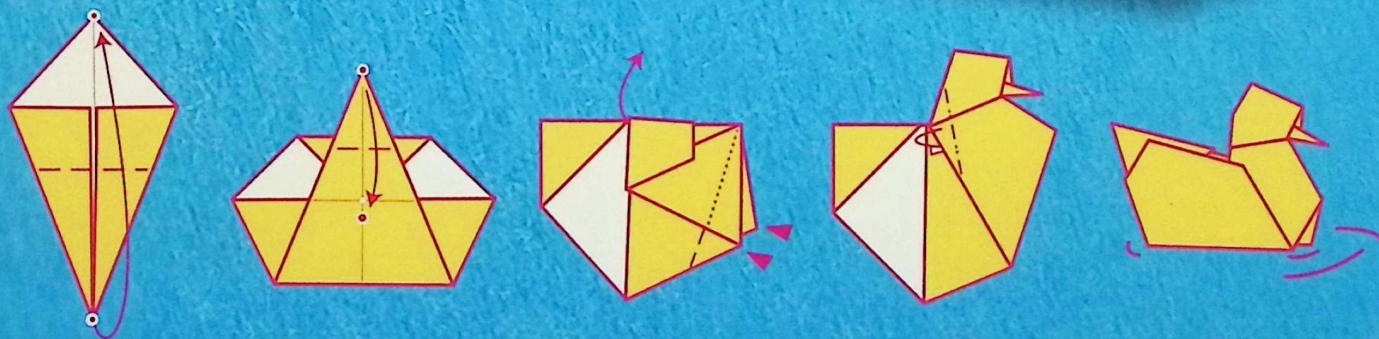
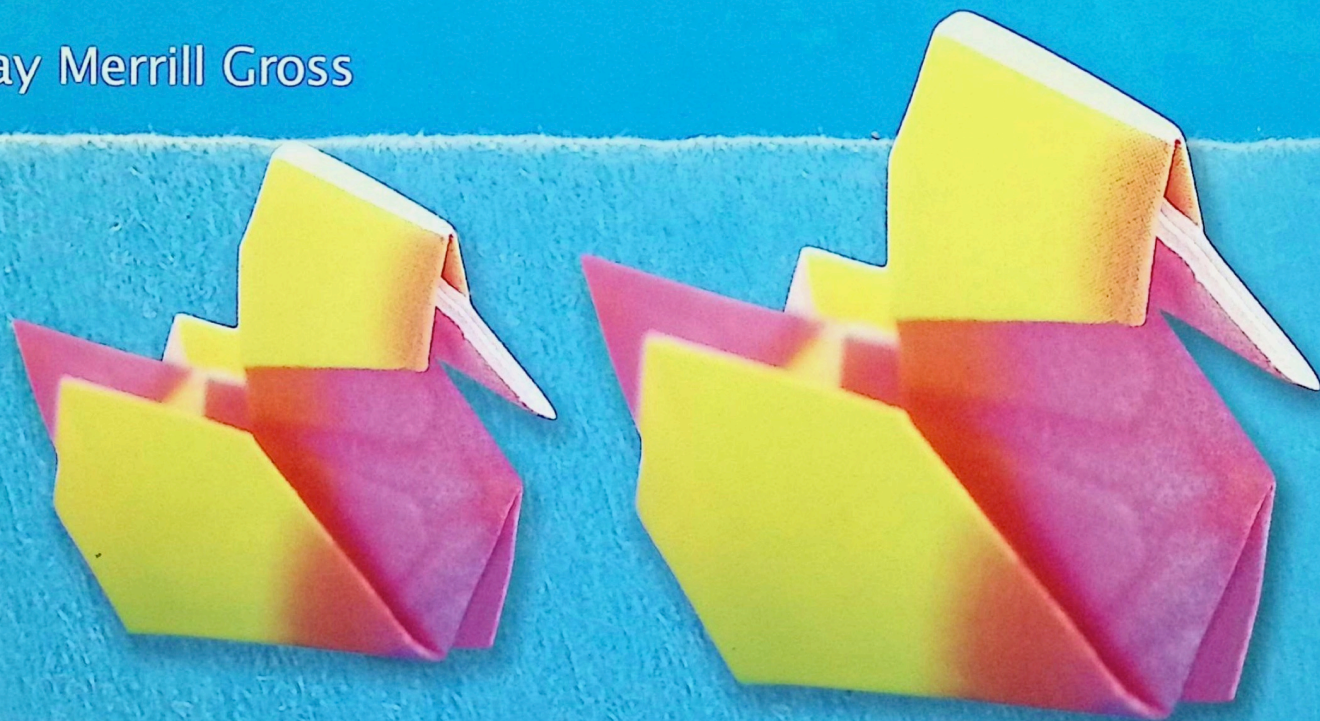


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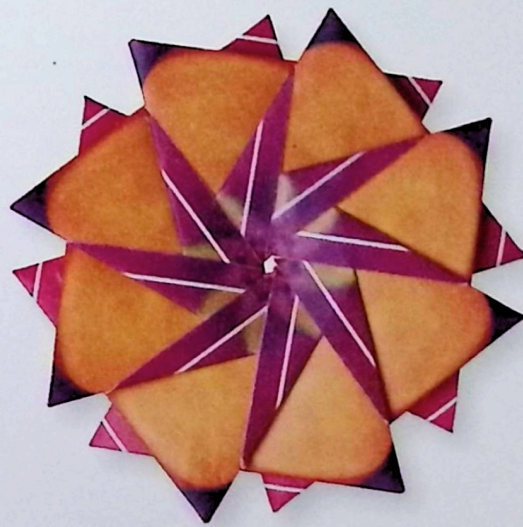
Mini origami projects for cards, gifts and decorations

Gay Merrill Gross



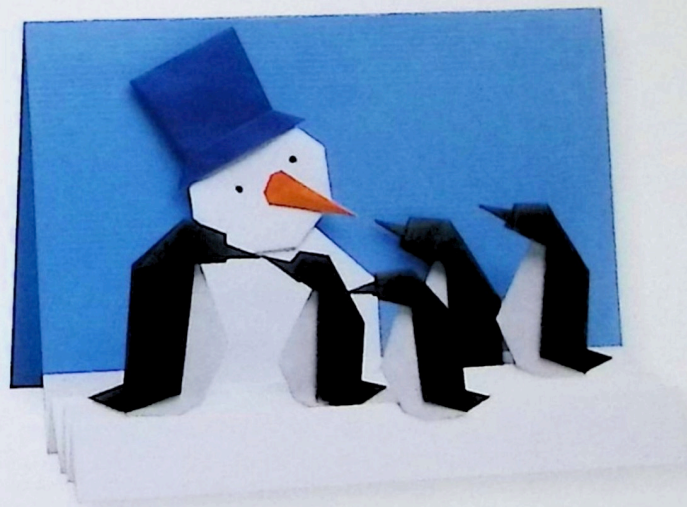


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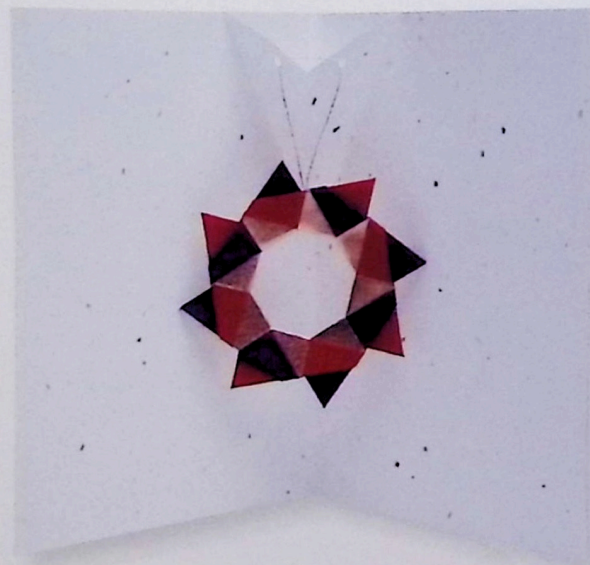
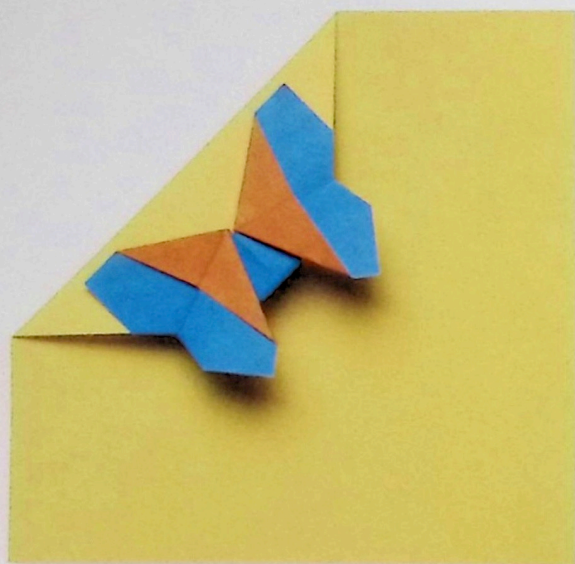
Minigami



Mini origami projects for cards, gifts and decorations

Gay Merrill Gross

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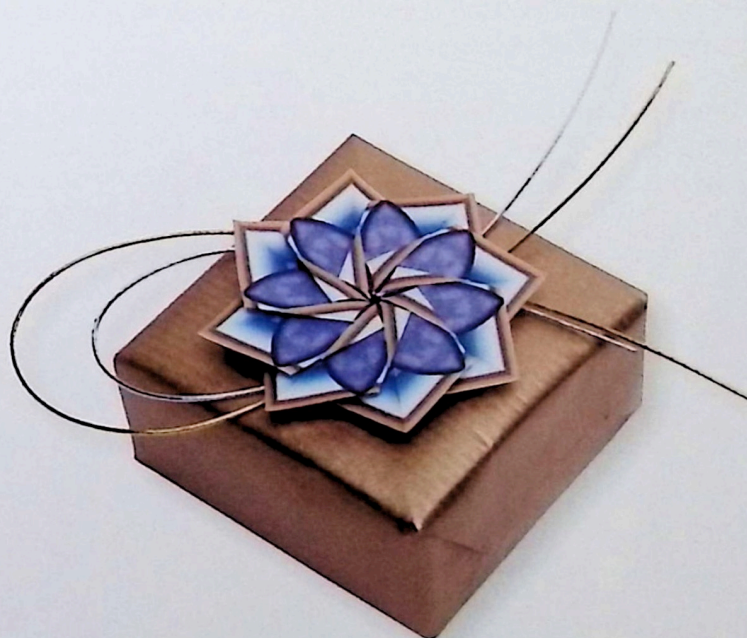
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CONTENTS

Introduction	6
Materials and Techniques	8
Chapter One: <i>Greeting Cards</i>	18
Chapter Two: <i>Envelopes and Letterfolds</i>	32
Chapter Three: <i>Models for Cards</i>	42
Chapter Four: <i>Modular Decorations</i>	86
Chapter Five: <i>Tatos and Paper Pockets</i>	106
Chapter Six: <i>Folded Cards</i>	122
Picture Index and Resources	140
Acknowledgments	144



Introduction

If you are new to origami, welcome to a wonderful world of clever paper creations, made from simple materials and the most basic of tools — your own two hands! The transformation of a sheet of plain paper into fanciful form is truly magical.

Origami is probably a lot easier to do than you might have imagined. As with learning anything new, a little patience and perseverance will serve you well. Here are some additional things to keep in mind when folding; even experienced folders may find useful tips here.

Learn the basics Take a few moments to study and become familiar with the origami symbols, terms and techniques at the beginning of the book.

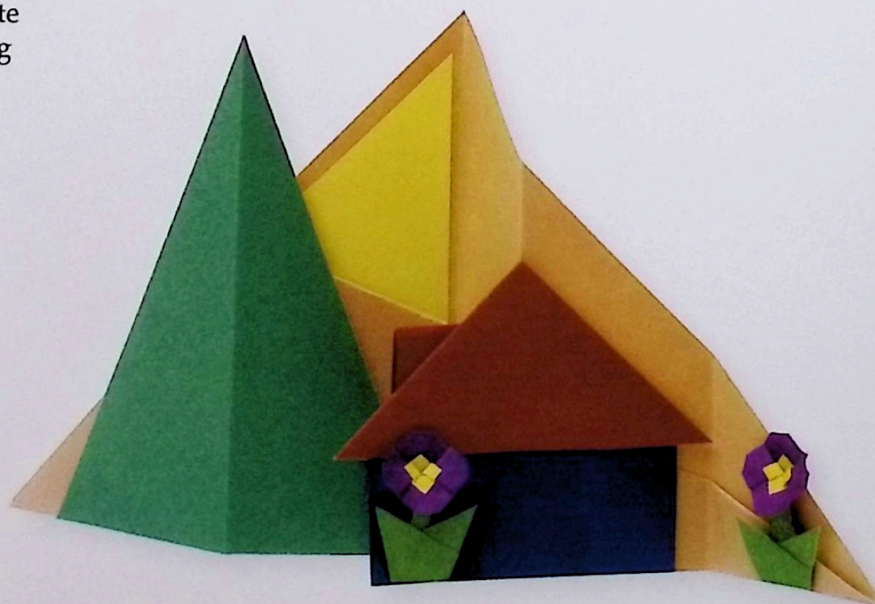
Start simple! Each model is rated according to its level of difficulty for a beginner:

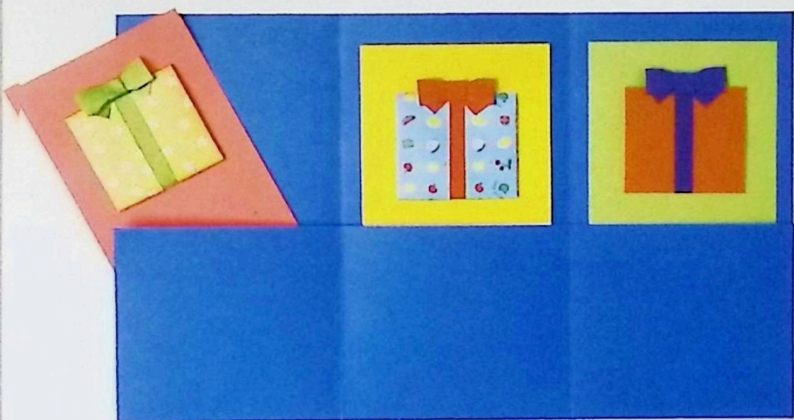
Simple
Low Intermediate
Intermediate
Challenging

If you are a beginner, start with the simplest models and work your way toward those that are a little more difficult. If you are an experienced folder, you should have no trouble with any of the designs, even those rated as challenging.

Practice paper The first time you fold a model, think of it as practice. Usually your second and third attempts will come out much better. Use practice paper when learning a model; packaged origami paper, colored on one side and white on the reverse (see page 8), is excellent.

Point to point, line to line Line up all edges and corners as carefully and precisely as you can. Make a soft fold to start with, check your alignment, make a slight adjustment if necessary, then set your crease sharply. Good lighting is the key to folding neatly and precisely.





frustration may hinder your progress. Take a break and come back to the model later. A fresh mind will often make the learning process a lot easier.

Practice! Your first attempt at a model may go slowly as you work your way through the step-by-step instructions. If you repeat the same model right away, you will notice how much easier it is, and by your third try, you may be able to fold with little or no help from the instructions, plus your finished model will probably be a lot neater!

Note to readers Important information on each model is provided on the colored side bars and at the end of each project. The creator of the origami fold has been provided unless it has a more complicated history, in which case “various” has been given. Information on the origin of each fold, whether from a traditional or more contemporary source, has been added when appropriate. Unless otherwise specified in a caption, all card designs are by the author.

Sharp, flat folds The flat surface of your fingernail is a great folding aid, even better for making neat folds than the edge of your nail. If you prefer to use a folding tool to sharpen your folds, you can purchase a bone folder, or use a less expensive alternative such as a tongue depressor or an old credit card.

Colorful contrast It is a good idea to work on a smooth, clean, flat surface, especially when you are first learning origami. The color of the folding surface is also important. It is easier to line up edges and corners if the color of the folding surface contrasts with the color of both sides of the paper.

Look ahead to get ahead When following origami diagrams, always look ahead to the next drawing; it will show you what you should be aiming for in the step you are working on.

Mountains are better guides Mountain creases are easier to see, making them better guidelines than valley creases (see page 11).

Take a break Perseverance and patience are very important when learning a new model, but if you get stuck on a step,



Materials and Techniques

PAPERS AND SYMBOLS

When learning a model for the first time, packaged origami paper, with a solid color on one side and white on the other side, is usually the best choice. The color/white feature coordinates with the folding diagrams in this book, and the absence of a pattern makes it easier to see the creases that serve as guidelines for the folds. Origami paper is lightweight and takes a sharp fold without cracking or shedding flecks of color.

Packaged origami paper is most commonly available in the following sizes: 1½ in. (4 cm), 2 in. (5 cm), 3 in. (7.5 cm), 6 in. (15 cm) and 10 in. (25 cm). For learning a model, it is usually best to start with a 6 in. (15 cm) square; try smaller sizes only when you are comfortable folding the model.



At that point you can also start to experiment with fancier papers in different patterns and textures. Packaged origami paper is now available in a wide assortment, including:

- Printed patterns

- Shaded patterns

- Stripes

- Duo paper — a different color on each side

- Duo print — a solid color on one side, a print on the other side

- Mono color — the same color on both sides

- Foil paper

- Holographic paper

- Pearlescent paper

Packaged origami paper can be found in many craft and art supply stores. It is also available by mail order from many Canadian and U.S. sites.

Most packaged origami paper comes from Japan, but Korea is now manufacturing a wide variety of mini origami papers — shaded patterns in 2-in. (5 cm) and 3-in. (7.5 cm) sizes. These are useful for making origami cards and for modular decorations (see page 86). Folding a modular decoration from identically patterned papers will create a striking kaleidoscopic effect. The instructions often refer to A4 paper. To get the proportion of an A4 sheet, trim ⅝ in. (1.5 cm) from the width of a letter-sized sheet.

Symbols

Each project in this book is illustrated with step-by-step diagrams, which use various types of symbols to show you what to do. Turn to pages 10–11 to find out more.

Washi Paper

Washi is handmade Japanese paper that usually has a fibrous feel to it. It is either solid-colored or patterned. *Yuzen washi*, in particular, comes in exquisitely beautiful prints, often featuring traditional Japanese motifs and gold accents. *Unryu washi* clearly shows the long fibers used to make the paper; some *unryu* papers are as thin as tissue paper. *Washi* papers are usually soft and do not hold a crease as well as other papers, making them a little tricky to fold. They are also much more expensive than machine-made papers. Use these luxurious papers after you have practiced on other papers; the origami you fold from them will be very special and unique.

Illustrations in the Projects

In order to make the illustrations in each project clear, the paper is described as having a "white" side and a "colored" side. Of course, depending on the type of paper you choose for a project, the actual colors may be different.


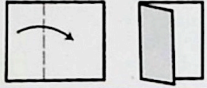

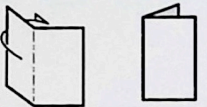
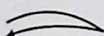
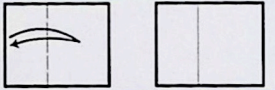

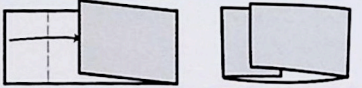



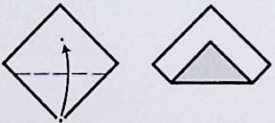

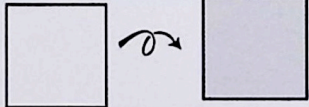

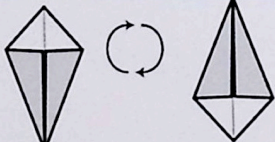

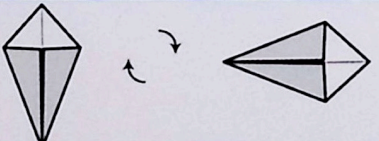

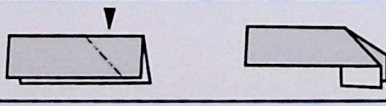

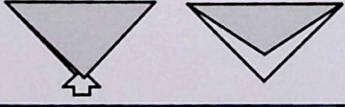




Paper Potpourri

The wide variety of papers available today can be a visual and tactile delight. Keep on the lookout for unique papers to use for your origami greetings. Even those that are too soft or too stiff for folding often make good background papers. Here are some papers to try:

- Giftwrap
- Florist's paper
- Maps
- Calendars
- Vellum
- Tracing paper
- Marbled papers
- Stationery
- Colored photocopier paper
- Memo cube paper
- Business envelopes with patterned linings
- Magazine pages
- Candy wrappers
- Old music sheets
- Scrapbook papers
- Paper bags
- Kraft paper

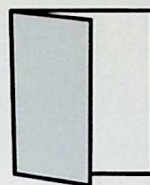
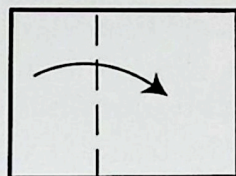
Arrows

	Fold toward the front	
	Fold toward the back	
	Fold, then unfold	
	Insert under	
	Insert under this far	
	Fold dot to dot	
	Turn over	
	Rotate 180°	
	Rotate 90°	
	Push here	
	Separate the layers	
	Hold here	

Folds and Creases

Valley fold

Fold on this line to create a concave crease.

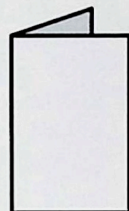
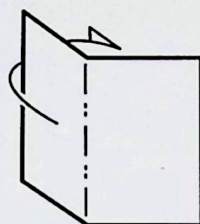


When the paper is opened, you will see a crease that bends inward like a groove or valley.



Mountain fold

Fold on this line to create a convex crease.

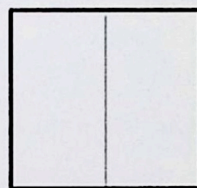
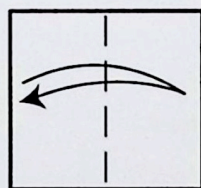


When the paper is opened, you will see a crease that pops outward like a ridge or a mountain peak.



Crease

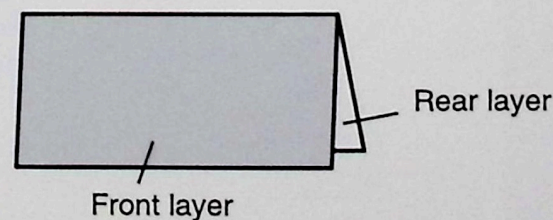
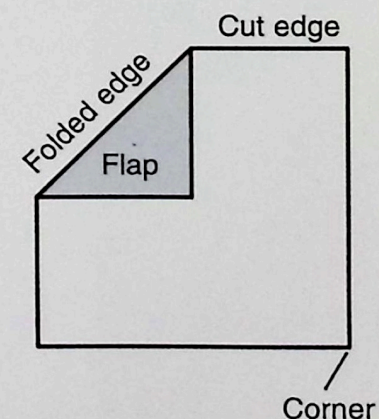
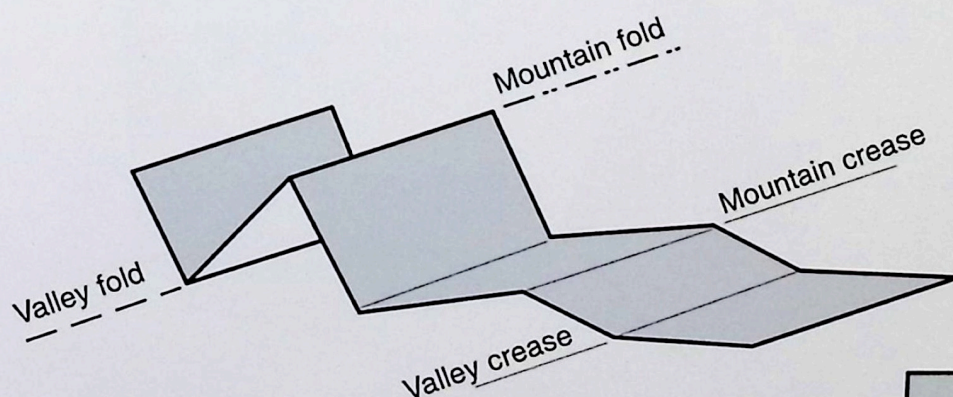
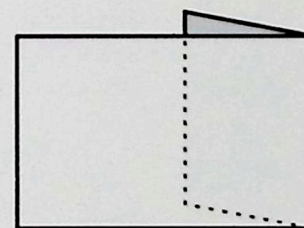
A thin line shows a crease made when the paper is folded and then unfolded.



X-ray view

.....

A dotted line shows the hidden part of the paper.



FOLDING TECHNIQUES

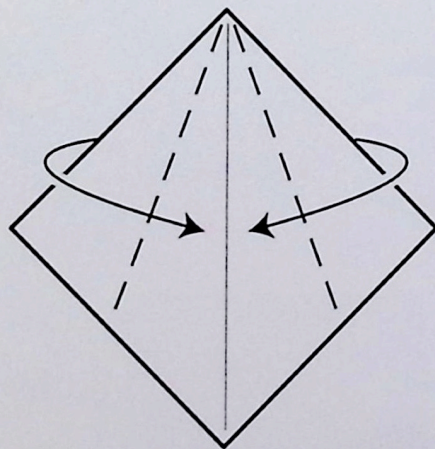
Here are instructions for three basic folding techniques used in origami. Take some practice paper and learn them so you will be familiar with the terms and techniques when they come up later in the book.

Both techniques are also useful when you want to create new designs by adding folds to, or varying, existing models.

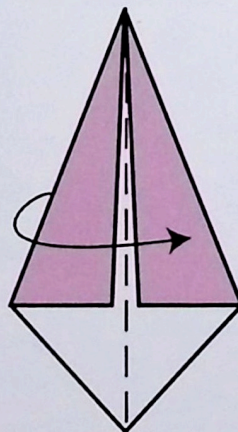
Inside Reverse Fold

An inside reverse fold can be done when two layers of paper are connected by a folded edge or spine. An end or corner of this double layer is inverted into itself. First, prepare the paper so you can try out the techniques.

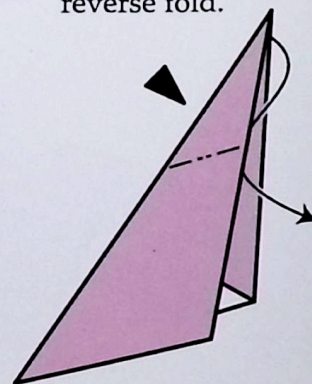
A Take a square and crease a diagonal, then fold two upper edges to the center, forming a cone.



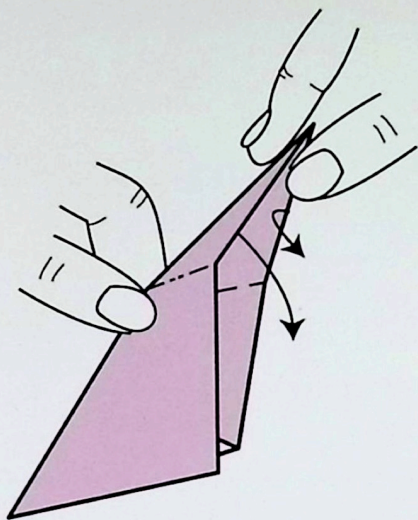
B Fold the paper in half.



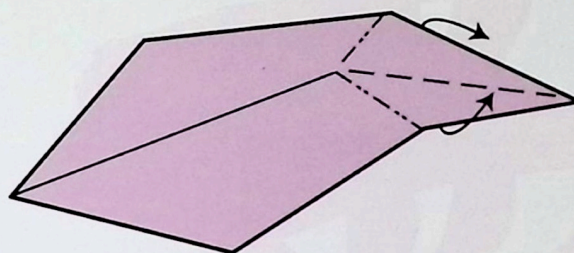
C When this symbol appears in a project, make an inside reverse fold.



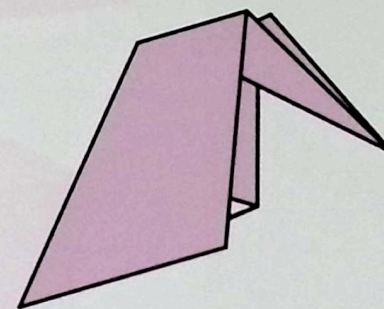
Making an inside reverse fold



- 1 While holding the spine edge in one hand, insert a finger between the layers and flatten the section you wish to reverse. The central folded edge will change from a mountain fold to a flat crease.

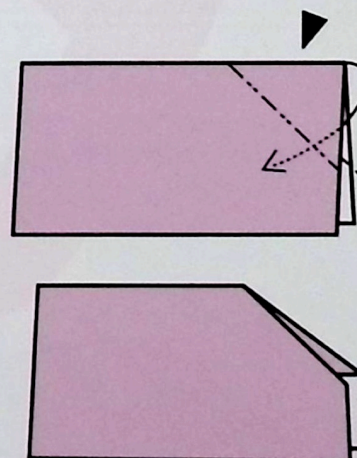
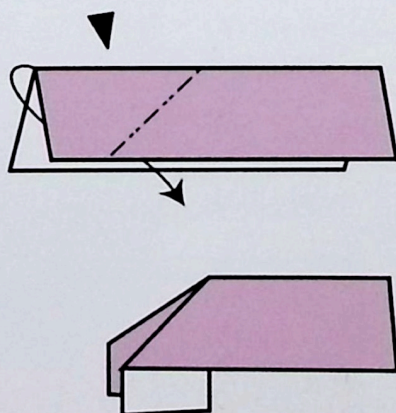


- 2 (View from above.) On the section you are reversing, pinch the central crease into a valley fold as you bring the side edges together and flatten the paper.



- 3 The inside reverse fold is complete. Notice that part of the end that you reversed is sandwiched between the outer layers of the paper.

Here are some other examples of an inside reverse fold. In all of them, an end or corner of the paper is *reversed* so that it lies *inside* the model, between the front and back layers. In doing it, the central folded edge is reversed from a mountain fold to a valley fold. The end that is reversed may be totally hidden within the model, or part of it may protrude from the open side.

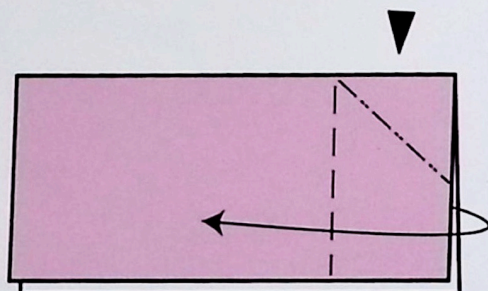
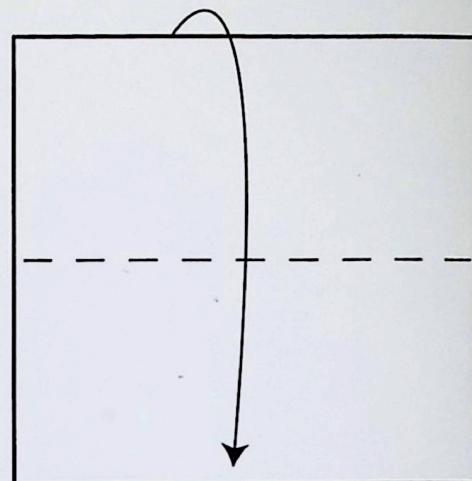


Squash Fold

A squash fold requires a double-layer flap. It is done by lifting the flap, separating the layers to create a pocket, and then squashing the pocket flat, usually symmetrically. A squash fold changes one flap into two smaller flaps.

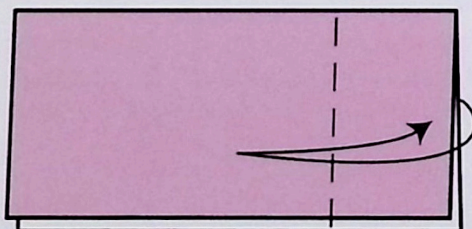
Prepare the paper for trying the technique by folding it in half, edge to edge.

This drawing indicates that you need to make a squash fold.

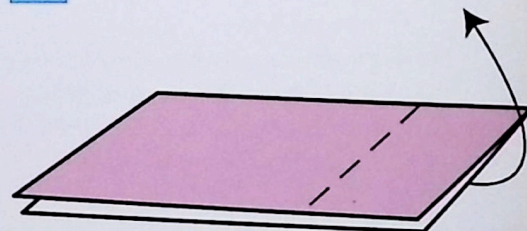


Making a squash fold

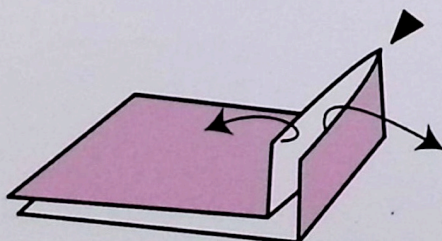
- 1 Fold a short-side edge toward the middle. Crease firmly and unfold to create a flap.



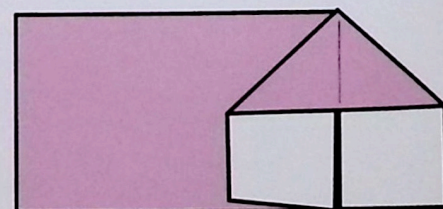
- 2 Lift the flap so that it stands straight up.



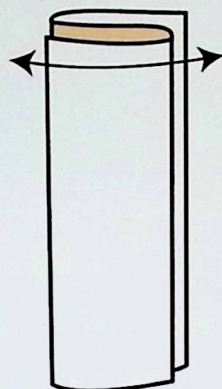
- 3 Separate the two layers of the flap and insert a finger deep into the pocket, opening it as wide as possible. Press down on the folded edge.



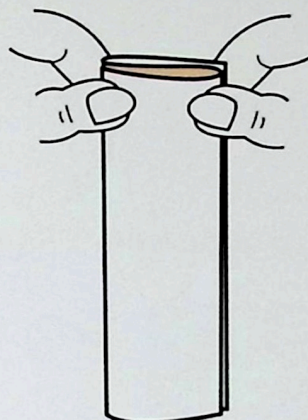
- 4 Flatten the pocket evenly so that the creaseline lines up with the vertical folded edge right below it. Sharpen the new folds. The squash fold is complete.



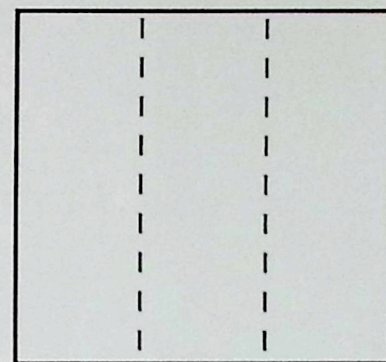
Folding into Even Thirds



- 1** Roll the edge you wish to divide into an S-shaped curve. Adjust the paper along the top edge until the size of all three layers of paper is equal.



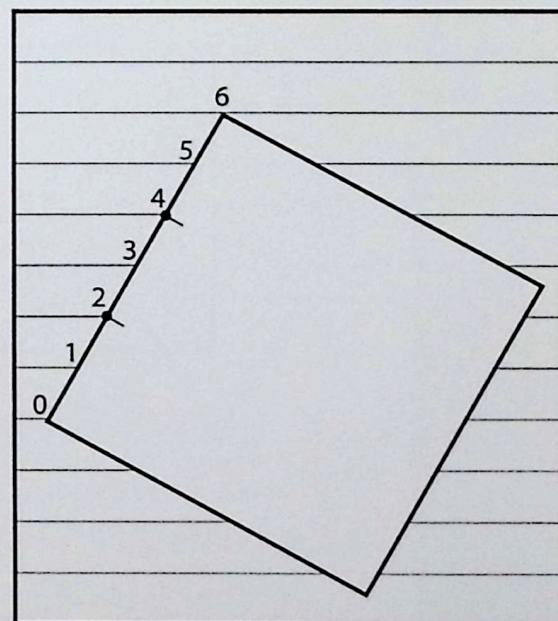
- 2** Flatten the curves by pinching along the top edge. Check to make sure that the thirds are even.



- 3** Extend the pinches into full folds across the paper.

Guide sheet method

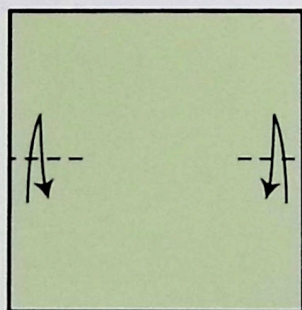
Lay the paper across a lined sheet of paper (such as notebook paper). Adjust until the edge you are dividing cuts across a number of spaces that is easily divisible by three (e.g., 3, 6, 9 or 12). Divide the total number of spaces by three and count off that number of spaces, marking both thirds with a small pencil mark where the line hits the edge. Use the pencil marks as your guide for the thirds folds.



HOW TO MAKE AN EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE

An equilateral triangle has three sides
of equal length.

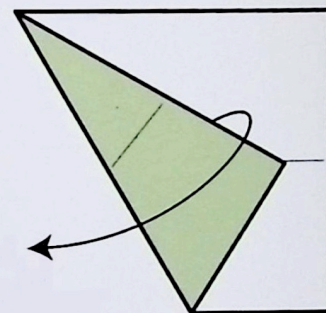
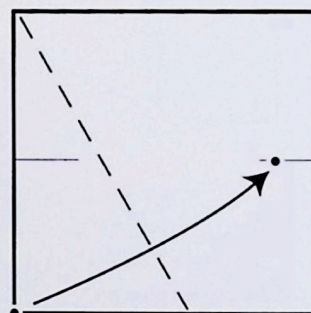
Equilateral Triangle from a Square



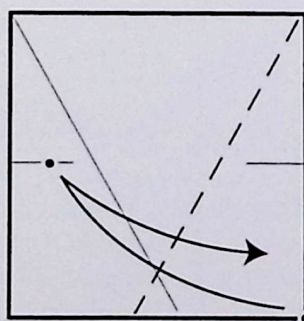
1 Make two long pinches at the midpoint of two opposite edges. Turn the paper over.



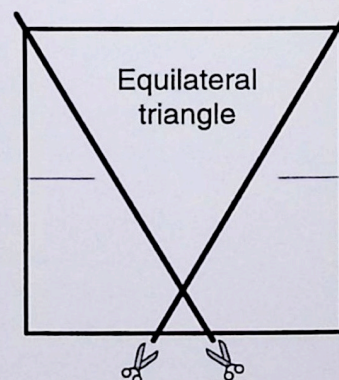
2 Bring the bottom left corner to the crease mark on the right, beginning the fold at the top left corner.



3 Crease sharply and unfold.

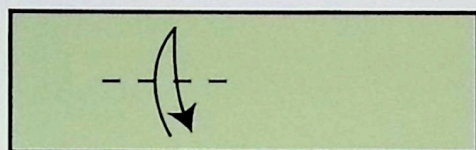


4 Bring the bottom right corner to the crease mark on the left, beginning the fold at the top right corner. Crease sharply and unfold.

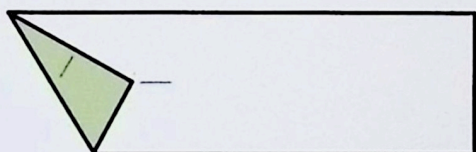


5 Cut along the long creaselines to give one equilateral triangle.

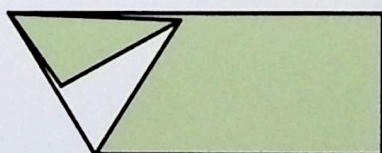
Equilateral Triangle from a Long Rectangle



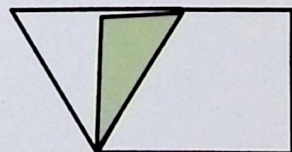
- 1 As you fold the strip in half, make a partial crease near the left end and unfold. Flip over, top to bottom. (The crease will be easier to see on the mountain crease side.)



- 3 This is the result. Flip over, top to bottom.



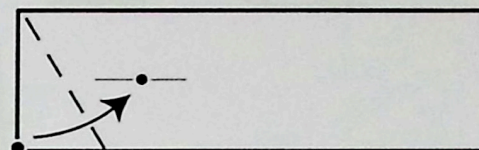
- 5 This is the result. Flip over again, top to bottom.



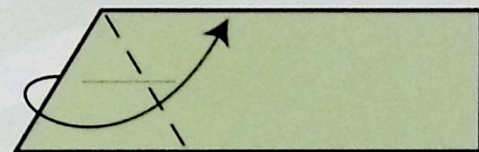
- 7 This is the result. Continue folding in this way until you reach the end of the strip.



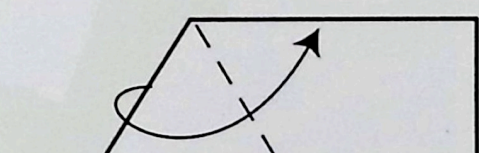
- 2 Bring the bottom left corner up to touch the center crease, beginning the fold at the top left corner. Be very accurate and form a sharp corner at the top.



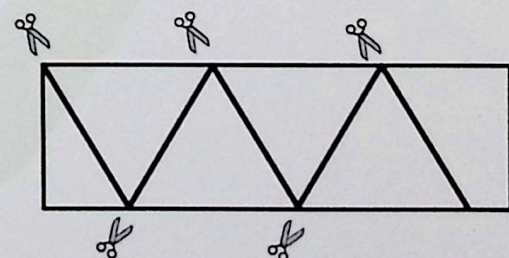
- 4 Bring the slanted left edge up to the top (the shorter of the two long sides).



- 6 Bring the slanted left edge up to the top (the shorter of the two long sides).



6

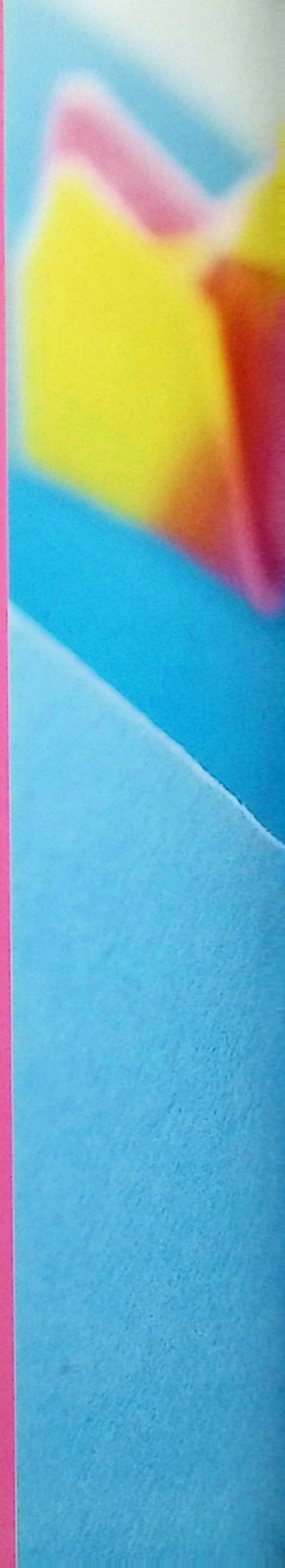


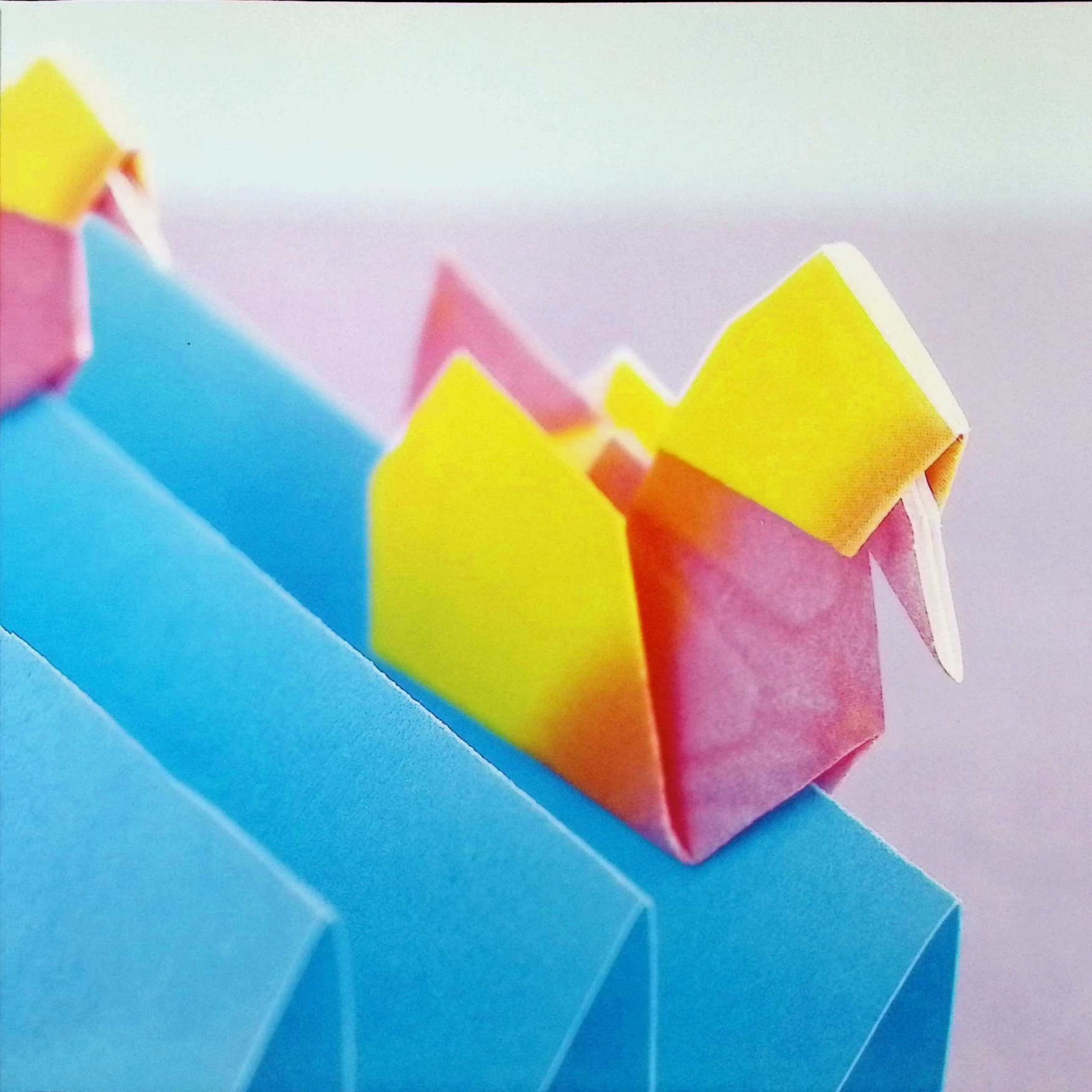
- 8 Unfold the strip and cut on the creaselines.

Greeting Cards

There are many exciting ways to fold paper to create original greeting cards. This chapter will teach you a set of basic folds for cards, which you may then choose to embellish with models or other decorations. It also explains how to create more intricate forms of greeting cards, such as three-dimensional cards, pop-up cards and cards with a window frame on the front.

Paper is sold in different weights: it is measured in pounds (lb) or grams per square meter (g/m^2). Depending on the type of card that you are making, certain weights will be more suitable — from medium-weight bond paper to heavier papers such as card stock or cover stock.

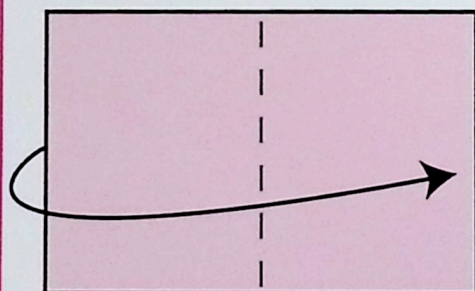




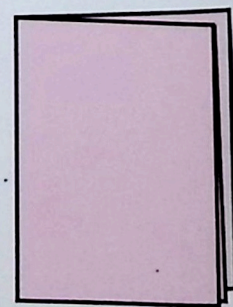
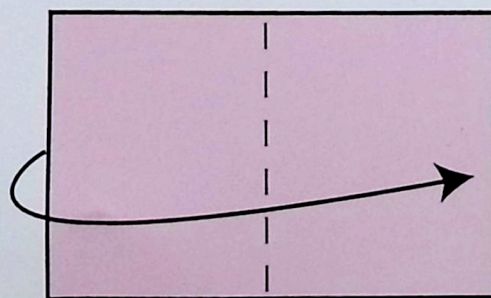
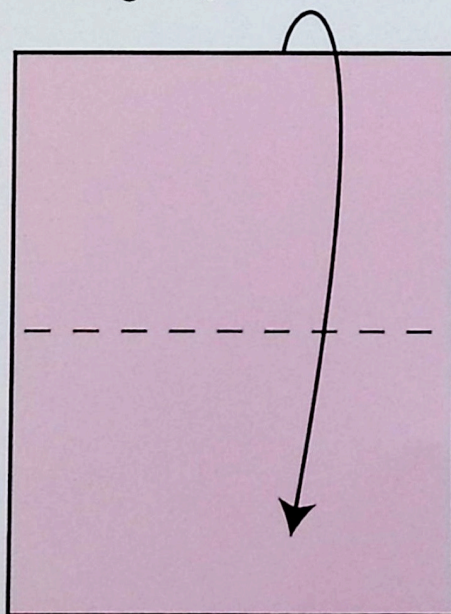
Creative Folds for Cards

There are various ways to fold paper to make a greeting card, ranging from the very straightforward to more complex methods.

Folding in Half

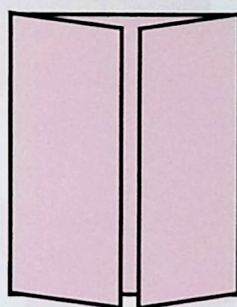
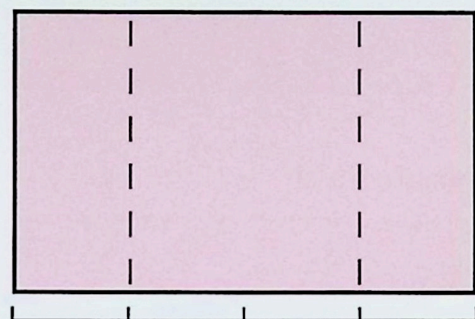


Folding in Quarters

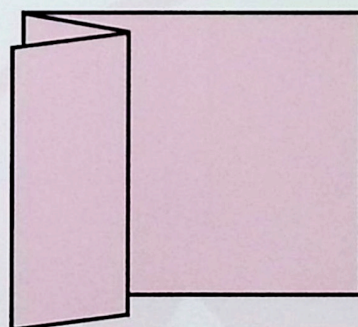
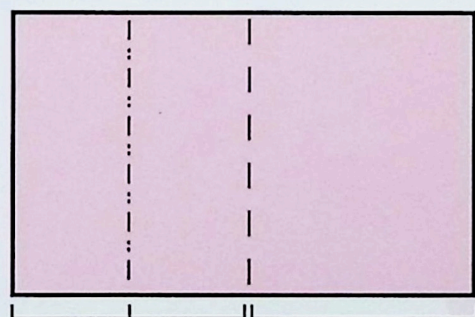


Bear in mind that if your finished card is a double layer of paper (such as the quarter-fold card), you can start with bond paper, stationery or other medium-weight paper. If your card is a single layer of paper, try a stiffer paper such as card or cover stock. When folding card stock, it is helpful to score fold lines first. Use a straightedge and a scoring tool, such as a dry ballpoint pen or a stylus.

