

LEVEL

3

FLORA CROSSBODY KIT

KIT DE BANDOLERA FLORA
TROUSSE À BANDOULIÈRE FLORA

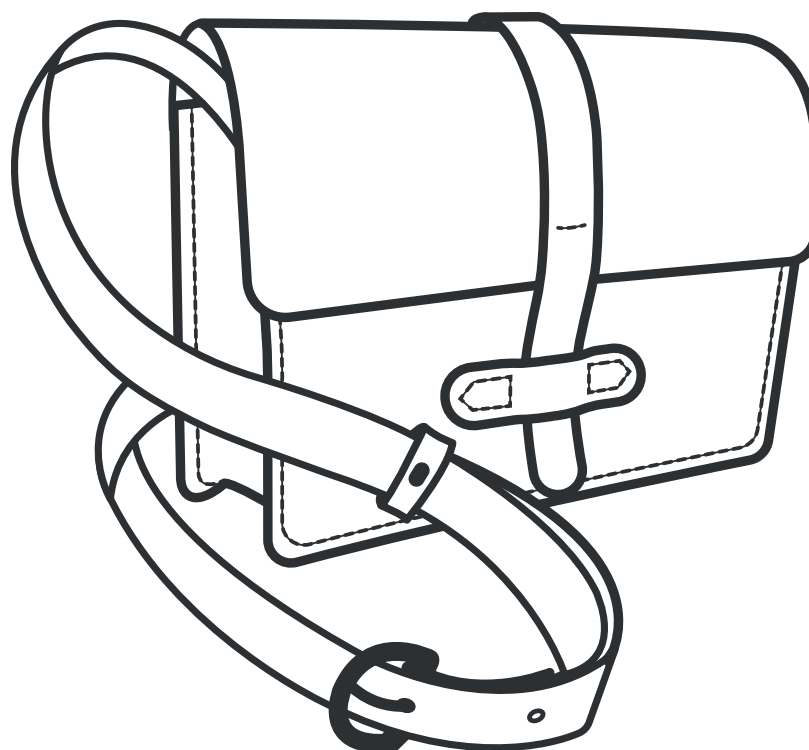
KIT CONTAINS:

- Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather
- Heel Bar Buckle
- Needles (2)
- Thread
- Instructions and Pattern



French and Spanish
Instructions available
online at:

TANDYLEATHER.COM
TANDYLEATHER.CA



YOU WILL NEED:

- Thread Cutter or Scissors

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.

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)
- Flap (C)
- Bottom Gusset (D)
- Side Gussets (E)
- Flap Strap (F)
- Closure Keeper (G)
- Shoulder Strap 1 (H)
- Shoulder Strap 2 (I)
- Assembled Keeper (J)
- Heel Bar Buckle (K)
- Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

- Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

- Backstitch
- Edge Lock Stitch
- Saddle Stitch



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

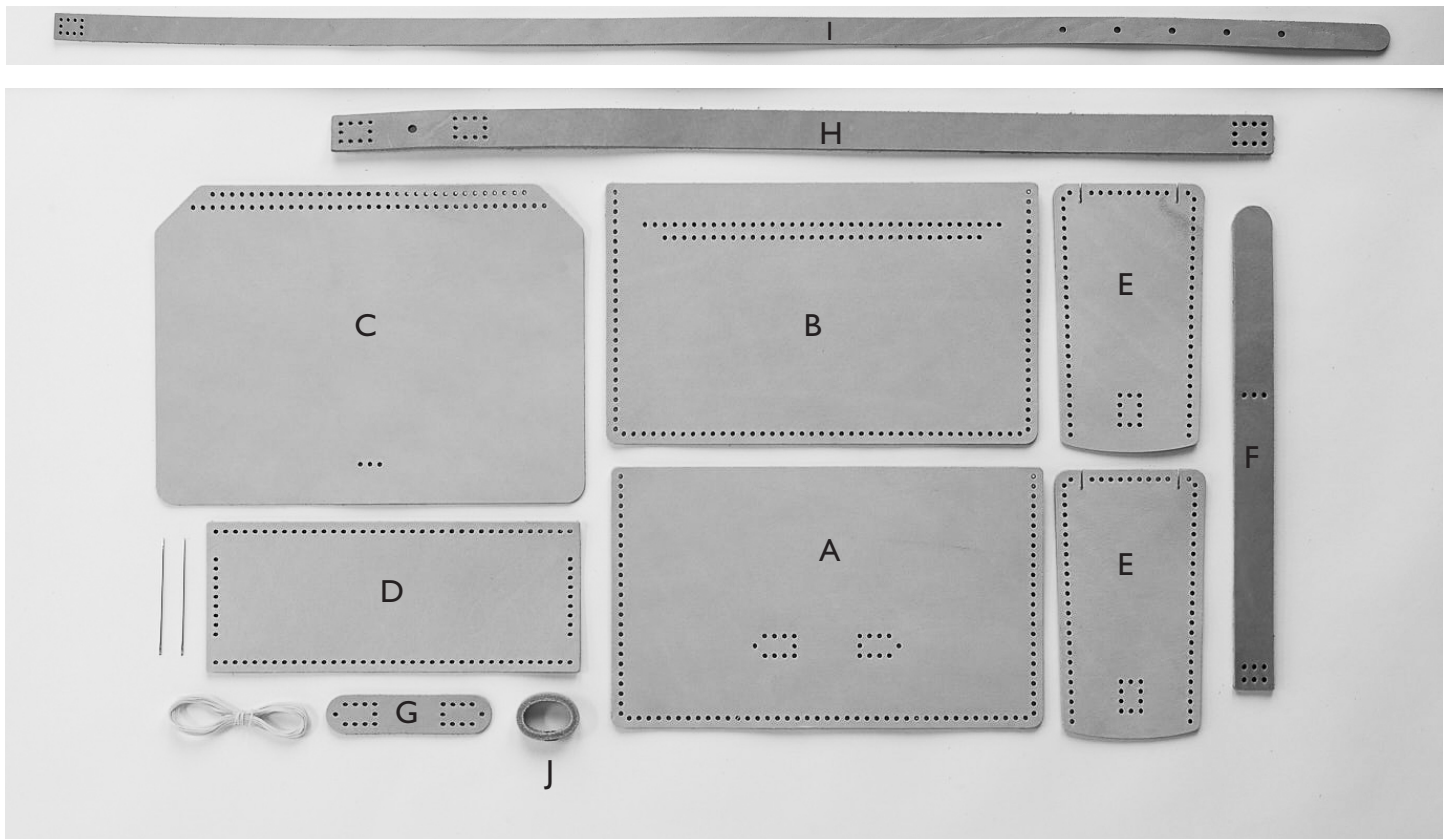
RECOMMENDED TOOLS:


- Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
- Emery Board to sand edges.
- Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
- Gum Tragacanth for burnishing edges.
- Cotton Swab to apply burnishing solution.
- Finish or Conditioner to seal leather.

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.

OPTIONAL: BURNISHING 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 Q-Tip 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

