

牛皮郵差袋 messenger bag



長形綠色 bag wallet
Imm 美國壓紋牛皮
USA green floral embossed cowhide
12mm 日本山牛皮
Japanese green goat skin
闊 width 9.5cm
長 length 23.9cm
厚 thickness 1cm
(摺後folded)

USA lamb shearing arm-warmer
美國小羊毛臂套



Imm 巴基斯坦牛皮
PAKISTAN medium brown oiled cowhide
闊width 35cm
高height 30cm
厚thickness 10cm



* huge traveler backpack
牛皮大背囊
2mm 韓國原砂面牛皮
KOREAN medium grey sanded cowhide
高19" height
底base 15"x5" 不透明袋 (exclude side pockets)



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with 1mm thickness the cowhide used is not thick but rigid in texture (while so lovely looked due to the nice oiled tan); even with 2 full-size layers as front and back pockets, it maintains shapes and forms effectively during the whole production process, without extra or hard works

(06) front panel with external pocket, remove the oiled top grained surface at the edge of the panel piece to form a rough area to be glued together with the pocket piece, for extensive works to be applied a strong bond as 1 piece is needed, the 2 pieces is stitched together vertically at the middle, dividing 1 wide pocket into 2 narrower ones while adding some decorative details

(01) cut in advance enough lace for the whole bag, all lace should be wider than hole size (6mm width vs 4.5mm hole diameter) to prepare for the natural loss after being pulled and tightened, to begin from the second hole at the back (stitch back to the first hole in the front then proceed with normal stitching), so to keep the end behind and achieve a clean, firm first step on the front, keep inspecting lace condition when stitching, replace with new one when over-stretch symptoms likely to appear, even length is still longer enough to finish the distance no paper pattern is prepared for the sample and all pieces are cut without pre-determined measurements, otherwise holes should be already marked on paper patterns

use centre points to position front and side panel for hole marking: in single-side stitching, the top 1 layer is visible so all holes should be in even intervals while those on base layer have to be adjusted at any turning distance (03) eye-judge is good enough as only a few positions are to be handled (2 as in sample), controlled waves are expected to be formed in the back (04) without being noticed outside (05)



樣本使用的牛皮不厚但挺堅，所以在底面各加一層近乎全幅來做副袋亦不覺層層累贅，而且大都是疊打孔穿繩，沒太多翻外功夫但功能更實用而外觀更充實。(06) 前幅與副袋重疊的邊緣務為削薄(06)，不為減少厚度(至如前述1mm厚度在這件品而言是捨到好處)，而是要把兩件皮料貼牢一起加工。前幅先帶油性的皮面而用萬能膠都難以跟副袋的皮底黏貼，先重疊並用手工厚力，容易脫離或移位，所以把前幅皮面連接的油滑面層磨去，變成粗糙面貼粗糙面，牢固黏合，承受到一併定位打孔縫合等工序，真正二合一。樣本在中間縫合把一個間的副袋變成兩個較窄的各有實用性，且豐富了線條。



樣本因為前後幅與側幅縫合方法不同，先縫前幅算是先難後易，但沒有硬性規定。(08、09) 先用的繩穿起前幅與側幅，正式穿皮繩時更有效率，更可檢視效果及早修正。而幼繩不會妨礙皮繩穿線，可保留至完成才拔掉。如果不使用撞釘定位，個人習慣從第二孔穿後開始，因第一孔後再如常縫合，繩端自然收藏在皮底而無起點外露(10)。



(03-05) 單面設計圖及圖幅與底幅在圓角處的孔距有所不同。而幅外露孔距必需一致，要調節的是側幅，因為涉及的距離不長，孔數不過3、4個，不必用到數學，用眼均分已可以。樣本便有2個孔位(03a、b)需要調節，如果空掛單幅，表面多幅一線至穿而自然呈現的波浪亦會很平勻(04-05)。

featured skills 專題技巧

手挽handles

鎖locks



穿裝拉鍊 zipper installation

手挽法 hand stitching

* with proportional paper patterns which are copied backward from the actual leather pieces of making the item, to serve as material utilization reference and creative ground only 包括比例紙樣(依照相關皮件反轉製成，並非絕對精確，可作為創作和改良的基礎及計算與圖解輔助)。此 paper patterns illustrates design and structural concept only 紙樣圖解僅供參考。" measurement information that all corresponding sample only, actual hardware size must be followed to develop useful a set of patterns 實際五金樣式尺寸，不可僅依紙樣參考，實用紙樣圖解僅供參考的配件製作。→ item to inspire creative use of different types of leather 紙樣啟發皮革應用。Remarks (1) some tools and methods of mine have significant differences from those of traditional leathercraft and are just my personal choices, after experiencing relevant options 我的工具和手法與傳統不同的稱為個人選擇。(2) hole positions for lace stitching/ rivet setting shown on paper patterns are those of the samples made, different choices might need adjustments to give a balanced look 紙樣的孔位位置是根據我的，如其選擇後再調整效果亦會不同。



rugged edge depends on real situation of the leather, manual cut is not encouraged

35cm
32cm
the front panel is smaller than the back to give a more controlled opening

30cm

計劃孔位應由後背的中間開始，再左右推進，確保對稱(02-03)。但中間點不應做孔位，因為會使繩孔的數量變成單數，兩端的收結會不一樣；而既已決定是皮繩縫合，所以先裁好足夠數量(01)，皮繩過度拉結於中間的變數，即使尚長仍是會留餘縫上新的，所以不必追求長皮，並準備可能的縫孔位置與應對做法，製作便可一氣呵成，效果流暢。皮繩過度應較孔寬略大，除了彌補拉結變動的偏差，繩一穿過孔時效果飽滿是視覺與功能上的基本標準。

(11-16) 後幅之上加上全面翻袋，可先剪後後貼合或像樣本先貼合後剪裁，因為口開所以中間裝了車縫釘(13)。完成後與側幅連接，因為是雙面縫合可以用夾輔助定位，可以省略刺皮皮面和塗膠步驟，雙面膠紙可以應付，但仍必須在中間點起左右推進，效果理想並貼合德國後才一併開孔，簡單快捷。將夾過下層繩縫固定結構，再正式穿上皮繩，注意如用撞釘定位繩尾要開小孔(17-22)。



back panel with internal pocket (11-13), the pocket layer can be cut and glued to the back layer or as sample, glued to the back and then trim away the excessive edge; double-side stitching is applied for joining the back and the side panels, resulting a naturally inward side (while naturally outward with the front panel); such combination of stitching methods gives a rather enclosed form of the bag, there are 3 features aiming at the same purpose: 1/ smaller front panel 2/ centre lock strap (23) and 3/ incorporated installation of shoulder strap holder (27)

for consistency and efficiently, it is suggested to stick the back and side panels together and mark for and punch holes together, 0.5mm double-side adhesive tape and paper clips can provide strong hold allowing foresight of outcome closest to reality; end of lace fixed by rivet: holes on lace must be fine slits opened by general paper cutter, and holes on bag layers in small sizes (17-22)

由中間開始再左右推進貼合，確保對稱