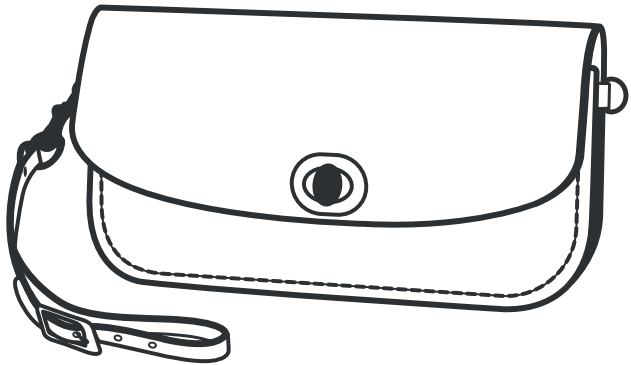


ISABELLA CLUTCH KIT

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather
Turn Clasp
Center Bar Buckle
Spring Snap
O-Rings (2)
Rivets (2)
Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Rivet Setter
- Mallet or Pliers
- Thread Cutters 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.

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

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Back Body (A)
Front Pocket (B)
Inner Pocket with Zipper (C)
Inner Pocket (D)
Outside Back Pocket (E)
Front Panel (F)
Small Credit Card Pocket (G)
Large Credit Card Pocket (H)
Ring Tabs (I)
Strap (J)
Buckle (K)
Solid Rings (L)
Spring Snaps (M)
Rivets (N)
Turn Clasp (O)

SKILLS USED:

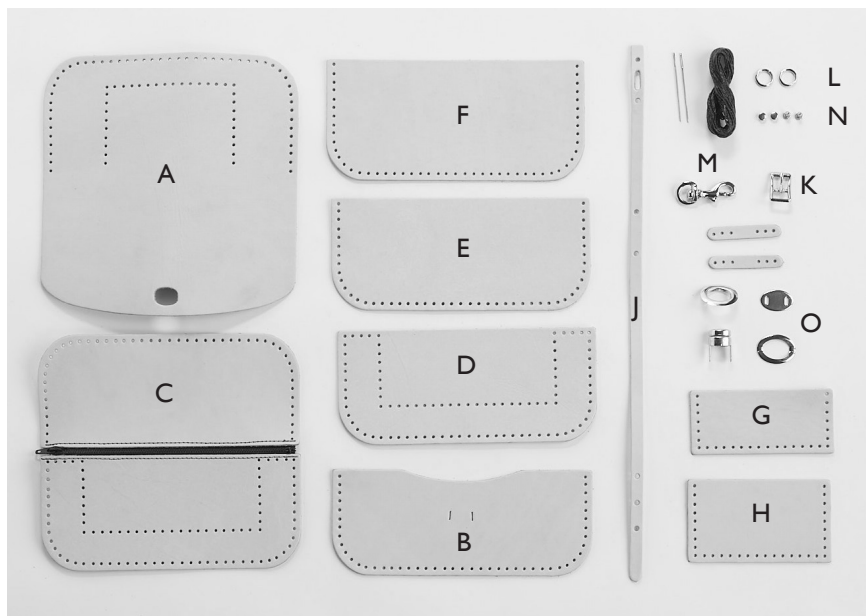
Hardware Installation
Saddle Stitch
Burnishing

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.
Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
Gum Tragacanth to burnish edges.
Cotton Swab to apply Gum Tragacanth.

Not Shown:

Instructions & Patterns



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.

SEWING INNER POCKETS & TABS

1. Lay the Inner Pocket with Zipper (C) on a flat surface grain side up.
2. Slide one Solid Ring (L) onto the Ring Tab (I), and fold Tab (I) rough sides together with Inner Pocket between on both sides. (Figure 1)
3. Align Inner Pocket (D) on top, flesh side up. (Figure 2)
4. 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 9 for Detailed Instructions on How to Thread a Needle.***
5. Saddle stitch Tabs (I), and Inner Pocket pieces (C & D) together. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figures 3-4) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9 for Detailed Instructions on How to Saddle Stitch and Backstitch.***

Figure 1

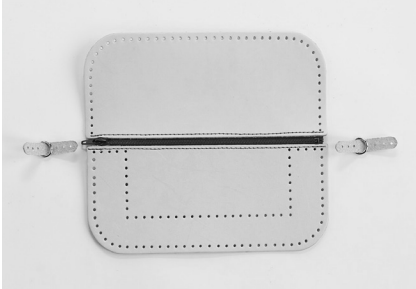


Figure 2



Figure 3

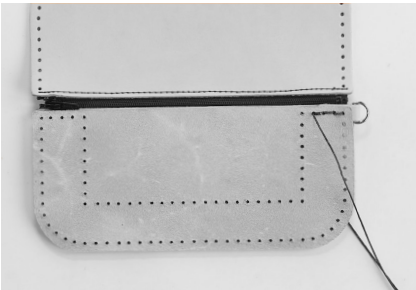


Figure 4



SETTING CLASP

6. Insert Turn Clasp (O) prongs through the slits on the grain side of the Front Pocket (B). Place back plate over prongs, on the flesh side. Bend prongs out with a mallet or pliers to secure. (Figures 5-8)

7. Insert eyelet prongs through hole on the grain side of the Back Body (A). (Figure 9)

8. Place eyelet plate over prongs on the flesh side. Line up the slot in eyelet over the slot in the eyelet plate. Bend prongs out with a mallet or pliers to secure. (Figure 10)

