

LEVEL

3

BROOKLYN BACKPACK KIT

KIT DE MOCHILA BROOKLYN
KIT SAC À DOS BROOKLYN

KIT CONTAINS:

- Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather
- Center Bar Roller Buckles (2)
- Rectangular Rings (2)
- D-Ring
- Rivets (5)
- Snaps (2)
- Needles (2)
- Thread
- Instructions & Pattern



YOU WILL NEED:

- Leather Working Hammer
- Deluxe Snap & Rivet Setter
- Thread Cutter or Scissors

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

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



WARNING:

CHOKING HAZARD - Small parts. For adult use only. This product is not intended for use by children. CONTAINS FUNCTIONAL SHARP POINT - Adult supervision recommended.

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

NOTE: ALL STAINING, DYEING, AND TOOLING SHOULD BE DONE PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- Front Panel (A)
- Front Pocket (B)
- Back Panel (C)
- Back Pocket (D)
- Inside Zipper Pocket (E)
- Shoulder Straps with Center Bar
- Roller Buckles (F)
- Rectangular Leather Tabs (G)
- D-Ring Tab (H)
- Rectangular Rings (I)
- D-Ring (J)
- Medium Rivet (K1)
- Large Rivets (K2)
- Snaps (L)

Not Shown:

- Needles & Thread
- Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

- Backstitch
- Edge Lock Stitch
- Saddle Stitch



Scan this code with your phone to learn about these skills and more!

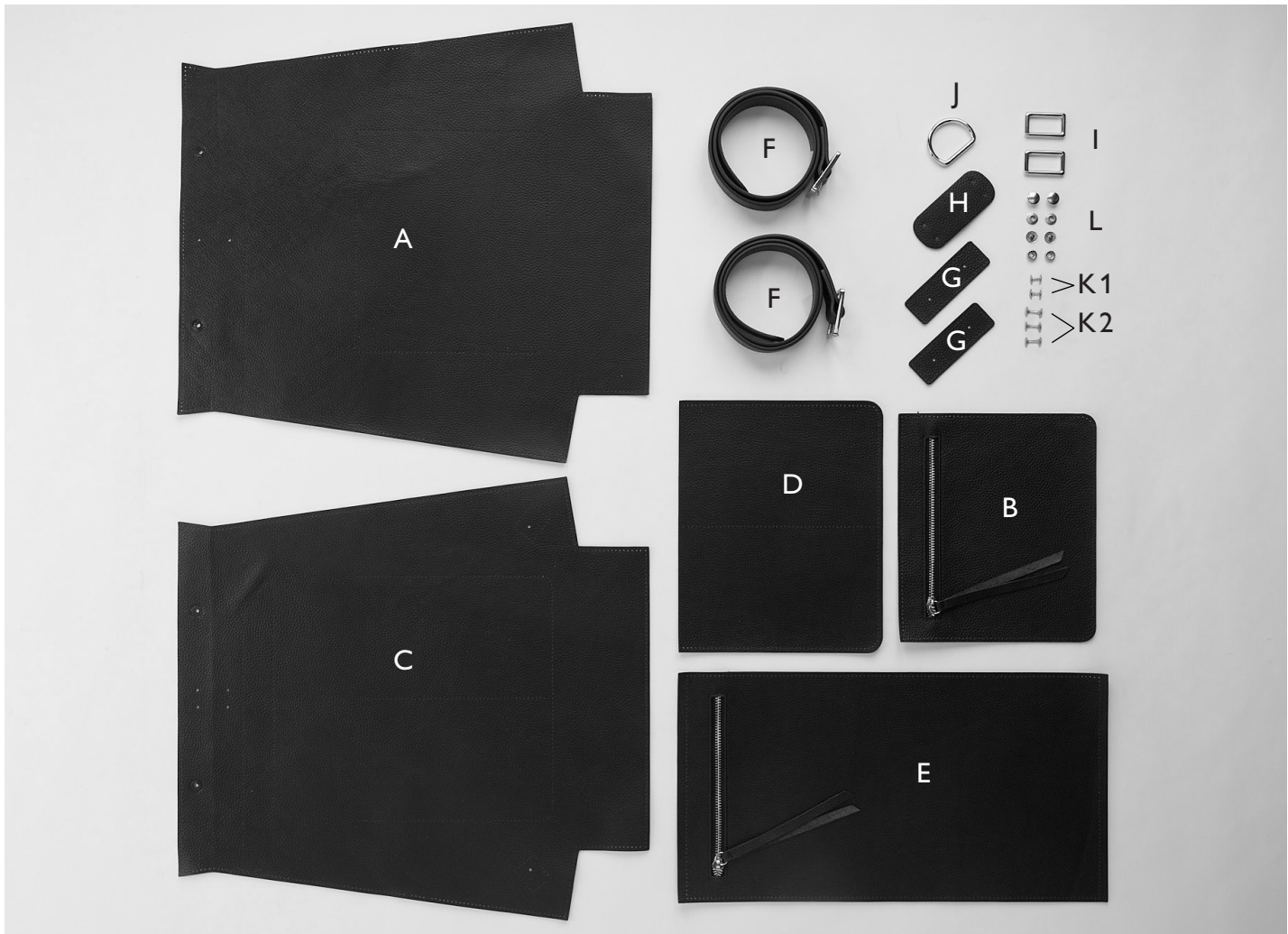
RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

- Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.

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.



ATTACHING FRONT POCKET TO FRONT PANEL

1. Place the Front Panel (A) grain side facing up. Locate Front Pocket (B) and align it with the stitch holes within the center of the Front Panel (A). Flesh side of Front Pocket (B) should be against the grain side of Front Panel (A). Be sure the zipper is positioned as the top of the pocket. (Figure 1-3)
2. Stitch around the perimeter of the pocket until you reach your starting stitch. Secure stitch line by stitching over the first 2-3 stitches. **See *Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 14 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle and How to Saddle Stitch.***

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



ATTACHING BACK POCKET TO BACK PANEL

3. Place the Back Panel (C) grain side facing up. Locate Back Pocket (D) and align it with the stitch holes within the center of the Back Panel (C). Flesh side of Back Pocket (D) should be against the grain side of Back Panel (C).
4. Begin with an edge lock stitch in the top left corner. This provides durability and security to the top corner of the pocket. (Figure 4) **See *Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 14 for detailed instructions on How to Edge Lock Stitch.***
5. Saddle stitch around the perimeter until you reach the opposing side. Seal the stitch line with another edge lock stitch and 2-3 backstitches. (Figures 5-6)

Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



6. With a new thread, saddle stitch the middle stitch line starting from the bottom. At the end, backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure thread. (Figures 7-8)

Figure 7



Figure 8



ATTACHING SNAPS

NOTE: Socket and studs are intended to be set prior to folding down the collar. The posts will be hidden and the socket and studs should be visible from inside the bag.

7. Locate Snaps (L), and reference image for parts of the snap.

8. Place Front Panel (A) flesh side down. There should be four punch holes at the top collar.

9. Insert posts from the flesh side of the outer two holes. Leave the middle punch holes open.

10. Place a Stud over one of the posts and lock the snap into place with a setter and a mallet. (Figure 9)

11. Repeat for the 2nd post.

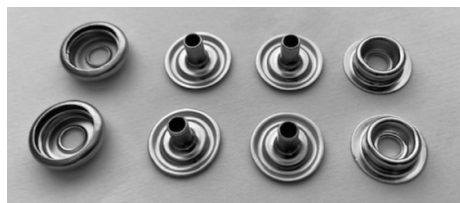
12. Place Back Panel (C) flesh side down and locate the punch holes at the top collar.

