

# EXPLORER HATCHET SHEATH KIT

LEVEL

3

## KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Pre-Punched Leather  
Line Snaps (4)  
Rivets (7)  
Needles & Thread  
Instructions & Pattern



## BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Deluxe Rivet & Snap Setter
- Round Drive Punch or Rotary Punch
- Mallet
- Knife
- Scratch Awl
- Straight Edge

### ⚠ 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.

### IN THIS KIT YOU WILL...



#### **TRANSFER PATTERNS**

Use paper template to transfer pattern and mark punch holes onto leather.



#### **CUT LEATHER**

Cut leather to specific size and/ or trim corners for decorations and embellishment.



#### **PUNCH HOLES**

Punch holes into leather for hardware and other items before constructing project.



#### **SET HARDWARE**

Set rivets, snaps, and/ or eyelets into leather before final assembly.



#### **STITCH LEATHER**

Use a variety of stitching techniques to secure leather together and finish project.

### CUSTOMIZE YOUR KIT BY...



#### **TOOLING LEATHER**

Stamp and carve leather into unique designs and creations.



#### **DYEING LEATHER**

Get creative by dyeing, staining or painting projects to add a personal touch.



#### **BURNISHING EDGES**

Give your project a clean professional look by burnishing edges with gum traganath or other solution.

## WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Right Body (A)  
Left Body (B)  
Attachment Tab Strip (C)  
Top Flap (D)  
Attachment System  
Template (E)  
Attachment Tab Template (F)  
Line Snaps (G)  
Small Rivets (H)  
Medium Rivets (I)  
Needles & Thread

## OPTIONAL TOOLS:

Binder Clips or 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.

## Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

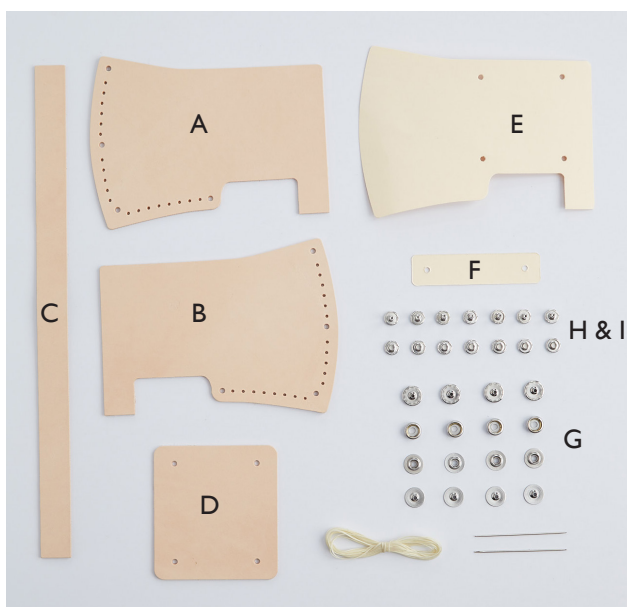
## GLOSSARY:

**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.

## COMPATIBLE WITH:

Handheld Hatchet/ Camp Hatchet (Not an Axe)  
Hatchet Head Approximately 5" X 3"  
Max Handle Diameter: 1.75"



## BEFORE BEGINNING

1. Decide on carry style (Left or Right).
2. Cut out both Templates (E & F).

Left Handed

Right Handed

## OPTIONAL: BURNISHING EDGES

3. Before assembling, burnish edges of Top Flap (D), to desired finish. All other edges to be burnished later. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9 for detailed instructions on How to Burnish Edges.***

## CUTTING TABS

4. Place Tab Template (F) over Strip (C).
5. Use Scratch Awl to mark the end and holes onto Strip (C). (Figure 1)
6. Move the strip down to mark a second Attachment Tab.
7. Use a Knife and a Straight Edge to cut along score lines. Then punch holes using Rotary Punch or a Round Drive Punch with a Mallet. (Figures 2-4) **Pro Tip: Round corners with Knife for a more finished look.**
8. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Attachment Tabs (C) to desired finish.

Figure 1

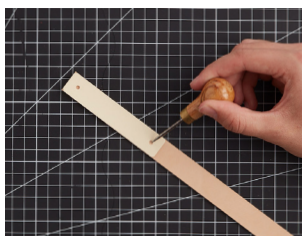


Figure 2

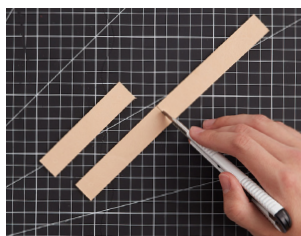


Figure 3

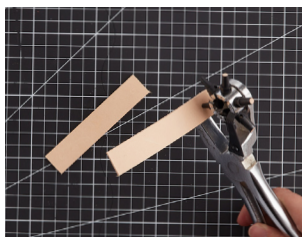


Figure 4



## PUNCHING HOLES

**NOTE:** Instructions show right hand carry.

9. Place Attachment System Template (E) on grain side of Right Body (A) for a right-hand carry and grain side of Left Body (B) for a left-hand carry. (Figure 5)

10. Use Awl to mark all four holes. (Figure 6)

11. Use Round Drive Punch and Mallet to punch each hole. **This is now the Back Body.** (Figures 7-8)

Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



## SETTING SNAPS

12. Set post & stud side of Line Snaps (G) onto the two bottom holes on the Back Body. Insert posts from the flesh side and set stud from the grain side. **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 12 for detailed instructions on How to Set Snaps.** (Figures 9-10)

13. Set socket & cap side of Line Snaps (G) onto each Attachment Tab (C). Insert cap from the grain side and set socket from the flesh side. (Figures 9-10)