Figure 5



Figure 6

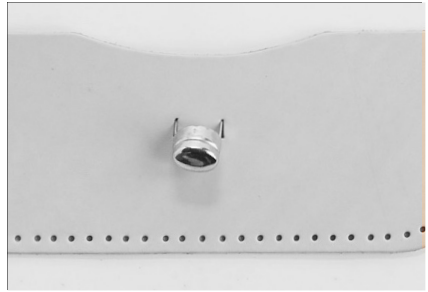


Figure 7

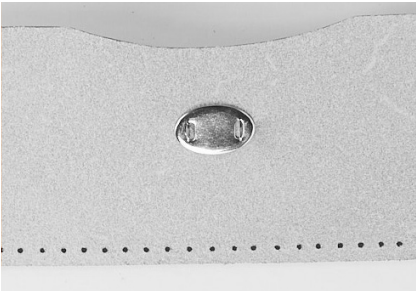


Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



SEWING CREDIT CARD POCKETS

9. Lay the Back Body (A) flesh side up. Align Large Credit Card Pocket (H), then Small Credit Card Pocket (G) grain side up on Back Body. (Figure 11)

10. Cut thread, and thread both ends with harness needles. Saddle stitch all three pieces together. At the end, backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figures 12-13)

Figure 11



Figure 12

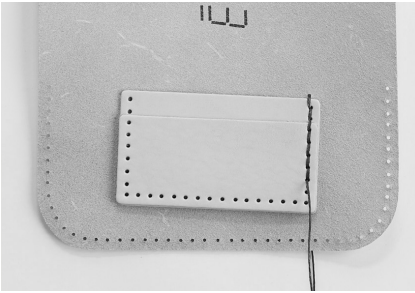
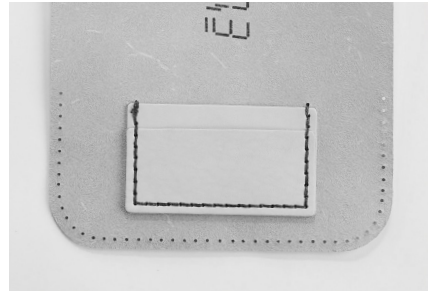


Figure 13



SEWING BACK LAYERS OF THE CLUTCH

11. Fold Inner Pocket with Zipper (C) and align with Back Body (A), and Back Pocket (E). (Figure 14)

12. Cut thread, and thread both ends with harness needles. Saddle stitch all four layers together. Stitch only through one side of Inner Pocket (C). (Figures 15-16)

Figure 14

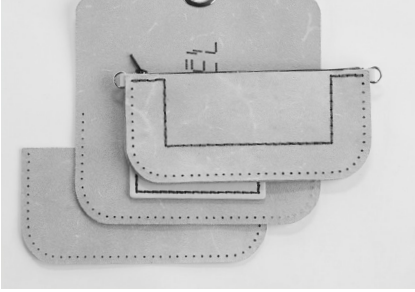


Figure 15

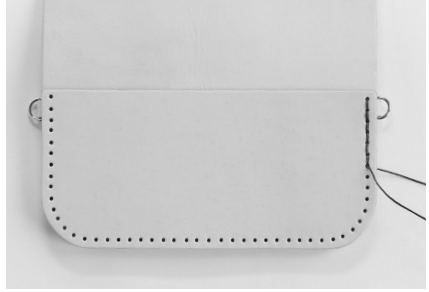


Figure 16



SEWING FRONT THREE LAYERS

16. Lay the assembled back section flesh side up.

17. Align Front Panel (F), grain side up on the previously sewn side.

18. Lay Front Pocket (B) on top, aligning the hole around the outside edge. The top edge of these three layers are staggered. (Figure 14)

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

20. Saddle stitch all three layers together.

Figure 17



Figure 18



ASSEMBLING STRAP

21. Feed handle strap through the Buckle (K). Make sure the prong is pointed the correct way.

22. Set Rivet (N) to secure the Buckle (K). Slide Spring Snap (M) into place and set the other Rivet (N).

23. Buckle handle strap and attach the snap to the clutch.

Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE
AN ISABELLA CLUTCH!**



* 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

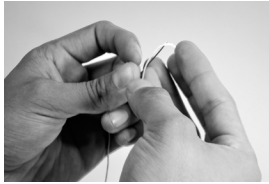
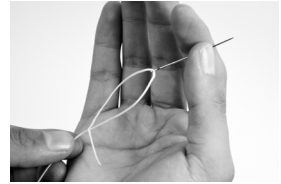


Figure 3



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.

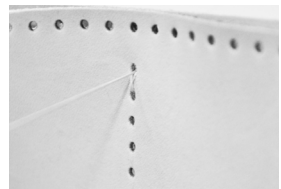
Figure 1



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

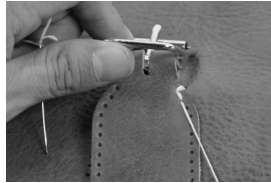


Figure 3



HOW TO BURNISH 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 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

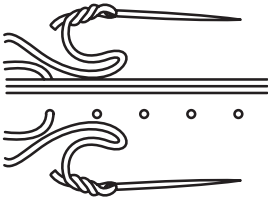
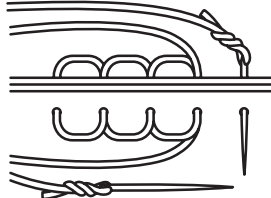


Figure 2



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. Plus, learn additional skills like lacing, braiding, and knot tying.</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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