EXPLORER KEY FOB KIT

KIT CONTAINS:

Instructions & Pattern

Thread

Pre-Cut Pre-Punched Leather Lever Snap Line Snap Split Ring Needles (2)



BEFORE YOU BEGIN, YOU WILL NEED:

- Deluxe Rivet & Snap Setter
- 3/32 in. Round Drive Punch or Rotary Punch
- Mallet
- Knife
- Scratch Awl
- Straight Edge

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?

Body (A) Lever Snap (B) Line Snap (C) Split Ring (D) Fob Tempate (E) Needles & Thread

Not Shown:

Instructions & Pattern

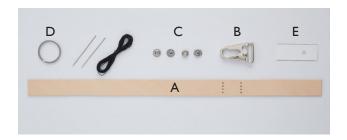
OPTIONAL TOOLS:

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

I. Before assembling, burnish all edges to desired finish. See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 5 for detailed instructions on How to Burnish Edges.

ASSEMBLING BODY

- 2. Cut out Fob Template (E). Use the template to mark the centered hole on the shorter side of the stitch lines at the desired length. (Figure 1)
- 3. Punch the marked hole with a 3/32" Round Drive Punch or Rotary Punch. Then trim. (Figure 2) **Pro Tip: Trim corner edges for a more refined product.**

Figure 1



Figure 2



ASSEMBLING BODY

- 3. Set Post & Stud side of Line Snap (C) into the hole on the grain side of the leather. (Figure 3) **See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 8 for detailed instructions on How to Set Line Snaps.**
- 4. Slide Lever Snap (B) onto Body (A) between stitch lines.

Figure 3



Figure 4



- 5. Fold the Body (A) with flesh sides together, the Lever Snap (B) should face outward. (Figure 5)
- 6. Cut thread 5 times the length of the stitch line. Thread both ends with harness needles. See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 6 for detailed instructions on How to Thread a Needle.
- 7. Start and end with an edge lock stitch. Saddle stitch across. (Figure 6) See Level Up Your Skills starting on page 6 for detailed instructions on How to Saddle & Edge Lock Stitch.

Figure 5



Figure 6



- 8. Fold key fob over and mark at desired length. (Figure 7)
- 9. Use template to punch hole and trim to desired length. (Figure 8)
- 10. Set the socket and cap of Line Snap (C) onto this end. The cap should be on the grain side. (Figure 9)
- 11. Slide the split ring onto the fob and snap closed.

Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A KEY FOB!



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

LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

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.

- I. Rub emery board gently across the edges so that the leather is even and smooth. Dust off. (Figure I)
- 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 THREAD YOUR NEEDLES

- I. 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 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,

- I. 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.

I. 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

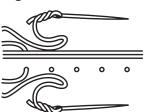
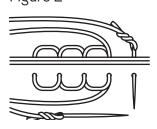


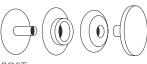
Figure 2



HOW TO SET SNAPS

- I. 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



POST STUD SOCKET CAP

Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