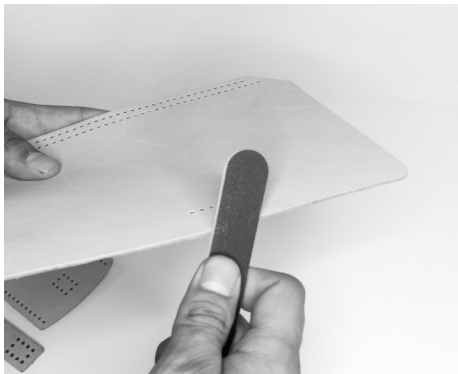


Figure 2

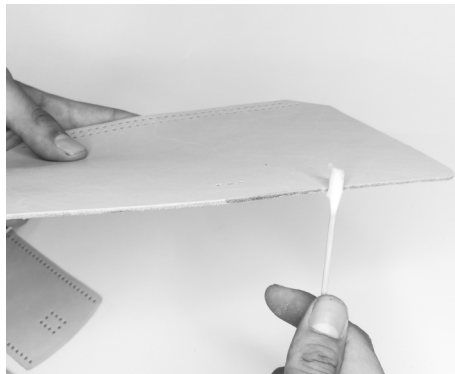
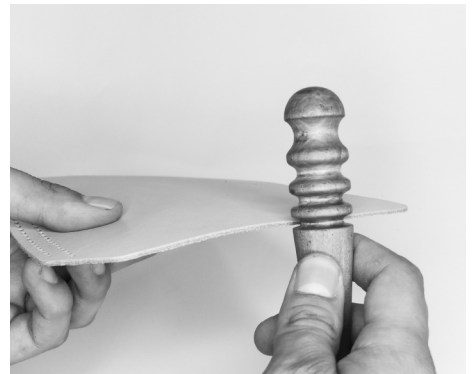


Figure 3



ATTACHING CLOSURE KEEPER TO FRONT BODY

5. Align the pre-punched holes of Closure Keeper (G) to Front Body (A). The flesh side of Closure Keeper (G) should be against the grain side of the Front Body (A). (Figure 4) **Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse to stabilize your work.**
6. Using two threaded needles, saddle stitch the line near the center of the Closure Keeper (G). (Figure 5) **See Level Up Your Skills on page 10 for Details on how to Thread a Needle and Saddle Stitch.**
7. Continue to saddle stitch through all the pre-punched holes until you have completely attached the first side of the Closure Keeper (G) to the Front Body. (A) To secure your stitch line go over your first 2-3 stitches.
8. Repeat steps 6-7 on the other side of the Closure Keeper (G). (Figure 6)

Figure 4

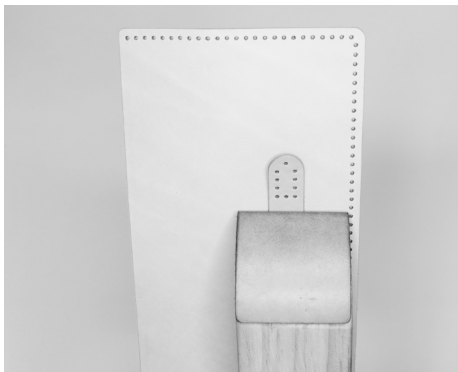


Figure 5

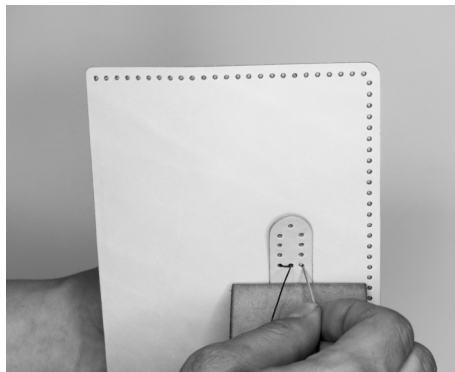
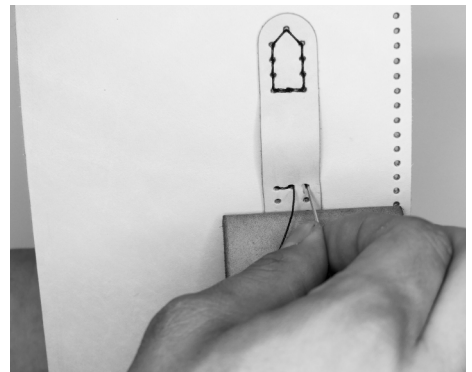


Figure 6



ATTACHING FLAP STRAP TO THE FLAP

9. Align pre-punched holes of Flap Strap (F) and Flap (C). The flesh side of the Flap Strap (F) should face the grain side of the Flap (C). (Figure 7)

