

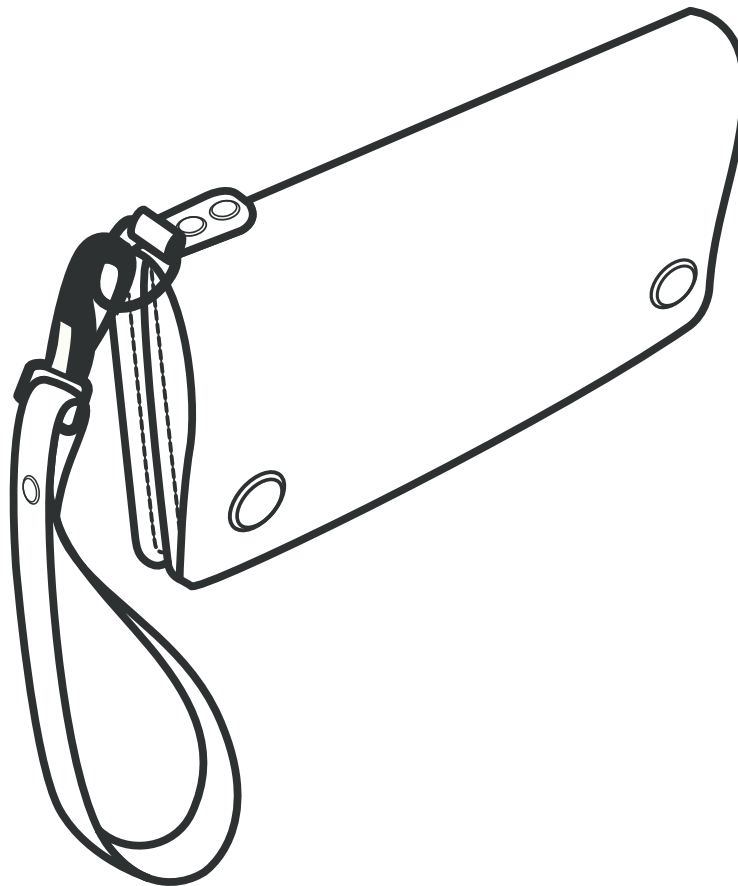
ROPER SNAP WALLET KIT

BILLETERA ROPER
PORTEFEUILLE ROPER

3

KIT CONTAINS:

Pre-Cut Leather Pieces
Pre-Installed Zipper
Chap Snap (1)
Solid Clip Dee (1)
Line 24 Snaps (2)
Double Cap Rivets (3)
Needles (2)
Thread
Instructions & Pattern



YOU WILL NEED:

- Rivet Setter
- Mallet
- 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?

- Wallet Exterior (A)
- Wallet Body (B)
- Interior Card Holder (C)
- Base Card Holder (D)
- Back Pouch (E)
- Lanyard (F)
- Zipper Pull (G)
- Snap Sets (H)
- Rivet Sets (I)
- Chap Snap (J)
- Solid Clip Dee (K)

Not Shown:

- Needles (2)
- Thread
- Instructions & Pattern

SKILLS USED:

- Edge Lock Stitch
- Saddle Stitching
- Backstitching

OPTIONAL TOOLS:

- Edge Beveler (Size #1) for edge finishing.
- Multi-size Wood Slicker to burnish edges.
- Gum Tragacanth for burnishing edges.
- Scratch Awl to widen stitch holes or mark edges.
- Stitching Horse to stabilize your work.

