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NEW REVISED EDITION

HOW TO

LACE

15 TYPES • 158 ILLUSTRATIONS

"A complete book on lacing and stitching"

PLUS

HOW TO SADDLE STITCH

HOW TO BUCK STITCH

HOW TO HAND STITCH

HOW TO

LACE

15 TYPES • 158 ILLUSTRATIONS

"A complete book on lacing and stitching"

NEW REVISED EDITION



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**NEW REVISED
37th EDITION**

LAYING OUT HOLES

The best method of spacing holes to be punched is to use the spacing wheel (Fig. A). These come in various sizes; that is, so many points or marks to the inch. The most popular one is 6 holes per inch.

Laying out holes this way consists of rolling the wheel around the edge to be laced, making the marks with the points on the wheel.



Fig. A

Another method is by the use of dividers (Fig. B). Set the divider points the distance apart that you want the holes to be from the edge of the article to be laced. Run the divider around the edge scribing a faint line. Next set the points apart the distance you want the holes to be punched. Now set the points on the scribed line, making a mark with the points where you want the holes punched. Continue around the project.



Fig. B

The thonging chisel (Fig. C) may be used; but in this case it is still necessary to scribe a line around the edge by the use of dividers or any straight edge such as a square or ruler.



Fig. C

PUNCHING HOLES

For $3/32$ inch use a $3/32$ inch slit punch or a "00" round hole punch. 6 holes per inch.

For $1/8$ inch lace use a $1/8$ inch slit punch or an "0" round hole punch. 5 holes per inch.

For $1/4$ inch lace use an "0" round hole punch. 4 holes per inch.

For $3/8$ inch lace use a "1" round hole punch. Holes $3/8$ inch apart.

The best and easiest way to punch the above holes is by using a plier type punch. There are a wide variety of these punches, so select the one suitable for your own job. Holding the article in one hand, punch holes around edge, being sure to get the punch set on the marks you have laid out. Use the correct punch for the width lace to be used.

Another method is to use the thonging chisel. It is advisable here to have a hardwood block such as maple. Lay the article to be punched on this block, inside down. With the single point chisel punch one hole in the corner. Continue with the 3 or 4 prong chisel, placing the first prong in the last hole punched. This will automatically space each hole. Drive the chisel thru the article by striking with a rawhide mallet.

LACING POINTERS

Keep the inside of the article away from you while lacing.

Lacing must be even and smooth for the best appearance. Do not pull the stitches too tight; only snug, with the same amount of tension on each one.

Do not twist the lace. When you make the first stitch and get about 6 inches of the lace thru the hole, point the needle back to you. Grasp needle between thumb and finger. With other fingers pull lacing down snug. Now turn your hand toward you until needle is pointed away from you. Then insert needle for next stitch. Continue the same with each stitch.

If lacing should get twisted, run it between thumb and finger from article down to needle.

A lacing needle should be used for best results.

Of the twelve types of lace shown select the one best suited to your particular job, then follow the pictures step by step as you lace. It is suggested that you practice on a piece of scrap leather until the stitch can be done neatly.

PREPARING THE LACE

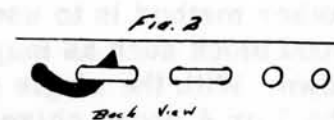
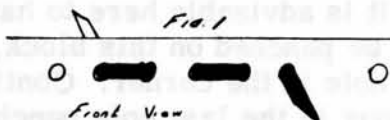
Cut the desired length of lace. Wax both sides of the lace by pulling it over a piece of parafin wax. This will prevent it from fraying and help it go thru holes better, especially if they are slit holes. Next skive one end down thin. Rub a little bees-wax on this skived end and put this end in the needle.

The amount of lacing required will vary depending on the distance between holes and distance between edge of article and holes.

RUNNING STITCH

Lacing needed is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times distance to be laced.

This stitch can be used on articles which have a turned or smooth edge, yet need a decorative trim such as desk pads, blotter holders, picture frames, lamp bases, etc. If the article is to be laced on all four sides, start the lacing at any point you desire; but if it is to be laced only on one side or end, start the lacing at the left corner and lace from left to right.



As you can see in Fig. 1, this is a simple in and out stitch. The starting end is anchored in by placing it under the loop (Fig. 2) and is ended the same way. Punch one hole in corner so lacing will show a square corner.

SINGLE WHIP STITCH

Lacing needed is usually $3\frac{1}{2}$ times distance to be laced.

The single whip stitch can be used to a good advantage on articles that have a fairly smooth and narrow edge, yet need to be covered or where two pieces of leather have been cemented together and need a binding to hold them together permanently.

Start lacing by taking one stitch, then inserting the loose end between the two pieces of leather (Fig. 3); or if one piece of leather is used, place the



loose end under first loop, pull down snug and continue lacing as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In lacing around corner, go thru corner hole twice. End the lacing in same manner as the beginning.

DOUBLE WHIP STITCH

Lacing needed is about 5 times distance to be laced.

The double whip stitch may be used where it is desired to cover more of the edge than the single whip. However, the method of lacing is the same as the single, except that you go thru each hole twice (Fig. 6). Another method is to go thru each hole once, then go back thru each hole again from right to left. This way a two color lace job may be had by using a different color lace each time. Begin and end in the same manner as the single whip.



