

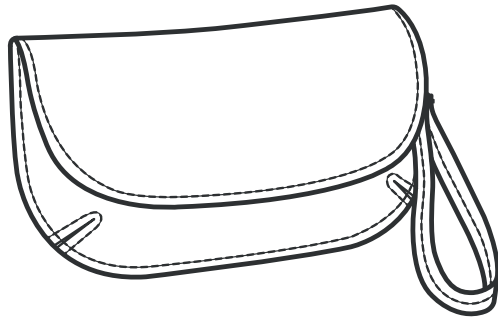
LEVEL

# SAVANNAH WRISTLET KIT

2

## KIT CONTAINS

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather  
Magnetic Bag Clasp Rivetback  
Small Spring Snap  
D-Ring  
Needles (2)  
Thread  
Instructions & Pattern



## BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Magnetic Bag Clasp Setter
- Mallet
- Binder Clips
- Thread Cutter or Scissors

### ⚠ CAUTION

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

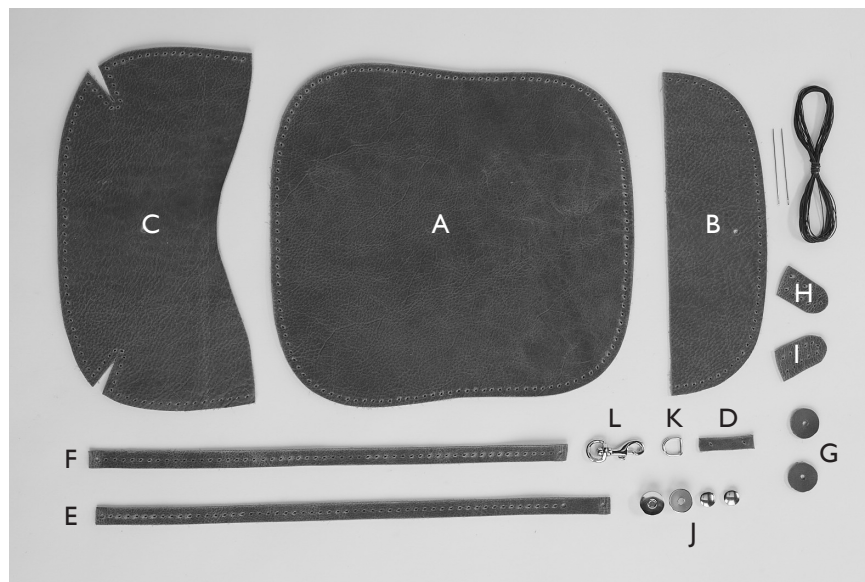
**PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.**

**WHAT'S INCLUDED?**

- Back Panel (A)
- Flap Lining (B)
- Front Panel (C)
- Anchor (D)
- Outer Handle (E)
- Handle Lining (F)
- Washers (G)
- Left Dart Backing (H)
- Right Dart Backing (I)
- Magnetic Bag Clasp (J)
- D-Ring (K)
- Small Spring Snap (L)
- Needles & Thread

**Not Shown:**  
Instructions & Pattern

**MAGNETIC BAG CLASP (J)**



**SKILLS USED:**

- Edge Lock Stitch
- Saddle Stitch
- Backstitch
- Setting Hardware

**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 MAGNETIC BAG CLASPS

1. Insert the negative end of the Magnetic Bag Clasp (J) through the center hole from the grain side of the Front Panel (C). Turn the Front Panel (C) flesh side up, and thread a Washer (G) through the post. Close with the Magnetic Clasp Cap (I) and set with the clasp setter. (Figures 1-6)

Figure 1

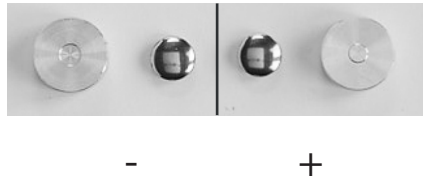


Figure 2

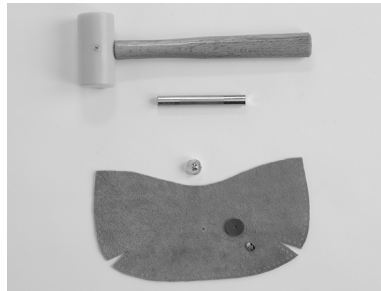


Figure 3



Figure 4

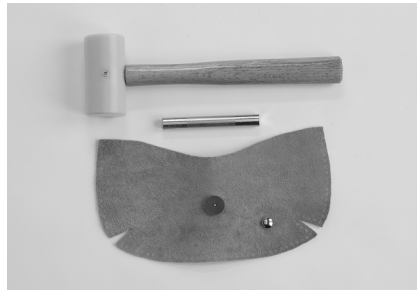


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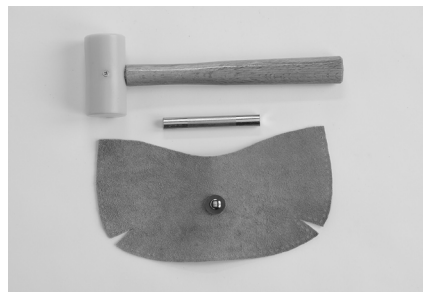


