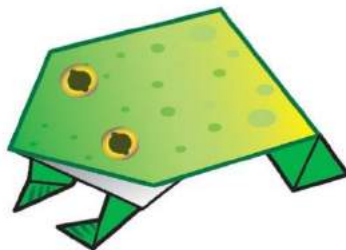


Positive Origami

A compilation of Traditional Origami Models
To Learn and Teach



Mobile Craft 4U
Community Interest Company

By Zulay Newell

May 2017

Introduction

Hello and welcome to the wonderful world of Positive Origami!

I remember doing Origami for the first time when I was a child when my brother and I learned how to make a jumping frog and created thousands of them. Sadly, in later years I lost touch with this beautiful art, however, after an admission into hospital suffering Bipolar disorder, I managed to reignite my passion and Origami has played an important role in my recovery.

I have been learning, exploring and teaching other crafts since I left hospital in 2010 but Origami still remains my favourite papercraft! Sharing my passion for Origami has been a very rewarding experience and that is the reason I have compiled these traditional Origami models here.

I hope you will find the experience of learning Origami enjoyable as I do. Bear in mind that you will need to be patient and persevere. It takes time to get familiar with the Origami symbols but once you have learnt them you will be able to read any diagrams and fold any model.

I hope you will feel inspired to both create and pass on your new skills.

Good luck and all the best,

Zulay Newell

Mobile Craft 4U



The Origami symbols and terms are from Marcella Brina who is a talented Origami artist and kindly gave me the permission to use them here. The diagrams of the traditional models were done by David Petty who unfortunately died in December 2011. David made huge contributions to the world of Origami and his former colleague and friend Nick Robinson gave me the permission to use his traditional Origami diagrams here. You are free to reproduce this booklet for educational purposes only – all commercial reproduction is prohibited. Zulay Newell, May 2017.



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About Origami

What is Origami?

Simply, Origami is the art of paper folding without cutting or gluing. Origami is the Japanese name deriving from two words “ori” meaning to fold and “kami” meaning paper.

Brief History

The art of Origami arose in Japan in the 7th century. But its roots lie in Ancient China, where the paper was invented about 2000 years ago. Modern origami owes a great deal to the efforts of Yoshizawa, Akira. Master Yoshizawa published books with completely new models starting in the early 1950's. He, together with American Sam Randlett developed the standard set of origami diagram symbols that is still used today.

Origami paper

Almost any laminar (flat) material can be used for folding; the only requirement is that it should hold a crease. (Normal copy paper with weights of 70–90 g/m² can be used for all the origami models that you will find in here).

Origami Health benefits

Origami provides both mental and physical stimulation. Origami helps develop hand-eye coordination, fine motor skills and mental concentration. Use of the hands directly stimulates areas of the brain. Many find the folding of paper, a form of relaxation and most recently it has been associated with the practice of Mindfulness. Also, it teaches patience, hand coordination and exactness.

Origami is for:

Anyone who likes to be surprised and loves a challenge; for those who love beauty and want to study something new and for those seeking a hobby for joy and fulfilment.

About the Crane and Sadako


The Crane is a symbol of peace and friendship. Japanese legend says that anyone who folds 1,000 origami cranes will be granted a special wish.

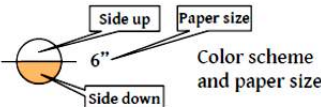
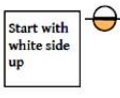
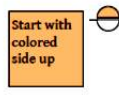

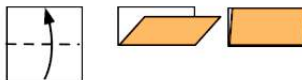

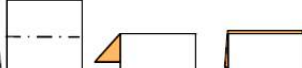



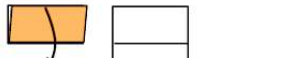










Sadako Sasaki was a Japanese girl who was only two years old when an American atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. She became one of the most widely known *hibakusha* — a Japanese term meaning “bomb-affected person”. She is remembered through the story of the one thousand origami cranes. Sadako fell short of her goal of folding 1,000 cranes, having folded only 644 before her death, her friends completed the 1,000 and buried them all with her.



Origami symbols and terms

Diagrammed by Marcela Brina
<http://www.artisbellus.com/>



	<p>Indicates which side of the paper should be up when starting a model and the recommended paper size.</p>	 
	<p>Fold the paper toward you, forming a "valley".</p>	
	<p>Fold the paper backwards, forming a "mountain".</p>	
	<p>Indicate a previous crease than can be used as a reference.</p>	
	<p>Fold as indicated and then unfold.</p>	
	<p>Fold as indicated and then unfold.</p>	
	<p>Cut where indicated</p>	
	<p>Turn the paper over. The orientation of the arrow indicates the direction.</p>	
	<p>Rotate the paper. The orientation of the arrow indicates the direction. The number indicates the angle.</p>	
	<p>Indicate that the next steps will show the model enlarged.</p>	



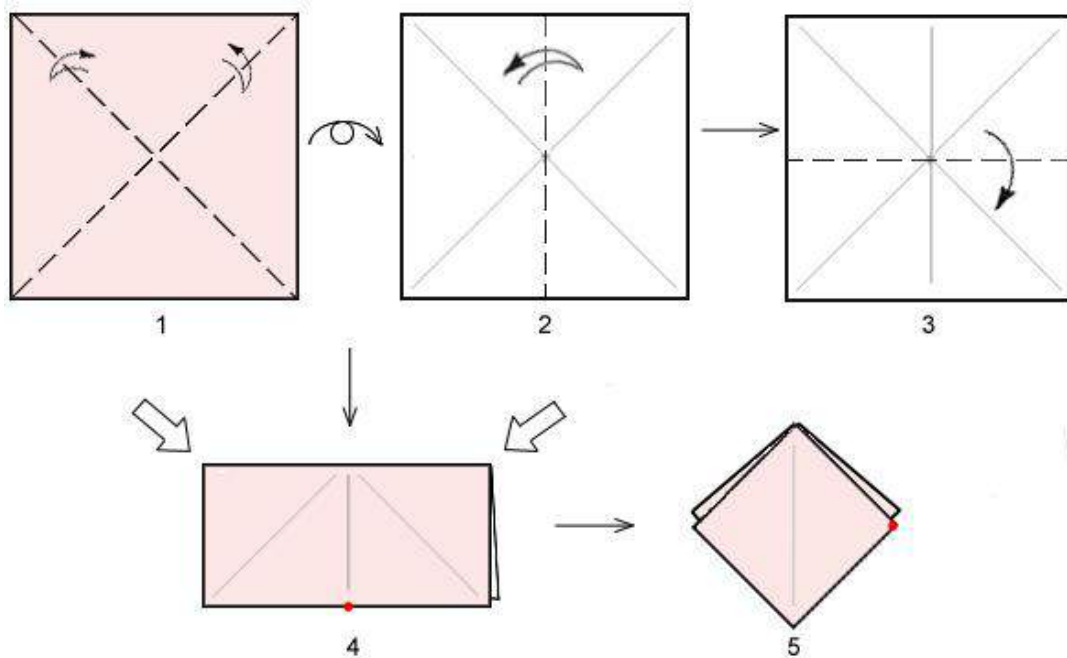
	Reduced view	Indicate that the next steps will show the model reduced.	
	Partial zoom area	Indicate zoom area. It will be combined with enlarged view or reduced view arrows to indicate zoom in or out.	
	Repeat	Repeat the folds shown in the step in a different corner, edge or flap.	
	Push	Apply pressure where indicated. This symbol will usually be combined with another ones to explain a complex movement.	
	Petal fold	Lift only the upper layer while pushing on the folded edges. Then flatten the model	



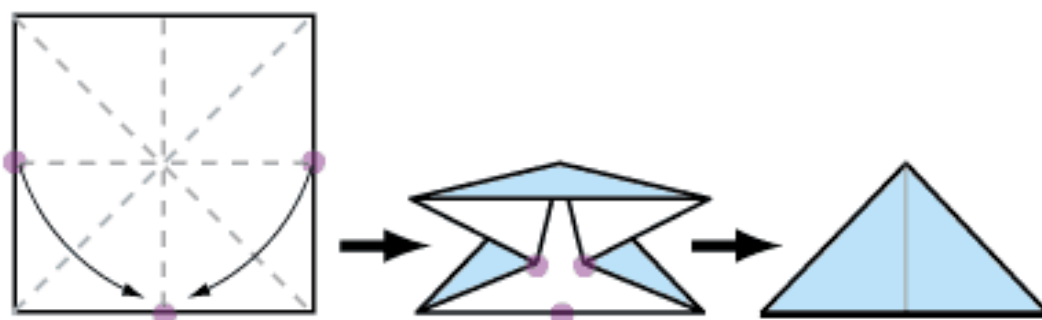
Origami Bases

The origami bases folds are often the foundation or starting point of origami projects. Therefore, these are important folds to learn and master.

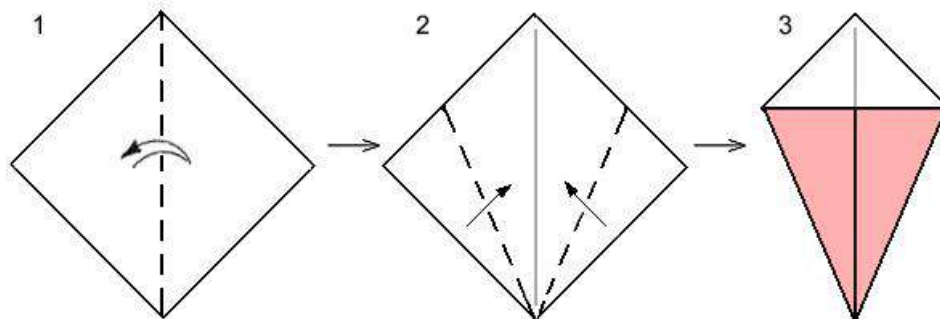
Preliminary Base



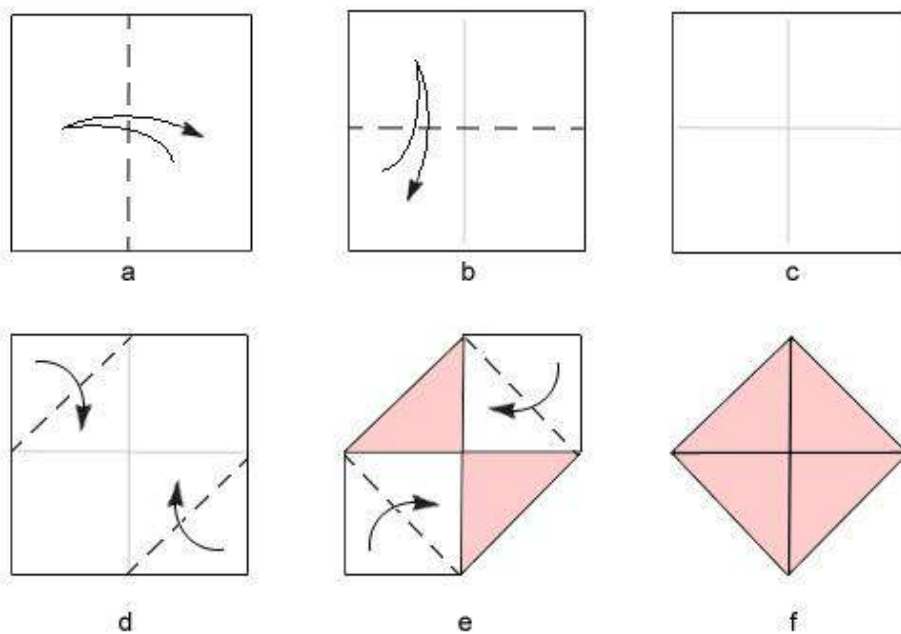
Waterbomb base



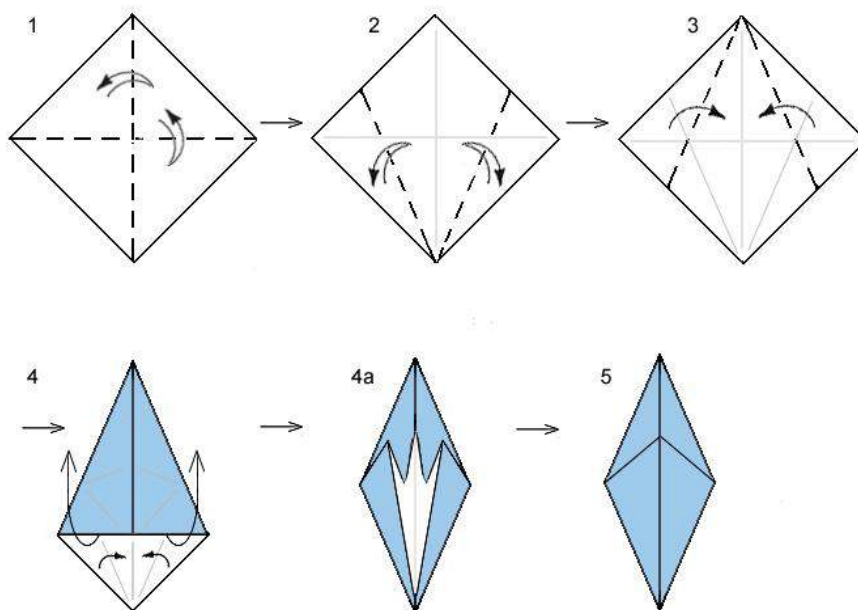
Kite Base



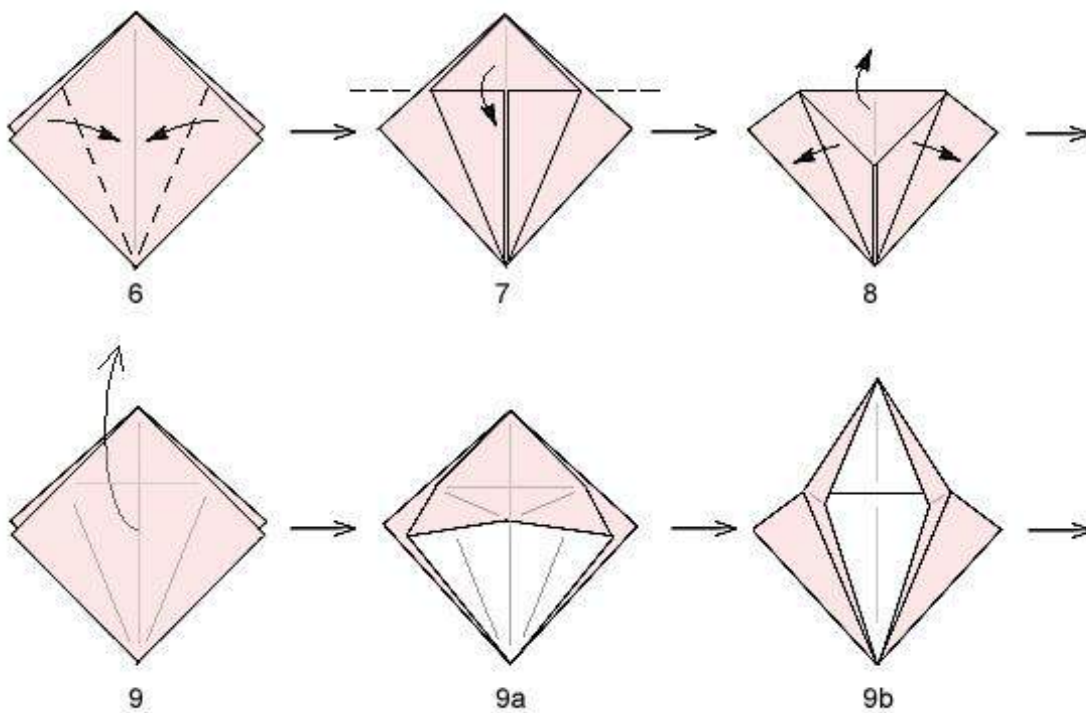
Blintz Base

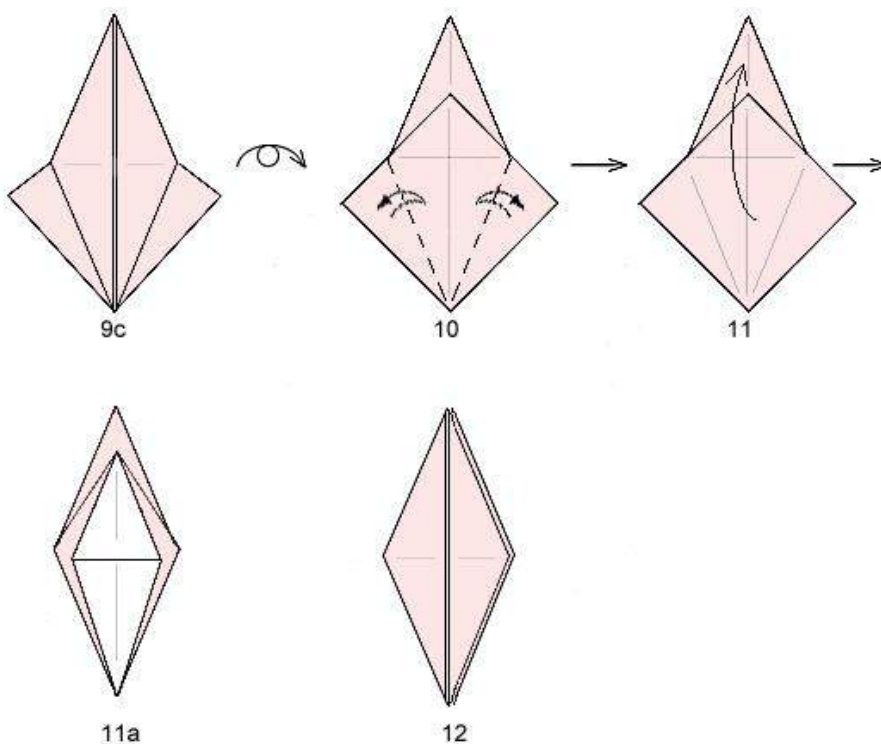


Fish Base

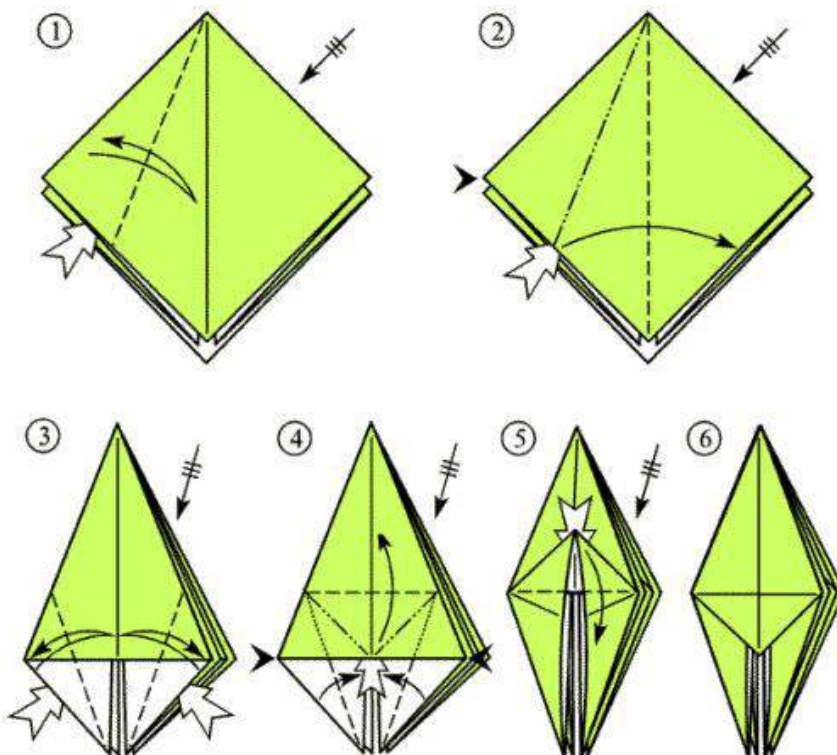


Bird Base (start with a preliminary base)



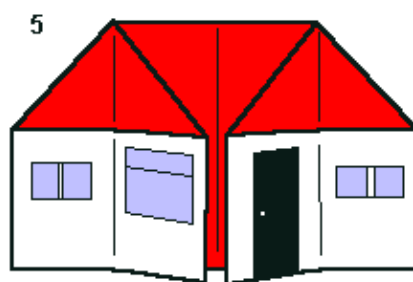
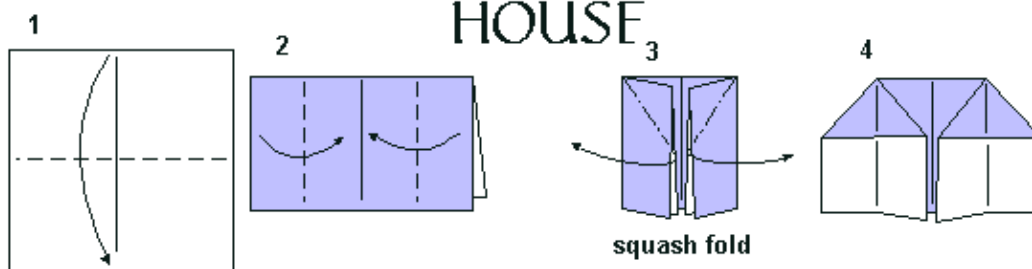


Origami Frog Base (start with a preliminary base)



