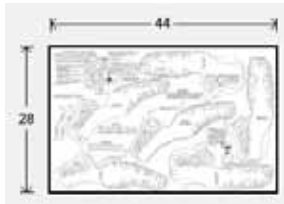# Digital Downloads

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.
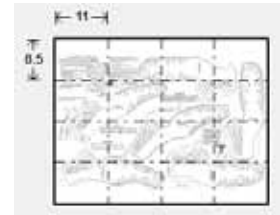
Pattern PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. …Etc.

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

Native American Designs On A Real Leather
KOOZIE or POUCH

Plus **A Look Back Into Historic "Native American Dwellings"**

ASSEMBLE AS A KOOZIE OR A POUCH FOR CELL PHONE, ID & MORE ~

OBJECTIVE: Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history 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 Pouch or Koozie Projects:
• Pre-Punched Veg Split Suede Leather Parts
• Cords, Hook & Loop Fasteners
• Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
• Brushes
• Sharpie Pens
• Stencils
• Design and Coloring Ideas
• Complete Instructions

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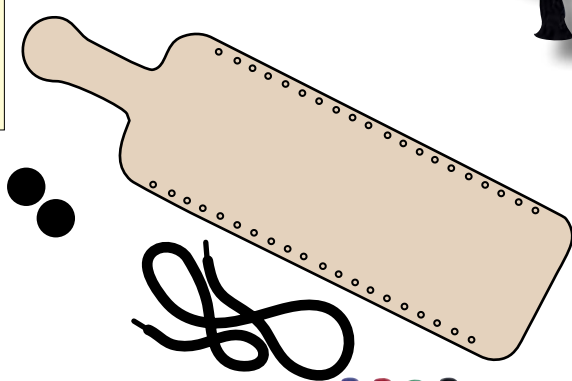• Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 Sessions:
Design the Projects = 45 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
Assembly = 45 minutes

#47250-02

GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:
• Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
• Copy the blank templates on page 5, copy the Symbols on page 6 and hand out along with pencils.
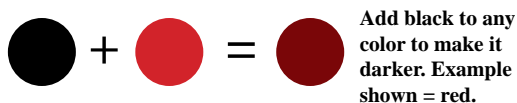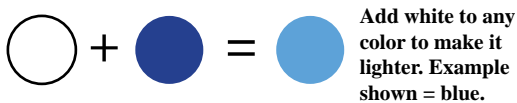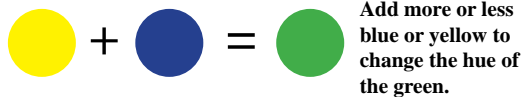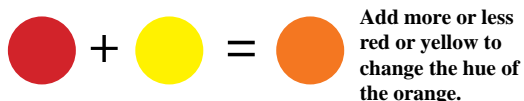• Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

SESSIONS 2 - Color:
• Hand out leather parts to students.
• Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)

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.

HISTORY:
"Native American Tepee Dwellings"

When American settlers first began to move into the Great Plains, they were shocked by the sight of tents in the distance. The Native Americans who lived there lived in structures known as tepees (or tipis). The native people of the American Plains were mostly a hunting people, living off what animals they could catch and moving to follow the migrations of the animals. For this reason, their homes needed to be easy to set up, easy to break down, and easy to move, yet be a good guard against the windy nights and hot days of the area.
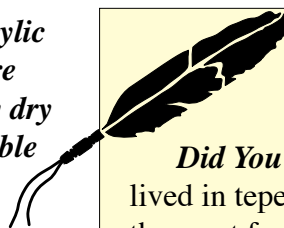
A tepee is a conical tent, with a circle for a base. It has one entrance and an open top so that a small fire can be burnt within the tepee for cooking and warmth. Typically, an entire family would live within one tepee, with their bedding and all their belongings. Tepees could vary in size from family to family, often indicating the social status of the family. Paintings decorating the outer skins of the tepees also indicated the personality of the family living there. Most tribes set up their tepees in a circle around a central fire pit where the people would gather together for conversation and games with their fellow tribe members.

Tepees were constructed by drawing a circle on the ground that was the diameter of the desired tent. Three main support poles, usually dried young trees or saplings, were tied together near their top. These three poles would then be spread out onto the three points of a triangle that fell on the perimeter of the circle. To these three support poles, further structure poles were added so that their ends rested at the top of the tripod and on the perimeter of the circle. A rope would then be wrapped around the top of the poles by walking around the circle. Skins were then stretched over the poles, the door being created by the overlap of the skins.

Continued ...