13. Insert posts from the flesh side to the outer two holes.

14. Place a Socket over one of the posts and lock the snap into place with a snap setter and a mallet.

15. Repeat for the 2nd post. (Figure 10)

Snaps (L)



Socket Post Post Stud

Figure 9

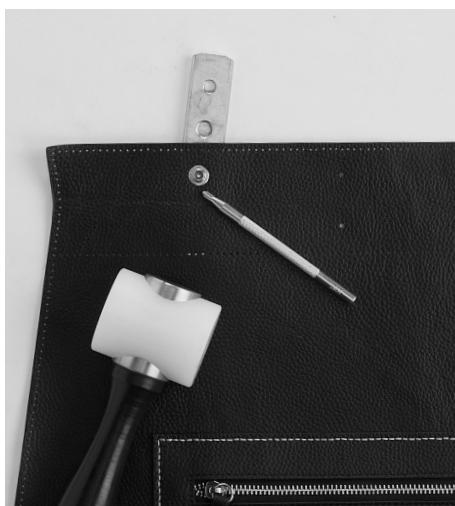


Figure 10



SEWING THE COLLAR DOWN ON FRONT AND BACK PANEL

16. Locate the top of the Front Panel (A) and fold the very top down so that the flesh sides meet. Align the stitch holes and saddle stitch from one side to the other leaving the sides unstitched. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to lock your stitch line. (Figures 11-13) **Pro Tip: It may help to secure your work with binder clips for ease of stitching.**

17. Repeat step 16 for Back Panel (C).

Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



ATTACHING THE RECTANGULAR TABS AND RINGS TO BACK PANEL

18. Locate Rectangular Leather Tabs (G) and two Rectangular Rings (I).
19. Place Back Panel (C) flesh side down and locate the stitch holes near the bottom corner of the Back Pocket (D).
20. Take one Rectangular Leather Tab (G) and thread it through one of the Rectangular Rings (I). Then fold it so that the flesh sides are facing one another.
21. Place the Tab and Ring (G & I) on the Back Panel (C) and align stitch holes. Be sure the Rectangular Rings (I) are facing up towards the Back Pocket (D).
22. Insert one of the Medium Rivet Posts (K1) from the flesh side of Back Panel (C). This should capture Back Panel (C) and the folded Rectangular Leather Tab (G). Nest the Rivet Cap on the Post and secure with a setter. (Figures 14-15)
23. This next step is challenging, so take your time. Use pliers to assist in pulling the needle through three layers of leather if needed. Starting at the top closest to the D-Ring, saddle stitch pieces together and continue clockwise. Once you reach the start, stitch the top row again to add security to a high stress point. (Figures 16-17)
24. Repeat Steps 18-23 on other side.

