

OHIO BRIEF CASE KIT

KIT CONTAINS

Pre-Cut Leather
Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Thread
- Size #2 (1/8") Round Drive Punch
- Size #4 (5/32") Round Drive Punch
- Size #5 (3/16") Oval Drive Punch
- 3/4" Oblong Punch
- 1" Oblong Punch
- Harness Needles

- 3 mm 2-Prong Stitching Chisel
- 3 mm 6-Prong Stitching Chisel
- Rivet Setter
- Magnetic Clasp Setter
- Mallet
- Thread Cutter or Scissors
- Wing Divider

- Bell Skiver, Skiving Knife, or Wide Edgers
- Cobblers Hammer or Poly Roller
- Round Awl
- Preferred Adhesive

⚠ CAUTION

CHOKING HAZARD: Small parts. Keep out of reach of children.

PLEASE READ BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Measure, mark, count, and align all stitch/ punch holes before making permanent alterations to pattern pieces.
- Stain and finish all leather pieces as desired before starting assembly.
- Finish edges as desired throughout the project. Options include but are not limited to burnishing, staining, painting, beveling, and/ or heat creasing.
- Use 1/8" seam allowance stitch lines throughout, unless otherwise specified.

WARNING: Patterns were designed using the suggested hardware below and 3 mm stitching chisels. If you choose to use alternative hardware, please note that tool requirements may change. If you choose to use different chisels, we recommend you mark stitch placement, count, and align all connecting pattern stitch lines before making permanent alterations to the pattern pieces.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Gusset (A)
Front (B1)
Back (B2)
Flap (B3)
Pocket (C)
Handle (D)
Straps (E)
Handle Plates (F)
Buckle Connectors (G)
Handle Connectors (H)
Strap Keepers (I)

RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

Diamond Awl to traditionally saddle stitching.
Emery Board and Fine Grit Sandpaper to sand edges.
Leather Marking Pen to trace patterns.
Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Edge Finishing Materials to add a professional look to your project.
Pattern Weights to hold patterns in place.
Lighter to finish threads.
Needle Nose Pliers to aid in stitching.

SKILLS USED:

Marking & Punching Stitch Holes
Hardware Setting
Edge Lock Stitch
Saddle Stitch
Backstitch

Not Shown:

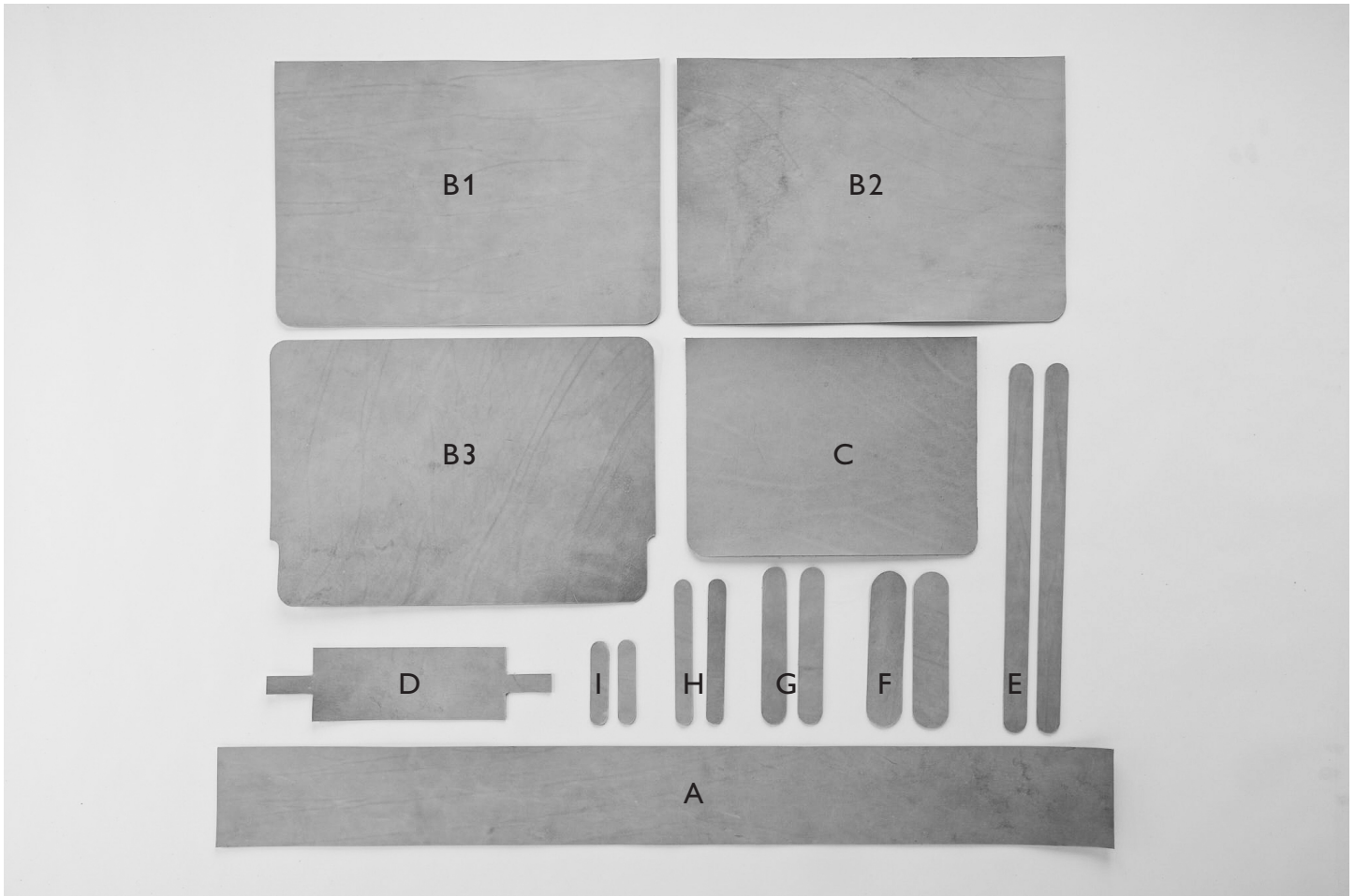
Instructions & Pattern

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.

THREAD TACKING: Loosely sewn stitches ever few punch holes. These act as a place holder for finished stitching and to help keep pieces secure.



SUGGESTED HARDWARE

- 1" Strap Buckles (2)
- 3/4" D-Rings (2)
- Double Cap Rivets (14)
- OPTIONAL: 5/8" Magnetic Bag Clasp (2)



NOTE: Hardware is for reference only. Hardware is not included and is subject to personal preference.

CONSTRUCTING HANDLE

1. Before starting construction, cut paper pattern out. This will be used throughout the assembly process.
2. Lightly mark stitch lines of Handle (D) according to paper pattern. Walk stitching chisel along stitch line before punching to ensure proper spacing and alignment. (Figures 1-2)

Figure 1

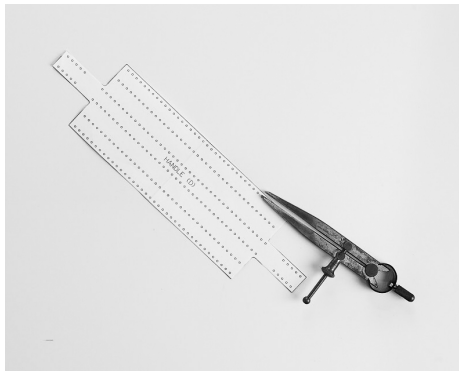
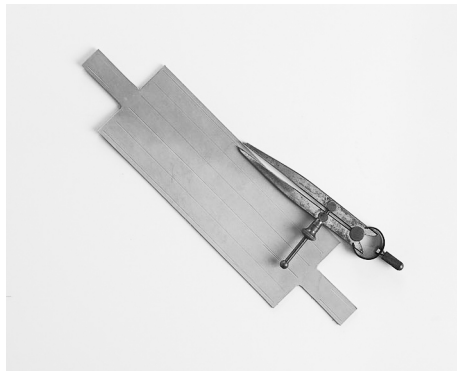


Figure 2



3. Use 3 mm stitching chisels to punch stitch holes. (Figures 3-4)
4. Finish all the bolded edges in Figure 6 of the Handle (D) as desired. One of the long edges can be left unfinished. It will be folded under during construction and hidden. (Figures 5-6)

