

TIMBER UTILITY BELT

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Pre-Punched Leather
Hammer Loop
Tape Holder Loop
2 Prong Belt Buckle
Rivets (100)
Line Snaps (6)
Open Back Screws (2)
Needles & Thread
Instructions & Pattern



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Flathead Screwdriver
- Deluxe Rivet & Snap Setter
- 1/8" & 1/4" 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.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Belt (A)
Belt Sheath (B)
Belt Sheath Tabs (C)
Attachment Tabs (D)
Attachment Tab Holder (E)
Back Triple Pocket (F)
Back Molle Pocket (G)
Molle (H)
Main Molle Pocket (I)
Front Triple Pocket (J)
Middle Triple Pocket (K)
Main Triple Pocket (L)
Front Hammer Loop Body (M)
Back Hammer Loop Body (N)
Skinny Keeper (O)
Wide Keeper (P)

Hammer Loop (R)
Tape Holder Loop (S)
2 Prong Belt Buckle (T)
Rivets (U)
Line Snaps (V)
Open Back Screws (W)
Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

Belt Hole Template (Q)
Instructions & Pattern

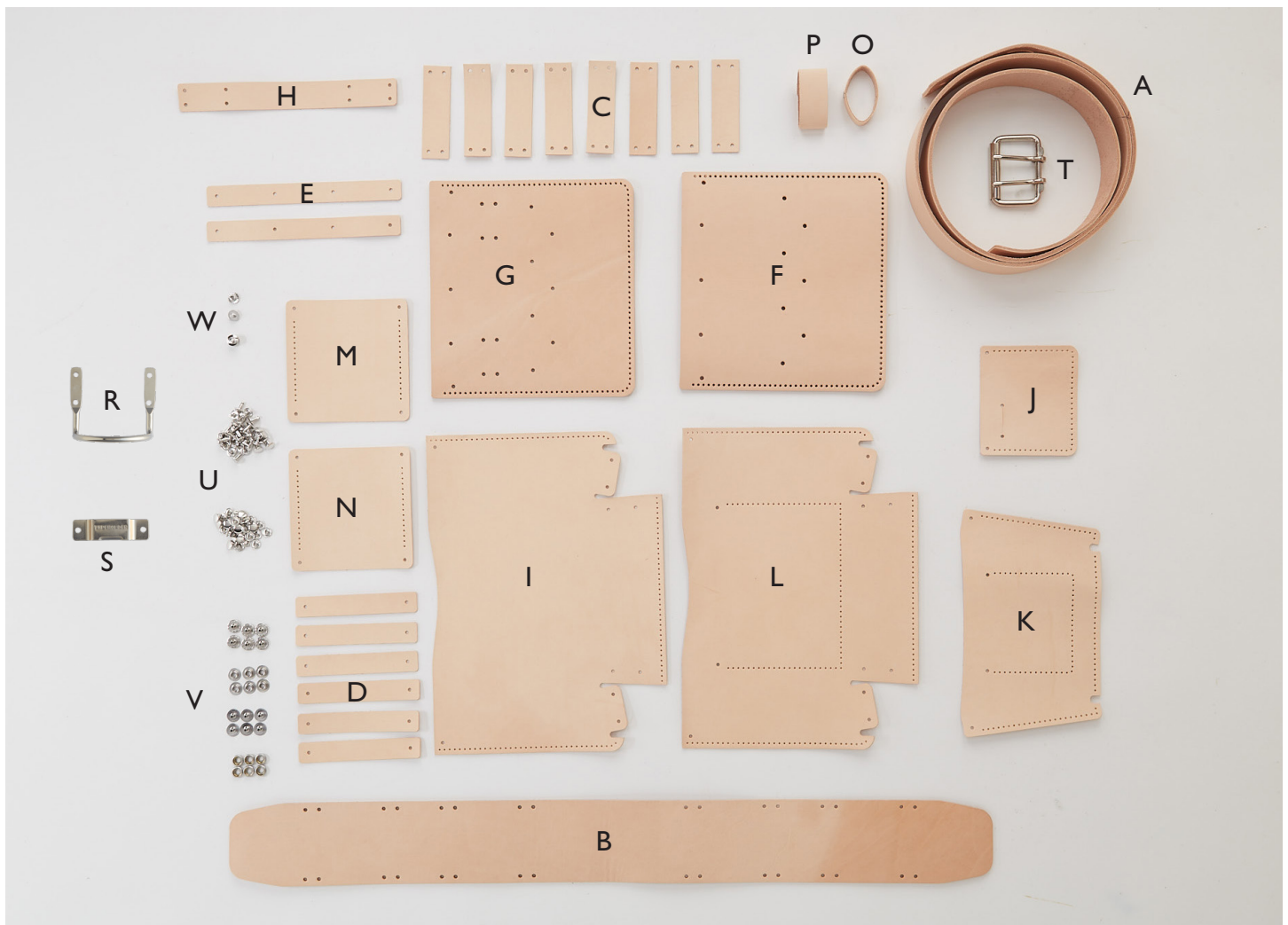
RECOMMENDED TOOLS:

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.
Loctite® Threadlocker to secure hardware.

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.



IN THIS KIT YOU WILL...

(TECHNIQUES USED)



TRANSFER PATTERNS

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



PUNCH HOLES

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



STITCH LEATHER

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



CUT LEATHER

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



SET HARDWARE

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

CUSTOMIZE YOUR KIT BY...

(OPTIONAL TECHNIQUES)



TOOLING LEATHER

Stamp and carve leather into unique designs and creations.



BURNISHING EDGES

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



DYEING LEATHER

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

HARDWARE CUSTOMIZATION OPTIONS

Customize the Timber Belt to your specific needs. Below are a few options on where to place the Hammer Loop (R) and Tape Holder Loop (S).

Standard Placement

On Main Molle Pocket (I)



On Front Hammer Body (M)



Inside Back Triple Pocket (F)



OPTIONAL: BURNISHING EDGES

1. Before assembling burnish the following pattern piece edges to desired finish: A, D, E, H, J, K, O, P. **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 11 for detailed instructions on How to Burnish Edges.**

SETTING HARDWARE

2. Align punch holes of a Belt Sheath Tab (C) on Belt Sheath (B), grain sides up.
3. Starting at the top left corner, set all four Rivets (U) on the Tab (C) to connect it to the Belt Sheath (B). **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 11 for detailed instructions on How to Set Rivets.**
4. Repeat steps 2 & 3 attaching Belt Sheath Tabs (C) to Belt Sheath (B). (Figure 3)
5. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of completed Belt Sheath.

Figure 1

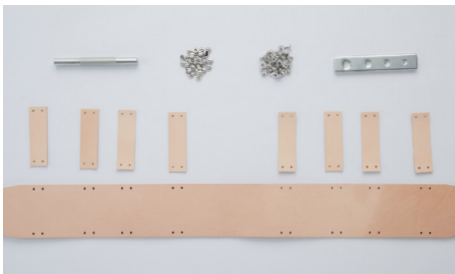


Figure 2

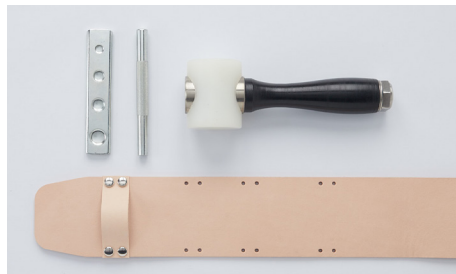
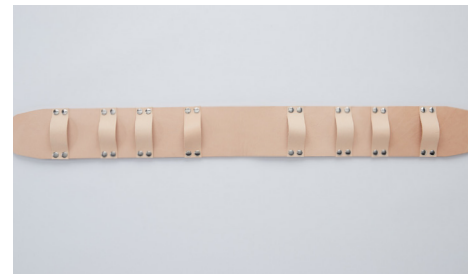


Figure 3



6. Set socket & cap side of Line Snaps (V) on one of the Attachment Tabs (D). Caps on grain side. (Figure 4) **See *Level Up Your Skills* starting on page 12 for detailed instructions on How to Set Snaps.**

7. Repeat step 6 for the other five Attachment Tabs (D). (Figure 5)

8. Set post & stud side of Line Snap (V) on the bottom three punch holes on Back Triple and Molle Pocket (F & G). Studs on grain side. (Figures 6-7)