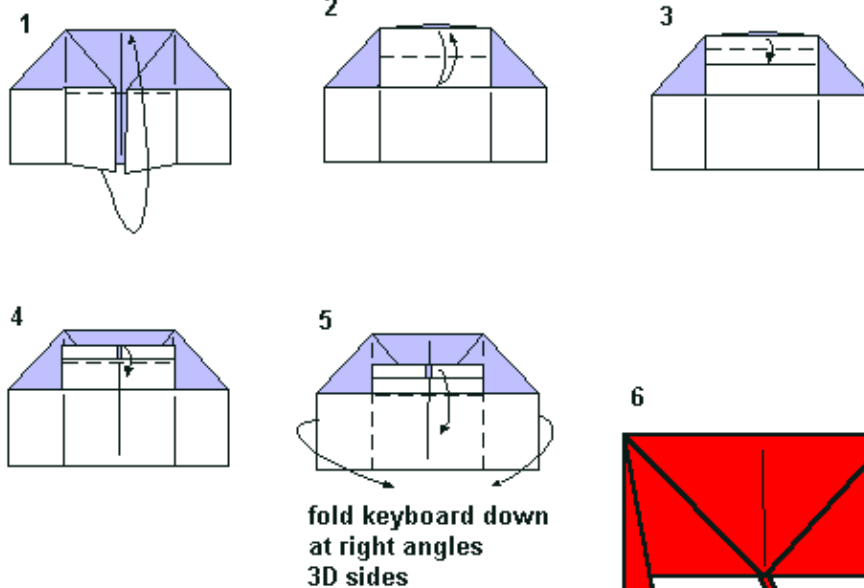
Origami models

HOUSE



ORGAN

start with step 4 of house

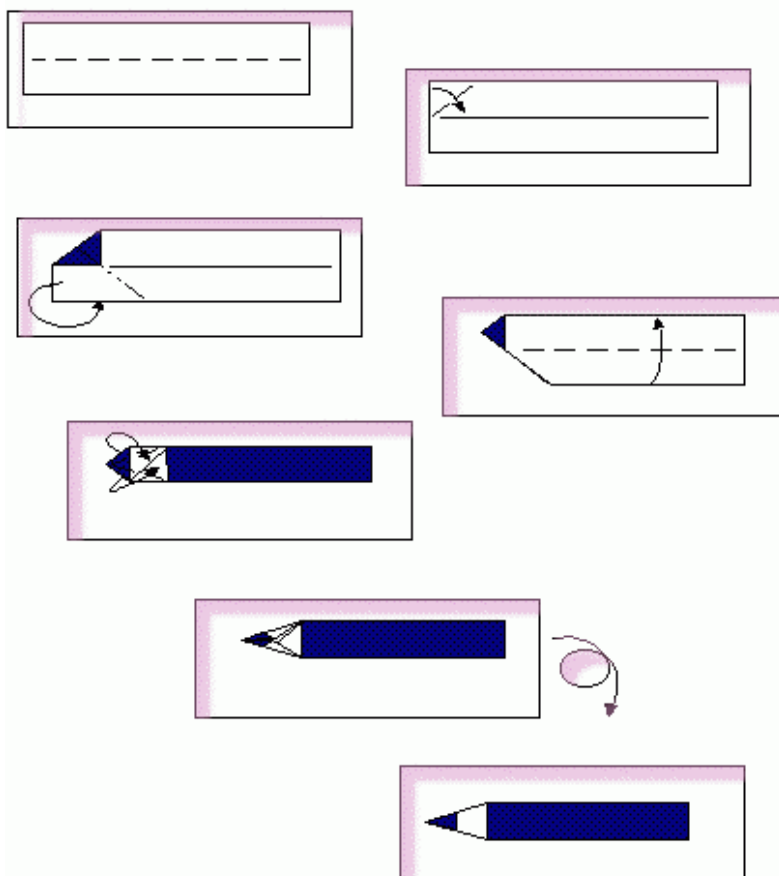


traditional models
© diagrams D.Petty

JANUARY '99



PENCIL - 4 x 1 rectangle

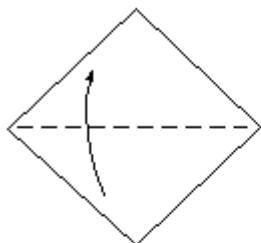


traditional model
©diagrams D. Petty



DRINKING CUP

1



2



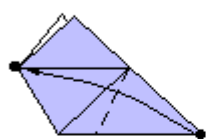
pinch only

3



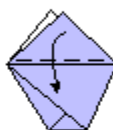
marked points meet

4



marked points meet

5



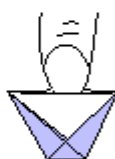
fold upper layer down

6

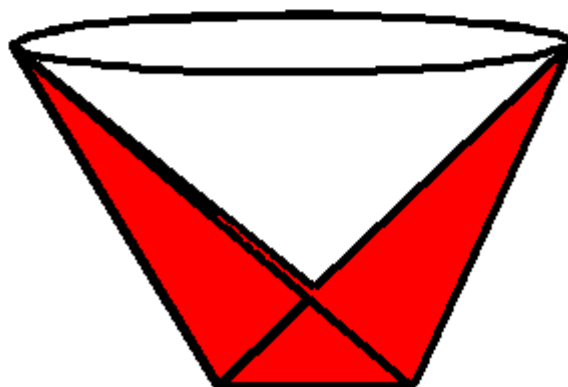


fold flap to back

6



push finger inside and round out

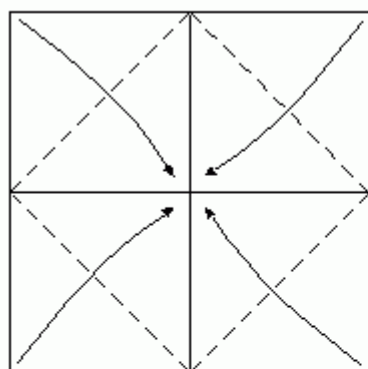


traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

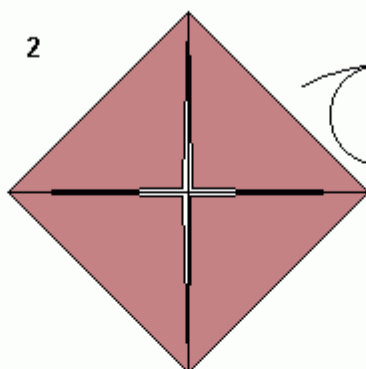
FEBRUARY '99



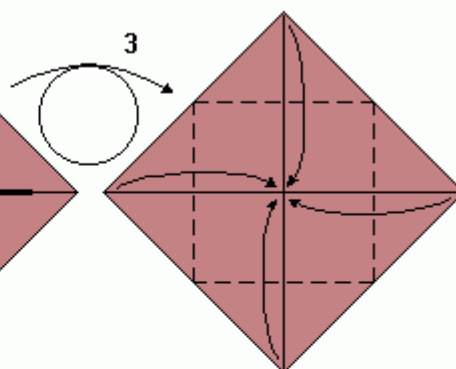
1 SALT CELLAR / FORTUNE TELLER



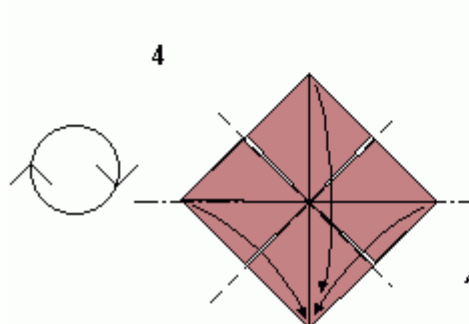
blintz



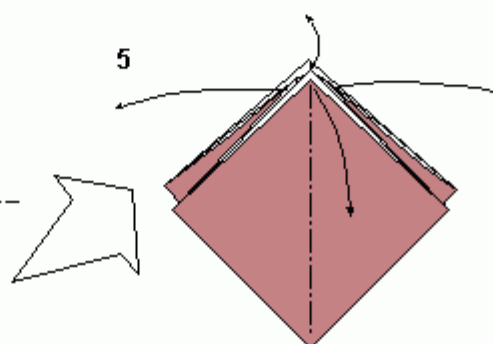
result, turn over



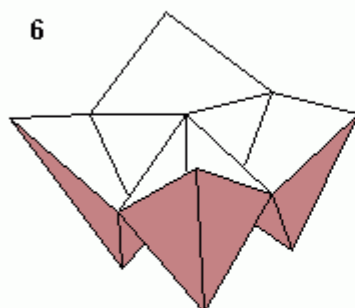
blintz, rotate



form preliminary base



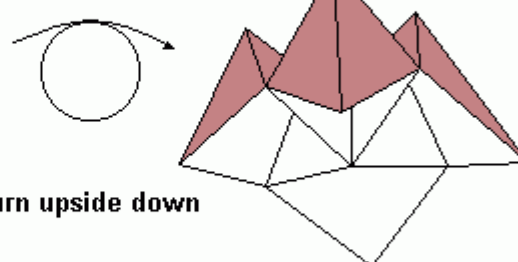
pull out the coloured flaps



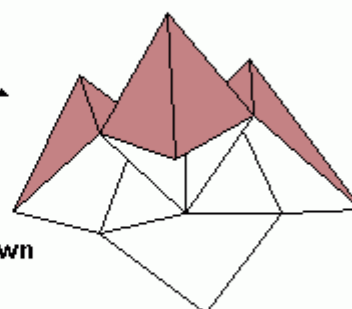
salt cellar complete

can be used as a sweet container

Japanese traditional models
diagrams © D.Petty



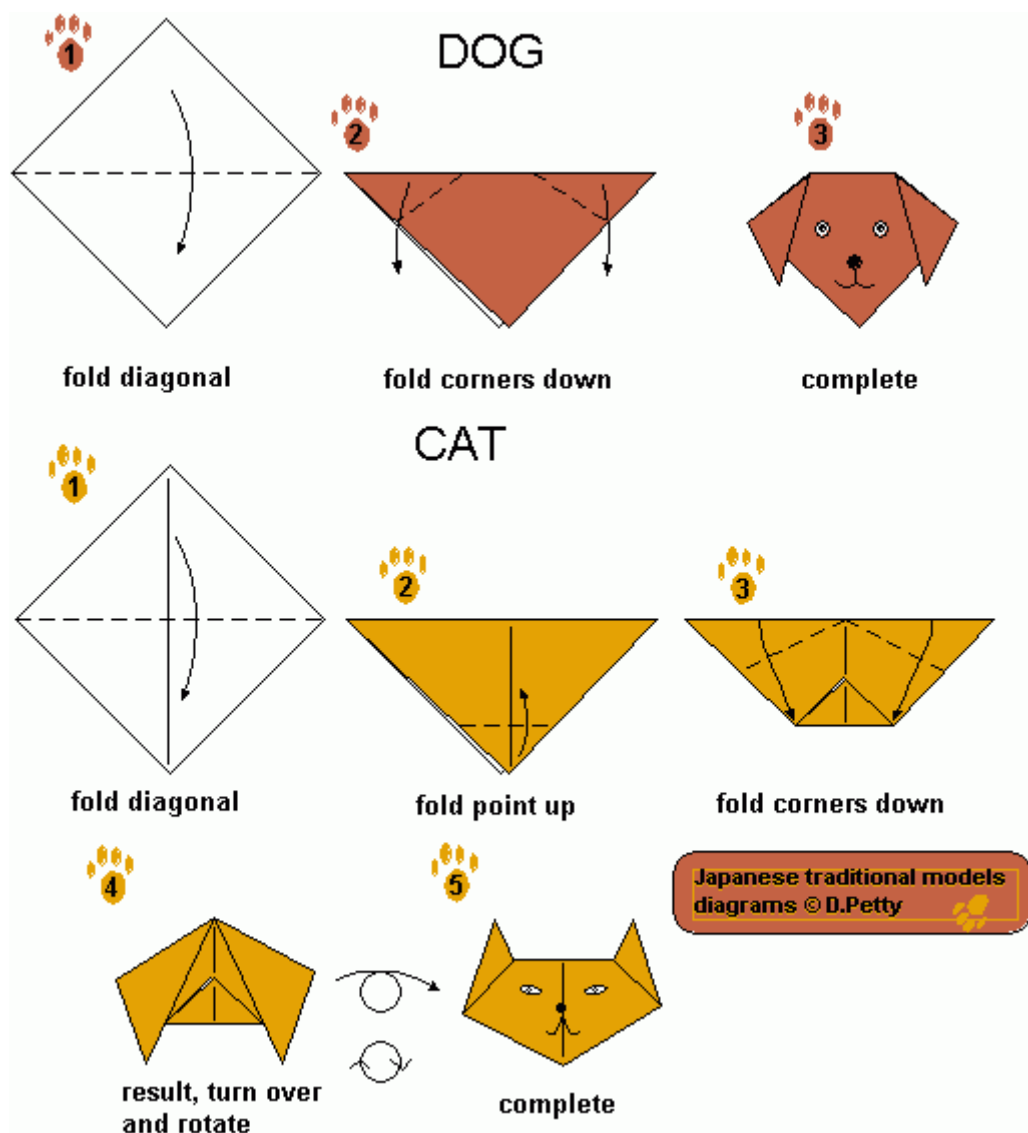
turn upside down

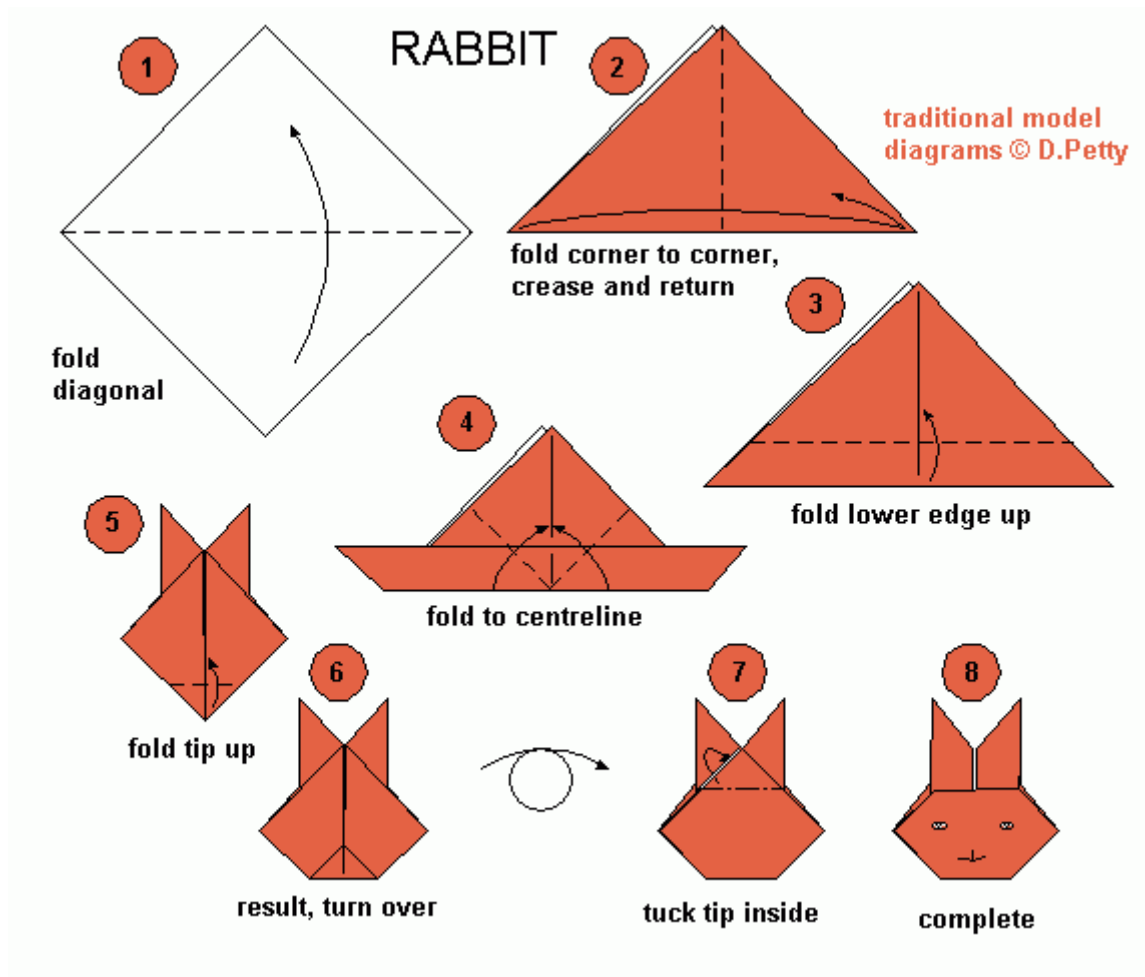


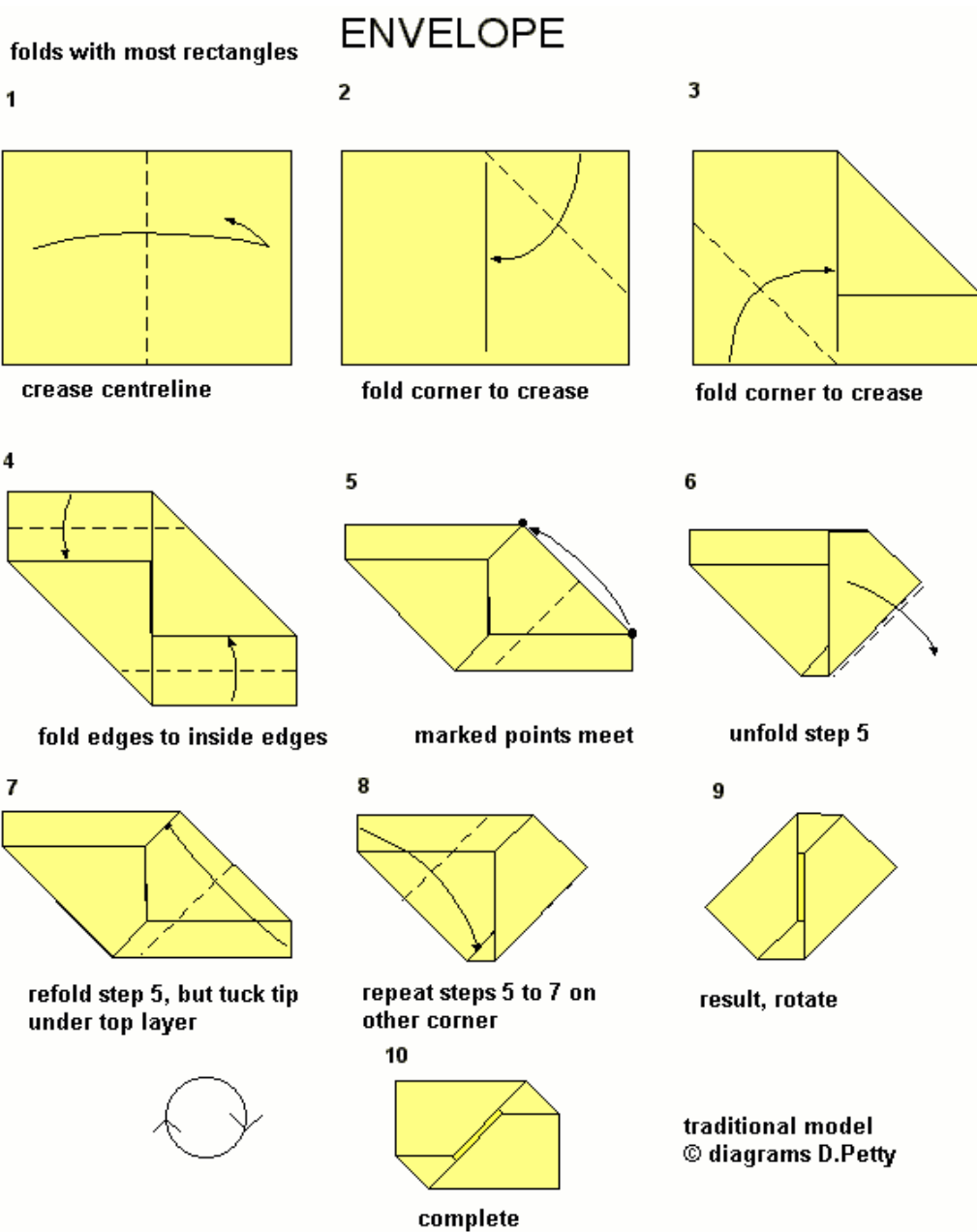
fortune teller

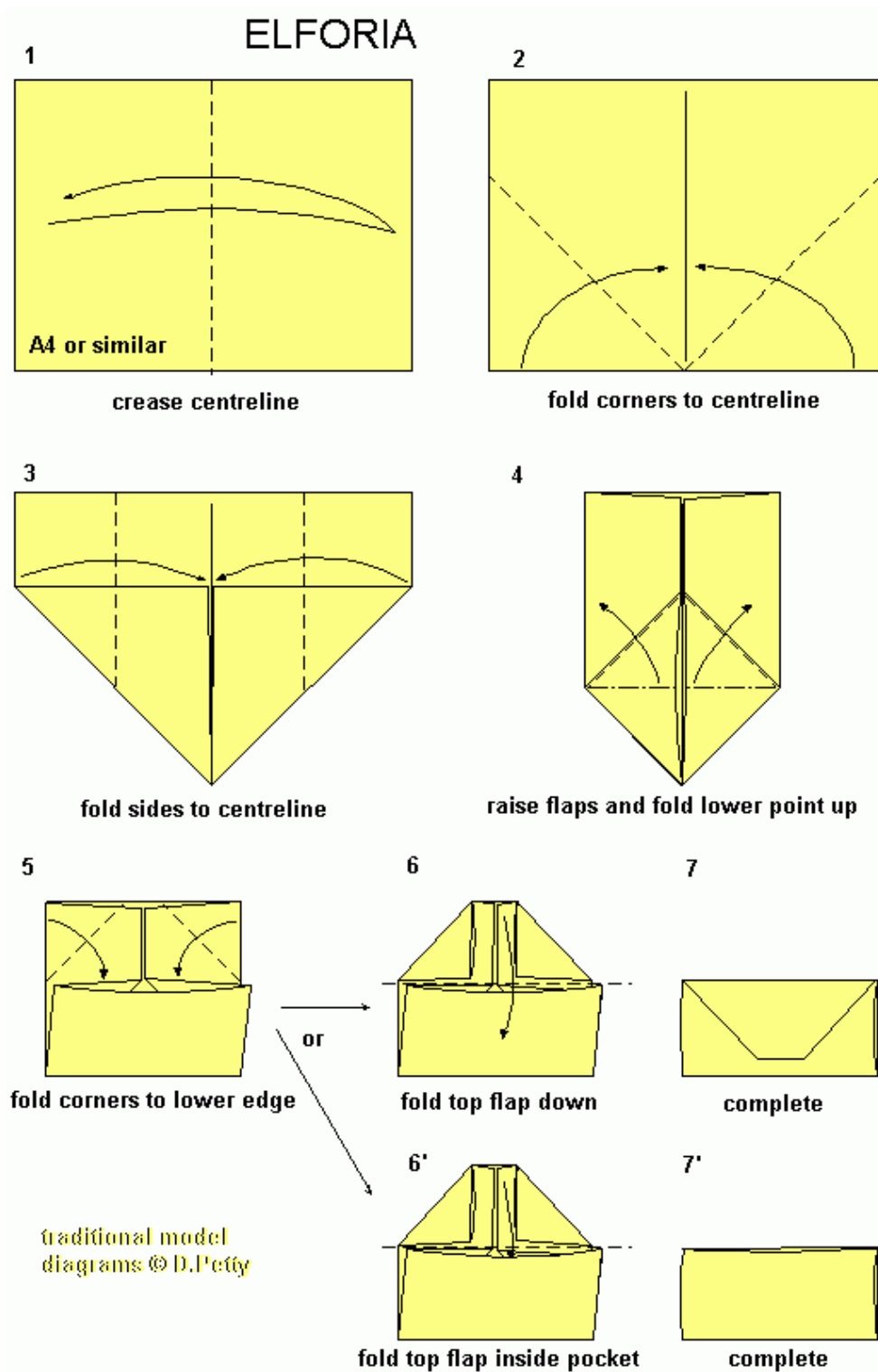
To operate, insert fingers into the four compartments, bringing fingers together to close completely. Separate pairs of fingers to expose different faces in the model. Write different messages on each face.





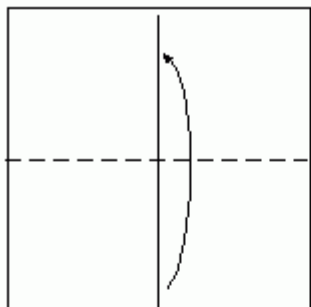






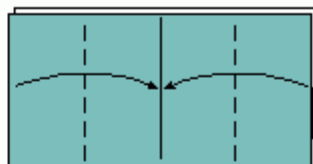
PURSE

1



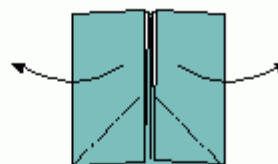
fold in half

2



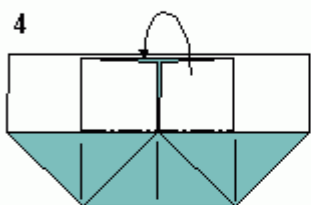
fold sides to centre

3



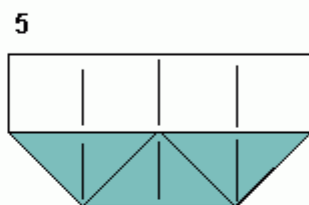
open and squash

4



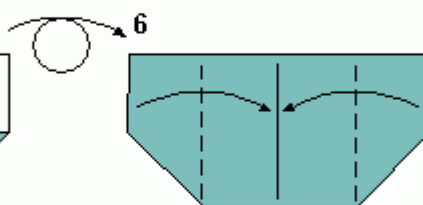
fold central portion inside

5



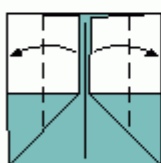
result, turn over

6



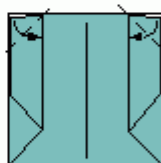
fold sides to centre

7



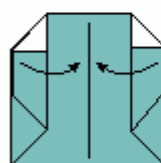
fold to edge

8



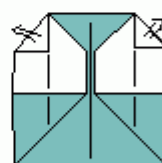
fold corners

9



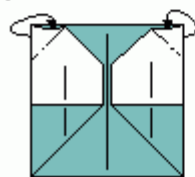
fold flaps back

10



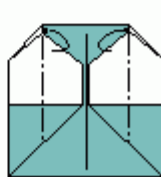
unfold corners

11



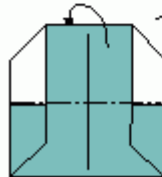
inside reverse

12



fold flaps behind reversed corners

13



fold flap behind, turn over

14



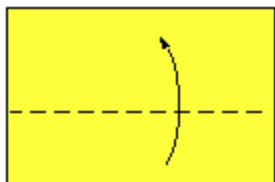
complete
traditional model diagrams © D.Petty



SEED PACKET

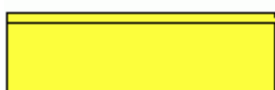
fold with any rectangle

1



fold to leave strip
approx. 2cm wide

4



result, turn over

2



fold strip down

3



fold down again

5



fold corners

6



fold corners and
tuck under

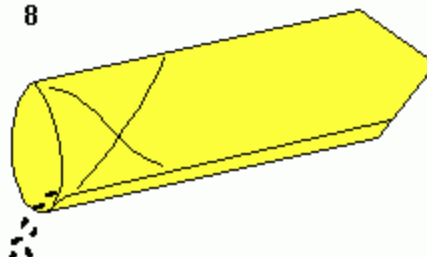
7



result, turn over

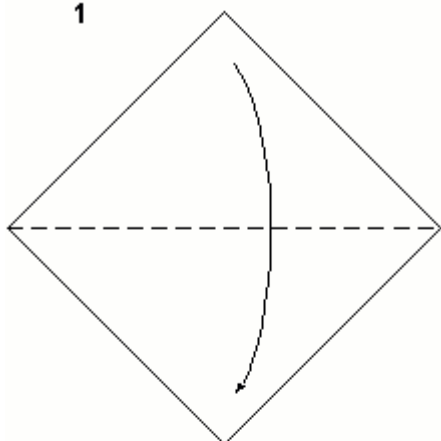
traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty

8

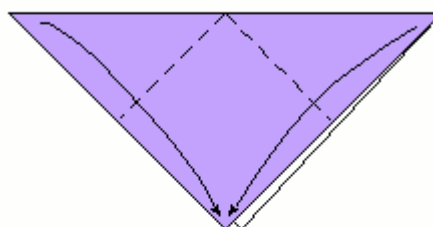


JAPANESE HELMET

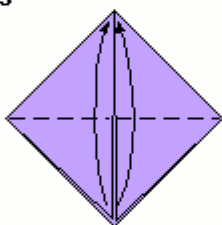
1



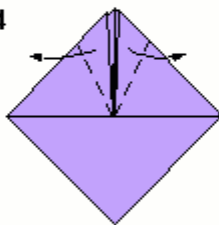
2



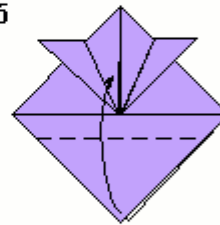
3



4

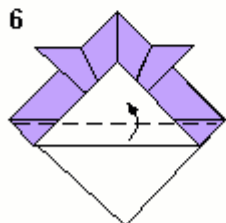


5

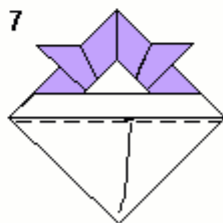


fold top layer only

6

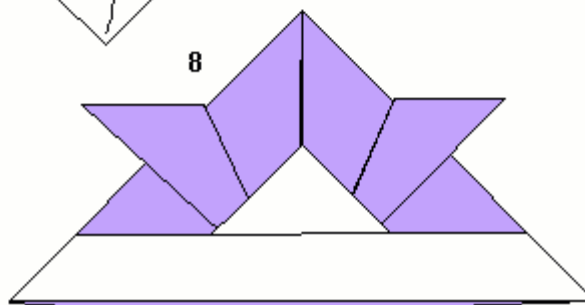


7



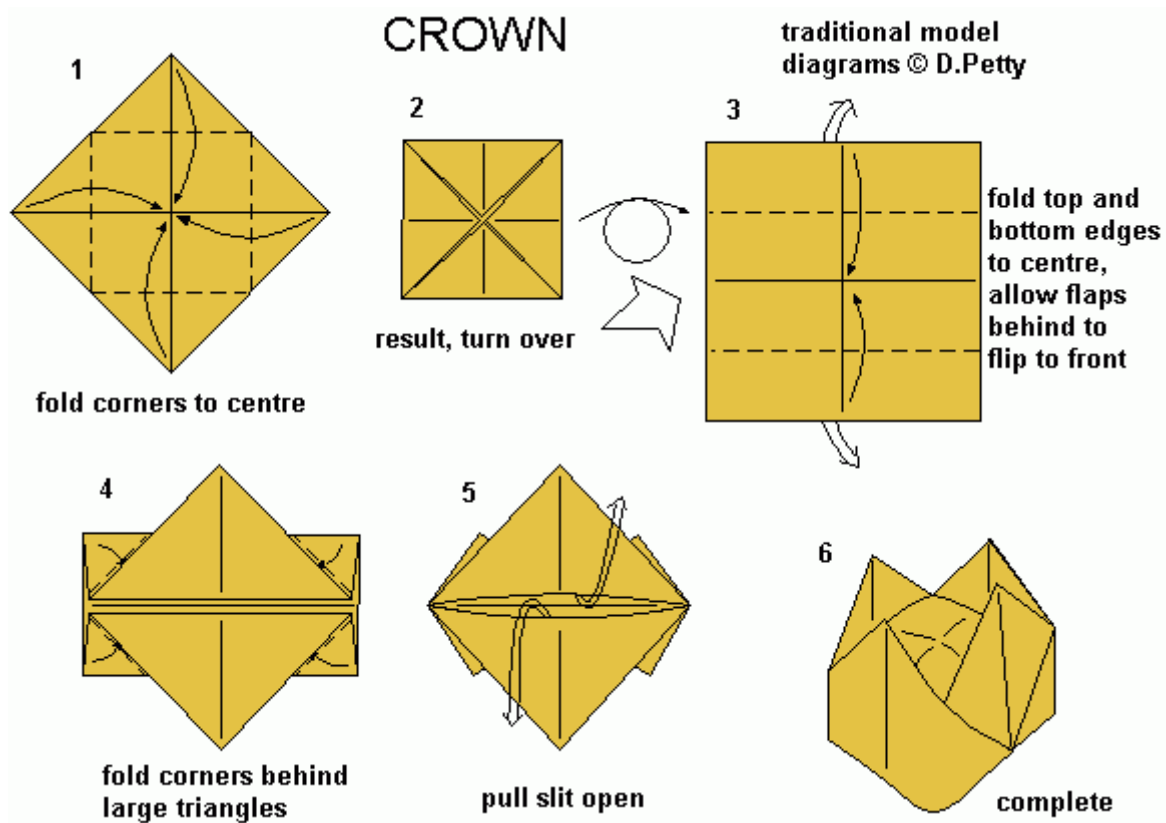
fold flap and tuck inside

8



traditional model diagrams © D.Petty





DART

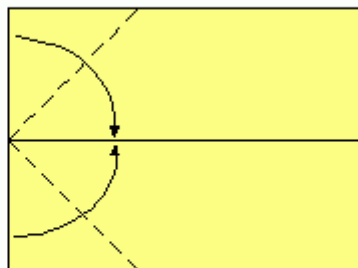
folds from a rectangle (A4, lettersize etc.)

