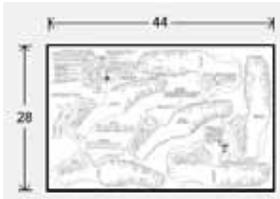# Digital Downloads

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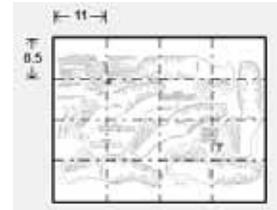
Pattern PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. …Etc.

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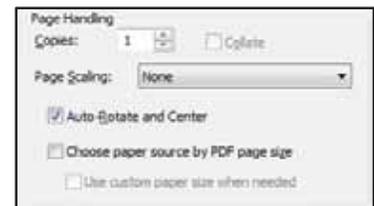
NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.

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

Ranch & Farm Leather
HATBAND or BELT

Plus **A Look At "The Differences Between Ranches & Farms"**

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.
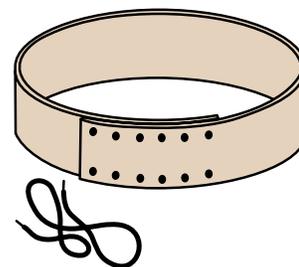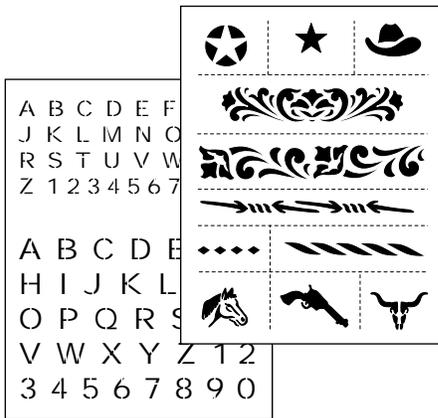
ASSEMBLE THE LEATHER PROJECT EITHER AS A HATBAND OR BELT WITH CORD TIES

MATERIALS LIST
All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Leather Hatband or Belt Projects:
• Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Bands
• Cords
• Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
• Brushes
• Sharpie Markers
• Stencils
• Design & Coloring Ideas
• Complete Instructions

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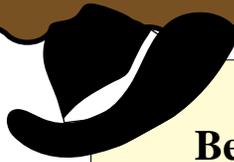• Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 Sessions:
Sizing & Design = 45 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

#47250-10

GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Sizing & Design:

- Size the bands first. Place band around hat or head. Mark where the closest holes overlap, then with the holes still overlapped, fold the band in half to find the center of the front. This will help when planning designs. For belts, there should be no overlap. Trim both ends evenly so the ends just meet.
- Copy blank templates (page 5), cut apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.
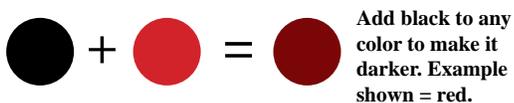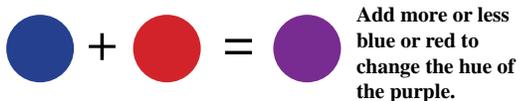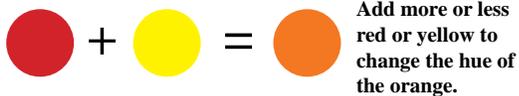- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

SESSION 2 - Color:

- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palellets, 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.

What Is The Difference Between A Ranch & A Farm?

Ranch: A ranch is the land used for raising and grazing livestock, such as cattle or sheep. A ranch may also include less common livestock such as elk, American Bison, ostrich and emu. Cattle were not native to the United States. The Conquistadors from Spain came to America in the 16th century, followed by settlers who brought their cattle and raising techniques with them.

A ranch normally includes a home, barns, corrals, sheds and various shelters or out-buildings. Ranches can vary in size. In the western United States, ranches are a combination of privately owned land and leased land under the control of the Federal Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of grazing. If the ranch includes irrigated land (or land with water available for growing crops), the ranch may also do limited amounts of farming, raising crops for feeding the animals, such as hay and grains.

Dude Ranches: These ranches cater exclusively to tourist who come to ride horses and enjoy the social activities offered by the ranch, such as organized trail rides, games, rodeo events, polo matches, picnics, barbecues, dances and entertainment. Some even offer guided hunting of native wildlife. A Dude Ranch offers to tourists a taste of the "Wild West".

Working Ranches: A working ranch normally doesn't allow tourists. These ranches are in the business of raising cattle or sheep for food and wool. Sometimes, they will allow hunters to come onto the property to hunt select native wildlife.

Farms: Areas of land including various structures devoted to the business of growing and managing food (produce, grain and some animals) and fibers (cotton, etc.). Farms may be owned by a single family, a community, a business or a company. Farms vary in size.

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

GETTING STARTED continued:

SESSION 3 - Assembly:
- Copy the Instructions on pages 6 & 7. Hand them out to each student along with the cords. Scissor might be needed.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the steps.

ABOUT THE LEATHER:

The leather band 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.

This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.