Figure 3



Figure 4

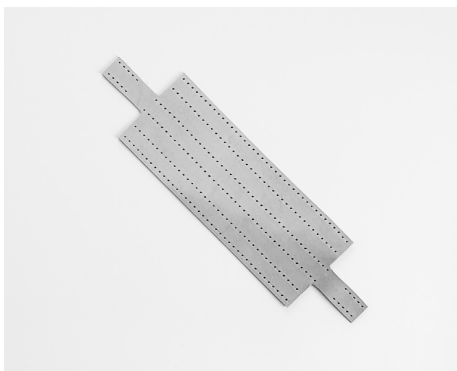
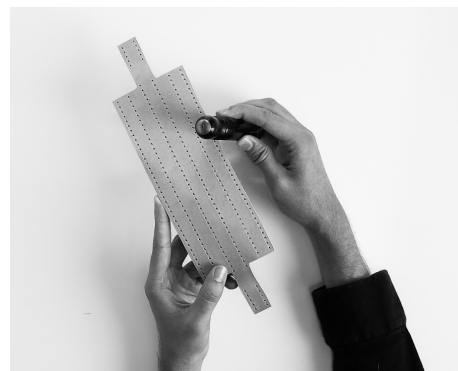


Figure 5



5. On the flesh side, skive each tab 1" from the edge of the body. Taper from full thickness to a feather edge. (Figures 6-7)
6. Still on the flesh side, mark a line 2 7/8" from the end of each tab. (Figure 8)

Figure 6

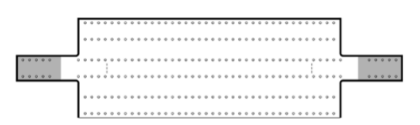
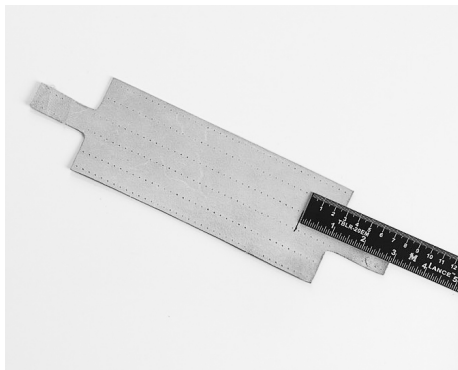


Figure 7



Figure 8



7. Place a 3/4" D-Ring on each tab. Fold the tab to marked line and align stitch holes. Use preferred adhesive to secure in place. (Figures 9-10)

8. Fold in the unfinished edge of the Handle (D) toward the midline and press flat with a poly roller or cobbler's hammer. Align stitch holes and glue in place. (Figures 11-13)

Figure 9

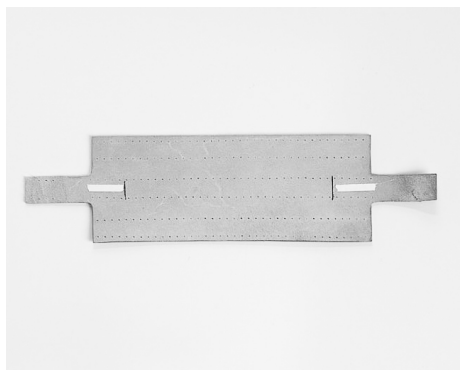


Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



9. Stitch handle. Pull threads to the underside of the handle, trim flush, and secure thread. (Figures 14-16)

10. Carefully tap threads flat with poly roller or cobbler's hammer:

11. Tie the Handle (D) rings together to help form the desired curvature. (Figure 17)

Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16



Figure 17



PREPARING HANDLE PLATE

NOTE: Hole punch size may vary depending on hardware choice.

