

# CALICO CLUTCH KIT

KIT DE BOLSO CALICO  
KIT SAC À MAIN CALICO

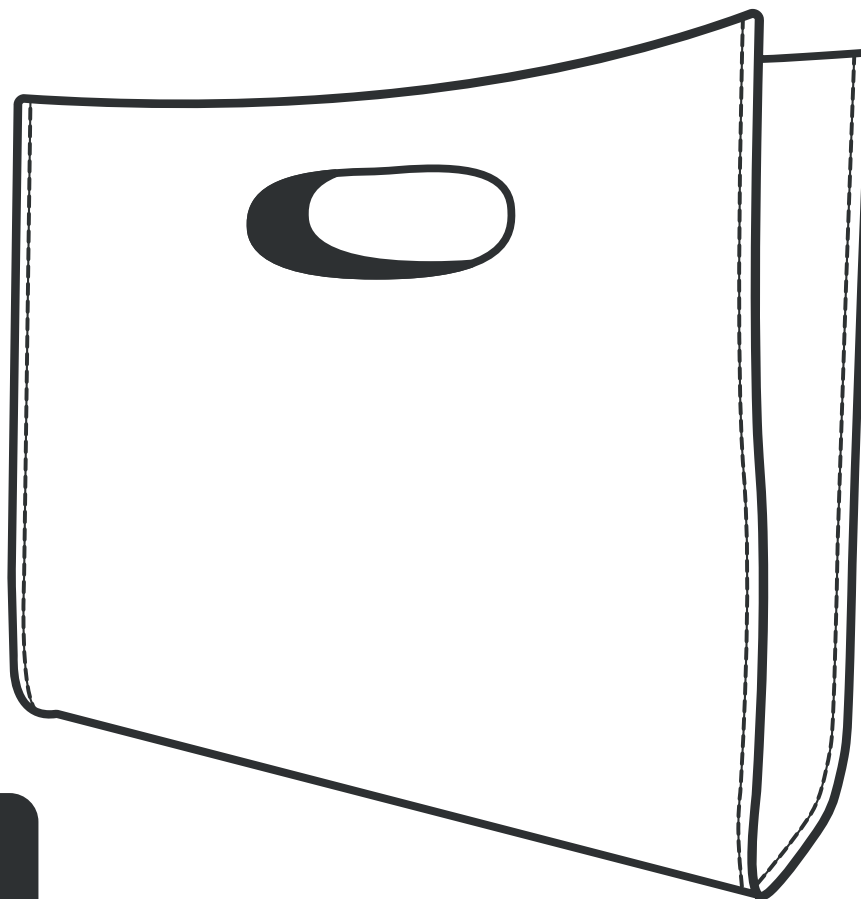
## KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut, Pre-Punched Leather  
Needles (2)  
Thread  
Instructions & Pattern



French and Spanish  
Instructions available  
online at:

**TANDYLEATHER.COM**  
**TANDYLEATHER.CA**



## YOU WILL NEED:

- Thread Cutter or Scissors

## LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4
Includes basic project assembly skills with no hand-sewing or hardware setting required. Plus, learn additional skills like lacing, braiding, and knot tying.	Introduces skills like hand-sewing with pre-punched stitching holes, hardware setting, and edge burnishing.	Build your skills with more added components, project layers, and detail work like edge beveling and edge dyeing.	Can be machine or hand sewn and do not have pre-punched stitching holes. Learn new skills like skiving, wet molding, heat creasing, and more.

# PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE BEGINNING PROJECT.

NOTE: ALL STAINING, DYING, AND TOOLING SHOULD BE DONE PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY

## WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Front Panel (A)  
Back Panel (B)  
Gussets (C)

### Not Shown:

Needles (2)  
Thread  
Instructions & Pattern

## SKILLS USED:

Saddle Stitching  
Backstitching

## OPTIONAL TOOLS:

Medium Binder Clips (2)  
Sanding Sticks to even out the edges  
Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges  
Gum Tragacanth to burnish edges

## GLOSSARY:

FLESH SIDE: The underside of an animal's hide. On veg-tanned tooling leather, this is the rough side.