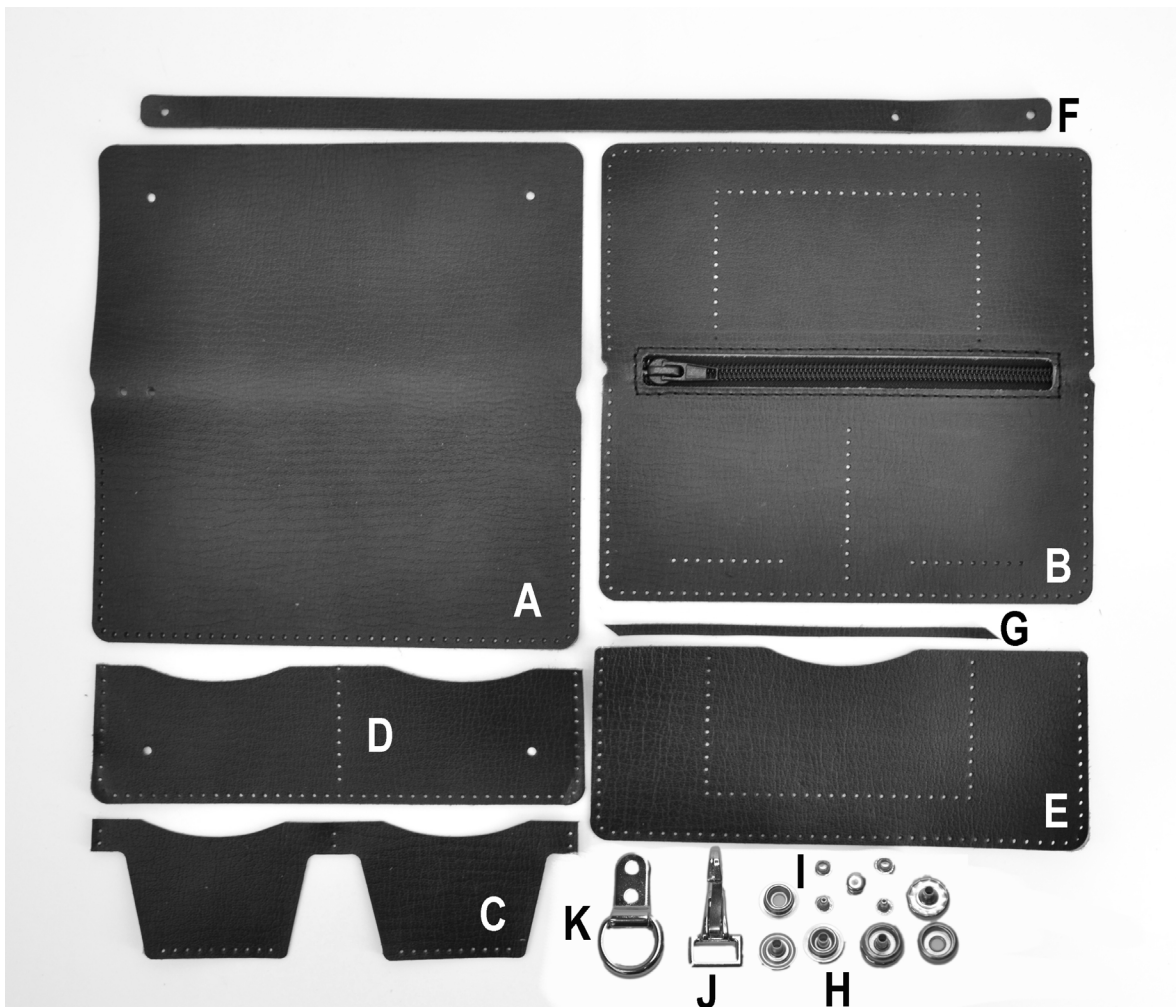
GLOSSARY:

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!



