



Christmas

Origami

Book

2010

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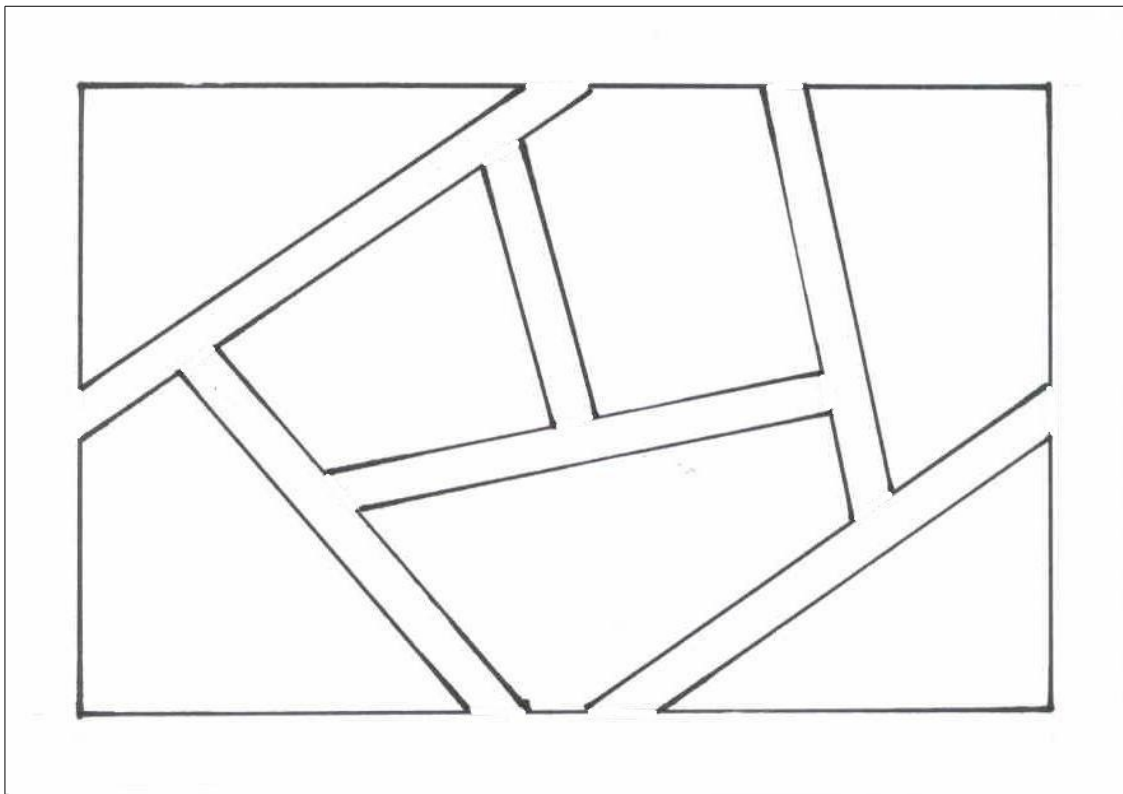
LEFT-OVER CARD

- double A6 card
- A6 coversheet
- 7 pieces of paper in different sizes, patterns and/or colours



First check whether your left-overs fit the pattern and if not make a new pattern. It's of course also possible to draw a pattern on the card.

- Cut the pattern out of the front of the card
- Glue the paper behind the openings and cut off the excess paper
- Glue the coversheet on the inside to hide the 'mess'



designed by A. Miranda van de Beek

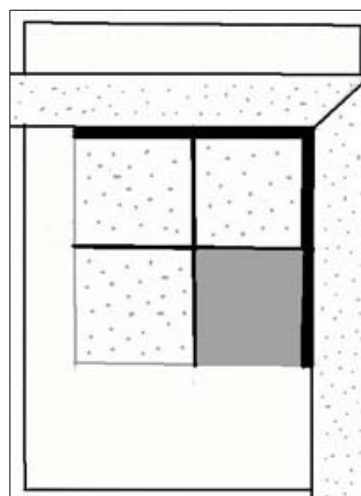
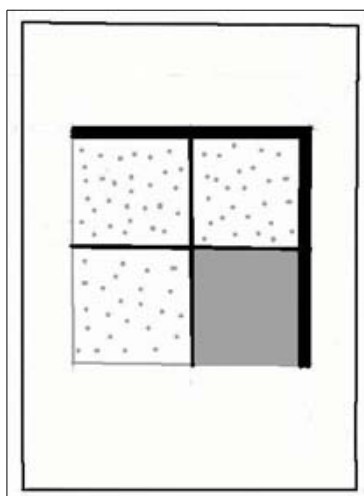
JAPANESE WINDOW



- Double white card A6
- Paper with Japanese pattern
7,5x7,5 cm and 7,5x15 cm
- Plain paper 3,75x3,75 cm in matching colour
- Plain black paper 1,85x15 cm

designed by A. Miranda van de Beek

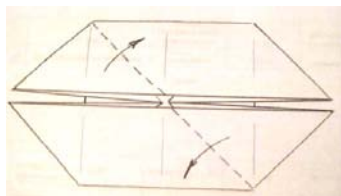
- Glue the 7,5x7,5 patterned sheet in the middle of the card after cutting out a corner of 3,75x3,75 cm.
- Keep the cut-out for later use
- Glue the plain coloured sheet in the 'hole' to make a square
- Cut two strips of 0,25x7,5 cm from the black paper and glue them on the horizontal and vertical middle of the glued-on square
- Cut four strips of 0,5x7,5 cm from the black paper and glue them on the square against the rim
- Cut the 7,5x15 cm patterned paper in four long strips and fold the long side 0,25 cm
- Glue these strips, with the folded side, against the black strips
- Cut the card into a square of 10,5x10,5 cm
- Fold or punch something you like from the leftover small patterned paper and glue it on the plain coloured square



Kusudama "Portrait"

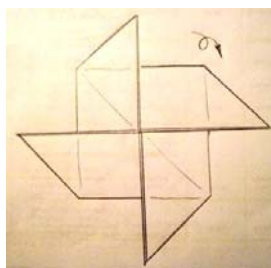
Kalashnikova Alexandra, Eniseysk, Russia

1.

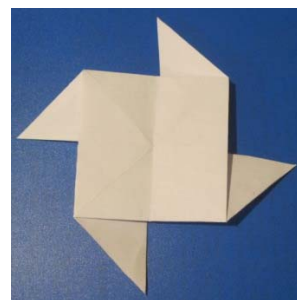
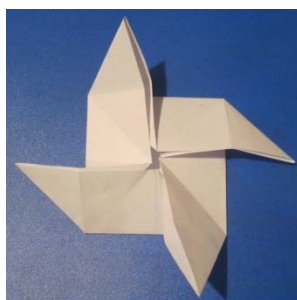
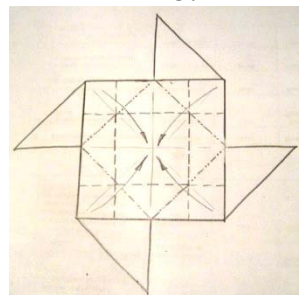


Б.Ф. «Катамаран»

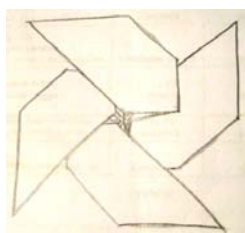
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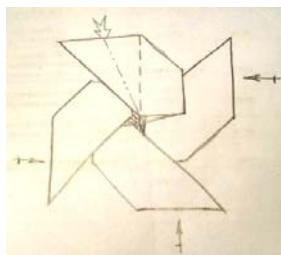
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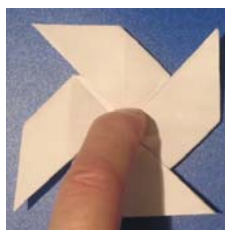
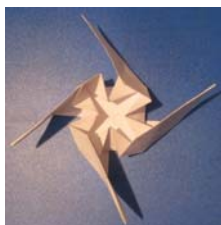
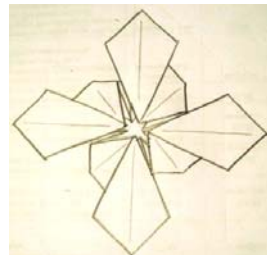
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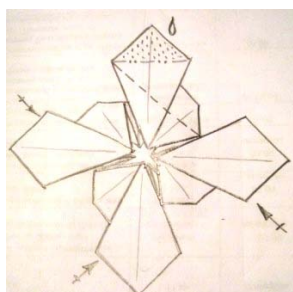
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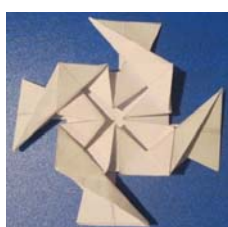
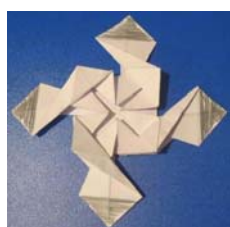
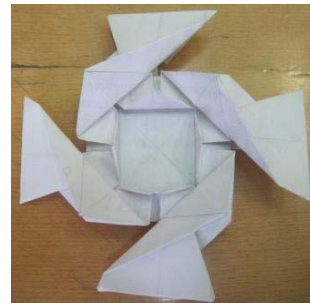
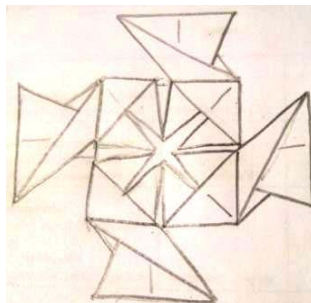
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7.



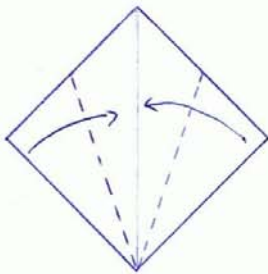
8.



Leaf from Lime-tree

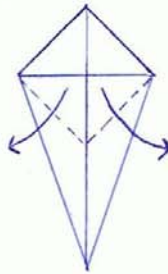
Andreas Najock

I)



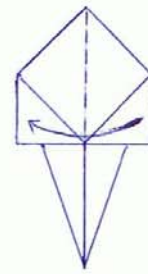
1. fold both sides to center-line

II)



1. fold down as indicated

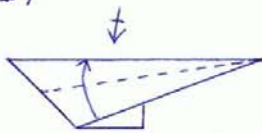
III)



90°

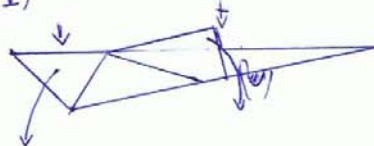
1. close model
2. rotate

IV)



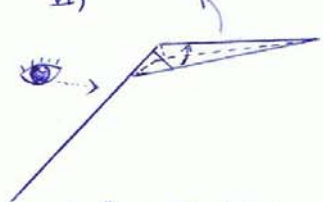
1. fold up the first layer
2. repeat behind

V)



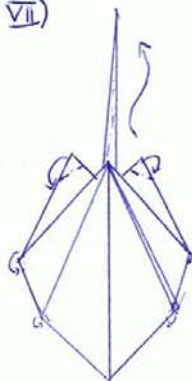
1. fold left part down while holding the right side as indicated. This will form a platform, seen in step VII) in 45° angle to the rest.

VI)



1. the result. Rabbit-ear-fold with narrow the right part
2. change point of view

VII)



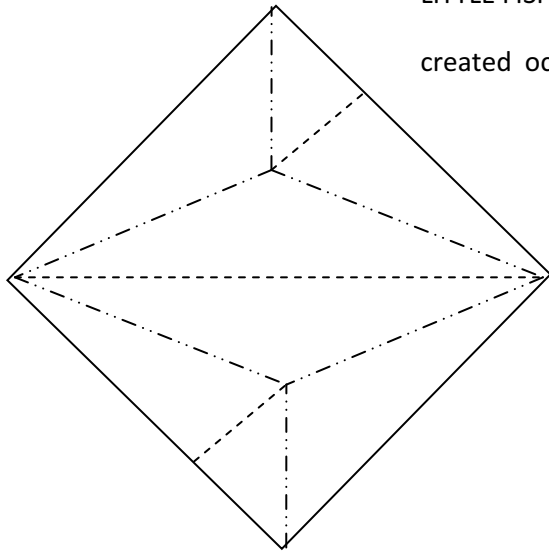
1. result of V) and VI)
2. fold tips behind
3. round the corners
4. narrow and form the upper part

VIII) finished model:

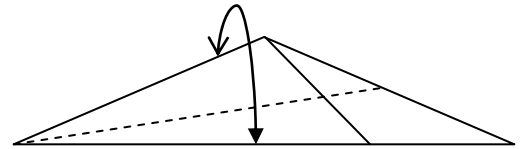


LITTLE FISH by Andreas Najock

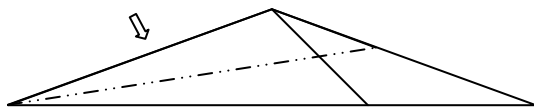
created octobre 2010



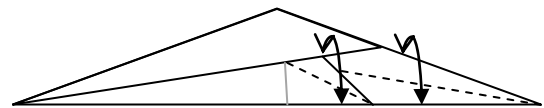
1. precrease
2. fold fishbase



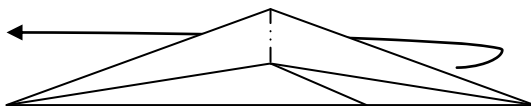
1. fold an unfold angle bisector



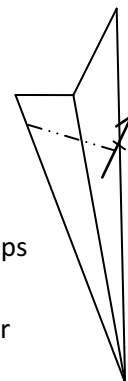
1. opensink



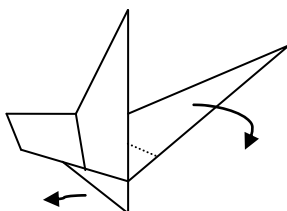
1. fold and unfold angle bisector
2. opensink precreased parts



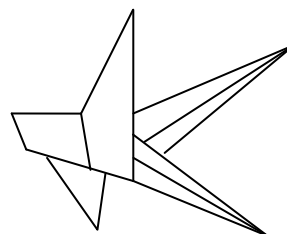
1. fold right side behind
2. rotate the model



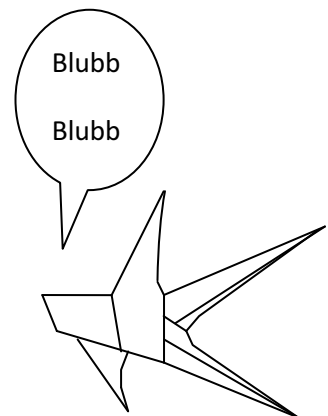
1. fold two big flaps up as indicated, take next step for orientation



1. Fold the flap at the front down as shown
2. Pull the paper at the bottom out a little

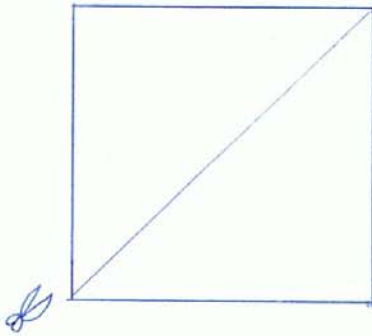


1. Shape the little fish!
2. You're done!



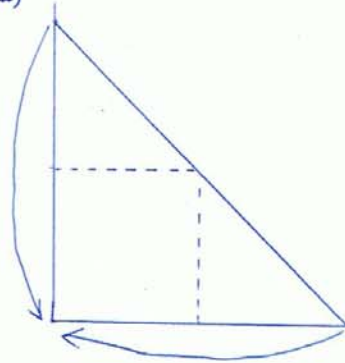
Andreas Nageck - LITHE diem

I)



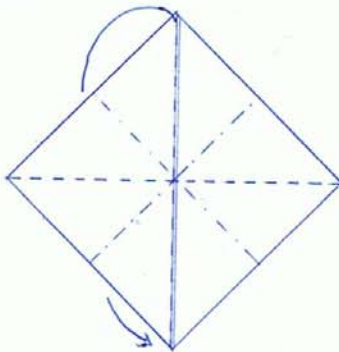
1. Fold a square diagonally
2. Cut the precreased line, to get a triangle

II)



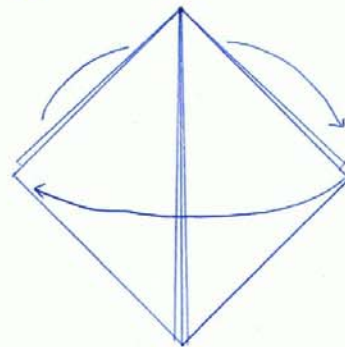
1. fold to the corner
2. rotate

III)



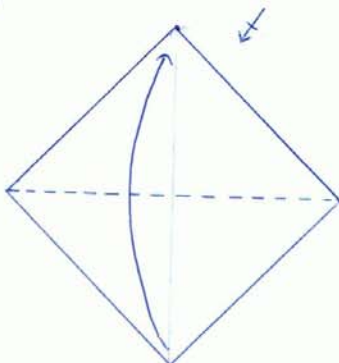
1. fold as indicated

IV)



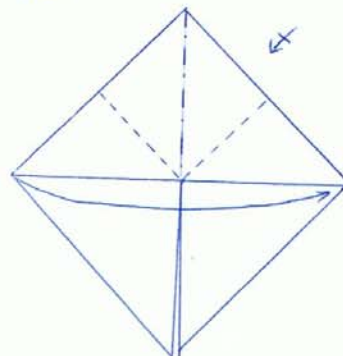
1. fold right flap to the left
2. repeat behind

V)



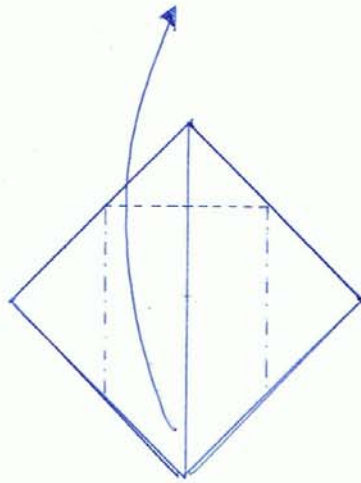
1. fold top layer up
2. repeat behind

VI)



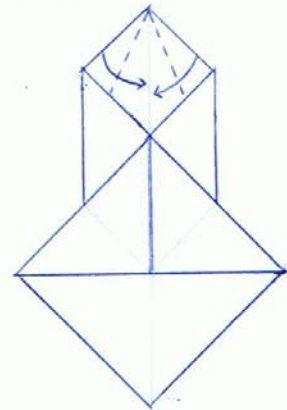
1. fold as indicated while swinging the flap back to the right

VII)



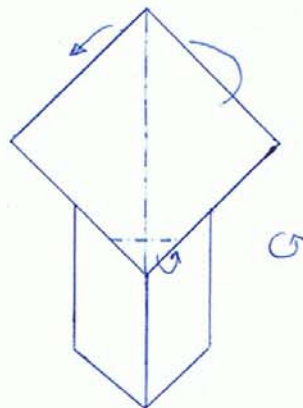
1. fold front up as indicated, for next step for result

VIII)



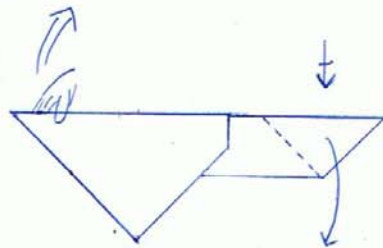
1. fold angel bisector, only front flap
2. turn paper over and rotate

IX)



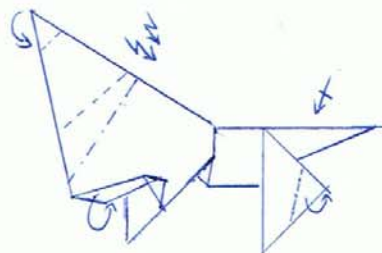
1. fold tip behind
2. fold model in half
3. rotate

X)



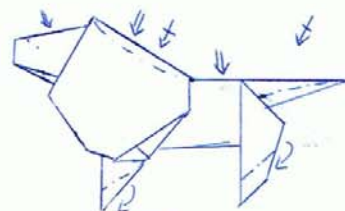
1. fold right part down. Repeat behind.
2. pull left part up. for next step for result.

XI)



1. fold fire layers behind. on the left side, you have to open fire model a bit

XII)

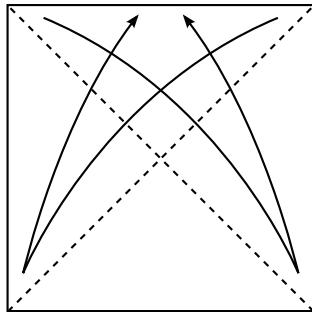
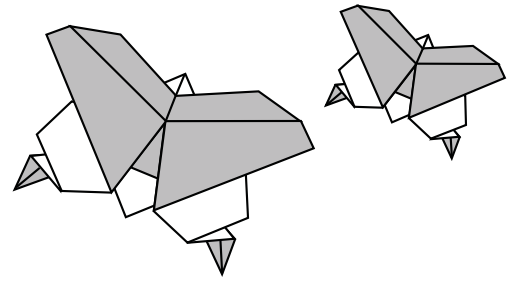


1. form legs
2. thin fire tail
3. round fire shapes

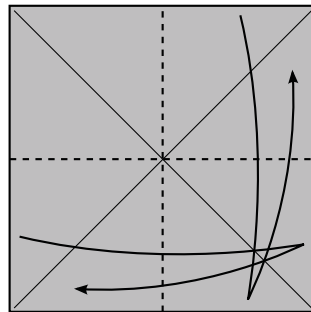


finished model

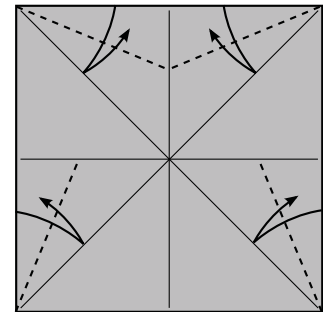
Butterfly



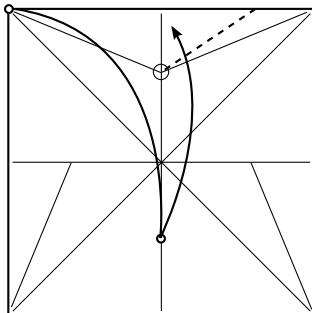
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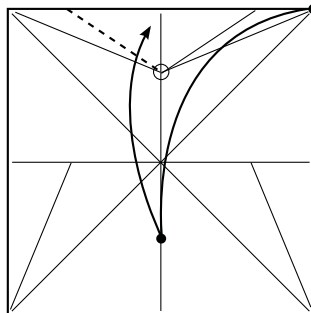
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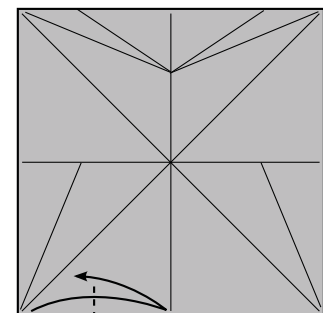
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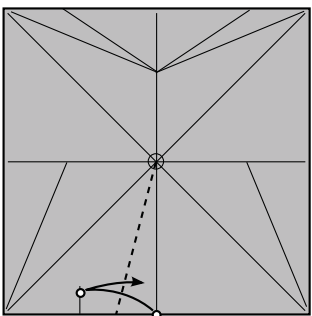
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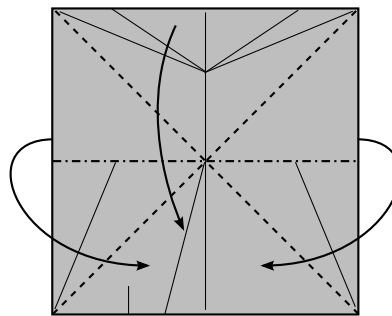
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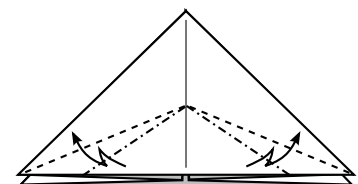
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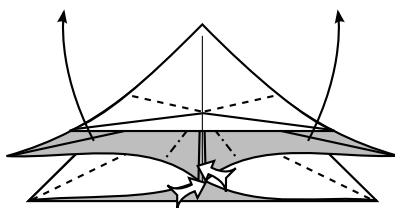
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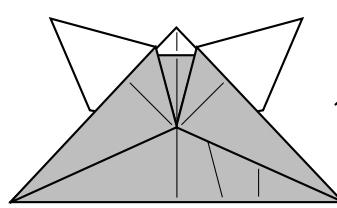
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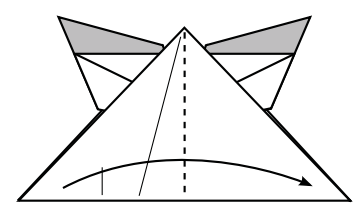
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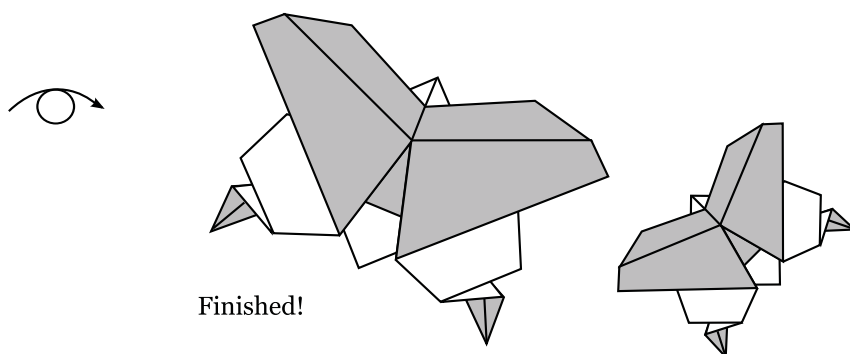
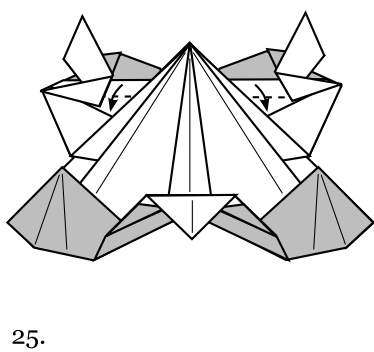
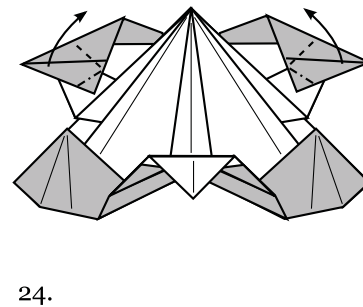
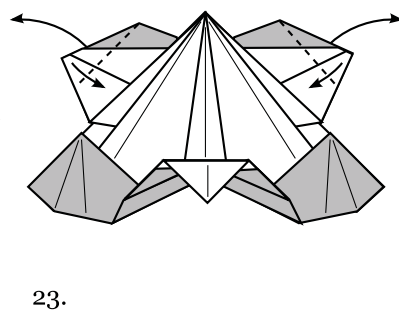
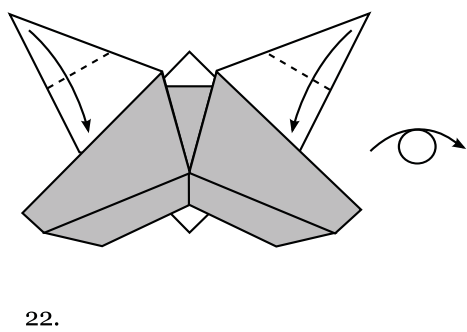
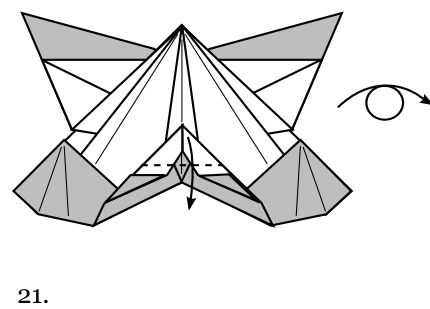
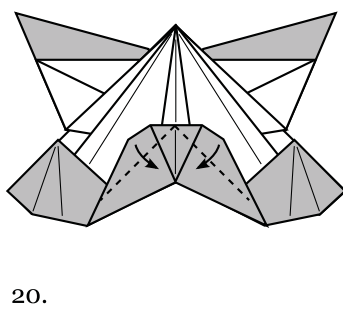
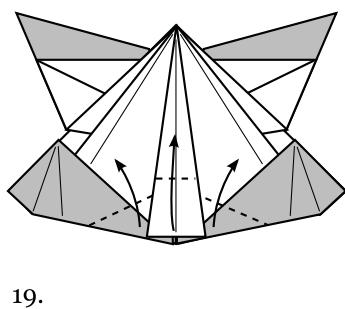
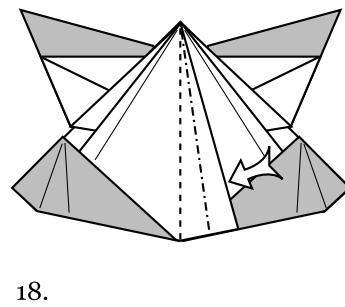
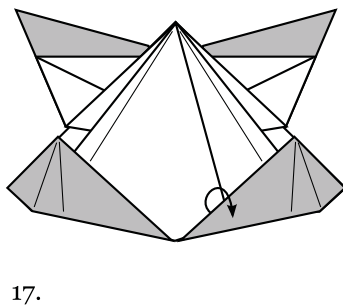
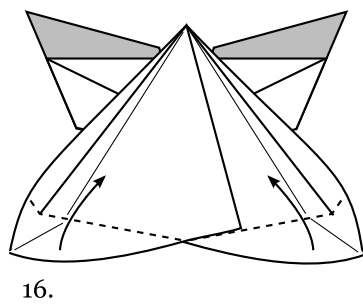
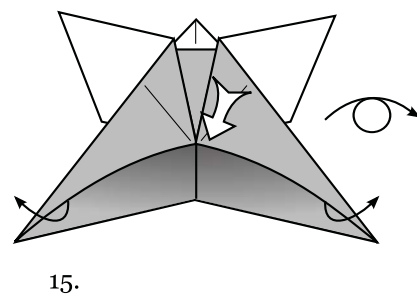
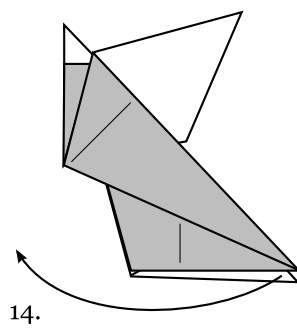
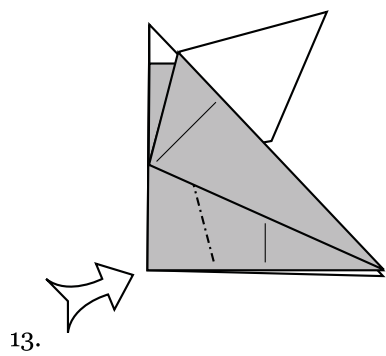
10.



11.



12.



"Kitten"

Designed by Andrey Ermakov

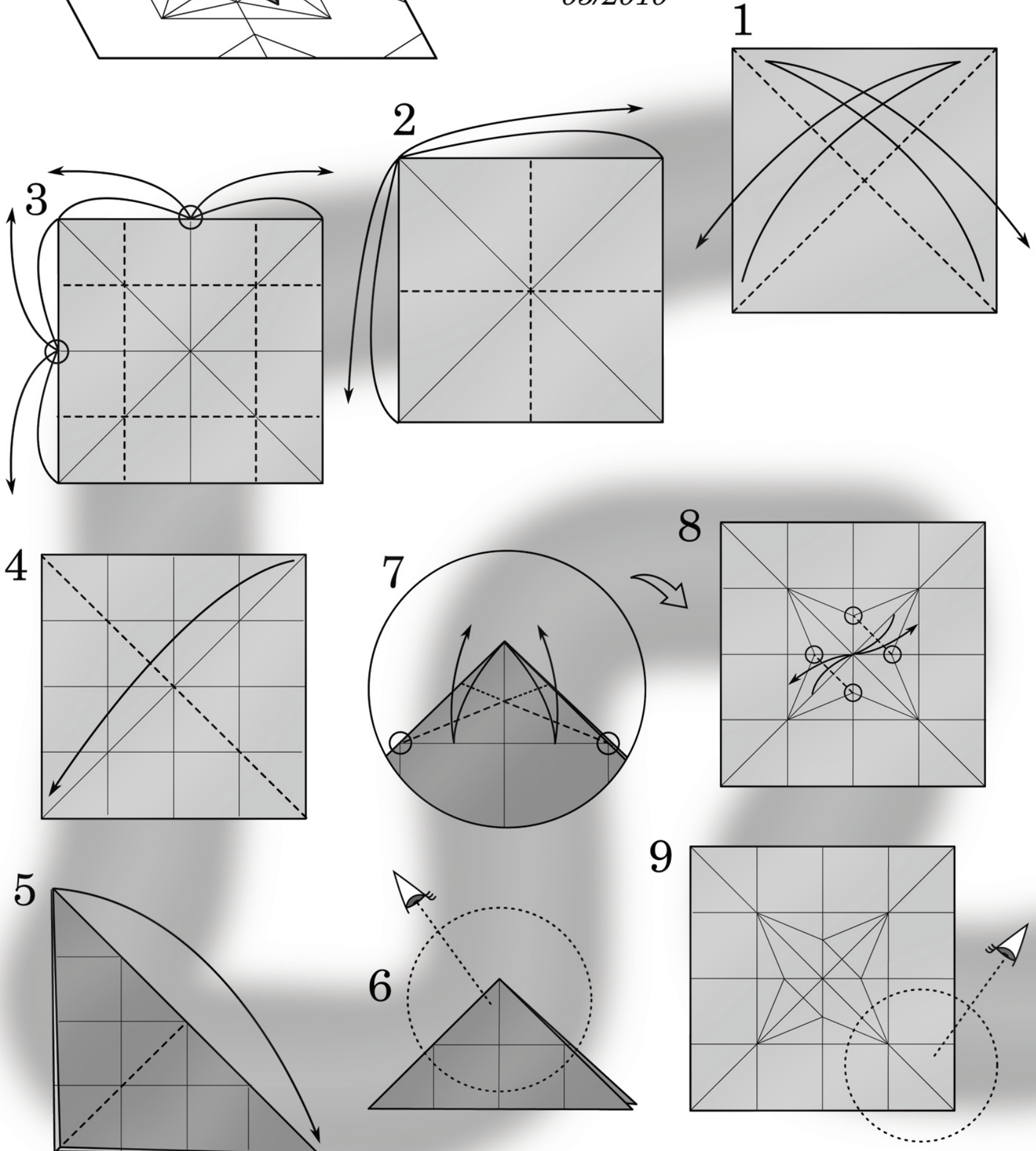
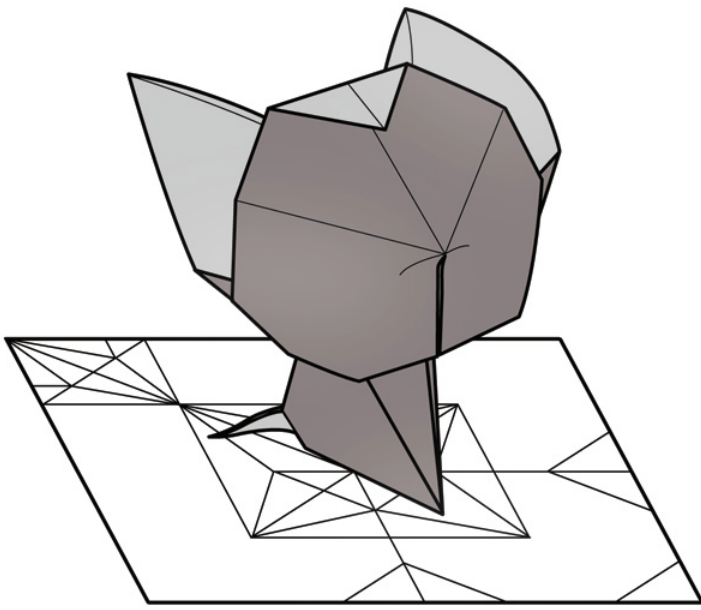
Level : ** _ _ _ _ _

Paper : - standard

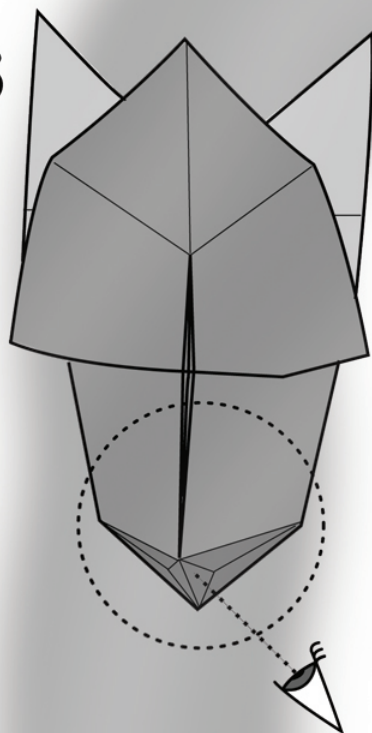
Recomended size : 15-15 cm

Time to fold : 15 min

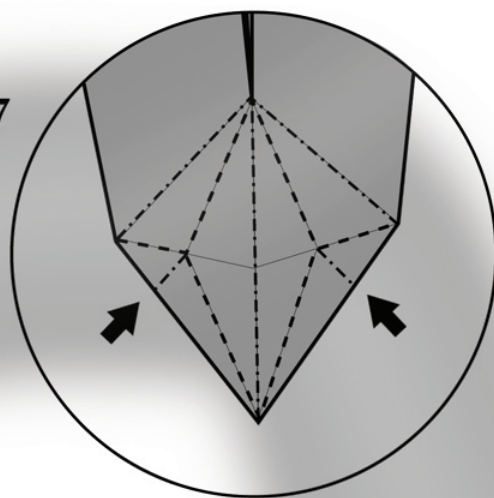
*Russia / Saint-Petersburg
05/2010*



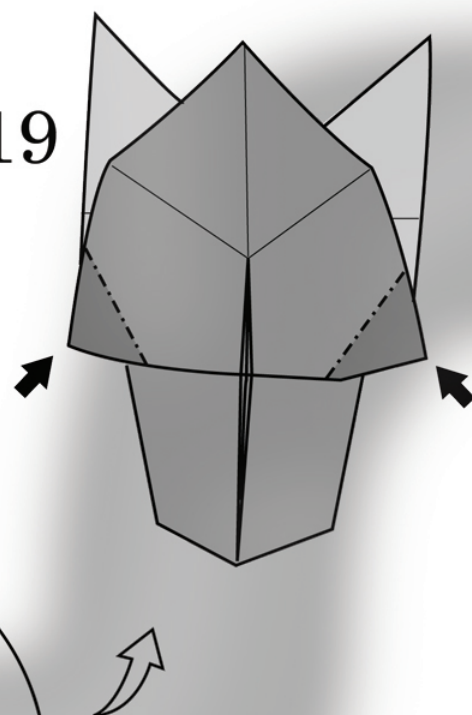
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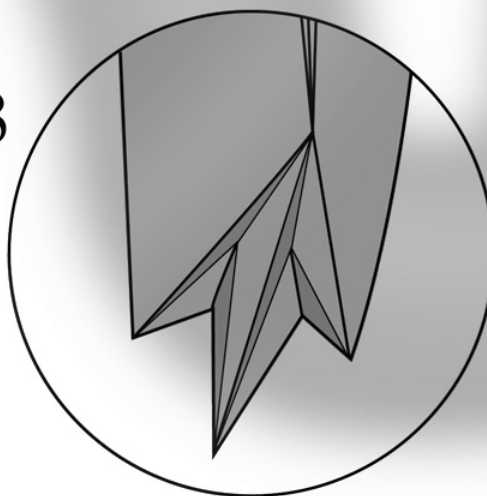
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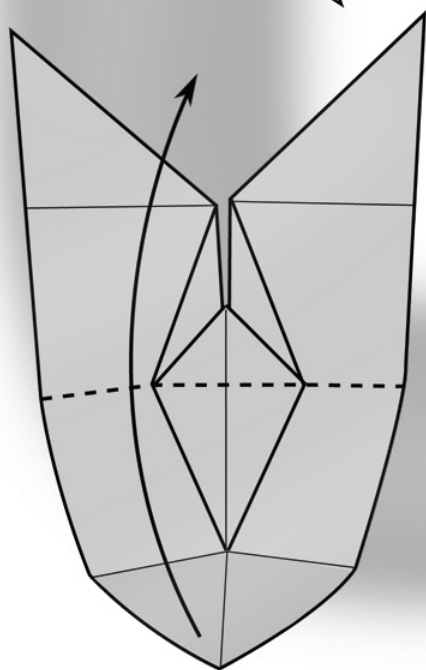
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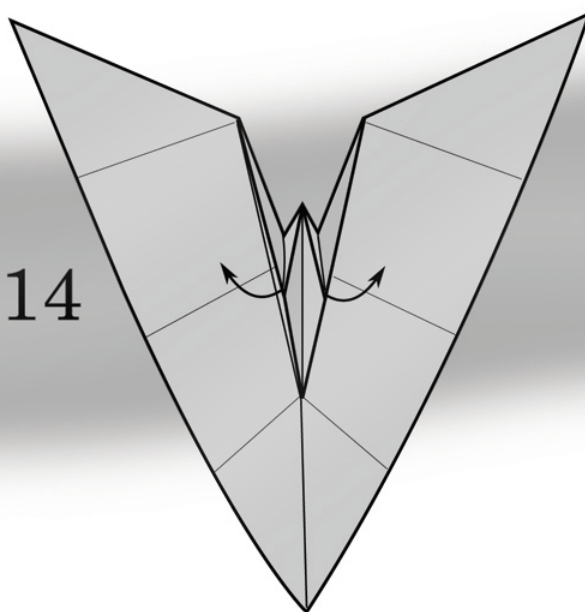
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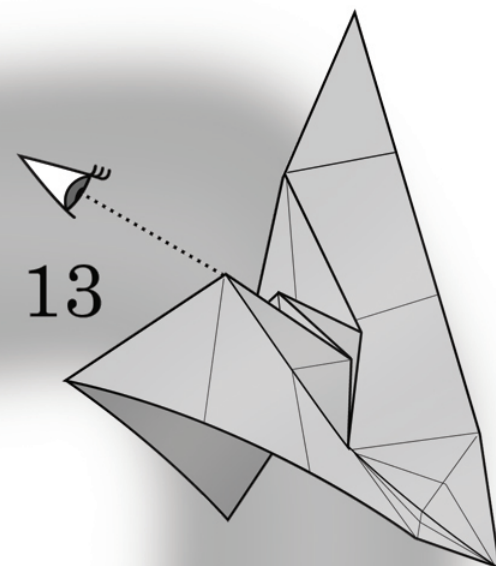
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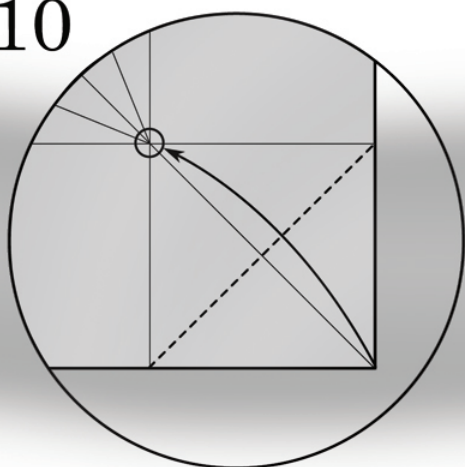
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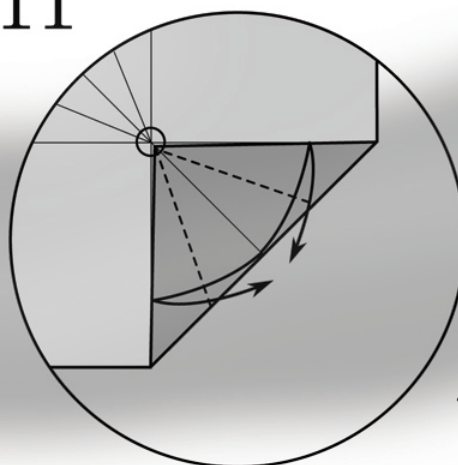
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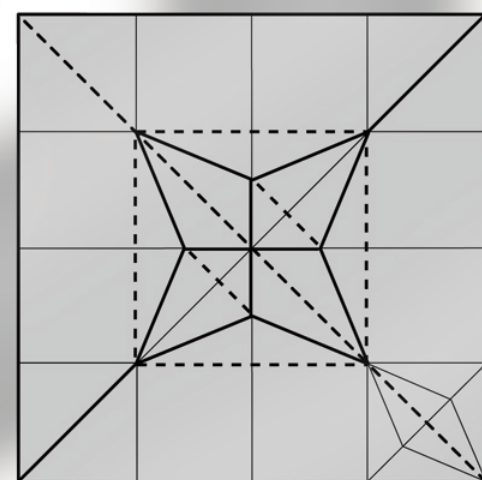
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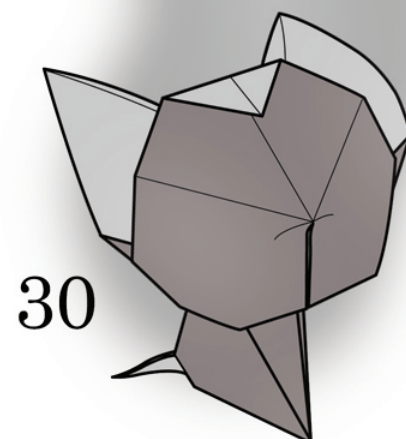
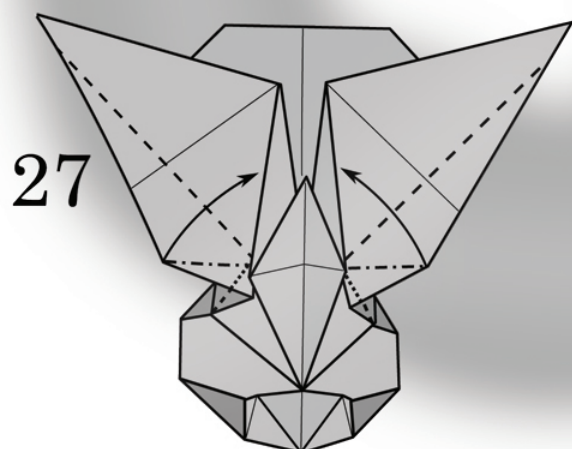
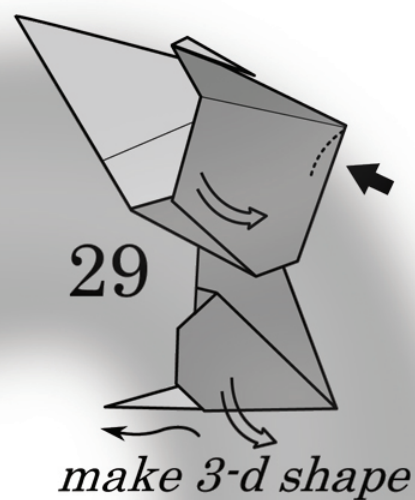
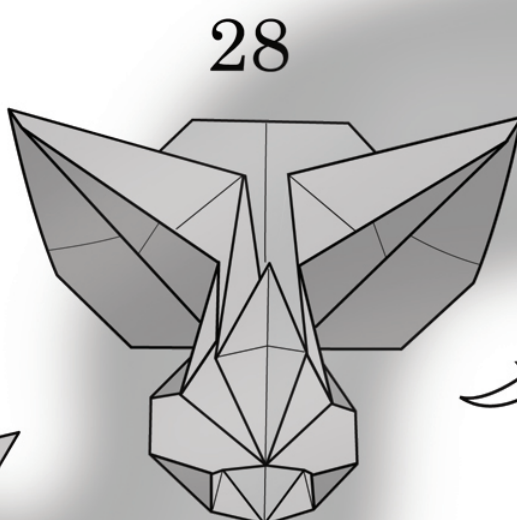
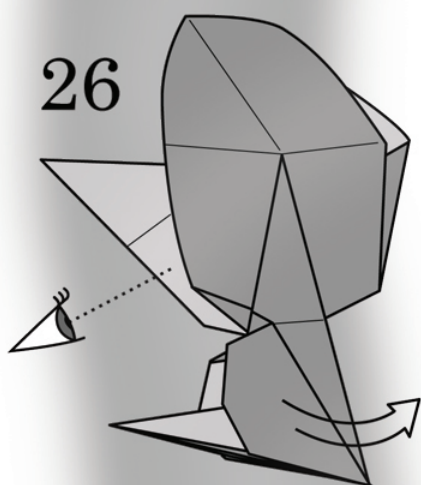
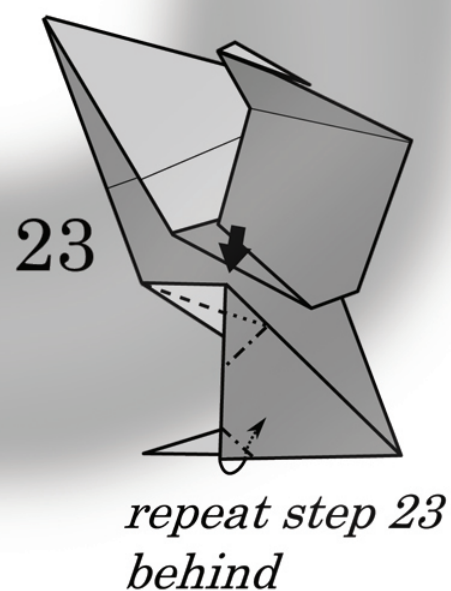
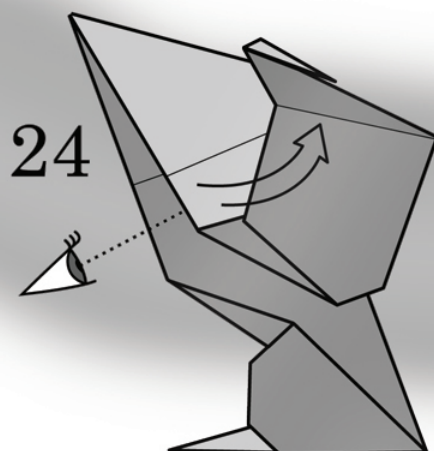
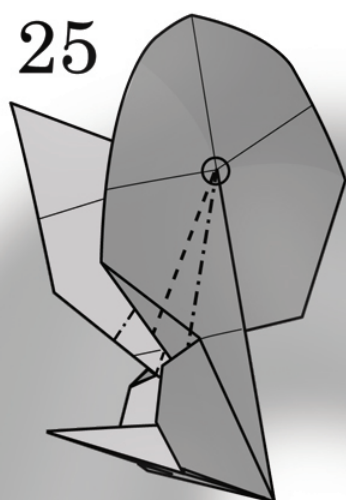
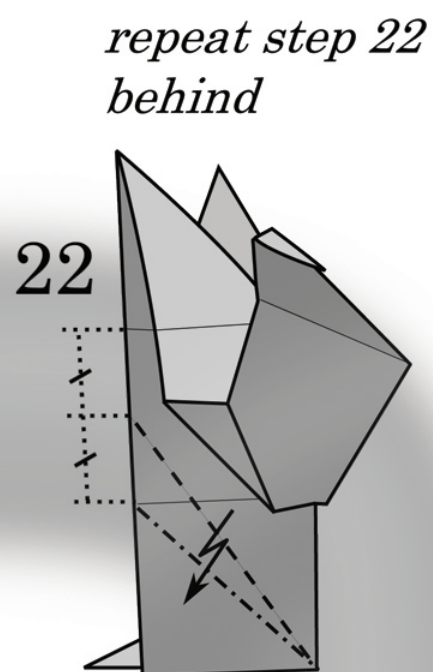
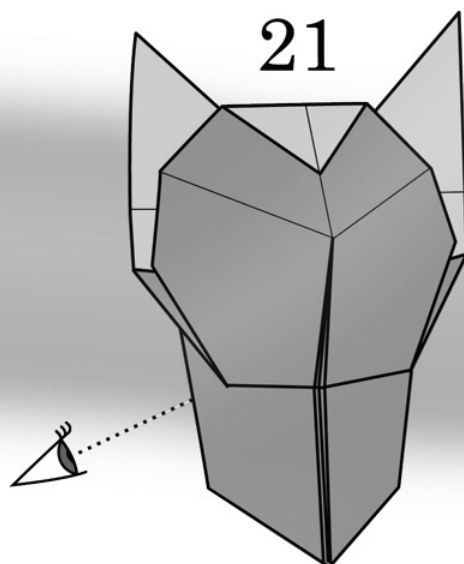
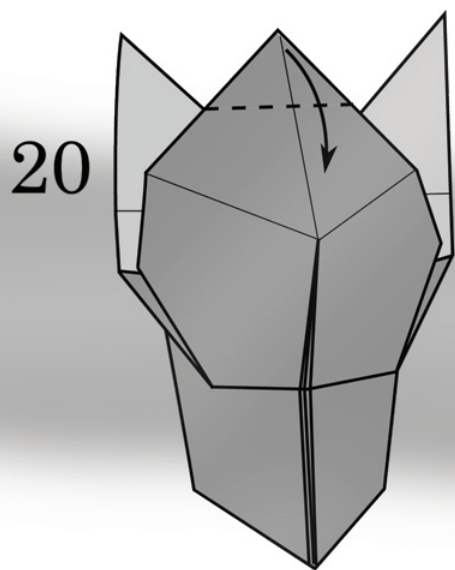
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12



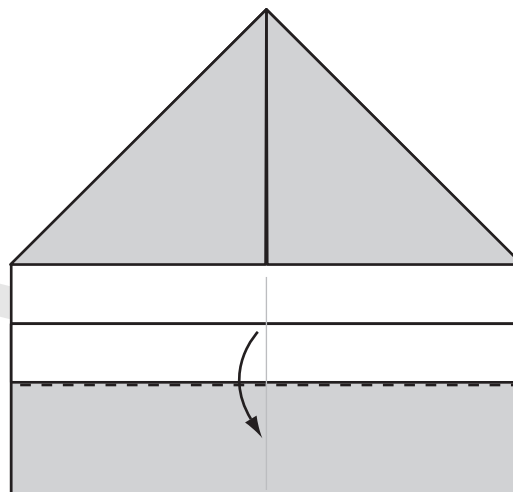
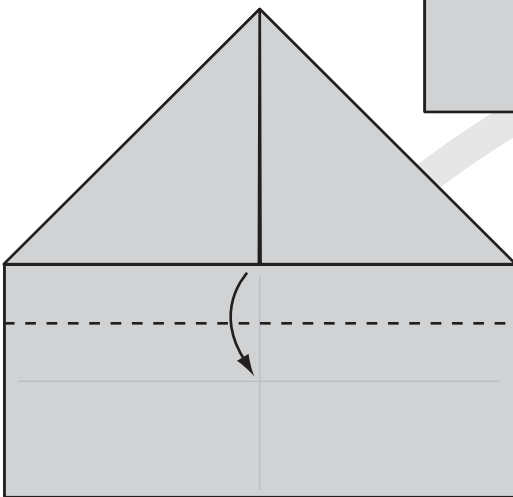
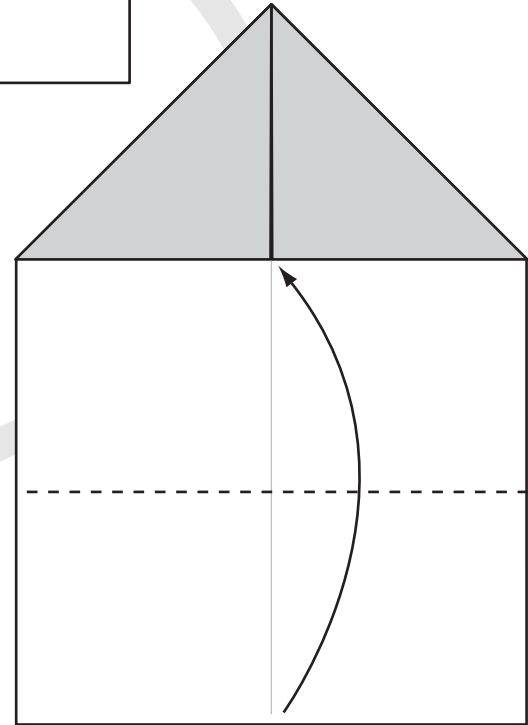
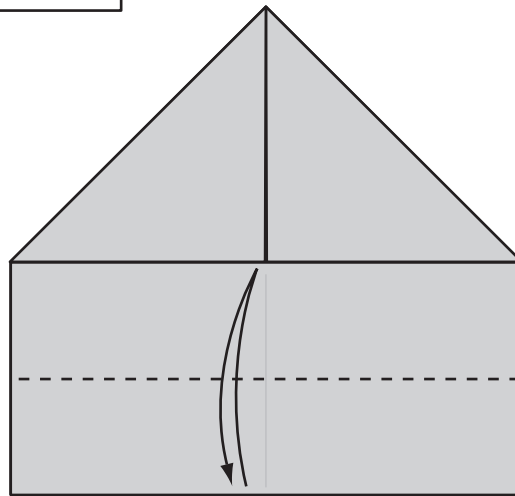
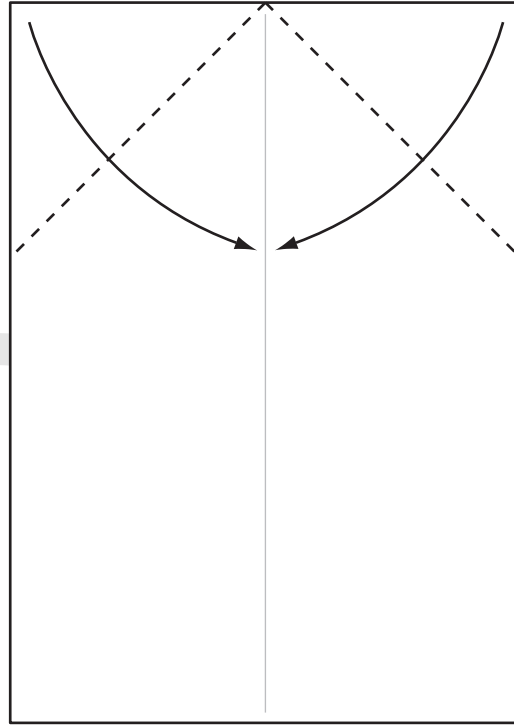
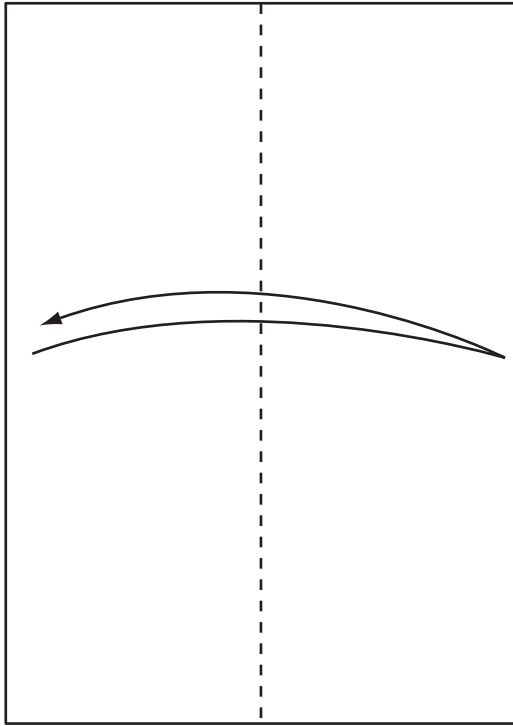
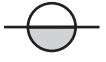
*assemble using the
existing crease lines*

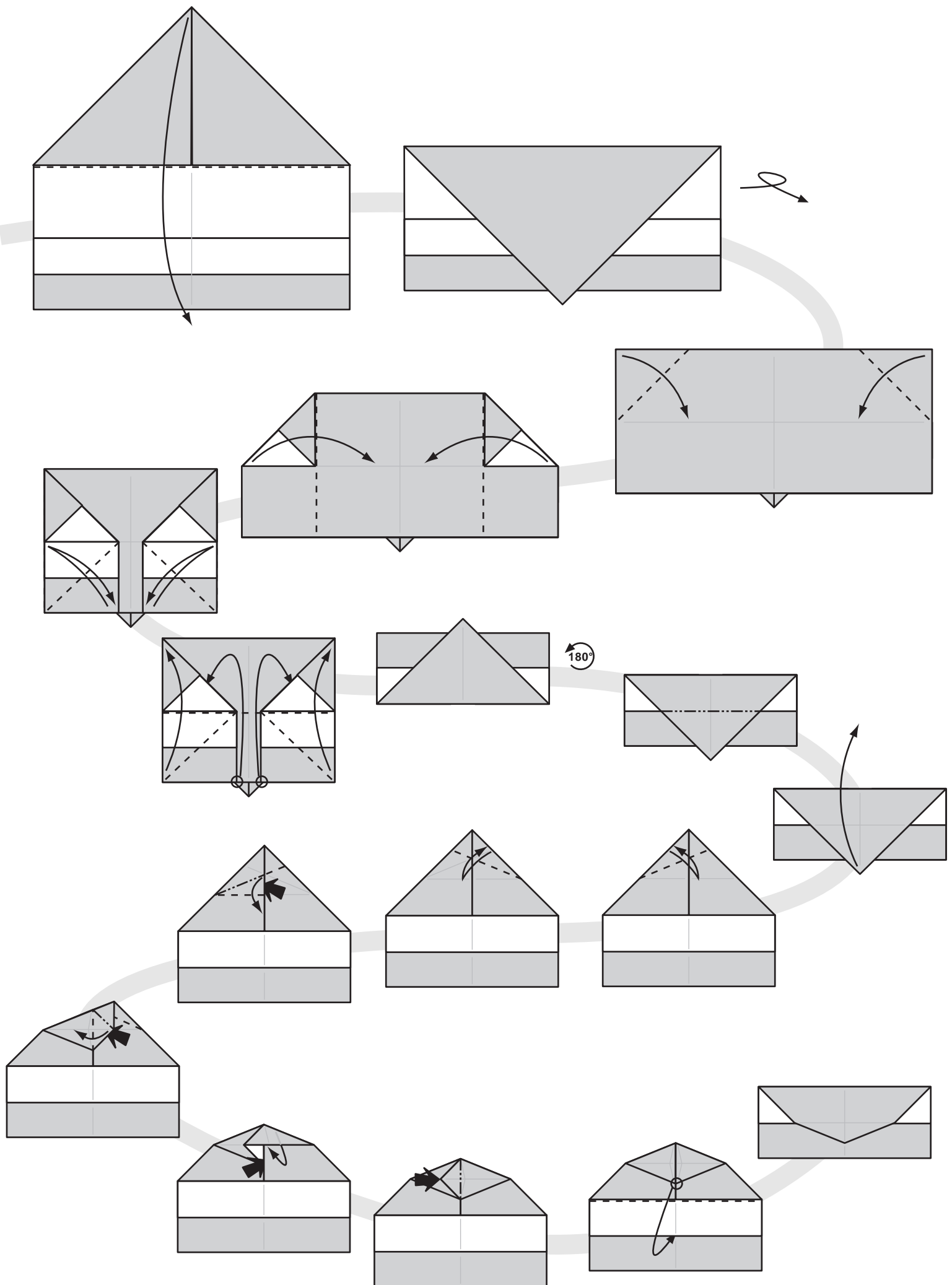


kitten completed

Money P urse

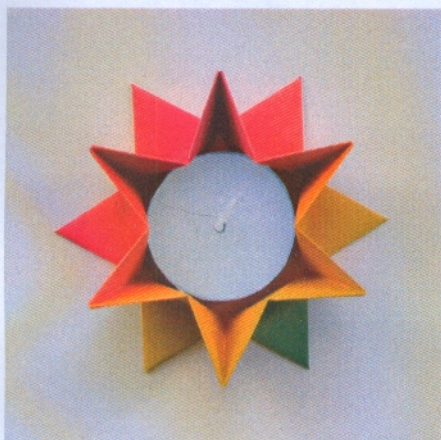
Design & Diagrams by Anna Kastlunger (2010)





Star Candle Holder

Design and Diagram by Antje Vagt (2010)



The Star Candle Holder is pretty easy to fold. Using a ready-cut hexagon it can be created in a short time.

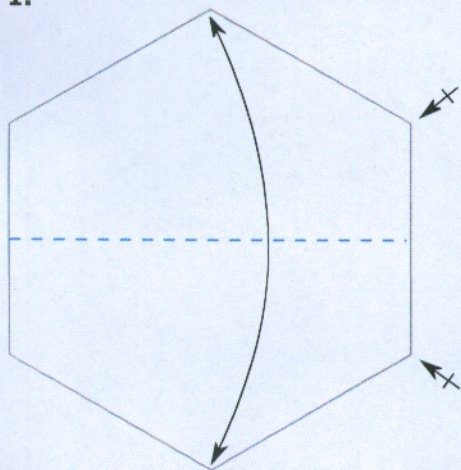
From a hexagon with a width of 23 cm from corner to opposite corner you get a candle holder for a tealight with a diameter of about 5.5 cm.

For a candle with a diameter of 3.7 cm you need a hexagon with a width of 17.3 cm.

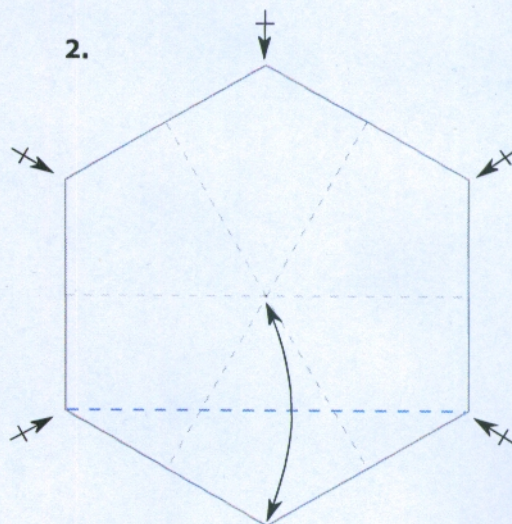
Strong paper is more suitable than thin one, because the shape is more stable.

Start with the white side on top and fold the creases as shown in steps 1 - 8.

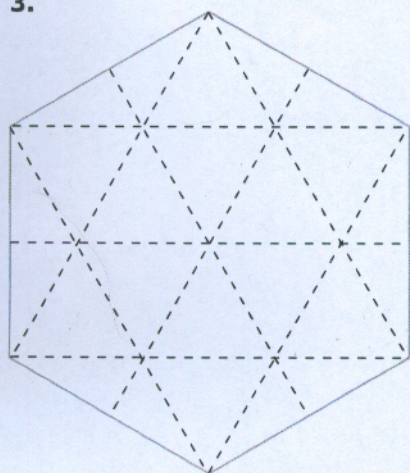
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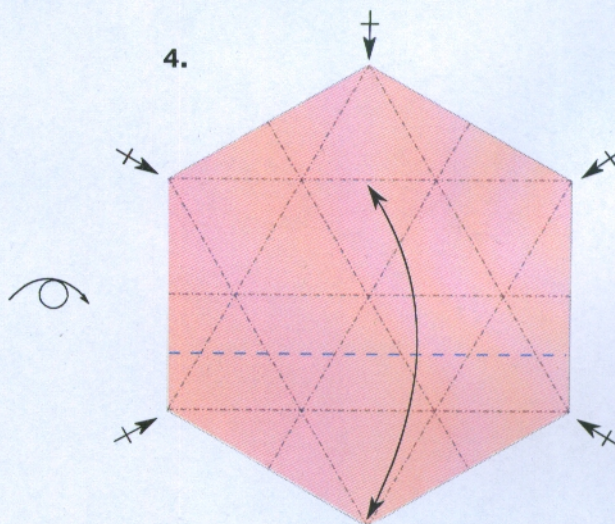
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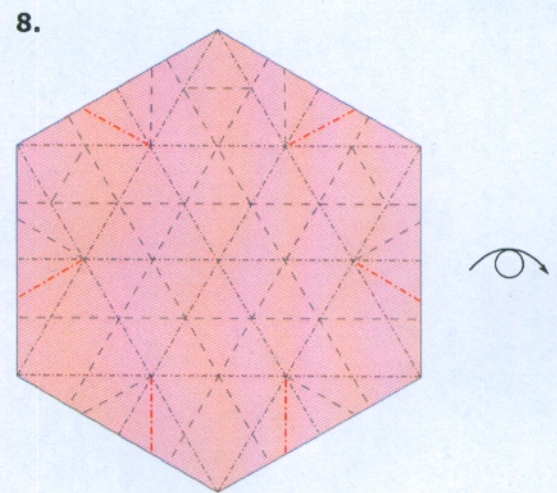
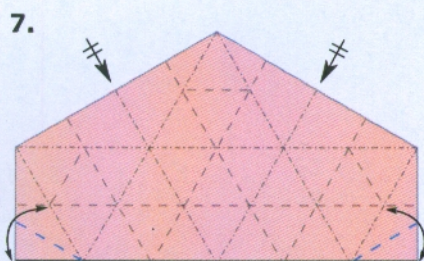
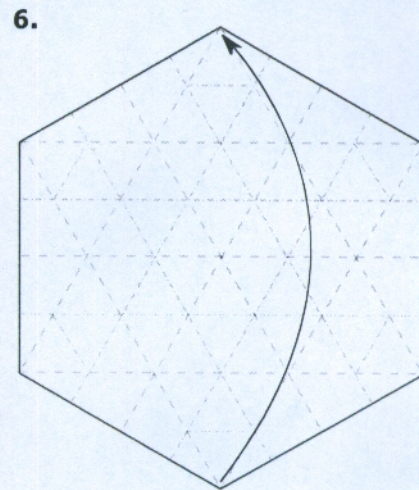
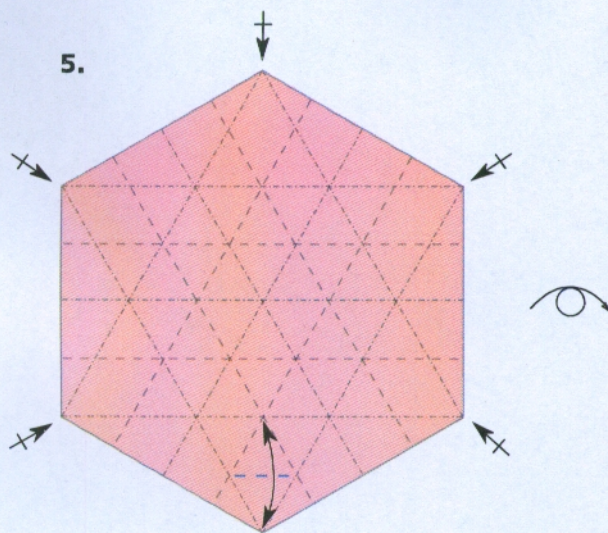


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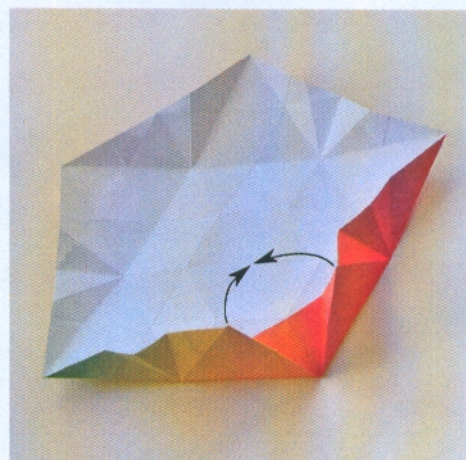
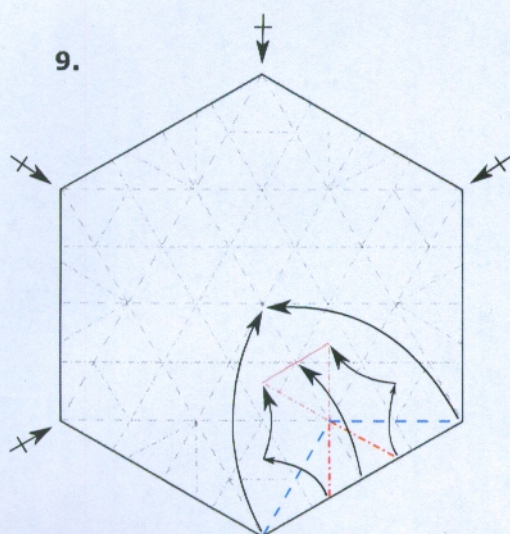


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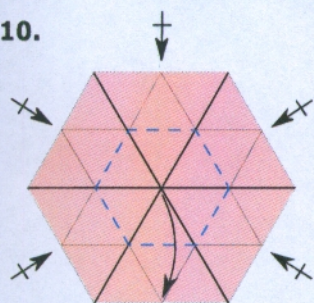


Reverse the red marked mountain creases into valley creases. Then turn the hexagon over.



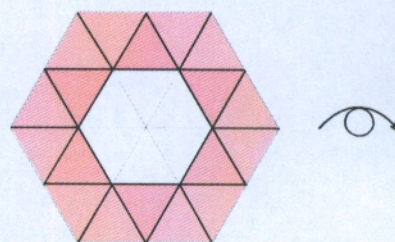
Fold the edge inwards while folding the corners to the centre. Repeat for each edge.
(— The pink marked lines show the new position of the red mountain creases and the centre section of the edge.)

10.



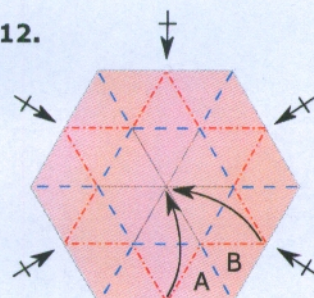
Fold the point of the previously made triangle back to the opposite edge. Repeat for the other 5 points.

11.



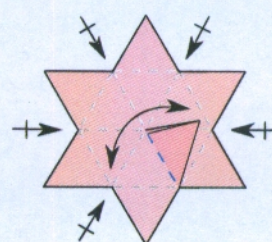
Turn the model over.

12.



Fold the middle of the edges towards the centre of the hexagon along the existing valley creases. In the process push the two outer triangular areas (A and B) together. Please note: The model becomes 3D with 6 triangular flaps.

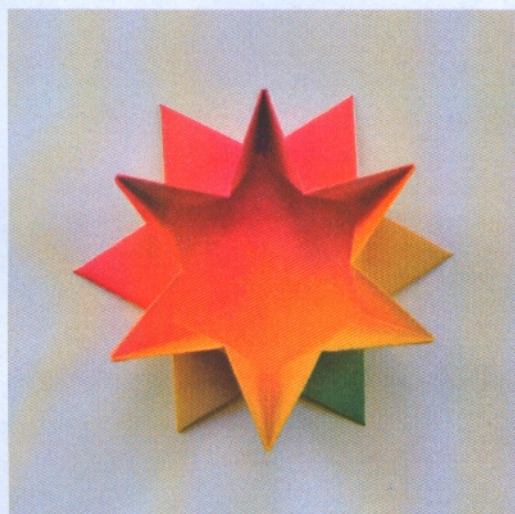
13.



Fold all 6 flaps to the right and left to make the existing creases sharp. (The diagram shows only 1 of 6 triangular flaps.)

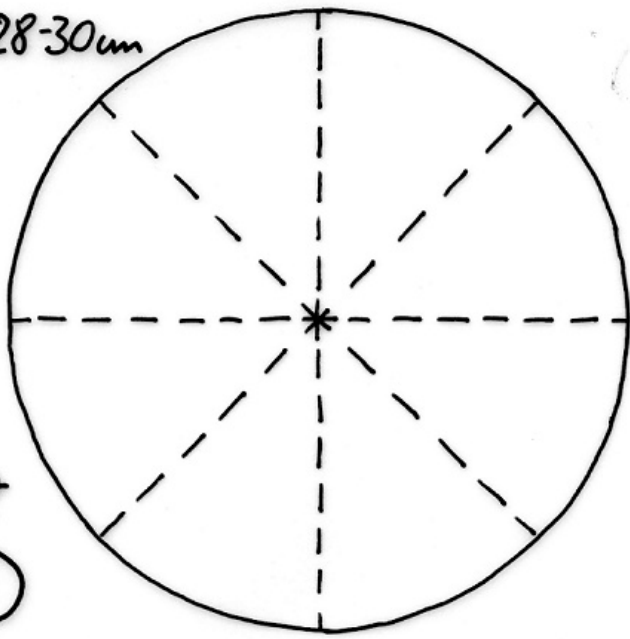
Finally open the flaps to a star shaped bowl.

14. You did it! Place a tea light in the Star Candle Holder and relax.

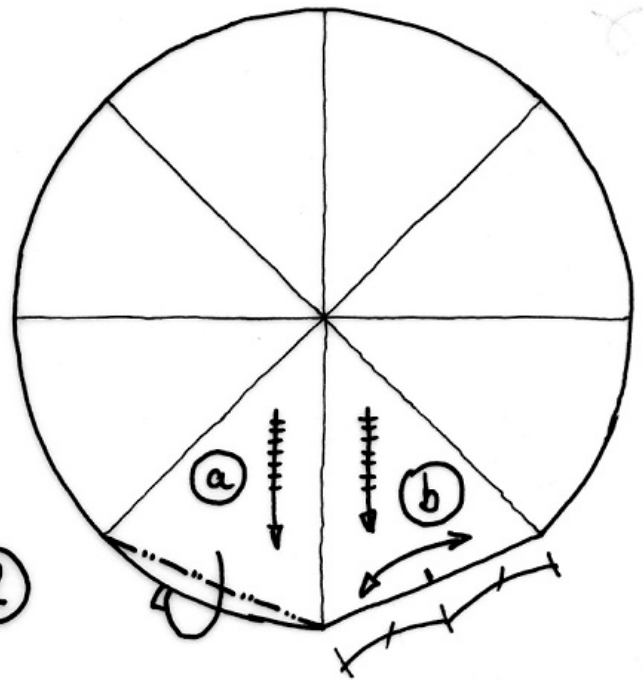


φ28-30cm

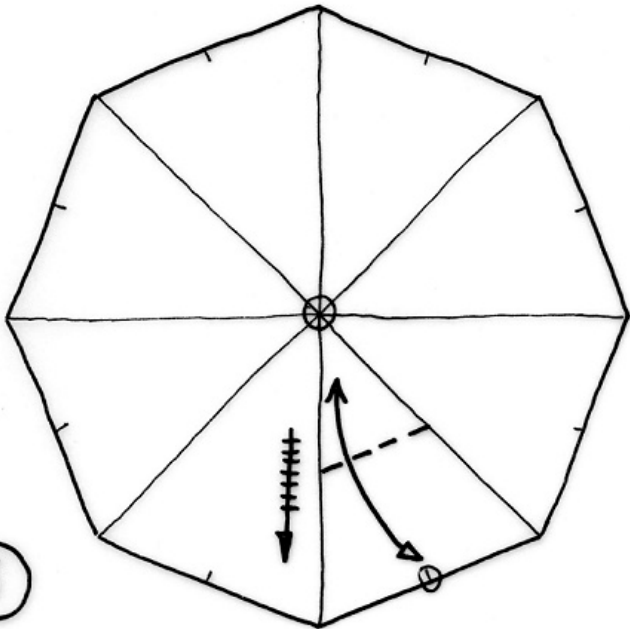
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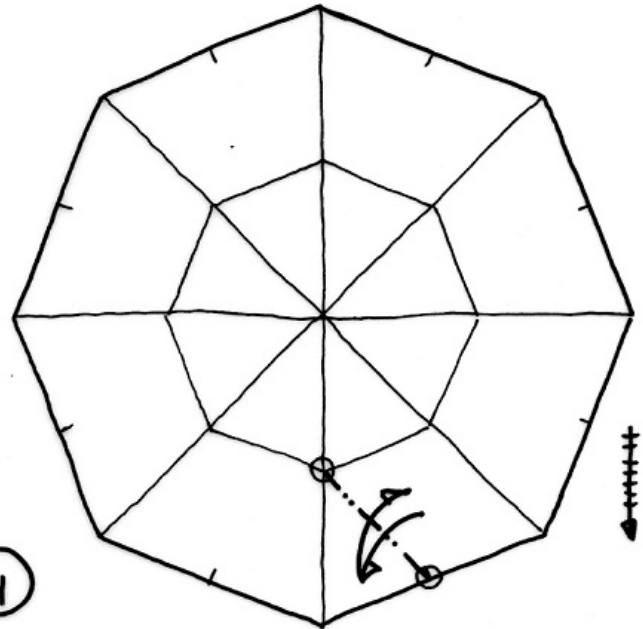
②



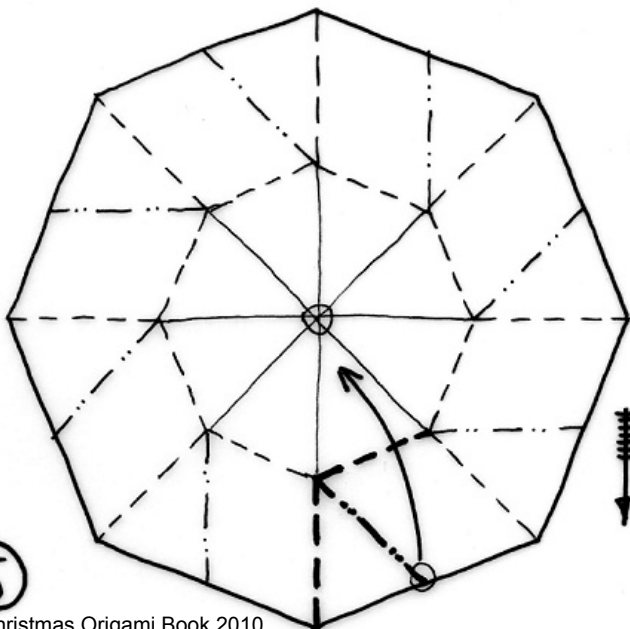
③



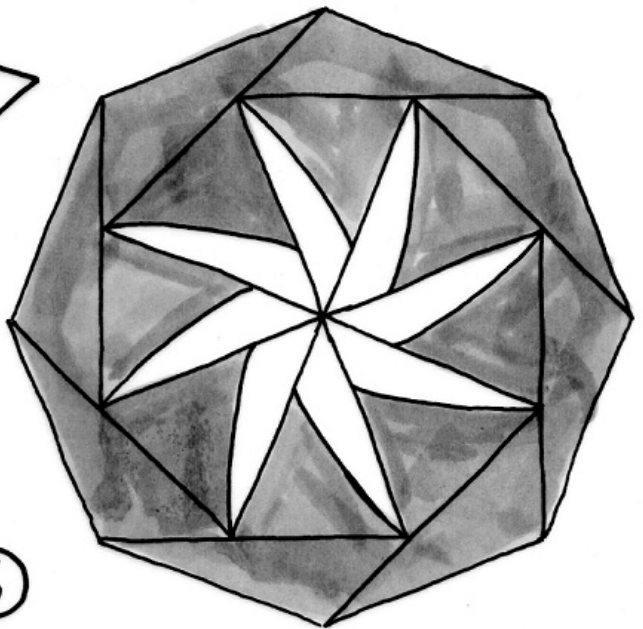
④



⑤

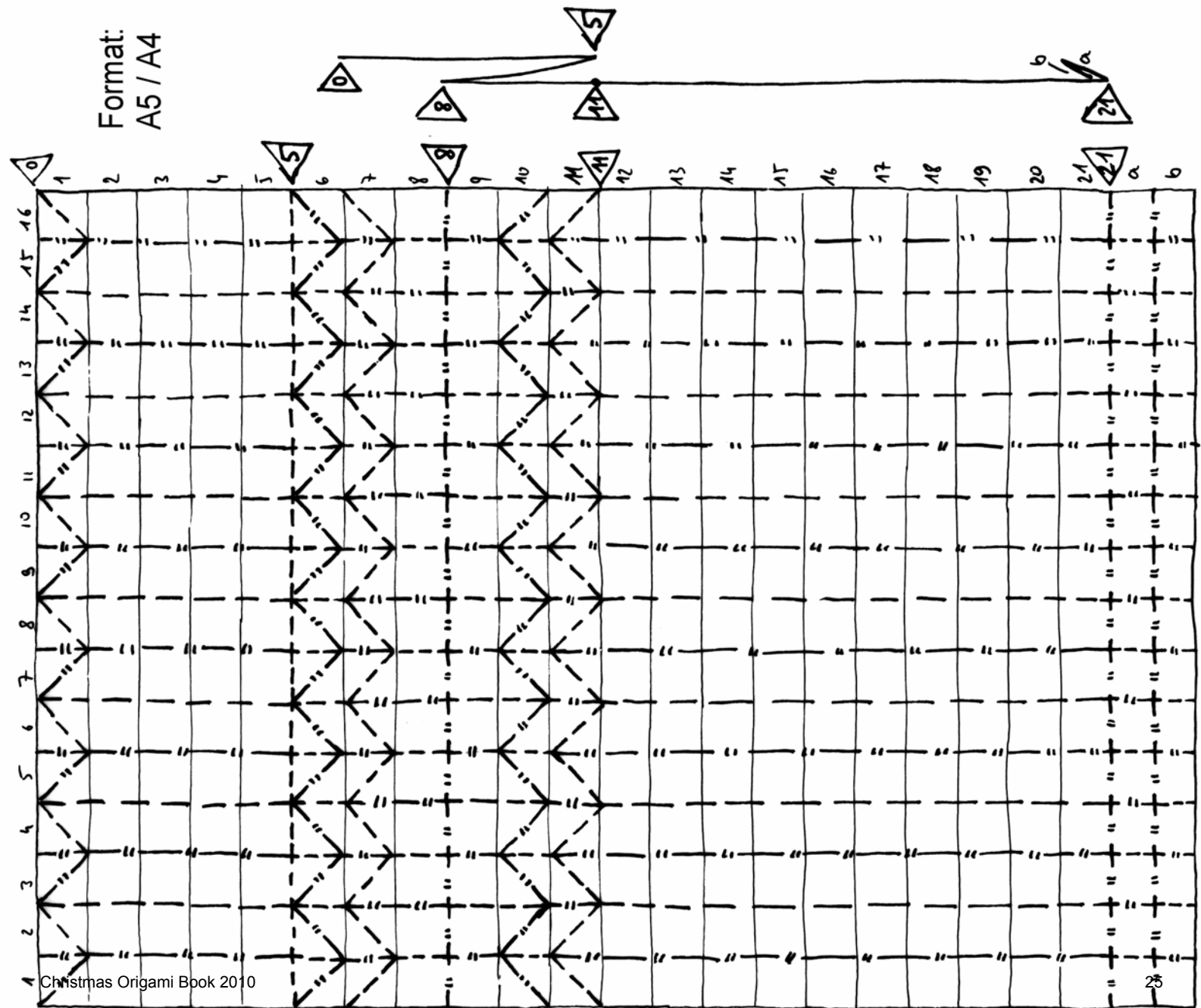
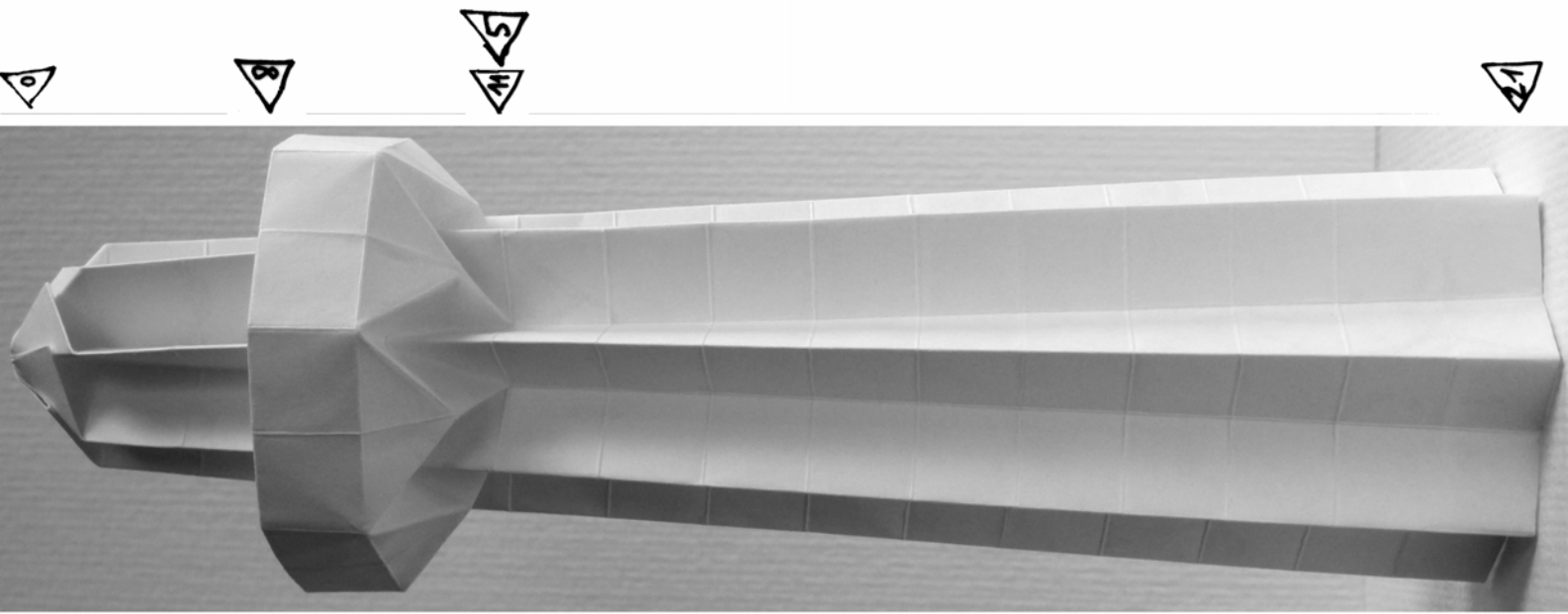


⑥



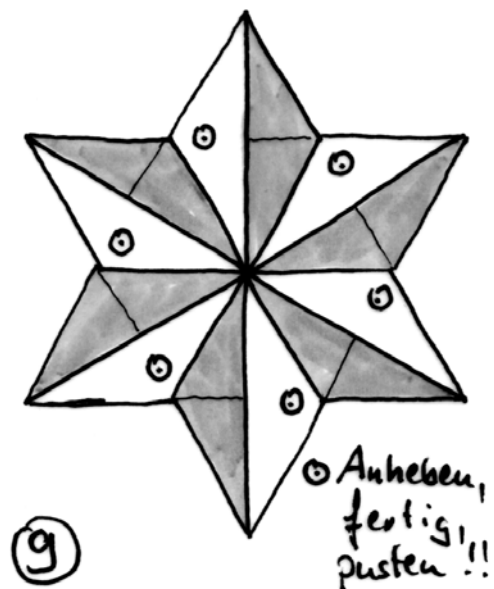
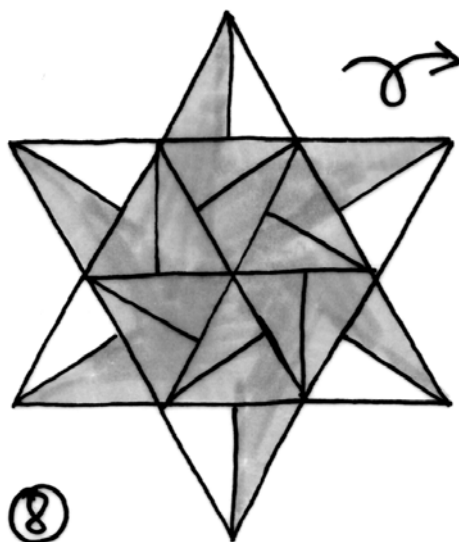
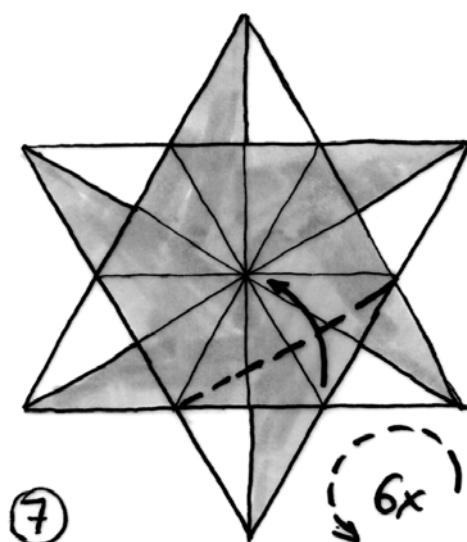
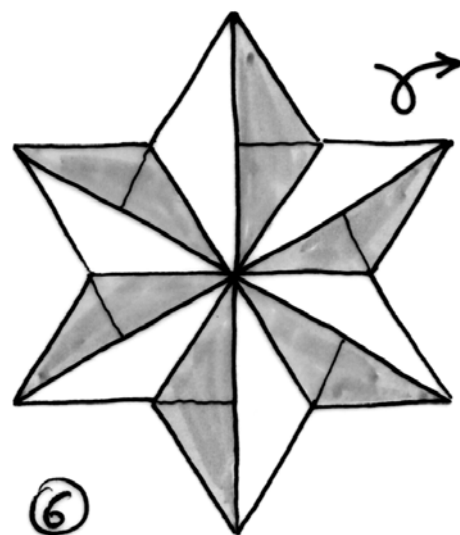
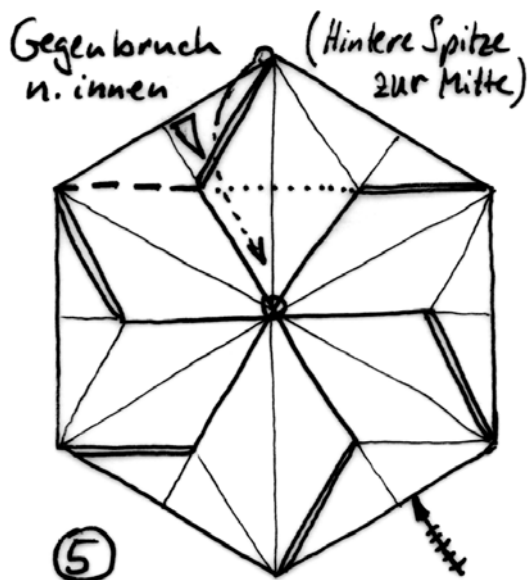
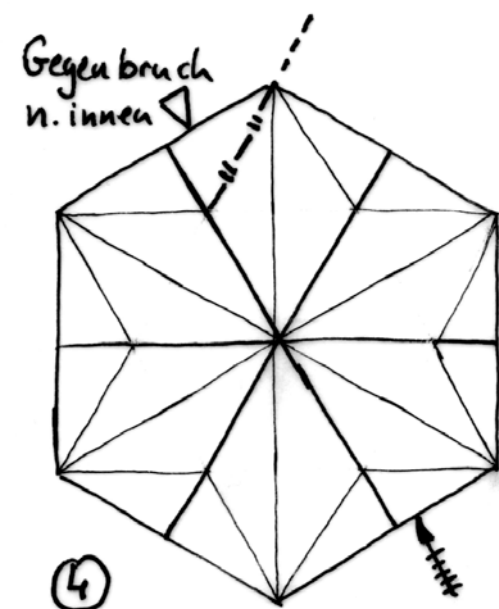
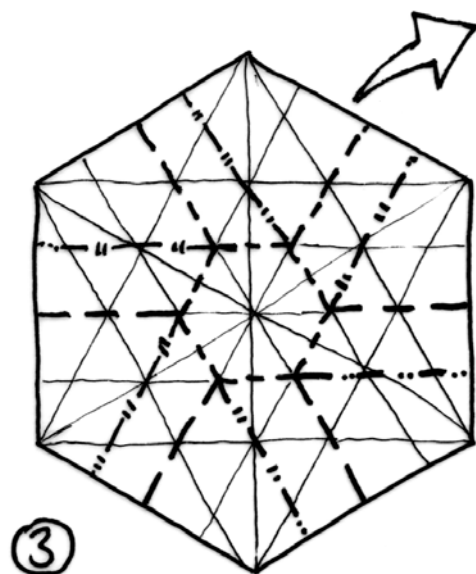
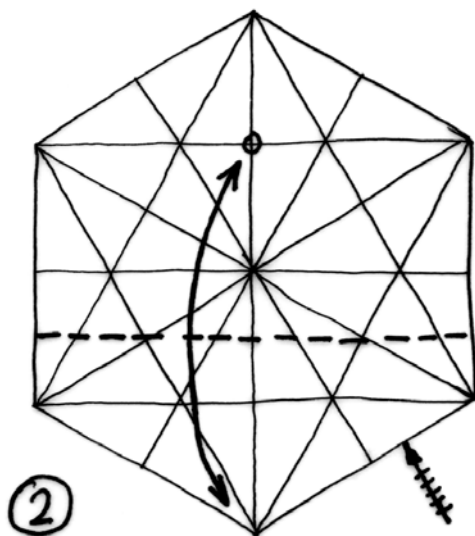
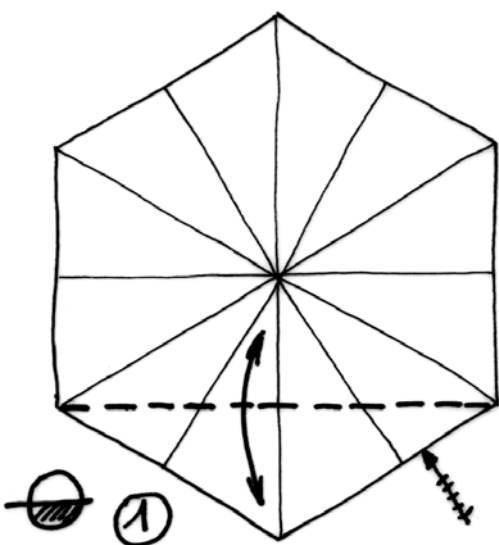
Leuchtturm Susanne

Modell + CP: Arno Pfingstner



Pustestern/-kreisel

© Arno Pflugstner 2010

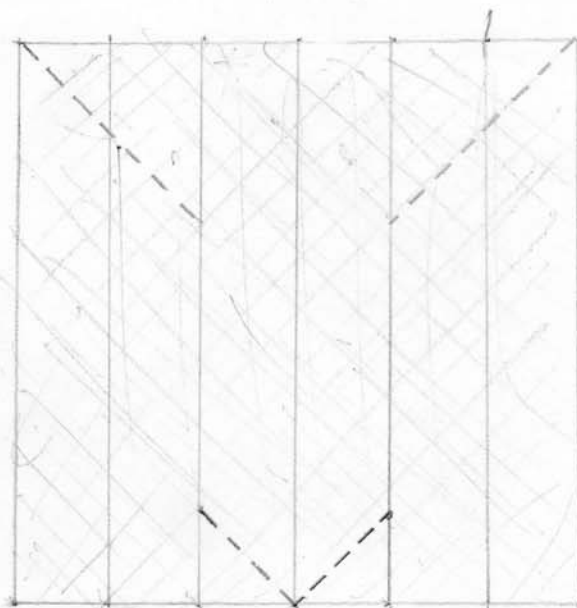
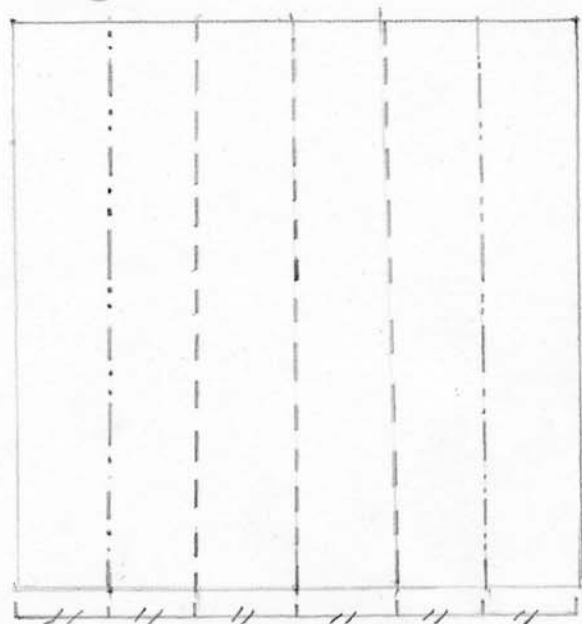


Sea Turtle design & diagram

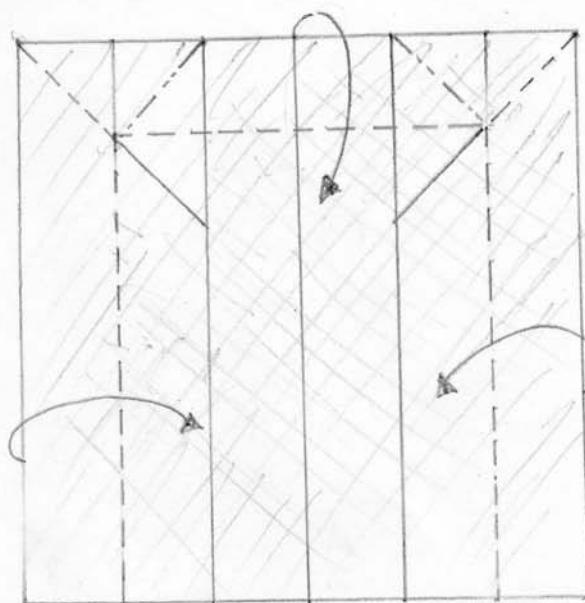
① Fold using 6" kami

②

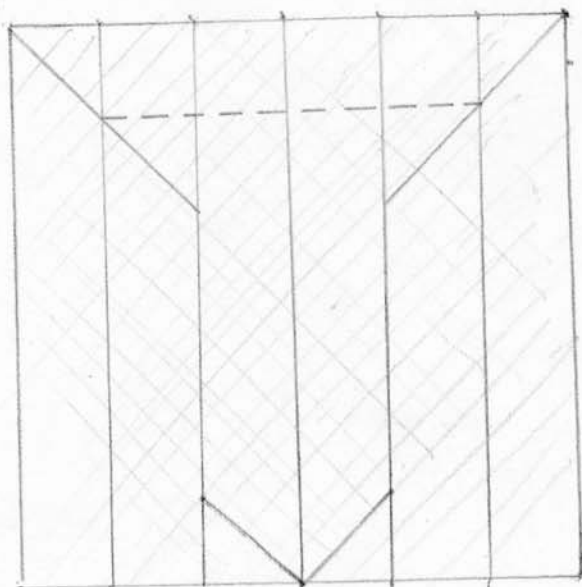
(c) Arun Soor



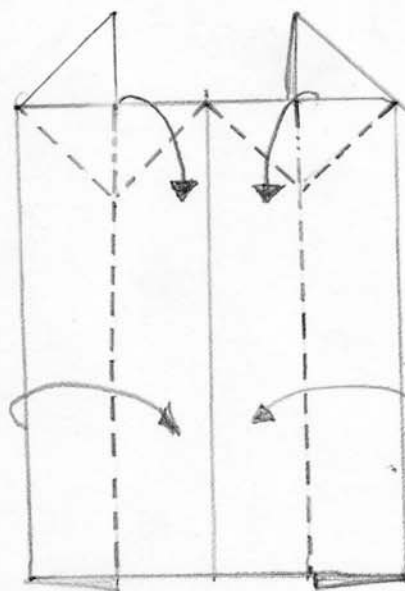
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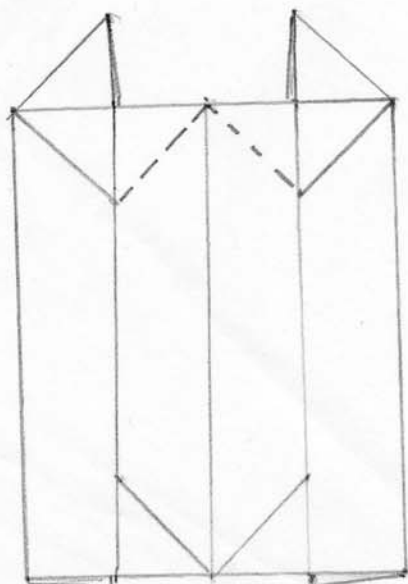
③



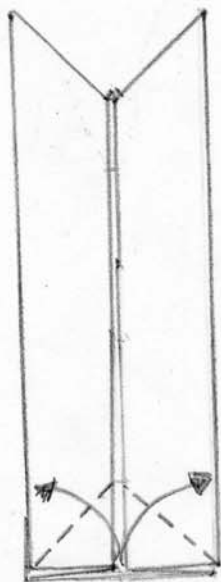
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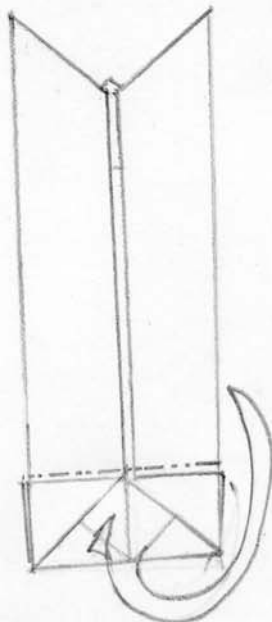
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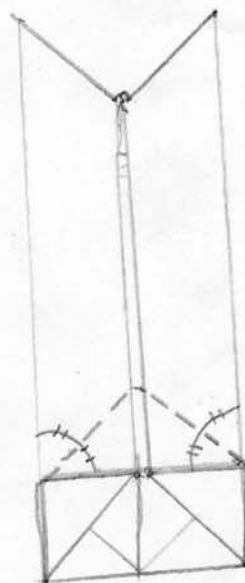
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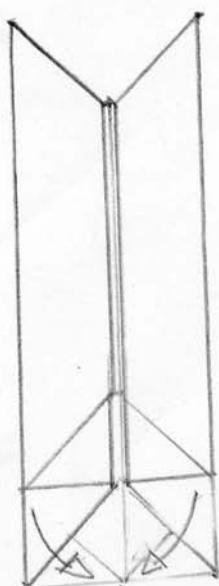
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9

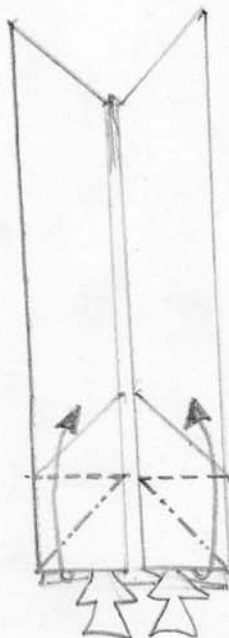


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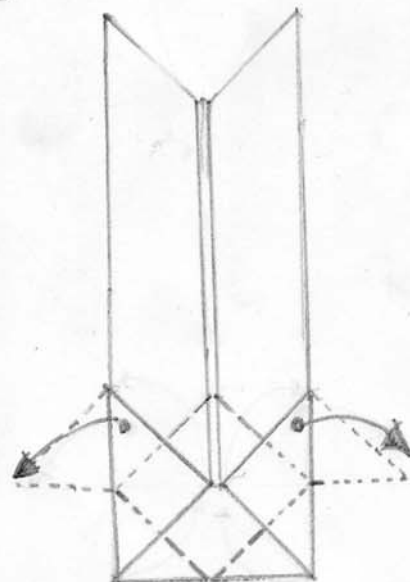


Unfold

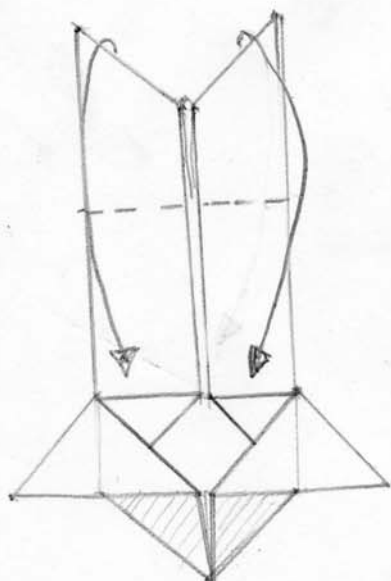
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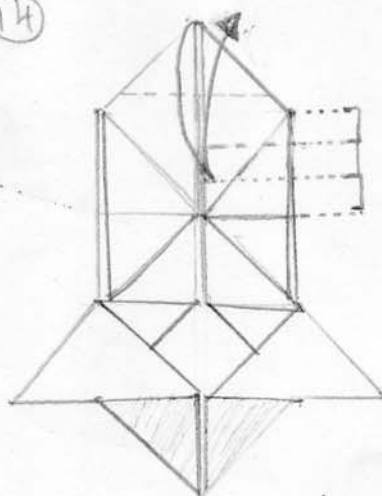
12



13

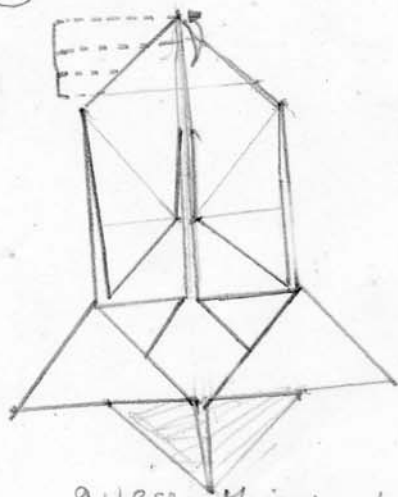


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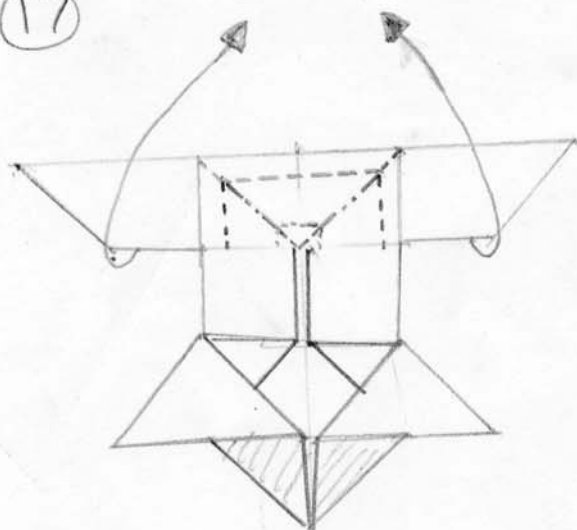
guess this!

15



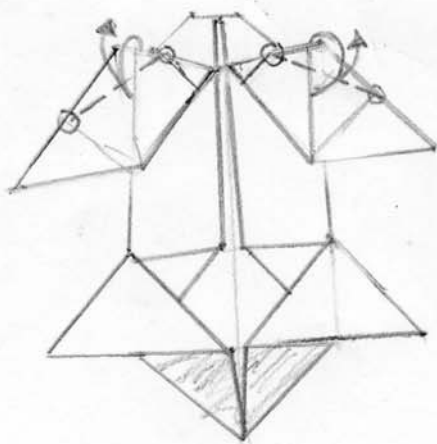
guess this too!

17

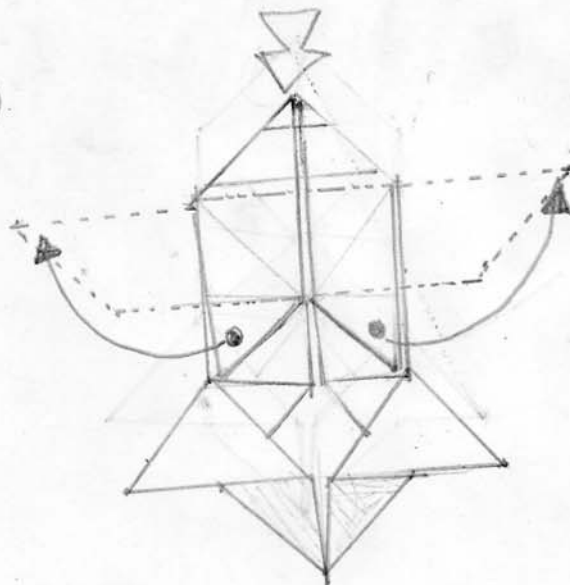


collapse

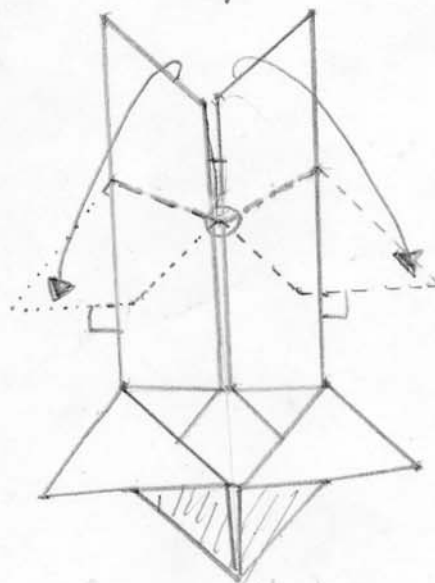
19



16

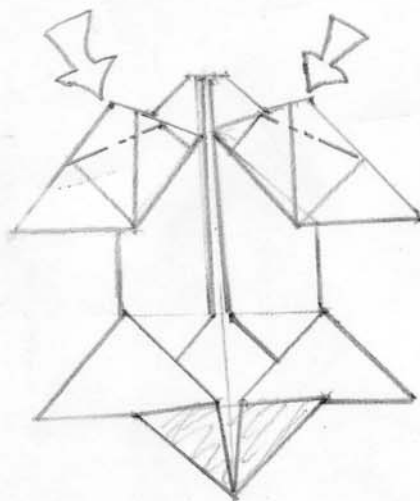


18



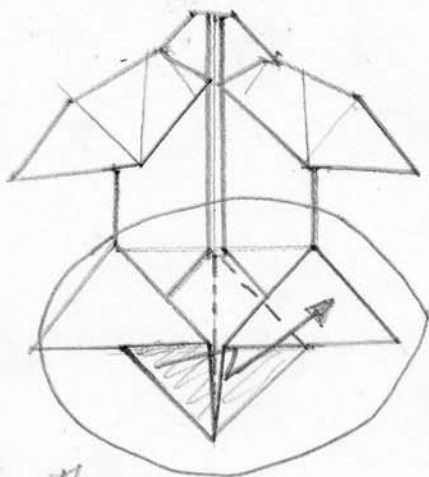
(You will be able to find)

20



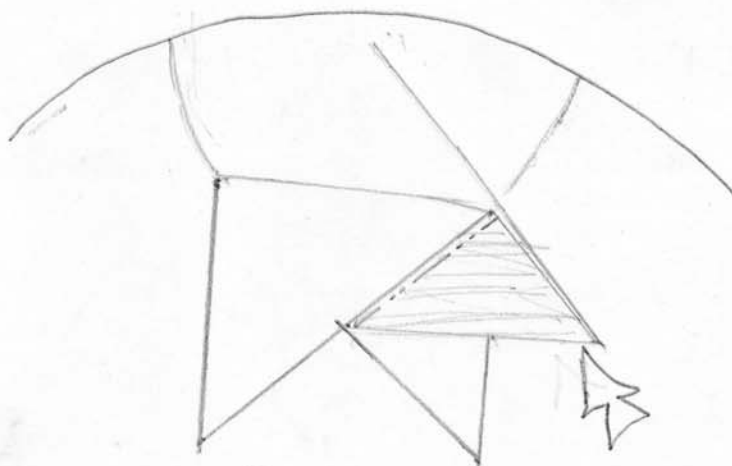
Reverse-folds.

21



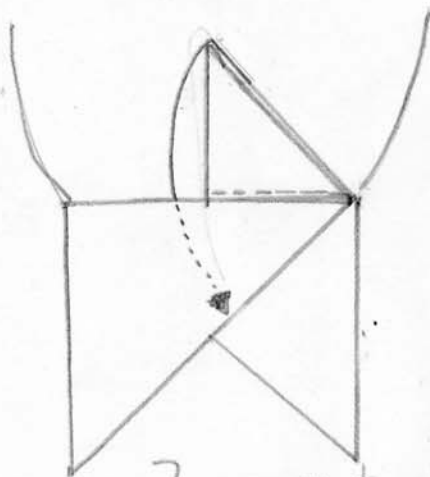
Pleat. The next few steps will focus on the circled region.

22



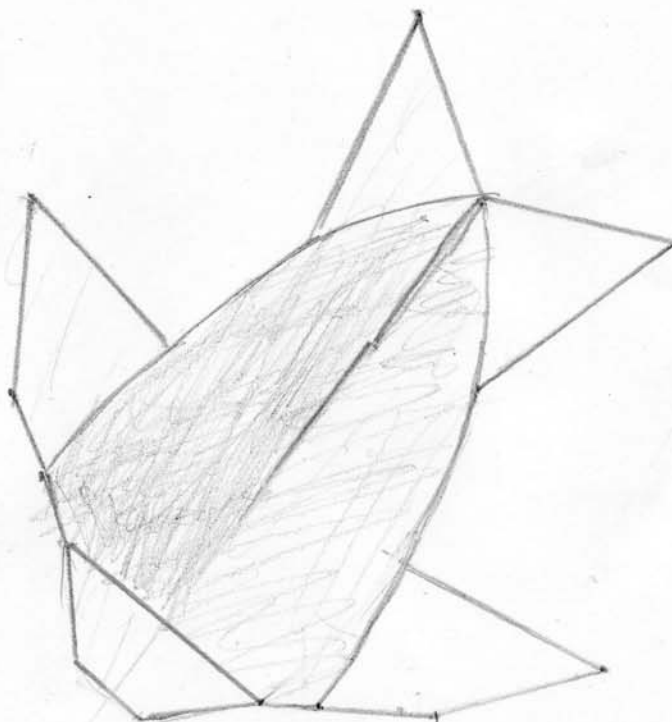
Reverse-fold under the top layer

23

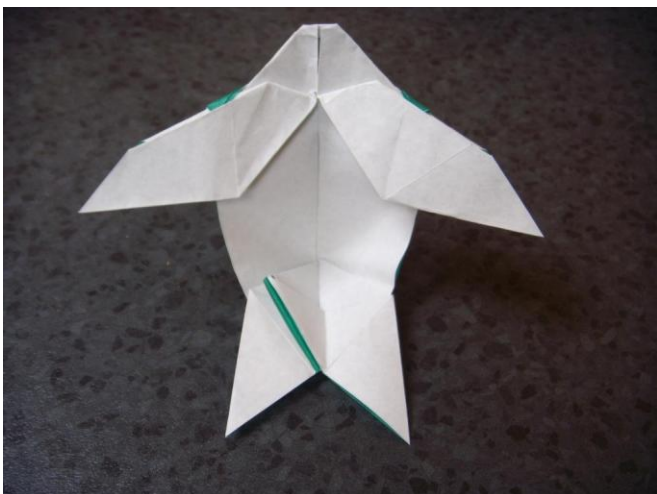
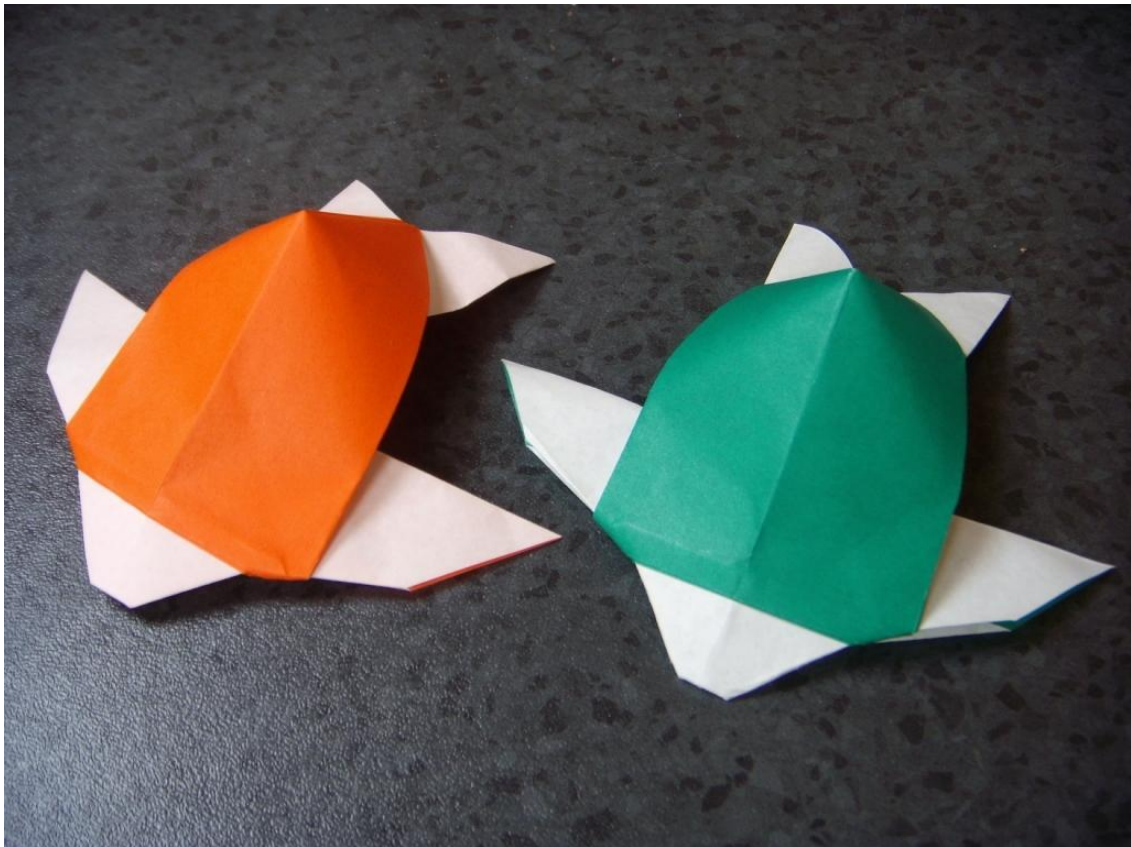


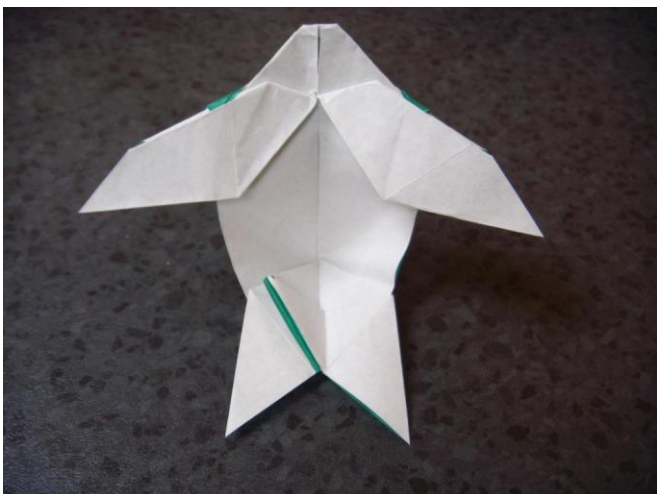
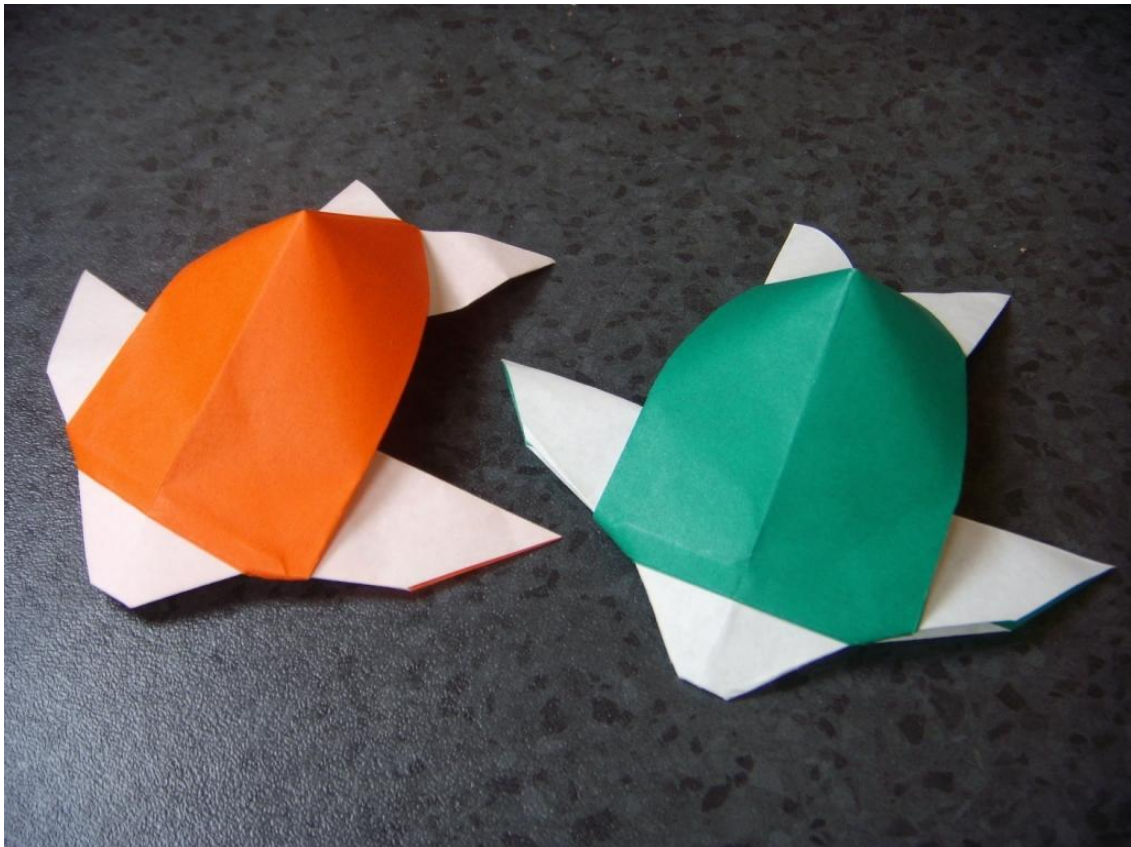
Zoom out.

24



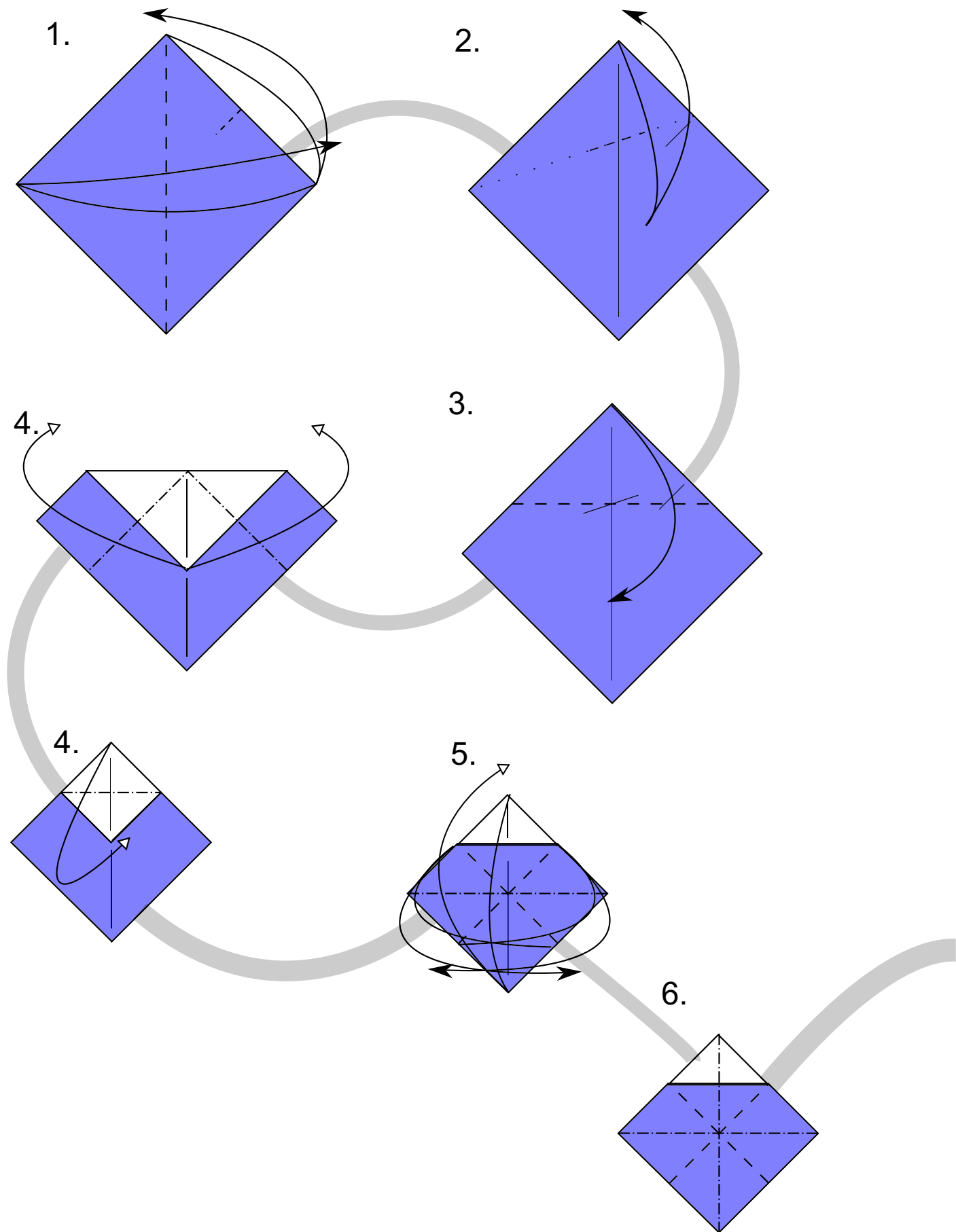
Finished Sea Turtle



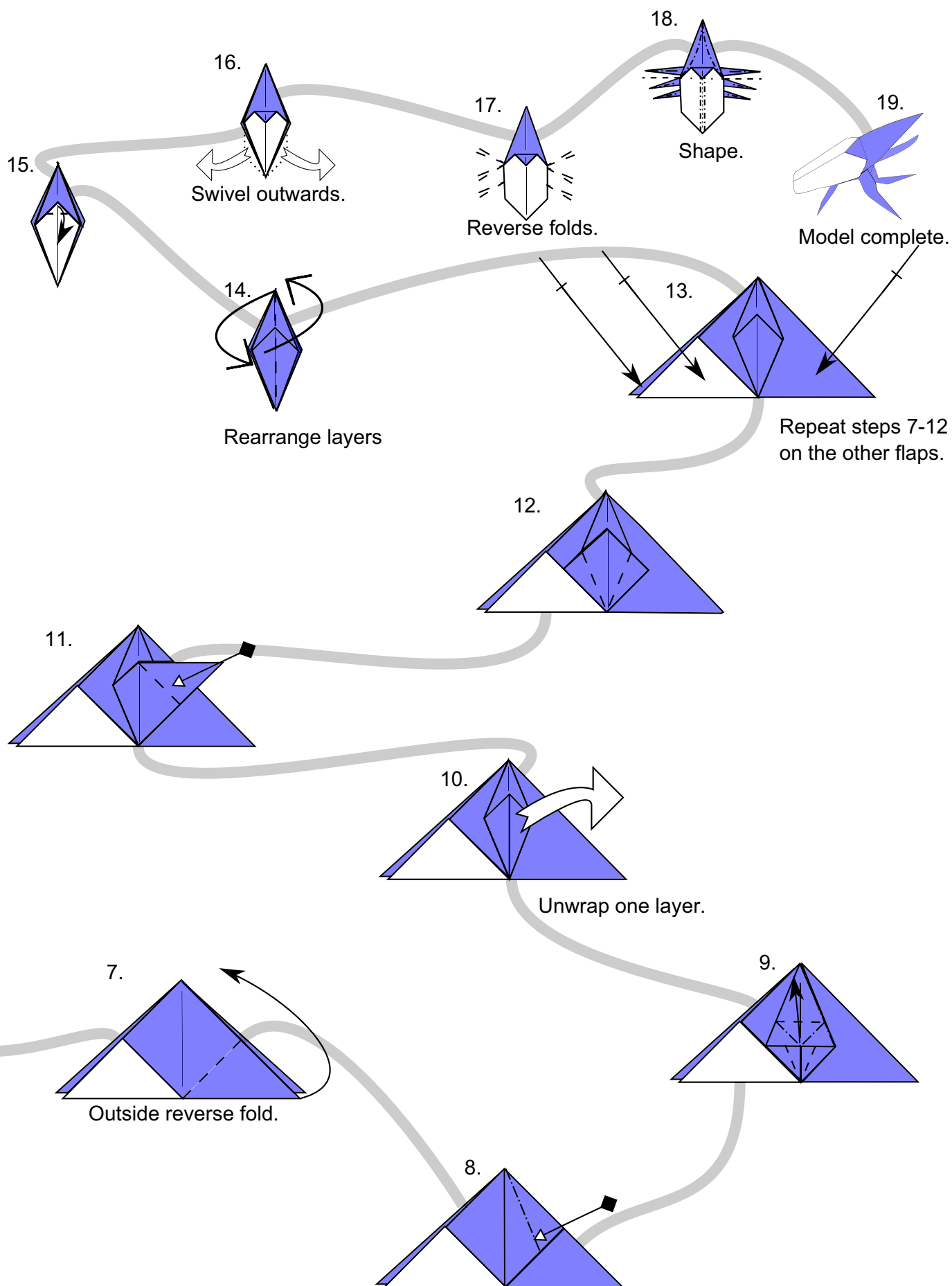


Hercules Beetle

designed by Ayush Rath

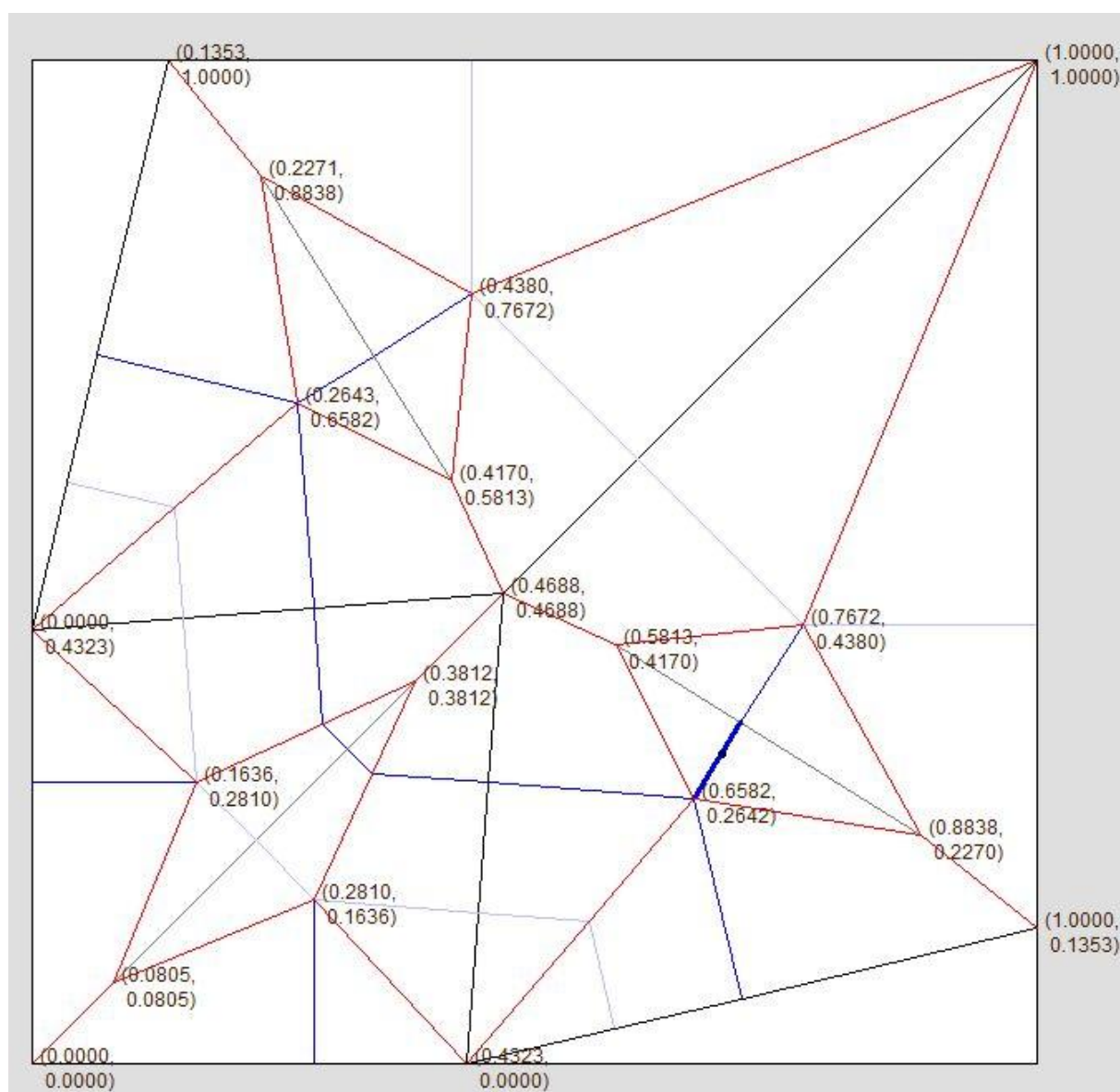


Collapse into waterbomb
base-like structure



Sword-billed Hummingbird

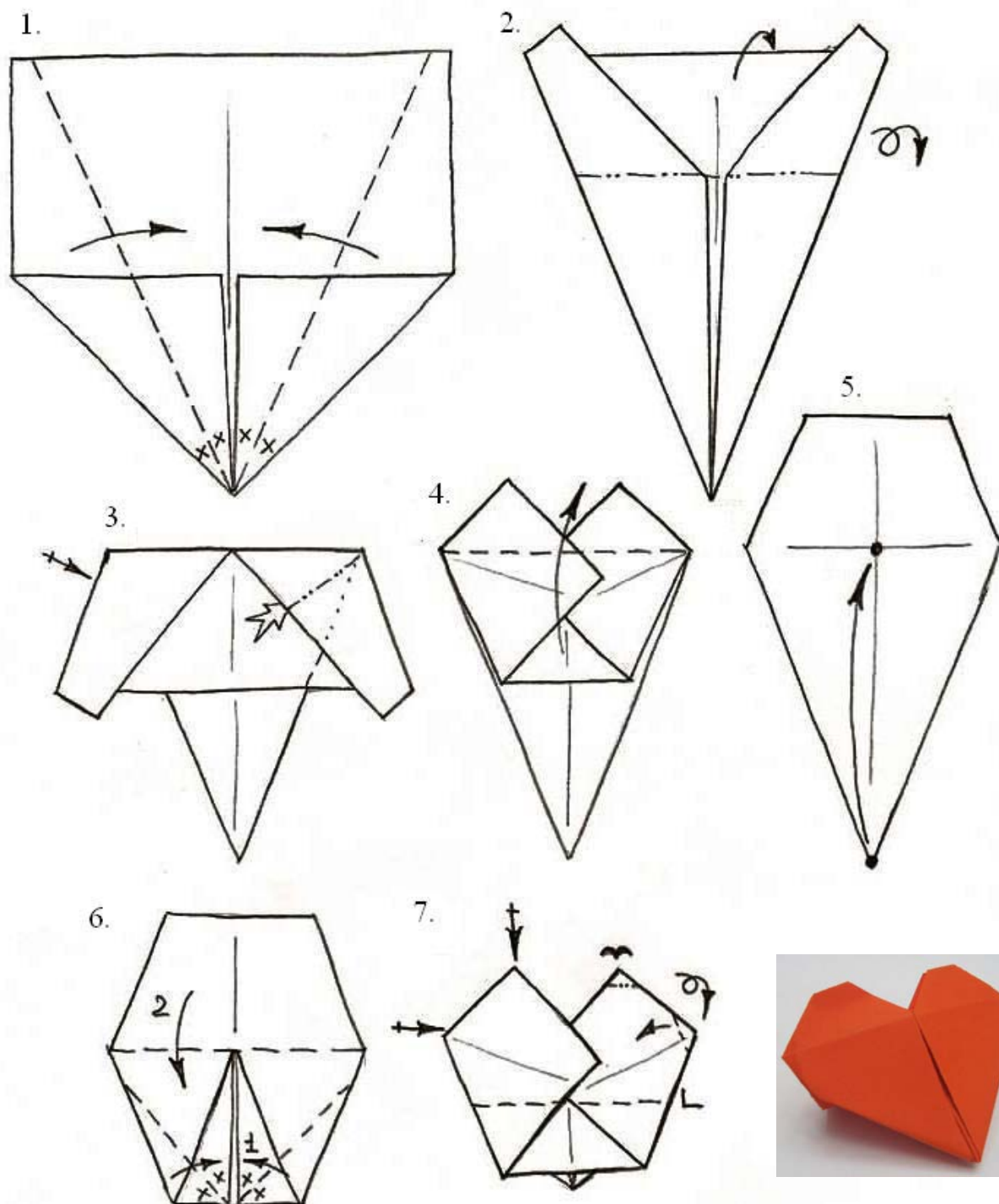
Designed by: Ayush Rath





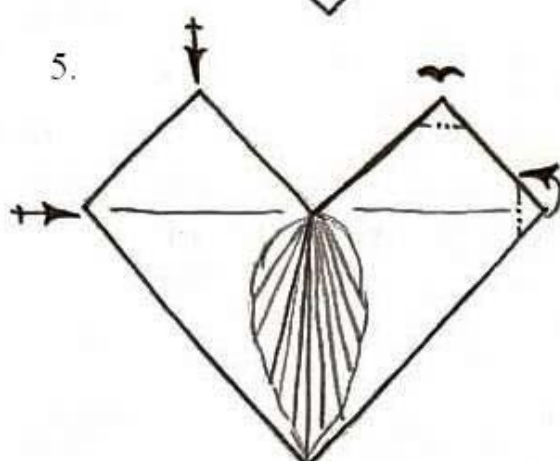
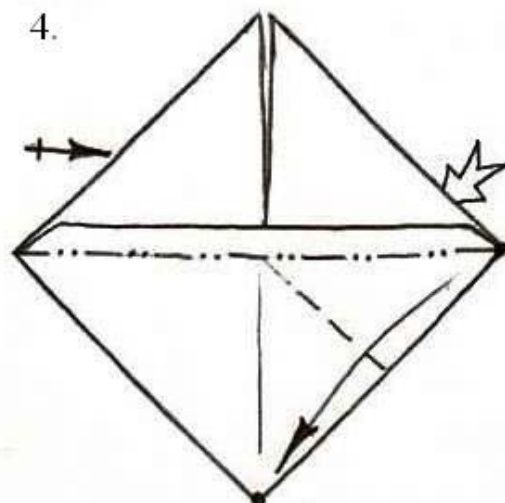
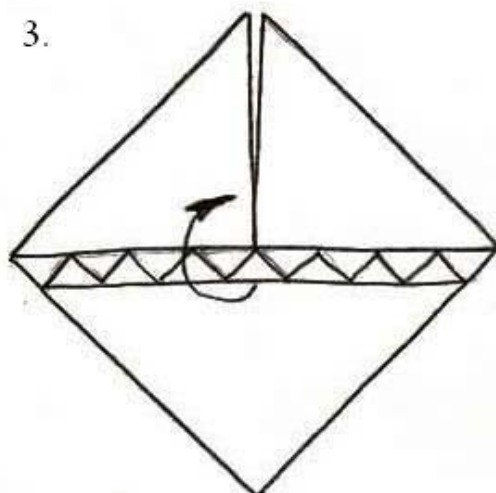
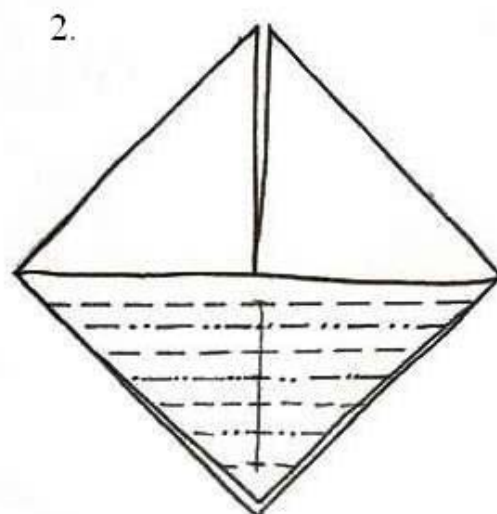
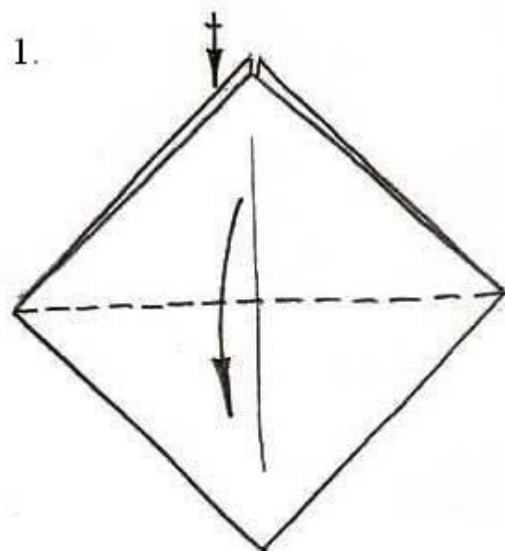
Heart on rack

Baceko Polina, 11 years, Eniseysk, Russia



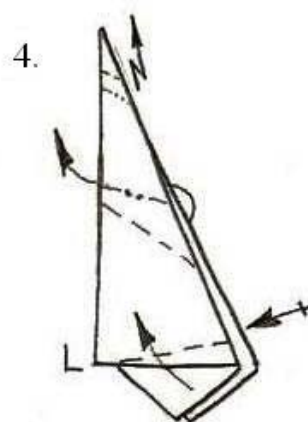
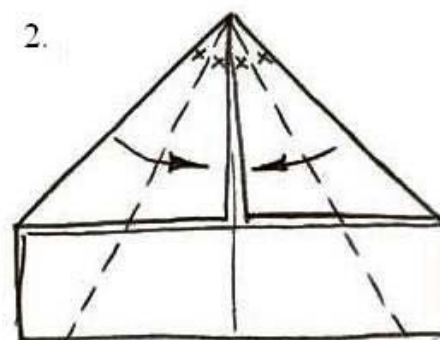
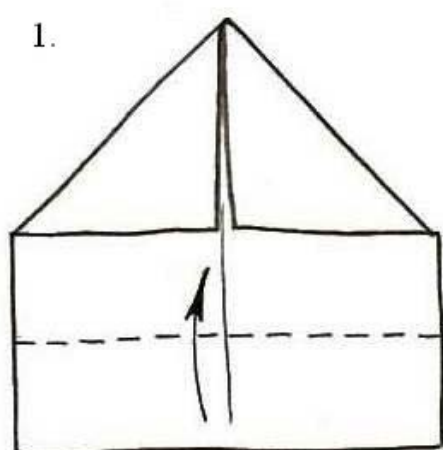
Heart with sheet

Baceko Polina, 11 years, Eniseysk, Russia

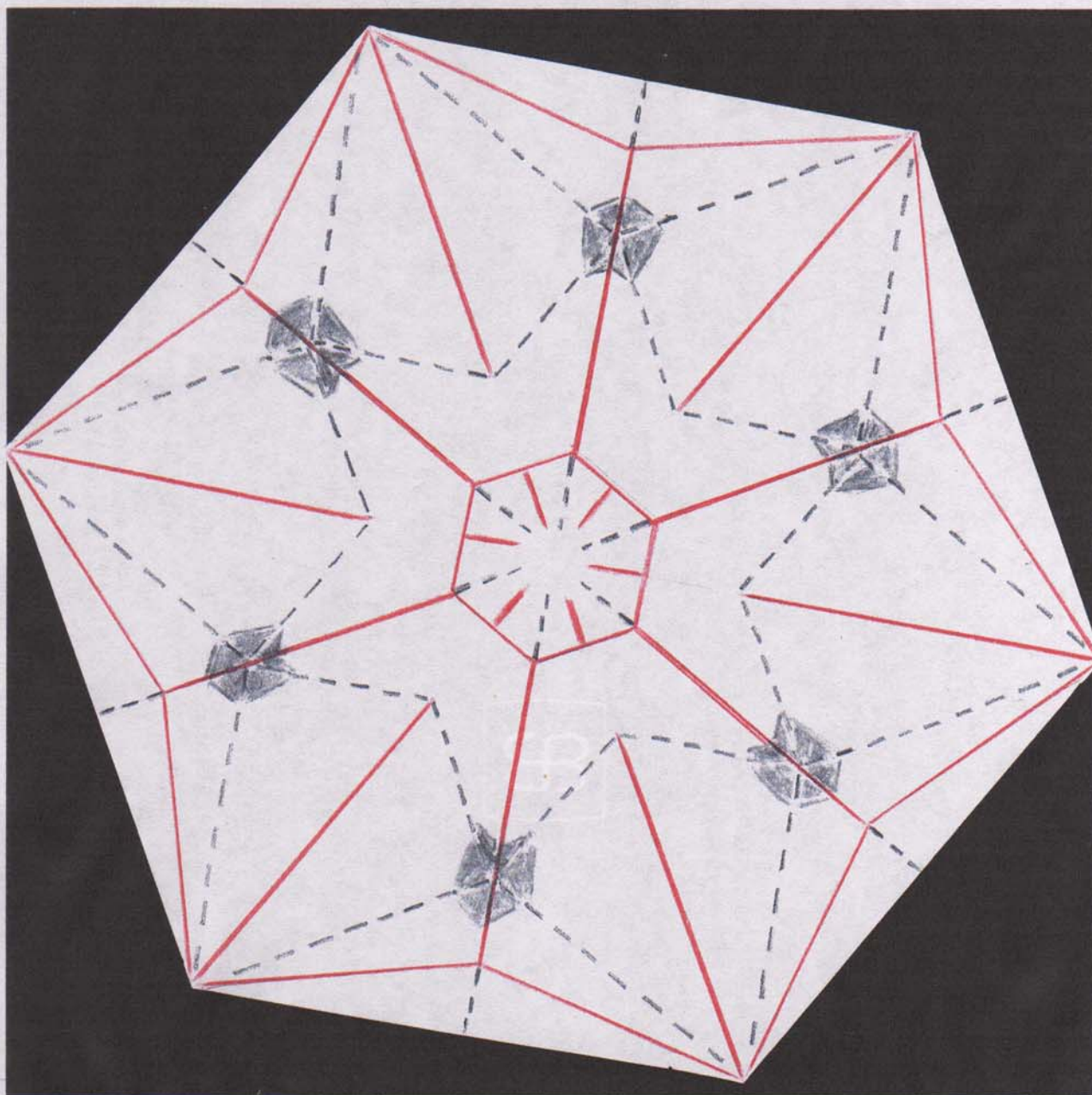


Penguin

Baceko Polina, 11 years, Eniseysk, Russia



"MOM'S STAR-FLOWER"

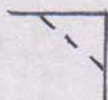


SHADED AREA IS A FOLDED
TRIANGLE ON THE BACK

VIEW LOOKING INSIDE



SIDE VIEW AT VALLEY FOLD



created & diagramed by
BEVERLY BAUDINO
2010

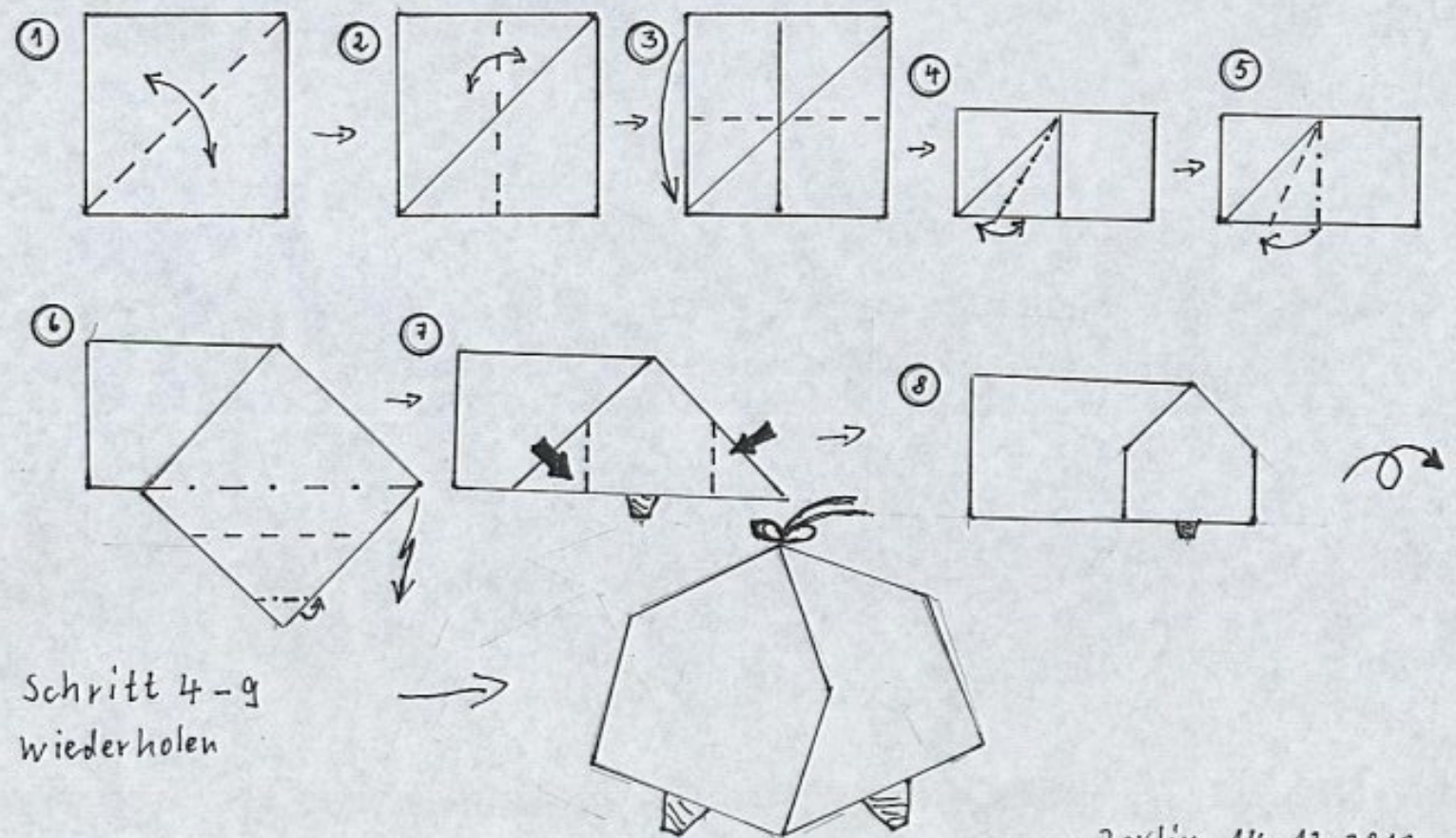
SOLID RED LINE= MOUNTAIN FOLDS
BLACK DASH LINE= VALLEY FOLDS

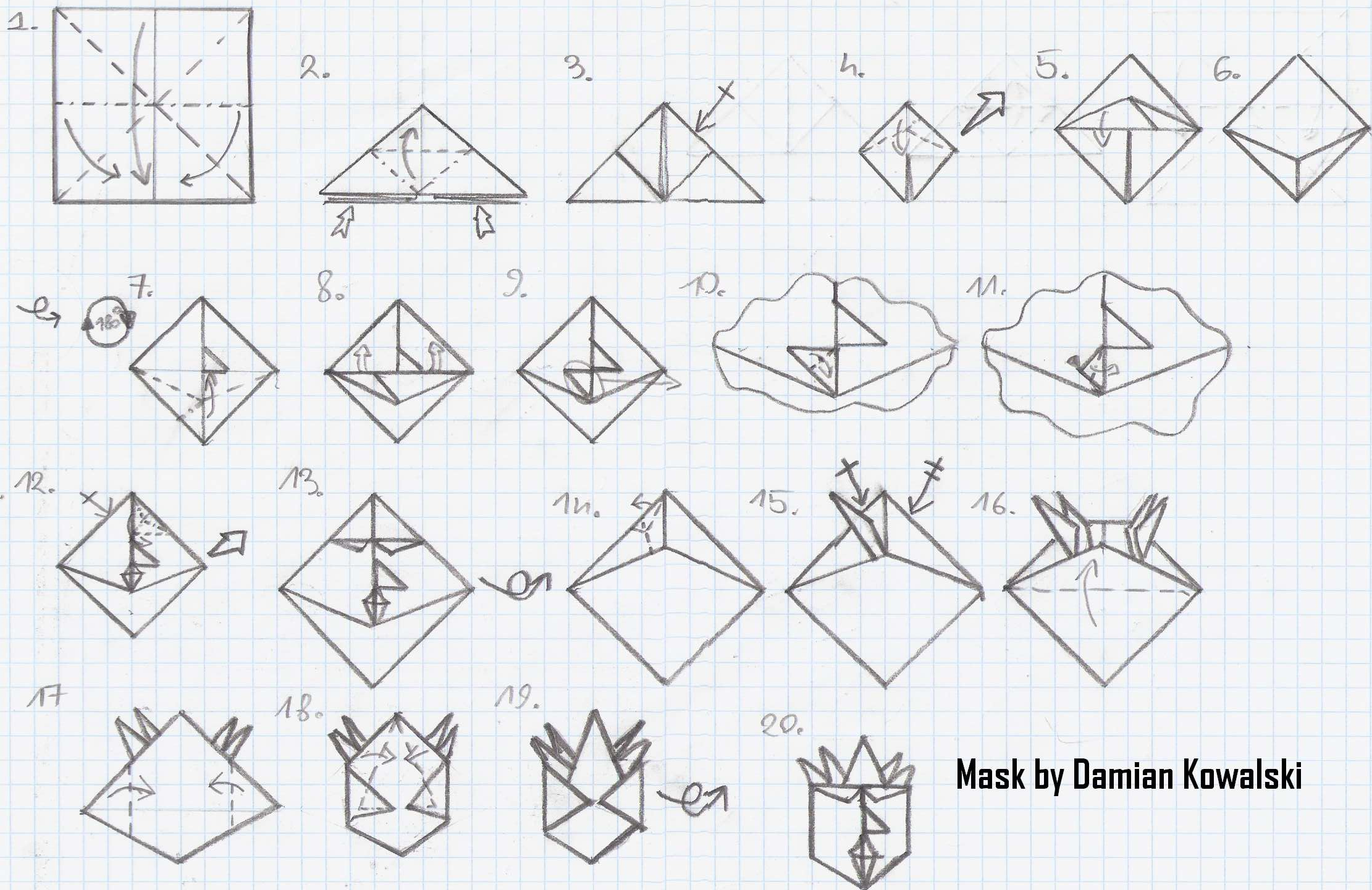


Modell: Clemens Tiedt

Diagramm: Clemens Tiedt

Weihnachtsglocken



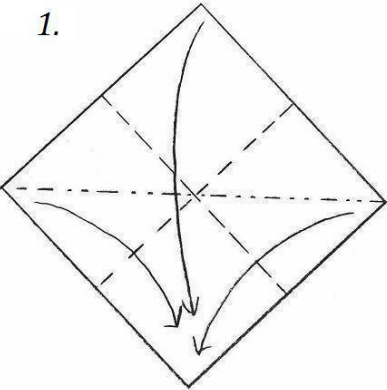


Mask by Damian Kowalski

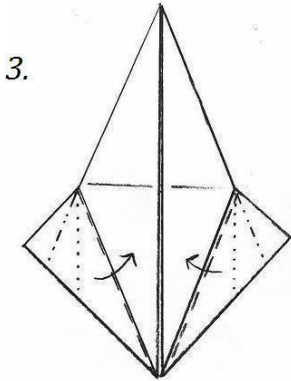
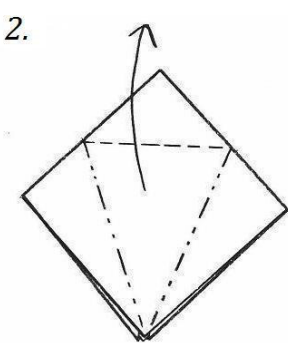
Stiletto

(c) Daniel Brown 2010

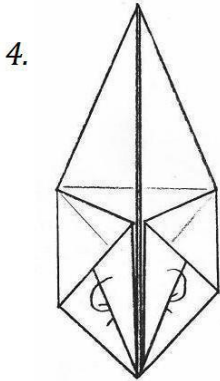
This model was designed on a friend's request for a "shoe."
 I recommend foil only because of Steps 33 and 34, but the long flaps of Step 16 have a lot of potential, so feel free to make a new shoe with them! Additionally, you can add toe detail by changing up Step 6.
 A "left" or "right" shoe can be made by doing Steps 21-24 off-center, and adding the proper shaping in Step 33.
 If you make two shoes, be sure to mirror image which strap goes over the other in Steps 34-35.