12. Use a wing divider to lightly mark a 1/8" stitch line on the grain side of each Handle Plate (F). Then mark placement for stitch holes, oblong punch holes, and rivet holes. Punch out with corresponding tools. (Figures 18-19)

Figure 18



Figure 19



PREPARING HANDLE CONNECTOR, STRAP KEEPER, AND STRAP

13. On both Handle Connectors (H), punch an 1/8" (#2) rivet hole 1/2" from each end. (Figure 20)

14. On both Strap Keepers (I), punch an 1/8" (#2) rivet hole 3/8" from each end. (Figure 21)

15. On Straps (E), punch four 3/16" (#5) oval punch holes (or use a #4 5/32" round drive punch) 3/4" apart, starting 2" from the end. On the other end, follow the pattern to punch three 1/8" (#2) rivet holes. (Figure 22)

16. Finish the edges of Handle Plates (F), Handle Connectors (H), Strap Keepers (I), and Straps (E) as desired. (Figure 23)

Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23



PREPARING FLAP

NOTE FOR ACCURATE ALIGNMENT: Place the pre-punched Handle Plate (F) onto Flap (B3) and use a stitching awl to mark holes to ensure that the stitch and rivet holes line up. *OR skip marking Handle Plate Holes and wait until after step 24 to use an alternative method.*

17. Use a round awl, wing divider, and the paper pattern to lightly mark all the stitch lines of Flap (B3). (Figure 24-27)

Figure 24

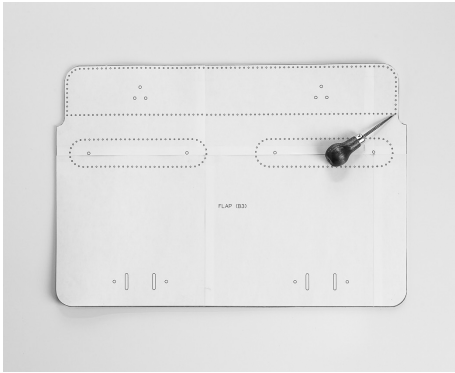


Figure 25

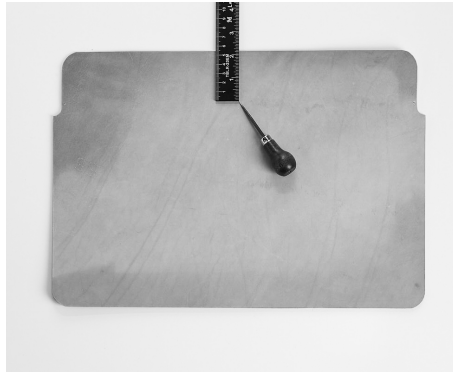


Figure 26

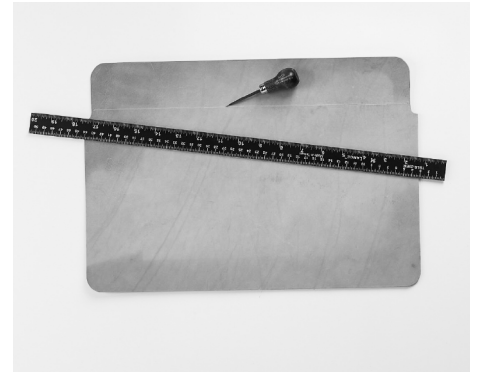


Figure 27



18. Lightly mark all punch holes with a round awl. (Figure 28)

19. Remove paper pattern and punch all holes and stitch holes with corresponding tools (round drive punches and 3 mm stitching chisels). (Figure 29)

20. Finish the edges of Flap (B3) as desired.

Figure 28

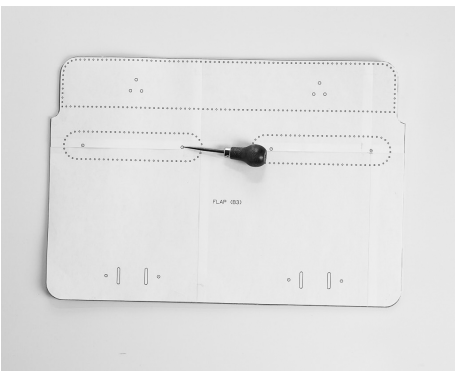
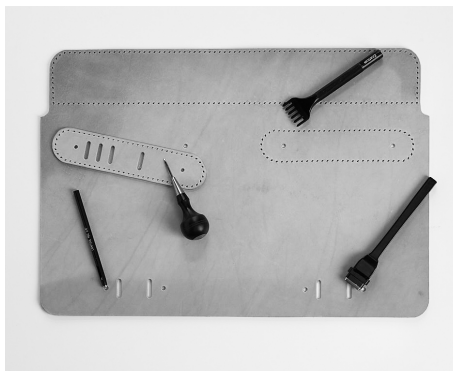


