

GIBSON LARGE WALLET KIT

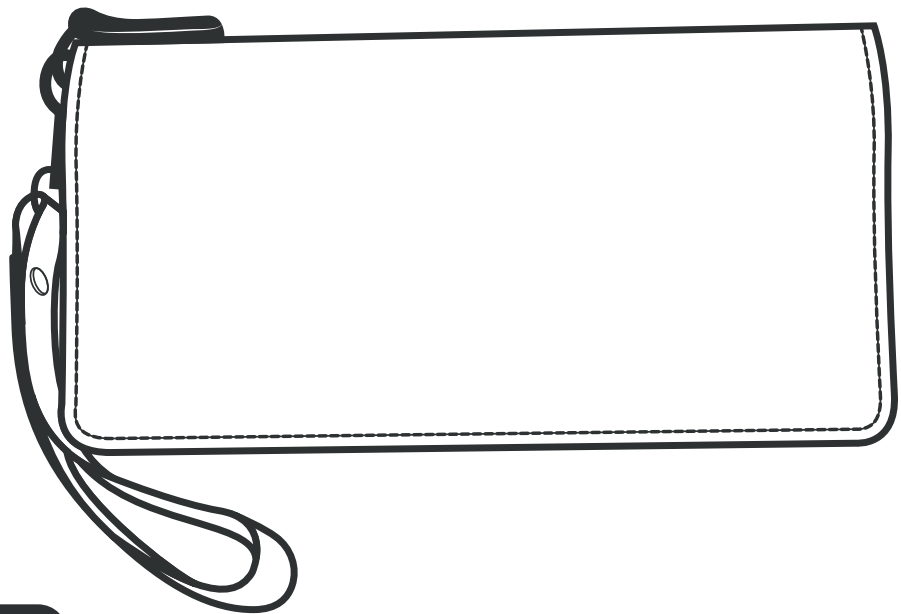
BILLETTERA GRANDE GIBSON
GRAND PORTEFEUILLE GIBSON

LEVEL

3

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Leather Pieces
Pattern Pieces
Pre-Installed Zipper
Spring Snap (1)
Solid Clip Dee (1)
Line 20 Snaps (2)
Double Cap Rivet (1)
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



YOU WILL NEED:

- Universal Snap & Rivet Setter
- Large Rawhide Mallet
- Thread Cutter or Scissors

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4
Includes basic project assembly skills with no hand-sewing or hardware setting required. Plus, learn additional skills like lacing, braiding, and knot tying.	Introduces skills like hand-sewing with pre-punched stitching holes, hardware setting, and edge burnishing.	Build your skills with more added components, project layers, and detail work like edge beveling and edge dyeing.	Can be machine or hand sewn and do not have pre-punched stitching holes. Learn new skills like skiving, wet molding, heat creasing, and more.

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- Exterior Wallet (A)
- Interior Flap (B)
- Wallet Body (C)
- Card Pocket (D)
- Back Pocket (E)
- Tab (F)
- Lanyard (G)
- Lanyard (G)
- Zipper Pull (H)
- Dee Ring (I)
- Spring Snap (J)
- Snap Sets (K)
- Rivet Sets (L)

Not Shown:

- Needles (2)
- Thread
- Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

- Edge Lock Stitch
- Saddle Stitching
- Backstitching

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

- Stitching Horse to stabilize your work.
- Edge Beveler (Size #1) for edge finishing.
- Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
- Gum Tragacanth for burnishing edges.
- Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes or mark edges.