1



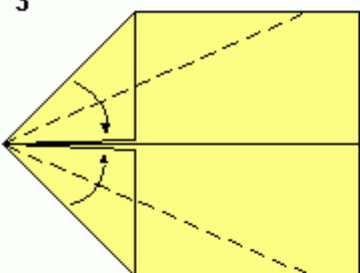
bring long edges together,
crease and unfold

2



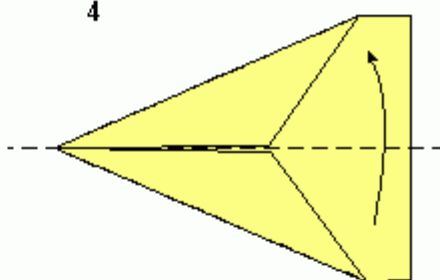
bring short edges to centre crease

3



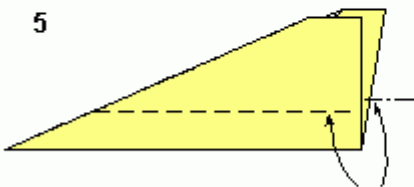
bring folded edges
to centre crease

4



fold in half

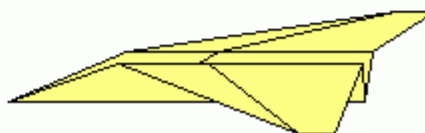
5

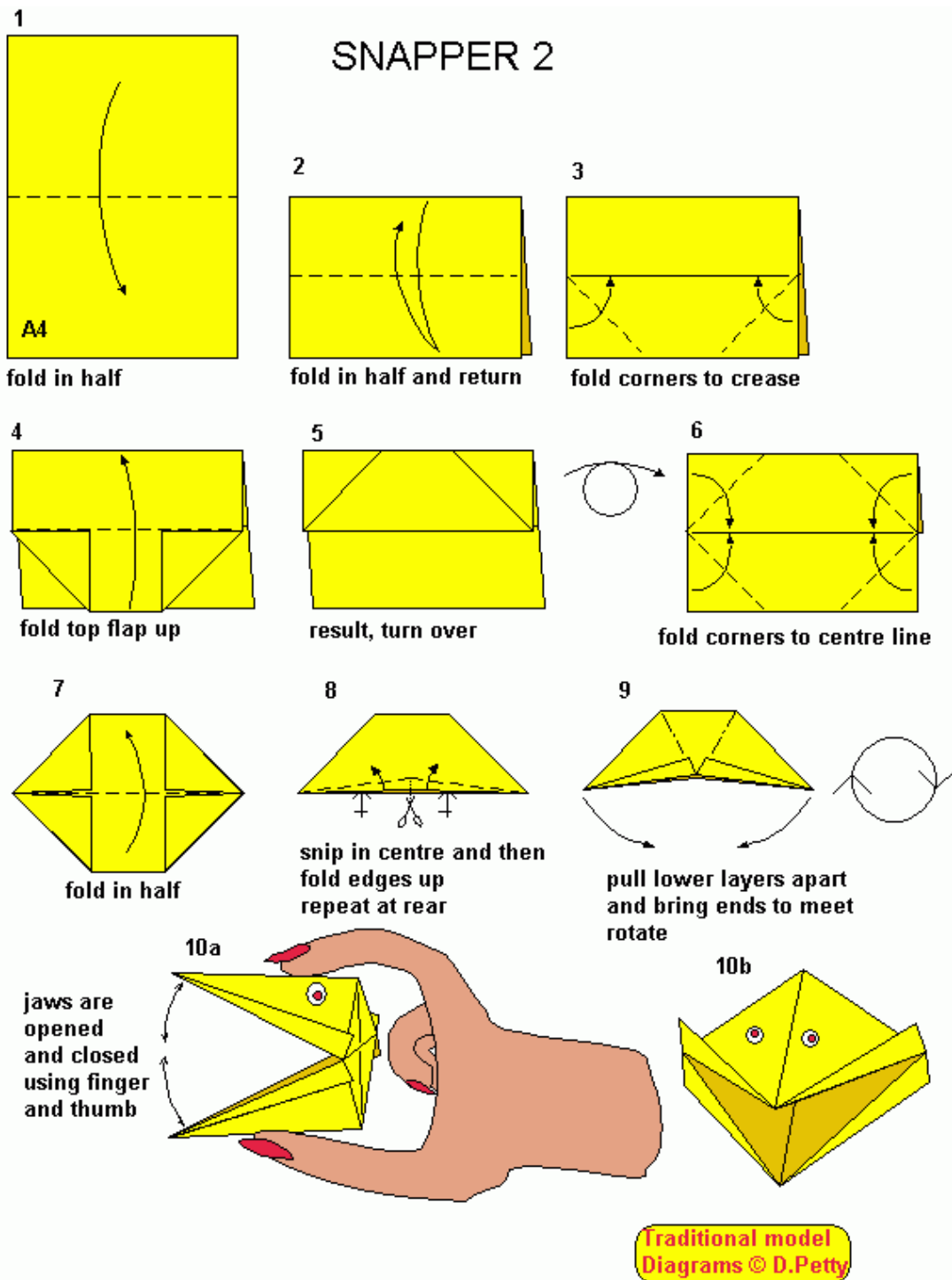


fold wings down at right angles

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

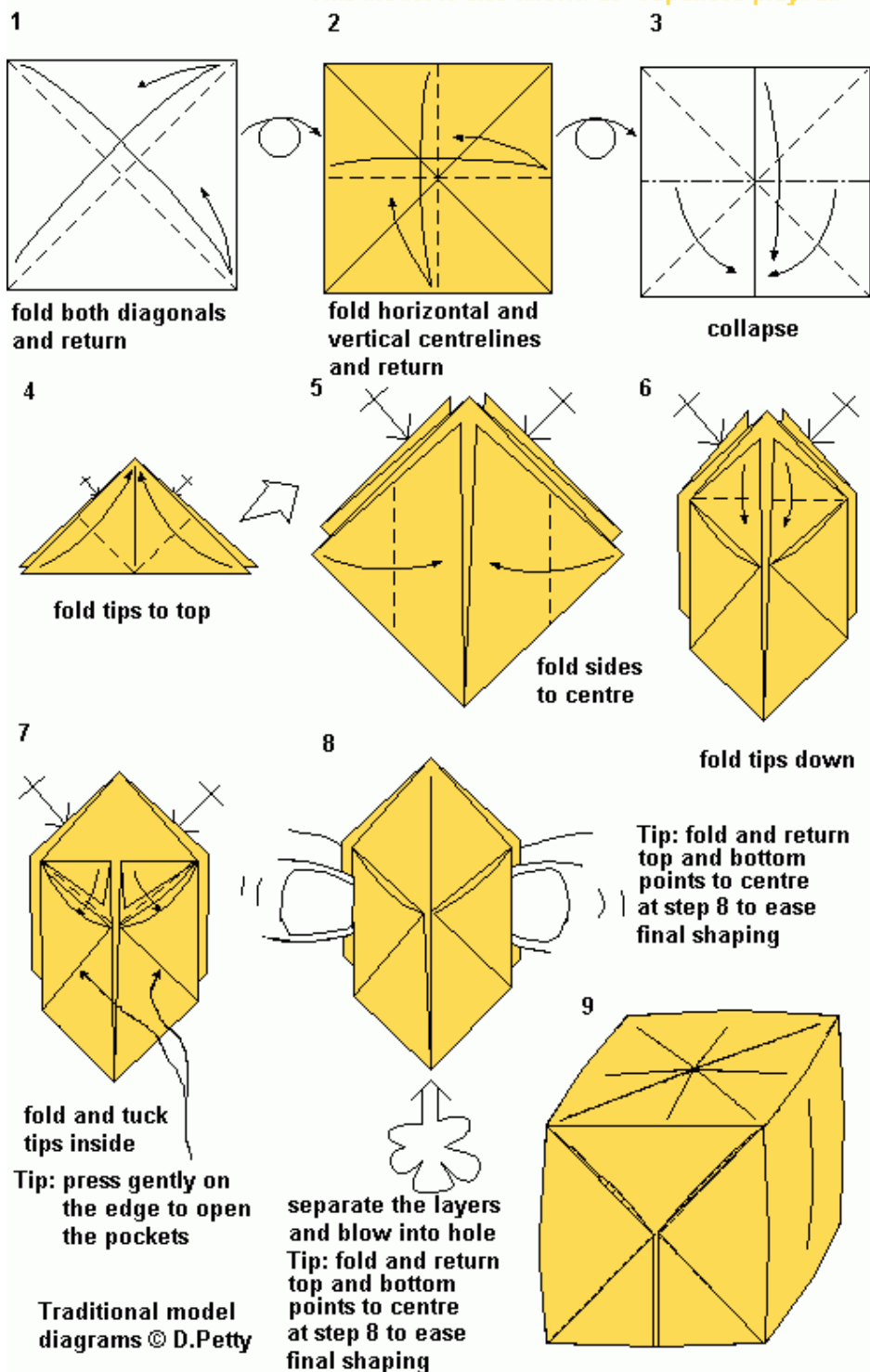
6





WATERBOMB

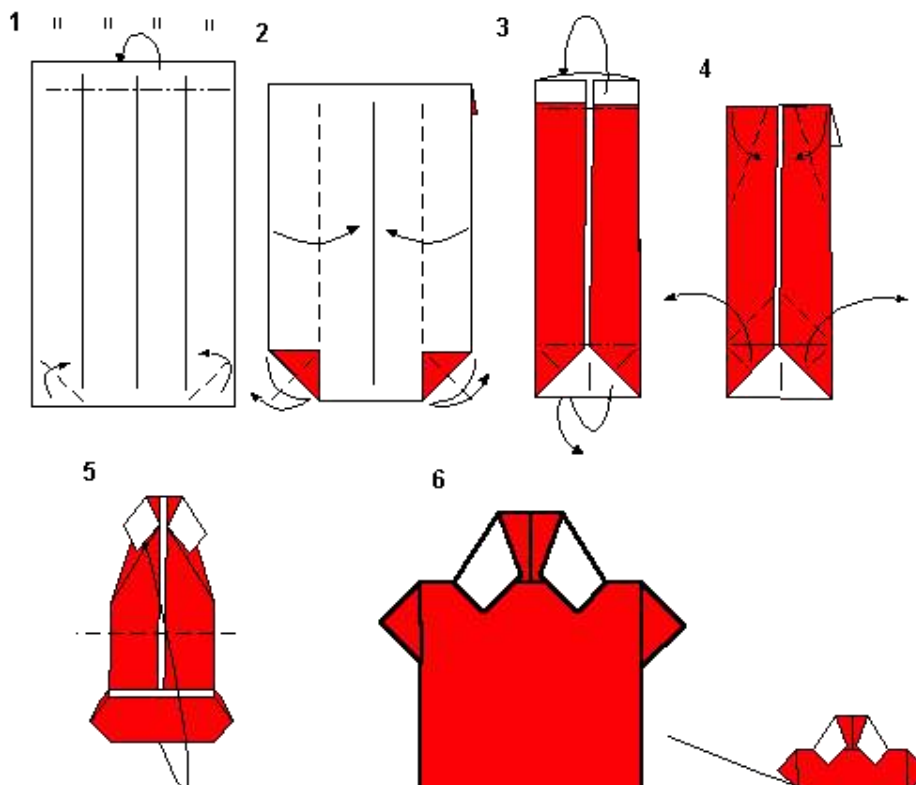
This model is also known as "Japanese playball"



SHIRT

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

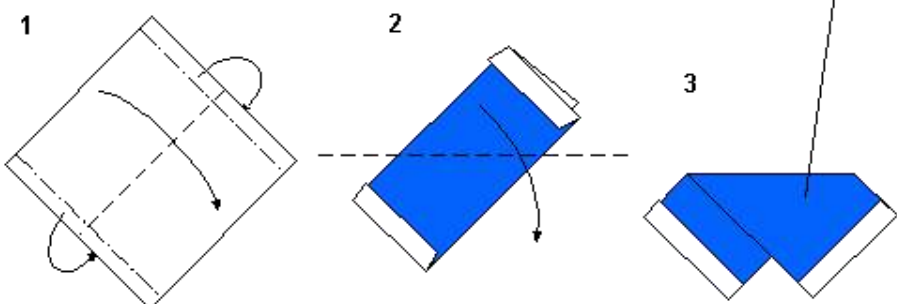
this model can be folded using a currency note

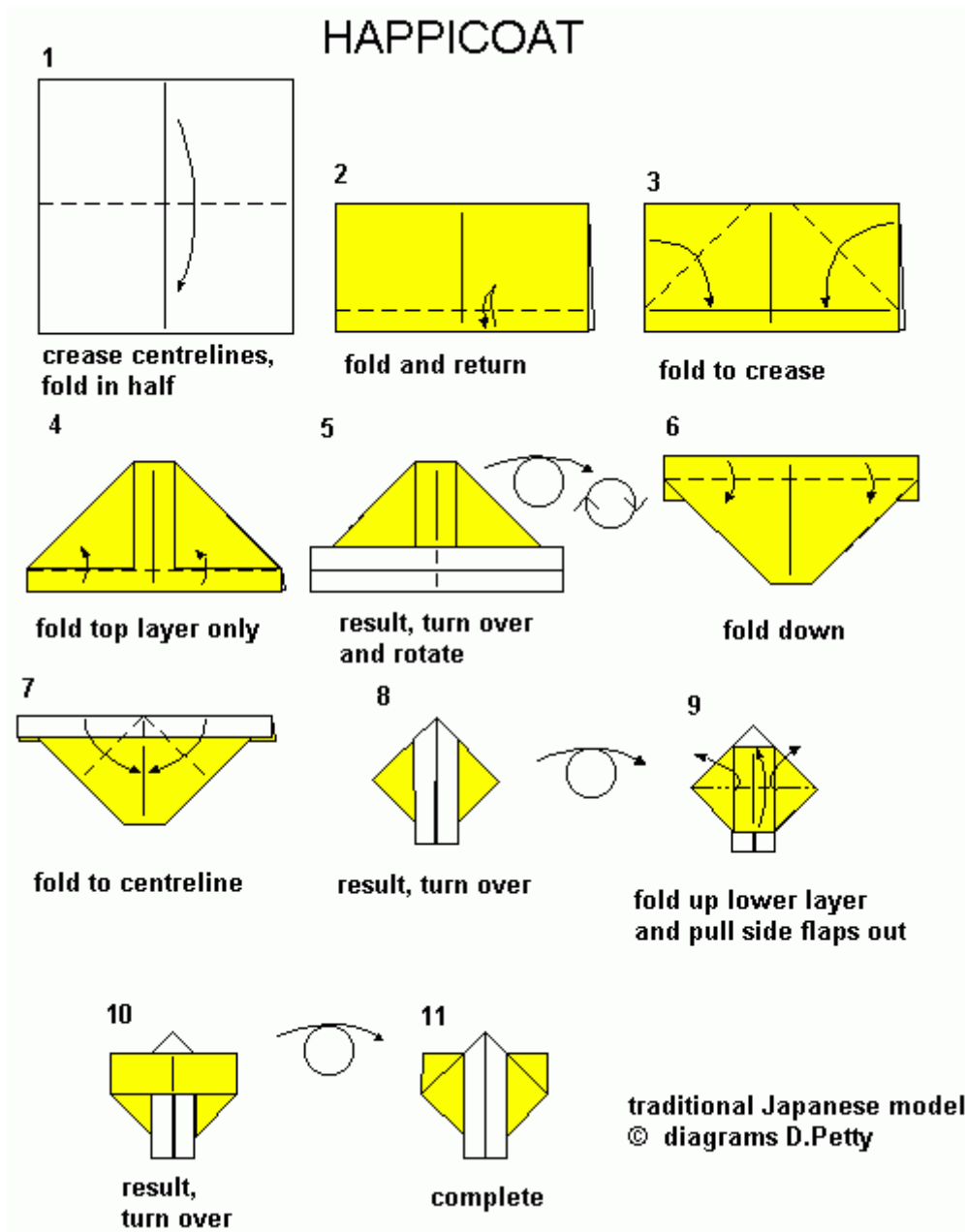


tuck under both collar tips make it in your favorite team colours

SHORTS

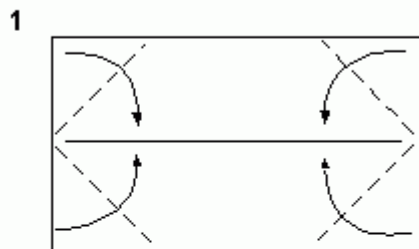
model & diagrams
© D.Petty



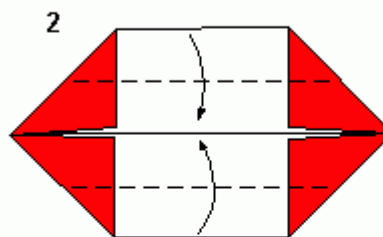


BOWTIE

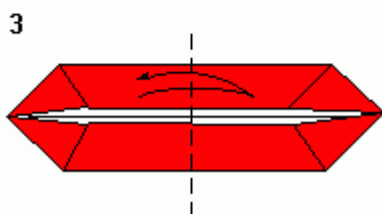
this can be folded using a currency note



crease centreline then
fold corners in



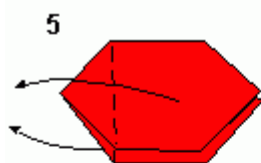
fold sides to centreline



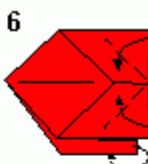
crease centreline



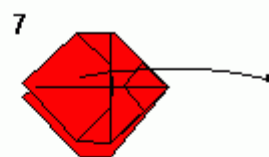
form waterbomb base



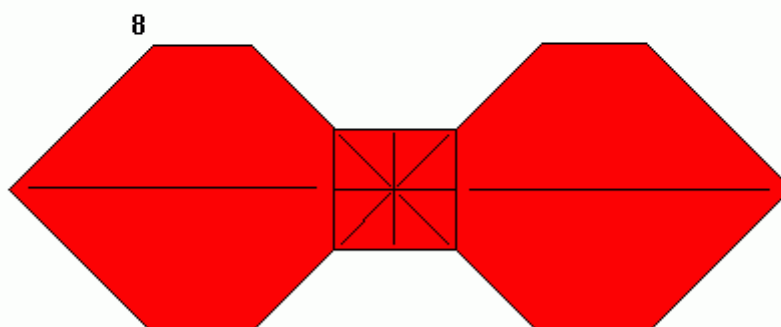
swing top and bottom
flaps over



front corners fold
forward, rear ones
to back



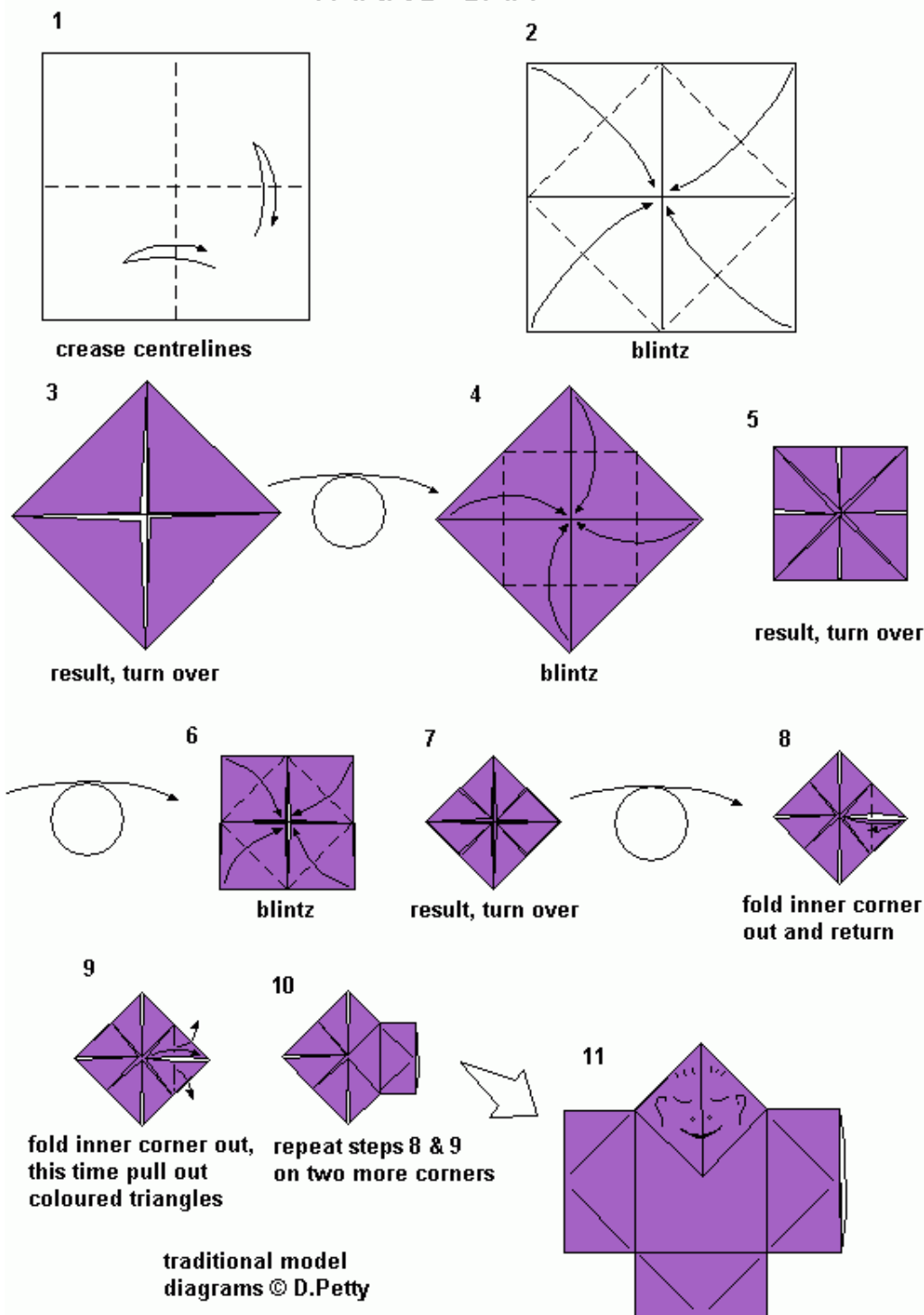
swing flap over and
flatten centre



Traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty



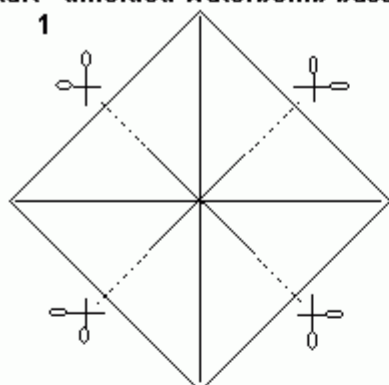
YAKKO-SAN



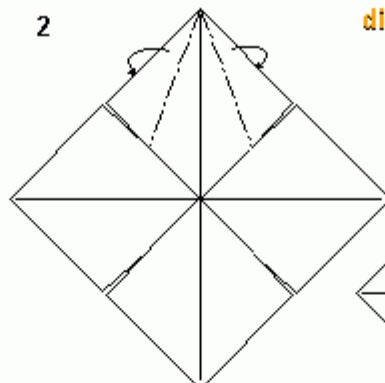
start - unfolded waterbomb base

JAPANESE MAN

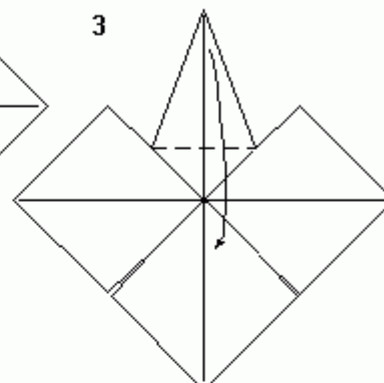
Japanese traditional model diagrams © D.Petty



