Christmas Origami Book

2009

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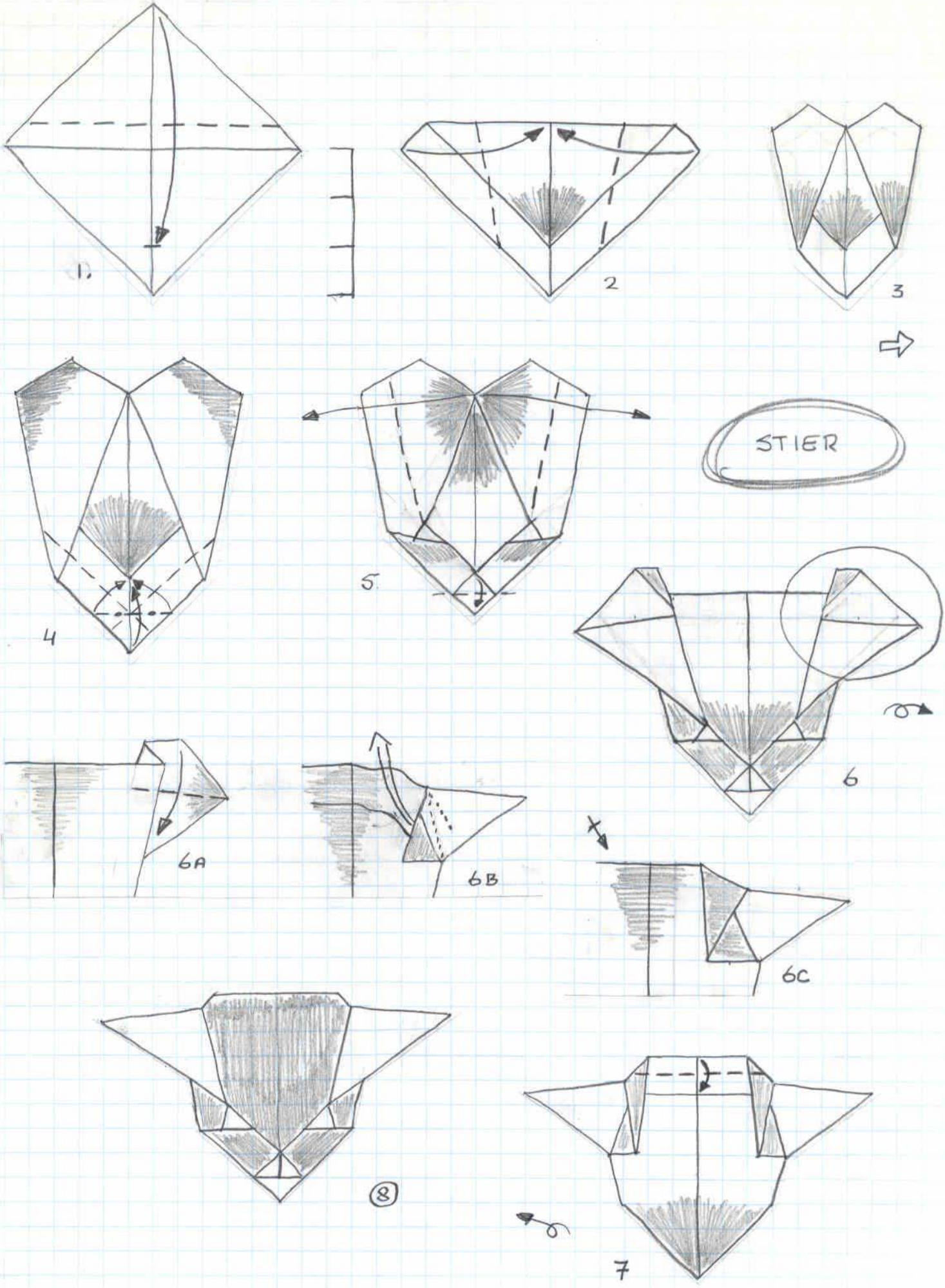
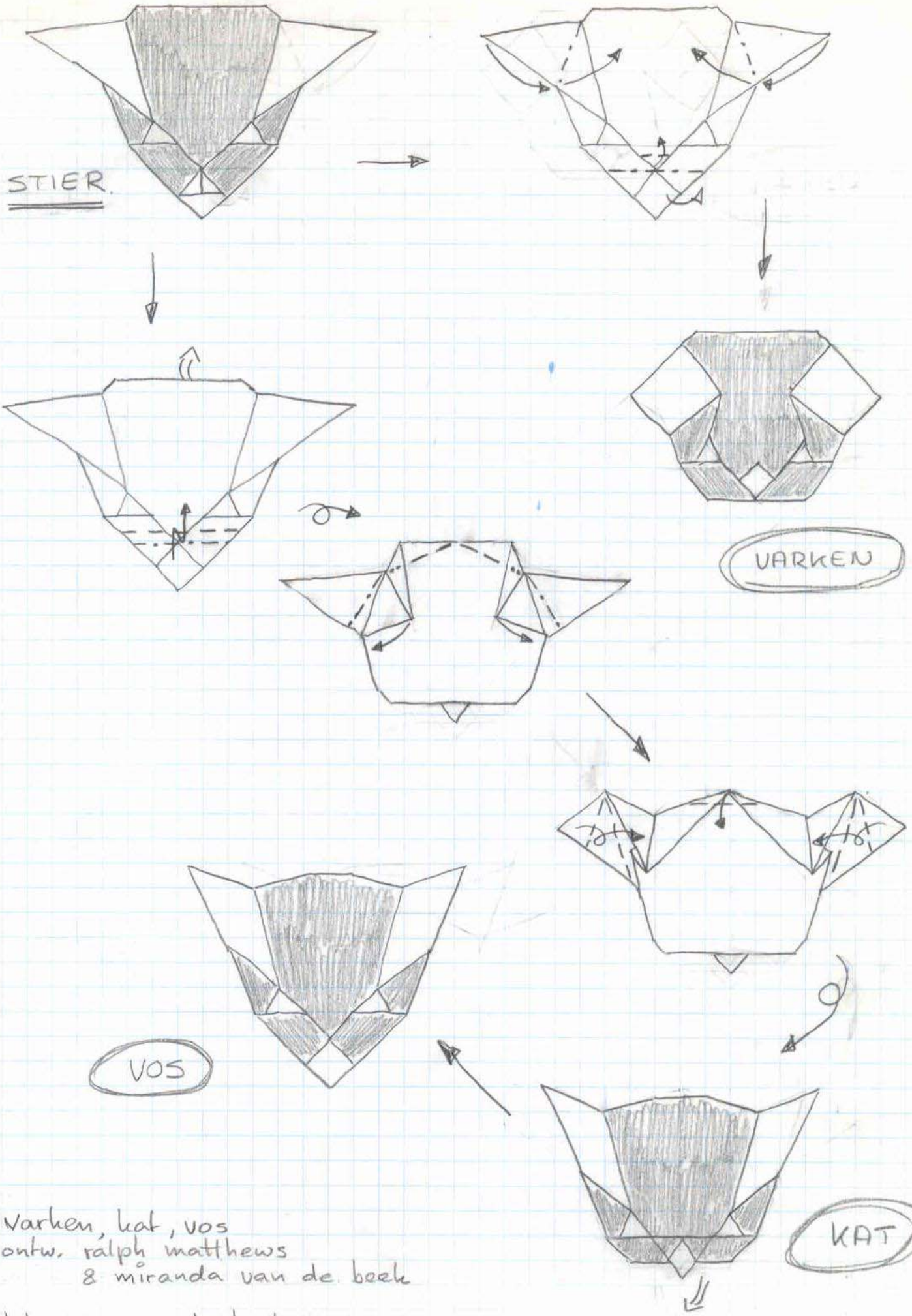


ontw. ralph matthews

tek. a.m. van de beek
rotterdam, april 1995



Varken, kat, vos
ontw. ralph matthews
& miranda van de beek

tek. a.m. van de beek
rotterdam, april 1995

SHAKE-IT

Used printed card, blank double A6 card, blank single A6 card, A6 overhead sheet, foamtape, double-sided tape, scatters

- Cut the used card just a bit smaller than the double A6 card and glue it on the front
- Glue foam or foamtape along the edges of the front
- Put some small scatters on the picture and put/glue the plastic sheet on the foam
- Put double-sided tape along the edges of the plastic
- Cut a frame from the single card with a rim of 1,5 cm and glue it to the plastic sheet

WOBBLE

Used printed card, blank double A6 card, 10 cm thread/ribbon

- Cut the main picture from the used card and keep the rest until later
- Cut a frame in the front of the card, just a bit smaller than the picture
- Glue the (kept) rest of the used card behind the hole in the card
- Glue/tie the thread to the top of the picture and then tie it to the frame so it can wobble

POP-UP

Used printed card, double blank A6 card (from 1/2 A4 or from A5 depending on the picture)

- Cut the main picture from the used card and keep the rest until later
- Open the A6 card and make a pop-up strip in the middle. For an upright picture of this size the strip should be from 1,5 cm under to 3 cm above the middle
- Pull the strip lightly forward and close the card, the strip should then be in exactly the right place
- Glue the (kept) used card in the A6 card as a background, the hole should be on the middle fold of the card
- Glue the picture on the strip

CARDBOX

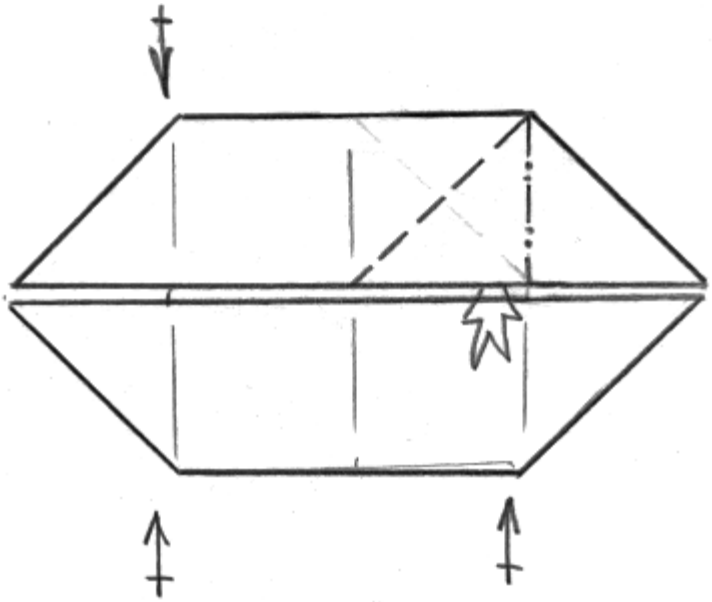
Used printed card, single A6 card

- Decide which part of the used card will be the top of the box and cut it out with an extra 1,5 cm on all sides
- Cut the same size from the A6 card but now with an extra of 1,75 cm in stead of 1,5 cm
- Fold all edges upright and glue them into a box

ideas by A. Miranda van de Beek

Кусудама «Фантазия».
Калашникова А., г. Енисейск, Россия

1.



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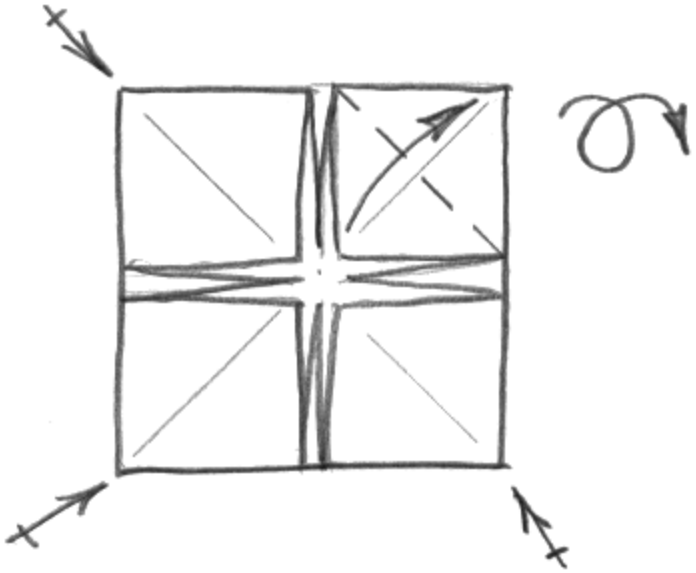

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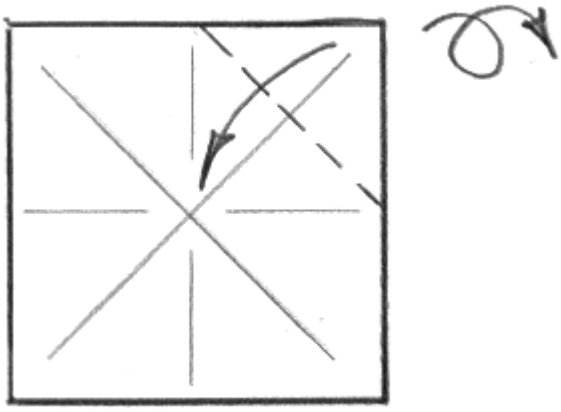

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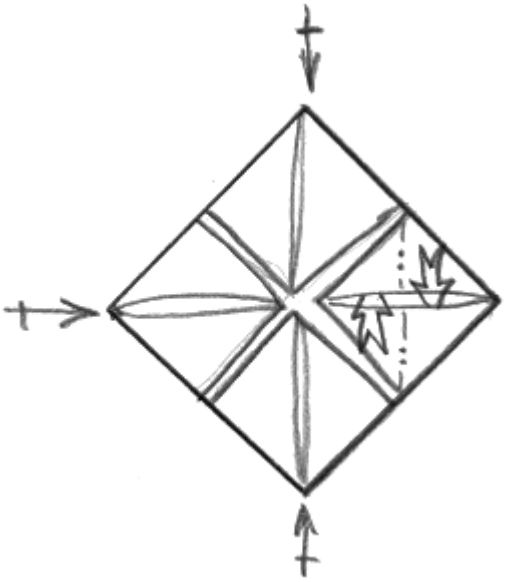

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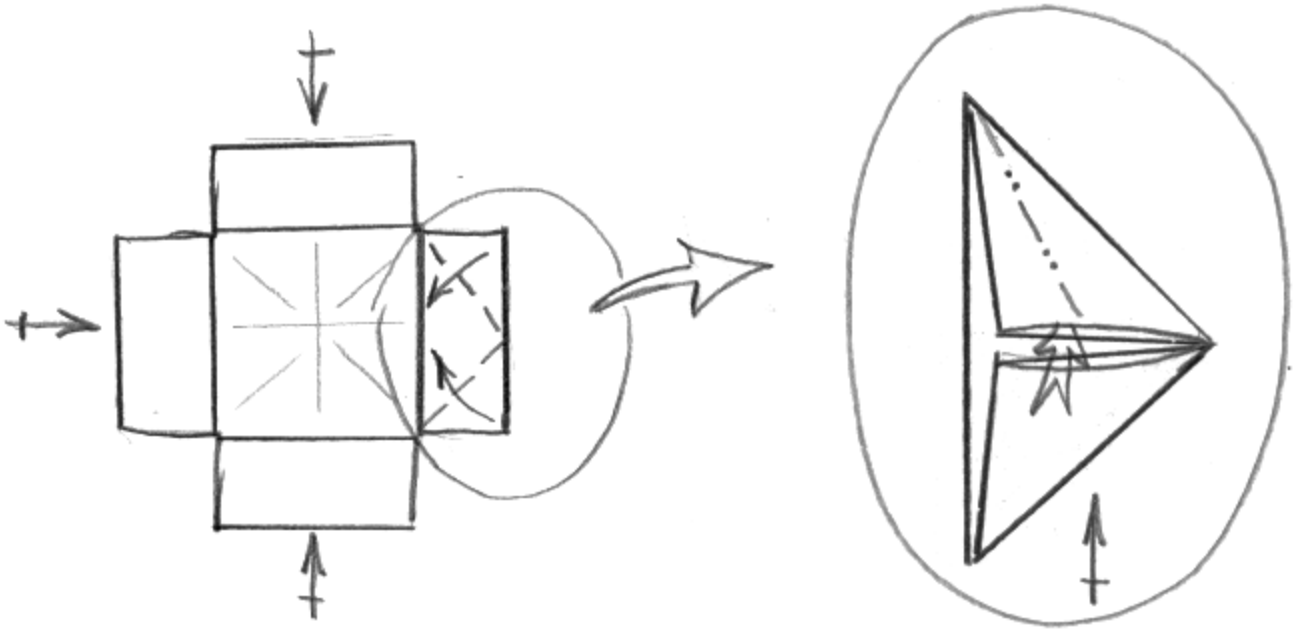

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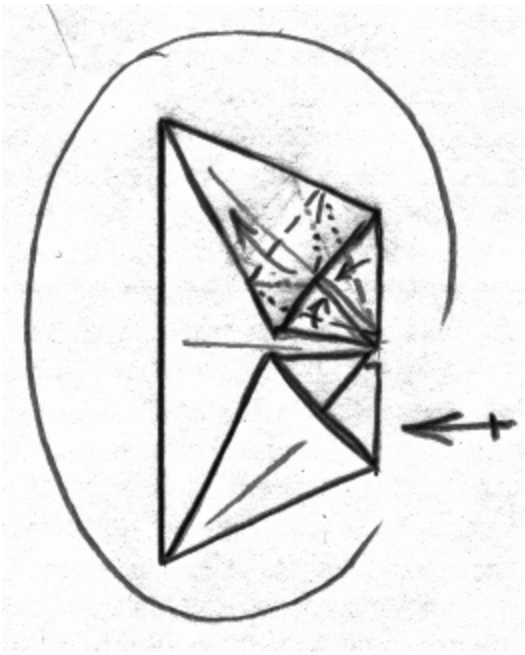

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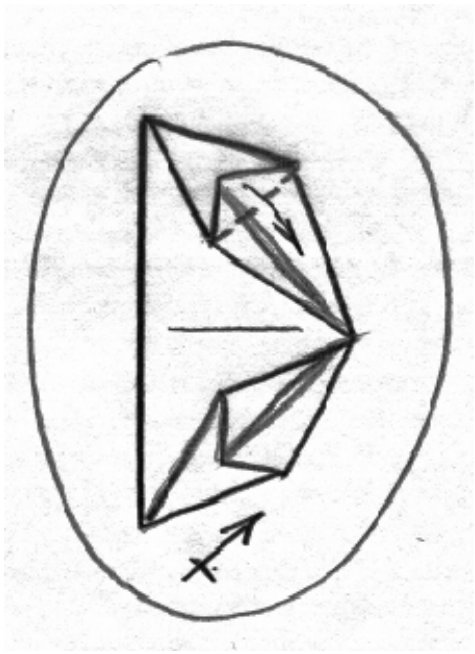

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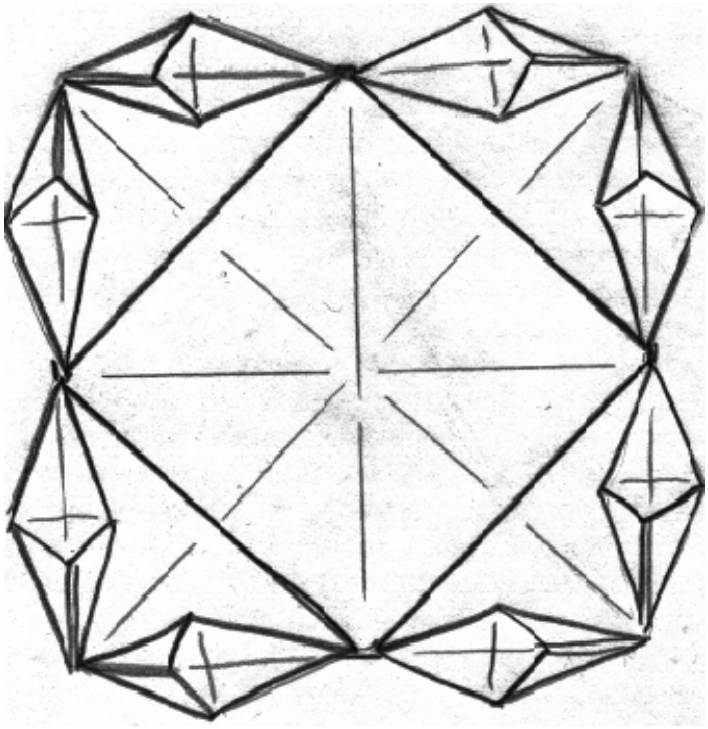


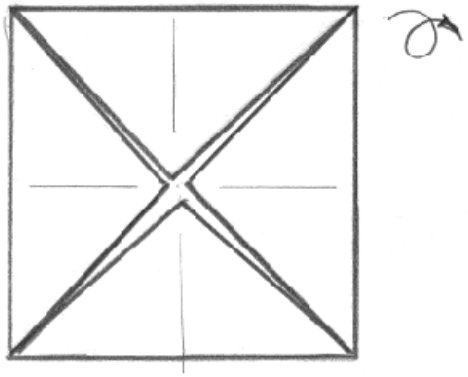
1. Для работы потребуется 6 одинаковых квадратов. Работаем с первым. Базовая форма «Катамаран» Раскрыть карман в правом верхнем углу. Повторить с тремя другими углами.
3. Согнуть углы к центру, захватив все слои бумаги. Перевернуть.
5. Согнуть по намеченным линиям. 5-8 повторить с трёх других сторон.

Сделать ещё пять таких модулей. Все шесть собираются за счёт карманов и треугольников-вставок. Для прочности треугольники немного подклеить. Внутрь каждого модуля вставить в карманы цветные квадраты по величине модуля.

Кусудама «Миру-Мир»

Калашникова А., г. Енисейск, Россия

1.



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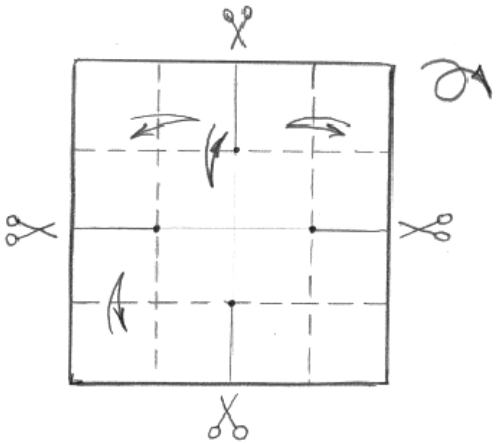

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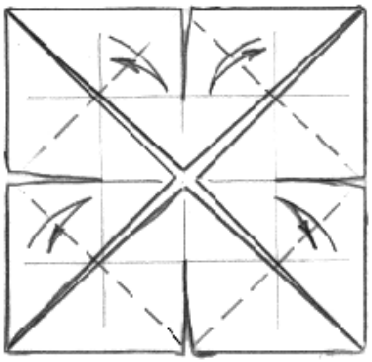

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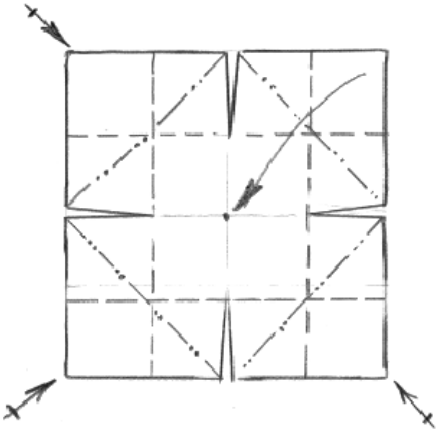

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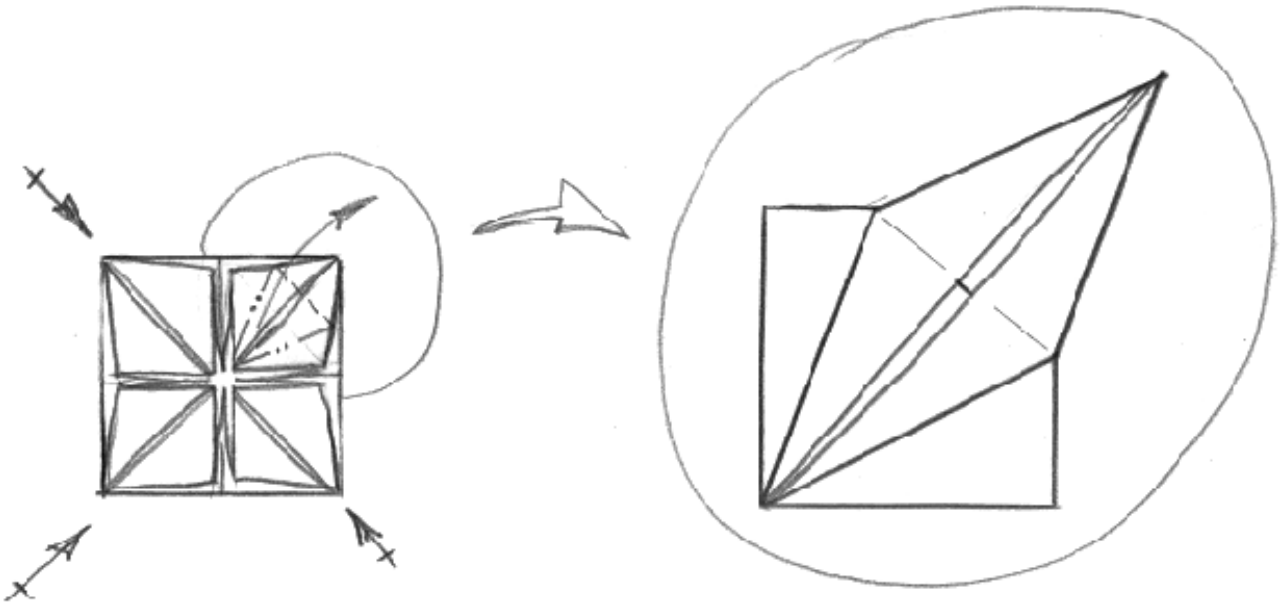

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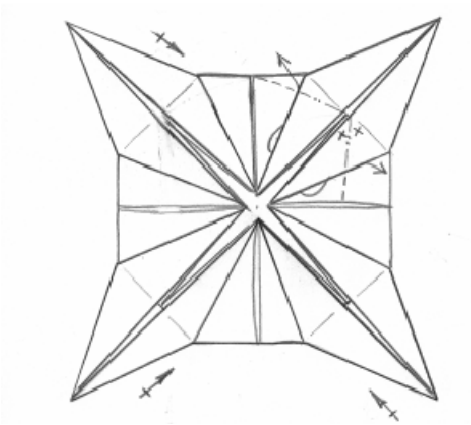

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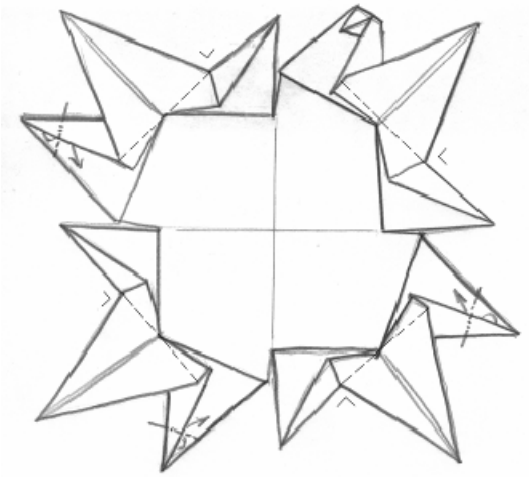
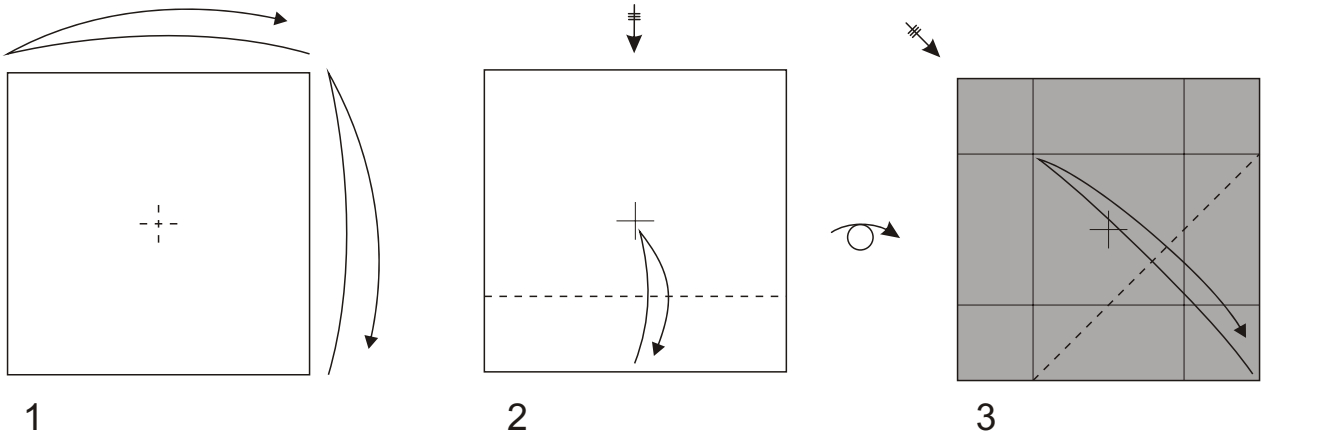


1. Базовая форма «Блин». Перевернуть.
2. Наметить линии «долины». Сделать четыре надреза до отмеченных точек. Перевернуть.
4. Согнуть верхний правый угол по намеченным линиям. Повторить с остальными тремя углами.
5. В верхнем правом углу сложить базовую форму «Птица». Повторить с тремя другими углами.
6. Проверьте результат. Верхний правый угол в увеличенном виде.
7. Хвостик и голову журавлика вогнуть внутрь по намеченным линиям.
8. Вогнуть внутрь будущие головы, как показано в правом верхнем секторе. Крылья у журавликов наклонить вниз под прямым углом.

Сделать ещё пять модулей. Внутрь каждого модуля вклеить зелёный или коричневый овал-это будет стилизованная земля. Склеить их друг с другом треугольниками, расположенными с оборотной стороны модуля.

Star

by An de Vries



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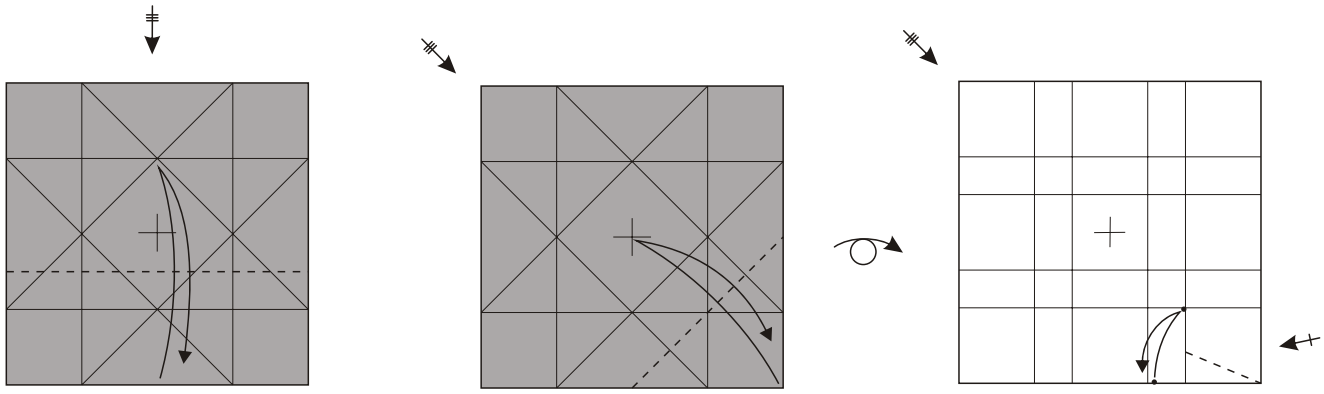

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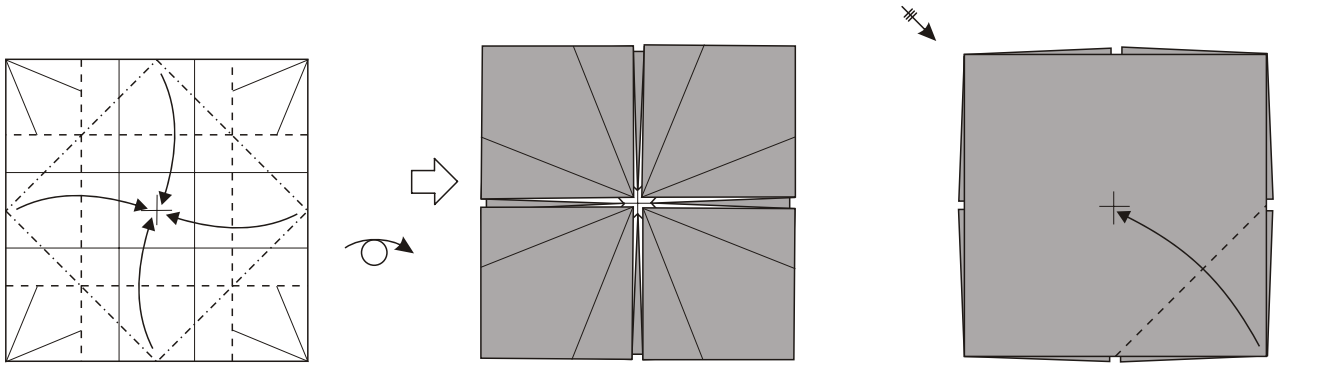
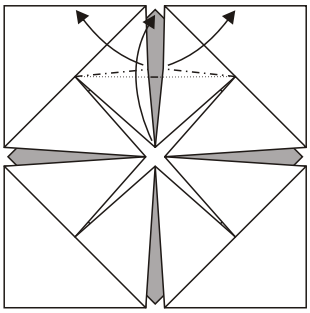


7 Collapse into a windmill-base

8 9



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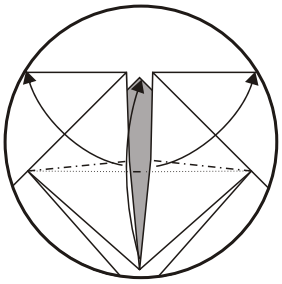

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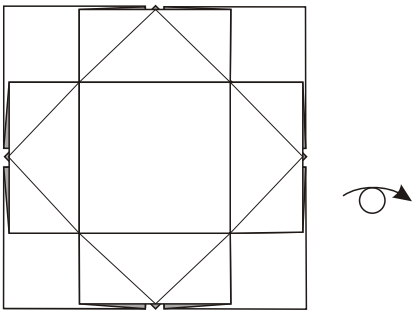

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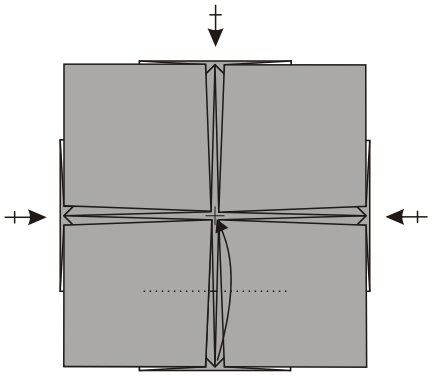
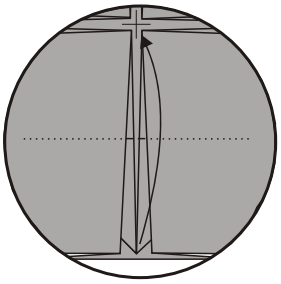


12 Fold to the centre between the layers



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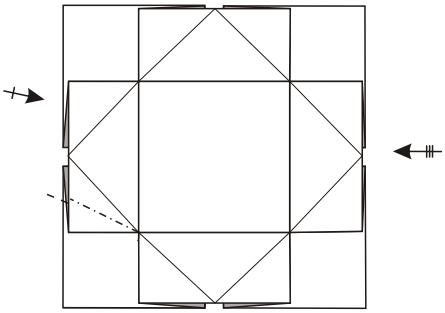

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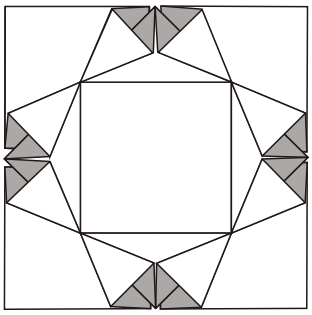

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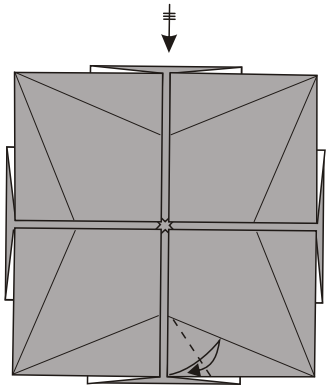

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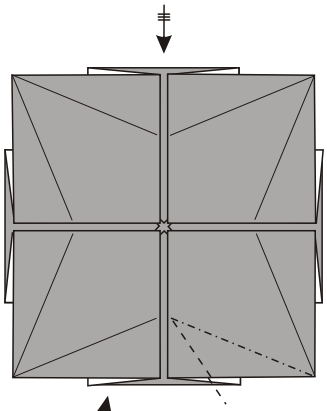

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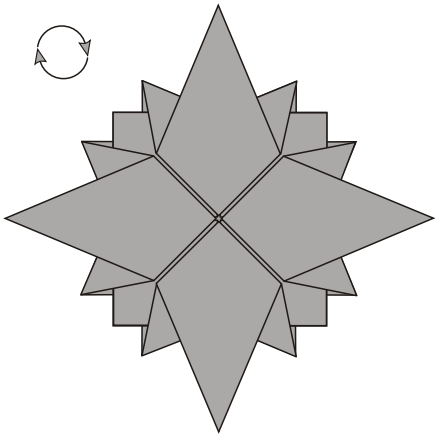
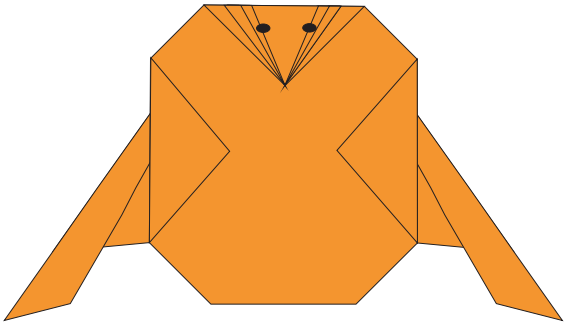
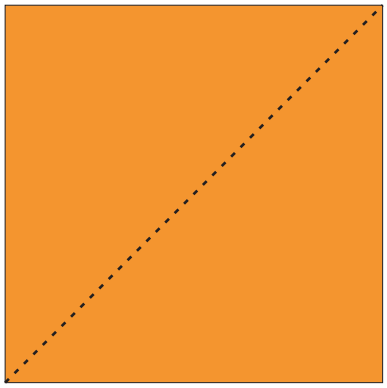


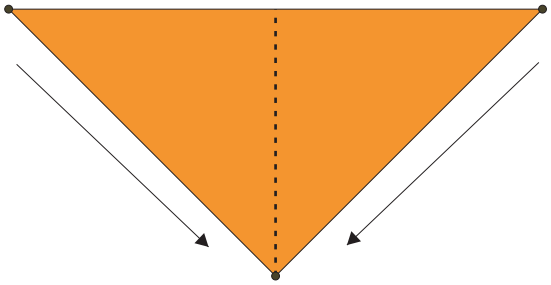
Bufnita

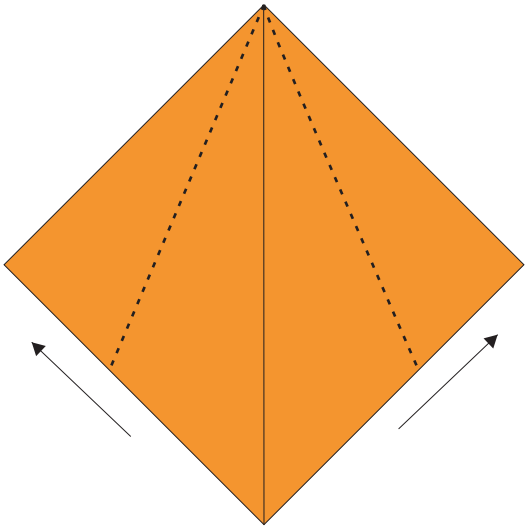


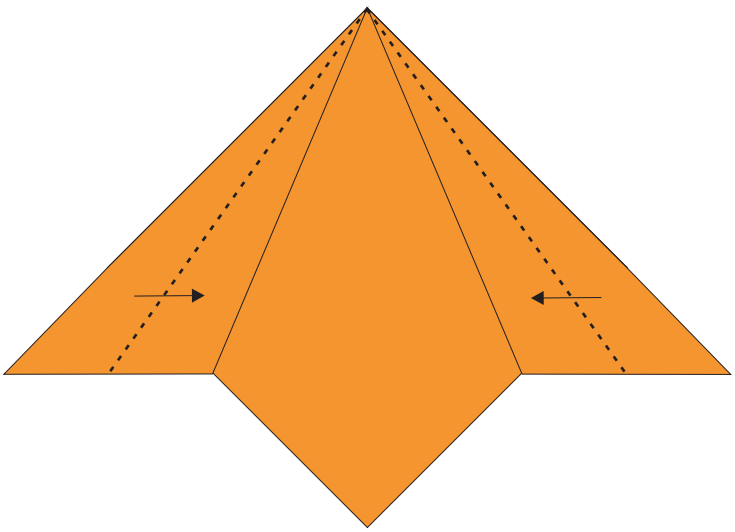
creator: Ana Mateea Cerchez
age: 6

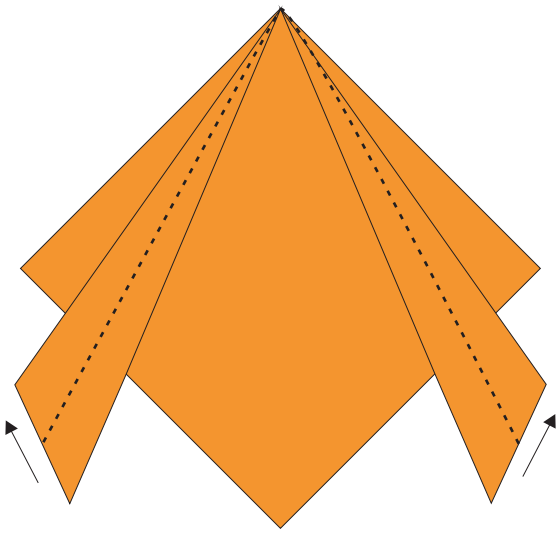
graphics: Alexandra Tonchievici

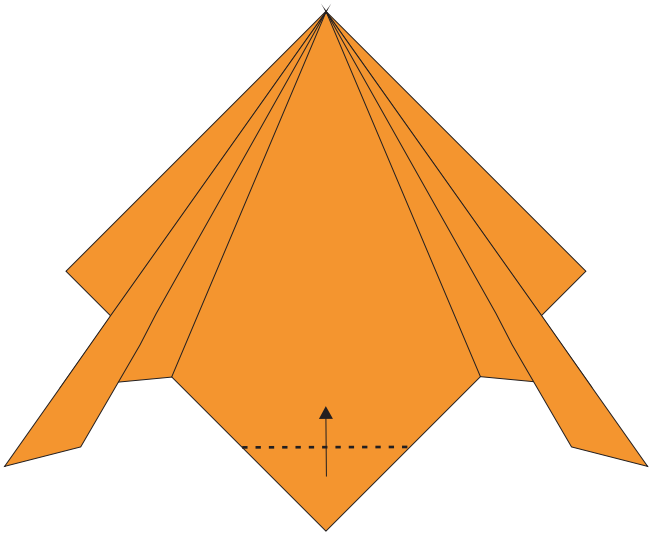


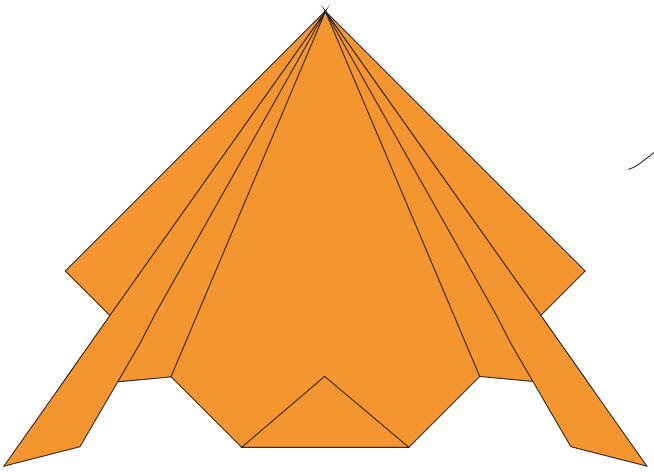


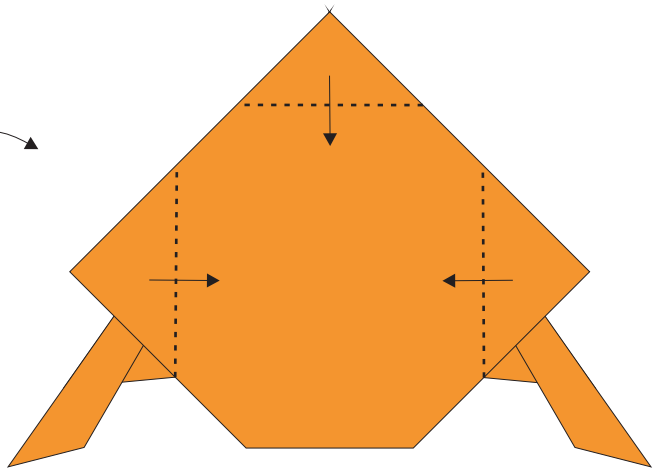


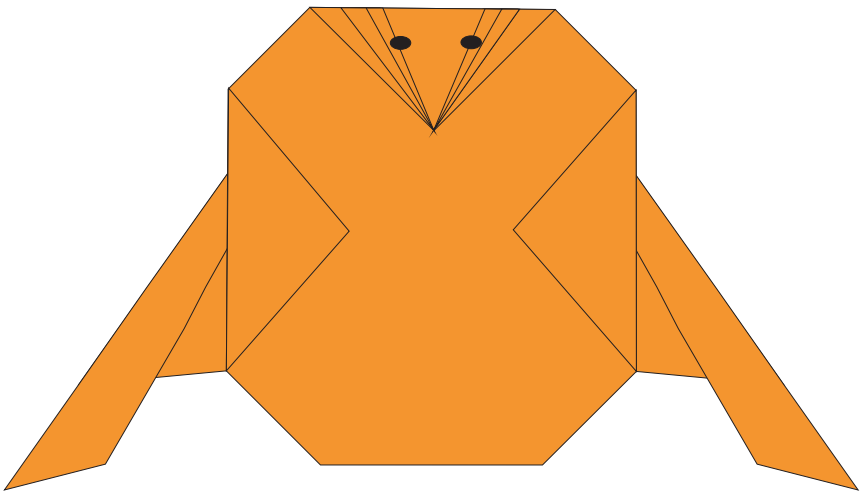


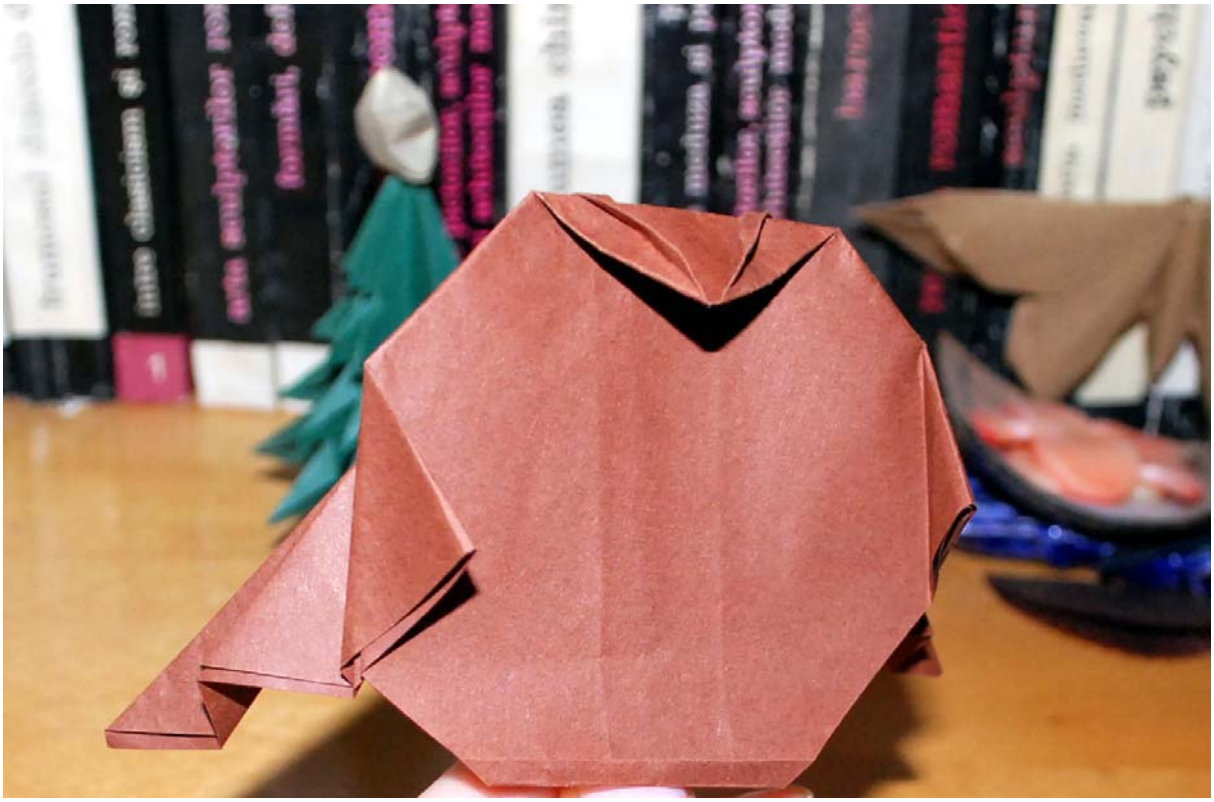


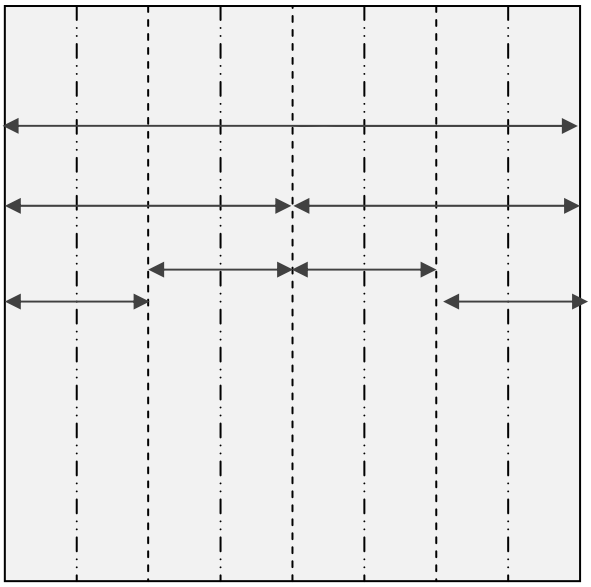








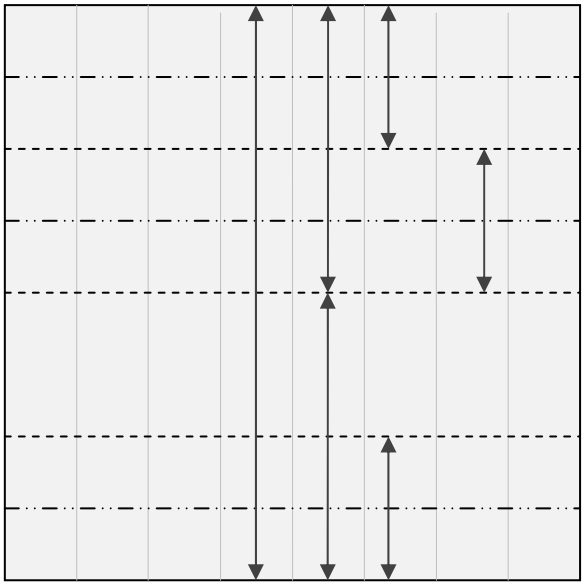




„Spuk“ von Andreas Najock

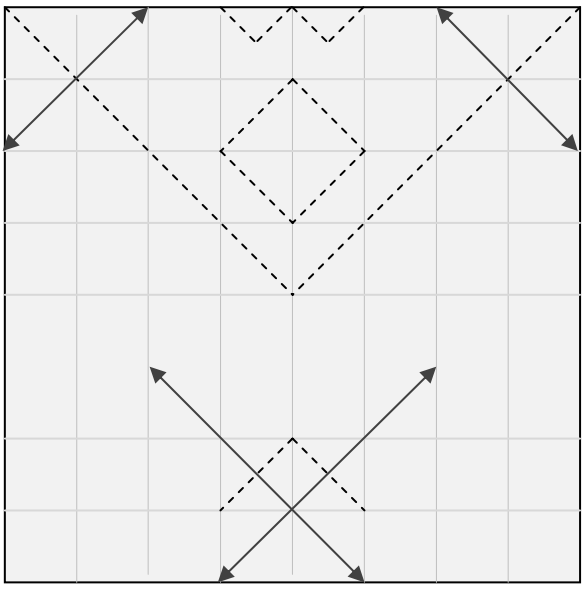
1.

Coloured side is up. Divide the paper with vertical mountain- and valley-folds in eights.



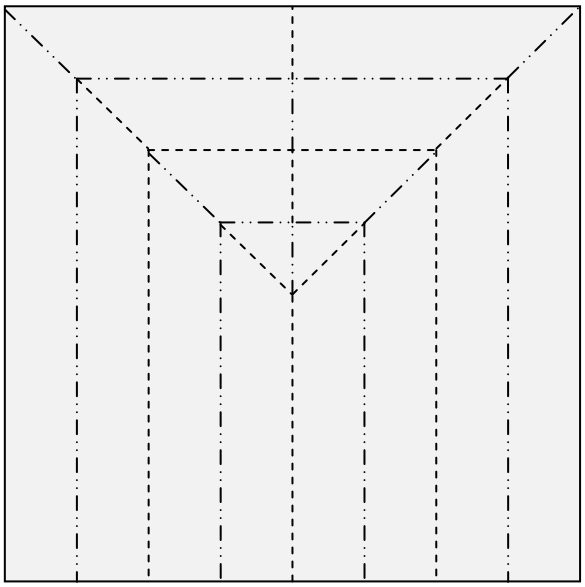
2.

Divide the paper with some mountain and valley-folds horizontly. You don’t need every crease.



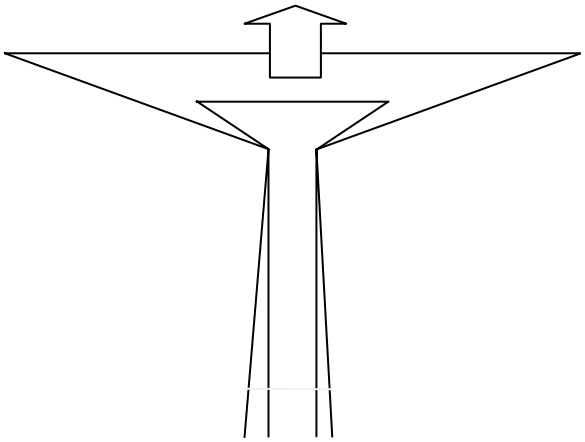
3.

Precrease some valley-folds. They are all in a 45° angle. Look at the reference points because I don’t wanted to print too many arrows:P.



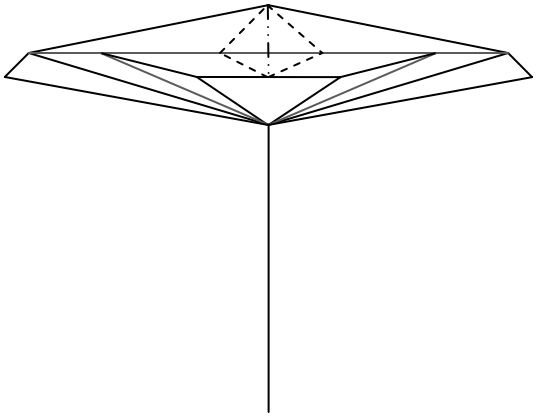
4.

Use the existing creases to fold it till it's flat. Some easy boxpleating. Now we go 3D. In every step the coloured side ist in the front.



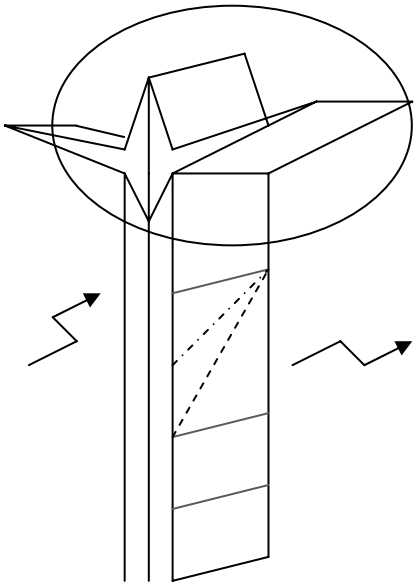
5.

Should look like this at the front. Pull the top up to have a look inside.



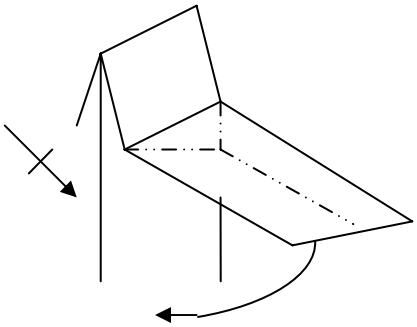
6.

The picture shows the slightly opened model. Use the existing creases to pull the vertical mountain-fold to the front. Next picture is ultra 3D. Point of view is at the side.



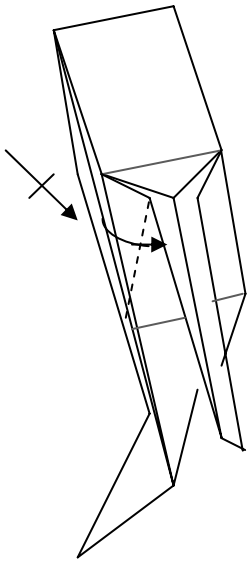
7.

Fold as indicated with the two top layers. Repeat behind. In the next step look at the top of the model.



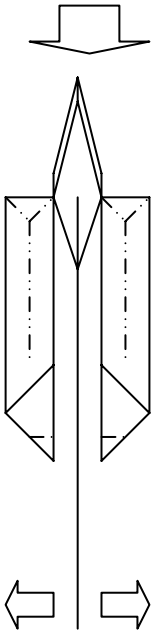
8.

Fold the „arm“ in half and then down. Repeat behind. Result can be seen in step 9 and 10.



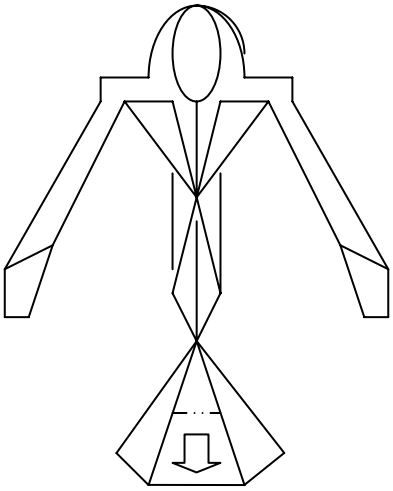
9.

Fold that part of the body under the arm as indicated. Therefore use the two top-layers. Repeat behind. Next point of view is at the front of the model.



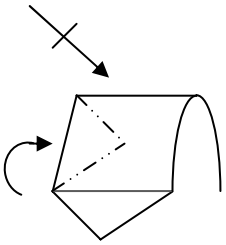
10.

Push at the same time from behind and from the front in the head-layer to create the face. Make an other mountain-folds to thin the arms as indicated a mountain-fold a part of the hand. Then pull out the layers at the bottom of the body.



11.

Use the existing creases to create a box at the bottom of the model. You can see the result at the picture at the end. Next step focuses to the head.



12.

Fold the existing mountain-folds carefully to the center to create the hood. Your ghost is finished! Enjoy!! :)

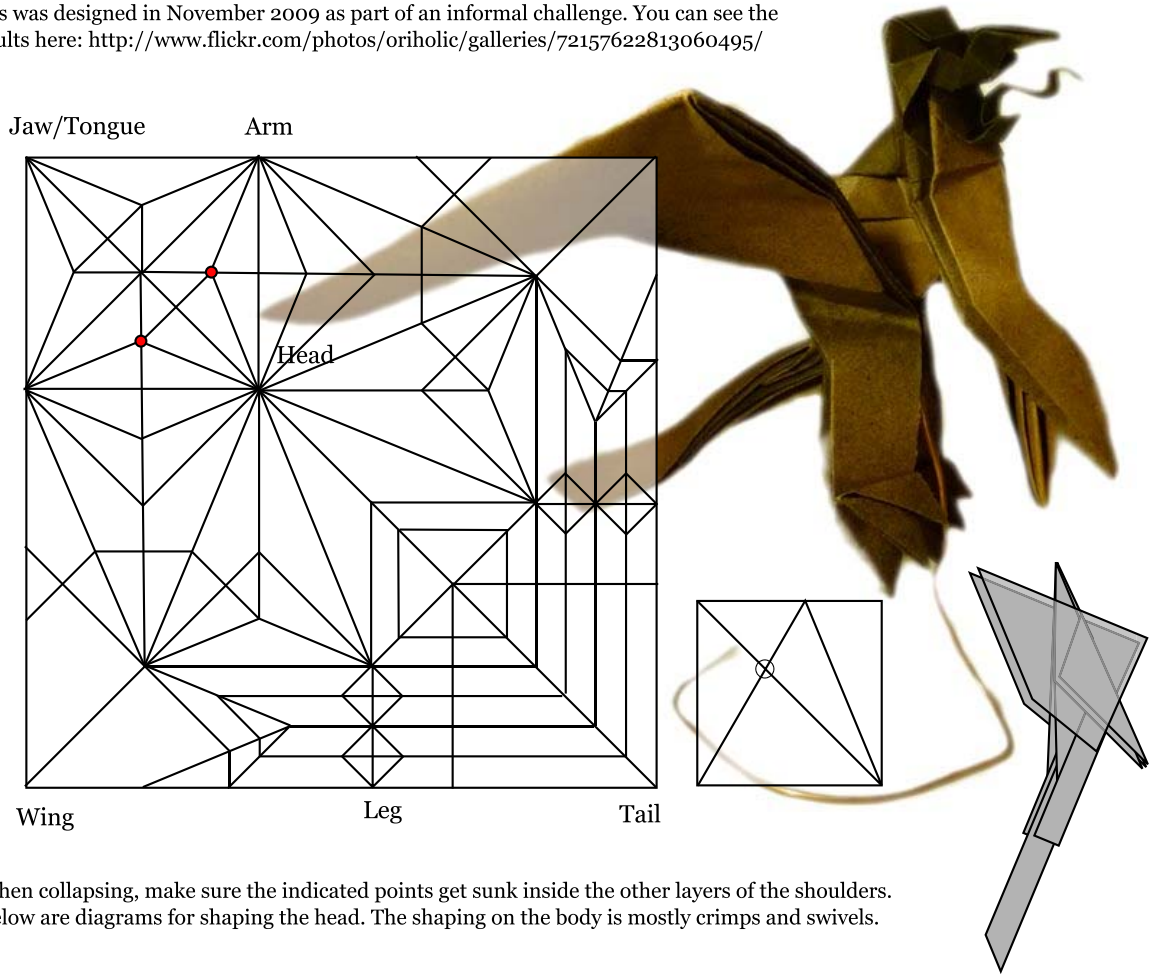
So here we are. Because this is my first diagram and because of the fact, that it is made with MS word I give you some pics of the finished model so you've got the possibility to compare with the diagrams. Hope you enjoy it and if you've got some suggestions to improve my diagramming or the model don't be shy and tell me!☺

Wish you a marry Christmas!! Frohe Weihnachten und ein schönes neues Jahr wünscht,

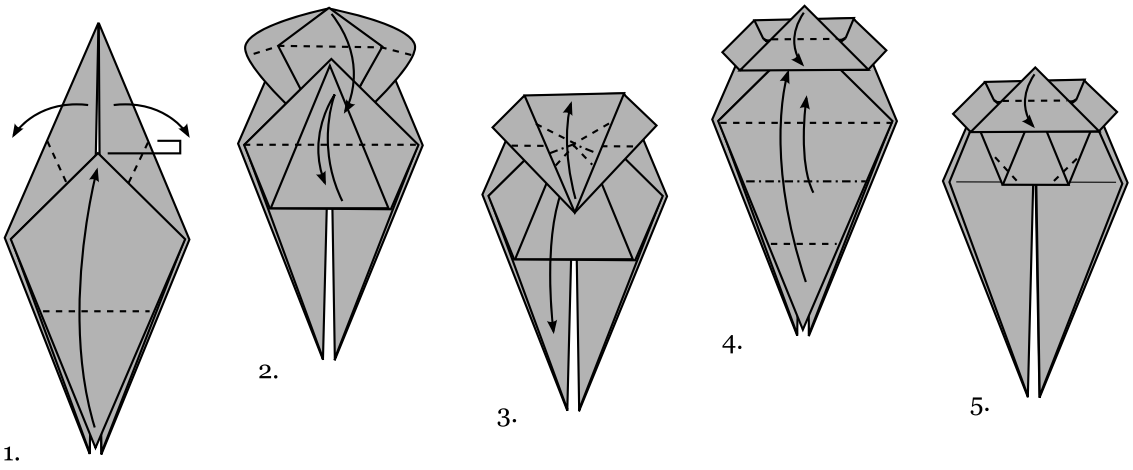
Andreas

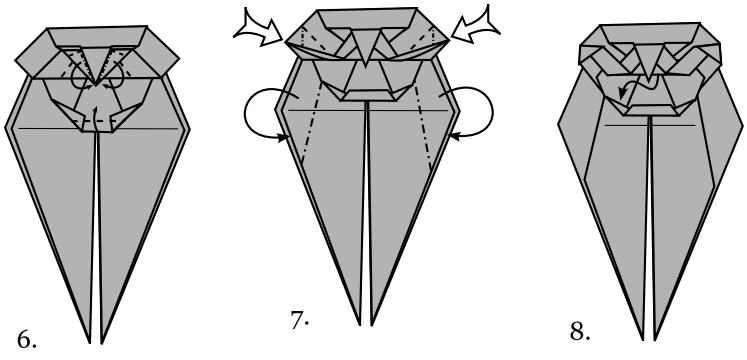
Flying Monkey, by Andrew Hudson

This was designed in November 2009 as part of an informal challenge. You can see the results here: http://www.flickr.com/photos/oriholic/galleries/72157622813060495/



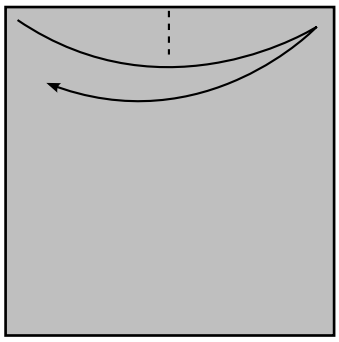
When collapsing, make sure the indicated points get sunk inside the other layers of the shoulders. Below are diagrams for shaping the head. The shaping on the body is mostly crimps and swivels.



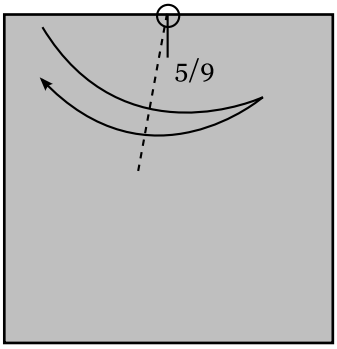


Post-Modular Wreath

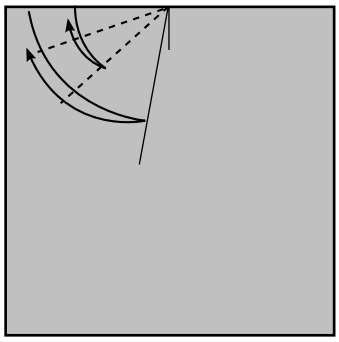
Designed by Andrew Hudson, October 2009



1.



2. Estimate angle; steps 3 and 4 will correct it automatically.



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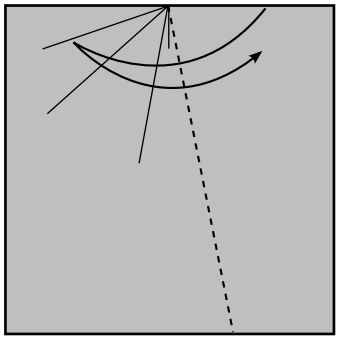

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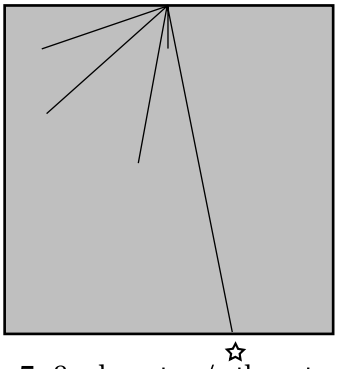
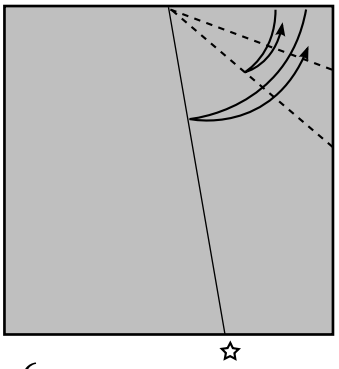


5. 8x closer to 4/9 than step 2



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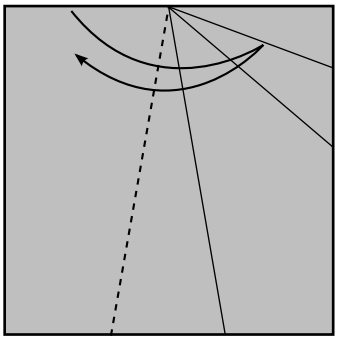

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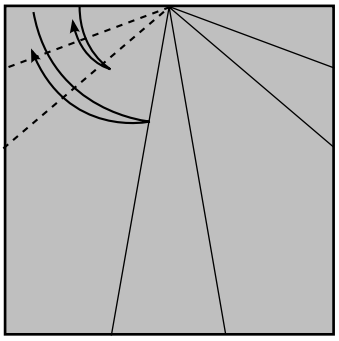

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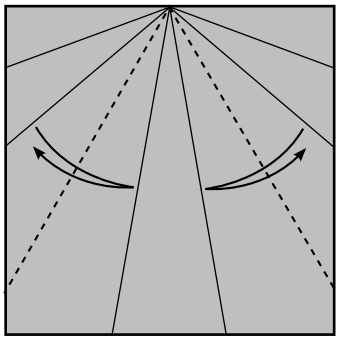

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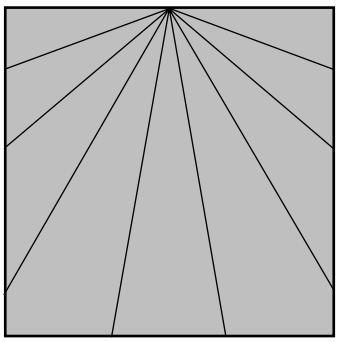

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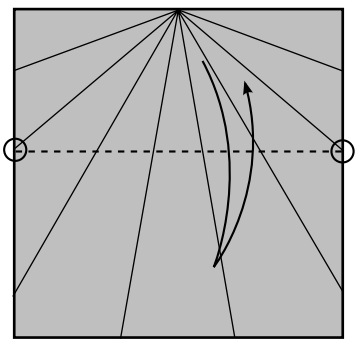

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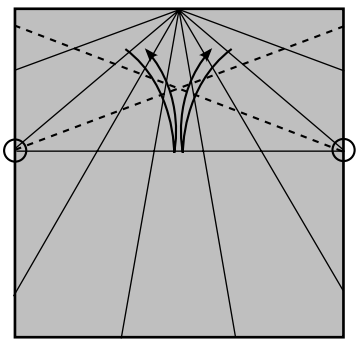

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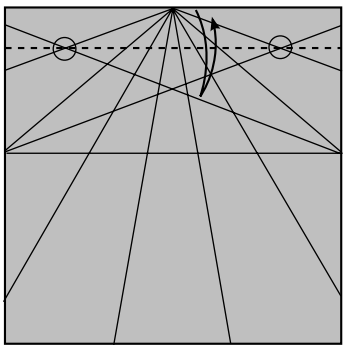

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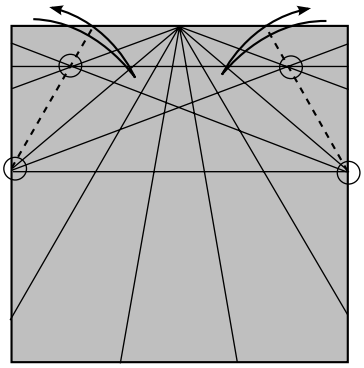

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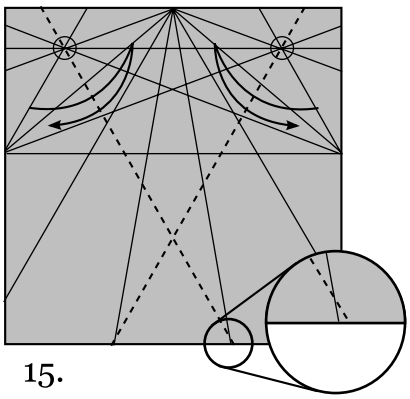

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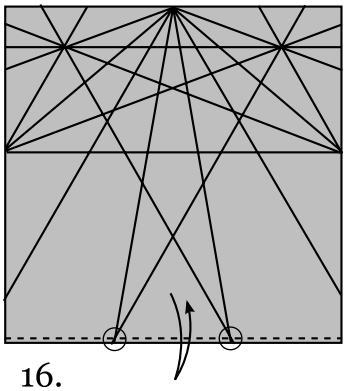

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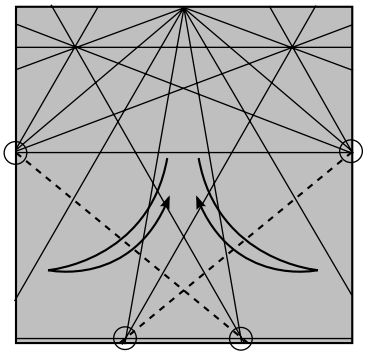

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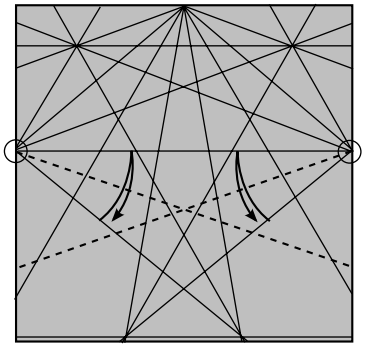

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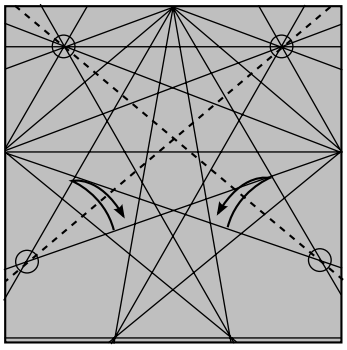

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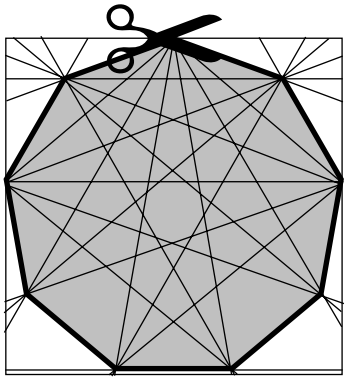

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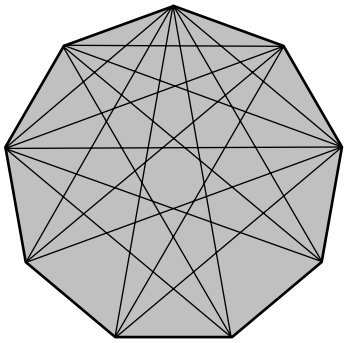

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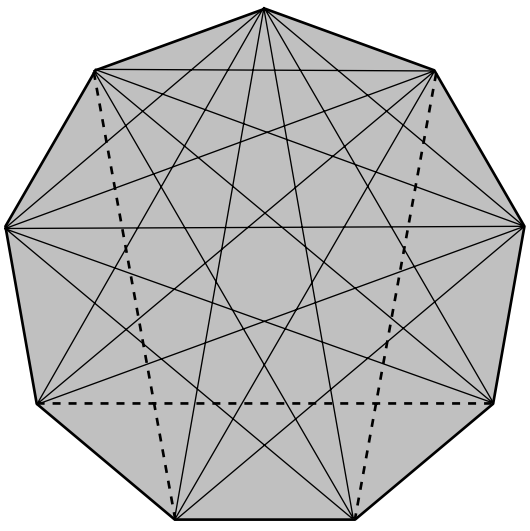

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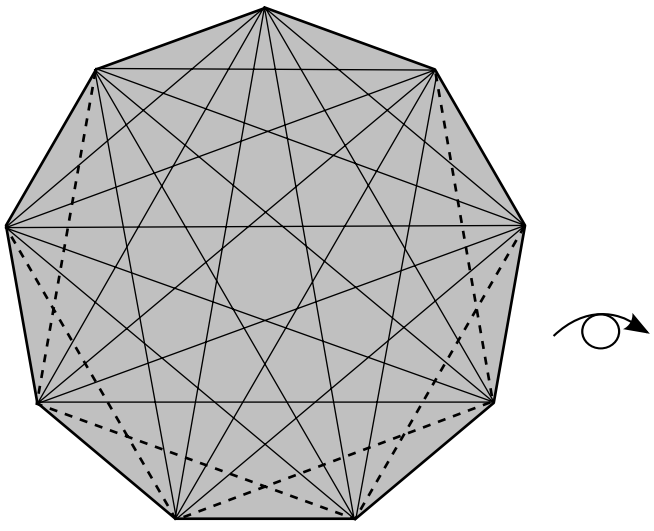

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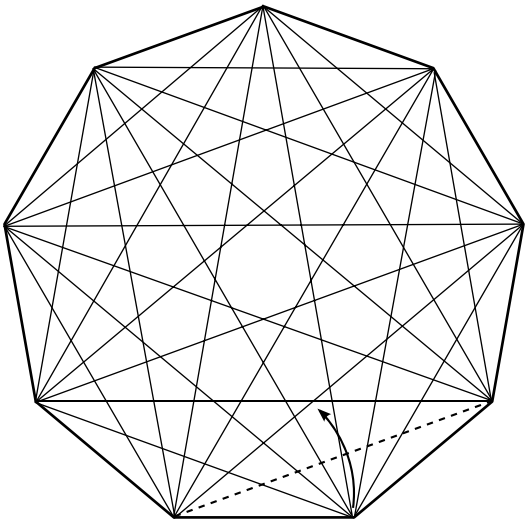

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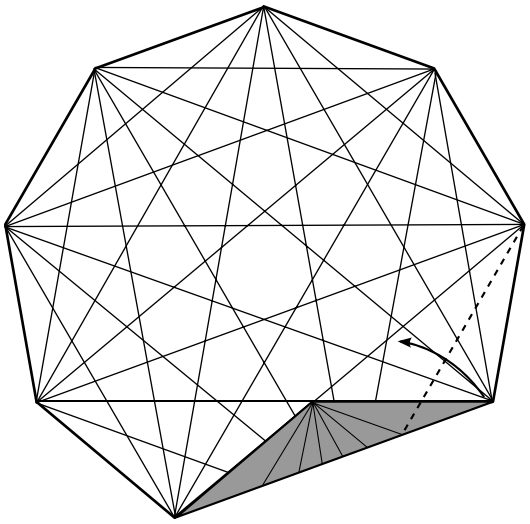
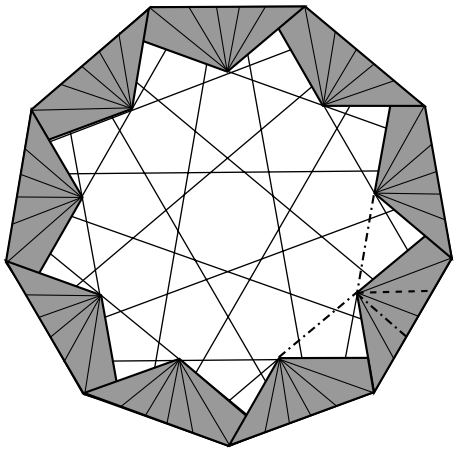
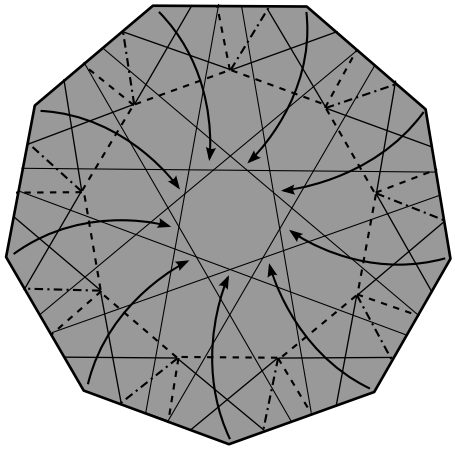


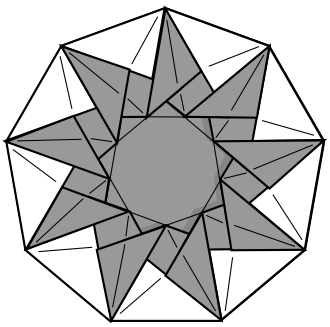
25. Repeat on all corners, to match step 26.



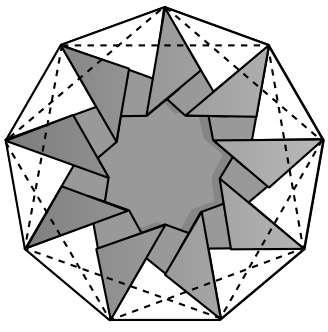
26. Precrease a rabbit-ear on each corner.
All these folds lie along existing creases.



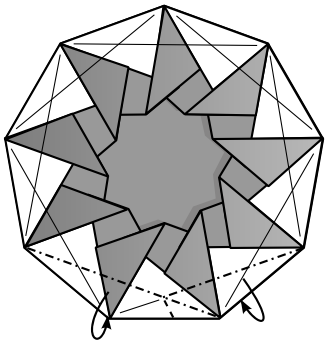
27. Collapse all the precreases at once.



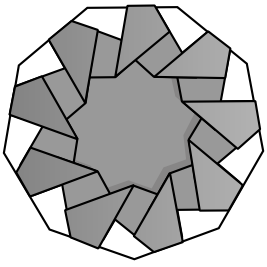
28. Next figure will be simplified.



29. Precrease diagonals.



30. Repeat steps 24-25 as mountain folds.



Finished!

Variation: to make the back neater, step 30 can be turned into a series of interlocking closed sinks. The details are left as an excercise for the reader, because it seems I've reached the end of the page...

Green Anole

Designed 2009, Drawn 2009, © Andrew Neehall

Model information:

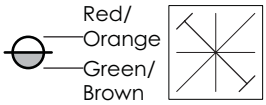
Fold the green anole out of paper that is red on one side, and lime to middle green on the other (or if you want a brown anole, use a lighter, dusty brown paper, and an orange red for the other side). It is important to shape the lizard so that there is enough room for the skin flap (also called a dewlap) to extend below it's chin without hitting the ground. Male Anoles use their dewlap in territorial displays to ward off competitors. This model is best wet folded, or folded from tissue foil, because the ability to shape it, especially the head, is crucial to it's appeal. For solving the crease pattern, first collapse the fish base, then thin it, and preform an elias stretch to get some extra lenght for the back legs. The angles of folds in this step are irregular.

Design and Diagram Information:

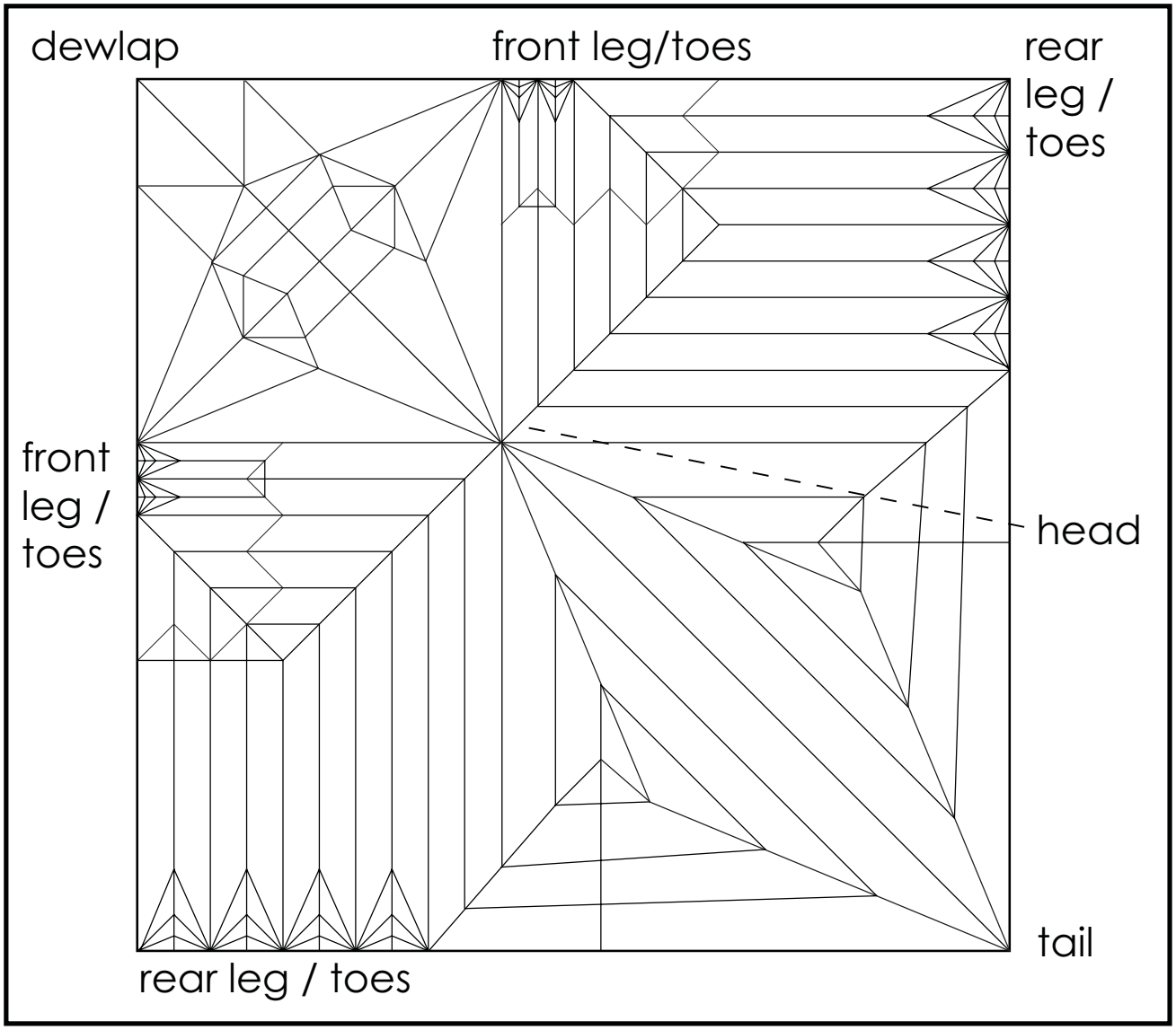
Designed: July 2009
Diagrammed: August 2009
Difficulty: Complex

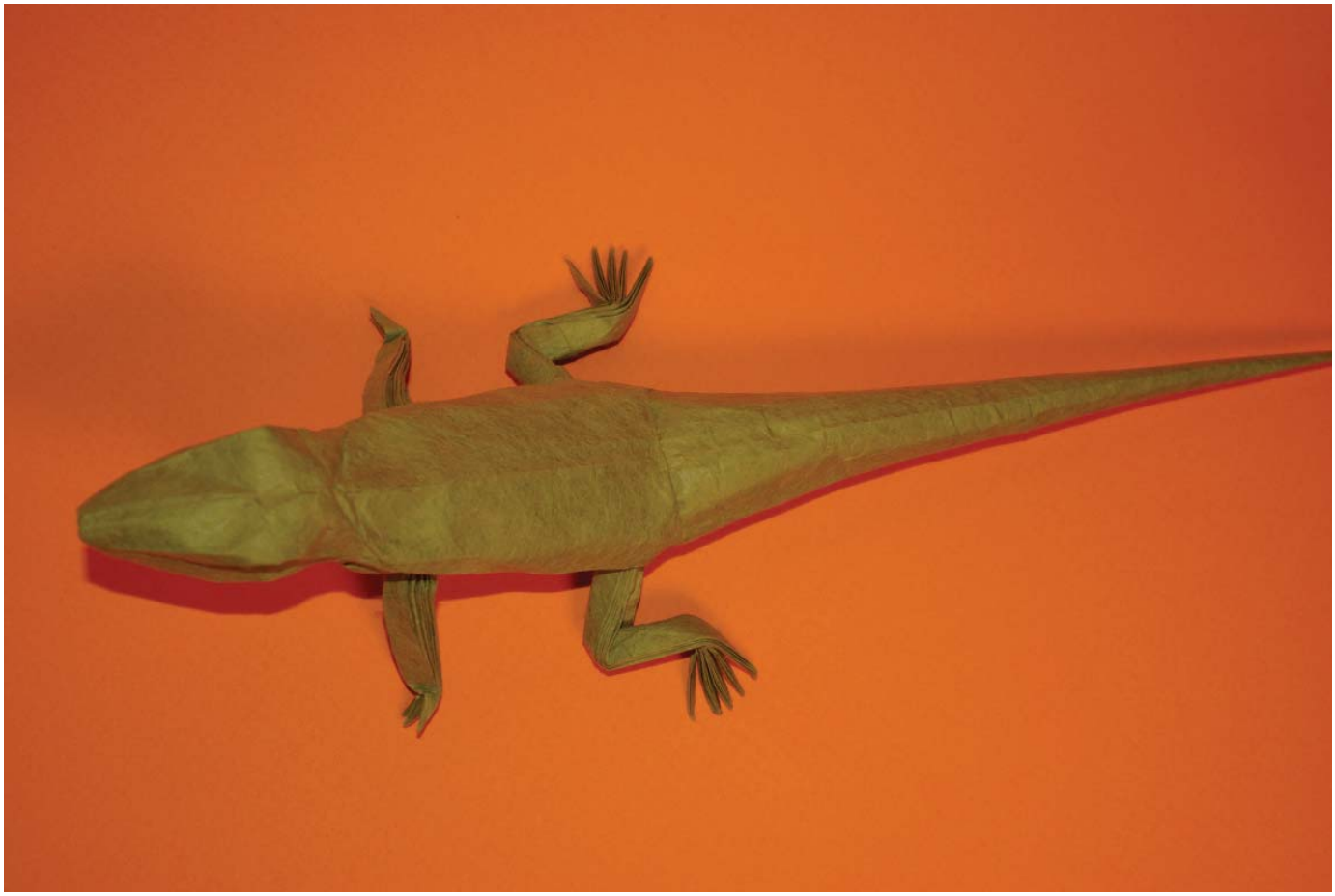
This design is based off of a grafted fish base. The long flaps of the fish base form the head and the tail, while a box pleat style graft adds toes to the feet. A somewhat unorthodox Elias Stretch makes the back legs slightly longer.

Paper Key:



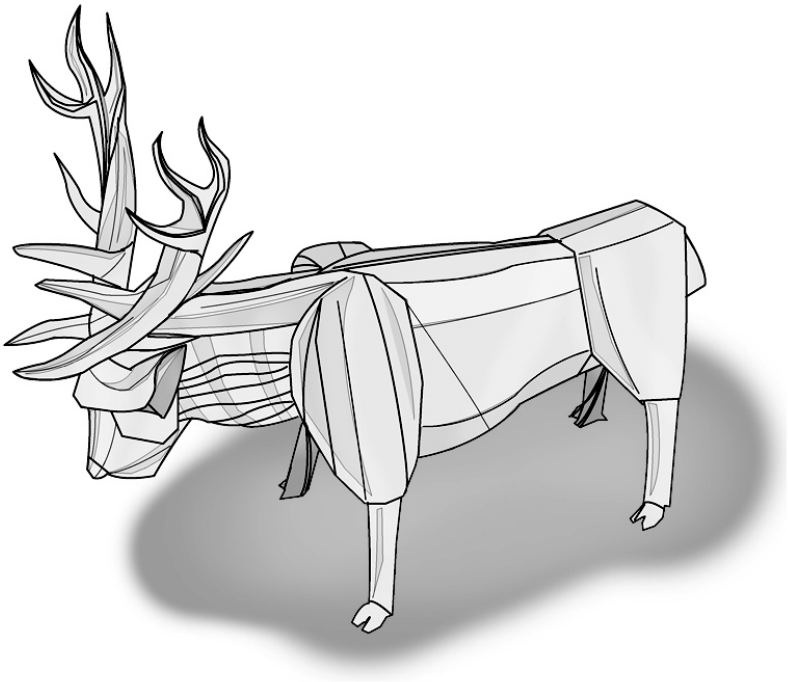
Ratio: 0.36





Bull Deer hp op. 64/2

Designed by Andrey Ermakov



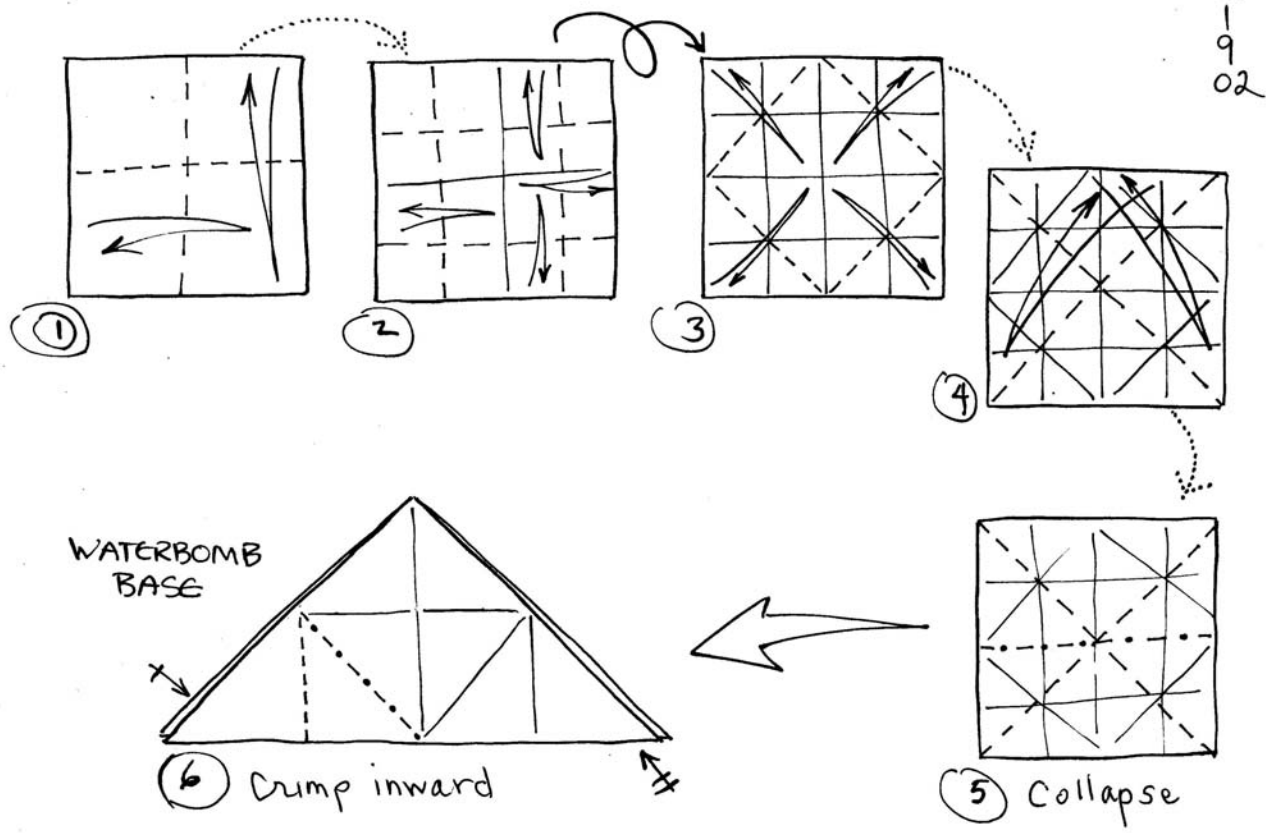
Level: Complex
Recomended size: 50-50 cm
Paper: tissue-foil
Data:10/10/2009 Russia

crease pattern

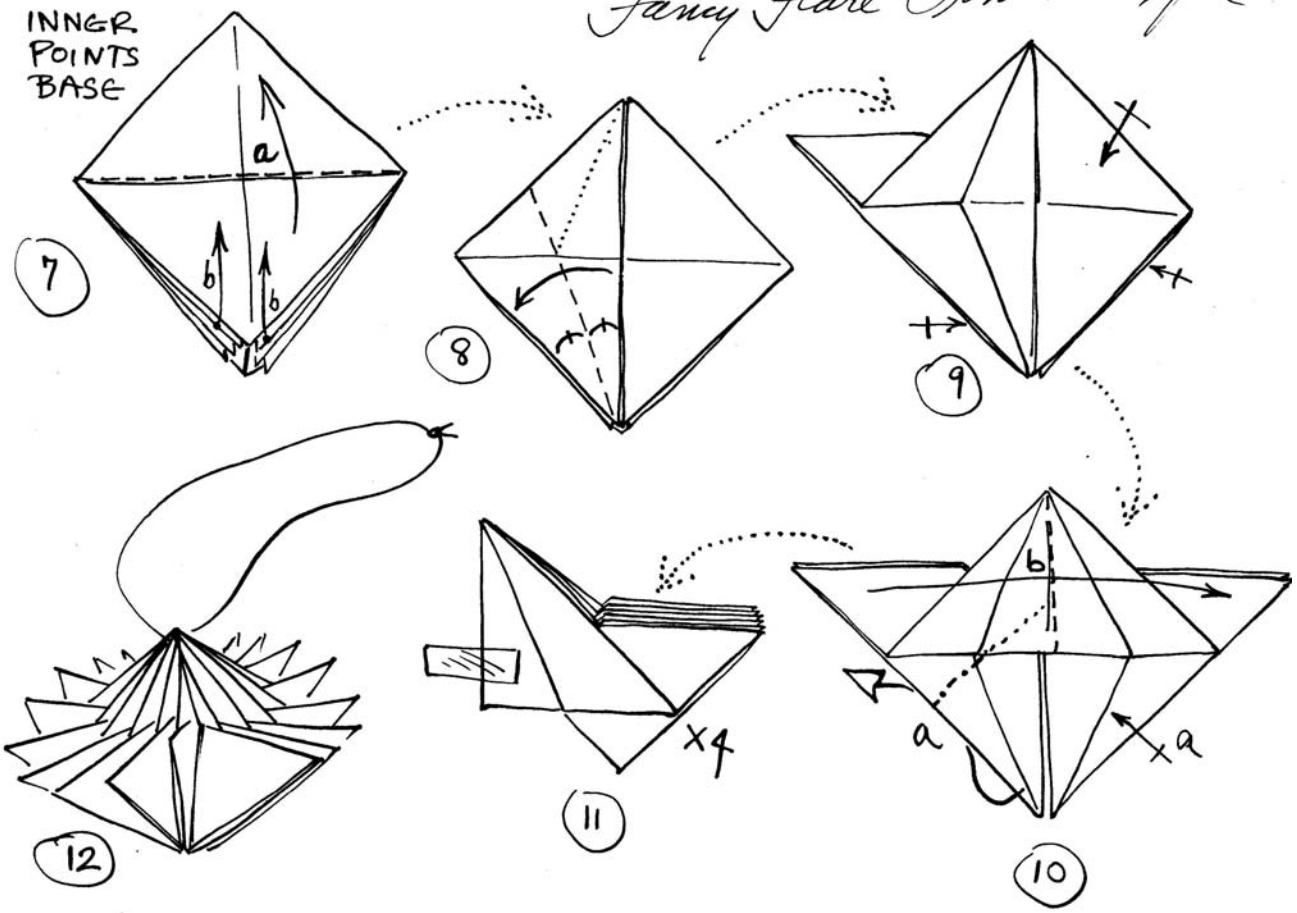
bull deer hp op.64/2
Designed by Andrey Ermakov

Four-piece Fancy Flare Ornament

AFB-902



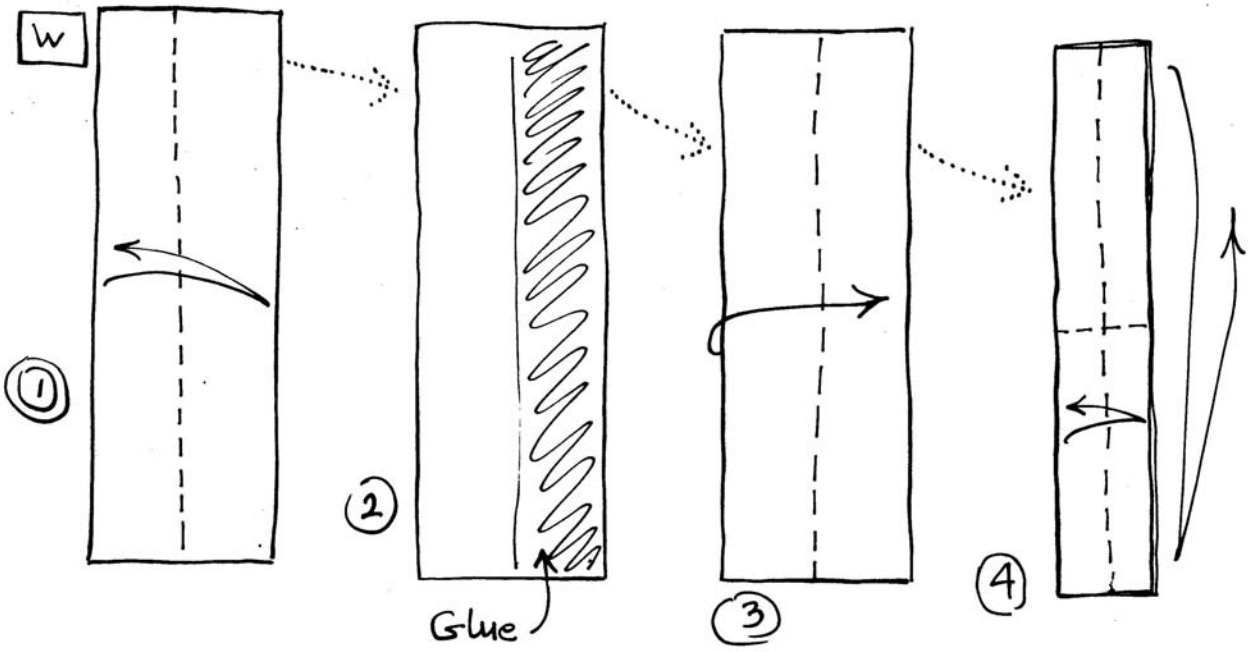
Fancy Flare Ornament, p.2



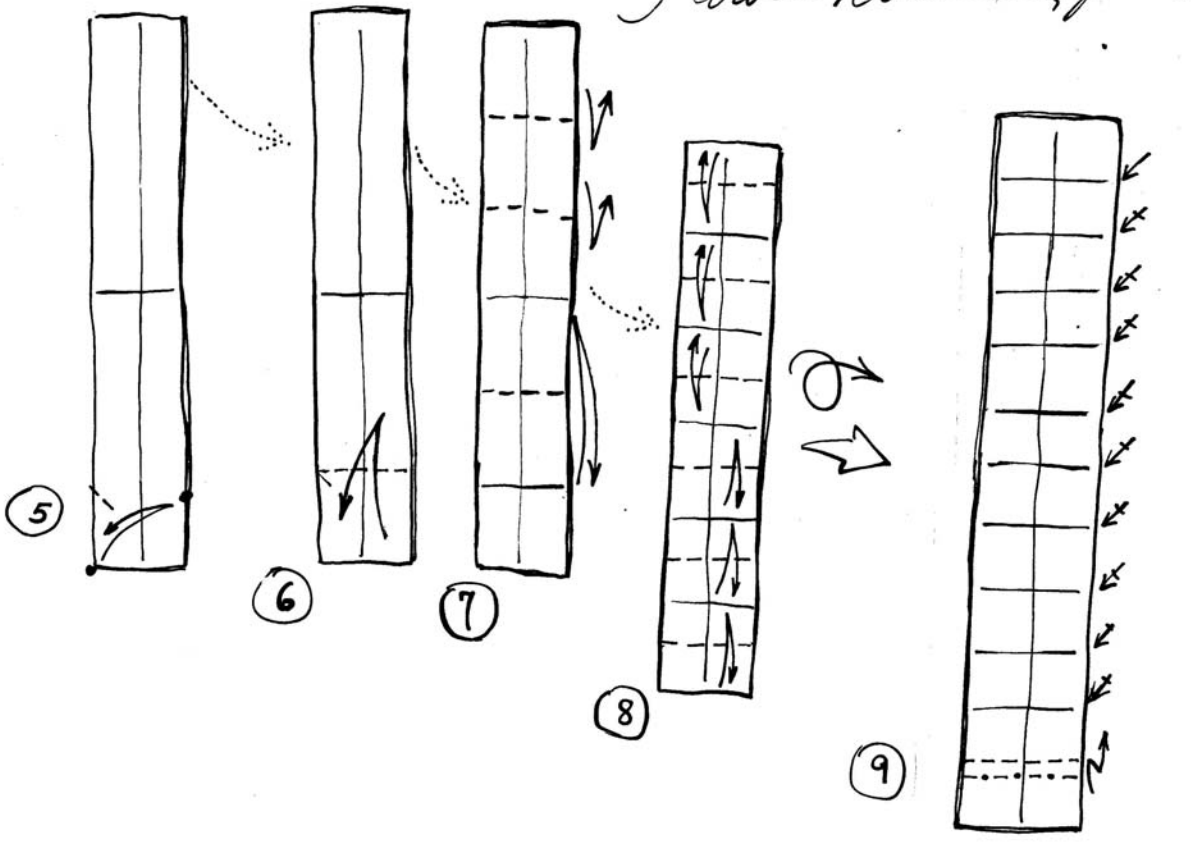
FLOWER RONDELLE

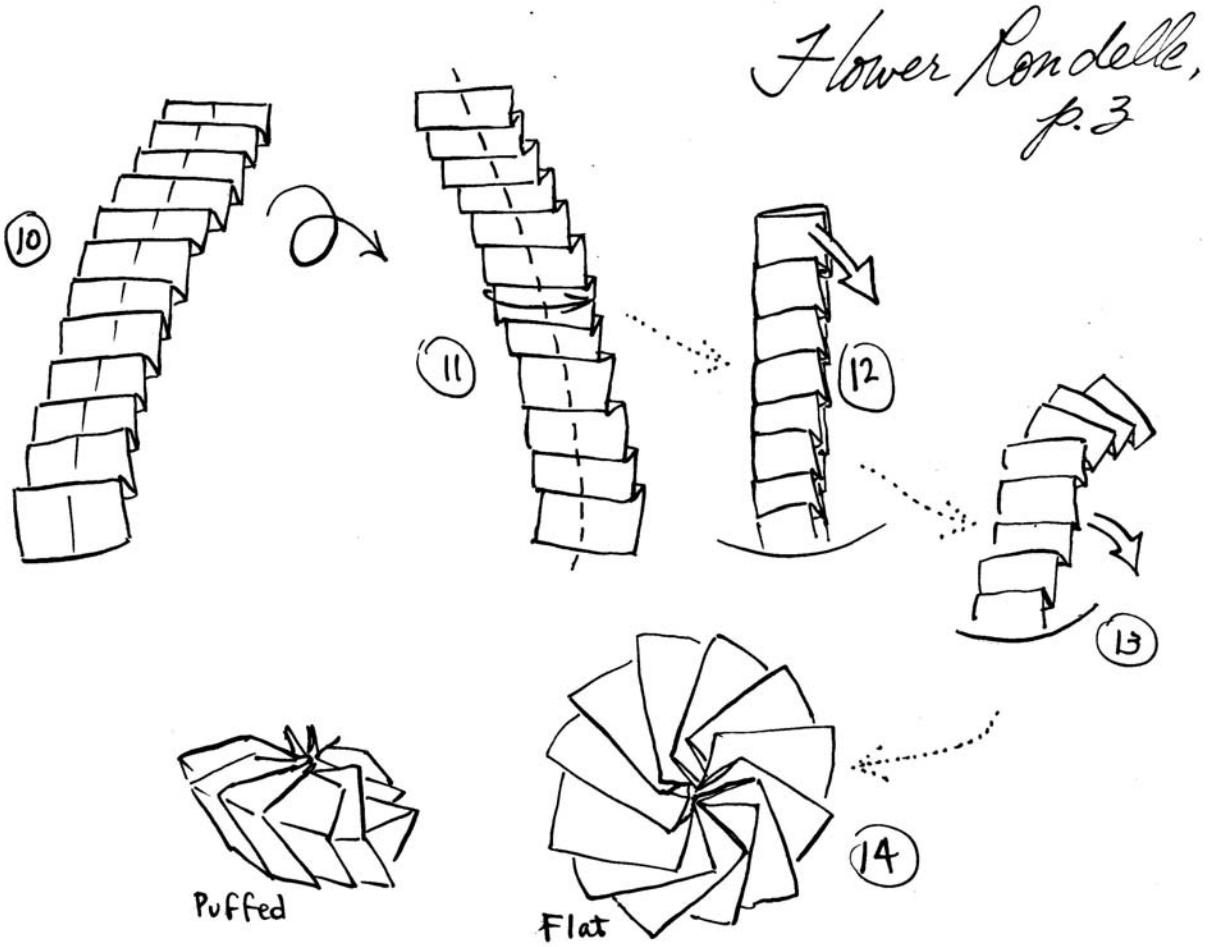
AFB 10 10 '04

Cut a 10" square of paper into 3 equal strips.



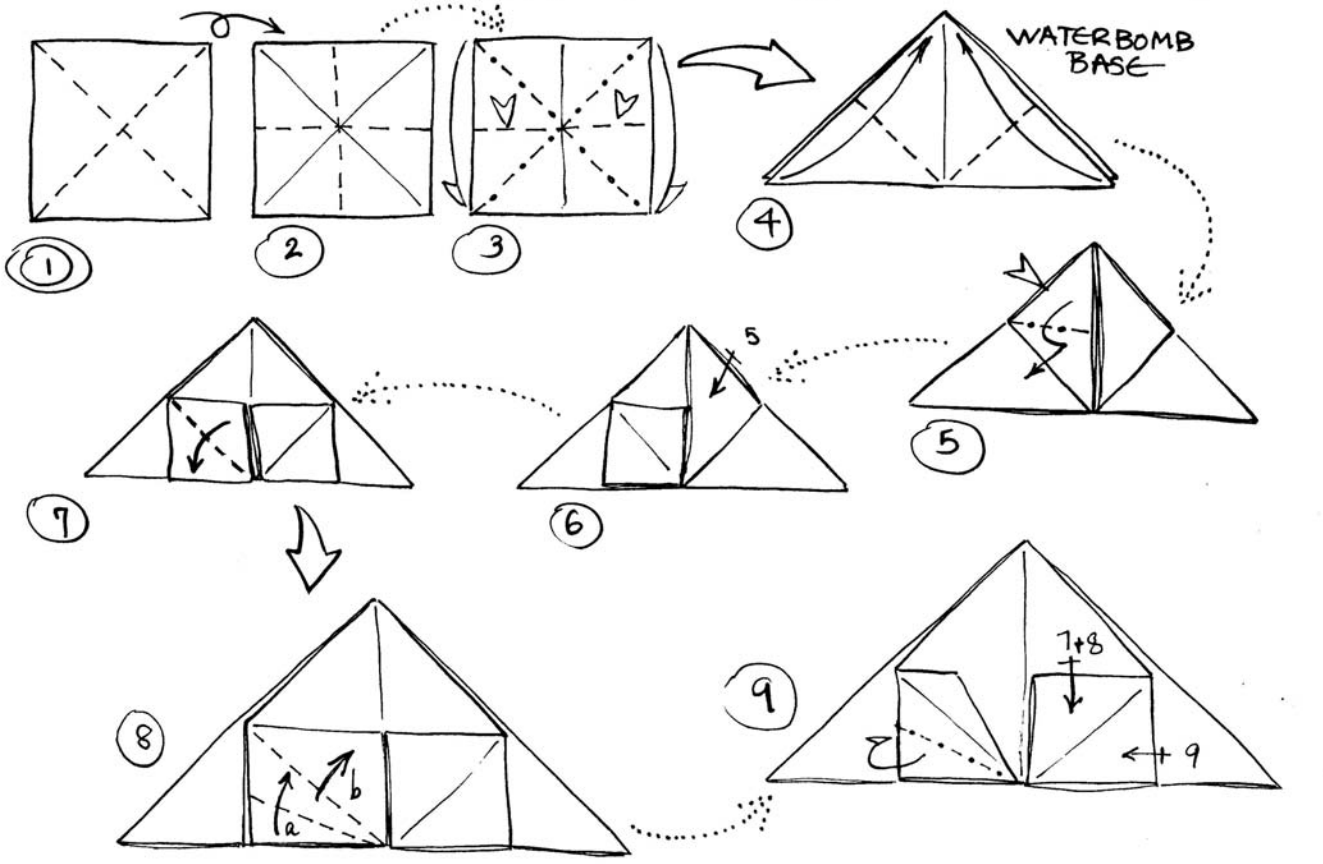
Flower Rondelle, p 2



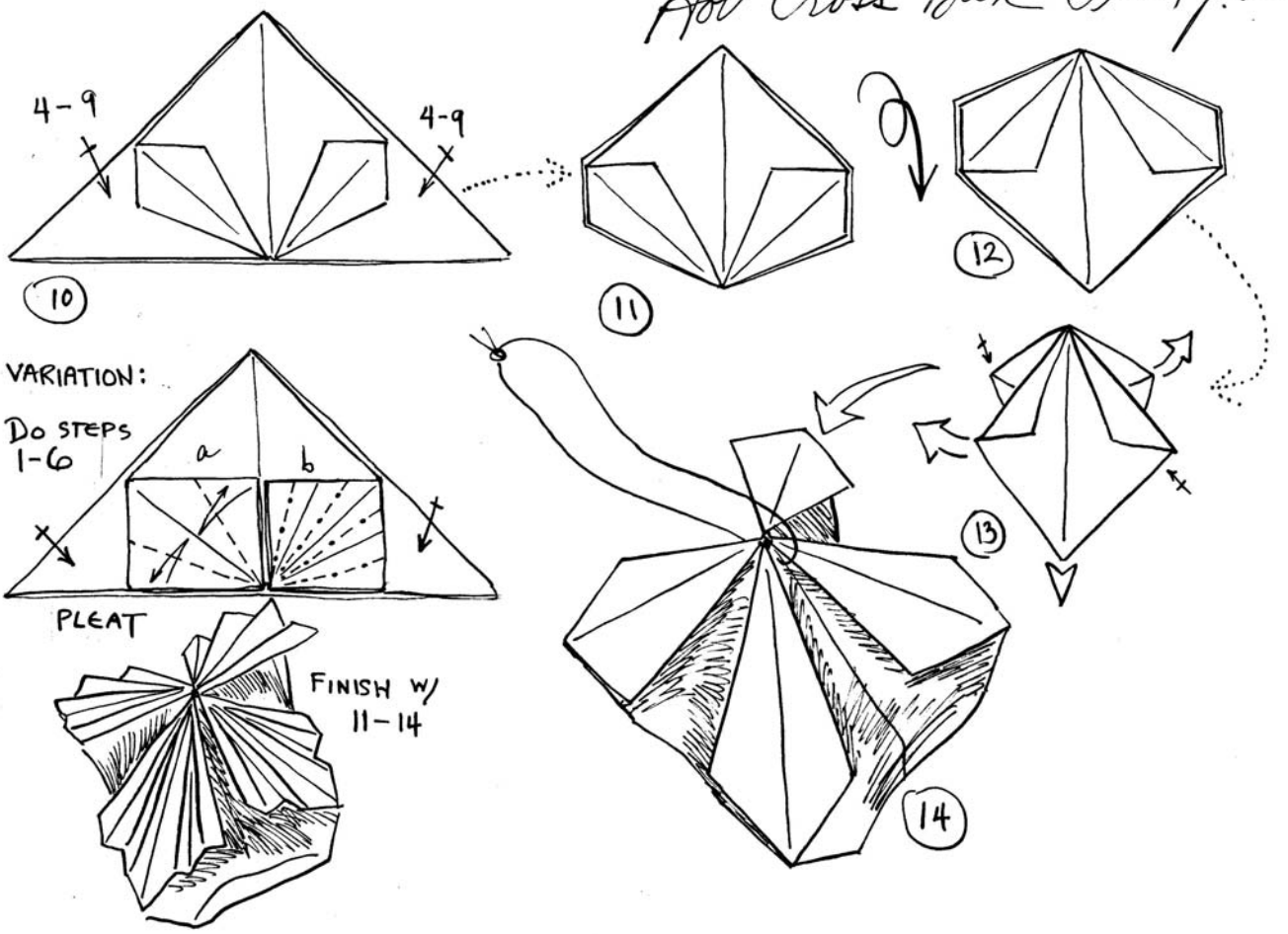

Flower Rondelle,
p. 3
10
11
12
13
14
Puffed
Flat

A 7
F 11
B 04

Hot Cross Bun Ornament

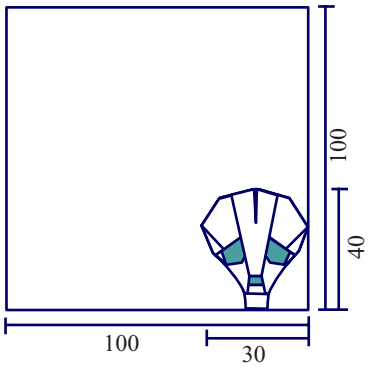


Hot Cross Bun Orn., p. 2



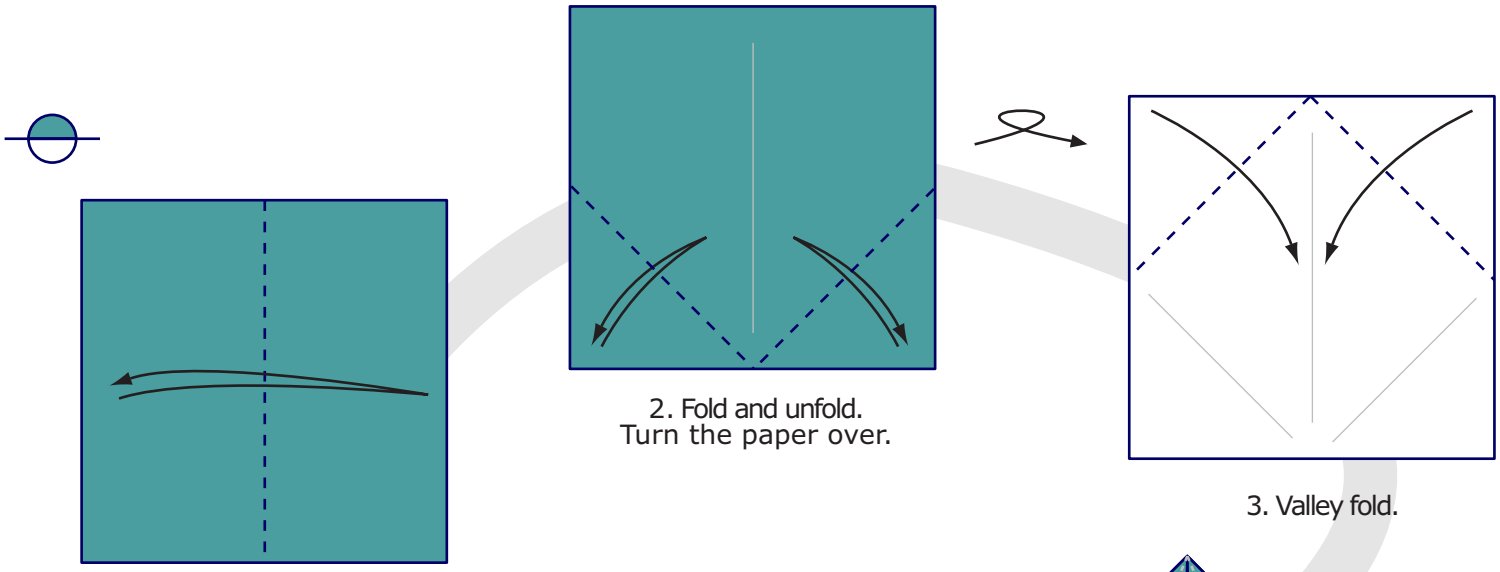
Skull

Design & Diagrams by Anna Kastlunger (March 2007)



This is a rather old design of mine designed for the first Monthly Folding Challenge we had on the Origami Forum. The subject was “Human Skull”.
The model is based on Kunihiko Kasahara’s Panda-Head.
It’s still one of my favourite models I’ve come up with so far.

