

EXPLORER POUCH KIT

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Pre-Punched Leather
Pre-Sewn Waxed Canvas
Paracord
Cord Lock
Grommets (8)
Line Snaps (2)
Rivets (6)
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Deluxe Rivet & Snap Setter
- Grommet Setter
- 3/32 & 1/4 in. 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?

Canvas Pouch (A)
Attachment Tab Strip (B)
Main Body (C)
Attachment Tab Template (D)
Line Snaps (E)
Rivets (F)
Grommets (G)
Paracord (H)
Cord Lock (I)
Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

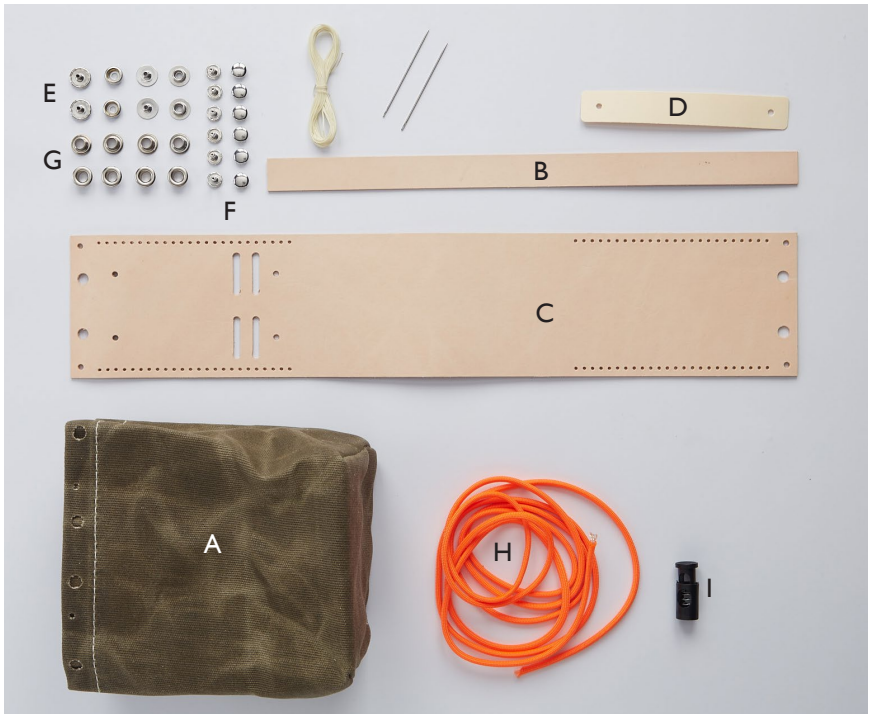
OPTIONAL TOOLS:

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.
Lighter to secure ends of Paracord.

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 Main Body (C) to desired finish. All other edges to be burnished once complete. **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 9* for detailed instructions on *How to Burnish Edges*.**

CUTTING TABS

2. Cut Attachment Tab Template (D) out from paper pattern.
3. Place Tab Template (D) over Tab Strip (B).
4. Use Scratch Awl to mark the end and punch holes onto Strip (B). (Figure 1)
5. Move Template down. Mark the end and punch holes for a second Attachment Tab.
6. Use a Knife and a Straight Edge to cut along score lines. Then punch holes using Rotary Punch or a 3/32" Round Drive Punch with a Mallet. (Figures 3-4)
Pro Tip: Round corners with Knife for a more finished look.
7. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of Tabs (B) to desired finish.

Figure 1



Figure 2

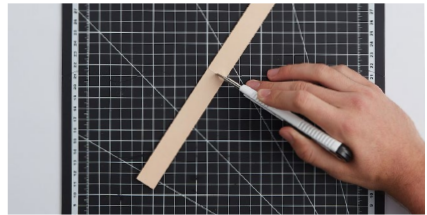


Figure 3



Figure 4



SETTING HARDWARE

8. Set Cap & Socket side of Line Snap (E) on each Attachment Tab (B). Socket on flesh side. (Figures 5-6) **See *Level Up Your Skills starting on page 11* for detailed instructions on *How to Set Snaps*.**
9. Set Post & Stud side of Line Snap (E) on each punch hole (closest to oblong slits) on Main Body (C). Stud on the grain side. (Figures 7-8)

Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

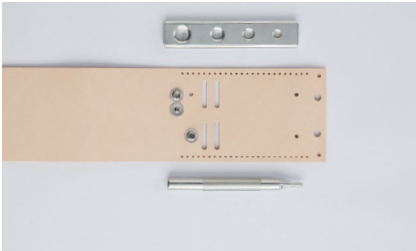


Figure 8



10. Align round punch holes on Tabs (B) with the holes on the Main Body (C), grain sides up.

11. Insert and set Rivets (F) to join Tabs (B) and Main Body (C). (Figure 9) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for detailed instructions on How to Set Rivets.**

