

LEVEL

2

MELROSE SATCHEL KIT

KIT DE CARTERA MELROSE
TROUSSE SACOCHE MELROSE

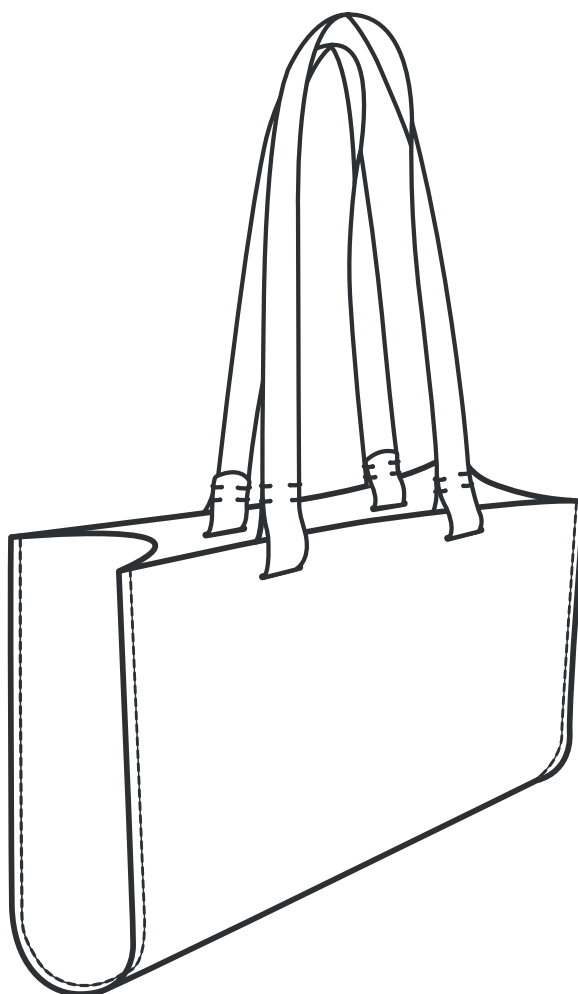
KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



French and Spanish
Instructions available
online at:

TANDYLEATHER.COM
TANDYLEATHER.CA



LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL	LEVEL
1	2	3	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 Body (A)
- Back Body (B)
- Gussets (C)
- Straps (D)

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!

