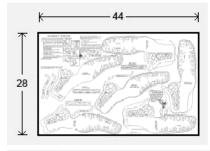


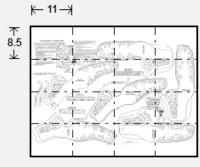
### Pattern Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) full pattern package. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



### 1) Full Size

If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you.



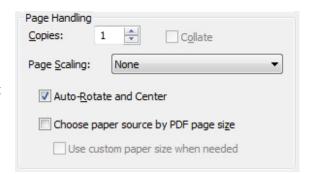
### 2) Tiled

The tiled pages give you the option of printing the larger patterns at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

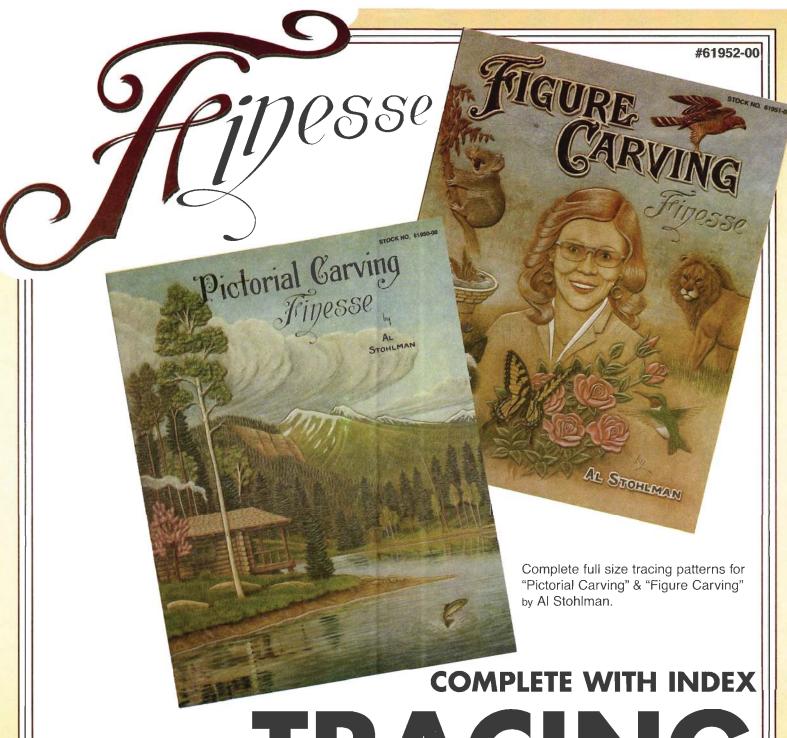
The pattern PDF files are typically laid out like this:

Cover(if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled ....etc

Please note: When printing on a home printer, use the settings seen on the image to the right in the Page Handling area of the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. If your printer is cutting edges off, set "Page Scaling" to "Shrink to Printable Area". This will, however, decrease the size of the pattern a very small amount.



You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.



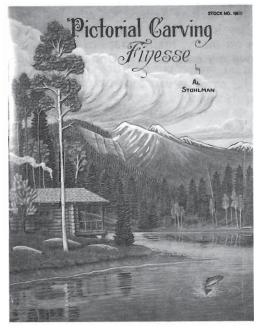
### TRACING PATERNS



### **ADDITIONAL CONTENTS:**

- How to use the New Style Figure tracing patterns.
- Transferring color markings from your tracing to leather
- How to reverse tracing patterns & Craftaid® designs
- How to make and use a light table
- HOW TO COMPOSE A PICTURE FROM PICTORIAL & FIGURE BOOKS
- SUGGESTIONS FOR FRAMING YOUR LEATHER CARVED SCENES

# eTHESSE TRACING PATTERNS STOHLMAN PATTERNS



4

TRACING PATTERNS for this book: There are 4 pages of patterns, each designated as a "SHEET", lettered for identification.

TRACING PATTERNS for this book: There are 48 pages of patterns, each designated as a "SHEET", numbered for identification.



	NEW STYLE TRACING PATTERNSpage 2
•	TRANSFERRING COLOR MARKINGS & USING A LIGHT-TABLE
•	REVERSING PATTERNS & CRAFTAID DESIGNS
•	MAKING A LIGHT-TABLE
•	COMPOSING YOUR OWN PICTURESpage 6
•	FRAMING YOUR LEATHER PICTURES
•	INDEX FOR ALL TRACING PATTERNSpage 8

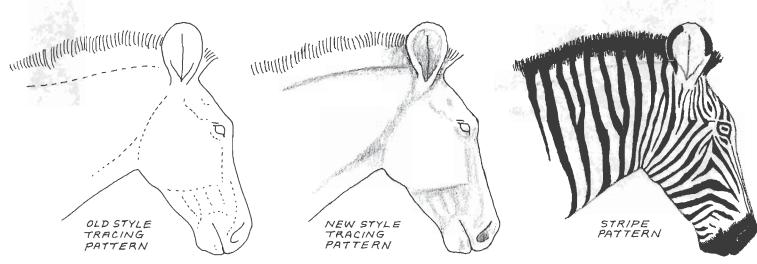
### NEW STYLE TRACING PATTERNS

Making comprehensive tracing patterns (for figures) is difficult to accomplish, as so much in Figure Carving is a matter of "feel" or self expression. The outlines can easily be defined where cuts are definitely made. However, the muscles, tendons, depressions of conformation, etc., are NOT CUT. . . and herin lies the problem. My first attempts in these areas were limited to dotted lines (not to be cut) suggesting beveling and shading requirements. To the novice, or those unfamiliar with anatomy, this left a lot to be desired. There were simply too many areas of uncertainty. Regardless of what we try, I suppose this shall always be so. But, we'll keep trying!

With my NEW style of tracing patterns, it is hoped some of these frustrations will be overcome. Instead of dotted lines, as in the past, I have pencil-shaded all areas of the pattern where beveling and shading occur. The darkest areas require heaviest pressure of the tools. Along with this, the angles of the tools are very important to achieve the desired results. You

should refer to, and thoroughly study the "KNOW YOUR TOOLS" section in FIGURE CARVING FINESSE...pages 6 through 12.

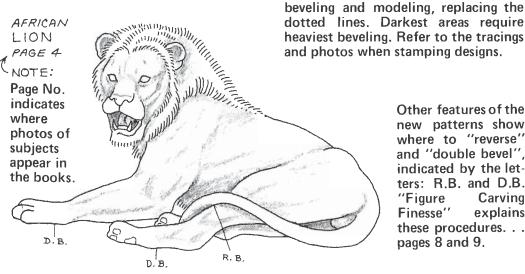
To become proficient in Figure Carving, you must practice. You must observe and you must desire to improve your work. If you are willing to commit yourself to the effort, you can be a good Figure Carver. I have devoted more space and more time in "Figure Carving Finesse" to aid you in achieving this end. It is also up to you. . .you must read all of the pages. . .put them into practice. . .observe the comparisons and be willing to accept criticism if you are to become a good Figure Carver! I am convinced you can do it. . .but you must put in a lot of time. I have almost 40 years of experience and feel my work can still be improved. I constantly practice new techniques on many, many scraps of leather. . . trying to improve my own carving. One is never too old to learn!



New style pattern shows all solid lines

to be cut. Shaded areas indicate

Old style pattern showing the dotted lines.

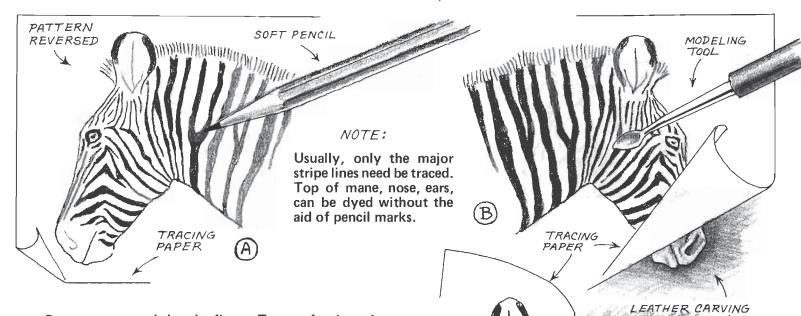


Other features of the new patterns show where to "reverse" and "double bevel", indicated by the letters: R.B. and D.B. "Figure Carving Finesse'' explains these procedures. . .

pages 8 and 9.

When animals have definite stripes, or spots, in their coloration, ... we offer a separate pattern for this. . .so as not to confuse you with the areas of beveling and shading. Space does not permit an extra pattern for every animal in the books, such as: bobcat, lynx, and others. You will have to observe pictures in magazines, books, etc., to aid your dyeing for these other animals. Use the Color Dye Chart in "Pictorial Carving Finesse" for duplicating color hues. See "Figure Carving Finesse" (pages 57 through 76) for application.

### TRANSFERRING the STRIPES (or spots) PATTERN to the LEATHER



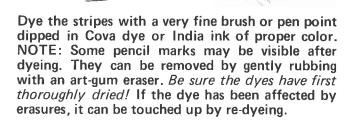
Carve, stamp, and dye the figure. To transfer the stripes to your leather carving, use a piece of tracing paper (not tracing film) and tape it over the stripe pattern so that it will not move. Now carefully trace all of the stripes with a pencil.

- (A) These lines now must be transferred to the *opposite* side of the tracing paper. Flop the paper over (preferrably on a "light-table", see below) and re-draw all of the lines with a soft lead pencil.
- (B) Now, turn the pattern over again, right side up, and carefully align it over your leather carving. Hold it securely and transfer the lines to the carving by rubbing over the lines with a modeling spoon. Press down into the depressions and on the rounded edges.
- (C) Fold back a section of the tracing to see if the lines have transferred. All of the lines may not be completely transferred, but enough should be visible for you to dye the stripes. Remember. . .no two animals have identical stripes, so exactness is not important. Try not to get the pencil marks (graphite) too heavy, you only need light markings as your dyeing guide.

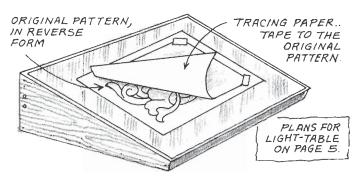
### USING the LIGHT-TABLE

The purpose of the light-table is to aid in the making of, or altering, tracing patterns and for reversing them. It is also very useful for making the patterns (in reverse) for stripes and spots of specific animals. . .as with the zebra above. You can also reverse the designs of Craftaids with it (see next page).

Actually, an ordinary window (in your home) can be used as a "light-table". By placing your material on the window, it serves the same purpose as a light-table. The only difference is that you have to stand, with your arms in the upright position, to do the drawing.

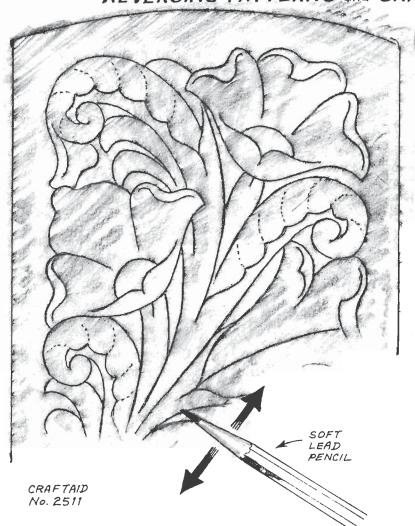


C



The light-table in use. Light, coming from underneath, clearly illuminates the pattern lines.

### REVERSING PATTERNS and CRAFTAID DESIGNS



The light-table offers you the ability of reversing any pattern (including Craftaids) by placing them on the light-table in reverse position. Lay your tracing paper over them, and re-trace all of the lines. If you have a tracing pattern in printed form that also has printed matter on the reverse side, you may be confused (when putting it on the light-table) with the printing on both sides of the reproductions. In this case, you will have to make another tracing, from the original, and then place it on the light-table in reverse position in order to make the reverse pattern.

Another method of reversing a Craftaid pattern is to place the Craftaid on any flat, firm surface. . .with the transfer lines up (this makes it in reverse)! Now place an ordinary piece of typing paper over the Craftaid. Hold securely, and rub the flat of a pencil lead quickly back and forth over the entire design (see illustration at left). You'll note the pattern lines are clearly visible. . . in reverse! The Craftaid can be taped to the paper to prevent movement while rubbing with the pencil.

### MAKING a LIGHT-TABLE

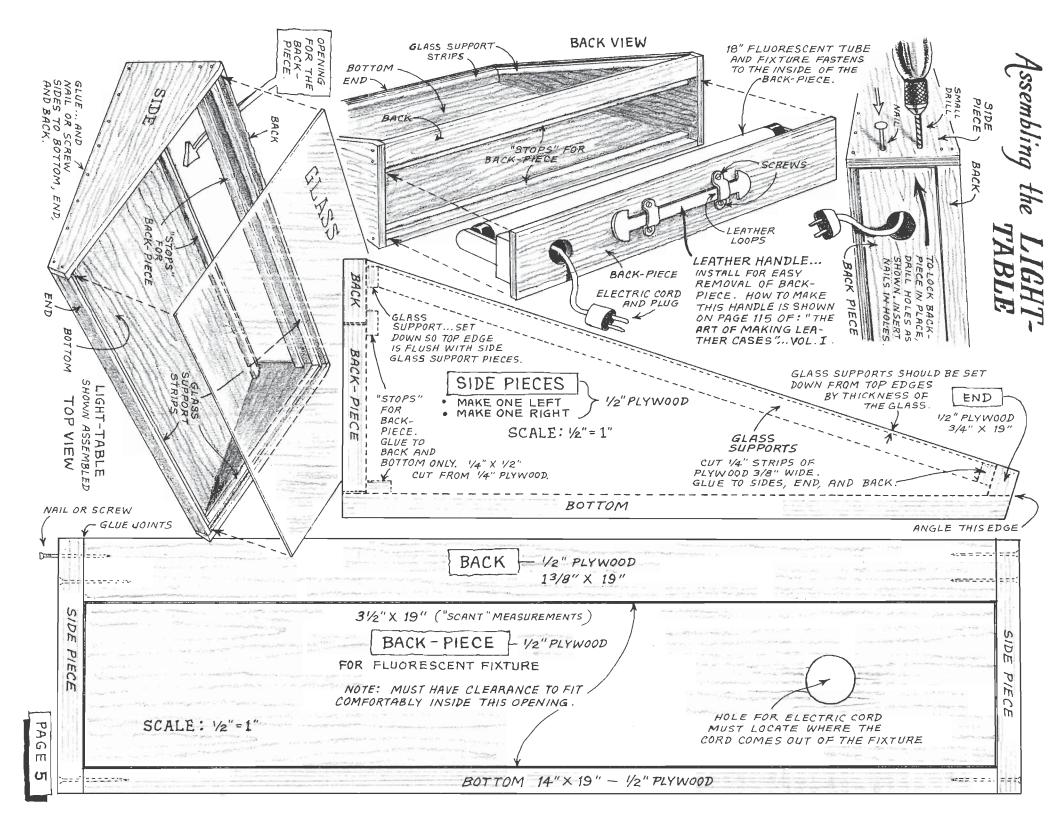
You can make your table any size desired. The plans on the opposite page are for a small compact table, easily portable, and will serve most users needs. The glass should be set in flush with the top, as you can then use a T-square on the table for making long, straight lines.

After building the table, have the glass cut to size. If possible, use "frosted" glass with the frosted side down. This diffuses the light. If unavailable, a plain piece of window glass will do. To diffuse the light (which also makes it easier on your eyes) you simply cover the glass with a piece of tracing paper, or, a plain thin white paper will suffice.

I recommend using the flourescent light. It spreads the light more evenly and does not get as hot as would an ordinary light bulb. The inside of the box should be painted white to create more reflection from the light source. The assembly plans (opposite page) show only the side pieces and the back of the table in  $\frac{1}{2}$  size ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " =1"). The notations and sketches clearly show how the table is assembled.

Sides, Bottom, Back, Back-Piece, and End, should all be cut from ½" plywood. Joints should be glued and then nailed with small finishing nails. . .or. . .small screws can be used. The glass support strips (cut from ¼" plywood) are glued and/or tacked to the inside of the Sides, Back, and End. They should be set down from the top edge. . .the distance equal to the thickness of the glass to be used. Observe the many notations on the sketches.

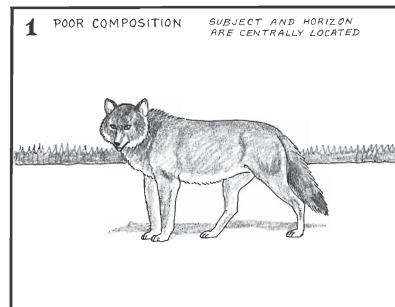
Mount the 18" Florescent fixture to the inside of the Back-Piece. Be sure to install the "stops", as indicated on the sketches. All sanding and finishing of the table should be completed before installing the glass. The glass can be taped around the top edges to keep it from accidentally falling out when moving or transporting the table.