STAGGERED WHIP STITCH

Lacing required is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times distance to be laced.

Same as single whip stitch except that the holes are staggered by punching one set of holes near the edge and another set farther in. Lace as shown in Fig. 7.



TRIPLE STAGGERED STITCH

Lacing needed is about 5 times distance to be laced.

This is like the staggered whip stitch except three holes are punched, each one farther in from the edge than the last, (Fig. 8). Begin and end same as the single whip stitch.



CROSS WHIP STITCH

Lacing required is about 6 times distance to be laced.

This is a good stitch and can be used on most articles to be laced, especially belts. In lacing go thru every other hole to end of article that is being laced, then double back thru holes that were skipped. This will give the crosses (Figs. 9 and 10). Two colors of lace may be used for a two-tone lace job.



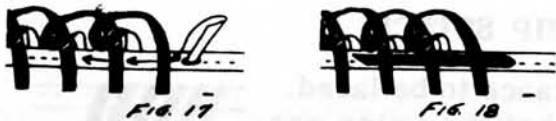
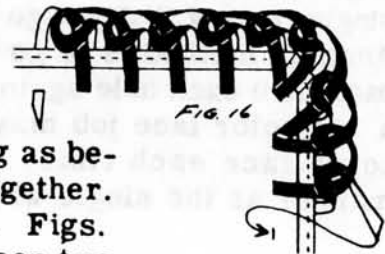
SINGLE CORDOVAN

Lacing needed is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ times distance to be laced.

This stitch is good for thin edges that do not need much to cover them as in billfold liners. Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 show the start of this stitch.



Continue lacing as shown until a corner is reached. Fig. 16 will show the method of lacing around a corner. As you will notice in Fig. 16 the sharp corner is cut off, and one hole punched in this edge. This is the first hole that the lacing is run thru twice. Then the next one twice. This will give you two corner holes that have been laced thru twice. Then continue lacing as before until it is time to splice two pieces of lacing together. This is done as shown in Figs. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Figs. 17 and 18 show how to bring the lacing end up between two



pieces of leather and how to insert it back under the lacing to hide the end. Figs. 19, 20 and 21 show how to insert the new piece of lacing down between the two pieces of leather and back under the loop to complete the stitch. Now the

loose end left by the new piece of lacing is laced down as the stitches continue around the article that is being laced.

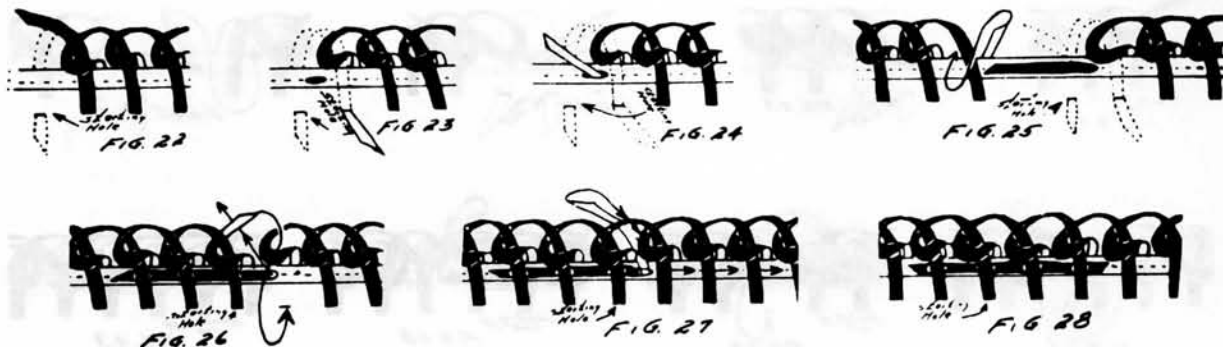
Next comes the ending, or joining the two ends together after it has been laced completely around. This is shown in Figs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. The dotted



lines show how the first stitch that was taken is withdrawn, and the loose end

SINGLE CORDOVAN - Continued

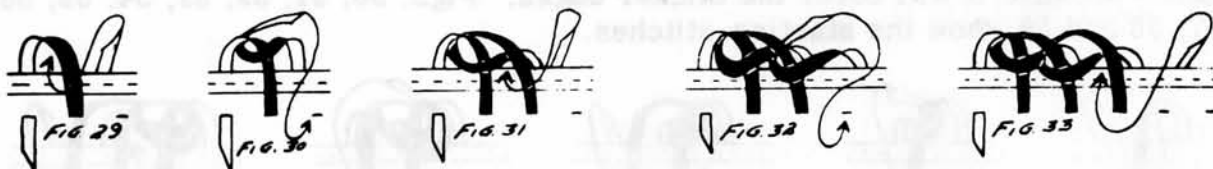
drawn up between the two pieces of leather so that it may be laced down to hide the starting end. Figs. 26, 27 and 28 show how the lacing end is joined with the starting end.



DOUBLE CORDOVAN

Lacing required is 7 times distance to be laced.

This is no doubt the most popular stitch of all and is recommended for all lacing except thick edges. It can be used on billfolds, ladies bags, belts, book ends, camera cases, and most all other lace jobs. Figs. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and



34 show the start of this stitch. Continue lacing to corner. Fig. 35 shows how to go around the corner by going thru the corner hole twice. Continue lacing to end of piece of lace being used where it will be necessary to splice as shown in Figs. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.