10. Use two threaded needles to saddle stitch the three pre-punched holes. Be sure to finish with 2-3 backstitches. (Figures 8-9) **See *Level Up Your Skills on page 11 for Details on how to Backstitch.***

Figure 7

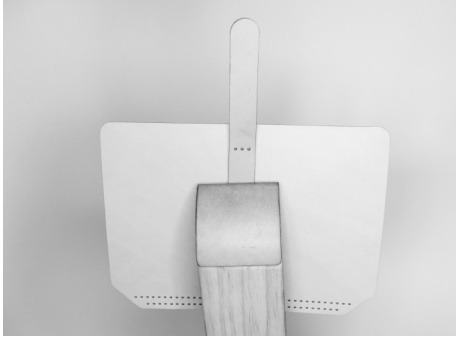


Figure 8

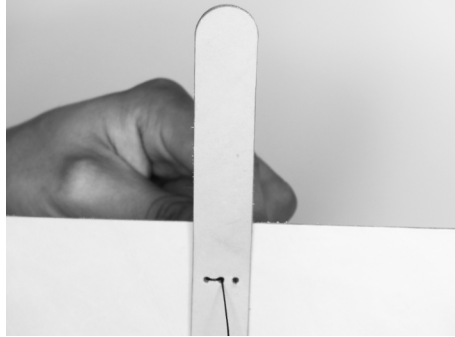
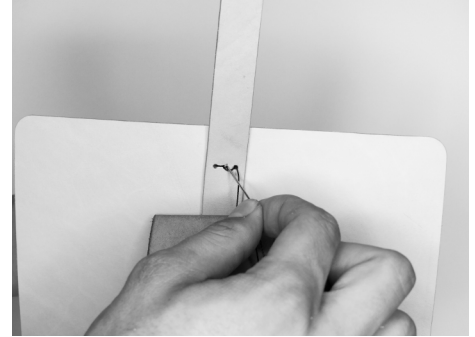


Figure 9



ATTACHING FLAP TO BACK BODY

11. Take assembled Flap (C) with the strap attached, and align with the pre-punched holes on the Back Body (B). The flesh side of the Flap (C) should face the grain side of the Back Body (B).

12. Use two threaded needles to saddle stitch across the entire row. (Figures 10-11).

13. At the intersection of the stitch line and Flap Strap (F), complete two edge lock stitches to secure to the Back Body (B) on both sides. (Figures 12-13) **See *Level Up Your Skills on page 10 for Details on How to Edge Lock Stitch.***