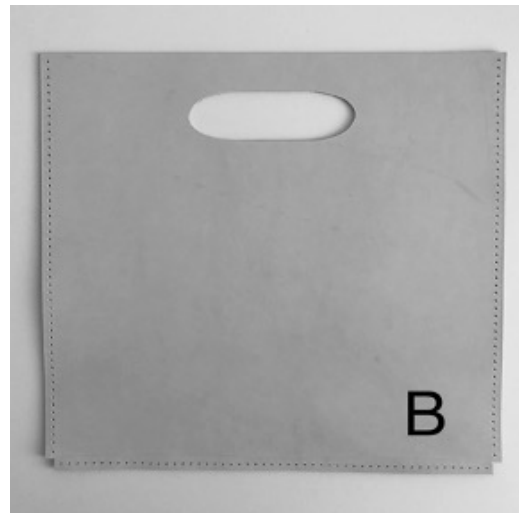
GRAIN SIDE: The hide's surface that had the hair of the animal. Typically used for carving and stamping.



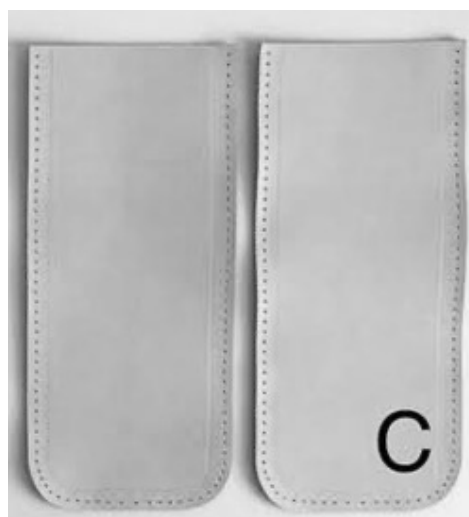
*Scan this code with your phone to learn about these skills and more!*



A



B



C

## ASSEMBLING FRONT AND BACK PANEL:

1. Place Front Panel (A) and Back Panel (B) flesh side down. The Back Panel (B) has a 3/8" underlay at the bottom and the Front Panel (A) has a straight edge across the bottom. Align the bottom edges of each panel towards one another. The handle opening should be at opposing ends. (Figure 1)
2. Align the stitch holes of Front Panel (A) over the stitch holes of Back Panel (B). This should overlap approximately 3/8" and the outer edges of both panels should touch. (Figure 2) **Pro Tip: Optional to add a binder clip to both side seams for added security.**

Figure 1

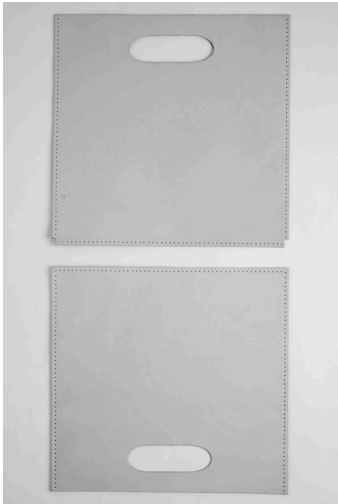
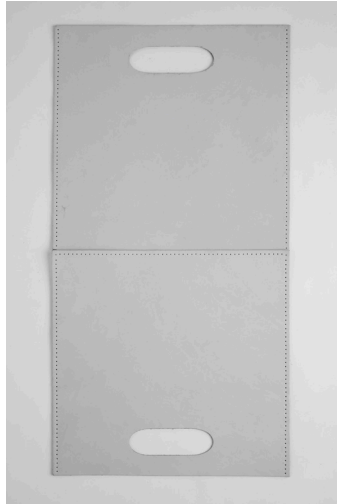


Figure 2



3. Cut thread about 4 times the length of the area to be stitched and thread both ends with your harness needles. If binder clips were added, remove one side and begin to saddle stitch across the bottom. When you get to the end, backstitch 2 to 3 times to secure stitch line. (Figures 3 & 4) **See Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 6 for detailed stitch instructions.**

Figure 3

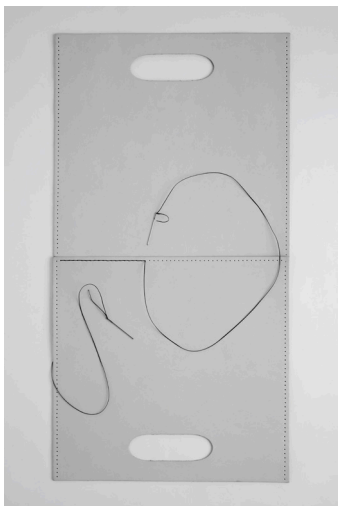
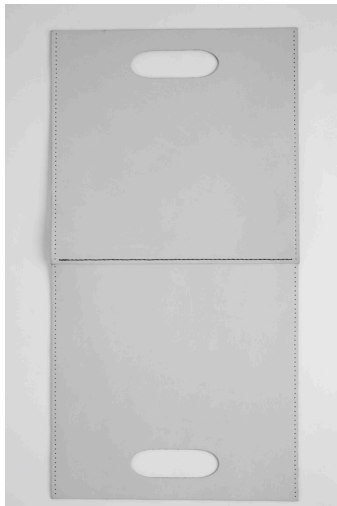


