

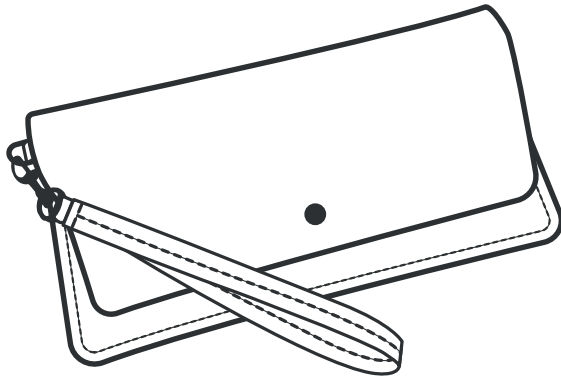
LEVEL

2

ADDISON WRISTLET KIT

KIT CONTAINS

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather
Glove Snap
D-Ring
Small Spring Snap
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Snap Setter
- Mallet
- 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)
- Anchor (C)
- Outer Handle (D)
- Handle Lining (E)
- Glove Snaps (F)
- D-Ring (G)
- Small Spring Snap (H)

Not Shown:
Instructions & Pattern

GLOVE SNAPS (F)



SKILLS USED:

- Installing Snaps
- Edge Lock Stitch
- Saddle Stitch
- Backstitch
- Burnishing

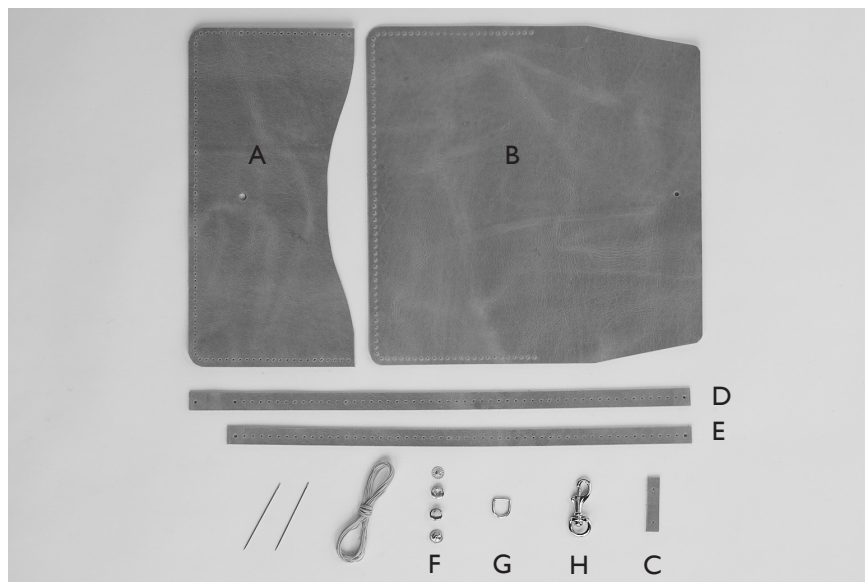
RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

- Binder Clips or Preferred Adhesive to secure leather pieces.
- Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
- Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes.

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.



SETTING GLOVE SNAPS

1. Gather the Glove Snap (F). Place cap smooth side down onto a snap setting base. Line up punch hole on Front Panel (A) grain side up onto the cap post. Place socket on the cap post and set into place with the correct size setter and a mallet. (Figures 1-2)

Figure 1



Figure 2



2. Push the post through the grain side of the punch hole on the Back Panel (B). Then place the stud over the post, and align setter on top. Set with correct setter and a mallet. (Figures 3-5)

Figure 3

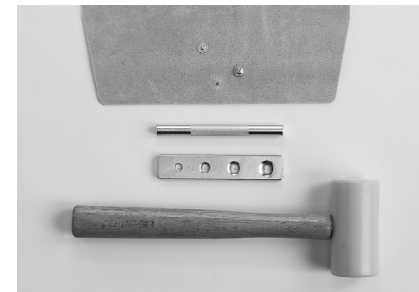


Figure 4



Figure 5



ATTACHING ANCHOR TO D-RING

3. Take the Anchor (C) and place it through the D-Ring (G). Fold the Anchor (C) in half so flesh sides meet. (Figures 6-7) **Pro Tip: Hold anchor together with glue or double-sided tape.**

Figure 6



Figure 7



ASSEMBLING THE MAIN BODY

4. Align the stitch holes of Back Panel (B) and Front Panel (A). Flesh sides should meet. **Pro Tip: Secure with binder clips/ preferred adhesive to stabilize leather pieces.**

