

EXPLORER KNIFE SHEATH KIT

LEVEL

3

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Pre-Punched Leather
Line Snaps (3)
Rivets (3)
Needles (2)
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...

(TECHNIQUES USED)



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...

(OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES)



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?

Sheath (A)
Welt (B)
Tab Strips (C)
Handle Wrap Strip (D)
Sheath Placement Template (E)
Attachment Tab Template (F)
Handle Wrap Template (G)
Line Snaps (H)
Large Rivet (I)
Medium Rivets (J)
Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

COMPATIBLE WITH:

4" Fixed Blade Knife

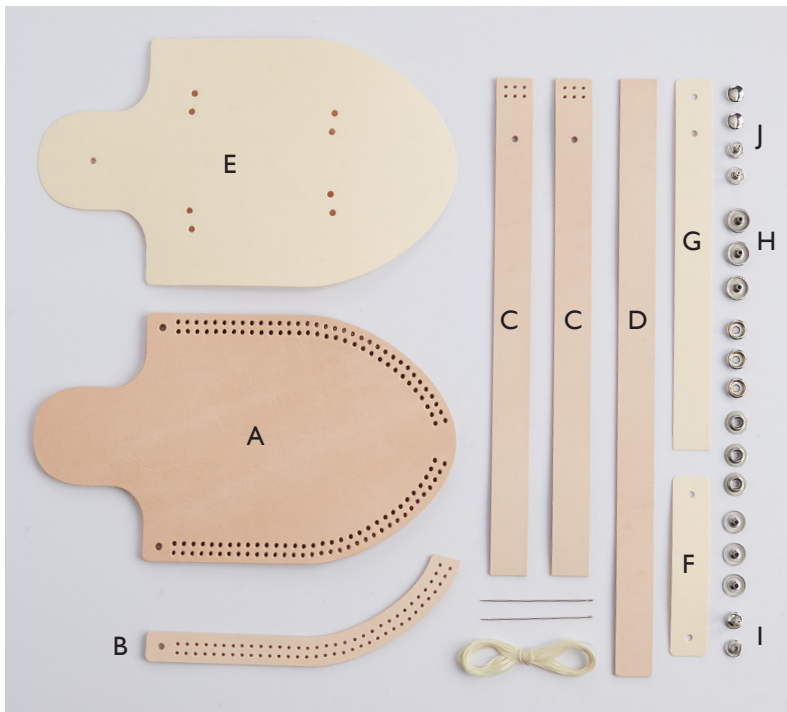
OPTIONAL TOOLS:

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.



BEFORE BEGINNING

I. Decide on carry style (Vertical, Diagonal, or Scout Carry).

Vertical Carry (Right)



Diagonal Carry (Right)



Horizontal Carry (Right)



*Left hand options available and are reversed. Follow template patterns below.

PUNCH HOLE DIAGRAM



VERTICAL/ DIAGONAL CARRY

CUTTING TABS

2. Cut Templates (E, F, & G) out from paper pattern.
3. Place Tab Template (F) over Tab Strip (C) away from punched holes.
4. Use Scratch Awl to mark the end and holes onto Strip (C). (Figure 1)
6. Use a Knife and a Straight Edge to cut along score line. Then punch holes using Rotary Punch or a Round Drive Punch with a Mallet. (Figures 2-3) **Pro Tip: Round corners with Knife for a more finished look.**
7. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Tab (C) to desired finish. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 15 for detailed instructions on How to Burnish Edges.***

