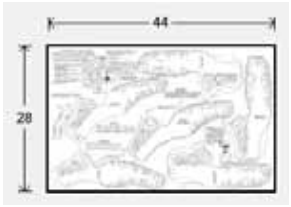
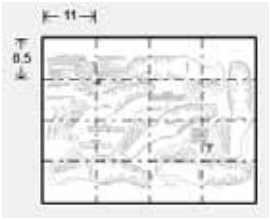
Digital Downloads

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.

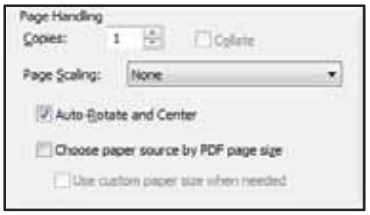
Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

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.

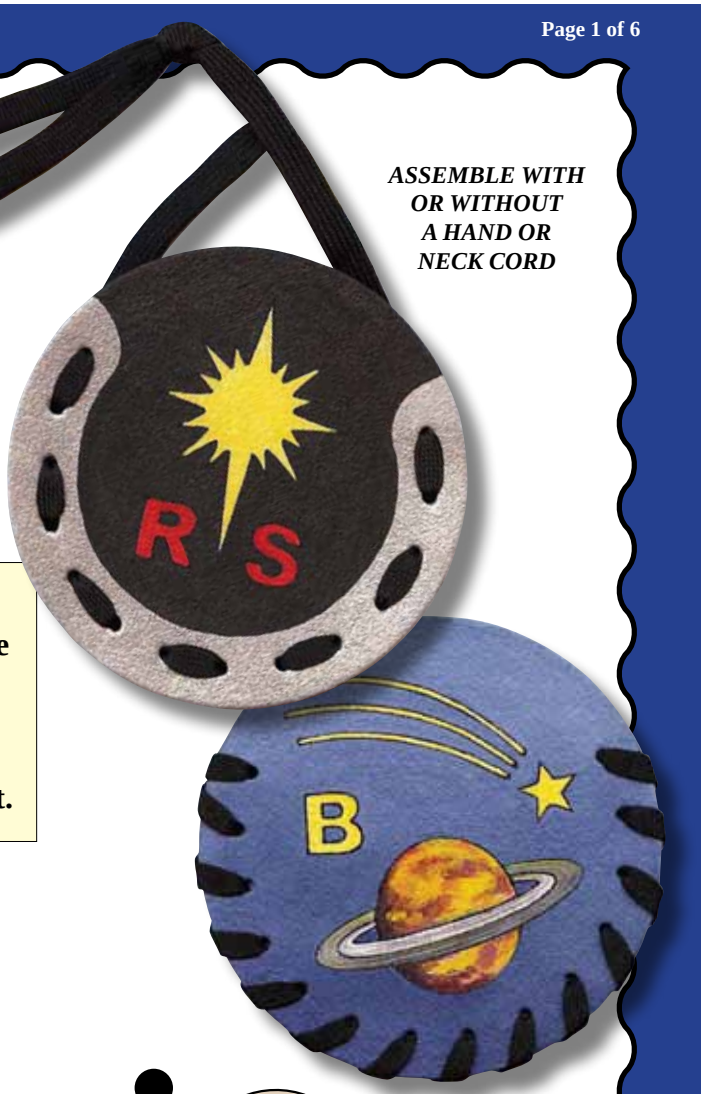
NOTE: You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.

Leathercraft Projects To-Go

Space Exploration Everlasting Leather

SPACE POUCH

ASSEMBLE WITH OR WITHOUT A HAND OR NECK CORD



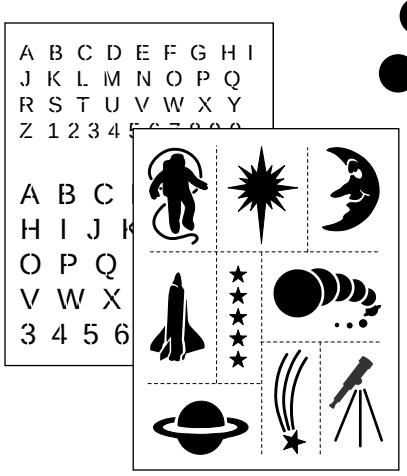
Plus A Look At Space History & "Why We Explore Space"

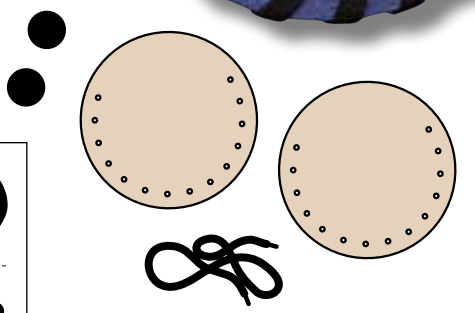
OBJECTIVE: Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history, science and new vocabulary words. Creativity, math and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and then assemble the project.

MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete 12 Leather Pouch Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Parts
- Lacing Cords
- Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Markers
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions





YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

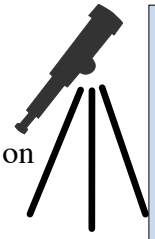
- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

CLASSROOM TIME:

Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Design the Projects = 45 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

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, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils for planning designs.
- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and also hand out for planning designs.

SESSION 2 - 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 3)

USING 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.

Why Do We Explore Space?

It is a natural instinct for human kind to want to explore, reach out, examine and learn about places and spaces we don't understand. Exploration is also an attempt to unite with other countries, realizing we are all together on this planet and should work together to ensure the future of its survival. We use the study of astronomy and space technology to help us explore. Through history, these explorations have been conducted by using both human and robotic methods.

The first explorations were in the form of competitions with other countries. The "Space Race" between the Soviet Union and the United States began with the launch of the first man-made object to orbit the Earth, the USSR's Sputnik 1 on October 4, 1957. On July 20, 1969, the American Apollo 11 craft accomplished the first Moon landing. Although the competition between the United States and Russia was the most publicized, there were earlier successful launches of unmanned objects into space: the Nazi-Germany V2 rockets early in the Second World War.

After 20 years of exploration, interest has shifted to such programs as the Space Shuttle and from competitions to more unified efforts between countries. The International Space Station is an example. Now other countries are participating, as well as private companies promoting tourism.

Did You Know: Space study first started with interest in the stars and their formations or constellations. Did you know that constellations are not real? Constellations are totally imaginary things that poets, farmers and astronomers have made up over the past 6,000 years. The reason stars were imagined into forms, shapes or constellations was to help us tell which stars are which. On a really dark night, you can see about 1000 to 1500 stars. Constellations help us organize stars by breaking up the sky into more manageable sections.

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 page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and fasteners.
- 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.

DISCUSSION Continued:

Constellations will appear in different parts of the sky as the earth turns. Around the world, farmers know that for most crops, you plant in the spring and harvest in the fall. Since different constellations are visible at different times of the year, you can use them to tell what month it is.

Throughout history, the constellations have been used as guides. Sailers on ships navigated their courses based on the stars and the location of the sun and moon. On cloudy days and nights, the ships were at the mercy of the winds until the stars were again visible.

Constellations have changed over time. In 1929, the International Astronomical Union adopted official constellation boundaries that define the 88 official constellations of today.

Did You Know: A "falling star" or a "shooting star" has nothing at all to do with a star! These amazing streaks of light are caused by tiny bits of dust and rock called meteoroids falling into the Earth's atmosphere and burning up.

The project for this lesson is to make a natural leather space pouch decorated with a theme relating to your interest in space.

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.

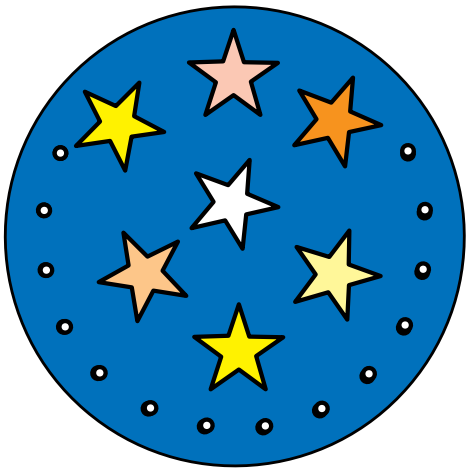
Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

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

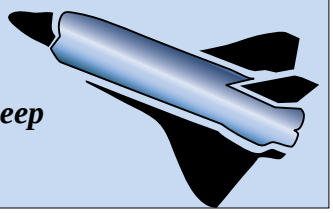
Here are some color & design ideas. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

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.***
For even brighter colors, first paint the design that is to be bright with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.