Figure 14

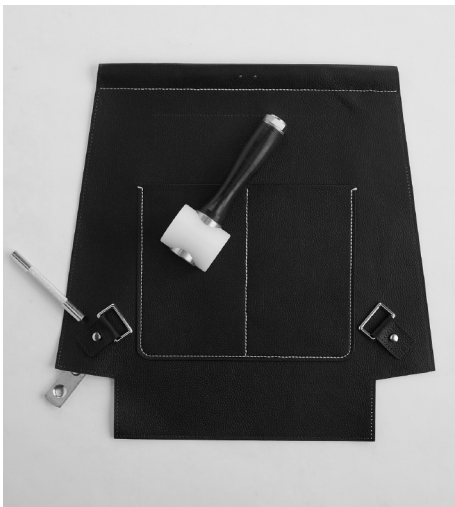


Figure 15

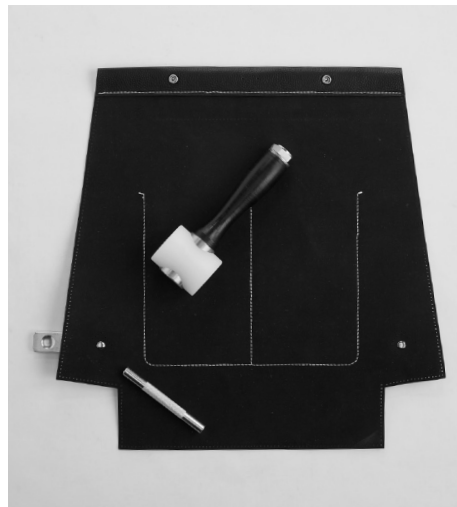


Figure 16

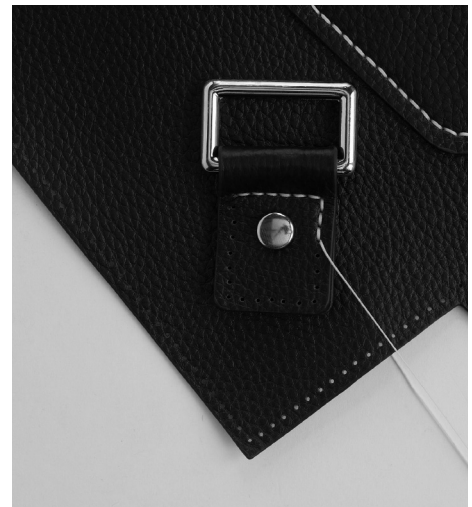


Figure 17



SEWING INSIDE ZIPPER POCKET TO BACK PANEL

25. Place the Back Panel (C) grain side down and locate the Inside Zipper Pocket (E). Fold the Zipper Pocket (E) so that the flesh sides meet. Align the stitch holes on either side and begin saddle stitching from the folded edge up towards the zipper window. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure.

NOTE: the top edge stitch line should not be stitched until step 28.

26. Repeat step 25 for the opposite side. (Figures 18-19)

27. Align the top edge stitch line to Back Panel (C), just under the collar. Be sure that the zipper is visible. (Figure 20)

28. Saddle stitch from one side to the other, backstitching 2-3 stitch holes to close the stitch line. (Figure 21-22)

Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



SEWING BOTTOM SEAM OF FRONT AND BACK PANEL

29. Lay Front Panel (A) and Back Panel (C) flesh side down. Align the bottom seam with the Front Panel (A) overlapping the Back Panel (C). (Figures 23-24)

30. Saddle stitch to connect the two panels, back stitching 2-3 stitch holes to close the stitch line.

Figure 23



Figure 24



SEWING SIDE SEAMS OF FRONT AND BACK PANELS

31. Fold the Front and Back Panel (A & C) together, grain sides touching. The bag should be "inside out". Align the side seams. Begin to saddle stitch from the collar toward the bottom of the bag. (Figures 25)

32. The collar may be challenging to stitch through four layers of leather. Take your time. At the end, seal the stitch line with an edge lock stitch off the side. (Figure 26)

33. Repeat for the opposite side. (Figure 27)

Figure 25



Figure 26

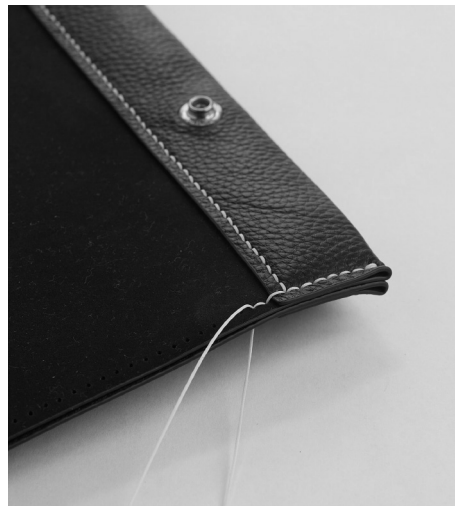


Figure 27



SEWING T-SEAMS

34. There should be an opening at the bottom of each corner. Begin by bringing the bottom seam to meet the side seam. This should resemble a "T" shape and be grain to grain on all pieces.

35. Align the stitch holes and saddle stitch across to seal the seam. Then backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure stitch line. (Figure 28-30)

36. Repeat for the opposite side.

Figure 28



Figure 29



Figure 30



ATTACHING D-RING TAB OVER THE BACK PANEL

37. Locate D-Ring Tab (H), D-Ring (J) and two Large Rivets (K2). Thread and fold the D-Ring Tab (H) through the D-Ring (J). Flesh sides meet.
38. Locate two holes on the Back Panel (C) collar. Place the D-Ring Tab (H) over the collar, sandwiching the collar between the flesh sides of the D-Ring Tab (H).
39. Insert the Large Rivet (K2) post through the interior side of one of the two holes. Place the Large Rivet (K2) cap over the post and lock the rivet in place with a rivet setter. (Figure 31)
40. Repeat for the 2nd Large Rivet (K2).