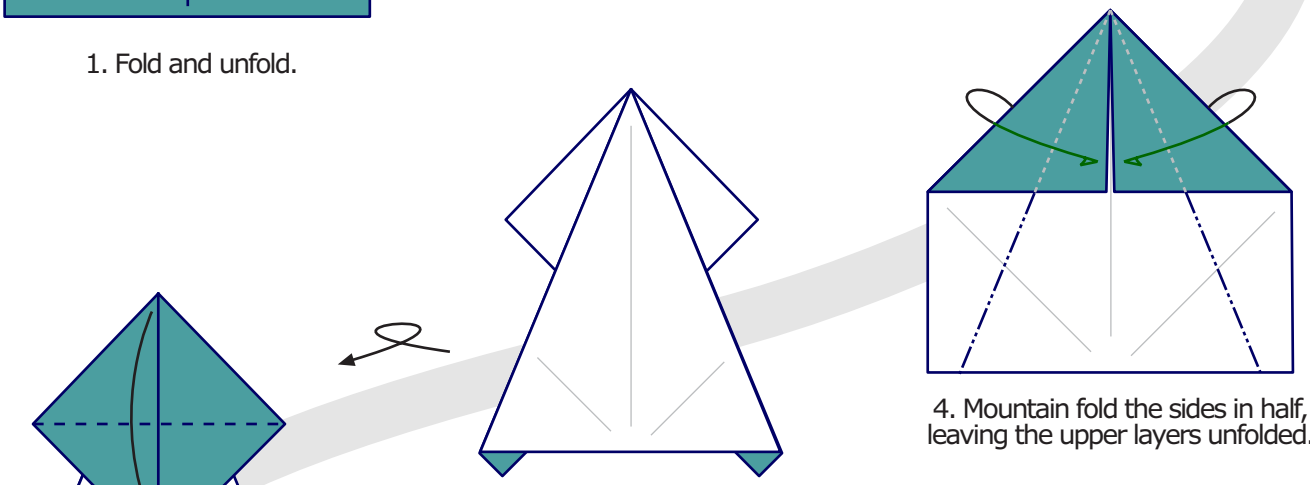
I recommend to use Foilpaper for this model since it will be easier to shape in the end, although it is possible to get a pleasing result with Kami as well.



1. Fold and unfold.

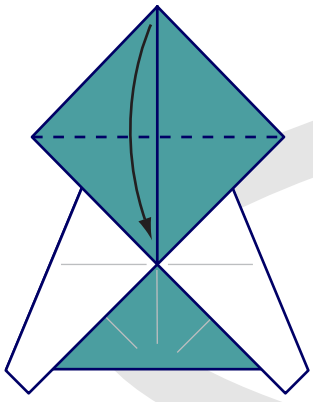
2. Fold and unfold.
Turn the paper over.

3. Valley fold.

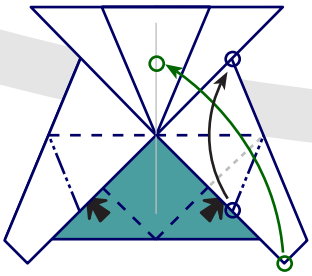


4. Mountain fold the sides in half, leaving the upper layers unfolded.

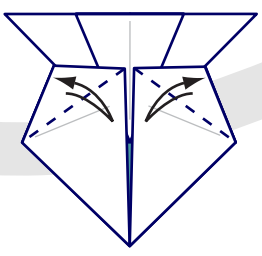
5. Turn the model over.



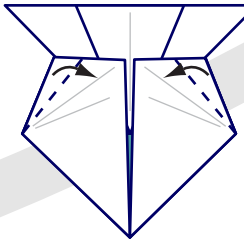
6. Fold the little square in half.



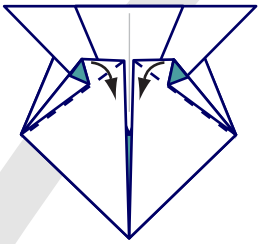
7. Squash fold like indicated.



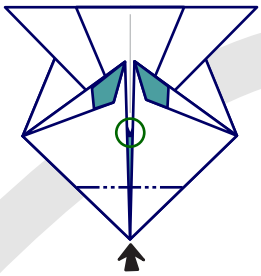
8. Fold and unfold from corner to corner.



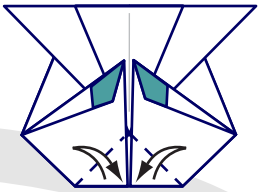
9. Valley fold.



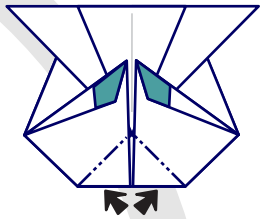
10. Valley fold.



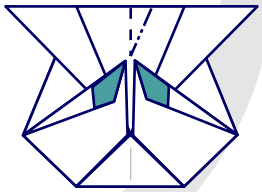
11. Open sink in half, up to the hidden tip.



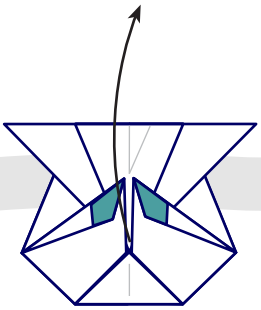
12. Valley fold and unfold as far as possible.



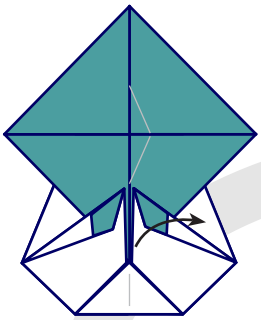
13. Inside reverse fold.



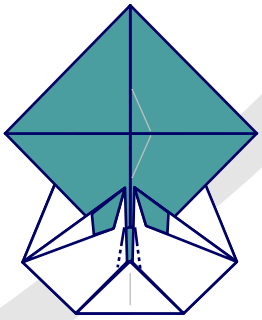
14. Precrease Crimp.



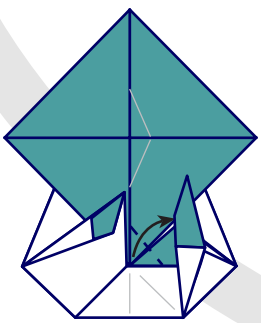
15. Valley fold the big flap up.



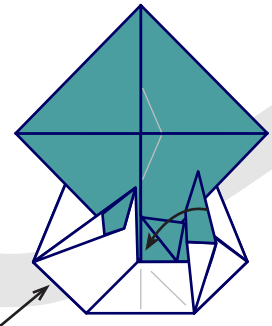
16. Bend the uppermost flap to the side as far as possible but don't make a Crease.



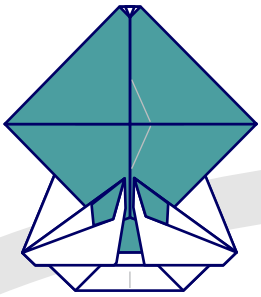
19. Mountain fold a tiny bit of paper inside.



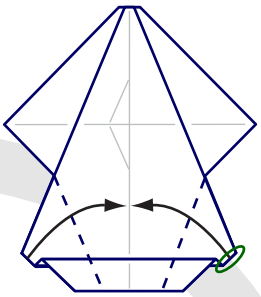
17. Valley fold.



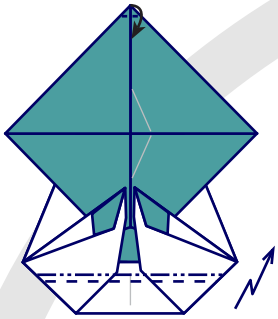
18. Close the flap back up and repeat steps 16-17 on the other side.



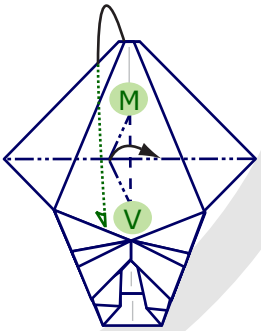
21. Like this.
Turn the model over.



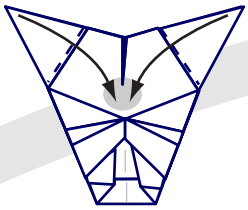
22. Valley fold so that the marked edge meets the middle line.



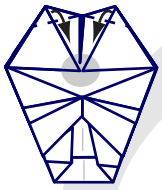
20. Valley fold the top tip and crimp as shown.



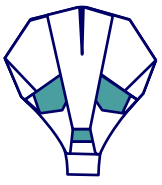
23.Fold along the Creases made in step 14 while mountain folding the huge flap backwards.The upper Crease intersection should lead to a **M**ountain Area (convex) while the lower Crease intersection should end in a **V**alley Area (concave). From now on the model remains 3-Dimensional.



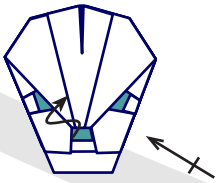
24. Valley fold.



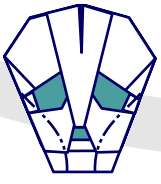
25. Valley fold, then turn the model over.



28. Done!



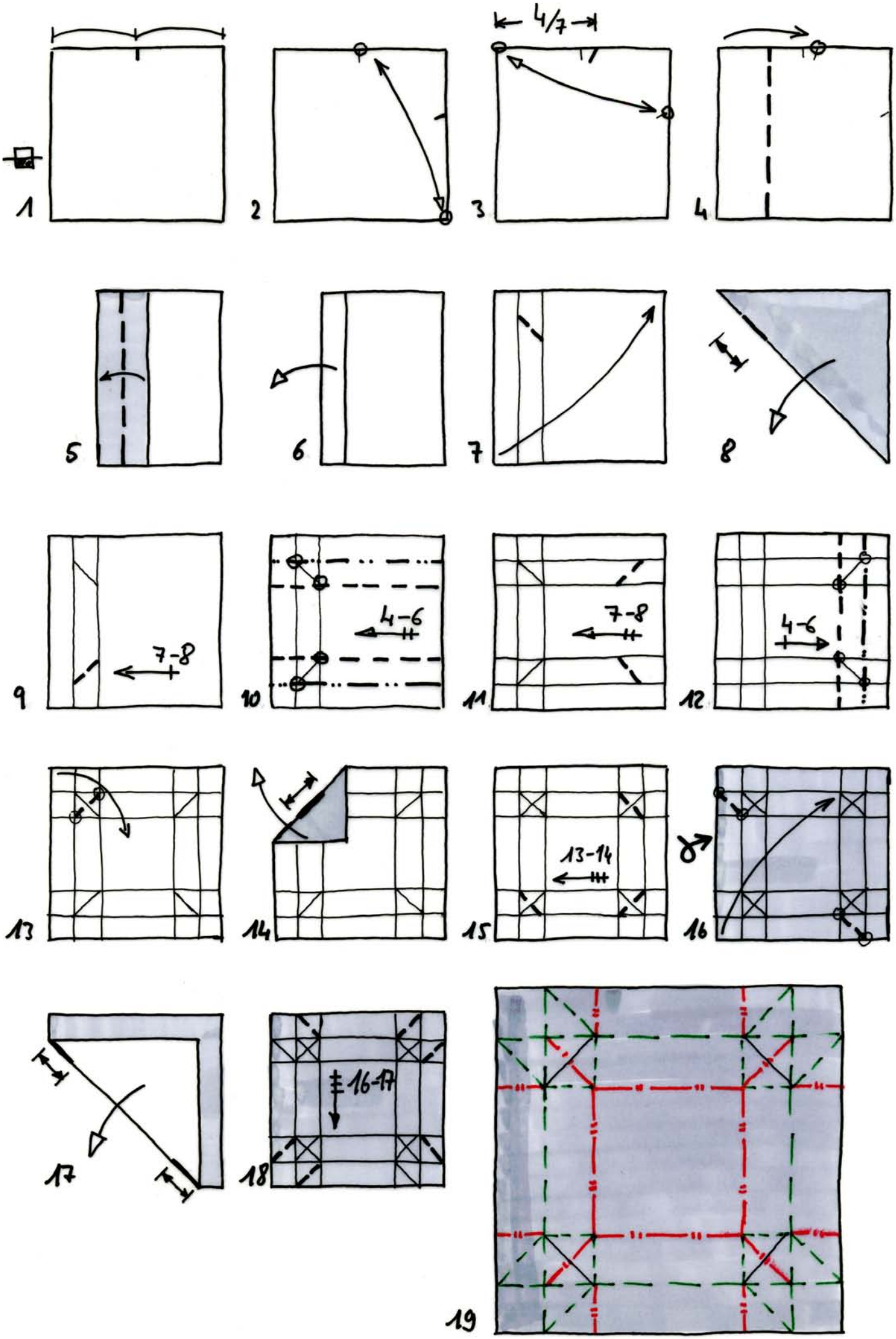
26. Free the lower layer and tuck it into the pocket. Repeat on the other side.

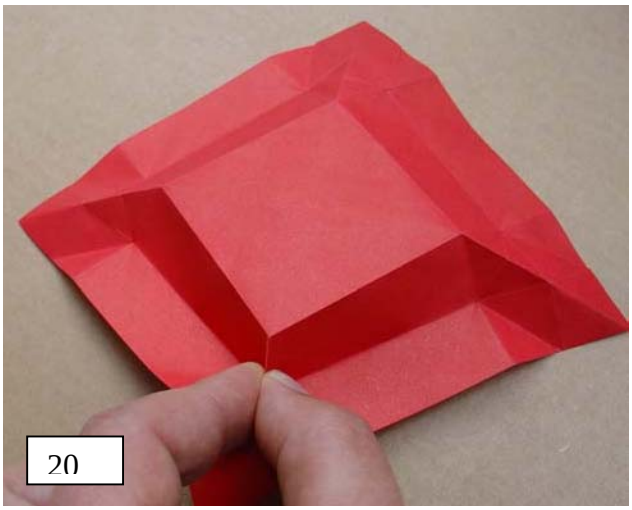


27. Shape with soft mountain folds.

Red cross box lid

Design + diagram: Arno Pfingstner

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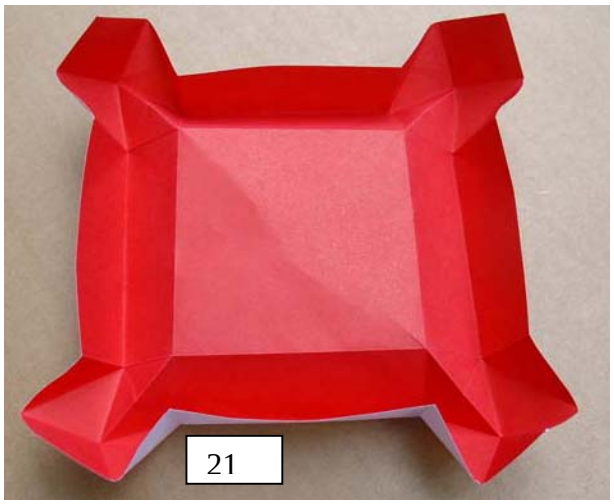
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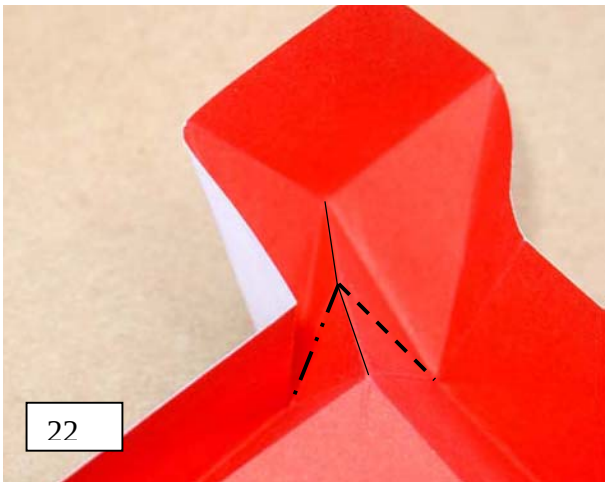
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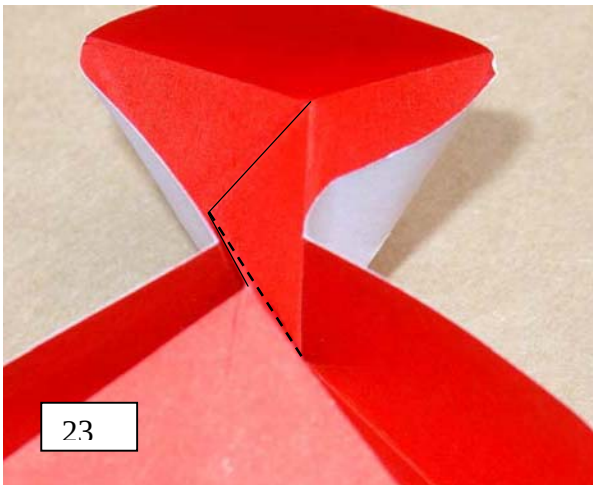
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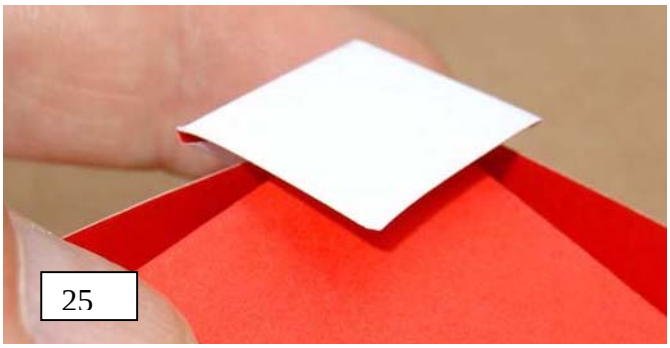
24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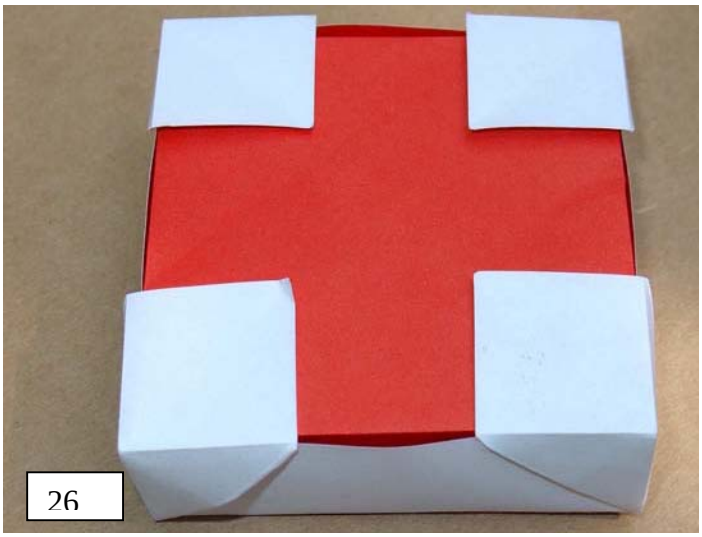
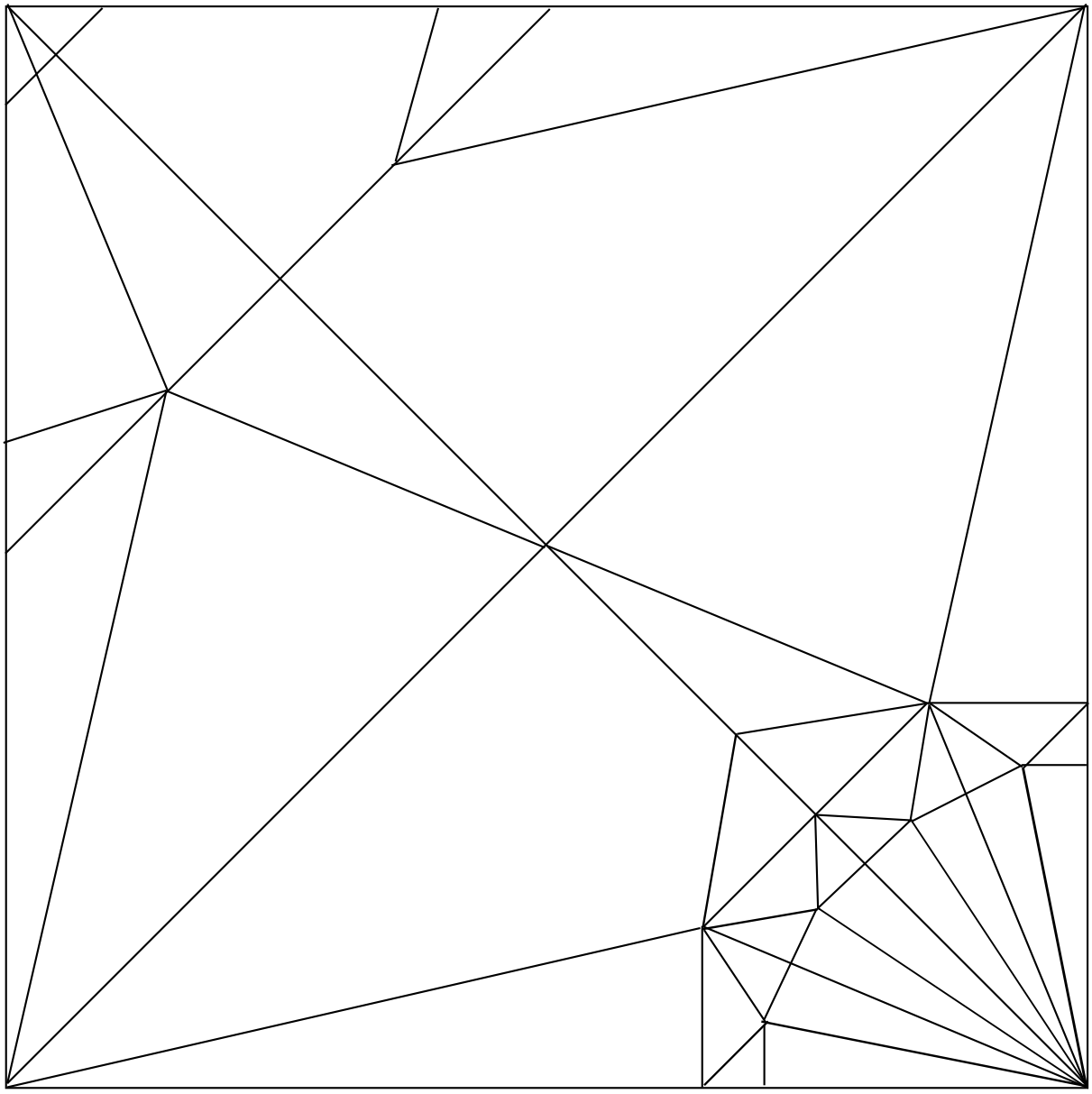

26

Manta Ray

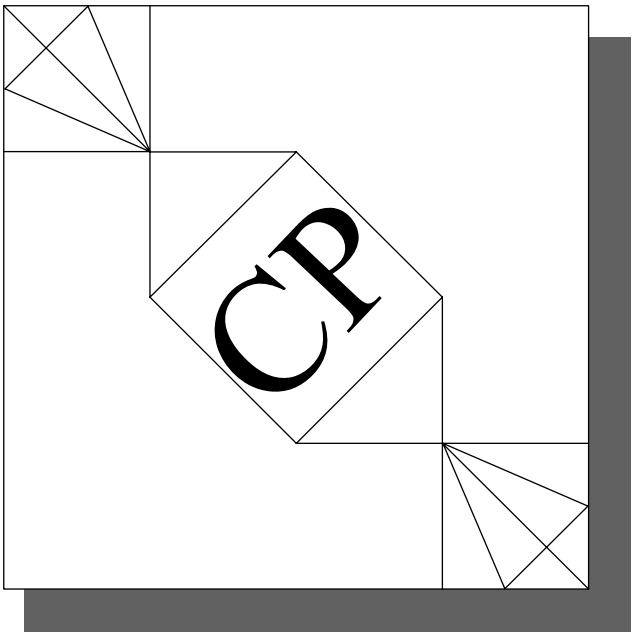
By Ben Jarman

This model can be folded from almost any paper. It has a colour change on the body.

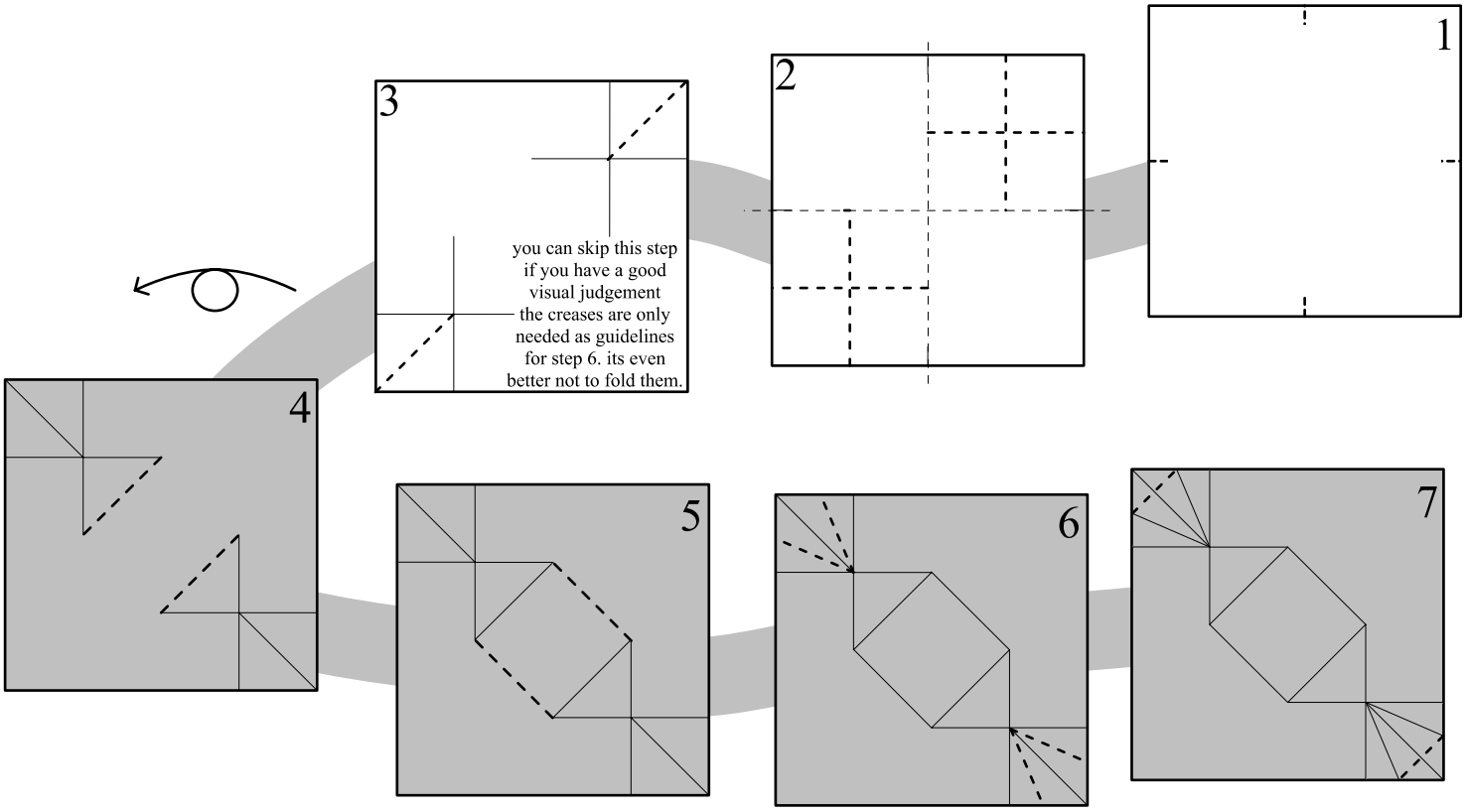


Scutella Kristina

2009 by Christian Weinert

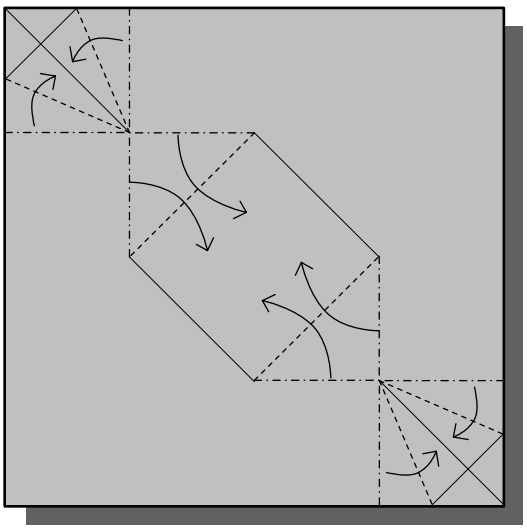


THE MODEL IS PRETTY EASY TO DO SO I JUST GIVE YOU THE CP AND A SIMPLE WAY TO GET THE CP. HAVE FUN.



POSSIBLE VARIATIONS...THERE SHOULD BE PLENTY MORE :)

HOW TO COLLAPSE

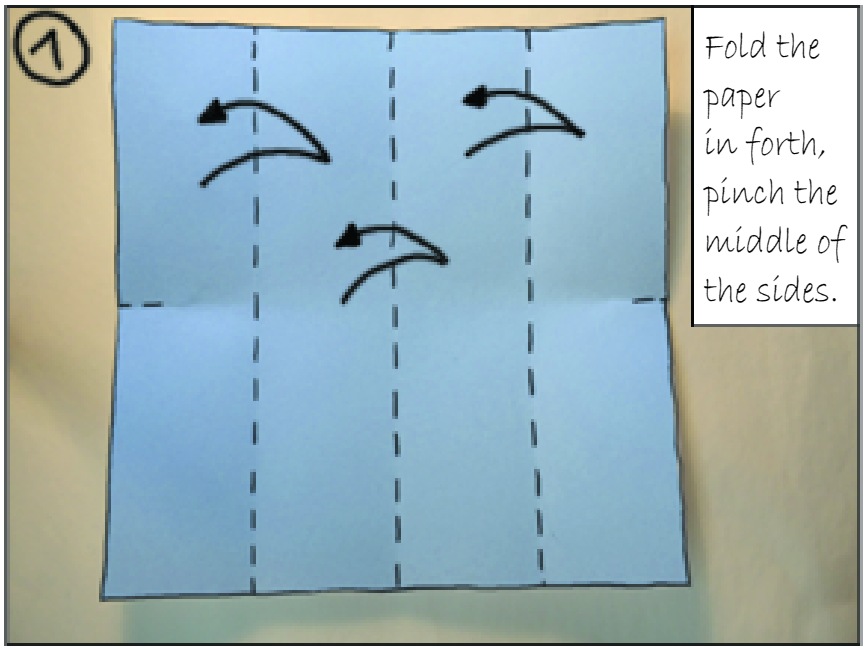


Sonobe variation

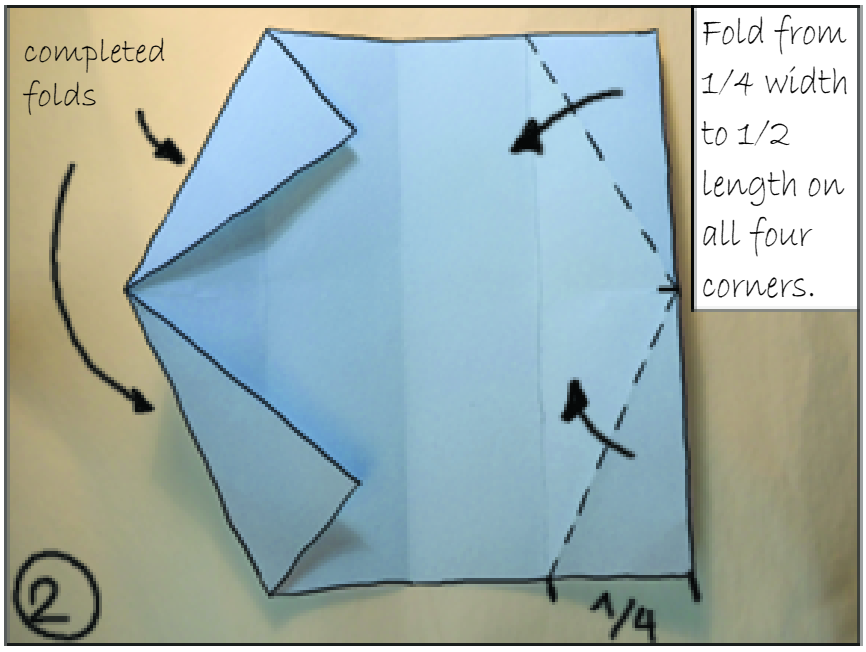
by Christine Pape

size of the paper:
square

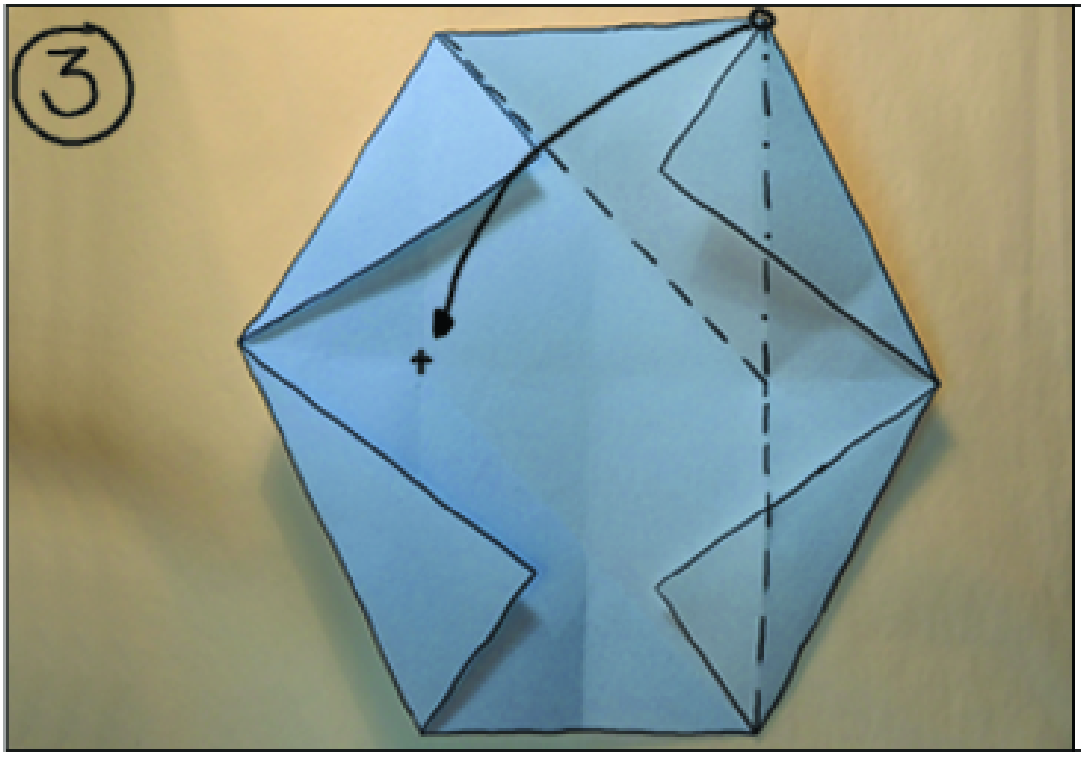
www.kalami.blog.de



Fold the paper in forth, pinch the middle of the sides.



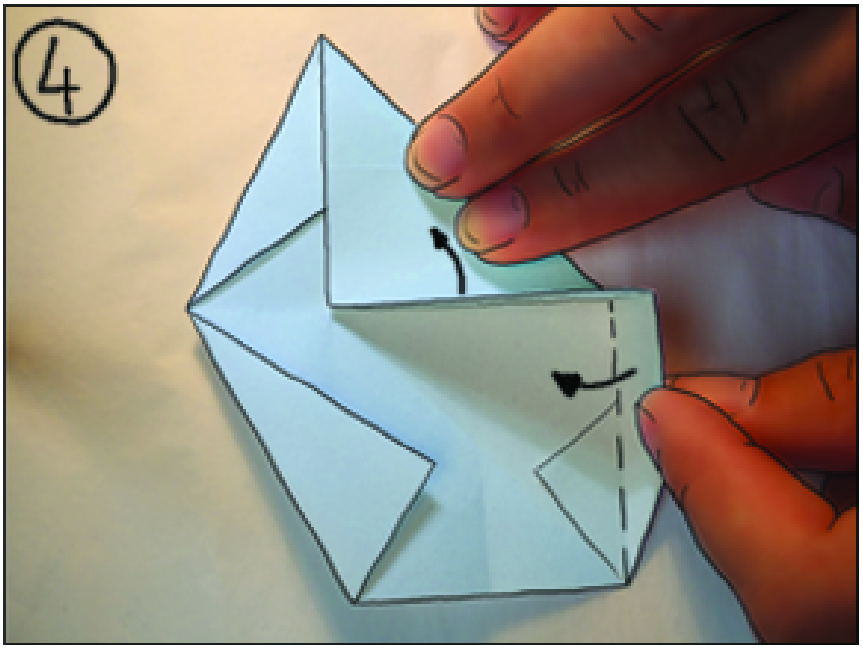
Fold from 1/4 width to 1/2 length on all four corners.



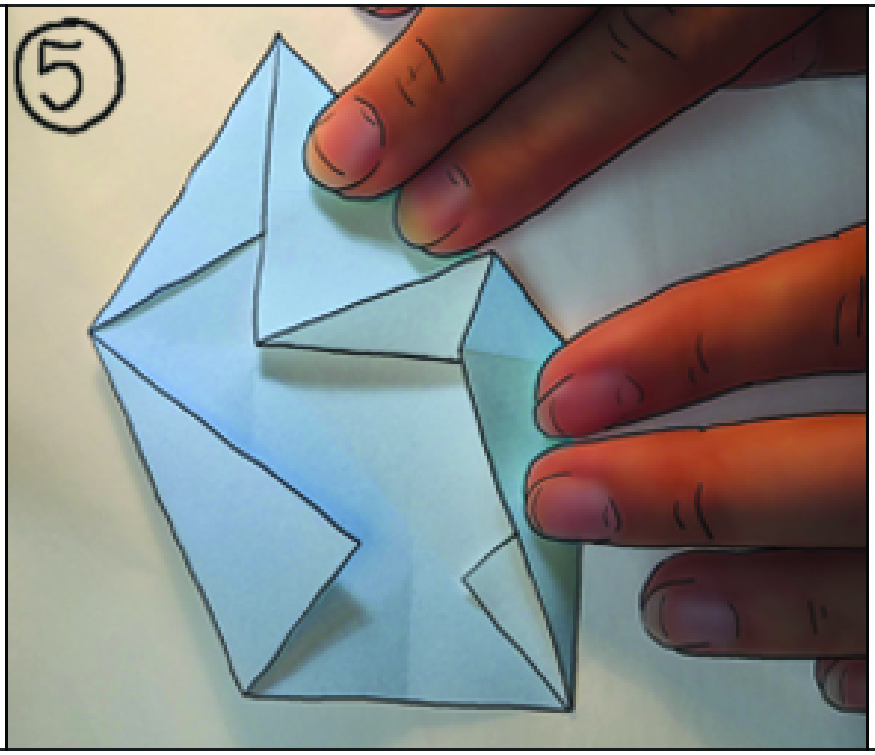
Fold the upper corner to the indicated point - along the crease of 1/4.
While folding, the right tip will stand up.

See details on the next pictures...

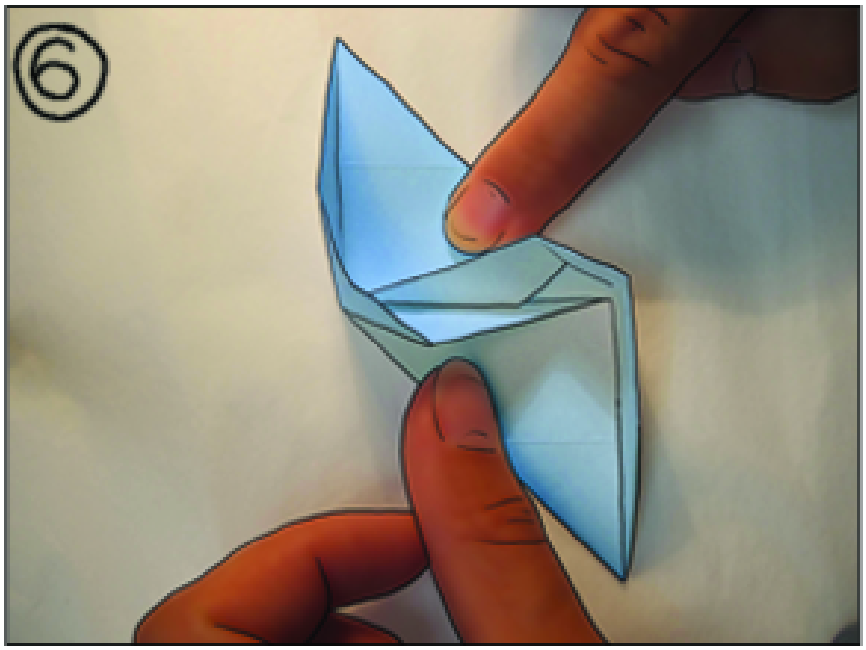
Flip the upper corner forward, while holding the right tip upwards.



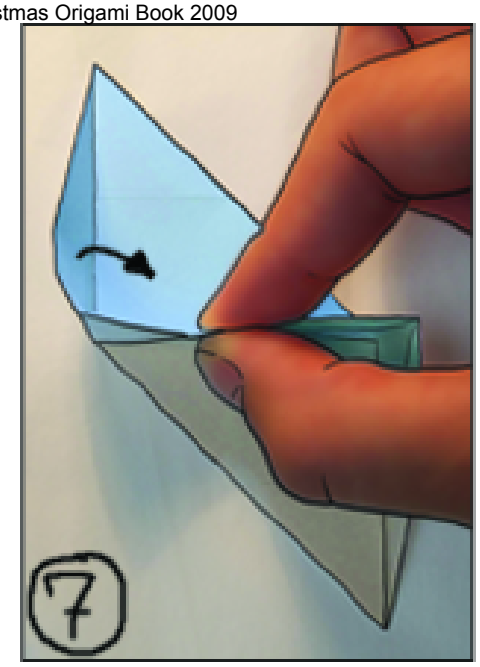
Lay the module flat by pushing the right tip carefully left and upwards. The arrows in step 4 show the direction.



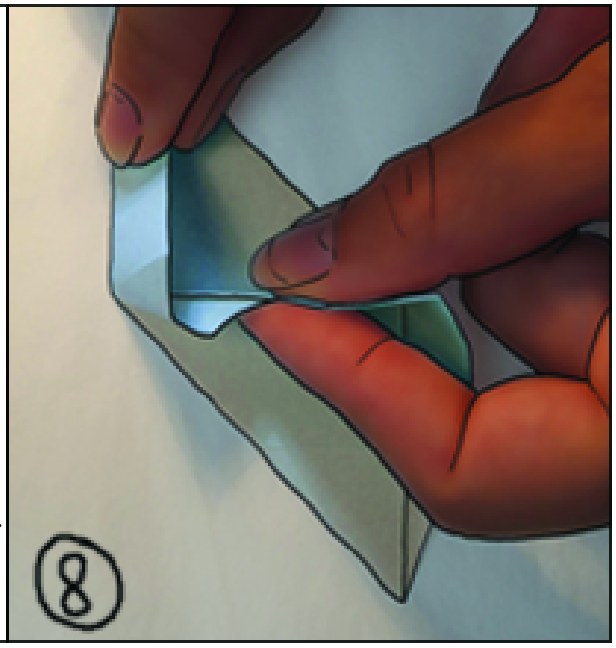
Open the tip again.



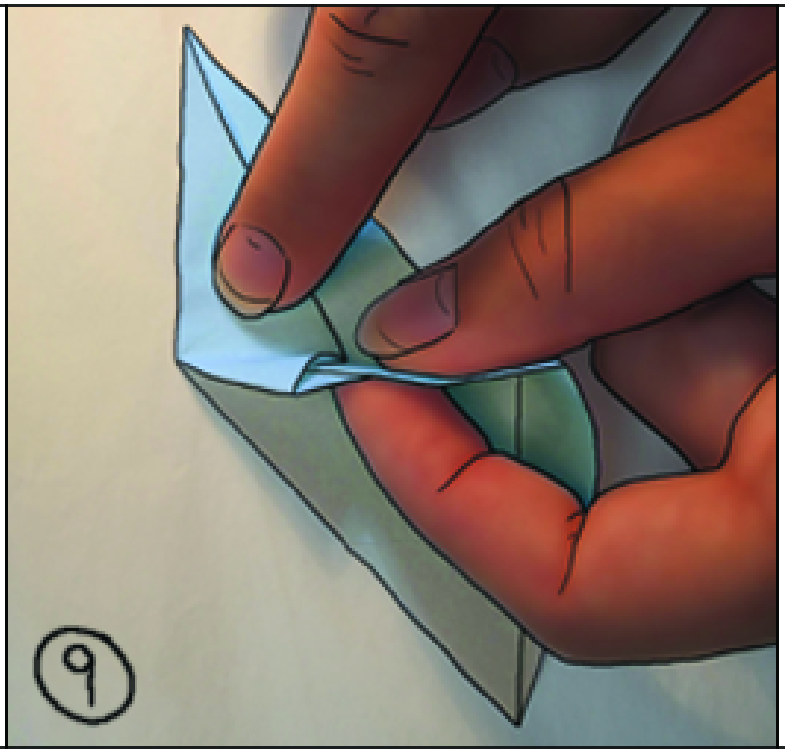
Repeat step 3 to 5 on the other side.



Lay the upper and lower parts of the tips down.
The middle part keeps standing up.

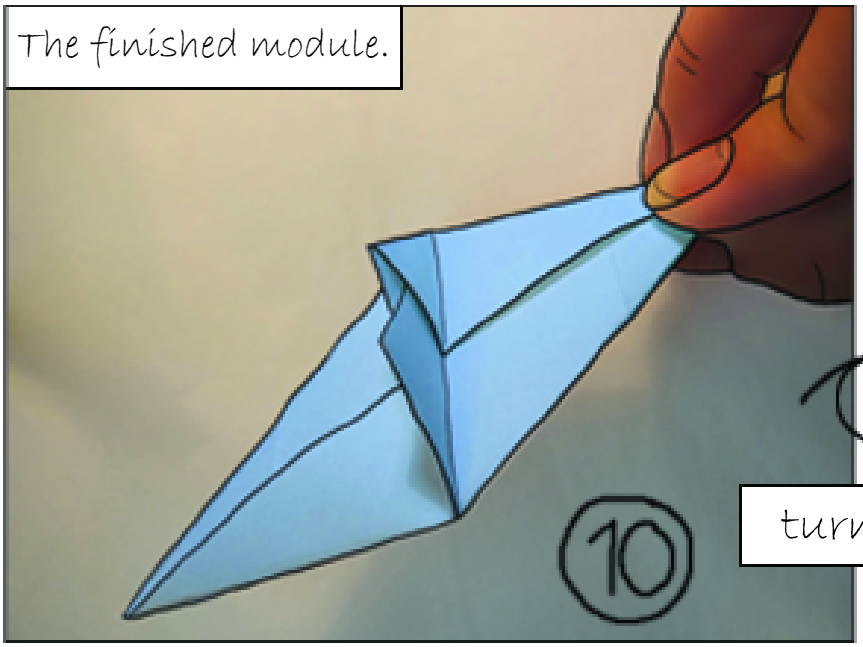


Hold the center between your thumb and index finger, while pushing the upper/ lower part down.

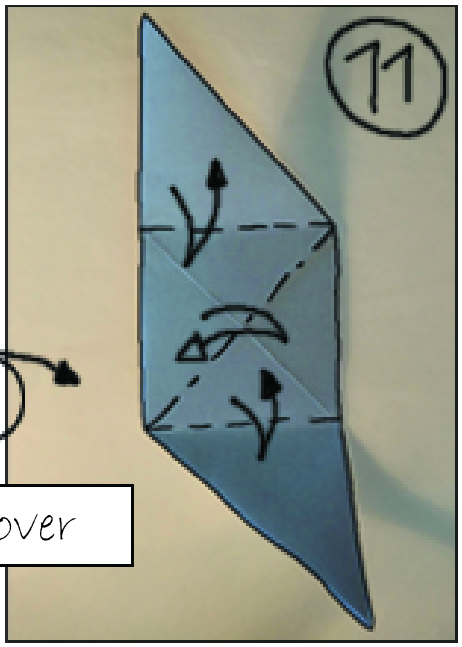


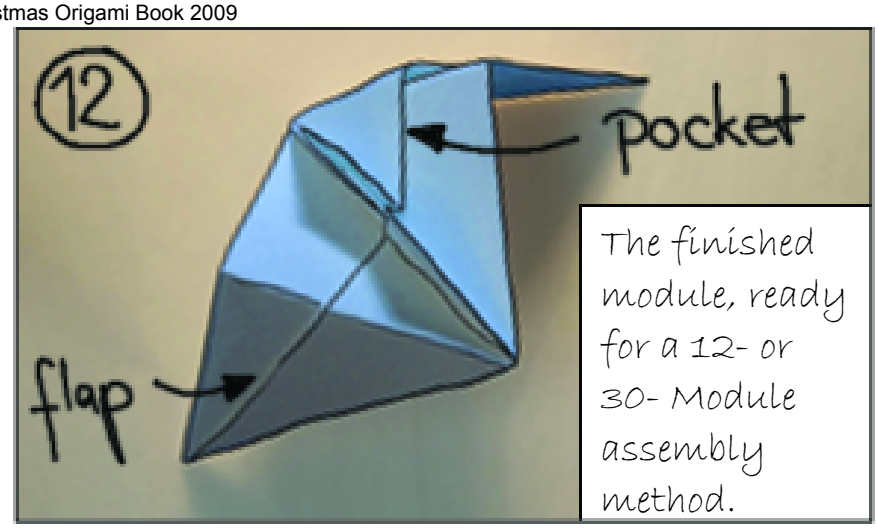
Repeat on the other side...

The finished module.



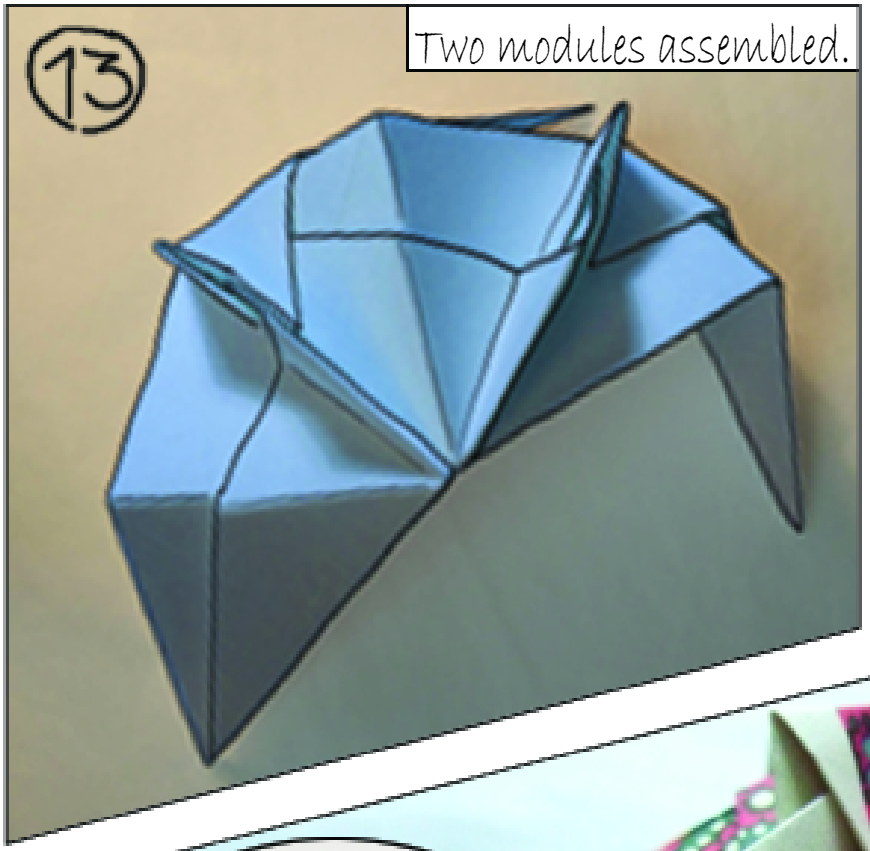
turn over



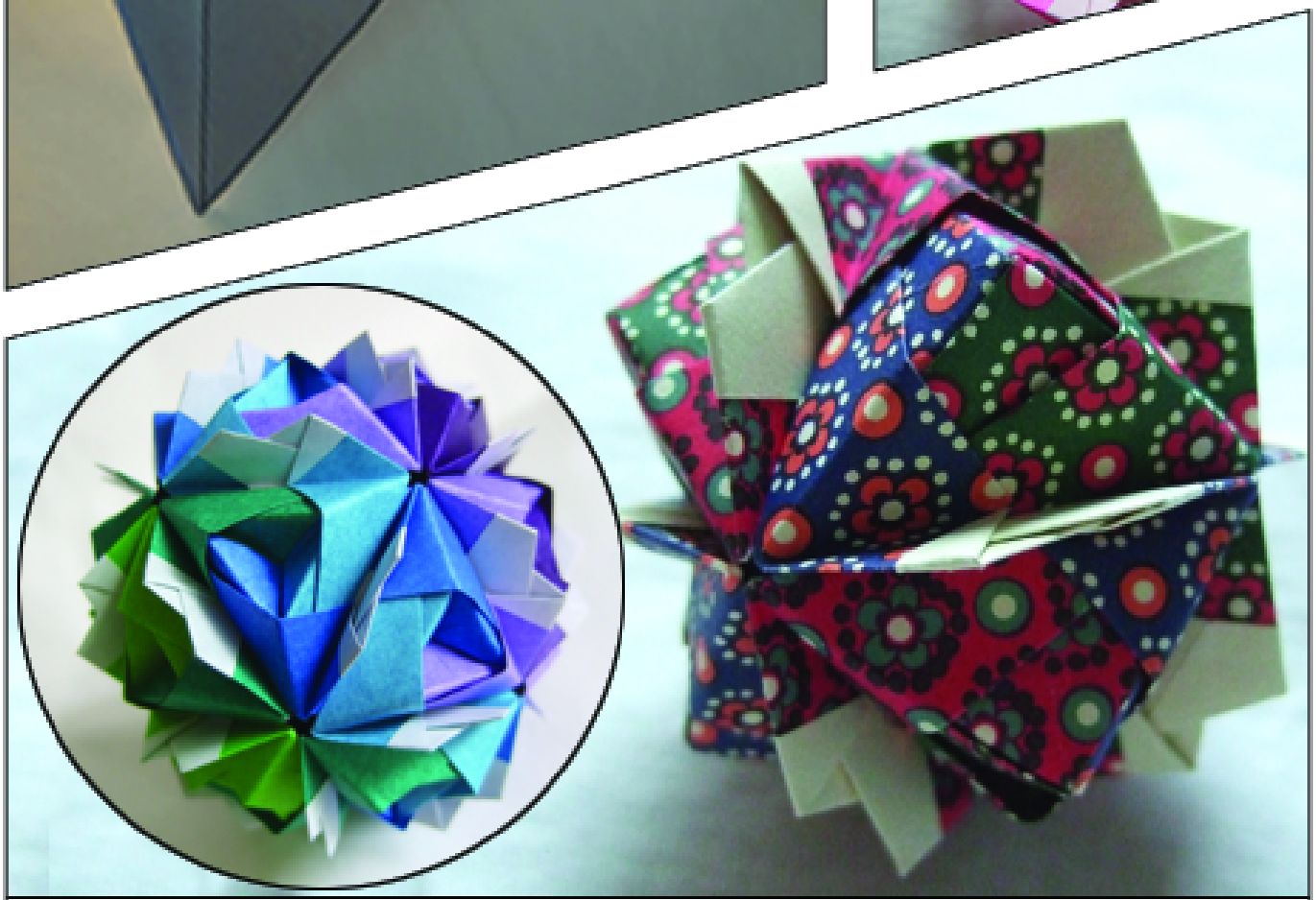


The finished module, ready for a 12- or 30- Module assembly method.

By changing the valley-folds in step 2 into mountain-folds, you change the final colour-scheme.

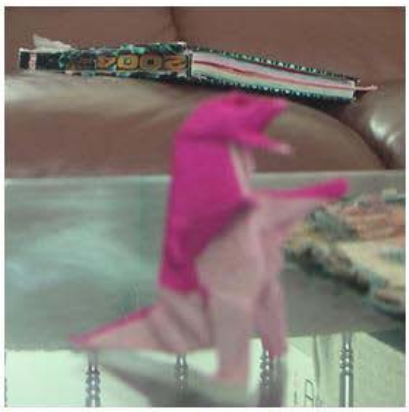


Two modules assembled.



The result (right side) and a variation of the variation you get by sinking the tip of three joined modules.

That's it! Have fun!!



My first real design and a huge breakthrough for me. I started designing so that I could create a dinosaur model. Being a beginner at that time, I could not find a good base to make 6 long limbs without the use of a rectangle.

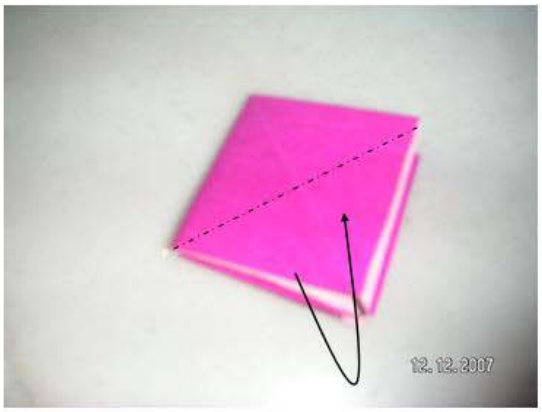
I finally found a base (step 8) that could accommodate that.

BABY DINOSAUR

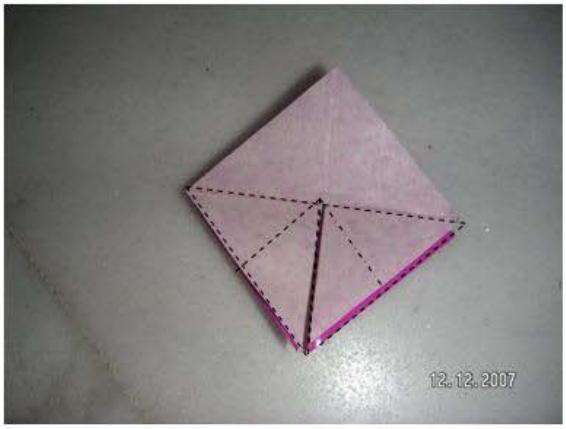
BABY DINOSAUR

By Legionzilla

1.Start with a coloured side up. Fold a Preliminary base



2.Fold the flap up



3.Squash fold on the dotted line triangles, forming two half preliminary bases.

4.Petal fold the two half preliminary bases.

5.Fold down the upper flaps for the half bird bases.

6.Mountain fold down the two flaps

7.Look carefully, slowly pull up the half bird bases up forming opposite half bird bases

8.Now flip it over.

9.Fold the flap down

10.Fold flap down, repeat on other flap.

11Rabbit ear fold up, fold in half

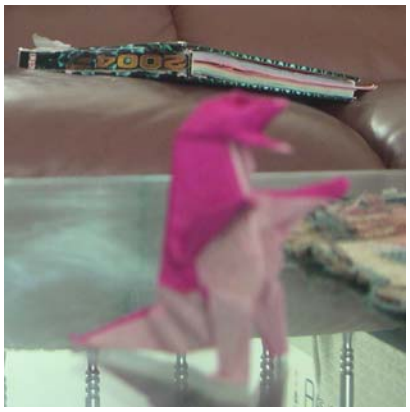
12.Rabbit ear fold the points shown.

13.Outer reverse fold the head down, at the same time, squash the layers on the reversed fold.

14.Pull out a hidden flap below the head, forming the mouth.

15.Finished head.

16.Crimp fold on the lines shown

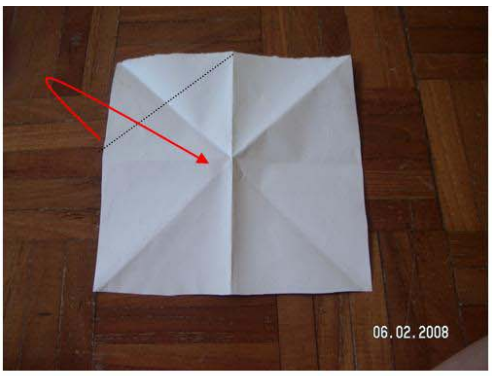


17.Finished Baby Dinosaur

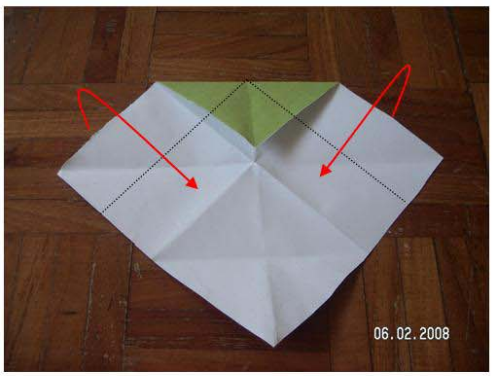
SPINOSAURUS

By legionzilla

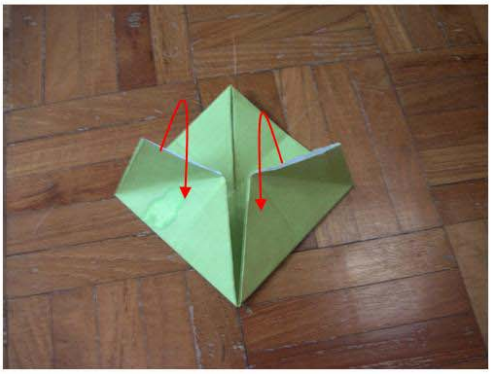
One of my first photo-diagrams and one of my earliest designs. The spinosaurus was invented in my dinosaur-craze about 2 years ago. The design, though all adapting from the same base (Step 16). Last year, I revited the design and modified the arms again.



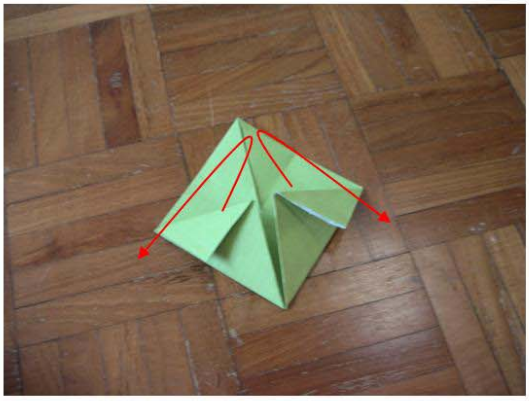
1. Valley fold the crease as shown above



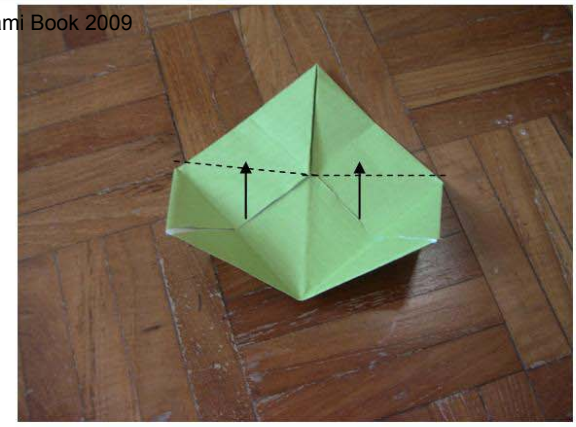
2. Valley fold. Repeat steps 1-2 on the bottom



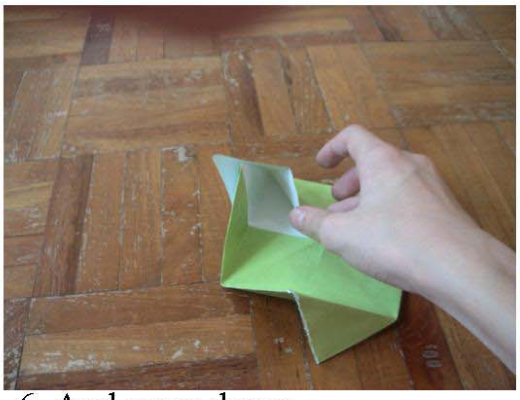
3. Valley fold.



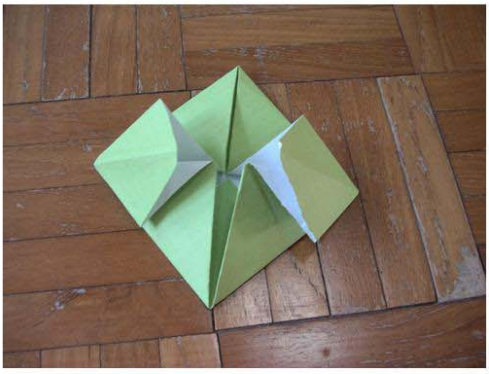
4.Valley fold



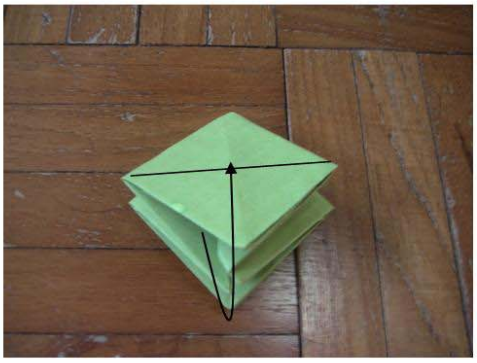
5. Slowly pull open the top layer…..



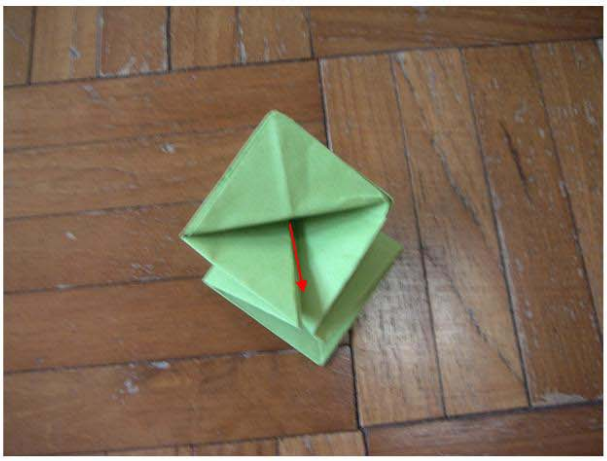
6. And press down



7. Fold a Preliminary base



8. Mountain fold



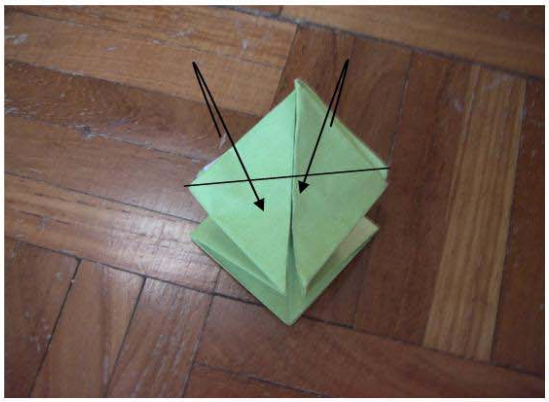
9. Pull out a hidden flap of paper from underneath

10. Mountain fold

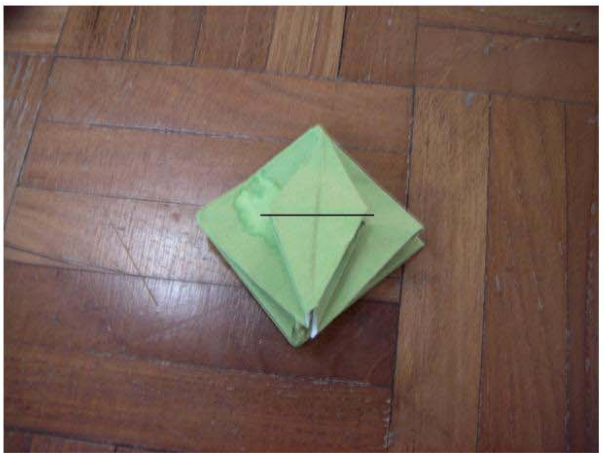
12.Lightly unfold the model, look at the white colored area of the model. Choose on of those with areas and pull up two of the bottom flaps

The bottom flaps may look a lot like real sticking out parts. As you can see over here., pull them up, and keep with the original creases, form the preliminary base again, make sure you have pressed the pulled up flaps fat.

13. Slowly press flat the new limbs

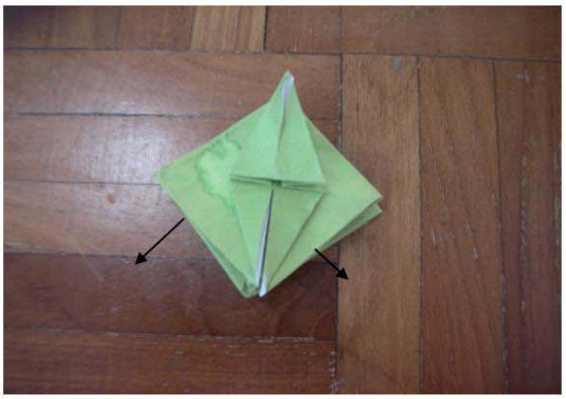


14. Now mountain fold



15.Sink fold

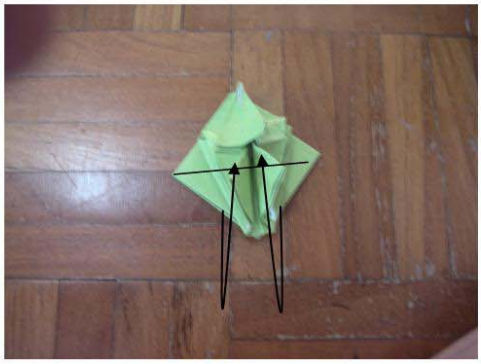
16.Valley fold up



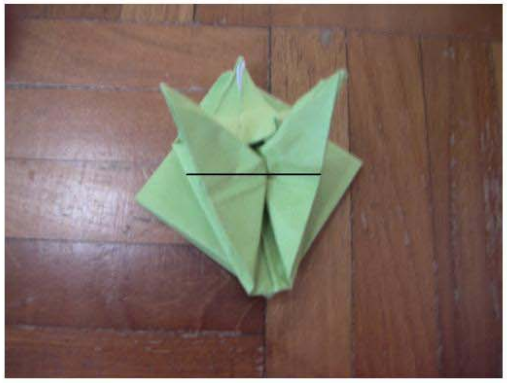
17.Now slowly pull out some paper from the sides behinfd the bird base

18.Fold one of the new flaps to one side.

19.Fold one of the new flaps to one side.



20.Now petal fold up



21.Fold down

22.Reverse fold the creases

23.Flip to the side

24.Rabbit year fold

25.Squash fold

26.Petal fold

27.Flip to back

28.Rabbit year fold

29.Flip to front

30.Flip to either side

31.Pull out the two flaps of paper in the front

32.Reverse fold or you can also blunt the two flaps

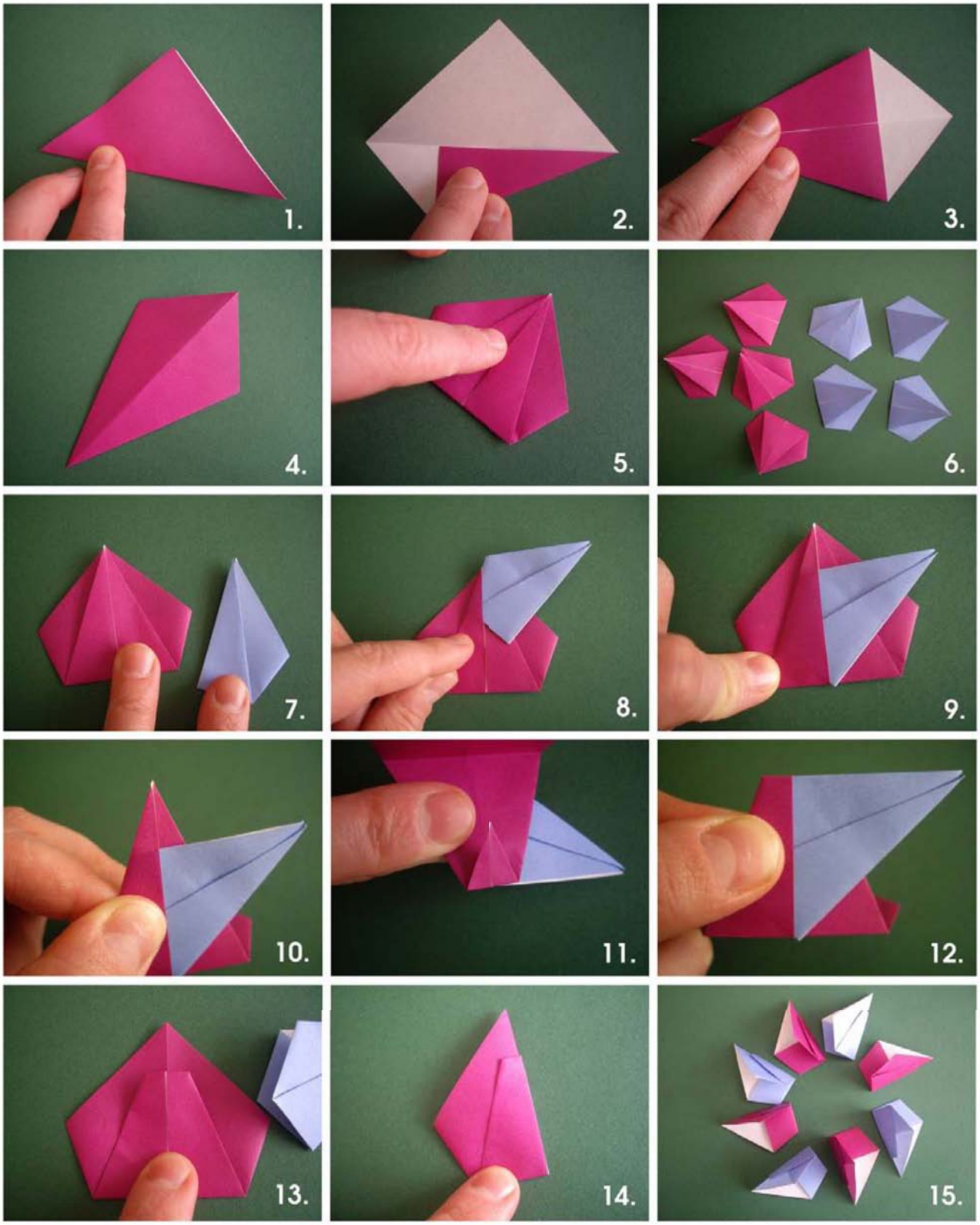
33. Reverse fold the arms up

34.Sink fold

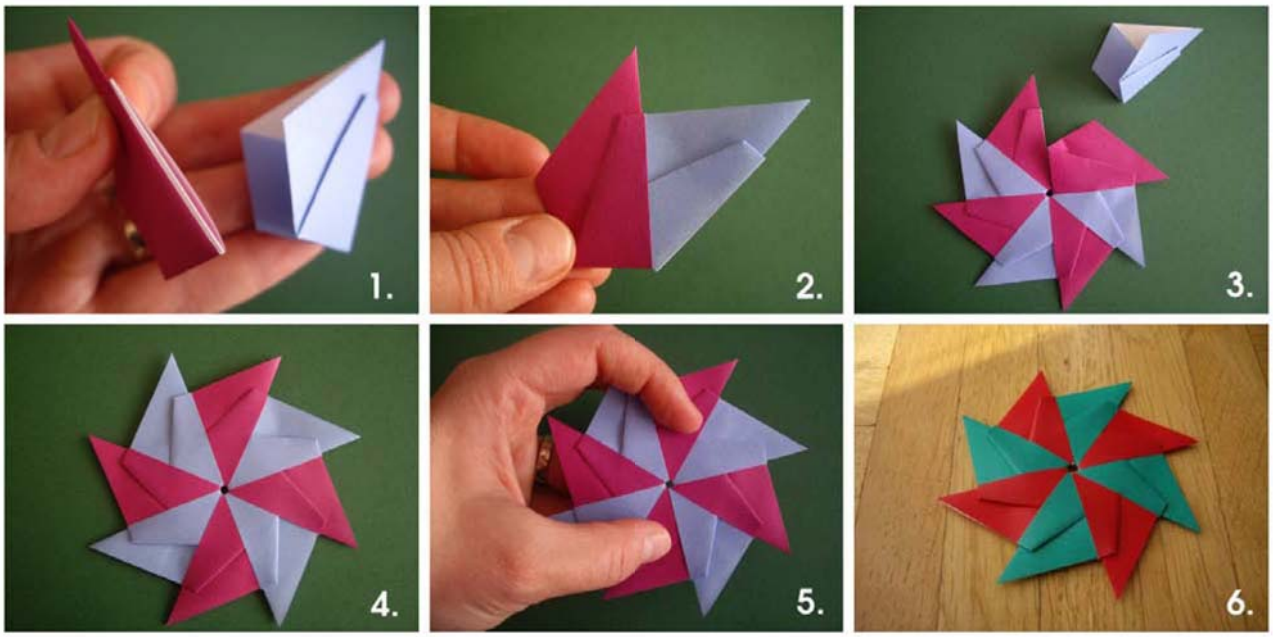
Finished Spinosaurus

Windmill star by Dasa Severova (www.flickr.com/Dasssa)

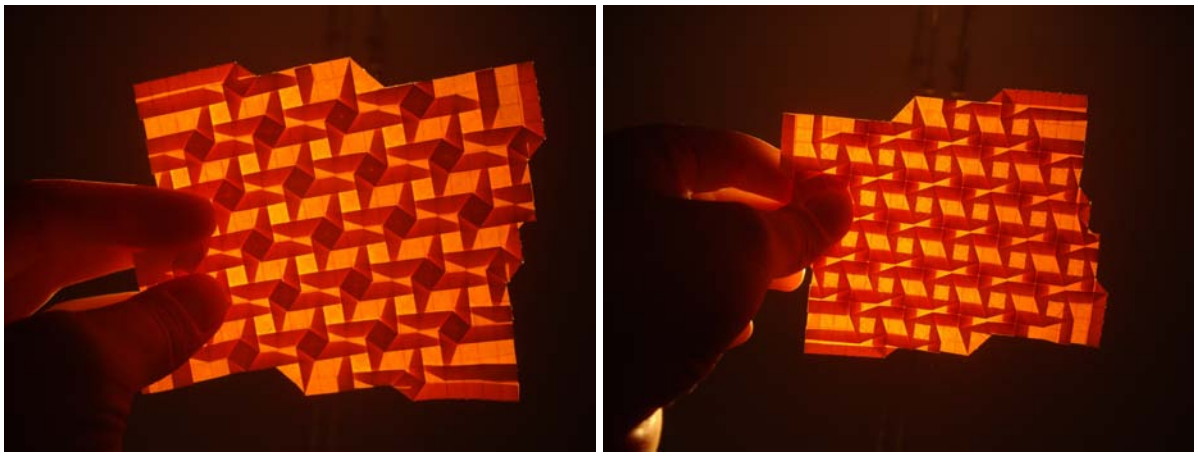
Number of units: 8
Paper size: about 5 cm
Suitable paper: not very thick and not very slippery papers, also possible to make from transparent paper.



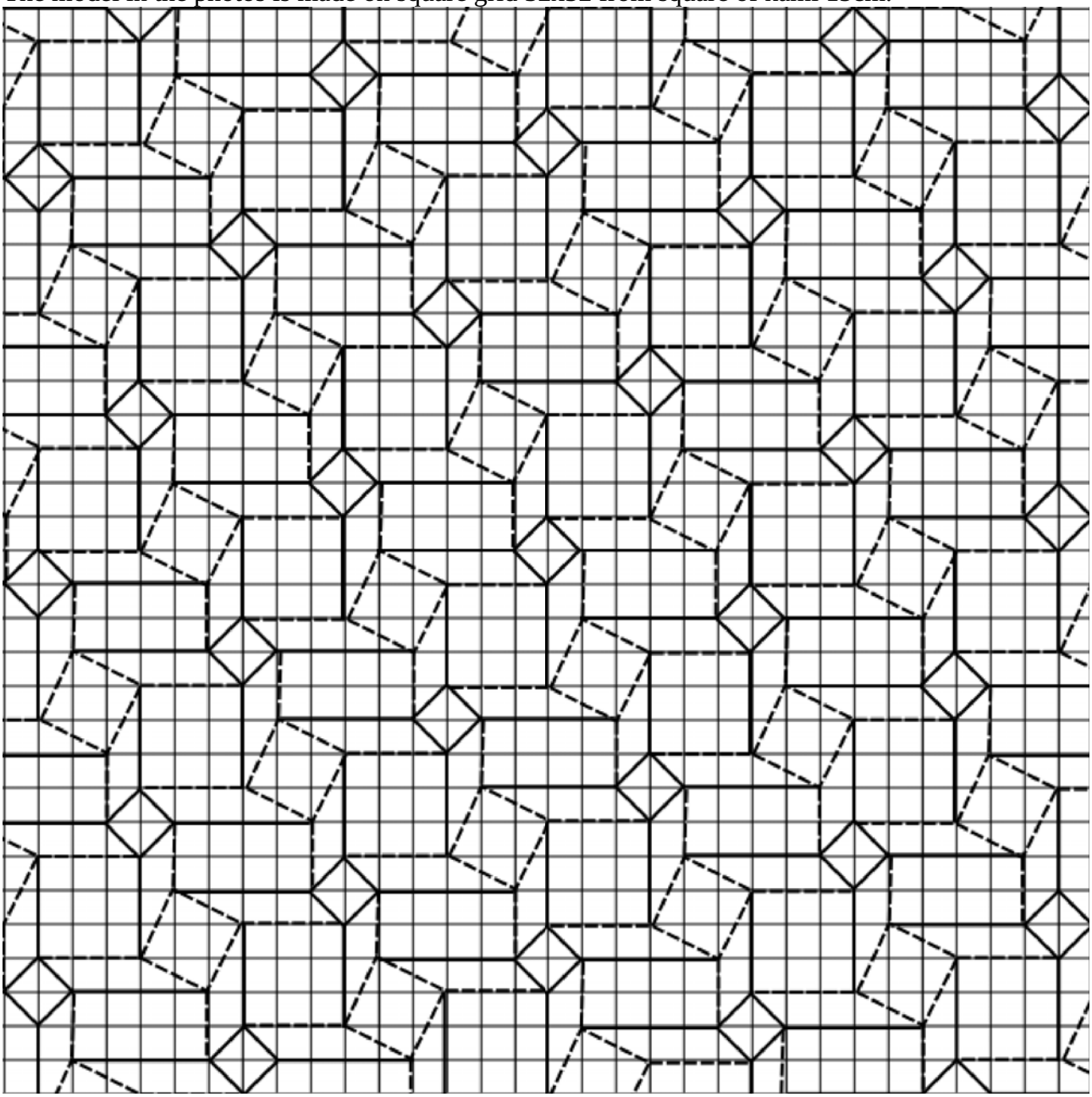
Joining units:
Each unit has two pockets and two flaps. Put one flap to one pocket, the second flap to the second pocket. The shape of pocket could be the same as the shape of the flap. After joining all of the 8 units try to stabilize the model by pushing slightly from opossite directions.



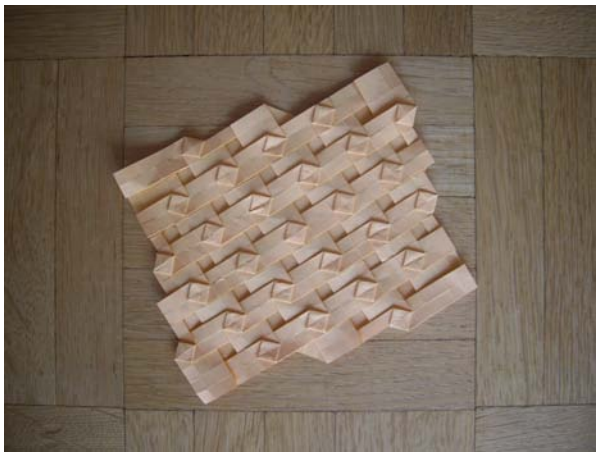
Mixed square twists tessellation by Dasa Severova (www.flickr.com/Dasssa)



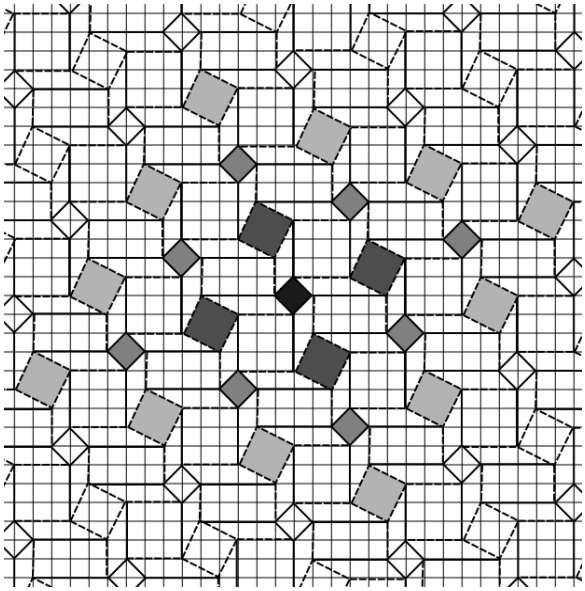
The model in the photos is made on square grid 32x32 from square of kami 15cm.



There are normal square twists on one side and open back square twists on the other side.



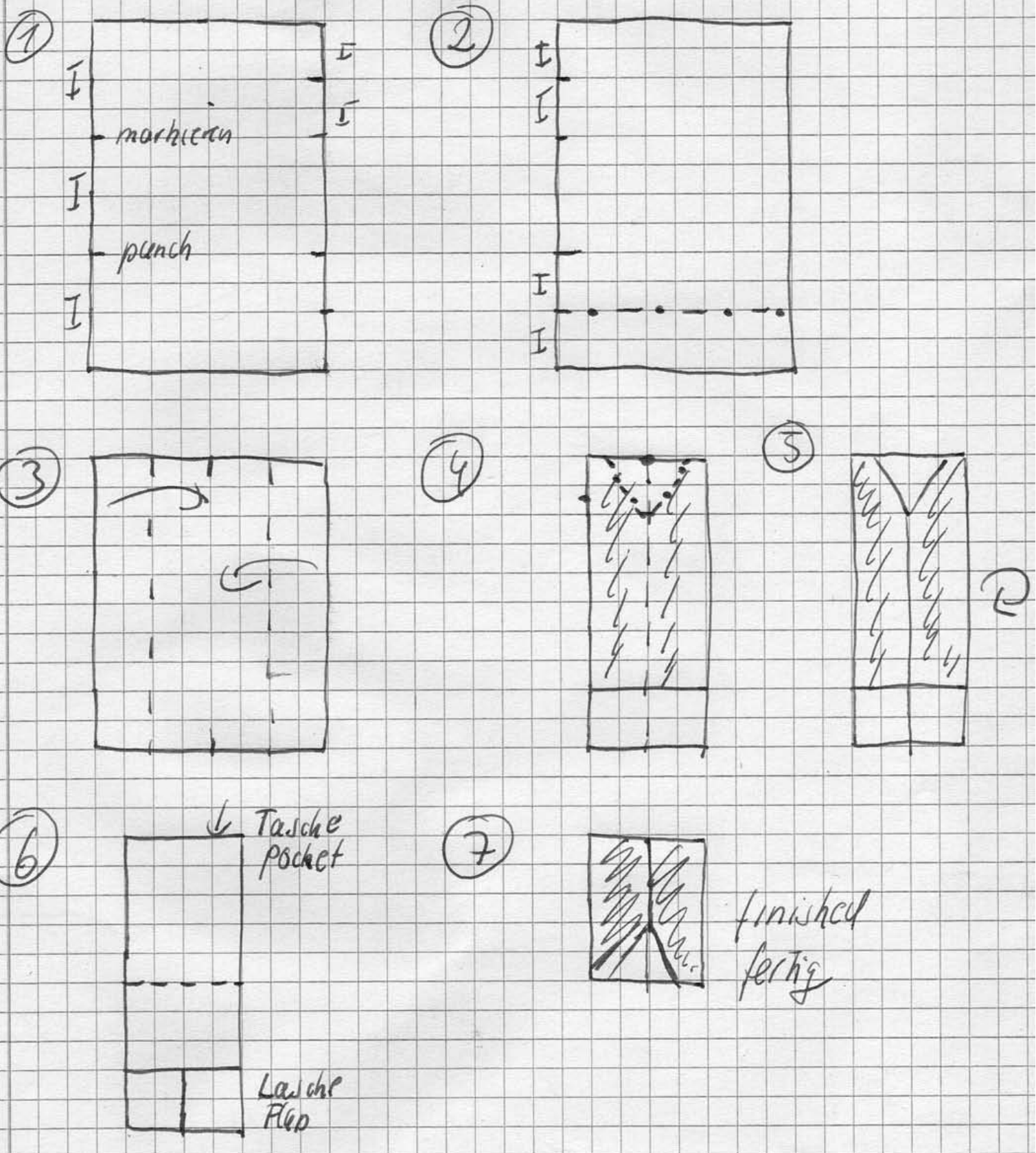
How to fold:
1. Start with square twist in the middle of the paper (the darkest square in the picture bellow).
2. Turn the paper on other side and make four open back square twists close to the first made square twist (second ring of squares, dark grey).
3. Turn the paper and make third ring of normal square twists.
4. Turn the paper and make fourth ring of open back square twists...

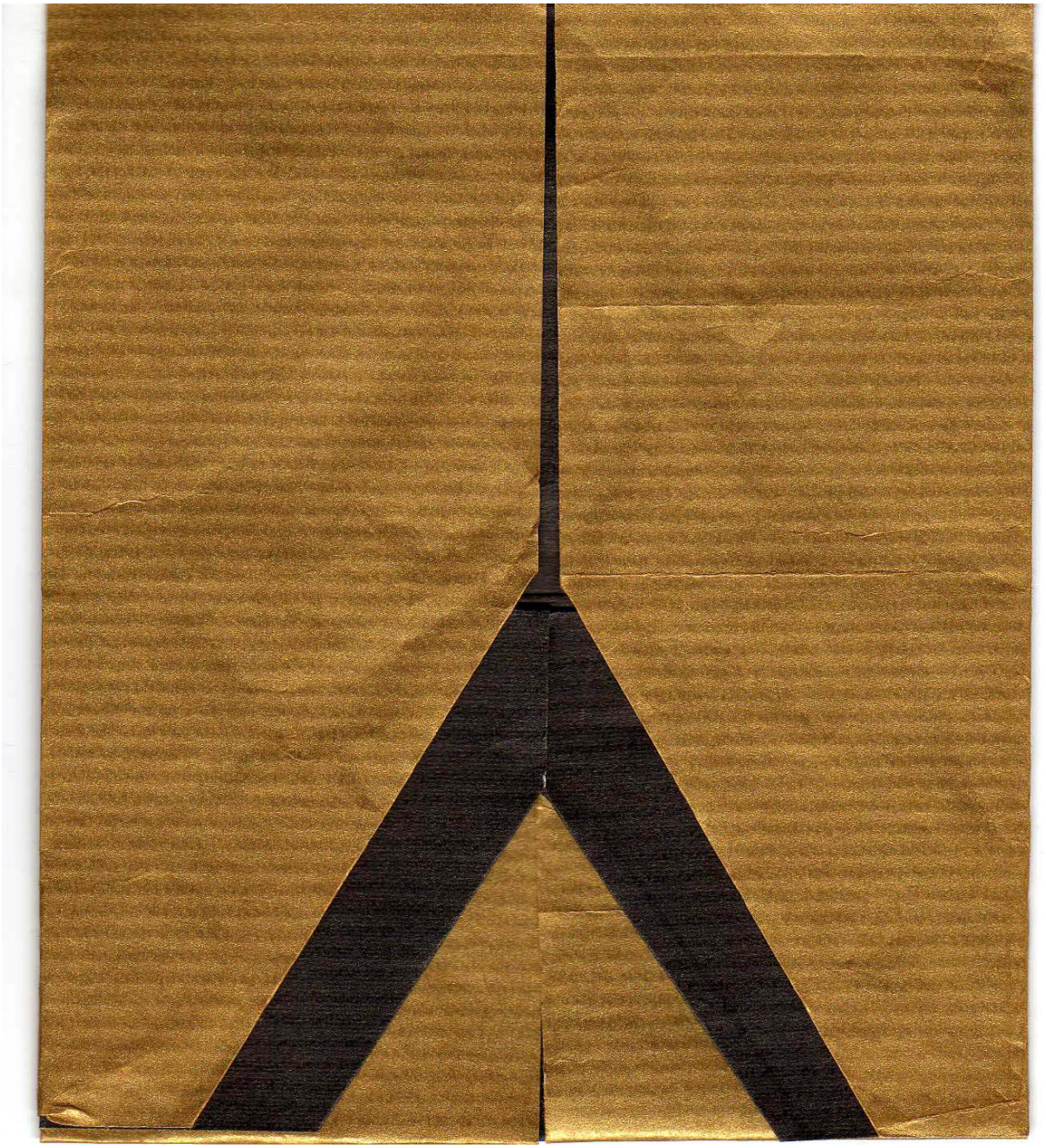


X-MAS CARD 2009

2009-11-7

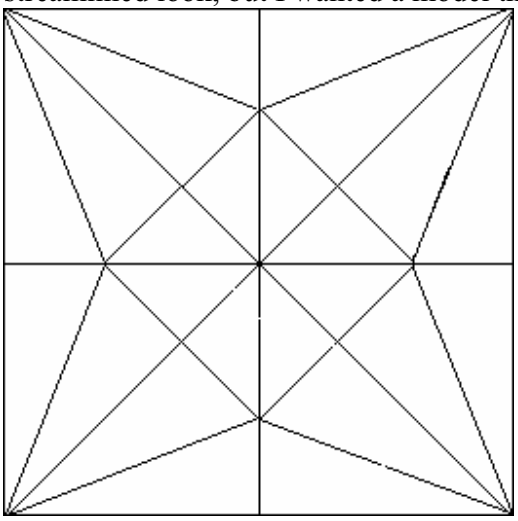
zweifarbiges Papier - duo colored paper
Format: 21 x 36 cm - paper size 21 x 36 cm



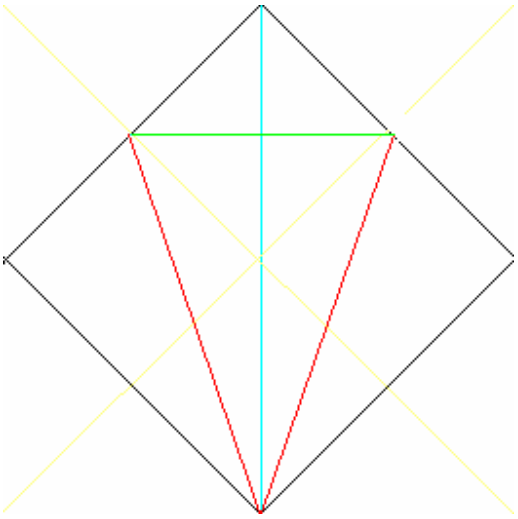


Bird-Base Dragon **Sadarac 2009**

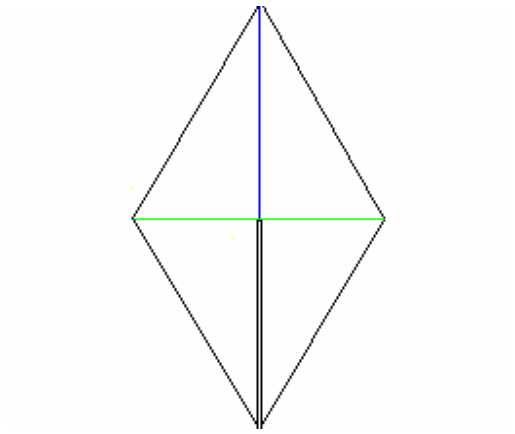
I was inspired to design this by Charles Esseltine's Dragon in flight with its sleek, streamlined look, but I wanted a model that was easy to fold. Enjoy =)



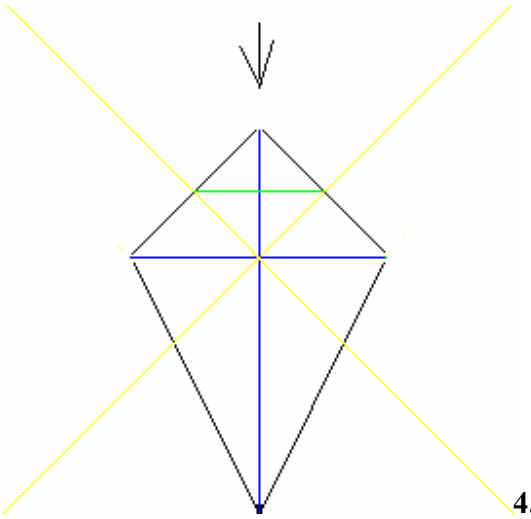
1. Fold a bird base



2. Petal fold both front and back. (Note: Blue lines are creases, Green lines are valley folds, Red lines are mountain folds and Yellow lines are references.)

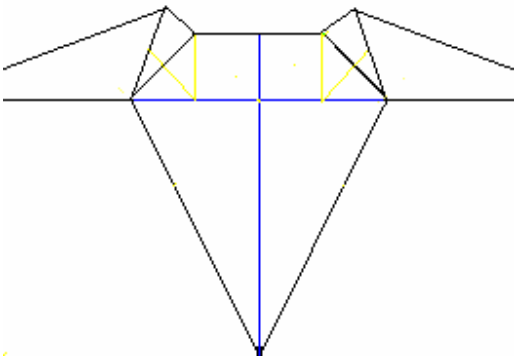


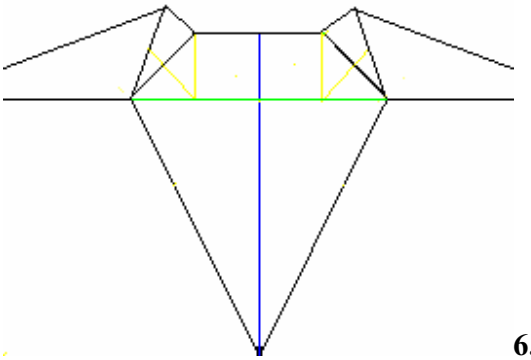
3. Fold top layer down (repeat behind)



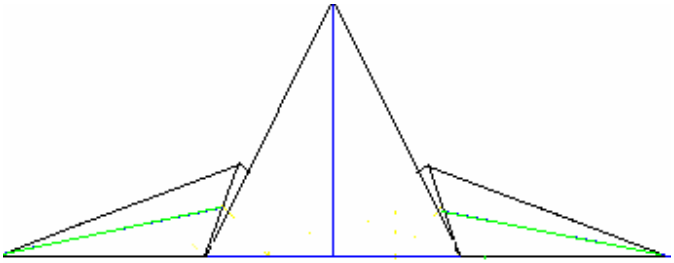
4. Sink the tip by folding top-to-crease.

5. Fold up the sides and then back down so that it looks like this.

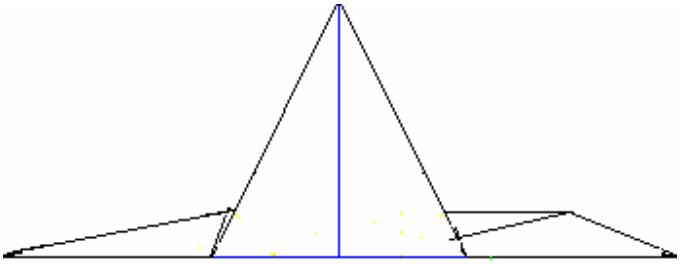




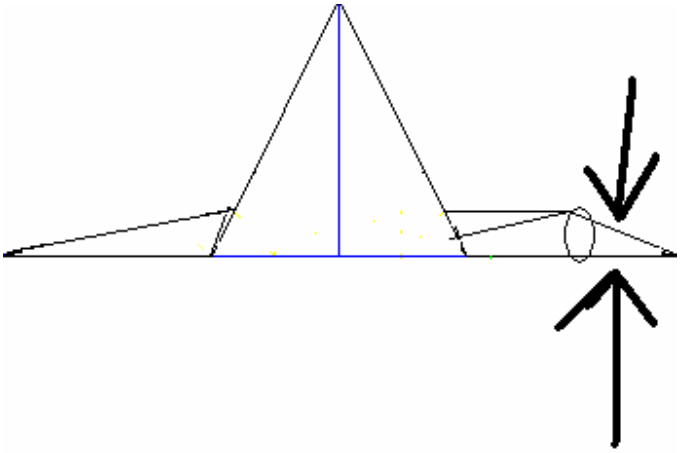
6. Fold up on crease



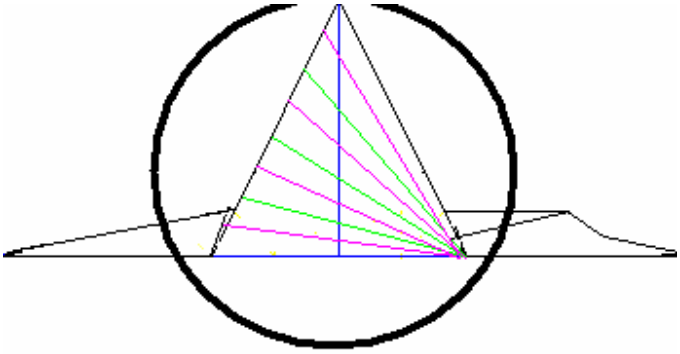
7. Fold down to thin front layer (Repeat behind)



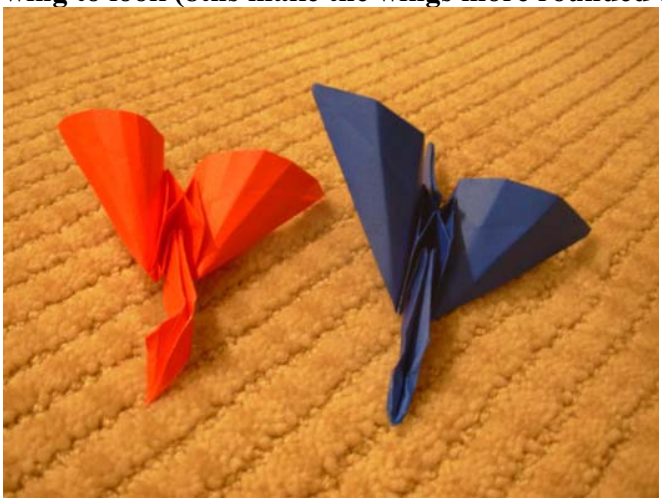
8. Adjust one side so that it looks like this.



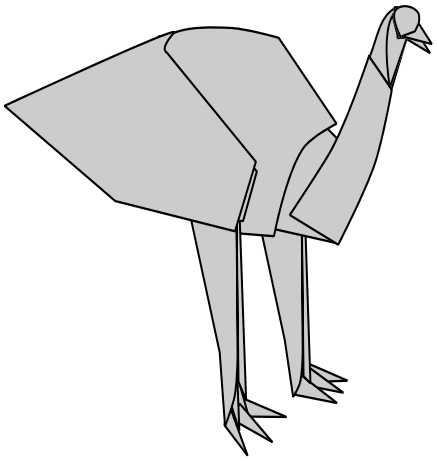
9. Hold on the circle and push with the arrows to form the shape of the head.



10. Divide the circled flap into 4ths (green lines) or 8ths (green and pink lines) depending on how you want the wing to look (8ths make the wings more rounded then 4ths). (Repeat behind)



Finished product! =)=)

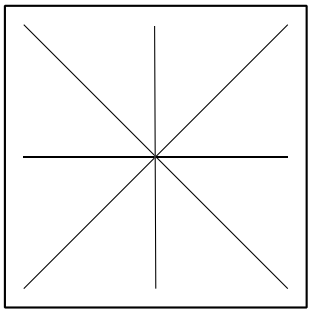


Emu

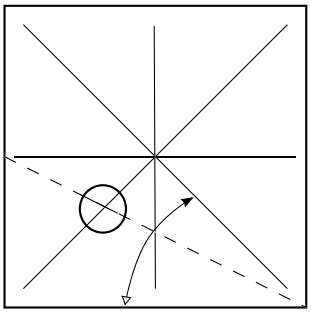
Design and Diagram: Eileen Tan

Nov/Dec 2009

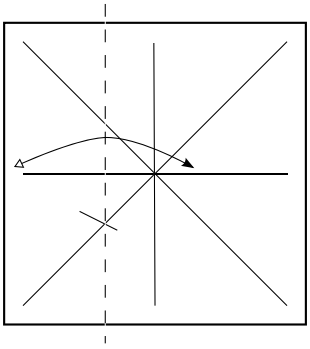
CC BY NC SA



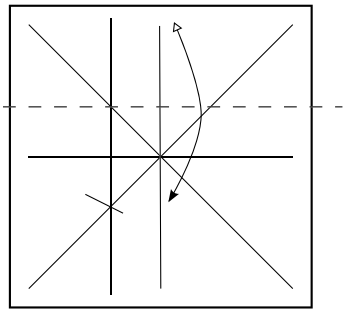
1. Start with the white side up. Crease along the horizontal, vertical and diagonal axes.



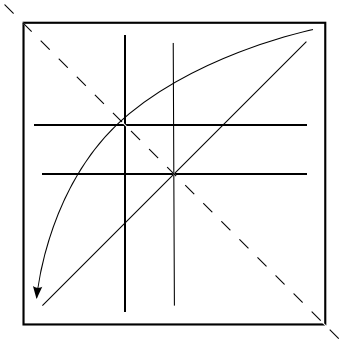
2. Make a pinch mark at the intersection shown.



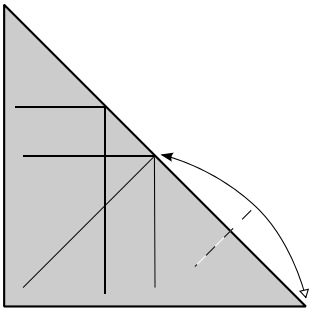
3. Fold and unfold.



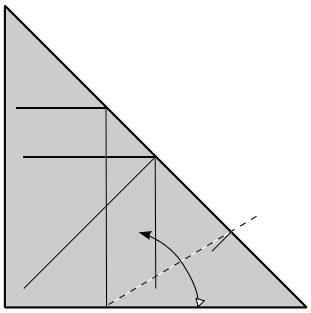
4. Fold and unfold.



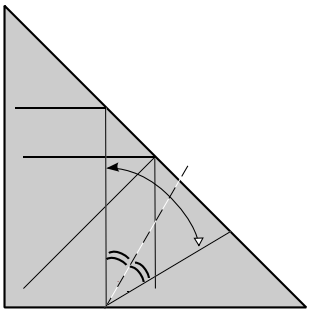
5. Valley fold along the diagonal.



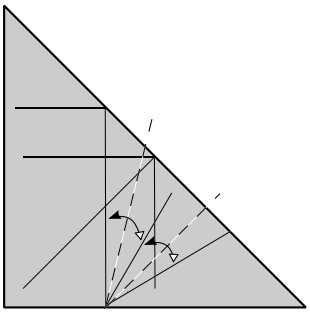
6. Fold and unfold, making a pinch mark at the edge.



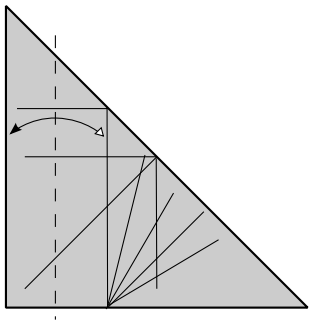
7. Fold and unfold.



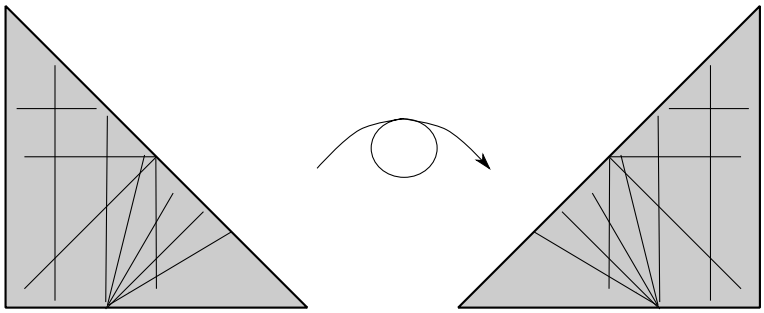
8. Fold and unfold along the angle bisector.



9. Fold and unfold along the angle bisectors.

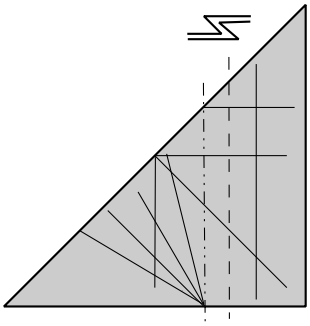


10. Fold and unfold.

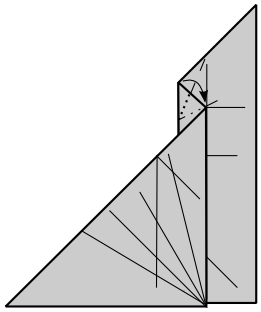


11. Turn the model over.

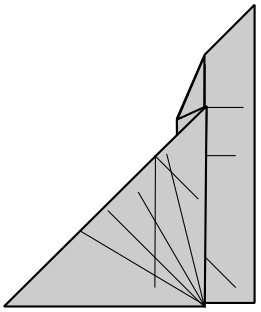
12. After turning over.



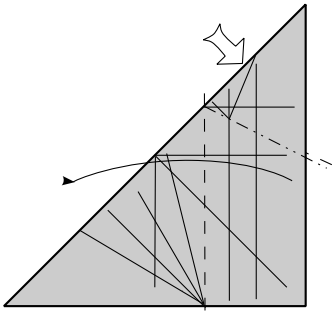
13. Pleat.



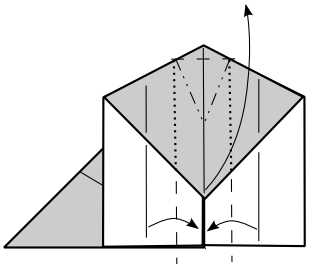
14. Swivel fold..



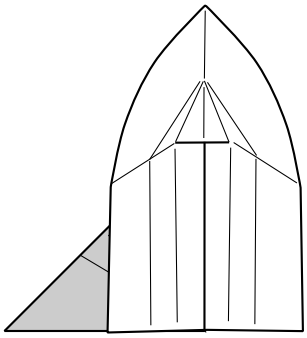
15. Unfold to step 13.



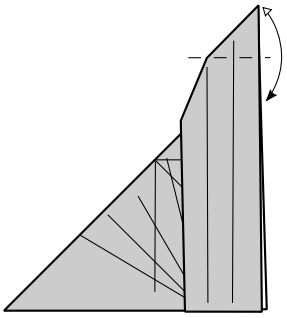
16. Squash fold.



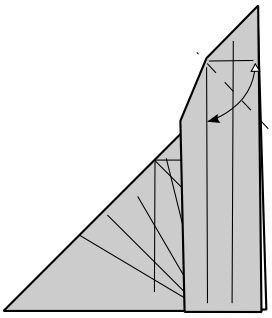
17. Petal fold, using the creases made in step 14.



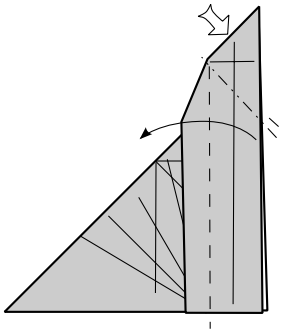
18. Petal fold, in progress.



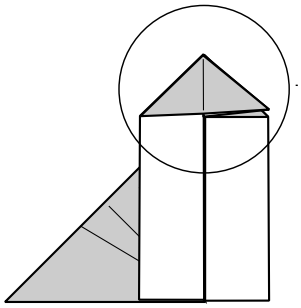
19. Fold and unfold.



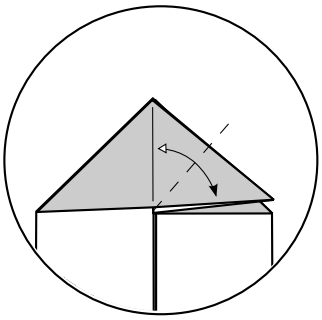
20. Fold and unfold.



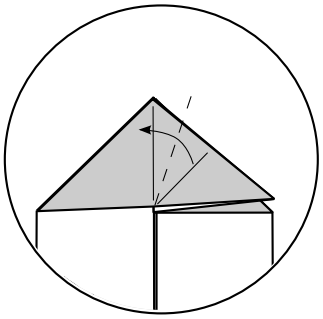
21. Squash fold.



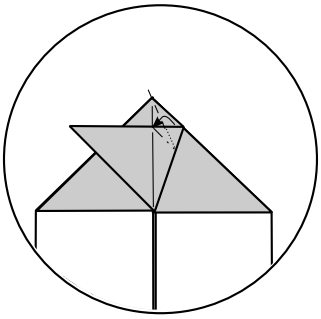
22. The next few steps will focus on the head region.



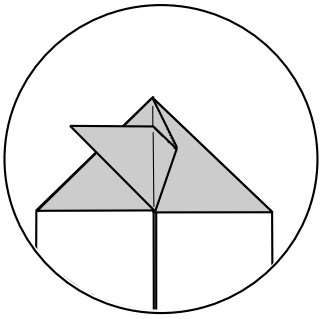
23. Fold and unfold.



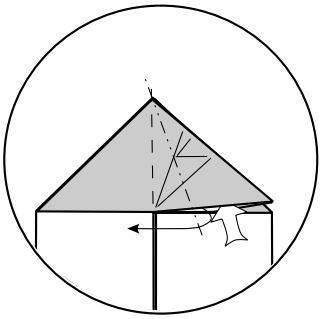
24. Valley fold.



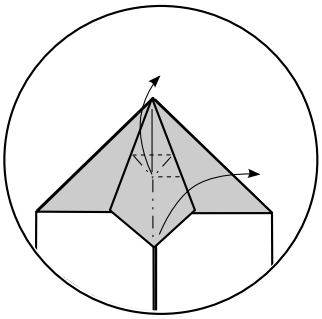
25. Swivel fold.



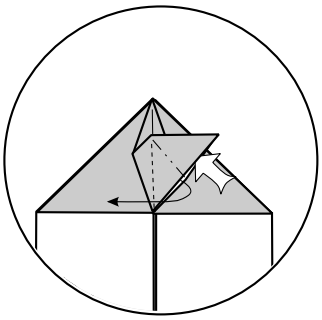
26. Unfold to step 25.



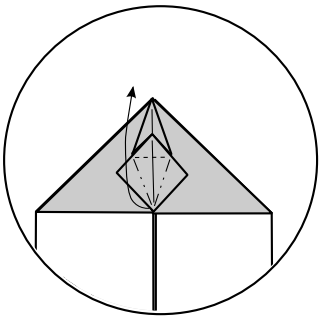
27. Squash fold.



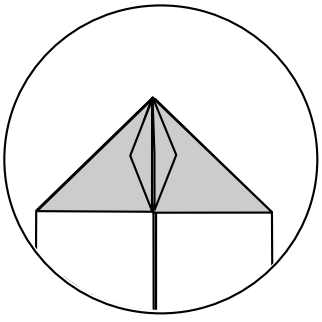
28. Petal fold.



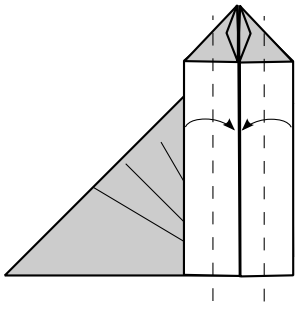
29. Squash fold.



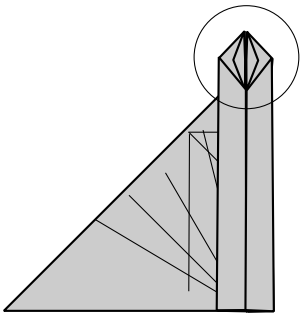
30. Petal fold.



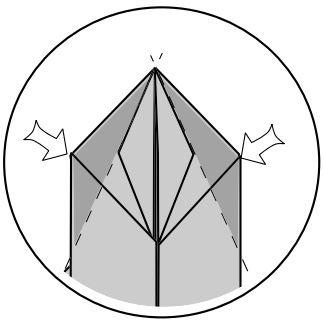
31. Like this..



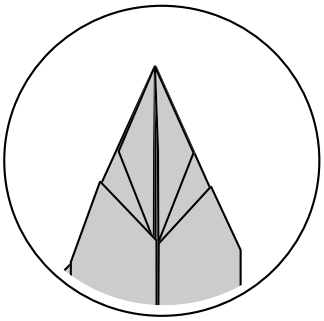
32. Valley fold both sides to the centre..



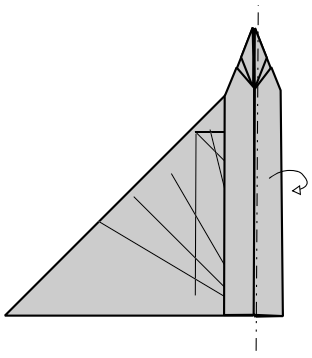
33. Zoom in on the head region once more.



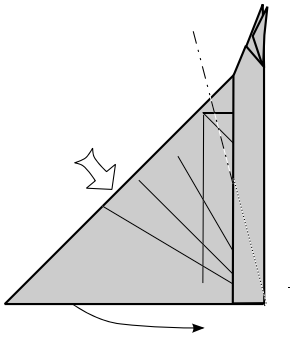
34. Close sinks.