This is done in the same manner as the single Cordovan.

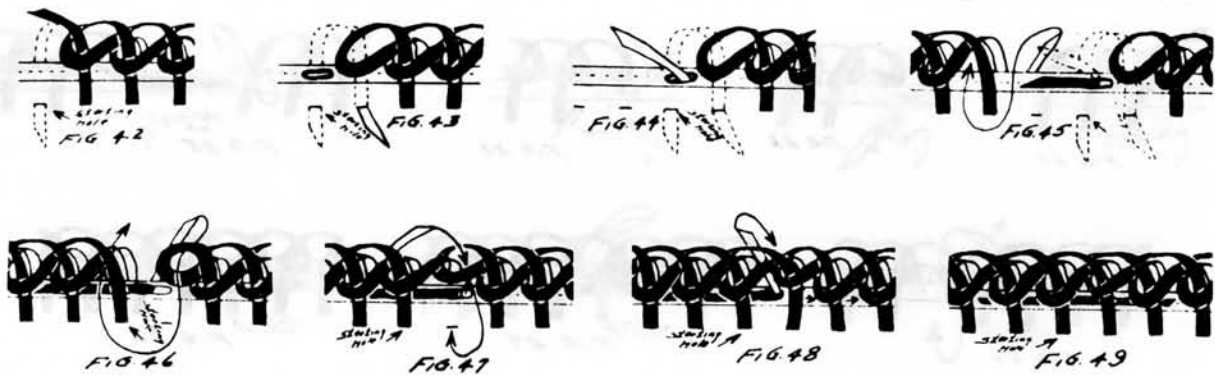


Figs. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 show how to end the lacing by joining the ends of lace together.



DOUBLE CORDOVAN - Continued

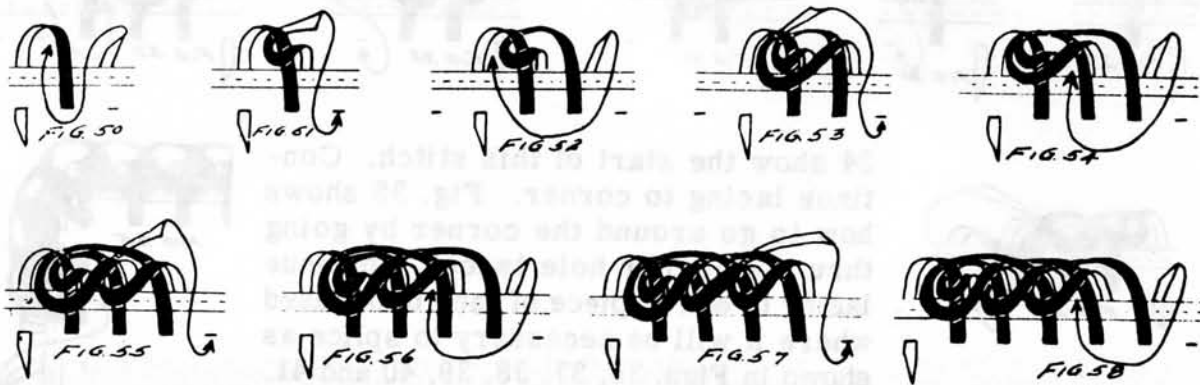
Figs. 42, 43 and 44 show the starting end being pulled out and up between the pieces of leather so that it may be laced down as shown. Figs. 46, 47, 48 and 49 show the actual ending by following the arrows.



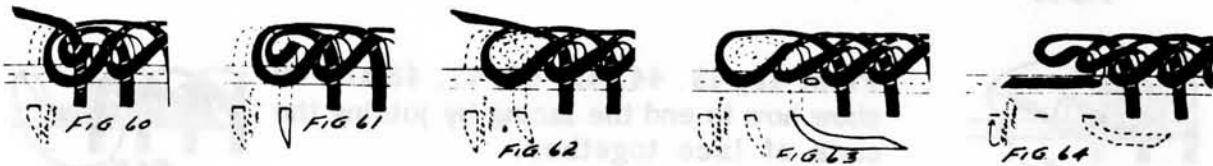
TRIPLE CORDOVAN

Lacing needed is about 9 times distance to be laced.

This is one of the best stitches to be used on heavier articles such as brief cases because it will cover the thicker edges. Figs. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 show the starting stitches.



The method of going around a corner and splicing is the same as shown in the single and double Cordovan, but the ending or joining the two ends of lace together differ as shown in Figs. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68. In ending it is a



TRIPLE CORDOVAN - Continued



good idea to follow the arrows with the needle to avoid becoming confused.



QUADRUPLE CORDOVAN

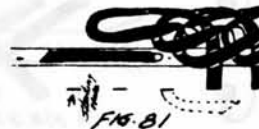
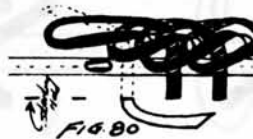
Lacing needed is about 11 times distance to be laced.

