

EXPLORER COMPASS CASE KIT

2

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Pre-Punched Leather
Compass
Line Snaps (4)
Rivets (2)
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Deluxe Rivet & Snap Setter
- 3/32" 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?

Main Body (A)
Attachment Tab Strip (B)
Top Flap (C)
Attachment Tab Template (D)
Line Snaps (E)
Medium Rivets (F)
Compass (G)

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

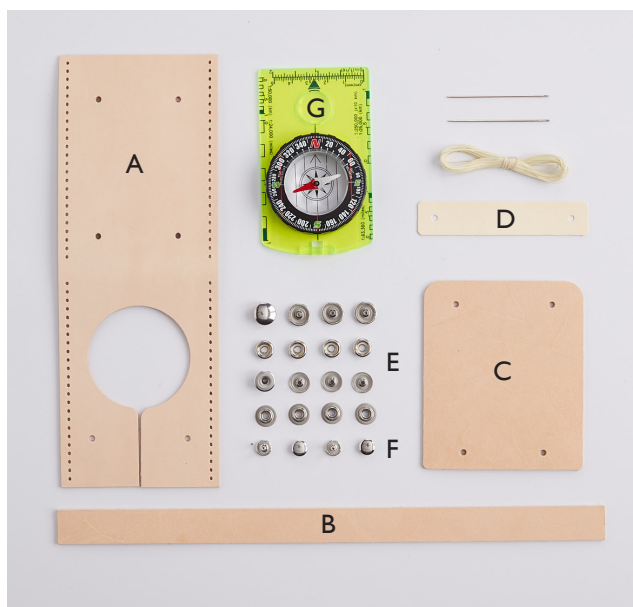
OPTIONAL TOOLS:

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.

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 edges of Top Flap (C), to desired finish. All other edges to be burnished later. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 8 for detailed instructions on How to Burnish Edges.***

CUTTING TABS

2. Place Attachment Tab Template (D) over Strip (B).
3. Use Scratch Awl to mark the end and holes onto Strip (B). (Figure 1)
4. Move Tab Template (D) down the strip and mark the end and holes again, for a total of 2 tab pieces.
5. 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.**
6. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Attachment Tabs (B) to desired finish.

Figure 1

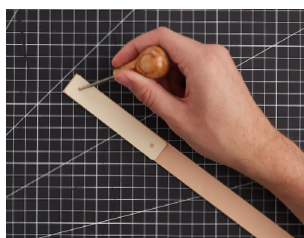


Figure 2

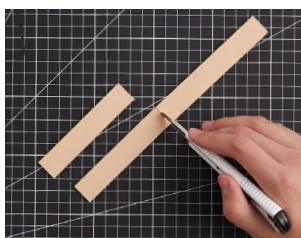


Figure 3

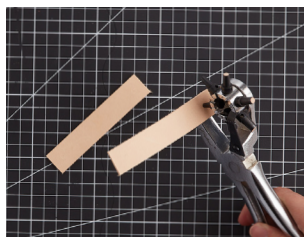


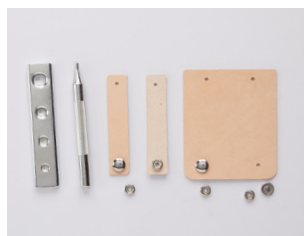
Figure 4



SETTING SNAPS

7. Set cap & socket side of snaps onto the two holes (closest to the larger radius) of Top Flap (C) and the two Tabs (B). Cap goes on grain side of leather. (Figure 5) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 11 for detailed instructions on How to Set Snaps.***

Figure 5



8. Set post & stud side of snaps onto the four holes on the Main Body (A), closest to the circle cutout. Stud goes on grain side of leather. (Figures 6-7)

Figure 6



Figure 7



9. Align remaining punch holes and place Top Flap (C) on Main Body (A) and Tabs (B) on Top Flap (C), grain side up. Snap Tabs (B) to Main Body (A).

