

DILLON MONEYCLIP KIT

2

KIT CONTAINS:

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

**YOU WILL NEED:**

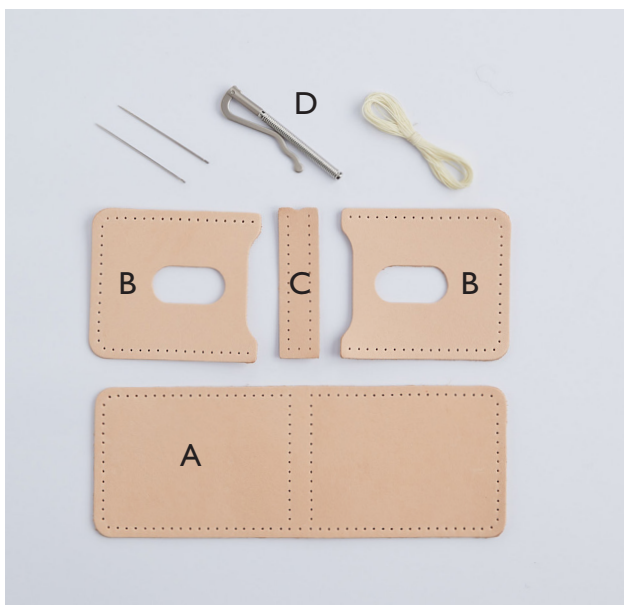
- Scissors or Thread Cutter

⚠ CAUTION

CUT HAZARD: Functional sharp points. **CHOKING HAZARD:** Small parts.
Keep out of reach of children.

PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

NOTE: ALL STAINING, DYEING, CONDITIONING, 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)
Needles & Thread

SKILLS USED:

Burnishing
Backstitch
Edge Lock Stitch
Saddle Stitch

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

Binder Clips or Preferred Adhesive to secure leather pieces.
Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes.
Emery Board to sand edges.
Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
Gum Tragacanth to burnish edges.
Cotton Swab to apply Gum Tragacanth.

GLOSSARY:

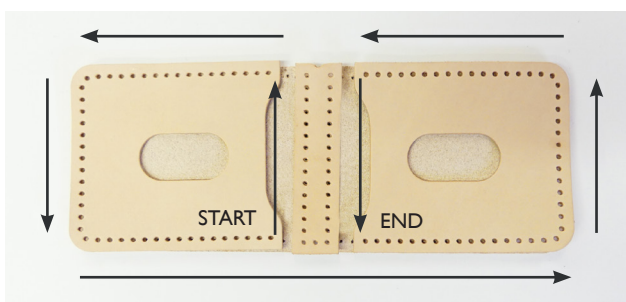
FLESH SIDE: The underside of an animal's hide. On veg-tanned tooling leather, this is the rough side.

GRAIN SIDE: The hide's surface that had the hair of the animal. Typically used for carving and stamping.

OPTIONAL: BURNISHING EDGES

1. Before assembling, burnish top edges of Card Pockets (B) and long edges of Money Clip Keeper (C) to desired finish. **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 7 for detailed instructions on *How to Burnish Edges*.**

STITCHING DIAGRAM



ATTACHING MONEY CLIP KEEPER TO MAIN BODY

2. Align the Money Clip Keeper (C) to the center of Main Body (A), flesh sides together. (Figure 1)

3. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line, and thread both ends with harness needles. **See *Level up your skills with Tandy* starting on page 8 for detailed instructions on *How to Thread Your Needles*.**

4. Saddle stitch starting at the bottom left of the Money Clip Keeper (C). Stitch up towards the top of the Wallet. (Figures 2-3) **See *Level up your skills with Tandy* starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on *How to Saddle Stitch*.**

5. End with an Edge Lock Stitch off the side and onto Main Body (A). Do not trim thread. (Figure 4) **See *Level up your skills with Tandy* starting on page 9 for detailed instructions on *How to Edge Lock Stitch*.**

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



ATTACHING LEFT CARD POCKET

6. Align left Card Pocket (B) on Main Body (A), flesh sides together. (Figure 5)
7. Begin with an edge lock stitch to secure the left Card Pocket (B). (Figure 6)
8. Continue to stitch all the way around the Card Pocket (B). Perform another edge lock stitch at the end of the stitch line for Card Pocket (B). (Figure 7)
9. 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). Do not trim thread. (Figure 8)

Figure 5



Figure 6

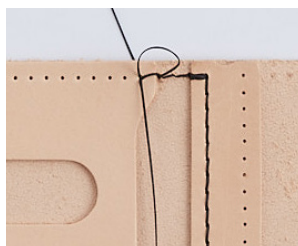
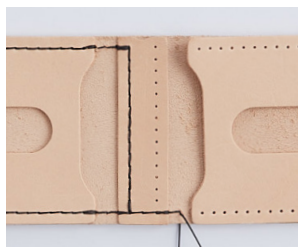


Figure 7



Figure 8



ATTACHING RIGHT CARD POCKET

10. Align right Card Pocket (B) on Main Body (A), flesh sides together.
11. Continue stitching by making one single stitch followed by an edge lock stitch to secure the right Card Pocket (B). (Figure 9)
12. Saddle stitch around the Card Pocket (B). (Figure 10)
13. Finish with an edge lock stitch to fully secure the Right Card Pocket (B). Be sure to leave an opening to insert the Spring Money Clip Bar (D). (Figure 11)
14. Proceed down the last stitch line of the Money Clip Keeper (C) and secure with 2-3 backstitches. (Figures 12-13)