STITCH INTERIOR CARD HOLDER AND WALLET BODY:

1. Take Interior Card Holder (C) and Wallet Body (B) and orient the Card Holder (C) so the flesh side meets the grain side of the Wallet Body (B).
2. Line up the stitch holes at the base of Card Holder (C) to the horizontal lines near the base of Wallet Body (B).
3. Optional: Secure your pattern pieces into Stitching Horse (not included).
4. Begin saddle stitching until you reach the end of the stitch line. (Figure 1) **See *Level Up Your Skills with Tandy* starting on page 9 for detailed stitching instructions.**
5. Once you reach the last hole, reverse your stitching, and backstitch 2-3 stitches.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 to secure the second stitch line. (Figure 2)

Figure 1



Figure 2



SECURE SNAPS TO BASE CARD HOLDER:

7. Pull out the 2 Posts (+), and the 2 Studs (-) (See Snap Reference Photo). Place the Posts (+) through the large holes on the corners of Base Card Holder (D). Be sure to insert from the flesh side of the leather and secure on the grain side. Set the Studs (-) over the Posts (+), sandwiching the leather between the snap set. (Figure 3)
8. Place a snap setter on the small circle of the Post (+) in the center of the snap. Using a mallet, tap the setter until the circle flattens and securely sets the 2 pieces together. (Figures 4 & 5)
9. Repeat steps 7-8 for the second snap.

Snap Reference Photo

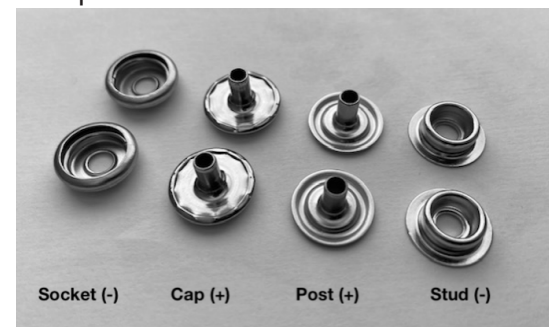


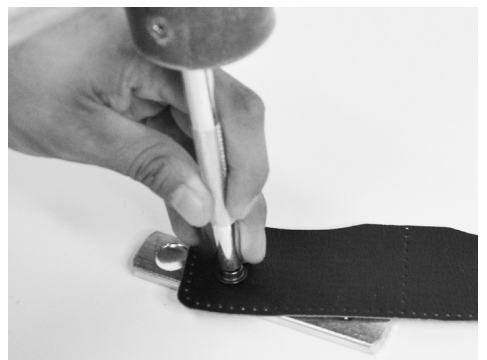
Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



ATTACH BASE CARD HOLDER TO WALLET BODY:

10. Take Base Card Holder (D) and line it up to the bottom of the Wallet Body (B), partially covering the Interior Card Holder (C). Ensure the outer perimeter stitch holes align and the flesh side of Base Card Holder (D) meets the grain side of Interior Card Holder (C).

11. Begin to saddle stitch the center seam starting at the stitch hole closest to the zipper and backstitch 2-3 stitches. Continue stitching until you reach the end and backstitch 2-3 stitches to lock them in. (Figure 6)

Figure 6



ATTACH BACK POUCH TO WALLET BODY:

12. Take Back Pouch (E) and align it with the opposite side of the Wallet Body (B). Ensure that grain side of Back Pouch (E) meets the grain side of Wallet Body (B). There should be one stitch hole, near the zipper on the Wallet Body (B) that does not align with the Back Pouch (E). (Figure 7)

13. Align the outer perimeter stitch holes. Begin saddle stitching the interior square shape at the single unaligned stitch hole on the Wallet Body (B) near the zipper. Perform an edge lock stitch 2-3 times to lock it into place.

14. Continue along the stitch line attaching the Wallet Body (B) to the Back Pouch (E). Make sure to backstitch 2-3 stitches at the beginning and end of your stitch line. (Figure 8)

Figure 7



Figure 8



CLOSE WALLET BODY:

15. Fold the Wallet Body (B) in half and stitch along the outside stitch holes beginning with the stitch hole closest to the zipper; backstitching 2-3 stitches at both ends of the stitch line. You should be sewing through a maximum of 3 layers of leather, leaving the Back Pouch (E) detached from your seam. (Figures 9 & 10)