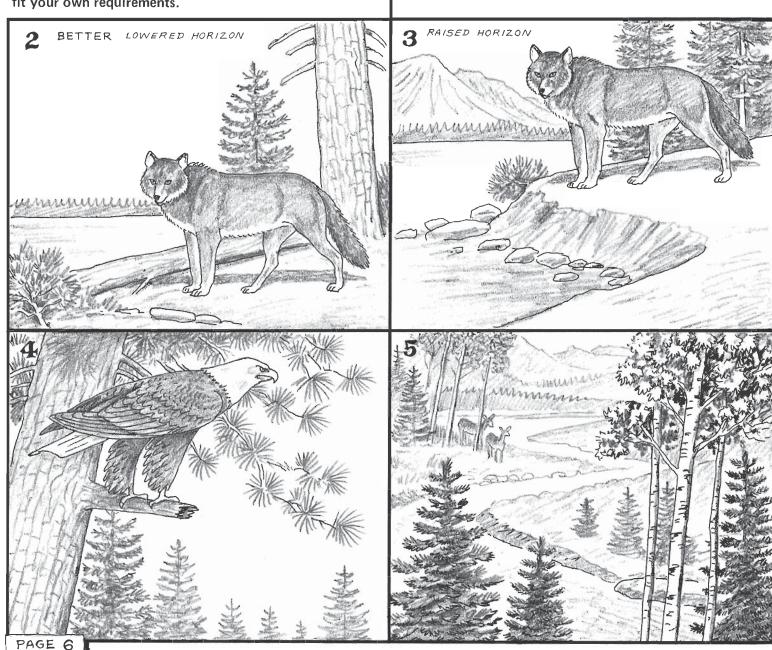


You can make your own pictures by taking trees, mountains, streams, etc., from "Pictorial Carving Finesse" and figures from "Figure Carving Finesse", or other books and magazines. Animals and other figures should usually be facing *into* the scene as suggested in examples 2, 3, and 4.

- 1— Poor composition. Horizon lines or main subjects should not be in the center of the scene. The open sky and foreground is alright, to portray vastness. But, the figure and horizon should not be centrally located.
- 2— Main subject and horizon are lowered. Trees at right fuse the subject into the picture. The open sky suggests vastness in the distance. You can add mointains as in example 3, if desired.
- 3— Subject and horizon are elevated. Mountains are added to reduce sky area. Notice how curve in foreground bank leads eye to the subject.
- 4— Elevated subject, with no horizon line. The branches of the tree extend into the sky area to minimize it. Tree tops at bottom suggest a dense forest, fading into the distance.
- 5— When scenery is to dominate the picture, large foreground trees can be used. A meandering stream, or valley, will lead the eye into the distance. Observe artists' paintings, adapt your compositions to conform, in general, with those of the artists. Substitute figures, trees, etc., to fit your own requirements.

### COMPOSING YOUR OWN PICTURES





### FRAMING YOUR LEATHER PICTURES

Try to plan your pictures so they will fit standard picture frame sizes: 5"x7", 8"x10", 9"x12", 11"x 14", etc. Custom picture frames are usually quite expensive to have made.

You can make your own by buying the picture molding and cutting it yourself, if you have the time and the tools. You will need a miter-box and saw for cutting precise 45 degree angles. You can stain the wood, or cover it with leather. There are many ways of decorating a leather covered frame. The illustration at right shows a carved leather covered frame with engraved sterling silver corner pieces. This is not a standard size frame. It was made from scrap lumber. By covering it with leather, a worthless board can become a valuable picture frame.

If you have to use a purchased, standard size frame, your leather picture may not be of the same proportions. To offset this, you can cut a mat (surrounding the picture) from a white, or off-shade, heavy cardboard. . .as shown in the examples below. Usually, the largest margin of the matting should be at the bottom. Observe the examples below. There is a special tool for cutting the mat openings. However, you can cut them with a very sharp knife using a metal rule as a straight edge. Cut very carefully.



Portraits (unlike scenic pictures) are usually centered on the leather. The matting, around the picture, focusses the attention on the subject. Without the matting, the decorative frame would be competing with the subject for attention.



- STANDARD FRAME SIZES -



¾" x ¾" sticks of gouged or carved wood... or use small limbs from trees. Lash together at corners with leather lace or thongs.



A rustic frame can be made to any size by cutting out a leather to serve as a mat, and lacing it to an outer frame, as shown above.

### INDEX FOR ALL TRACING PATTERNS for: "PICTORIAL CARVING FINESSE"

PICTORIAL CARVING FINESSE .... 4 PATTERN SHEETS ... SHEETS ARE LETTERED: A - B - C - D

AIRCRAFT	SHIPS and BOATS D	VEHICLES
ELK	SNOWING cowboy & horse	WOLFB

FIGURE CARVING FINESSE .... 48 PATTERN SHEETS ... SHEETS ARE NUMBERED: 1-2-3-4-ETC.

### SPECIAL NOTES

ANATOMY OF MAN. . . for full heads, see "portraits". For other parts of the anatomy, see INDEX listings, or check all sheets under: "Anatomy of Man".

NO TRACING PATTERNS. . .are given for pages where the design is also shown with cutting lines. Tracings can be made from these. Example: horses on pages 18 and 19. ANIMALS OF THE SAME SPECIES. . . may be found on different pattern sheets. See the INDEX listings for all of the animals.

ALL HORSES. . . will be found on 6 pattern sheets.

FULL FIGURES. . .(in most cases) are given on tracing patterns where legs, bodies, etc., are not complete on the photos in the books. . .as you may not wish your animals to be standing in snow, grass, water, etc.

	grass, water, etc.	
ANATOMY OF MAN: The sheet numbers	MA MANA A / C	- MAMMAIC
listed show all of the human figures in	MAMMALS	MAMMALS
the book 8, 14, 18, 32, 34, 35, 37	BABOONS	IBEX
	BADGER27	JACKAL
ANATOMY (full figure, human) 47	BATS	JAVELINA (peccary)9
	BEARS	
BIRDS (58 species) 28, 29, 30, 31	BEAVERS42	KANGAROO10
BULL-FIGHTER, Spain	BISON, American	KOALA10 KUDU22
BULL-RIDER, rodeo	BUFFALO, cape	LEMMING41
	BUFFALO, water	
DOG TEAM (sled)8	BURRO33	LLAMA41 MANDRILL21
ESKIMOS	CAMELS	MARMOT
EXPRESSIONS, human faces 47	CARIBOU	MINK
FEET, human	CATS:	MONGOOSE
FISHES: Includes sharks, octopus, jelly-	BOBCAT3	MONKEYS
fish, crustaceans, seahorse, etc.	CARACAL3	MOOSE
13,14,15	CHEETAH	MOUSE41
HAIR STYLES	COUGAR	MULE
HANDS, human	DOMESTIC	MUSK OX
	JAGUAR4	MUSKRAT45
INDIANS, American 39, 40	LEOPARD	OPOSSUM
INSECTS, butterflies, etc	LION 2, 3, 5	ORYX (gemsbok)
PACKING, with horses	LYNX3	ORANGUTAN
PEOPLE, of the world	OCELOT3	OTTERS45
POLO	SERVAL3	PANGOLIN (anteater)
RACING, horses & harness	TIGER	PIGS9
REPTILES and AMPHIBIANS:	CATTLE	PINE MARTEN
CROCODILIANS	CHIPMUNK	PLATYPUS
FROGS15	CHIMPANZEE	PORCUPINE
GECKO16	COYOTE	PORPOISE21
GILA MONSTER 16	DEER	PRAIRIE DOG33
IGUANA	DINGO	RABBITS9
LIZARDS	DOGS8,9	RACCOON
SALAMANDER	DOG TEAM	RATS
SNAKES	DOLPHIN	RHINOCEROUS19
TURTLES	DONKEY	SEALS
RIDING, English 37, 38	ELEPHANT, African 17	SEA LION
RIDING, Western 36, 37, 38, 39	ELEPHANT, Indian18	SHEEP
STATUES	ELK23	SKUNKS24
TEETH, human	ELAND22	SLOTH (3-toed)
UNDERWATER, diver	ERMINE (weasel) 27	SQUIRRELS
"WET" LOOK, human figures 47	FERRET	TASMANIAN WOLF7
(for "wet" animals see species)	FOX6	VICUNA
WHISKERS; BEARDS 46, 48	GAZELLE	WALLABY42
YOUNG & OLD (portraits) 48	GIANT SABLE	WALRUS
·	GIBBON	WARTHOG
MAMMALS	GIRAFFE	WEASEL (ermine)
<i>k</i> 1 111 11 11 23	GOATS42	WHALE13
AARDVARK (anteater) 10	GORILLA	WILD DOG, African 7,8
ALPACA42	HIPPOPOTAMUS20	WILDEBEEST (gnu)
ANTEATERS	HORNS (unusual)	WILD BOAR9
ANTELOPE, pronghorn	HORSES: This includes all horses. Teams,	WOLVES7
APES (also see species) 17, 18, 19, 21	English & Western riding, packing, racing,	WOLVERINE11
ARMADILLO10	singles, heads, etc.	WOODCHUCK
BABY ANIMALS (see species)	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39	YAK43
2.12	HYENA, spotted7	ZEBRA33

## SHEET A

### TREES - BUSHES - ROCKS - ETC.

DO NOT REQUIRE TRACING PATTERNS

To offer a Tracing Pattern for every tree, shrub, rock, cloud, mountain, etc., would be physically impossible. . .as well as unnecessary. You can make a pattern from any photo or picture of a tree, mountain, etc. Since no two subjects in nature are alike, the lines do not have to be exact! You do not even have to follow every line of your tracing, nor each contour of the foliage masses. Stamp them at random. . . observe the book instructions. You can make shorter trees (in some instances) by using only as much of the top of the tree as you desire. Some lower branches may have to be trimmed to make the trunk appear more natural. ENLARGING & REDUCING patterns is

"FIGURE

**CARVING** 

in

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PROPER H
VARIOUS 1

TO SUPPORT PAGE 125 0,

FINESSE".

PAGE

WAGON TONGUE

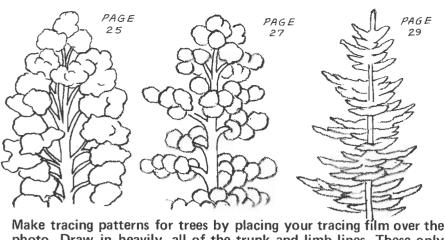


photo. Draw in heavily, all of the trunk and limb lines. These only will be cut. "Dot" the lines of the foliage masses or sketch in lightly, as above.

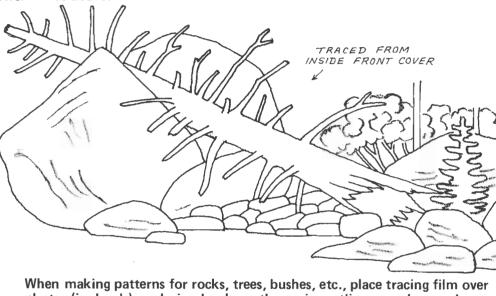
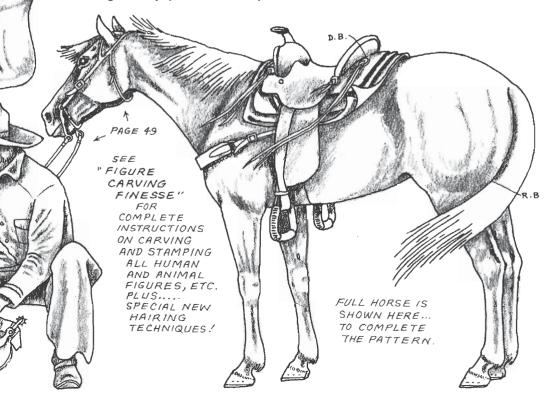
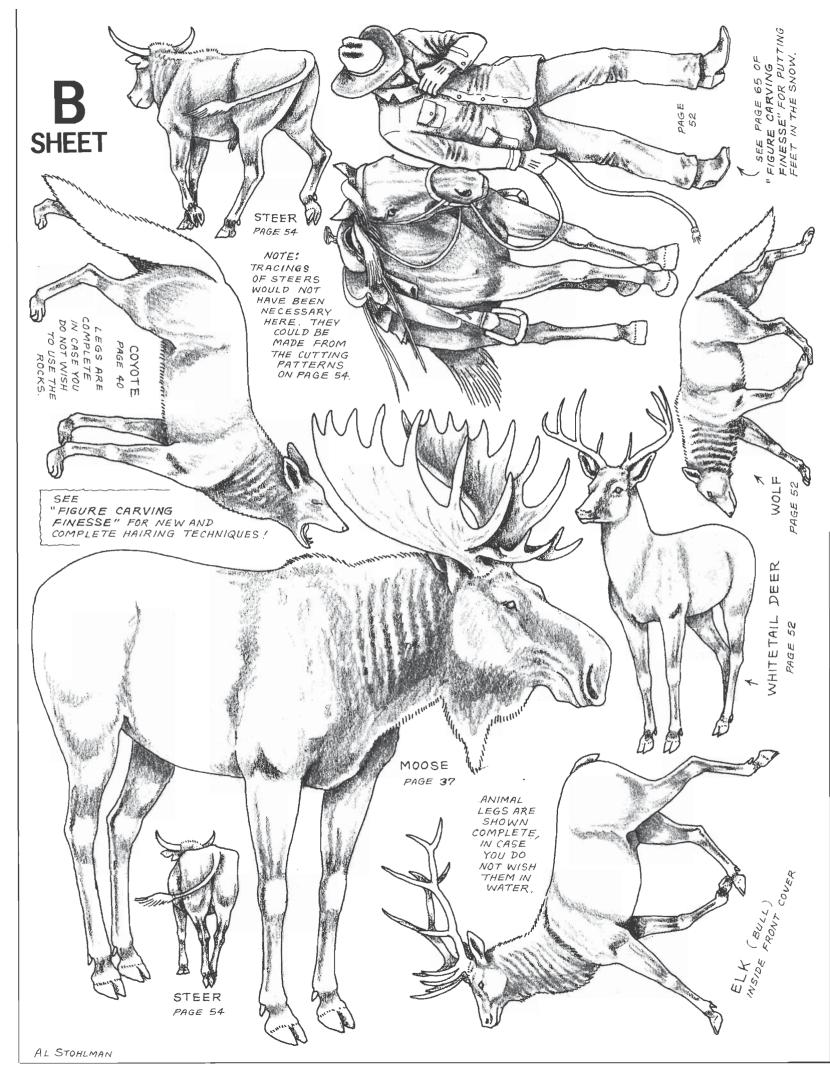
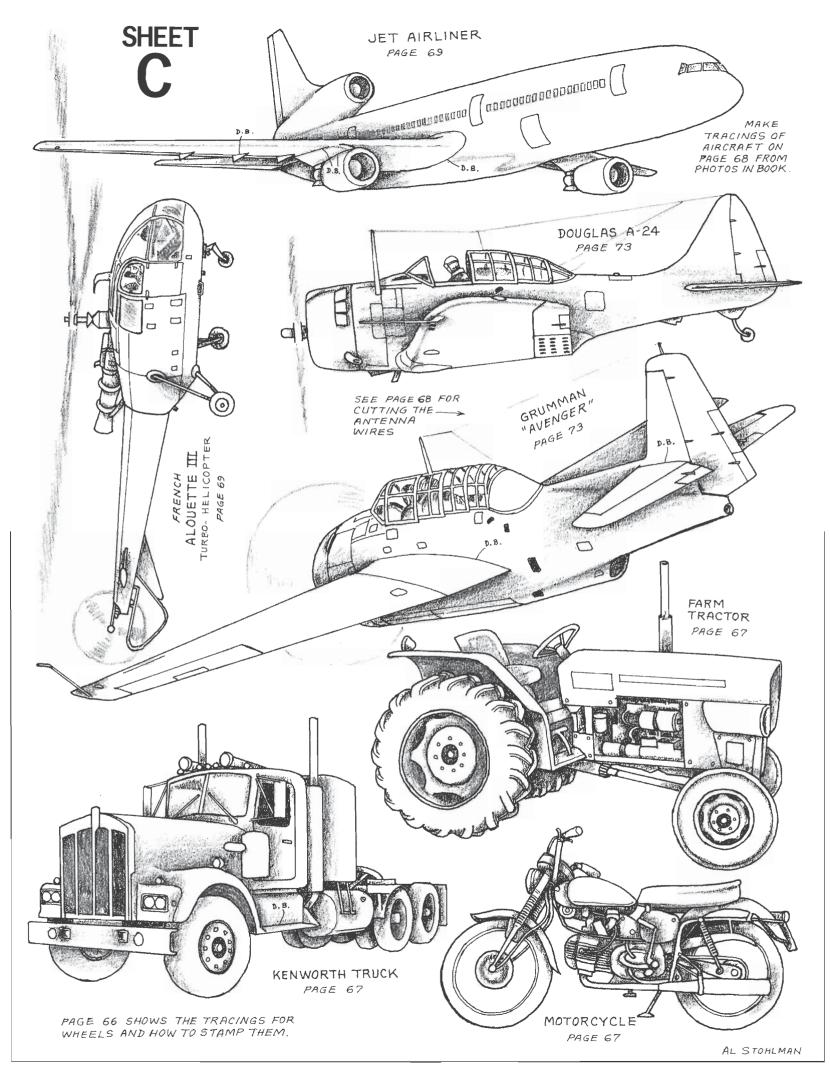