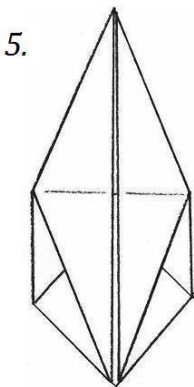
Start with the strap color side up, shoe color side down.



Swivel the sides in.
 The valley fold in the back layer should be parallel to the center line.

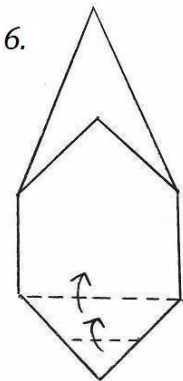


Fold the layers around and inside the model.

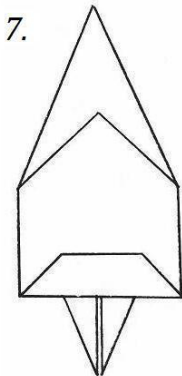


Like this.

Turn over.

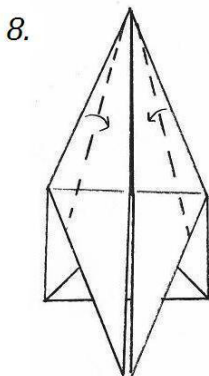


Fold the toe up - first halfway, then up again.

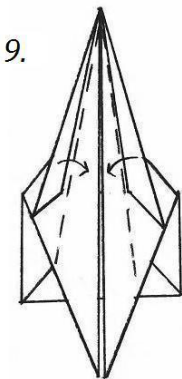


Like this.

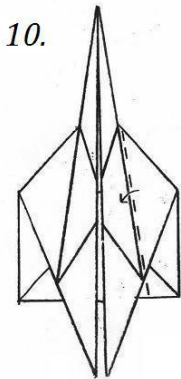
Turn over.



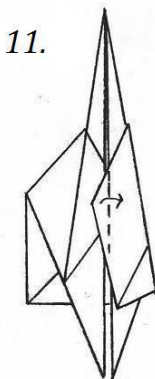
Thin the flap slightly less than 1/3.



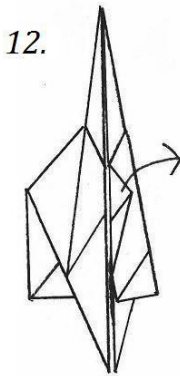
Fold to the center. Don't go past the center or else the heel won't thin properly (step 29.)



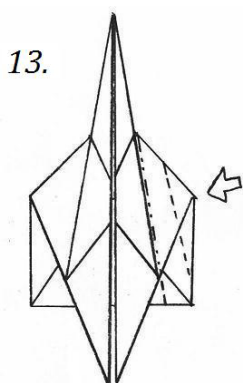
Along the creased edge.



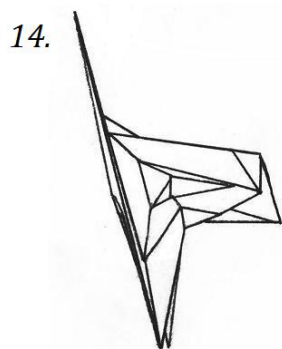
Along the center.



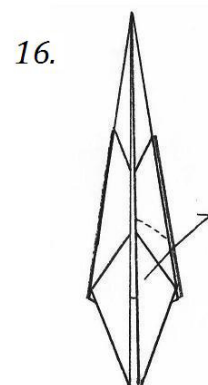
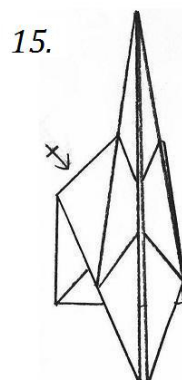
Unfold last 2 steps.



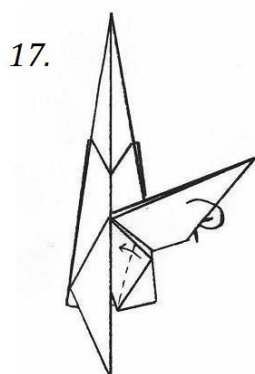
Open double sink.



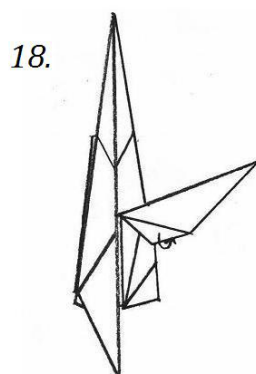
Double sink in progress.



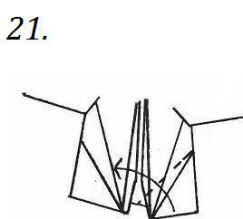
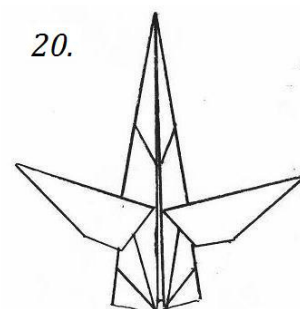
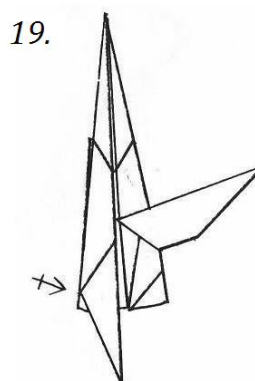
Fold the flap so it points slightly upward.



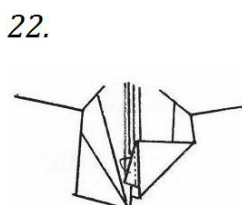
Wrap one layer around. The paper near the toe can be stretched to adapt to the layer wrap if needed.



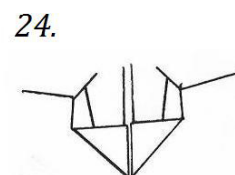
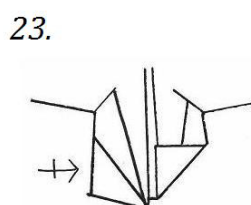
Wrap the small triangle around.



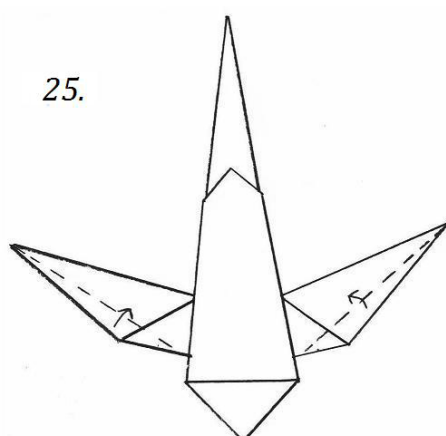
Fold across. The top landmark is the color change, the bottom landmark is the center line.



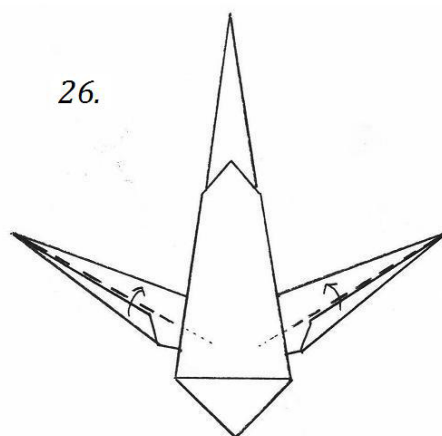
Tuck inside.



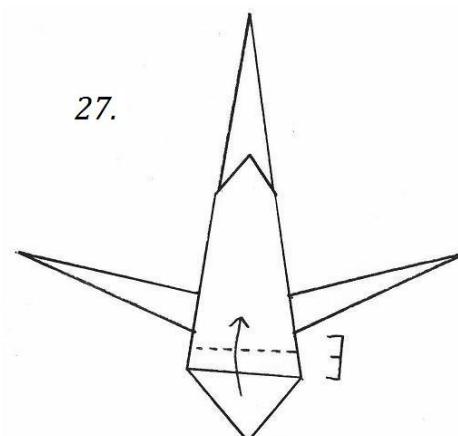
Turn over.



Thin the straps slightly less than 1/3.

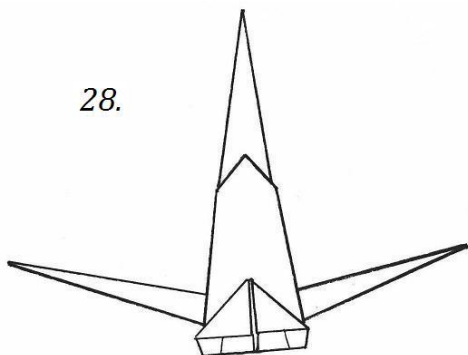


Fold edges to edges.



Fold the toe area up about halfway between the color change and the straps.

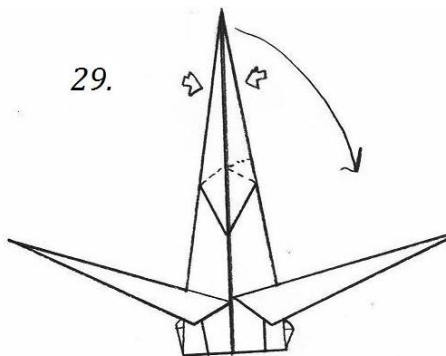
28.



Like this.

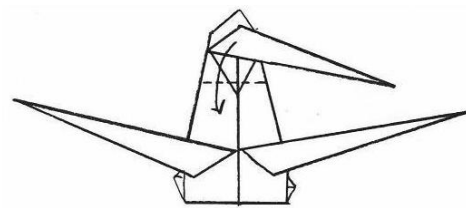
Turn over.

29.



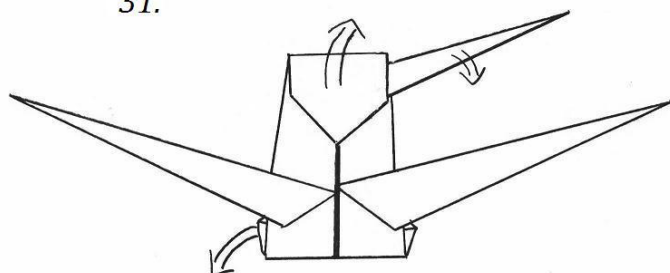
Rabbit ear.

30.



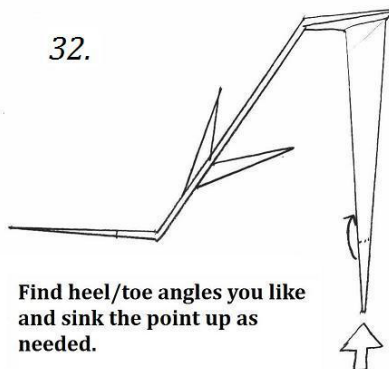
Fold down slightly above the V-shaped crease intersection.

31.



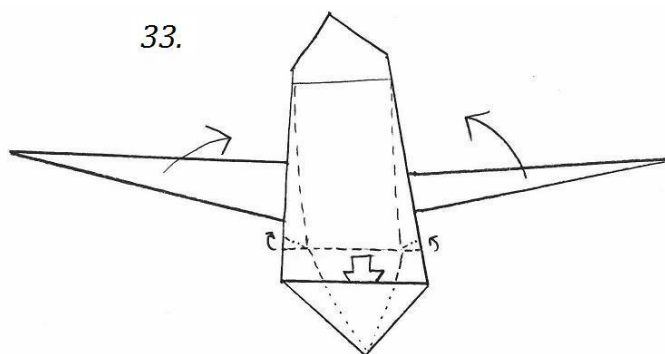
Open out the heel and toe.

32.



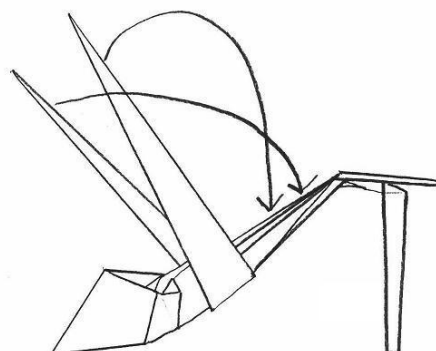
Find heel/toe angles you like and sink the point up as needed.

33.



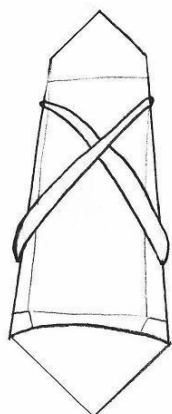
Open up the toe and shape the sides with a thin valley fold. If the thickness of the straps doesn't allow it, just open the toe as best you can.

34.



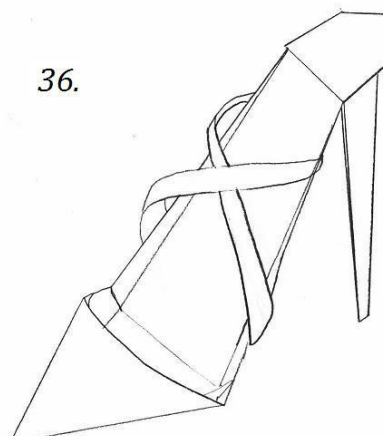
Curl the straps around the top and tuck into the layers on each side.

35.



Like this.

36.

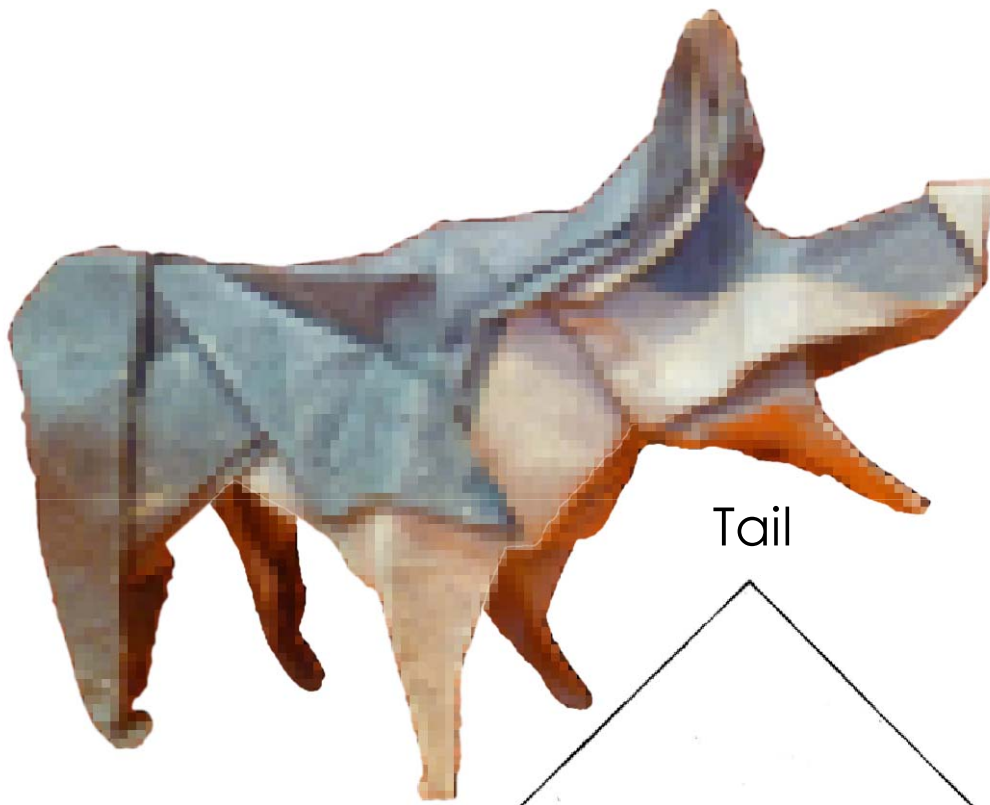


Completed Stiletto.

(c) Daniel Brown 2010

Wolf 2.0

CP and
Photodiagrams



Hindleg

Tail

Hindleg

Foreleg

Foreleg

Ear

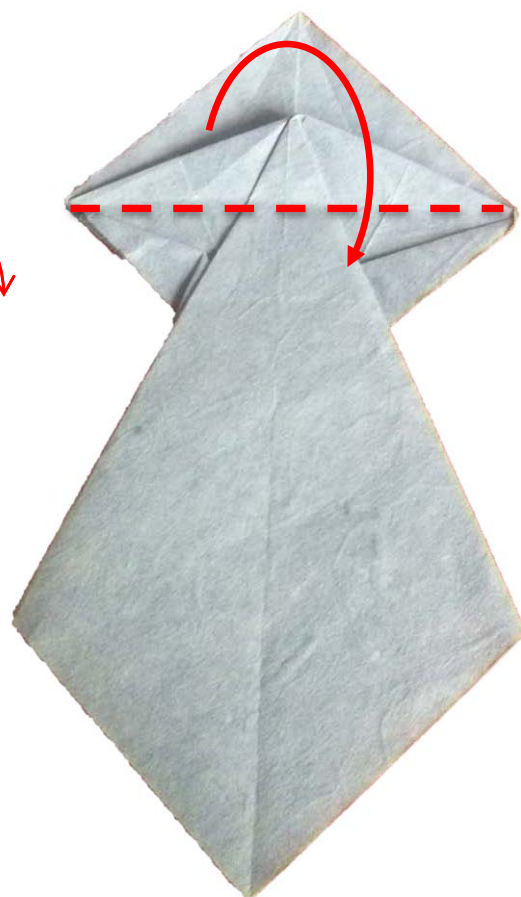
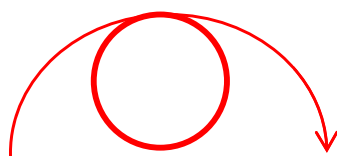
Ear

By Darrel Tan
Aka 'Littlezilla'

Head



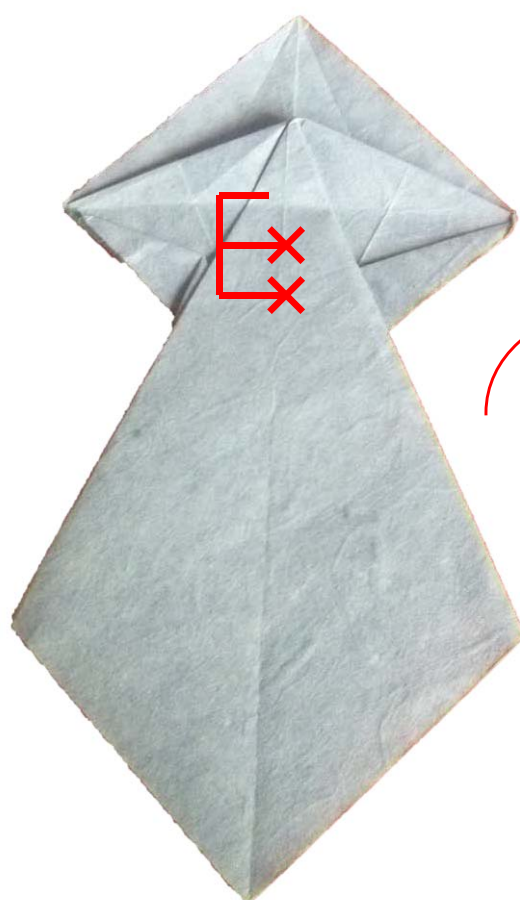
1) The resulting base should look like this



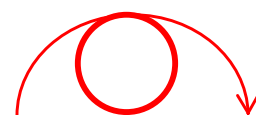
2) Valley Fold



3) Make a mark at X1 and fold back to step 2

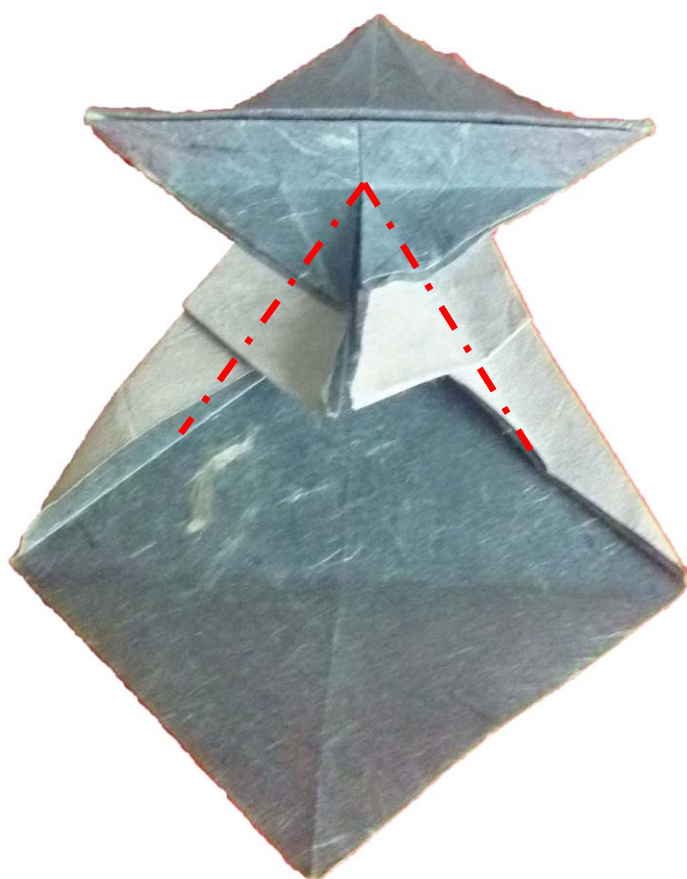


4) Make a mark at X2, then turn the paper over





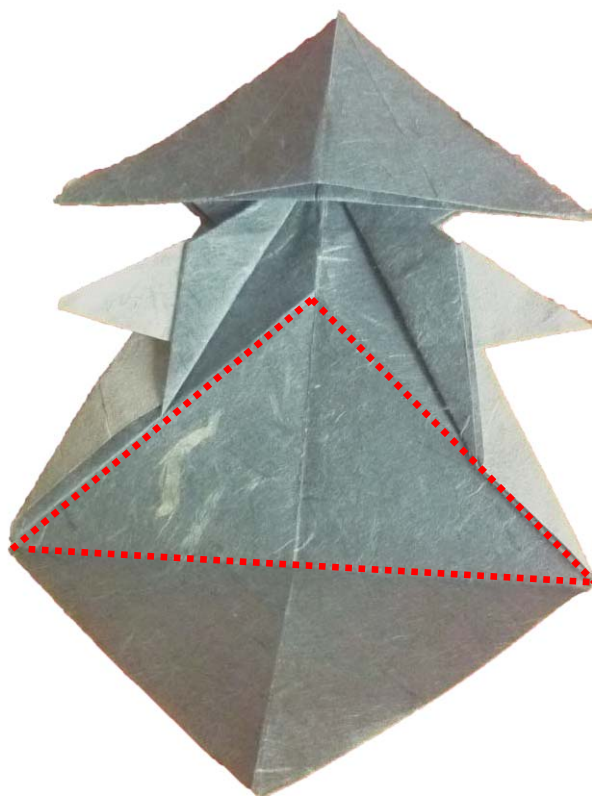
5) Pleat lightly, using X2 as a landmark



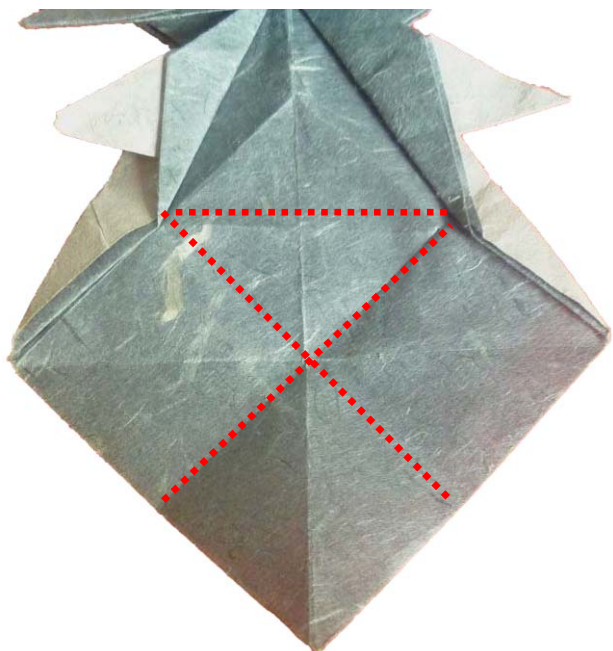
6) Perform the show mountain folds



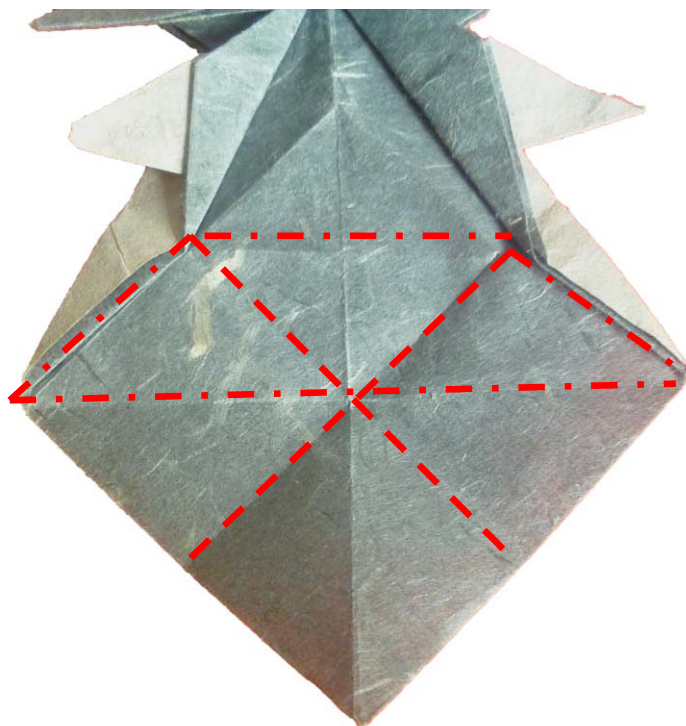
7) And complete the pleats shown in step 5



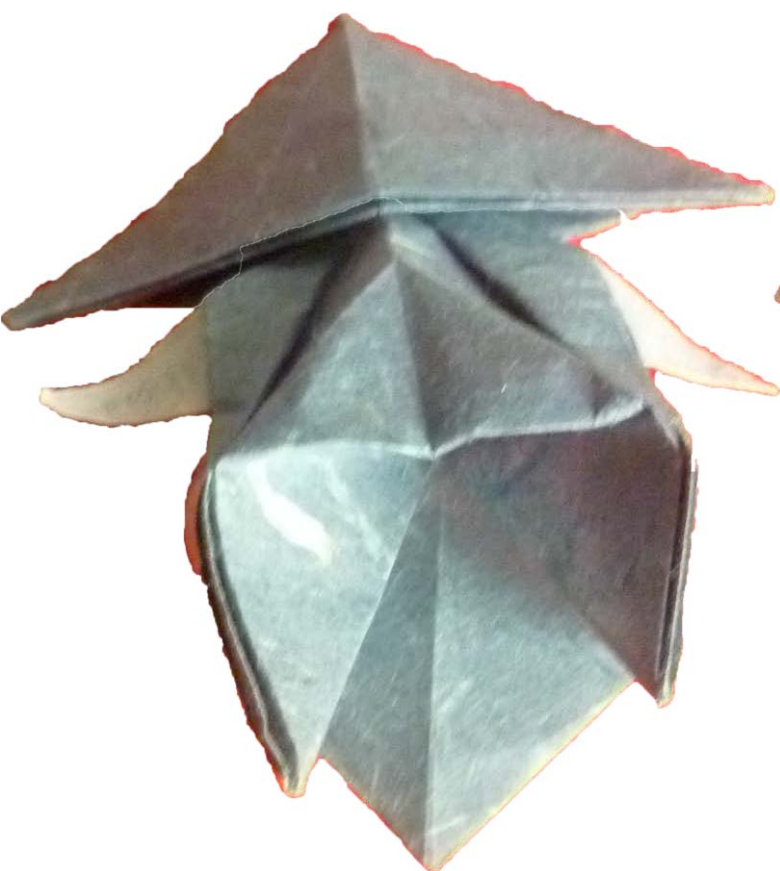
8) Make the following crease lines



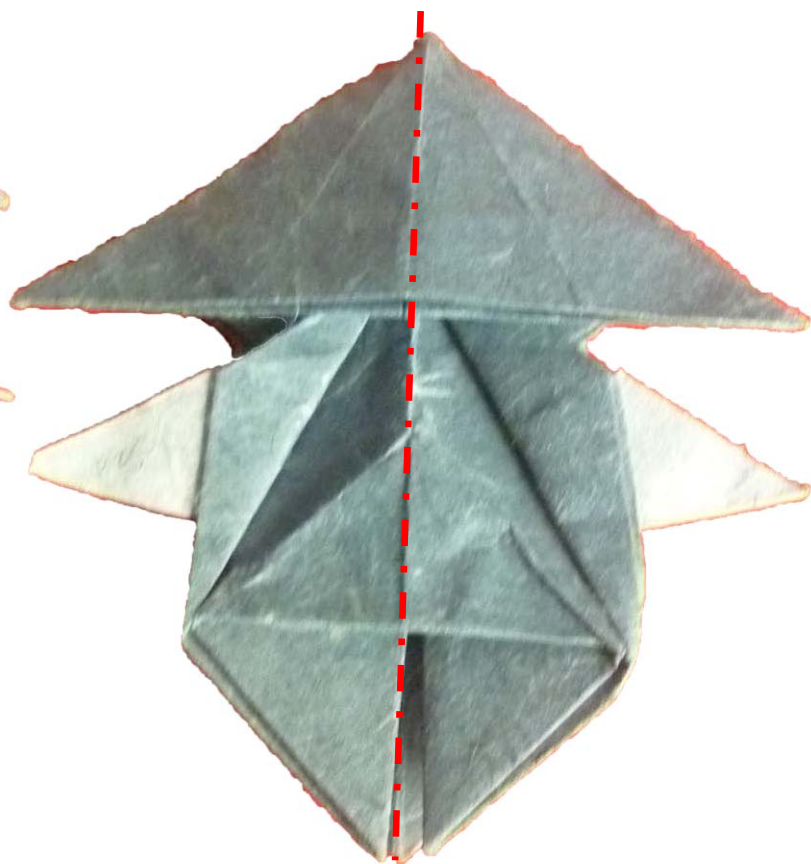
9) Make the following crease lines



10) Collapse along the lines



11) Collapsing...



12) Mountain fold the model in half

The following folds are highly intuitive
Detail the head. Swivel fold the ears and pull out the flap below to form the lower jaw.

Further detail the head, forming a nose. Shape the ears, and shape the lower and upper jaw to taste.

Your result should look like this



Form the tail and shape the back. Shape the head to proportion



Shape the body. Perform reverse and petal folds on the back legs. Lightly shape the forelegs and perform a small 3d crimp at the neck area.





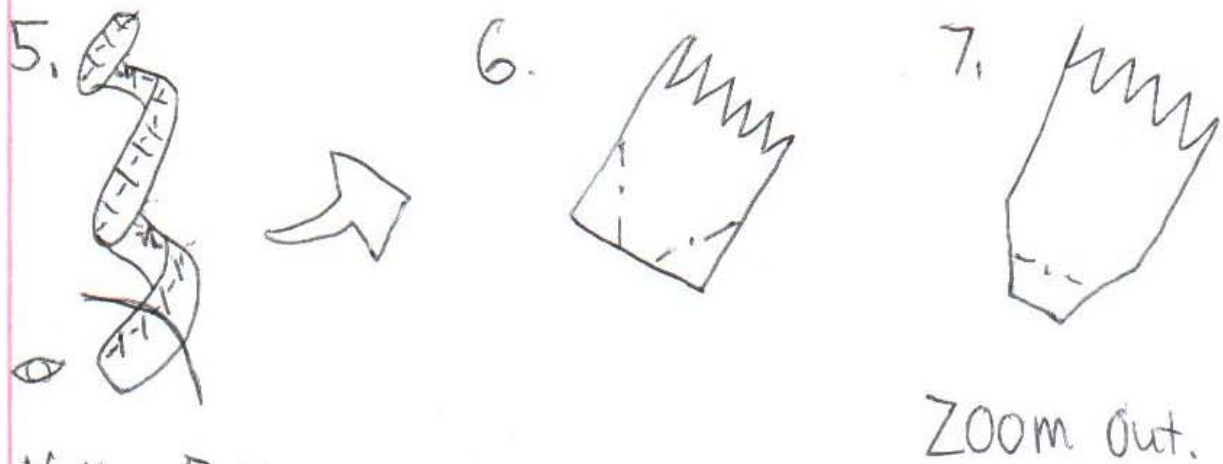
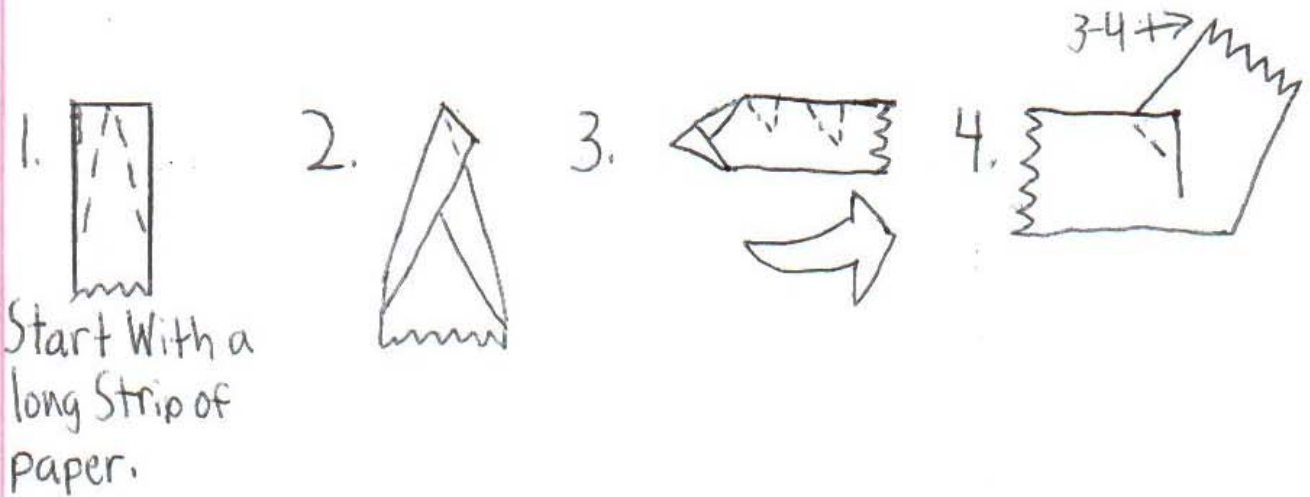
Do some final shaping to the legs, head and body. Refer to the photos below for reference.



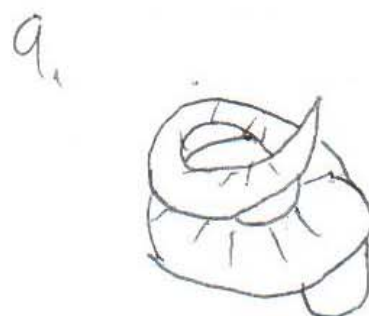
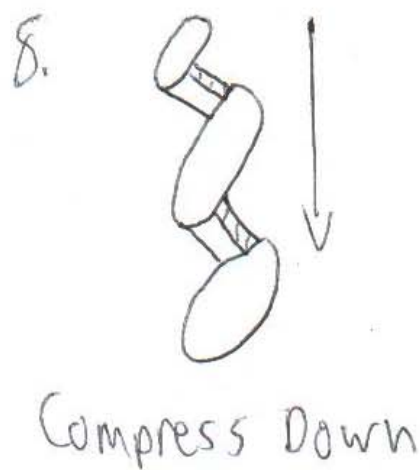


Turk

Darryl Hofalar



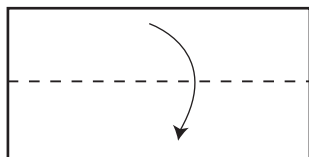
Valley Fold as shown



aMetro kusudama

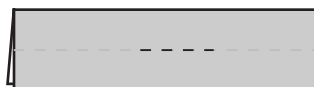
Designed: Dimmis Petrides®, July 2010

1



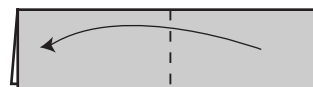
Fold in half

2



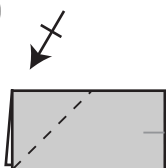
Fold in half again but pinch only in the middle

3



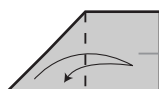
Fold in half

4



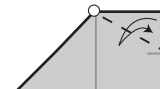
Reverse fold.
Repeat behind.

5



Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

6



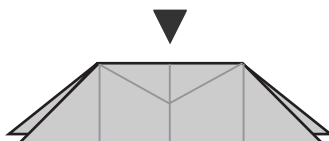
Fold and unfold.
Open up the model.

7



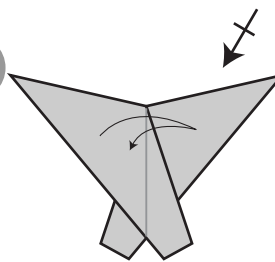
Precreasing is done.

8



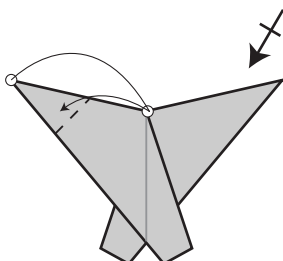
Push the model to dent
in the middle and flatten

9



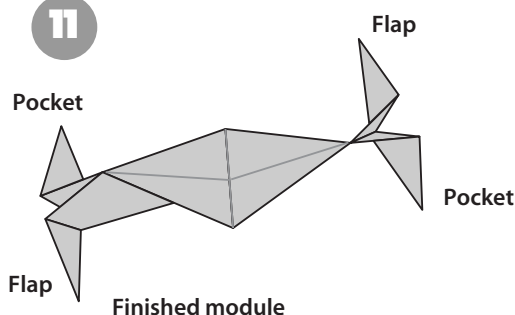
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind

10



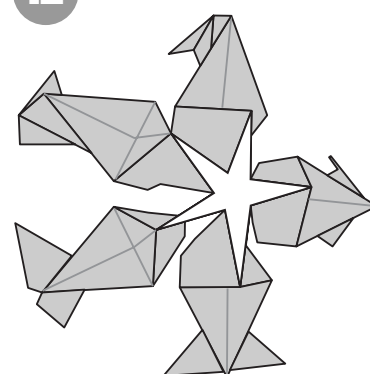
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind

11

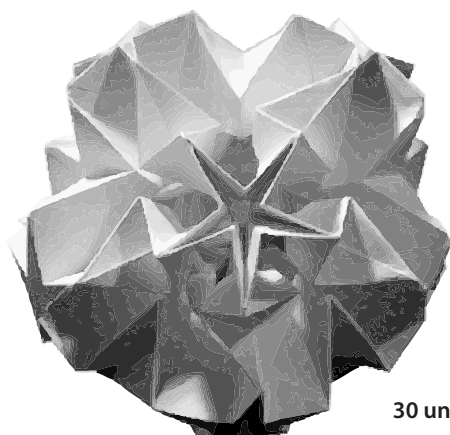


Finished module

12



Five modules attached together

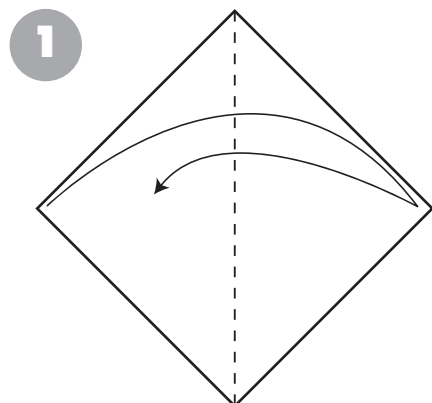
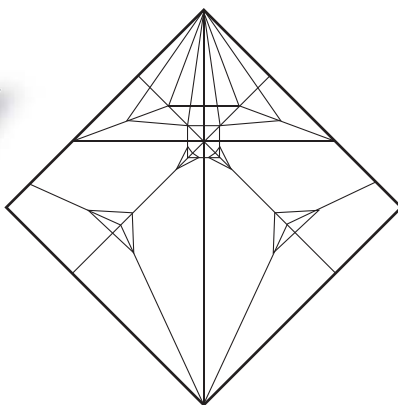
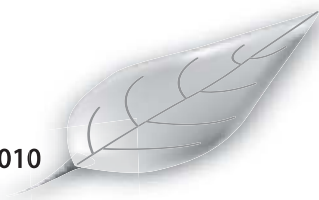


30 unit aMetro

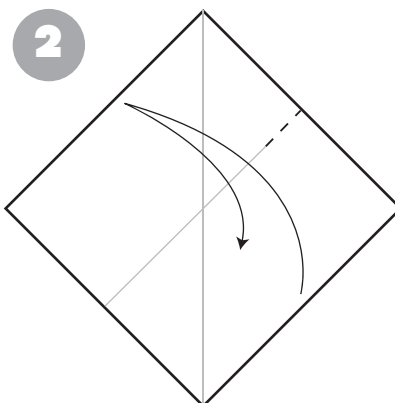
Idea came out when I was waiting for the metro (hence the name). I was playing with the ticket in my hands, size is 1:2, and I came to this unit. Back in the office, I finalize the unit, and here it is, aMetro.
Maybe this has been invented before, I don't know, but I don't usually fold kusudamas, so I am really happy from the result

Lemon leaf

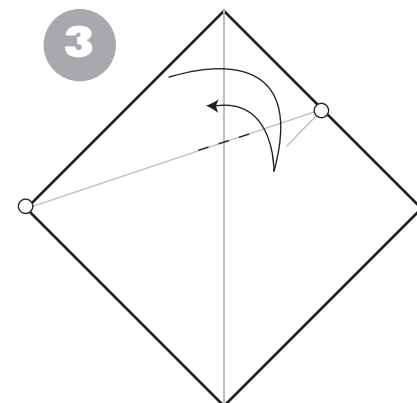
Designed by Dimmis Petrides®, June 2010



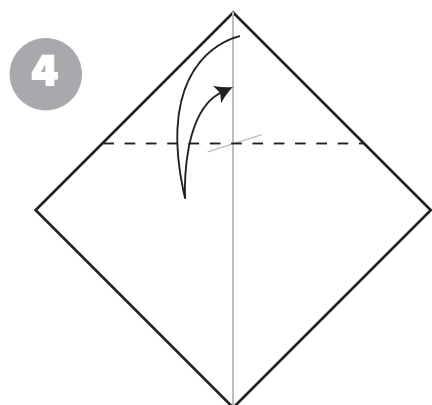
Fold and unfold diagonally



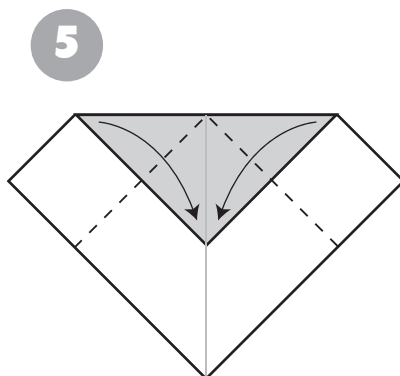
Fold in half but pinch only in one side



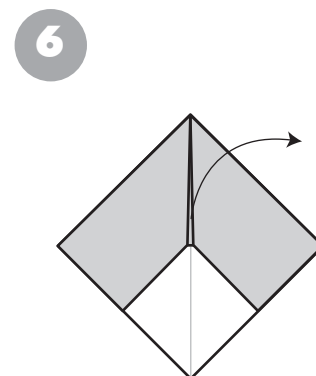
Fold and pinch only where indicated



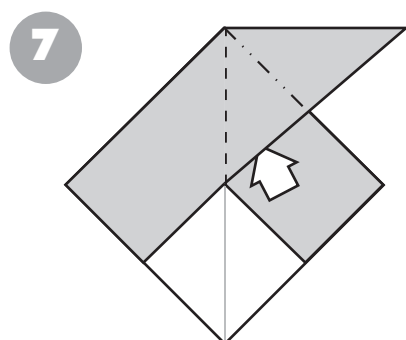
Fold the corner down



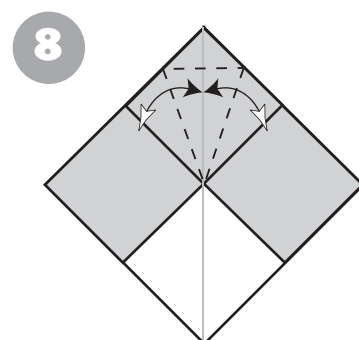
Fold the edges to the center



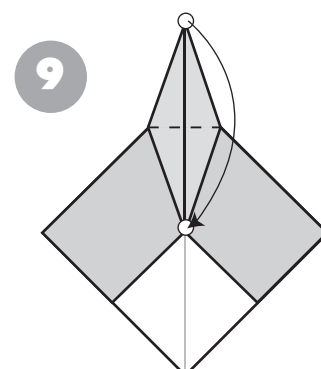
Release the trapped layer



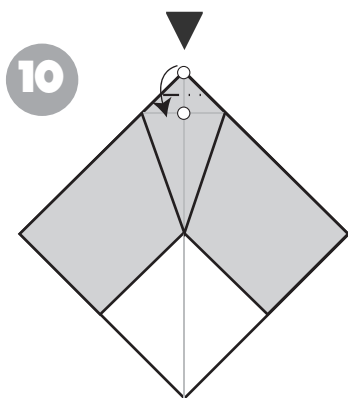
Squash fold



Fold, unfold and then petal fold

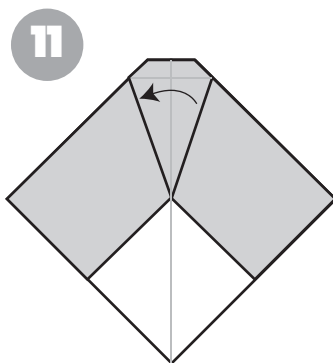


Fold the flap down



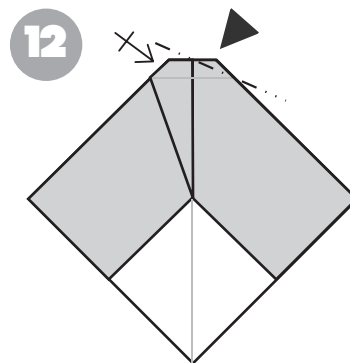
10

Fold and unfold.
Open sink



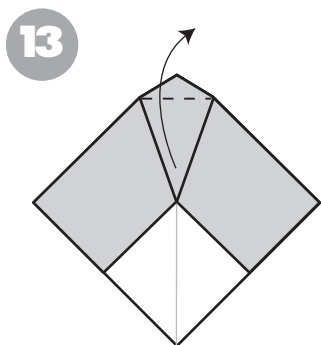
11

Fold the flap to the left



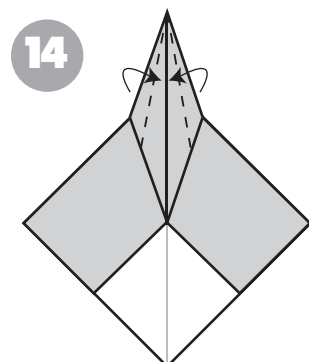
12

Open sink. Repeat on the left
flap



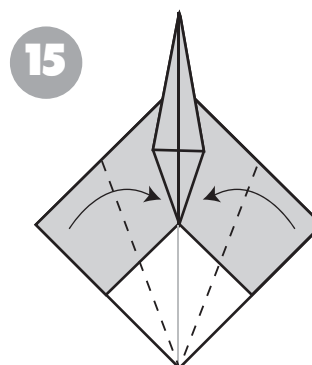
13

Fold the near layer up



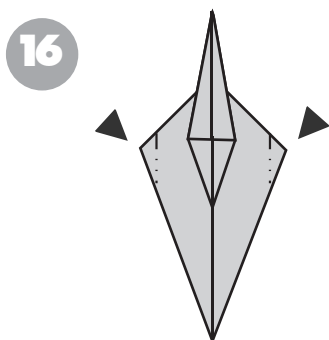
14

Fold the edges to the center
line



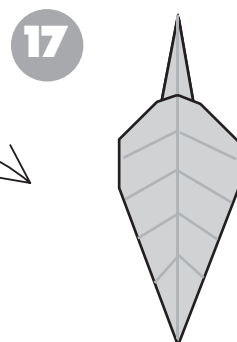
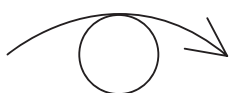
15

Fold the edges to the center
and tuck under the near flaps



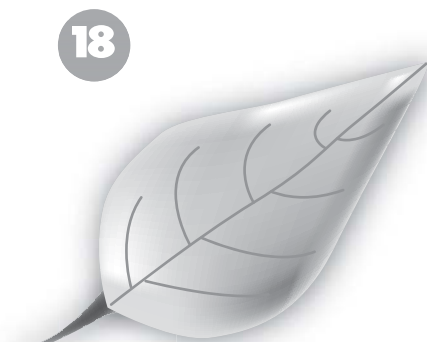
16

Fold and unfold.
Close sink



17

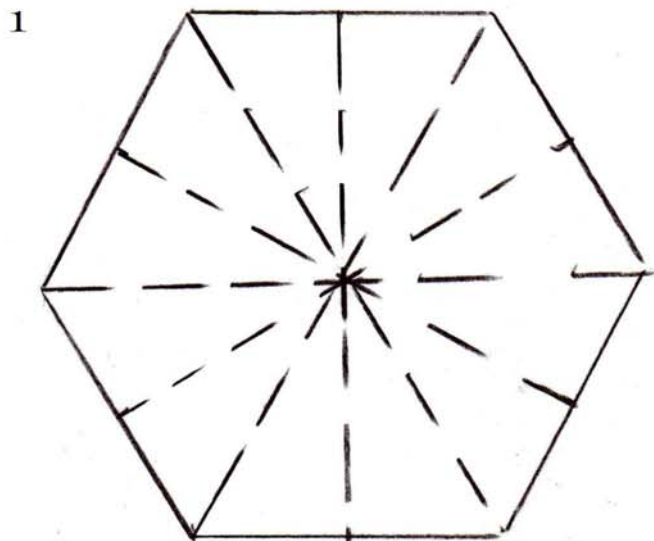
Pinch to define the veins of the
leaf



18

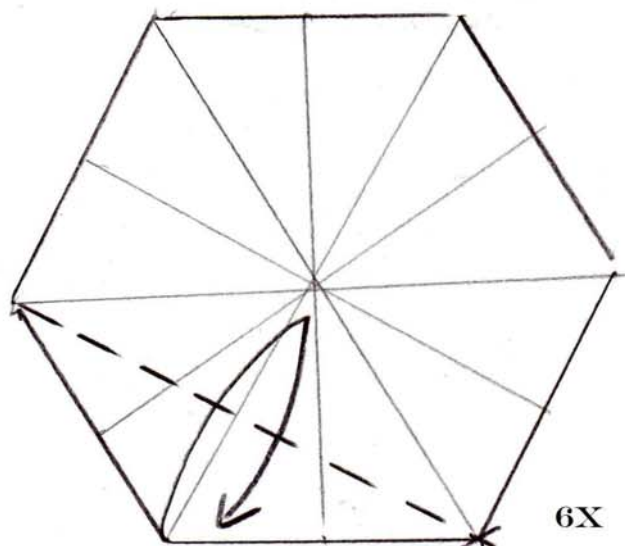
Finished lemon leaf

STAR "CHRISTIANE AND ROUVEN"
 DESIGN AND DIAGRAM: DORIS LAUINGER, 2010-01-05
 DUOCOLOURED
 6POINTED STAR

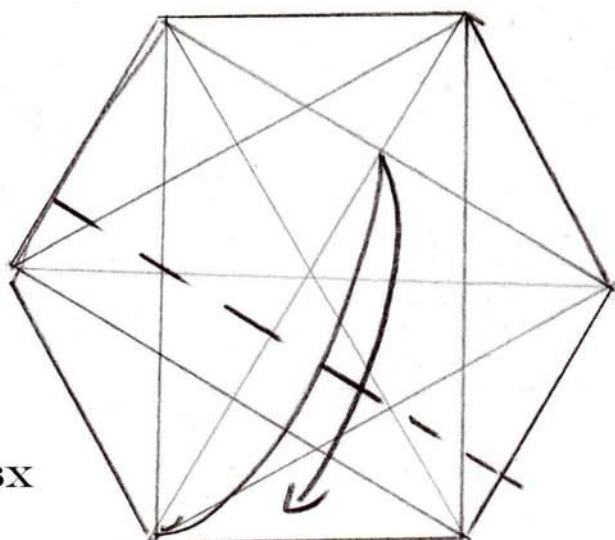


POINTS COLOUR
 UPSIDE

2

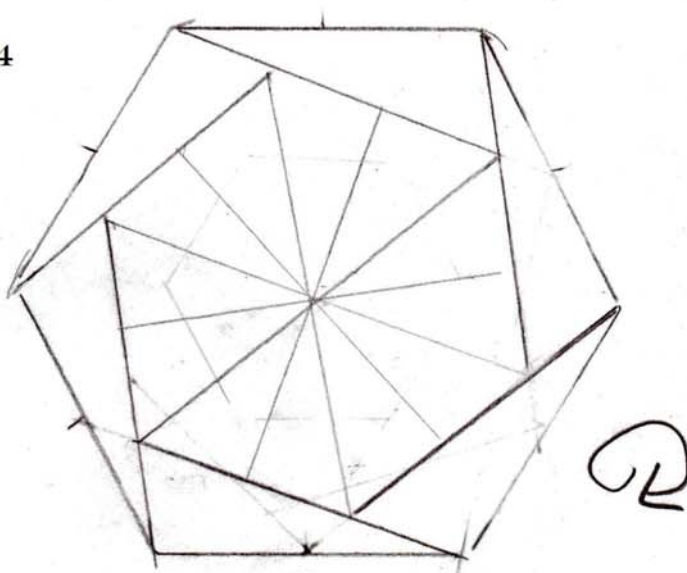


3

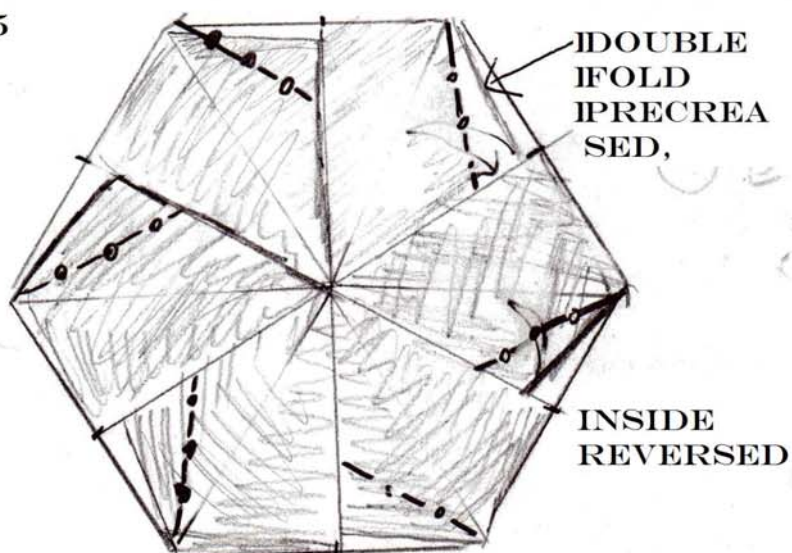


TURN OVER AND FOLD A
 "TABLE CLOTH" OVER THE

4



5



6



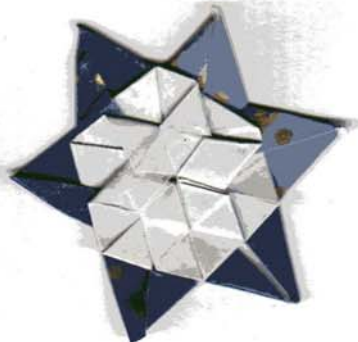
8



9A STAR
CHRISTIANE

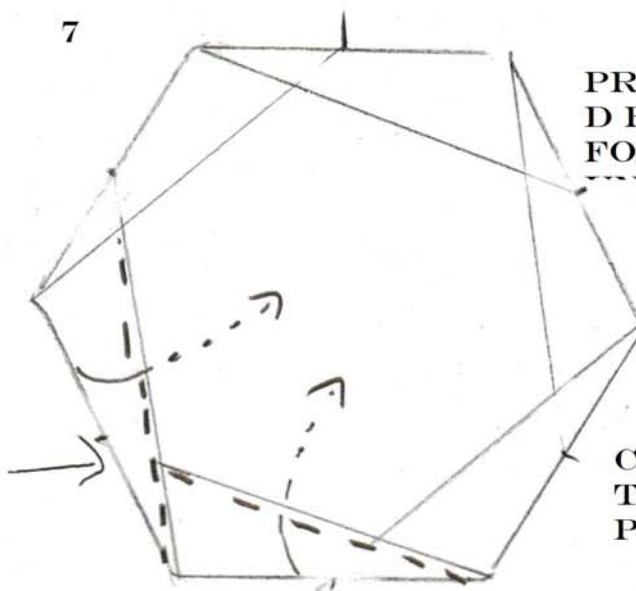


FOLD ALL STRAIGHT EDGES
OF THE INNER HEXAGON
COMPLETELY
OVER ALL LAYERS TO THE
CENTRE LINE AND UNFOLD
(FOLD BY TOMOKO FUSE)
FOLD ALL PRECREASED FOLDS
TO THE CENTRE LINE. LOOKS



FINISHED

7



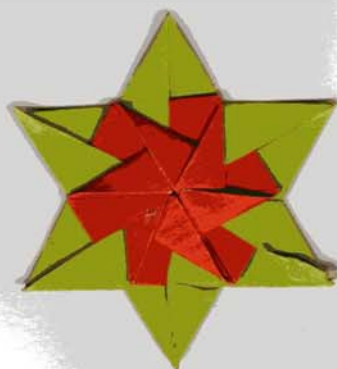
PRECREASED
FOLD,
FOLD IT

CHANGING
THE
POINTS

9B STAR ROUVEN

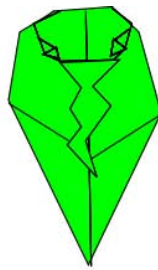


FOLD ALL POINTS OF THE
INNER HEXAGON OVER ALL
LAYERS TO THE CENTRE LINE
AND UNFOLD
FOLD ALL PRECREASED FOLDS
TO THE CENTRE.

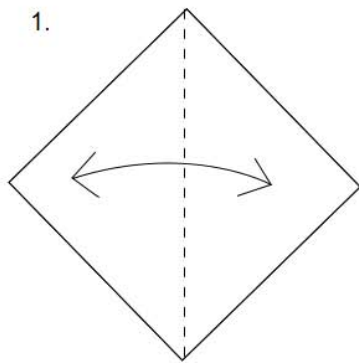


FINISHED

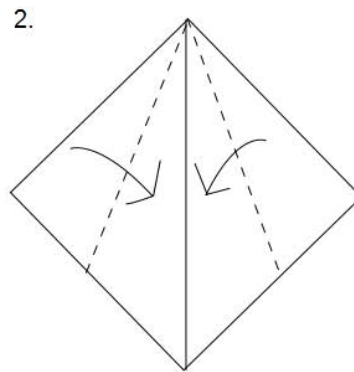
Cobra Head



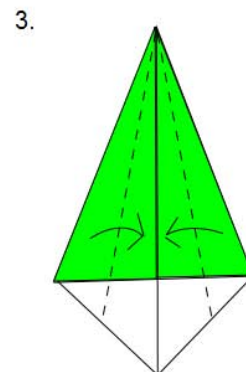
Designed by Evan Dastin-van Rijn
and Neter Cook.
Diagrammed by Evan Dastin-van
Rijn



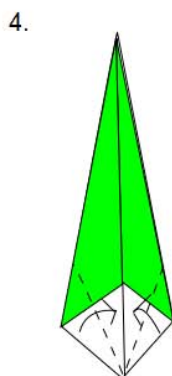
Valley fold in half diagonally and unfold.



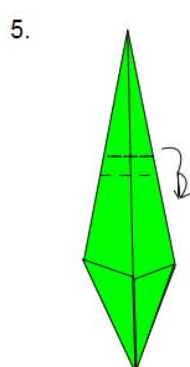
Valley fold into a kite base.



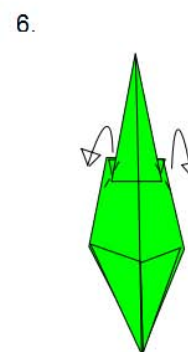
Valley fold to the middle crease.



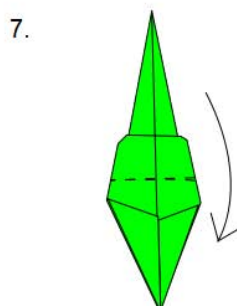
Valley fold to the center crease.



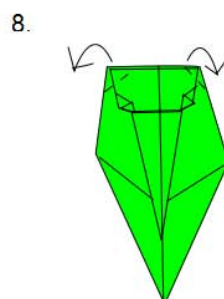
Pleat without reference points.



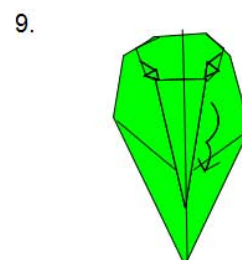
Mountain fold the pleats backwards to form eyes.



Valley fold the head down.

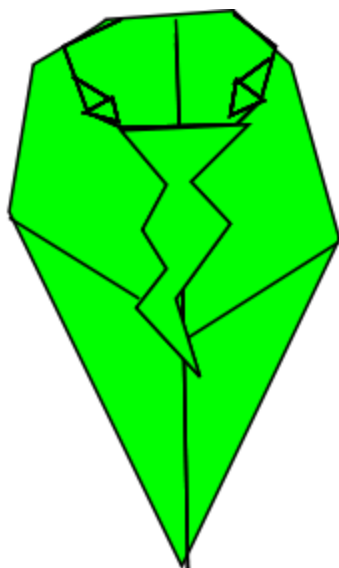


Round the edges of the head with mountain folds.



Curl the tongue.

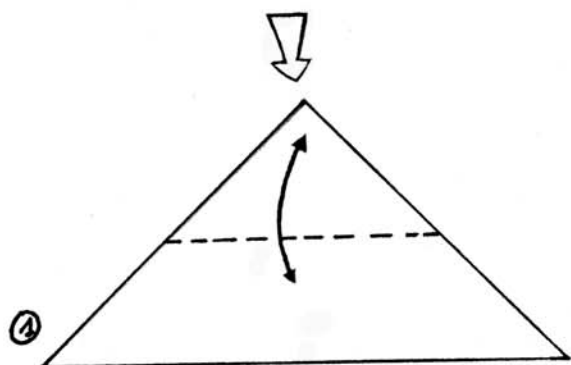
10.



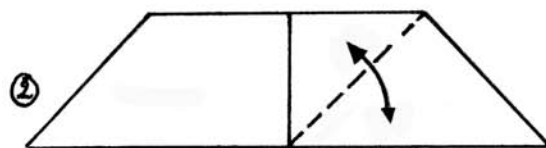
Finished Cobra Head.

VOLCANO FLOWER

15x15cm paper recommended, use paper with different colors on each side to achieve the color switch.



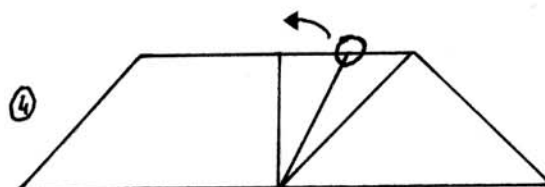
Start with the Waterbomb base.
Fold in half and unfold.
Push in the top.



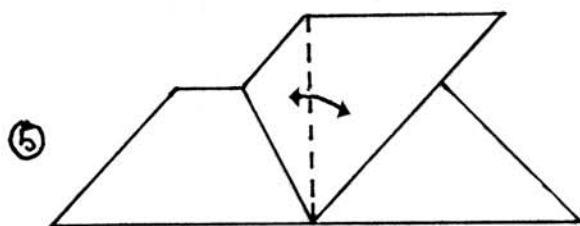
Fold and unfold.



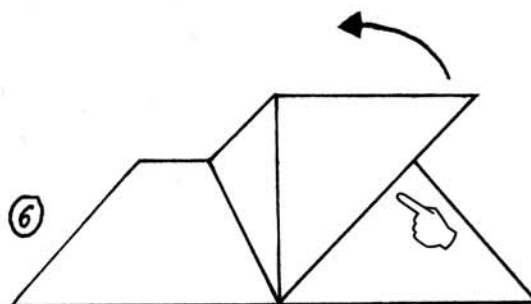
Fold and unfold.



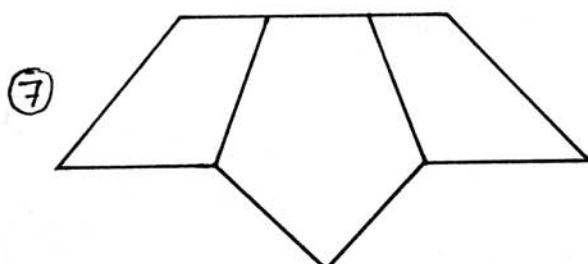
Squash fold using the 2 creases
you made in the 2 previous steps.



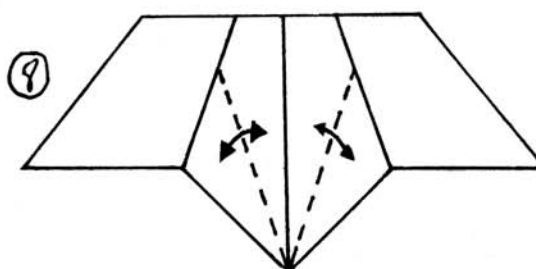
Fold and unfold.



Squash fold the top layer and insert your
finger into the flap to guide the fold so it
can be shaped into a pentagon shape as
shown in the next step

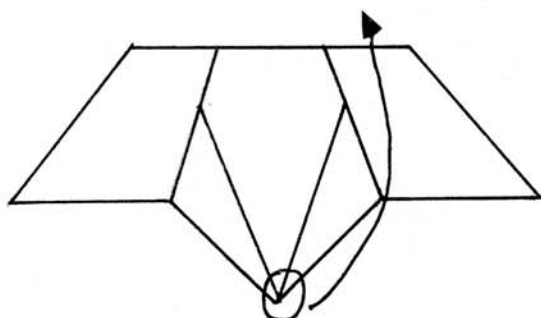


It should look like this.



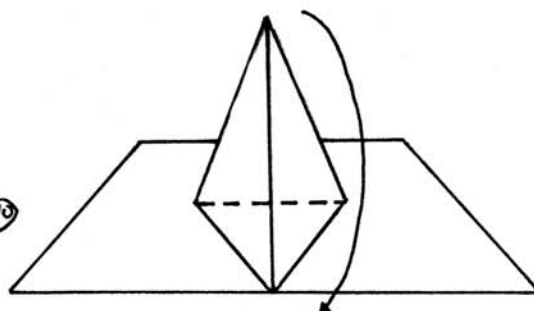
Fold and unfold.

9



Preliminary fold.

10



It should look like this.
Now fold the point down
and repeat steps 2 to 10 for
the other 3 flaps.

11



180°

When all done it should look like this.
Fold down the top layers as shown,
note that it won't go corner to corner
but rather a little bit down. Repeat on
all 3 flaps and turn the model 180°
round.

12



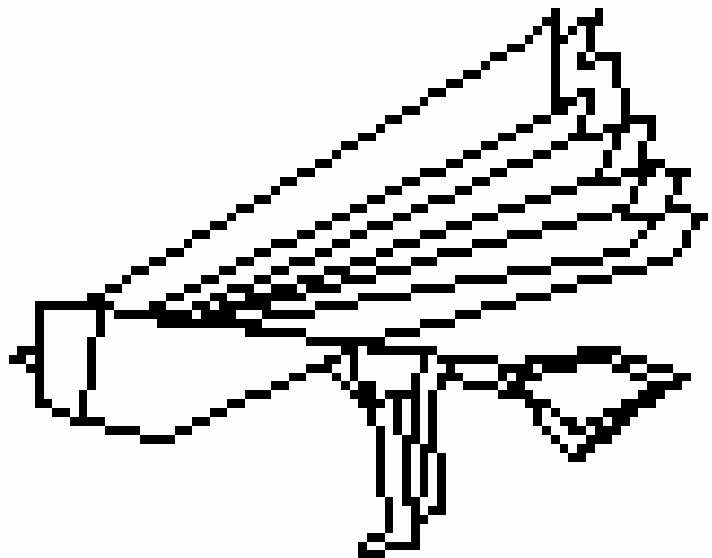
Now, pull down the outer layers
to create the leaves, the last one
will work against it but just pull it,
it will "pop open".

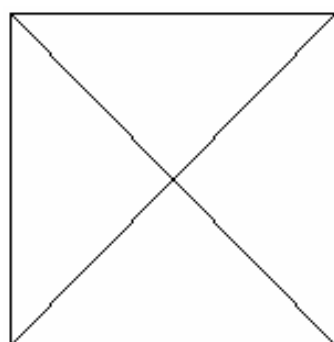


Model (Volcano Flower) designed and diagramed by Filip Van den Berghe (nonkelgans). Using it for commercial reasons is stricly forbidden unless premission is given by the designer. Private, non-commercial and educational use however is strongly encouraged!

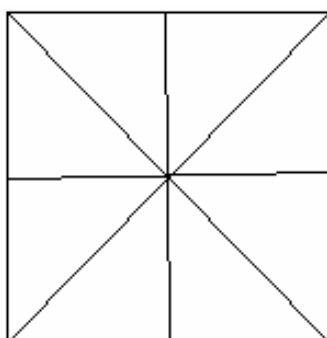
Origami Bird

Designed by Finn
Walker

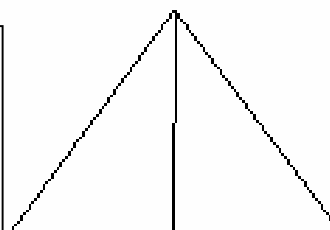




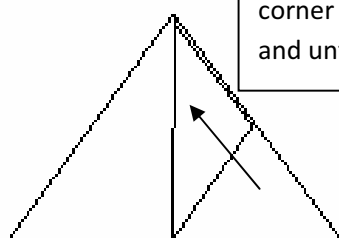
Fold
and
unfold



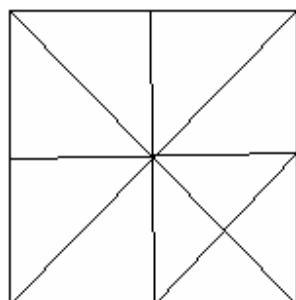
Fold
and
unfold



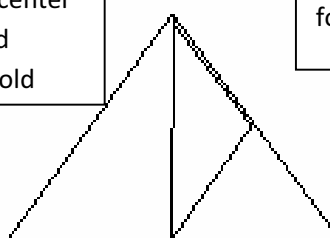
Fold into
water
bomb
base



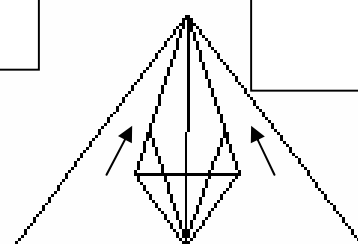
Fold
corner up
and unfold



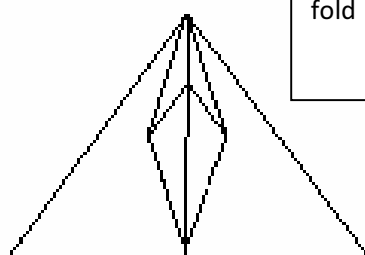
Fold
triangle
to center
and
refold



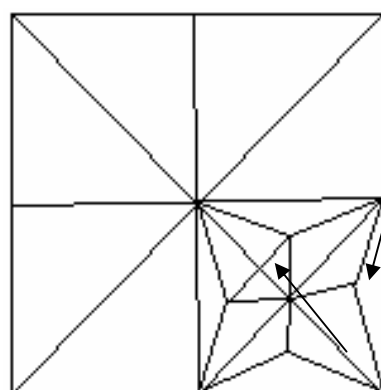
Squash
fold



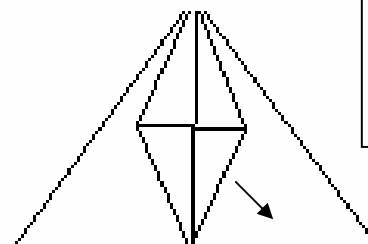
Fold and
unfold



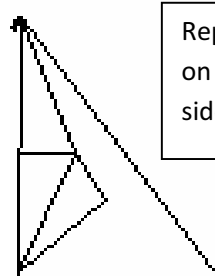
Petal
fold



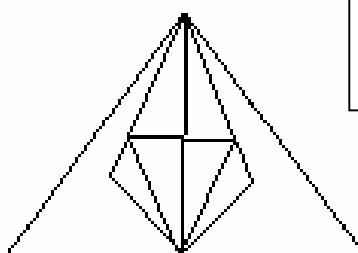
Push this
section
into the
other
section
and refold
base



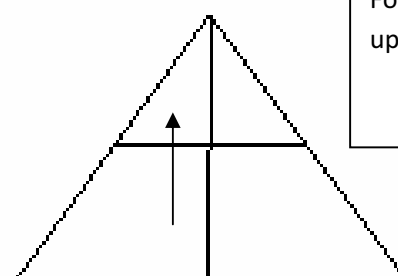
Pull out
section



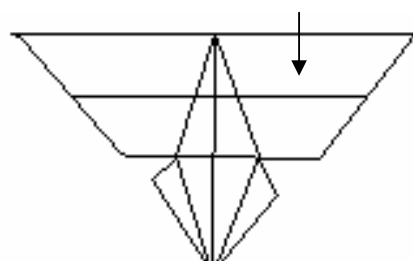
Repeat
on other
side



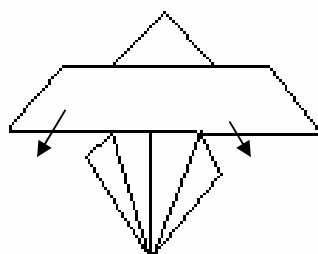
Turn
over



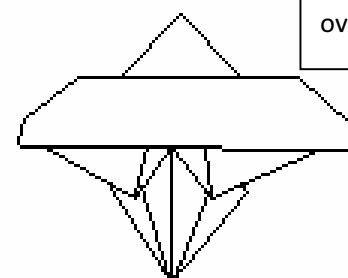
Fold
up



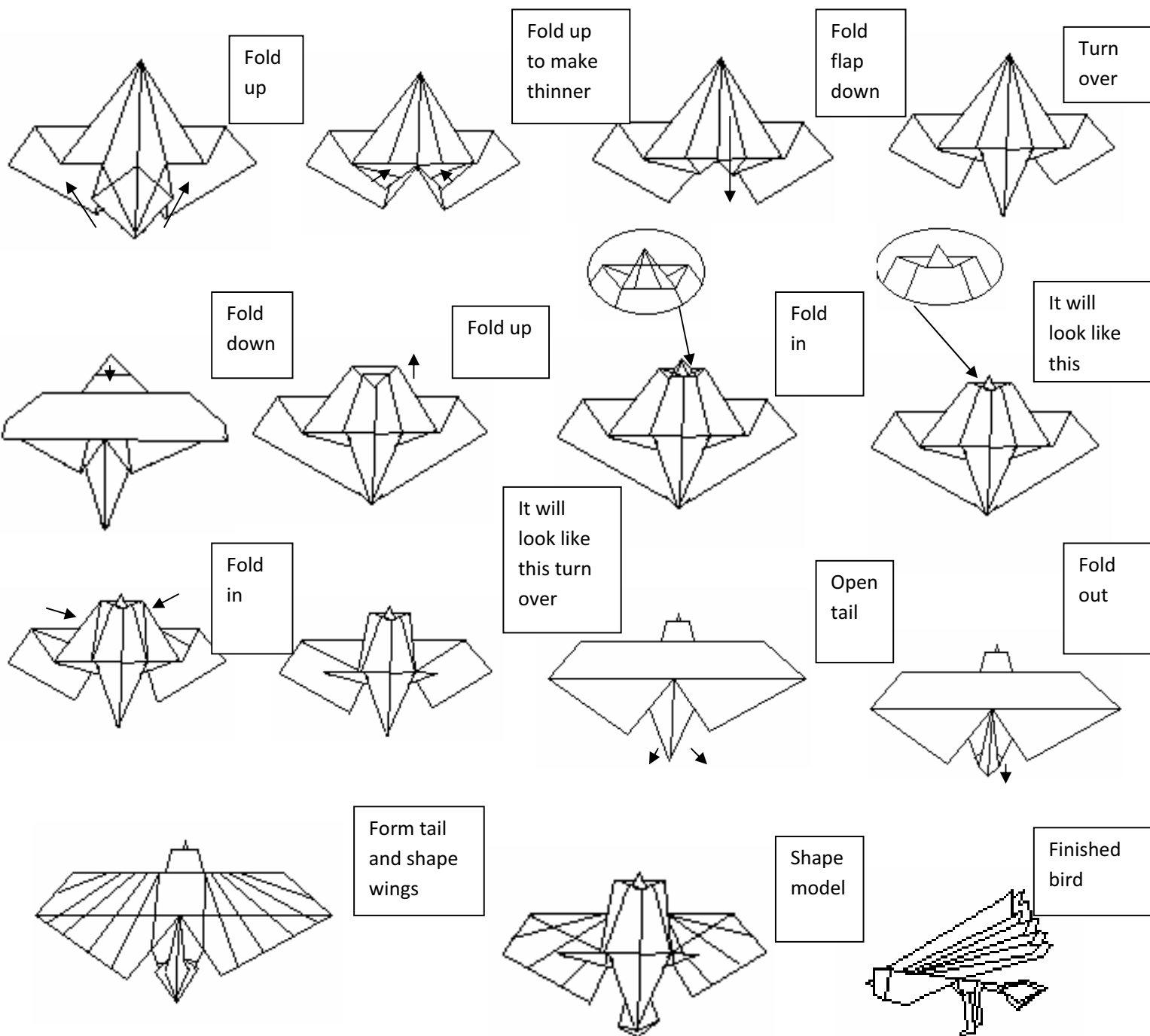
Fold
down



Pull out
flaps



Turn
over



Father and son

or

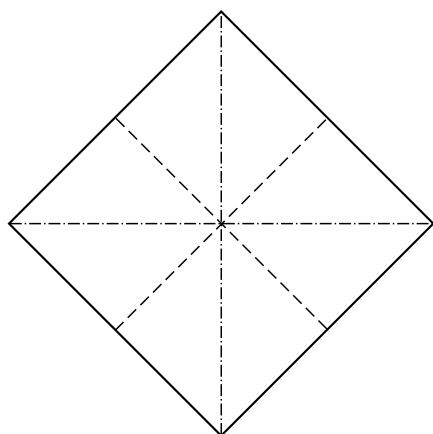
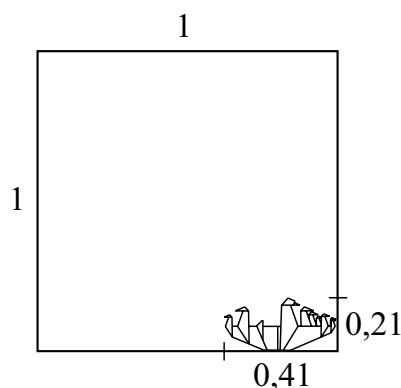
Swans in divorce

Design and diagram: Franz Muskovich

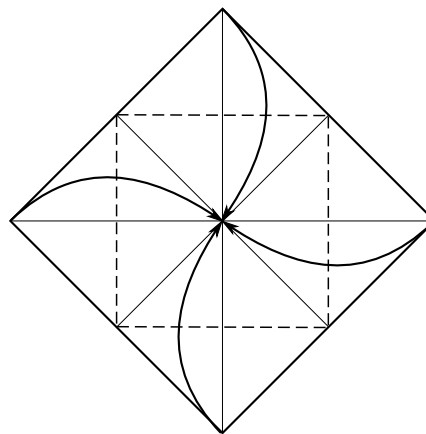


Part three of my swan-trilogy:

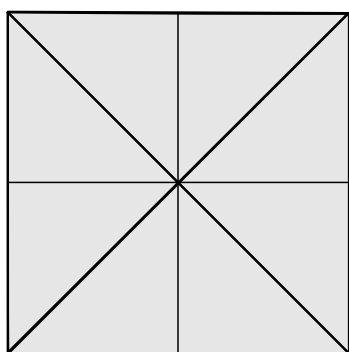
The single female swan of 2007 found a nice male-swan, got children, breeded them; from 2008 to 2010. All the time father swan was working hard. But then mother swan told him, that she wants to get divorced. What we see right now is mother swan, swimming with her daughters in one direction - maybe to the lawyer - and father swan and the son into the other direction ...



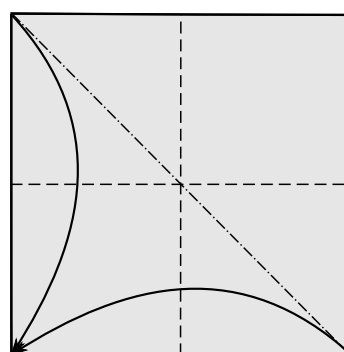
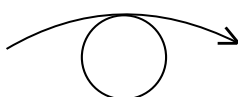
1. Fold and unfold.



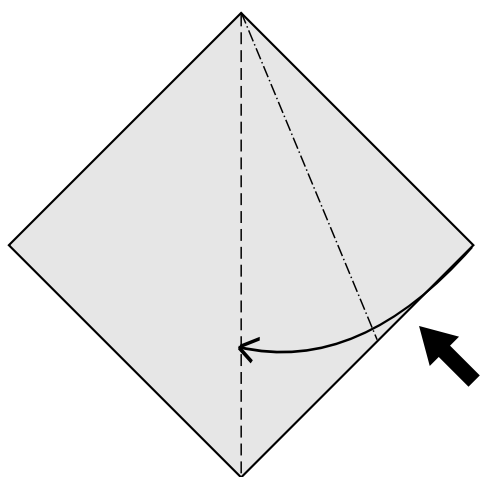
2. Valley fold to the middle.



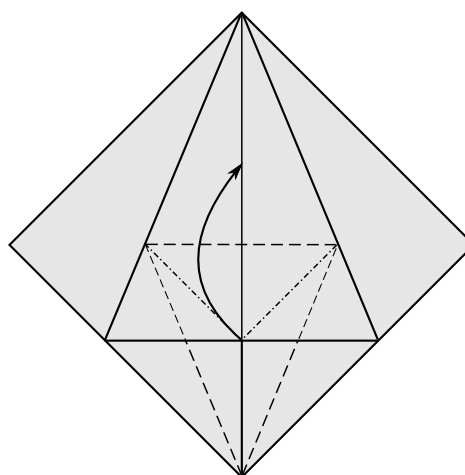
3. Turn over.



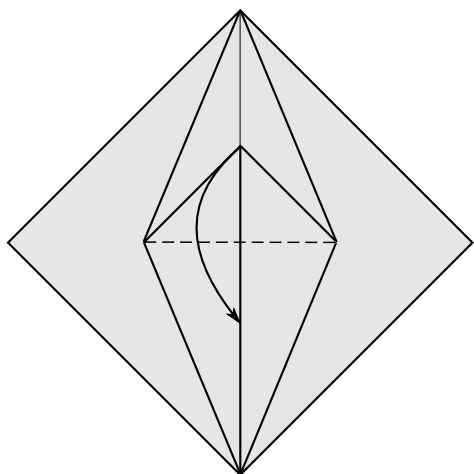
4. Fold a preliminary base.



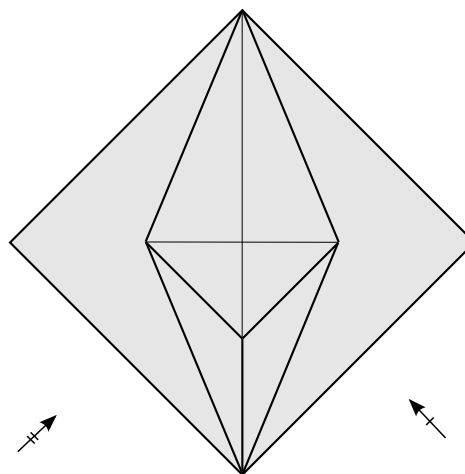
5. Squash fold.



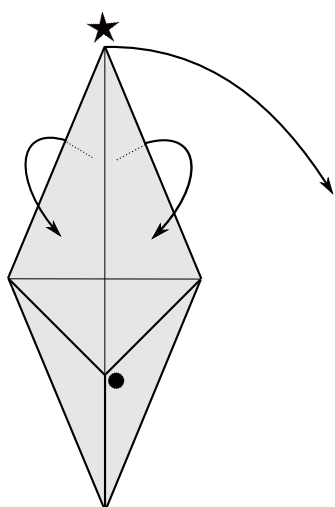
6. Petal fold.



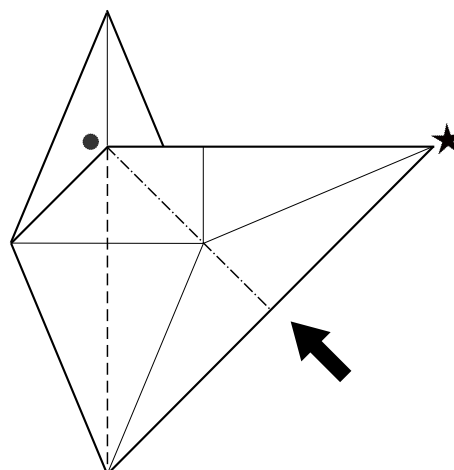
7. Valley fold.



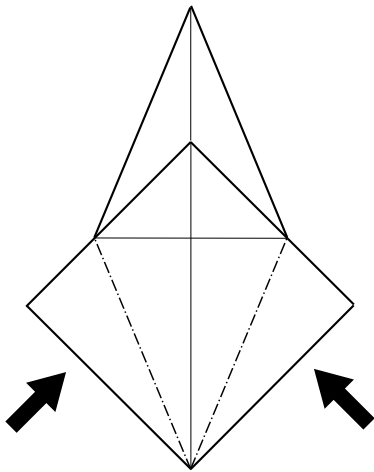
8. Repeat steps 5 - 7, once on the right, twice on the left.



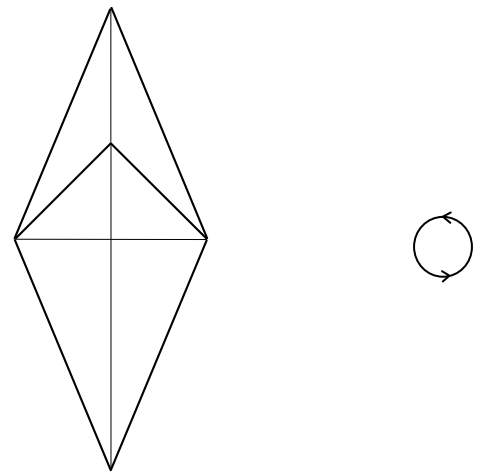
9. Unwrap one layer. All necessary creases already exist. Open the model a little bit, push the point with the circle upwards. The point with the star will be on the right.



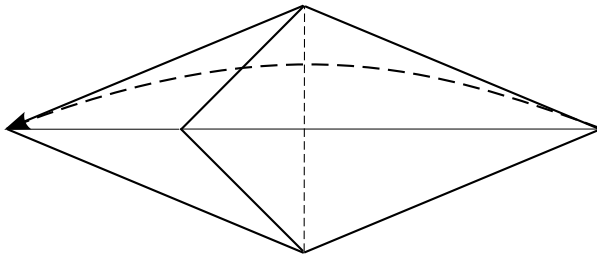
10. Squash fold.



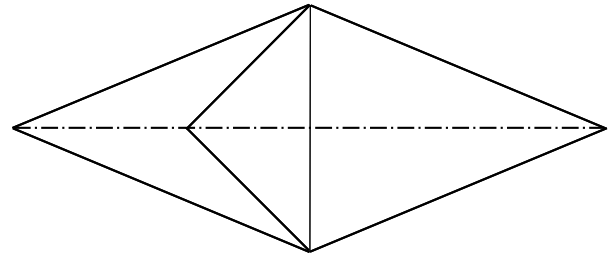
11. Inside reverse fold.



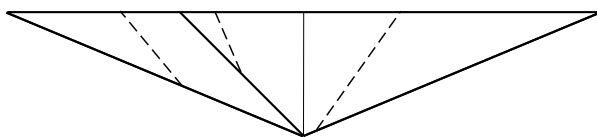
12. Repeat steps 9 - 11 three times on the other flaps. Rotate 90°.



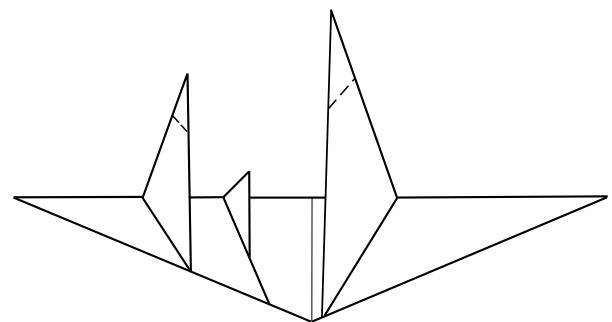
13. Fold one layer on the back from the right to the left.



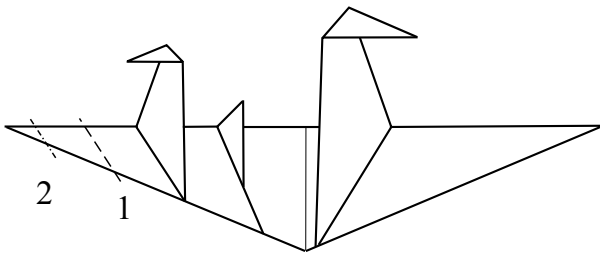
14. Mountain fold in half.



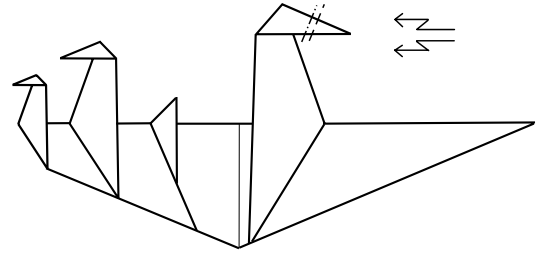
15. Three outside reverse folds: on the left is the father, in the middle the tail of the mother, and the mother on the right.



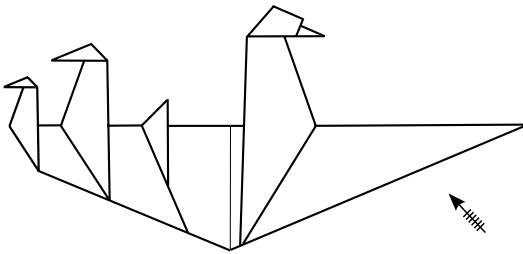
16. The result so far: one flap is left on the left, six flaps on the right. Fold two outside reverse folds, to form the heads of the parents.



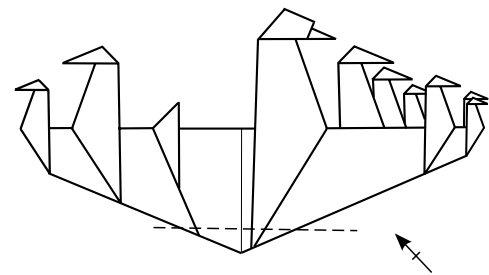
17. Two outside reverse folds on the left to form the son.



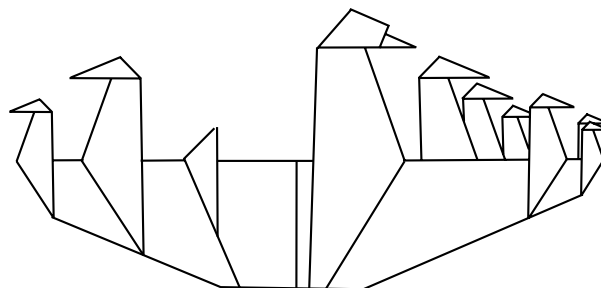
18. Crimp fold the head of the mother.



19. Repeat step 17 six times on the right to fold the daughters. It is up to you, how you arrange them.



20. Now it looks something like this. Valley fold all the layers: this seems to be hard because of the thickness; fold the inner layers more than the outer ones. Repeat behind.



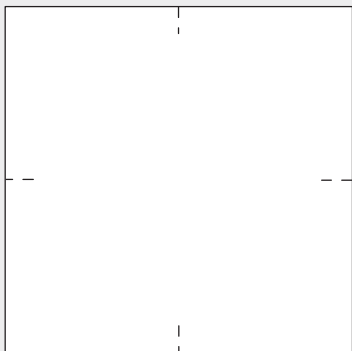
Finished swans in divorce.

Flag of Switzerland

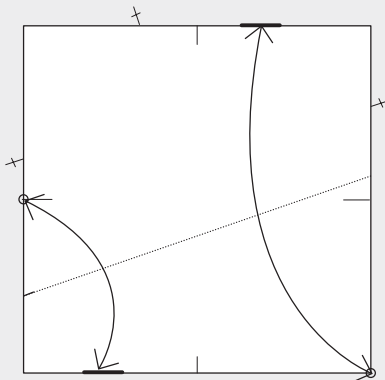
© Gilad Aharoni (Israel / IA) 2010

Simple

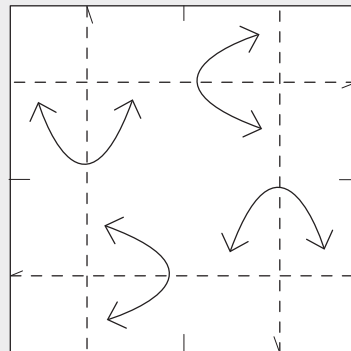
A 15cm (6 inch) square makes a 8.5cm (3.5 inch) wide model.



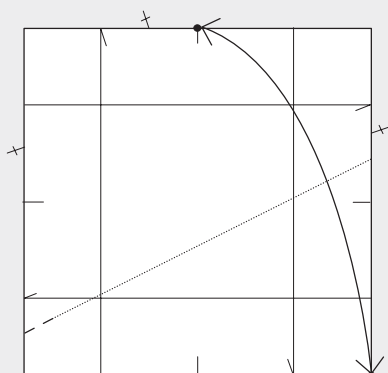
1. Mark centers of edges with small pinches.



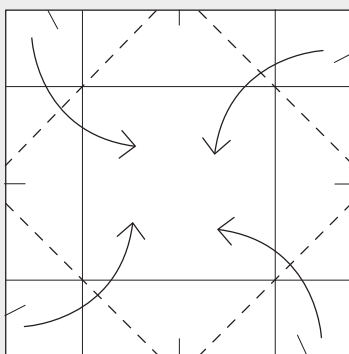
2. Crease very lightly, connecting the bottom edge with the mark on the left, and the bottom-right corner with the top edge. Mark only the left edge. Repeat on the 3 other sides.



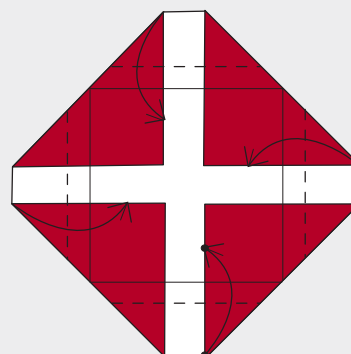
3. Valley-fold and unfold.



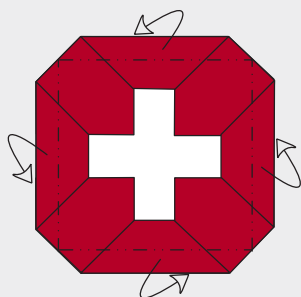
4. Bring bottom-right corner to the center of the top edge. Only pinch on the left and unfold. Repeat on the 3 other sides.



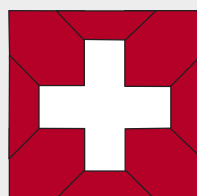
5. 4 valley-folds.



6. Valley-fold edges to pinch-marks.



7. 4 mountain-folds.



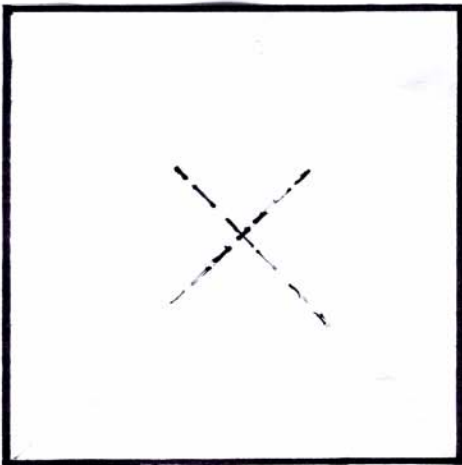
Flag of Switzerland

Visit WWW.GILADORIGAMI.COM for more!

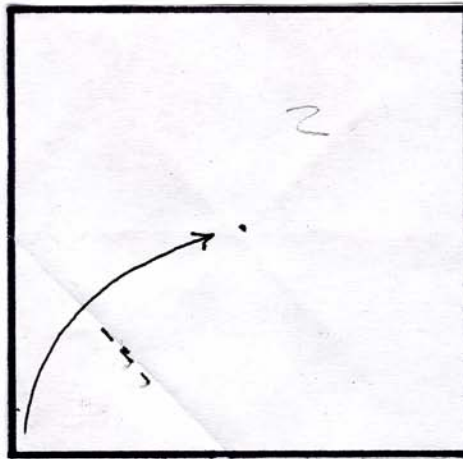
Pinwheel \$ Gift Envelope

Gordon Jeske

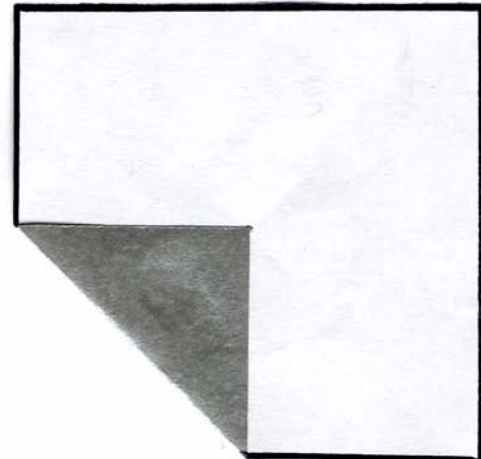
Discovered this playing with blintzes.
Might already be out there, but I
havn't seen rabbit-ear decoration one.
Quite quick & easy.



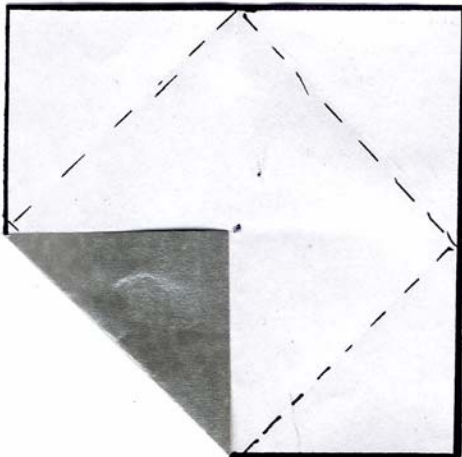
1. Pinch center point.



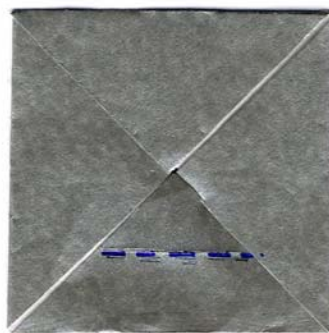
2. Bring one corner
to center point &
crease lightly.



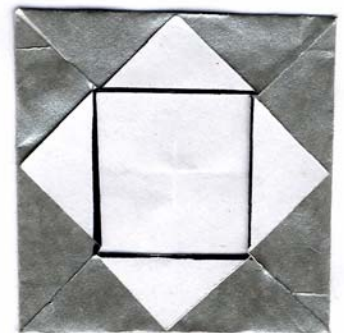
3. Result.



4. Repeat for next 3
remaining corners.

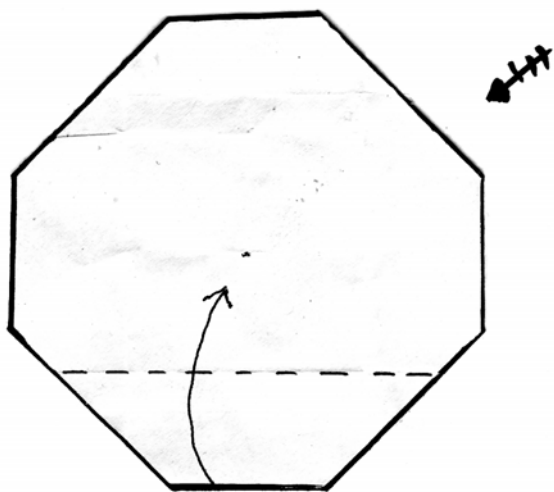


5. Fold tip to edge.

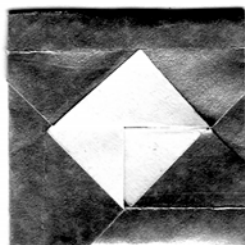


6. Repeat for next 3,
then unfold.

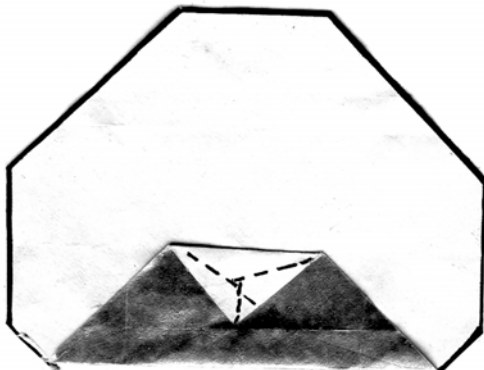
Pinwheel \$ Gift Envelope



7. Bring edge to center.
Repeat for all.

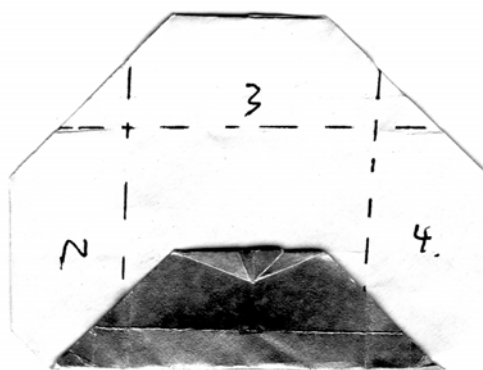


8. Result .



9. Rabbit-ear each corner tip.

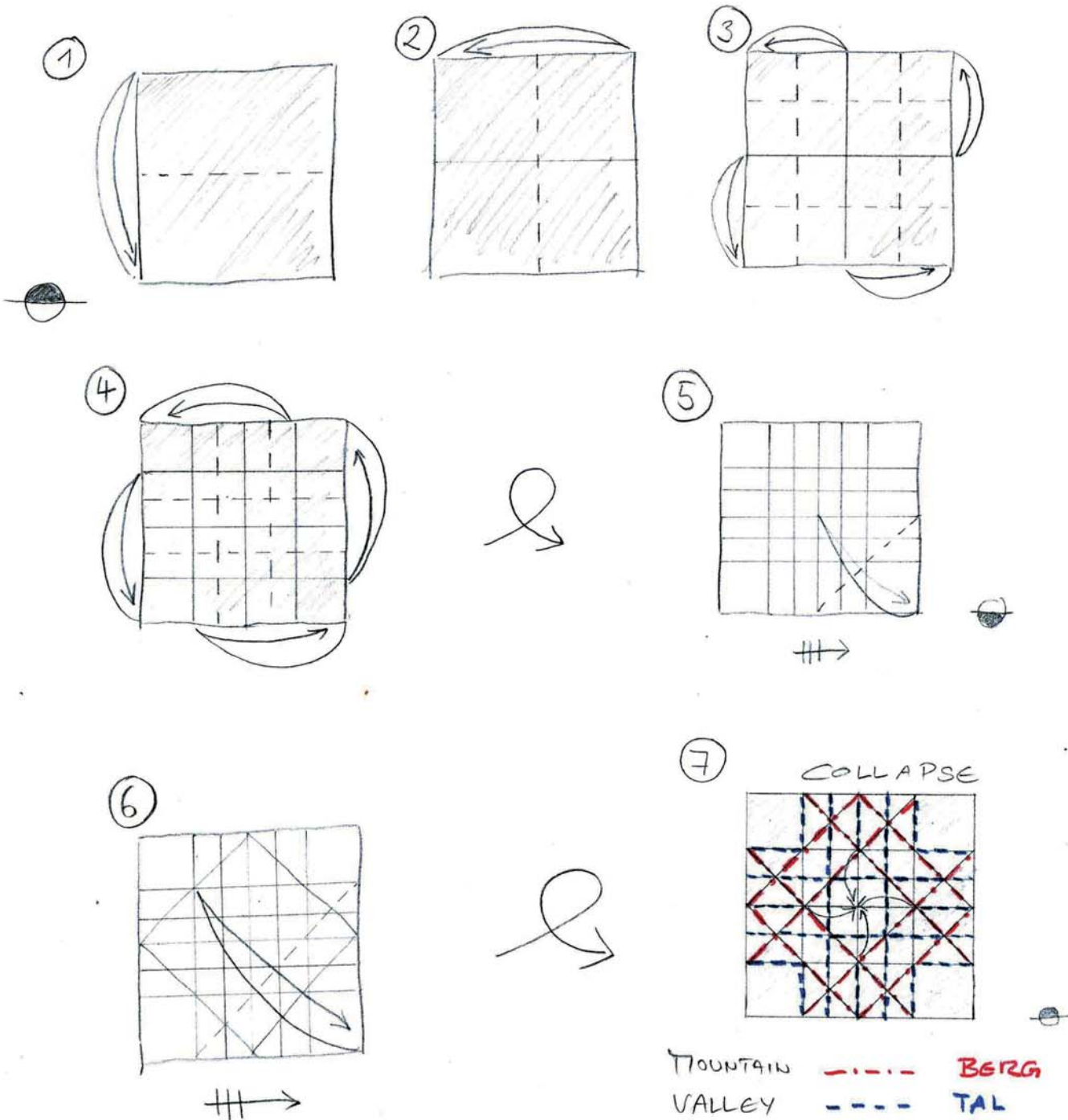
The tip should be pointed
straight up, for effect .

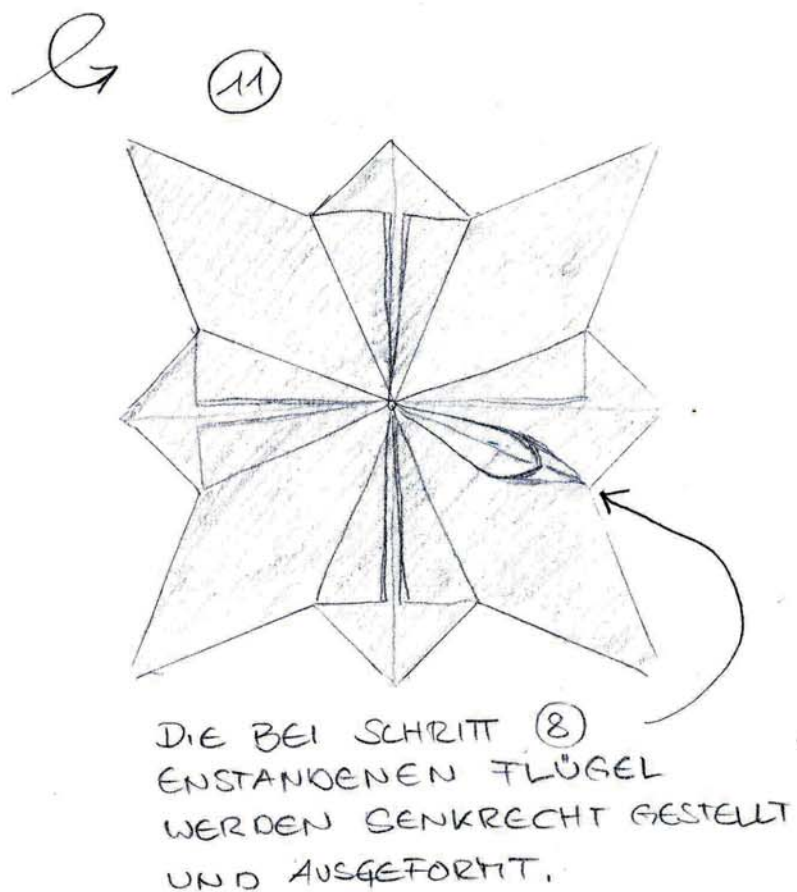
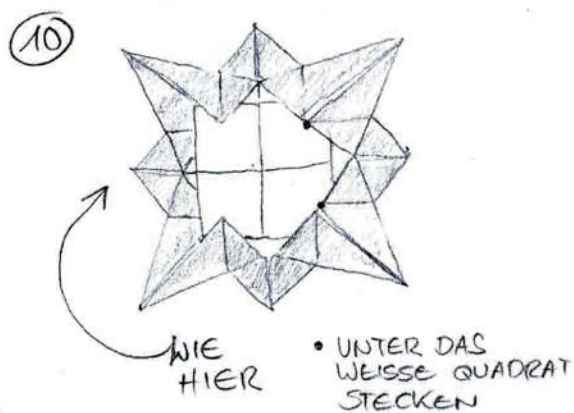
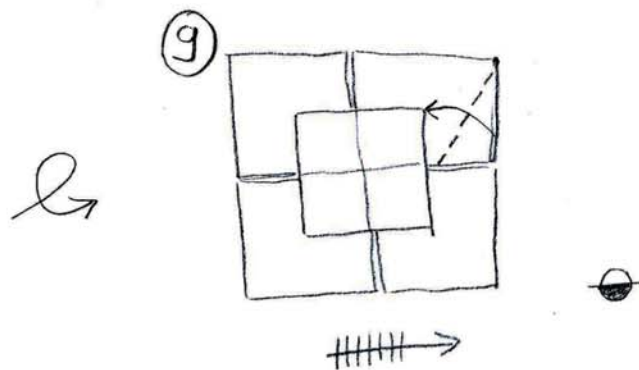
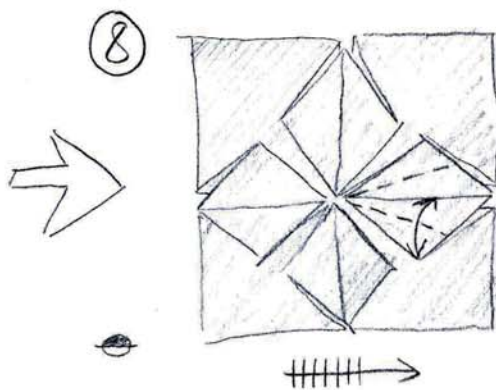


10. Fold 1, then 2, etc.
Tuck #4 flap under
1 .

JAKOB'S STERN

DESIGN : JAKOB MAIER





DESIGN : JAKOB MAIER
DIAGRAM : HILLI ZENZ

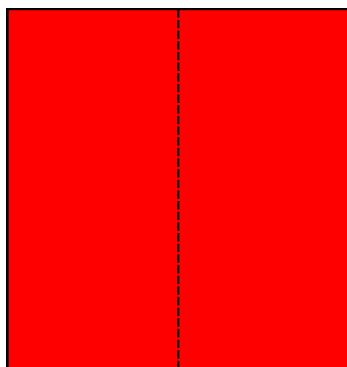
NOVEMBER 2010

Candy Cane

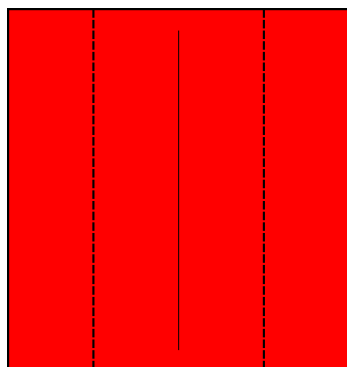
Design and diagram by Hubert Villeneuve

© 2009

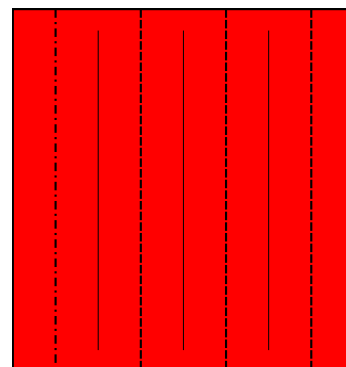
Recommended starting
paper : Tissue foil, 25cm



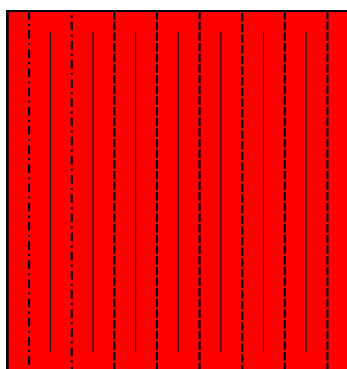
1. Start with a square, colored side up. Valley fold vertically in half.



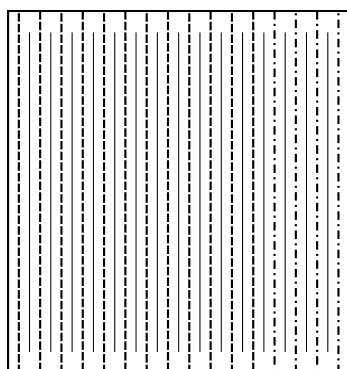
2. Divide the paper in 4ths.



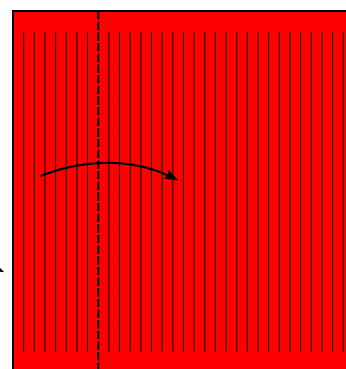
3. Further divide into 8ths. Note that the leftmost quarter of the square is divided with a mountain fold.



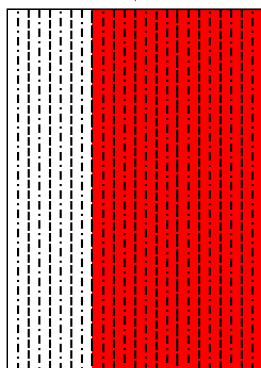
4. Divide into 16ths. Note the mountain folds once again. Turn the model over.



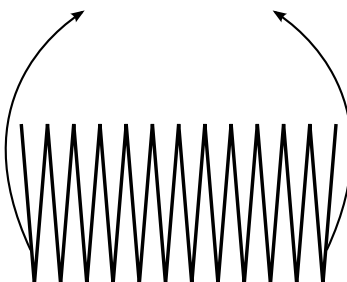
5. Divide the paper in 32ths. Note the mountain folds on the rightmost quarter of the square. Turn the model over.



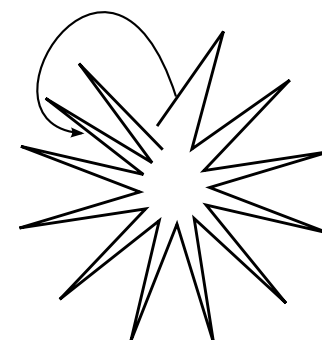
6. Valley fold the leftmost quarter.



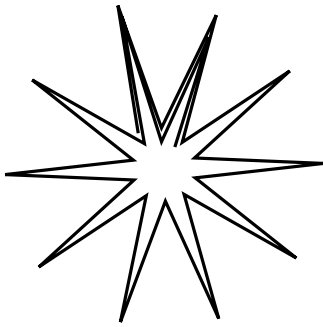
7. Pleat using the divisions made in the previous steps to get an accordion shape. The next step will be viewed from the top.



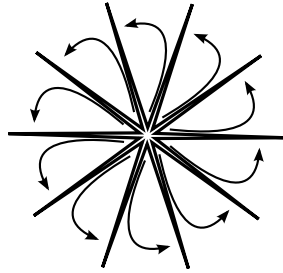
8. This structure and the ones in each subsequent steps apply to the whole length of the model. Spread the pleats in a star shape around an imaginary axis



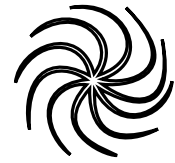
9. Wrap two pleats around to close the cylindrical shape.



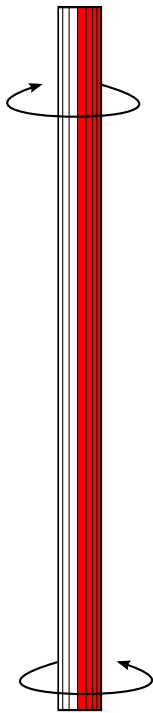
10. This is how the top view should look so far. Tighten the model by joining the middle points in the center..



11. Curve each flap in one direction.



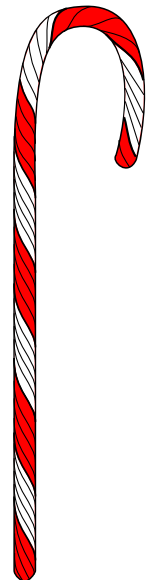
12. The result of step 11. The next step will return to the front view of the model.



13. The model should now appear like a long cylindrical shape that is half colored. Twist the shape to tighten it further.



14. Curve the top section down in a hook shape.

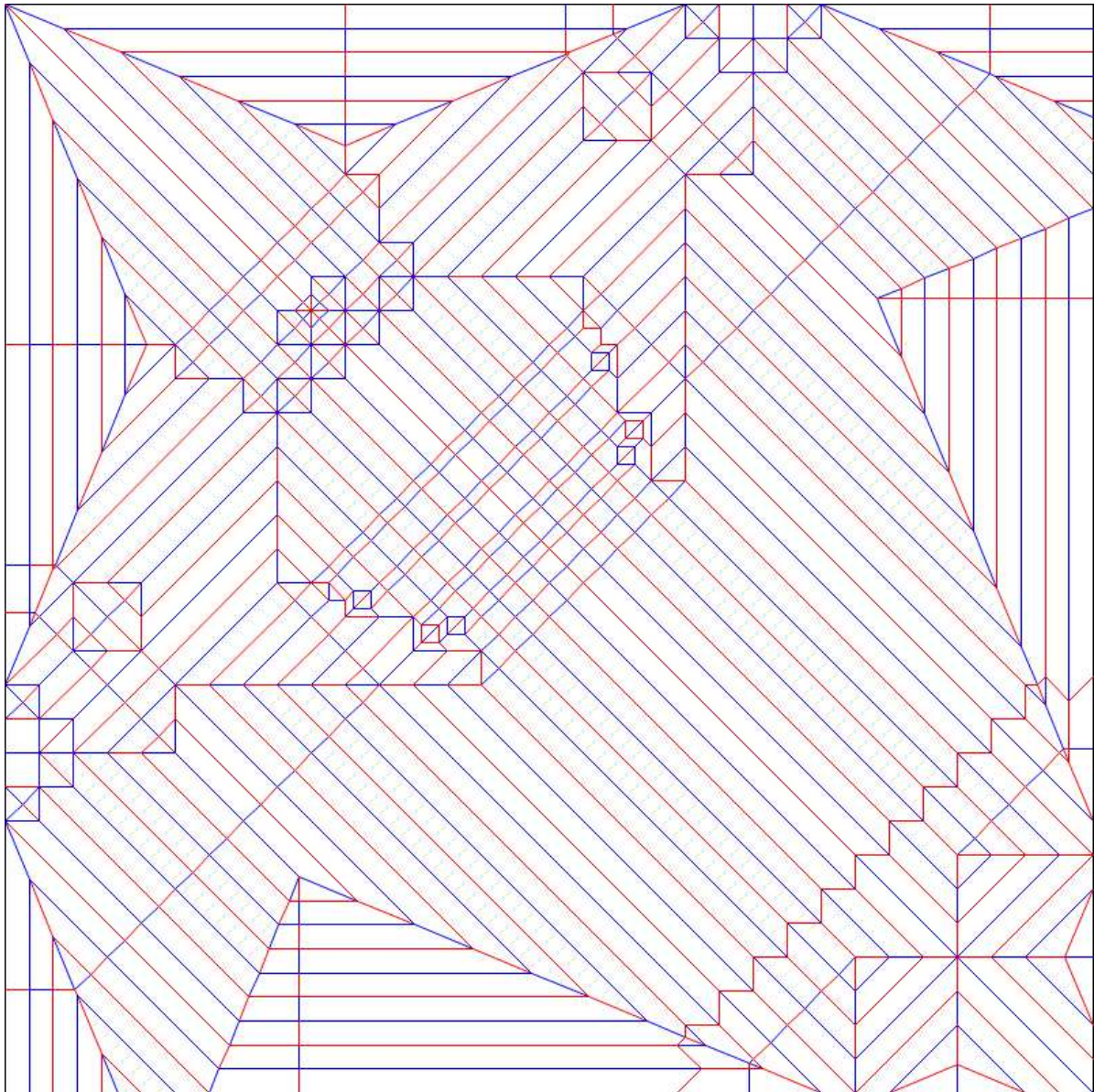


15. Candy Cane. Non-comestible. Using a mono-colored square results in a regular cane.

Genie of the Lamp

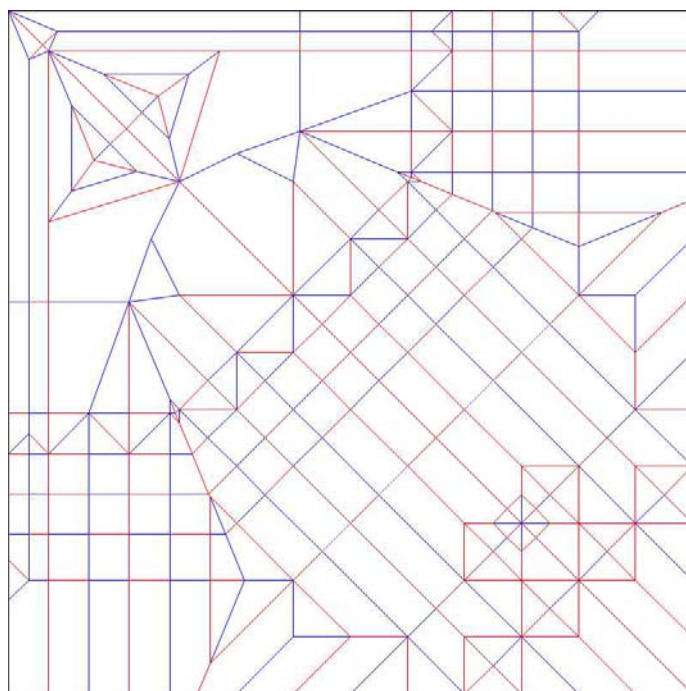
Design, CP and photodiagram by Hubert Villeneuve
© 2009

Recommended starting
paper : Tissue foil, 45cm



CP of the Genie of the Lamp. Diagonal boxpleating, starting grid of 64.

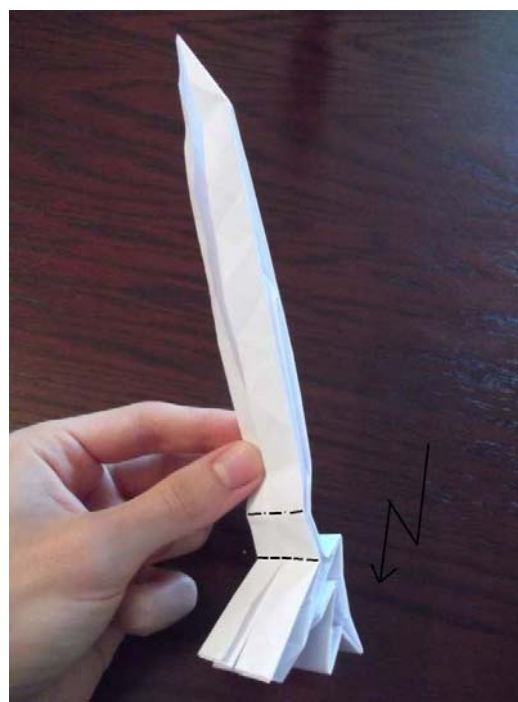
The following pages show details on how to make the turban part.



CP of the turban part. Refer to it trough the entire photodiagram below.



1. Front view of the head of the genie once collapsed. Turn the model over.

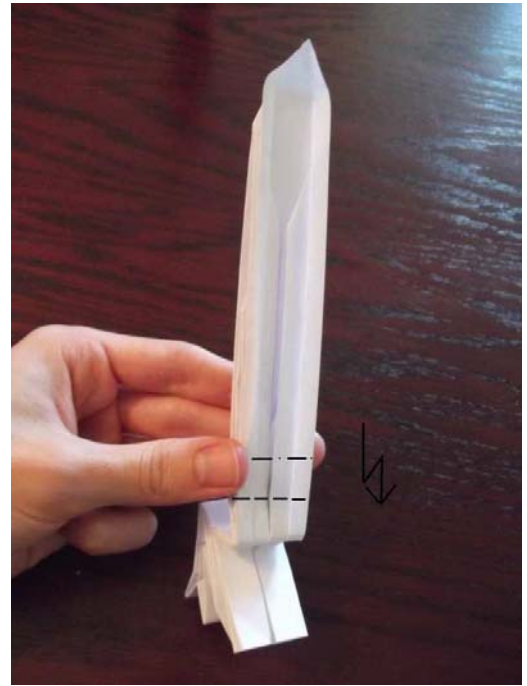


2. Pleat the long flap 1 unit down using the front grid as reference

Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009



3. Valley fold both sides of the front layer of the long flap while swivel folding the bottom. The model will not lie flat



4. Pleat the long flap down like in step 2.

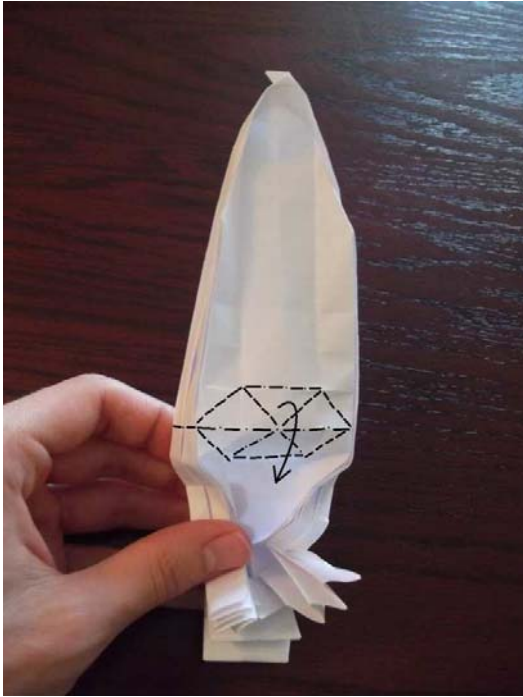


5. Rabbit ear fold the top of the long flap backwards. This will flatten the model.

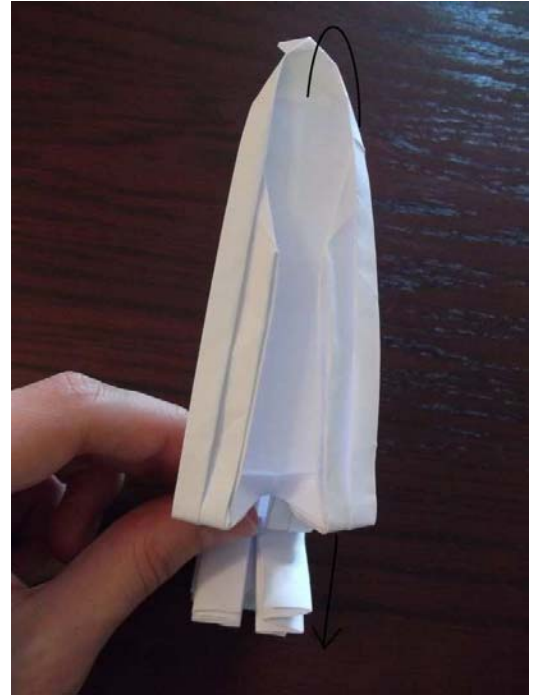


6. Open up all the layers of the long flap. The model will not lie flat.

Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009



7. Fold down the middle of the opened flap.



8. Bring the long flap behind the whole model.

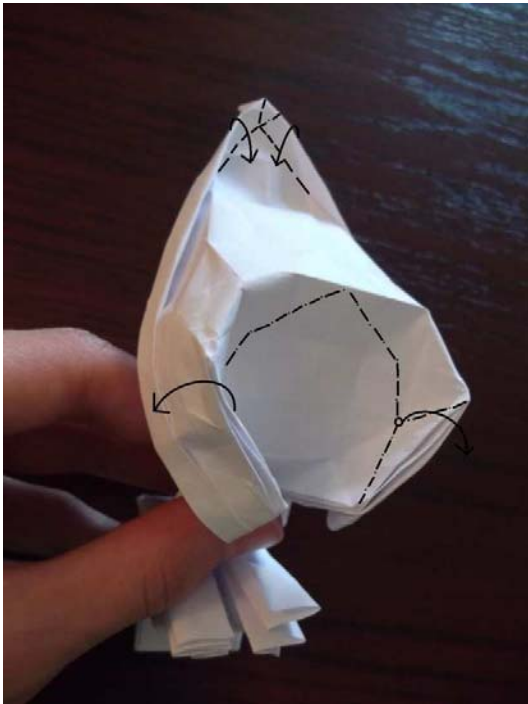


9. Valley fold the small triangles at the top while opening the long flap.



10. Pull the hidden corners as much as you can and flatten them.

Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009



11. Pull out two more corners and shape the middle section. Rabbit ear fold the tip of the flap.



12. Squash fold the tip of the flap.

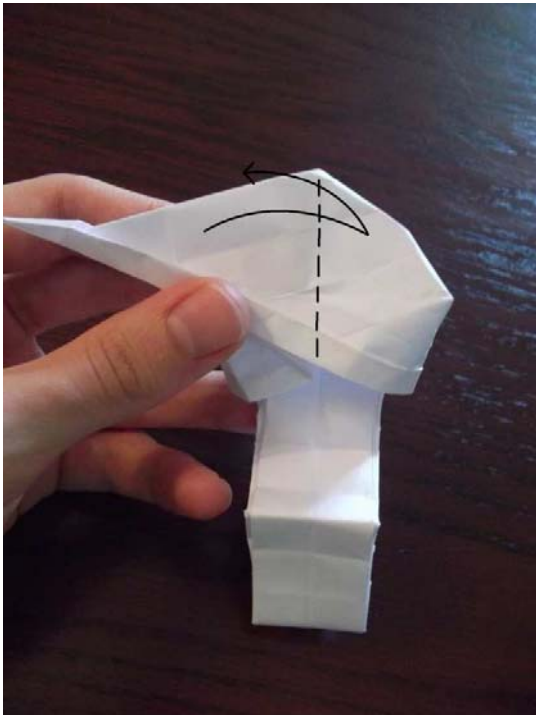


13. Close up on the tip of the flap. Turn the model over.

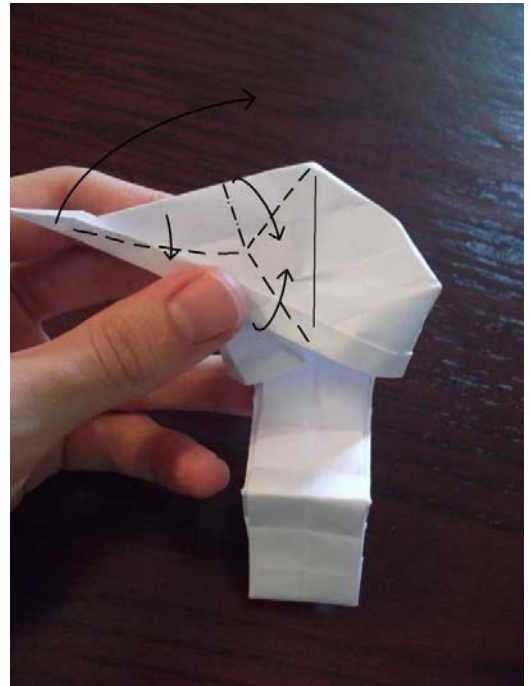


14. Valley fold the long flap to the left while tightening the base. This flap will become the feather of the turban.

Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009



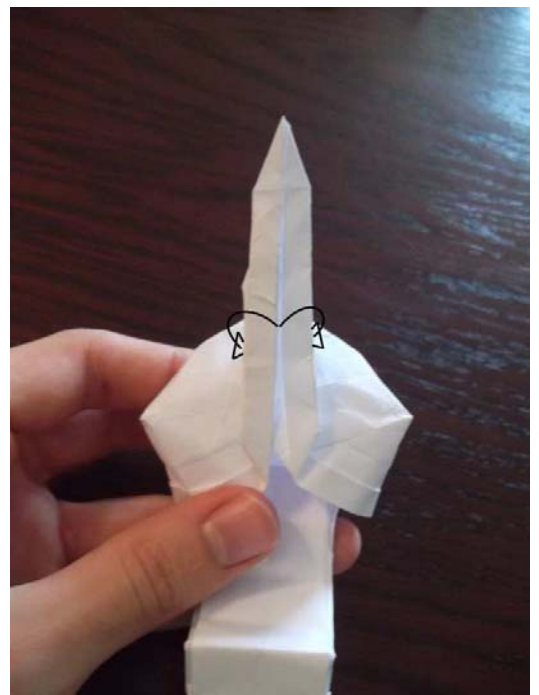
15. Fold and unfold



16. – Rabbit ear fold the feather flap up along the crease you just made.

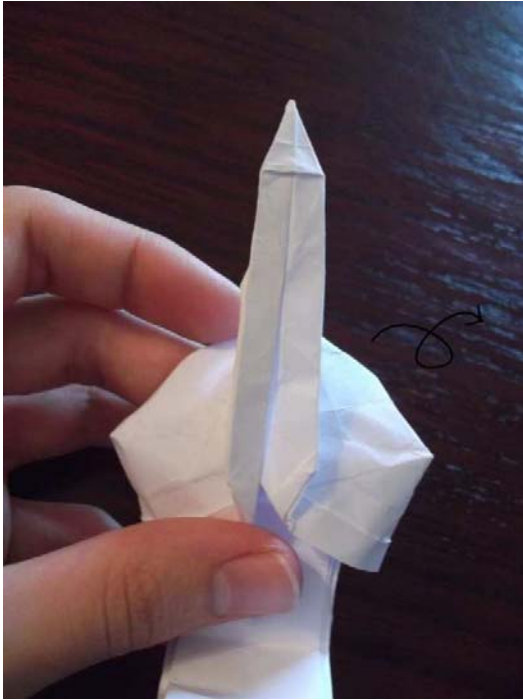


17. Open sink the feather flap.

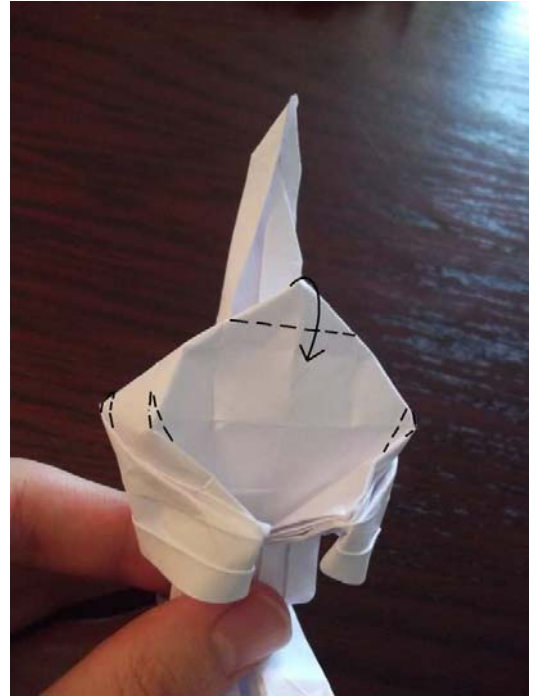


18. Bring the front layer back in order to color change the feather flap.

Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009



19. Front view. Turn the model over.



20. Valley fold the top down. Round the corners.



21. Curl the feather down. Turn the model over.



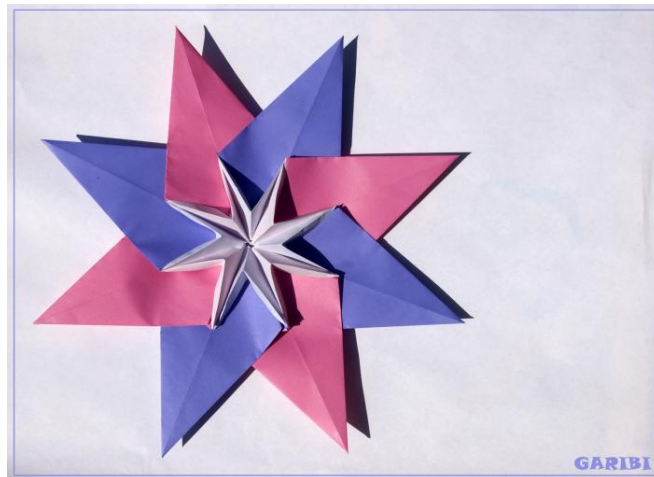
22. The finished turban.

Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009

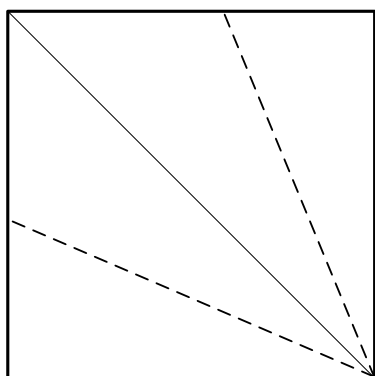


Genie of the Lamp by Hubert Villeneuve ©2009

Star within a Star	2009
Design: Ilan Garibi	Units
Diagrams: Ilan Garibi	6-8
http://www.flickr.com/photos/garibiilan/	
garibiilan@gmail.com	
Color side	Down

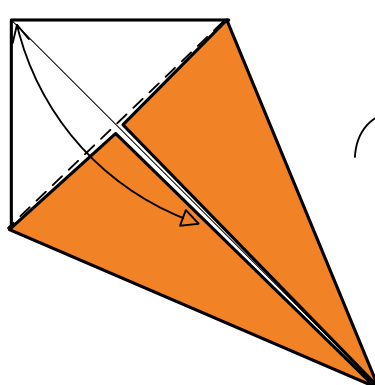


1



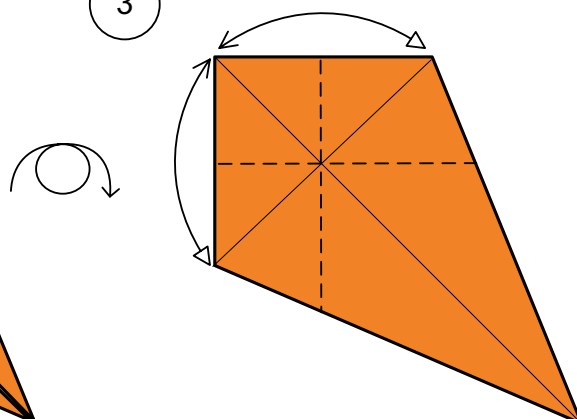
Fold the Kite base

2



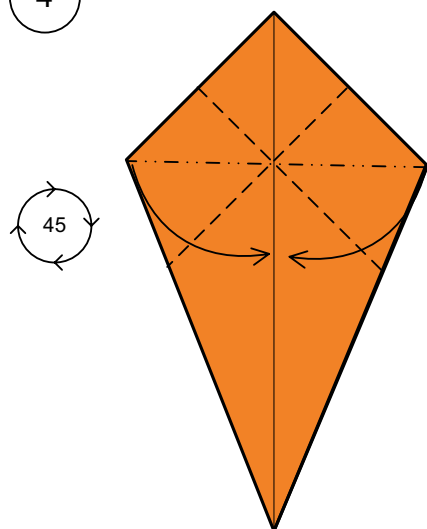
We fold a preliminary base on the imaginary square formed from the top and left sides of the white triangle.

3



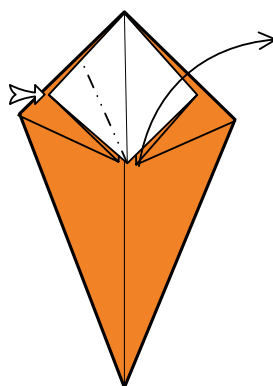
Turn over and complete the pre crease for the preliminary base

4



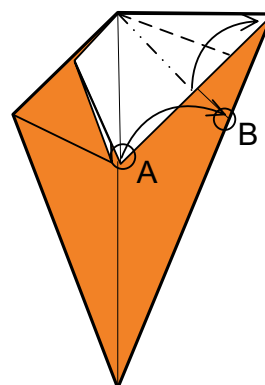
Collapse the preliminary base.

5



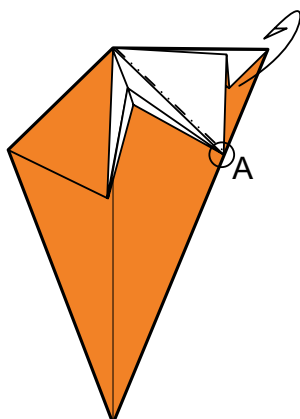
Sink the left corner (you can pre crease before the angle bisector). Open up the right flap

6



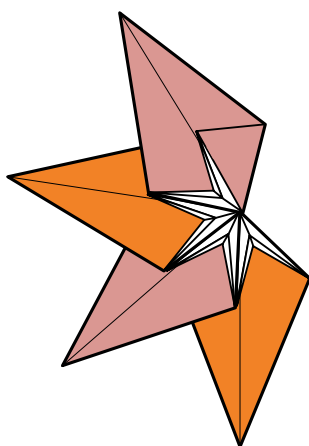
Fold as marked, while allowing point A to move (without any fold!) to point B

7



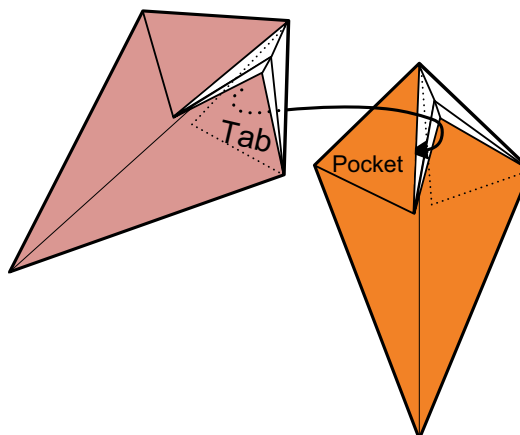
Fold all the flaps on the right behind to create the tab.

9

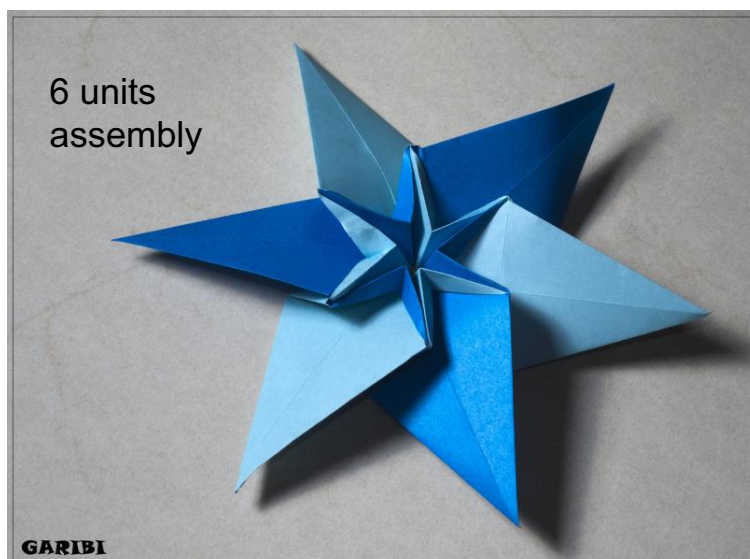


Here you can see 4 units connected. Add 4 more to complete the model, or only 2 more units, to get a lovely 3D effect.