HISTORY Continued:

Did You Know: The Open Range was the prairie and desert lands from Mexico up through the western United States. "Open range" grazing was practiced where cattle and sheep were simply turned loose in the spring and allowed to roam with little supervision and no fences. They were then rounded up in the fall, driven to market or back closer to the ranches for protection during the winter. The practice of "branding" allowed cattle owners to identify and sort the livestock.

Many ranches had the need to grow agricultural crops to feed the ranchers and the cattle. With the Homestead Act of 1862, more settlers came west to set up farms. This created conflicts with ranches over the "open range", since farmers needed to fence off their property to prevent the roaming cattle and sheep from eating their crops.

However, the decline of the "open range" was not a result of increased farming. It was due to overgrazing. Ranches increased the sizes of their herds for economic reasons, stripping the quality of the rangeland. Plus the winter of 1886-1887 caused thousands of already stressed cattle to die. As a result, many ranchers fenced off their own land to better control the pasture land for their cattle. Better control resulted in better profit.

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 to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

Tannins - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan 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. 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 or many links, mix a Cova Color "wash" by diluting the color with water. Be sure to mix enough to do the entire project or keep record of the proportions.

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.
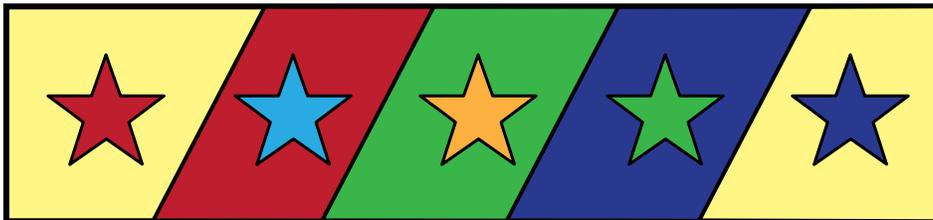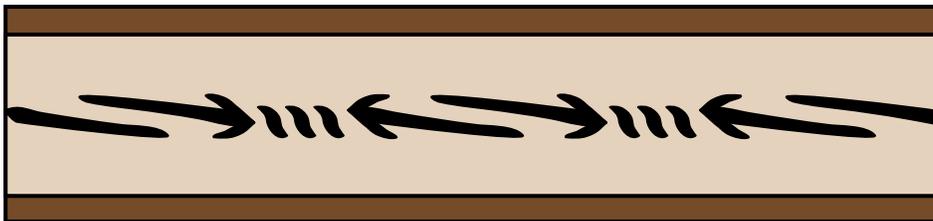
HINT: *To blend colors together like a rainbow, first dampen the leather. Mix water with the Cova Colors and apply. This technique will require a longer drying time (maybe overnight) or the use of a hair dryer.*

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ *Study more about the origin of Ranching in other countries as well as in the United States.*
~ *Study about some of the historic conflicts between the ranchers and farmers, such as the Johnson County War.*
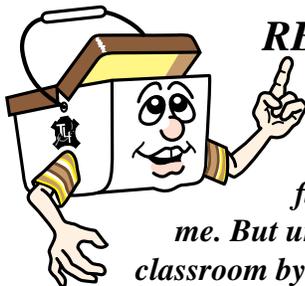
RECYCLE ME!

"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, cut apart on dotted lines and handout.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

TO DO THE RUNNING STITCH:

1) From the backside of the band, stitch out the top far left hole.

2) With the other end of the cord, stitch out the bottom far left hole. Pull cord until its center is between the top and bottom far left holes.

3) With the top cord, stitch in and out through the next holes. When you come to the overlap (seam), stitch through appropriate aligned holes and continue stitching to the last hole.

4) With the bottom cord, stitch in and out through next holes. Continue to last hole.

5) At the last holes, cord ends will either be on the top or backside of band. Tie ends in a knot. Trim off excess cord.

START HERE: PULL CORD UNTIL CORD CENTER IS BETWEEN THESE FAR LEFT TWO HOLES.

LEFT SIDE OF SEAM

SEAM

RIGHT SIDE OF SEAM
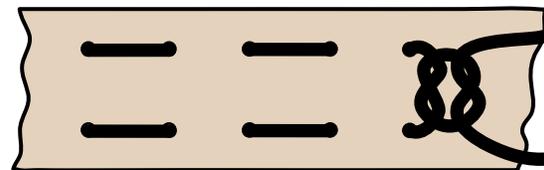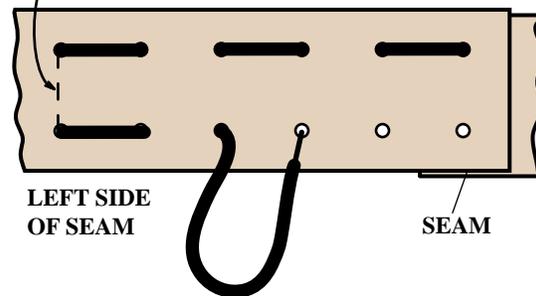
TO DO THE WHIP STITCH:

1) From the backside of the band, stitch out the top far left hole.