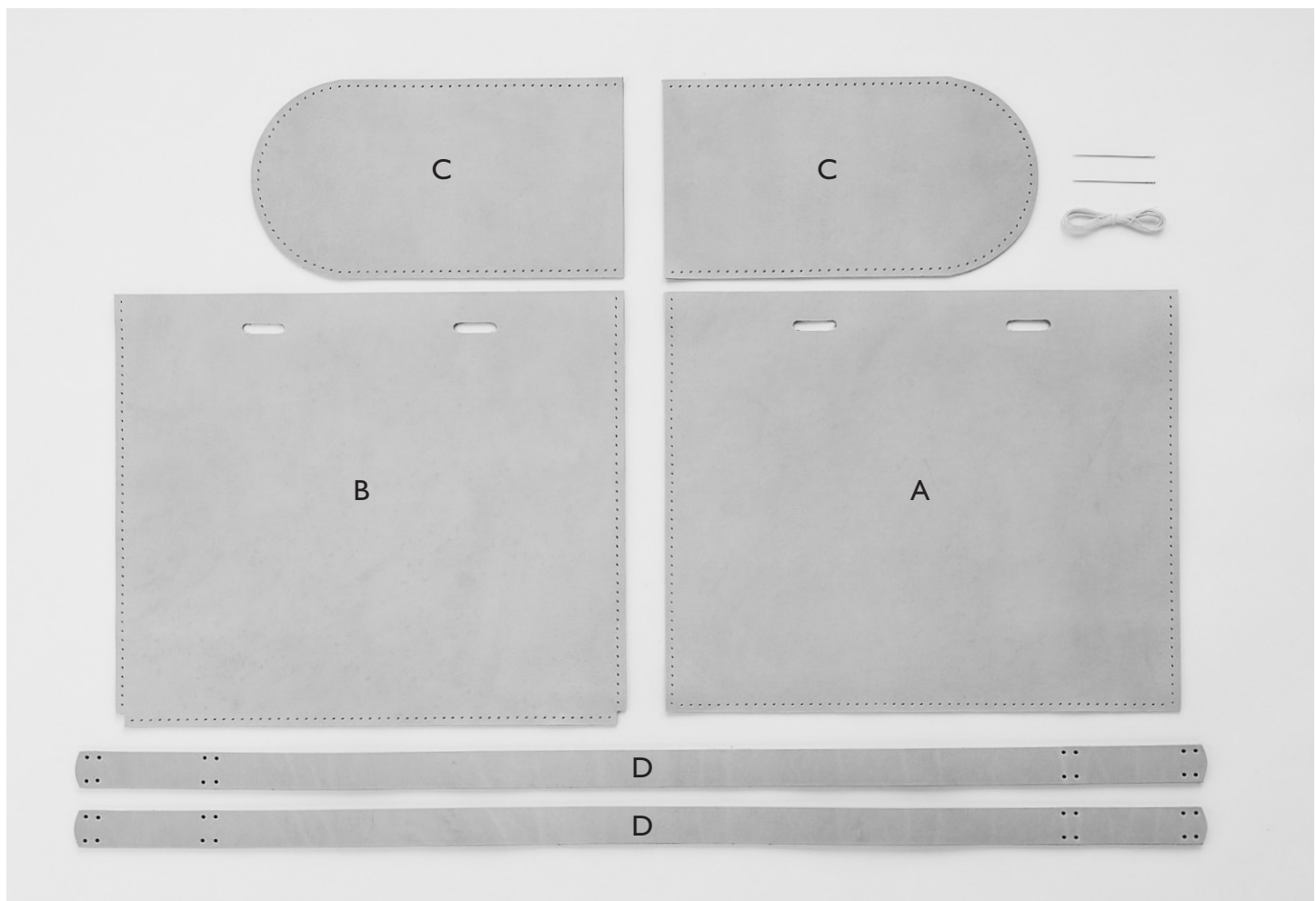
RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

- Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
- Emery Board to sand edges.
- Edge Beveler (Size #0 & #1) for edge finishing.
- Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
- Gum Tragacanth to burnish edges.
- Cotton Swab to apply burnishing solution.

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.



ASSEMBLING FRONT & BACK BODY

1. Place Front Body (A) and Back Body (B) flesh side down. The Back Body (B) has a 3/4" underlay at the bottom and the Front Body (A) has a straight edge across the bottom. Align the bottom edges of each body towards one another. The strap openings should be at opposing ends. (Figure 1)
2. Align stitch holes of Front Body (A) over the stitch holes of Back Body (B). (Figure 2)
3. Cut thread 5 times the length of the center seam and thread both ends of harness needles. Saddle stitch Front Body (A) to Back Body (B). At the end, back-stitch 2-3 times to secure stitch line. (Figure 3) **Pro Tip: Secure your work with a stitching horse. See Level Up Your Skills on page 9 for Details on how to Thread a needle, Saddle Stitch, and Backstitch.**

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



ATTACHING THE GUSSETS ONTO THE FRONT & BACK BODY

4. Turn the Front/Back Body (A & B) over so the flesh side is facing up. Take a gusset piece (C) and place it flesh side down onto Body (A & B). The top corner of the gusset should match the top corner of the Front/Back Body (A & B). (Figure 4)

5. Cut thread five times the length of the gusset and thread both ends with harness needles.

6. Starting from the top corner, perform an edge lock stitch. Continue to saddle stitch the Front/Back Body (A & B) with the Gusset (C). Make sure not to miss any stitch holes, especially where the gusset curves on the bottom. (Figure 5) **See Level Up Your Skills on page 9 for Details on how to Edge Lock Stitch.**

7. When you reach the center bottom of the gusset, the needle will go through a slit (where the front and back bodies meet) and not a hole. (Figure 6)

8. Continue to saddle stitch the other half of the Gusset (C). When you reach the end of the stitch line, complete one edge lock stitch and then Back Stitch 2-3 stitches. (Figures 8-10)