Figure 9



Figure 10



14. Align Flap (D) and Attachment Tabs (C) grain side up to the top holes of the Back Body. (Figure 11)

15. Insert Medium Rivet Post (I) through the flesh side the top two holes of Back Body, Flap (D) and Tabs (C) and set. (Figure 12) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 11 for detailed instructions on How to Set Rivets.**

Figure 11



Figure 12



## FITTING HATCHET

16. Align Front Body with Back Body, flesh sides together. (Figure 14)

17. Place Small Rivet Posts (H) through Front and Back Body. Cover with Small Rivet Cap (H). Do not set yet. (Figure 15)

18. Place hatchet between front and back of sheath. (Figure 16)

19. Fold bottom tab of Front Body flush against hatchet bottom. Use an Awl to mark where the excess bottom flap intersects with the back of the sheath. (Figure 17)

Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16



Figure 17



20. Trim excess away. Trim Back Body flap to the same length.

21. Fold Back Body flap up and overlap with front flap. Use awl to mark the center of the section. (Figure 18)

22. Remove hatchet, and punch a hole on both flaps. (Figure 19)

23. Remove four unset Small Rivets (H) along the stitch line. Align bottom punch holes on Front and Back Flap that you just trimmed and set Small Rivet (H). (Figure 20)

24. Reinsert the four Small Rivets (H) and hatchet. Do not set Rivets. Fold Flap (D) over and onto Front Body. Mark holes for snaps with an Awl. (Figure 21)

Figure 18



Figure 19

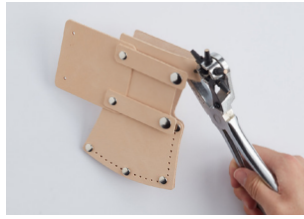


Figure 20



Figure 21



25. Remove hatchet and un-set rivets. Punch holes in Front Body. (Figures 22-23)

26. Set post & stud side of snap onto Front Body. (Figures 24-25)

27. Set cap & socket side of snap onto Flap (D). (Figures 24-25)

Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25



## SEWING HATCHET

28. Cut thread 5 times the length of stitch line and thread both ends with harness needles. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 8 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle.***

29. Saddle stitch bottom line. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figures 26-27) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on How to Saddle Stitch and Backstitch.***

Figure 26



Figure 27



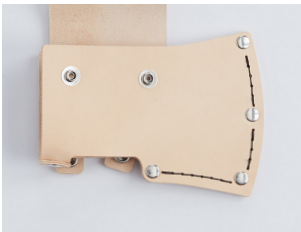
30. Repeat steps 27-28 for the other two stitch lines. (Figure 28)

31. Set remaining four sets of Small Rivets (H). (Figure 29)

Figure 28



Figure 29



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE  
MADE A HATCHET SHEATH!**



\* 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

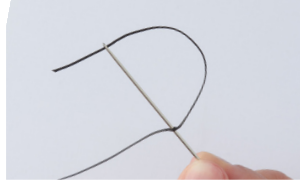


Figure 3

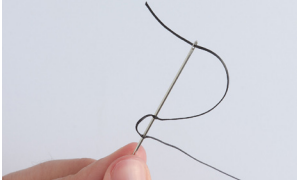


Figure 4



Figure 5

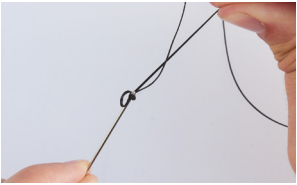


Figure 6



## 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 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. **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 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

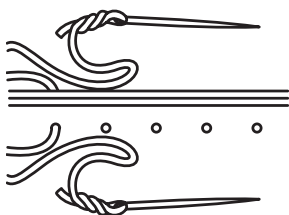
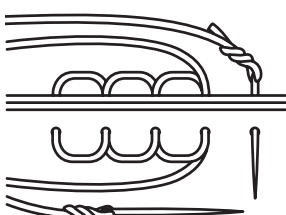


Figure 2



## HOW TO SET RIVETS

1. Place rivet post into correctly sized anvil divet. (Figure 2)
2. Place pattern piece(s) onto rivet post and cover post with rivet cap. (Figures 3-4)
3. Line up corresponding setter tool. Hit firmly with a mallet a few times to set the rivet. (Figures 5-6)

Figure 1

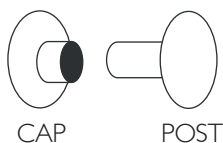


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

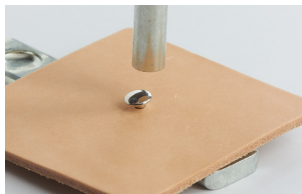


Figure 6



## HOW TO SET SNAPS

1. Place cap into corresponding size divet on the Anvil. Place pattern piece onto the cap. (Figures 2-3)
2. Cover cap with socket. Line up corresponding setter tool. Hit firmly with a mallet a few times to set the snap. (Figures 4-5)
3. For the other side, place post onto a flat anvil. Place leather onto the post, and cover post with stud. (Figures 6-7)
4. Line up corresponding setter tool. Hit firmly with a mallet a few times to set the snap. (Figures 8-9)

Figure 1

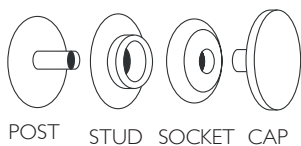


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

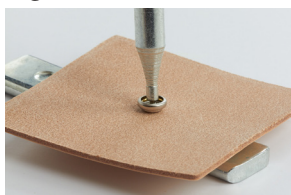


Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



EST **tandy** 1919  
LEATHER

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