

## PROJECT INSTRUCTION BIKE SADDLE TRANSFORMATION (3/3)




Tools & material available on [www.ivan.tw](http://www.ivan.tw)

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### Color & Finish:

1. Paint the center floral background with Fiebing's Leather Color using a small brush.
2. Apply Fiebing's Resolene as a resist agent over the entire seat using a sponge or sponge brush.
3. Repeat the same step and apply Resolene to the bottom panel. Allow both pieces to dry.
4. Work Fiebing's Vintage Gel into the carving in a circular motion using a sponge. Wipe off any excess with a clean cloth.
5. Repeat the same step on the bottom panel. Allow it to dry fully before adding a second coat of Resolene as a top finish.
6. Use a lace cutter to create continuous leather lace.
7. Apply Resolene using a sponge, and once it's dry, add Vintage Gel to match the color of the saddle, and finish with a top coat.
8. Mark and punch out hardware locations using a drive punch.
9. Glue the top leather panel to the plastic saddle and fasten it with screw posts. Repeat the same step for the bottom panel and tighten the bottom screws with a screwdriver.
10. Thin out the ends of the lace and insert them into a Perma Lok needle.

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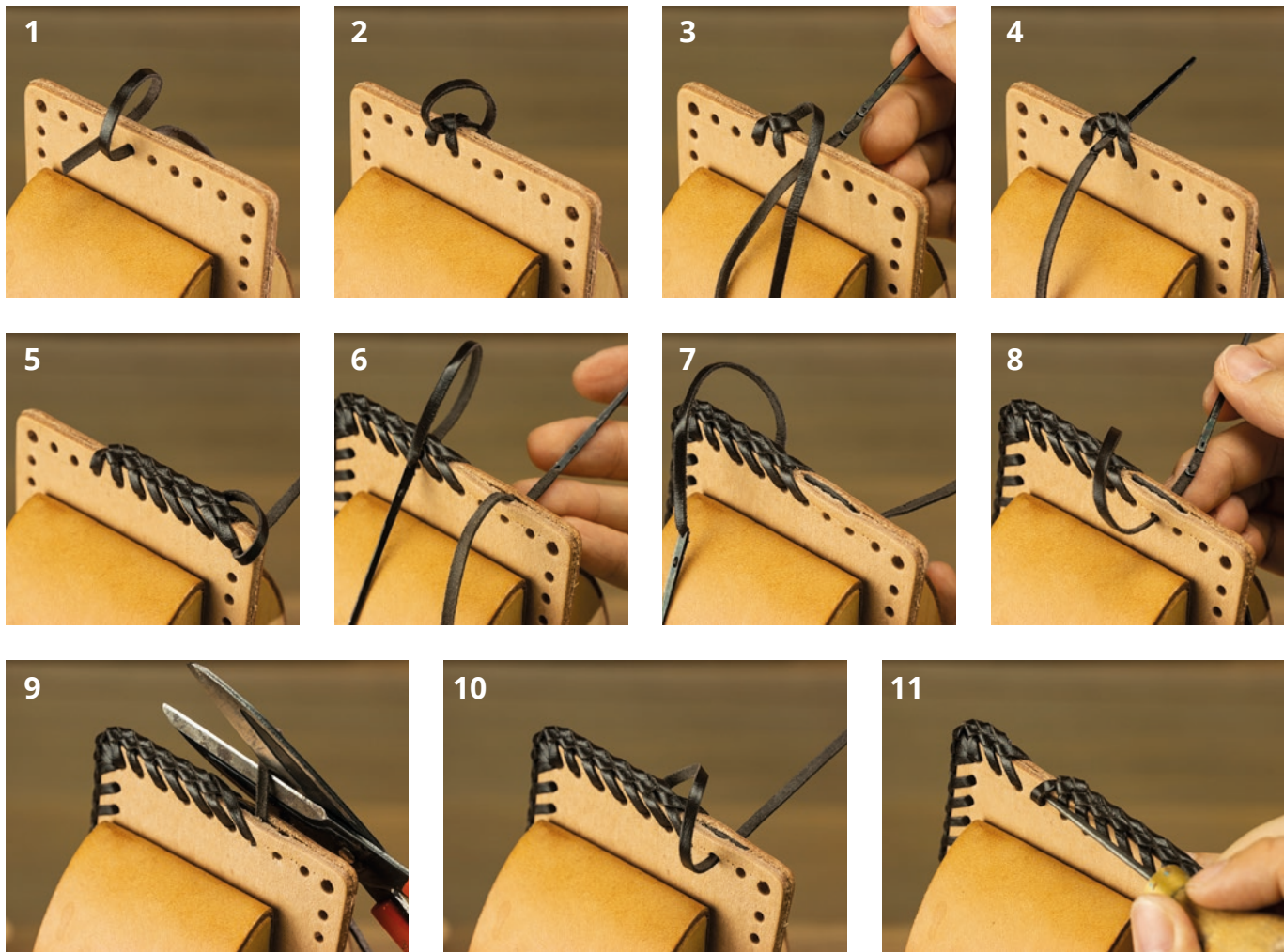
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### Double Loop Lacing:

The double loop lacing is made by creating another loop of lace in the middle of an existing lace. It uses approximately 7 times more lace than the length of the project. For example, if your project measures 2 feet around laced part, you will need 14 feet of lace.

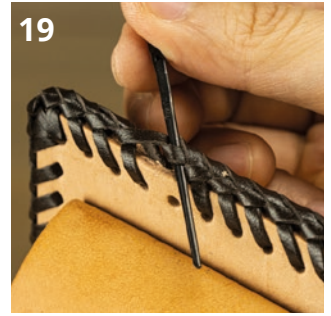
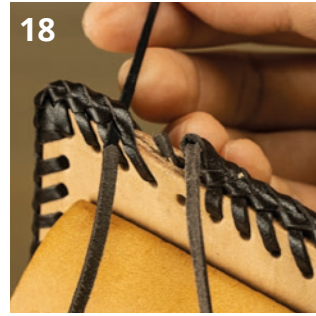
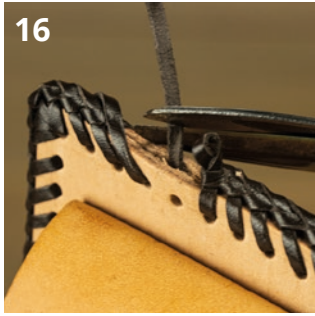


1. Beginning lacing on front side of project. Pull the needle and lace through the 1st hole, leave about 2cm or 3/4" of the lacing end and lace the next hole.
2. Pull the stitch tight and lace over the end you left free. This forms a Cross pattern.
3. Pull the stitch under the cross snug. Lace through the next hole. Mold the leather gently using your hands and a wooden slicker. Leave it to dry overnight.
4. Follow the same process making a cross, once again go under the cross and pull the stitch snug.
5. When lacing a corner, stitch in the same hole three times to cover the corner. You can use a burnishing awl or lacing nipper to enlarge the hole to make sure there are enough space for lace to go through.
6. Lace until only 12cm~15cm (5"~6") of lacing remain. You'll now have to splice with a new length of lace.
7. Insert new lacing down between leathers few holes from lacing. Pull out back side. Leave 2cm (3/4") of lacing between leather.
8. Take end of lace between leathers and continue lacing your project with the old lace.
9. Pull the old lace up tight, cut off the end at an angle, allowing about 2cm (3/4") to remain. Attach needle to new lacing.
10. Tuck the end of the old lacing between the leather and lace over it with the new lace.
11. Continue lacing to start point. To tie off lacing, carefully pull end of beginning lace free of stitches using an awl.

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12. From back side, pull the end of lace out of the hole.
13. From front side, pull end of lace out of the loop.
14. Push tool down between leathers and hook it over the lace.
15. Pull end of lace out of hole and up between leathers. Two empty holes should appear on the front side and on the back.
16. Cut off the end of the lace you have pulled out and tuck the end of the lace between the leathers. Lace through the next hole.
17. Pull stitch tight and lace up through loop from the back side. All holes on the back side should be filled.
18. Lace under the cross, do not pull this stitch tight.
19. Carefully cross over as shown and push needle down through the loop.
20. Pull needle through. Push laced edge together to adjust and blend in the starting loop. Pull any slack out of the first loop and adjust lacing with fingers to make your stitches appear equal.
21. Pull the end of the lacing down tight. Make sure all stitches appear to be equally spaced.
22. Push needle through the last hole as shown. Bring it up between the leathers and out between the lacing. Cut off any excess lace.