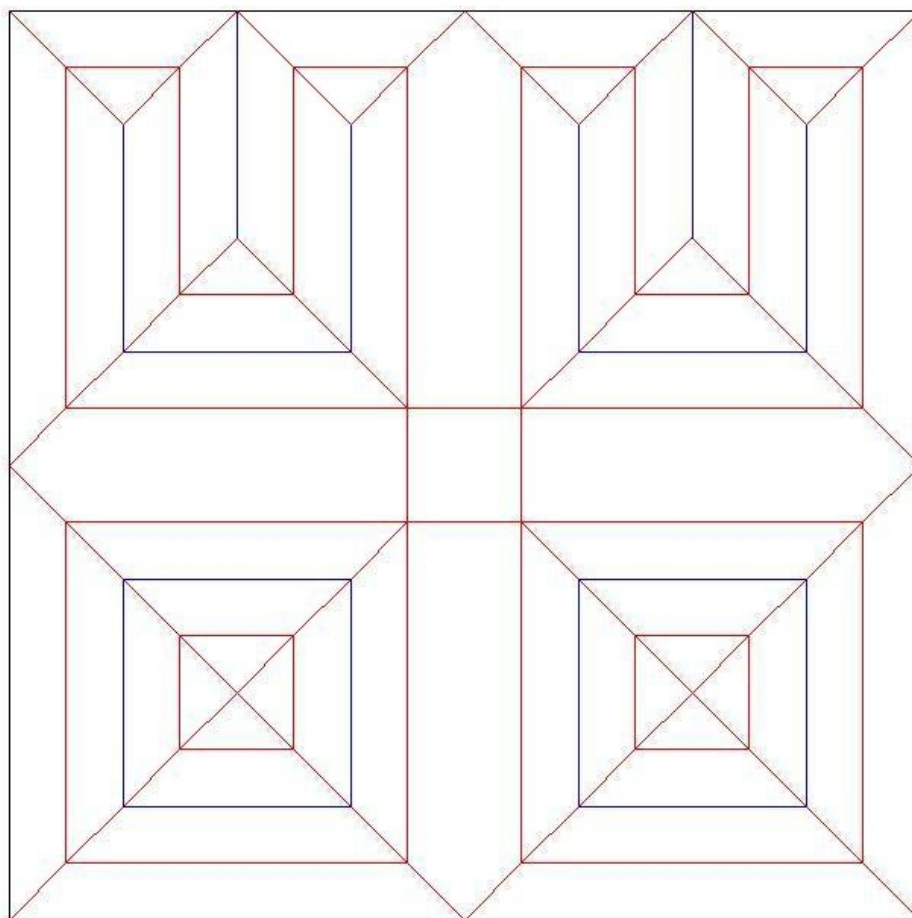
8

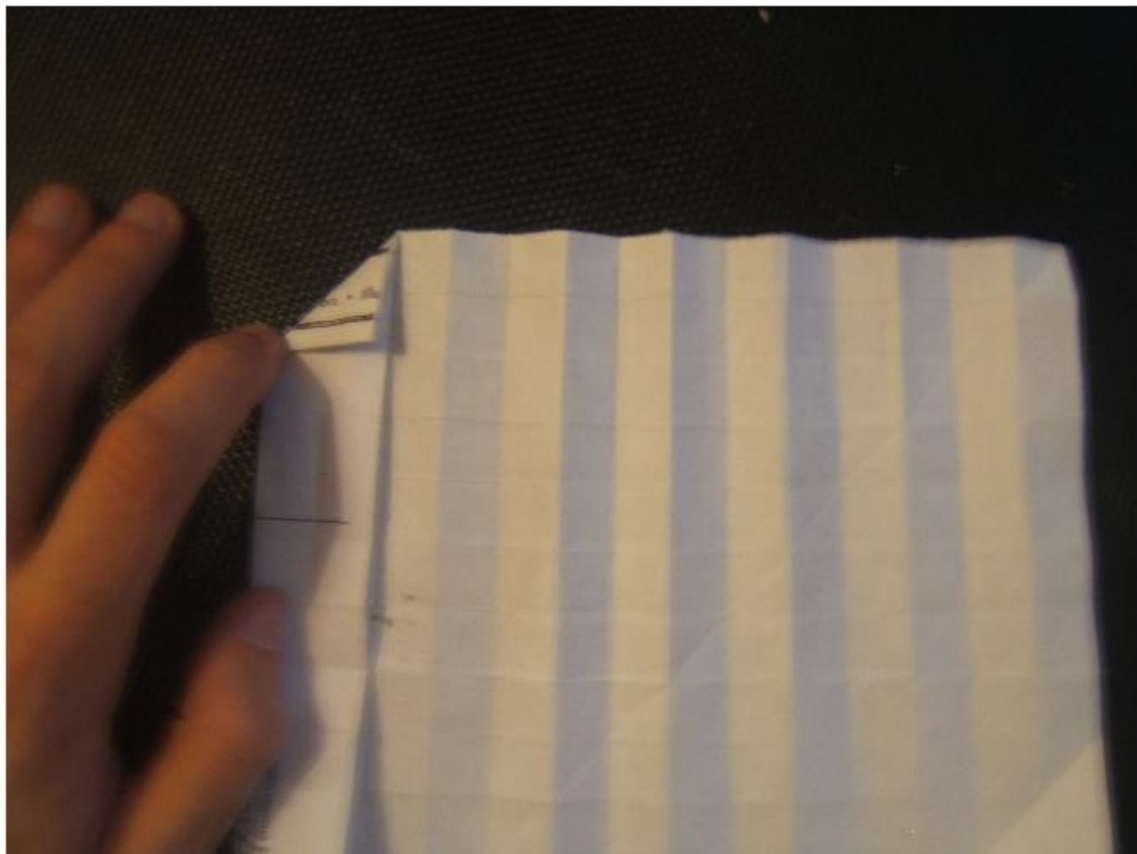


Connecrion is straight forward – insert the tab into the pocket. Add 6 more units to complete

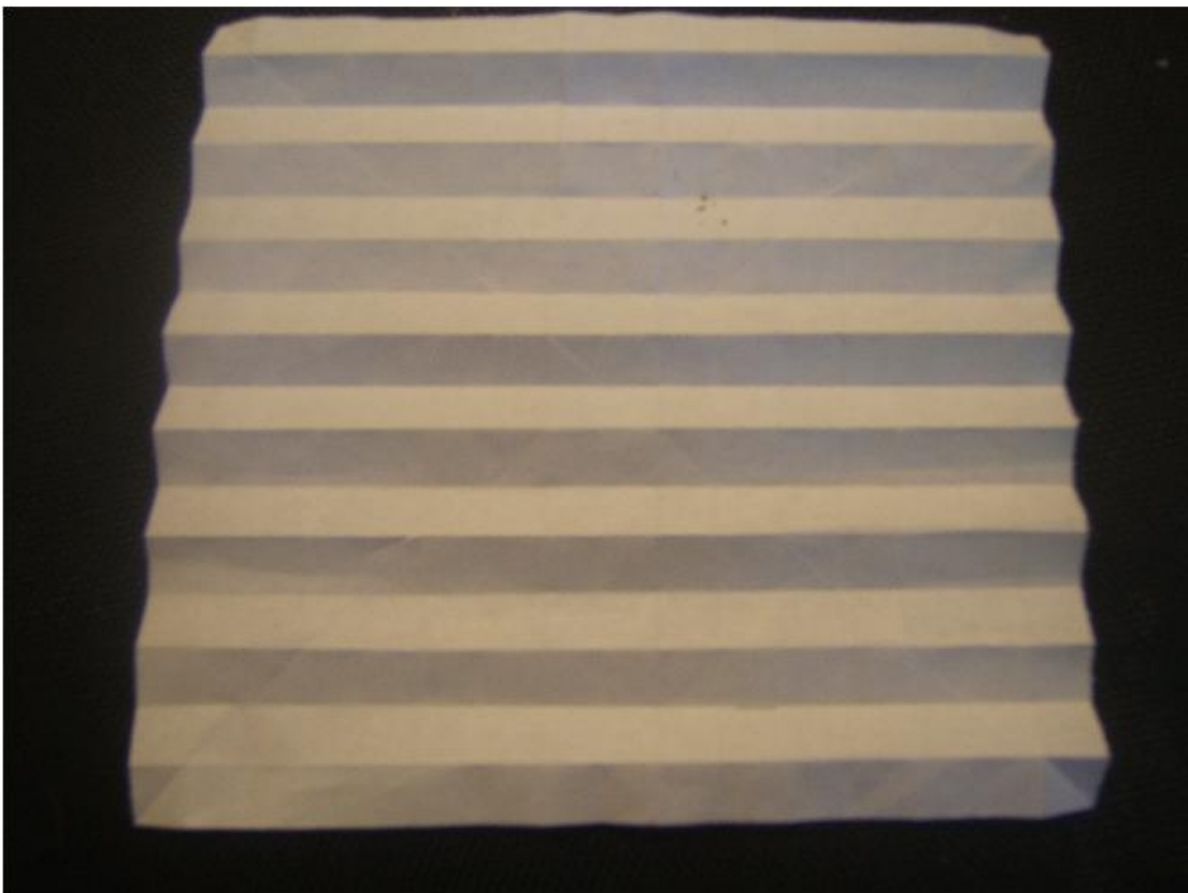


Jacob Rossman - Demon Guy

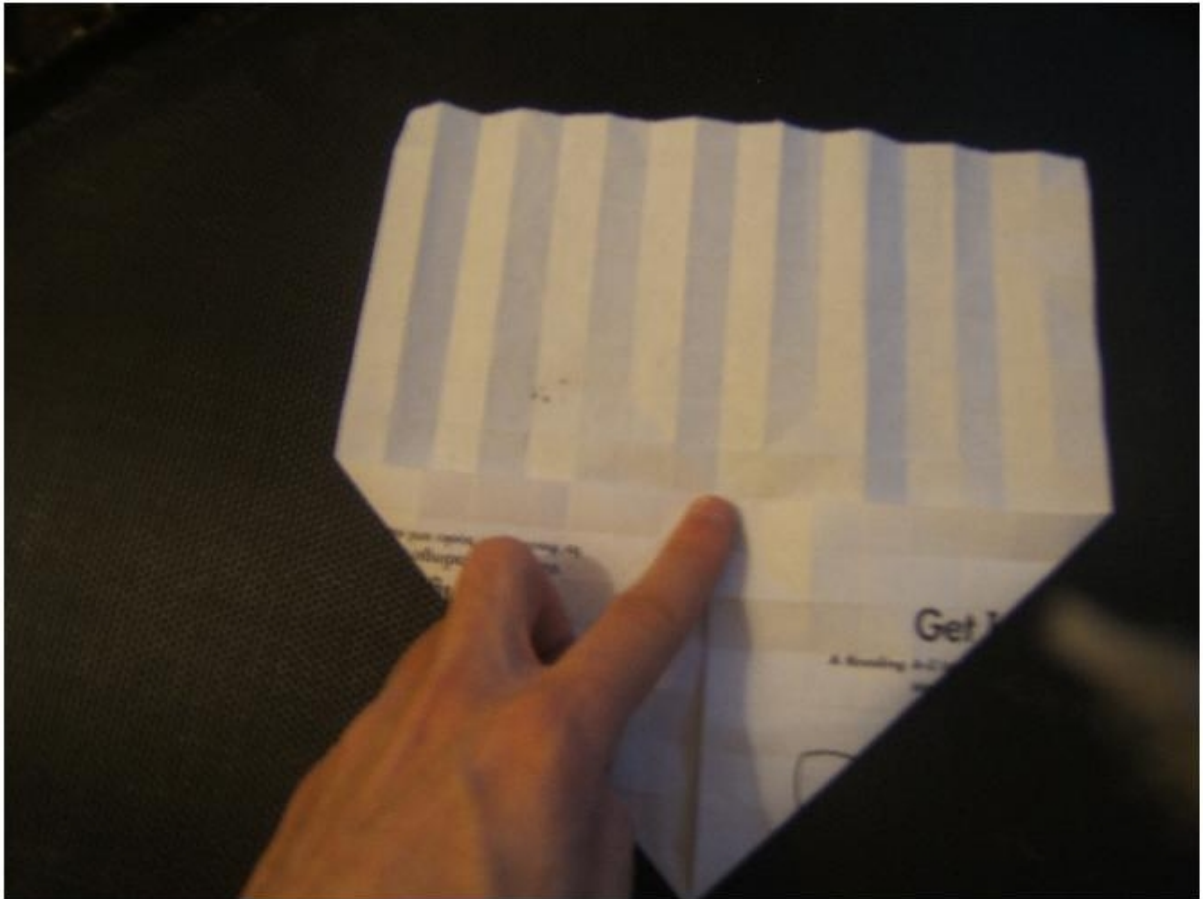




On the left side, fold two units to the middle, then fold the corner in to the edge. Repeat 3 more times across the top. The next picture will show the result.



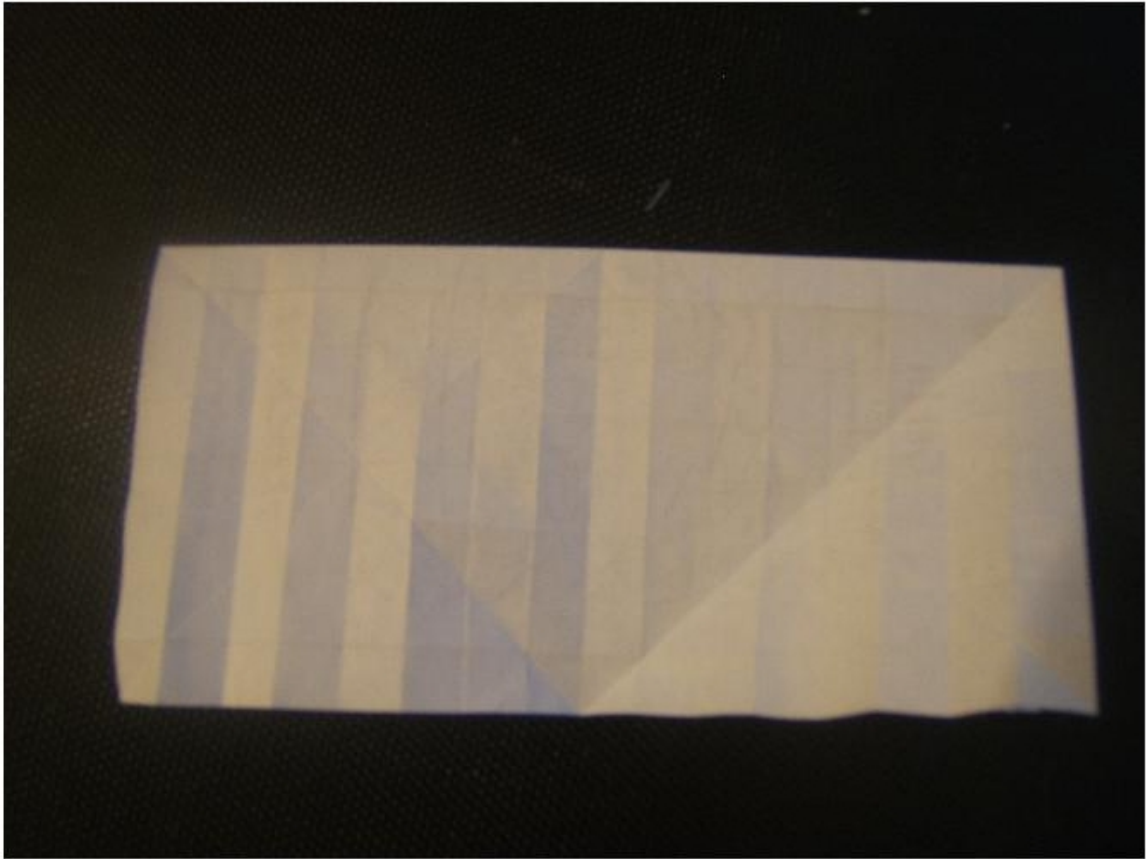
Start with a square color side up (I started with white side up because I want my final model to be white). I usually use just regular copy paper, and suggest that for your first try because of a later step. Start by mountain folding the diagonals and creasing a 16x16 grid.



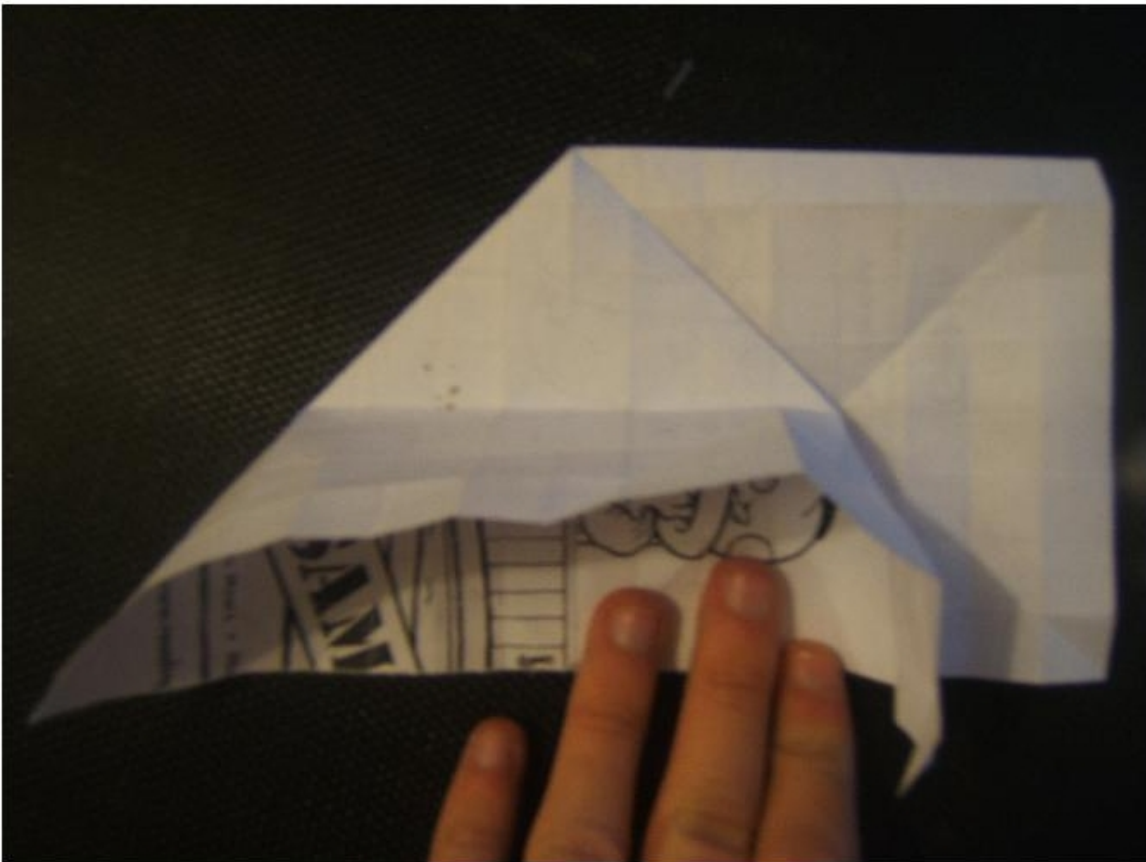
Fold the bottom sides to the middle and unfold.



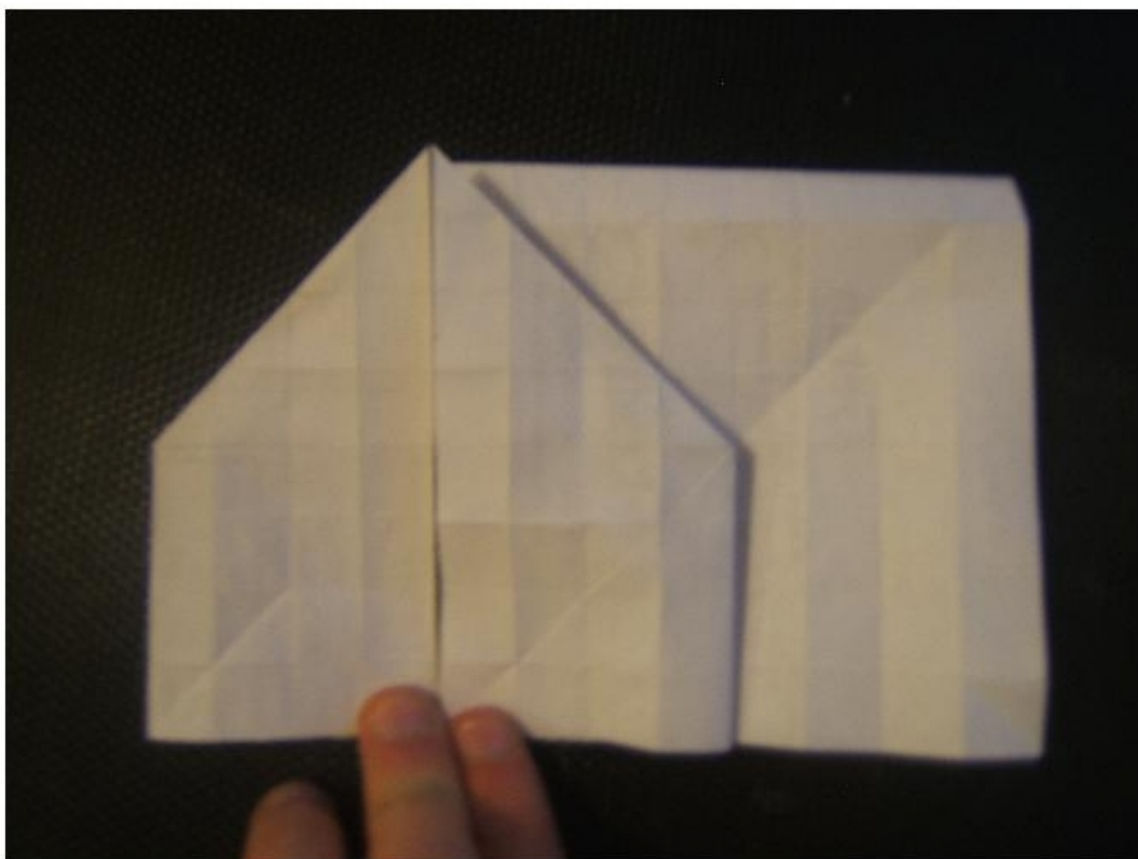
This is the result.



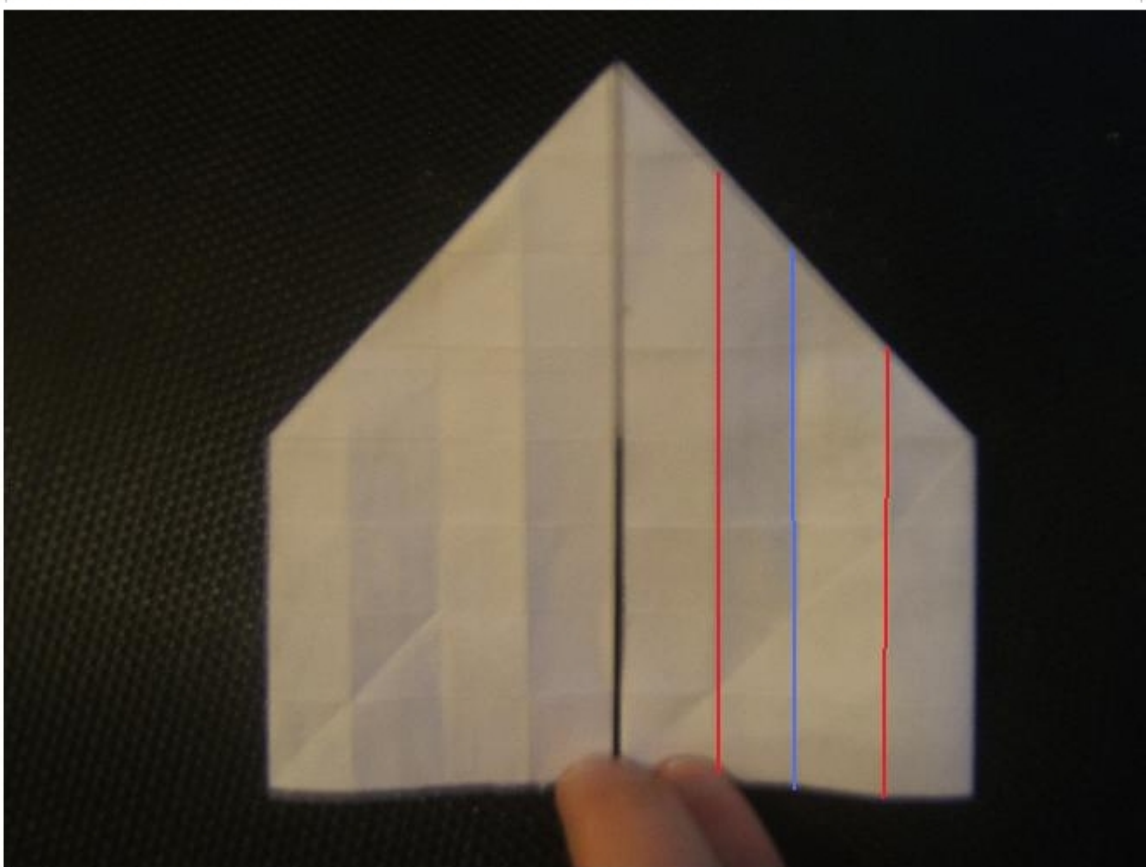
Mountain fold the top edge to the bottom edge.



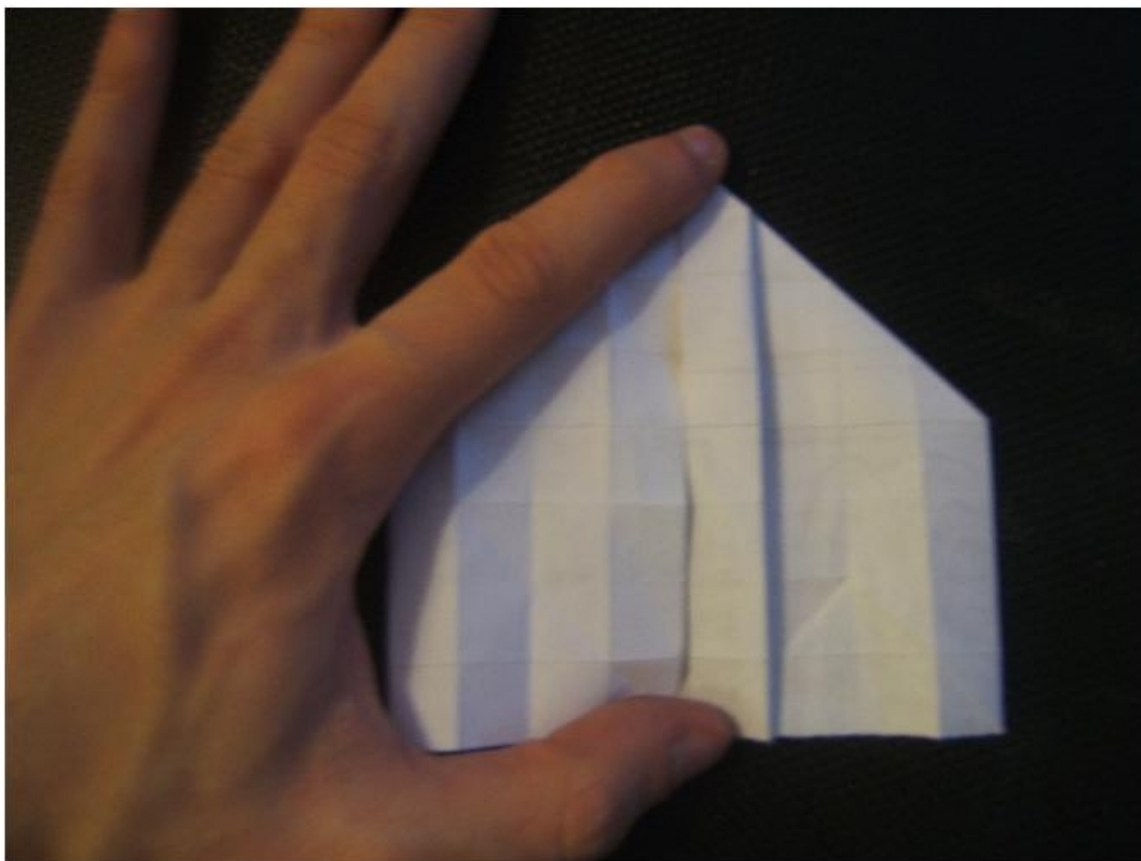
Partial squash along the diagonal precreases. The black writing on my paper is just something that was printed on the other side, pay no attention to it!



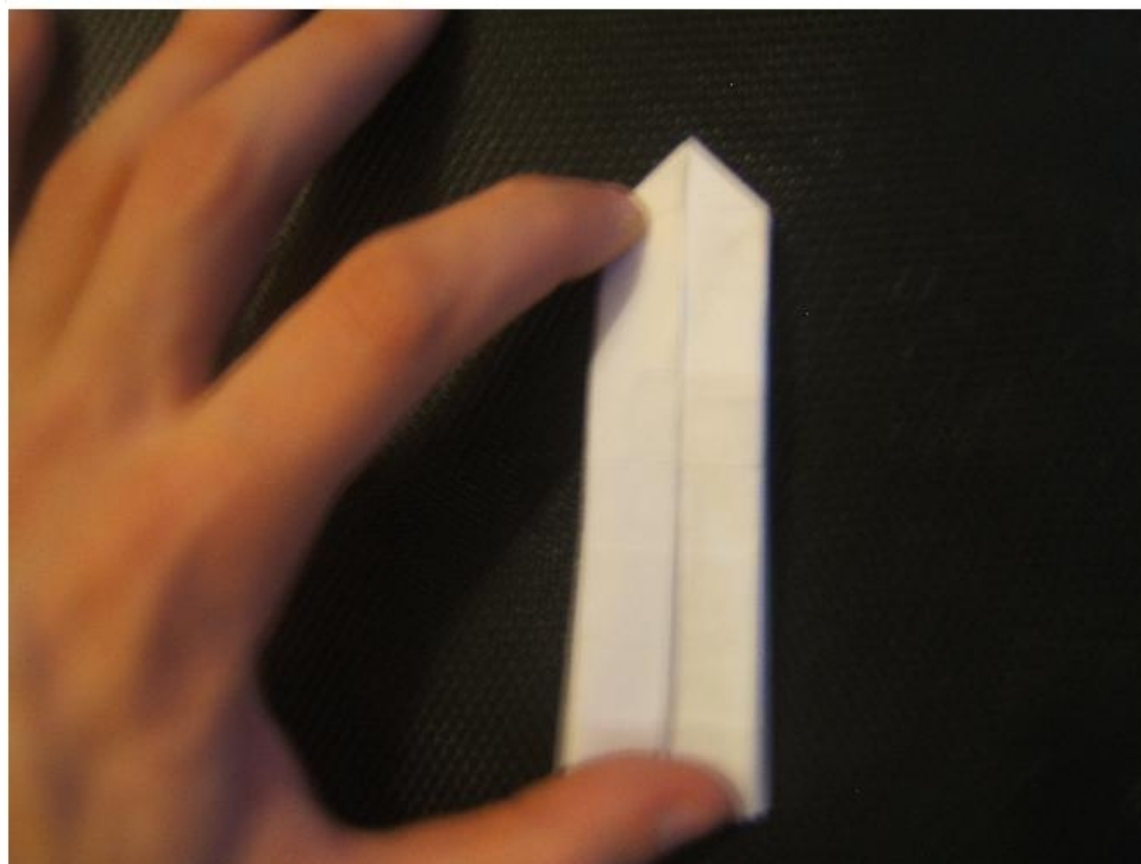
Petal fold the paper up. Repeat the squash and petal fold on the other side.



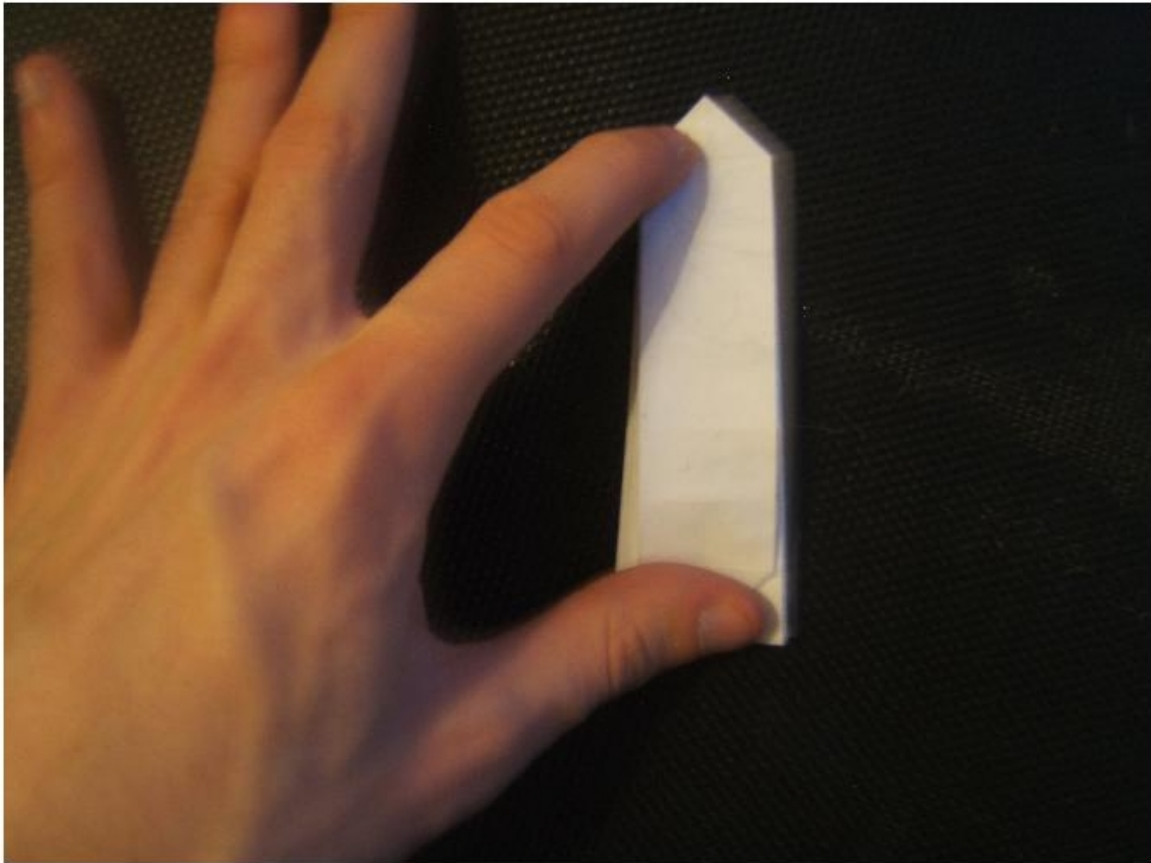
The result. Open sink in and out on the front right side precreases.



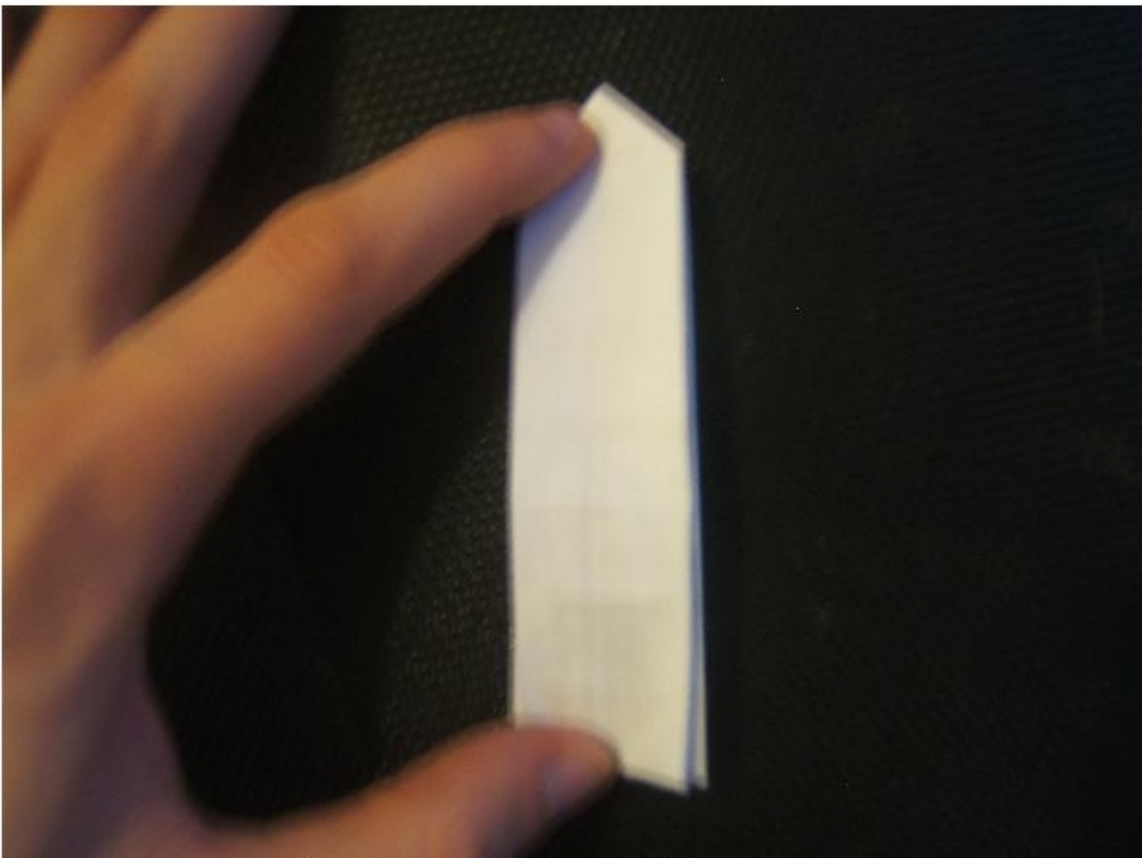
The result. Repeat on the other 3 sides.



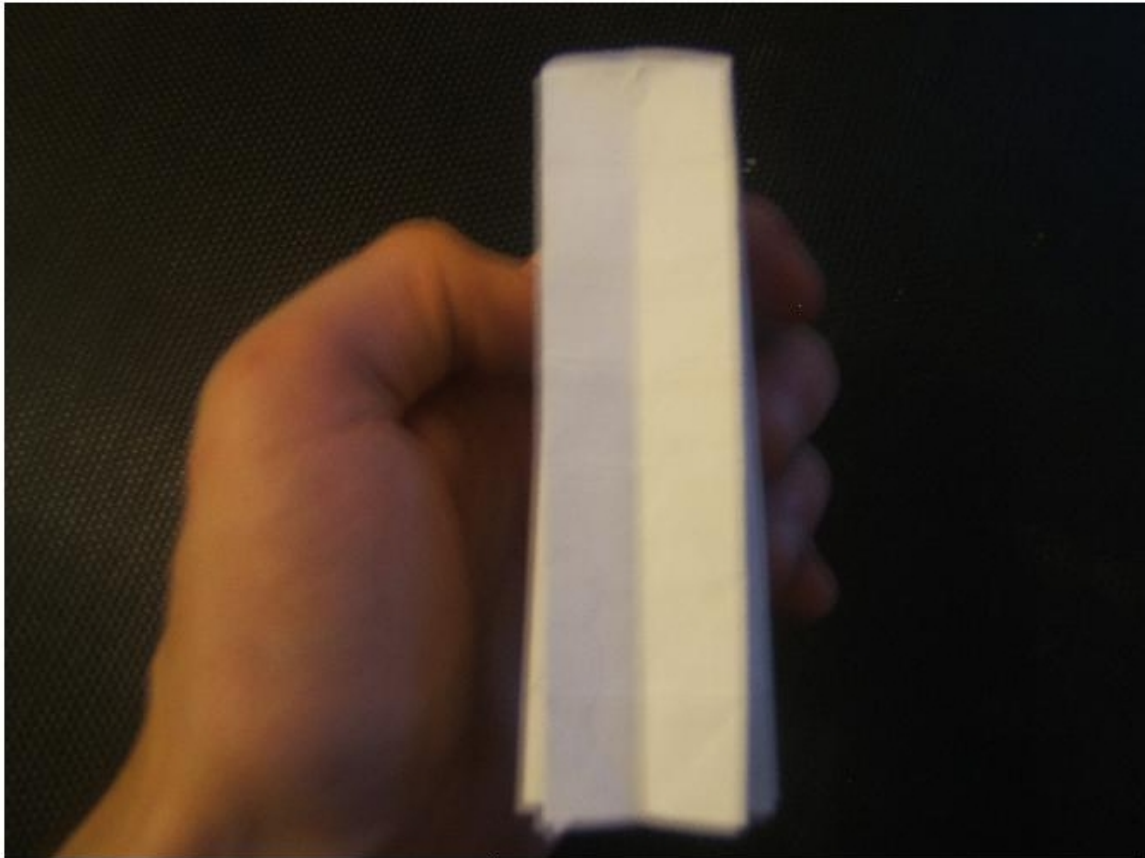
The result when all 4 sides are sunk. Valley fold the front flap down, repeat behind.



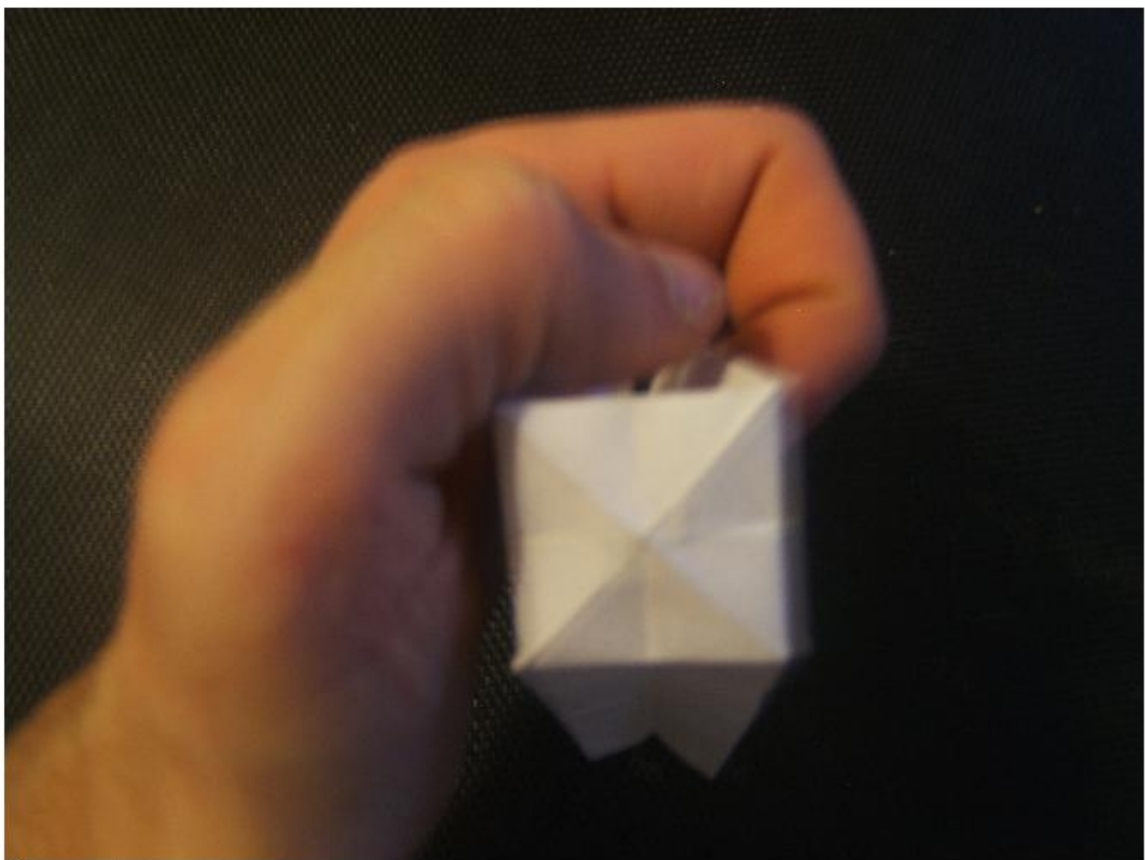
The result. Valley fold one flap from the right to the left. Repeat behind.



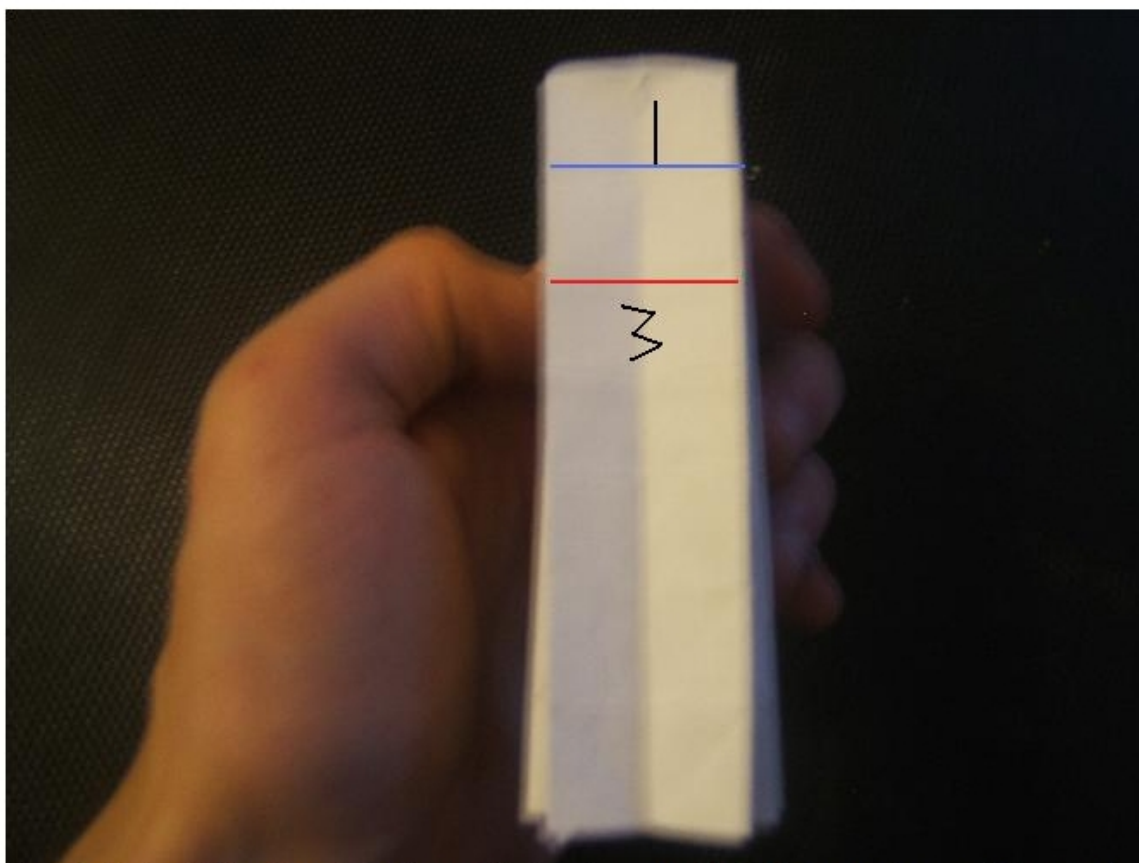
The result. Dent the top of the model in to make the model 3-d.



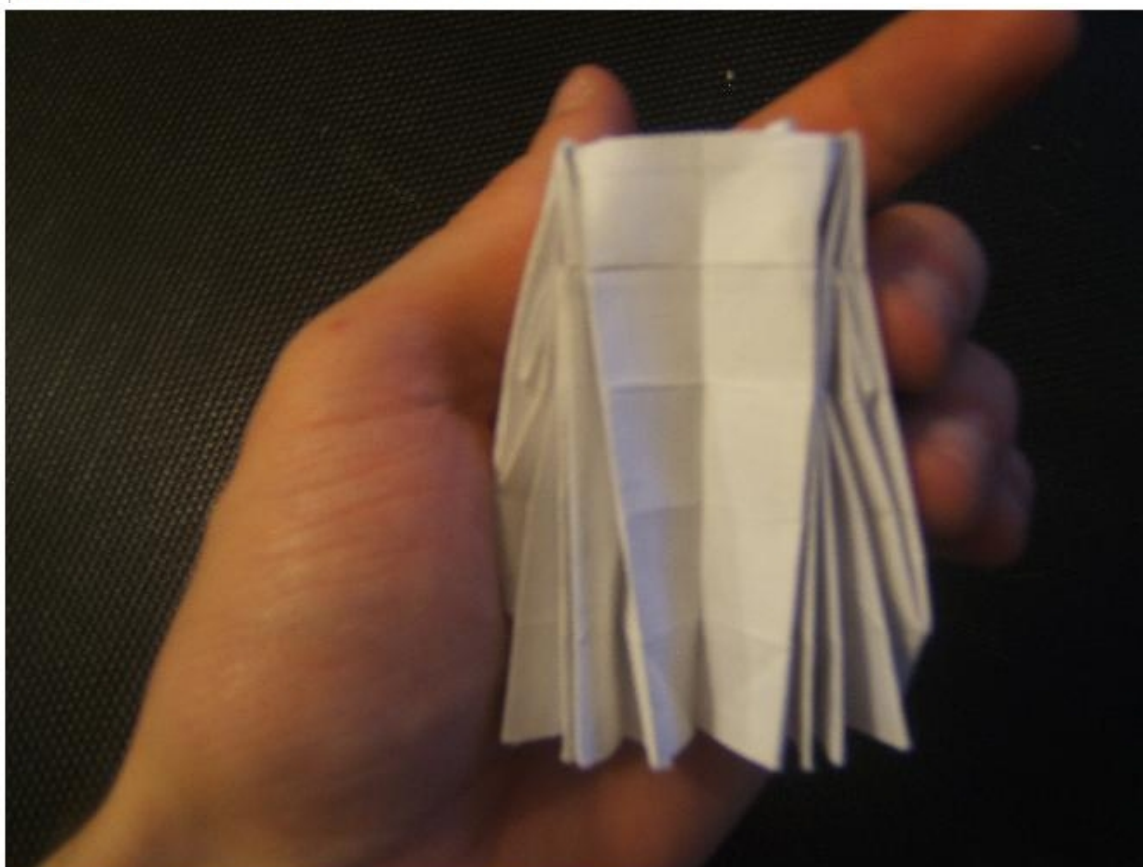
The result. The next picture is from the top.



The top view.



Closed sink the "1" box into the "3" box. This is an in – out sink. This is a tough step, all I can say is good luck! Keep the layers locked, make sure it is a closed sink.



The result. The next picture is from above for clarification.



This is the top view. Push the model back together along the blue lines to make it flat again. Then valley fold one behind flap up.



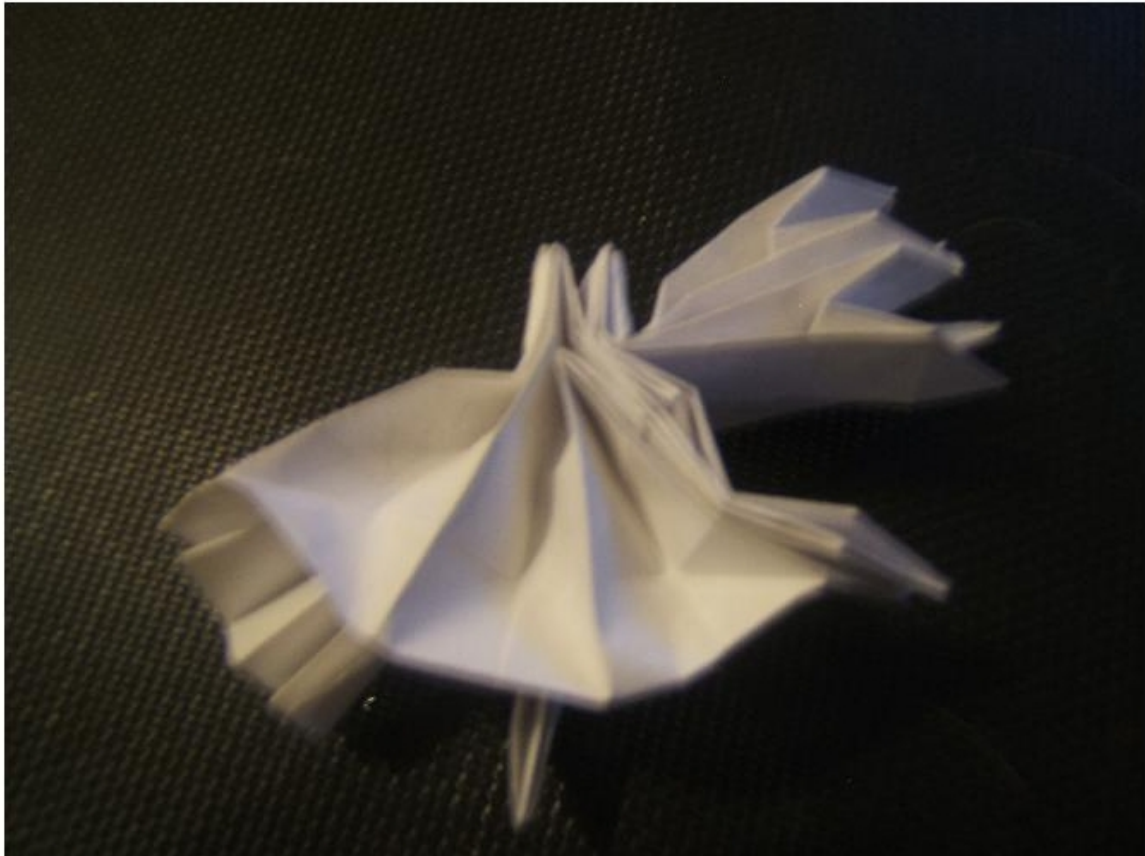
Make sure the layer valley folded up is the top from the original square. Spread the layers on the top right.



Elias stretch the upside down triangle on the right. Do this 3 more times on the top so there are 5 points.



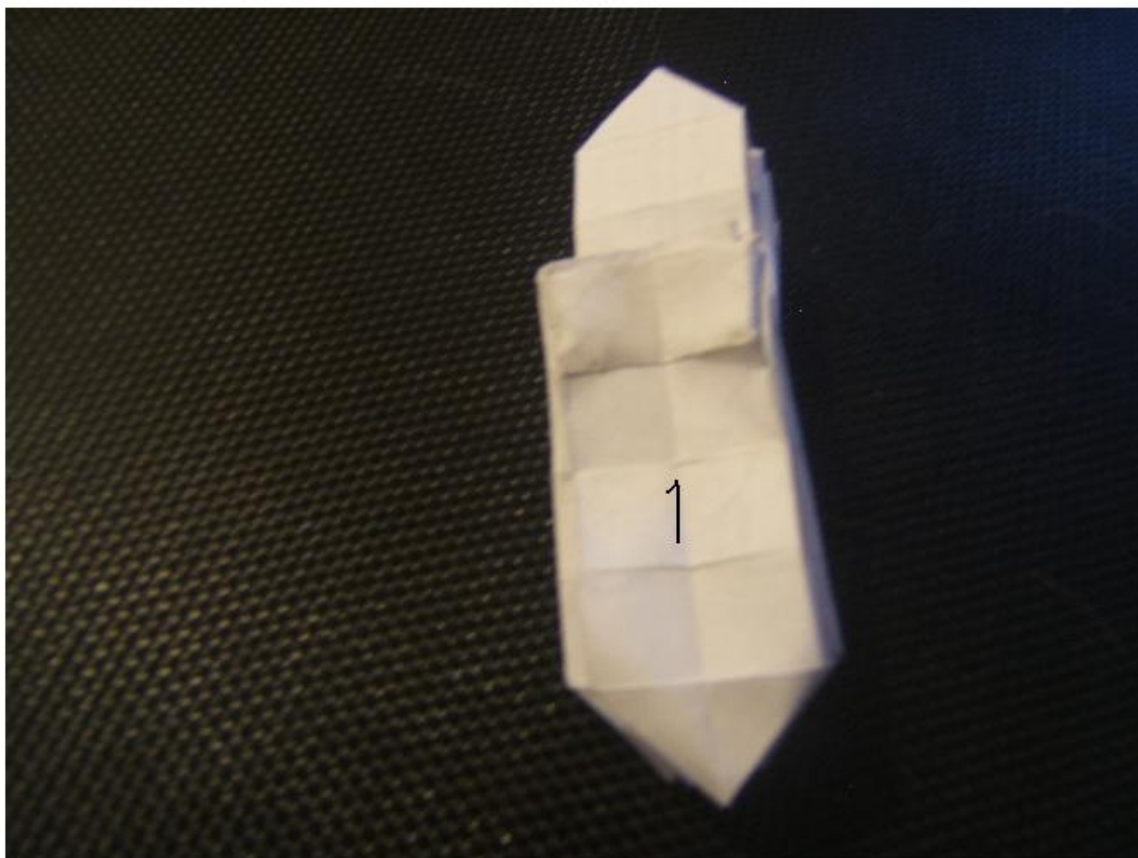
The result at the top. Spread the layers at the bottom right similar to step 19.



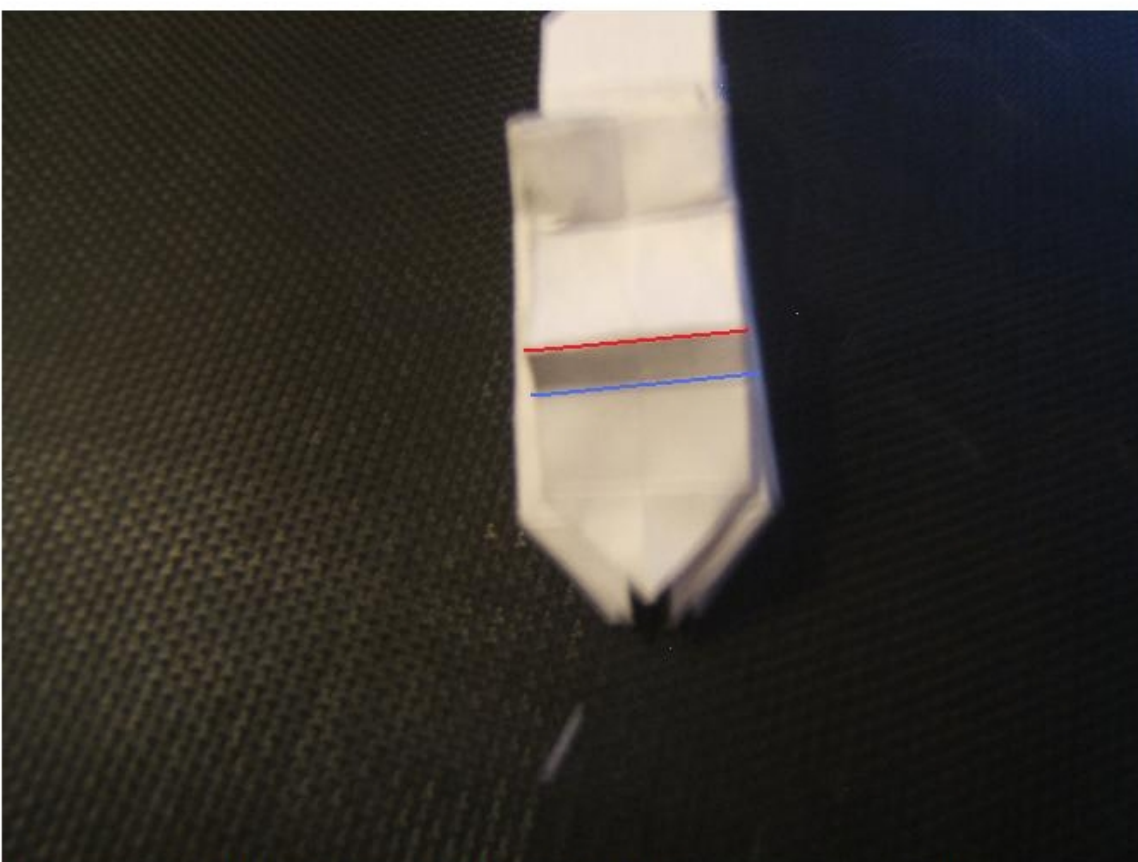
Like this. Finish the elias stretch along the precreases.



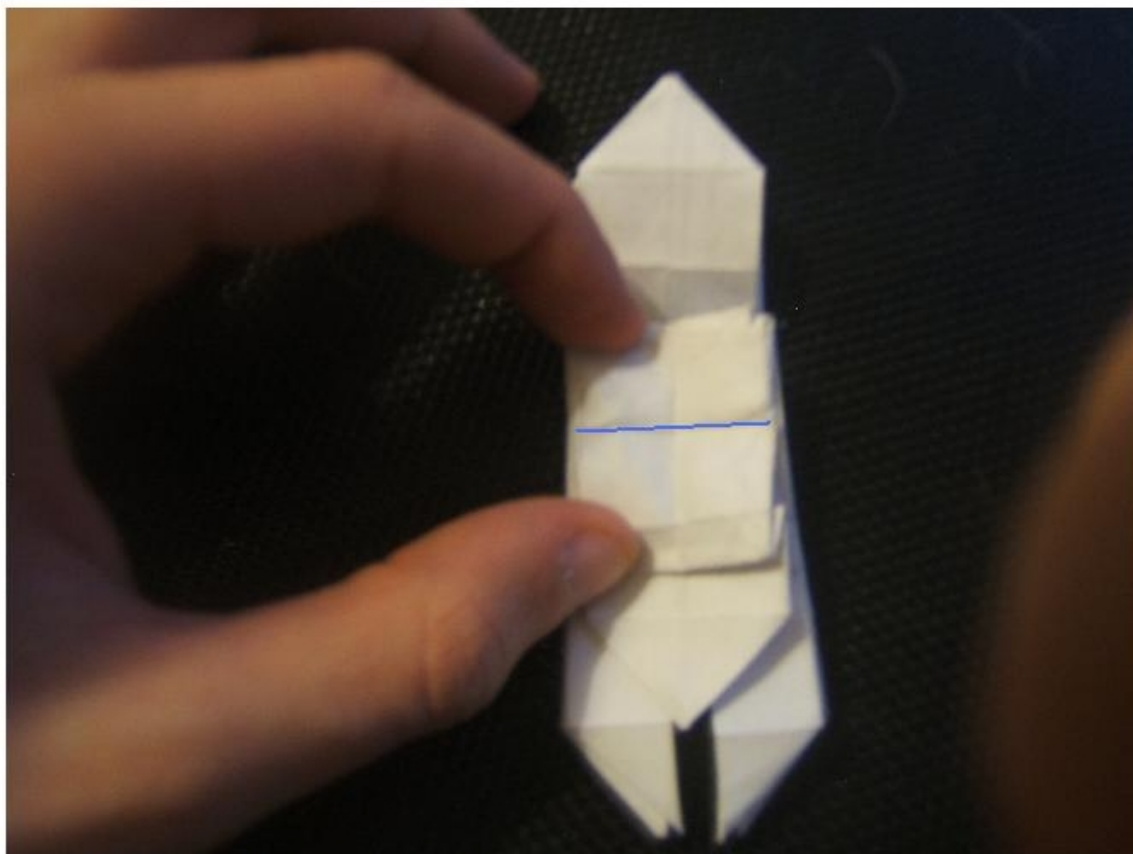
The finished elias stretch. Repeat on the left.



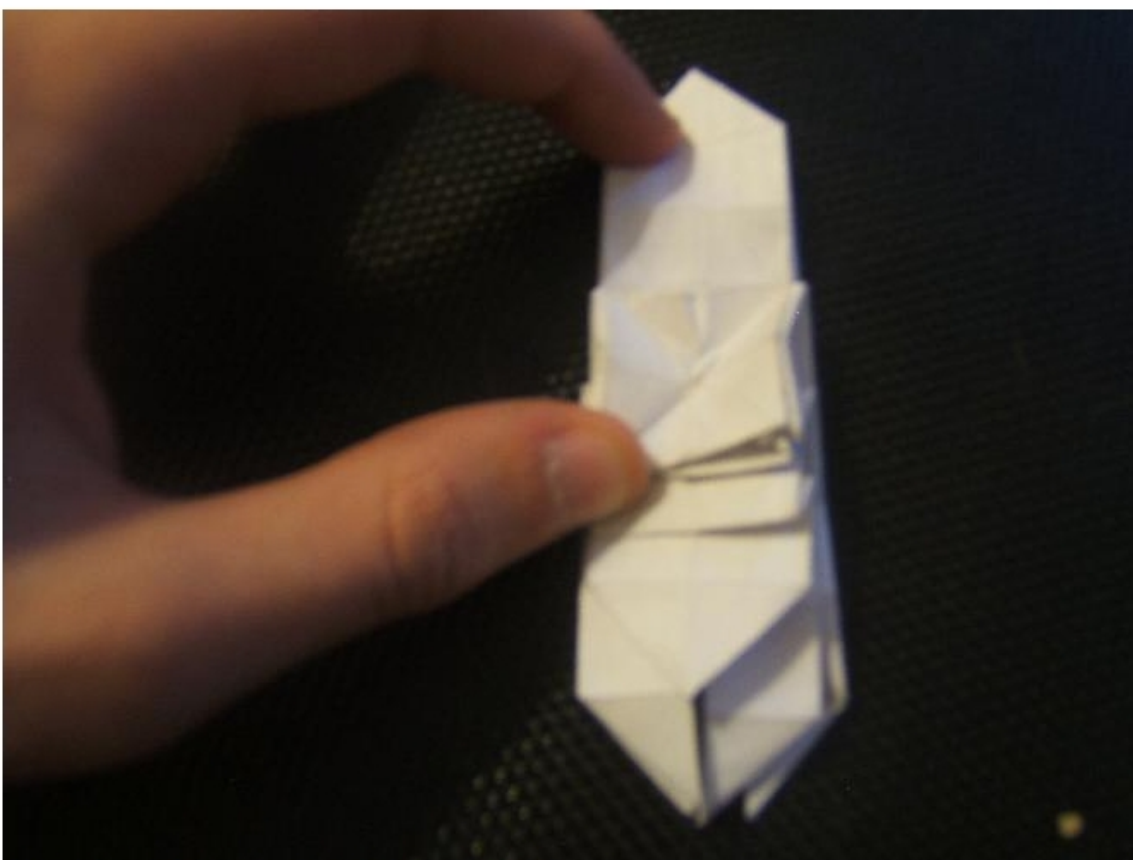
Back to the front view. Make a mountain fold crease halfway through the box labeled "1".



Make a mountain fold along the crease just formed and valley along the crease under it.



Valley fold along the blue line, opening up the cluster of layers.



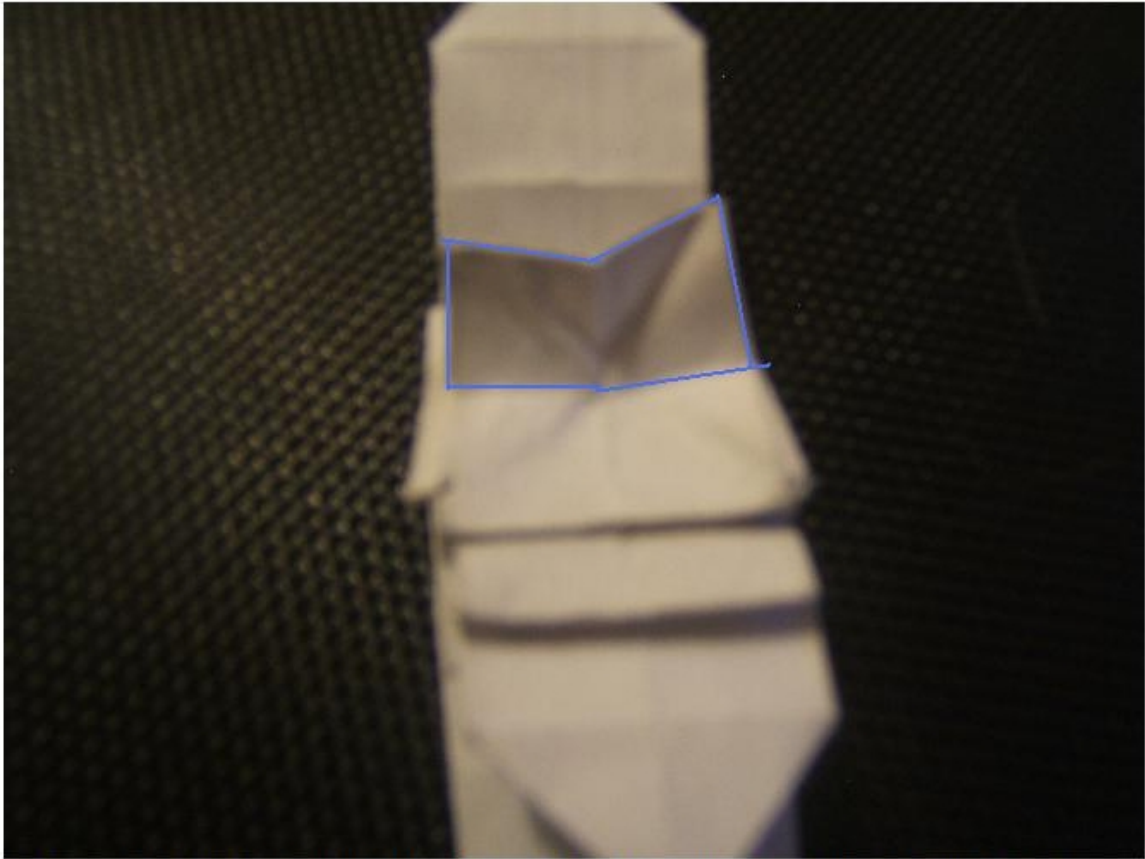
This is the result. The next view is from the side.



Separate the right most, bottom layer from the other layers. The next picture is in progress.



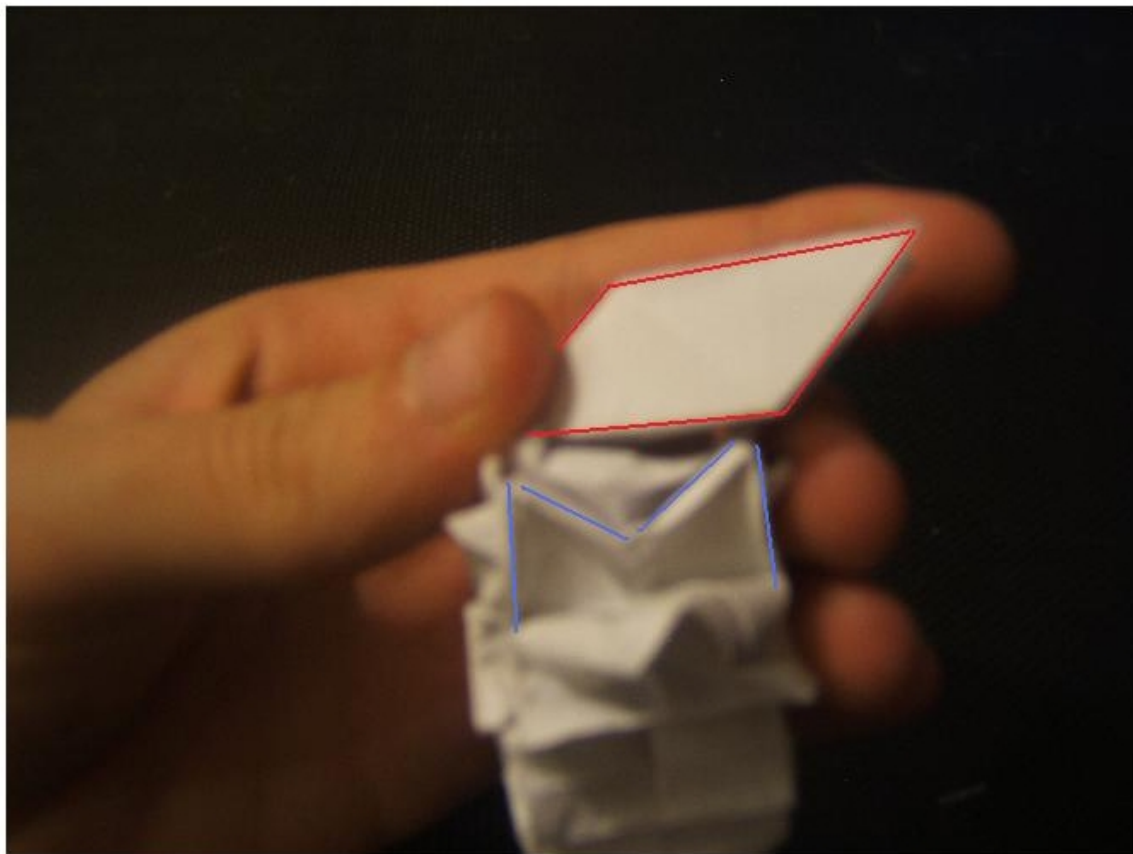
Step in progress. Half of the layer is released here, release the right side as well. Only release the bottom layers, not the top. The next step shows the layer freed]



The flap outlined in blue is the fully freed flap. Curl the top edges of the flap in a bit and let it sit freely. This will be the nose.



Like this.



The next flap up curve like shown to shape the eyes (blue lines). Rabbit ear the top layers together (outlined in red).



Squash the layers down keeping the together.



Let the 2 layers on the left and 2 on the right fall out to the sides.



Pull the middle flap up letting the sides squash in slightly. Spread the layers on the sides out.



Full view of the model. Curve the layer below the nose to form a mouth.



Valley the layers behind the legs up to form the arms. Carefully pull apart the layers behind the eyes to form small horns.



Curve the front part of the arms forward and pinch the rest to form the hands and shape the arms. Do the same for the legs to form the feet. Make a small crimp down the middle of the chest. The model is complete!

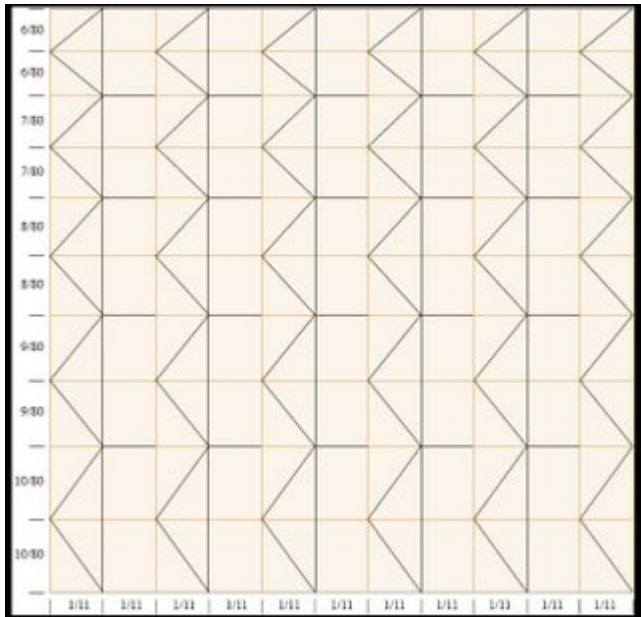
Miura-ken Beauty_rose----Simplified with variations

Robert Lang had composed this model in year 2006 and had put the Crease pattern on his site. The basic objective was to obtain more petals. There are 2/3 blogs discussing how to solve the C.P. The discussions are fascinating. If the CP is observed, one can see that the choice of its proportions on its horizontal creases is complicated and a folder with limited skills like me gets discouraged looking at sections like 6/80 or at the most 12/80 and so on. Though I could manage to fold the rose, I was all the time thinking of a simpler folding method. The pentagonal shape achieved in this model plus the reducing the size of petals towards the centre definitely scores over Kawasaki rose. However the final shaping of the model requires skills. The method of folding is similar to the model by Shuzo Fujimoto, hexagonal star corrugation from silver rectangle where in all layers are symmetrical.

Kawasaki when explaining his models he gives lessons to practice initial folding before attempting the final model. The variations given here can be positively considered as lessons to fold the MIURA-KEN BEAUTY ROSE at the same time they are model by themselves.

SIMPLIFICATION

Material required: - 1) A4 size paper 2) ruled sheet of paper at least with more than 33 ruled lines. 3) Pencil to mark reference points. Crease pattern is reproduced below.-



Method:-Fold the A4 size paper at corner and identify the square. The extra paper is folded behind with mountain fold. Make a pinch at the right corner at 1/5 length

See annexure for division of 5th 9th .The diagrams are reproduced from Mr. Francis Ow'sbook- Geometrical Origami

.This means you have pinch mark on left of, left over rectangle, after cutting the exact square. This extra strip with 1/5mark will be used as reference point's scale for the horizontal creases. Now with the help of ruled paper where in you incorporate 0,1,2,3 etc on rows of ruled paper and by putting 0 numbered line at corner of the square paper which we are going to fold and multiple of 11 number line on the other side make vertical eleven creases all of equal length.

For horizontal creases, first divide the $\frac{1}{5}$ th distance in 8 equal parts of extra strip paper and use it to mark horizontal 5 divisions which are progressively in creasing as 6, 7, 8 and 9. To clarify further starting from one corner first mark the 6th division of our tool. Then place the starting point of the tool on this mark just made and go to 7th division and mark 2nd crease. And so on. (Please note that here we have identified 12/80, 14/80, 16/80, 18/80 and 20/80 reference points). The 5 horizontal divisions are further divided in half – of each section. Thus we are now ready with the base for the model with 10 horizontal and 11 vertical creases.

Now orient the paper as shown in C.P. Diagram such that left corner has the smallest rectangle of $\frac{6}{80}$ division by $\frac{1}{11}$. Pleat horizontally and unfold. Now fold 2nd vertical column, as mountain fold (also first horizontal fold should be mountain fold) and press this mountain fold between 1st and 3rd horizontal folds with inside reverse fold until next vertical fold. towards third column inside pleated horizontal folds. Carry on this operation for every alternate column with mountain fold. You will have to lock the model when you reach 11th column with the 1st one. See how simple the folding is. With this you will find it easy to fold and will get a perfect pentagonal base.

Shaping: -Your skills will play an important part for this activity. . Look at the finishing by the Designer himself and let nature guide you. There can not be any fixed criteria.

Method for simpler rose model with less petals

LESSON 1-Variation 1st (4X4 petals) { 8X 9 grid } equal lengths on each side:-

The basic principle is to have multiple rectangles and the size changes as we vary row lengths. This also gives a pentagonal shape. Kawasaki rose is in squares, so why not consider similar construction was the thought and hence 8 equal length rows and 9 equal length columns were thought of and the base was made.

To amplify, keeping in view similar crease pattern divide the square paper with 8 equal division row folds with color side up. Then 9 equal length folds vertically. Actual folding method is to pleat horizontal folds like fan-- one mountain and next valley. Then start from 1st horizontal fold (mountain fold) and 2nd vertical fold (mountain fold.) And push the in-between mountain fold on the vertical crease between 2nd and 3rd column by inside reverse fold, which is a mountain fold. Continue this way all layers. Lock the 1st raw edge with the last edge. The result will be square type layered structure. Now shape this by gumming calyx and curling all the 16 petals. This gave good result after finish and was easy to fold.

LESSON 2-

Variation 2nd {8X11 Grid } equal length on each side (4x5 petals) [more petals] :-This gives us thought to further increase of the petals by using initial paper of rectangle size. So we can use A4 size paper and have 8 horizontal rows of equal length as in Variation one –{4x4 petals } (8x9grid) .but columns of equal width can be more than 9 actually 12 so you can cut the paper at 11th division to increase one more layer. Keeping the similar crease pattern fold the base as in variation one. (Please note that for columns ,first square length is divided in 1/9 equal length and then extend this division to the extra paper and cut the rectangle after 11 vertical folds and use this rectangle for folding the model.

PAGE ROSE

Variation 3rd- [4X4 petals] (8x9 grid with reducing size of petals towards centre) :-The Kawasaki rose has multiples of 4 petals but actually in nature you have more varieties of rose with pentagonal shape , but for simplicity the thought was to have structure of 4 petals layered up .It will be simpler. With this thought the variation was designed and hence I thought of 8 rows and 9 columns base. For the Kawasaki rose, there is one variation by Maria called as Maria's pentagonal rose. [There is also one more rose with more petals designed by Phu Tran]. Where as here we are adopting a reverse method that is from pentagonal base we are coming down to rectangular base. Actually the 8 horizontal rows can be mainly considered as 4 rows of different width divided among themselves in half.

Folding Method

Now we divide horizontal length in $1/9$.

Using this length as reference we mark 3, 4, 5, and 6 lengths which total up to 18, a multiple of 9. In short consider that we divide horizontal length in 18 equal parts but use 3, 4, 5, 6 lengths as our main folds for rows and then each division folded in half to get 8 rows. For columns we divide the length in 9 equal parts. Thus our square is divided in 8 rows and 9 columns {though actually we have used $1/9$ of length as unit for both the divisions} Rest of the method remains same to make a rectangles layered base. As we have unequal length on horizontal creases the locking of the base needs bringing both ends together to meet by giving tension to the sides as the whole structure is skewed, and result into hollow square type layered structure with 16 peals. . Thus it is good for final shaping.

It is recommended to bring all vertices of each layer to the center, one layer after other. And twist central layer with twister.

Now prepare calyx and gum it to your model and shape it by curling each petal and giving a slight gap in each layer by pulling the central twisted structure slightly, the way it looks nice to you.

Here using A4 paper and increasing the petals was not successful as locking is not possible. If we change the divisional width of rows it may be possible and needs to be explored.

Shaping Tips

Recommended shaping---first bring all the 4 vertices of inner most layer together. Use twister to twist clockwise tightly to the extent possible. This will give natural like shape to the model. Then for 2nd layer shape the vertices making them like water bomb base on each side and turn outside bit tightly. For 3rd layer use the same method.



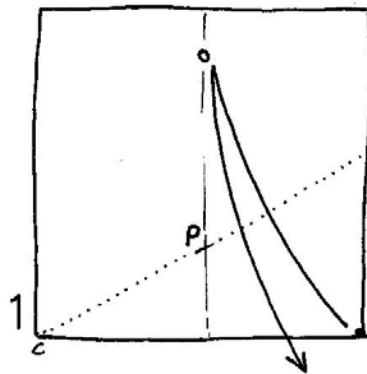
This is what I have folded. **PAGE ROSE**

See annexure for 5th and 9th division below.

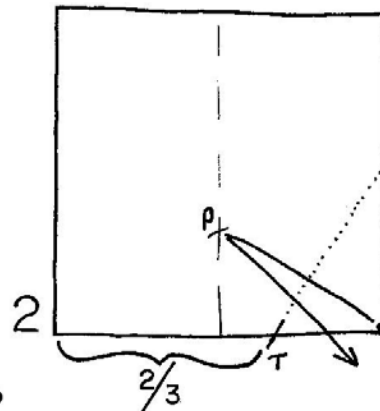
The diagrams are reproduced from Mr. Francis Ow's book-Geometrical Origami

How to locate...

3 rds.

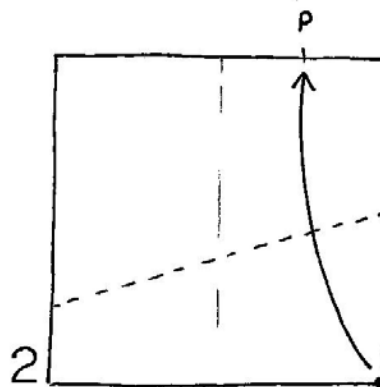
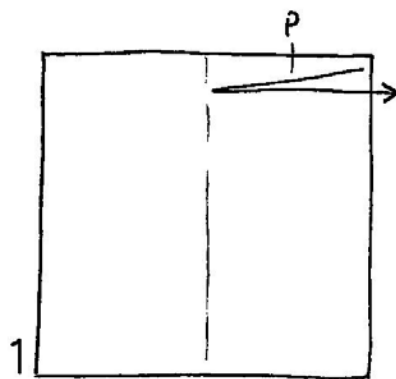


PIVOT ON CORNER C, FOLD ● TO CENTRE LINE. CREASE TO LOCATE POINT P.

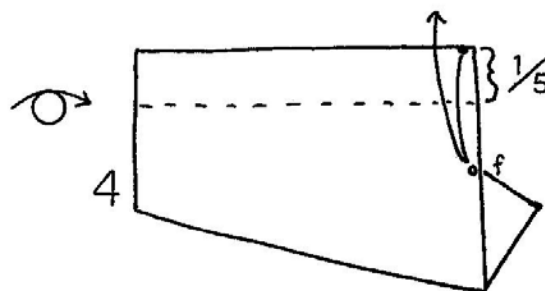
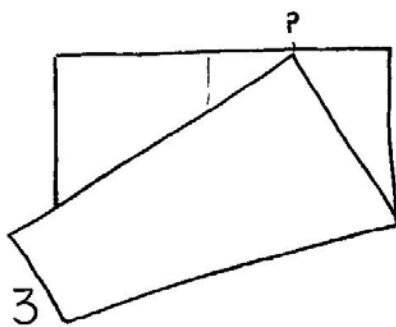


FOLD ● TO P

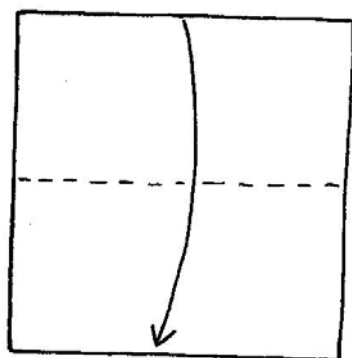
5ths.



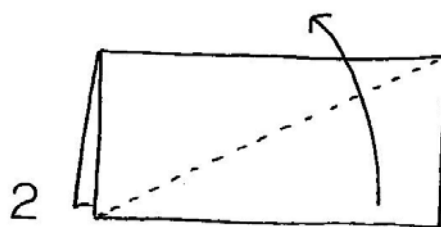
FOLD ● TO POINT P.



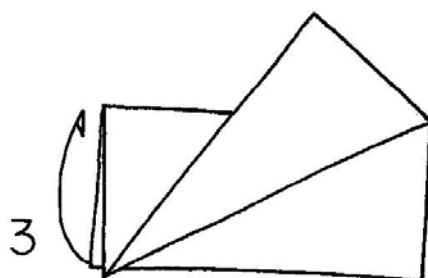
7ths.



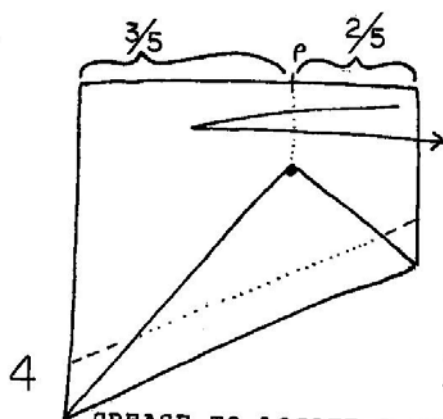
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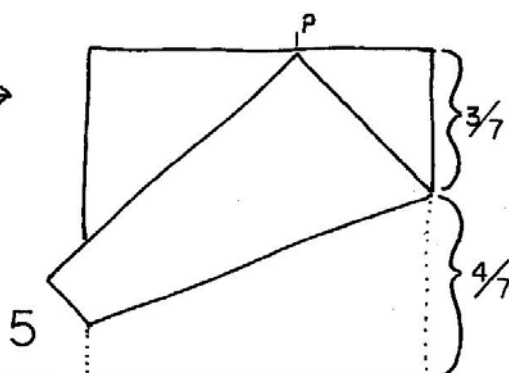
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3



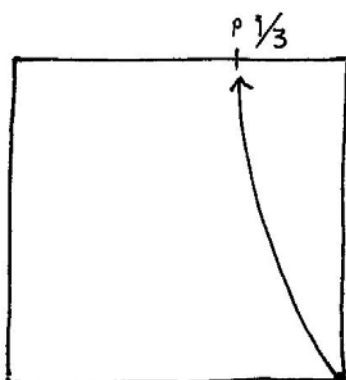
4



5

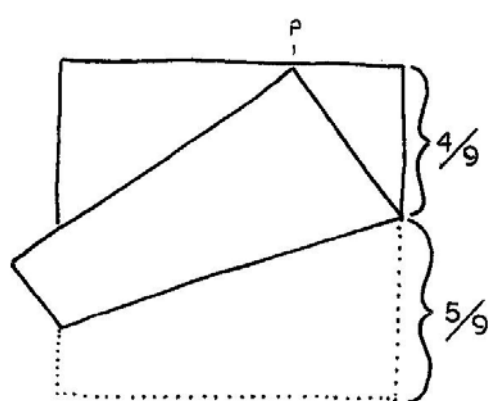
CREASE TO LOCATE P THEN
SLIDE CORNER • TO MEET P.

9ths.



1

LOCATE $\frac{1}{3}$ THEN
FOLD CORNER • TO $\frac{1}{3}$ MARK.



2

Leftrightblackwhite Photodiagram	Designed by	Jared Needle	Title	Leftrightblackwhite
	Designed	November 2010	Diagrammed	December 2010

Here are some quick photos showing how to fold my Leftwhiteblackright design. I bet this is simpler than you expected! For an added challenge there is a step similar to a closed sink I like to use to lock each corner together at the end.



Step 1: White side up



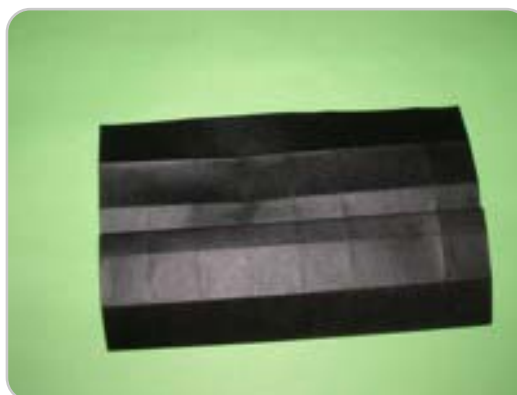
Step 2: Crease 8ths in both directions



Step 3: Pleat the 3rd crease to lie along the 4th crease



Step 4: Fold the bottom up 2 units



Step 5: Turn over from right to left



Step 6: Fold the top down 1 unit

Leftrightblackwhite Photodiagram	Designed by	Jared Needle	Title	Leftrightblackwhite
	Designed	November 2010	Diagrammed	December 2010

Here are some quick photos showing how to fold my Leftwhiteblackright design. I bet this is simpler than you expected! For an added challenge there is a step similar to a closed sink I like to use to lock each corner together at the end.



Step 7: Fold the sides to the center



Step 8: Fold the corners back so the model stops trying to come undone.



Step 9: Close-up on the top. This was the pleat you made in Step 3.



Step 10: Reverse fold



Step 11: Close it back up



Step 12: Repeat on the left.

Leftrightblackwhite Photodiagram	Designed by	Jared Needle	Title	Leftrightblackwhite
	Designed	November 2010	Diagrammed	December 2010

Here are some quick photos showing how to fold my Leftwhiteblackright design. I bet this is simpler than you expected! For an added challenge there is a step similar to a closed sink I like to use to lock each corner together at the end.



Step 13: Fold the flaps down.



Step 14: Squash fold them up.



Step 15: Fold the bottom flaps up, like Step 13.



Step 16: Squash fold them down, like Step 14



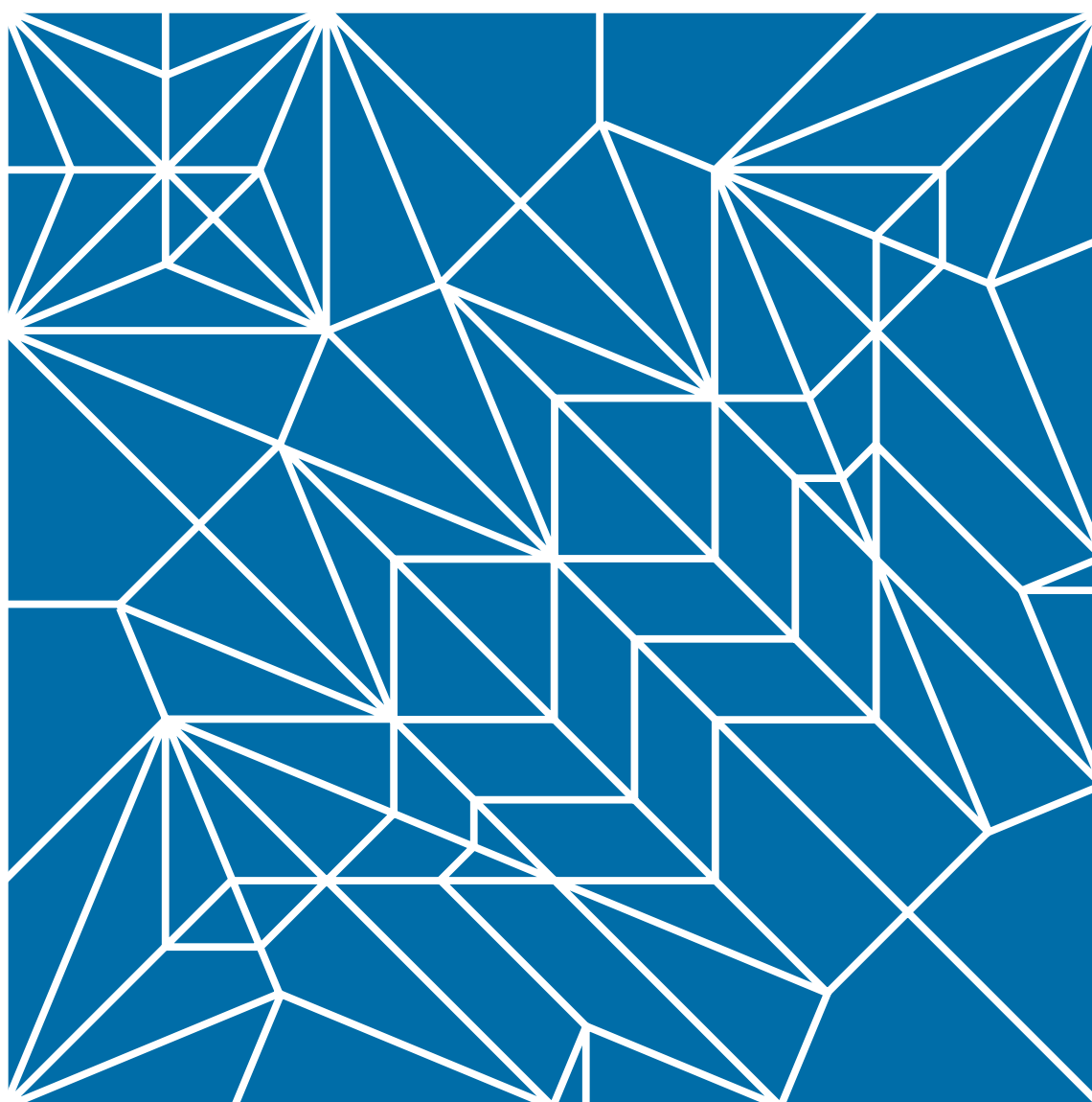
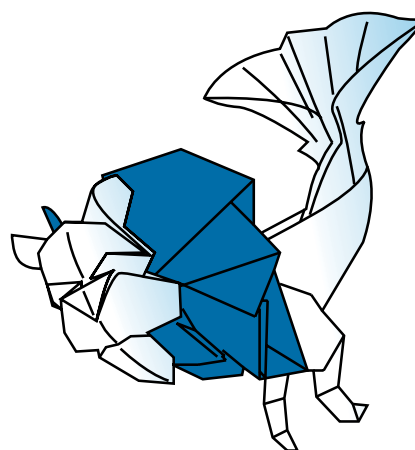
Step 17: Mountain fold the edges behind, parallel to the center line, as far as they will go.



Step 18: Mountain fold the edges of the bottom half to match up with the top ones.

Merlion

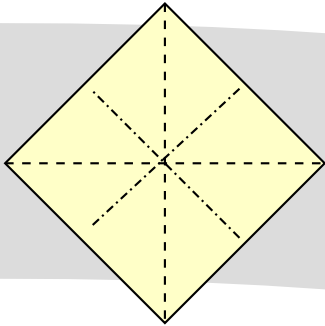
by Jared Needle © 2010



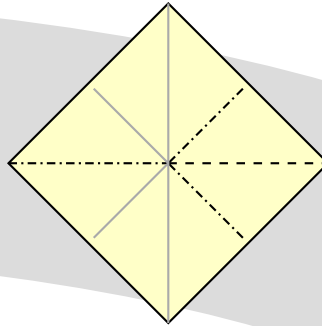
Very simple fish

JB. Vincent (12/2010)

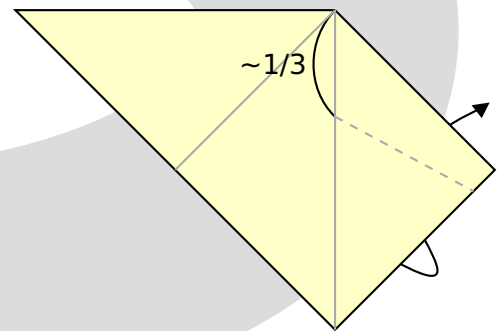
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/0nce/>



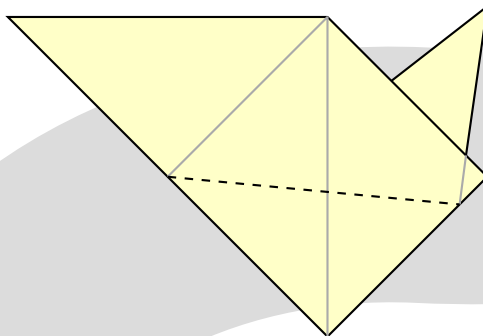
1. Precrease lightly a preliminary base.



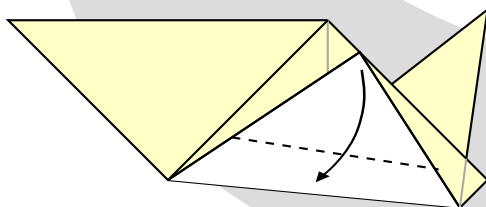
2. Fold 1/2 preliminary base.



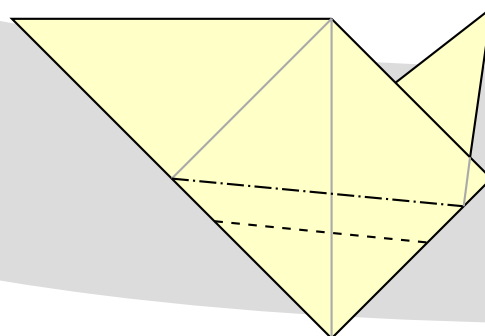
3. Inside reverse fold.



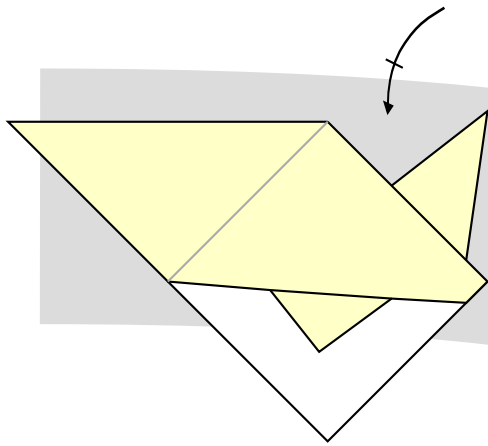
4. Valley fold.



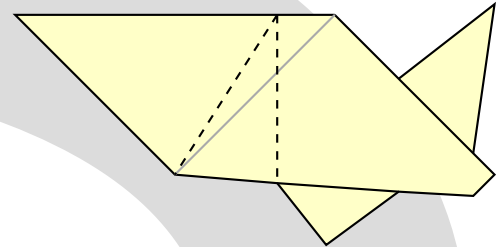
5. Valley fold again and unfold to step 3.



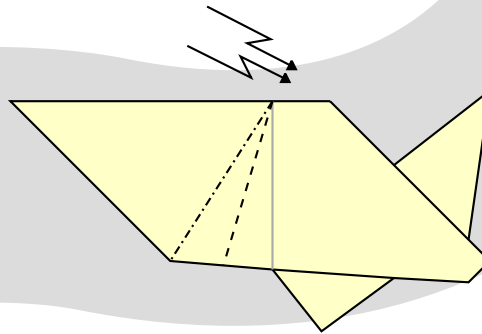
6. Reverse the creases of steps 4 and 5.



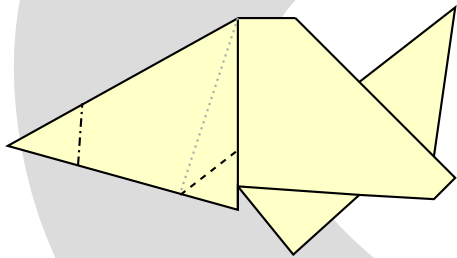
7. Repeat steps 4,5,6 on the other side.



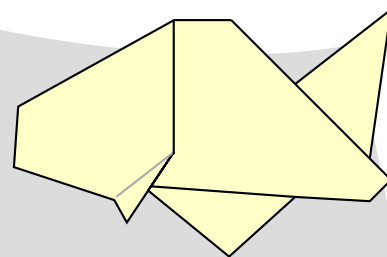
8. Precrease lightly.



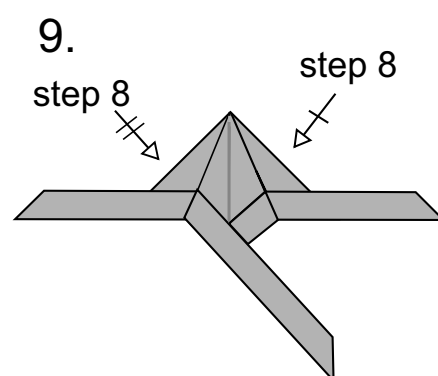
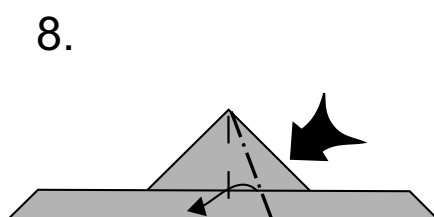
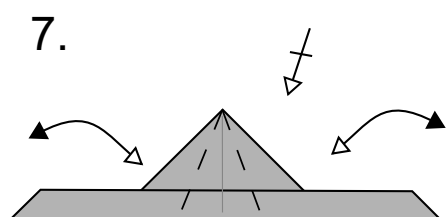
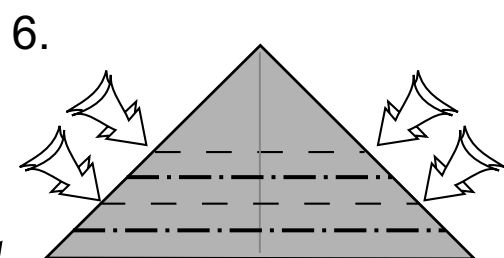
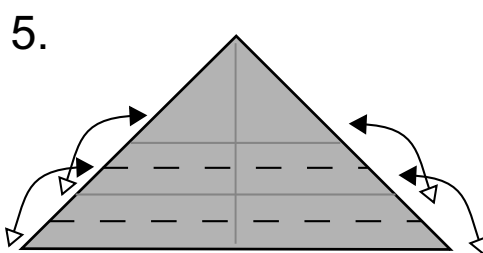
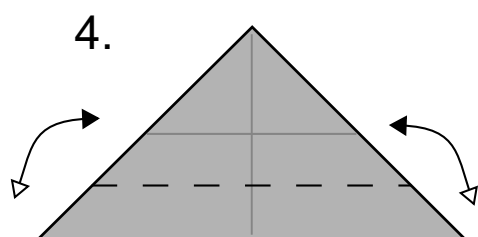
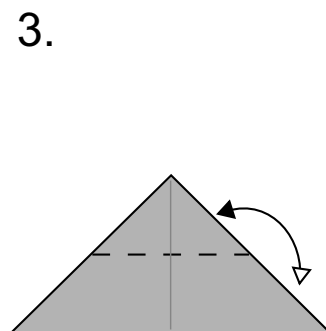
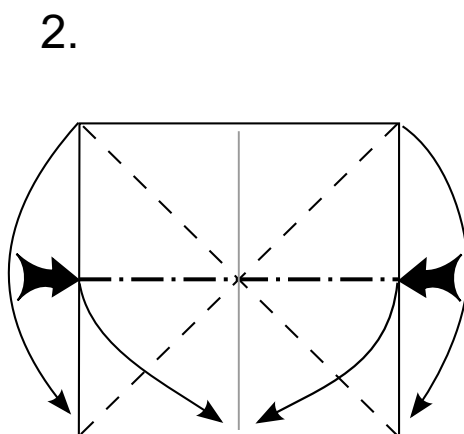
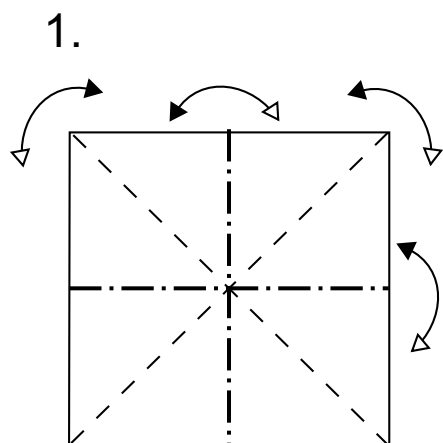
9. Crimp.



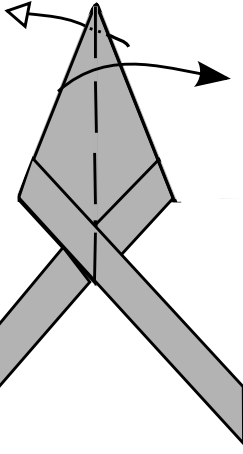
10. Inside reverse fold the face, shape the fins.



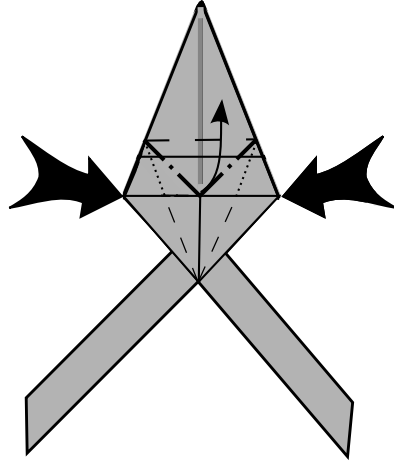
Voilà !



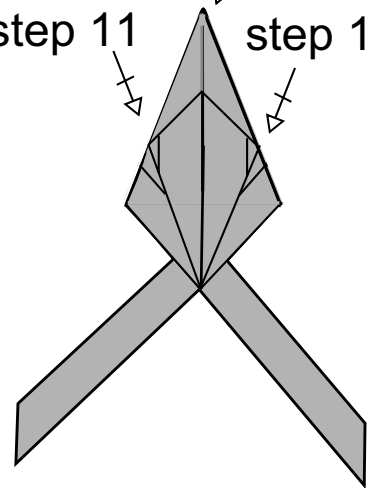
10.



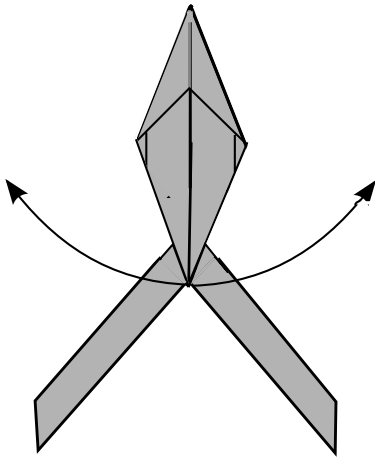
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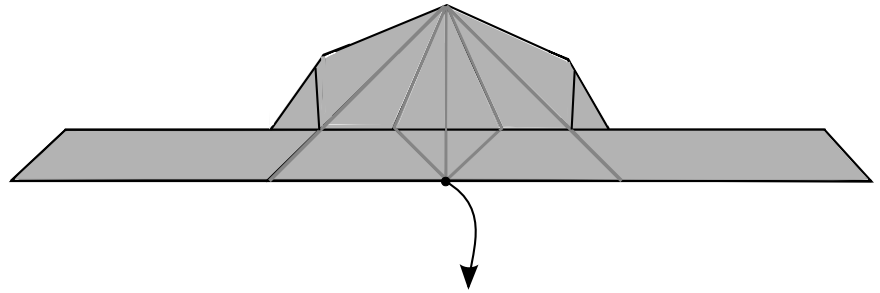
12. step 11



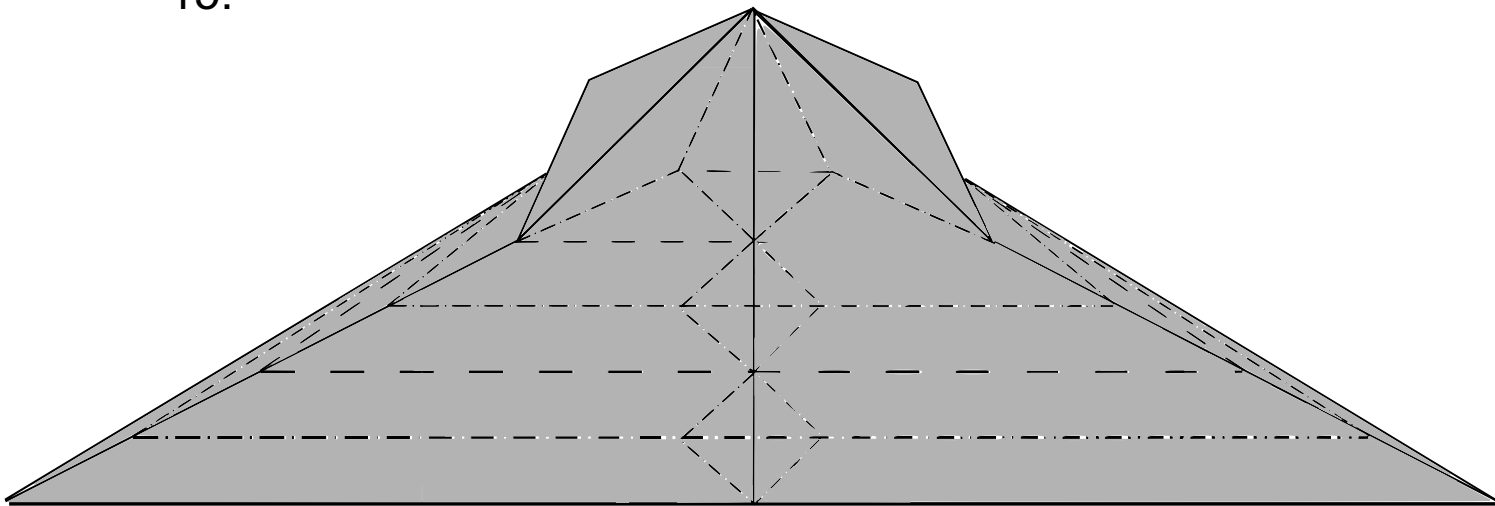
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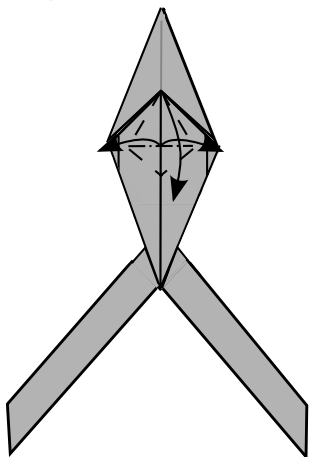
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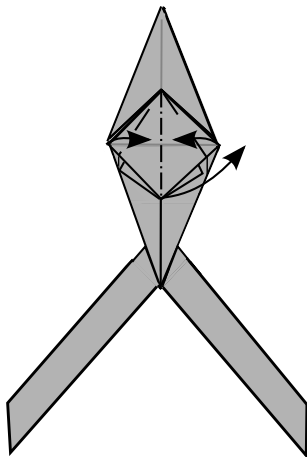
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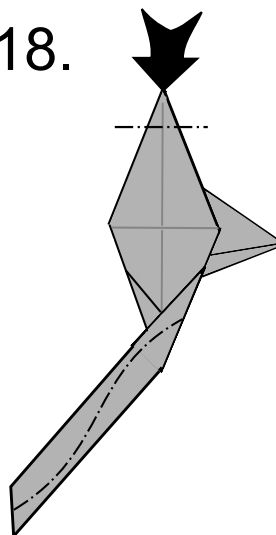
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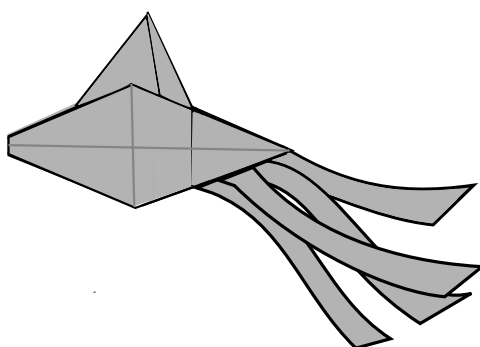
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18.

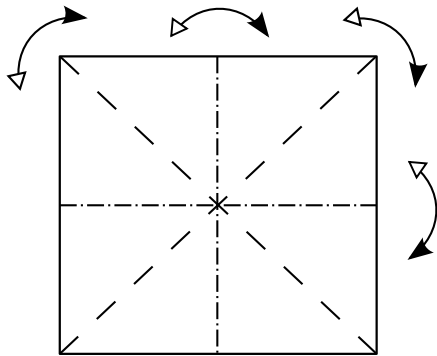


19.

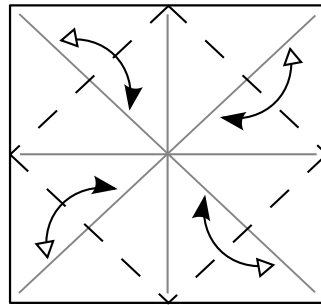


origami hercules beetle

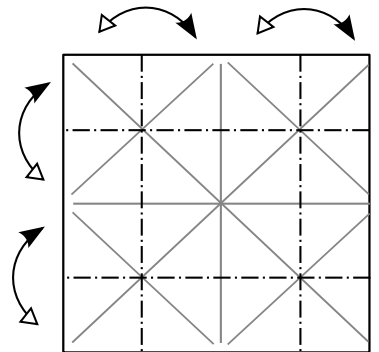
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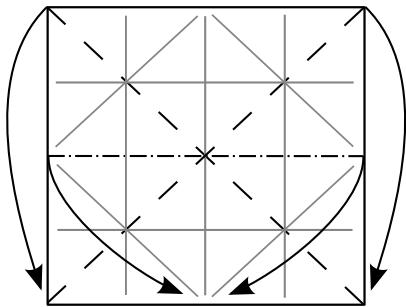
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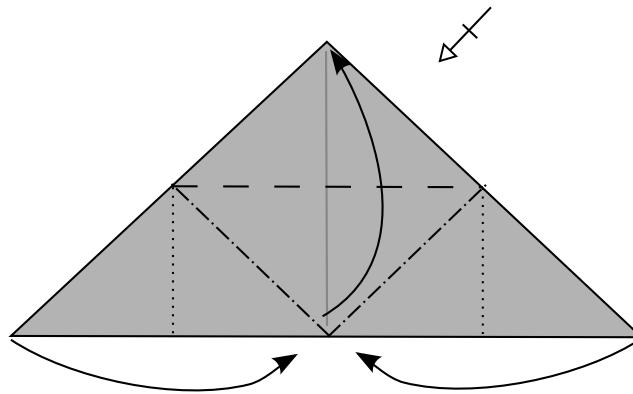
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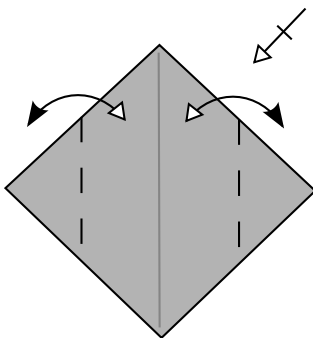
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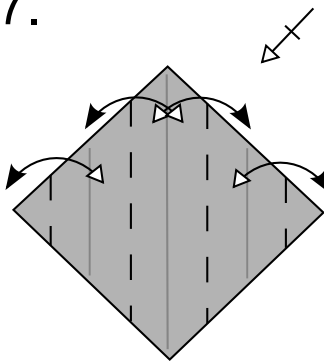
5.



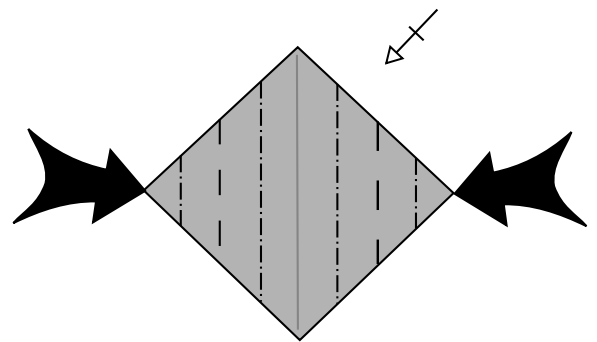
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7.

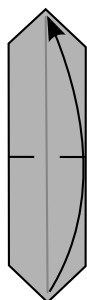


8.

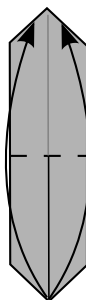


origami hercules beetle

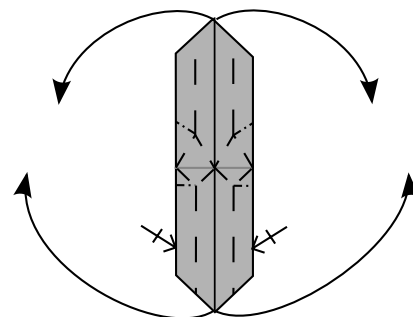
9.



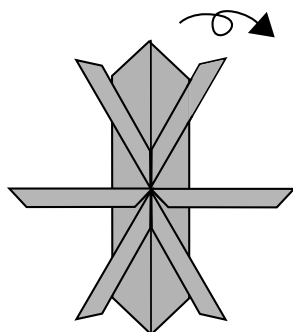
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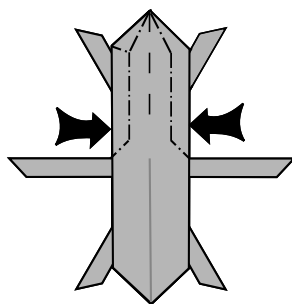
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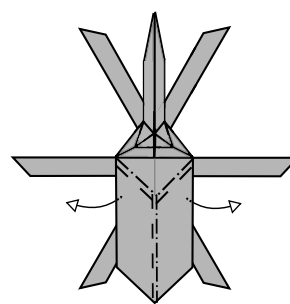
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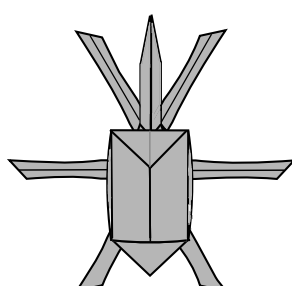
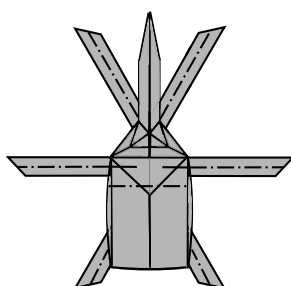
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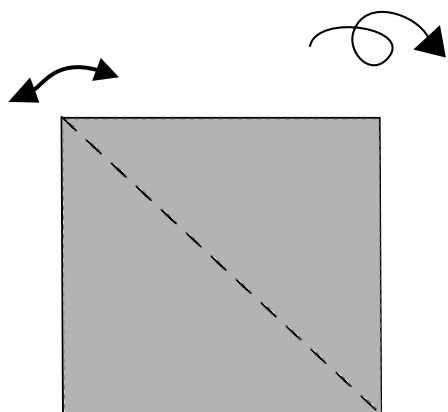
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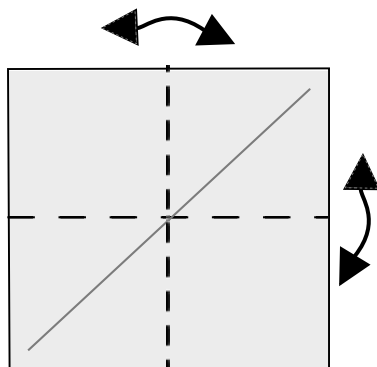
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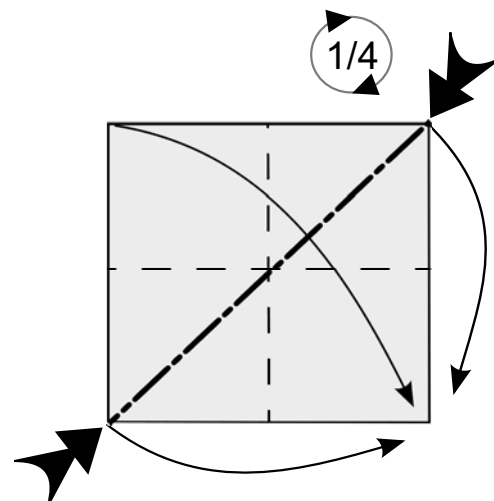
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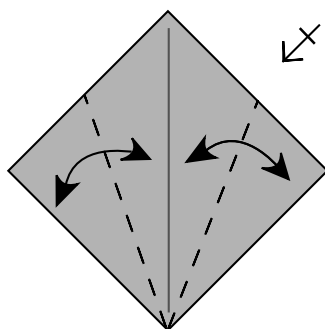
2.



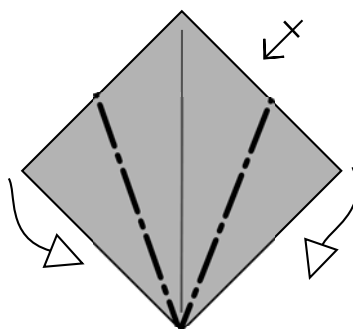
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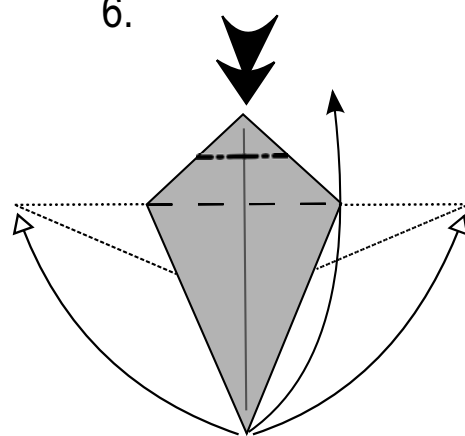
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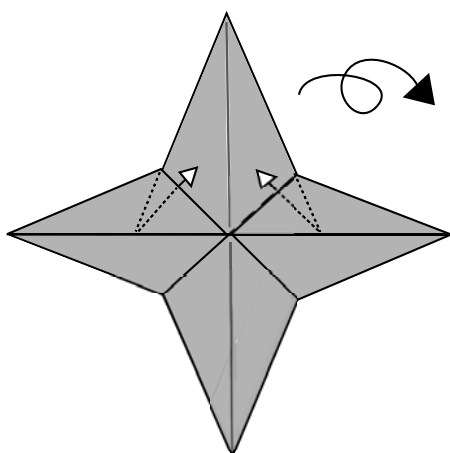
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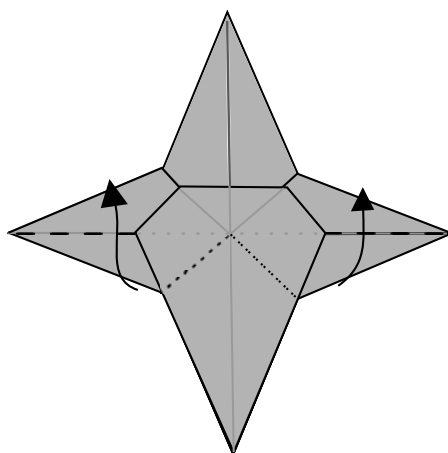
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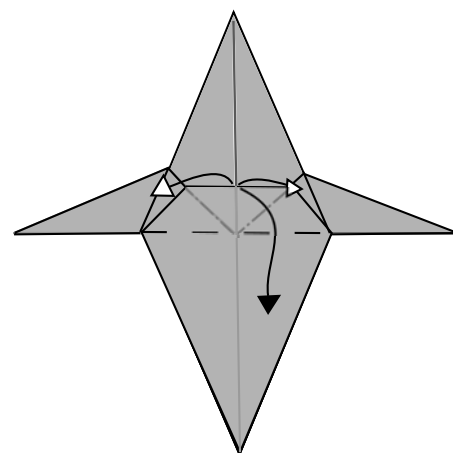
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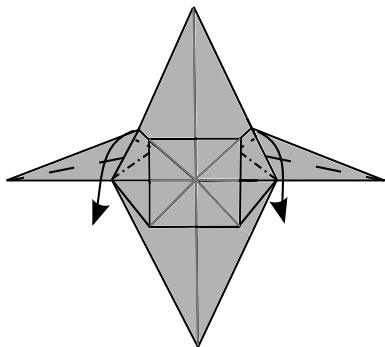
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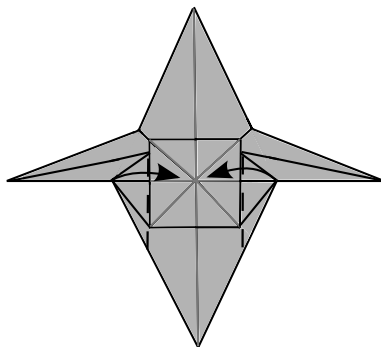
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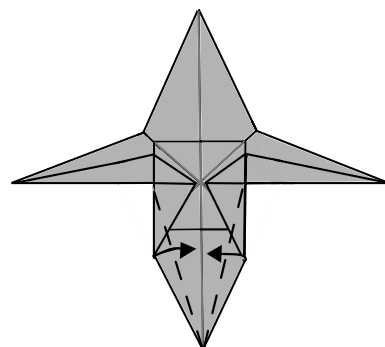
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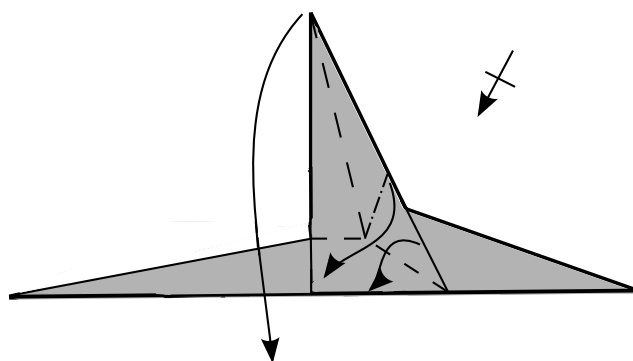
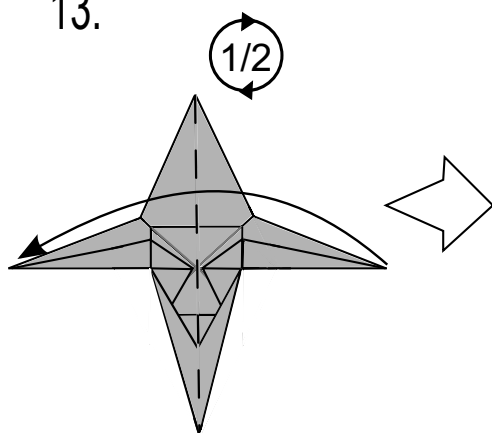
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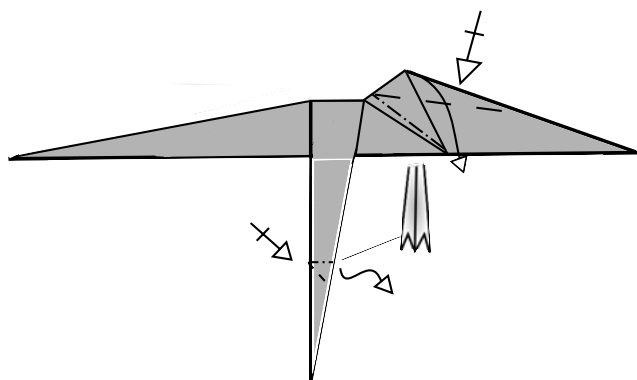
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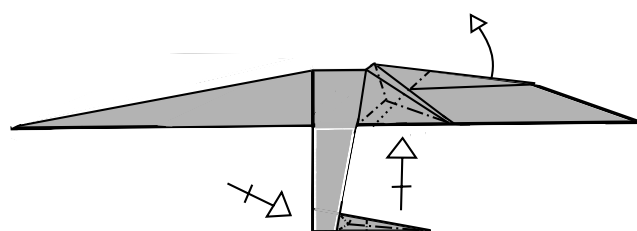
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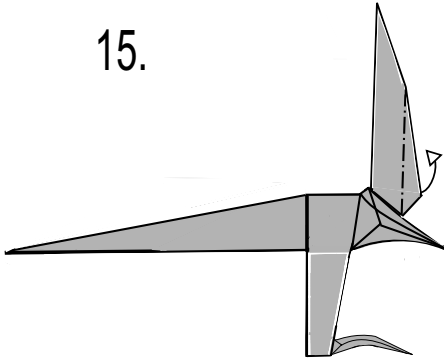
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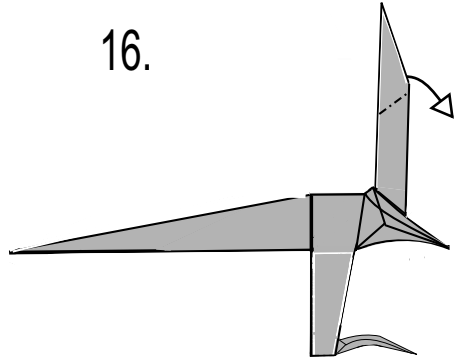
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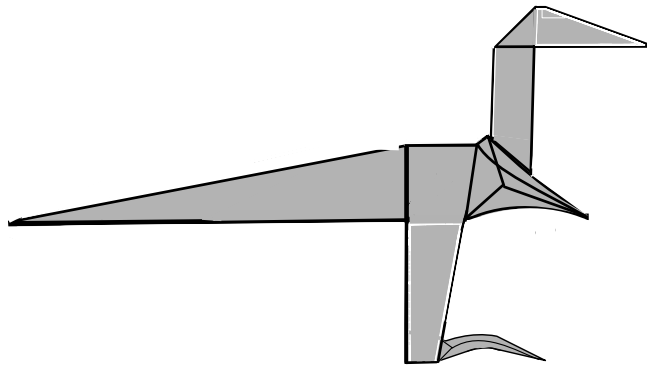
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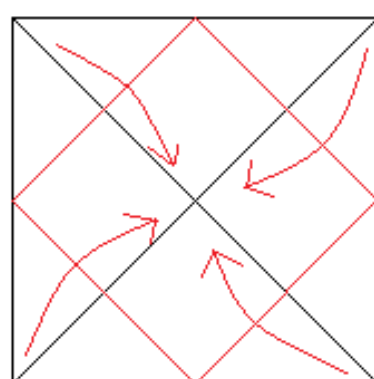
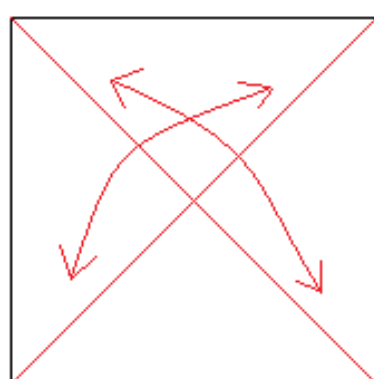
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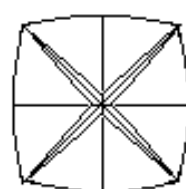
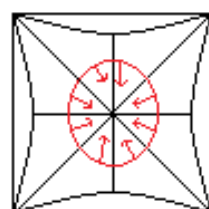
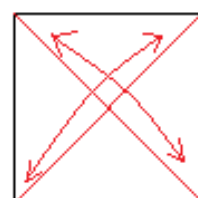
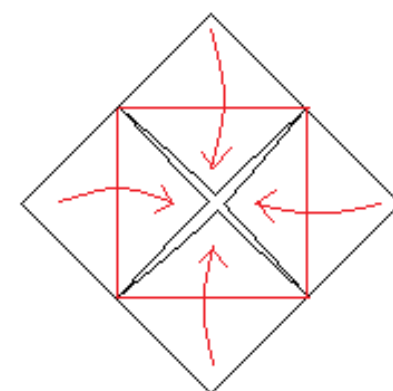
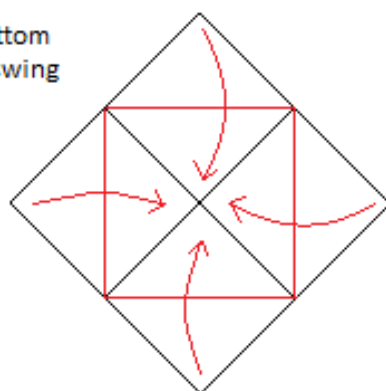
17.



Jonathan Blake – 6 Unit Ball

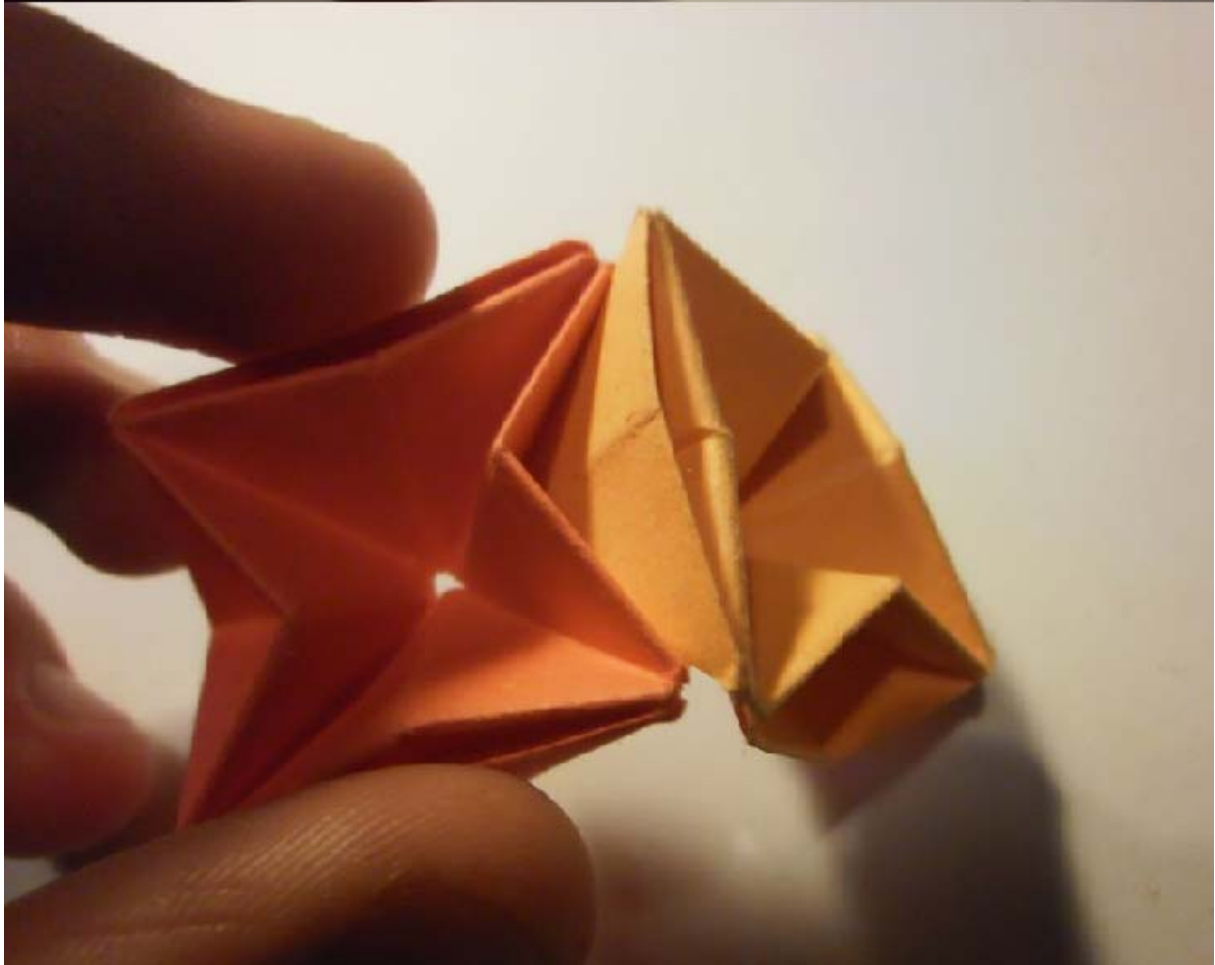
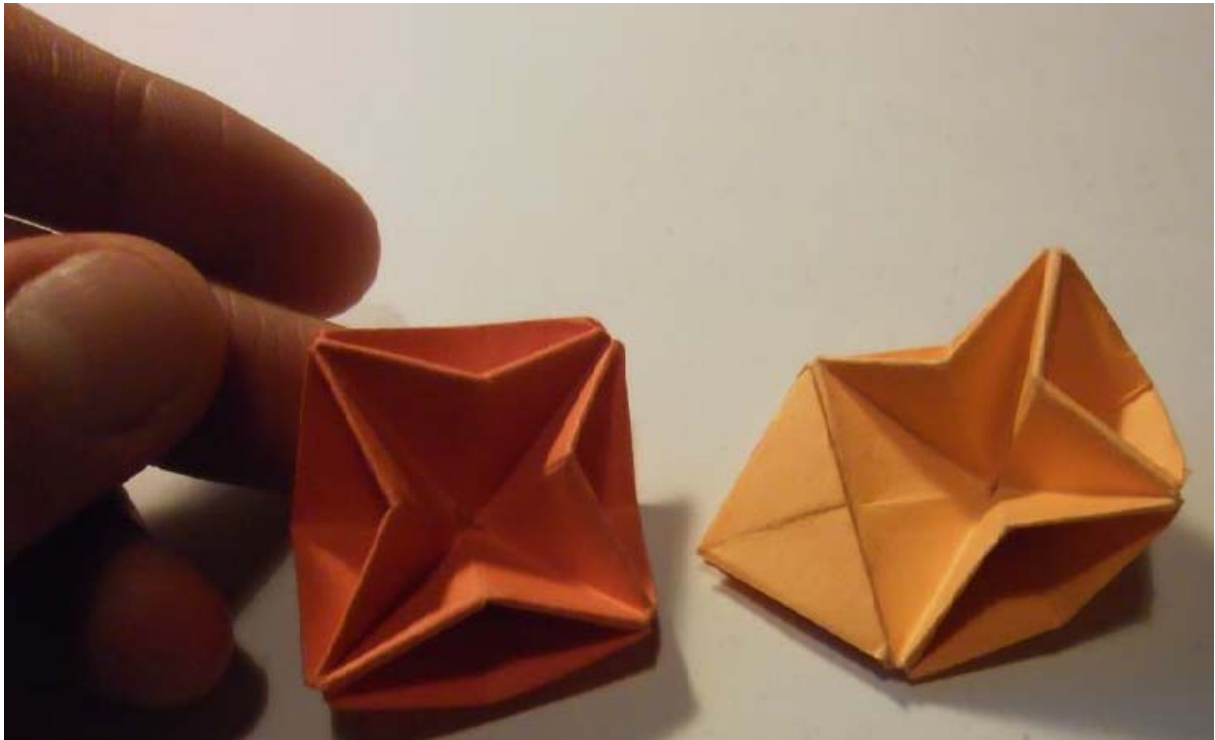


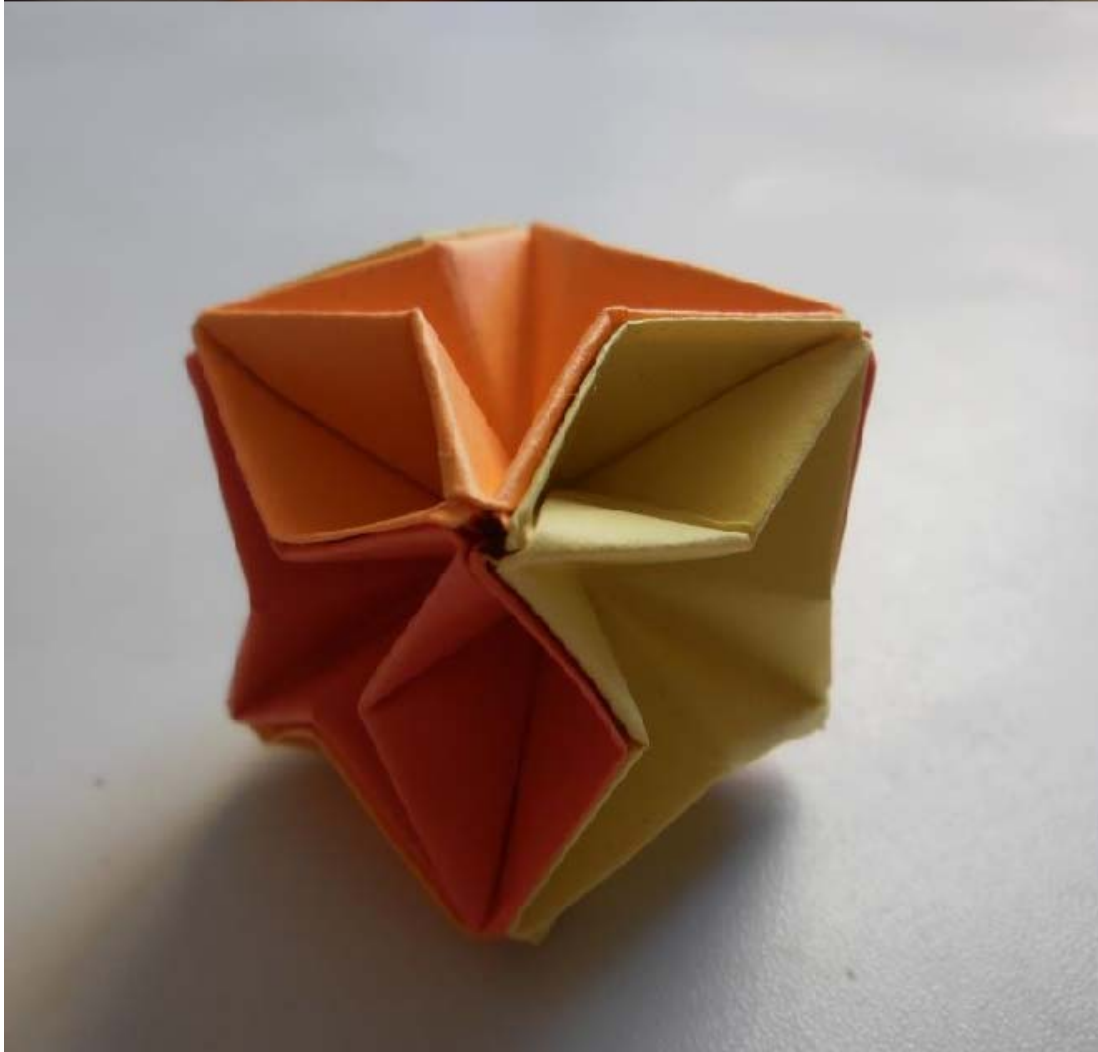
allow bottom
flaps to swing
up

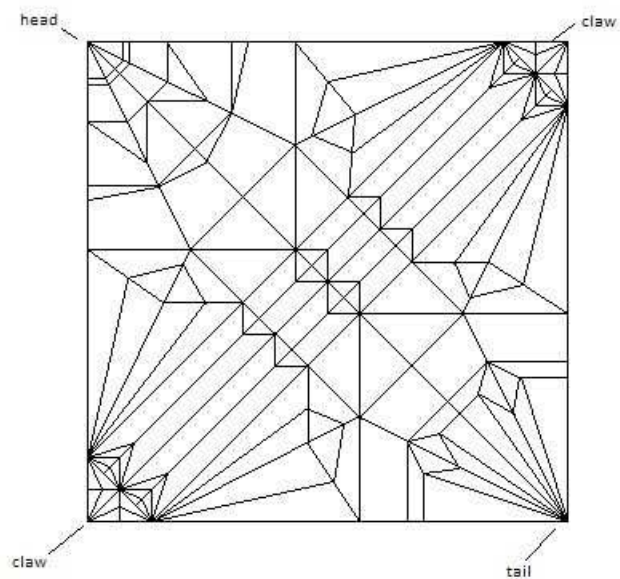


Top
View

Assembly







it does not really matter how thick the strip for the claws is it just means that the claws will bigger the thicker you make strip

FINISHED MODEL



close up of claws

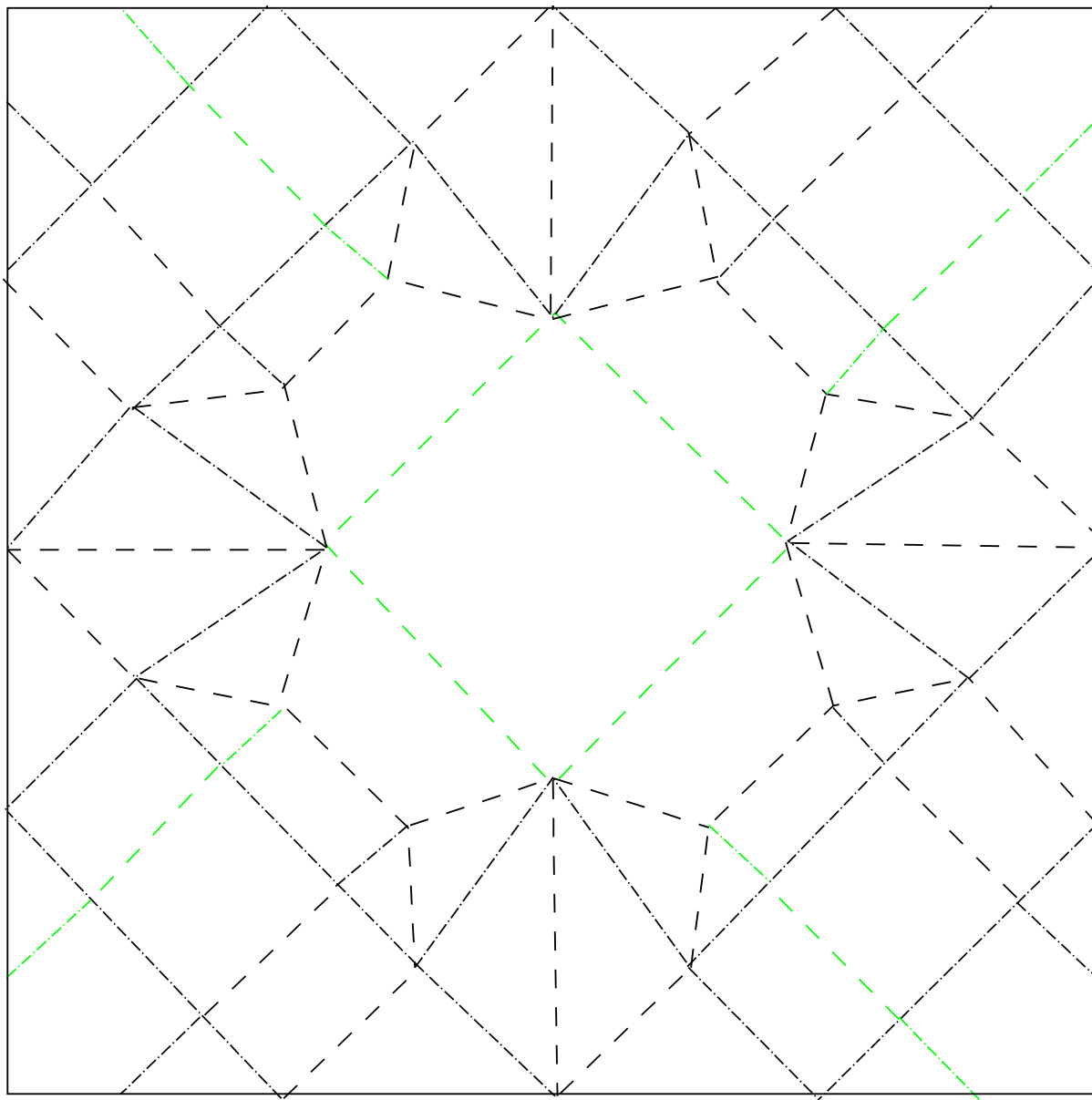


model designed and folded by J Blake

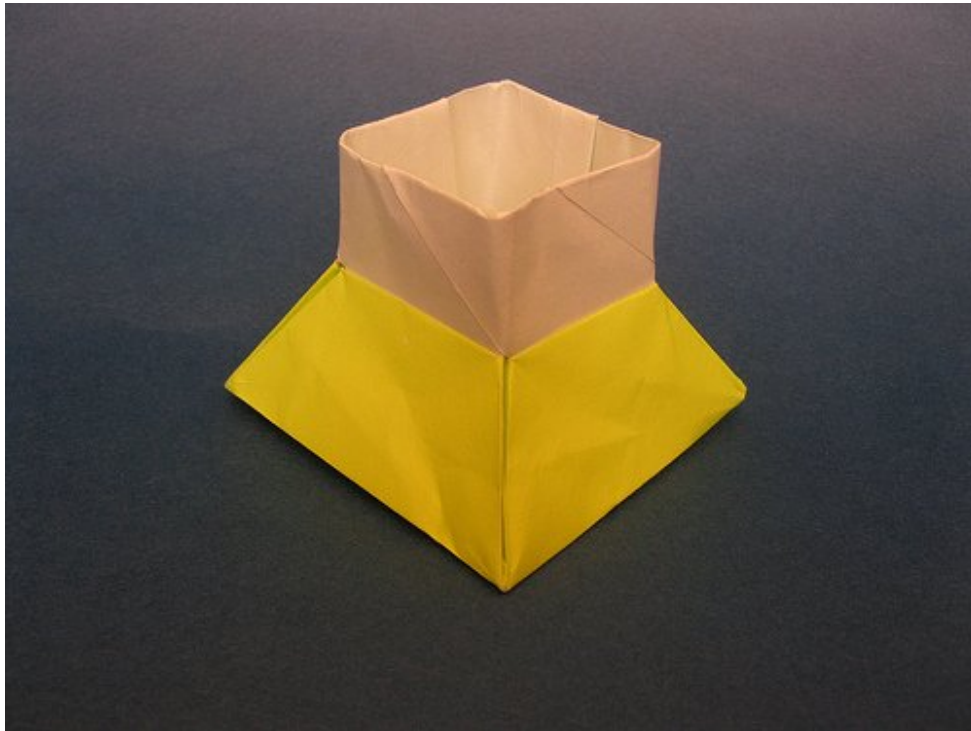
cp made by J Blake

Essence Container by Aldo Marcell Velásquez

CP by Jorge E Jaramillo



Green creases are partial folds only, layers do not press against each other.

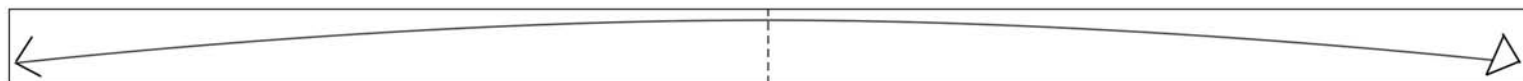


Millipede 1.0

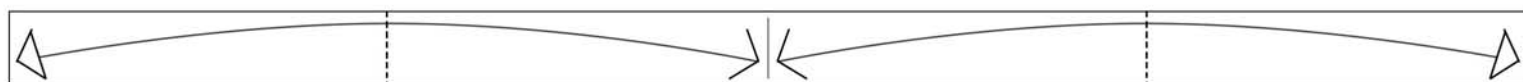
Designed by Joseph Organtini, Oct 2009

Diagrammed by Ben Watkin, Nov 2010

Use tissue-foil of size 3" x 10' (7.5cm x 3m). This will create a model with 16 body segments. You can create a model with more/less segments by using longer/shorter starting rectangle.



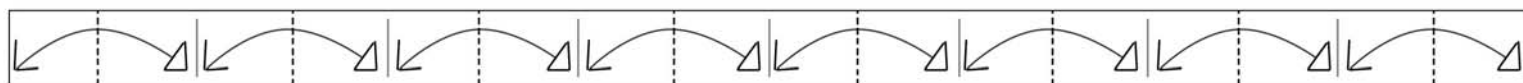
1. Fold in half and unfold.



2. Fold in quarters and unfold.



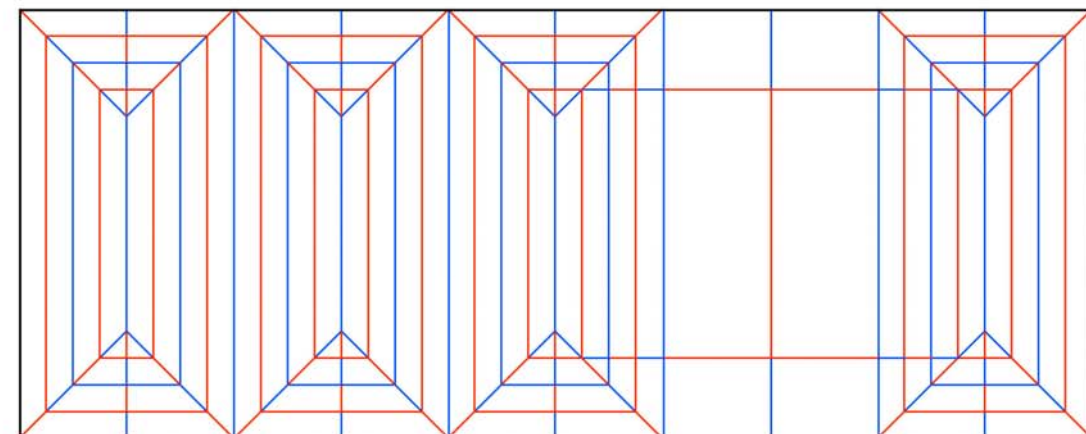
3. Fold in eighths and unfold.



4. Fold in sixteenths and unfold.



5. The strip is now creased into 16 segments. The following diagrams focus on only one segment.

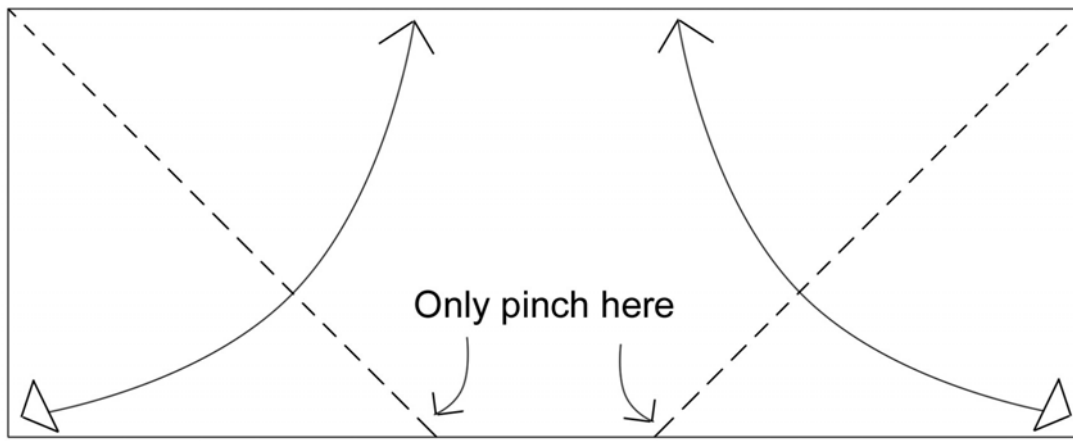


This is the crease pattern for each segment.

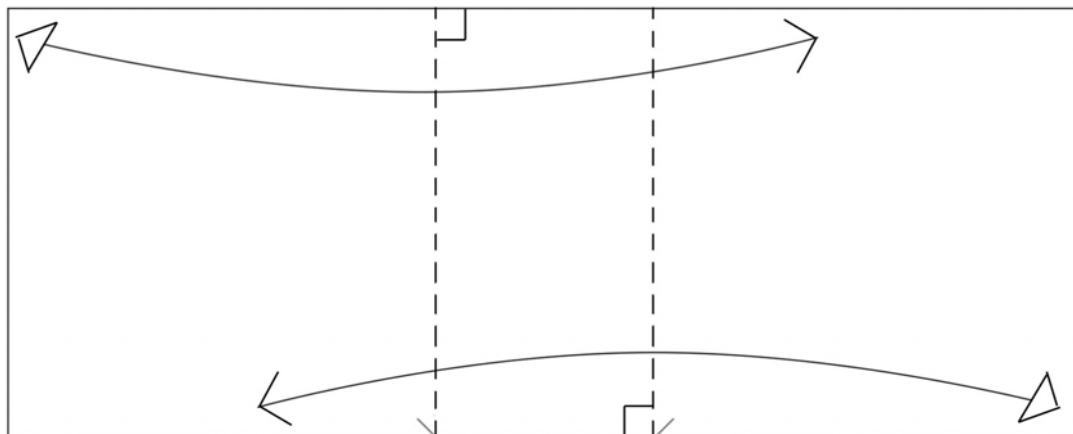
Red = mountain folds

Blue = valley folds

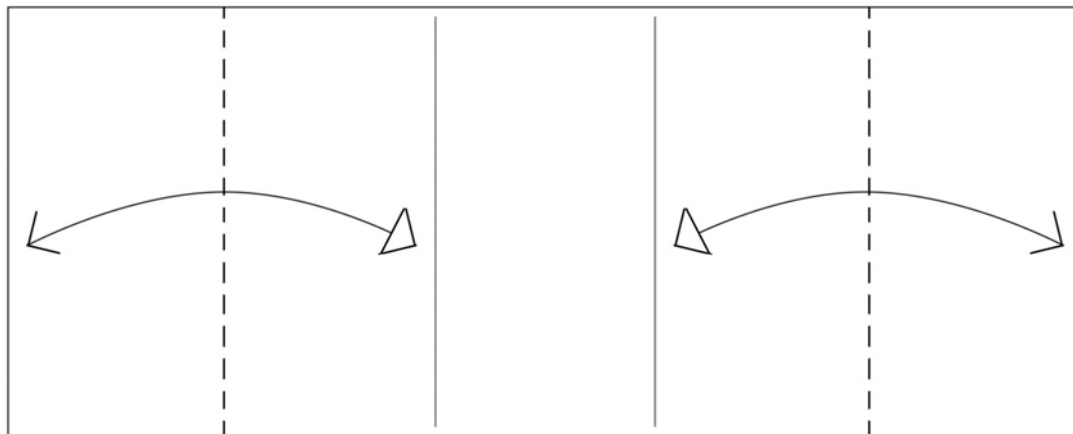
Christmas Origami Book 2010



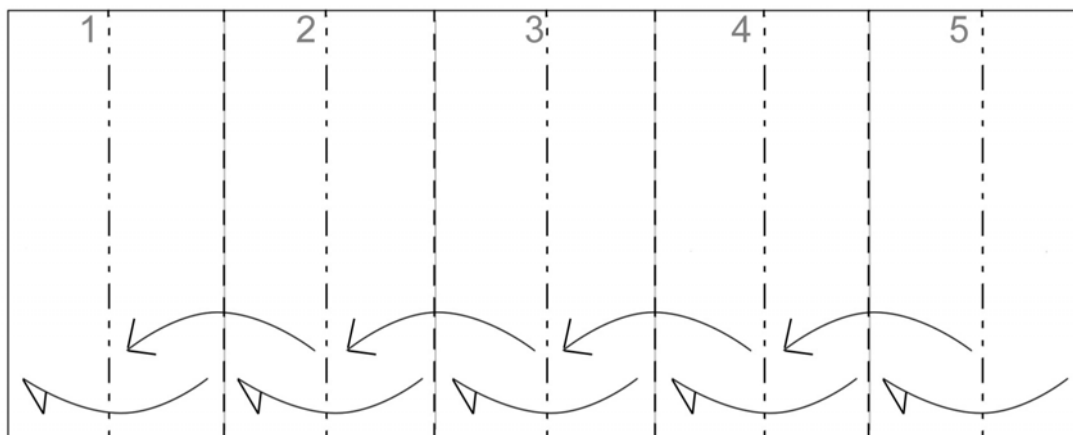
6. Fold corners to the top edge. Pinch crease only at the bottom edge. Unfold.