9. Repeat steps 4-8 for the other gusset.

Figure 4



Figure 5

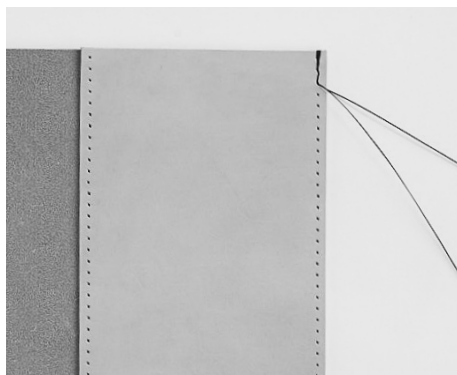


Figure 6



Figure 7

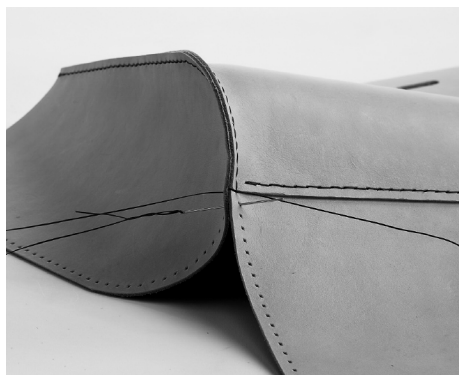


Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



ATTACHING THE STRAPS TO BAG BODY

10. Cut two feet of thread and thread it through one needle. Make an overhand knot at the end. (Figure 17)
11. Take one strap end and thread it through an oblong punch on Front Body (A). Fold the strap end up so that the stitch holes match and flesh sides meet. (Figures 18-19)
12. Starting on the flesh side, thread the needle through one layer of the top right stitch hole, and only going in halfway. Thread the needle through the closed ends of the overhand knot to form a loop around the strap to lock it in place. (Figures 20-21)
13. Perform two additional edge lock stitches going through both layers. (Figures 22-23)
14. Move the needle to the other side of the strap going in between the fold and make another two edge lock stitches, going through both layers of the strap. (Figures 24-25)
15. Move the needle down to the lower stitch holes by sandwiching in-between the folded strap. Make two edge lock stitches for each hole. (Figures 26-29)
16. Finish off the stitches by tucking the needle through the last edge lock stitches. Trim the excess thread. (Figure 30)
17. Repeat steps 10-16 on other side, and then for the other strap on Back Body (B)