Figure 6



2. Insert the positive end of the Magnetic Bag Clasp (J) through the center hole from the grain side of the Flap Lining (E). Thread the other Washer (G) through the post on the flesh side. Close with the Magnetic Clasp Cap (I) and set with the clasp setter. (Figures 7-11)

Figure 7

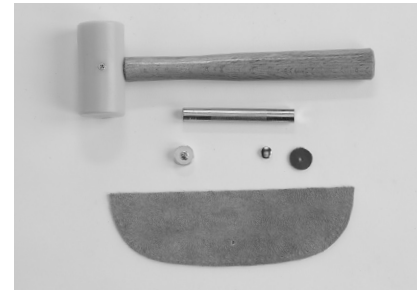


Figure 8

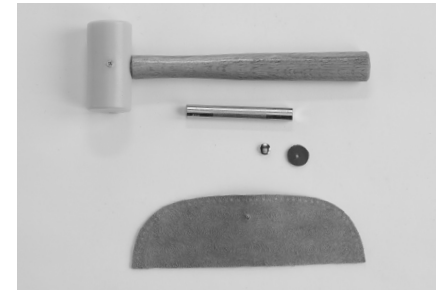


Figure 9

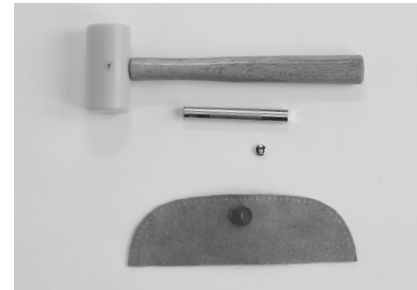


Figure 10

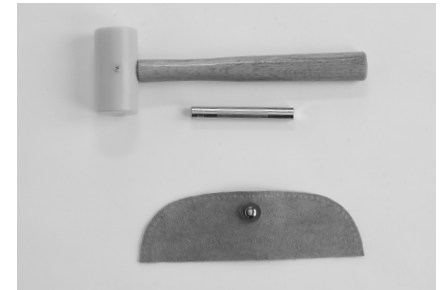
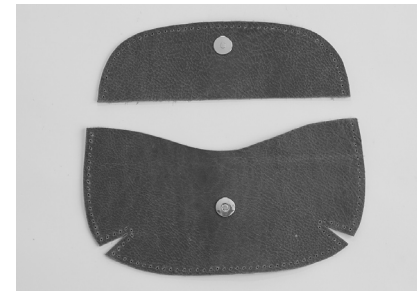


Figure 11



## ATTACHING ANCHOR TO D-RING

3. Take the Anchor (D) and place it through the D-Ring (K). Fold the Anchor (D) in half so flesh sides meet. (Figures 12-13) **Pro Tip: Hold anchor together with glue or double-sided tape.**

Figure 12



Figure 13



## STITCHING DARTS ON FRONT PANEL

4. Place Front Panel (C) and Darts (H & I) with the grain side facing up. Align Left Dart Backing (H) underneath the left dart. (Figure 14)

5. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles. **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 13 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle.**

6. Starting from the bottom right end of the dart, saddle stitch to the top center of the dart. (Figure 15) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 13 for detailed instructions on How to Saddle Stitch**

7. Continue to stitch, pulling the left side of the dart in to match stitch holes on the Left Dart Backing (H). Dart will start to form. (Figure 16)

8. Backstitch 2-3 stitches, and trim thread. **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 13 for detailed instructions on How to Backstitch.**