14. Continue saddle stitching and finish with 2-3 backstitches to secure. (Figure 14)

15. Repeat steps 12-14 on the top row. (Figure 15)

Figure 10

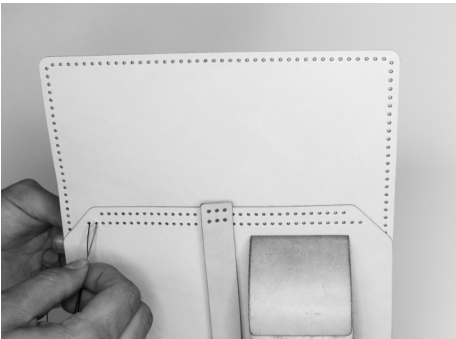


Figure 11



Figure 12

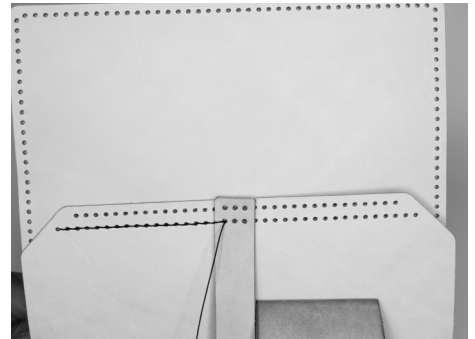


Figure 13

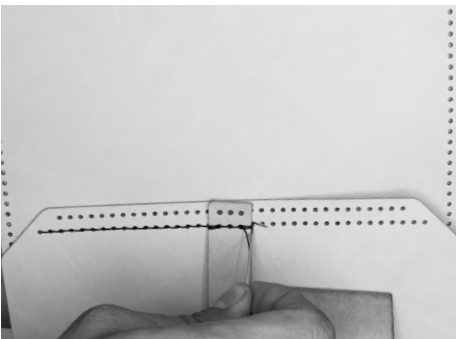


Figure 14

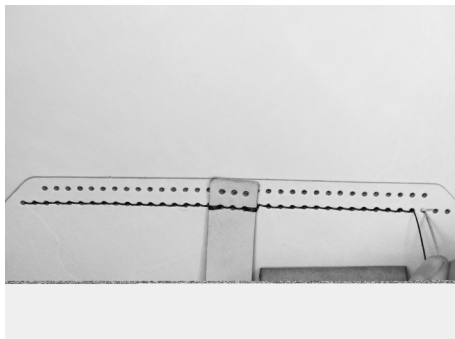
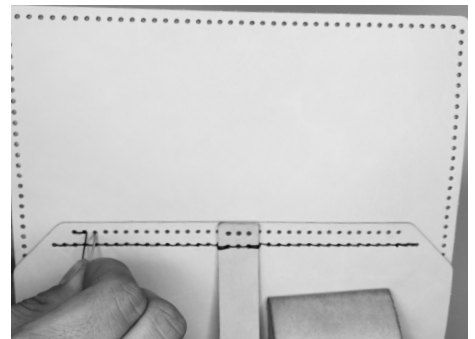


Figure 15



ATTACHING THE HEEL BAR BUCKLE TO THE SHOULDER STRAP

16. Take Heel Bar Buckle (K), and gently slide through Shoulder Strap I (H) until the tongue of the buckle aligns with the hole on Shoulder Strap I (H). Slide the tongue through the pre-punched hole. (Figures 16-17)

17. Fold Shoulder Strap I (H) around the Heel Bar Buckle (K) so the pre-punched holes are aligned, and flesh sides meet. Saddle stitch clockwise through all pre-punched holes and finish by stitching over the first 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figures 18-19)

18. Take the assembled keeper and slide onto Shoulder Strap I (H) on the side without the buckle. (Figure 20)

Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18

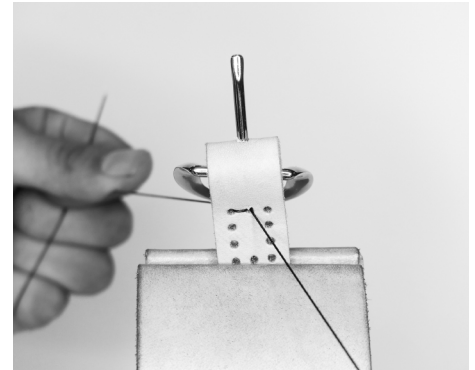


Figure 19

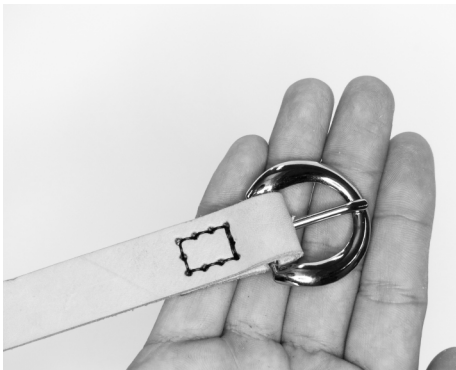


Figure 20



ASSEMBLING GUSSETS

19. Take one Side Gusset (E) and the Bottom Gusset (D), and interlock the pre-cut slits. (Figure 21)

20. Saddle stitch through the middle row of pre-punched holes. Finish 2-3 backstitches to secure. (Figures 22-23)

21. Repeat steps 19-20 for the second Side Gusset (E) and Bottom Gusset. Be sure to finish with 2-3 backstitches to secure. (Figure 24)

