

LEVEL

2

HEART CROSSBODY BAG KIT

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KIT CONTAINS:

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



YOU WILL NEED:

- Medium Binder Clips (2)
- Leatherworking Hammer
- 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.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

Bag Body (A)
Tubular Anchors (B)
Strap (C)

Not Shown:

Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

Edge Lock Stitch
Saddle Stitching
Backstitching



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

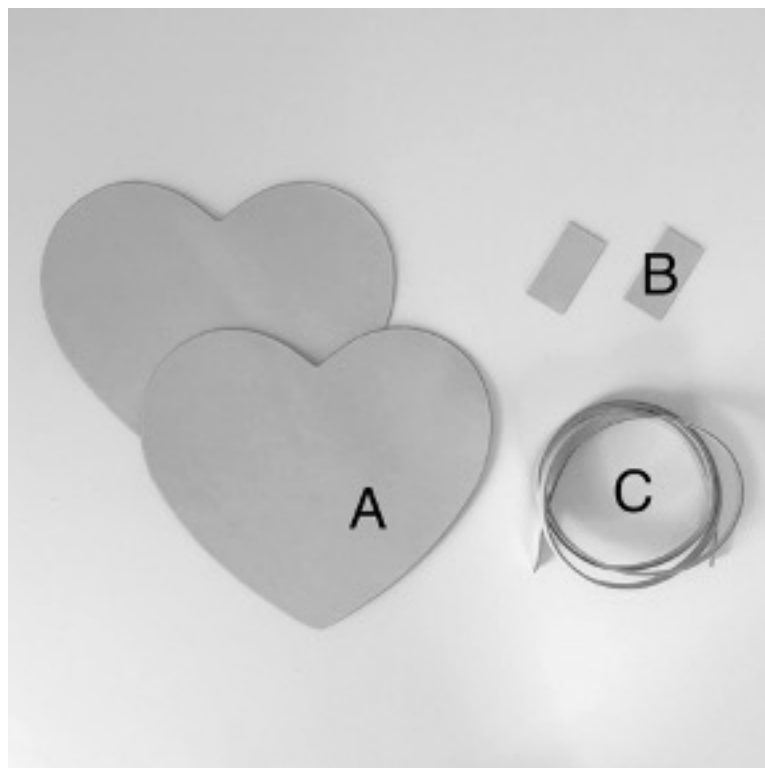
OPTIONAL TOOLS:

Leathercraft Glue to glue leather ends together.
Stitching Horse to hold leather pieces while stitching.
Sanding Sticks for sanding edges.
Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
Gum Tragacanth for burnishing 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.



PREPARE TUBULAR ANCHORS FOR STITCHING:

1. Fold a Tubular Anchor (B) in half so that the flesh sides meet. Gently hammer to create a fold. Pro tip: For ease of handling, sparingly glue the ends together with a leathercraft glue. Try to avoid over-gluing in the stitch holes. (Figure 1)
2. Repeat Step 1 for the second Tubular Anchor (B).

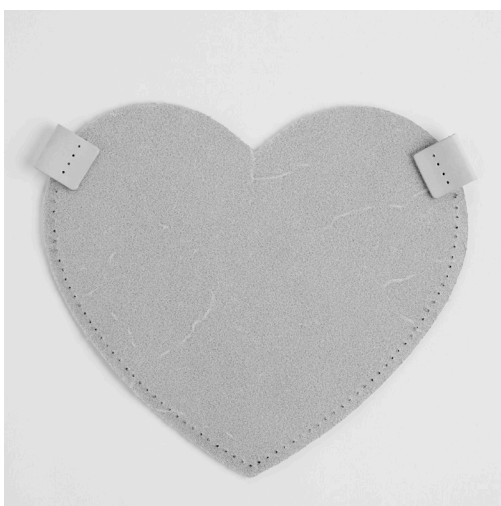
Figure 1



PREPARE BAG BODY & TUBULAR ANCHORS FOR STITCHING:

3. Place one Bag Body (A) with the flesh side facing up and align the stitch holes beginning with the 2nd stitch hole near the top of the heart with the stitch holes on Tubular Anchor (B). There should be at least one stitch hole on either side of Tubular Anchor (B). (Figure 2)
4. Repeat Step 3 with the other Tubular Anchor (B).