2) With the other end of the cord, stitch out the bottom far left hole. Pull cord until its center is between the top and bottom far left holes.

3) With the top cord, stitch over the edge and through the next hole. When you come to the overlap (seam), stitch through appropriate aligned holes and continue stitching to the last hole.

4) With the bottom cord, stitch over edge and through next hole. Continue to last hole.

5) At the last holes, cord ends will either be on the top or backside of band. Tie ends in a knot. Trim off excess cord.

START HERE: PULL CORD UNTIL CORD CENTER IS BETWEEN THESE FAR LEFT TWO HOLES.

LEFT SIDE OF SEAM

SEAM

RIGHT SIDE OF SEAM
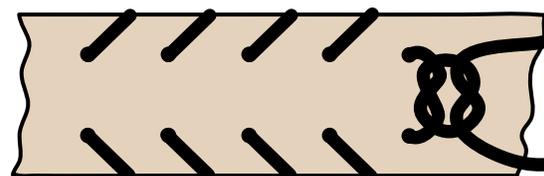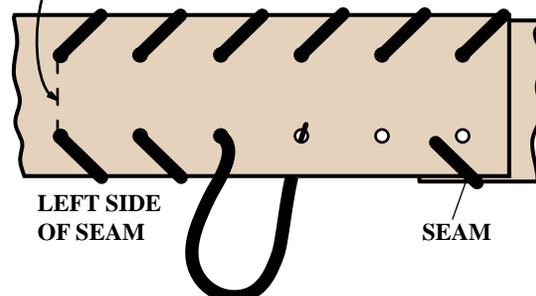
## TO DO A CROSS (X) STITCH ~ See Next Page

STITCHING HINT:
Always keep lace flat when stitching. Avoid twisting.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS Continued

TO DO A CROSS (X) STITCH:

1) From the backside of the band, stitch out the top far left hole. Pull cord until its center is at the hole.

2) With the other end of the cord, stitch out the bottom far left hole. Pull cord until its center is between the top and bottom far left holes.

3) With the top cord, stitch diagonally down through the second hole on the bottom row. Then stitch diagonally up & out the third hole on the top row. Continue stitching. When you come to the overlap (seam), stitch through appropriate aligned holes and then continue stitching to the last hole.

4) With the bottom cord, stitch diagonally up through the second hole on the top row. Then stitch diagonally down & out the third hole on the bottom row. Continue stitching diagonally to the last hole.

5) At the last holes, cord ends will either be on the top or backside of band. Tie ends in a knot. Trim cord.

START HERE: PULL CORD UNTIL CORD CENTER IS BETWEEN THESE FAR LEFT TWO HOLES.

LEFT SIDE OF SEAM

SEAM

RIGHT SIDE OF SEAM
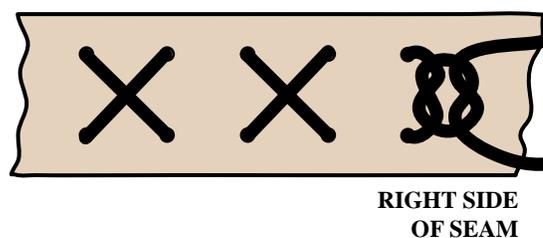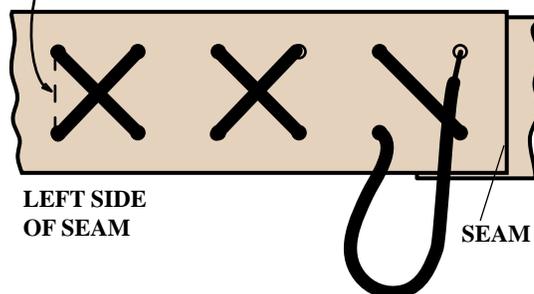
TO MAKE A BELT:

1) To size the belt: Wrap the band around waist. It is not necessary that then ends of the band touch. If they overlap, they must be trimmed back until the ends just meet. Be sure to trim both ends evenly. NOTE: Don't allow a hole to be right on the edge. Trim off the hole.

2) Use two cords, one for each end of the band.

3) Select one of the 3 stitching designs (shown on page 6 or above).

4) Follow the stitching instructions starting on the left side of the band. Stitch to the band end and stop.

5) Do not cut the cords. Instead, tie cord ends together in a knot and let the cord ends dangle.

6) Repeat the same stitching instructions on the other end of the band, starting at the far right holes, stitching to the end of the band.

7) At the end, tie cord ends together in a knot.

8) Wrap belt around waist and tie dangling cord ends in a bow or a loose knot.

BELT SAMPLE WITH CROSS-STITCH
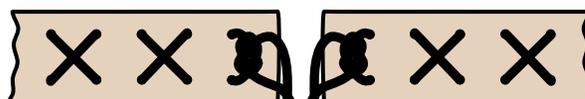
BELT SAMPLE WITH RUNNING STITCH

BELT SAMPLE WITH WHIP STITCH