Figure 21

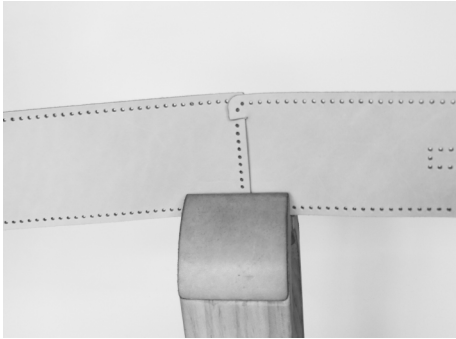


Figure 22

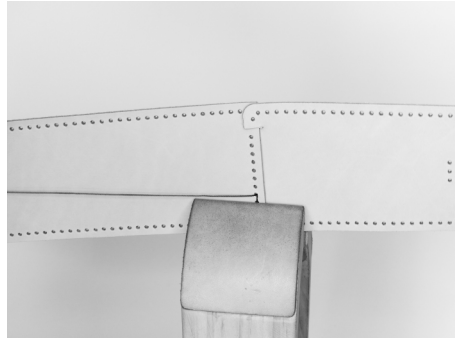


Figure 23

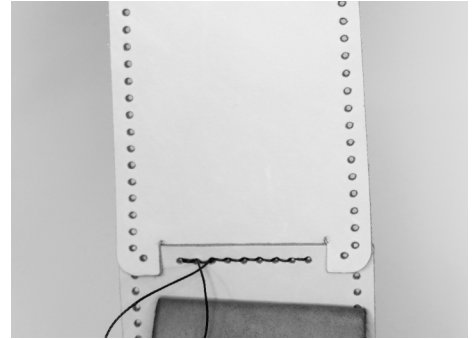
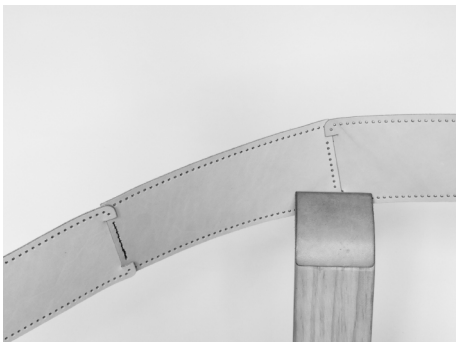


Figure 24



ATTACHING STRAPS TO ASSEMBLED GUSSETS

22. Take your Shoulder Strap (H) (with the buckle), and align pre-punched holes to the assembled gusset pieces. (Figure 25)

23. Saddle stitch through all the pre-punched holes so Shoulder Strap 1 (H) is completely attached to the gussets. (Figures 26-27) Stitch over the first 2-3 stitches to secure stitch line.

24. Now take Shoulder Strap 2 (I) (without the buckle) and align the pre-punched holes on the assembled gusset pieces. Saddle stitch together and stitch over the first 2-3 stitches to secure stitch line.

Figure 25



Figure 26

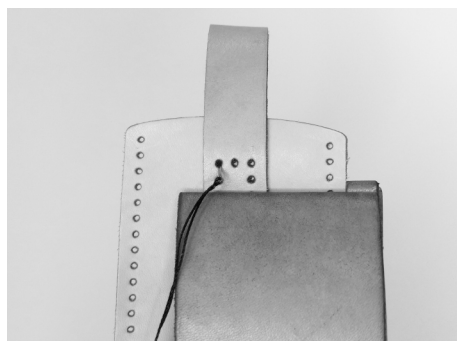


Figure 27



ATTACHING FRONT BODY TO THE GUSSETS

25. Take Front Body (A) and align the pre-punched holes of one of the sides of the assembled gussets. The flesh sides of the Front Body (A) and the assembled gusset pieces should be together. (Figure 28)