9. Repeat steps 4-8 on the other side with the right dart and Right Dart Backing (I). (Figure 17)

Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

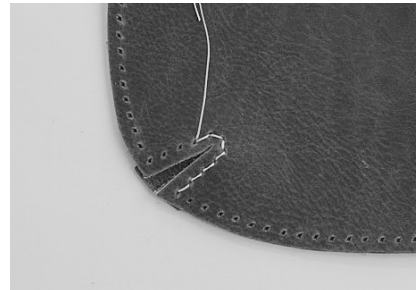


Figure 17



## ASSEMBLING THE MAIN BODY

10. Place Back Panel (A) flesh side up. Place Front Panel (C), flesh side down, on top of the Back Panel (A). Starting from the bottom center, align the bottom edges. (Figure 18) **Pro Tip: Use paper pattern to mark the center stitch holes on both panels.** Make sure that all the stitch holes match. **Pro Tip: Secure with binder clips/ preferred adhesive to stabilize leather pieces.**

11. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles. **Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse to help to stabilize your work.**

12. Perform an edge lock stitch at the top right corner of the Front Panel (C). **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 13 for detailed instructions on How to Edge Lock Stitch.**

13. Insert folded Anchor and D-Ring (D & K) to align with the second stitch hole. Saddle stitch through all four layers and then continue around to fully attach the Front Panel (C). (Figures 19-20)

14. Perform an edge lock stitch to secure the left side of the Front Panel (C).

15. Complete 8 more saddle stitches. Then pause to add Flap Lining (B) onto the top of the back panel. (Figure 21)

16. Continue to saddle stitch to the end of the stitch line. (Figures 22-23)

17. Re-Stitch over the first 3-4 stitches to secure and trim thread. (Figures 24-25)

Figure 18



Figure 19

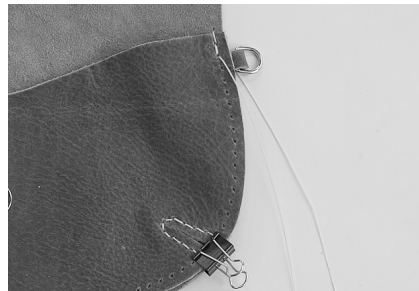


Figure 20



Figure 21

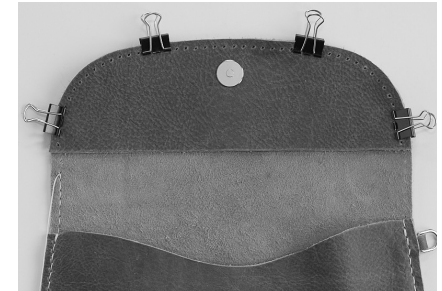


Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25



## ASSEMBLING THE HANDLE

18. Take the Small Spring Snap (L) and place it through the Outer Handle (E) between the two punch holes. Fold the end over so that the two punch holes match. (Figure 26)

19. Place the Lining Handle (F) onto the Outer Handle (E), so that the flesh sides meet, and stitch holes align. (Figure 27)

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

21. Saddle stitch handles together starting from the folded end with the Small Spring Snap (L). (Figures 28-29)

22. Fold the entire handle up to align with the first stitch hole. Pull one of the needles through the other side of the handle. (Figure 30)

23. Make 3-4 edge lock stitches on each side of the handle using both needles. (Figures 31-32)

24. Tuck the needle through the stitches and trim thread. (Figures 33-34)

25. Attach assembled handle to bag body.

Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29



Figure 30



Figure 31



Figure 32



Figure 33



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A SAVANNAH WRISTLET!**



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

## 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)

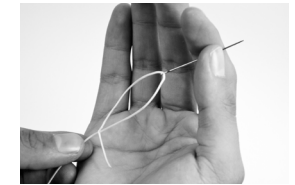
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



### HOW TO 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

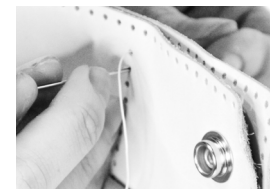
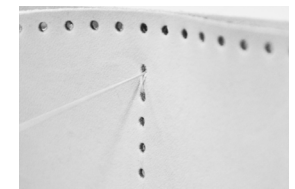


Figure 2



Figure 3



## HOW TO 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

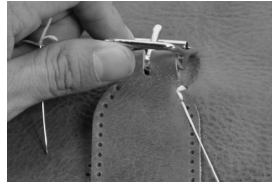


Figure 3



## HOW TO 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

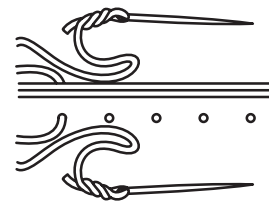
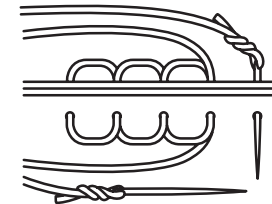


Figure 2





## LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

<p>LEVEL</p> <p><b>1</b></p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p><b>2</b></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><b>3</b></p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p><b>4</b></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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