Figure 1

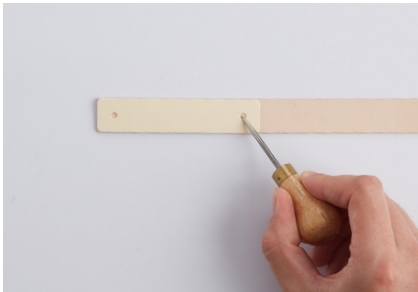


Figure 2

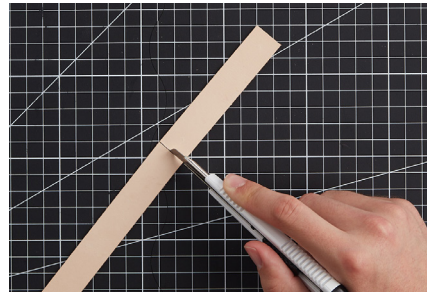


Figure 3



PREPARING SHEATH

8. Align Sheath Placement Template (E) on top of grain side of Sheath (A). (Figure 4)

9. Mark the corresponding holes that match desired carry style, along with the handle wrap hole. (Figure 5)

10. Use Rotary Punch or Round Drive Punch and Mallet to punch holes. (Figures 6-7)

Figure 4



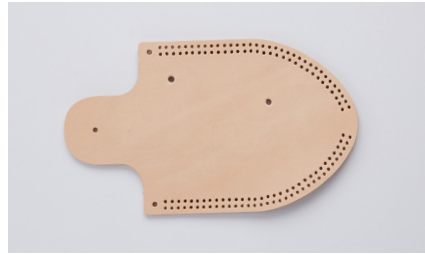
Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



11. Set post & stud side of Line Snap (G) onto Tab Strip (C). (Figures 8-9) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page XX for detailed instructions on How to Set Snaps.***

12. Set socket & cap side of Line Snaps onto Sheath (A). (Figures 8-9)

Figure 8



Figure 9



13. Attach snap together:

14. Align punch hole on cut Attachment Tab (C) with the holes on the Sheath (A). (Figure 10)

15. Set rivet through top hole. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page XX for detailed instructions on How to Set Rivets.*** (Figure 11)

Figure 10

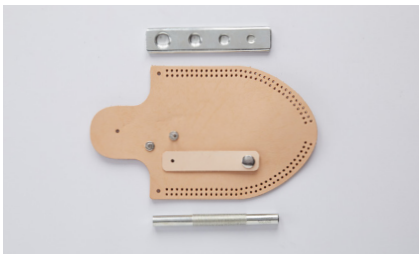


Figure 11



STITCHING SHEATH

OPTIONAL: Dampen the center of Sheath (A) to make it easier to fold the leather. This could affect any dyeing, staining or treatment applied to the leather. Test with small amounts of water or apply to the flesh side first. (Figure 12)

16. Place Sheath (A) flesh side up and align stitch holes of Welt (B) on top. (Figure 13)

17. Fold Sheath (A) in half to align all three layers of stitch holes. Use binder clip to securely hold pattern in place.

18. Set Large Rivet (I) at the top of the stitch lines. (Figure 14)

19. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line (both stitch lines), and thread both ends with harness needles. Saddle Stitch inner row (closer to fold) first. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 14 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle and Saddle Stitch***

20. Stitch over to the 2nd row and continue to saddle stitch the entire row. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figures 15-17) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 15 for detailed instructions on How to Backstitch***.

21. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Sheath (A) to desired finish.

Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15

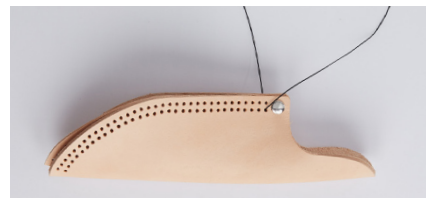


Figure 16



Figure 17



ATTACHING HANDLE STRAP

22. Place chosen 4" fixed-blade knife into sheath.

23. Align interior punch hole of Handle Wrap Template (G) with the top center punch hole on Sheath (A). (Figure 18)

24. Wrap Handle Wrap Template (G) around handle of Sheath (A). Overlap the Template (G) and score line at interior punch hole. Ensure the overlap is long enough to accommodate snap. (Figure 19)

