

FOLSOM TOTE KIT

KIT CONTAINS

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather

Needles (2)

Thread

Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Binder Clips
- Thread Cutter or Scissors

⚠ CAUTION

CUT HAZARD: Functional sharp points. **CHOKING HAZARD:** Small parts.
Keep out of reach of children.

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Front Panel (A)
Back Panel (B)
Bottom Panel (C)
Front Pocket (D)
Handles (E)

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

Edge Lock Stitch
Saddle Stitch
Backstitch
Burnishing

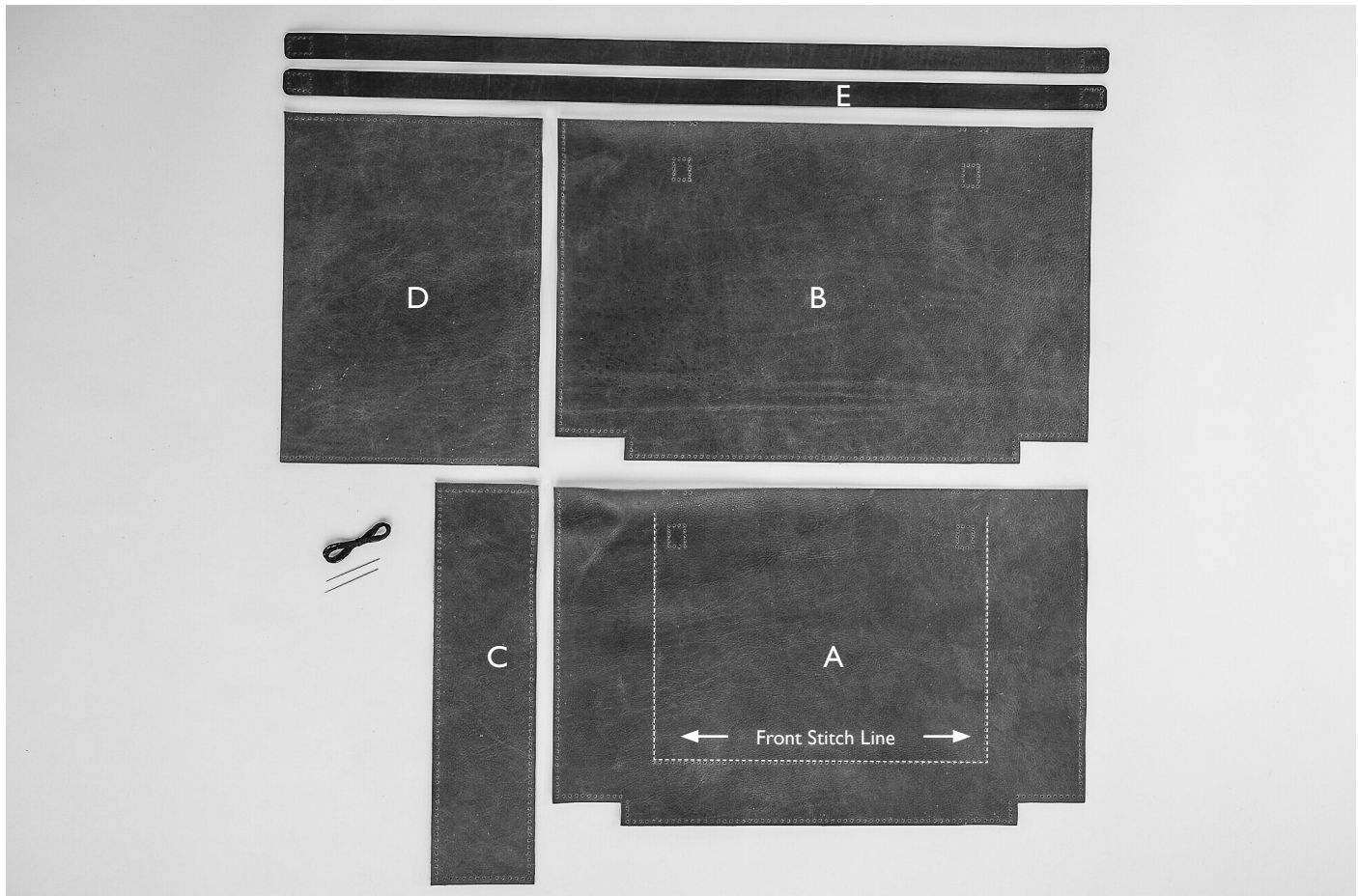
RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

Binder Clips or Preferred Adhesive to secure leather pieces.
Needle Nose Pliers to aid in stitching.
Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes.
Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
Gum Tragacanth to burnish edges.
Cotton Swab to apply Gum Tragacanth.

