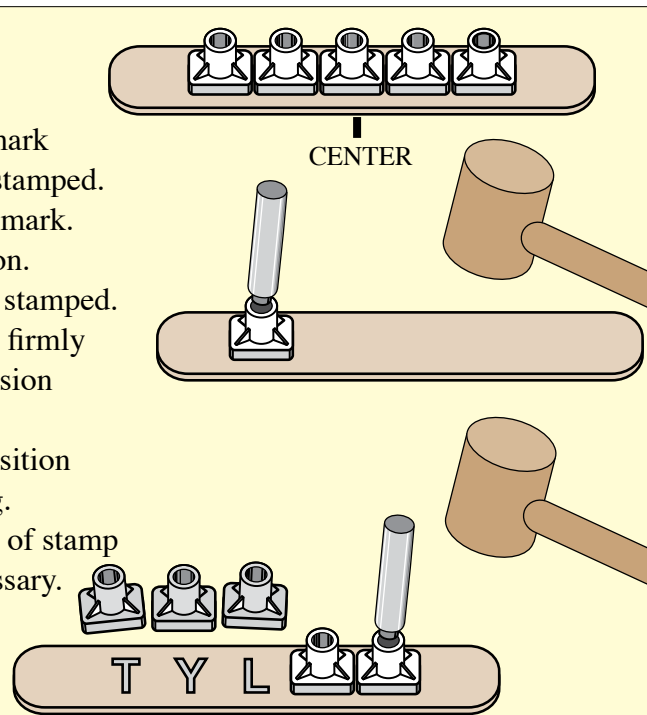***Be sure to keep leather damp while stamping. Reapply water lightly with sponge as needed.***

SEEDER

CAM or CAMOUFLAGE

VEINER

SEE LEATHER-CRAFT HANDBOOK FOR MORE ABOUT USING STAMPS

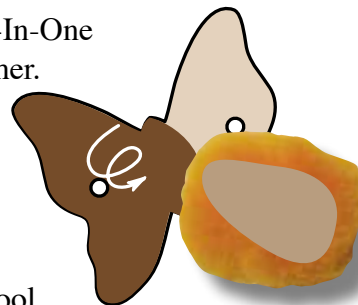## STAMPING Alphabets:
(Shown here on a leather strip.)

CENTER

1) To stamp two or more letters in a row, first mark the center of the space where letters will be stamped.
2) Place stamps side by side, centered over the mark. Be sure stamps are facing the correct direction.
3) Remove all stamps except the first one to be stamped.
4) Insert stamp setter in top of stamp and strike firmly with mallet. Repeat if necessary until impression shows clearly in the leather.
5) Place 1st stamp back over its impression. Position 2nd stamp next to the first for proper spacing.
6) Remove 1st stamp. Insert stamp setter in top of stamp and strike firmly with mallet. Repeat if necessary.
7) Repeat with rest of letters.
8) Allow project to dry completely before applying All-In-One Stain & Finish.

T Y L

STAINING THE LEATHER:
You will be using All-In-One Stain & Finish which is a color and finish combined for speed. Be sure to work quickly and in a special staining area away from other supplies.

1) Shake bottle well. Transfer a liberal (heavy) amount of All-In-One onto a piece of sheep wool, but never directly onto the leather. NOTE: Only one coat is needed.
2) Then apply to leather quickly, rubbing in a circular motion until color is even and all cuts and impressions are full of stain.
3) Remove excess with a clean piece of sheep wool. Then, buff to a mellow gloss with a clean piece of sheep wool.

OPTION: After stain is dry, come back and add more color using colored markers or acrylic paints.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:
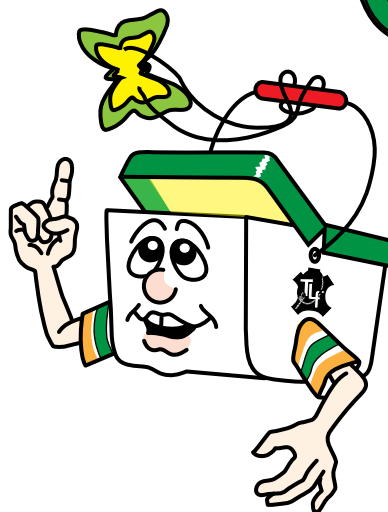*Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.*

OPTIONAL ASSEMBLIES:
There are many different ways to assemble the butterfly other than using it as a barrette.

- **On A Neck Cord**
- **As A Waist Cord**
- **Key Fob**
- **Zipper Pull**
- **Hair Band**
- **Luggage ID Tag**

To assemble any of the above:
- Tie a knot in one end of the cord and thread it through one of the holes. Leave a loop whatever size desired, then thread the cord tip through the other hole. Tie a knot in the end of the cord.
- Or - Stitch through one hole and then stitch through the other hole. Pull cord until center of cord is between holes. Tie cord ends together in a knot.

BARRETTE ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

1) If the stick is a little rough, sand it with a piece of sand paper or an emery board.
2) Paint stick a color if desired. Let it dry completely before inserting in barrette.
3) Push stick in through one hole, position barrette on hair and push stick through hair and out other hole.