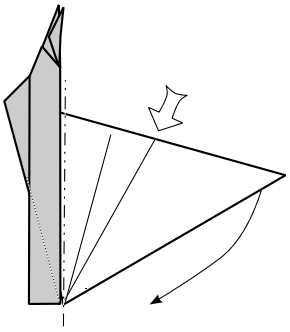
35. Like this.



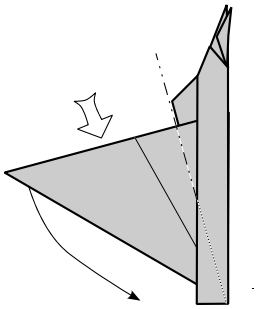
36. Mountain fold.



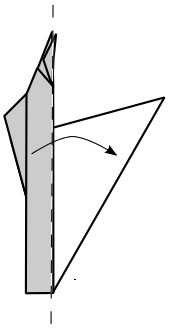
37. Reverse fold along the existing crease.



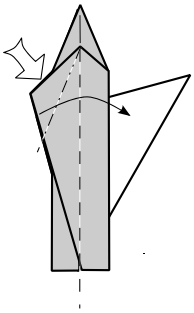
38. Reverse fold along the existing crease again.



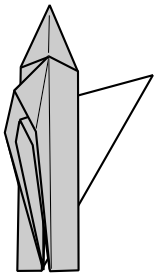
39. ...and again.



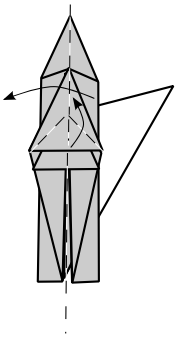
40. Fold one layer to the right.



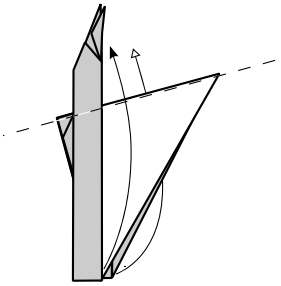
41. Spread squash the triangular flap, and squash fold the smaller, inner flap.



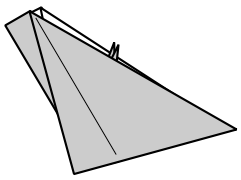
42. In progress.



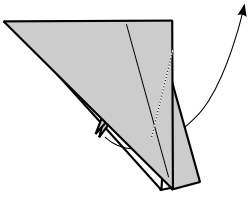
43. Fold the flap back to the left, incorporating the folds shown.



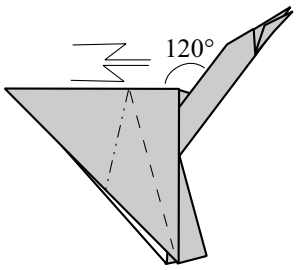
44. Fold both flaps upwards.



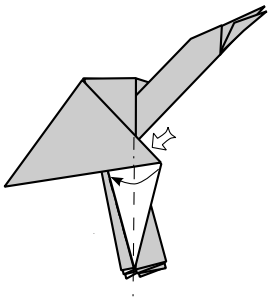
45. Rotate the model.



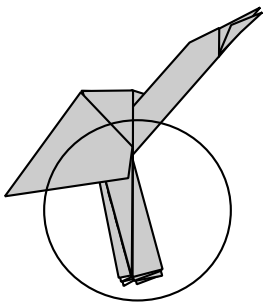
46. Swing the head flap out (see next step for approximate position).



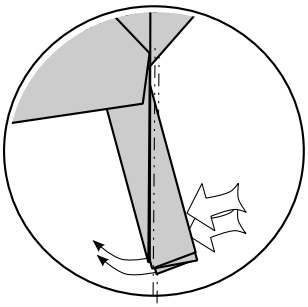
47. Crimp.



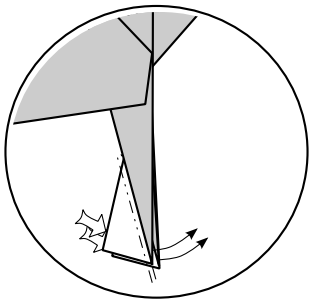
48. Reverse fold.
Repeat on flap behind.



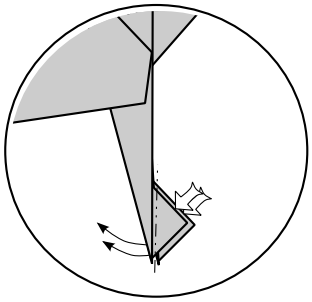
49. The next few steps will focus on the leg flaps.



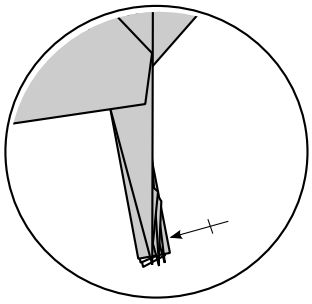
50. For clarity, only the top flap is shown in steps 50 - 52. Reverse fold both pleats. These folds follow the layer edge shown, and are not 22.5° folds.



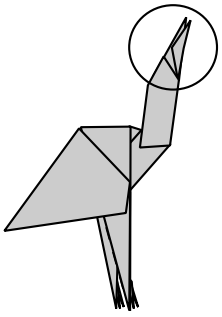
51. Reverse fold again.



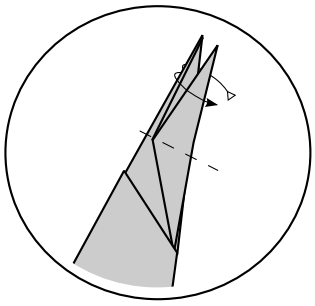
52. Repeat the sequence of reverse folds until the pleats are narrowed into the flap.



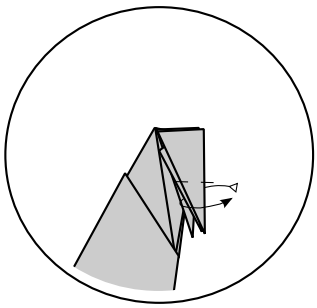
53. Like this. Repeat steps 50 - 52 on the other leg flap.



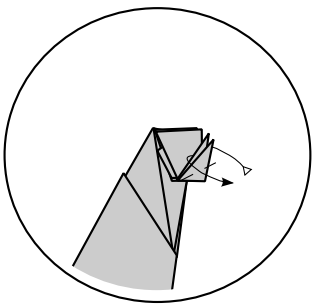
54. The following steps will focus on the details of the head.



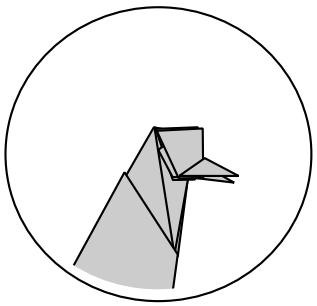
55. Outside reverse fold both flaps together.



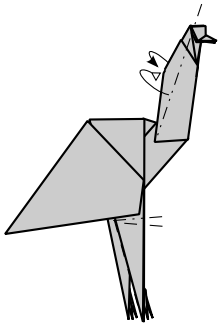
56. Outside reverse fold the tips of both flaps together.



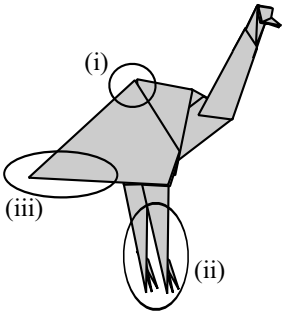
57. Outside reverse fold the tips of both flaps downwards.



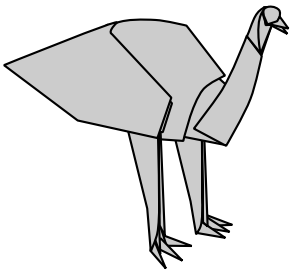
58. Separate and shape the upper and lower beak.



59. Pleat the legs under the body. Narrow the neck with mountain folds.

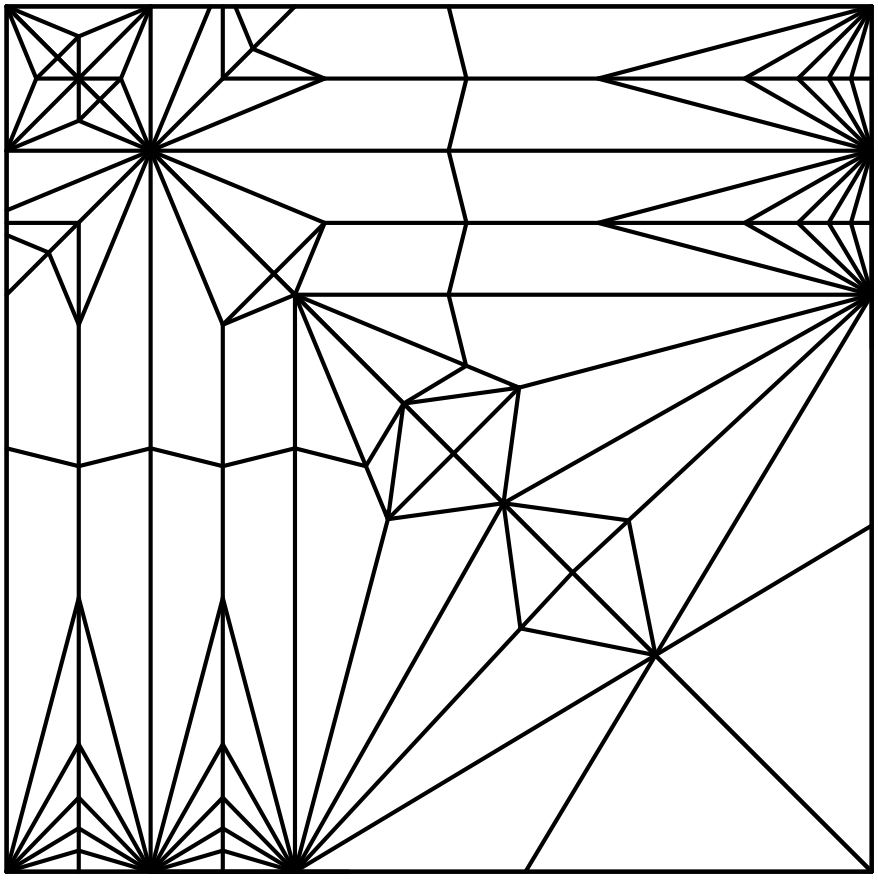


60. Detailing steps:
i) Spread and round the back.
ii) Reverse fold the claws. The legs can be narrowed further with mountain folds (gusset folds will form where the legs meet the body).
iii) Fold in a thin strip at the edge of the body to make it more proportionate to the head and legs.



Completed emu.

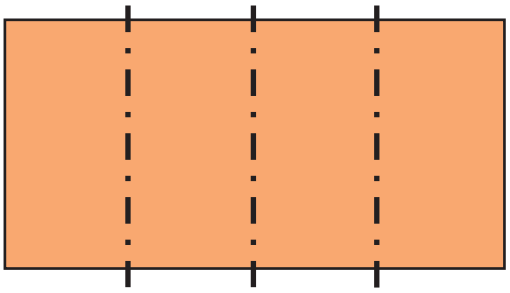
Crease pattern:



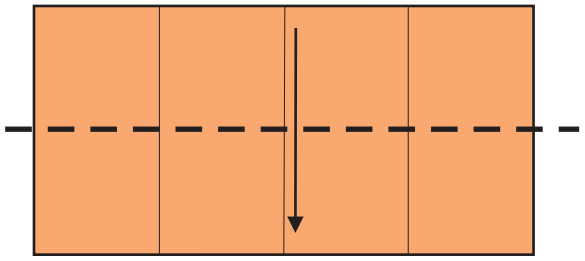
Evi`s House of Santa Claus© 11/09
Author of the model and diagrams:
Evi Binzinger (Das ist das Haus vom Nikolaus)

Raw sketch - first version

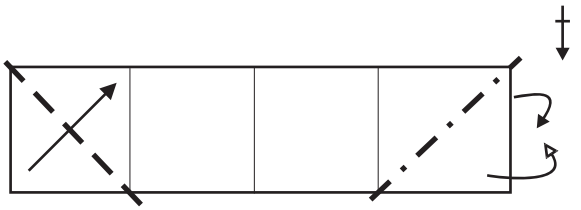
Start with half of a square piece of foiled paper. Colored side up. If you choose unfoiled paper, your model tends to open again, so try to press ist some days between two heavy books. I created two more solutions starting with an uncut square piece of paper. Diagrams will come later.



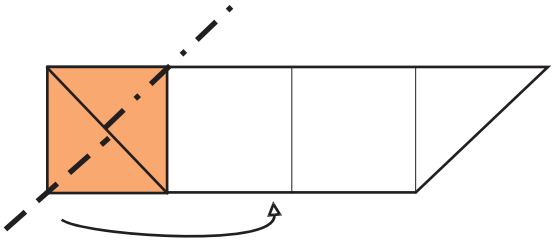
1. Mountain fold and unfold.



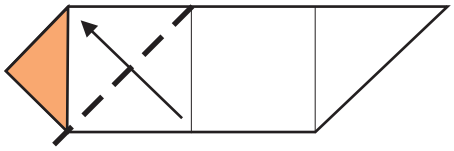
2. Valley fold.



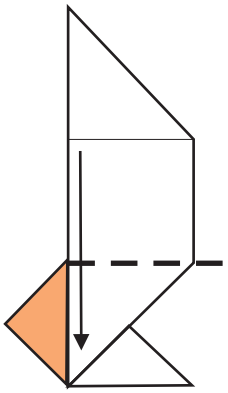
3. Valley fold upper layer on the left. Fold both layers inside the model on the right side.



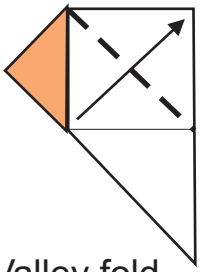
4. Mountain fold upper layers. Valley fold lower layer at the same time.



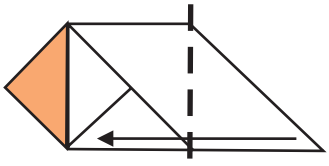
5. Valley fold two upper layers.



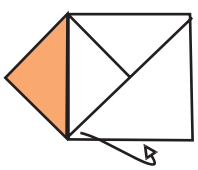
6. Valley fold all layers.



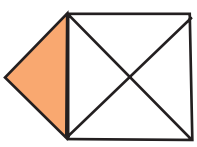
7. Valley fold two upper layers.



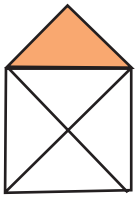
8. Valley fold.



9. Tuck first layers under second layers, to lock the model.



10. Rotate.



Done.

Dodo

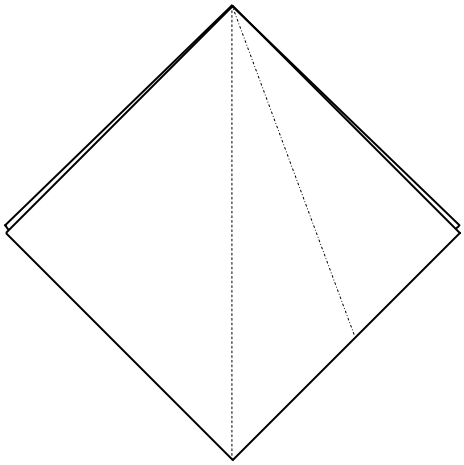
Design and diagram: Franz Muskovich

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

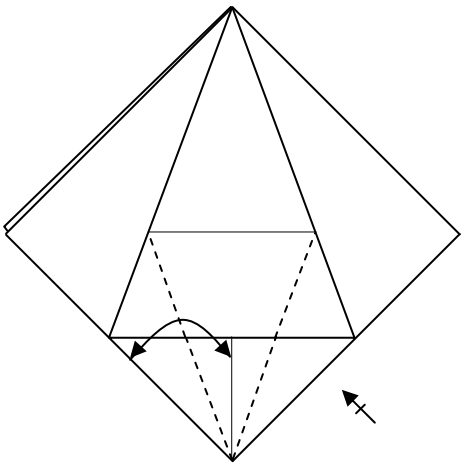
The **dodo** (*Raphus cucullatus*) was a flightless bird endemic to the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius. Related to pigeons and doves, it stood about a meter tall, weighing about 20 kilograms (44 lb), living on fruit and nesting on the ground.

The dodo has been extinct since the mid-to-late 17th century. It is commonly used as the archetype of an extinct species because its extinction occurred during recorded human history, and was directly attributable to human activity, hence the phrase "going the way of the Dodos."

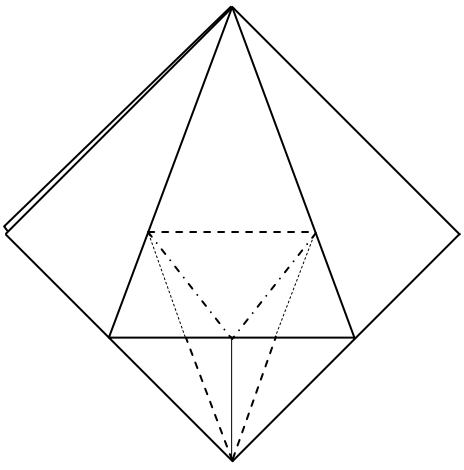
The phrase "dead as a dodo" means undoubtedly and unquestionably dead, whilst the phrase "to go the way of the dodo" means to become extinct or obsolete, to fall out of common usage or practice, or to become a thing of the past.



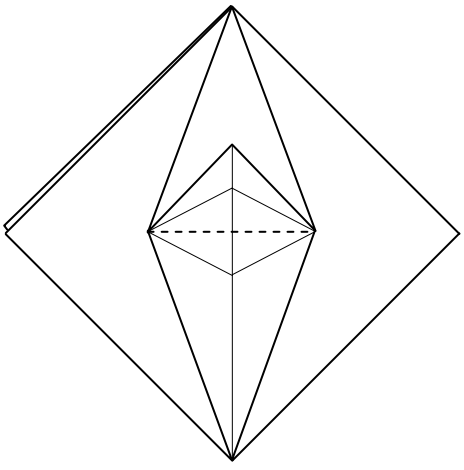
1. Start with a waterbomb-base.
   Squash-fold.



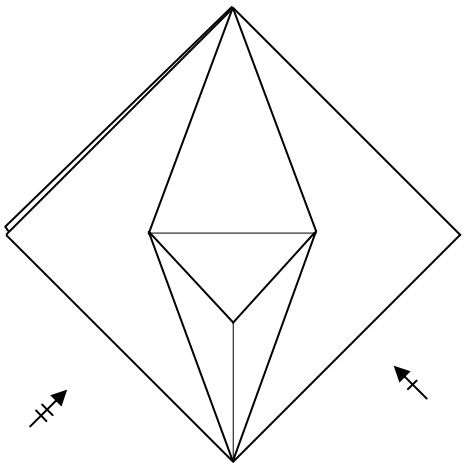
2. Valley-fold and unfold.
   Repeat on the right.



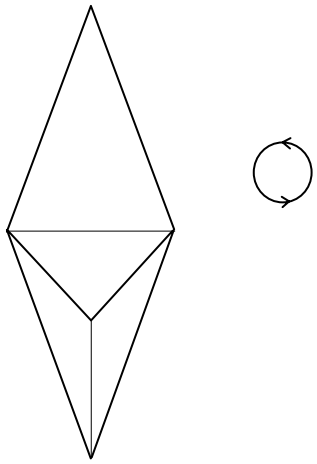
3. Petal-fold.



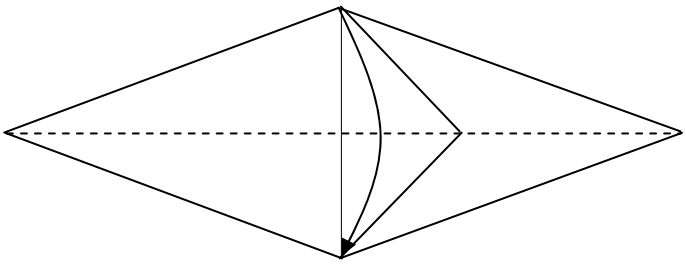
4. Valley-fold down.



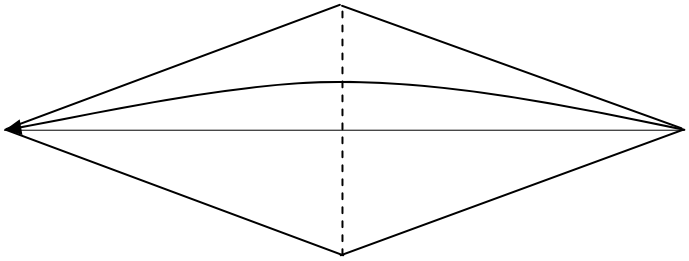
5. Repeat steps 2 - 4.



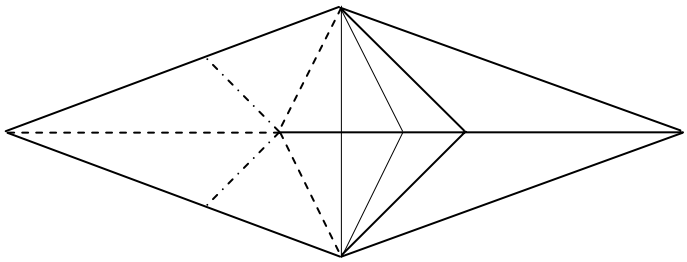
6. Rotate.



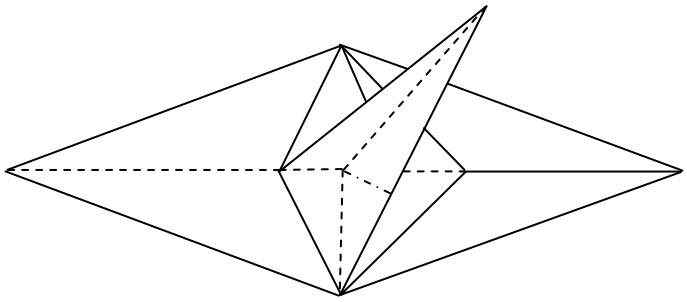
7. Valley-fold one flap down.



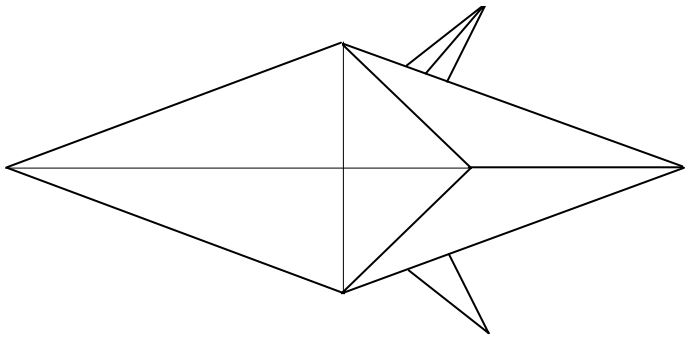
8. Valley-fold to the left.



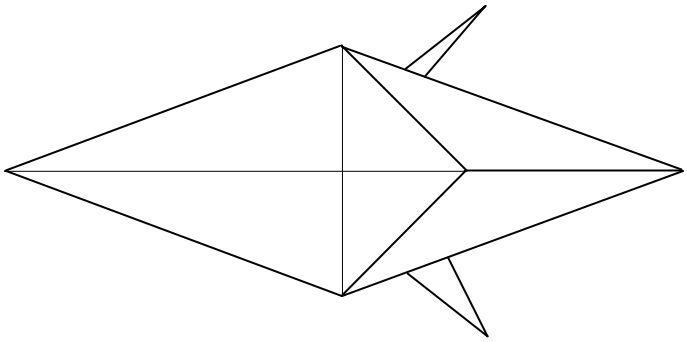
9. Rabbit-ear to the right.



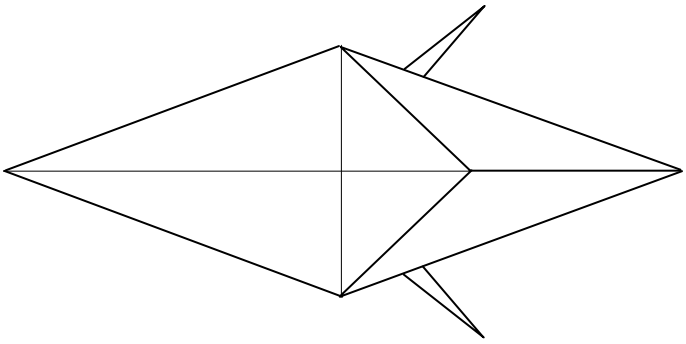
10. Thin the leg (valley-fold in half);
fold one flap back up simultanously.



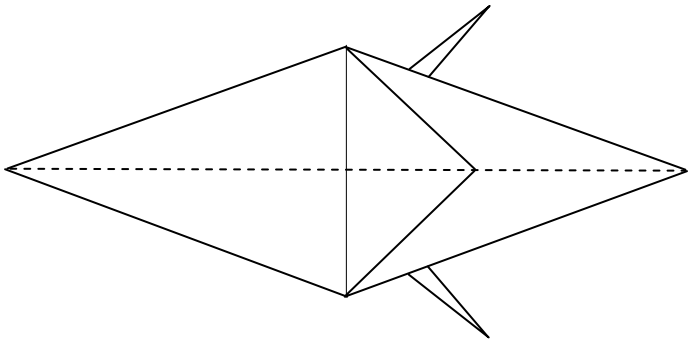
11. Thin the other side of the leg also.



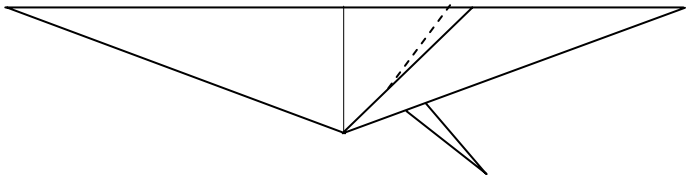
12. That´s the result.



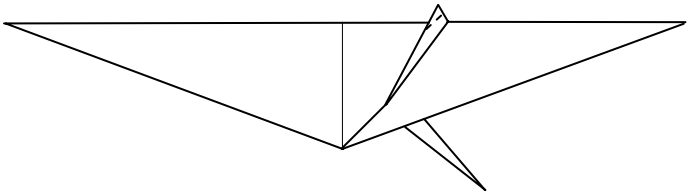
13. Repeat steps 7 - 11 on the other side.



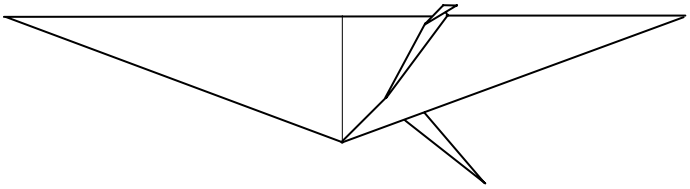
14. Valley-fold the model in half.



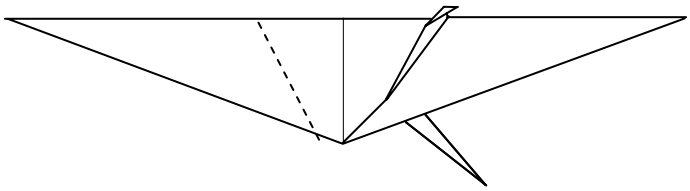
15. Outside-reverse-fold the tail.



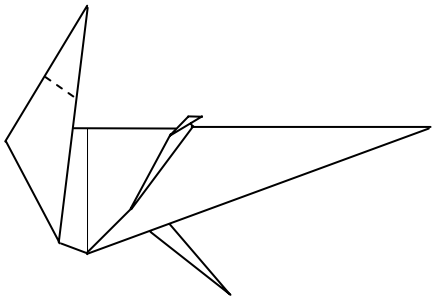
16. Outside-reverse-fold the tip of the tail.



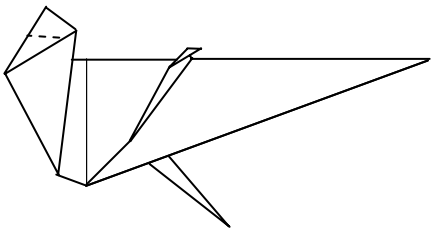
17. The result so far.



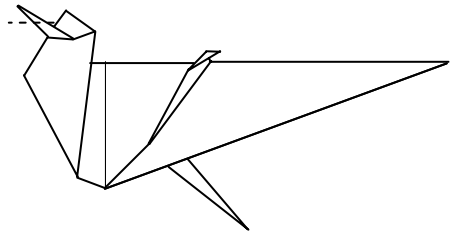
18. Outside-reverse-fold the neck.



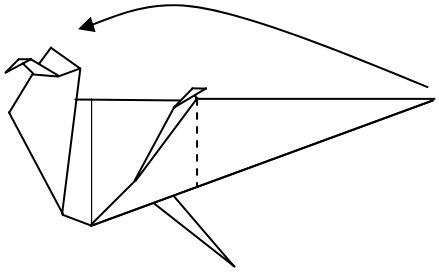
19. Outside-reverse-fold once again.



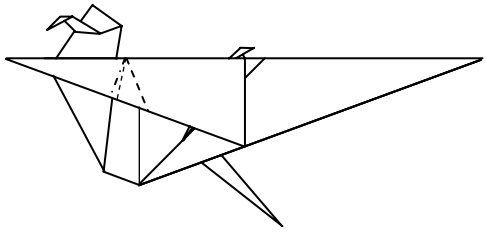
20. And again ...



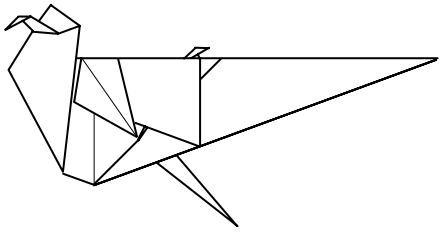
21. And again.



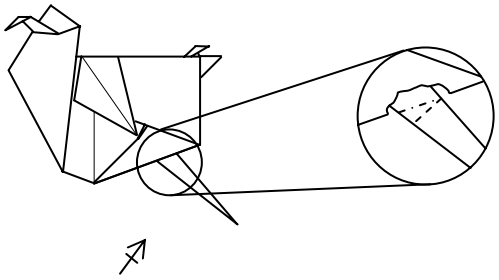
22. Valley-fold to the left.



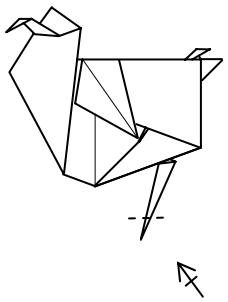
23. Squash-fold to form the wing.



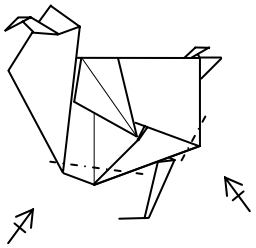
24. Repeat steps 22 – 23 on the second wing.



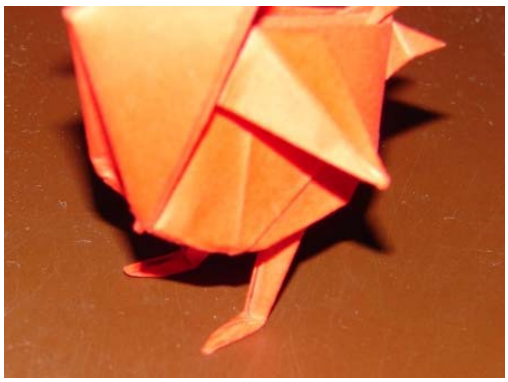
25. Crimp-fold the leg (see detail). Repeat on the second leg.

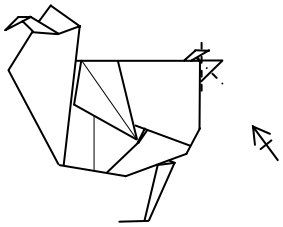


26. Fold the feet – see the picture below.

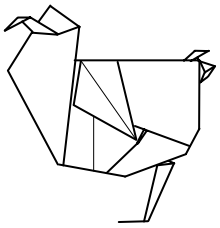


27. Mountain-folds to shape the body.

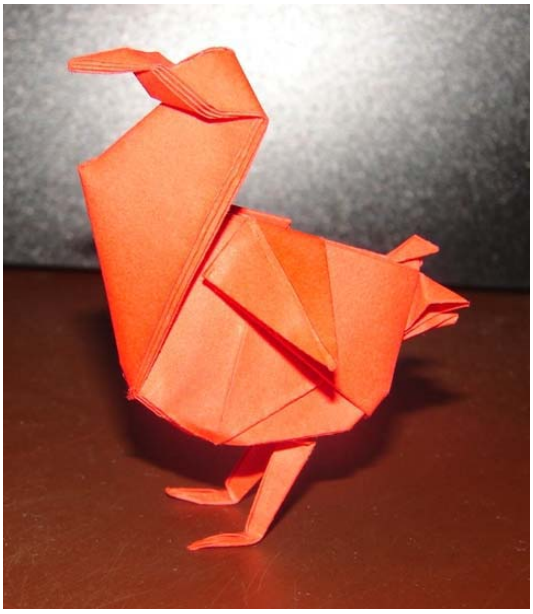


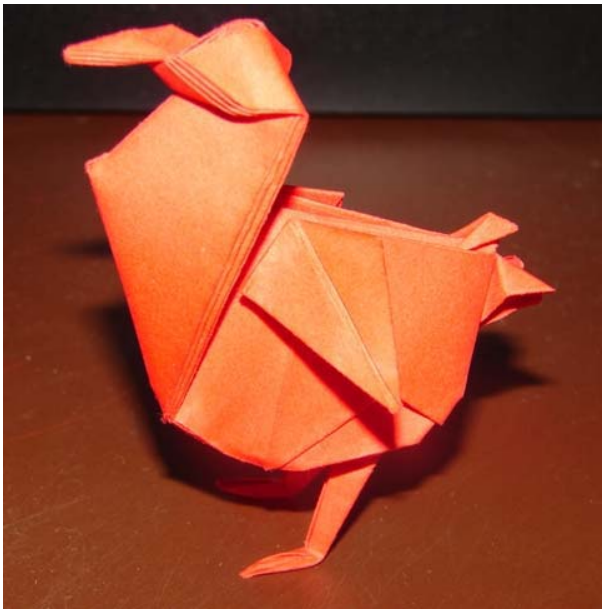


28. Squash-fold the tail, to produce a 3-D effect. Repeat behind and on the flap in the middle. See the picture on the right.



29. Finished Dodo.

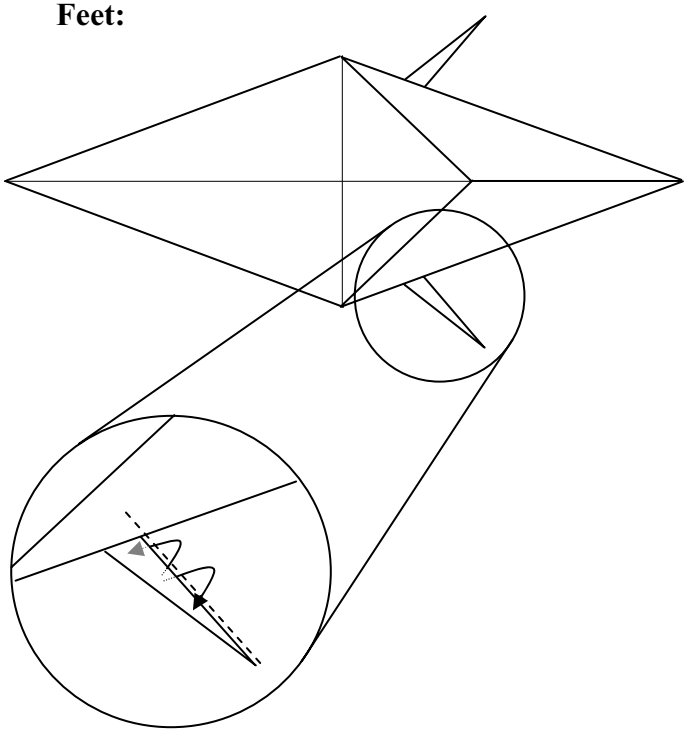


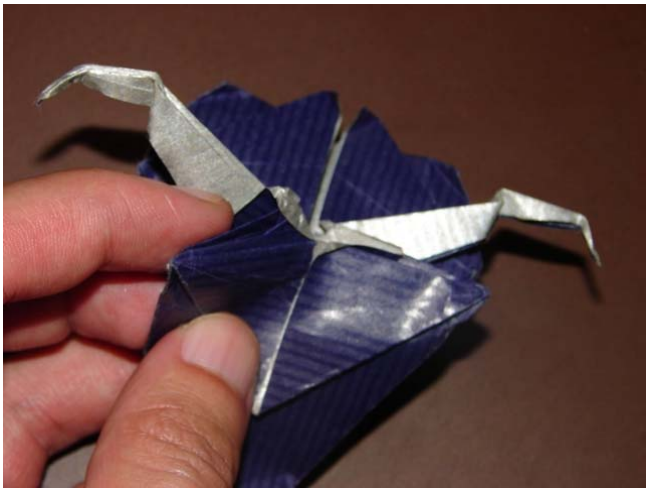


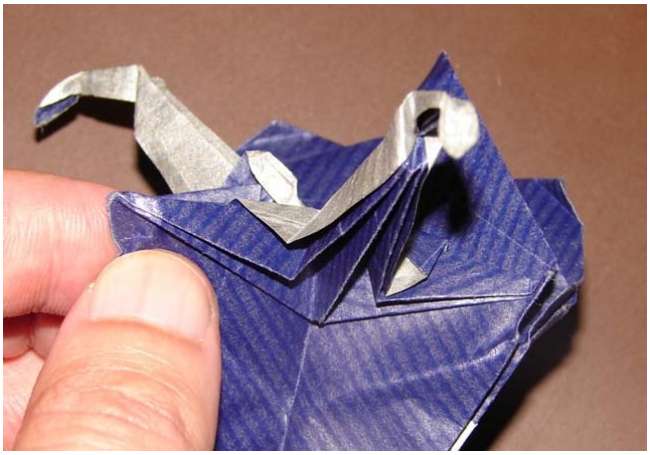
Colour-Change-Dodo

It is possible, to change the colour of the wings and of the feet!

Feet:



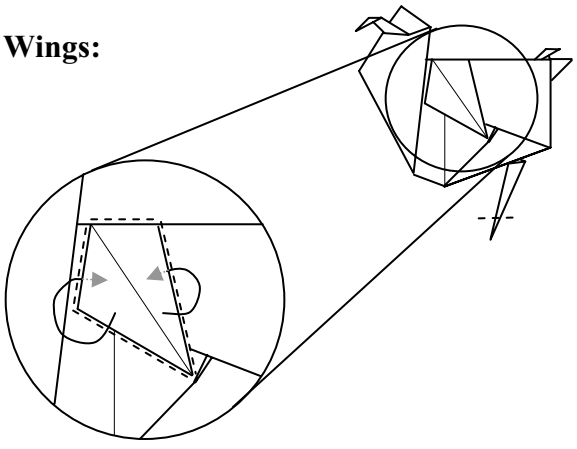




13a. Just valley-fold one layer from the inside to the outside, on the front of the leg, and on the back. Do not bother, how the folds are placed in the „body“ of the dodo - no one is going to see them ☺

Repeat on the second leg.

Wings:

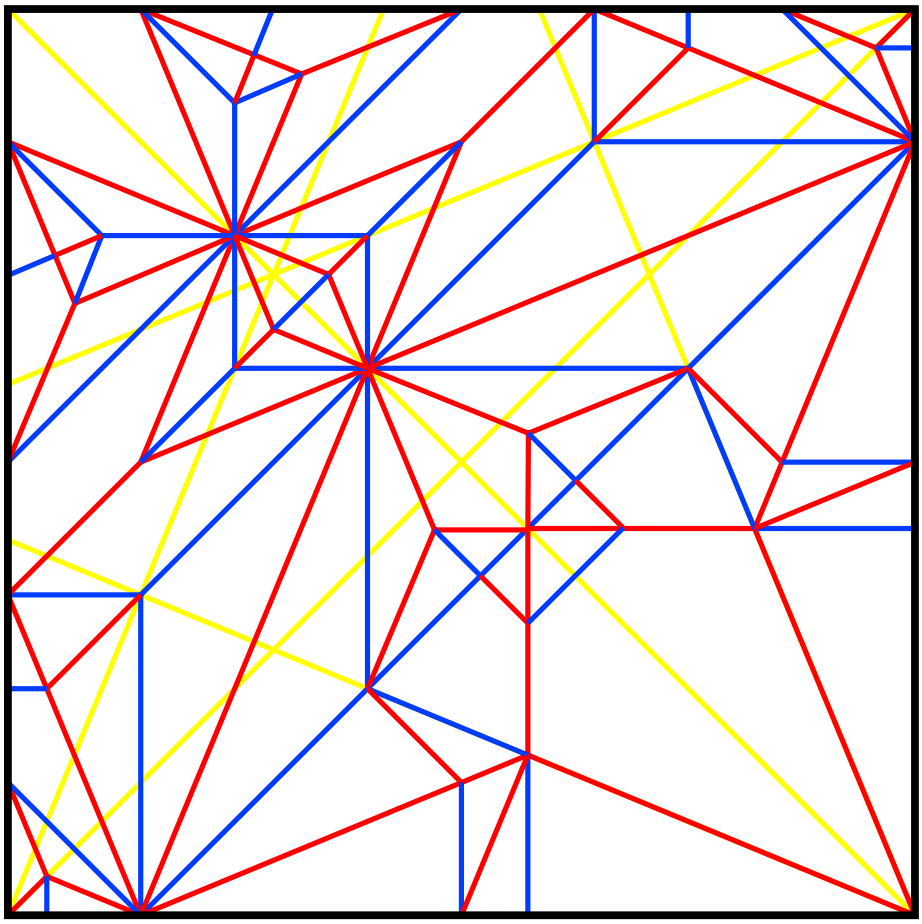


26a. Wrap one layer of the wing behind - on both halves of the wing.

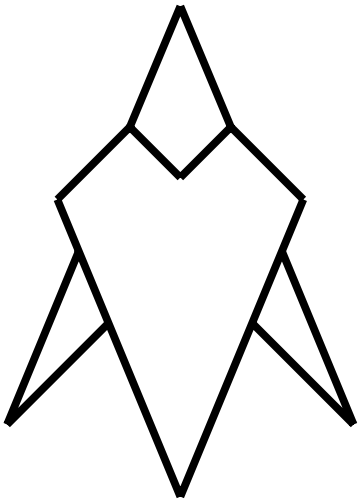
Repeat on the second wing.

Crow

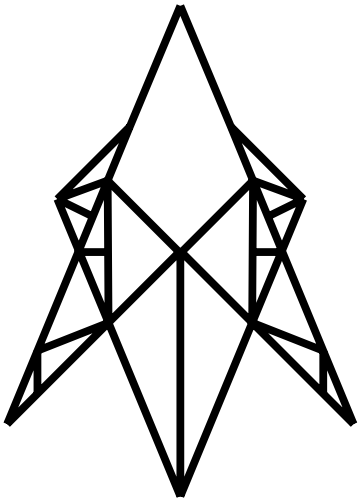
© Geoff Mayhew 2009



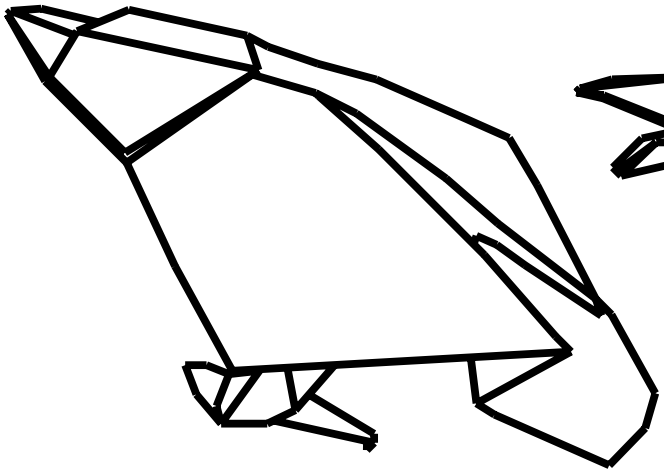
Reference - Mountain - Valley

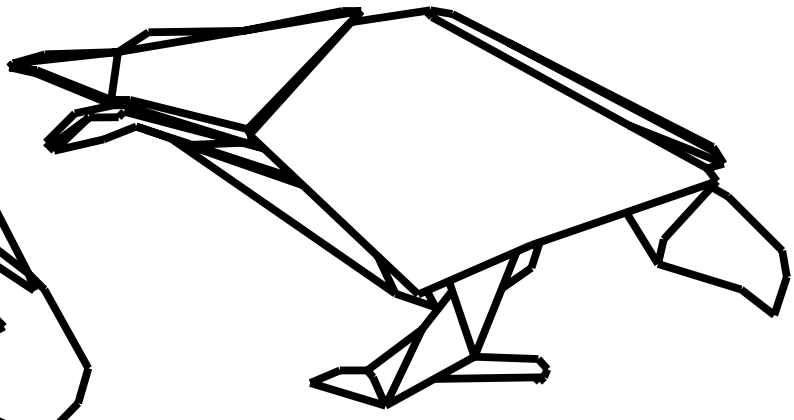


Collapsed - Top View

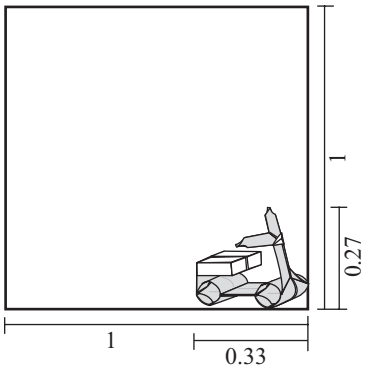


Collapsed - Bottom View





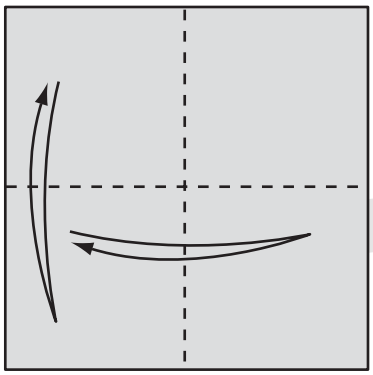
Scooter



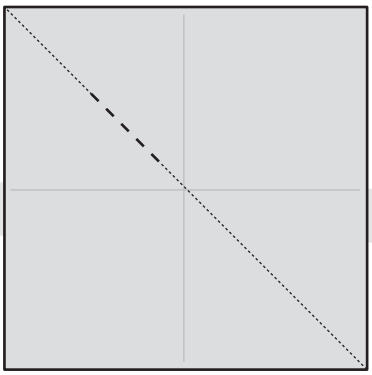
Design & Diagrams by Gerwin Sturm (2009/12/05)

This model is the result of several refolds of my Tricycle during the CDO Convention 2009 in Verbania.

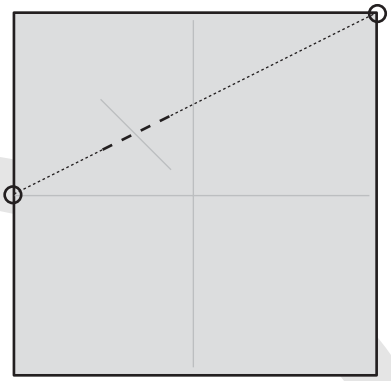
Foil paper, at least 15 x 15 cm in size is recommended and will give a tricycle about 5 cm in length and 4 cm in height.



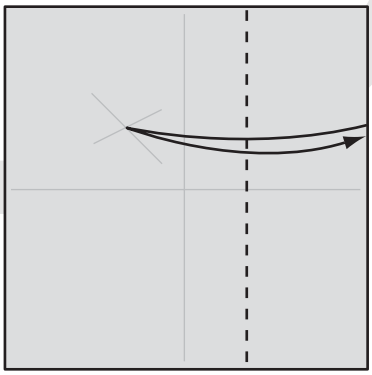
1. Valley fold in half and unfold in both directions.



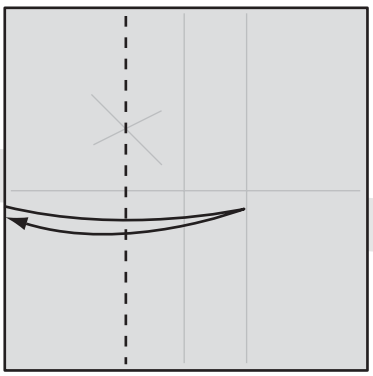
2. Pinch the diagonal only where shown.



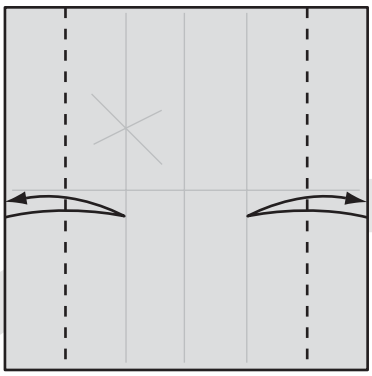
3. Connect the shown points but only pinch the intersection with the previous pinch mark.



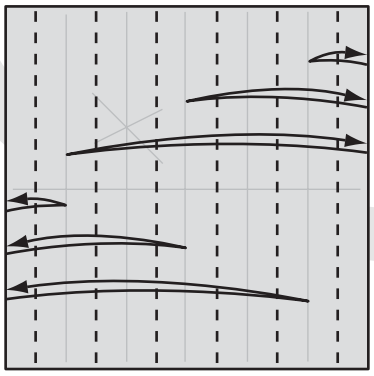
4. Valley fold the edge to the crease mark and unfold.



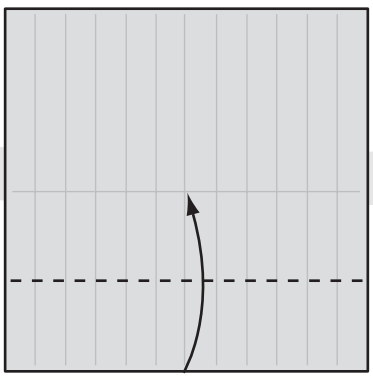
5. Valley fold the edge to the crease and unfold.



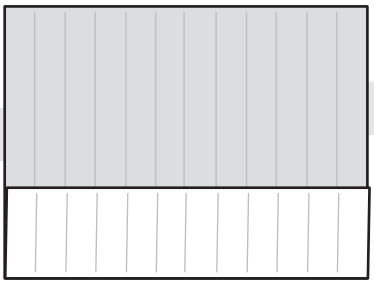
6. Add more valley folds creating a division of sixths.



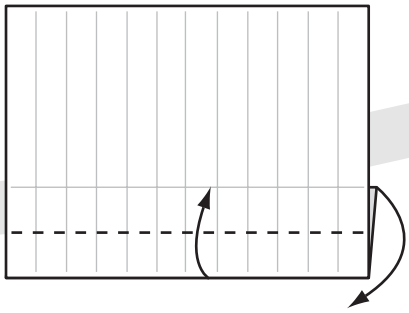
7. Add more valley folds creating a division of twelfths.



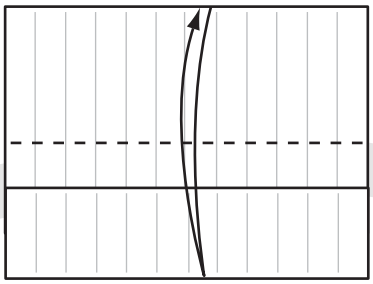
8. Valley fold the edge up to the middle.



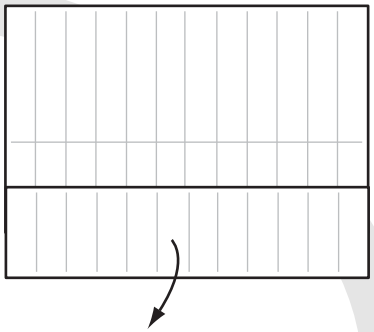
9. Turn the model over.



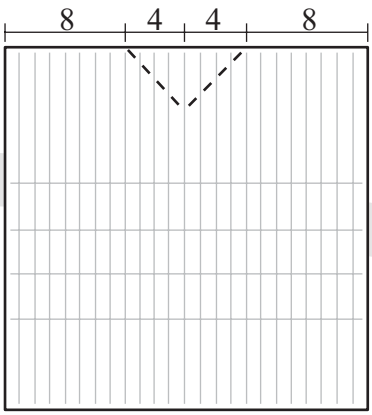
10. Fold the edge up to the crease, releasing the flap from behind.



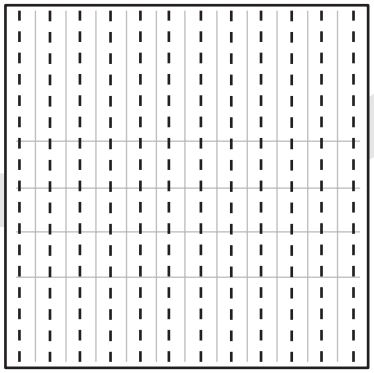
11. Fold the edge down to the edge and unfold.



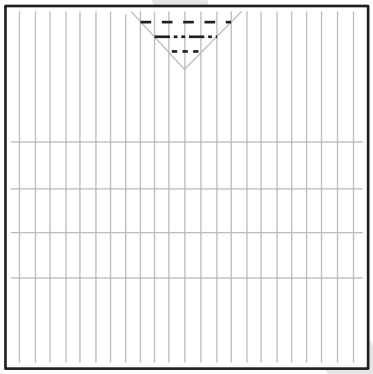
12. Unfold completely.



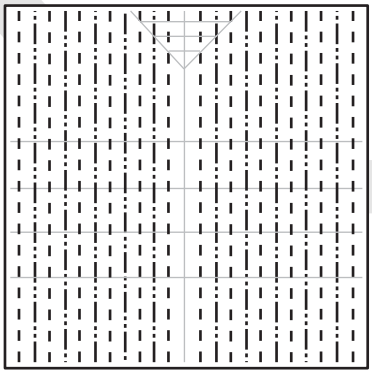
14. Add diagonal valley folds where shown.



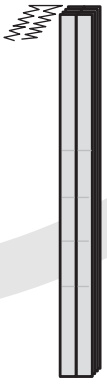
13. Add more valley folds on this side, creating a division of 24ths.



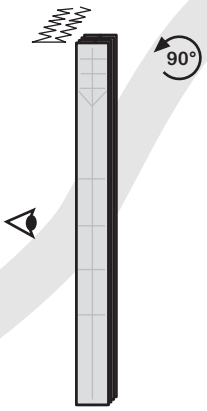
15. Add the shown folds between the diagonals.



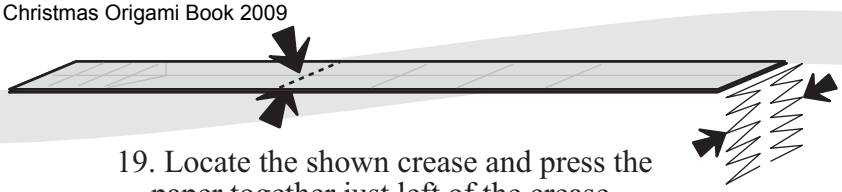
16. Fold the sides into fans, leaving the center unfolded.



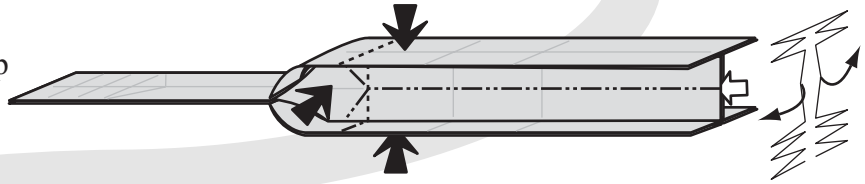
17. Turn over.

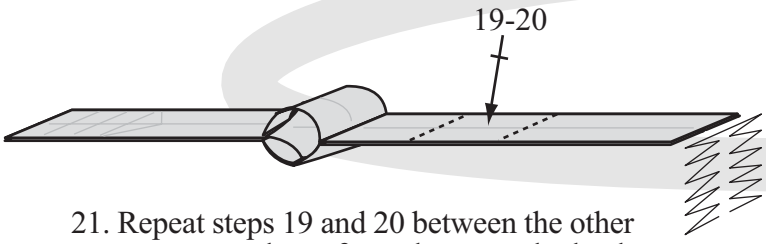


18. Rotate and look at the model from the side.



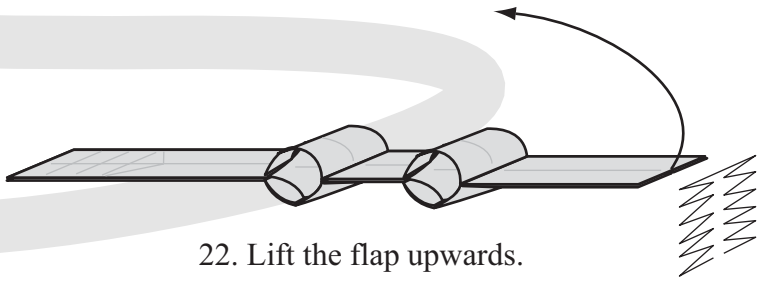
19. Locate the shown crease and press the paper together just left of the crease. Then, starting from the right, flatten the third pleat from top on both sides and keep flatting until you reach the crease.



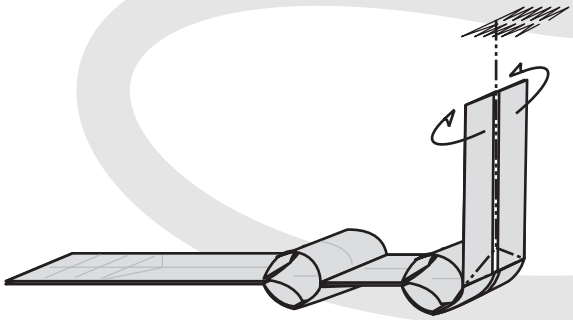


20. Holding the wheel tight between the fingers of one hand, press the sides together reforming the previous pleats, until you reach the next crease mark.

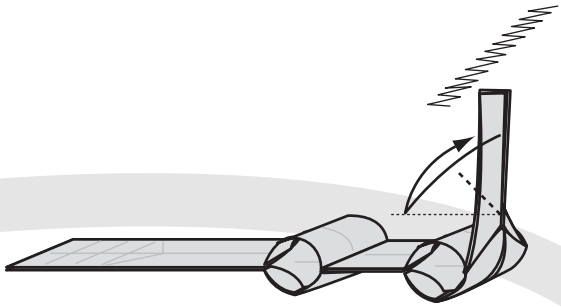
21. Repeat steps 19 and 20 between the other two crease marks to form the second wheel.



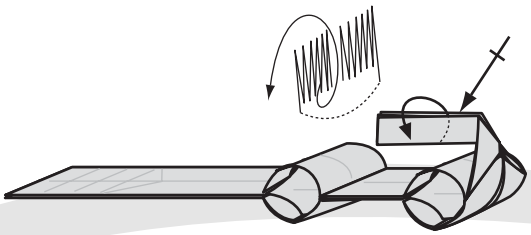
22. Lift the flap upwards.



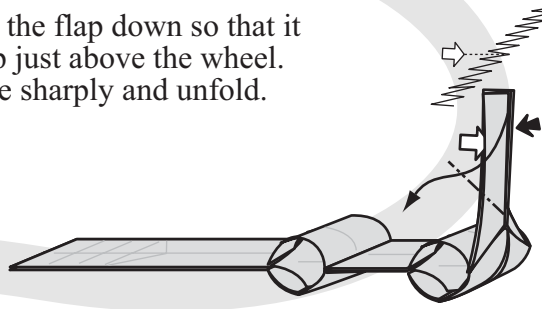
23. Fold the flap in half, forming a rabbit ear at the bottom.



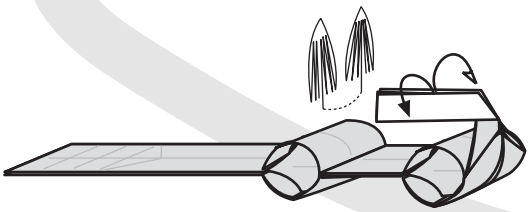
24. Fold the flap down so that it ends up just above the wheel. Crease sharply and unfold.



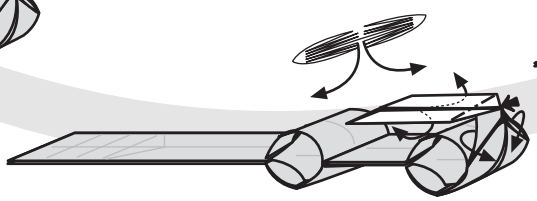
26. Carefully wrap around three layers from the inside. Repeat behind.



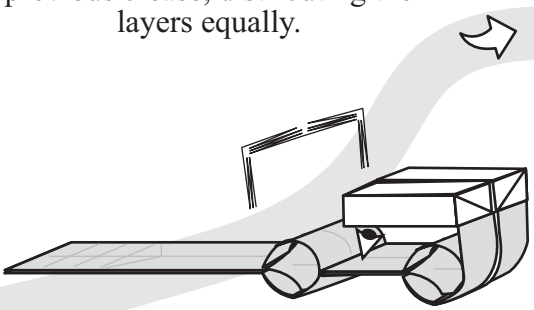
25. Inside reverse fold along the previous crease, distributing the layers equally.



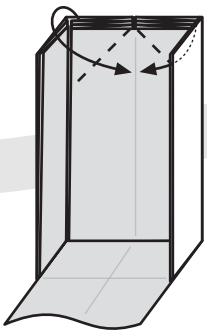
27. Fold the flaps out to the sides.



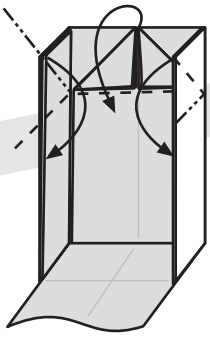
28. Open out the sides and flatten the front (introducing the shown mountain fold) to form a box-like shape.



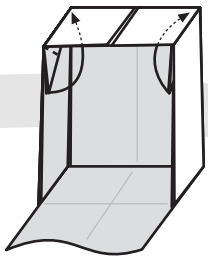
29. Look at the open end of the box from the bottom.



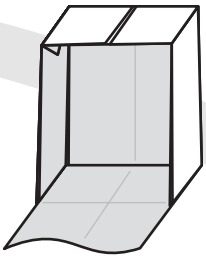
30. Lock the front layers together by folding them all together to the centre.



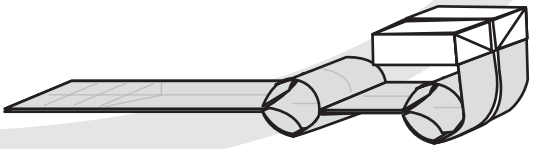
31. Bring the corners inside while lifting up the front to complete the box.



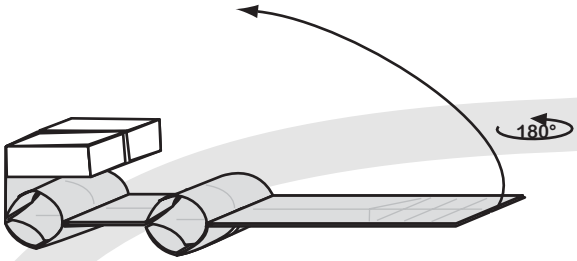
32. Fold the layers together as far as possible into the corners to lock the box.



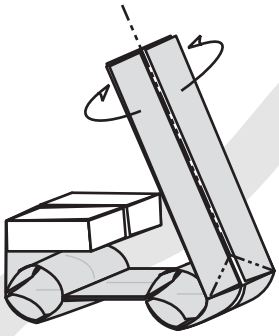
33. The seat is completed. Back to full view.



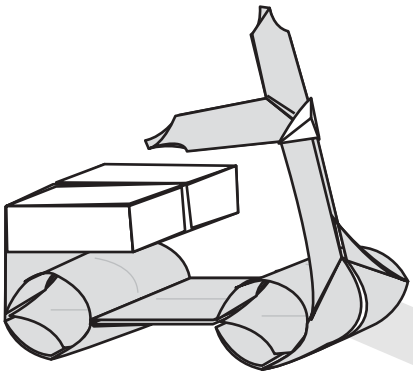
34. Rotating the model to get a better view of the front.



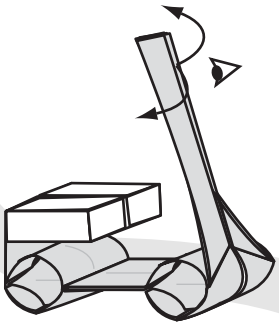
35. Fold the flap upwards over the wheel.



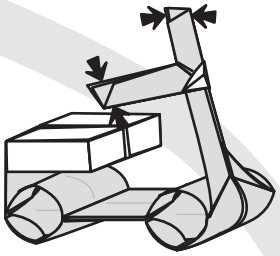
36. Fold the flap in half forming a rabbit ear.



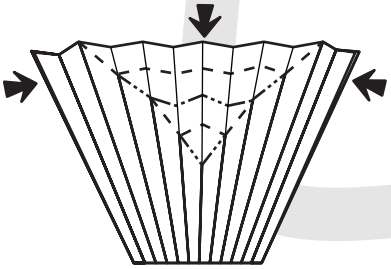
41. The finished scooter.



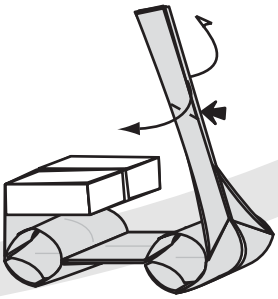
37. Open the pleats to locate the precreases from steps 14-15.



40. Pinch the ends of the handle bars to lock them together and form handles.



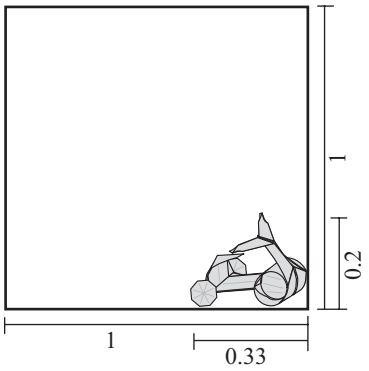
38. Form an Elias stretch along the precreases.
Back to full view of the model.



39. Fold the handle bars out to the sides as far as possible forming a tiny squash fold where they meet in the middle.

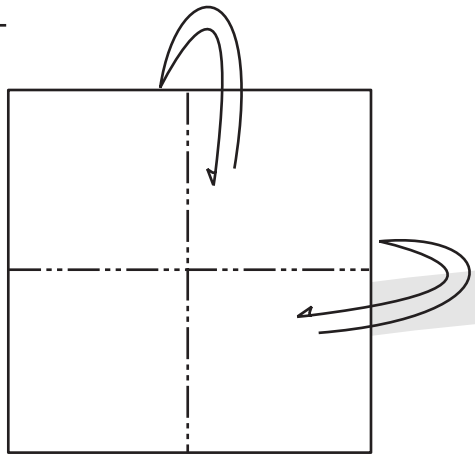
Tricycle

Design & Diagrams by Gerwin Sturm (2009/12/02)

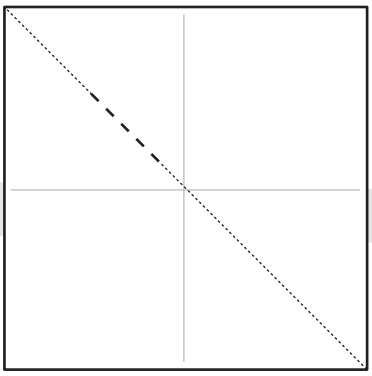


I've designed this model for the CDO Convention Contest 2009.

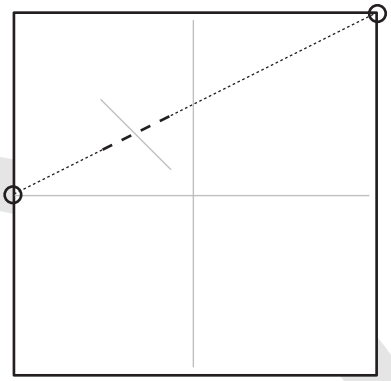
Foil paper, at least 15 x 15 cm in size is recommended and will give a tricycle about 5 cm in length and 3 cm in height.



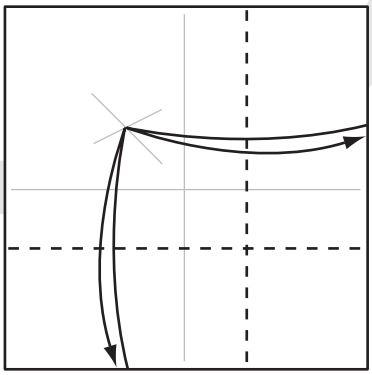
1. Mountain fold in half and unfold in both directions.



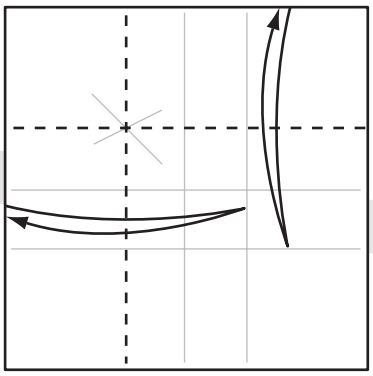
2. Pinch the diagonal only where shown.



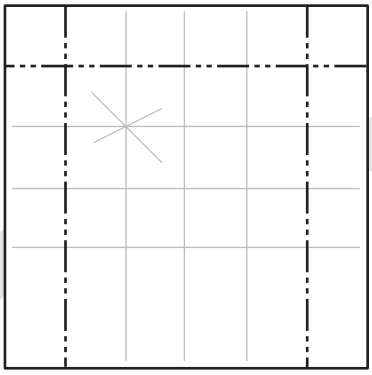
3. Connect the shown points but only pinch the intersection with the previous pinch mark.



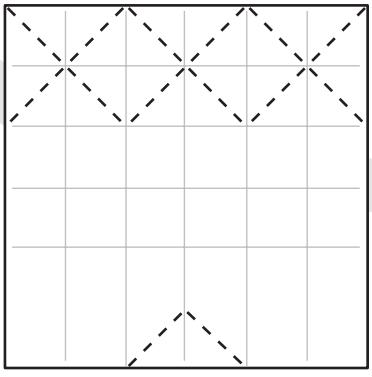
4. Valley fold the edges to the crease mark and unfold.



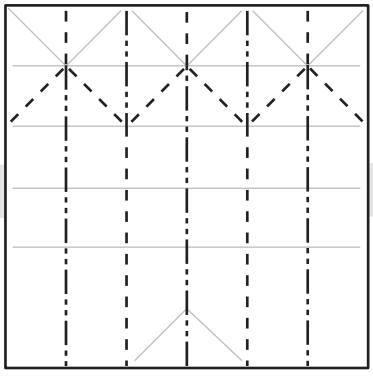
5. Valley fold the edges to the creases and unfold.



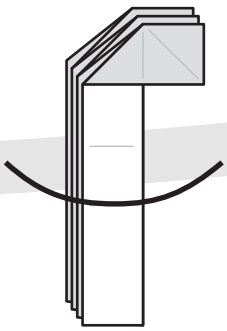
6. Precrease some mountain folds folding edge to crease.



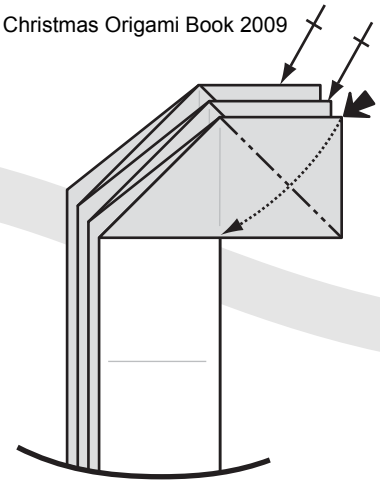
7. Precrease some diagonal valley folds where shown.



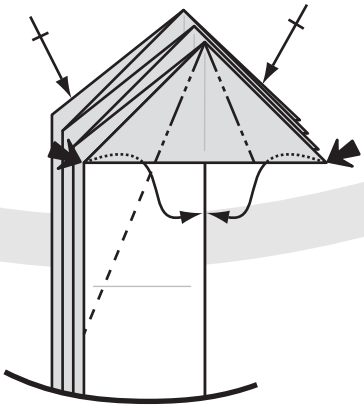
8. Collapse using the shown creases.



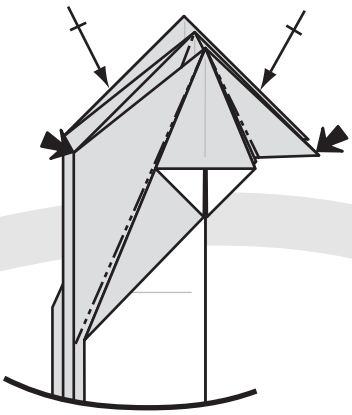
9. The bottom part will not be shown for the next few steps.



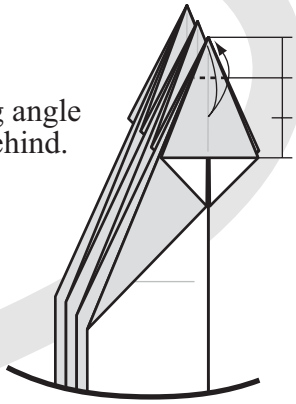
10. Reverse fold three times along existing creases.



11. Reverse fold along angle bisectors. Repeat behind.

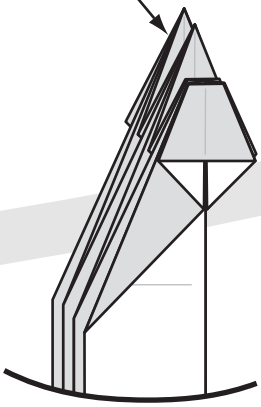


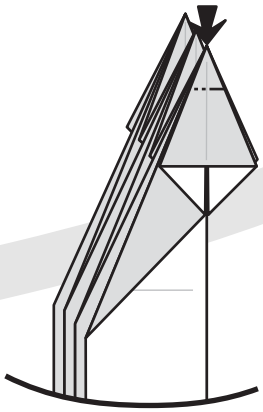
12. Open sinks along angle bisectors. Repeat behind.



13. Fold and unfold about one third of the tip. This will determine the size of the wheel.

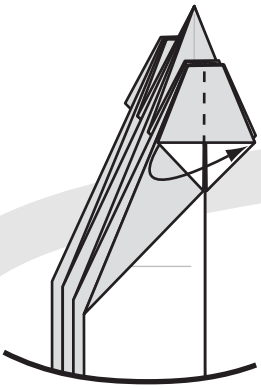
13-14



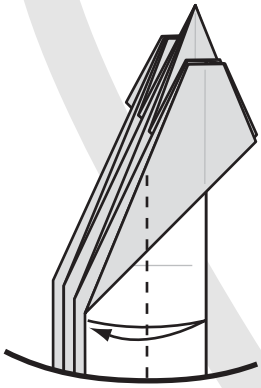


14. Open sink the tip along the precrease. (Octagonal sink)

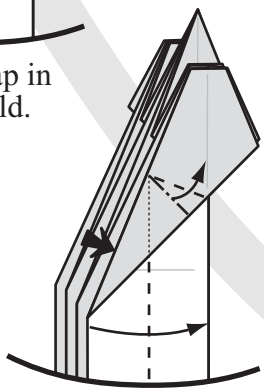
15. Repeat steps 13-14 behind.



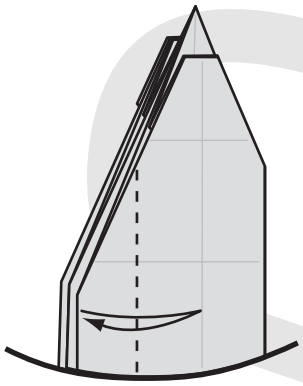
16. Fold one small flap over.



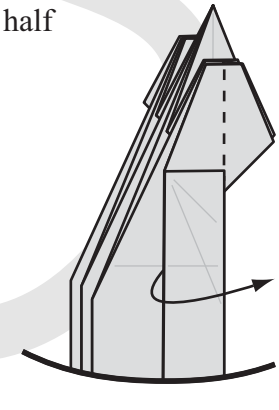
17. Fold the flap in half and unfold.



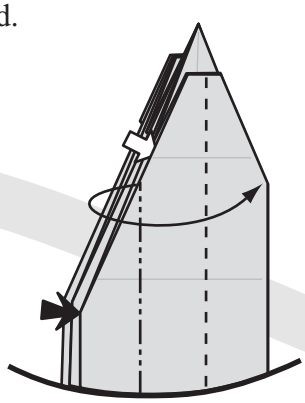
18. Fold the edge over, swiveling some paper at the top.



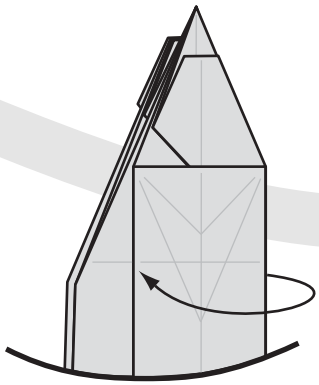
20. Fold the flap in half and unfold.



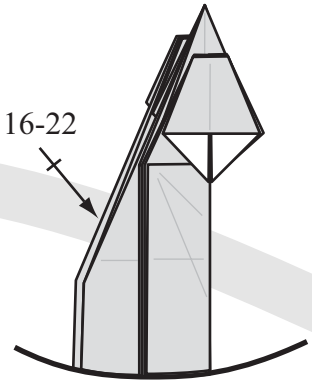
19. Fold one flap over.



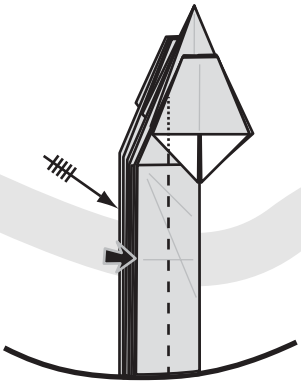
21. Spread squash the flap.



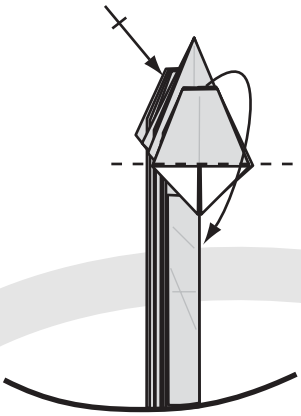
22. Fold back two big and one small flap to get the same layer distribution as in step 16.



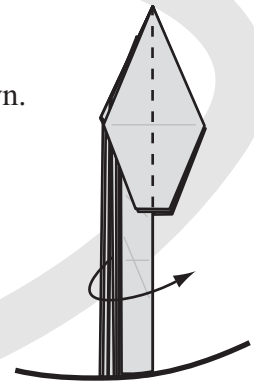
23. Repeat steps 16-22 behind.



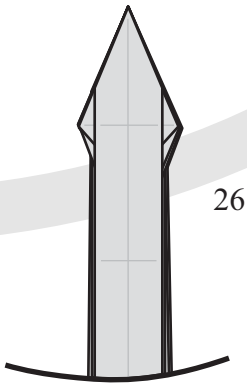
24. Closed sink the flap in half.
Repeat on the other five flaps.



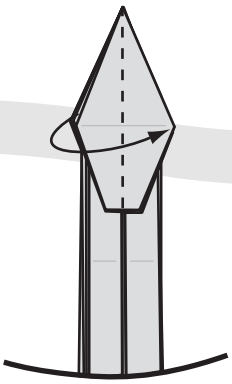
25. Fold the thick flap down.
Repeat behind.



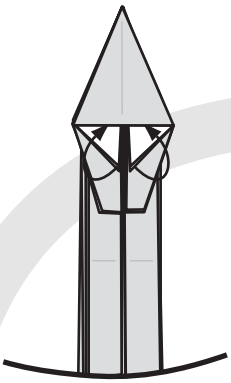
26. Open exactly in the middle
(6 flaps on each side)
and fold the flaps over.



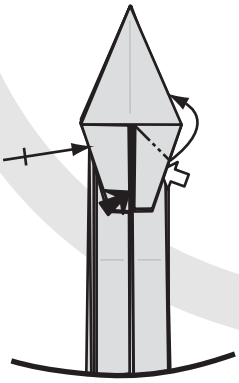
27. Turn over.



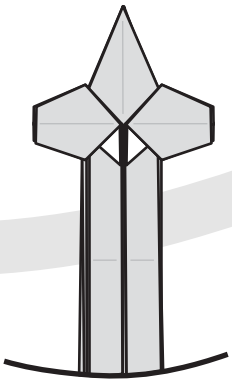
28. Open the top in the
middle and fold over,
distributing the flaps equally.



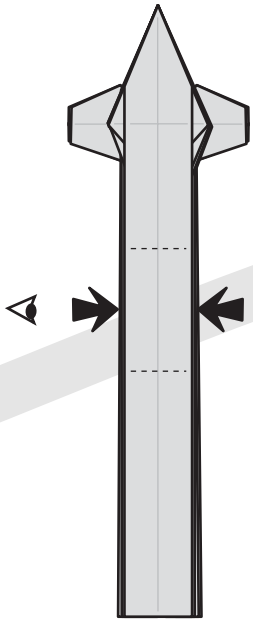
29. Hide all the white
triangles underneath
the layer above.



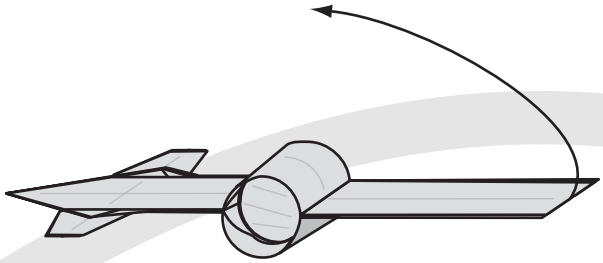
30. Squash the flap,
distributing the layers
equally. Repeat on the left.



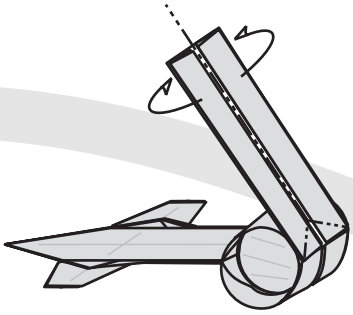
31. Turn over.
Back to full view
of the model.



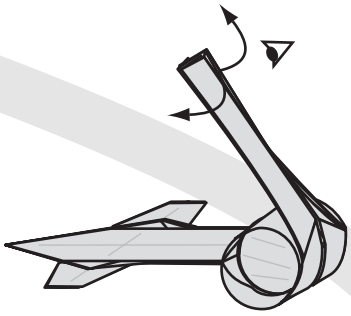
32. Open out the two central
pleats on each side to form
the wheel between two
existing crease marks.
Switching to side view to
show the result.



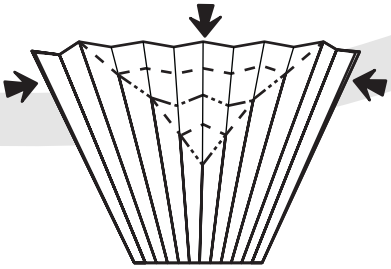
33. Fold the flap upwards over the wheel.



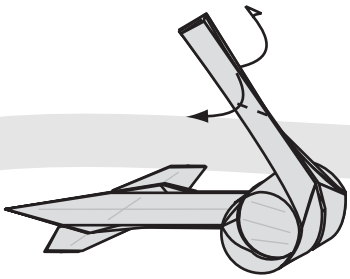
34. Fold the flap in half forming a rabbit ear.



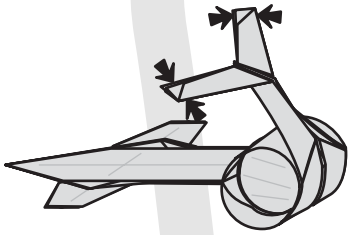
35. Open the pleats to locate a precrease from step 7.



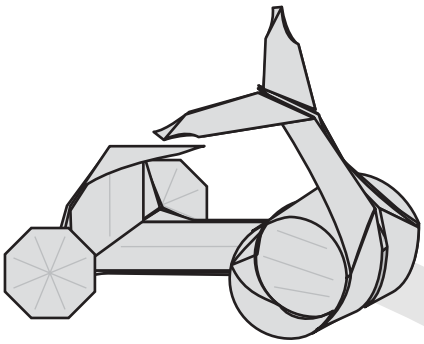
36. Form an Elias stretch along the precrease.
Back to full view of the model.



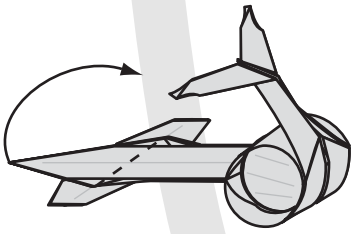
37. Fold the handle bars out to the sides and position them.



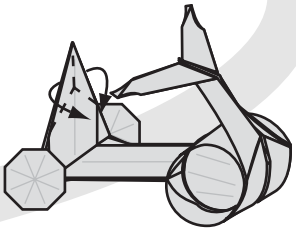
38. Pinch the ends of the handle bars to lock them together and form handles.



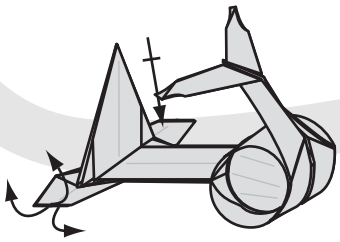
42. The finished Tricycle.



39. Lift the flap up at a right angle.



41. Form the seat with a three-dimensional rabbit ear.



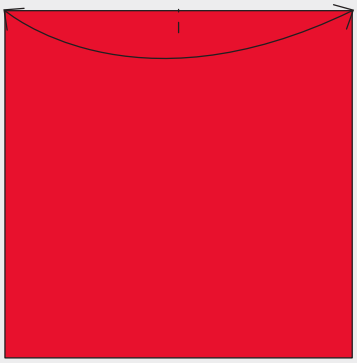
40. Open out the sink and shape the wheel.
Repeat on the other side.

Flag of The Czech Republic

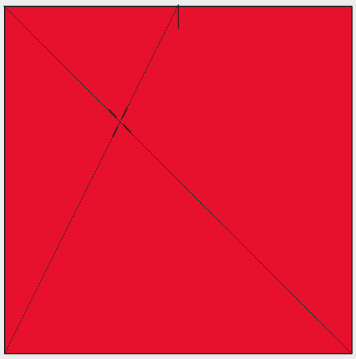
© Gilad Aharoni (Israel / MA) 2008

Simple
Two 15cm (6 inch) squares make a 9cm (3.5 inch) wide model.

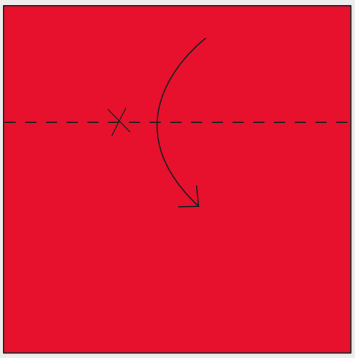
Part1



1. Mark center with a tiny crease.

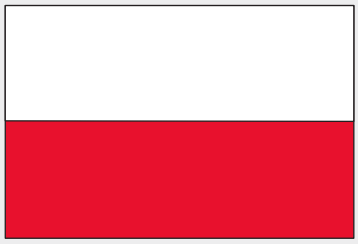


2. Add 2 very light creases, marking their intersection.

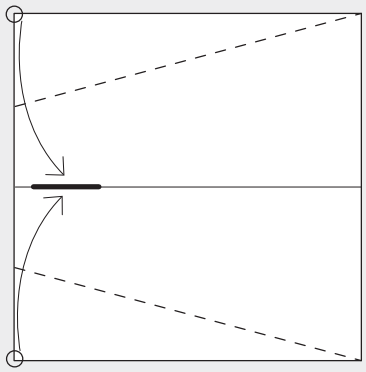


3. Valley-fold down.

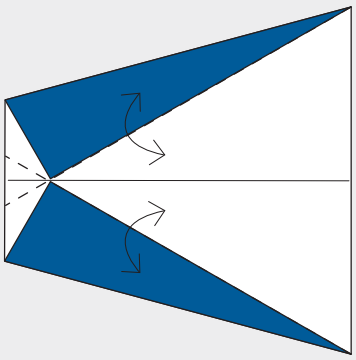
Part 2



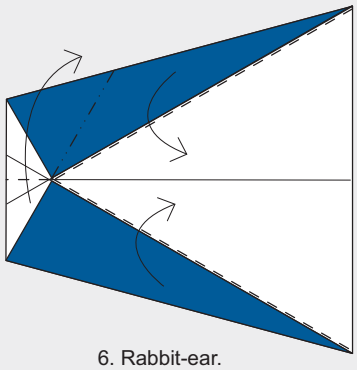
Part1



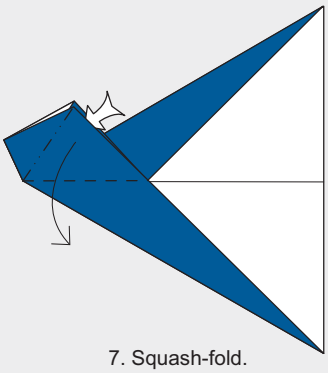
4. Valley-fold so left corners touch the center line.



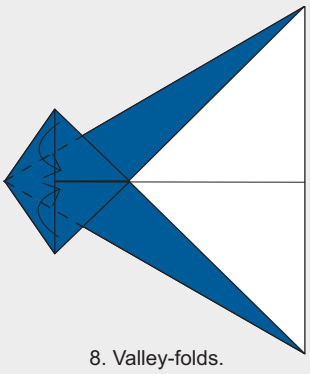
5. Fold and unfold.



6. Rabbit-ear.

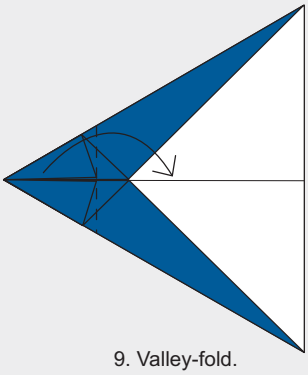


7. Squash-fold.

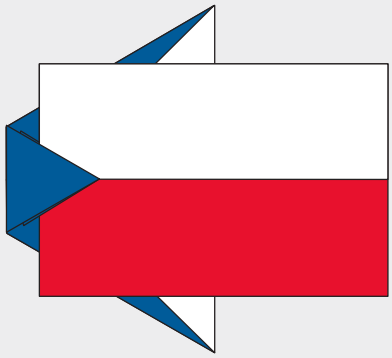


8. Valley-folds.

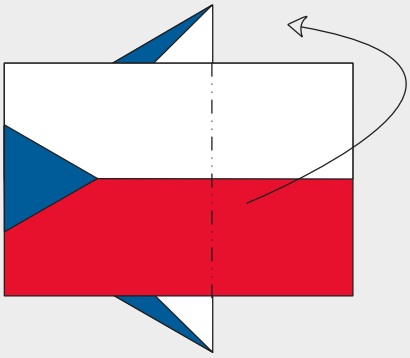
Flag of The Czech Republic (Page 2)



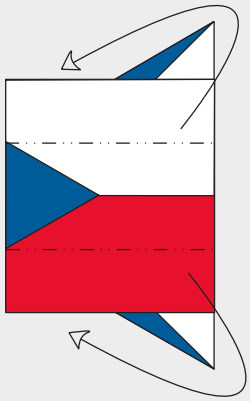
9. Valley-fold.



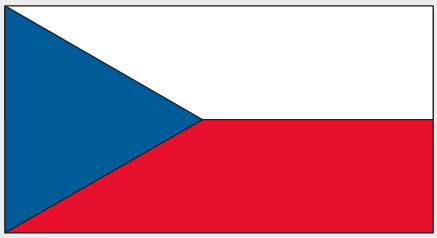
10. Slide part 1 into part 2.
White flap goes inside pocket.



11. Mountain-fold.



12. Mountain-folds.

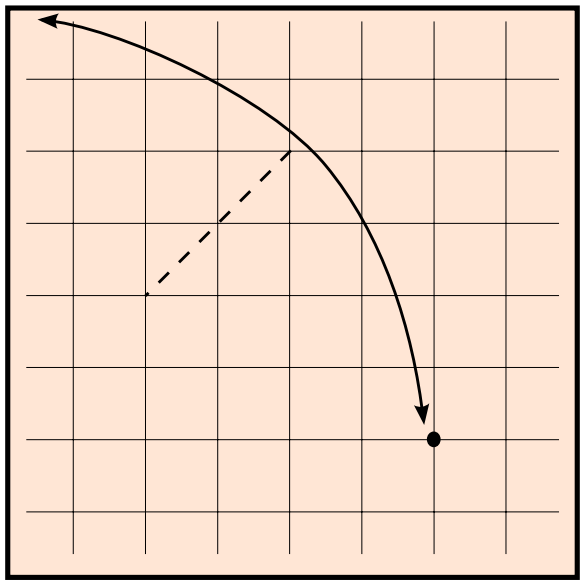


Flag of the Czech Republic

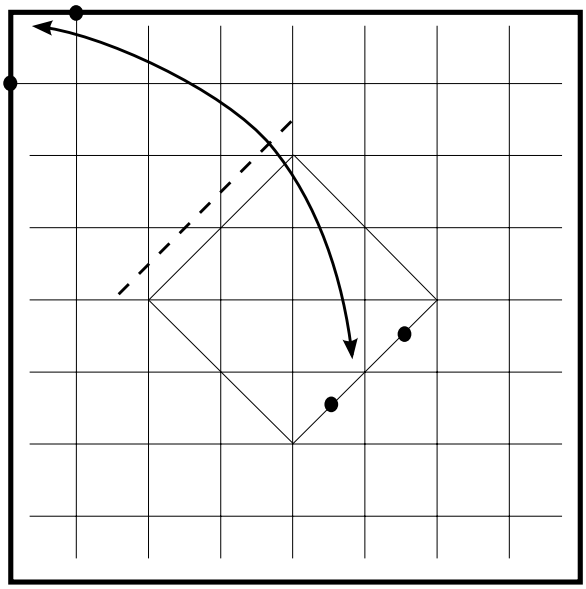
PICTURE FRAME II

by Giovanna Tonazzo

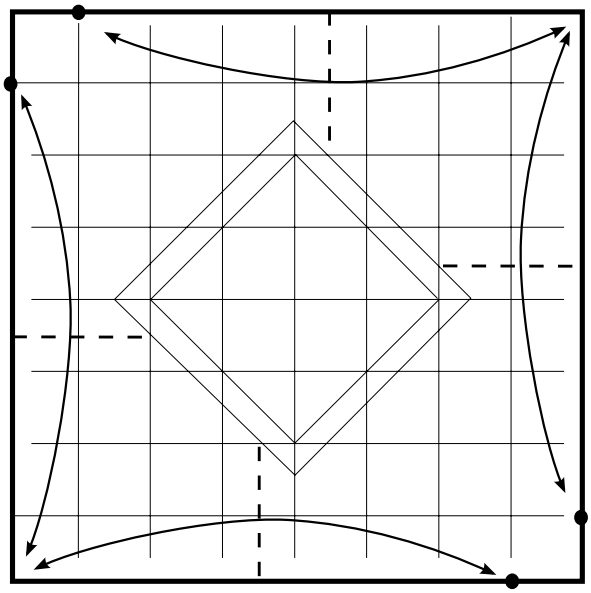
Color side up. Precrease into 8ths.



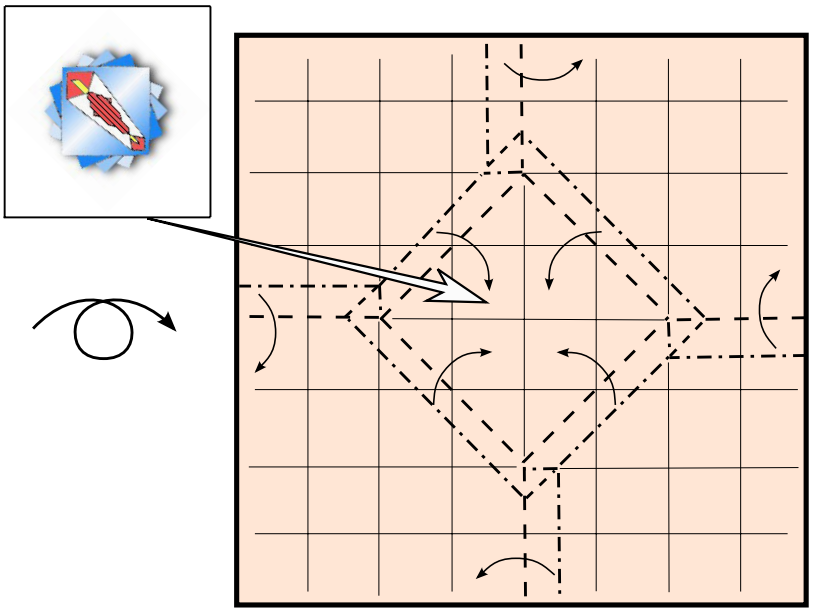
1. Crease where indicated and unfold. Repeat on all corners. Turn over.



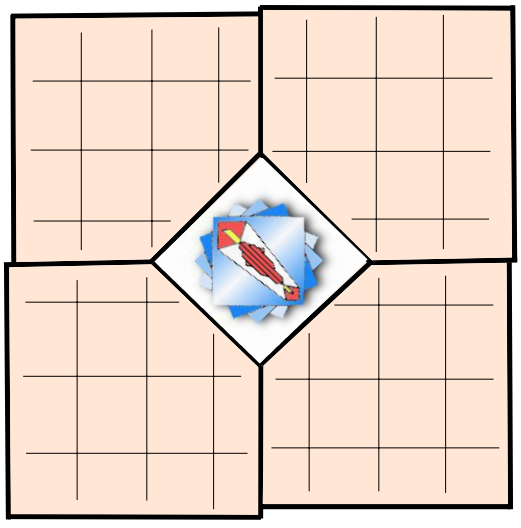
2. Crease where indicated and unfold. Repeat on all corners.



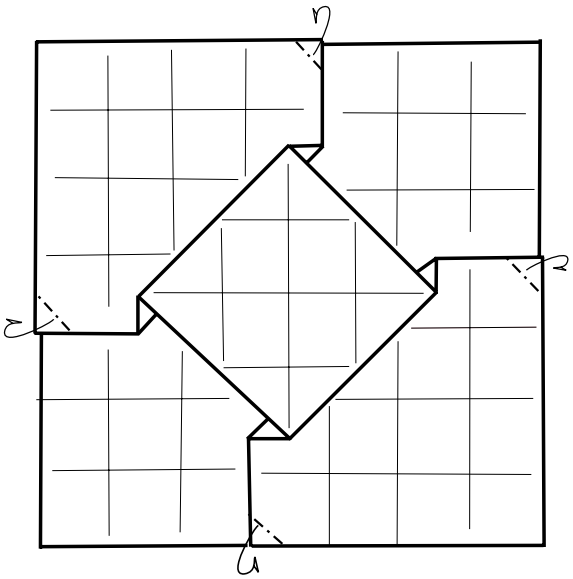
3. Fold and unfold. Turn over.



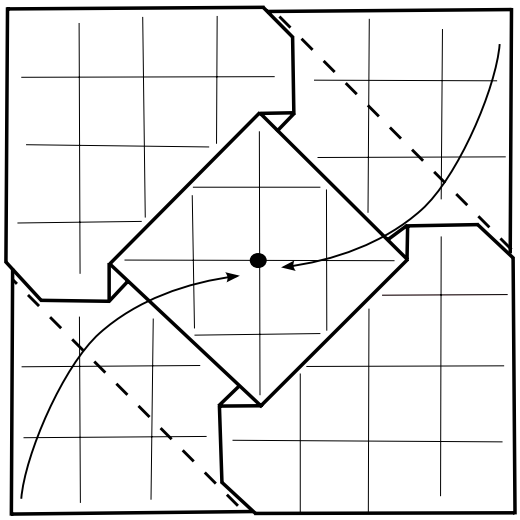
4. Insert picture then collapse...



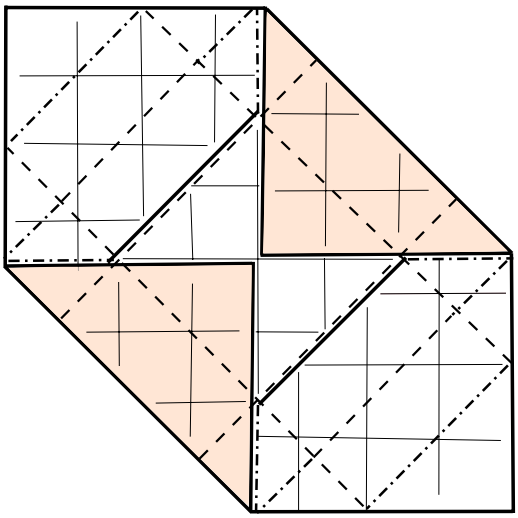
5. ...like this. Turn over.



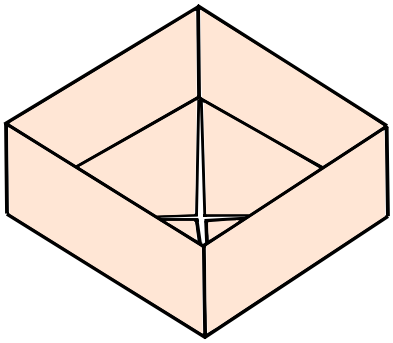
6. Mountain fold corners.

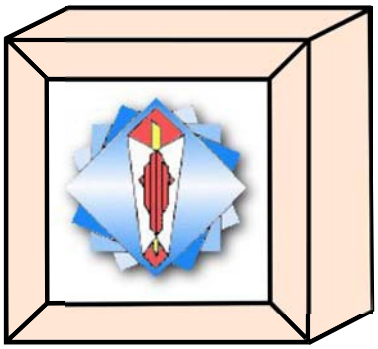


7. Fold corners to the center.

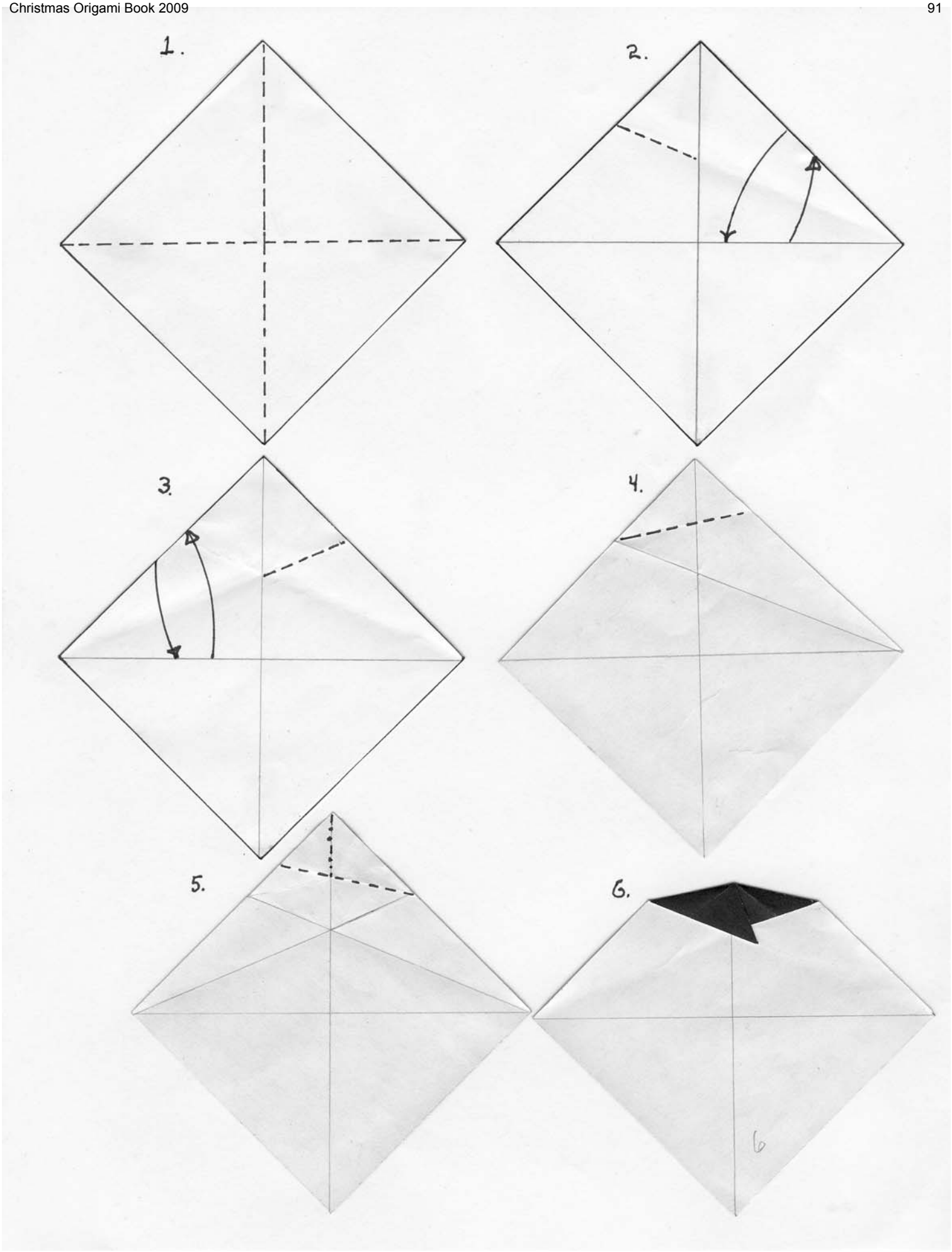


8. Close like traditional Masu box.





9. Like this. Turn over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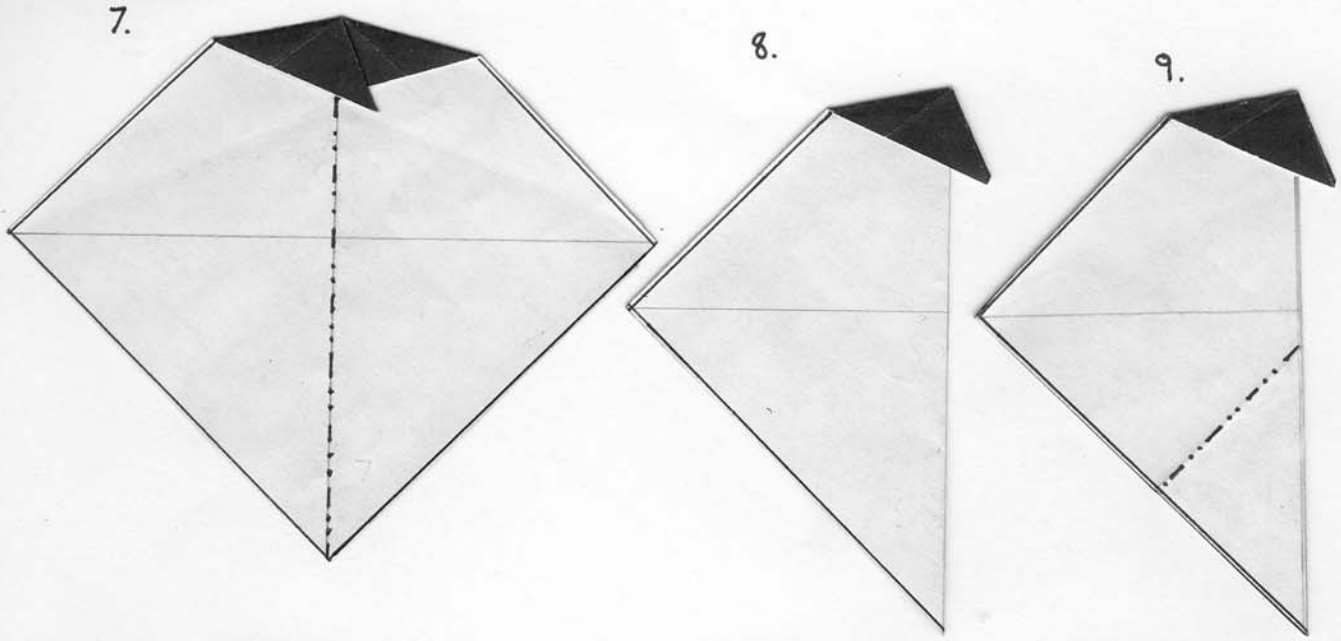
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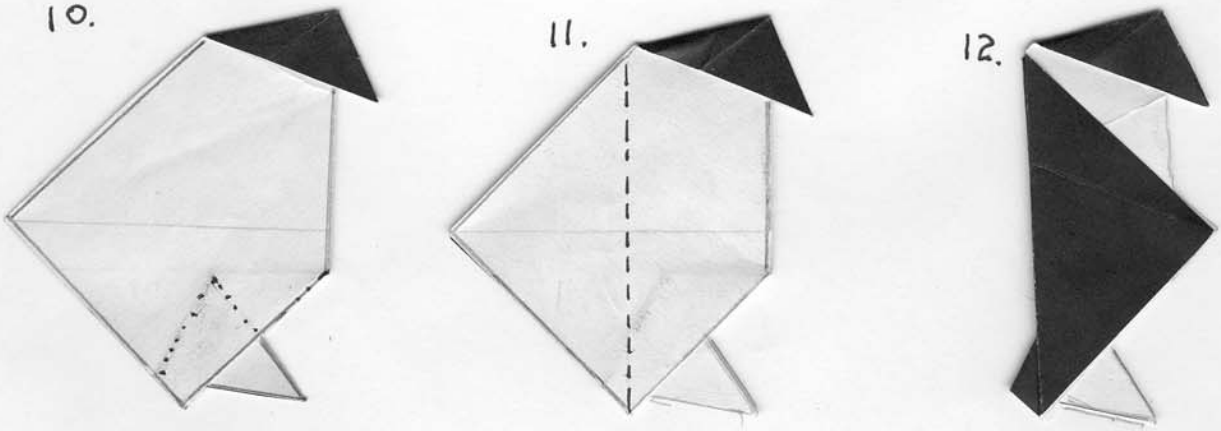
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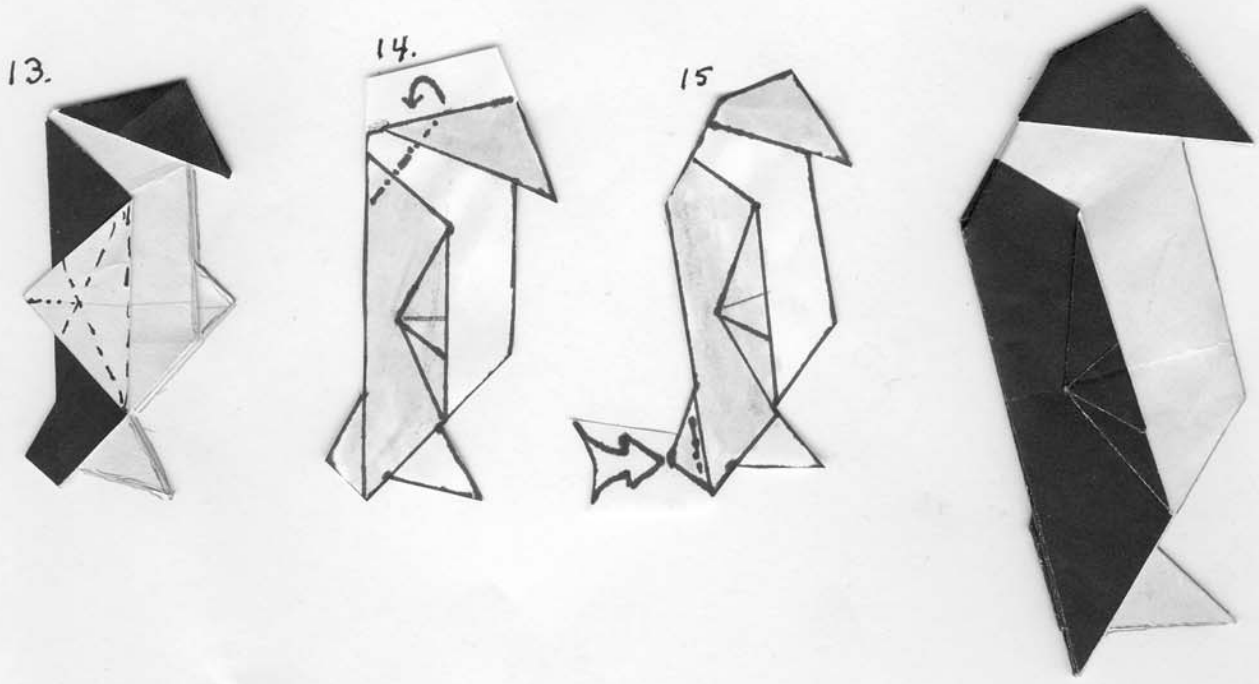
13.
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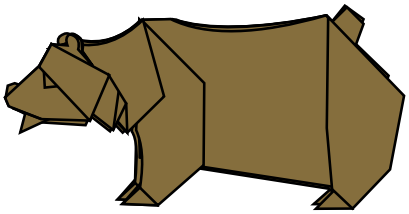
Bear 1



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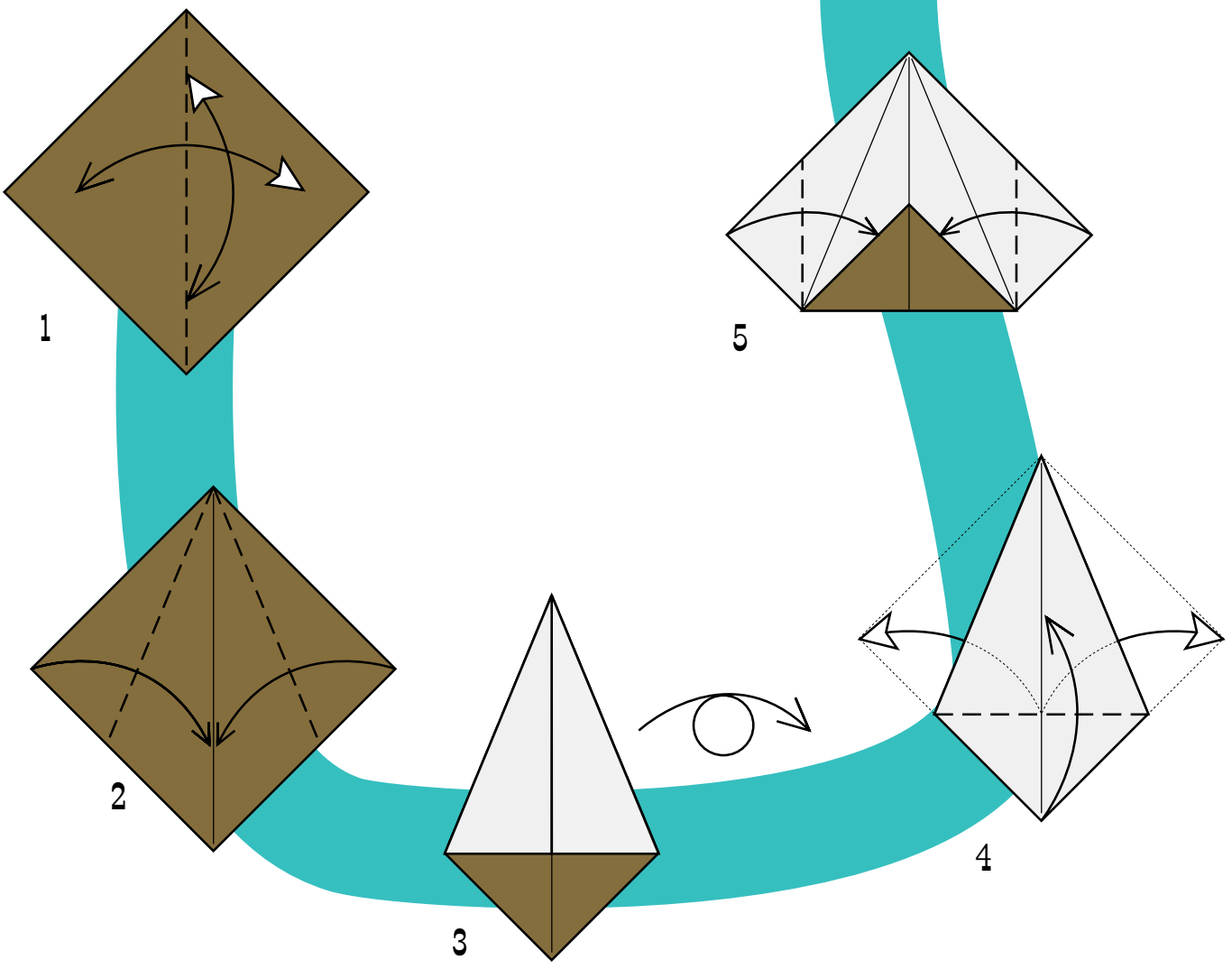
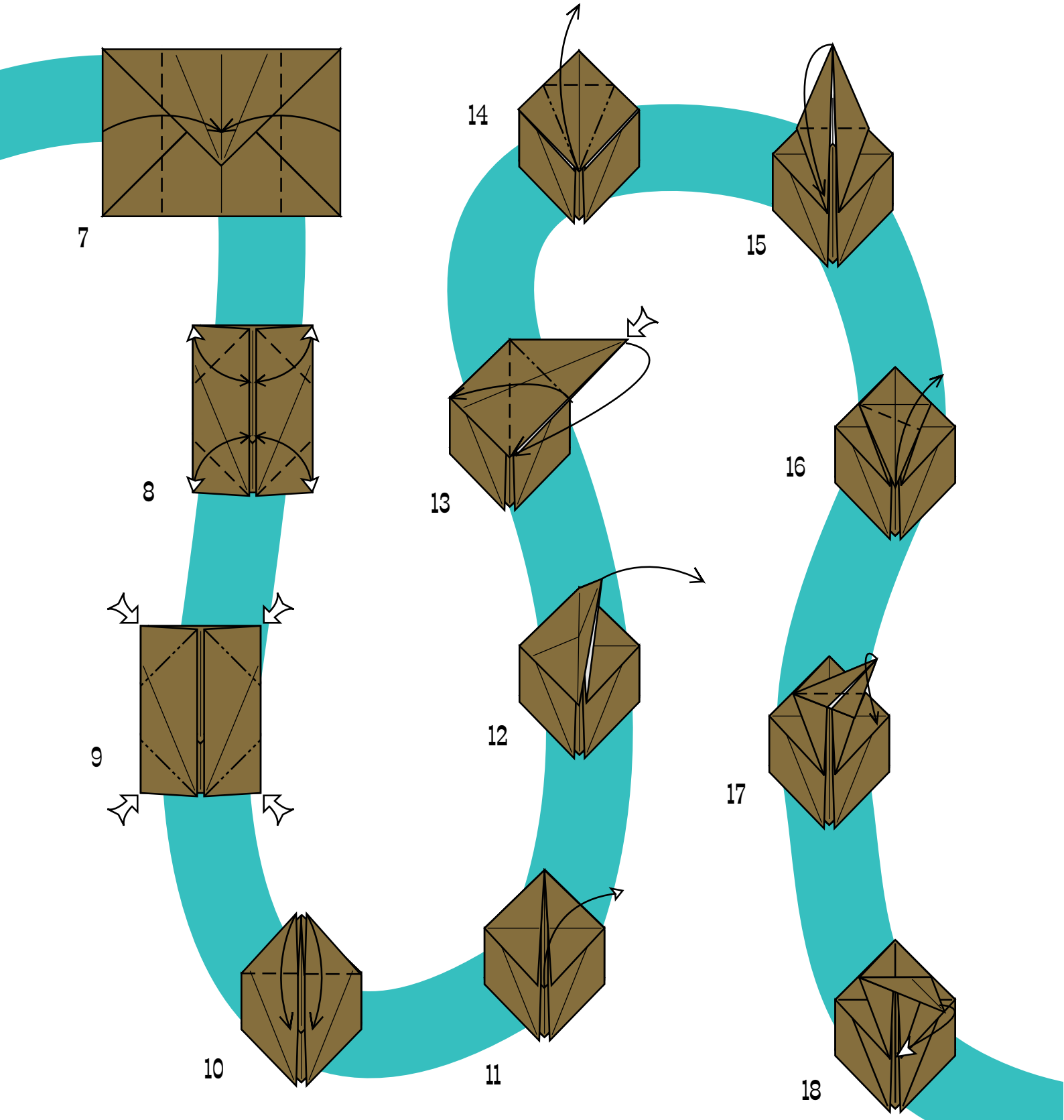
I recently discovered that I had diagrammed the first 30 steps of Bear 1 years ago, and subsequently I diagrammed all 74 steps of Bear 2. Since the two bears are detailed in the exact same way, I decided I could salvage these Bear 1 diagrams, and give y'all an opportunity to compare the two.