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

GETTING STARTED continued:

SESSION 3 - Assembly:
- Copy the Instructions on pages 7 & 8. Hand out to each student along with the stitching cord and fasteners. Scissors might be needed to trim the cord.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the assembly 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.

History Continued:

Did You Know: Not all Native Americans lived in tepees, though the tepee is probably the most famous native home. The tepee was primarily used by the many tribes of middle America's Plains. Natives from the east and south were more likely to live in a wigwam, a structure built by bending saplings over into arcs and covering the roof and walls with tree bark. In the northeast, what is now called New England, the natives built long houses out of wood, where multiple families would live together. In the northwest, the natives built houses that were built over a pit in the ground and that had mud-plaster roofs. In the southwest, the natives made clay bricks and built apartments into the cliff side that they plastered over (known as the cliff dwellers). So, although the tepee is often associated with all Native Americans, they lived in different types of homes all over North America.

The project for this lesson is to make a leather pouch or koozie. Historically, the lace used would have been leather. The lace for this project is not; however, the lacing techniques (Whip Stitch & Running Stitch) are the exact same as used back in history.

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.

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 from bark & plants) 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.
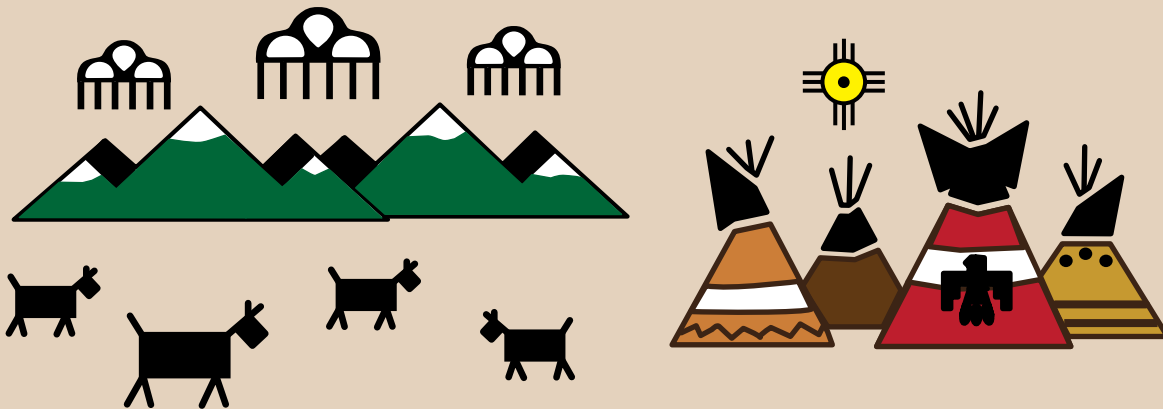
CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

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


COLORING HINT: *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.*

Be Sure To Plan Designs On Paper Before Drawing Or Applying Color On The Leather

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ Use Geometry to design tepees of various sizes
~ Explore the many different tribes that live on the great Plains: Arapaho, Arikara, Assiniboine, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Comanche, Crow, Gros Ventre, Hidatsa, Kiowa, Iowa, Kaw, Lakota, Lipan, Mandan, Omaha, Osage, Otoe, Pawnee, Plains Apache, Plains Cree, Ponca, Sarsi, Shoshone, Tonkawa and Wichita.
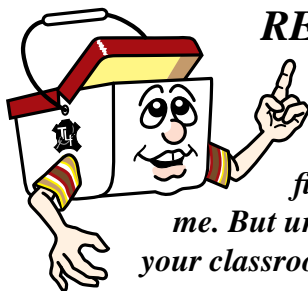
RECYCLE ME!

"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

Use these templates to plan designs before applying them to the leather.

TAB END

CENTER OF WRAP AREA

TIPS - When planning your designs:

- See where the tab overlaps the front part and plan your design with that in mind.
- Plan your designs to go under the tab, but do not put anything there that you want to show when the tab is fastened.
- Plan designs to continue onto the tab if desired, or center a design on the larger open area. Experiment with several ideas before applying color to the leather.
- Use a pencil to lightly sketch your final design on the leather. Then add color.