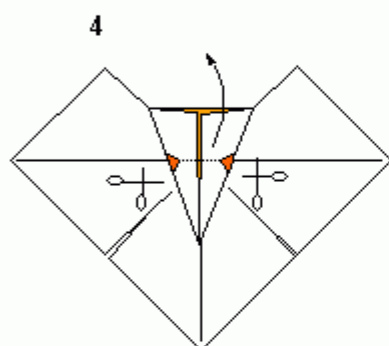
cut just less than halfway to centre



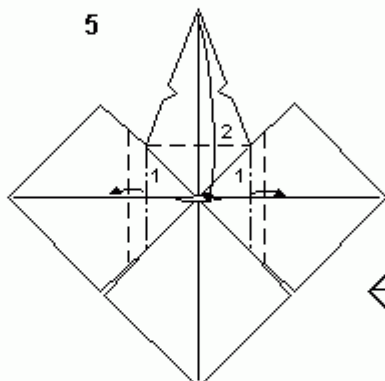
fold cut edges to rear



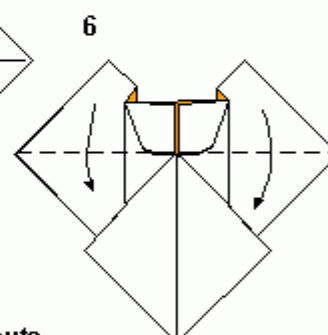
valley fold flap



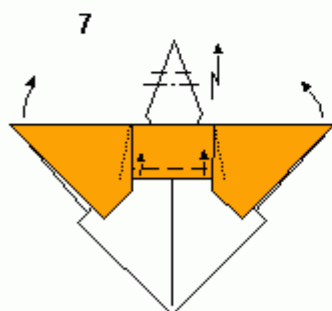
Cut away shaded triangles. Slit paper underneath along line joining triangle points. Return top flap



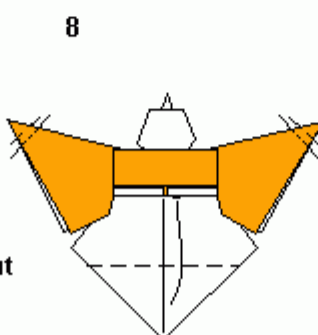
1. Pleat side flaps
2. tuck head through slit, as far as triangular cut outs



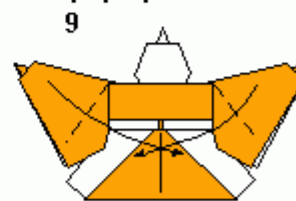
valley fold, allowing head to pop up from behind



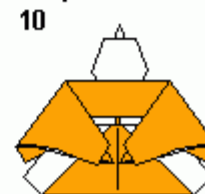
1. fold edge to form belt
2. pull side flaps up, to take out lower part of pleat (crease lies under top layer)
3. pleat head



1. reverse fold to form hands
2. fold lower point and tuck under belt



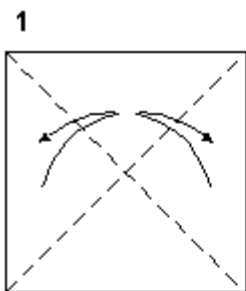
fold arms across body, use soft folds except near shoulder



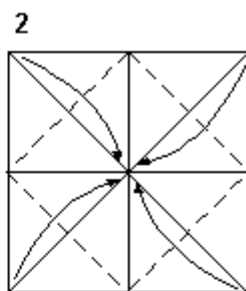
complete



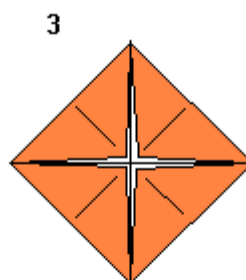
BUTTERFLY



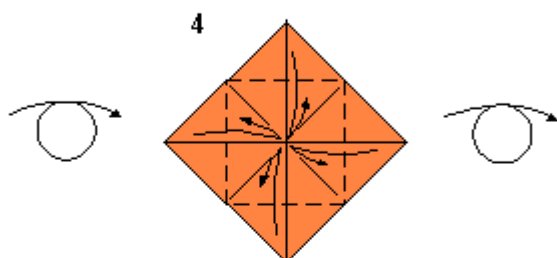
1
fold and return
both diagonals



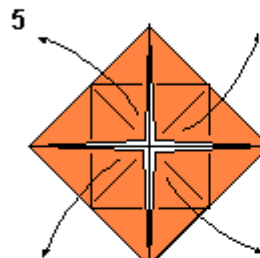
2
blintz



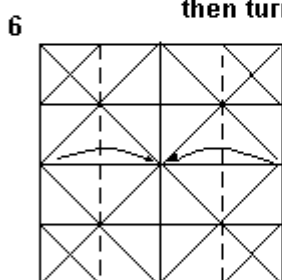
3
result, turn over



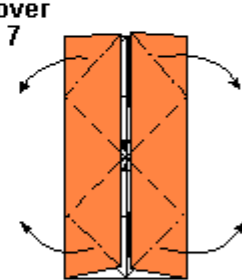
4
blintz and return
then turn over



5
open out



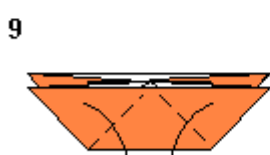
6
fold sides in



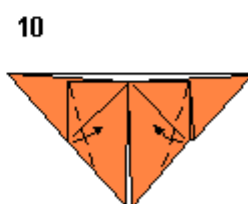
7
collapse



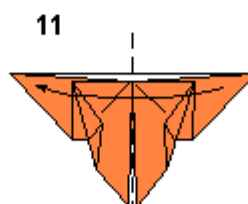
8
fold in half



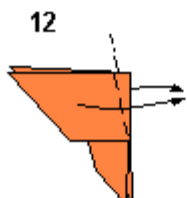
9
fold upper
points down



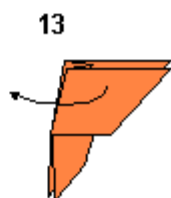
10
fold sides in



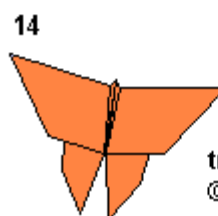
11
fold in half



12
fold both wings



13
fold one wing

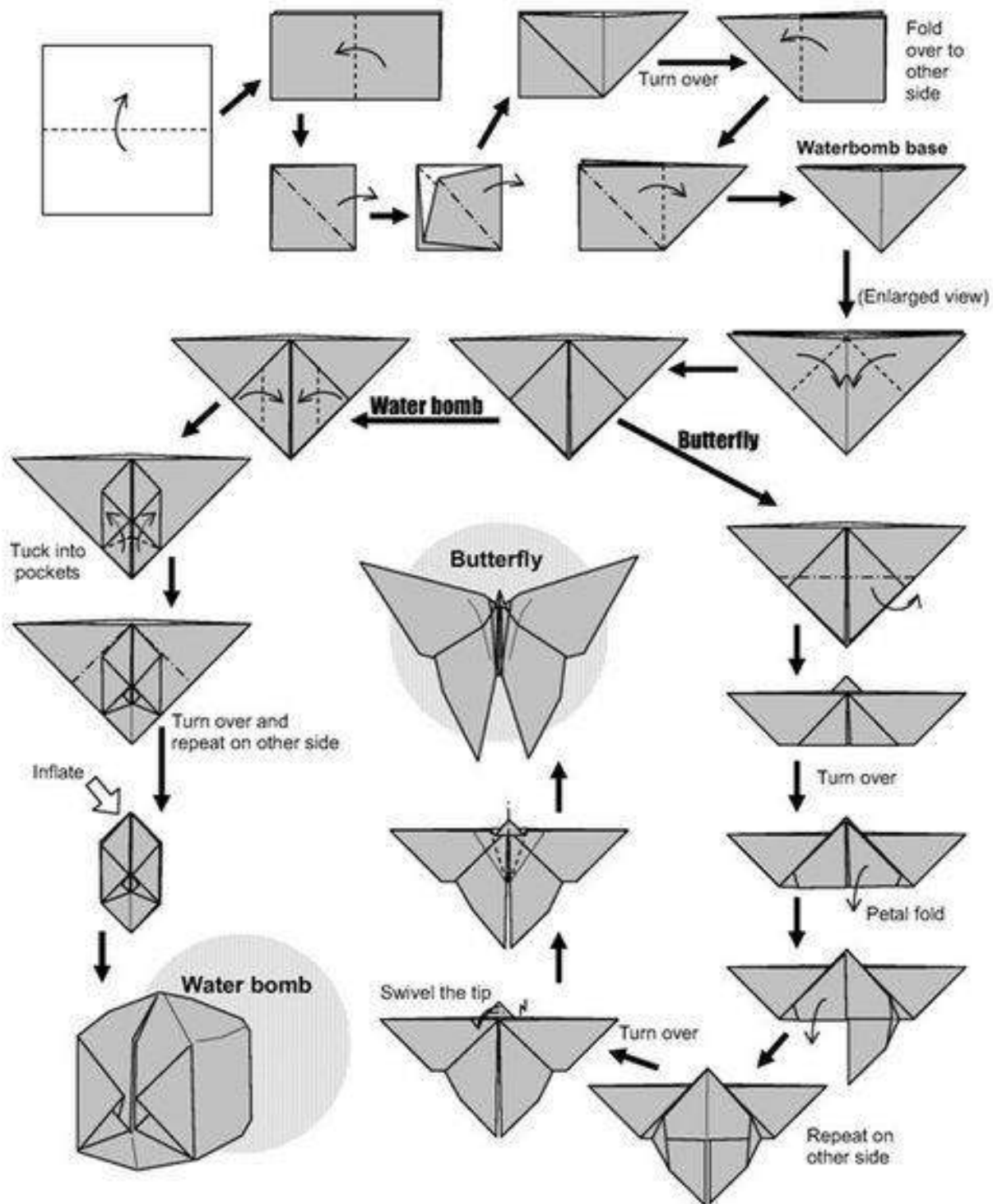


14
traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty



WATER BOMB and BUTTERFLY

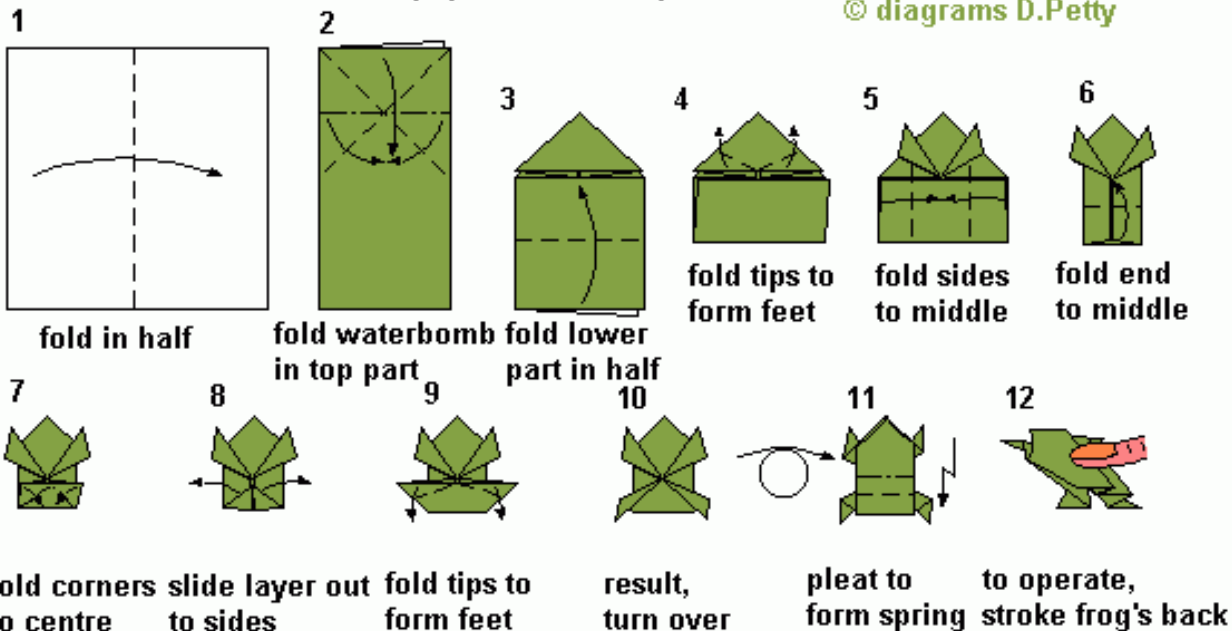
Traditional models.



JUMPING FROG

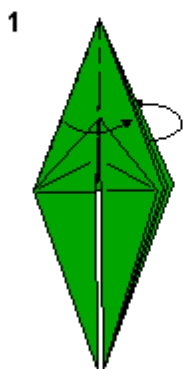
can be folded from thick 2x1 paper, start at step 2

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

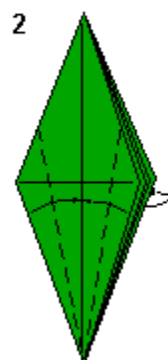


FROG

start with frog base



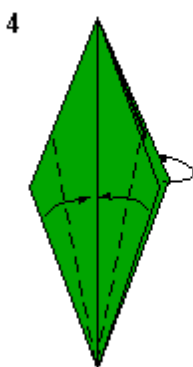
book fold front
and back flaps



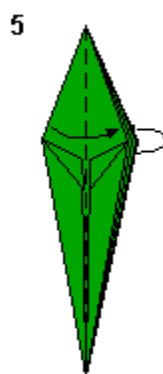
repeat behind



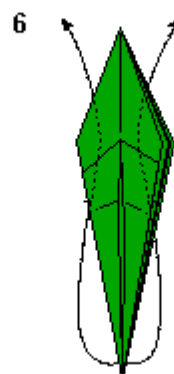
book fold again



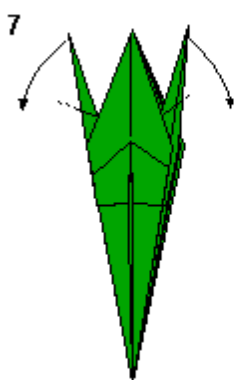
repeat at back



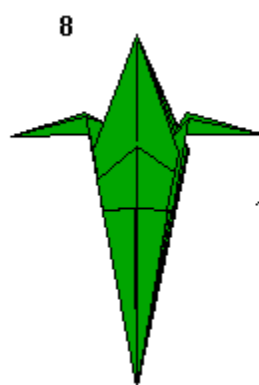
book fold yet again



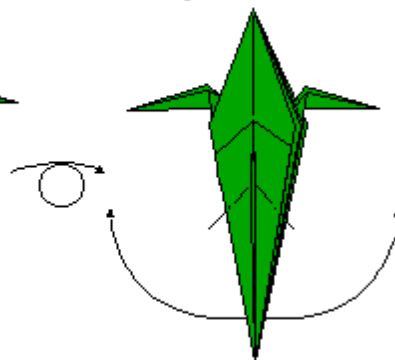
inside reverse fold



inside reverse fold

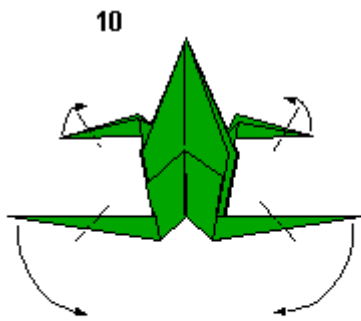


9

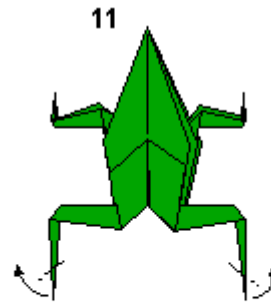


inside reverse fold

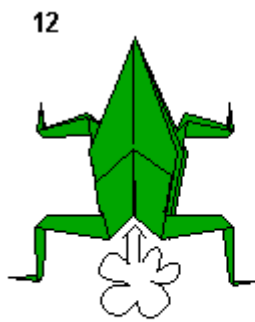




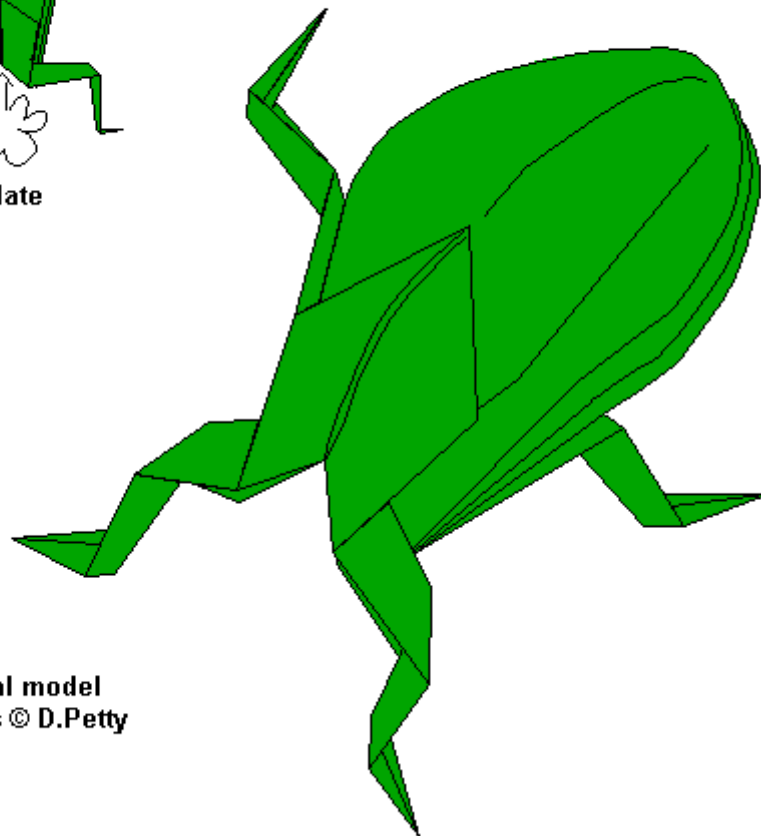
inside reverse fold



inside reverse fold

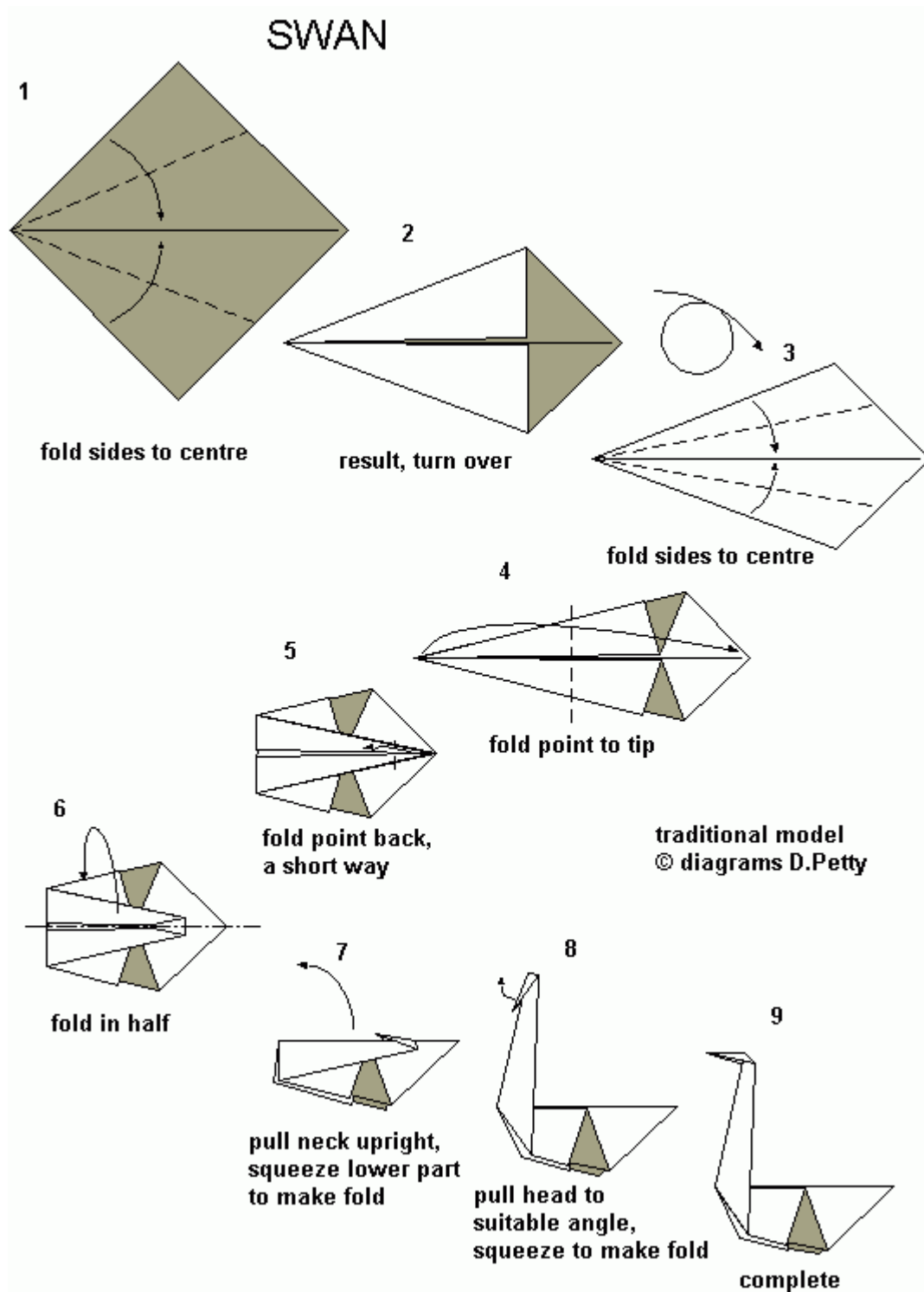


inflate

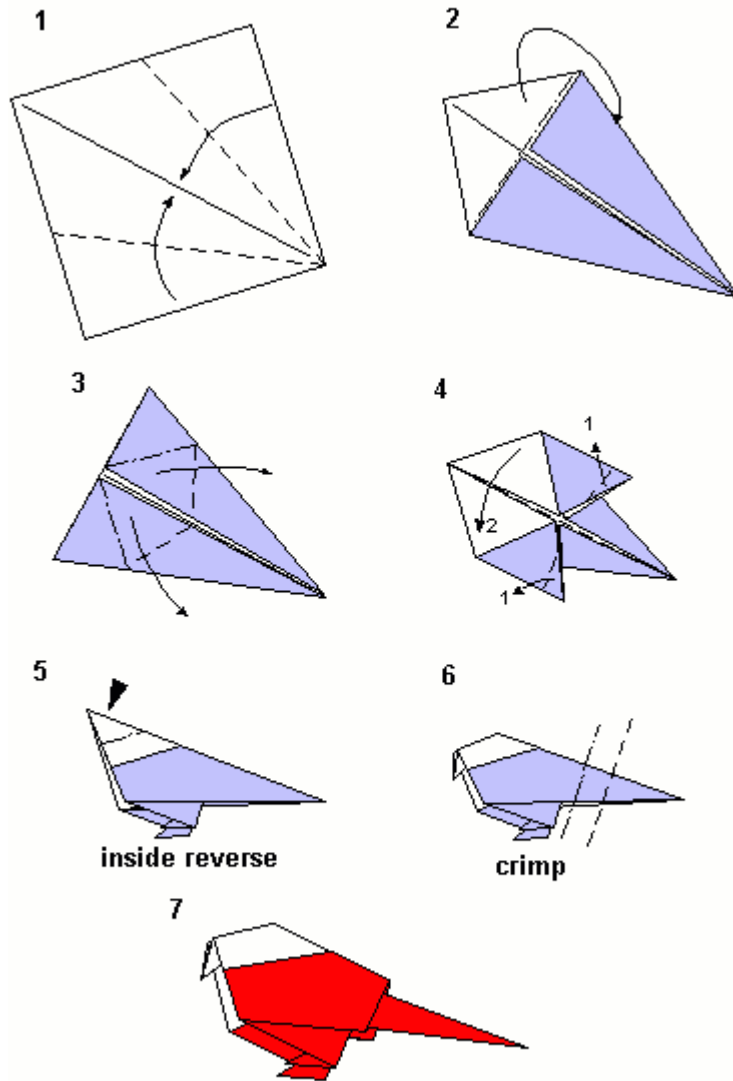


**traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty**





BIRD



inside reverse

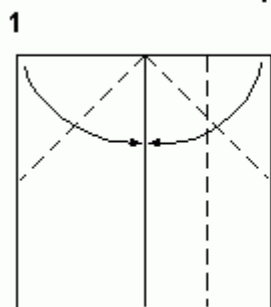
crimp

Model for Aug '99

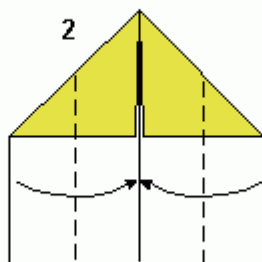
traditional model
© diagrams David Petty



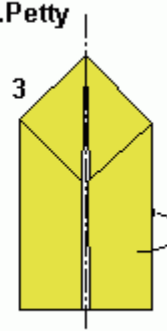
PARAKEET traditional model diagrams © D.Petty



