

Setting Snaps

Make custom length leather bracelets with ease! Here are step-by-step instructions for setting snaps on a leather strip.

Supplies:



Leather Strips



Stamps



Leather Hole Punch



Eyelet Anvil



Eyelet Setter



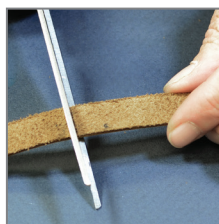
Hammer

Step-by-Step

1. Measure a leather strip to length. Remember to leave an overlap of about 3/4" on each end of the strip for the snaps. Mark the location for the snaps on the leather.



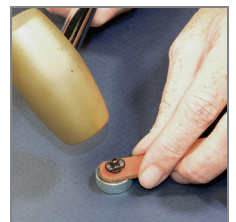
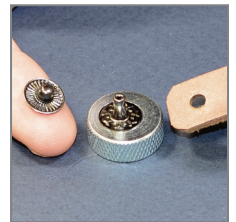
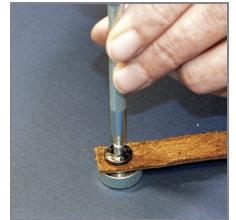
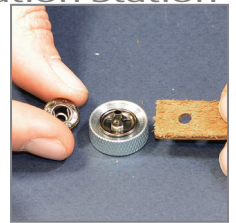
2. Cut the leather.



3. Using a leather hole punch - 3/16" (or number 4 on the rotary), punch holes in the leather.



4. Stack the components on the concave side of the anvil.
 - First, place the smooth top piece of the snap so that the knob faces up.
 - Second, place the leather with the rough side up.
 - Third, place the "female" part of the snap.
5. Position the setting tool vertically on the stack and strike with a hammer 2-3 times.
6. Switch to the other end of the leather strip for the other half of the snap. Flip the anvil over to the flat side and stack.
 - First, place the rivet-like piece.
 - Second, place the leather strip with the smooth side up.
 - Third, place the "nubbin" or "male" piece.
7. Strike with a hammer right on the "nubbin". The round portion should be slightly flattened which helps to lock the snap together.
8. Snap together and viola!



A Dog's Night Out Collar
by Valorie Nygaard-Pouzar

Val used a leather strip and 3 snap sets to create this stylishly custom adjustable dog collar for her Shepherd/Lab "Freckle".

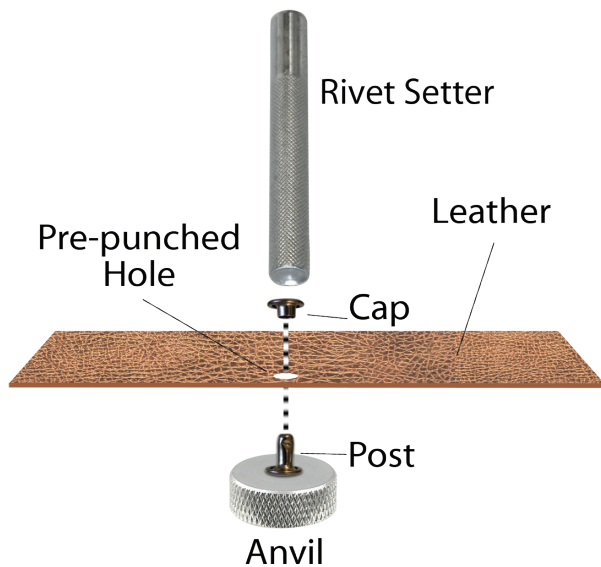
Setting Compression Rivets (2-Part Rivets)

Compression rivets are an easy and stylish way to add embellishments to leather or simply finish a leather bracelet choker etc...

Supplies:



Step-by-Step



1. Punch 2.5mm holes in leather at desired locations (it can be helpful to mark them with a pencil or Sharpie®).
2. Set the post (long portion) on the flat side of the anvil.
3. Add your leather to the post.
4. Slide the (domed) cap over the post.
5. Place the cupped end of the rivet setter on the rivet cap.
6. Tap once or twice with the hammer.
7. Test: If the rivet is wiggly ... you didn't compress (hammer) it hard enough, so line it up and hammer again!