Figure 29



ASSEMBLING FLAP AND HANDLE

21. Weave Strap Keepers (I) through the oblong slots on the Flap (B3), and secure with rivets. (Figure 30)

22. Weave Handle Connectors (H) through the oblong slots of the Handle Plates (F) and the D-ring on the Constructed Handle (D). (Figure 31)

Figure 30



Figure 31



23. Rivet handle assembly into place on Flap (B3). Make sure the edge of the handle fold is facing the opposite side of the Strap Keepers (I) (back of the brief). (Figure 32)

24. Begin stitching Handle Plates (F) to Flap (B3) starting toward the back of the handle plates (where it will be covered by the straps). At the end of the stitch line, overlap three stitches and trim flush on the flesh side. Secure thread ends in place. (Figure 33)

Figure 32



Figure 33



Piercing Awl Saddle Stitching (Alternative Stitching Method): In this method, start with only the top Handle Plate (F) punched. The Flap (B3) does not have corresponding stitch holes punched yet.

A: Align Handle Plate (F) and tack in place.

B: Then use an awl to punch each individual hole before stitching through it. (Figure 34)

C: Continue this process all the way around and restitch over 3 stitches. (Figures 35-37)

D: Trim thread on the flesh side, and secure threads in place.

Figure 34



Figure 35



Figure 36



Figure 37



25. Carefully tap threads flat with cobbler's hammer or roll with a poly roller: Make sure to not make any marks on surrounding leather.

ASSEMBLING BACK

26. Reference paper pattern to mark and punch rivet holes and stitch lines on the Back (B2). (Figures 38-39)

27. Bevel and burnish top edge of the Back (B2) as desired.

28. Align stitch holes of Flap (B3) to Back (B2) and stitch. **Pro Tip: Tack or use binder clips/ preferred adhesive to hold pieces together to aid in stitching.**

29. Rivet Straps (E) to Flap (B3) and weave through the Handle Plate (F) and Strap Keepers (I). (Figure 40)

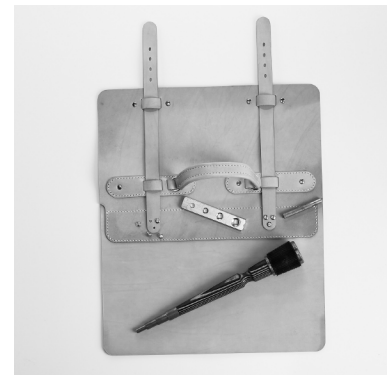
Figure 38



Figure 39



Figure 40



CONSTRUCTING POCKET

NOTE: There are two options for bag closure hardware: magnetic snap (quick and easy access) or traditional buckle (classic design) closures. Follow chosen path to complete assembly.

A | Magnetic Snap Construction

B | Traditional Buckle Construction

30. Use a wing divider to lightly mark 1/8" stitch line around the sides and bottom rounded edge of the Pocket (C). (Figure 41)

31. Punch all stitch holes of the Pocket (C).

32. Finish all edges of the Pocket (C) and Buckle Connector (G) as desired. (Figures 42-43)

Figure 41



Figure 42



Figure 43



32A. For Magnetic Snap Construction: Mark and punch 1/8" rivet holes using the accompanying pattern piece. (Figure 44)

32B. For Traditional Buckle Construction: Mark and punch the 1" oblong punch and the stitch holes using the accompanying pattern piece. (Figure 45)

33. Mark and punch stitch holes with 3 mm stitching chisels and 3/4" oblong punch on Buckle Connectors (G). (Figure 46)

33A. For Magnetic Snap Construction: Be sure to mark and punch 1/8" rivet hole on Buckle Connector (G) as well.