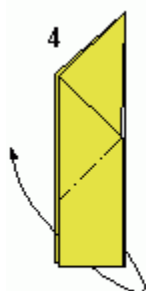
1
fold corners to
centreline



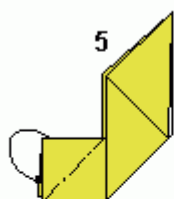
2
fold sides to
centreline



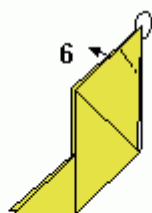
3
fold in half



4
inside reverse
fold



5
inside reverse
fold



6
inside reverse
fold,
rotate



7
complete

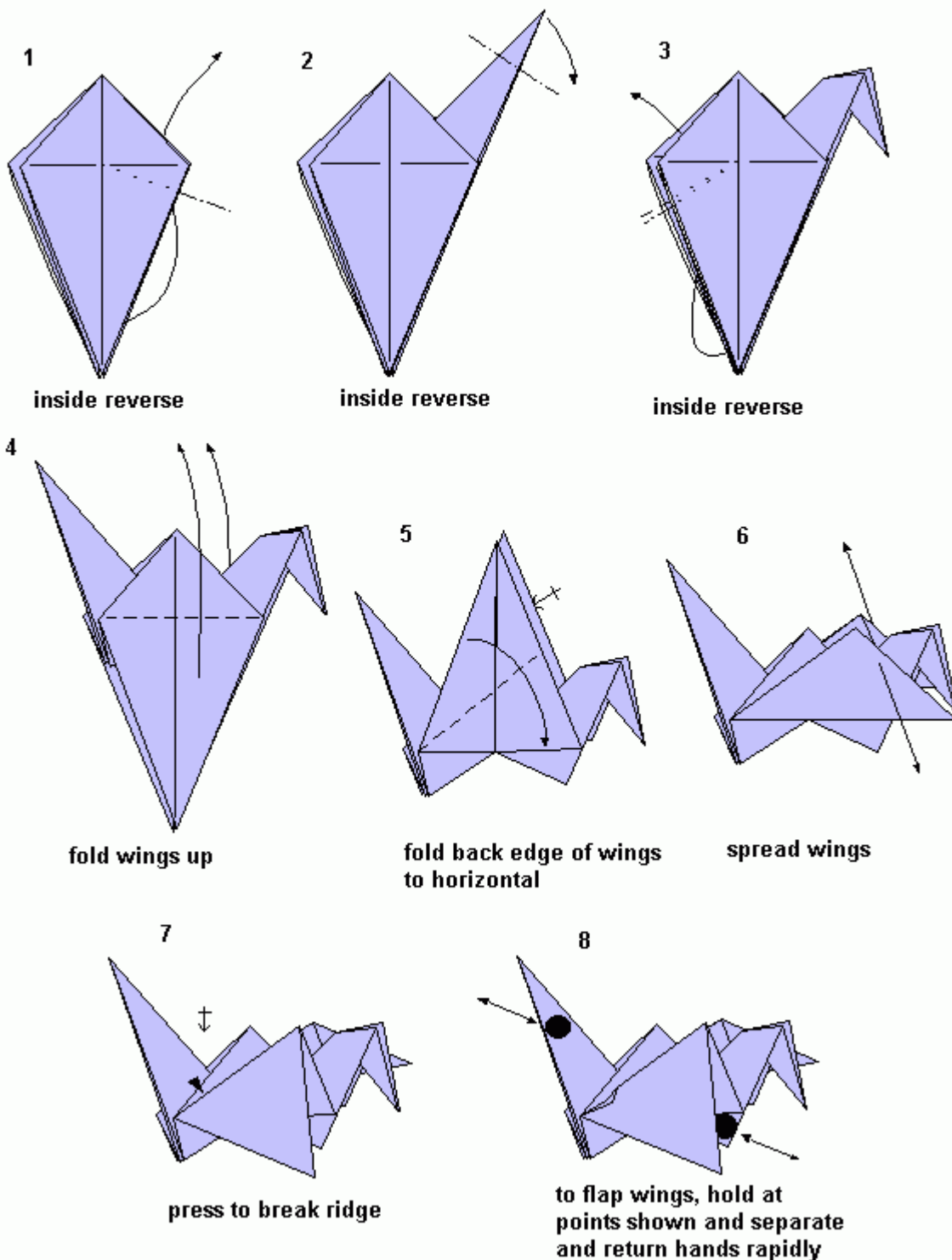


FLAPPING BIRD

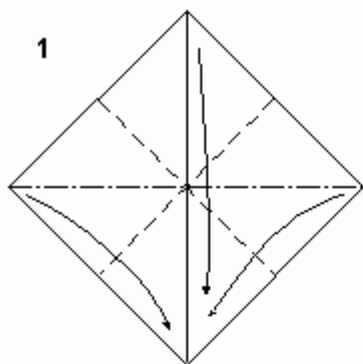
THE best known classic traditional model

© diagrams D.Petty

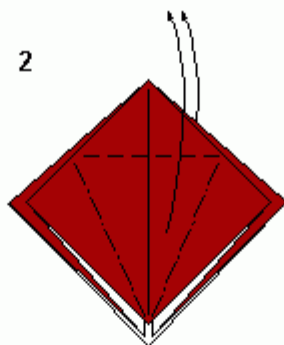
start - birdbase



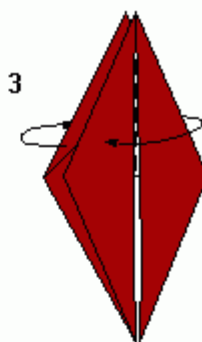
DRINKING BIRD



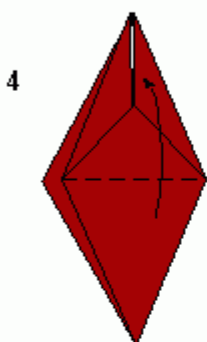
1 fold preliminary base



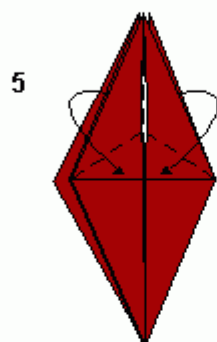
2 fold birdbase



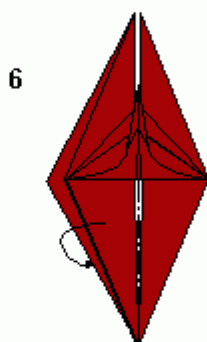
3 bookfold



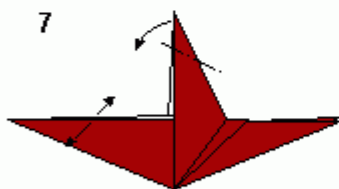
4 valley lower flap



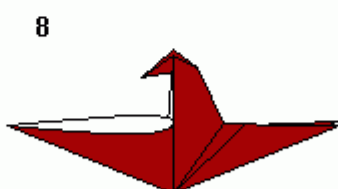
5 rabbit-ear top layer



6 fold in half, rotate



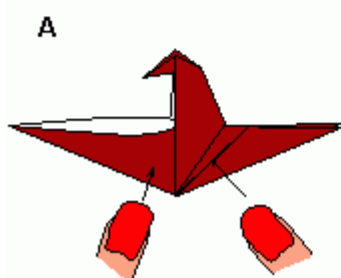
7 inside reverse head, widen out drinking trough



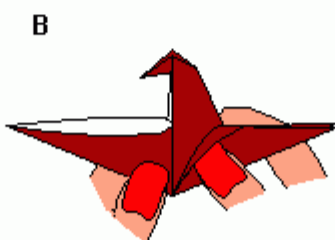
8 complete

traditional model diagrams © D.Petty

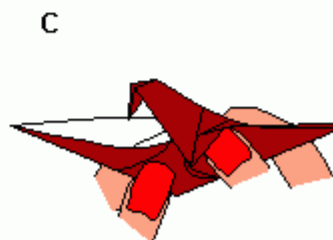
Operation



A grip under bowl with one hand, push thumb and forefinger under layer shown with other hand



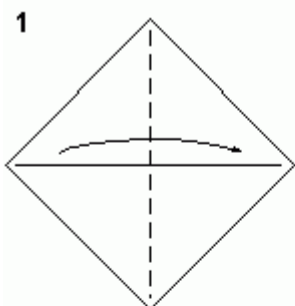
B push up the righthand layers



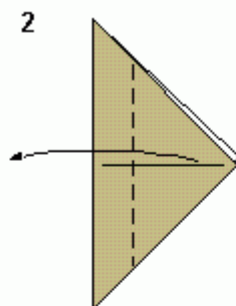
C -- the bird drinks, return to start position to repeat action



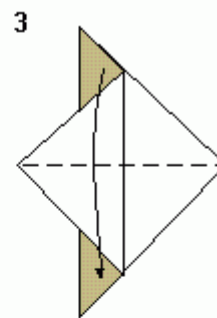
PIGEON/DOVE



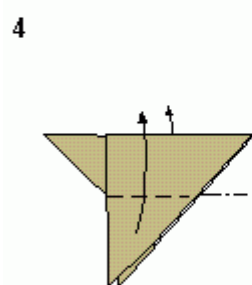
1
crease vertical centreline
then fold in half



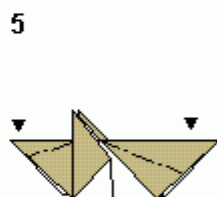
2
fold approx. 2/3



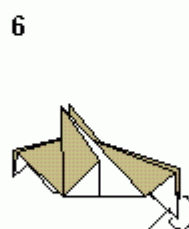
3
fold in half



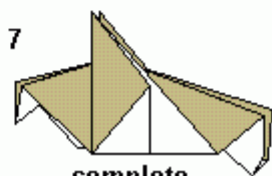
4
fold up wings,
front and back



5
inside reverse to form
beak and tail



6
fold tip of tail inside



7
complete

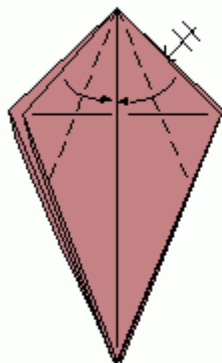
traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty



OWL

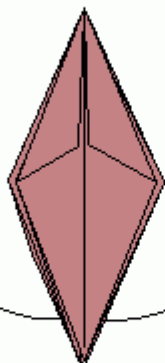
start with birdbase

1



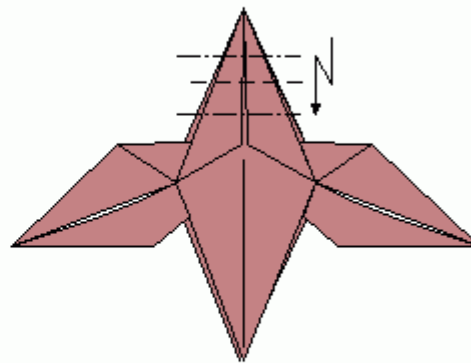
fold edges to centre,
repeat at back

2



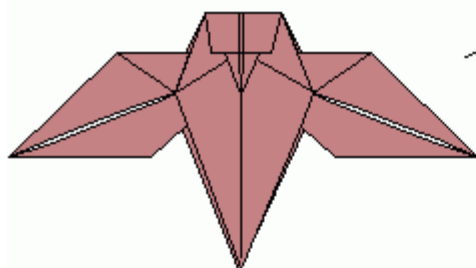
lift and twist flaps
to form wings

3



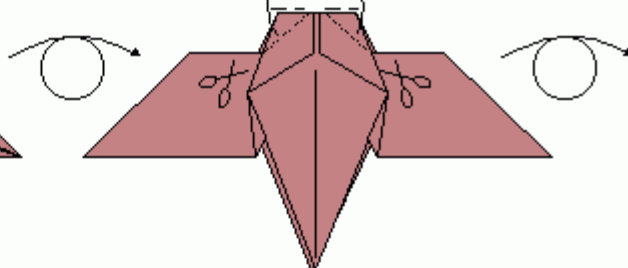
form head

4



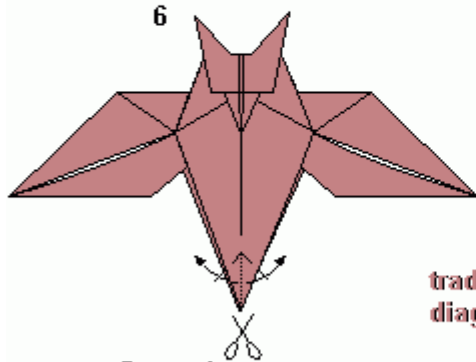
result, turn over

5



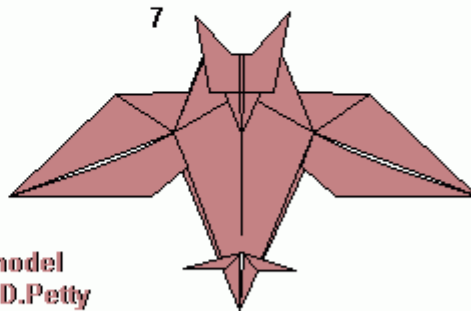
cut layer at back of head,
then fold up flaps
turn over

6



cut top flap only,
along centre,
fold out new flaps
to form feet

7

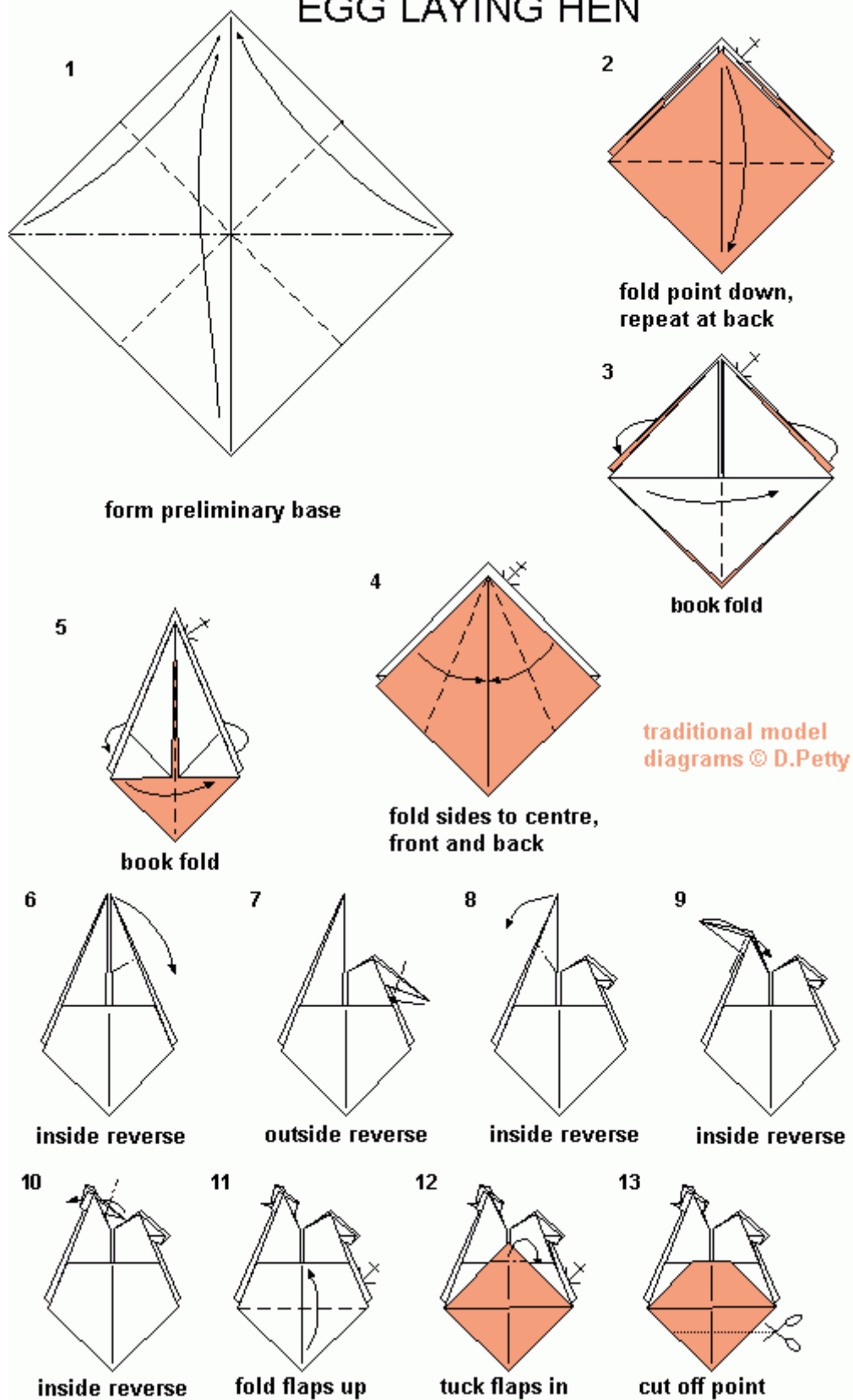


complete

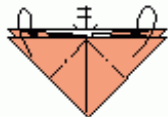
traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty



EGG LAYING HEN



14 use cut off point



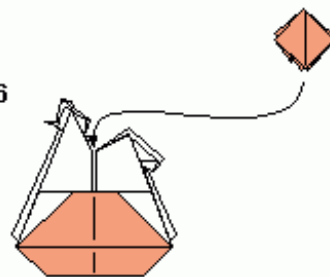
fold corners between layers, front and back

15



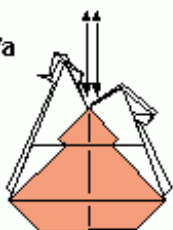
egg complete

16

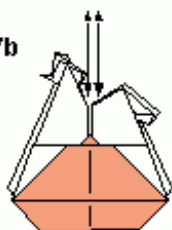


slide egg between flaps

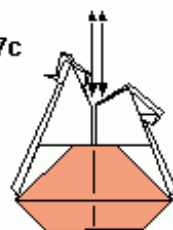
17a



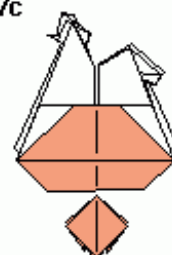
17b



17c



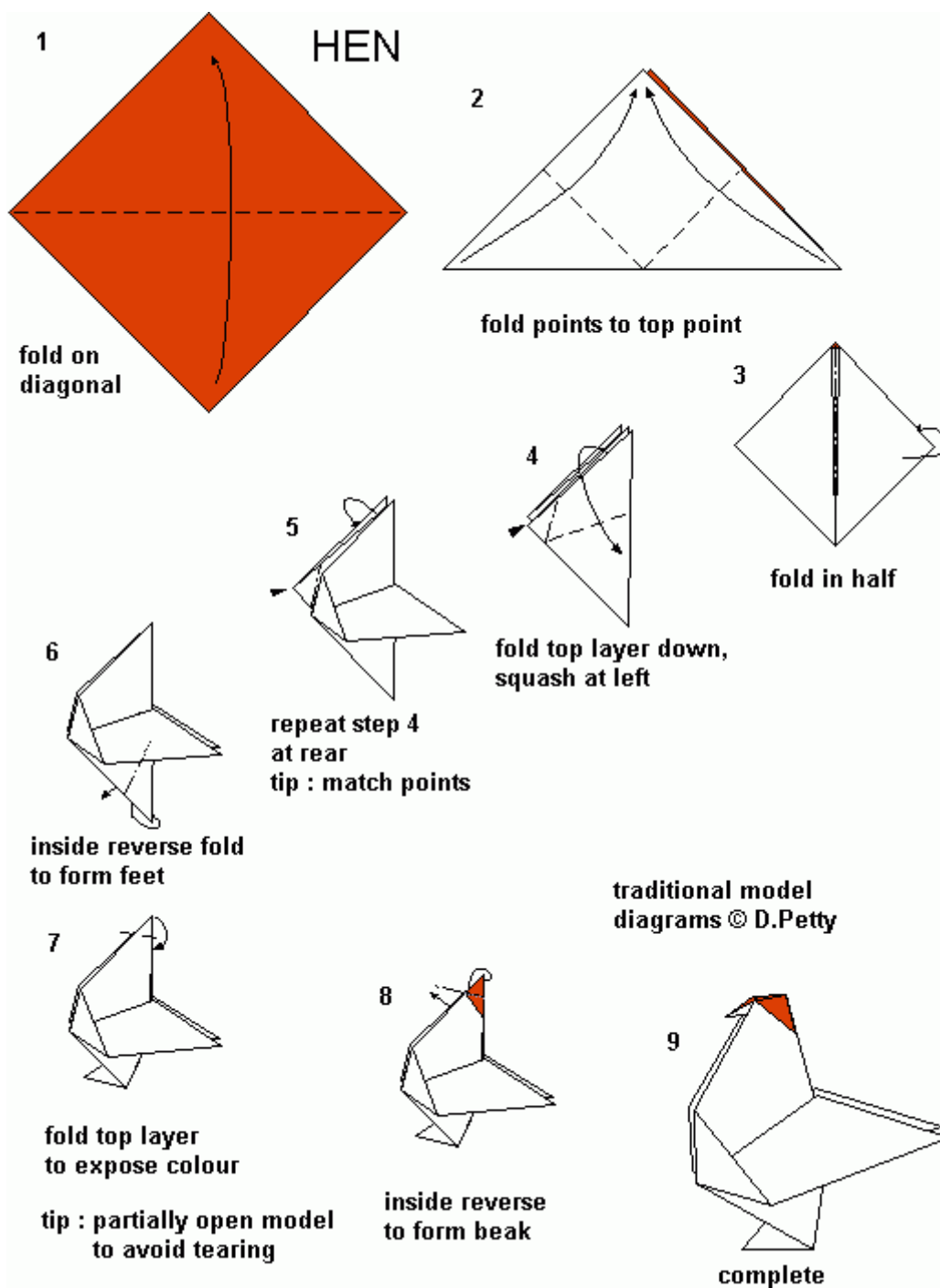
17c

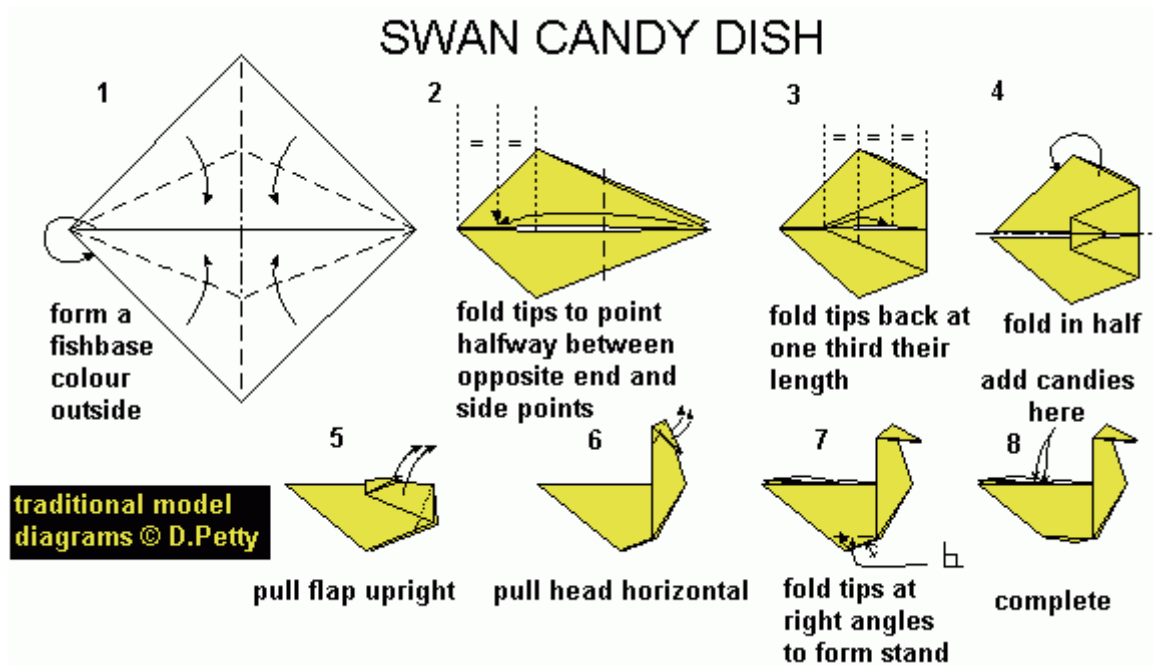


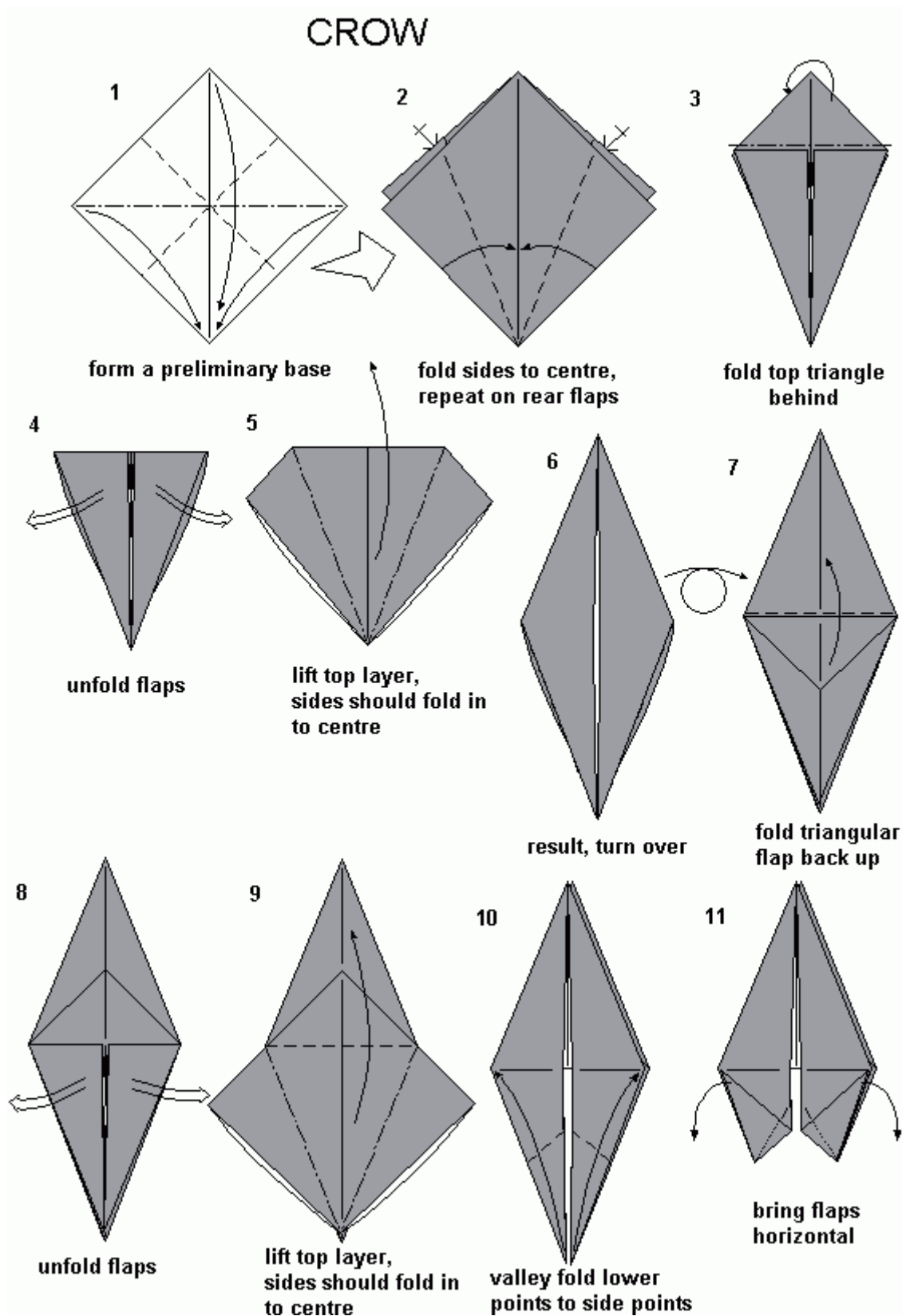
work flaps up and down work flaps up and down work flaps up and down