Used on extra heavy articles such as gun cases, saddles, etc.; this stitch will make a wide lace job. Figs. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 show the



starting stitch. The same method is used on the corners or splicing as shown for single and double Cordovan. However, the

ending or joining the two ends of lace together differ from any of the other stitches. Figs. 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85 show this operation. As



QUADRUPLE CORDOVAN - Continued

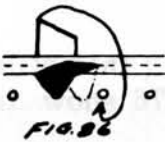


was suggested in the triple Cordovan. It is a good idea to follow the arrows to avoid becoming confused.

FLORENTINE OR VENETIAN

Lacing needed is about 3 times distance to be laced.

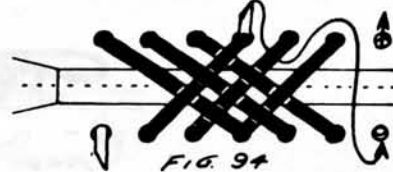
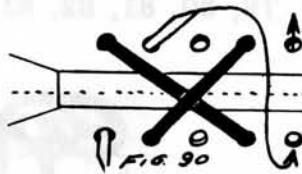
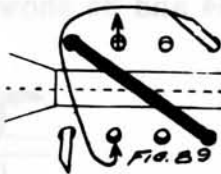
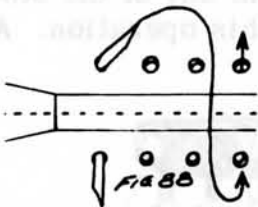
Usually any lace over 1/8 inch wide is considered Florentine lace, this stitch is especially adapted to any job where a smoother edge is desired. Figs. 86 and 87 show the start of the stitch. It is usually necessary to go thru the corner hole twice in order to have the edges hidden. End the stitch in the same manner as the beginning.



ROUND BRAID OR MEXICAN BASKET WEAVE

Lacing needed is about 8 times distance to be laced.

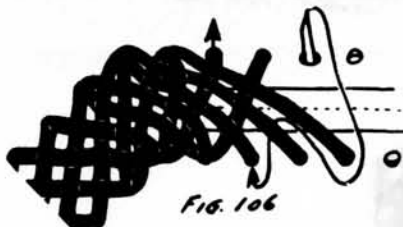
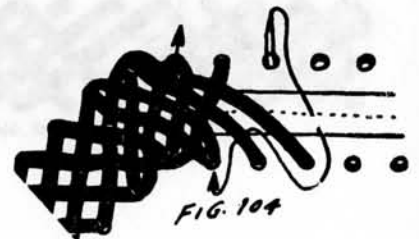
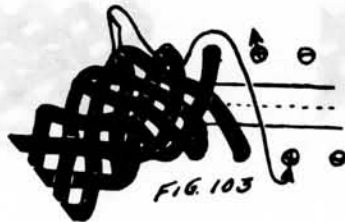
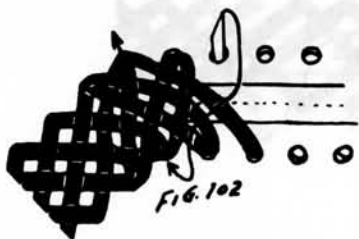
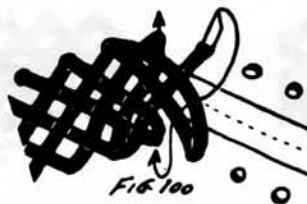
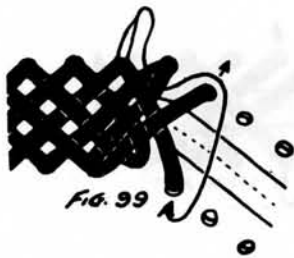
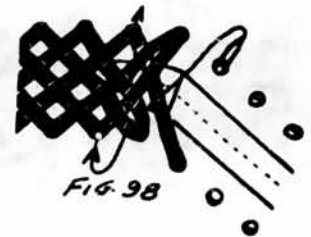
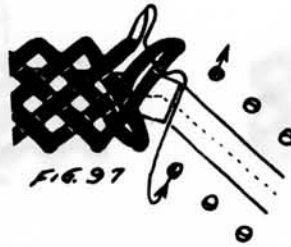
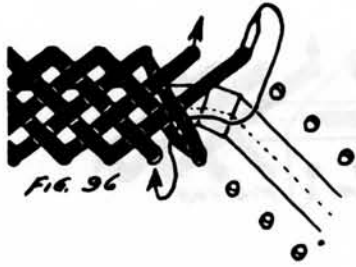
Use this stitch on any edge where a round braided effect is desired. This looks like a difficult lace to learn; but in reality is very simple because it is a simple over one, under one braid. By following the arrows in the figures this should be picked up quickly. Figs. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 95 show



the starting stitches. For best results in this type of lacing, round holes should be used with the corner holes punched one size larger than the others.

ROUND BRAID or MEXICAN BASKET WEAVE - Continued

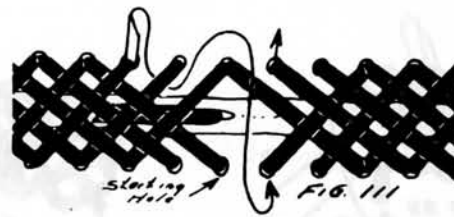
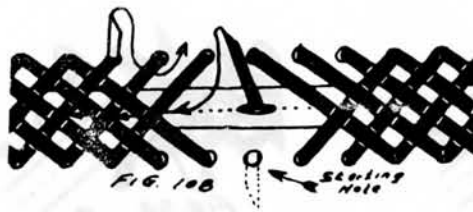
The method of going around corners is shown in Figs. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106 and 107.