Consider this a study. If you have my Bear 2 diagrams (JOAS Tanteidan Convention Book 14) you can compare the two side-by-side. A quick comparison, as well as both their CPs can be found on the last page of the diagrams.

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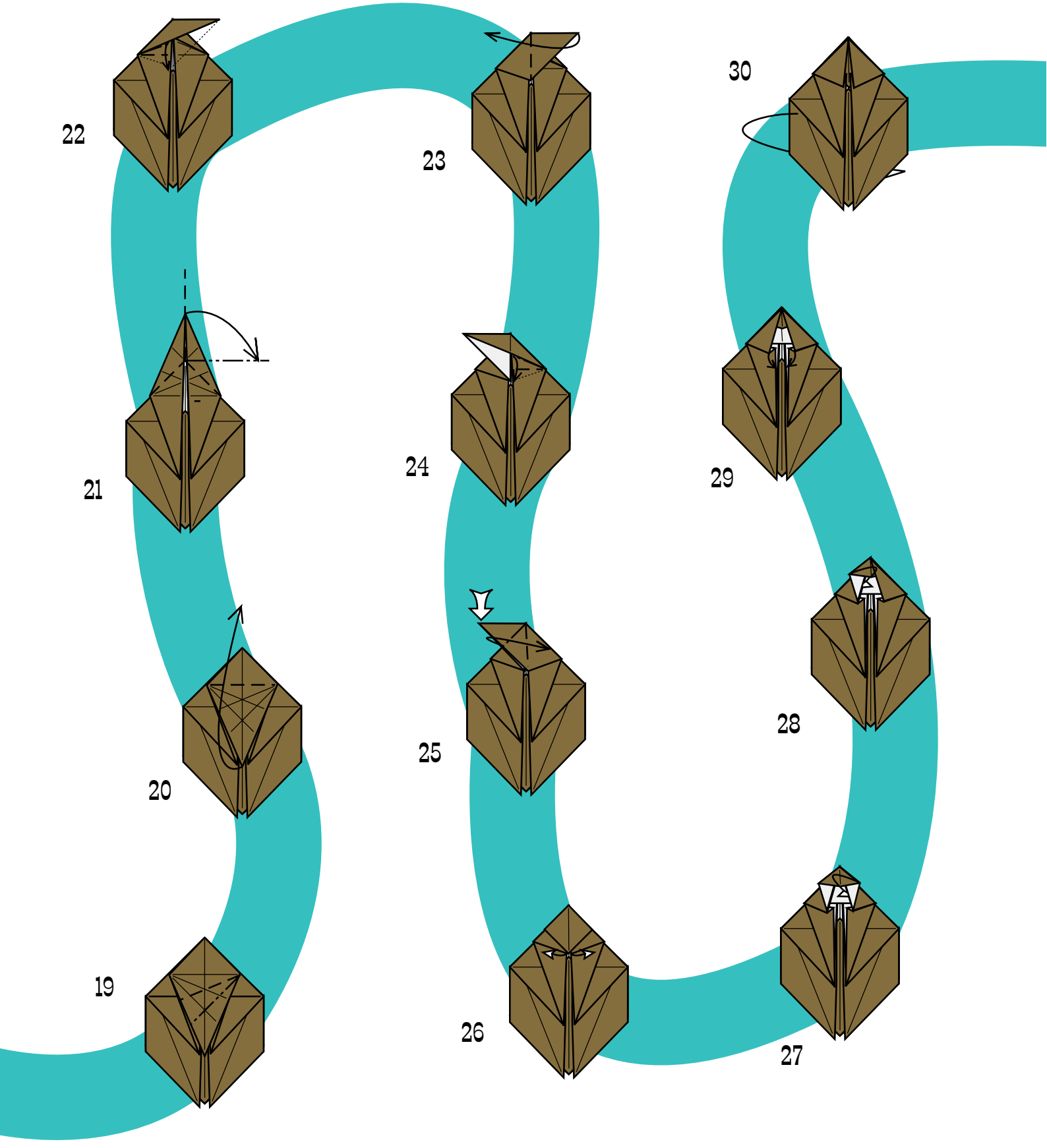
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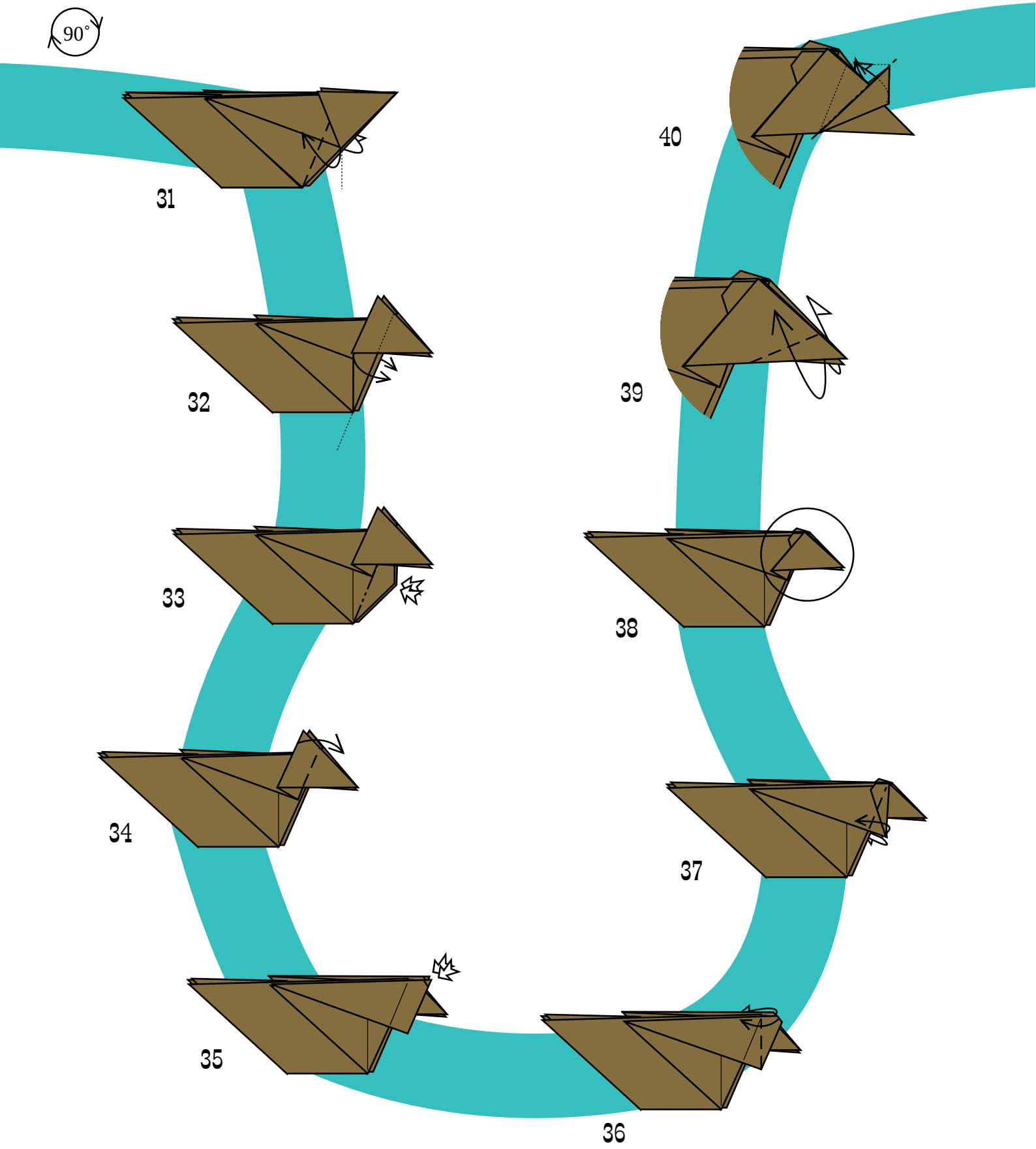
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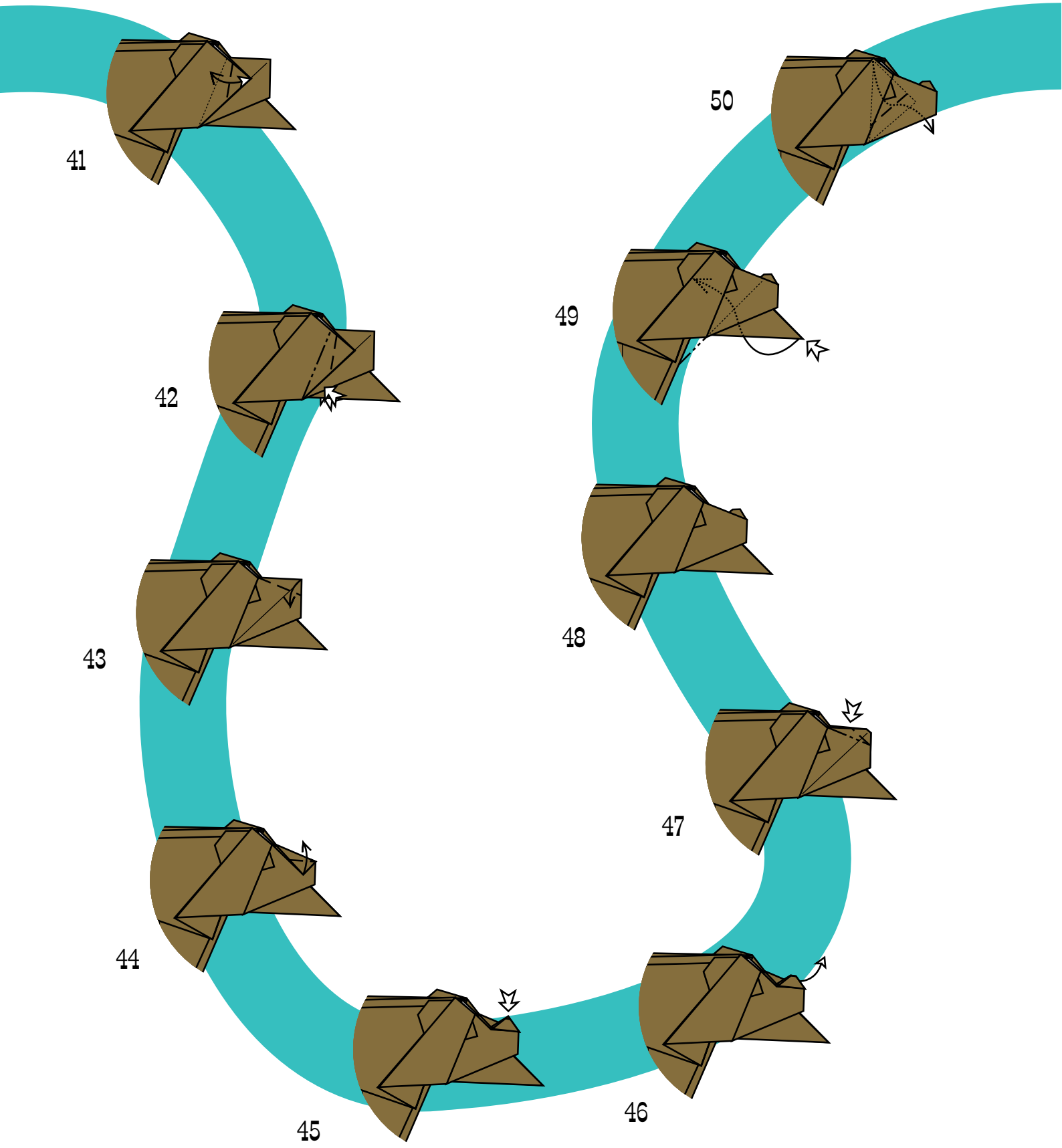
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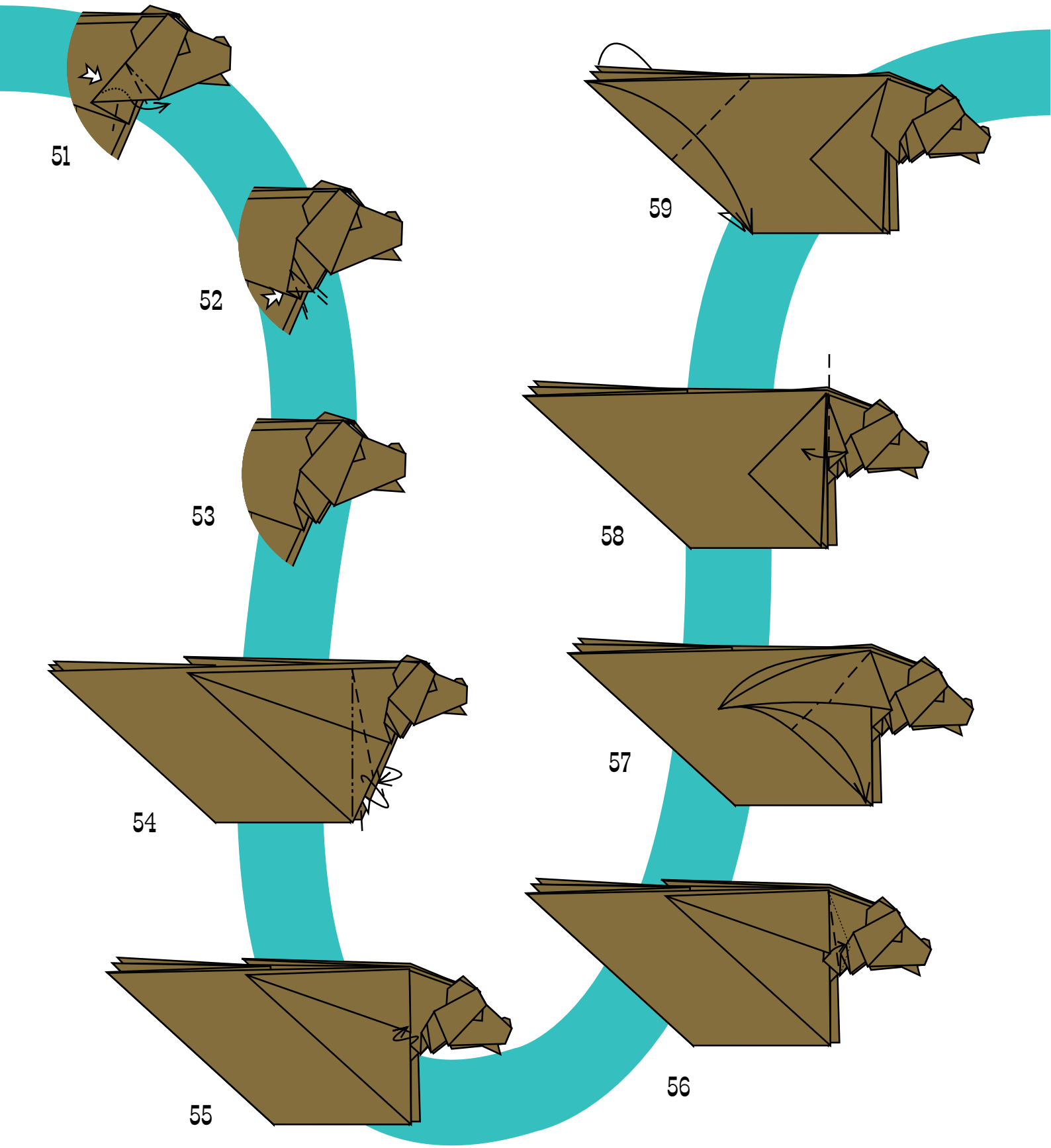
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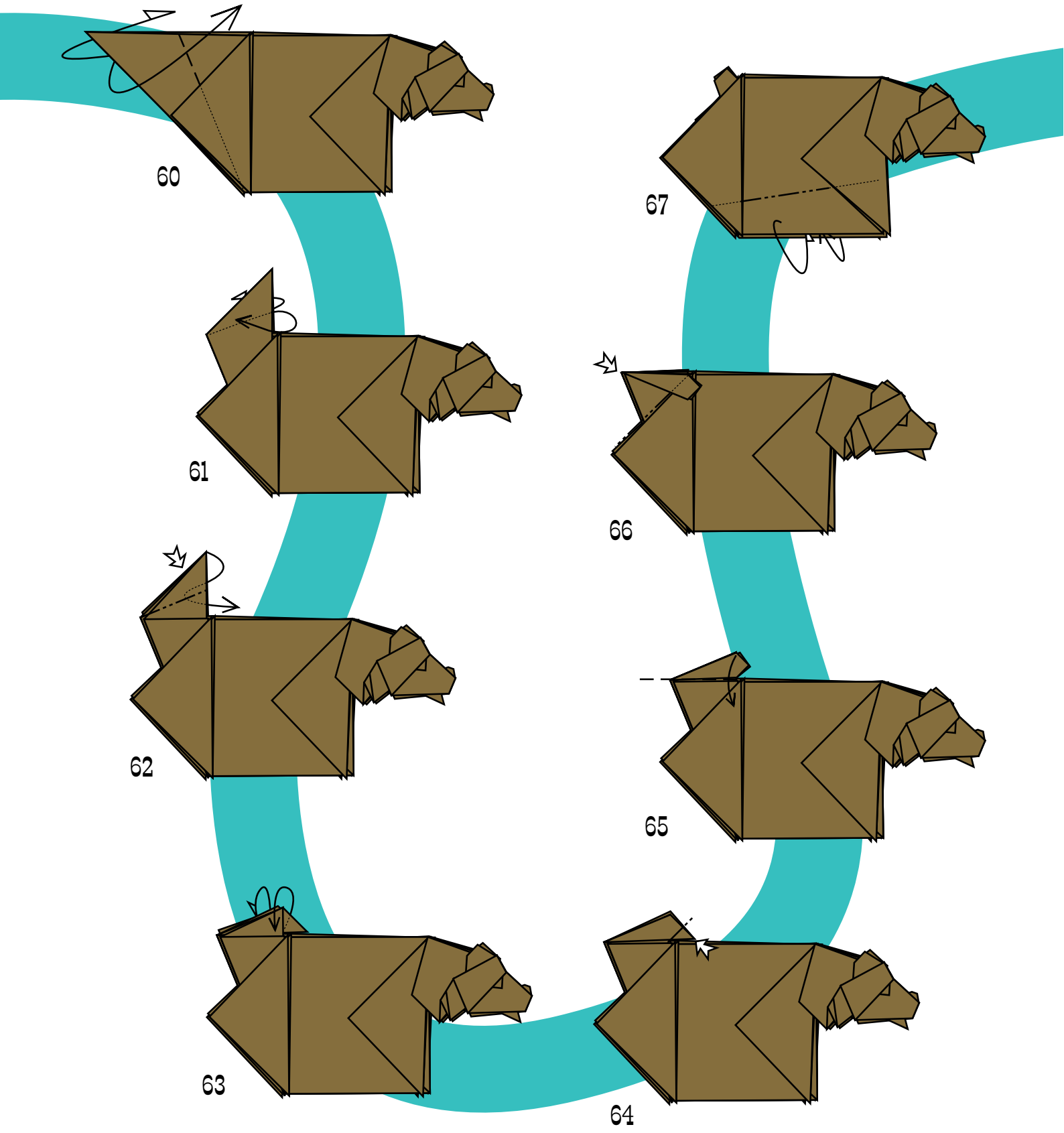
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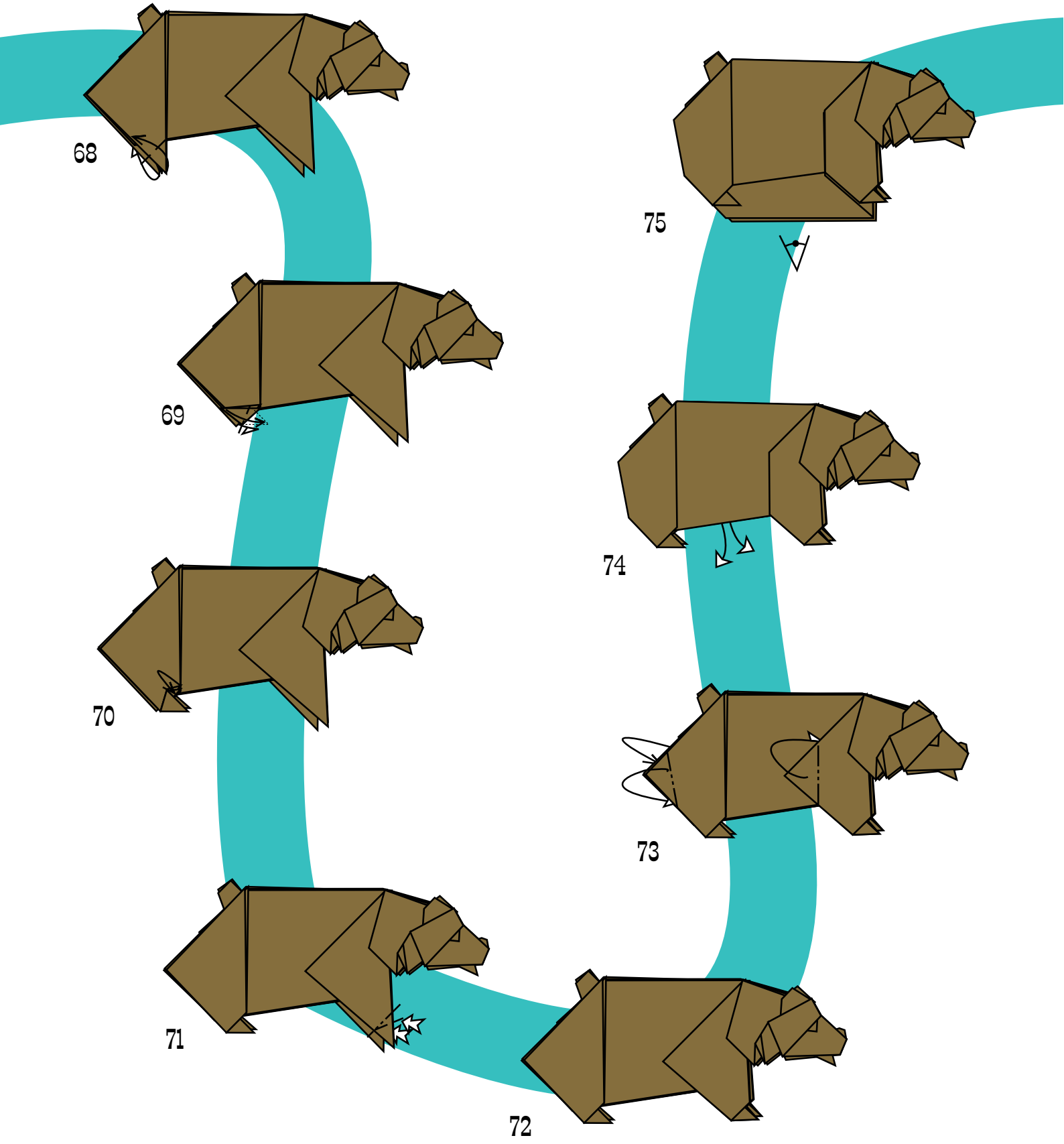
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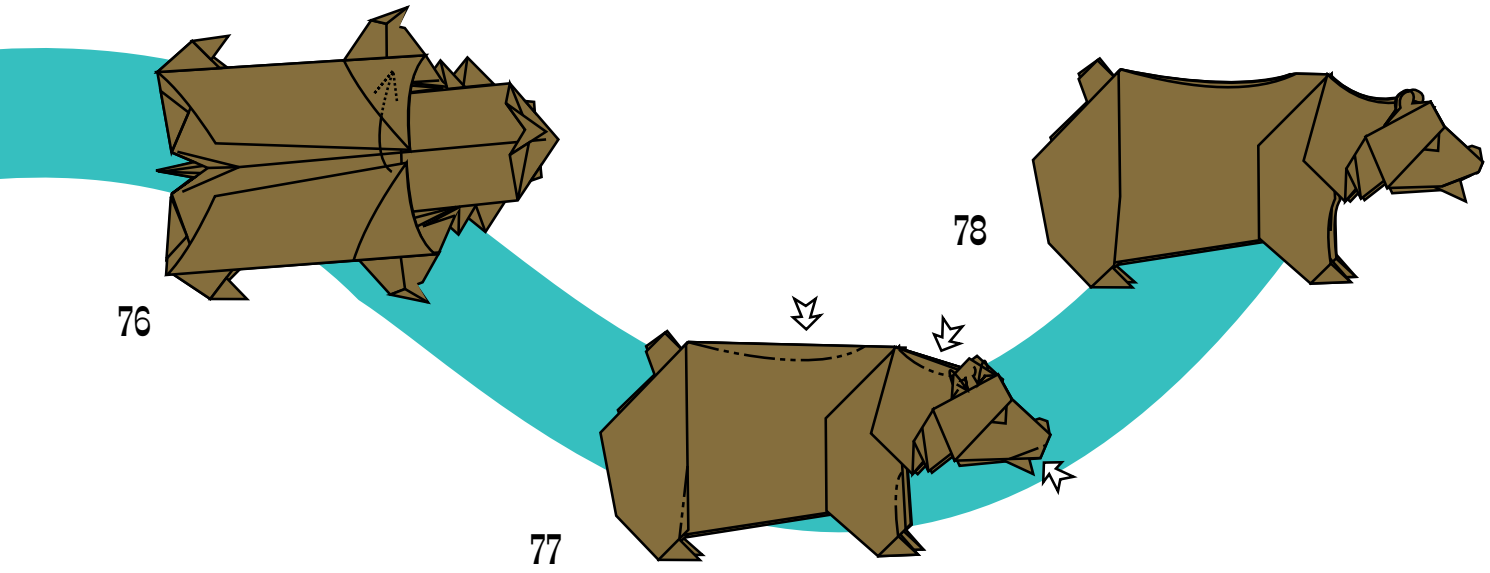


Bear 1

Advantages:
- Thicker hind legs provide better support and are balanced with the front legs
- White side doesn't show
- Easier to add color changes to the face
- Easier to add toes
- Looks awesome
- Fun to fold

Disadvantages:
- Tail is really thick
- Lots of wasted paper

Bear 2

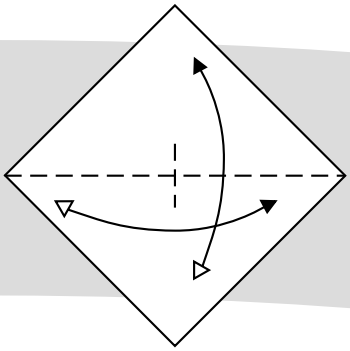
Advantages:
- Less wasted paper
- Better paper economy
- Thinner tail
- Overall thinner, so better for any sort of wet-folding
- Looks awesome
- Fun to fold

Disadvantages:
- White side shows if folding is messy.
- Hind legs are really thin.

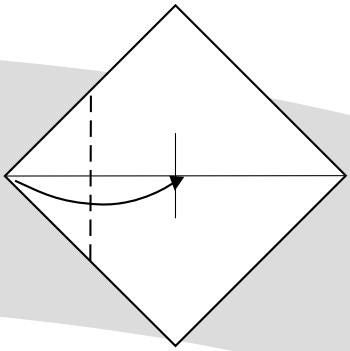
Note that Bear 1 and Bear 2 have identical structure. They are just placed on the square differently. For these diagrams I actually used my Bear 2 diagrams for step 31 on, but fixed the colors so that they would match up with Bear 1.

Puppy

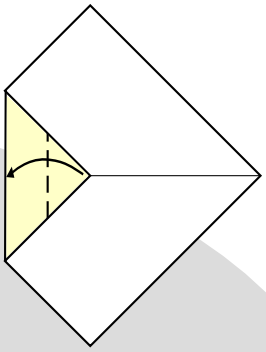
JB. Vincent (12/09)



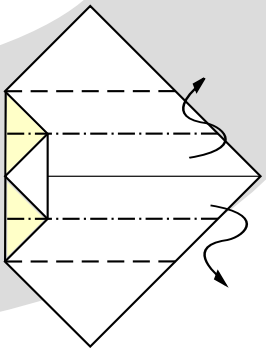
1. Fold and unfold.



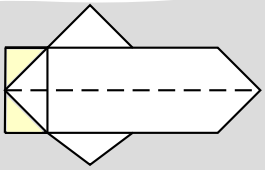
2. Fold to the center



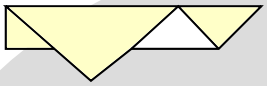
3. Fold the tip (this step is optional, but it gives you an extra flap you can use later).



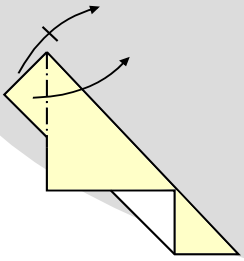
4. Zigzag fold.



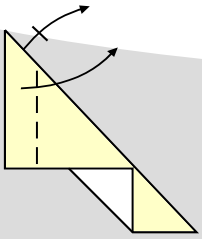
5. Valley fold through all layers.



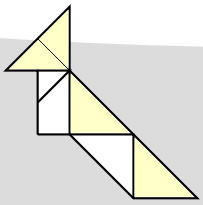
6. Rotate clockwise.



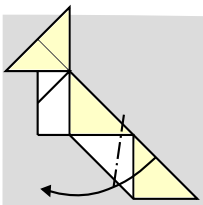
7. Inside reverse fold on both sides.



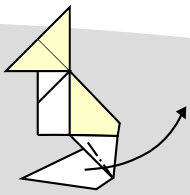
8. Valley fold two layers. Repeat on the other side.



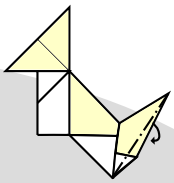
9. This can be a base for many animals.
Let's shape it !



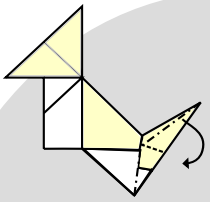
10. Inside reverse fold



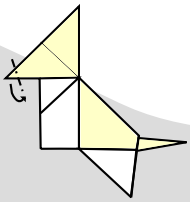
11. Inside reverse fold the inner layer.



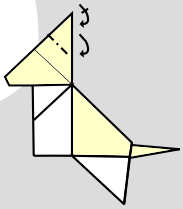
12. Mountain fold inside.



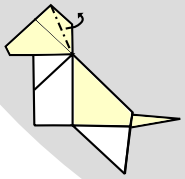
15. Mountain fold inwards again. This will bend the tail towards the bottom.



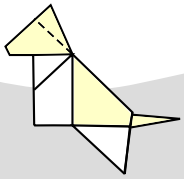
14. Inside reverse fold.
Here you can take out the extra flap created at step 3 to make a tongue or the lower jaw.



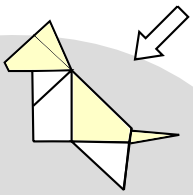
13. Inside reverse fold.
Repeat behind.



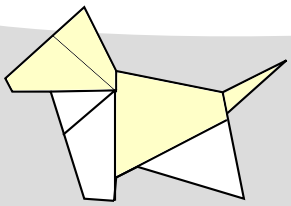
16. Mountain fold inside
Repeat on all layers.



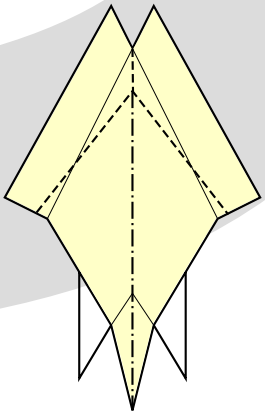
17. Slightly bend the ears outwards.



18. Look inside the model from the top.



20. Done !
You can shape more the legs as you wish

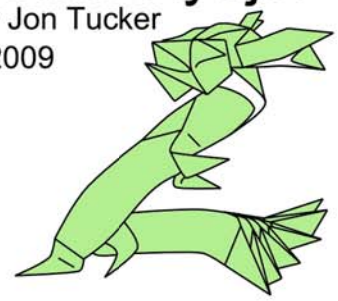


19. Refold the body on the new creases to change the orientation of the head.

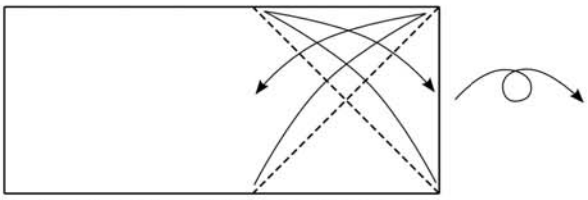
See real example at:
http://www.flickr.com/photos/0nce/4185332971/

Dollar Ryujin

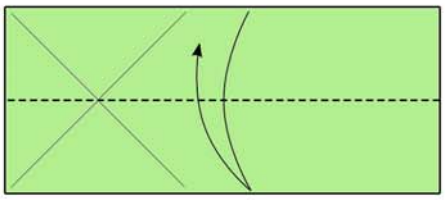
By Jon Tucker
©2009



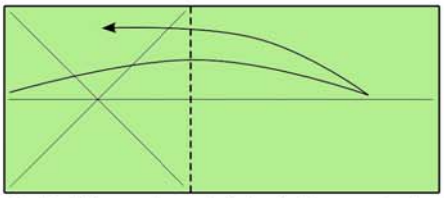
If Kamiya can fold one from a 2 meter square, why can't the rest of us fold one from a dollar bill? This model is designed to be folded from a dollar, but a 3x7 or similarly sized rectangle will work as well. I recommend practicing with a larger piece of paper before folding this from a dollar. Also, if using a dollar bill, it is necessary to use wire for the finished model to hold its shape.



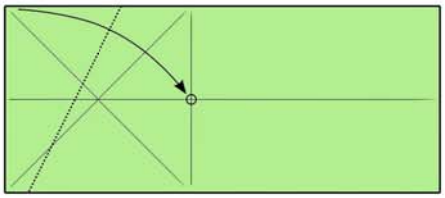
1. Fold and unfold the diagonals. Turn the paper over.



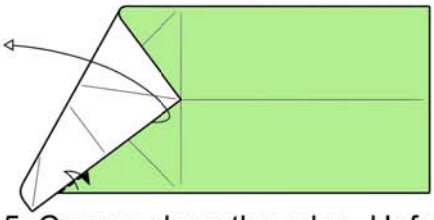
2. Fold and unfold lengthwise.



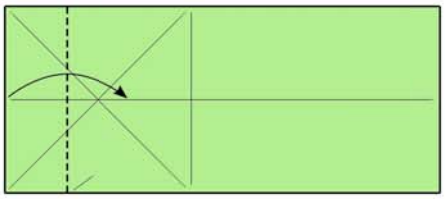
3. Fold and unfold at the point where the diagonals meet the edge.



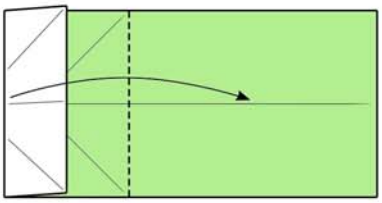
4. Bring the corner to the circled point, but do not make a crease.



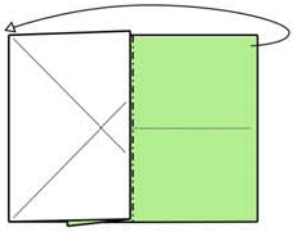
5. Crease along the edge. Unfold.



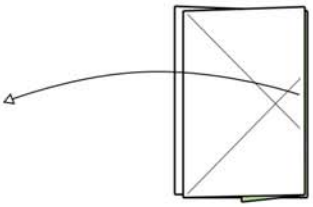
6. Fold across using the previous crease as a reference.



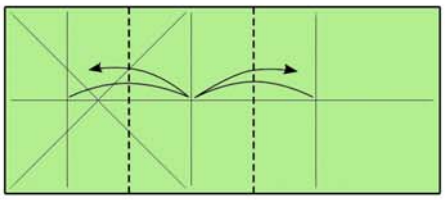
7. Fold along the existing crease line.



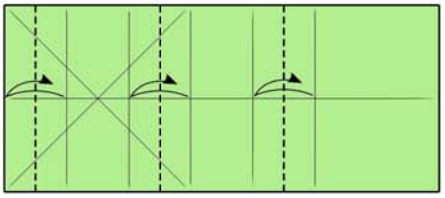
8. Fold behind along the folded edge.



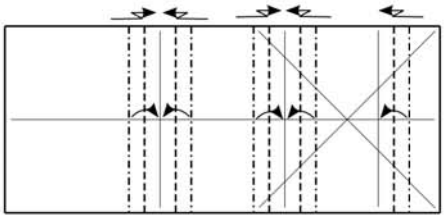
9. Unfold everything.



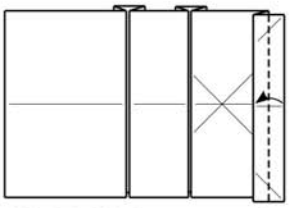
10. Fold in half and unfold.



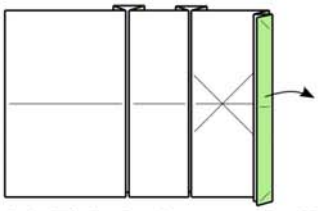
11. Fold in half and unfold.



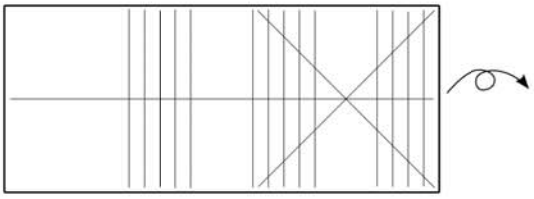
12. Pleat in half.



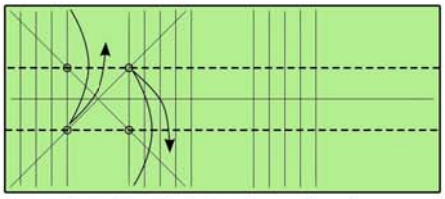
13. Fold the raw edge to the folded edge.



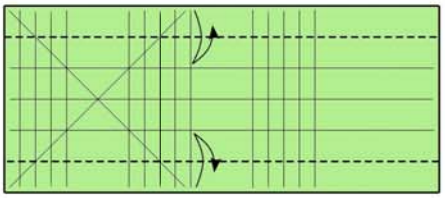
14. This is the result. Unfold everything.



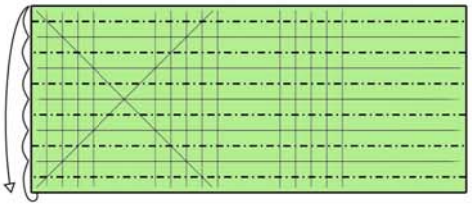
15. Turn the paper over.



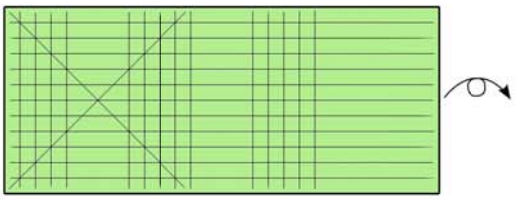
16. Fold in thirds lengthwise using the circled points as references.



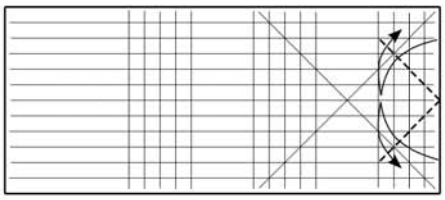
17. Fold in half and unfold.



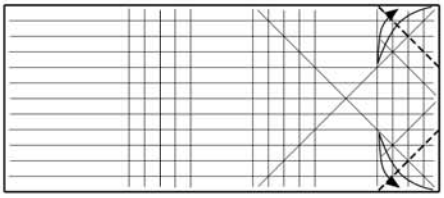
18. Mountain fold into 12ths and unfold.



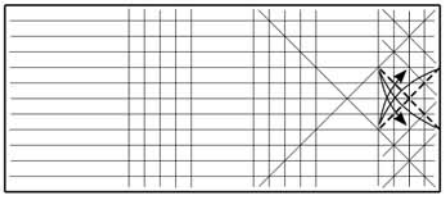
19. This is the result. Turn the paper over.



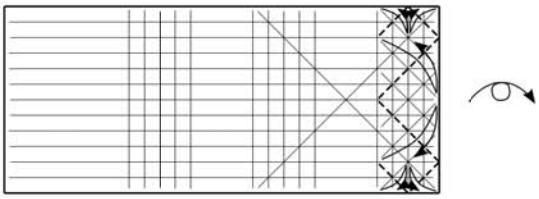
20. Fold diagonals and unfold.



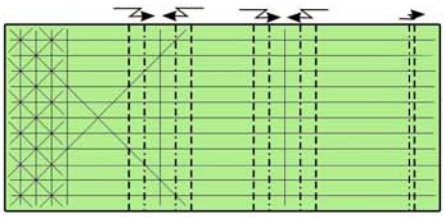
21. Fold more diagonals and unfold.



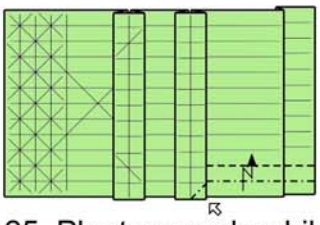
22. Fold even more diagonals and unfold.



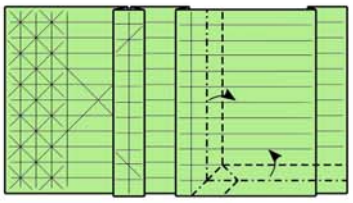
23. Did you think you were done? Fold and unfold more diagonals! Turn the paper over.



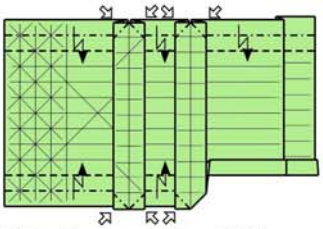
24. Pleat along existing creases, adding a small pleat on the right.



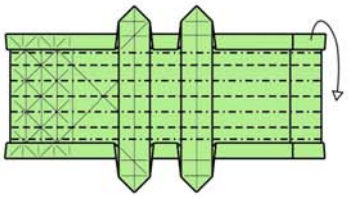
25. Pleat upwards while altering the existing pleat. Essentially an Elias stretch.



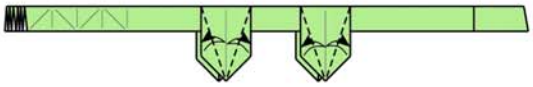
26. This is the full operation.



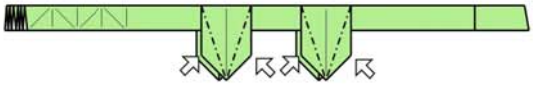
27. Repeat the fold several more times, until all of the pleats have been altered.



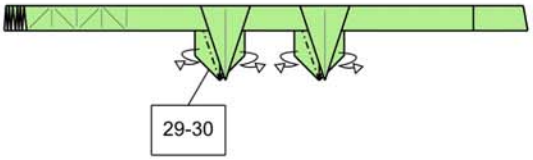
28. Pleat the body along existing creases.



29. Fold and unfold.

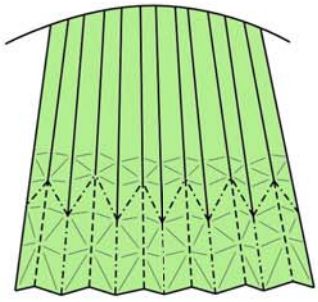


30. Closed sink along the creases.

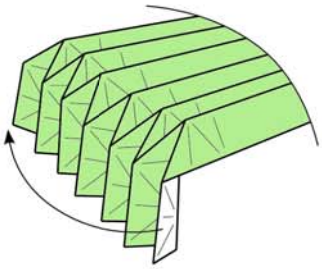


31. Repeat steps 29-30 behind.

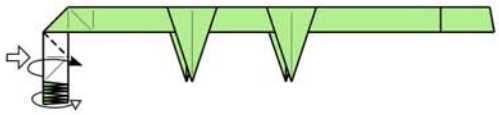
32. Reverse-fold many pleats simultaneously.



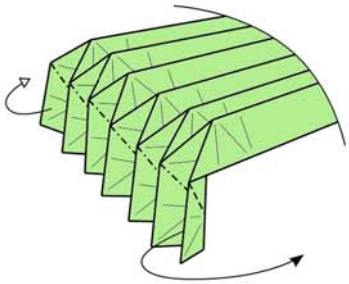
33. You will need to open the paper up to perform step 32. This is what it looks like.



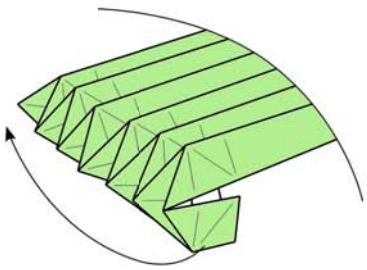
34. Close the model again.



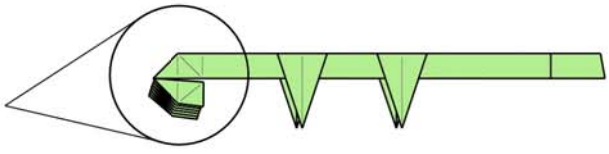
35. Outside-reverse-fold many pleats simultaneously.



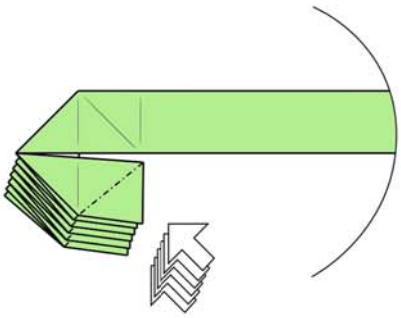
36. This is what it looks like.



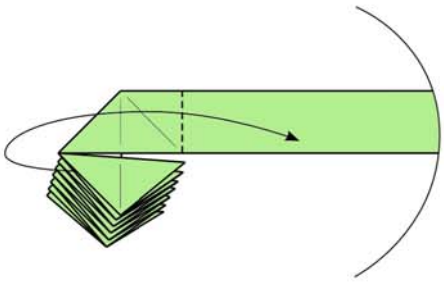
37. Close the model again.



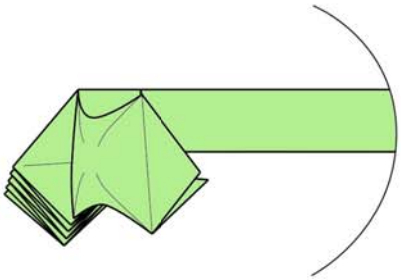
38. This is the result. The next several steps will be zoomed in on the head.



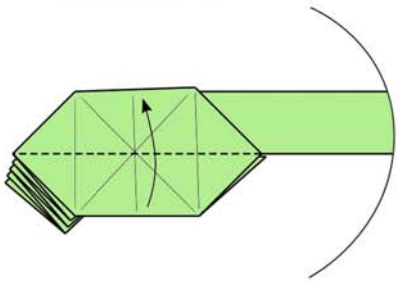
39. Reverse-fold each of the 6 flaps.



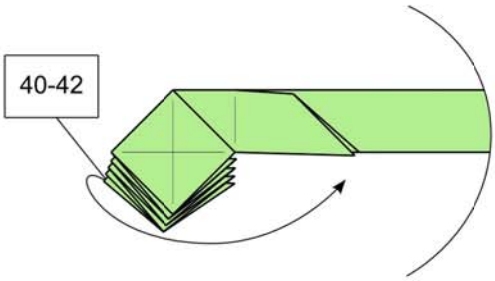
40. Bring the uppermost flap to the right, squashing another flap in the process.



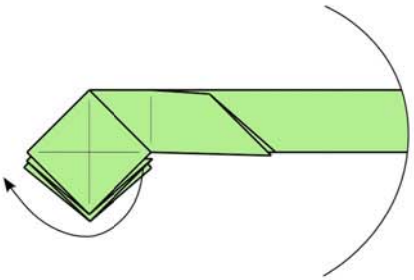
41. In progress.



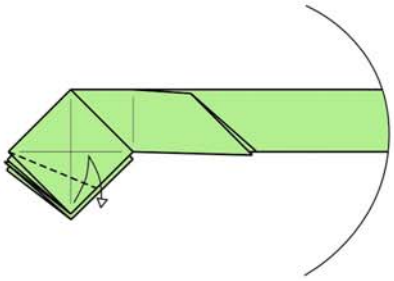
42. Done. Fold one layer upward.



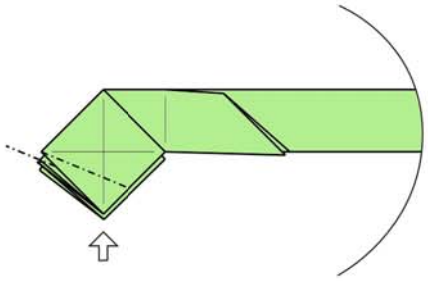
43. Repeat steps 40-42 behind.



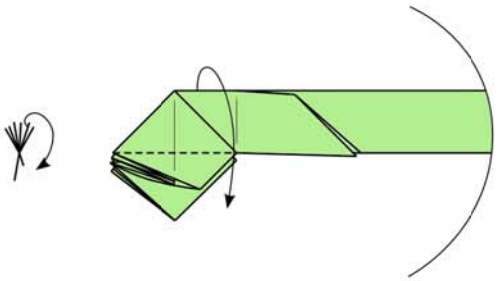
44. Swing the center flap to the front. It will sit inside another flap.



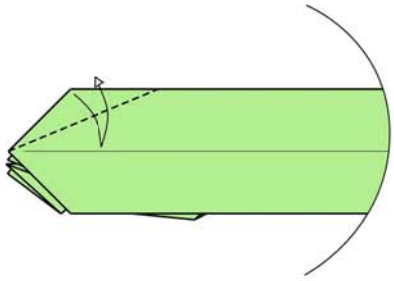
45. Fold and unfold.



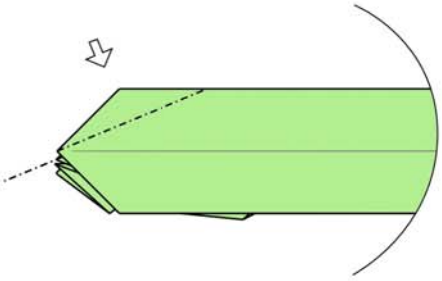
46. Open sink. You will need to open up some layers to do this.



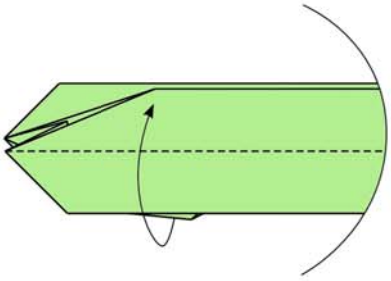
47. Fold 2 layers down. This includes one of the long pleats.



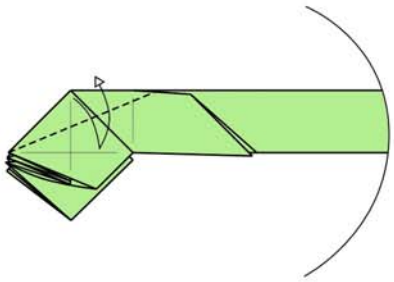
48. Fold and unfold.



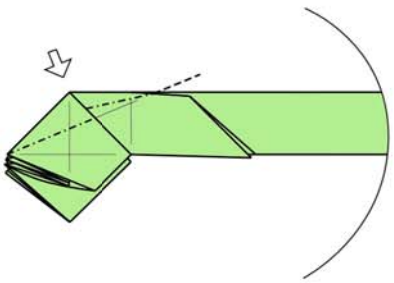
49. Open sink.



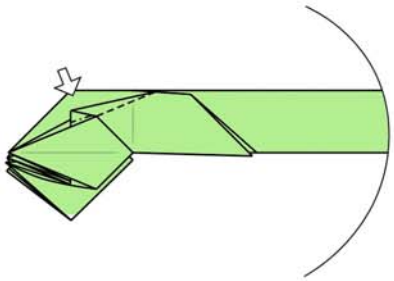
50. Fold 2 layers back up.



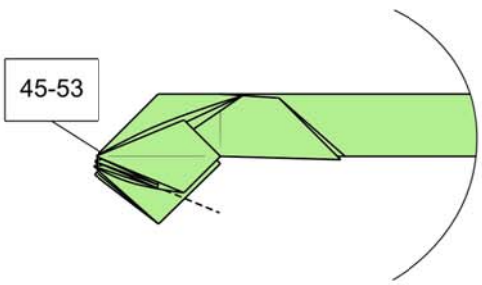
51. Fold and unfold.



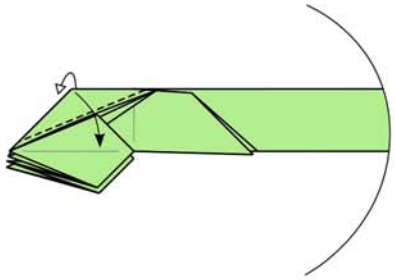
52. Open sink. Note that not all of the folds in the sink lie on existing creases.



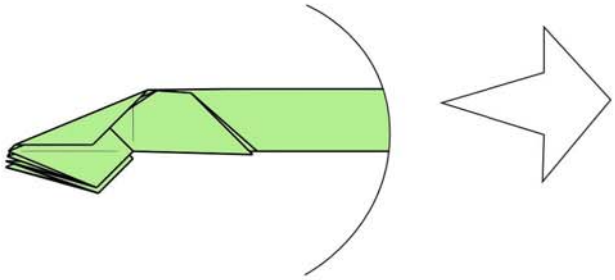
53. Reverse-fold the excess.



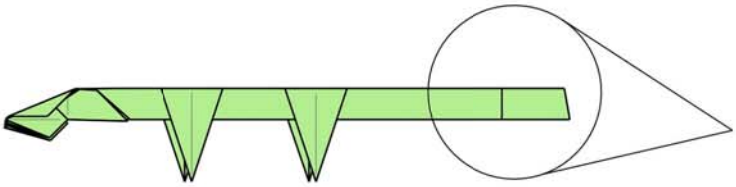
54. Repeat steps 45-53 behind.



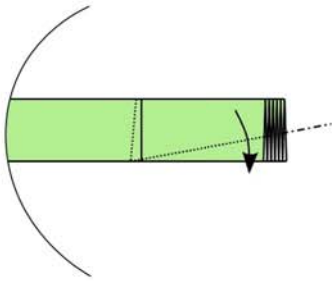
55. Fold the taller layer over the top of the layer in front. Repeat behind.



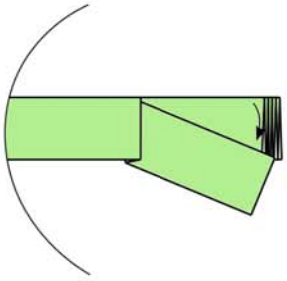
56. This is the result. Zoom back out to the full model.



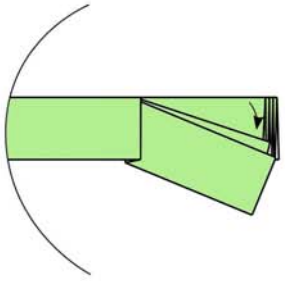
57. Zoom in. The next several steps will focus on the tail.



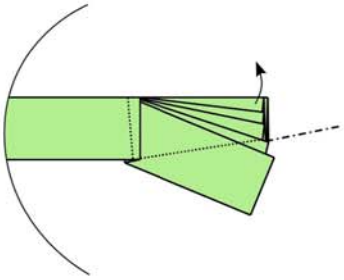
58. Swivel one pleat downward. The x-ray lines show approximate places that creases will be made.



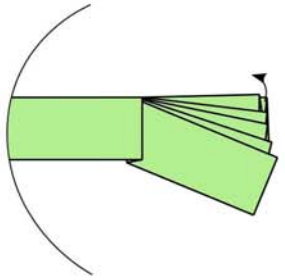
59. Swivel the next layer down similarly, staggering it slightly above the first.



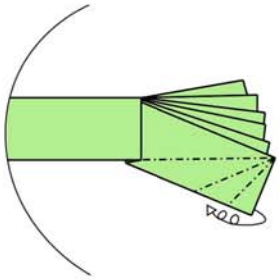
60. Swivel 2 more layers down, staggering them slightly.



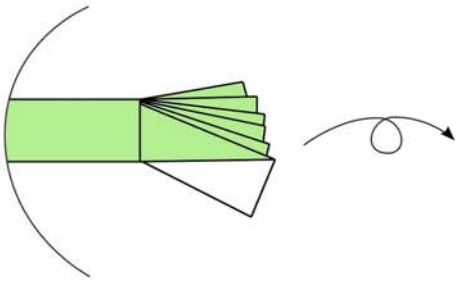
61. Swivel the next layer upward.



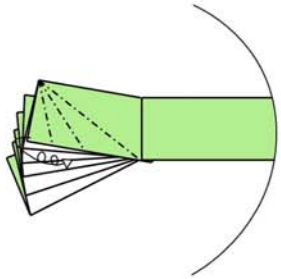
62. And swivel the last layer upward as well, higher than the rest.



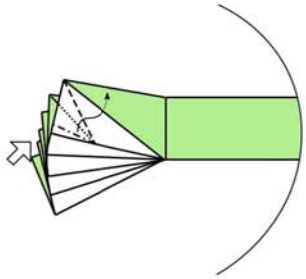
63. Mountain fold several times to hide the excess layer.



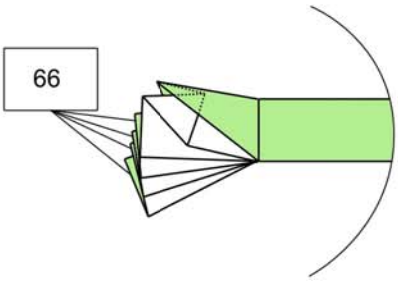
64. This is the result. Turn the paper over.



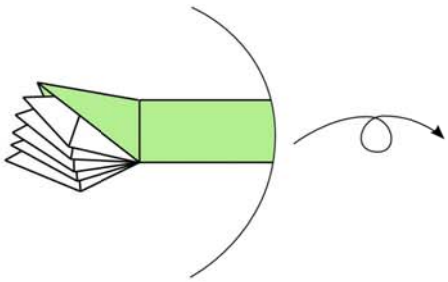
65. Mountain fold several times to hide the excess layer.



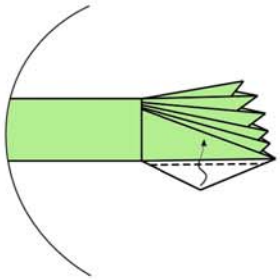
66. Squash the flap asymmetrically, tucking it into the pocket above.



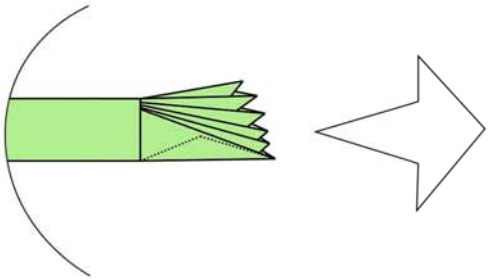
67. Like this.Repeat step 66 on the next 4 flaps.



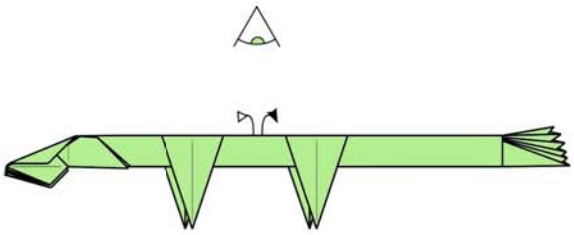
68. This is the result. Turn the paper over.



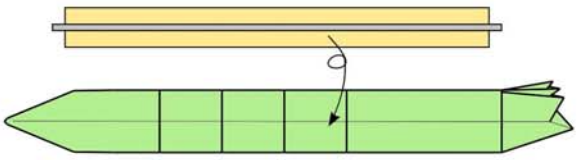
69. Valley-fold the excess layer into the pocket.



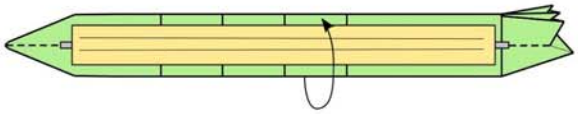
70. Like this. Zoom out to the full model.



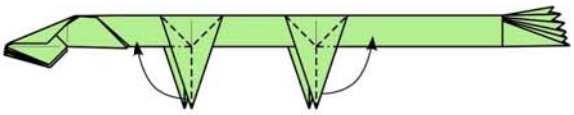
71. Open up the layers symmetrically. The next step is a top-down view.



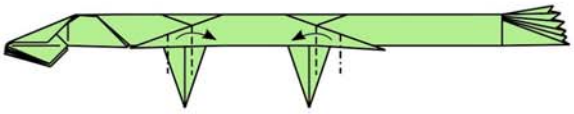
72. Take a length of wire and tape it to the center of the inside of the model.



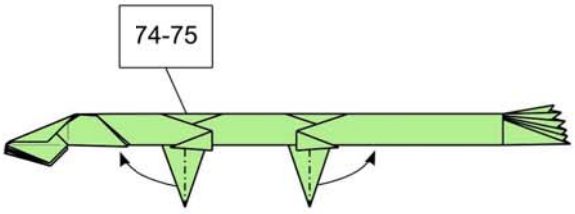
73. Like this. This is necessary for a dollar bill to keep its shape.



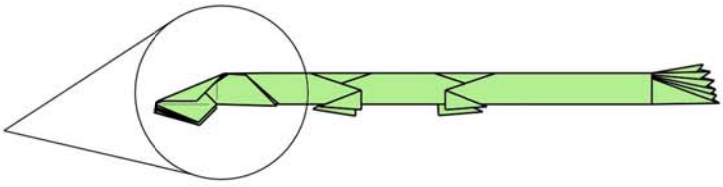
74. Rabbit-ear the legs.



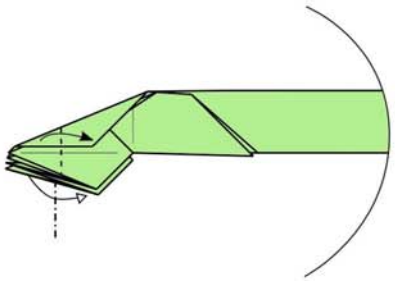
75. Crimp the legs.



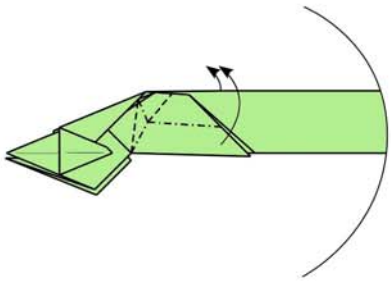
76. Repeat steps 74-75 behind.



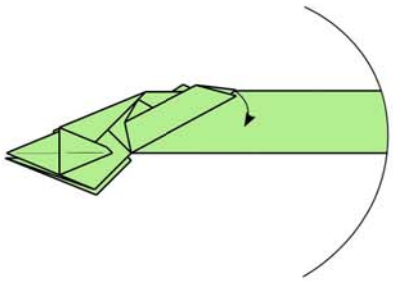
77. Zoom in. The next several steps will focus on the head.



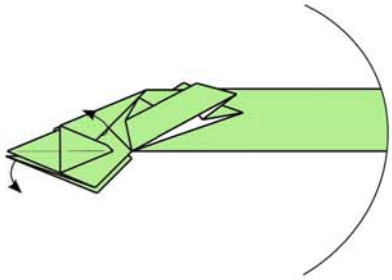
78. Fold the frontmost flap to the right. Repeat behind.



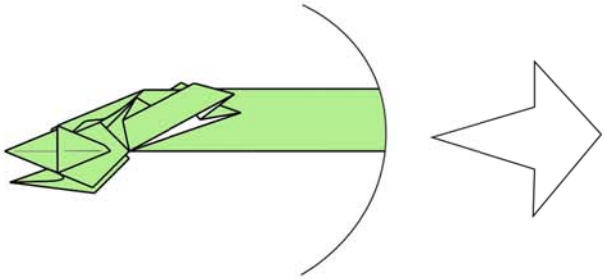
79. Rabbit-ear the long flap upward. Repeat behind.



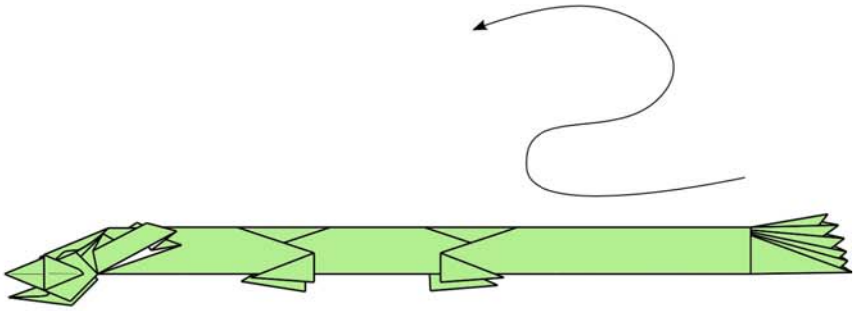
80. Spread the two points apart. Repeat behind.



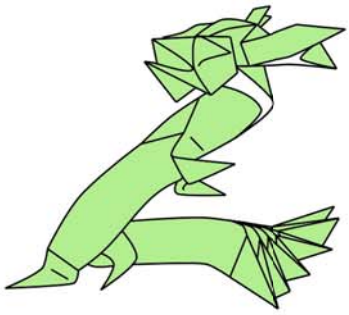
81. Spread the jaw open and shape the layer shown to make the eyes.



82. The finished head. Zoom out to the full view.



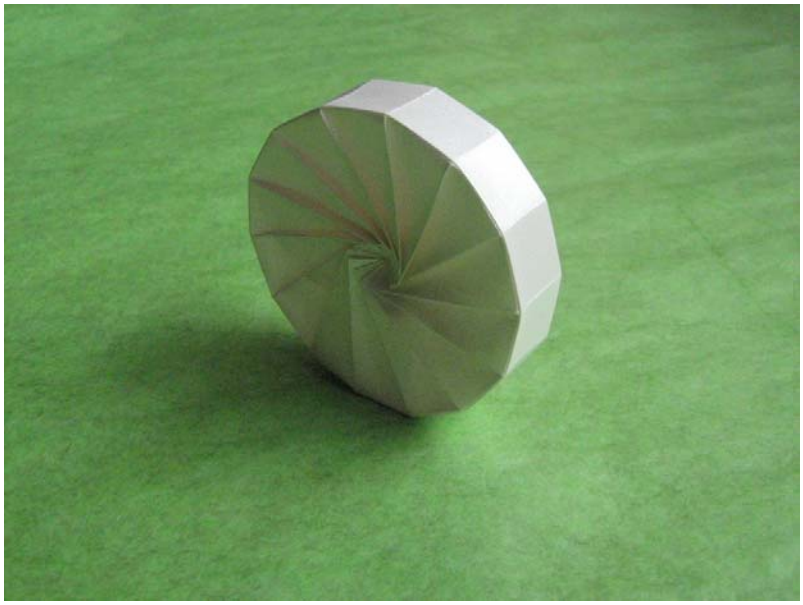
83. Curl the dragon into the pose of your choice (take note of the wire if you chose to use it). Many varieties of "S" shapes work well.

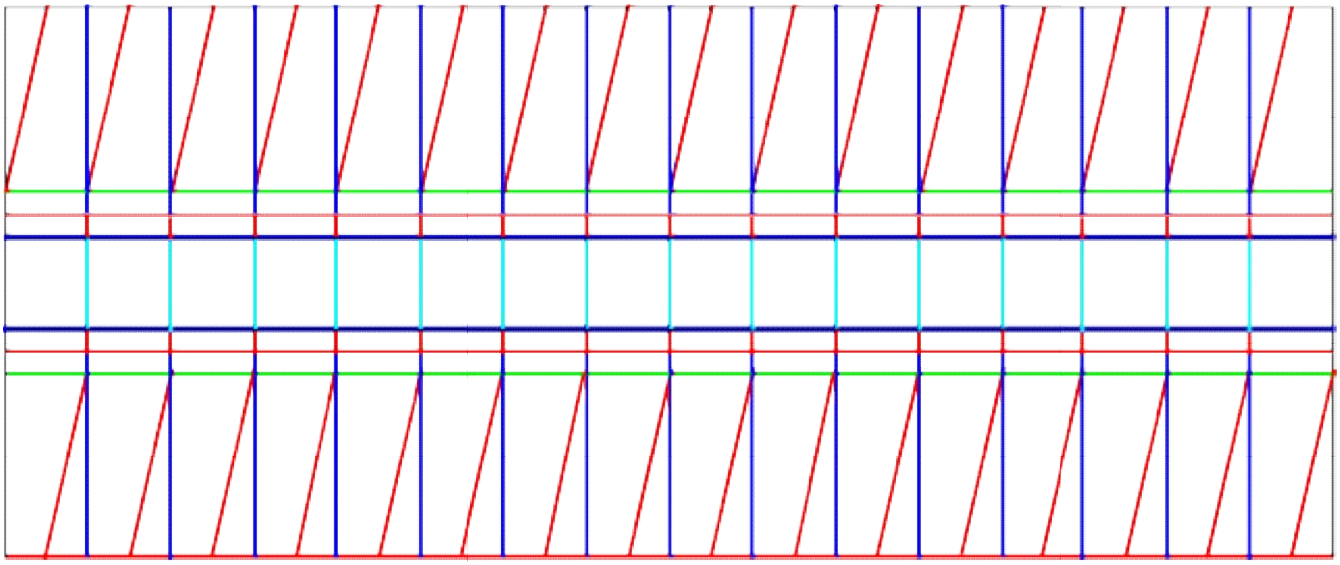


The finished dollar Ryujin.

REINVENTING THE WHEEL by Jorge E Jaramillo 2009

odraudee@gmail.com

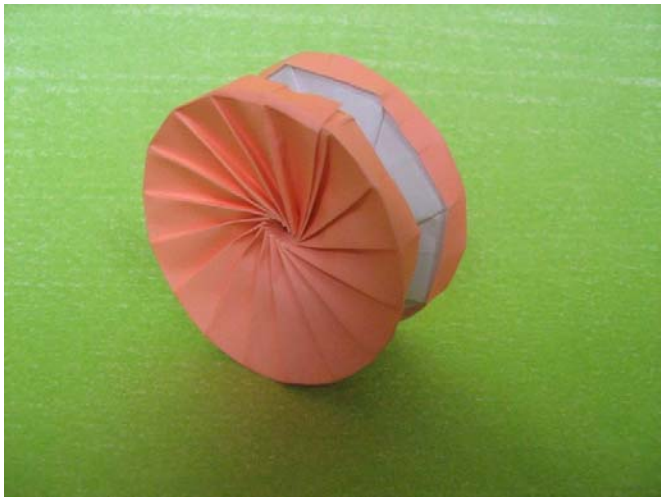


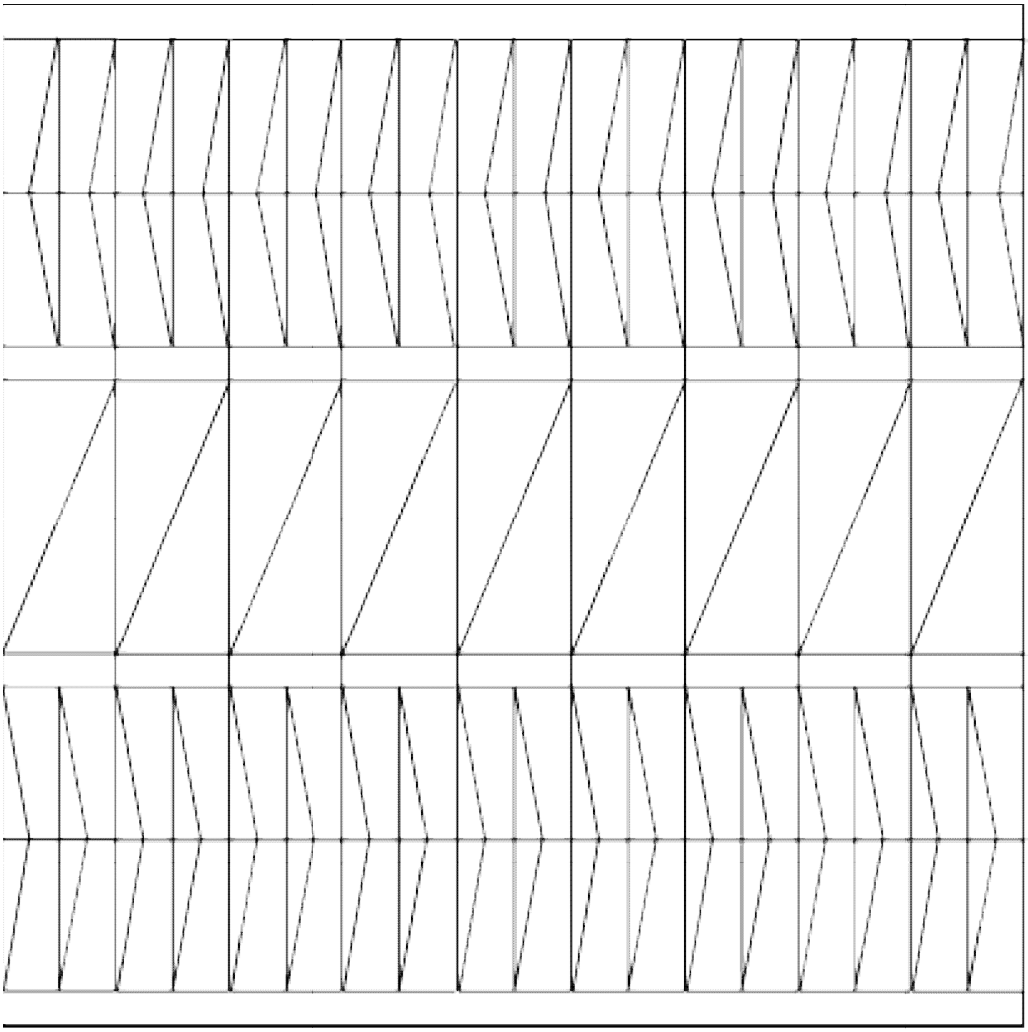


Paper: A rectangle with the proportions of a dollar bill, white side up.
Final model has a diameter of about 66 % of the height of the original rectangle.

Red: Mountain
Dark Blue: Valley
Light Blue: Semi Valley
Green: Reference

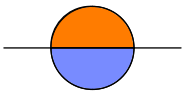
Yo-yo V1.1 by Jorge E Jaramillo 2009 odraudee@gmail.com



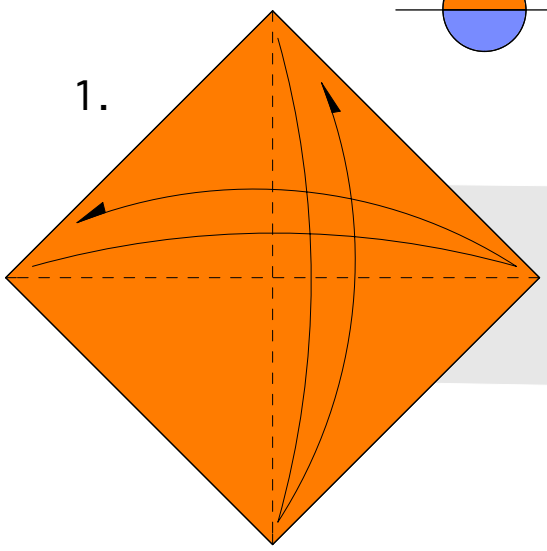


Roadrunner v.3

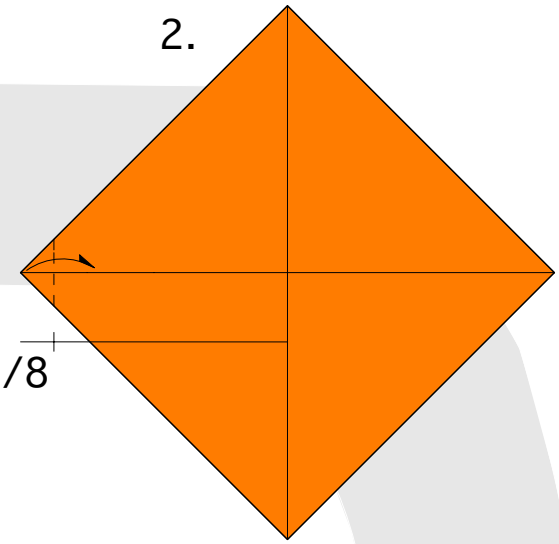
by Karol Kafarski '09



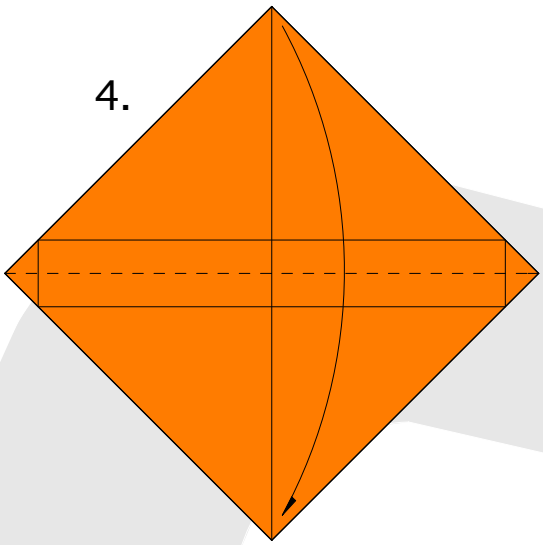
1.



2.



4.



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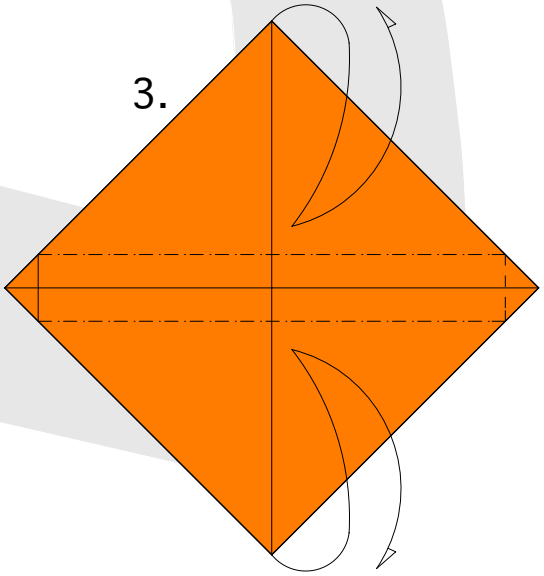

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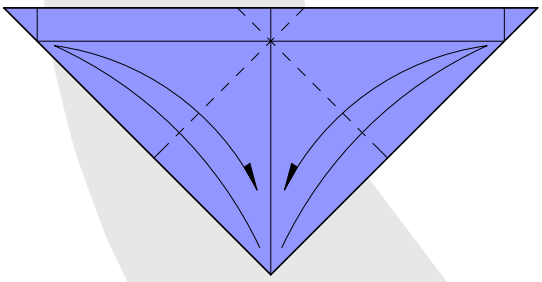

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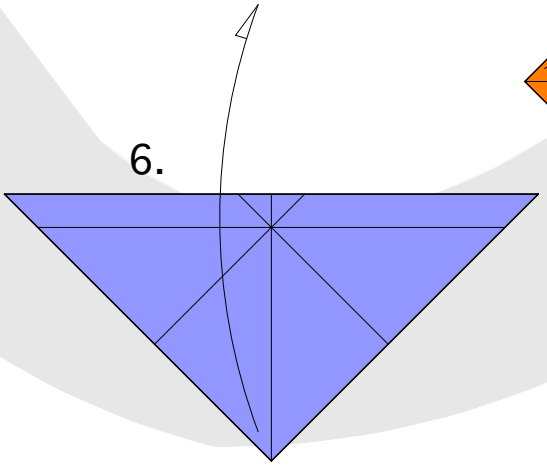

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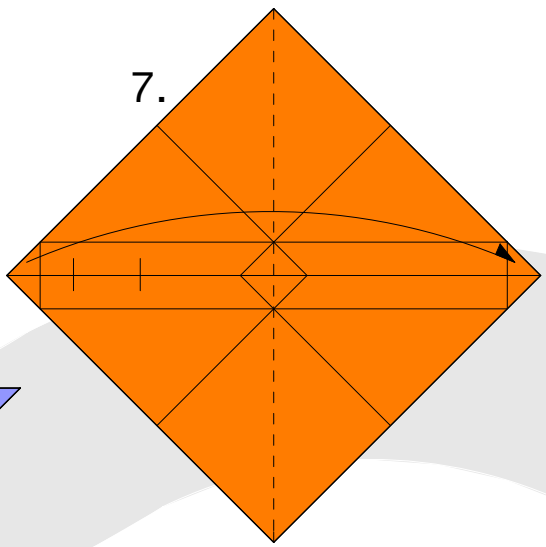

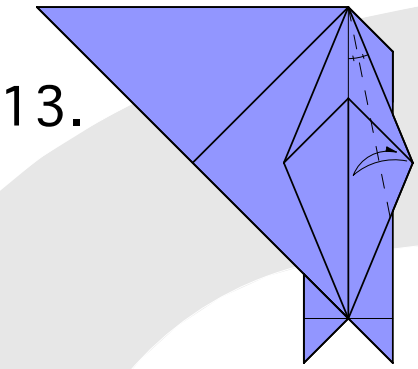
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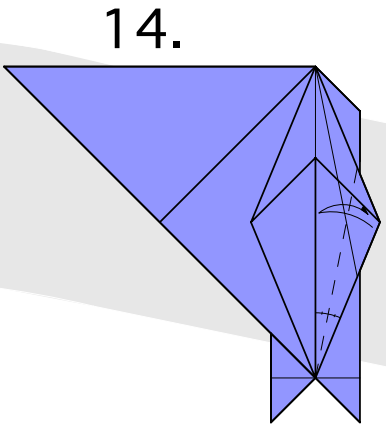
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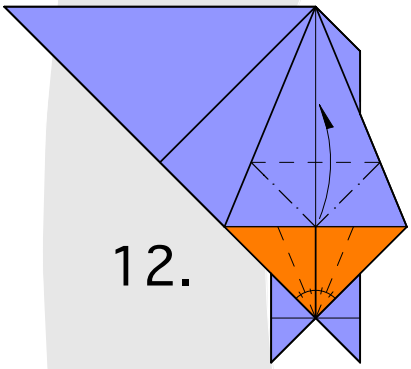
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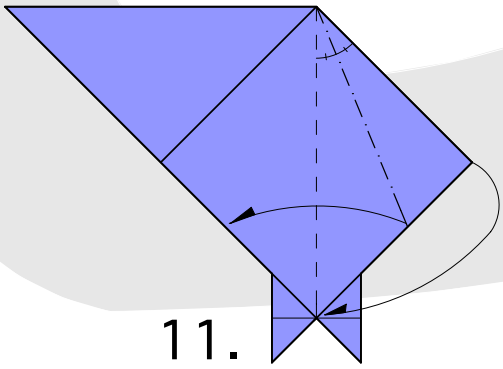
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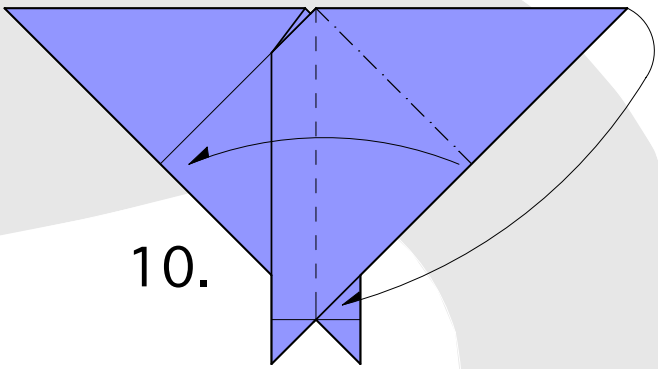
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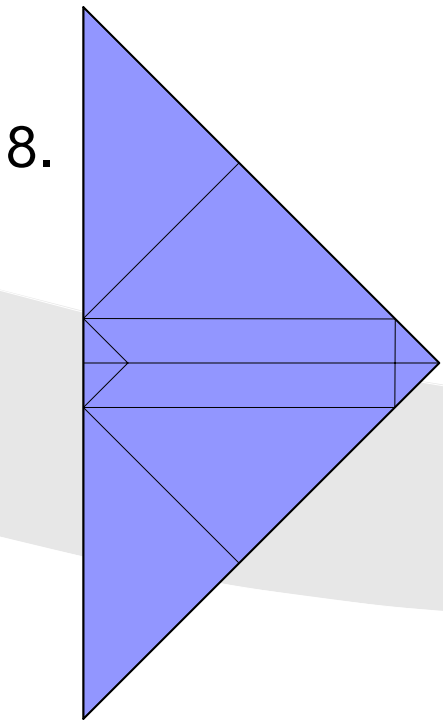
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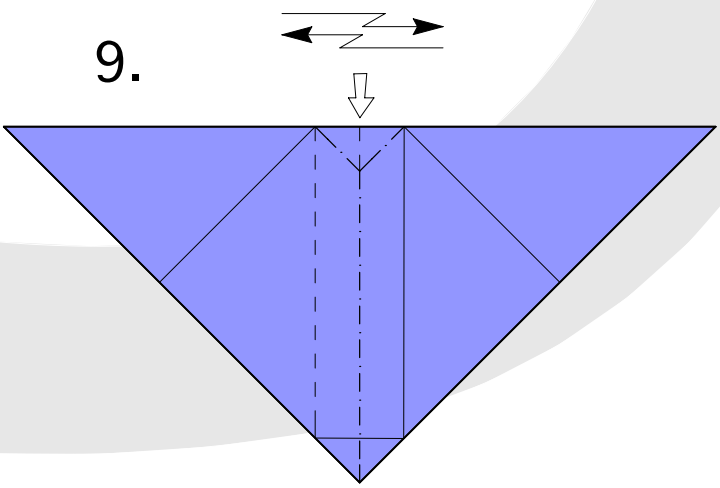
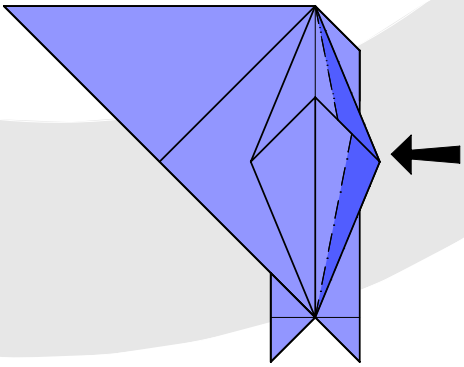
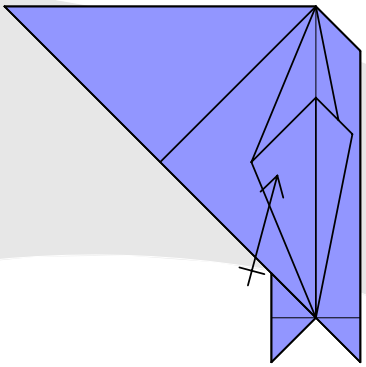
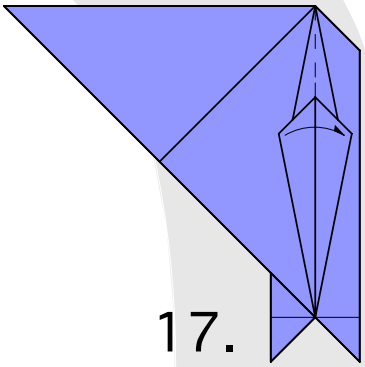

9.

15. Open Sink



16. Repeat steps 13-15





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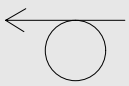

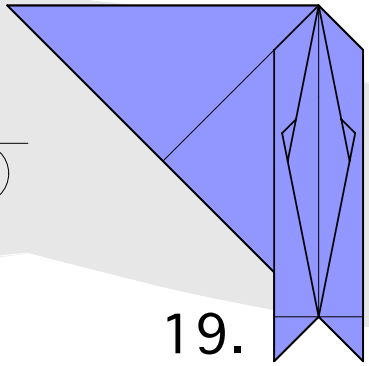

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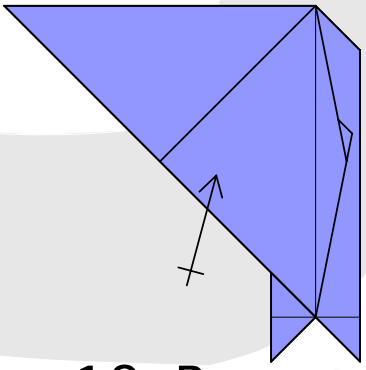
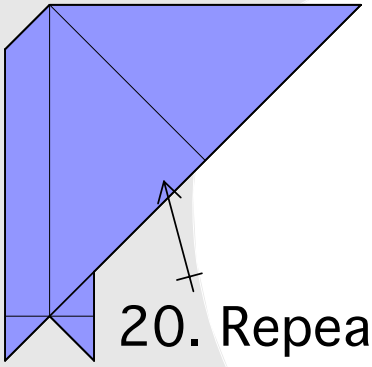
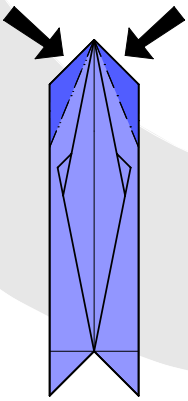


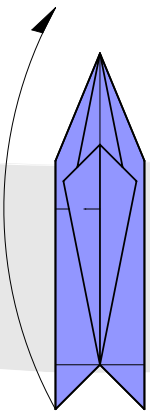
18. Repeat steps 11-16



20. Repeat steps 10 - 18



21. Open Sinks



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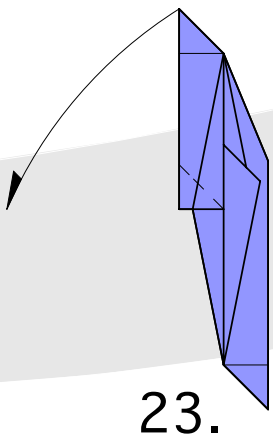

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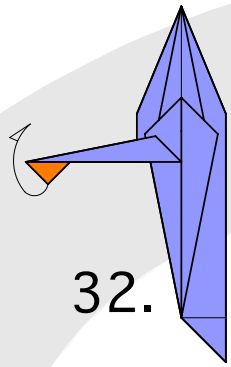

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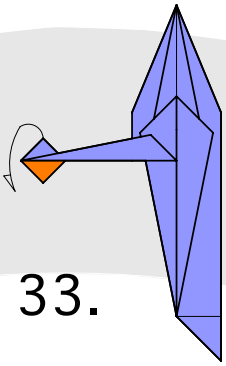

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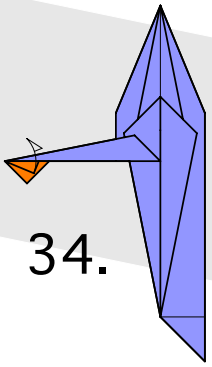

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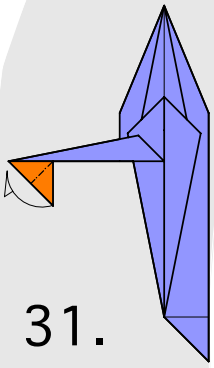

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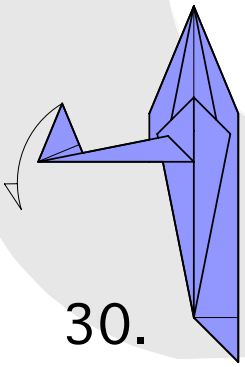

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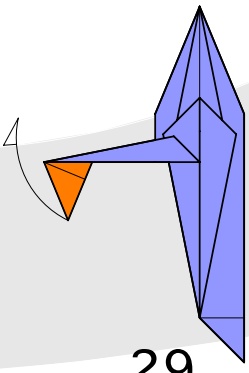

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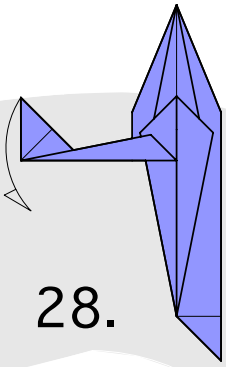

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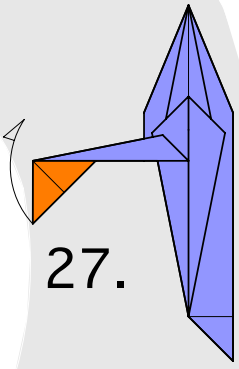

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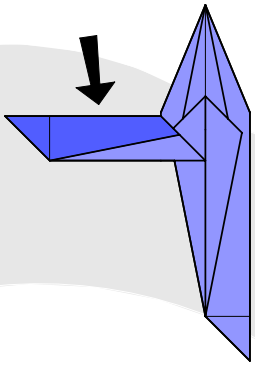
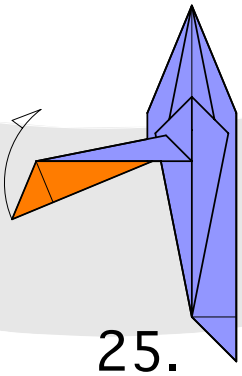


24. Closed Sink



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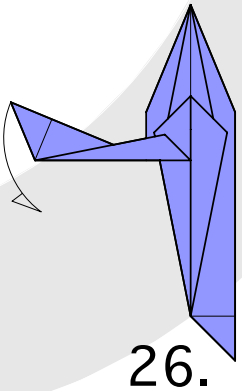

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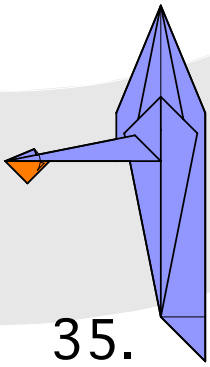

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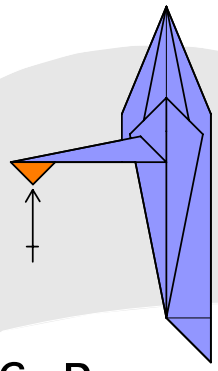
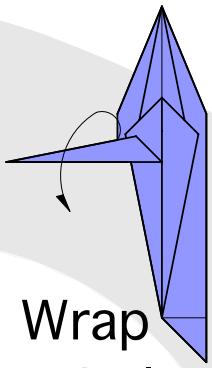
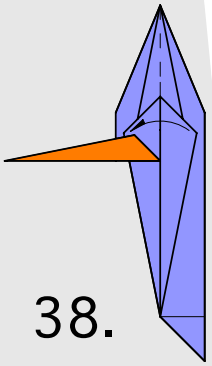


36. Repeat steps 32-35



37. Wrap around 1layer



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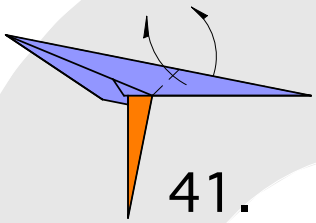

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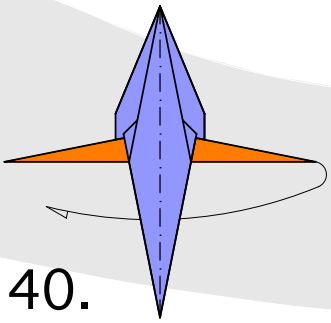

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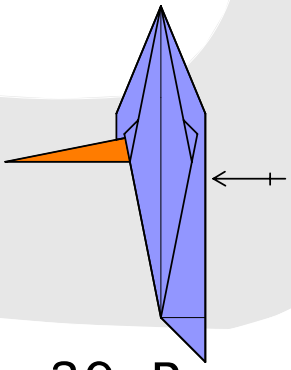
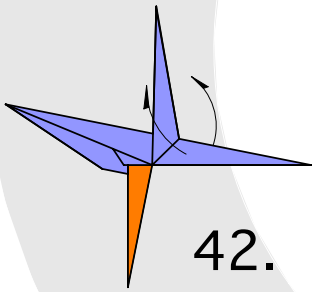


39. Repeat steps 22-38



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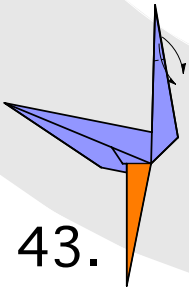

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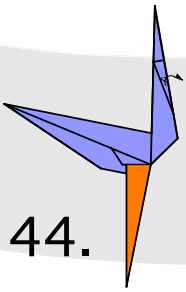

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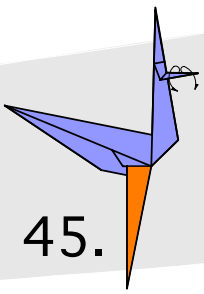

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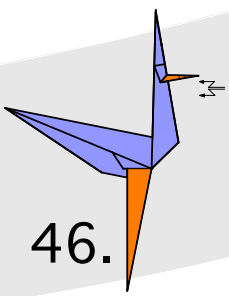

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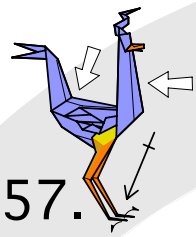
57.



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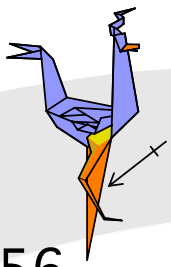

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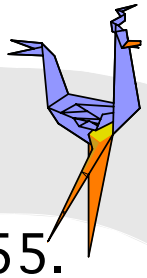

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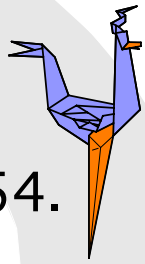

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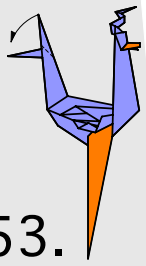

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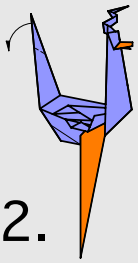

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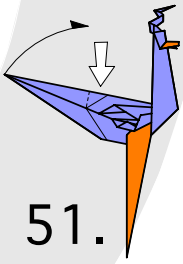
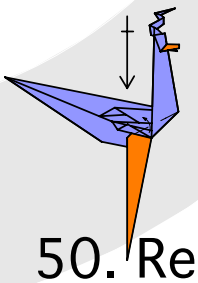


50. Repeat steps 48-50



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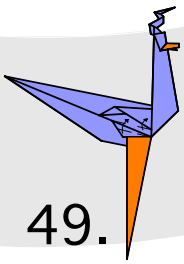

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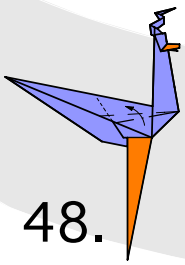

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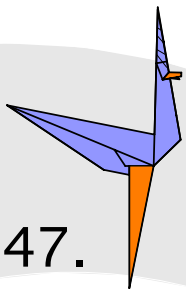
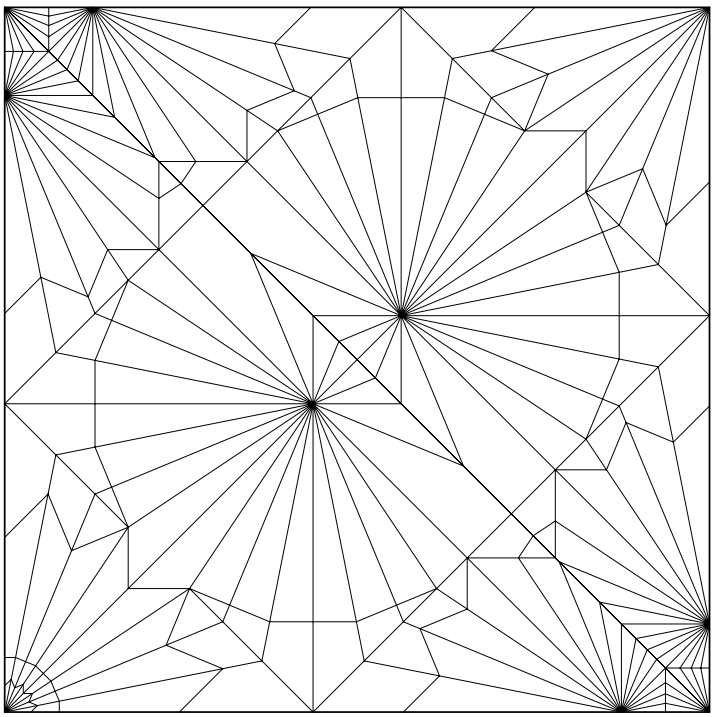
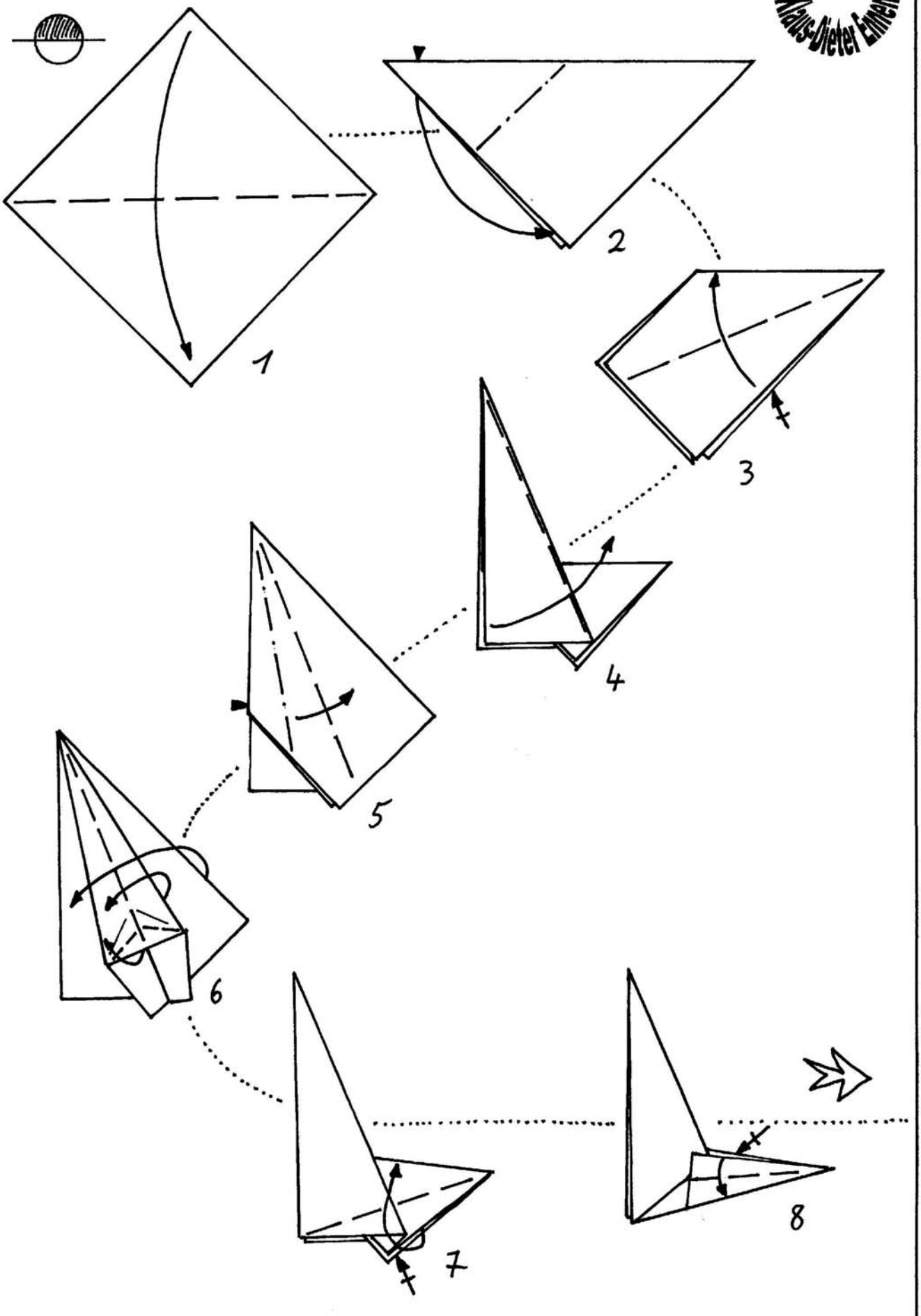


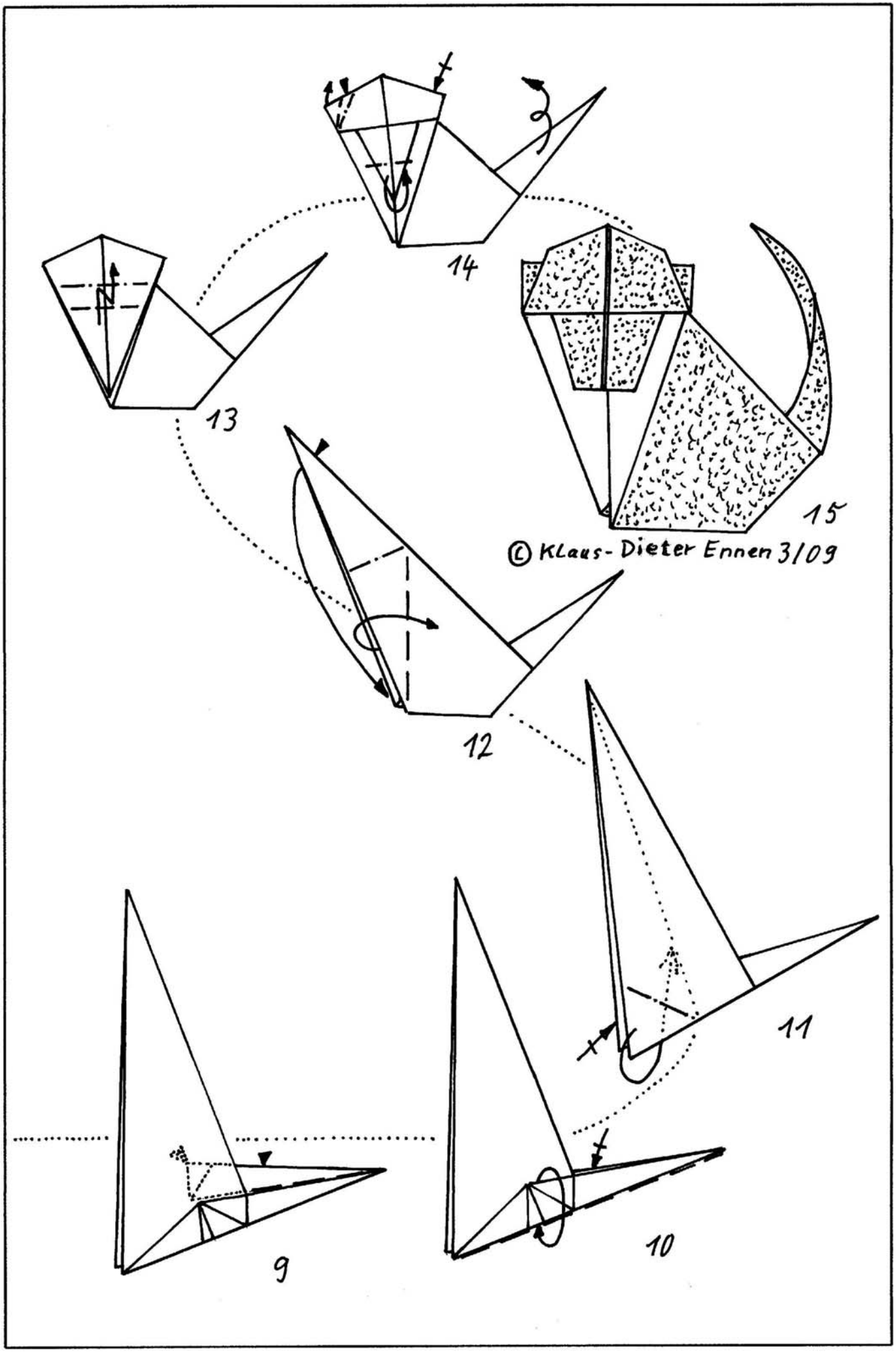


2632

Affe 13 : von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

Origami von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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© Klaus-Dieter Ennen 3/09
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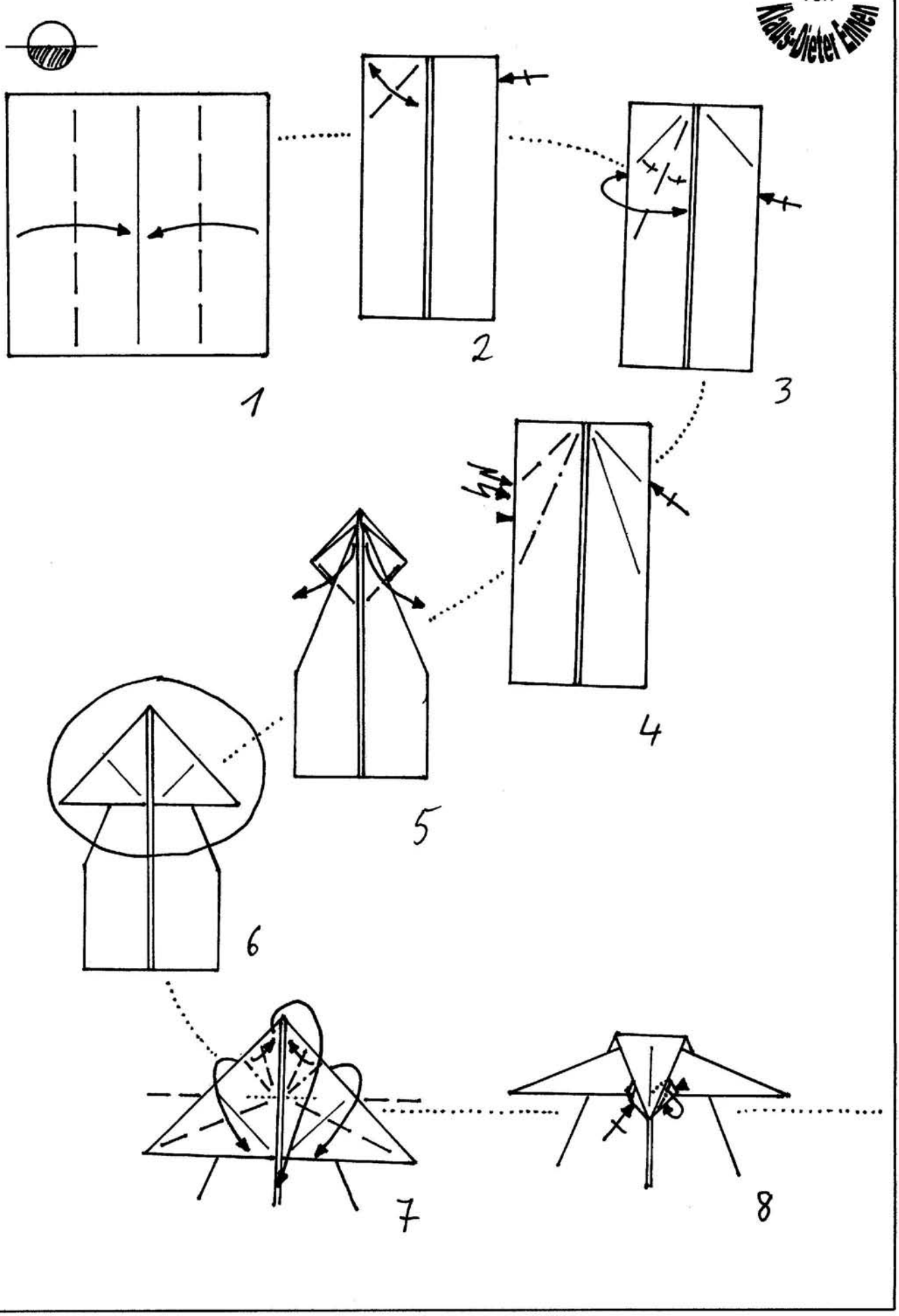
Anubis: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen



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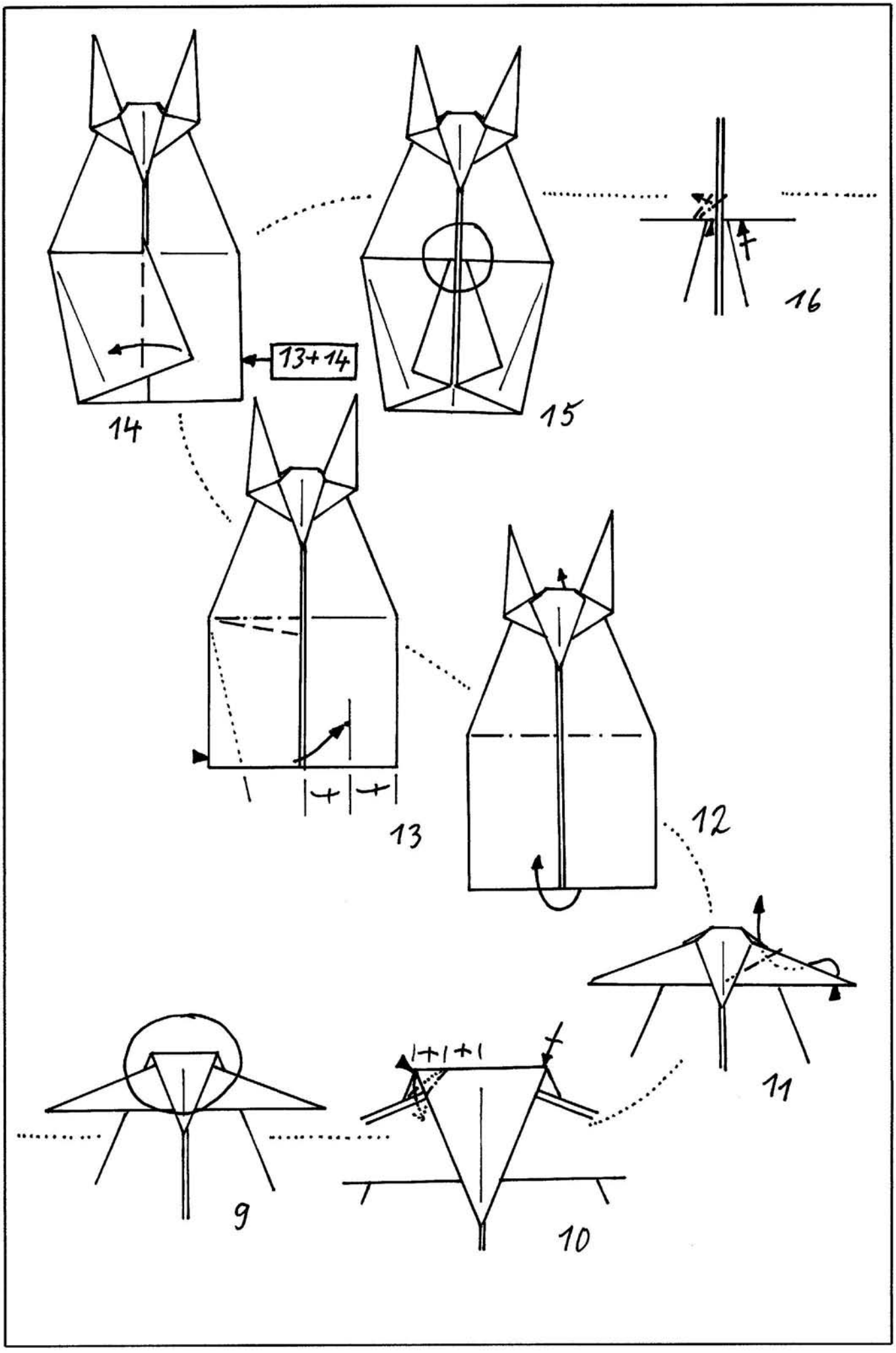