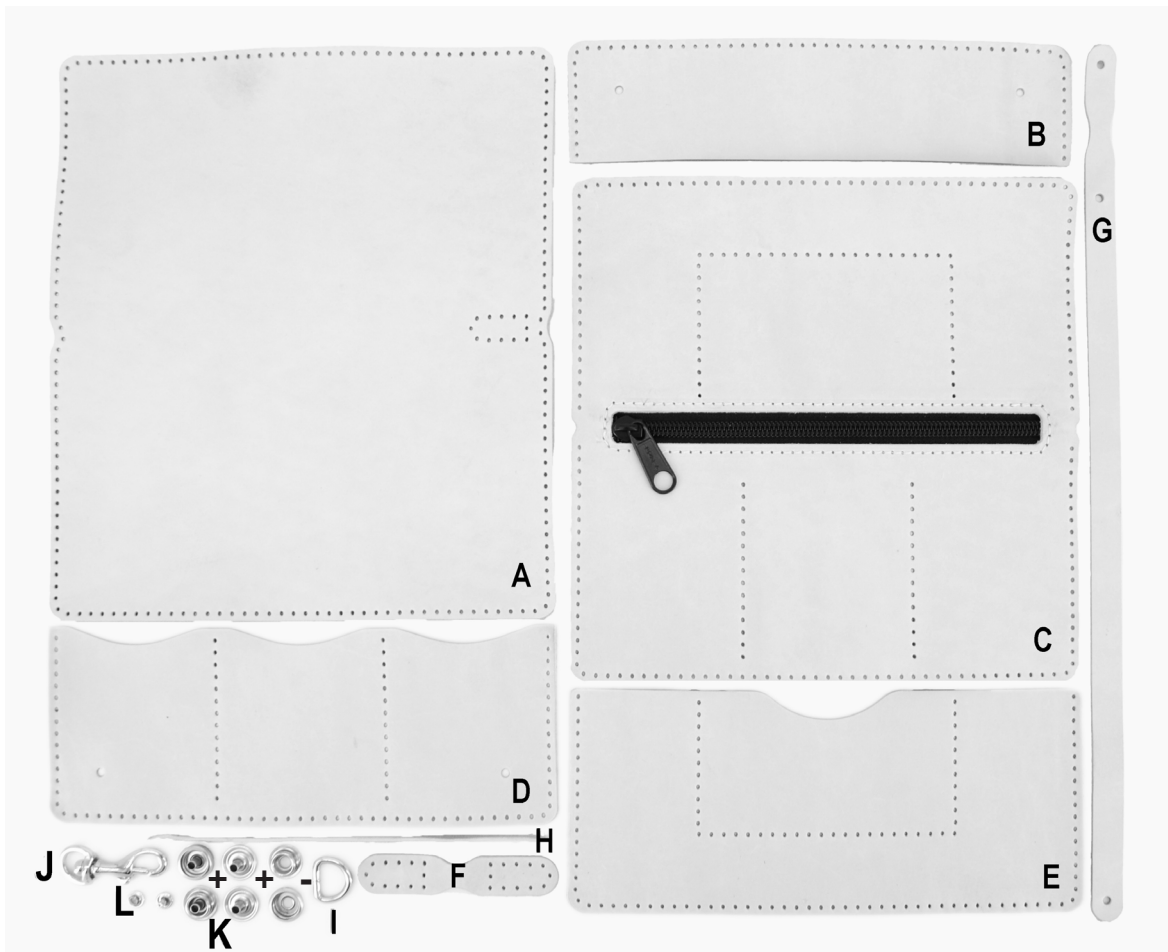
GLOSSARY:

FLESH SIDE: The underside of an animal's hide. On veg-tanned tooling leather, this is the rough side.

GRAIN SIDE: The hide's surface that had the hair of the animal. Typically used for carving and stamping.

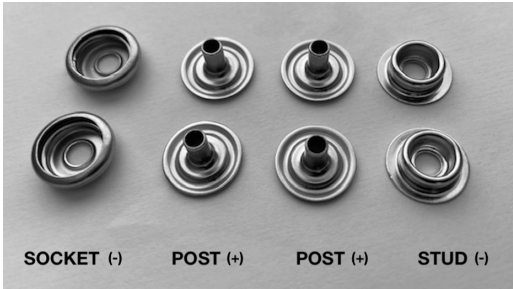


Scan this code with your phone to learn about these skills and more!