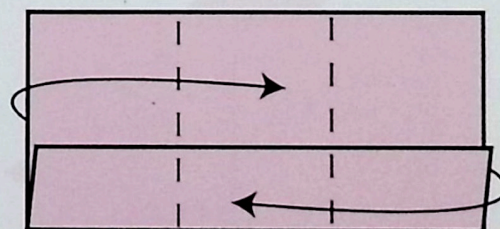
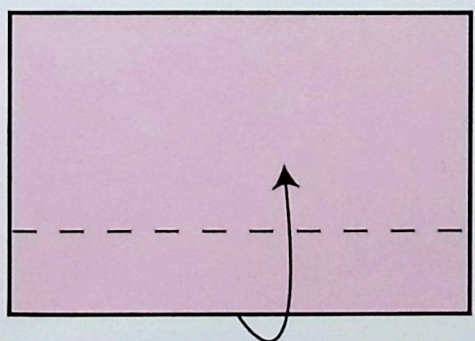
Gate Fold



Zigzag Fold

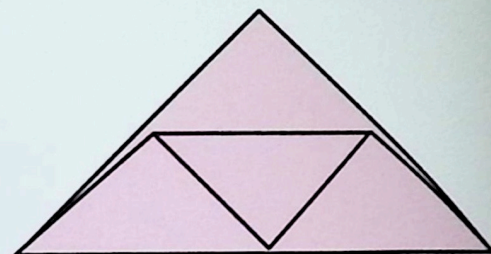
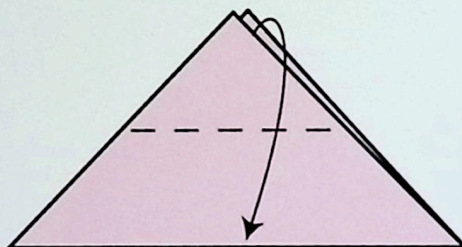
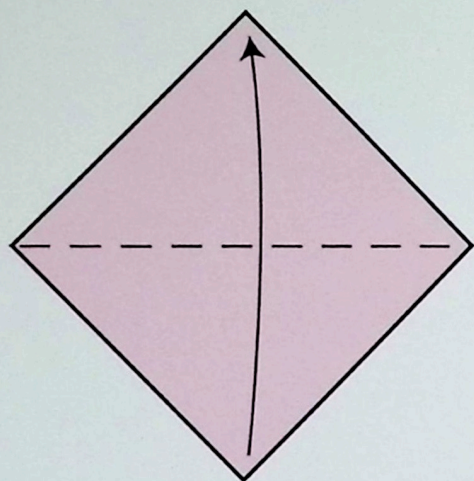


Pocket Tri-fold

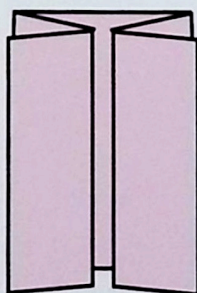
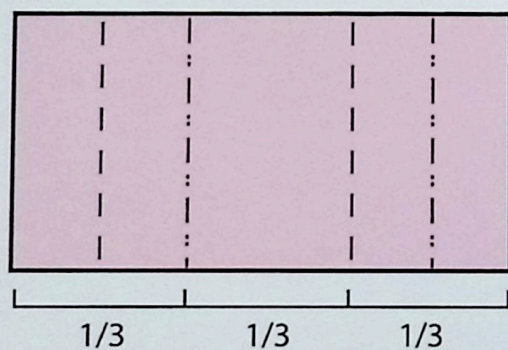


Greeting Cards

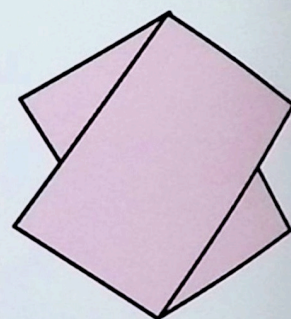
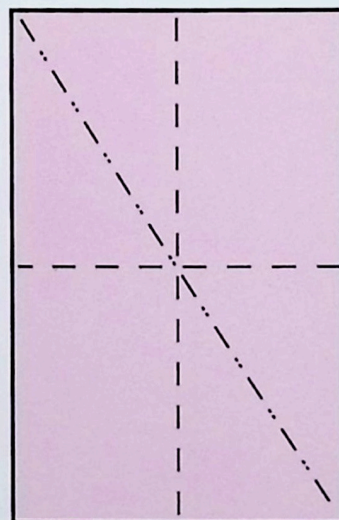
Triangle Fold



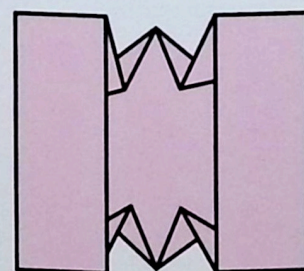
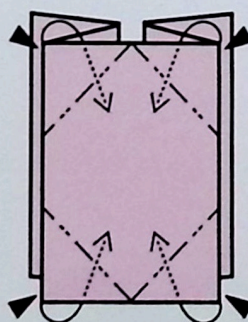
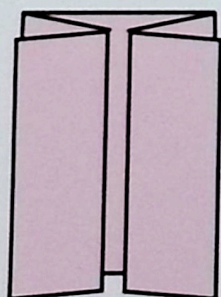
Peekaboo Fold



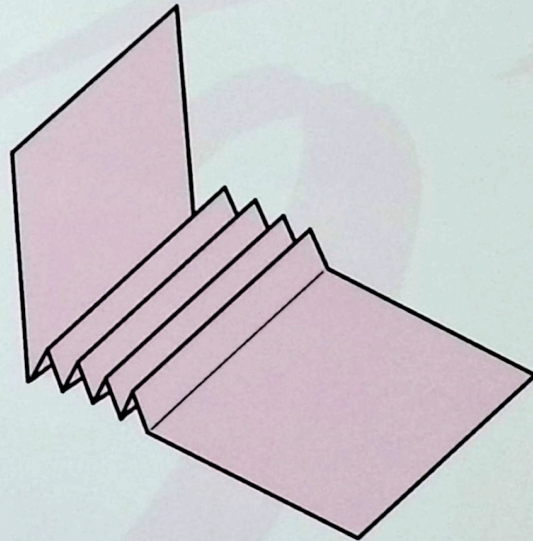
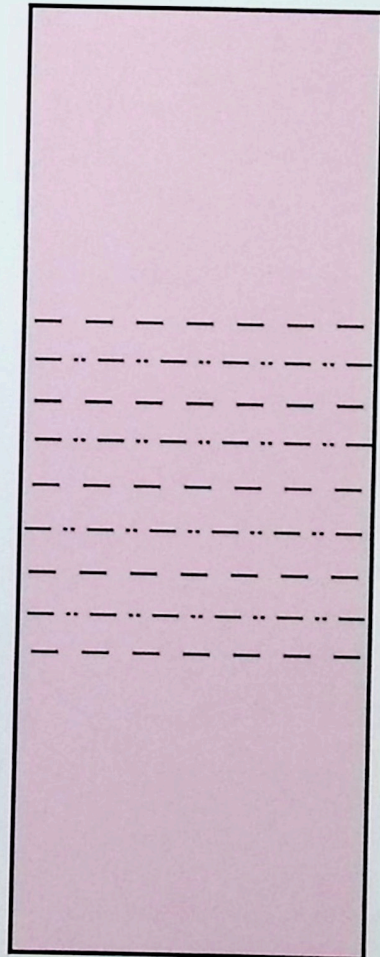
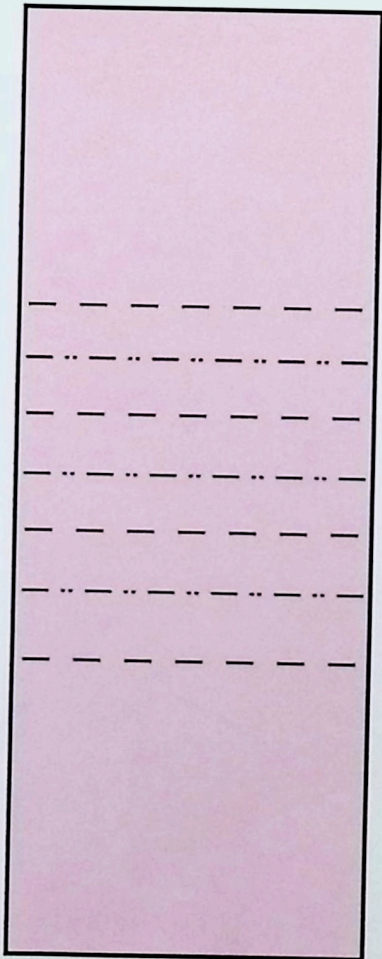
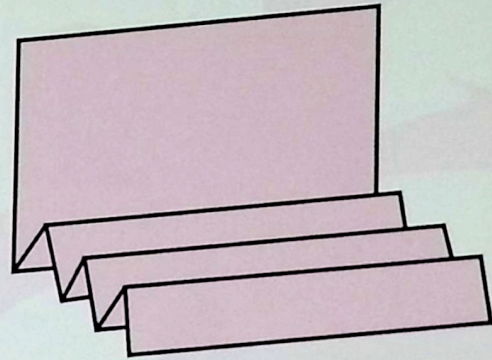
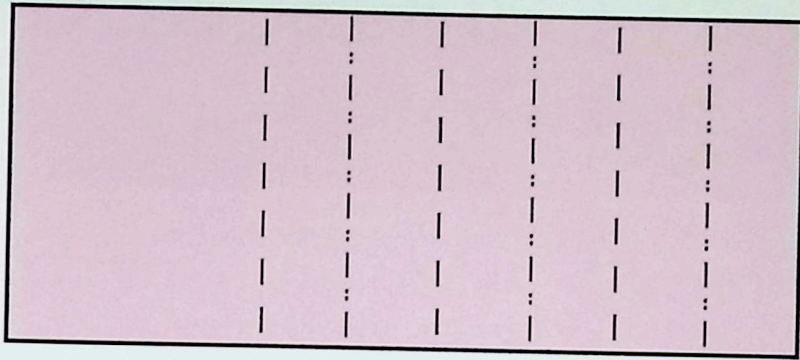
Double Rectangle Fold



Peekaboo Pocket



Fan Fold Variations



Level: Simple.

Paper: Square of sturdy paper, measuring 6–8 in. (15–20 cm).

Creator: Luisa Canovi (Italy).

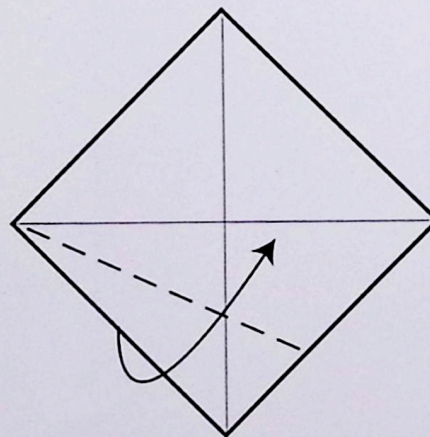
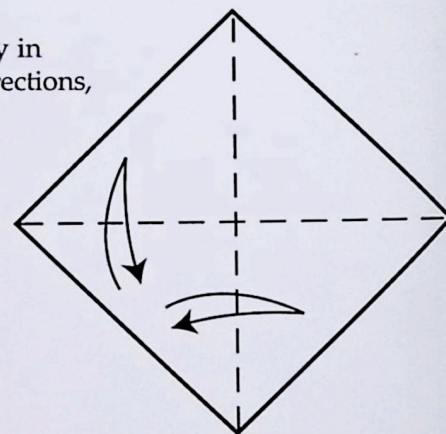
Mountain Landscape Card Fold

This unique card will fold flat for mailing, and when opened it will stand upright. This card could be used to create a backdrop for a three-dimensional scene.

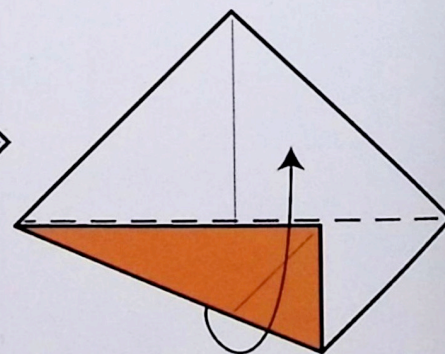


Origin: Creator Luisa Canovi is a past president of the CDO, Centro Diffusione Origami, the Italian Origami Center. In her 1999 book *Corso Pratico di Origami*, she shows this model used as a menu holder.

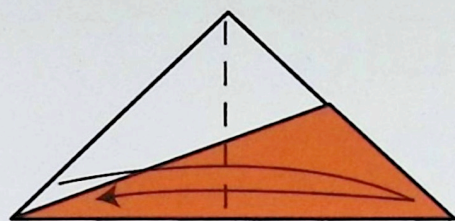
1 Fold diagonally in half, in both directions, and unfold.



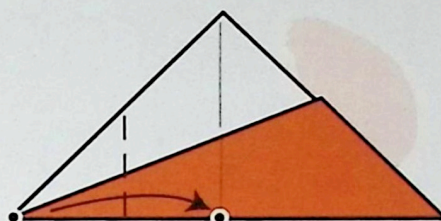
2 Fold the left lower edge to the diagonal creaseline.



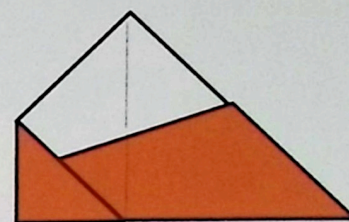
3 Fold upward along the existing diagonal crease.



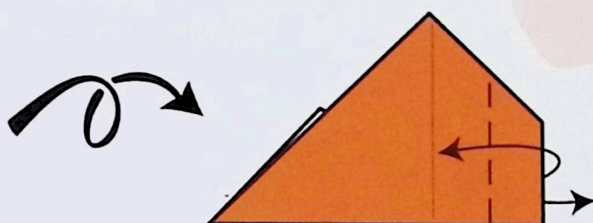
4 Fold in half and unfold.



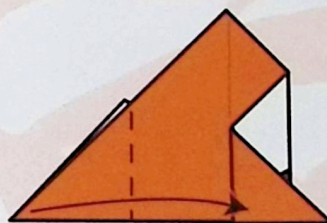
5 Fold the left corner to the mid-point of the bottom edge.



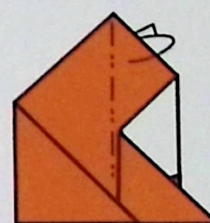
6 Turn over.



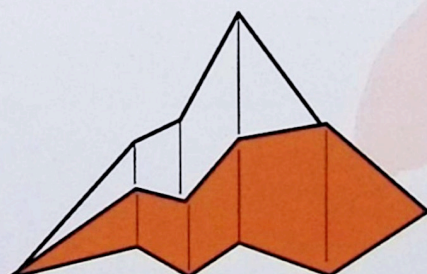
7 Make a flip-out fold. As you bring the right folded edge to the crease, allow the rear flap to flip out to the right.



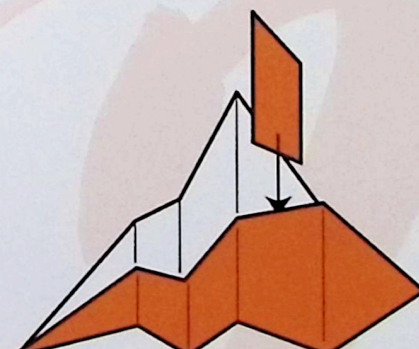
8 Fold the left corner to the right, beginning the fold where the double layer ends on the slanted edge.



9 Mountain-fold along the existing crease.



10 Spread the fan-folded layers so the card will stand. Attach models to this backdrop.



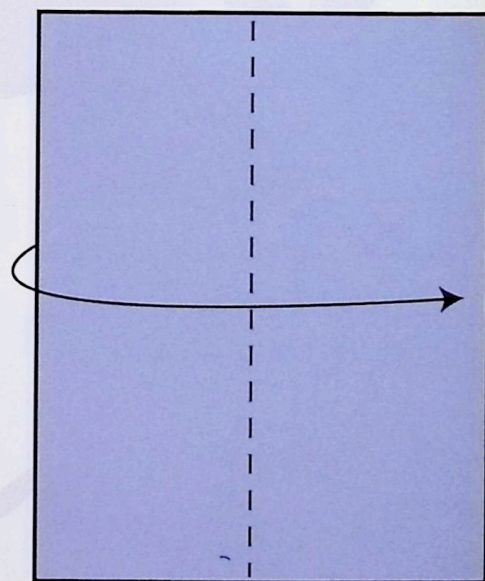
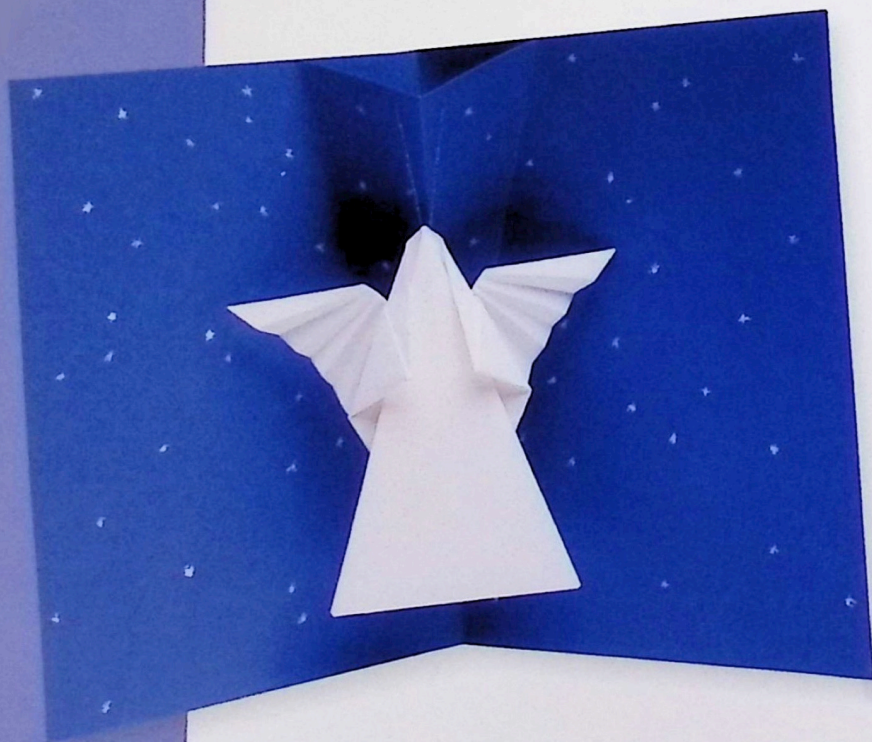
You can write a message on the card, or slide an insert card into one of the pockets.

Level: Simple.

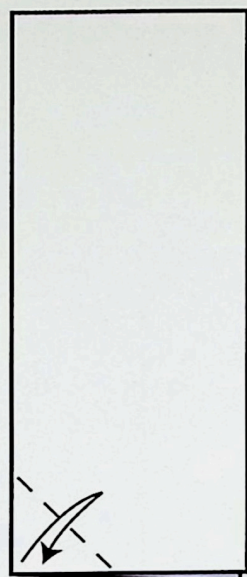
Paper: A square or rectangle four times the size of the finished card. Bond paper or stationery will work well.

Reverse-fold Pop-up Card

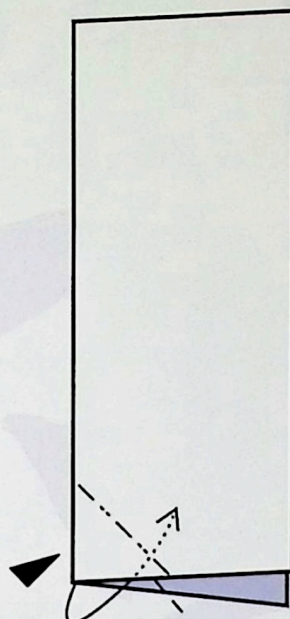
One easy way of making a pop-up card is to glue an origami model (such as the Simple Heart on page 46) to a reverse-fold, or hang an ornament from the section that pops forward.



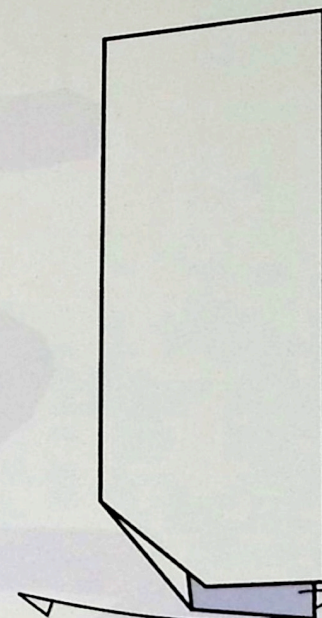
1 Fold the paper in half, long edge to long edge.



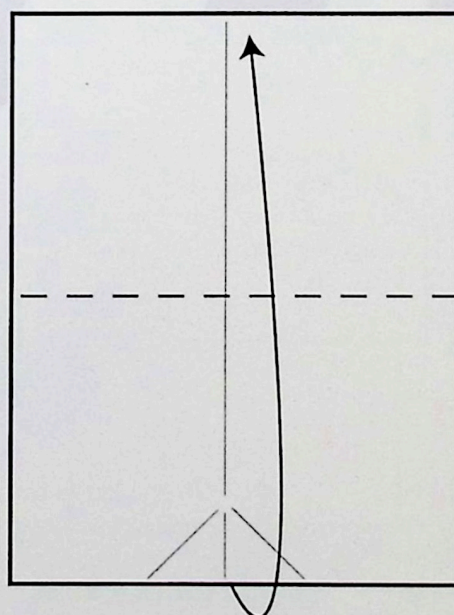
- 2** At the bottom spine corner, fold over a triangular flap. Crease very sharply and unfold. The size and angle of this fold can vary.



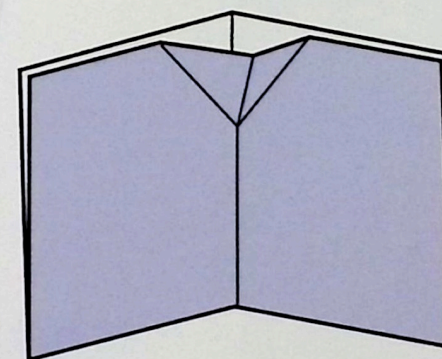
- 3** Inside-reverse-fold the corner, pushing it in between the front and rear layers.



- 4** Swing the back layer to the rear, opening the paper back to a large rectangle.



- 5** Fold in half, short bottom edge to short top edge.



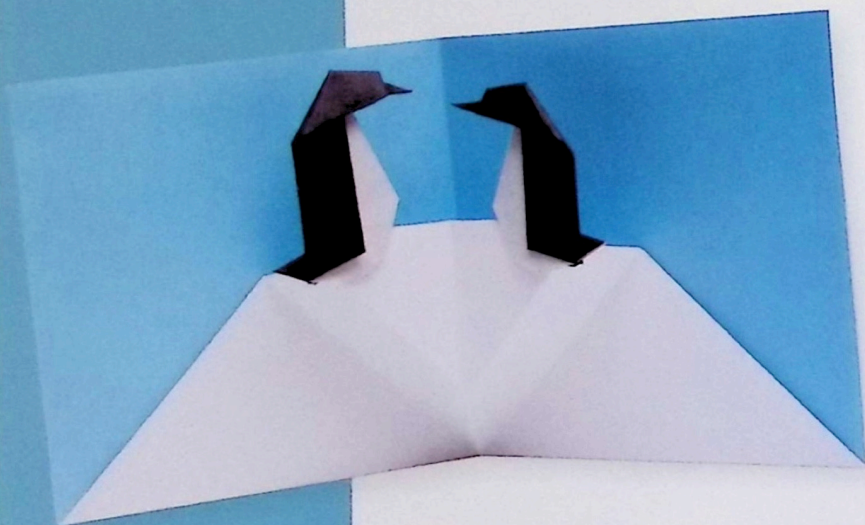
- 6** As you fold the card in half, re-form the inside reverse fold at the top of the card. You can hang an ornament inside your card by cutting two small slits at the top of the reverse-folded section.

Level:
Intermediate.

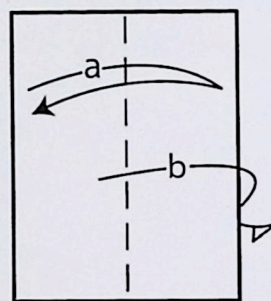
Paper: A rectangle
such as A4 or letter
size.

Pleated Pop-up Card

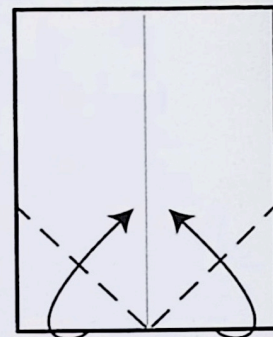
Here's a clever way to create a pop-up effect without cutting!



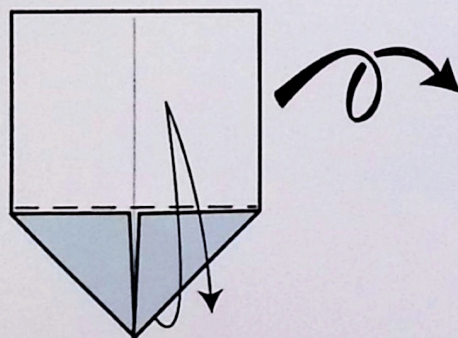
Origin: A Dutch origami magazine. A similar model, folded from a square, has been created by Takenao Handa of Japan.



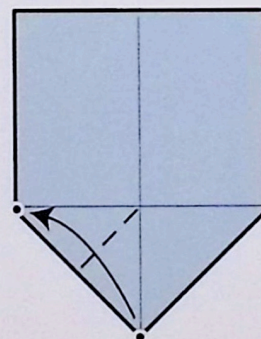
1 Fold lengthwise in half. Crease sharply and unfold. Turn over and repeat, changing the crease from mountain to valley, and unfolding again.



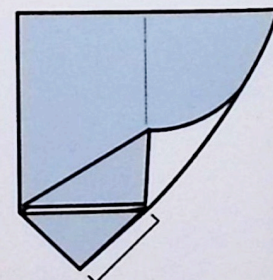
2 White side up, fold each half of the bottom edge to the center.



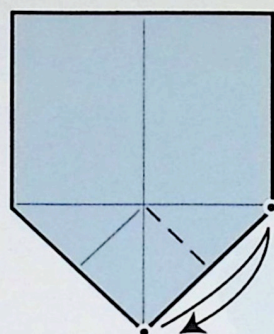
3 Fold up along the top edge of the triangles. Crease sharply and unfold. Turn over to the back.



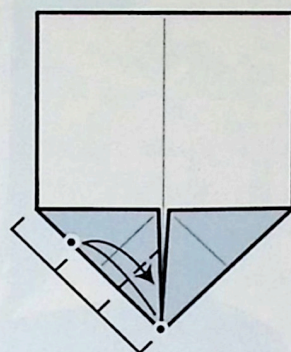
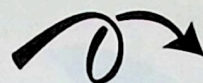
4 On the back, fold the bottom corner up to the left corner. Make a partial fold, as shown in the next drawing.



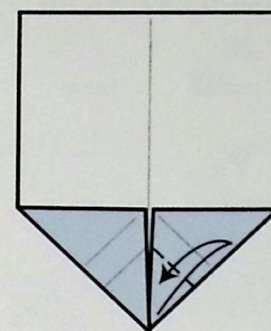
5 Crease only from the bottom edge to the center, and unfold.



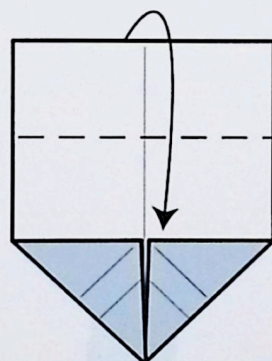
6 Repeat on the right, then turn back to the front.



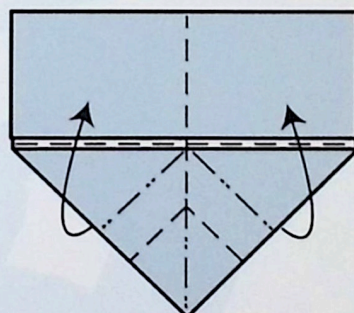
7 Fold the bottom corner to approximately two-thirds of the way up on the folded edge; make a partial fold that does not extend past the vertical centerline.



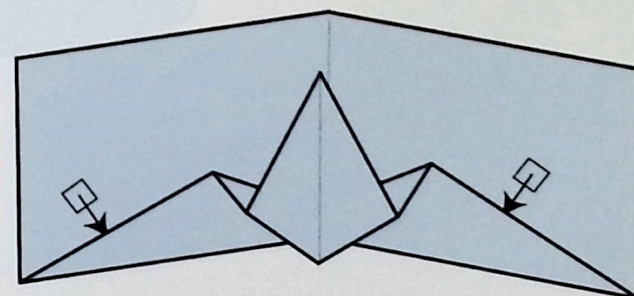
8 Repeat step 7 on the right. Make sure the creases from steps 7 and 8 meet exactly at the center.



9 Fold the top edge down to the top of the triangles.

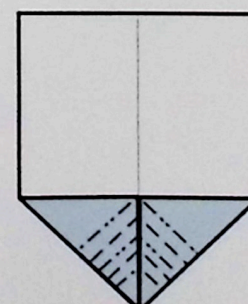
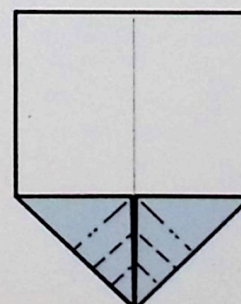
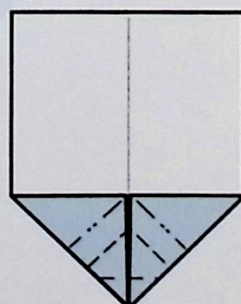
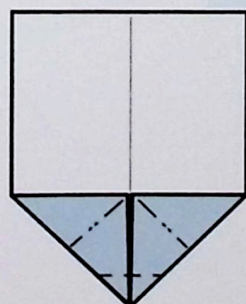


10 As you lift the lower triangular section, close the card and inside-reverse-fold along the precreases.



11 Glue an origami model or models to the pop-up section. Use glue or double-sided tape where indicated by the arrows to hold the layers together.

Variations: You can vary the location and number of folds made in steps 7 and 8. The corner of the large bottom triangle can be blunted to get rid of the point on the pop-up section.



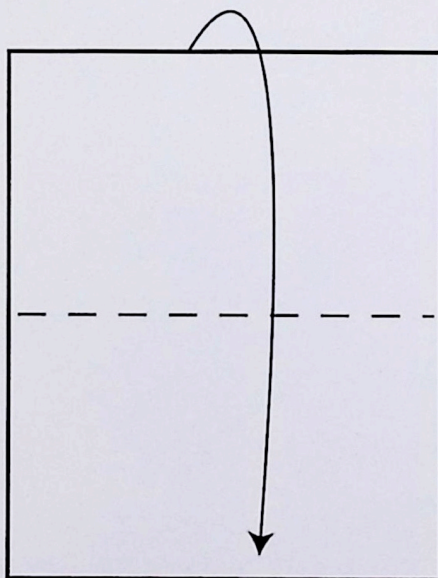
Level: Simple.

Paper: A square or rectangle four times the size of the finished card. Letter-size paper (8x11in) will work well for a card.

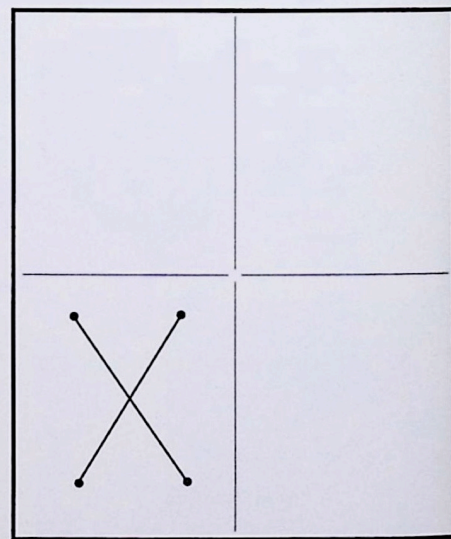
X-cut Card with Frame

Cutting a square or rectangular frame for a card can be tricky: you need to be careful that you do not cut too far and mar the inner corners of the frame. This technique avoids that problem, and also holds backing paper in place without glue or tape.

1 Fold in half, top to bottom.

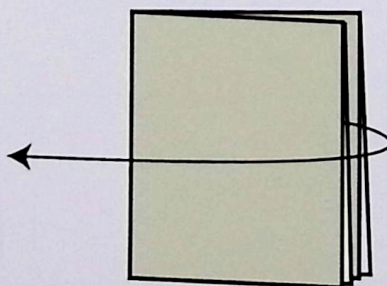


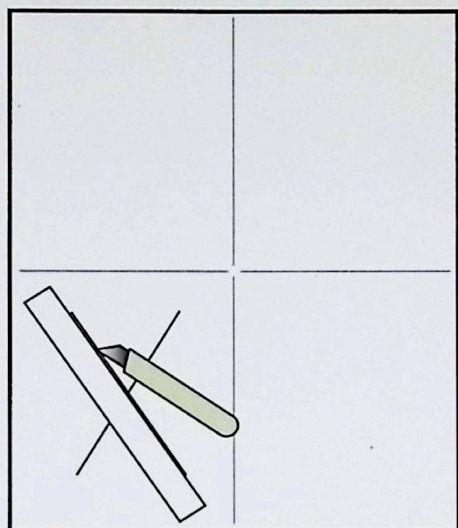
2 Fold in half, side to side.



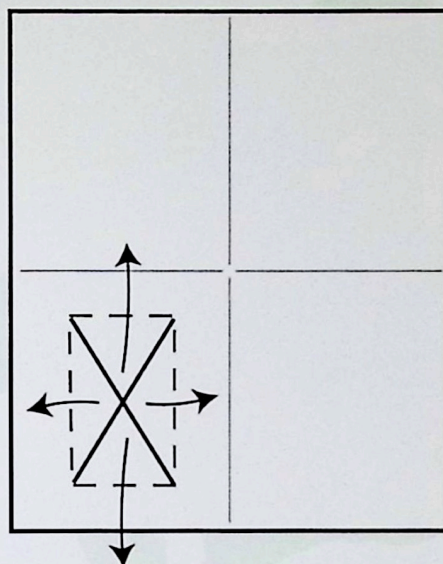
4 With a pencil, mark an X on the inside front cover, measuring to center the mark. The ends of the X mark the inner corners of the frame. If you prefer, you need only mark the dots at the ends.

3 After the card has been quartered, unfold it completely.

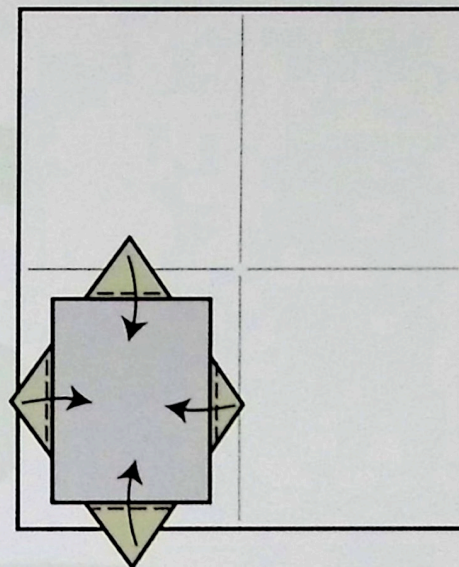




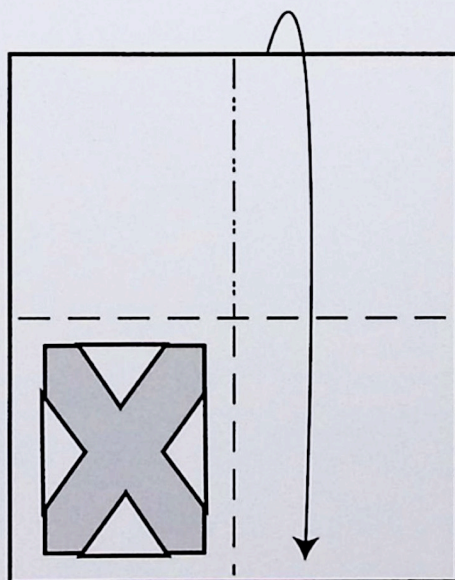
- 5 Use a blade and a metal straightedge to cut two slits in the paper along the pencil lines of the X.



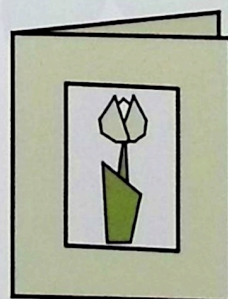
- 6 Fold the four loose triangular flaps as far outward as they will go.



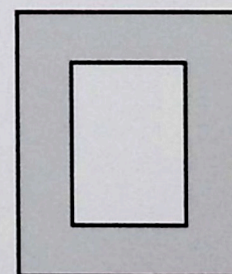
- 7 You will need a background paper that is a little larger than the frame opening. Center it over the triangular flaps. Then fold the four flaps over the edges of the background paper, securing it in place.



- 8 Refold the card in quarters.



- 9 Affix an origami model to the background paper.



- 10 If you are making a lot of cards, cut a cardboard template and use it to mark dots at the outer ends of the X.

Envelopes and Letterfolds

Origami envelopes, like their store-bought counterparts, will hold a letter or a card. The advantage of folding your own origami envelopes is that you can custom-size them, as well as coordinate the paper with your card or stationery.

Letterfolds are a letter and an envelope in one. The sheet of paper on which you write your letter or note folds up into its own envelope, ready for postal or hand delivery. The recipient will have fun unfolding it to reveal your message.

You can make your envelopes and letterfolds really stand out in a pile of mail by choosing unique papers such as giftwrap, a map, magazine or calendar pages, fancy stationery, beautiful art papers or your own hand-decorated papers to make them from.

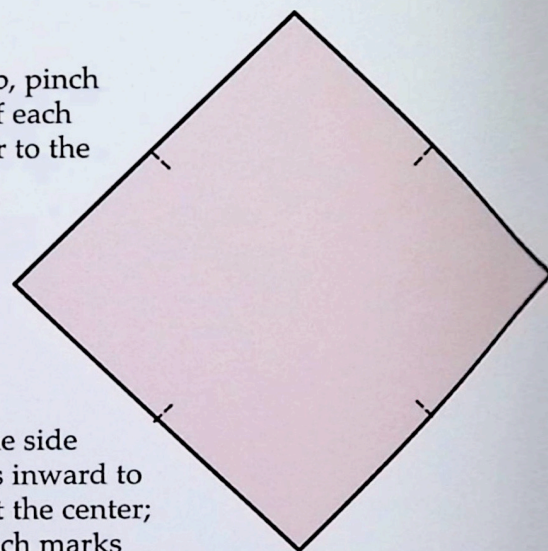




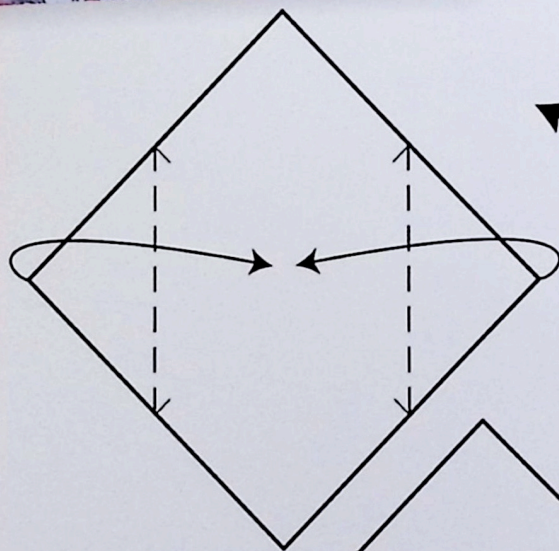
Easy Envelope

This envelope is quick to make and large enough to hold a card made from A4 or letter paper folded into quarters.

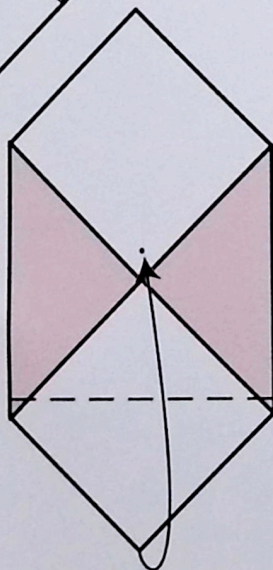
- 1 Colored side up, pinch the midpoint of each edge. Turn over to the white side.



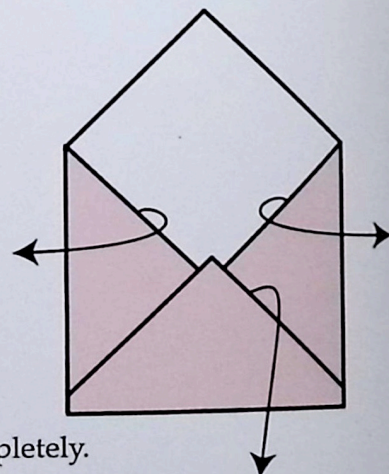
- 2 Fold the side corners inward to meet at the center; the pinch marks show you where to begin and end the folds.



- 3 Fold the bottom corner up, a little past the center. Make sure the corner is centered.



- 4 Unfold the paper completely.

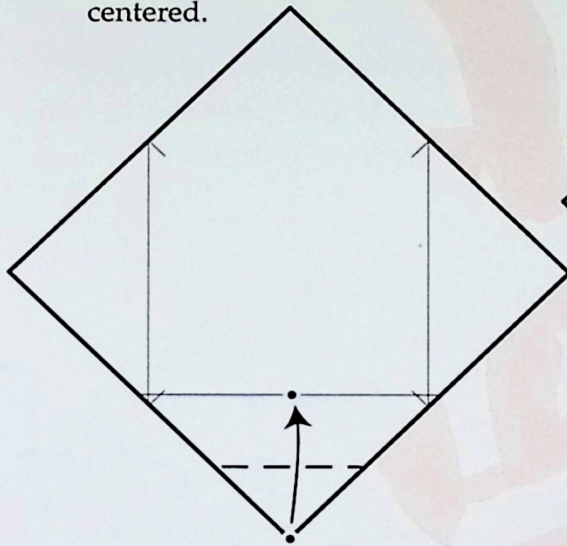


Level: Simple.

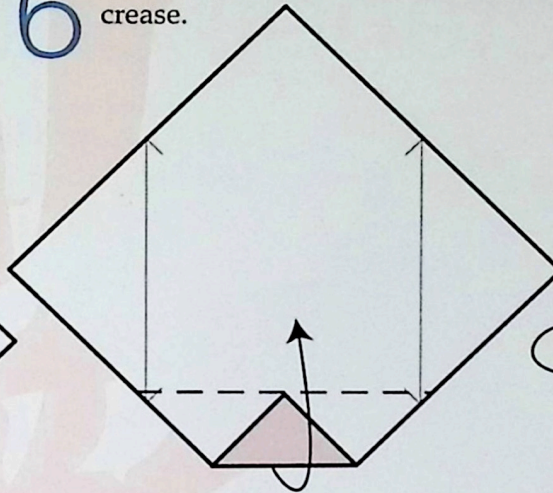
Paper: A square, any size. For a standard-size card use an 8½-in. (22 cm) square. For a see-through envelope, fold from vellum, tracing paper or greaseproof paper.

Creator: Various.

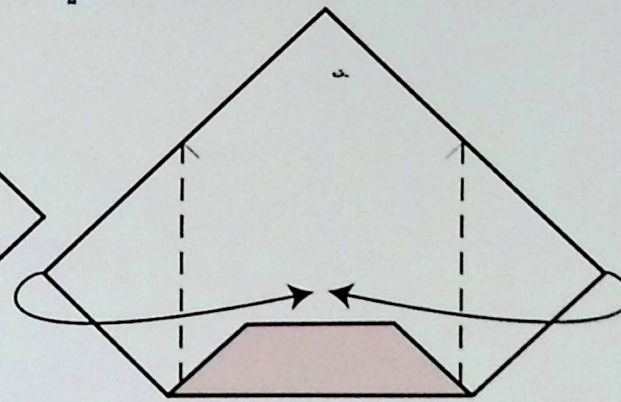
- 5** Fold the bottom corner up to the horizontal creaseline. Make sure the corner is centered.



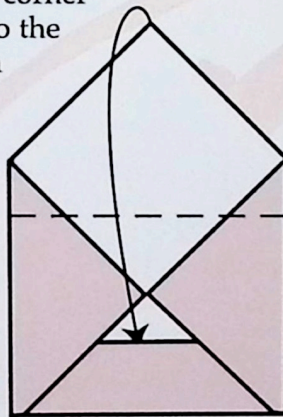
- 6** Refold upward on the existing crease.



- 7** Refold the side corners inward on the existing creases.

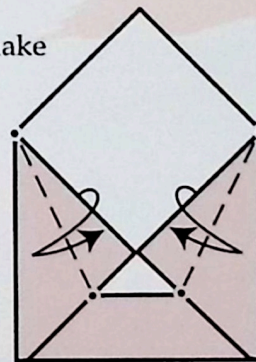


- 8** Lower the top corner and tuck it into the pocket. Flatten the fold at the top. If the pocket is very small, go back to step 3 and lower the fold.

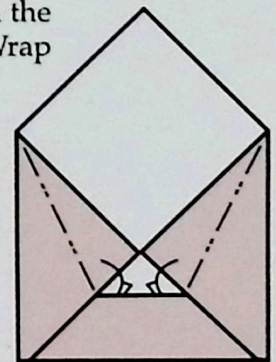


Variation:

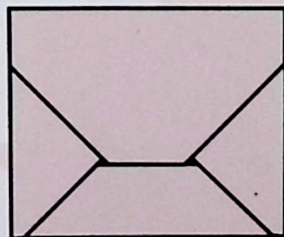
Before step 8, make the slanted pre-creases shown, creating folds that connect the dots. Crease sharply and unfold.



Mountain-fold on the slanted creases. Wrap the lower edge of each flap around the bottom flap. If you wish, you can affix a piece of tape to the interior to keep the flaps from unfolding.



- 9** The envelope is finished. If you are mailing the envelope, use stickers, tape or glue to secure it.



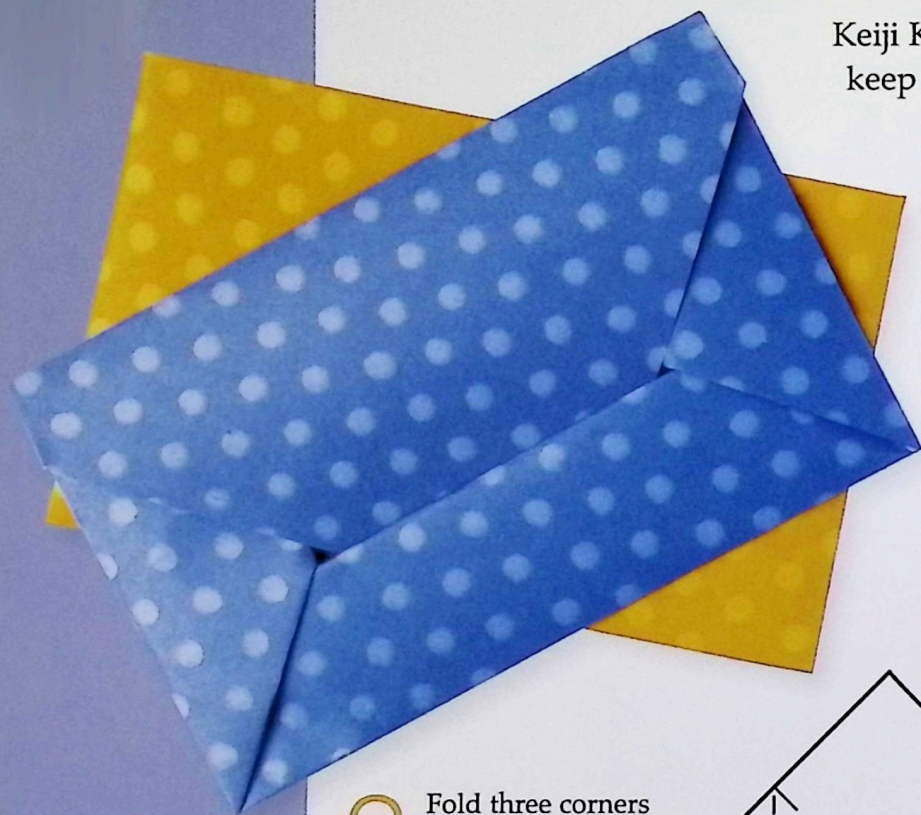
FOLDING TIPS

The pinch marks made in step 1 allow you to avoid having creases in the center of the square, which would mar the appearance of the finished envelope.

Mountain creases and pinch marks are easier to see than valley creases. That is why the marks in step 1 are made on the colored side and then the paper is turned over.

Rectangular Envelope

Keiji Kitamura's envelope has a clever side lock to keep its contents secure. It looks great made in a distinctive patterned paper.

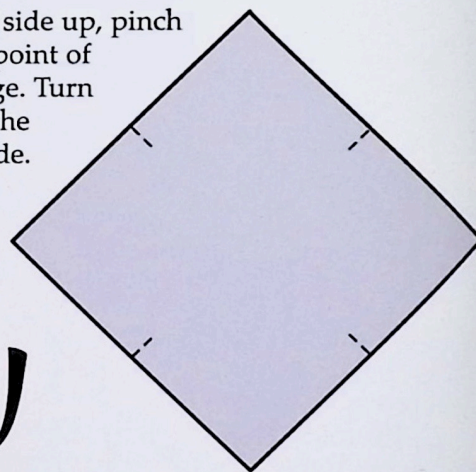


Level: Low
Intermediate.

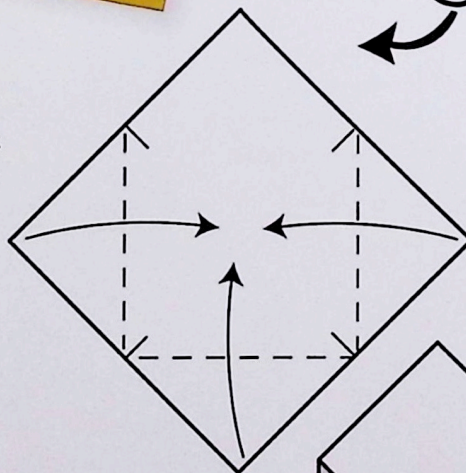
Paper: A square
such as one measuring
8½ in. (22 cm).

Creator: Keiji
Kitamura (Japan).

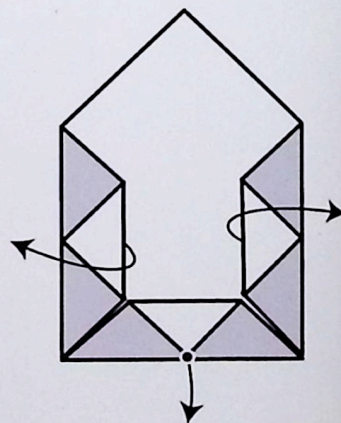
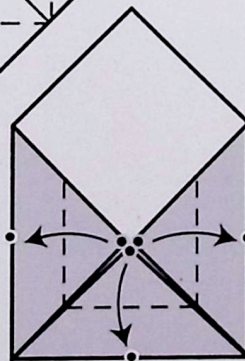
- 1** Colored side up, pinch the midpoint of each edge. Turn over to the white side.



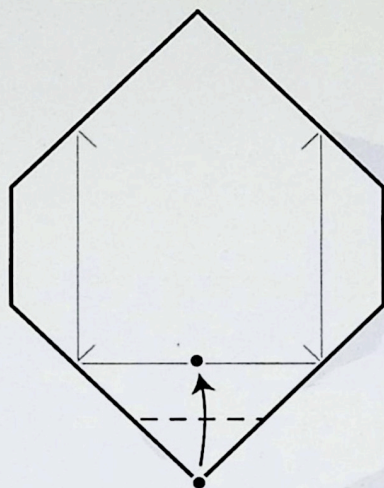
- 2** Fold three corners inward to meet at the center; the pinch marks show you where to begin and end the folds.



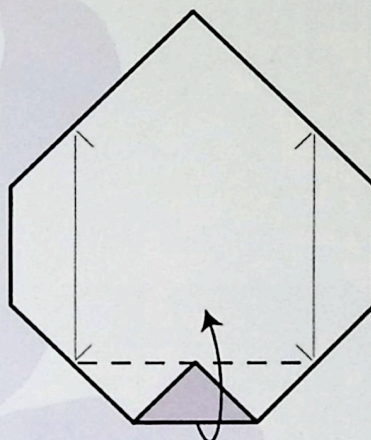
- 3** Fold each inner corner outward to the midpoint of a folded edge. (You may do this by eye, or open the paper and make three pinch marks to locate the midpoints on the step 2 folds.)



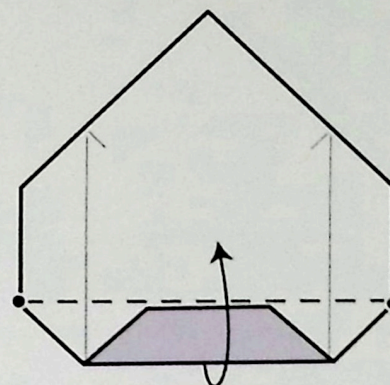
- 4** Except for the two small side triangles, completely unfold the paper.



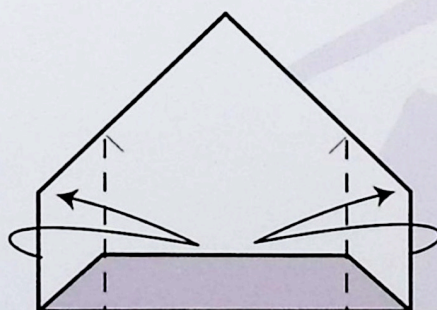
5 Refold on the lowest crease.



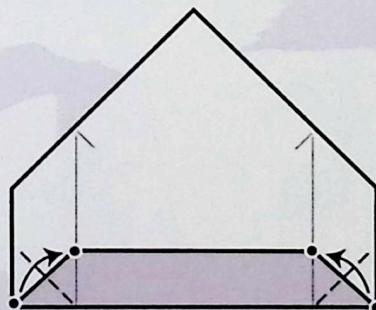
6 Refold on the next lowest crease.



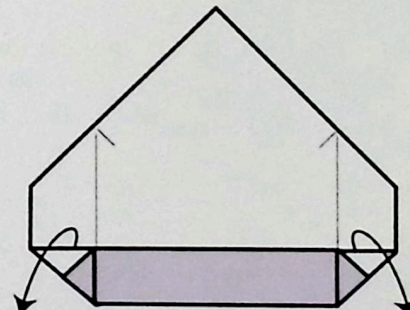
7 Fold up again, making a fold along the top folded edge. The new fold connects the two side dots. The long trapezoid-shaped flap you create will become a pocket.



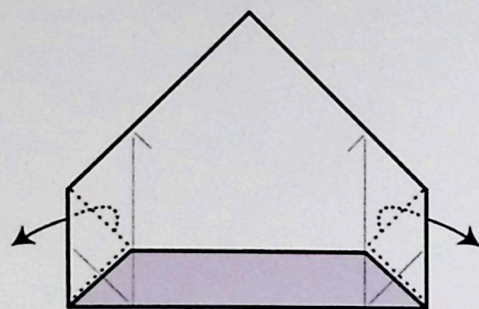
8 Refold on the existing vertical creases, and unfold.



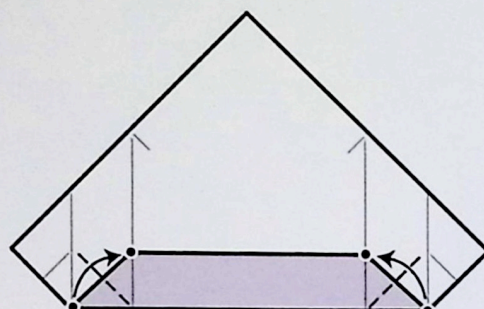
9 Fold the bottom side corners to the top corners on the pocket flap.



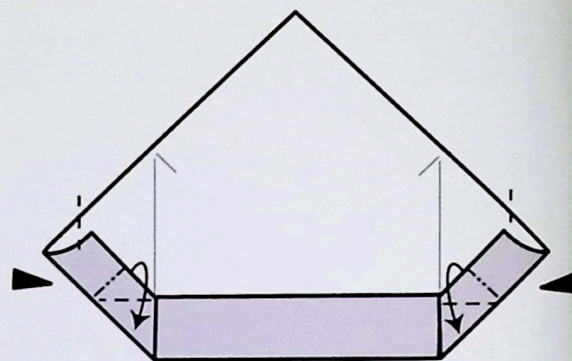
10 Crease sharply and unfold.



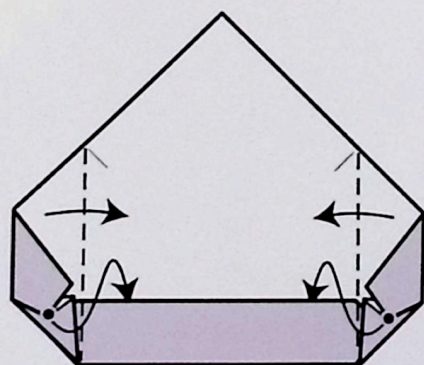
11 Unfold the triangular flaps from behind.



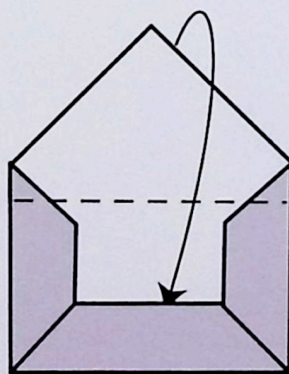
12 Folding only on the existing crease, bring the lower corner to the upper pocket corner — do not extend the fold. Repeat on the other side.



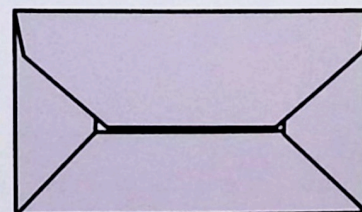
13 As you press on the far right edge, allow the paper to flatten on the existing creases. Repeat on the left side.



14 As you refold on the vertical side folds, tuck the tabs formed in step 13 into the large bottom pocket.



15 Insert the top corner into the pocket, as far down as it will go; flatten the fold at the top.



16 The finished envelope. It can hold a card measuring half an A4 or letter sheet, folded into quarters.

Fish Letterfold

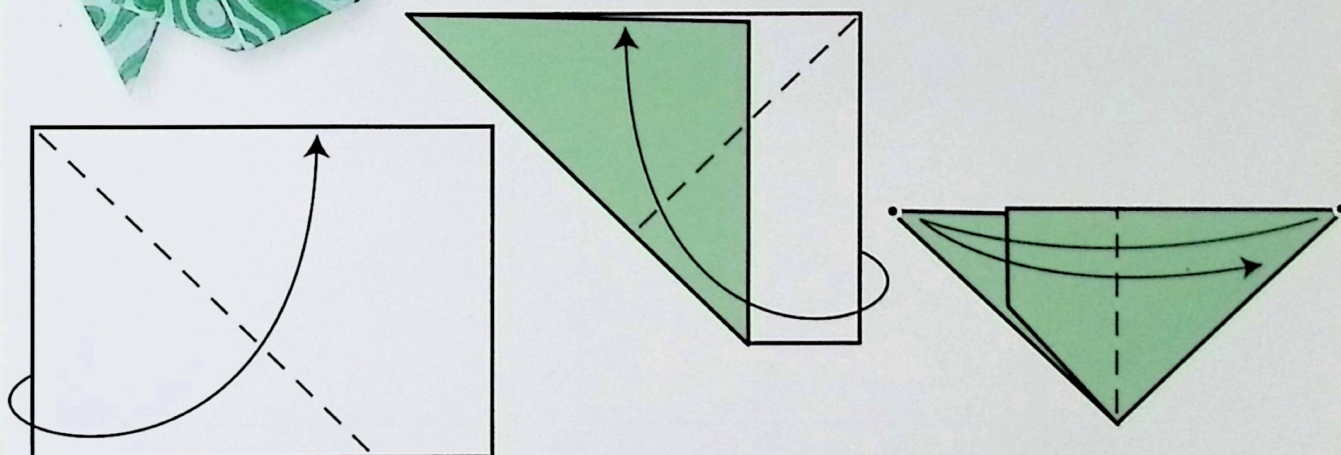
Use this fun fold for all of your o-fish-al correspondence!

Level: Low Intermediate.

Paper: Use letter-size paper (8x11in).