Figure 4

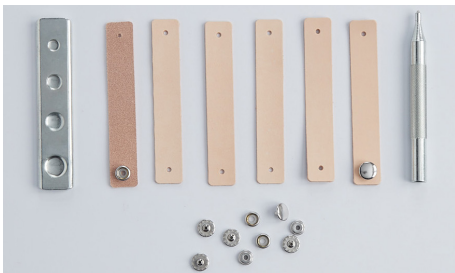


Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



9. Align Attachment Tab Holder (E), grain side up, over the row of punch holes on Back Triple & Molle Pocket (F & G).
10. Rivet the two pieces together at each set of matching punch holes. (Figure 8)
11. Weave snap end of Attachment Tabs (D) under Attachment Tab Holder (E). Snap together. (Figure 9)
12. Line up punch holes on the opposite end of Tabs and Pocket (D & F/G). Rivet Attachment Tabs (D) onto Pockets (F & G). (Figure 10)

Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



13. Align Molle (H) over the center punch holes on Back Molle Pocket (G), flesh sides together. Molle will have to bend to align each hole. (Figure 11)
14. Starting on the left side, rivet Molle (H) to Back Molle Pocket (G). There should be eight rivets. (Figure 12)

Figure 11



Figure 12



ASSEMBLING MAIN POCKET

15. Align holes on Tape Holder Loop (S) over Main Molle Pocket (I), grain side up. Use an awl and 1/8" Round Drive Punch, to transfer the holes from the hardware to the leather. Rivet together. (Figures 13-14)
16. Fold left angled corner tab under bottom left tab. Align punch holes and rivet together.
17. Repeat step 16 for the opposite side. (Figure 15)

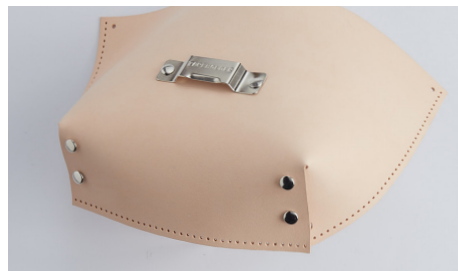
Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



18. Place Back Molle Pocket (G), flesh side up. Align Main Molle Pocket (I), grain side up, on top. (Figure 16)

19. Align top punch holes on each side. Rivet together: (Figure 17)

20. Cut thread 5 times the length of total stitch line (right, bottom, and left). Thread both ends with harness needles. **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for Detailed Instructions on How to Thread a Needle.**

21. Begin with an edge lock stitch, then saddle stitch down. (Figure 18) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 10 for Detailed Instructions on How to Edge Lock Stitch and Saddle Stitch.**

Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



22. Align the bottom edge. Stitch between right and bottom pieces, then up onto the bottom stitch line. (Figure 19)

23. Saddle stitch across. Align left side of Pocket (I). Stitch between bottom and left pieces, then up onto the left side.

24. End with an edge lock stitch and 2-3 backstitches. (Figure 20) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 11 for Detailed Instructions on How to Backstitch.**

25. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of completed pocket.

Figure 19



Figure 20



ASSEMBLING TRIPLE POCKET

26. Align Front Triple Pocket (J) over Middle Triple Pocket (K). Rivet together on the top corners. (Figures 21-23)

Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23



27. Saddle stitch both pieces together. End with 2-3 backstitches to secure. (Figure 24)

28. Place Front & Middle Triple Pocket over Front Triple Pocket (L). Push Front & Middle Pocket (J & K) together to align holes. Rivet together at top corners. (Figures 25-26)

Figure 24



Figure 25



Figure 26



29. Saddle stitch down the side of Middle Pocket (K). Turn and begin to stitch around the corner. Pinch bottom to align stitch holes. Stitch between left and bottom sides, and then continue to saddle stitch across bottom. (Figures 27-28)

30. Before stitching up the other side, pinch leather to align holes. Stitch between bottom and side. Then continue to stitch upward and back stitch at the end. (Figure 29)

Figure 27



Figure 28



Figure 29



31. Fold angled corner tabs under bottom tabs on Main Triple Pocket (L). Align punch holes and rivet together. (Figure 30)

32. Align Assembled Triple Pockets over Back Triple Pocket (F), flesh sides together.

33. Rivet top two corners together. (Figure 31)

Figure 30



Figure 31



34. Starting on one side, begin with an edge lock stitch. Saddle stitch downward. (Figure 32)
35. Align bottom edge. Stitch between both sides. Then stitch across bottom. (Figure 33)
36. Stitch between bottom and left sides. Stitch up the left side. End with an edge lock stitch and 2-3 backstitches. (Figure 34)
37. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of completed pocket.