Figure 9

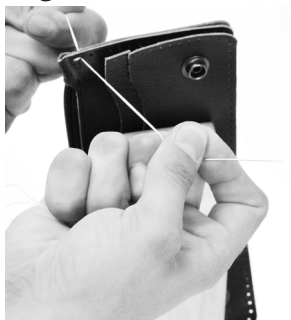


Figure 10



SET SNAPS ON WALLET EXTERIOR:

16. Take the Wallet Exterior (A) and remaining snap pieces. Insert the Cap (+) Posts (See Snap Reference Photo on page 3) through the small punch holes on the Wallet Exterior (A). Flip Wallet Exterior (A), over so that the flesh side is facing up and the post is poking through. (Figures 11 & 12)

17. Place the Socket (-) (See Snap Reference Photo on page 3), on top of the Cap (+) post, sandwiching the leather. Using the snap setter and mallet, tap the small circle in the center of the snap securing the closure. (Figures 12 & 13)

18. Repeat steps 16-17 to secure second side.

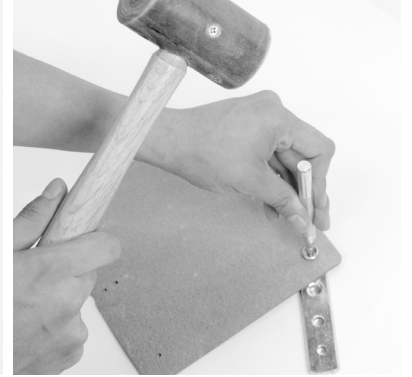
Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



ATTACH DEE TO WALLET EXTERIOR:

19. Grab the Solid Clip Dee (K) and 2 rivet sets (I).

20. Place the Solid Clip Dee (K) on the grain side of the Exterior Panel (A). (Figure 14)

21. Line the Solid Clip Dee (K) with the 2 holes on the center edge of Wallet Exterior (A). Insert the (+) post rivet through the holes on the Solid Clip Dee (K) and Exterior Panel (A). (Figure 15)

22. Flip the Wallet Exterior (A) over and snap the 2 (-) caps over the exposed posts.

23. Using the rivet setter and rawhide mallet, tap the rivets until they are secure. (Figure 16)

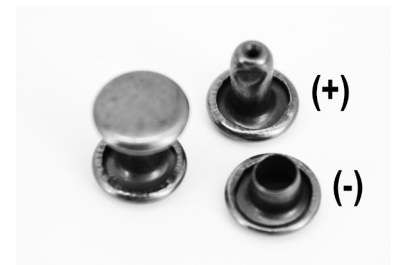


Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16



ASSEMBLE LANYARD:

24. Take the Lanyard (F) and grab the remaining rivet set (I) and Chap Snap (J).
25. Feed the side of the Lanyard (F) with the 2 punch holes through the square opening on the Chap Snap (J). Fold over; flesh sides to meet and line up the punch holes. (Figure 17)
26. Grab the opposite side of the Lanyard (F) and fold to align all 3 punch holes. 3 layers of leather should be lined up securing the Chap Snap (J) in place. (Figure 18)
27. Using the long (+) post rivet, push through all 3 layers. Align the negative side of the rivet over the exposed (+) rivet on the opposite side. Place the rivet setter on the cap and tap the setter with your mallet until the snap is secure. (Figure 19)

Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19



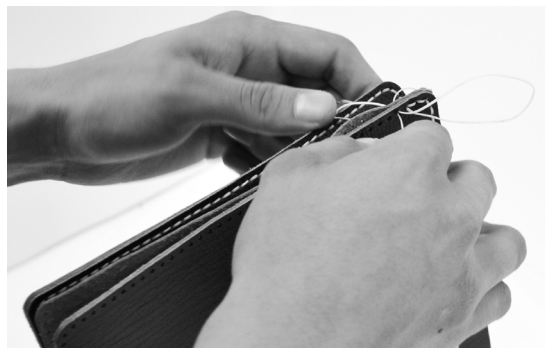
ATTACH WALLET EXTERIOR TO BACK POUCH:

28. Align the outer edge stitch holes of Exterior Wallet (A) to the stitch holes of the Back Pouch (E). Ensure that the flesh side of each panel are facing one another.
29. Saddle stitch along the perimeter. Begin your stitching at a stitch hole near the Solid Clip Dee (K). Be sure to backstitch 2-3 stitches to securely join Wallet Exterior (A) to Back Pouch (E). (Figures 20 & 21)

Figure 20



Figure 21



ATTACH ZIPPER PULL AND LANYARD:

30. Open your wallet and fold Zipper Pull (G) in half and thread the folded side through the small opening in your zipper slide. Take the tail ends of the Zipper Pull (G) and pull them over the zipper slide and through the folded loop and pull tight. (Figure 22)

Figure 22

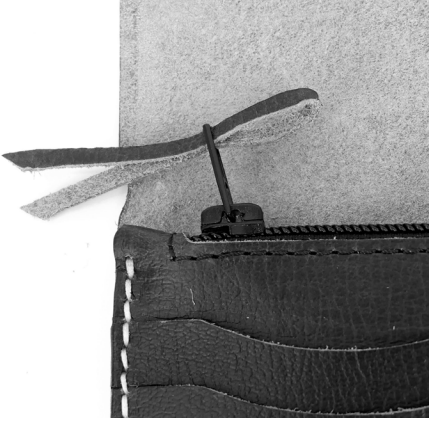


Figure 23



Figure 24



ATTACH THE CHAP SNAP TO WALLET:

31. Take your detached Lanyard (F) and your constructed Wallet

32. Push the lever of the Chap Snap (J) in and clip it to the Solid Clip Dee (K).

CONGRATULATIONS, YOU'VE MADE A ROPER WALLET!



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)

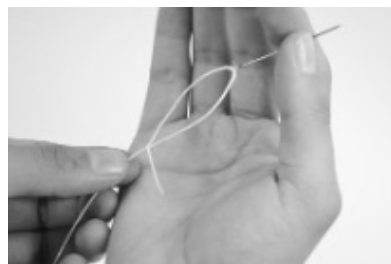
Figure 1



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)

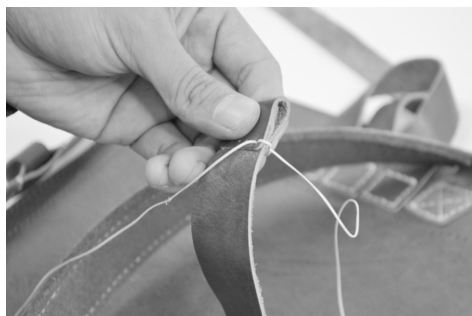
Figure 1



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

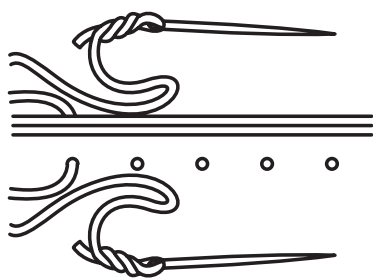
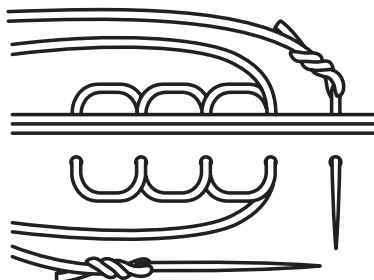


Figure 2



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

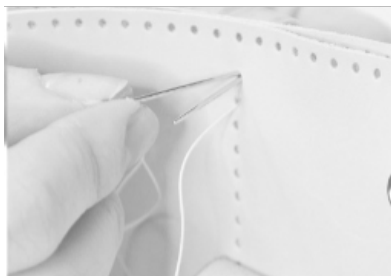


Figure 3





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