26. Start with an edge lock stitch at the top corner then saddle stitch across. As you round the corner stitch in between the Side Gusset (E) and the Middle Gusset (D) securing all three pieces. Be sure all holes align on the Middle Gusset (D) and the Front Body (A). (Figures 29-30)

27. Continue to saddle stitch across the row of pre-punched holes so you are attaching the Bottom Gusset (D) to the Front Body (A). As you round the corner you will stitch off the edge of Bottom Gusset (D) and between the opposing side Gusset (E). (Figures 31-32)

28. Saddle stitch and edge lock stitch at the top of the gusset and Front Body (A). (Figure 33)

Figure 28



Figure 29



Figure 30



Figure 31

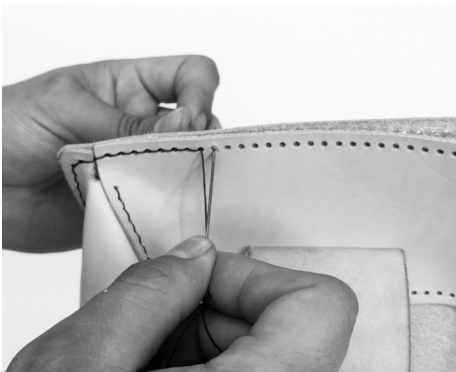


Figure 32

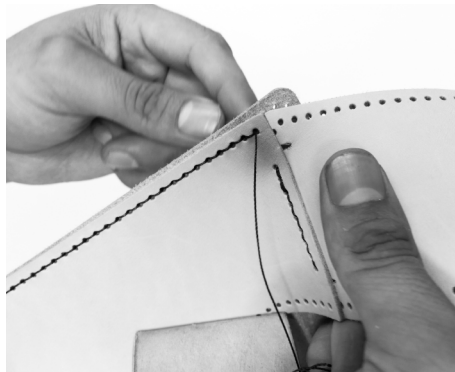


Figure 33



ATTACHING BACK BODY TO THE GUSSET

29. Take Back Body (B), and align the pre-punched holes to one of the side gussets. Edge lock stitch through the first and second holes of Back Body (B) and the first hole of Side Gusset (E) and then continue with a saddle stitch through the pre-punched holes. (Figures 34-36)

30. As you round the first corner, stitch off Side Gusset (E) and between Bottom Gusset (D). Align the remaining stitch holes to ensure accuracy. (Figures 37-39)

31. Continue to saddle stitch to the next corner, then to the top of the gusset. Edge lock stitch through the last hole of Side Gusset (E) and the last two holes of Back Body (B).