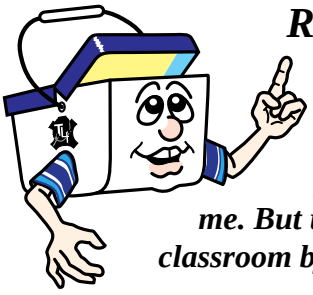


HINT: ***To blend colors together like a rainbow, first dampen the leather. Mix water with the Cova Colors and apply. This technique will require a longer drying time (maybe overnight) or the use of a hair dryer.***

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:



- ***~ Study the history of space exploration, NASA, RKA and others***
- ***~ Research and study the International Space Station and its upkeep***
- ***~ Study the planets and stars and their maritime history***

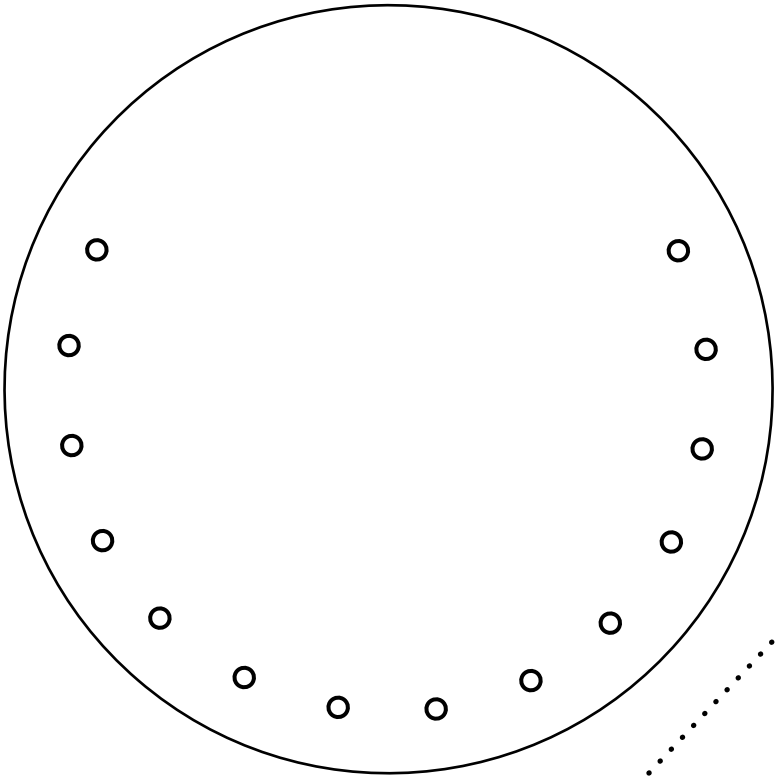


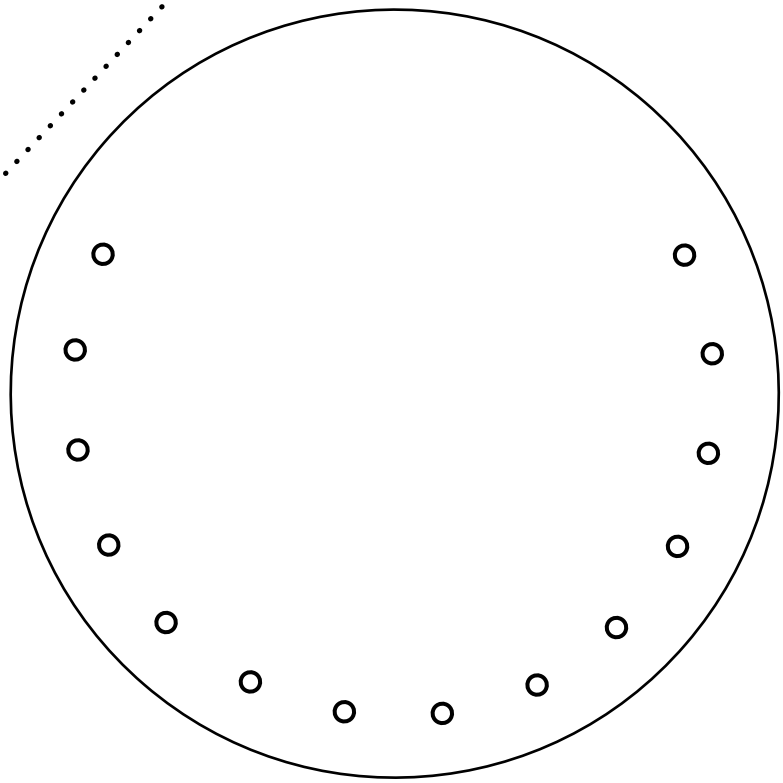
RECYCLE ME!