NATIVE AMERICAN SYMBOLS & MEANINGS:

HORSE
Journey

MAN
Human Life

SUN RAY
Constancy

LASSO
Captivity

THUNDERBIRD
Sacred Bearer of
Happiness Unlimited

CROSSED ARROWS
Friendship

ARROW
Protection

ARROWHEAD
Alertness

4 AGES
Infancy, Youth,
Middle & Old Age

CACTUS
Sign of the Desert

CACTUS FLOWER
Courtship

SADDLE BAGS
Journey

BIRD
Carefree-Lighthearted

LIGHTNING
Snake

SNAKE
Defiance, Wisdom

**THUNDERBIRD
TRACK**
Bright Prospects

DEER TRACKS
Plenty Game

BEAR TRACKS
Good Omen

**RATTLESNAKE
JAW**
Strength

HEADDRESS
Ceremonial Dance

BUTTERFLY
Everlasting Life

RAIN CLOUDS
Good Prospects

LIGHTNING
Swiftness

DAYS & NIGHTS
Time

MORNING STARS
Guidance

SUN SYMBOL
Happiness

RUNNING WATER
Constant Life

RAIN
Plentiful Crops

TEPEE
Temporary Home

SKY BAND
Leading to
Happiness

**MEDICINE
MAN'S EYE**
Wise, Watchful

HOGAN
Permanent Home

BIG MOUNTAIN
Abundance

**HOUSE OF
WATER**

FENCE
Guarding Good
Luck

**CEREMONIAL
DANCE
ENCLOSURE**

**EAGLE
FEATHERS**
Chief

**WARDING OFF
EVIL SPIRITS**

**PATHS
CROSSING**

PEACE

GILA MONSTER
Sign of the Desert

**COYOTE
TRACKS**

**MOUNTAIN
RANGE**

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:
*Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.*
*TIP: Keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.*

TO MAKE A KOOZIE WRAP:

1) Cut cord in half and tie a knot in each cut end.

2) Select the lacing option you want to do and begin stitching on the inside of the wrap.

- **To do the WHIP STITCH (A)**: Push tip of cord up through first hole. Pull cord through hole up o knot. Stitch over edge; then up through next hole. Continue to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot in end close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.

START

A

REPEAT
ON THIS SIDE

END HERE ON
FIRST SIDE

END HERE
ON SECOND SIDE
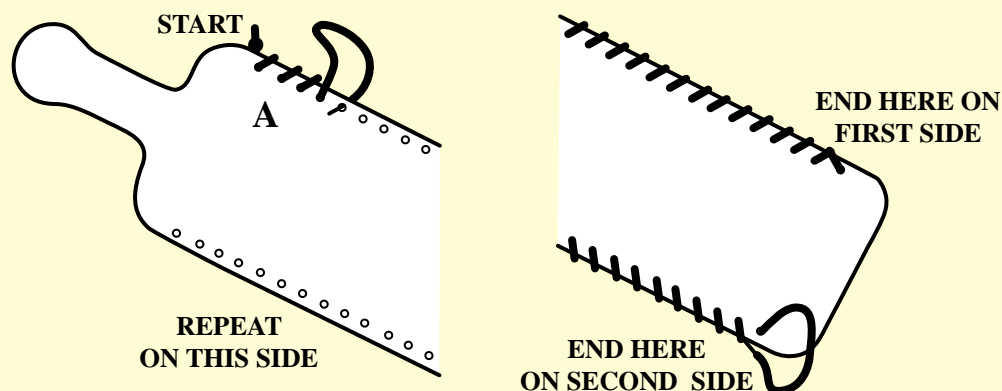
- **To do the RUNNING STITCH (B)**: Stitch up through first hole; then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole. At last hole, tie a knot close to hole and trim off excess cord. Repeat on other side.

START

B

REPEAT
ON THIS SIDE

END HERE ON
FIRST SIDE

END HERE
ON SECOND SIDE
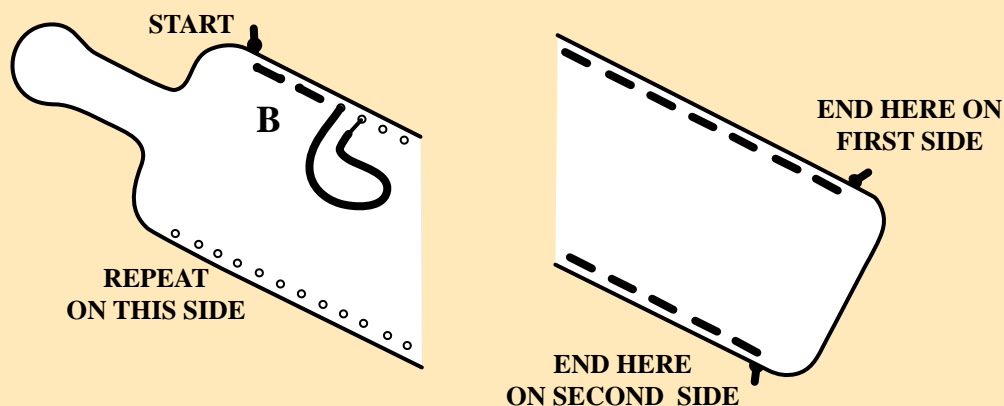
3) **To attach the HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:**
- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position on underside of tab.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Position leather wrap around can and pull tab over so it is tight on the can. Press tab down on other side of wrap to adhere the hook & loop to other end of wrap.
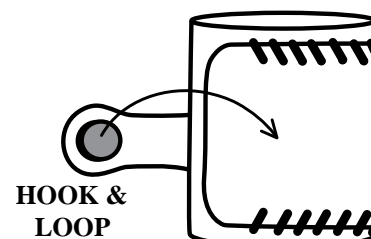
HOOK &
LOOP

