

DILLON MONEYCLIP KIT

KIT DE CLIPS PARA BILLETES DILLON
TROUSSE DE PINCES À BILLETS DILLON

LEVEL

2

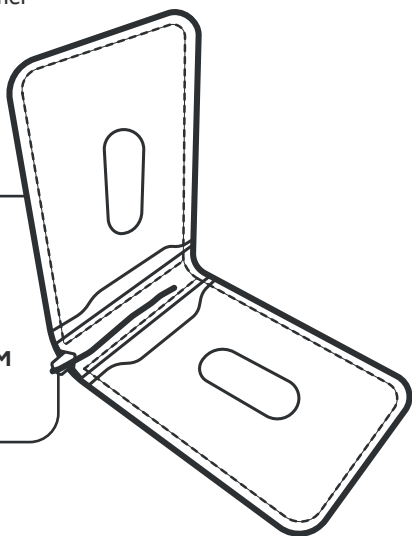
KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather
Spring Money Clip Bar
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



French and Spanish
Instructions available
online at:

TANDYLEATHER.COM
TANDYLEATHER.CA



YOU WILL NEED:

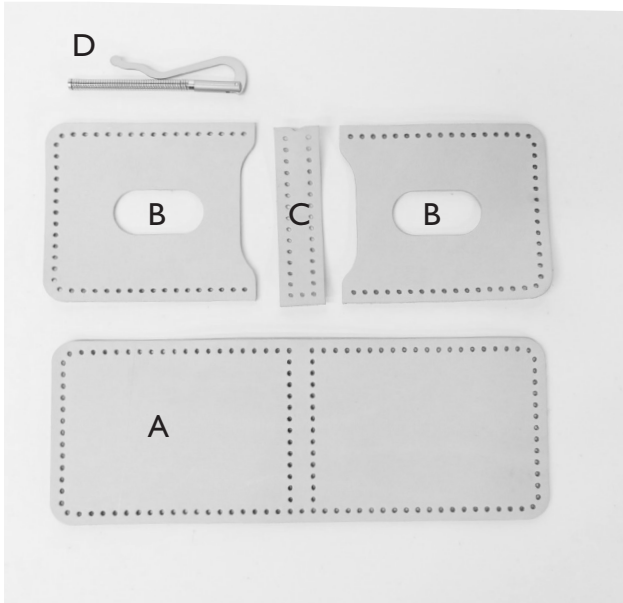
- Scissors or Thread Cutter

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

<p>LEVEL</p> <p>1</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>LEVEL</p> <p>2</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>Build your skills with more added components, project layers, and detail work like edge beveling and edge dyeing.</p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p>4</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>

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

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



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- Main Body (A)
- Card Pockets (B)
- Money Clip Keeper (C)
- Spring Money Clip Bar (D)

Not Shown:

- Instructions & Pattern
- Needle & Thread

SKILLS USED:

- Hand Sewing

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

- Q-Tip to burnish edges.
- Emery Board to sand edges.
- Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
- Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes or mark edges.
- Edge Beveler (Size #1) to finish edges.
- Gum Tragacanth to burnish edges.

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.



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



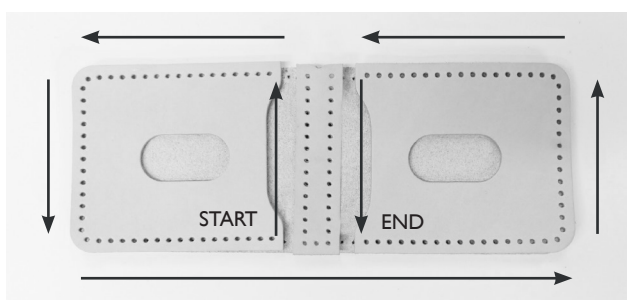
Figure 2



Figure 3



STITCHING DIAGRAM



ATTACHING MONEY CLIP KEEPER TO MAIN BODY

5. Align the Money Clip Keeper (C) to the center of Main Body (A). Flesh sides meet. With threaded needles, begin to saddle stitch starting at the narrow straight edge of the Money Clip Keeper (C). Stitch up towards the top of the Money Clip Wallet. (Figures 4-6) **See *Level up your skills with Tandy starting on page 11* for detailed stitch instructions.**

6. End with an Edge Lock Stitch off the side and onto Main Body (A). (Figure 7) **See *page 10* for detailed instructions on *Edge Lock Stitch*.**

Figure 4



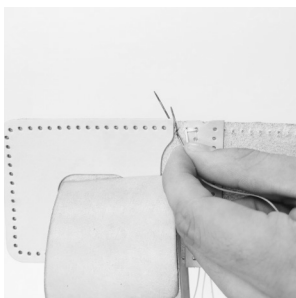
Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



ATTACHING LEFT CARD POCKET

7. Place the flesh side of Card Pocket (B) against the Main Body (A) so the punch holes are aligned.
8. Starting from where you left off with the Money Clip Keeper (C), make one single stitch followed by an Edge Lock Stitch to secure the corner edge of Card Pocket (B). (Figure 8)
9. Continue to sew all the way around the Card Pocket (B) until you get the opposite edge of Card Pocket (B). Perform another Edge Lock Stitch. (Figure 9)
10. Saddle stitch through the holes of the Money Clip Keeper (C). Complete an Edge Lock Stitch on each edge of the Money Clip Keeper (C). (Figures 10-11)