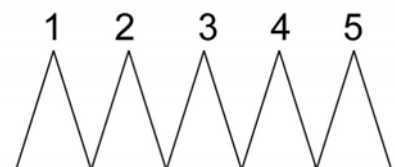
7. Fold edges over to create creases at right angles to the pinch marks. Unfold.



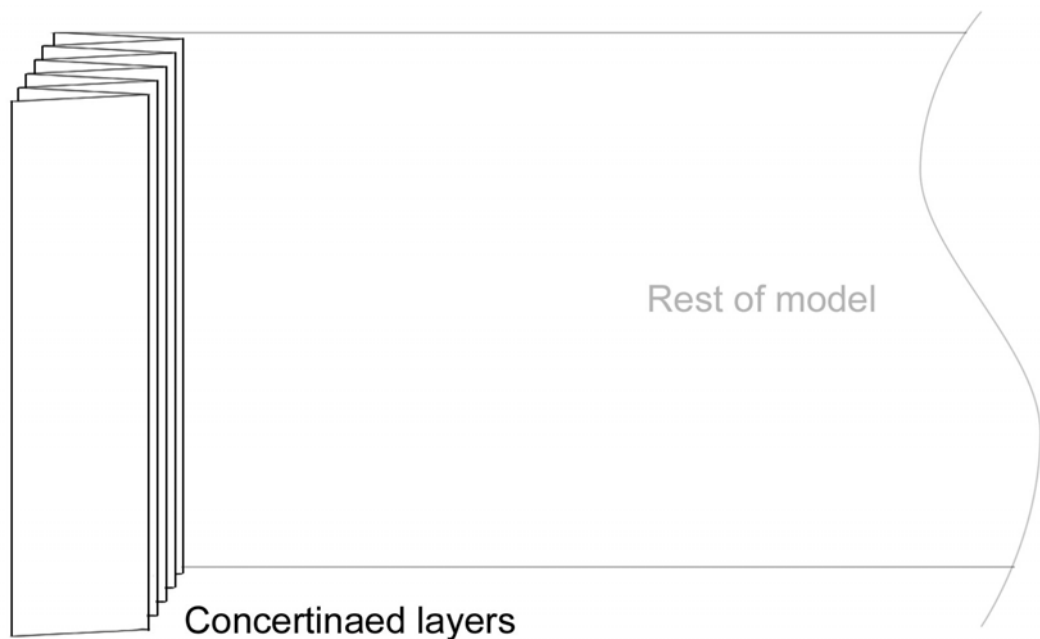
8. Fold edges to creases and unfold.



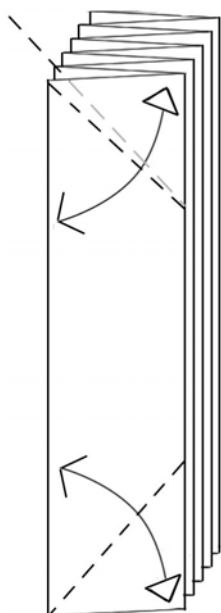
9. Concertina the segment.
Mountain folds form new creases mid-way between existing creases.
Valley folds are made on existing creases.



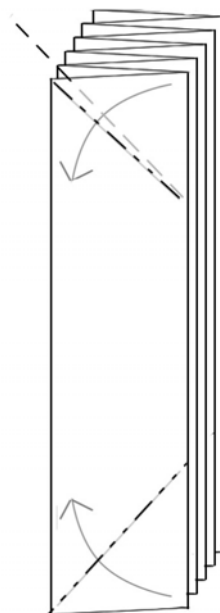
View from below
Take note of
the numbering



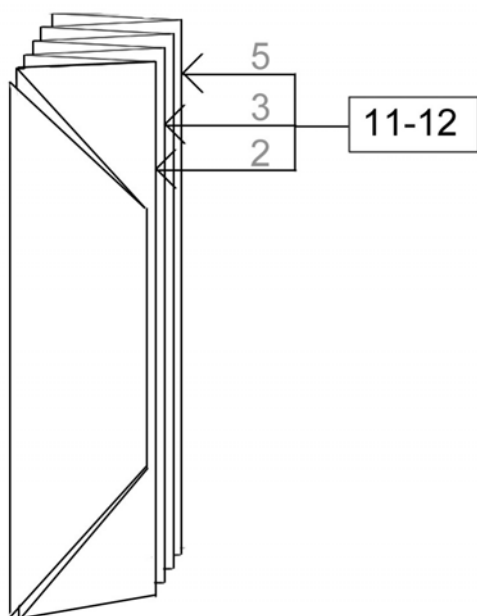
10. Your model should look like this.



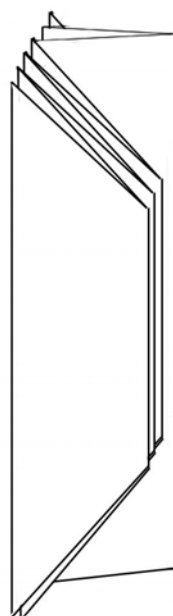
11. Fold corners to edge and unfold.
Only fold two layers.



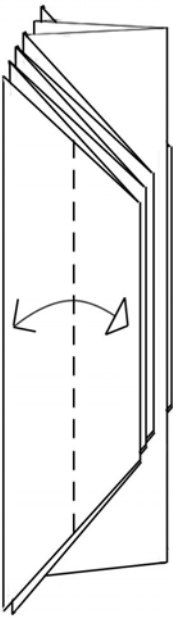
12. Inside reverse fold corners.



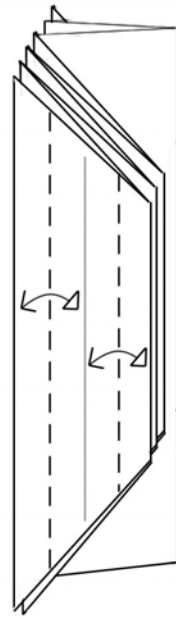
13. Repeat steps 11-12 on sections 2, 3 and 5
See step 9 for numbering.



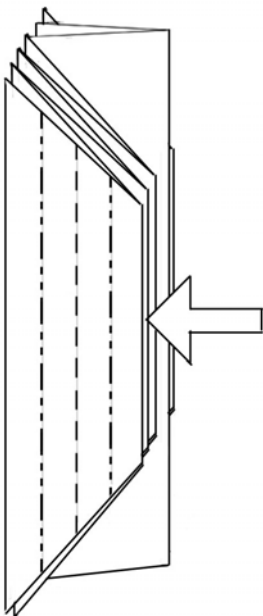
14. The model should look like this.



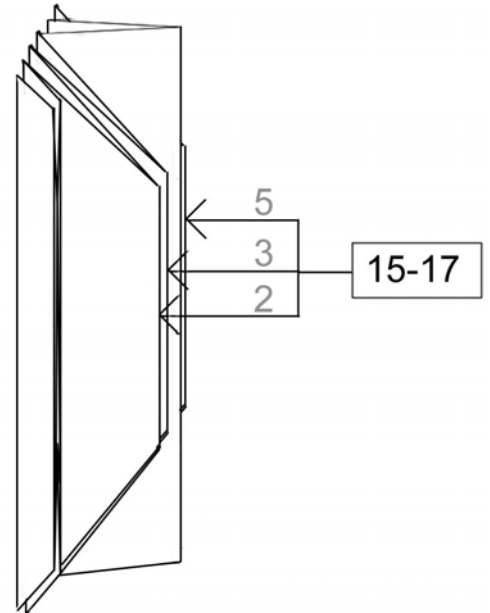
15. Fold section 1 in half and unfold.
Fold all layers of section 1 only.



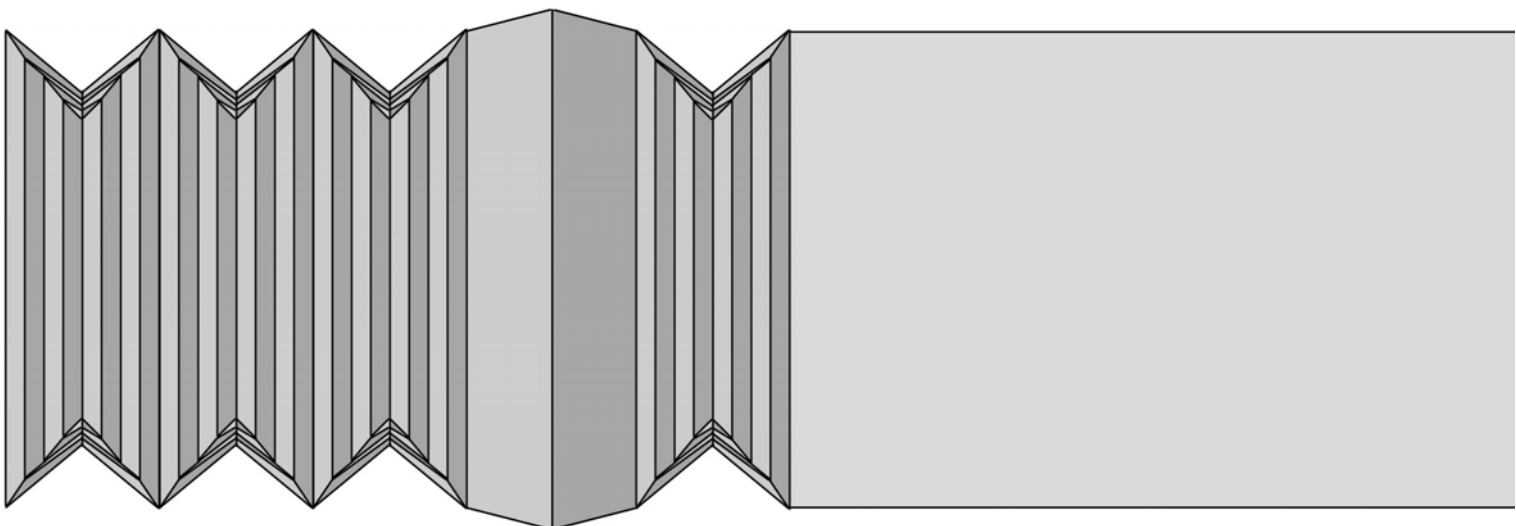
16. Fold section 1 in quarters and unfold.
Fold all layers of section 1 only.



17. Sink in and out on existing creases.



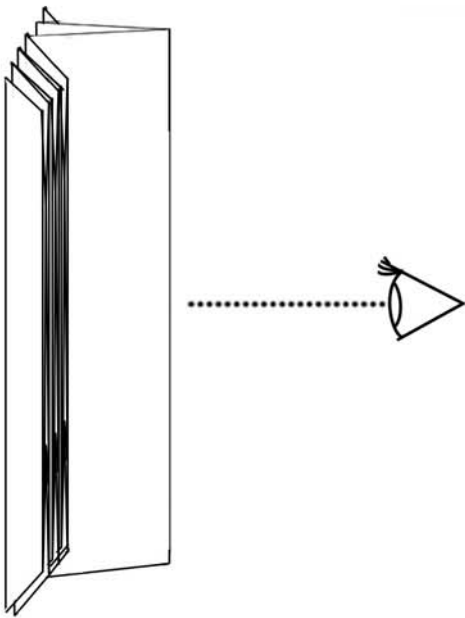
18. The model should look like this.
Repeat steps 15-17 on sections 2, 3 and 5



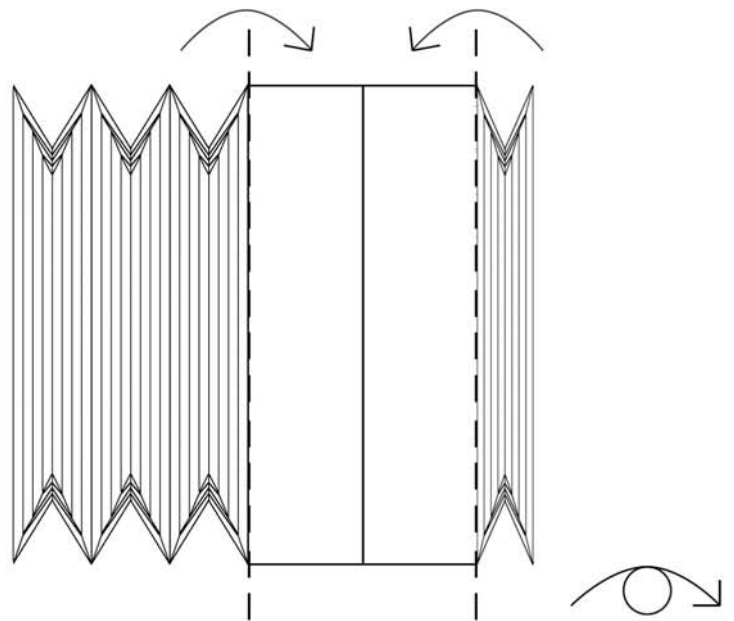
This shows a '3D' side view of the model so far.

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5 should be sunk.

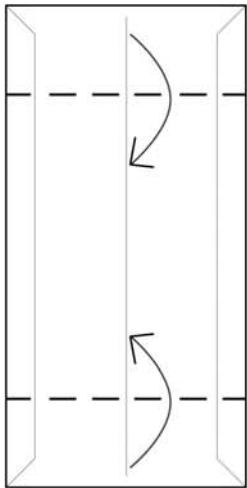
Section 4 should just be folded in half.



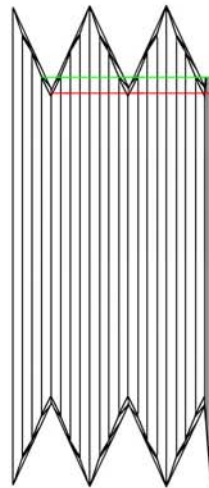
19. Model so far. Change view.



20. Fold the sunk parts upward and inward. Turn the model over, top to bottom.



21. Fold top layers.
Note: the layers are NOT lifted as high as they can go. See next step for clarity.

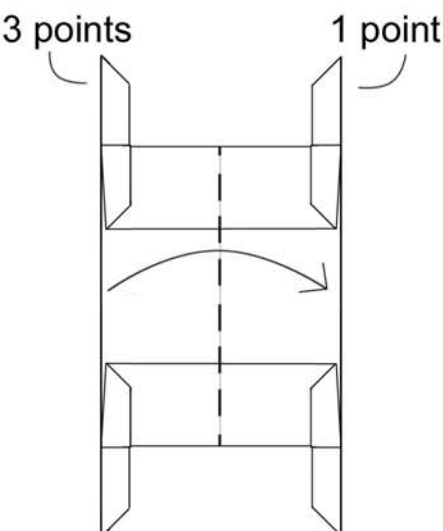


Side view

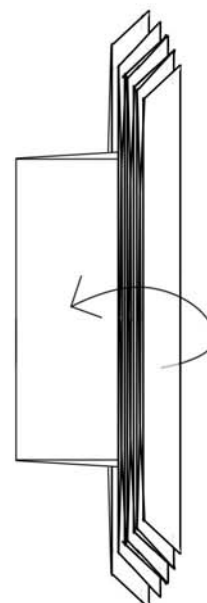
This is where to fold.
Check the CP for alignment.
This is the bottom of the point/flap.
Do NOT fold all the way down to here.



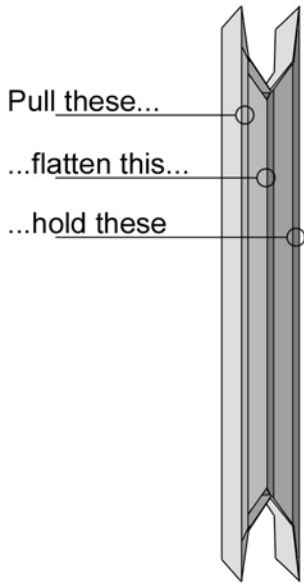
Partial 3D view



22. Fold in half along the existing crease.



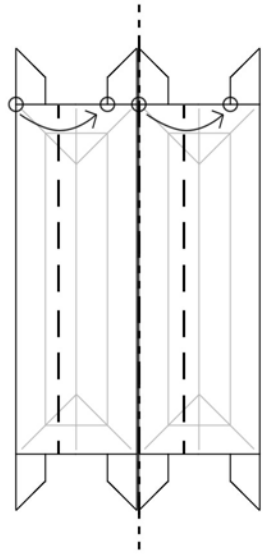
23. Open out the topmost center sink by lifting two layers and pulling them over to the left.



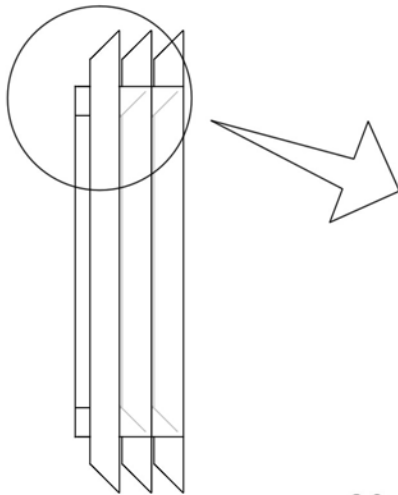
24. Pull two layers over, flattening the center part.



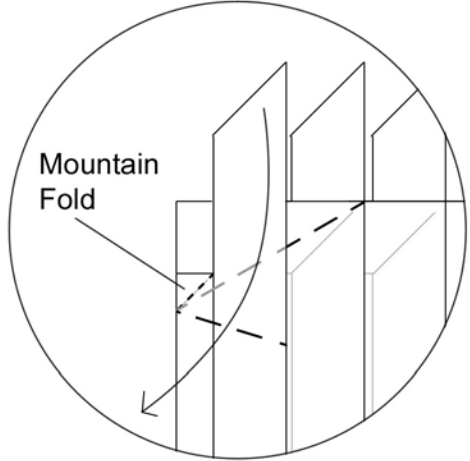
25. Like so. Only the top section is shown. Repeat on the section below.



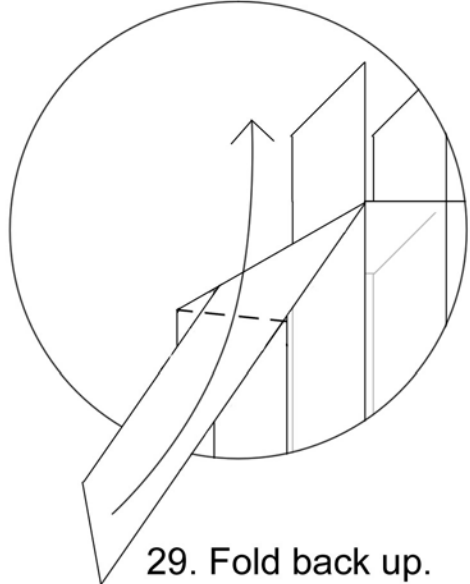
26. Valley fold so that circled areas line up. Mountain fold along center.



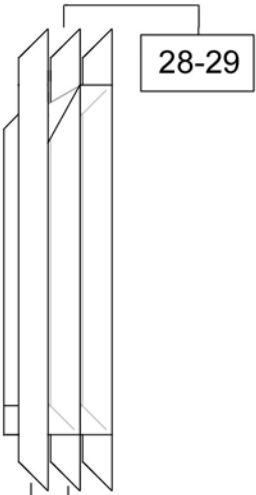
27. Zoom in.



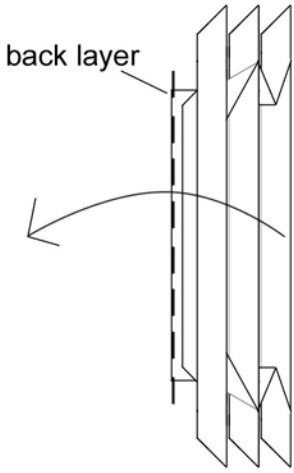
28. Pull the "leg" down as far as it will go. The folds shown are guides - the next few steps may require some "freestyle" folding.



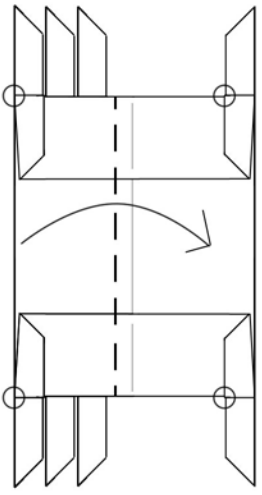
29. Fold back up. Zoom out.



30. Things may not line up perfectly, but as long as things are roughly in place, it should be fine. Repeat steps 28-29 on 3 more legs.



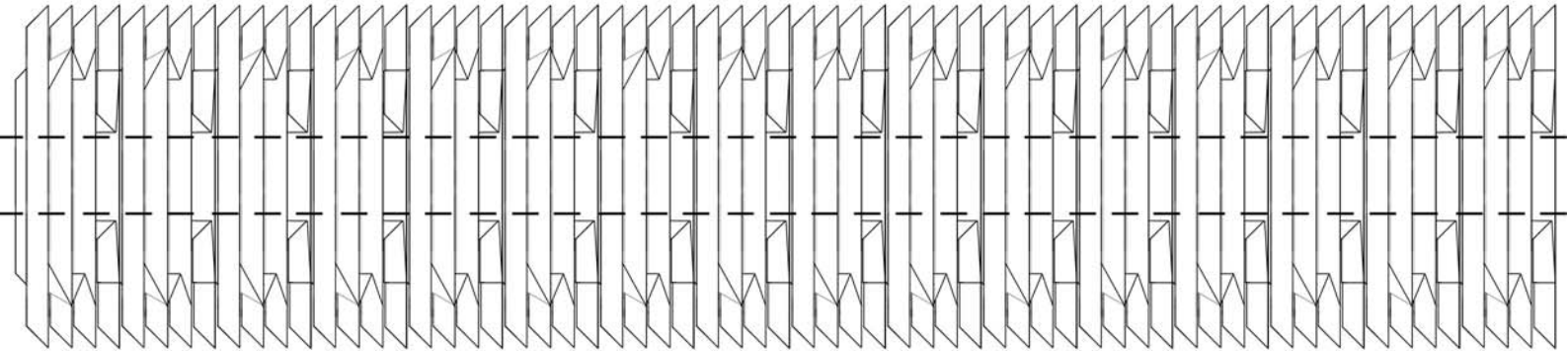
31. Unfold



32. Refold, aligning the circled areas.



32. Scale view of entire model - one section completed.
Repeat steps 6-32 on the other 15 sections!



33. You should have something which resembles this.
Curve the entire model lengthways so that the legs are parallel.



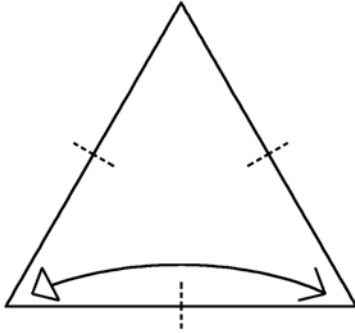
34. Crimp/round/shape the ends to taste.

Zelda's Triforce

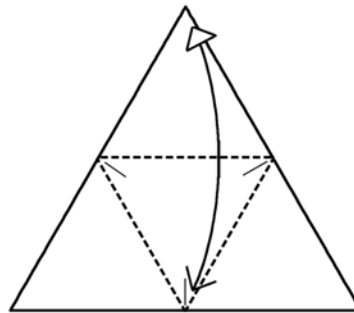
Designed by Joseph Organtini 2009

Diagrammed by Ben Watkin 2010

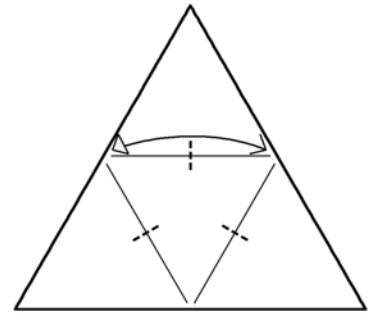
Use an equilateral triangle. Gold with black or white on the back works best. Start with white (or black) side up.



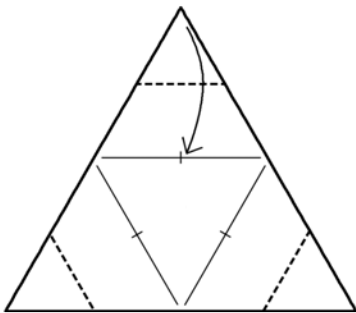
1. Fold corner to corner; pinch in the middle and unfold. Repeat on each side.



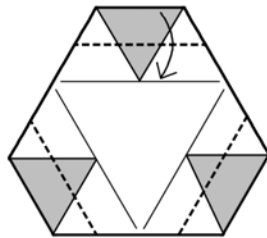
2. Fold point to its opposite pinch and unfold. Repeat with each point.



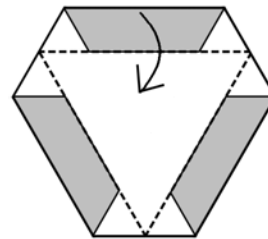
3. Fold in half; pinch in the middle and unfold. Repeat at other marks.



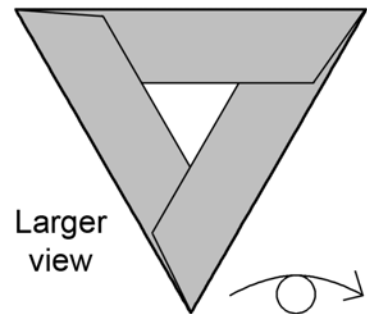
4. Fold the corner to the pinch mark (and line). Repeat for each corner.



5. Fold edge to crease made in step 2. Repeat for each edge.

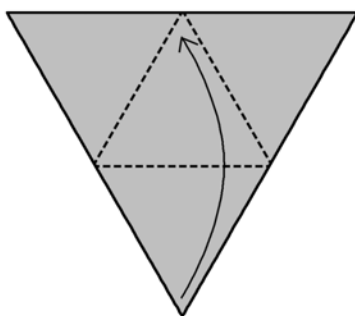


6. Fold along creases made in step 2; "weave" the ends - see next step for layer positions.

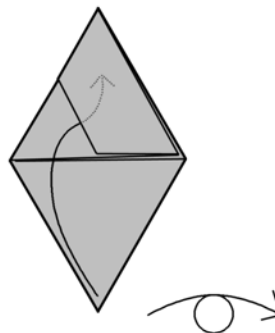


Larger view

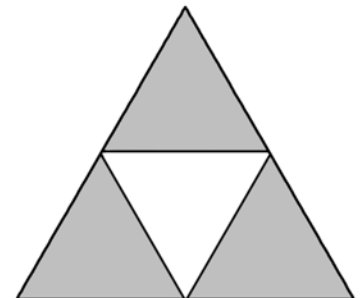
7. Make sure the layers are as shown. Turn over.



8. Fold the point to the opposite edge. Repeat for each point.



9. When folding the last corner, tuck it under the flap to lock the model. Turn over.



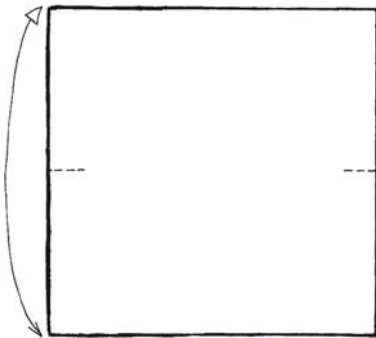
10. Completed Triforce.

Optional: Before locking the model (steps 8-9) insert a small magnet to create a fridge magnet.

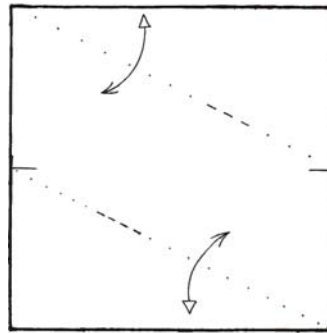
Missile

by Joseph Organtini

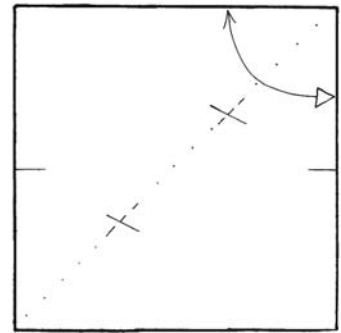
Diagramed by: David Osburn



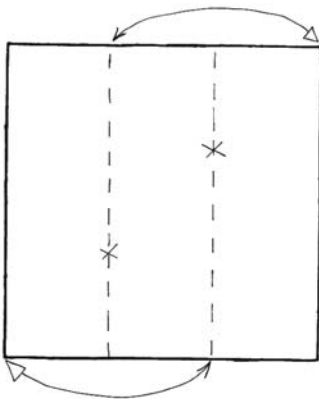
1. Fold in half, creasing on edges.



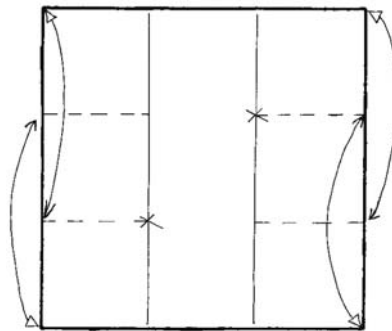
5. Crease only where shown.



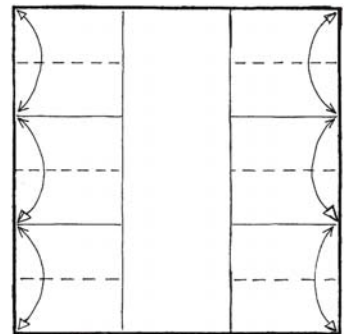
3. Fold the diagonal, creasing only at the intersections.



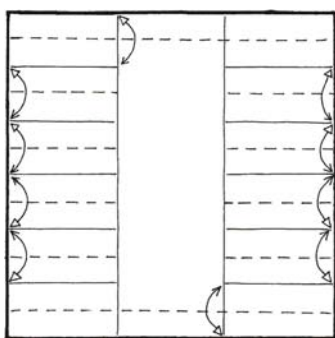
4. Divide into thirds, using the crease marks as a guide.



5. Divide the outer thirds into thirds, not creasing the middle.



6. Divide each third by half, not creasing the middle.



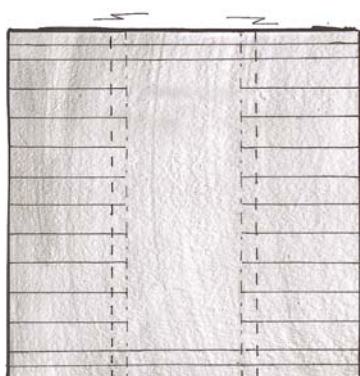
7. Divide again by half.
The outer creases go
all the way across.



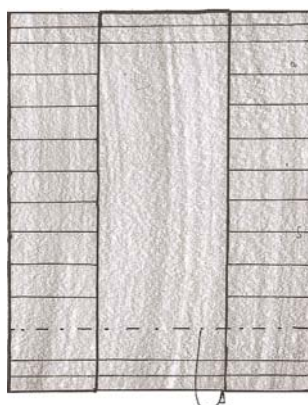
8. Divide the edges once
more with a mountain
fold.



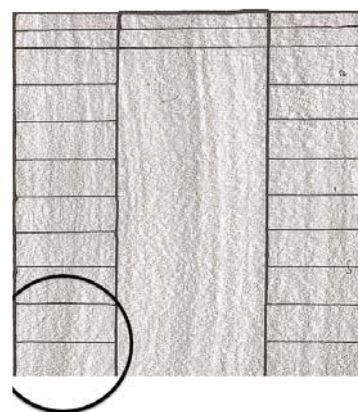
9. Turn over.



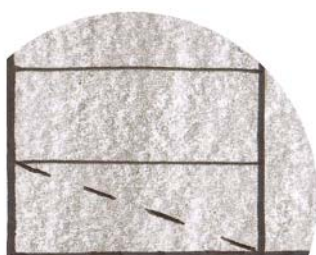
10. Pleat. The width is
about the height of folds
from step 8.



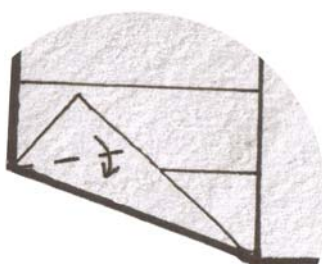
11. Fold the bottom
under



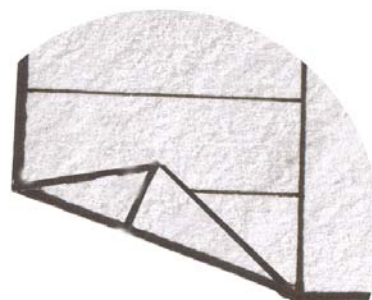
12. Zoom into circled
area.



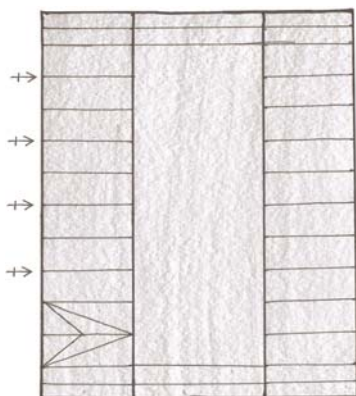
13. Fold up.



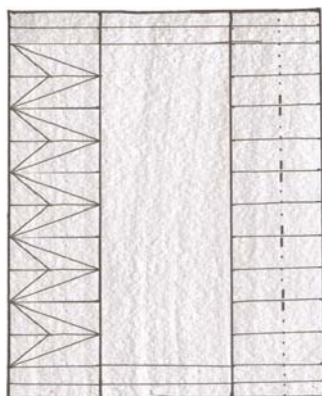
14. Fold the tip of the
corner down.



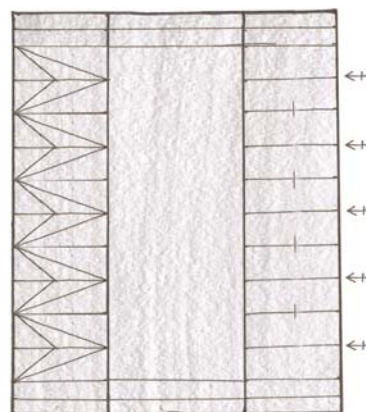
15. Unfold to step 12.



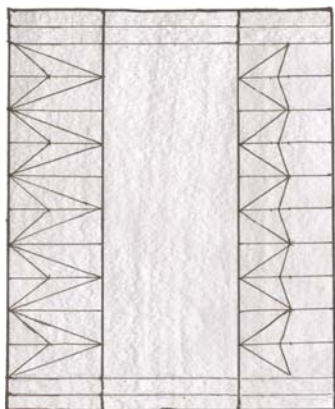
16. Repeat 11-15 four times on the left side.



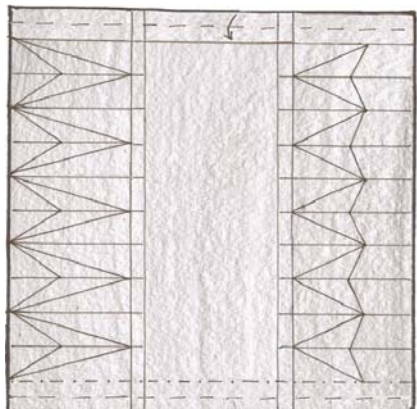
17. Fold the right side in half only where indicated, then unfold.



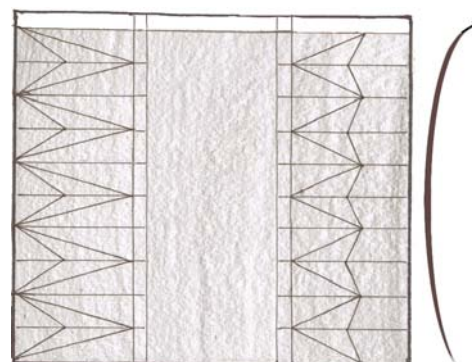
18. Repeat 11-15 five times on the right side, using the new crease as the outer mark for the fold.



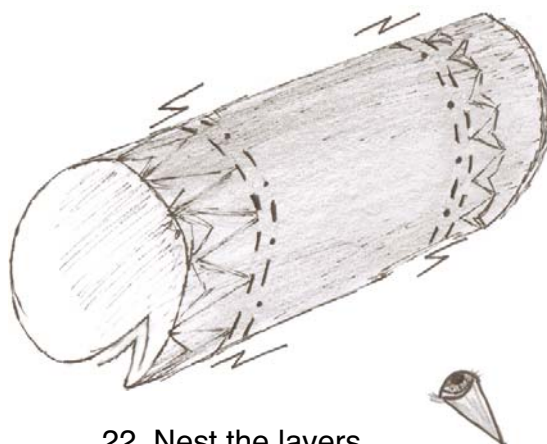
19. Unfold everything.



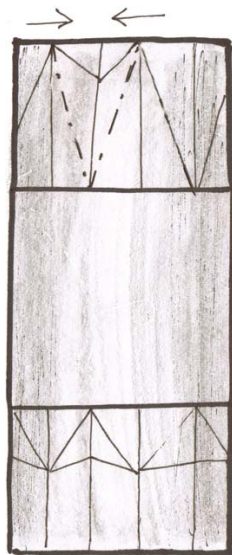
20. Fold the top down and pleat the bottom.



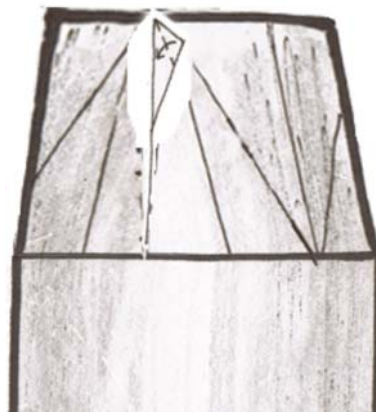
21. Roll into a tube.



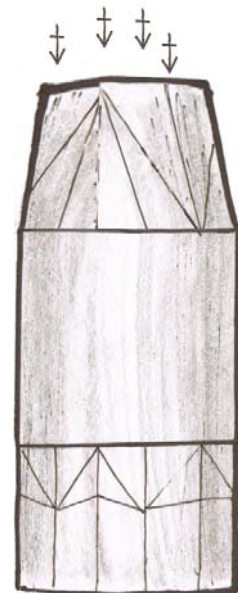
22. Nest the layers like so. Pleat the tube as shown.



23. View from side. Collapse one of the larger triangles.



24. Cutaway view. Fold the inside flap, locking the point.



25. Repeat with all the other points on top.



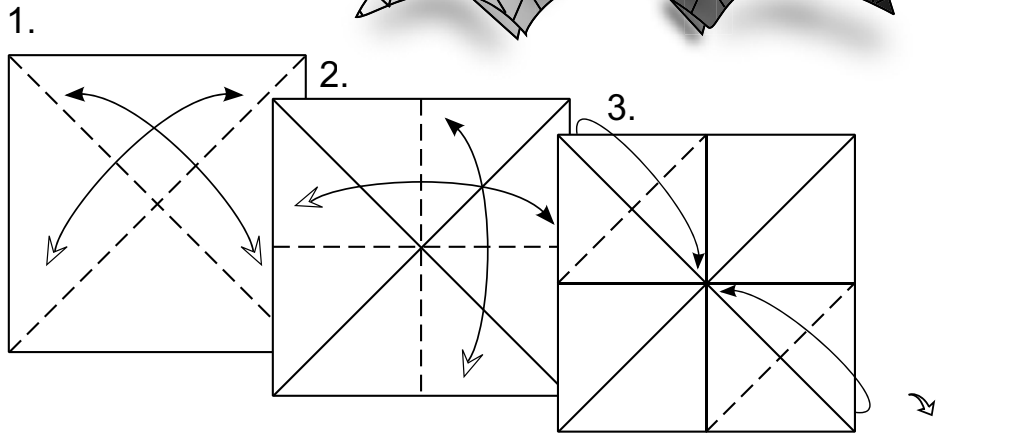
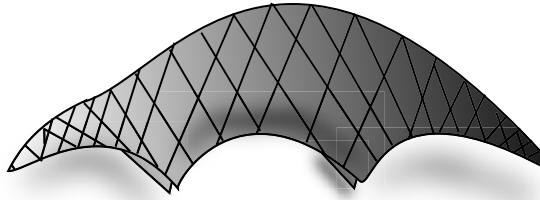
26. Collapse along pre-existing creases. The tail does not lock shut, but is held together from its own tension.



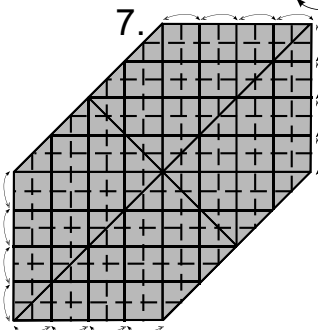
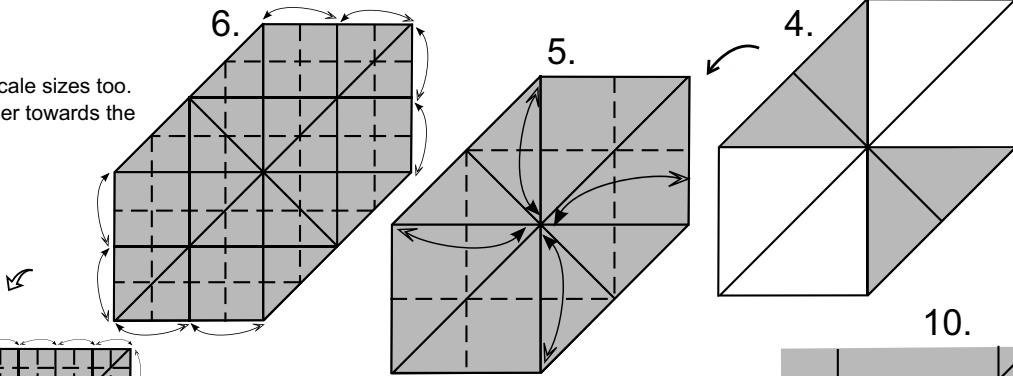
Finished Missile!

Pangolin

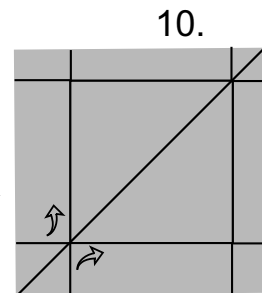
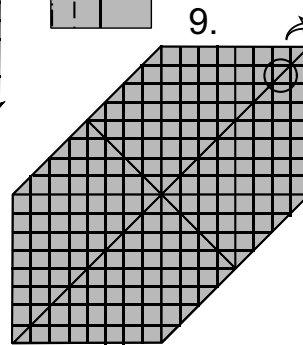
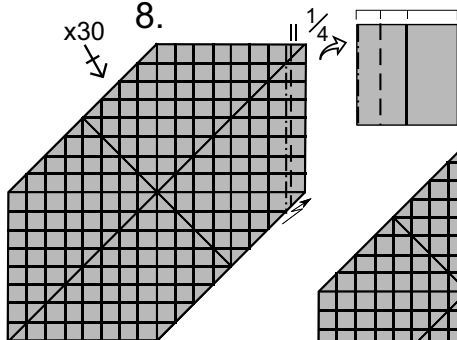
Designed by Joseph Organtini
Diagrammed by Joshua Goutam



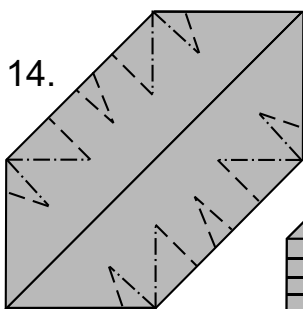
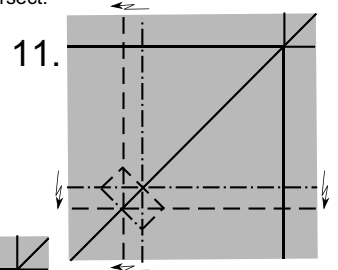
It is easy to vary the scale sizes too.
Make the scales smaller towards the
head and tail.



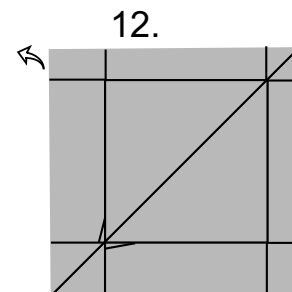
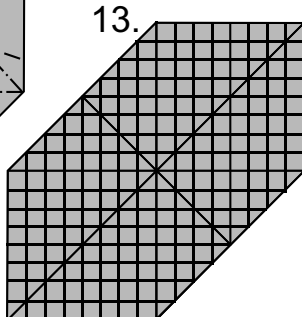
Divide again to have more scales.
(Recommended)



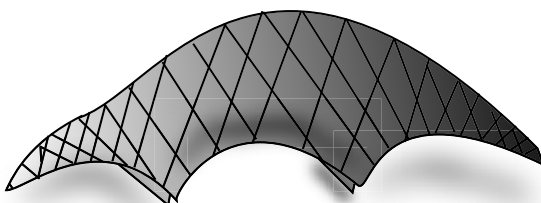
Unfold two pleats. Only unfold where they
intersect.



Shape.



Repeat steps 10 - 11 on all other scales.

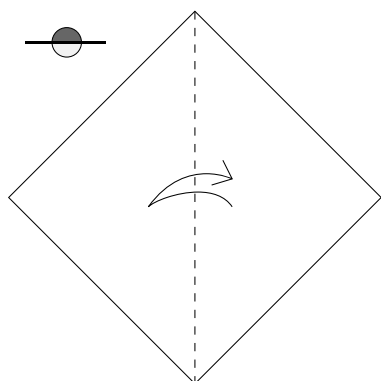
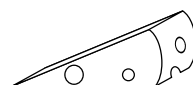
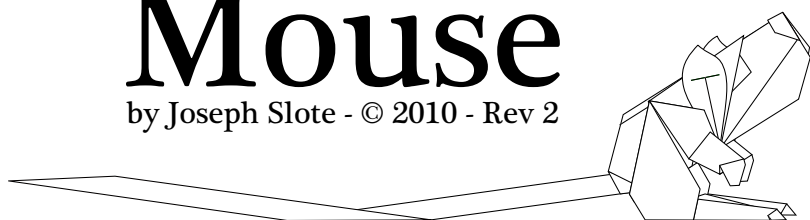


15. Completed Pangolin.

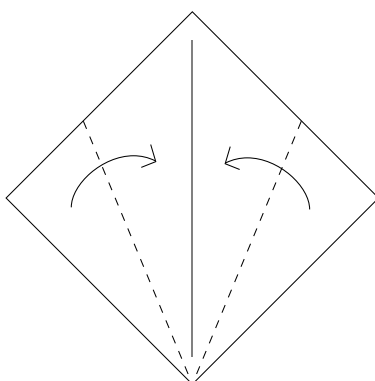
Mouse

by Joseph Slote - © 2010 - Rev 2

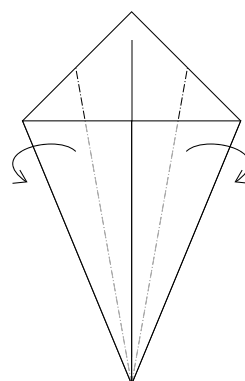
Notes: My goal for this model was to create a very long tail, making a kite base the perfect fit. This model can be folded with relatively small paper, provided it is thin.



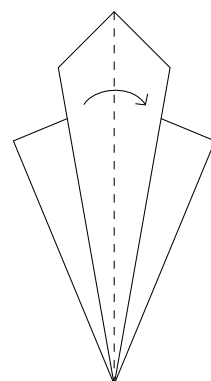
1. Fold and unfold.



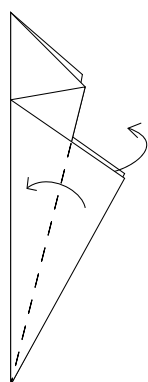
2.



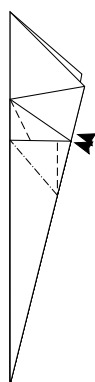
3. Fold behind.



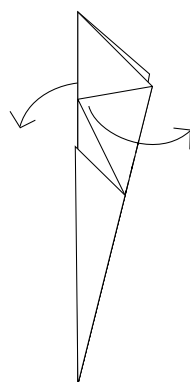
4.



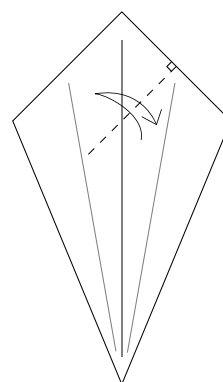
5.



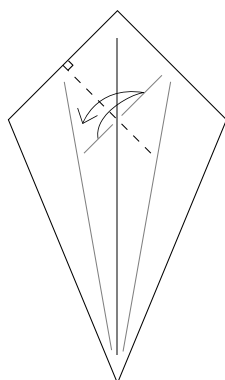
6. Reverse fold.



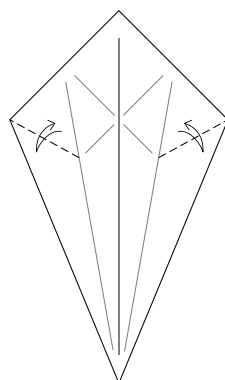
7. Pull open the center layers.



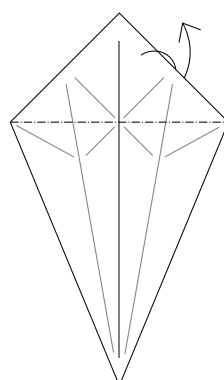
8. Fold and unfold.



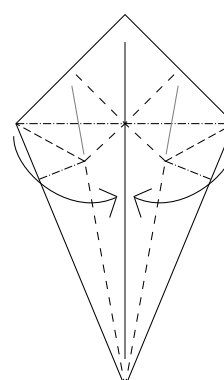
9. Fold and unfold.



10. Fold and unfold.

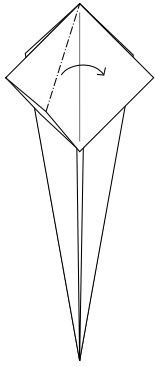


11. Fold and unfold behind.

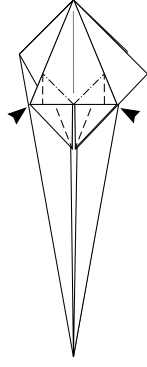


12. Collapse the figure on the creases previously made.

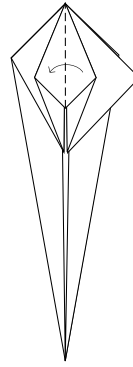
Mouse - Joe Slote



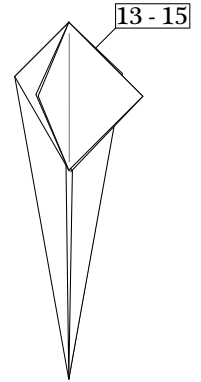
13. Squash fold.



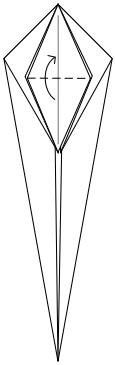
14. Double reverse fold.



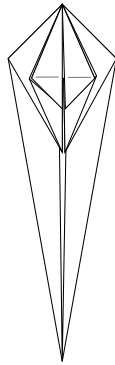
15.



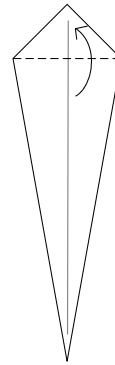
16. Repeat steps 13-15 on the other side.



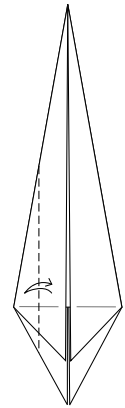
17.



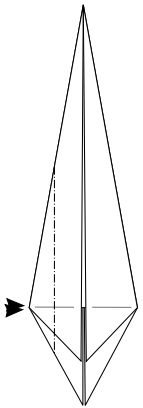
18. Flip model over.



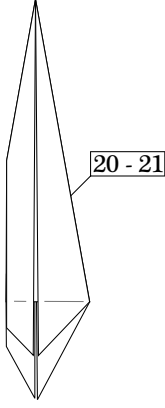
19.



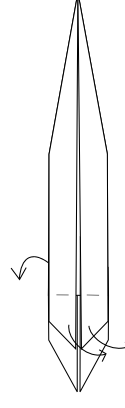
20. Fold and unfold through all layers.



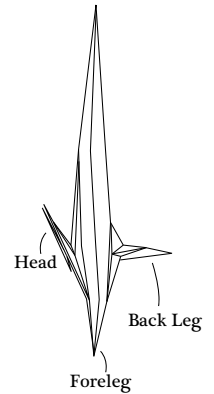
21. Open sink both edges.



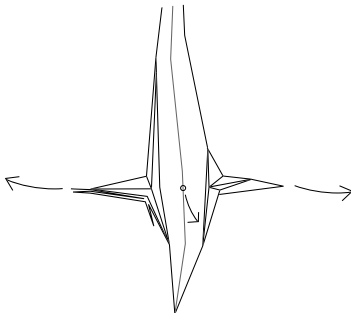
22. Repeat steps 20-21 on the other side.



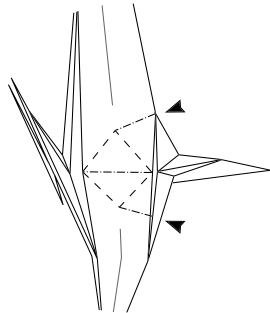
23. Pull out the front flaps with one hand and the back flap with the other.



24. Side view



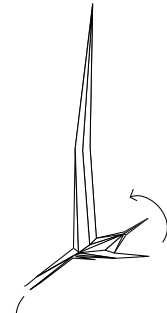
25. Pull on the flaps further and raise the center section from behind.



26. Form these creases. This is similar to an Elias Stretch.



27. Bring the bottom flaps up and the left assembly down.

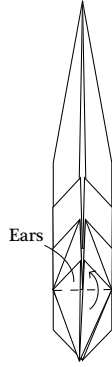


28. Continue collapsing.

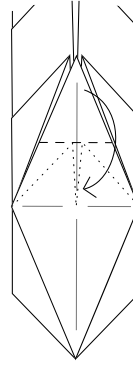
Mouse - Joe Slote



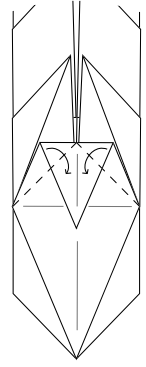
29. Continue collapsing.



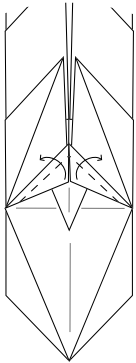
30. Front view



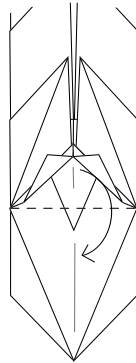
31. Fold the flap down at the ears.



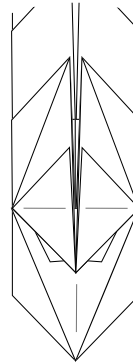
32.



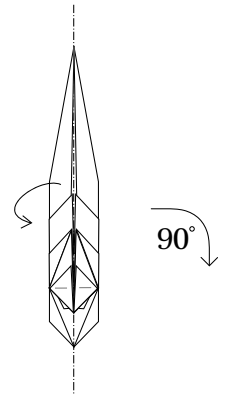
33. Fold the flaps at about the 1/3 mark. These will become the eyes.



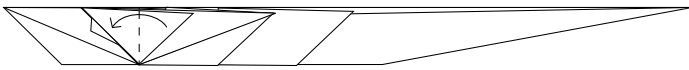
34.



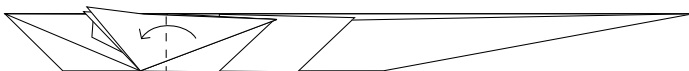
35. Completed face.



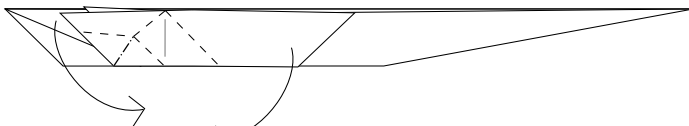
36. Fold the model in half and rotate it clockwise.



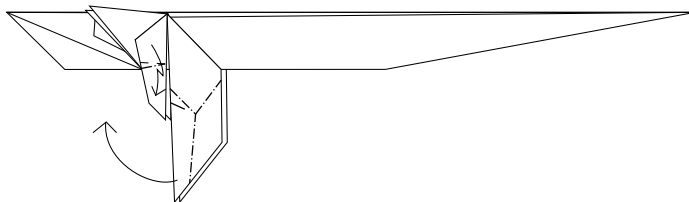
37. Fold the ear over. Repeat behind.



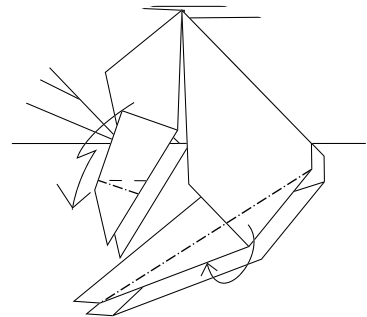
38. Fold the foreleg over. Repeat behind.



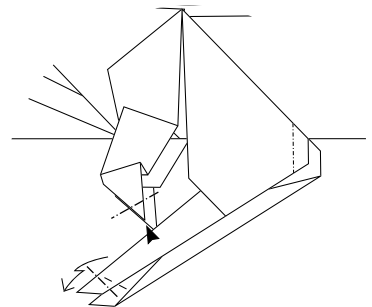
39. Rabbit-ear the foreleg and fold the back leg. Repeat behind.



40. Crimp the foreleg and rabbit-ear the back leg. Repeat behind.

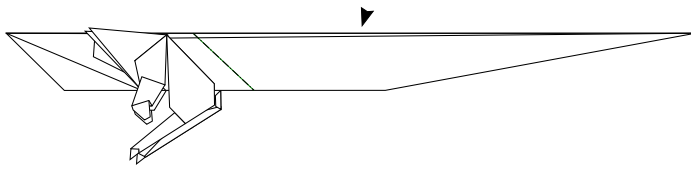


41. Crimp the foreleg and fold part of the back leg. Repeat behind

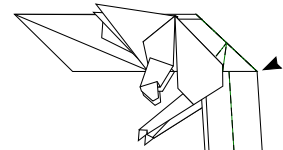


42. Reverse fold the tip of the front paw and crimp the back paw. Repeat behind.

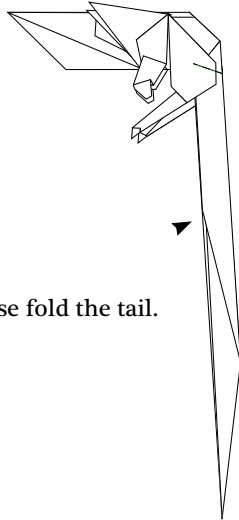
Mouse - Joe Slote



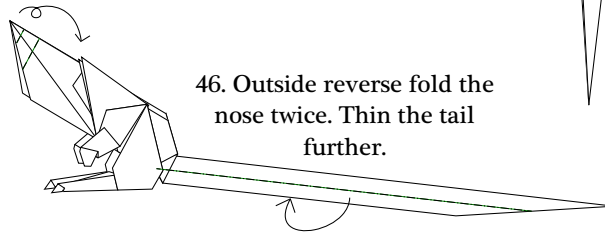
43. Reverse-fold the tail.



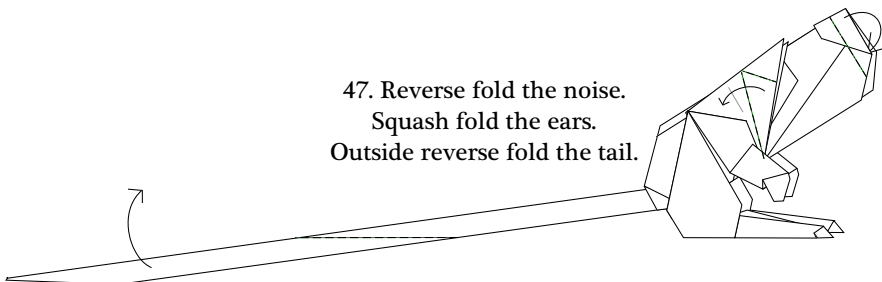
44. Reverse-fold again.
Repeat behind.



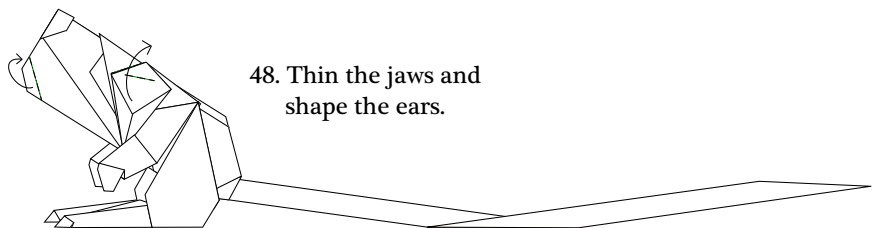
45. Reverse fold the tail.



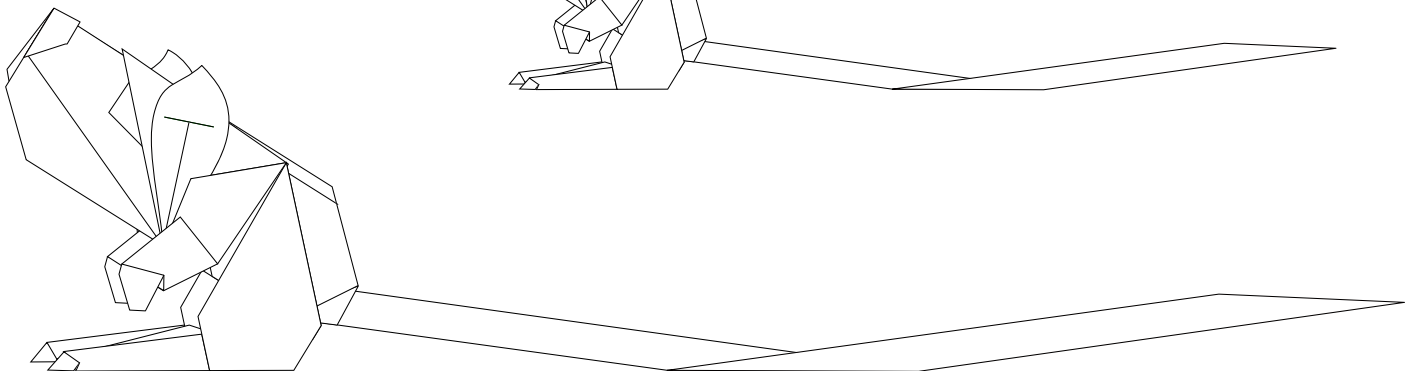
46. Outside reverse fold the
nose twice. Thin the tail
further.



47. Reverse fold the nose.
Squash fold the ears.
Outside reverse fold the tail.



48. Thin the jaws and
shape the ears.

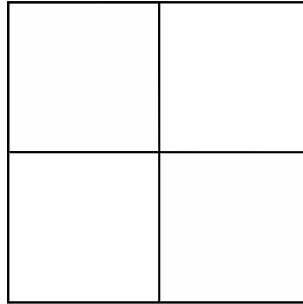
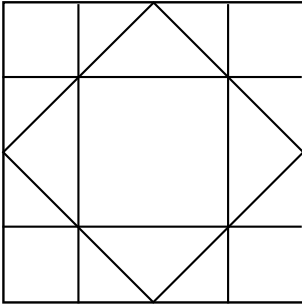


The completed Mouse

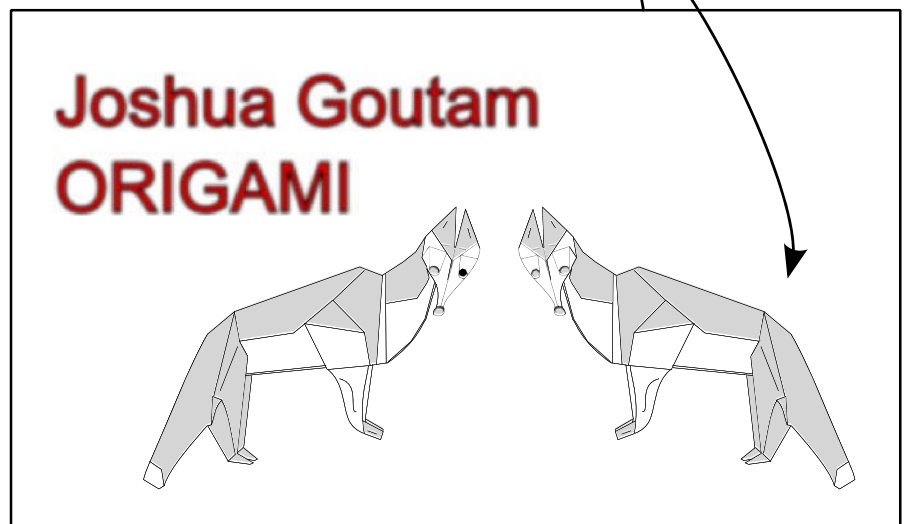
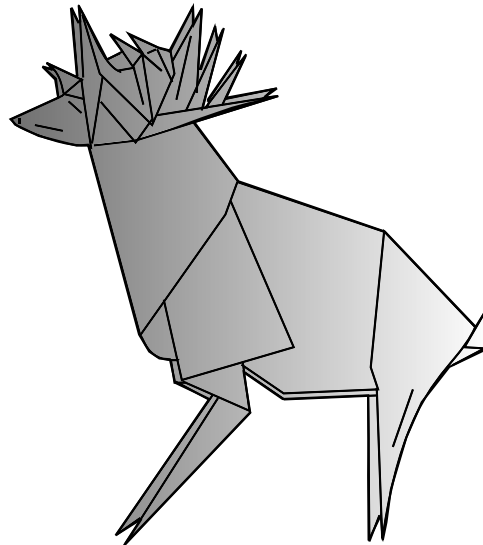
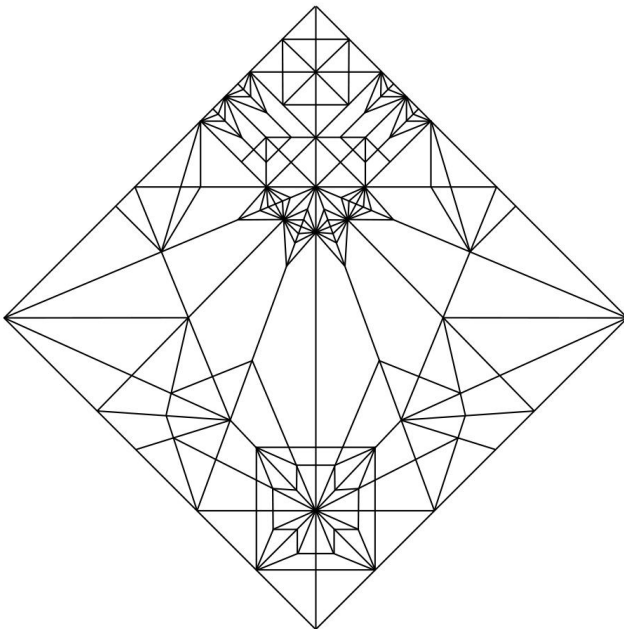
Crease patterns

Design and drawn by **JOSHUA GOUTAM**

2x2 Chessboard

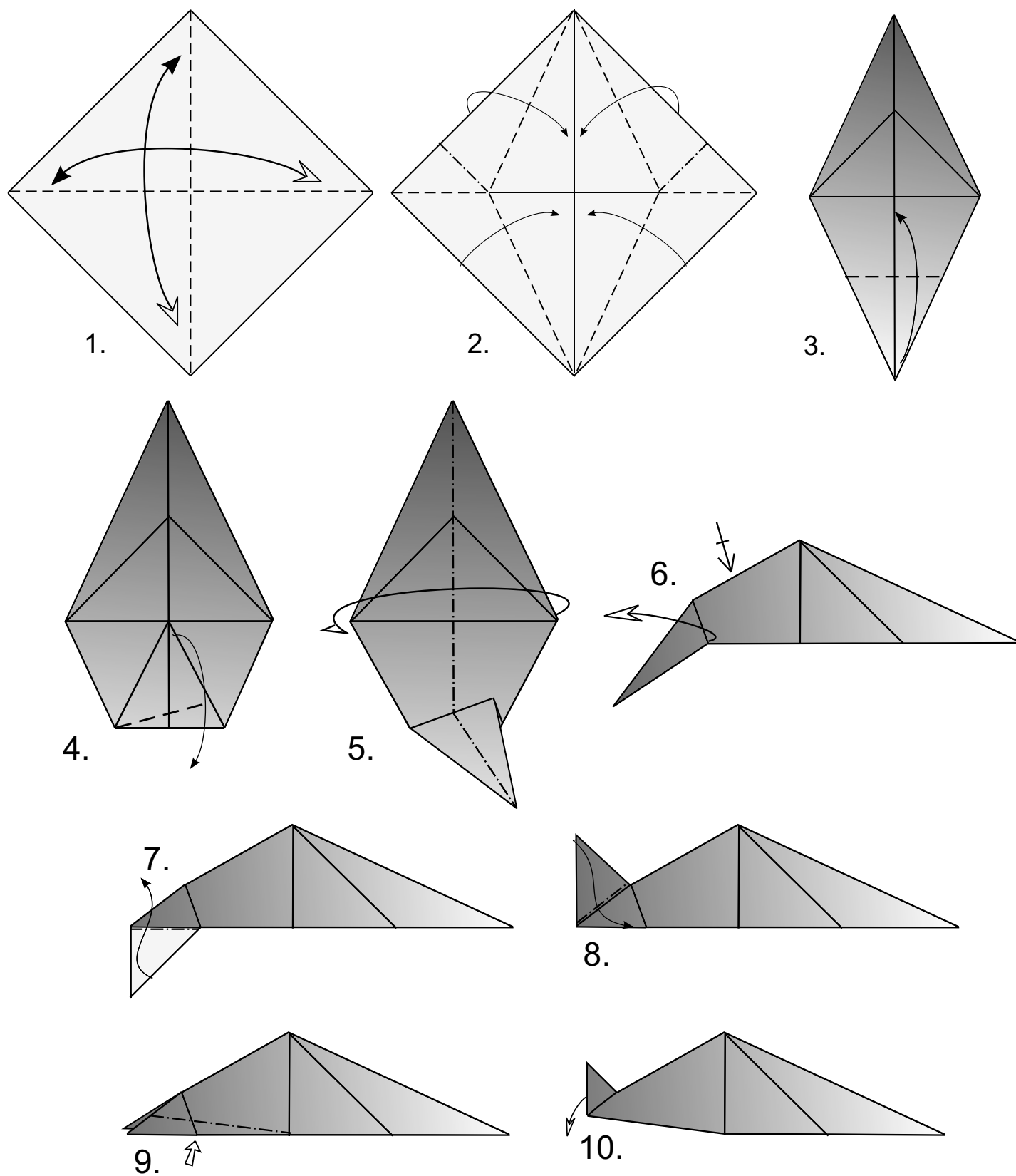


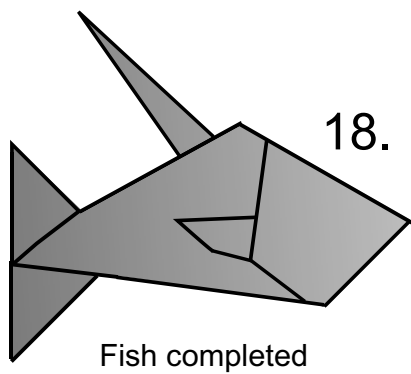
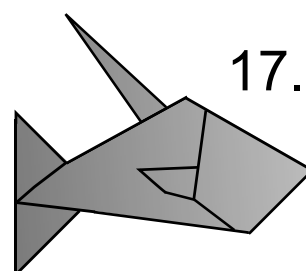
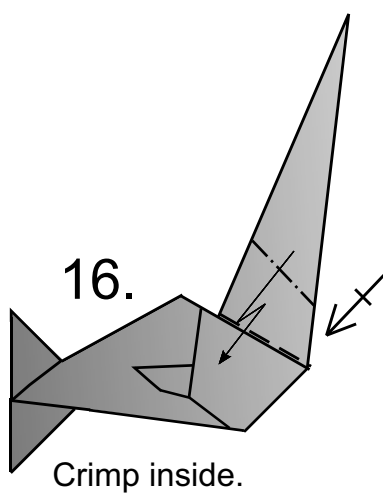
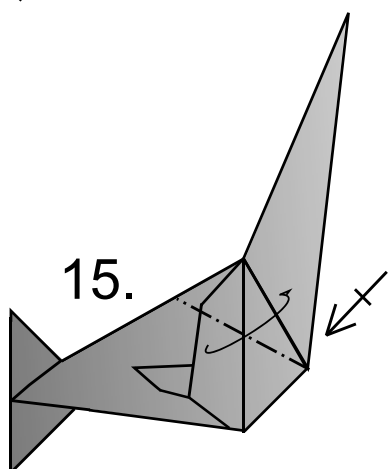
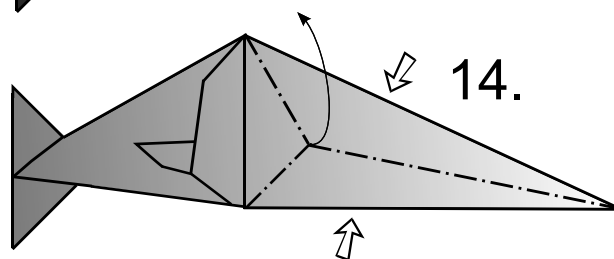
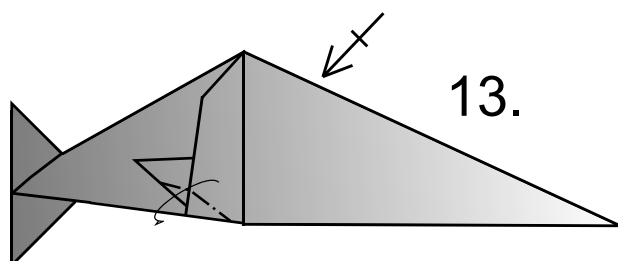
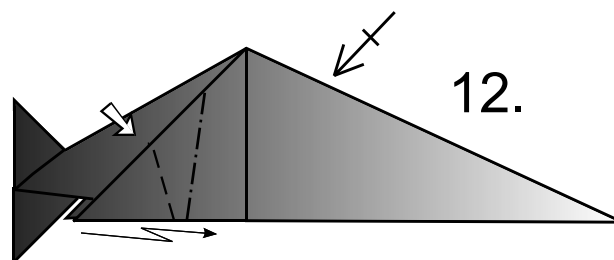
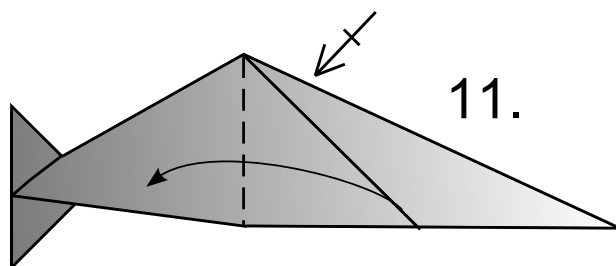
Deer



Fish

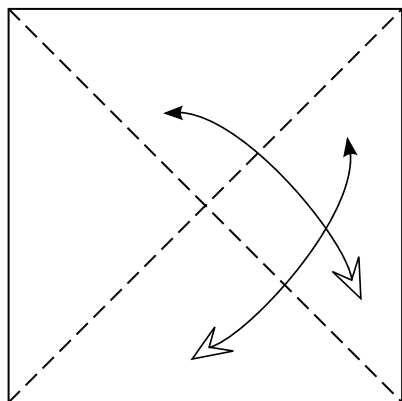
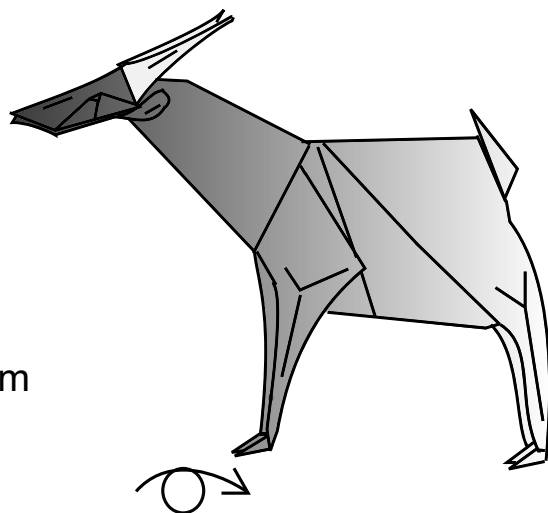
Designed and diagrammed by Joshua Goutam



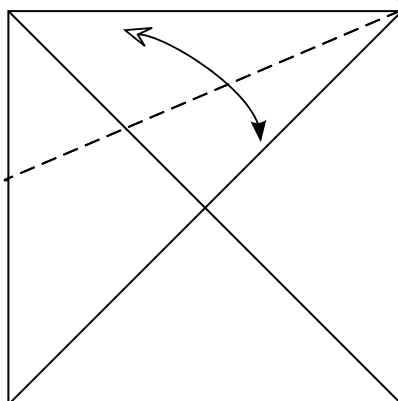


Ibex (Female)

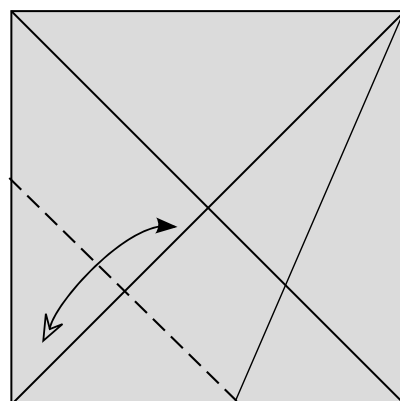
Design and diagram by Joshua Goutam



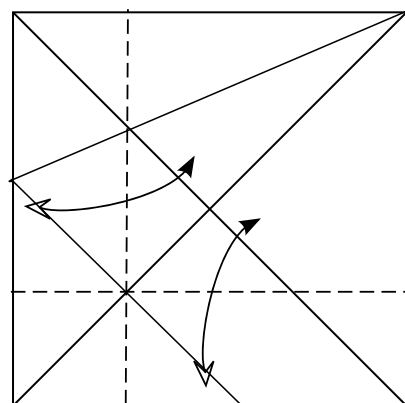
1. Folds and unfolds.



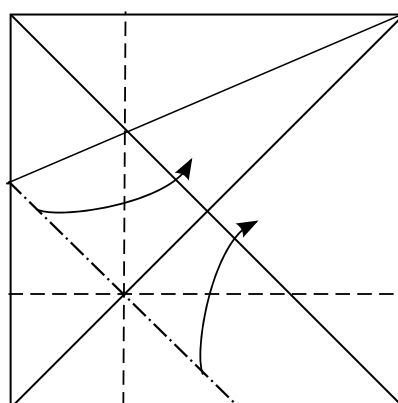
2. Precrease. Turn over.



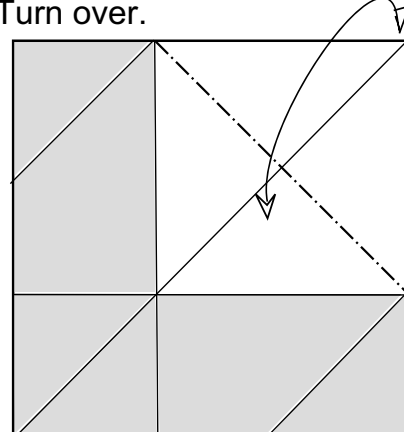
3. Valley fold and unfold.
Turn over.



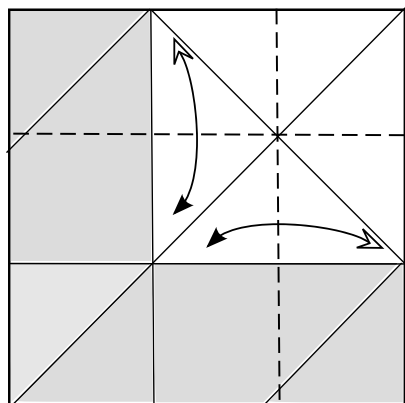
4. Precrease.



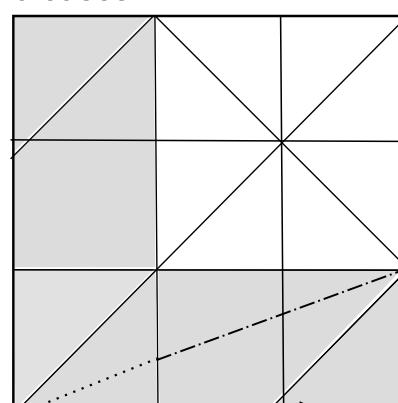
5. Collapse on the existing creases.



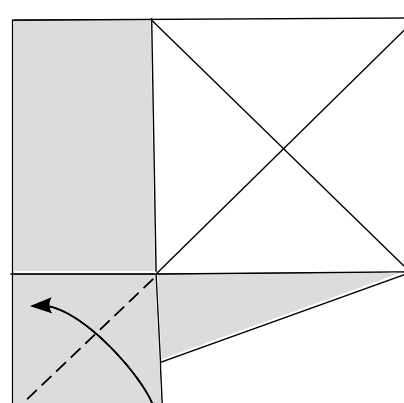
6. Mountain fold and unfold.



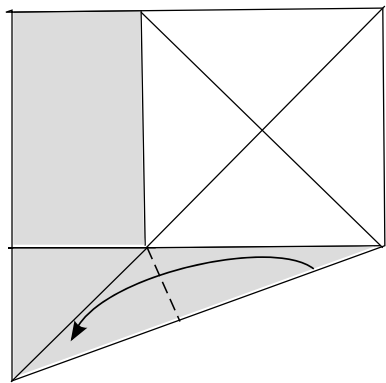
7. Folds and unfolds.



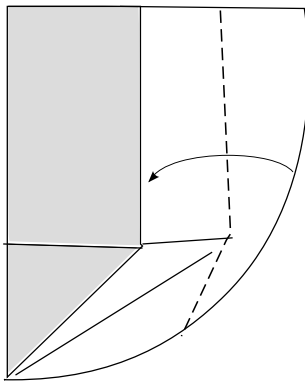
8. Reverse fold.



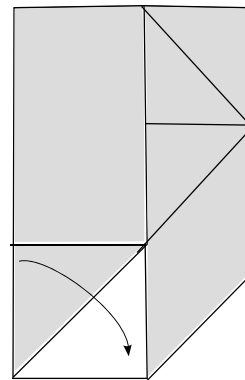
9. Fold over one flap.



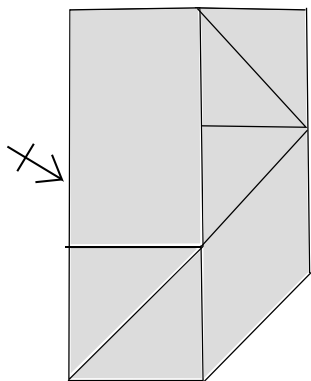
10. Valley fold. the model will not lie flat.



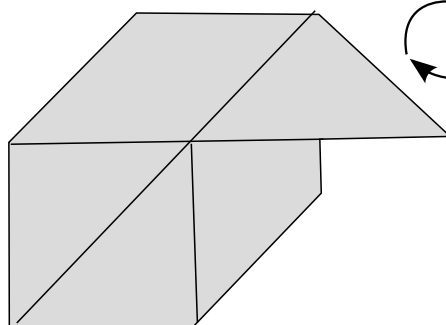
12. Flatten the model.



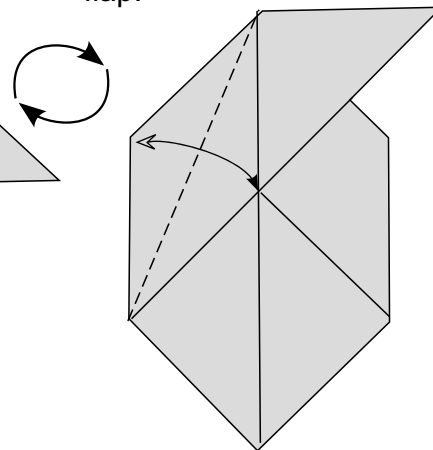
13. Fold over one flap.



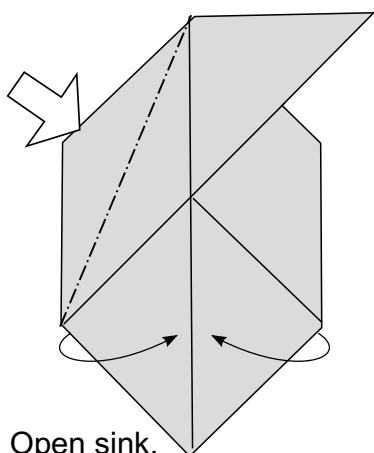
14. Repeat steps 8-13 on the opposite side.



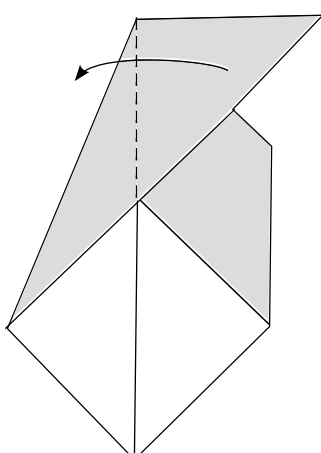
15. Rotate the paper



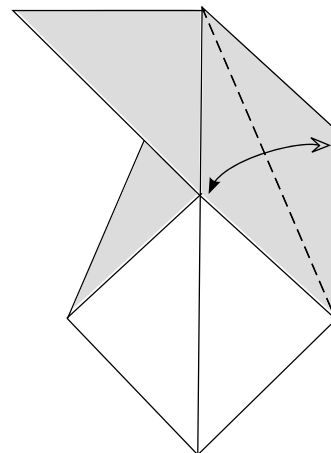
16. Fold and unfold.



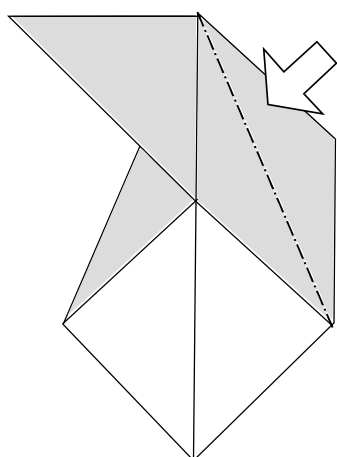
17. Open sink.
Then bring two flaps to the front.



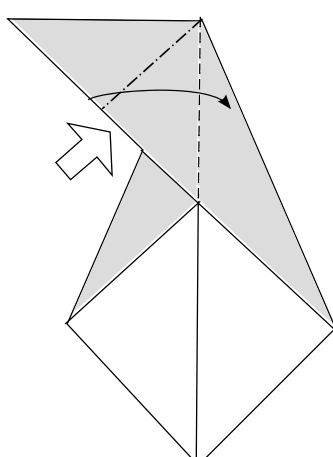
18. Fold over one flap.



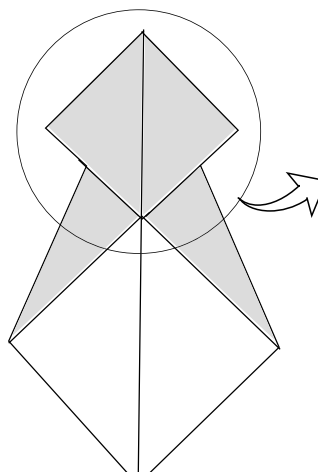
19. fold and unfold.



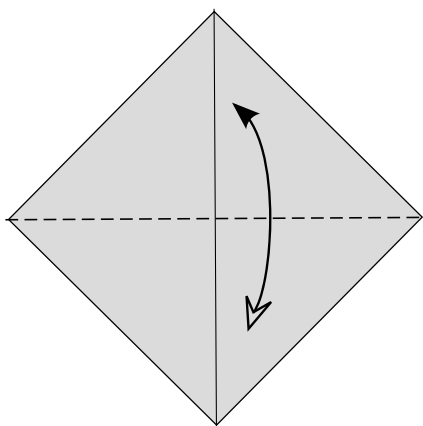
20. open sink.



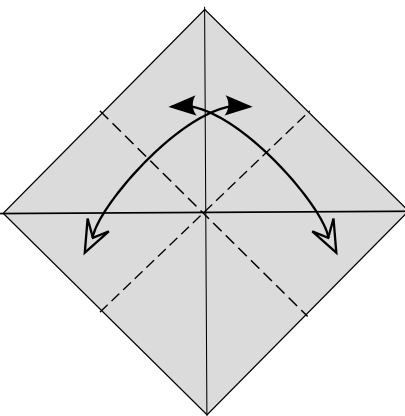
21. squash fold.



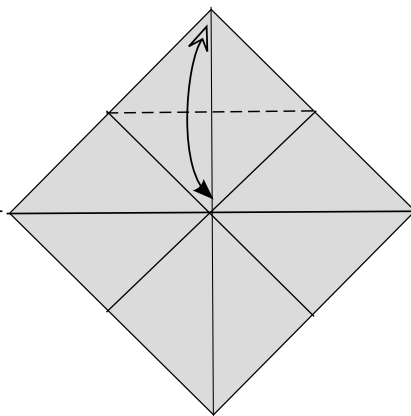
22. scale change.



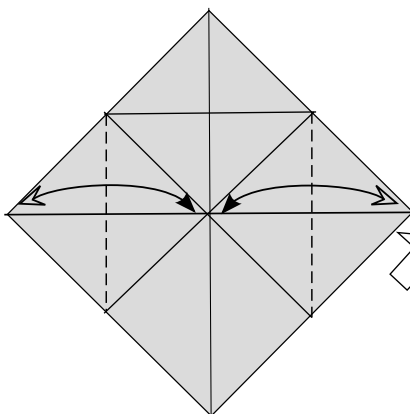
23. fold and unfold



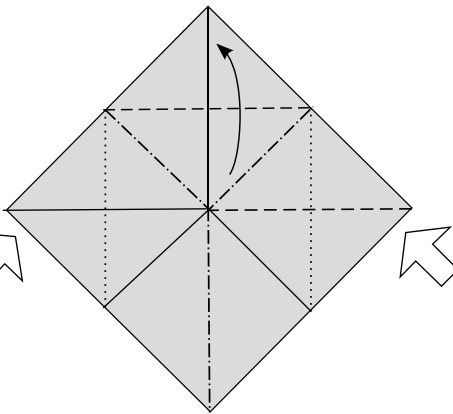
24. folds and unfolds.



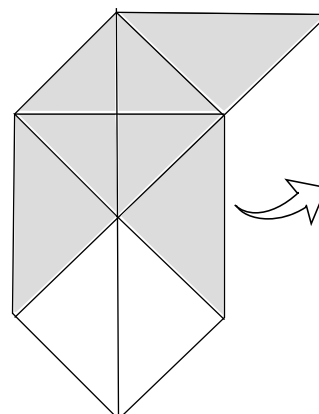
25. fold down and unfold.



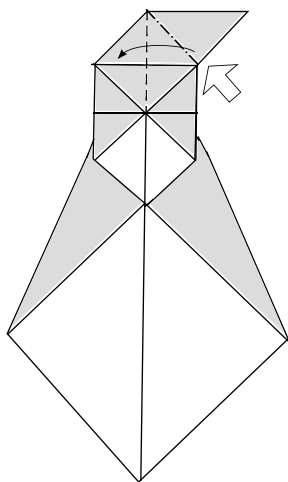
26. folds and unfolds.



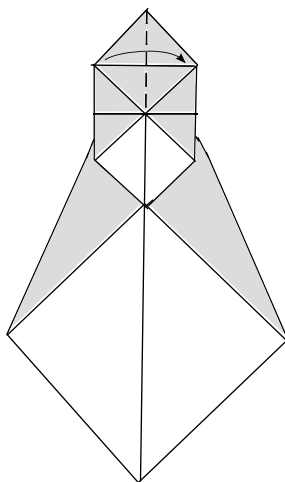
27. squash fold upwards.



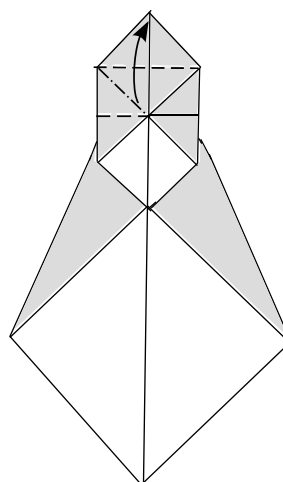
28. scale change.



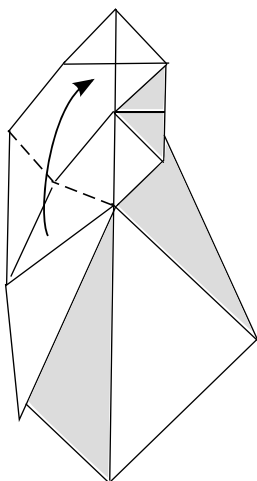
29. squash fold.



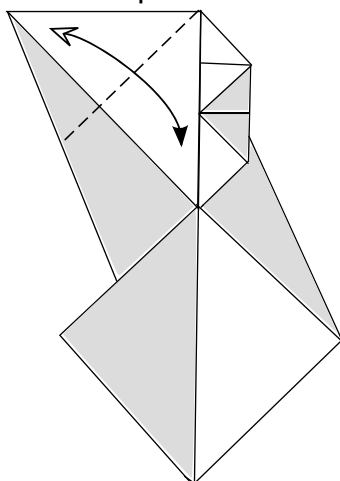
30. fold over one flap.



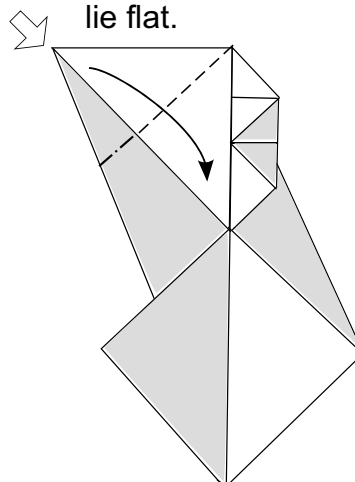
31. squash fold up.
the model will not
lie flat.



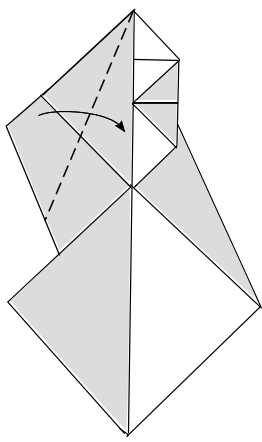
32. now flatten the
model.



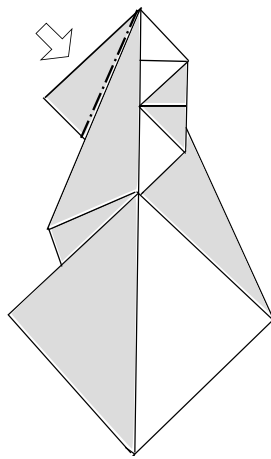
33. fold and unfold.



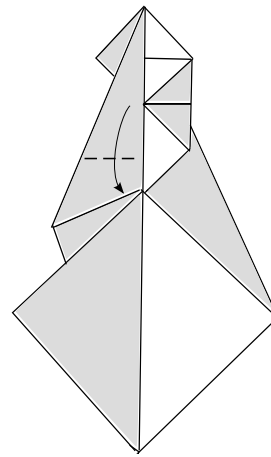
34. reverse fold.



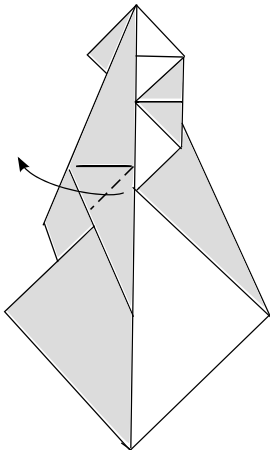
35. valley fold.



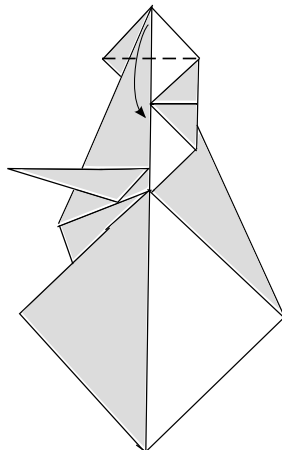
36. reverse fold.



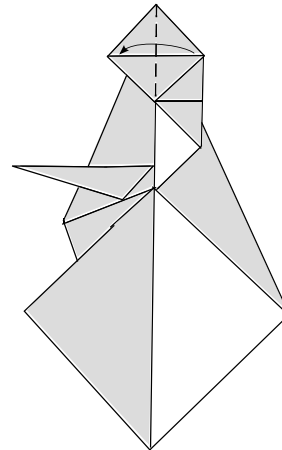
37. valley fold down.



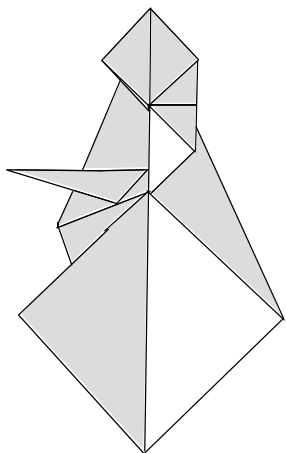
38. valley fold.



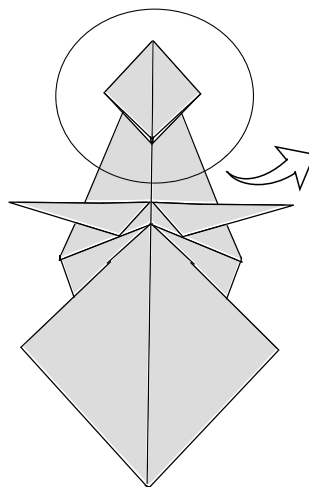
39. fold one flap down.



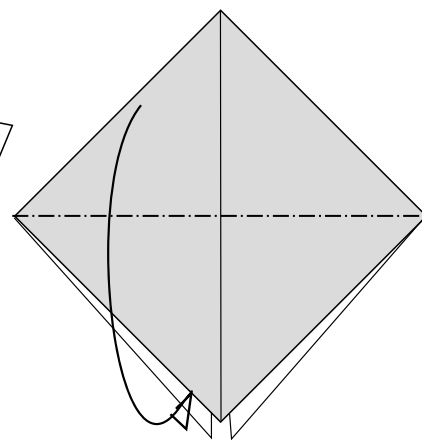
40. fold over one flap.



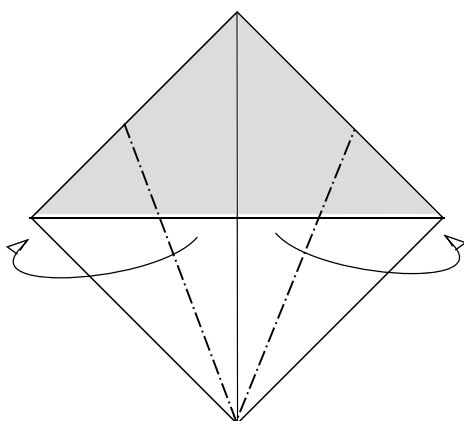
41. repeat steps
30-40 on the right.



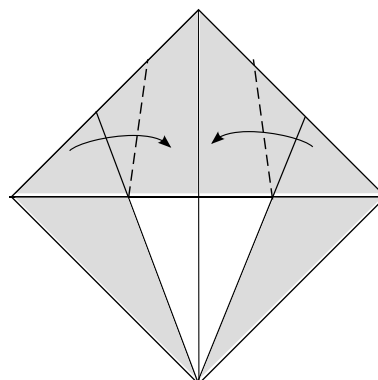
42. scale change.



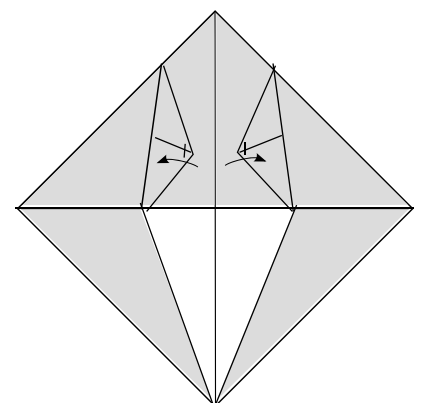
43. mountain fold.



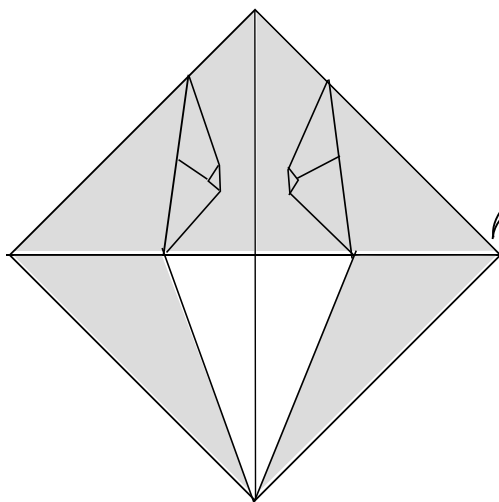
44. make two mountain folds.



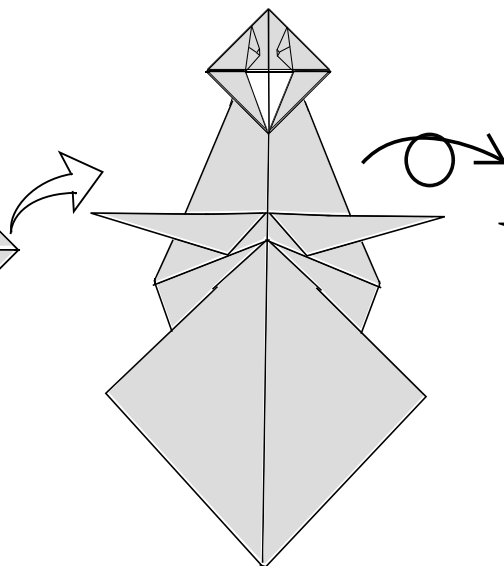
45. valley folds.



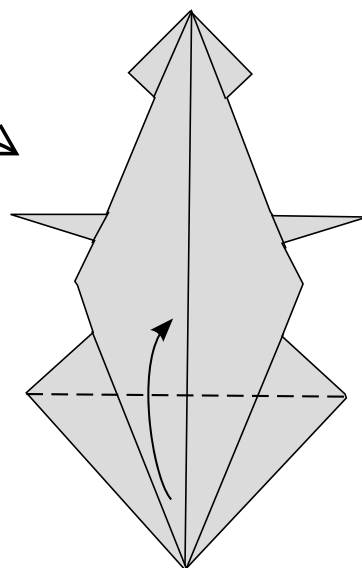
46. make two tiny valley
folds to form eyes.



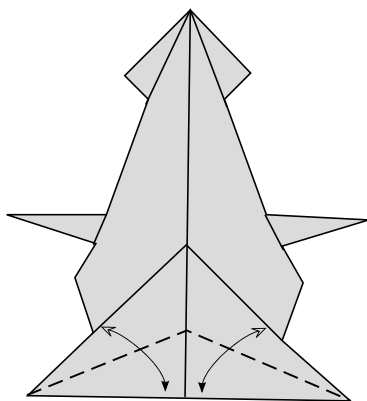
47. scale change.



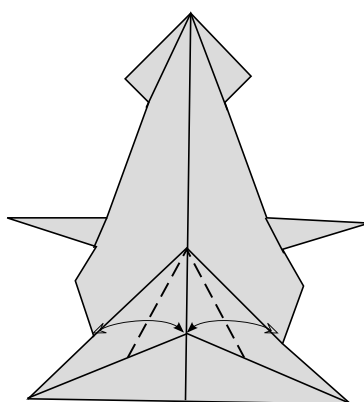
48. turn over.



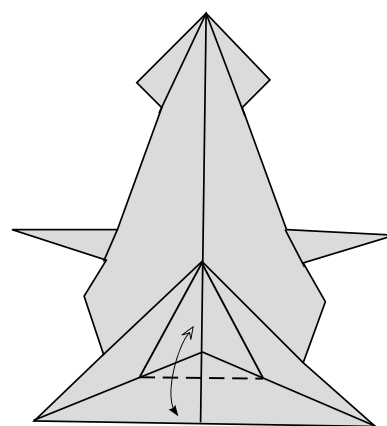
49. valley fold.



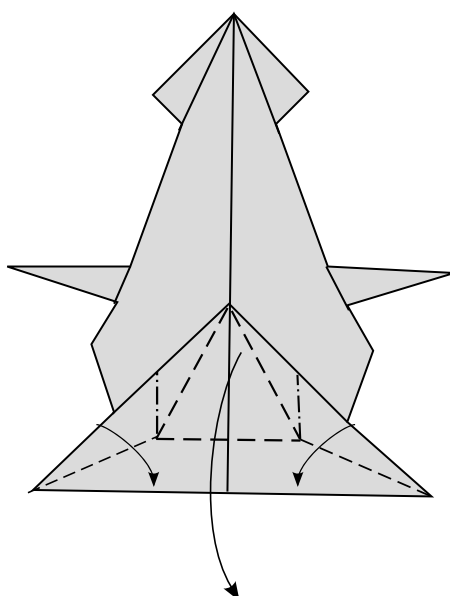
50. folds and unfolds.



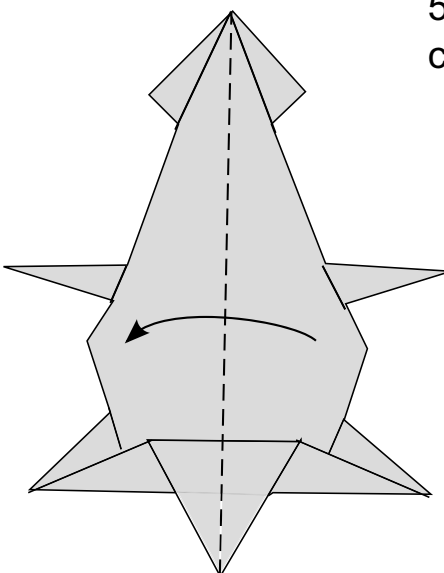
51. pre-crease.



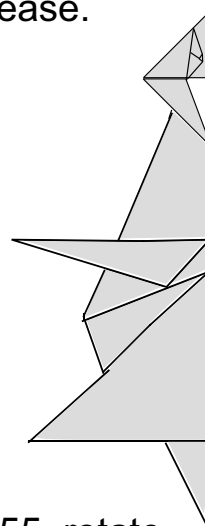
52. make one more crease.



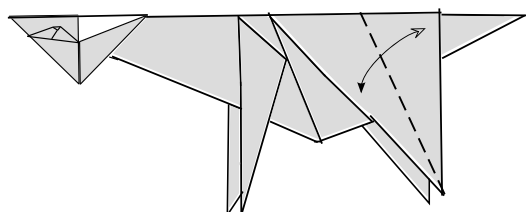
53. fold on the existing creases.



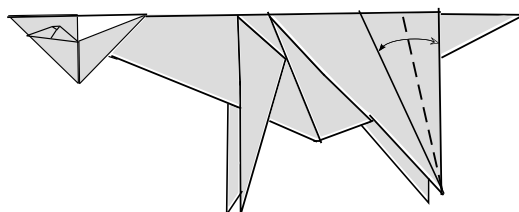
54. fold in half.



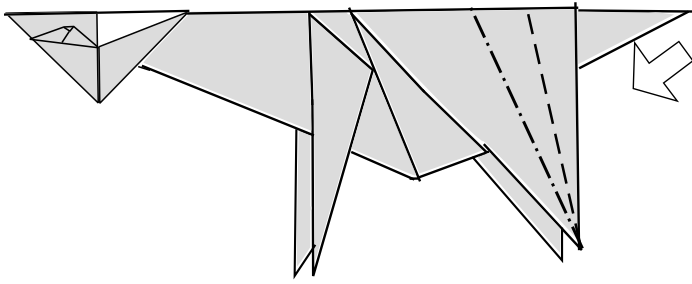
55. rotate.



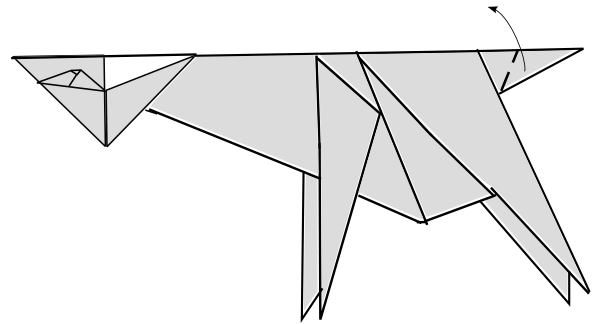
56. precrease.



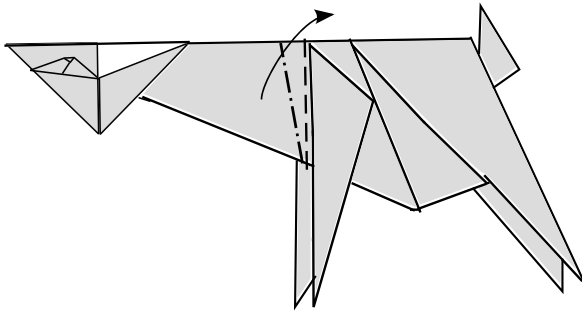
57. precrease.



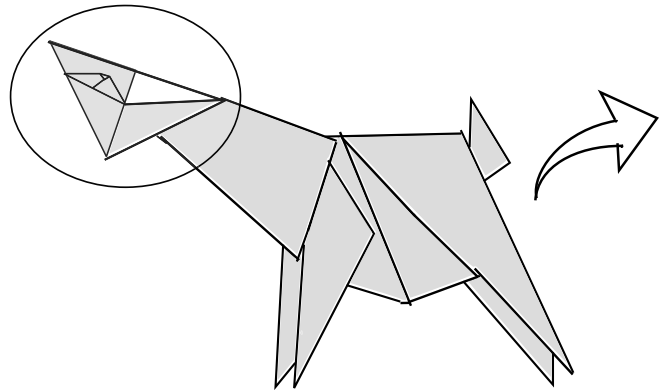
58. reverse folds.



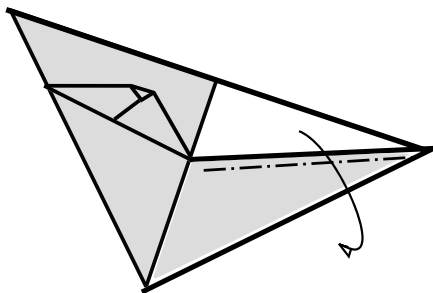
59. outside reverse fold the tail.



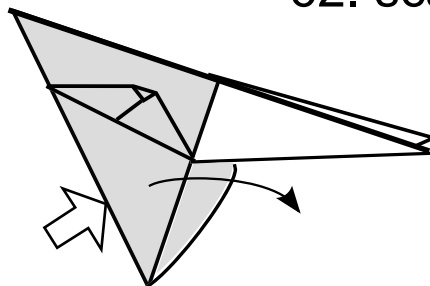
61. crimp the neck.



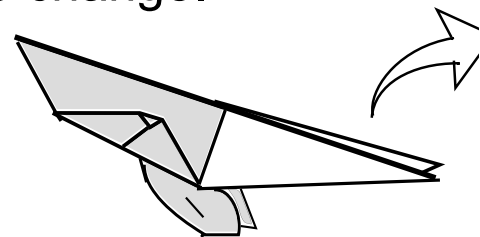
62. scale change.



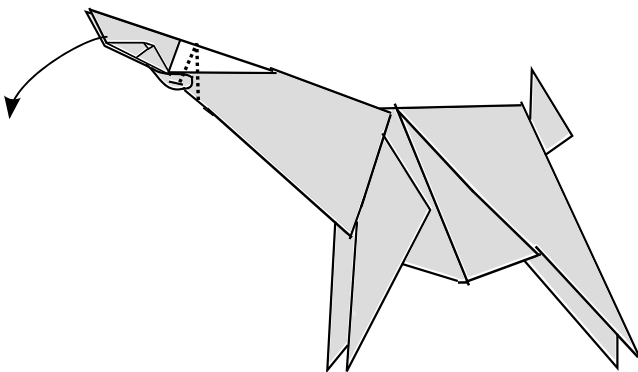
63. mountain fold partly. repeat behind.



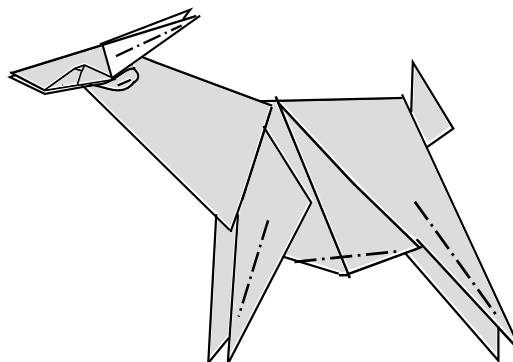
64. open the flap and shape the ear. repeat behind.



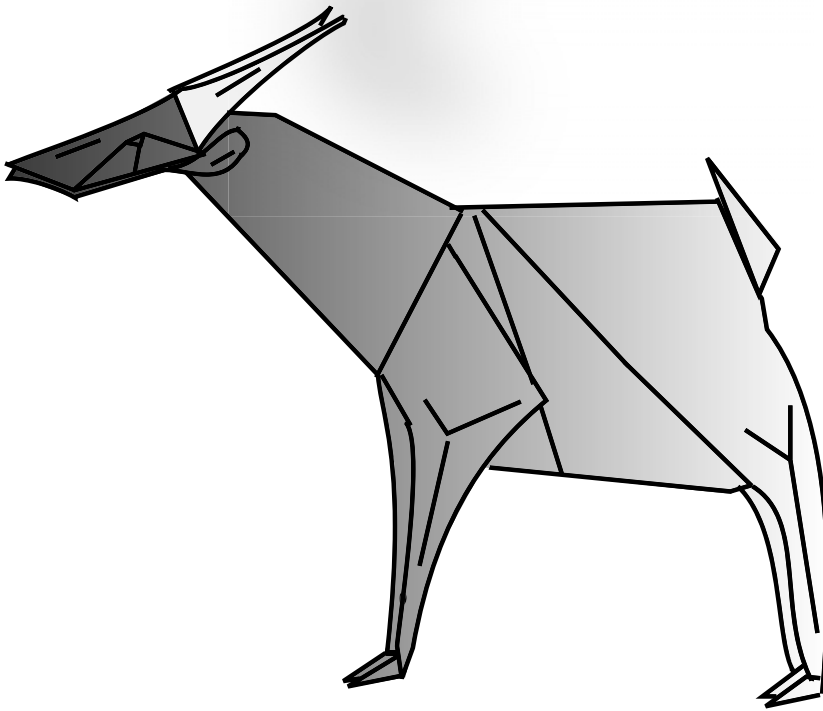
65. scale change.



66. outside crimp the head.



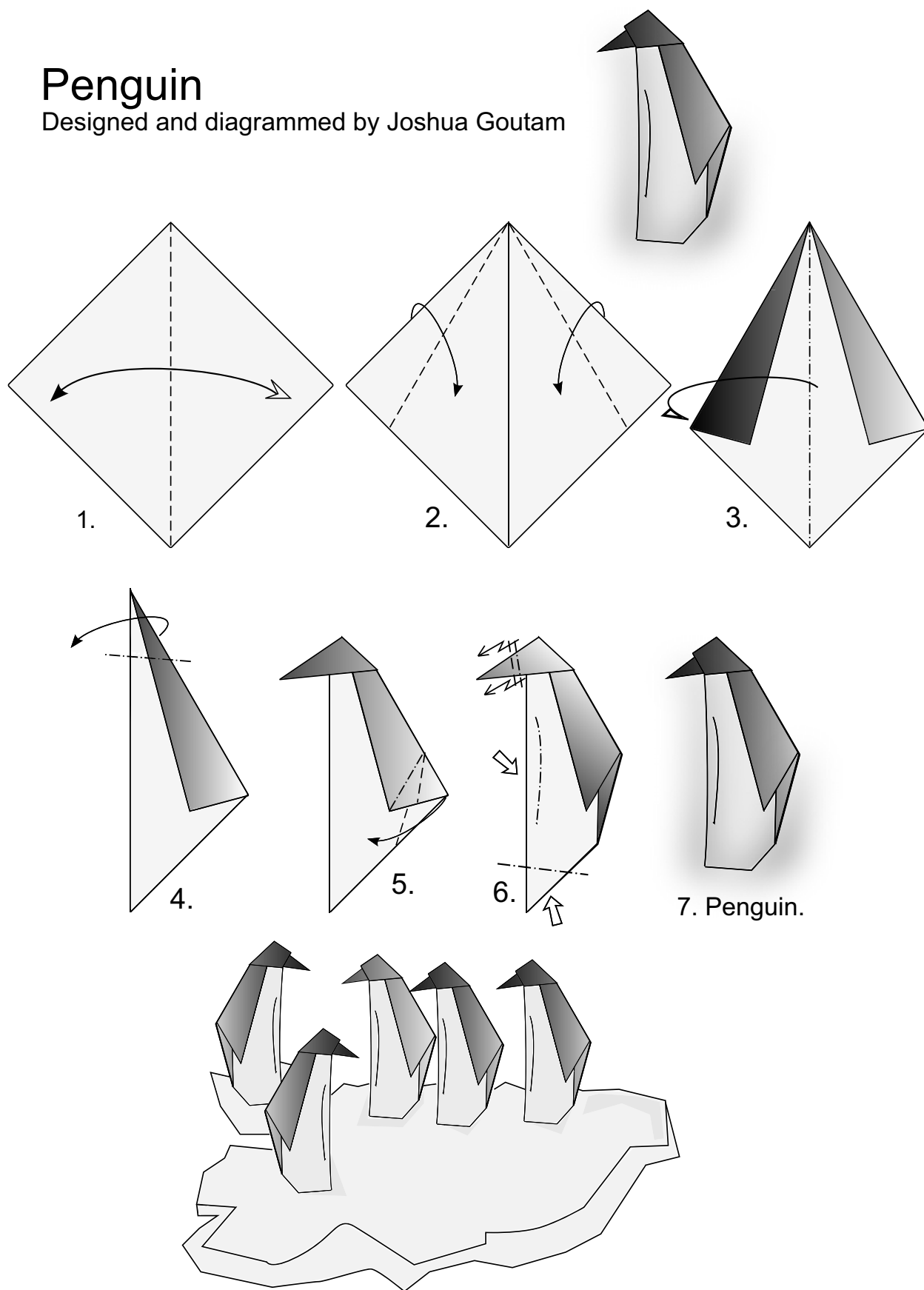
67. shape the legs and horns.



68. finished ibex.

Penguin

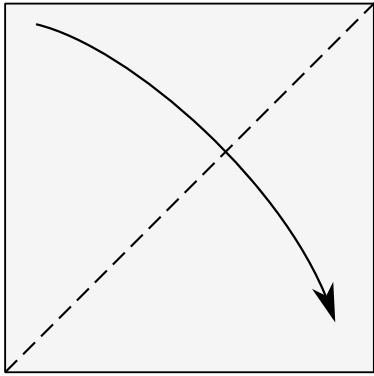
Designed and diagrammed by Joshua Goutam



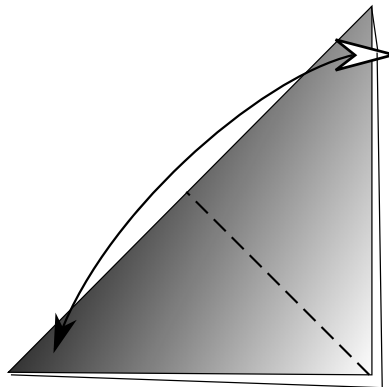
Skunk

Designed by Nathan Goutam

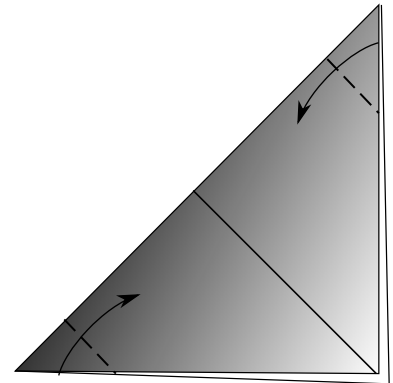
Diagrammed by Joshua Goutam



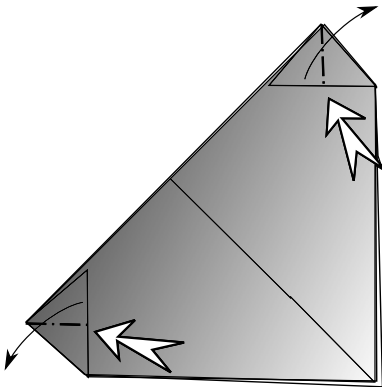
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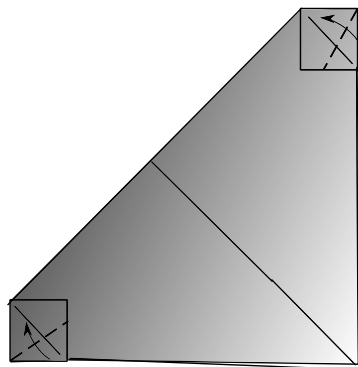
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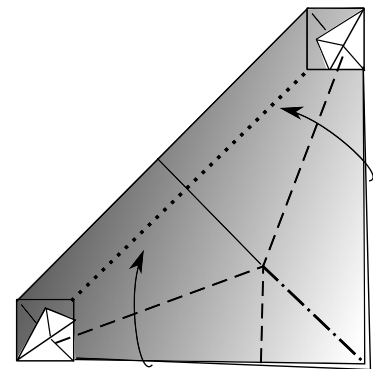
3.



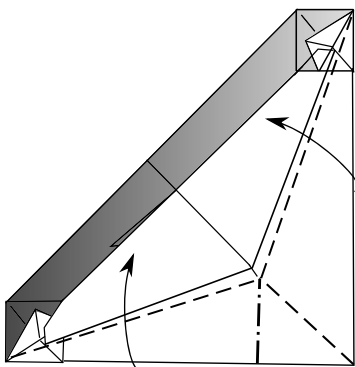
4.



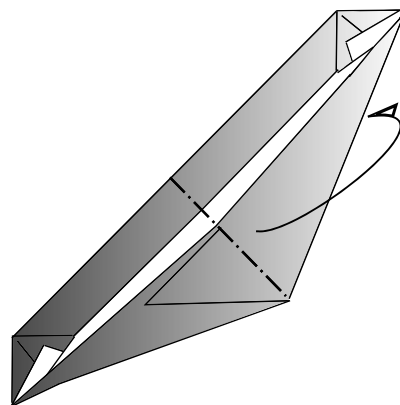
5.



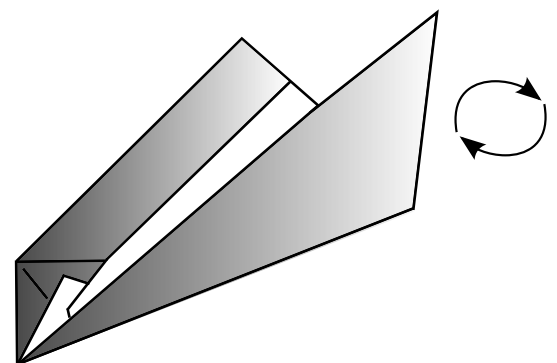
6.



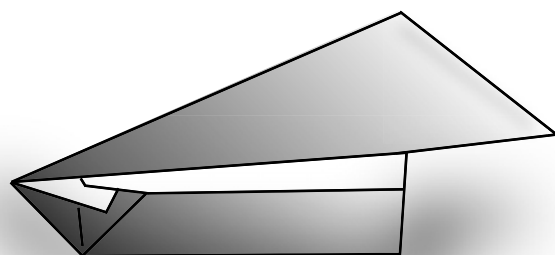
7.



8.



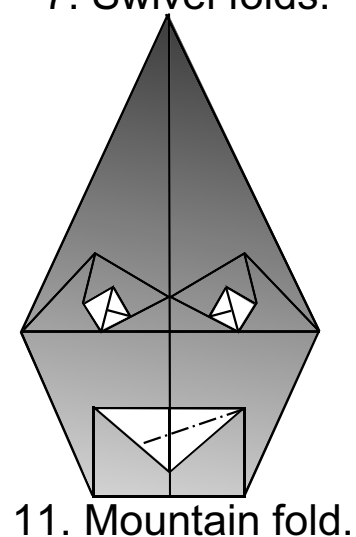
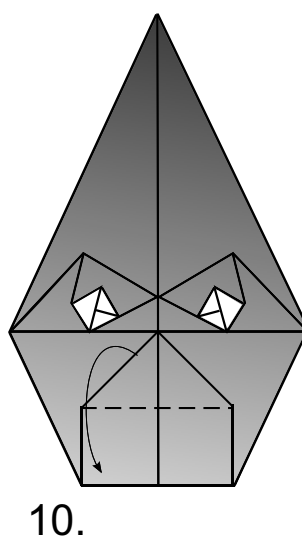
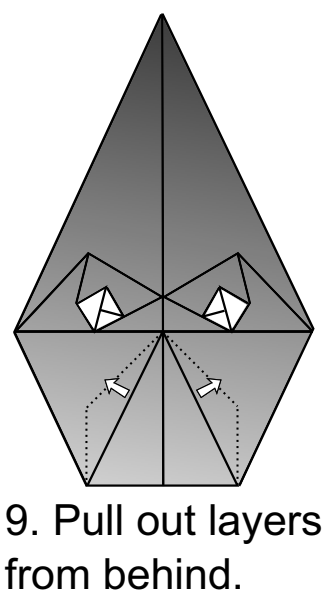
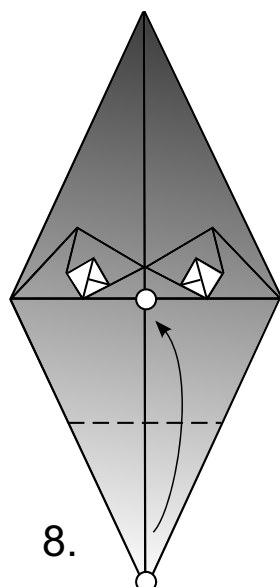
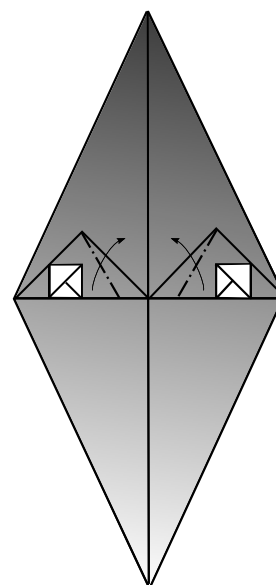
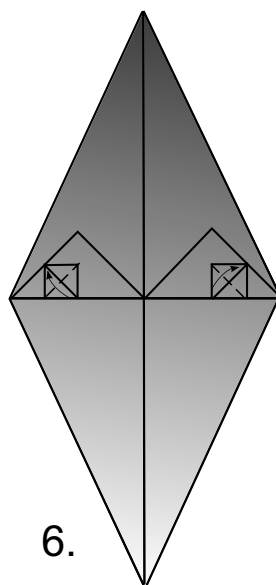
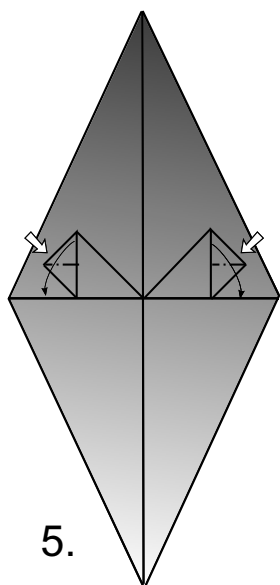
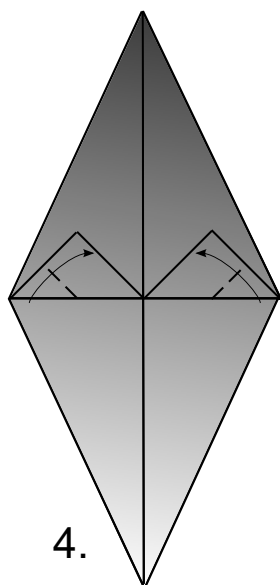
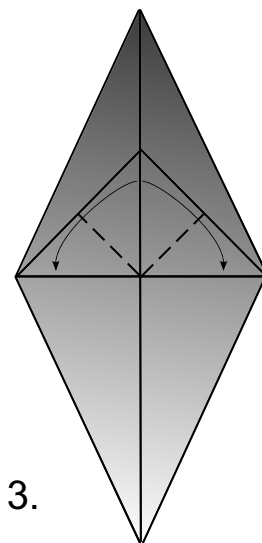
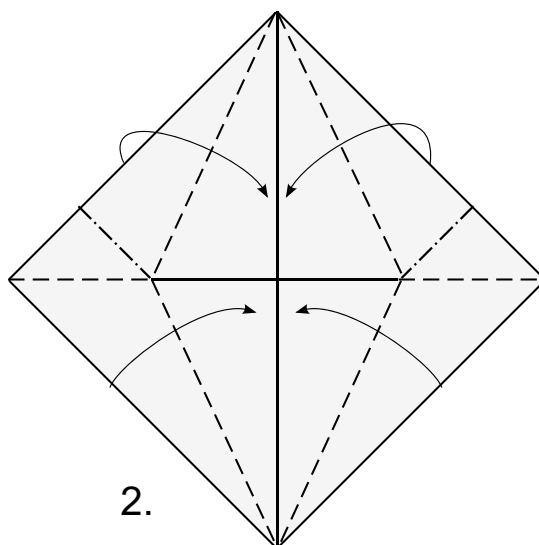
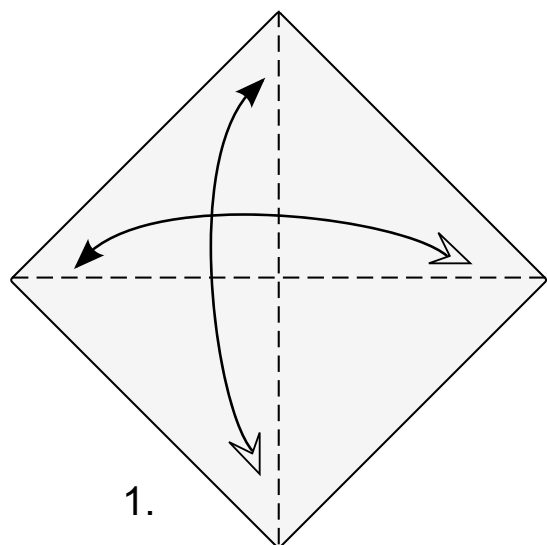
9.

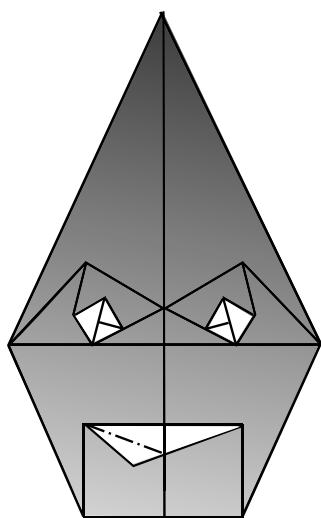


10. Skunk

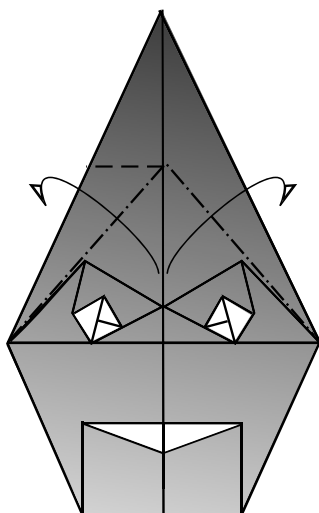
Smily face

Designed and diagrammed by Joshua Goutam

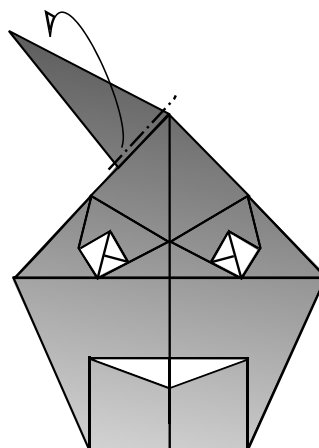




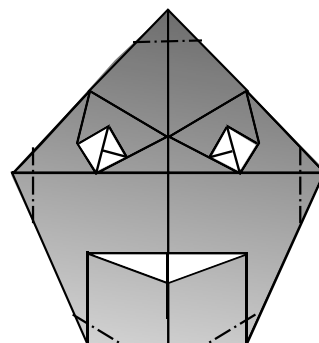
12.



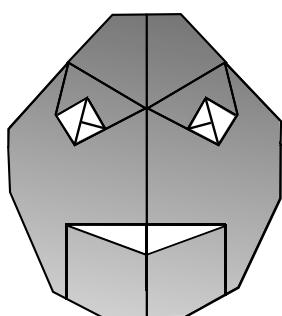
13. Rabbit ear fold
behind.



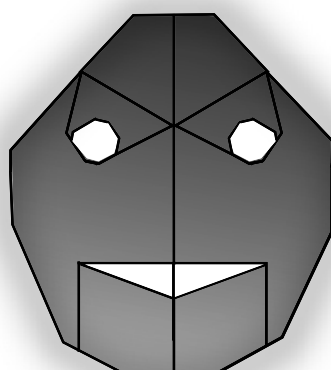
14.



15.

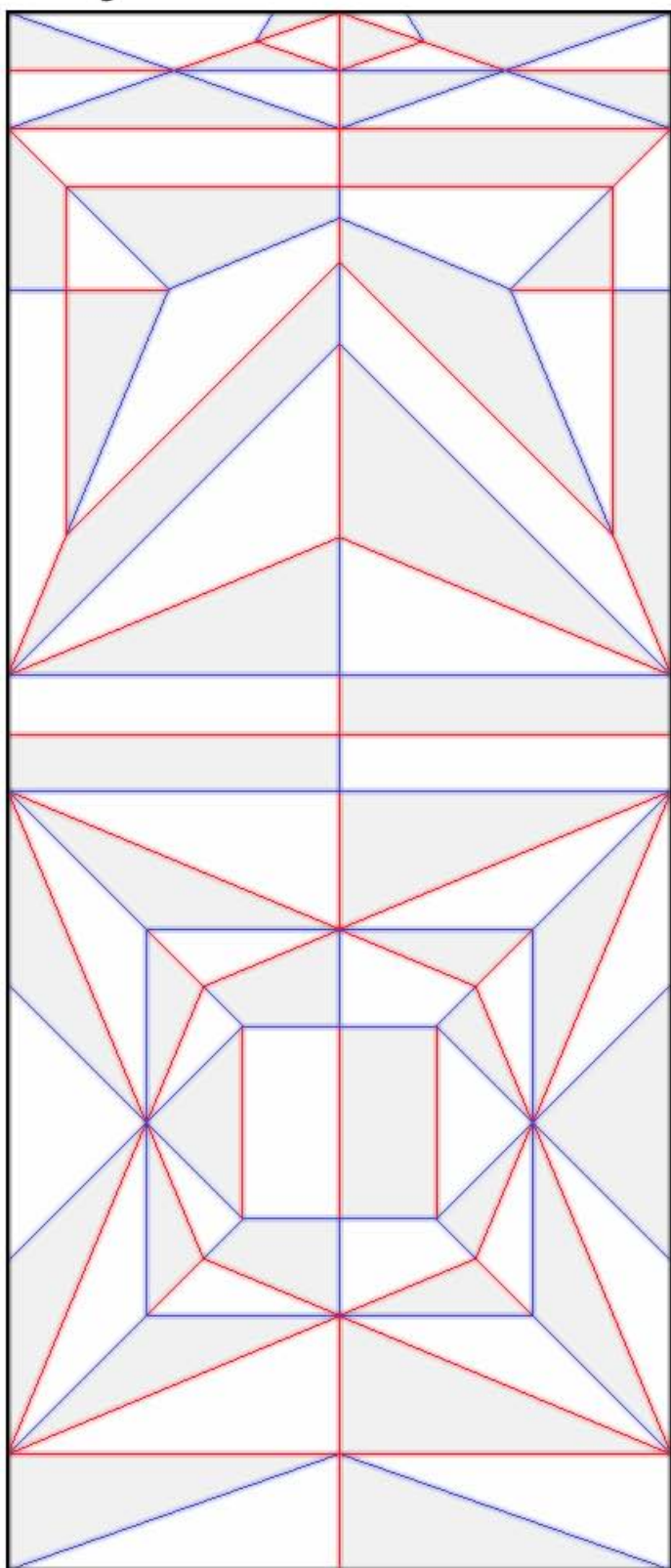


16. Round the
eyes.



17. Smily face.

\$ < < < ENTALIK

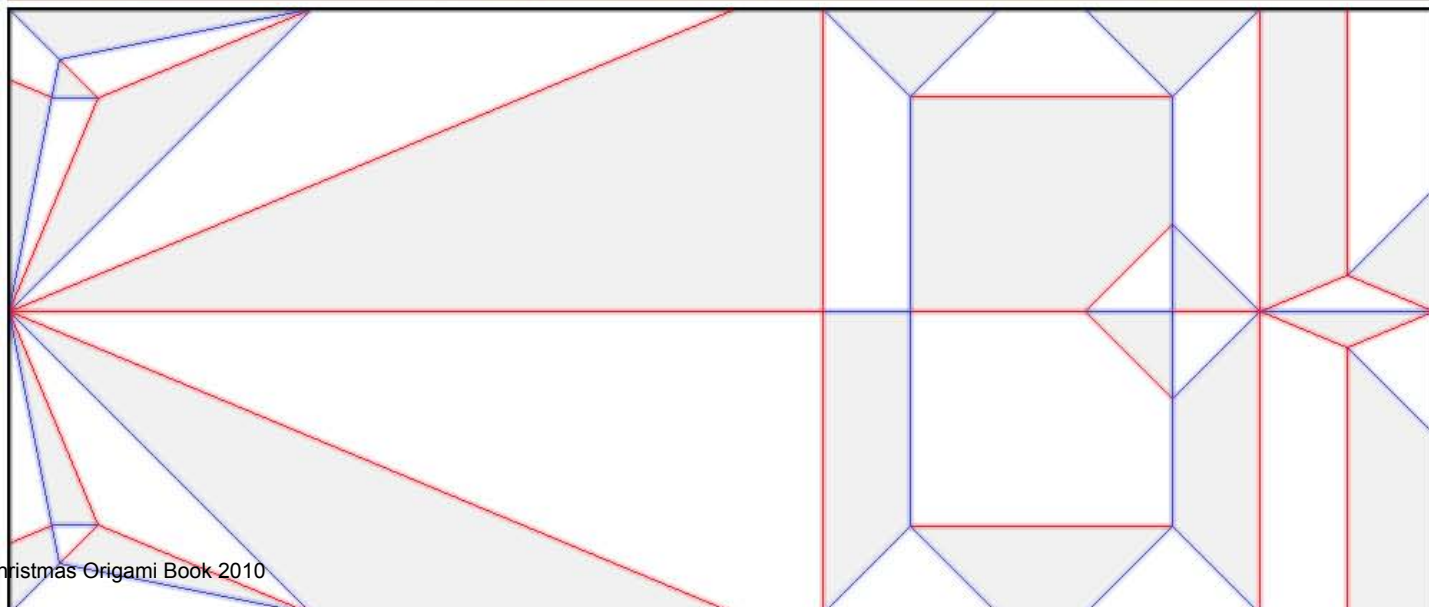


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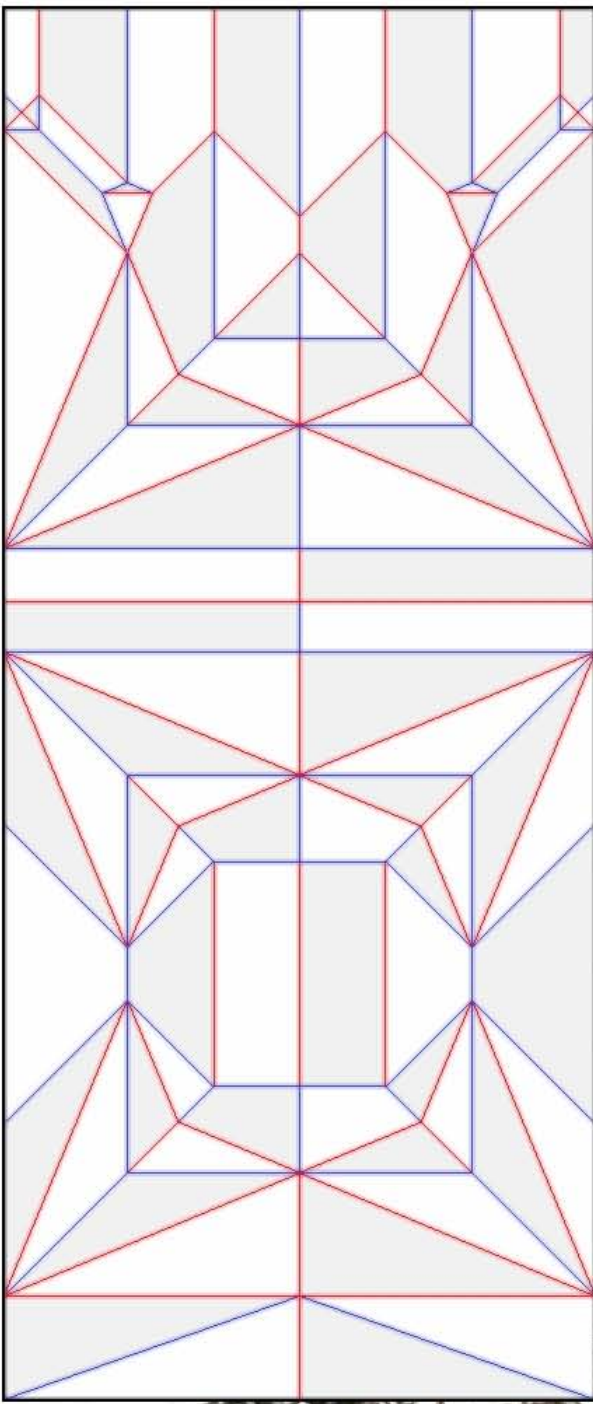


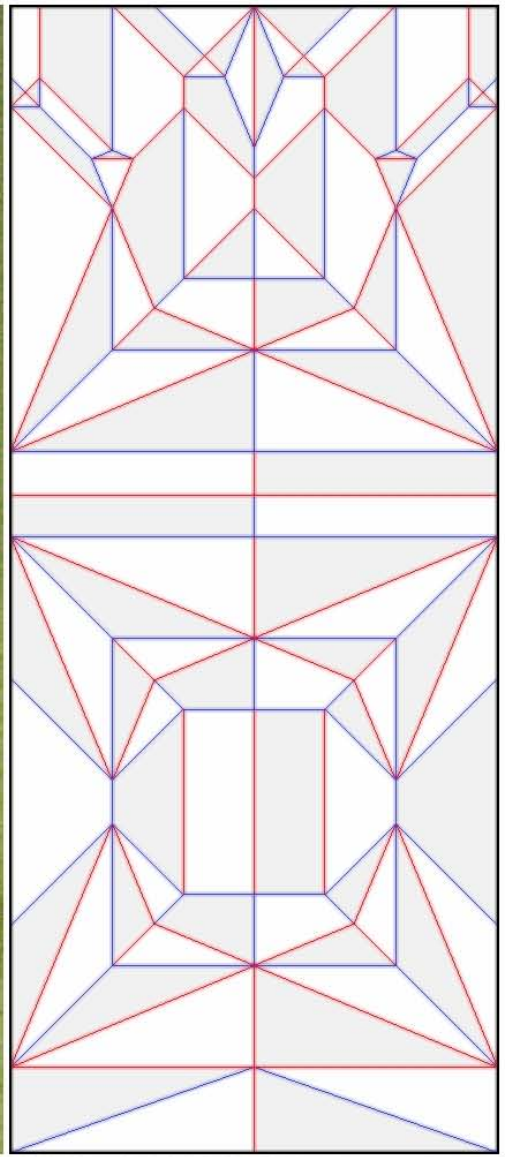
\$ Elephant

© 2010 JUSTON HAIRGROVE
ADAPTED FROM A MODEL BY NEAL ELIAS



\$ Przyewalski's Horse



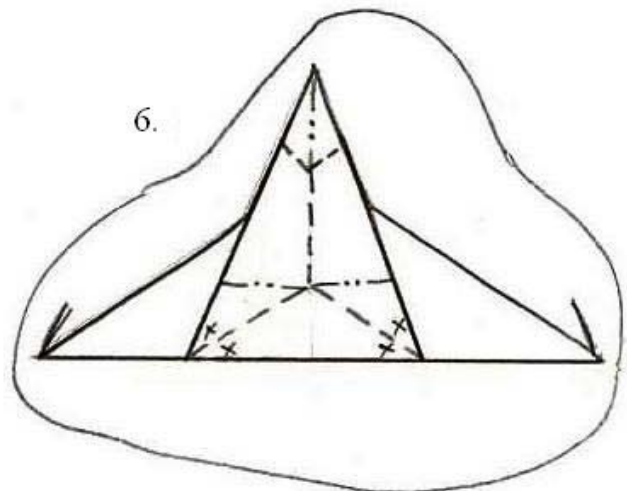
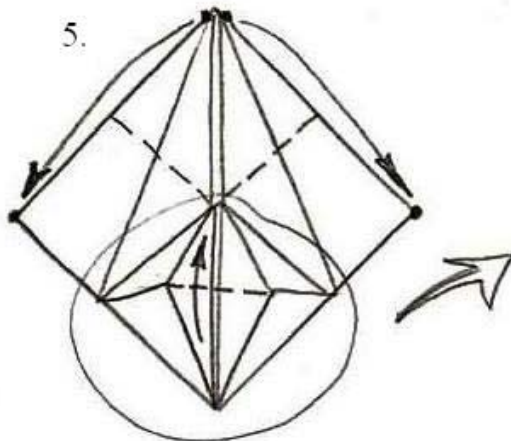
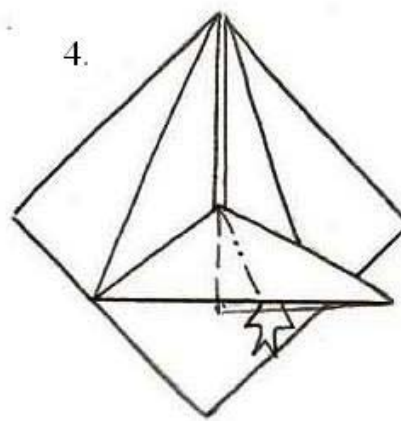
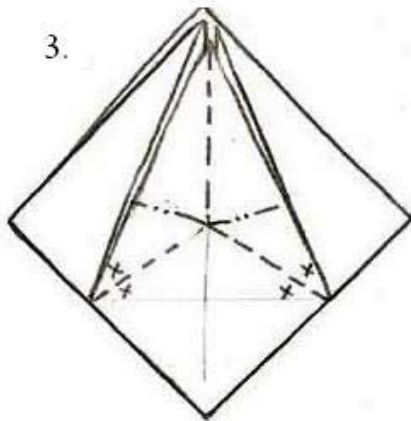
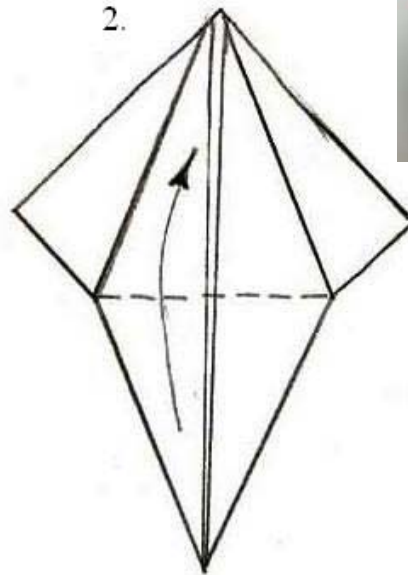
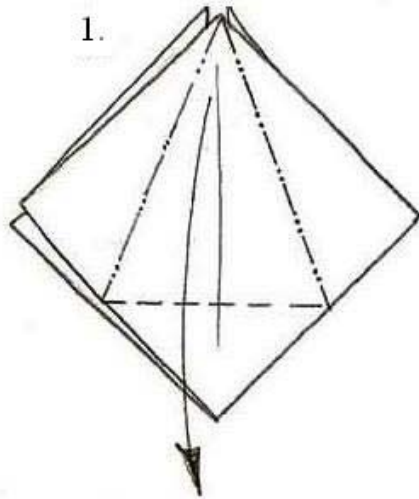


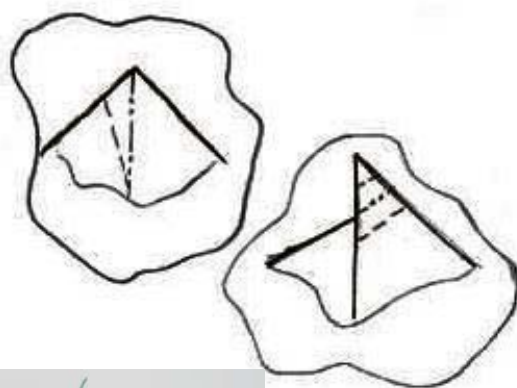
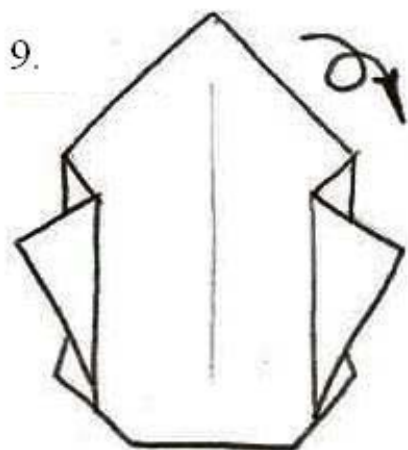
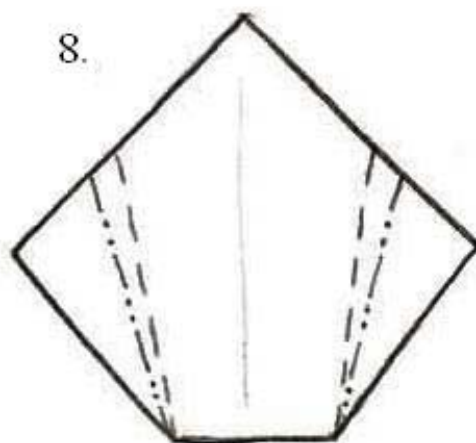
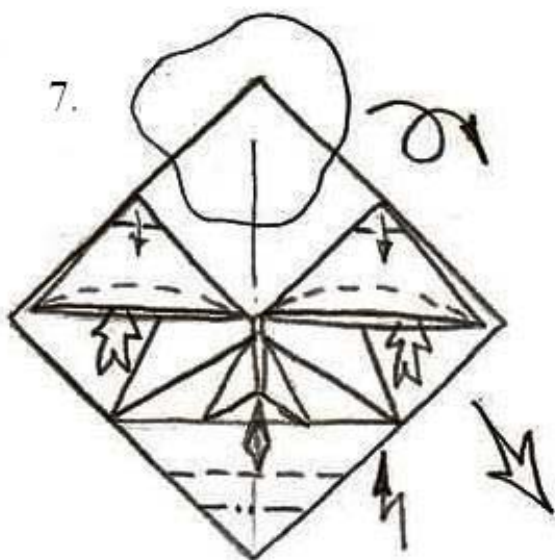
\$ Unicorn
© 2010 JUSTON HAIRGROVE



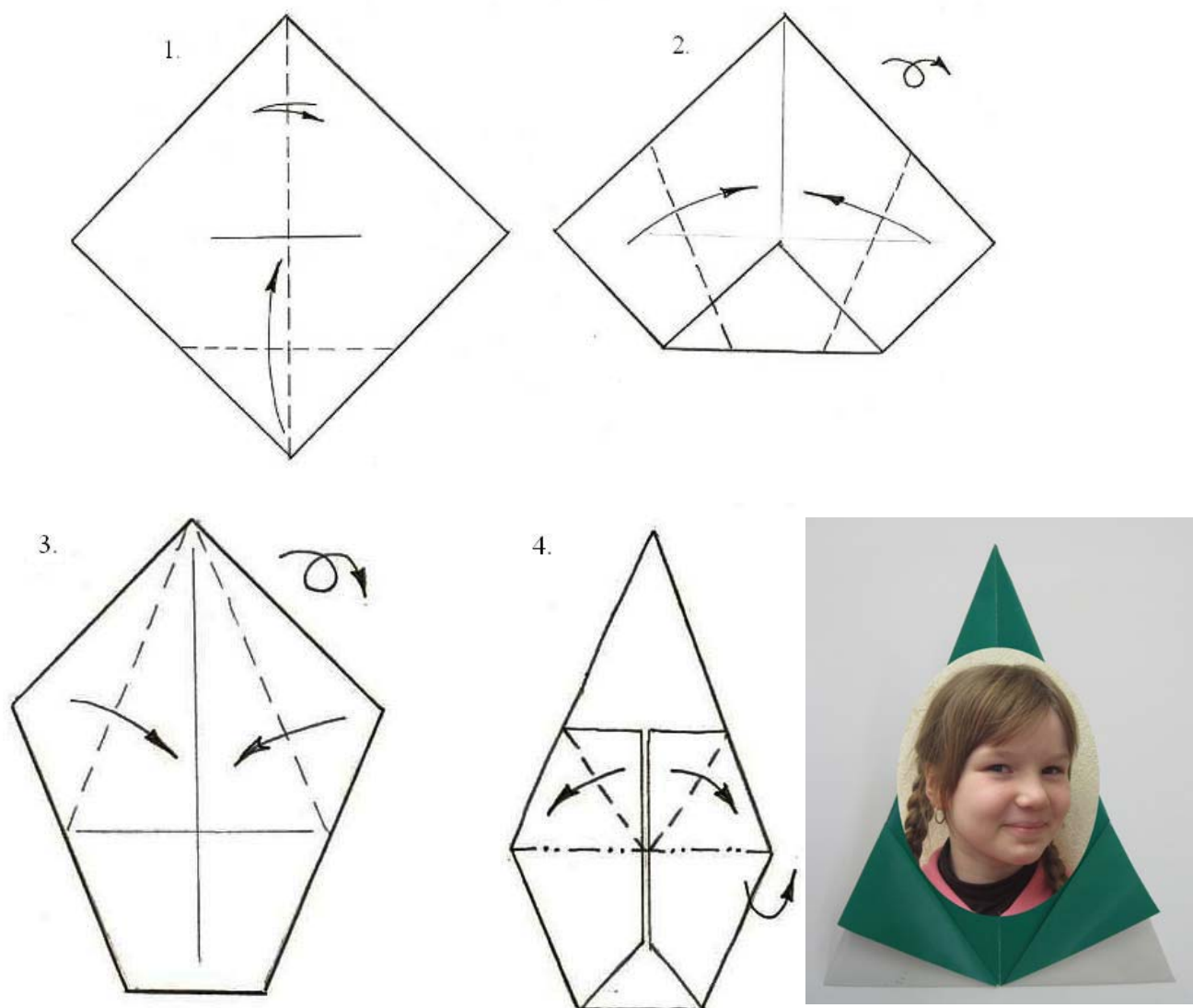
Goblin Mask

Kalistratova Marie, 10 years, Eniseysk, Russia



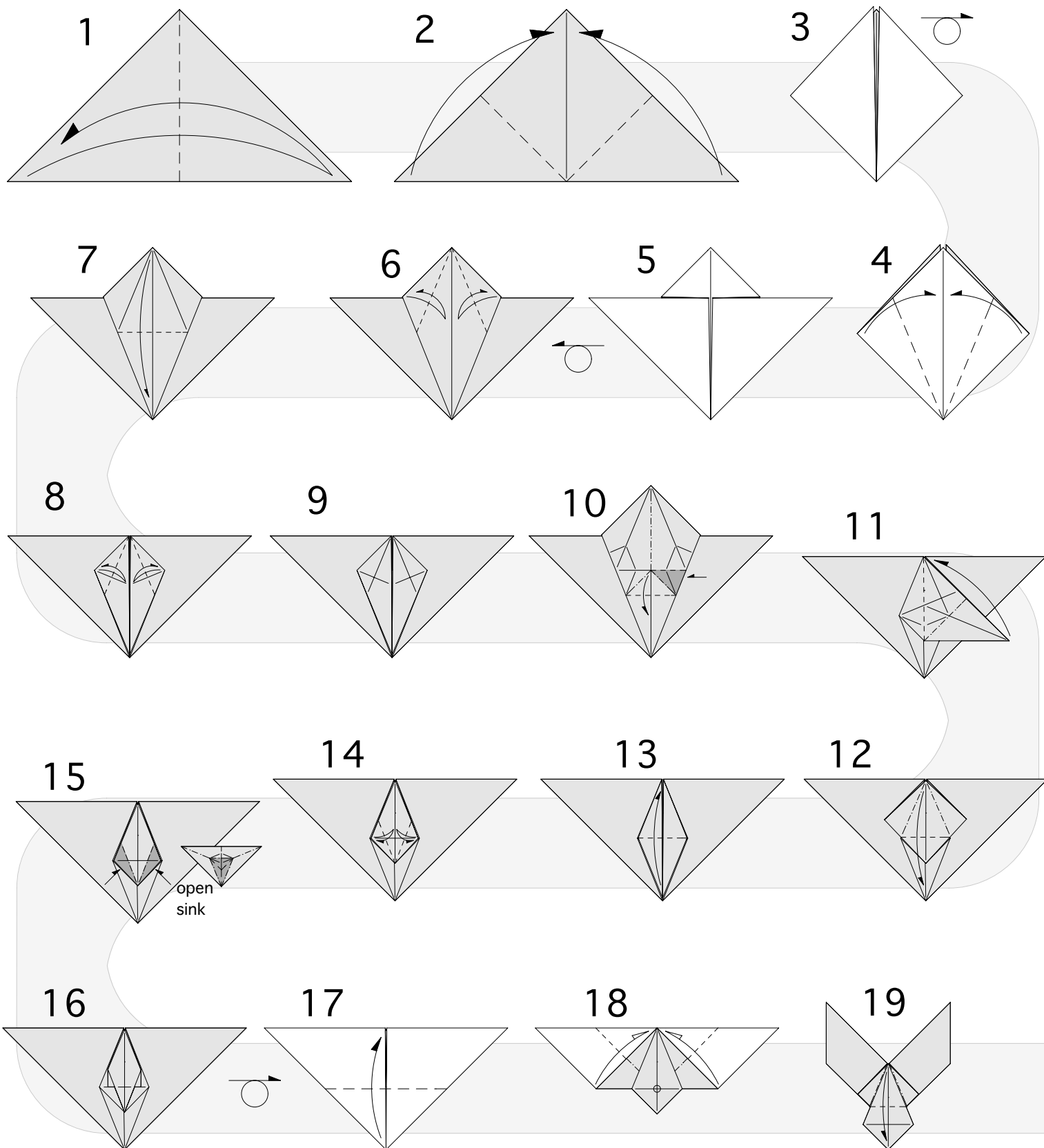


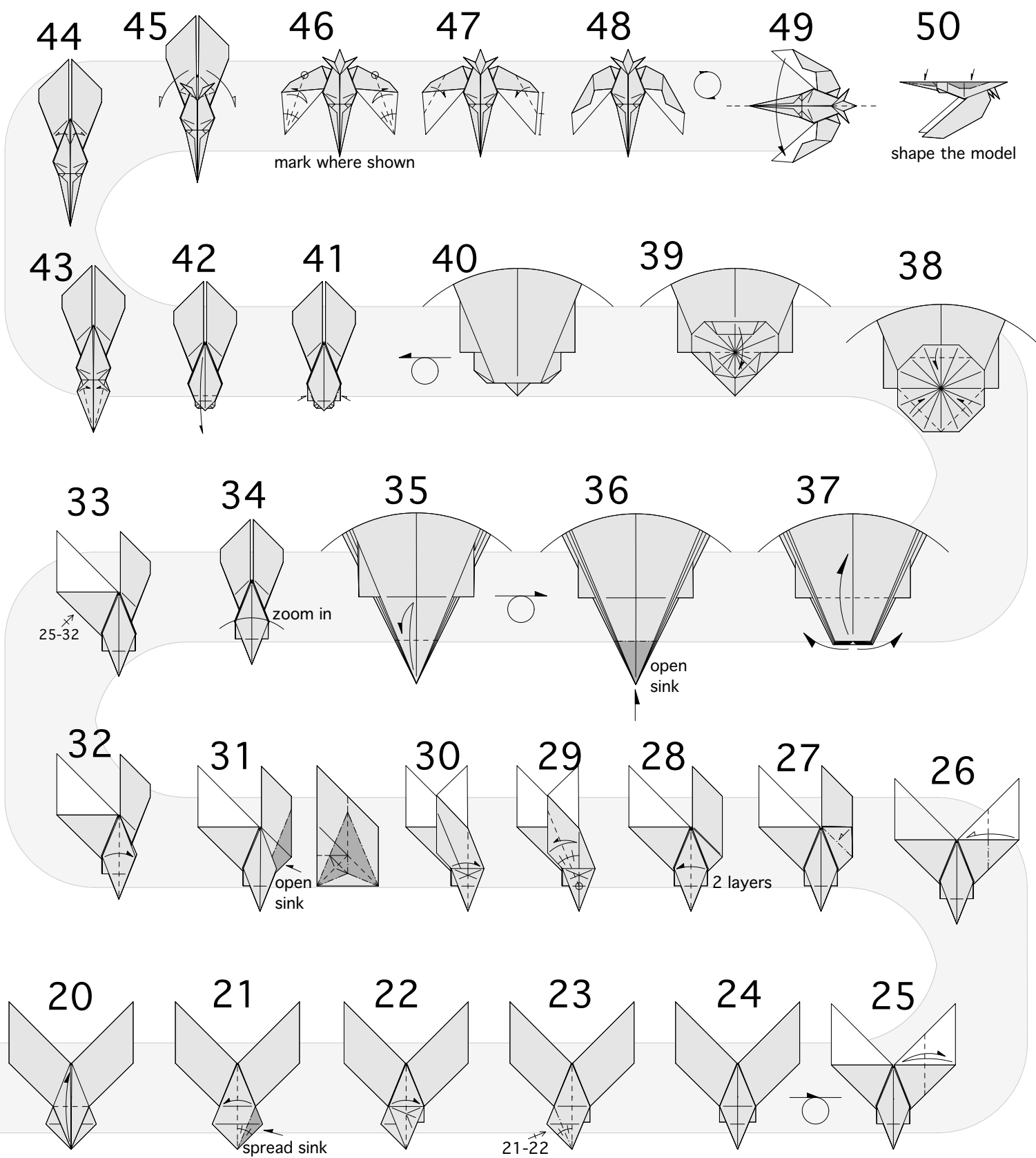
Stand for photo «Fir tree»
Kalistratova Marie, 10 years, Eniseysk, Russia



HUMMINGBIRD 1.0

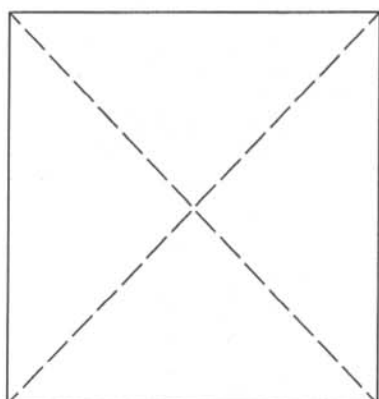
KAROL KAFARSKI 2010



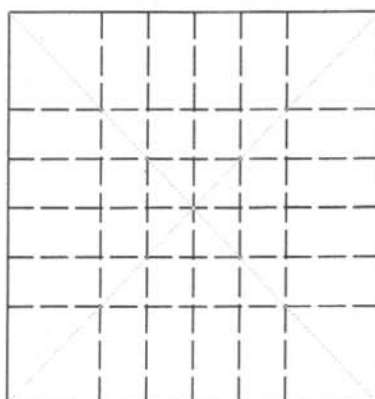


Pedestal

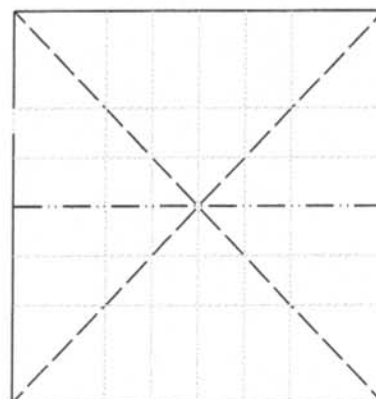
Design & Diagrams: Kay Kraschewski, 11/2010



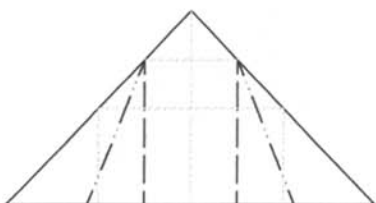
1. (coloured side down)
valleyfold the diagonals



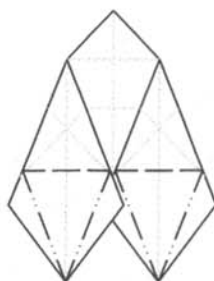
2. valleyfold the middle-,
quarter- and inner eighthline
horizont- and vertically



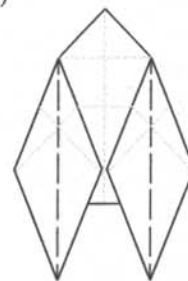
3. collapse the square into a
triangle (the colour - if there is
any on your paper - will be
outside)



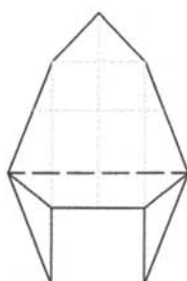
4. four squashfolds as shown (if
you'd like to fold the model more
wide than tall, choose the quarter
creases)



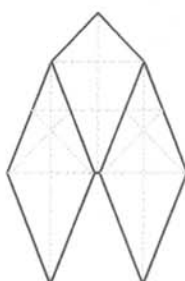
5. four petalfolds as shown (tips
folded down at the end)



6. fold the inner triangles outside
...