10. Set rivets through the three layers. (Figures 8-9)

See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 12 for detailed instructions on How to Set Rivets.

Figure 8

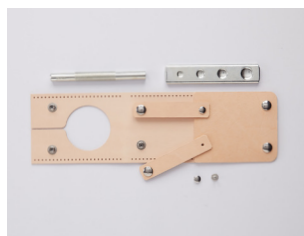


Figure 9



STITCHING BODY

11. Flip Main Body (A) over so the flesh side is up. Fold non-flap side up so fold rests between stitch lines. (Figure 10)

Pro Tip: Use *Binder Clips* to hold leather in place.

12. Cut thread 5 times the length of stitch line (left side), and thread both ends with harness needles. **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 7 for Detailed Instructions on How to Thread a Needle.**

Figure 10



13. Align stitch holes. There should be an extra hole on the back side of the Main Body. Edge lock stitch in the top left corner. Then saddle stitch down. Backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figure 11-13) **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 8 for Detailed Instructions on How to Saddle Stitch, Edge Lock Stitch, and Backstitch.**

14. Repeat step 13 on the right side. Slide Compass (G) in and snap closed. (Figure 14)

15. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish all other edges to desired finish.

Figure 11

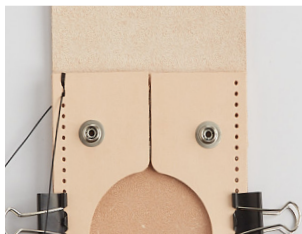


Figure 12

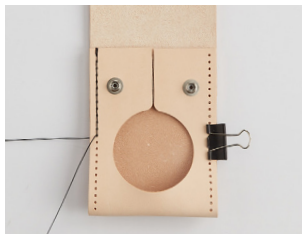


Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE
MADE A COMPASS CASE!**



* 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 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

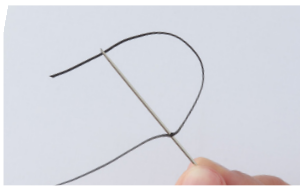


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

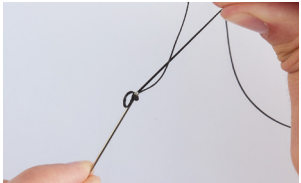


Figure 6



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 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

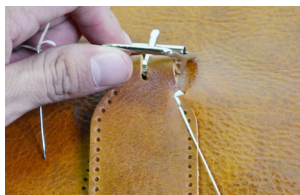


Figure 3



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

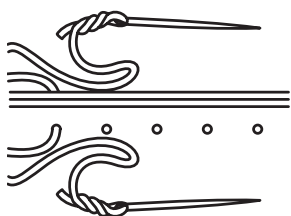
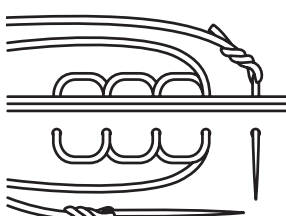


Figure 2



HOW TO 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

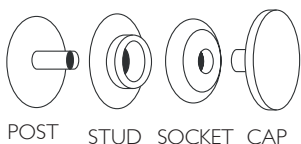


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

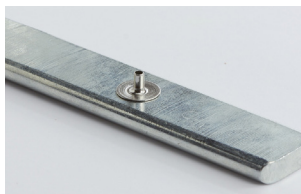


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



HOW TO SET RIVETS

1. Place rivet post into correctly sized anvil divot. (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

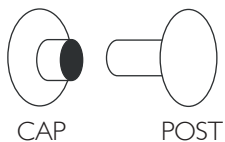


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

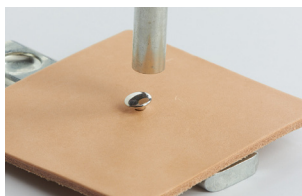


Figure 6



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LEATHER

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