BELT MAKING

GETTING STARTED



TOOLS LEATHER TEMPLATES INSTRUCTIONS

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Rotary Hole Punch

USE FOR MAKING BUCKLE HOLES, CAN BE USED TO CREATE SLOT PUNCH. TIP: PLACE A SCRAP LEATHER BETWEEN THE ANVIL AND LEATHER STRIP FOR A CLEAN PUNCH HOLE.



Super Skiver

FOR SKIVING (THINNING) AWAY LEATHER AS IT FOLDS AROUND THE BUCKLE FOR A NEATER FLATTER FINISH.





Edge Beveller

FOR SHAVING AN ANGLE OFF THE BELT EDGES PRIOR TO SLICKING (ROUNDING) EDGES.



Slot Punch

FOR CUTTING OUT THE BUCKLE SLOT - IF YOU DON'T HAVE THIS MAKE TWO HOLES WITH THE ROTARY PUNCH AND CUT TO JOIN THEM TO REMOVE THE SLOT AREA. THIS SLOT ALLOWS THE BUCKLE PRONG TO ROTATE.



Wood Slicker

USE AFTER APPLYING GUM TRAGACANTH OR WATER TO RUB FAST AND 'SLICK' THE EDGE SMOOTH.





CHOOSE YOUR BUCKLE FROM DIFFERENT FINISHES, WIDTHS AND DESIGN. NOTE IF YOU CHOOSE A HEEL BAR BUCKLE AS PICTURED YOU WILL NEED A BELT LOOP KEEPER.

MEASURING UP

Belts are measured in size from the point where the buckle attaches to the leather to the centre hole in the belt. Measure yourself or a favourite old belt (you will be able to see the most used hole) and use this to mark out your holes, making the centre hole to your measurement and adding 2 or three holes either side.

Using an existing belt, correct measurement begins from the place where the buckle connects to the belt and then to the middle of the holes.



HEEL BAR Prong set on one side

ROLLER Allows strap end to pull through with ease

CENTRE BAR Prong set from the centre

TROPHY BUCKLE Solid buckle with prong pin on the reverse



Long Lasting belts are typically made from around 3mm vegetable tanned cowhide leather for a solid thickness. Standard lengths are cut from shoulder leather which has the least stretch and a tight grain, averaging around 130cm (50"). For a longer length strips can be cut from side leather, giving a length of approximately 175cm (70").

The leather comes as natural for tooling and dyeing, or is available in dyed through colours.

English Bridle leather also makes a good belt leather.



RIVETS medium or large



SCREWPOSTS also known as Chicago Screws



STITCH Stitch down with saddle stitch

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1. Taking a strip fold over one end allowing for the buckle and overlap. From just above the crease area to the end you will need to remove some of the thickness of the reverse side of the leather with a knife, superskiver or safety beveller. This will make for less bulk and allow the buckle to move freely.

INSTRUCTIONS

2. Dampen the crease on the reverse (flesh) side of the leather and press down flat to 'set' the fold.

- 3. Marking the centre of this fold make an oblong slot for the buckle prong—either by making two punch round holes and using a knife cut to join them or by using an oblong belt punch. As a general guide If the buckle is 1" make a 1" slot.
- 4. Decide on the final length of the belt and shape the end to a straight, round or pointed tip using either a belt strap end punch or a knife.
- 5. Mark out and punch out the belt holes. As a general guide these are usually 25mm (1") apart measuring from the centre point of each hole. If you wish to tool or dye the leather now is the time to do so.
- 6.Set in the keeper (if required) and buckle, making sure it is the right way round. Fasten in place using either rivets, or screwposts, or stitching.
- 7.5. Edge Finish (see our <u>Guide to Edge Finishing</u> or watch our <u>Youtube tutorial</u>.

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