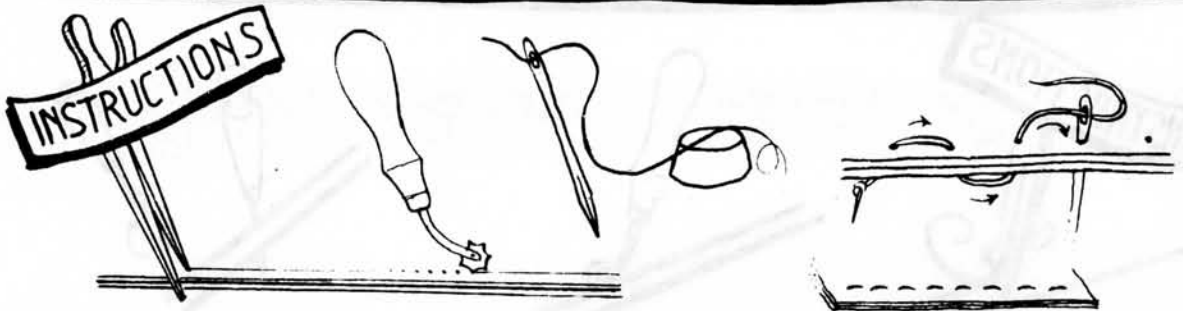
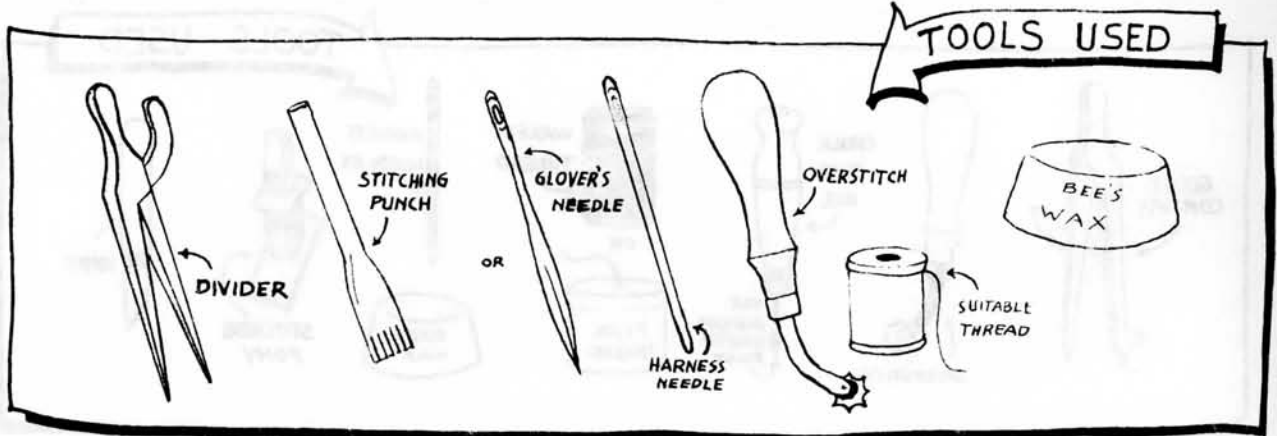
Notice that the corner hole has been gone thru 4 times with the ones on either side 3 times. This is the reason for punching these holes larger than the others.

ROUND BRAID or MEXICAN BASKET WEAVE - (Continued)

The splicing is the same as the Cordovan stitches, but the ending is different. Figs. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116 show the ending of this stitch.



HAND STITCHING

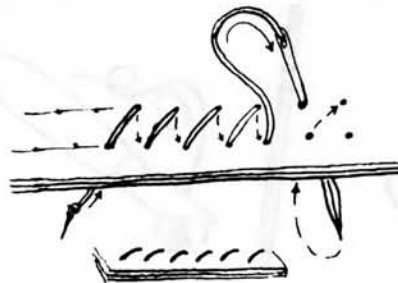


- ① USE DIVIDER TO MARK A GUIDE-LINE FOR OVERSTITCH OR FOR PUNCH. ADJUST TO DESIRED DISTANCE.
- ② IF GLOVER'S NEEDLE IS TO BE USED - RUN OVERSTITCH ON GUIDE-LINE. (Space marked) SELECT PROPER NEEDLE & THREAD. (Wax thread)
- ③ BEGINNERS SHOULD START WITH A RUNNING STITCH. TIE KNOT AT END. SEW IN ONE DIRECTION, AS SHOWN. TIE KNOT AT END.

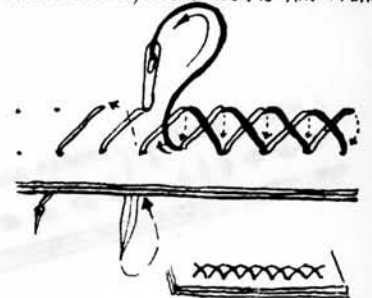
Alternate Stitches



MANY DECORATIVE STITCHES MAY BE ACHIEVED. THE ABOVE STARTS OUT BEING THE RUNNING STITCH. THEN SEW BACK FILLING IN THE ALTERNATE SPACES (As Shown)



THE DIAGONAL STITCH IS BASICALLY THE RUNNING STITCH. MARK 2 GUIDE-LINES AND MARK SPACING ON EACH LINE. TIE KNOT AT END & FOLLOW DIAGRAM.