Figure 2

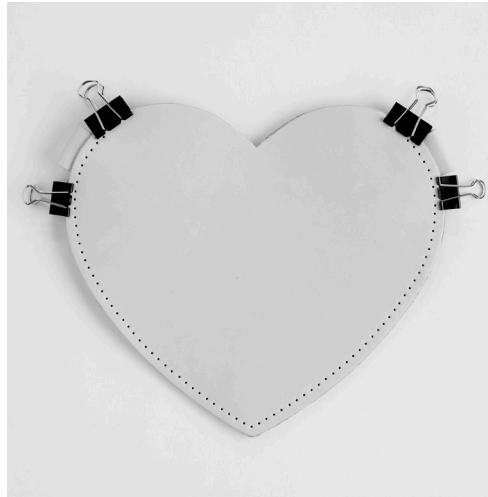


5. Place the other Bag Body (A) on top and match the edges and stitch holes of each heart. Flesh sides should meet with the Tubular Anchors (B) sandwiched in between both Bag Bodies (A). Secure each Tubular Anchor (B) with binder clips. (Figures 3 & 4) *Pro Tip: Use a stitching horse to stabilize your work.*

Figure 3



Figure 4



CLOSE THE BAG BODY:

6. Cut thread about 5 times the length of the area to be stitched and thread both ends with harness needles. **See *Level Up Your Skills with Tandy starting on page 8 for detailed stitching instructions.***

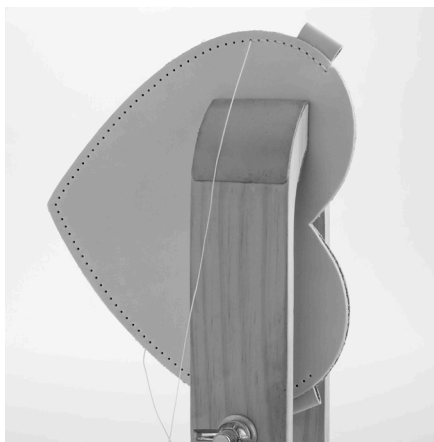
7. Use a couple of edge lock stitches to securely hold Tubular Anchors (B) in place.

8. Begin saddle stitching through the four layers of leather (A + B). (Figures 5 & 6) *Note: This part will be the most cumbersome to stitch. You can use needle nose pliers to pull the needles through if needed.*

Figure 5



Figure 6



9. Continue to saddle stitch around Bag Body (A) until you reach the end of the stitch line. (Figures 7 & 8)

Figure 7



Figure 8



10. Finish the end with another edge lock stitch. (Figure 9)

Figure 9



11. Backstitch 2-3 stitches with a saddle stitch then trim ends and hammer down thread. (Figures 10 - 12)

Figure 10



Figure 11

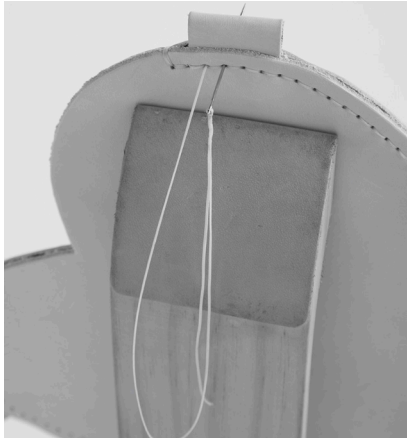


Figure 12



ATTACH STRAP TO BAG BODY:

12. Push one end of Strap (C) through one Tubular Anchor (B), starting from the top of the heart. Tie an overhand knot on the bottom end by taking the two cords and forming a loop. Pass the working end of the strap through the loop. Trim the ends of the cord if needed, leaving about 1/2". (Figures 13 - 18)

13. Repeat Step 12 on the other side. Strap (C) leather should be facing the same way on both sides. Be sure to measure the desired strap length before knotting the 2nd side.