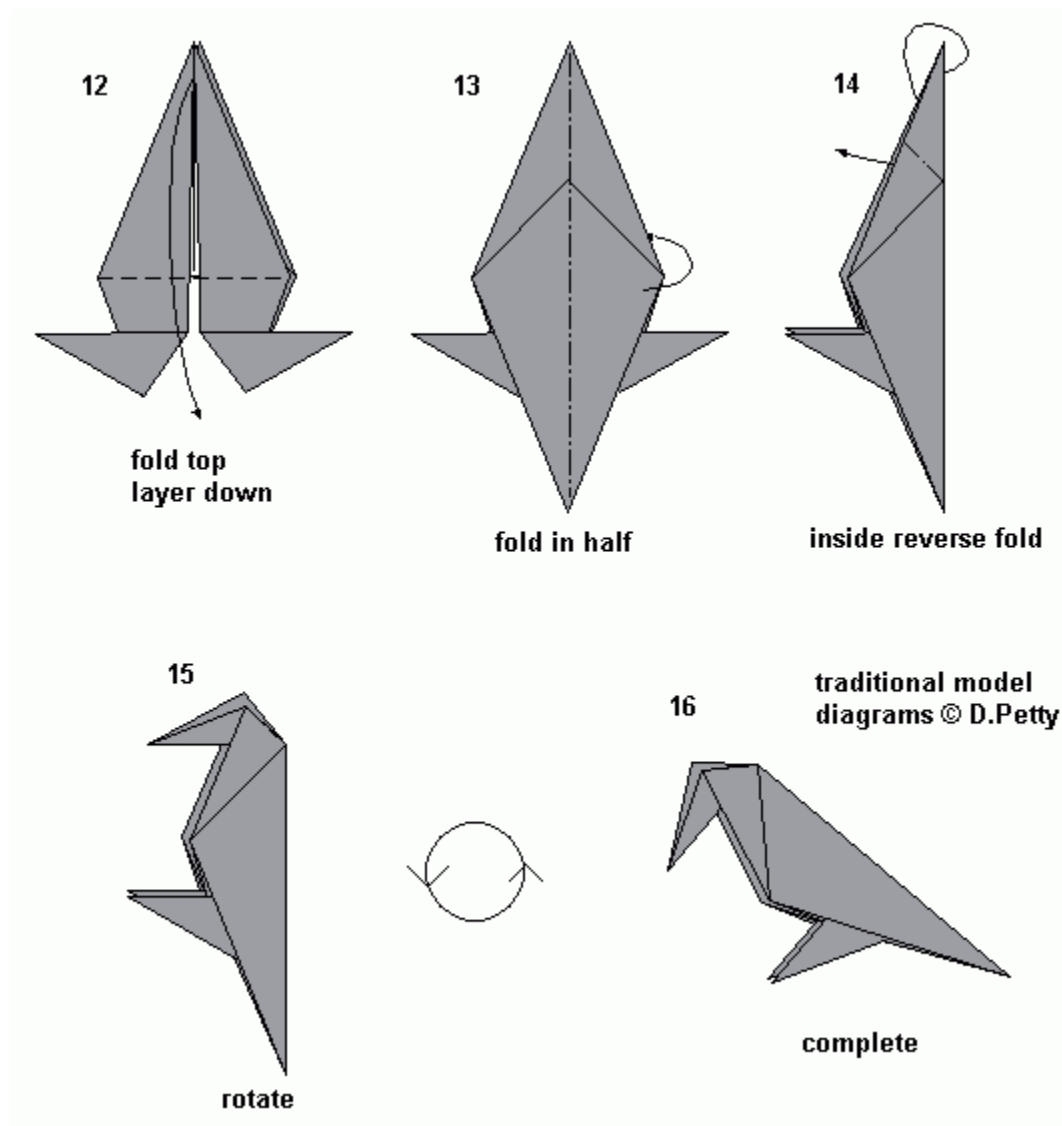
egg emerges





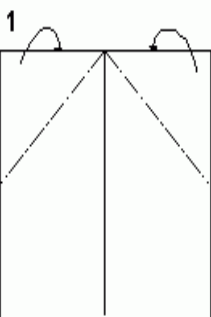




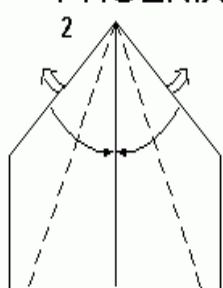


Tip: use thin paper.

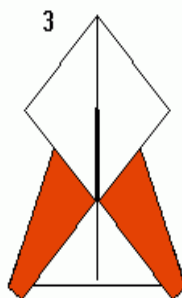
PHOENIX



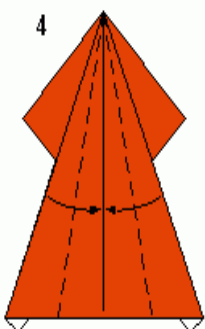
1
fold corners to rear



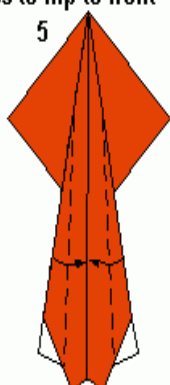
2
fold folded edges to centreline, allow rear flaps to flip to front



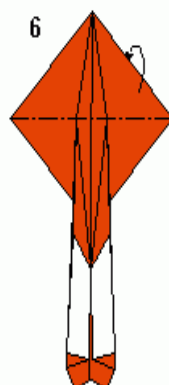
3
result, turn over



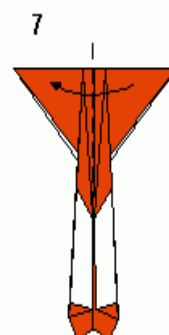
4
fold edges to centreline



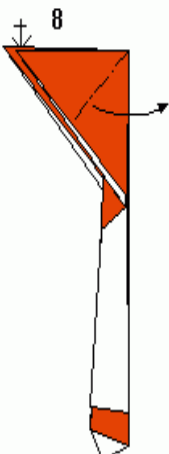
5
fold edges to centreline, note creases do not go to top point



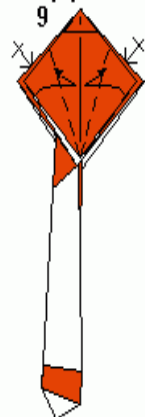
6
fold top triangle to rear



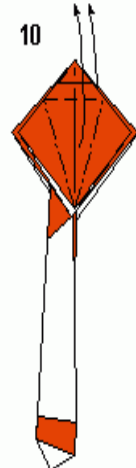
7
fold in half



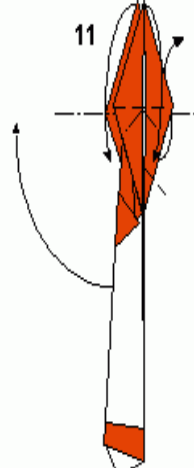
8
squash, repeat at rear



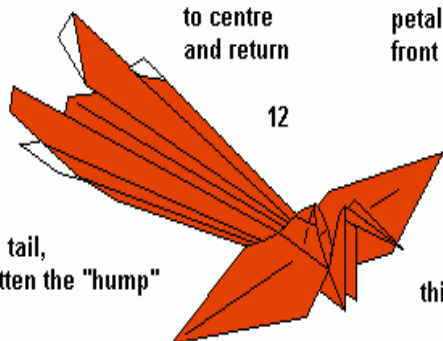
9
fold edges to centre and return



10
petal fold, front and back



11
inside reverse fold lower flaps, then fold wings down to the horizontal



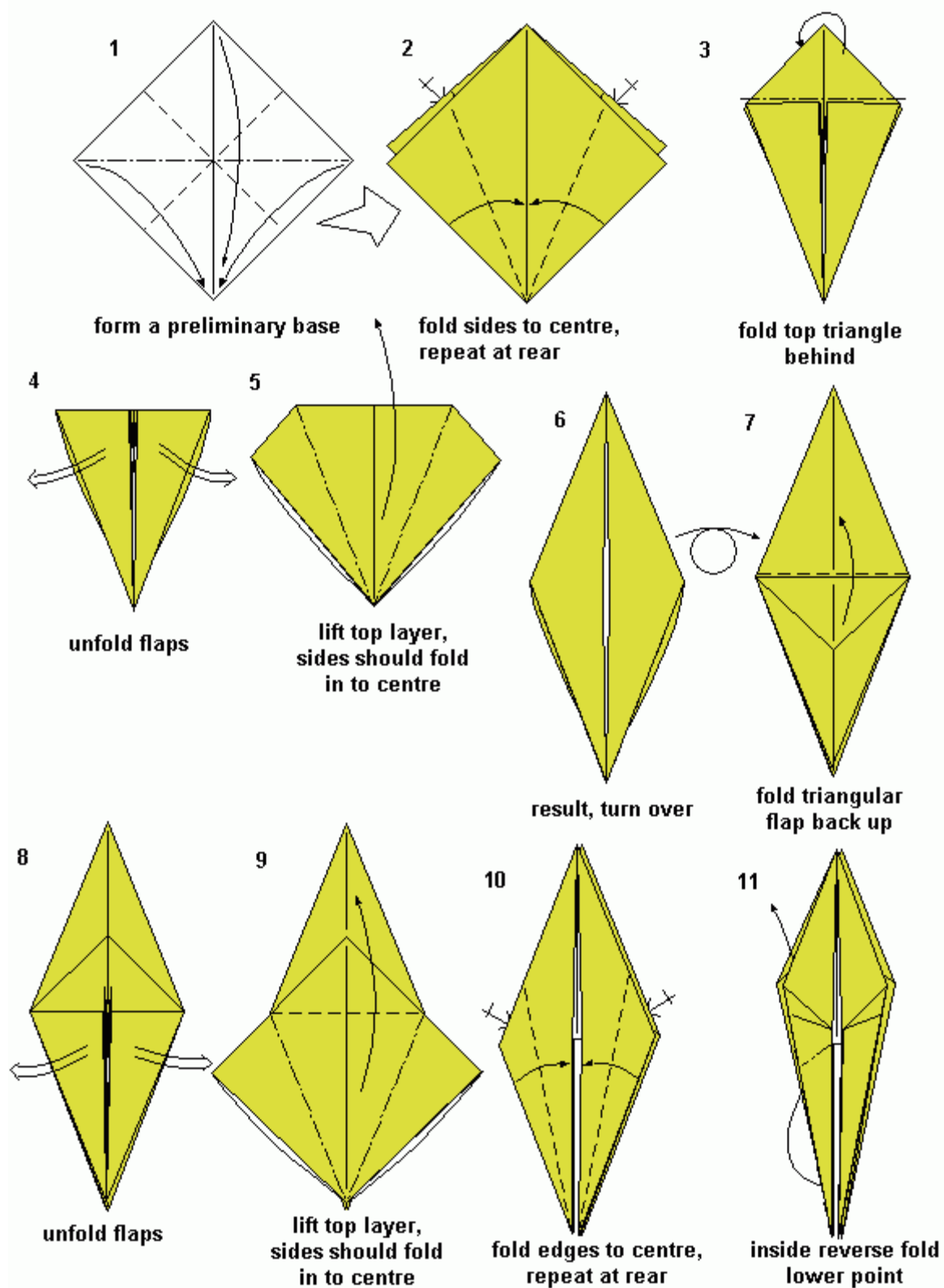
12
spread the tail, slightly flatten the "hump"

Japanese traditional model diagrams © D.Petty

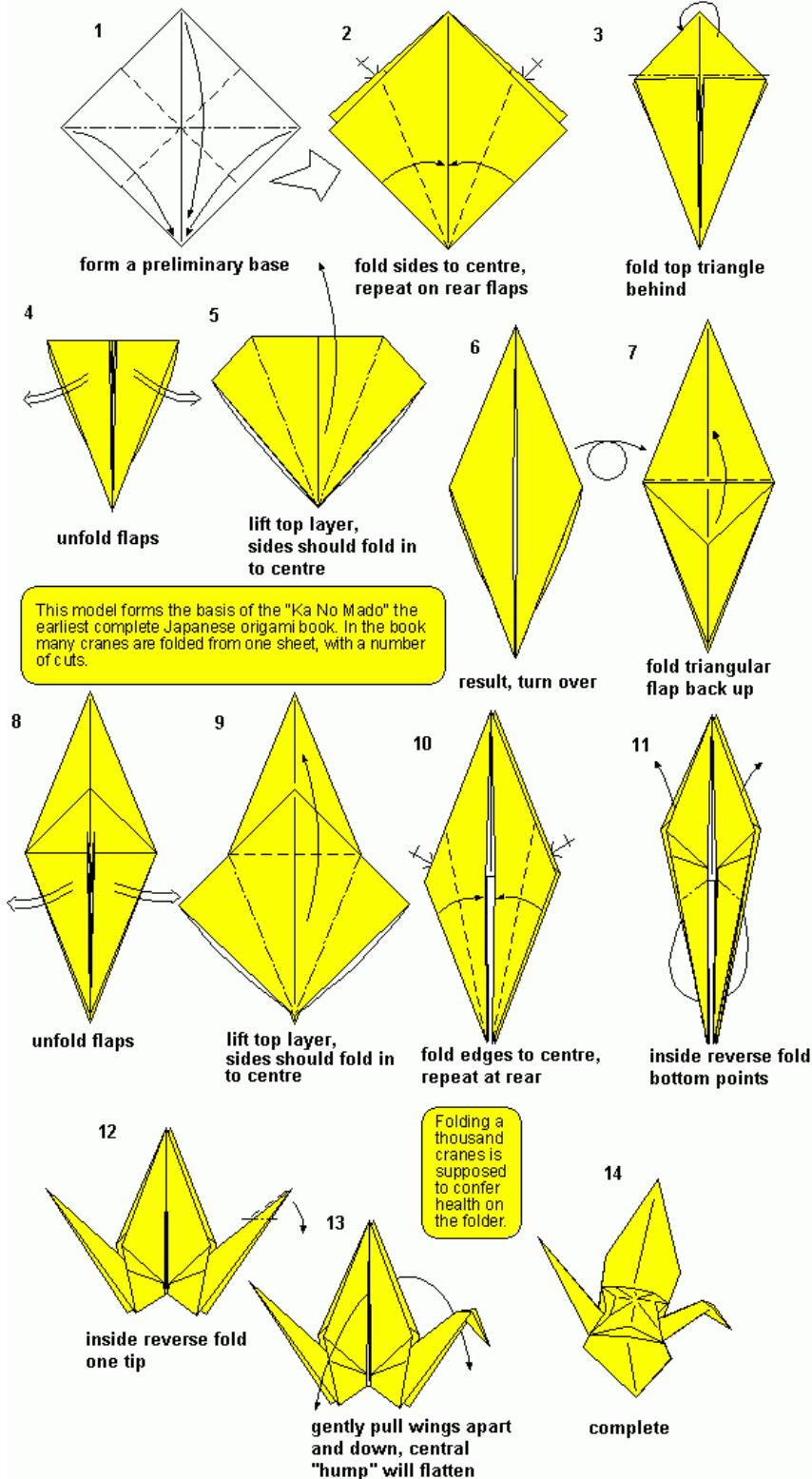
this is a close relative of the "Crane"



HERON



CRANE probably the second best known model in the world



This model forms the basis of the "Ka No Mado" the earliest complete Japanese origami book. In the book many cranes are folded from one sheet, with a number of cuts.

Folding a thousand cranes is supposed to confer health on the folder.

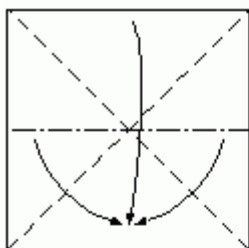
Each year thousands of crane models are sent to the peace park in Hiroshima, Japan, to commemorate the dropping of the first atom bomb. The crane has now become a symbol of peace.

Traditional Japanese model
Diagrams © D.Petty



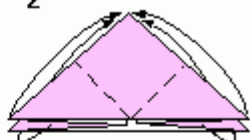
TULIP AND LEAF

1



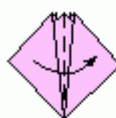
form waterbomb base

2

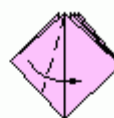


fold corners to top point, swing flap over repeat at rear

3



4



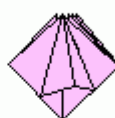
fold flap over

5



fold flap over and tuck in

6



repeat steps 4-5 at rear

7



peel back the four flaps and inflate the base

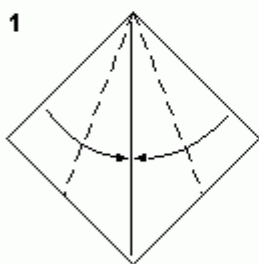
8



bloom complete

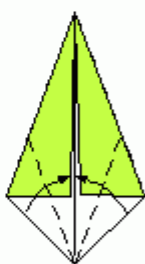
Thai traditional model diagrams © D.Petty

1



fold sides to centre

2



fold sides to centre

3



fold sides to centre

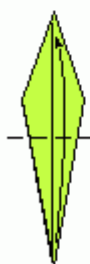
4



result, turn over



5



fold in half

6



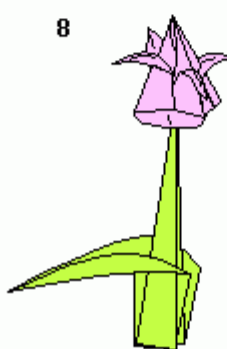
fold in half

7

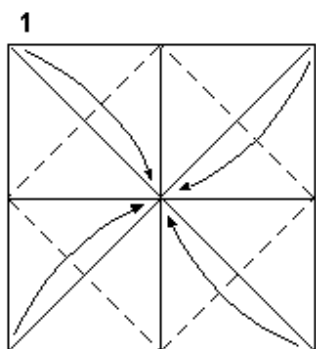


peel back outer leaf, add bloom

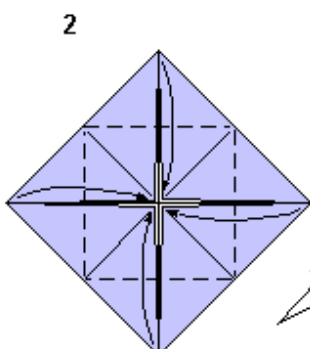
8



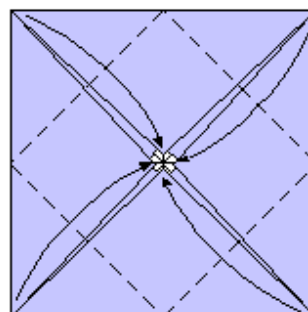
WATERLILY



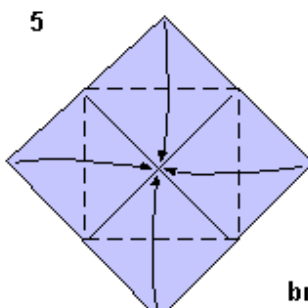
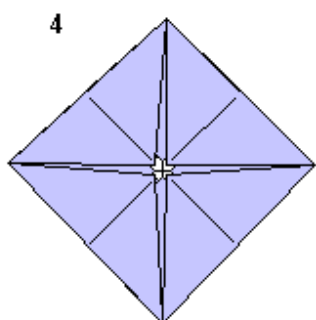
blintz



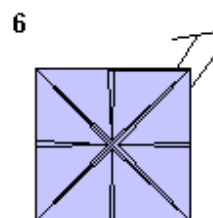
blintz



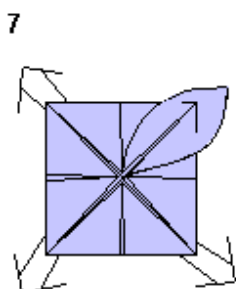
blintz



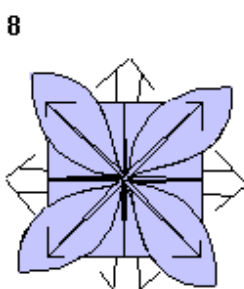
blintz



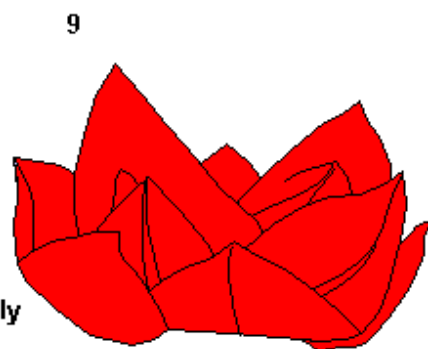
bring corner round to front (the adjacent flaps have to be partially opened to allow this without tearing the paper)



repeat step 6 on remaining corners

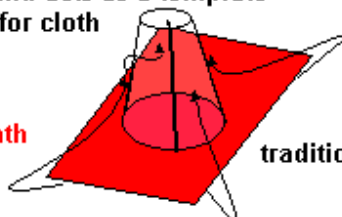


pull more corners from back



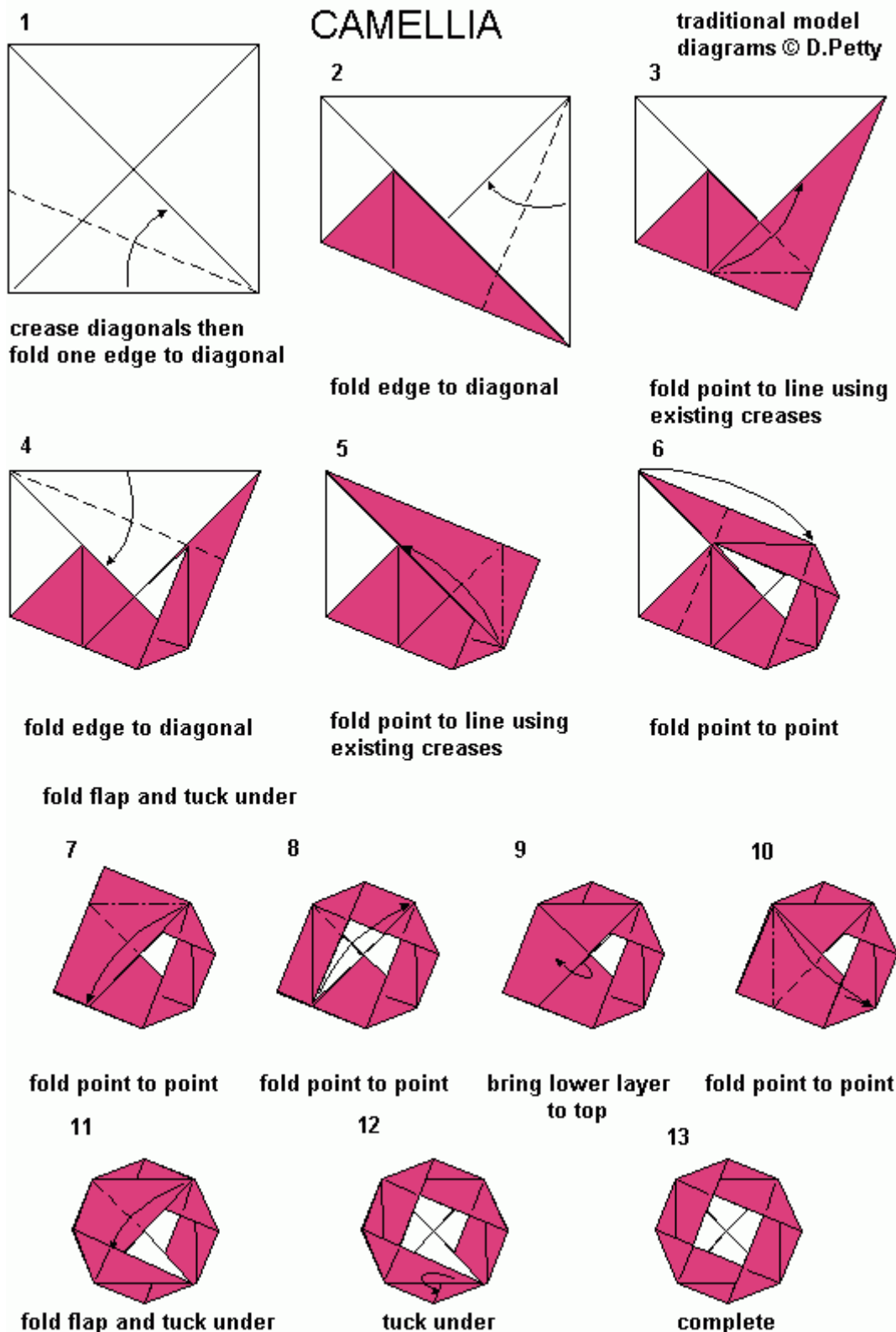
a glass, open end down, can be used to form the lily
it holds the central flaps and acts as a template
this technique is best left for cloth
serviettes