Figure 44



Figure 45

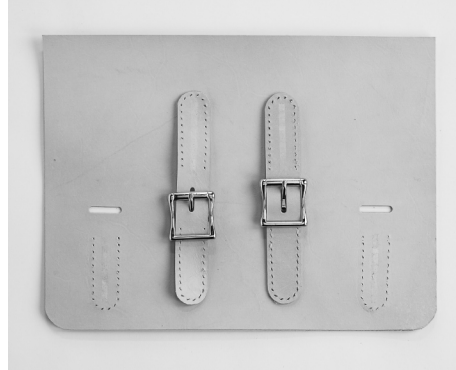


Figure 46



34A. For Magnetic Snap Construction: Set the negative side of the magnetic snap onto Pocket (C) and the positive side onto the back side of the Buckle Connectors (G). Stitch the Buckle Connectors (G) closed (Figures 47-51)

Figure 47



Figure 48



Figure 49



Figure 50



Figure 51



34B. For Traditional Buckle Construction: Insert strap buckles into the prepared Buckle Connectors (G) with buckle tongue towards the back. Place the back of the Buckle Connectors (G) through 1" slots in Pocket (C). Then use preferred adhesive or tack Buckle Connectors (G) in place onto the Pocket (C). (Figure 52)

NOTE: Figure 53 shows the center bar buckle secured in Buckle Connectors (G) in the correct direction.

Figure 52



Figure 53



35B: Stitch Buckle Connectors (G) in place on Pocket (C), beginning and ending with a back stitch. (Figure 54)

Figure 54



ASSEMBLING FRONT

36. Mark and punch the aligning holes for the Pocket (C) on Front (B1) according to pattern piece. Or use the Piercing Awl Saddle Stitch Method. (Figures 55-56)

37. Stitch Pocket (C) onto Front (B1). (Figures 57-58) (Ignore magnetic clasps if doing the Traditional Buckle Option).

38A: For Magnetic Snap Construction: Slide the assembled magnetic buckles onto the straps. (Figure 59)

39. Bevel and finish top edge of Front (B1) as desired.

Figure 55

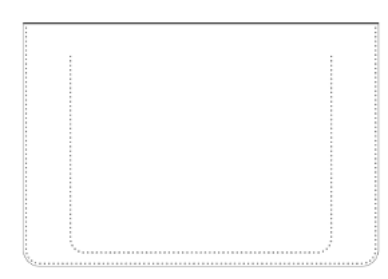


Figure 56



Figure 57



Figure 58



Figure 59



CONSTRUCTING GUSSET

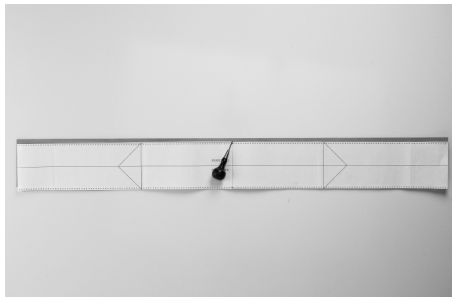
40. Use a wing divider to lightly mark a 1/8" stitch line along the sides and bottom of the Front (B1) and Back (B2). Note the center point marked on the pattern. Start at the center, and use a 3 mm stitching chisel to mark holes. Count each side to confirm alignment and stitch holes. (Figure 60)

41. Use a wing divider to lightly mark a 1/8" stitch line across each long edge of the Gusset (A). If using an angled stitching chisel, punch from the flesh side of the Gusset (A). This ensures the corresponding punch holes on the Front (B1) align properly. (Figure 61)

Figure 60



Figure 61



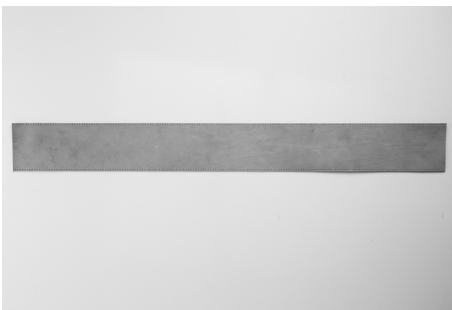
42. Start at the center, and mark the corresponding amount of stitch holes on one edge to match the Front (B1) and the other edge to match the Back (B2). Double check stitch counts and punch. The long edges of the Gusset (A) should align with the exterior stitch lines of the Front (B1) and Back (B2). (Figures 62-63)

43. Bevel and finish short edges of the Gusset (A) as desired.

Figure 62



Figure 63



FOLDING GUSSET

NOTE: Practice folding paper pattern first before permanently creasing leather Gusset (A).