25. Unroll Template (G), and trim at the line. Fold in half and mark exterior punch hole on other side. (Figures 20-21)

26. Place Template (G) over Handle Wrap Strap (D). Score end and mark all three punch holes. (Figure 22)

27. Trim Handle Wrap Strap (D) and punch the three holes. Trim corners. (Figure 23)

Figure 18



Figure 19

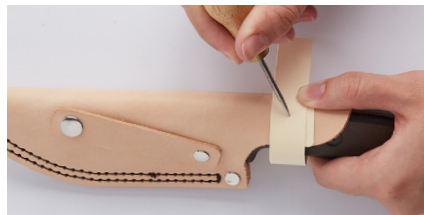


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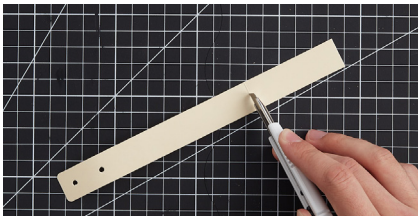


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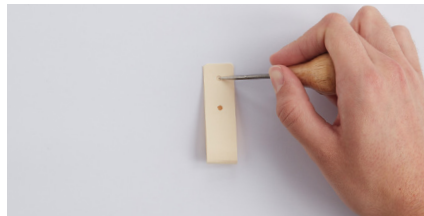
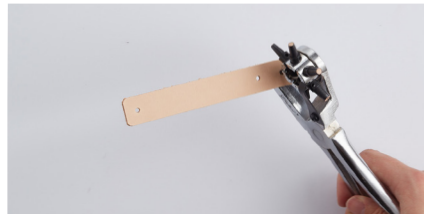


Figure 22



Figure 23



28. Place Handle Wrap Strap (D) grain side up. Set cap & socket side of snaps on the side with the single hole. (Figure 24)

29. Set Post & Stud side of snaps on the outer hole on the other end, grain side up. (Figure 25)

30. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Handle Wrap (D) to desired finish.

NOTE: Before attaching Handle Wrap choose placement based on carry style. It's recommended to "test" placement before setting hardware. (Figure 26-27).

31. Align Handle Strap (D) and Sheath (A) at remaining punch hole. Rivet (J) into place.

Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26



HORIZONTAL CARRY

HOLE PUNCHING

1. Align Sheath Placement Template (E) on top of Sheath (A).
2. Mark the hole at the top for the Handle Wrap Strip (D). Reference punch hole diagram on page 4.
3. Use Rotary Punch or Round Drive Punch and Mallet to punch holes.

STITCHING SHEATH

NOTE: Dampen the center of Sheath (A) to make it easier to fold the leather. This could affect any dyeing, staining or treatment applied to the leather. Test with small amounts of water or apply water to the flesh side.

4. Lay Attachment Tab Strips (C) grain side up. Set post & stud side of snaps onto Tab Strips (C). **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page XX for detailed instructions on How to Set Snaps.** (Figure 1)
5. Place Sheath (A) flesh side up and align Welt (B) with Sheath (A). (Figure 2)
6. Fold Sheath (A) to align all 3 layers of stitch holes. **Pro Tip: Use binder clips to secure pattern pieces in place.**
7. Set rivet on the corner of Sheath (A). **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page XX for detailed instructions on How to Set Rivets.** (Figure 3)

Figure 1

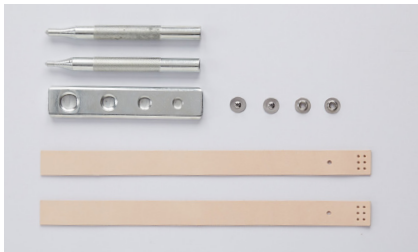


Figure 2



Figure 3



8. Turn Sheath (A) tip left or right depending on carry side.

9. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line (both stitch lines), and thread both ends with harness needles. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 14 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle.***

10. Saddle Stitch outer row (away from fold) first. Add in Tabs (C). (Figures 4-5) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 16 for detailed instructions on How to Saddle Stitch.***