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:
Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.
TIP: Keep cord flat - try not to twist cord.

TO MAKE A POUCH:

1) Select the lacing option you want to do (either the WHIP STITCH or RUNNING STITCH).

2) Cut cord in half. Tie knots in the cut ends.

3) Fold leather wrap part and align holes on sides . Begin stitching at fold (backside) and stitch through first set of aligned holes.
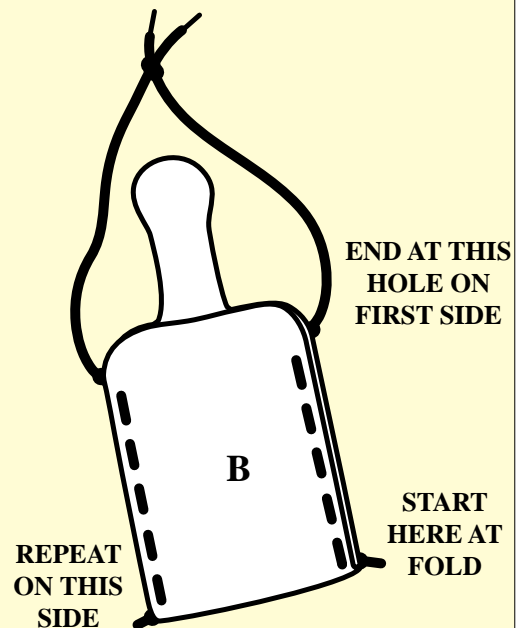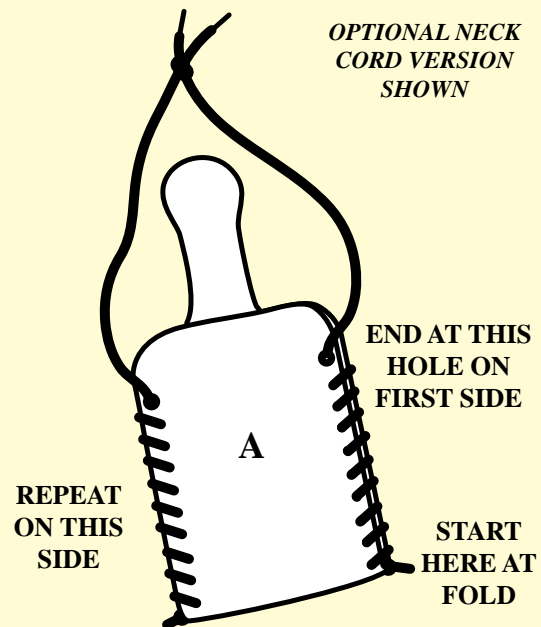
   • **To do the WHIP STITCH** (A): Push tip of cord through first aligned holes. Pull cord through hole up to knot. Stitch over edge and through next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.

   • **To do the RUNNING STITCH** (B): Stitch through first hole, then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole.

4) At last hole, using RUNNING STITCH, tie a knot and trim cord. For WHIP STITCH, stitch over edge again. Then stitch under previous stitch and tie knot. Trim cords close to knots or leave long for a neck cord as described below:

> *IF YOU ARE MAKING AN OPTIONAL NECK, HAND OR WAIST CORD:*
>
> • *At last hole on first side, tie knot close to hole.*
> • *Do not trim cord.*
> • *Using second half of cord, repeat Steps 1 through 4 on other side.*
> • *Tie ends of long cords together in a knot.*

OPTIONAL NECK CORD VERSION SHOWN

A

END AT THIS HOLE ON FIRST SIDE

REPEAT ON THIS SIDE

START HERE AT FOLD

B

END AT THIS HOLE ON FIRST SIDE

REPEAT ON THIS SIDE

START HERE AT FOLD

5) **To attach the HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:**
   • Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position on underside of tab.
   • Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
   • Fold tab over. Press down to adhere to front.

HOOK & LOOP