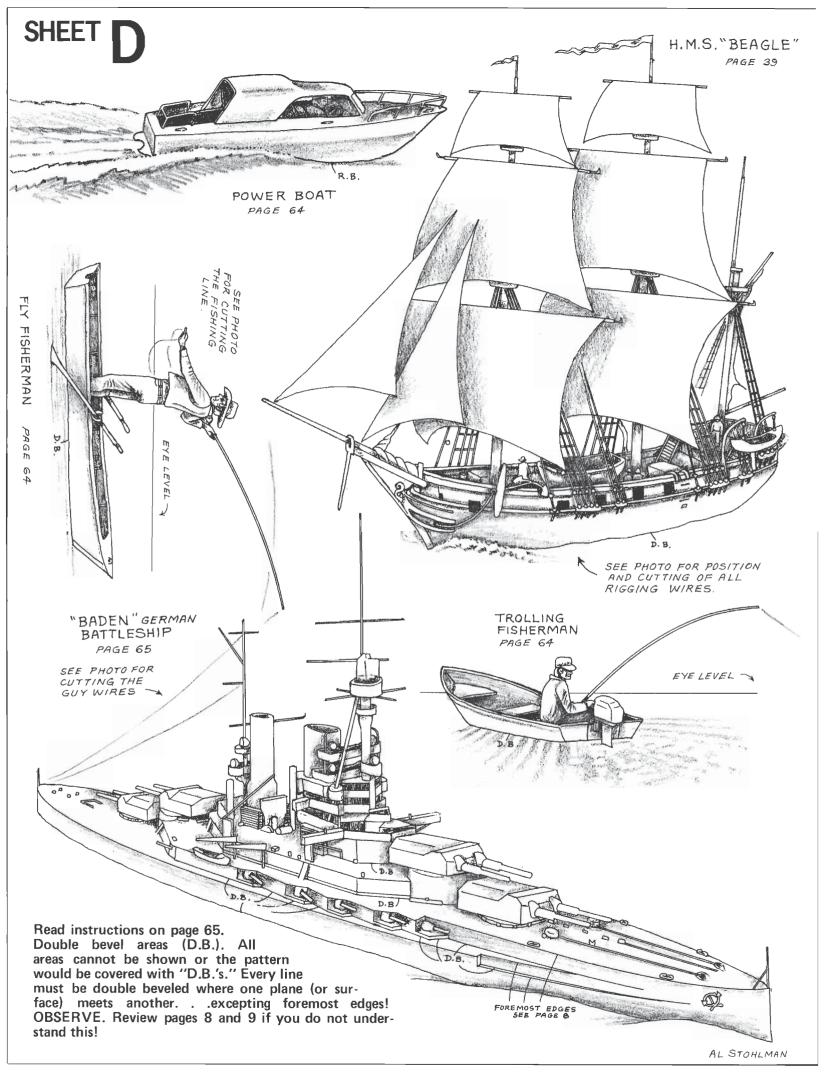
photo (in book) and simply draw the main outlines, as shown above. Every line does not have to be identical to the photo, as no two rocks, trees, etc., are the same in appearance. Sketch light lines to indicate foliage clumps, rock features, etc.