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.



OPTIONAL: FINISHING HANDLES

1. Before assembling, burnish Handles (E) to desired finish. *See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on How to Burnish Edges.*

ATTACHING HANDLES

2. Align stitch holes of one of the Handles (E) to one side of Front panel (A). (Figure 1) **Pro Tip: Use binder clips or preferred adhesive to bind edges together for easier handling.**

3. Cut thread five times the length of the total stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles. *See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle.*

4. Start in the top left corner, and saddle stitch clockwise all the way around the box stitch and go over first three stitches to fully secure. (Figures 1-3) **Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse can help to stabilize your work.** *See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on How to Saddle Stitch.*

5. Repeat steps 2-4 for the other three handle anchors.

6. Cut 12" of thread and thread one end with a harness needle. Make an overhand knot on the other end.

7. From the flesh side of the Panel (A/B), thread the needle through it and the Handle (E). (Figure 4)

8. Perform a few edge lock stitches and trim thread. (Figures 5-6) *See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on How to Edge Lock Stitch.*

9. Repeat steps 6-8 on the other side of Handle (E) and for each remaining Handle. (Figures 7-8)

Figure 1



Figure 2

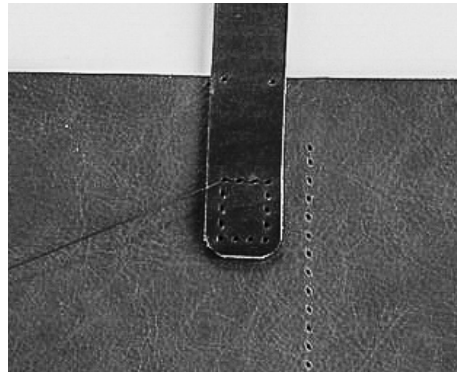


Figure 3



Figure 4

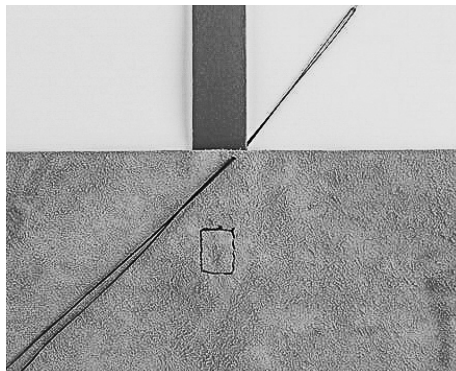


Figure 5

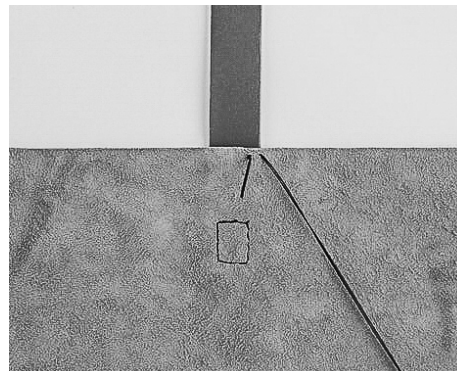


Figure 6

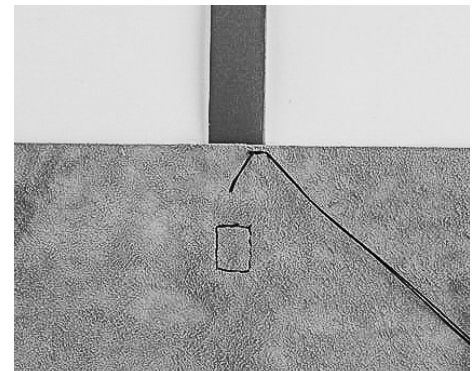


Figure 7

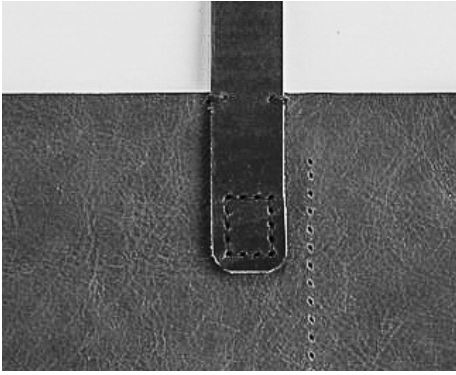


Figure 8



STITCHING FRONT POCKET

10. Align stitch holes on flesh side Front Pocket (D) to grain side of the Front Panel (A).
11. Cut thread five times the length of the total stitch line. Thread both ends with harness needles.
12. Perform an edge lock stitch on the top right of the Front Pocket (D). (Figure 9)
13. Saddle stitch around the Pocket (D) and perform an edge lock stitch at the end of the stitch line. (Figure 10)
14. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure and trim thread. (Figure 11) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for Details on How to Backstitch.***

Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



ATTACHING BOTTOM TO PANELS

15. Align stitch holes on Bottom Panel (C) to bottom of Front Panel (A), grain sides facing up. (Figure 12)
16. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles. (Figure 13)
17. Perform an edge lock stitch then saddle stitch across. Then perform another edge lock stitch at the end of the stitch line. (Figure 14)
18. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure and trim thread. (Figure 15)
19. Repeat steps 15-18 with the other side of the Bottom Panel (C) and Back Panel (B). (Figures 15-17)

Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

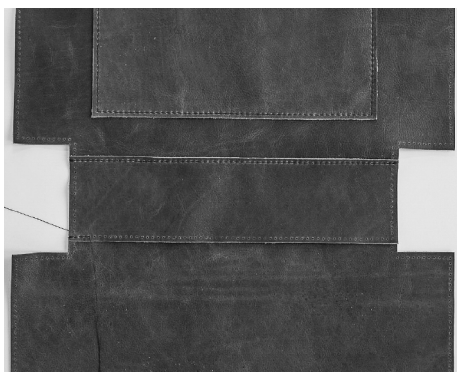
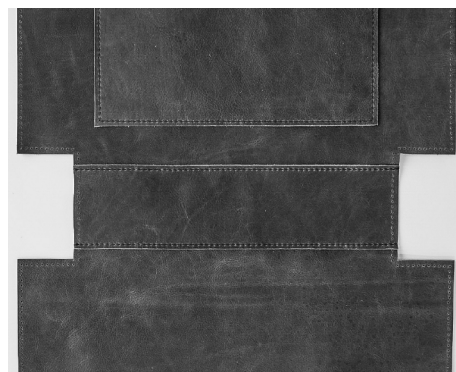


Figure 17



STITCHING THE SIDES TO FORM GUSSET

20. Overlap the side edge of Front Panel (A) on top of the side edge of Back Panel (B) and align stitch holes. (Figure 18)
21. Cut thread 5 times the total length of stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles.
22. Perform an edge lock stitch at the top of the stitch line. Then saddle stitch. Take extra care to not miss any stitch holes. (Figures 19-20)
23. Repeat steps 20-22 on other side of the bag. Make sure the Front Panel (A) overlaps the Back Panel (B).
24. Carefully turn the bag inside out by pulling the corners of the bag in and lay flat. (Figures 21-22)

Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



SEALING THE BOTTOM GUSSET

25. Align stitch holes on one side of Bottom Panel (C) with corresponding holes on Front & Back Panel (A & B). (Figure 23)

Pro Tip: Use binder clips to hold leather together and in place.

26. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles.

27. Perform one edge lock stitch at one end, and saddle stitch across. Then perform another edge lock stitch at the end of the stitch line. (Figure 24)

28. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure and trim thread. (Figure 25)

29. Repeat steps 25-28 on the other corner. (Figures 26)

30. Carefully turn the bag right side out by pushing in the bottom corners. Shape the bottom corners from the outside by folding the seams down. (Figure 27-29)

Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A FOLSOM TOTE!



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

HOW TO THREAD 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)

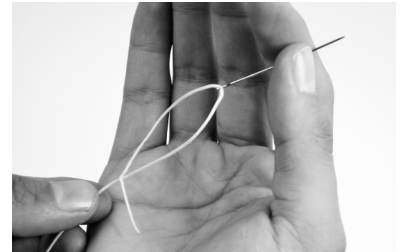
Figure 1



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 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 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.

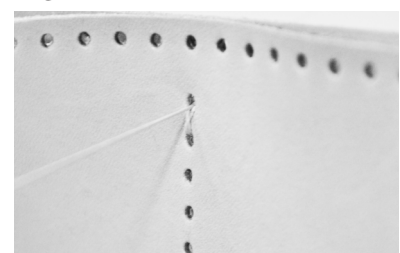
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



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

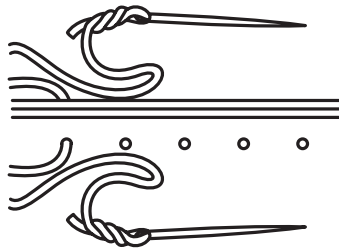
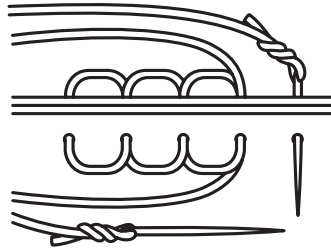


Figure 2



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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