SET SNAPS ON INTERIOR FLAP:

Snap Reference Photo



1. Locate Snap Sets (K) (See Snap Reference Photo). Begin with 2 Posts (+) and 2 Sockets (-). Place one of the Post (+) through the punch hole on the flesh side of the Interior Flap (B). (Figure 1)
2. Flip Interior Flap (B) over so the grain side (top side or smooth side) of the leather is facing up. Place one of the Socket (-) pieces on top of the post, sandwiching the leather. (Figure 2)
3. Take mallet and a rivet setter; making sure you are using the setter that fits the Post (+). Place the small round edge of the setter into the circle of the Post (+) and hit the end of the setter with your mallet a few times to lock the pieces together. (Figure 3)
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for the second snap.

Figure 1

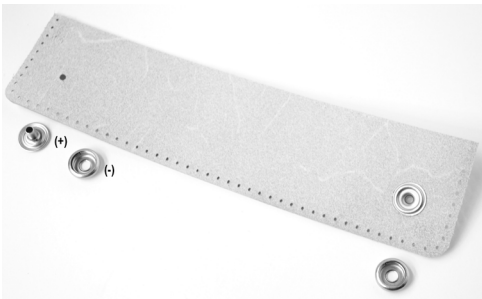
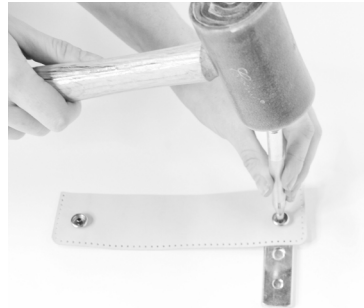


Figure 2



Figure 3



SET SNAPS ON CARD POCKET:

5. Take the Card Pocket (D), with the four remaining snap pieces. Place the Posts (+) through the punch holes, on the flesh side of Card Pocket (D). (Figure 4)
6. Place the Studs (-) over the Posts (+) and repeat the same process of snap setting highlighted in steps 1-3. (Figure 5)

Figure 4

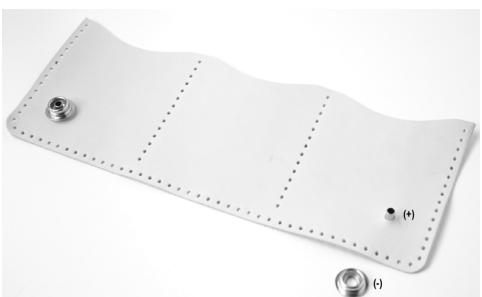
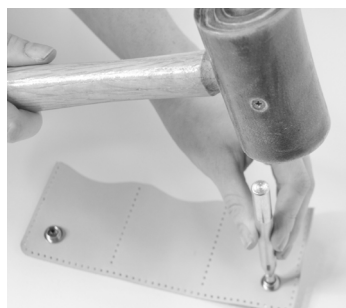


Figure 5



ATTACH WALLET BODY TO CARD POCKET:

7. Take Card Pocket (D) and place it flesh side down on the grain side of Wallet Body (C). Lining up your stitch holes at the bottom of Card Pocket (D). The top stitch holes on both vertical lines of the Wallet Body (C) will not line up to those of Card Pocket (D). (Figure 7)

8. Thread your needle with a length of thread measuring 5x the length of your stitching line. Beginning with an edge lock stitch, start at either one of the exposed holes in the vertical stitch lines near the zipper. Repeat the lock stitch 2-3 times and begin saddle stitching. Make sure to backstitch 2-3 stitches at the end of your stitching line. (Figure 8) **See *Level Up Your Skills with Tandy* starting on page 9 for detailed stitching instructions.**

