

LEVEL

2

PHOENIX TOTE KIT

KIT DE BOLSO FÉNIX
TROUSSE FOURRE-TOUT PHÉNIX

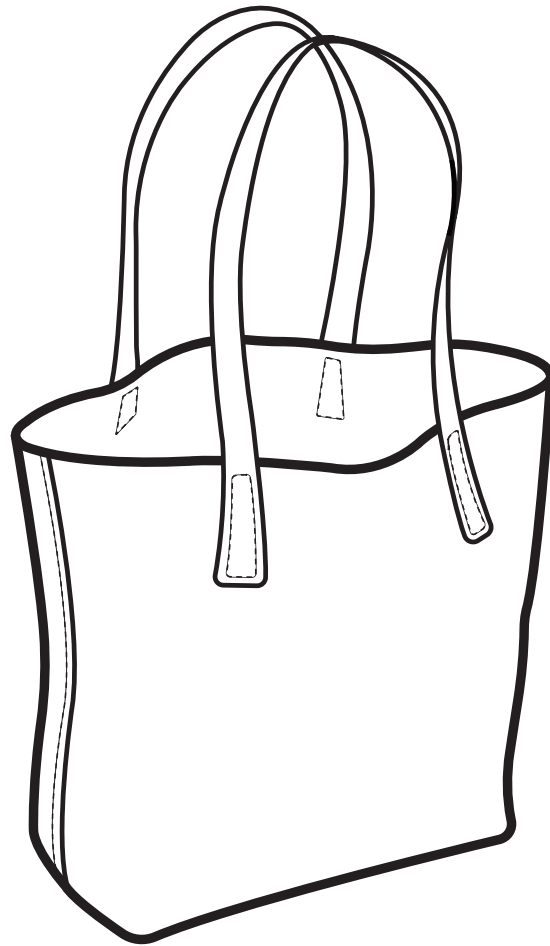
KIT CONTAINS:

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



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.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Front Panel (A)
Back Panel (B)
Bottom (C)
Handles (D)
Needles
Thread

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

Edge Lock Stitch
Saddle Stitching

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

Stitching Horse to stabilize your work.

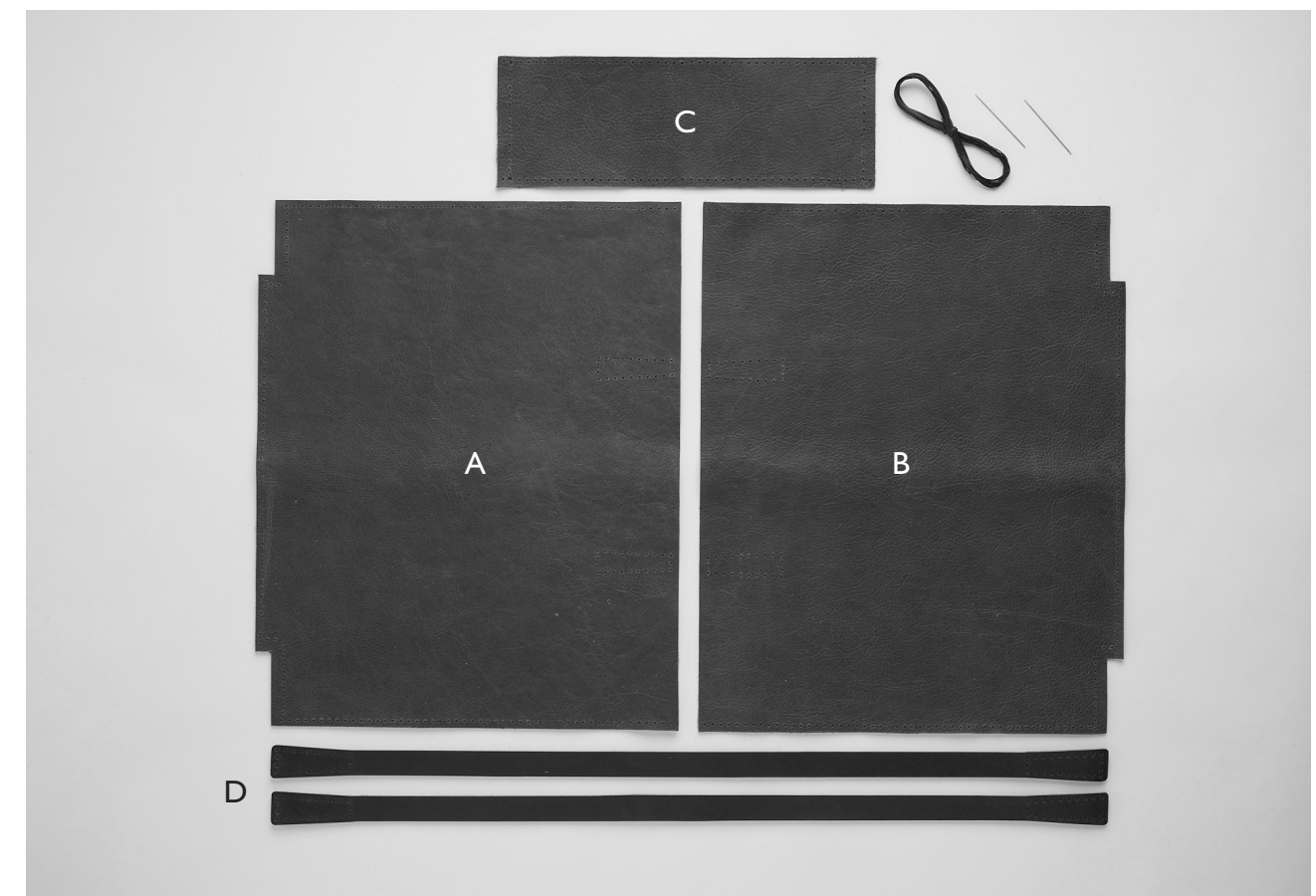
GLOSSARY:

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, not for children under 3 years.
CONTAINS A FUNCTIONAL SHARP POINT - adult supervision required.

ATTACHING HANDLES ONTO THE FRONT AND BACK PANEL

NOTE: The Front Panel (A) and Back Panel (B) are identical in size and shape. Each has a letter (A & B) to distinguish between the front and back. Choose the nicer of the two leather pieces to use for the Front Panel (A).

1. Take one Handle (D) and note the stitch holes punched on the ends/anchors. Cut a piece of thread five times the stitch length. You will need four of these threads to stitch all four handle anchors. Thread both ends with harness needles and match one end of the handle to the holes punched on the front panel (A). (Figure 1) **See Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 9 for instructions on how to thread a needle.**

2. Place the flesh side of Handle (D) to the grain side of Bag Panel (A/B). Align the punch holes. Starting at the top corner of the Handle Anchor (D), thread the needle through both the Handle Anchor (D) and the Bag Panel (A/B). Make sure to go through the matching holes. Pull thread through so there are equal lengths of thread on either side. Start saddle stitching across the top of the Handle Anchor (D), go around the anchor until you get to the first stitch. Go over the first two stitches again and trim. (Figures 2-5) **See Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 9 for detailed stitch instructions.**

3. Repeat this step for all four handle anchors. (Figure 6)

Figure 1



Figure 2

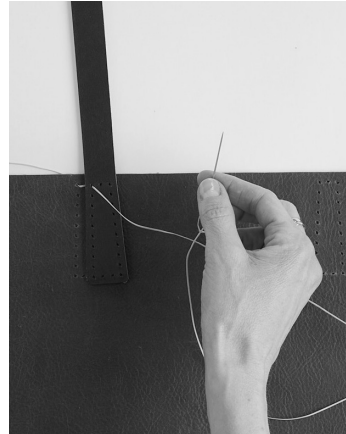


Figure 3



Figure 4

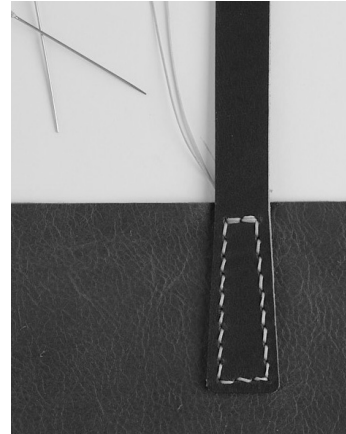


Figure 5



Figure 6



ATTACHING BOTTOM TO FRONT AND BACK PANEL

4. Take Bottom (C) and place the long end over the bottom underlay of Front Panel (A). Cut thread five times the length of the stitch line and thread both ends with harness needles. **Pro Tip: Secure your work in a Stitching Horse for easy stitching.**

5. Starting on one end, thread a needle through the first stitch hole and pull thread to the center so that there is an even amount of thread on both sides. (Figure 7)

6. Perform an edge lock stitch and then saddle stitch across. End with another edge lock stitch and trim thread. (Figures 8-10) **See Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 10 for detailed stitch instructions.**

7. Take the other side of the Bottom (C) and place it over the bottom underlay of the Back Panel (B). Repeat step 6 across as you did for Front Panel (A). (Figure 11)