Figure 4



## ATTACHING THE GUSSETS ONTO THE FRONT PANEL AND BACK PANEL:

4. Turn the Front/Back Panel (A+B) over so the flesh side is facing up. Take Gusset (C) and place it flesh side down onto Front/Back Panel (A+B). The curved side of the Gusset (C) should line up with the edge of the Front/Back Panel (A+B).
5. Find the center of the Gusset (C) between the 2 center stitch holes and align it with the slit where Front/Back Panel (A) and (B) meet. The slit should be in between the 2 center stitch holes measuring about 3/8" apart. (All other stitch holes measure about 1/4" apart). (Figures 5 & 6)

Figure 5

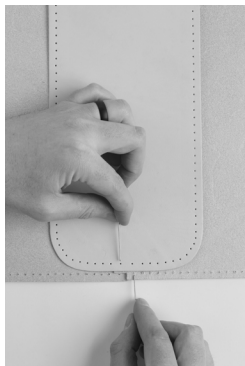
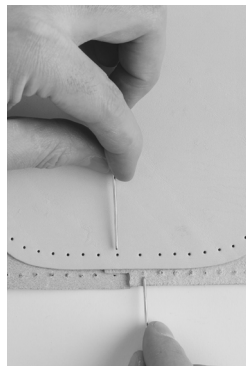


Figure 6



6. Cut thread about 4 times the length of 1/2 of the gusset and thread both ends with harness needles. Ensure all stitch holes line up prior to stitching.
7. Gusset (C) will be saddle stitched in two sections. Position the needle in the hole right of center and begin stitching up the left side to the top corner. The first stitch will capture the slit where Front/ Back Panel (A+B) meet. (Figures 7-9) **Pro Tip: Stitch the gusset from the bottom in 2 sections to help make the corners easier to maneuver.**

Figure 7

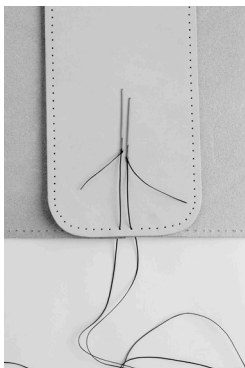


Figure 8

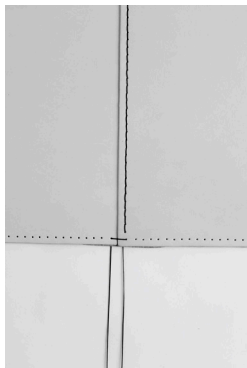
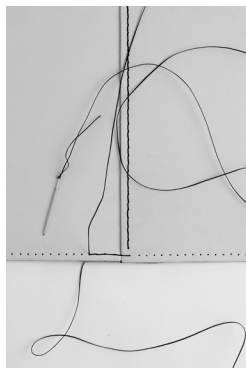


Figure 9



8. The rounded corners will be the toughest area to stitch. Take your time and use binder clips if necessary to hold pieces together for better control. You will notice that the corners won't be perfectly aligned and that is okay. The corners can be sanded after the bag is stitched. (Figures 10 & 11)

Figure 10

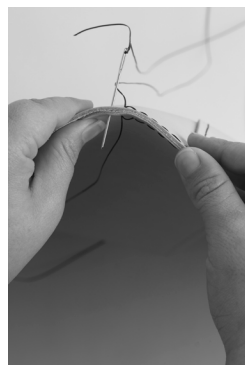


Figure 11



9. When you reach the end of the top of the bag, backstitch 2-3 stitches. **Pro Tip: Optional to perform an Edge Lock Stitch. See Level Up Your Skills.**