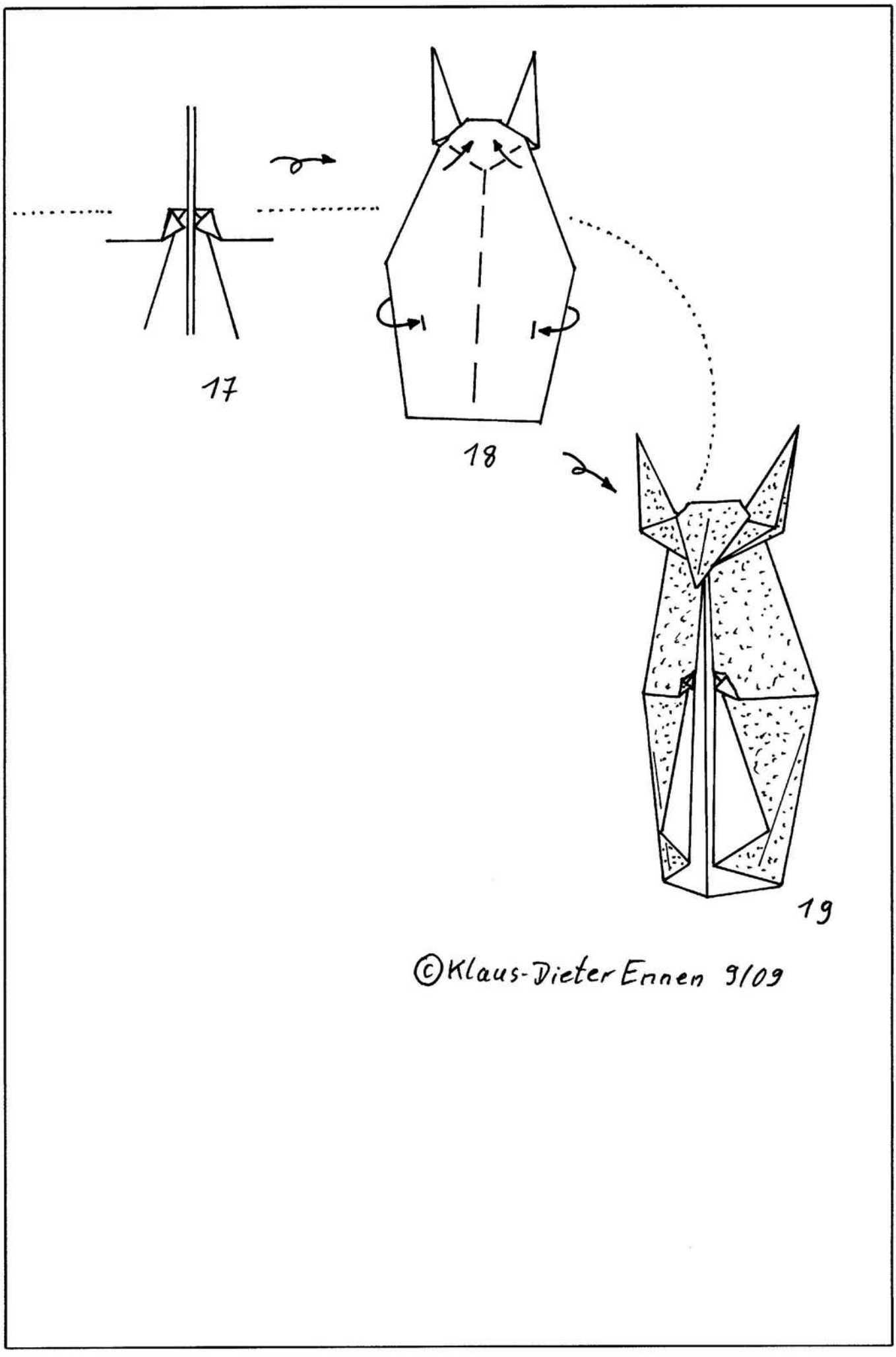

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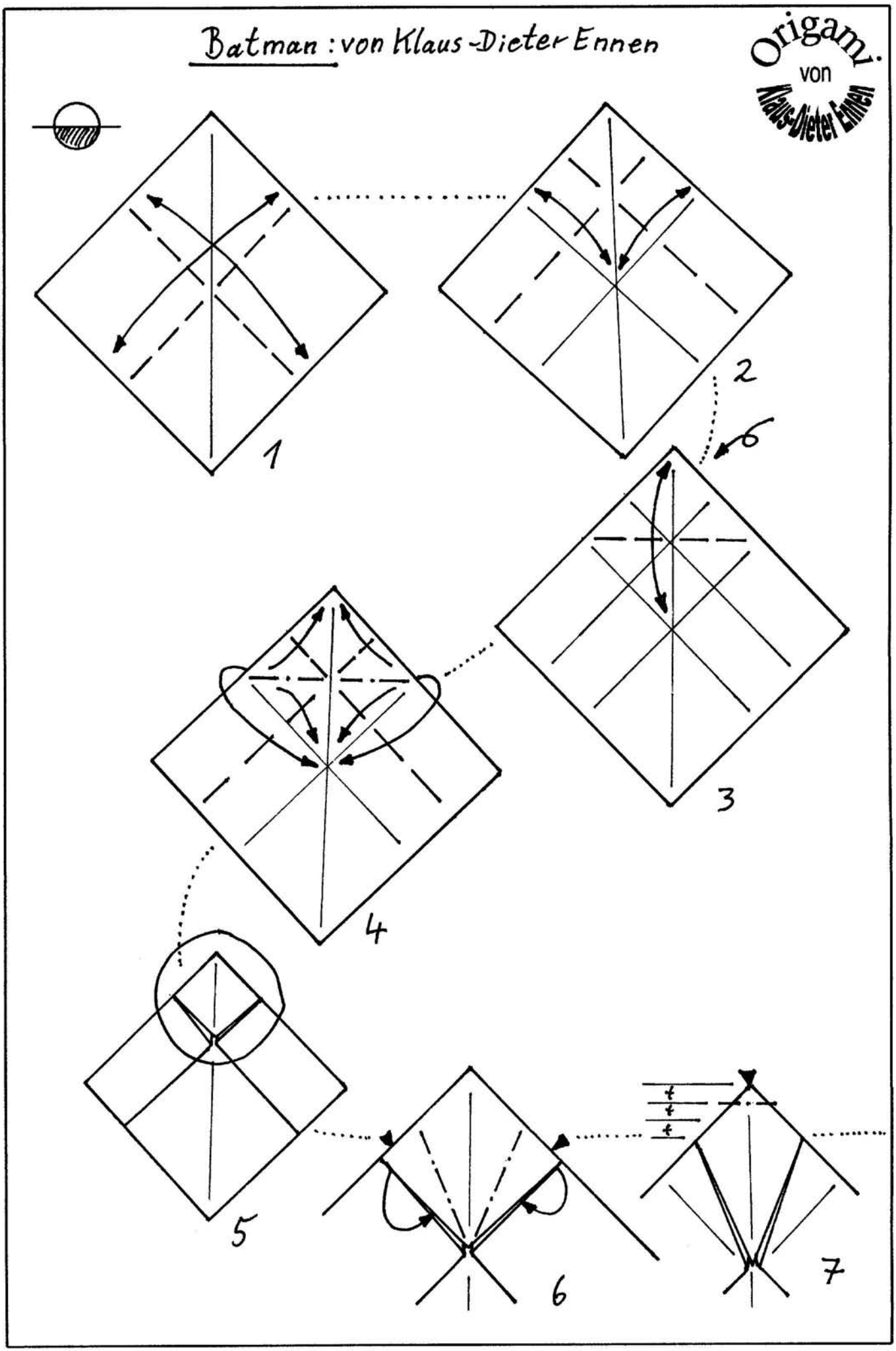
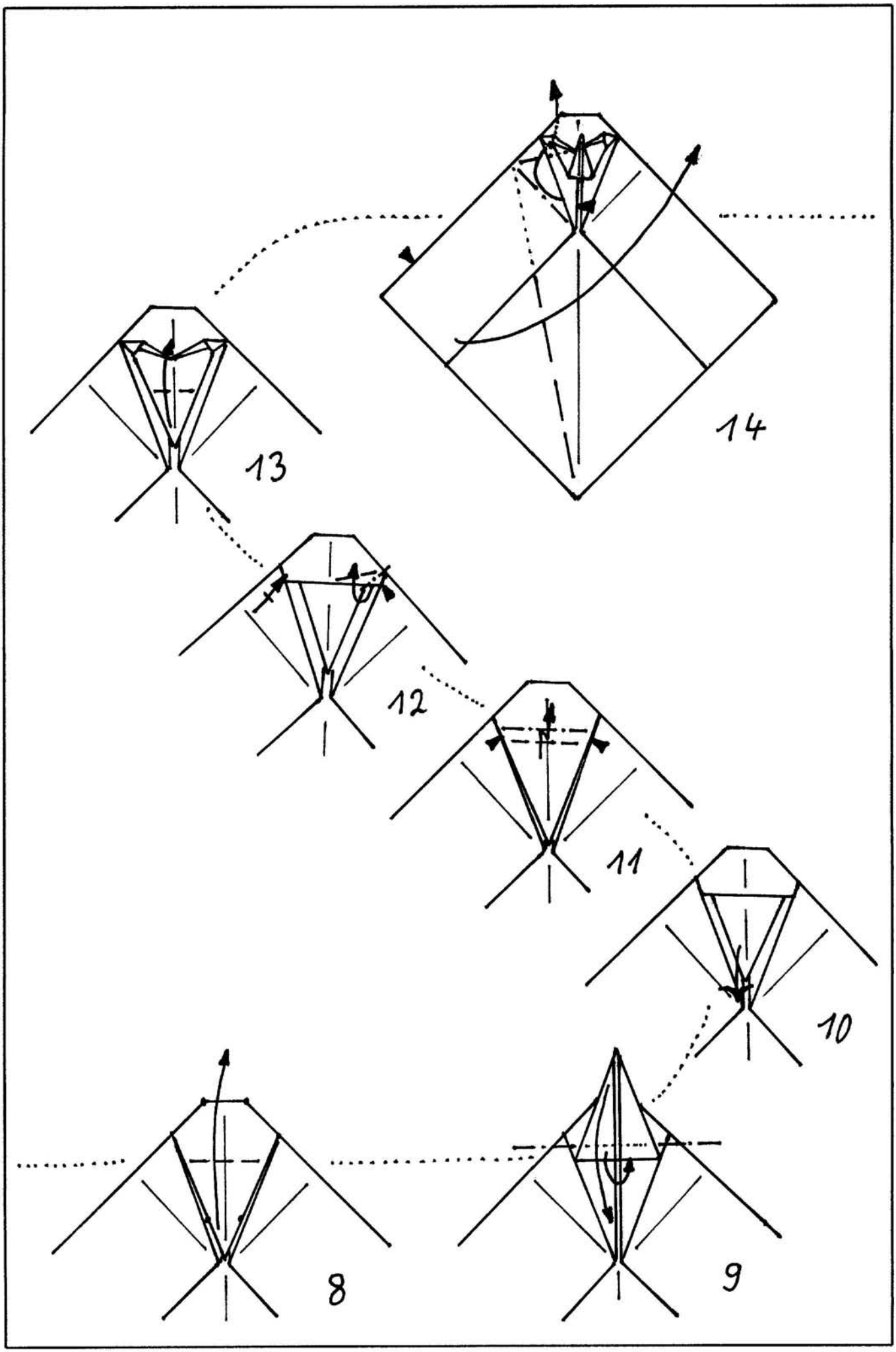
2952

Batman : von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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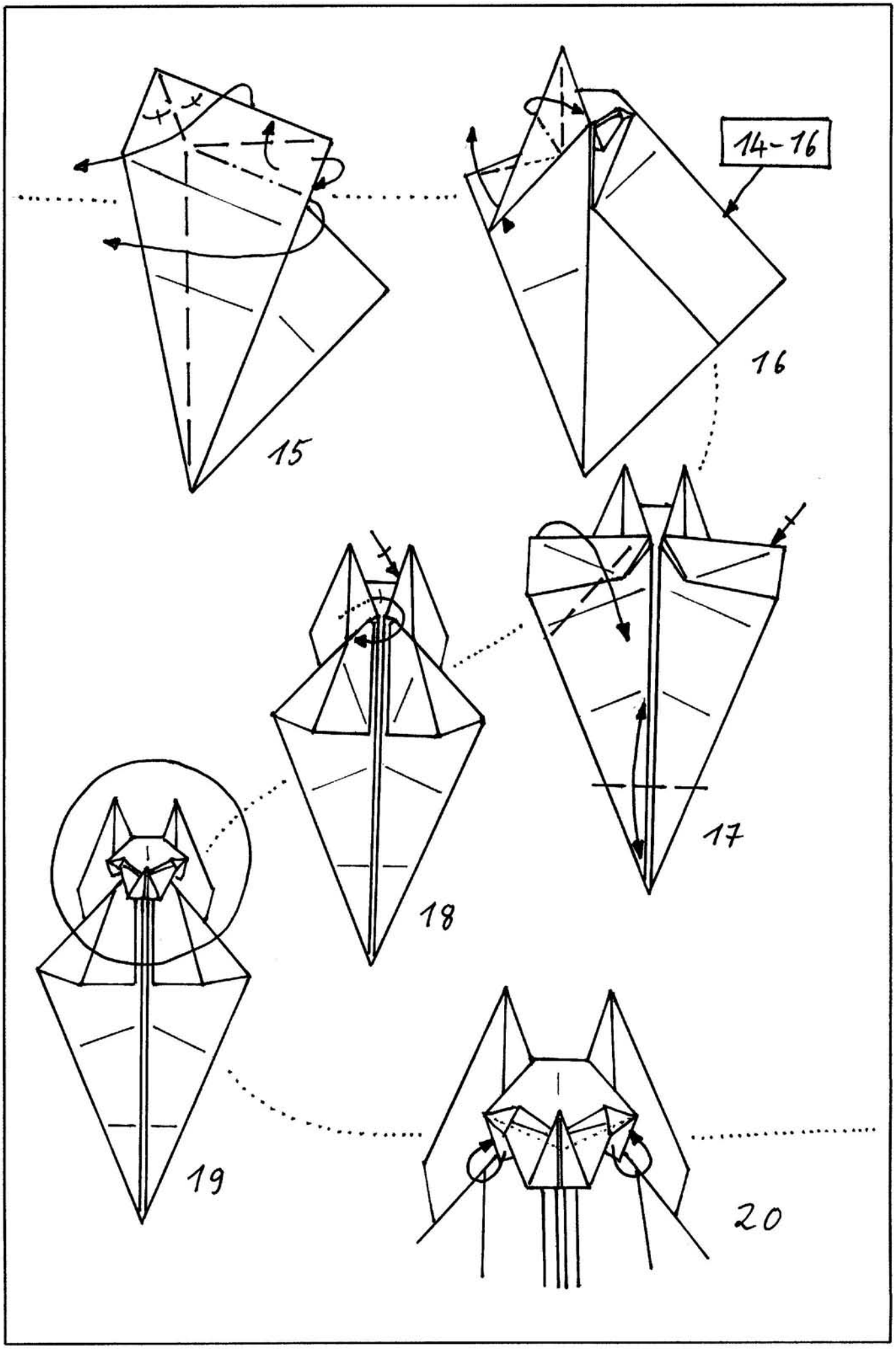
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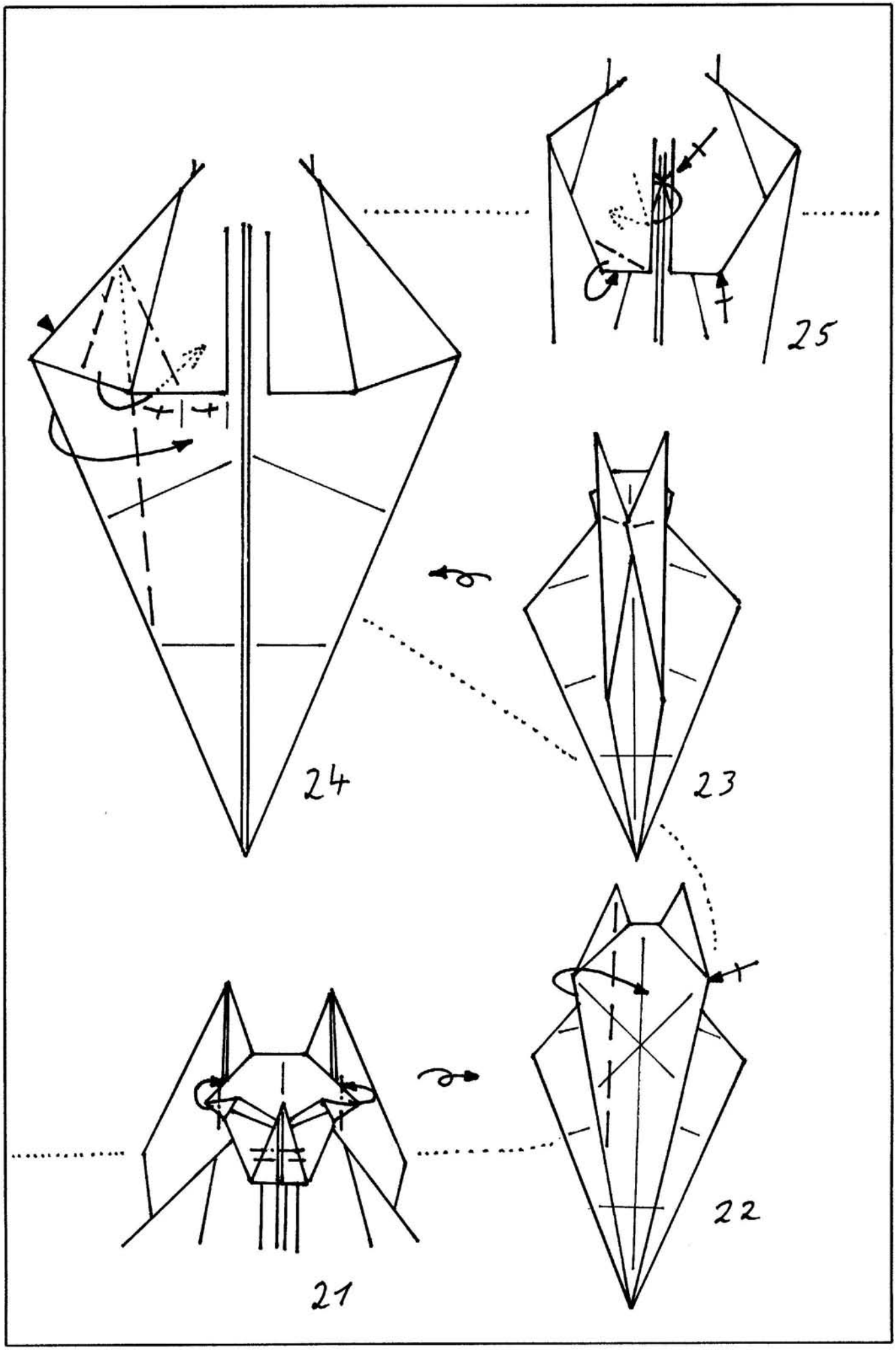
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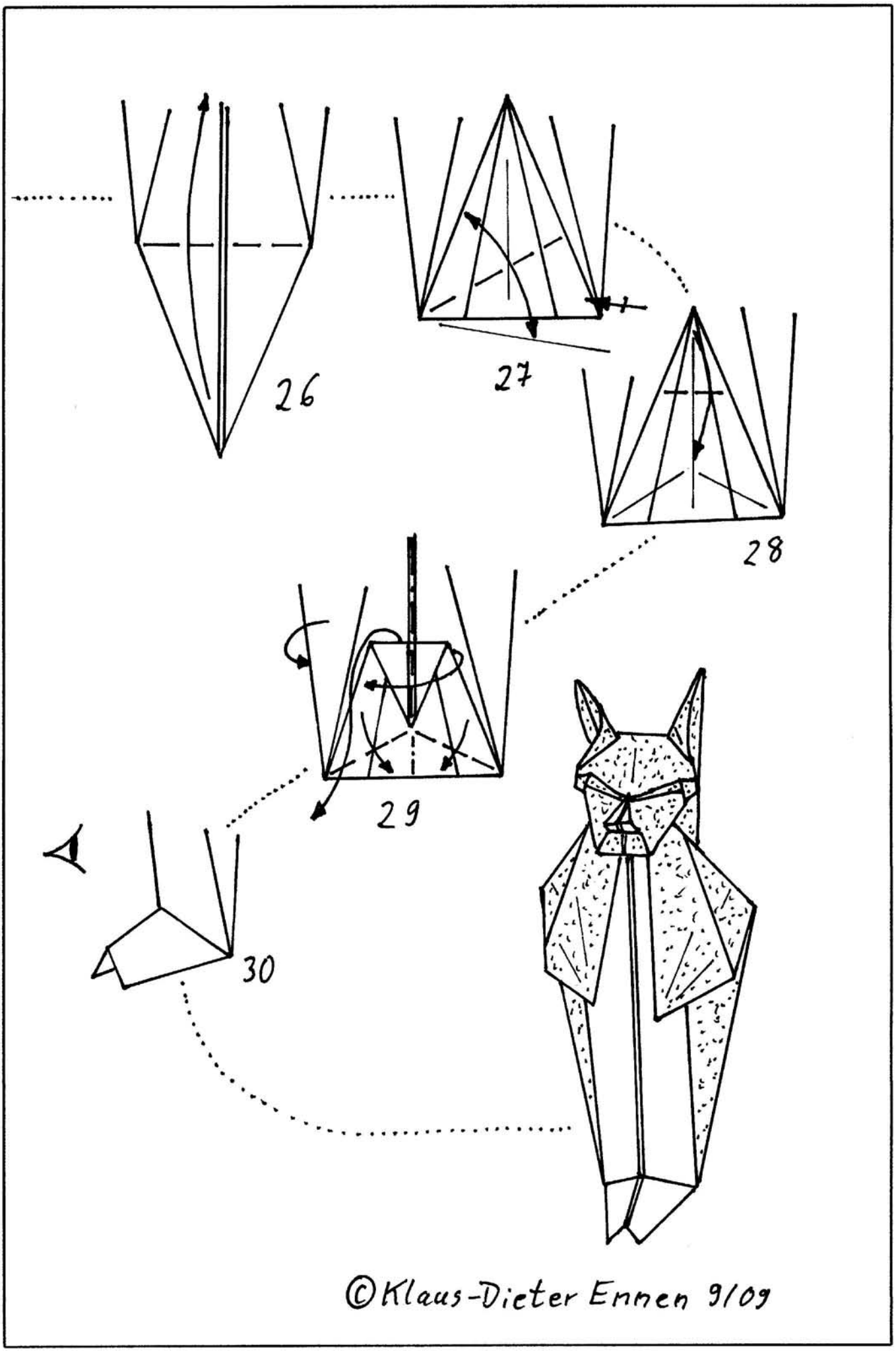
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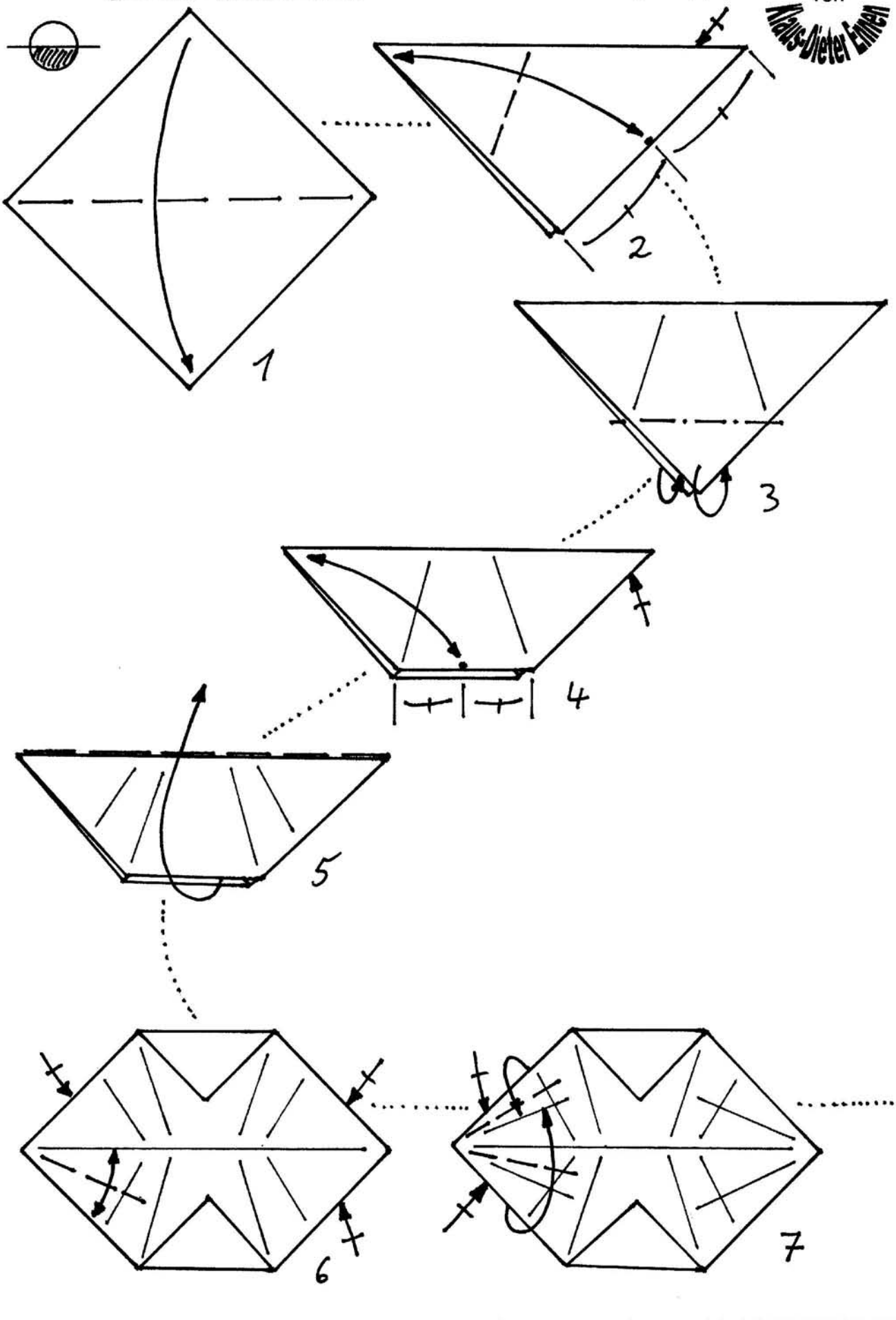
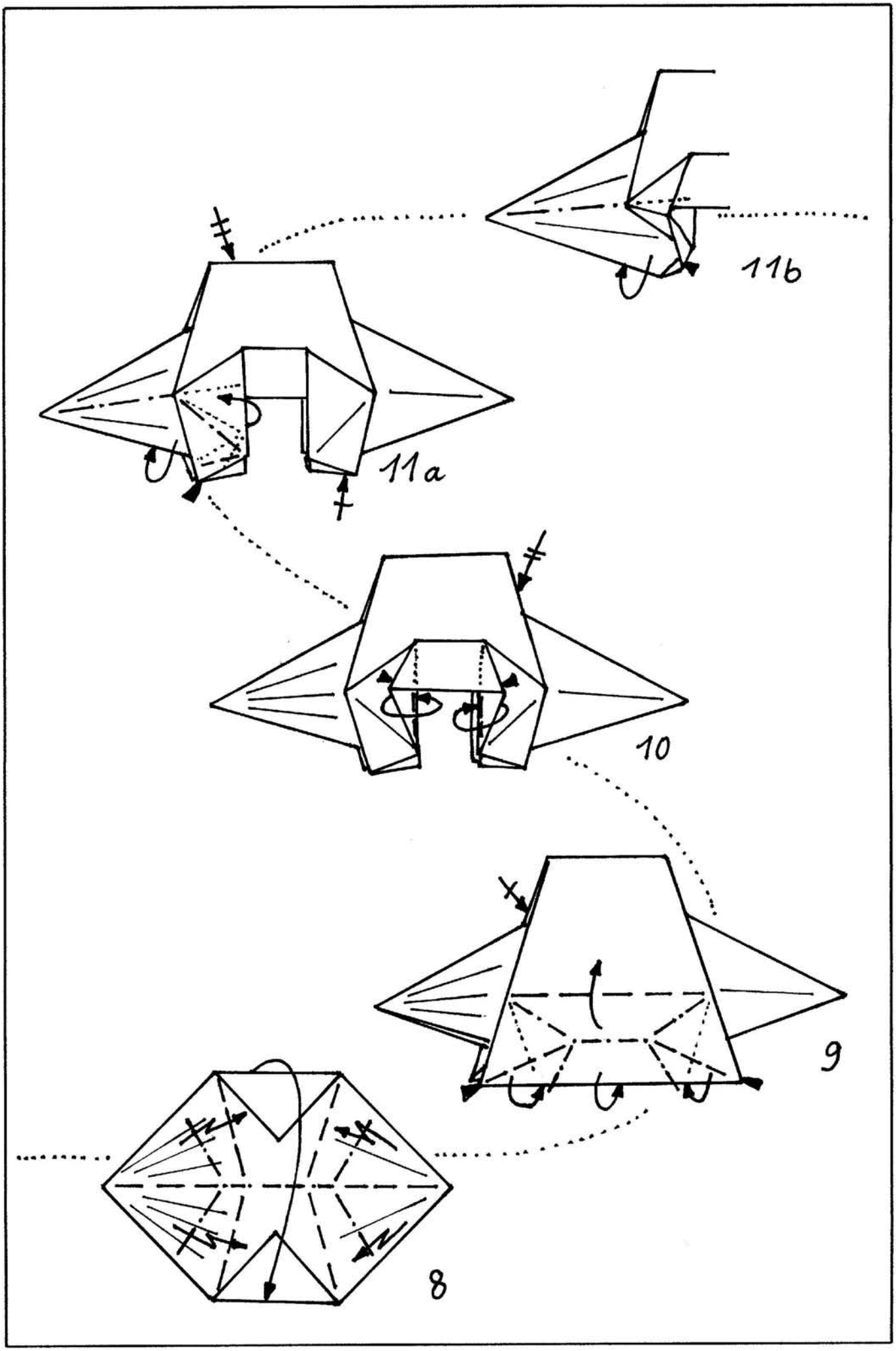
Dimetrodon2: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

Origami von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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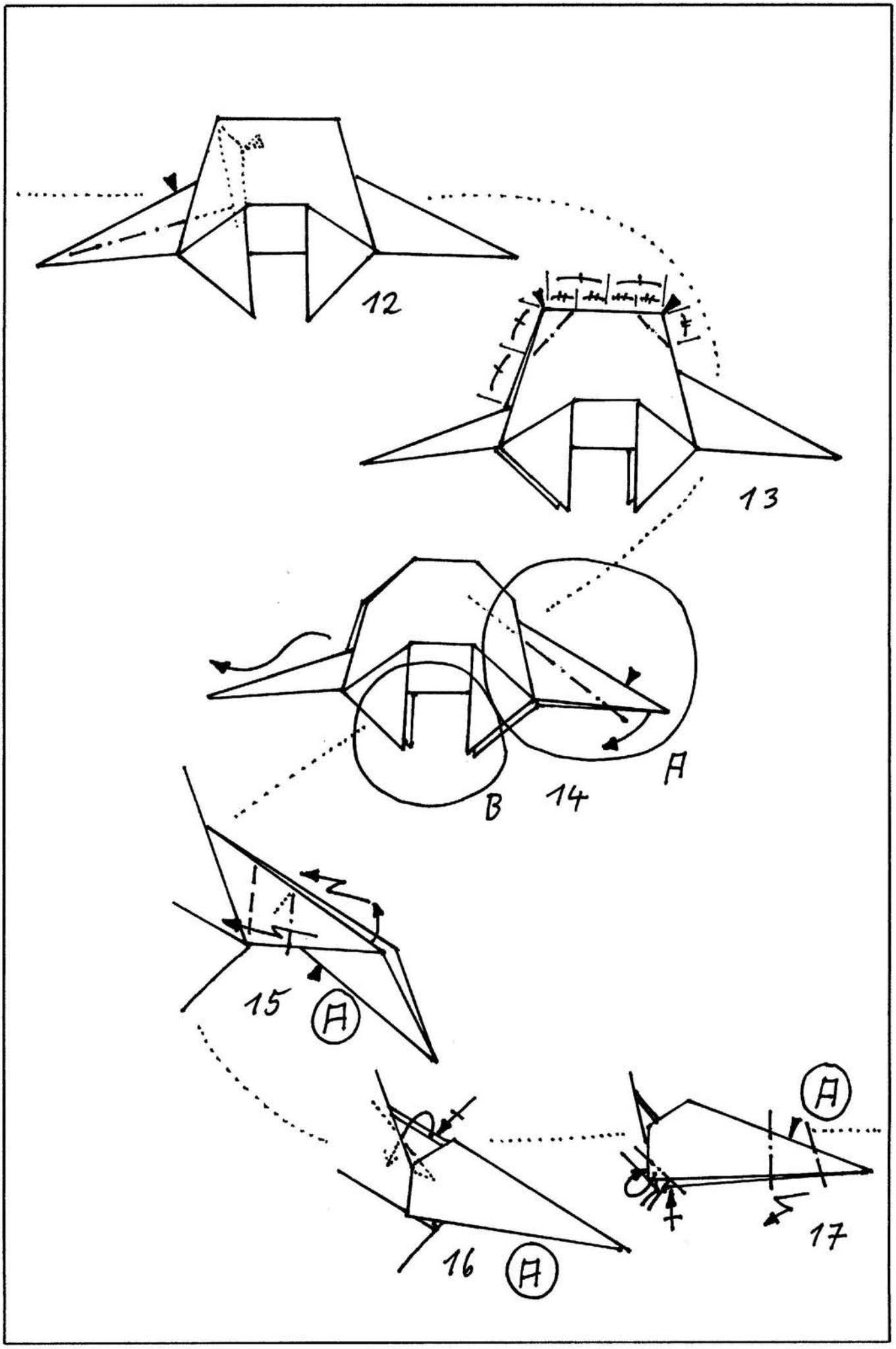
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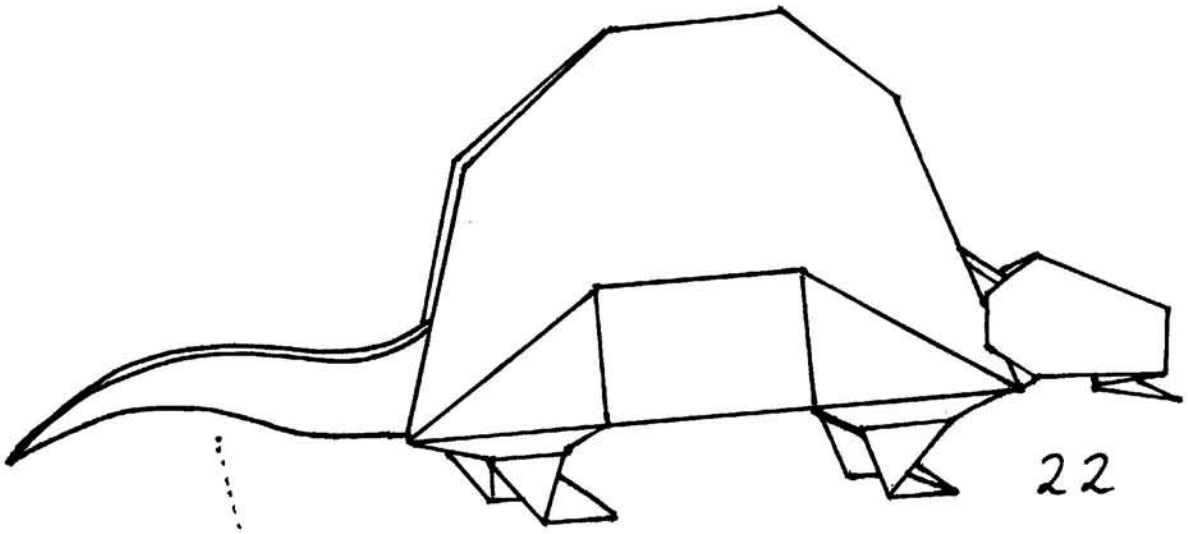

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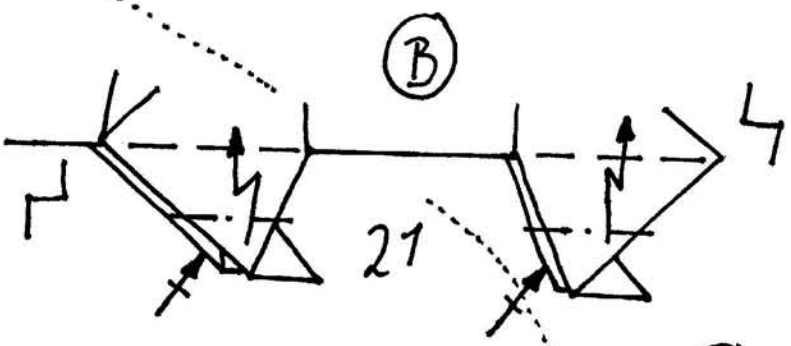
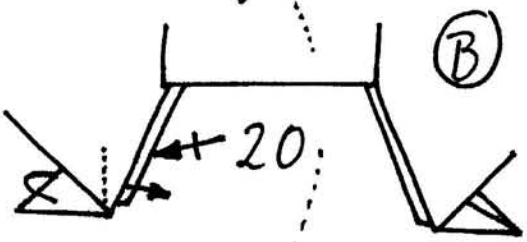
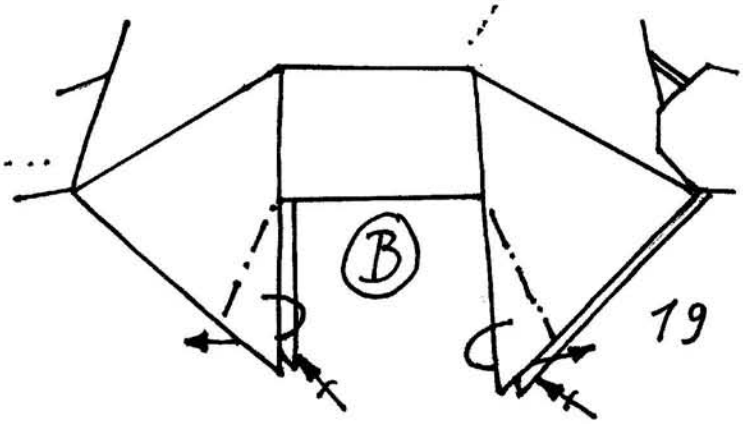


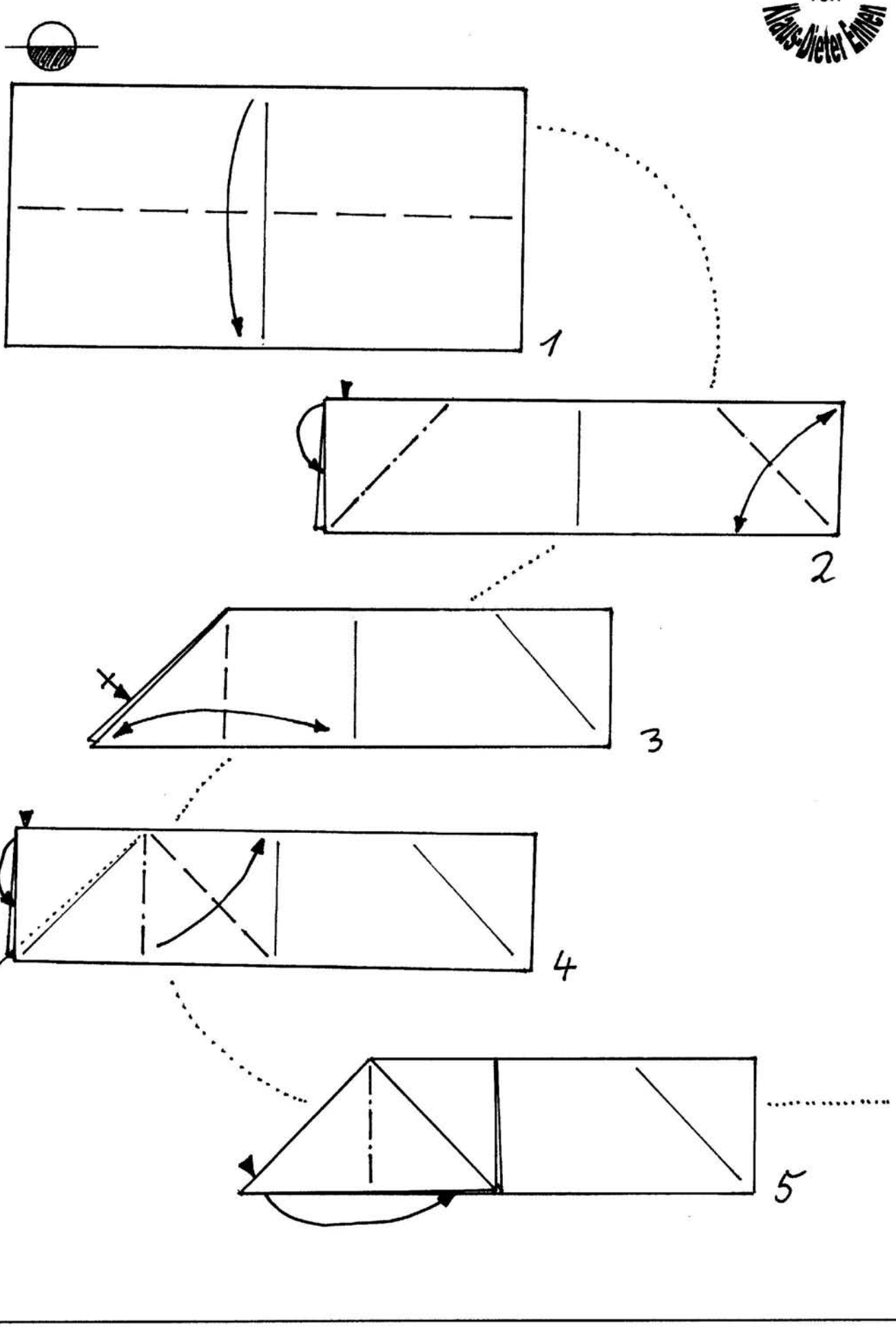


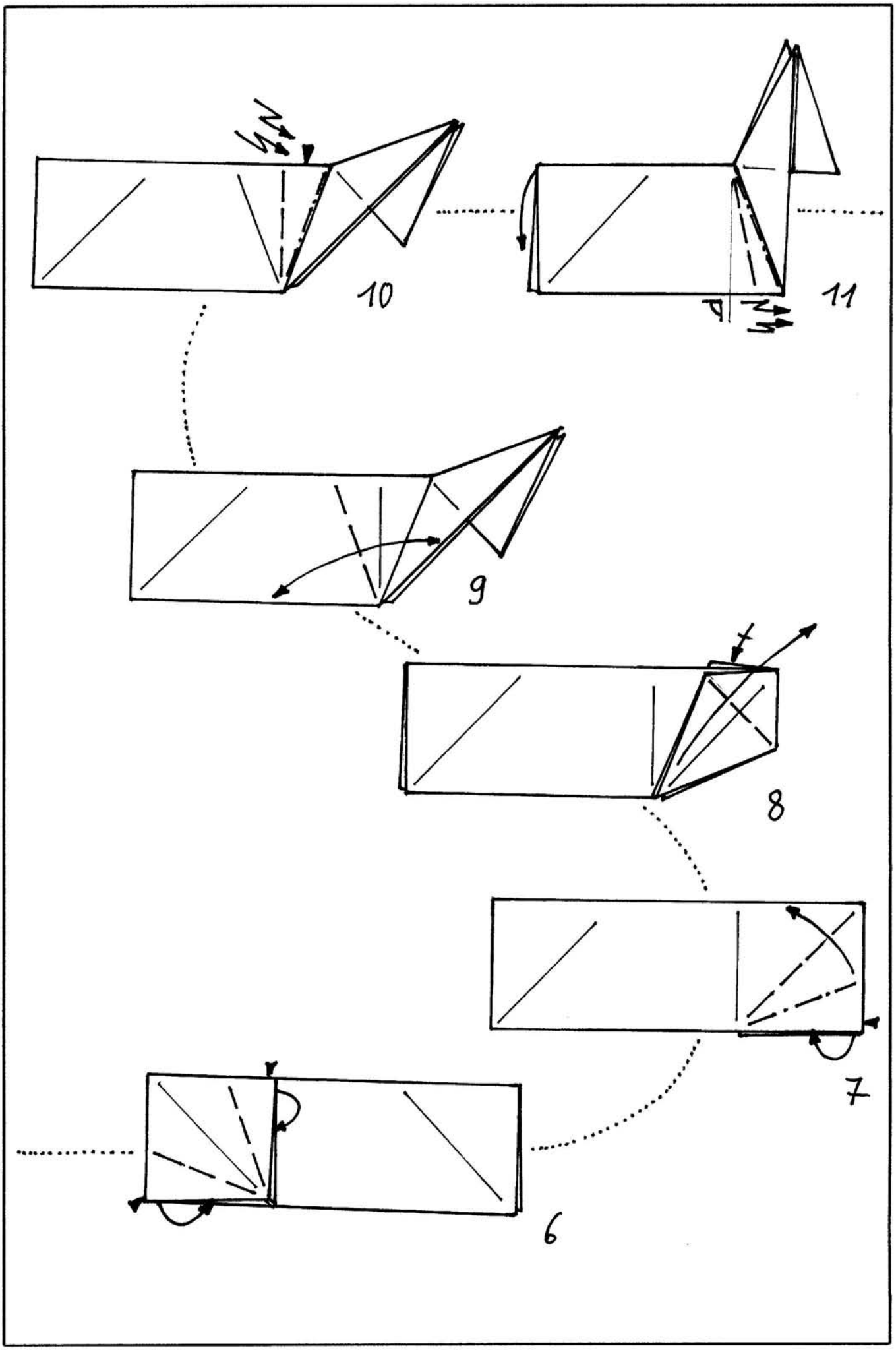


2988

Hase 6: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

Origami von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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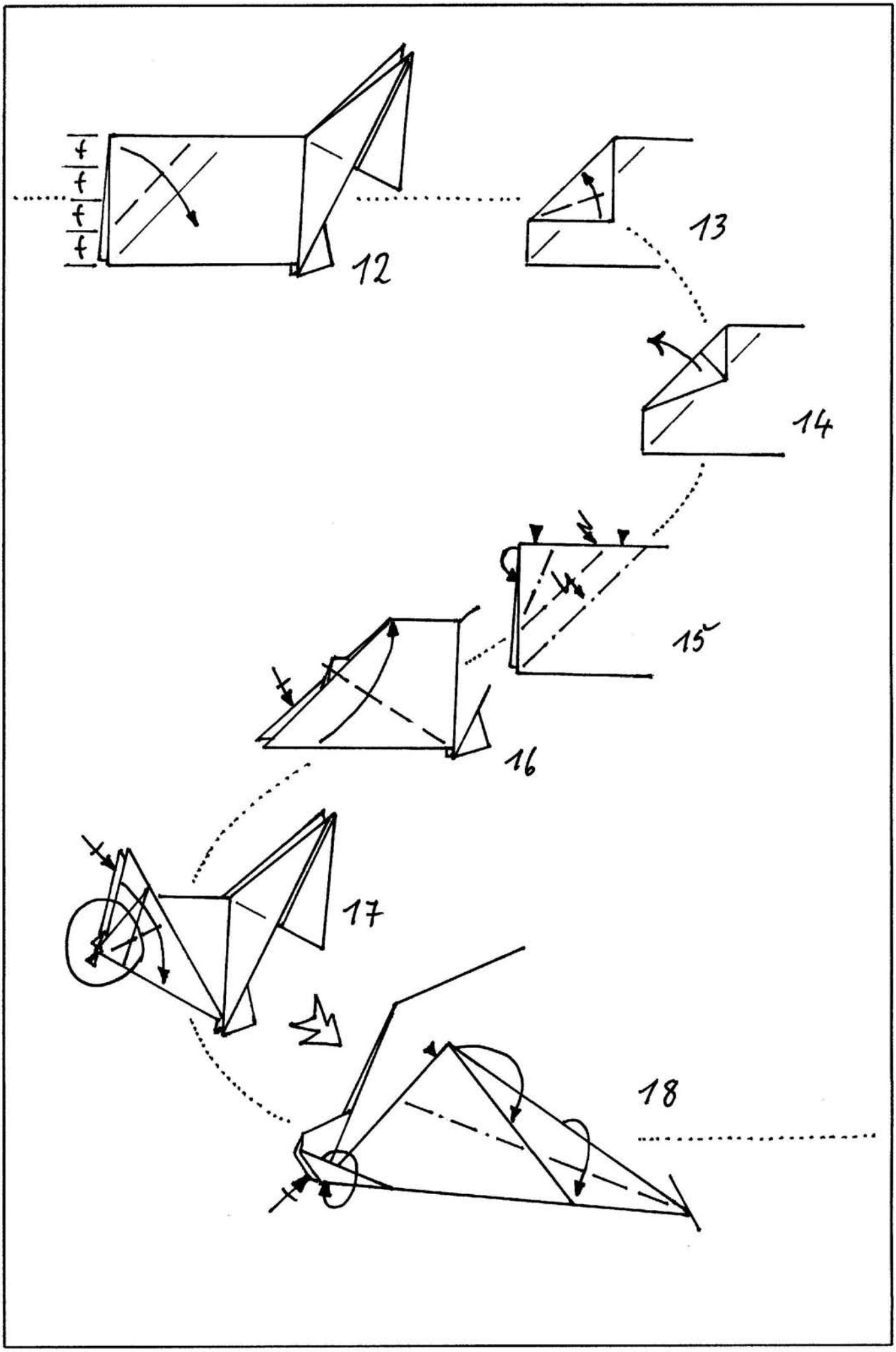

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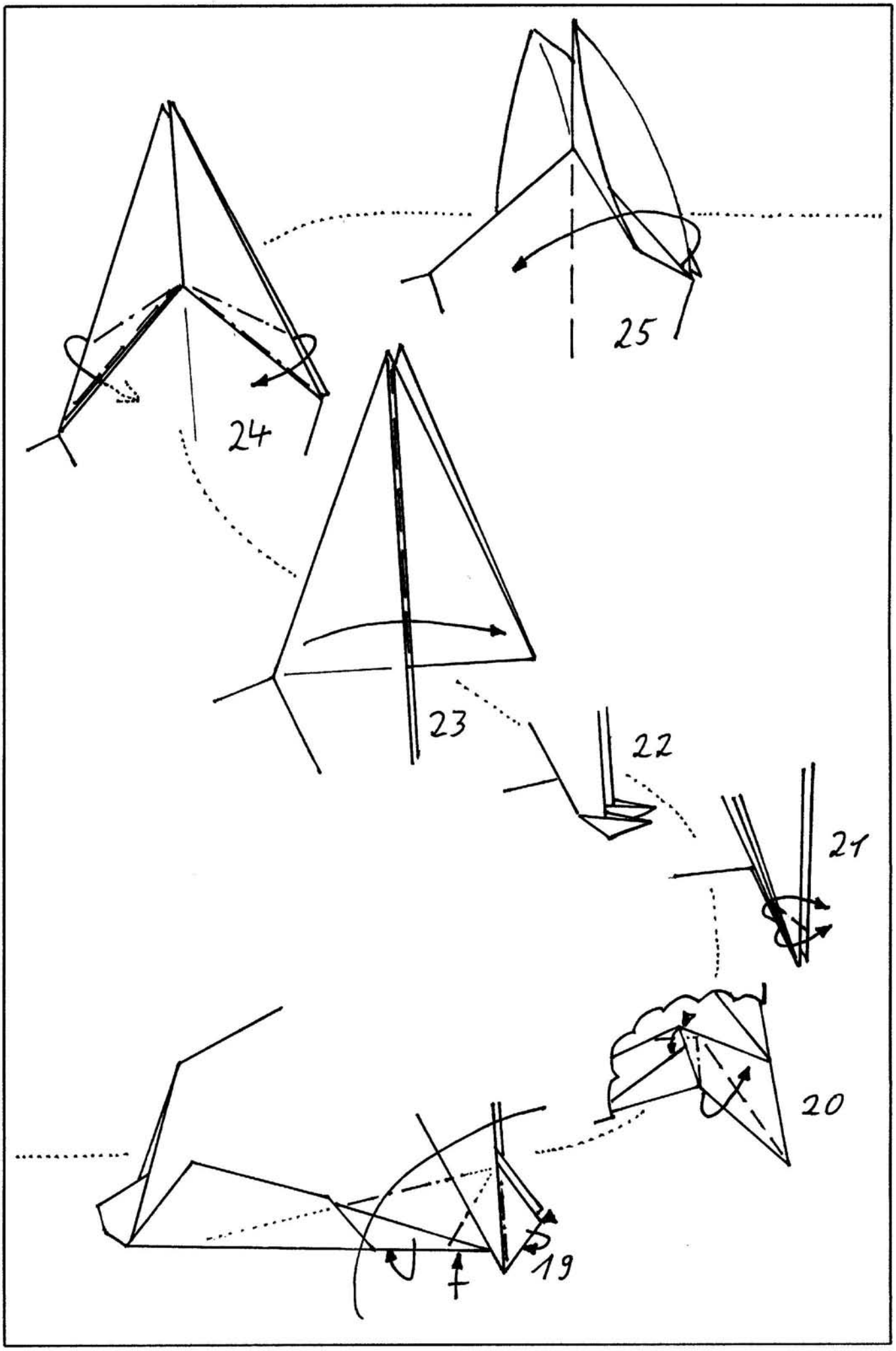

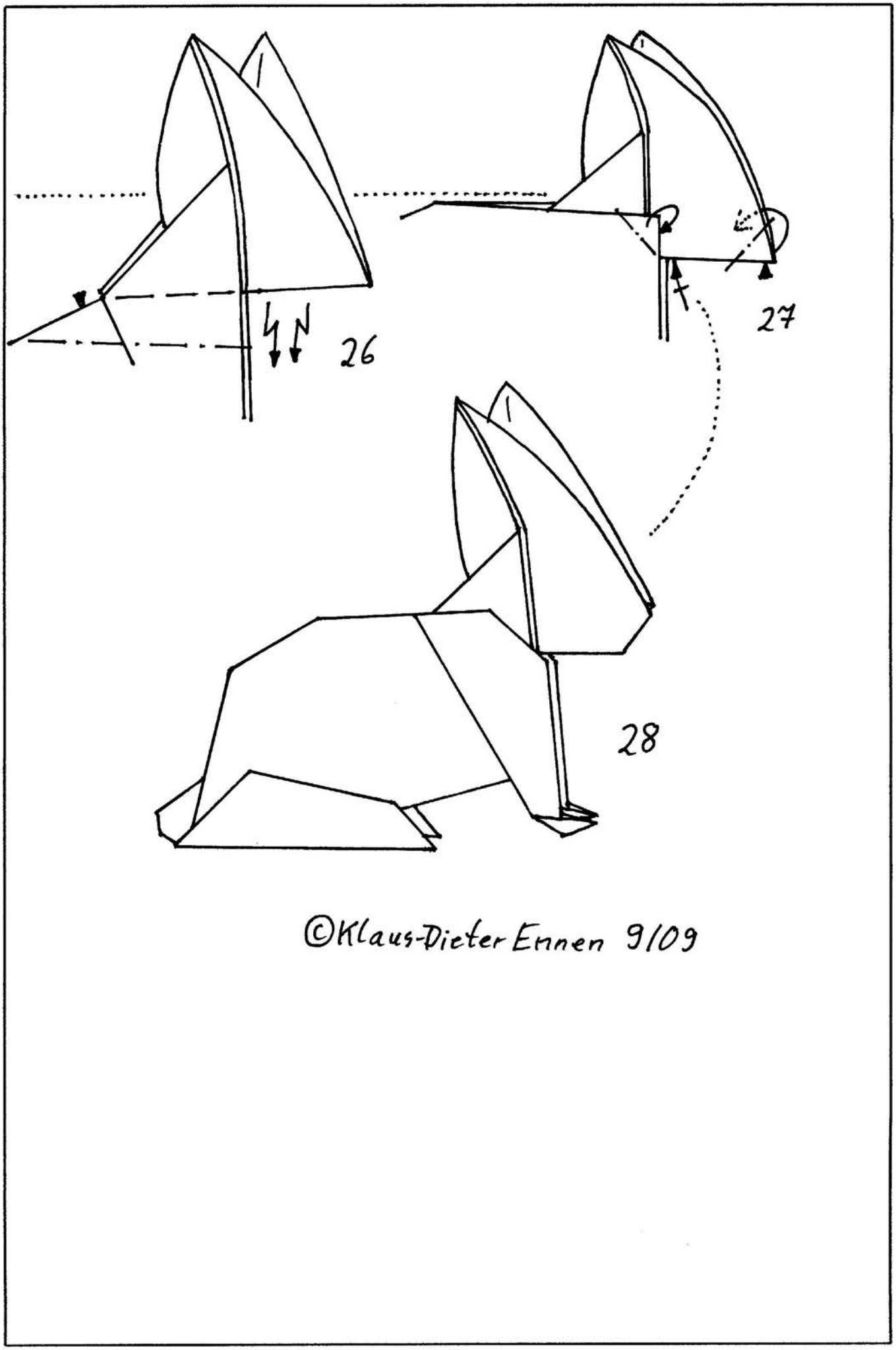

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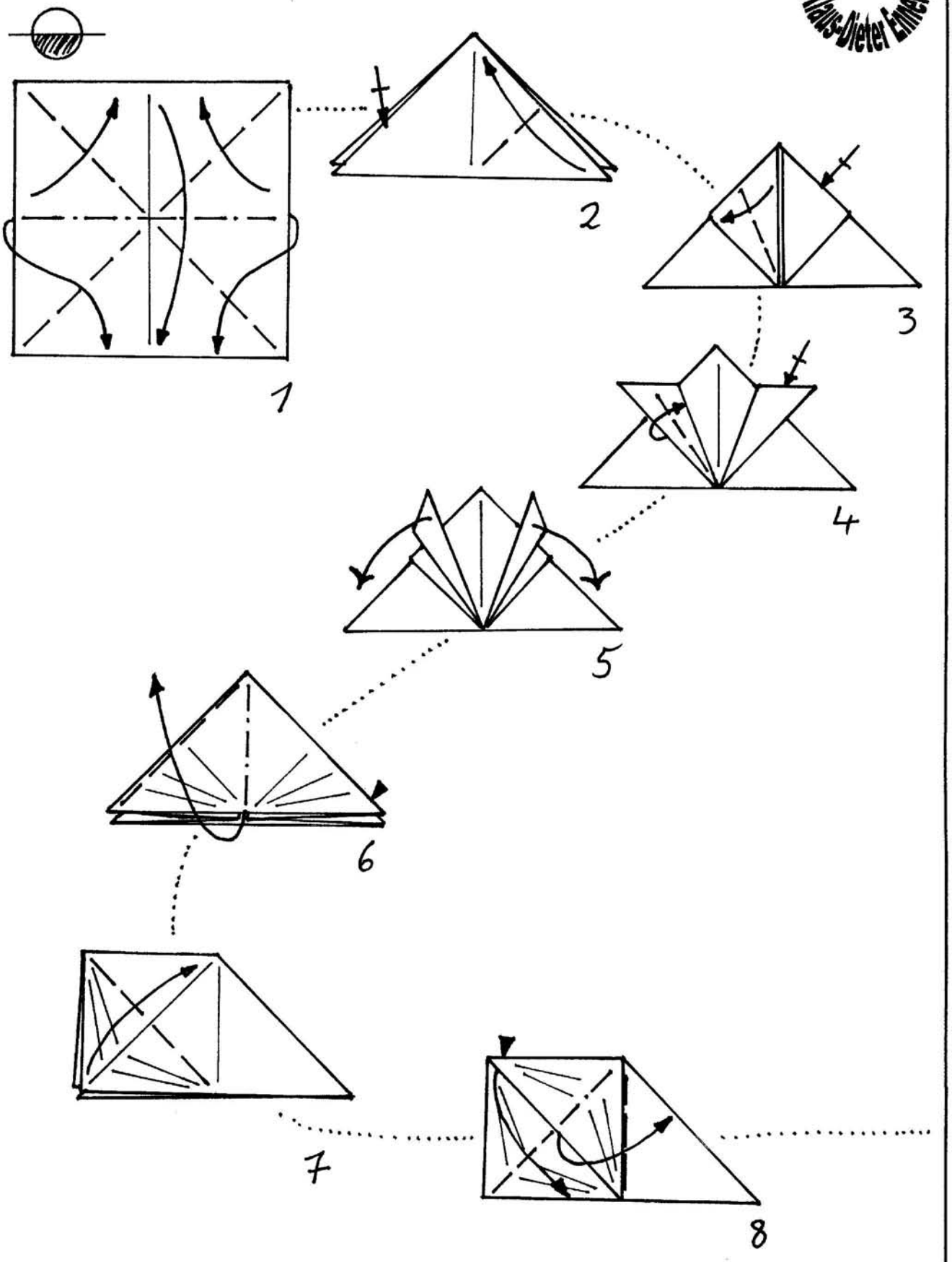
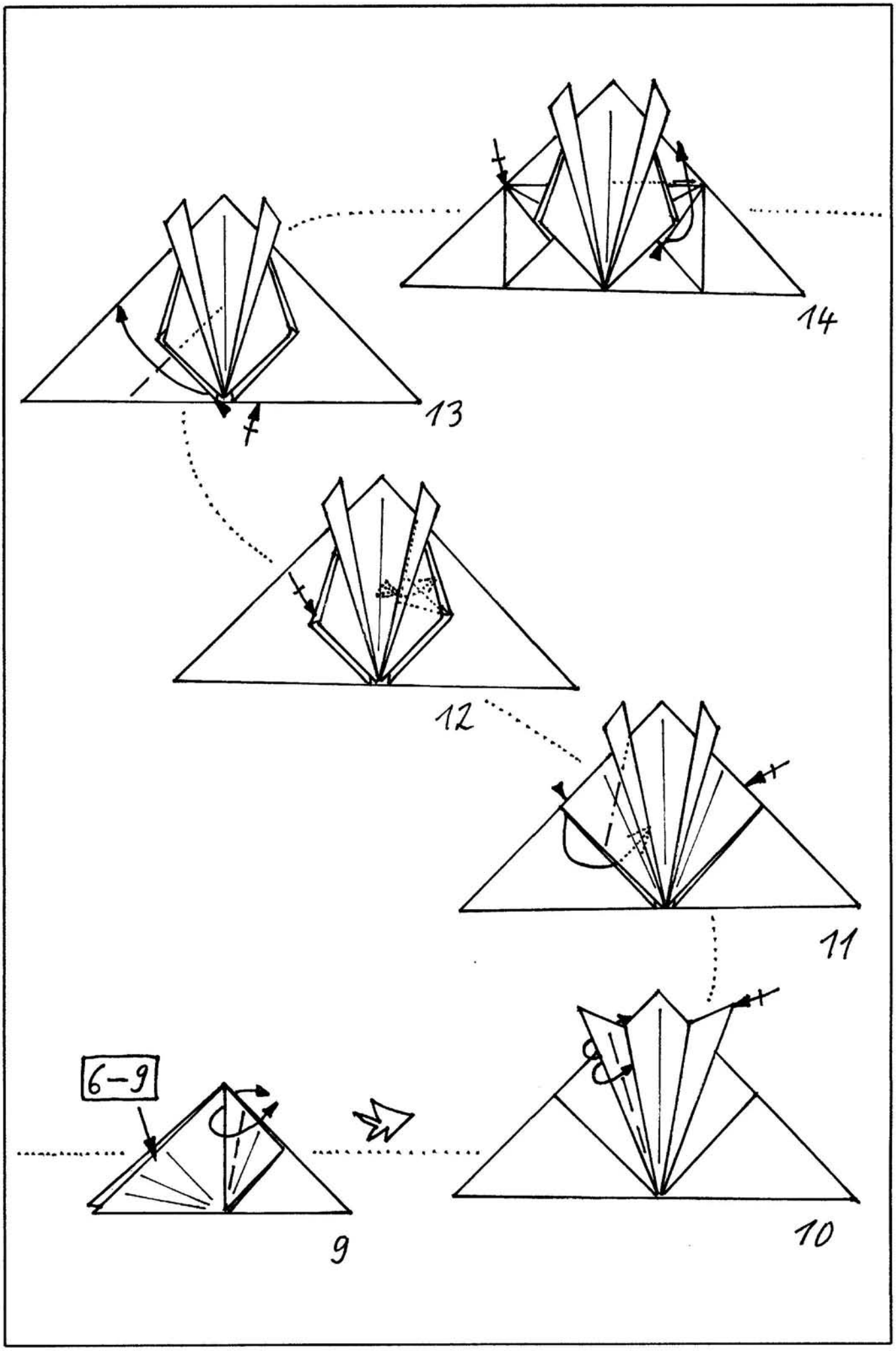
2925

Samurai-Helm 5: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

Origami von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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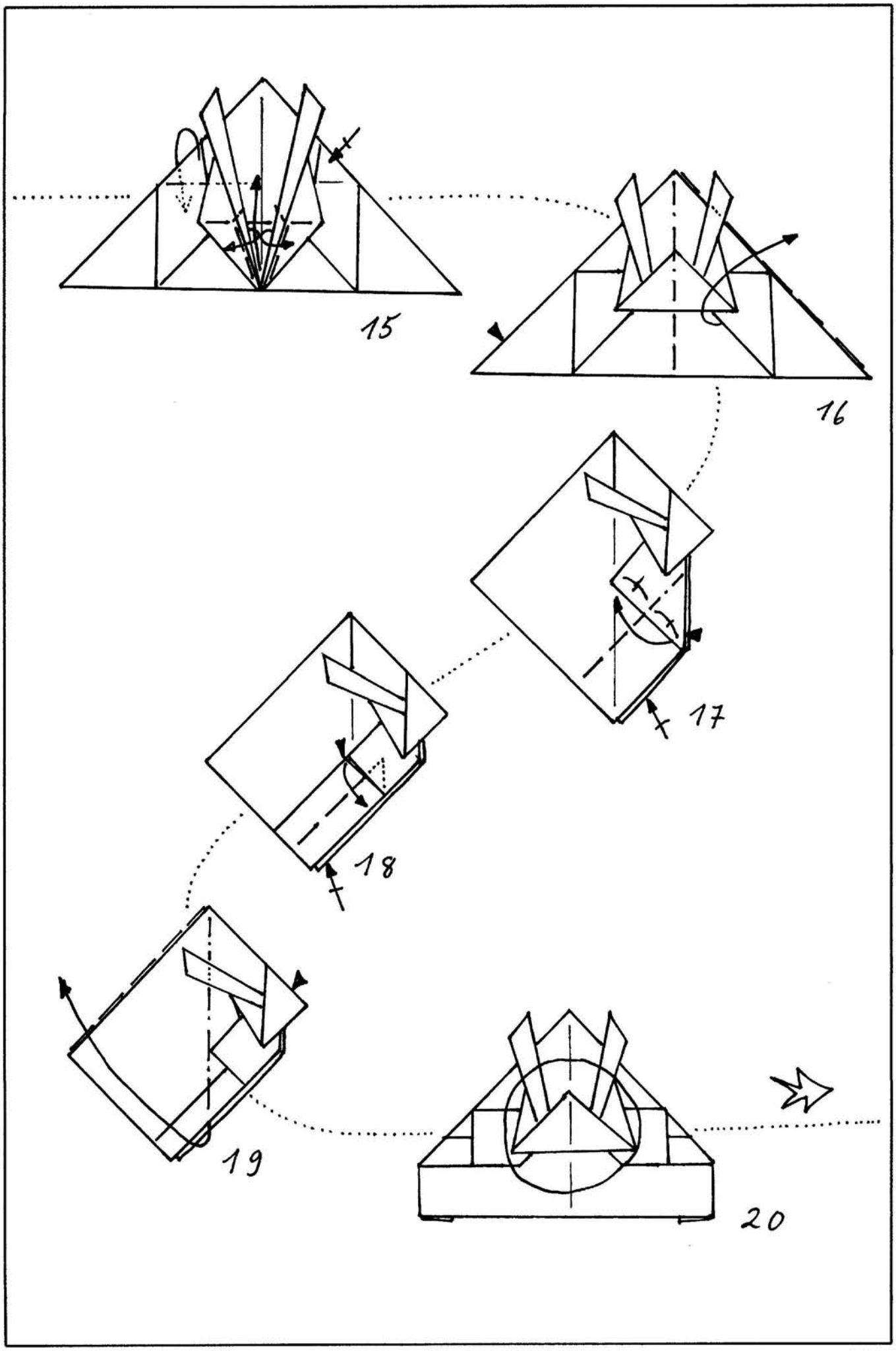
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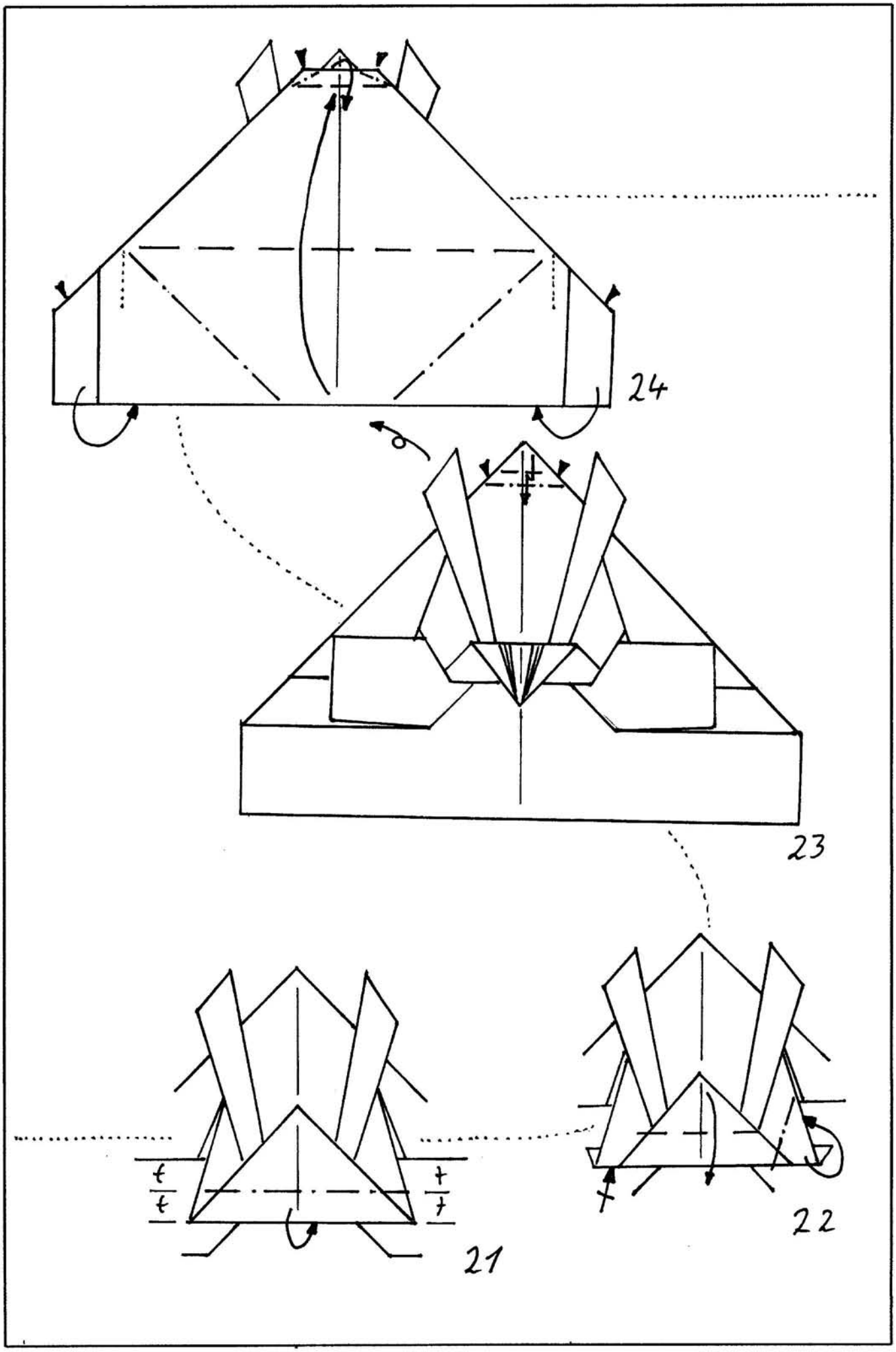
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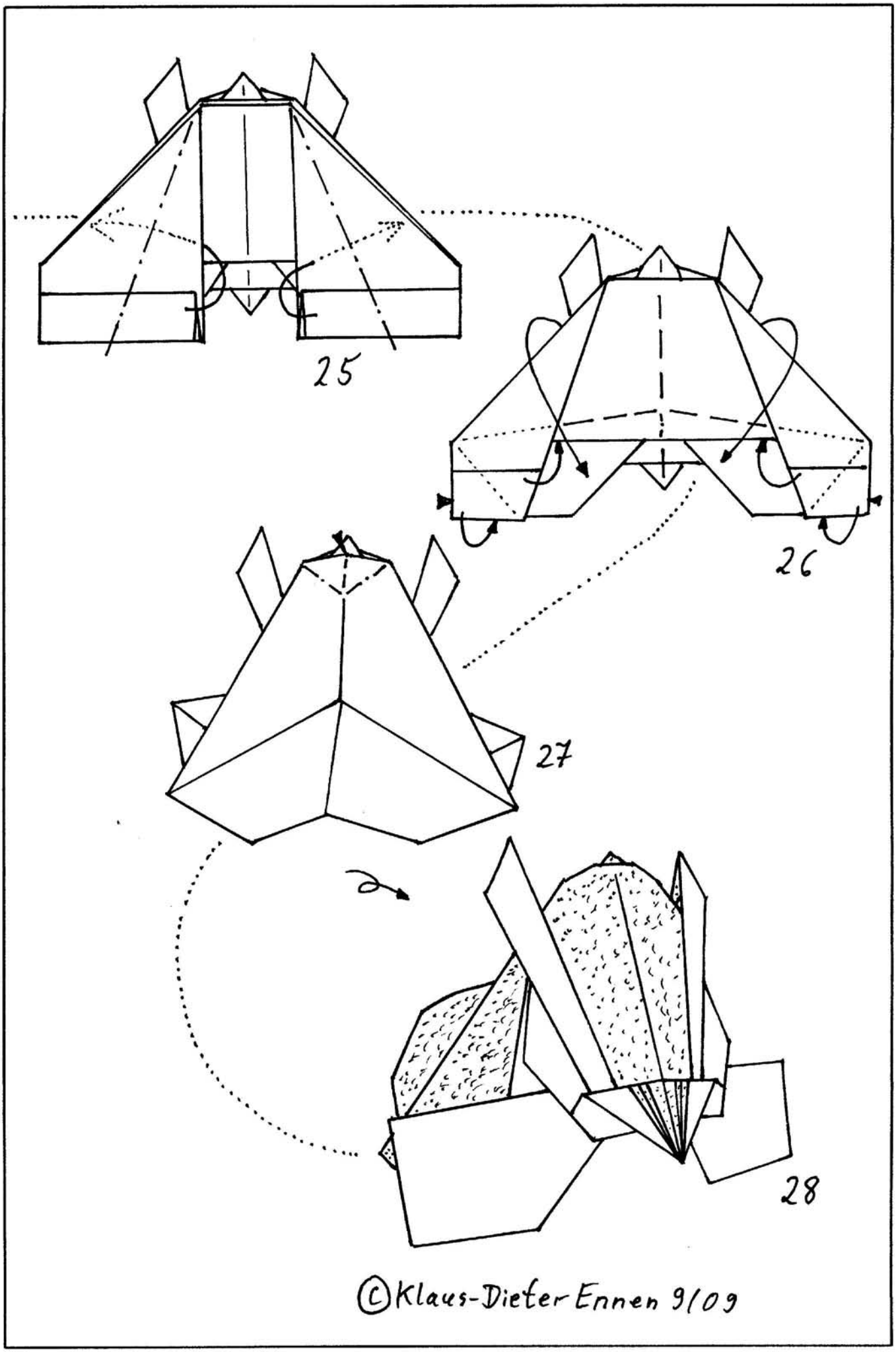
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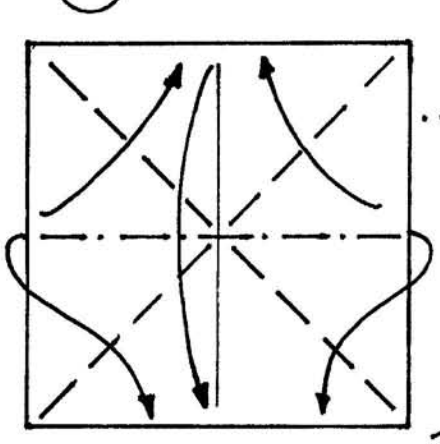
Schmetterling 45: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

Origami von Klaus-Dieter Ennen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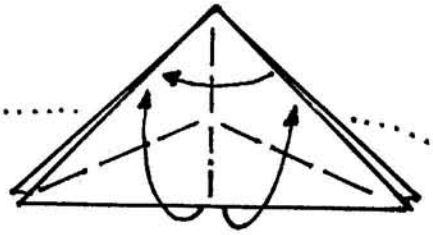
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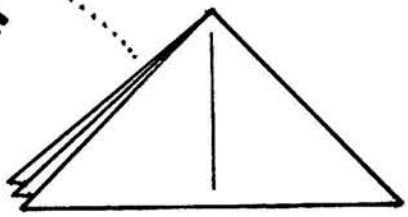
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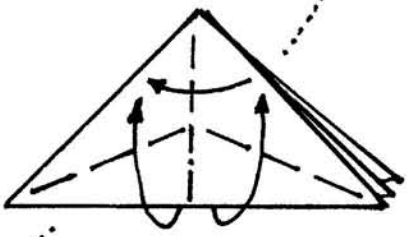
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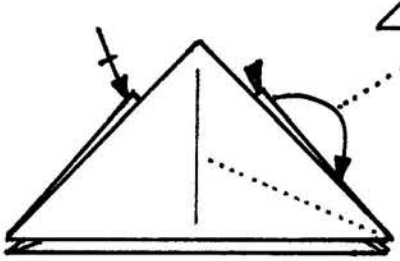
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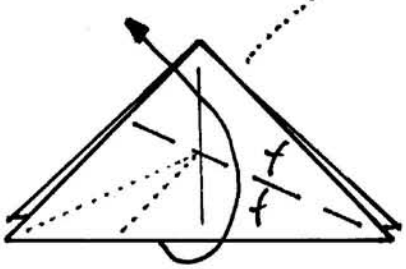
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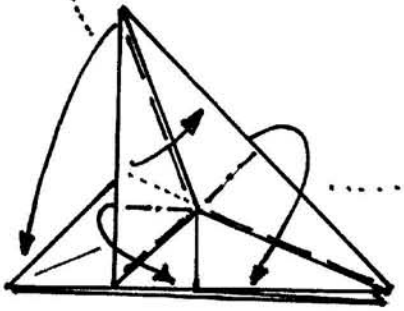
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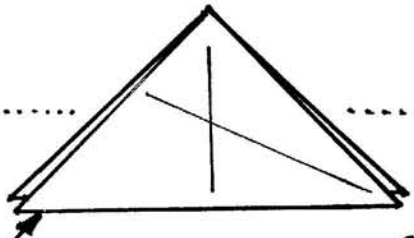
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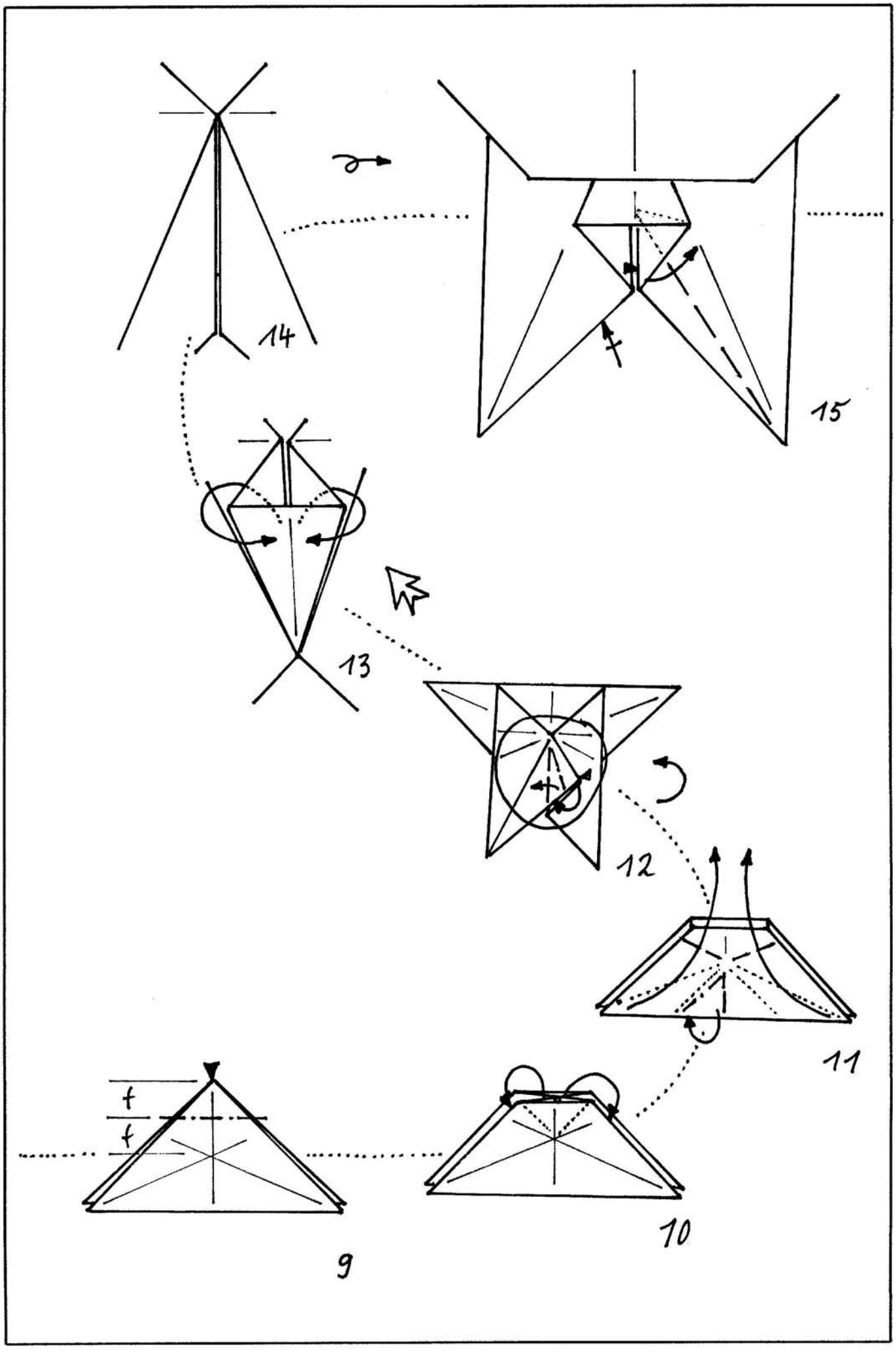
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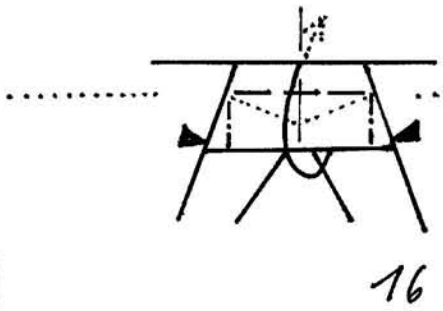

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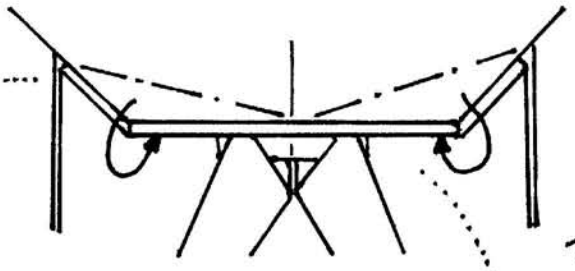

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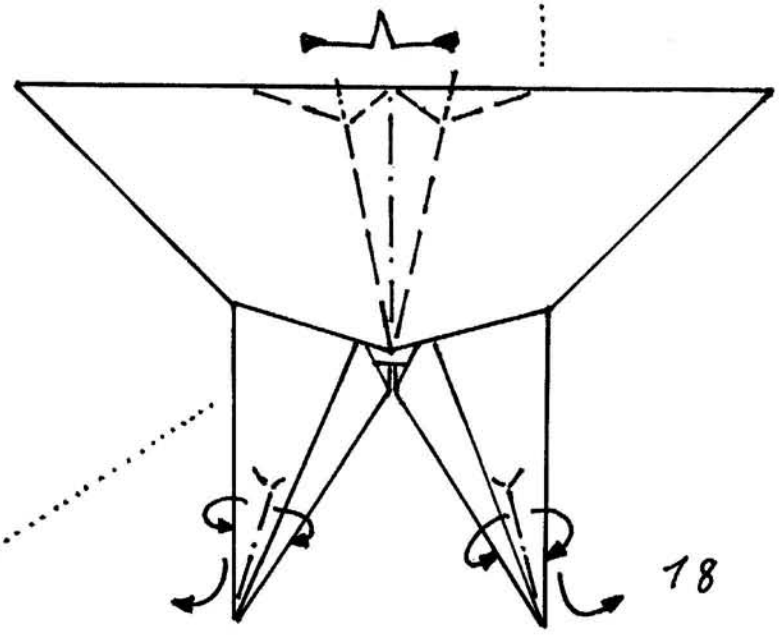

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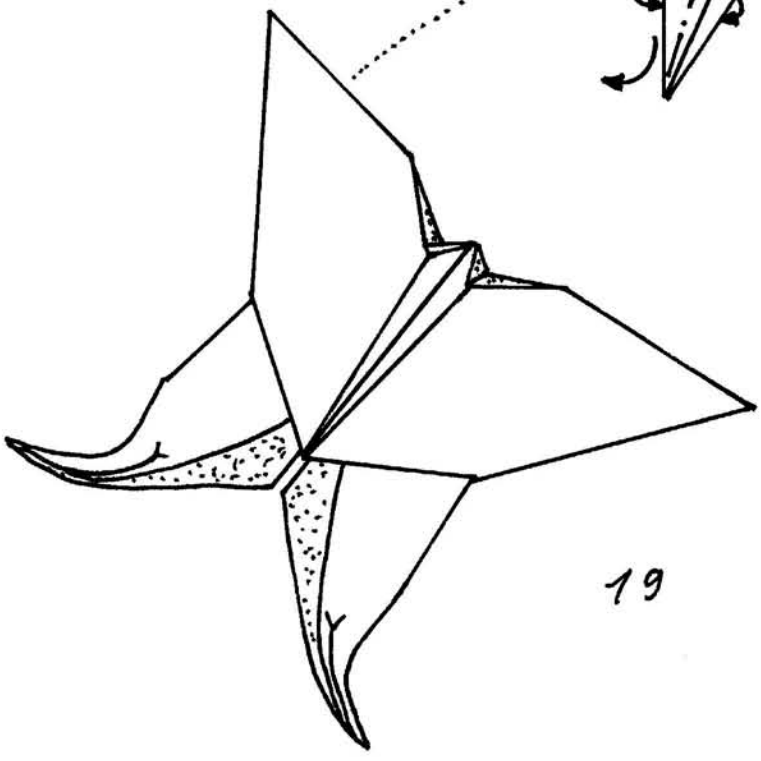

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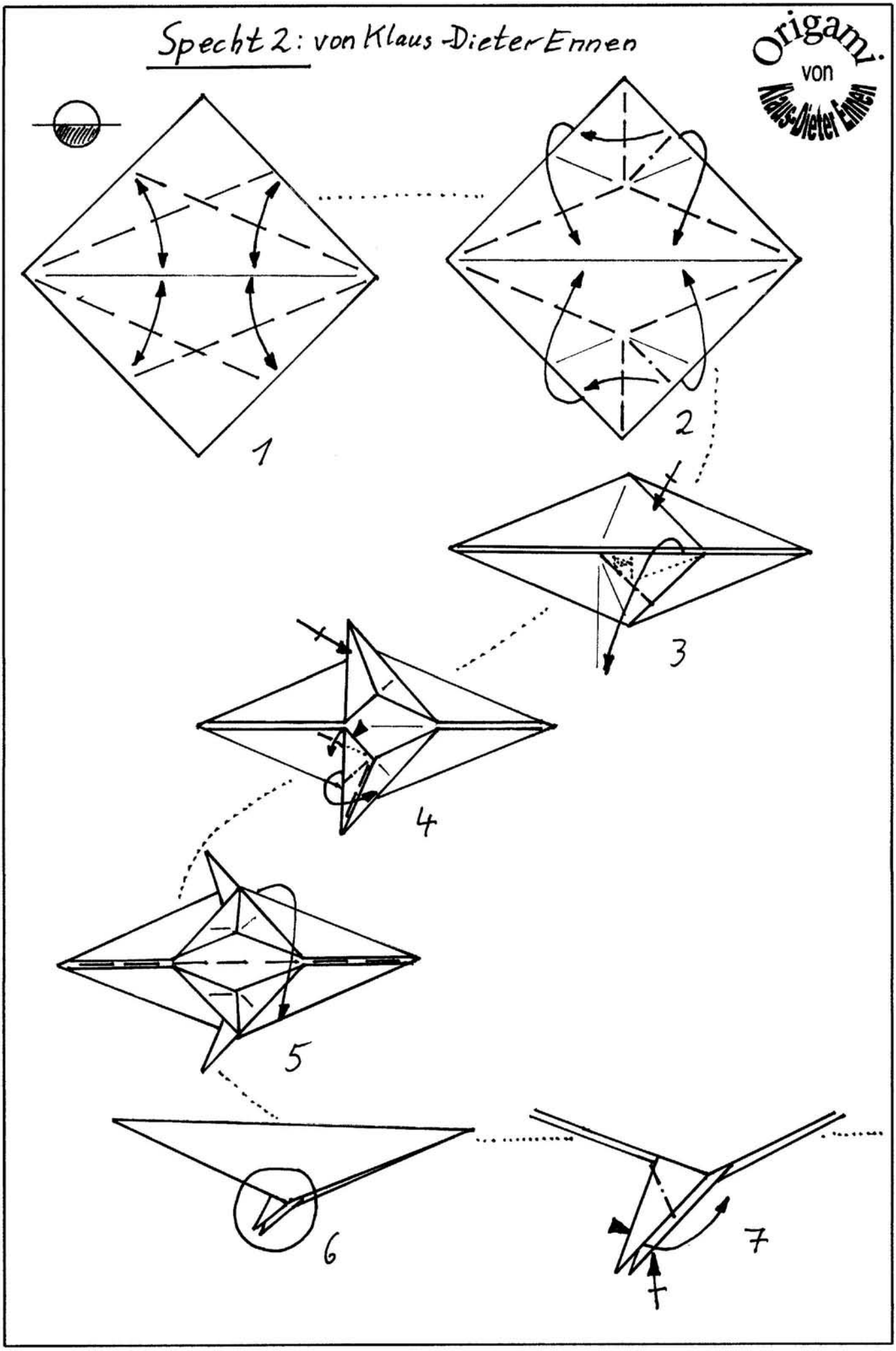
Specht 2: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen



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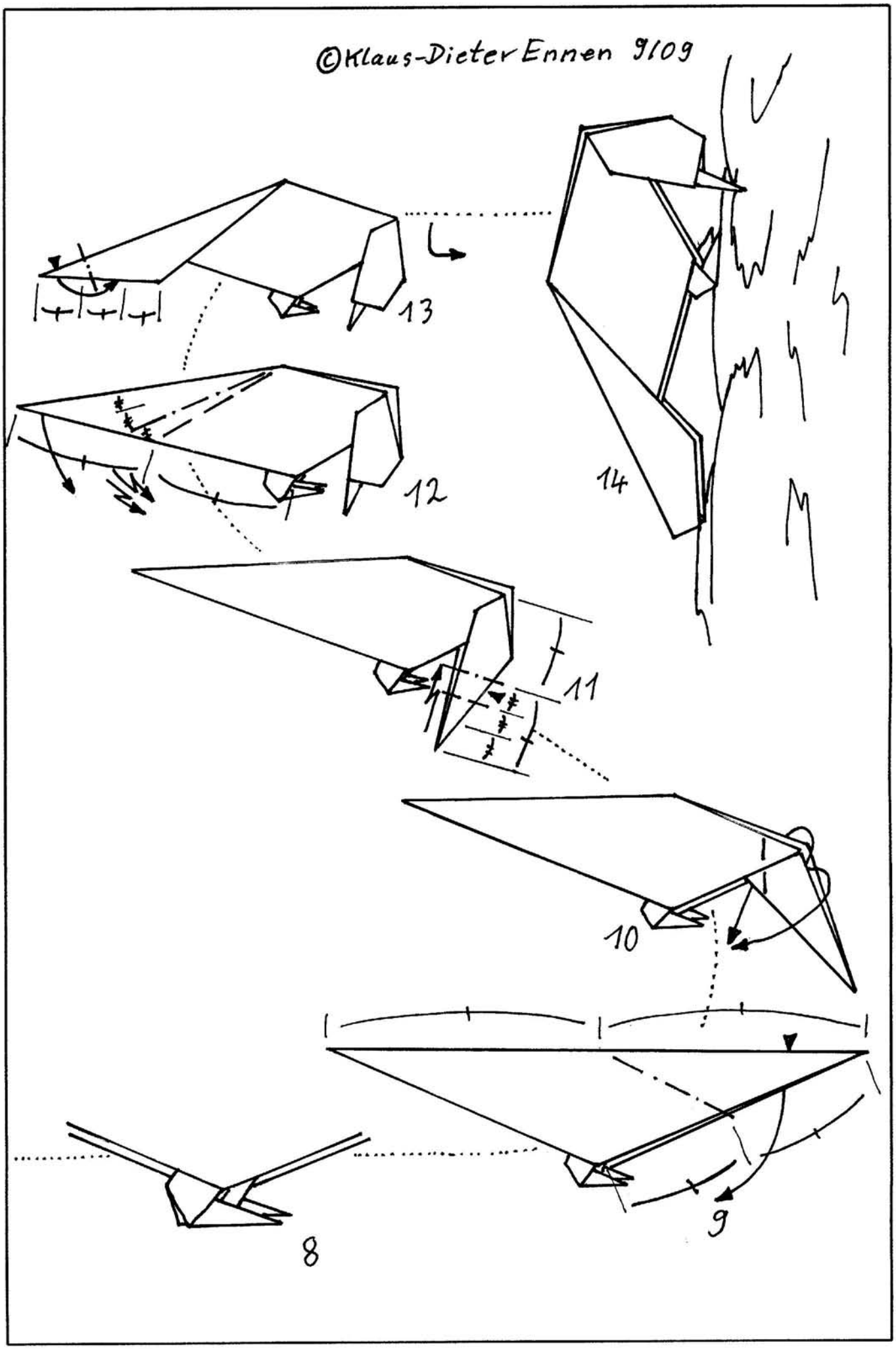
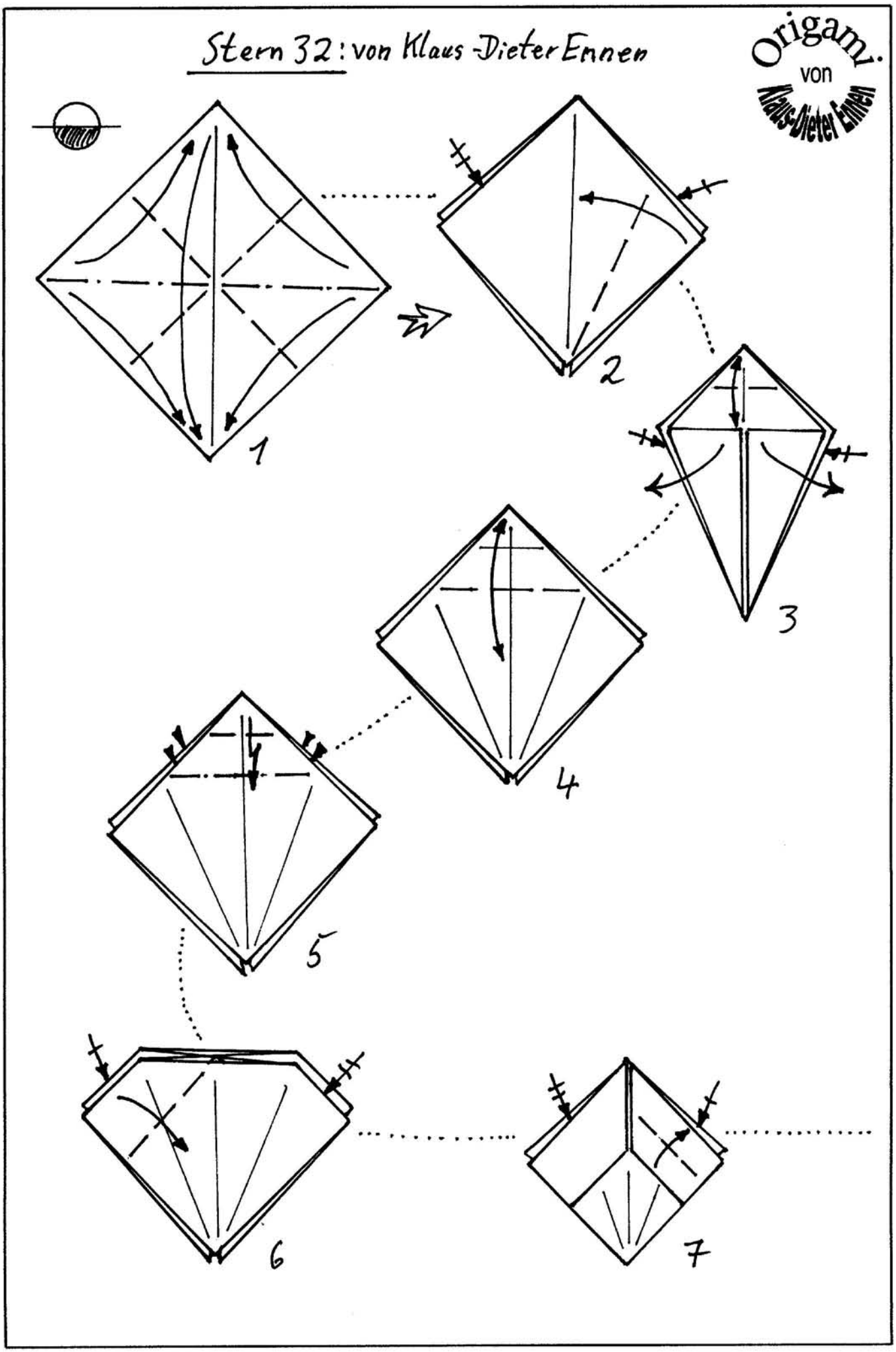
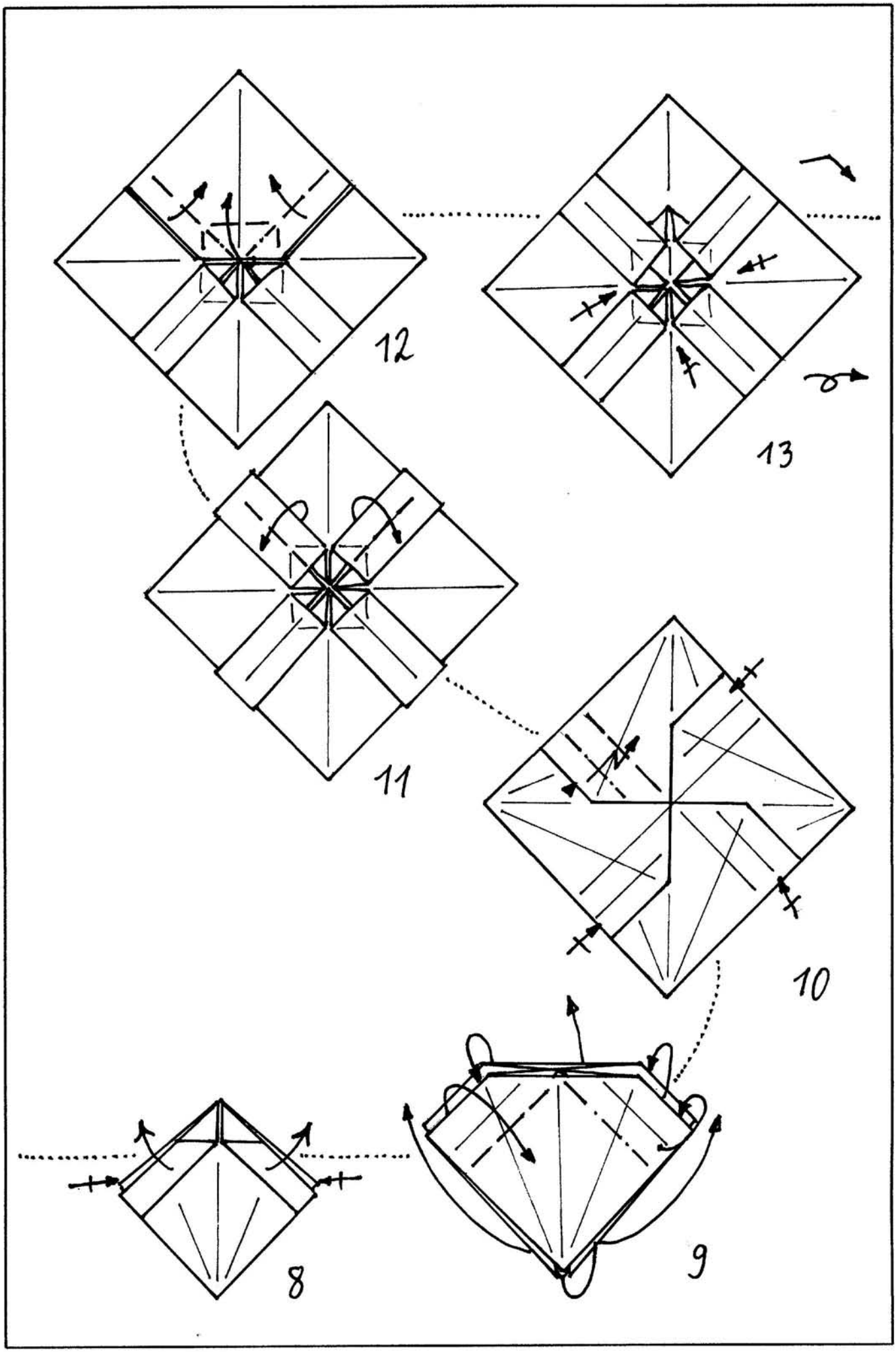


Stern 32: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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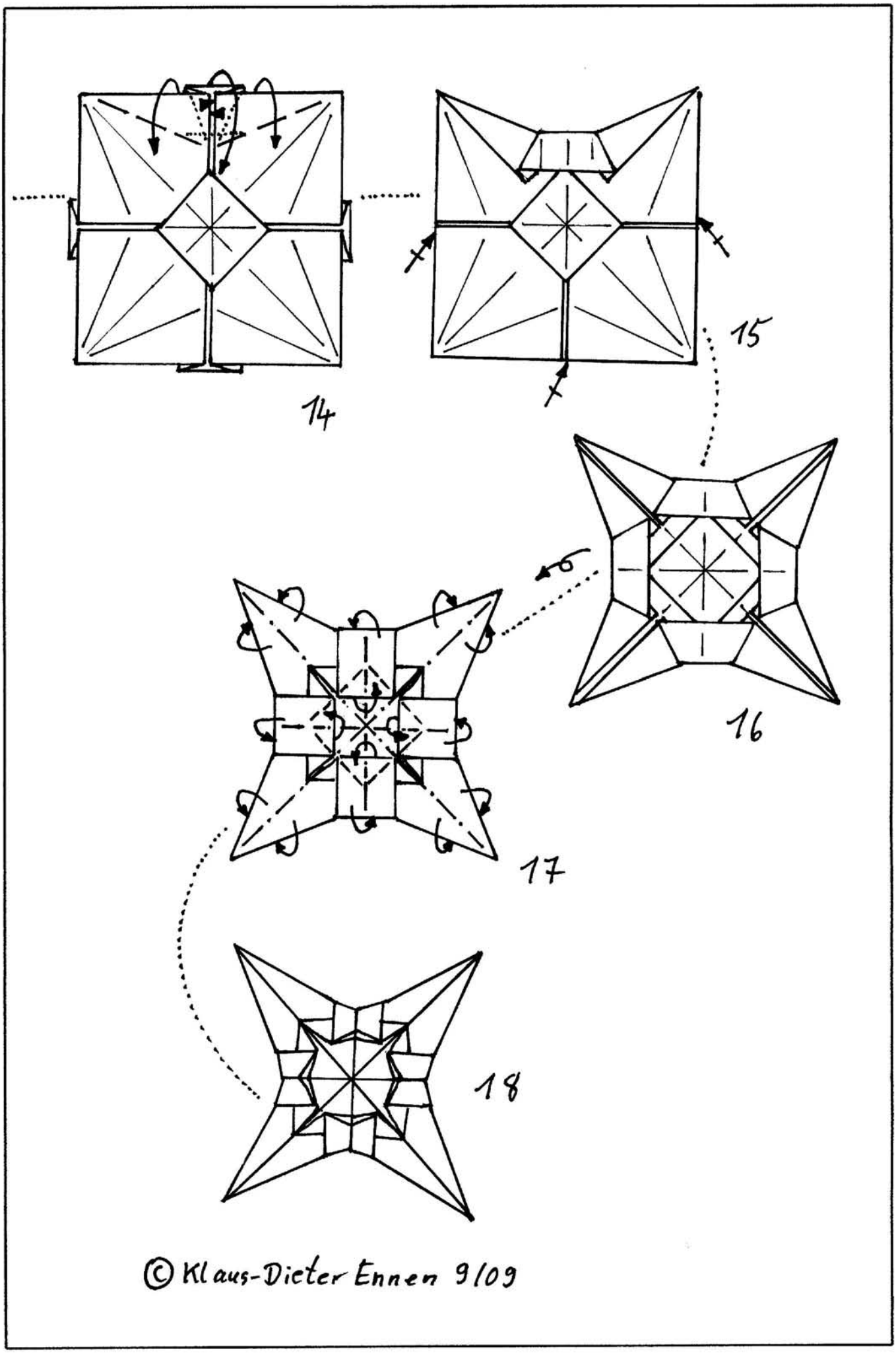

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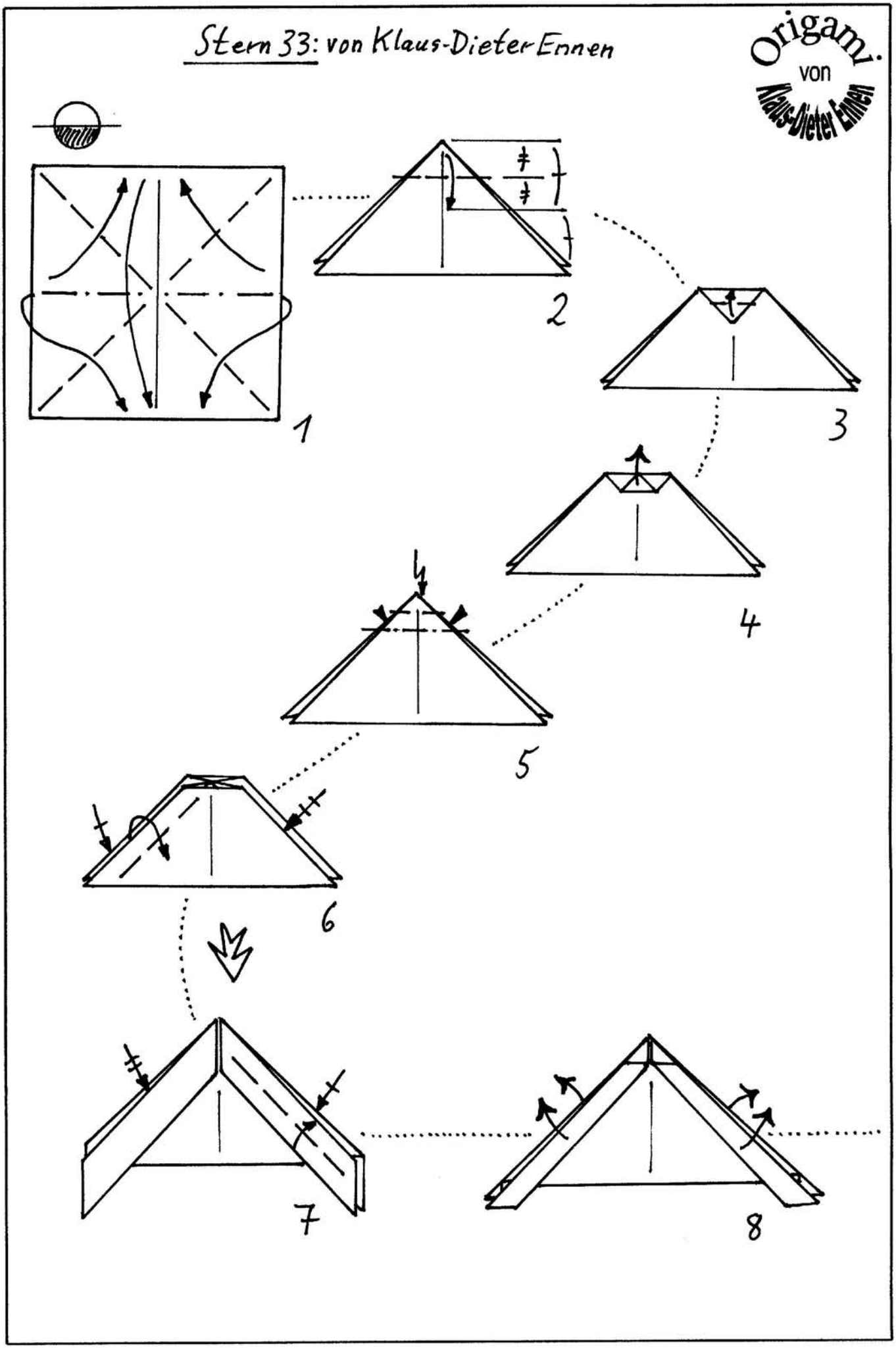
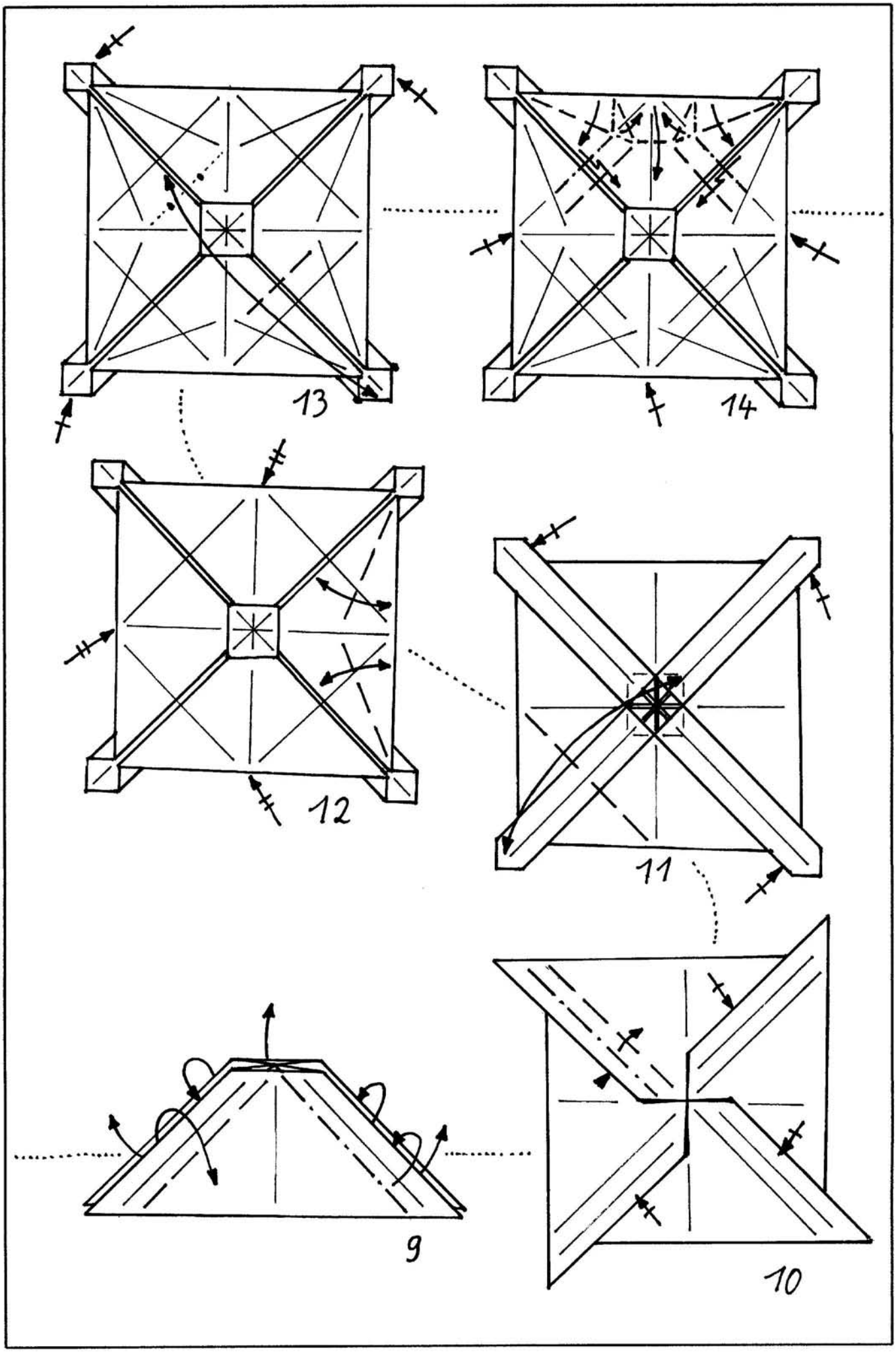
Stern 33: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen

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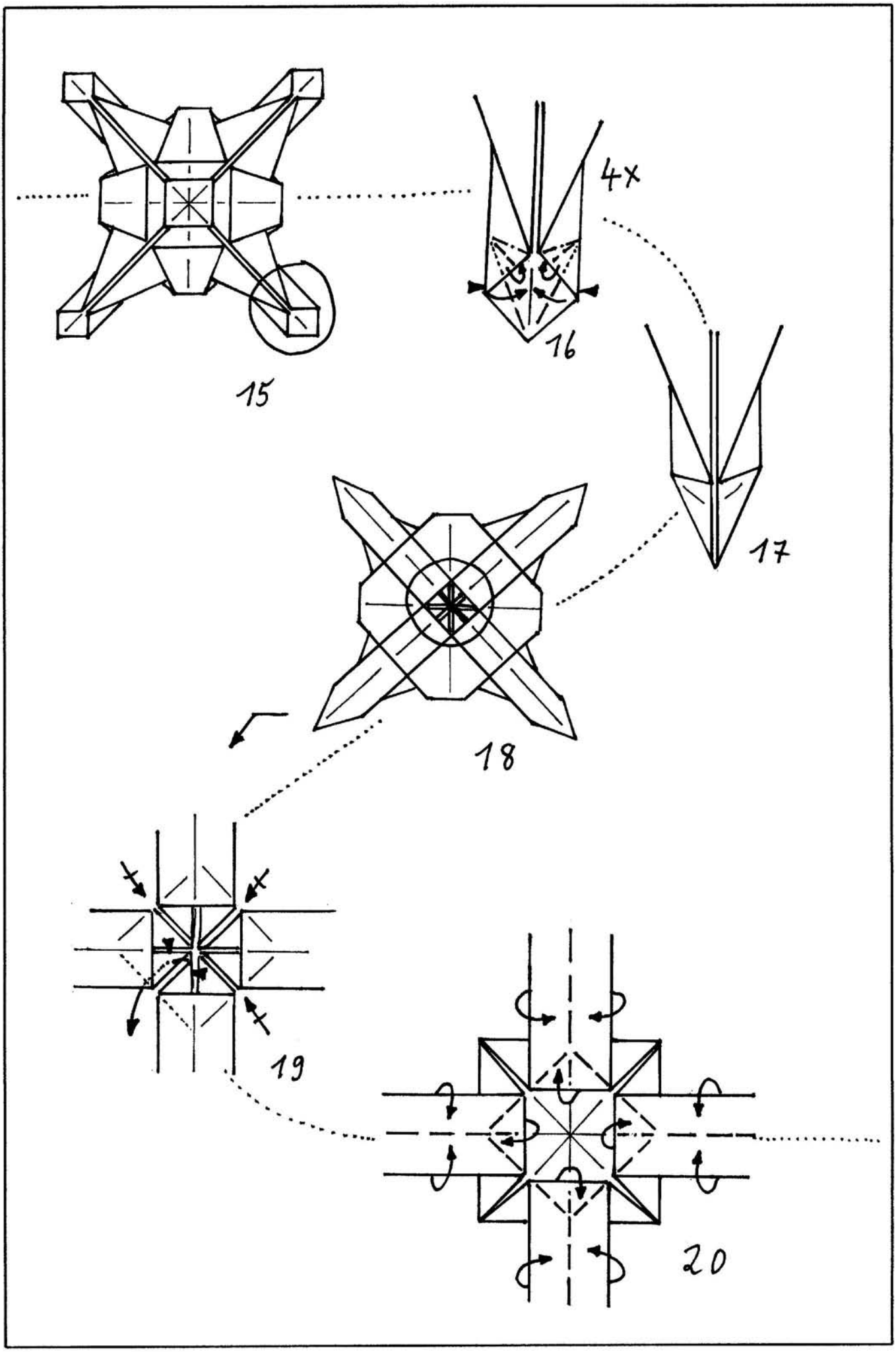
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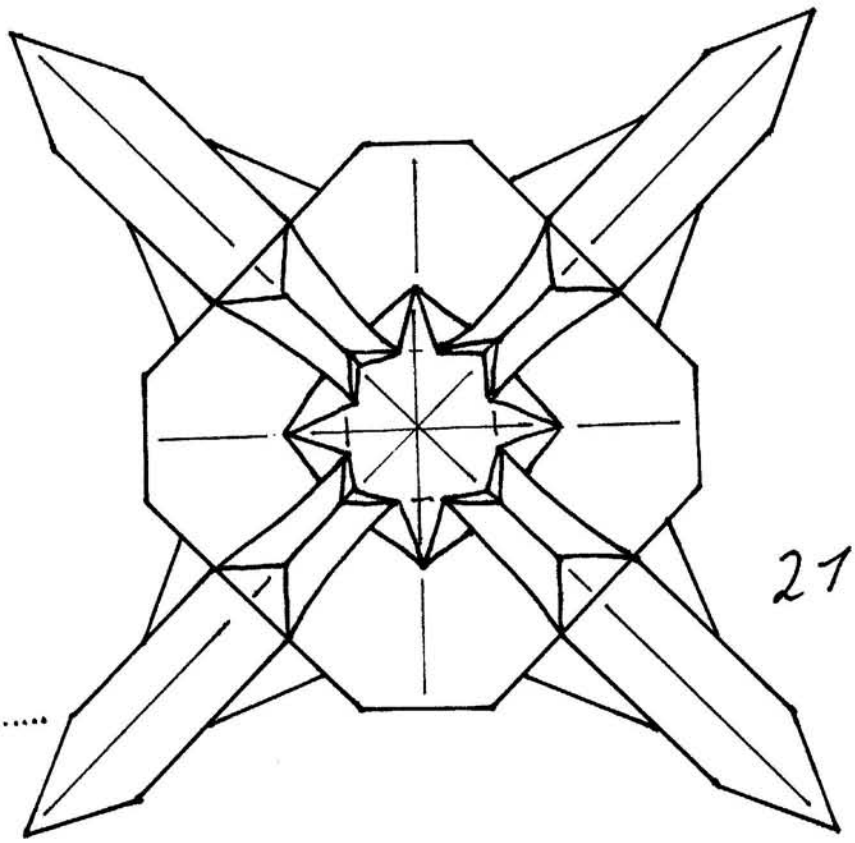