9. Repeat step 7-8 for the second vertical line. (Figure 9)

Figure 7



Figure 8

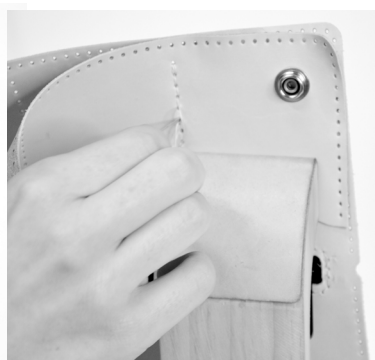


Figure 9



ATTACH WALLET BODY TO BACK POCKET:

10. Move to the opposite side of the zipper on Wallet Body (C) and place Back Pocket (E) grain side down to meet the grain side of Wallet Body (C). Line up your stitch holes. The top two stitch holes on the square stitch lines will not align with Back Pocket (E). (Figure 10)

11. Begin your stitching at one of the exposed holes and lock stitch 2-3 times. Continue stitching around the box shape and finish with an edge lock stitch on the other exposed hole. Repeat the stitch 2-3 times. (Figures 11 & 12)

Figure 10



Figure 11

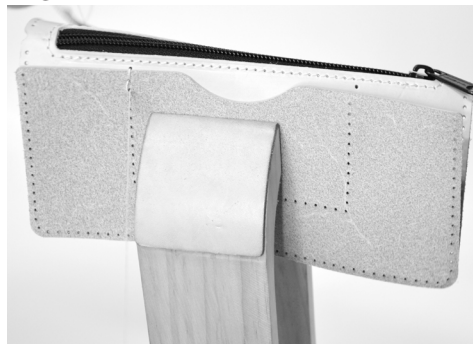


Figure 12



CLOSE WALLET BODY:

12. Fold the Wallet Body (C) in half so that the flesh sides meet. The stitch holes of Wallet Body (C) and the Card Pocket (D) should already be aligned due to your previous stitching. (Figure 13)

13. Start saddle stitching at the stitch holes closest to the fold. Backstitch 2-3 stitches and continue saddle stitching around the perimeter. Backstitch at the end to secure your stitch line. NOTE: you are not stitching through Back Pocket (E), you are only stitching through three layers of leather. (Figures 14 & 15)

Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



ATTACH EXTERIOR WALLET TO INTERIOR FLAP:

14. Place Exterior Wallet (A) flesh side up and place Interior Flap (B) on the bottom edge of Exterior Wallet (A). You can make a small mark to signify the Interior Flap (B) location as you will not be stitching this piece until a few stitches in. (Figure 16)

15. Begin saddle stitching at the center of Exterior Wallet (A), near the D-shaped stitching holes. Continue for 14 stitches, up to the mark you made in step 3. (Figures 17 & 18)

16. Align the stitching holes of Interior Flap (B) with Wallet Exterior (A), with the flesh sides facing each other. Saddle stitch around the perimeter, attaching Exterior Wallet (A) to Interior Flap (B).

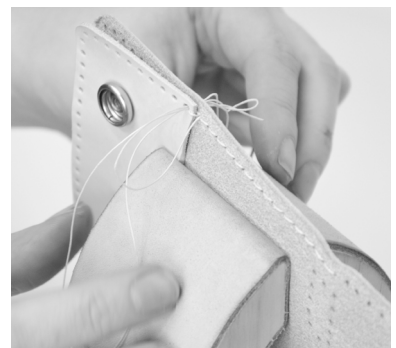
Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



ATTACH WALLET BODY TO EXTERIOR WALLET:

17. Continue saddle stitching the perimeter of the Exterior Wallet (A). Stitch back to the center on the opposite side of where you began stitching Exterior Wallet (A). (Figure 19)

18. With Wallet Body (G) with the grain side facing up, match up the flesh side of Back Pocket (E) and the flesh side of Exterior Wallet (A) and align the stitching holes. Saddle stitch around the perimeter, leaving Wallet Body (C) and Card Pocket (D) out of the seam. (Figures 20 & 21)

19. Finish saddle stitching at the same spot you began, being sure to go over 2-3 of your first stitches to lock them in.

