

LENA SMALL CROSSBODY KIT

BOLSO BANDOLERA PEQUEÑA LENA
PETIT KIT BANDOULIÈRE LENA

LEVEL

2

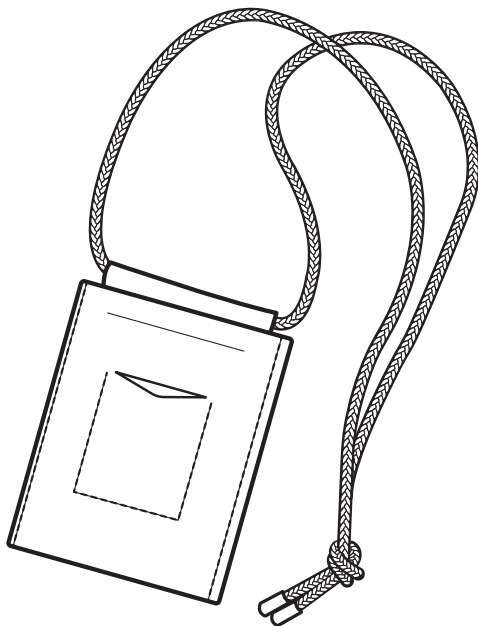
KIT CONTAINS:

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



French and Spanish
Instructions available
online at:

TANDYLEATHER.COM
TANDYLEATHER.CA



YOU WILL NEED:

• Thread Cutter or Scissors

LEVEL UP 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.

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Bag Body (A)
Card Pocket Lining (B)
Braided Leather Cord (C)
Cord Ends (D)
Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

Saddle Stitch
Back Stitch

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Leatherworking Hammer to create creases
Leather Adhesive or Double Sided Glue to help seal bag before stitching

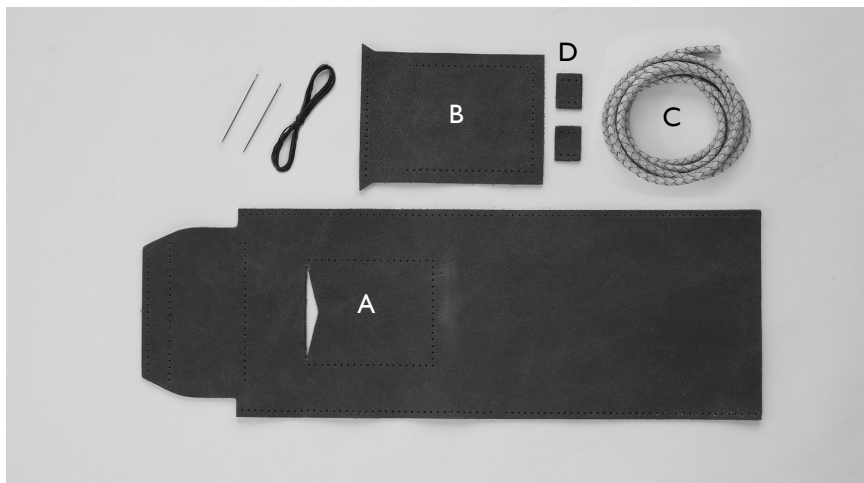
Scan this code with your phone to learn about these skills and more!



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.



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.



ATTACHING THE CARD POCKET TO BAG BODY

1. The flesh side of the Card Pocket Lining (B) should face up when it is attached to the Bag Body (A). Bag Body (A) should be facing grain side up. (Figure 1)

2. Locate the stitch holes on the Card Pocket Lining (B) and align it underneath the exterior stitch line on the Bag Body (A). (Figure 2)

3. Cut thread five times the length of the stitch line and thread harness needles on both ends. Saddle stitch across. At the end, back stitch 2-3 holes. (Figure 3)

See *Level Up Your Skills* on page 9 for *How to Thread a Needle, Saddle Stitch, Back Stitch*.

Figure 1

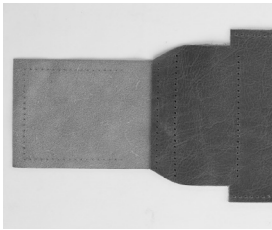


Figure 2

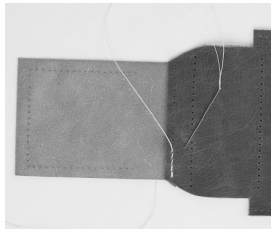
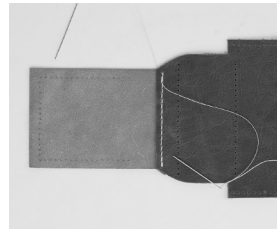


Figure 3



4. Flip the Bag Body (A) over so that the flesh side is facing up. Fold the Card Pocket Lining (B) over and onto Bag Body (A). (Figure 4)
5. Grain side of the Card Pocket Lining (B) should meet the flesh side of the Bag Body (A).
6. Align the stitch holes at the top of the Bag Body (A) to form what will be the strap tube.
7. Cut thread five times the length of the area being stitched and thread harness needles on both ends. Saddle stitch across. At the end, back stitch 2-3 holes. (Figures 5-8)