44. Fold the gusset in half lengthwise grain sides together according to paper pattern. Lightly press fold into place with cobbler's hammer or poly roller. (Figure 64)

45. Lightly press Gusset (A) at fold lines approximately 7 3/4" from center according to paper pattern. (Figure 65)

46. Make the diagonal folds by lightly pressing the gusset to the left and right. Only press/ score leather on the triangle. Do not press/ score all the way across the diagonal line. See Figures 66 & 67 for reference.

47. Repeat step 46 on the other side.

48. Lightly press all the gusset folds into place. Use binder clips to hold the gusset folds in place. (Figures 68-72)

Figure 64



Figure 65

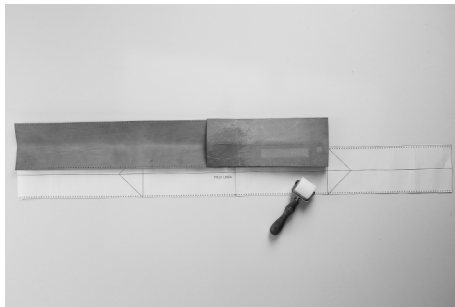


Figure 66

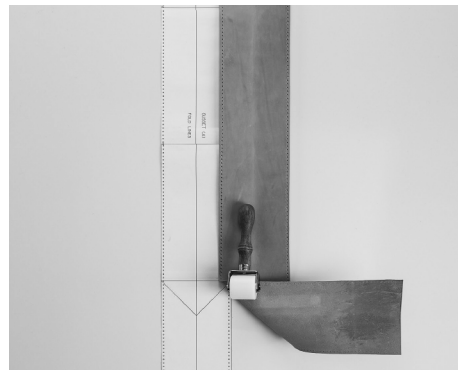


Figure 67

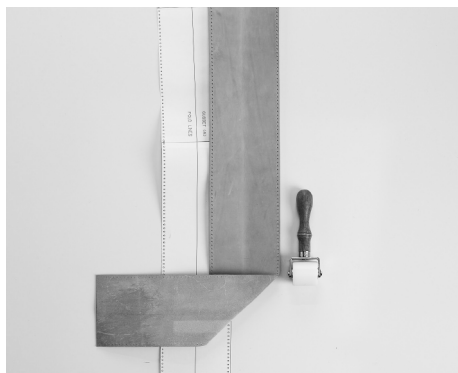


Figure 68

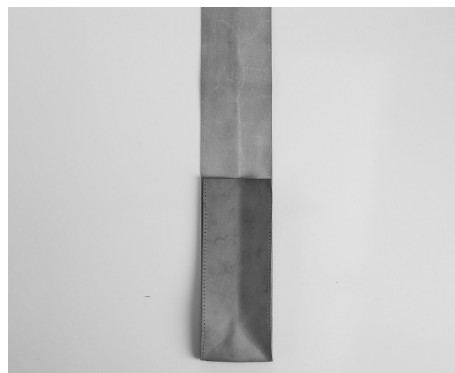


Figure 69

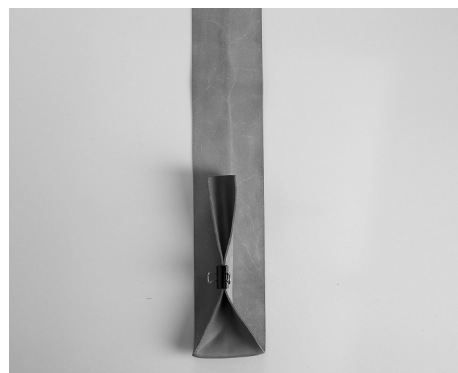


Figure 70



Figure 71

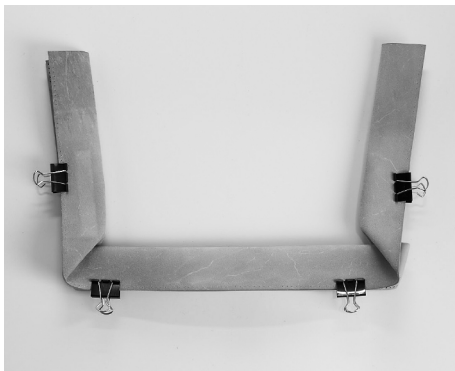
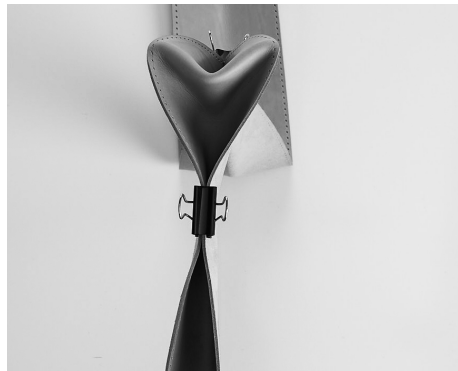


Figure 72



ASSEMBLING GUSSET

49. Place Gusset (A) onto Front (B1), and align stitch holes. Start with an edge lock stitch, then stitch two pieces together. Use needles or pins to hold the Gusset (A) and corner of the Front (B1) together while stitching. (Figures 73-75) **Pro Tip: For more security, use binder clips or thread tack to hold the two pieces together.**

50. Align the other side of Gusset (A) to the assembled Back and Flap (B2 & 3), and align all stitch holes. Start with an edge lock stitch, and then stitch together. End with another edge lock stitch and 2-3 backstitches. (Figure 76) **Pro Tip: For more security, use binder clips or thread tack to hold the two pieces together.**

Figure 73



Figure 74



Figure 75



Figure 76



Figure 77



FINISHING

51. Carefully flatten stitches with a cobbler's hammer.

52. Sand the front and back edges until even and smooth. Then finish edges as desired. (Figure 78)

Figure 78



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE AN OHIO BRIEFCASE!