Creator: Unknown.

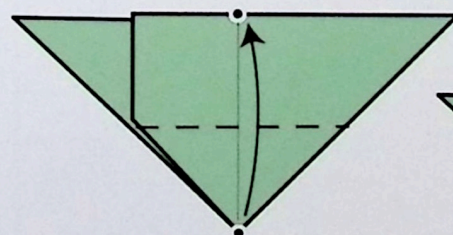
Origin: This letterfold comes from a Japanese book in which the creator was not credited; it is possibly traditional. John Cunliffe, founder of the Envelope and Letterfold Association in the U.K., has created a variation folded from a square (see page 62).



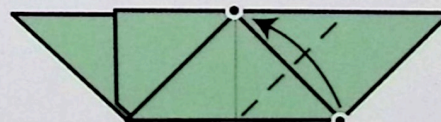
1 Write your letter, then begin folding with the white or writing side up. Fold the left short edge up to the top long edge.

2 Fold the right short edge up to the top long edge.

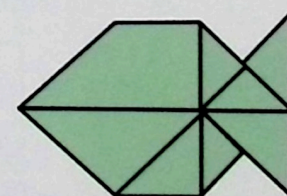
3 Fold the large triangle in half and unfold.



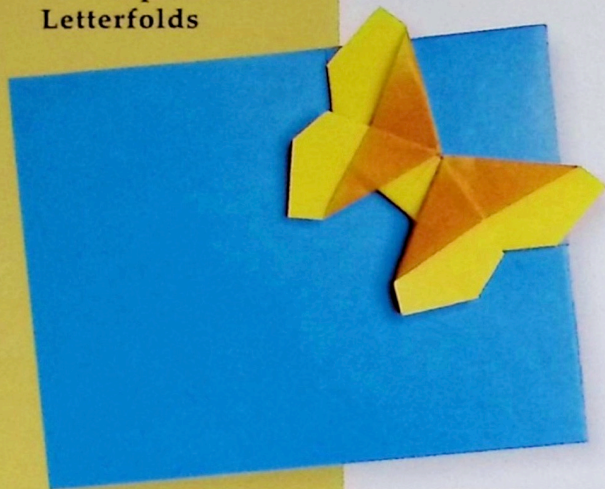
4 Fold the bottom corner up to the middle of the long edge. Use a bone folder, a tongue depressor or an old credit card to make the folds sharp and flat.



5 From here the model follows the same steps as a fish folded from a square: follow steps 4 to 9 of the Twist Fish on page 62.



6 Enclose the final fish in an envelope or hand deliver. For the recipient, it's a fun puzzle trying to work out how to open it!



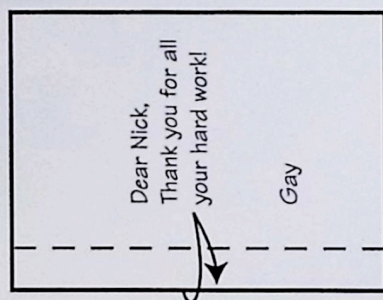
Corner Pocket Letterfold

After writing out your letter or message, fold it up into this practical letterfold. It can be decorated by attaching a model such as the Butterfly Corner Clip.

Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: A
rectangle of
letter-size paper
(8x11in).

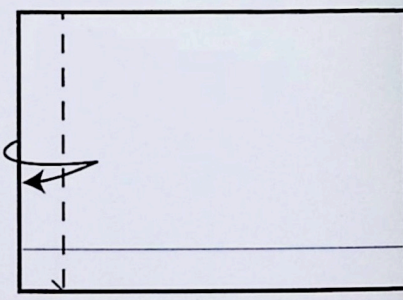
Creator: Traditional.



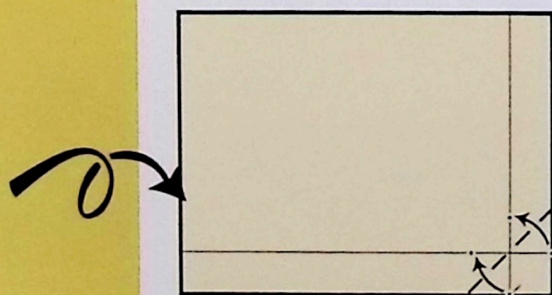
- 1** White or writing side up, fold up a wide hem on one long edge. Crease and unfold.



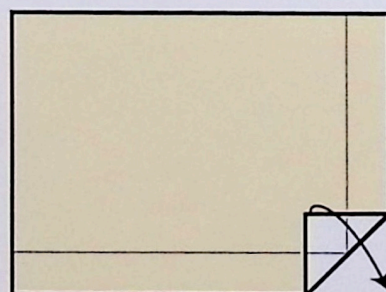
- 2** Lightly fold the bottom left corner to the crease. Make a sharp pinch at the bottom of the light fold. Unfold.



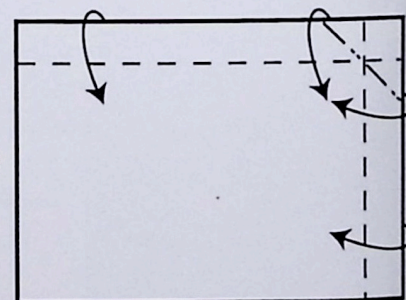
- 3** Using the pinch as a guide, fold a wide hem on the left edge. Crease and unfold. The guide pinch ensures that the two hems are the same width.



- 4** Turn over to the back; the creases are now mountains. Make a fold through the intersection point by aligning the creaselines.

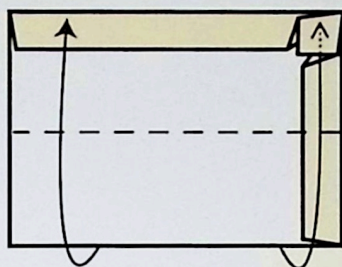


- 5** Unfold and flip the paper over, bottom to top.

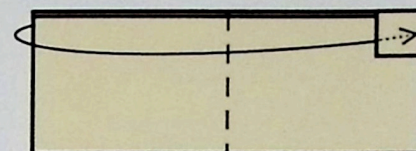


- 6** Collapse the paper along the existing creases, forming a square corner pocket between two hems.

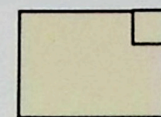
- 7 Fold the long bottom edge up to the long top edge, tucking the bottom right corner into the pocket at the top.



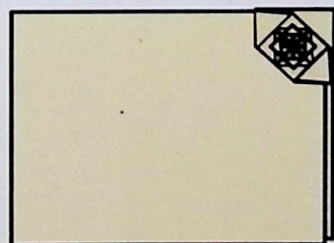
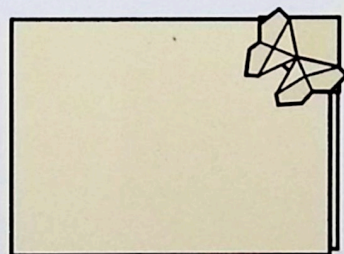
- 8 Fold the short left edge to the right edge, again tucking the corner into the pocket.



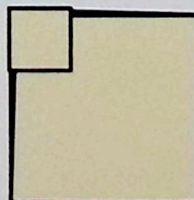
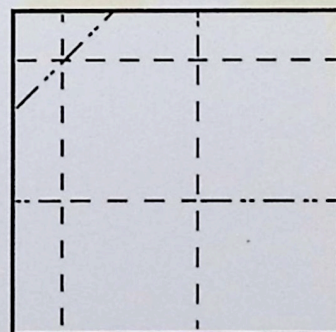
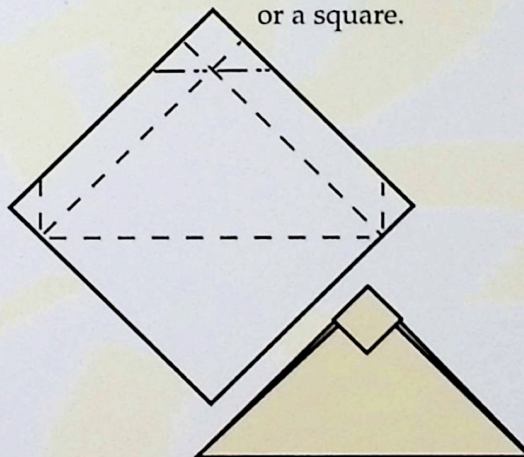
- 9 Secure the finished letterfold by placing a postage stamp at an inner edge of the pocket. A sticker or piece of tape at the top and right edges is also a good idea.



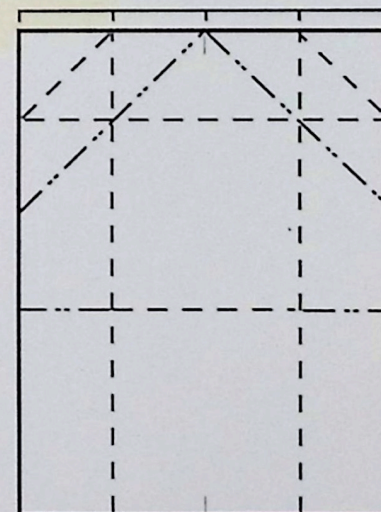
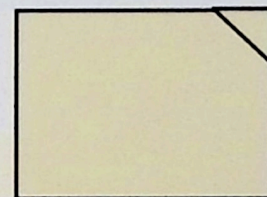
- 10 The finished Corner Pocket Letterfold may be decorated with either the Butterfly Corner Clip (see page 51) or the Button Flower (see page 99). For the butterfly, make the hems in steps 1 and 3 around 1½ in. (4 cm) or half the width of the starting square, and omit step 16. For the Button Flower, the hems can be the same size or up to one-third smaller than the starting squares.



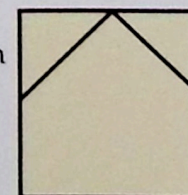
- 11 If you make the Corner Pocket Letterfold from a square, the finished model can be either a triangle or a square.



- 12 To make a triangular pocket instead, at step 6 fold the top right corner inward to the intersection of creases before collapsing it.



- 13 Challenge: Follow the crease pattern to fold this similarly constructed letterfold.



Models for Cards

Here's a chance to really get creative with your correspondence by adding origami models to your custom-made cards. You can literally "paint with paper," using multiple origami models to create scenes or a single model, artfully placed. Flat origami models can also be used as a decorative accent on stationery.

Many origami models also make great "tuck-ins" — a paper treat tucked inside a letter or envelope as an added surprise.

Double the delight of receiving a handmade card by making a card that is also a gift. For example, jewelry findings can be attached to origami models to turn them into unique pins and earrings. The recipient will be delighted with this unusual card featuring "wearable art."





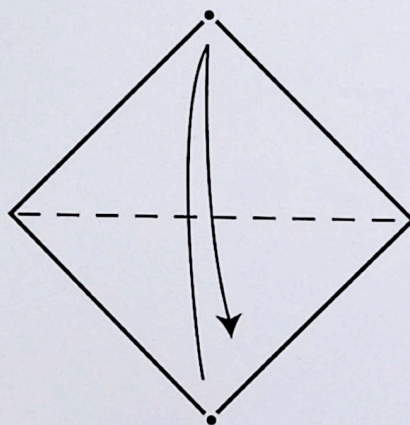
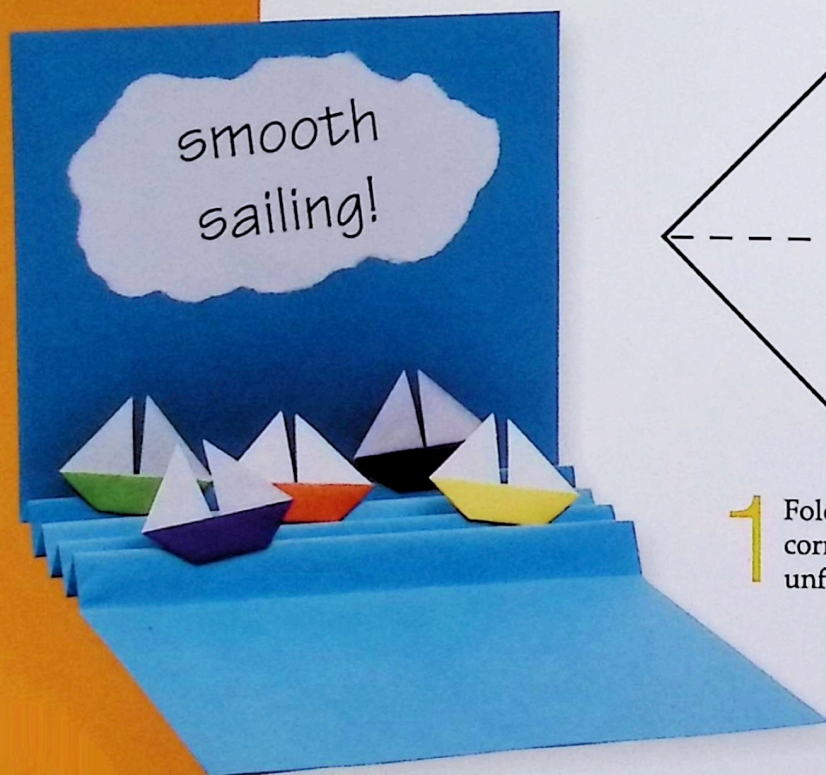
Level: Simple.

Paper: A square of any size, white or with a different color on the reverse side.

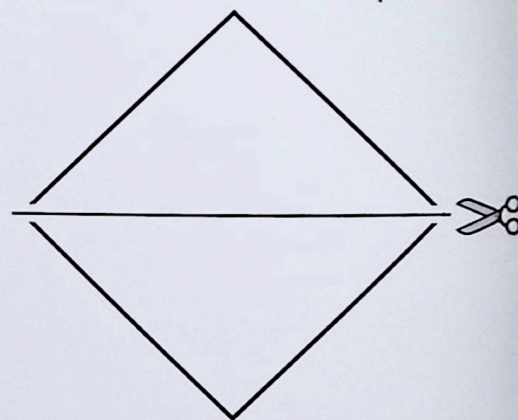
Creator: Traditional.

Simple Sailboat

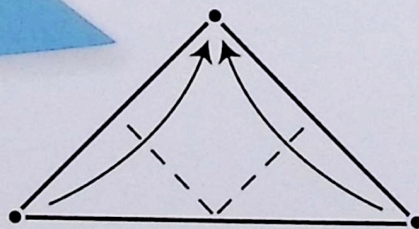
Origami models don't come much quicker or easier than this. It's a great model for beginners to try.



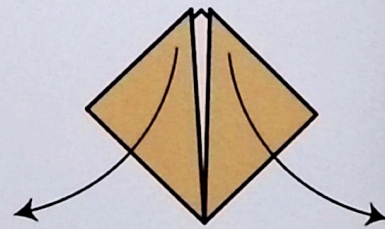
1 Fold the square in half, corner to corner, and unfold.



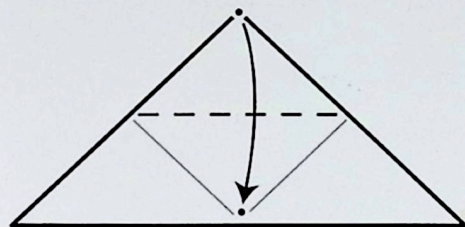
2 Cut along the diagonal crease, giving two triangles. Each triangle will make a boat.



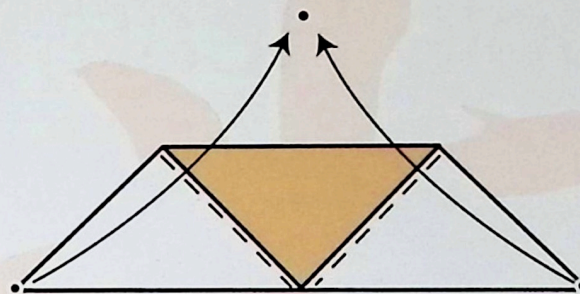
3 With the white side up, fold the bottom corners up to the top corner.



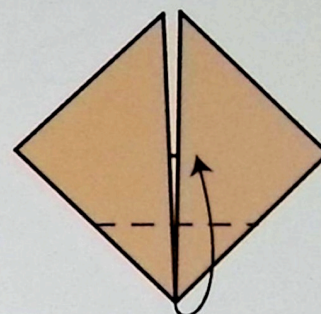
4 Unfold back to a triangle.



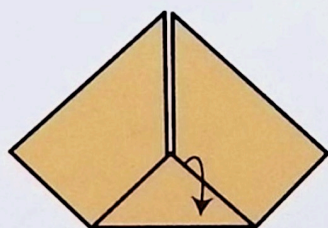
5 Fold the top corner down to the middle of the bottom edge.



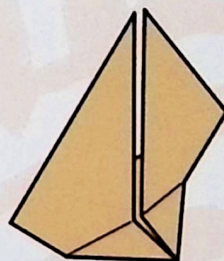
6 Fold the white triangles up, refolding on the existing creases from step 3.



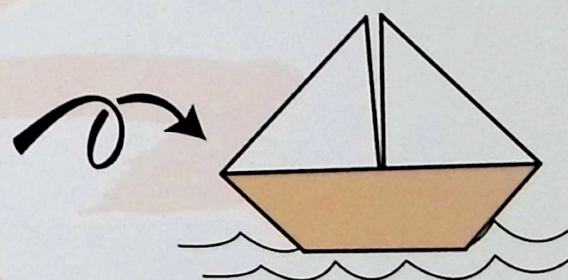
7 Fold the bottom corner to the middle where you see an edge peeking through the slit. Crease sharply.



8 Slightly unfold the triangular flap . . .



9 . . . forming a stand for the boat. Turn over to the front.



10 Your boat will stand on the triangular flap — use it as a place card, write a message on it or affix it to a card. Fold a flotilla!

Origin: In 1958, Lillian Oppenheimer founded The Origami Center of America, one of the first origami organizations in the world. Lillian specialized in teaching beginners, and this boat was one of a few models she called a “kindergarten fold” because it was easy enough to teach to young children.

Simple Heart

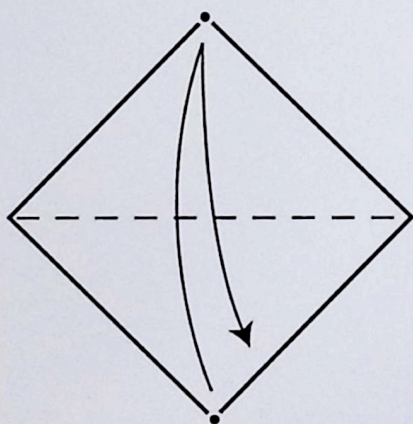
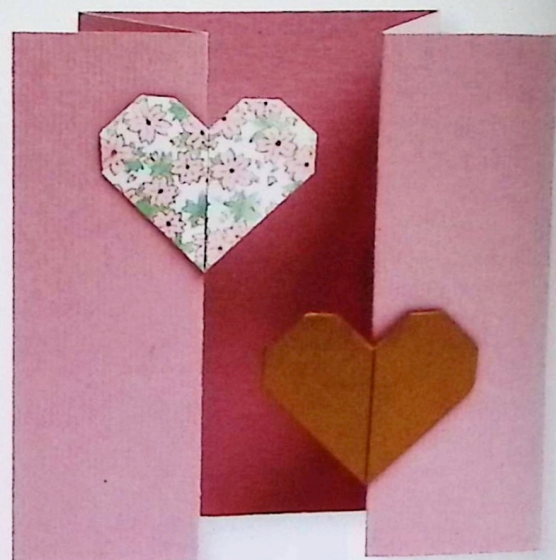
Level: Simple.

Paper: A square of paper — the finished heart will be around half the size of the starting square. Solid, shaded and patterned papers all make lovely hearts.

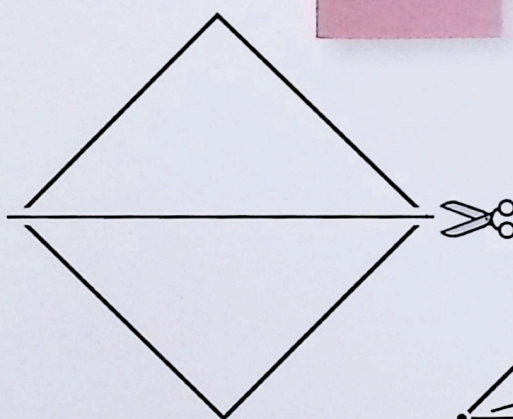
Creator: Gay Merrill Gross (USA).

Origin: This heart is a modification of a model by Elsje van der Ploeg from a special origami book for the blind. The book, with pages in three-dimensional relief, was written by Elsje and fellow Dutch folder Hilly Jongsma.

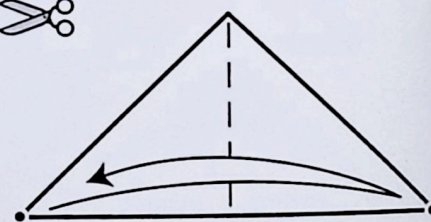
Use this simple model for sending heartfelt wishes.



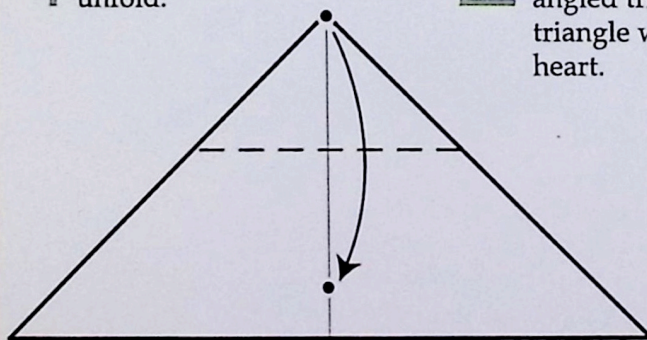
1 Fold the square in half, corner to corner, and unfold.



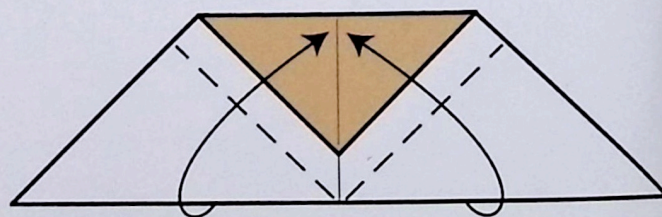
2 Cut along the diagonal crease, giving two right-angled triangles. Each triangle will make a heart.



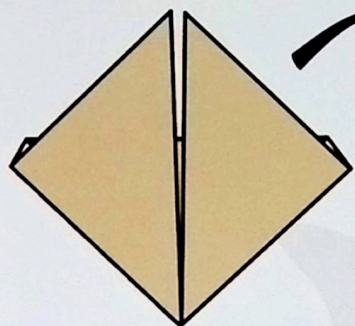
3 White side up, fold the triangle in half and unfold.



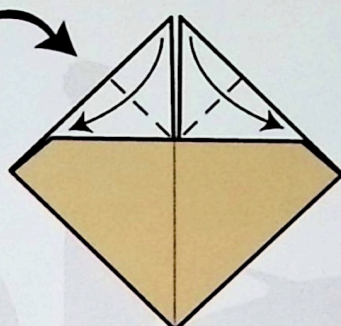
4 Fold the top corner down to touch the center crease, a little above the bottom edge. (The destination dot is approximately one-sixth the height of the triangle.)



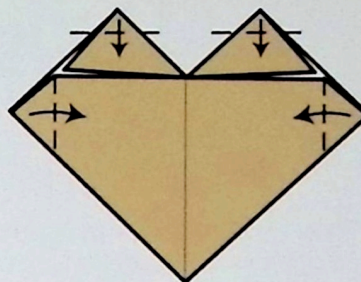
5 Fold each half of the bottom edge up to lie along the vertical center crease.



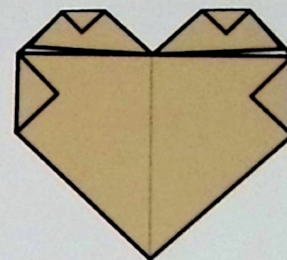
6 Turn over.



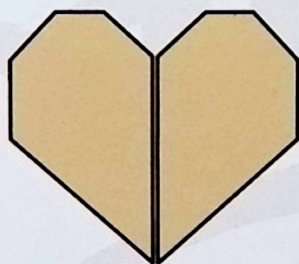
7 Fold the white triangles in half.



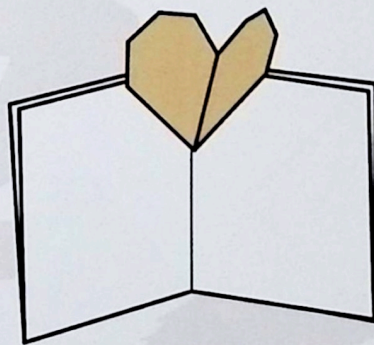
8 Blunt the side and top corners.



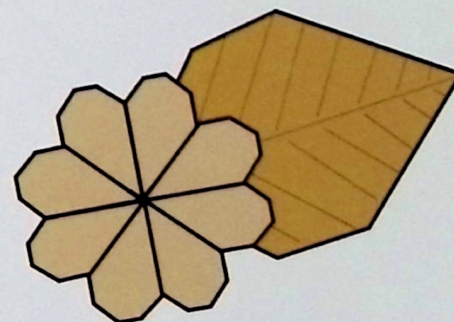
9 Turn over.



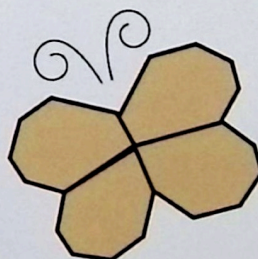
10 Finished Simple Heart. If both sides of the heart will show, you may want to change the step 8 folds to inside reverse folds. Glue down any loose flaps to give the rear a more finished look. This model can also be folded from a square.



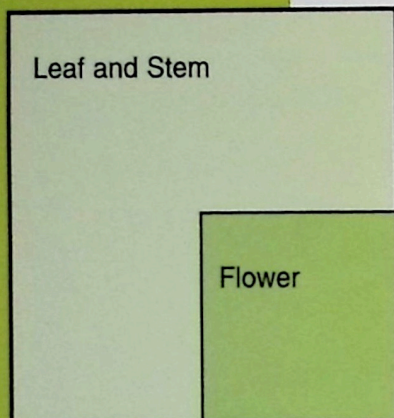
11 A heart can be glued to the inside of one of the pop-up cards.



12 Four hearts can be glued to a card to create a flower or a four-leaf clover (see page 60).



13 Blunt the bottom tips of two hearts and glue to a card to make a simple butterfly (see page 60).



Tulip

Colorful and quick, these Tulips in full bloom will brighten any greeting!

Level: Simple.

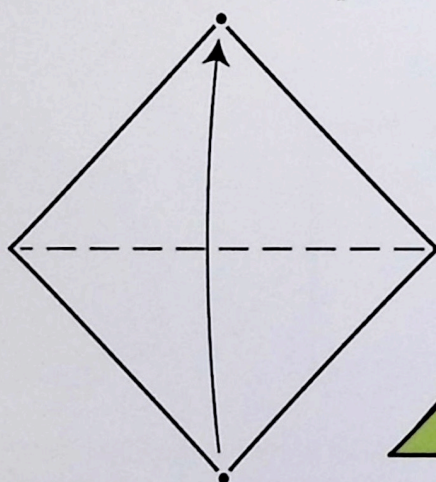
Paper: Two squares of paper, one for the flower and one for the leaf and stem. The flower square should be a quarter of the size of the leaf and stem square — for example, 1½ in. (4 cm) for the flower and 3 in. (7.5 cm) for the leaf and stem.

Creator: Various.

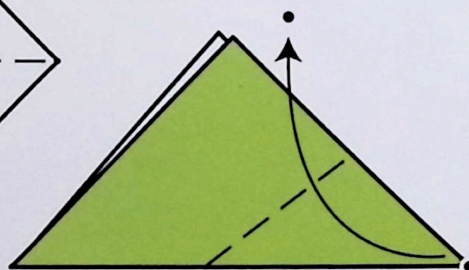
Origin: This Tulip can be found in many books, including *Happy Origami: The Tortoise Book*, by Tatsuo Miyawaki, 1964.

Flower

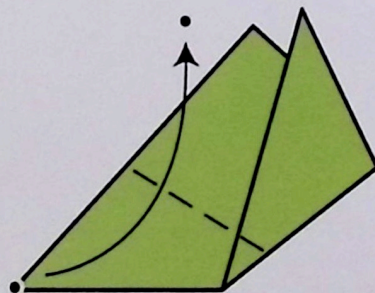
Use the smaller square.



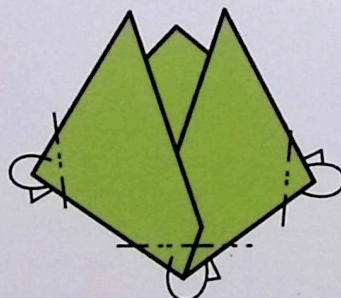
1 With the white side up, fold in half, bottom corner to top corner.



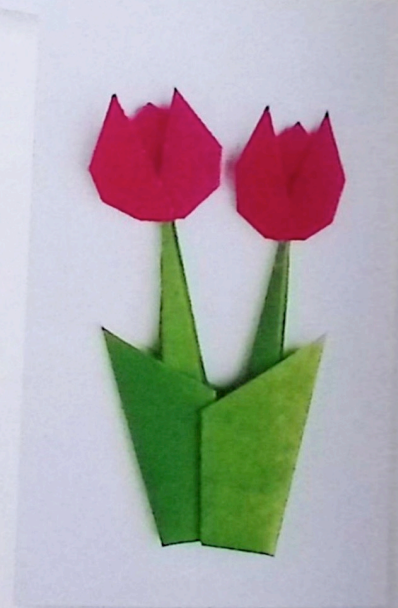
2 Fold the bottom right corner upward, to lie to the right of, and a little above, the top corner.

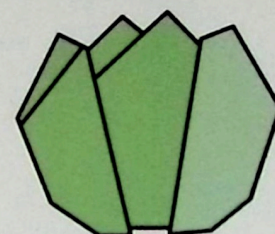
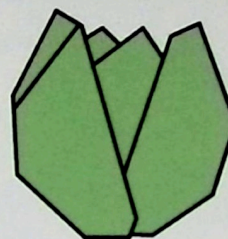
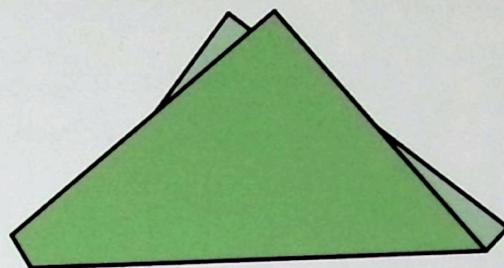
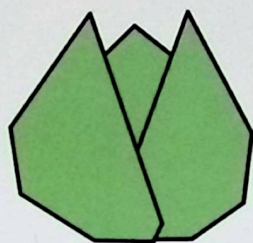


3 Fold the bottom left corner up in a similar way.



4 Blunt the side and bottom corners with mountain folds.



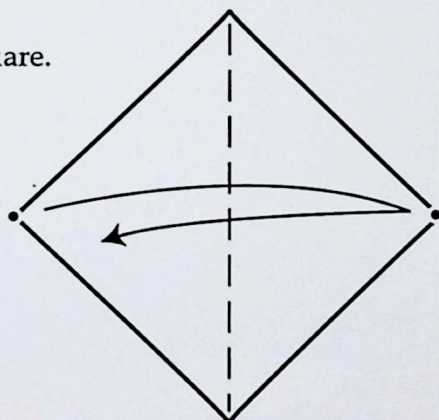


5 The finished Tulip in bloom.

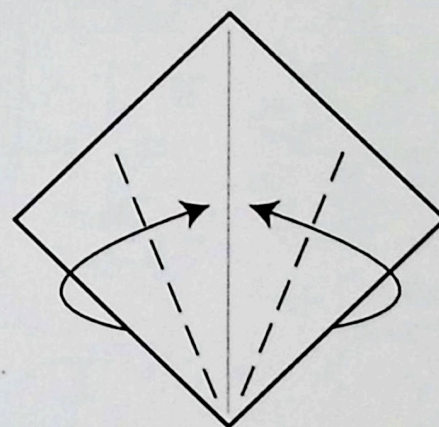
Variation: If you use tissue paper, or other paper colored the same on both sides, try spreading the top corners slightly at step 1, giving a variation on the model.

Leaf and Stem

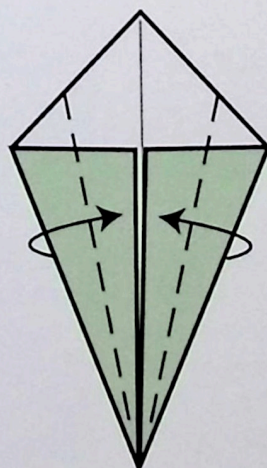
Use the larger square.



1 With the white side up, fold in half, side corner to side corner, and unfold.

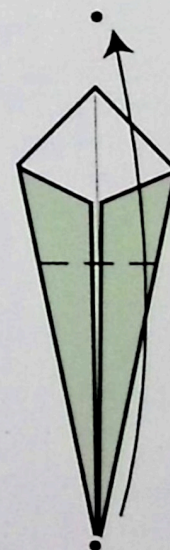


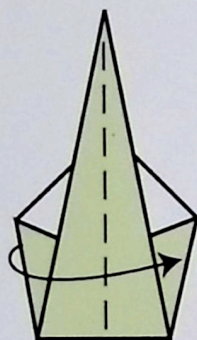
2 Fold the lower edges inward to meet at the center crease.



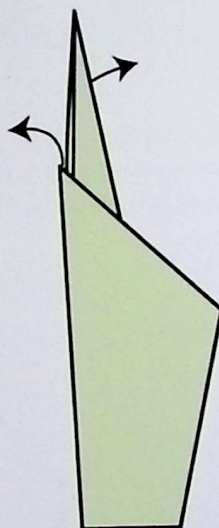
3 Narrow the cone shape, bringing the long folded edges to the center. Crease firmly.

4 Fold the narrow bottom point up, above the top corner, to form the stem.





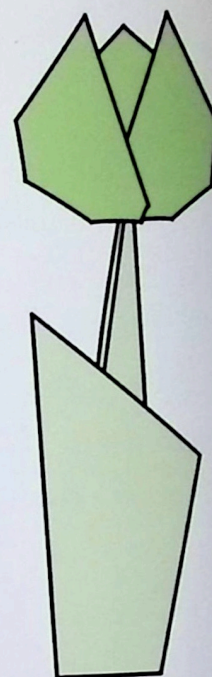
5 Fold in half, left side to right side.



6 Hold the top of the stem in one hand. Pull the leaf away from the stem and position it as shown in step 7.



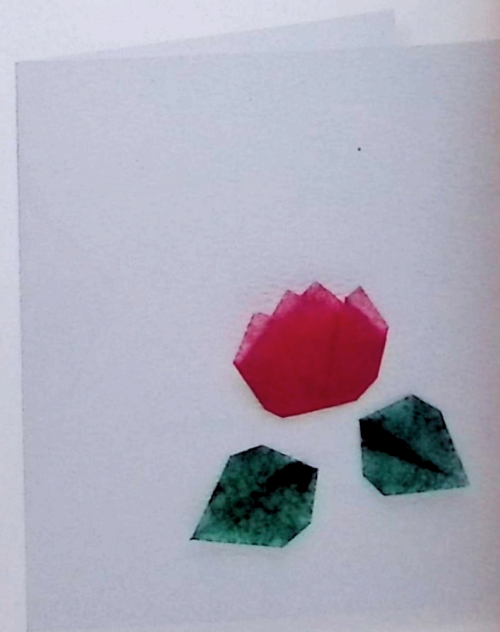
7 Set the paper in this position by pressing firmly at the bottom of the leaf.



8 Glue the flower to the top of the stem.

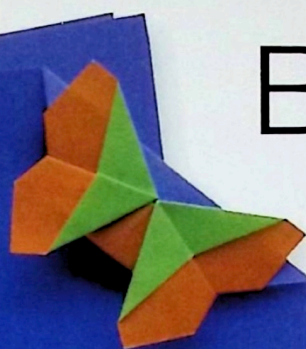
Tulips can be affixed to a card or inserted into the slit on the Standing Pocket (page 112). For a pair of Tulips folded from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. (4 cm) squares (flower), and 3-in. (7.5 cm) squares (leaf and stem), make the Standing Pocket out of a rectangle measuring 4 x 5 in. (10 x 13 cm).

Affix a tulip and two leaves onto white card to create a lovely design with room to write your own message on the front.



Butterfly Corner Clip

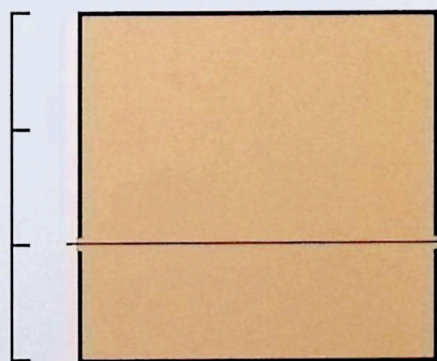
Use this decorative touch on a card or note, or as a clip for fastening two sheets of paper together. In Hawaii, butterflies are often released at celebratory occasions. This tradition is based on a legend: if you make a wish and whisper it to a butterfly, your message will be carried to the heavens and be granted.



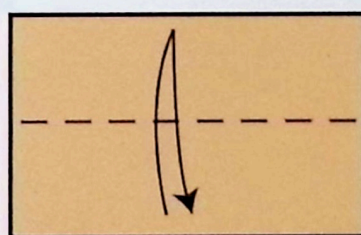
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: A rectangle in the proportions 1:1.5, for example 2 x 3 in. (5 x 7.5 cm). Step 1 shows how to obtain this proportion from a square. Duo paper (a different color on each side) is suggested for this project.

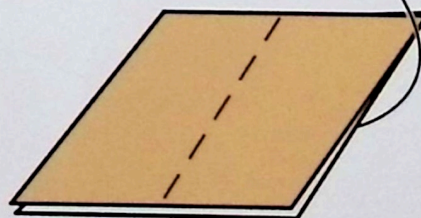
Creator: Ralph Matthews (England).



1 On a square, fold up one-third or less. Unfold and cut on the one-third line. We will use the larger rectangle.



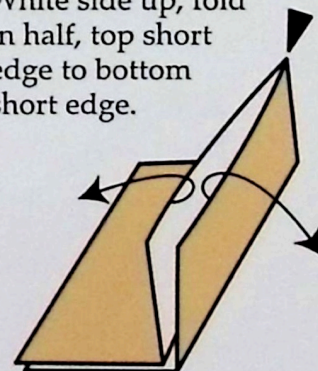
2 Colored side up, fold in half, long edge to long edge, and unfold. Turn over and rotate the paper.



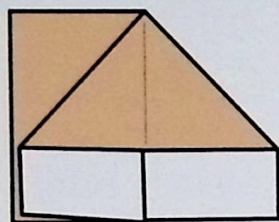
4 Refold on the existing vertical crease, lifting the right half until it is standing straight up, at a right angle to the left half.



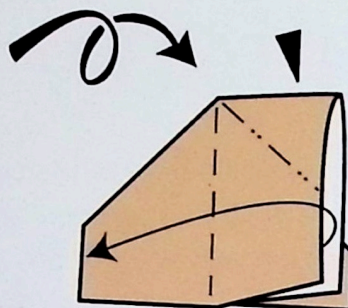
3 White side up, fold in half, top short edge to bottom short edge.



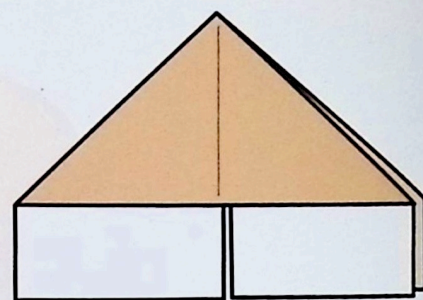
5 Spread open the layers of the standing flap and press on the folded edge to squash-fold symmetrically, resulting in . . .



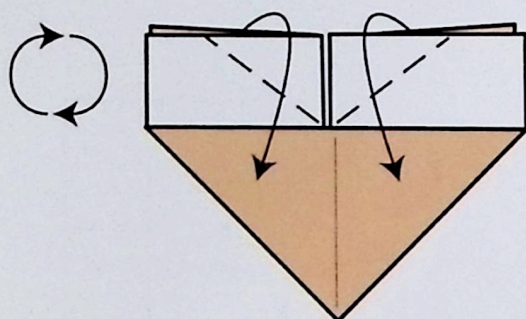
6 ... a triangle atop short "legs."
Turn over, side to side.



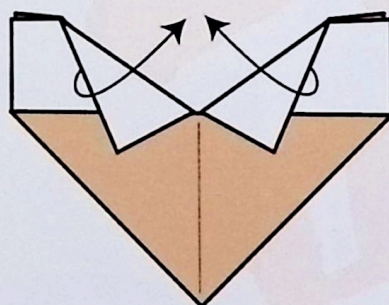
7 Lift the right flap and squash-fold again.



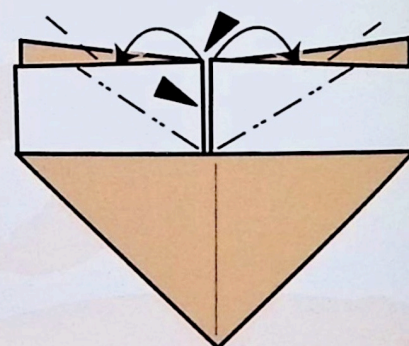
8 Rotate 180° so that the triangle is at the bottom.



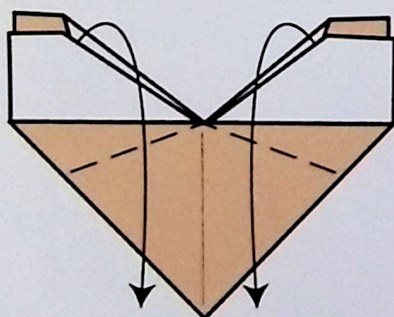
9 Fold down the top inner corners, forming a "collar", as shown in drawing 10. You can vary this fold to change the final look of the butterfly.



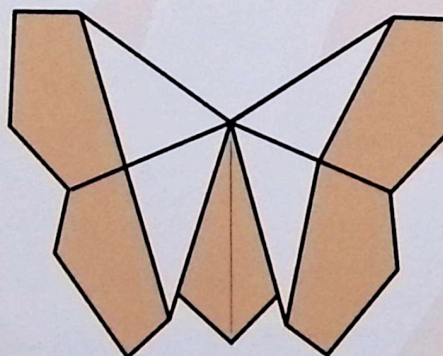
10 Crease sharply and unfold.



11 Separate the layers at the top and inside-reverse-fold on the precreases, pushing the inner corners to the interior.



12 Fold down the front wings at an angle, as shown.



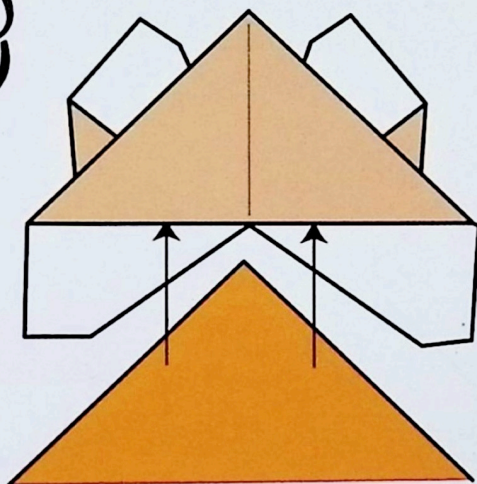
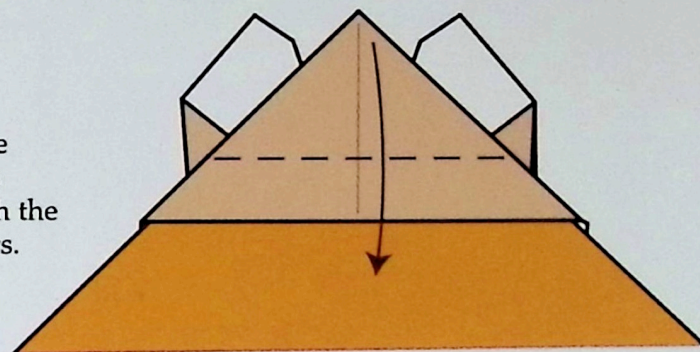
13 This is the front of the Butterfly Corner Clip. Flip over, from top to bottom.

14

Insert a corner of your card, or the papers to be clipped together, into the triangular pocket.

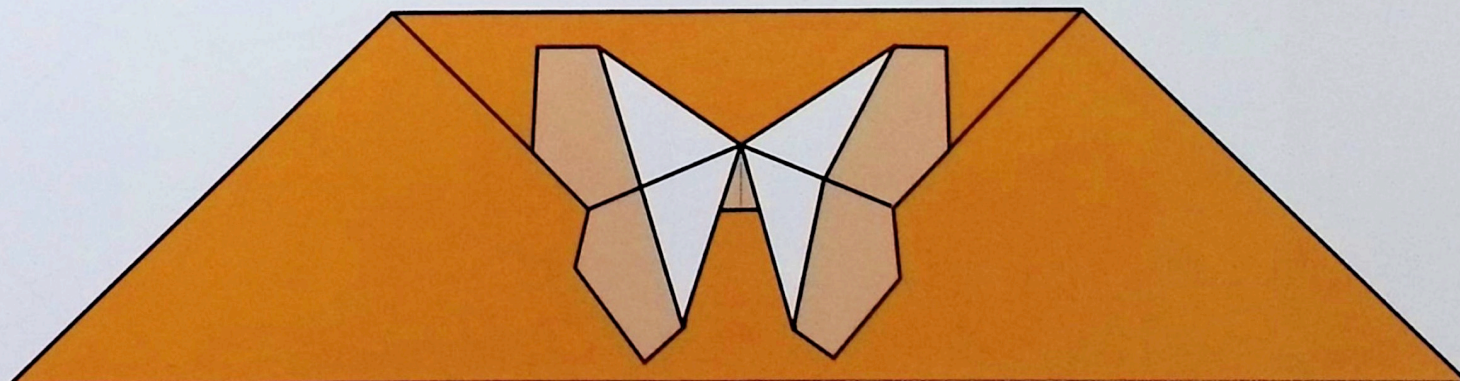
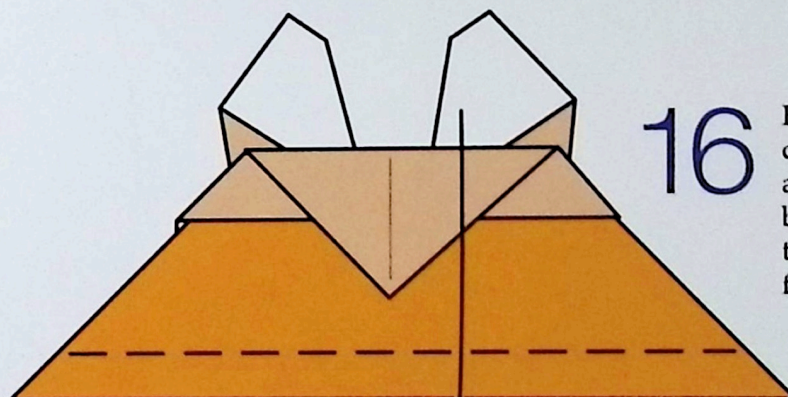
15

Fold down the triangle. Press firmly through the multiple layers.



16

Fold down the corner of the card according to taste, bringing the front of the butterfly to the front.



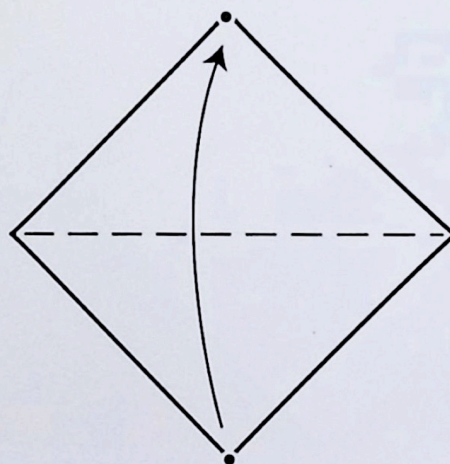
17

The completed Butterfly Corner Clip.

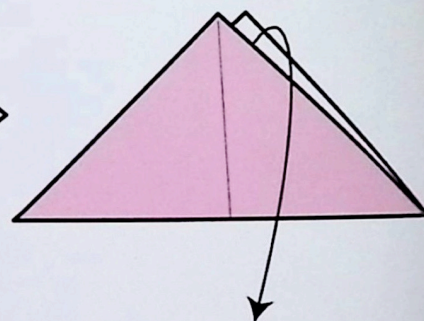
Origin: Ralph Matthews' original version of this model was folded from a square, without removing the one-third flap in step 1.

Blossom

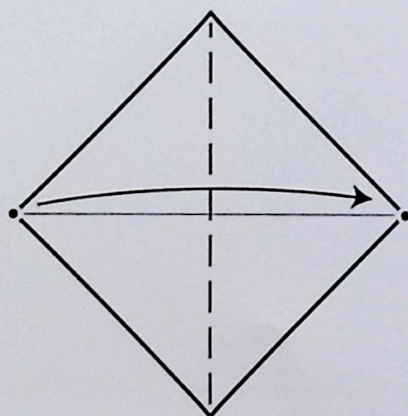
This traditional flower is folded from a Preliminary Base, one of the basic forms from which hundreds of origami models have been created.



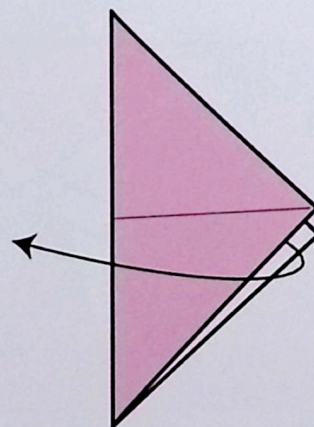
1 With the white side up, fold in half, corner to corner.



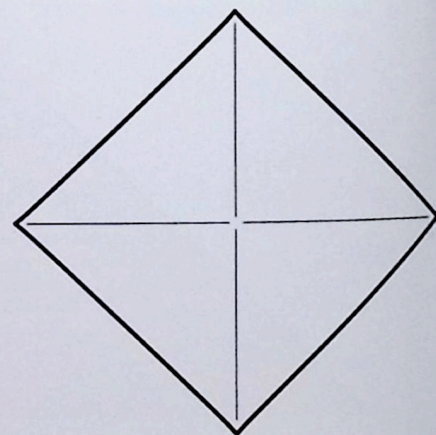
2 Unfold.



3 Fold in half, corner to corner.



4 Unfold.

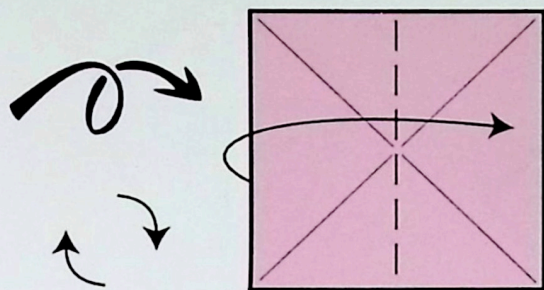


5 Turn over to the colored side.

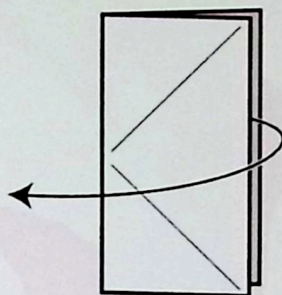
Level: Low Intermediate.

Paper: To make individual blossoms, use a small square, 1½ in. (4 cm) to 3 in. (7.5 cm) big. Learn the model using a larger square.

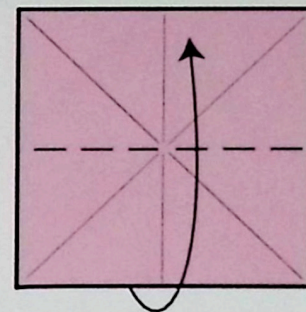
Creator: Traditional.



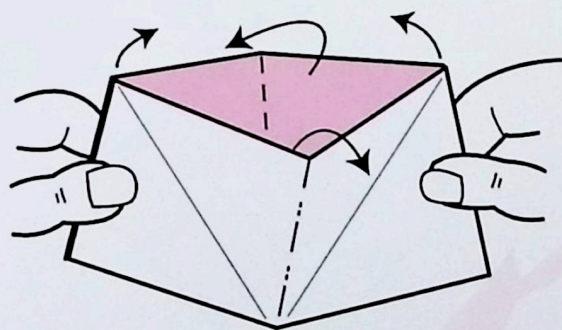
6 Fold in half, edge to edge.



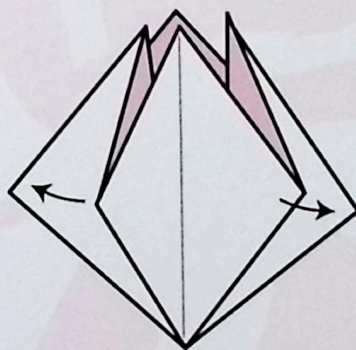
7 Unfold.



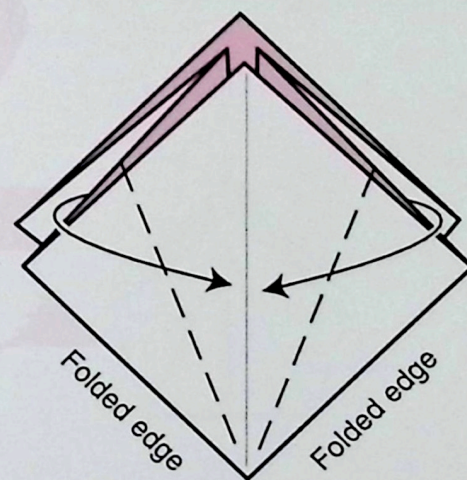
8 Fold in half, bottom edge to top edge.



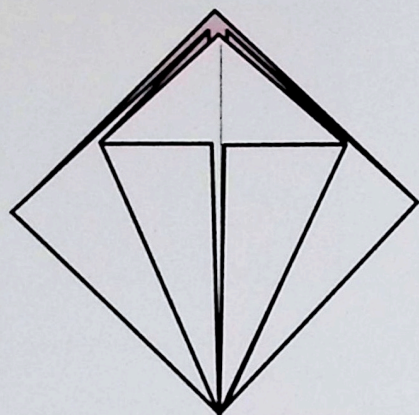
9 Hold the short-side edges. As you push your hands together, the large "mouth" at the top will close shut.



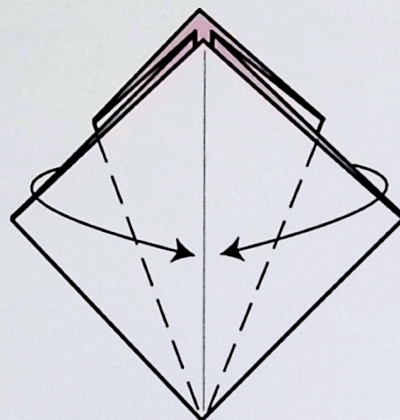
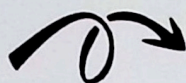
10 Pair together two flaps on the right and two flaps on the left, as you flatten the paper into a white Preliminary Base.



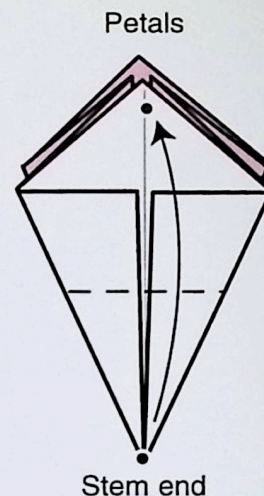
11 Narrow the bottom closed end by bringing the front folded edges to the center.



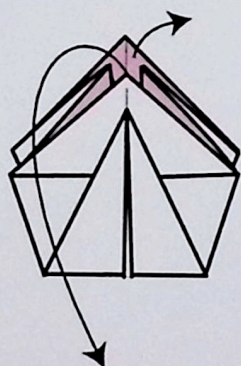
12 The front flaps form an ice cream cone fold. Turn the model over.