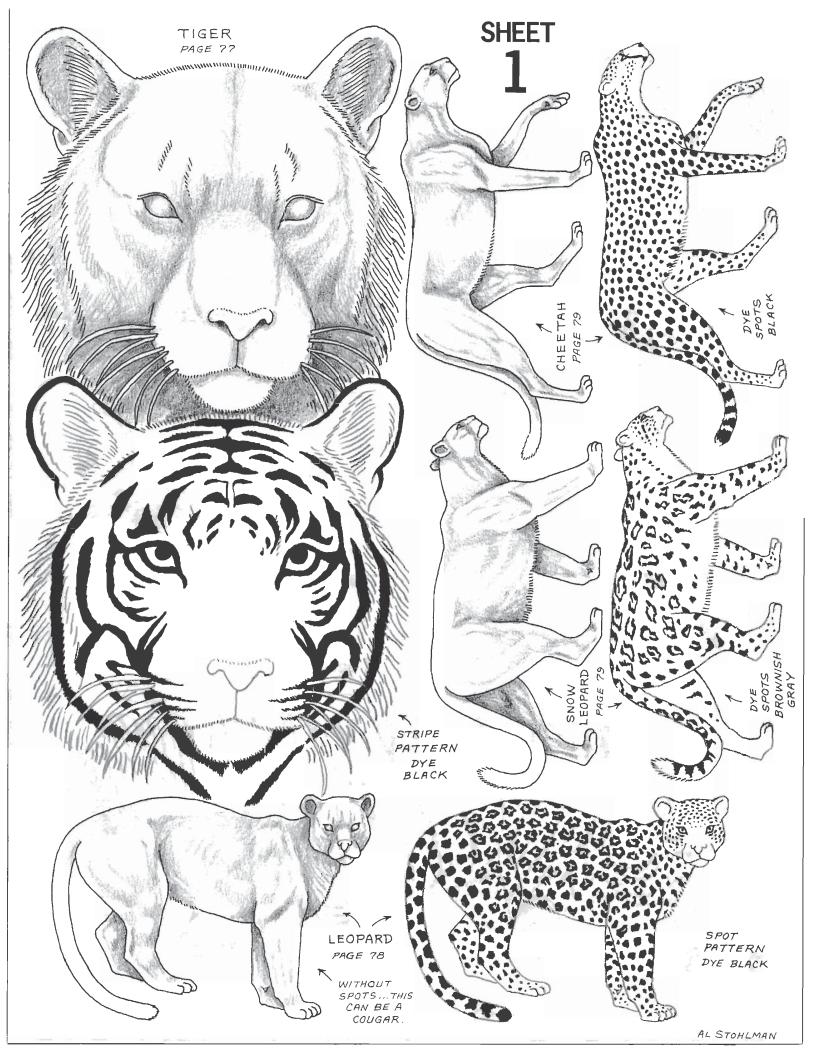


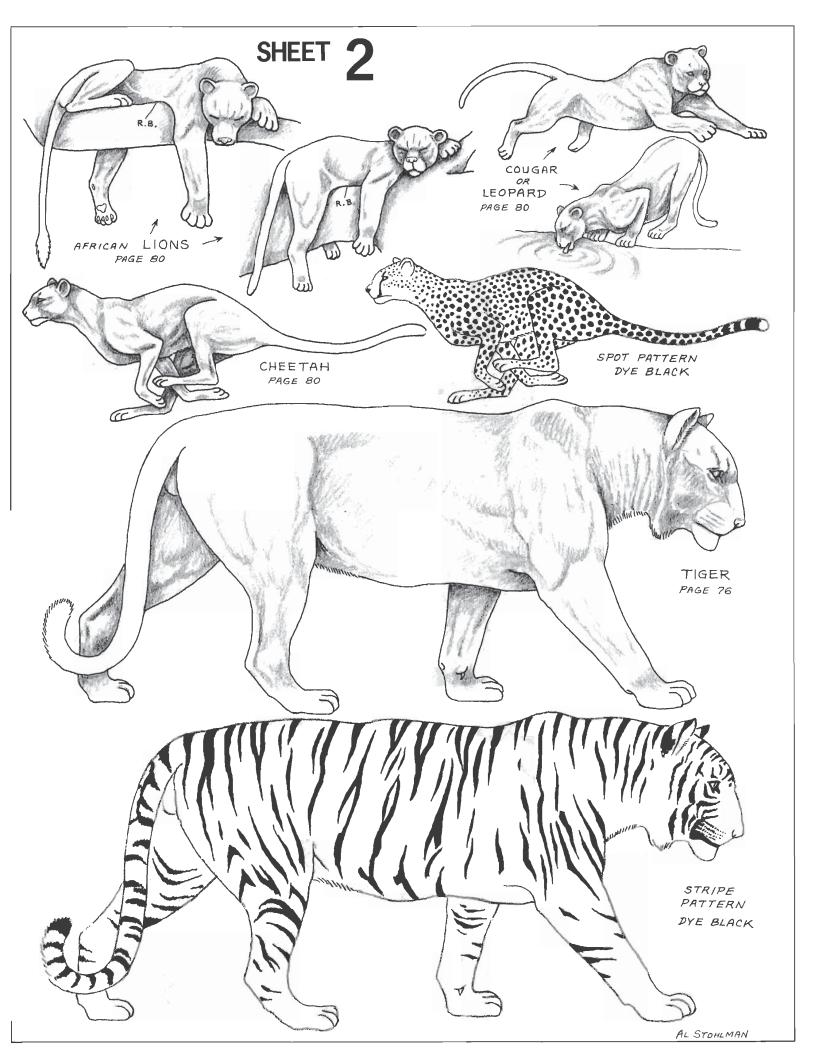
AL STOHLMAN

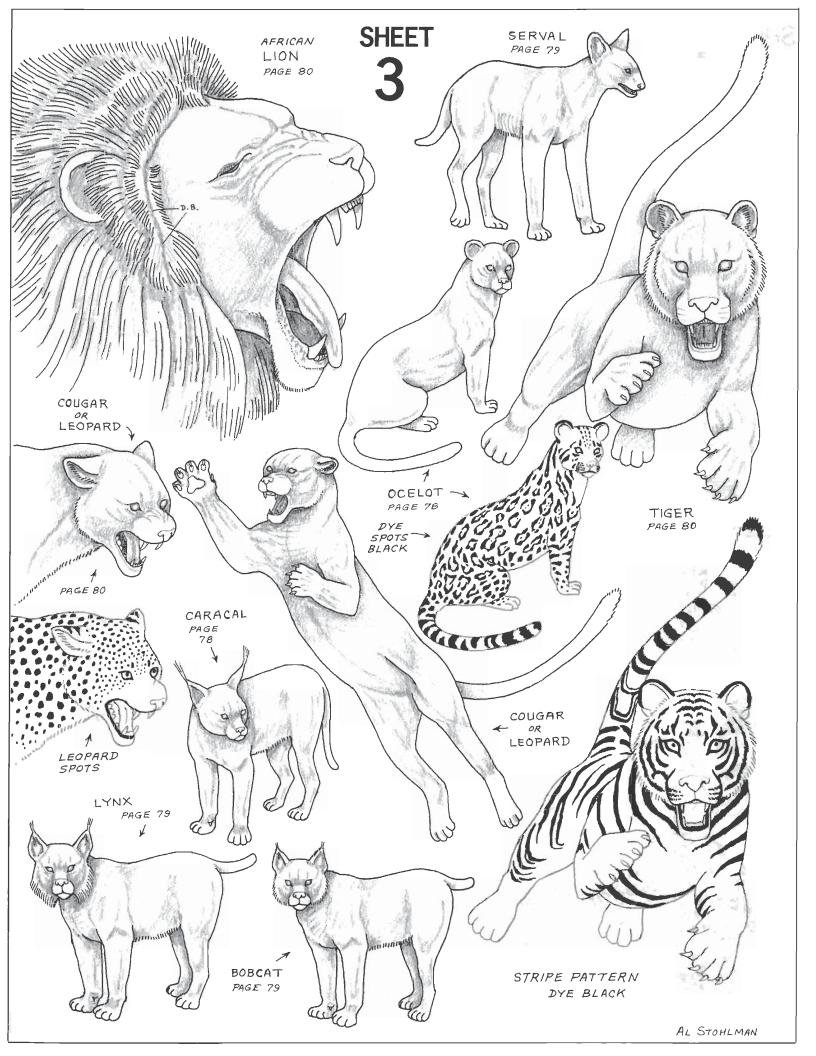


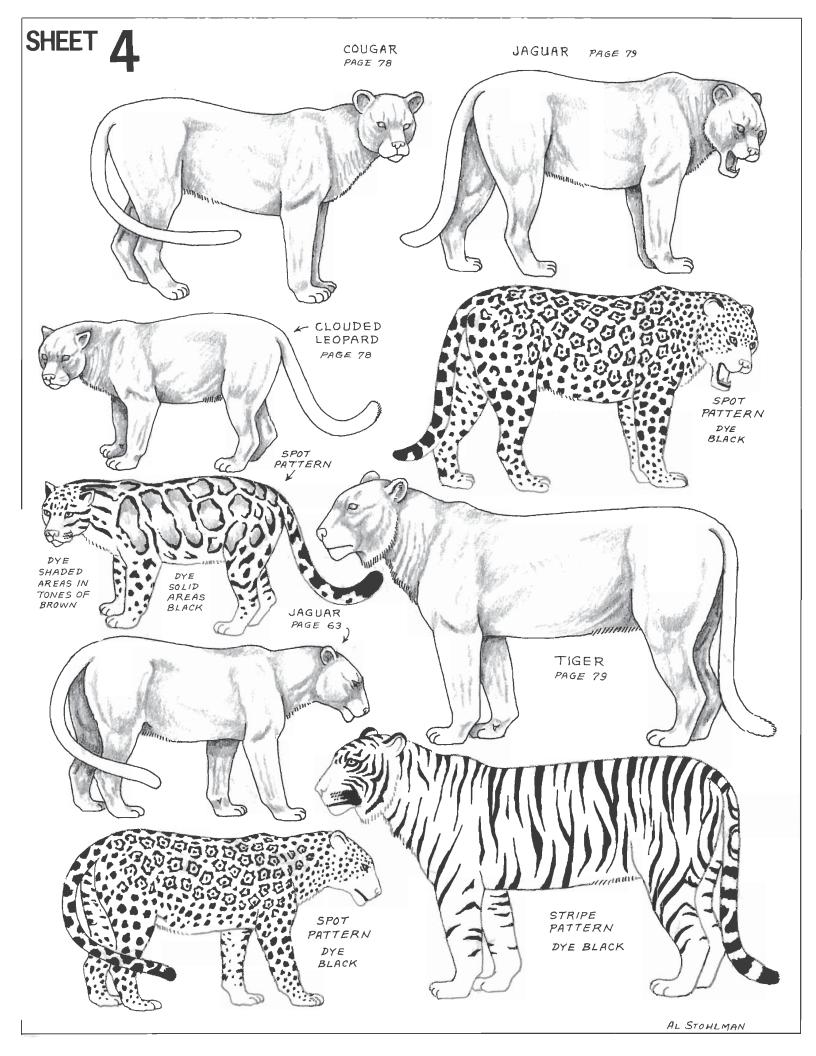


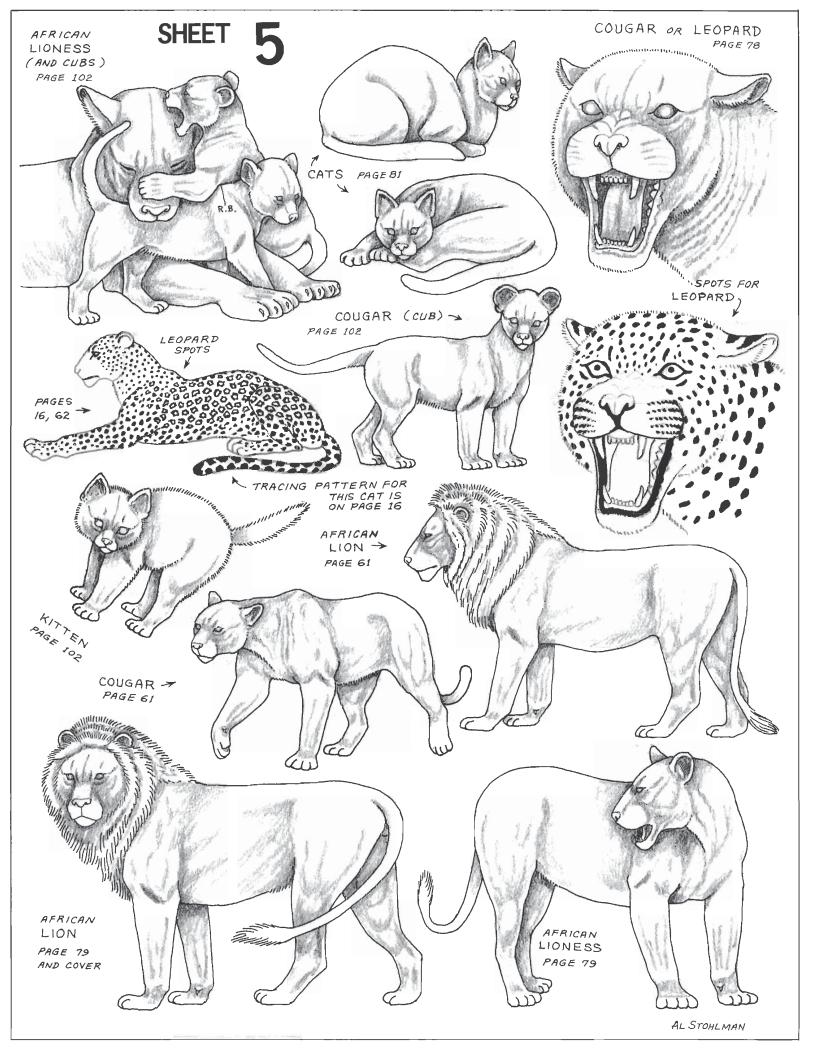


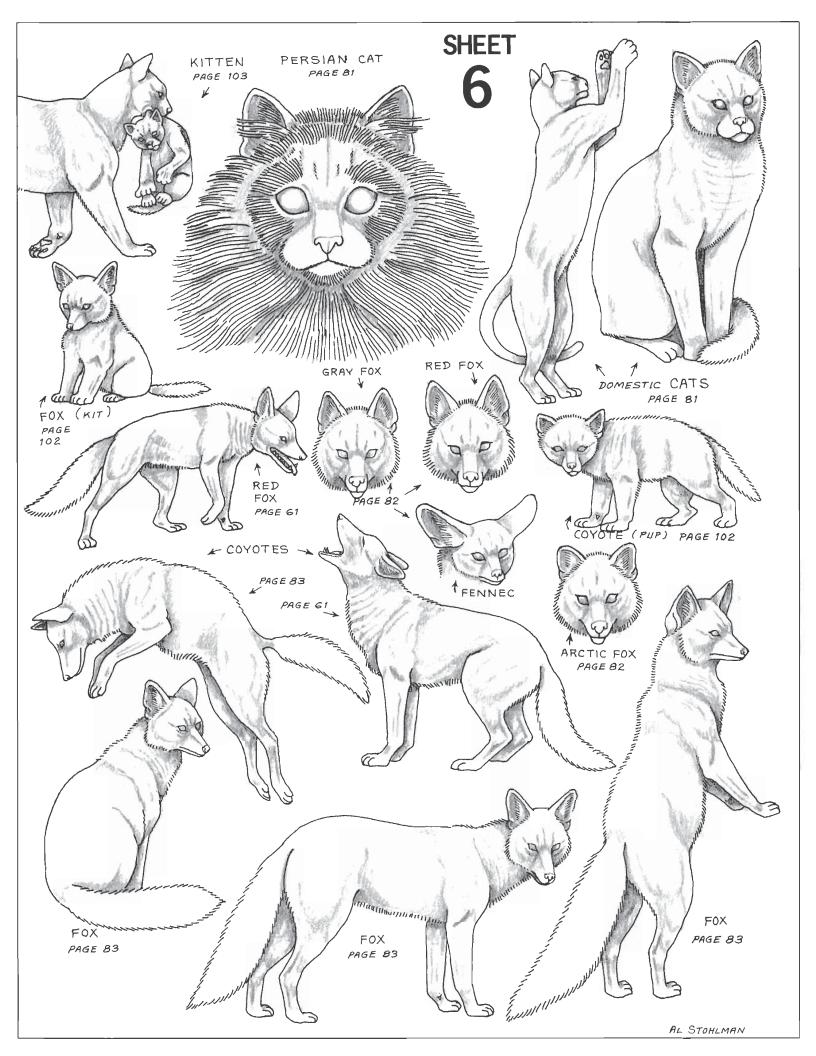


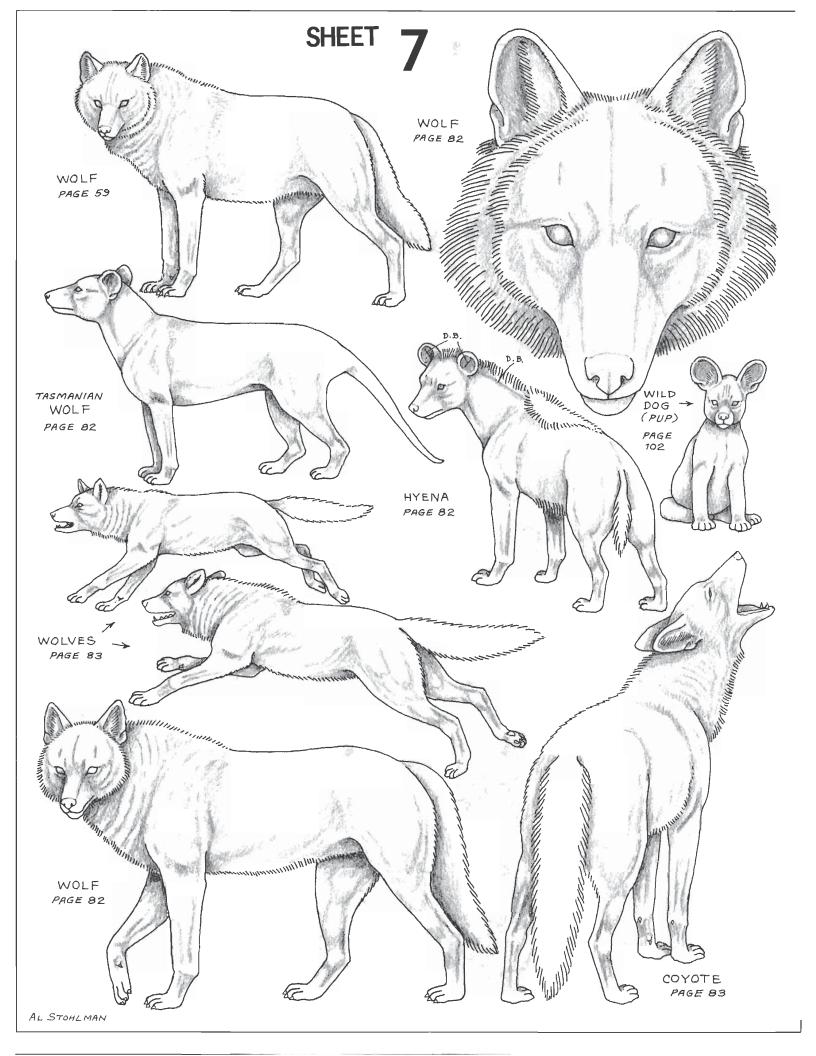


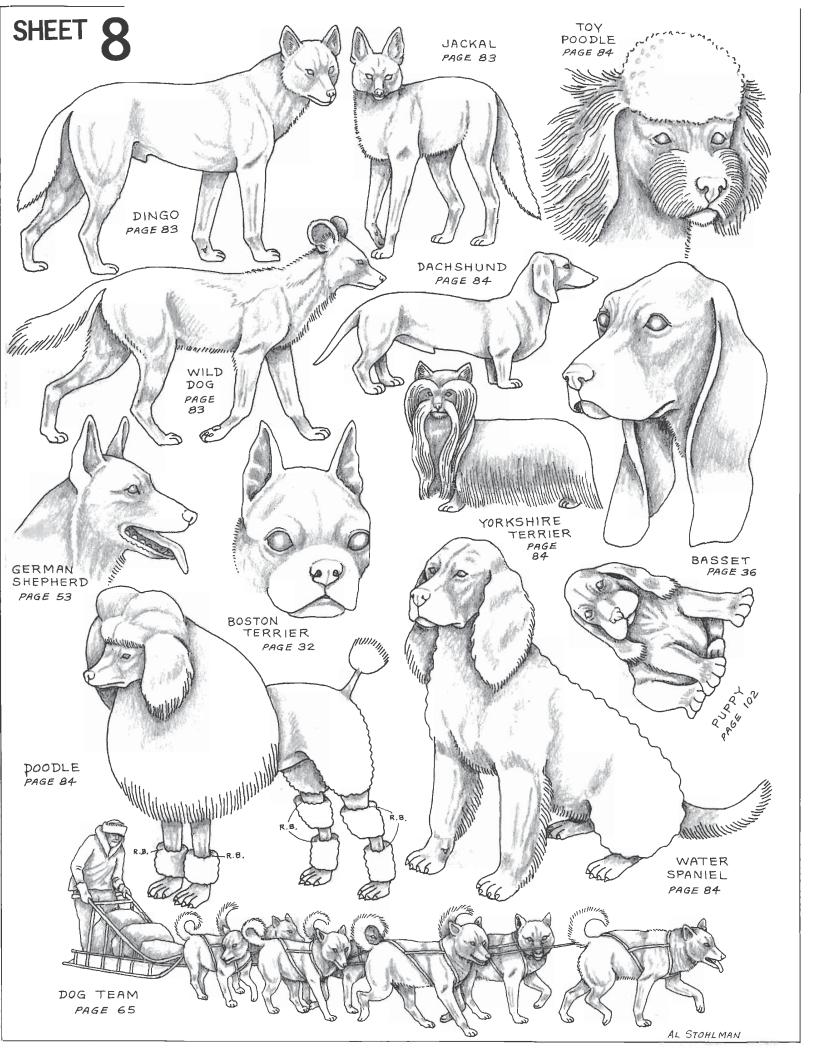


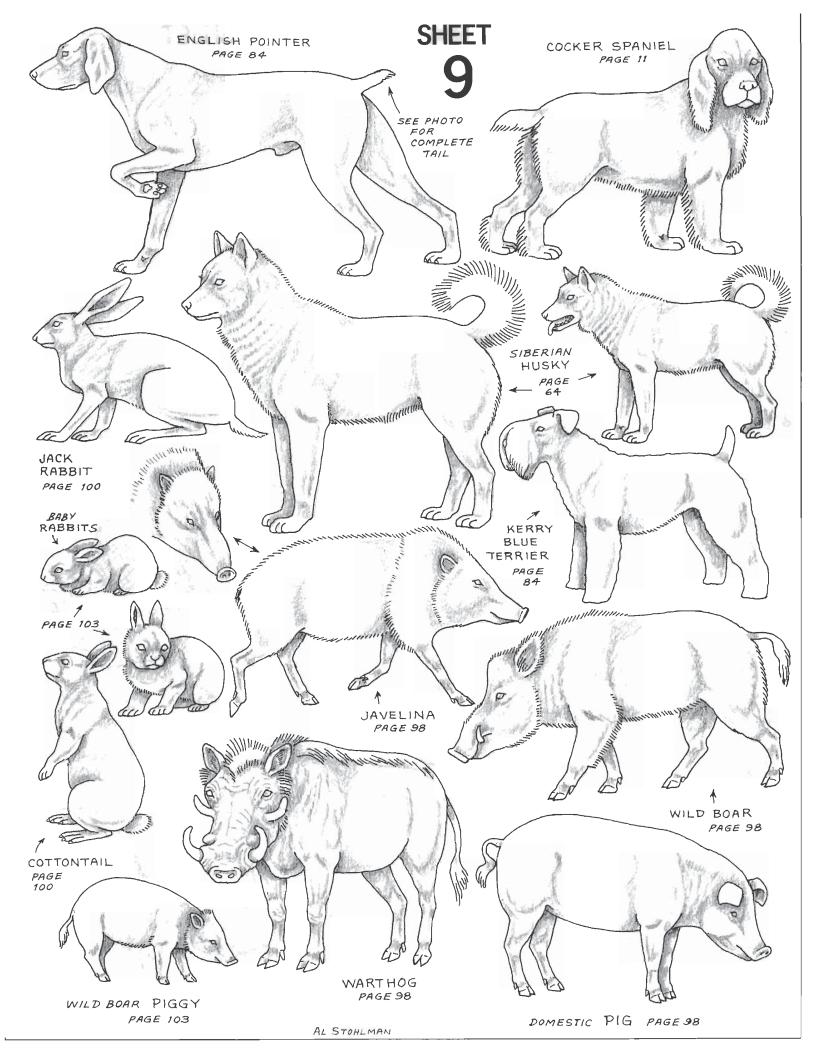