Figure 8

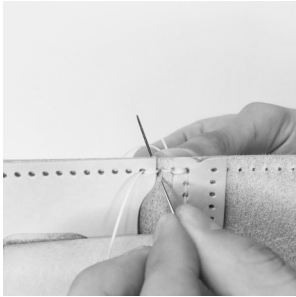


Figure 9

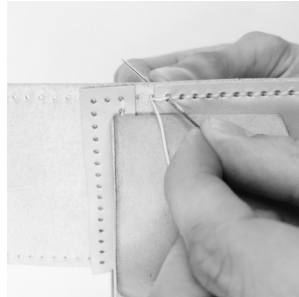


Figure 10

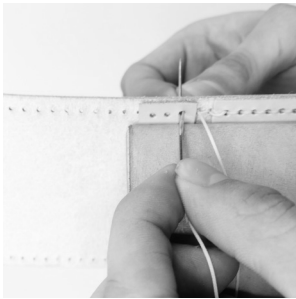
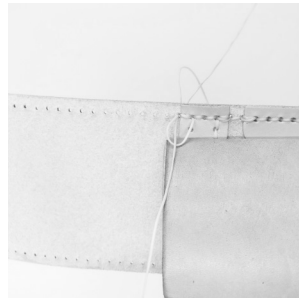


Figure 11



ATTACHING RIGHT CARD POCKET

11. Place Card Pocket (B) against the Main Body (A) and align the punch holes. Flesh sides meet.

12. Starting from where you left off for the Money Clip Keeper (C), make one single stitch followed by an Edge Lock Stitch to secure the right-side Card Pocket (B). (Figure 12)

13. Continue to saddle stitch around the Card Pocket (B) until you get to the Money Clip Keeper (C).

14. Finish with an Edge Lock Stitch to fully secure the Right Card Pocket (B). (Figure 13)

15. As you stitch toward the Money Clip Keeper (C) be sure to leave an opening to insert the Spring Money Clip Bar (D). (Figure 14)

16. Proceed down the last stitch line of the Money Clip Keeper (C) and secure with 2-3 Back Stitches. (Figure 15)

Figure 12

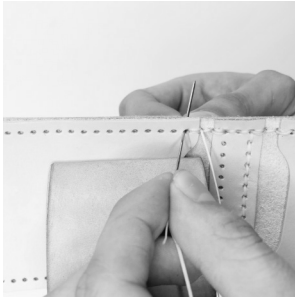


Figure 13

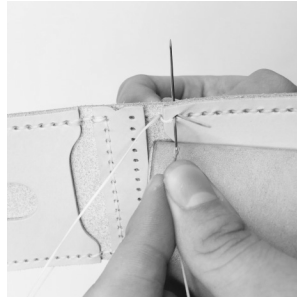


Figure 14



Figure 15



OPTIONAL: FINAL EDGE BURNISHING AND FINISHING

17. Gently file all edges of the entire money clip with an emery board. Dust off. (Figure 16)

18. Taking your Q-Tip apply a small amount of Eco-Flo Gum to seal the edges. Let dry for approximately 5 minutes. (Figure 17)

19. Take wood burnishing tool, and firmly roll over the edges to round them out. (Figure 18)

Figure 16



Figure 17

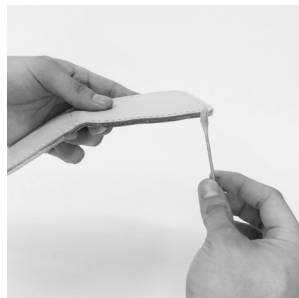


Figure 18



INSERTING MONEY CLIP

NOTE: You may have to stretch the Money Clip Keeper (C) before inserting the Spring Money Clip Bar (B) by gently wetting with a moist paper towel or using a Scratch Awl. (Figure 19)

20. Once the Eco-Flo Gum Tragacanth has dried, take assembled Money Clip Bar (D) and insert through the Money Clip Keeper (C) with the spring portion first. (Figure 20)

Figure 19



Figure 20



**CONGRATULATIONS,
YOU'VE MADE A DILLON
MONEY CLIP!**



* 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

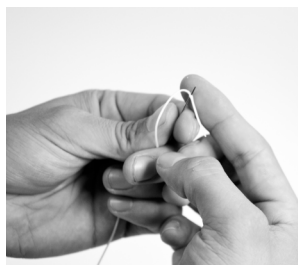


Figure 2

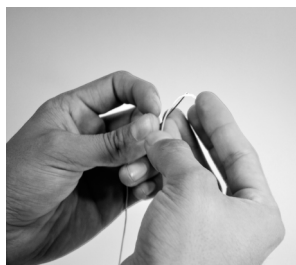
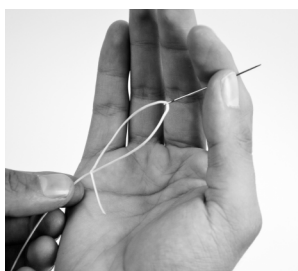


Figure 3



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

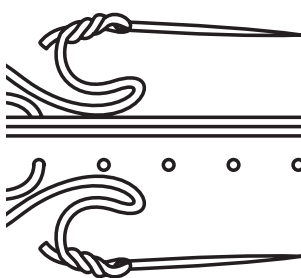
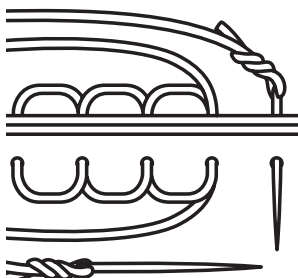


Figure 2





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

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