Figure 19

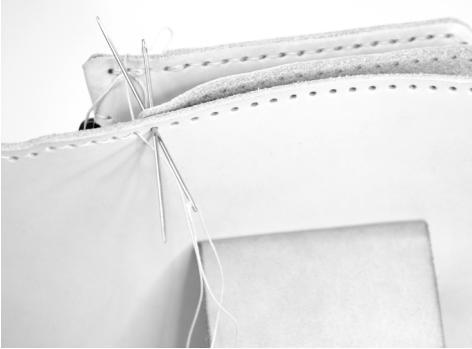


Figure 20



Figure 21



ATTACH TAB & DEE RING TO EXTERIOR WALLET:

20. Place Dee Ring (I) around middle of Tab (F) (Figure 22)

21. Fold Tab (F) around the flat edge of Dee Ring (I) so that the flesh sides of the leather meet. (Figure 23)

22. Line up the D-shaped stitching holes on Exterior Wallet (A) with the stitching holes on Tab (F). The curved edge of Dee Ring (I) should face the edge of the wallet. Saddle stitch beginning with the two holes closest to Dee Ring (I) and continue around the stitch line. Be sure to go back over your first 2-3 stitches when you reach the end of the stitching line to lock them in. You will be stitching through three layers or leather. (Figures 24 & 25)

Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25



ATTACH SPRING SNAP TO LANYARD:

Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29



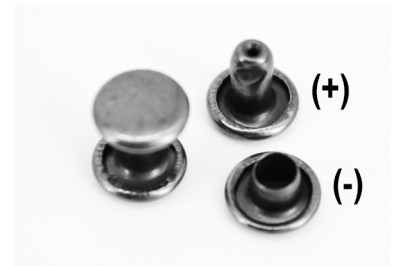
23. Feed the side of Lanyard (G) with the two punch holes through the opening of the Small Spring Snap (J). Spring Snap (J) should rest in the smaller indent between the two punch holes. (Figure 26)

24. Fold the Lanyard (G) around the Spring Snap (J), bringing the flesh sides to meet and aligning the punch holes. Place a (+) Rivet Post (L) through the second punch hole on the Lanyard (G). Secure the Spring Snap (J). (Figure 27)

25. Move to the opposite end of the Lanyard (G) and fold. The final punch hole should align over the (+) Rivet Post (L). (see Figure 28)

26. Take the Rivet Cap (L) and place it over the (+) Rivet Post (L), sandwiching all three layers of leather together. Use mallet and rivet setter to tap the rivet so that it locks into place. (Figure 28)

27. Clip the Spring Snap (J) to the Dee Ring (I). (Figure 29)



ASSEMBLE ZIPPER PULL:

28. Fold Zipper Pull (H) in half and put the folded side through the hole in the metal zipper tab. (Figures 30 & 31)

29. Take the tail ends of Zipper Pull (H) and pull them over the metal zipper tab and back through the folded loop. Pull tight to lock it in place. (Figure 32)

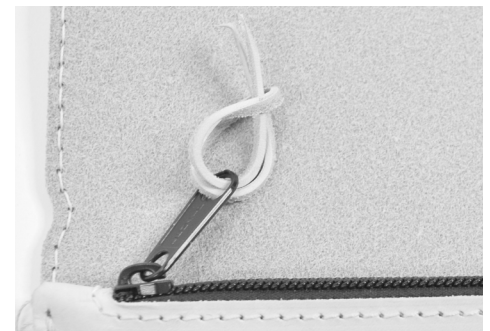
Figure 30



Figure 31



Figure 32



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A GIBSON WALLET!



LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY!