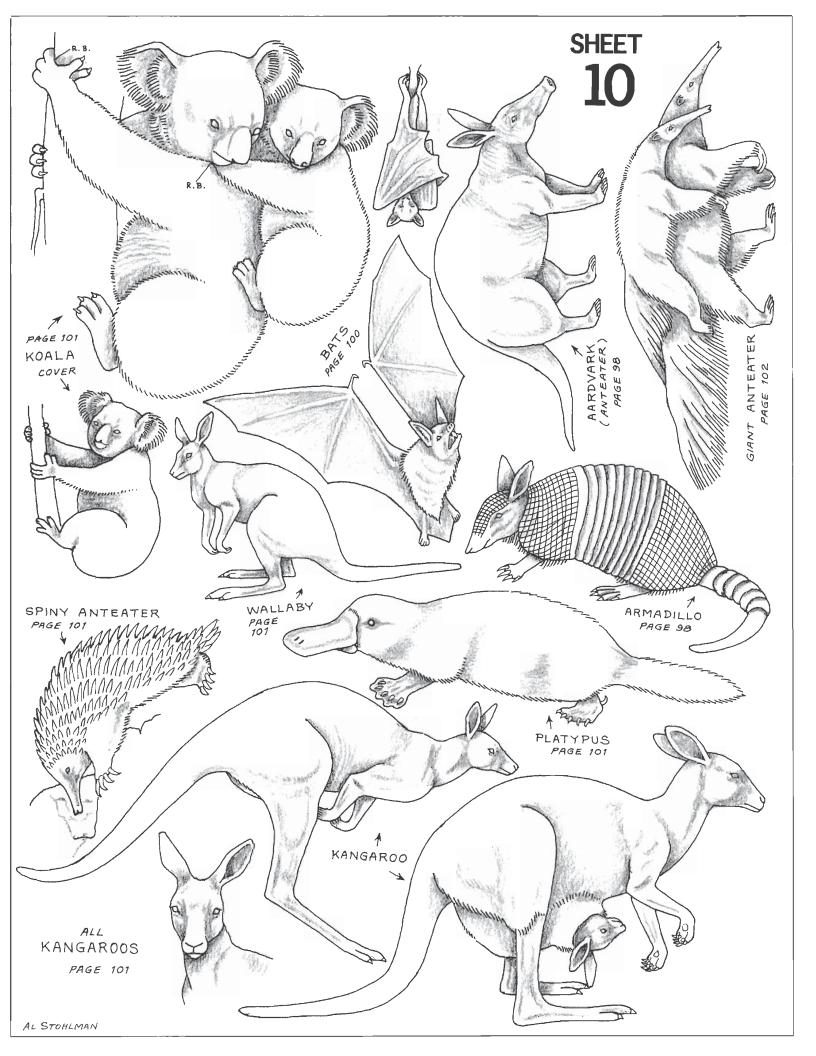


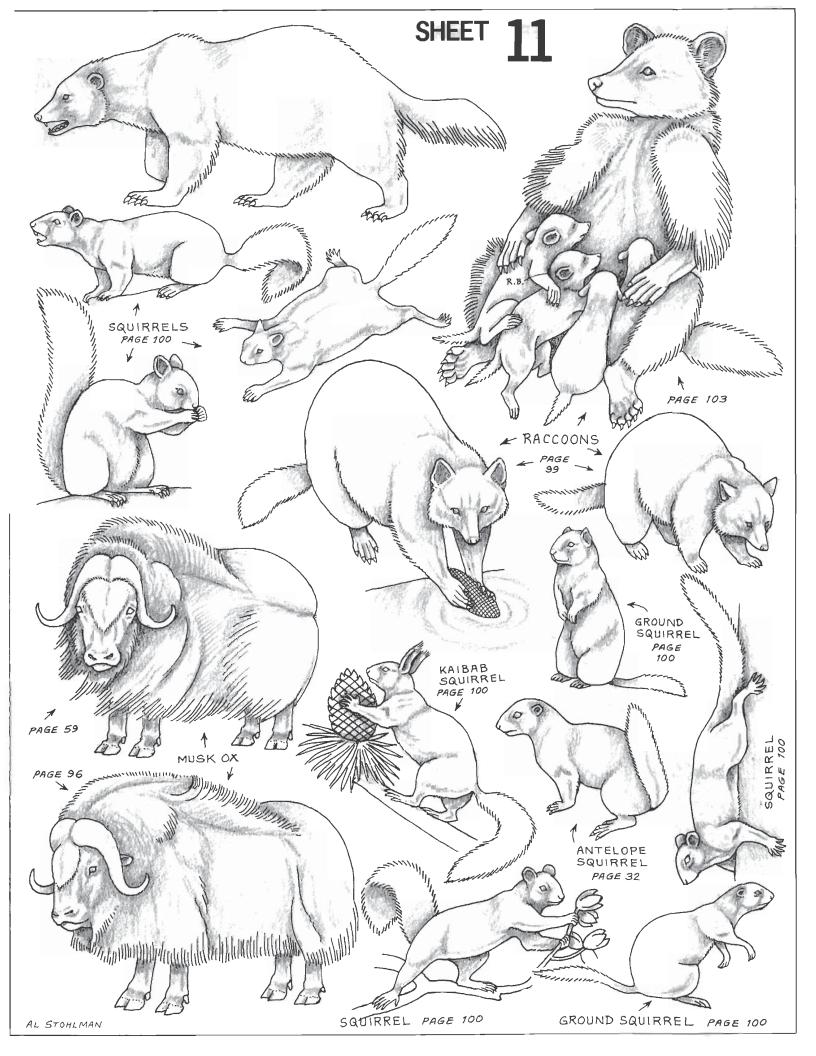


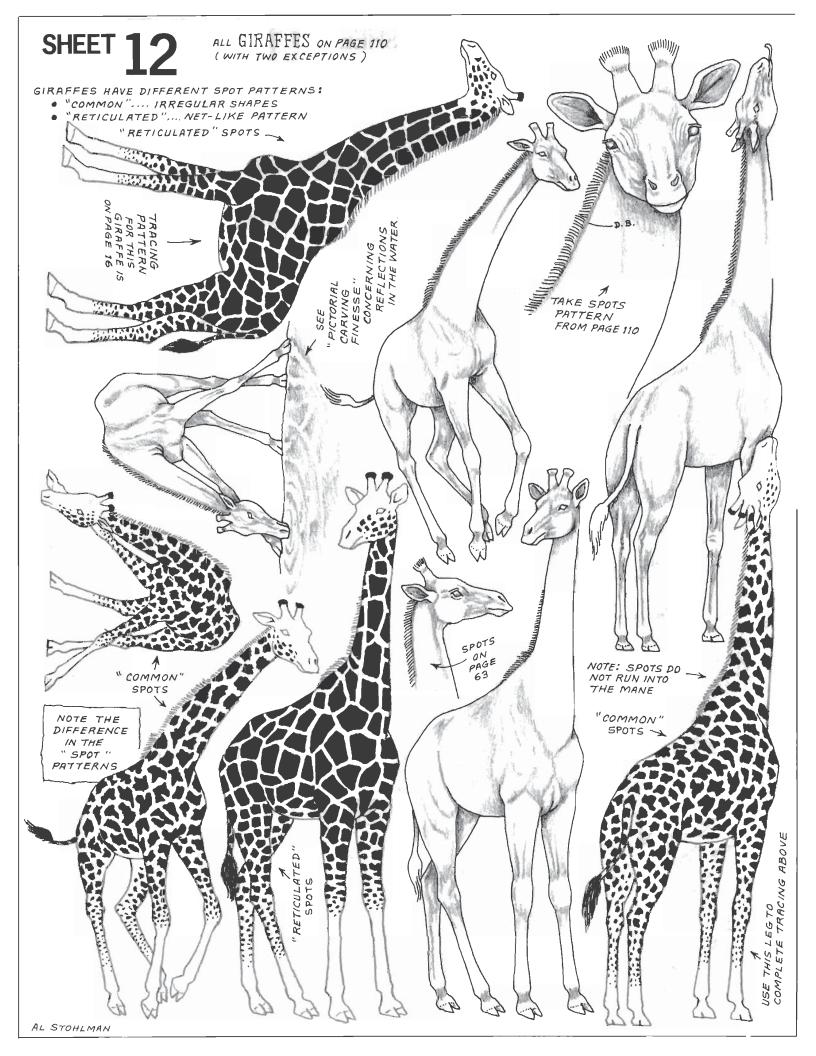


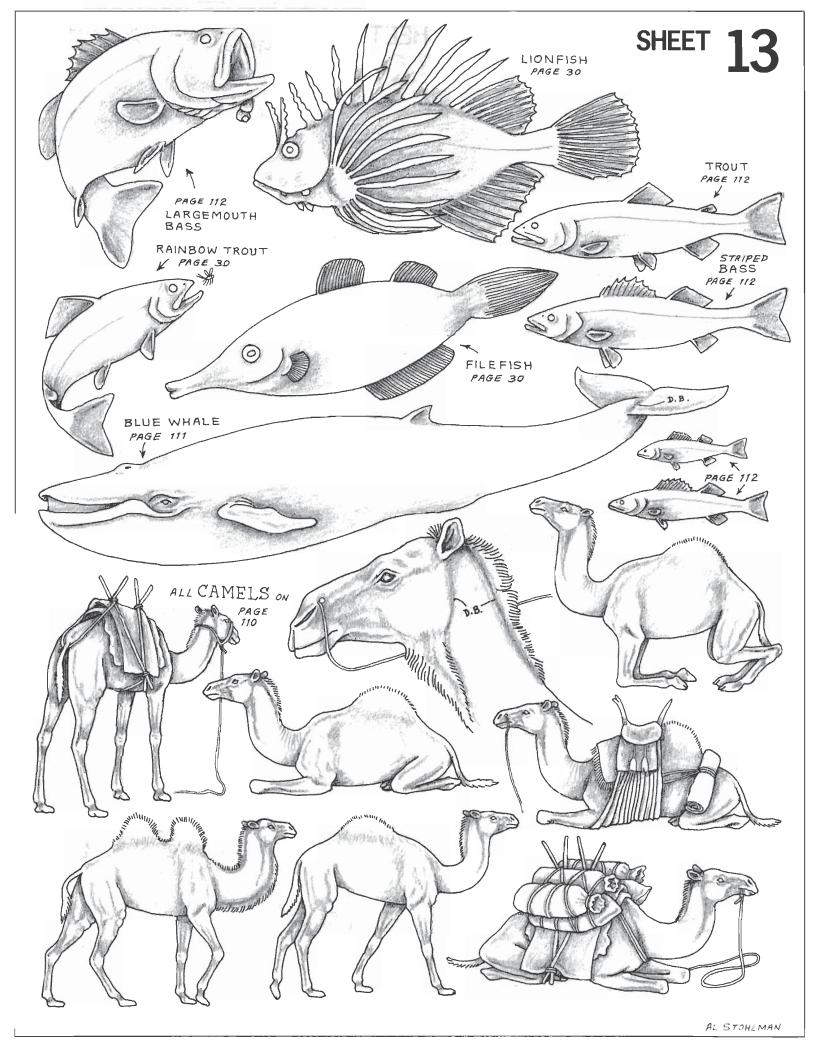


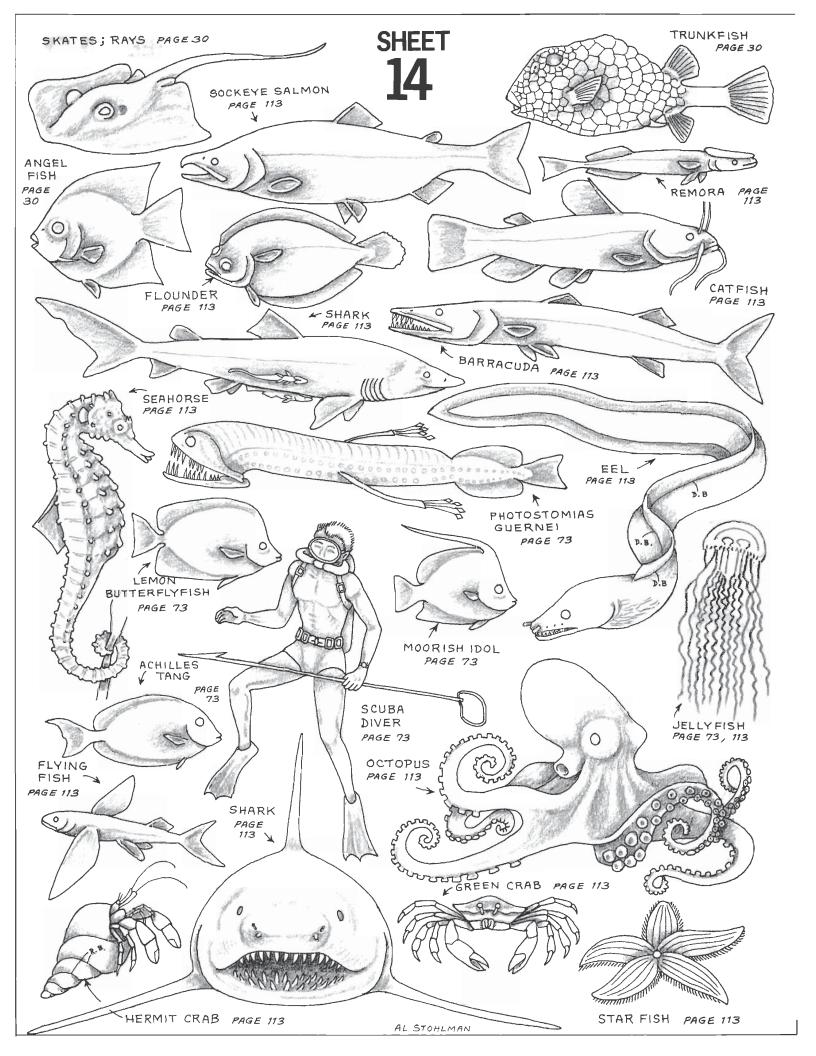


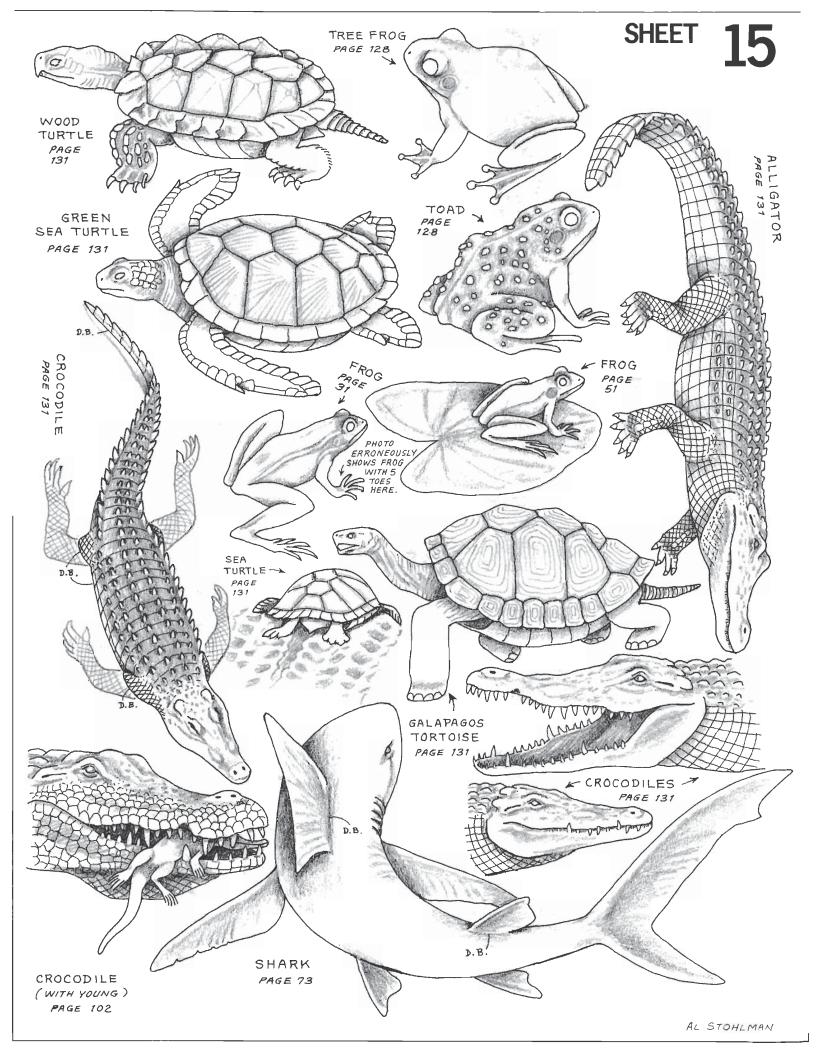


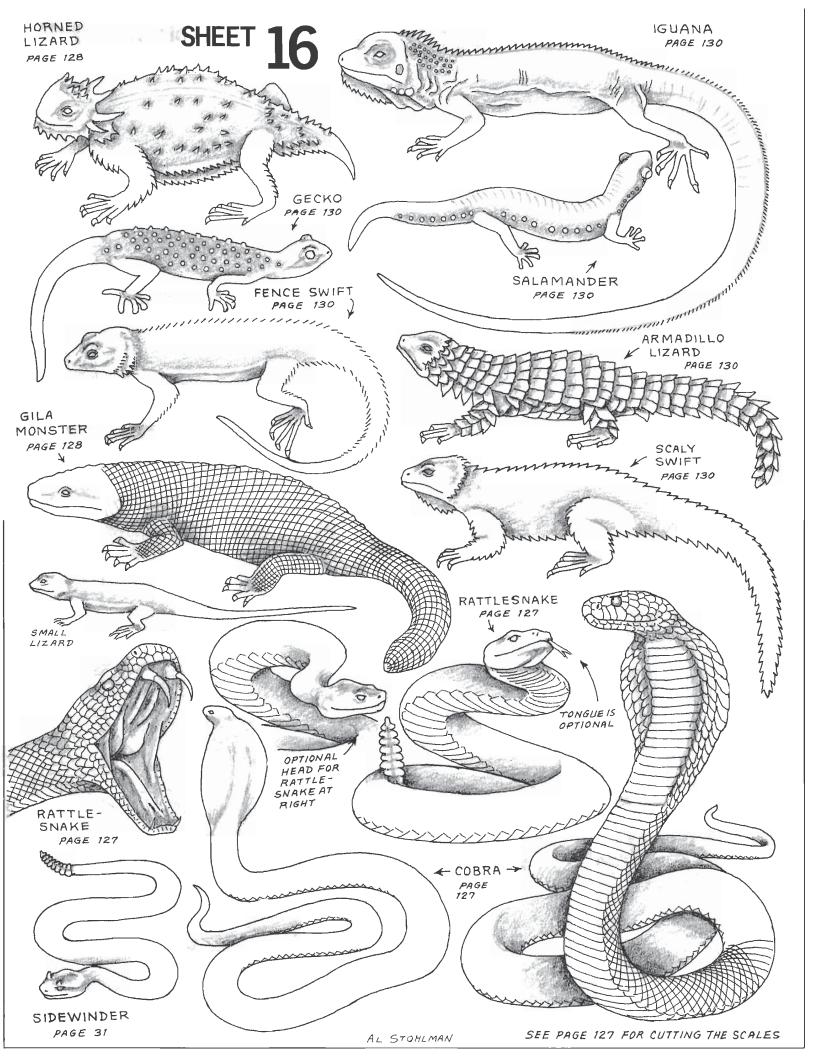


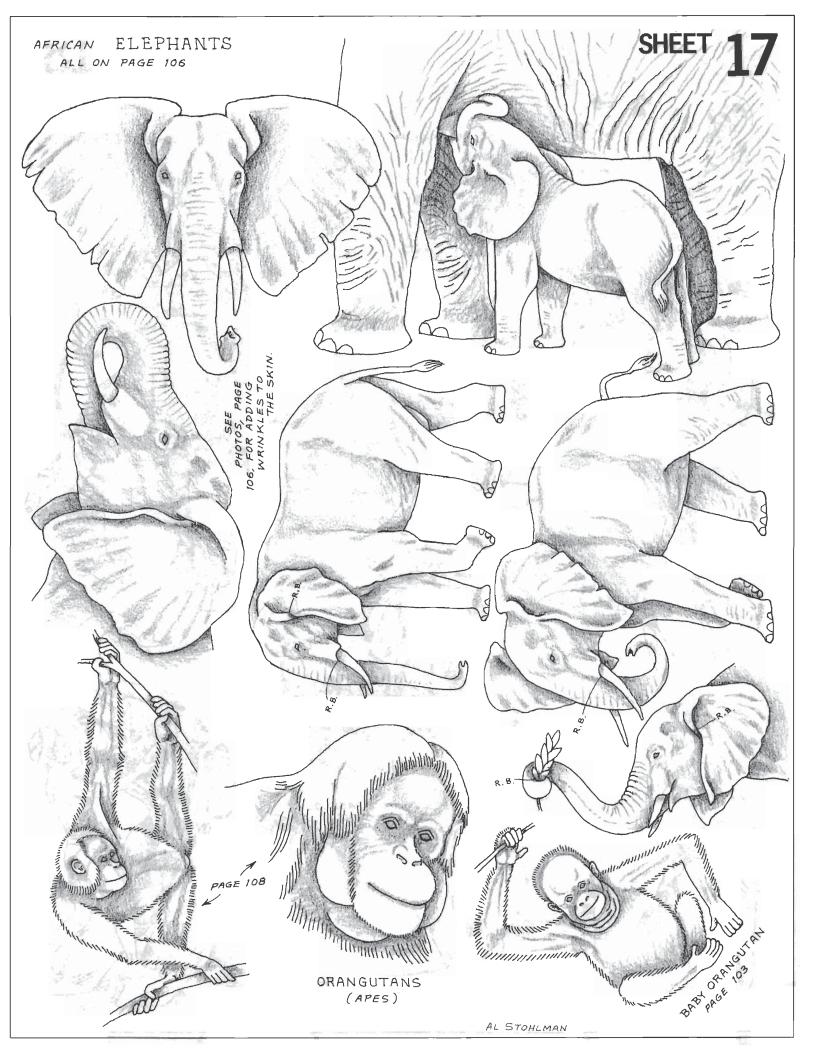


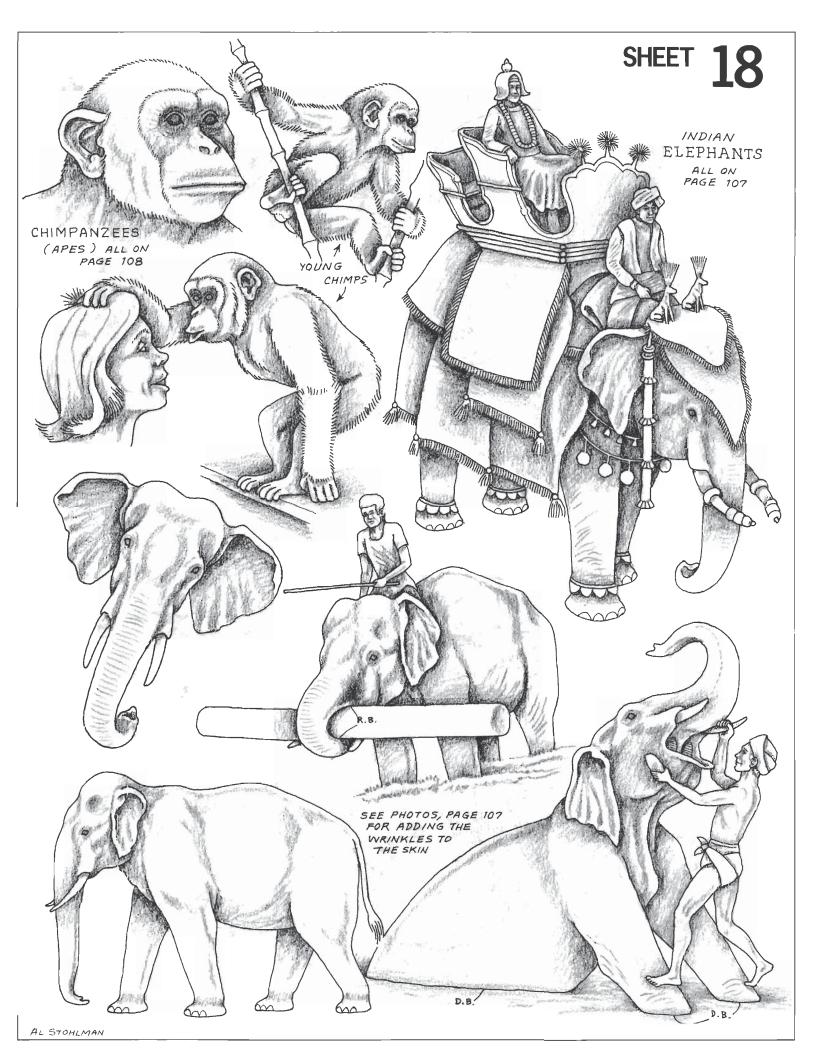


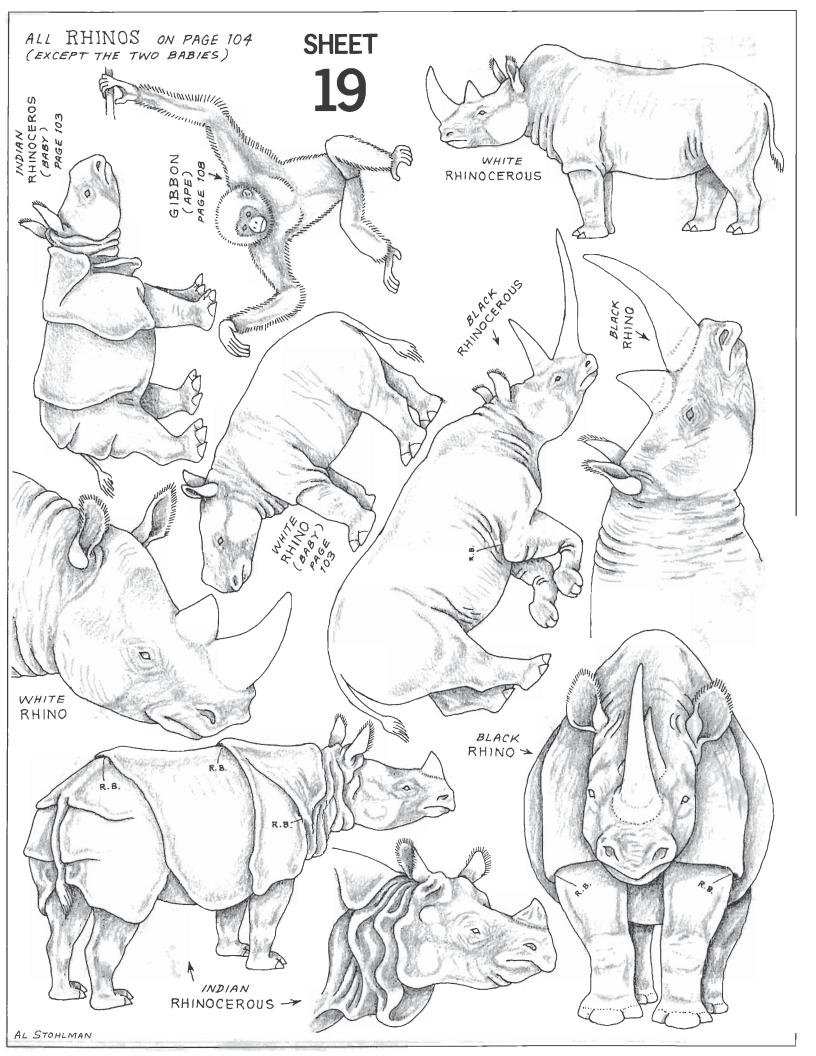