Figure 13



Figure 14

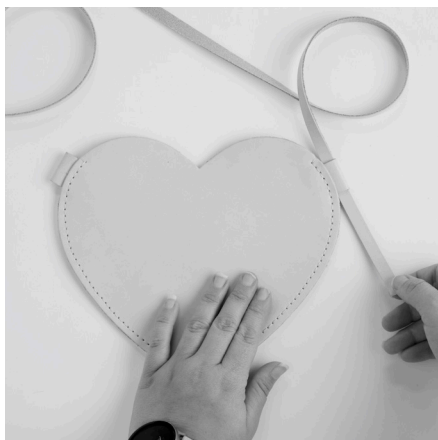


Figure 15



Figure 16

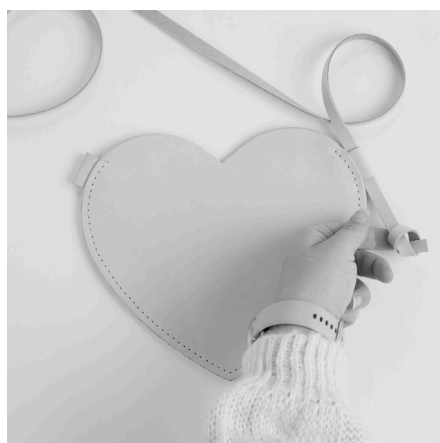
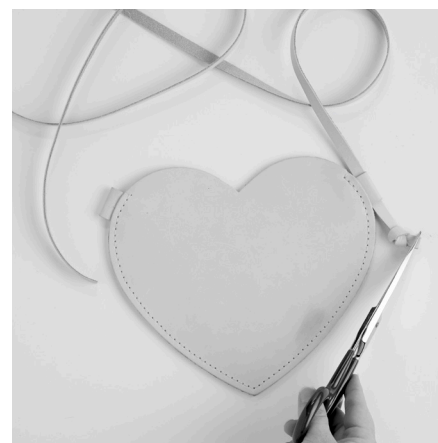


Figure 17



Figure 18



CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A HEART CROSSBODY!



EST **tandy**[®] 1919
LEATHER

Distributed by Tandy Leather 1900 SE Loop 820, Fort Worth, TX 76140
Made in the USA with global components. Elaborado en los Estados Unidos con materiales globales. Fabriqué aux États-Unis avec les matériaux globaux.
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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

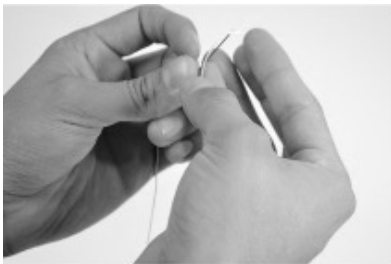
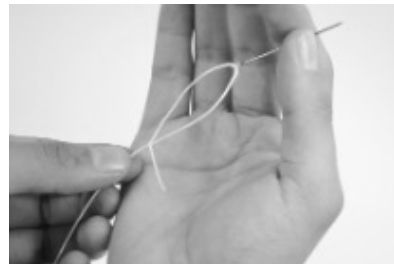


Figure 2



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)

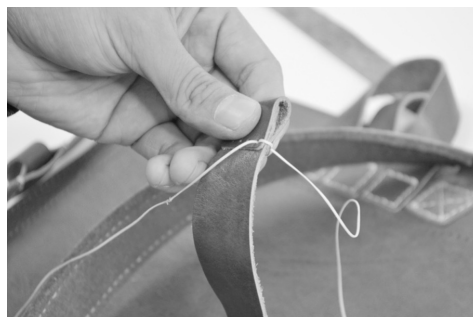
Figure 1



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

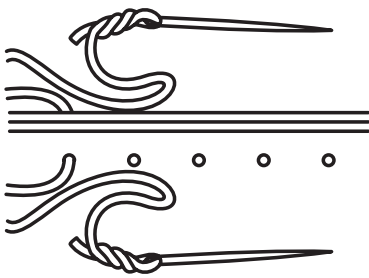
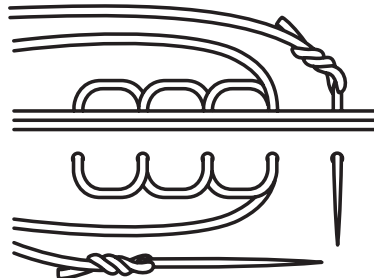


Figure 2



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