Figure 31



ATTACHING SHOULDER STRAP THROUGH THE D-RING

41. Turn bag inside out. (Figure 32)

42. Locate one of the Shoulder Straps (F) and thread it down through one of the Rectangular Rings (I) that are attached to the Back Panel (C). (Figure 33)

43. Thread strap end back up through the Center Bar Roller Buckle (F) and through D-Ring (J) at the top collar. (Figure 34)

44. Repeat for the 2nd Shoulder Strap (F).

45. Once both straps are attached through the Rectangular Ring (I), Center Bar Roller Buckle (F) and D-Ring (J), overlap the strap tips and align the punch holes on the interior collar of Front Panel (A). (Figure 35)

46. Once the punch holes are aligned from both Shoulder Straps (F) and Front Panel (A), insert the Large Rivet Post (K2) from the inside and seal with the Rivet Cap from the outside of the bag. (Figure 35)

Figure 32



Figure 33



Figure 34



Figure 35



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A
BROOKLYN BACKPACK!**



* 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)

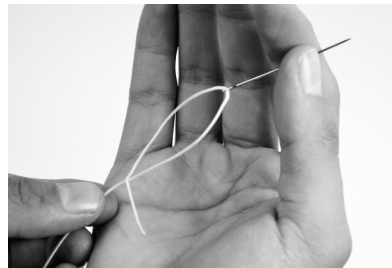
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



HOW TO 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 your 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

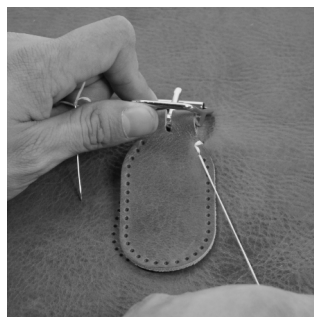


Figure 3



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

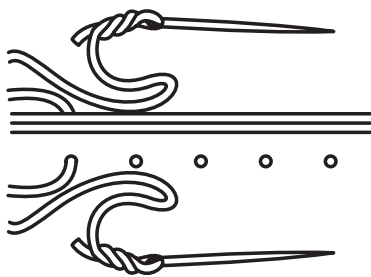
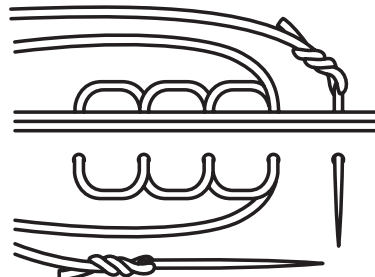


Figure 2



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

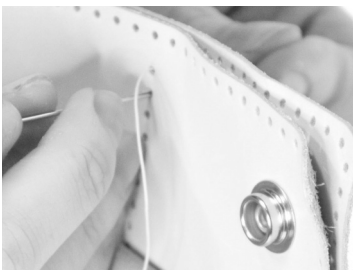


Figure 2

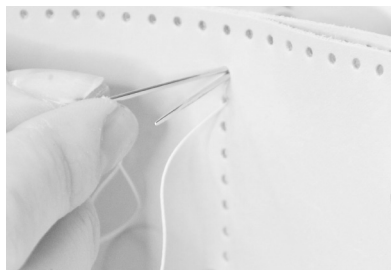
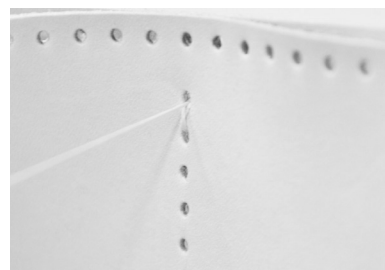


Figure 3





FOR MORE PATTERNS, PROJECTS, AND TIPS,
VISIT [TANDYLEATHER.COM/BLOG](https://www.tandy.com/blog).

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