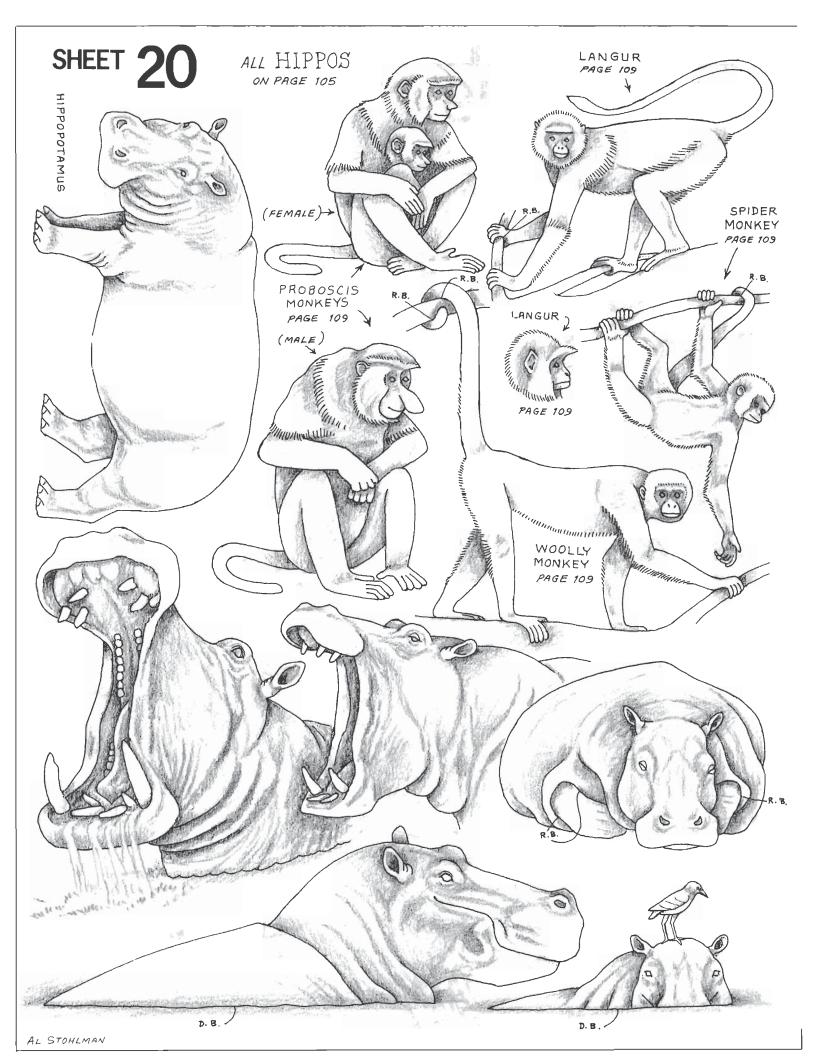


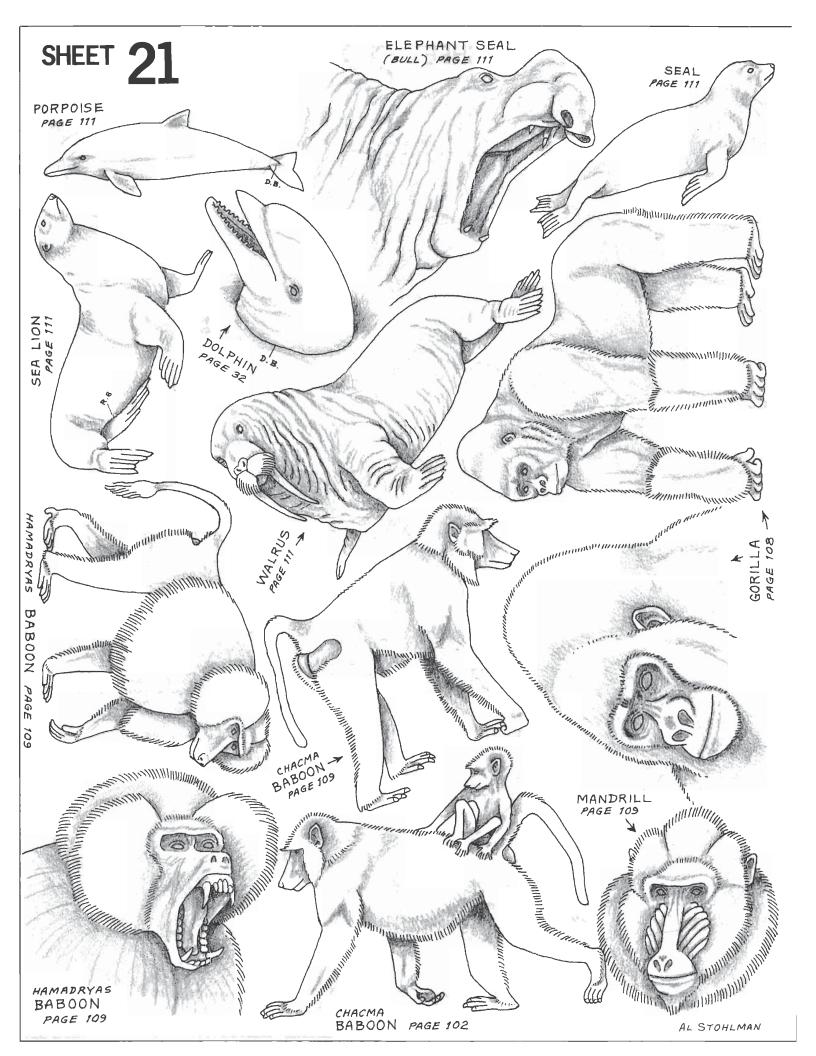


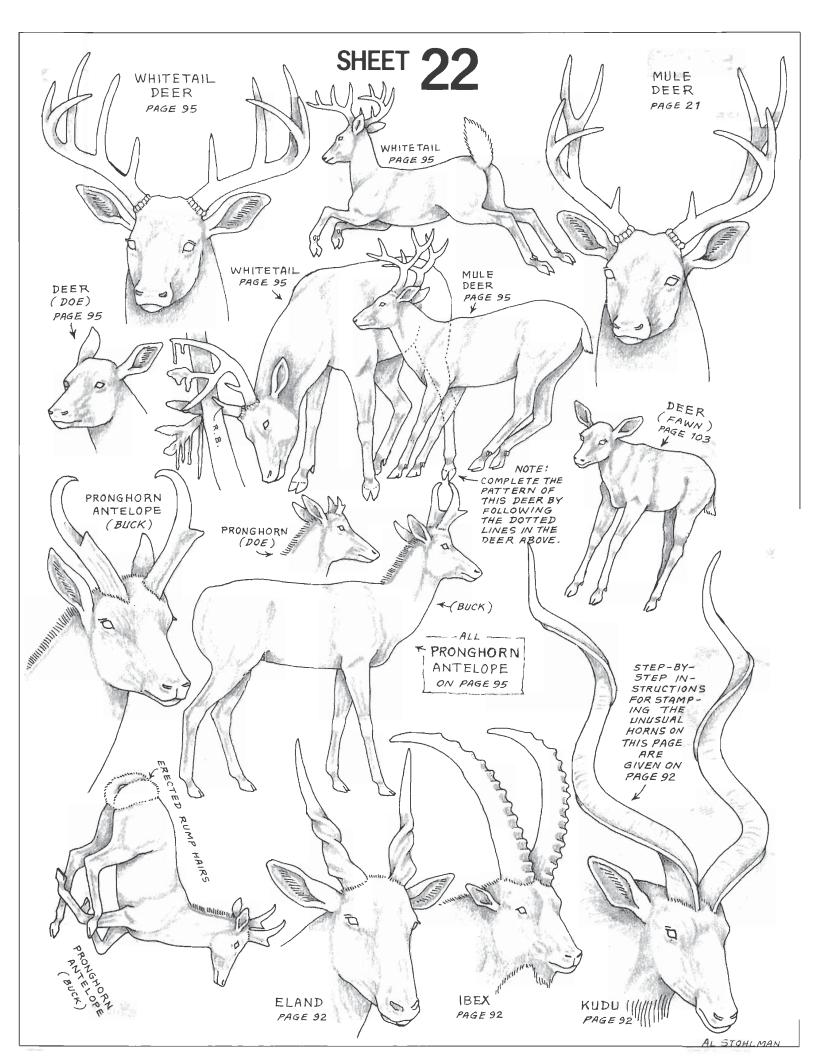


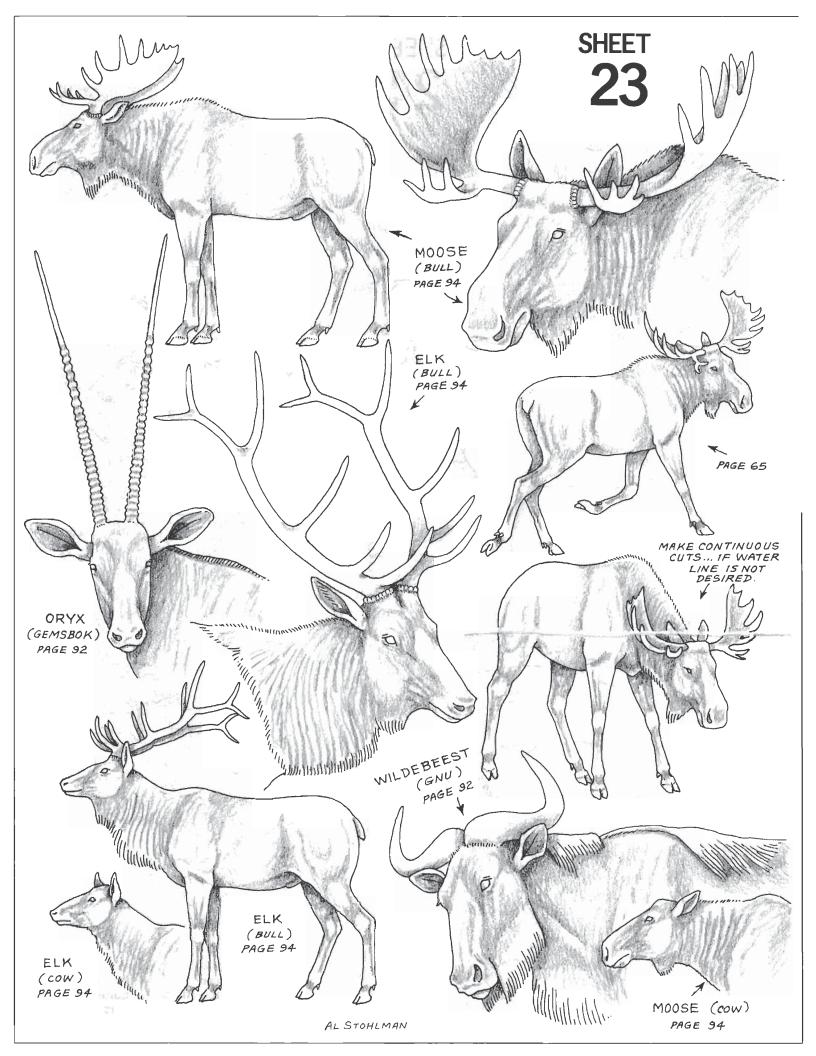


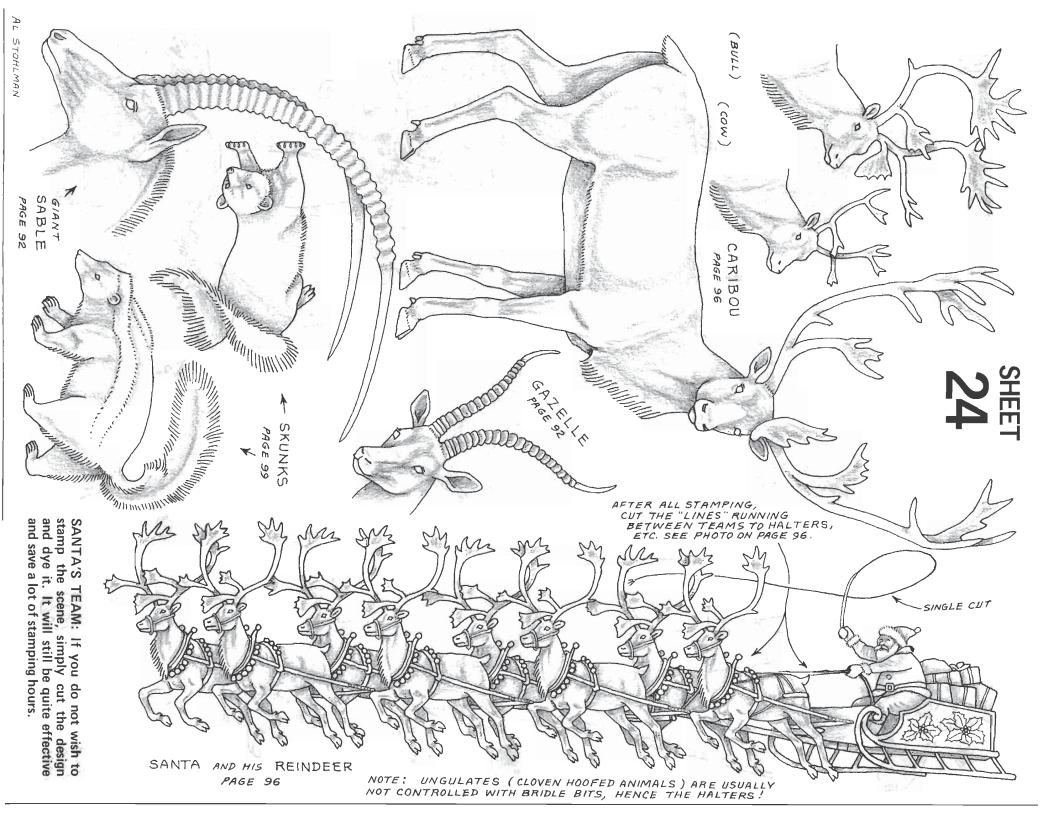


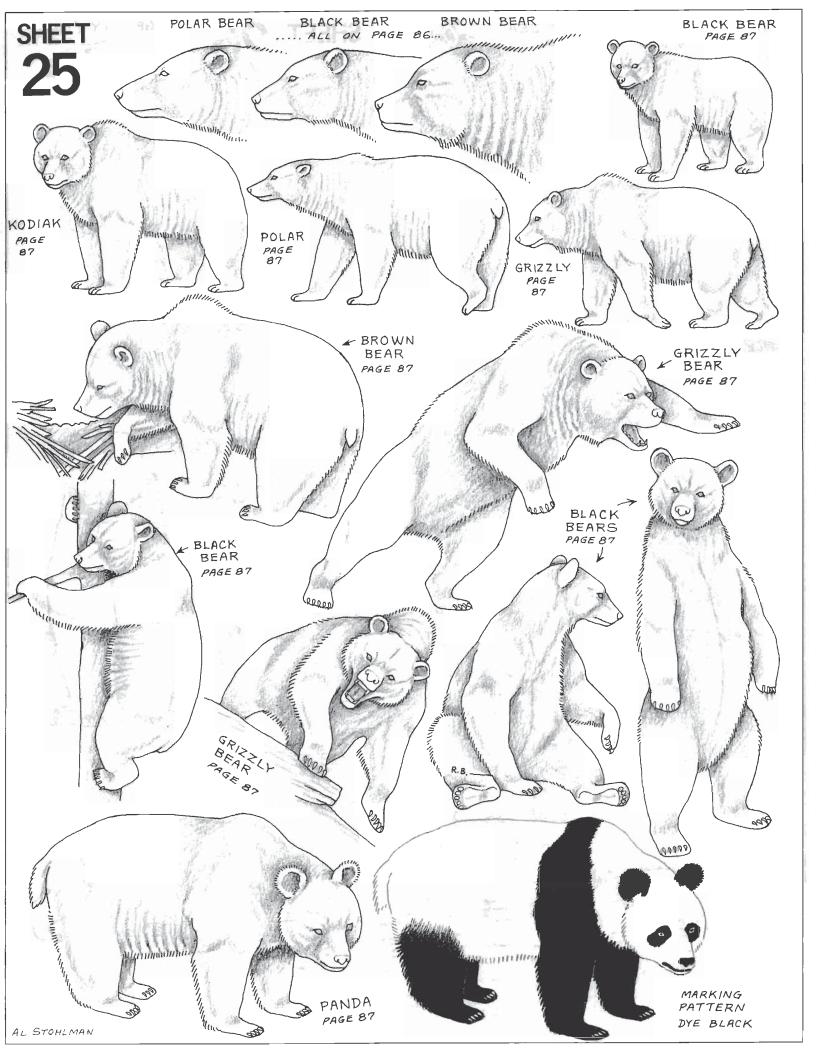


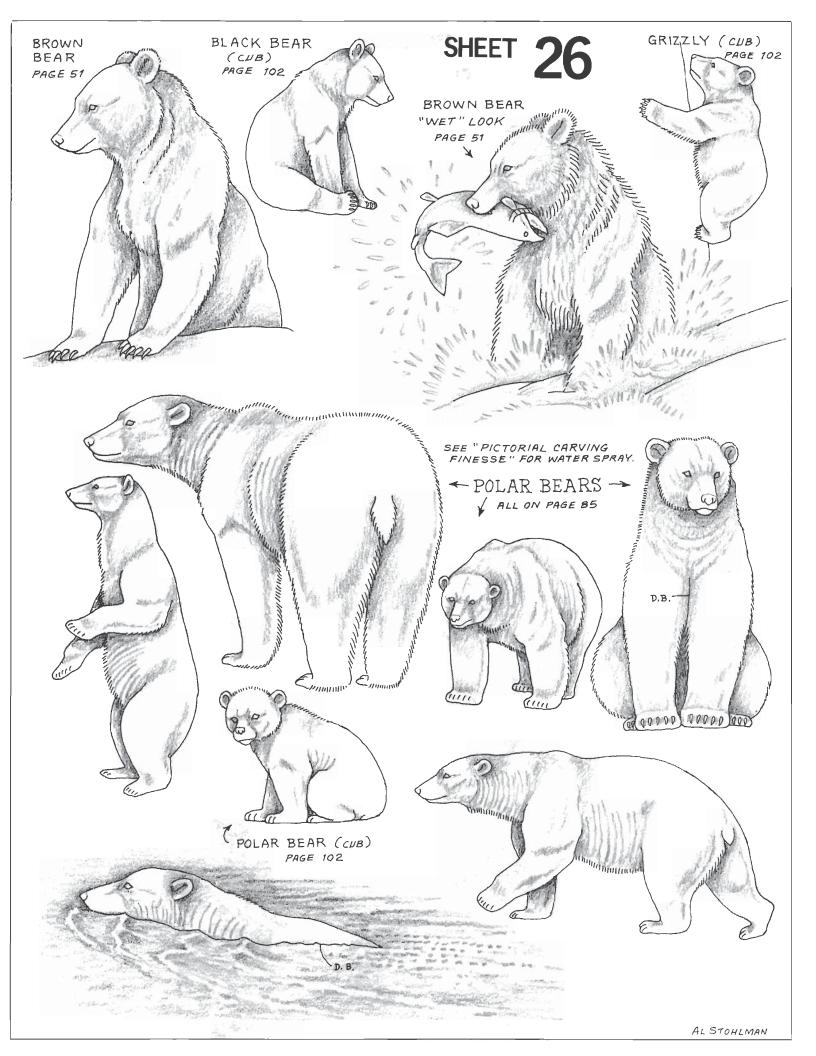


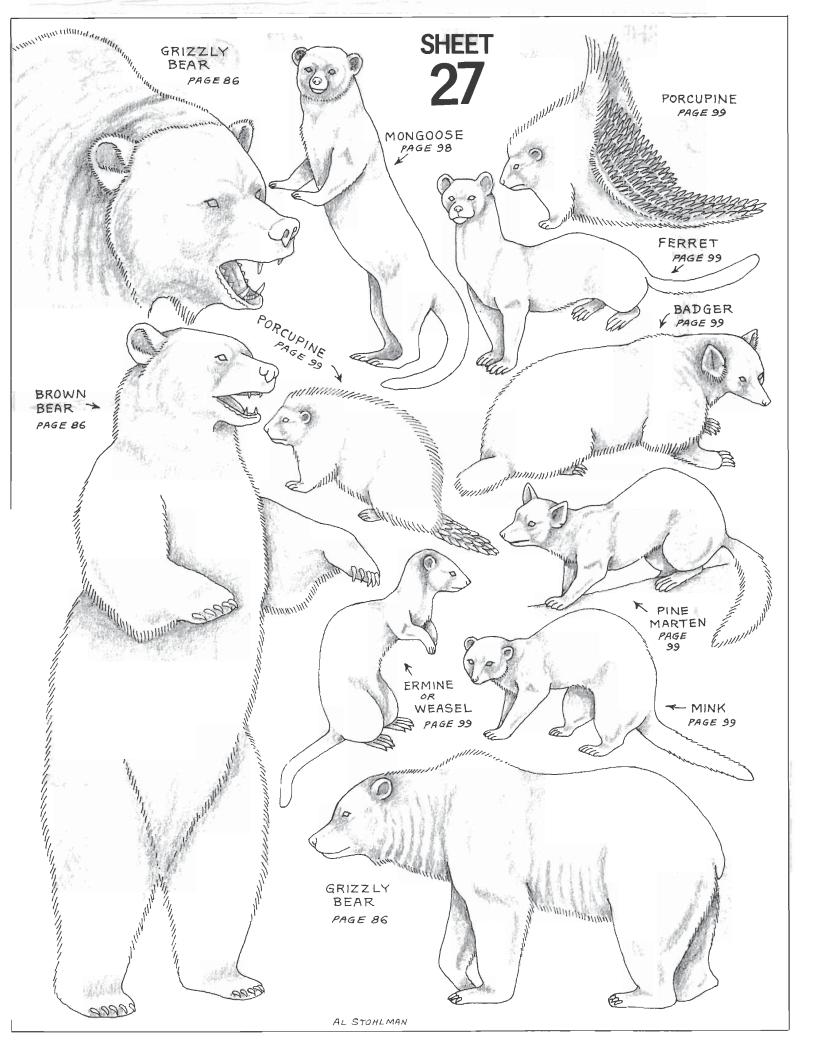


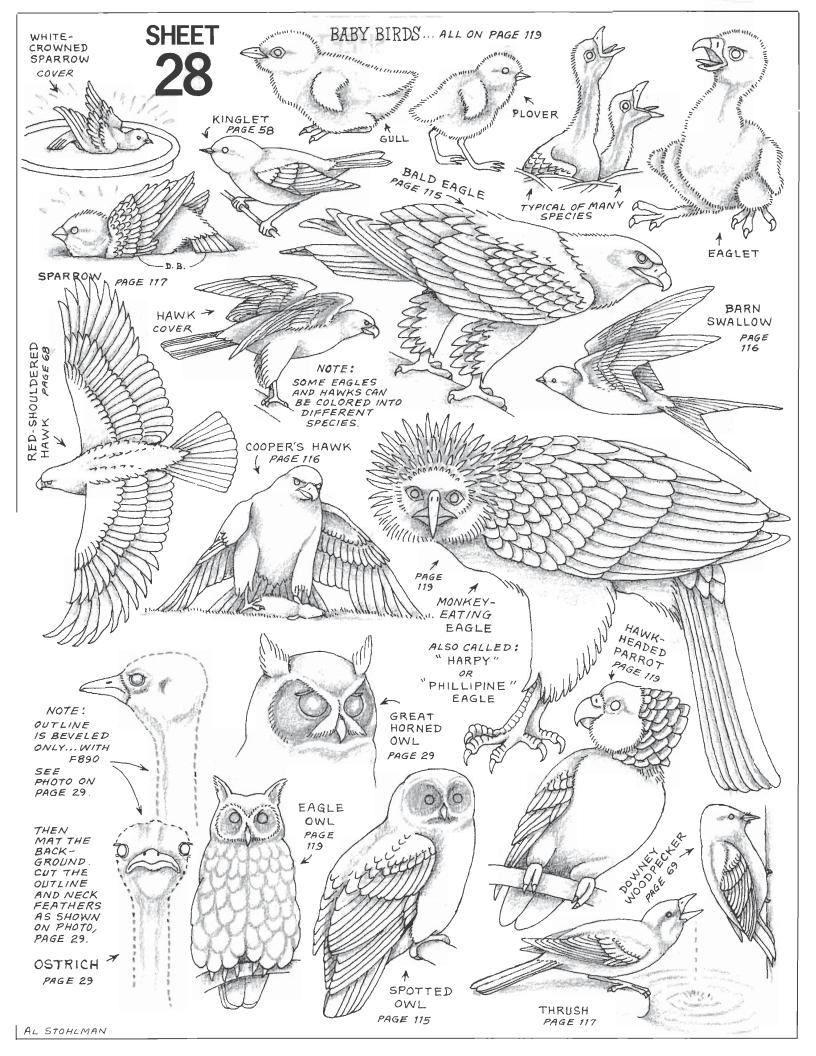