Figure 34



Figure 35

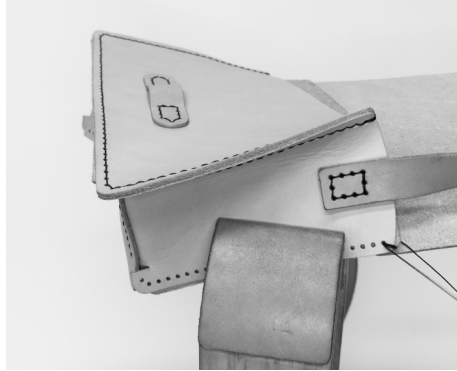


Figure 36

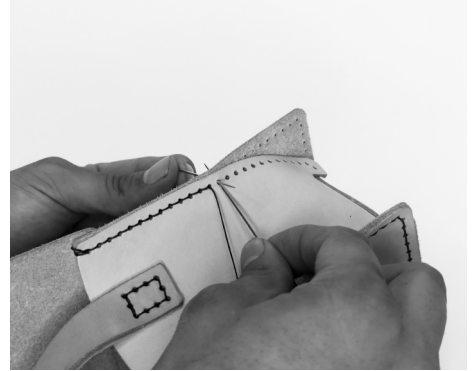


Figure 37

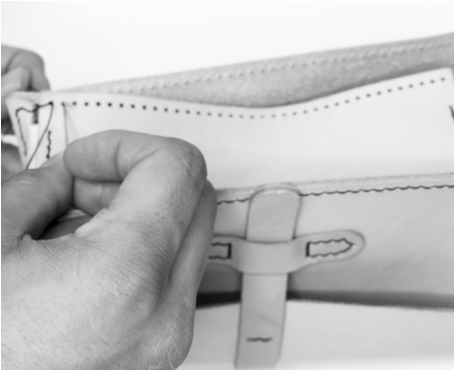


Figure 38

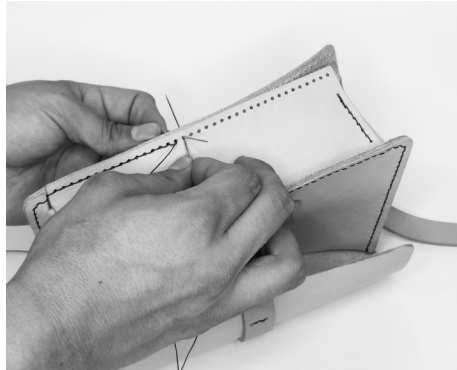
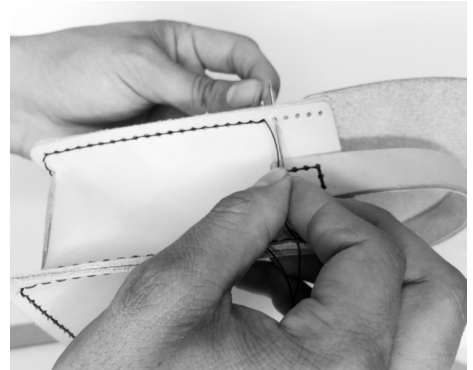


Figure 39



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A FLORA CROSSBODY!



* 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

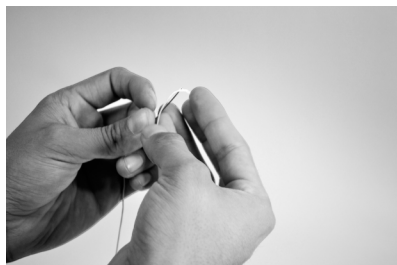
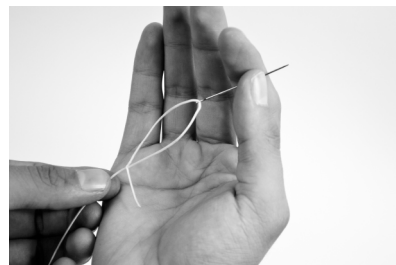


Figure 2



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

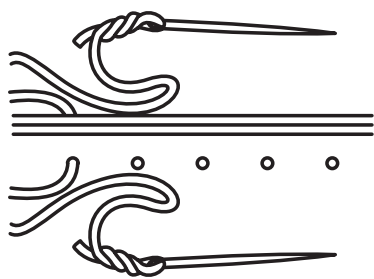
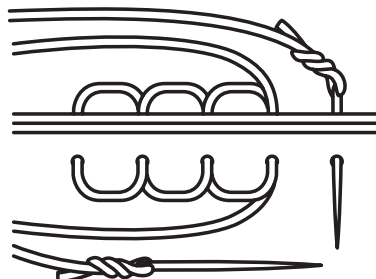


Figure 2



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.

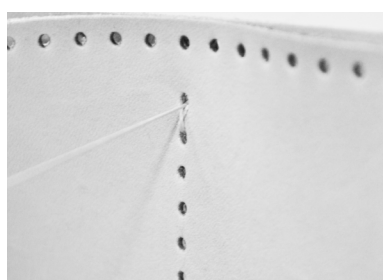
Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3





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