Figure 32



Figure 33



Figure 34



ASSEMBLING HAMMER LOOP

38. Align Hammer Loop (R) and Front Hammer Loop Body (M), grain side up. Use an awl and 1/8" Round Drive Punch to transfer the holes from the hardware to the leather. Rivet together. (Figure 35)
39. Align Front Hammer Loop Body (M) and Hammer Loop Body (N) flesh sides together.
40. Rivet four corners. (Figure 36)
41. Saddle stitch top row together. End with 2-3 backstitches to secure. Repeat on the bottom row. (Figure 37)
42. **OPTIONAL:** Burnish edges of completed Hammer Loop.

Figure 35

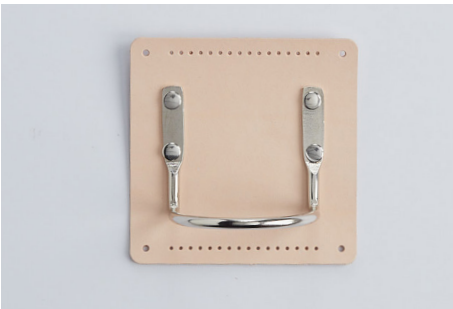


Figure 36

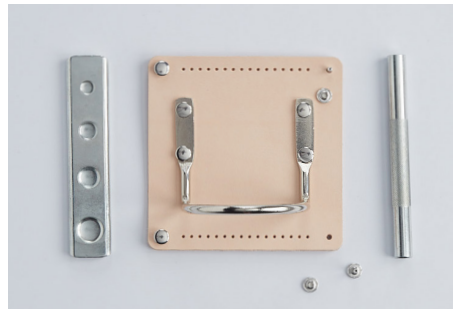


Figure 37



ASSEMBLING BELT

43. Weave Belt Buckle (T) through oblong punch holes. (Figure 38)
44. Slide Skinny Keeper (O) onto the side of the Belt (A) with punch holes. (Figure 38)
45. Use a flathead screwdriver to secure Open Back Screws (W) onto belt. Be sure keeper is in-between Screws (W). (Figure 39)
46. Try on belt and use an awl to mark where the buckle lays when the belt fits well on your waist. (Figure 40)

Figure 38



Figure 39



Figure 40



47. Align the center of Belt Hole Template (Q) with marked line. Part of the template may lay off the belt. Use awl to mark all punch holes. Then use mallet and round drive punch to punch all holes. Trim belt if needed. (Figures 41-42)

48. Slide Wide Keeper (P) onto belt. (Figure 43)

Figure 41

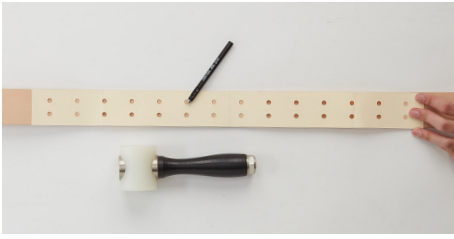


Figure 42



Figure 43



49. Place Assembled Hammer Loop Keeper between Assembled Belt Sheath (B). (Figure 44)

50. Slide belt through loops and between Hammer Loop Keeper. (Figures 45-46)

Figure 44

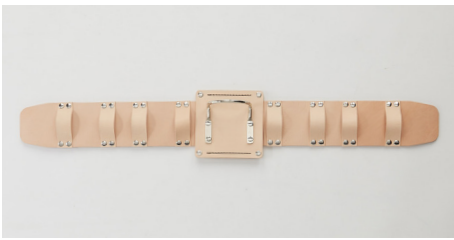


Figure 45



Figure 46



51. Unsnap Attachment Tabs on the Main Molle Pocket. Weave between tabs on belt then back through the Attachment Tab Holder (D). Snap together. (Figures 47-48)

52. Repeat step 51 for the Triple Pocket. (Figure 49)

53. Pull belt end through buckle and buckle closed. Weave remaining strap end under Keepers (O & P) if needed.

Figure 47



Figure 48



Figure 49



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A TIMBER UTILITY BELT!