Metallo Elemento Bracelet by Polly Nobbs-Larue

Polly wrapped one end of the leather strap around the hematite “donut” centerpiece, overlapping leather by approximately 1”. This gave room to safely set the rivet without hitting the hematite or riveting too close to the end of the leather. She marked the spot to punch, keeping the leather overlapped and lined up nicely. Carefully centering the rotary punch, she punched through both layers at once.

Placing a 2-part rivet through the holes, and making sure domed head was at the front of bracelet, she placed the rivet setter on the back of the rivet, and hammered firmly. (Using the rivet setter on the back-side like this, prevents marring the front of the leather).

Polly then repeated the process for the other half of the bracelet.

Adding the clasp to one end, she overlapped the leather by 0.75 - 1”.

The other end of the bracelet is completed by making a loop of leather, the same size you used for the clasp.



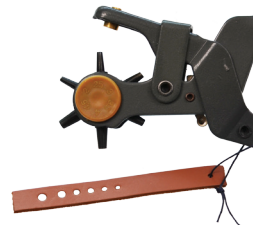
Just OK Corral Bracelet by Mollie Valente

Mollie created the focal piece from a brass blank, embossed with the Sizzix® BIGkick™. She used Vintaj® Patinas™ to color the embossed metal. She centered the oval blank and marked the hole positions. Holes were punched using the 2.5mm diameter setting on the rotary punch.

Using compression rivets, she riveted the oval blank to the bracelet, adding spacer beads for adornment.

She then measured the bracelet for exact length and punched a pair of holes on each end for rivets. After trimming away excess leather, she riveted the first side to attach the Z-shaped clasp and riveted the second side to form a loop.

Tool Tip: Take some scrap leather and punch out a hole for each size. Use this to help determine what size hole you need to fit your findings. Strap it on to your hole punch for easy access!



Setting Eyelets

Eyelets are tubes with flared ends. One end of a rivet sometimes looks like an eyelet. The main difference between a rivet and an eyelet, is that you can see all the way through an eyelet after you set it, but at least one end of a rivet is always solid. If the eyelet is large enough, you can run wire, chain or a jump ring through the resulting reinforced hole.

Supplies:



Leather Bracelet



#41-270-51-5
3/16" eyelet



Leather Hole
Punch



#69-362



#69-248-01

Step-by-Step

1. Measure and mark the holes on the backside of the leather bracelet.



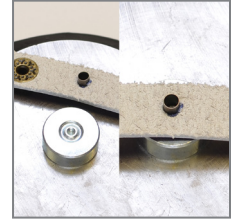
2. Punch holes with a leather punch.



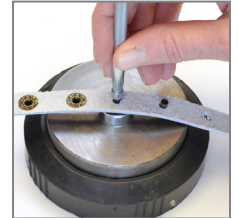
3. Push an eyelet through the hole. The finished flared end should be on the finished side of the bracelet, or the "good" side of the leather.



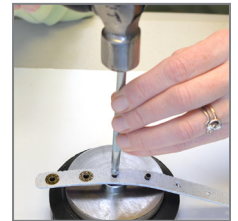
4. Place the leather with the eyelet over the divot in the anvil.



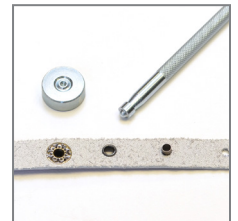
5. Position the setting tool over the hole of the eyelet.



6. Strike the setting tool with a hammer 4-6 times.



7. The tube of the eyelet will now be set firm against the leather. Repeat the process for the other holes.



Eye of the Orchid Bracelet
by Valorie Nygaard-Pouzar

Using eyelets to embellish a leather bracelet is quick and easy to do!