7. ... and valleyfold horizontally
between the outer corners (it's a
pre-crease, so please fold down
the flap temporarily)



8. redo steps 6/7 and
mountainfold along the crease
made in step 7 (do it twice - front
and back - before changing to the
third dimension)

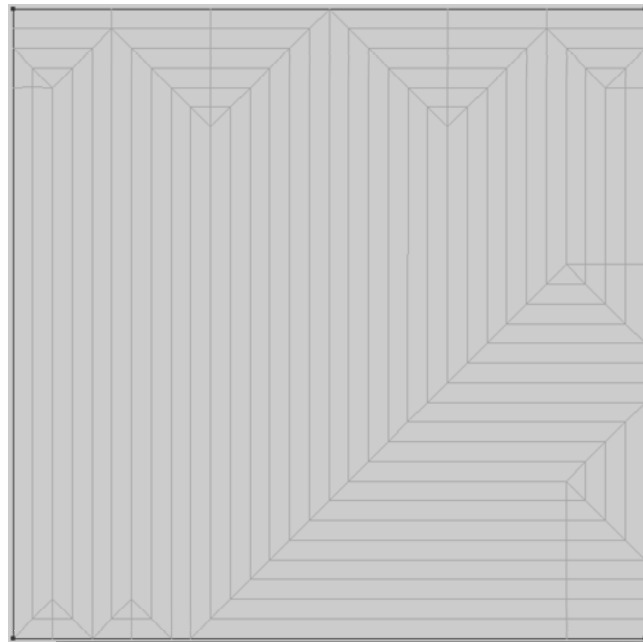


9. repeat step 8 at the sides of the
meanwhile spatial model. with a
last and strong recrease to the
outer edges the pedestal is
finished.
maybe you'd like to print some
decoration and information to
the paper before folding ...



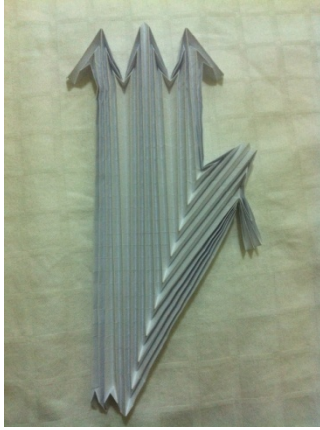
Poseidon's Trident CP

By Kijjakarn Praditukrit



Procedure

1. Fold the base.



2. Make a twist on the side flap.



3. Fold the flap in half.



4. Shape the sceptre.



5. Insert the flaps in step 3 into the slots.



6. Thin and shape the model.

Finished.

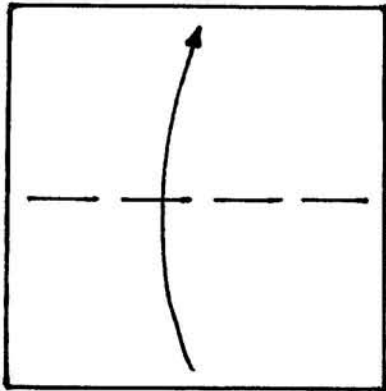


Modular-Ring 3:

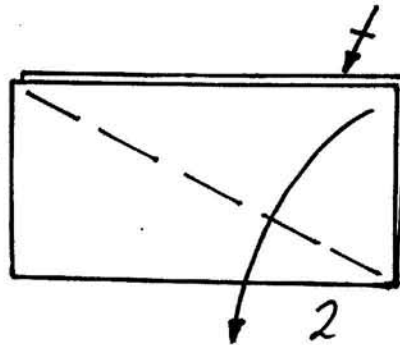
Origami
von
Klaus-Dieter Ennen



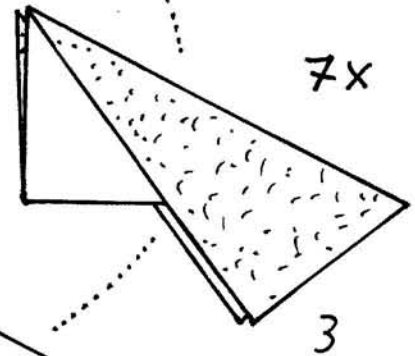
7x



1

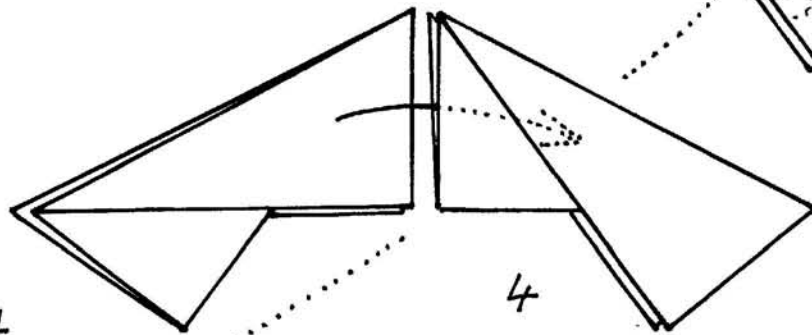


2

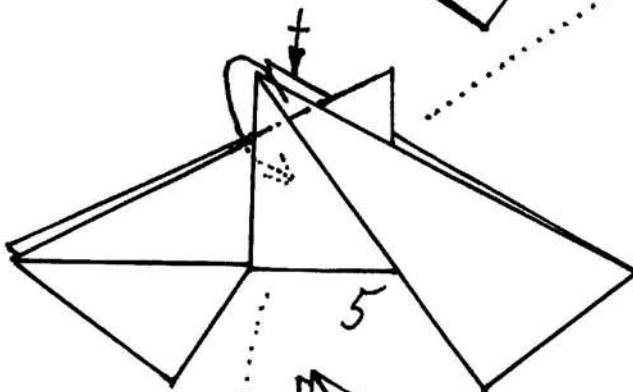


7x

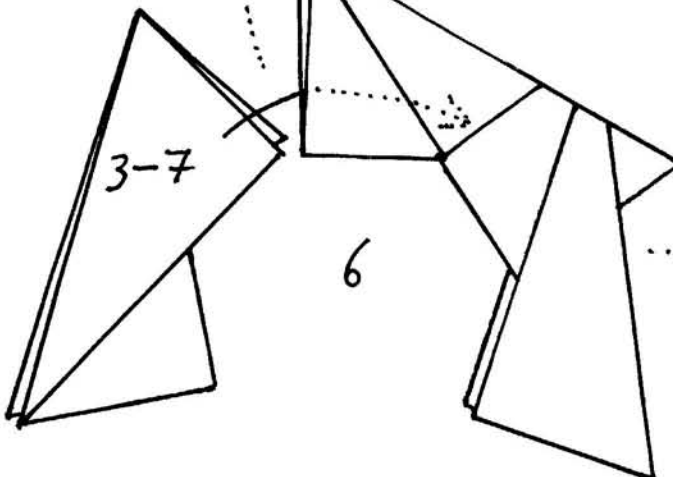
3



4

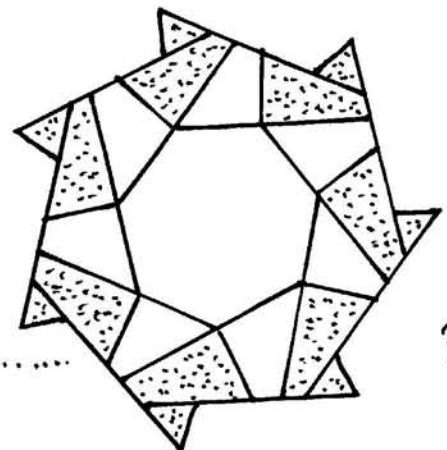


5



3-7

6

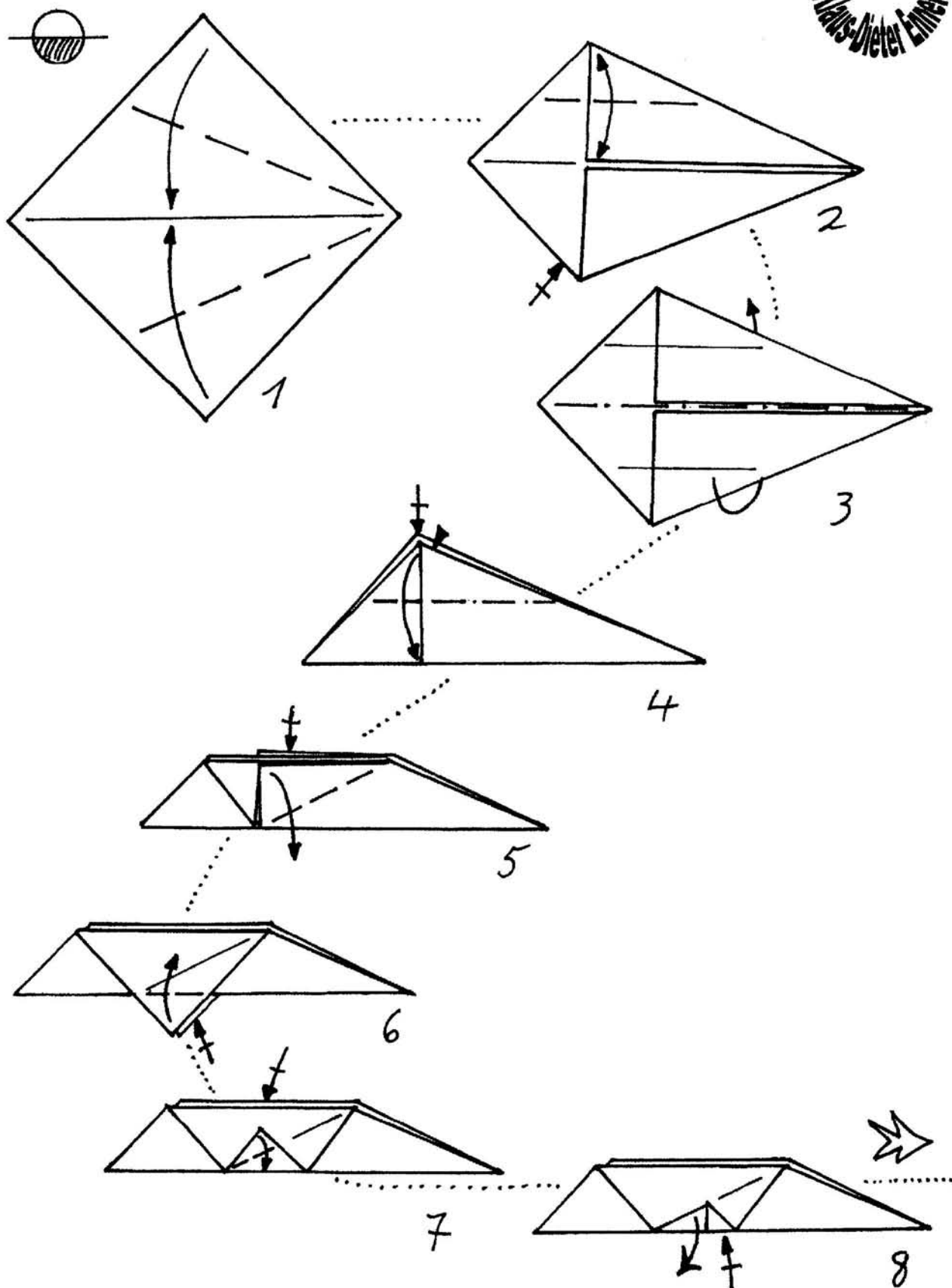


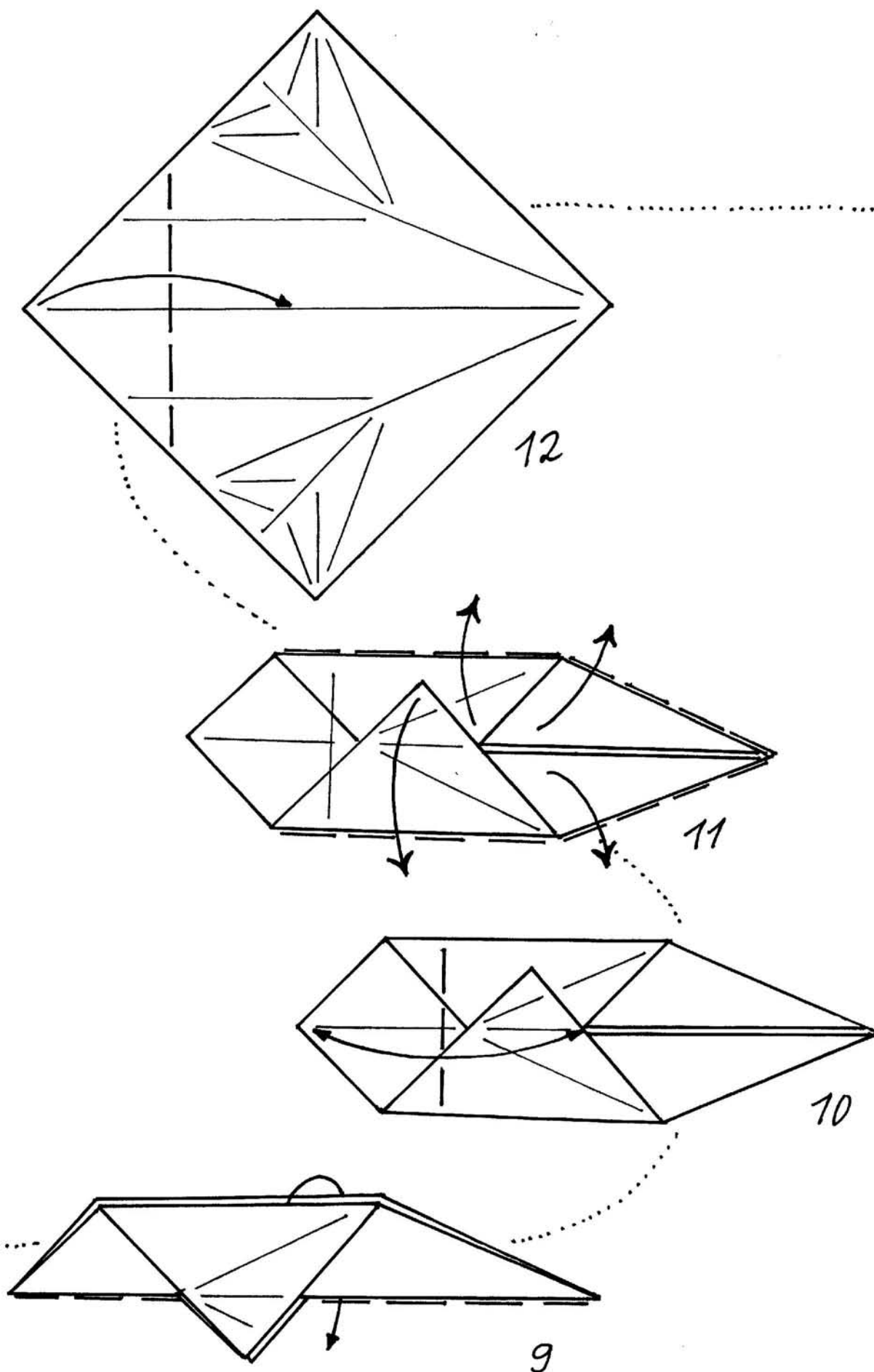
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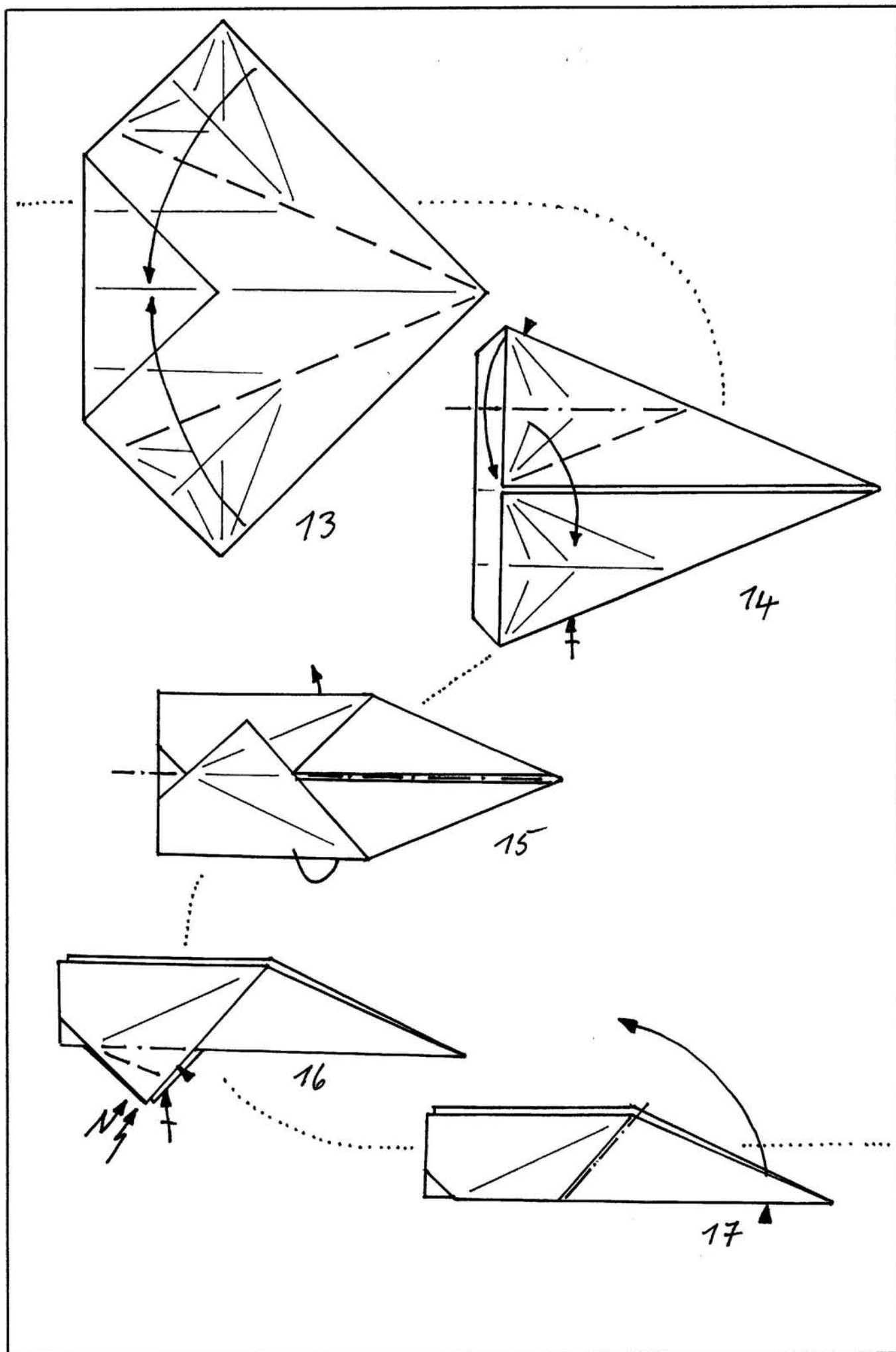
© Klaus-Dieter Ennen 9/10

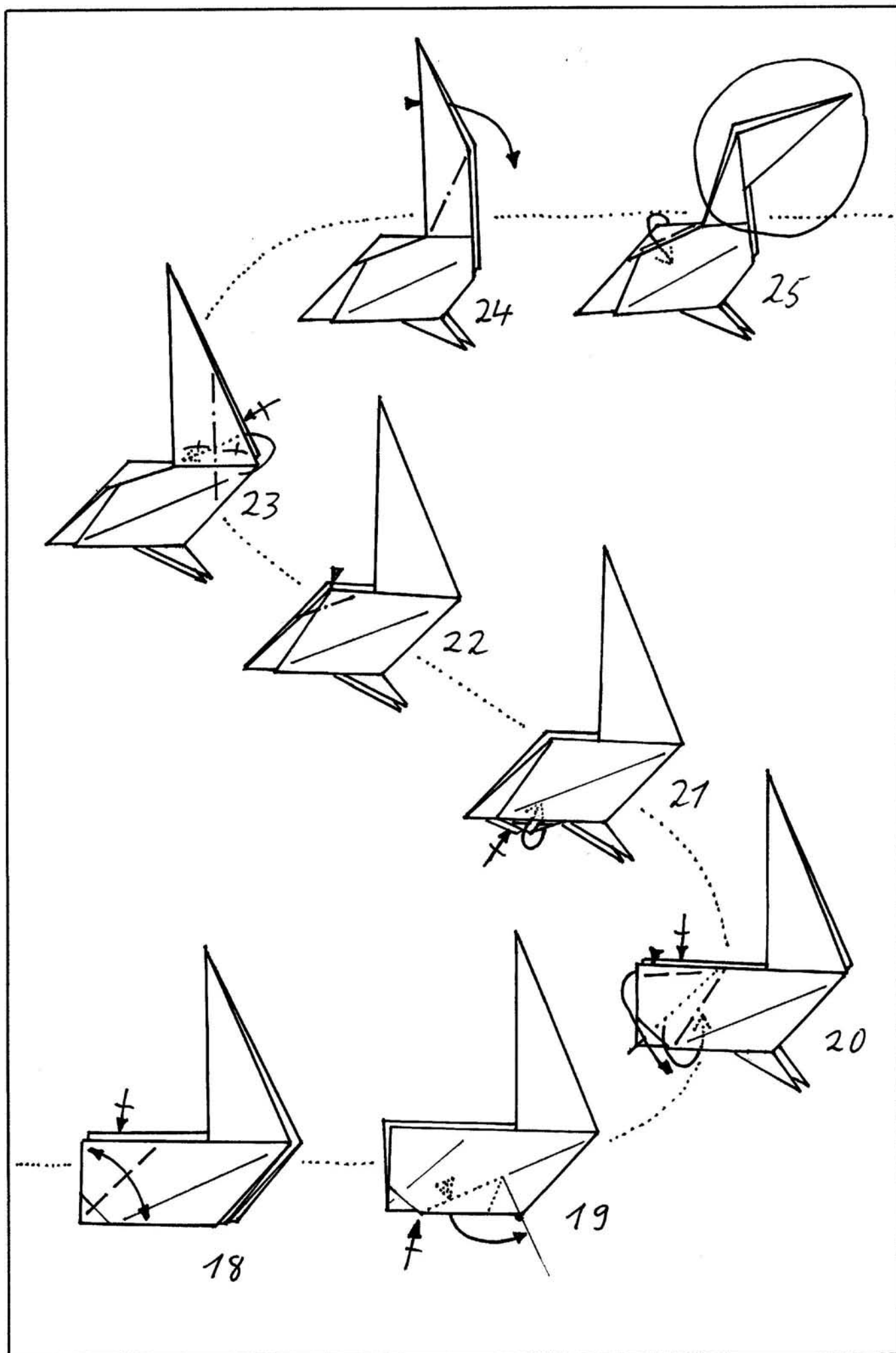
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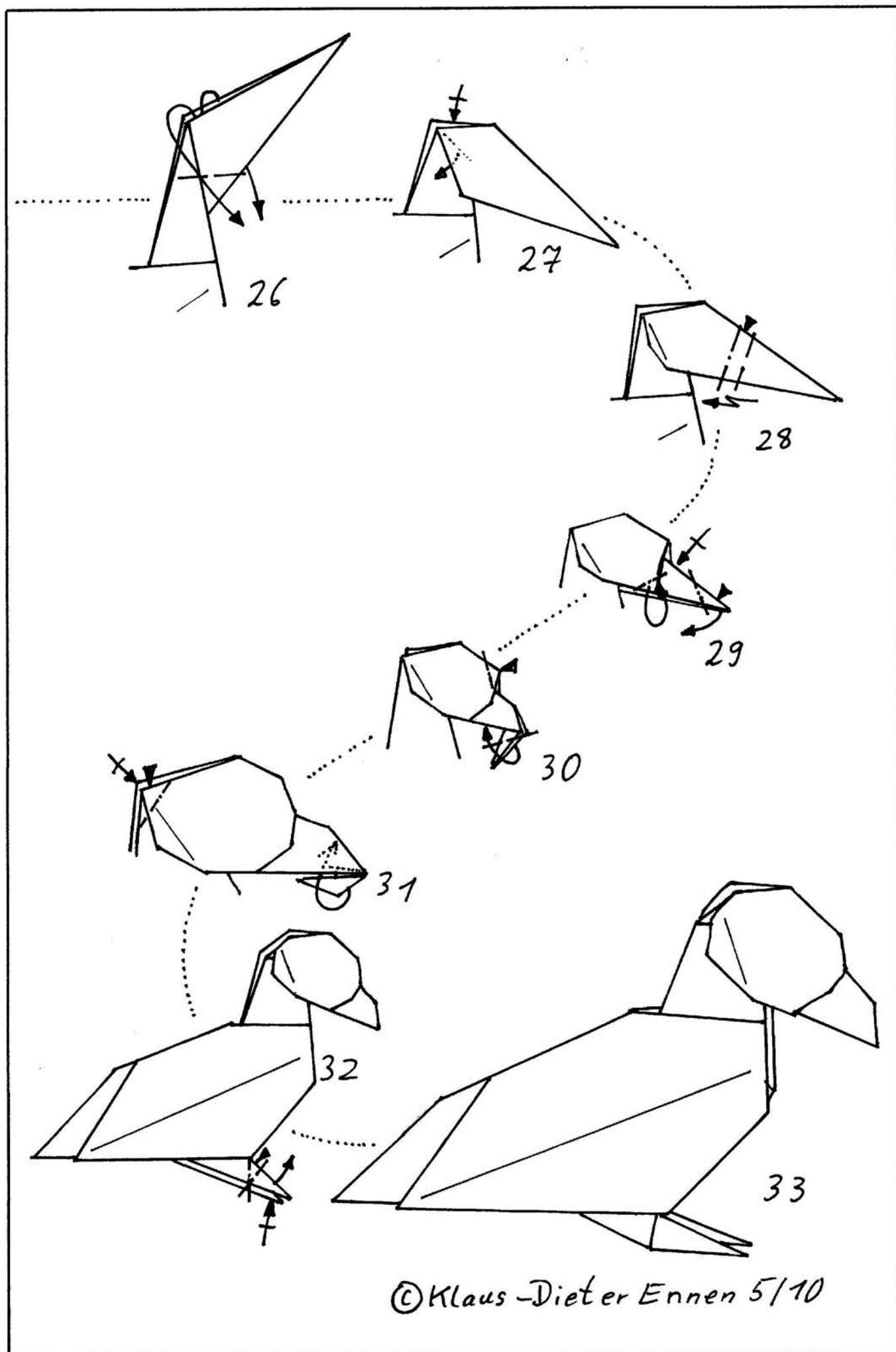
Origami.
von
Matsuo Kuroki





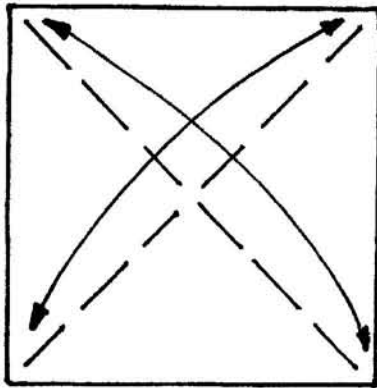
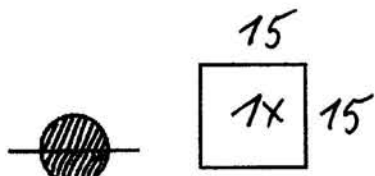




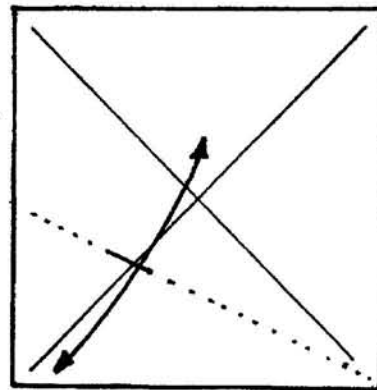


Blumentopf 2:

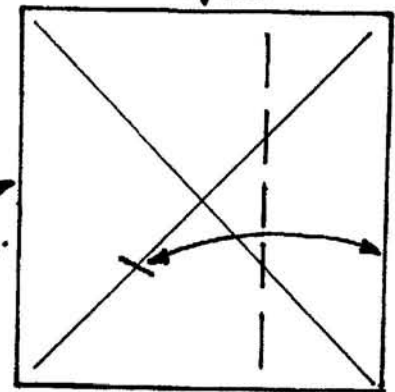
Origami.
von
Maus-Dieter Linnert



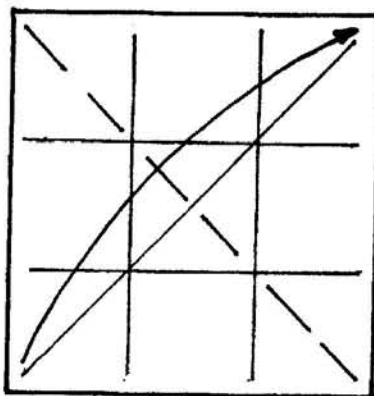
Topf: 1



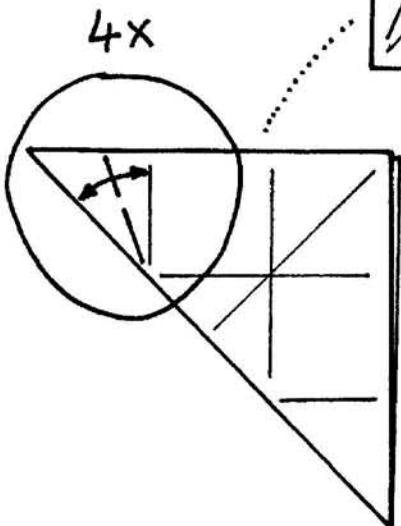
2
f d



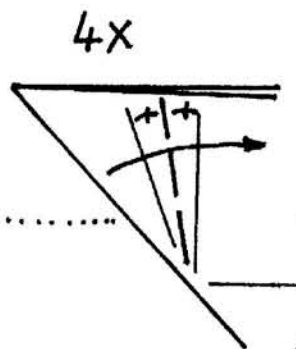
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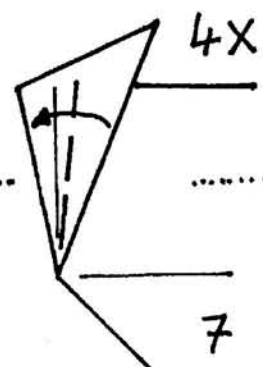
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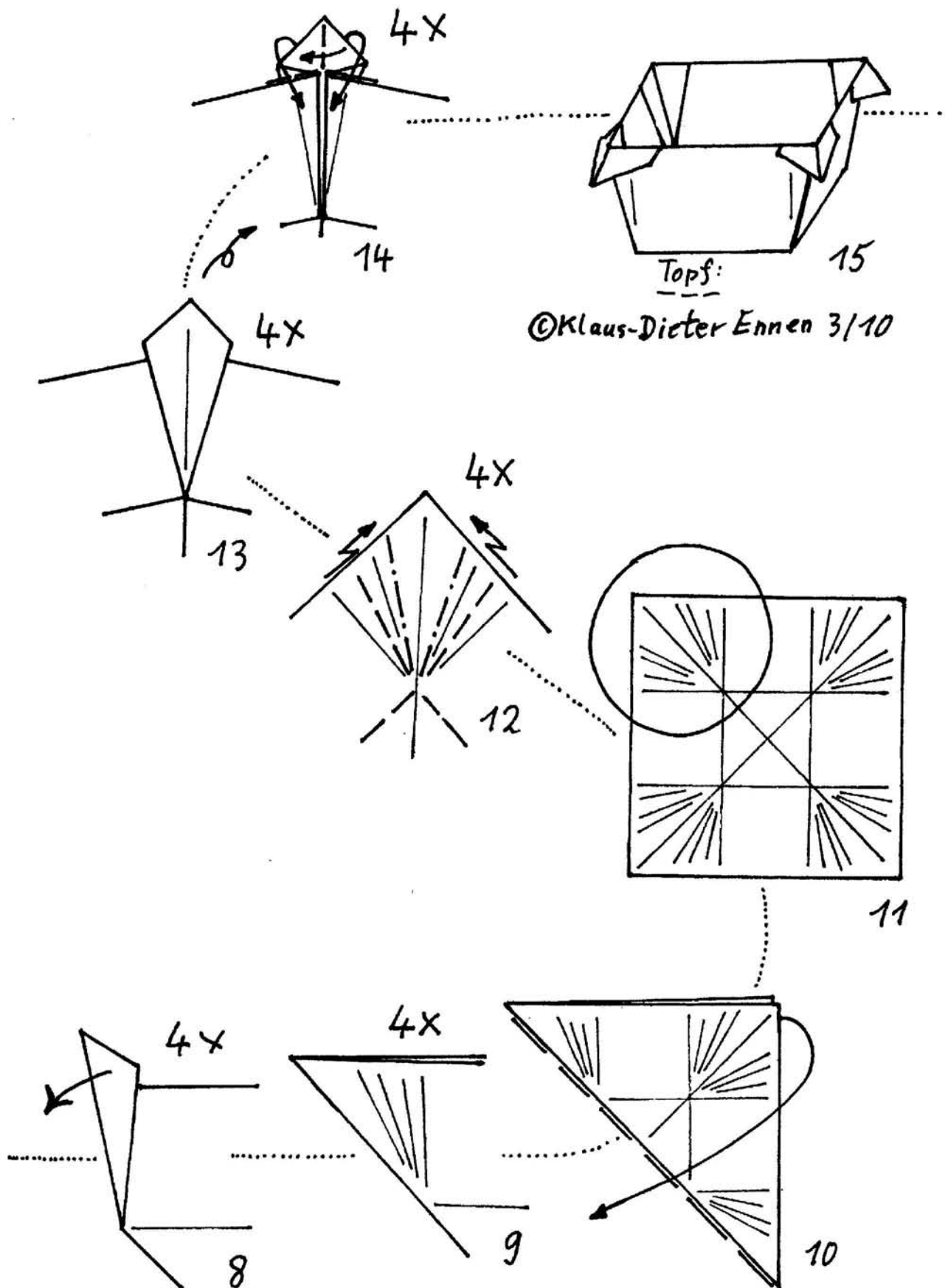
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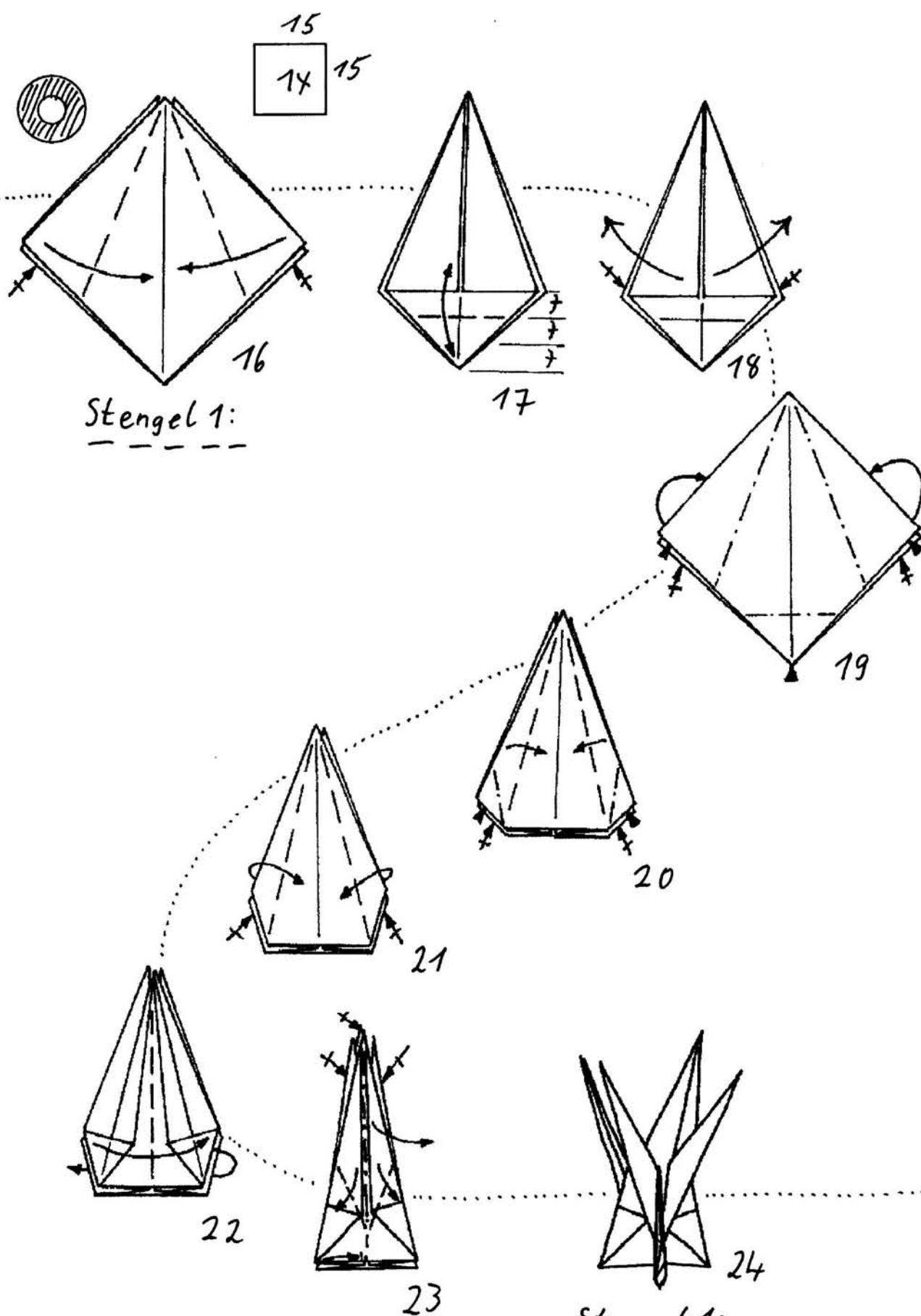


6

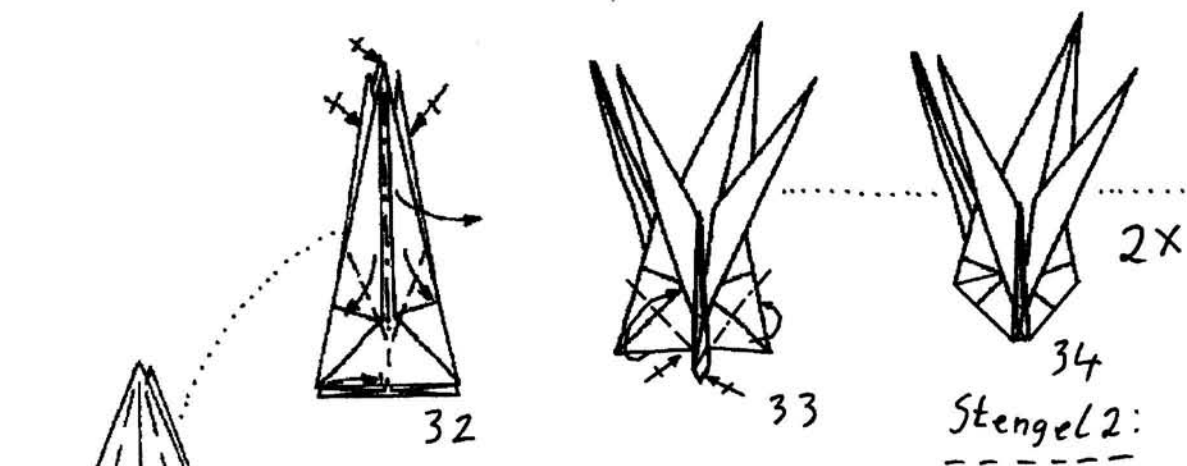


7

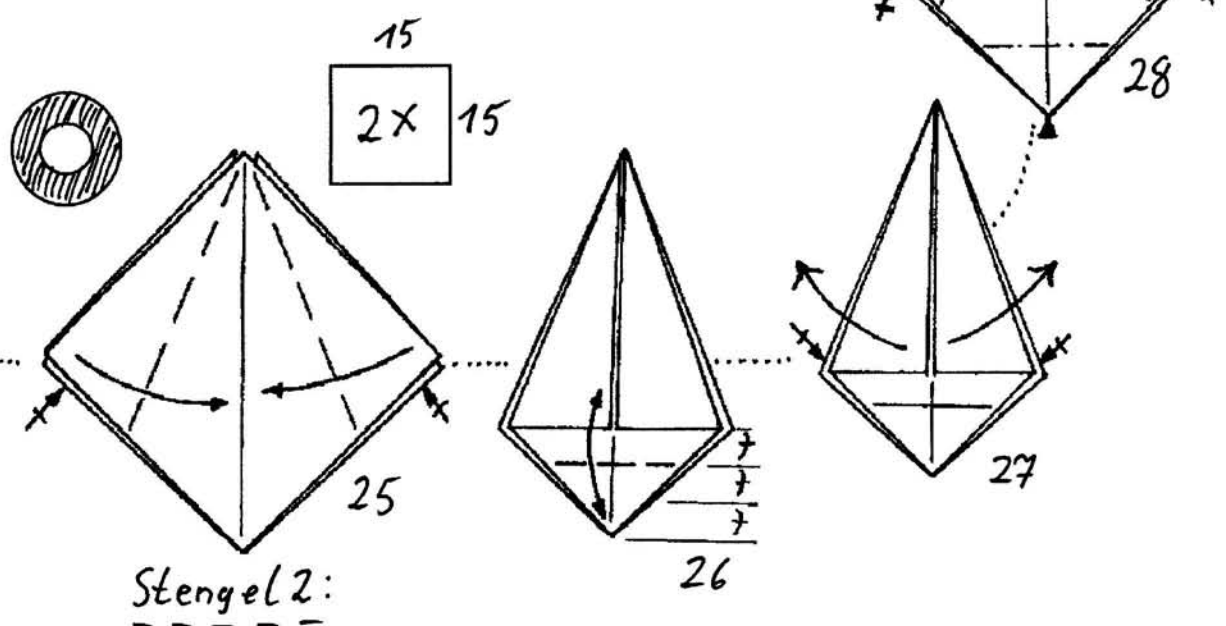


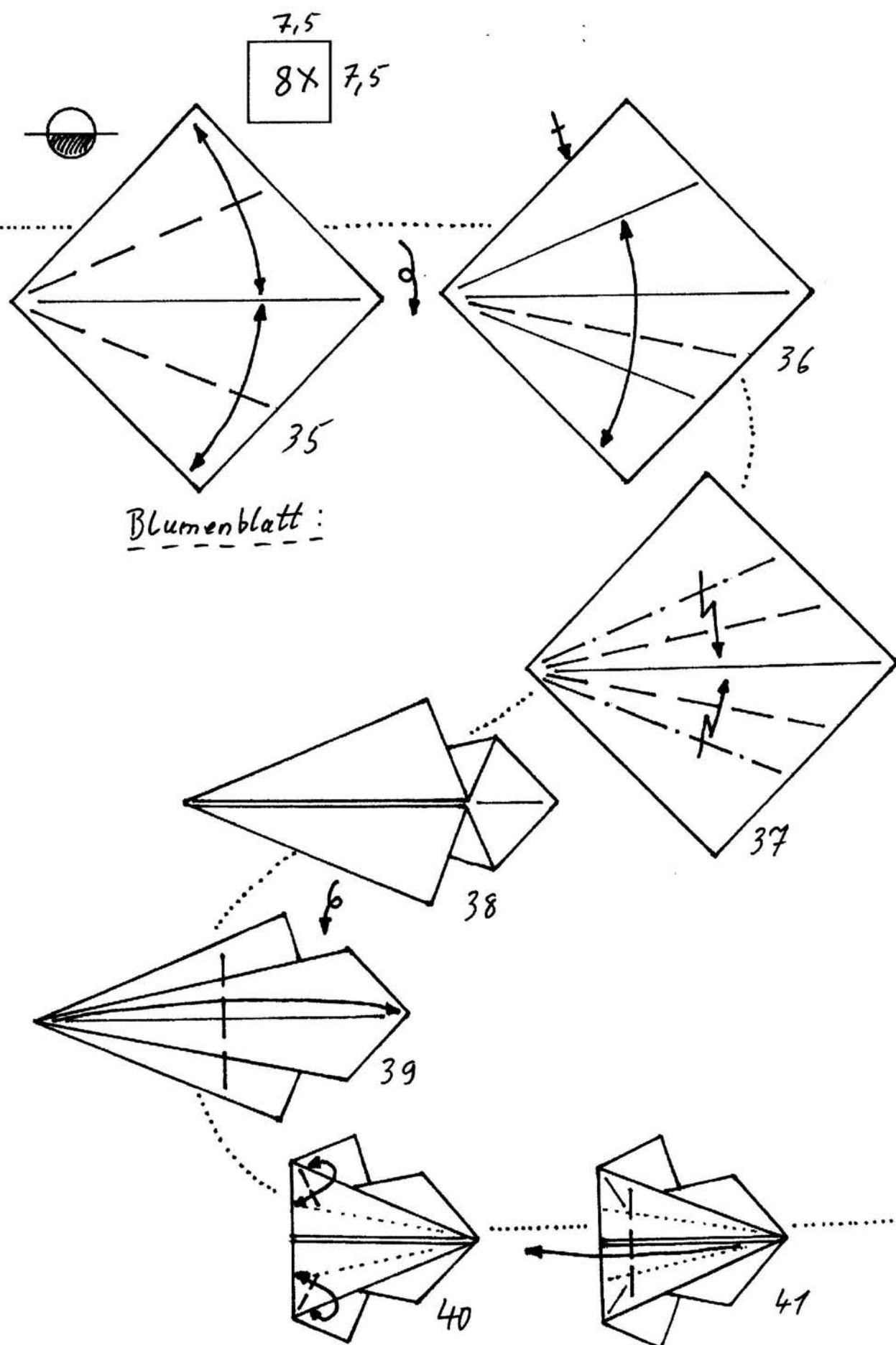


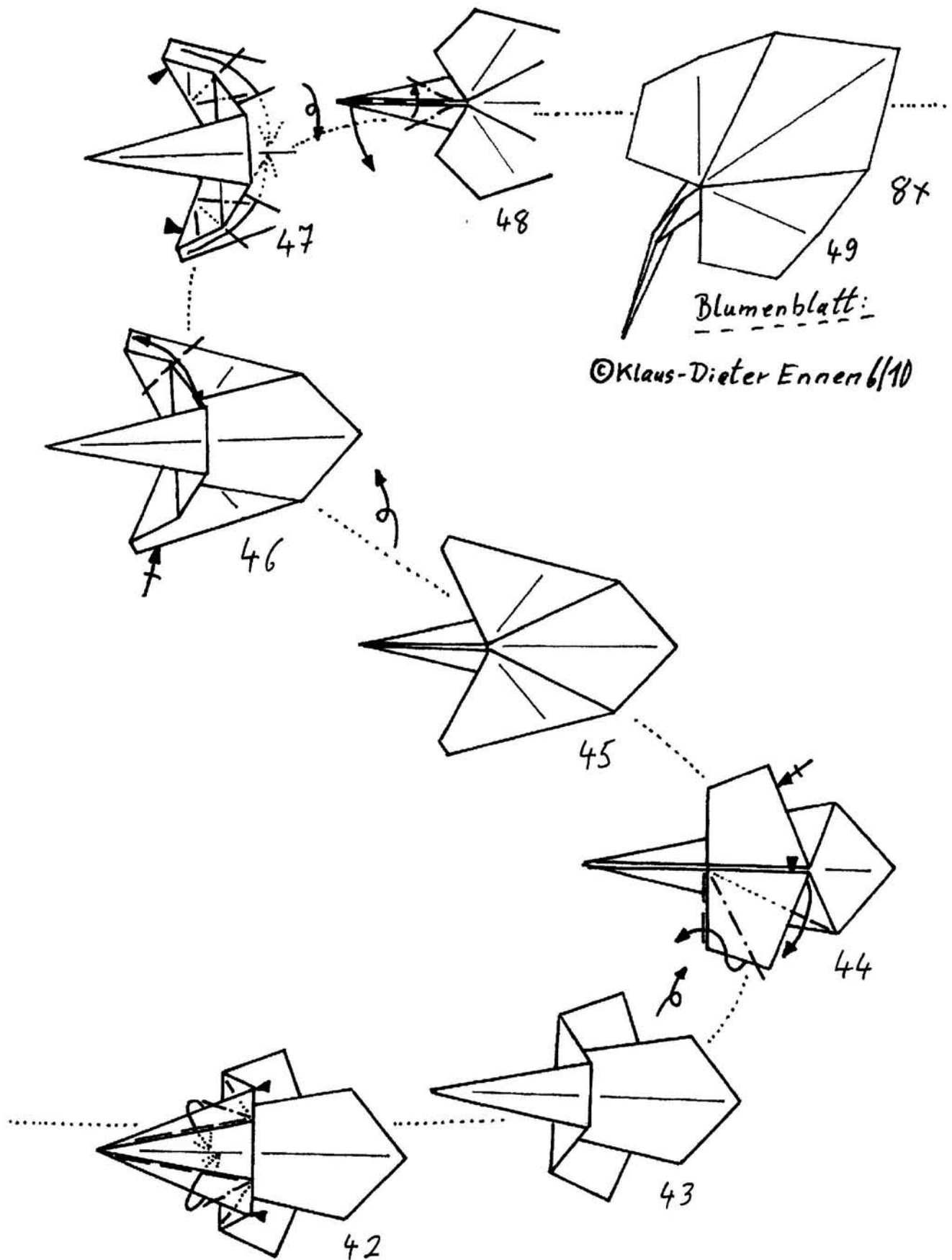
Stengel 1:
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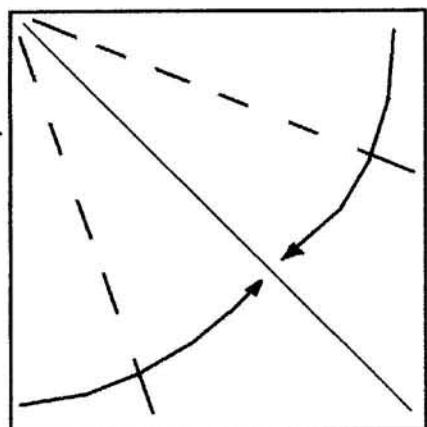
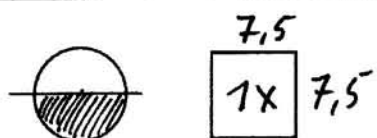


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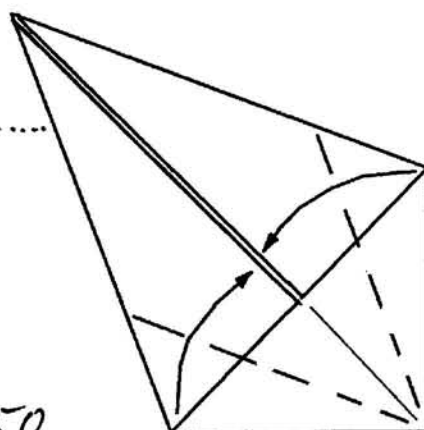




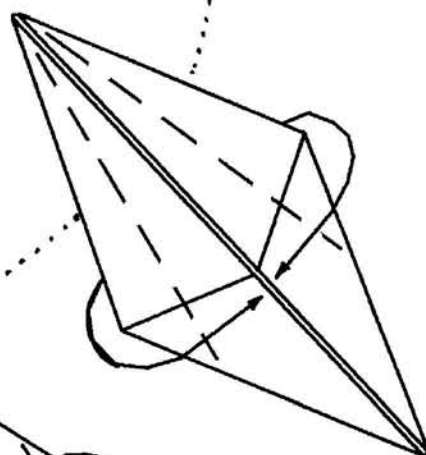


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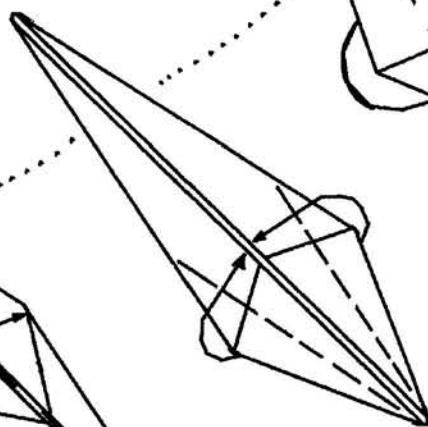
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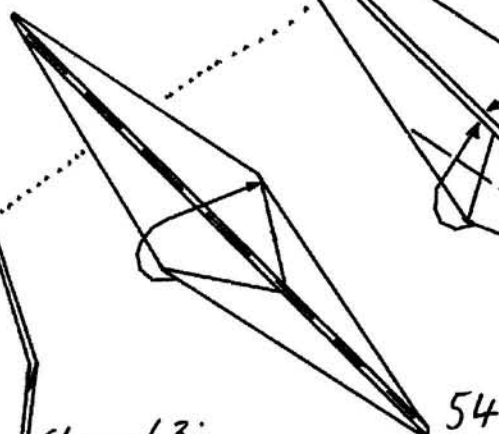
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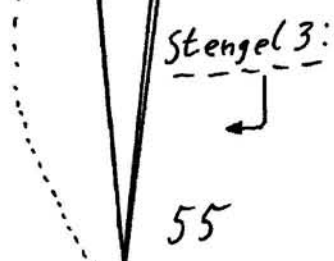
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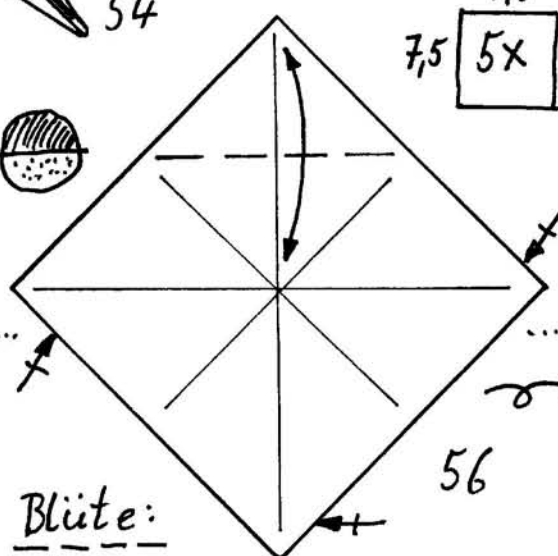
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54

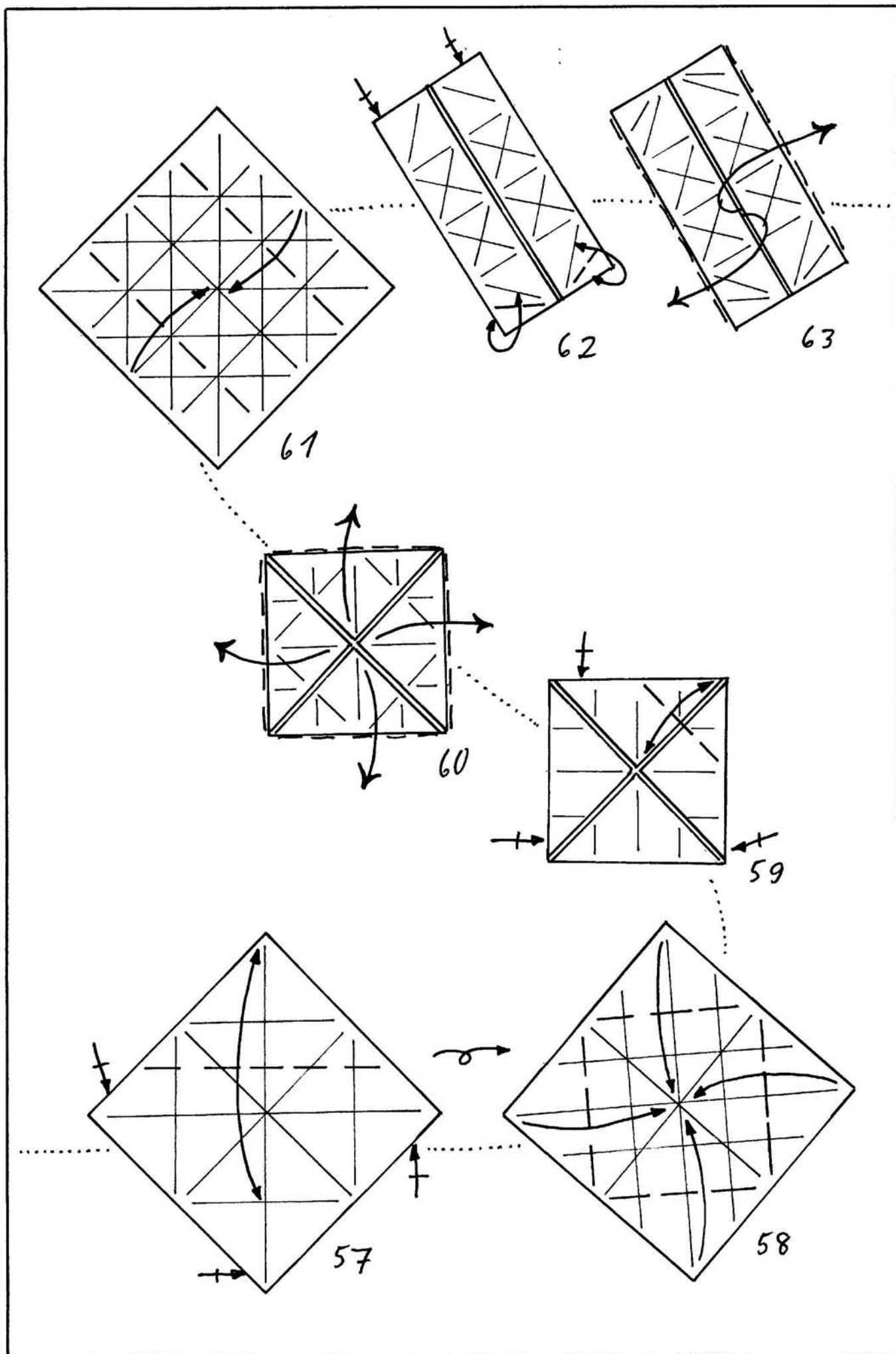


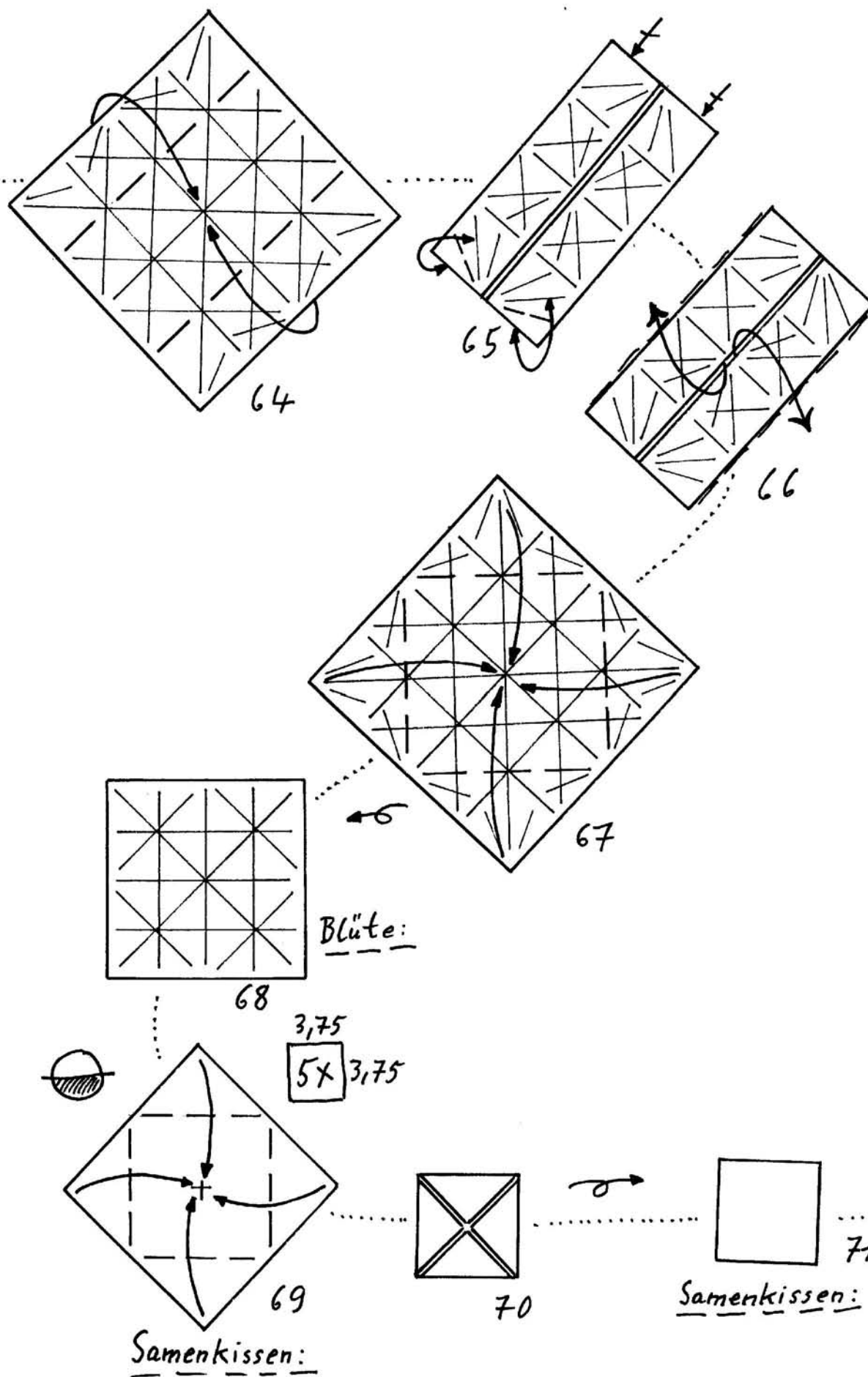
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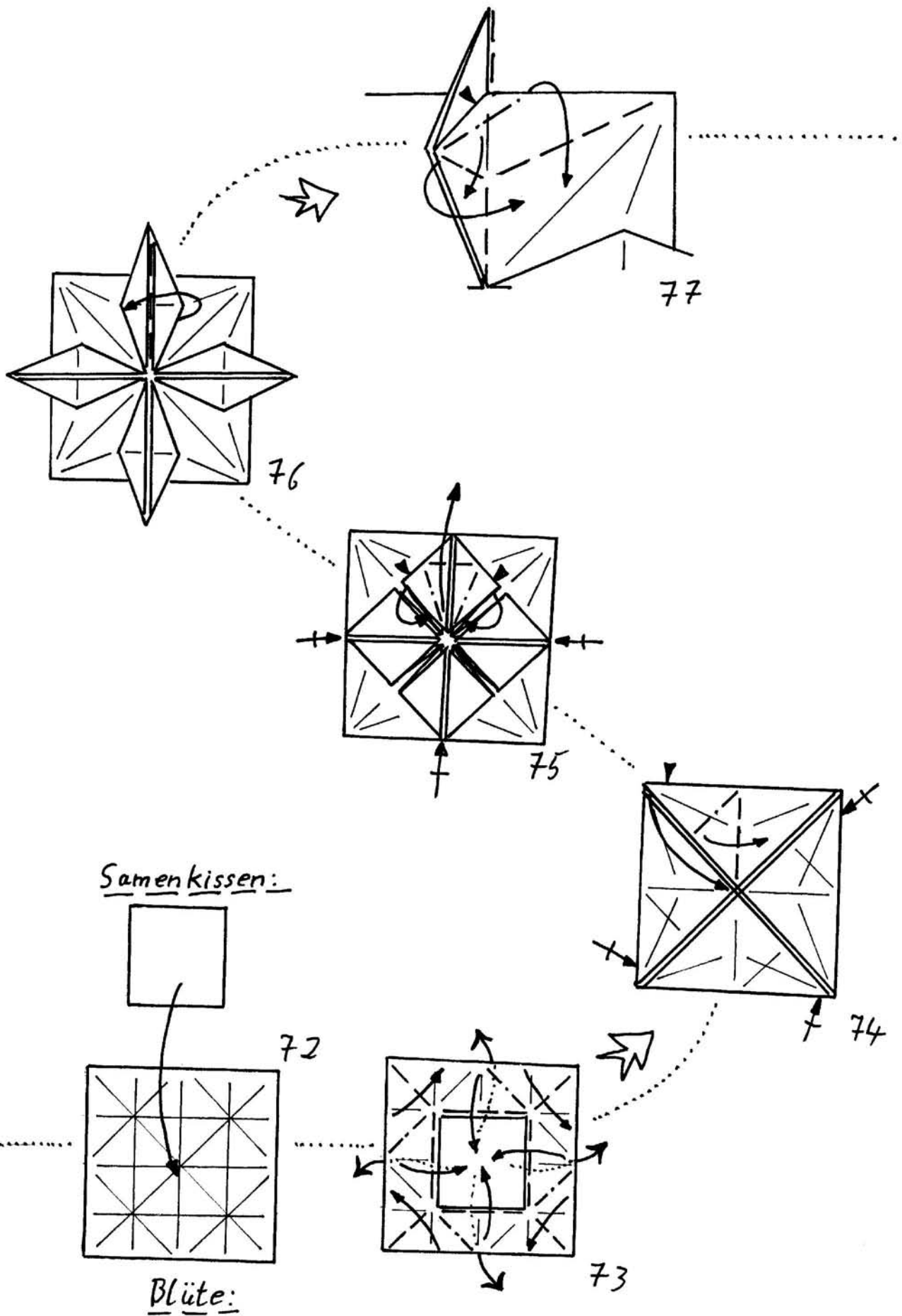


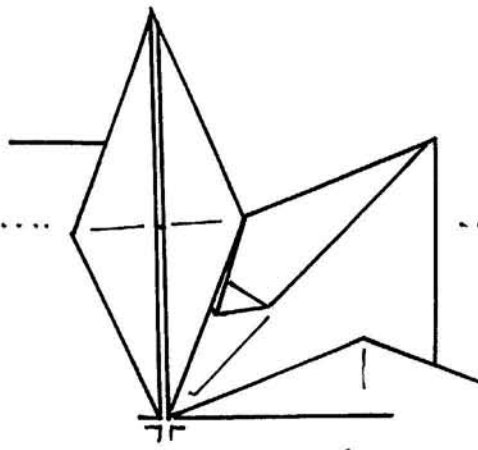
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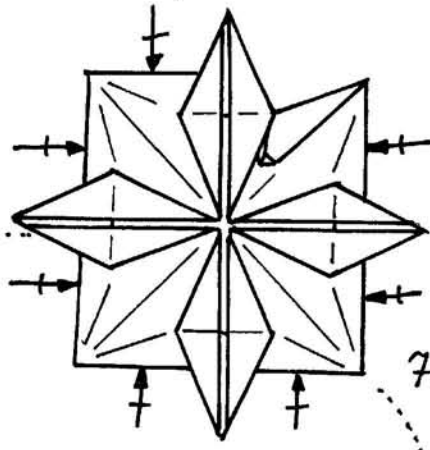




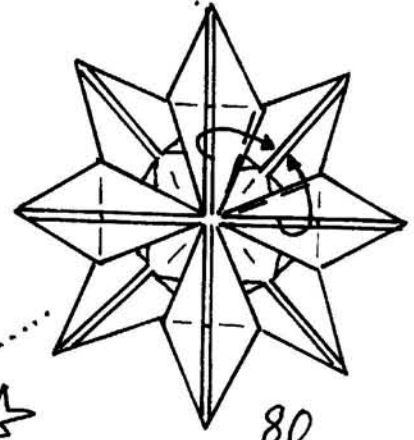




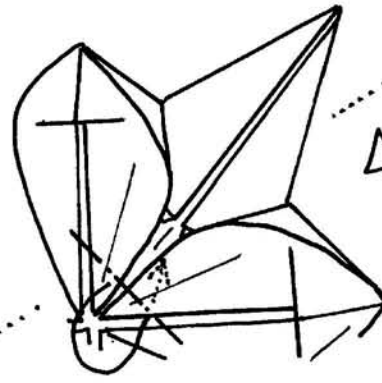
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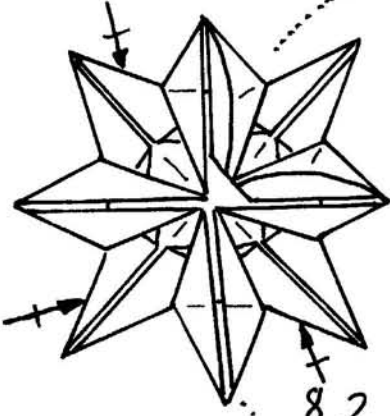
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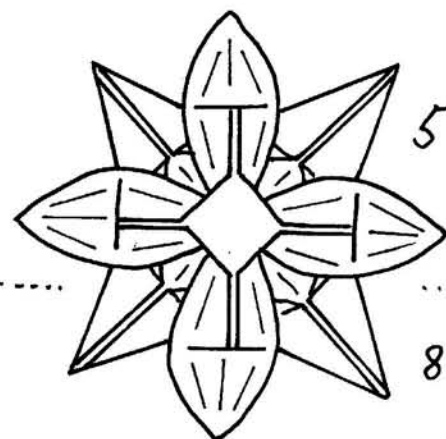
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81



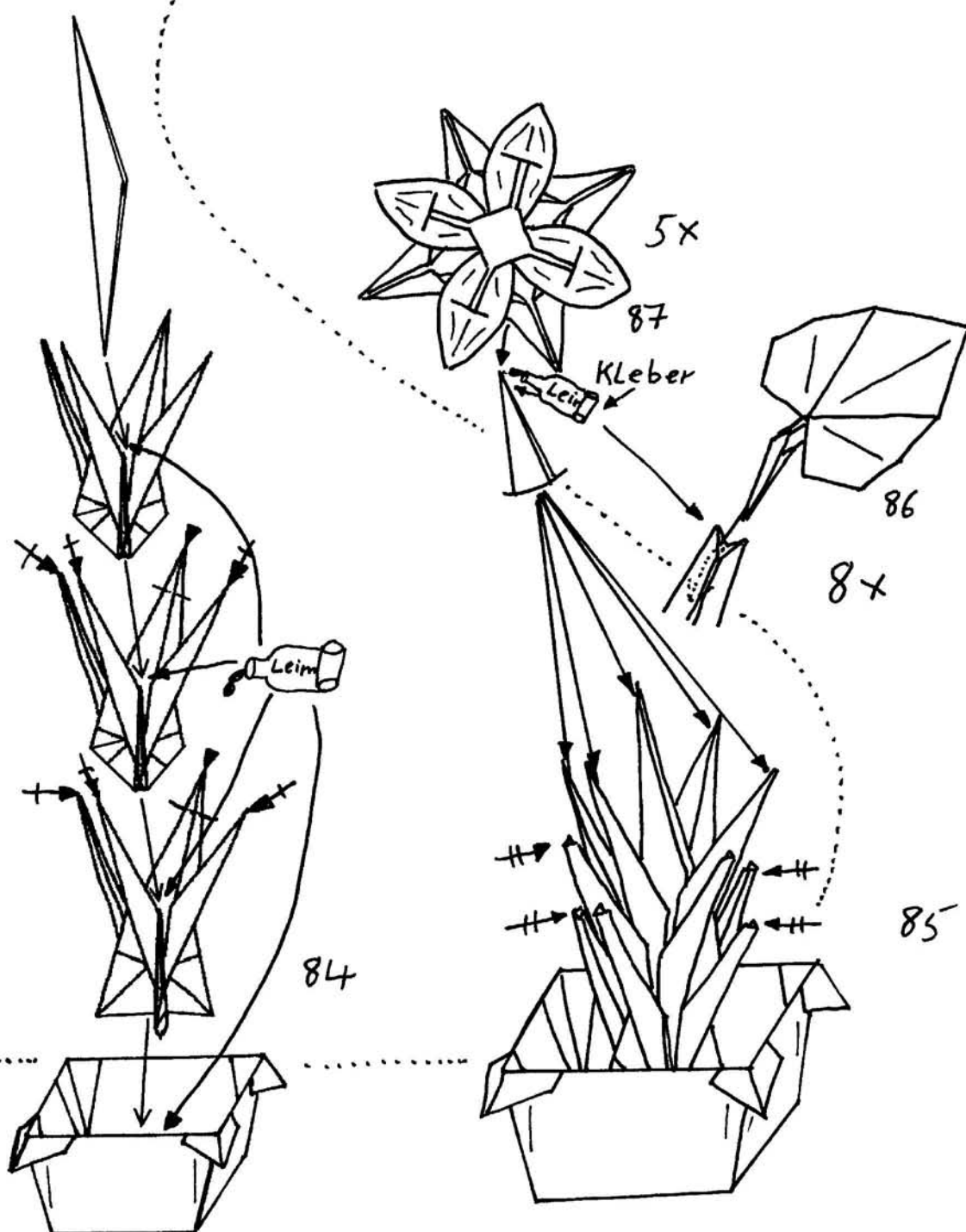
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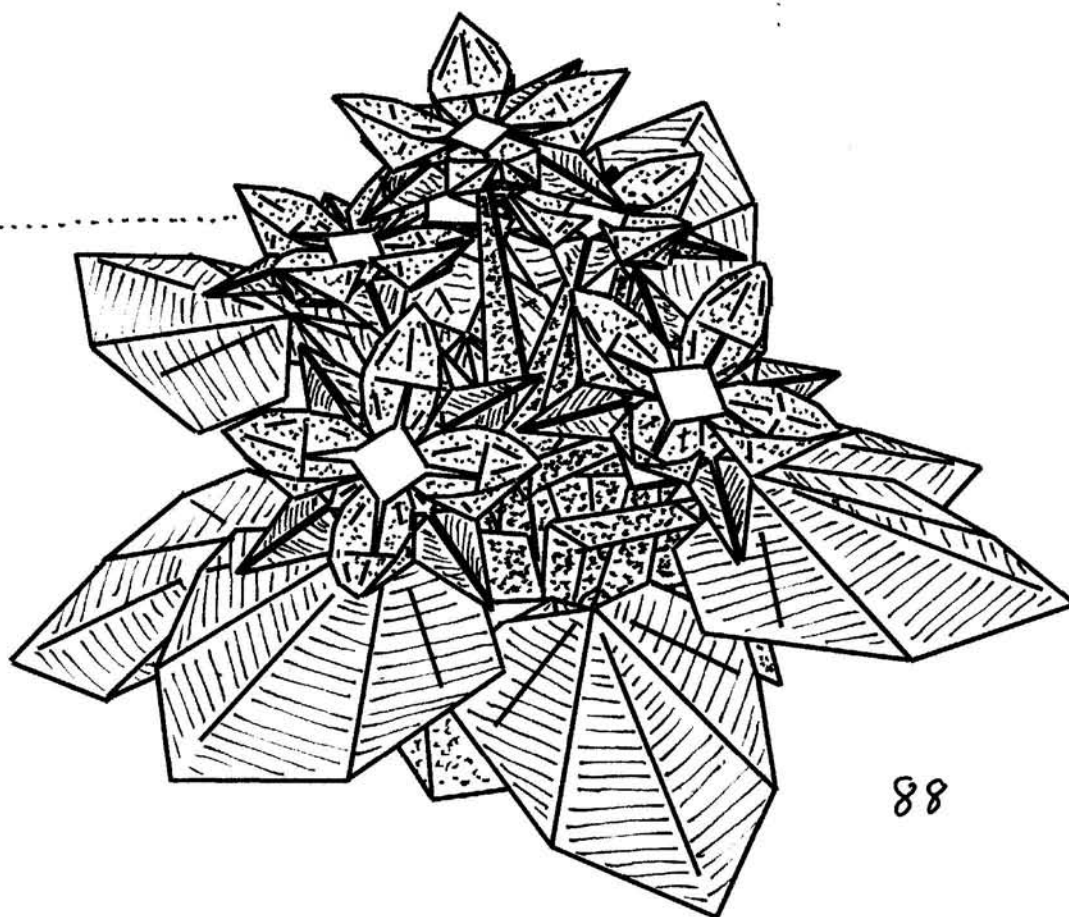


5x

83

Blüte:





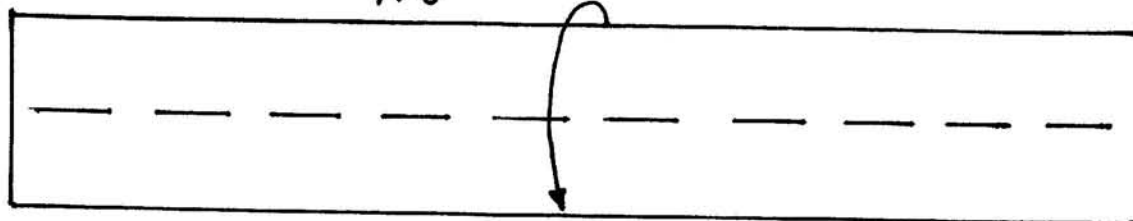
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Chinesischer Drache:

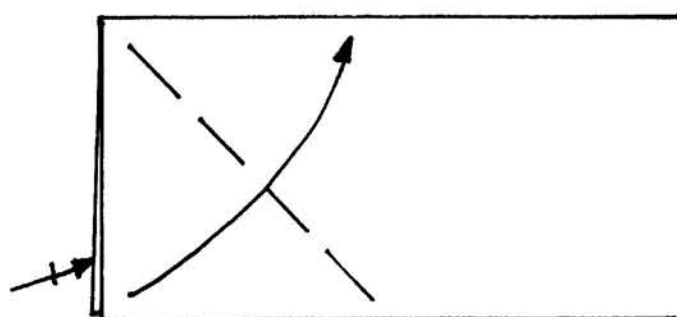
Origami
von
Matus-Dietel Emmen



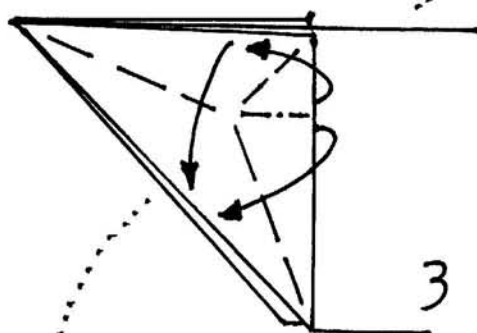
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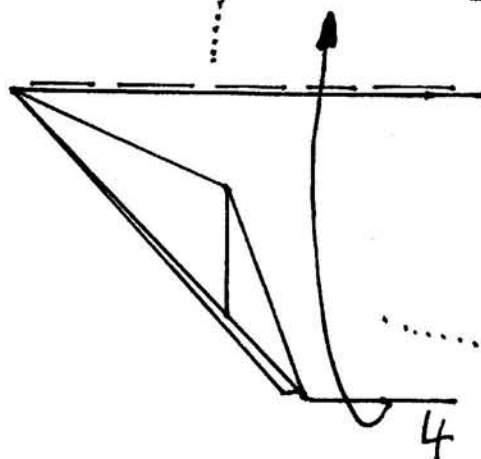
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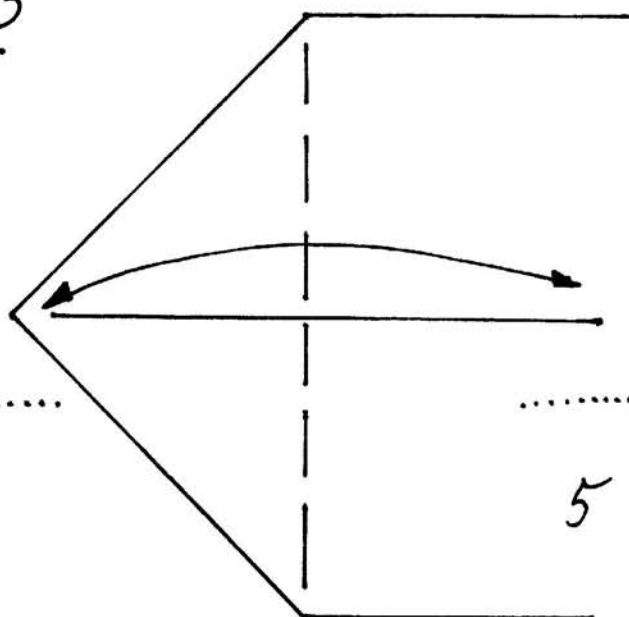
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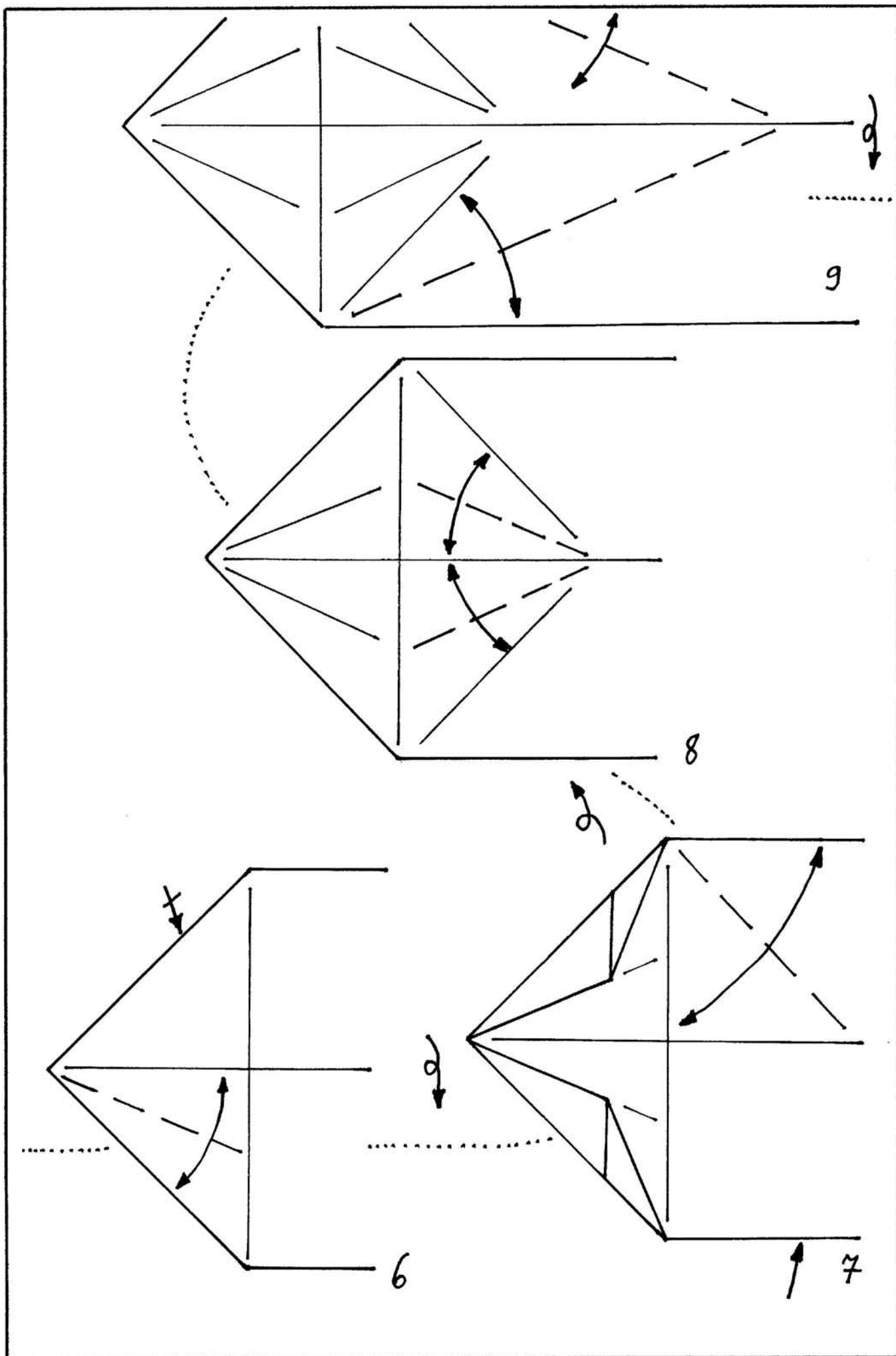
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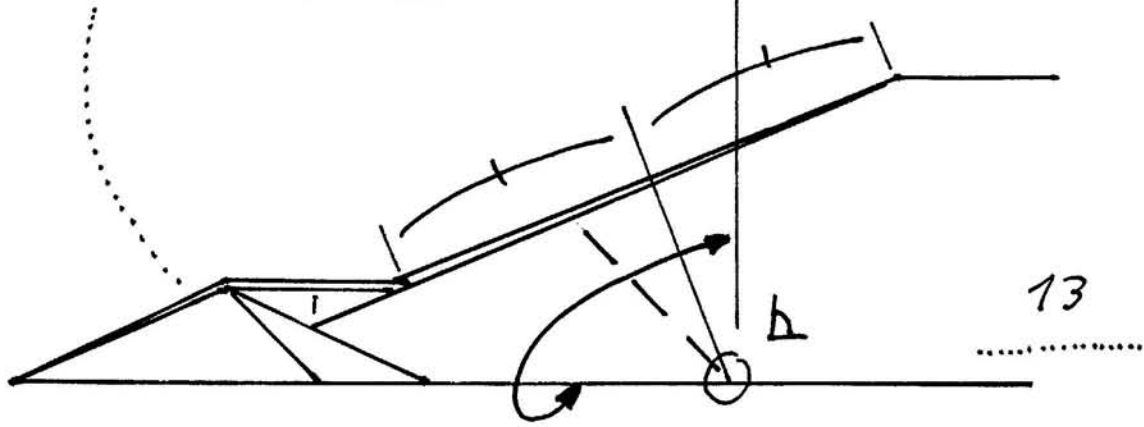
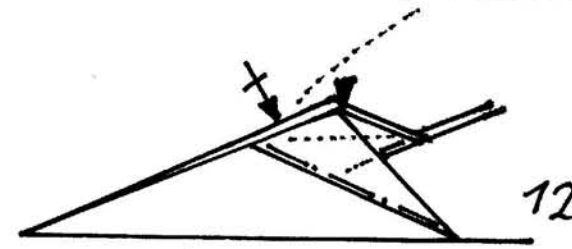
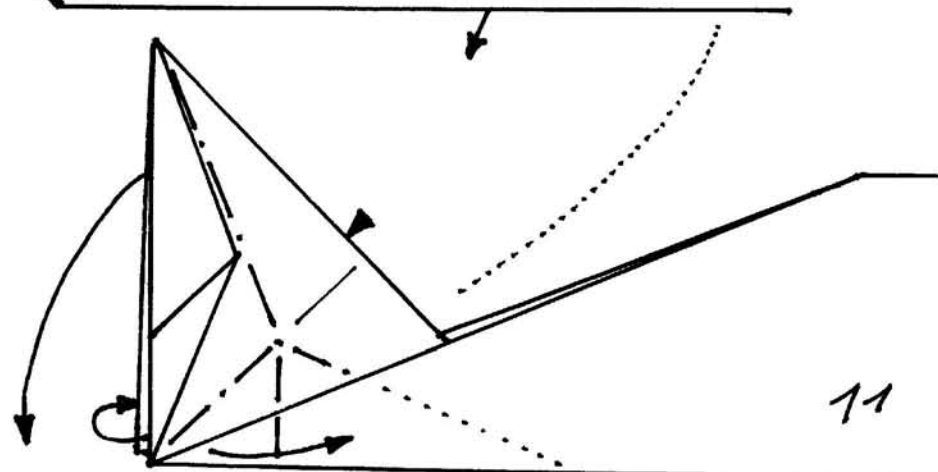
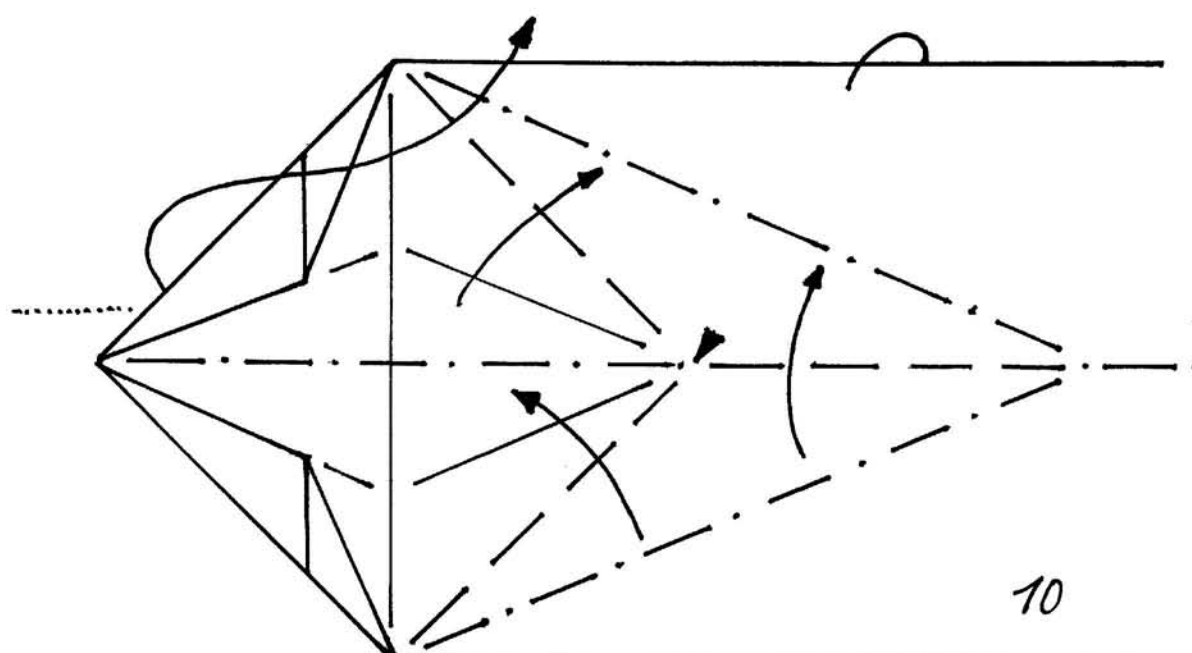


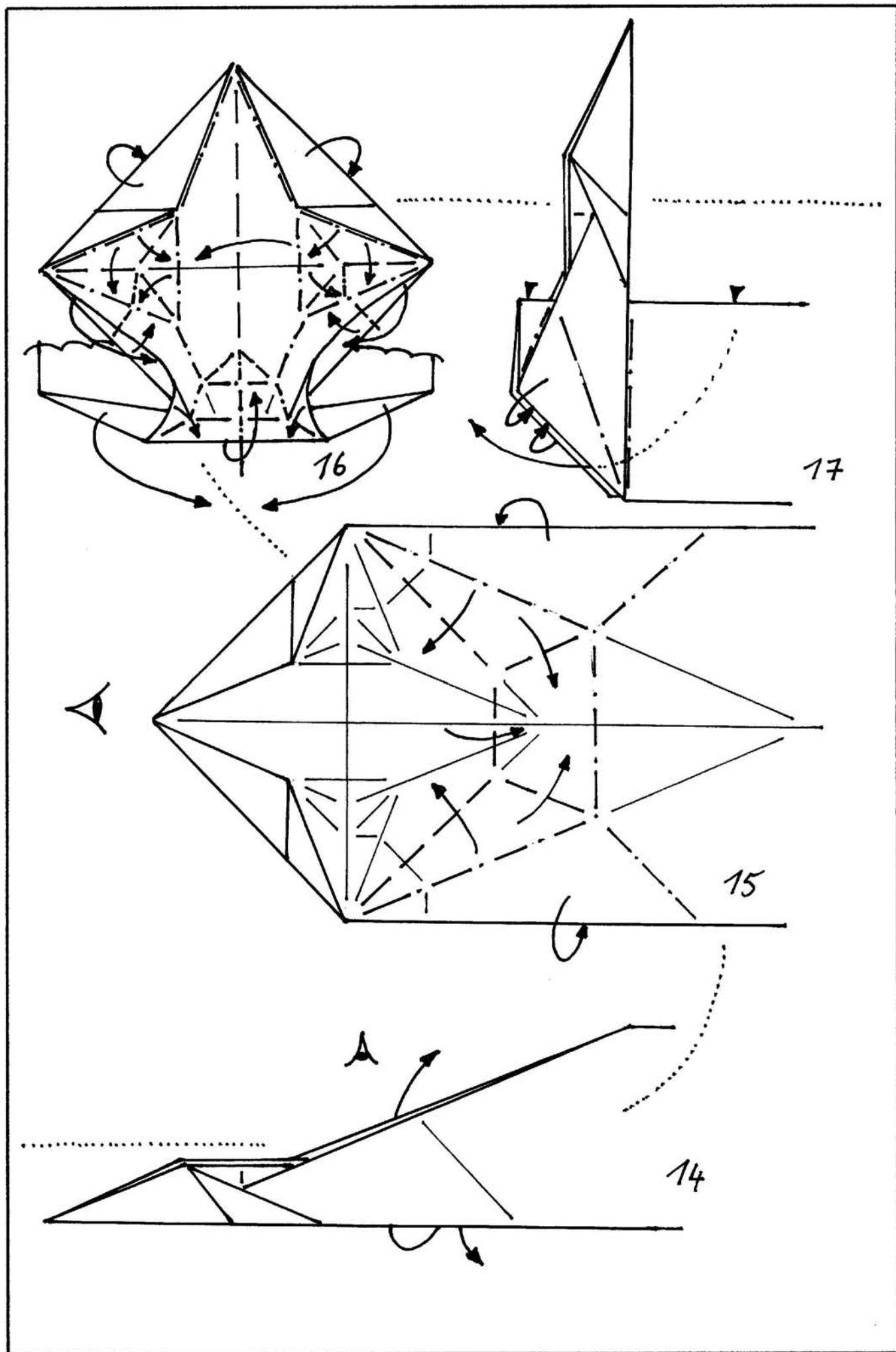
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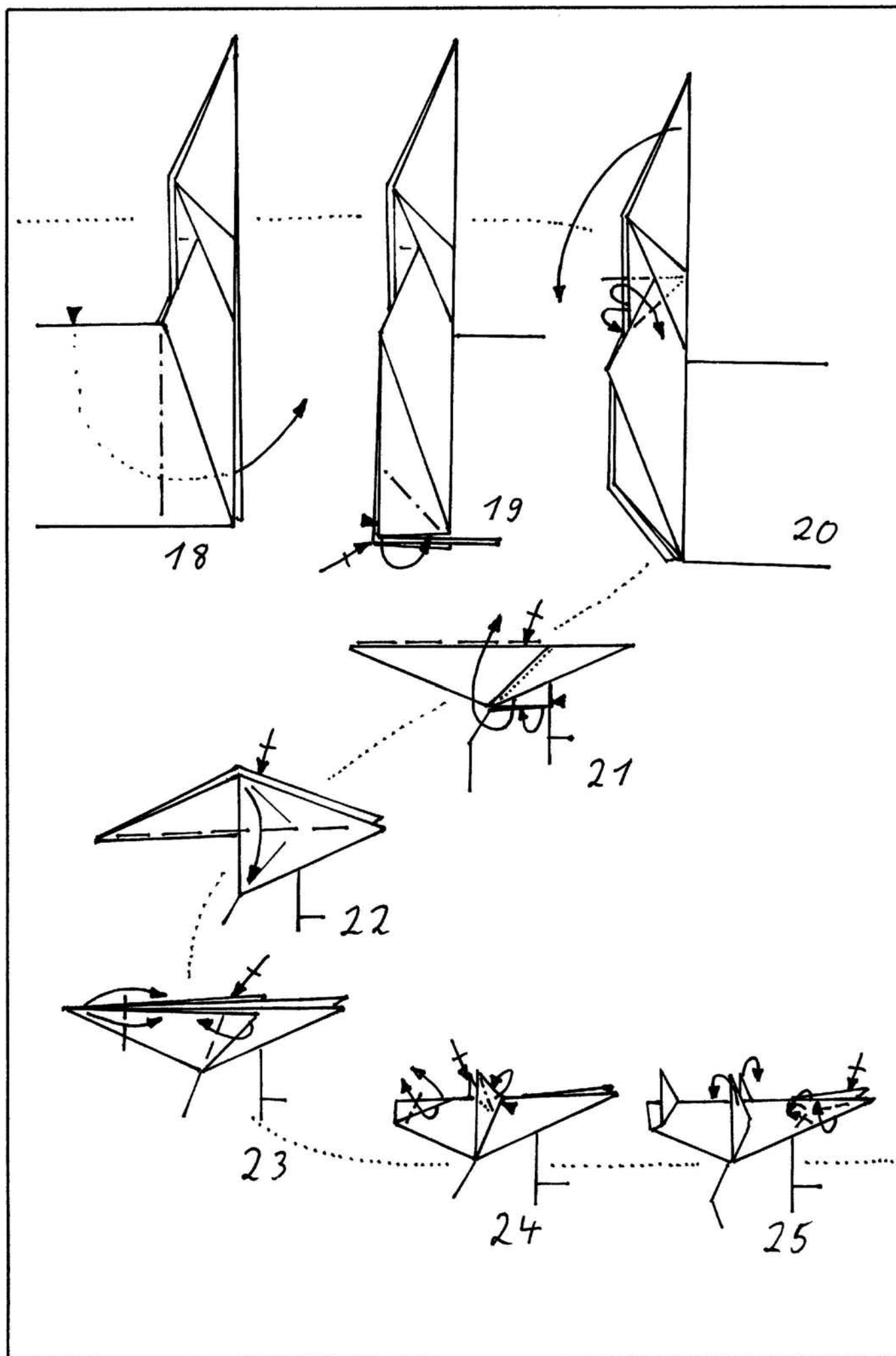


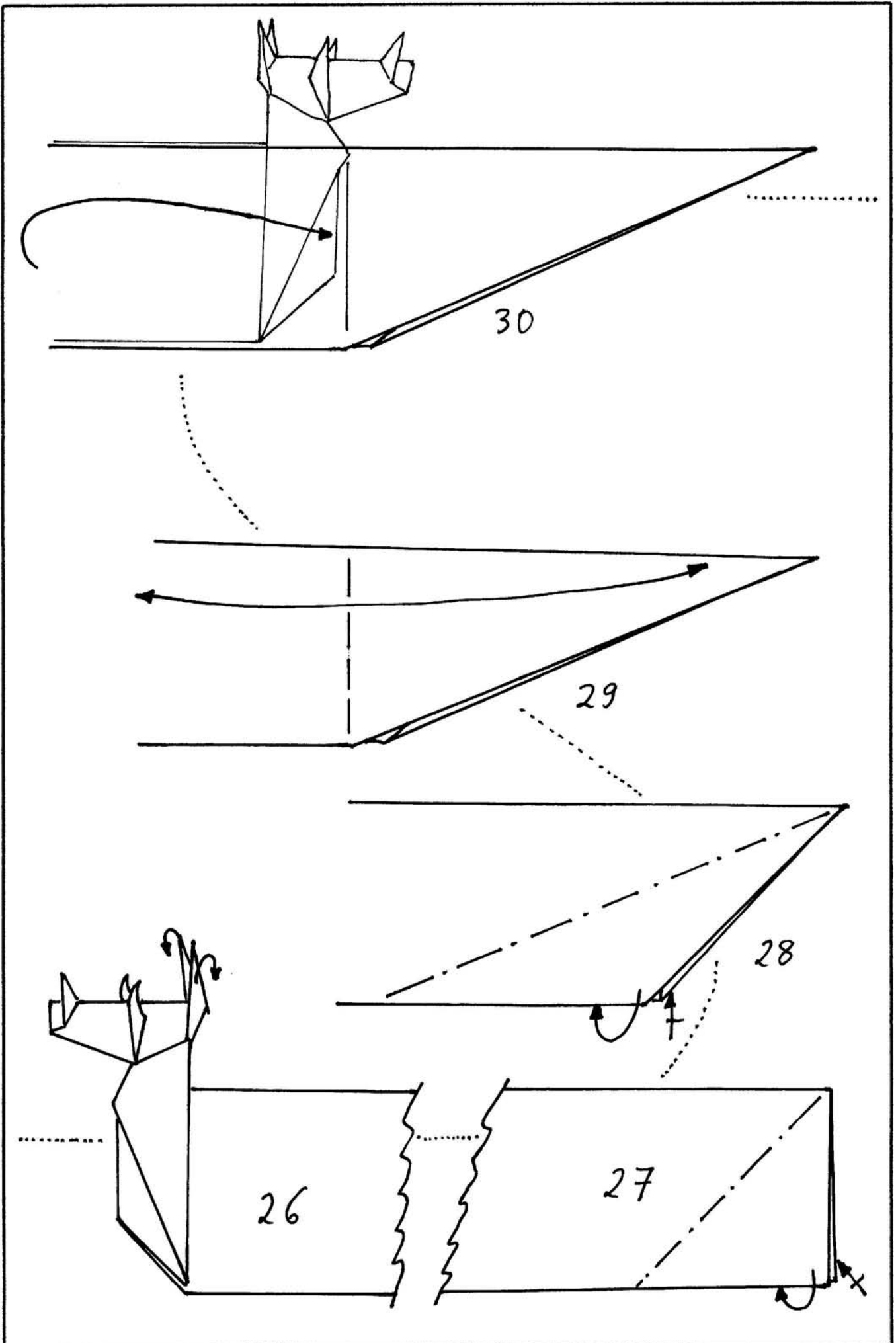
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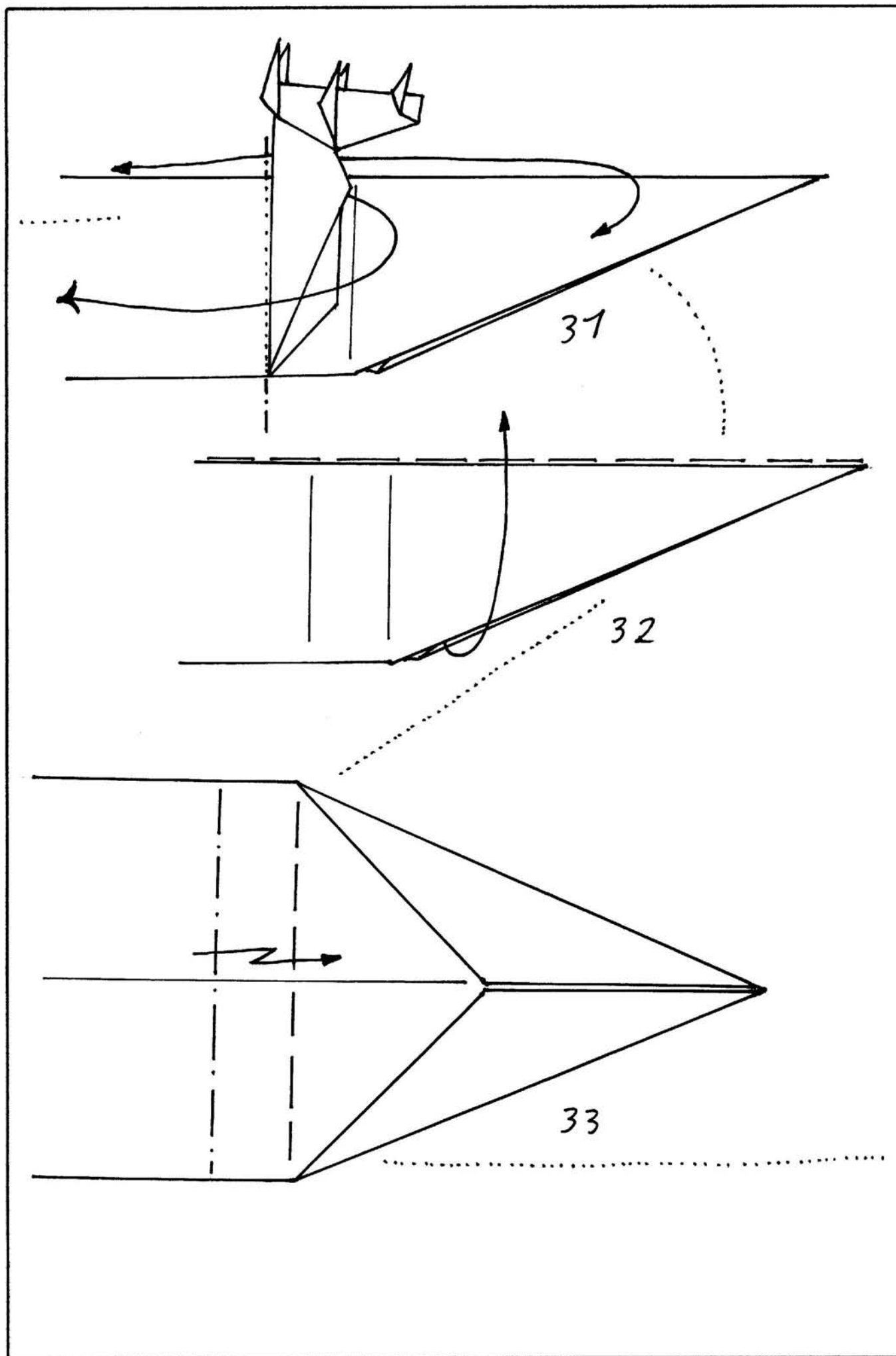


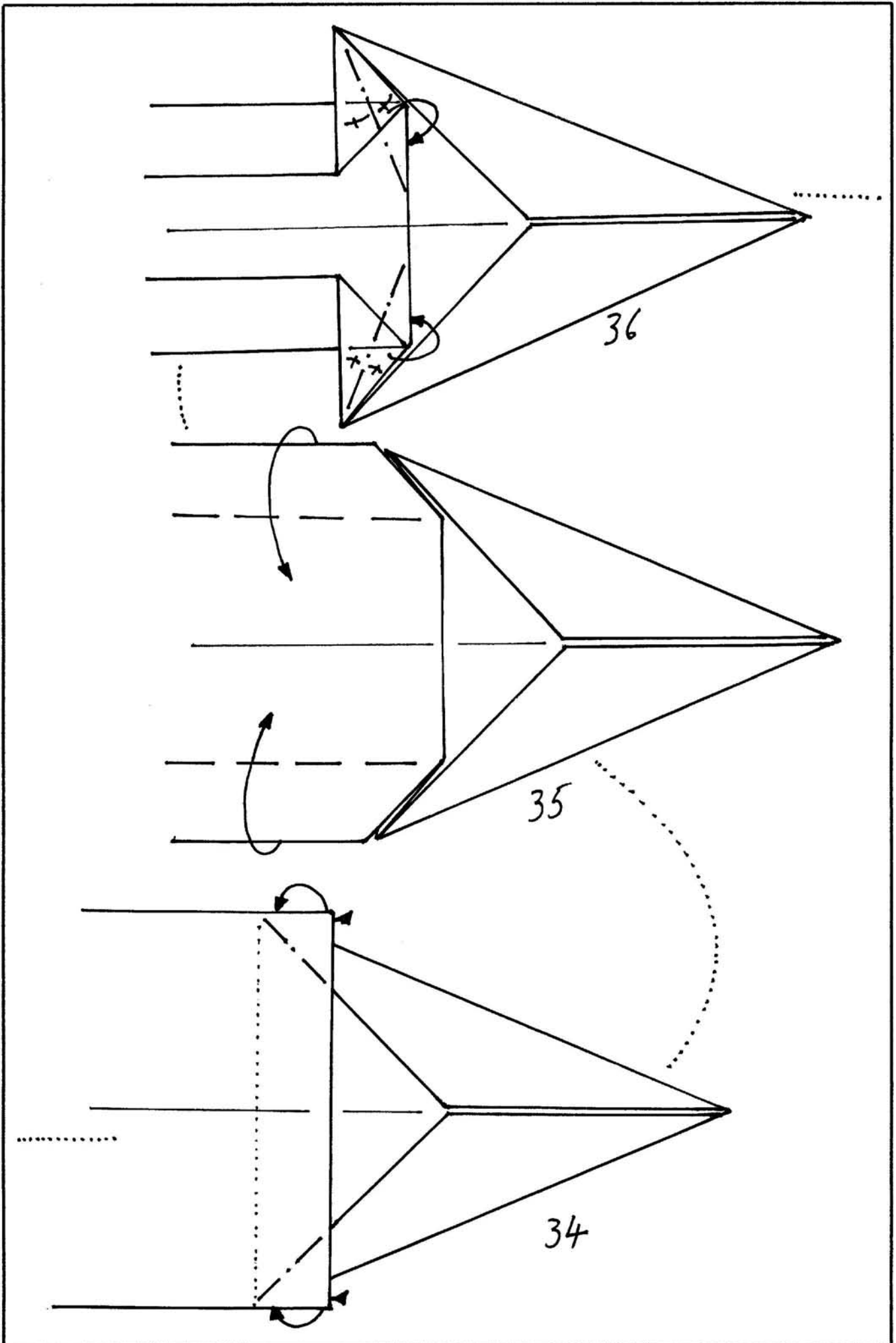


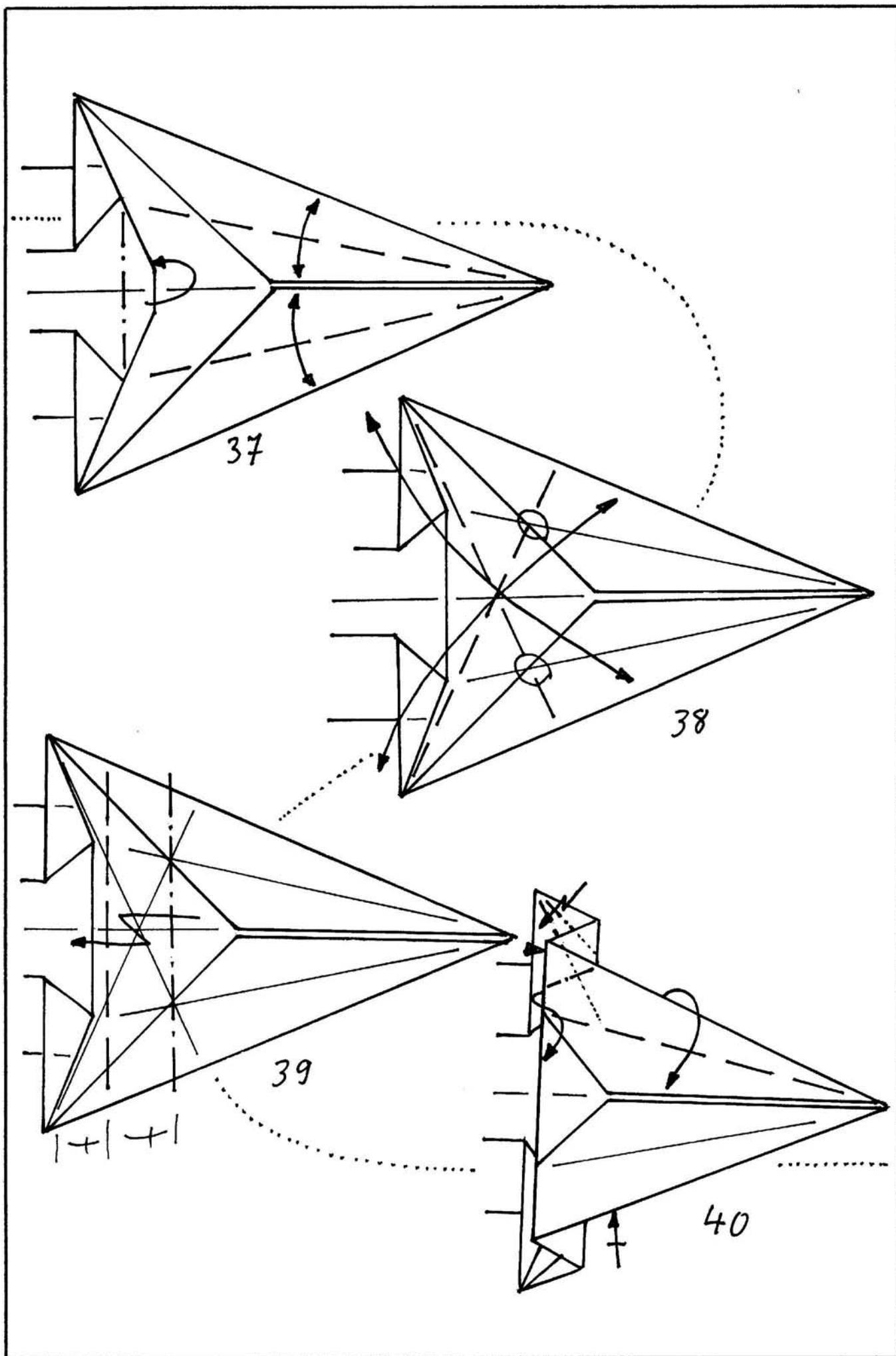


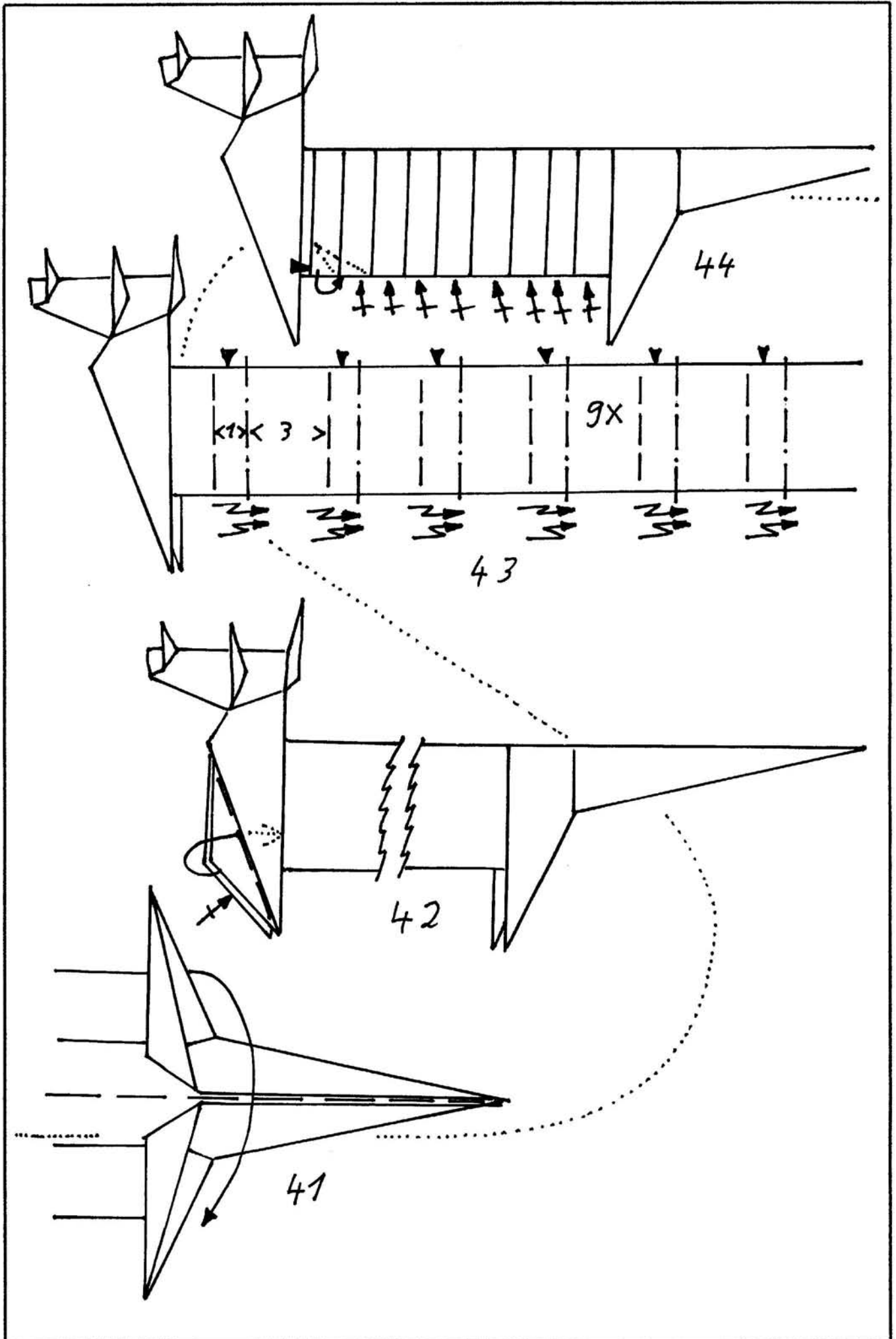


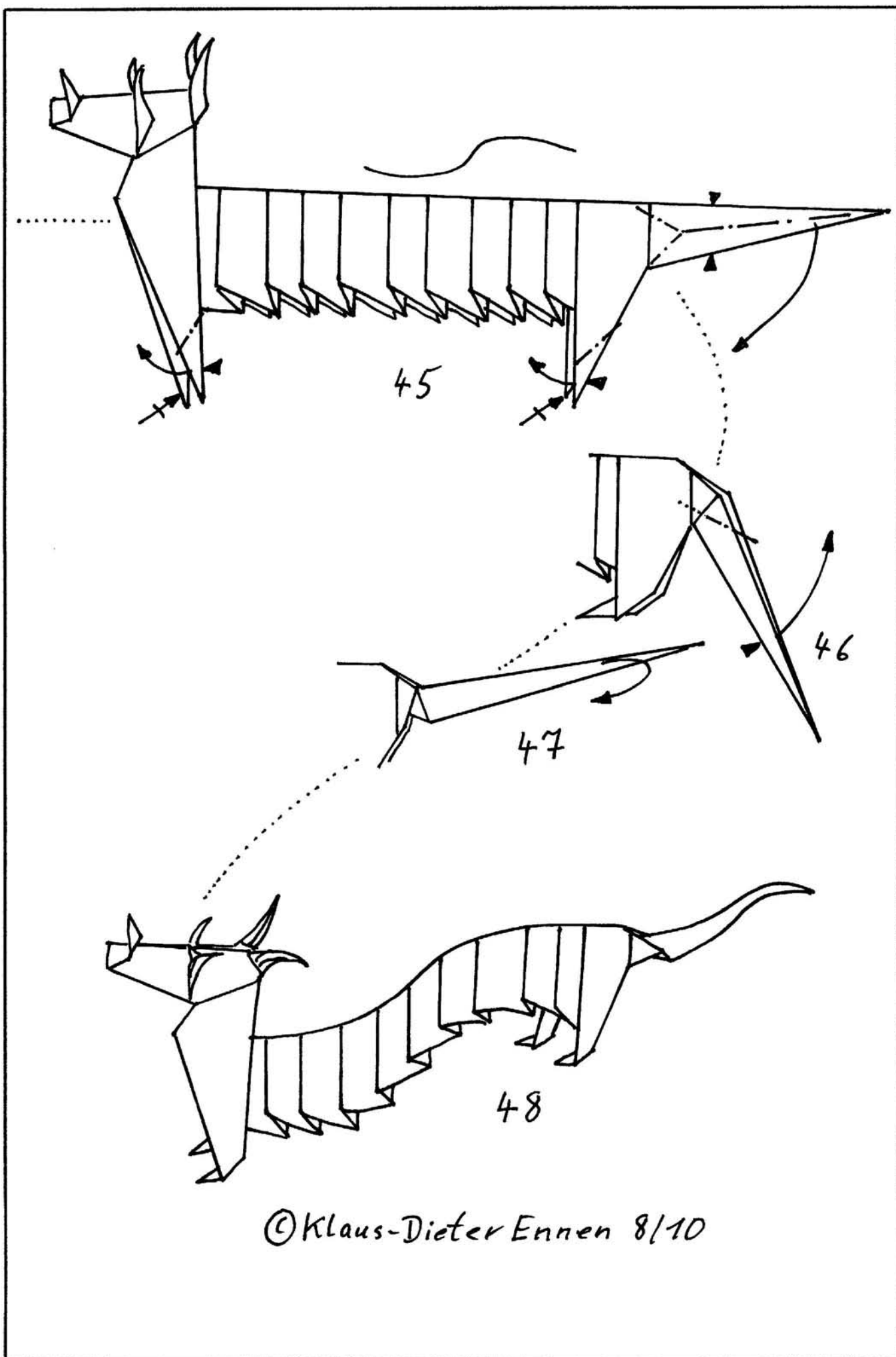






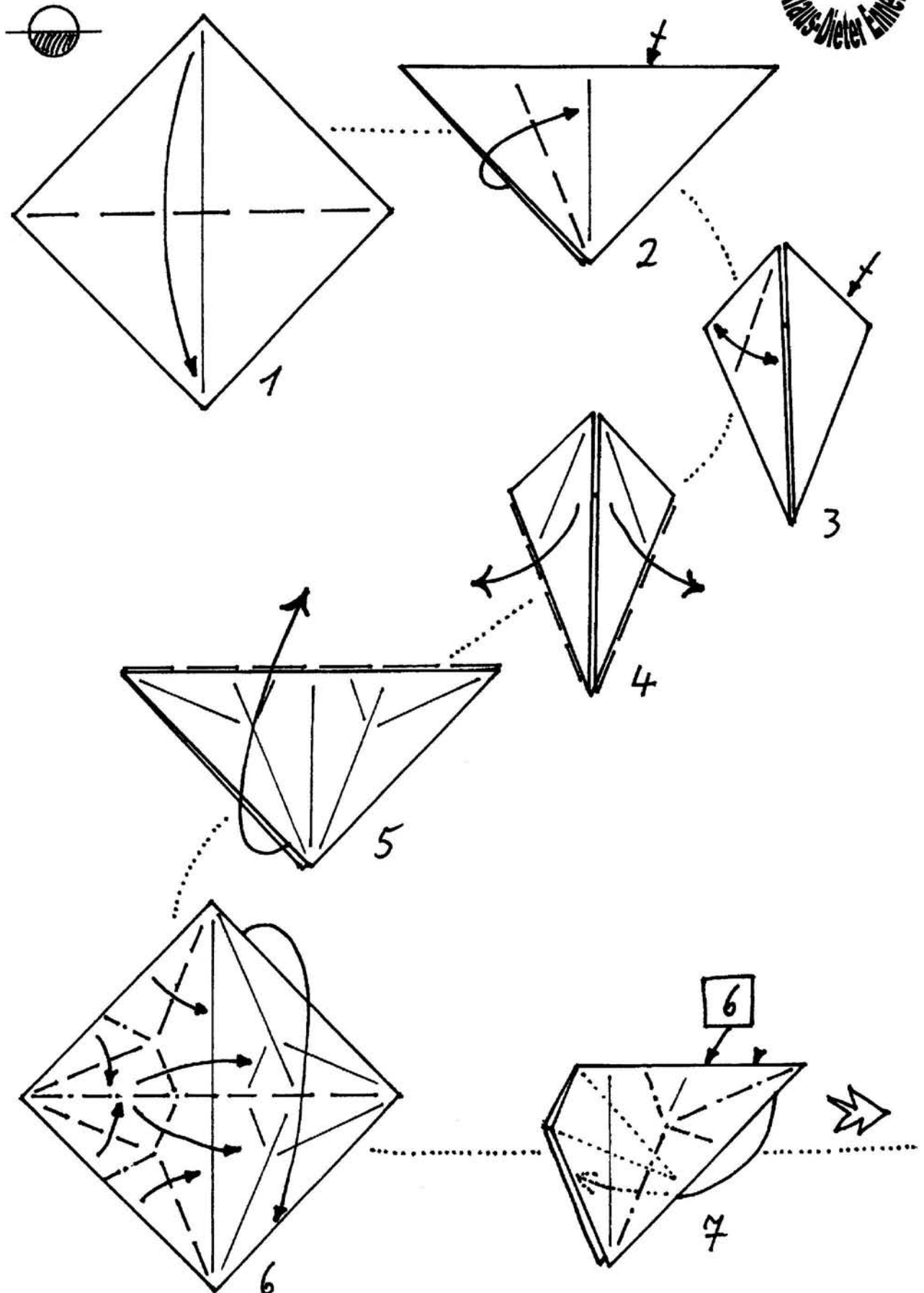


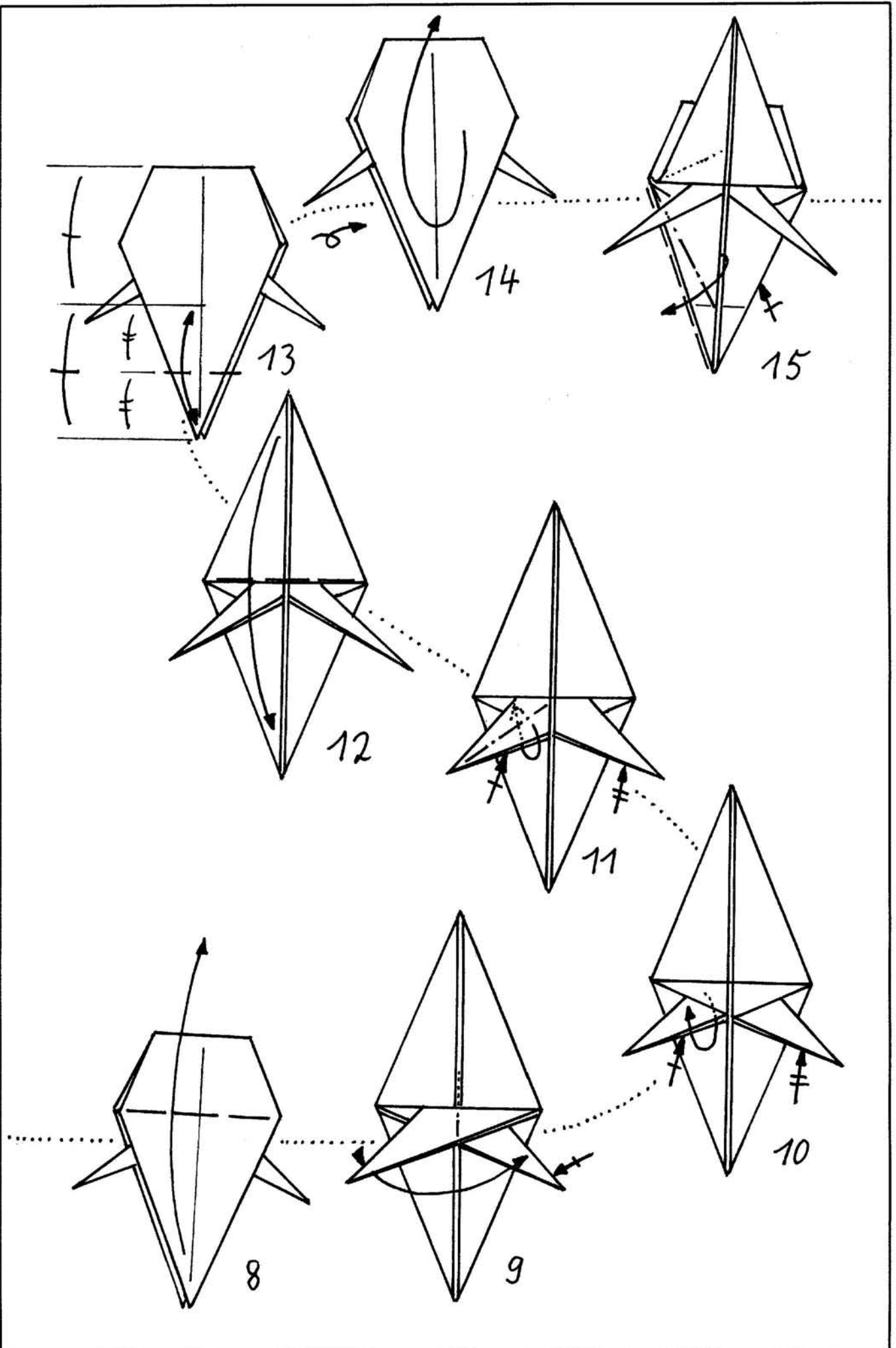


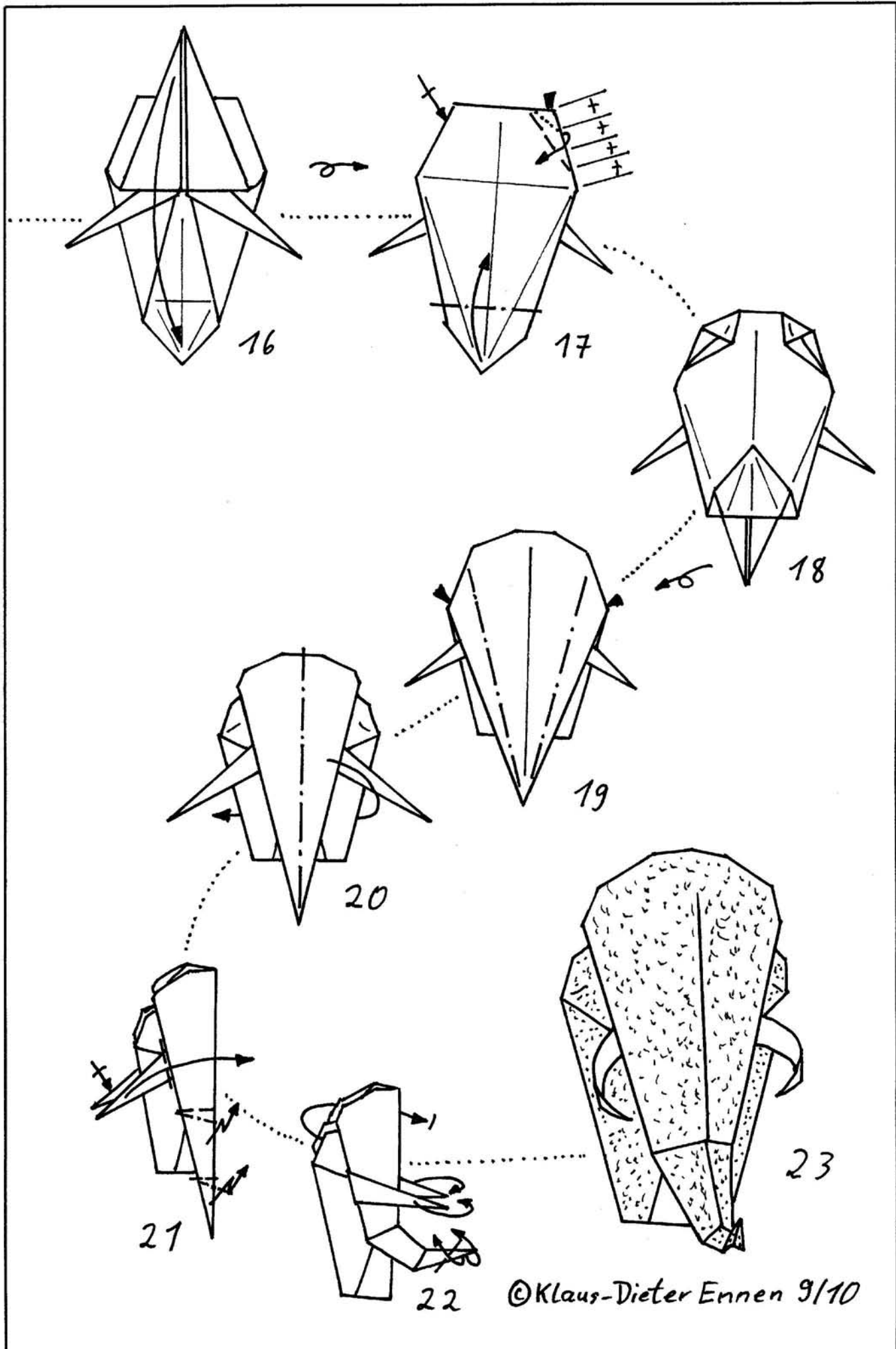


Elefant 15-von vorne:

Origami.
von
Klaus Dieter Effen

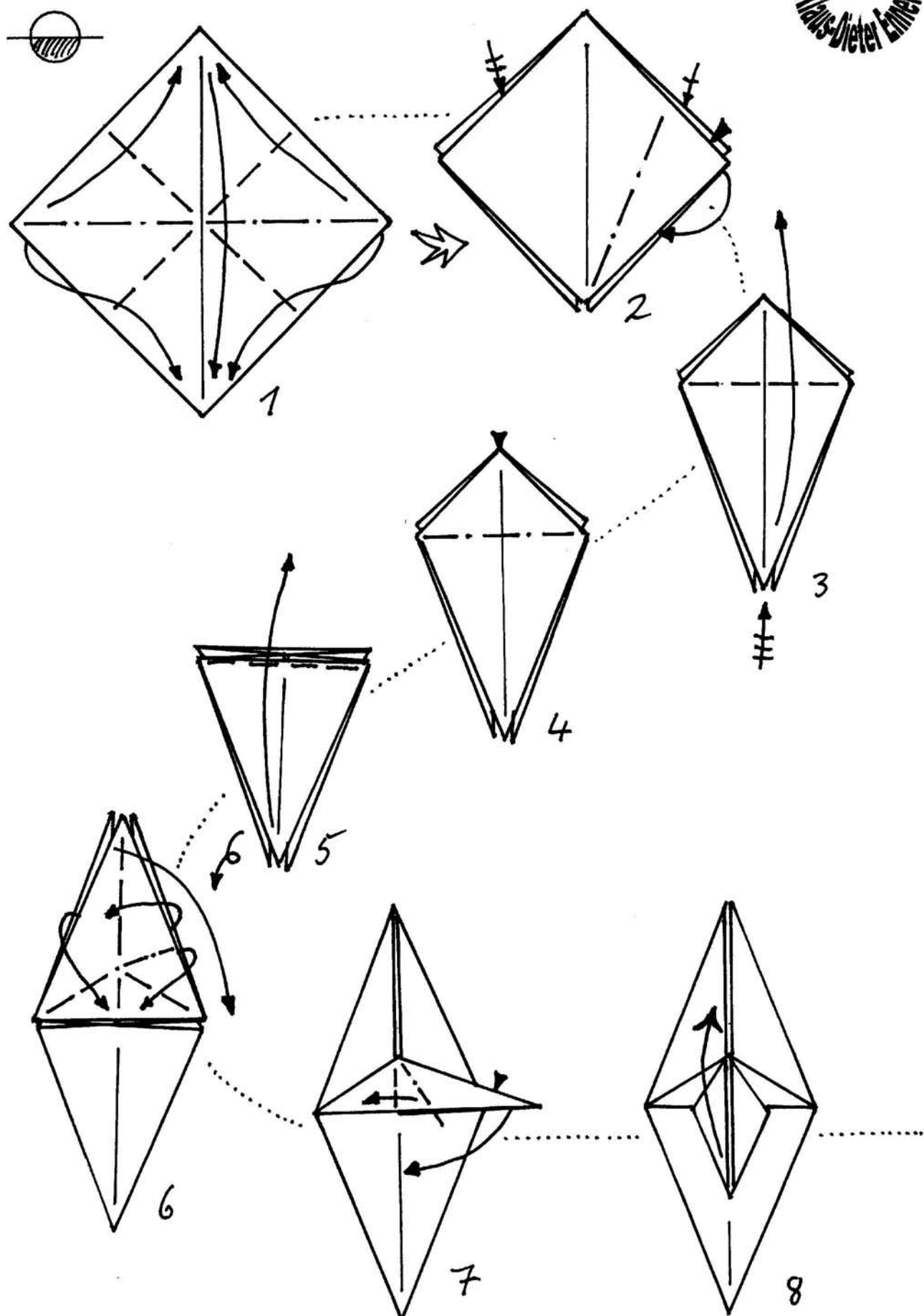


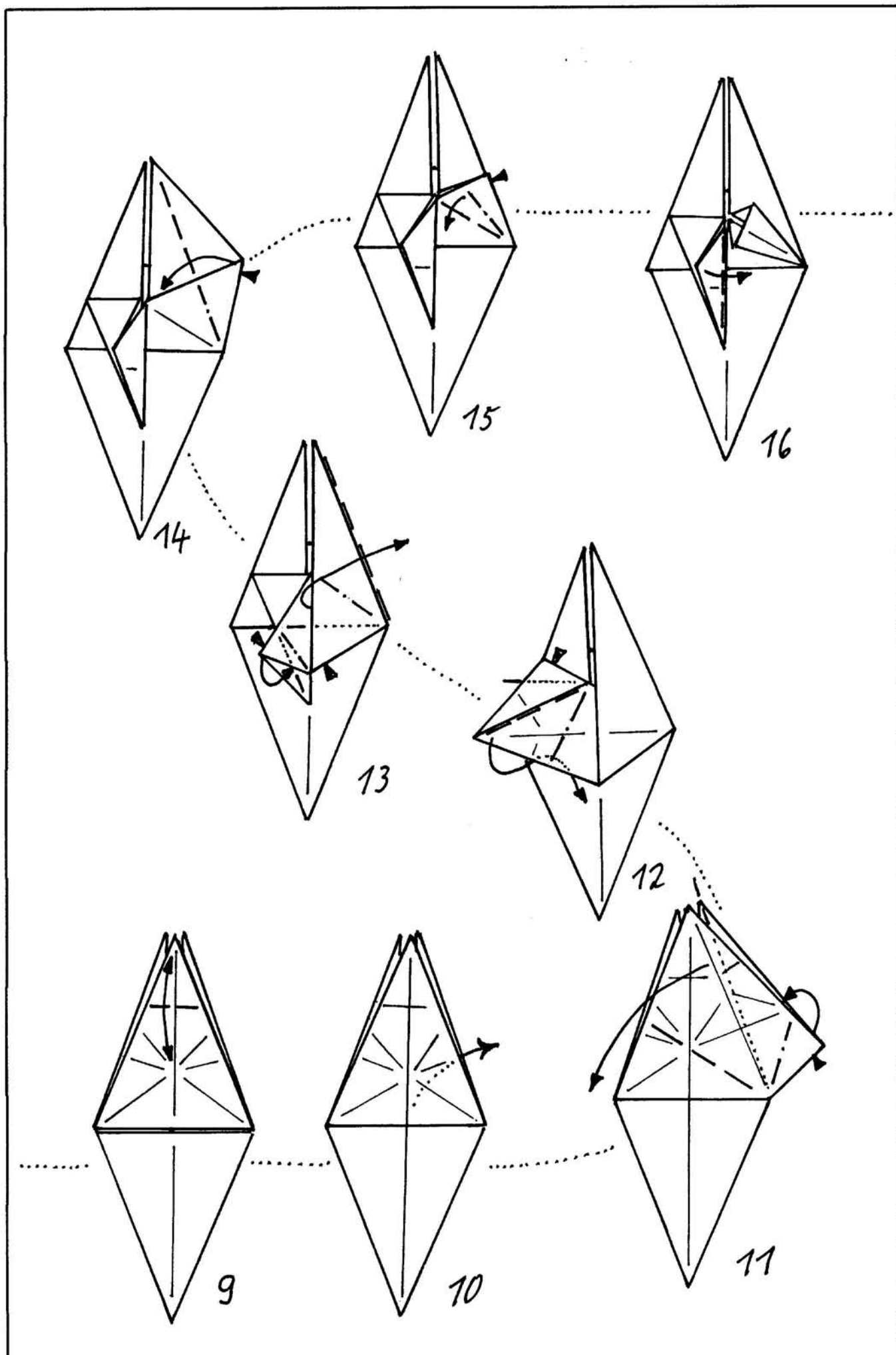


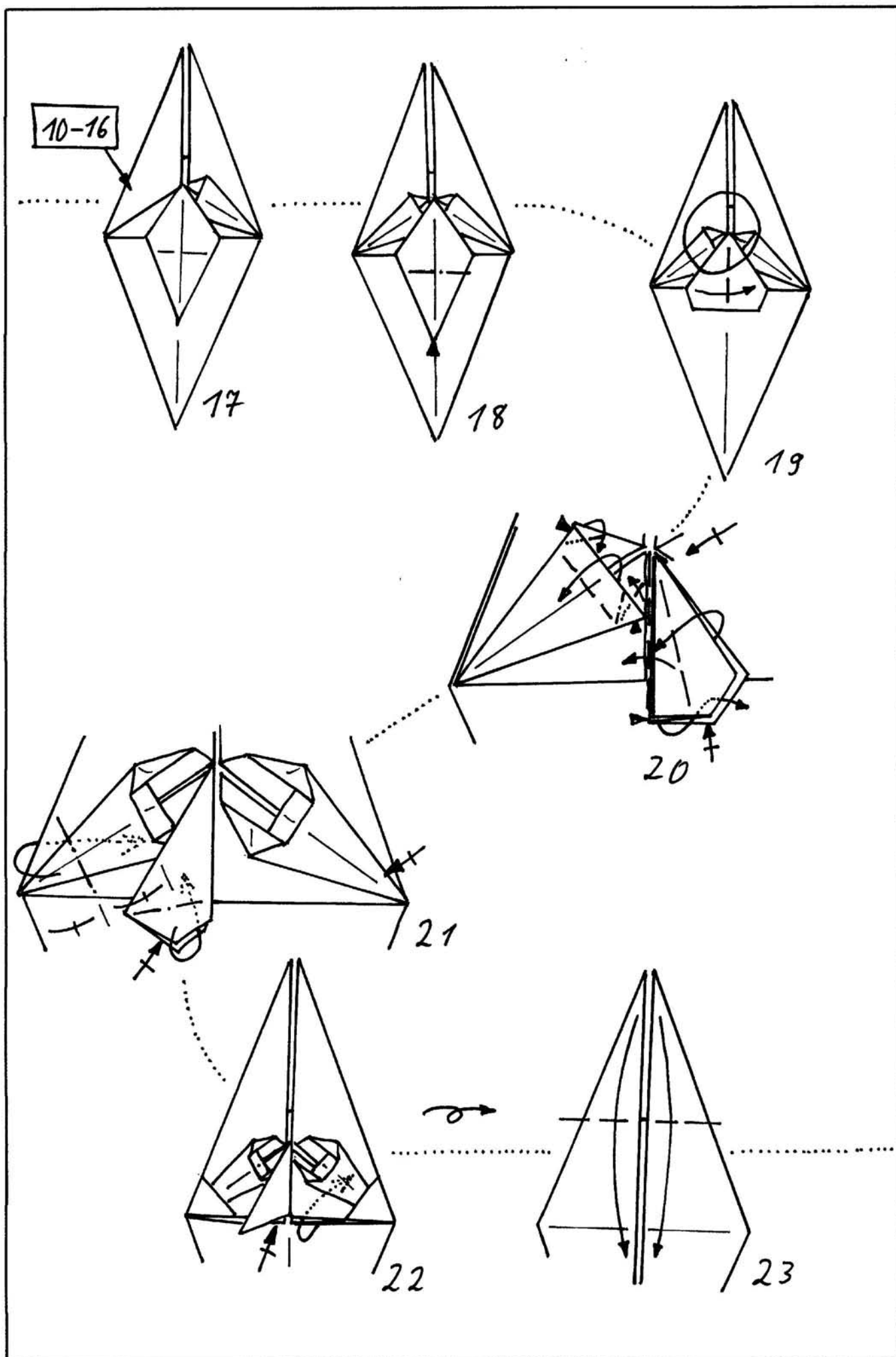


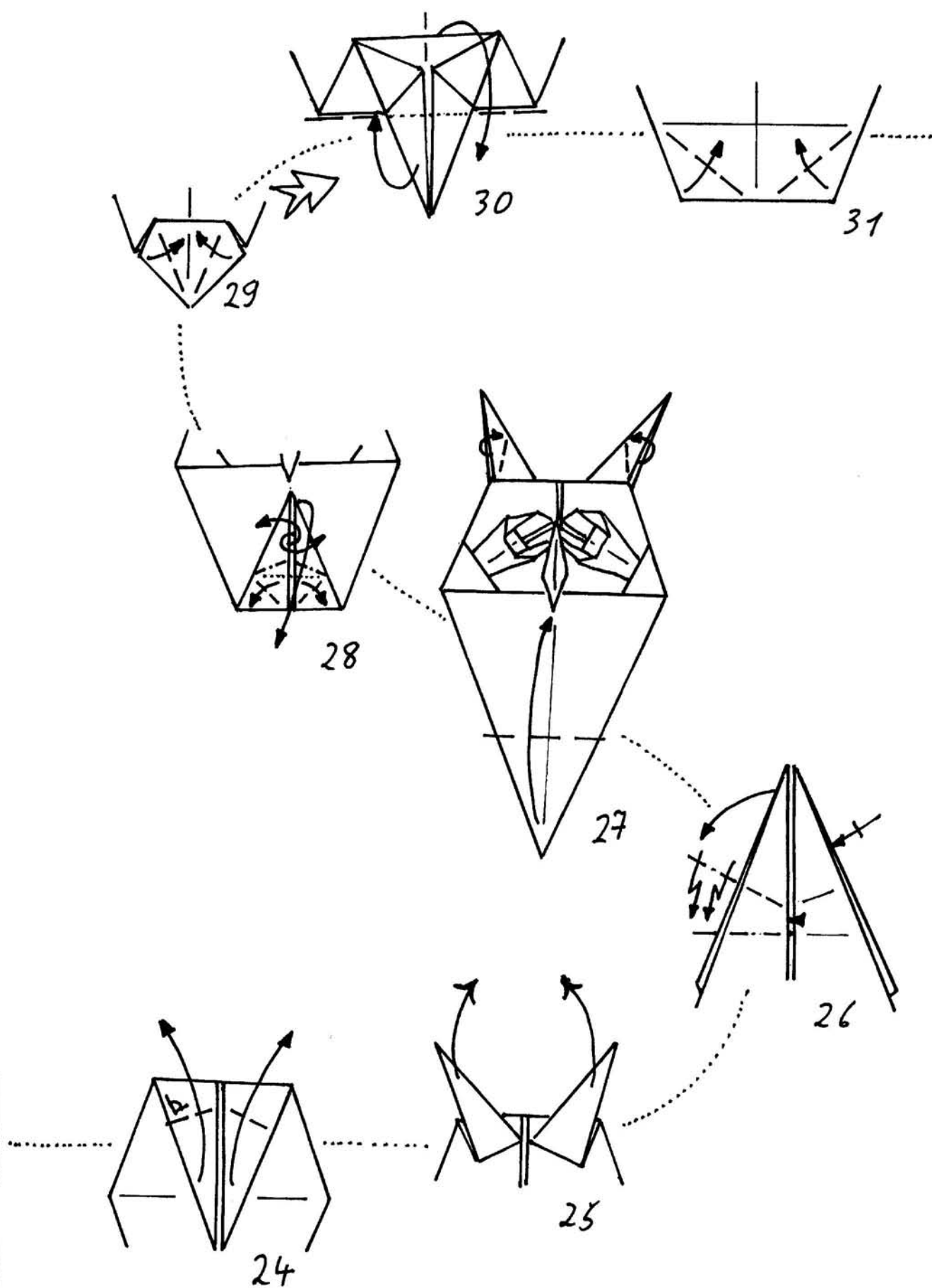
Eule 3:

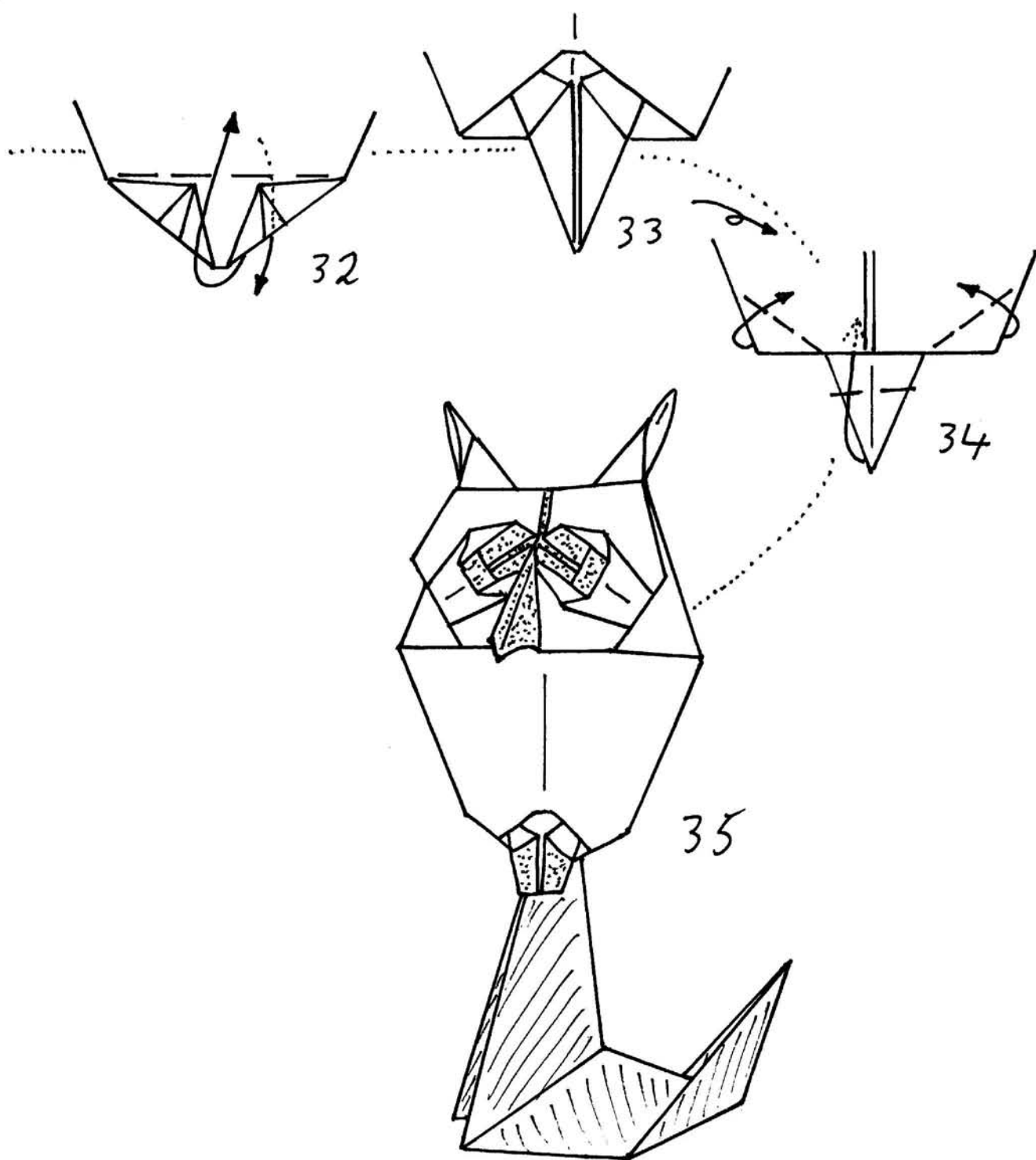
Origami
von
Maus-Dieter Eulen







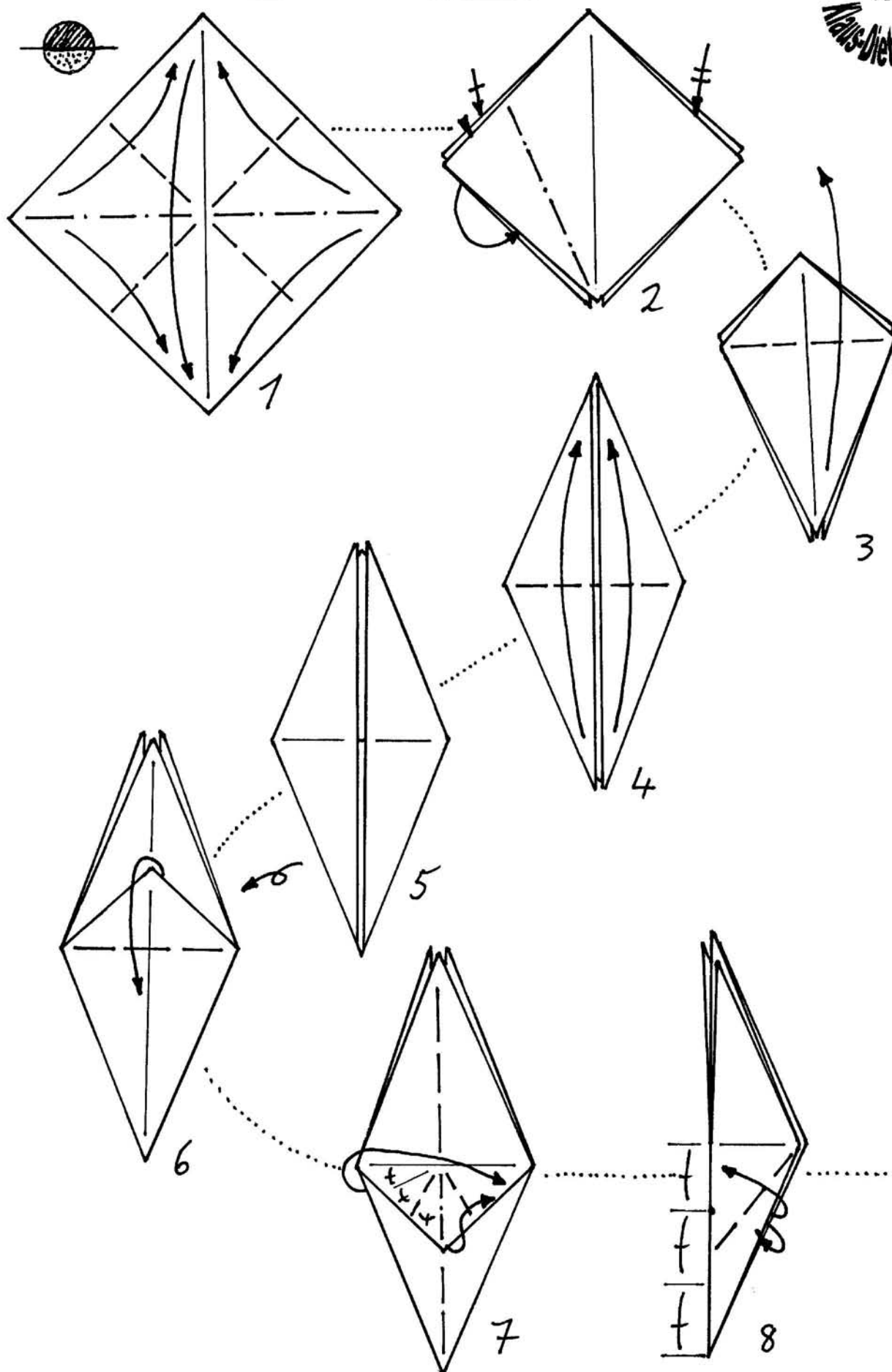


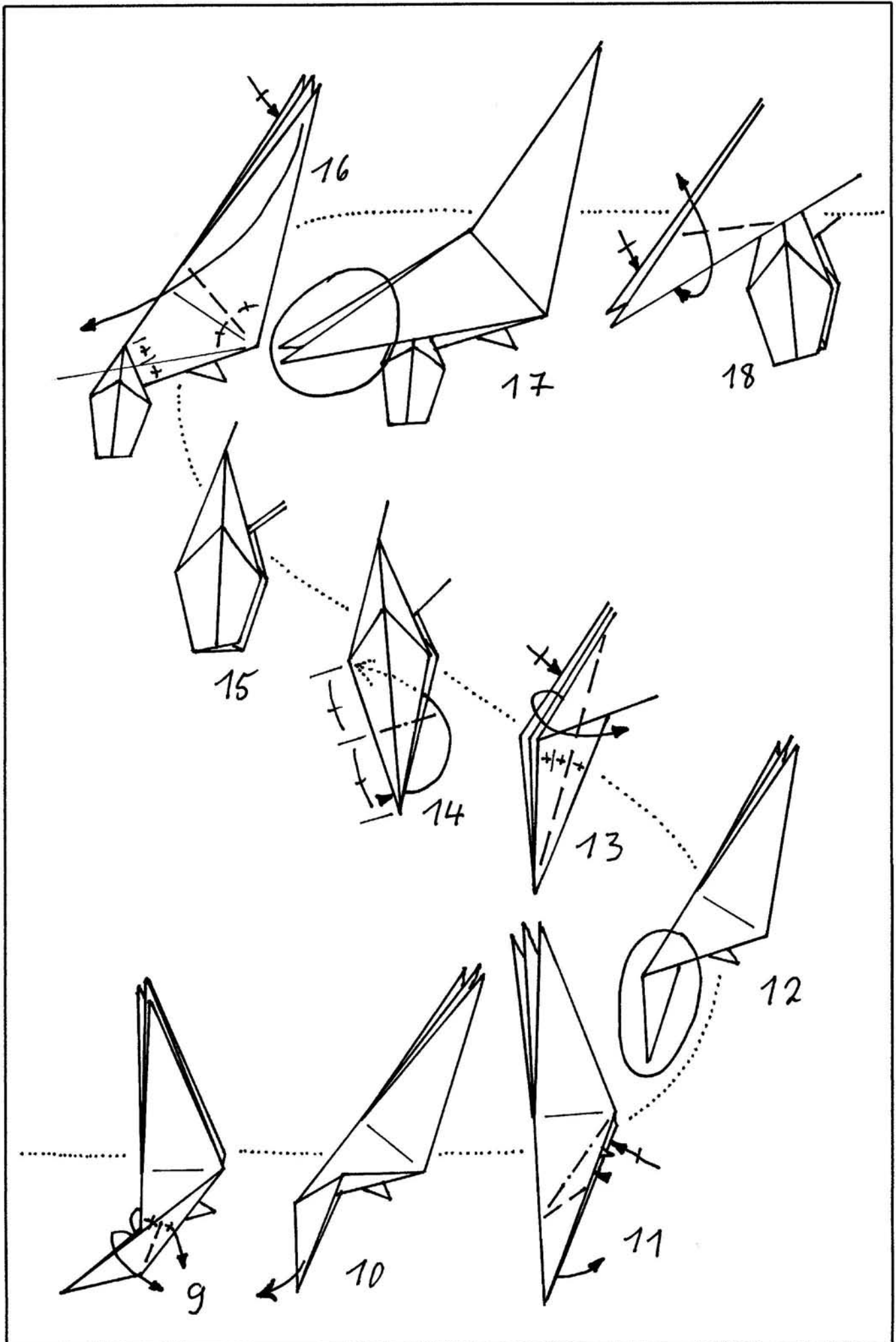


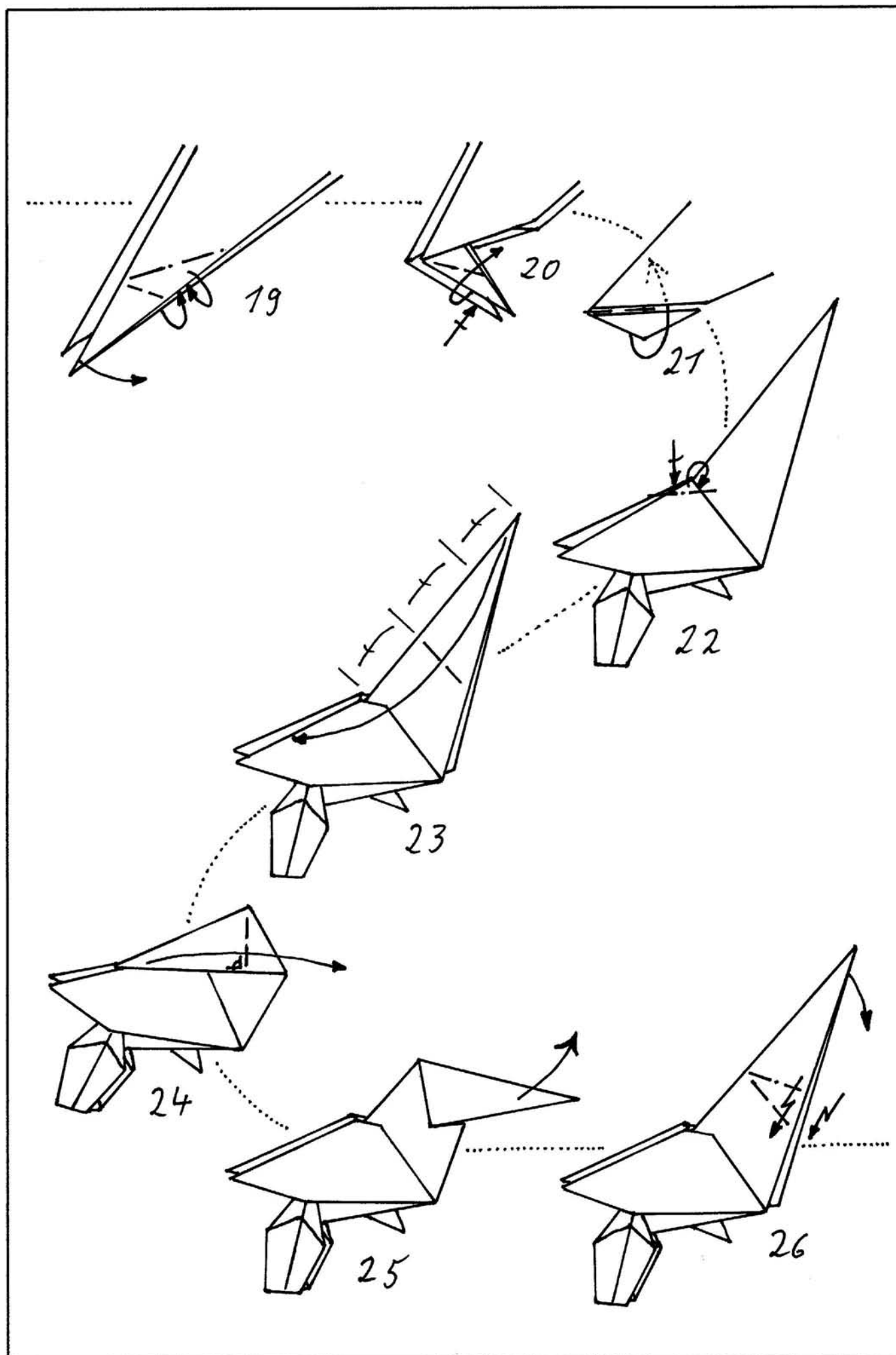
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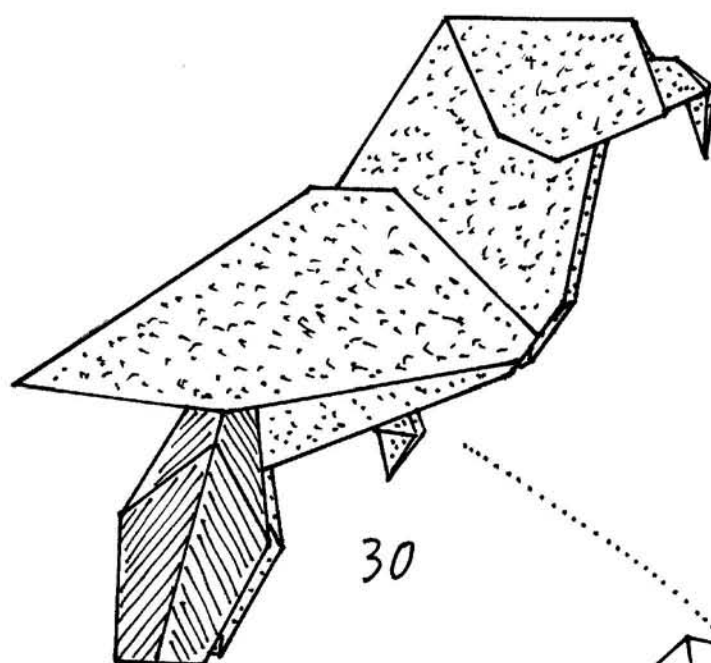
Graupapagei 1:

Origami
von
Klaus Dieter Eichen

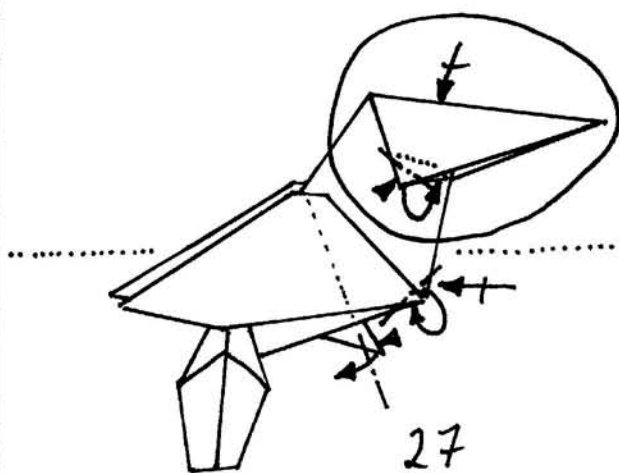
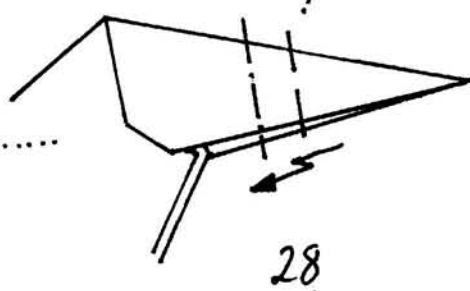
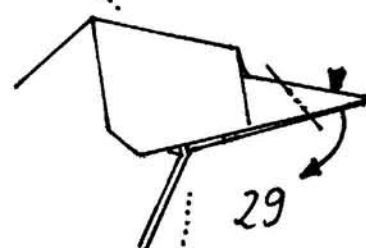






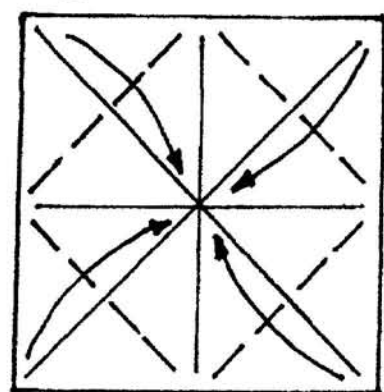


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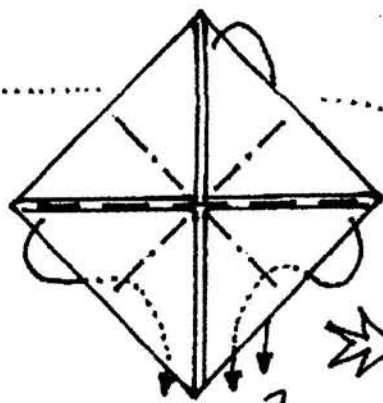


Käfer 19:

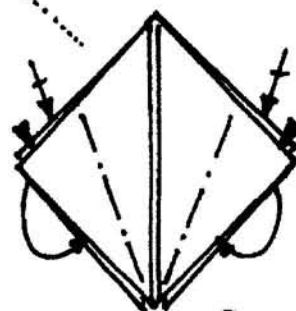
Origami
von
Walter L. L. L.