12. Feed the opposing ends of Attachment Tabs (B) through the oblong holes on Main Body (C). (Figures 10-11)

Figure 9

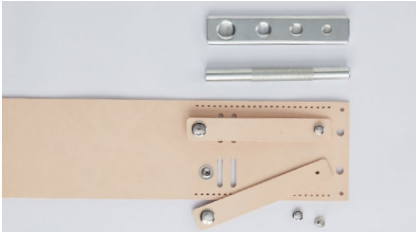


Figure 10



Figure 11



13. Locate Pouch (A). Use a 1/4" and 3/32" round drive punch or Rotary punch to punch all pre-marked grommet and rivet holes. (Figure 12)

14. Locate the four center holes on Pouch (A). Align flesh edge of Main Body (C) to top edge of Pouch (A).

15. Set rivets on the outer two holes. (Figure 13)

16. Wrap Main Body (C) around to the other side of the Pouch (A).

17. Repeat steps 15-16 on other side of Main Body (C). (Figure 14)

Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



18. Insert post of Grommet (G) from the grain side of Main Body (C). Use awl to keep material pushed down close to base. (Figure 15)

19. Place flat side of Grommet (G) over post and set with grommet setter and mallet. (Figure 16)

20. Repeat steps 18-19 for remaining grommet holes on Main Body (C).

Figure 15



Figure 16



ATTACHING MAIN BODY

21. Push out Pouch (A) so that the bottom and sides lay flush against Main Body (C).
22. Push awl through bottom stitch hole to hold in place. (Figure 17)
23. Cut thread into 4 equal parts. Thread both ends with harness needles with one set. **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 10 for Detailed Instructions on How to Thread a Needle.**

Figure 17



24. Saddle stitch one stitch up then backstitch over original stitch. Continue to saddle stitch up then when you reach the end, backstitch 2-3 stitches to secure. (Figures 18-19) **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 9 for Detailed Instructions on How to Saddle Stitch and Backstitch.**

25. Repeat steps 21-24 for the other three stitch lines.

Figure 18



Figure 19



ATTACHING PARACORD

26. Starting on the front right grommet, weave Paracord (H) in and out around Pouch (A). (Figure 20)

27. Both ends should meet at the front of the bag. Add cordlock by pulling both ends of paracord through while pushing cordlock button in. (Figures 21-22)

28. Knot end by folding working ends together into a loop. Pull working ends around and up through the loop. Pull tight and trim ends. (Figure 23)

Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22

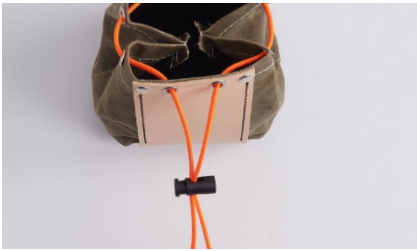


Figure 23



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A POUCH!



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

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

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 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

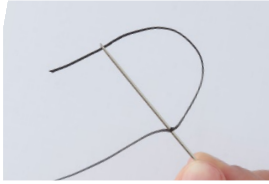


Figure 3

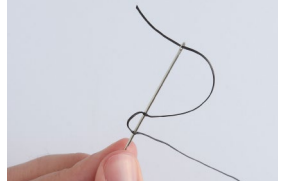


Figure 4

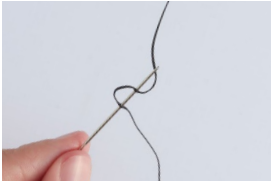


Figure 5

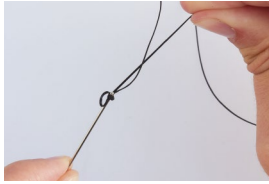


Figure 6



HOW TO 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

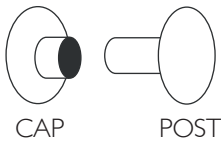


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

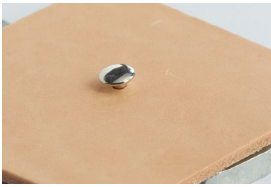


Figure 5

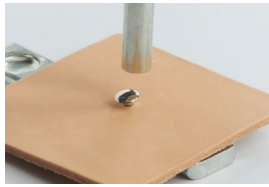


Figure 6



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

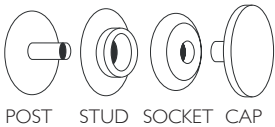


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

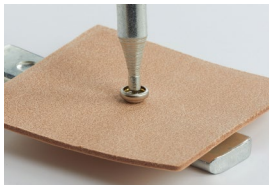


Figure 6

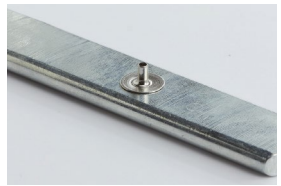


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



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. Push the right 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

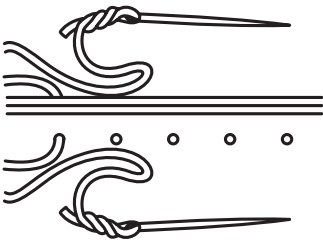
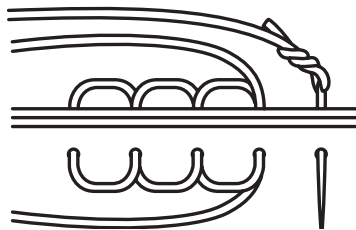


Figure 2



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