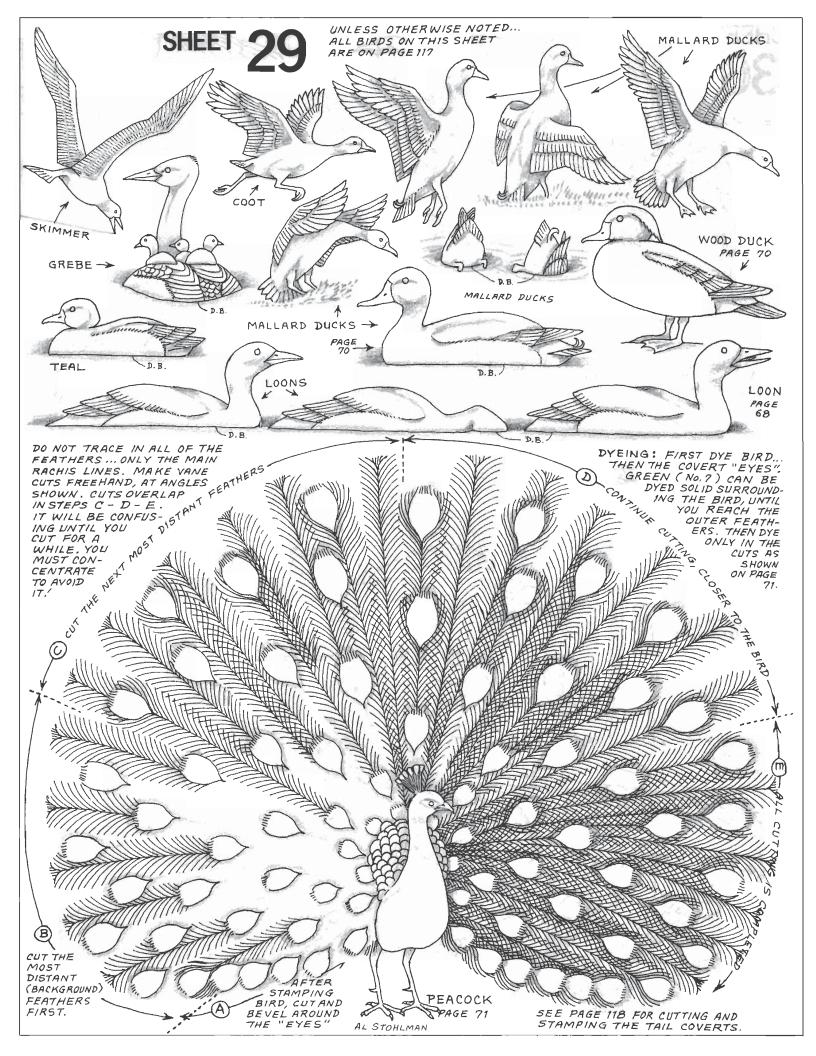


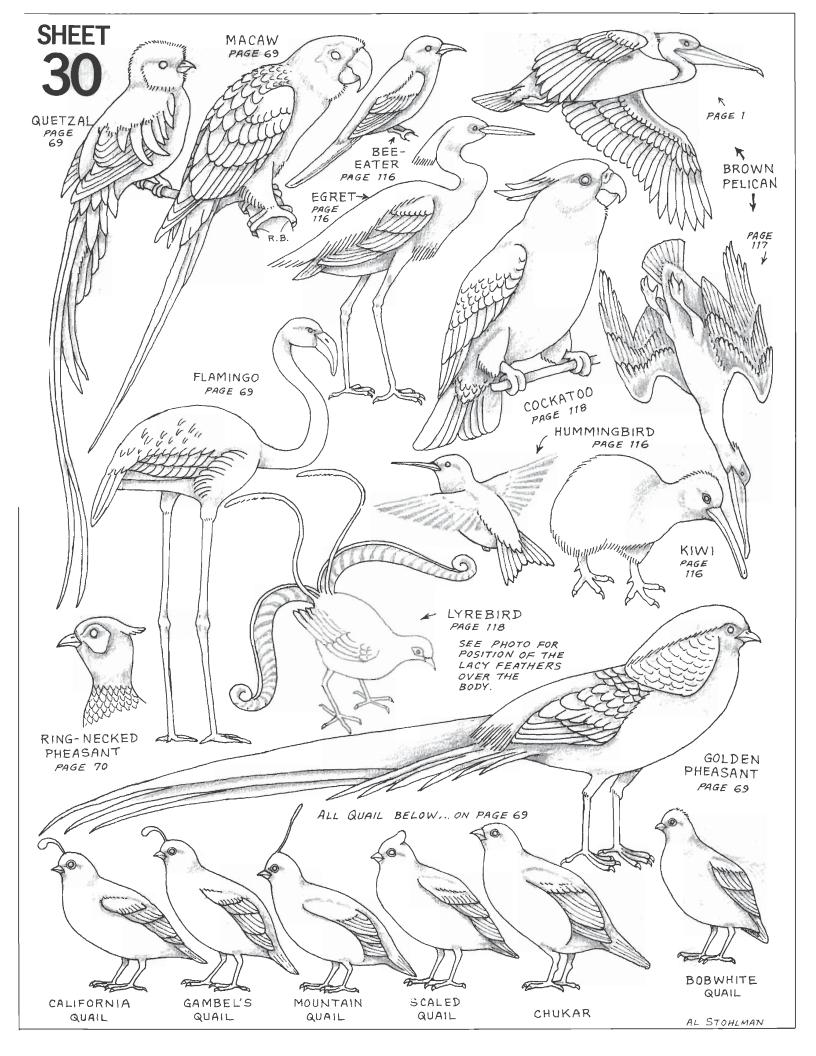


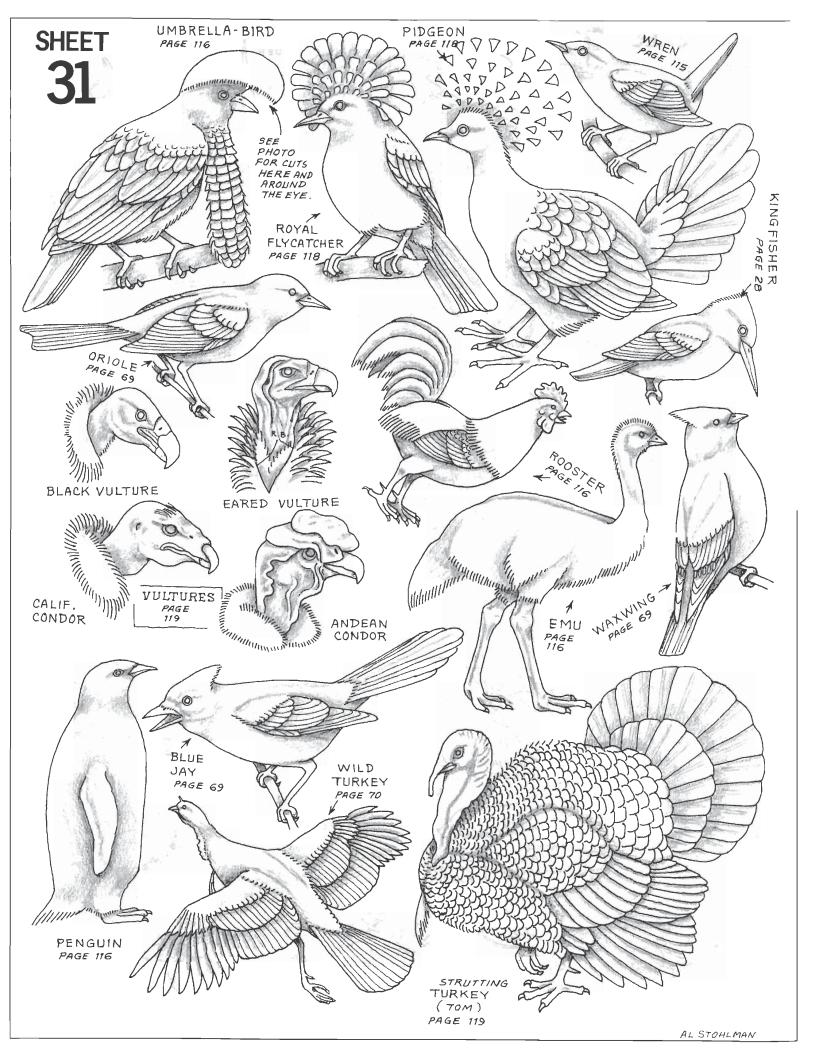


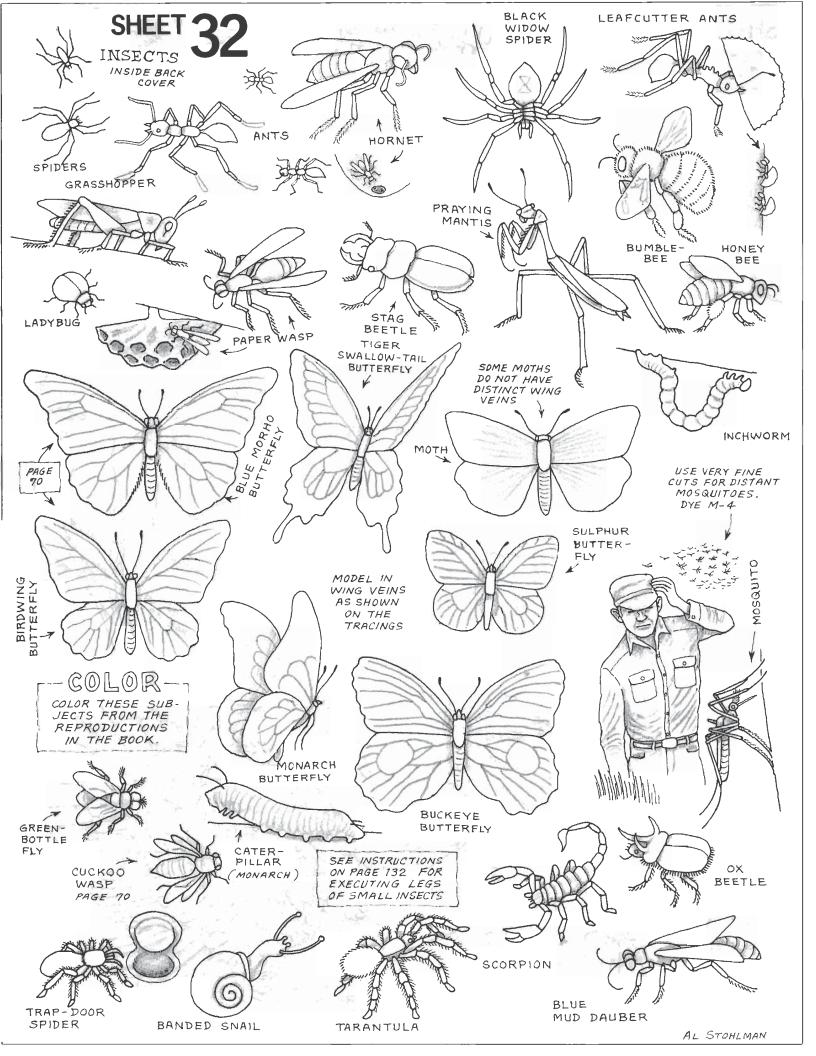


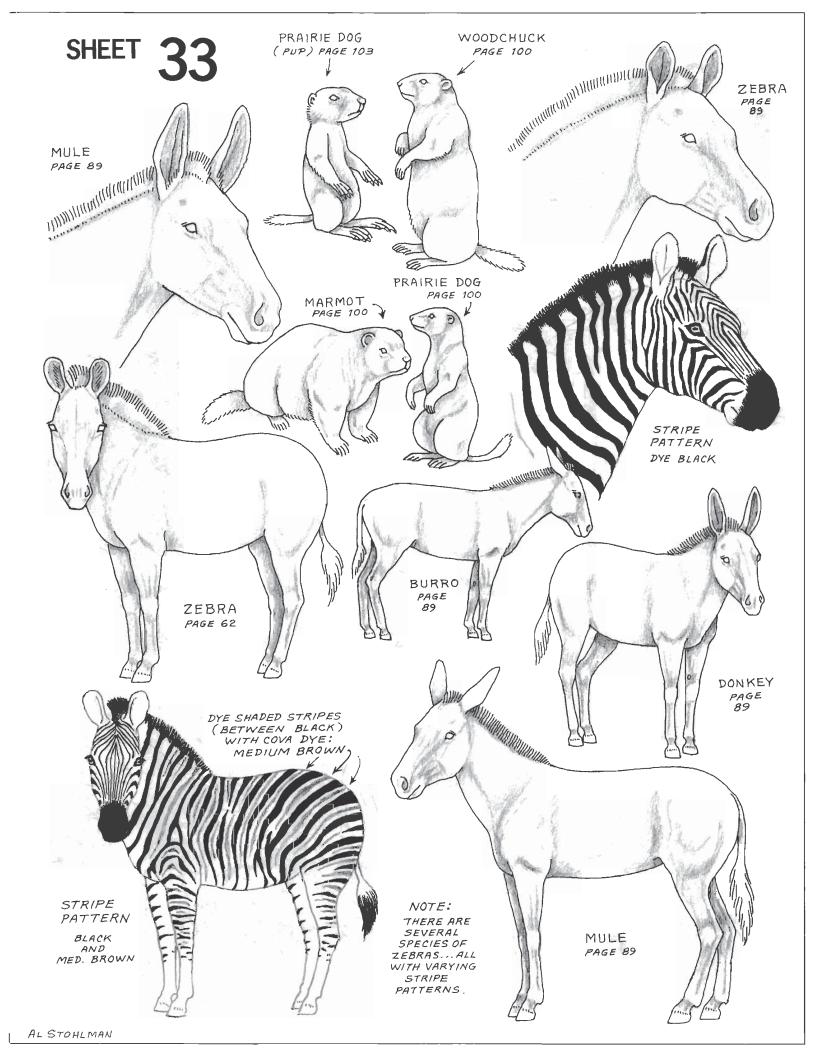


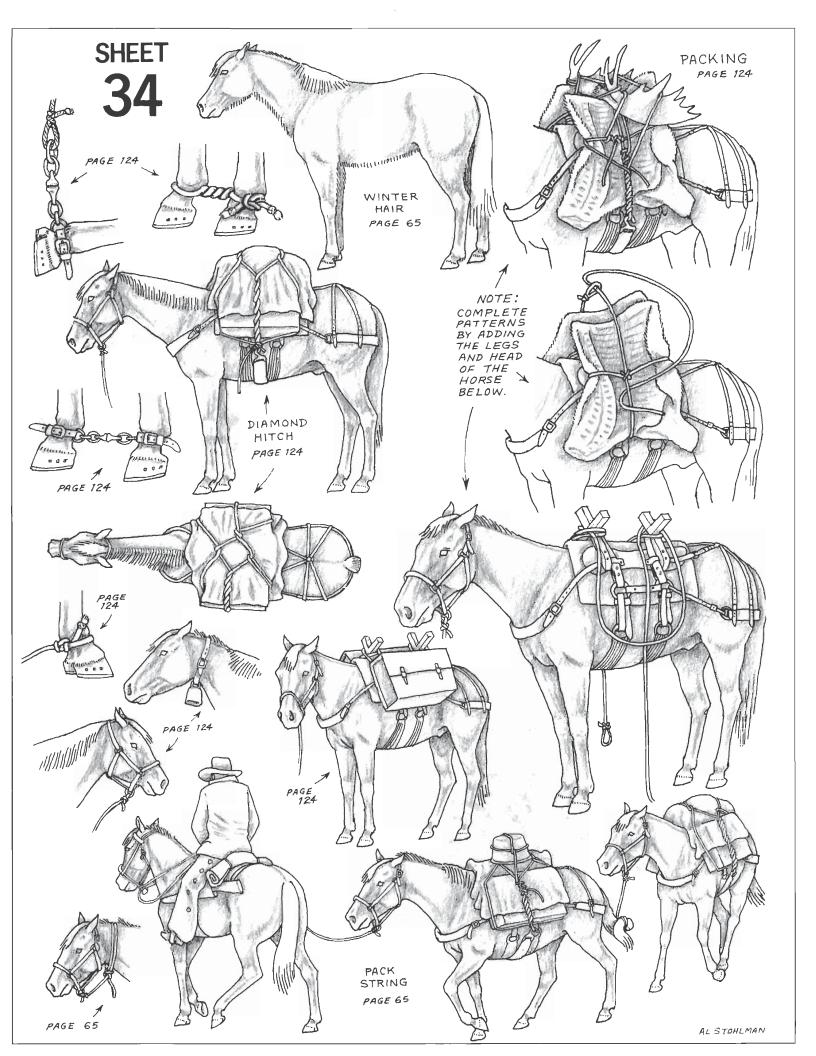


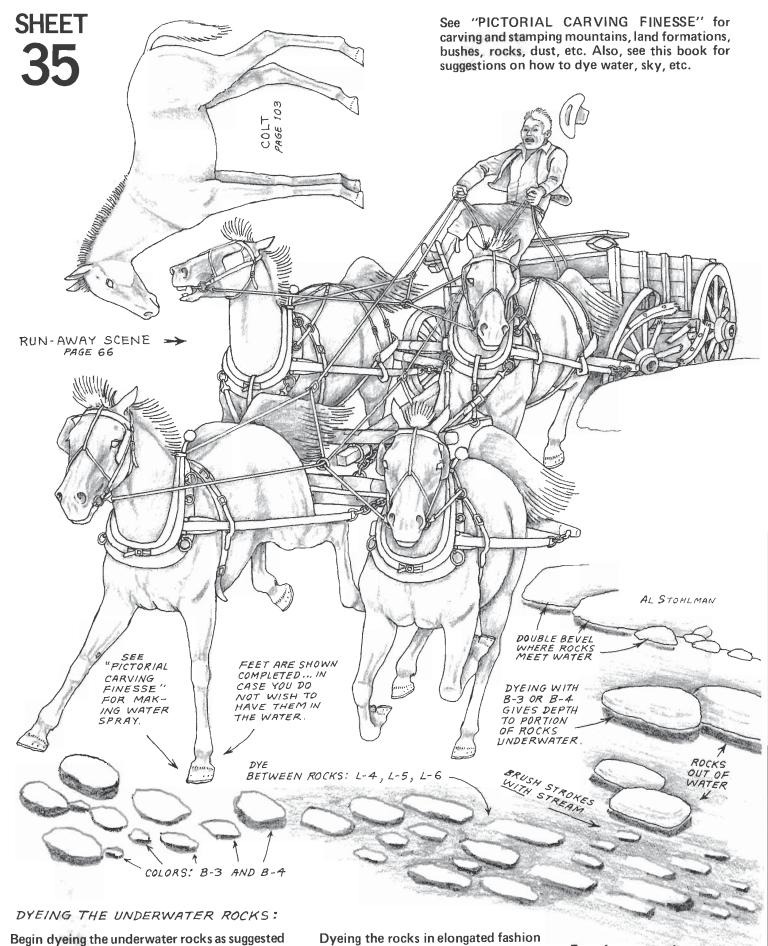












Begin dyeing the underwater rocks as suggested by the shading above, with colors indicated. Colors are from the Dye Chart in "Pictorial Carving Finesse". Heavy areas indicate the thickness and shadowed sides of the rocks.

Dyeing the rocks in elongated fashion (with the stream) suggests motion of the water. Dye between rocks as suggested. Dye over rocks and all water areas with A-7.

For faster running water, dye rocks as illustrated above. See inside cover of "Pictorial Carving Finesse".