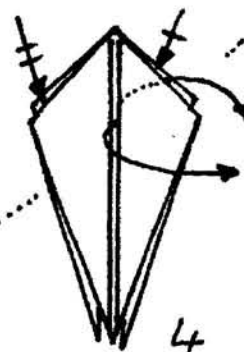
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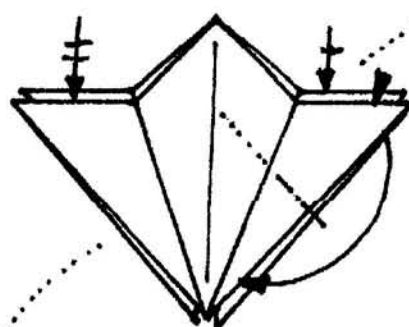
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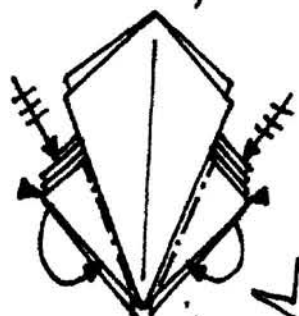
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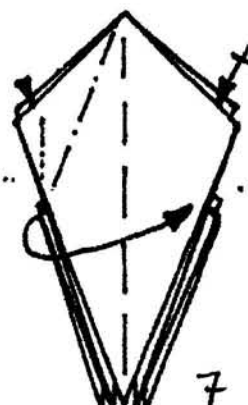
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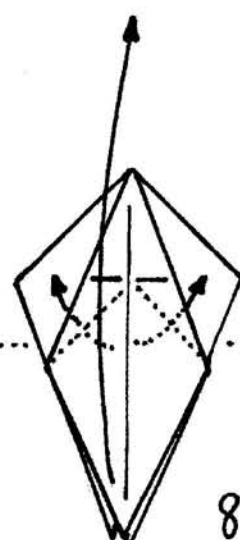
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6

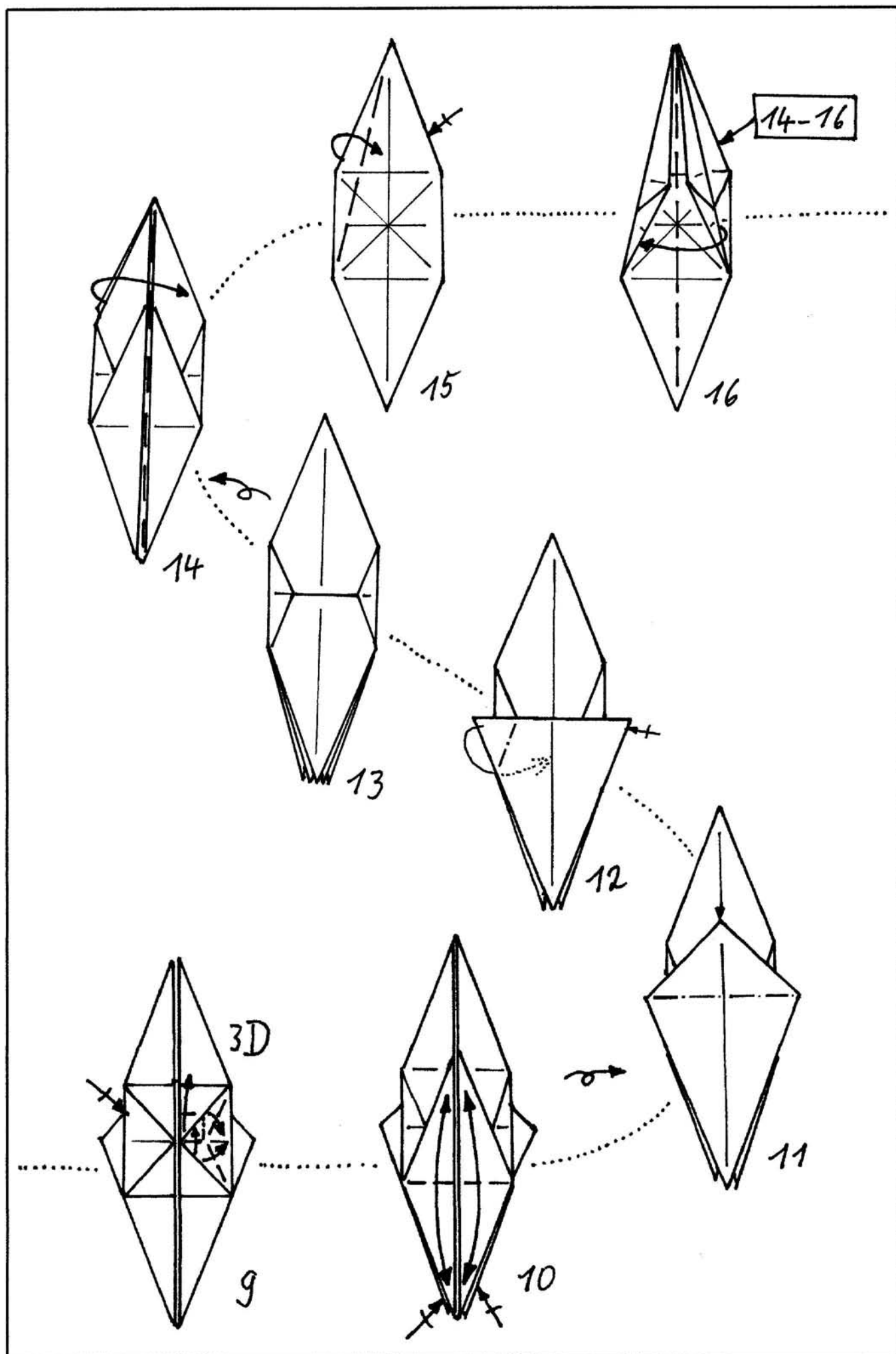


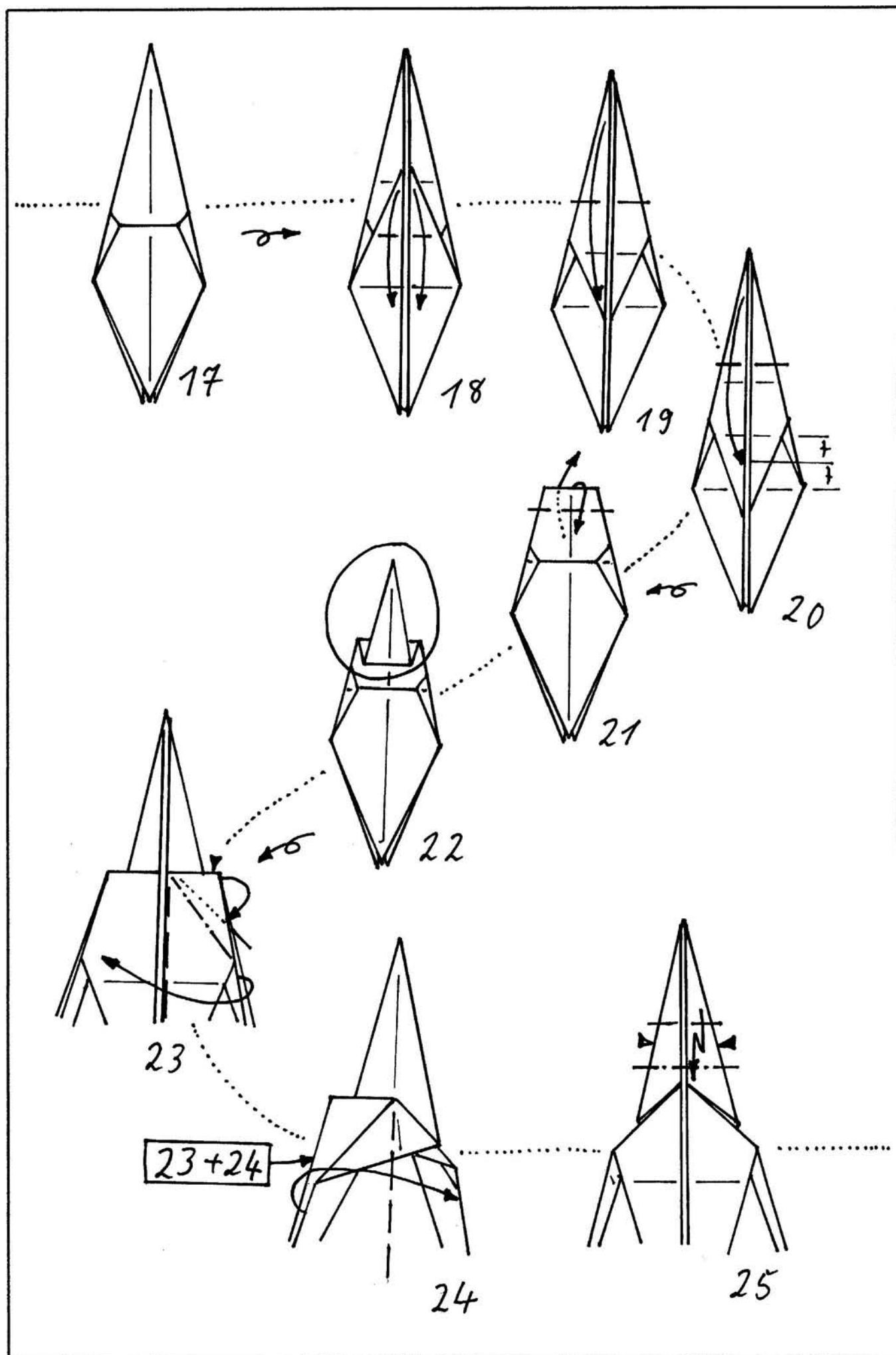
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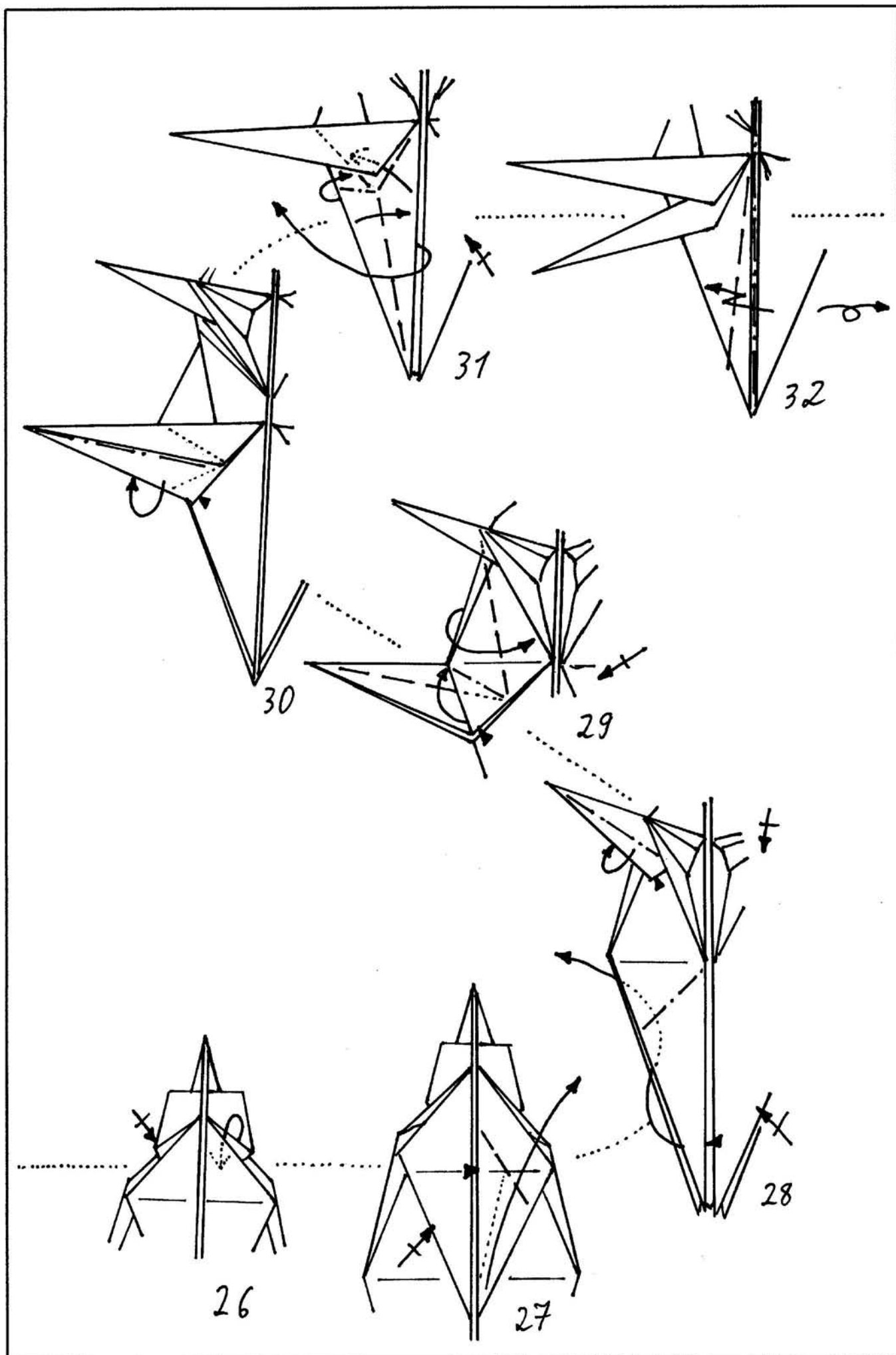


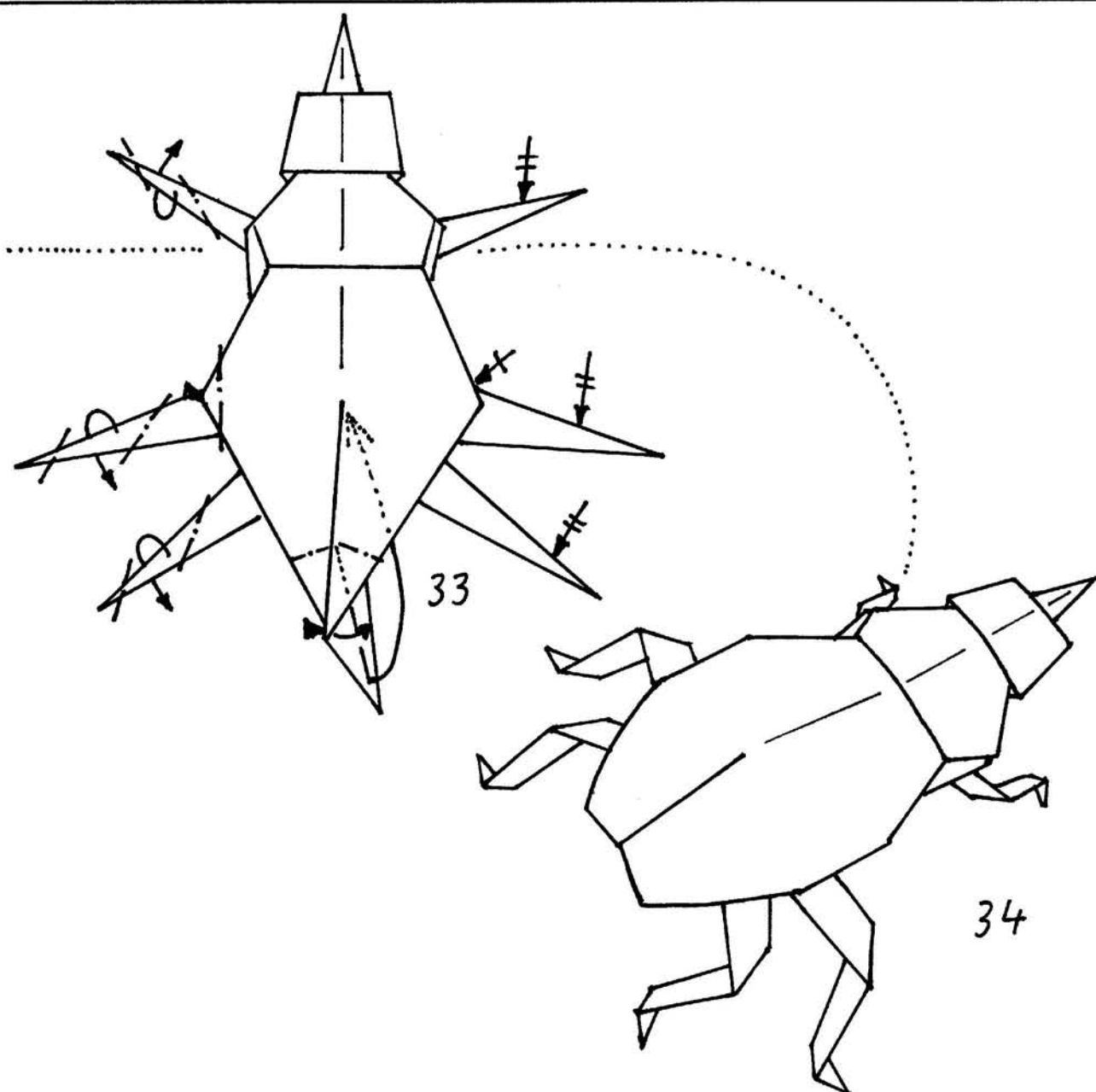
= 3D

8





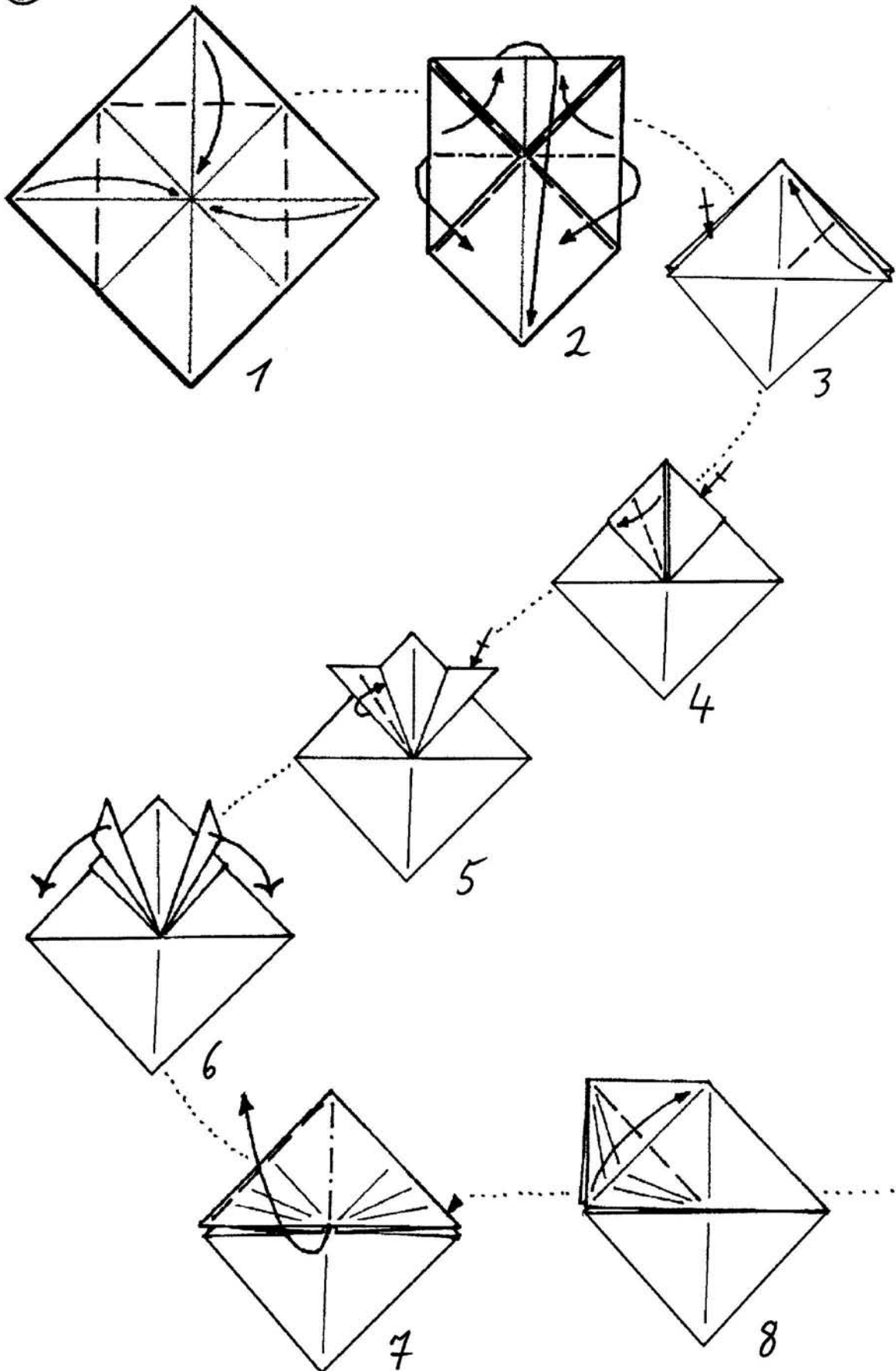


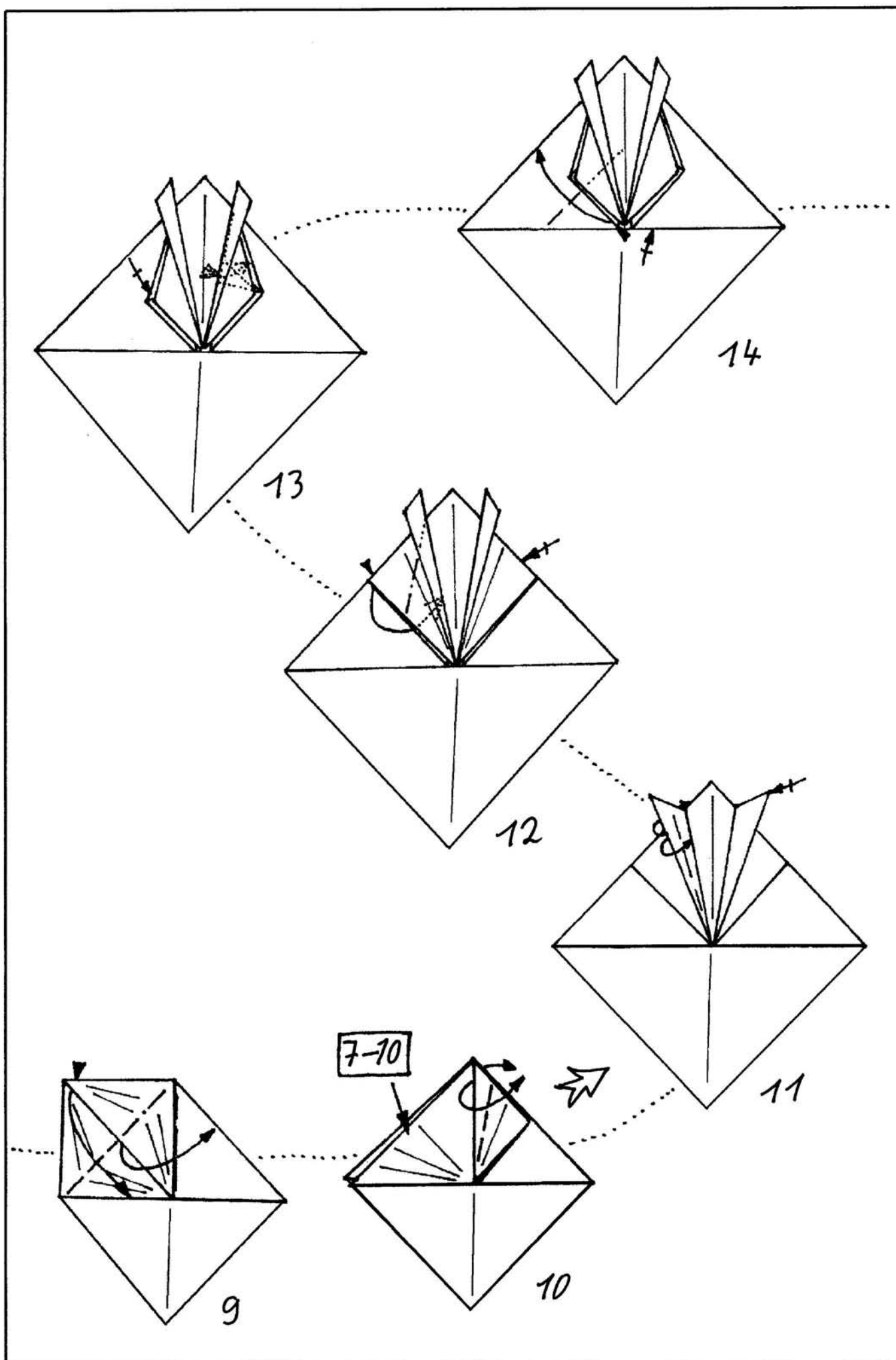


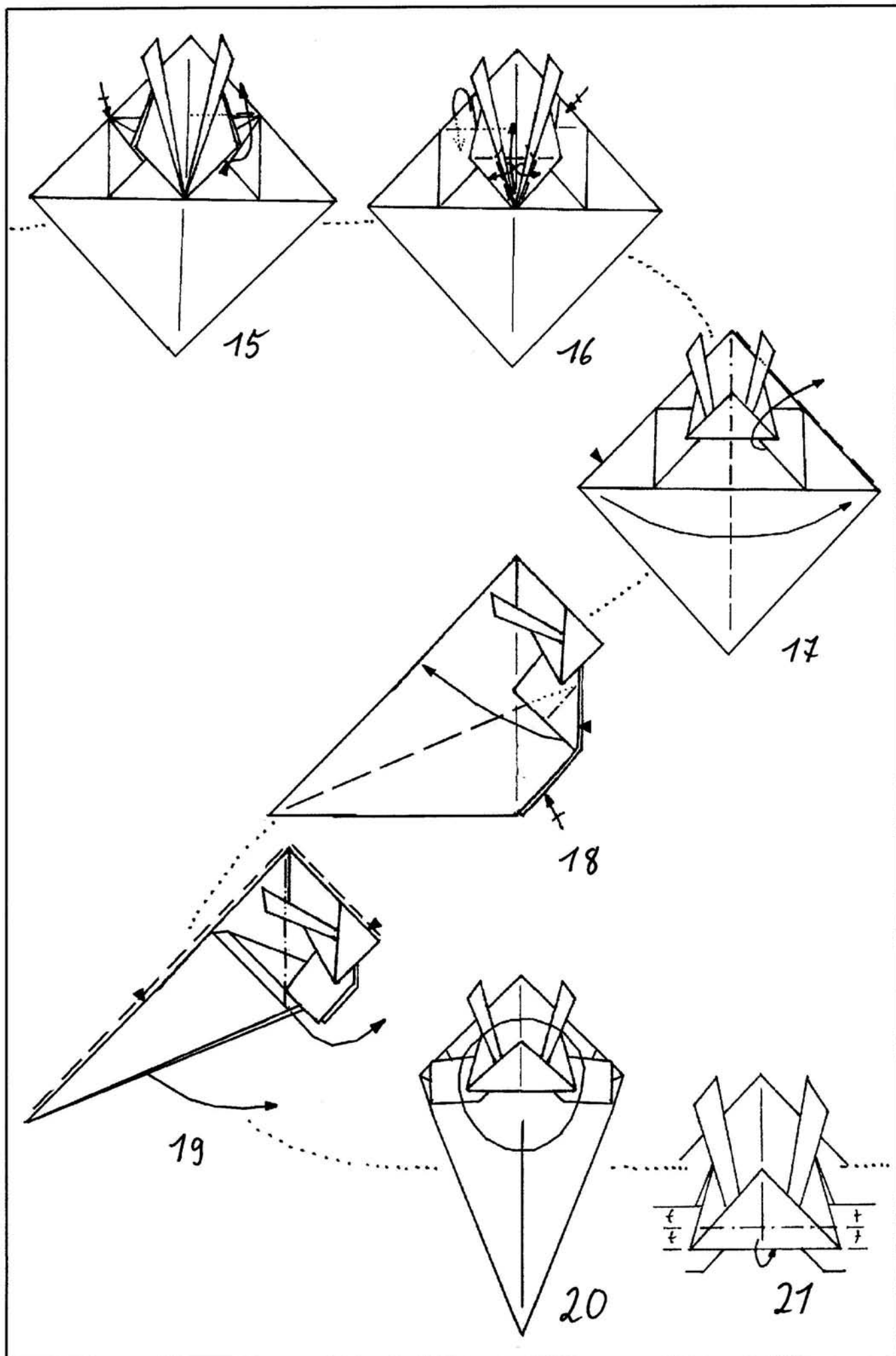
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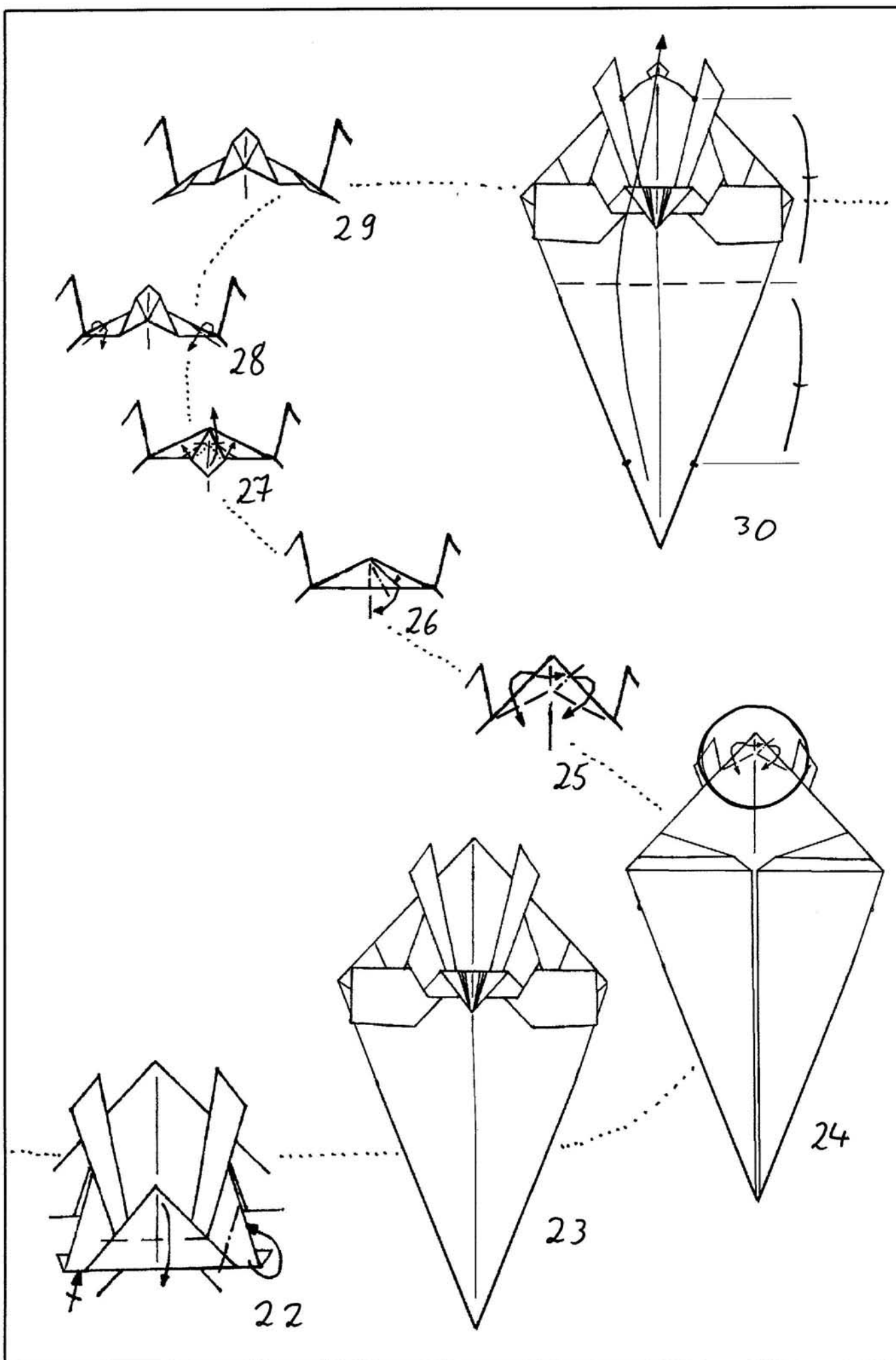
Samurai-Krieger-Maske :

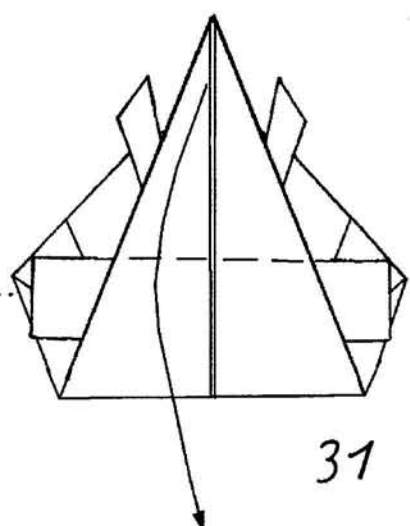
Origami
von
Maus-Dietel-Ehren



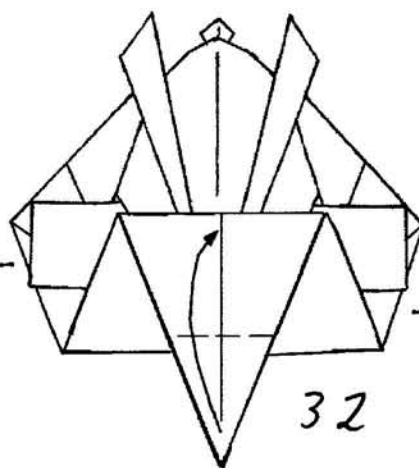




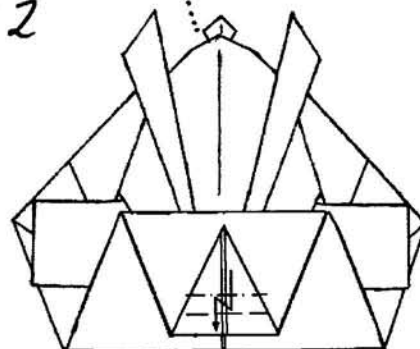




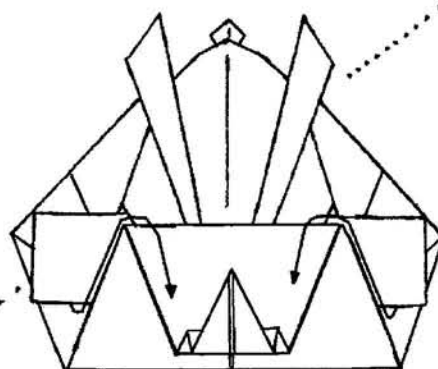
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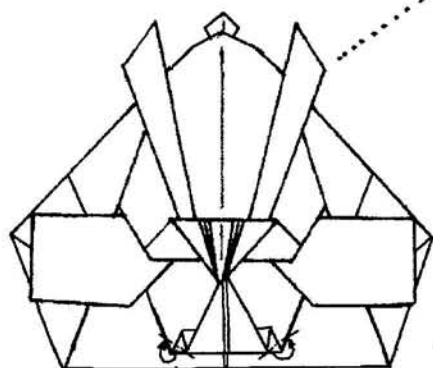
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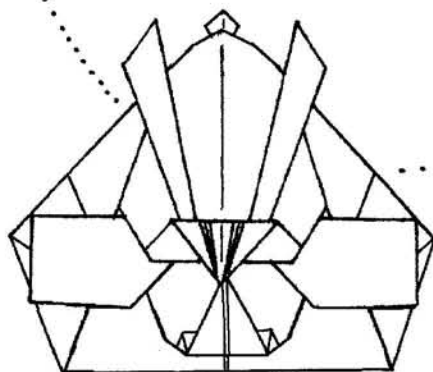
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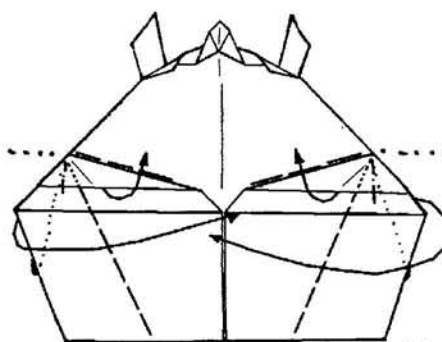
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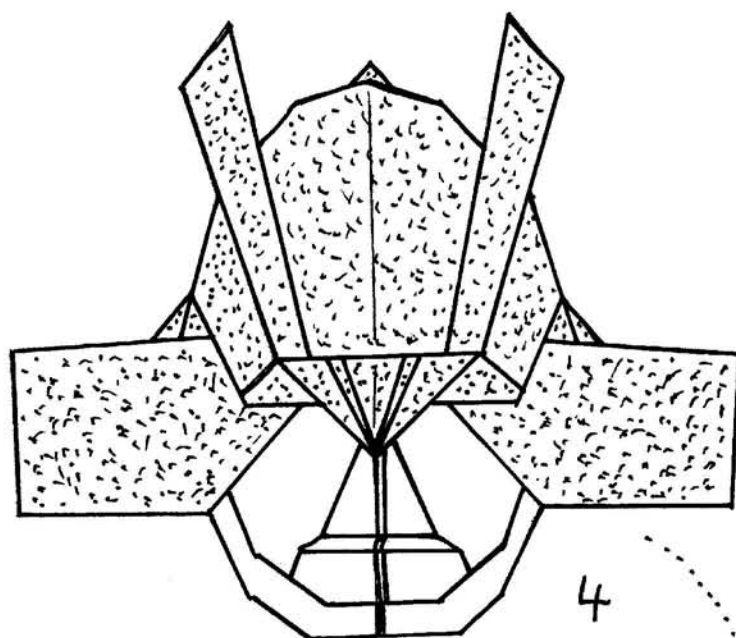
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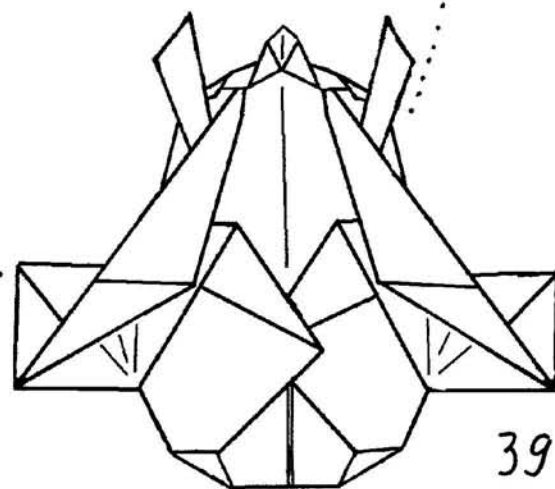
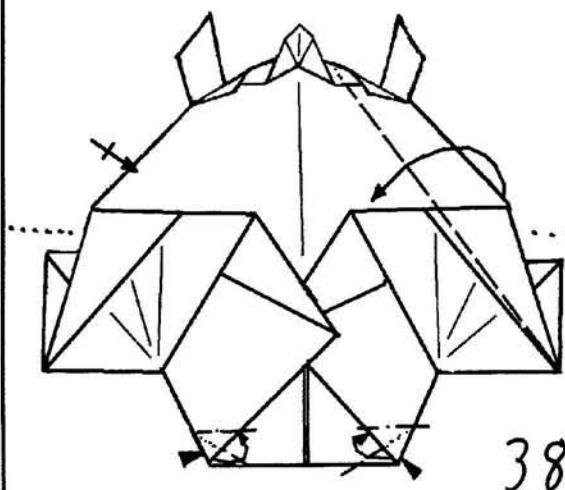
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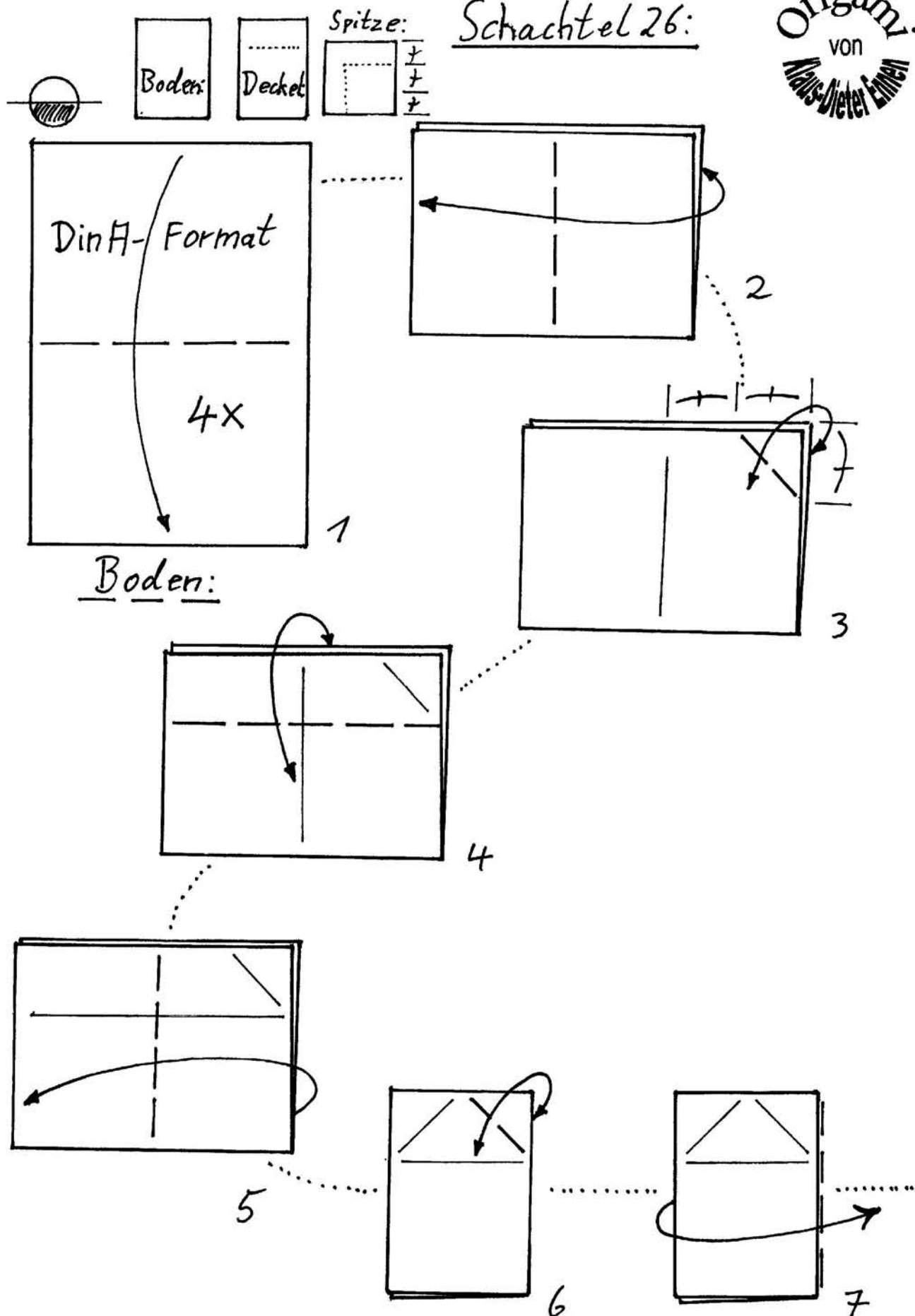
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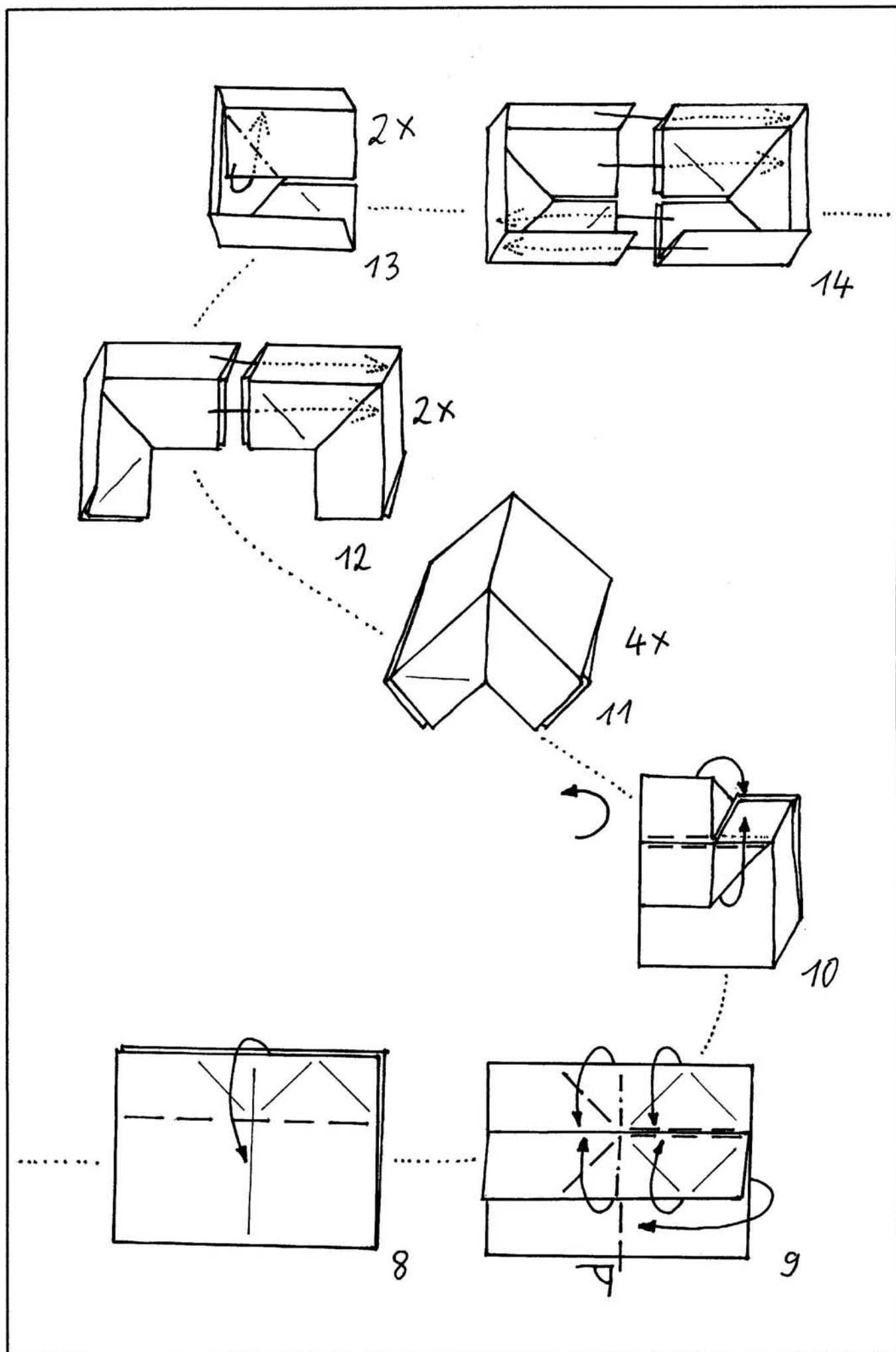


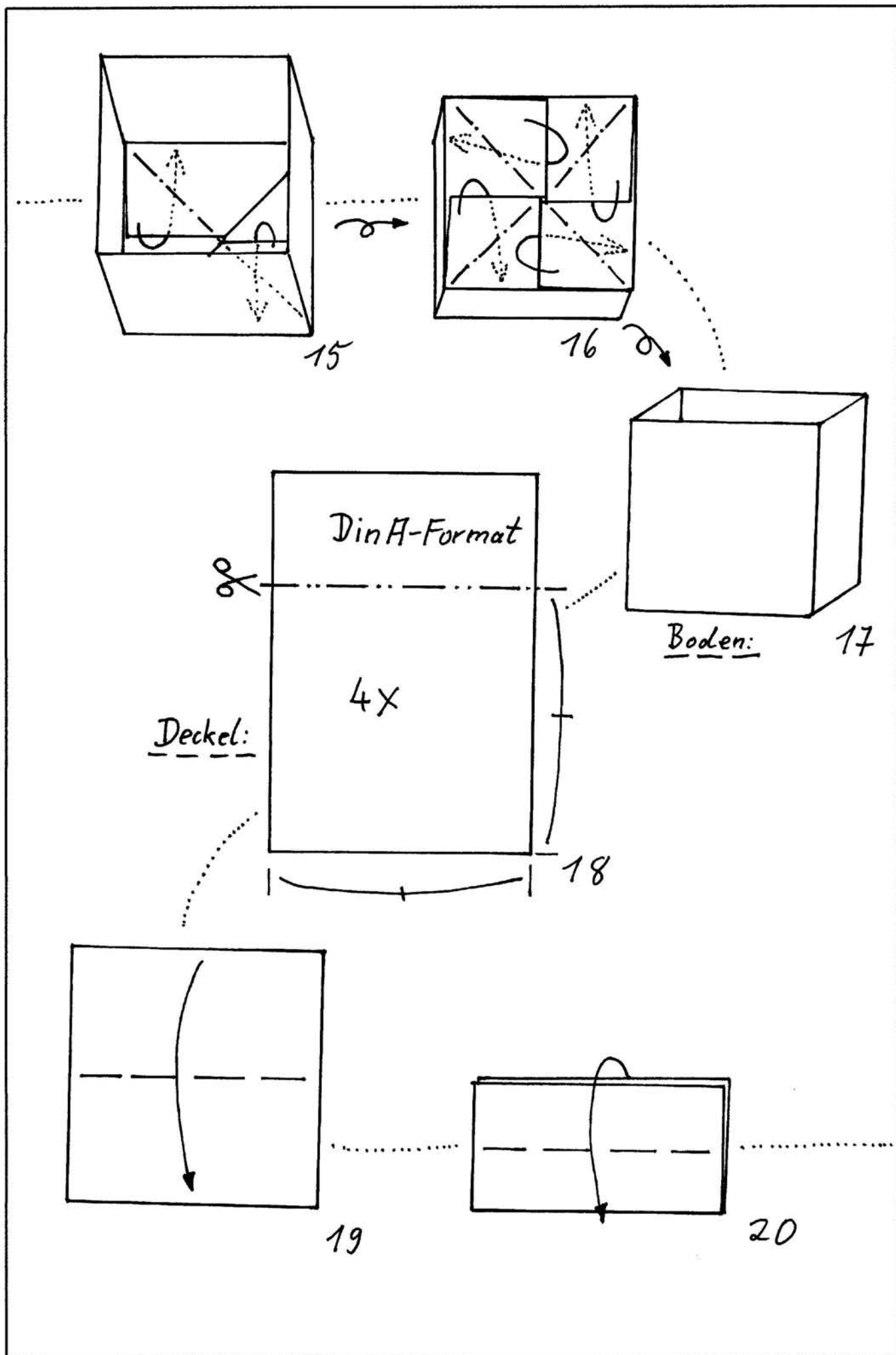
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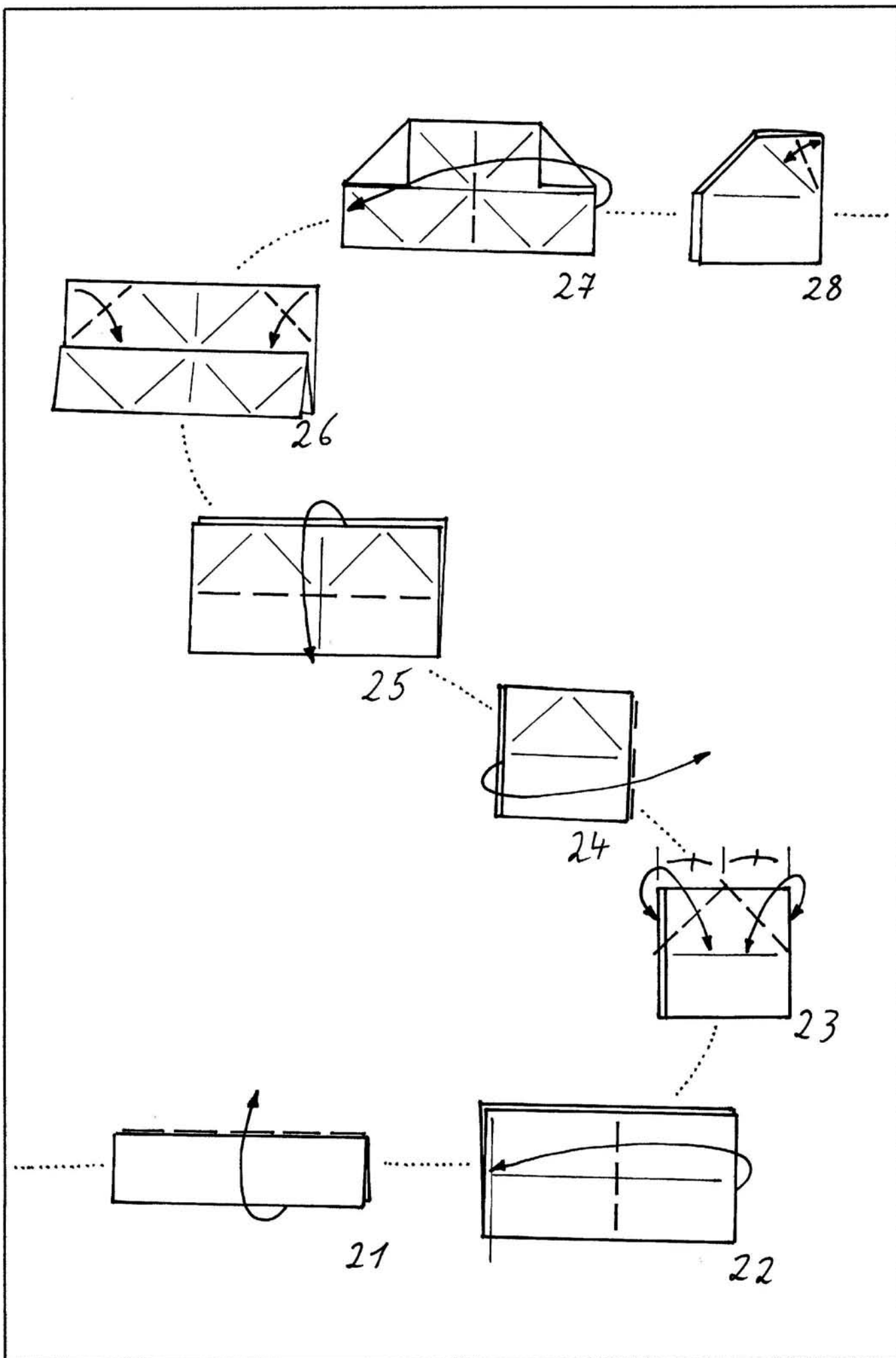


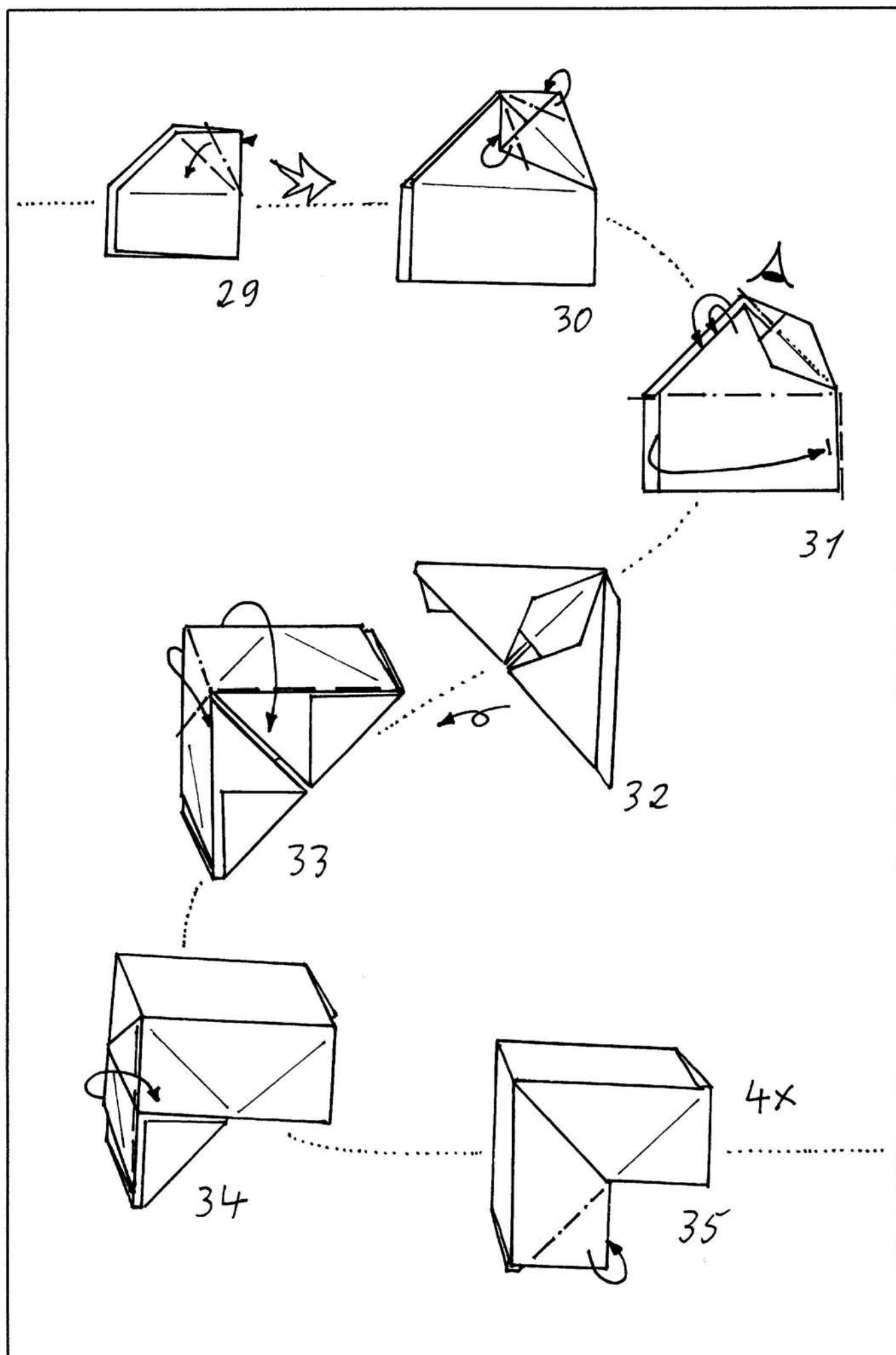
Schachtel 26:

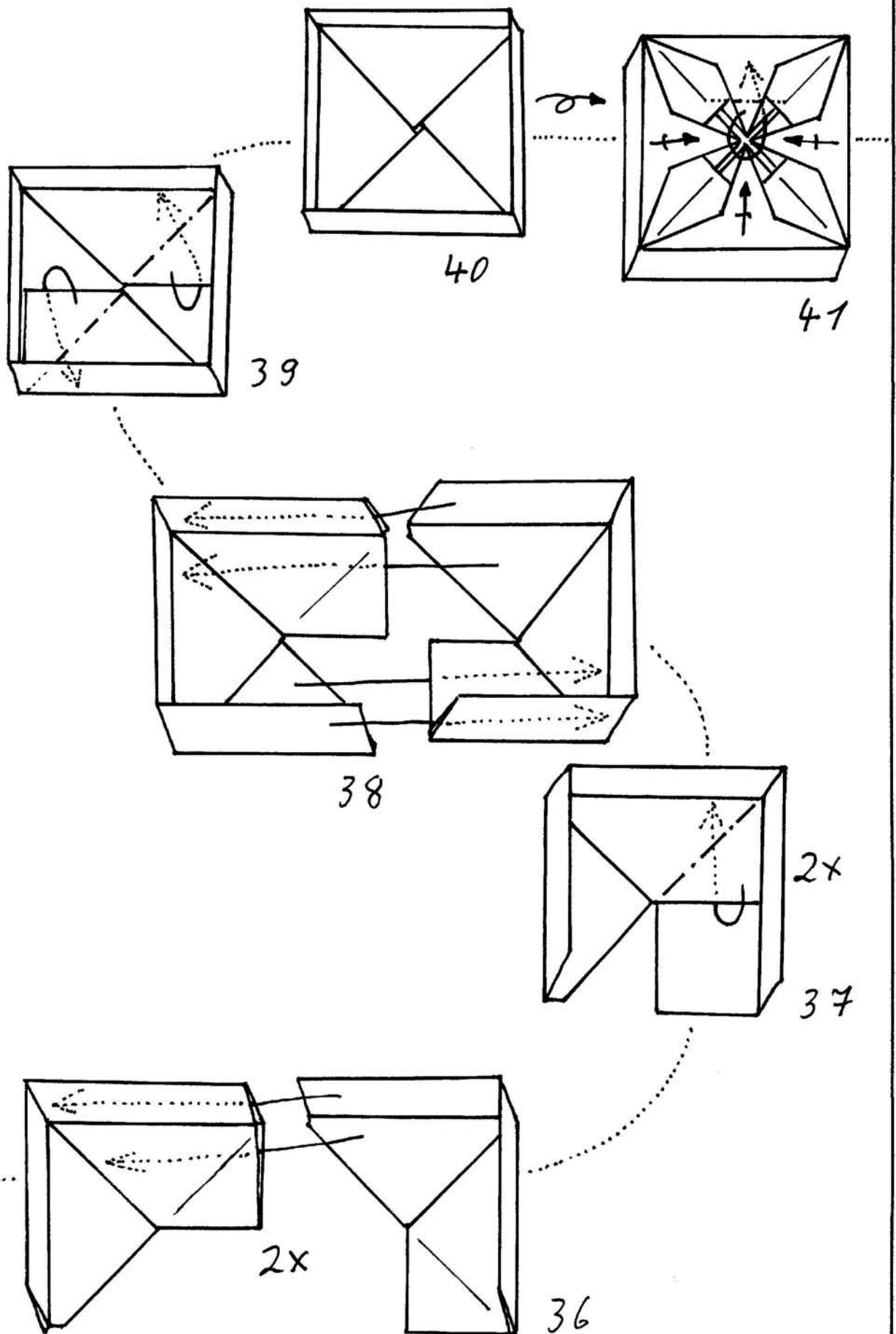


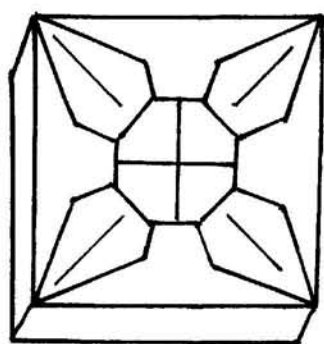




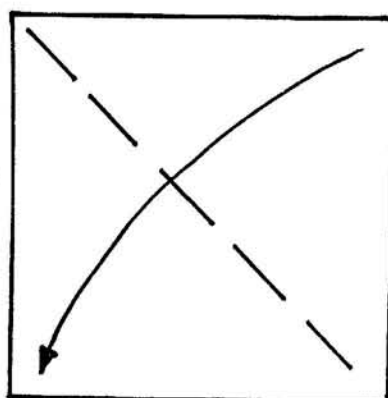




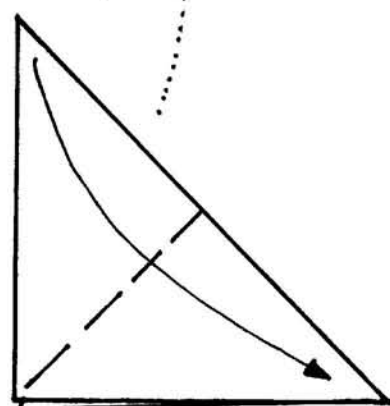




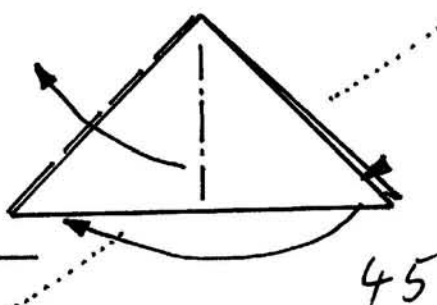
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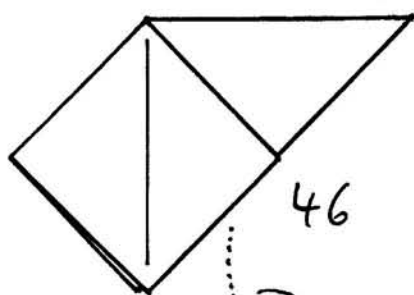
Spitze: 43



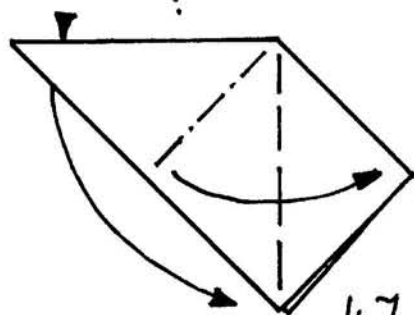
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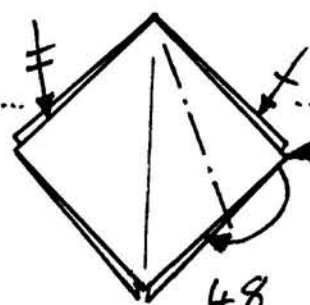
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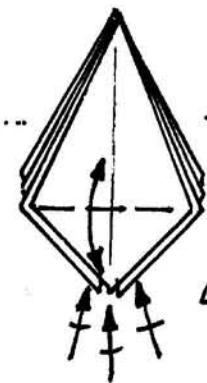
46



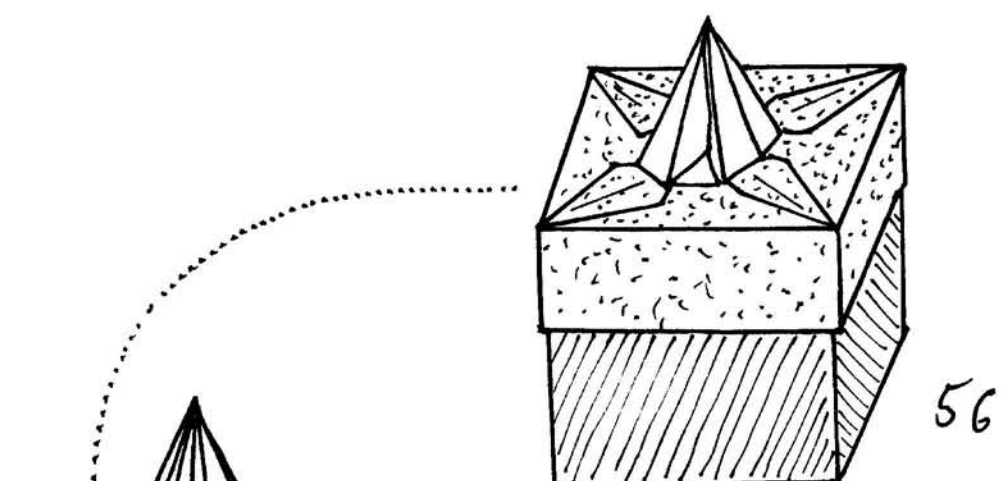
47



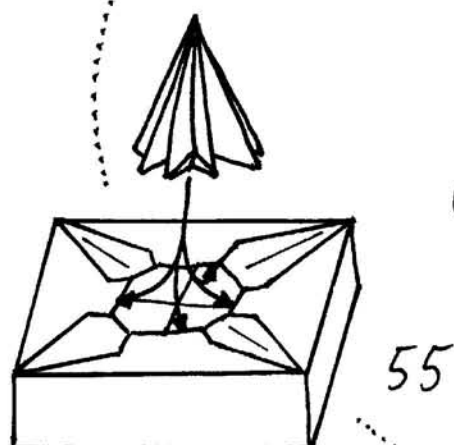
48



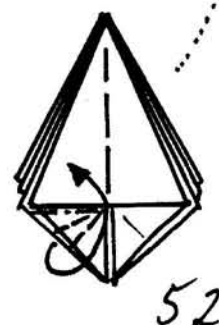
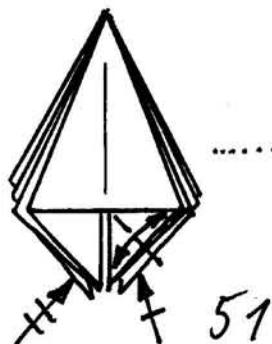
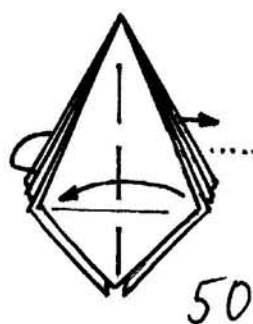
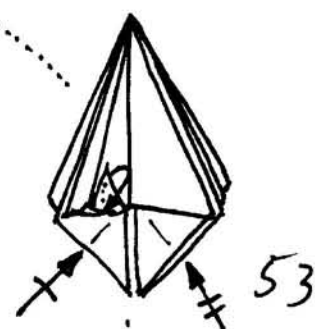
49



© Klaus-Dieter Ennen 3/10

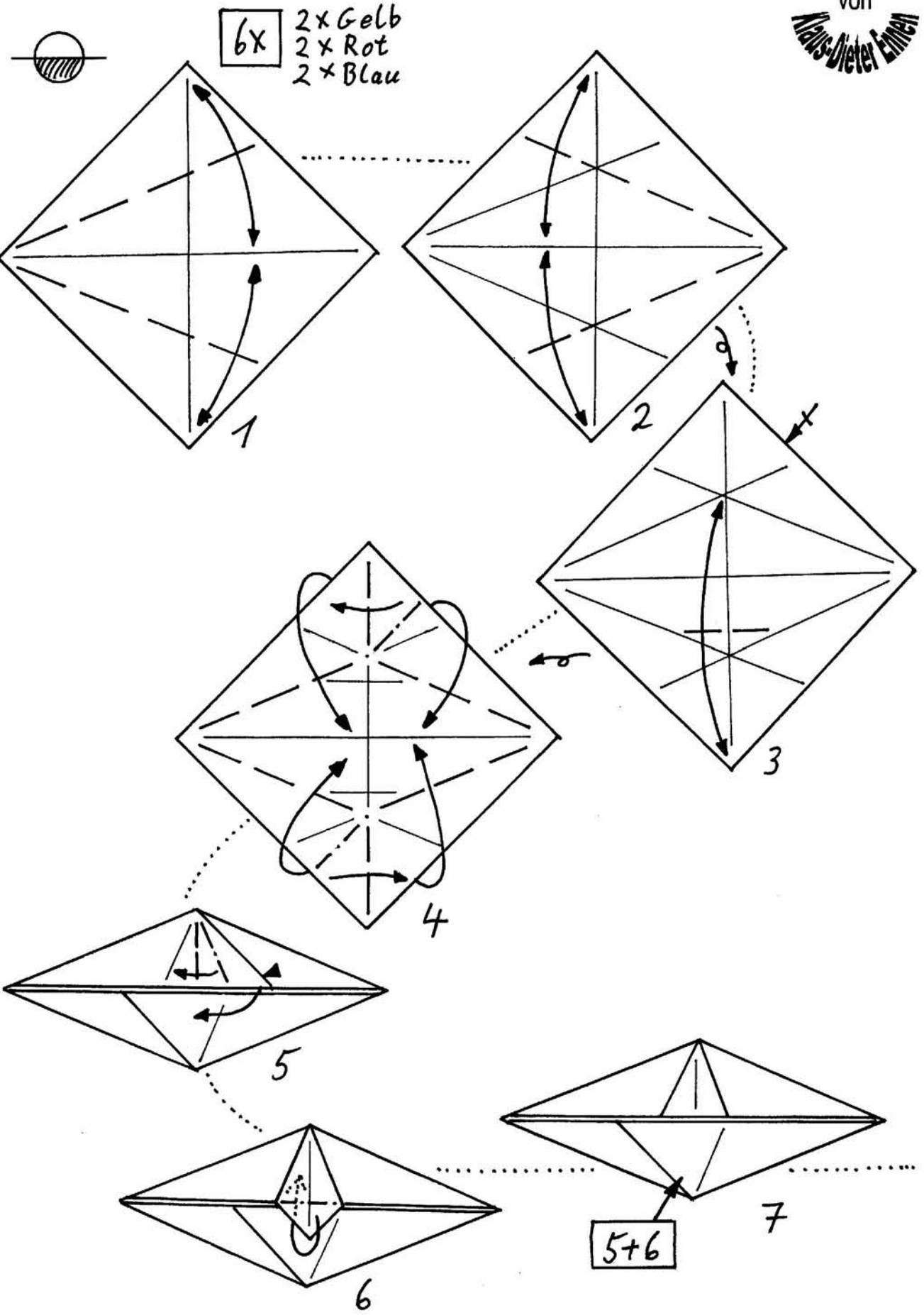


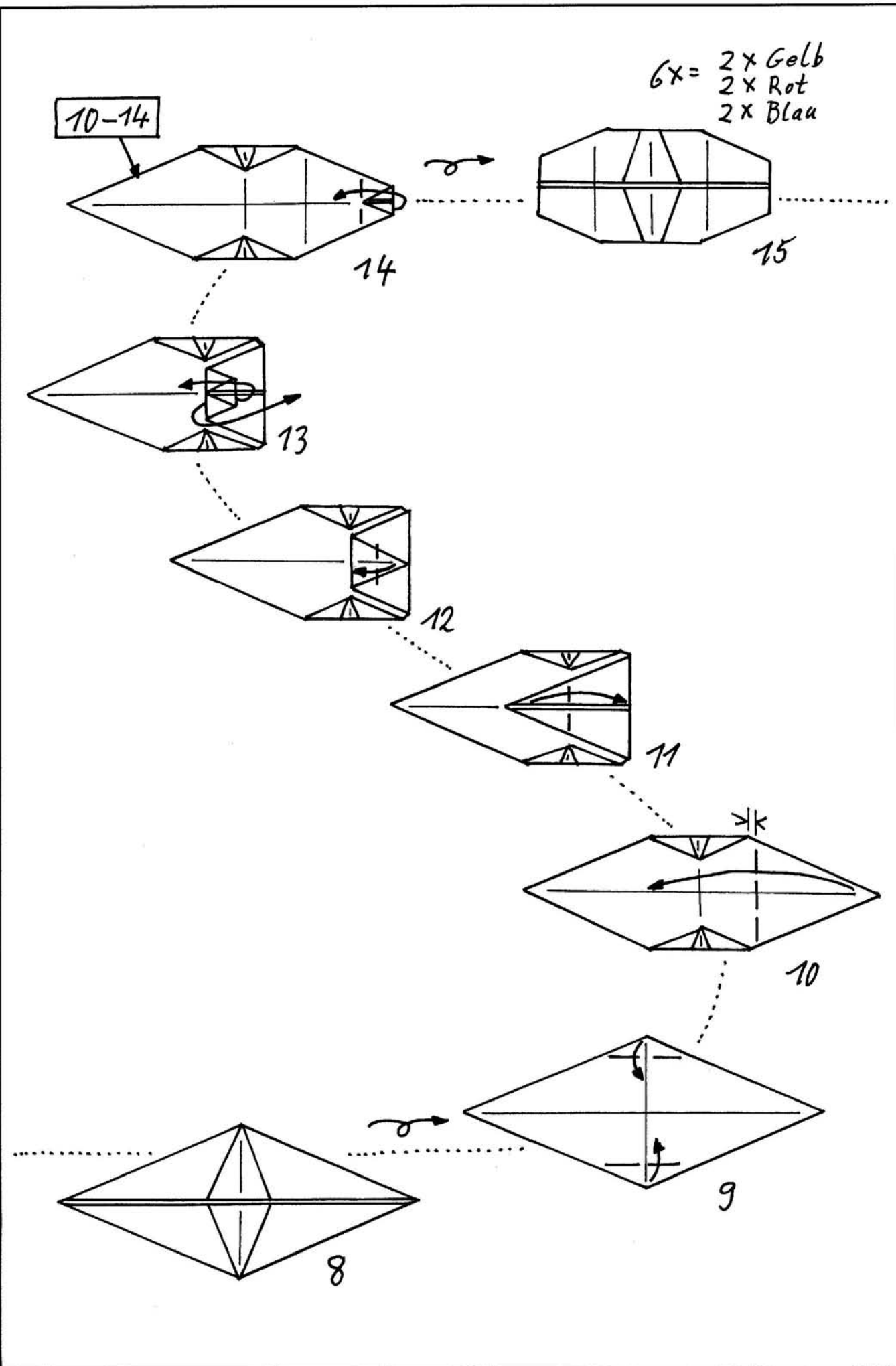
Spitze:

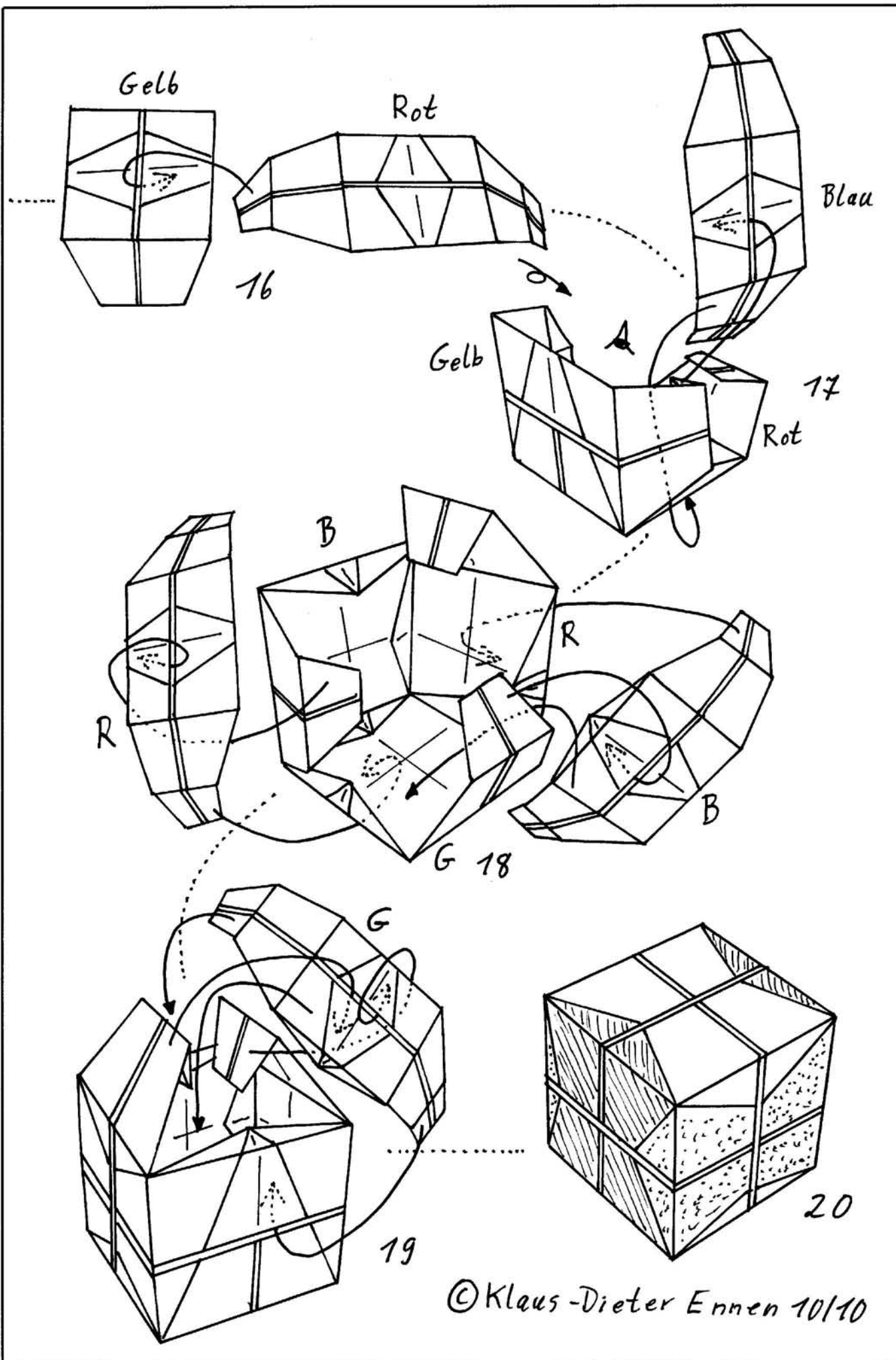


Würfel 10:

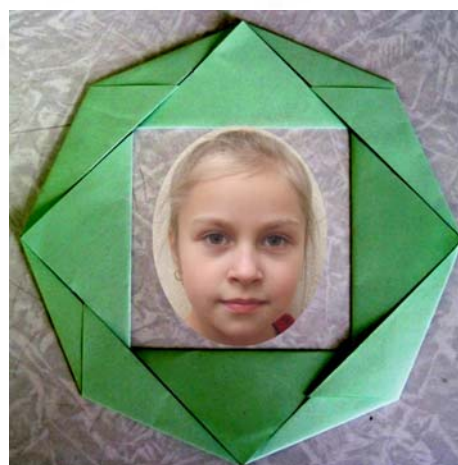
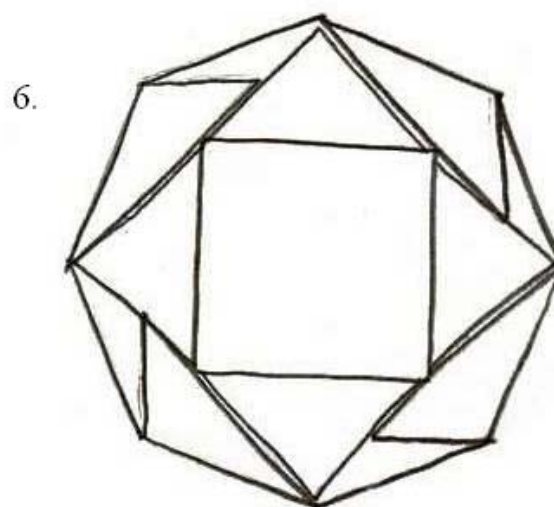
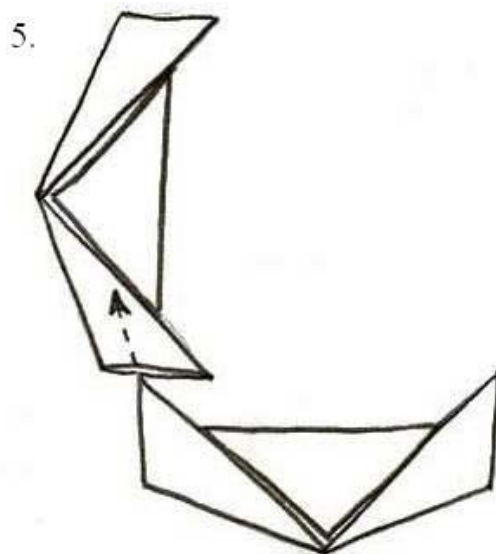
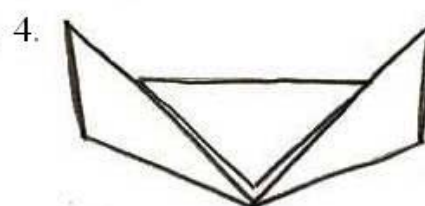
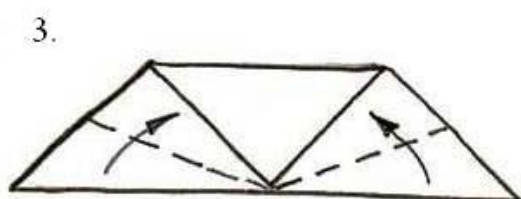
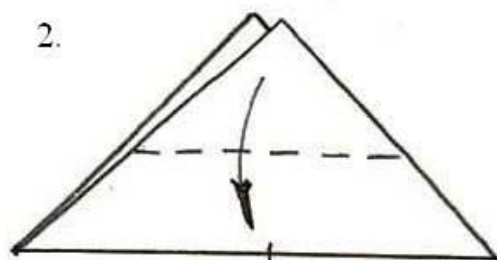
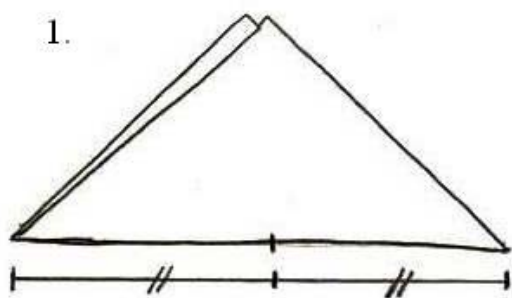
Origami
von
Maus-Dieter Effen







Frame for photo **Krayuhina Anastasiya, 7 years, Eniseysk, Russia**





Ring of 9 Modules

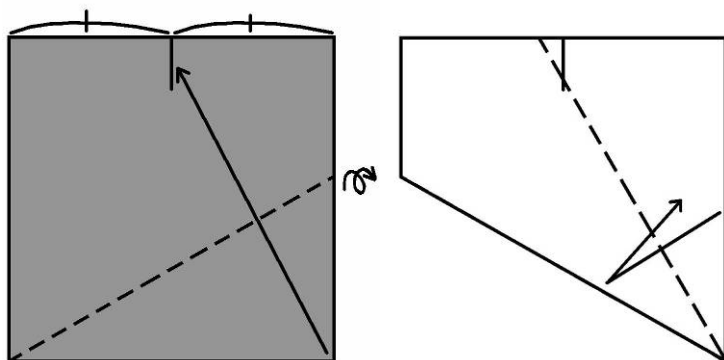
named **Versailles Ring**

by Krystyna Burczyk

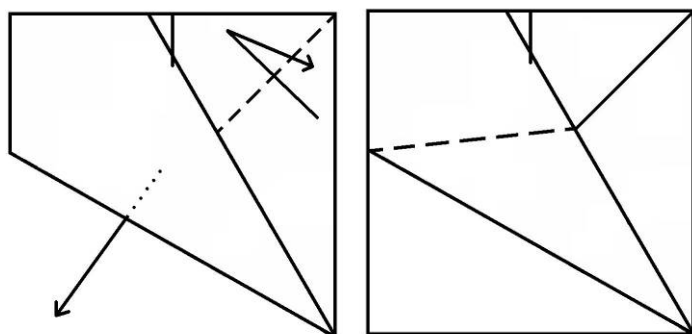
23.10.2010

30-30-30 version

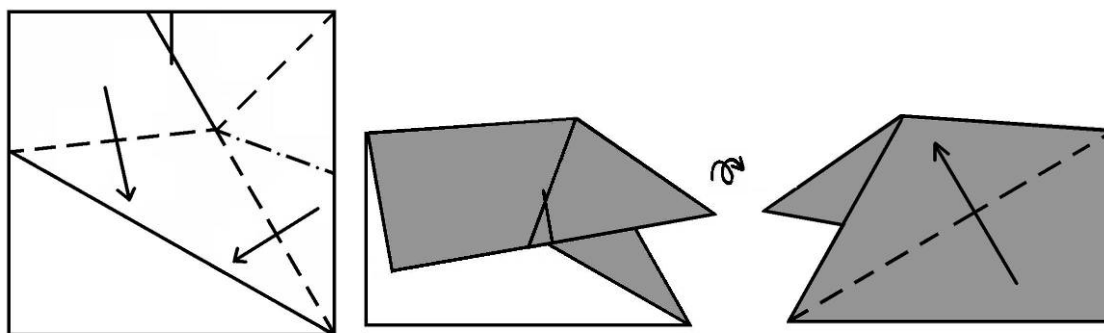
Divide the right angle into 30-30-30:



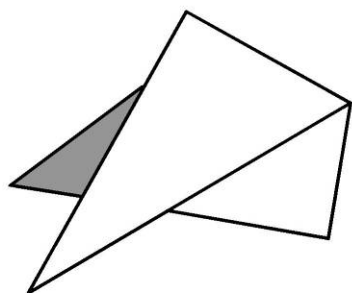
Fold along the part of the diagonal to intersect lines and join the point of intersection with the end of the second line:



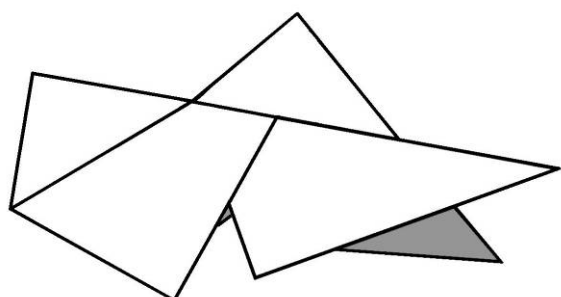
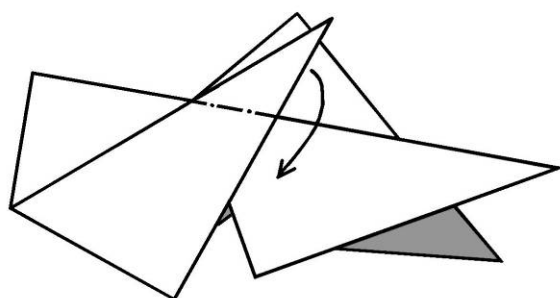
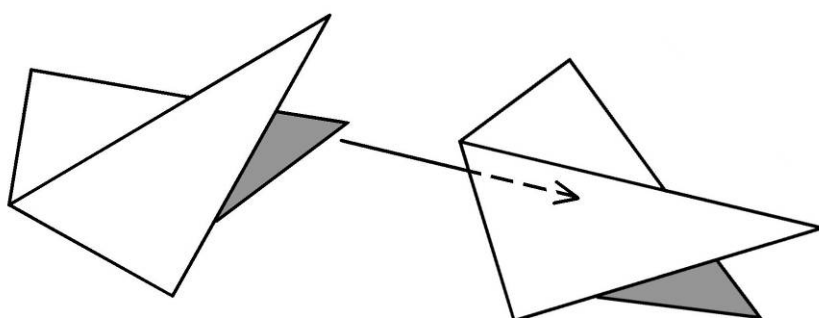
Form a module:



The module is ready.

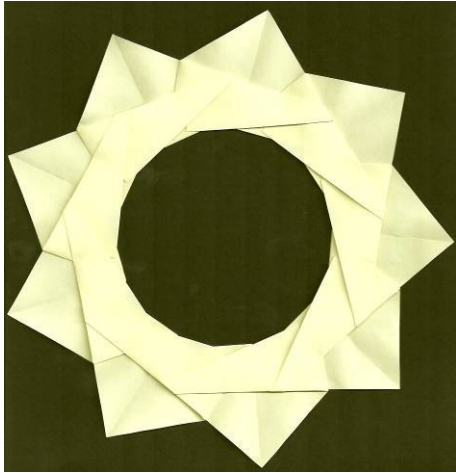


Prepare 9 modules and join them as shown below:

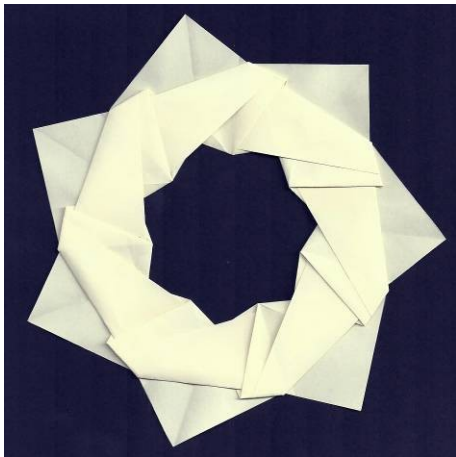


30-30-30 version (the right and the left sides of a ring)

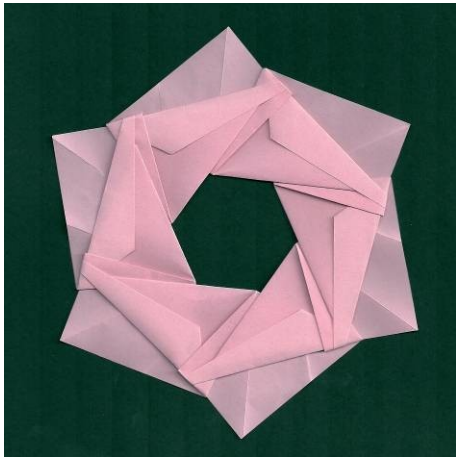




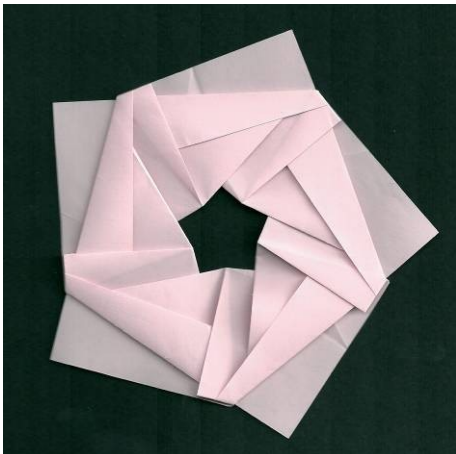
22,5-22,5-45 version



22,5-33,75-33,75 version



15-30-45 version

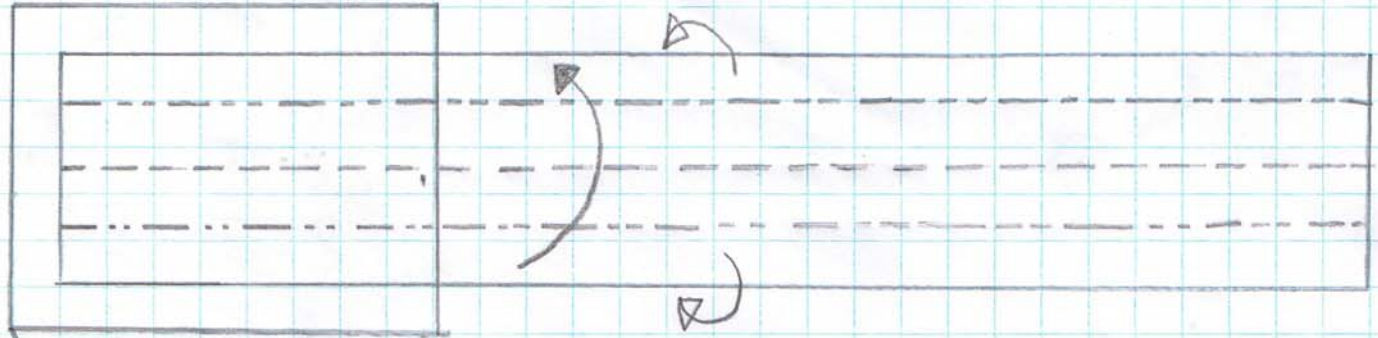


15-37,5-37,5 version

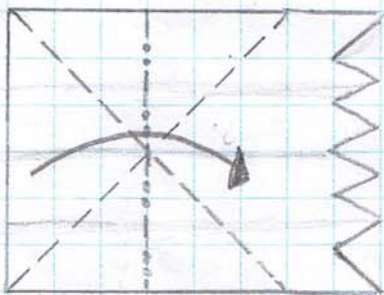
cat

Use a long rectangular piece, I find a 1:7 ratio works well (4cm by 28cm).

Designed by Luke Volk. (C) 2010

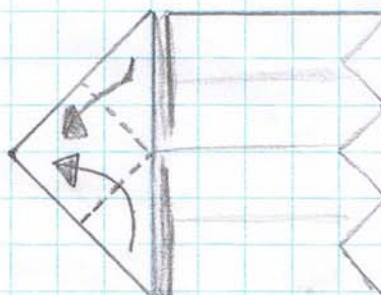


2.



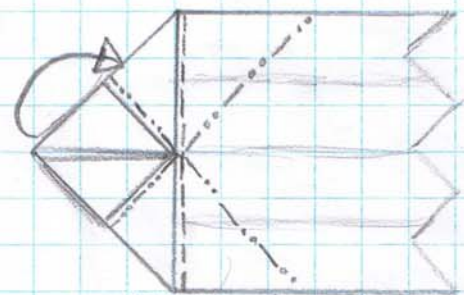
Collapse like a water bomb base.

3.



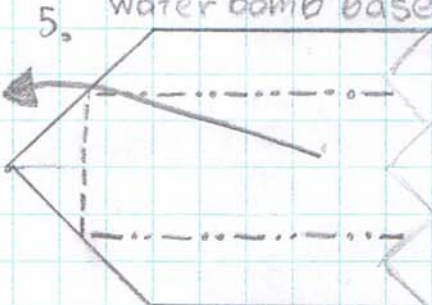
Fold the two flaps to the point.

4.

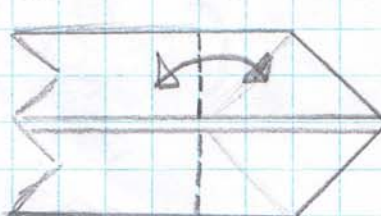


Fold below like a square base.

5.

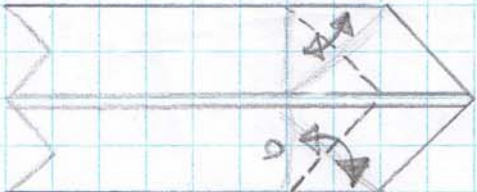


6.



Pre-crease. Approximate.

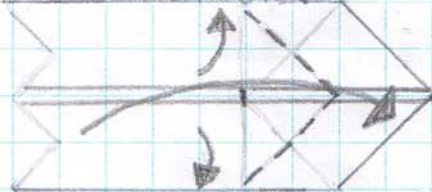
7.



Fold pre-crease a° to a sector b. Fold **ONLY** top layer

8.

Refold

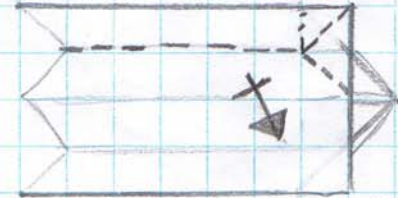


Open layers and fold to the right

9.

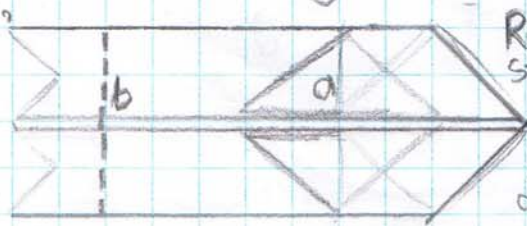


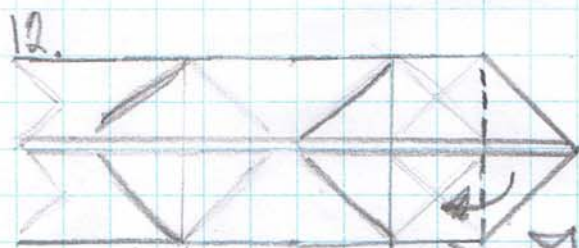
10.



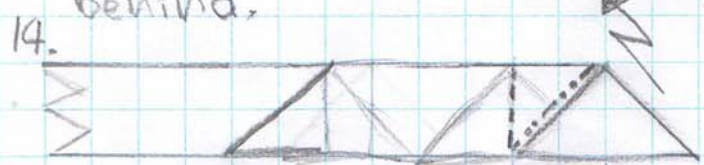
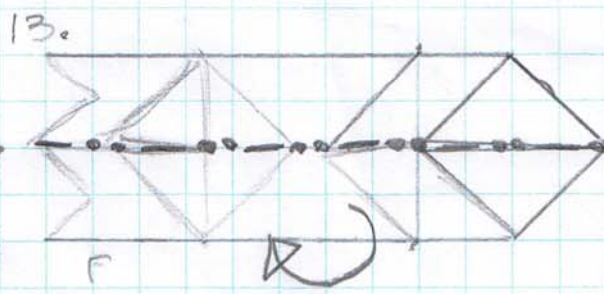
Robbtear. Repeat on other side

Repeat 6 to 10 on the body farther along. There is no exact measurement for where you should start step 6. Where you do step 6, the legs will be. The distance between a° b is between the cat's legs.





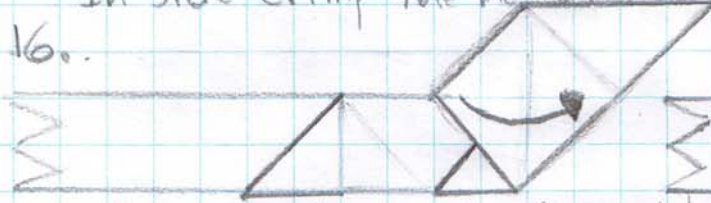
12. Fold flap forward from behind.



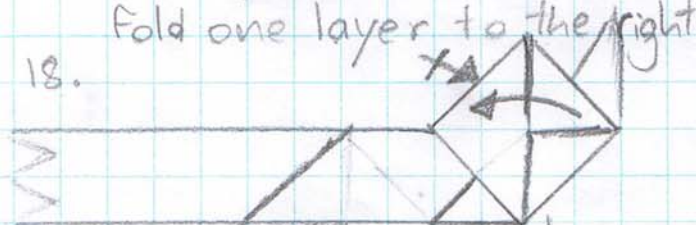
14. In side crimp the head.



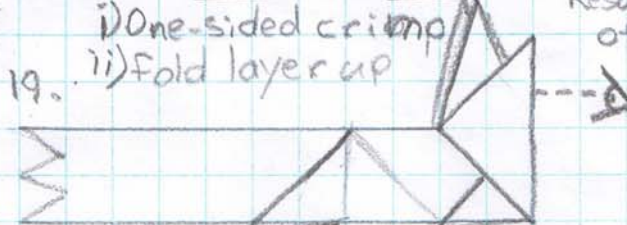
15. Fold flap out.



17. i) One-sided crimp
ii) Fold layer up

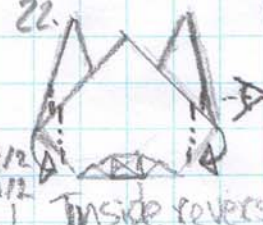
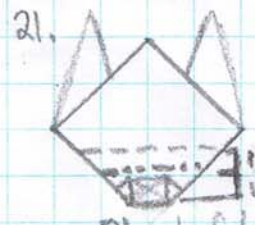
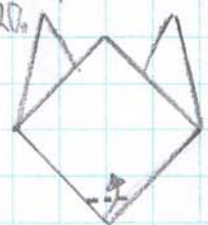


18. Fold one layer to the right



19. change view.

20. Fold layer back. Repeat 15 to 18 on other side.

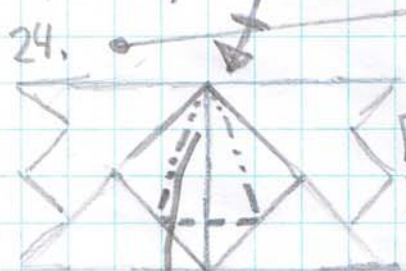


20. Spread-squash.

21. Pleat-fold.

22. Inside reverse fold. Then return to side view.

23. Squash Fold

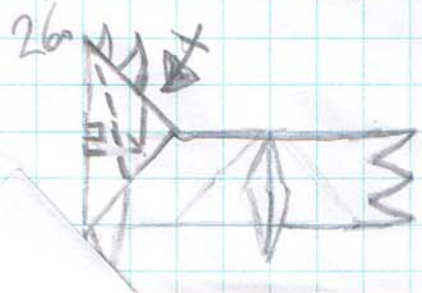


24. Return to previous view.

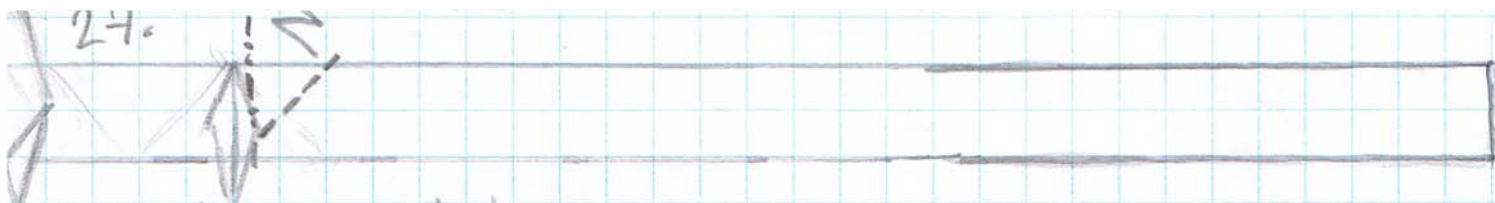


24. Petal fold Repeat on other side.

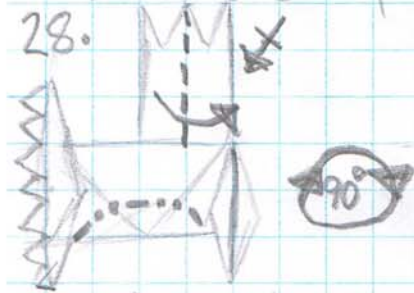
25. Swivel the layer and repeat steps 23 and 24 on the front legs. Then close the flap again



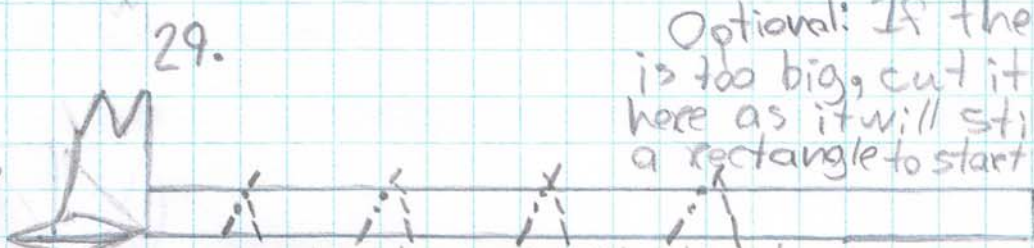
Where the dashed line is, maintain fold an angle bisect of the layer behind the face layer. This makes the neck. Repeat behind.



27. Inside crimp tail.



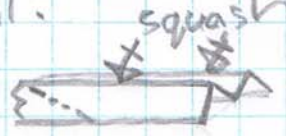
28. Then tail and curve belly.



29. crimp tail in multiple places as you wish.

Optional: If the tail is too big, cut it off here as it will still be a rectangle to start with.

30. End of tail: 30a) squash



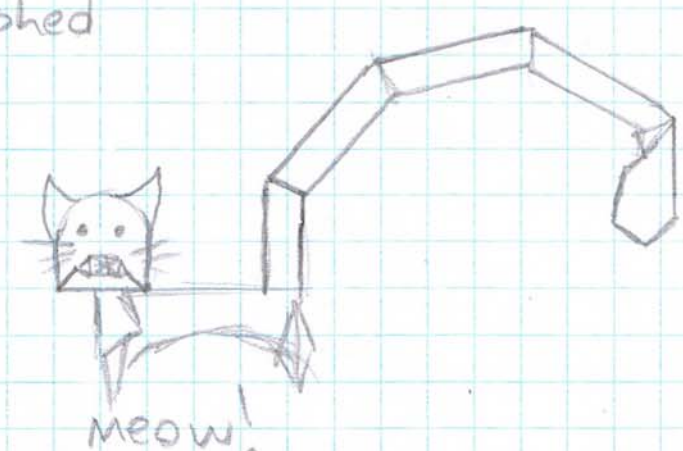
b) inside reverse fold.



c) fold inside.



31. Finished

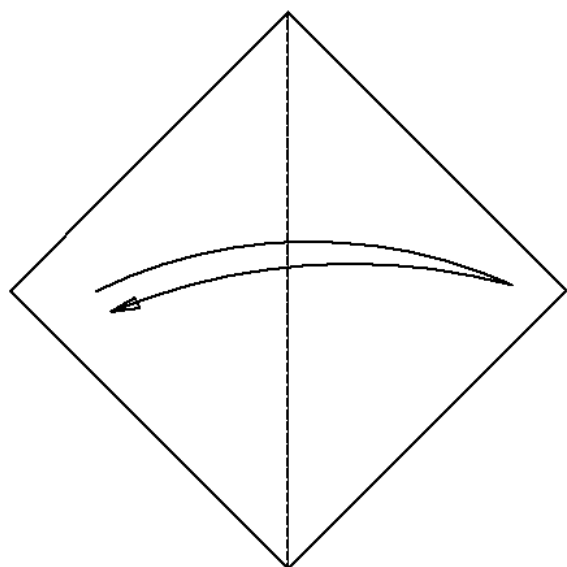
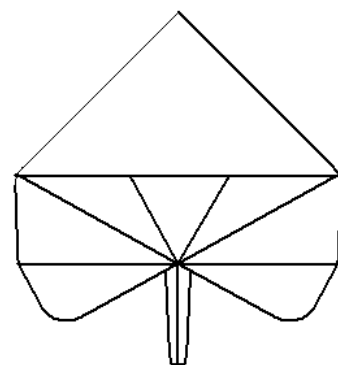


MEOW!

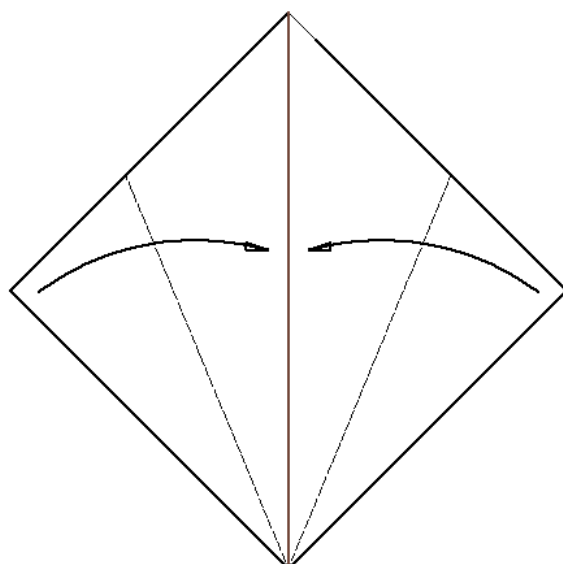
Leaf

Design
Diagram

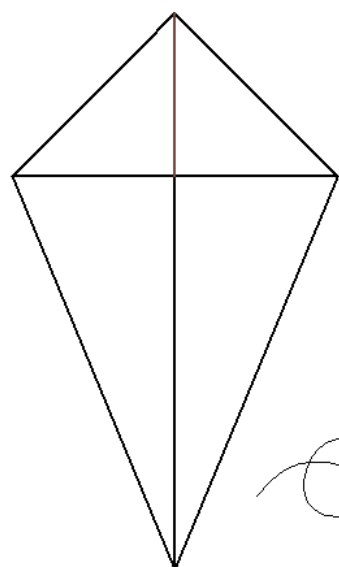
Ma Yong



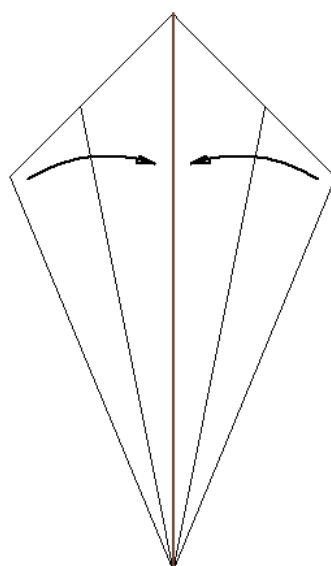
1



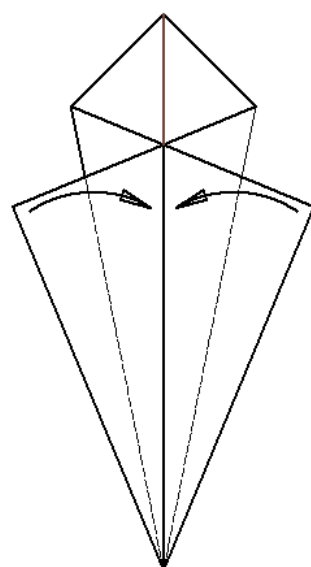
2



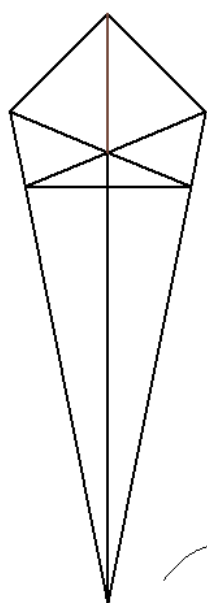
3



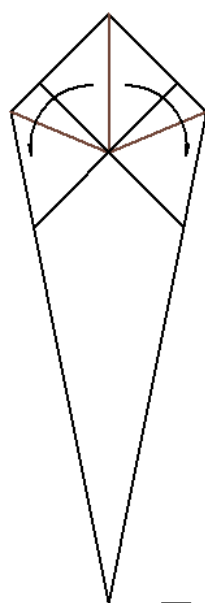
4



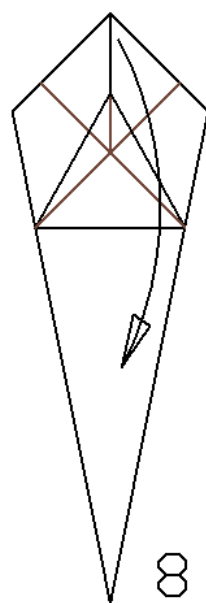
5 247



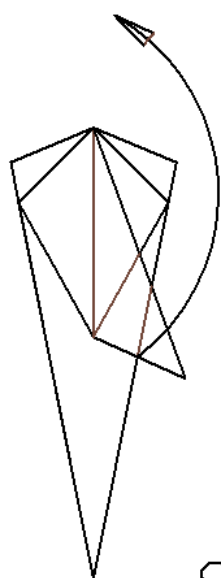
6



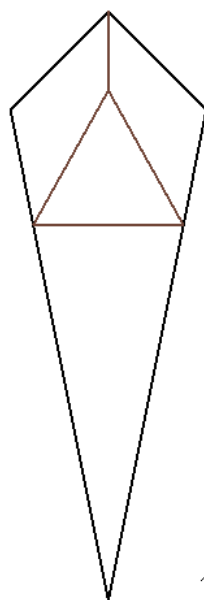
7



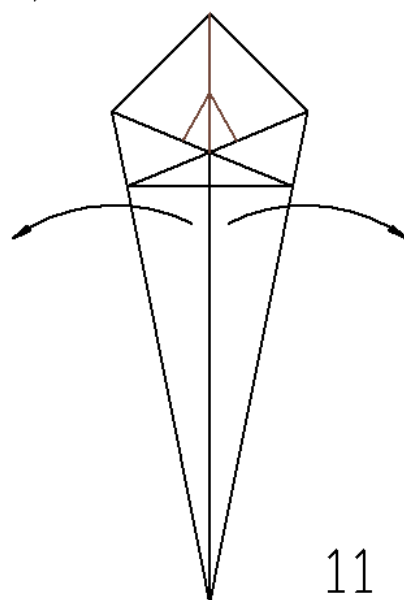
8



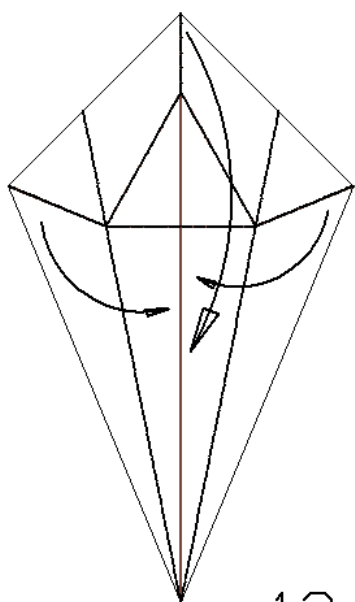
9



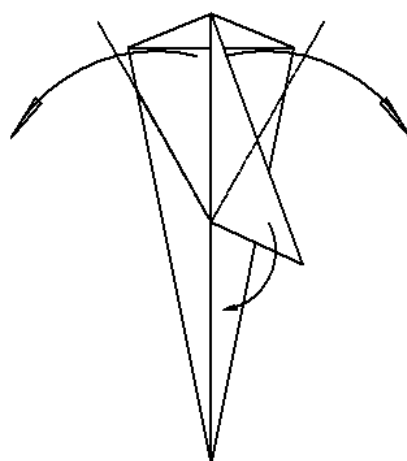
10



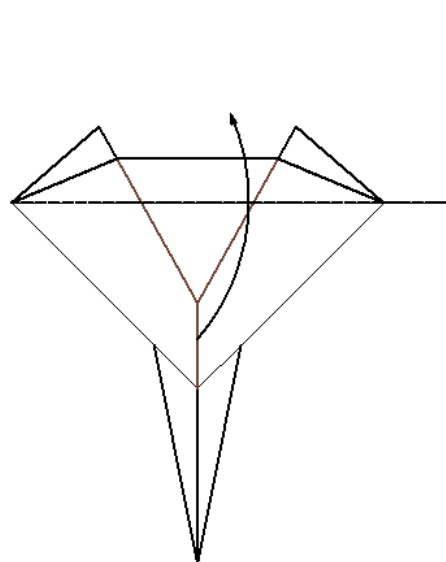
11



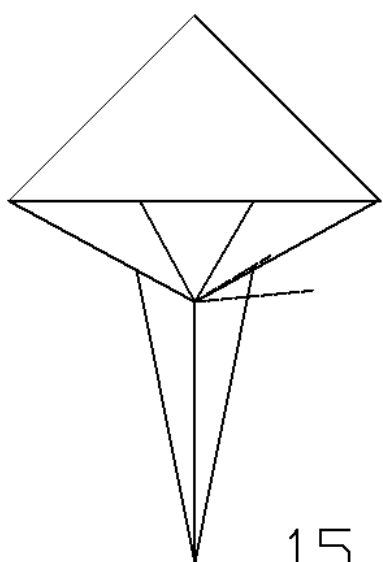
12



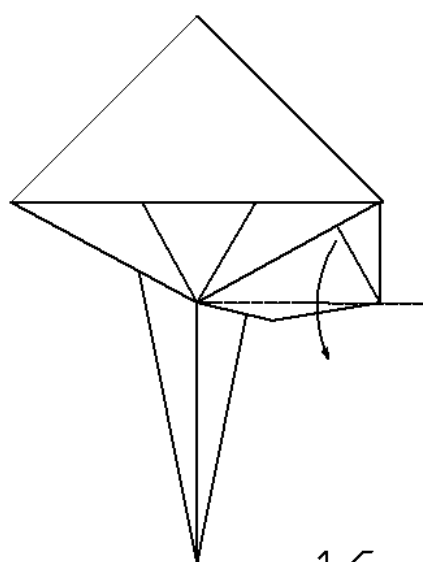
13



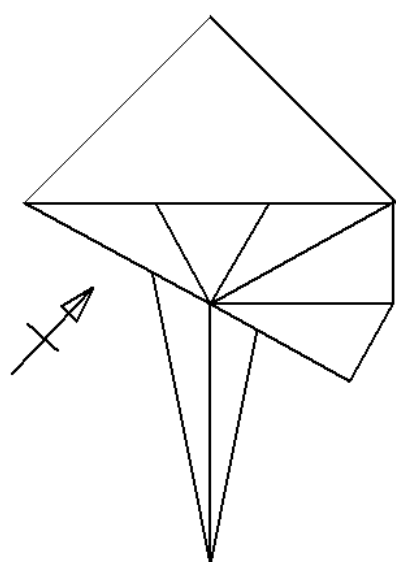
14



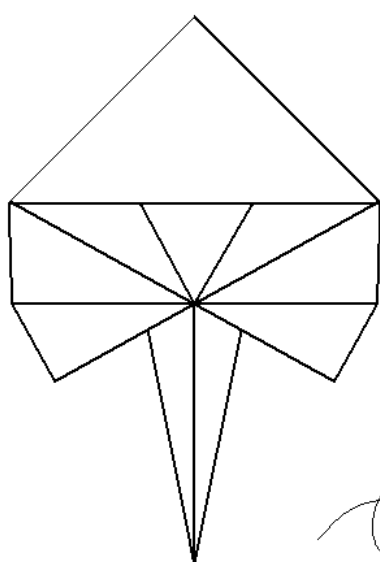
15



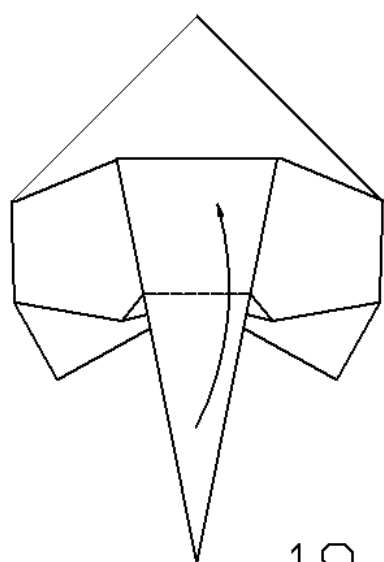
16



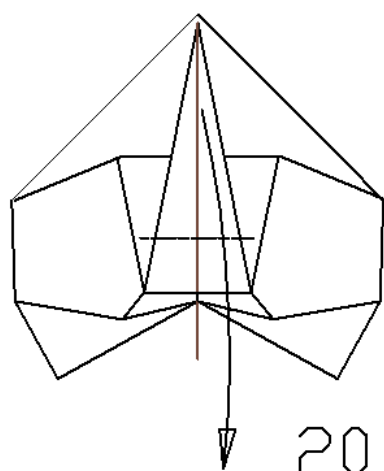
17



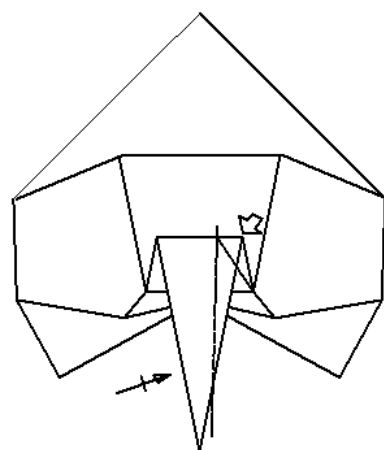
18



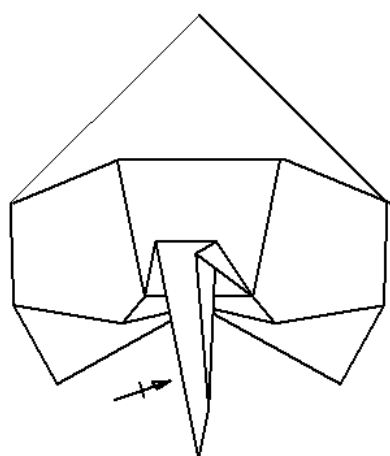
19



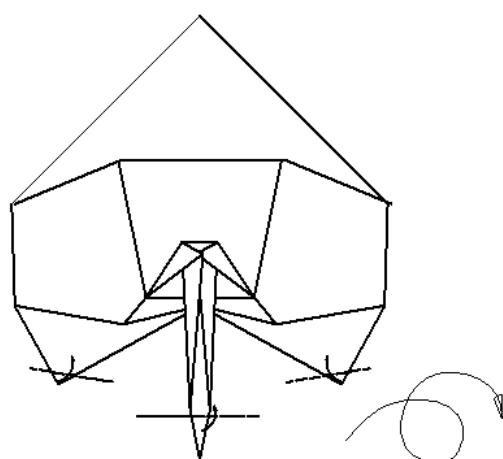
20



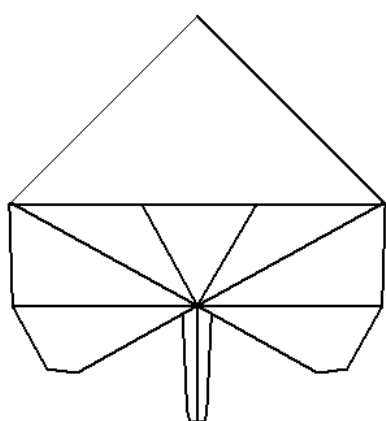
21



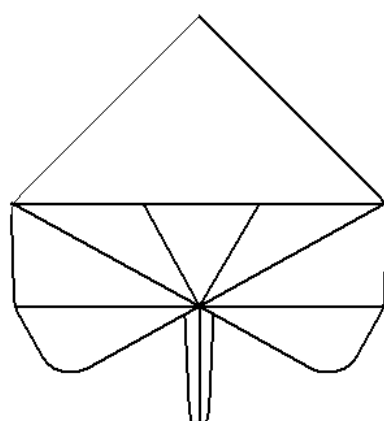
22



23



24



25

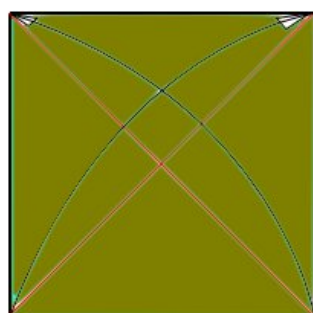
FBFB-Star by Maik Fischer

Fischers Blintzed Frog Base Star is a very easy design. It uses a base with a sunken middleflap.

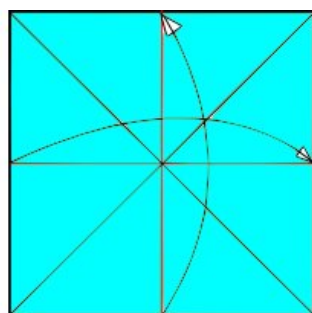
I'm sorry for the bad quality of the diagrams. December 15 was coming very fast so I hurried a little bit. Furthermore it was the first time that I used Inkscape to draw diagrams. I promise that the next diagrams will be better.

Nearly every kind of paper can be used.

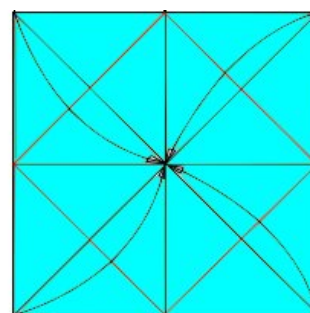
A square of 20cm is big enough but a little bit bigger paper will make it easier.



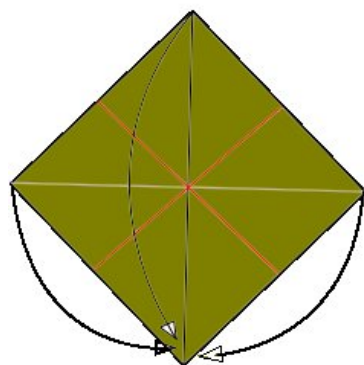
1. Folding the blintzed frogbase:
Fold and unfold with white
side up. Turn over



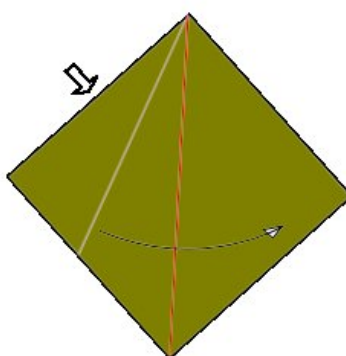
2. Fold and unfold horizontally
and vertically



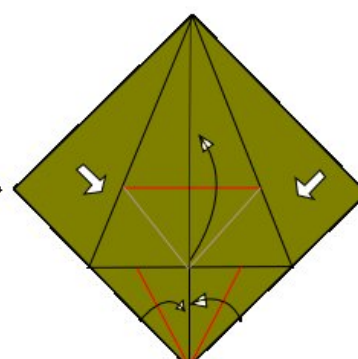
3. Fold all corners to the
center. Turn the paper over
and rotate



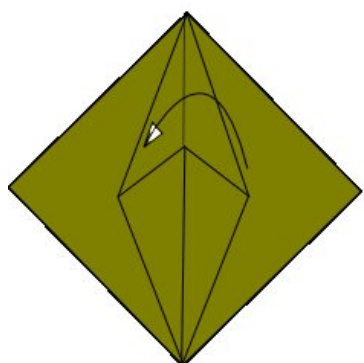
4. Preliminary Fold



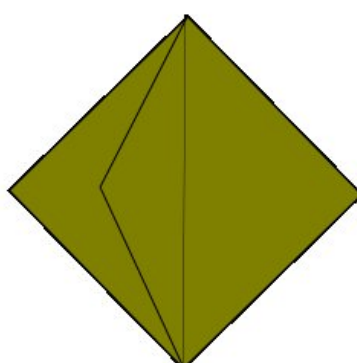
5. Squash Fold



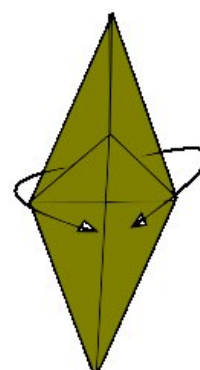
6. Petal Fold



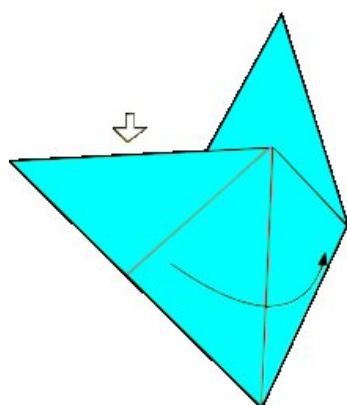
7. Book fold the
narrow layers.



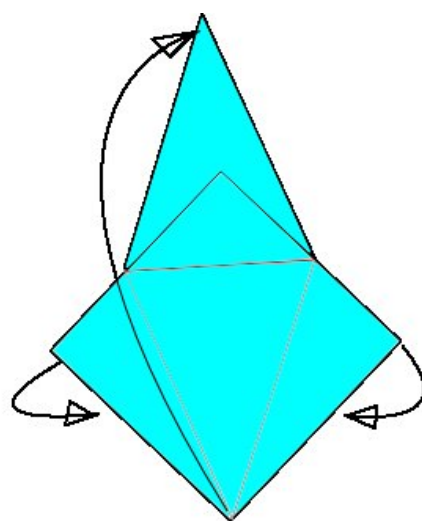
8. Repeat steps 5-7 behind and then
repeat steps 5+6 on the left and right.



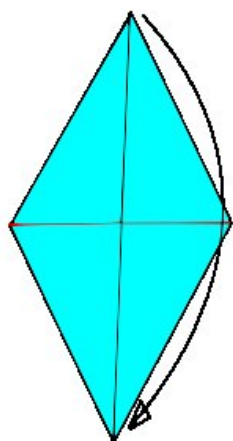
9. Unwrap a corner. Unfold the
model partially to realize this.



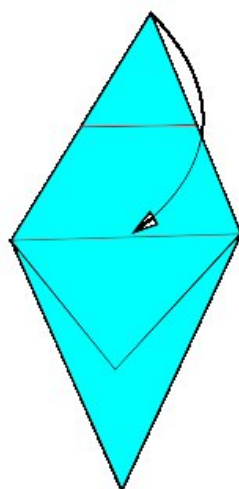
10. Squash fold the paper.



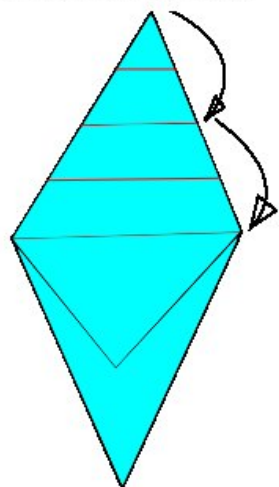
11. Petal fold



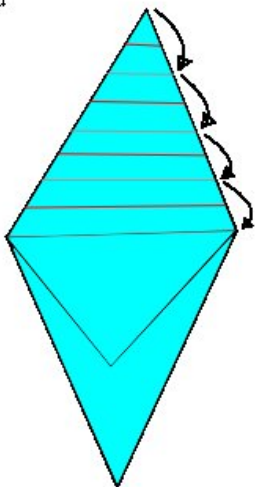
12. Fold down one long and one small layer.
Furthermore steps 9-12 should be repeated
on the three remaining flaps.



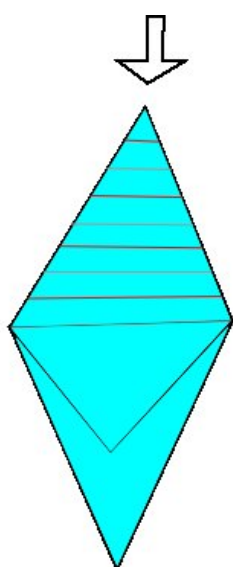
13. Divide the middle flap in half and
unfold



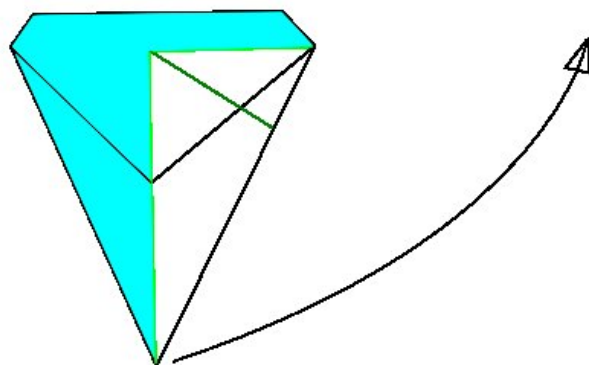
14. Divide into fourth.
Turn the model over



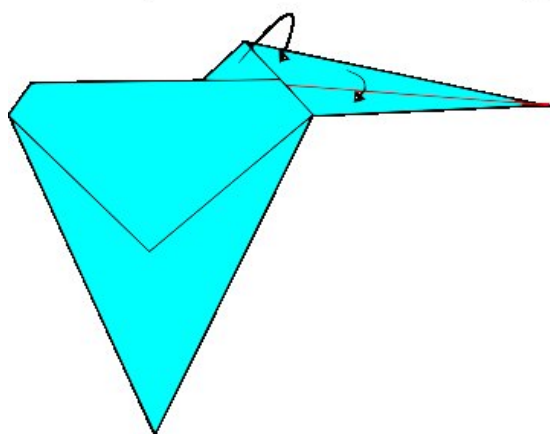
15. Align the creases with each other
to divide into eights.