21

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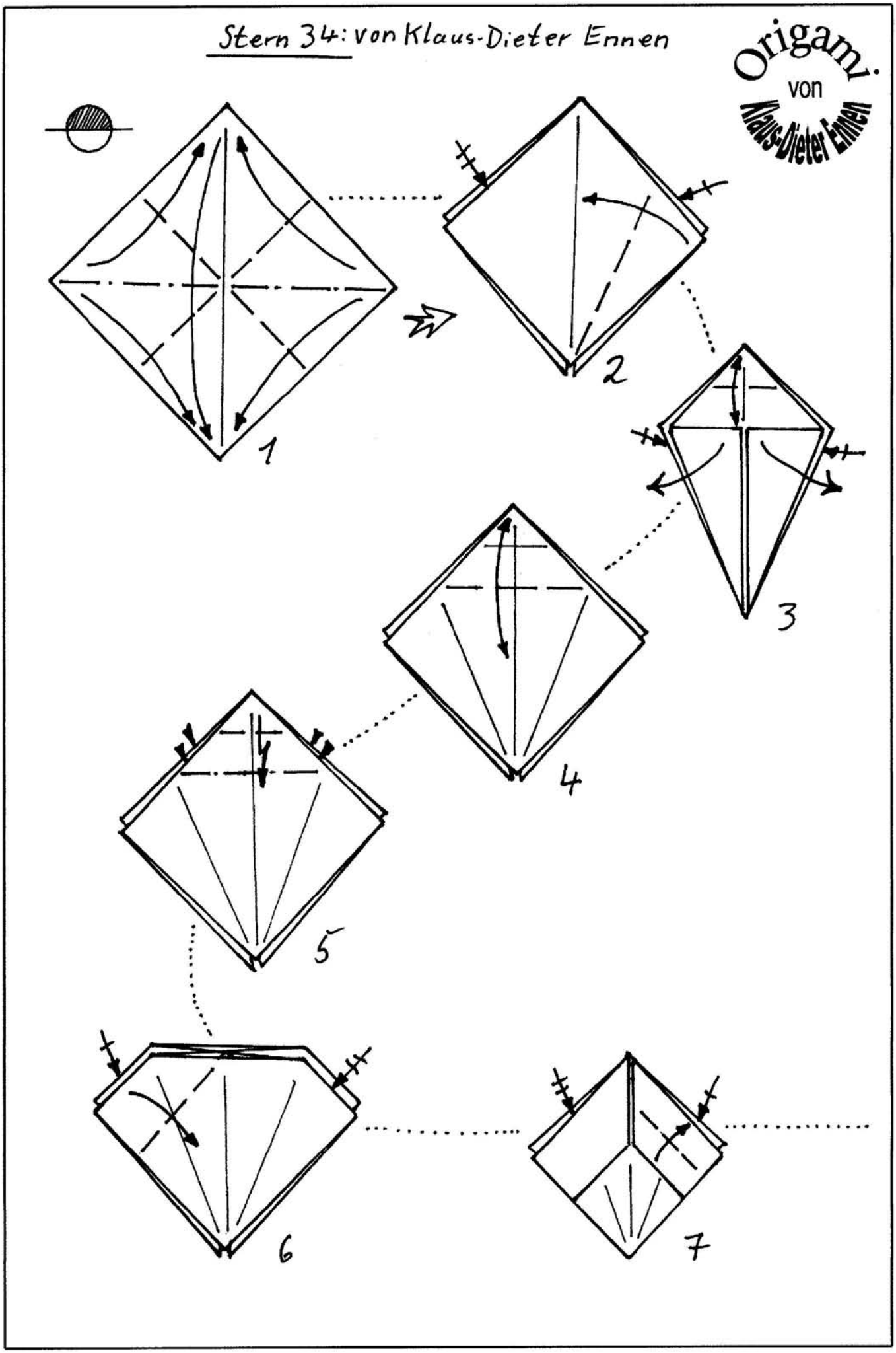
Stern 34: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen
Origami von Klaus-Dieter Ennen
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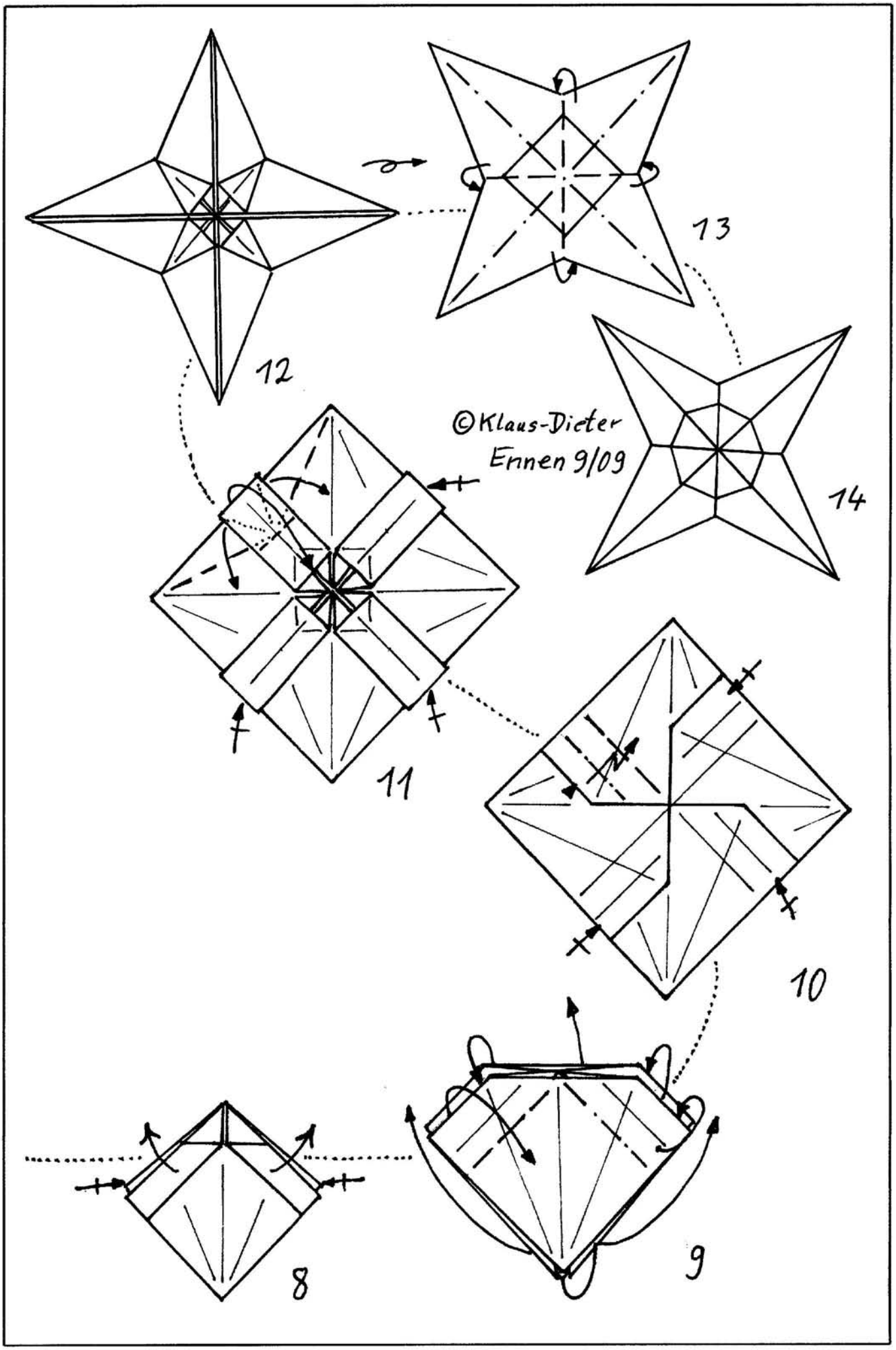
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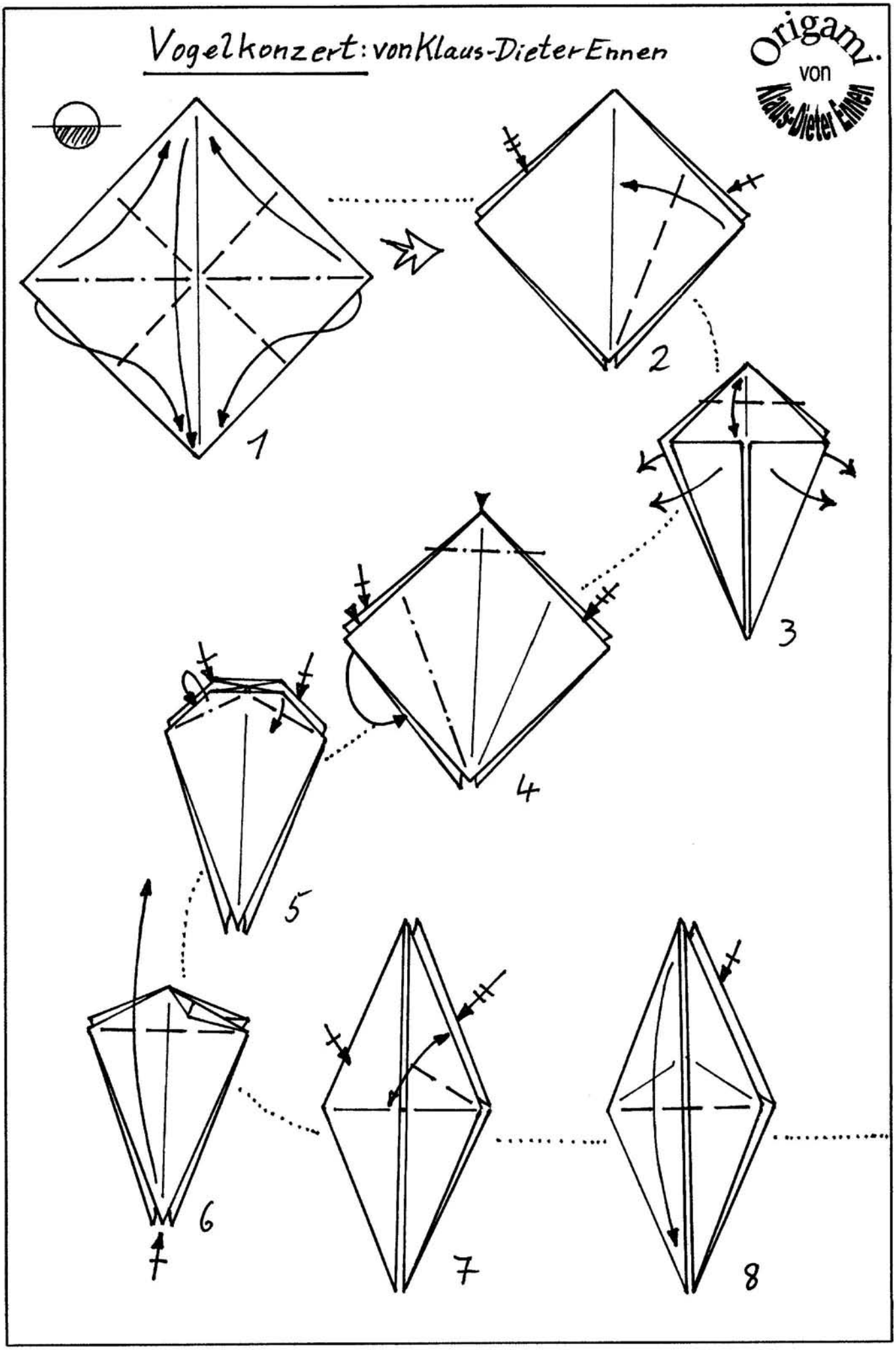
Vogelkonzert: von Klaus-Dieter Ennen



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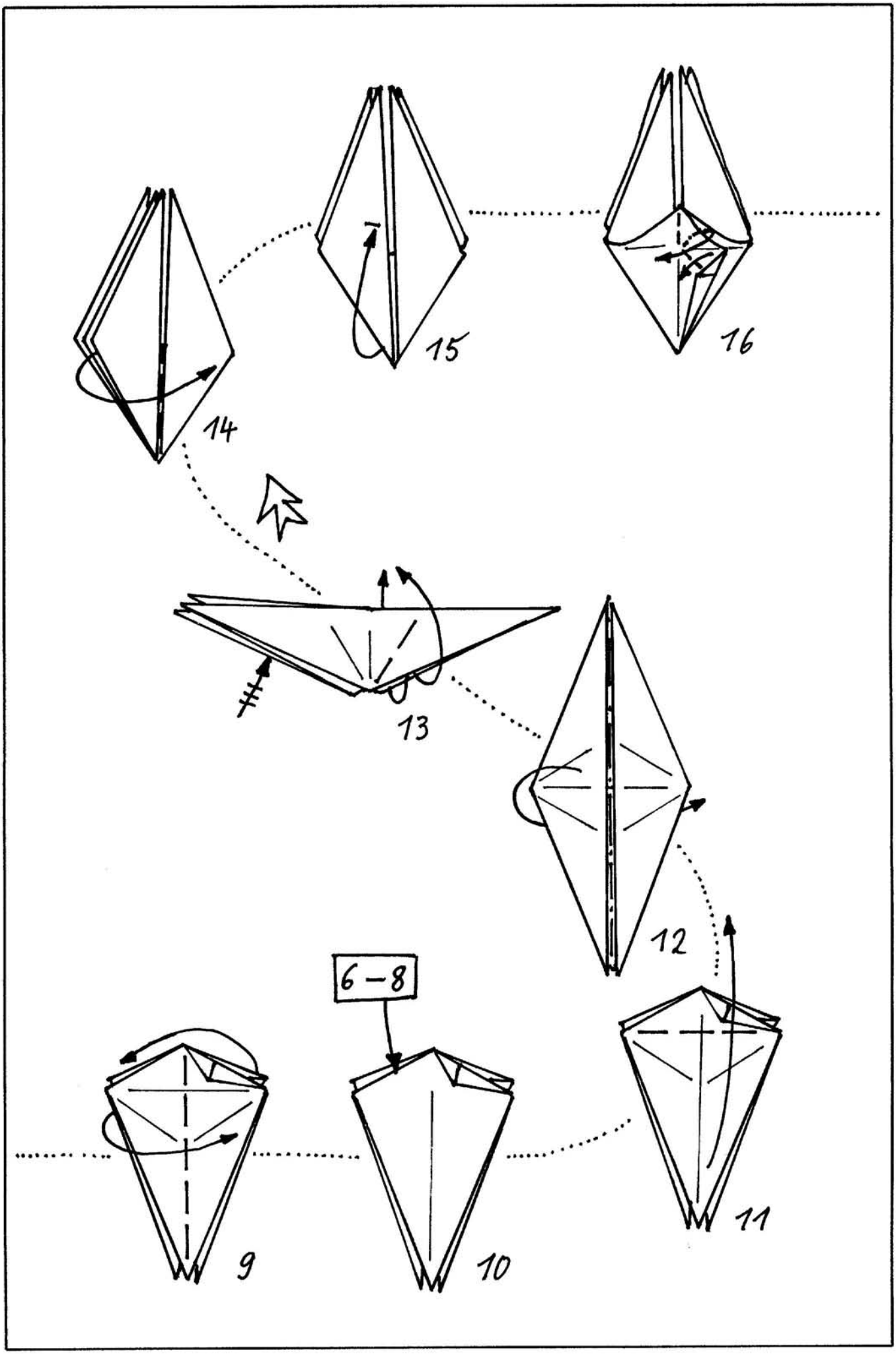

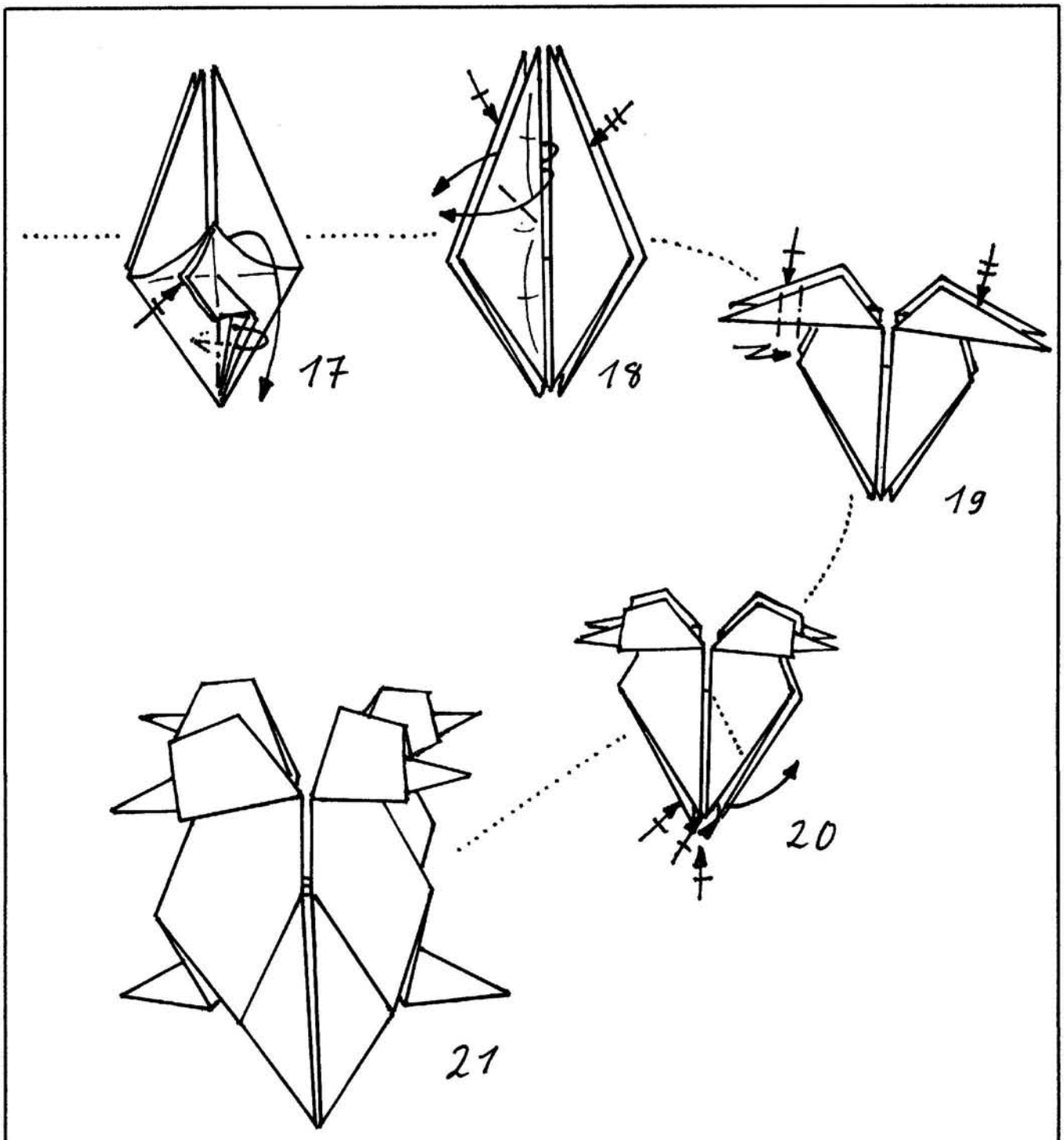

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Choinka / Christmas Tree
Autor / Creator: Krystyna Burczyk, 2006
Diagram: Krystyna Burczyk, Halina Rościszewska-Narloch

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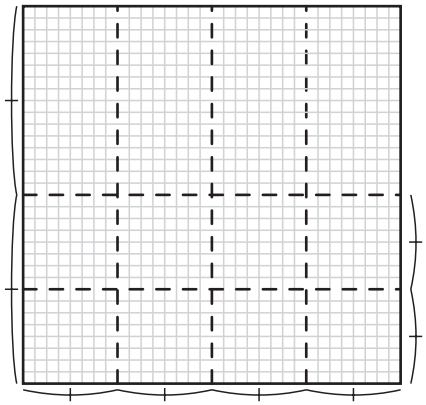

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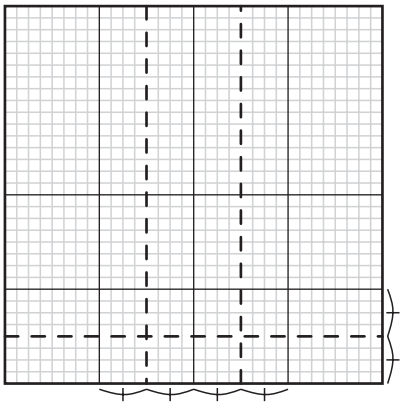

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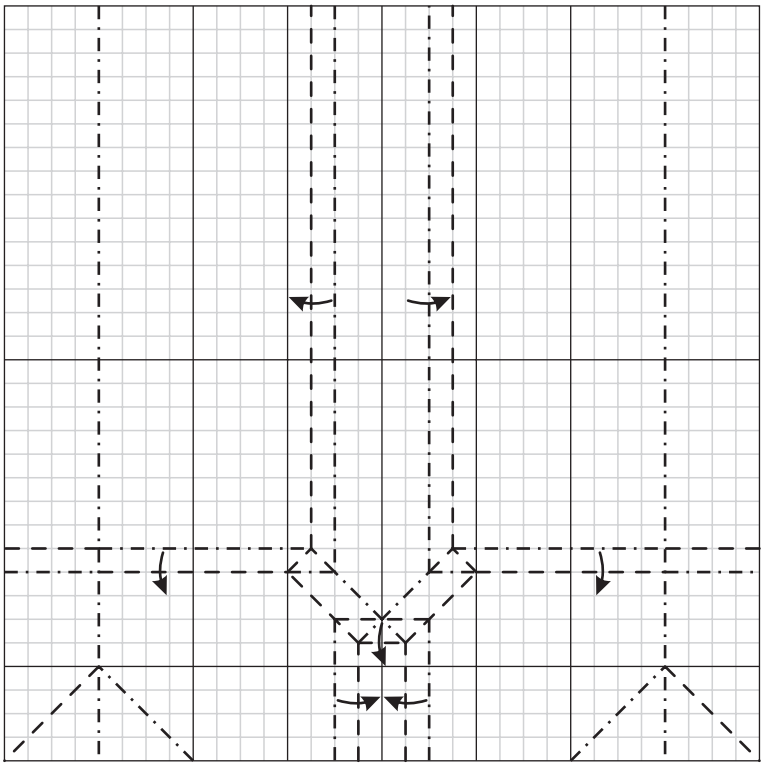

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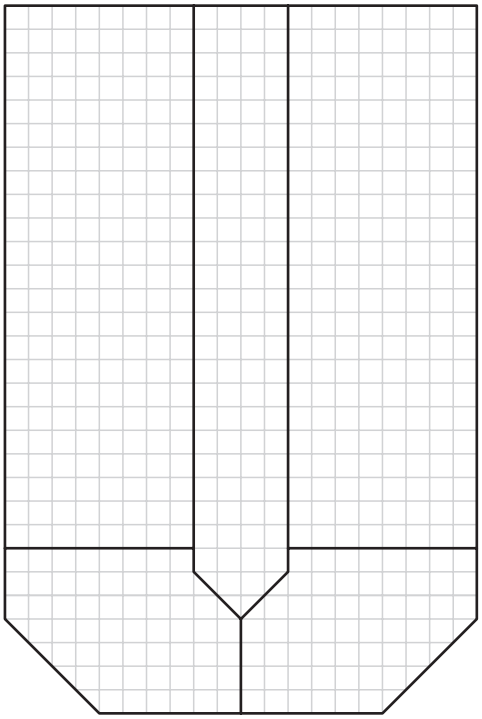

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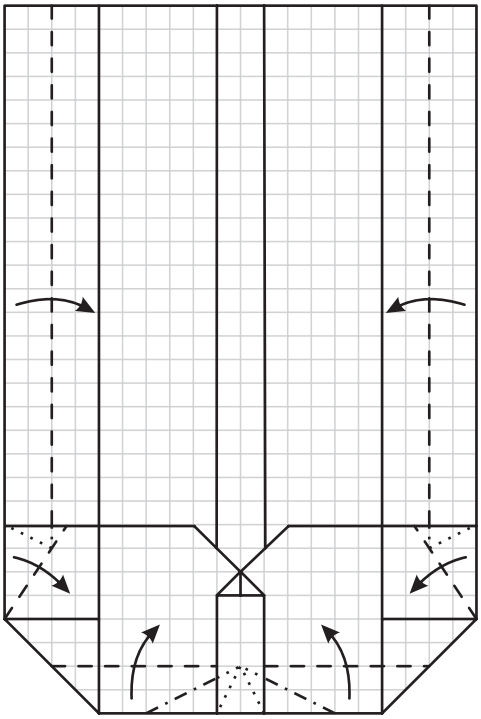

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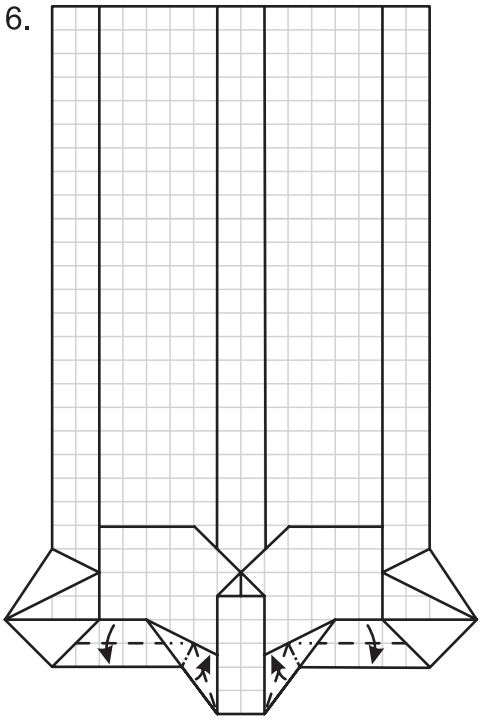

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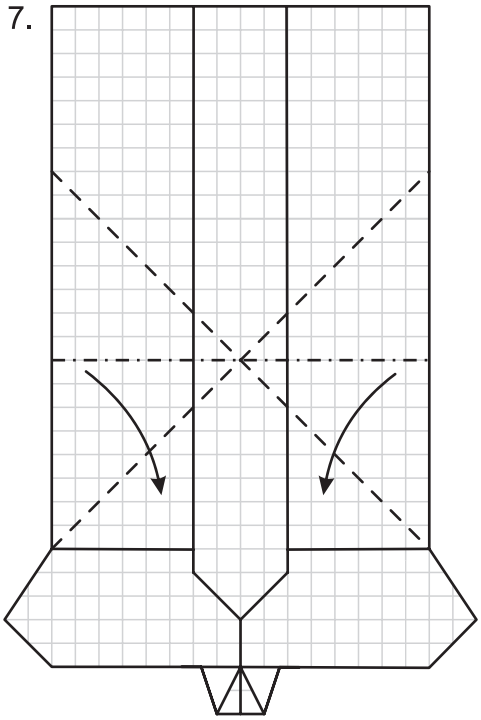

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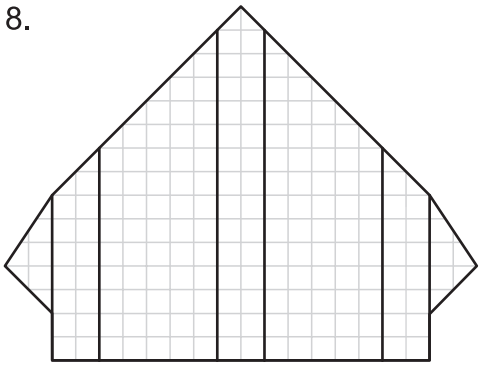

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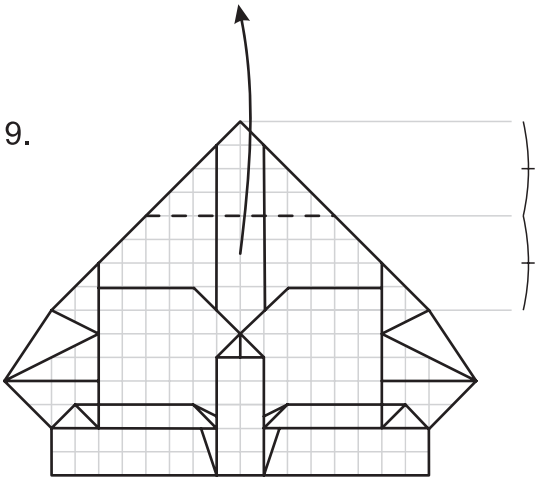

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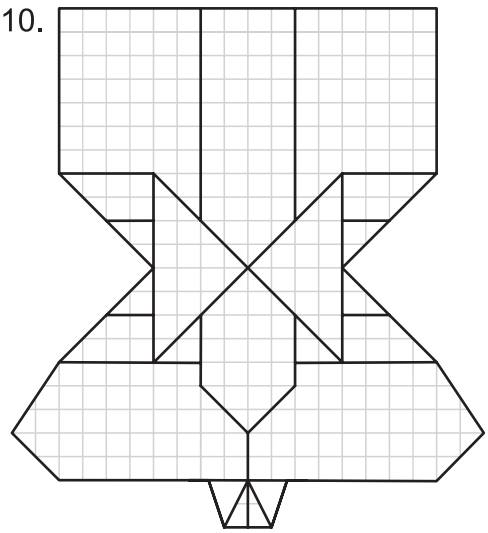

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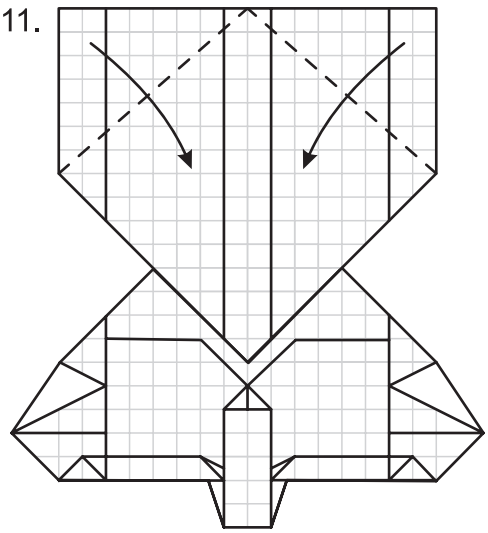

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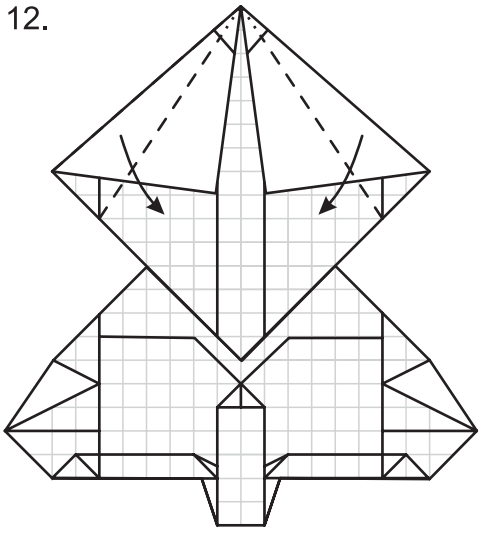

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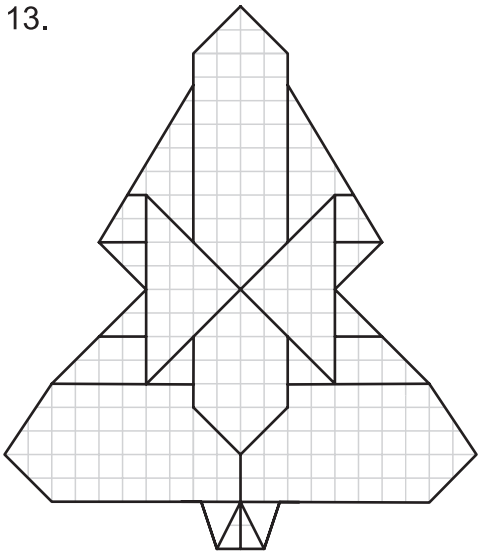
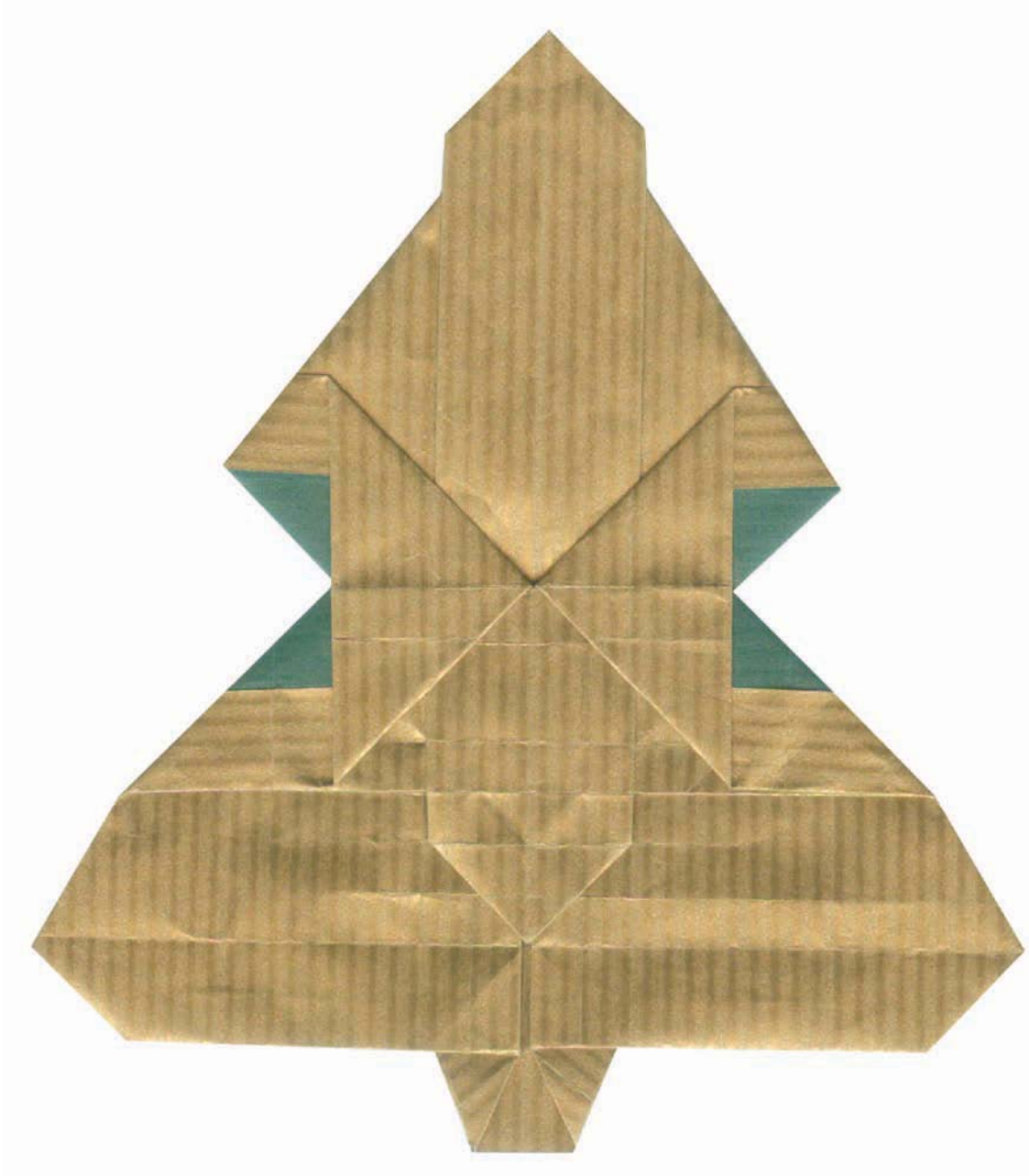
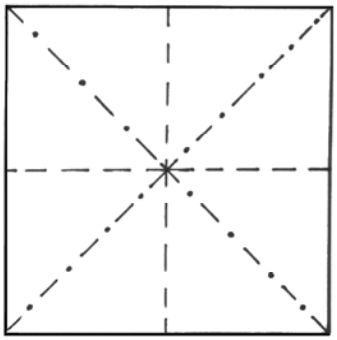


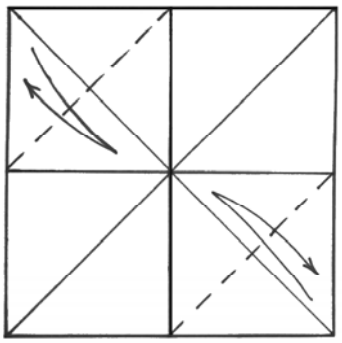


Kręciołkowy moduł kusudamowy SOSK
Twirl kusudama module SHSP (spiral, hook, spiral, pocket)

Autor / Creator: Krystyna Burczyk (2003)
Diagram: Wojciech Burczyk

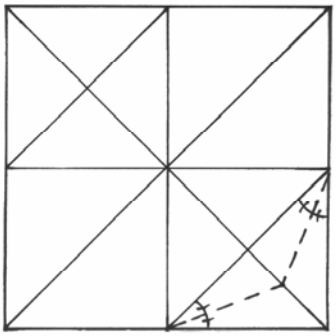
1. Złóż kartkę równolegle do boków kwadratu na połowy dzieląc kwadrat na cztery kwadraty. Odwróć kartkę na drugą stronę. Złóż wzdłuż przekątnych. Ponownie odwróć kartkę na drugą stronę.
   Fold and unfold diagonally (mountain folds). Fold in half and unfold (valley folds).

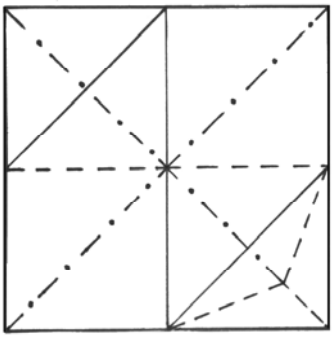




2. Kwadrat został podzielony na cztery mniejsze kwadraty. Złóż wzdłuż przekątnych dwóch kwadratów leżących przy przeciwnych wierzchołkach kwadratu wyjściowego (tak, aby przekątne małych kwadratów były równoległe do przekątnej dużego).
   Fold and unfold diagonally.

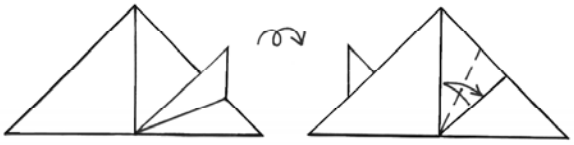
3. W jednym z małych kwadratów zagnij wzdłuż dwusiecznych kątów między przekątną tego kwadratu a bokiem dużego kwadratu.
   Fold and unfold bisectors. Fold to diagonal of the sheet only.





4. Złóż całość w bazę trójkąt wyginając jednocześnie koniec jednej z wypustek na zewnątrz.
   Collapse into a waterbomb base, make outside reverse fold on one flap.

5. Następne zagięcie wykonaj na wypustce położonej po przeciwnej stronie bazy trójkąt. Złóż wzdłuż dwusiecznej kąta między linią prostopadłą do podstawy trójkąta a linią prostopadłą do boku tego trójkąta.
   Make a bisector on the flap opposite to the flap with reverse fold.



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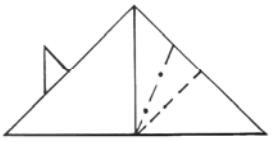
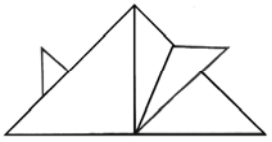
6. Wykonaj zygzak wsuwając dolną część wypustki pod górną.
   Put the lower part of the flap under upper part and form a pleat.

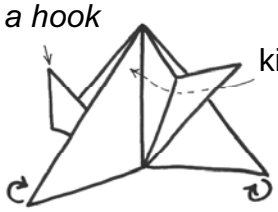


7. Moduł kusudama jest już prawie gotowy.
   Kusudama module is almost ready.



8. Moduł ma jedną wypustkę z kieszonką oraz jedną wypustkę z ostrogą. Pozostałe dwie wypustki skręć w spirale.
   Twist into spirals two remaining flaps of waterbomb base.

Ostroga / *a hook*



kieszonka / *a pocket*

wypustka / *a flap* wypustka / *a flap*

9. Aby połączyć moduły ze sobą należy wypustkę z ostrogą wsunąć (ruchem od dołu) do kieszonki. Jest to dość trudny krok, gdyż wymaga wyczucia. Ponieważ ostroga powinna wsunąć się aż do sąsiedniej wypustki (zakręconej w spiralę), łatwo można jej koniec zagiąć. Dlatego należy wsuwać delikatnie nie wpychając ostrogi na siłę.
   To join modules insert flap into pocket. A part of flap comes into spiral.

10. Po dołączeniu trzeciego modułu możemy zamknąć formę tworząc makro-moduł “trójkąt”. Zaplatamy spiralki połączonych modułów leżące po jednej stronie formy i tworzymy wir. Następnie ostatni moduł łączymy z pierwszym. Jest to dość trudne zadanie, gdyż aby je wykonać musimy lekko rozwinąć spiralkę leżącą obok modułu z kieszonką, wsunąć ostrogę w kieszonkę, a następnie zwinąć spiralkę z powrotem.
    Join modules in the following way to obtain polygonal macro-units.

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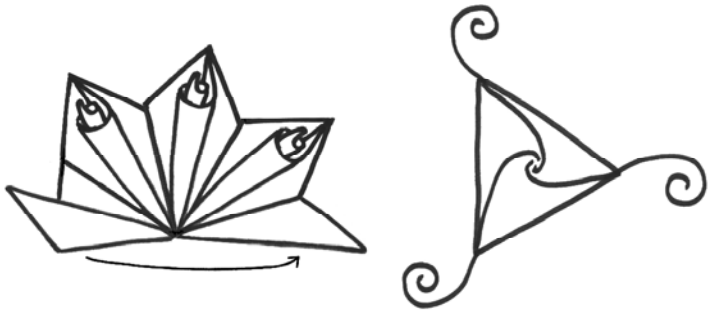
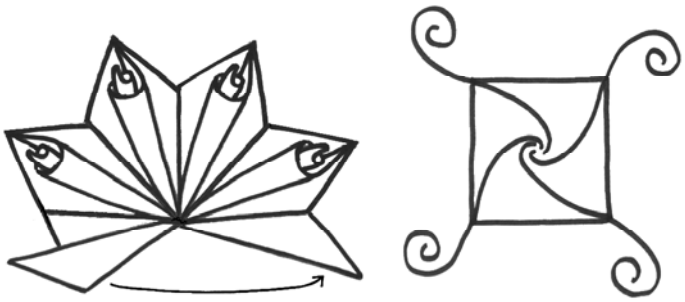
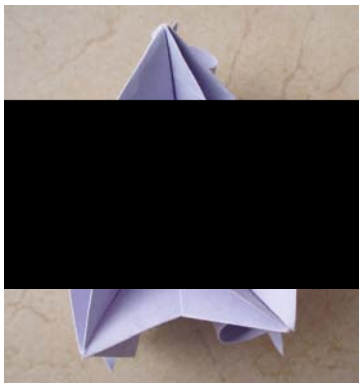
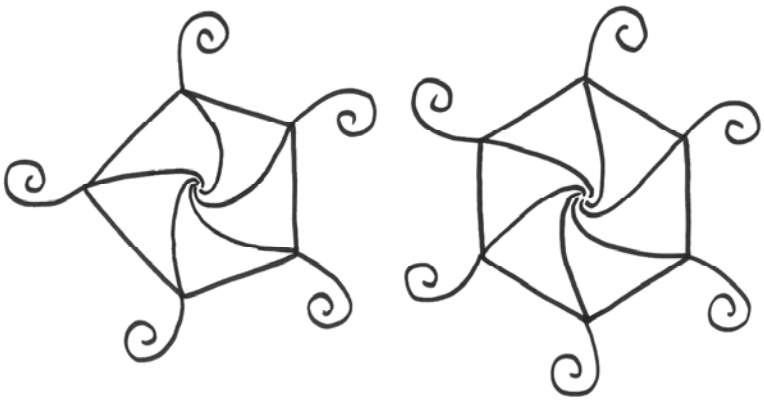
Makro-moduł trójkątny
A triangle makro-module



Makro-moduł czworokątny
A square makro-module

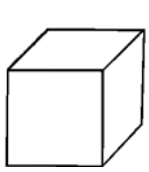




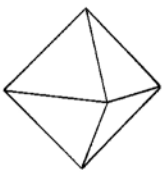


Makro-moduły pięciokątny i sześciokątny
A pentagonal makro-module and a hexagonal makro-module

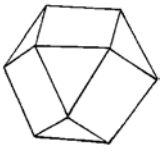
We may join makro-modules in kusudamas using polyhedral structure:



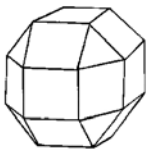
a cube made from 6 square makro-modules



an octahedron from 8 triangle makro-modules



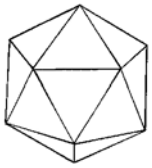
a cubooctahedron from 6 square makro-modules and 8 triangle makro-modules



a rhombic cubooctahedron from 18 square makro-modules and 8 triangle makro-modules

an icosahedron from 20 triangle makro-modules

and others.



There are many possibilities of joining and modifying modules SHSP. They will be described in book "Twirl Kusudamas 4" (2010).

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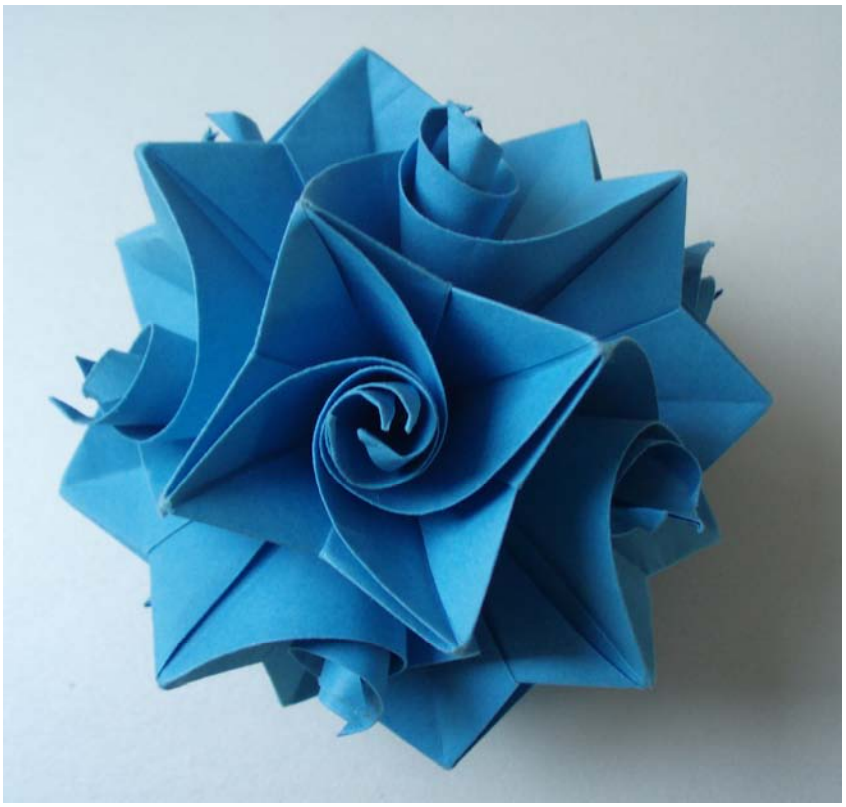
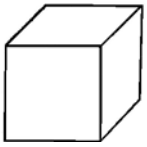
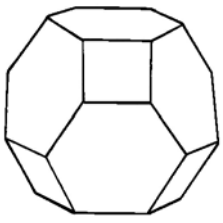


Kusudama 6x4



Kusudama 8x6+6x4



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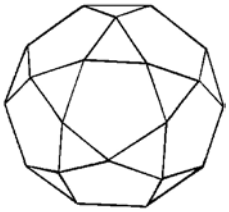
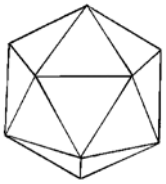
Kusudama 12x5+20x3



Kusudama 20x3



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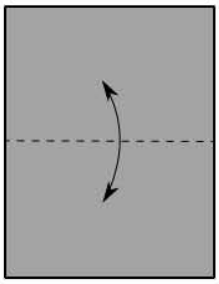
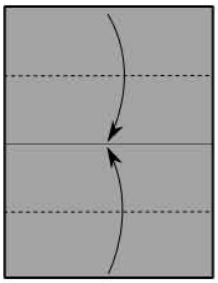
Basket

Designer: Laura Kruskal
Diagrammer: Yana Malysheva

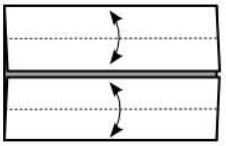
Use three sheets of 8 1/2 by 11 paper: one for the basket, one for the handle and one for the support. It is not necessary to use dual-colored paper to make the Basket.



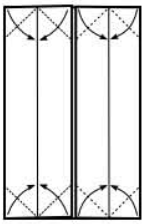
1. With the colored side up, fold the bottom edge to the top edge, pinching on the sides and in the middle. Unfold.



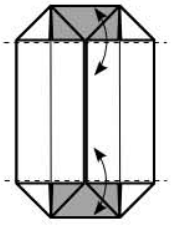
2. Fold each short cut edge inward to meet on the center crease



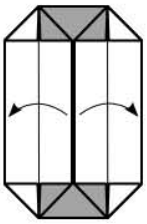
3. Fold each inner cut edge to the outer folded edge. Unfold.



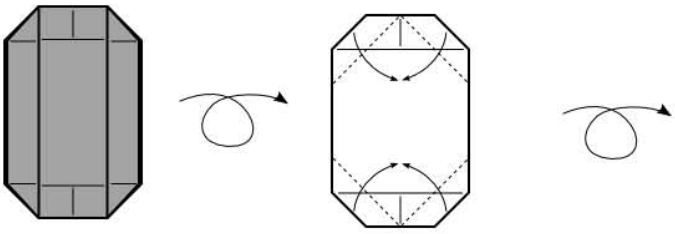
4. Fold the outer double corners and the inner single corners inward to meet on the vertical valley crease, forming 8 corner triangles.



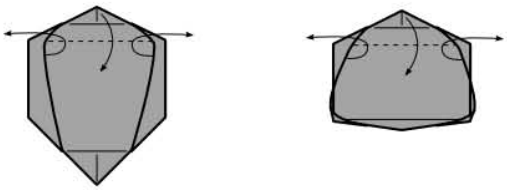
5. Valley fold on the cut edges of the triangles to form a trapezoid on each end. Crease Sharply. Unfold.



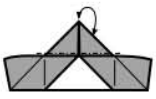
6. Fold the inner cut edges to the outer folded edges



7. Fold the inner cut edges inward to meet in the center. Crease Sharply on the slanted folded edges (top and bottom)

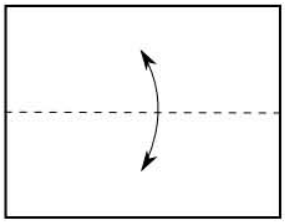


8. Stand the model upright and valley fold the large triange inward. Crease sharply from corner to corner. Repeat on the other side.
Leave the corners rounded.

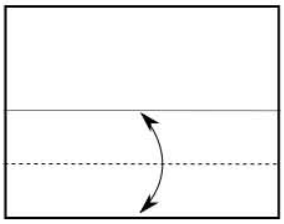


9. Mountain fold the triangle inward and Crease Sharply. Unfold. Repeat on the other side.

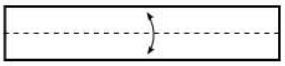
To form Basket handle



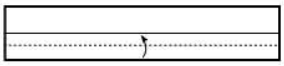
1. Fold the bottom long edge to the top long edge. Unfold.



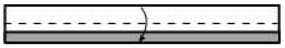
2. Fold the bottom long cut edge to the center horizontal valley crease. Cut along the valley crease that you just made.



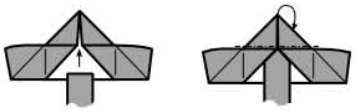
3. Fold the bottom long cut edge to the top long cut edge. Unfold.



4. Fold the bottom long cut edge to the center crease.

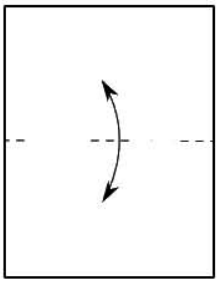


5. Fold the long cut edge to the bottom long folded edge. Crease Sharply on both long edges.

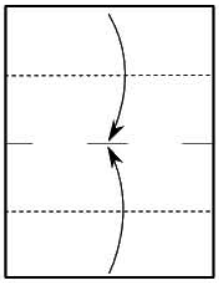


6. Smooth side down, insert the handle into the triangle and mountain fold. Repeat on the other side.

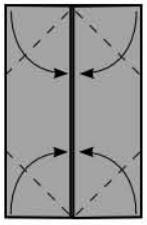
Support for Basket



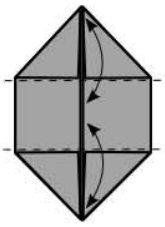
1. With the white side up, fold the bottom edge to the top edge, pinching on the sides and in the middle. Unfold.



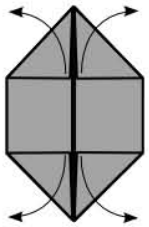
2. Fold each short cut edge inward to meet on the center crease



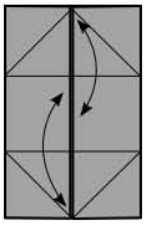
3. Diagonally fold the corners inward top and bottom to meet on the center crease.

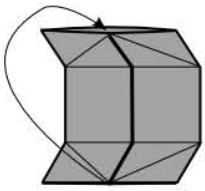


4. Valley fold on the folded edges of the triangles, bringing the tip inward. Crease Sharply. Unfold.



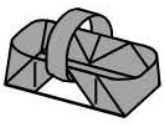
5. Unfold the corner triangles





6. a) Using the existing creases, fold the double cut edges inward. Crease Sharply. Unfold.
b) Insert the bottom flap into the pocket of the top flap.

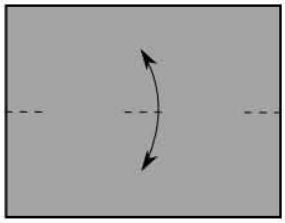
Place finished support into the Basket.



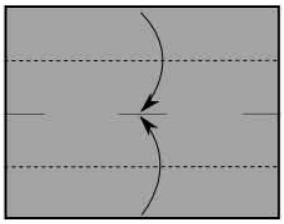
Tray

Designer: Laura Kruskal
Diagrammer: Yana Malysheva

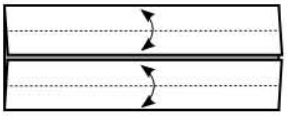
Use two sheets of 8 1/2" by 11" paper: one for the tray and one for the support. It is not necessary to use dual-colored paper to make the Tray.



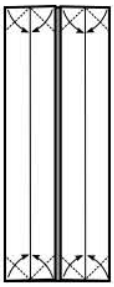
1. With the colored side up, fold the bottom edge to the top edge, pinching on the sides and in the middle. Unfold.



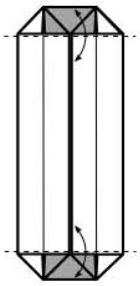
2. Fold each long edge inward to meet on the center crease



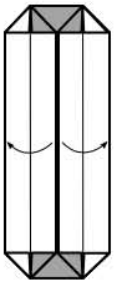
3. Fold each inner long cut edge to the outer folded edge. Unfold.



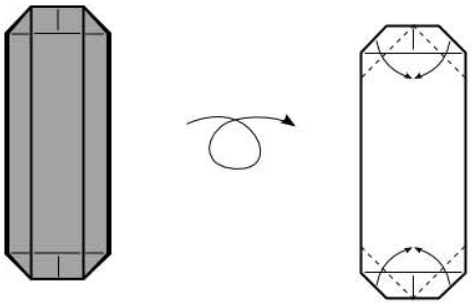
4. Fold the outer double corners and the inner single corners inward to meet on the vertical valley crease, forming 8 corner triangles.



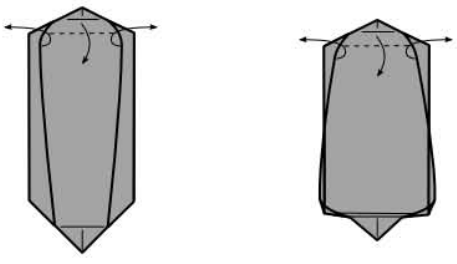
5. Valley fold on the cut edges of the triangles to form a trapezoid on each end. Crease Sharply. Unfold.



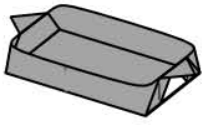
6. Fold each inner long cut edge to the outer folded edge.



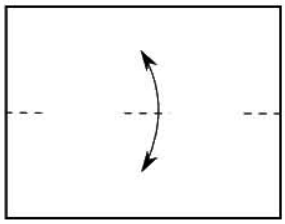
7. Fold the inner cut edges inward to meet in the center. Crease Sharply on the slanted folded edges (top and bottom)



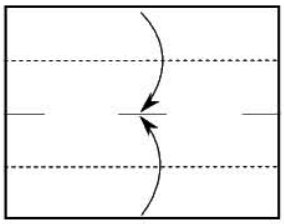
8. To open Tray:
a) Lift up the side flaps.
b)Valley crease front of top and bottom, leaving all corners rounded.
c)Mountain fold the triangles to form the handles of the Tray.



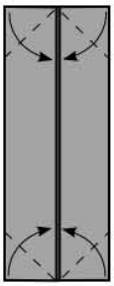
Support for Tray



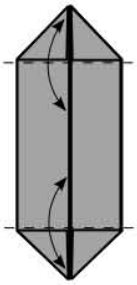
1. With the white side up, fold the bottom edge to the top edge, pinching on the sides and in the middle. Unfold.



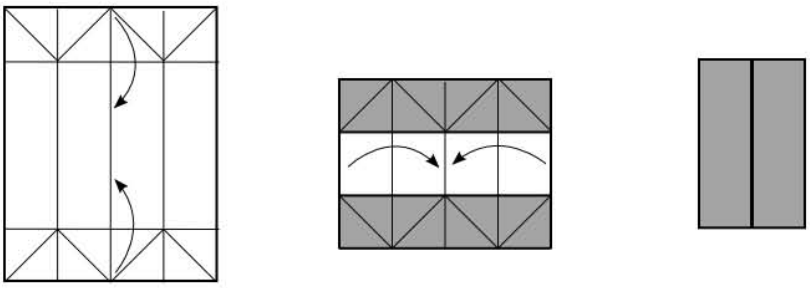
2. Fold each long edge inward to meet on the center crease



3. Top and bottom : diagonally fold the corners inward to meet in the center.



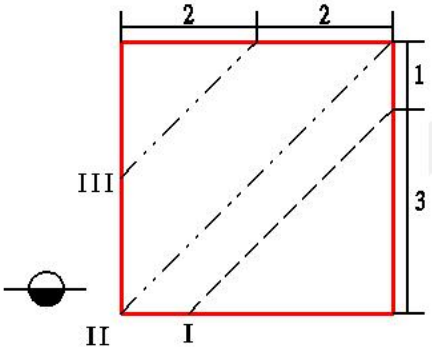
4. Valley fold on the folded edges of the triangles, bringing the tip inward. Crease Sharply. Unfold completely.



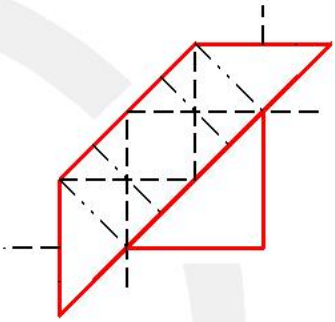
6. Fold using existing creases as shown. Place finished support into the tray.

Fly (苍蝇)

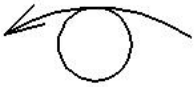
design & diagram: Li Jun (李俊)
2007

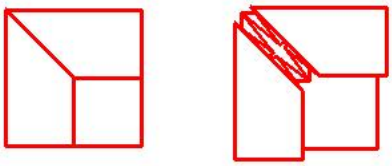


1. Fold along I, II and then III

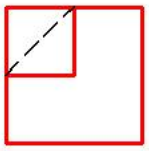


2. Make 2 waterbomb bases



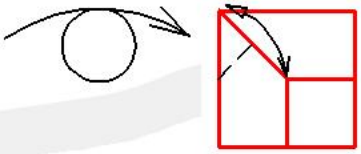


3. That is what you get. The show on the right has a 3D looking. Turn over

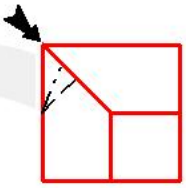


4. Fold the upper corner

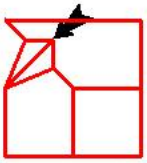
5. Turn over



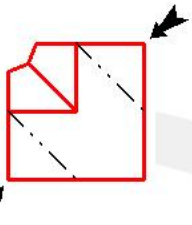
6. Make crease line



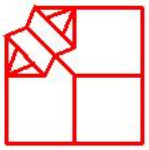
7. Squash



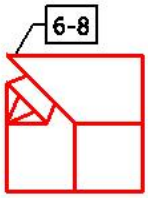
8. Squash



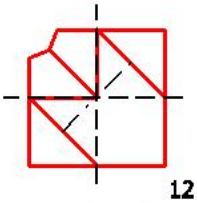
11. Inside reverse



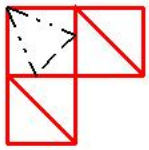
10. Turn over



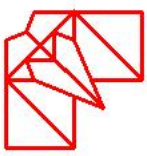
9. Repeat



12. Waterbomb base



13. Petal fold



14. Turn over

15. Rotate

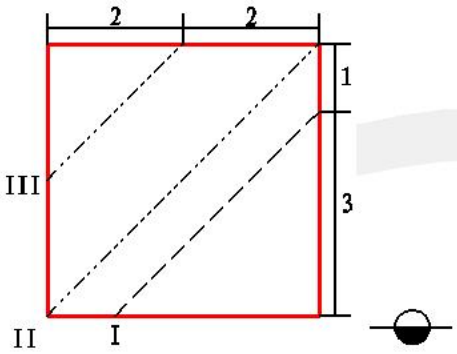
16. Finish. You will notice that its eyes are black

A Heart Bear

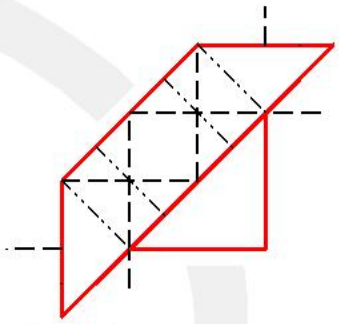
well, I know little about folding CP, so my diagram makes a some different models, which is not as pretty as wolf's photo :(

design & cp: wolf
(http://spinflipper.com/blog/?p=284)

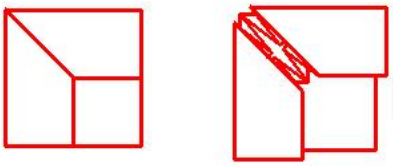
diagram: Li Jun(李俊) 2007



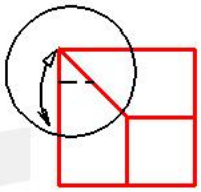
1. Fold along I, II and then III



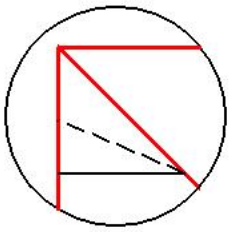
2. Make 2 waterbomb bases



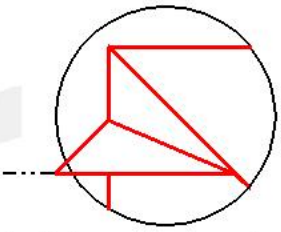
3. That is what you get. The show on the right has a 3D looking. Turn over



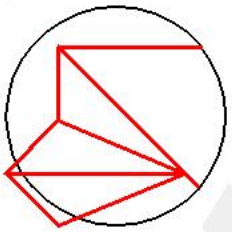
4. Fold the upper tip down as far as possible to make crease line



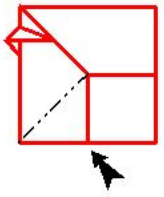
5. Bisect the top angle



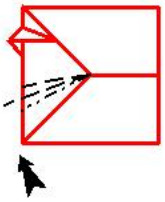
6. Release a paper layer. Please see next step.



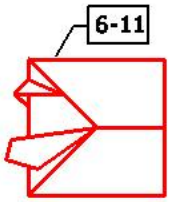
7. Return to full view



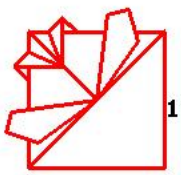
8. Inside reverse



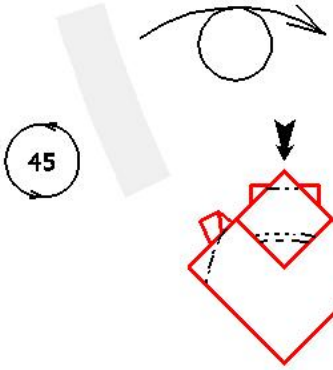
9. Squash. Please see next step



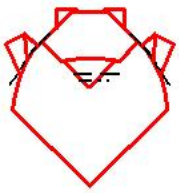
10. Repeat



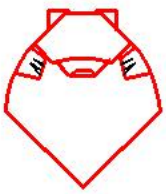
11. Turn over and rotate



12. Sink the head, fold mouth and heart



13. Fold nose and hands



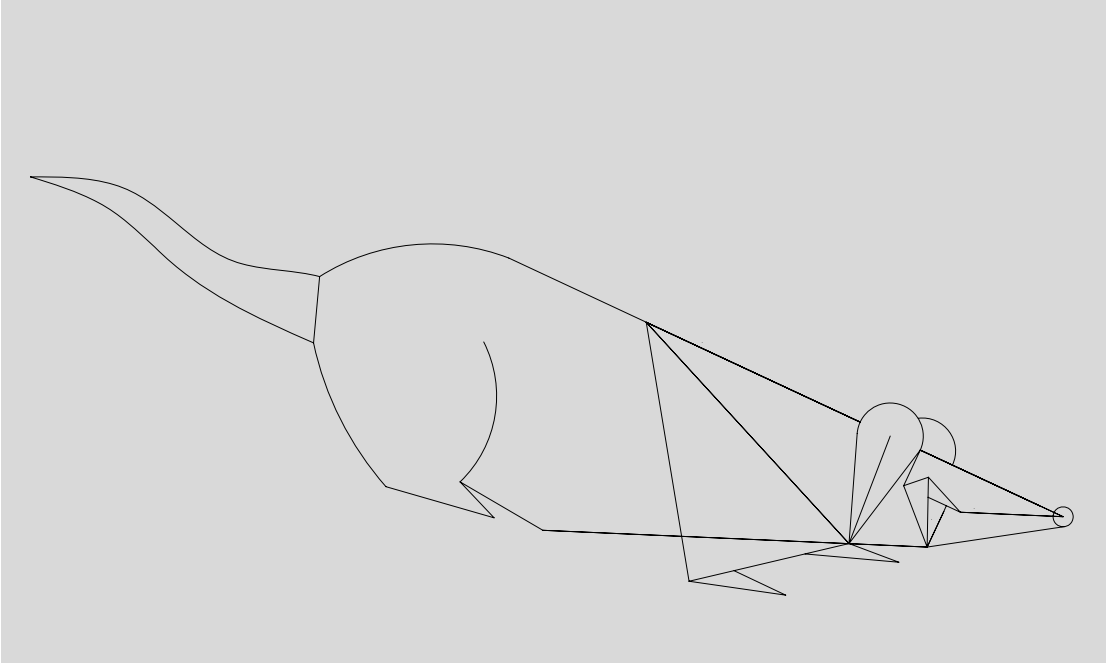
14. Crimp to get fingers

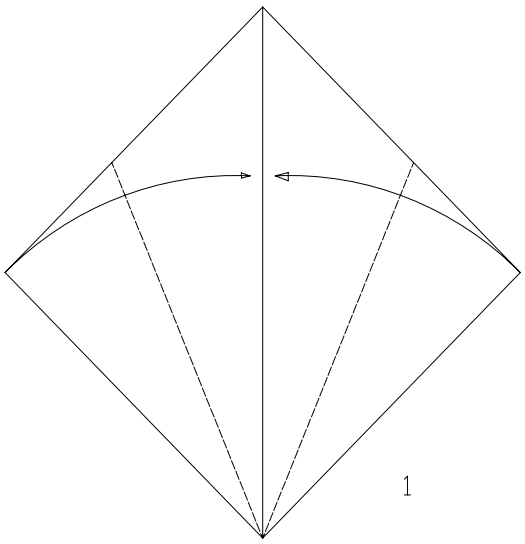
15. Finish

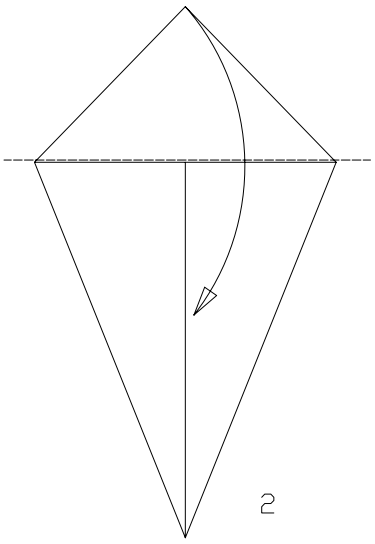
Please note. from step 12~14, you should adjust according to your taste.

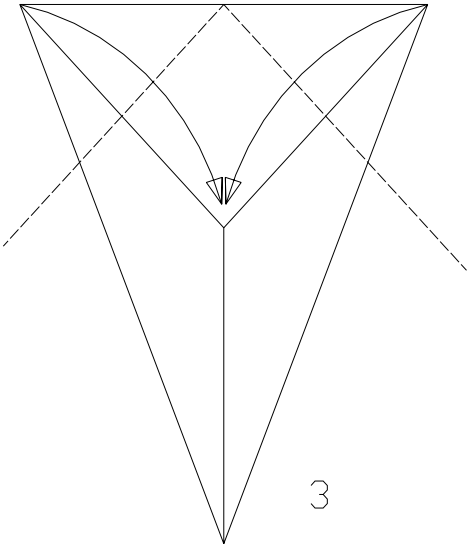
MOUSE

Design & Diagram MA YONG





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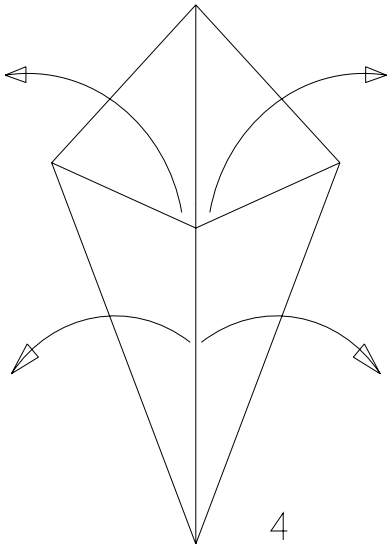
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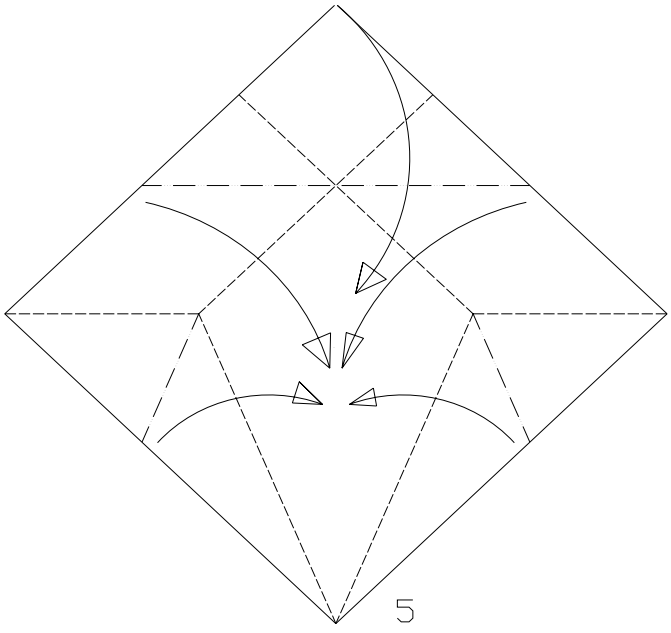
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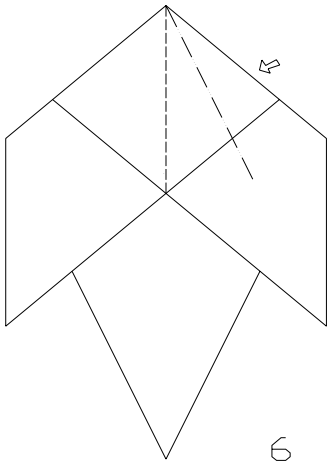

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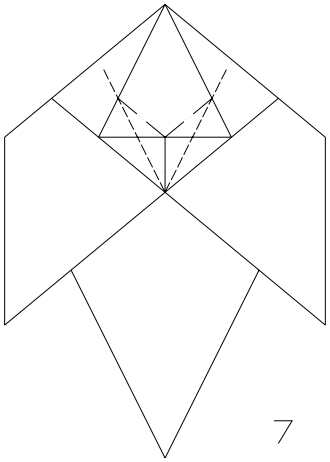

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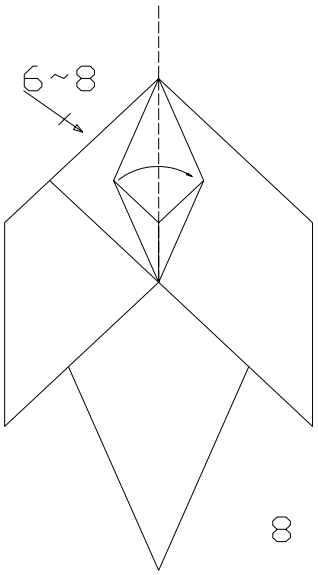

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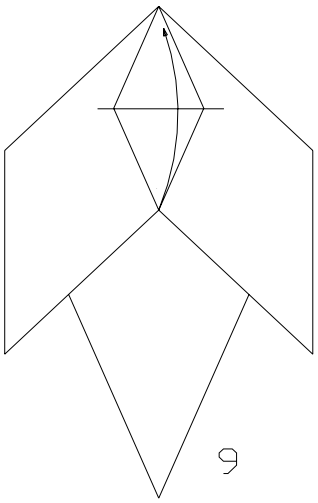

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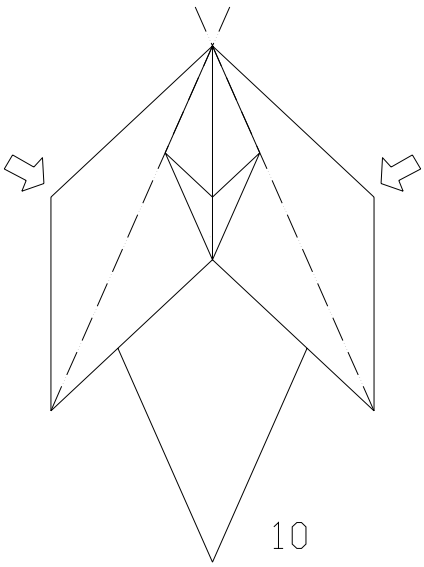

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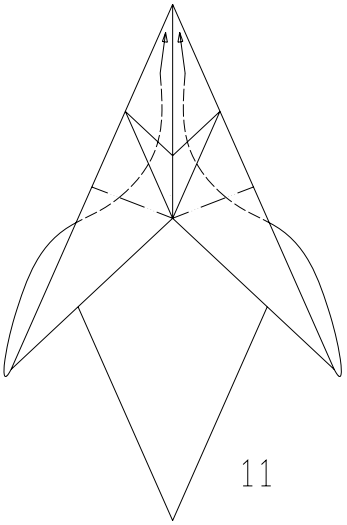

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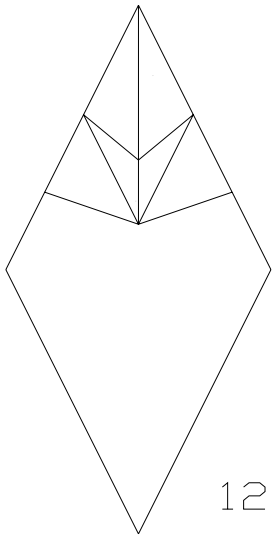
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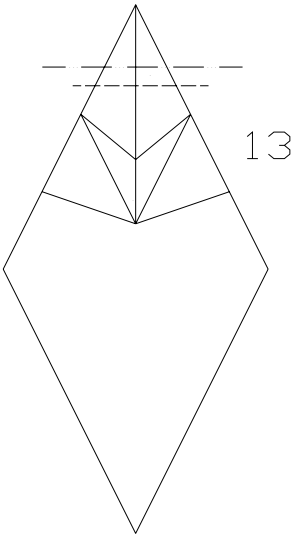
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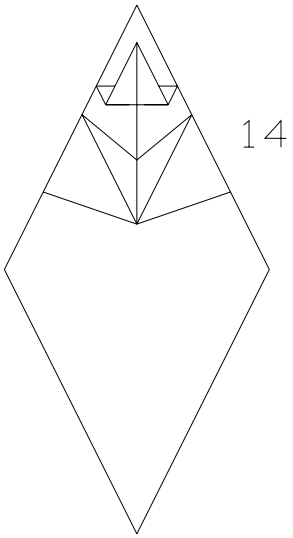
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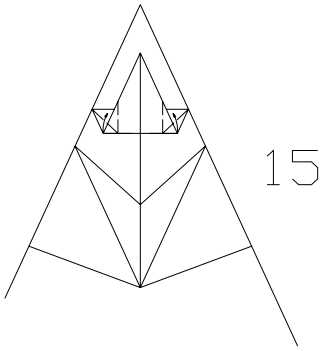
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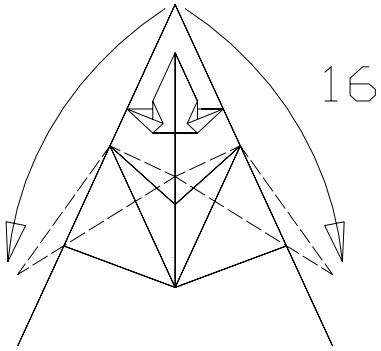
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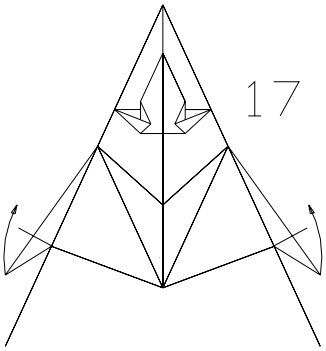
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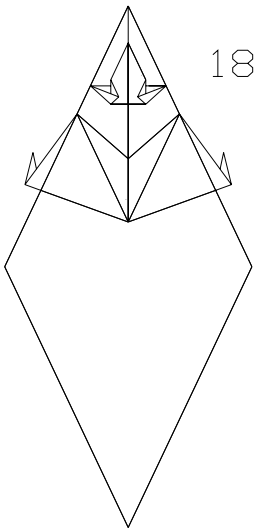
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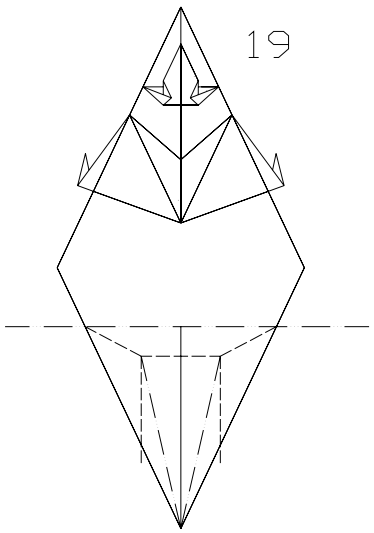
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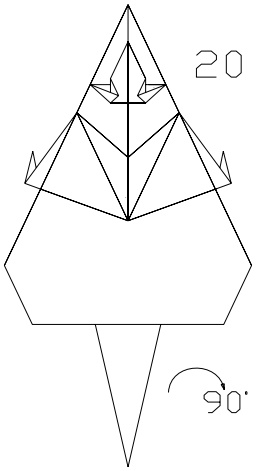
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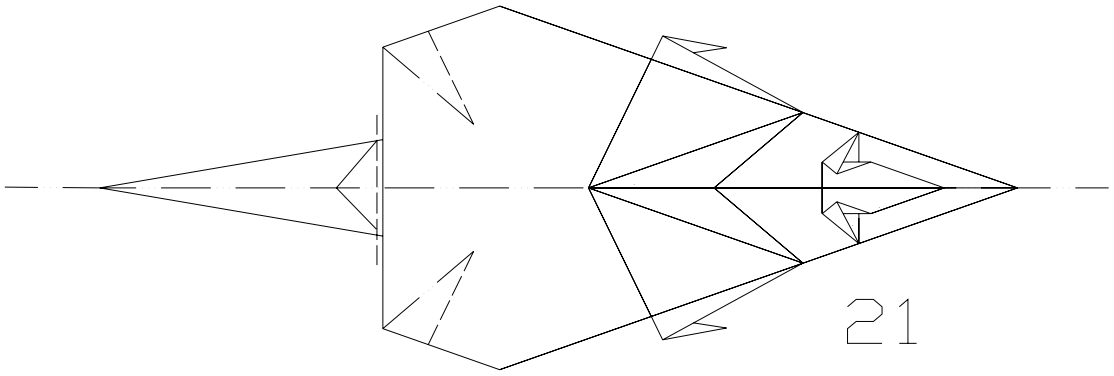
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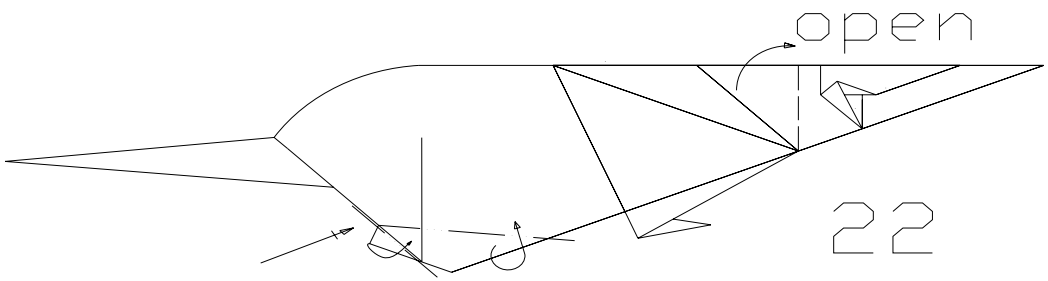
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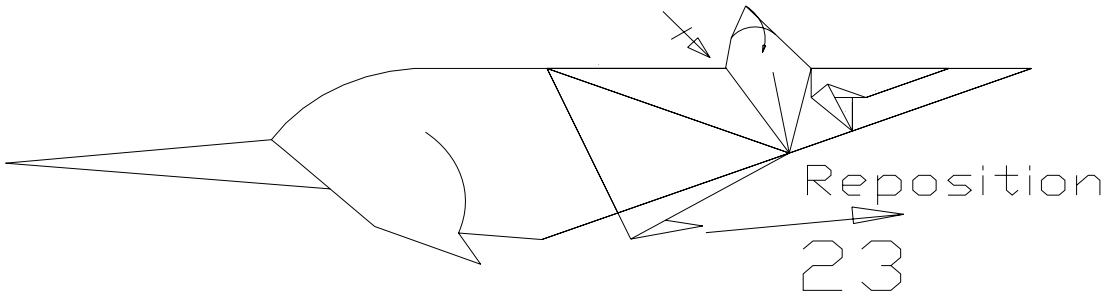
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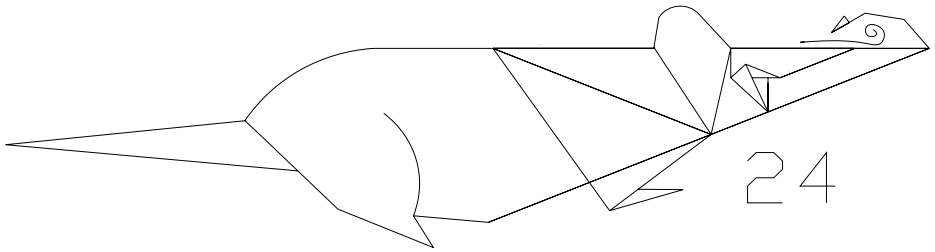
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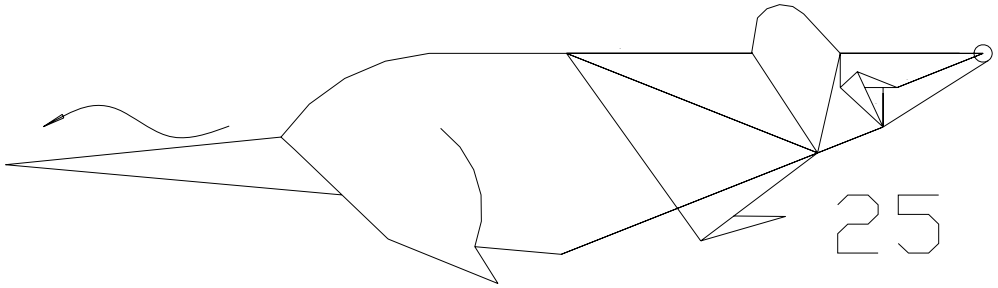
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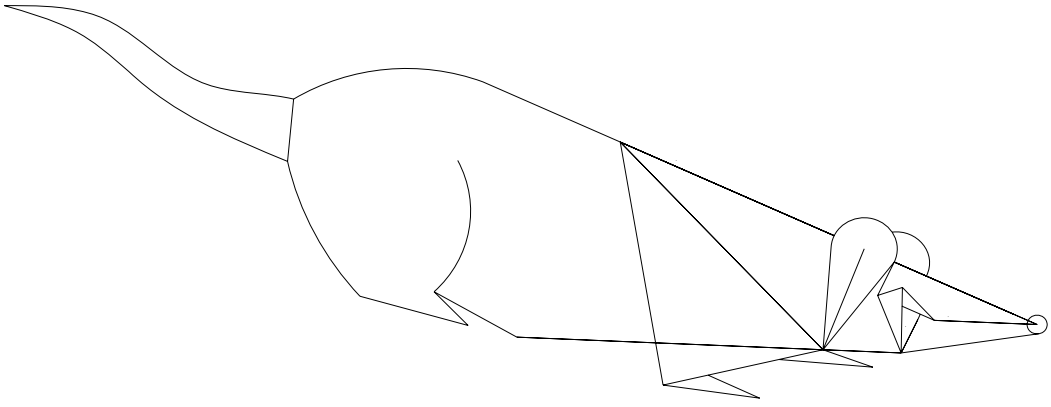
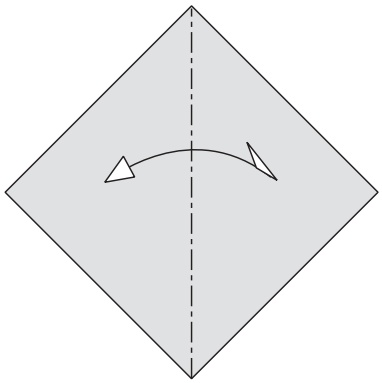
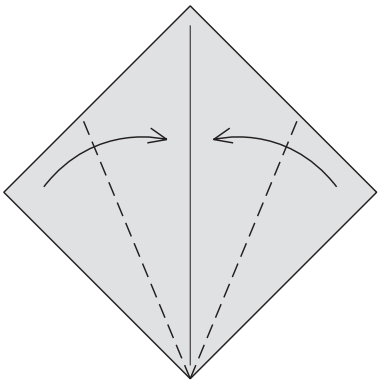


Spaceship by Marc Kirschenbaum (NY)

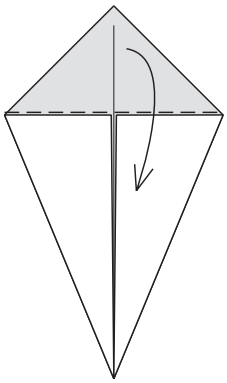
©1995



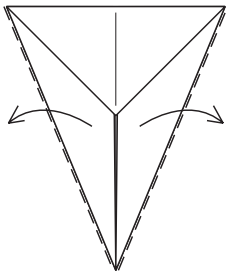
1. Precrease with a mountain fold.



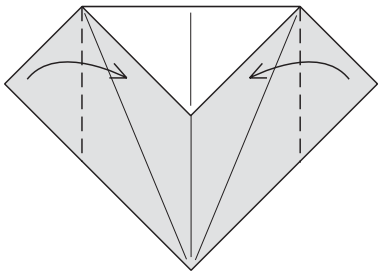
2. Valley fold the sides to the center.



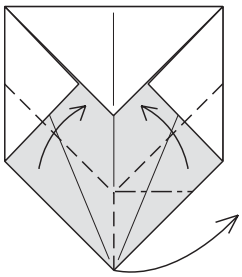
3. Valley fold down.



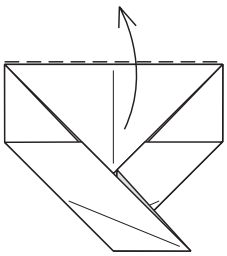
4. Unfold the sides.



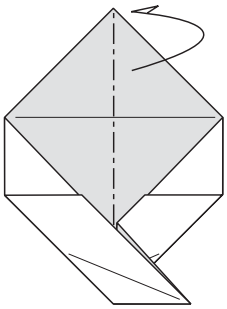
5. Valley fold the sides inwards.



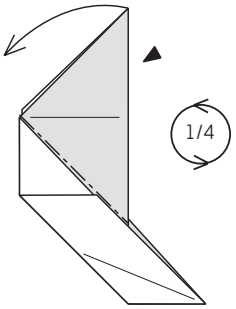
6. Rabbit ear the bottom.



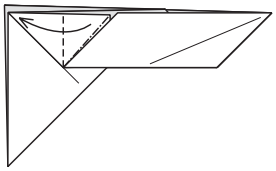
7. Unfold.



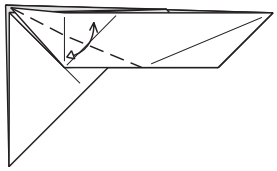
8. Mountain fold in half.



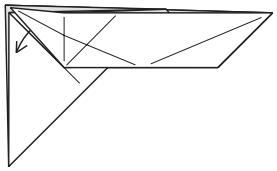
9. Reverse fold and rotate 1/4 turn.



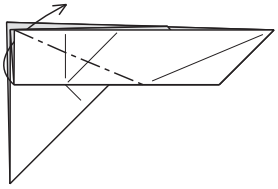
10. Pull out the original corner.



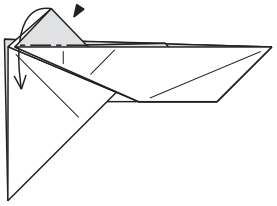
11. Precrease along the angle bisector.



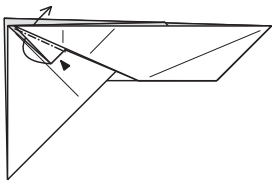
12. Pull out the corner.



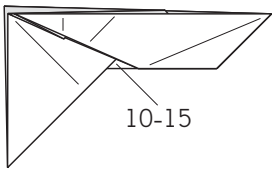
13. Reverse fold.



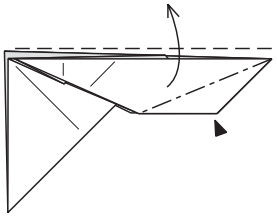
14. Reverse fold back down.



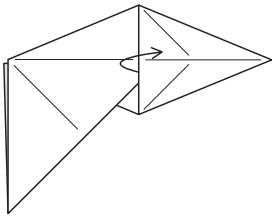
15. Reverse fold again.



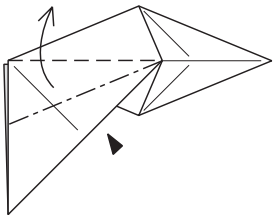
16. Repeat steps 10-15 behind.



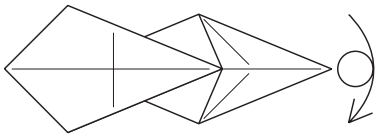
17. Raise the top layer while squash folding.



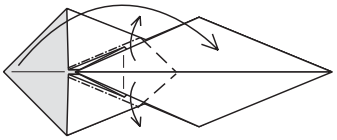
18. Wrap around the hidden corner.



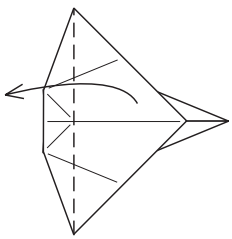
19. Squash fold.



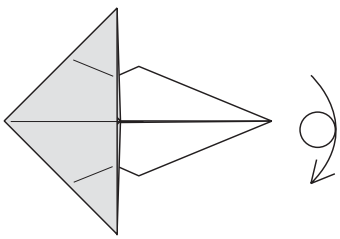
20. Turn over.



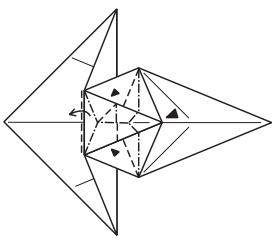
21. Spread apart the sides and squash down the center flap.



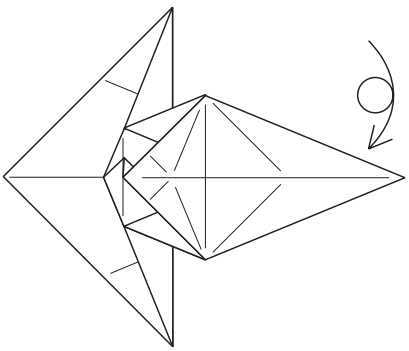
22. Valley fold.



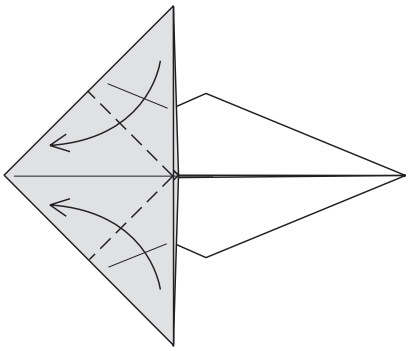
23. Turn over.



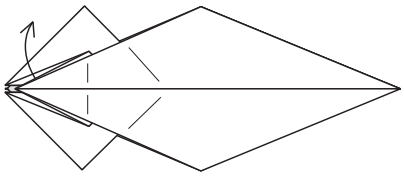
24. Spread squash, while folding the resulting center ridge to one side.



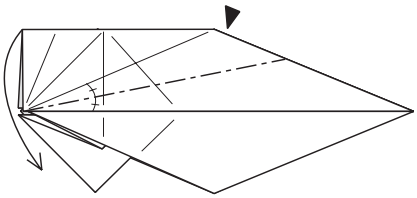
25. Turn over.



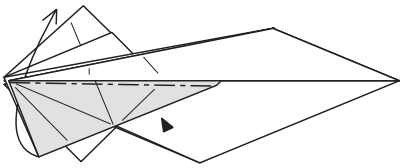
26. Valley fold the large flaps over.



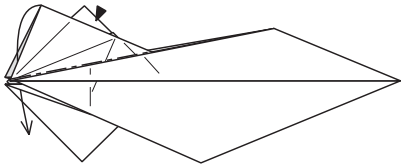
27. Undo the series of reverse folds.



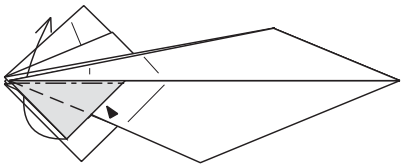
28. Closed reverse fold along the angle bisector.



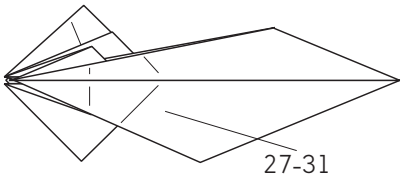
29. Reverse fold back up.



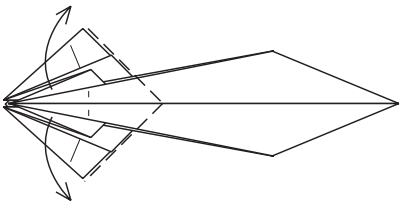
30. Reverse fold down.



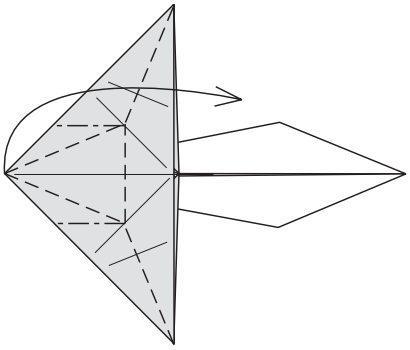
31. Reverse fold in and out along the existing creases.



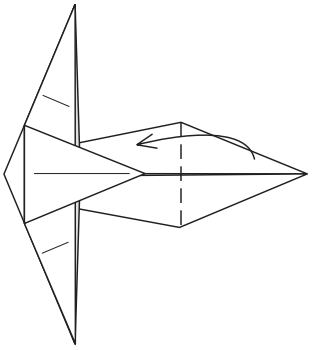
32. Repeat steps 27-31 on the bottom.



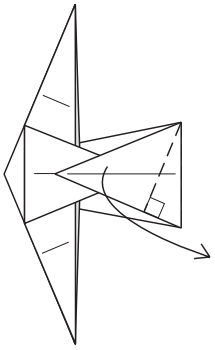
33. Swing the flaps outwards.



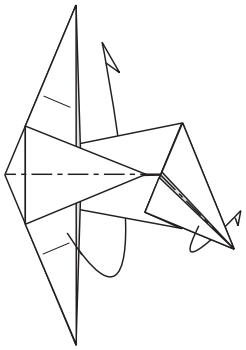
34. Using the angle bisectors, collapse the flap over.



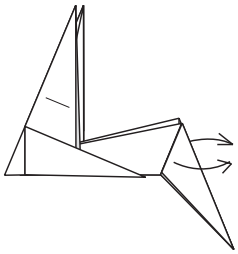
35. Valley fold.



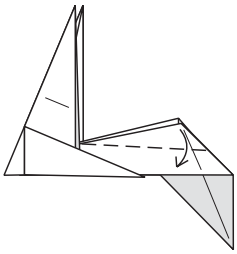
36. Valley fold down.



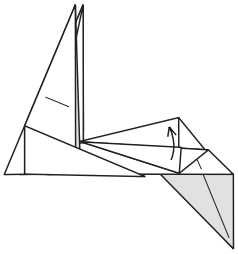
37. Mountain fold in half while swiveling the front flat.



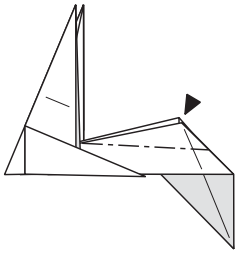
38. Slide out a single layer at each side.



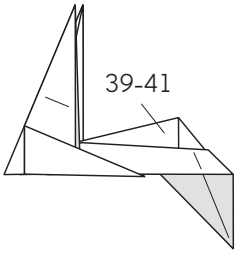
39. Valley fold down.



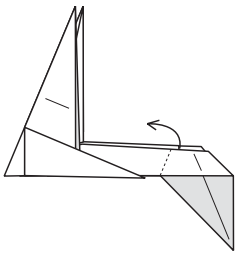
40. Unfold.



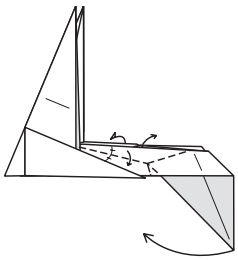
41. Sink triangularly.



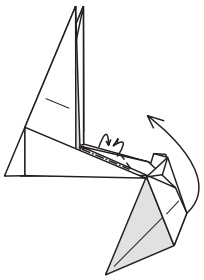
42. Repeat steps 39-41 behind.



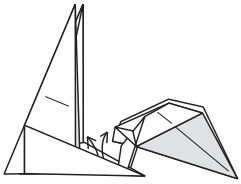
43. Reverse fold the center flap as far as possible.



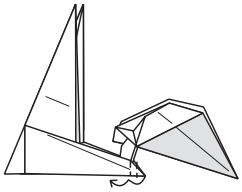
44. Valley fold the sides down, allowing small squashes to form and the colored flap to crimp inwards.



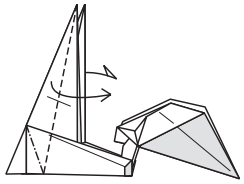
45. Crimp the flap upwards.



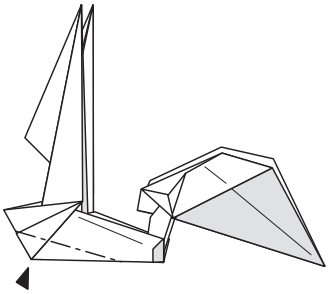
46. Slide a single layer up at each side.



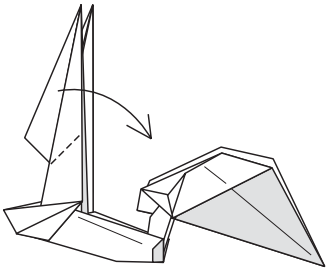
47. Outside reverse fold the corner over and over.



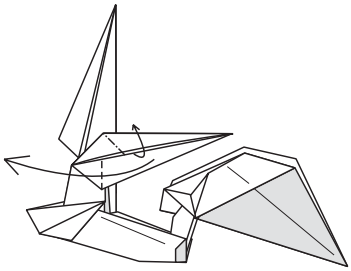
48. Crimp the outer edges forward.



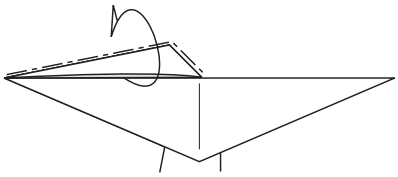
49. Carefully closed sink the corner.



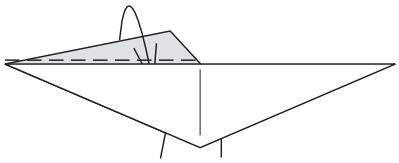
50. Valley fold the cluster of flaps over.



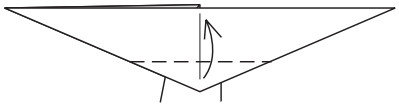
51. Swing the flap over while pulling two layers up.



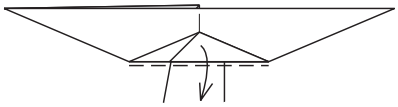
52. Wrap around two layers.



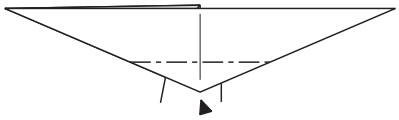
53. Tuck the flap into the pocket.



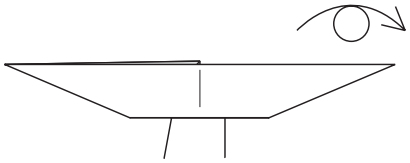
54. Valley fold up as far as possible.



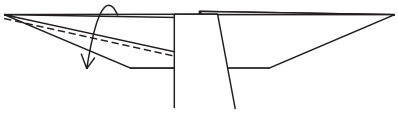
55. Unfold.



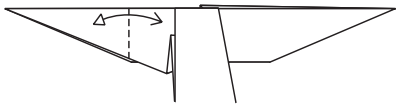
56. Closed sink along the existing crease.



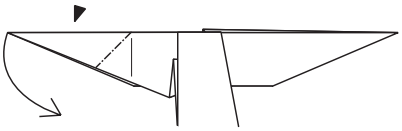
57. Turn over.



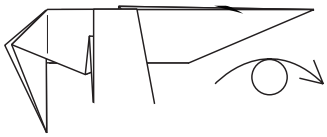
58. Swivel down two layers.



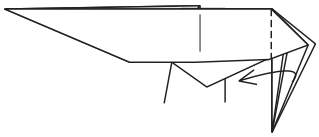
59. Precrease, aligning with the corner behind.



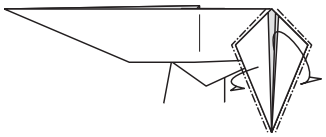
60. Reverse fold, distributing the thin center layers behind.



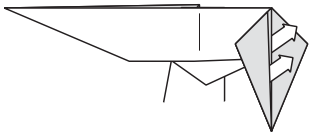
61. Turn over.



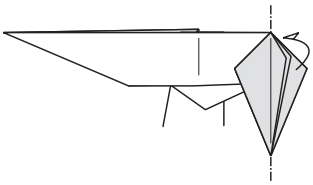
60. Open out the flap.



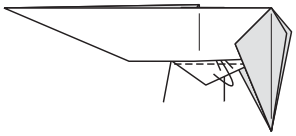
61. Wrap around one layer at the left and two layers at the right.



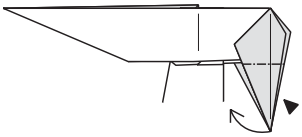
62. Unsink the two small flaps.



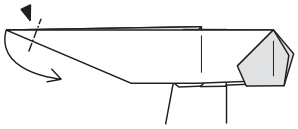
63. Mountain fold the back layer.



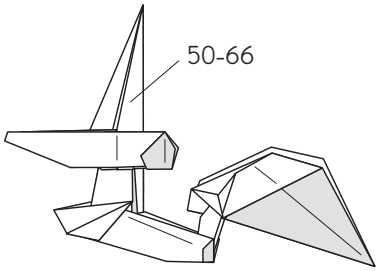
64. Valley fold the protruding corner inside.



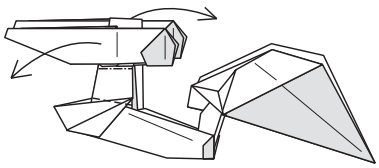
65. Reverse fold.



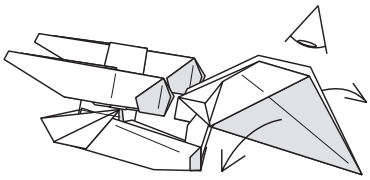
66. Reverse fold the tip.



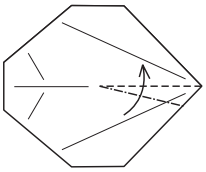
67. Repeat steps 50-66 behind.



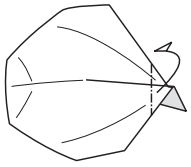
68. Pull the flaps outwards.



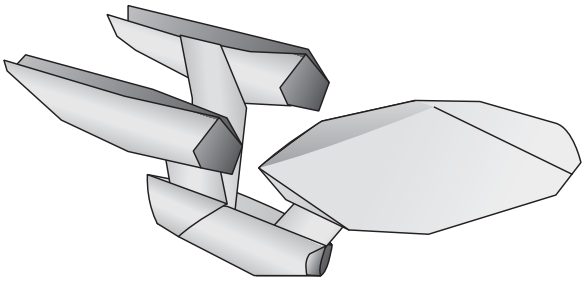
69. Spread apart the front flap.



70. View from previous step. Form a pleat, allowing the flap to become convex.



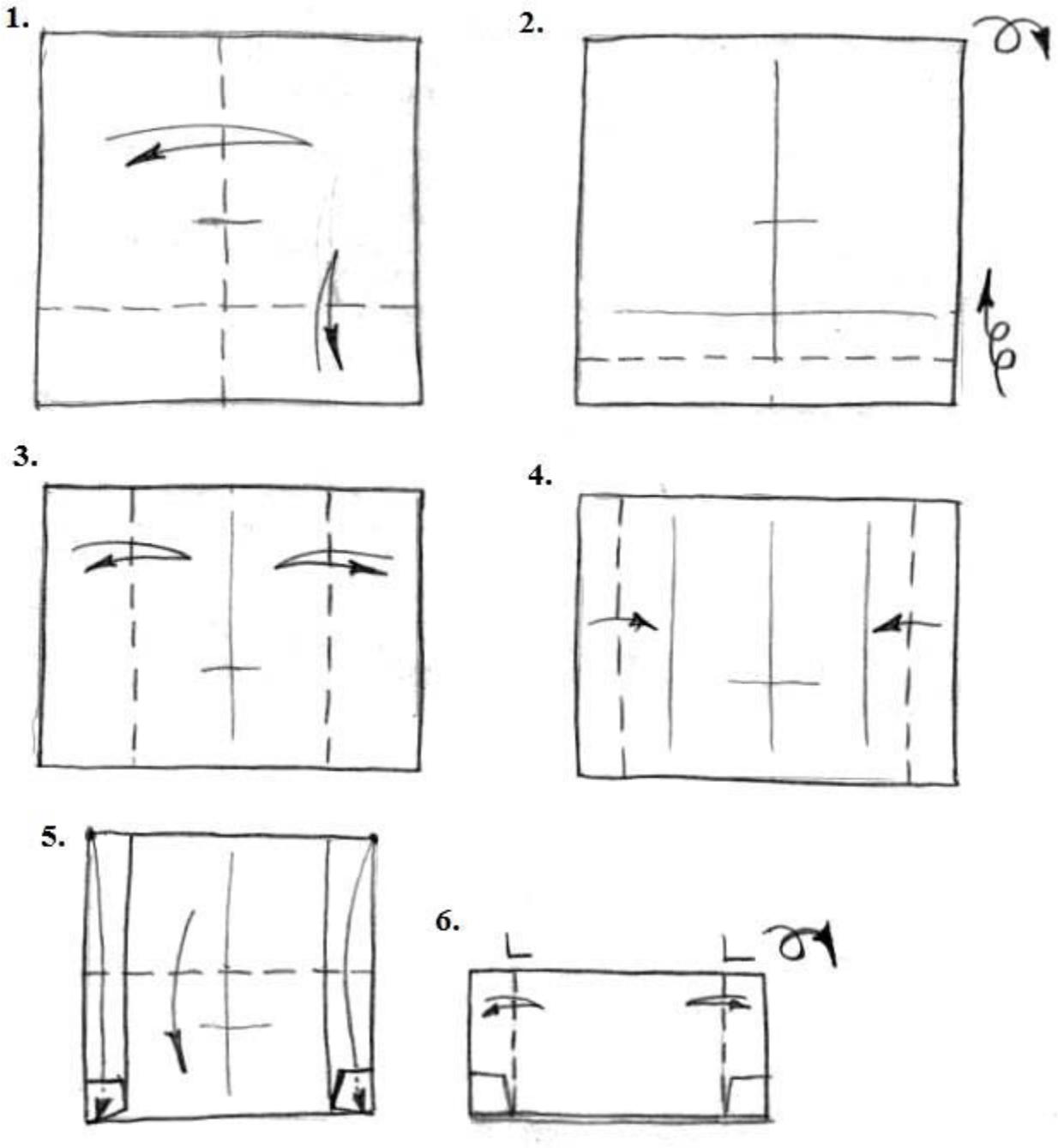
71. Mountain fold.



73. Completed ***Spaceship***.
©1995 Marc Kirschenbaum

ПОДСТАВКА ДЛЯ КАЛЕНДАРИКОВ И ВИЗИТОК

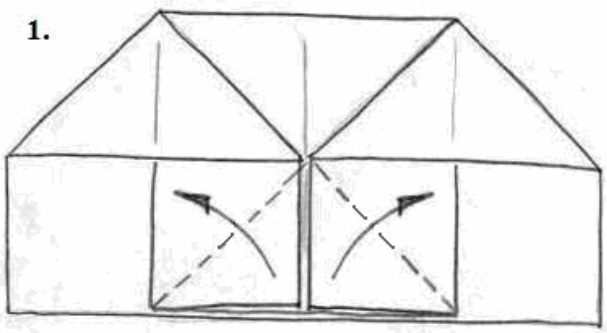
Калистратова Маша, 8 лет, г.Енисейск, Россия

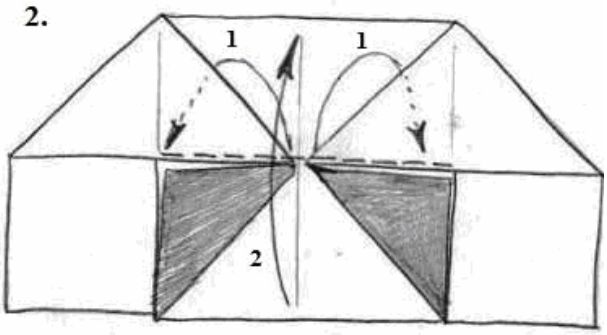


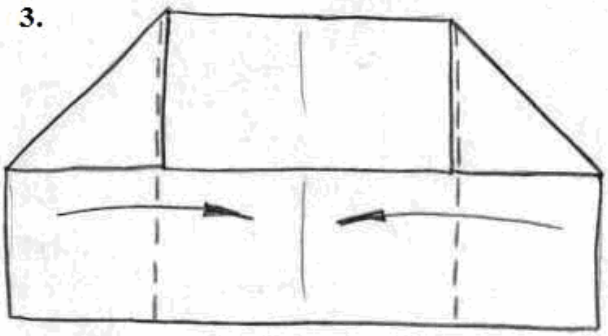
1. На квадрате наметить линии.
5. Верхнюю сторону заготовки согнуть к нижней. Правый и левый углы заправить в карманы.
6. По намеченным линиям согнуть и разогнуть под прямым углом. Перевернуть. В карман подставки можно вставлять записки, фотографии, календарики, визитки.

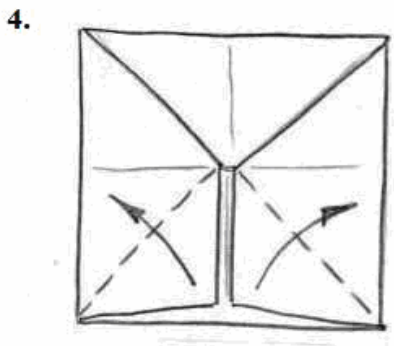
КОШЕЛЕК

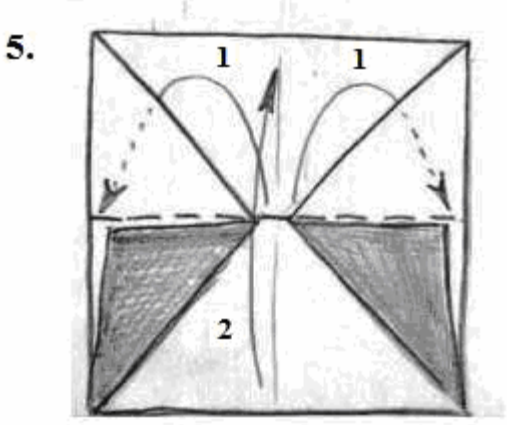
Калистратова Маша, 8 лет, г.Енисейск, Россия









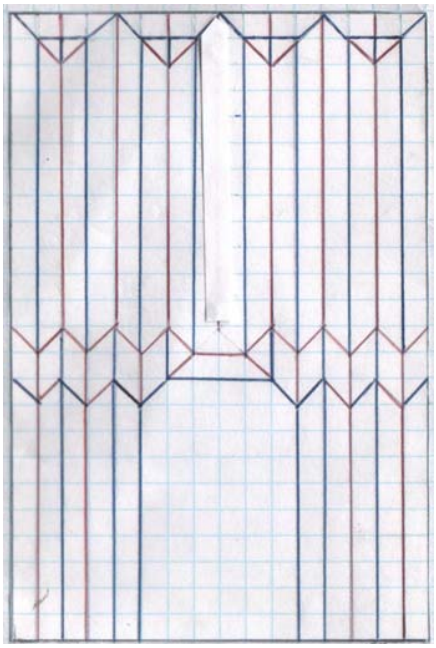


1. Базовая форма «Дом». Отогнуть треугольники.
2. Среднюю часть заготовки поднять вверх по намеченной линии. Закрашенные треугольники заправить в карманы.
5. Совершить действия, подобные действиям этапа 2.

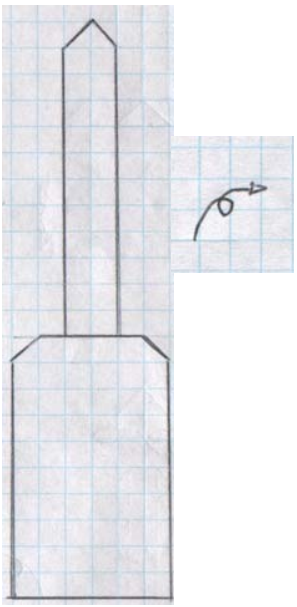
Acoustic Guitar by Matthew Wisby – June 2008

Acoustic Guitar By Matthew Wisby

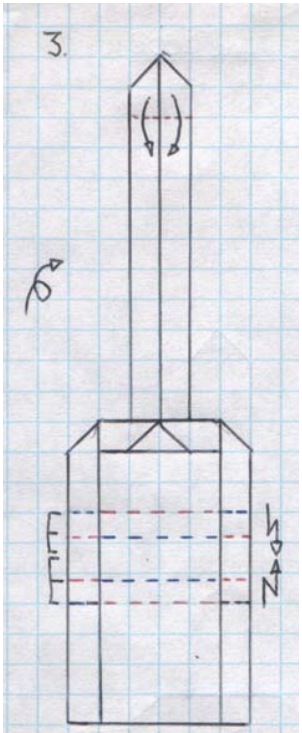
Use a sheet of A4 / silver rectangle.



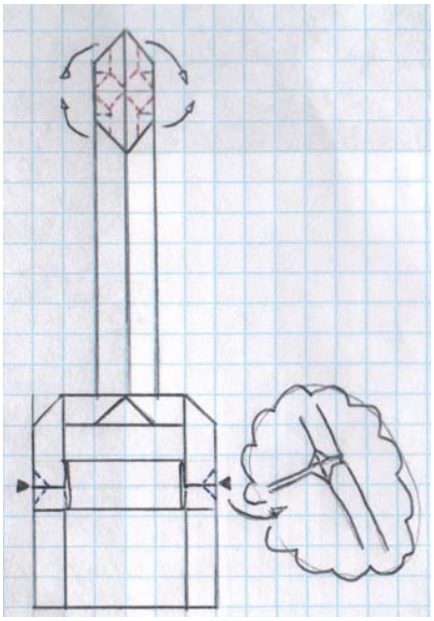
1. Precrease



2. Collapse. Turn over.

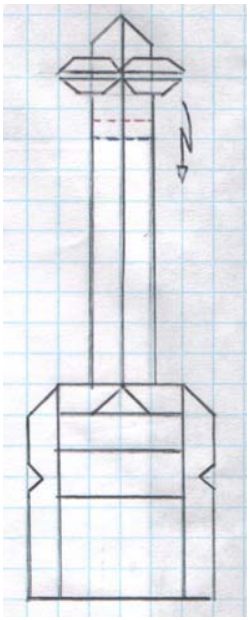


3. Fold down the top two points. Crimp the body.

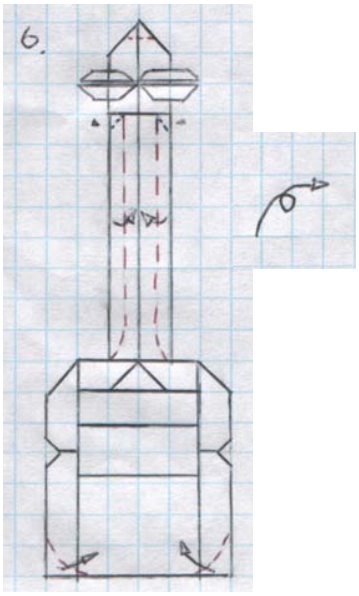


4. Rabbit ear the keys. Sink where indicated and perform swivel folds to round the corners.

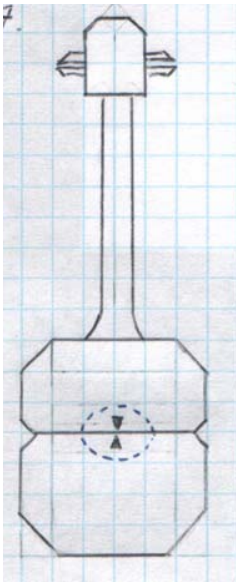
Acoustic Guitar by Matthew Wisby – June 2008



5. Pleat the neck.



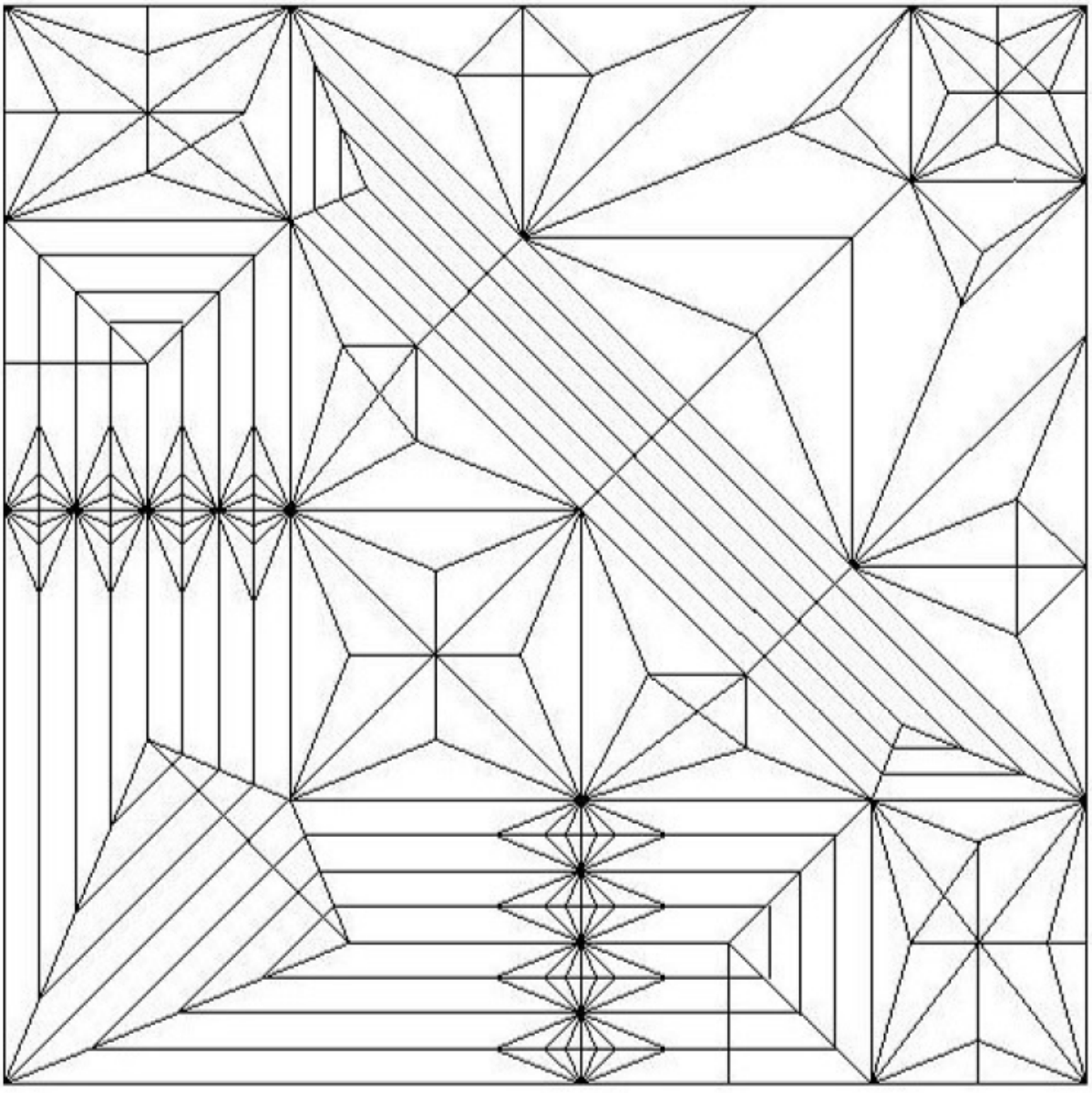
6. Thin the neck with swivel folds. Shape the head and body. Turn over.



