

LEATHERCRAFT

All Levels



Exploring

1. All animal skins can be used for leathercraft products. Cattle hides, calfskin, sheepskin, pigskin, goat skins, alligator or crocodile skins are most commonly used. List ten leather products made from any of these.

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2. Animal hides are taken through the following steps before they can become leather.

CURING

Salted, dipped in salty water or treated in some other way to prevent rotting.

SOAKING

In water to soften the hides and wash off all the chemicals used to cure them.

FLESHING

Machines use blades to scrape off the flesh from the inner side of the hide.

UN-HAIRING

Soaking them again to loosen the hair and passing through machines equipped with dull blades that scrape off the hair.

BATING

Removes the lime from the hides and makes the leather soft.

TANNING

Soaking in vegetable or mineral solutions until the solution has soaked through. Then the hides are cleaned with water again to remove all foreign substances and run through machines that squeeze out the solutions.

FINISHING

Dyeing, treating with oils or grease to make the leather flexible, tacking, toggling, pasting, and any variety of other processes that make the leather suitable for its final use.

Doing

Make three useful articles out of leather.

- At least one must be cut from a pattern designed by you.
The other two may be in kit form.
- At least one item must include **punching holes**.
- At least one item must include **lacing**; either with leather or braiding material.
- At least one item must be **decorated** using one or more of the following methods.
- Tooling, embossing, stamping, carving and burning.
- Label each article and display them at a Cadet meeting or special function.

Ask your Counsellor to sign below and arrange for the presentation of your badge.

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