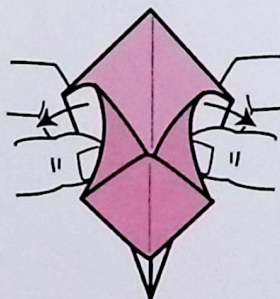
13 Bring the folded edges to the center, forming another ice cream cone fold.



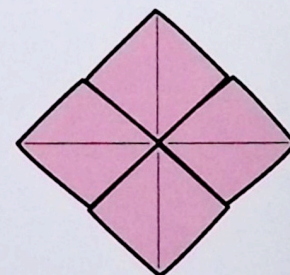
14 Fold up the bottom narrow corner (stem end) to almost touch the top corners (petal end).



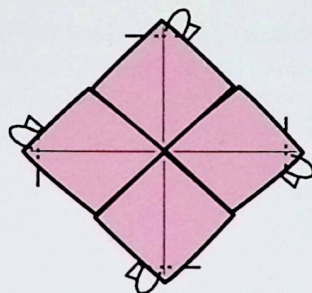
15 Grasp the stem end and front petal in one hand. Hold the back petal in your other hand and pull your hands apart, causing the petals to open.



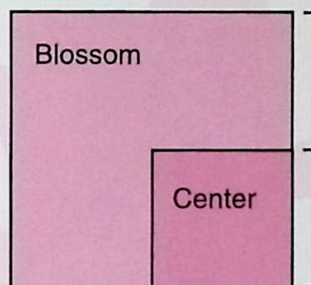
16 Insert your fingers between the layers of the side petals and press down, causing the petals to spread open. Flatten them into four small squares.



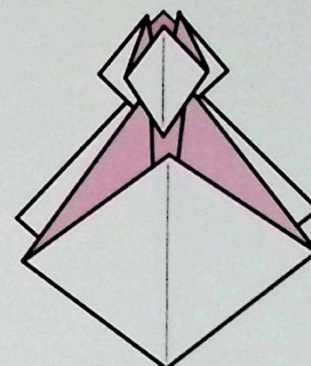
17 The finished Blossom. Pair it either with the Leaf (see page 60) or the Stem with Leaves (see page 58).



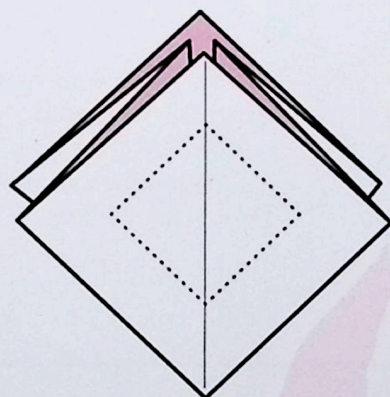
Variations: You may blunt the petals with mountain folds.



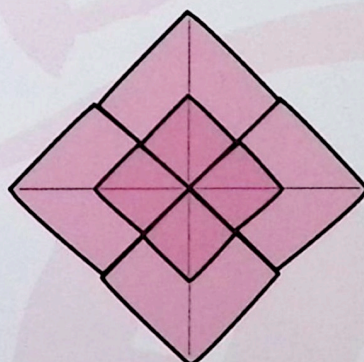
You may add a colored center. Fold a small Preliminary Base from paper one-quarter the size of the Blossom square.



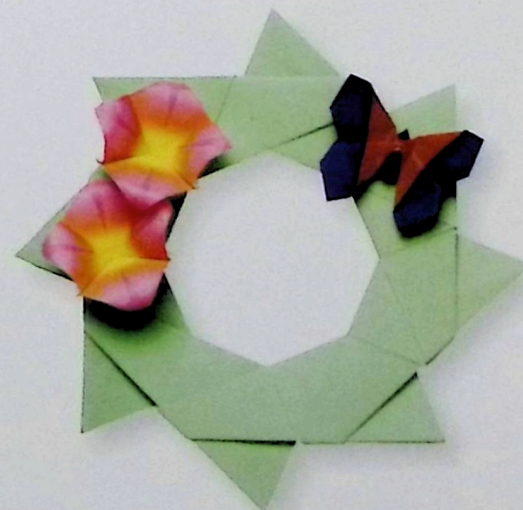
Spread both Preliminary Bases slightly open. Insert the inner points of the large base between the layers of the small base.



Slide the small base down until it is in the middle of the large base. Continue from step 11 of the Blossom.



The finished Blossom with a centre.



In this example, the Star Wreath (see page 92) has been decorated with the Blossom and Butterfly models.

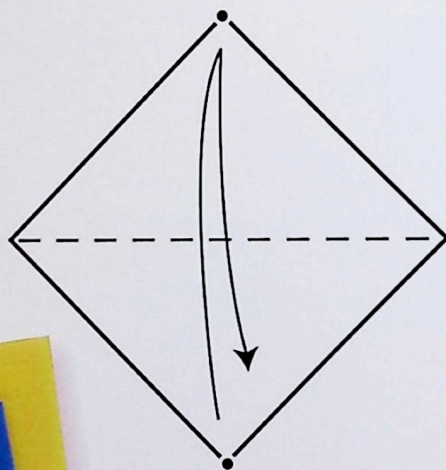
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: Use a square 1.5 times the size of the Blossom paper. For example, if you use a 2-in. (5 cm) square for the Blossom, use a 3-in. (7.5 cm) square for the Stem with Leaves.

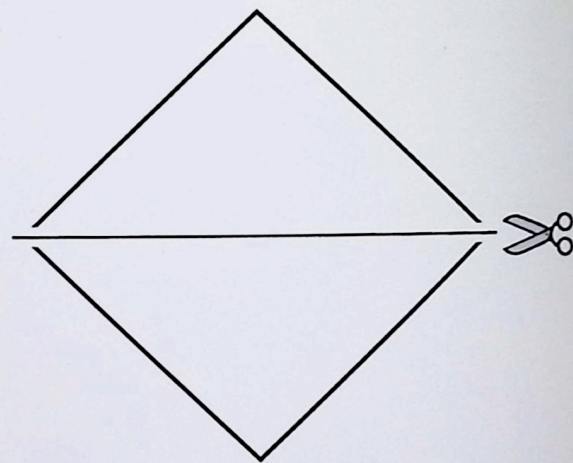
Creator: Various.

Stem with Leaves

This model can be paired with the Blossom on page 54.

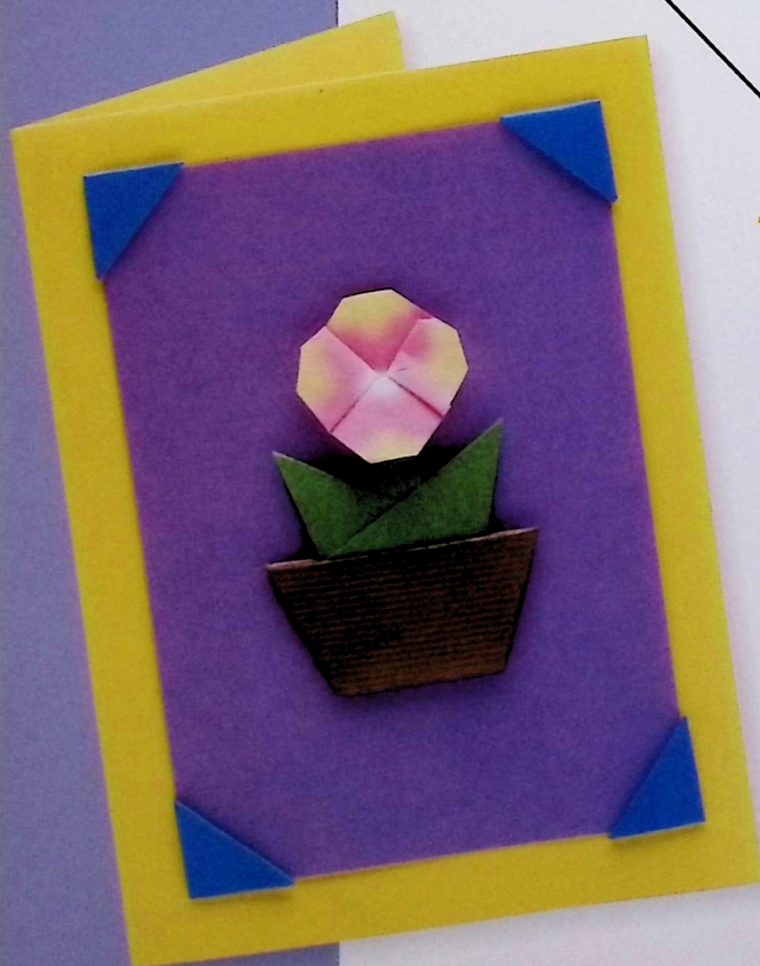
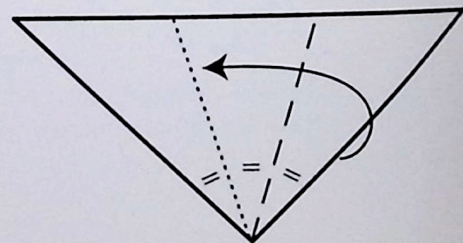


1 Fold in half, corner to corner. Crease and unfold.



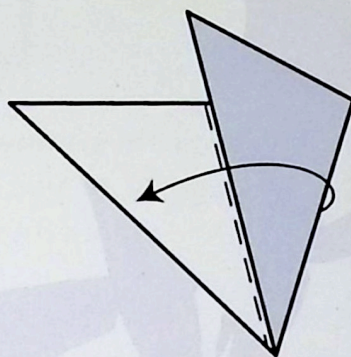
2 Cut the square in half along the diagonal, giving two triangles. Each triangle will make a Stem with Leaves.

3 The white side is up. Dividing the bottom corner into thirds, fold one side edge over.



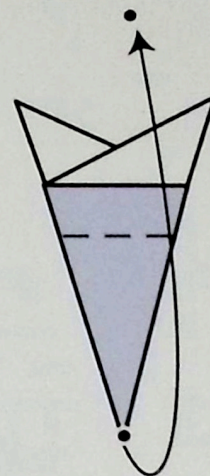
4

Fold over along the cut edge. If the thirds are not even, adjust them now.



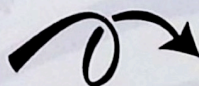
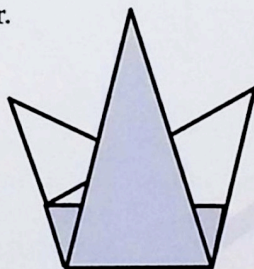
5

Fold the bottom point up.



6

Turn over.

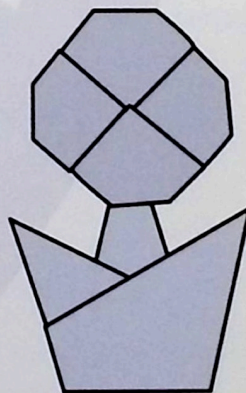


7

The finished Stem with Leaves. It can also be folded from a square.

8

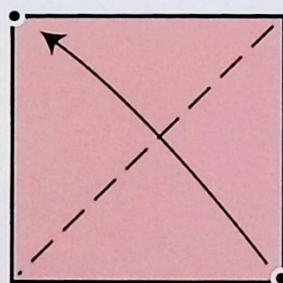
Glue the Blossom to the top of the stem or cut off the tip of the Blossom's stem end and insert the tip of the stem into the hole after spreading it slightly open.



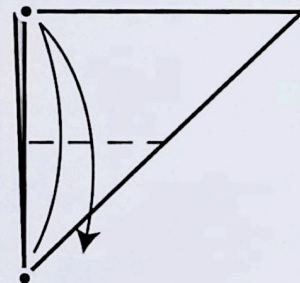


Leaf

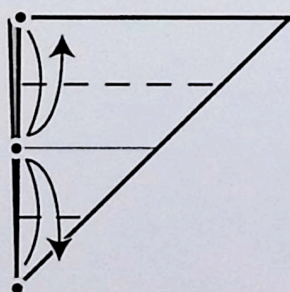
The Leaf goes well with the Blossom on page 54, or you can fold them in bright colors for an autumn scene.



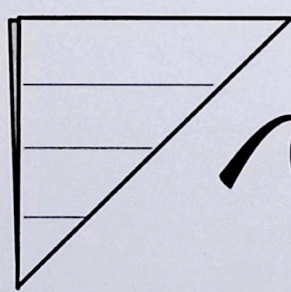
1 Colored side up, fold in half, corner to corner.



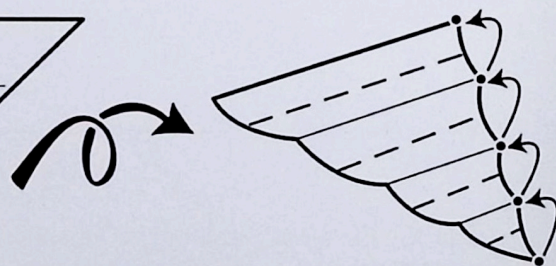
2 Fold the bottom corner to the top corner, dividing the left edge in half. Crease sharply and unfold.



3 Fold the top and bottom corners to the one-half crease, dividing the left edge in quarters. Crease sharply and unfold.



4 Turn over, left to right. The quarter-folds will be mountain creases on this side.

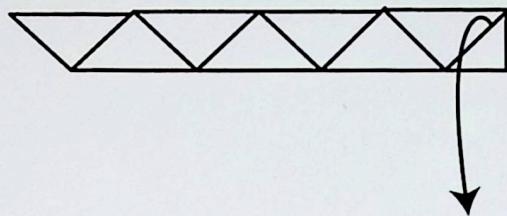


5 One at a time, pinch each mountain crease into a peak, and fold it upward to lie on the neighbouring crease or edge. This will put a valley fold midway between each quarter-section, dividing the right edge into eighths.

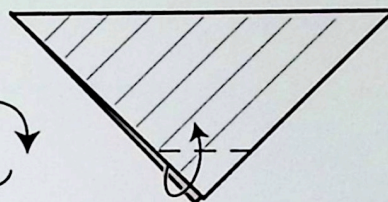
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: For a group of Blossoms with a Leaf, use a square the same size as the Blossom square. If you are pairing one Blossom with one Leaf, use a square one-third smaller. For example, a 2-in (5 cm) Leaf square, with a 3-in (7.5 cm) Blossom square.

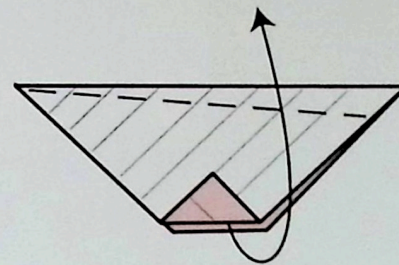
Creator: Various.



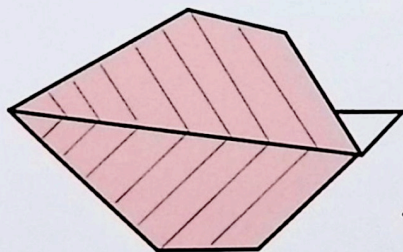
6 Sharpen the folds, then unfold the pleats, returning to a triangle. Reposition the paper so the folded edge is at the top, and the shortest eighth crease is at the left.



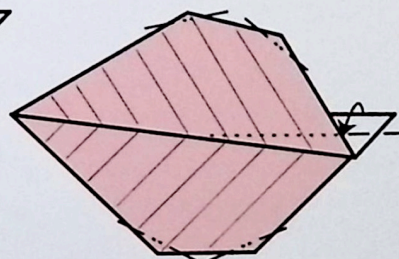
7 Fold the front bottom corner up a little to blunt the corner. Repeat behind to match.



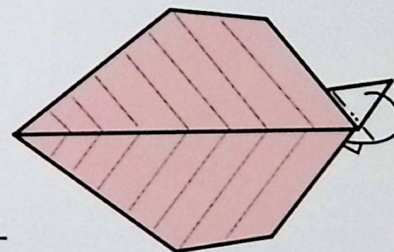
8 The shortest eighth is still at the left. Fold the front layer up, on a slant, beginning the fold at the left corner and tapering it to be wider at the right.



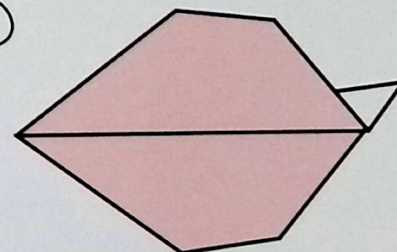
9 The completed Leaf.



If you wish, you can blunt the top and bottom corners with mountain folds to give the Leaf a rounder shape. For a narrower stem, bring the folded edge to the inner crease. This makes a nice bookmark.



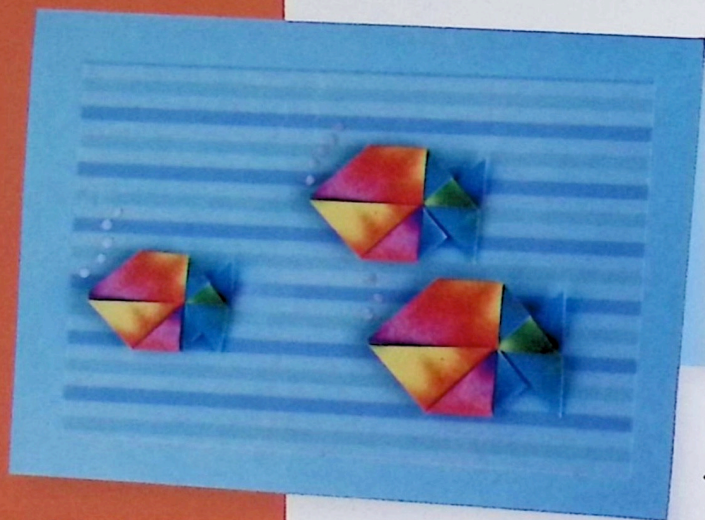
You may also choose to hide the triangle at the stem end by folding it to the rear.



For a quick Leaf, eliminate the vein creases (steps 2 to 6).

Twist Fish

This model has a fun folding sequence that is also a great maths lesson!

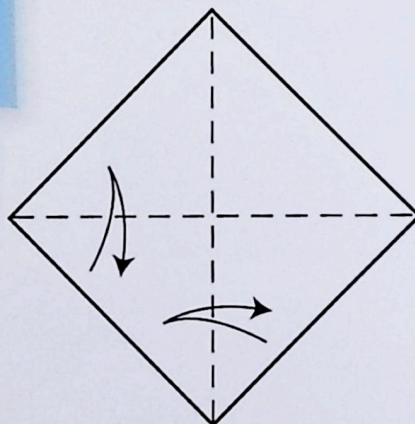


Level: Low Intermediate.

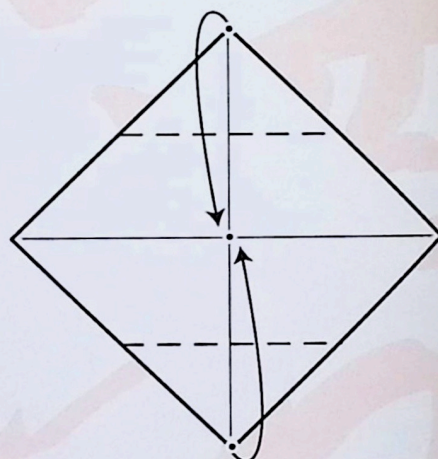
Paper: A square, any size. Experiment with shaded and patterned papers.

Creator: John Cunliffe (England).

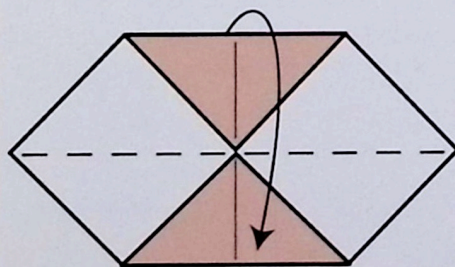
Card design by Linda Bogan.



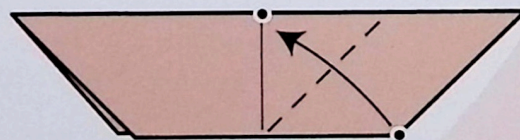
1 White side up, fold in half along both diagonals and unfold.



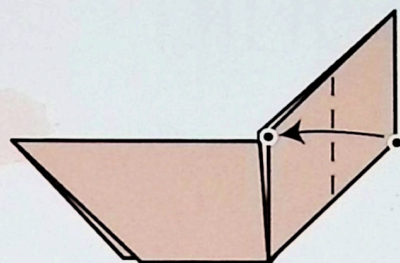
2 Fold the bottom and top corners to the center of the square.



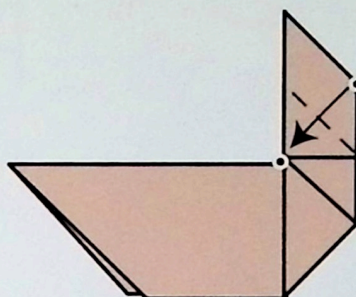
3 Fold in half, top to bottom, along the existing crease, to give a trapezoid shape.



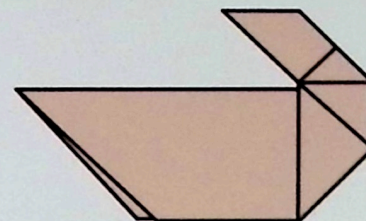
4 The midpoint of the long, top edge is the guide mark or "destination dot" for the next three folds. First fold the bottom right corner to the guide mark. The right half of the bottom edge will align with the vertical center crease.



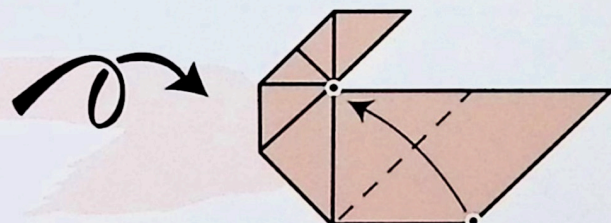
5 The resulting flap is a parallelogram. Fold the outside obtuse (wide, blunt) corner to the destination dot.



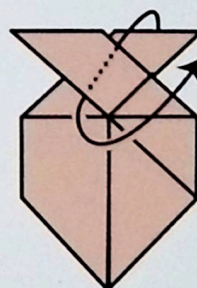
6 Fold the new obtuse corner to the destination dot.



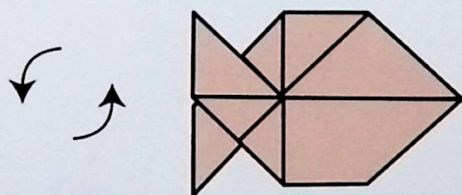
7 This is one half of the Twist Fish. Turn over to the back.



8 Repeat steps 4 to 6 on this side.

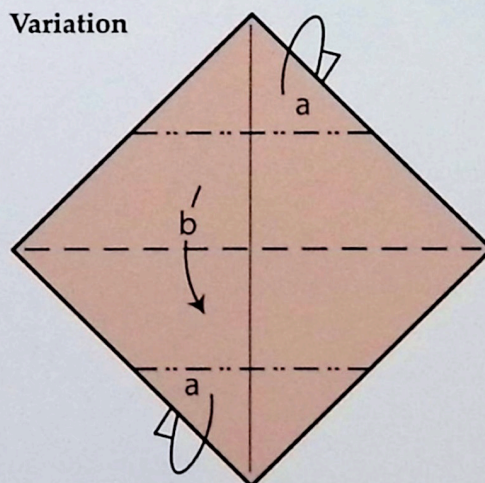


9 To lock, the two tail flaps switch places. Flex the rear tail flap to slide it to the front. As you do so, the front flap will flip to the rear.

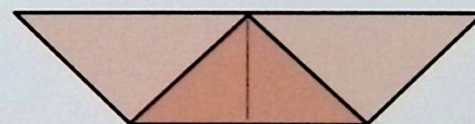


10 Rotate the model and the Twist Fish is ready for an aquatic setting.

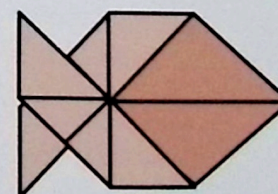
Variation



If you are using duo paper, change step 2 folds to mountain folds, then fold in half as before.



The result is a two-color trapezoid; proceed with step 4.



The Twist Fish will show both sides of the paper.

Penguin

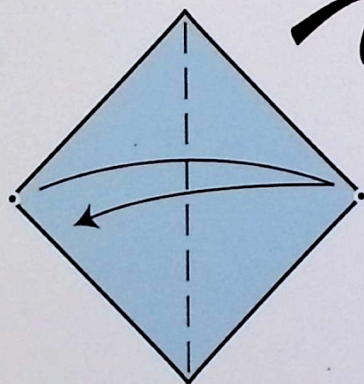
These lovable creatures will make a "cool" decoration for any card.



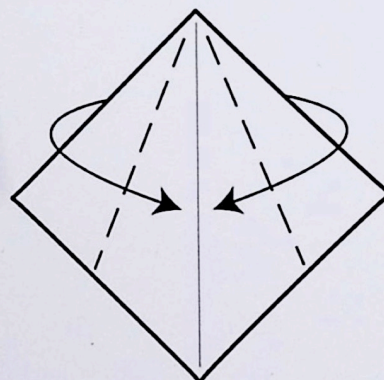
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: A square, black on one side and white on the reverse.

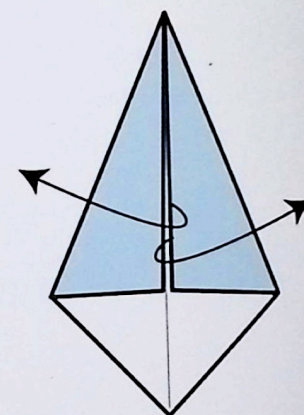
Creator: Various.



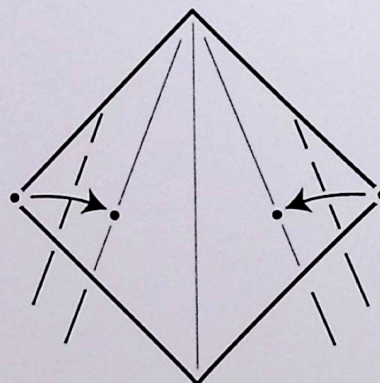
1 With the black side up, fold in half, corner to corner, and unfold.



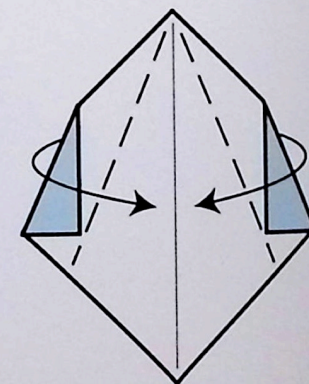
2 Turn over to the white side. Fold the upper side edges to the center crease, forming an ...



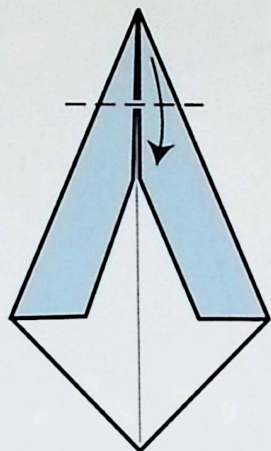
3 ... upside-down ice cream cone. Crease and unfold.



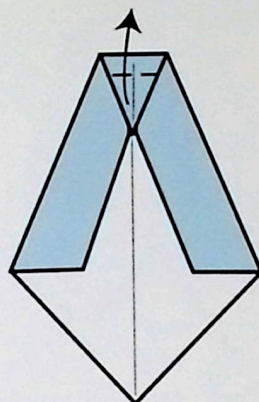
4 Fold each side corner to the nearest cone crease, making the new fold parallel to the cone crease.



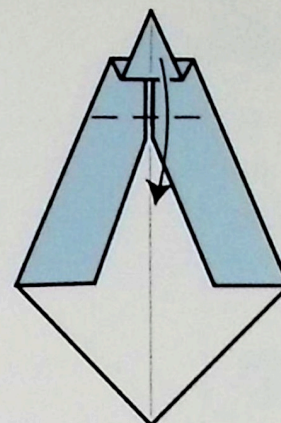
5 Refold on the cone creases.



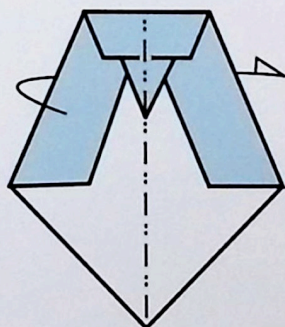
6 Lower the beak.



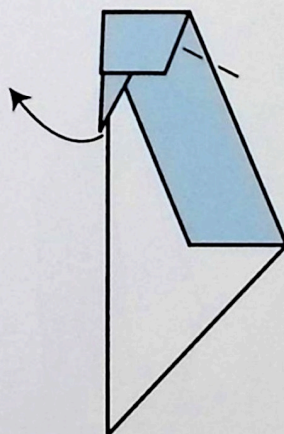
7 Fold the beak back up, forming a pleat in the paper.



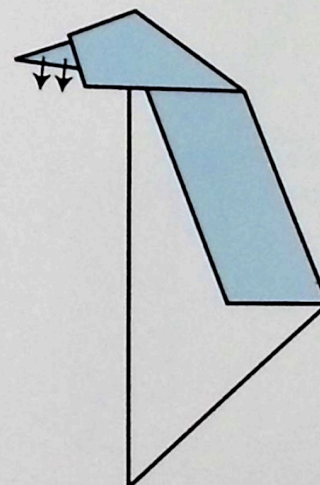
8 Lower the head with a soft fold.



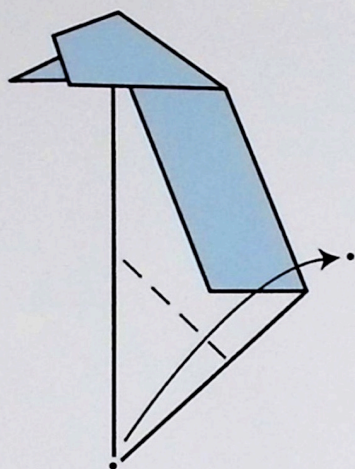
9 Mountain-fold the paper in half, bringing the left half behind the right half.



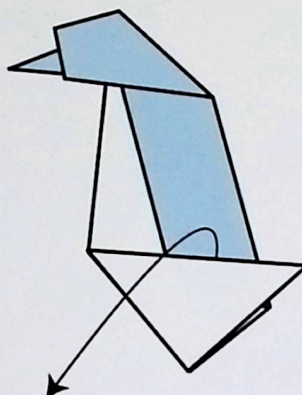
10 Raise the head, then pinch the back of the head to set the head in this new position.



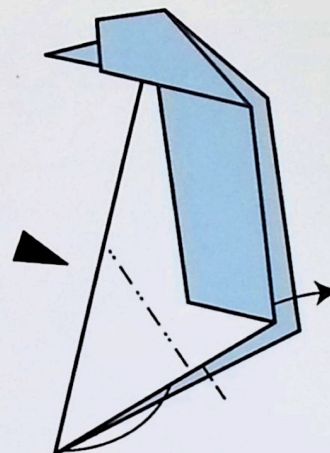
11 While holding the head, firmly grasp the beak and lower it slightly. Pinch the head to set the beak in this new position.



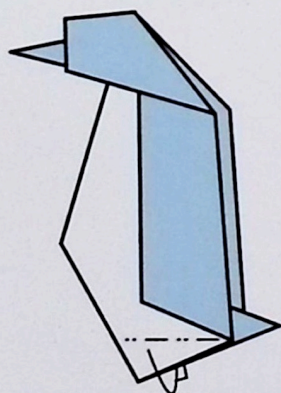
12 Fold the bottom white corner a little past the black edge.



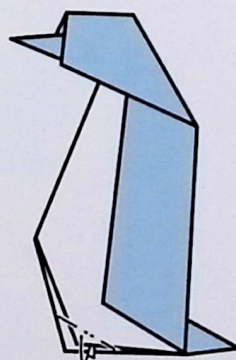
13 Crease very sharply and unfold.



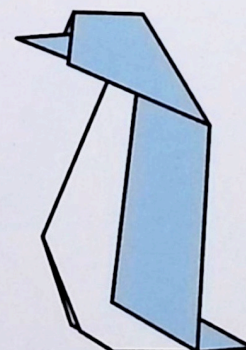
14 Inside-reverse-fold along the crease just made, forming the penguin's belly and the tail sticking out on the right.



15 Mountain-fold the front layers of the bottom edge to the interior on a slant. Repeat behind to match.



16 Blunt the bottom corners with mountain folds, front and back.



17 The finished Penguin. You may vary the angle of the head to make a Penguin looking up, down, or straight ahead. If you would like to change the size of the head and beak, go back to steps 6, 7 and 8 and adjust the folds as required.

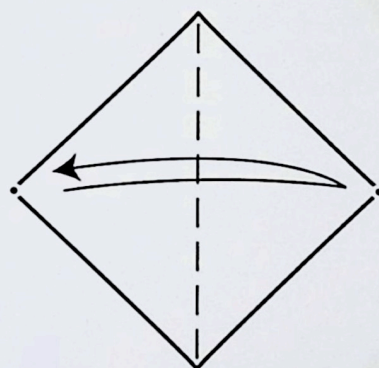
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: If the Duck is to be fixed on a card, use a square measuring 2–3 in. (4–7.5 cm) for the Duck. For learning the model, use a square measuring 4–6 in. (10–15 cm).

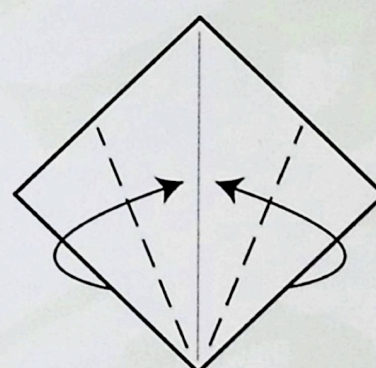
Creator: Kunihiko Kasahara (Japan).

Origin: Many of Kunihiko Kasahara's books on origami have been translated into English. This Duck comes from his 1967 book, *Creative Origami*.

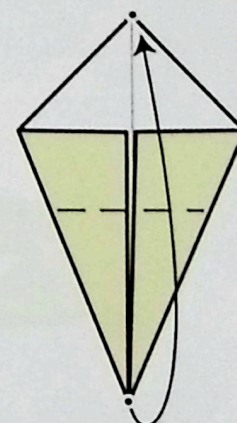
Water birds such as swans, cranes and ducks mate for life, and are therefore considered to be symbols of romantic love. Mandarin ducks, in particular, are known for their devotion to their partner, and were often seen at traditional Chinese wedding ceremonies.



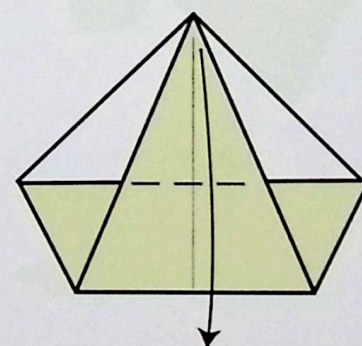
1 White side up, fold in half, corner to corner. Crease and unfold.



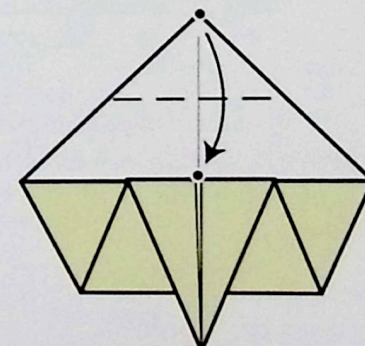
2 Fold the lower edges to the center, forming an ice cream cone shape.



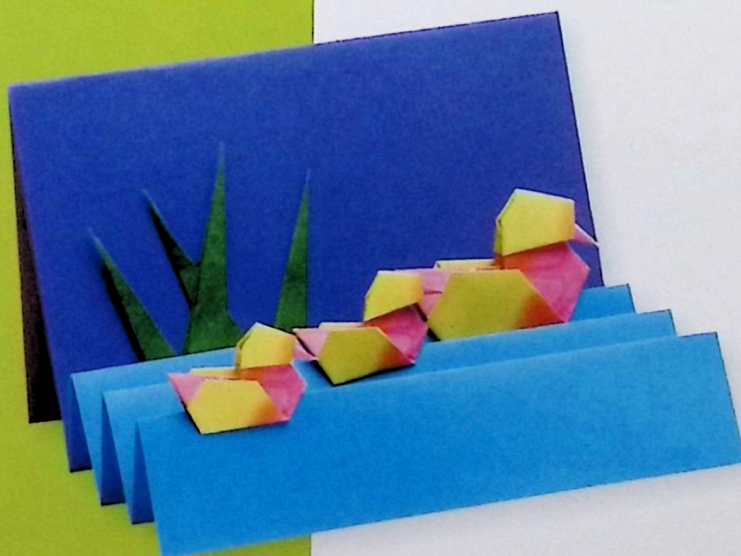
3 Fold the narrow bottom corner up to the top corner.

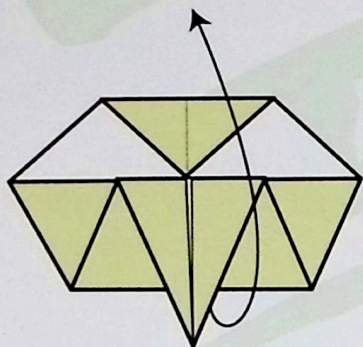


4 Fold the narrow corner down, in line with the cut edges at the top of the cone. This is the head fold and will become the back of the Duck's head.

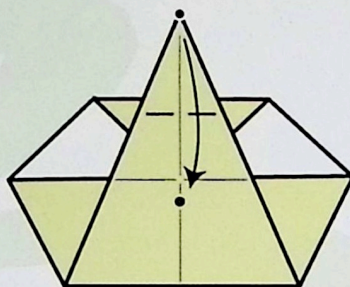


5 Fold the top corner down to the head fold.

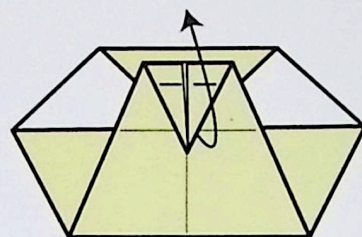




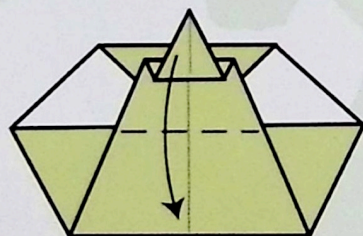
6 Unfold the head fold.



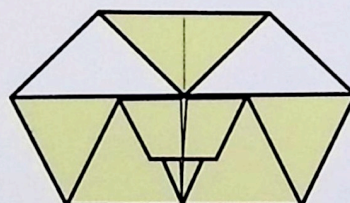
7 Fold the narrow corner down to a little past the head fold, or approximately one-third the height of the triangle.



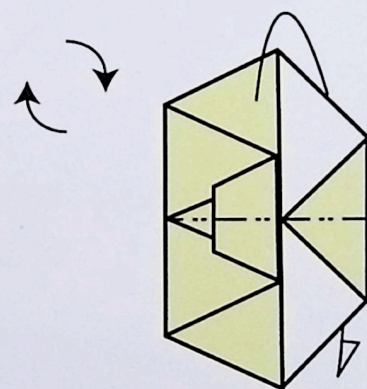
8 Fold the narrow corner back up so that it extends past the last fold, forming a small pleat. The part that protrudes will be the Duck's beak.



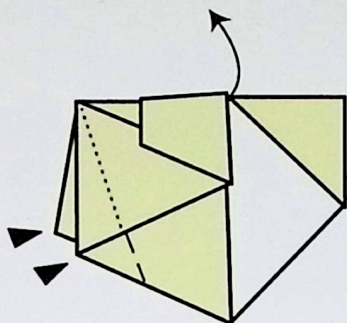
9 Refold down on the existing head fold.



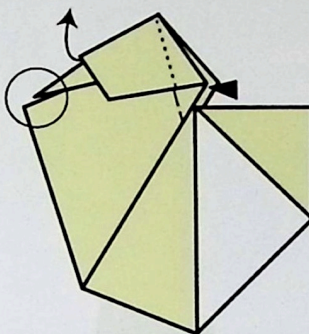
10 Rotate the paper so that the head points left.



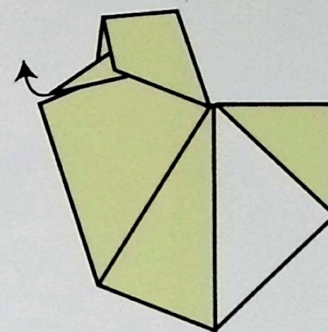
11 Mountain-fold in half, folding the top half behind the bottom half.



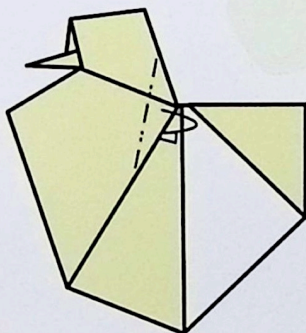
- 12** Push on the front edges to raise the neck upward to the position shown in drawing 13. Pinch the base of the neck to set it in the new position.



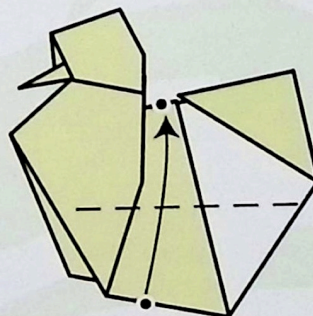
- 13** Hold the beak firmly to prevent it from moving. With your other hand, push on the back edges of the head, causing the forehead to rise higher than the beak.



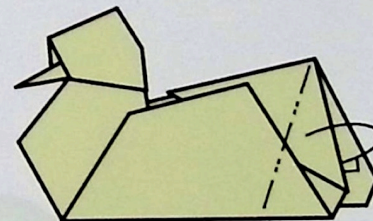
- 14** Lift the beak slightly and pinch the front of the head to set the beak in the new position.



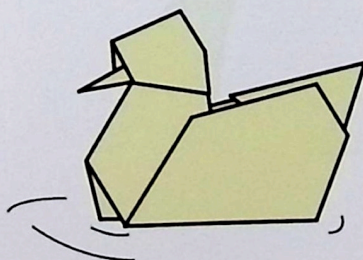
- 15** Mountain-fold the back of the neck. Repeat behind.



- 16** Fold the short bottom edge up to lie along the top edge of the body. Repeat behind.



- 17** Mountain-fold the right edge to the interior, at the angle shown. Repeat behind.



- 18** The finished Duck. Fold a mate or some ducklings to swim with it.

Level: Simple.

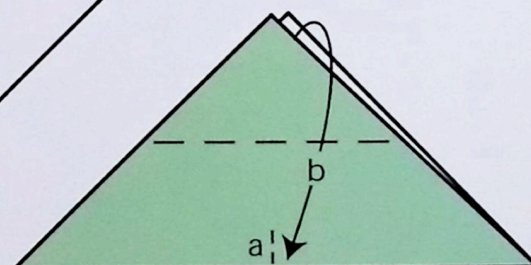
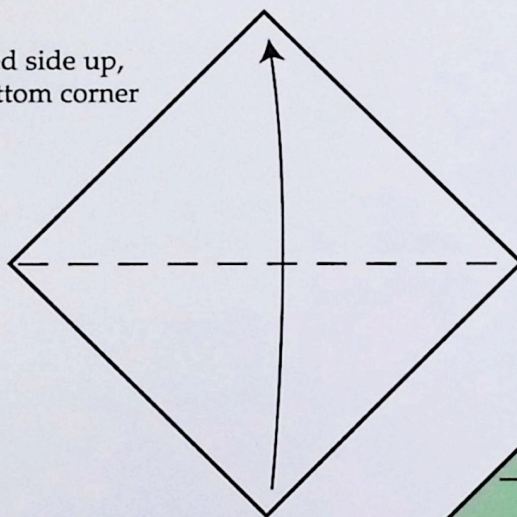
Paper: A small square of duo paper, approximately 2–3 in. (5–7.5 cm).

Creator: Traditional.

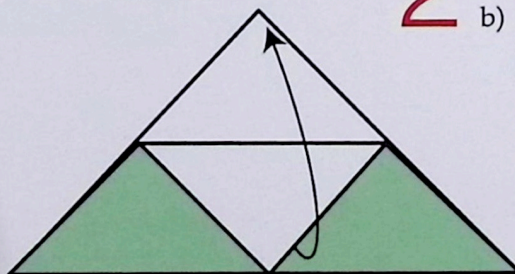
Purse

This Purse holds a mini handkerchief containing a message. You can team up the Purse with the Hat (page 76), Party Dress (page 78) or Two-tone Dress (page 82), making them in matching colours.

- 1** With the colored side up, fold in half, bottom corner to top corner.

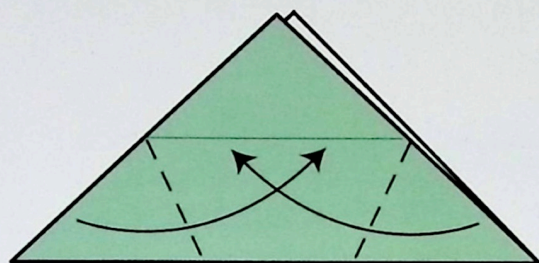


- 2** a) Pinch the midpoint of the bottom edge.
b) Fold the top corner, front layer only, down to the midpoint of the bottom edge.

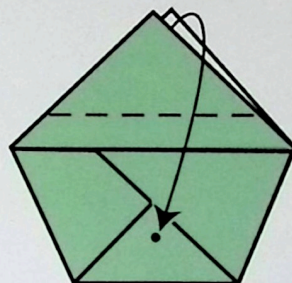


- 3** Unfold the triangular flap.

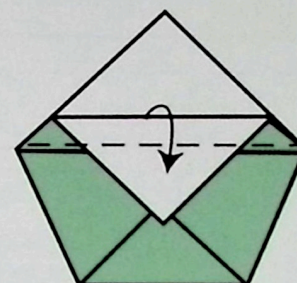
Card design by Sok Song.



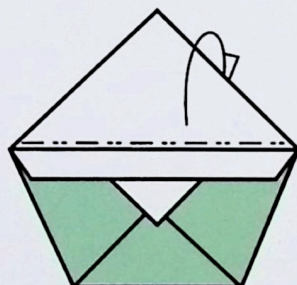
4 Fold the lower section of each slanted side edge upward to lie along the horizontal crease. The flaps will overlap.



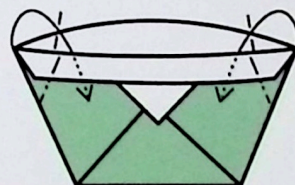
5 Fold down the top corner, front layer only, to a little below the spot where the flaps cross each other.



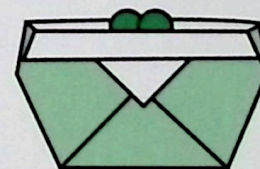
6 Fold down a narrow band along the existing crease.



7 Mountain-fold the top triangle to the rear.

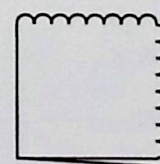
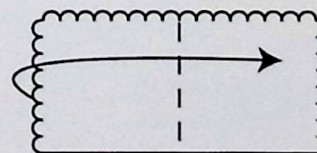


8 Blunt the top corners with mountain folds. Crease very sharply and unfold. Reverse-fold the top corners to the interior.

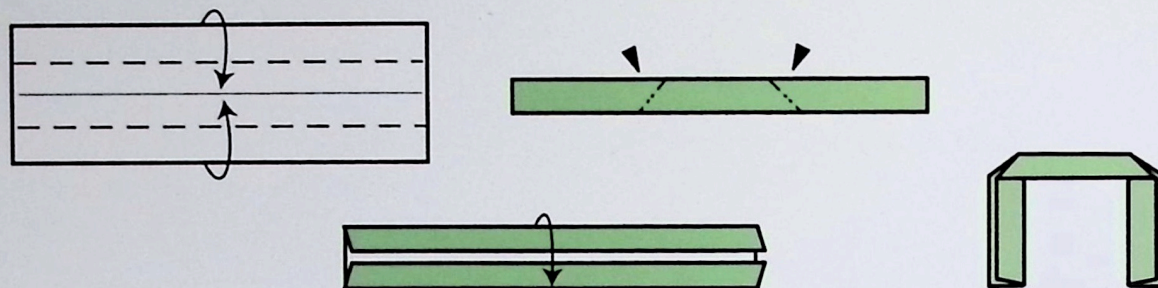


9 If you wish to add a clasp, use a hole punch to make two small circles. Glue them together, then glue them to the top edge of the bag.

10 Make a handkerchief to tuck inside the bag. Cut a small square with a scalloped or zigzag edge. Write a message on the handkerchief, then fold it into quarters and tuck it inside the bag.

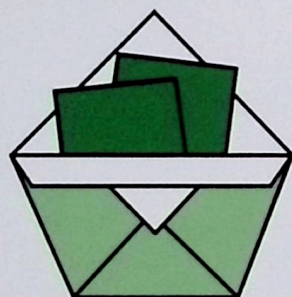


Models for Cards

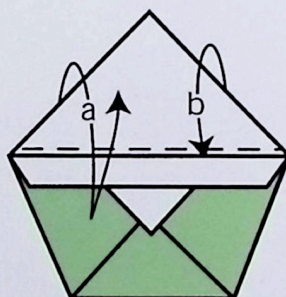


11 If you wish, make a handle. Narrow a thin strip. Reverse-fold it into a handle shape and attach it inside the bag.

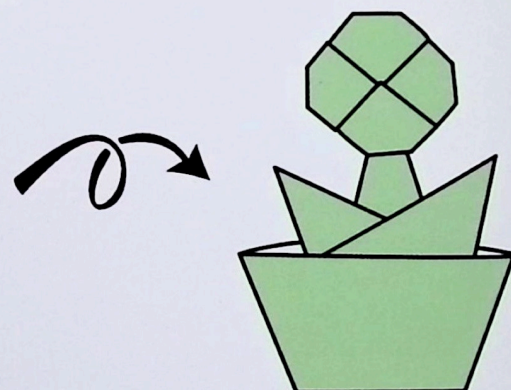
Variations:



If you omit steps 7 and 8, you can use the model as a Paper Pocket.



To make a flowerpot, fold the triangular flap down and back up. Then tuck the flap into the pocket.



Turn the model over and you have a flowerpot. If you mountain-fold the bottom edge of the flowerpot up to the rear of the top edge, you can use the resulting shallow "dish" on a card, as a candle holder.

Origin: This is a variation on the traditional paper cup. It appears in *Happy Origami – The Tortoise Book*, from 1964.



This delightful flowerpot can be decorated with a message and sent to a friend to cheer them up!

Santa

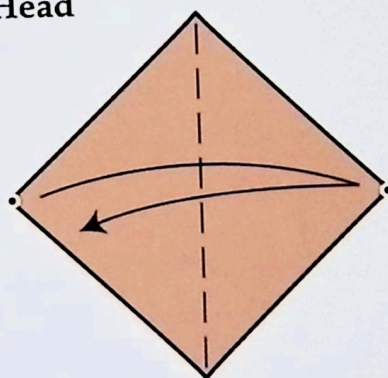
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: Two squares of equal size, red on one side, white on the reverse.

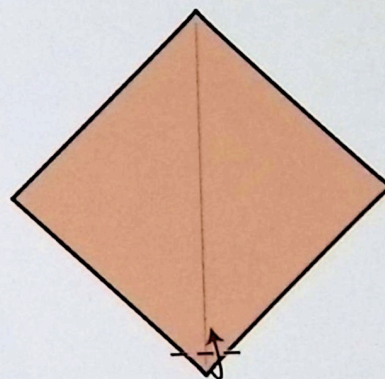
Creators: Yasuhiro Sano [head] and Masao Mizuno [body] (Japan).

This distinctive Santa will stand out from the crowd of mass-produced Christmas cards on the mantelpiece. The head can also be used on its own.

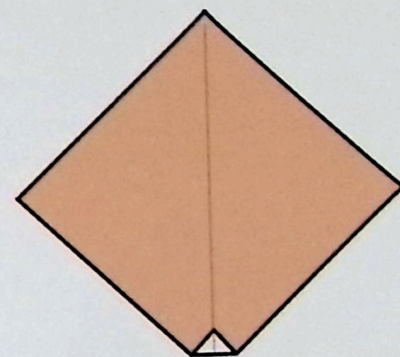
Head



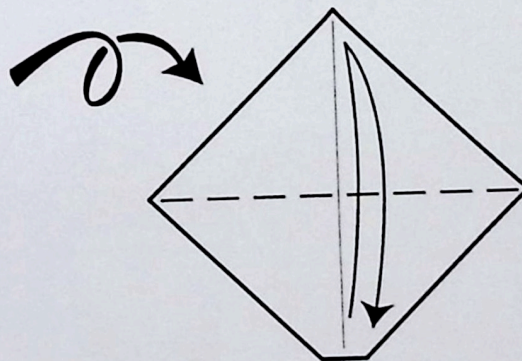
1 Red side up, fold in half, corner to corner, and unfold.



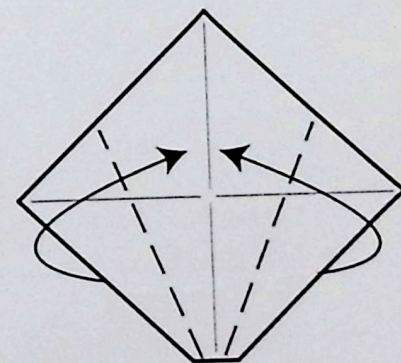
2 Fold the bottom corner up to form a very tiny white triangle. This will be the pom-pom on Santa's hat.



3 Turn over to the white side.

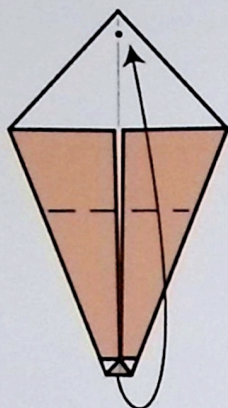


4 Fold in half along the diagonal, crease sharply in the midsection and unfold.

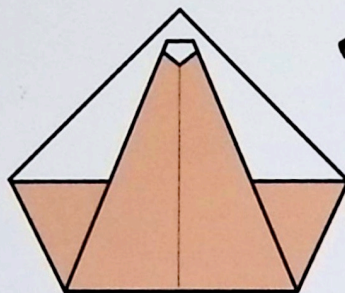


5 Fold the lower edges to the center crease.

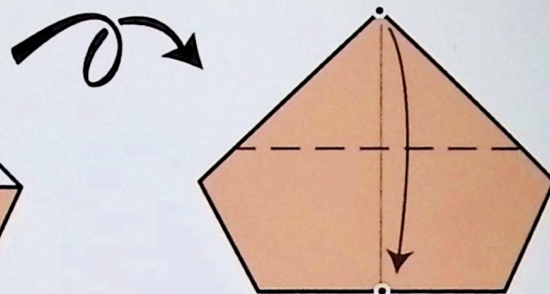




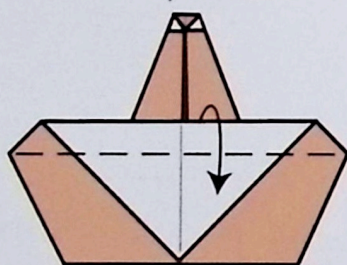
6 Fold the bottom up to a little below the top corner, refolding on the crease made in step 4.



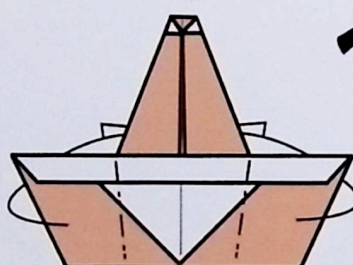
7 Turn over, side to side.



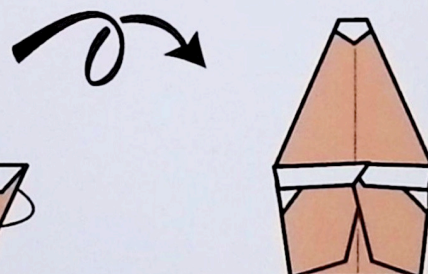
8 Fold the top corner down to the midpoint of the bottom edge.