"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.





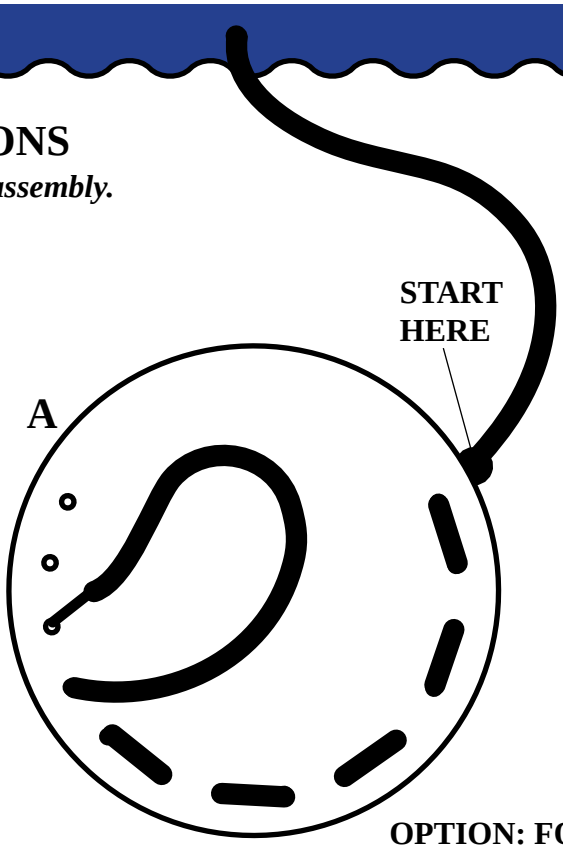
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.

1) Leave desired length of cord for a necklace or handle (up to 2 ft.) and then tie a knot in the cord.
2) Place oval shape over body shape aligning holes.
3) Select the style of stitching:

To Do The RUNNING STITCH (A):

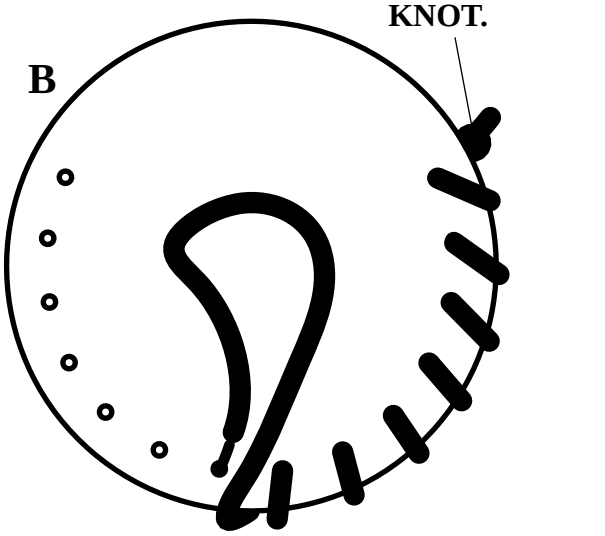
- Begin stitching through top hole on the backside of the body. Push tip of cord up through first aligned holes.
- Stitch up through first hole; then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole.



To Do The WHIP STITCH (B):

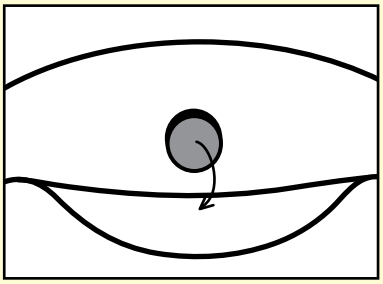
- Begin stitching through top hole on the backside of the body. Pull cord through hole up to knot.
- Stitch over edge; then up through next hole. Continue to last hole.

4) At last hole, tie a knot in cord close to last hole.
5) For a neck cord, tie both ends of cord together in a knot.
6) Trim off excess cord.



To Attach HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position inside the top of the pouch between parts. Press to secure.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Press parts together to secure.



POSITION HOOK & LOOP FASTENER AT TOP BETWEEN PARTS