Figure 4

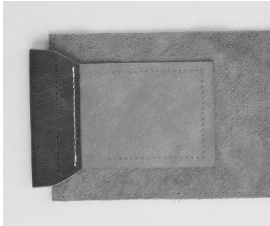


Figure 5

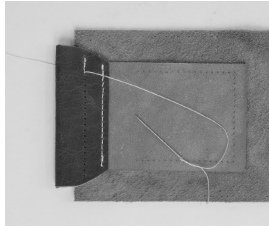


Figure 6

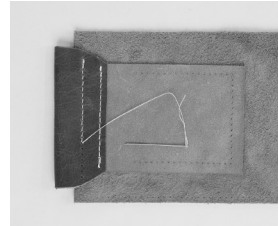


Figure 7



Figure 8



8. Stitch the Card Pocket Lining (B) onto the Bag Body (A) to form a pocket, starting at the top edge near the slit/card opening. (Figures 9-10)

9. Continue to saddle stitch around the perimeter and secure stitch line with 2-3 back stitches. (Figure 11)

Figure 9

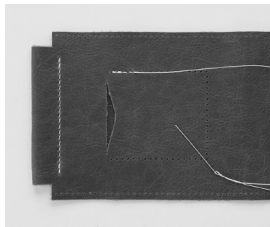


Figure 10

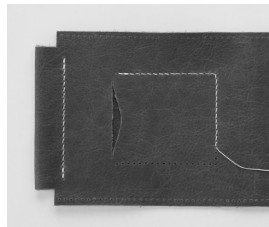


Figure 11



CLOSING THE BAG BODY

10. Fold the Bag Body (A) in half so that the flesh sides meet.

11. Align stitch holes and pinch or hammer the fold. The fold will be the bottom of the bag.

12. Saddle stitch one side starting from the top of the bag. The first stitch on the top of the bag should be an edge lock stitch. Saddle stitch to the bottom of the bag. At the end of your stitch line, back stitch 2-3 stitches. (Figures 12-14)

13. Repeat step 12 on the other side. (Figure 15)

Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



ATTACHING THE BRAIDED CORD AND CORD ENDS

14. Take the Braided Cord (C) and thread it through the tube. Pull the cord through so that the bag sits at the center of the cord. (Figures 16-18)

Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



15. Make an overhand knot with the two ends of the Braided Cord (C). To make an overhand knot, take the two cords and form a loop. Then pass the working end of the rope through the loop, choosing the desired drop/length. Trim the ends of the cord, leaving about 2". (Figures 19-21)

Figure 19



Figure 20

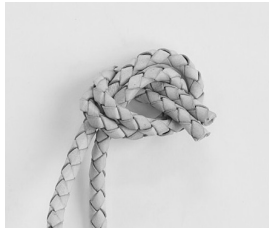


Figure 21



16. Finish the ends of the cord with the Cord Ends (D). Optional to apply glue or double-sided tape on the flesh side of the Cord End (D). Wrap the leather piece onto the end and stitch the leather to tightly wrap it around the Braided Cord (C).

17. The Cord Ends (D) will have three stitch holes and each hole should be double stitched. Tuck the needle and thread through the last stitch and trim. Repeat this step for the other cord end. (Figures 22-28)

Figure 22



Figure 23

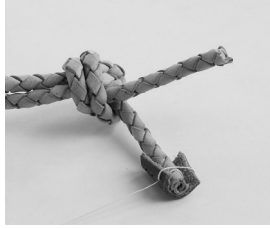


Figure 24

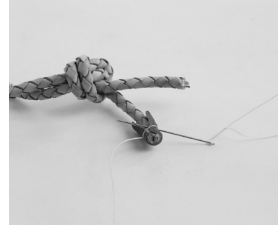


Figure 25

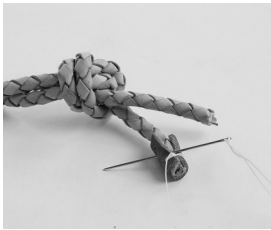


Figure 26

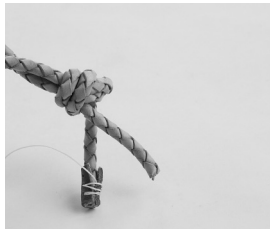


Figure 27

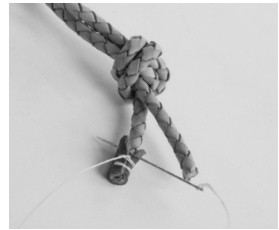


Figure 28



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE
A LENA SMALL CROSSBODY!**



* Images are for constructions 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)

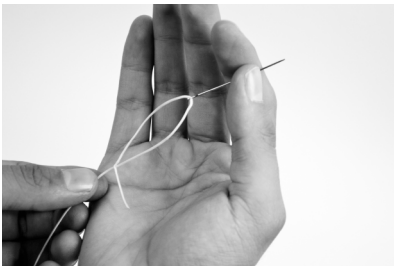
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



HOW TO 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

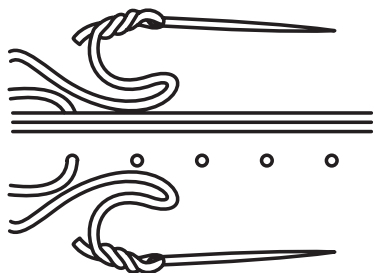
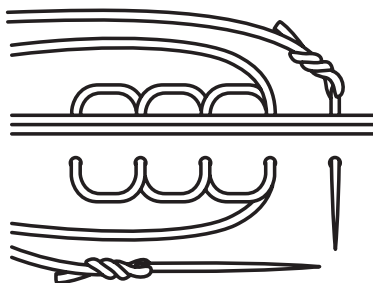


Figure 2



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.

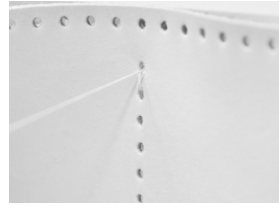
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3





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

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