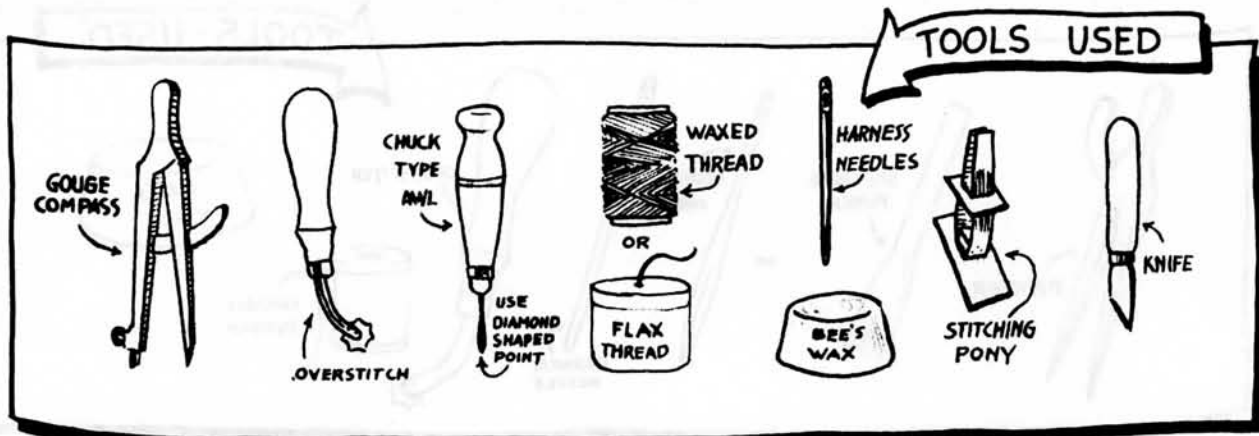


THE CROSS STITCH STARTS THE SAME AS THE DIAGONAL STITCH. THEN SEW BACK FILLING IN SPACES TO FORM THE CROSSES. FOLLOW DIAGRAM.

Stitching Punch Instructions

- ① USE DIVIDER AS SHOWN ABOVE.
- ② PLACE PUNCH ON GUIDE-LINE AND STRIKE WITH Mallet.
- ③ SELECT PROPER SIZE HARNESS NEEDLE. (BLUNT END) WAX THREAD. FOLLOW SAME STITCHING INSTRUCTIONS AS ABOVE.

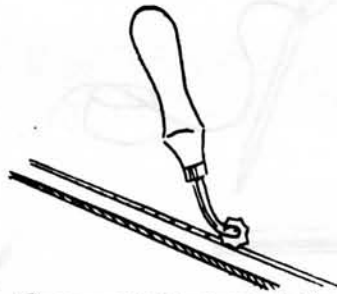
SADDLE STITCHING



INSTRUCTIONS



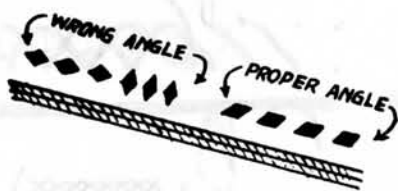
① ADJUST COMPASS TO DESIRED DEPTH, $\frac{1}{8}$ " TO $\frac{1}{4}$ ". CUT CHANNEL ALONG EDGE TO BE STITCHED.



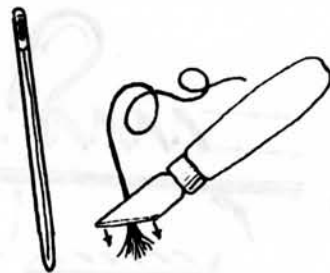
② MARK SPACING POSITION WITH OVERSTITCH. MARK WITHIN GROOVE.



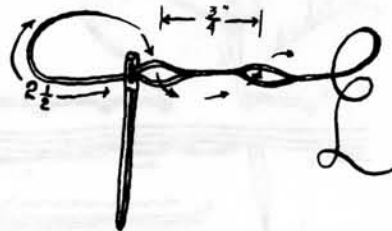
③ PIERCE THROUGH LEATHER WITH AWL. BE SURE TO USE A DIAMOND POINT. STUDY THE NEXT STEP CAREFULLY.



④ WATCH THE ANGLE CLOSELY. IF PUT IN WRONG WILL TEAR OUT QUICKLY. PLACE POINT DIAGONALLY IN GROOVE.



⑤ SELECT PROPER NEEDLE AND THREAD. TO POINT THREAD SCRAPE END WITH BLADE, AS SHOWN.



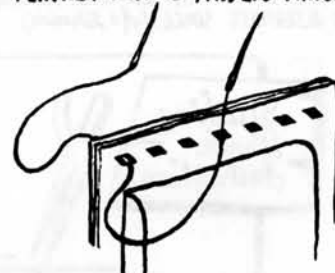
⑥ TO LOCK THREAD, UNRAVEL CLOSE TO EYE. PASS END THROUGH. UNRAVEL $\frac{3}{4}$ " FURTHER DOWN & PASS END THROUGH.



