

LEVEL

MADISON CROSSBODY KIT

KIT DE BANDOLERA MADISON
ENSEMBLE À BANDOULIÈRE MADISON

3

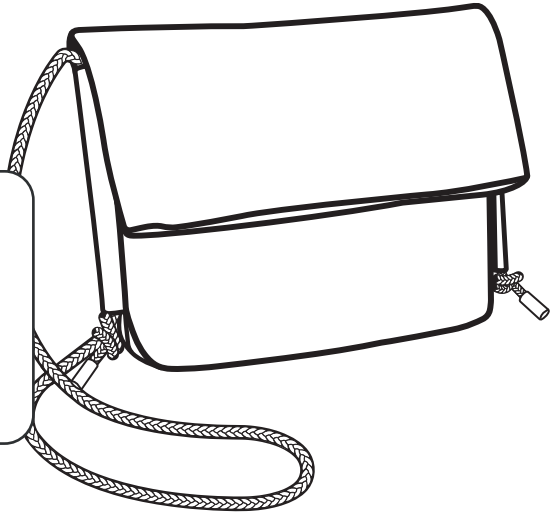
KIT CONTAINS:

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
- Leather Adhesive or Double Sided Tape

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?

Front & Back Panels (A)
Bottom Gusset (B)
Bottom Reinforcement (C)
Strap Tubes (D)
Braided Cord Strap (E)
Strap Ends (F)
Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

Saddle Stitch
Edge Lock Stitch

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

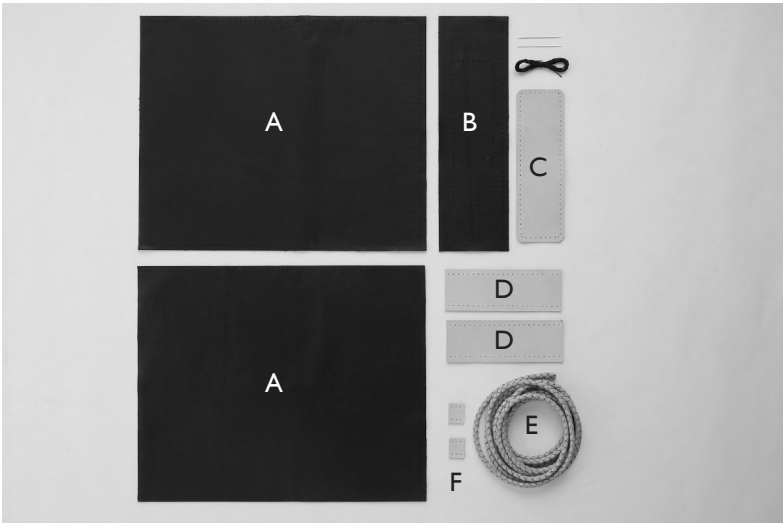
Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Binderclips to hold leather pieces together
Needle Nose Pliers to aid in stitching

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.

Scan this code with your phone to learn about these skills 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.



ATTACHING THE BOTTOM REINFORCEMENT ONTO THE BOTTOM GUSSET

1. Take the Bottom Reinforcement (C) and place it onto the center of the Bottom Gusset (B). The flesh sides should meet, and the stitch holes should align. Cut a piece of thread five times the length of all four stitch lines. Thread both ends of the thread with harness needles. **See *Level Up Your Skills for how to Thread a Needle* on page 9.**

2. Starting at one corner of the Bottom Reinforcement (C), thread the needle through both the Bottom Reinforcement (C) and the Bottom Gusset (B). Make sure to go through the matching holes. Pull thread through so that there are equal lengths of thread on either side. Saddle stitch around the bottom reinforcement until you get to the first stitch. Go over the first two stitches and trim. (Figures 1-5) **See *Level Up Your Skills on page 11 for How to Saddle Stitch and Back Stitch.***

Figure 1

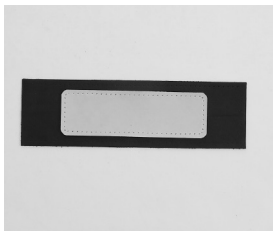


Figure 2

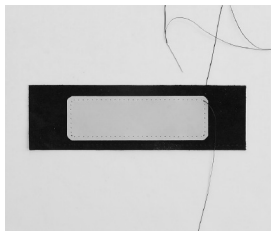


Figure 3

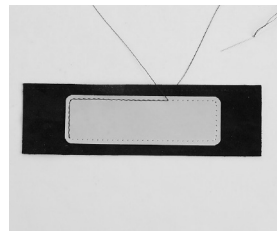


Figure 4

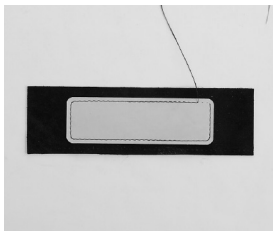


Figure 5



ATTACHING BOTTOM GUSSET TO FRONT & BACK PANELS

3. Lay Front Panel (A) flesh side down. Place Bottom Gusset (B) so the long edge meets the short edge of Front Panel (A). Grain sides should meet. (Figure 6)
4. Align the pre-punched stitch holes. Cut thread five times the length of the stitch line and thread both ends with harness needles. (Figures 7-9)
5. Saddle Stitch across and end with 2-3 back stitches. Trim excess thread. (Figures 7-9)
6. Take the other long edge of the Bottom Gusset (B) and align it with the short edge of the second Back Panel (A). Be sure that grain sides meet when aligning the stitch holes. Saddle stitch across. (Figure 10)