Figure 7

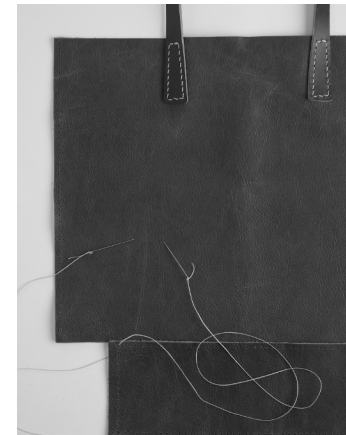


Figure 8

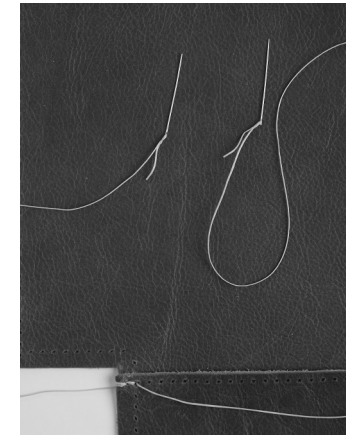


Figure 9

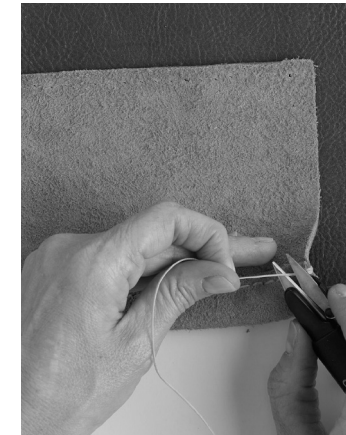
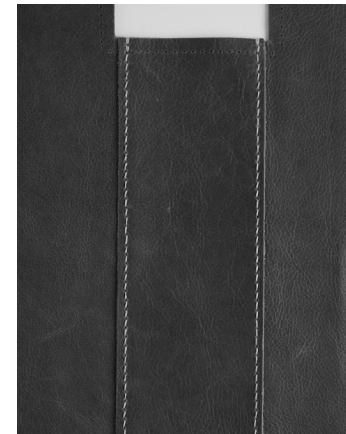


Figure 10



Figure 11



STITCHING SIDES OF THE FRONT AND BACK PANELS

8. Overlap the side edge of Front Panel (A) on top of the side edge of Back Panel (B) so that the stitch holes match. Cut thread four times the length of the side panel. Then thread harness needles. 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 12)

9. Start with an edge lock stitch from the bottom and Saddle Stitch up to the top of the bag, making sure not to miss any stitch holes. Finish with another edge lock stitch to secure your line. (Figure 13-15)

10. Repeat step 8-9 on the other side of the bag. Make sure that the side edge of Front Panel (A) overlaps the side edge of Back Panel (B). (Figure 16)

11. Carefully turn the bag inside out starting by pulling the corners of the bag up. (Figure 17)

Figure 12

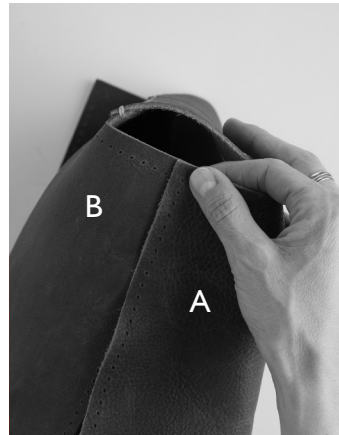


Figure 13



Figure 14

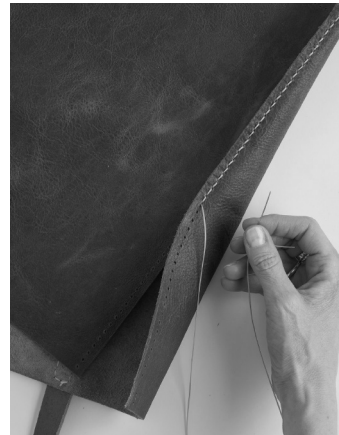


Figure 15



Figure 16



Figure 17



STITCHING CORNERS CLOSED

12. Take the short open end of the Bottom (C) piece and match it to the bottom of Front and Back Panel (A&B). Cut thread five times the length of the length of the stitch line and thread both ends with harness needles. Starting on one end, make an edge lock stitch then saddle stitch across. Finish the end with two to three back stitches. (Figure 18-21) **Pro Tip: Be sure that all stitch holes align before you begin stitching. You can check for accuracy by inserting a harness needle at the beginning and one at the end of the stitch line.**

13. Repeat step 12 for the other bottom corner:

14. Carefully turn the bag right side out, pushing out the bottom corners. Shape the bottom corners from the outside by folding the seams down. (Figures 22-24)

Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A PHOENIX TOTE!



* 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)

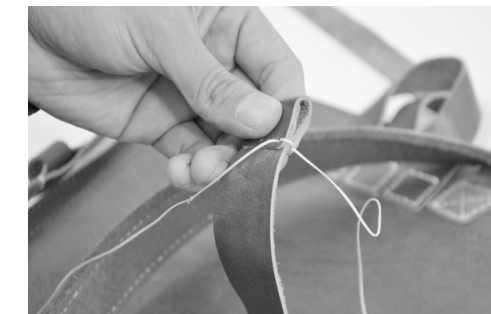
Figure 1



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

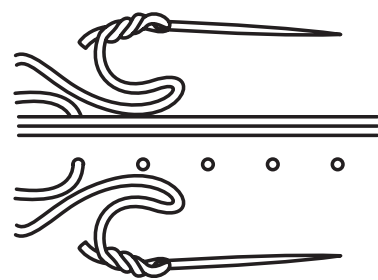
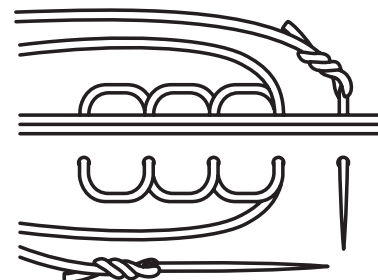


Figure 2



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,
VISIT [TANDYLEATHER.COM/BLOG](https://www.tandy.com/blog).

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