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

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

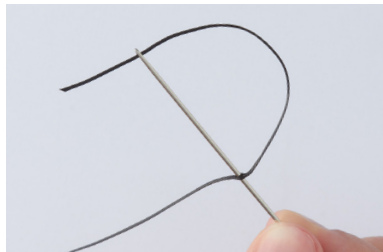


Figure 3

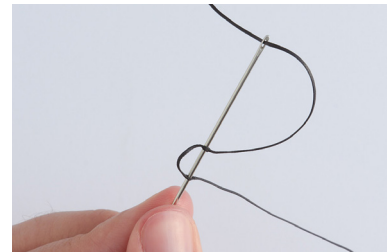


Figure 4

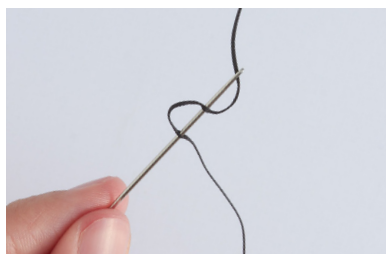


Figure 5

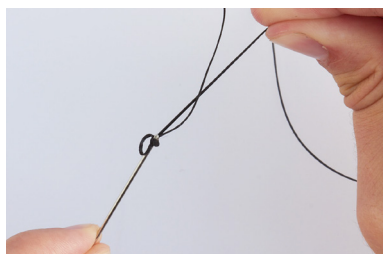
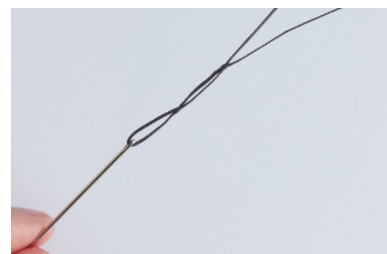


Figure 6



HOW TO 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

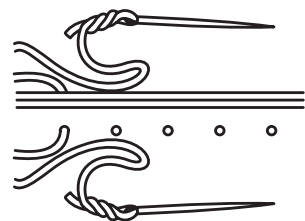
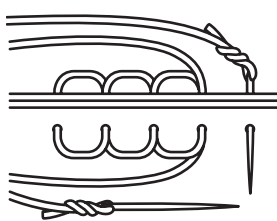


Figure 2



HOW TO 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 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

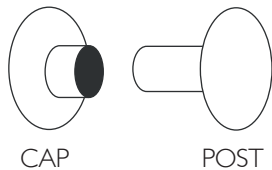


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



HOW TO 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



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

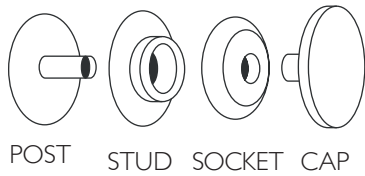


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

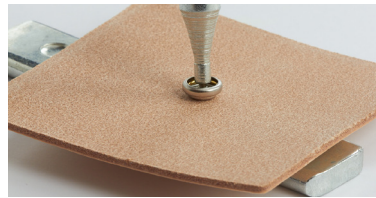


Figure 6

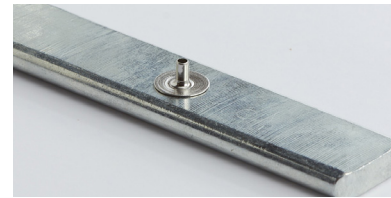


Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



An edge lock stitch joins two separate pieces 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 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.

An edge lock stitch can also be used when all edges are flush and the thread loop goes around the outside edge of leather. (Figure 3)

Figure 1



Figure 2

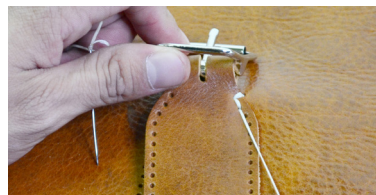


Figure 3



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