HOW TO THREAD YOUR NEEDLES:

1. Cut your thread to 5 times the length of the seam you are sewing and feed one end through the eye of one needle, moving over to the opposite end of the thread. Repeat step 1 for the second needle. (Figure 1)
2. Take the point of your needle and push it through the longer portion of the thread. Once the needle is all the way through, give a gentle tug to lock thread into place. (Figure 2)
3. Repeat Step 2 with the second needle. There should now be a knot behind both needles to secure the thread in place as you are stitching. (Figure 3)

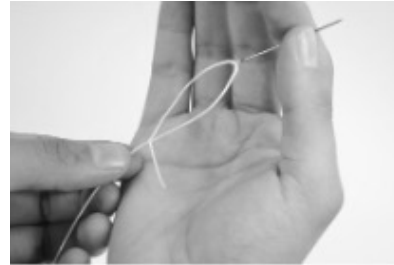
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



HOW TO EDGE LOCK STITCH:

An edge lock stitch joins two separate pieces of material over a flat edge to prevent unraveling and can be used at the start or end of a saddle stitch.

1. Insert one of the threaded needles through the first hole. Pull the needle through until there are equal lengths of thread on either side.
2. Take one of the needles and make a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather. Insert the opposing needle through the opposite side to close the loop. (Figure 1)
3. Resume saddle stitching as normal. (Figure 2)
4. To finish with an edge lock stitch, reverse your needles and place them back through the last stitch hole. Making a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather.
5. Another example of an edge lock stitch can be used when all edges are flush and the thread loop goes around the outside edge of all layers of leather. (Figure 3)

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



HOW TO SADDLE STITCH:

The saddle stitch is a strong stitch that is made up of two independent stitches that lock together. This allows the stitches to hold even if a stitch is broken.

1. Thread your needles with a length of thread that is 5x the length of the line you are stitching. *Tip: Use a Stitching Horse to secure your pieces in place and allow for easier sewing*
2. Holding one threaded needle in each hand, begin saddle stitching by inserting one needle into the first hole of your stitching line. Pull the needle and thread through the hole until you have equal lengths of thread on either side. (Figure 1)
3. With one needle in each hand, begin weaving the needles through the next stitch hole, one needle at a time. It is important to be consistent with your motions, always starting each stitch with the same hand. *We will start with the left-hand needle for each stitch for these instructions.* Push the left needle through next hole in your stitch line.
4. Once the left needle is through the hole, insert your right-hand needle through the same hole, being sure to pull the left thread back to avoid piercing it with the right needle. Pull the thread from both needles all the way through the hole and give the thread a gentle tug to tighten up the stitches. (Figure 2)

Optional: If your stitch holes are large enough, you can insert your needles in the same hole at the same time. Cross your needles into an "X" as you push them through the hole. Be sure to always place the same side needle on the top and bottom for each stitch, then pull the needles through and tighten up the thread with a gentle tug.

5. Repeat Steps 3-4 until you reach the end of your stitch line, starting with the same side needle for each stitch. Be sure to give the thread a light tug at the end of each stitch to keep even tension.

Figure 1

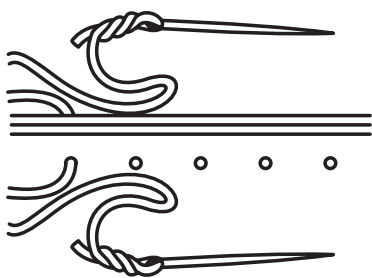
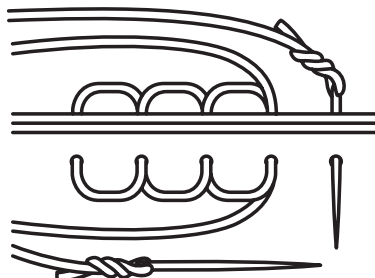


Figure 2



HOW TO BACKSTITCH:

1. When you reach the final hole in your stitch line, reverse the direction of your needles and saddle stitch back through the last 2-3 holes in your line. If your stitch line meets back where the line began, you can simply saddle stitch over your first 2-3 stitches without reversing the direction of your needles to lock them in. *Tip: It may be tighter to get the needles through the holes that have already been stitched, you can use a pair of needle nose pliers to help pull the needles through if needed.* (Figures 1-3)

2. To finish, pull the remaining thread to the less visible side of your work, snip off the excess then tuck it into the last hole.

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3





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