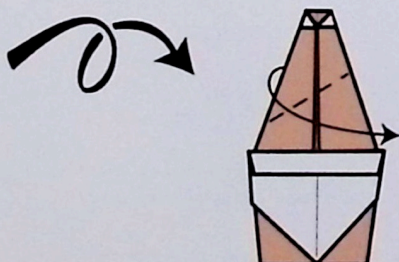
9 Fold the white edge down to create the band on Santa's hat.



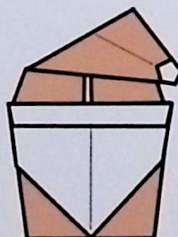
10 Mountain-fold the sides to the rear, and turn over.



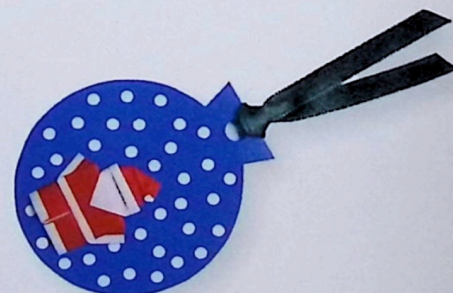
11 If the flaps overlap a little, you can tuck one corner of the band into the other as shown. Turn back to the front.



12 Fold Santa's hat down at an angle.

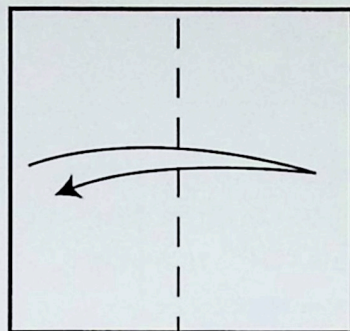


13 Santa's head is ready to be joined to the body. The top edge of the body will slide behind Santa's beard.

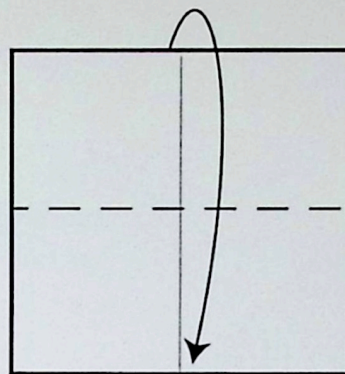


You can attach a mini Santa to colored paper to make a lovely tree decoration or gift tag, complete with silk ribbon.

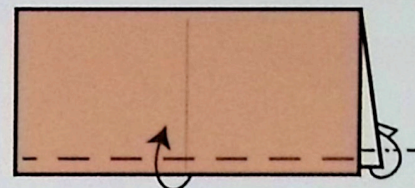
Body



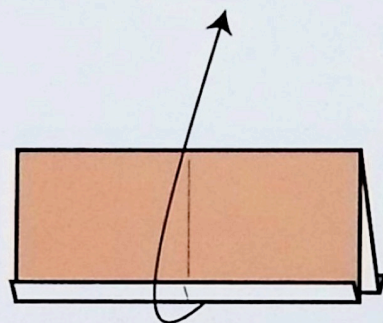
1 White side up, fold in half, side edge to side edge, and unfold.



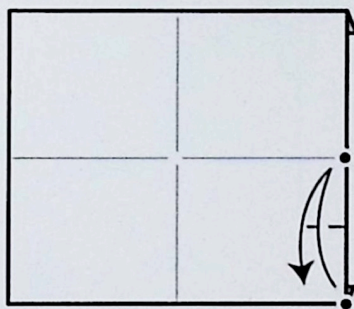
2 Fold in half, top edge to bottom edge.



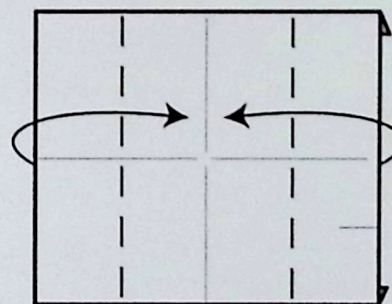
3 Fold up a narrow white hem along the front bottom edge. Repeat behind to match.



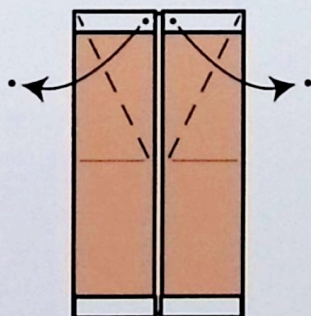
4 Lift the front layer.



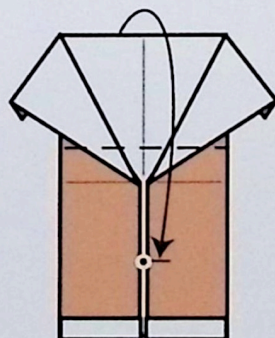
5 Bring the bottom corner up to the middle crease, pinch and unfold.



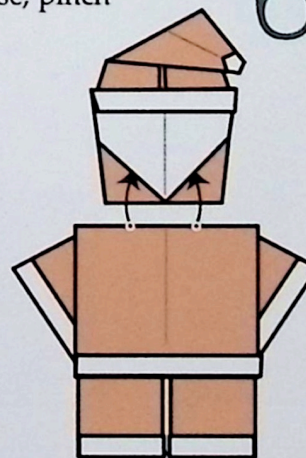
6 Fold the side, cut edges to the center crease.



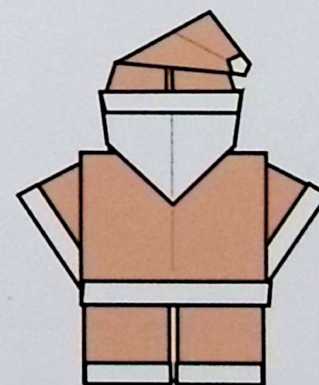
7 Place a finger under the middle creaselines. Lift the loose inner corners at the top edge and fold them outward, creating a white collar.



8 Fold the top edge down to the pinch mark made in step 5. Crease sharply.



9 Santa's suit is complete. Slide the top edge under Santa's beard.



10 Santa is ready to spread Christmas cheer!

Hat

Coordinate the Hat with one of the dresses, or use it on its own to congratulate someone with a "Hats Off!" message.

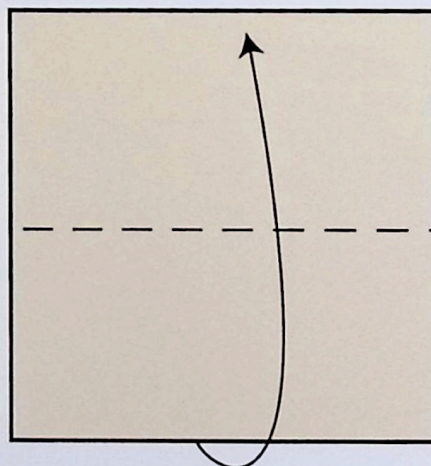


Card design by Sok Song and Gay Merrill Gross.

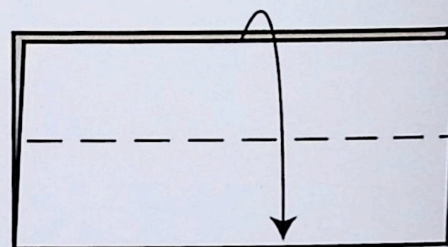
Level: Simple.

Paper: One square, any size. The finished Hat will be as wide as the starting square.

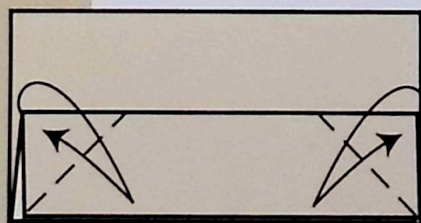
Creator: Gay Merrill Gross (USA).



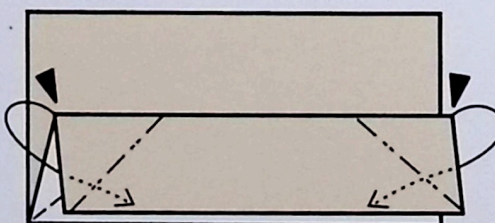
1 Colored side up, fold in half, bottom edge to top edge.



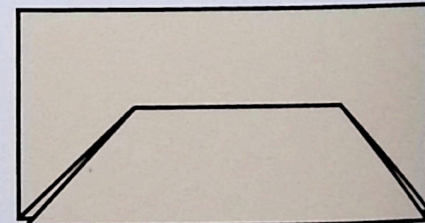
2 Fold the top edge, front layer only, down to the bottom.



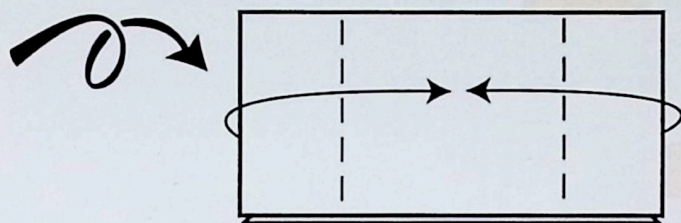
3 Fold the midline corners down to the bottom edge. Crease extra sharply and unfold.



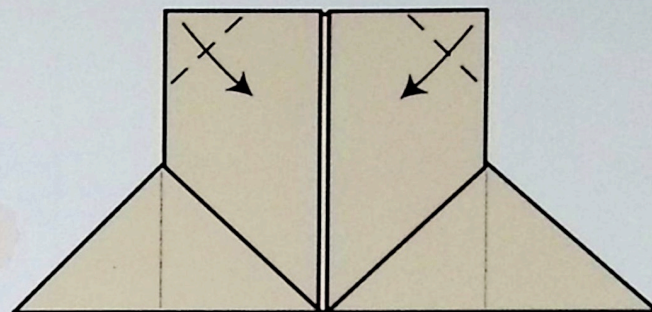
4 Inside-reverse-fold on the creases just made, inverting the corners between the layers.



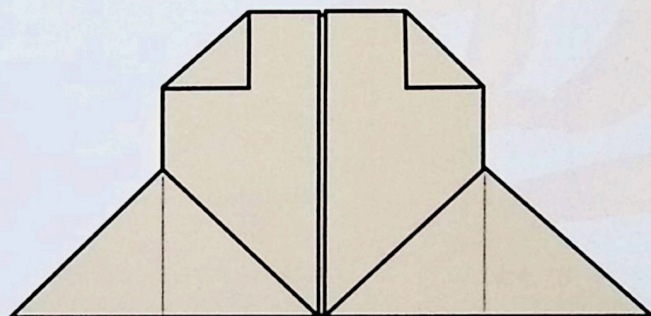
5 Turn over to the back.



6 Fold the side edges to the middle, leaving behind the bottom points from the rear layer.

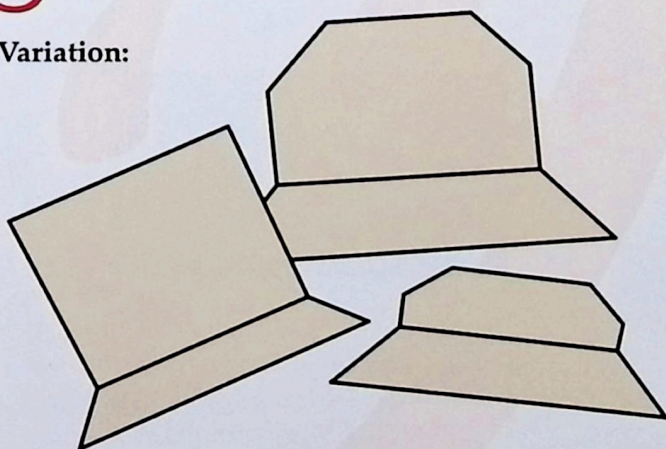


7 Blunt the top corners.

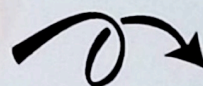


8 Turn over.

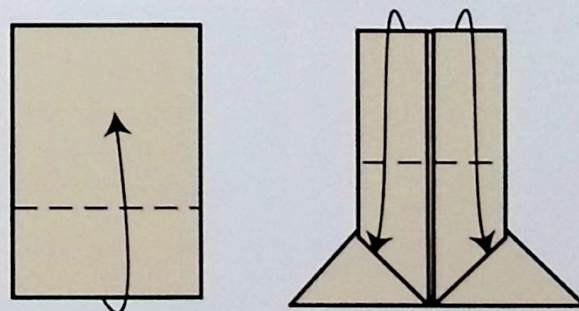
Variation:



Using a square or a rectangle, you can change the size of the flap folded up at step 1. This will allow you to create Hats of different proportions.



9 The finished Hat. Dress it up with a band, a Bow (see page 84), or a Florette (see page 91).



If you make the Hat from a 2:3 rectangle, and make step 1 a one-third fold instead of one-half, it produces a very tall top section after step 7. Tuck the top corners into the bottom pockets. This method gives a Hat with a more finished edge at the top. Blunt the top corners, as before.



Card design by MaryAnn Scheblein-Dawson.

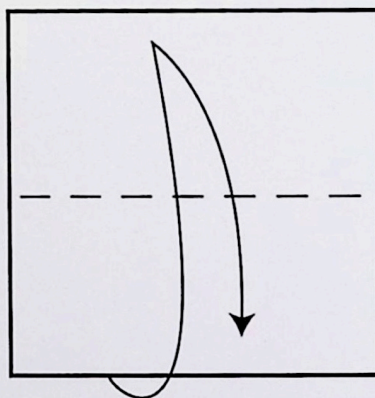
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: A square measuring approximately 5 in. (13 cm).

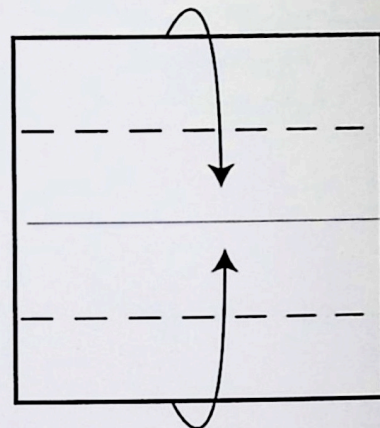
Creator: Alison Reisel (USA).

Party Dress

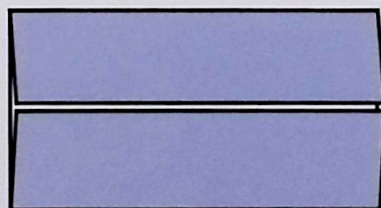
Here's a lovely way to truly "dress up" a card!



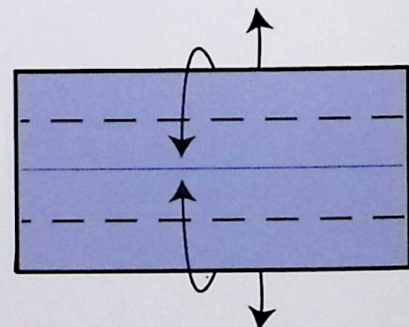
1 White side up, fold in half, bottom edge to top edge, crease and unfold.



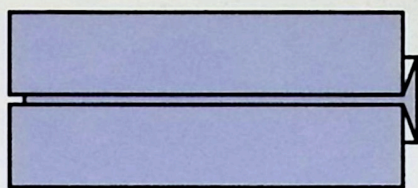
2 Fold the top and bottom edges to the center crease.



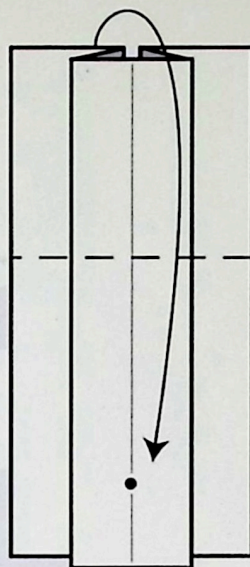
3 Turn over.



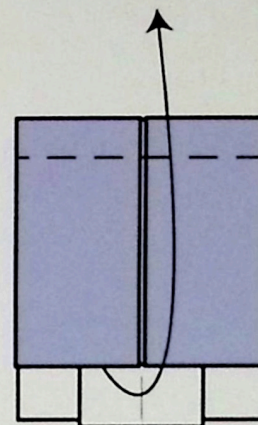
4 Make a flip-out fold. As you bring the long folded edges to the center, allow the flaps from the rear to escape and flip outward.



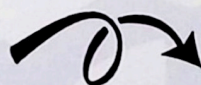
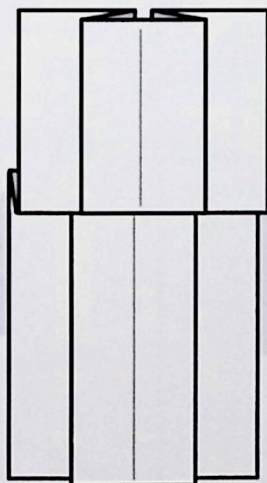
5 Turn over and rotate the paper to a vertical position.



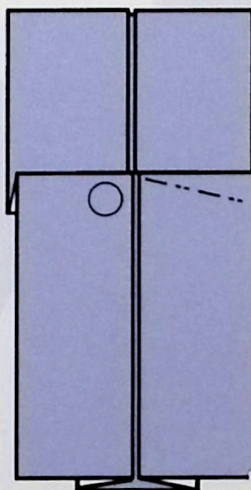
6 Fold the top edge down to a little above the bottom edge.



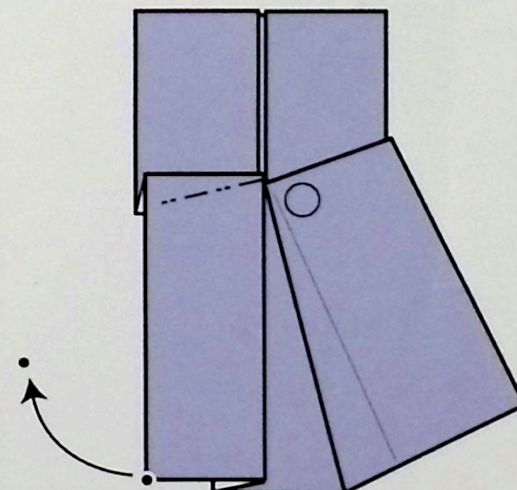
7 Fold the same edge back up again, forming a pleat at the "waistline."



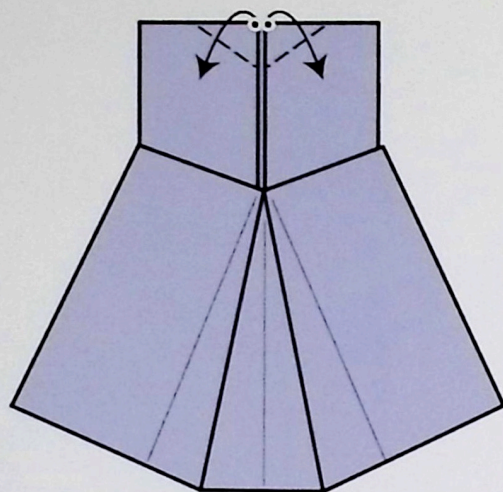
8 Turn over, side to side.



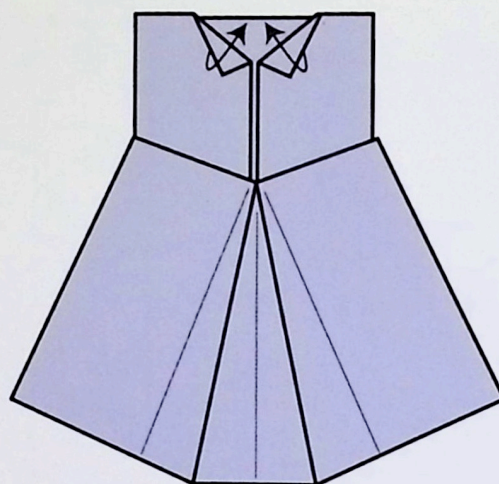
9 Hold the model at the circle. Grasp the bottom right corner and swing it to the right and up, as far as it will comfortably go.



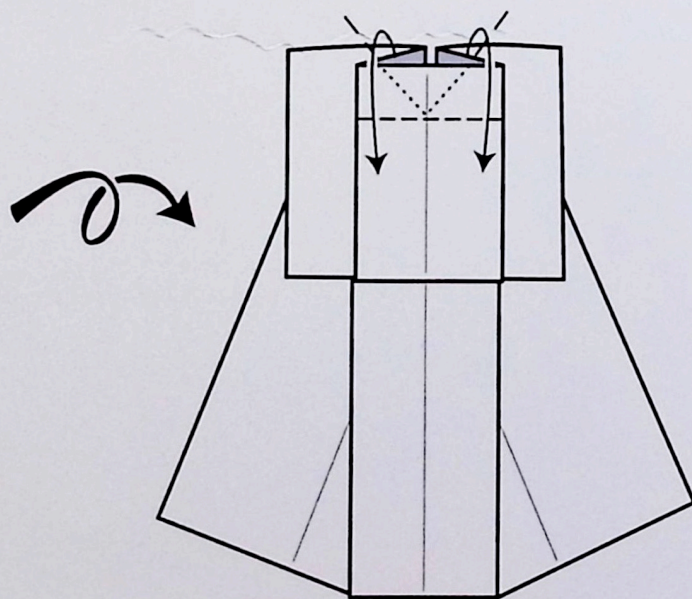
10 Flatten the skirt section in this new position. Repeat step 9 on the left.



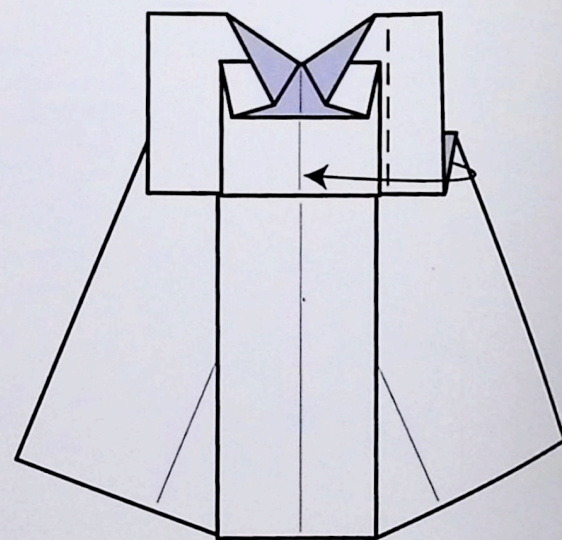
11 Fold down the top middle corners to determine how deep or shallow the V-neckline is to be.



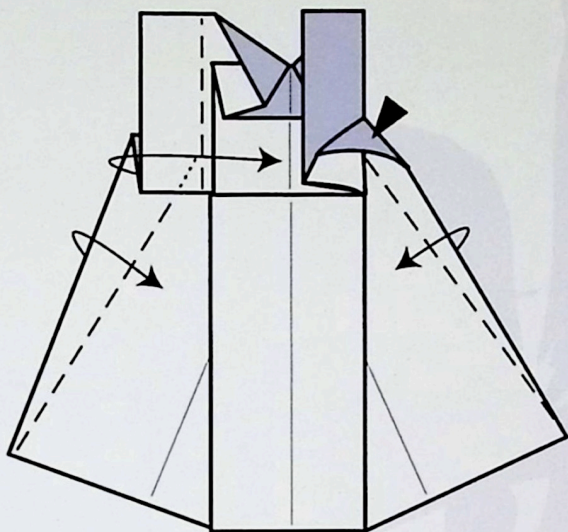
12 Crease extra sharply and unfold. Turn over to the back of the dress.



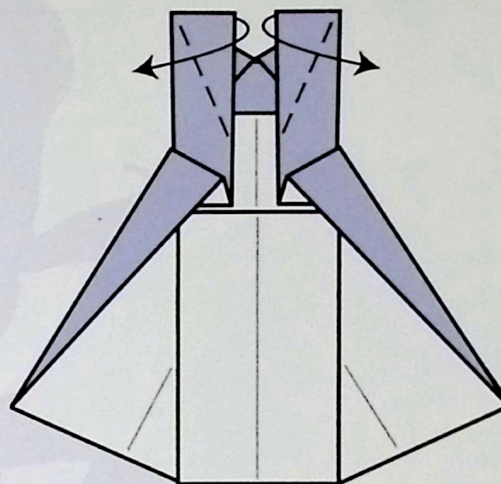
13 Grasp the two top corners of the inner edges. Fold down the top of the midsection, using the bottom of the V-neckline as a guide. Step 14 shows the result.



14 Lift the waistline corner and fold the right side panel inward.

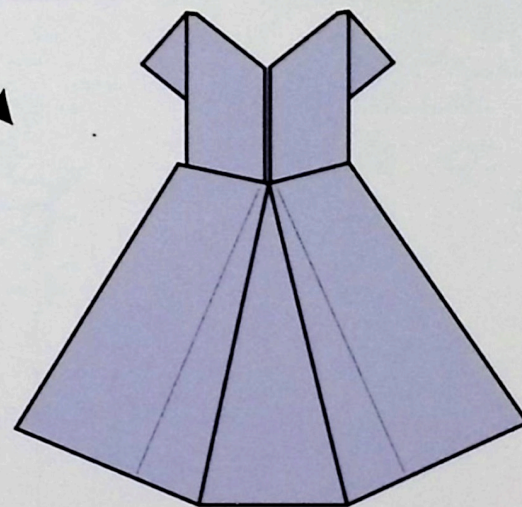
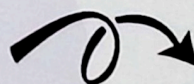
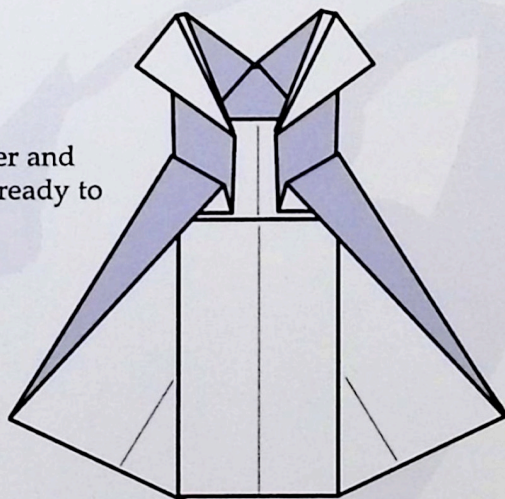


- 15** Flatten the puffy section, tapering the fold as you reach the bottom corner of the skirt. Repeat steps 14 and 15 on the left.



- 16** Fold the sleeves outward, according to taste.

- 17** Turn over and you are ready to party!



- 18** The height of the bodice, depth of the neckline and size of the sleeves can all be varied by adjusting the folds in steps 6, 7, 11 and 16.

Origin: The Party Dress is a modification of a jumpsuit model by Hyun Sook Go. The creator, Alison Reisel, found a diagram for the Jumpsuit in a package of Korean origami paper.

Two-tone Dress

This casual dress is a variation on Alison Reisel's Party Dress. Use duo paper with a coordinating color or pattern on the reverse side.

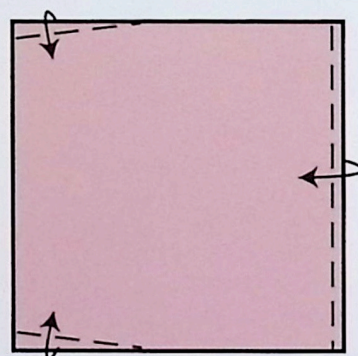


Card design by Sok Song.

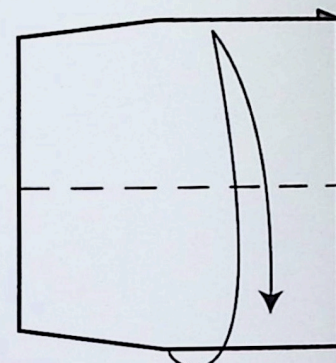
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: A square measuring approximately 5 in. (13 cm).

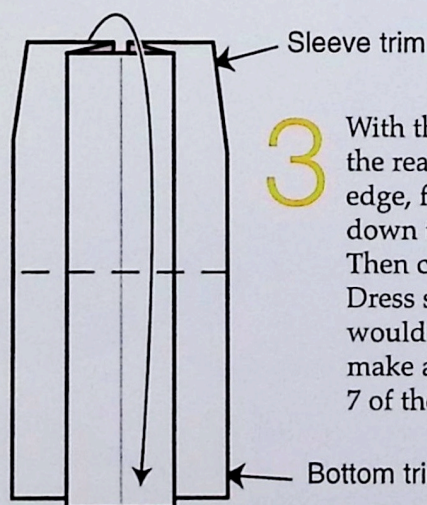
Creator: Alison Reisel and Mary Ellen Palmeri (USA).



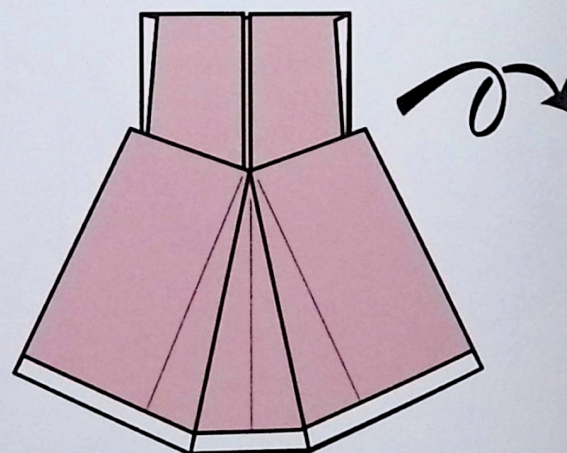
1 Dress color side up, fold in narrow hems for the cuffs on the sleeves and trim on the bottom of the skirt.



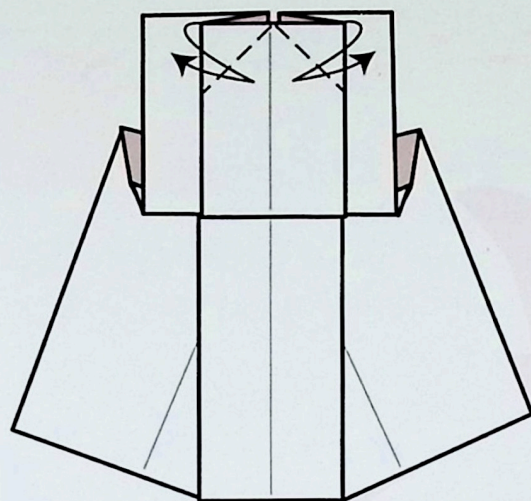
2 Turn over to the trim-colored side, and proceed as for the Party Dress, steps 1 to 5.



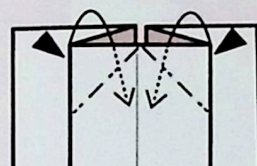
3 With the bottom trim at the rear of the bottom edge, fold the top edge down to the bottom edge. Then continue with Party Dress steps 7 to 10. If you would like a short bodice, make a larger pleat at step 7 of the Party Dress.



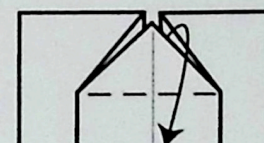
4 Turn over to the back.



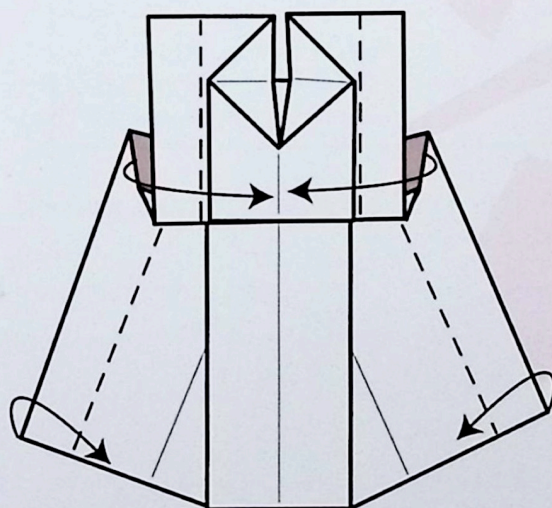
5 Fold the inner top corners to the centerline. Crease sharply and unfold.



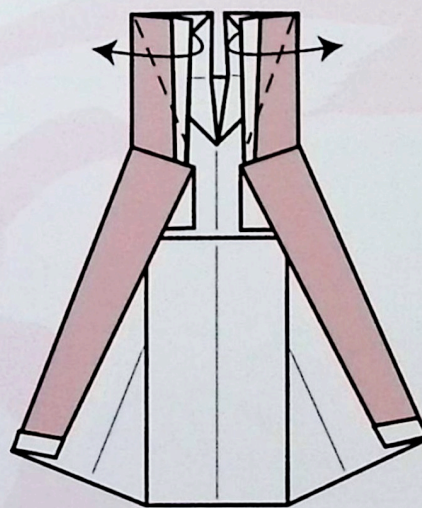
6 Inside-reverse-fold the creases just made.



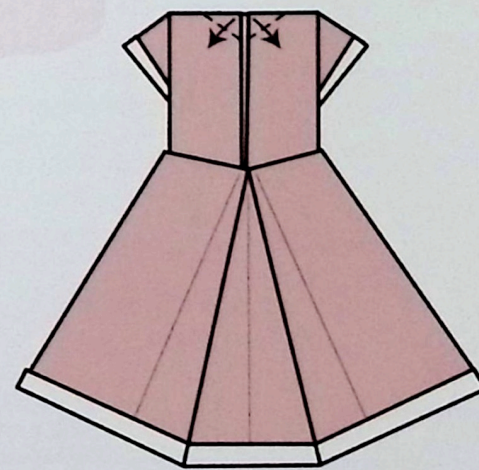
7 Lower the loose point.



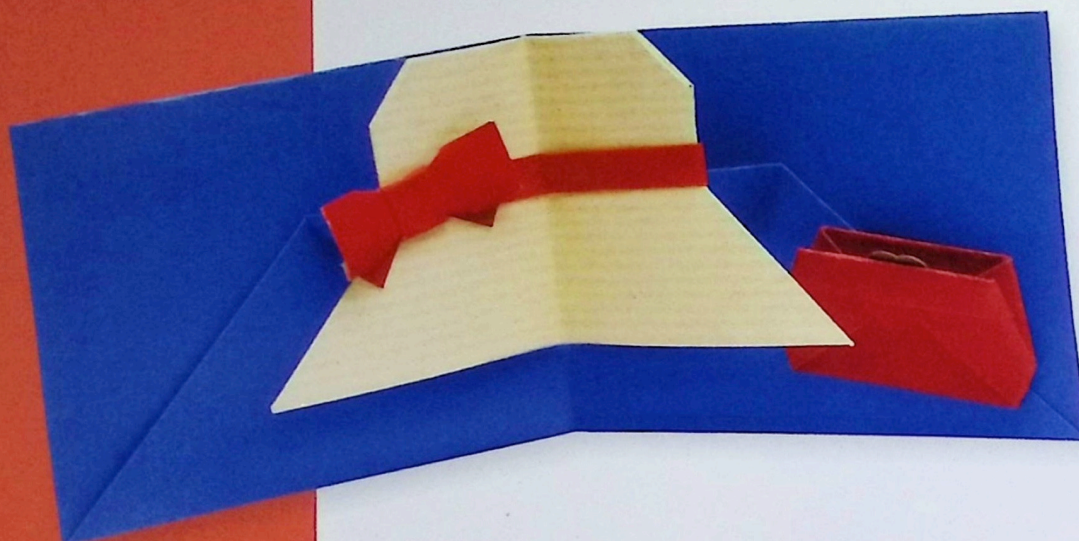
8 Fold in the sides of the bodice and skirt. Instead of tapering the skirt to the bottom corner, fold in a little more, as shown.



9 Fold the corners outward to form the sleeves. Then turn over to the front.



10 Fold down a collar, according to taste.



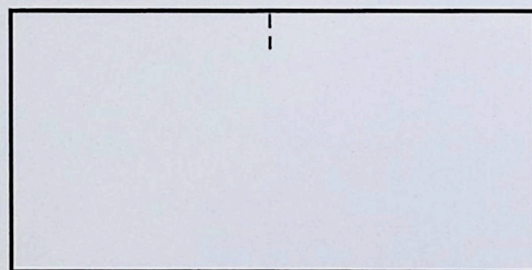
Bow

The squash fold on the Bow is a little tricky. For your first attempt, use a larger piece of practice paper.

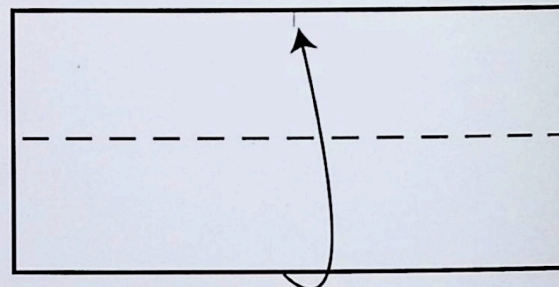
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: A 2:1 rectangle, such as 3 x 1½ in. (7.5 x 4 cm).

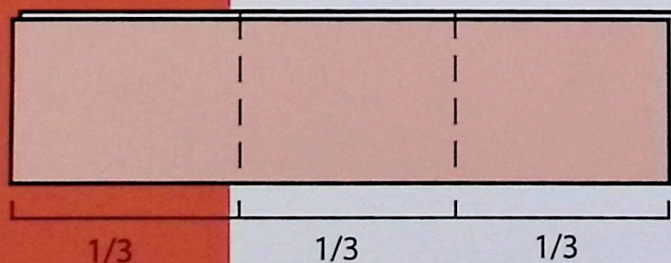
Creator: Gay Merrill Gross (USA).



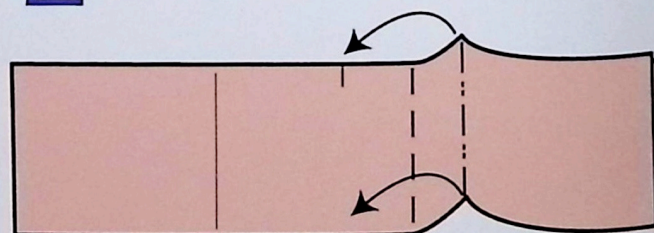
1 With the white side up, pinch the midpoint of the long, top edge.



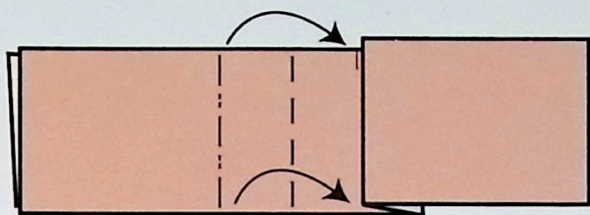
2 Fold in half, bottom long edge to top long edge.



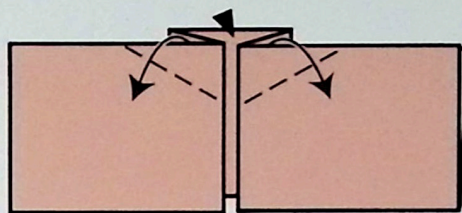
3 Fold into thirds. Crease the valley folds sharply and unfold. Turn over to the side with the pinch mark at the top; the third folds should be mountain creases on this side.



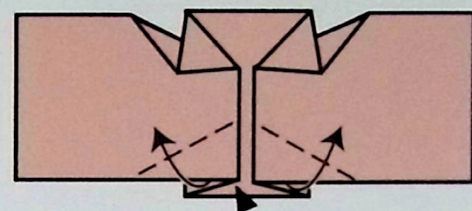
4 Pinch up the right mountain crease and bring it to the center pinch, creating a valley fold between them.



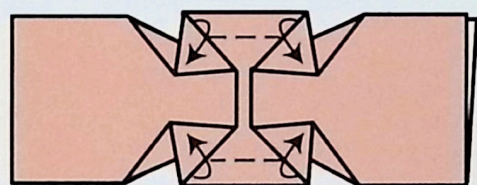
5 Repeat step 4 on the left.



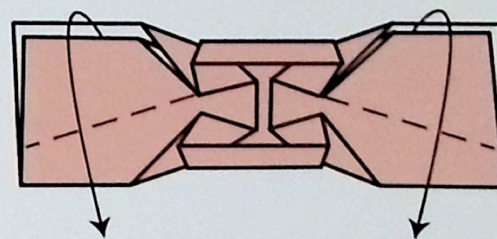
6 One at a time, pull down (at an angle) a bit of the top edge next to the inner corners. Then press on the puffy section that was the inner corner, forming a squash fold, as shown in drawing 7.



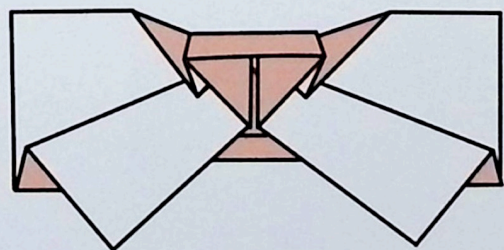
7 Repeat step 6 on the bottom.



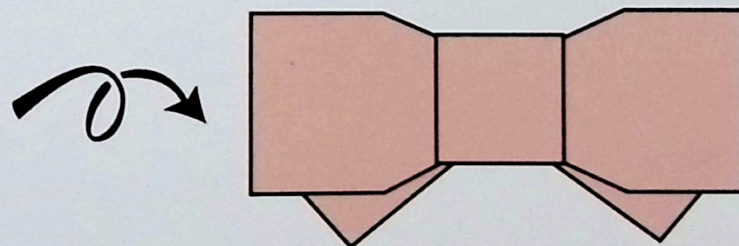
8 Lower the center top edge as far as possible. The squash folds should also shift slightly downward. Repeat at the bottom.



9 At the top right corner, separate the front and rear layers. Pull the front layer down to the position shown in drawing 10. As you do this, the section under the squash fold will loosen and lower too. Repeat on the left.



10 Turn the Bow over.

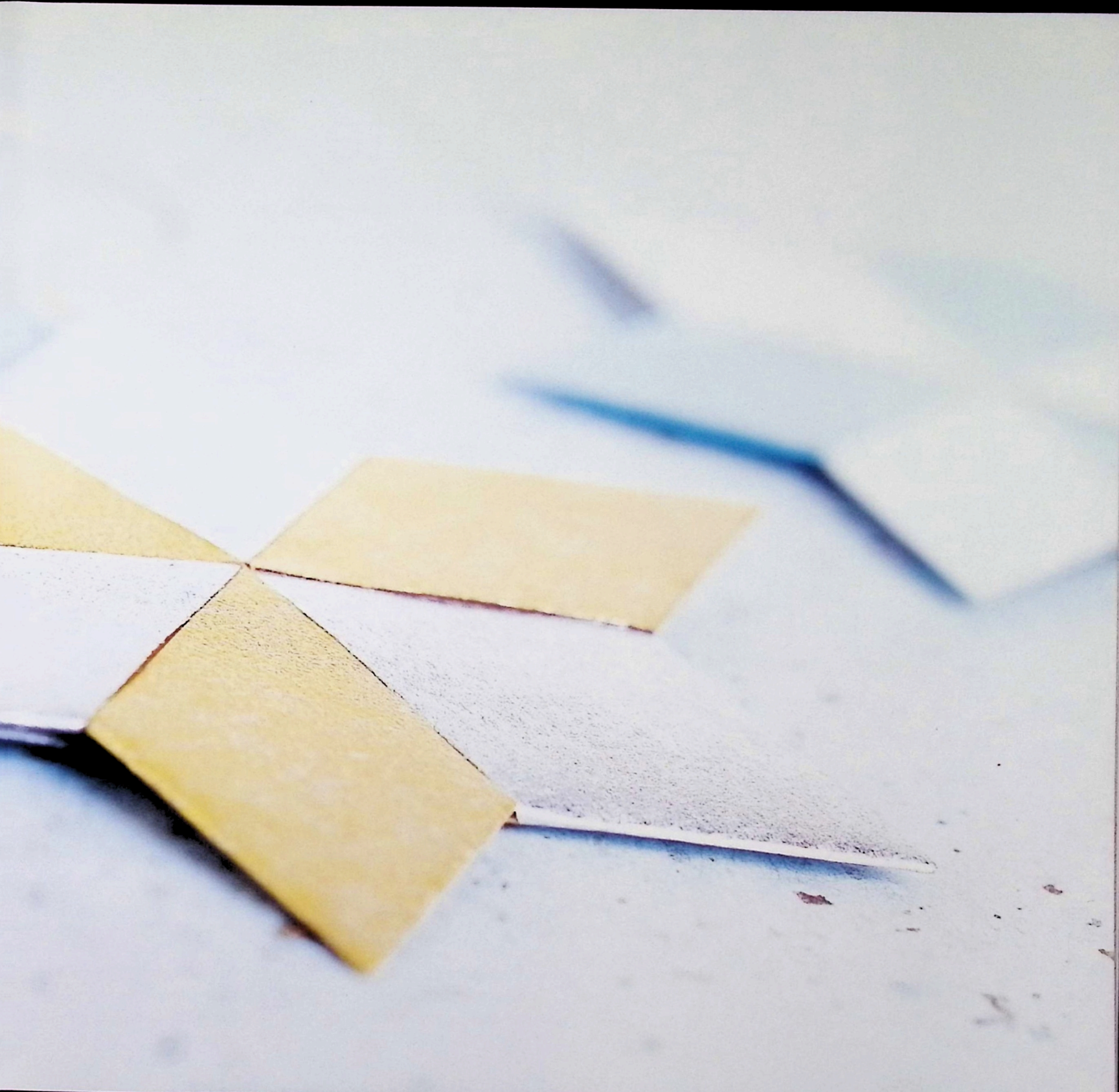


11 The Bow can be used as a decoration on the Hat (page 76), or one of the Dress models (pages 78 and 82).

Modular Decorations

Modular origami, also known as unit origami, is a clever way of joining folded units, or modules, to create multi-piece creations. Just as LEGO pieces are joined together by means of pegs and sockets, origami units can be similarly constructed with points and pockets. The point on each unit fits snugly into the pocket of its neighboring unit, thus locking the units together and allowing the formation of multi-piece constructions requiring no glue.

Modulars consist of two or more units, depending on the design. Some three-dimensional modulars use 30, 90 or even hundreds of units. With flat, two-dimensional modulars, a beautiful kaleidoscopic effect can be achieved by folding units from identically patterned papers.



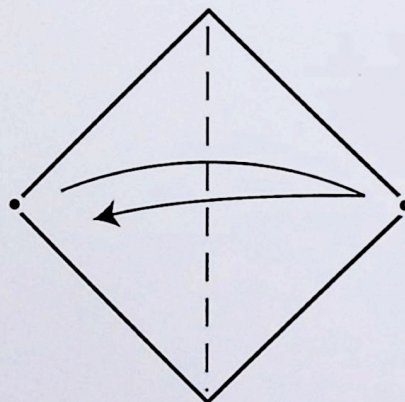
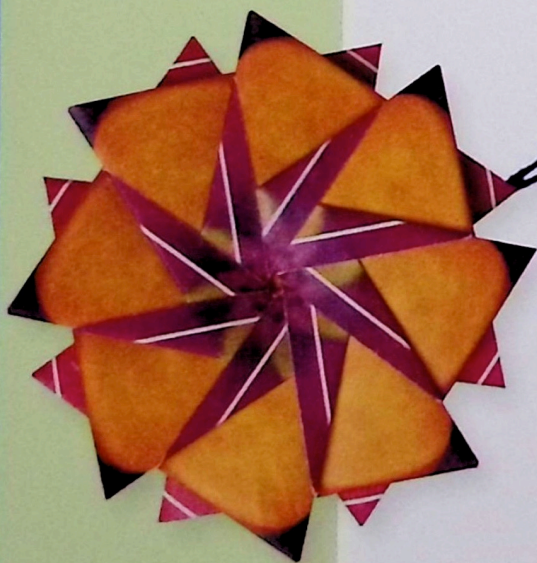
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: Eight small
squares, each
approximately
2–3 in. (5–7.5 cm).
Identically
patterned papers
will give a
kaleidoscopic effect.

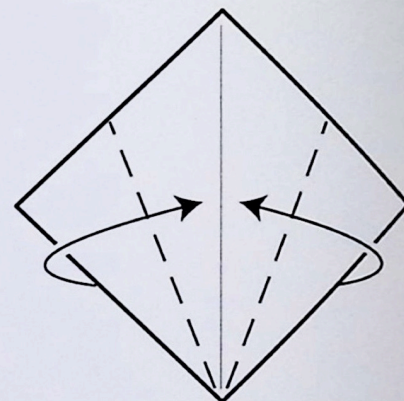
Creator: Darren
Scott (Australia).

Rosette

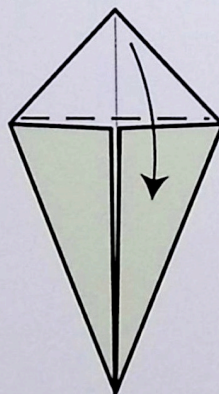
The overlapping layers of the Rosette make a three-dimensional model — a great effect on a card.



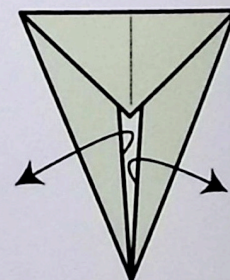
1 White side up, fold in half, corner to corner. Crease and unfold.



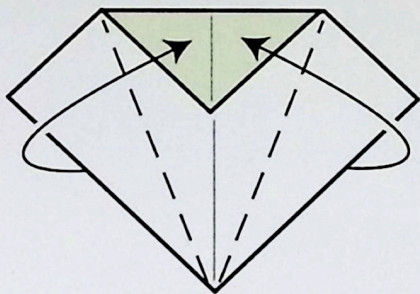
2 Fold the two lower edges inward to meet at the center, forming an ice cream cone shape.



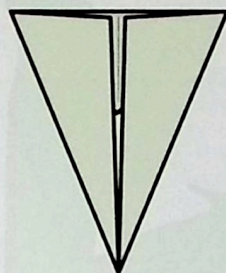
3 Bring the ice cream triangle down, folding along the top edge of the cone.



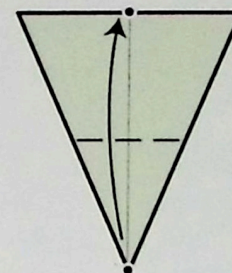
4 Unfold the right and left cone flaps, leaving the ice cream triangle in place.



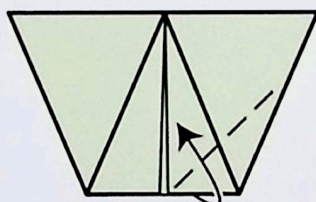
- 5** Fold the cone flaps inward again, covering the ice cream triangle.



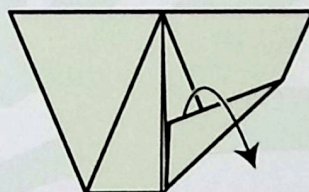
- 6** The cone is restored but the ice cream triangle is hidden inside. Turn over to the non-split side of the cone.



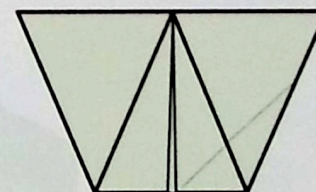
- 7** Fold the bottom corner up to the midpoint of the top edge.



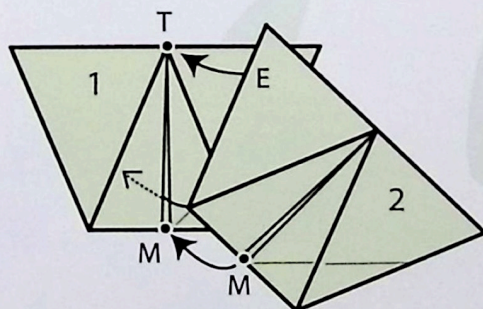
- 8** Fold the right half of the bottom edge to the center, leaving a very slight gap.



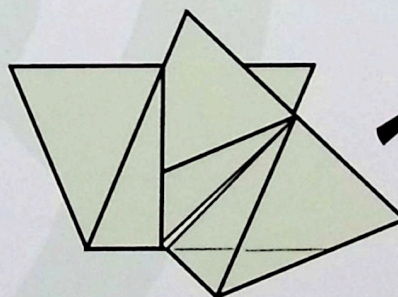
- 9** Crease sharply and unfold. This precrease will make it easier to lock the units together.



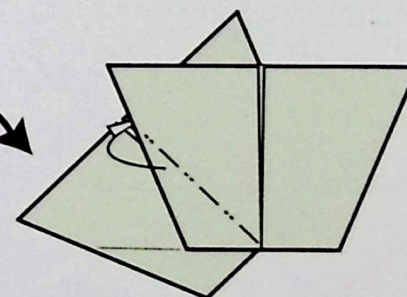
- 10** The Rosette unit is complete. Now fold another seven units.



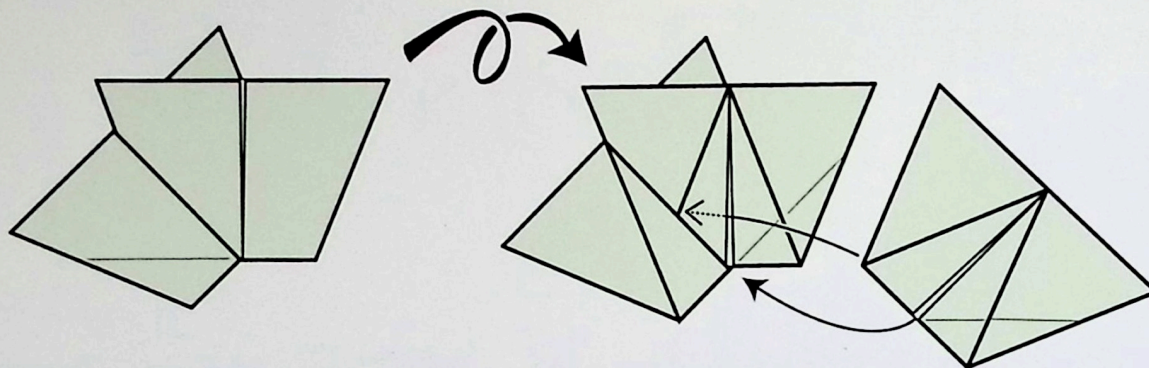
- 11** Assembly: Insert the left bottom corner of unit 2 into the left pocket of unit 1. Midpoints M will touch each other, and edge E will touch top point T.



- 12** Check to make sure the units are aligned as shown in the drawing. Holding them securely in place, turn over to perform the lock.

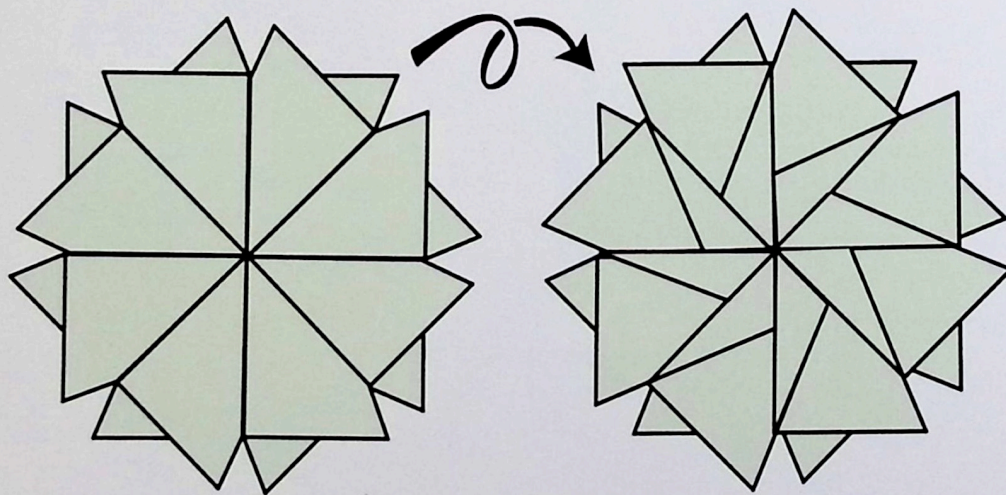


- 13** On the front unit, refold along the existing mountain crease, wrapping this small triangular flap around the cut edge of the rear unit, locking the two together.



14 The two units are now locked together. Turn back to the front.

15 Continue joining units on the right, following steps 11 to 14. After connecting unit 8 to unit 7, bring unit 1 to the front and connect it to unit 8, completing the circle.