Figure 6



Figure 7

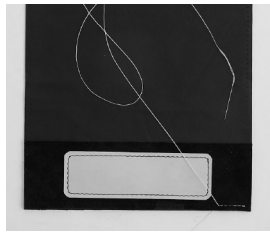


Figure 8



Figure 9

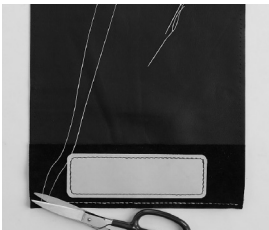


Figure 10



ATTACHING BOTTOM GUSSET TO FRONT & BACK PANELS

7. Fold the Bottom Gusset (B) between the Front and Back Panels (A). Flesh sides facing each other. The two panels and the bottom folded piece (four layers) will be sewn together starting from the bottom. (Figures 11-12) **Pro Tip: Use a binderclip to hold pieces together.**

8. Cut thread five times the length of the side of the Panel (A). Thread your harness needles on both ends of the thread. Starting from the bottom of the gusset, thread the needle through the first hole and position the thread so that there are equal lengths on both sides. (Figure 13)

9. Saddle stitch up to the top of the bottom piece fold, making sure to stitch through all four layers. Use a needle nose plier to pull the needle through if needed, and always double check alignment by counting your stitch holes. (Figures 14-15)

10. The next stitch should only go through two layers. After this stitch, take one of the Strap Tubes (D) and fold it in half so that the flesh sides meet and stitch holes align. (Figure 16)

11. Tuck the Strap Tube (D) between the Front and Back Panels (A) where the bulk of the fold will be between the Front and Back Panels (A); not sticking out the side. The stitch holes of Strap Tube (D) should match up with the stitch holes of Panel (A). Continue to stitch all the way up, making sure not to miss any stitch holes. (Figures 17-18)

12. When you reach the top of Panel (A), back stitch two to three stitches and trim. (Figure 19)

13. Repeat steps 7 through 12 on the other side of the bag. (Figure 20)

14. Carefully turn the bag right side out by folding the top down and pulling the corners of the bag out. (Figure 21)

Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

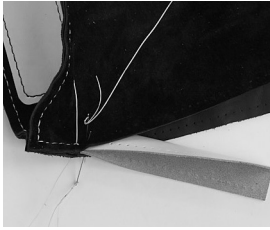


Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



ATTACHING THE BRAIDED CORD ONTO THE BAG

15. Take the Braided Cord Strap (E) and thread it through one Strap Tube (D). Pull the cord through and make an overhand knot, leaving about 1 ¼" of the cord at the end. (Figures 22-25)

16. Repeat this step for the other side, choosing the strap length you desire. Trim off any excess cord.

17. Take Strap End (F) and apply a small amount of leather glue or double-sided tape on to the center of the flesh side. Wrap the piece onto the end of the Braided Cord (E). Take about 12" of thread and thread a harness needle on one side only. Make a small overhand knot on the other end. Starting from one end, stitch a few times through each hole. The end should tightly wrap around the braided cord. (Figures 26-30)

18. Repeat step 17 for the other strap end.

Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25

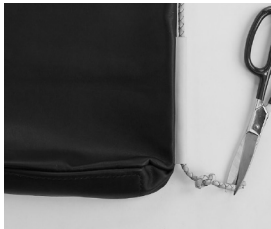


Figure 26



Figure 27

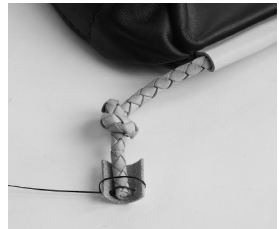


Figure 28

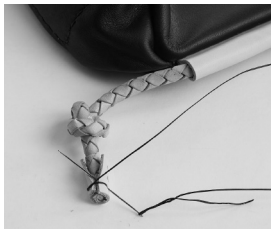


Figure 29

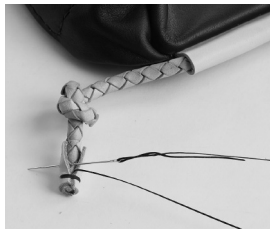


Figure 30



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE
A MADISON 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)

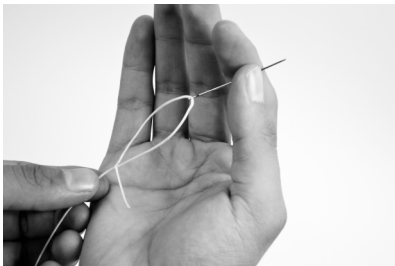
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



HOW TO 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 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

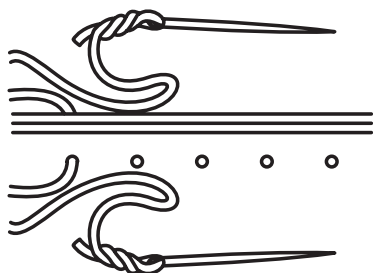
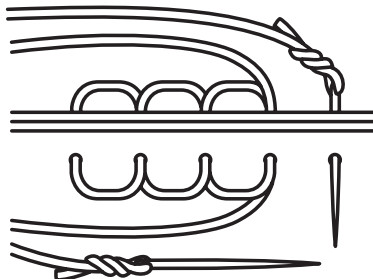


Figure 2



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.

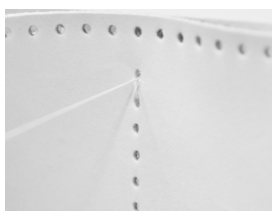
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



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

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