Figure 17

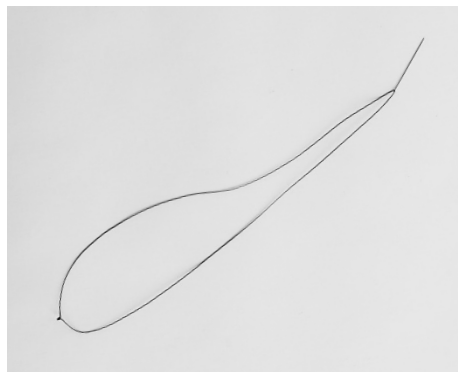


Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23

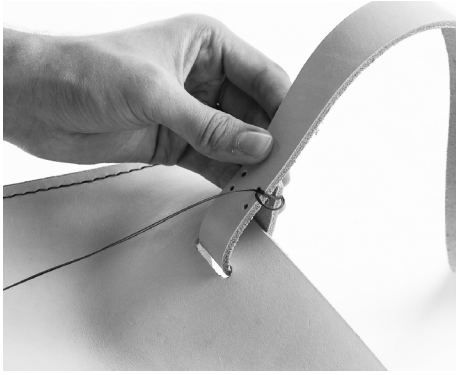


Figure 24

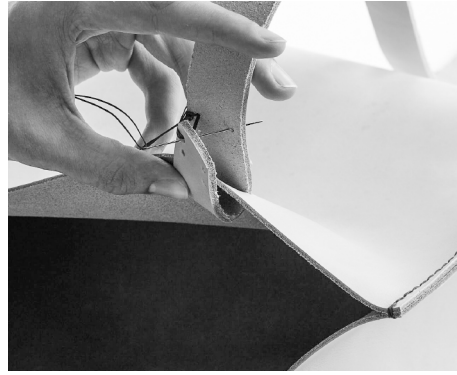


Figure 25

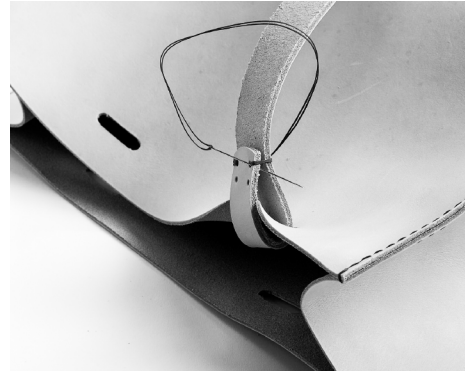


Figure 26

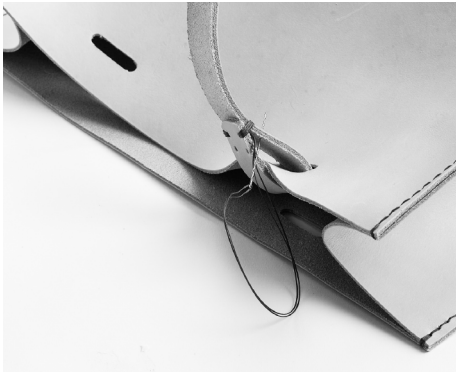


Figure 27



Figure 28

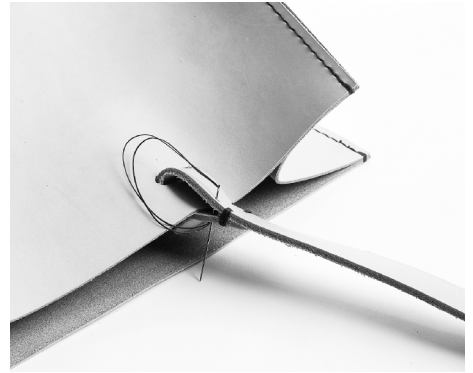


Figure 29



Figure 30



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A MELROSE SACHEL!



* 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

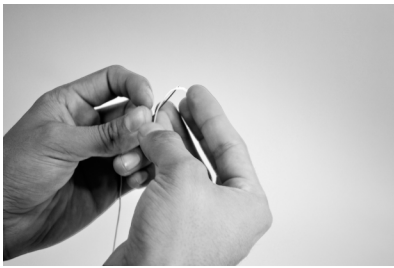
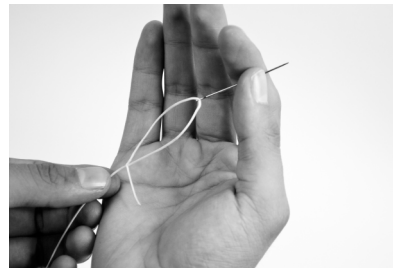


Figure 2



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

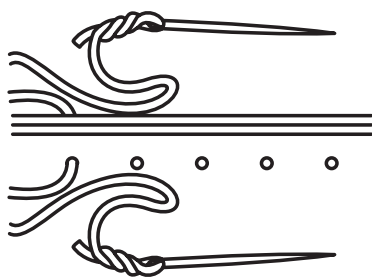
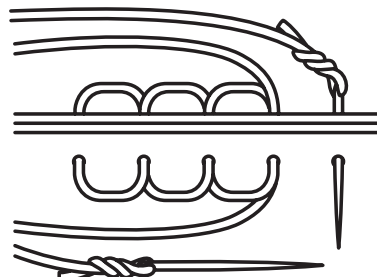


Figure 2



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

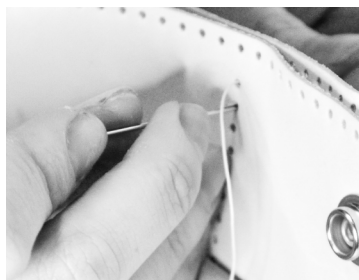
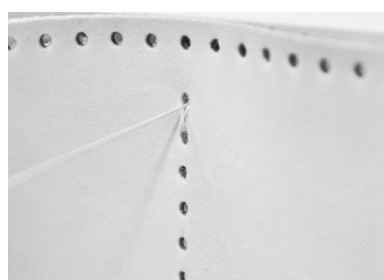


Figure 2



Figure 3





FOR MORE PATTERNS, PROJECTS, AND TIPS,
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