⑦ WAX END TO FUSE THREAD TOGETHER.

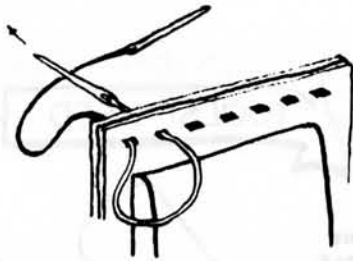


⑧ TWO NEEDLES ARE REQUIRED. ONE AT EACH END. THREAD AS SHOWN IN STEPS 6 AND 7.

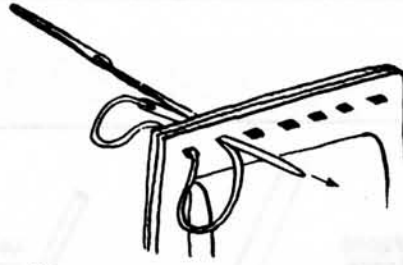


⑨ START BY PLACING NEEDLE THRU FIRST HOLE. EVEN UP THE THREAD ON EACH SIDE.

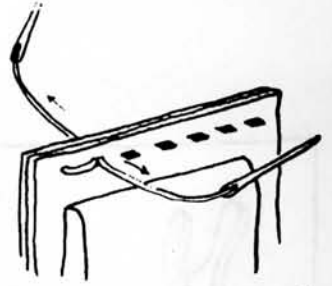
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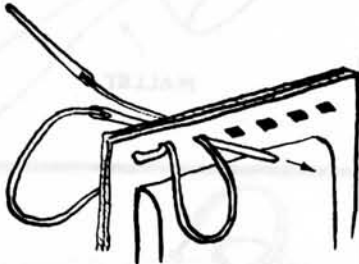
10 PUSH ONE NEEDLE THROUGH SECOND HOLE.



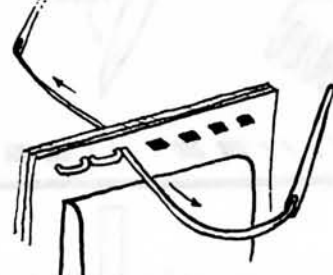
11 PUSH OTHER NEEDLE THROUGH SAME (SECOND) HOLE.



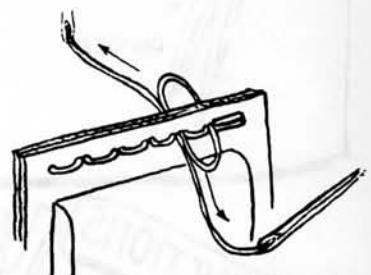
12 GRASP THREAD ON EACH SIDE & PULL TIGHTLY.



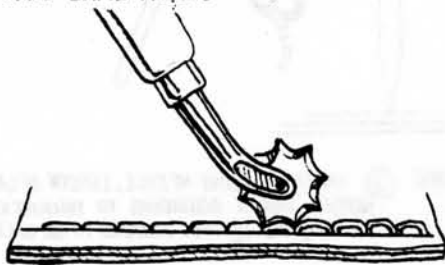
13 PUSH NEEDLE FROM BACK SIDE THRU THIRD HOLE, THEN PUSH OTHER NEEDLE THRU SAME HOLE.