* Images are for construction purposes only. Colors may vary.

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)

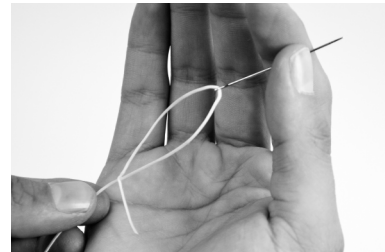
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



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

Thread one of the threaded needles through the first hole. Pull the needle through until there are equal lengths of thread on either side.

Thread 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)

Continue saddle stitching as normal. (Figure 2)

To finish with an edge lock stitch, reverse needles and place them back through the last stitch hole. Making a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather.

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



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.

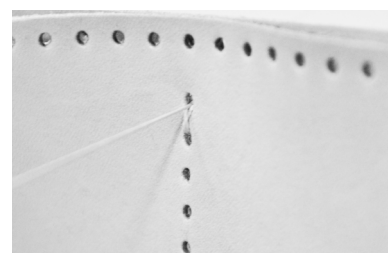
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



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

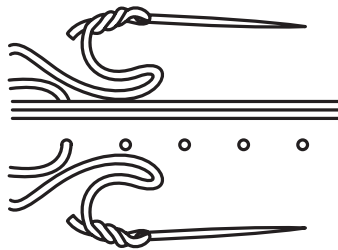
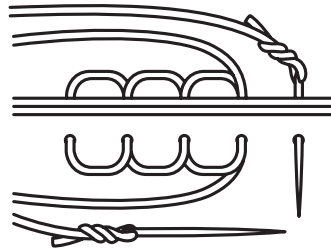


Figure 2



NOTE: Burnish all individual pieces before assembling. Then burnish final product to desired results.

1. Rub emery board gently across the edges so that the leather is even and smooth. Dust off. (Figure 1)

2. Use a cotton swab to gently seal the edges with Eco-Flo® Gum Tragacanth Burnishing Agent. Let air dry. (Figure 2)

3. Burnish edges with a wood slicker. (Figure 3)

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until you reach desired outcome.

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4
<p>Includes basic project assembly skills with no hand-sewing or hardware setting required. Plus, learn additional skills like lacing, braiding, and knot tying.</p>	<p>Introduces skills like hand-sewing with pre-punched stitching holes, hardware setting, and edge burnishing.</p>	<p>Build your skills with more added components, project layers, and detail work like edge beveling and edge dyeing.</p>	<p>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.</p>



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