7. Push the layers back to form the sound hole.

8. Finished guitar.

Michael Secrist - Therizinosaurus

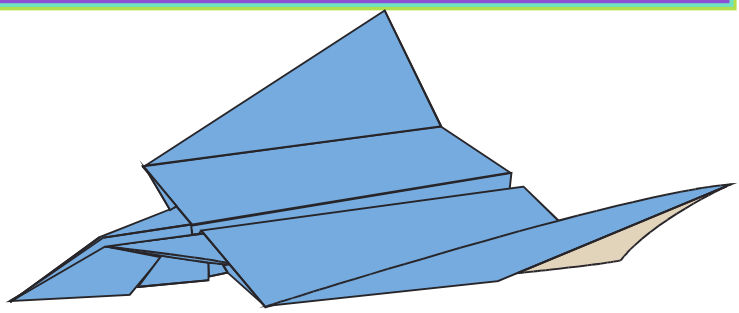


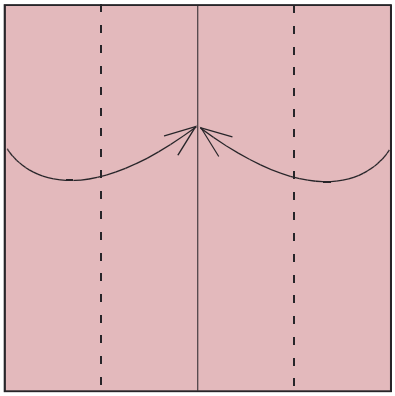
Shaping Tips: The tail will be too long, crimp it to half its length. The feet can be formed the same way as Kamiya's Ancient Dragon's feet. The pleats in the middle can be ignored, or spread out for feathers depending on your preference.

Reference Points: The graft for the claws and toes takes up 2/7 of the edge
The bird base for the head should be about 1/3 the distance from the diagonal pleats to the corner (measured along the diagonal).

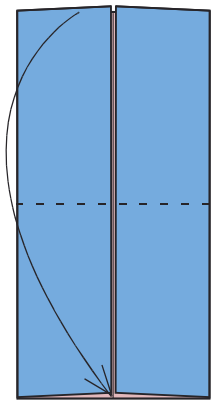
The Un-unfoldable Airplane

Once upon a time the Origami genius John Cunliffe came up with a box that was easier to fold than un-fold. Naturally, one needs a paper airplane with such properties.

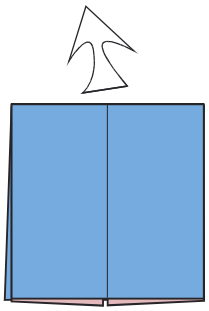




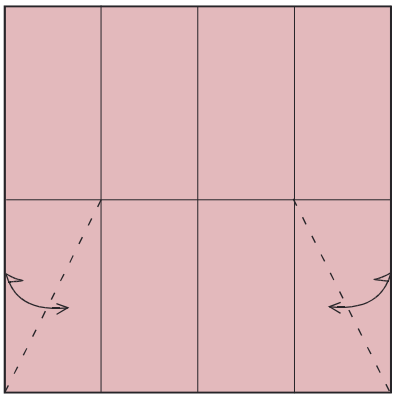
1. Cupboard fold on both sides.



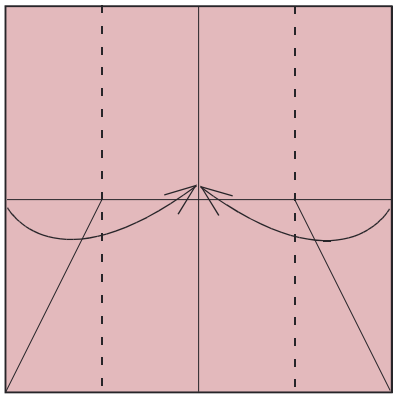
2. Valley fold in half lengthwise.



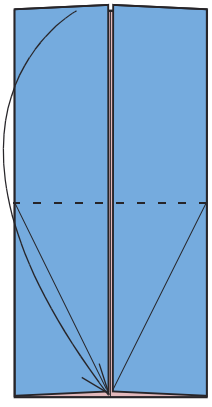
3. Unfold to step 1.



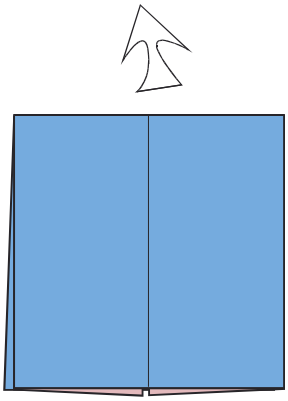
4. Valley fold and unfold from the corner to the intersection shown.



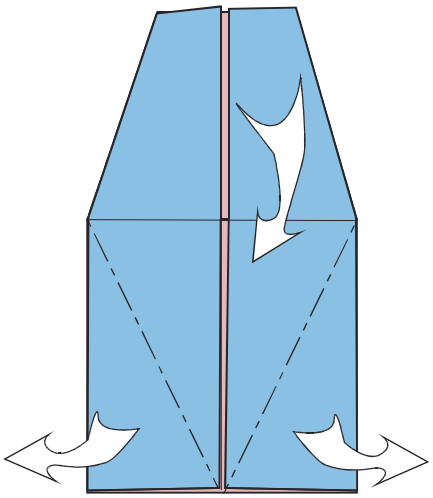
5. Reform the cupboarrd fold.



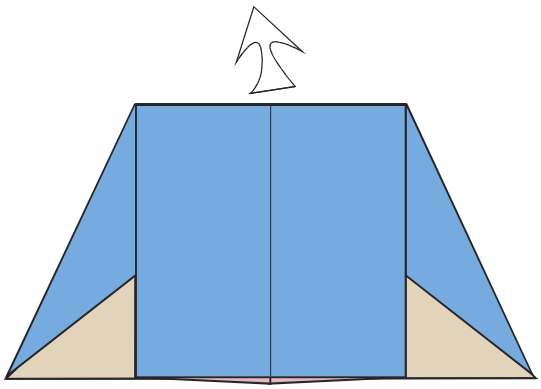
6. Valley fold in half lengthwise.



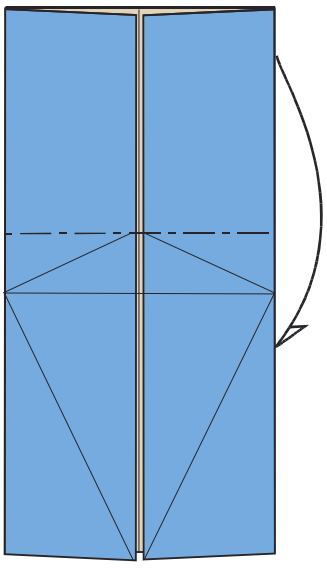
7. Pick up the top layer partway.



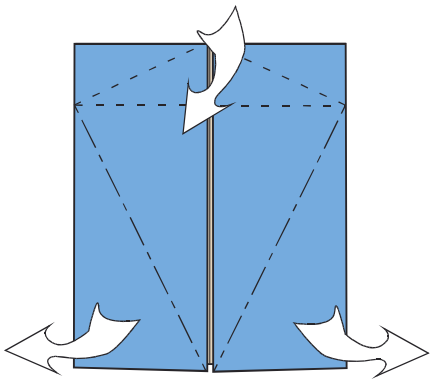
8. Pull out the flaps and mountain fold on the creases made in step 4, while putting top back down. Flatten and crease well.



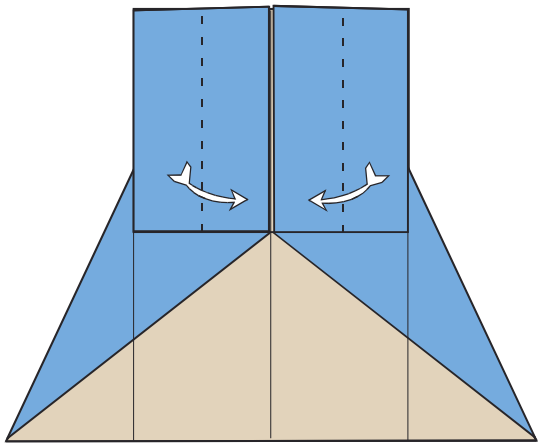
9. Unfold to step 2.



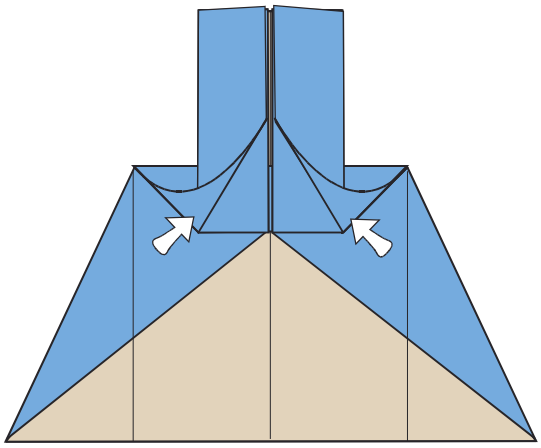
10. Mountain fold behind at the indicated creases.



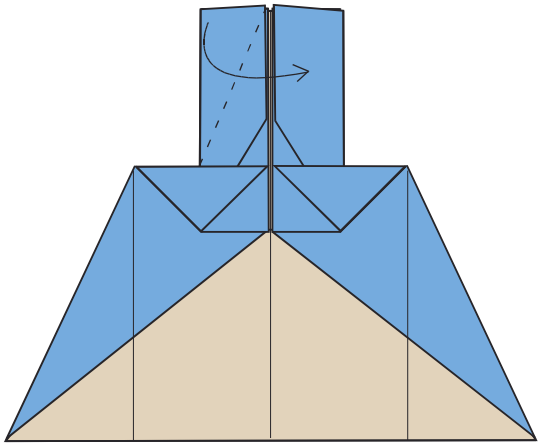
11. Re-fold along the creases made in step 8, bringing the uppermost portion back up again.



12. Cupboard fold the top layer only.

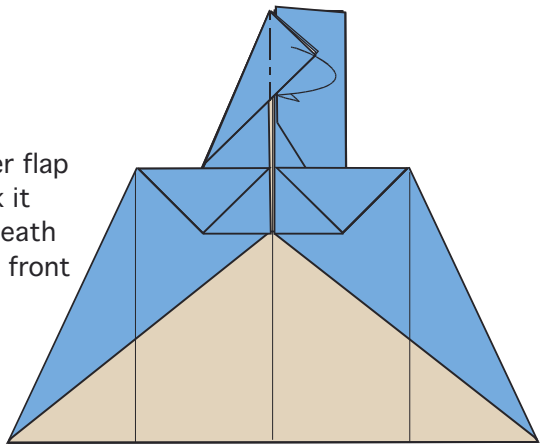


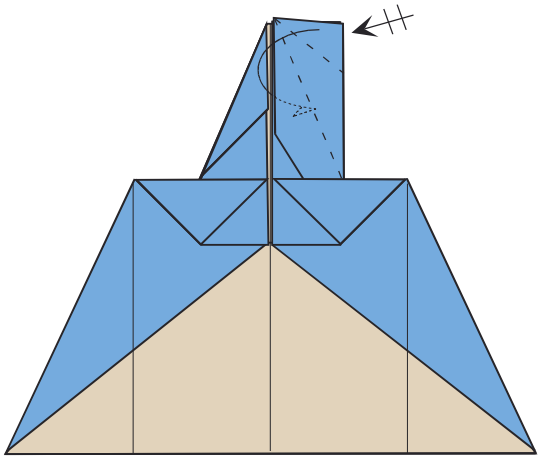
13. Flatten the resulting pockets.



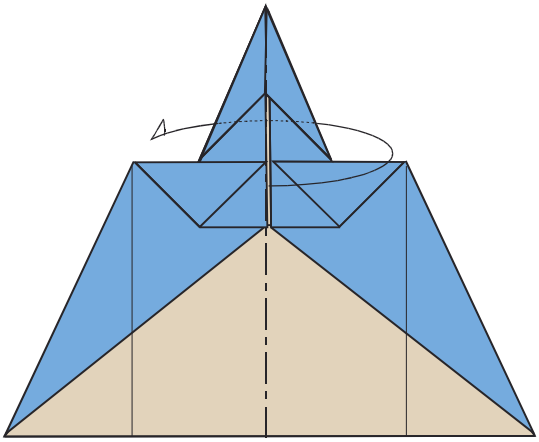
14. Valley fold the top.

15. Mountain fold the upper flap at the midline, and tuck it under all the layers beneath it. This should lock the front in place.

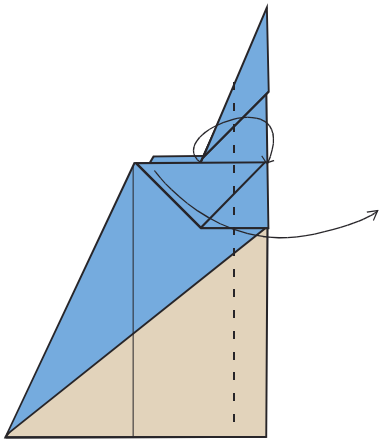




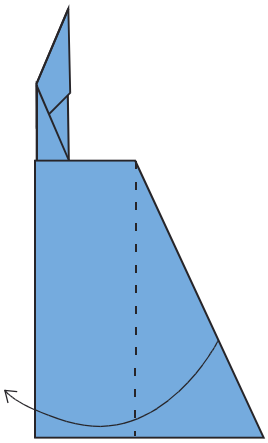
16. Repeat steps 14 and 15 on the other side.



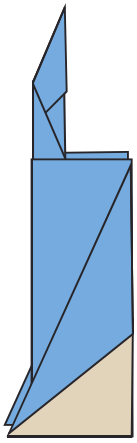
17. Mountain fold the whole thing in half.



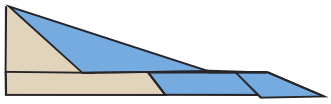
18. Valley fold the wing down by halving the area in front. Repeat behind.



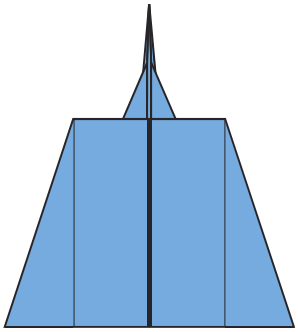
19. Valley fold the stabilizers along a pre-existing crease.



20. All done!



Side View

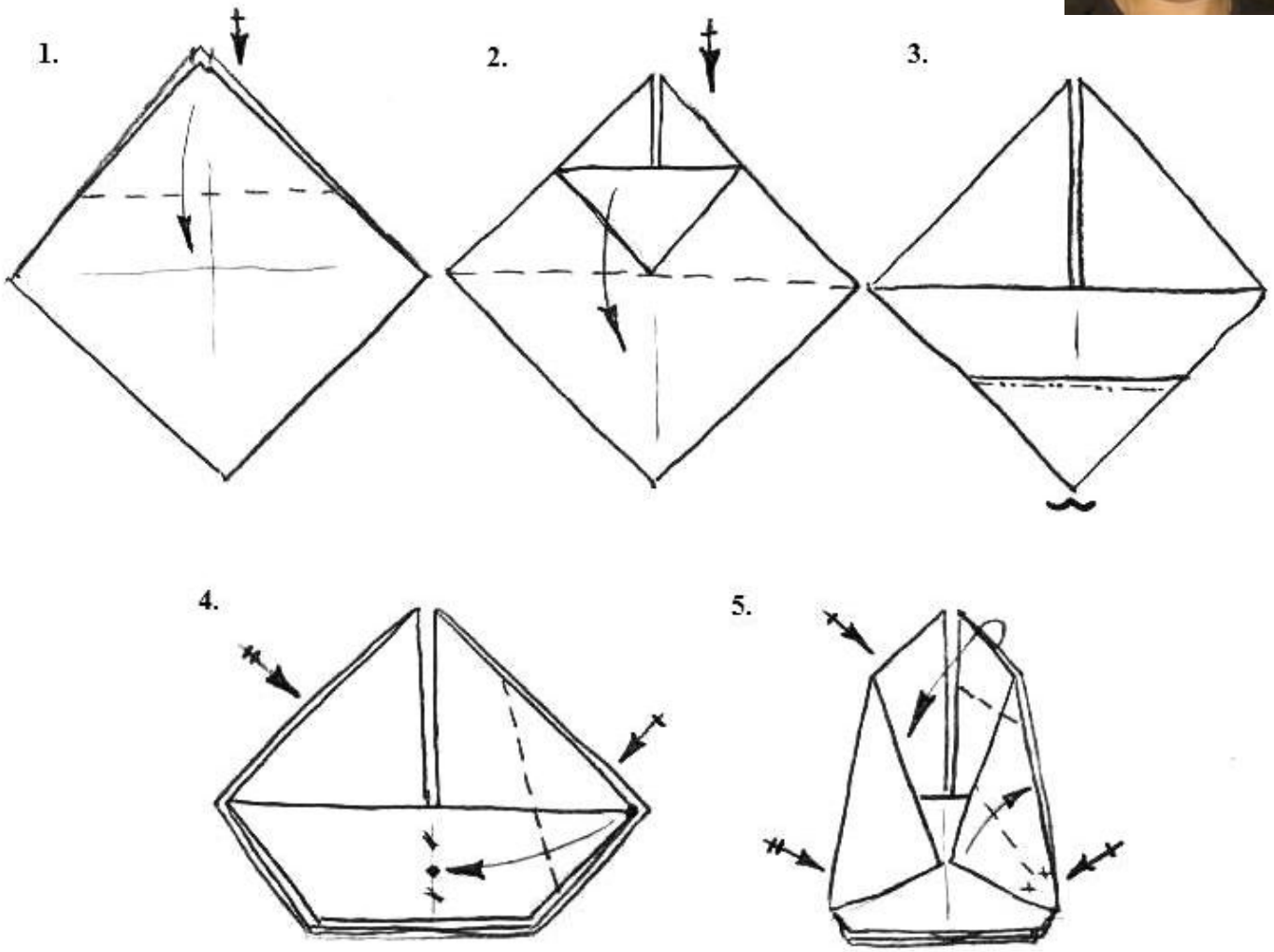


Top View

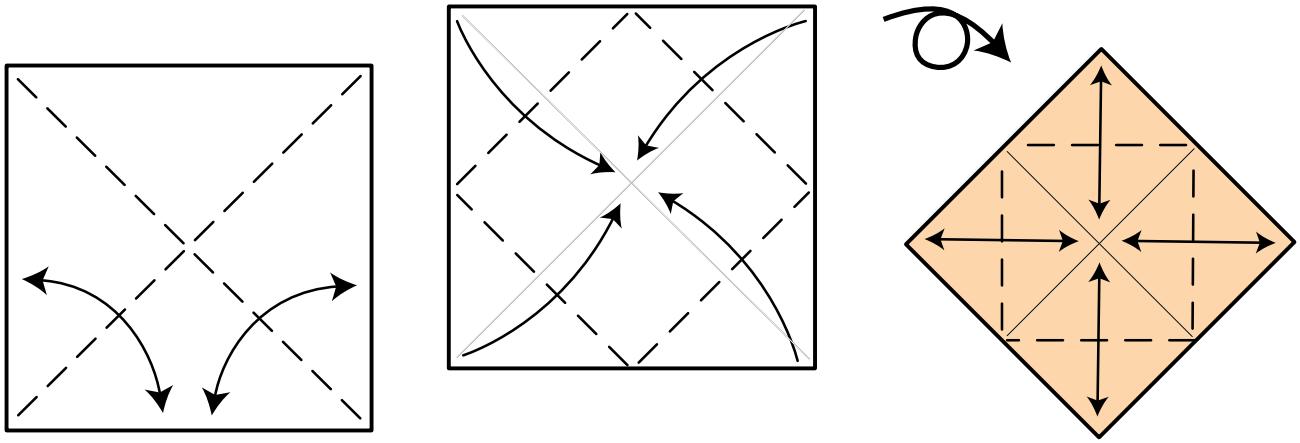
Front View

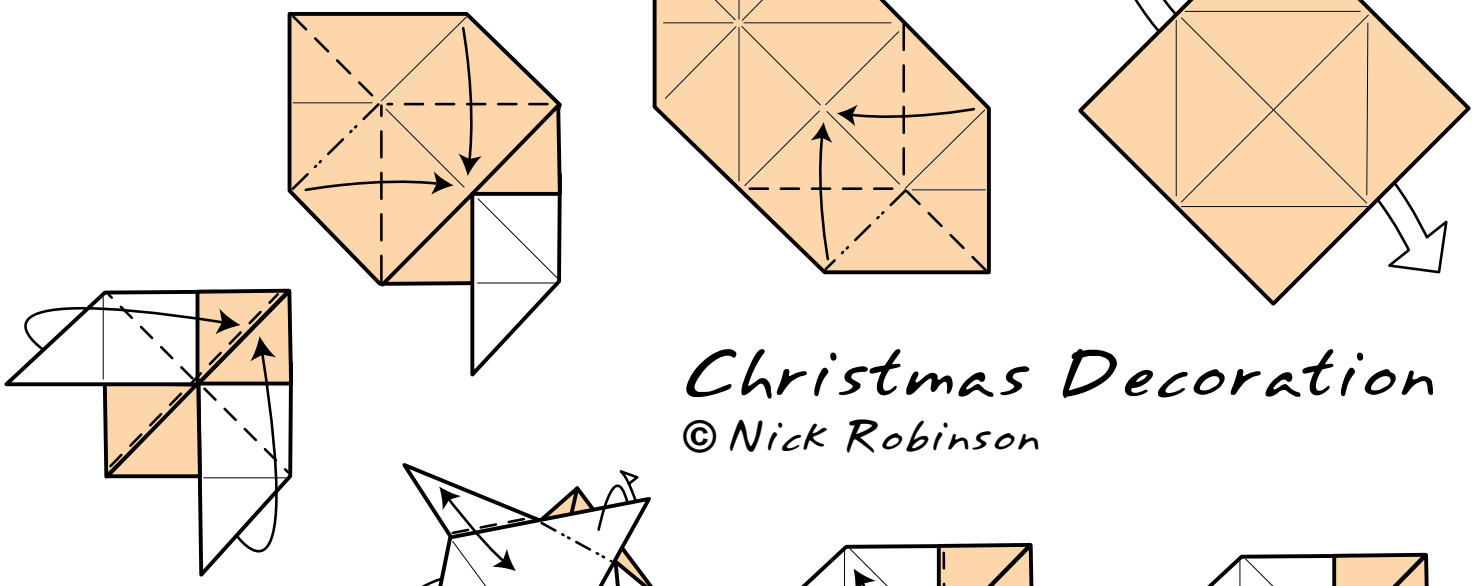
ВЛЮБЛЕННАЯ ПАРА ПИНГВИНОВ

Распуткина Настя, 10 лет
г. Енисейск, Россия



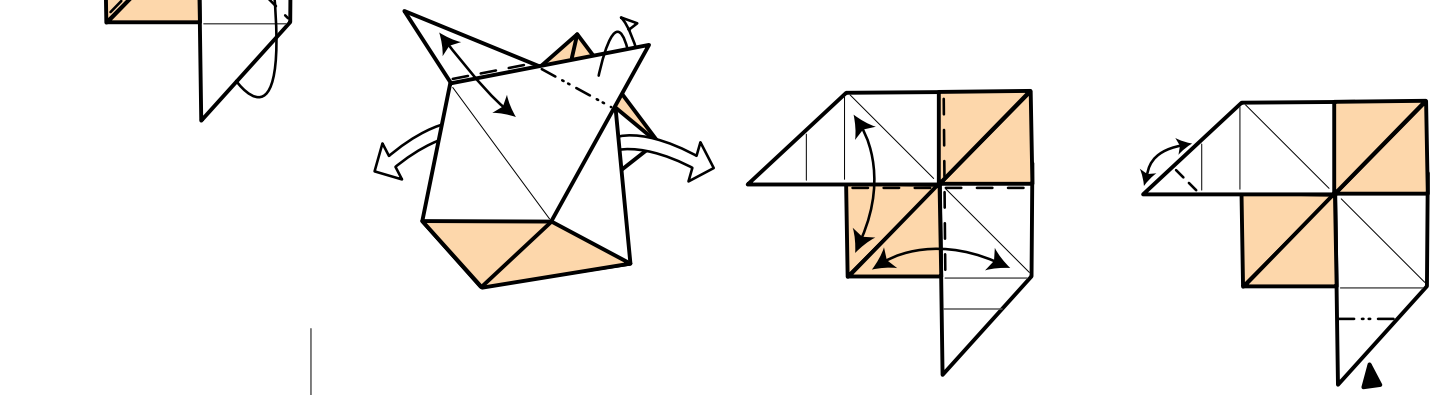
1. Базовую форму «Двойной квадрат» раскрывающимся углом положить вверх. Верхний прямой угол согнуть к центру заготовки. Повторить сзади.
2. Верхнюю часть отогнуть вниз. Повторить сзади.
3. Нижний не раскрывающийся угол вдавить внутрь.
4. Справа согнуть треугольник, совмещая отмеченные точки. Слева и сзади повторить действие.
5. Вывернуть головку пингвину «шапочкой». Повторить слева. Отогнуть крыло, деля угол пополам. С тремя оставшимися крыльями повторить то же самое.

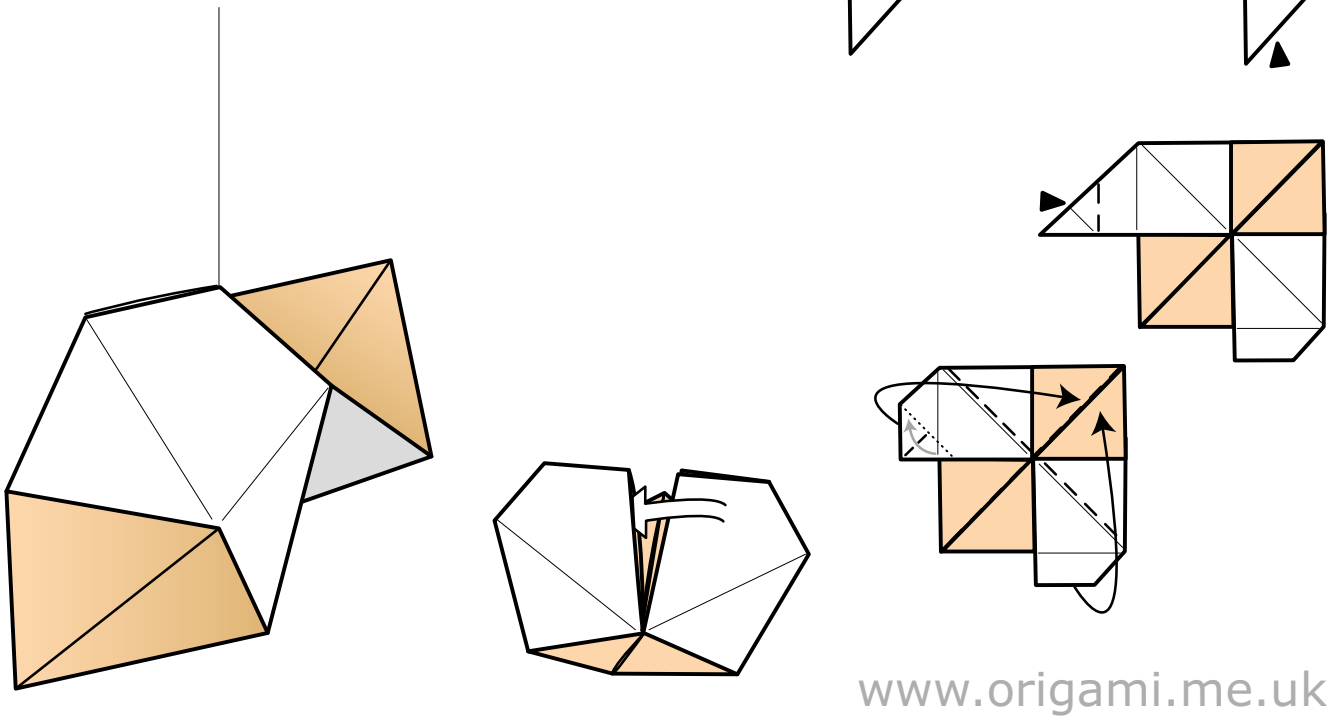




Christmas Decoration

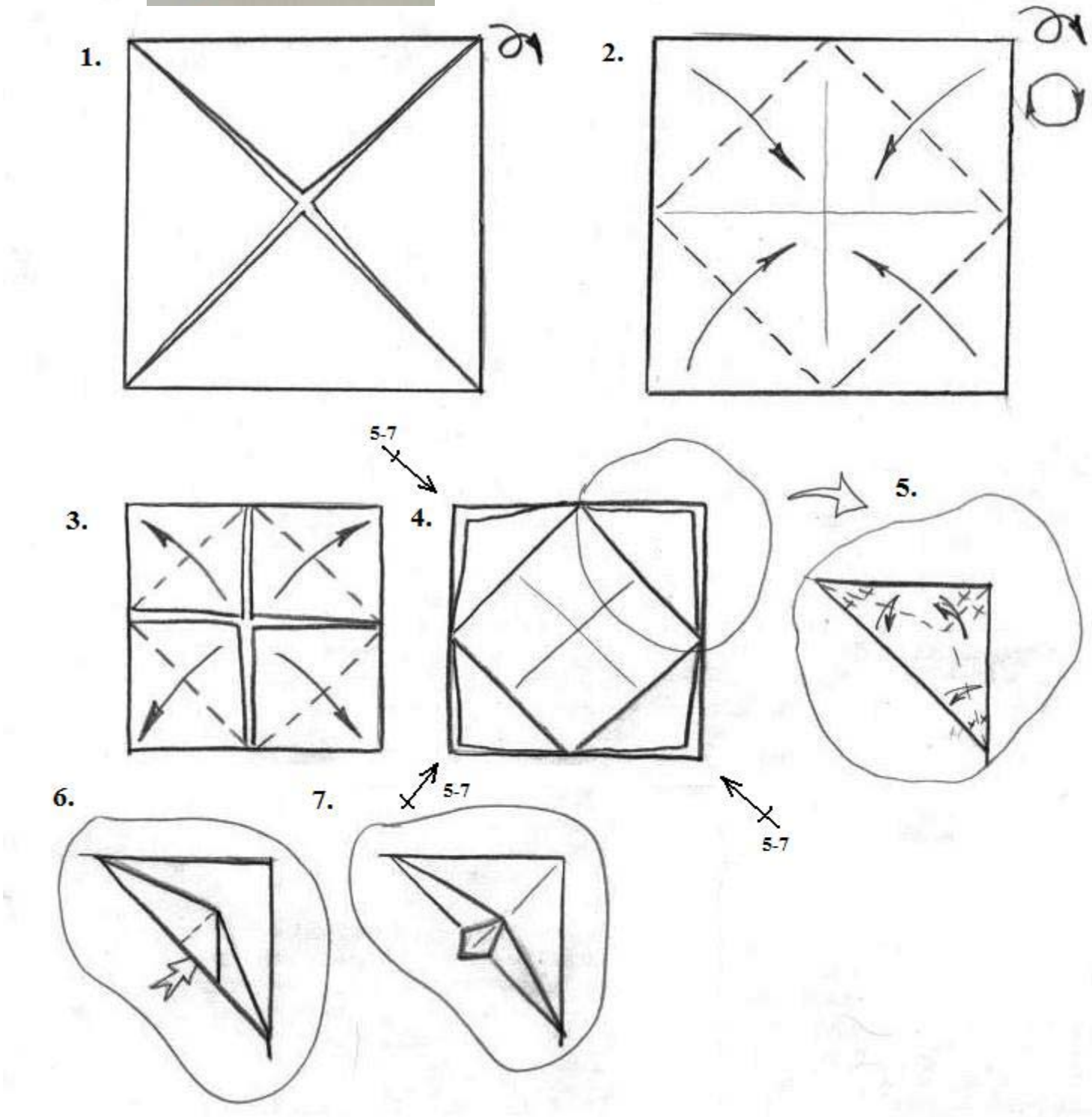
© Nick Robinson





ПОДСТАВКА ДЛЯ ФОТО

Беспалова Николь, 8 лет, г.Енисейск, Россия

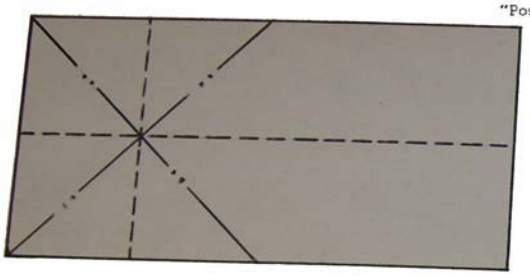


1. Базовая форма «Блин». Перевернуть.

5. Верхний правый угол предыдущего действия крупно. Все три угла треугольника разделить пополам. Линии сгибов проходят до центра треугольника. Действия 5-7 повторить с оставшимися тремя треугольниками.

Olga Soukharevsky - Postcard with Bells

"Postcard with bells" authour Olga Soukharevsky, Ukraine
part1



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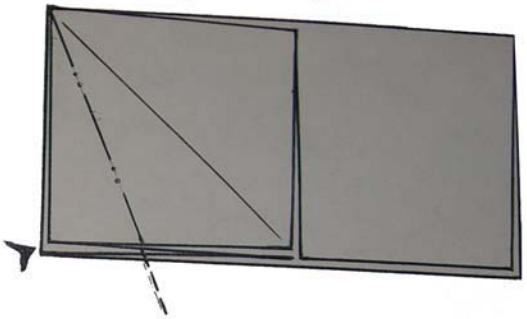

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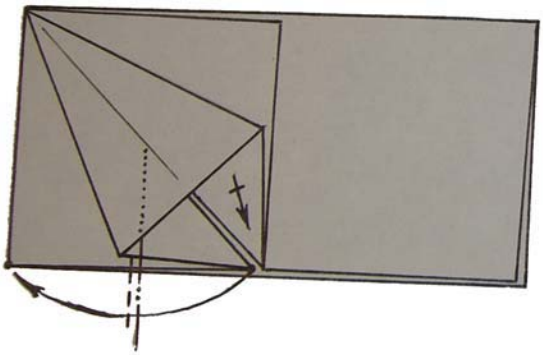

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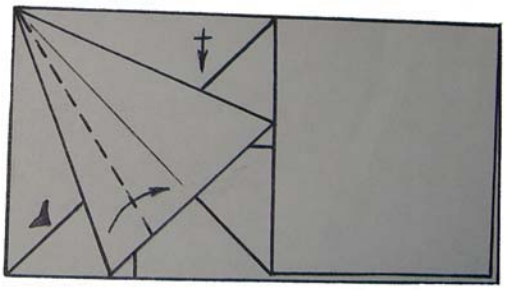

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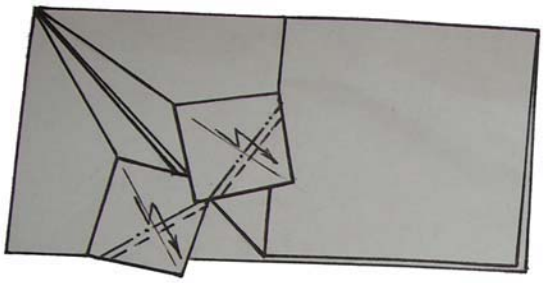
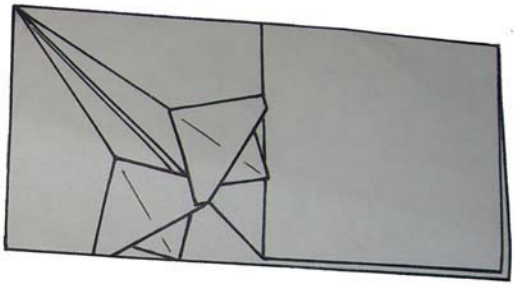


5

"Postcard with bells" authour Olga Soukharevsky, Ukraine
part2



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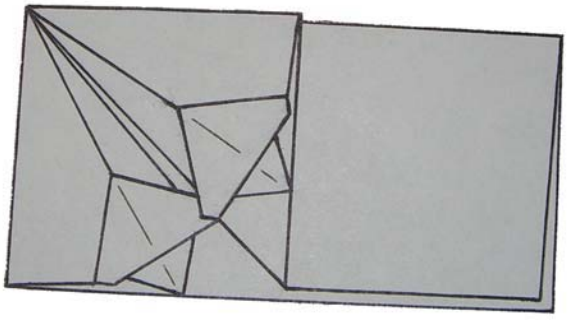
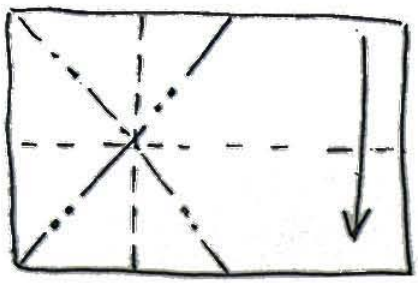


Postcard with dragon

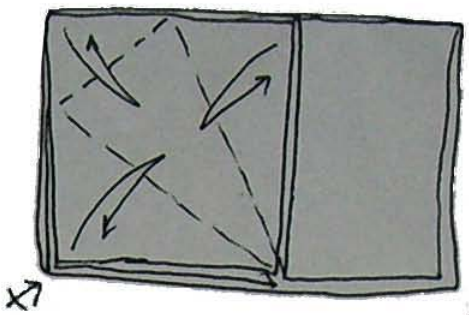
author :Soukharevsky Olga
UKraine, Poltava



A-4

1

fold simultaneously



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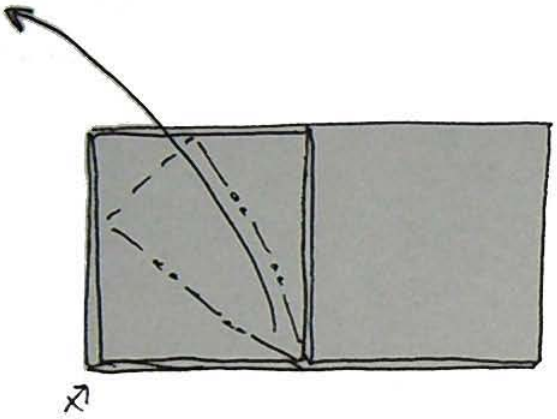

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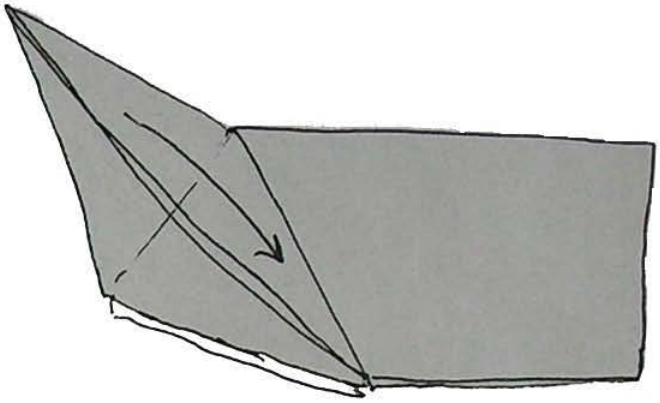

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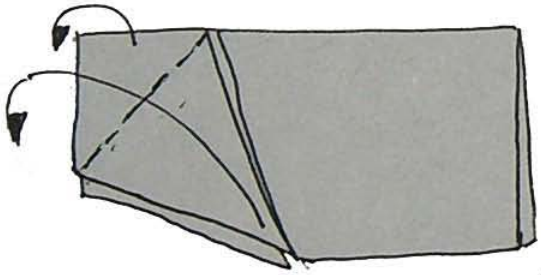

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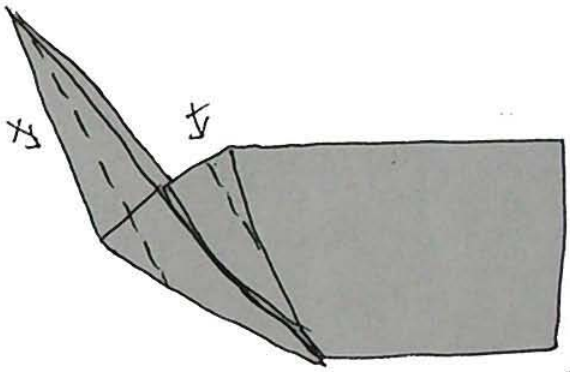
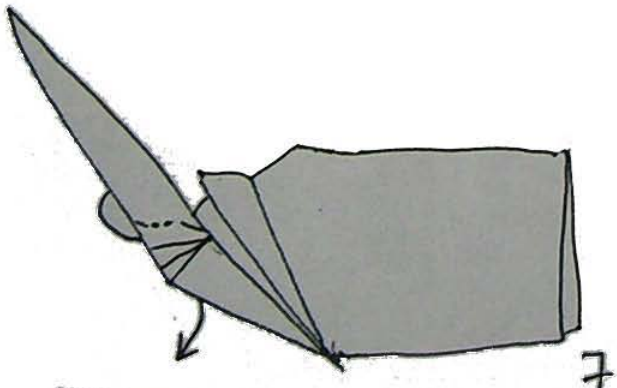


6

The top corner also back



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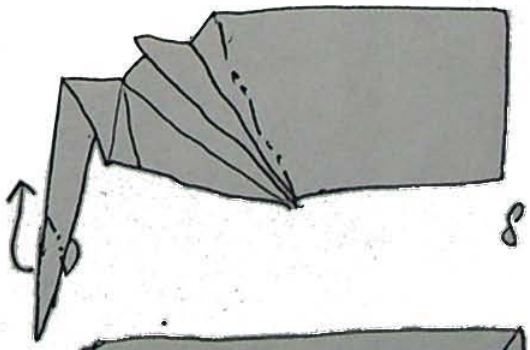

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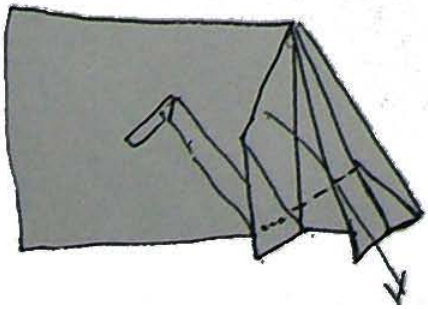

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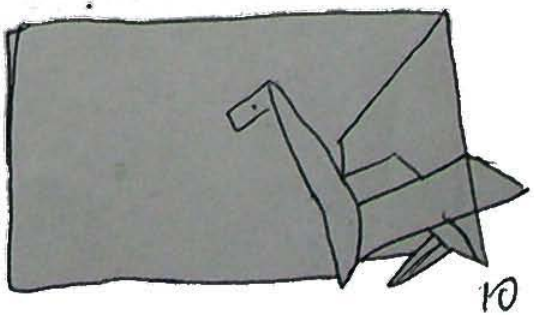

10

Volcano ★☆☆☆☆

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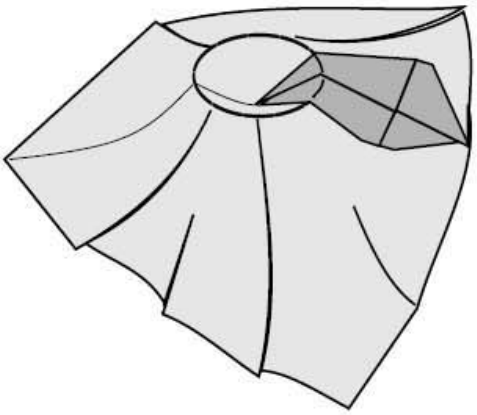
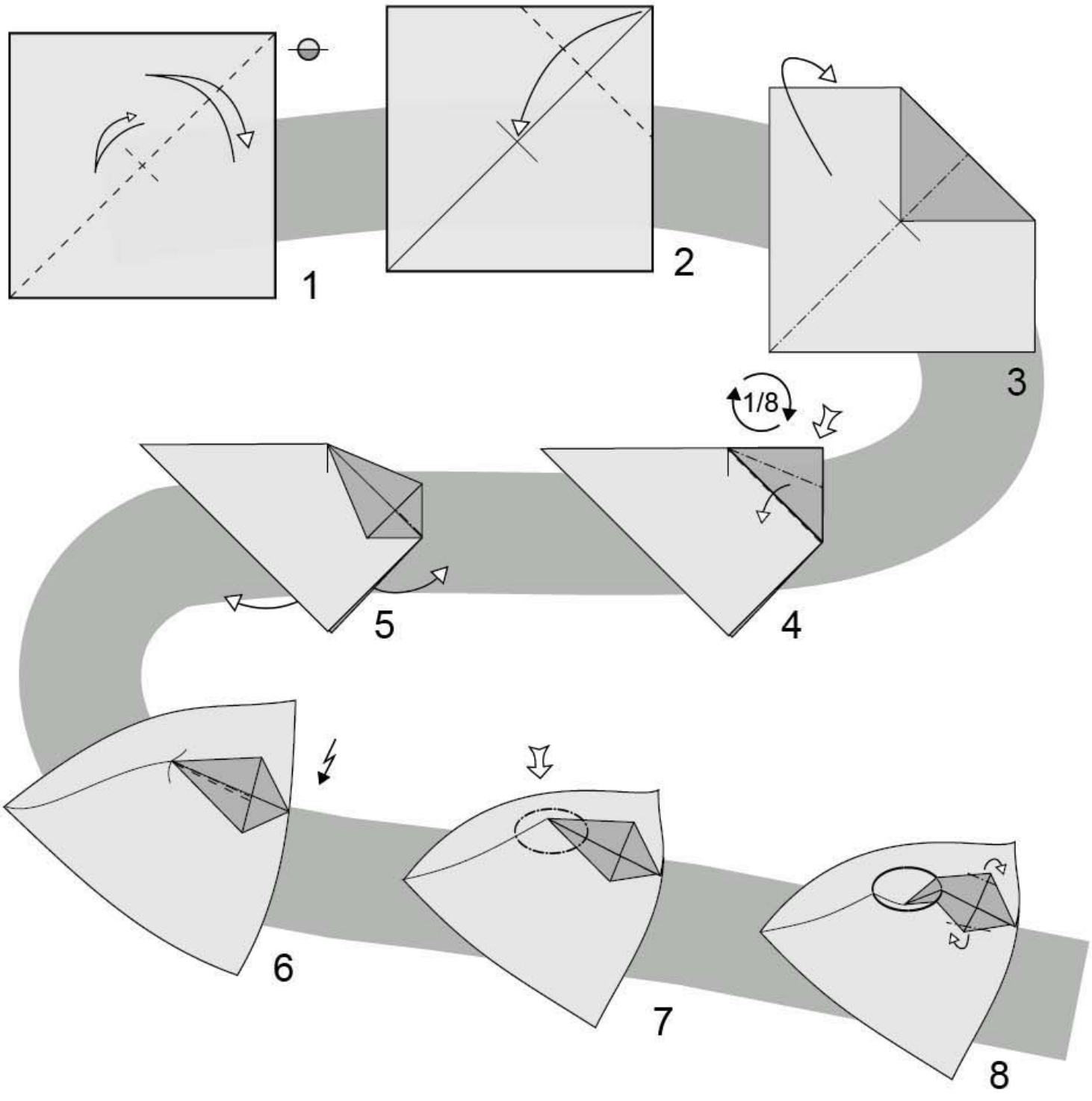
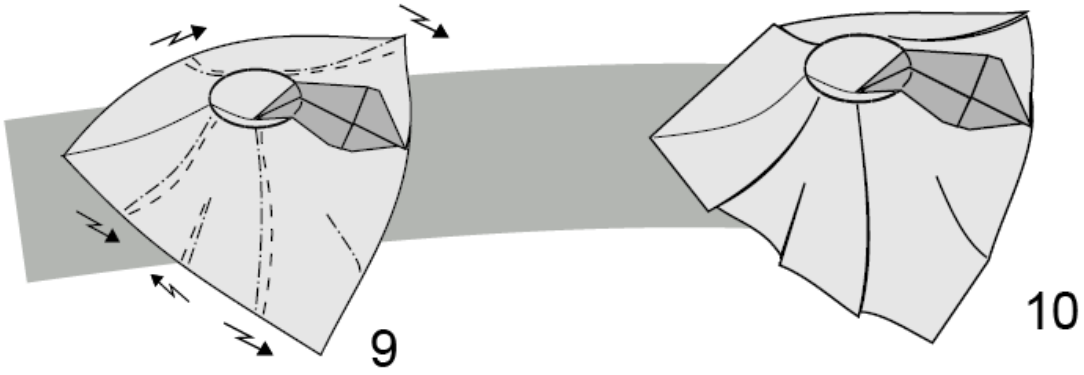
Recommended paper: ⩽15 cm.
Duo colored - red + black/brown/grey.
Start mountain color side up.

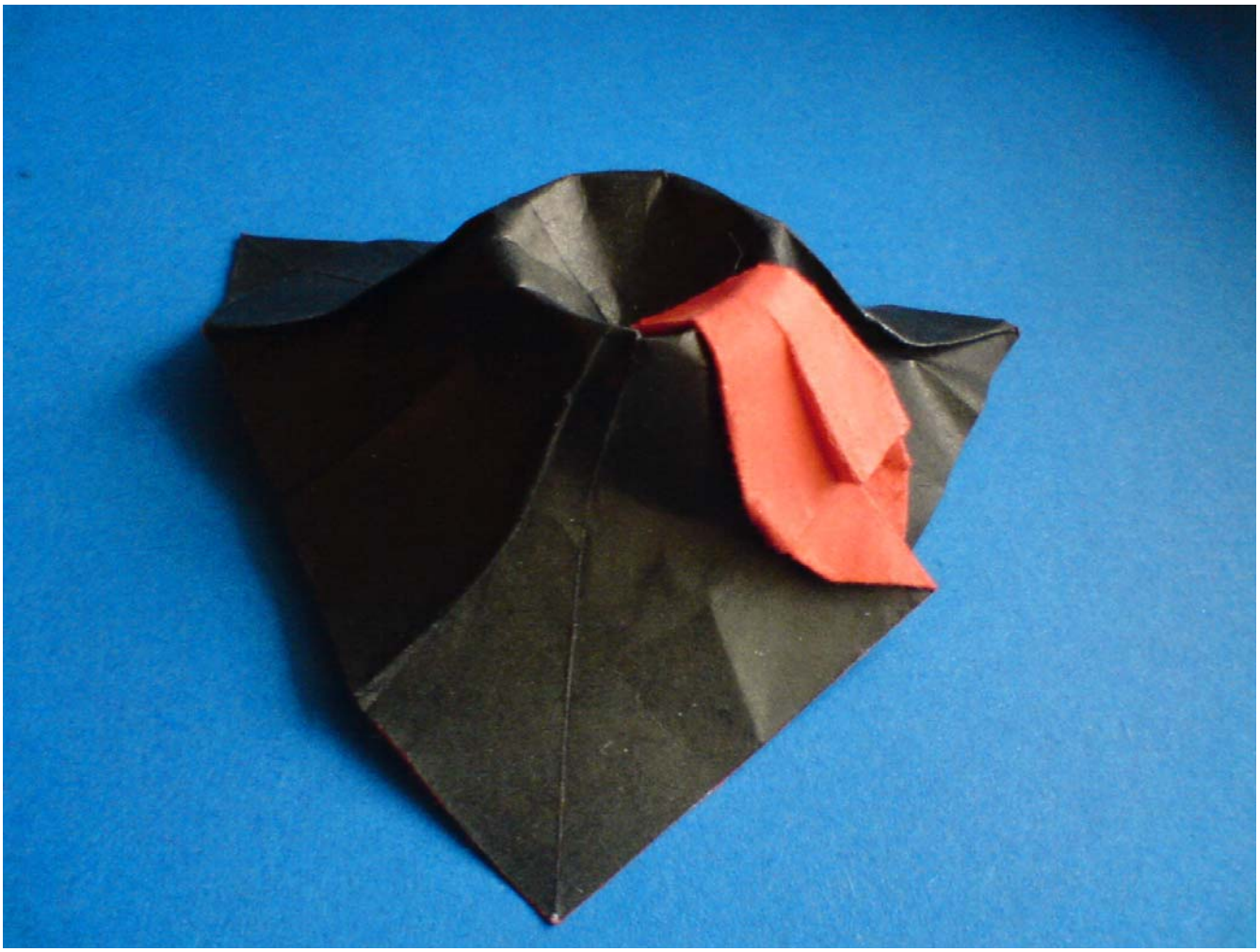




Volcano

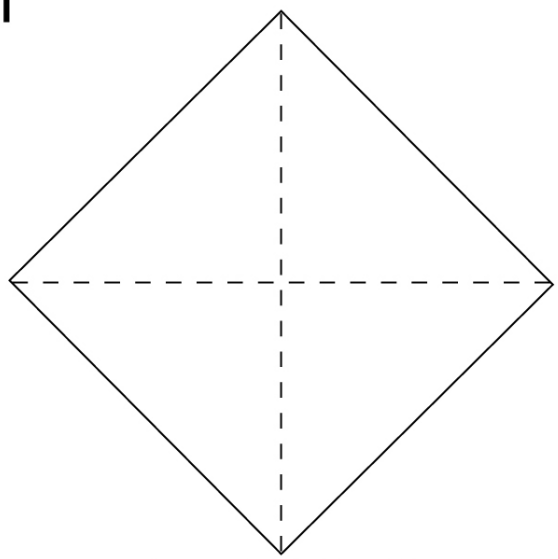
© 2009, Paulius Mielinis





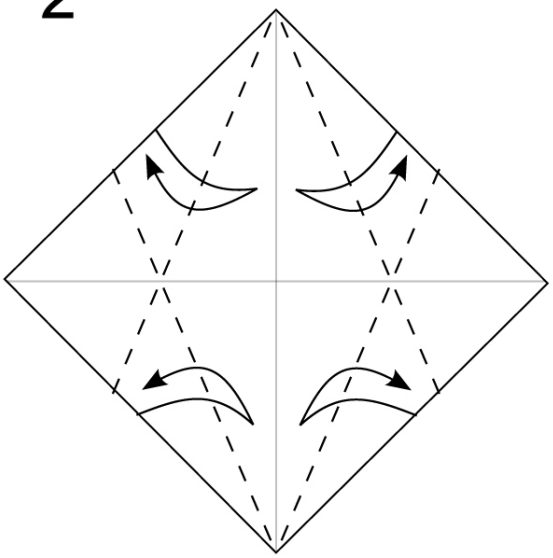
Rabbit By:Robert Drutel

1



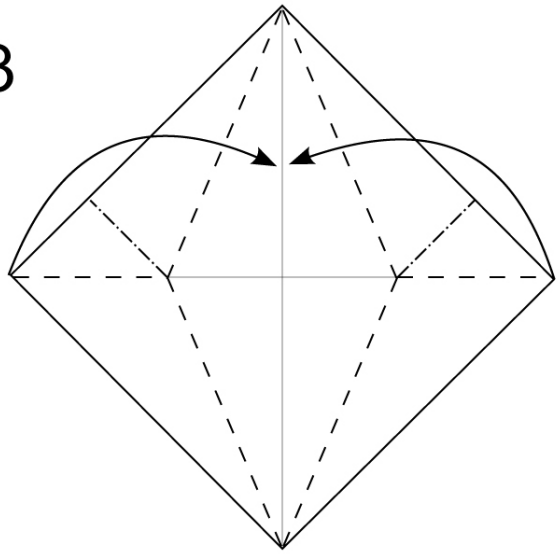
Start with White side up and precrease

2



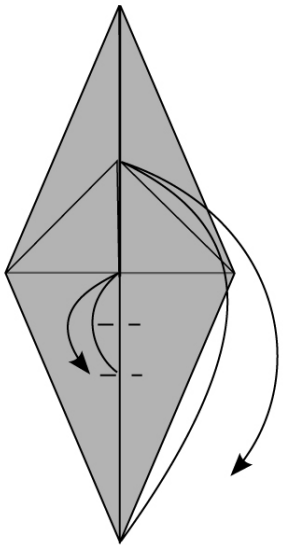
Precrease

3



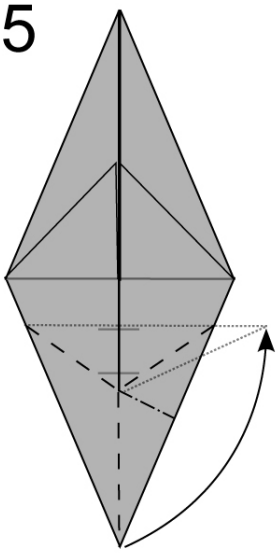
Fold the Fish Base

4



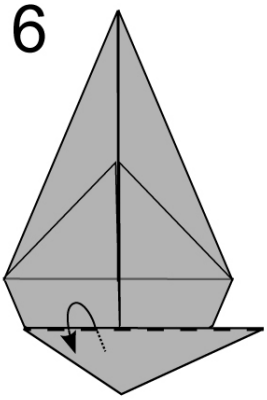
Make small creases

5



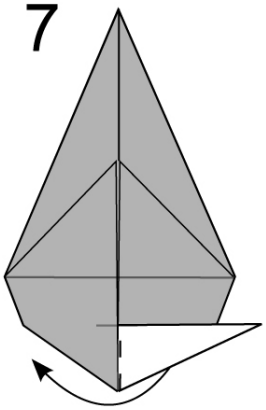
Fold a rabbit ear upward

6



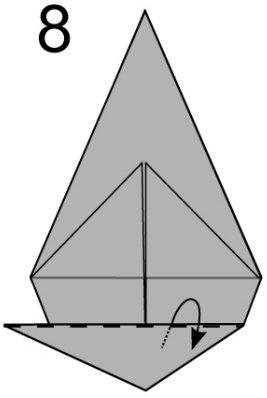
Pull paper out from behind to create a color change

7



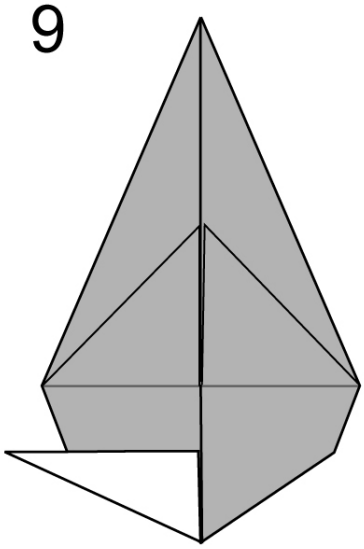
Swing the flap over

8



Pull paper out from behind again like before

9



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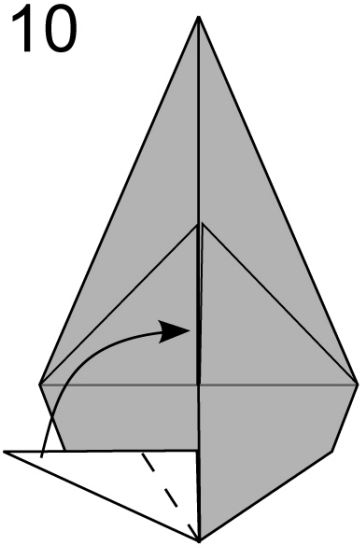
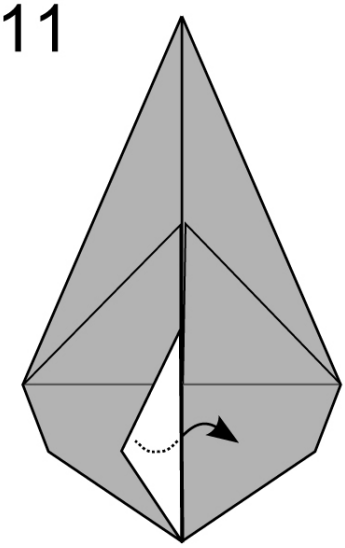


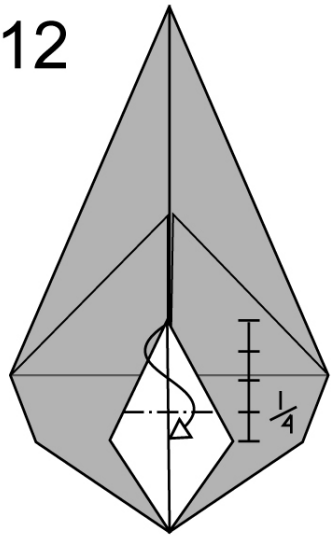
Valley fold flap up

11



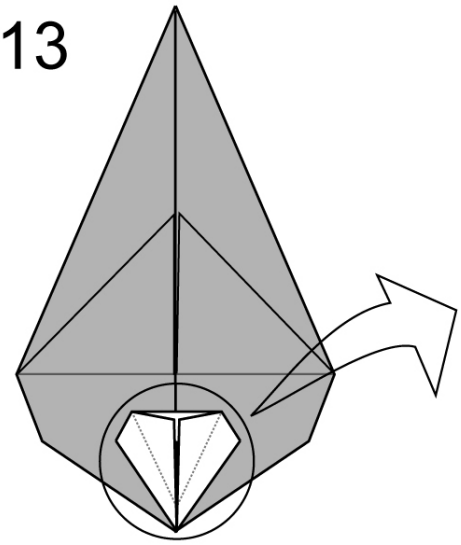
Release paper from inside

12



Tuck the tip inside (Open Sink)

13



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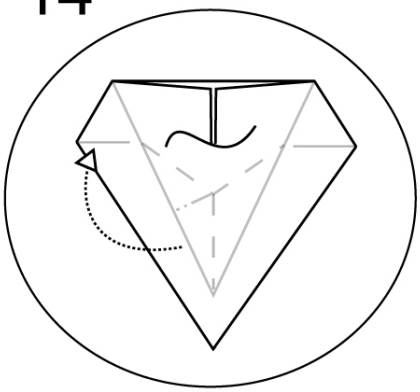
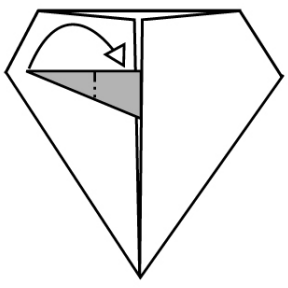


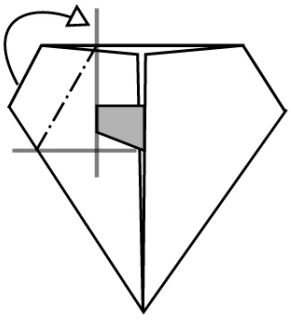
Rabbit ear fold inner flap out

15



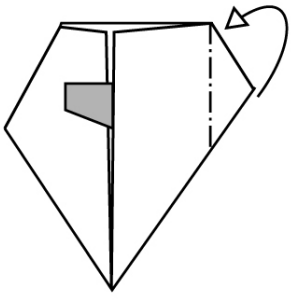
Mountain fold behind

16



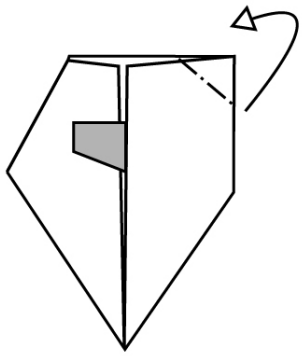
Mountain fold behind

17



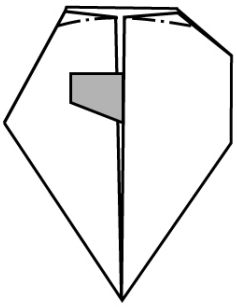
Mountain fold behind

18



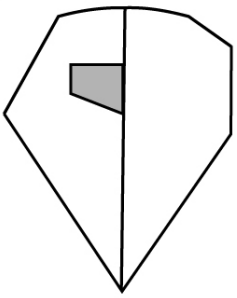
Mountain fold

19



Mountain fold
rounding out the top

20



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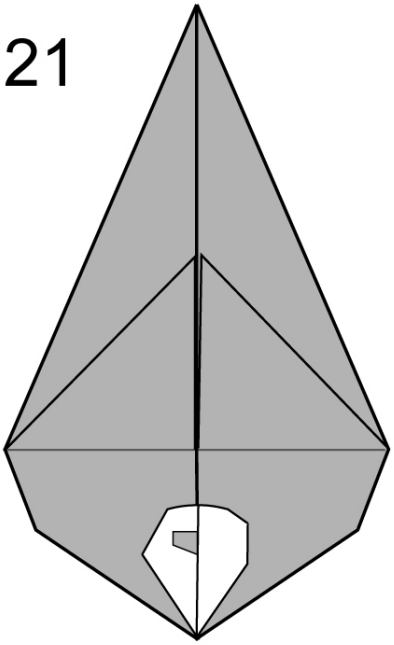

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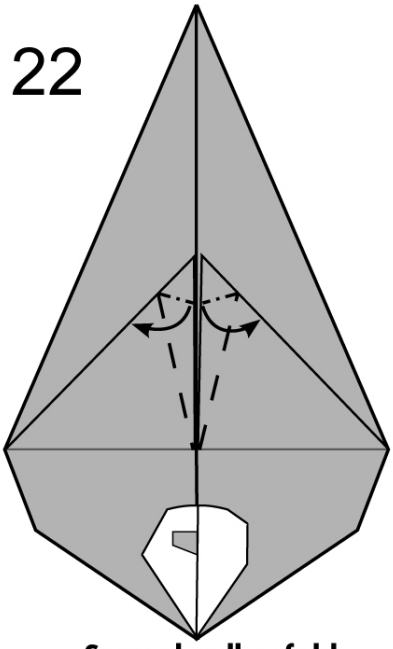
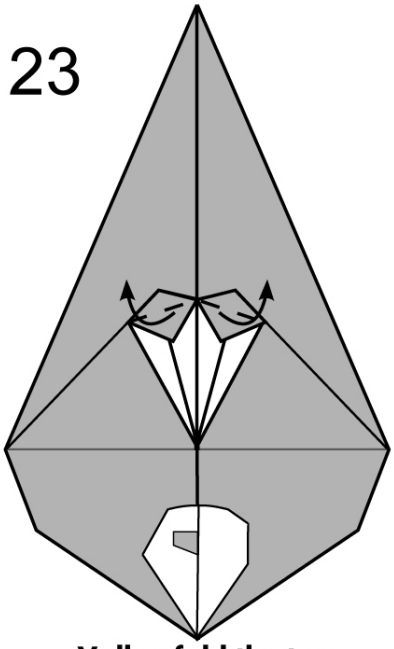


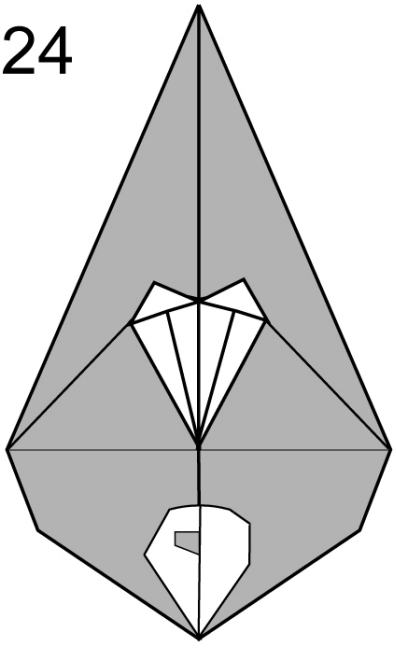
Spread-valley fold
swinging the top
layers out

23



Valley fold the top
flaps upward as far as
they can go

24



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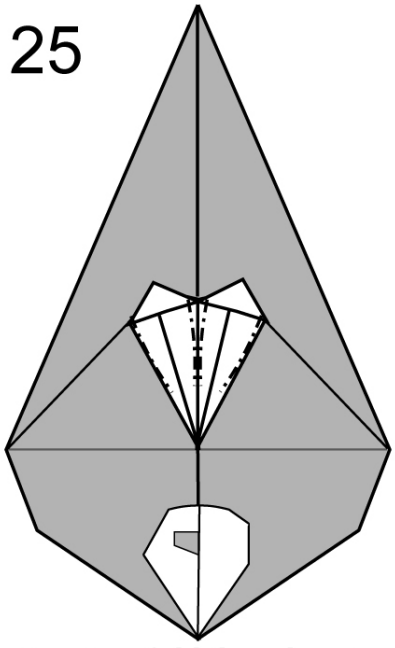
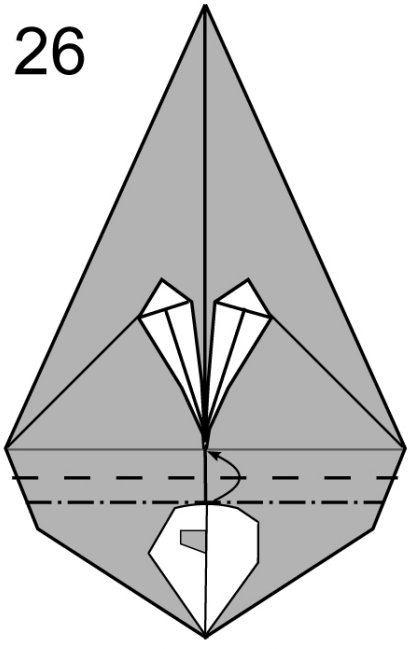


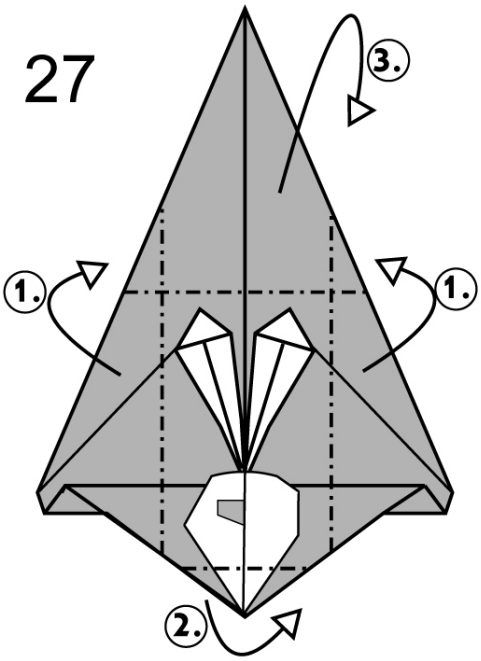
Mountain fold the edges to
shape the ears

26



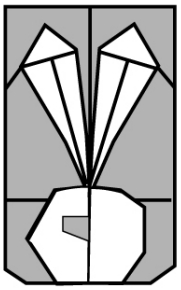
Crimp fold

27

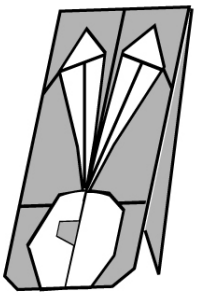


Mountain fold the edges

28

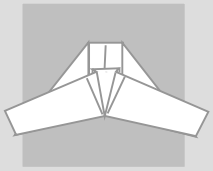


Finished Rabbit



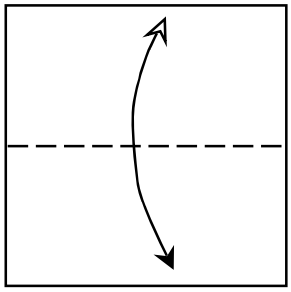
The tip can be adjusted to make it stand upright

Special Thanks: Jody J., Agnieszka J.

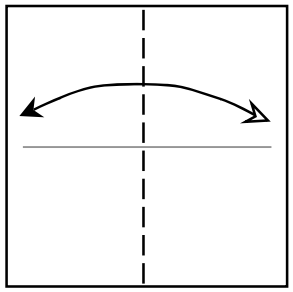


HARLEQUIN HAT

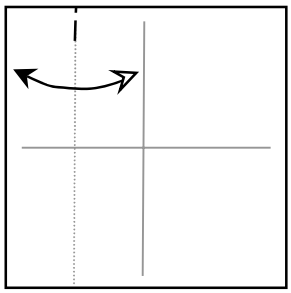
1.
Precrease horizontally.



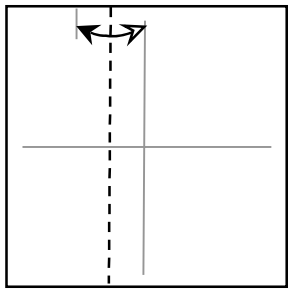
2.
Precrease vertically.



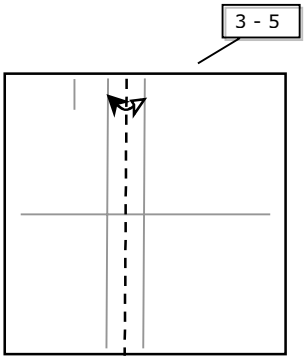
3.
Mark a quarter of the side.



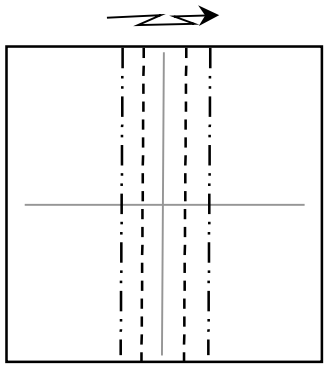
4.
Fold a vertical crease half way between the mark and the middle crease.



5.
Fold a vertical crease between the two previous creases. Repeat steps 3-5 on the right side of the paper.



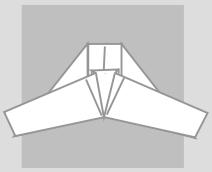
6.
Pleat using the vertical creases.



Model and diagram by

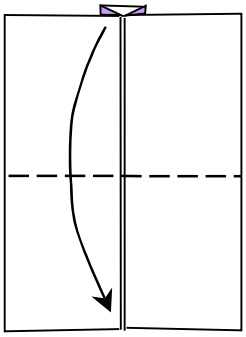
Sanja Srbljinović Čuček

© Sanja Srbljinovć Čuček, 2009

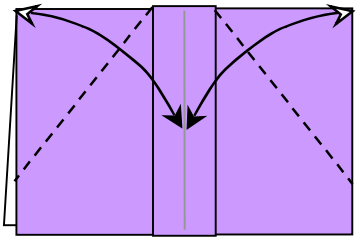


HARLEQUIN HAT

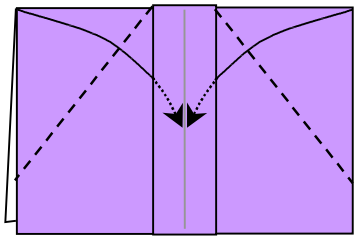
7.
Fold horizontally in half.



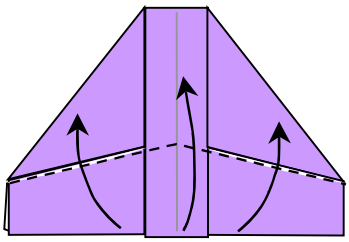
8.
Precrease so that left and right upper corner tips touch the middle crease.



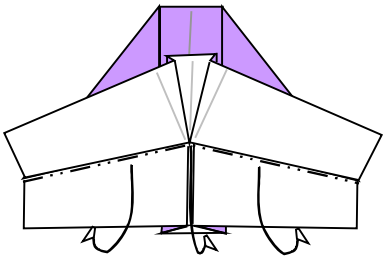
9.
Using the creases from step 8, tuck the corners under the flap.



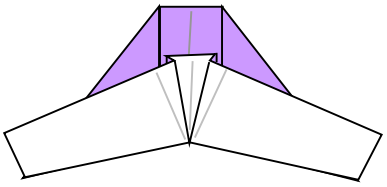
10.
Lift the hat brim and make a firm crease.



11.
Fold the rest of the brim back. Crease neatly.



Finished Harlequin hat.



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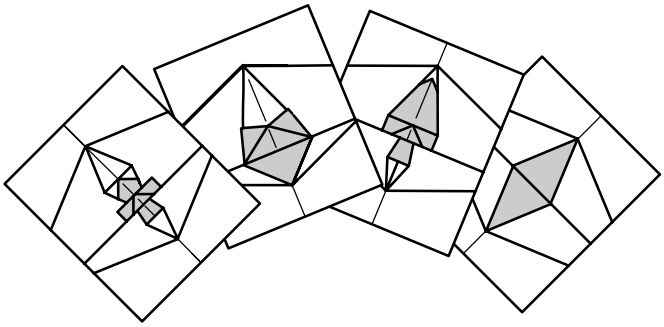
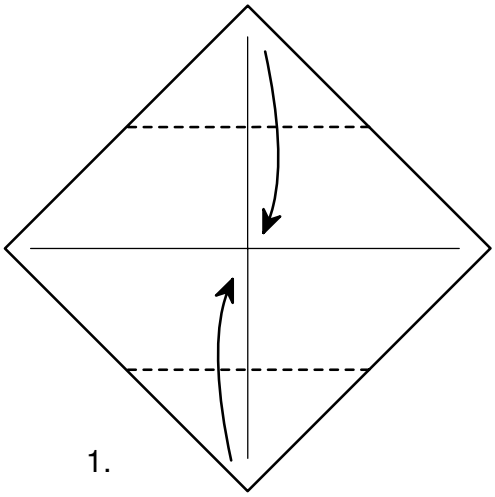
4 ACES

By: Sebastian Arellano





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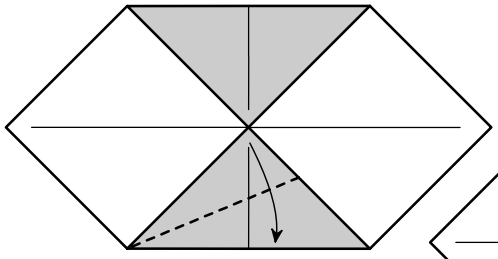

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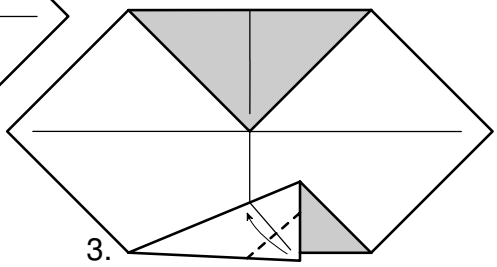

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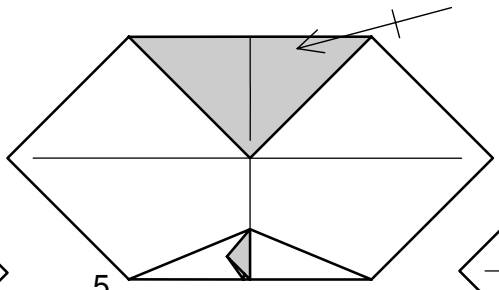

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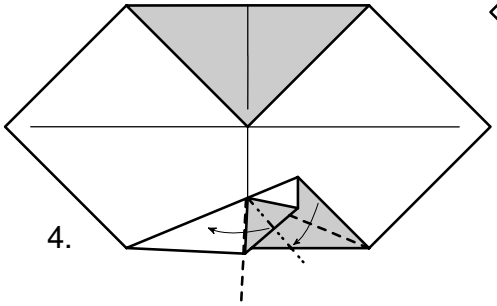

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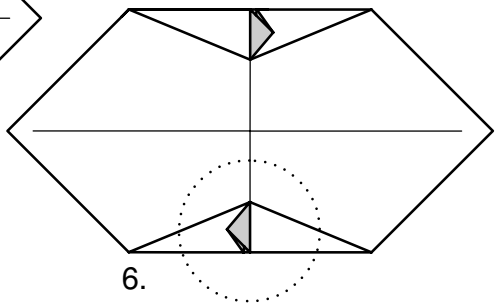

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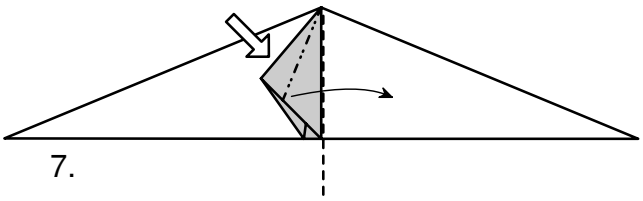

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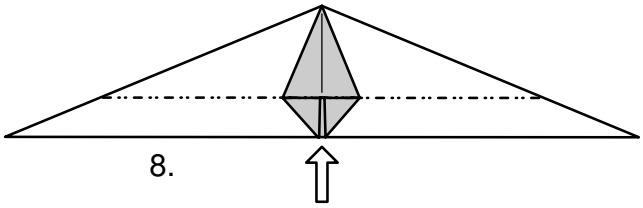

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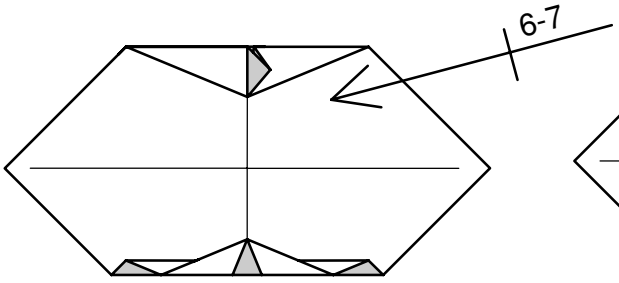

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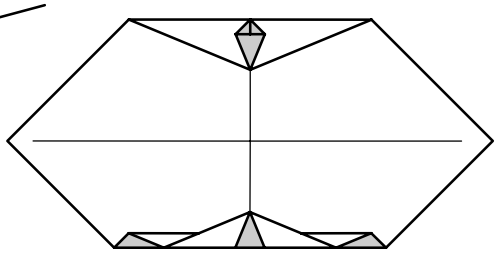

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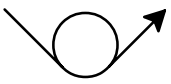
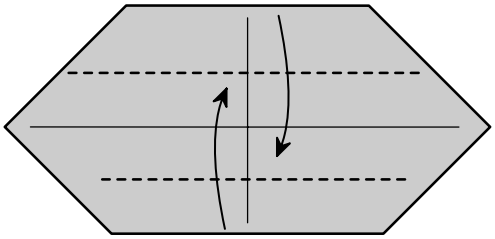
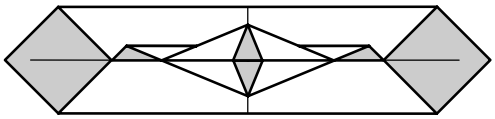
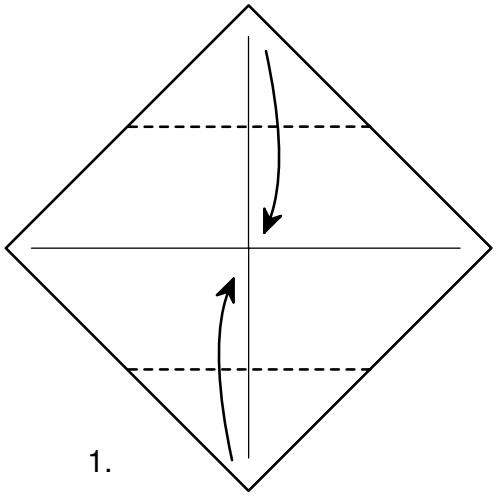




11. Judgement fold,
bring symbol to center.



12. Diamond finished.



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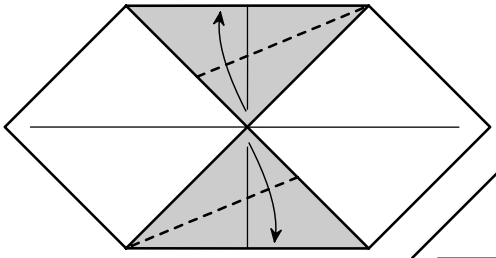

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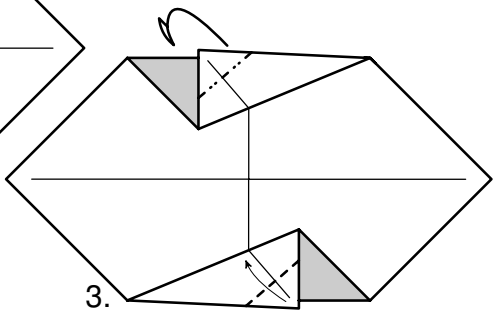

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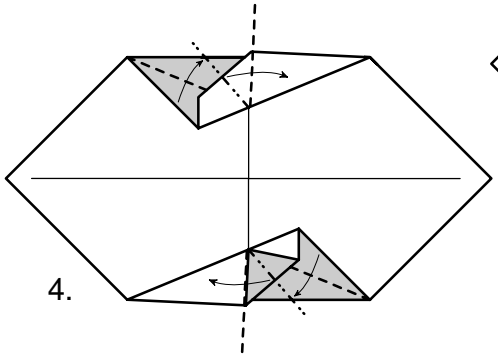

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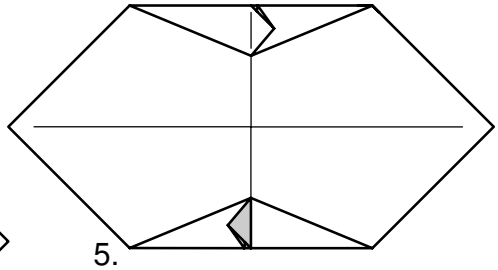

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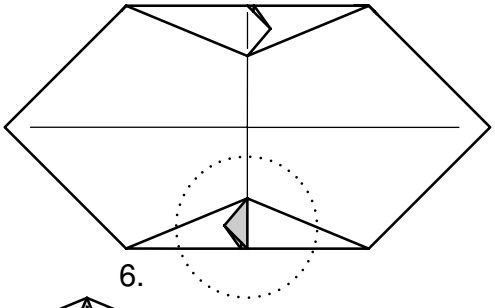

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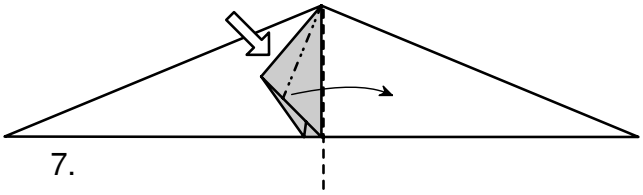

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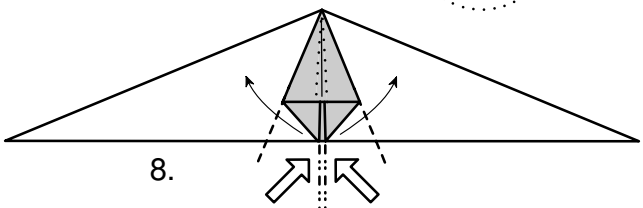

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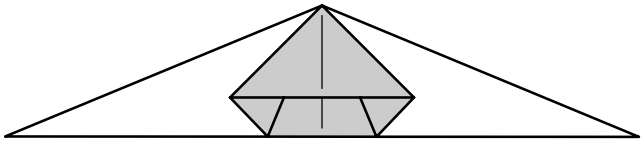

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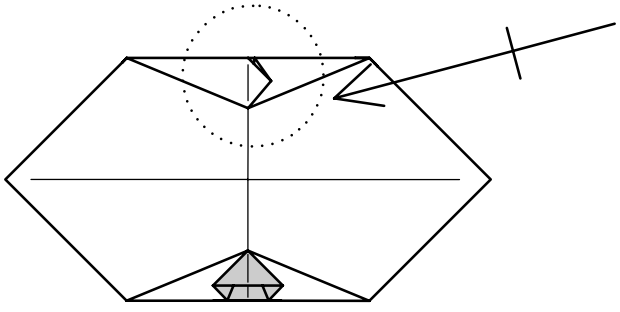

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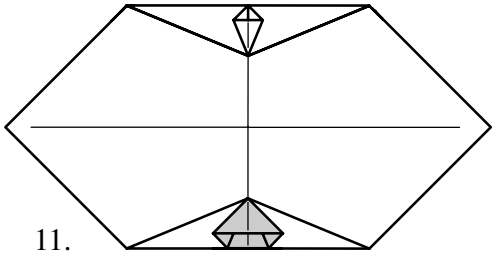

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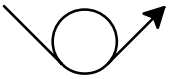
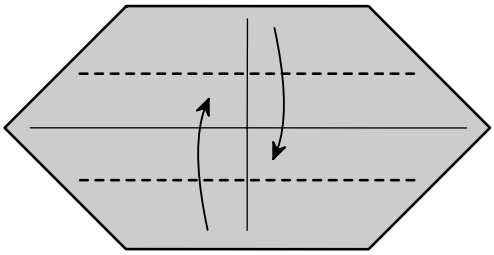
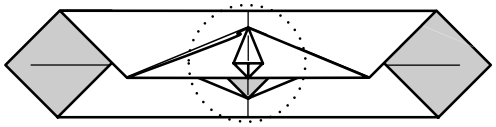




12. Judgement fold, bring symbol to center, in the same size as diamond



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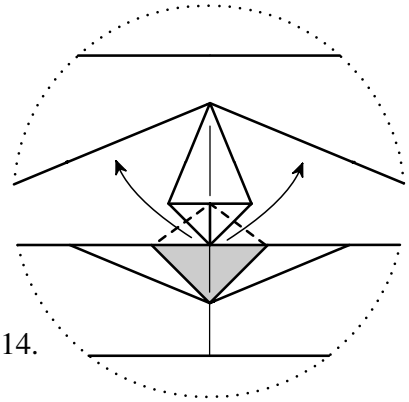

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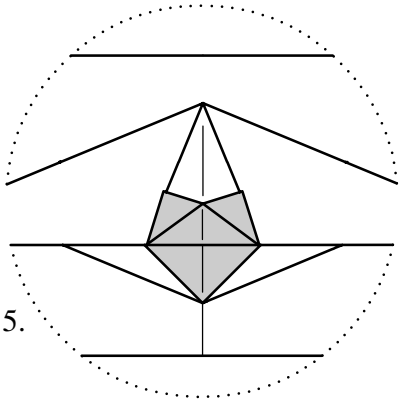

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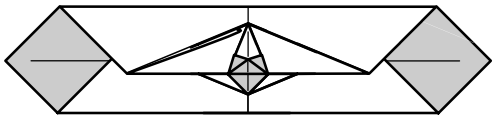
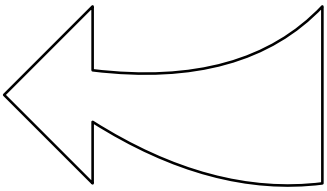
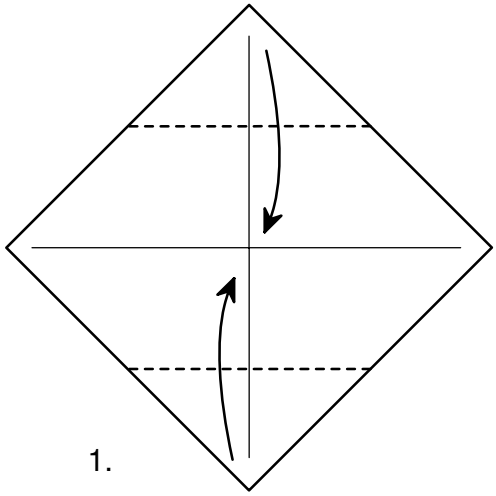


16. Heart finished





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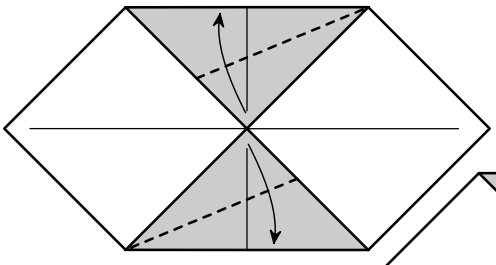

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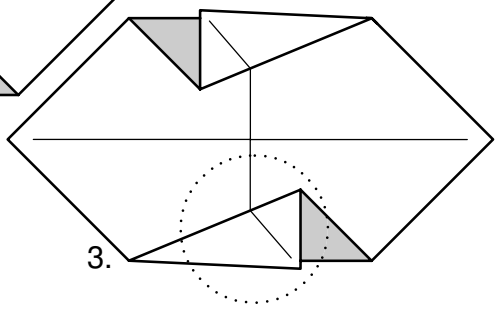

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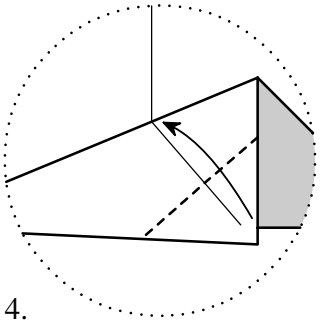

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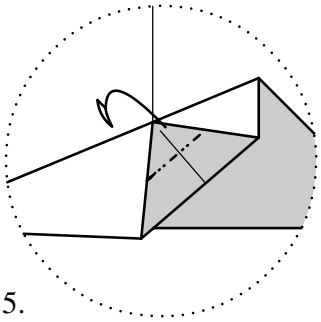

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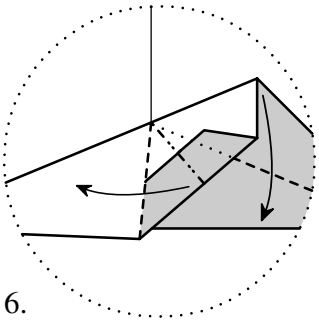

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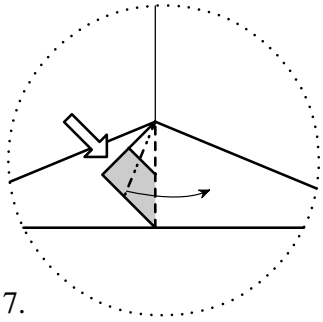

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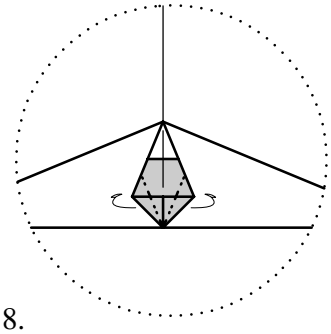

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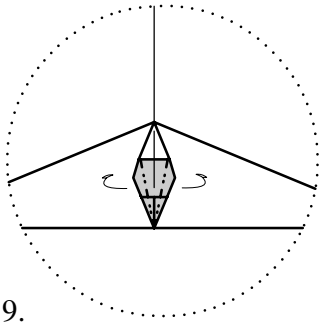

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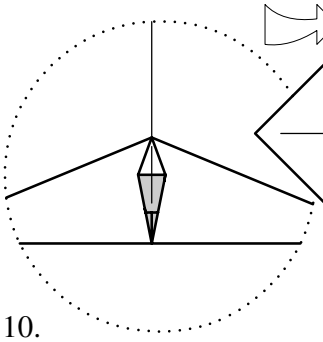

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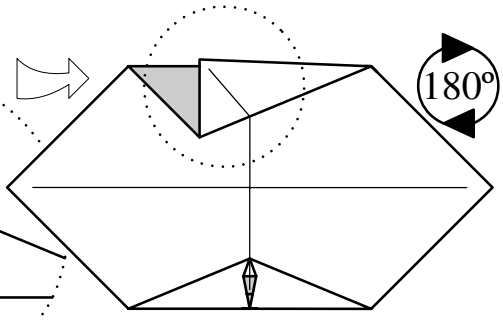

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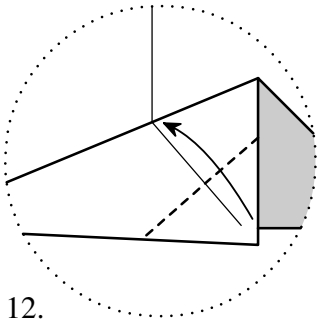

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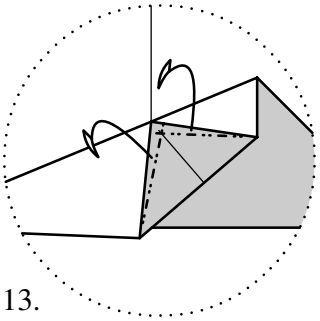

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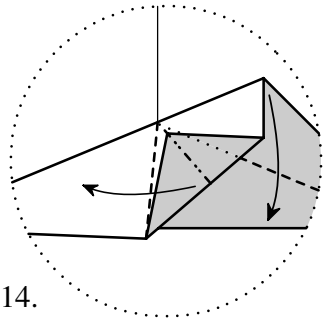

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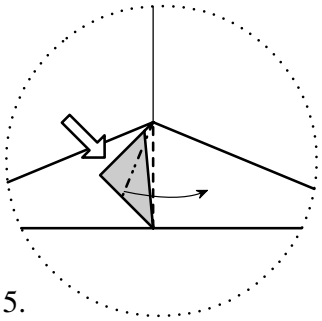

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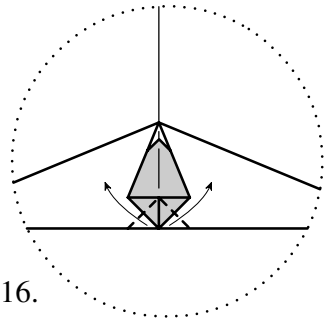

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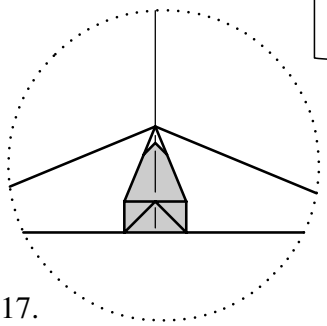

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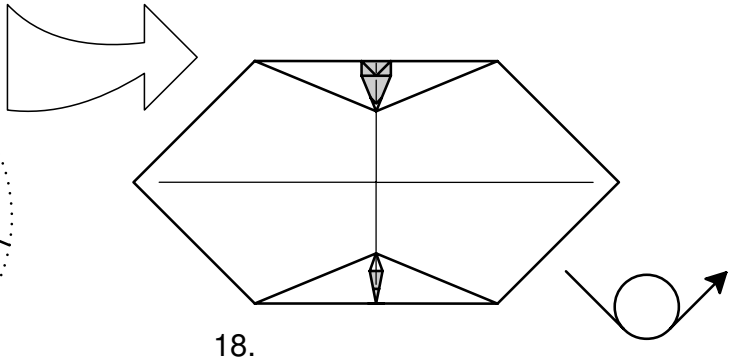

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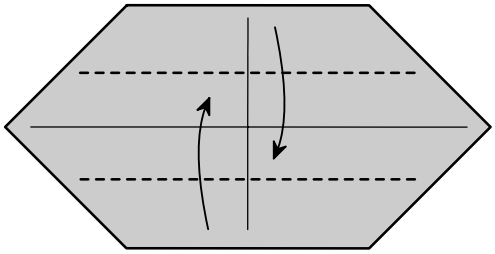

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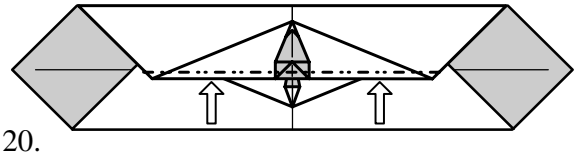

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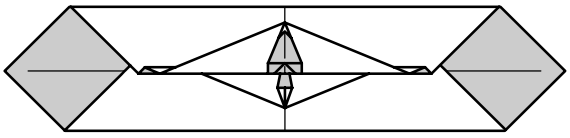

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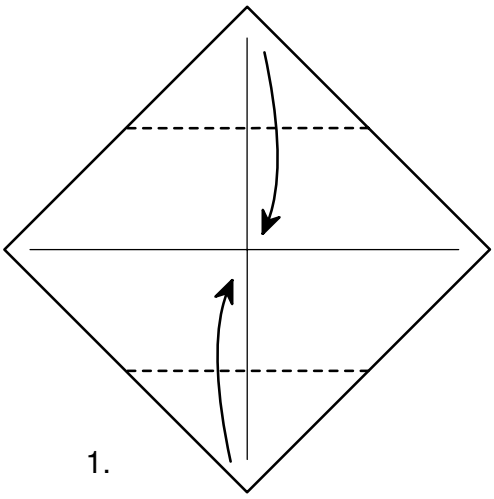

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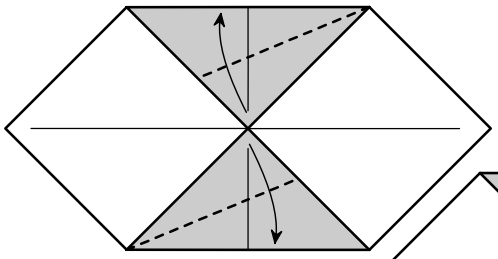

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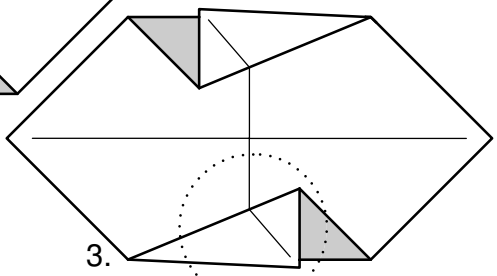

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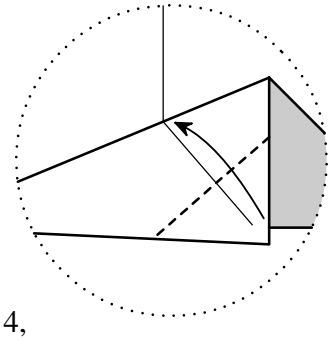

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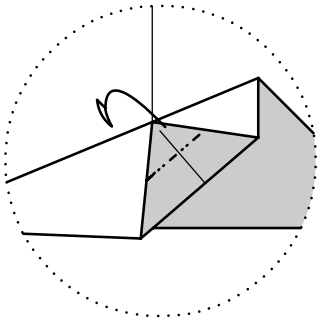

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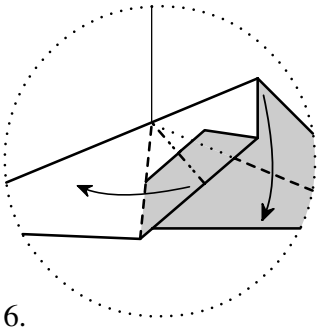

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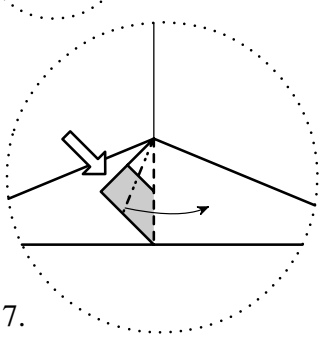

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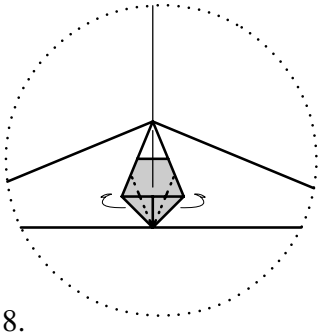

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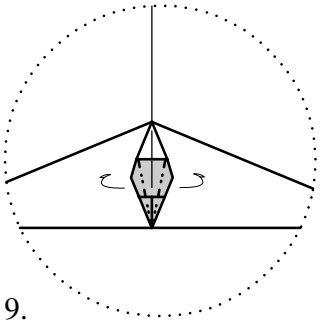

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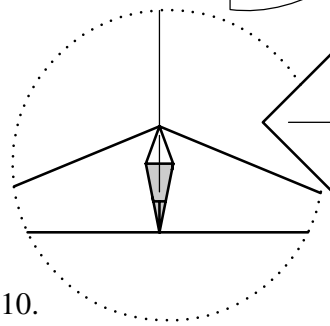

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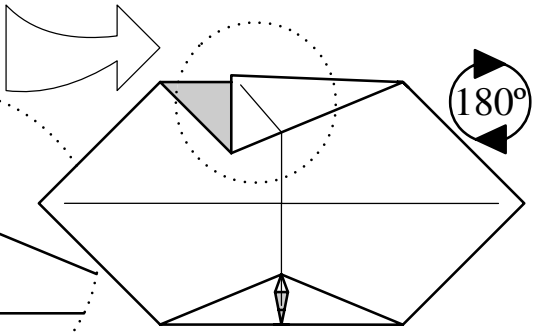

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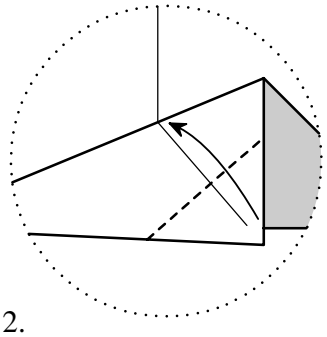

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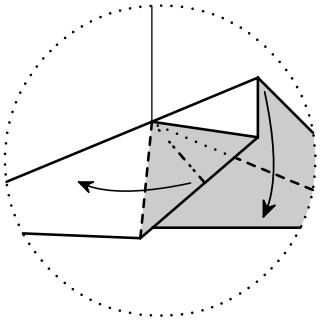

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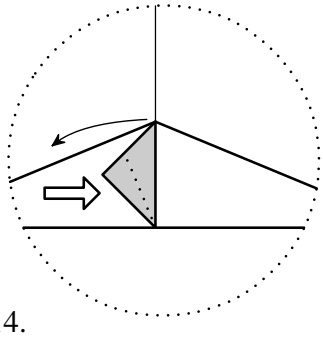

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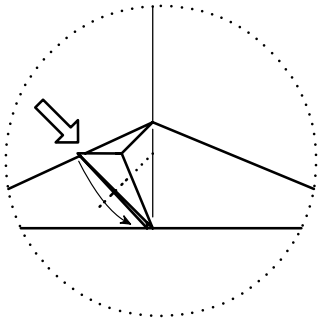

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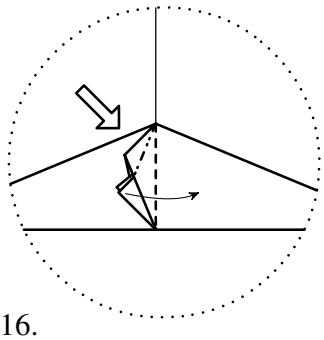

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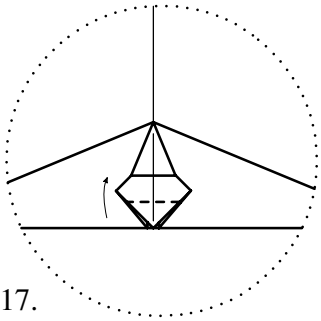

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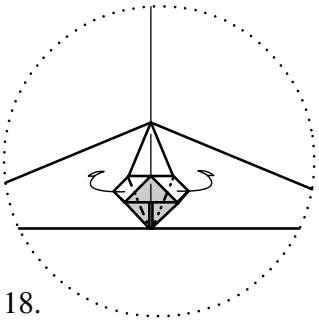

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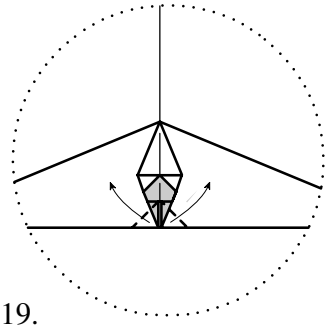

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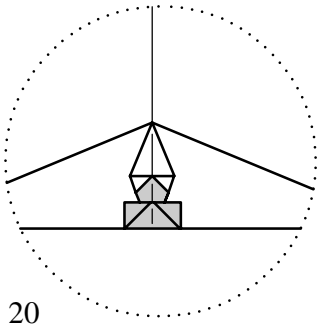

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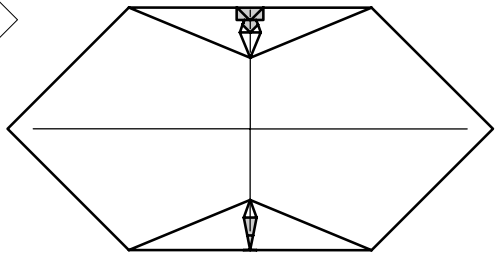

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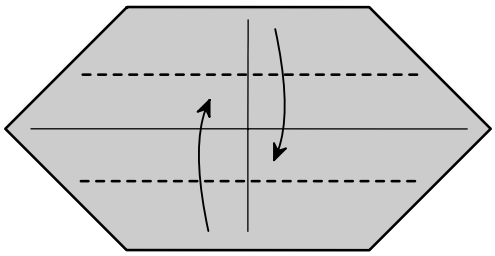
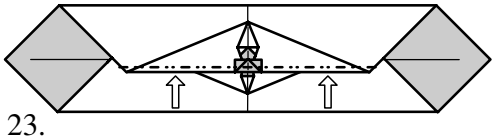


22. Judgement fold, bring symbol to center, in the same size as diamond



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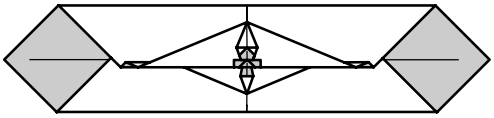

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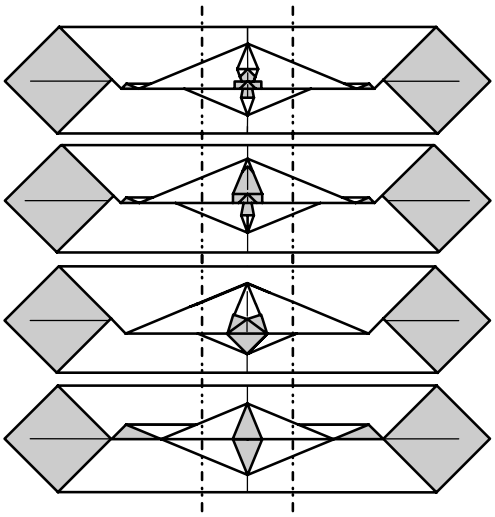
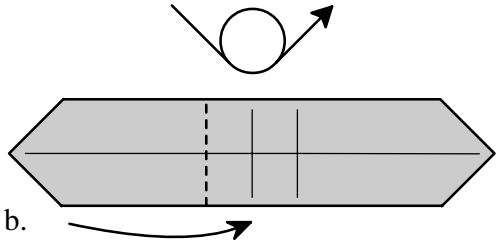


a. Define the width of the cards



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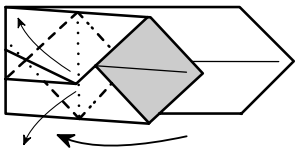

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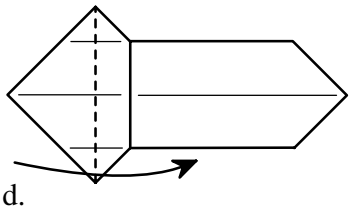

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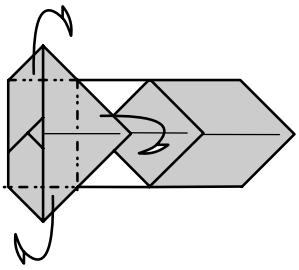

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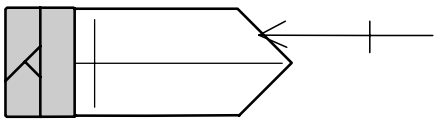
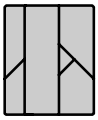
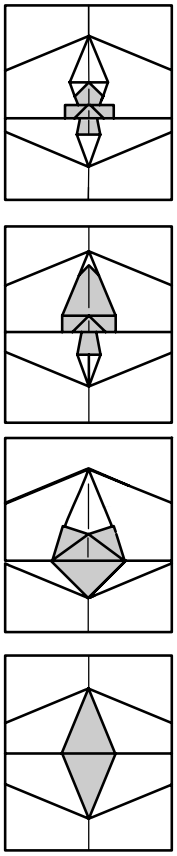


f. Repeat on the other side

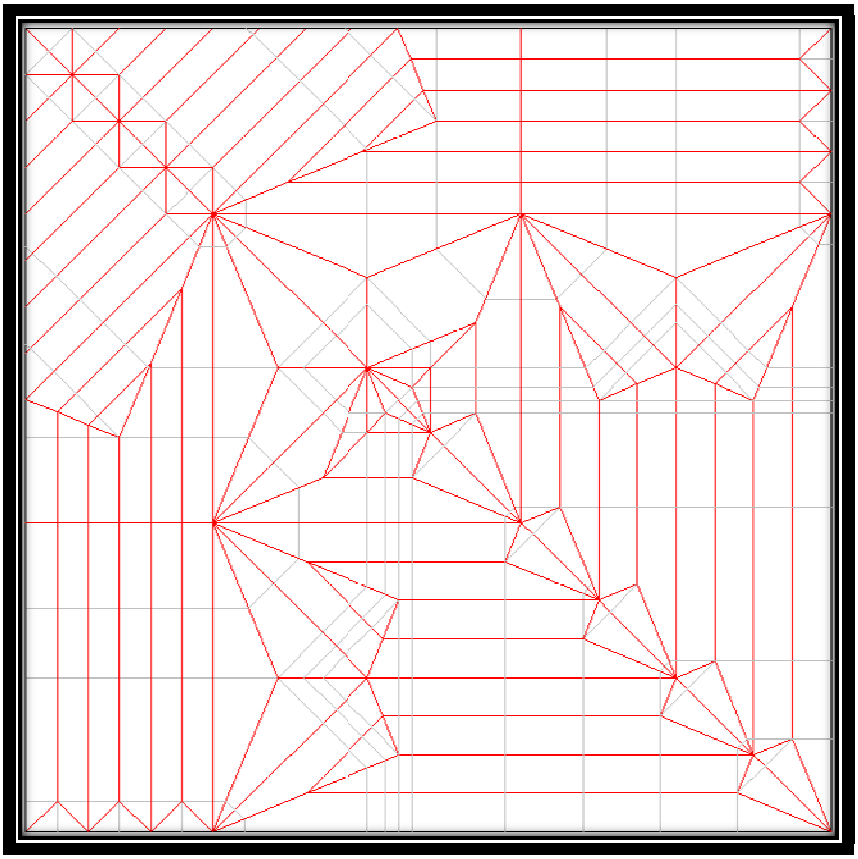


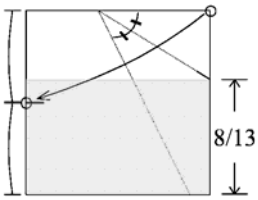
g. Repeat in the other three pieces



COCKATRICE

By: Sebastian Arellano





Reference from TheRealChris in The Origami Forum

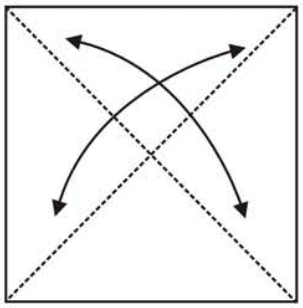
This model, thanks to the simplicity of its CP, has the characteristic of having multiple ways to be folded. The most logical way to do it it's collapsing everything so the light color disappears and the dark color covers everything. But for the model showed, I focused on having the tail, wings and crest in a darker color, while the head, legs and body were in the light color. Here, the challenge it's to find how to fold that color configuration. Good luck!

Design and Diagramed by -
Swapnil Shinde

Ash Tray

Paper used - Bicolor Paper
Size of Paper - 15 cm. Sq.

