

SAVANNAH WRISTLET KIT

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

RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

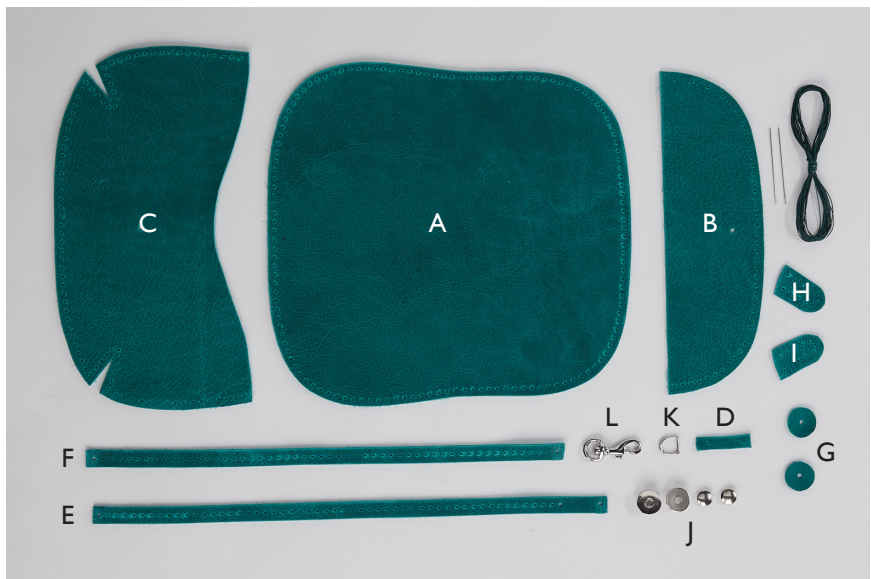
Binder Clips or Preferred Adhesive to secure leather pieces.
Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes.

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.

MAGNETIC BAG CLASP (J)



SETTING MAGNETIC BAG CLASPS

I. 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 (J) and set with the clasp setter. (Figures 1-6)

Figure 1



Figure 2

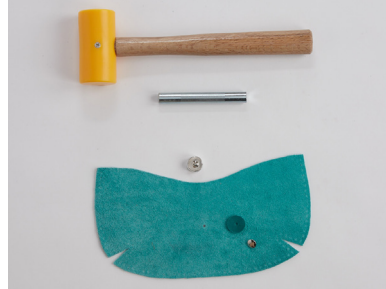


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



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

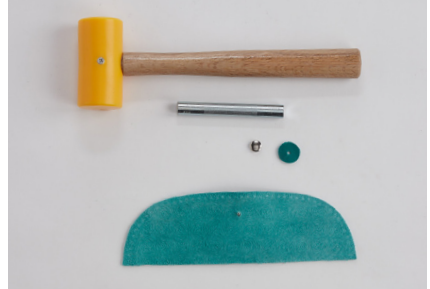


Figure 9

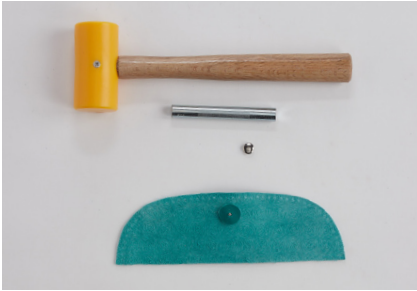


Figure 10

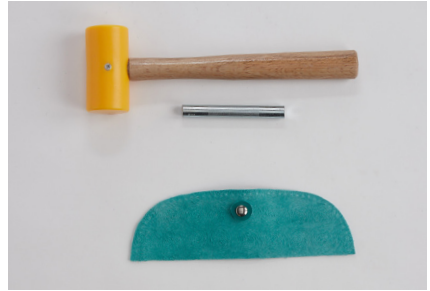


Figure 11



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 10 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 12 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 11 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 11 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. Then pause to add Flap Lining (B) flesh side down onto the top of the back panel. Align and center the Flap Lining (B), then secure with binder clips. (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

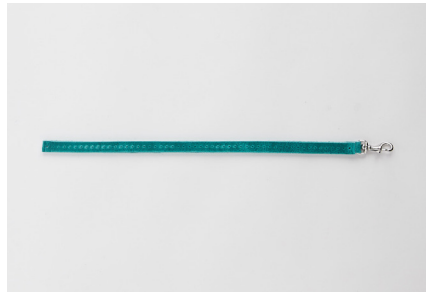


Figure 28



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 NEEDLES

1. Cut your thread to 5 times the length of the stitch line.
2. Feed one end through the eye of one needle. (Figure 1)
3. Take the point of the needle and push it through the longer portion of the thread. Repeat and push needle through again. (Figures 2-3)
4. Pull long side of thread toward the eye of the needle to form a knot. (Figure 4-6)
5. Repeat steps 2-4 on the other side with other needle.

Figure 1



Figure 2

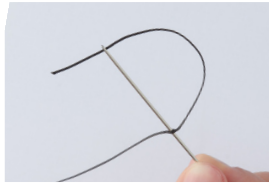


Figure 3

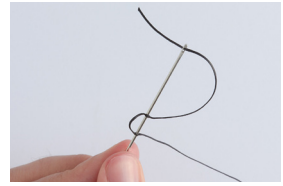


Figure 4

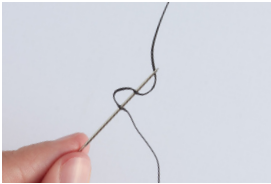


Figure 5

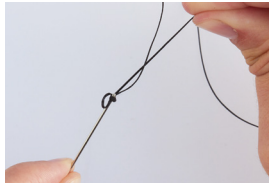


Figure 6



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.

To start with an edge lock 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 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



HOW TO BACKSTITCH

The backstitch is a securing stitch that goes over existing stitches to prevent unravelling.

1. At the final hole in the stitch line, reverse the direction of the needles and saddle stitch back through the last 2-3 holes in the line. If the stitch line meets back where the line began, simply saddle stitch over the first 2-3 stitches without reversing the direction of the needles to lock them in. **Pro Tip: If needles are difficult to pull through stitches, use a pair of needle nose pliers to help pull the needles through.**

2. To finish, pull the remaining thread to the less visible side of the work. Snip off the excess, and 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. Holding one threaded needle in each hand, begin saddle stitching by inserting one needle into the first hole of stitch line. Pull the needle and thread through the hole until there are equal lengths of thread on either side. (Figure 1) **Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse to secure your pieces in place and allow for easier sewing.**

2. 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 start 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.

3. 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 each side 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.

4. Repeat Steps 3-4 until you reach the end of the 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

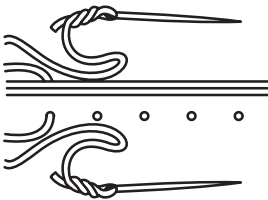
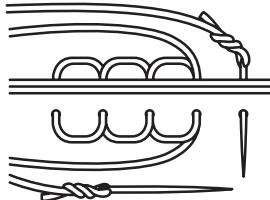


Figure 2



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