Figure 4

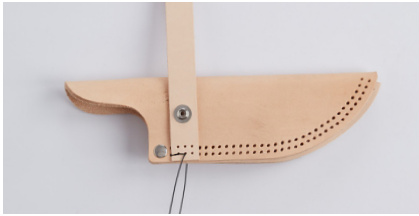
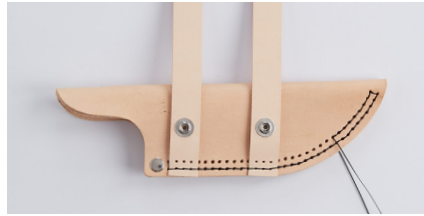
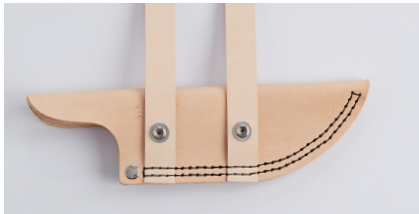


Figure 5



11. Stitch over to the 2nd row and continue to saddle stitch the entire row. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figure 6) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 15 for Detailed Instructions on How to Backstitch.***

Figure 6



12. Wrap Tab Strips (C) around and up to meet Line Snap Studs. (Figure 7)
13. Use Awl to mark length and snap location on each Strip (C). Make sure to allow enough room for the Snap Cap. (Figure 8)
14. Use Rotary Punch or Round Drive Punch and Mallet to punch holes on Tab Strips (C). (Figure 7) (Figures 9)
15. Set cap & socket of snaps (H) through grain side of Tab Strips (C). (Figures 10-12)
16. To add Handle Wrap Strip (D) please refer to the section above (Steps 22-31 of Vertical/ Diagonal Carry instructions).
17. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Sheath (A) and Tabs (C) to desired finish.

Figure 7



Figure 9

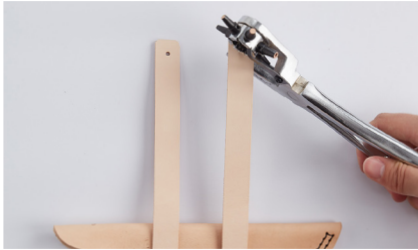


Figure 11



Figure 8

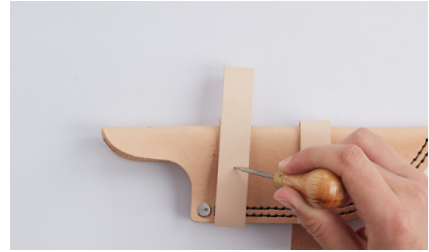


Figure 10



Figure 12



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



LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

HOW TO THREAD 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

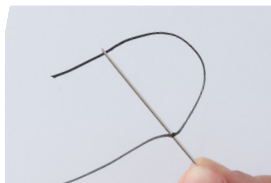


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



HOW TO BURNISH 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

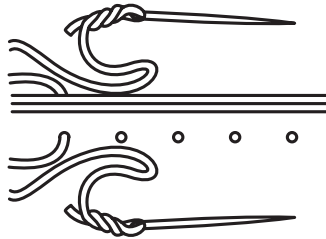
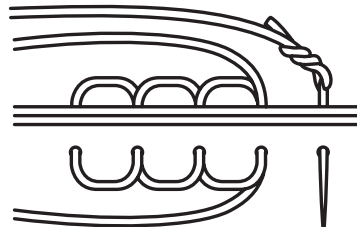


Figure 2



HOW TO SET 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

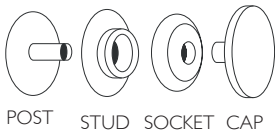


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

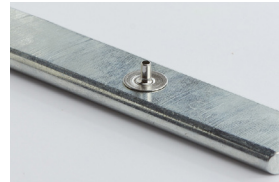


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



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

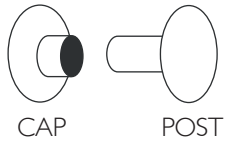


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

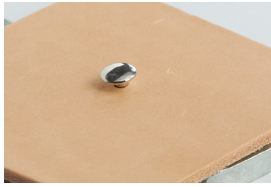


Figure 5

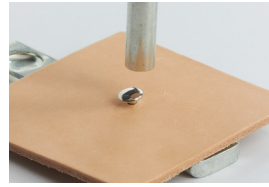


Figure 6





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