16 The finished Rosette looks attractive from the back . . .

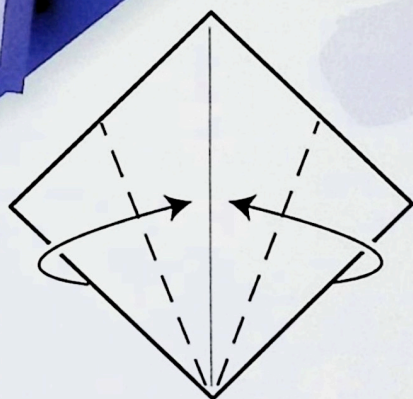
. . . and the front. The model can be used as an ornament by attaching a decorative thread.



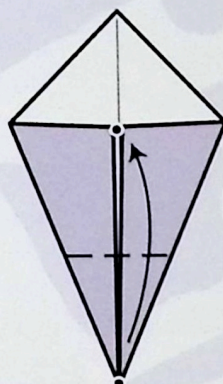
You can also use the model as a reversible pin. Insert a tie tack or lapel pinback through the hole in the centre.

Florette

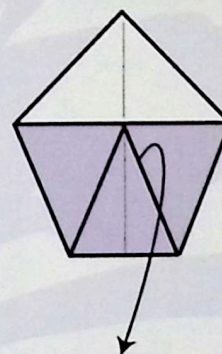
The Florette is a variation of the Rosette on page 88. The "ice cream" triangle is left out instead of folding it into the cone. This makes larger "petals" and shows off a border or other design on an outside corner of the paper.



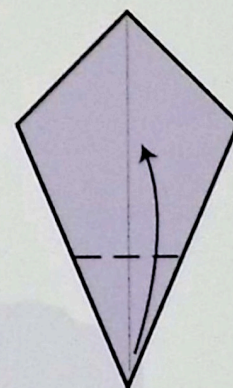
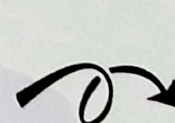
1 Follow steps 1 and 2 for the Rosette (page 88), forming an ice cream cone.



2 Fold the bottom corner to the midpoint of the top edge of the cone.

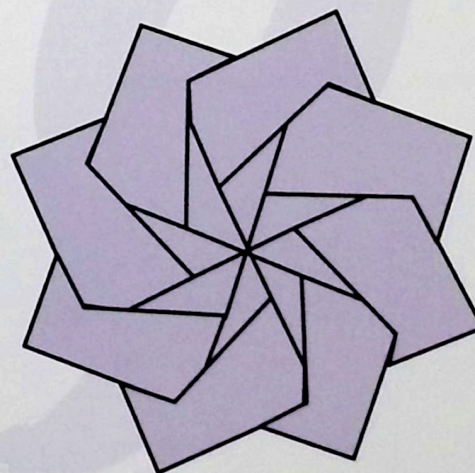
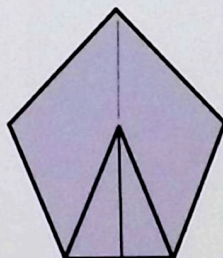


3 Crease sharply and unfold. Turn over to ...



4 ... the other side. Smooth the horizontal crease flat to erase the bump from the mountain crease, then change the crease to a valley fold.

5 Now follow steps 8 to 15 for the Rosette.

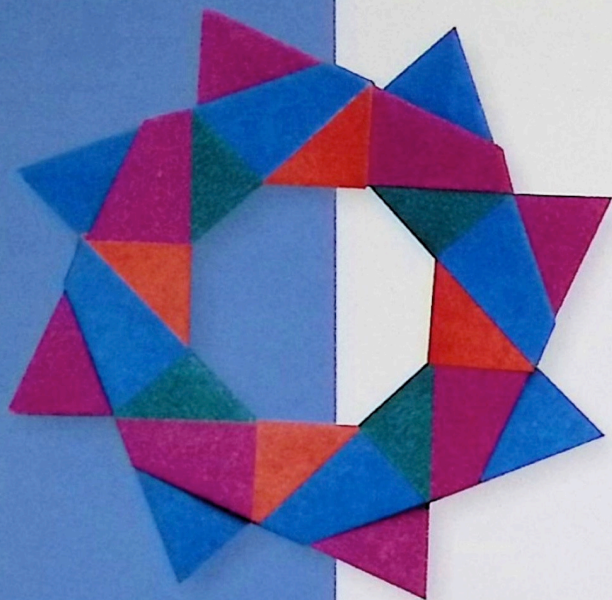


6 The finished Florette makes a great package decoration.

Level: Low Intermediate.

Paper: Eight small squares, each approximately 2–3 in. (5–7.5 cm). Identically patterned papers will give a kaleidoscopic effect.

Creator: Darren Scott (Australia).



Level: Low
Intermediate.

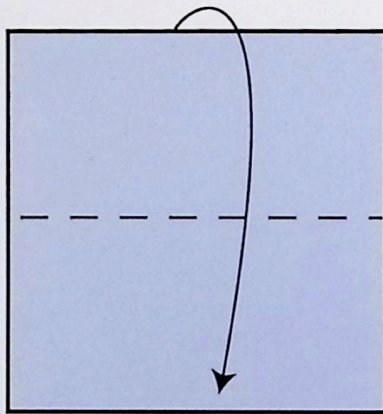
Paper: Eight squares of either duo- or mono-colored paper. Origami paper, memo cube paper or foil giftwrap are all good choices.

Creator: Courtney Spooner Clay (USA).

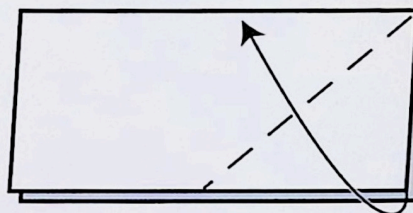
Star Wreath

This Star Wreath offers many possibilities for creative use. To make a card decoration or ornament, use 1½ to 2-in. (4–5 cm) squares. To make a beautiful wreath use, 2½- to 3½-in. (6–9 cm) squares.

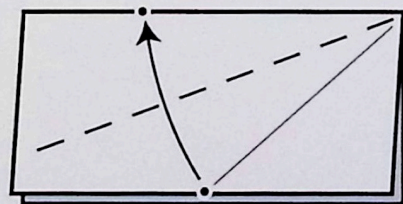
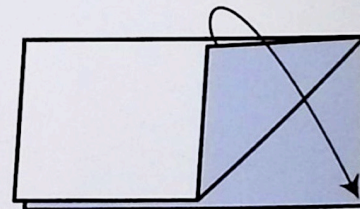
- 1** Colored side up, fold in half, top edge to bottom edge.



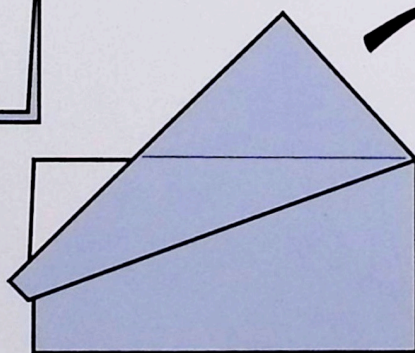
- 2** Fold the bottom right corner, front layer only, up to top folded edge.



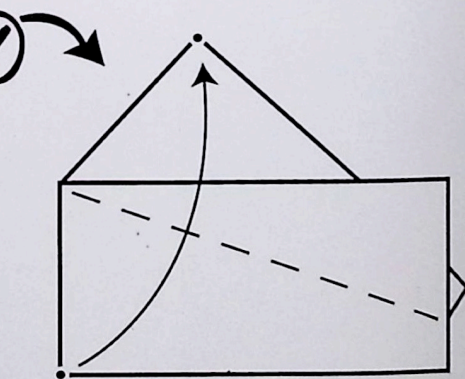
- 3** Unfold the triangular flap.



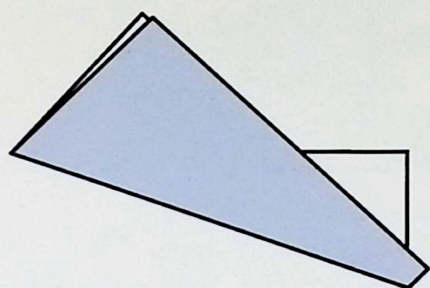
- 4** Raise the bottom right corner again, aligning the crease just made with the top folded edge (see drawing 5).



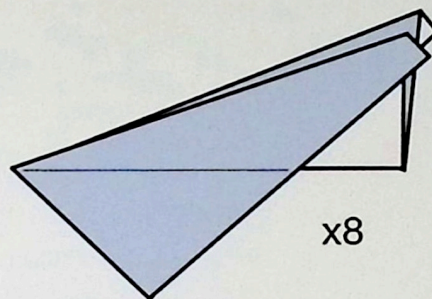
- 5** Turn over, side to side.



- 6** Raise the bottom left corner up to lie exactly over the top right corner.



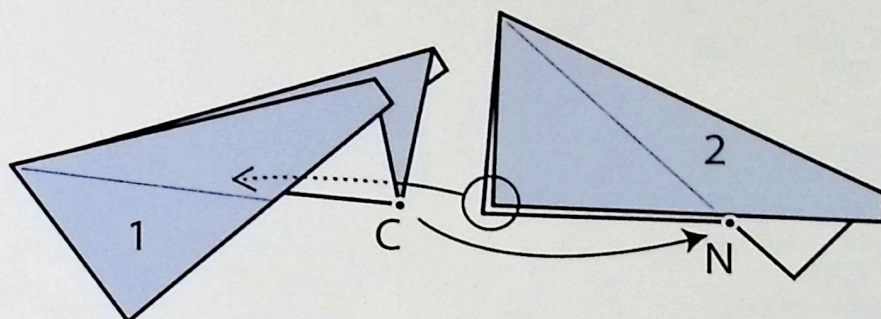
7 Flip over, top to bottom.



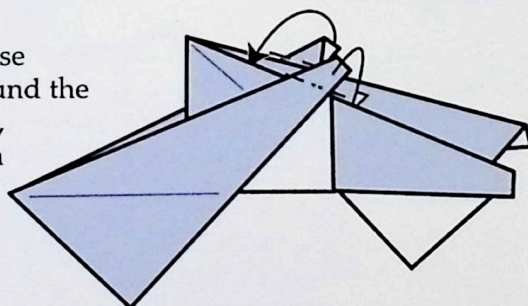
8

The completed Star Wreath unit. Now fold seven more. Find the two open "arms" at the right, holding a "package" that extends below arm level.

9 Notice that unit 2 has a double edge at the bottom of the wider arm end. Slide this double edge in between the arms of unit 1, until notch N exactly touches corner C. The double cut edge on unit 2 should lie flush with the bottom fold on unit 1.

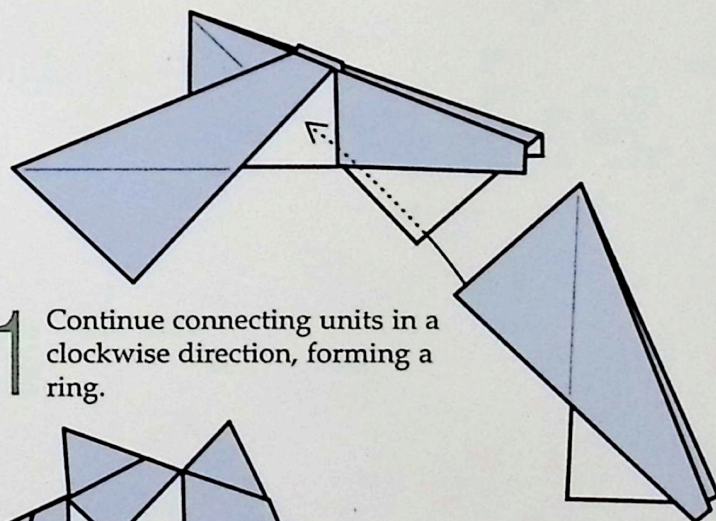


10 Wrap the loose "hands" around the folded edges, tucking them in between the arms.



11

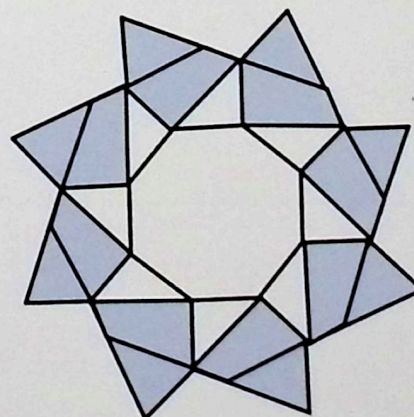
Continue connecting units in a clockwise direction, forming a ring.



Hint: After joining a few units, remove unit 1 and rejoin it at the end. The precreased hands will make it easier to join the last and first units together.

12

The completed Star Wreath makes a nice ornament, particularly when folded from duo paper. Models may be glued on to decorate. To make a Flower Wreath, tuck the stem end of a Blossom model into the pockets on the wreath (see page 57).



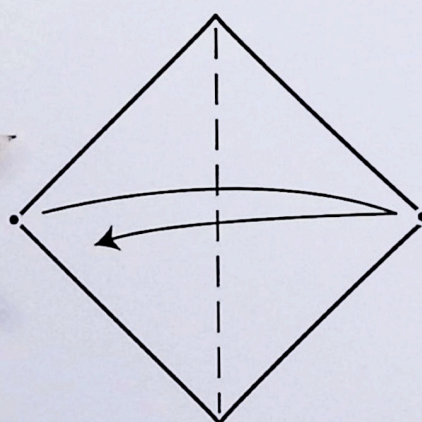
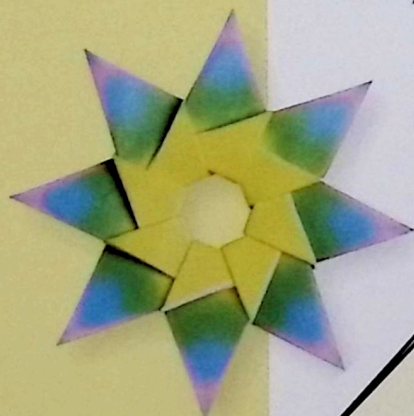
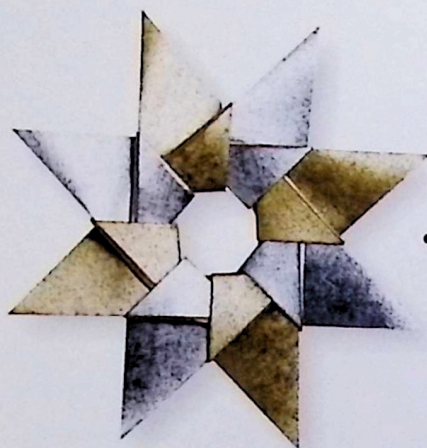
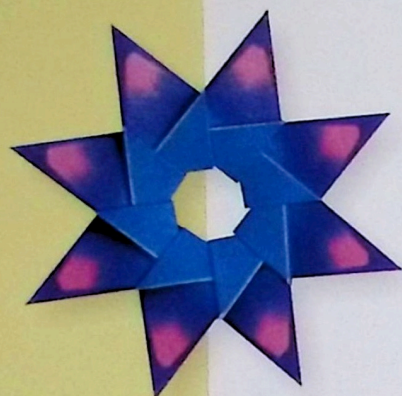
Eight-Point Star

This model actually has both an inner and an outer eight-point star. It looks lovely made in shaded or patterned paper.

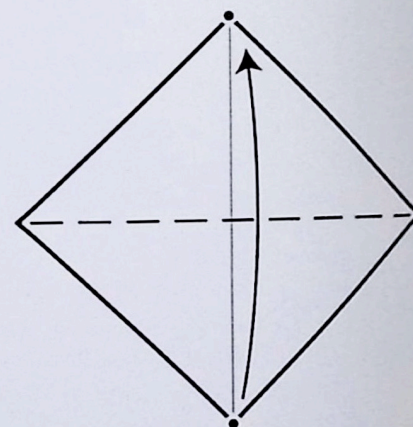
Level: Low
Intermediate.

Paper: Eight small
squares.

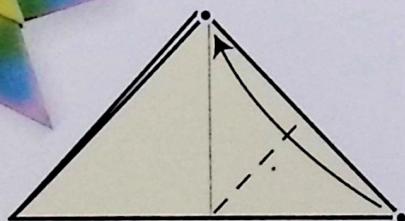
Creator: Ildikó H.
Vass (Hungary).



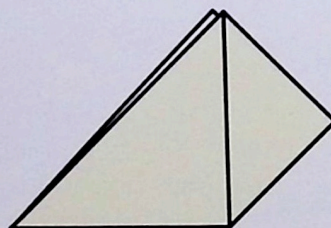
1 White side up, fold in half, side corner to side corner. Crease sharply and unfold.



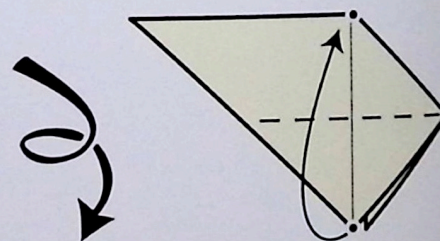
2 Fold in half, bottom corner to top corner, forming a colored triangle.



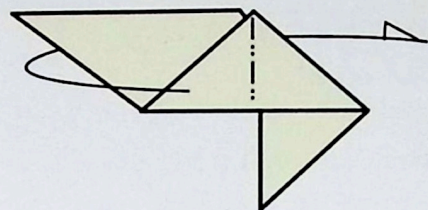
3 Fold the right arm up to the top corner.



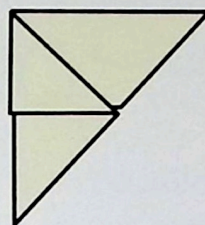
4 Flip the paper over, top to bottom.



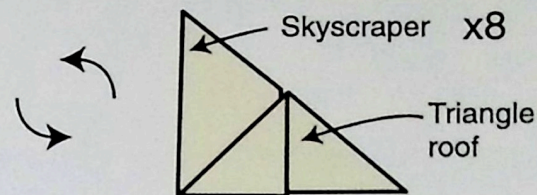
5 Fold the double-layered bottom corner up to the top, leaving behind the arm corner.



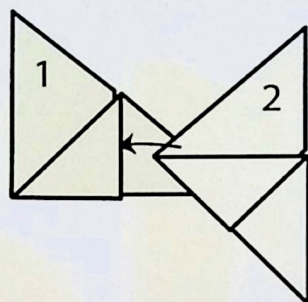
6 Mountain-fold along the center crease, bringing the left part of the model behind the right part.



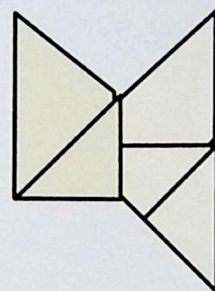
7 Rotate the paper slightly counterclockwise, giving ...



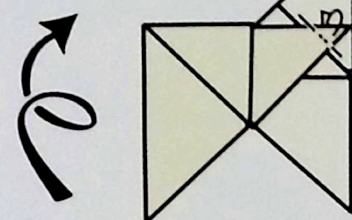
8 ... a triangular roof flap in front of a skyscraper flap. (The Citicorp Building in New York City has a slanted roof like the rear flap.) This is the finished unit. Fold seven more units.



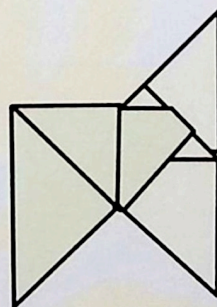
9 Hold unit 2 so that it looks like an arrowhead pointing left to the pocket on unit 1. Insert the right-angled corner on unit 2 into the pocket on unit 1, fitting it in as far as possible.



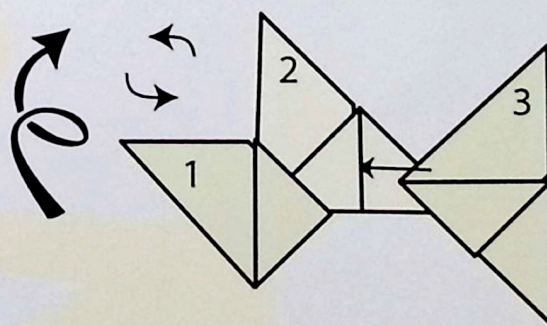
10 Holding the two units tightly together, flip them over, bottom to top.



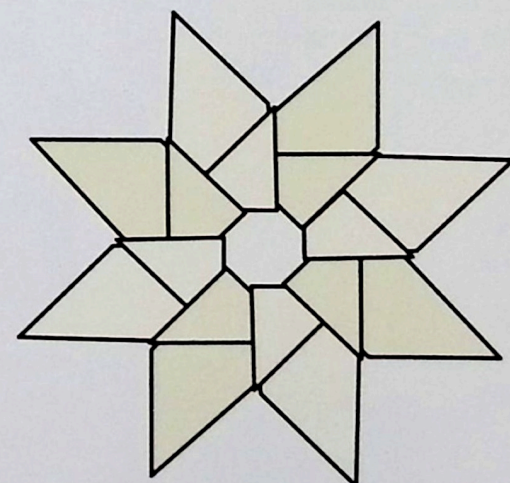
11 On the back, wrap the tip of the loose point around the folded edge, as snugly as possible, locking the two units together.



12 Flip over again, bottom to top.



13 On the front, insert the right angle corner on unit 3 into the pocket on unit 2, then turn over to the back and lock them together, repeating step 11. Continue in this manner, connecting all eight units.



14 The finished Eight-Point Star is attractive from both the front and the back. It makes a beautiful card decoration, or it can be hung as an ornament.

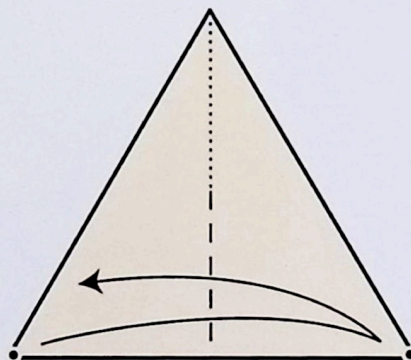
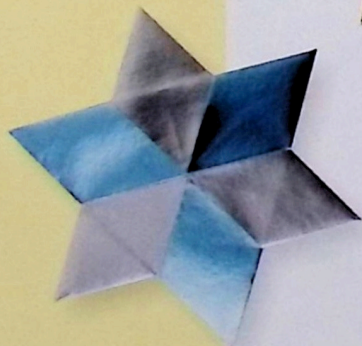
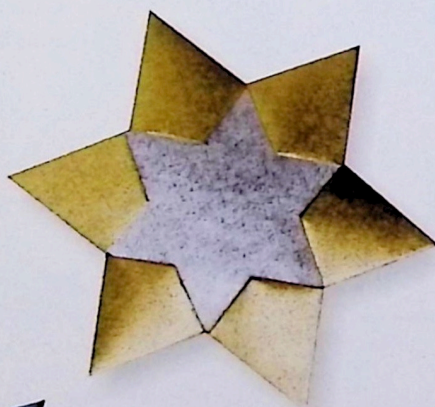
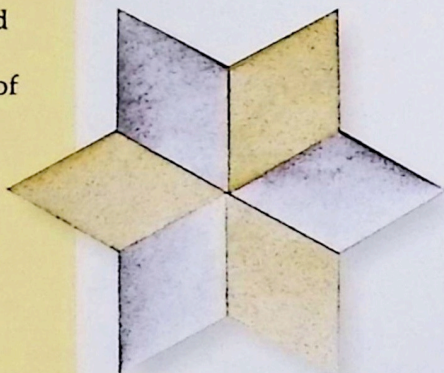
6-Point Star

Level: Intermediate.

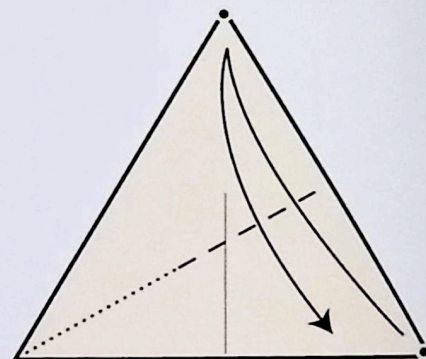
Paper: Two equilateral triangles (see page 16); each can be a different color. The finished star will be two-thirds the height of the starting triangles. For example, a triangle that is 6 in. (15 cm) high will make a 4-in. (10 cm) star.

Creator: Lewis Simon (USA).

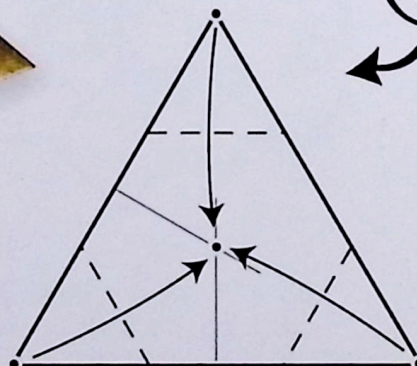
This six-point modular star is made from just two sheets of paper. It can be attached to a card or used as a hanging decoration.



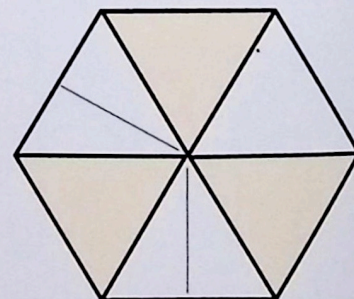
1 Colored side up, fold in half, corner to corner, but crease only from the center down to the edge. Avoid creasing the corner.



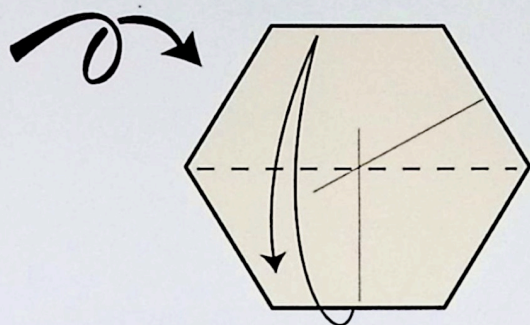
2 Repeat step 1, bringing together two other corners. The intersection of the two creases will locate the center of the triangle.



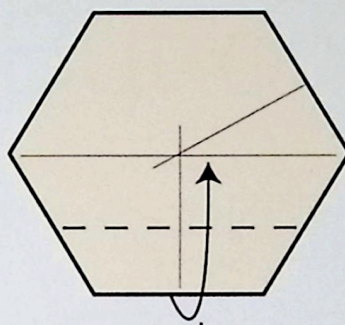
3 Turn over to the white side. Fold all three corners inward to meet at the centerpoint.



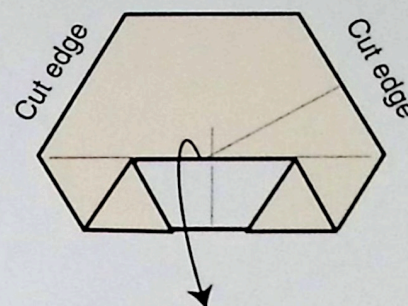
4 Turn over, side to side, so that a cut edge remains at the bottom.



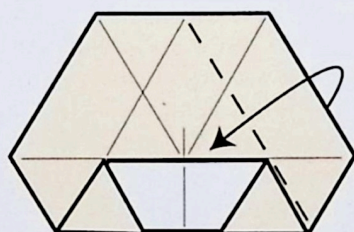
- 5 Fold the bottom cut edge up to the top folded edge. The fold will connect two corners. Crease and unfold.



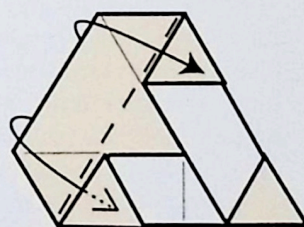
- 6 Make sure the bottom edge is still a cut edge and fold it to the center.



- 7 Unfold the cut-edge flap and repeat steps 5 to 7 two more times, always with a cut edge at the bottom. Leave the last flap in place.



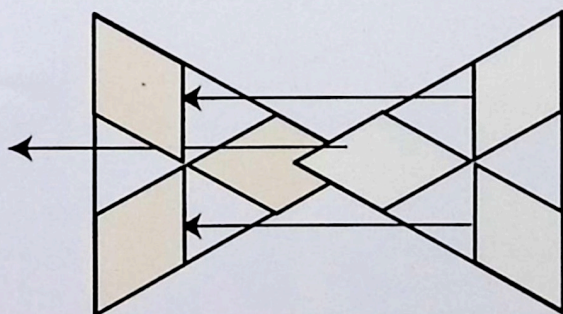
- 8 Fold the right cut edge to the center on the existing crease.



- 9 Fold the left cut edge to the center, tucking it under the lower flap.

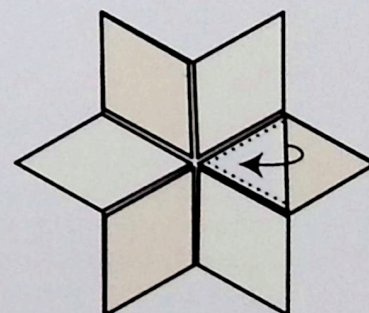


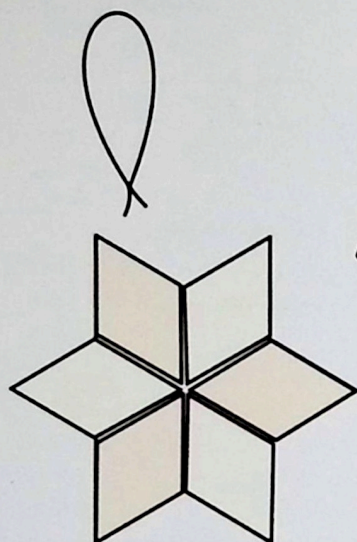
- 10 Turn over to the front and the unit is complete. Fold a second unit.



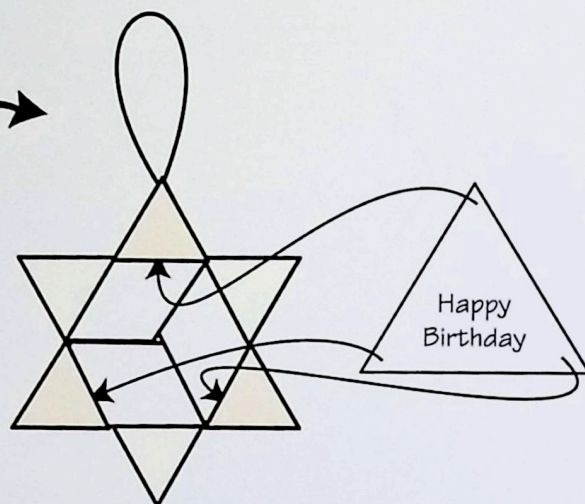
- 11 To join the two units together, position them so that two corners overlap. Slide the leading corner of the front unit under two diamond-shaped flaps of the rear unit until the flaps are aligned as in drawing 12.

- 12 Gently flex the far right corner backward until the hidden corner flips forward. Wrap it around the white edge and align it with the other center corners.

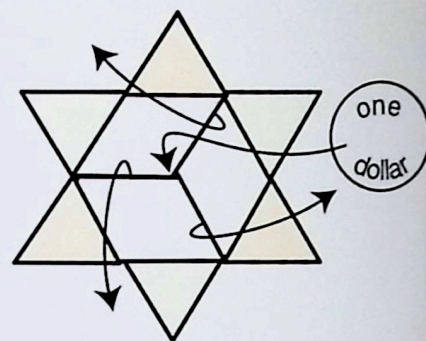




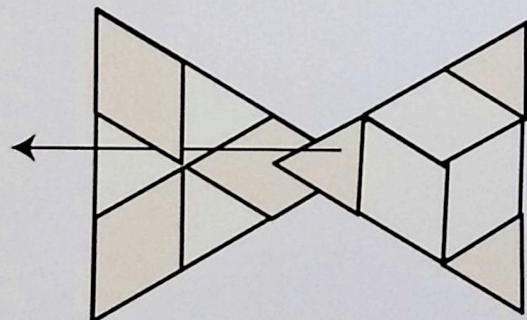
13 The Six-Point Star can be attached to a card or a gift tag. You may also hang it as an ornament. At step 9, insert the knot end of a loop of metallic thread under a flap before folding over the last flap.



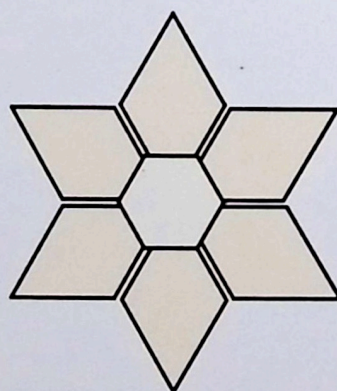
14 Make the star into a hanging greeting. Turn the star over to the back. Cut an equilateral triangle from medium-weight paper, a little smaller than one of the finished units from step 10. Insert the triangle into the pockets on the back of the star.



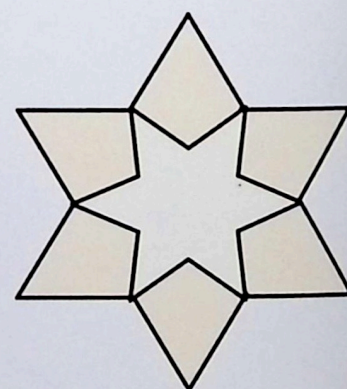
In the Jewish tradition, children are given coins, or gelt, on Chanukah. If you unfold the rear flaps of the Six-Point Star, you can insert a coin and then reclose the flaps. Folder Paul Weinberg gives them to his grandchildren and calls this model a "gelt-giver."



15 To make a three-colored star, cut the original equilateral triangles from different-colored duo papers and carry out steps 1 to 10. Before joining at step 11, turn one unit over and then join as before. Three colors will show on both sides of the finished star.



16 **Challenge:** Here are some variations I created on Lewis Simon's Six-Point Star. See if you can work them out from the drawings. If you fold the first from tracing paper and hold it up to the light, look for the hidden inner star pattern! Experiment with the model to discover other variations — some may work well as frames.



Button Flower

The Button Flower makes a colorful corner clip or a decoration for a card or letterfold. This modular is made from a leaf unit that wraps around a flower unit.

Outer petals

Inner petals

Leaf unit

Level: Low Intermediate.

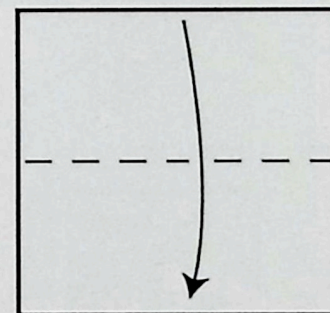
Paper: Two small squares of equal size, such as 1½ in. (4 cm), one for the leaf and one for the outer petals of the flower. For the inner petals use one square two-thirds that of the larger squares, such as 1 in. (2.5 cm). Use paper that is colored on both sides.

Creator: Gay Merrill Gross (USA).

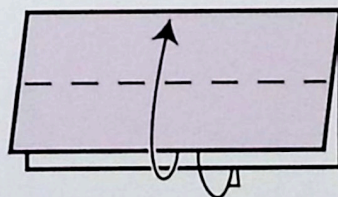
FLOWER UNIT

Outer petals

Use one of the larger squares.

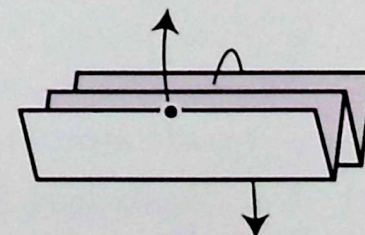


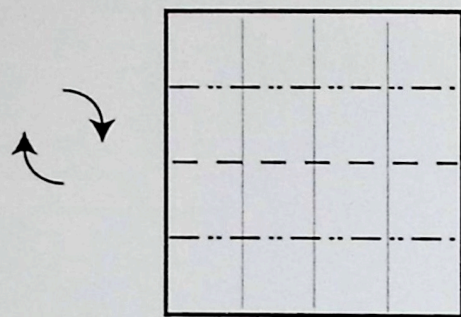
1 With the white side up, fold in half, top edge to bottom edge.



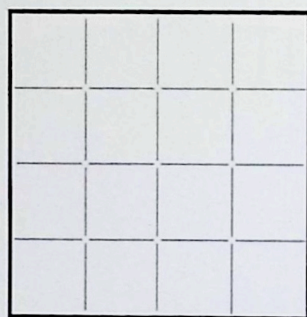
2 Fold the bottom cut edge of the front layer up to the top folded edge. Turn over and repeat behind.

3 Completely unfold the paper as shown, and rotate it so the creases just made are vertical.

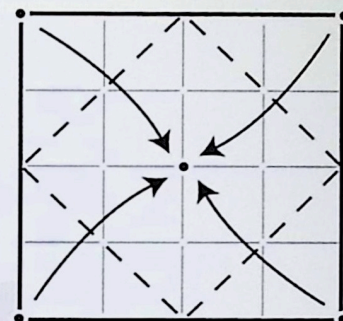




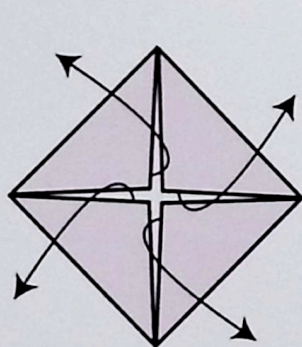
4 White side up (the existing center crease should be a valley crease), repeat steps 1 to 3 in the direction shown.



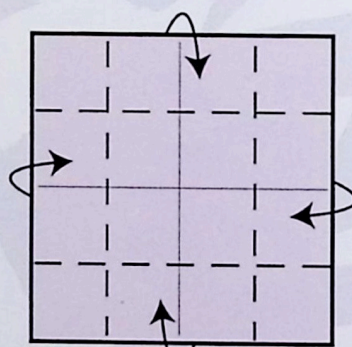
5 The paper is now divided into a grid of 16 small squares.



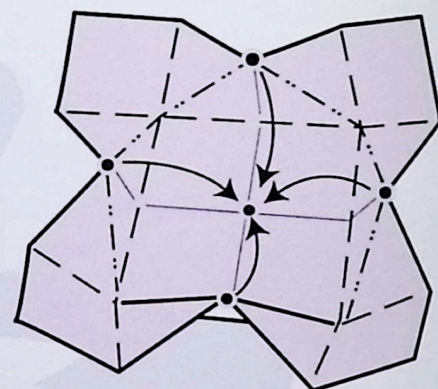
6 White side still up (center creases are valleys), fold the four outer corners to the center. In origami, this is called a blintz fold.



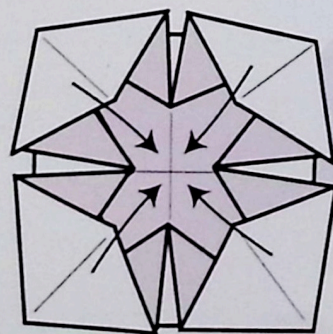
7 Unfold the paper and turn over to the colored side, where the quarter-creases are valley.



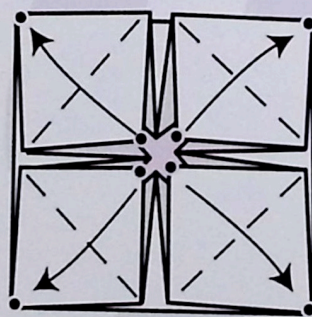
8 Begin to refold on the existing quarter-creases until the sides ...



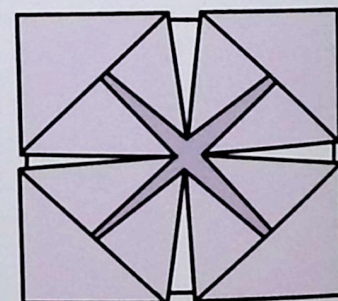
9 ... are standing straight up, and the paper resembles an angular dish. Bring the midpoint of each edge inward and down to the center of the square, collapsing along the existing creases.



10 Press the paper flat, giving four small squares on the near surface of the paper. This forms an origami base called a Froebel Pattern Fold.

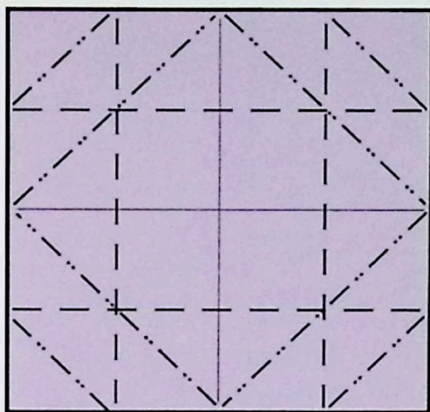


11 Take each loose corner from the middle and fold it outward to lie over an outer corner.

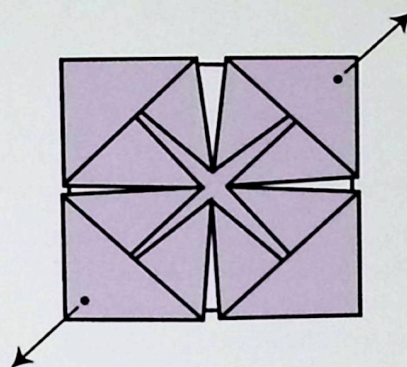


12 The completed outer petals. This is one of the many traditional patterns that can be created by adding folds to the flaps of the Froebel pattern fold.

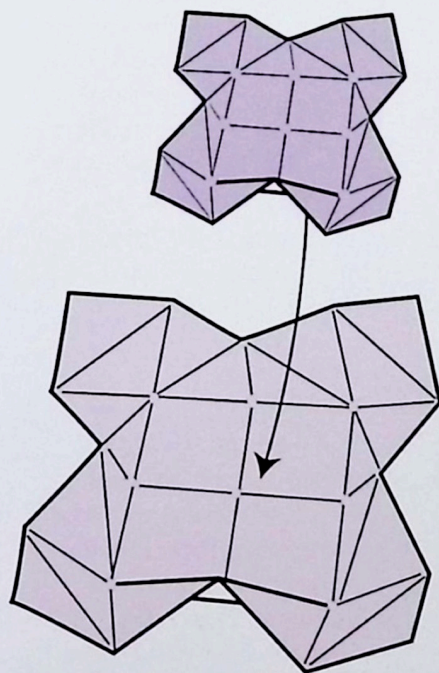
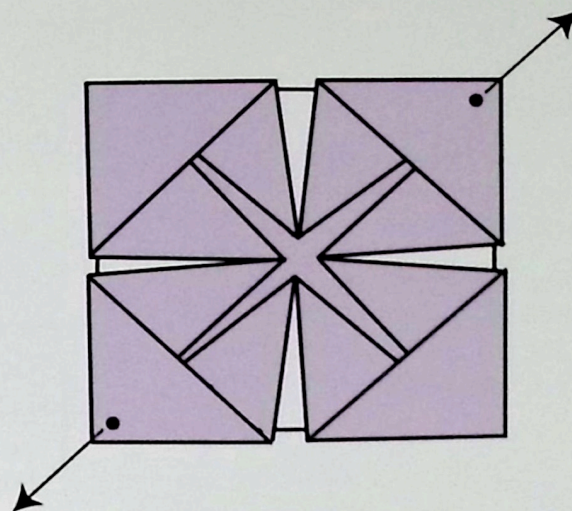
FLOWER UNIT Inner petals



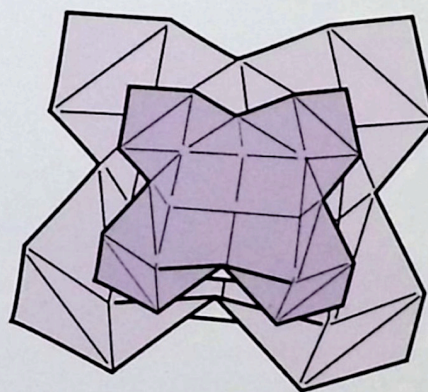
1 Using the smaller square, follow instructions 1 to 11 for the outer petals.



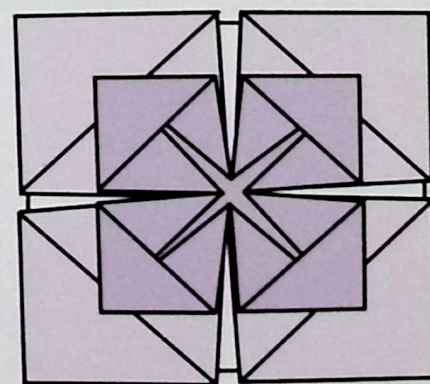
2 Grasp two opposite loose corners and spread them apart until you have a half-open form. Repeat on the outer petals.



3 Nest the smaller flower into the larger and interlock the two.



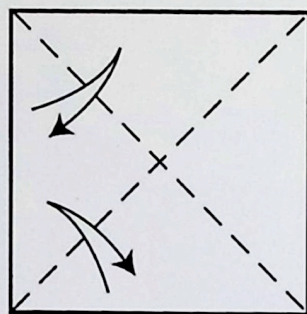
4 Re-flatten the two petal units. As you do so, make sure the tips of the inner petals remain on the outside and do not hide under the outer petals.



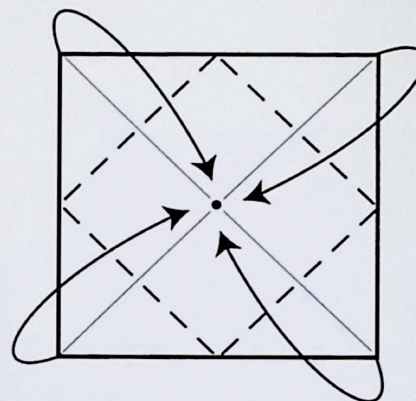
5 The completed flower unit.

LEAF UNIT

Use the other large square the same size as the square you used for the outer petals.

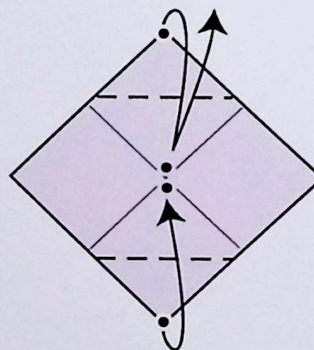
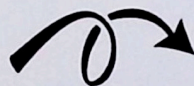
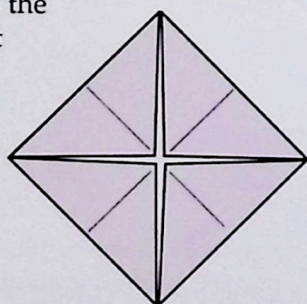


1 White side up, fold diagonally in half and unfold. Repeat in the other direction.



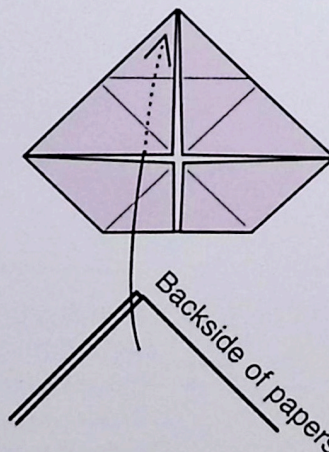
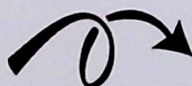
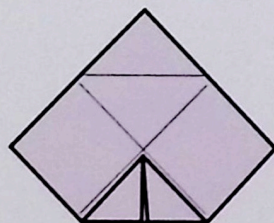
2 Blintz-fold all four corners to the center (see page 100, step 6 for outer petals).

3 Turn over to the side without flaps.

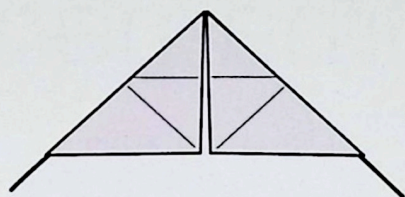


4 Fold the top and bottom corners almost to the center, leaving a small gap between the two. Unfold the top flap but leave the lower flap in place.

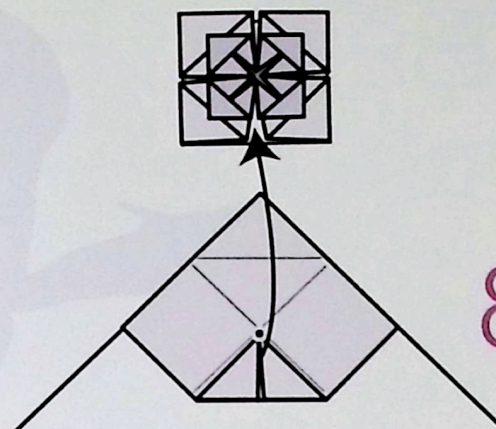
5 Turn over to the back.



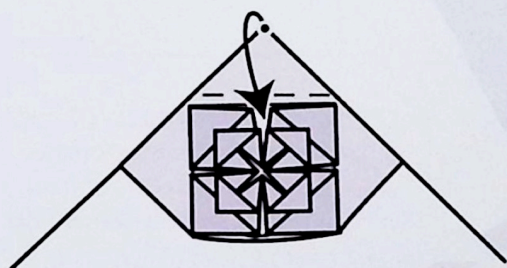
6 The leaf is complete. Slide the back side of the corner or corners you wish to decorate or fasten together, into the horizontal slit on the leaf unit. Push the corners upward as far as they will go.



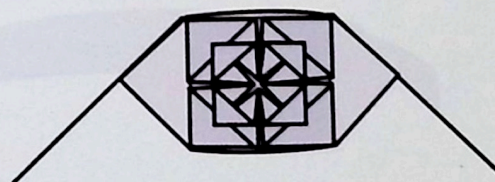
7 Turn back to the front.



8 Insert the lower tab of the leaf unit into the lower pocket on the flower unit.



9 Lower the upper tab, inserting it into the upper pocket on the flower unit to lock all in place.



10 The completed Button Flower fastened to a corner.

Origin: The Froebel Pattern Fold is named after German educator Friedrich Froebel. In the 1800s he founded the kindergarten, based on his ideas that children can learn through manipulation of materials and structured play. One of the many "hands-on" activities he encouraged was paperfolding. This pattern fold, in particular, offers a starting point from which many decorative, flower-like designs can be discovered, allowing the folder to experiment and be creative. (See page 138 for another example).

Flower unit

Inner petals

Leaf unit

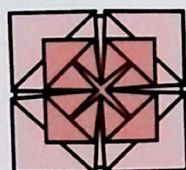
Button Flower Ornament

Two button flowers, joined back to back, form this decorative ornament. Tuck it inside your correspondence as an extra surprise.

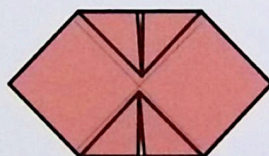
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: Four squares of equal size, each approximately 2½in (6cm) square, for the leaf units and the outer petals of the flower units. Two smaller squares approximately 1½in (4cm) big for the inner petals. (Double the paper shown in the drawings.)

Creators:
Gay Merrill Gross
and Deanna Kwan
(USA).

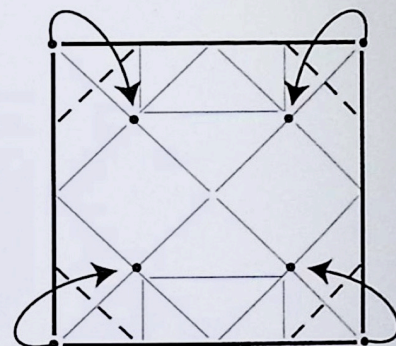


x2

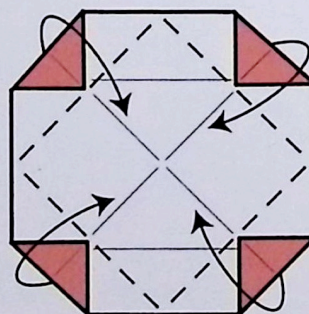


x2

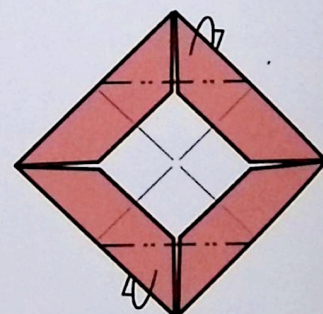
- Following the instructions for the Button Flower on pages 99–103, fold two leaf units and two flower units. Completely unfold only one leaf unit.



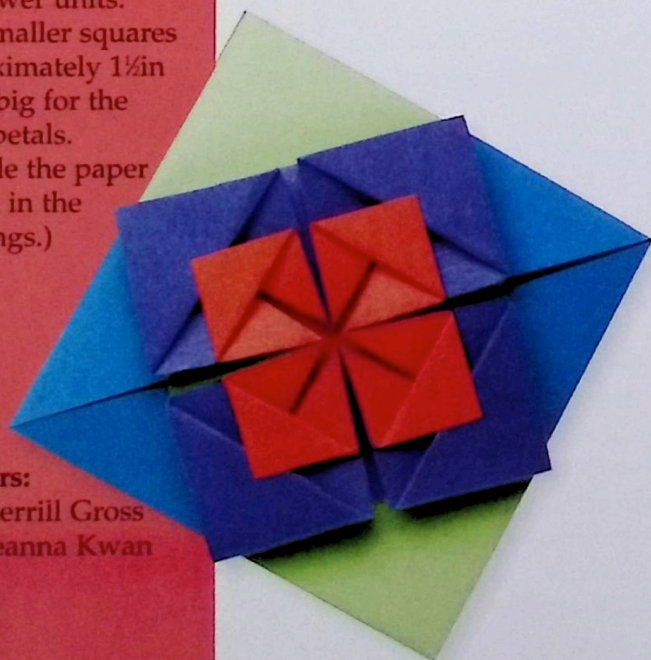
- With the white side up, fold each outer corner of the unfolded leaf unit to the nearest intersection of creases.

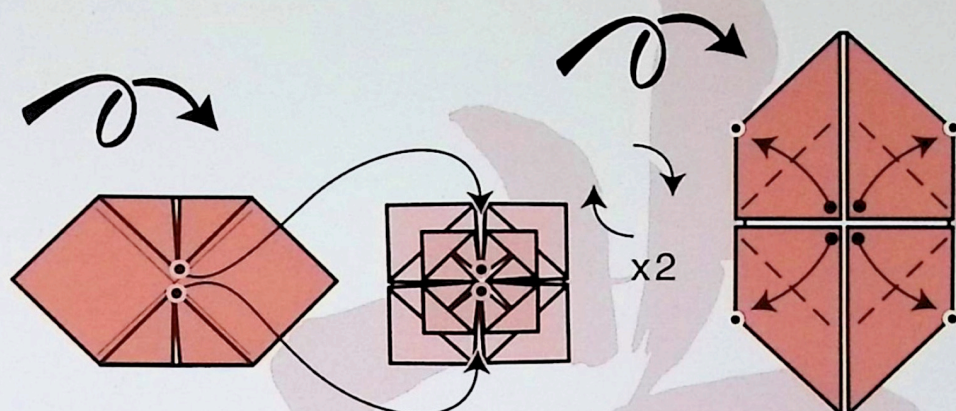


- Refold on the existing slanted creases, forming a "picture frame."

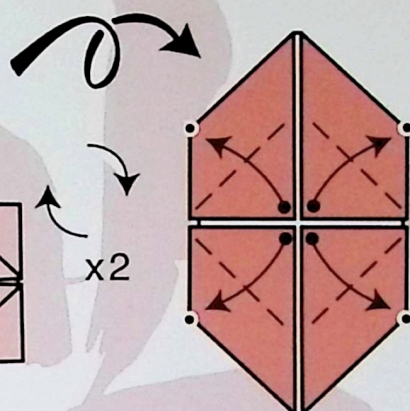


- Turn over and replace the triangular locking tabs.