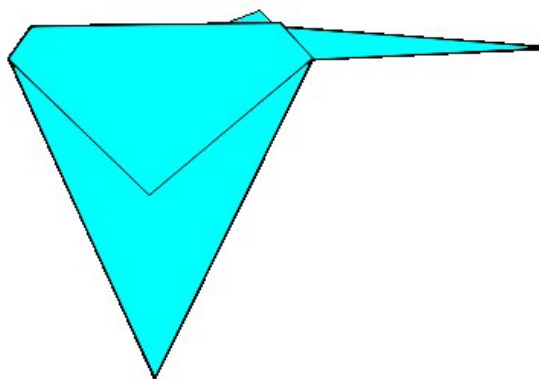
16. Most difficult step in the model: Sink in and out the middle flap four times.



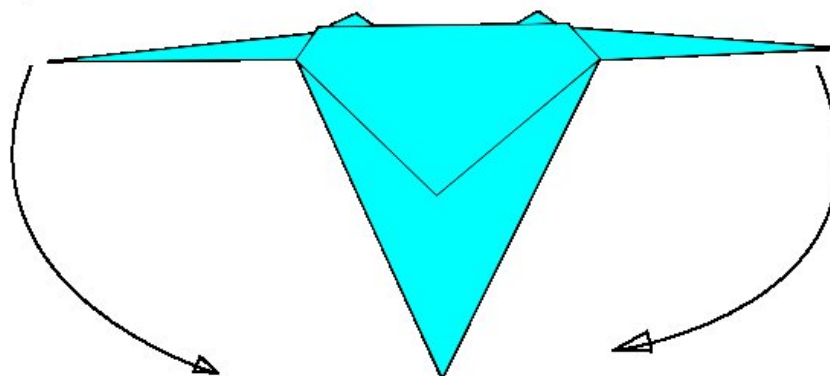
17. Crimp the long flap in the middle including the small layer.



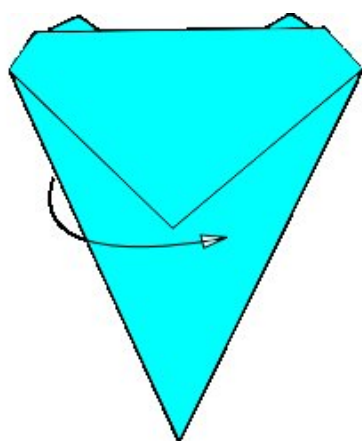
18. Reverse fold. The small flap shouldn't be involved in this. Repeat behind



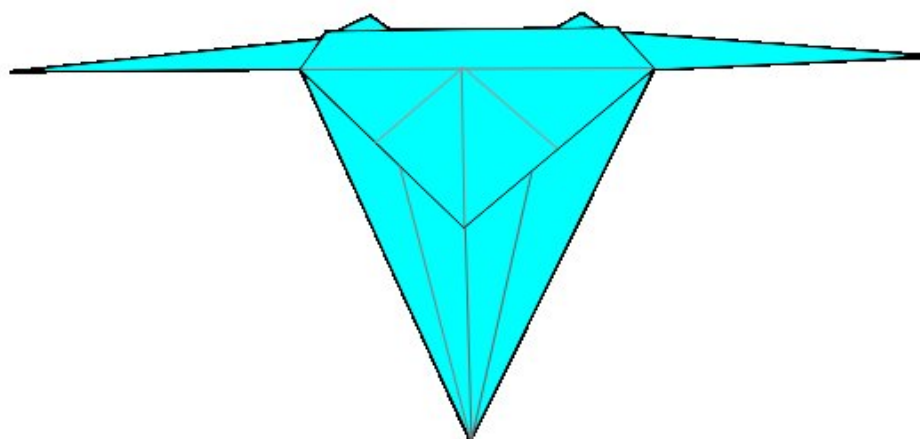
19. Repeat steps 17+18 on the left side



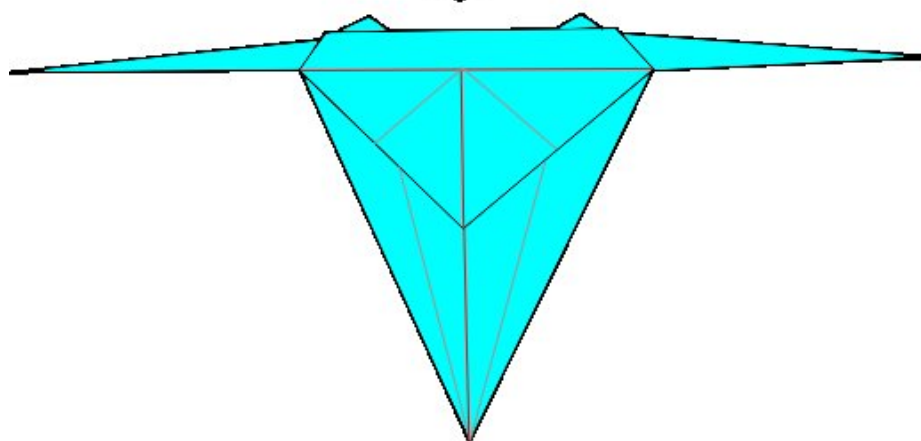
20. Unfold steps 17-19



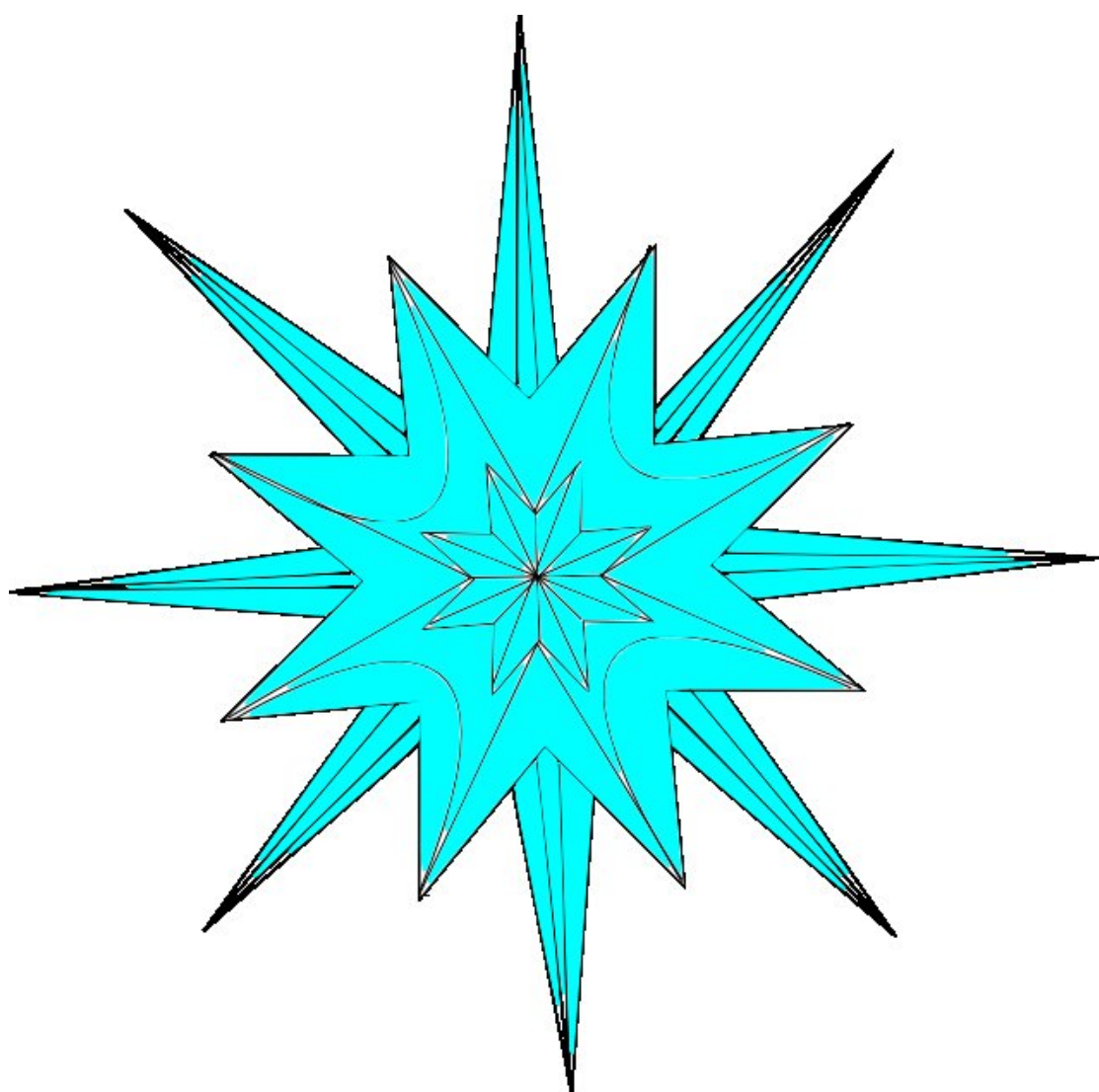
21. Bookfold until the precreased layers are shown.
Repeat behind



22. Repeat steps 17+18 on six more flaps.



23. Refold the long remaining layers in front and behind. Spread all layers into a circular shape to realize this. the next view will be from top.



24. Almost done. Shape the star by folding something like a double-rabbitear with the four small layers (not visible in this view). Optionally you can squash the tips of the long flaps.

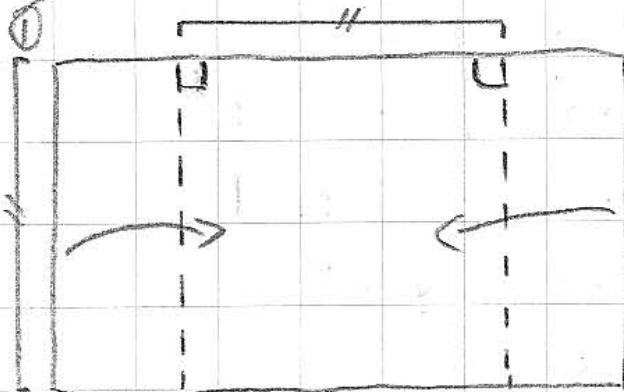


101112

Business card cube

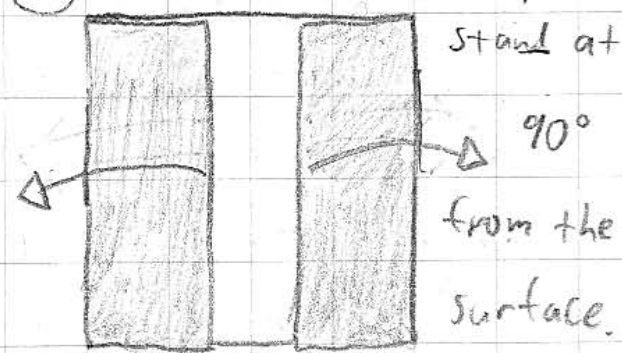
(6 units)

①

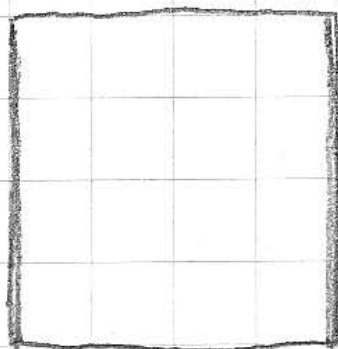


②

unfold so small flaps



③

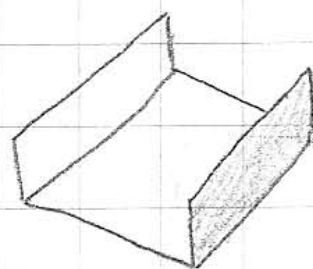


x6

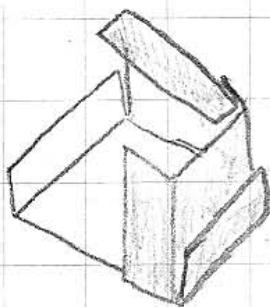
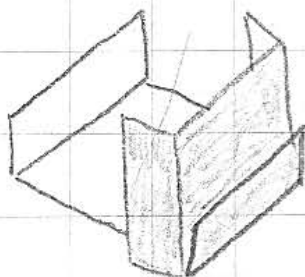
view from bottom



perspective

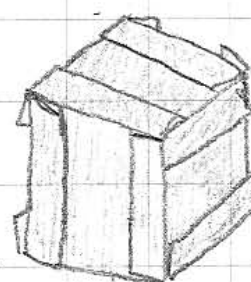
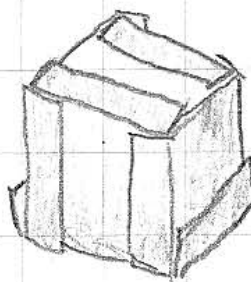
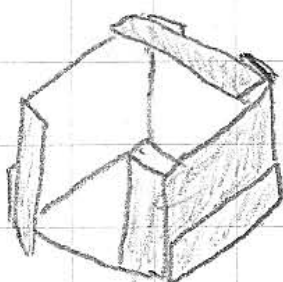


assembly

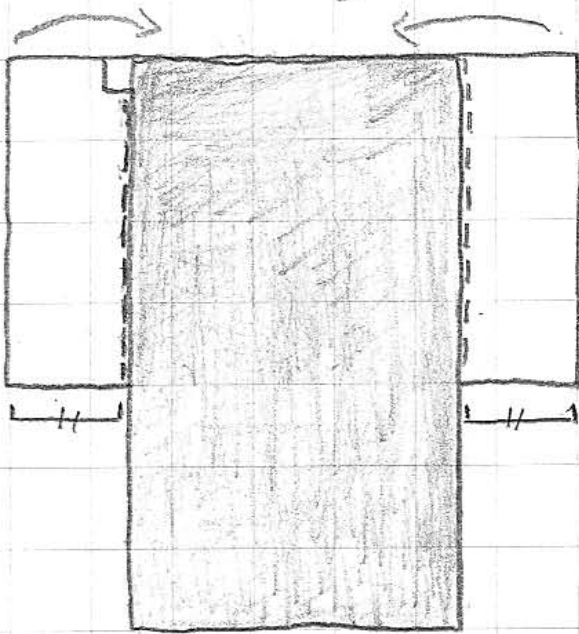


each flap goes on the outside of the two adjacent units (on the non-flap side of the adjacent unit).

continue adding units until all six sides are in place

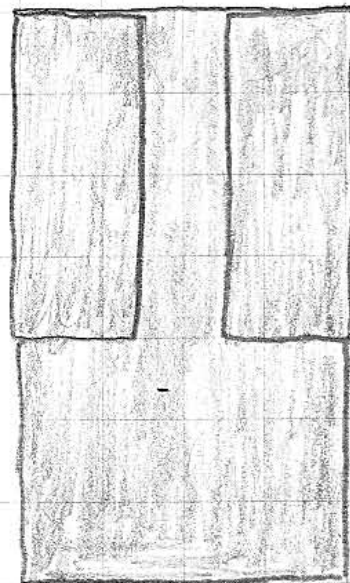


- ① take 2 cards and arrange them at 90° to each other with the white sides facing each other and the top card carefully lined up with the long side of the bottom card and roughly in the center of the long side



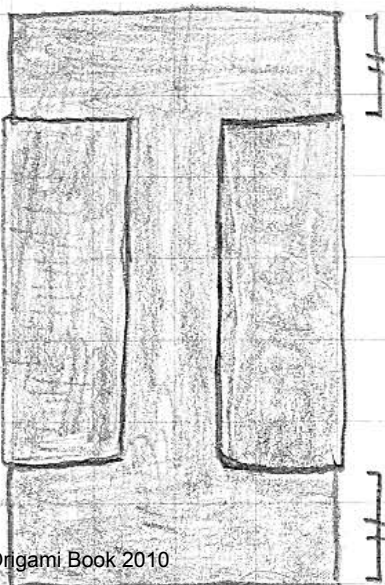
fold the exposed edges of the bottom card over the top card.

②



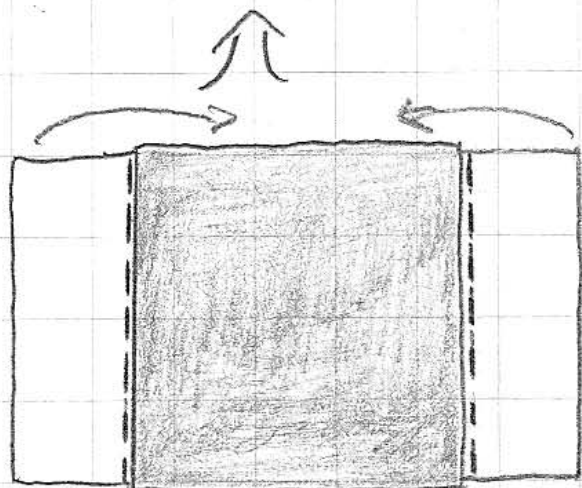
now slide the "top" card up so it sticks out of each side evenly

③

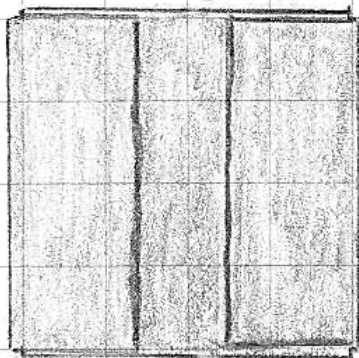


90°

④



⑤



bottom
view



There are now two
cube units wrapped
around each other.

p2

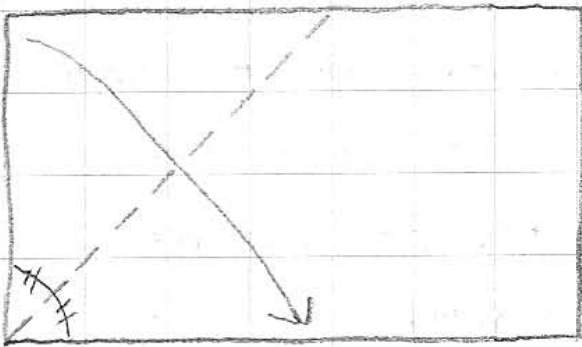
More units can be made
either the same way or
by removing one unit
and using it as a
template (i.e. step 2)

Business card cube units can be folded
from any rectangle between 1×1.5 and
 1×2 . Business cards in the US are $2" \times 3.5"$
(1×1.75). As documented elsewhere,
the exposed flaps are useful for
linking cubes together (rotated 90°
so the flaps tuck under each other)
and for facing the cube with additional
units folded flat and interlocked with
the exposed flaps.

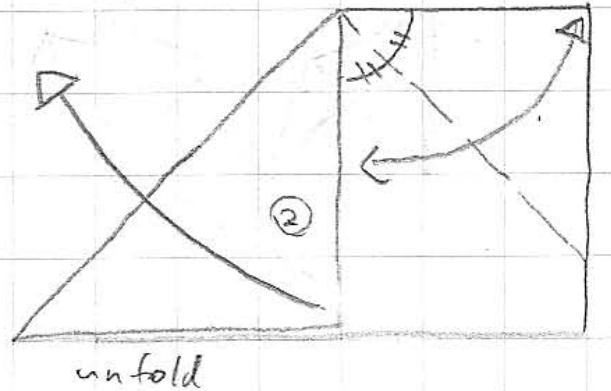
101113 Business Card Cubohemioctahedra Unit p1

(6 units)

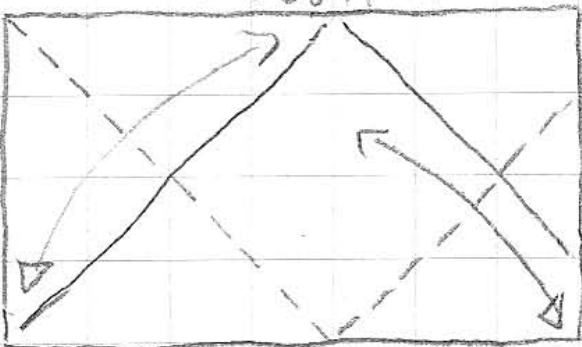
①



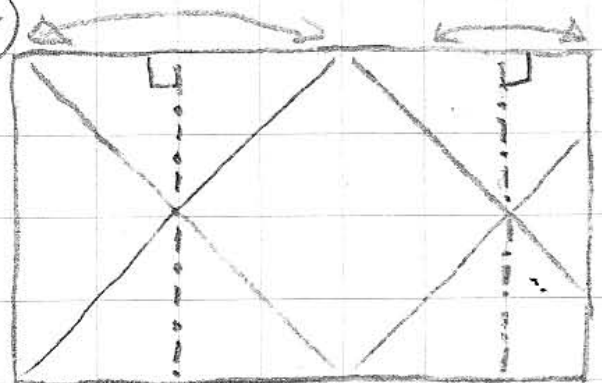
②



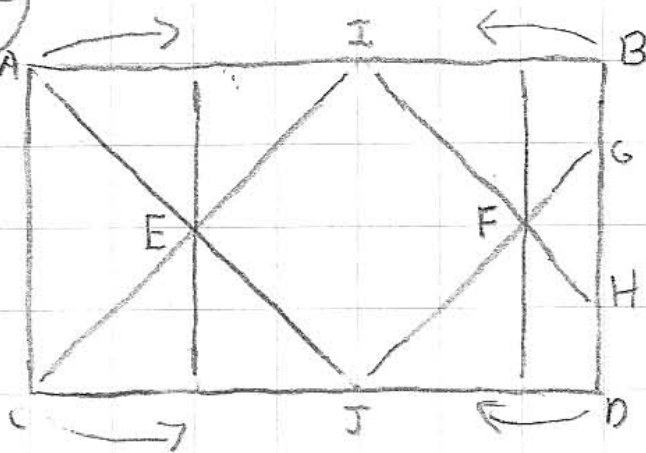
③ repeat steps 1 & 2 on the bottom



④

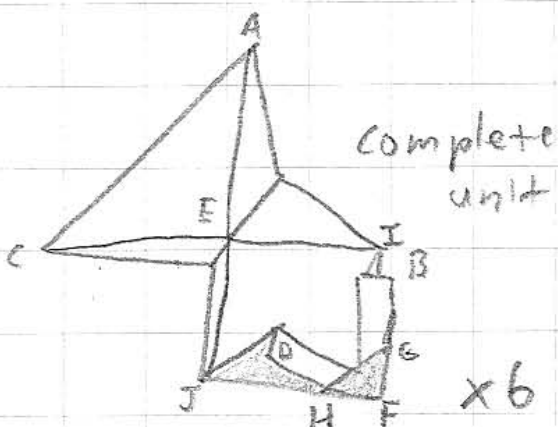


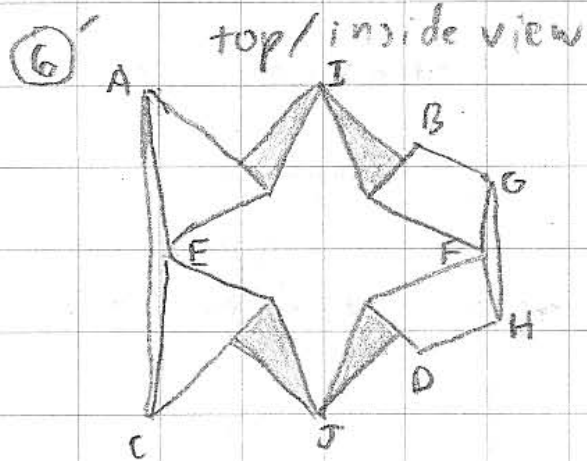
⑤




collapse along existing creases, causing triangles ACE and FBH to stand perpendicular to square EFIJ. The model will not lie flat. The triangles ACE and FBH will act as tabs that fit into slots on adjacent units that start at I and J.

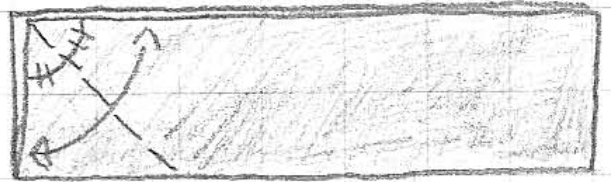
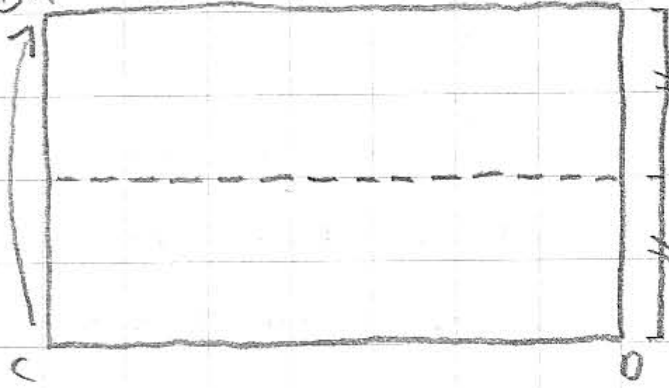
⑥



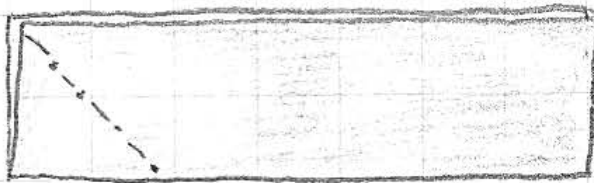


each EFIJ square will become an external p^2 face of the model.
The ACE and FGH triangles lie flat against the back of the EFIJ squares when assembled.

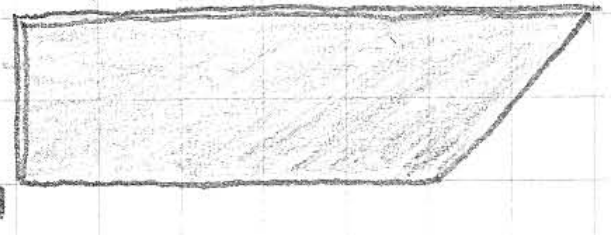
① A  fold in half B ②



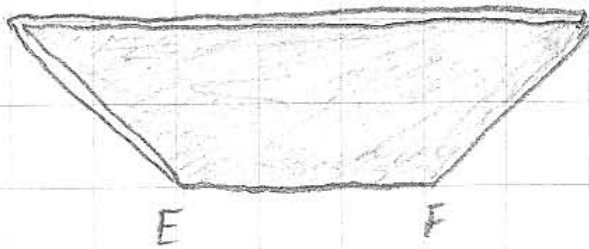
③ reverse fold on crease





④ repeat steps 2 & 3



⑤ completed basic unit





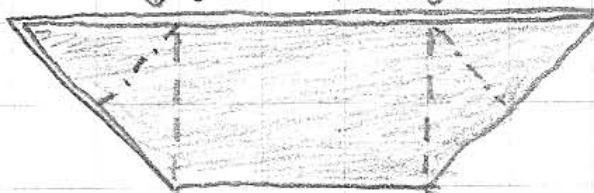
The basic joint is made by inserting one of the A, B, C, D points as a tab into the pocket of another point. Each point will end up at corner E or F of the adjacent unit.

⑥  both sides 



for some assemblies, an additional crease ⑥' is necessary. It is best to make this crease after the two units have been put together.

⑥'  both sides 



other assemblies require additional creases in ⑥'

Known assemblies

p2

3 - triangle - from step ⑤, edges AB and CD will bow out.

4 - square - from step ⑤, model will lie flat

5 - pentagon - from ⑥, model will have bumps

6 - hexagon - from ⑥, model will have bumps

(larger flat assemblies are possible, but less stable)

6 - tetrahedron

12 - cube - from ⑤, each unit opened to 90° , very fragile

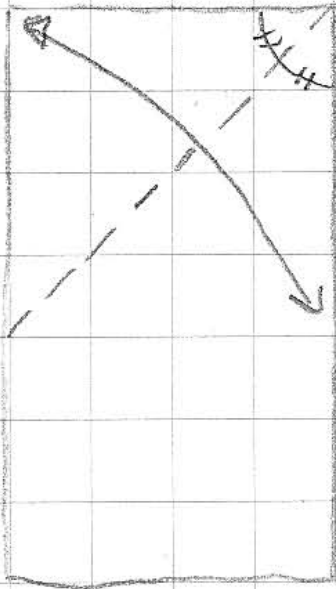
12 - octahedron - from ⑥, one of the more stable and pleasing constructions

30 - icosahedron - from ⑥

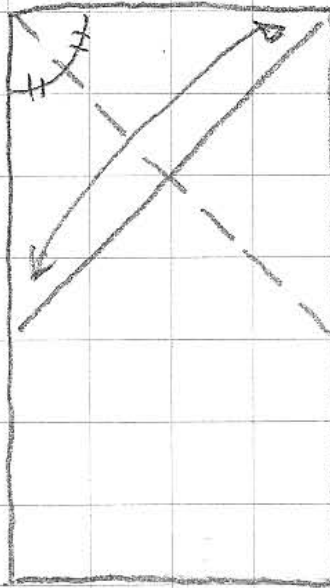
(larger assemblies should be possible)

30 - dodecahedron - from ⑥ - not stable

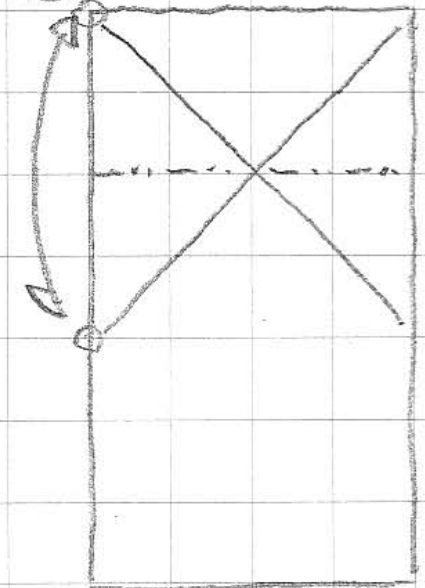
①



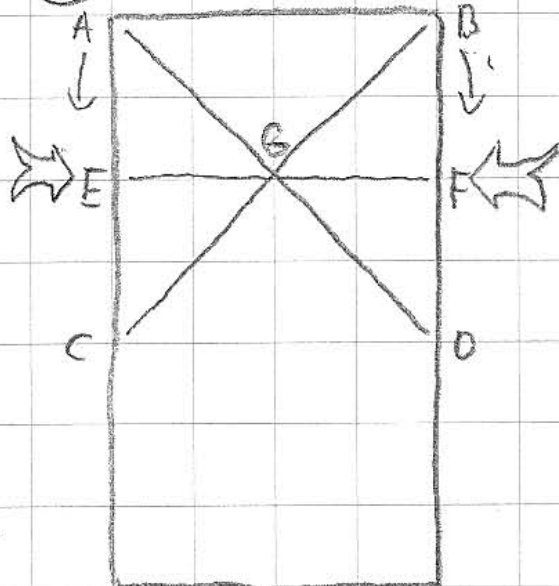
②



③

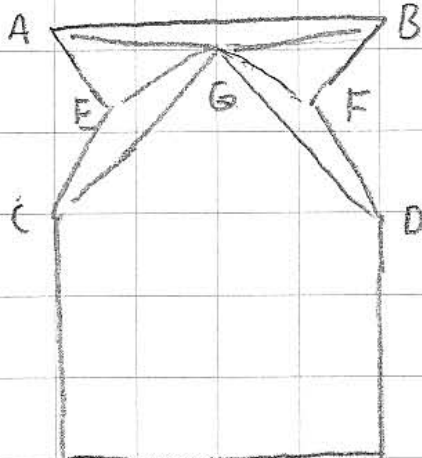


④

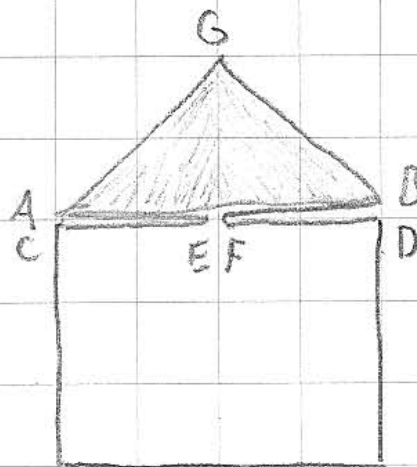


using the existing creases,
bring the top edge down
to CD while allowing
the sides A and F to
fall inward to the center.

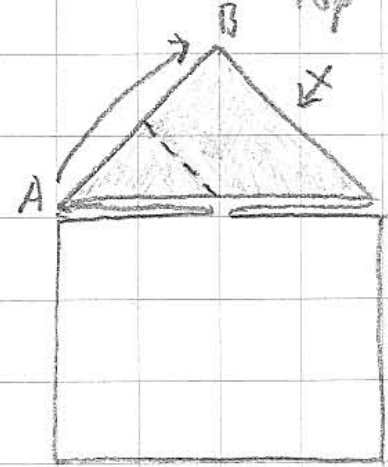
④a in progress



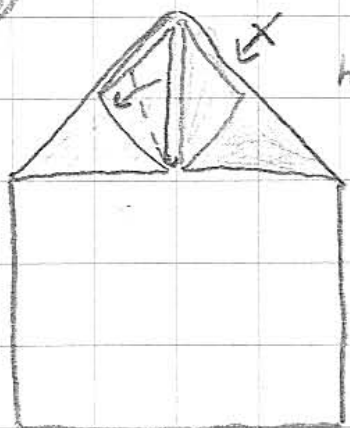
④b



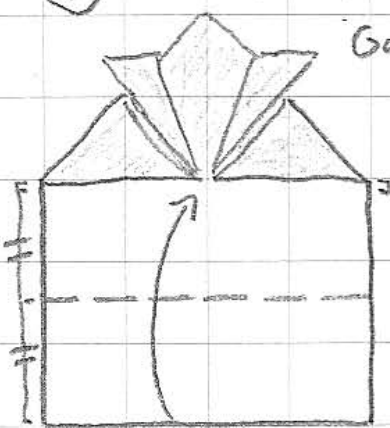
⑤ fold points to top



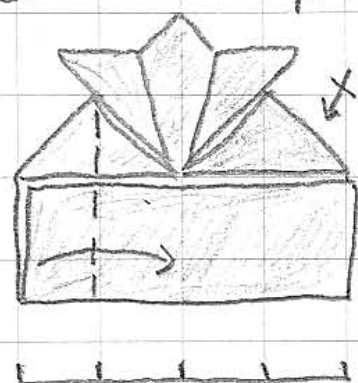
⑥ fold small flaps in half



⑦ leave a small Gap

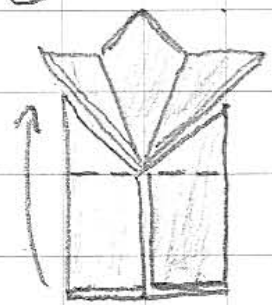


⑧

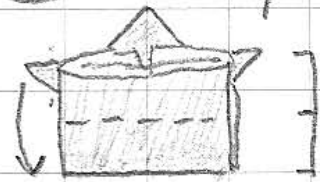


p2

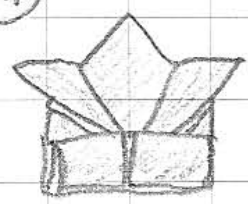
⑨



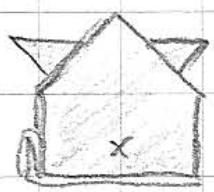
⑩ fold flap in half



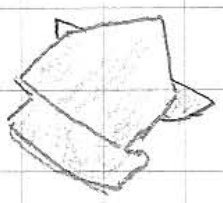
⑪



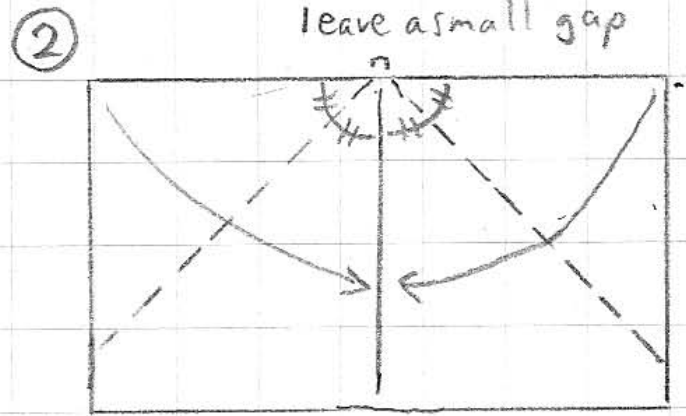
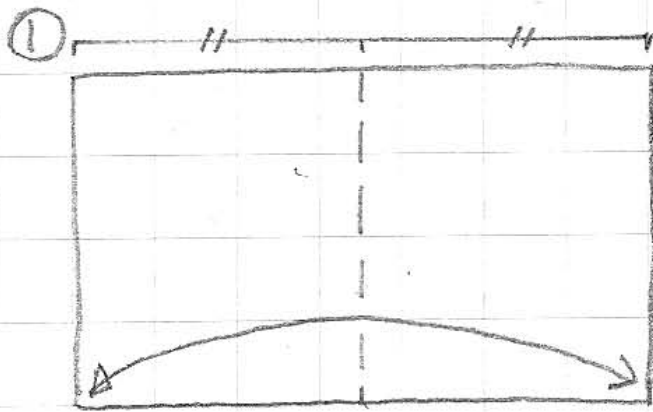
completed frog



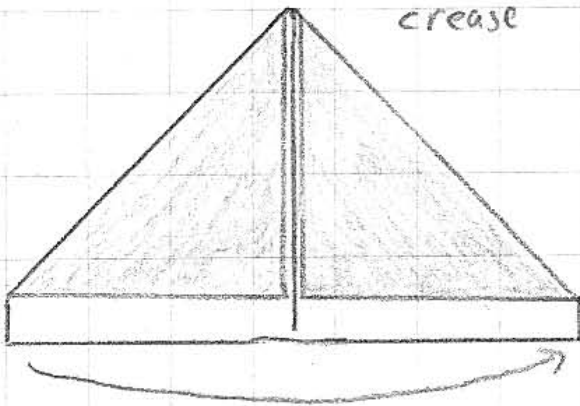
press down on point X and slide your finger off the back to jump



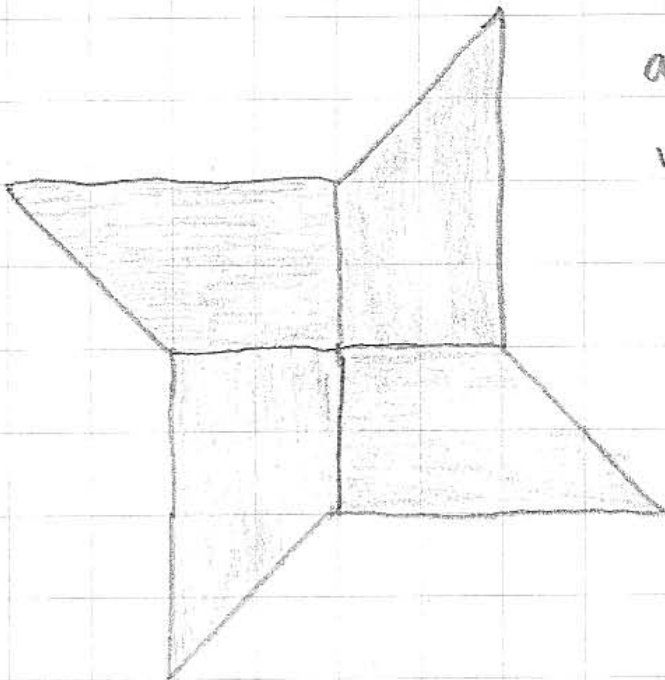
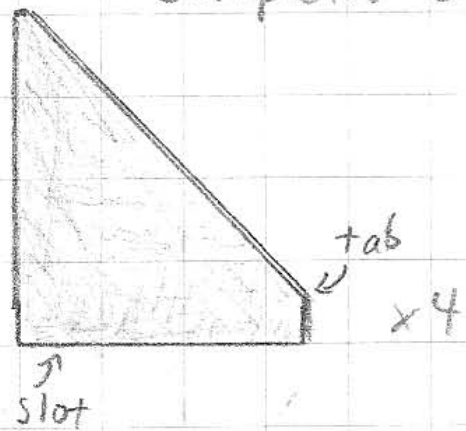
101113 Business Card Ninja Star Unit (4 card)



③ fold in half along existing crease



④ completed unit



assembly is not
very stable.

two business card octahedron 101111



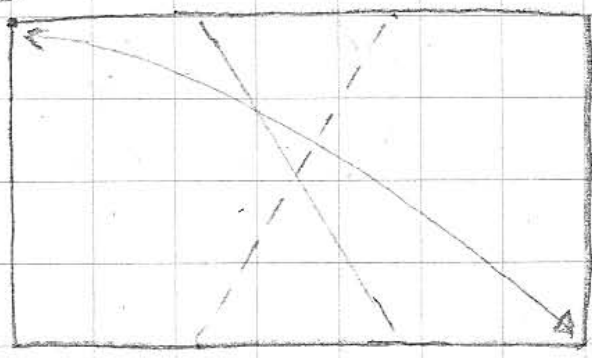
2" x 3.5"

p.1

①

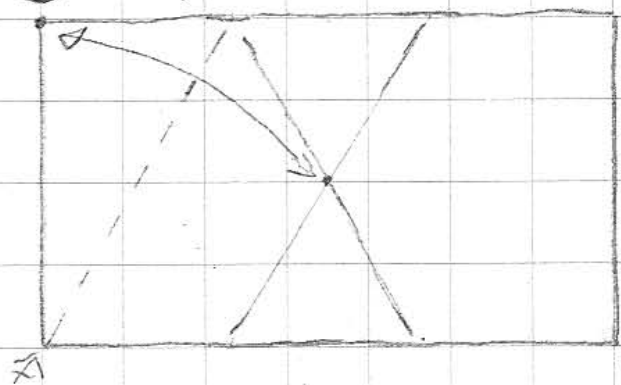


②

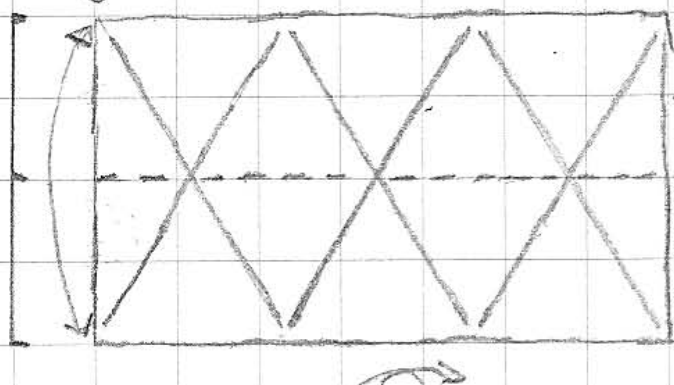


③

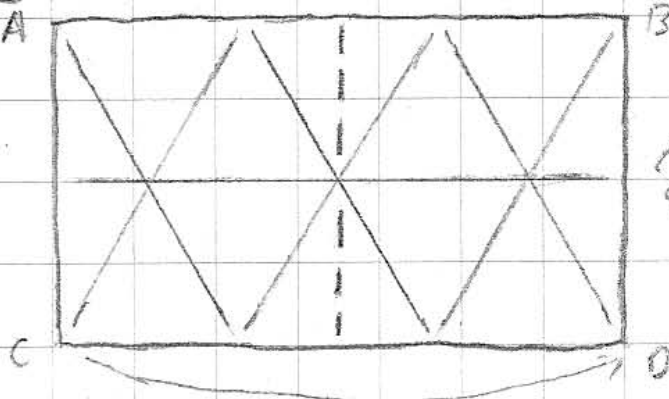
repeat small corners



④

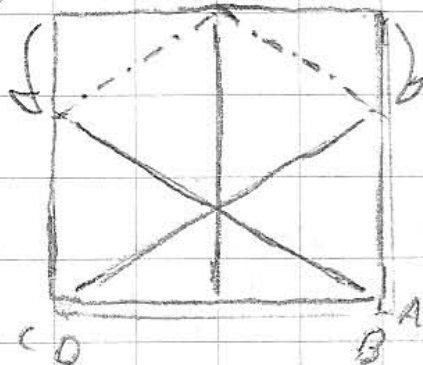


⑤

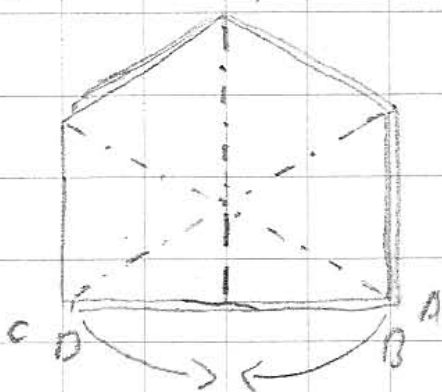


⑥

inside reverse



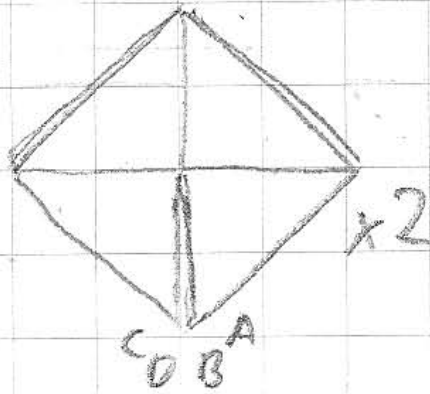
⑦



Bring points A, B, C, and D together, using existing creases. Model will not lie flat as the middle of each side pushes out.

⑧

p2



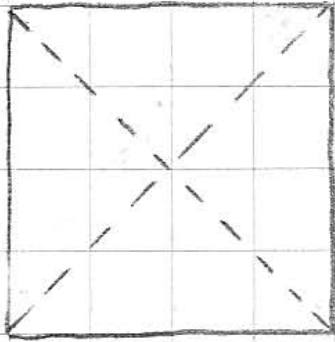
The resulting unit should have the shape of an octahedron. fold another unit then fit one upside down and rotated 90° around the vertical axis so the small internal flaps of the outer unit fit into the flaps of the internal unit. Once the last flaps are inserted, friction should keep the model stable.

Using only one unit, it is possible to make a dual tetrahedron Jewel by slipping the flaps of points A and C under the flaps of B and D. The internal flap between B and D will slide into the internal flap between A and C.

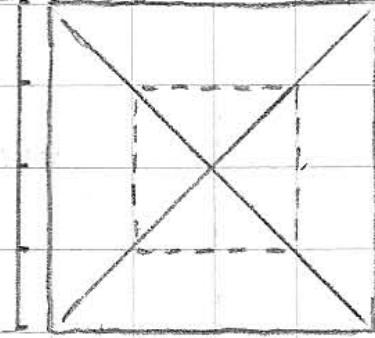




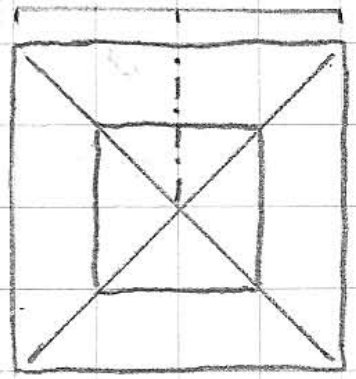
①



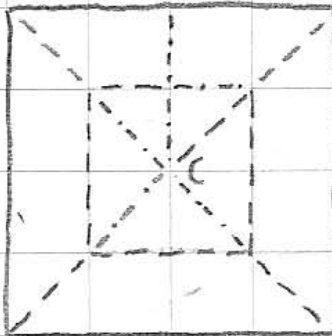
②



③



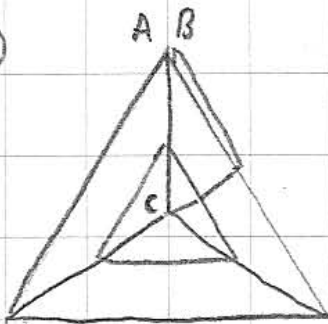
④ A



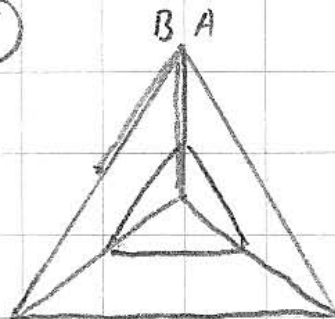
B collapse on existing creases.
model will not lie flat.
Points A and B will come
together, folding the ABC
triangle in half.

All the outer edges and the center will be raised

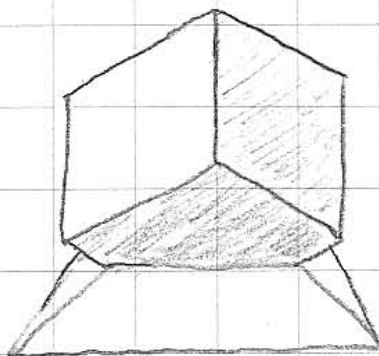
⑤



⑥



There is a flap
at B that can
be folded inside
the model if
desired



completed cube holder*

post-it notes are perfect for
holding business card cubes,
the sticky edge should be
along the white side of
edge AB.

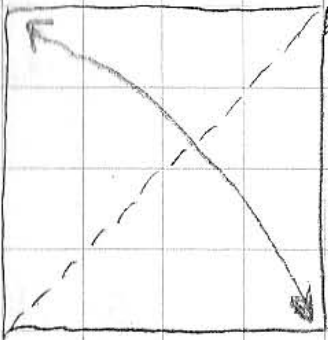
flintlock pistol

v2.0 16/11/11



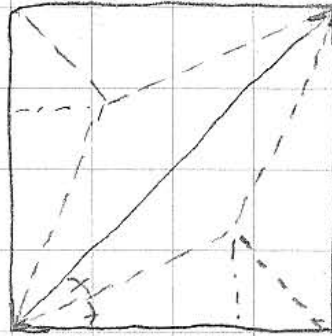
p.1

①



②

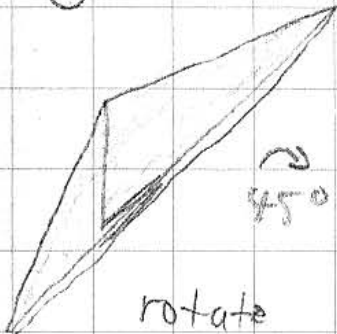
fish base



③



④



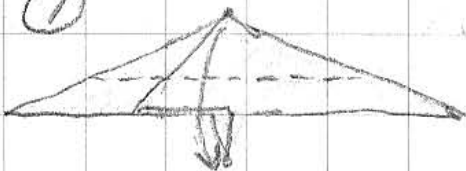
⑤



⑥



⑦



⑧

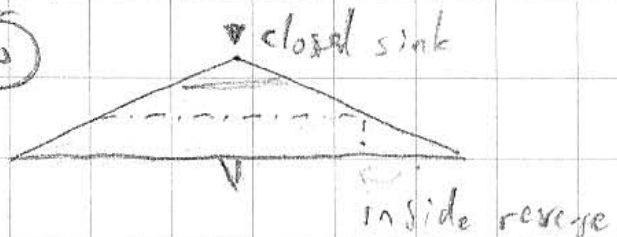


⑨

unfold to step 7



⑩



⑪

outside reverse small flap

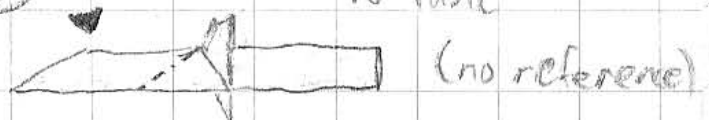


⑫

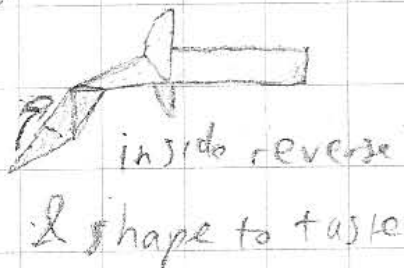


⑬

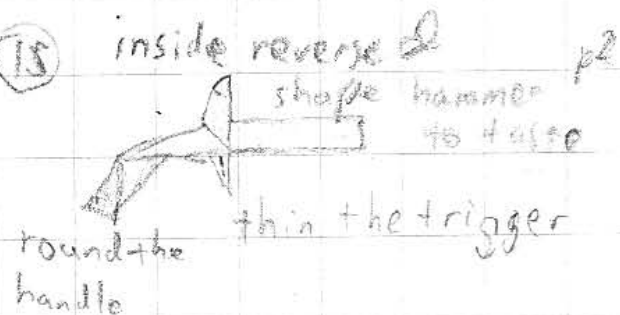
closed sink to taste



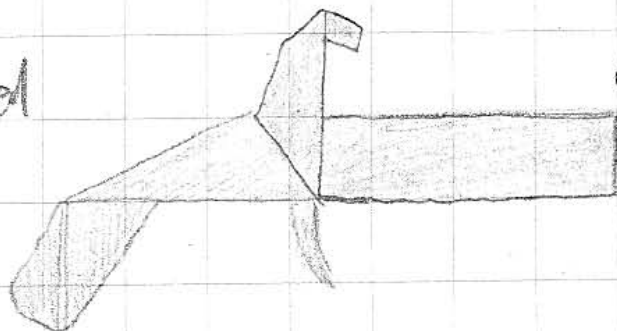
(14)



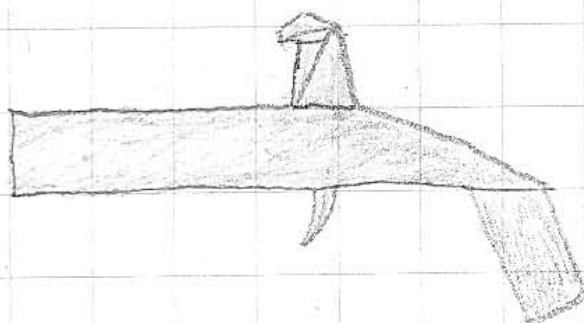
(15)



completed
flintlock
pistol



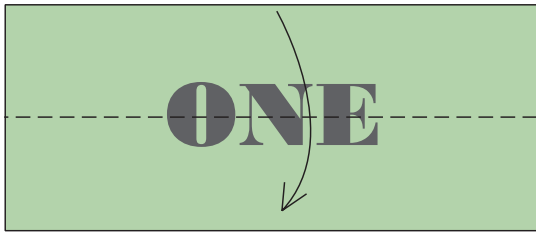
6" square \approx 5" model



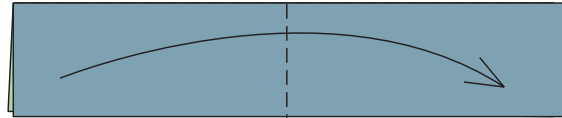
The barrel & handle can be shaped
to round them out and make them 3D.
The hammer can also be thinned to taste.
wet folding from a 12" is square
makes for a nice prop.

Dollar Bill Cat by Marc Kirschenbaum

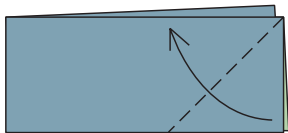
©2010



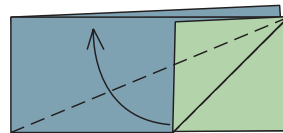
1. Valley fold in half.



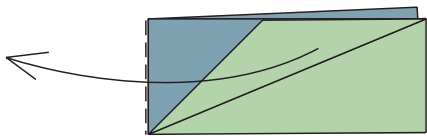
2. Valley fold in half.



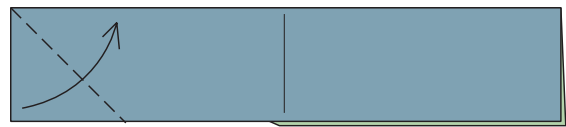
3. Valley fold the corner.



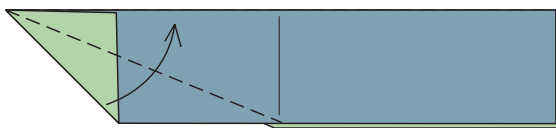
4. Valley fold up to meet the upper edge.



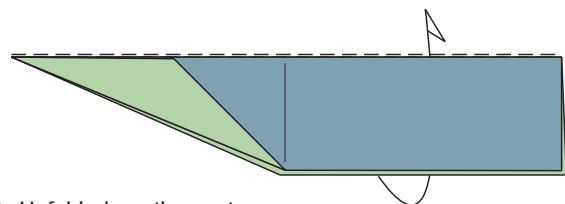
5. Unfold along the center.



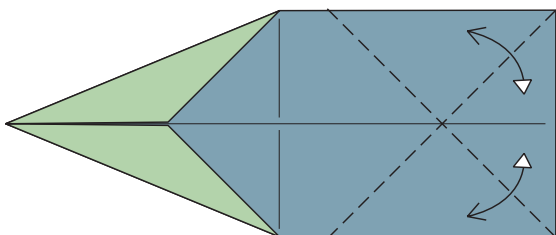
6. Valley fold the corner.



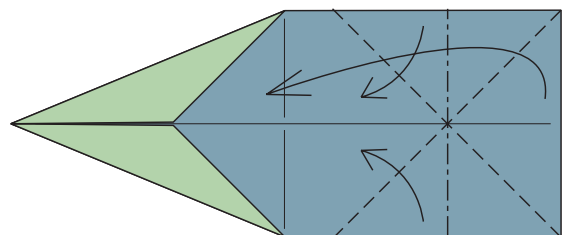
7. Valley fold up to match the edge behind.



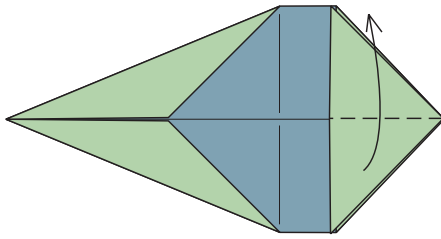
8. Unfold along the center.



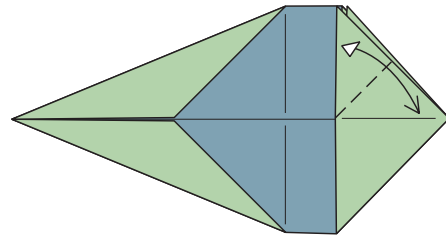
9. Precrease.



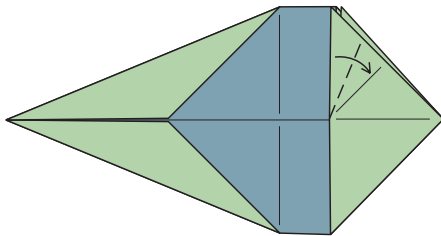
10. Collapse along the existing creases (Waterbomb Base).



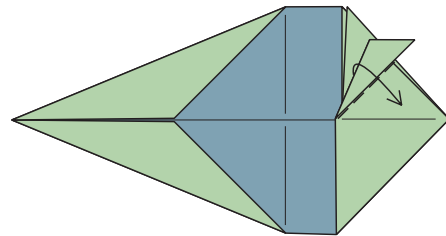
11. Swing one flap up.



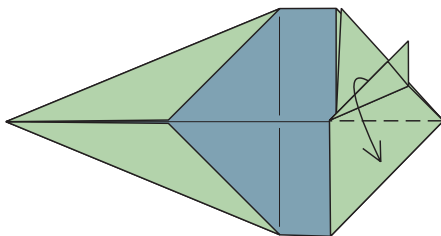
12. Precrease the top flap.



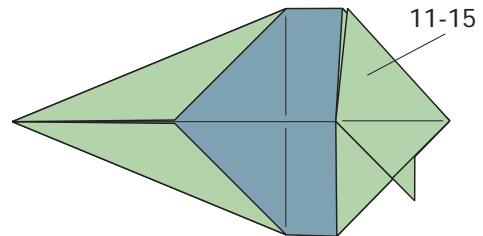
13. Valley fold along the angle bisector.



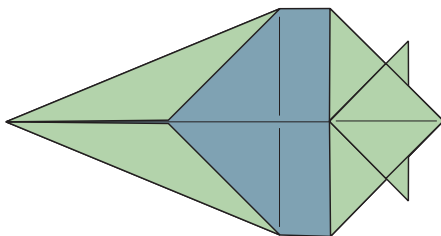
14. Swing down along the existing crease.



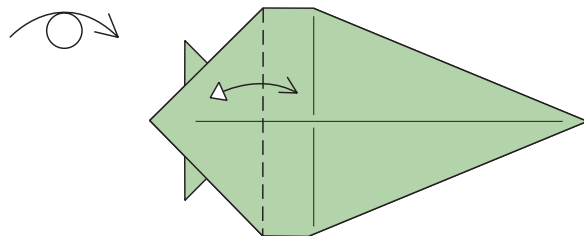
15. Swing the flap down.



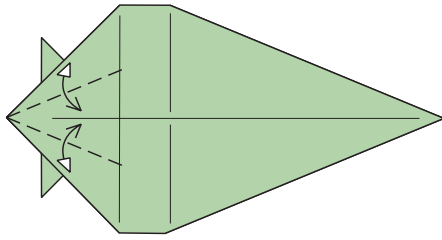
16. Repeat steps 11-15 at the top.



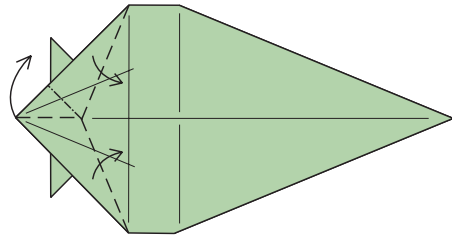
17. Turn over.



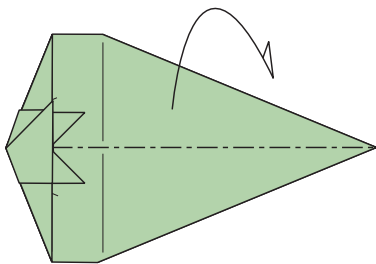
18. Precrease.



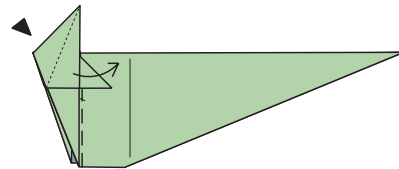
19. Precrease along the angle bisectors (top layer only).



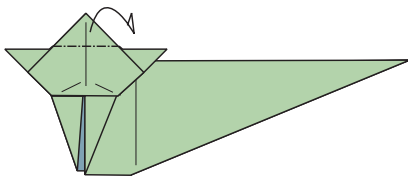
20. Rabbit ear.



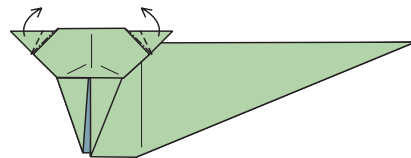
21. Mountain fold the flap in half.



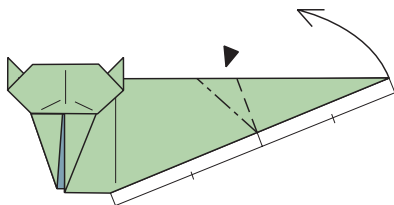
22. Spread squash the flap. The inner layers will fold in along existing creases.



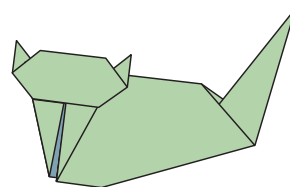
23. Mountain fold the corner.



24. Pleat the flaps up.



25. Crimp the flap up.

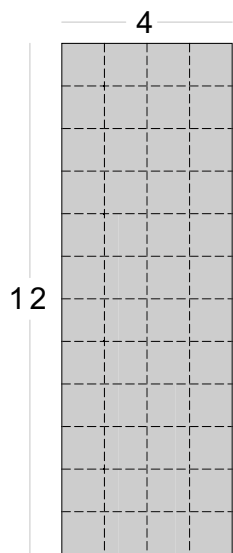


26. Completed Dollar Bill Cat.
©2010 Marc Kirschenbaum

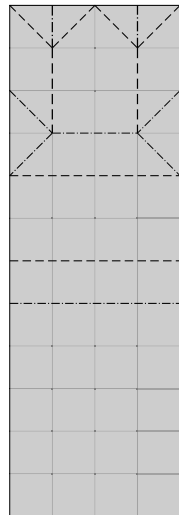
Fox

By Whitefly (Mario) 2010

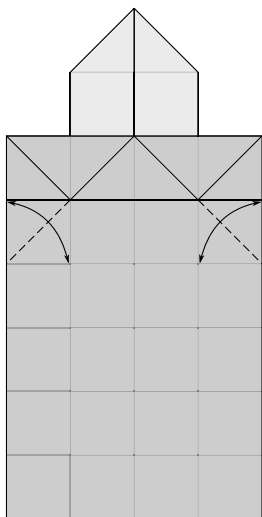
Contribute to "Christmas Origami Book 2010"
<http://www.thekhans.me.uk/forum/viewtopic.php?t=7606>



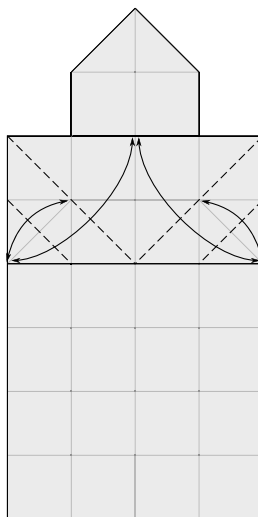
1) Start with a 4:12 sheet
 divide in 48 squares



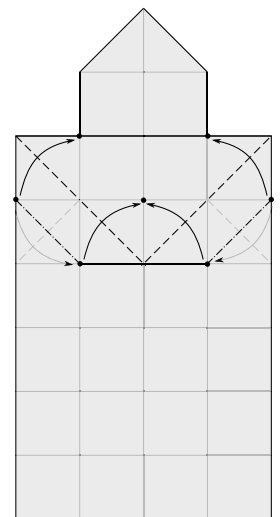
2) Crease and collapse
 like indicated



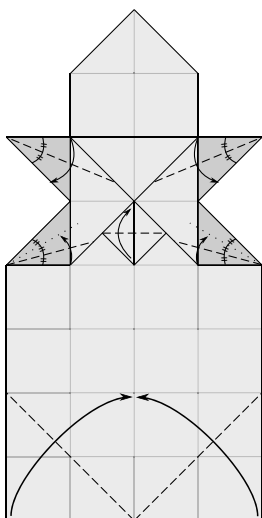
3) Fold and unfold.
 Turn over



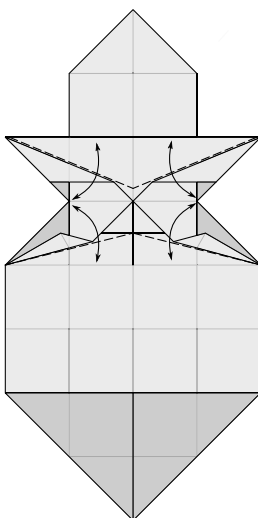
4) Precrease



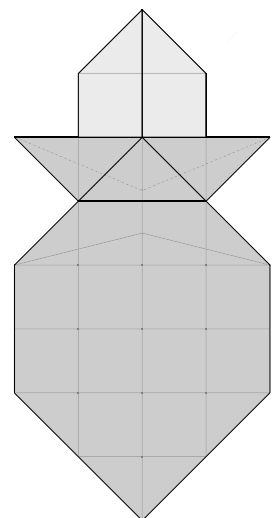
5) Fold on existing creases
 and squash



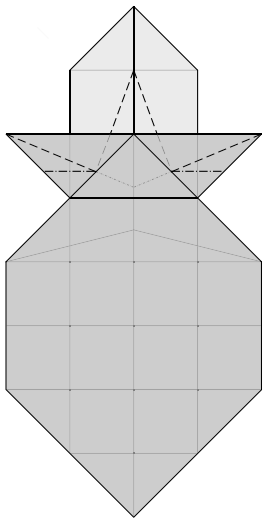
6) Valley folds



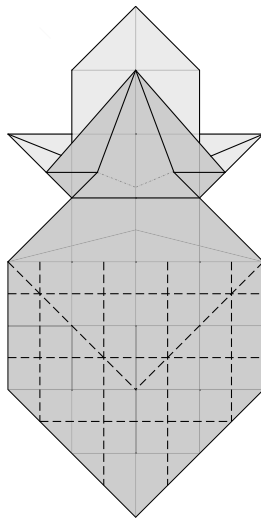
7) Fold and unfold the nearest layers (mark) - Turn over



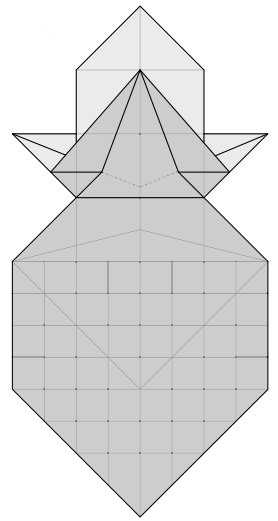
8) The result



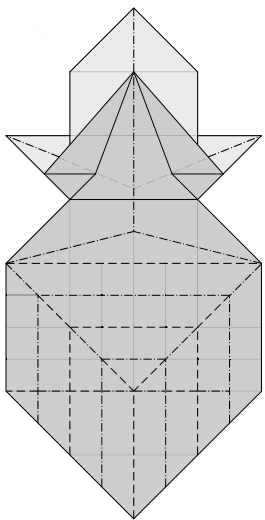
9) Swivel fold



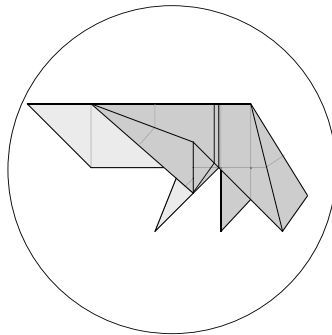
10) precrease like indicated



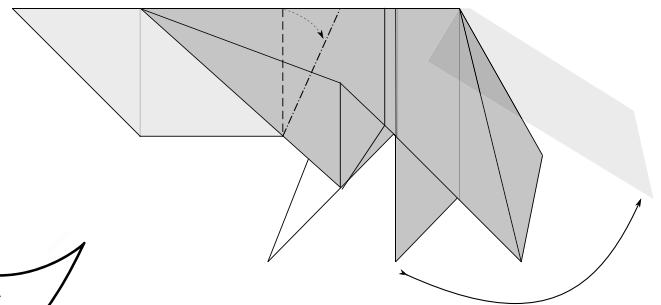
11) The result



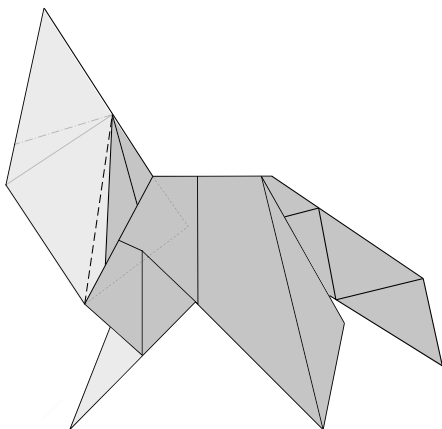
12) collapse like indicate and rotate 90 deg. ccw



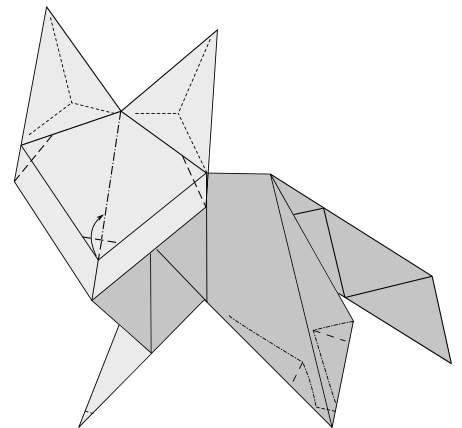
13) Enlarged view



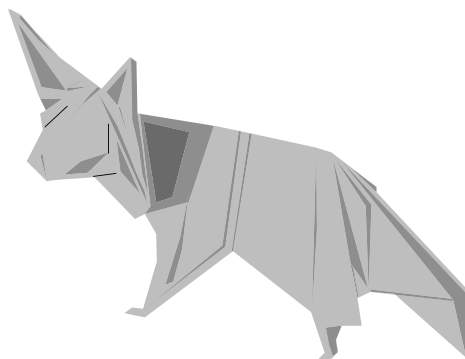
14) Inside crimp fold the neck
Extract the tail



15) Squash fold the face



16) Shape

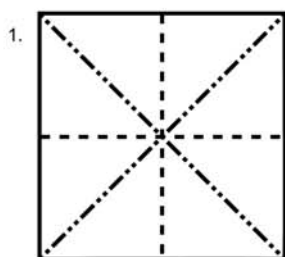


17) Finished fox

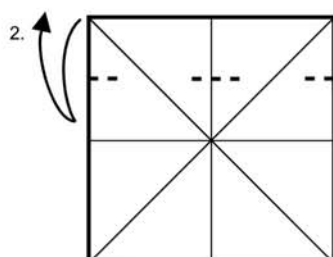


Broken Heart By Madarko

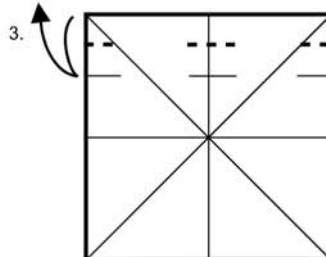
Page 1



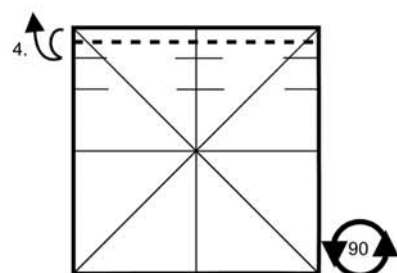
Colour side down
precrease as shown



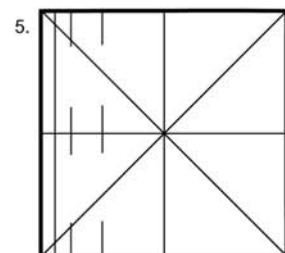
Fold and unfold top
edge to centre crease,
pinching only where
shown



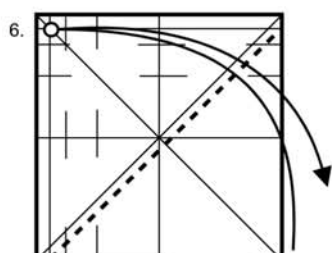
Fold and unfold top
edge to pinches made
in the last step, pinching
only where shown



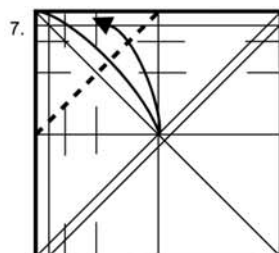
Fold and unfold top edge
to pinches made in the last
step, this time crease all
the way across.
Rotate anticlockwise 90°



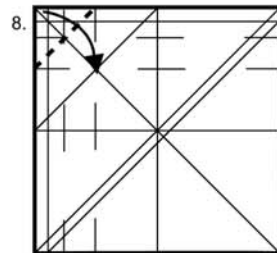
Repeat steps 2-4



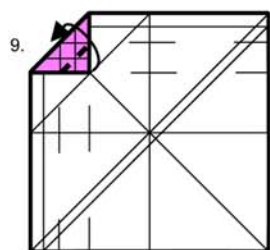
Fold and unfold bottom
right corner to circled point



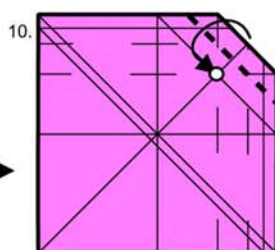
Fold and unfold top left
corner to centre crease



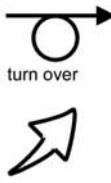
Fold and unfold top left
corner to the crease
made in the last step



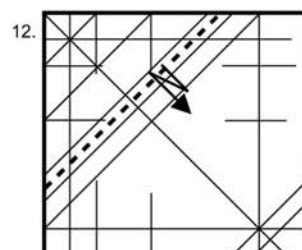
Fold the corner back out to the edge.
Turn over



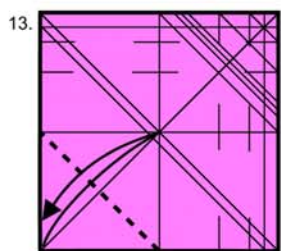
Fold the edge to the circled point.
Unfold completely,
Turn over and Zoom in on top left corner



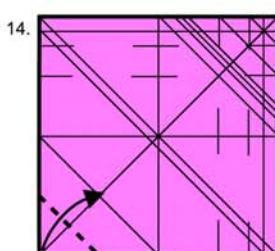
Pleat existing mountain fold to circled point
Unfold



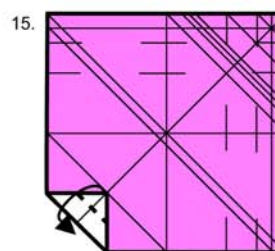
Pleat the same mountain fold to the crease made in the last step
Unfold, Turn over and Zoom out



Fold and unfold bottom left corner to the centre point

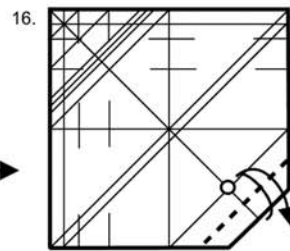


Fold the corner to the crease made in the last step

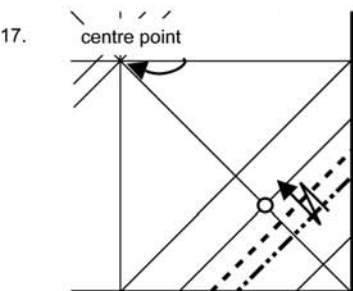


Fold the corner back out to the edge

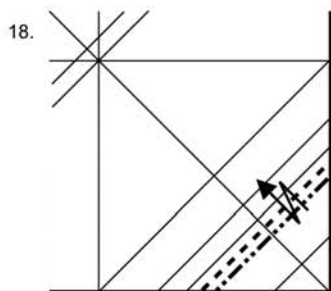
Turn over



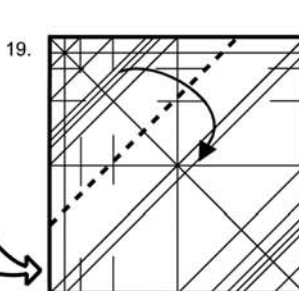
Fold and unfold the edge to the circled point. Unfold completely
Zoom in on bottom right corner



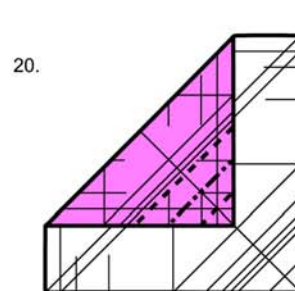
Pleat existing mountain fold to circled point
Unfold



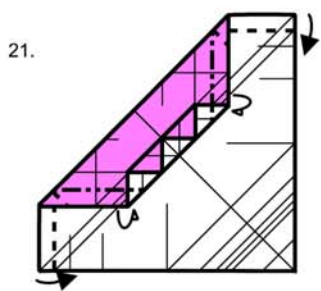
Pleat the same mountain fold to the crease made in the last step
Unfold and Zoom out



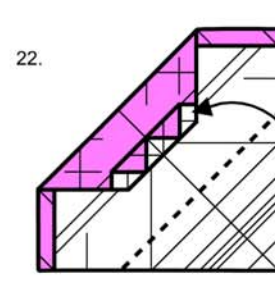
Fold the top left corner down, lining up the creases made in steps 6 and 12



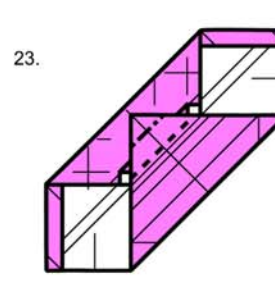
Reform creases made in steps 7, 8 and 9



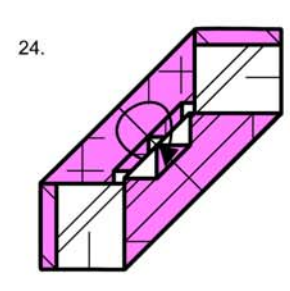
Swivel fold, using creases made in steps 4 and 5



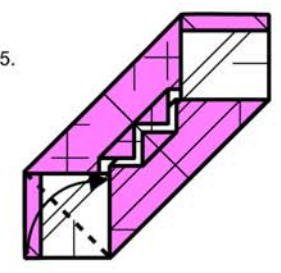
Fold bottom right corner up, lining up the creases made in steps 6 and 18



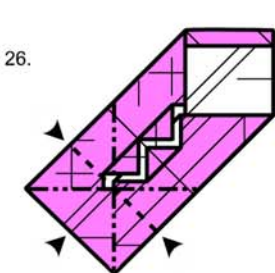
Reform creases made in steps 14 and 15



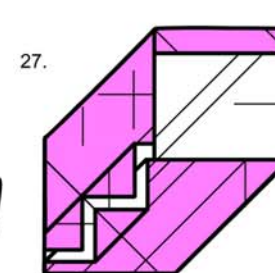
Pull out the layer from behind and place it behind the near triangle



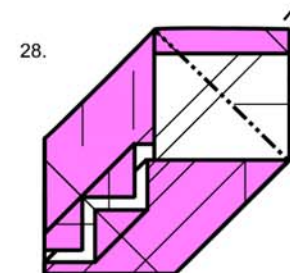
Fold the corner up



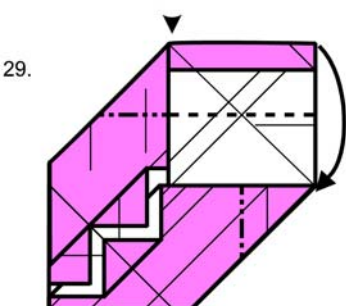
Form a Waterbomb Base at the bottom



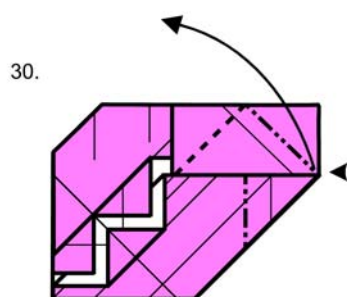
This is the result



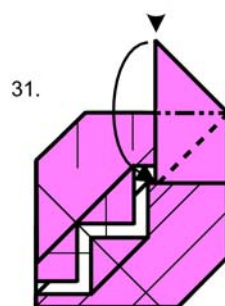
Mountain fold and unfold the top corner



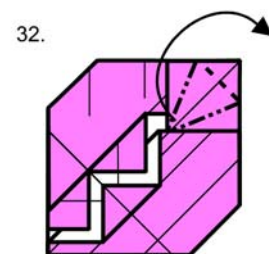
Reverse fold the top edge,
bringing to two corners
together



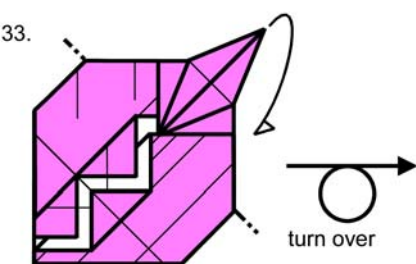
Reverse fold the right edge
while swivelling the top flap



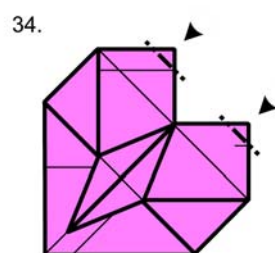
Squash fold the flap



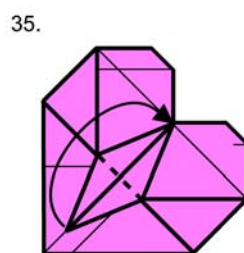
Petal fold the flap



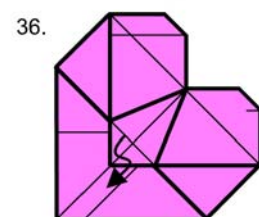
Mountain fold the flap
behind as far as it will
go
Turn over



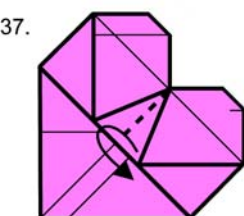
Reverse fold the tips



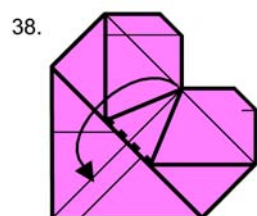
Lift the flap of the petal
fold



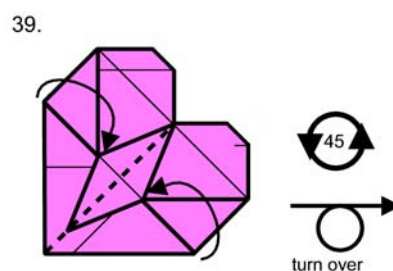
Tuck the triangular tip of
the petal fold behind all
layers of the waterbomb
base



Lift one side of the petal
fold and put it back down
on top of the internal
layers of the waterbomb
base
Repeat on the other side



Fold the flap back down

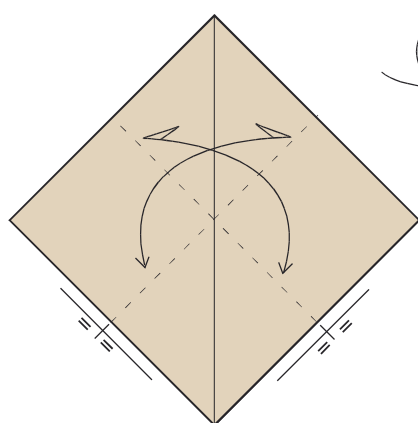
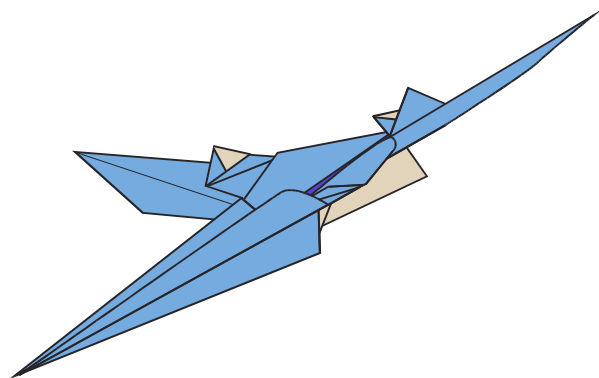


Stand the two flaps up
at 45° to form the stand
Rotate 45°
Turn over
Enjoy

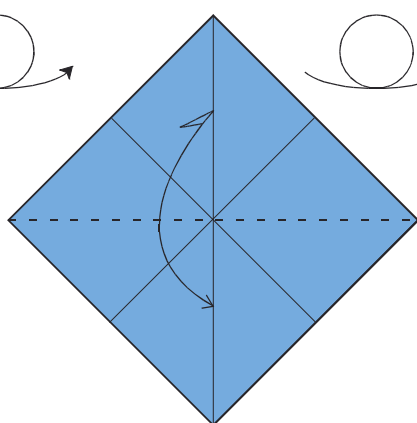


Bird-Base Fighter

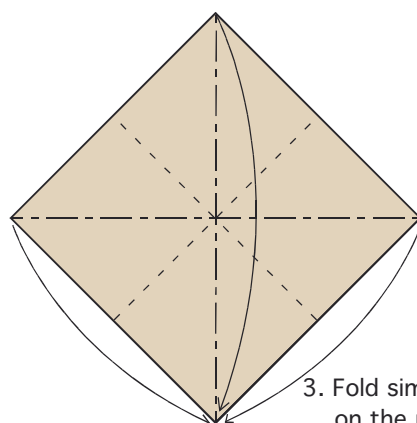
The bird base produces four flaps, amenable to creating two wings, a head, and a tail. It makes good air-planes, too.



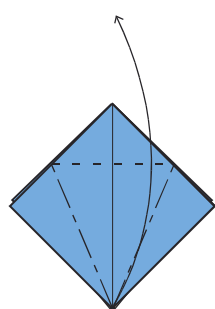
1. Valley fold in half and unfold both ways .



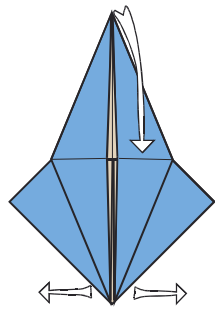
2. Valley fold the diagonal and unfold.



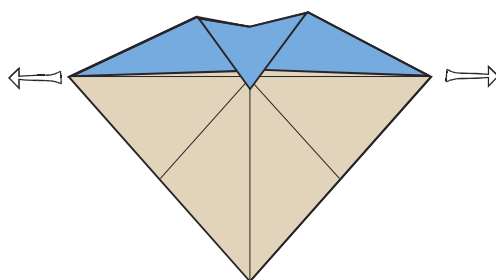
3. Fold simultaneously on the mountain and valley folds, gathering the points at the bottom.



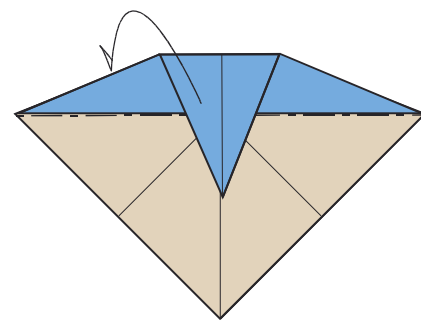
4. Petal fold upwards, but only do so on the top layer.



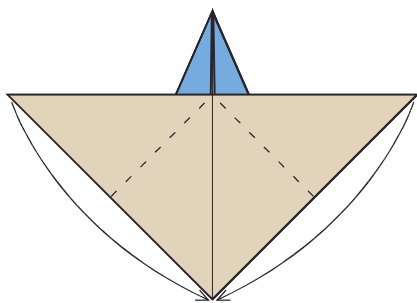
5. Pull the top down and the bottom flaps out to the side.



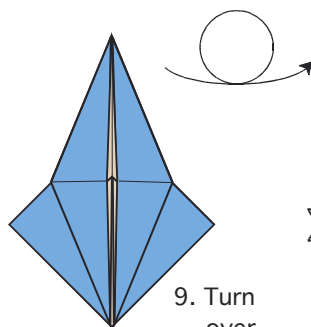
6. Step 5 in progress. Keep pulling until the top is straight across, and not at an angle. Then flatten.



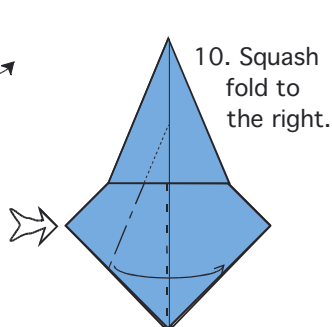
7. Mountain fold the top behind along the diagonal.



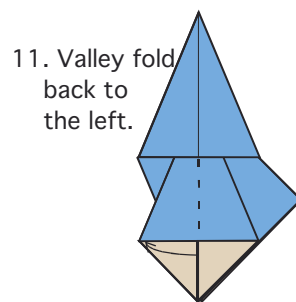
8. Valley fold the side corners down



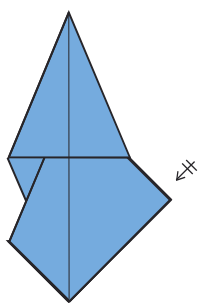
9. Turn over.



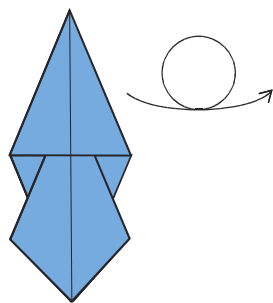
10. Squash fold to the right.



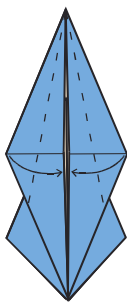
11. Valley fold back to the left.



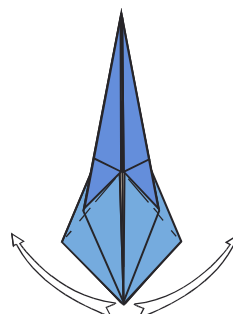
12. Repeat steps 10 and 11 on the other side.



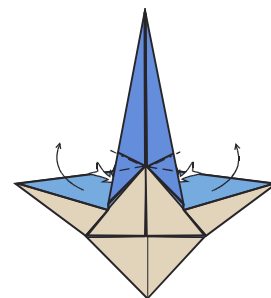
13. Turn over.



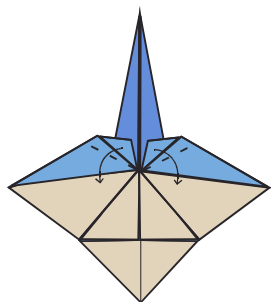
14. Valley fold each side of the top layer in half.



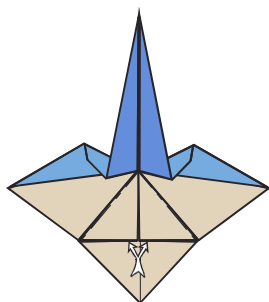
15. Inside reverse fold the wings out.



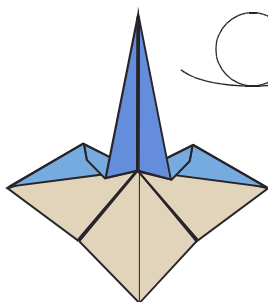
16. Valley fold the flaps at the front of the wings up, while squash folding at their bases.



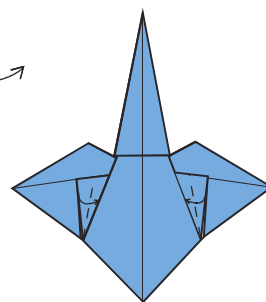
17. Valley fold the front down as far as you can.



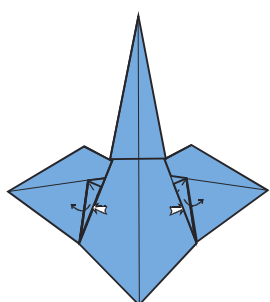
18. Inside reverse fold the two flaps out along the inner edges of the wings.



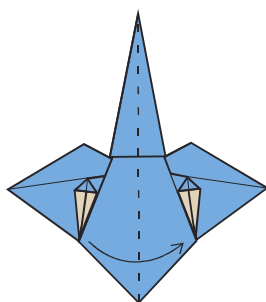
19. Turn over.



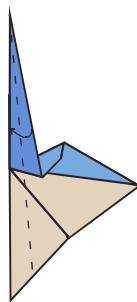
20. Valley fold the two flaps in half.



21. Open the flaps and squash fold them.



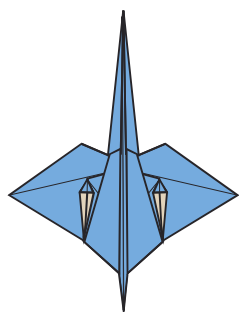
22. Valley fold the airplane in half.



23. Valley fold the wings down by bisecting the front.



24. Open out the wings and prop up the small stabilizers, as you're done with the Bird Base Attach Craft.



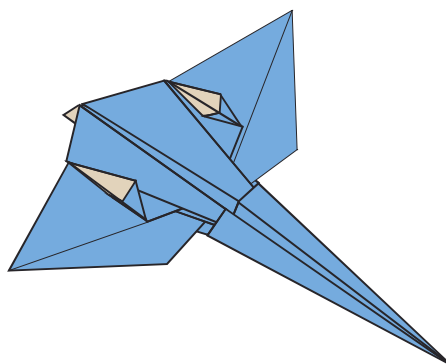
Top View



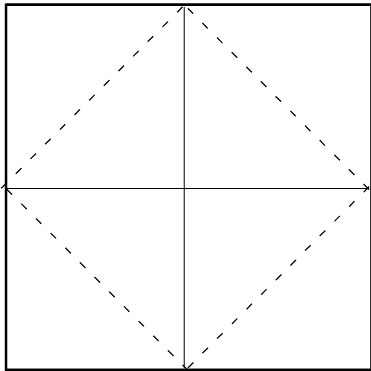
Front View



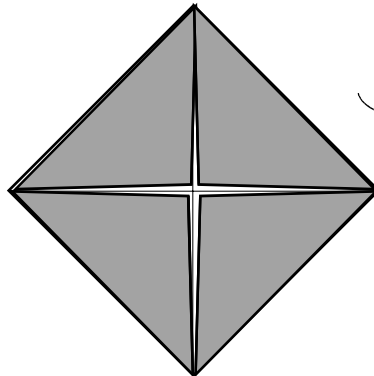
Side View



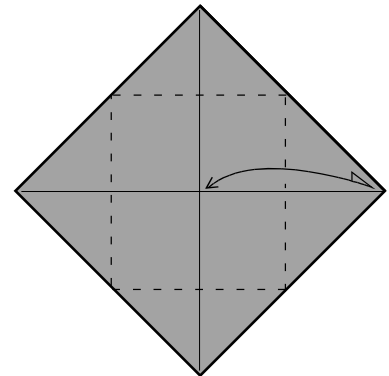
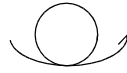
If you've got duo paper, use it. A light colored bottom against a dark top makes BBF look like its got jet engine exhaust coming out above the wing, just like a stealth aircraft. Real stealth jets use such a configuration to keep their exhaust from being seen on the ground, by heat seeking missiles or unfriendly eyes...



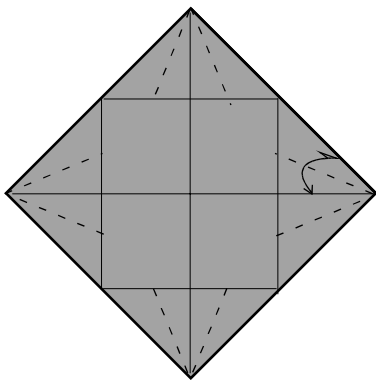
1. Blintz fold.



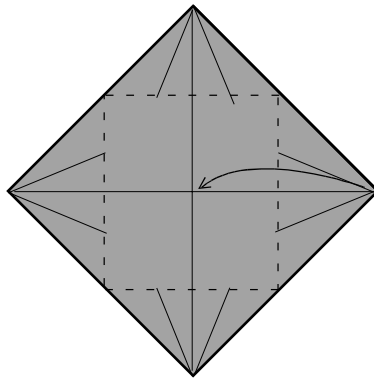
2. Turn over.



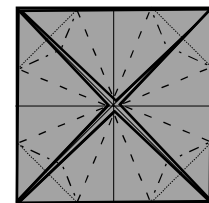
3. Blintz fold all four corners and unfold.



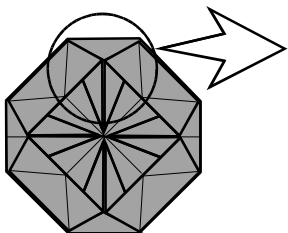
4. Crease the angle bisectors.



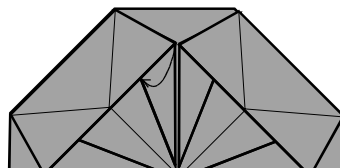
5. Blintz fold all four corners.



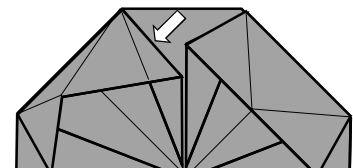
6. Squash fold the corners along the angle bisectors.



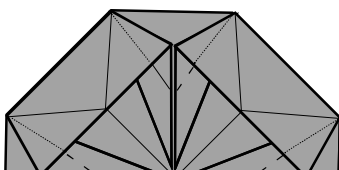
7. Expanded view.



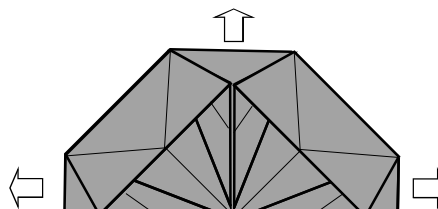
8. Slide the corner over so that the crease lies on the folded edge beneath it.



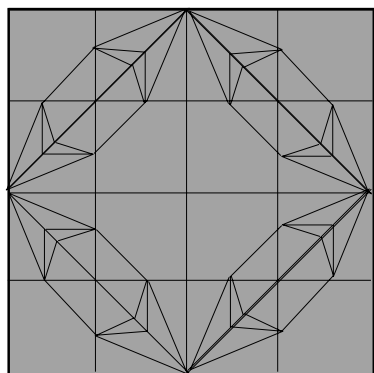
9. The paper will not lie flat. Crease well, and return to step 8.



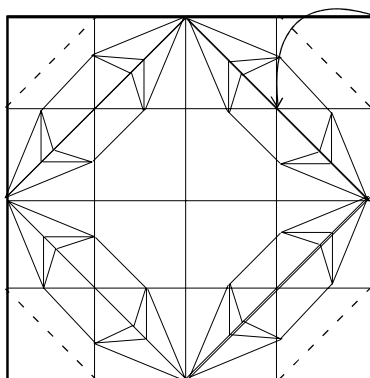
10. Repeat steps 8 and nine on the other corners.



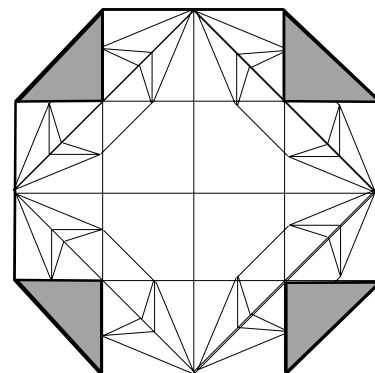
11. Unfold to step 1.



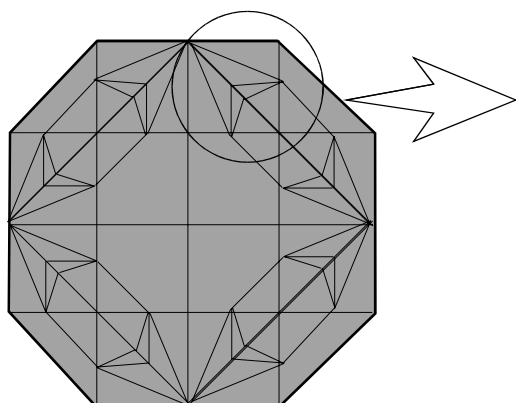
12. Turn over.



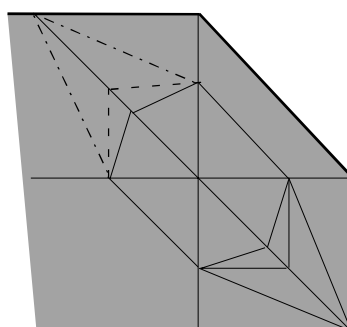
13. Valley fold the corners halfway.



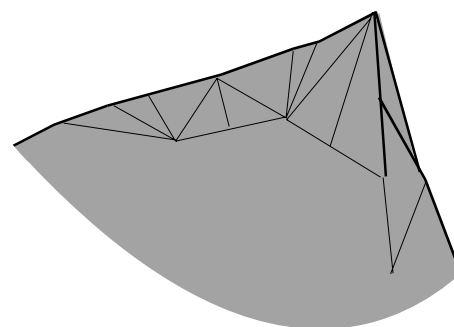
14. Turn over.



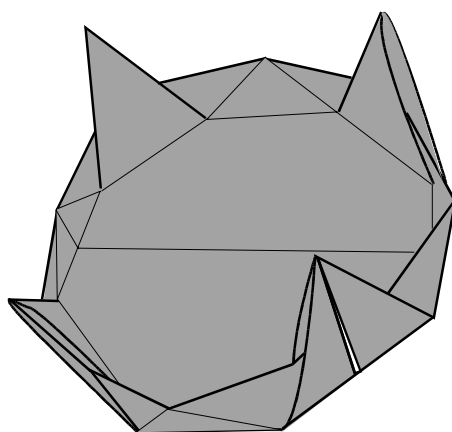
14. Turn over.



15. Reverse fold in and out.

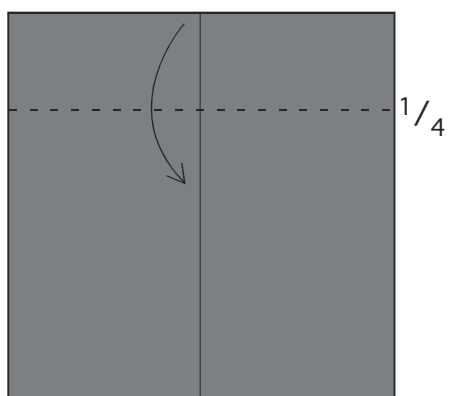
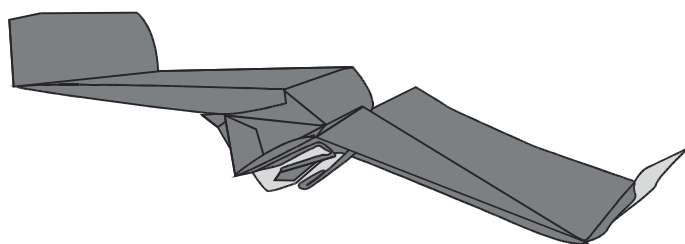


16. It should look something like this. Continue step 15 on the other 7 corners. The reverse folds will hold the paper together three dimensionally.

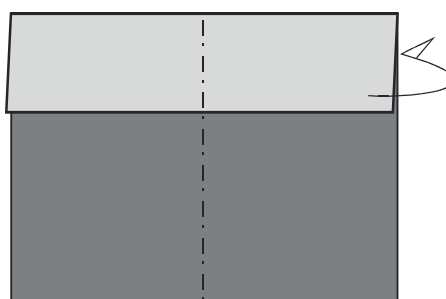


Full Metal Jacket

Especially if made from foil.

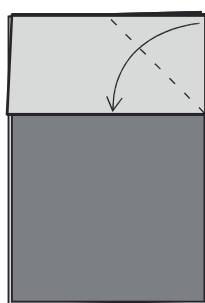


1. Valley fold one quarter down.

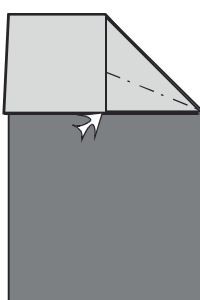


2. Mountain fold in half.

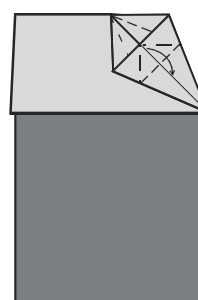
New FAA Motto: We're not happy, till you're not happy.



3. Valley fold the corner.

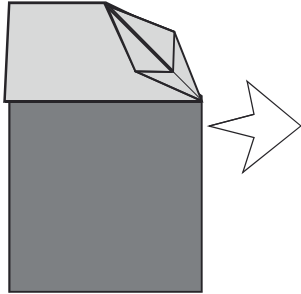


4. Squash fold the corner.

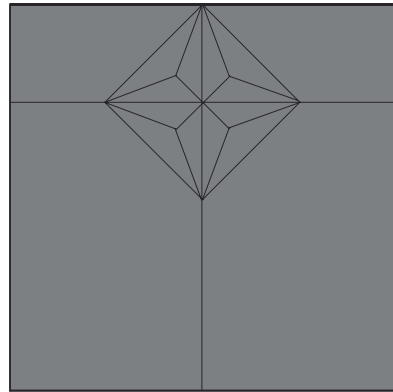


5. Petal fold.

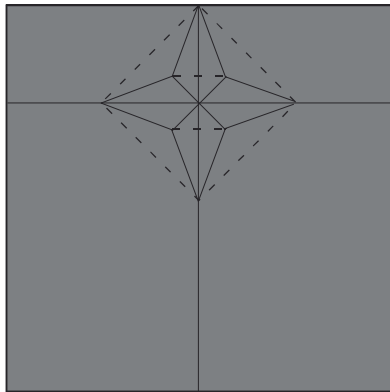
Engine failure to the jet pilot means something is wrong with his air conditioner



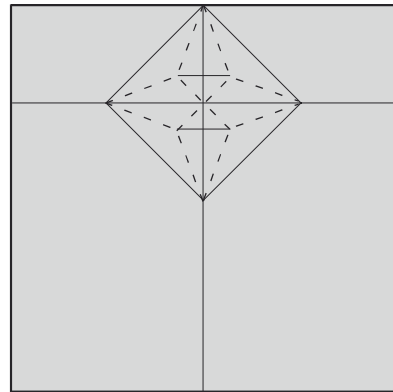
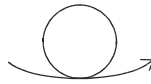
6. Unfold completely.



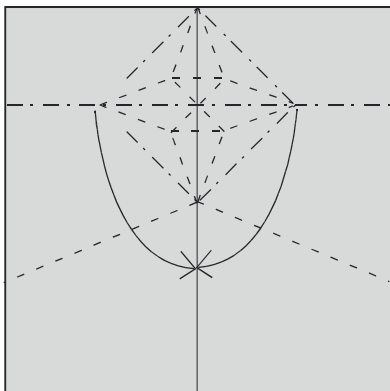
7. You should have something that looks like this.



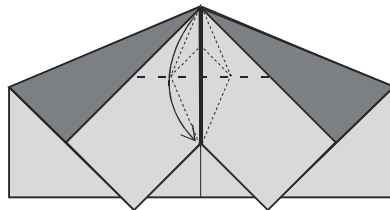
8. Turn into valley creases, then turn over.



9. Valley crease.

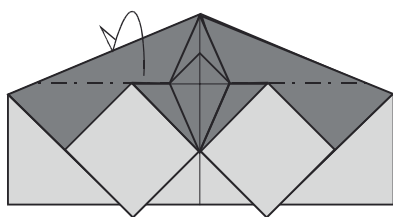


10. Collapse along the creases made in the previous steps.

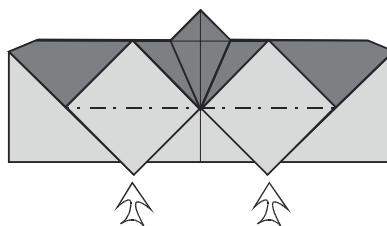


11. Valley fold the top flap down in half.

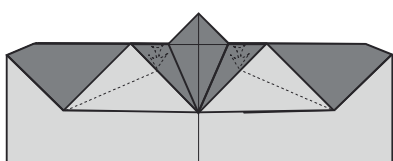
Never fly in the same cockpit with someone braver than you



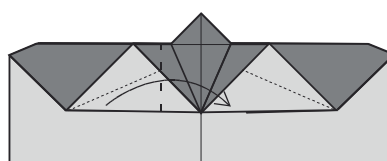
12. Mountain fold the top point behind.



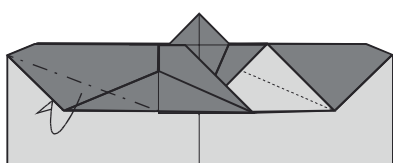
13. Reverse fold the two bottom points upward.



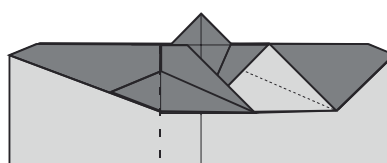
14. Reverse fold back down inside.



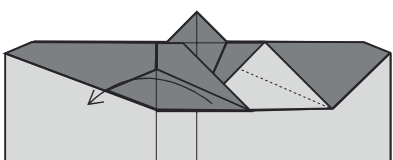
14. Valley fold the flap to the right.



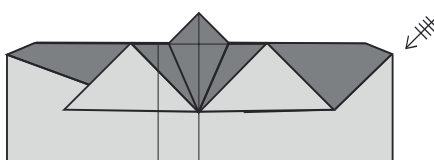
15. Mountain fold some paper behind.



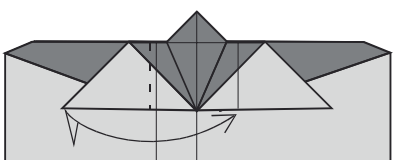
16. Valley crease to form the wings and unfold.



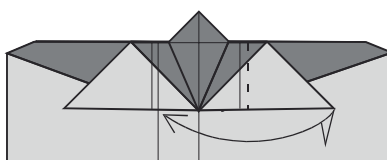
17. Fold the flap back over.



18. Repeat steps 14-17 on the other side.

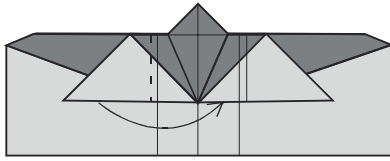


19. Valley fold the point over to the crease made in the last step, and crease well. The two creases will be near each other.

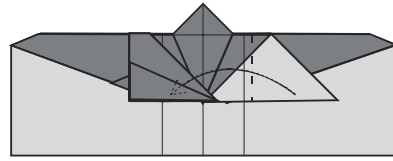


20. Repeat on the other side.

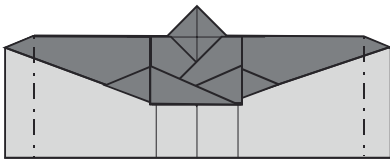
It only takes two things to fly -- airspeed and money



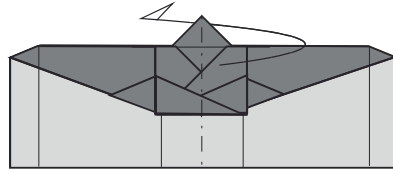
21. Valley fold the flap over along the outside crease.



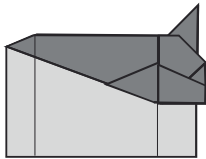
22. Valley fold the opposite-flap over on the outside crease and tuck it into the first one.



23. Crease vertical stabilizers.



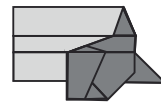
24. Mountain fold in half. The jacket will be folded separately.



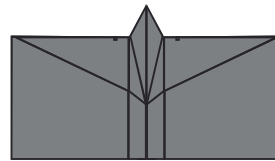
25. The jacket will hang down a bit. fold the wings and stabilizers with a good bit of dihedral.



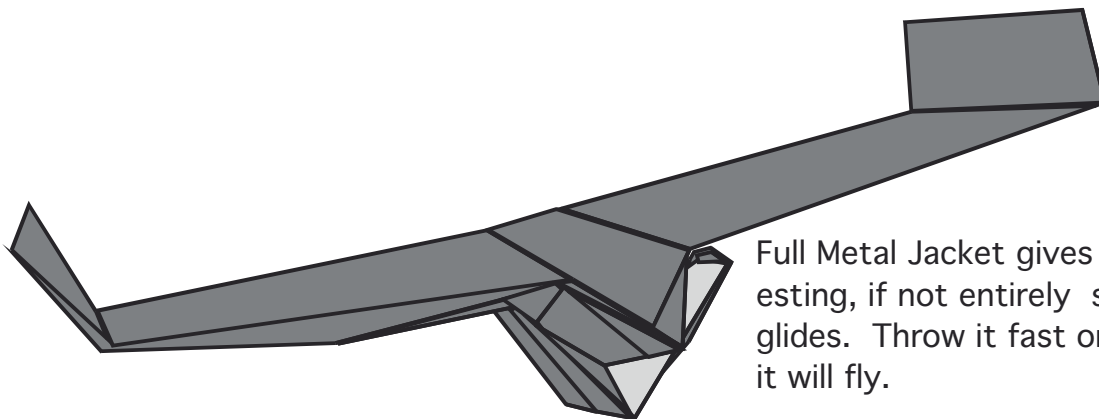
Front View



Side View



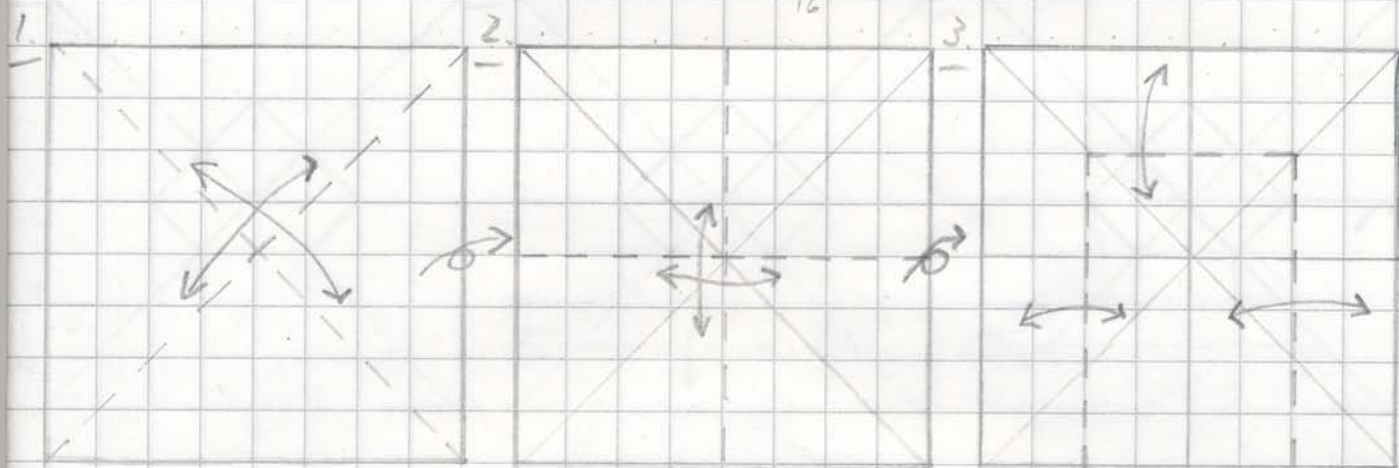
Top View



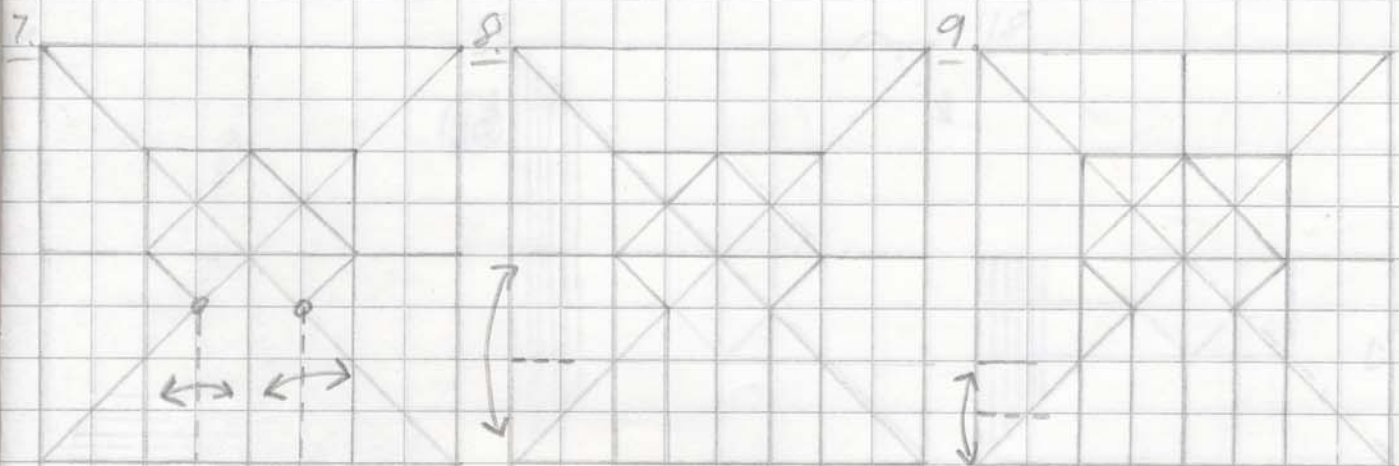
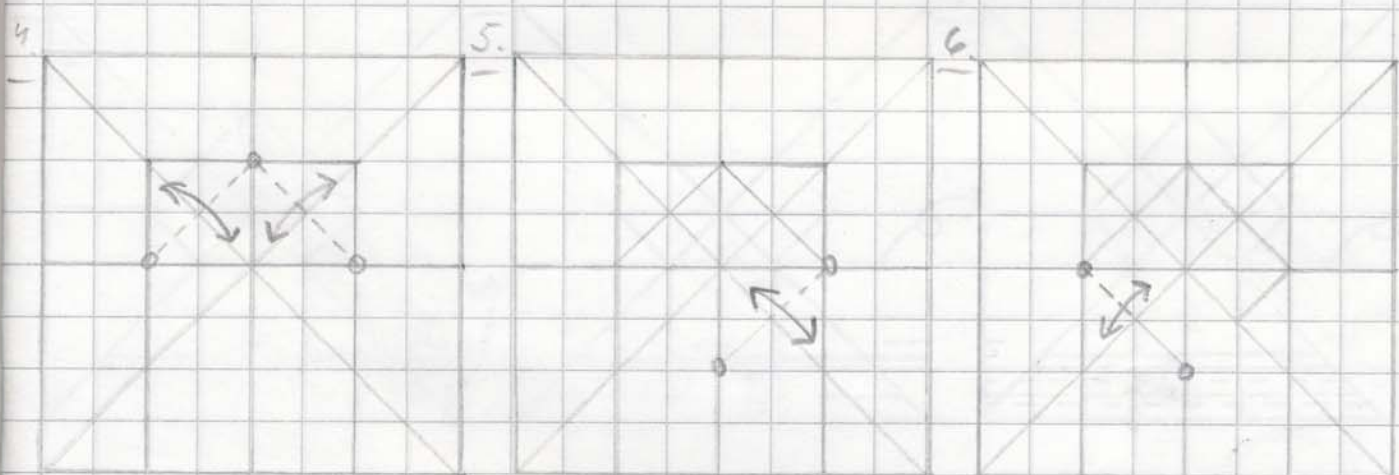
Full Metal Jacket gives interesting, if not entirely stable glides. Throw it fast or slow, it will fly.

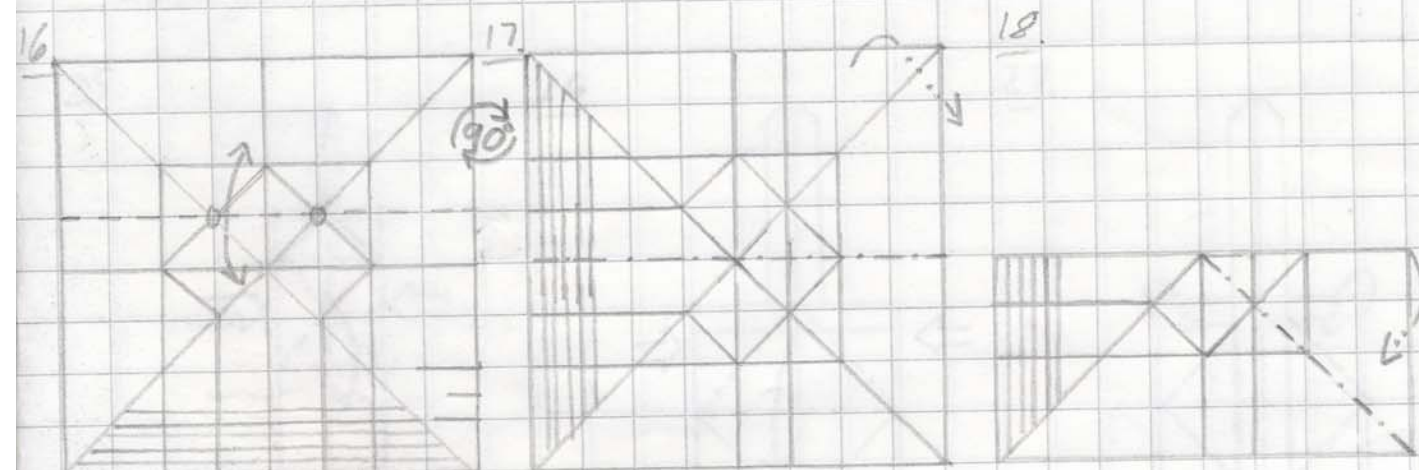
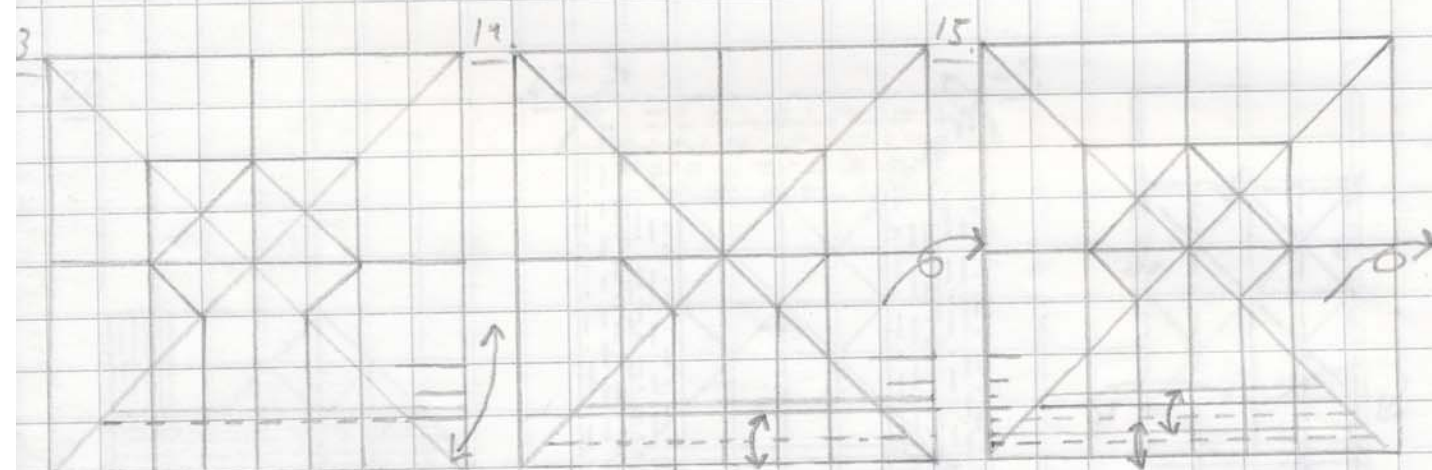
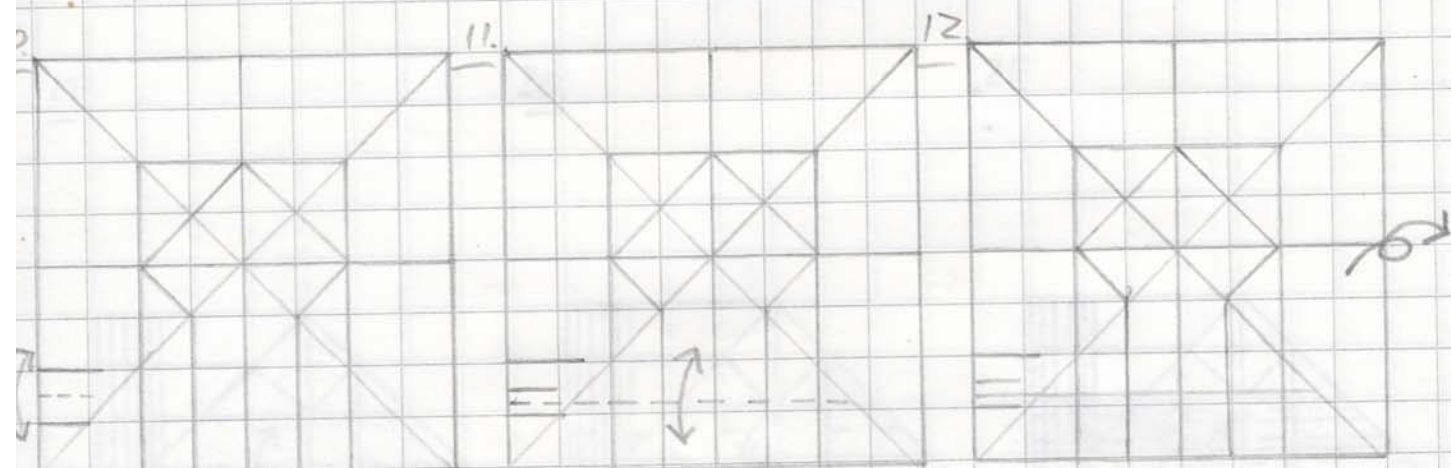
Niklas Kiuru - Little Angel





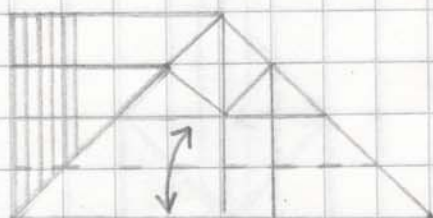
Start with
white side up





Inside Reverse fold

19



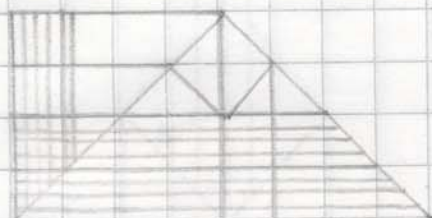
20



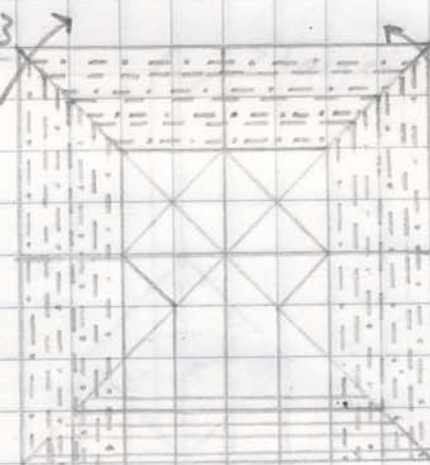
21



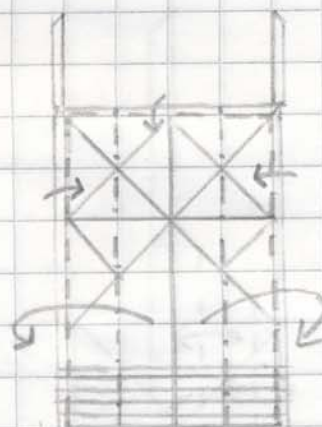
22



23



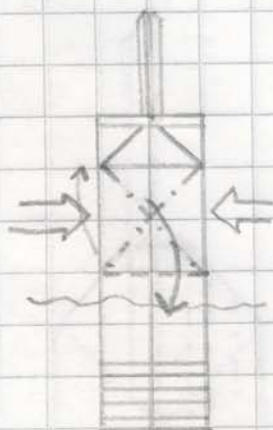
24



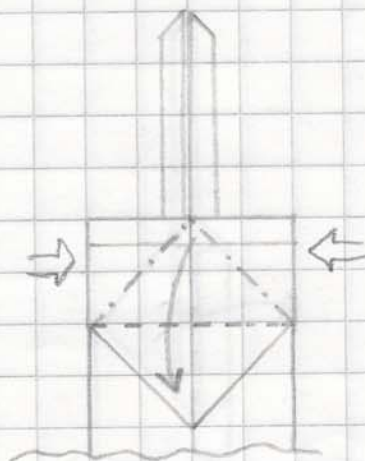
Unfold every-
thing

collapse

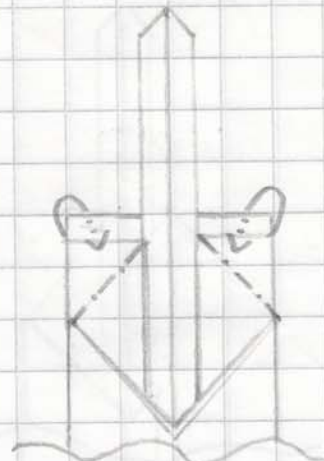
25



26



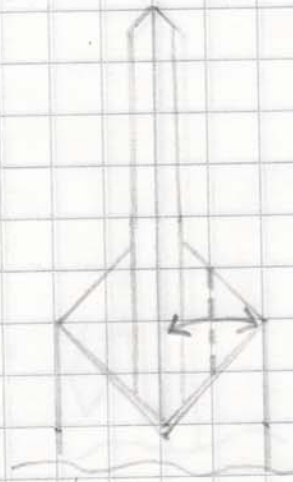
27



The next view will
show the upper
part

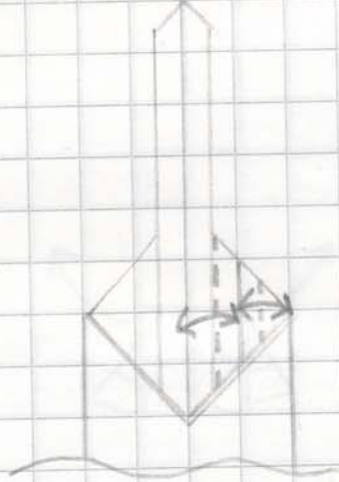
Inside reverse-
folds

28

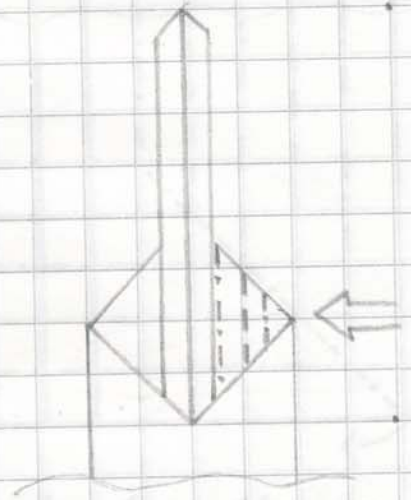


Fold only top layer

29

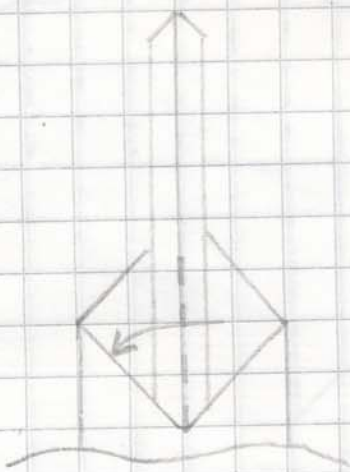


30



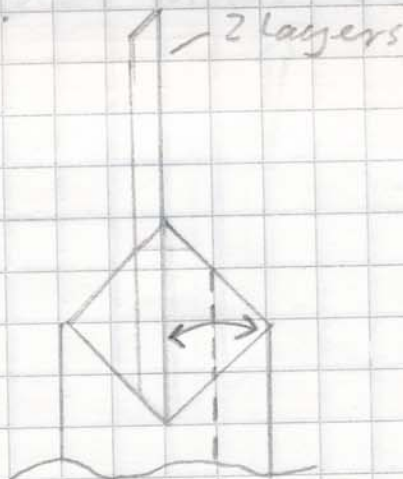
Open sink in and out.

31

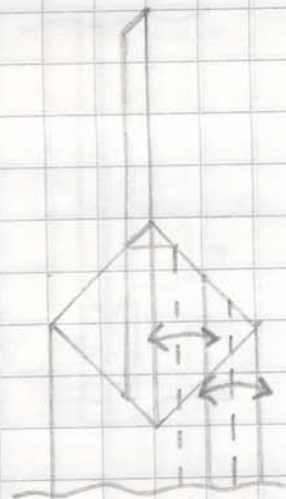


Fold one layer left

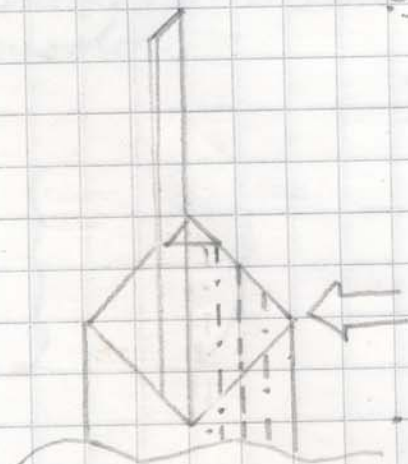
32



33



34



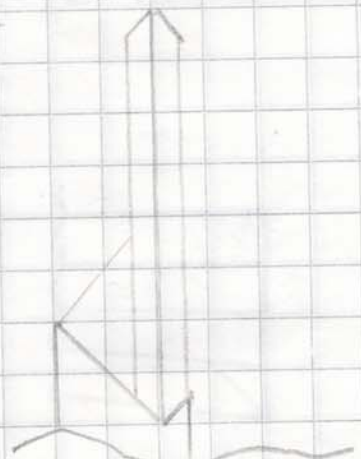
Open sink in and out

35



Fold one layer right

36

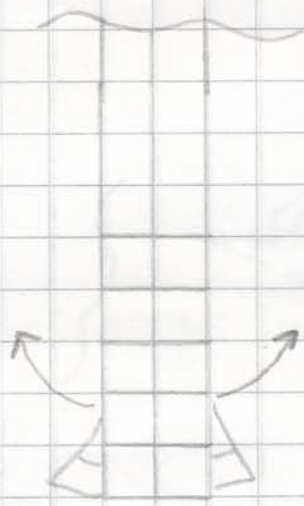


Repeat 28-35 on other side

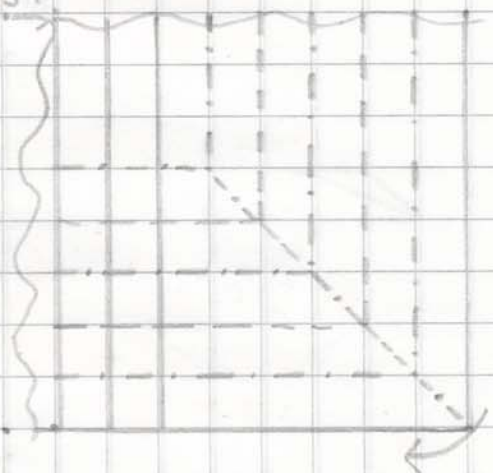
37



38



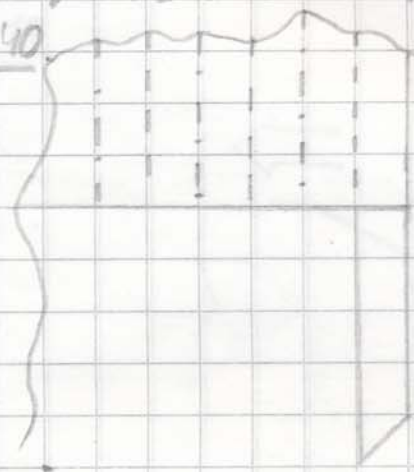
39



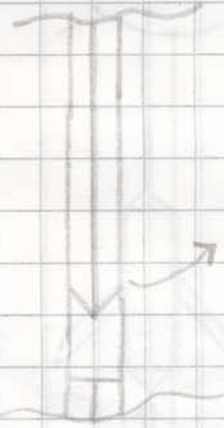
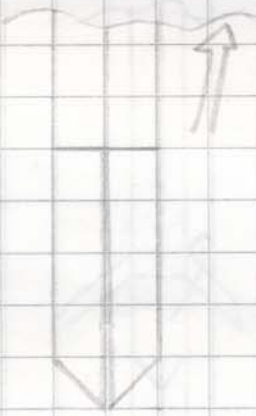
Next steps will show only lower part zoomed.

Unfold the bottom. And collapse part carefully. Both corners The model won't lie like this.

40



41 stay until 40. 42



Fold like this until middle point on both sides flattening the model.

The next steps shows only top part.

Tight up the right hand. Next steps will focus on the hand.

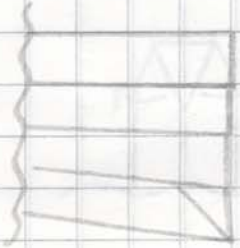
43



44



45

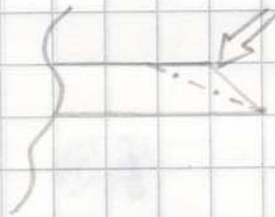


Repeat 3 more times

46.



47.



48.



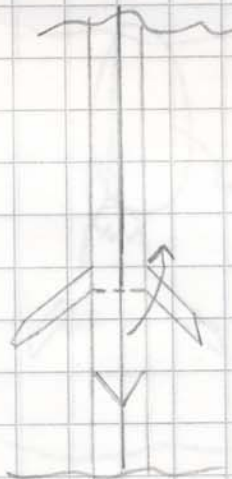
Open sink.

Repeat steps 46-47
9 more times

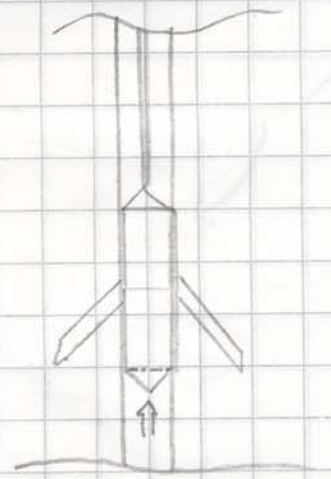
49.



50.



51.

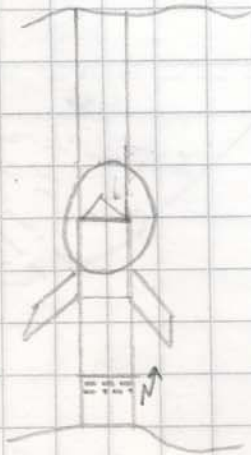


Repeat steps
46-48 on other
hand. Zoom out.

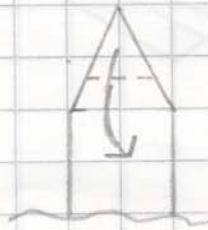
Fold one layer
up.

Open sink

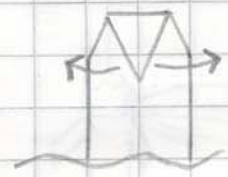
52.



53.



54.



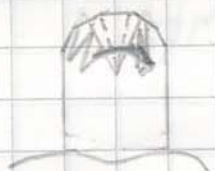
Crimp. Repeat
46-48 on
bottom layer

Separate layers
from each other

55



56



57



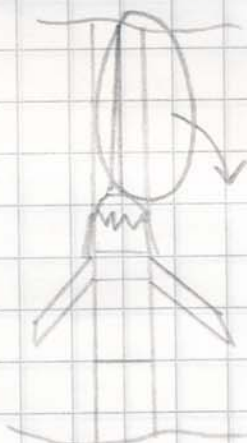
Pull out some
pleats

58



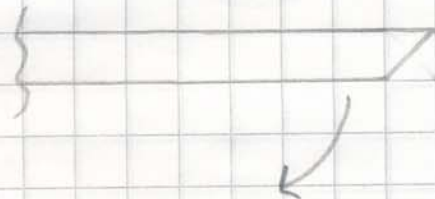
Crimp

59



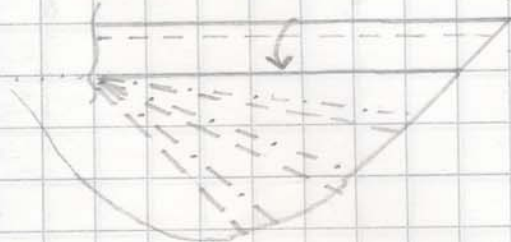
The following
steps will focus
on wings.

60



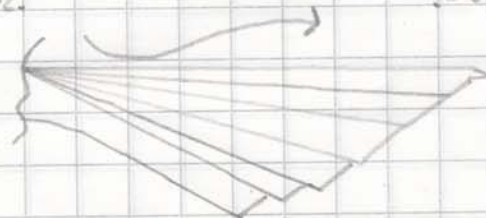
Pull out some pleats

61



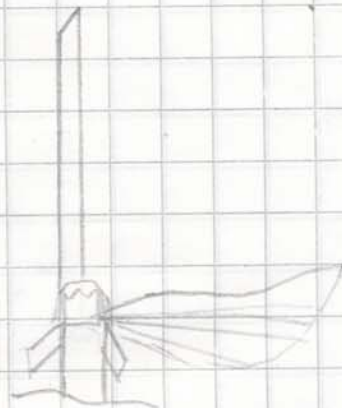
Crimp

62



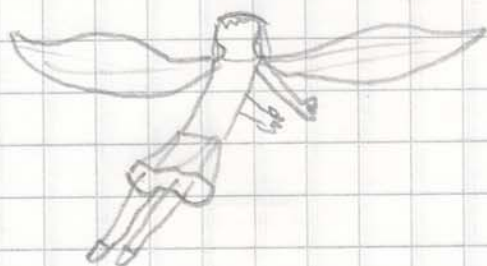
Curve the
wing

63



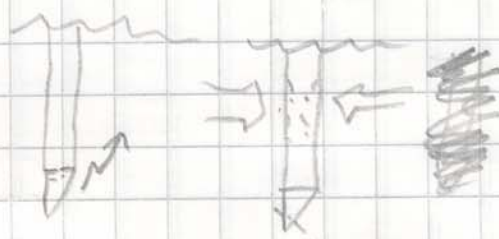
Repeat steps
60-62 on other
wing.

64.

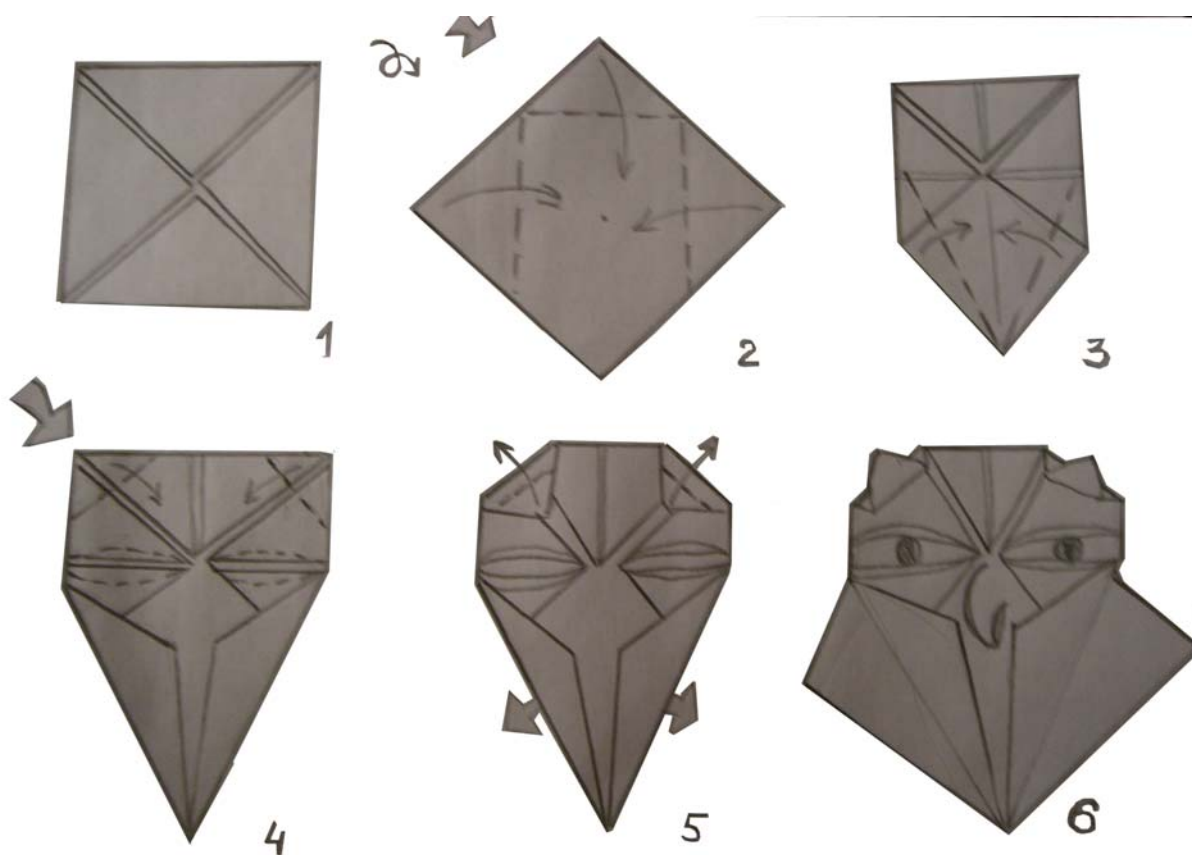


Finished!

Ops! I forgot to draw
how to make the
seat.



Olga Soukharevsky – Owl



Praying Mantis BP 3.5

Archimantis latistyla

Model by Paulius Mielinis

© 2010

Lithuania



It's a rough modification of an old design. Version 1.0 had a grid of 16x16 and this one has twice as big. This allowed me to shift the rivers to achieve proportions more accurate. It resembles *Archimantis latistyla* the best of all the Mantidae family. Kraft paper works very well with MC finishing

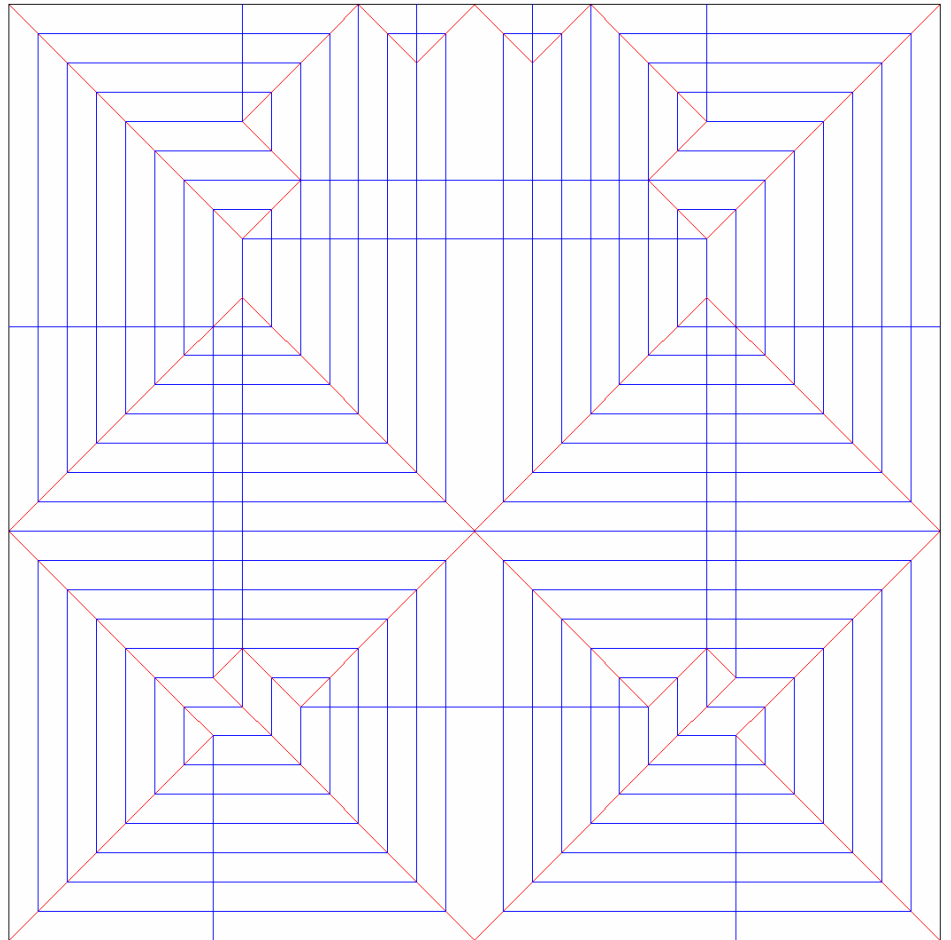
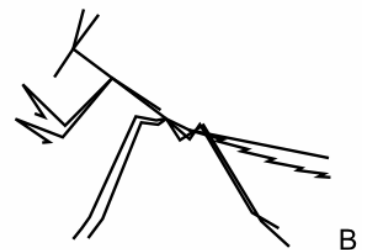
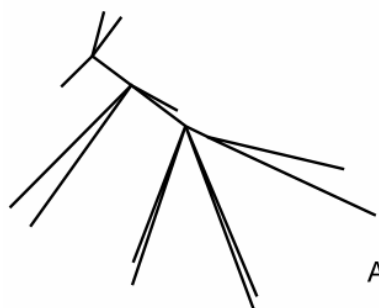
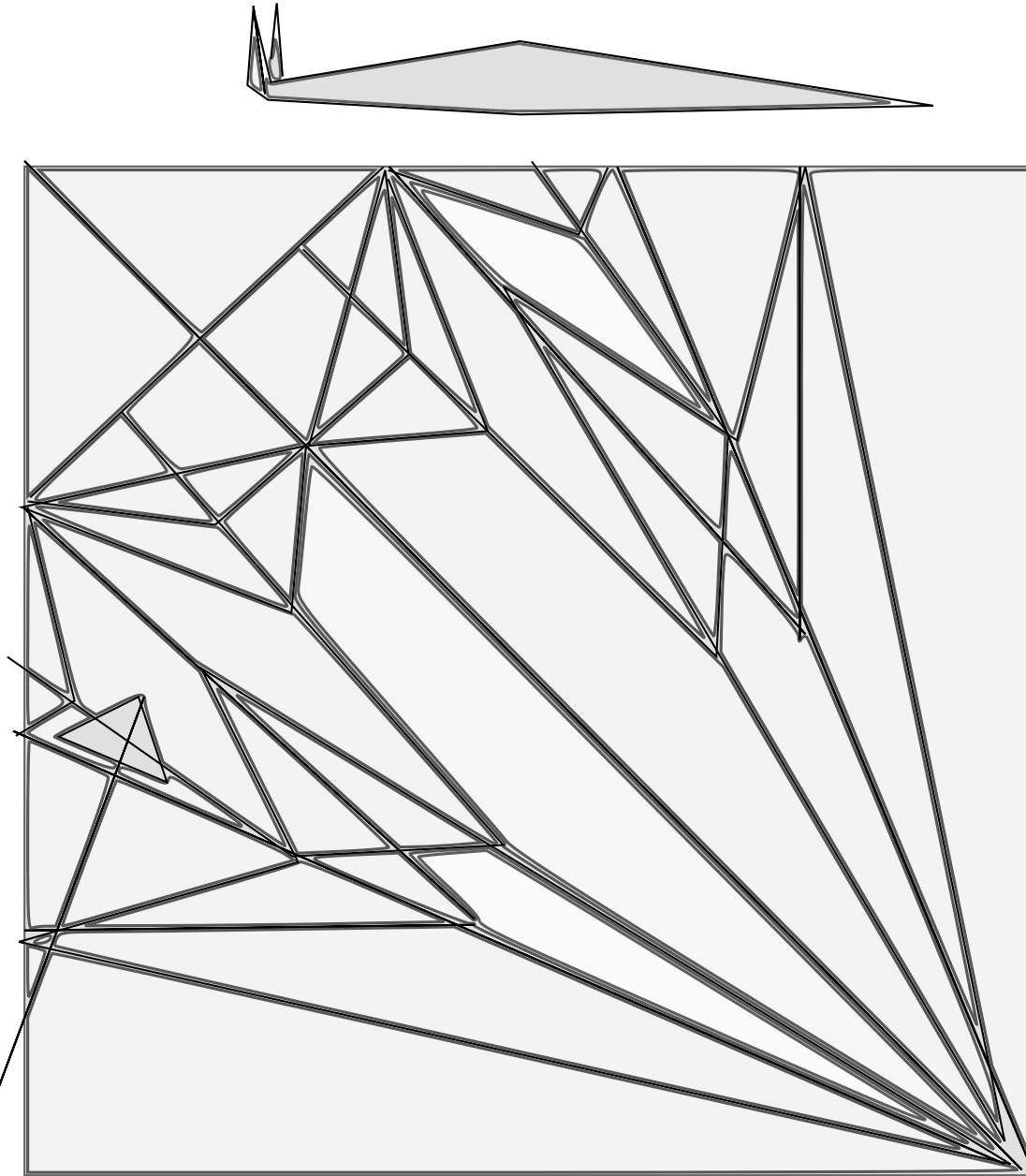


Figure A shows the structure of the base.
Figure B notes the further shaping (not including details).