14 TIGHTEN STITCH AS BEFORE. CONTINUE STITCHING AS INSTRUCTED TO THE END OF PROJECT.



15 TO END, BACK STITCH THRU TWO HOLES. CUT THREADS OFF FLUSH WITH LEATHER.



16 RUN OVERSTITCH WHEEL OVER STITCHES.

MATERIALS NEEDED



BURNISHING BLOCK



BEE'S WAX

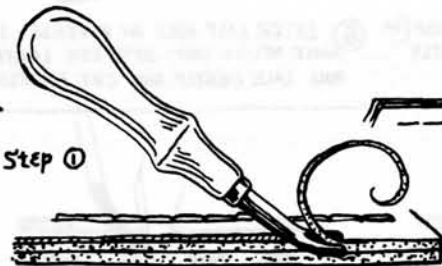


EDGER



DYE OR EDGE KOTE

FINISHING EDGE



Step 1

1 REMOVE CORNERS OF EDGE WITH EDGER USE ON BOTH SIDES.



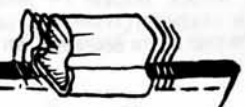
Step 2

2 APPLY EDGE KOTE OR DYE ALONG EDGE.



Step 3

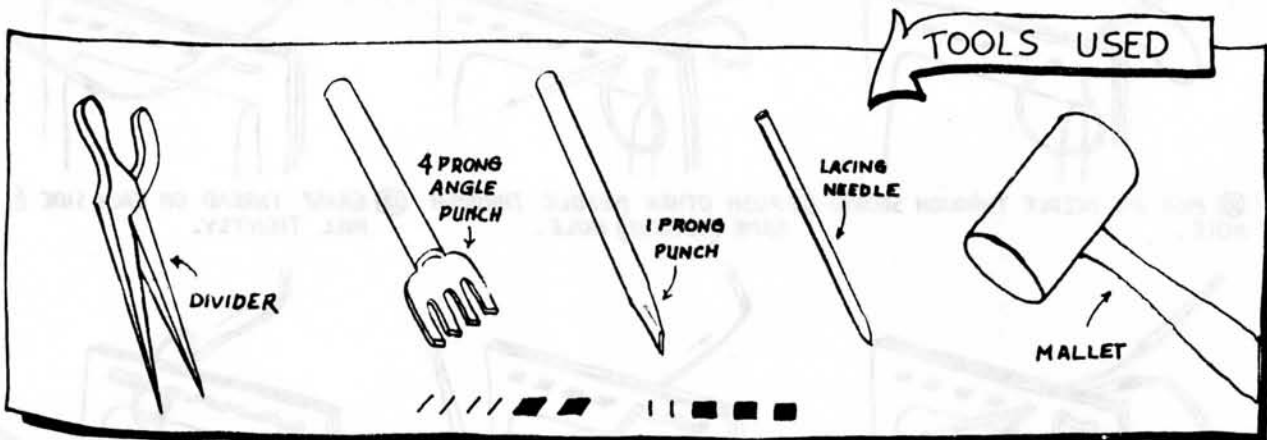
3 RUB BEE'S WAX ALONG EDGE.



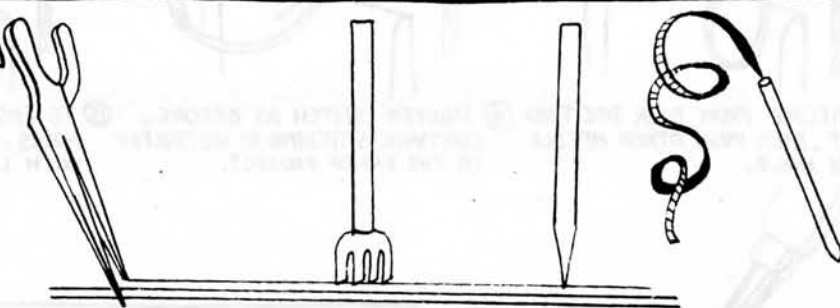
Step 4

4 BURNISH EDGE WITH BURNISHING BLOCK. RUB BACK AND FORTH.

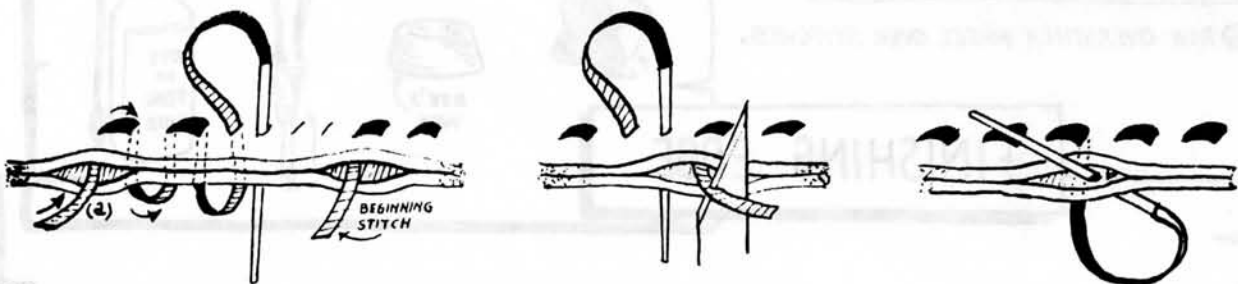
BUCK STITCHING



INSTRUCTIONS



- ① USE DIVIDER TO MARK A GUIDE-LINE FOR THE PUNCH. FIRST ADJUST TO DESIRED DISTANCE—USUALLY $\frac{1}{8}$ " TO $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- ② SELECT PUNCH. PLACE ALONG GUIDE-LINE. STRIKE PUNCH WITH MALLET. (SPACE 1 PRONG PUNCH $\frac{1}{8}$ " APART)
- ③ THREAD LACING NEEDLE. LENGTH OF LACE NEEDED VARIES ACCORDING TO THICKNESS. THIN REQUIRES $\frac{1}{2}$ TIMES DISTANCE TO BE LACED.



- ④ PASS NEEDLE THROUGH 1ST HOLE FROM BETWEEN LEATHERS (AS SHOWN ②) CONTINUE LACING TO END OR TO BEGINNING STITCH.
- ⑤ AFTER LACING THROUGH LAST HOLE (ON FRONT SIDE) PULL BEGINNING LACE LIGHTLY AND CUT EXCESS.
- ⑥ ENTER LAST HOLE ON REVERSE SIDE. FORCE NEEDLE OUT BETWEEN LEATHERS. PULL LACE LIGHTLY AND CUT EXCESS.



- ⑦ PLACE A DROP OF GLUE BETWEEN LEATHERS. TAP SURFACE LIGHTLY WITH A HAMMER.



- ① BEGIN AND STITCH AS ABOVE. STITCH THROUGH BEGINNING 1ST AND 2ND HOLES AS SHOWN.
- ② PULL ENDS OF EACH (BEGINNING AND ENDING) LACE, THEN CUT OFF EXCESS.

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