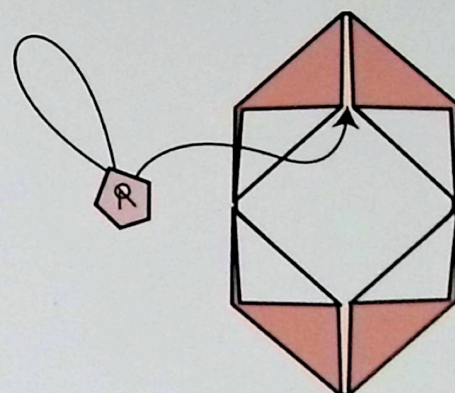




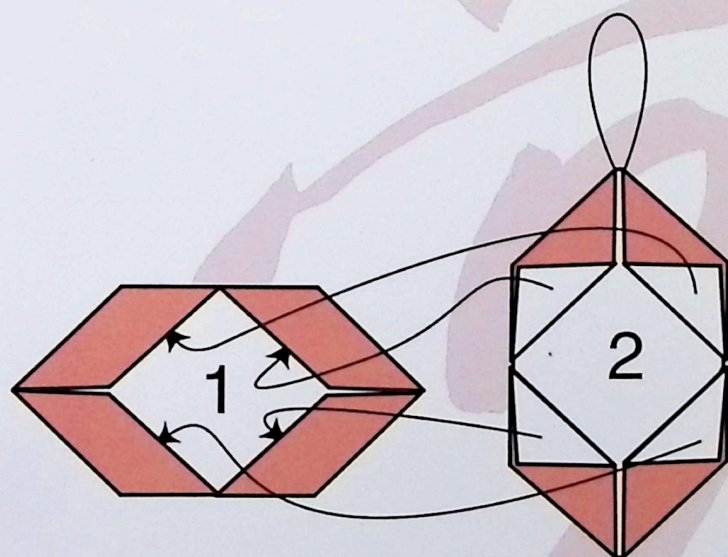
5 Join together both sets of flower and leaf units.



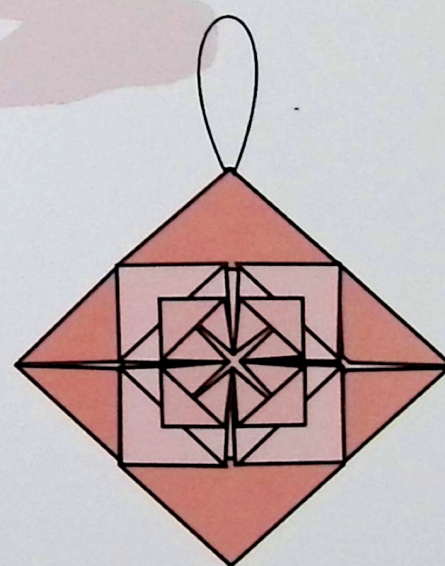
6 On the back of the second leaf unit, fold each inner, loose corner outward to an outer corner, forming four triangular tabs.



7 Thread a loop of metallic thread through a pinprick in a scrap of paper and tie a knot. Slide the scrap into the top slit on the leaf unit.



8 Hold one Button Flower horizontally, the other vertically. Insert each triangular tab from leaf unit 2 into a pocket on leaf unit 1, joining the two together. If it's easier for you, temporarily remove the flower unit and partially unfold leaf unit 1.



9 The finished ornament has a Button Flower on both the front and the back.

Tatos and Paper Pockets

Tato is a Japanese word for a self-closing paper pouch. Traditionally these were used to hold small household items such as thread, buttons or stamps.

Many of these models have a wonderful spring action — when you tug on their flaps they stretch open and then spring back to a closed position.

These clever containers can be used to enclose an elegant invitation or good wishes. Alternatively, they can be filled with a fun collection of flat origami to wish the recipient a year filled with many wonderful things.





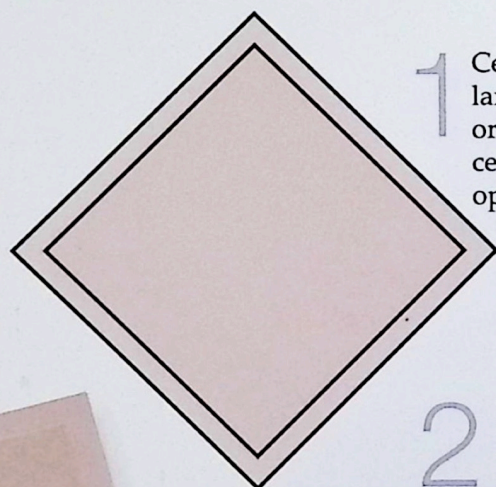
Level: Simple.

Paper: Two or three squares in graduated sizes and different colors. Your largest square should be colored on both sides.

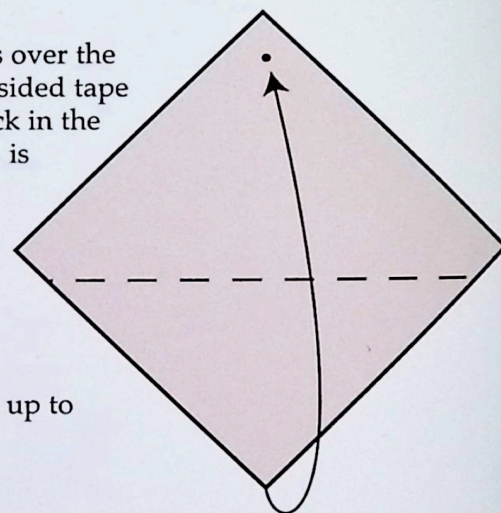
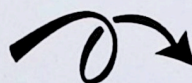
Creator: Traditional.

Layered Pocket

These pockets can be attached to a card or left loose as a "tuck-in" inside an envelope or letter. Use them to hold a message card or a small memento on a scrapbook page.

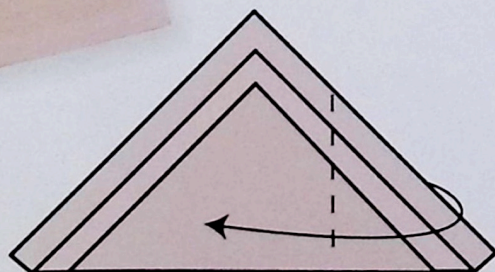


- 1 Center the smaller squares over the largest. A piece of double-sided tape or a little dab of a glue stick in the center, between the layers, is optional. Turn over to the other side.



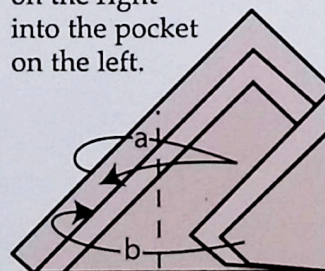
- 2 Fold the bottom corners up to lie a little below the top corner.

- 3 Fold one side inward, approximately one-third the length of the bottom edge.

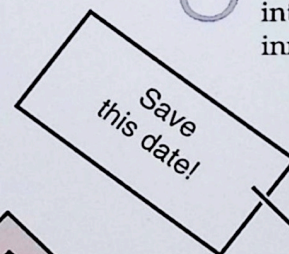


- 4 a) Fold the other side in by the same amount so that they overlap evenly.

- b) Unfold and tuck the point on the right into the pocket on the left.



- 5 Tuck a card or memento into the inner pocket.



Surprise Package

A slight tug on the flaps transforms this flat package into a three-dimensional box. Use it to enclose a special message or invitation, or fill it with origami surprises, photos or other small treasures.

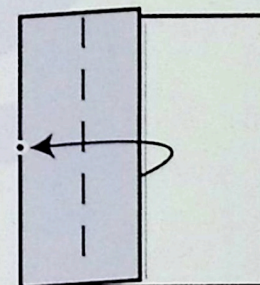
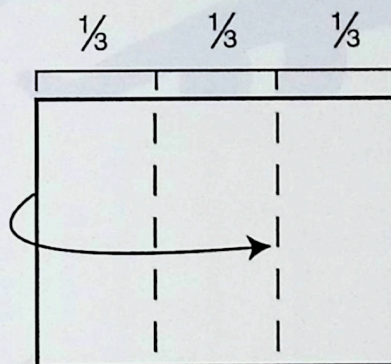
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: A rectangle such as A4 will work well (see the note on page 111). Duo paper (a different color or pattern on each side) is very effective.

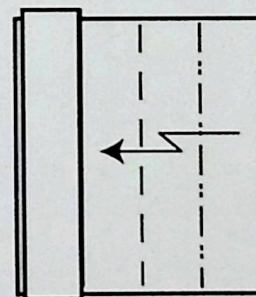
Creator: Gay Merrill Gross (USA).

Origin: Variation on a traditional design.

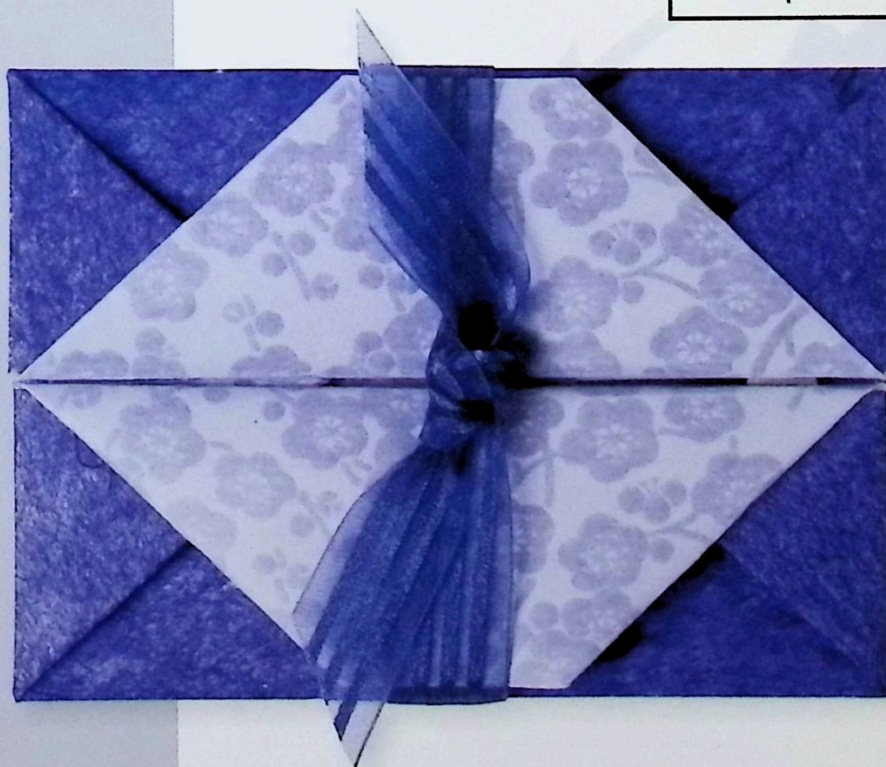
1 White side up, divide the long edges into equal thirds (see page 15). Leave a single fold in place.



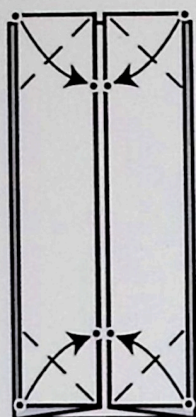
2 Fold the flap in half.



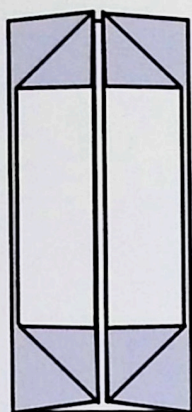
3 Repeat steps 1 and 2 on the right: refold on the third fold and then fold the new flap in half.



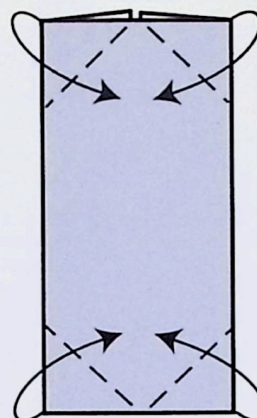
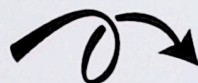
Tatos and Paper Pockets



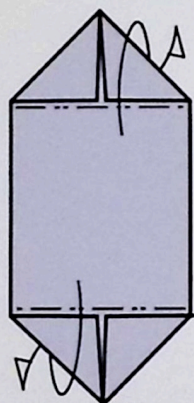
4 On the front layer, fold the four loose outer corners to the center.



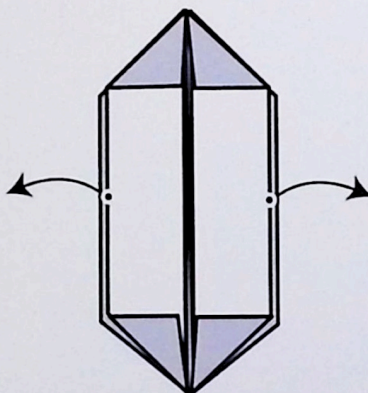
5 Turn over to the back.



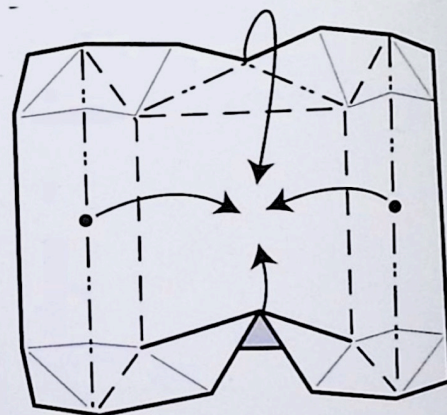
6 Fold the four outer corners to the center, aligning with the rear folded edges. Crease sharply.



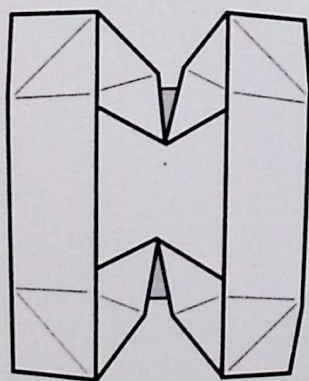
7 Mountain-fold to the rear along the folded edges of the triangles, top and bottom. Crease sharply and unfold.



8 Turn back to the front and completely unfold the paper, leaving the existing creases partially in place. (Do not flatten the paper.)

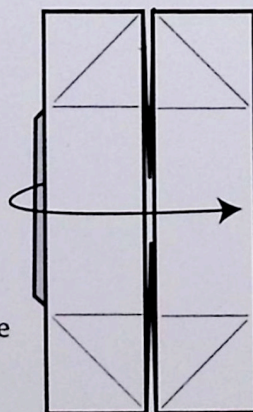


9 Collapse along the existing creases.

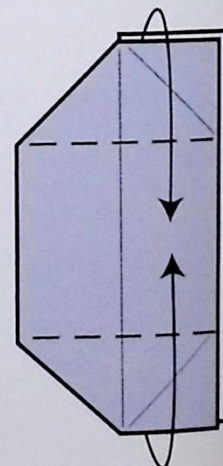


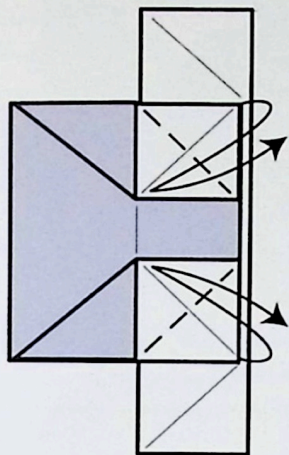
10 Collapsing in progress.

11 Swing the left front flap to the right.



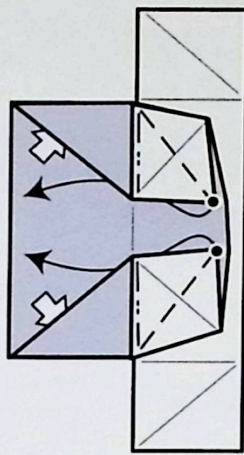
12 Fold the front layer inward along the existing creases.





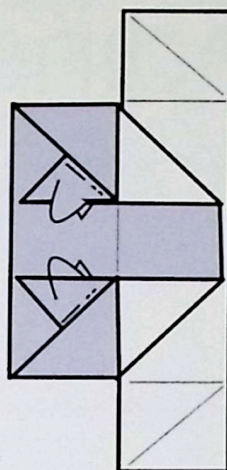
13

Fold the loose corners to the opposite corner. Crease sharply and partially unfold, creating a diagonal crease on the two small squares.



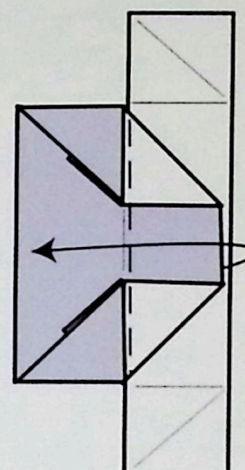
14

Slightly lift the slanted folded edges of the triangles on the left. Then drag the inner right-angled corners to the left and behind the triangles.



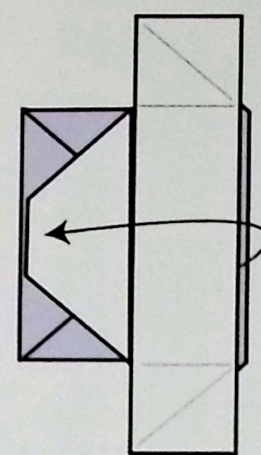
15

Mountain-fold the loose triangular tabs under the larger triangles.



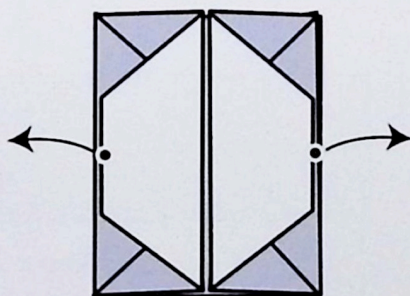
16

Flip the front right flap to the left.



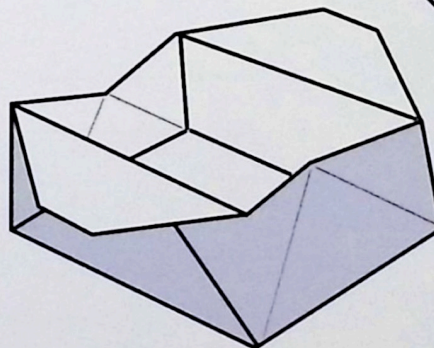
17

Repeat steps 11 to 16 on the right.



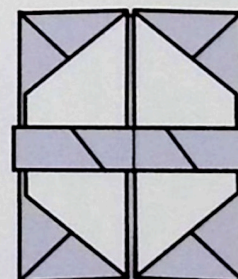
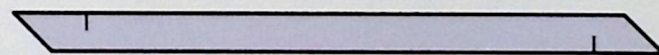
18

Pull the flaps away from each other and the box will open.



19

The finished Surprise Package is ready to fill with good wishes, mementos or fun treats.



20

A ribbon or paper band can be used to keep the package closed.

Note: If you start with a 1:1.5 rectangle, the finished model will be square. This is a traditional design except for the lock (steps 14 and 15).

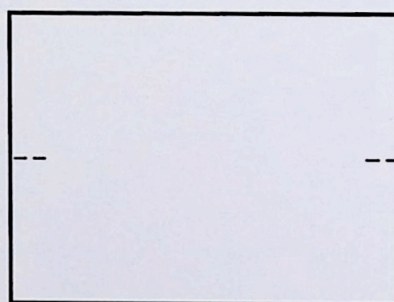
Level: Simple.

Paper: A rectangle twice the width of the finished stand, and eight times the height. To learn the model, use a sheet of A4 paper.

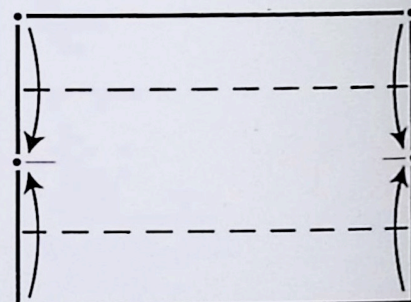
Standing Pocket

Slide an origami model or note into the pocket and leave it sitting on the kitchen table or a desk as an early morning surprise. This model can also be used for a pop-up greeting or a place card.

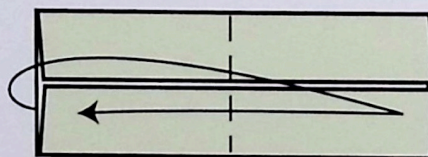
Creator: Gay
Merrill Gross
(USA).



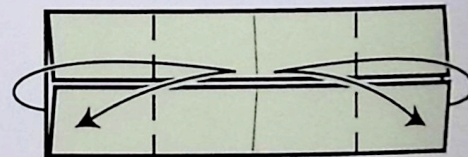
1 Pinch to mark the mid-point of each short edge.



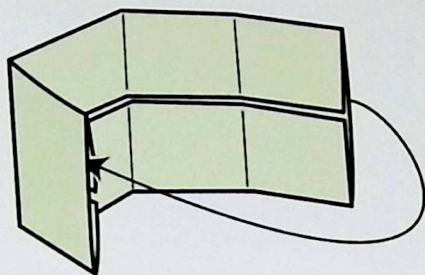
2 White side up, fold the long edges to the center.



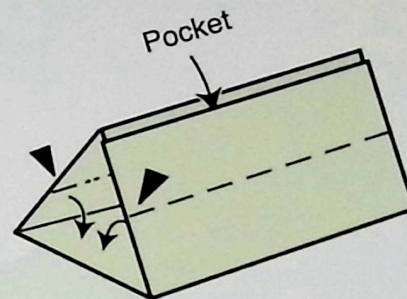
3 Fold in half, short edge to short edge, and unfold.



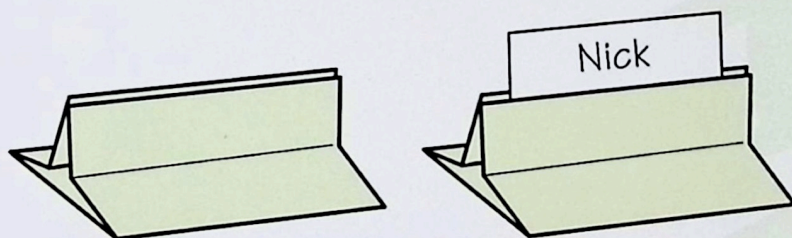
4 Fold the short edges to the center crease, and unfold.



5 Insert one short edge into the other until the cut edges reach the first quarter-crease, forming a triangular prism.

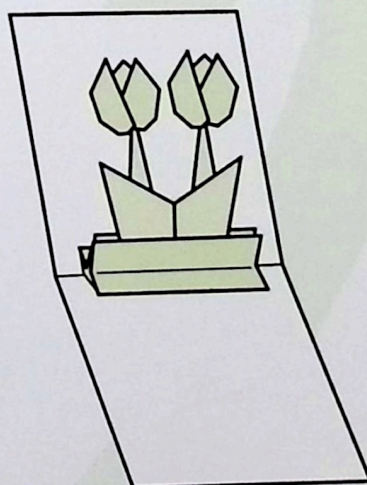
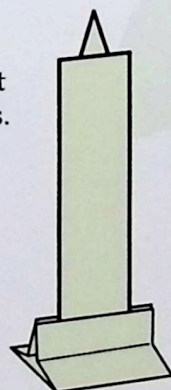


6 Sit the model on the table so that the pocket edge is on top. Pinch the top edge with both hands and inch your fingers down to the table, giving the Standing Pocket shown in drawing 7. Reinforce the creases just created by folding the pocket flap toward you and away from you, and then stand it up straight.

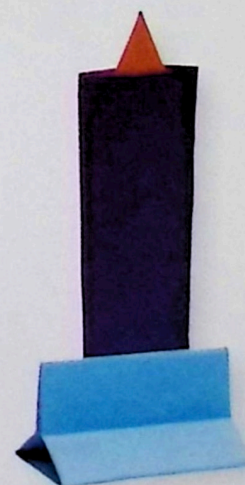


7 Insert a card or origami model into the Standing Pocket.

Variations:
Experiment with rectangles of different sizes and proportions.



Make a pop-up card!



A candle Standing Pocket makes a perfect Christmas table decoration.

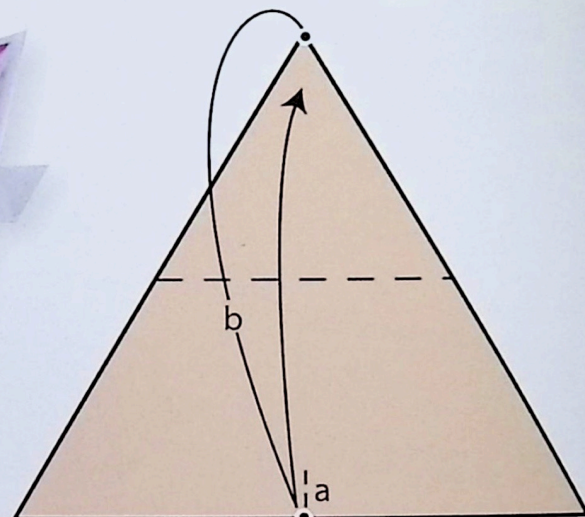
Pleated Triangle

This model has a striking geometric pattern.
The narrowing folds require neat, very tiny folds.

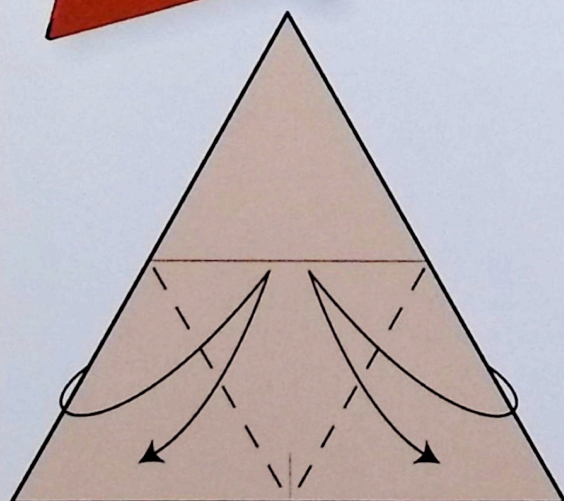
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: An equilateral triangle (see page 16). Duo paper (a different color on each side) is recommended.

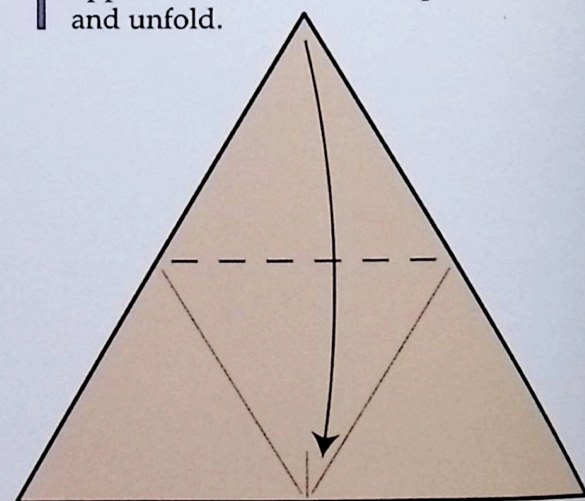
Creator: Susana Arashiro (Argentina).



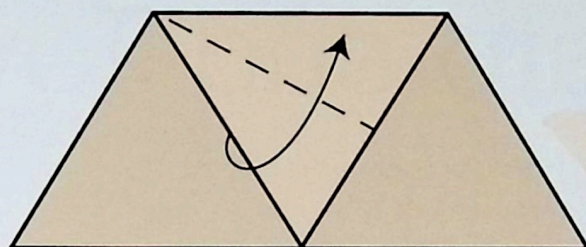
1 Pinch the midpoint of one edge. Fold opposite corner to the midpoint, crease and unfold.



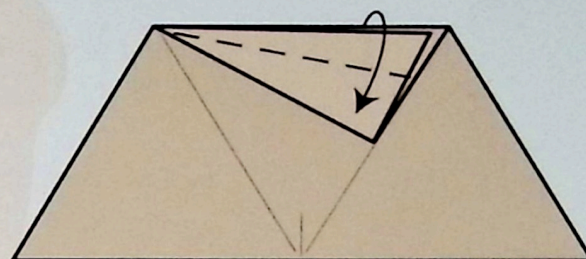
2 Fold one side edge to the creaseline and unfold. Repeat with the other side edge.



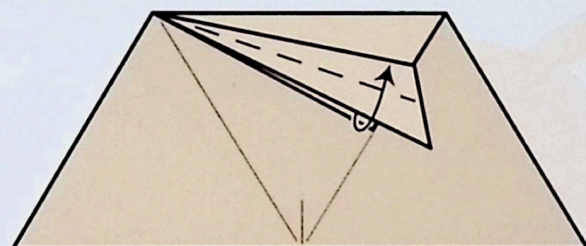
3 Fold down the top triangle on the existing crease.



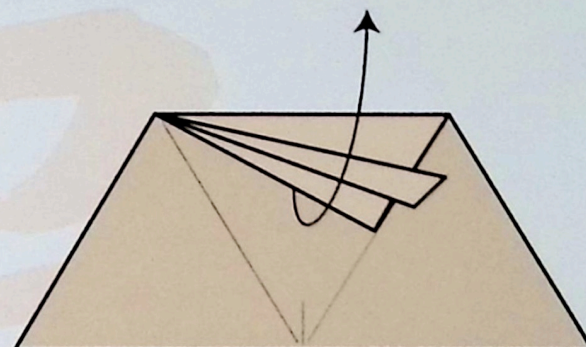
4 Fold the left edge of the triangular flap to the top folded edge.



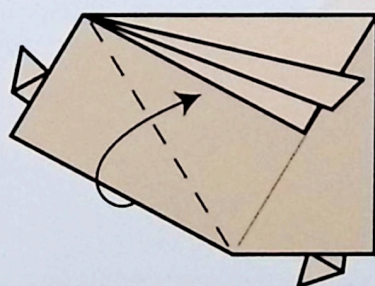
5 Fold the cut edge to the folded edge, creating a very slender triangular flap.



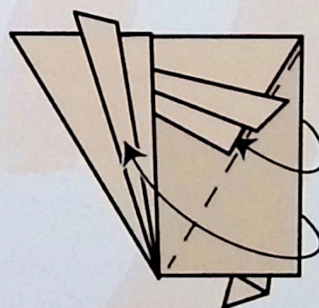
6 Fold the same cut edge to the new folded edge, narrowing the slender triangle one more time.



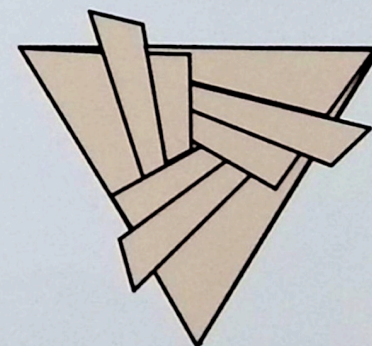
7 This completes the pleating on one flap. Lift the flap out of the way and repeat steps 3 to 7 on the other two flaps.



8 Refold the left flap inward, covering the tail end of the top pleats.



9 Fold the right flap inward, inserting its tail end under the top flap.



10 The Pleated Triangle makes a unique holder for a message, a pretty leaf or a pressed flower. If you fold it from vellum or tracing paper, you will be able to see through to the contents.

Pinwheel Tato and Toy

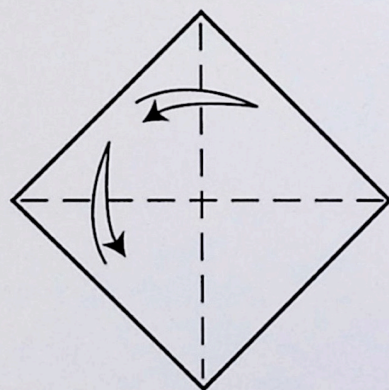
This decorative paper pouch twists open and closed, very much like a Moroccan purse. Use it to enclose good wishes, a souvenir on a scrapbook page or a small gift.

This version of a traditional *tato* comes from *Origami Feast*, by Dutch folder Everdien Tiggelaar.

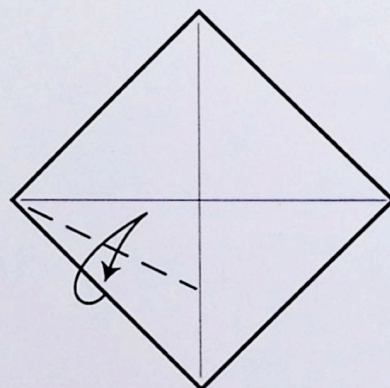
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: Two squares of equal size; each can be a different color.

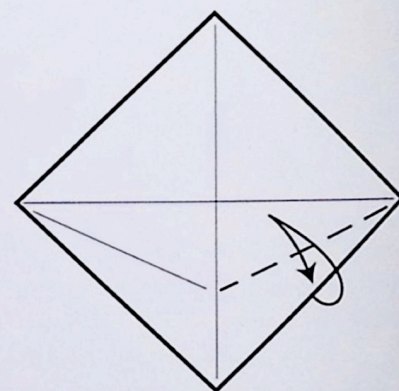
Creator: Traditional.



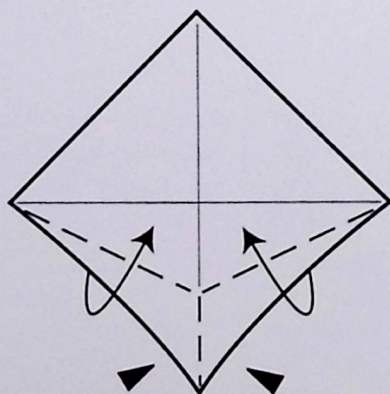
1 White side up, fold the square diagonally in half and unfold. Repeat in the other direction.



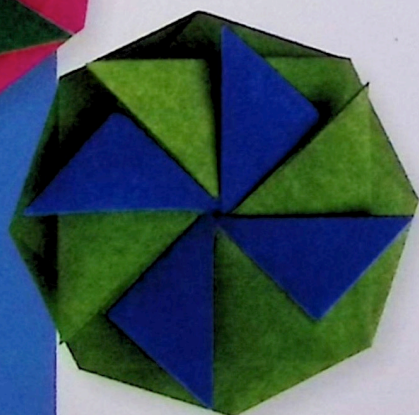
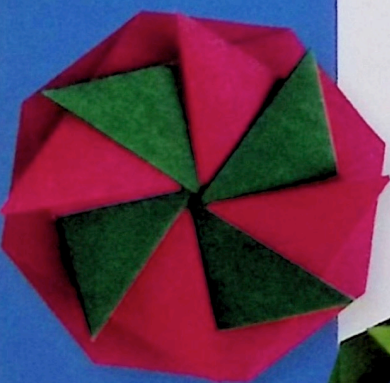
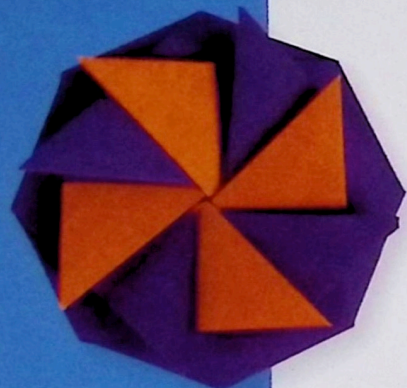
2 Fold the bottom left edge to the horizontal centerline. Crease only from the side corner to the vertical centerline and unfold.

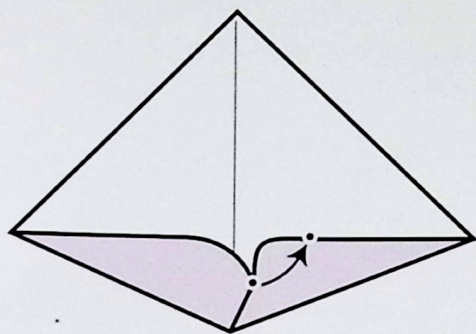


3 Repeat step 2 on the right.

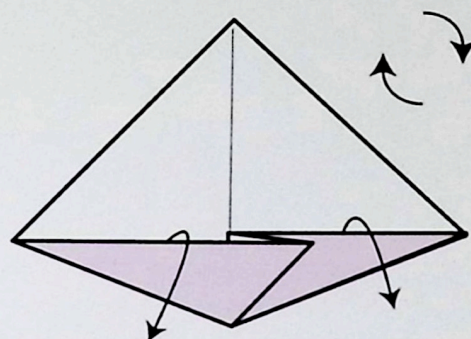


4 Make a rabbit-ear fold. As you pinch the bottom corner in half, refold on the existing creases, bringing the lower edges upward to the horizontal centerline.

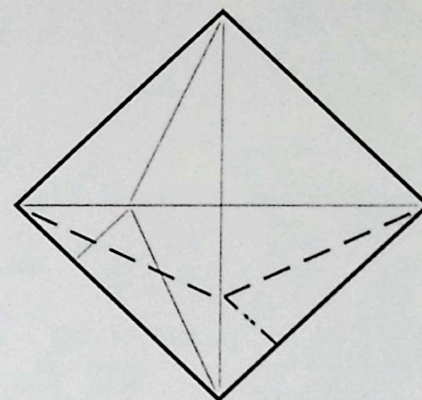




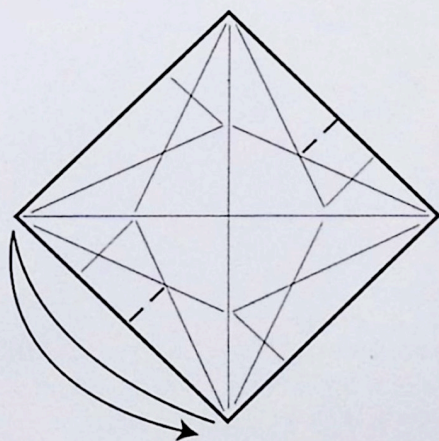
5 Push the point (the rabbit ear) to the right and flatten.



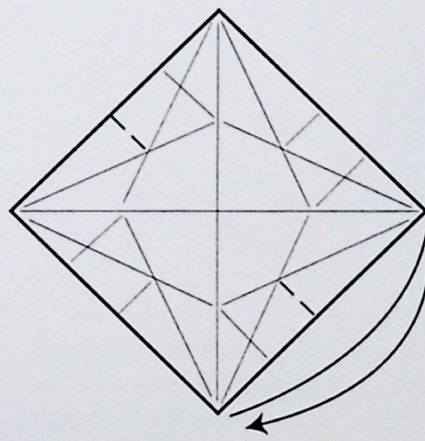
6 The completed rabbit ear. Unfold the paper and rotate 90°.



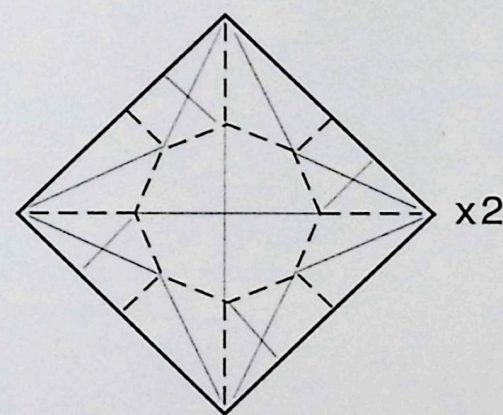
7 Repeat steps 2 to 6 on the new bottom corner and then the other two corners. Always flatten the rabbit ear to the right.



8 Look for the octagon inscribed within the square. Fold the square in half, edge to edge, creasing only in the sections outside the octagon. Unfold.

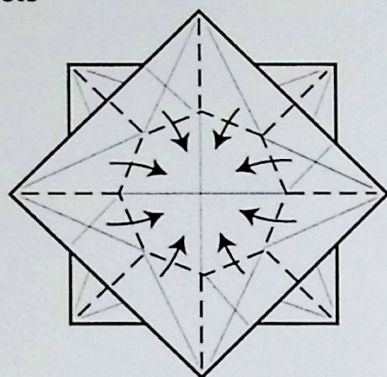


9 Repeat in the other direction.

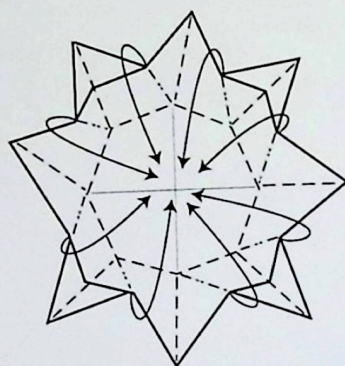


10 Reinforce the valley creases shown — the inner octagon and the creases that radiate from the octagon's corners. The paper should start to shape into a shallow bowl form. Repeat steps 1 to 10 on the second square.

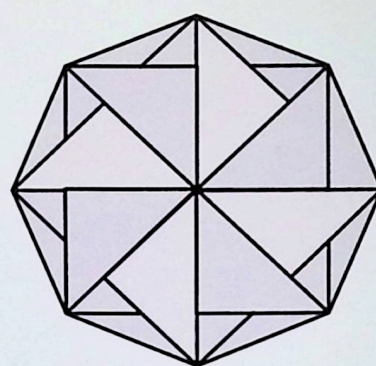
Tatos and Paper Pockets



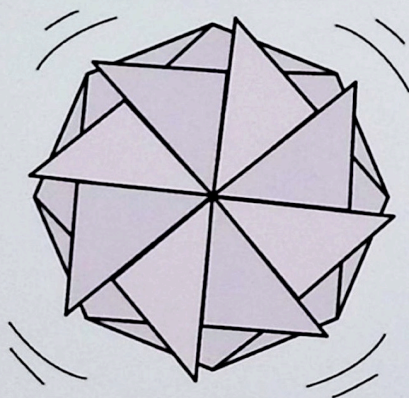
- 11** Lay the second square over the first as shown. Pinch the outer points in half, then push them inward and down toward the center of the octagon.



- 12** Step 11 in progress. When all of the points are fully pinched in half, begin flattening each in a counterclockwise direction.

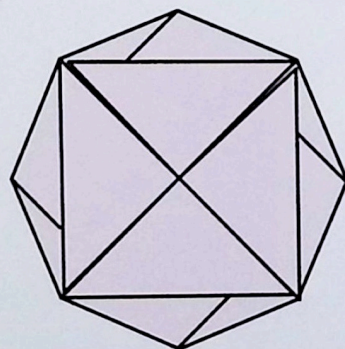


- 13** The finished Pinwheel Tato. Open it, place a special wish or a surprise inside, then collapse it to close.

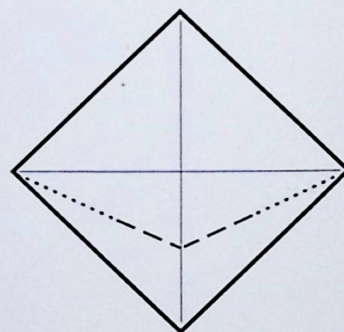


Variations:

To make a spinning top, make the Pinwheel Tato from two small squares $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. (9 cm) or smaller. Let the pinwheel points stand up a little. Place the model on a flat, smooth surface and blow gently over the center of it. If the model doesn't spin well, go back to step 1 and sharpen the diagonal folds.



You can also make a spinning top by collapsing a single sheet folded as for steps 1 to 10. Try adding folds to the loose flaps to form decorative designs.



If you are an experienced folder, you can make steps 2 and 3 partial creases, sharpening only the sections shown. This will eliminate extra creases on the finished model. Repeat on all four corners.

Origin: The single-sheet version of this model is included in Isao Honda's 1964 book, *Noshi: Classic Origami in Japan*. Honda explains that this octagonal case is thought to represent *Yata no Kagami*, the Sacred Mirror, one of three sacred Imperial treasures. *Yata no Kagami* is a symbol of the supreme Shinto deity, the Sun Goddess Amaterasu Omikami, who blesses all with supreme light.

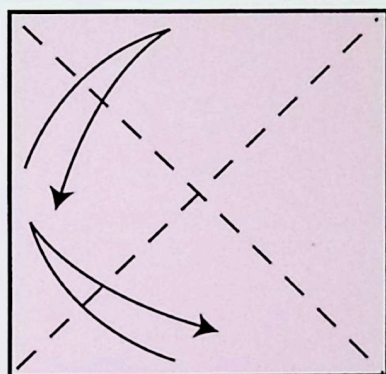
Flower Tato

Level: Challenging.

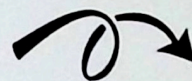
Paper: One square, any size. Both sides of the paper will show on the finished tato.

Creator: Yoshihide Momotani (Japan).

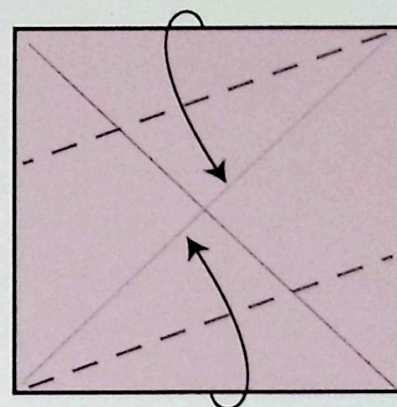
Blossom Version



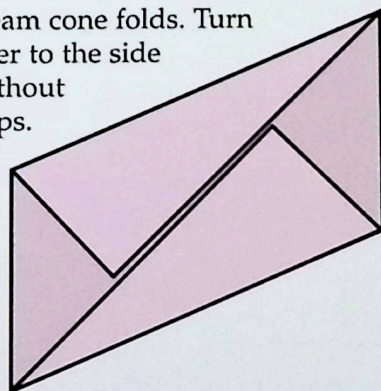
1 Inner-color side up, fold and unfold along both diagonals. Turn over to the outer-color side.



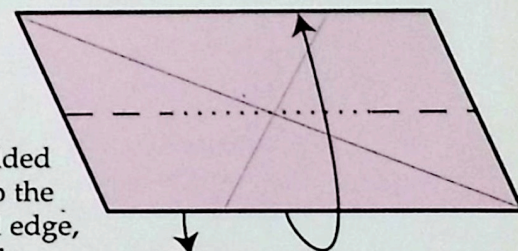
2 Fold the lower edge inward to the diagonal crease. Fold the top edge to the same diagonal.



3 You now have two half ice cream cone folds. Turn over to the side without flaps.



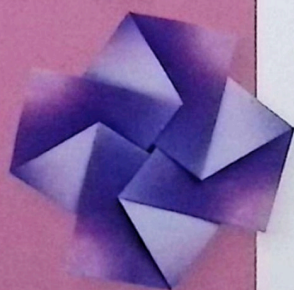
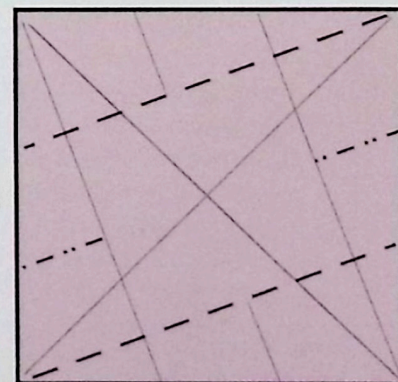
4 Bring the bottom folded edge up to the top folded edge, allowing the corner from the rear flap to flip down. Crease sharply at the outer sections of the new fold line (see drawing 5).



5 After creasing sharply where shown, unfold the paper, outer-color side up, and reposition the paper with the new creases slanting from bottom to top.

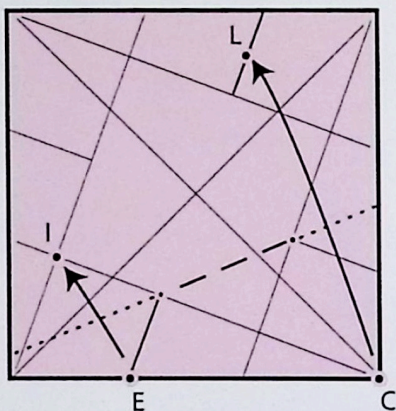


6 Repeat steps 2 to 4 with the new top and bottom edges.

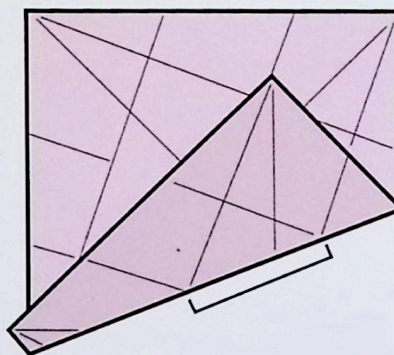


Tatos and Paper Pockets

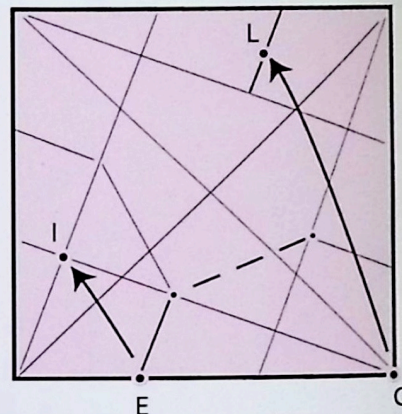
- 7** Open the paper to the inner-color side. Notice the slanted partial folds at the top and bottom would connect through the center of the square, if the creases were extended. Fold endpoint E to intersection I, and corner C to creaseline L. Crease sharply between the two inner intersection points indicated in the drawing.



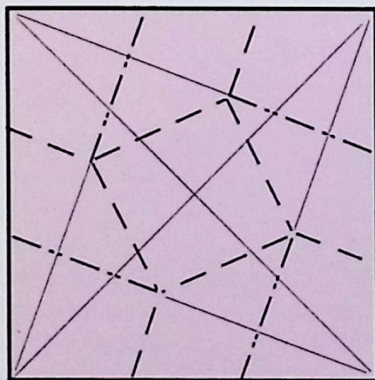
- 8** Make a sharp partial fold where shown. Unfold back to a square and rotate the paper by 90°.



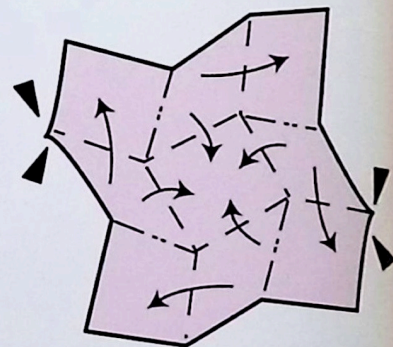
- 9** Repeat steps 7 and 8 with the new bottom edge and then the other two edges.



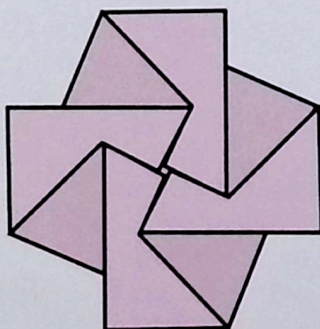
- 10** The creases just made inscribe an inner square. Reinforce the inner-square creases and the creases shown that extend from the corners of that square, forming an angular bowl shape.



- 11** As you pinch two opposite sides where shown, twist your left hand away from you and your right hand toward you, collapsing the paper in a counter-clockwise direction, into the flat Flower Tato.

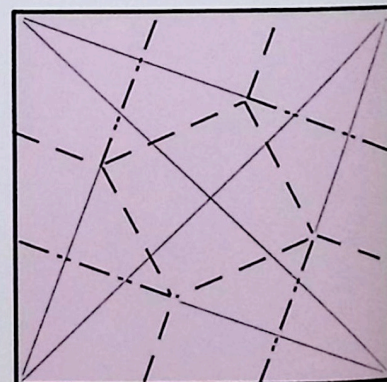


- 12** The finished Flower Tato — Blossom Version. Gently pulling two opposite petals apart will open the tato so you can insert a message or folded treat.



Folding Tip:

After you have folded the model several times, you can avoid extra creases in the model by creasing sharply only where shown.



Flower Tato

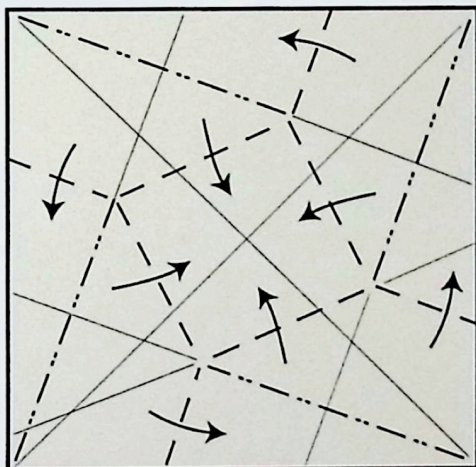
Level: Challenging.

Paper: A square, any size. Both sides of the paper will show on the finished tato.

Creator: Yoshihide Momotani (Japan).

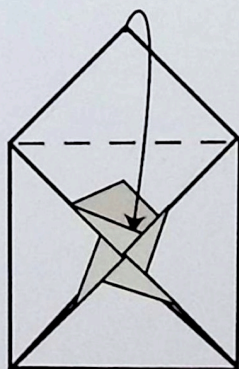
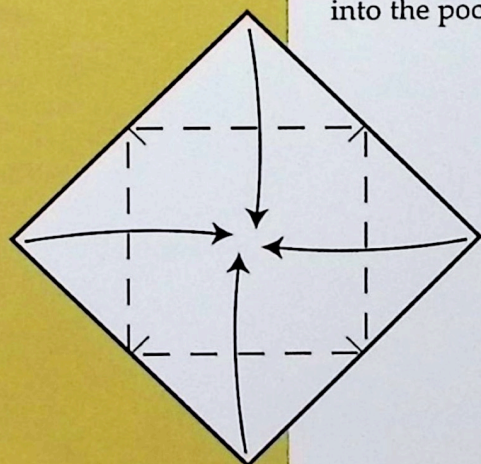
Origin: Yoshihide Momotani created these two Flower Tato versions by modifying a twist-fold wrapping from the classic Japanese tradition. They appear in his 1993 book *Wrapping Origami*.

From the same crease pattern as the blossom version, Yoshihide Momotani has created a different "star" design. As you spread the petals of these magical flower forms, the base will twist to reveal a hidden message.



Variations: Envelope Closure

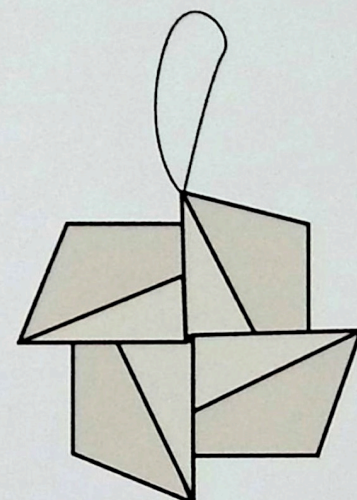
Fold four corners of a large square to the center and insert the inner corners into the pockets behind the inner star.



Star Version

1 Open the Flower Tato — Blossom Version. Reinforce the creases shown. Collapse in a counterclockwise direction for the . . .

2 . . . Flower Tato — Star Version. This form can be used in a variety of ways, such as an ornament or gift tag. Attach a thread to hang it from.



Spinning Top

To make a spinning top, fold the star version from a small square, 3 in. (7.5 cm) or less, of crisp paper. Extend the creases from the blossom version, steps 4 and 5, through the center of the inner square to create a spinning point at the center of the model's base. Crease very sharply and refold into the star version. Place the model on a flat, smooth surface and blow gently from above to spin the top. Usually, the smaller the paper, the better the spin.

Folded Cards

A folded card combines a card fold (see the Greeting Cards chapter) with an origami decoration. They are either folded from the same sheet of paper or from multiple sheets joined like a modular.

These cards are great for all sorts of occasions — notes to say thank you, get well, come to a party, save the date — or just to keep in touch.

Look for beautiful papers that will complement the folded design. You might like to produce a set of matching envelopes to make a handsome stationery set for yourself or to give as a gift.





Pinwheel Card

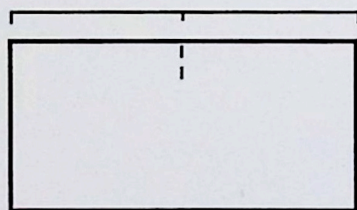
Level: Simple.

Paper: Two different-colored rectangles, each in the proportions of 1:2. A rectangle measuring 4 x 8 in. (10 x 20 cm) is a good size. For an insert card, cut a square smaller than one-half of one of the rectangles.

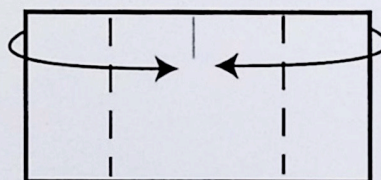
Creators: Kathe Sorg and Gay Merrill Gross (USA).

It's a card, an envelope, an ornament, a frame and even a spinner!
This simple design offers many creative variations.