Figure 9

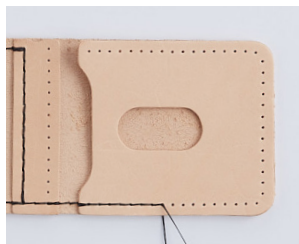


Figure 10

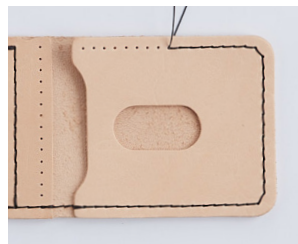


Figure 11



Figure 12

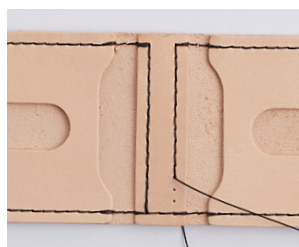


Figure 13



OPTIONAL: BURNISHING EDGES

15. After assembling, burnish all outer edges of Money Clip to desired finish.

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 leather with a moist paper towel or inserting a Scratch Awl and stretching. (Figure 14) **Warning: Be mindful of any stain or dyeing that you may have applied if wetting leather.**

16. Insert Spring Money Clip Bar (D) through the Keeper (C) with spring portion first. (Figure 15)

Figure 14



Figure 15



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A DILLON MONEY CLIP!



* Images are for constructions purposes only.
Colors may vary.

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

BURNISHING EDGES

Burnishing consists of sealing edges with product by using hand tools and burnishing agents. The burnishing process gives smooth and clean edges to any veg-tan project.

1. Rub emery board gently across the edges so that the leather is even and smooth. Dust off. (Figure 1)
2. Use a cotton swab to gently seal the edges with 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



HOW TO THREAD YOUR NEEDLES

1. Cut your thread to 5 times the length of the stitch line.
2. Feed one end through the eye of one needle. (Figure 1)
3. Take the point of the needle and push it through the longer portion of the thread. Repeat and push needle through again. (Figures 2-3)
4. Pull long side of thread toward the eye of the needle to form a knot. (Figure 4-6)
5. Repeat steps 2-4 on the other side with other needle.

Figure 1



Figure 2

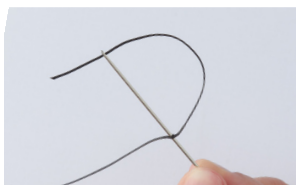


Figure 3



Figure 3



Figure 3



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.

To start with an edge lock 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 needle and make a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather. Insert opposing needle through the opposite side to close the loop. (Figure 1)
3. Resume stitching as normal. (Figure 2)

To finish with an edge lock stitch, reverse needles and place them back through the last stitch hole making a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather.

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)

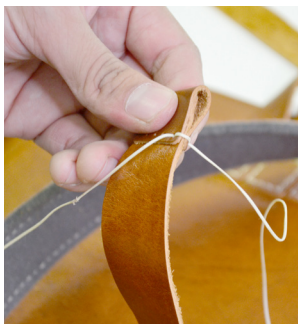
Figure 1



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. Holding one threaded needle in each hand, begin saddle stitching by inserting one needle into the first hole of stitch line. Pull the needle and thread through the hole until there are equal lengths of thread on either side. (Figure 1) **Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse to secure your pieces in place and allow for easier sewing.**

2. 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 start 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.

3. 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 each side 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.

4. Repeat Steps 3-4 until you reach the end of the 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

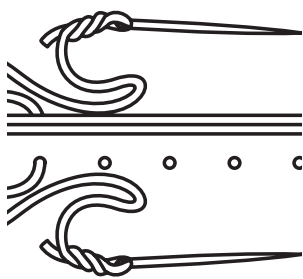
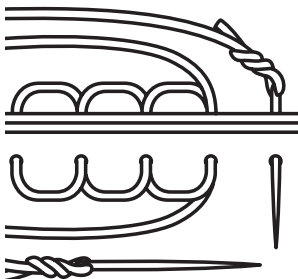


Figure 2



HOW TO BACKSTITCH

The backstitch is a securing stitch that goes over existing stitches to prevent unravelling.

1. At the final hole in the stitch line, reverse the direction of the needles and saddle stitch back through the last 2-3 holes in the line. If the stitch line meets back where the line began, simply saddle stitch over the first 2-3 stitches without reversing the direction of the needles to lock them in. (Figures 1-2) **Pro Tip: If needles are difficult to pull through stitches, use a pair of needle nose pliers to help pull the needles through.**

2. To finish, pull the remaining thread to the less visible side of the work. Snip off the excess, and tuck it into the last hole. (Figure 3)

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

<p>LEVEL</p> <p>1</p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p>2</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>Introduces skills like hand-sewing with pre-punched stitching holes, hardware setting, and edge burnishing.</p>
<p>LEVEL</p> <p>3</p>	<p>LEVEL</p> <p>4</p>
<p>Build your skills with more added components, project layers, and detail work like edge beveling and edge dyeing.</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>



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