5. Cut thread five times the length of the total stitch line. Thread both ends with harness needles. **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9 for Details on How to Thread a Needle.**

6. Perform an edge lock stitch on the top left corner. (Figure 8) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9 for Details on How to Edge Lock Stitch. Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse to help to stabilize your work.**

7. Place D-Ring (G) & Anchor (C) between the Front and Back Panels (A & B) right underneath the edge lock stitch. (Figure 9)

8. Saddle stitch through all four layers and continue to saddle stitch to the end of the stitch line. (Figures 10-12) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9 for Details on How to Saddle Stitch.**

9. Complete one more edge lock stitch. Then backstitch 2-3 stitches and trim thread. (Figure 13) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9 for Details on How to Backstitch.**

Figure 8

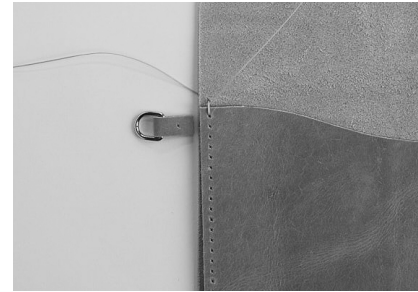


Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11

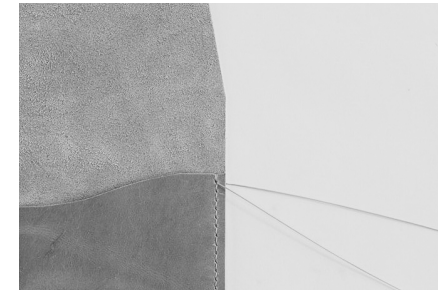


Figure 12



ASSEMBLING THE HANDLE

10. Take the Small Spring Snap (H) and place it through the Outer Handle (D) between the two punch holes. Fold the end over to match up both punch holes. (Figures 13-14)

11. Place the Handle Lining (E) onto the flesh side of the Outer Handle (D). Flesh sides face each other and line up with small hole punch holes. (Figure 15)

Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



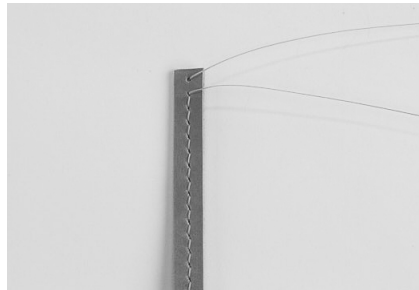
12. Cut thread five times the length of the stitch line. Thread both ends with harness needles.

13. Saddle stitch from small punch hole to the end, and trim thread. (Figures 16-17)

Figure 16



Figure 17



14. Thread needles again with at least 12" of thread. Fold the handle up to match both ends and make three to four edge lock stitches on each side. Tuck the needle through the stitches and trim thread. (Figures 18-21)

15. Attach the Spring Snap (G) onto the D-Ring (G) on the Main Body. (Figure 22)

Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE AN
ADDISON WRISTLET!**



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

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

BURNISHING EDGES

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



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)

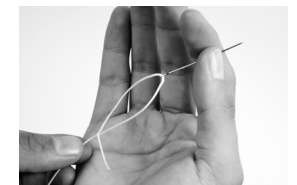
Figure 1



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 unravelling 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 needle and make a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather. Insert 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)

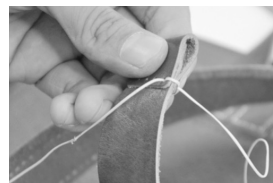
Figure 1



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.

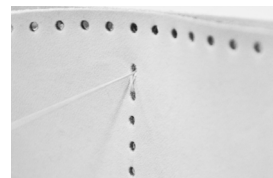
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



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

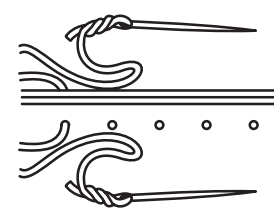
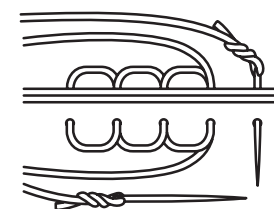


Figure 2



LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

<p>LEVEL</p> <p>1</p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p>2</p>
<p>Includes basic project assembly skills with no hand-sewing or hardware setting required.</p>	<p>Introduces skills like hand-sewing with pre-punched stitching holes, hardware setting, and edge burnishing.</p>
<p>LEVEL</p> <p>3</p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p>4</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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