10. Repeat Steps 5-9 for the other half of the gusset. (Figures 12-14)

Figure 12

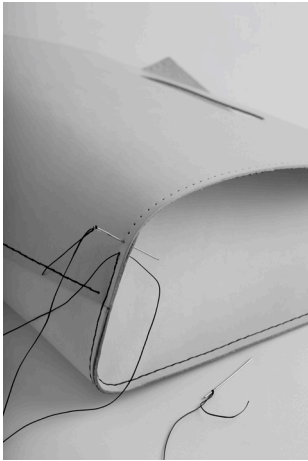


Figure 13

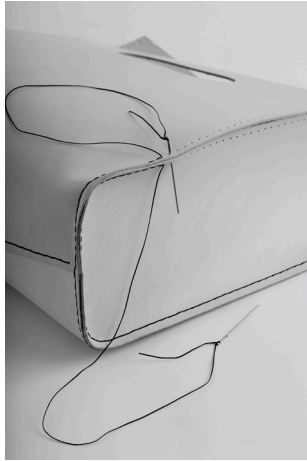
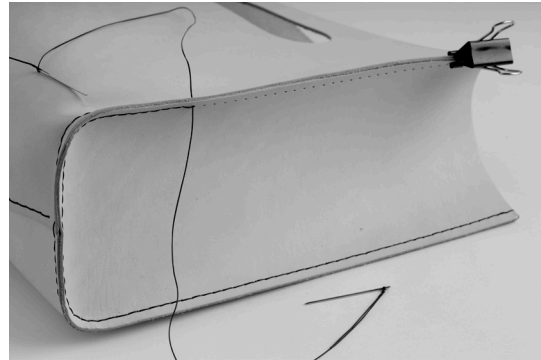


Figure 14



11. Repeat steps 4-10 for the other Gusset (C).

**CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A CALICO CLUTCH!**



# LEVEL UP YOUR SKILLS WITH TANDY!

## HOW TO THREAD YOUR NEEDLES:

1. Cut your thread to 5 times the length of the seam you are sewing and feed one end through the eye of one needle, moving over to the opposite end of the thread. Repeat step 1 for the second needle. (Figure 1)
2. Take the point of your needle and push it through the longer portion of the thread. Once the needle is all the way through, give a gentle tug to lock thread into place. (Figure 2)
3. Repeat Step 2 with the second needle. There should now be a knot behind both needles to secure the thread in place as you are stitching. (Figure 3)

Figure 1

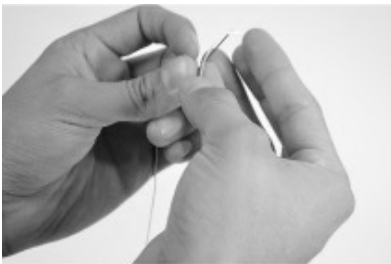
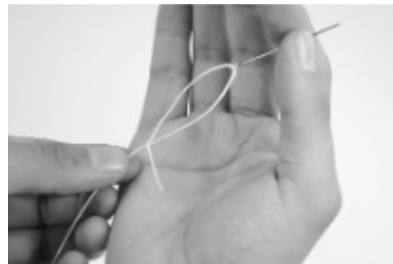


Figure 2



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.

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 of the needles and make a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather. Insert the opposing needle through the opposite side to close the loop. (Figure 1)
3. Resume saddle stitching as normal. (Figure 2)
4. To finish with an edge lock stitch, reverse your needles and place them back through the last stitch hole. Making a loop that goes around the outside edge of leather.
5. 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. Thread your needles with a length of thread that is 5x the length of the line you are stitching. *Tip: Use a Stitching Horse to secure your pieces in place and allow for easier sewing*
2. Holding one threaded needle in each hand, begin saddle stitching by inserting one needle into the first hole of your stitching line. Pull the needle and thread through the hole until you have equal lengths of thread on either side. (Figure 1)
3. 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 starting 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.
4. 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 the thread from both needles 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.

5. Repeat Steps 3-4 until you reach the end of your 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

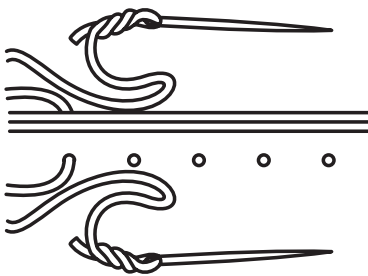
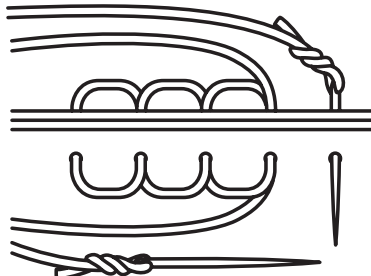


Figure 2



## HOW TO BACKSTITCH:

1. When you reach the final hole in your stitch line, reverse the direction of your needles and saddle stitch back through the last 2-3 holes in your line. If your stitch line meets back where the line began, you can simply saddle stitch over your first 2-3 stitches without reversing the direction of your needles to lock them in. *Tip: It may be tighter to get the needles through the holes that have already been stitched, you can use a pair of needle nose pliers to help pull the needles through if needed.* (Figures 1-3)
2. To finish, pull the remaining thread to the less visible side of your work, snip off the excess then tuck it into the last hole.

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3





FOR MORE PATTERNS, PROJECTS, AND TIPS,  
VISIT [TANDYLEATHER.COM/BLOG](https://www.tandy.com/blog).

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