①



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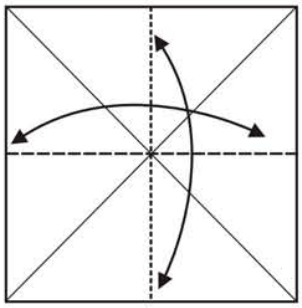

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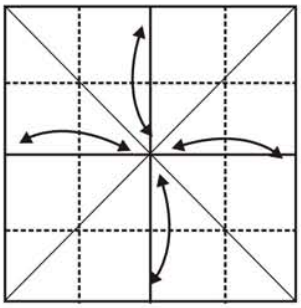
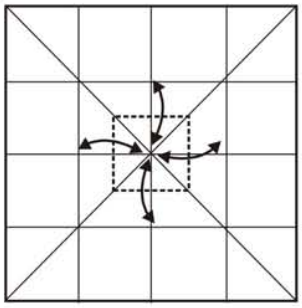


④



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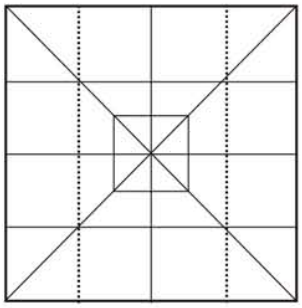
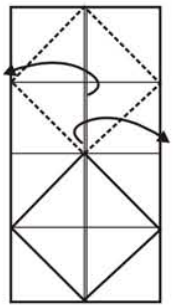


⑥



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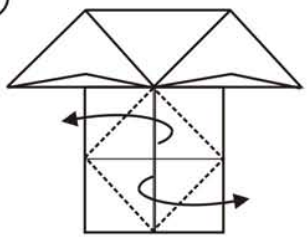

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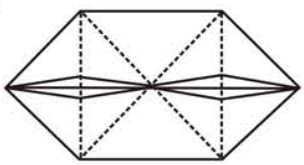

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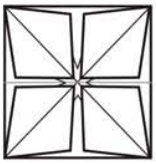

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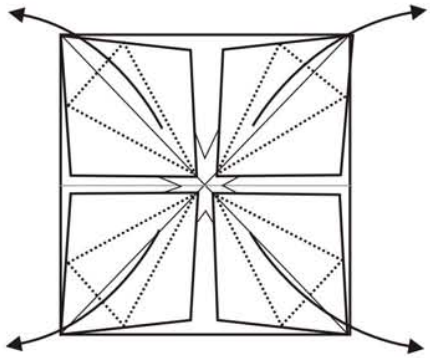
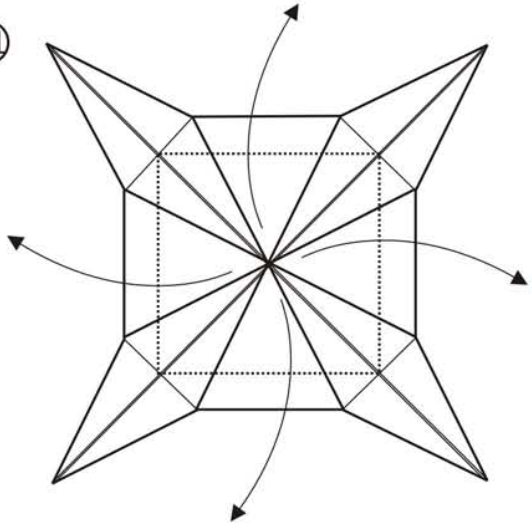
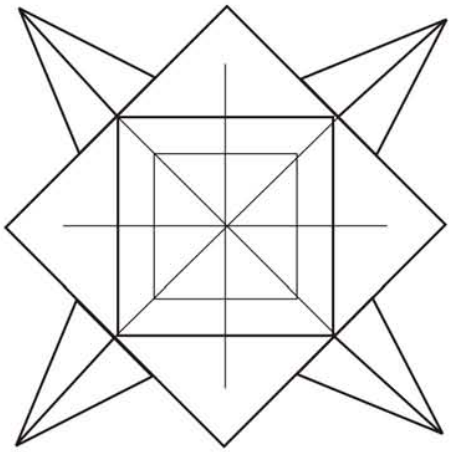


Petal Fold at all four corners

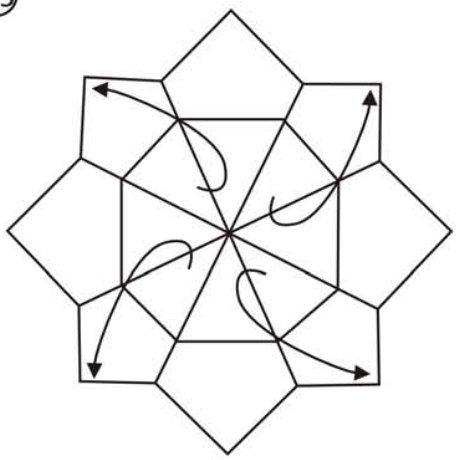
⑪



⑫

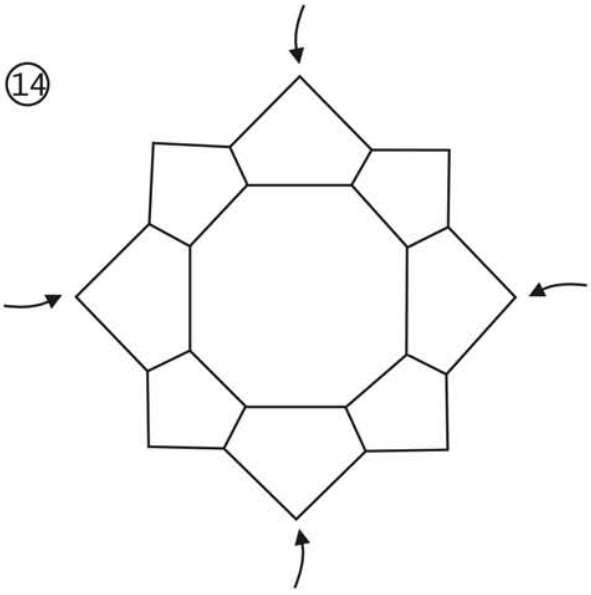


⑬



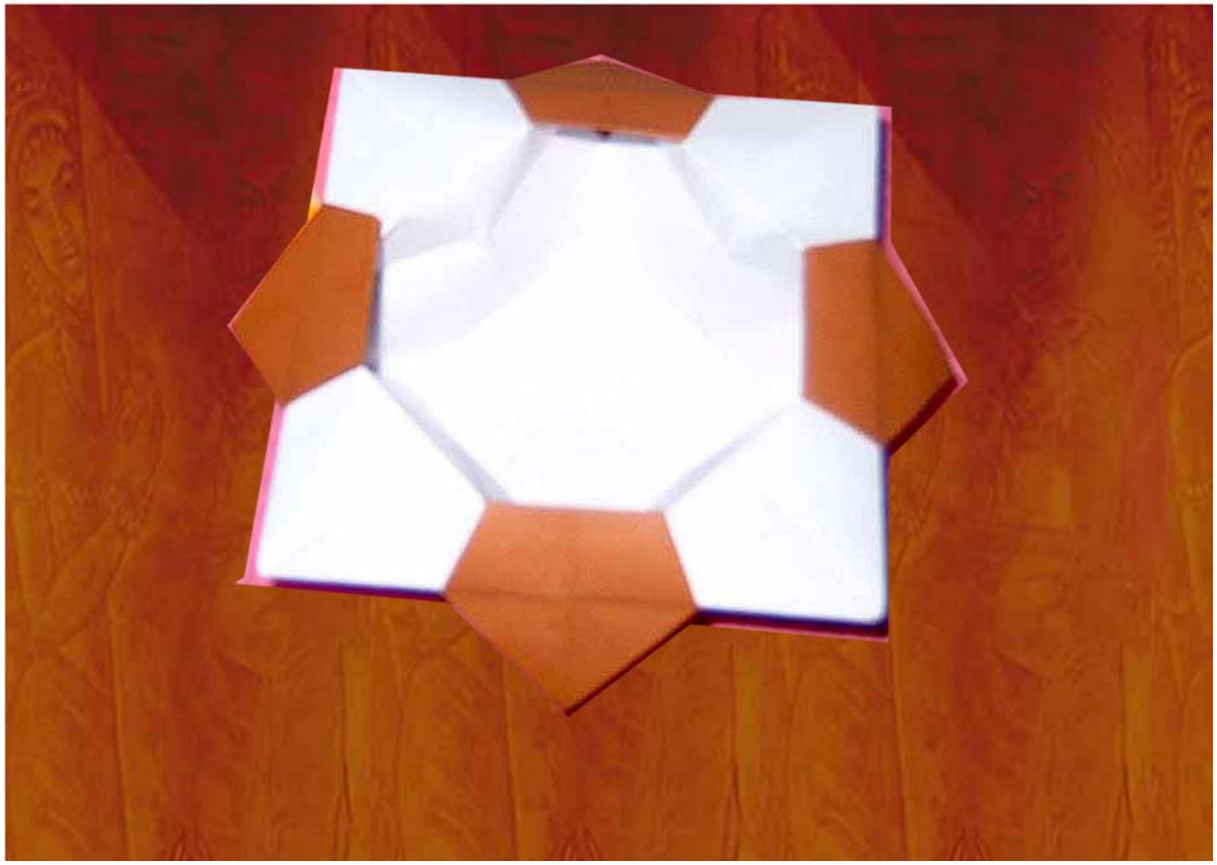
Tuck inside

⑭



Press the lower layer from the sides shown by arrow. Make sharp the base square. And finish the tray.

© Swapnil Shinde 2005



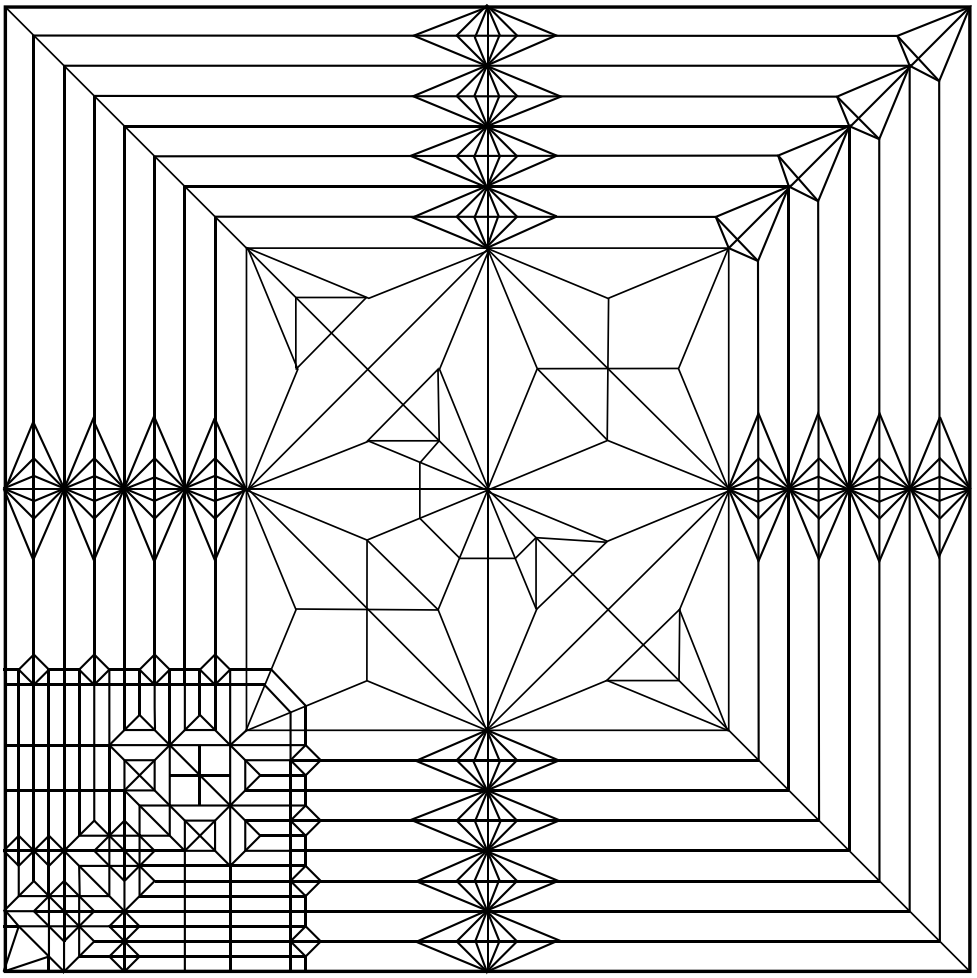
Dragon 3.0

Designed by Topias Tyystjärvi, 2009

Level: Complex
recommended size of sheet: 70cm
recommended style of folding: wet-shaping/tissue foil

This model has really come a long way since I made the first version about 3 years ago. It started from the part in the middle of the CP, having just the basic structure and a huge middle point that had no use. Adding the graft gave this models tons of new details, but also a longer and harder folding sequence. Do not try this unless you feel like you're doing well with CPs! :)

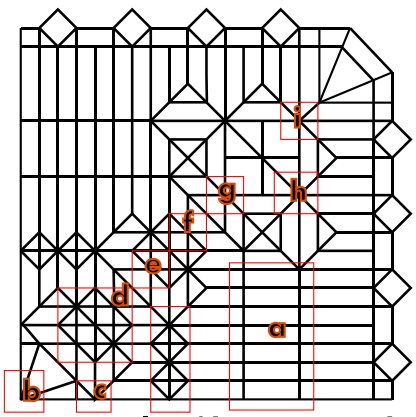
The reference point for the graft is 1/4th of the whole paper. The rest of the creases should be easy to find.

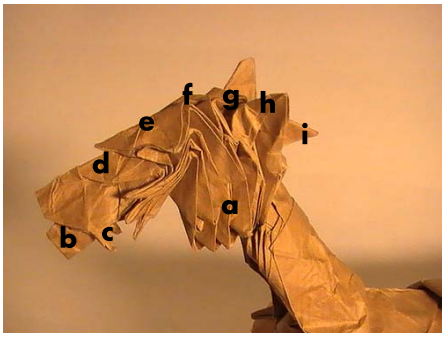


When you get the base done, the fun part begins! The shaping. quite a bit of folding is needed, here's some of the most important parts:

1. **spread the pleats on the wings**
2. **fold the body in half, and fold the legs down.**
3. **spread the toes and thin them**
4. **spread, thin and shape various parts on the head, you can make it look like you want to!**
5. **create a tip for the tail if you want**

When shaping a model like this, patience is the key. You might want to use some MC on some parts to make the shaping easier and get a stronger model. Good luck!! :)

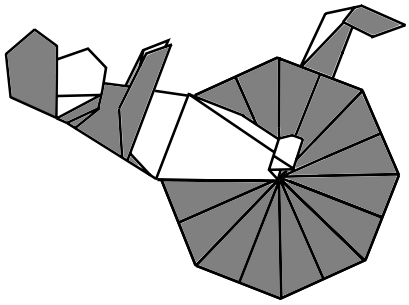




An example of how to use the flaps on the head. Note that the nose area is changed a bit to make it longer. You can improvise at this point!

© Topias Tyystjärvi 2009

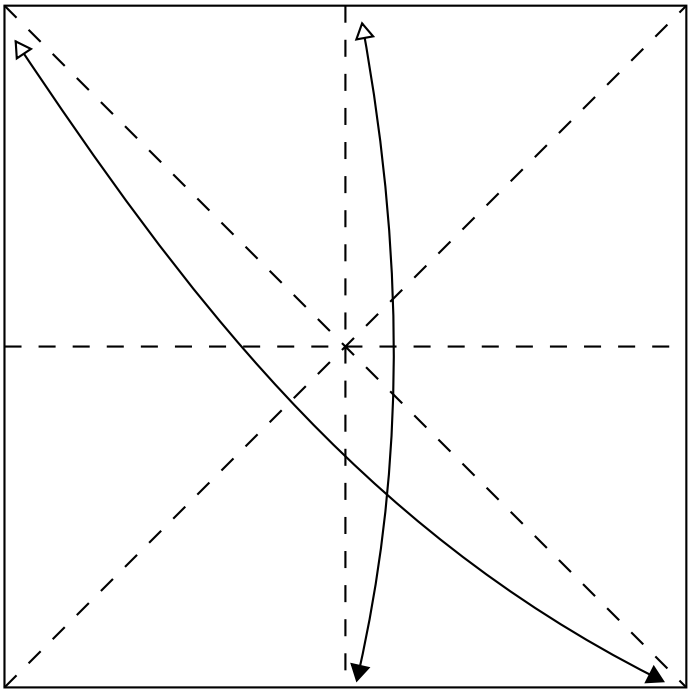
The falling unicyclist



complex
recommended paper size: 30 cm
folding time: 30 min

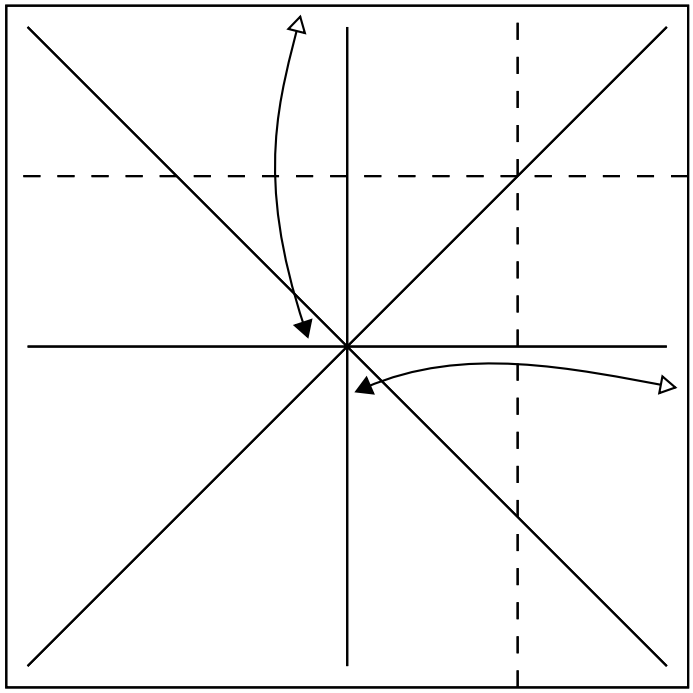
kami	OK
tissue foil	OK
wet fold/MC	best

1.



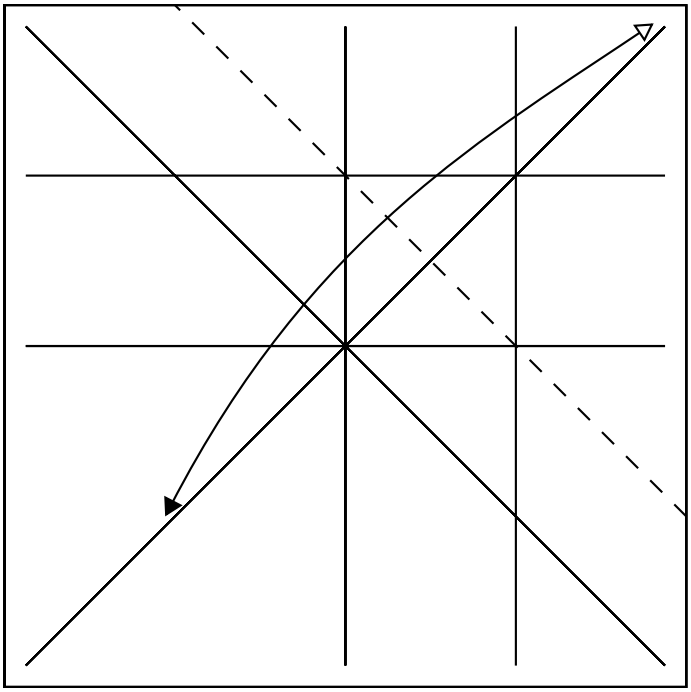
Make a book fold and a diagonal fold on both sides.

2.



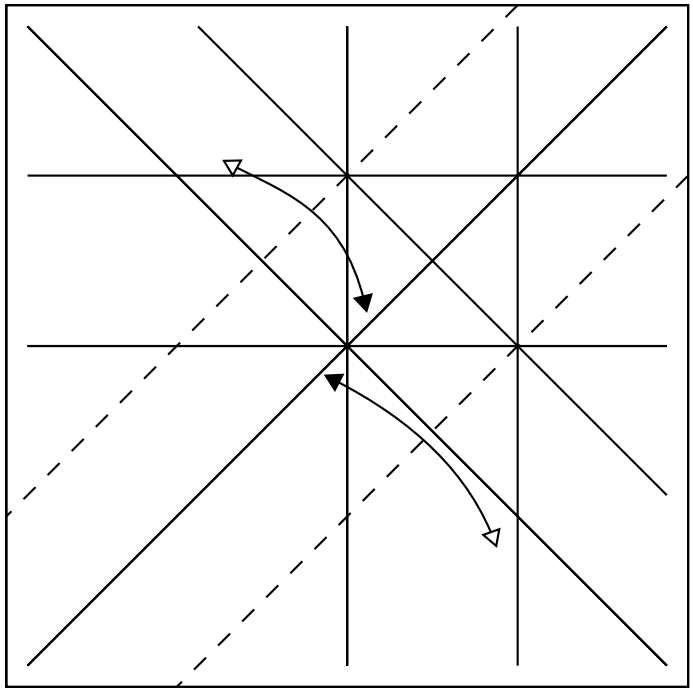
fold the sides to the center and unfold.

3.



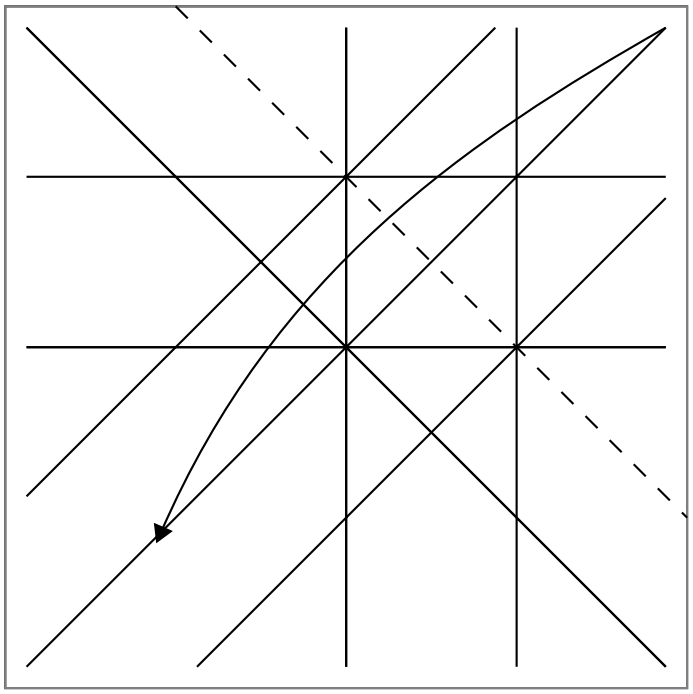
make a diagonal fold to the point where the previous folds cross.

4.



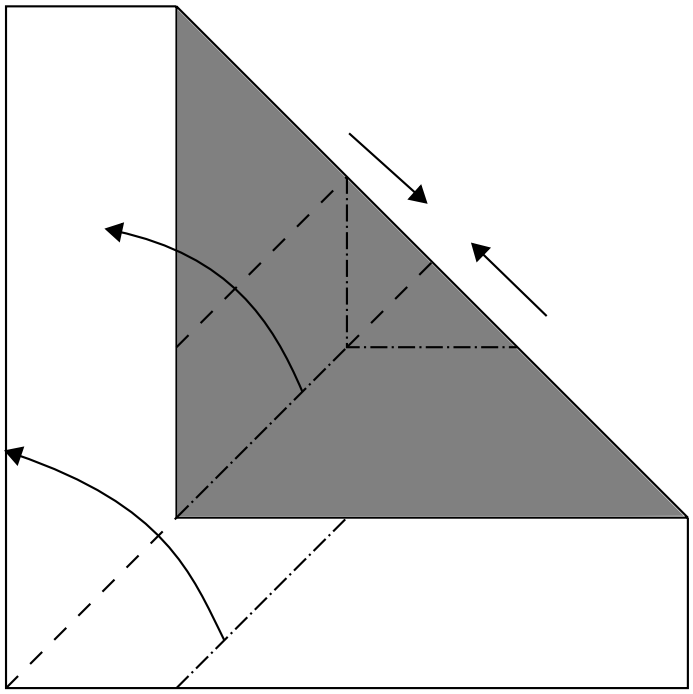
Add two more diagonal folds where shown.

5.



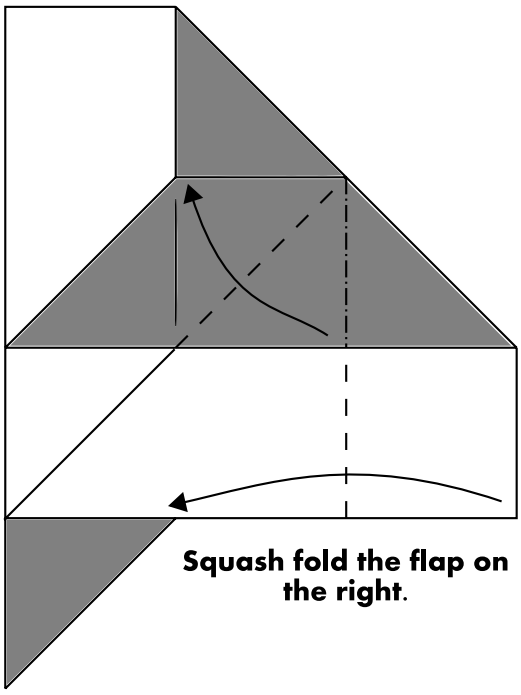
valley fold along an exististing crease.

6.



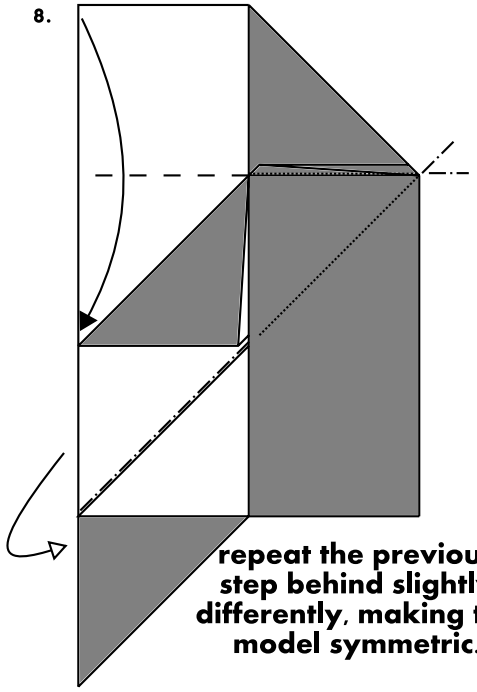
Push the top part inside the model while making pleats where shown. See next step.

7.



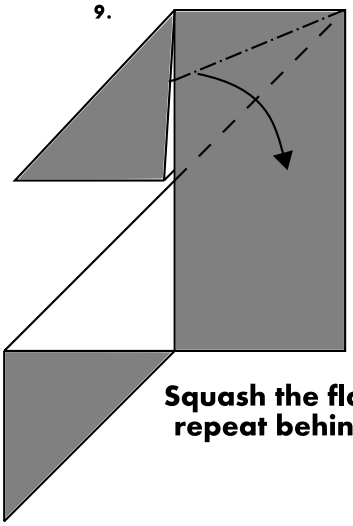
Squash fold the flap on the right.

8.



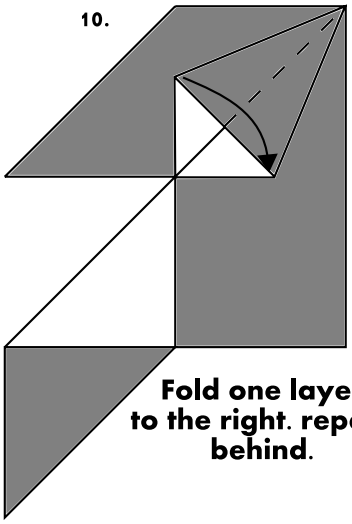
repeat the previous step behind slightly differently, making the model symmetric.

9.



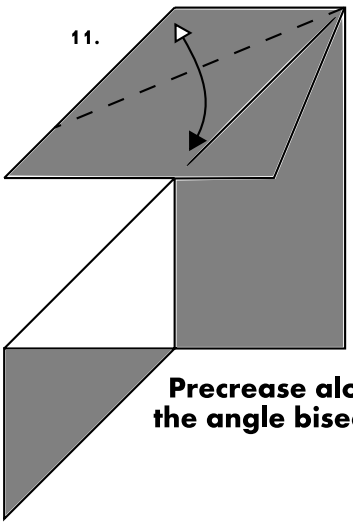
Squash the flap, repeat behind.

10.



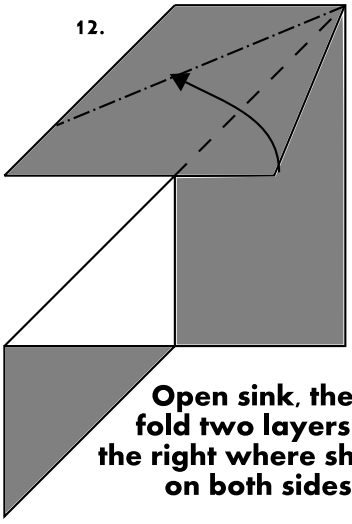
Fold one layer to the right. repeat behind.

11.



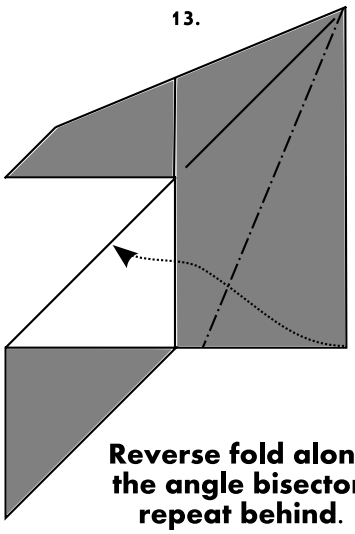
Precrease along the angle bisector.

12.



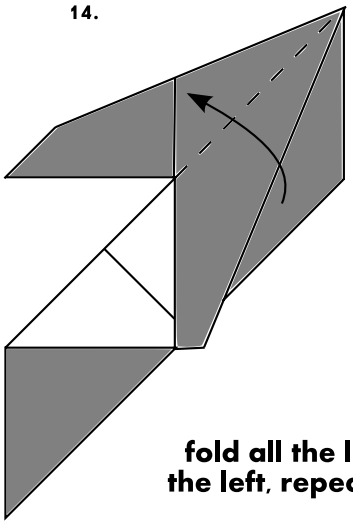
Open sink, then fold two layers to the right where shown, on both sides.

13.



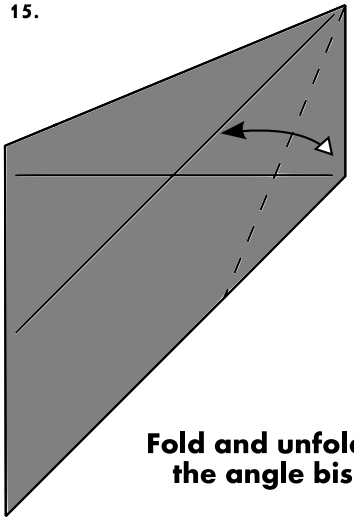
Reverse fold along the angle bisector, repeat behind.

14.



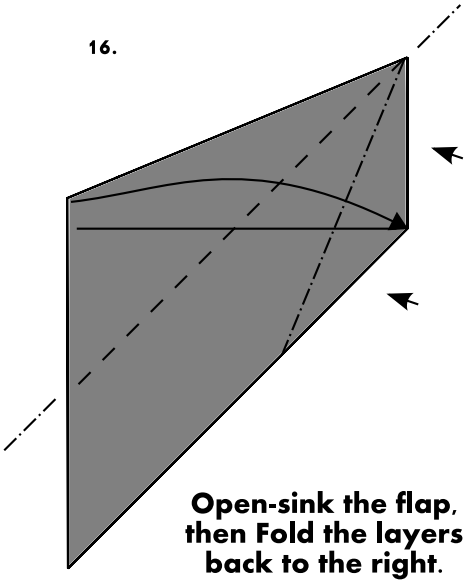
fold all the layers to the left, repeat behind.

15.



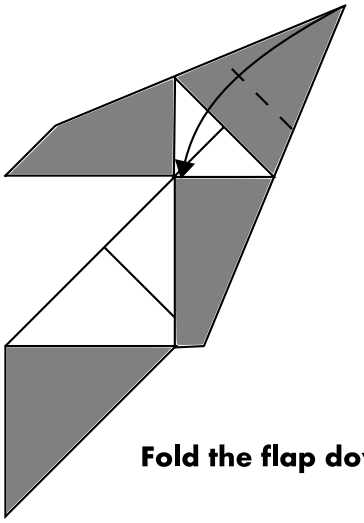
Fold and unfold along the angle bisector.

16.



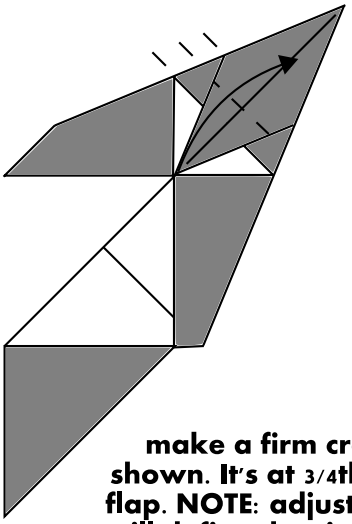
Open-sink the flap, then Fold the layers back to the right.

17.



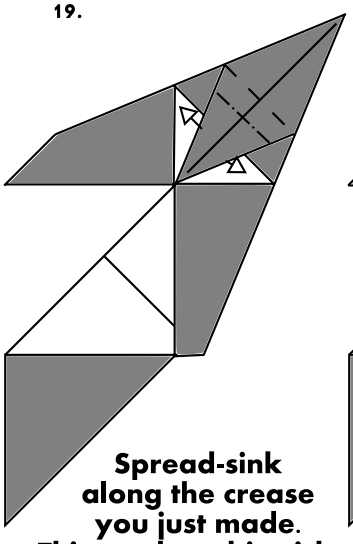
Fold the flap down.

18.



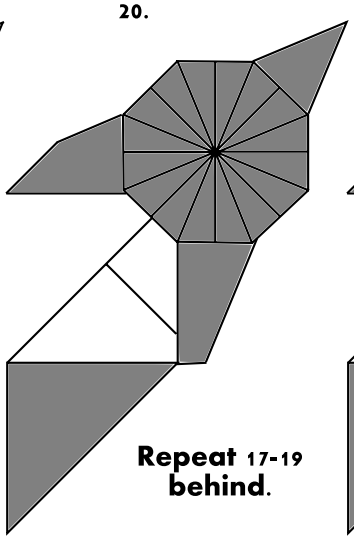
make a firm crease where shown. It's at 3/4th of the whole flap. NOTE: adjusting this crease will define the size of the wheel. feel free to try different sizes!

19.



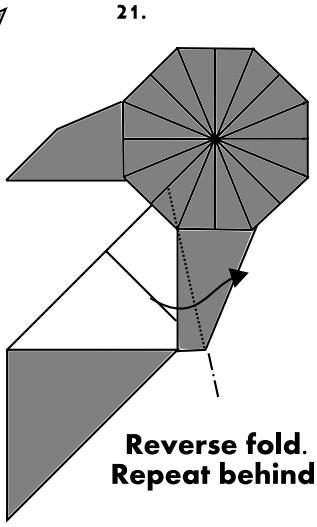
Spread-sink along the crease you just made. This can be a bit tricky, and you have to open some layers.

20.



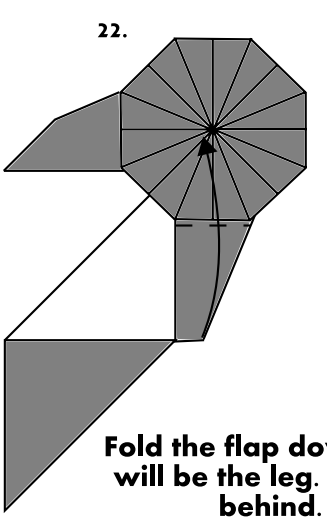
Repeat 17-19 behind.

21.



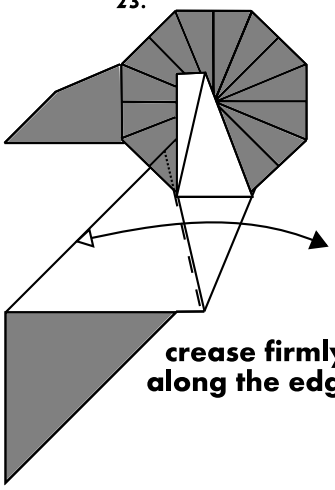
Reverse fold. Repeat behind.

22.



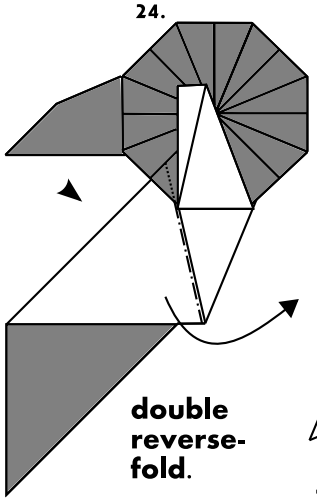
Fold the flap down. This will be the leg. Repeat behind.

23.



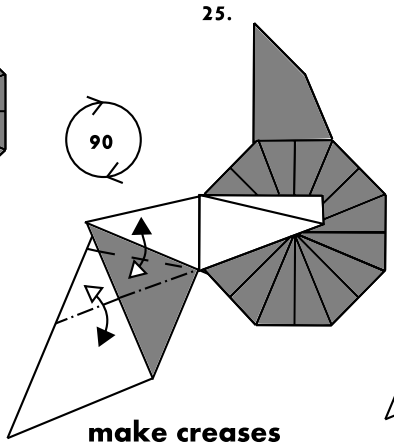
crease firmly along the edge.

24.



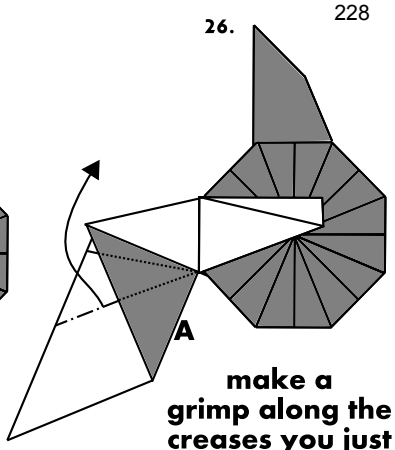
double reverse-fold.

25.



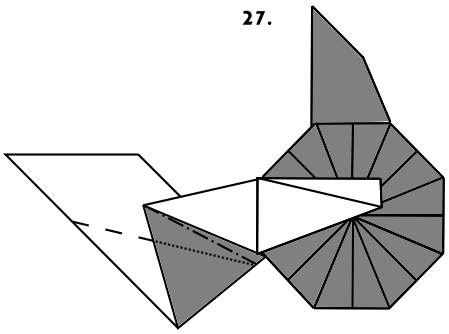
make creases to the places shown. from now on, reference-points aren't used a lot, trust your sences ;)!

26.



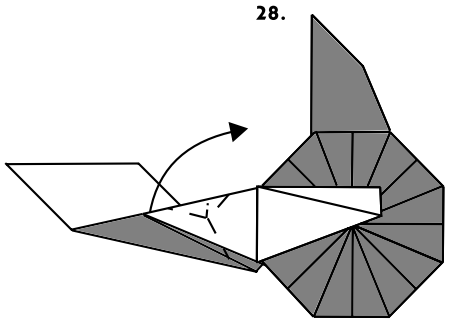
make a grimp along the creases you just made, and adjust the edge A.

27.



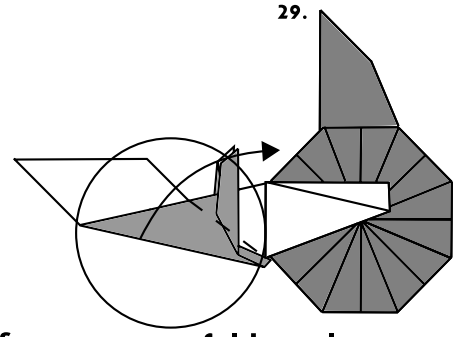
The result. swivel fold.

28.



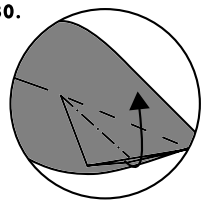
rabbit ear folds on both sides, to create hands.

29.



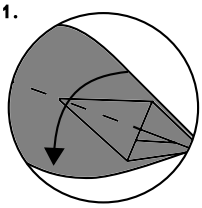
fold one layer up, and focuse on the middle flap.

30.



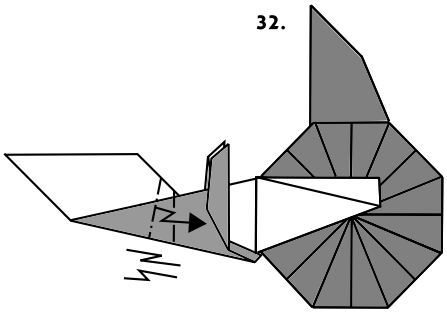
squash fold.

31.



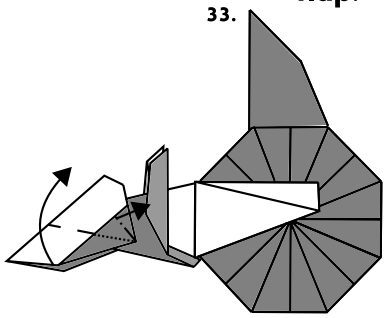
Close the model.

32.



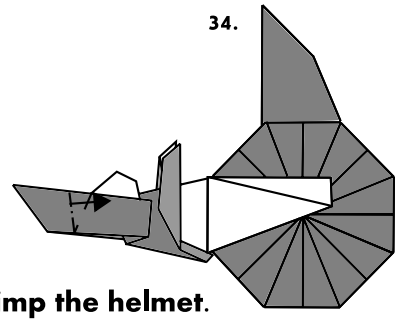
carefully grimp the neck area.

33.



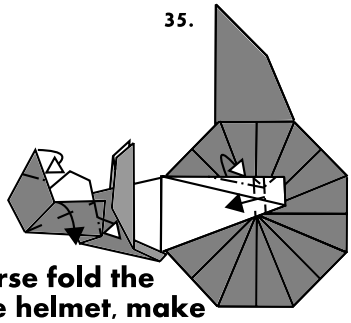
This fold is a combination of an outside reverse fold and a swivel fold.

34.



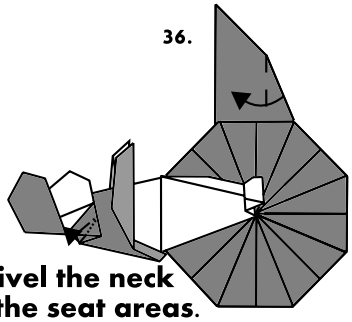
Grimp the helmet.

35.



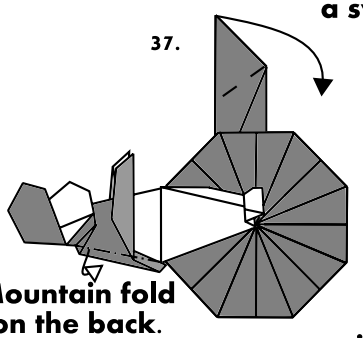
reverse fold the tip of the helmet, make a swivel fold and form a shoe. repeat behind.

36.



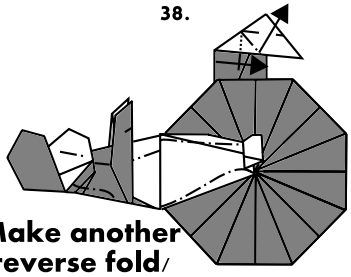
swivel the neck and the seat areas. repeat behind.

37.

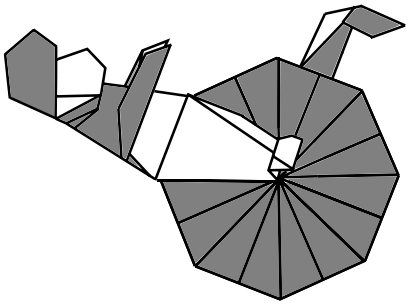


Mountain fold on the back. Repeat behind. outside reverse fold the seat.

38.



Make another reverse fold/ swivel fold combination for the seat. There are layers on the wheel, valley fold them together to lock the model. Shape here and there.

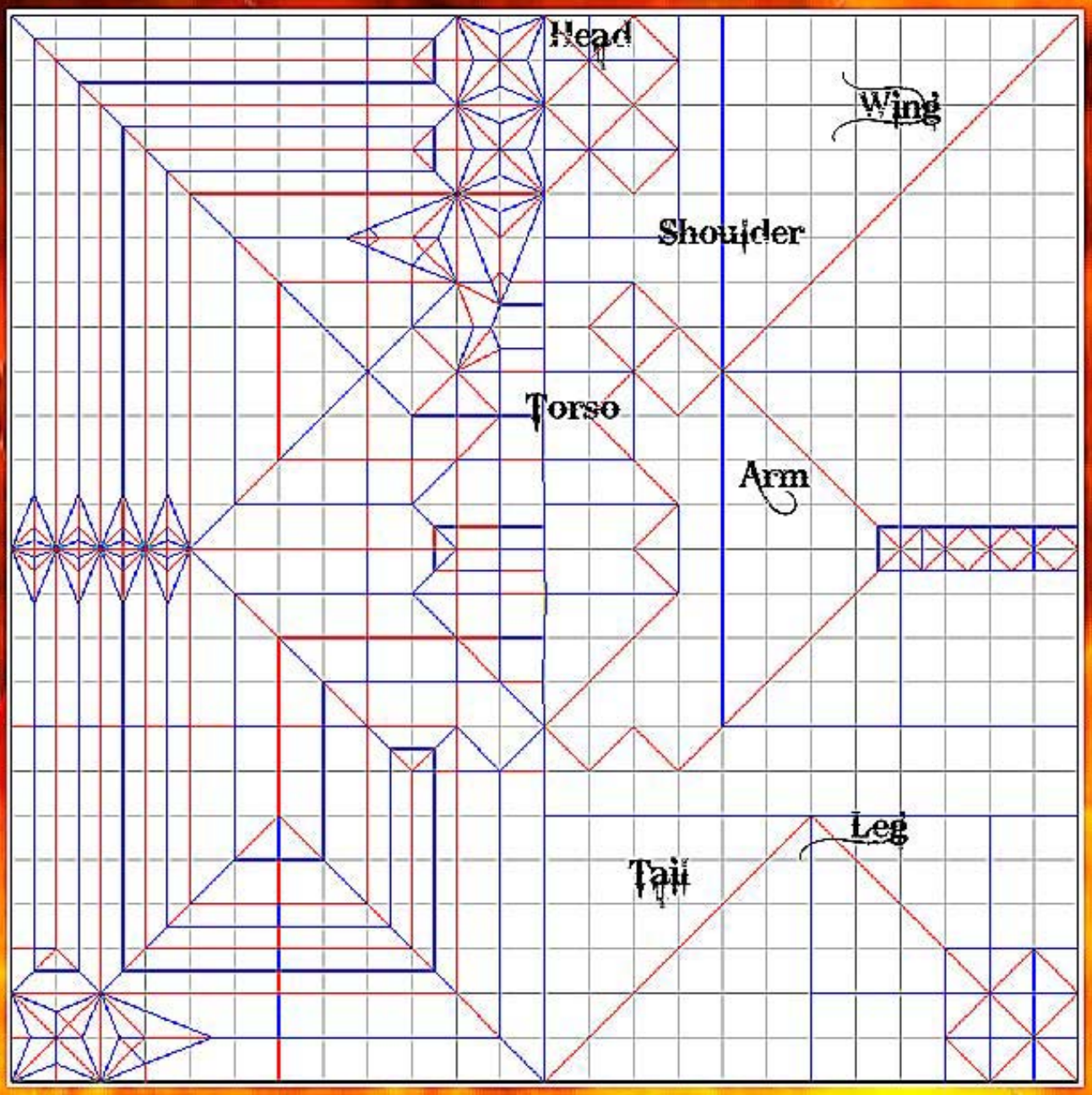


finished! happy falling :]

Dragon Lord

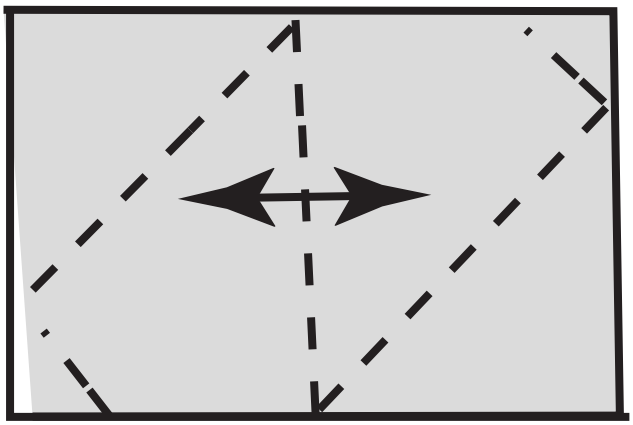
by T.J Foo

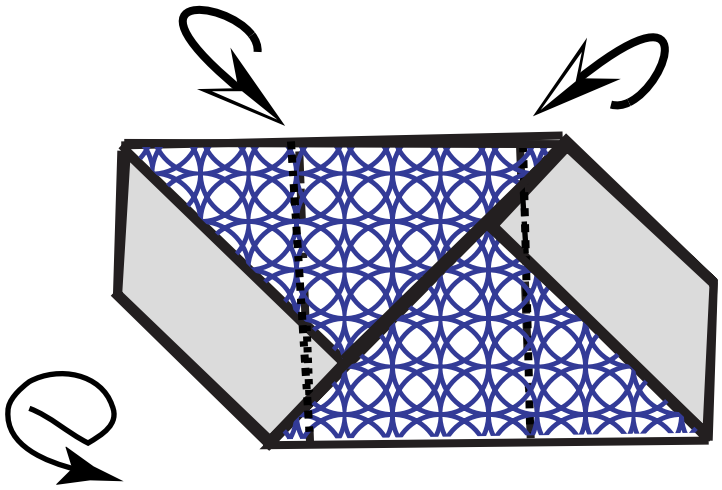
Recommended Size: 50cmx50cm



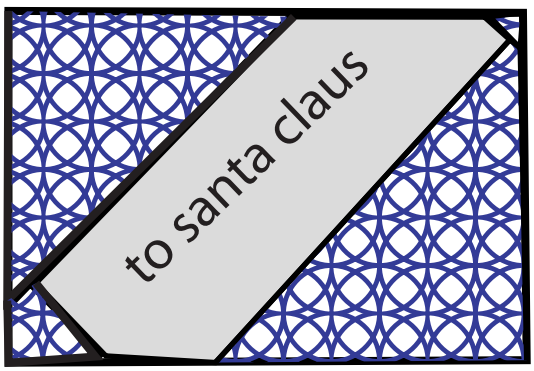
Wickelbrief
wrapped letter

Design and diagram by Ulrike Krallmann-Wenzel



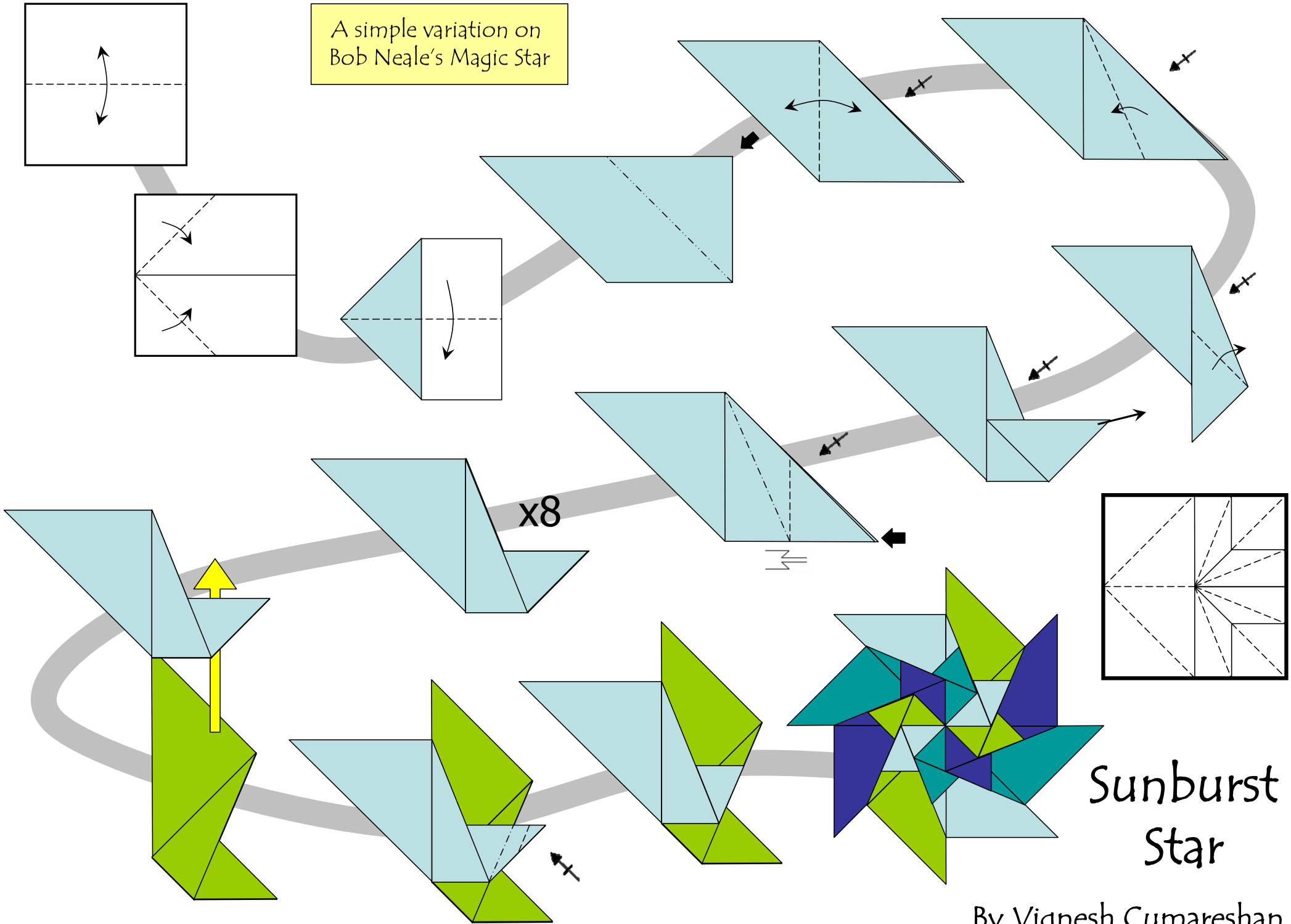


fold behind



and tuck the flaps into
the pockets
try to find variations

A simple variation on
Bob Neale's Magic Star

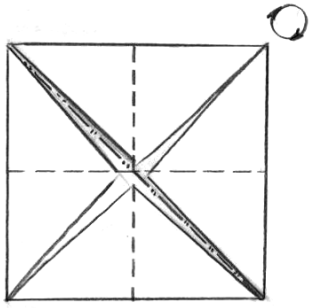


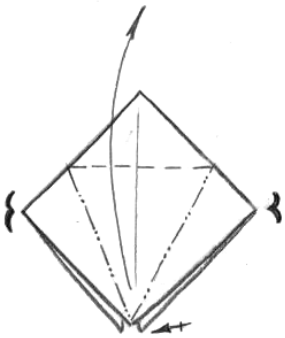
Sunburst Star

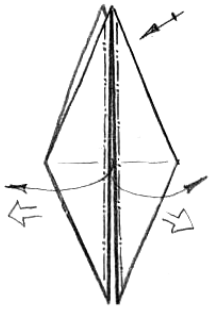
By Vignesh Cumareshan

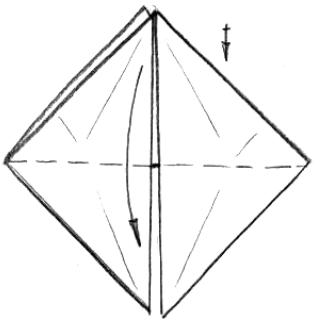
ОРЁЛ

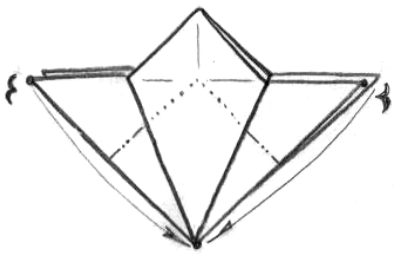
Кумратов Виталий, г. Енисейск, Россия

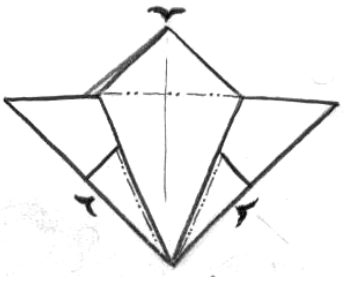
1. 

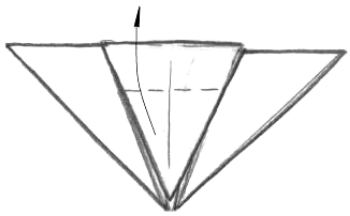
2. 

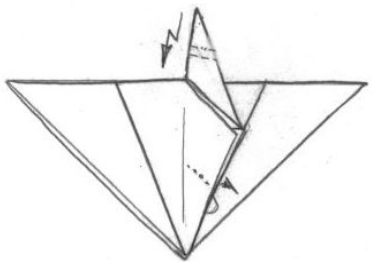
3. 

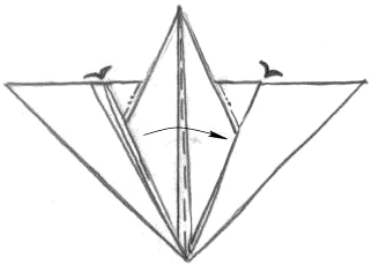
4. 

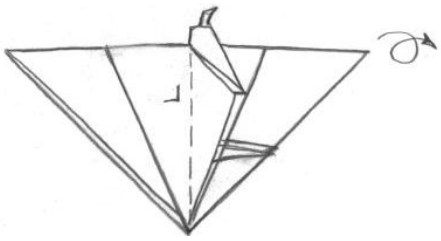
5. 

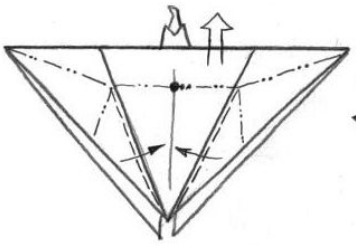
6. 

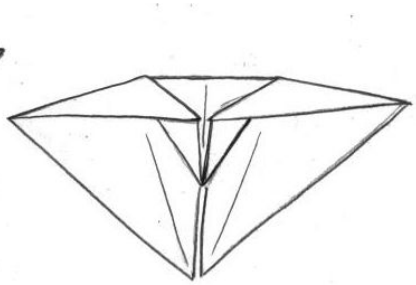
7. 

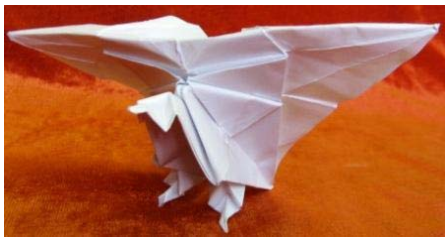
8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

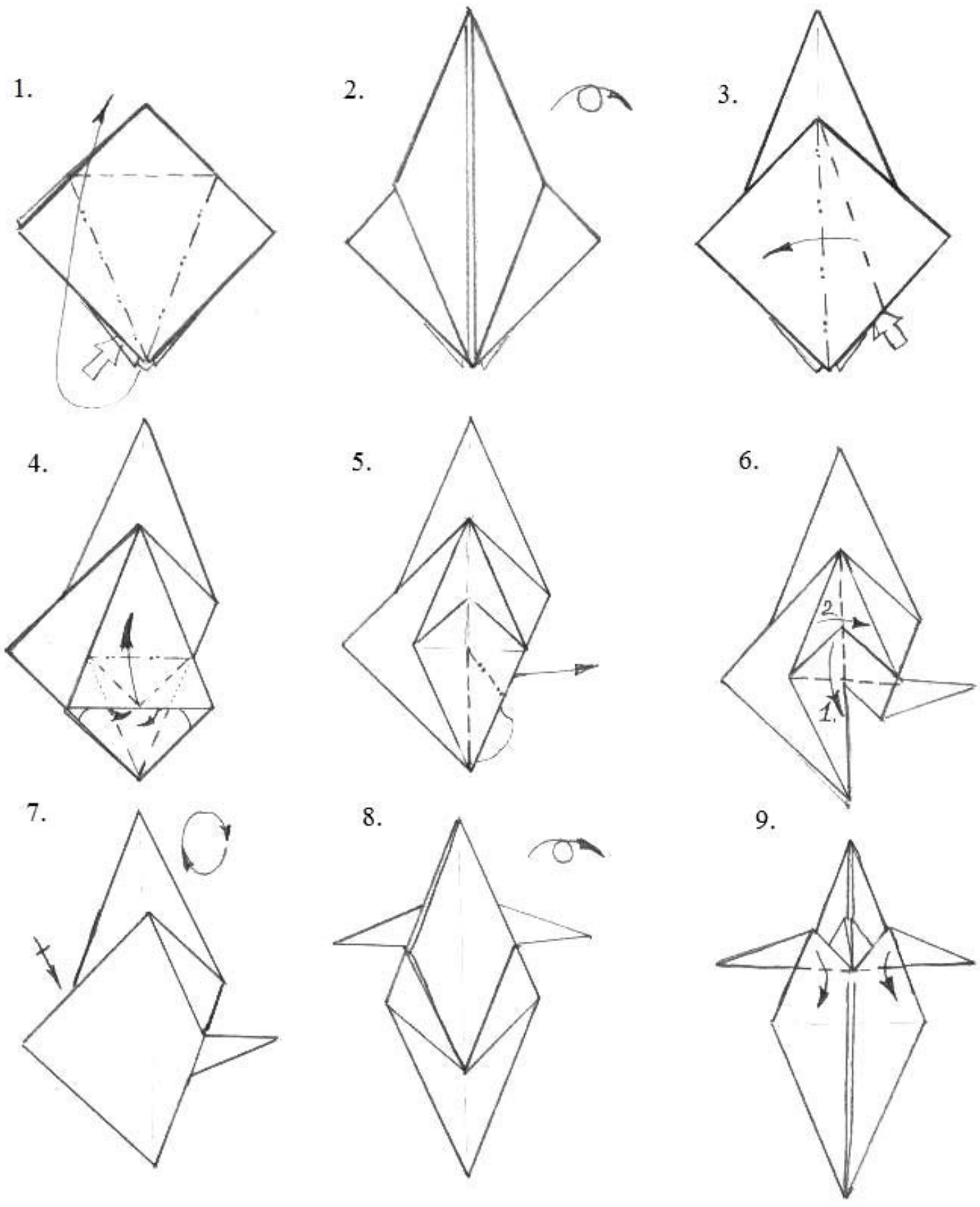
12. 

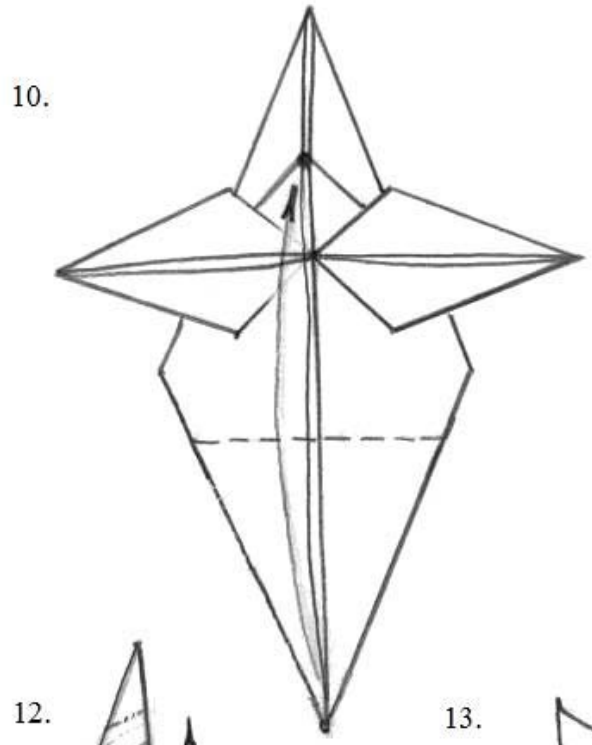


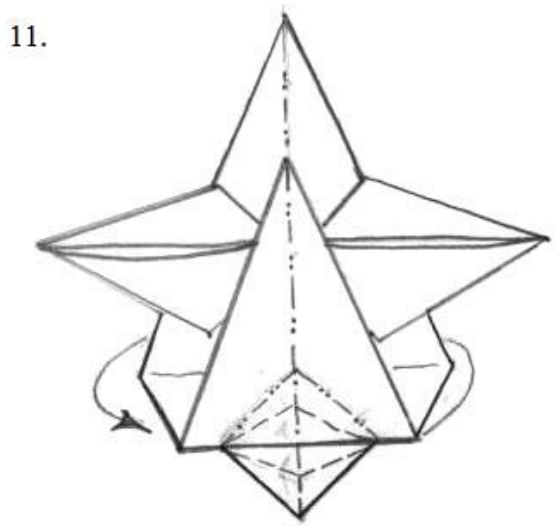
1. По базовой форме «Блин» сложить базовую форму «Двойной квадрат».
2. Базовая форма «Птица».
3. Изнутри вытащить два слоя бумаги наружу. Повторит сзади.
4. Верхний прямой угол согнуть вниз. Повторить сзади.
5. Справа и слева вдавить внутрь треугольники, совмещая отмеченные точки.
6. Вдавить внутрь верхний угол, при этом фигурку придётся раскрыть полностью. Справа и слева вдавить внутрь по два треугольника.
7. Снизу вверх отогнуть треугольник.
8. Справа и слева вдавить треугольники за внутренний треугольник и перегнуть вправо, захватив два слоя бумаги.
9. Изнутри вывернуть две ножки. Складкой-молнией сформировать голову.
10. Все слои до крыла под прямым углом отогнуть влево. Перевернуть.
11. Наметить «горы» и «долины». Верхнюю часть за отмеченную точку тащить вверх до совмещения сторон у центральной вертикальной линии.

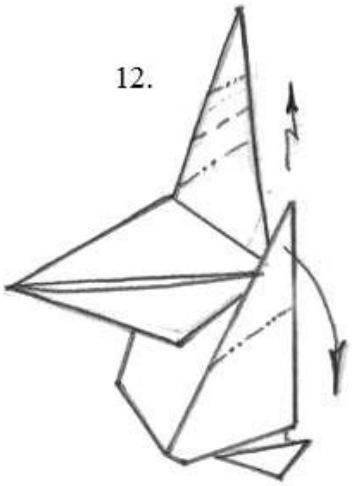
МАСКА ГОБЛИНА

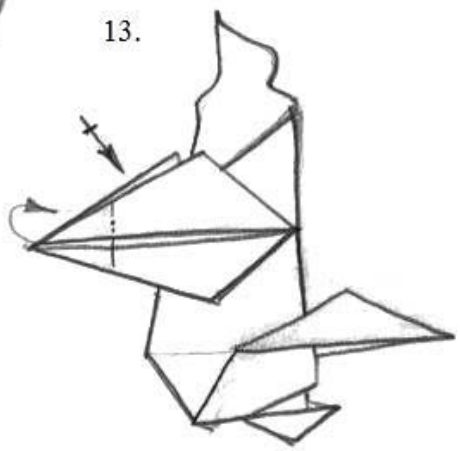
Кумратов Виталий, г. Енисейск, Россия

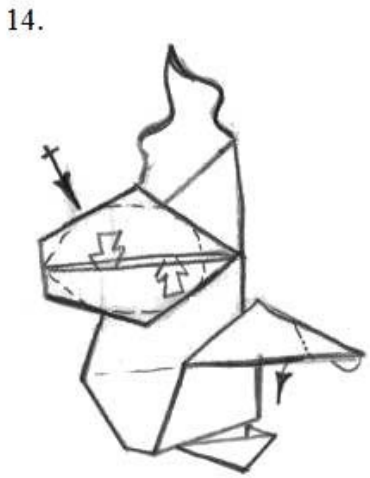




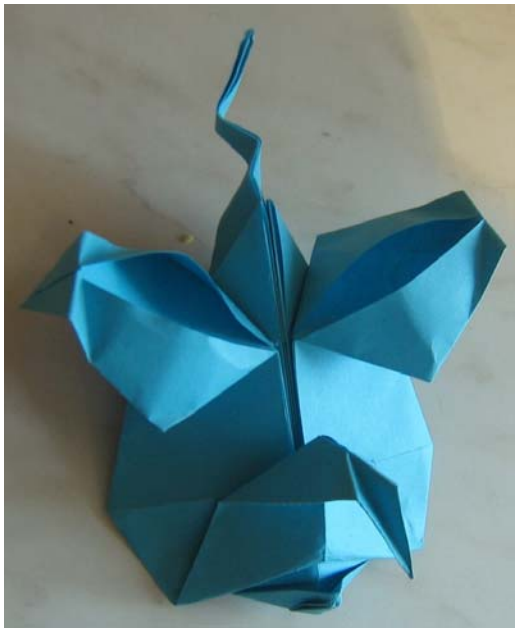






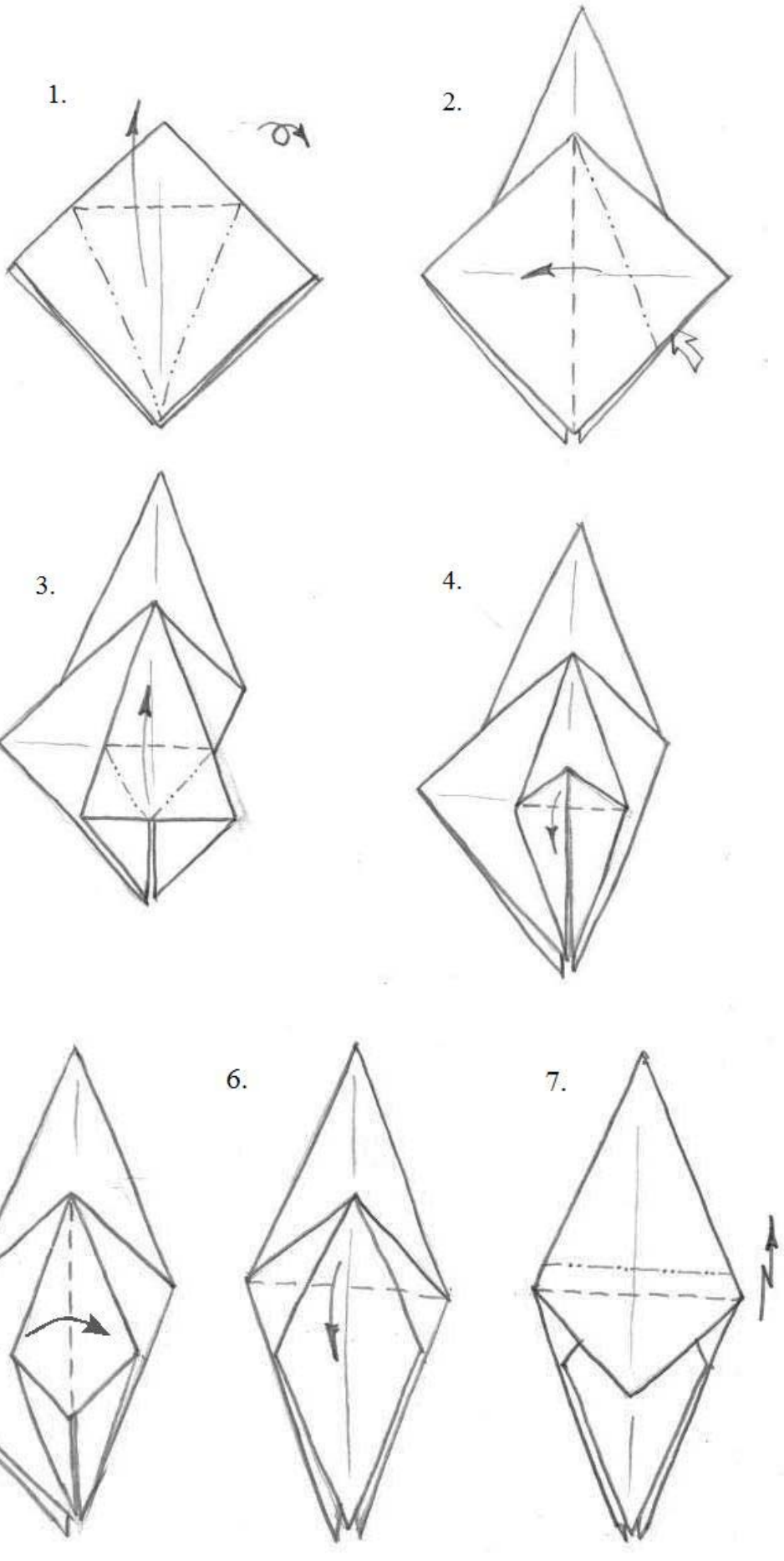


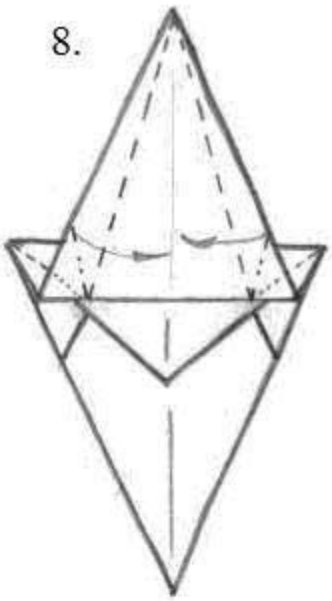
1. Базовая форма «Двойной квадрат». Развернуть верхний слой по линиям перегиба вверх.
6. Сначала согнуть верхний треугольник вниз, затем направо перекинуть верхний треугольник.
7. Повторить действия 3-6 слева и повернуть заготовку на 180 градусов.
9. Справа и слева опустить треугольники вниз.
10. Поднять нижний угол вверх, совмещая точки.
11. В нижней части заготовки наметить «горы» и «долины». Сгибая по этим линиям одновременно перегнуть заготовку назад по центральной вертикали.
12. В верхнем треугольнике сделать складку-молнию. Нос вывернуть по намеченной линии.
14. Вогнуть нос внутрь. Раскрыть карманы, придав объём глазам.

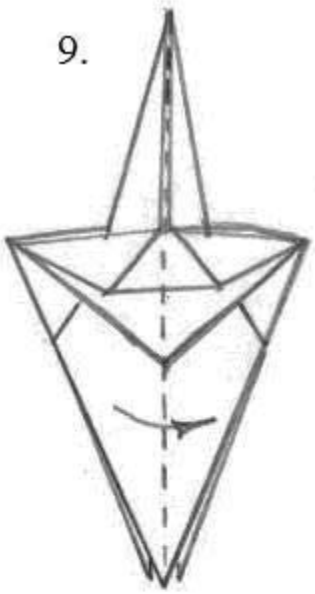


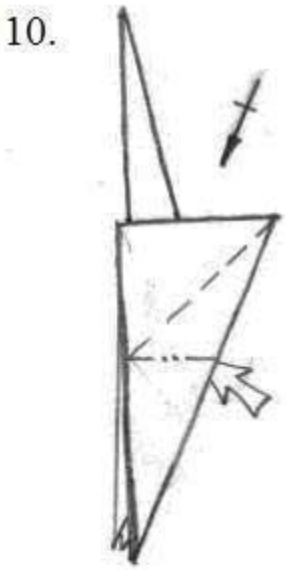
КОЛИБРИ

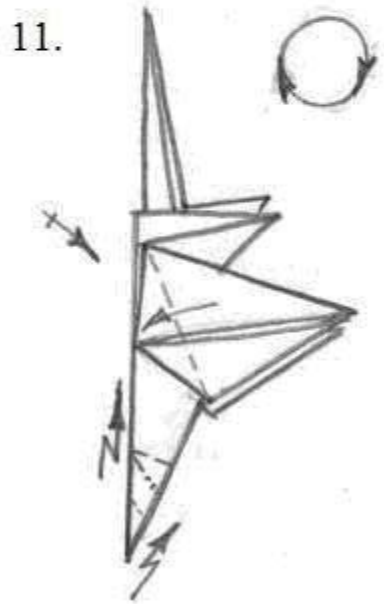
Кумратов Виталий, г.Енисейск, Россия

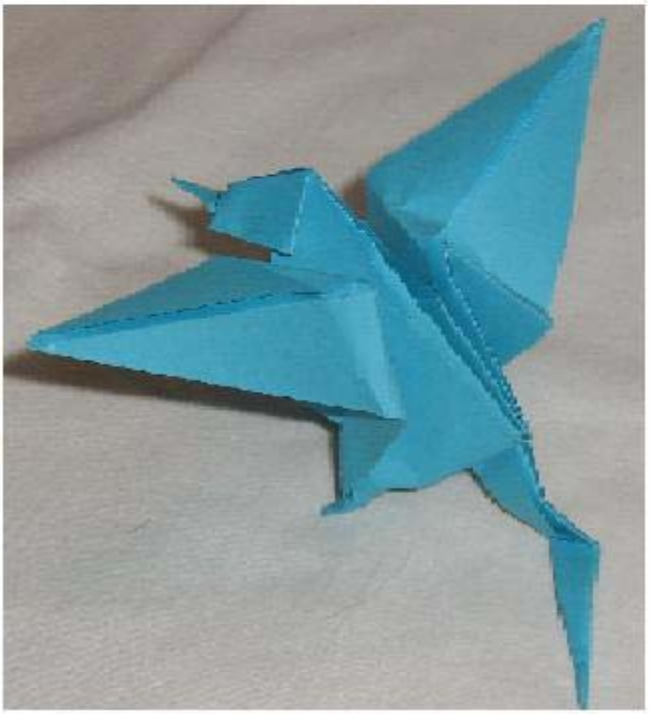












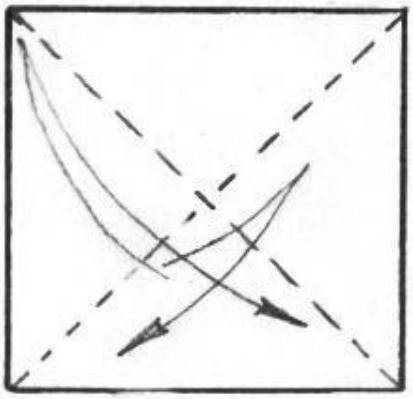
1. Базовая форма «Двойной квадрат». Развернуть верхний квадрат по намеченным линиям. Перевернуть.
2. Справа налево перекинуть треугольник, раскрывая карман.
3. Сложить по указанным линиям.
4. Треугольник опустить вниз.
5. Верхний треугольник перекинуть направо. Действия 2-5 повторить слева.
8. Согнуть к горизонтальной линии, соблюдая «горы» и «долины».

11. Отогнуть крылья. Складкой молния сформировать голову, клюв и лапки. Придать форму хвосту. Повернуть. Колибри готова!

МАСКА ИНДЕЙЦА ПЛЕМЕНИ МАЙЯ

Кумратов Виталий, г. Енисейск, Россия

1.



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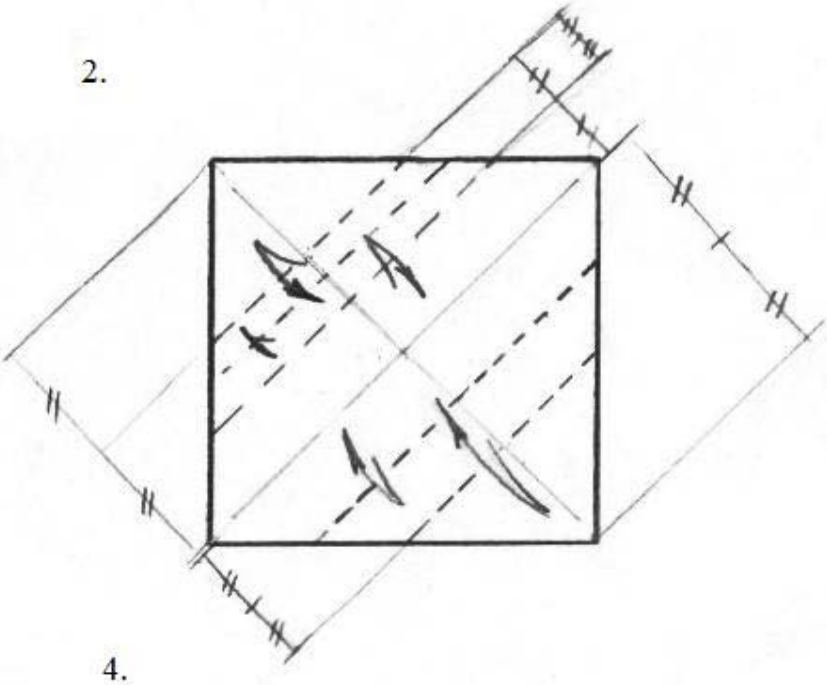

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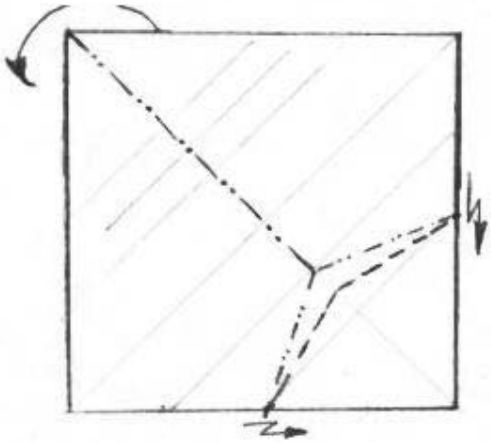

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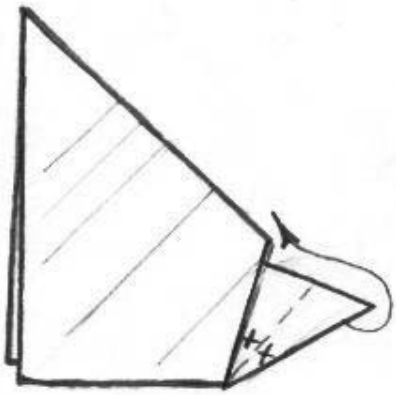

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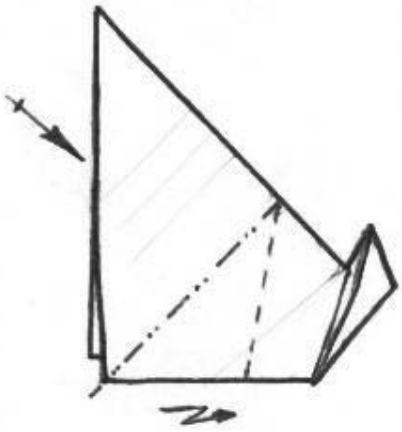

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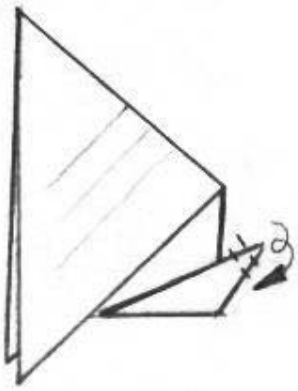
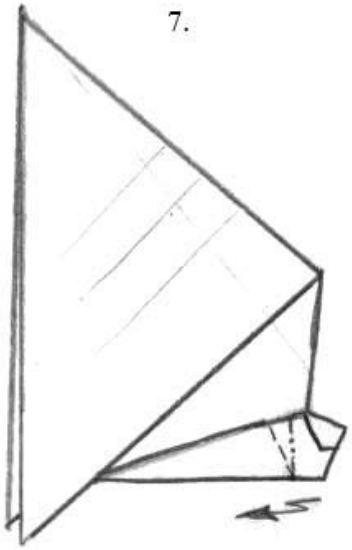
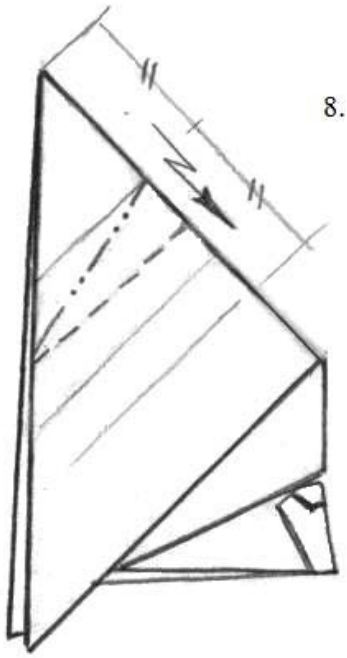
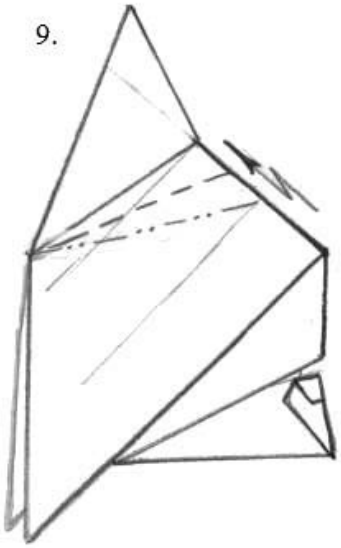
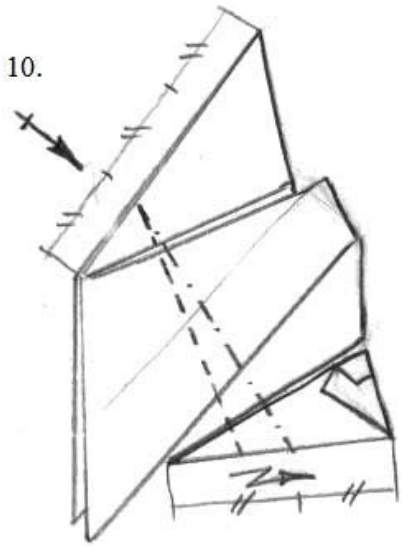
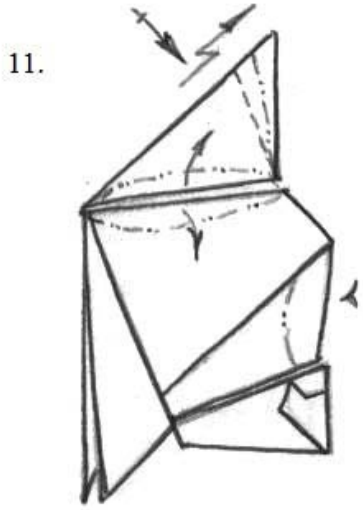








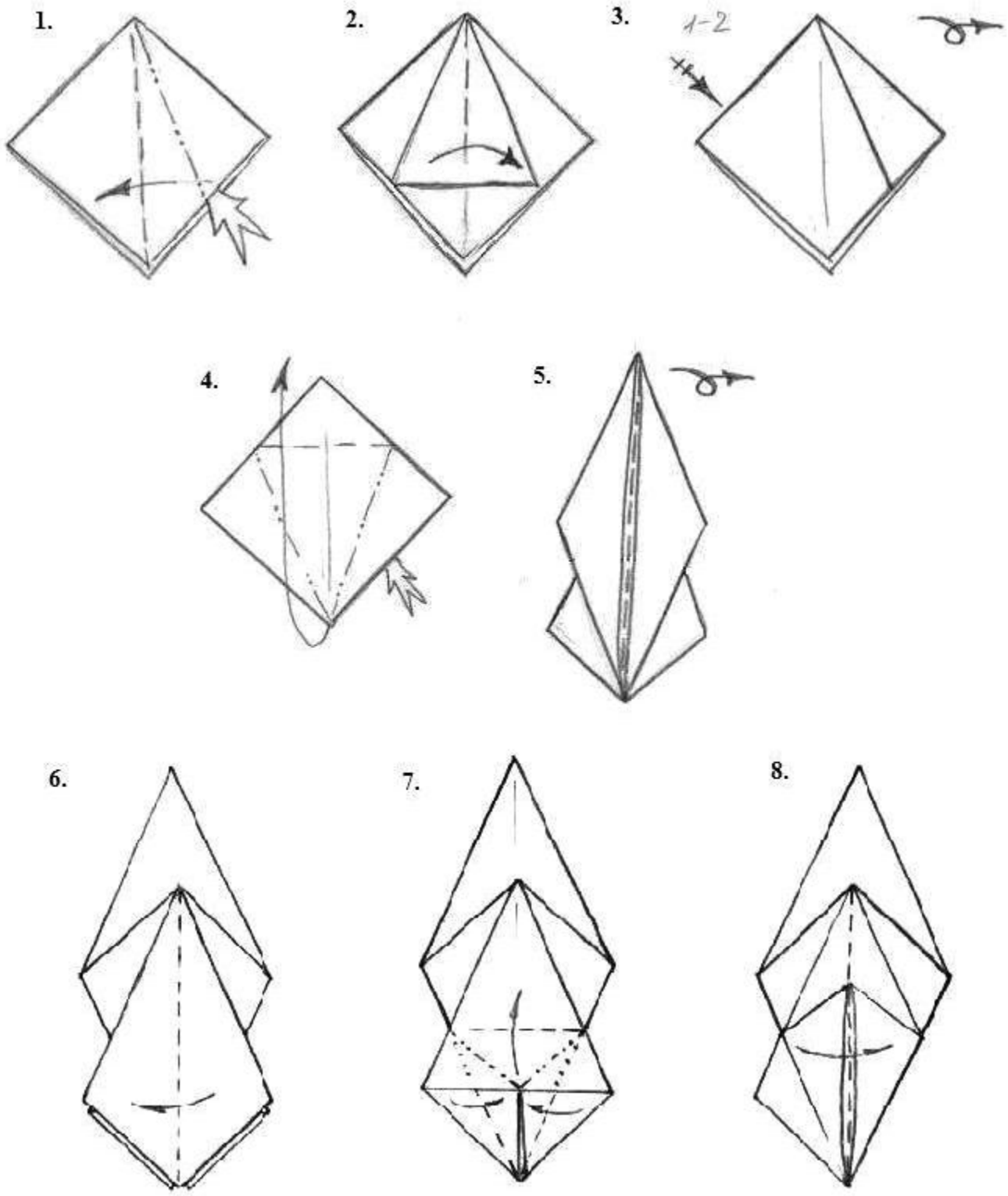


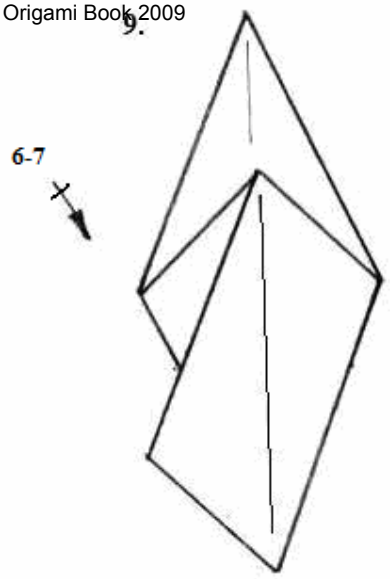


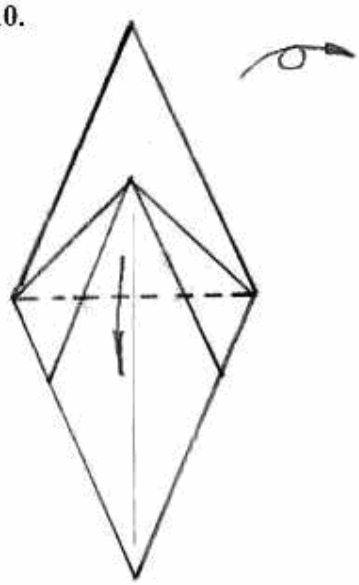
1.На квадрате наметить линии.
3. Сделать складку-молнию, одновременно перегнуть заготовку пополам назад.
4. Вывернуть треугольник вверх.
11. Придать маске объём. В верхней части сделать складку-молнию.

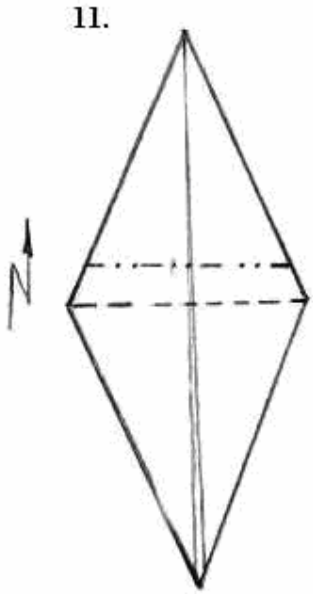
ОБЕЗЬЯНКА

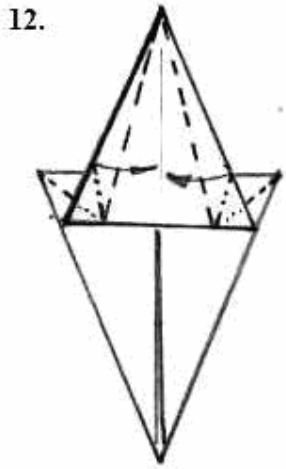
Кумратов Виталий, г. Енисейск, Россия

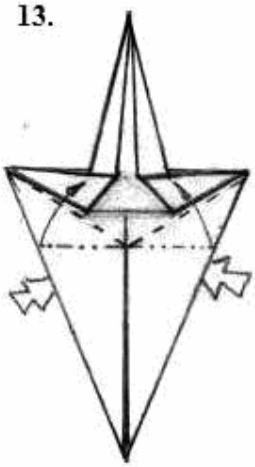


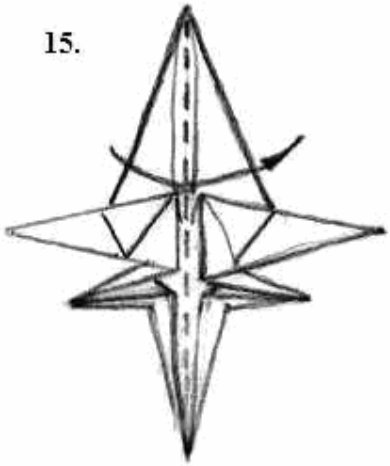


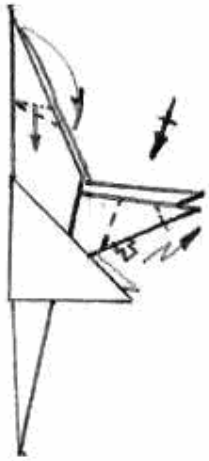








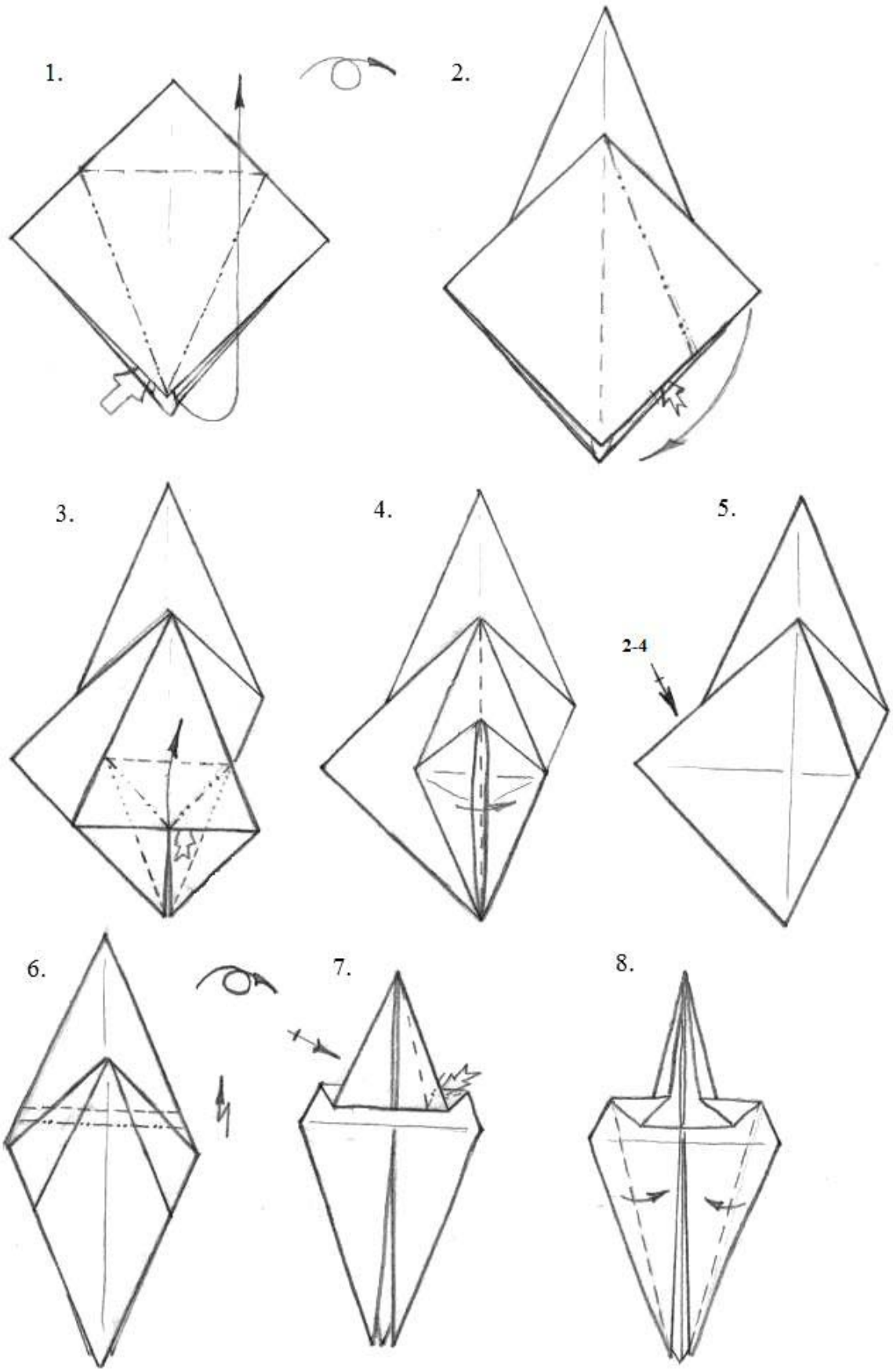




1. Базовая форма «Двойной квадрат». Раскрыть карман.
12. Правую и левую стороны треугольника согнуть к центральной вертикальной линии, при этом справа и слева расплющить карманы.
14. Треугольники поднять вверх и повернуть заготовку.
15. Свернуть заготовку пополам.
16. Сформировать голову, согнув по указанным линиям, и складкой-молнией ноги.
17. Оформить мордочку и придать форму хвосту.

КРЕВЕТКА

Кумратов Виталий, г.Енисейск, Россия



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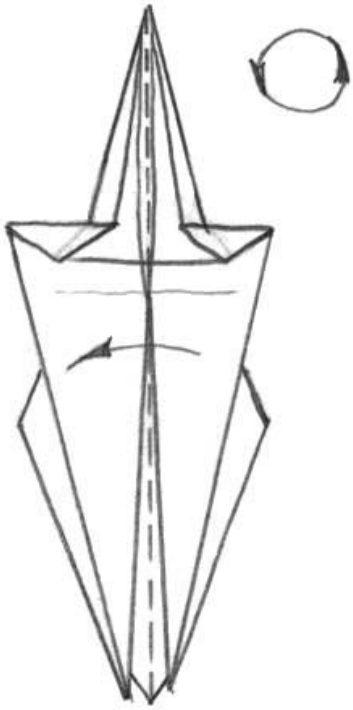

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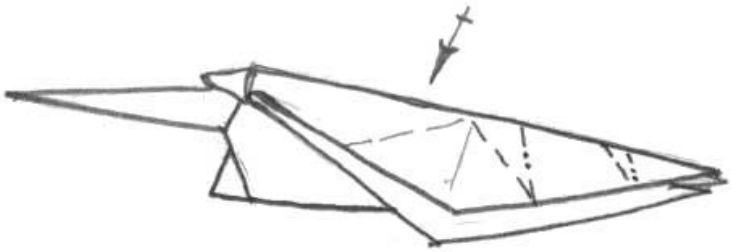

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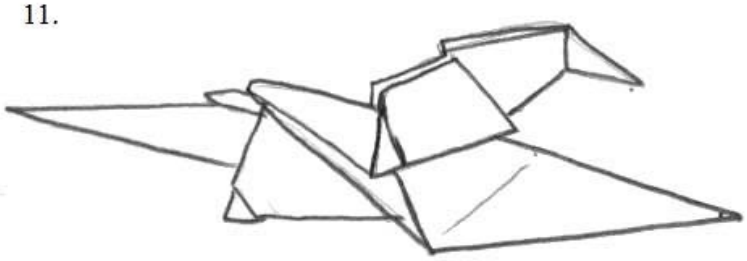


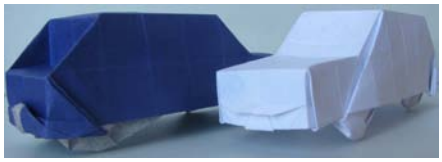
1. Базовая форма «Двойной квадрат». Раскрыть карман, подняв нижний прямой угол вверх. Перевернуть.
2. Раскрыть карман.
3. Поднять вверх по намеченным линиям.
4. Перекинуть верхний слой слева направо.
5. Повторить действия 2-4 слева.
6. Сделать складку-молнию.
7. Согнуть к вертикальной линии, раскрыв карман. Повторить слева.
10. Согнуть по намеченным складкам верхний слой.

Automobile - D0004-var2

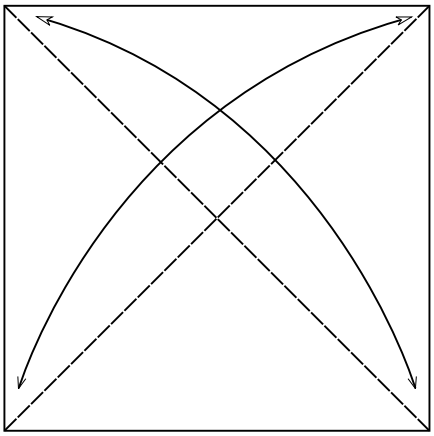
Designed by: Yuri Sarudiansky
Diagrammed by: Yuri Sarudiansky (Kehom the Archer)

Designed 28/11/2009
Diagrammed 05/12/2009

Some time ago, while choosing a model to fold, from Kunihiko Kasahara's Origami Omnibus, I found the "Automobile". I liked the model but it is folded from two squares and both of different sizes. While I don't have anything agains multi-piece models, I tend to avoid those where squares are of different size. Then I challenged myself to design a one square automobile that could use some of the nice shapings from Kasahara's model. Everything was going fine until I got stuck with the windshield. For a long time I had trouble to cleanly fold that and then, Jeremy Shafer's Origami to Astonish and Amuse "saved" me. The last model there is his "Running Car" and he does show a crease patter to do that section. So, shamelessly, I copied those creases into my own crease pattern. What I present here is an almost step by step diagrams to fold the model that I came to. If you noticed, this is a second variation. The first variation form the rear window in a simliar way to the windshield. Foldings for the final shaping are very similar. I hope you like this one!



1.



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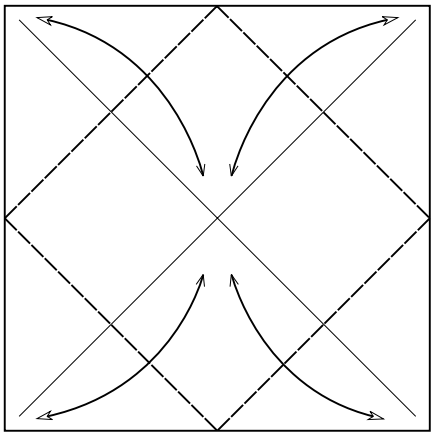

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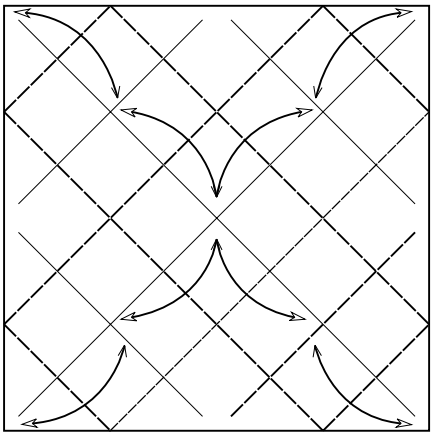
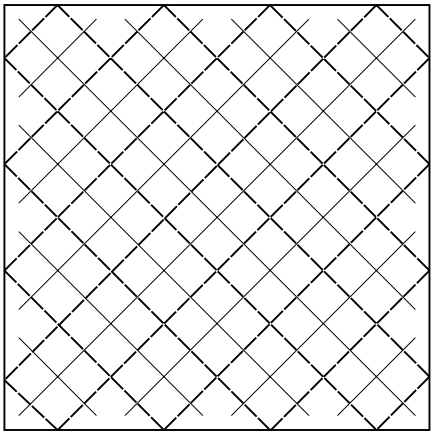


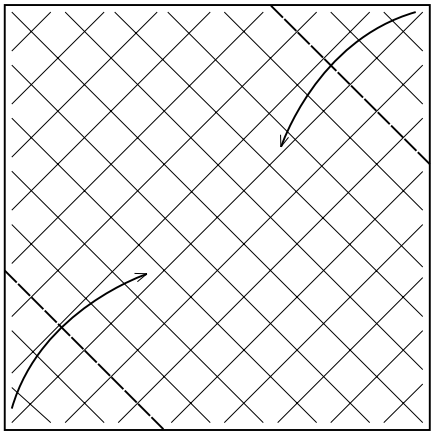
Car color side up.

4.



Complete the "8x8" diagnale grid

5.



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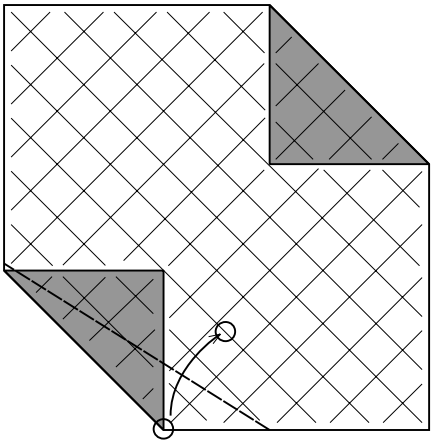
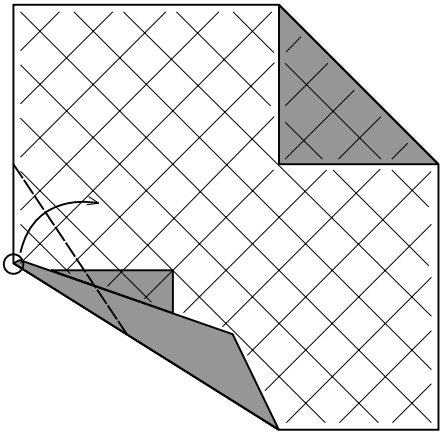


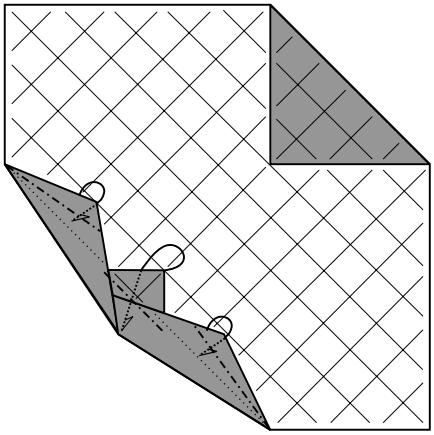
Valley fold, making circled corner land on indicated crease.

7.



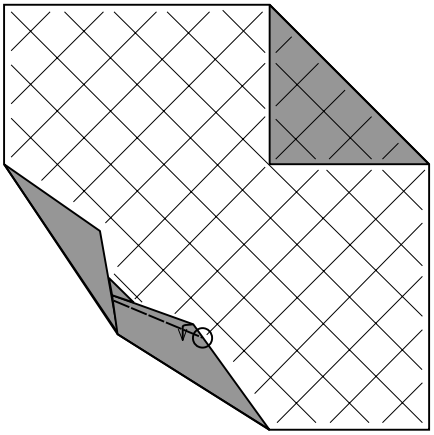
This valley fold is similar to step 6

8.



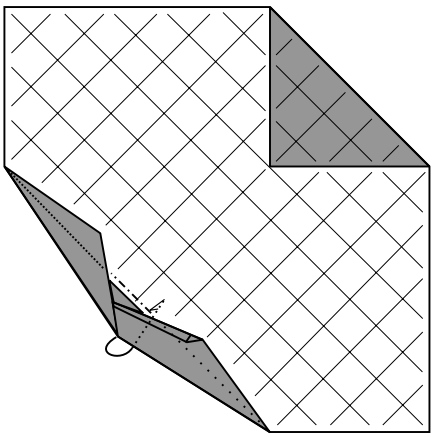
Mountain fold the extreme flaps so the edges land on a crease that is show as dots.
The middle flap should go a little more (there you will have to make an extra fold at the very end of the point.

9.



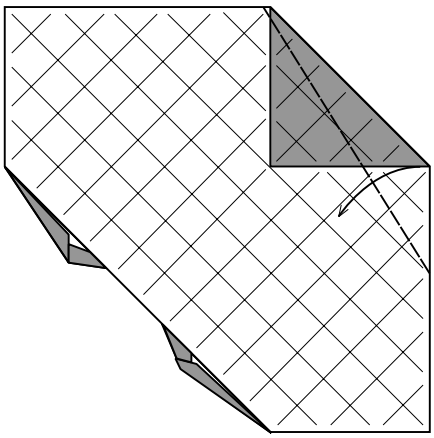
Just a valley fold. Notice the reference point.

10.



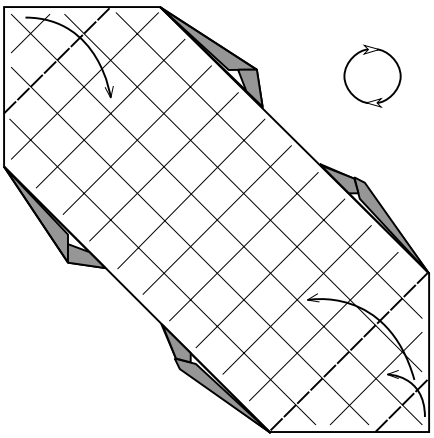
Mountain fold letting the flaps go out (just don't fold the flaps!).

11.



Repeat steps 6 to 10

12.



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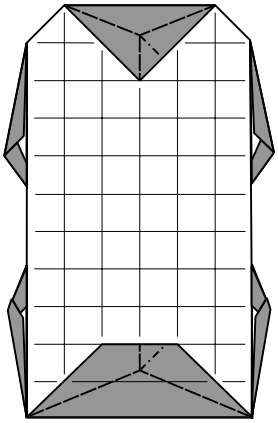

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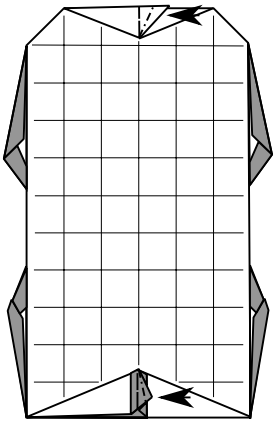

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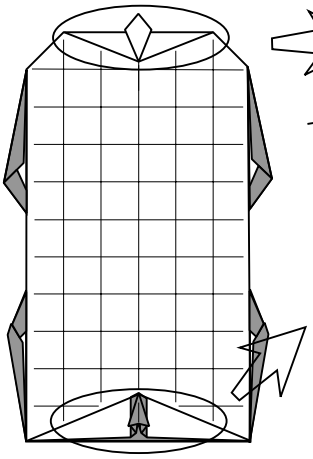
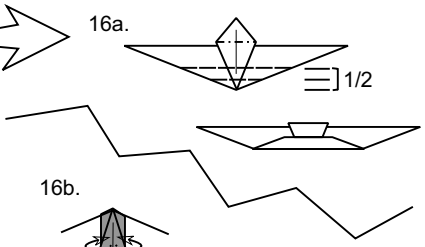
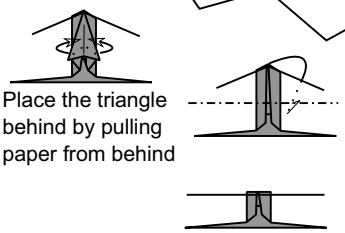


16a.



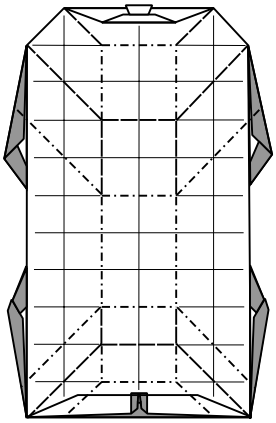
16b.



Place the triangle behind by pulling paper from behind

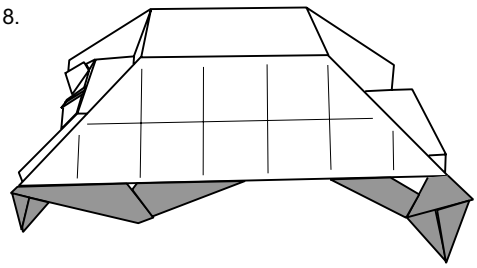
You can optionally valley fold the bottom part once after the last mountain fold.

17.



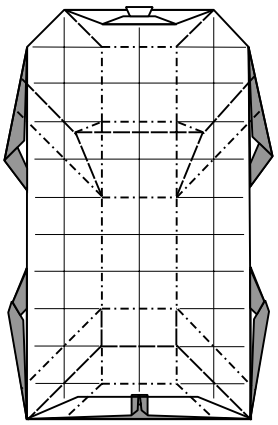
Notice the division. The front part of the car is using more squares from the grid. After folding these creases, you will end up with a 3D shape, very close to the next drawing

18.



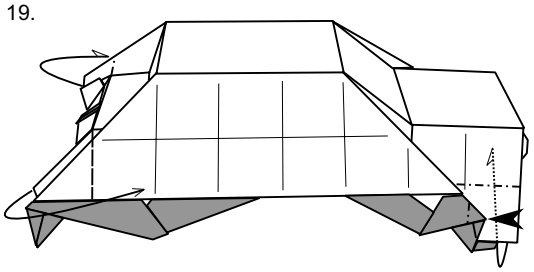
Re open the model to make the creases for the windshield. 3 creases from the previous step will change direction. This 3D drawing is distorted and is not showing correct proportions.

19.



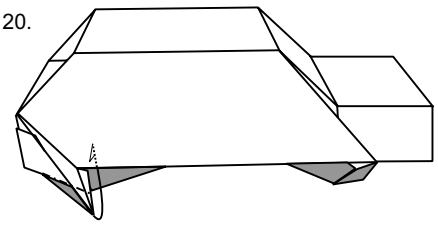
Unfortunately I couldn't find one good way to make those creases. This part is a little hard.

19.

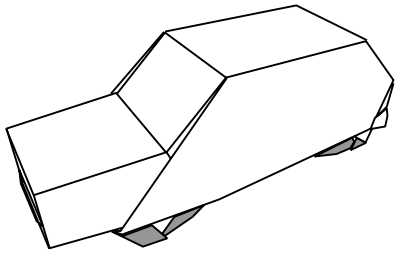


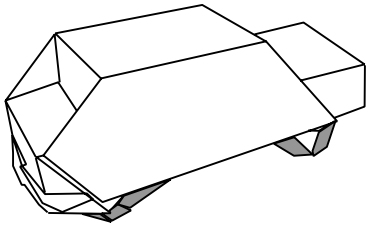
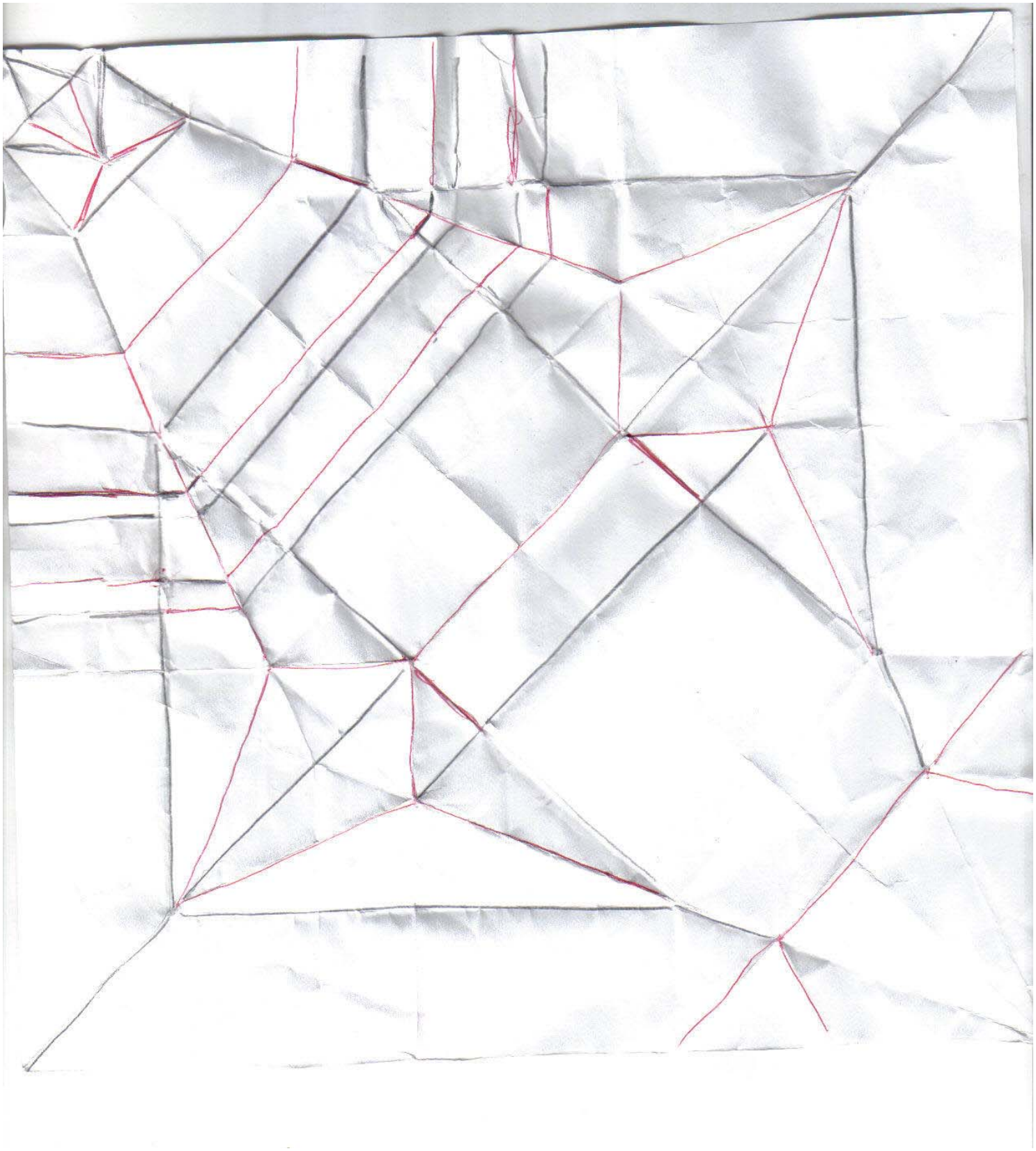
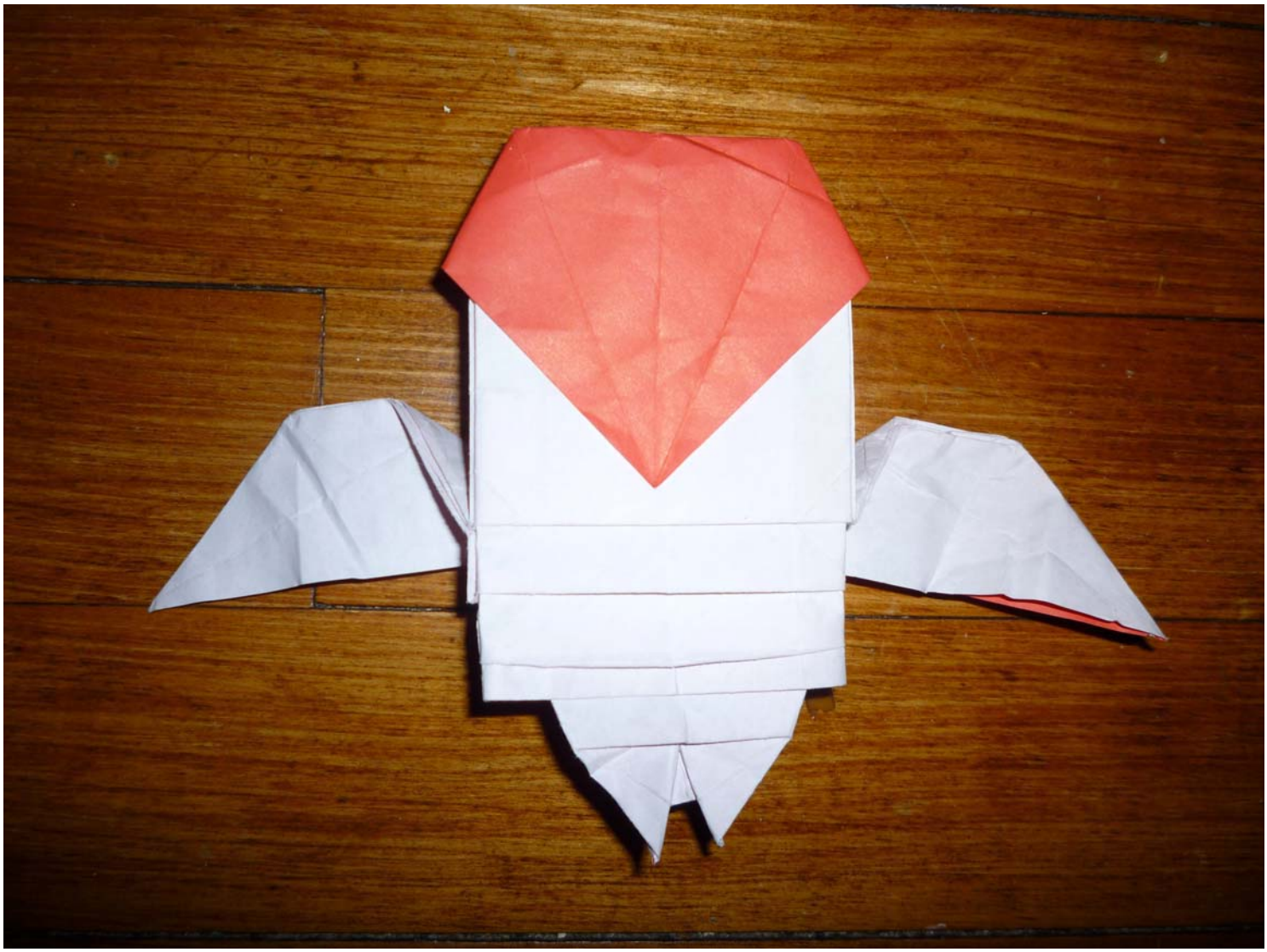
Valley fold the rear flaps, which will form the rear bumper. Mountain fold the front flap while doing an small squash on the tip of the front layer. With this, the front part of the model will be almost locked and the fron wheels will be formed.

20.



This very distorted drawing tries to indicate that the triangle fromed by the valley fold from previous step should be tucked behind, between the wheel and the body of the car. One small reverse fold should be done with one layer of paper. After this, the model is completed.





Yuriy Slabicky - Heart Headed Angel