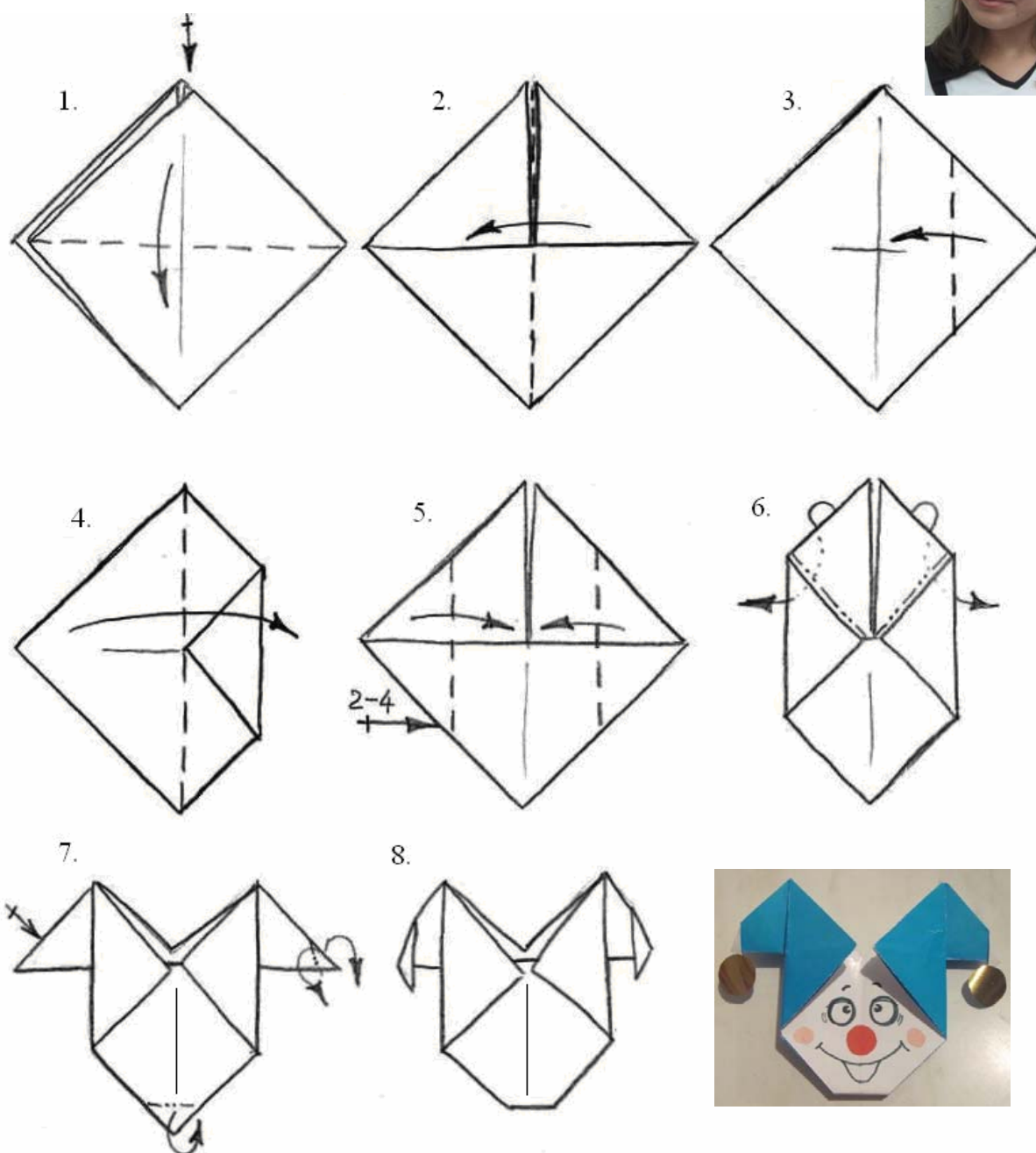
Slug CP



Note: This is a partially closed sink.
So the area is also mirrored on the
lower part. This is also same with
the other side.

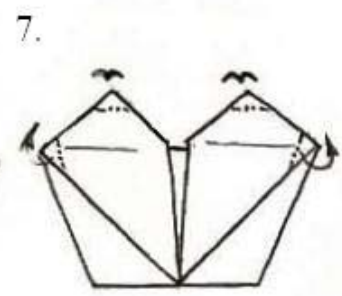
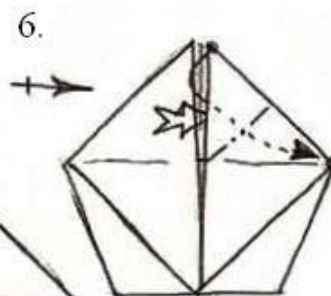
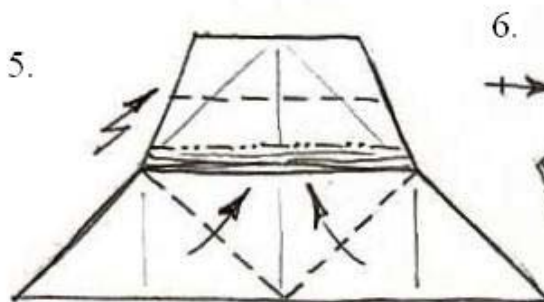
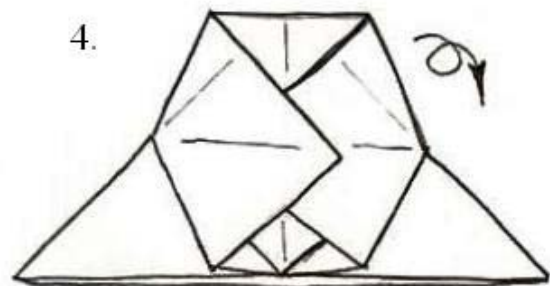
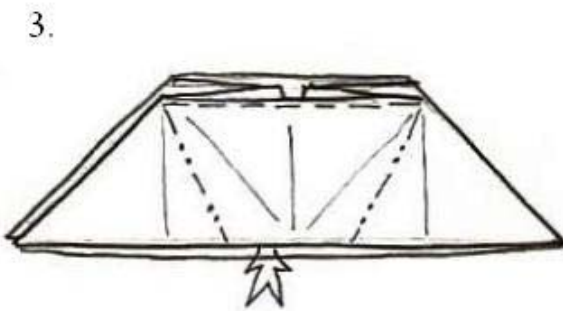
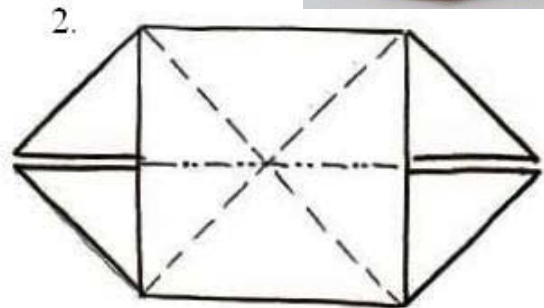
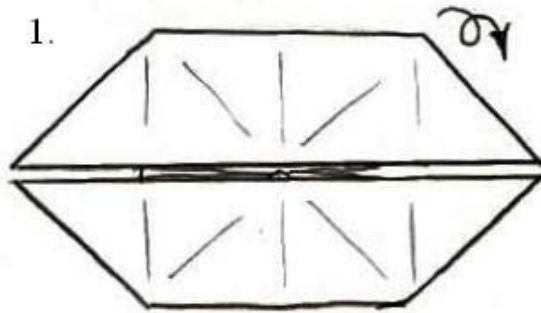
Clown

Rasputkina Anastasiya, 12 years, Eniseysk, Russia



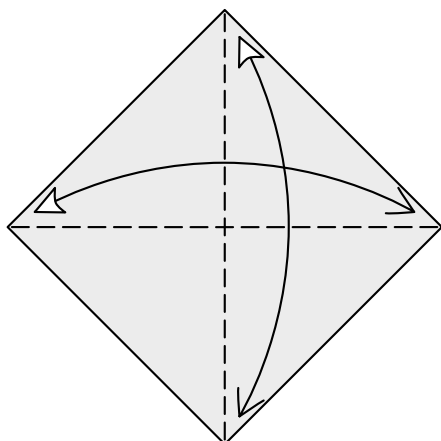
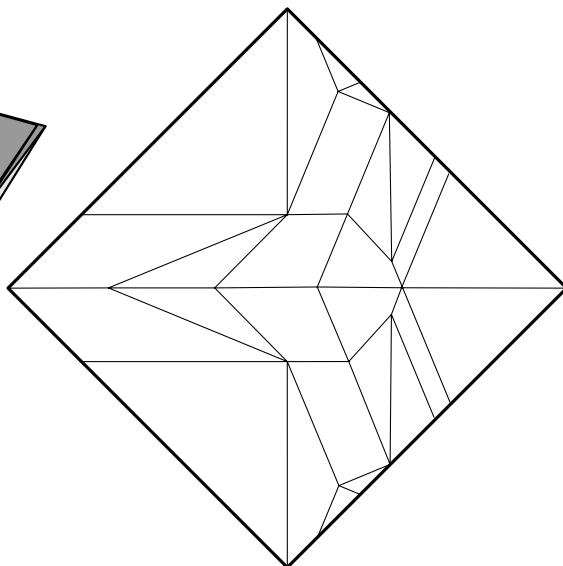
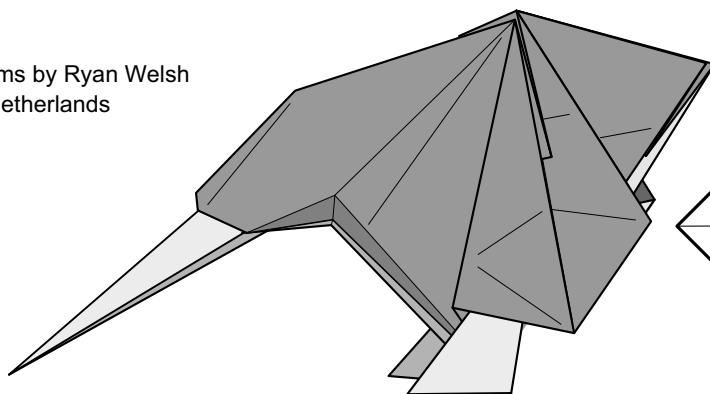
Serdechko-stand

Rasputkina Anastasiya, 12 years, Eniseysk, Russia

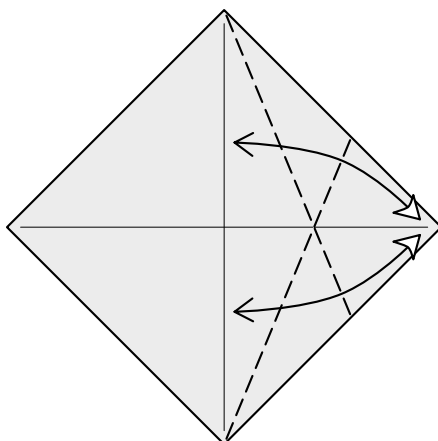


Kiwi

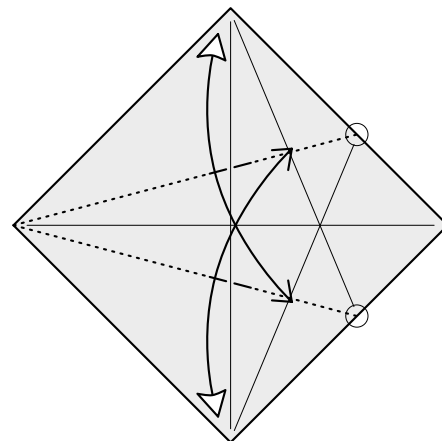
Design and diagrams by Ryan Welsh
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Copyright © 2010



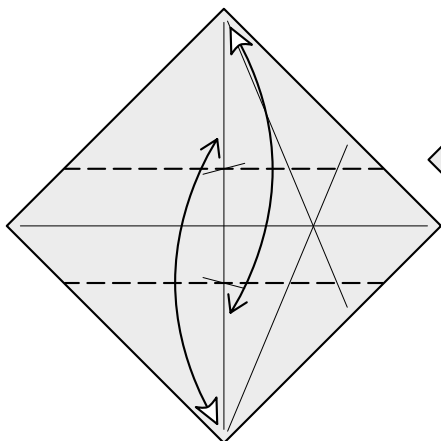
1. White side up. Crease along the diagonals.



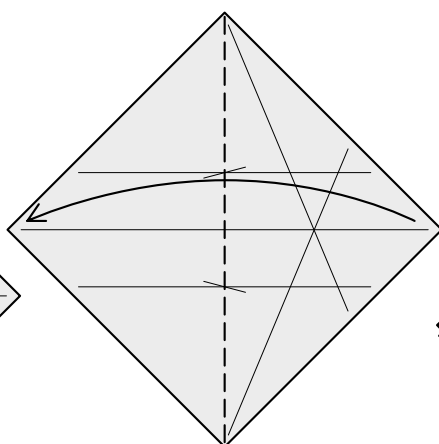
2. Kite-fold and unfold.



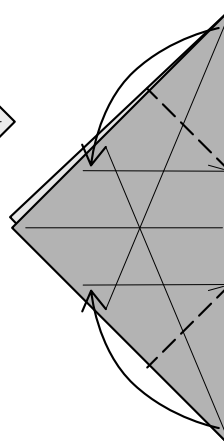
3. Fold from the left corner to where the kite folds hit the edges. Only make sharp near the diagonal.



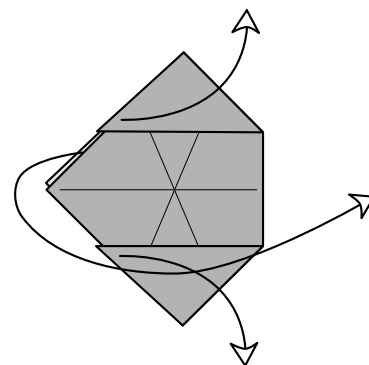
4. Fold and unfold.



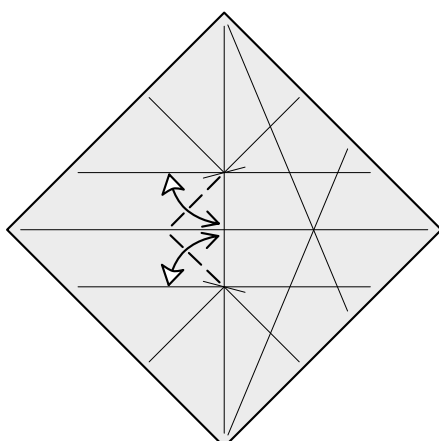
5. Fold in half.



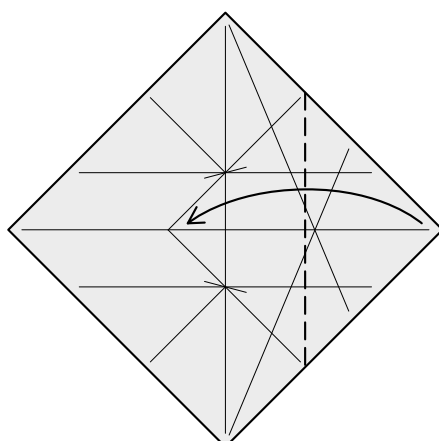
6. Valley fold.



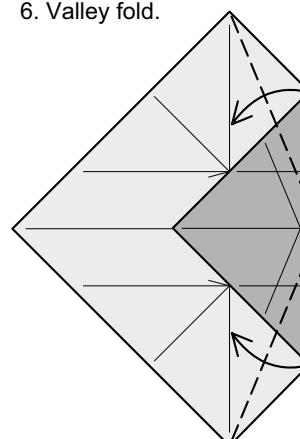
7. Unfold completely.



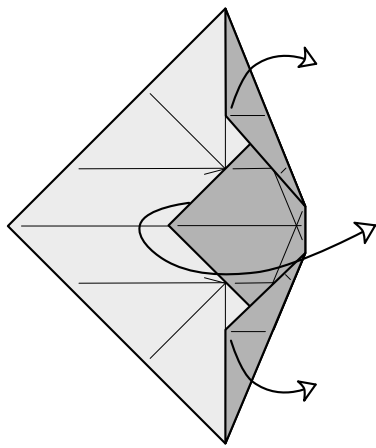
8. Extend the creases.



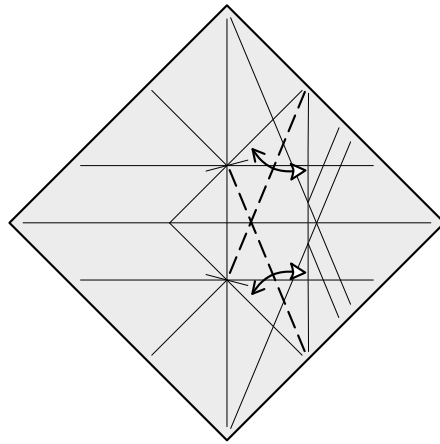
9. Fold the left corner.



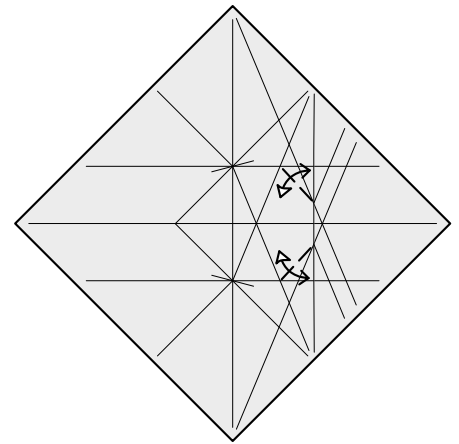
10. Fold the corners on existing creases.



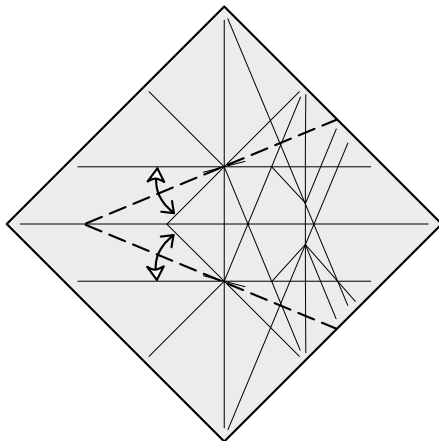
11. Unfold completely.



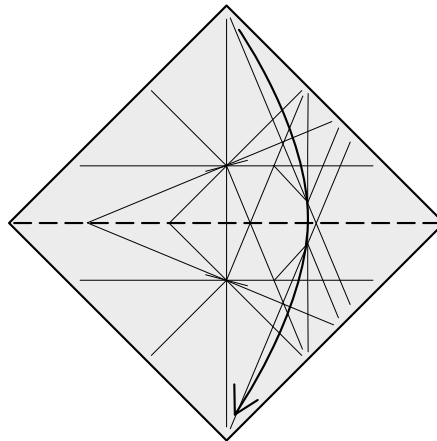
12. Fold and unfold.



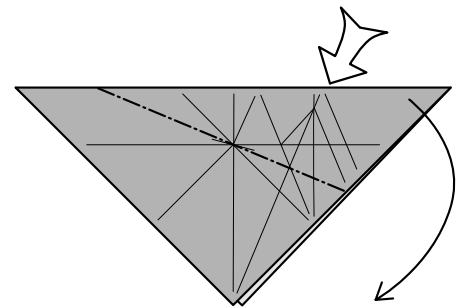
13. Add two more creases linking the intersections of existing creases.



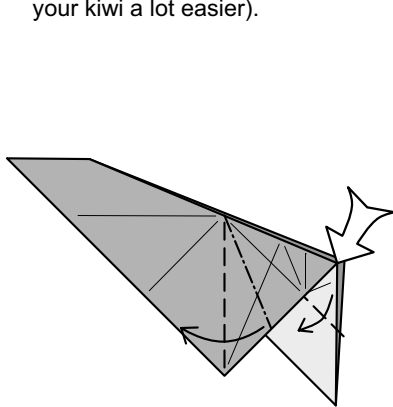
14. Fold the angles in half. Now you're finally done precreasing (but trust me, it will make folding your kiwi a lot easier).



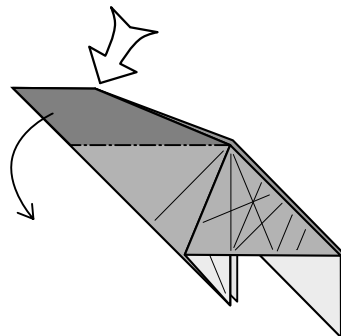
15. Fold in half.



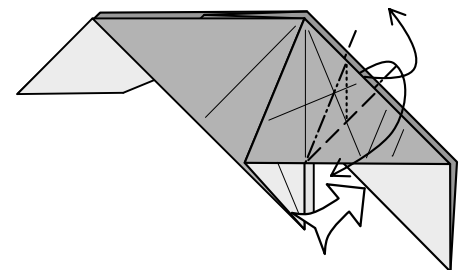
16. Reverse-fold..



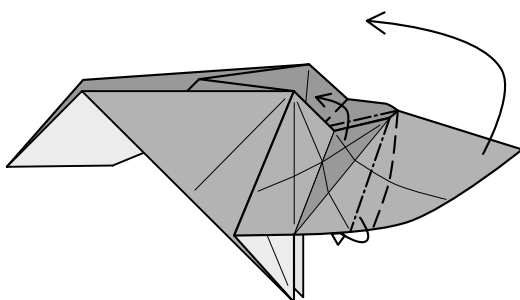
17. Swivel-fold. Repeat behind.



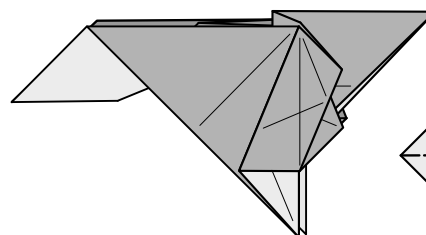
18. Open-sink.



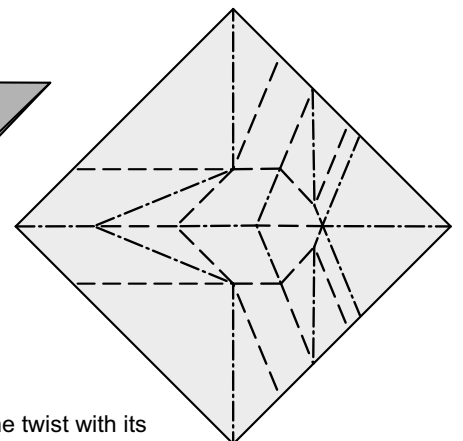
19. We are about to do a complex twist. The good news is: all creases are already present. Step 21 will show the crease pattern of the entire model to ensure you have performed the twist correctly. Start by sharpening the edges and opening the paper. The model will not lie flat.

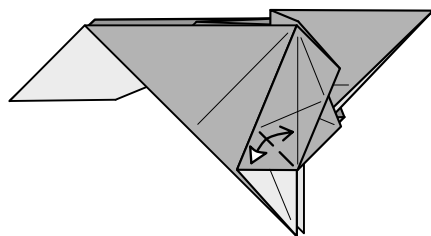


20. In progress. Fold the right raw corner to the left, making a small parallel pleat using existing creases.

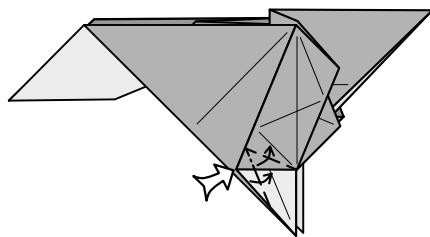


21. Result after the twist with its crease pattern.

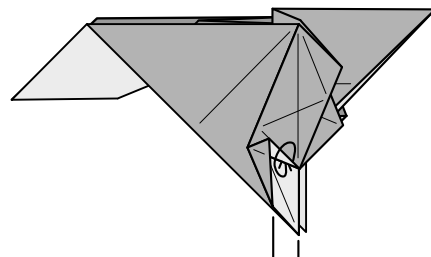




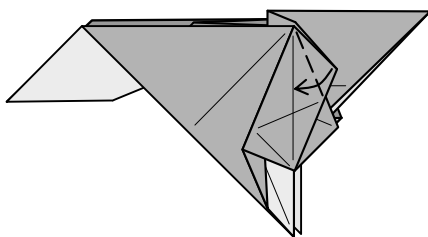
22. Crease lightly.



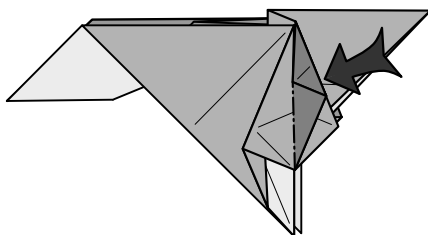
23. Swivel-fold.



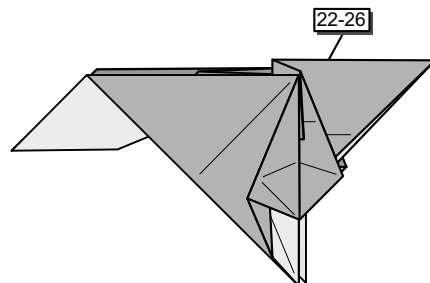
24. Note the two parallel edges. Fold inside.



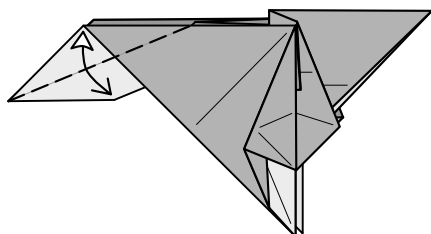
25. Fold the corner.



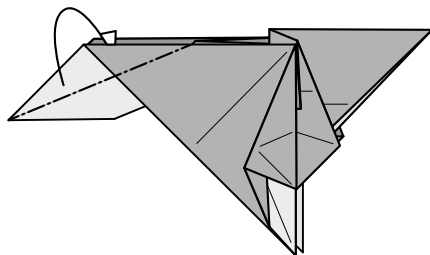
26. Closed sink.



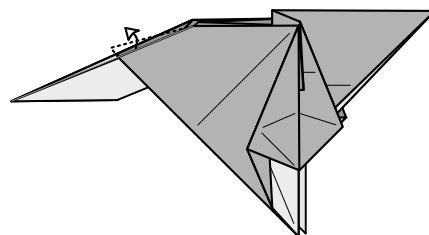
27. Repeat steps 22-26 behind.



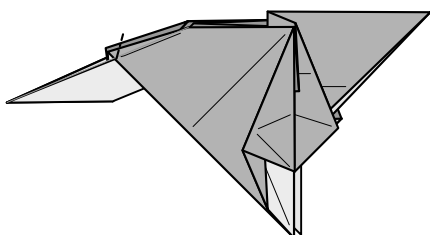
28. Fold the corner in half and unfold. Repeat behind.



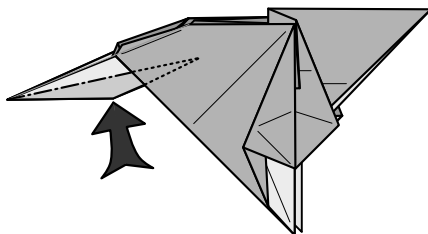
29. Fold inside. Repeat behind.



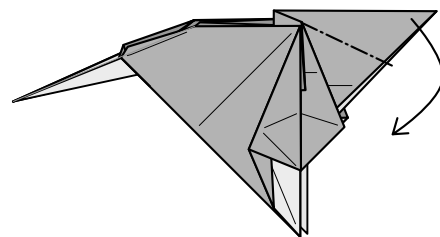
30. Slide up some paper. Repeat behind.



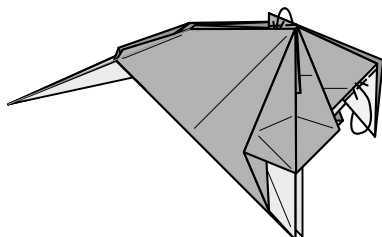
31. Mountain-fold. Repeat behind.



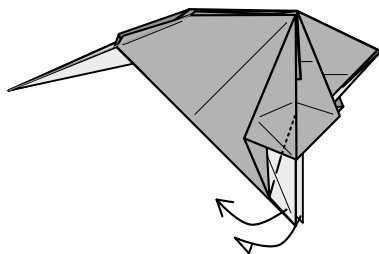
32. Closed sink.



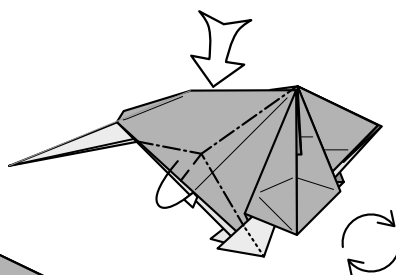
33. Reverse-fold.



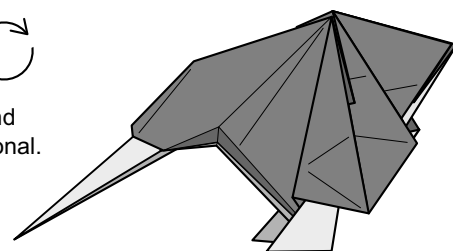
34. Tuck inside.



35. Valley-fold the feet.



36. Shape the body and make it three-dimensional. Rotate.



37. Kiwi



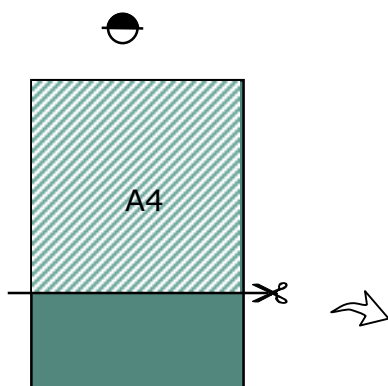
FIR TWIG

Model and
diagram by

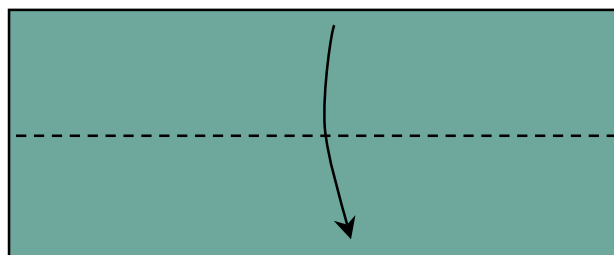
Sanja
Srblijinović
Čuček

Fir Twig 1

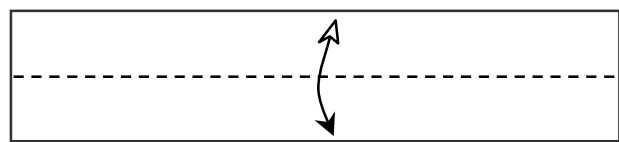
1. Use the billfold format obtained as a rest from an A4 square.



2. Fold in half lengthwise.

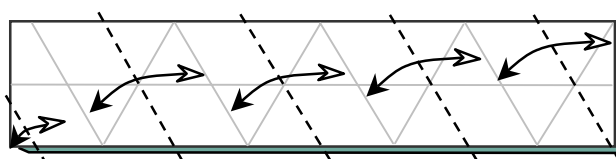
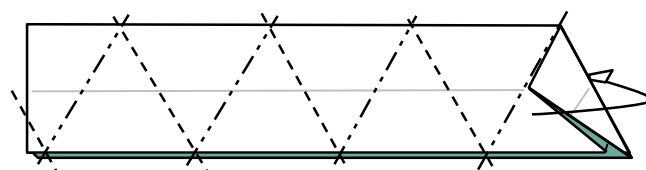


3. Precrease on both the front and the back side.



4. Fold both layers.

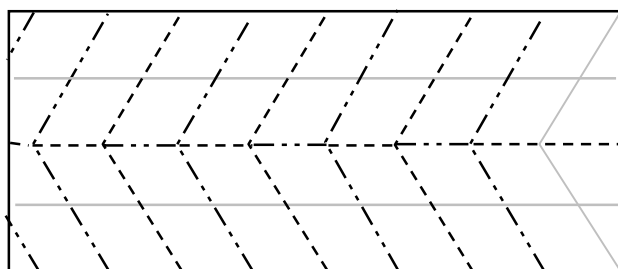
5. Fold both layers behind. Pleat the triangles till the end of the paper, using the first triangle as a guide.



6. Precrease through both layers. Unwrap.

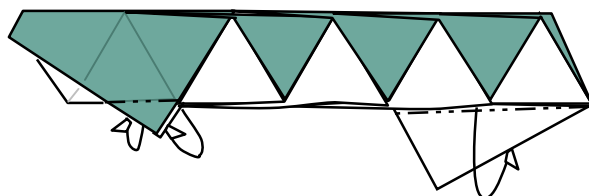


FIR TWIG



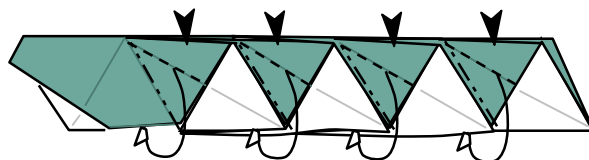
7.
Pleat, using the
previously made folds.

8.
Tuck flaps inside the model. The
big flap should be locked to hold
the tip together.

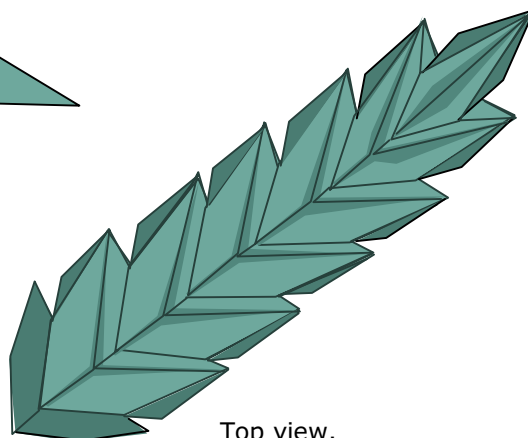


9.
Precrease the flaps on
both sides.

10.
Inverse fold all the little flaps
into a repeated pattern.

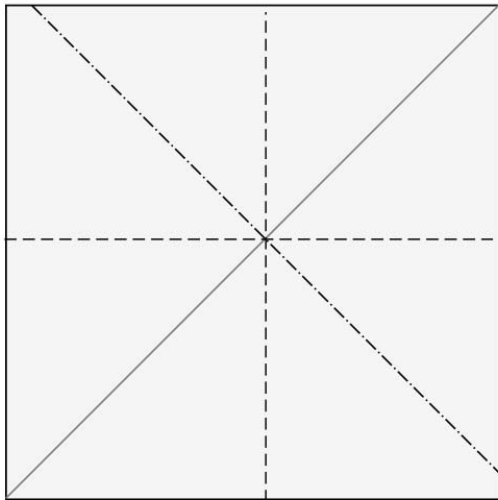


Side view.

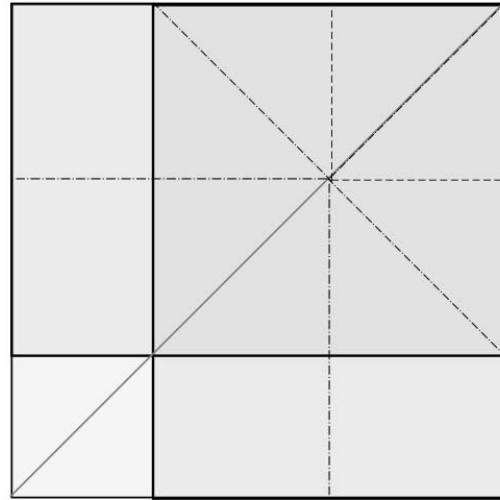


Top view.

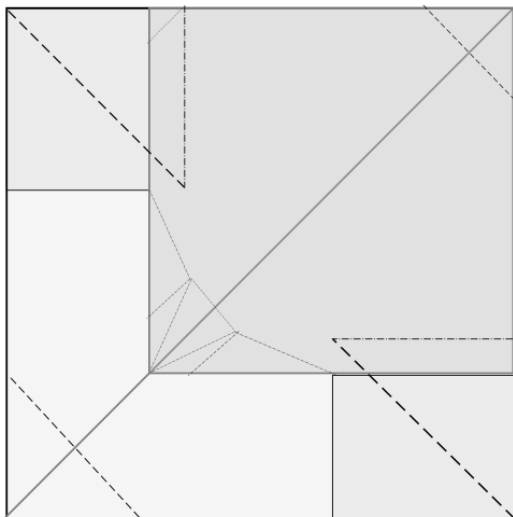
Mozilla Firefox (r) Logo
by Santiago Pareja(MCrane,
zhantyzgz)



1. Fold. There are not reference.



2.



3. Squash ,form the arm and circle.

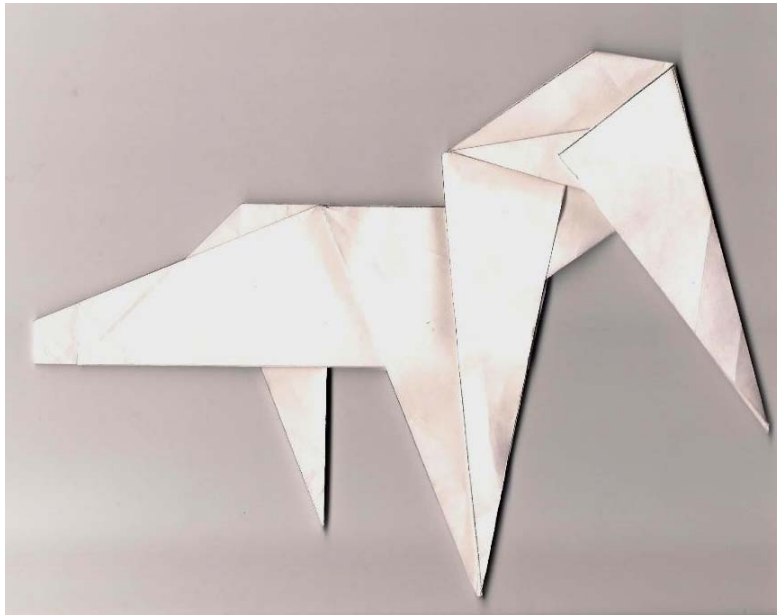


4. Add details to make it like this.

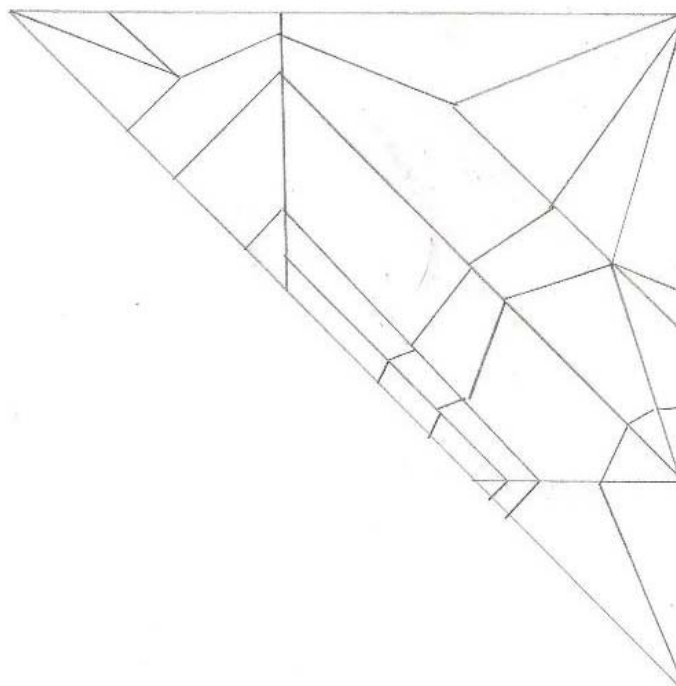
Sebastian – Horse

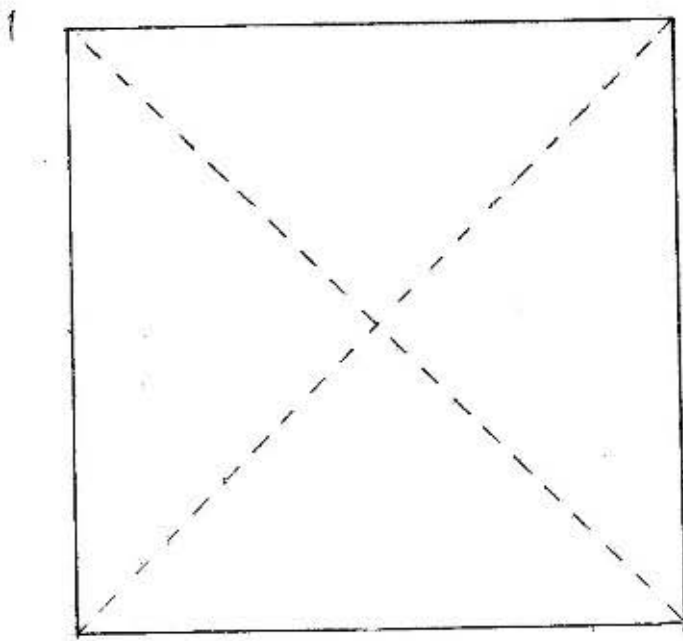


Base:

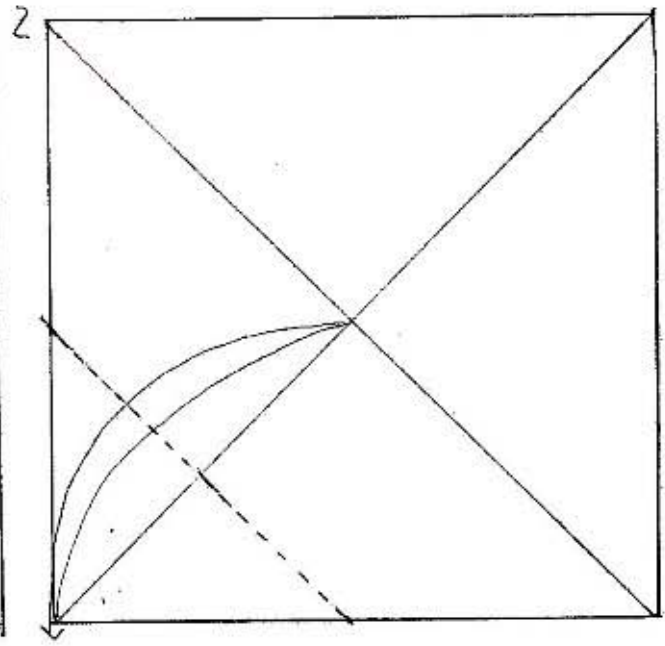


CP:

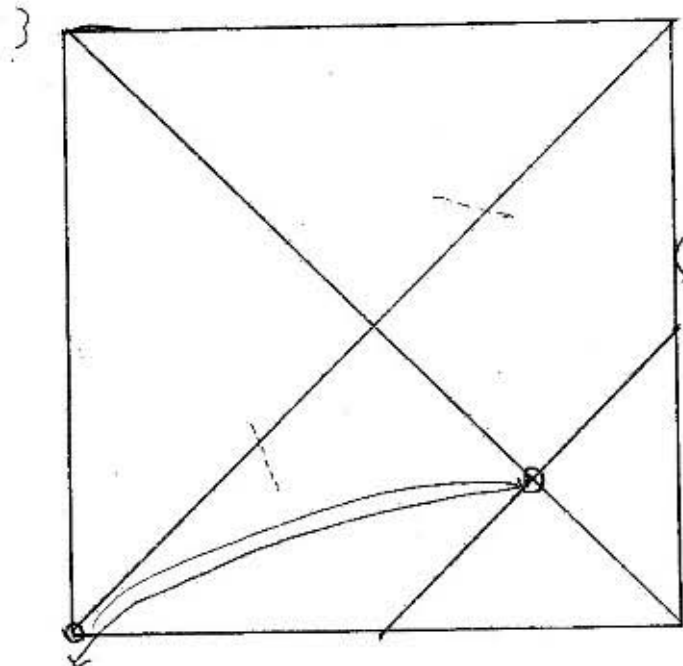




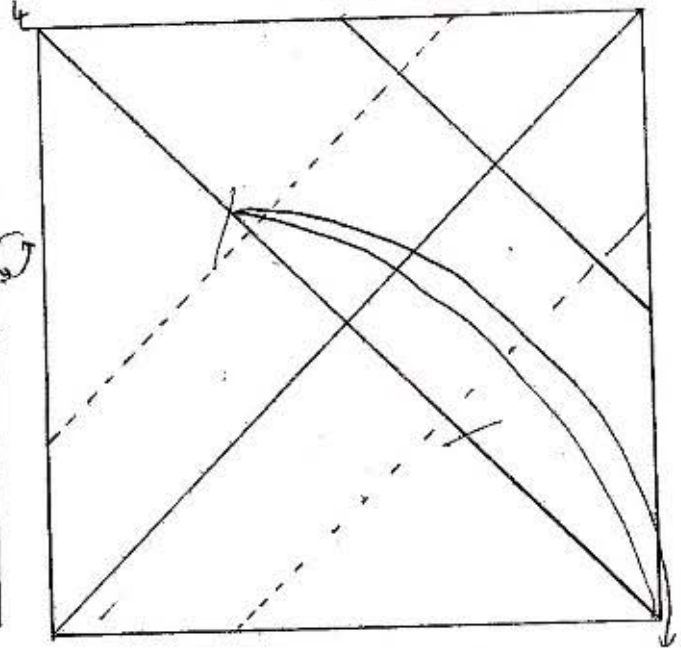
valley fold diagonals



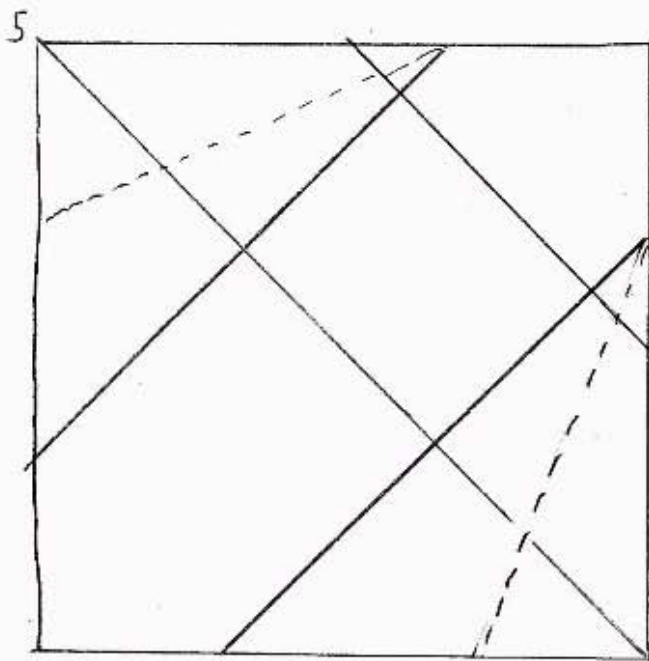
valley fold corner to center



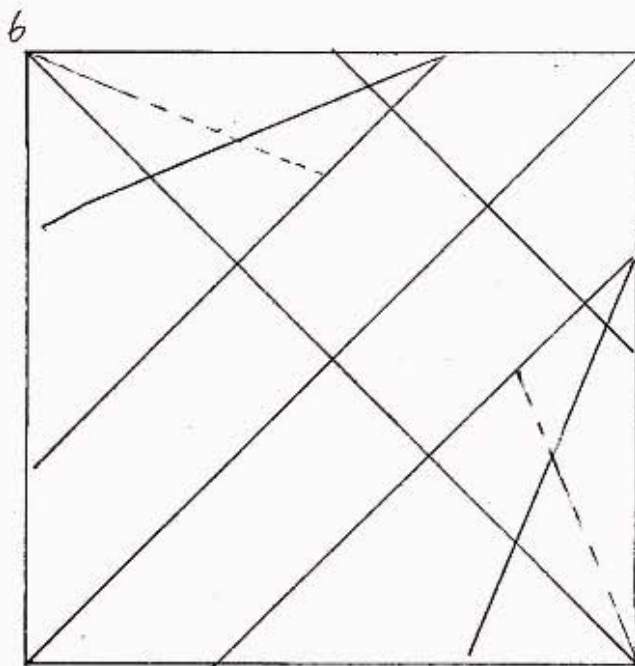
connect dots pinch and unfold repeat on
other side rotate 90°



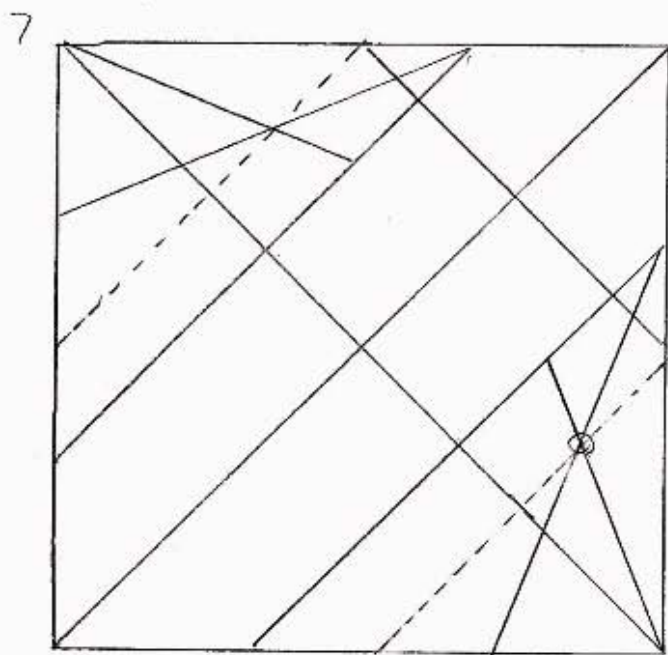
fold corner to pinch unfold and
repeat on other side



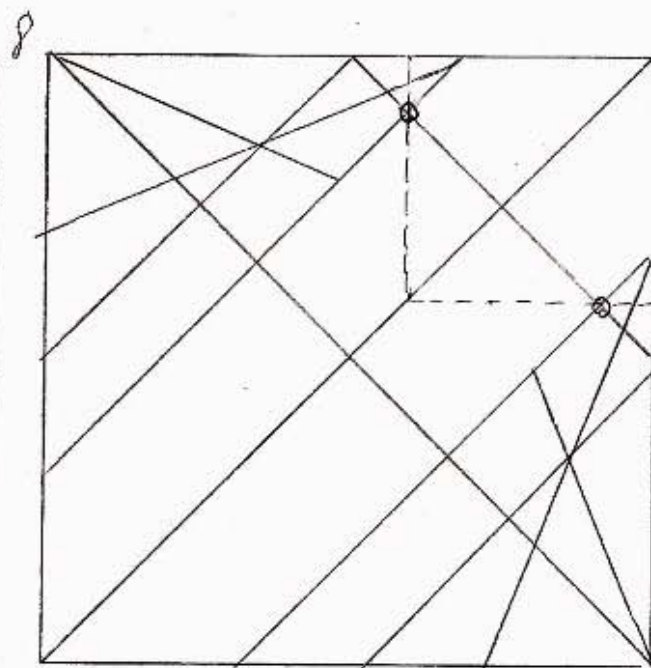
Fold and unfold



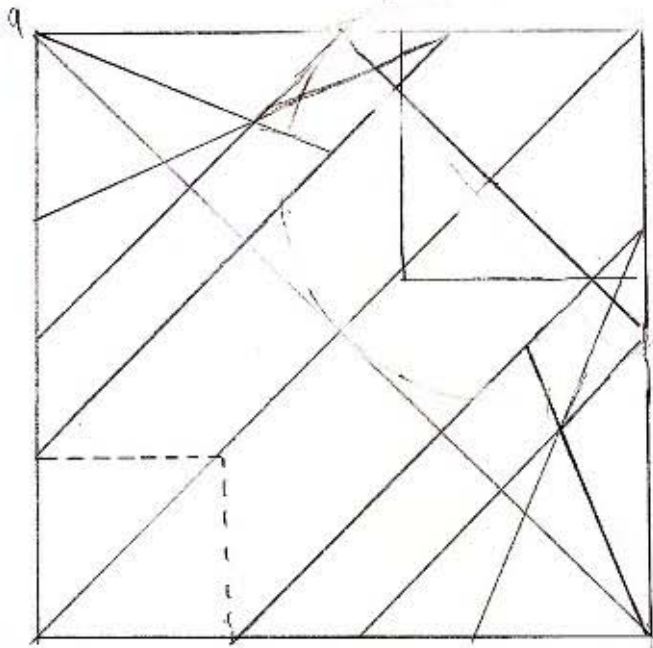
fold and unfold



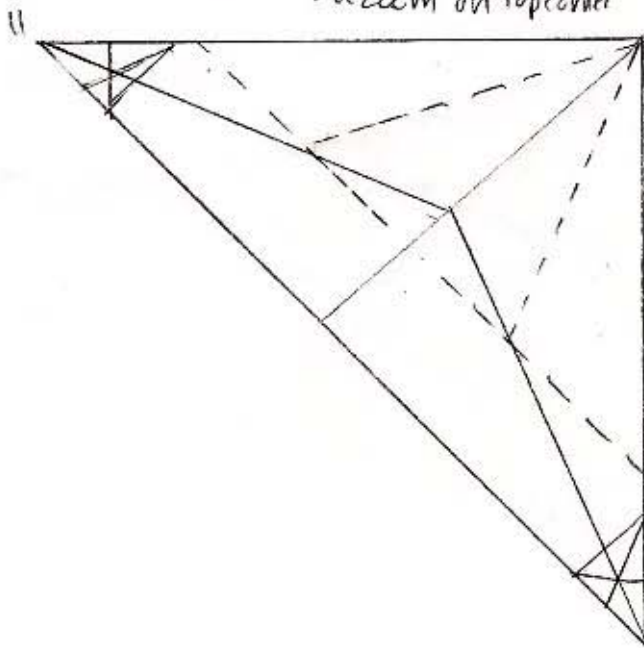
valley fold through point repeat
on other side



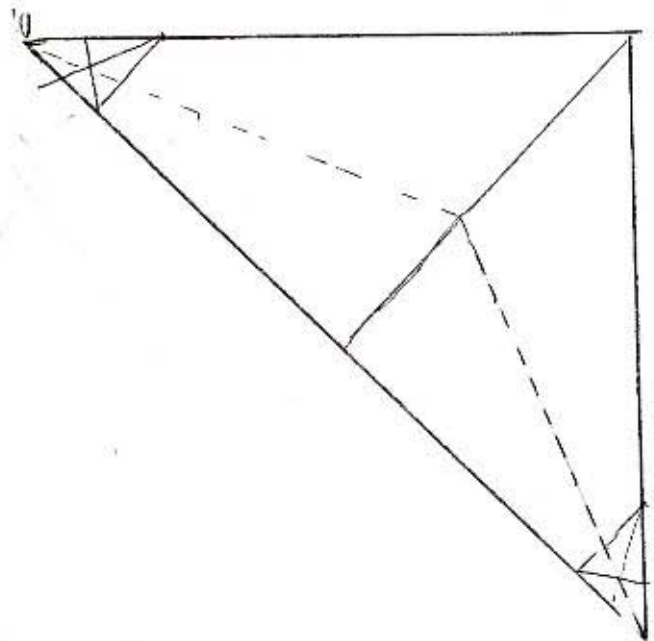
valley folds through points



vally folds and zoom on top corner

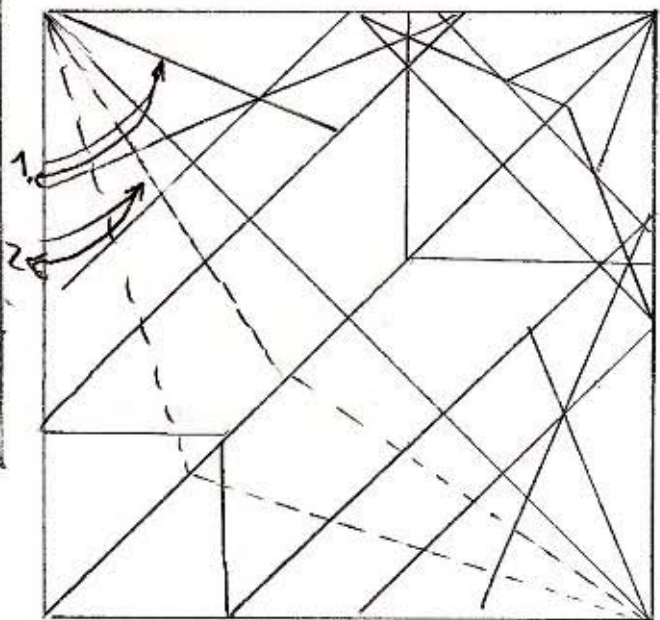


vally folds and zoom out



vally folds

12

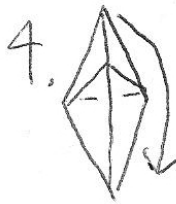
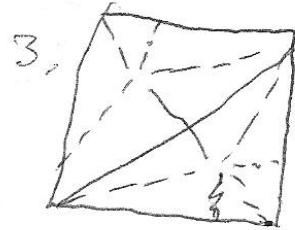
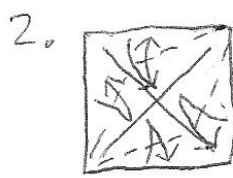
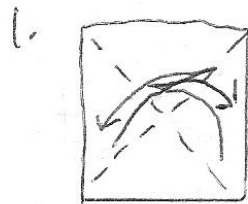


vally folds by order marked

Precreasing dome

Overgrown snail

model + diagrams by Slater Duff



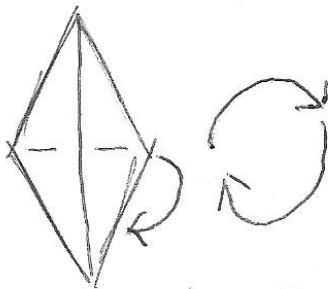
6.



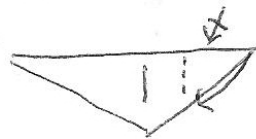
closed
sink!

repeat 5-6 on left

7.

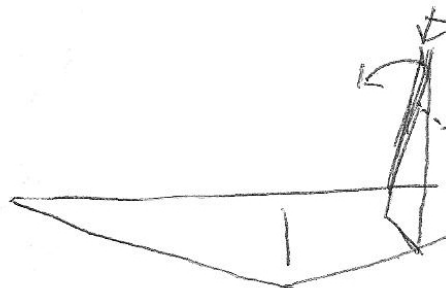


8.



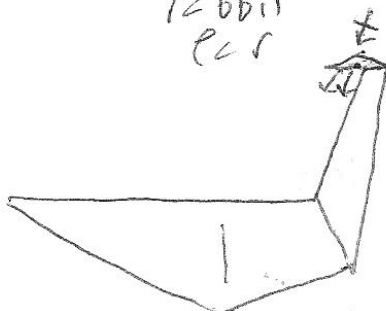
rabbit
ear

10.



outside
reverse fold

11.



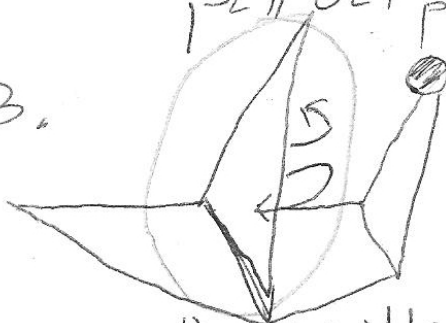
pull out paper

12.



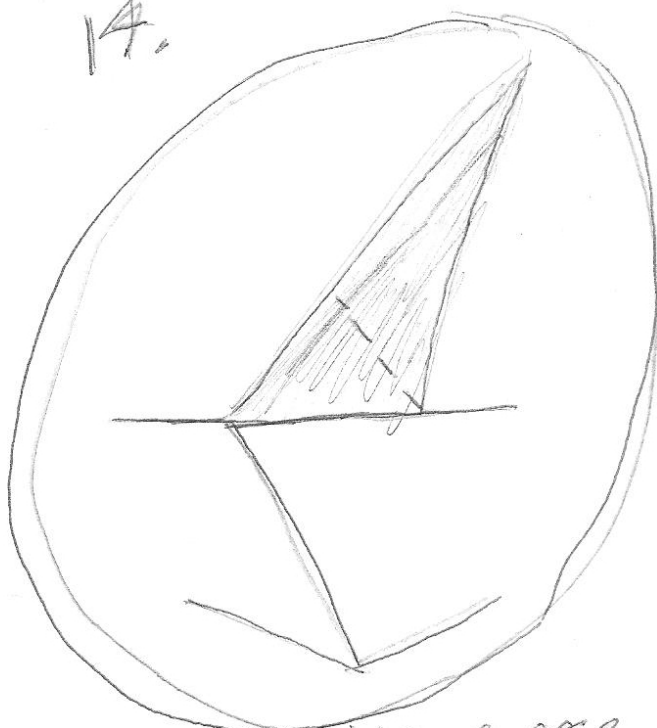
outside
reverse

13.

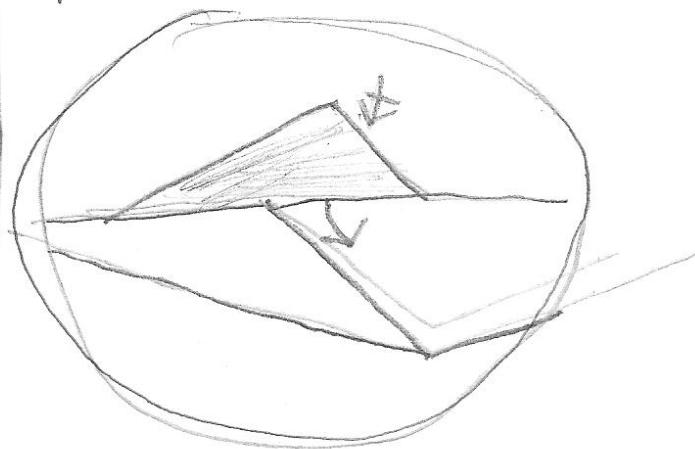


pull out hidden

14.

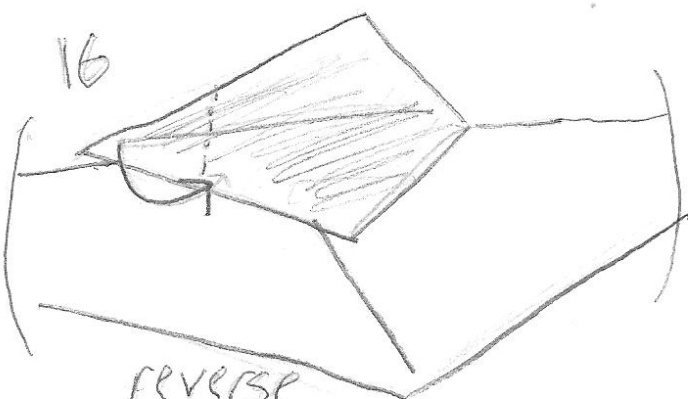


15.



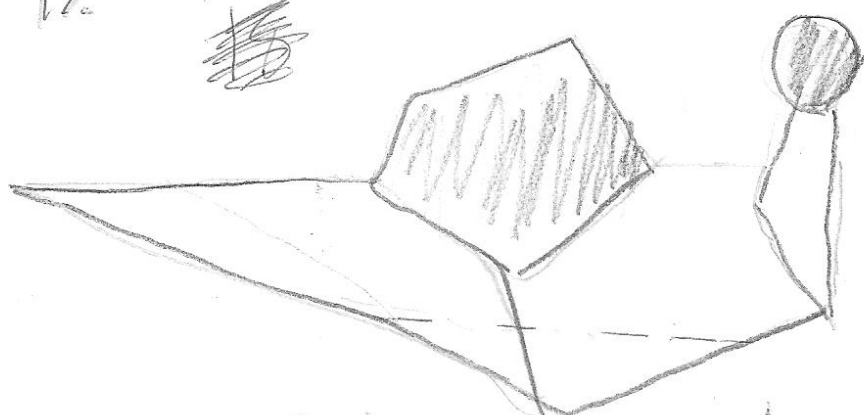
outside reverse
fold

16

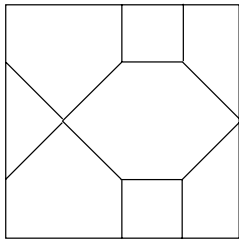


reverse
fold

17.

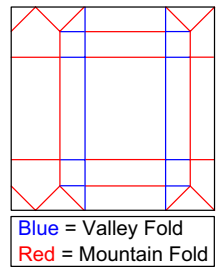


fold sides out
Overgrown snail complete!!

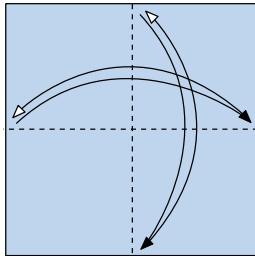


Fish

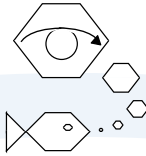
Stacy Mannes 2010 ©



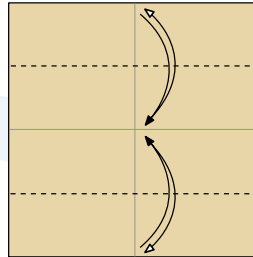
- Start with the color, that you want the fish to be, down.



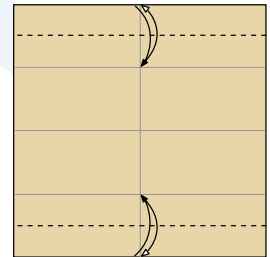
1. Fold in half, horizontally and vertically. Unfold.



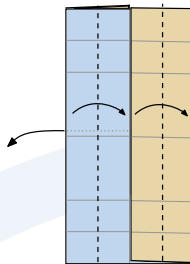
2. Turn the model over.



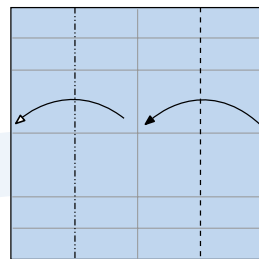
3. Divide in quarters horizontally. Unfold.



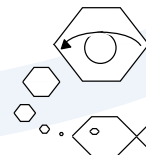
4. Divide the lower and upper quarters in eights. Unfold.



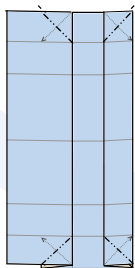
7. Valley folds. The paper on the backside will go to the left.



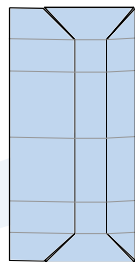
6. Mountain fold the left. Valley fold the right.



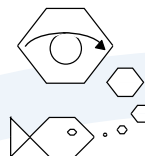
5. Turn the model over.



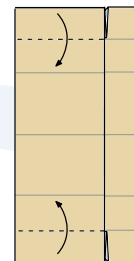
8. Inside reverse fold the corners.



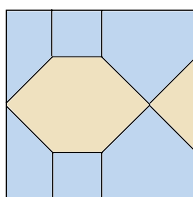
9. The result of step 8.



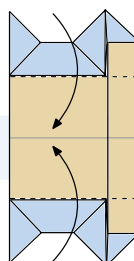
10. Turn the model over.



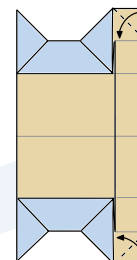
11. Valley fold on existing creases.



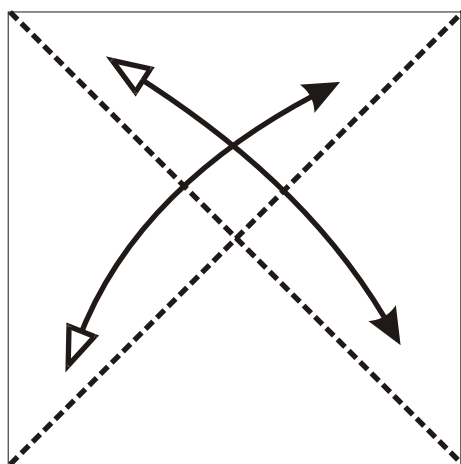
14. Finished fish.



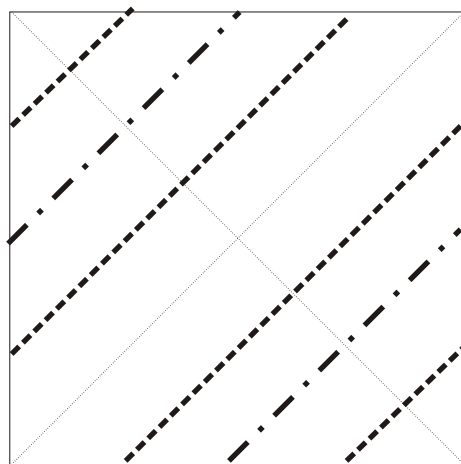
13. Valley fold inwards on existing creases.



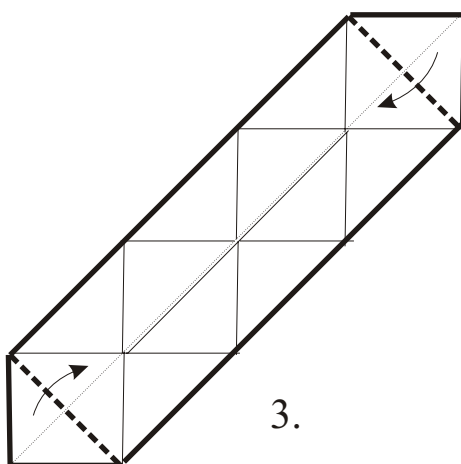
12. Valley fold the corners in.



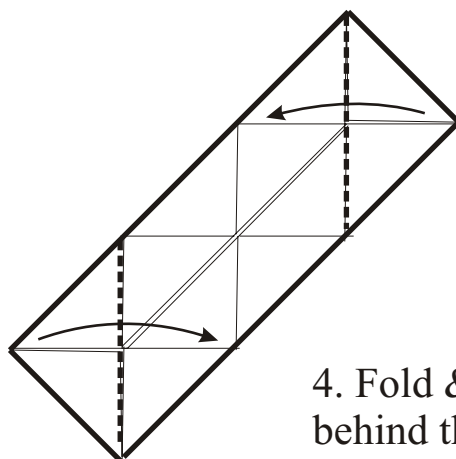
1. Fold - Unfold



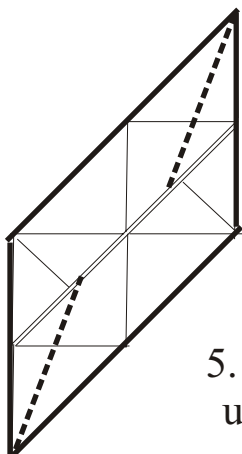
2. Fold on given lines



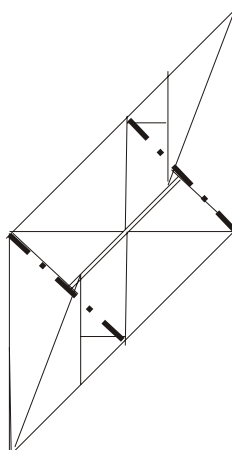
3.



4. Fold & Lock
behind the upper flap.



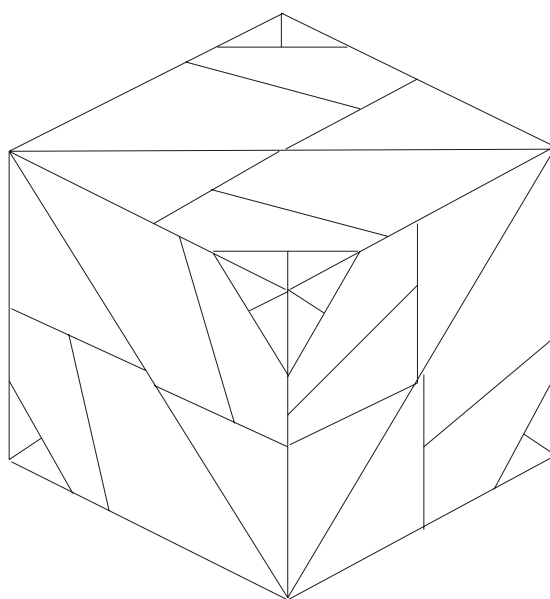
5. Fold only
upper flap



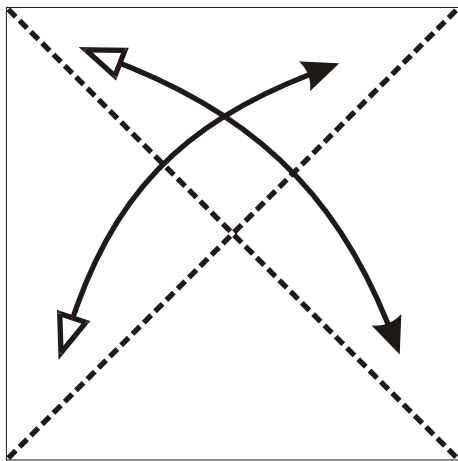
6. Unit ready.
Make 6 units for
assembly.

Assembly :

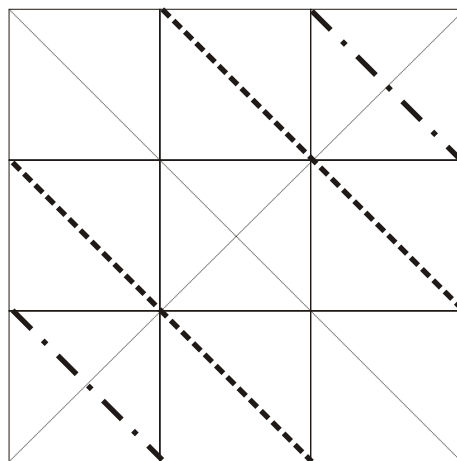
Assembly is similar to regular 6 unit Sonobe cube.
Try it.....!!!!



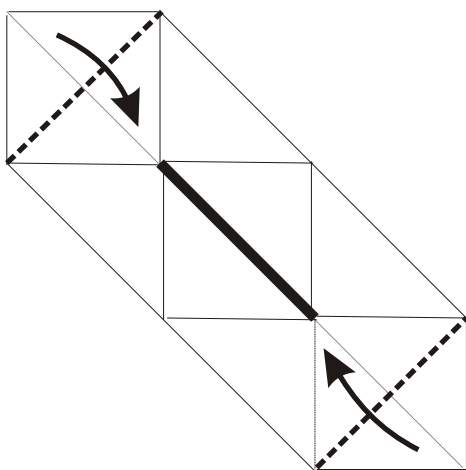
© Swapnil Shinde.2004.



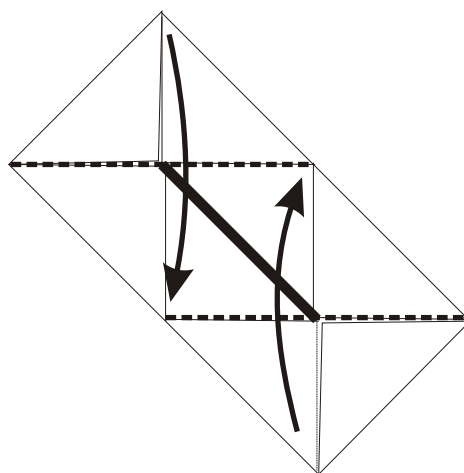
1. Fold-Unfold



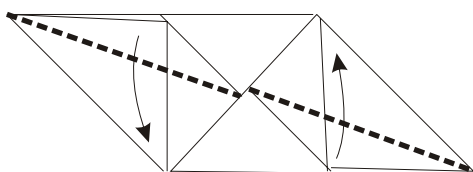
2. First make the grid of 3x3.
Then fold on given lines



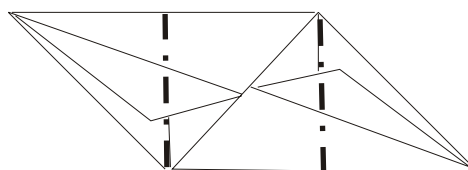
3. Fold corners.



4. Fold & Lock behind upper flap



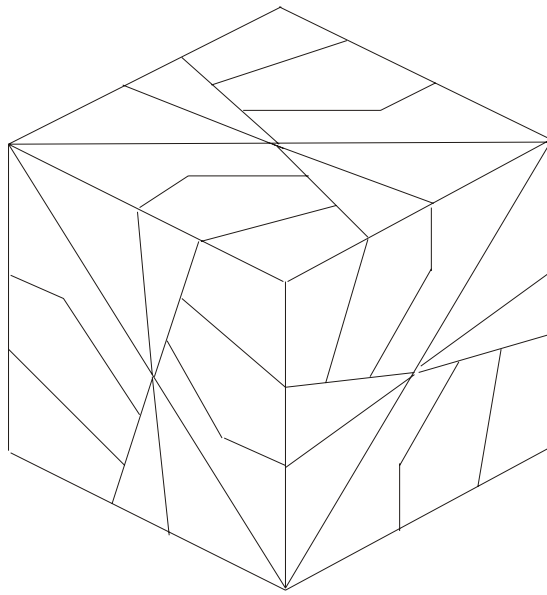
5. Fold only upper flap



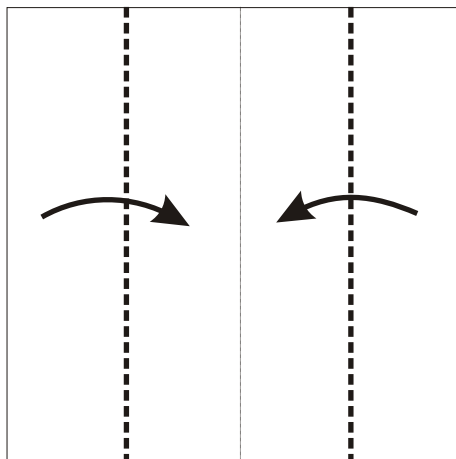
6. Unit Ready. Make 6 units
& then assemble the Cube.

Assembly

Assembly is similar to regular six unit cubes.
Try and see the result.....!!!!!!



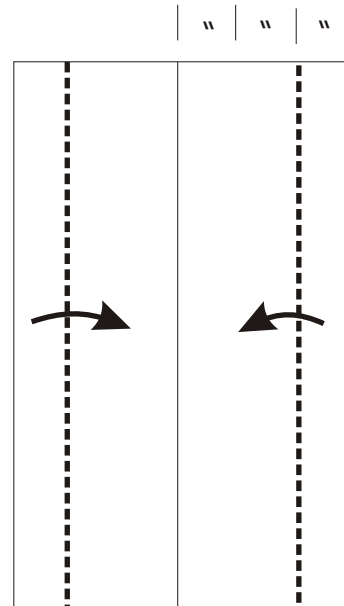
(C)Swapnil Shinde.2004



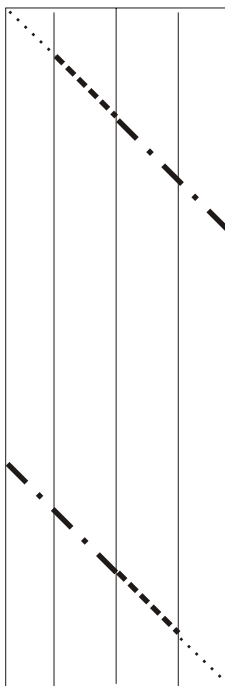
1. Cupboard fold



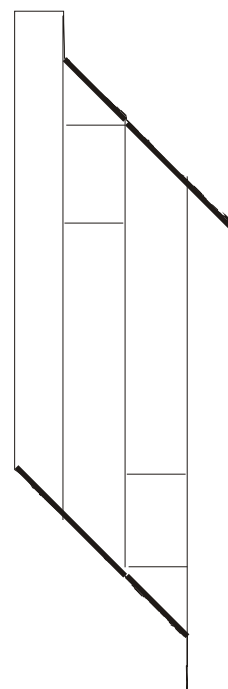
Bigger
Diagram



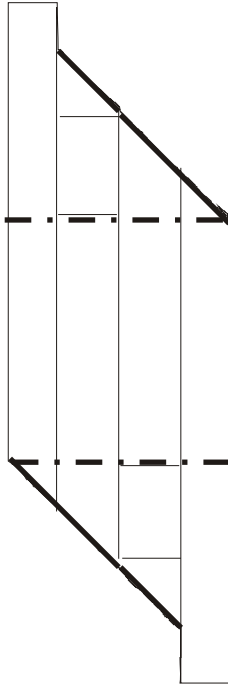
2. Fold 1/3 of the both
sides



3. Fold on given lines
See mountain & Valley folds



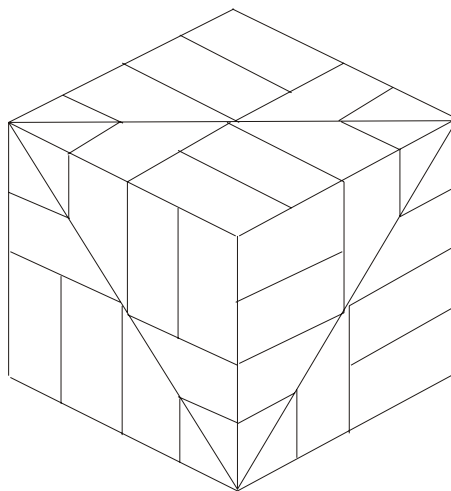
4. Result of step 3



5. Unit Ready.
Fold 6 units for assembly of cube.

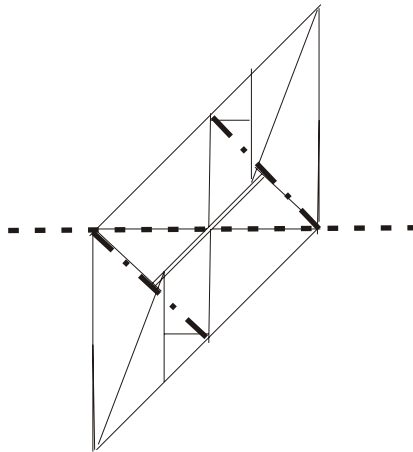
Assembly

Assembly is similar to regular 6 unit cube.



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Start Folding from step 1 to step 6 of swift cube-I. And just add this one single fold to get attractive sphere.

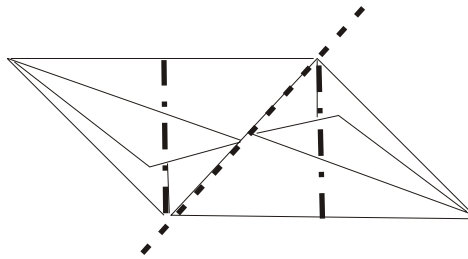


Make similar 30 Units and interlock them in regular fashion.



© Swapnil Shinde.2004

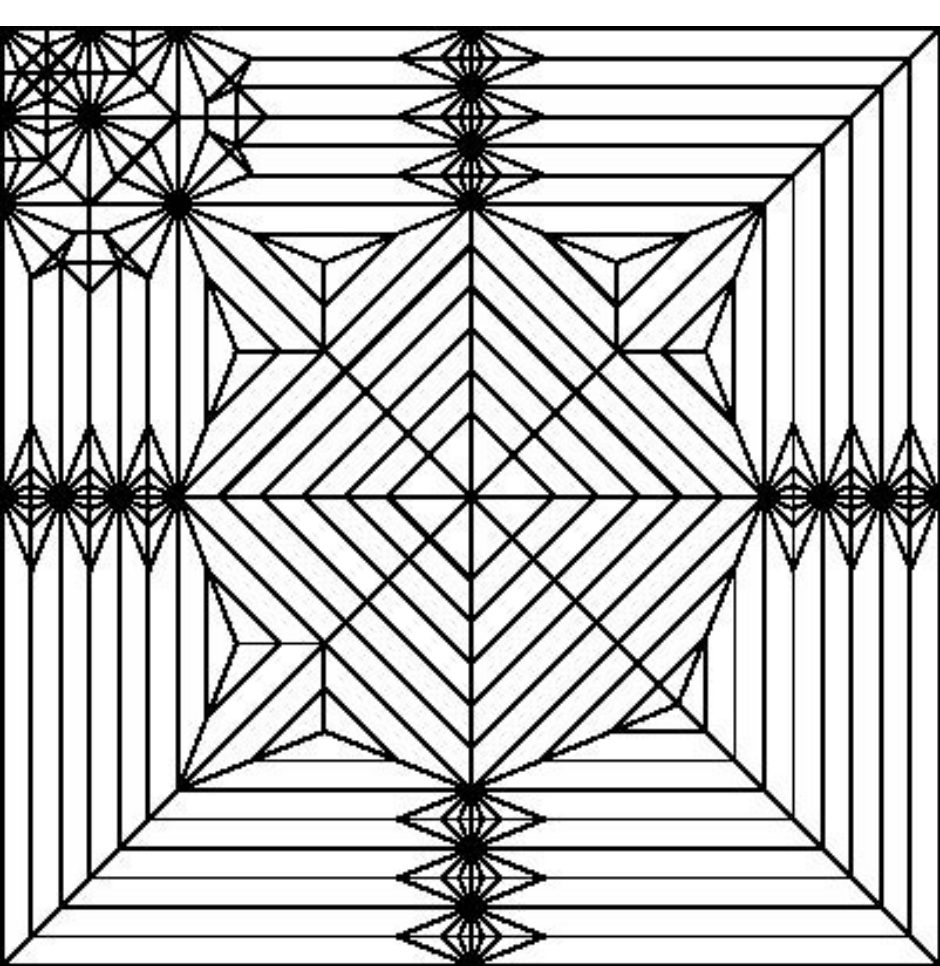
Start Folding from step 1 to step 6 of swift cube-I. And just add this one single fold to get attractive sphere.



Make similar 30 Units and interlock them in regular fashion.



© Swapnil Shinde.2004



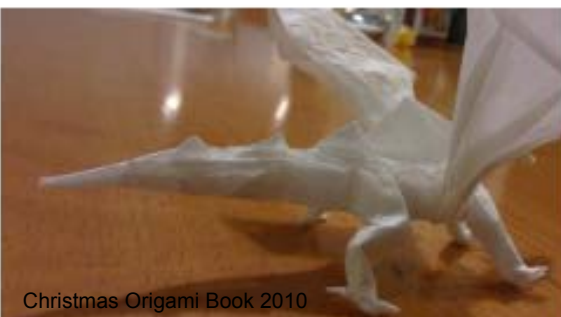
Rock Dragon

Designed by
Timothy Yao



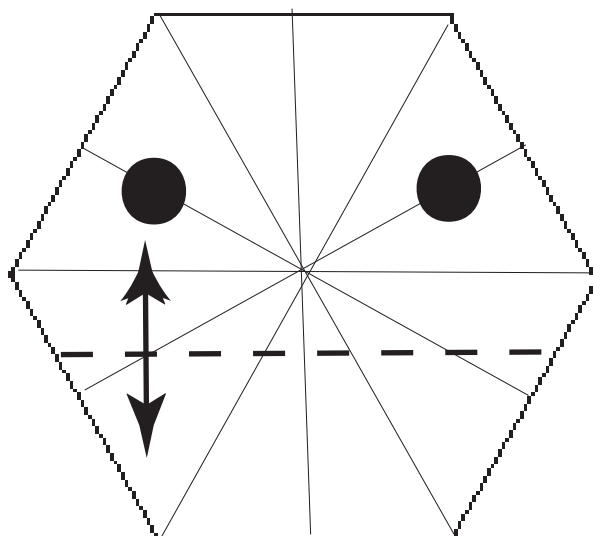
Tips: This dragon requires a lot of shaping. What I like about it is the versatility of the base. Points from the center can be pulled out to form spines. The claws are made in the same way as Satoshi Kamiya's Ancient dragon.

Also, the wings are made by pulling out two pleats and flattening them diagonally. Keep the top part of the wing flat and it will form a curved pleat across the wing. If it is done correctly, it should form a bat-like "finger" shown in the picture above. Good luck!

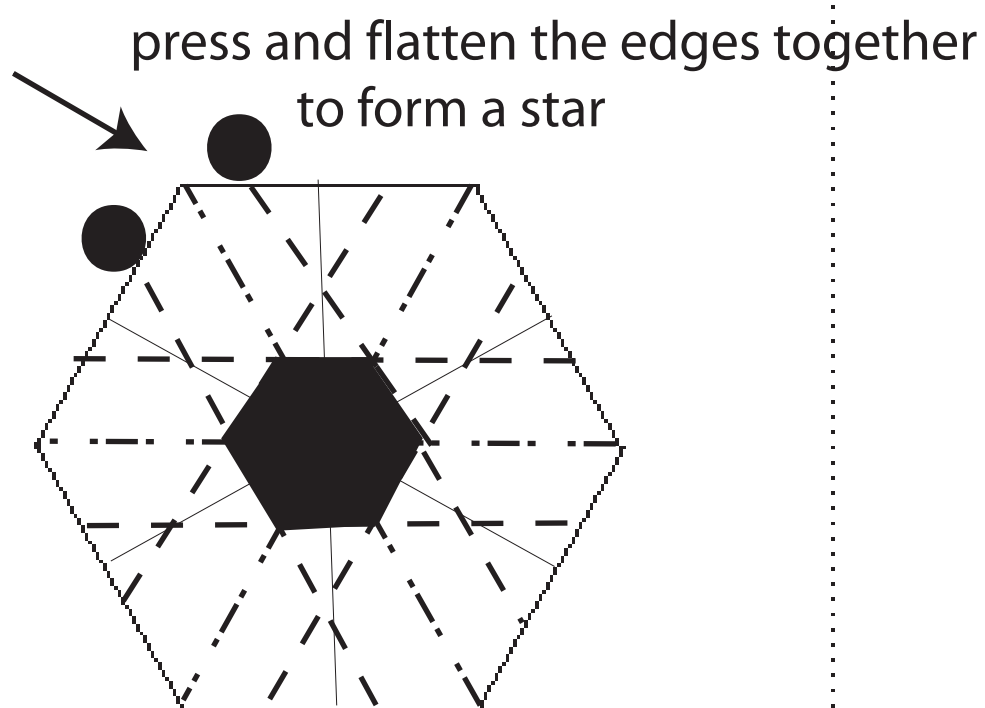


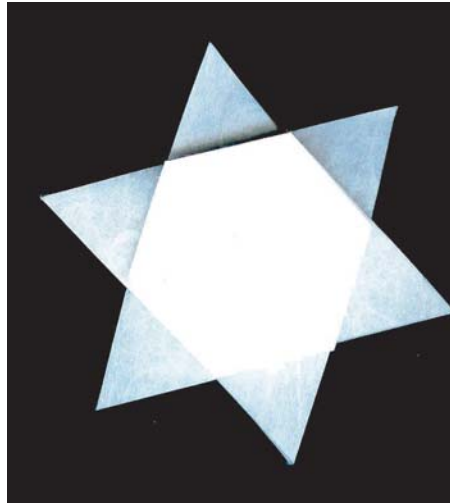
Tato wheel

design and diagram by Ulrike Krallmann-Wenzel



fold as shown on all 6 sides





Lift the tips and tuck one rhomboid part into the other to form a double hexagon.
Turn one hexagon against the other to get a 3 D tato wheel.

front

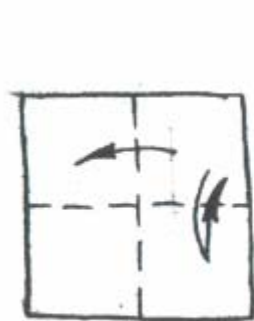


side



The butterfly

Vitaliy Kumratov, Eniseysk, Russia



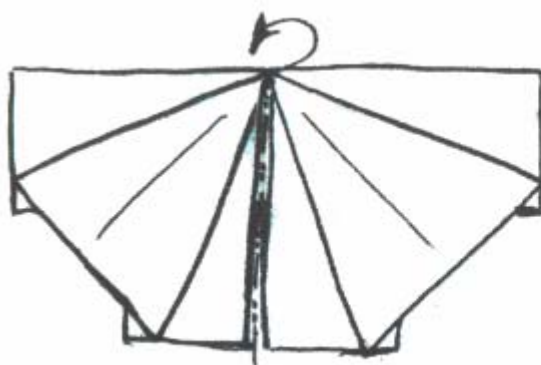
1.



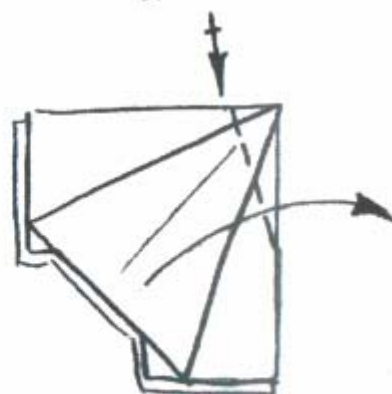
2.



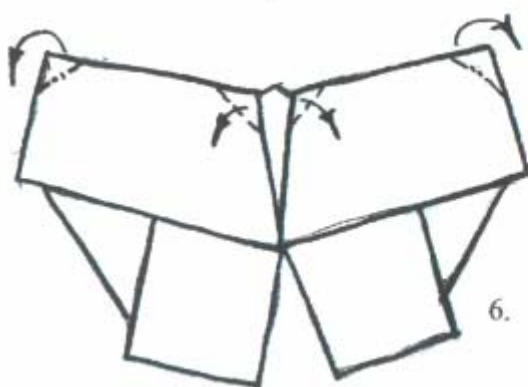
3.



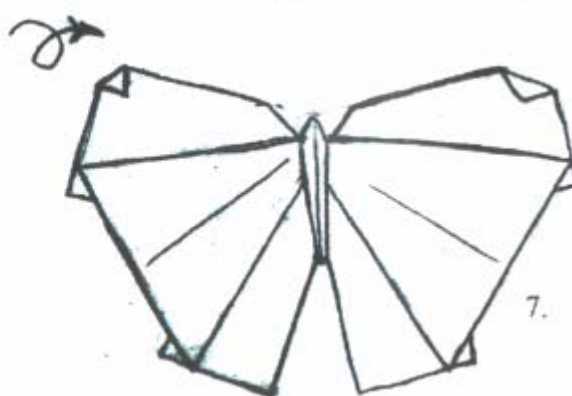
4.



5.



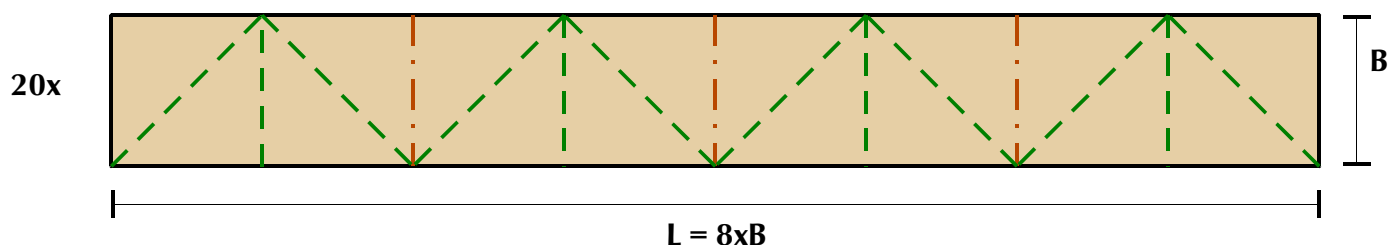
6.



7.

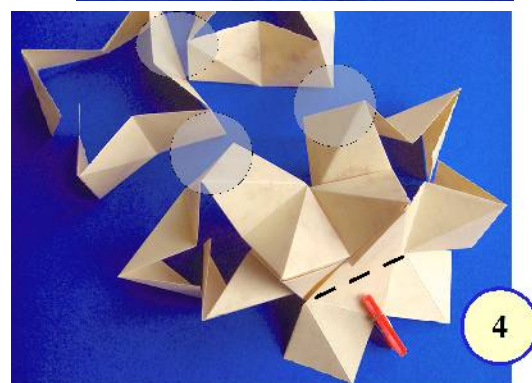
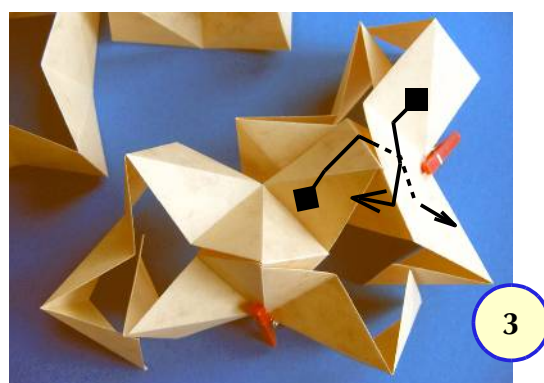
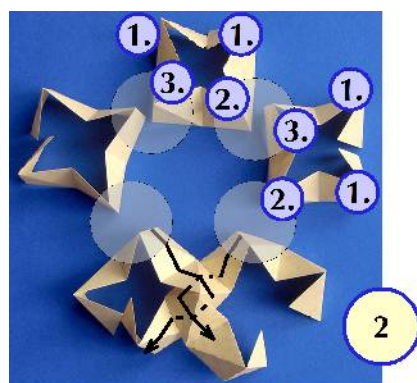
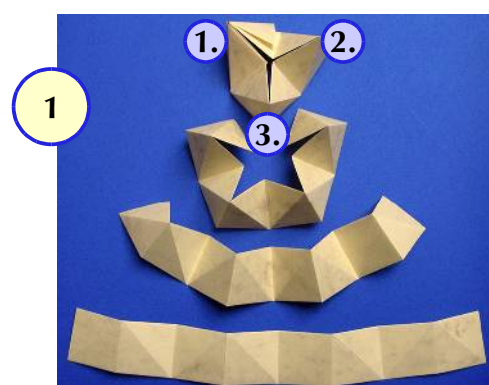
„Der helle Morgenstern“ (Offb. 22,16b)

...ist ein kugelförmiger Stern mit 30 Zacken. Er besteht aus **20 Streifen**, die **8-mal so lang wie breit** sind. Sein Durchmesser ist etwas größer als 4-mal die Streifenbreite.

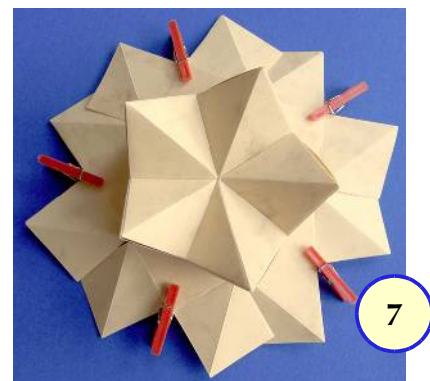
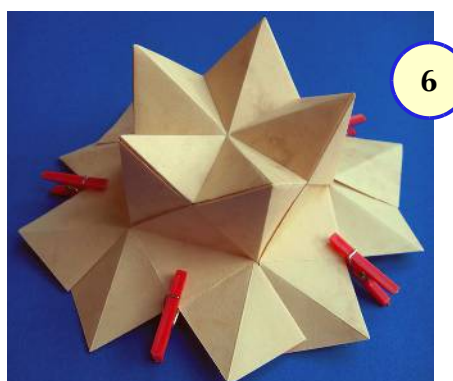
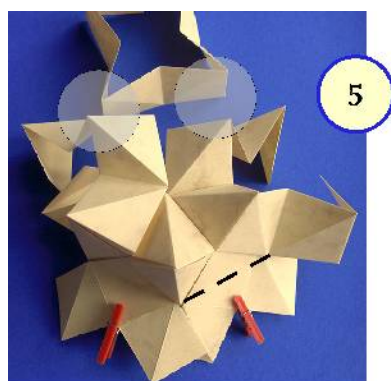


Alle 20 Streifen werden so vorgefaltet, dass 4 Spitzen entstehen.
(Farbe unten)

Anfangs- und Endspitze überlappen sich in der fertigen Faltung. So werden immer drei benachbarte Zacken von jeweils einem Streifen umschlossen (1).

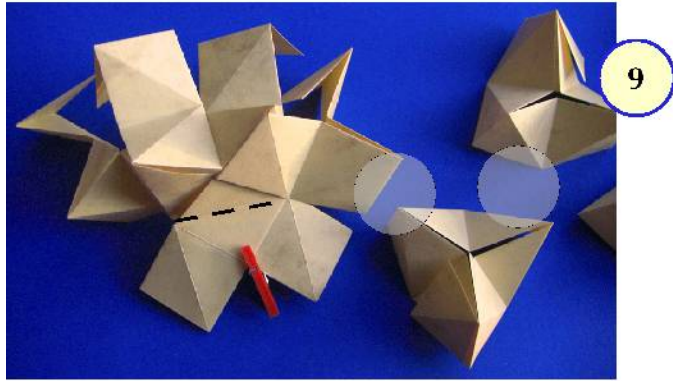
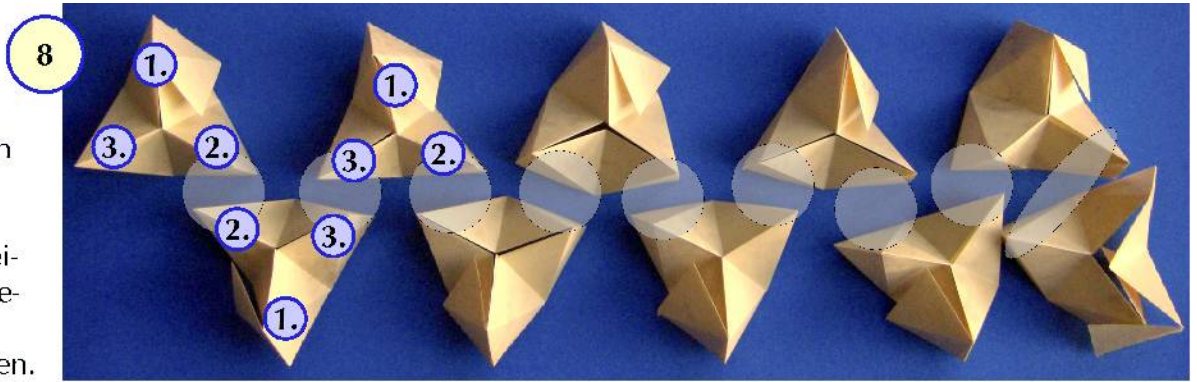


5 Streifen werden zu einer Art „Hut“ zusammengewebt. Dabei werden die jeweils dritte Zacke des einen mit der zweiten Zacke des anderen Streifens übereinander gesteckt (Kreismarkierung). Die offenen Enden bilden die „Hutkrempe“. Zum Zusammenklammern mit Party- oder Büroklammern werden in den vorletzten Segmenten die Diagonalfalten umgekippt, d.h. aus Bergfalten entstehen so Talfalten (2 ... 6).

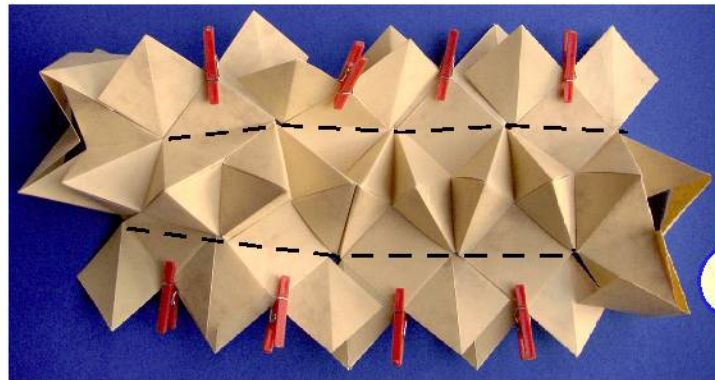
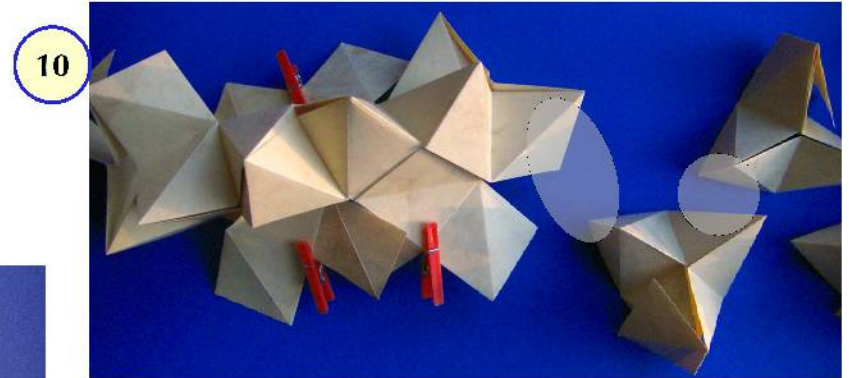


Aus weiteren 5 Streifen entsteht so noch ein zweiter „Hut“.

Die letzten 10 Streifen werden zu einem Zackenband verwebt. Dazu werden die Streifen, wie in Bild 8 zu sehen, der Reihe nach miteinander verbunden.

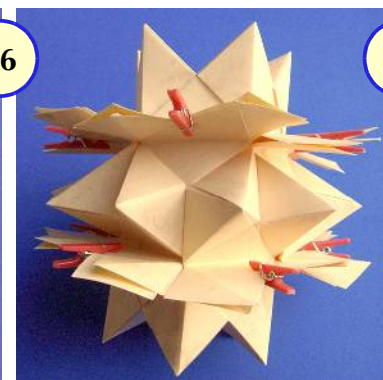
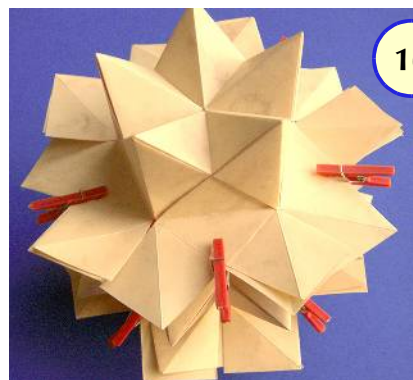
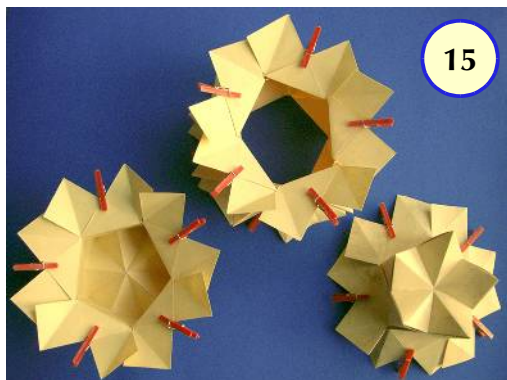
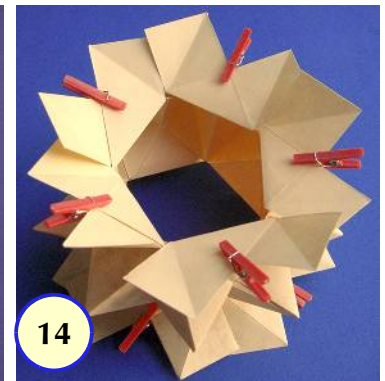
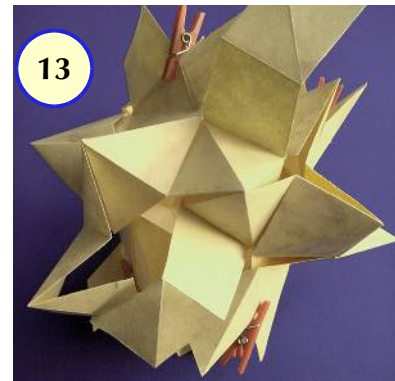
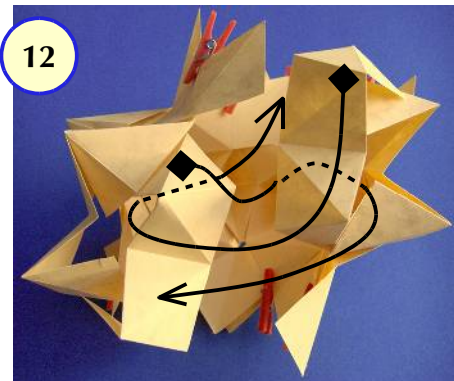


Dabei werden die jeweils zweite Zacke des einen mit der zweiten Zacke des anderen Streifens und die dritte Zacke des andern mit der dritten Zacke des darauf folgenden Streifens übereinander gesteckt (Markierungen).



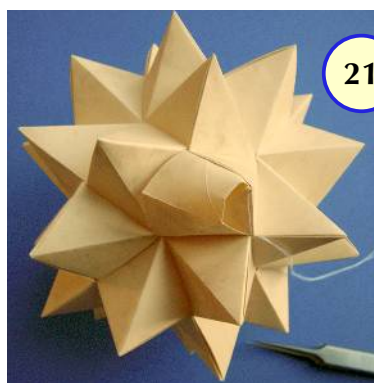
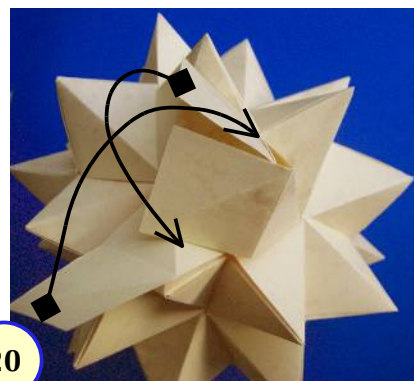
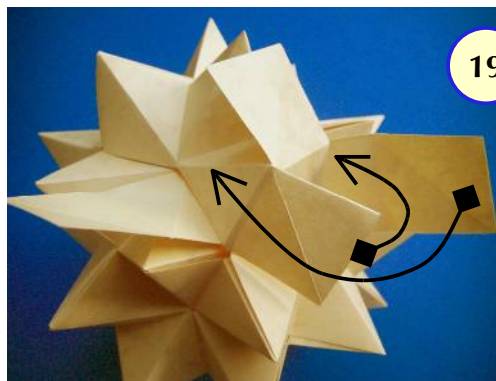
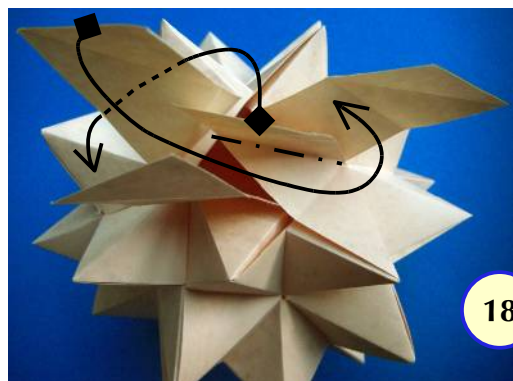
Die offenen Enden bilden so über und unter der Zackenreihe ein Band. Auch hier werden zum Zusammenklammern mit Party- oder Büroklammern in den vorletzten Segmenten die Diagonalfalten umgekippt, also Bergfalten in Talfalten verwandelt.

Der noch nicht verwebte Endstreifen wird nun mit dem Anfangstreifen der Reihe zusammen gewebt. So entsteht aus der Zackenkette ein Zackenring.



Die beiden Hüte und der Zackenring (15) werden zusammengeklammert. (16 + 17)

Aus den 4 Streifenenden unter jeder Klammer werden Spitzen geformt. Der Vorgang ist bei allen 10 Spitzen der gleiche. Am Beispiel der letzten Spitze wird der Vorgang in den Bildern 18 bis 21 demonstriert.

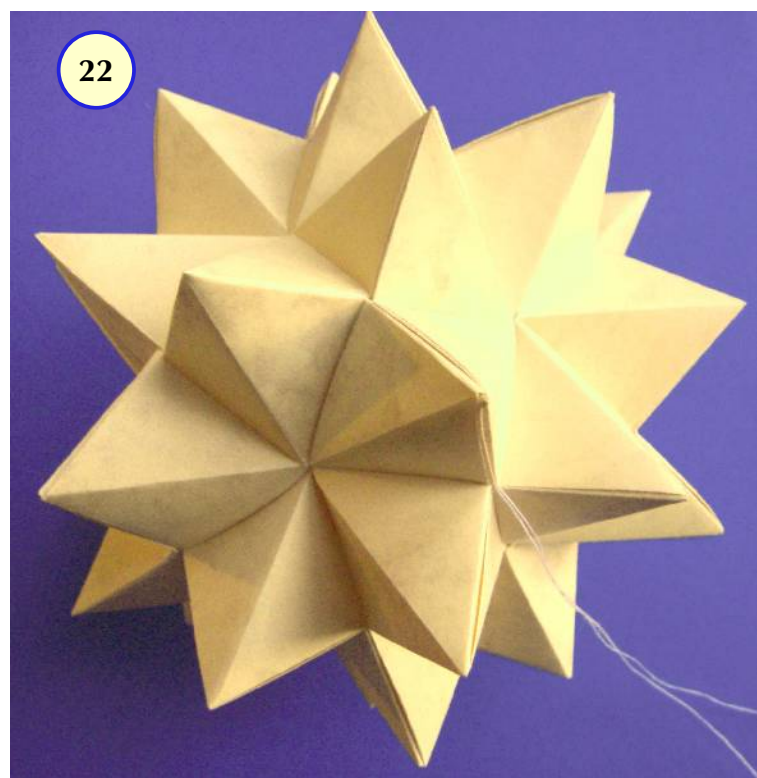
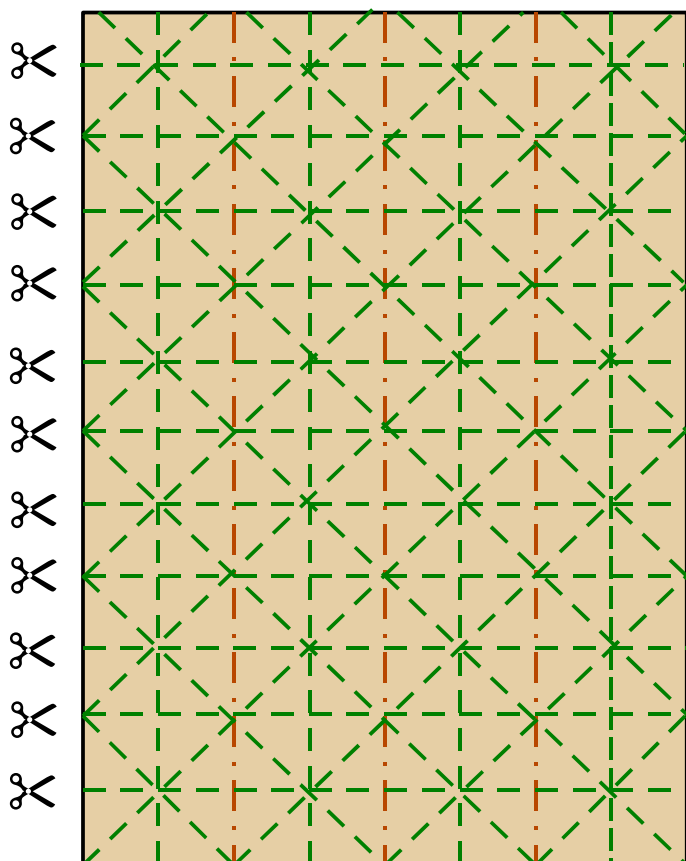


Die beiden äußeren Streifen werden aufgebogen (18). Die beiden inneren werden so aneinander vorbei geführt, dass der untere über den oberen zu liegen kommt. Dabei werden aus den diagonalen Talfalten wieder Bergfalten. Die beiden Streifenenden umschließen sich gegenseitig und bilden so eine Spitze (19). Anschließend werden die beiden äußeren Streifenenden (20) über die innere Spitze und ineinander gesteckt (21). Ehe die letzte Zacke geschlossen wird, zum Aufhängen ein Fadenring an einem Hölzchen in die Mitte einer Dreier- oder Fünfergruppe einlegen.

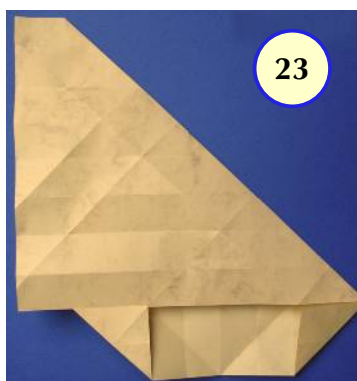
Viel Freude mit dem vollendeten Morgenstern (22) wünscht Wilhelm Möller.

Das Modell entstand 1998
... und die Anleitung am 21.04.2010

Für ein Modell von etwa 11 cm Durchmesser lassen sich **Streifen** z.B. aus 2 Bögen A4 „Elefantenhaut“ schneiden (ergibt 11 Streifen pro A4-Bogen) nach folgender Vorfaltung:



Zuerst werden die senkrechten Bergfalten, anschließend die dazwischen liegenden Talfalten gebildet. Als nächstes kommen die 45°-Falten dran (23) und zum Schluss die waagerechten Falten (24). Dort werden die Streifen abgeschnitten.





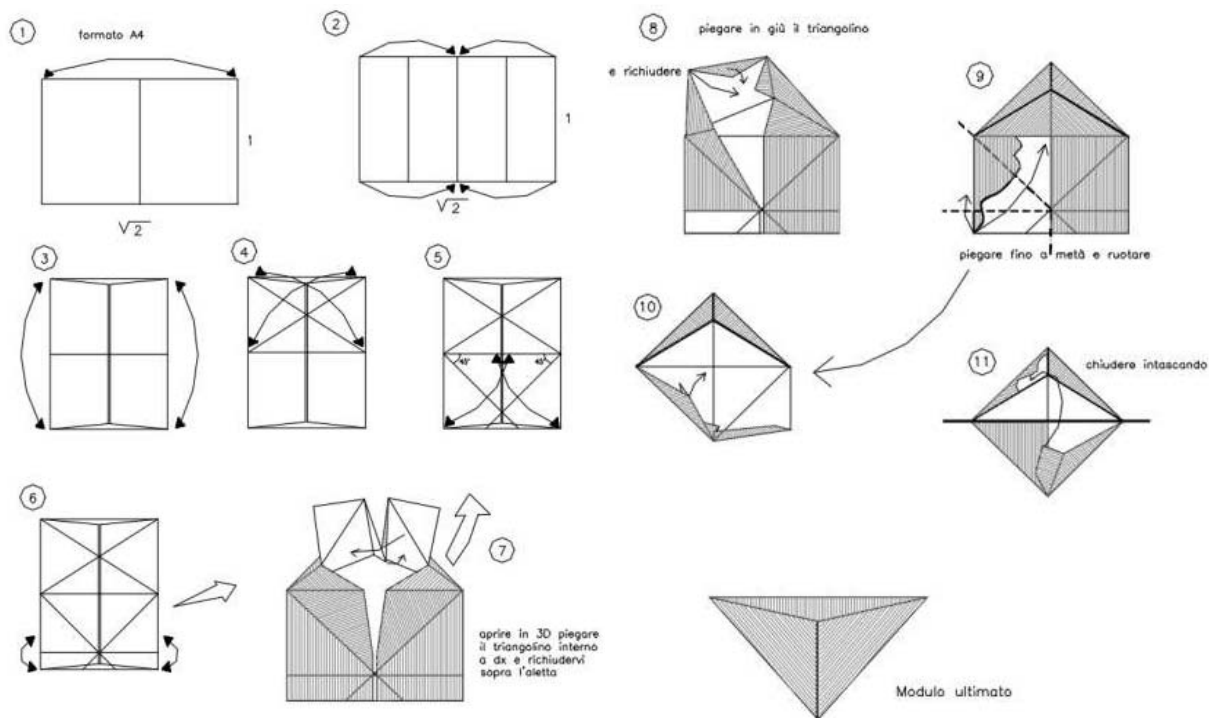
COME UN... GIOCO

di Silvana Betti Mamino

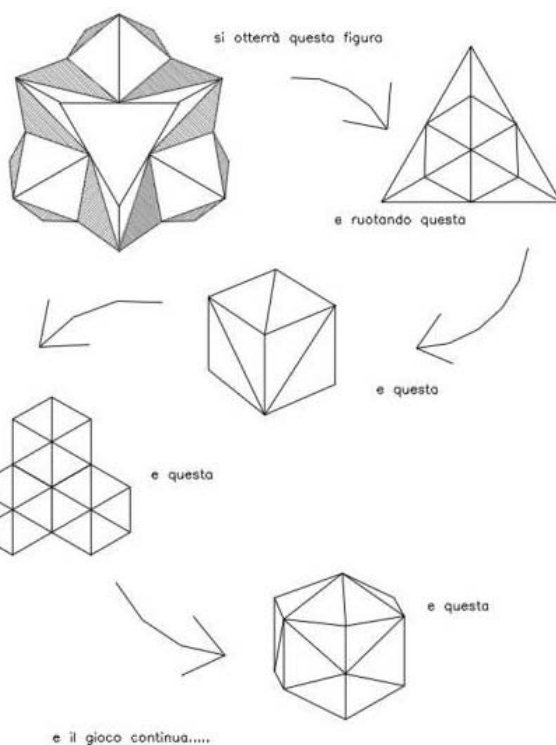
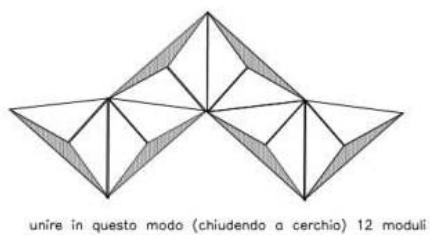
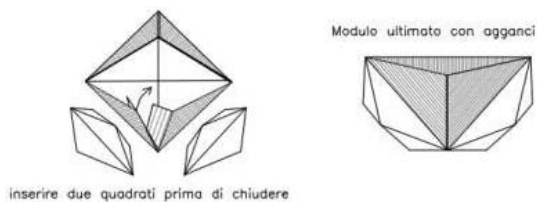
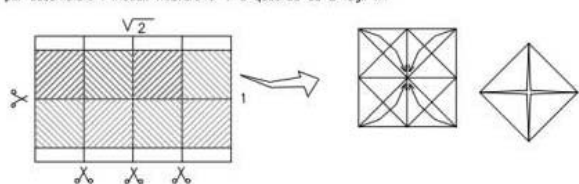
disegni di Enrica Dray

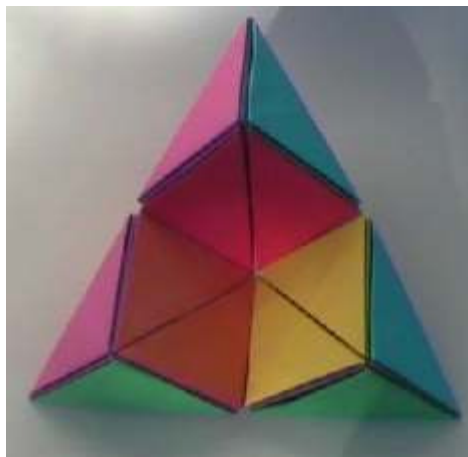
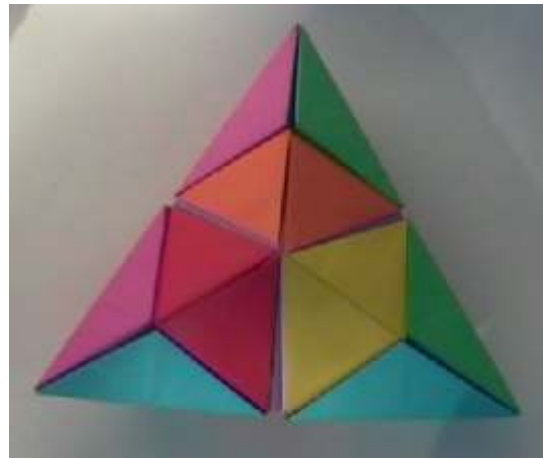
Pag. 1

Un giorno mi sono comprata alla Rinascente un giachino di plastica e sopra c'era scritto:
Yashimoto 1981 - Made in Thailand - si possono fare tantissime piacevoli forme.
L'ho riprodotto con la carta



per assemblare i moduli ricavare 6 + 6 quadrati da 2 fogli A4





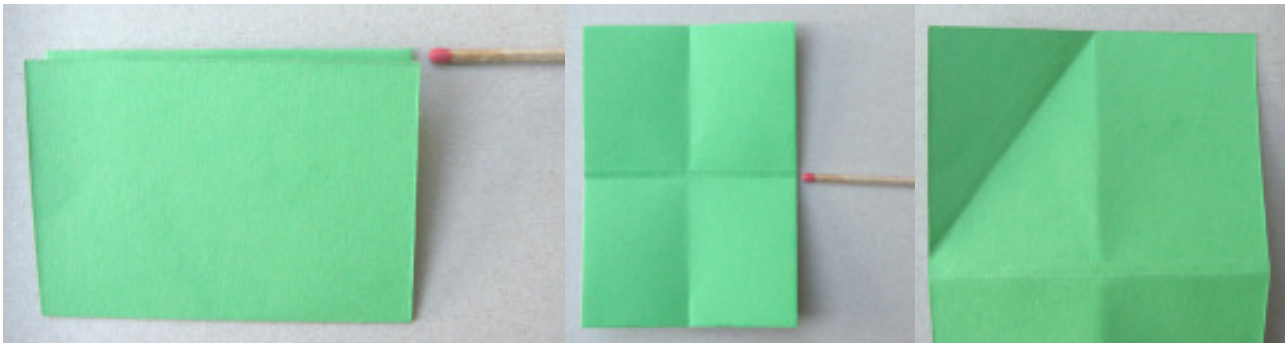
Die Anleitung zu diesem genialen Modell ist zu finden unter der Internetadresse:

http://www.modulandia.it/modelli_vari.htm

Dank an Silvana und Enrica! Das Modell habe ich für mich „**Die zwölf Monate**“ genannt, weil die Reihenfolge der Tetraeder – wie die der Monate - ja festliegt und nicht verändert werden kann und trotzdem jede Figur, die spielerisch damit gestaltet wird – so wie jedes Jahr - völlig anders aussieht.

Für meine Variante habe ich etwas andere Verbindungsmodule gewählt, um damit die Stabilität beim Spielen zu erhöhen, denn durch die beim Bewegen der Tetraeder entstehenden Zugkräfte werden die Ecken der Verbindungsquadrate innerhalb des Modells sehr leicht umgeklappt und so die Verbindungen zwischen den Tetraedern gelockert oder gar gelöst. Für die „Monate“ nehme ich 6 Bögen verschiedenfarbiges Tonzeichenpapier A4 (130 g/m²), die ich halbiere. Das ergibt 12 Bögen A5 für die 12 Tetraedermodule. Für die Verbinder (Gelenkmodule) verwende ich 12 Bögen A7 (je 4 aus einem Bogen A5). Hier kann Kopierpapier (80 g/m²) verwendet werden. Wenn man die mittlere Doppelfalte genügend oft hin und her bewegt, wird aber auch dickeres Papier ausreichend gelenkig. Das Modell hat - als Würfel zusammengelegt - eine Kantenlänge von ca. 8 cm.

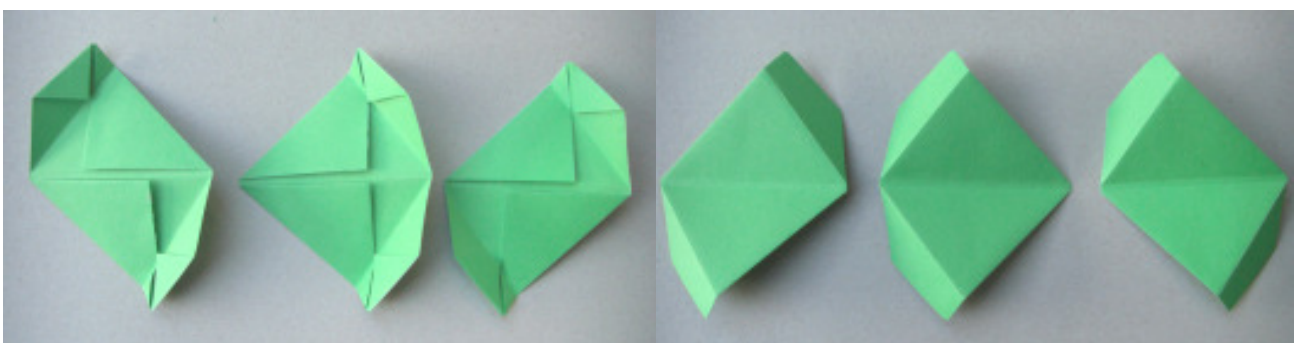
Gelenkmodule



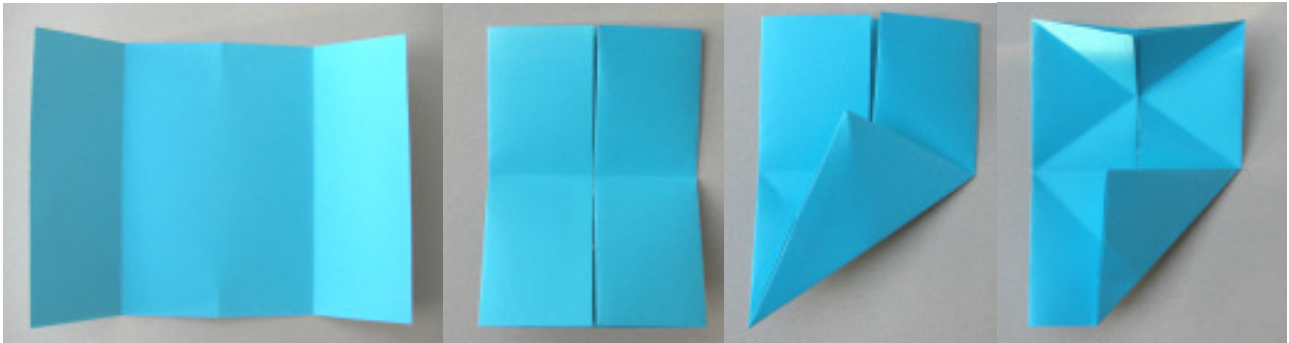
Durch den Abstand von etwa 2 mm zur Oberkante entstehen 2 Brüche in der Mitte, die das Gelenk zwischen den Modulen bildet. Die schräge Falte von der Mitte der schmalen zur Mitte der breiten Seite, also zum Ende der oberen Falte, markiert die Mittellinie zwischen den beiden gleichgroßen Dreiecken der Module.



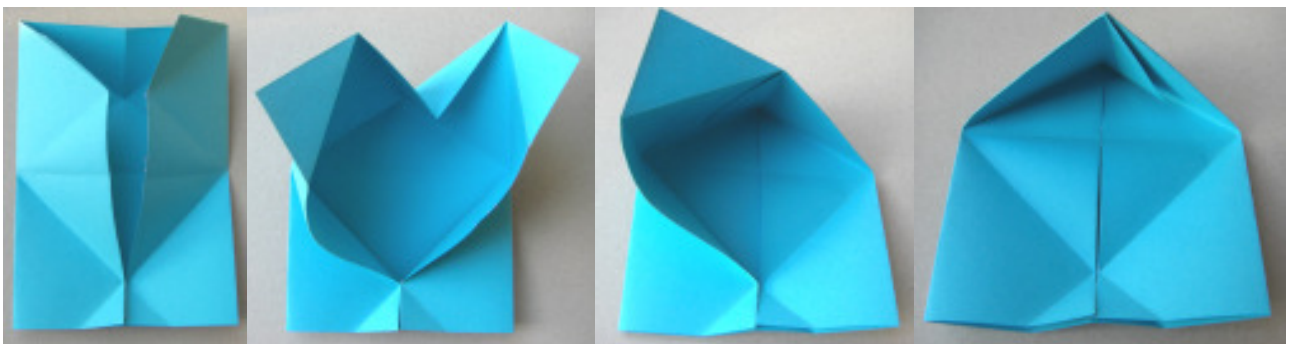
Während die Unterkante des großen gleichschenkligen - rechtwinkligen Dreiecks auf dem oberen Mittelbruch verläuft, zeigt die Spitze des kleinen Dreiecks auf die schräge Falte. Die fertigen Gelenke sind unten in Vorder- und Rückansicht dargestellt. Es werden je 3 der äußeren und 6 der mittleren Gelenkmodule benötigt.



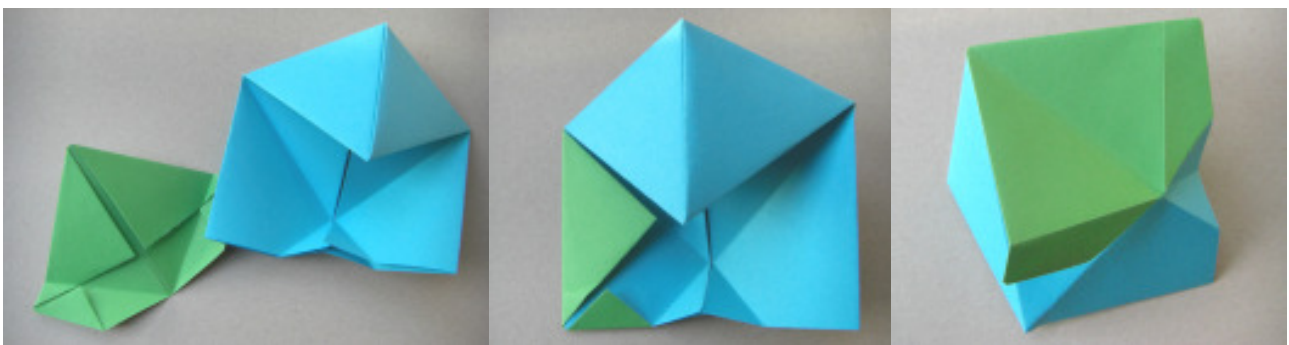
Tetraedermodule



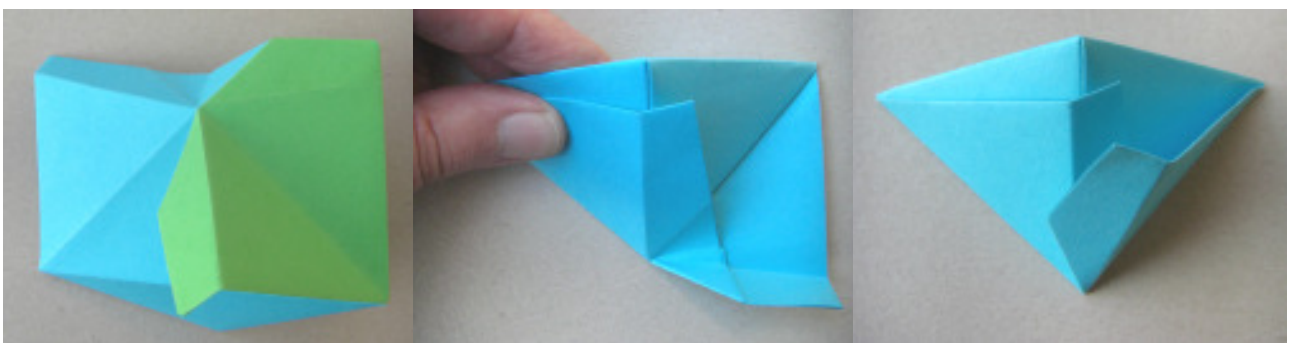
Um keine hässlichen Brüche quer durch die großen Dreiecke des Tetraedermoduls zu bekommen, nur die Mitten der oberen und unteren Kante als Bergfalten markieren. Die Seiten auf die Markierungen klappen und dann in der Mitte zusammenfalten. In einem Rechteck die Diagonalen, im anderen 45°-Winkel falten.



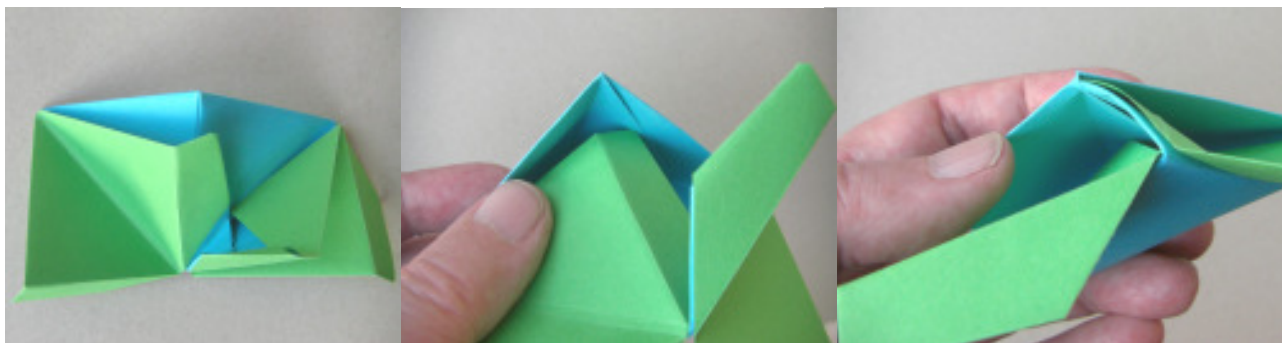
Die obere Markierung auf den Kreuzungspunkt der Diagonalen verlängern. Anschließend die beiden Dreiecksflächen an der Markierungsline zusammendrücken, nach rechts umklappen und durch hindrehen des rechten überstehenden Dreiecks fixieren, anschließend auch das linke überstehende Dreieck in die entstandene Höhle hinein drehen.



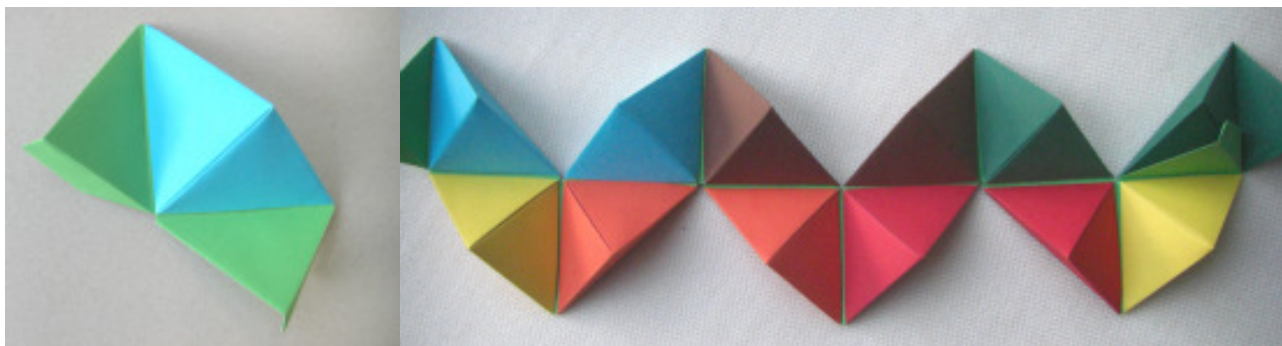
Ein symmetrisches Gelenkmodul mit der passenden Seite über eine Ecke eines Tetraedermoduls stecken und die „schräge“ Falte nachfalten und damit auf das Tetraeder übertragen; den Vorgang entsprechend auf der anderen Ecke wiederholen.



Die linke Seite über das Oberteil hochfalten. Mit einem Falzbein auf der rechten Seite den überstehenden Streifen entlang der Tetraederkante und an der „schrägen“ Falte nachfalten, damit beim Hochklappen die Fläche flach aufliegt.



Zur Vollendung des Tetraeders ein passendes äußeres und ein mittleres Gelenkmodul auf die Flächen aufstecken; die linke Fläche mit Gelenk in die Höhle und die rechte Fläche mit dem Gelenk gemeinsam unter das bewegliche Dreieck in der Höhle bis zum Anschlag hinein schieben, bis alle Flächen glatt liegen.



Jetzt wird der Reihe nach an eines der Gelenkmodule ein weiteres Tetraedermodule und ein weiteres passendes Gelenkmodul in gleicher Art und Weise angeschlossen, bis eine zick-zack-förmige Kette – wie im Bild zu sehen – entsteht.



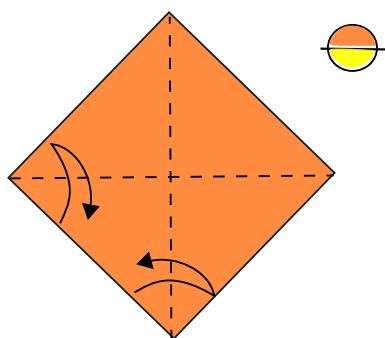
Mit den Spitzen der Tetraeder nach außen wird jetzt ein Ring gebildet und das letzte Gelenkmodul über die letzte freie Ecke des Tetraedermoduls am anderen Ende der Kette gestülpt und hineingesteckt. Damit ist der Ring der „12 Monate“ geschlossen und spielbereit. Viel Spaß! Wilhelm Möller



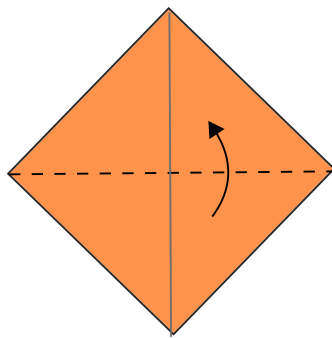
Rubber ring (with Duck head)

Bouée à tête de canard

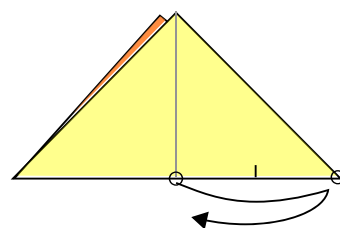
Yannick GARDIN (France)
Created and diagrammed 08/2010



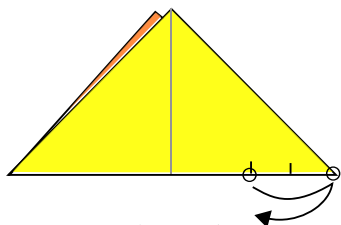
Fold and unfold diagonals
Plier et déplier les diagonales



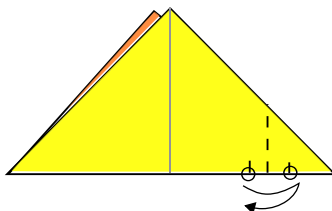
Valley fold
Pli vallée



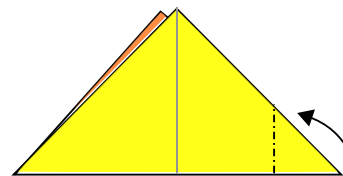
Make a pinch
Marquer



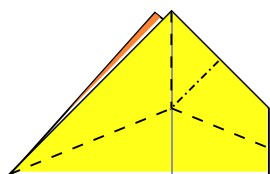
Make a pinch
Marquer



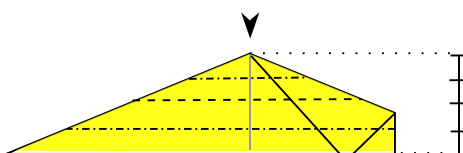
Fold and unfold
Plier et déplier



Inside reverse fold
Pli renversé intérieur



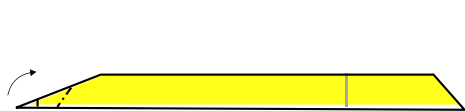
Rabbit-ear all the layers as one
Réaliser une oreille de lapin sur tous les volets



Divide in four equal parts then open-sink
Diviser en 4 puis faire un enfoncement ouvert

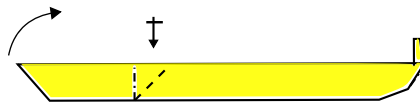


Fold the flap to the left
Plier le volet vers la gauche



1 - valley fold the tip (no references)
2 - inside reverse fold (no references)

1 - pli vallée sur la pointe (pas de références)
2 - pli renversé intérieur (pas de références)



Swivel fold
Pli pivot de chaque côté

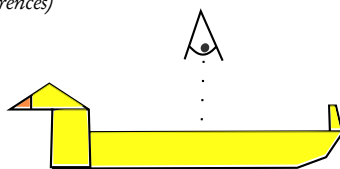


Outside reverse fold, following an inner layer
Pli renversé extérieur, aligné sur le volet intérieur

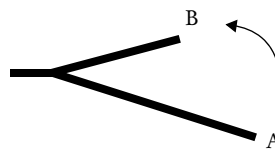


Mountain fold the tip of the first layer only to make a color-change for the beak

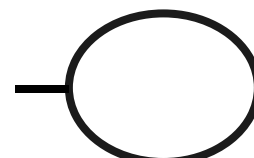
Pli montagne pour le bec (volet supérieur seulement)



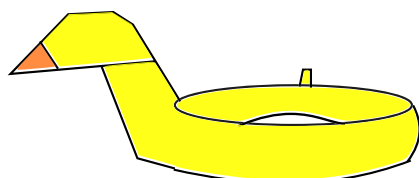
View from above
Vue d'au-dessus



Insert A into B ...
Insérer A dans B ...



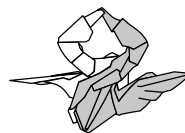
... and round it
... et arrondir



Two Swans

Designed by: Yuri Sarudiansky

Diagrammed by: Yuri Sarudiansky (Kehom the Archer)

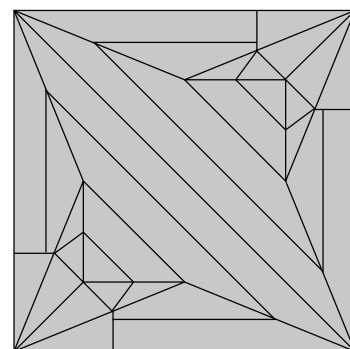


Designed 29/12/2009
Diagrammed 01/01/2010

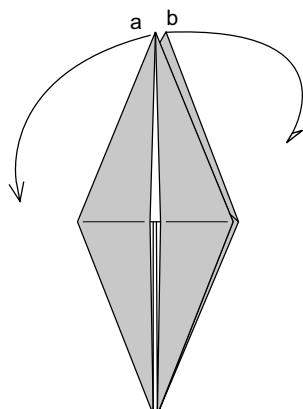
This is my first try at designing a double swan from a single square.

The diagrams here display two "paths" to fold the swans. One that is very simple to fold, uses no color change, resulting in two swans with the same color. The other path uses color change but is somewhat more difficult to fold because of the fact that some of the changes in color must be interrupted somewhere in the flap.

Ratio: 0.24 x 0.39

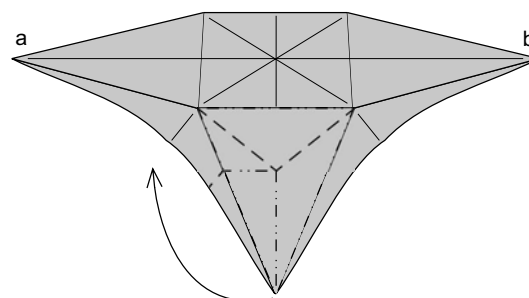


1.



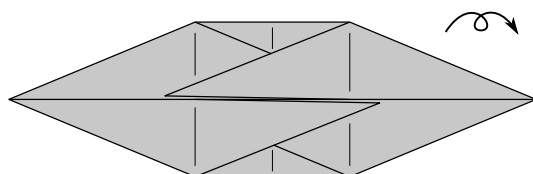
Begin with the Bird Base.
Pull apart the top flaps until
the central triangles open.

2.

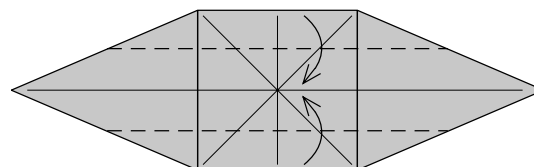


3D view. Do a rabbit ear. The flap behind
should go to the opposite side. This will flatten
the model.

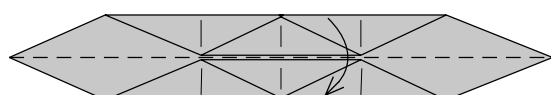
3.



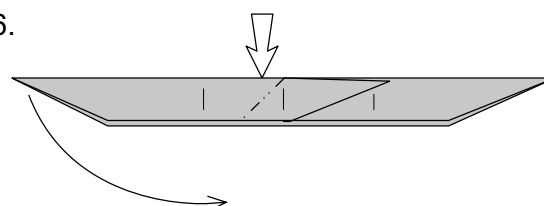
4.



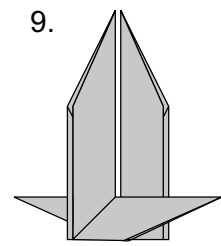
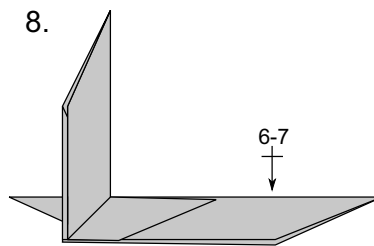
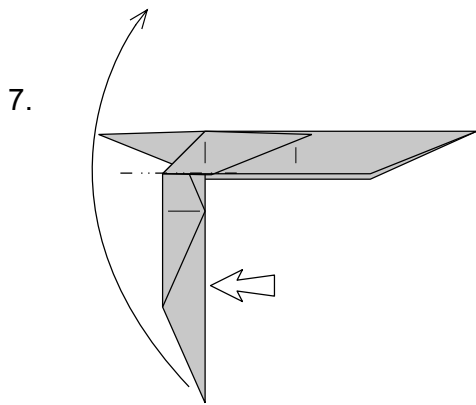
5.



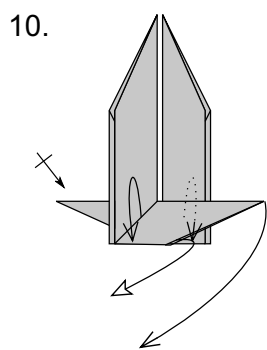
6.



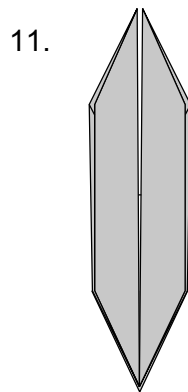
Inside reverse fold.



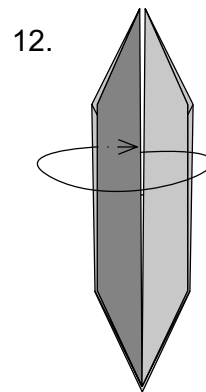
If you want both swans to have the same color, skip to step 21.



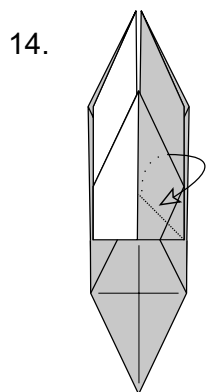
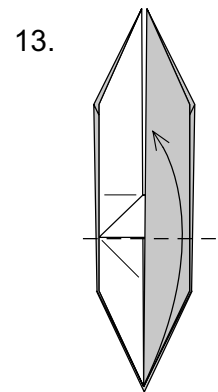
Open the wing flap and pull down, releasing trapped layers of paper. Repeat behind.



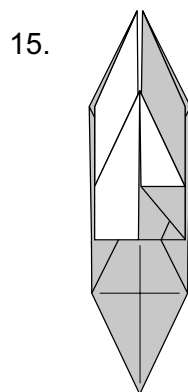
This is the result.



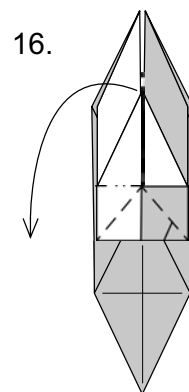
Unwrap only the shaded layer behind (color-change).



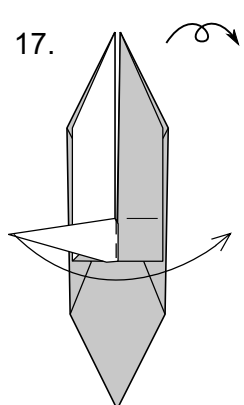
Color-change the rest of the wing, by wrapping the right side of it with paper from behind.



This is the result.

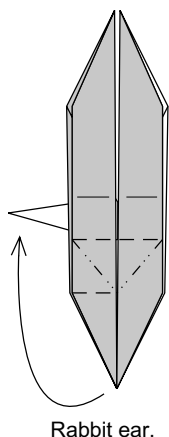


Rabbit ear to redo the wing.



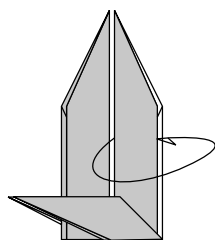
Valley fold the wing to the right. Turn over.

18.



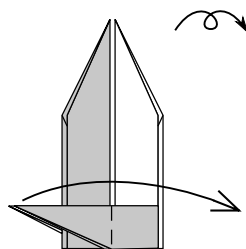
Rabbit ear.

19.

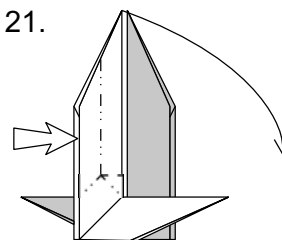


Color-change the front layer of the right flap.

20.

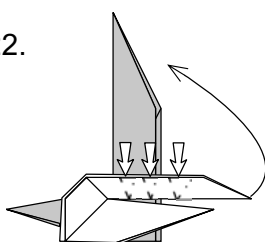


21.



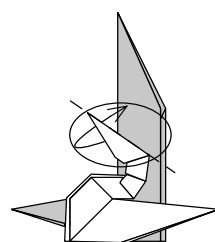
Double rabbit ear.

22.



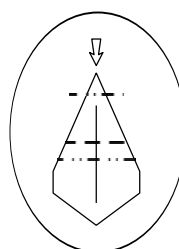
Crimp three times (or more if you have enough paper).

23.



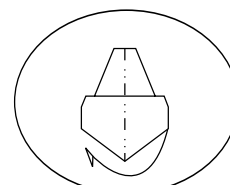
Open the head by folding up the layer behind.

24.



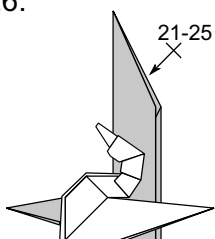
Sink an small amount of the point and pleat to form the beak.

25.



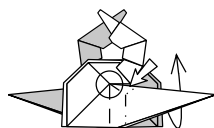
Close the head again by mountain folding.

26.



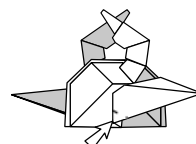
Repeat steps 21 to 25 on the other flap (swan).

27.



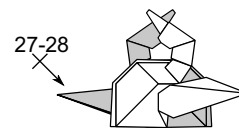
Lift up a layer from the wing. While doing this, move the entire structure to the left using an squash fold and a pleat on the front layer of the wing. If you hold the circled area the process may get easier.

28.



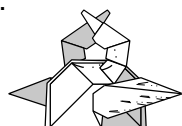
Squash fold a lower section of the wing.

29.

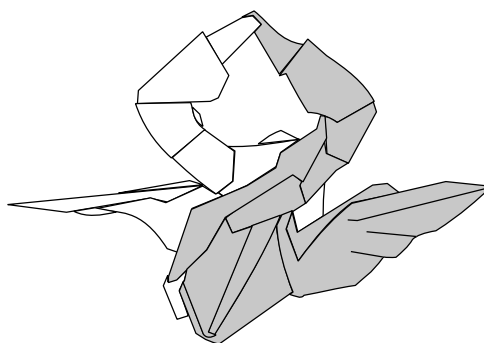


Repeat steps 27 and 28 on the other wing.

30.



Shape the model by doing some pleats on the wings. Round the neck of the swans and to a little twist so they will face each other. Do some other shapings as you like.



Pingvinyonok
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