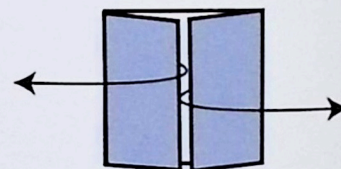
The card begins as a simple, traditional envelope:



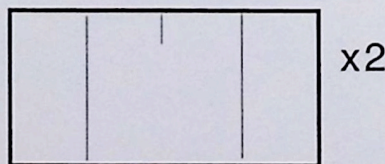
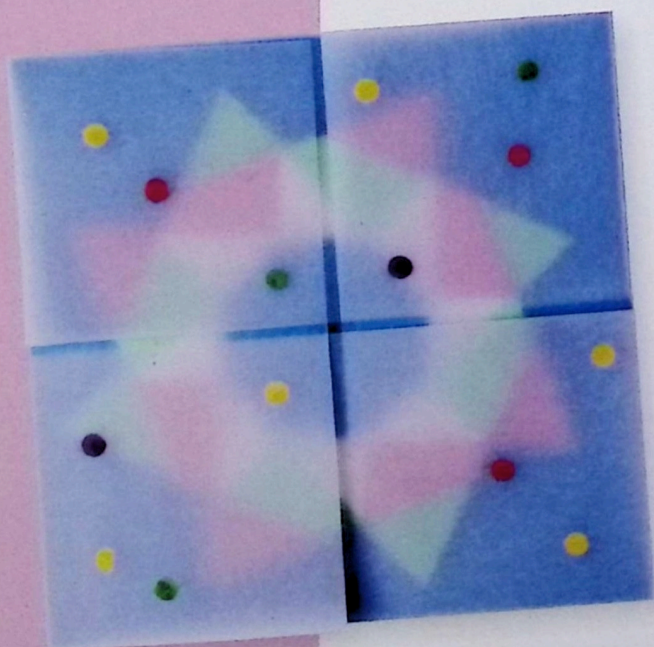
1 Pinch the midpoint of one long edge.



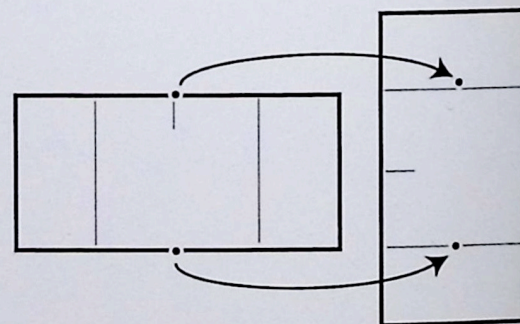
2 White side up, fold the short sides to the center, leaving a slight gap.



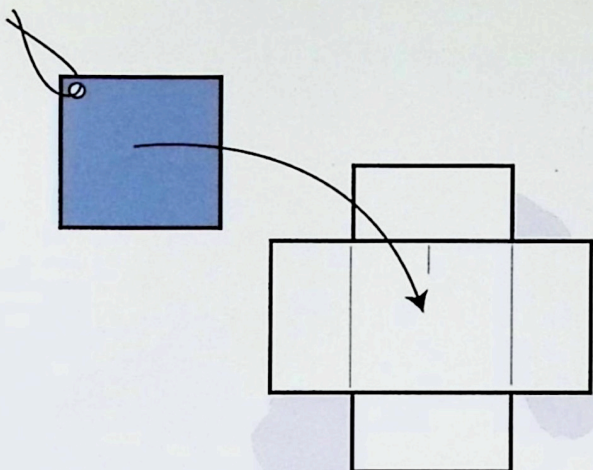
3 Unfold the doors.



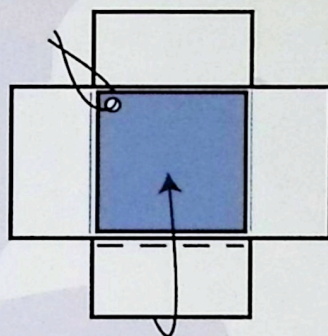
4 Repeat steps 1 to 3 on the second rectangle.



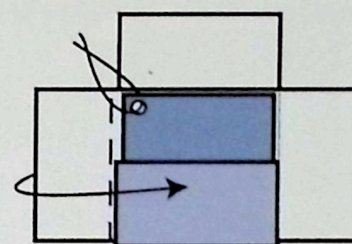
5 Orient the rectangles, one wide, one tall, and center one over the other, forming a cross.



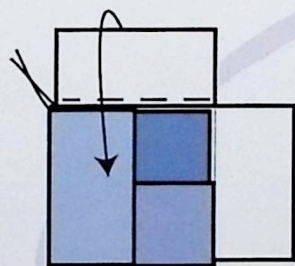
6 Place the insert card in the center. If you want the card to hang, punch a hole in the corner of the insert card and thread a thin, decorative cord through it. Tie the ends in a knot.



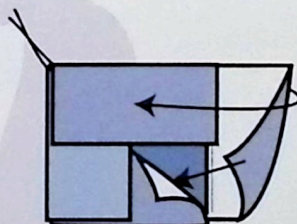
7 Fold up the bottom flap.



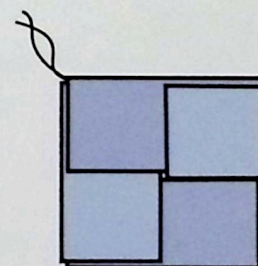
8 Fold in the left flap.



9 Fold down the top flap.



10 As you fold in the right flap, partially lift up the bottom flap and roll in the bottom right corner, completing a box-top weave.

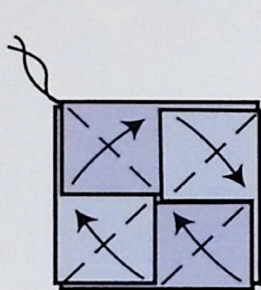


11 This is the envelope.

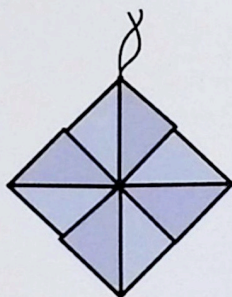
Folded Cards

Variations: Ornament

Use two rectangles of duo paper (a different color on each side).

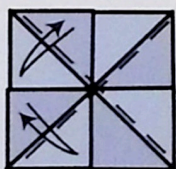


- 1 Fold the envelope, then fold each loose flap diagonally in half, revealing the inner color.

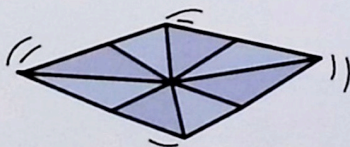


- 2 The finished Pinwheel Card serves as both a decorative ornament and a wrapper for a message written on an inner insert card.

Spinner



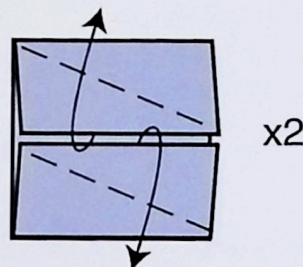
- 1 To make a simple Spinner, make the model from two small rectangles, such as $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. (4×7.5 cm). Omit the insert card and cord, and fold the finished model diagonally in half in both directions, creasing very sharply to create a pivot point on the bottom on which the model will spin.



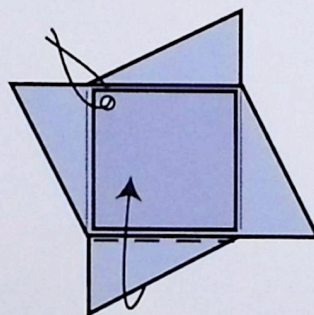
- 2 Place the model on a flat, smooth surface. Flick two opposite corners and the model will spin!

Hanging Frame

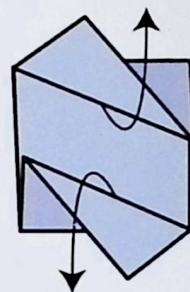
Follow steps 1 and 2 for the envelope. Orient the paper as shown.



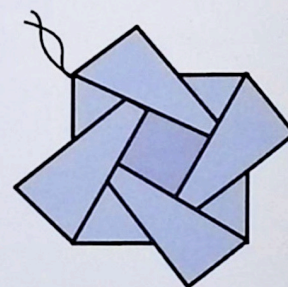
- 1 Fold the flaps diagonally, from corner to corner, as shown.



- 3 Follow steps 5 to 10 for the envelope. For the insert card, use paper of a contrasting color or a photo.



- 2 Unfold the door flaps on each rectangle.



- 4 The Hanging Frame can show off a photo or a greeting. You can create your own variations by adding pleats and other folds to these basic forms.

Leaf Notecard

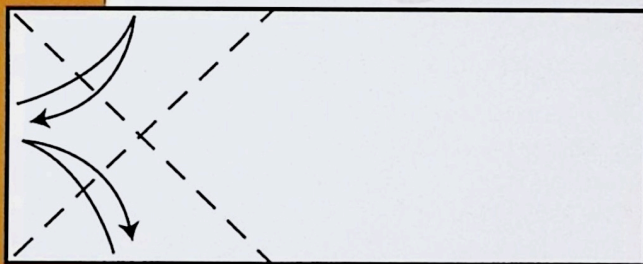
Level: Challenging.

Paper: A rectangle in the approximate proportions of 2.5:1. A rectangle of 24-lb (90 g/m²) bond paper or stationery 4 x 10 in. (10 x 25 cm) would be ideal.

Creator: Unknown.

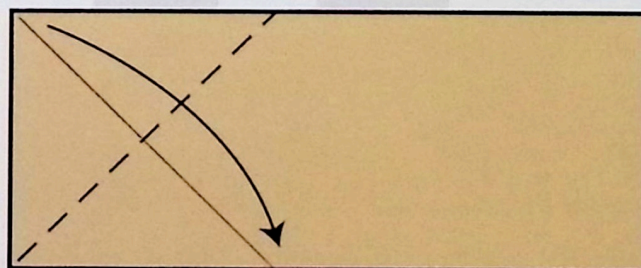
Origin: German folder Elke Henke received a version of this design from a friend in Korea. She believes it is a traditional design.

Thank-you notes, invitations and get well cards will be all the more appreciated when folded into this lovely leaf design. This model involves narrow pleating, so accurate folding and sharp creases will produce the best result.

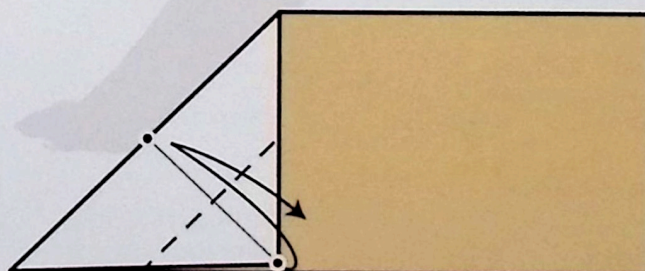


1 White side up, valley-fold an X crease pattern at the left end. Then flip over, top to bottom.

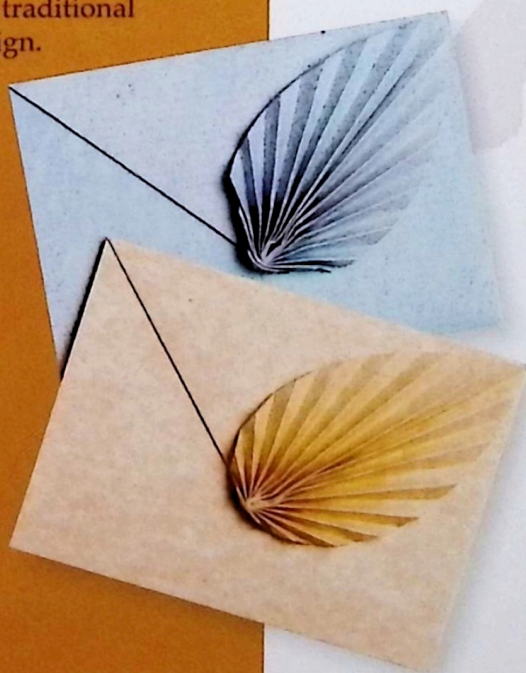
2 Leaf color side up, refold the X, changing the creases to valley on this side.



3 Fold the top left corner down to the bottom, refolding on the existing crease.

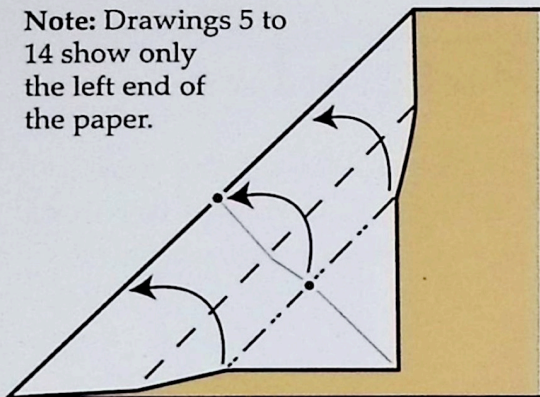


4 Fold the loose corner to the midpoint of the folded edge, crease sharply and unfold.

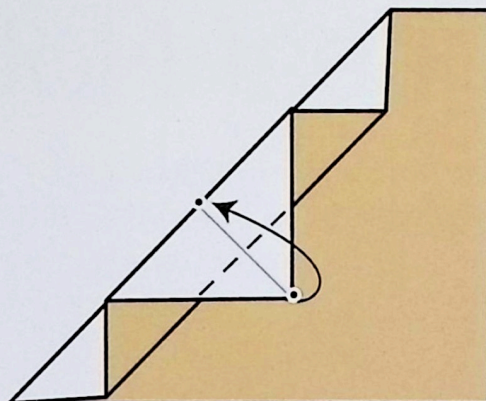


Folded Cards

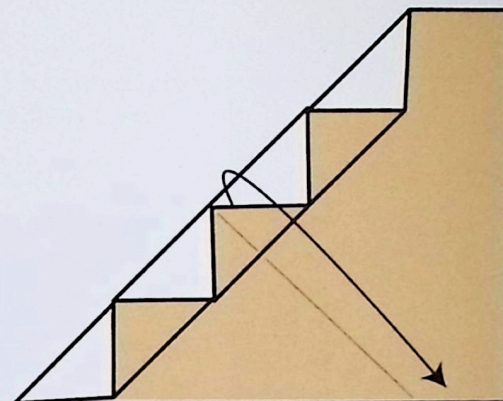
Note: Drawings 5 to 14 show only the left end of the paper.



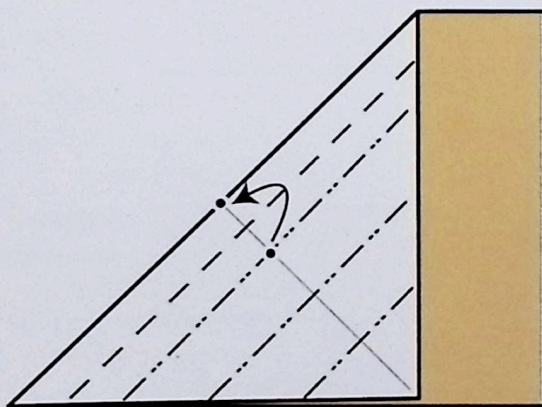
- 5 Change the valley crease just made to a mountain fold; pinch it upward into a mountain peak and place the mountain fold on the long folded edge, creating a valley fold midway between the two. Crease sharply.



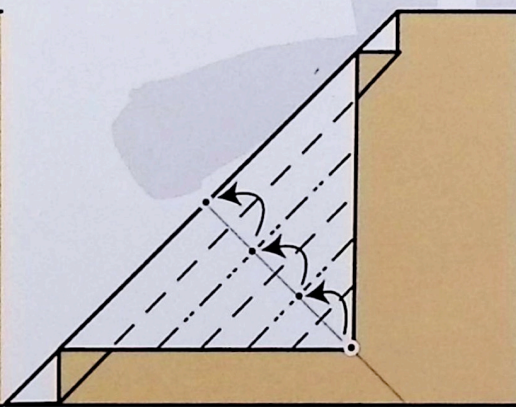
- 6 Fold the bottom corner to the midpoint of the folded edge, creasing sharply.



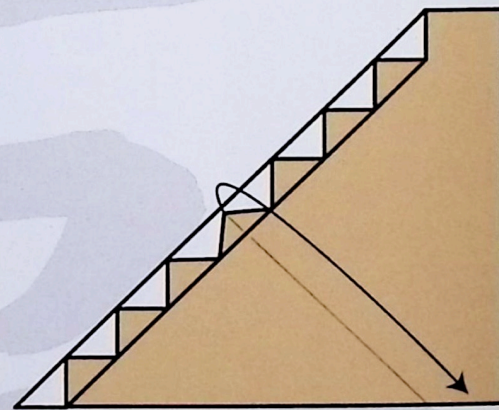
- 7 Unfold the pleats to reveal the triangular section folded into quarters.



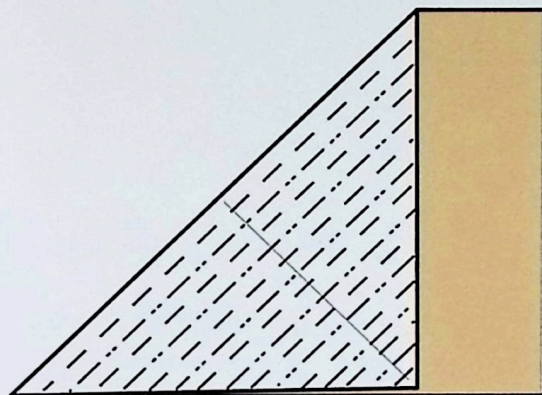
- 8 Change all of the quarter-creases to mountain creases. Then pinch up the longest mountain crease, forming a peak, and raise it to lie on the long folded edge, creating a valley fold midway between the two.



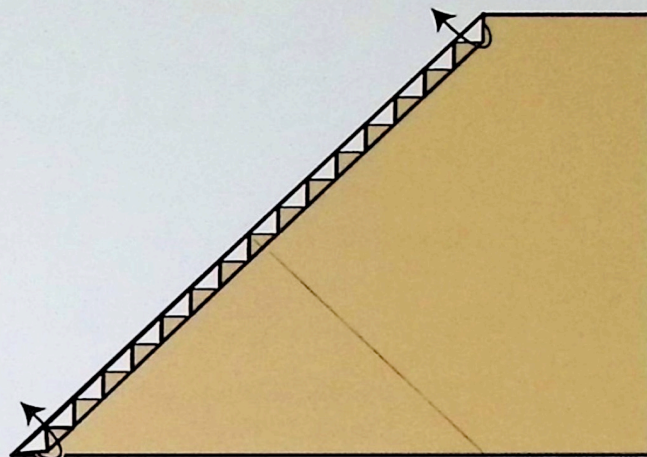
- 9 Repeat step 8, putting a valley fold in the middle of each quarter-section.



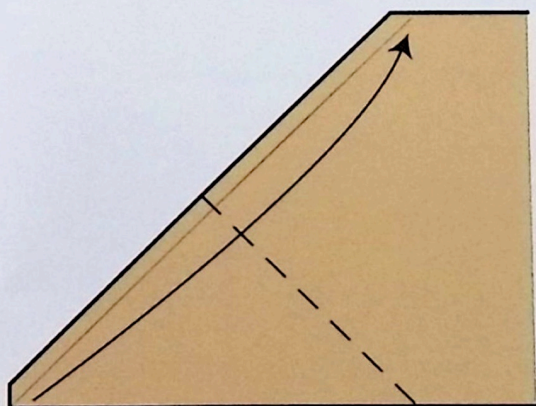
- 10 Unfold the pleats to reveal the triangular section divided into eighths.



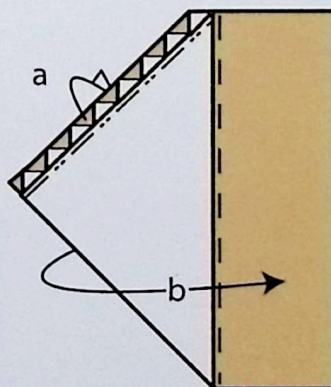
- 11 Change all of the eighth-creases to mountain creases. (Some already are mountain creases.) Pinch together each pair of adjacent mountain folds, creating a valley midway between the two. This will divide the triangular section into sixteenths, forming a narrow band of accordion pleats.



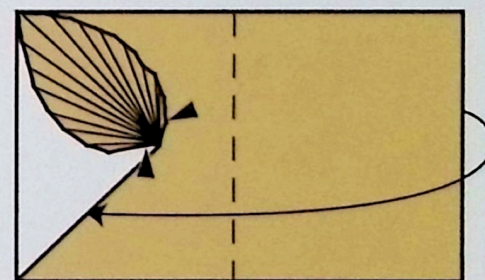
- 12 Grasp the entire band of pleats and swing it upward, unfolding the longest fold (from the original X). The pleats will now be at the rear.



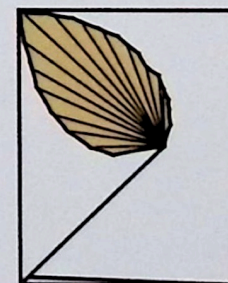
- 13 Fold up on the existing slanted crease.



- 14 a) Swing the pleats to the rear.
b) Fold forward along the vertical cut edge, revealing the leaf.



- 15 Firmly pinch the base of the leaf to secure the folds in place. Tuck the right edge under the leaf design and flatten at the right edge.



- 16 The Leaf Notecard can be paired with the Rectangular Envelope (see page 36). Fold a set of stationery for a lovely gift.

Bird Card

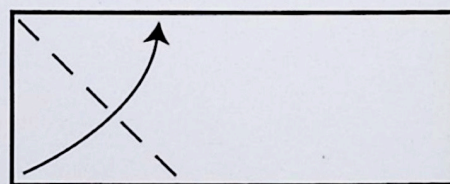
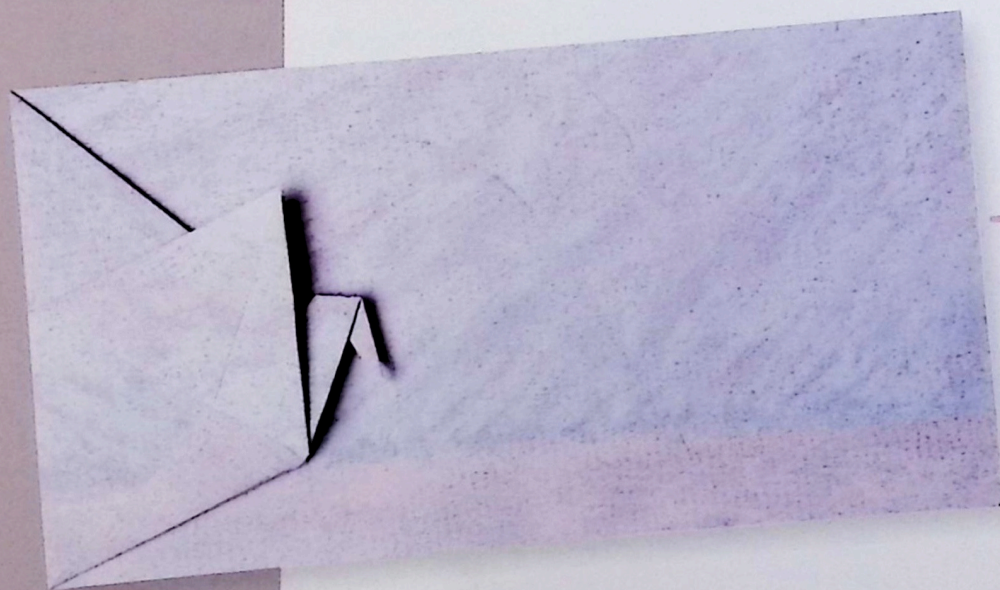
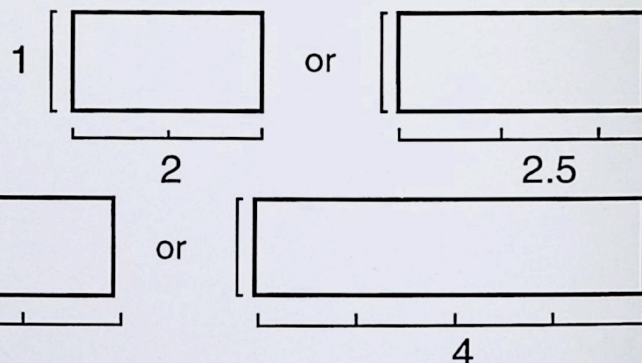
Level: Intermediate.

Paper: A rectangle of medium-weight paper (preferably colored on both sides). The length can be 2, 2½, 3 or 4 times the width. The height of the card will be the same as the height of the rectangle.

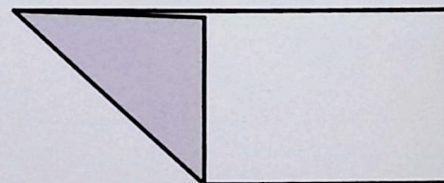
Creator: Didier Boursin (France).

This clever card is one of my favorite origami designs. It makes a unique, fairly quick card, from just one sheet of paper.

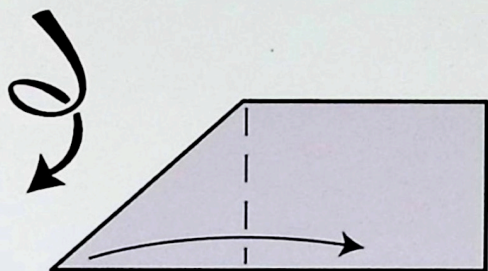
Suggested rectangle proportions



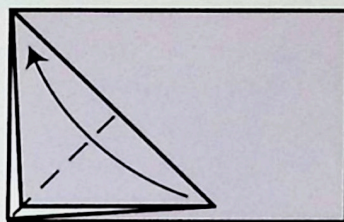
1 These diagrams show a rectangle in the proportions 1:2.5. White side up, fold the short left edge up to the top long edge, forming a triangular flap.



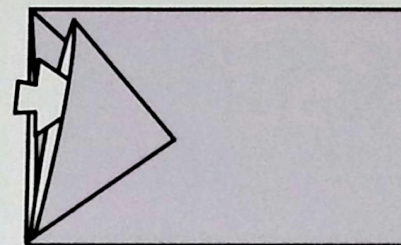
2 The paper now looks like the left half of a boat. Flip the paper over from top to bottom, capsizing the boat.



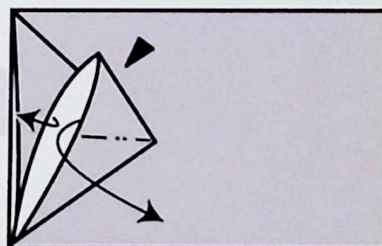
3 Fold the point to the right, bringing the triangular flap to the front.



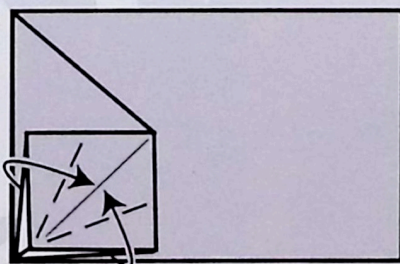
4 Fold the triangular flap in half.



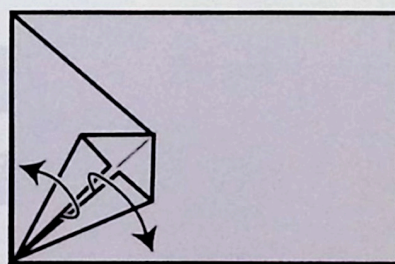
5 Separate the layers, opening the front pocket.



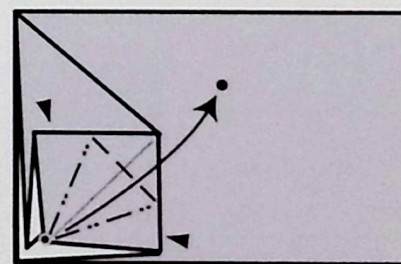
6 Press on the near folded edge, squashing the pocket into a small square.



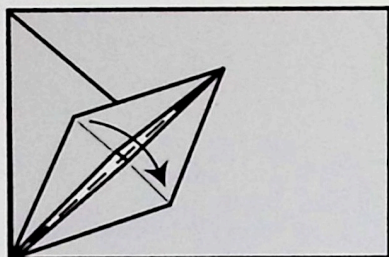
7 Fold the double cut edges of the small square to the diagonal creaseline, as for an ice cream cone fold. Crease very sharply.



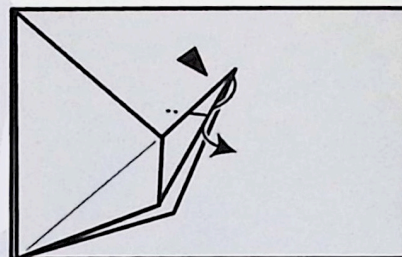
8 Unfold the cone creases.



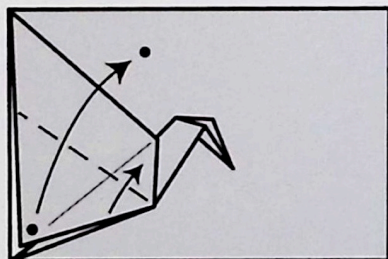
9 Lift the front layer only, creasing a valley fold that connects the two cone creases. Let the cut edges roll inward, forming a long diamond shape.



10 Fold the diamond in half, left to right.



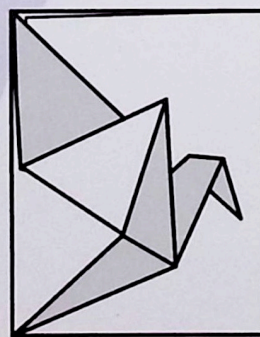
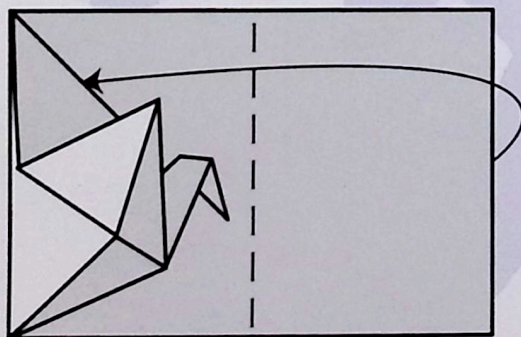
11 Inside-reverse-fold the narrow point to form the bird's head.



12 Lift the wing upward.



13 Write your message on the rear flap.



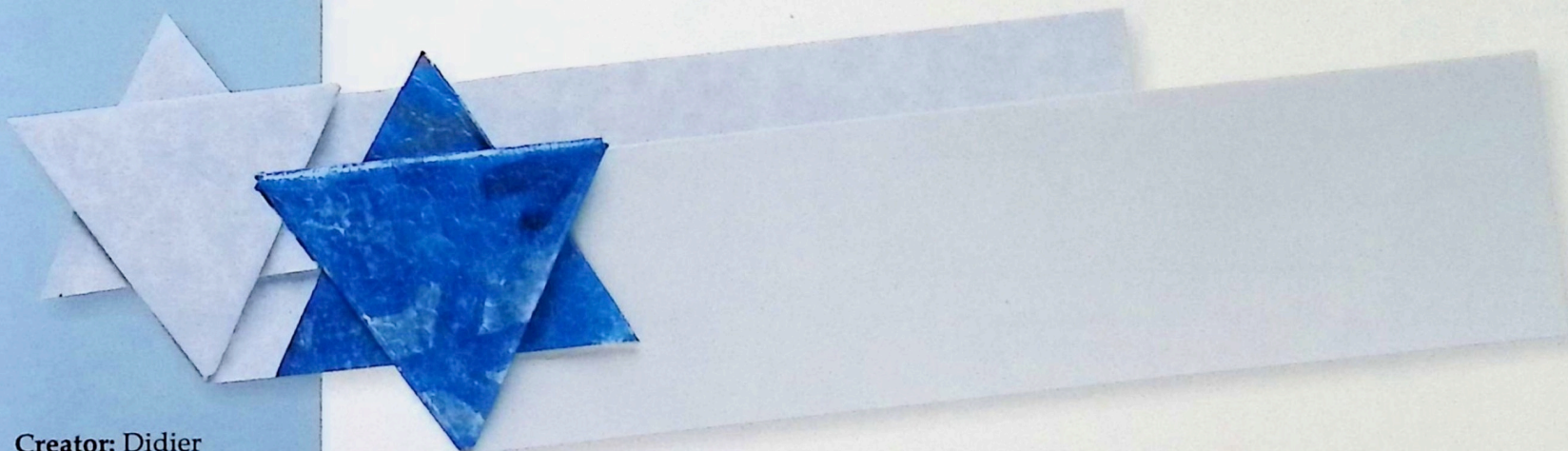
If the length of the starting rectangle was 2 to 4 times the width, you can fold the message flap in half and tuck it under the bird.

Star Card

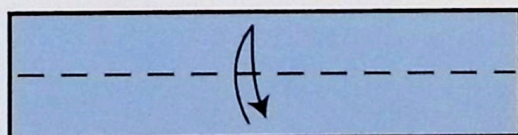
Level: Challenging.

Paper: A rectangle in the approximate proportions of 1:4, such as $2\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in. (6 x 28 cm) or 4 x 16 in. (10 x 40 cm).

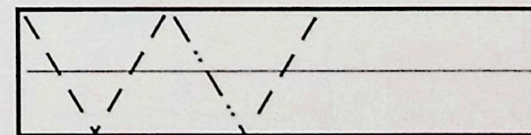
Creator Didier Boursin is the author of many lovely books on origami. This is my variation on his original design. The model can be used as a greeting card, a gift tag or a place card for a special event. Sharp, precise folds will produce the best result.



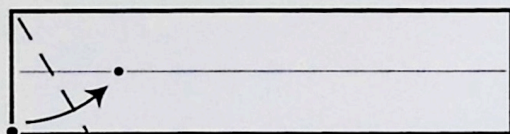
Creator: Didier Boursin (France) and Gay Merrill Gross (USA).



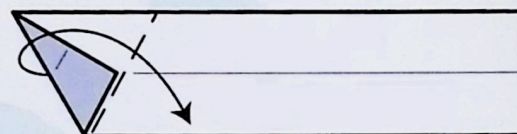
1 Colored side up, fold in half lengthwise. Crease sharply and unfold. Turn over.



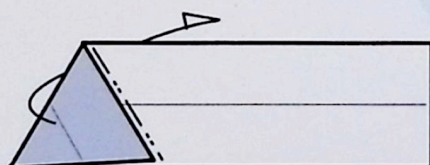
We will be making a series of equilateral triangles on the strip. The folding pattern is: valley, valley, mountain, valley. Steps 2 to 5 show how to do this.



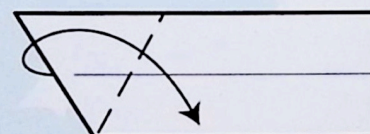
2 White side up, fold the bottom left corner to the center mountain crease, beginning the fold at the upper corner.



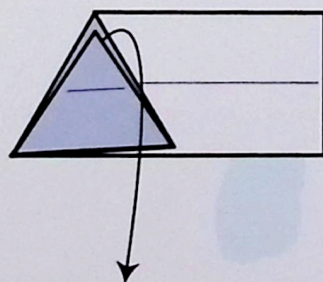
3 Fold the left folded edge to the bottom edge, forming a sharp corner at the bottom left.



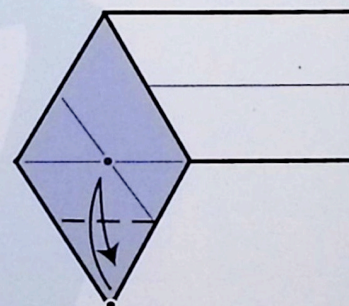
4 Mountain-fold the triangle to the rear, along its right edge.



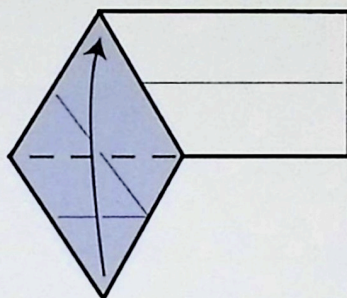
5 Fold the left slanted edge down to the bottom edge.



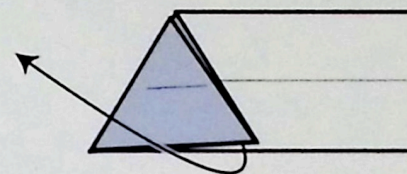
6 Bring the loose top point down, unfolding the triangle into a rhombus (a diamond shape).



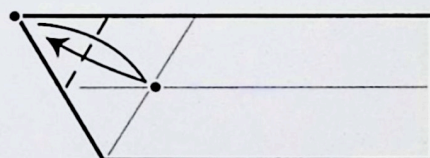
7 Fold the bottom corner to the center of the rhombus. Crease sharply and unfold.



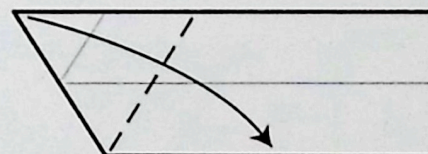
8 Fold the rhombus in half, restoring the triangle.



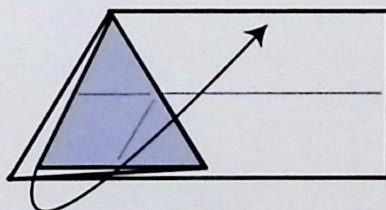
9 Flip the triangle to the upper left, unfolding the crease from step 5.



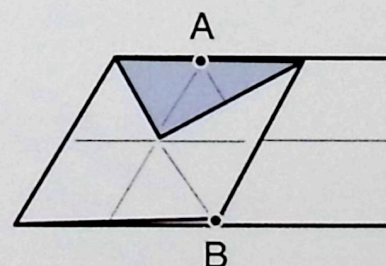
10 Fold the top left corner to the horizontal center crease. Crease sharply and unfold.



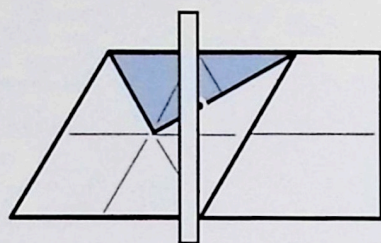
11 Refold on the longer slanted crease.



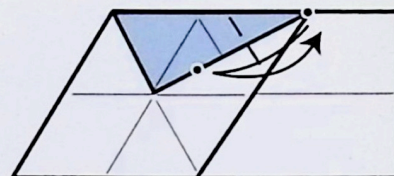
12 Lift the front, loose point at the bottom left, unfolding the large triangle, revealing another rhombus form.



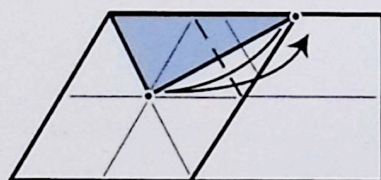
13 Take a straightedge and place it on the paper, connecting dots A and B.



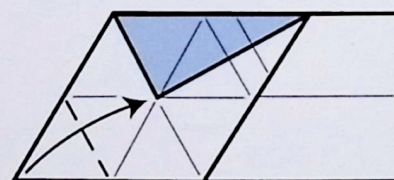
- 14 Use a pencil to mark a tiny dot where the straightedge intersects the cut edge. Remove the straightedge.



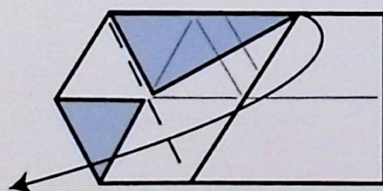
- 15 The dot you made marks the centerpoint of the large, upside-down equilateral triangle at the right. Fold the right-hand corner of the triangle to the pencil mark. Crease sharply and unfold.



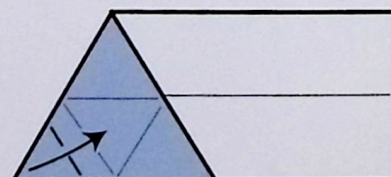
- 16 Fold the same top corner to the center of the rhombus. Crease sharply and unfold.



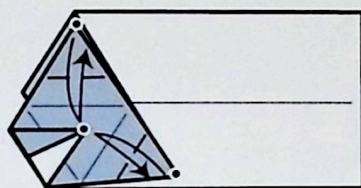
- 17 Fold the bottom left corner to the center of the rhombus. Crease firmly.



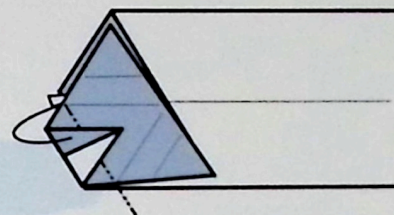
- 18 Re-lower the large triangular flap.



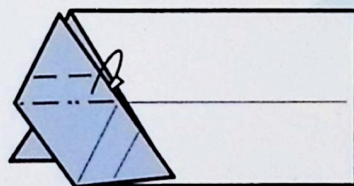
- 19 Fold the bottom left corner to the center of the triangle, changing the smaller slanted crease from mountain to valley.



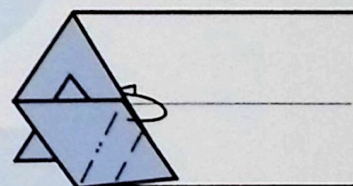
20 Fold the other two corners to the center of the large triangle. Be very accurate. Crease sharply and unfold.



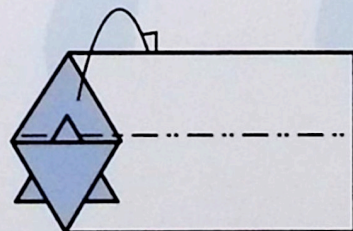
21 Make a flip-out fold by mountain-folding on the left slanted crease. The short folded edge will tuck inside because the point on the flap flips out to the side.



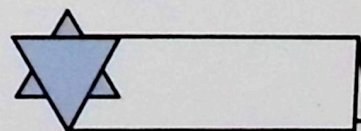
22 Use the existing horizontal mountain and valley creases to pleat-fold the top point to the interior, leaving the point protruding.



23 In a similar way, pleat-fold the bottom right point behind all layers. This completes the star.



24 Mountain-fold the upper half of the long strip behind the lower half.

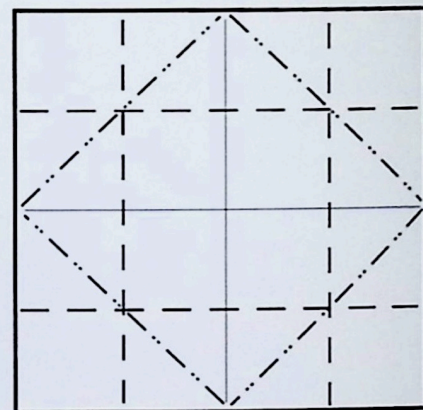


25 The completed Star Card.

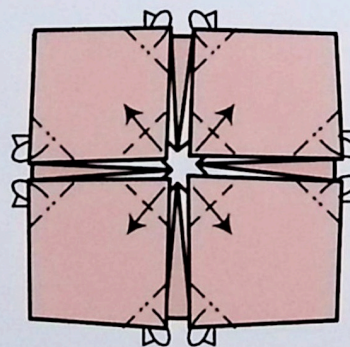
Flower Note

Susumu Nakajima's flower is one of the many design possibilities you can make from the Froebel Pattern Fold. We will use it as part of a decorative envelope for a note.

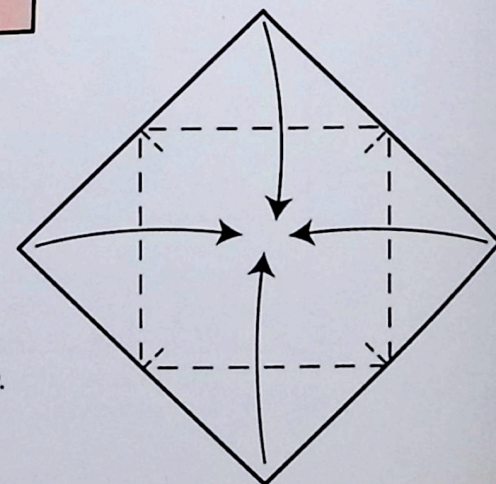
- 1 Make the flower by reversing all the color instructions on steps 1 to 10 of the Button Flower outer petals (page 99), to give a Froebel Pattern Fold that is colored on the outside.



- 2 Blunt the side corners of each little square with mountain folds. Blunt the inner corners with valley folds.



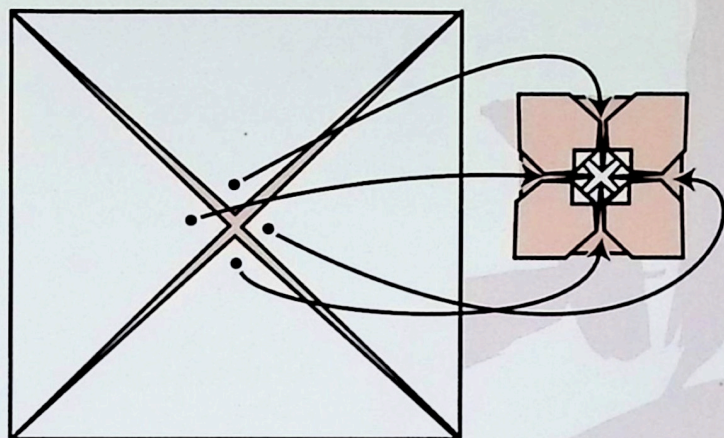
- 3 To make the envelope, pinch the midpoint of each edge on the larger square. Use these guide marks to fold all four outside corners to the center. This is a blintz fold.



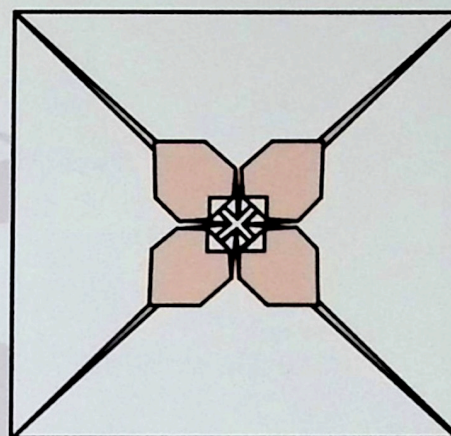
Level: Low Intermediate.

Paper: For the flower, use a 3-in (7.5 cm) square; duo paper or paper shaded at the corners is a good choice. For the envelope, use a square measuring 5–6 in. (13–15 cm). A square of 3½-in. (9 cm) memo cube paper can be used to write your message and then inserted in the envelope.

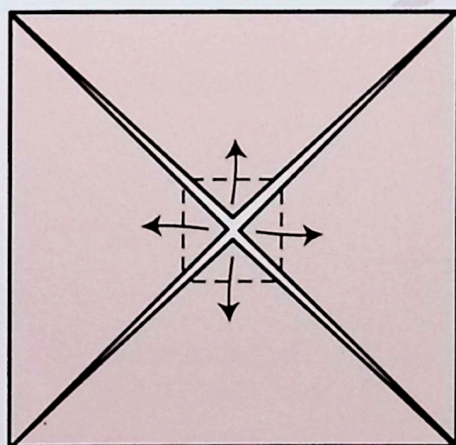
Creator: Susumu Nakajima (Japan).



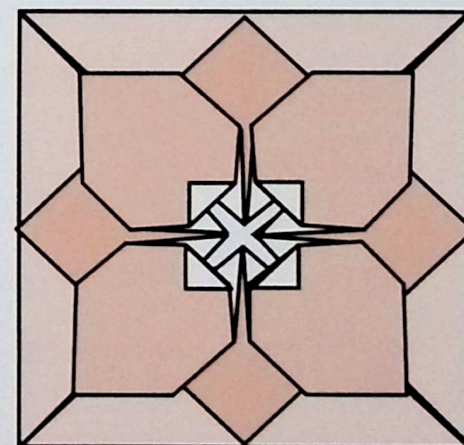
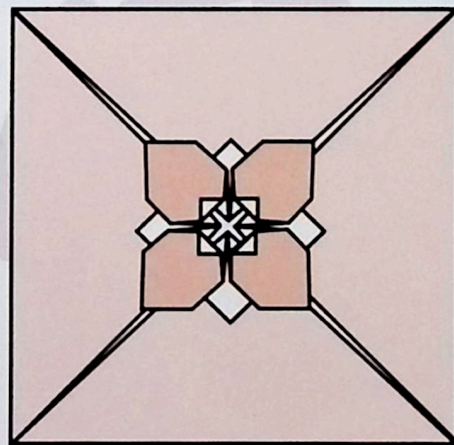
- 4 Insert your note (written on a memo cube square) under the envelope flaps. Insert each inner corner on the envelope into a pocket on the flower.



- 5 If the finished Flower Note is a little puffy, press it flat under some books. You may also leave a small gap when folding the envelope corners to the center at step 3.



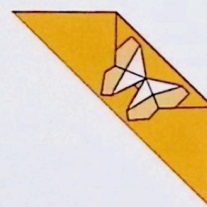
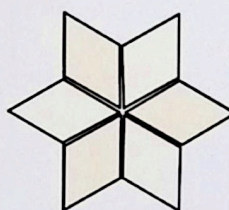
- 6 If you wish, you can blunt the envelope's inner corners to give the effect of a flower with more petals.



- 7 If you make the envelope from the same size square as the flower, for example 3 in. (7.5 cm), you have a decorative model you can use as a "tuck-in" to enclose in a card or letter.

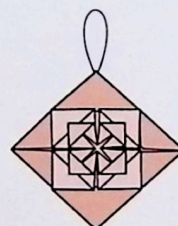
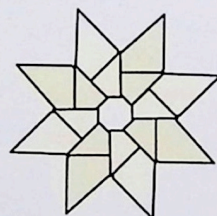
Picture Index

6-Point Star, 96



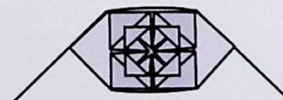
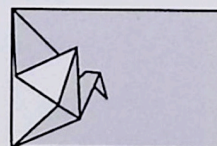
Butterfly Corner
Clip, 51

8-Point Star, 94



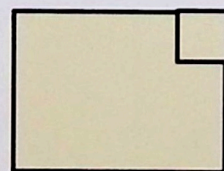
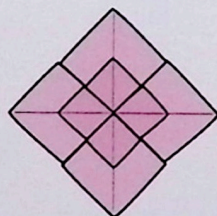
Button Flower
Ornament, 104

Bird Card, 130



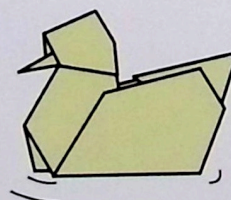
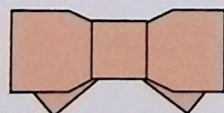
Button Flower, 99

Blossom, 54



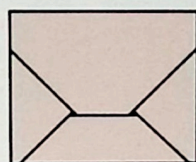
Corner Pocket
Letterfold, 40

Bow, 84

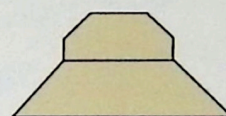


Duck, 67

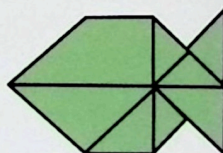
Easy Envelope, 34



Hat, 76



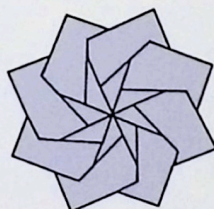
Fish Letterfold, 39



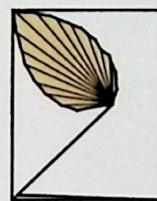
Layered Pocket, 108



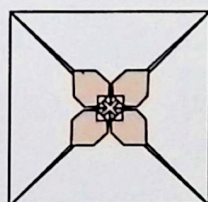
Florette, 91



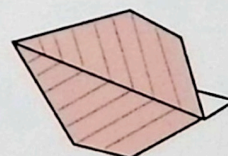
Leaf Notecard, 127



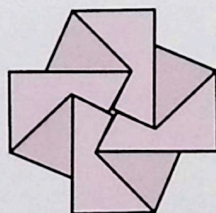
Flower Note, 138



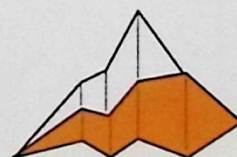
Leaf, 60



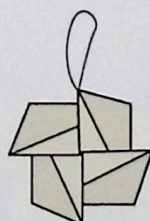
Flower Tato —
Blossom version, 119



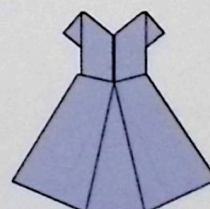
Mountain Landscape
Card Fold, 24



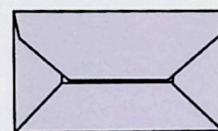
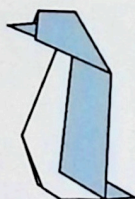
Flower Tato —
Star version, 121



Party Dress, 78

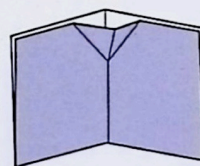
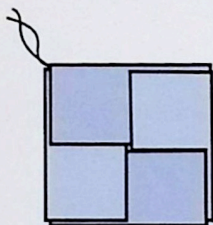


Penguin, 64



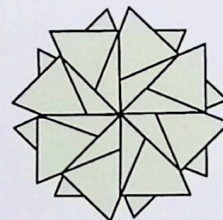
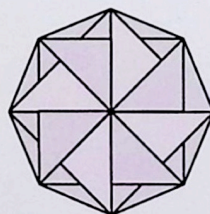
Rectangular
Envelope, 36

Pinwheel Card, 124



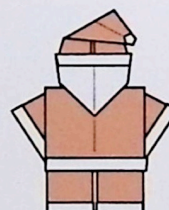
Reverse fold Pop-up
Card, 26

Pinwheel Tato and
Toy, 116



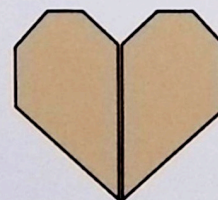
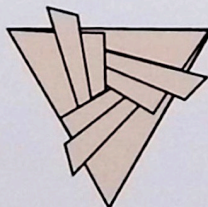
Rosette, 88

Pleated Pop-up Card,
28



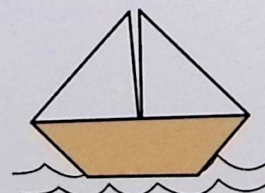
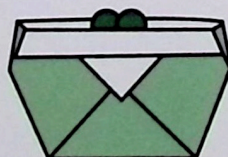
Santa, 73

Pleated Triangle, 114



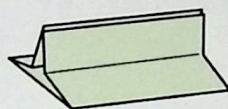
Simple Heart, 46

Purse, 70



Simple Sailboat, 44

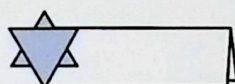
Standing Pocket, 112



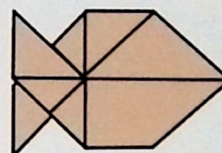
Tulip, 48



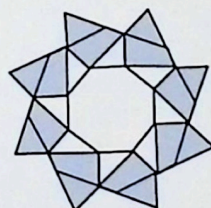
Star Card, 133



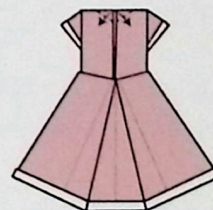
Twist Fish, 62



Star Wreath, 92



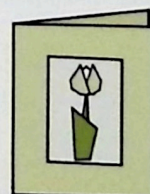
Two-tone Dress, 82



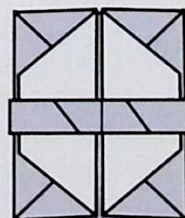
Stem with Leaves, 58



X-cut Card with Frame, 30



Surprise Package, 109



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New York, NY 10024
USA
www.origami-usa.org

Origami Society of Toronto
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www.origamitoronto.org

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As a child, my mother, father and grandmother were the recipients of my origami greetings. They were the original inspiration for my early efforts at pairing paperfolding with cardmaking.

Through my association with OrigamiUSA I have met many creative and generous friends who have all added to the crafting of this book. I would like to thank all of the creators who gave their permission to include their original designs in this collection.

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The origami designs in this book are intended for personal use. Commercial use of any origami model in print or other media, requires the permission of the individual creators. For further information contact the author at gay@origami-usa.org.

Fully illustrated with step-by-step instructions, *Minigami* is packed with a huge range of paperfolding designs that can be used as home accents, display pieces, greeting cards, invitations, gift tags, decorations and more.

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GAY MERRILL GROSS is an expert in origami and napkinfolding. She is a founding member of OrigamiUSA and has demonstrated the folding arts on television and video. She is the author of many books, including *Origami: The Art of Paperfolding*.



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