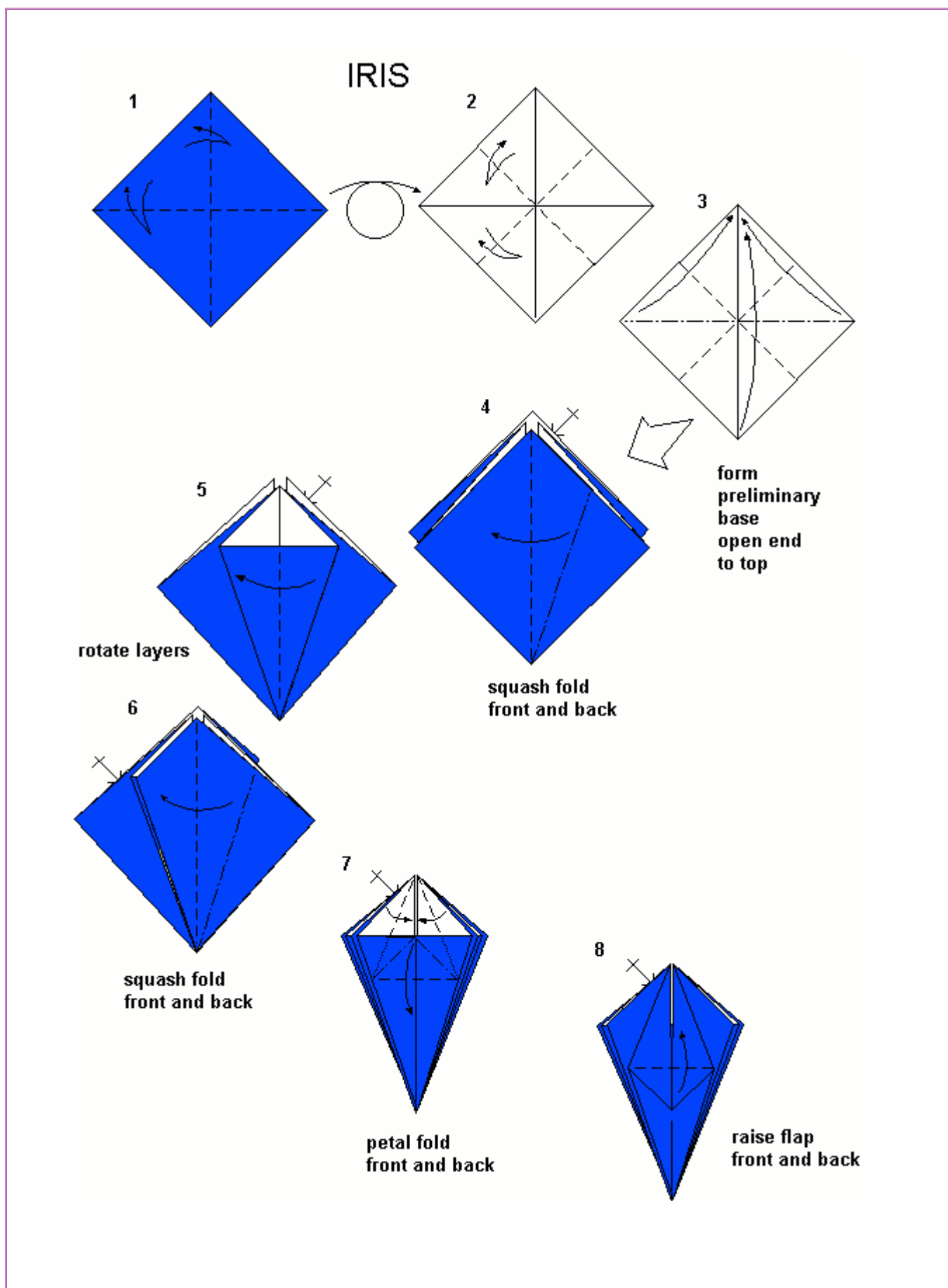
Oct '99 model of the month

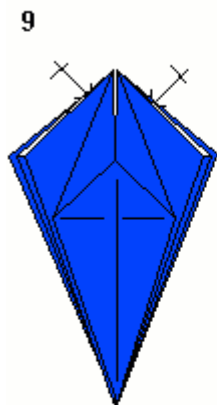


traditional model © diagrams David Petty

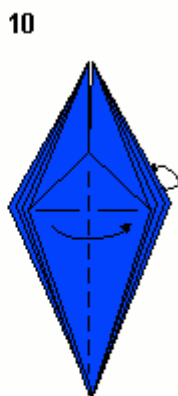




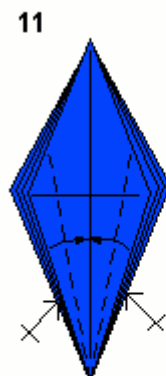




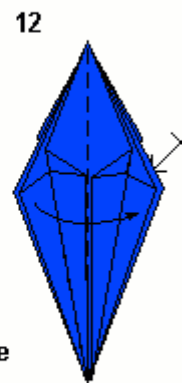
9
repeat petal fold
on side flaps



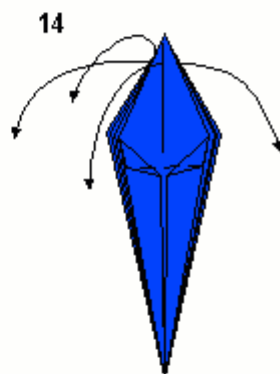
10
rotate layers



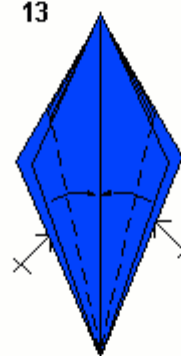
11
fold sides to centre
front and back



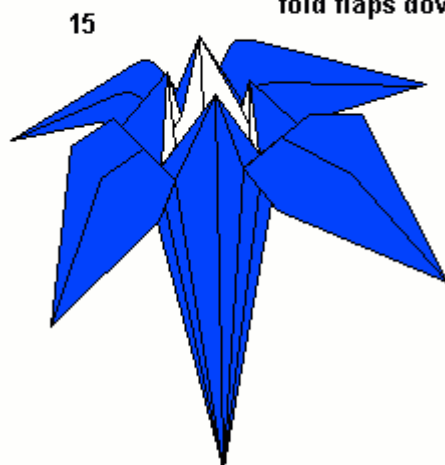
12
rotate layers



14
fold flaps down



13
fold sides to centre
front and back



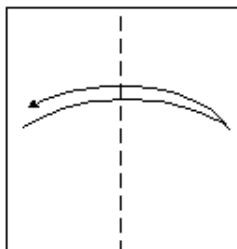
15

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

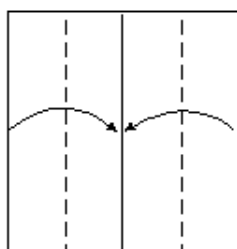


MULTIBOX folds from square or any rectangle

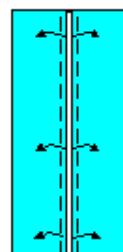
1



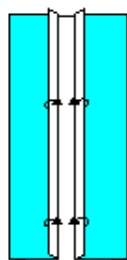
2



3



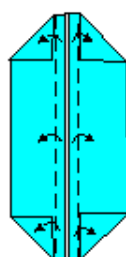
4



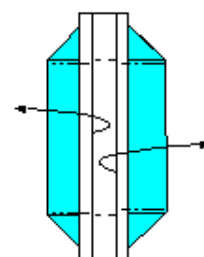
5



6

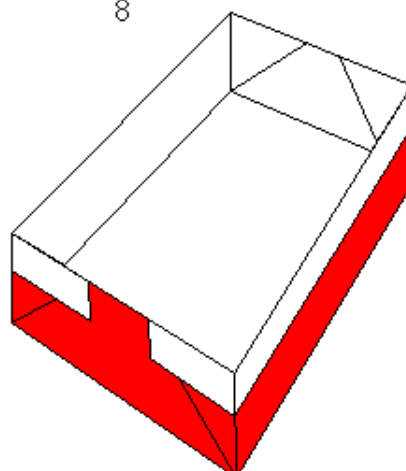


7



lift flaps and
form box

8



Traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

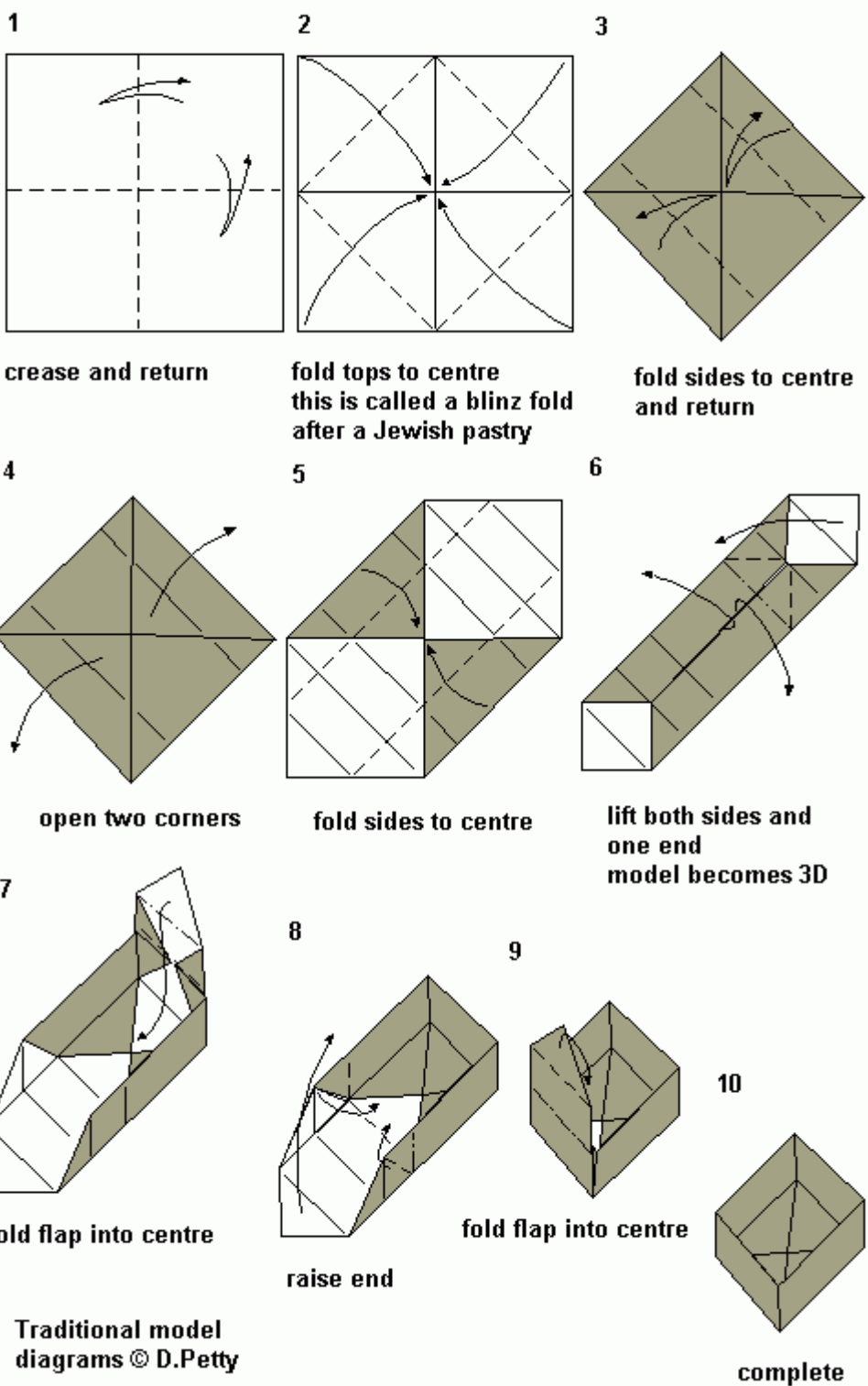
December '98

This is your Christmas box!

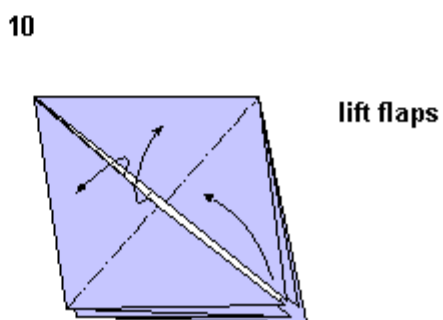
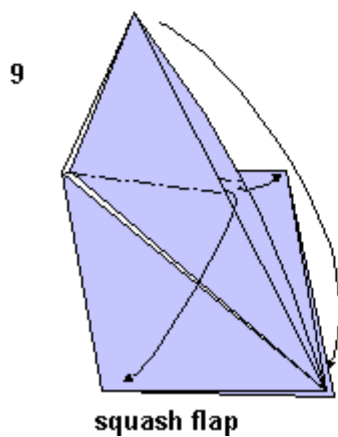
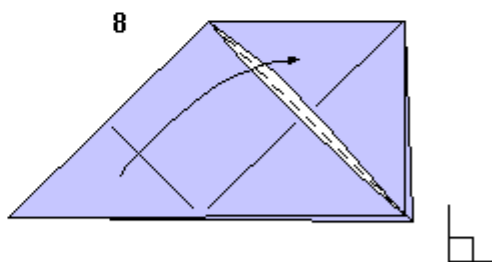
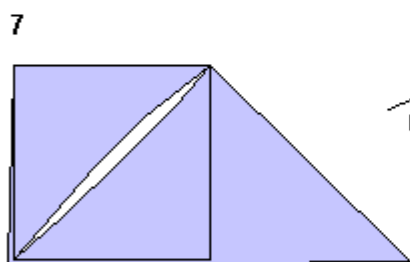
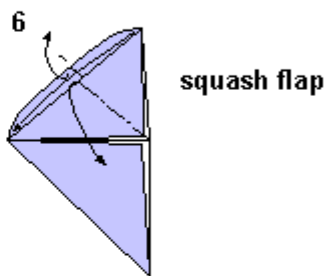
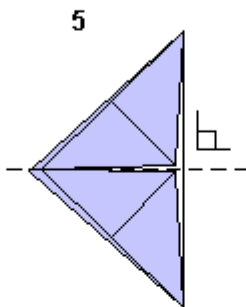
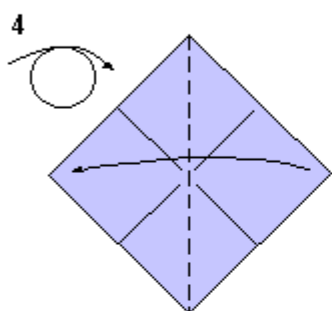
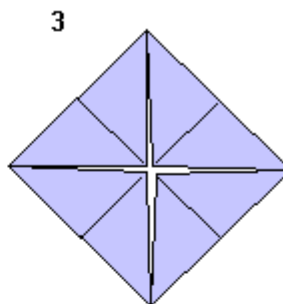
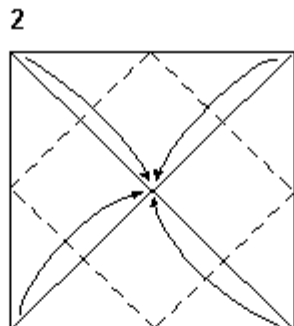
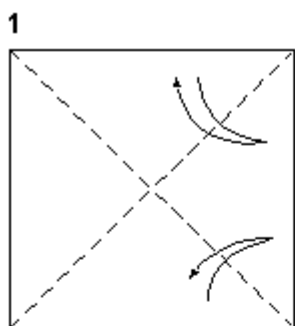


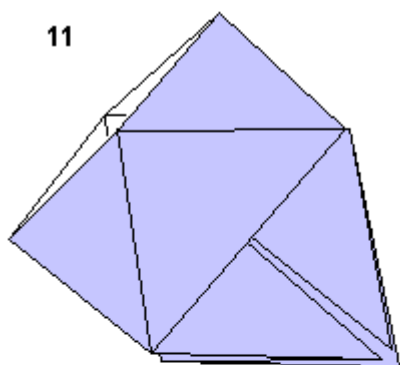
SIMPLE BOX

In Japan this model is known as "Masu Box" = measuring box

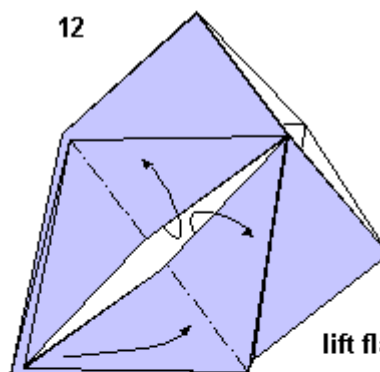


SANBOW



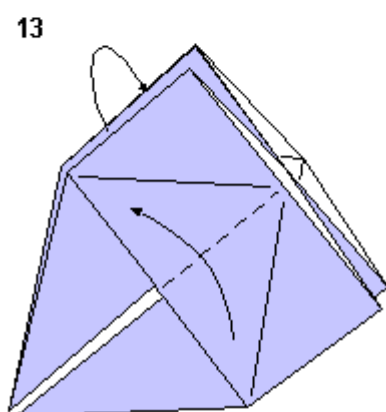


11



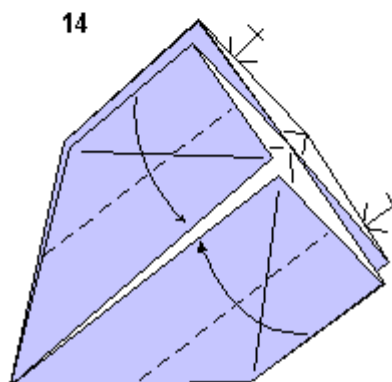
12

lift flaps



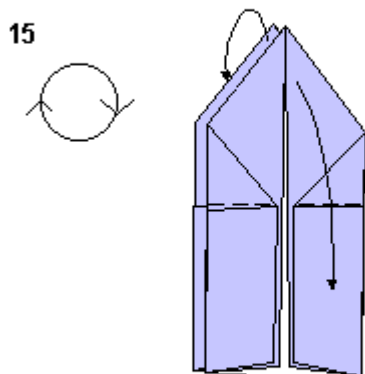
13

book fold



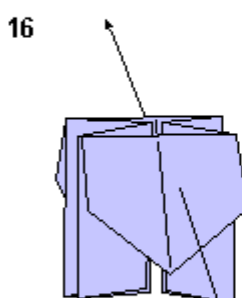
14

fold sides to centreline



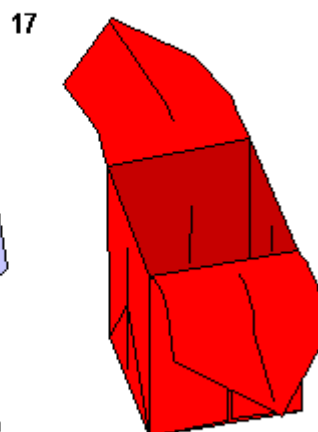
15

fold flaps down



16

pull flaps to open out



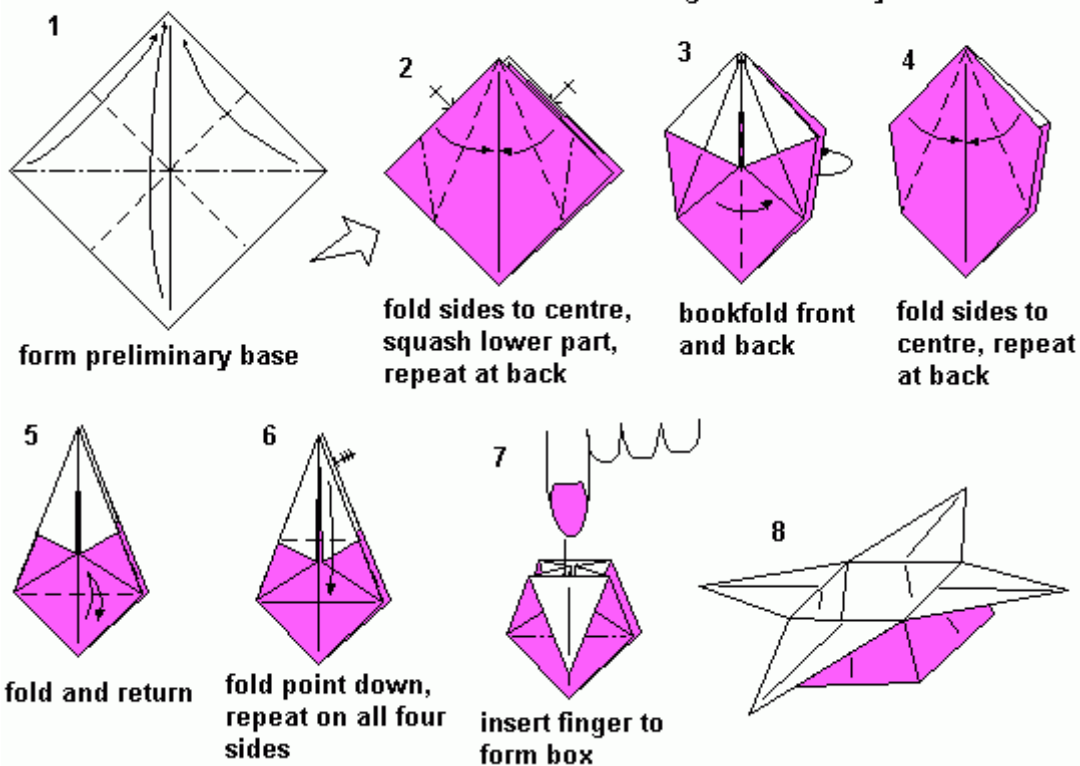
17

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

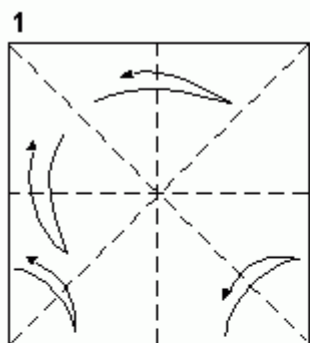


STAR BOX

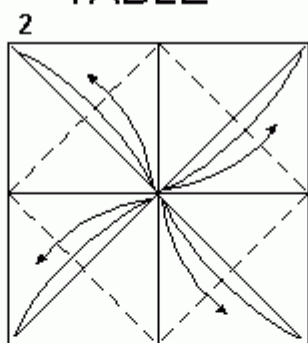
Traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty



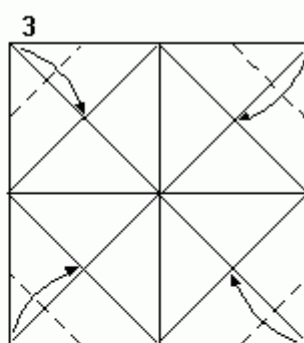
TABLE



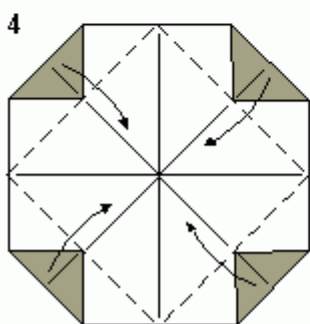
1
precrease



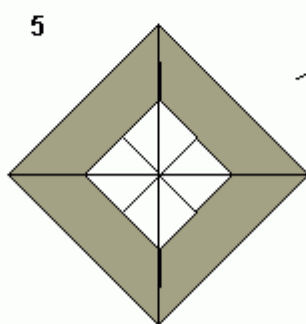
2
precrease



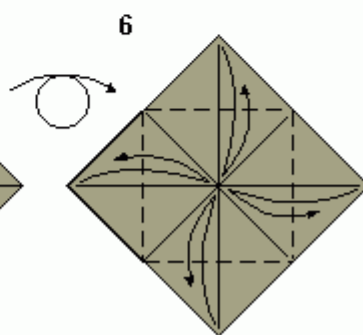
3
fold tips to existing creases



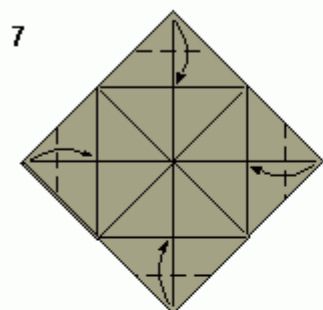
4
fold on existing creases



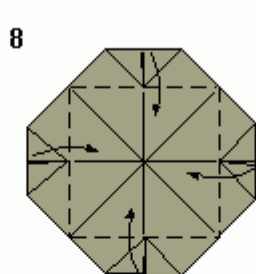
5
result, turn over



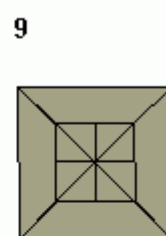
6
precrease



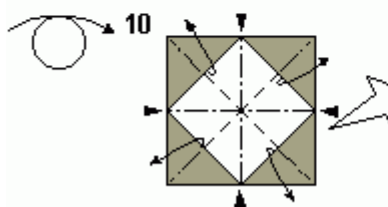
7
fold tips to existing creases



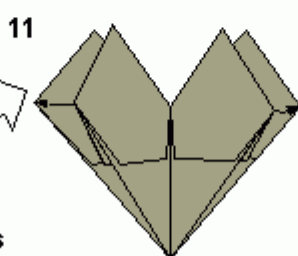
8
fold on existing creases



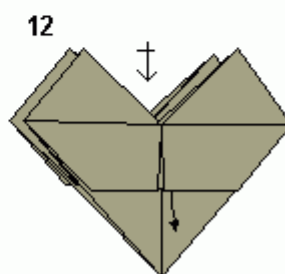
9
result, turn over



10
squeeze in at centres of sides, while lifting top flaps

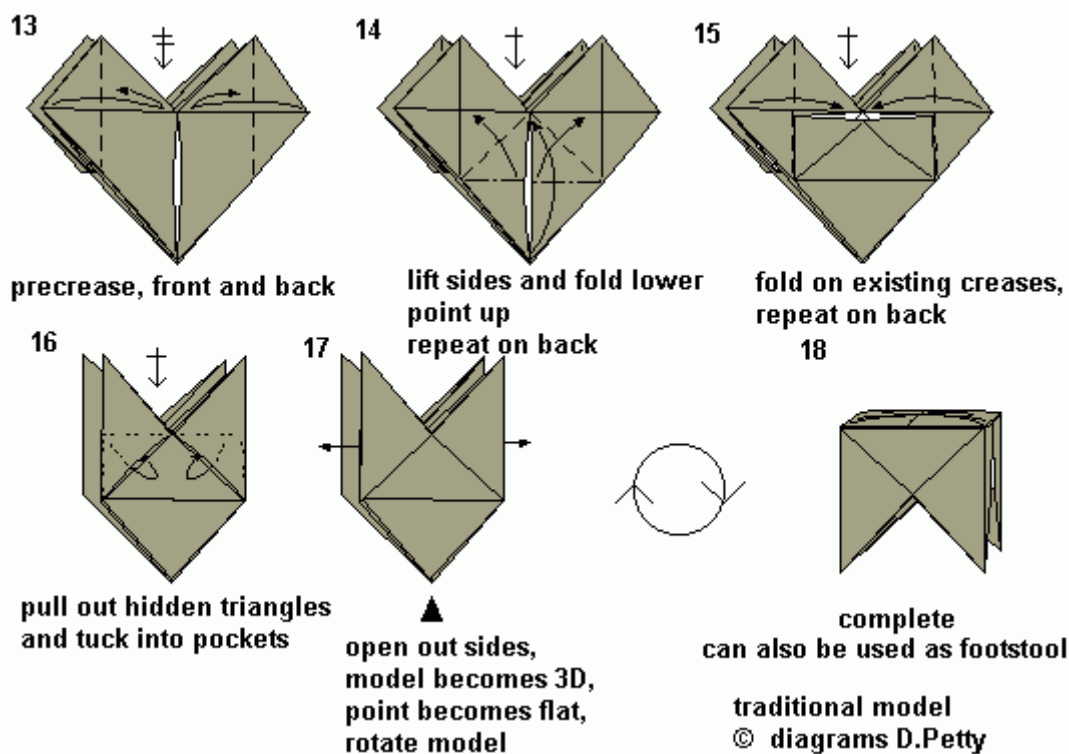


11
enlarged view, flatten symmetrically

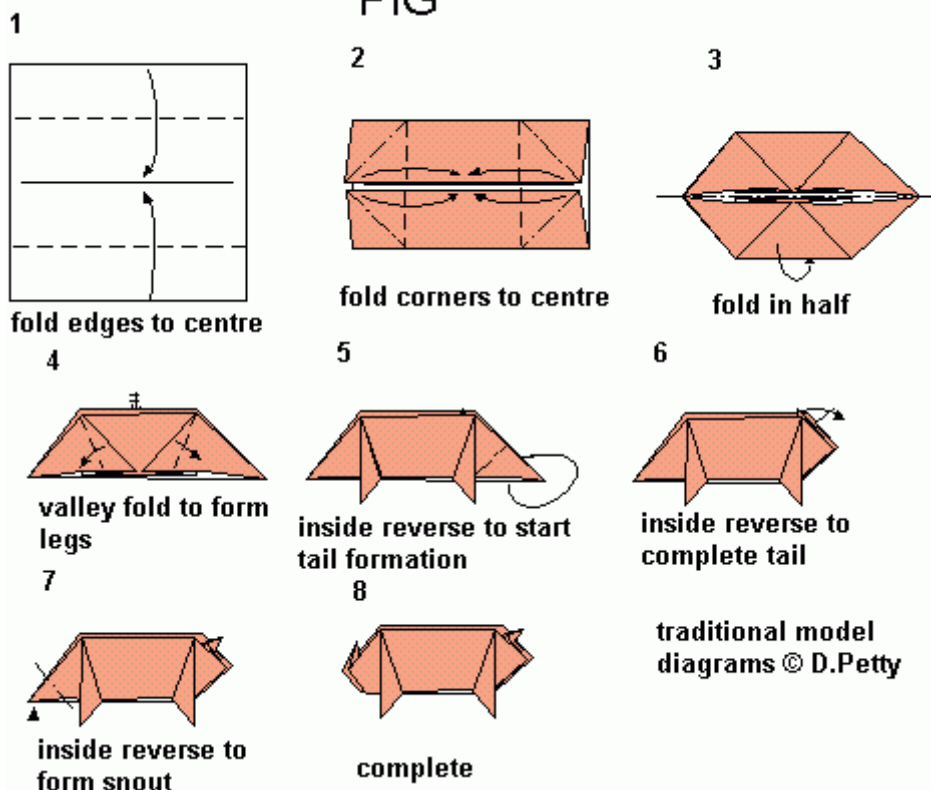


12
pull down hidden triangles front and back only

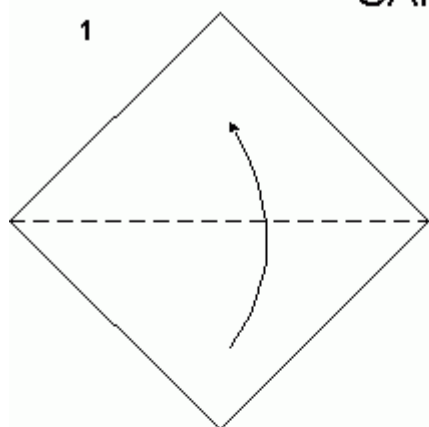




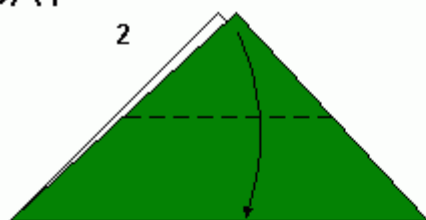
PIG



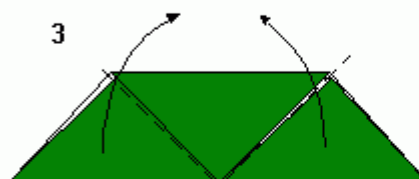
SAILBOAT



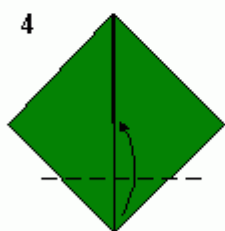
fold in half on diagonal



fold points to centre of bottom edge

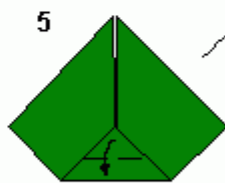


fold triangles up

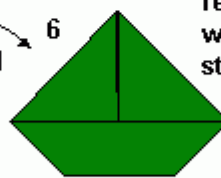
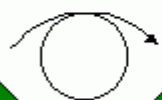


fold bottom corner to centre

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty



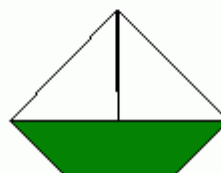
fold tip down,
turn over



rear triangle
will form a
stand

see if you can rearrange the
folds to get white sails

this model is the logo of
Origami USA

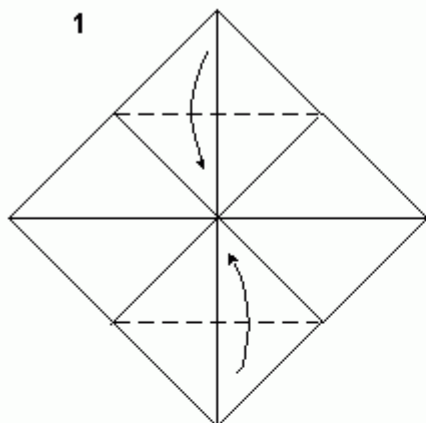


solution
next page

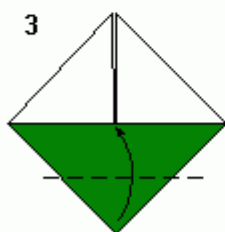
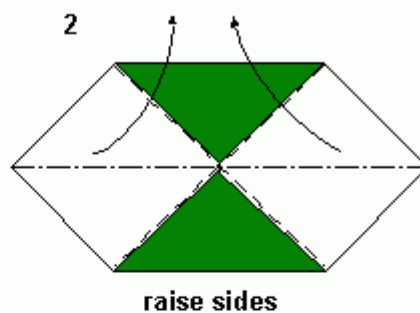


SAILBOAT

start with unfolded sailboat

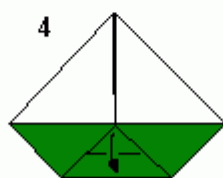


fold corners to centre

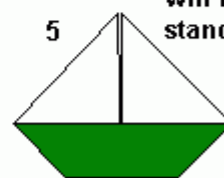


fold bottom corner to centre

traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty



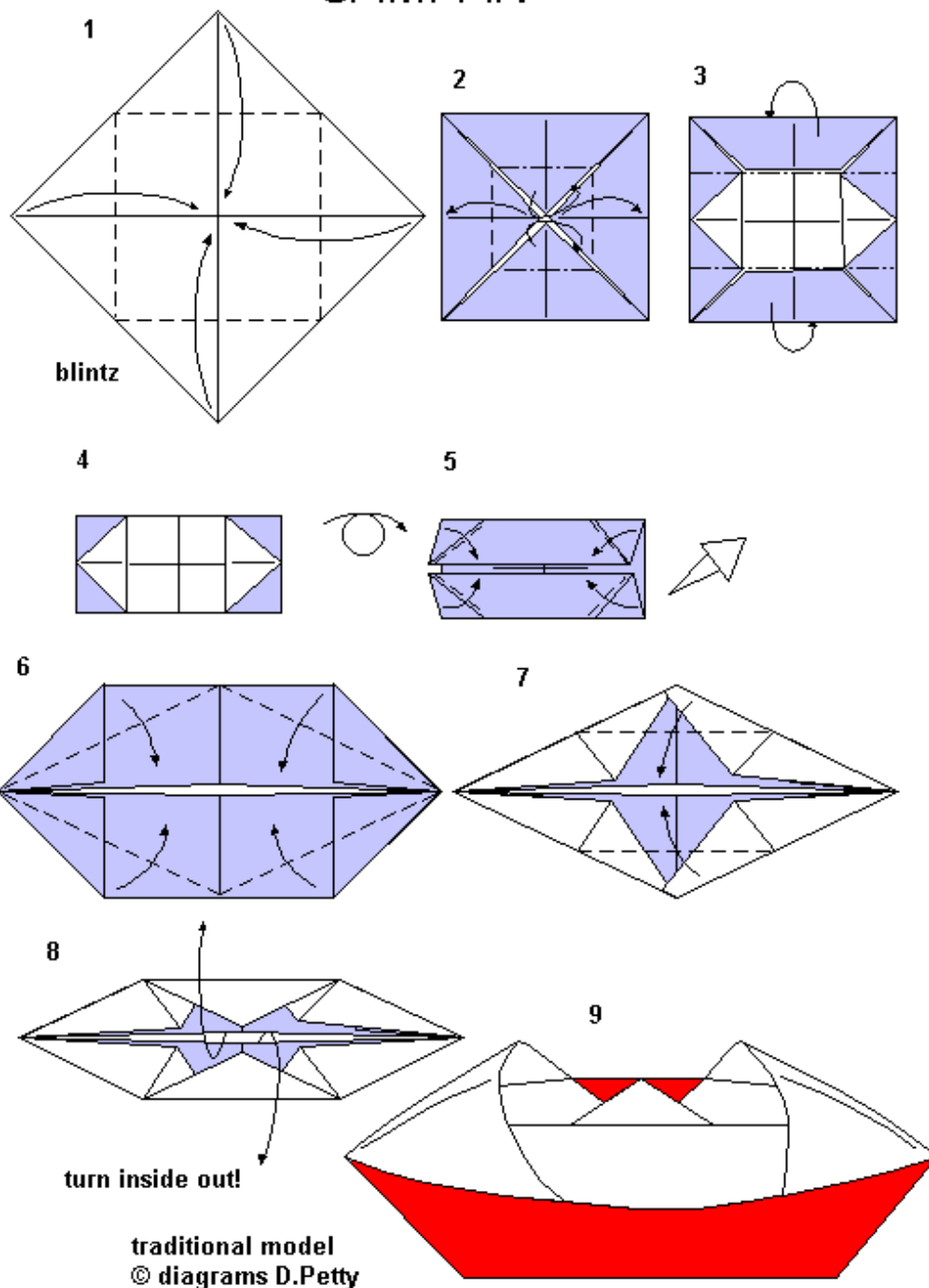
fold tip down,
turn over



this model is the logo of
Origami USA

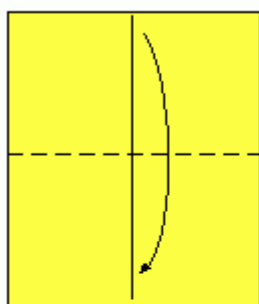


SAMPAN

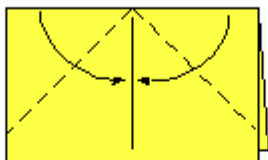


BOAT / SNAPPER

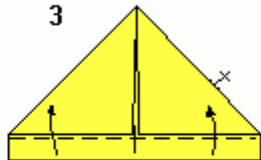
1



2

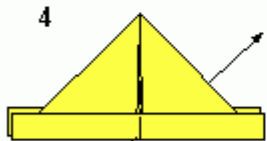


3



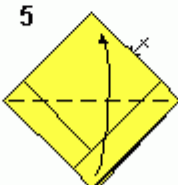
fold bottom edge up as
much as possible
do same at rear

4

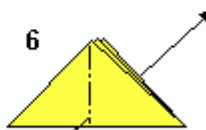


pull layers apart and
flatten

5

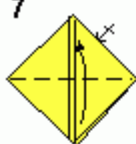


6



pull layers apart and
flatten

7

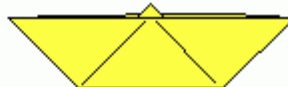


8

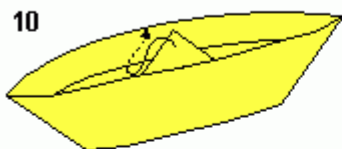


pull out inside
points

9



10

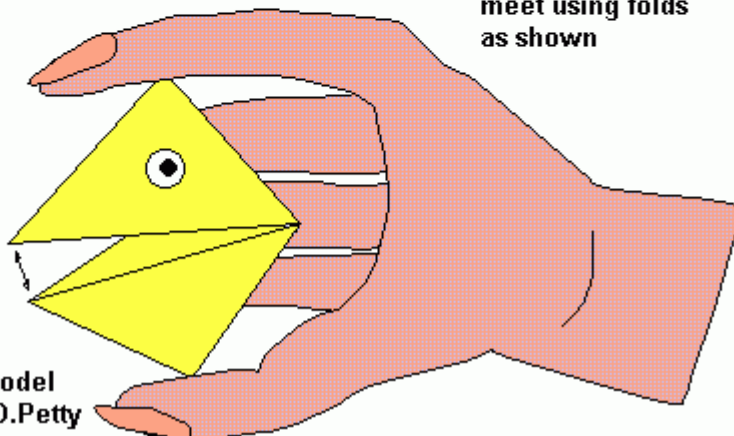


tuck sail under edge

11



pull sides apart
and make ends
meet using folds
as shown

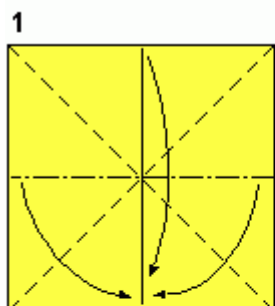


traditional model
© diagrams D.Petty

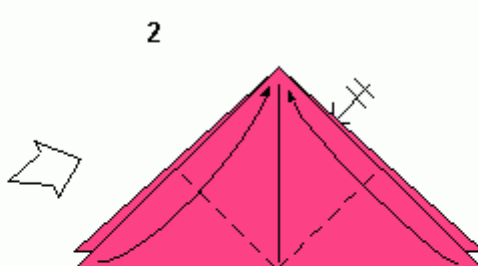


PAGODA

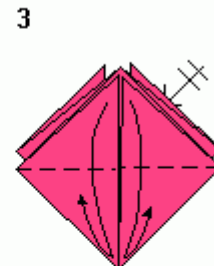
early example of modular folding



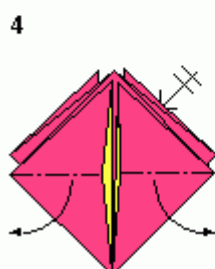
1 form waterbomb base



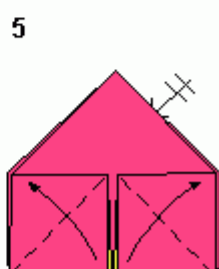
2 fold corners to top point



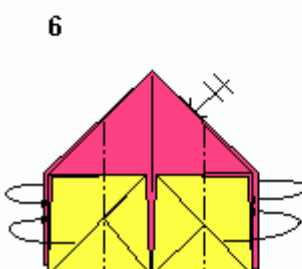
3 fold corners to bottom point and return



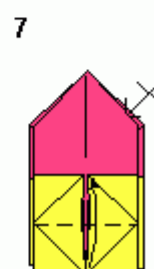
4 open each flap and squash



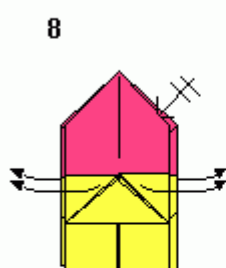
5 fold top layer only



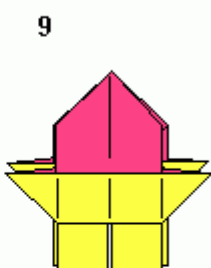
6 fold sides to centre



7 fold point up, repeat at back

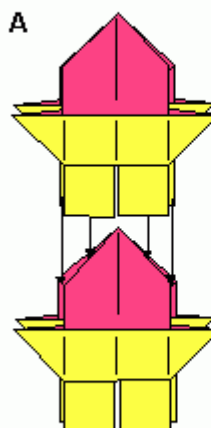


8 pull out corners

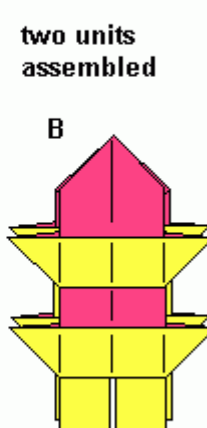


9 unit complete

Assembly



slide top unit into lower unit, flaps tuck into pockets in lower unit



two units assembled

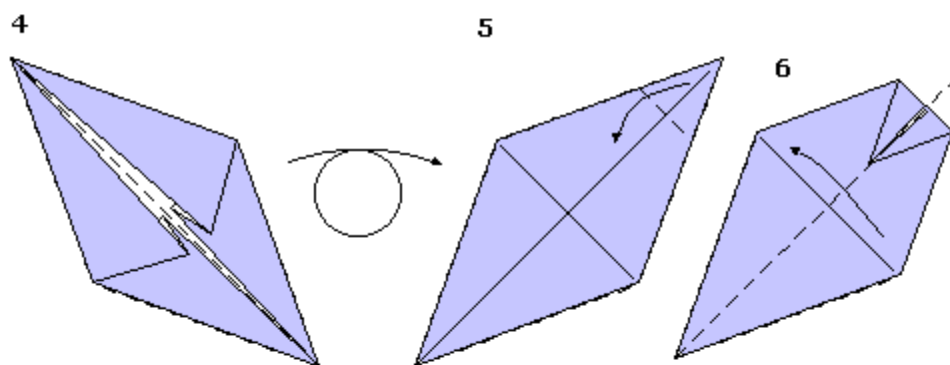
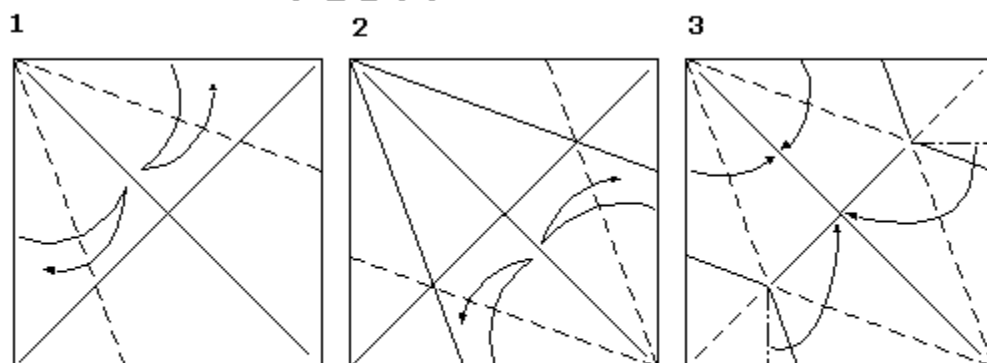
for best effect, fold units from successively reduced size paper e.g. 5" - 4.75" - 4.5" - 4.25" - 4" - 3.75" - 3.5" - 3.25" - 3"

Chinese traditional model diagrams © D.Petty

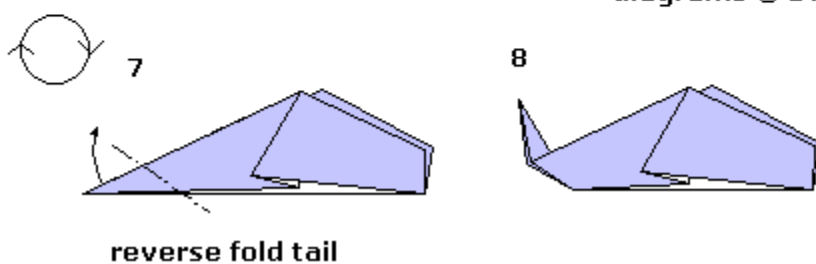


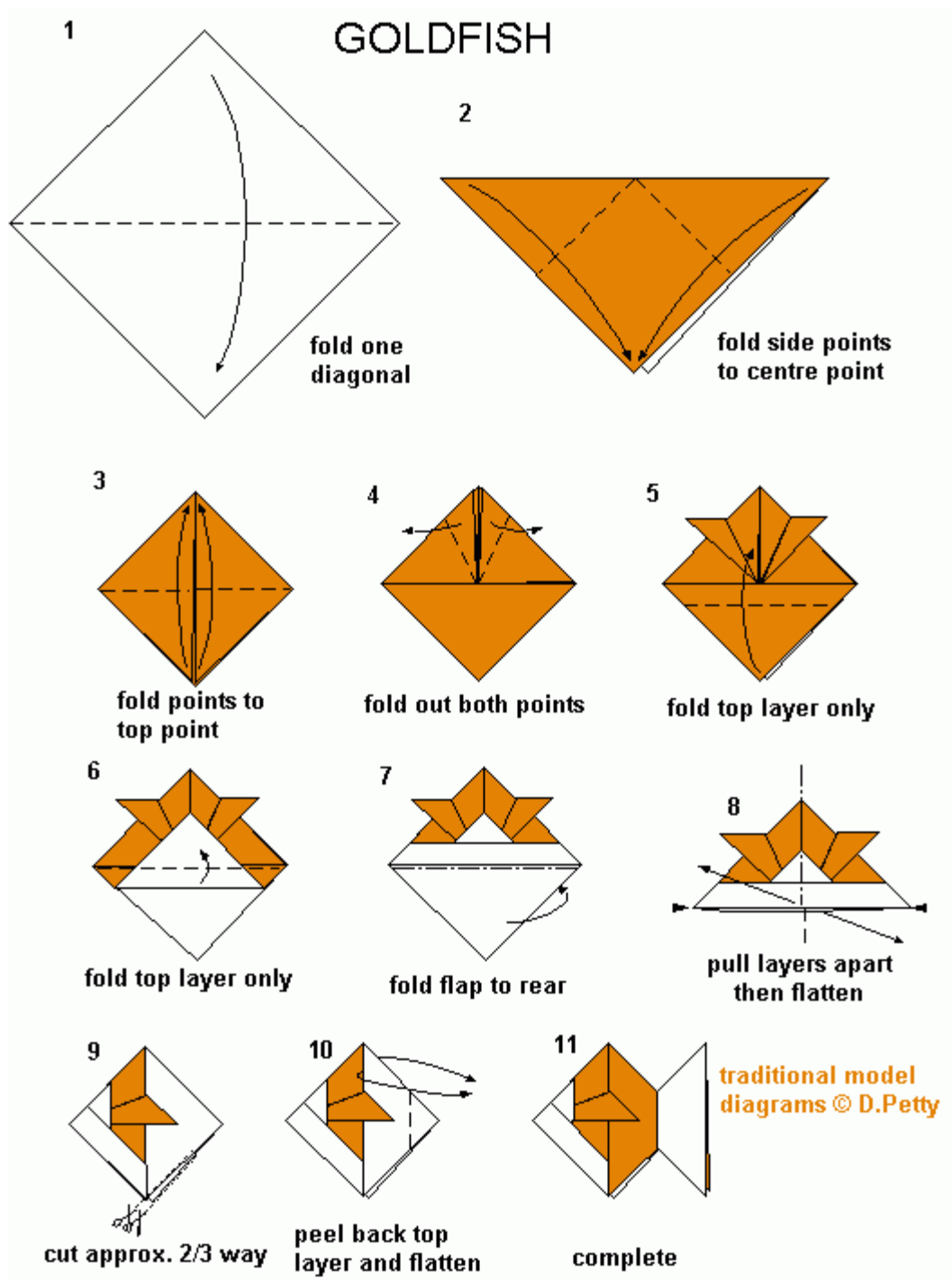
FISH

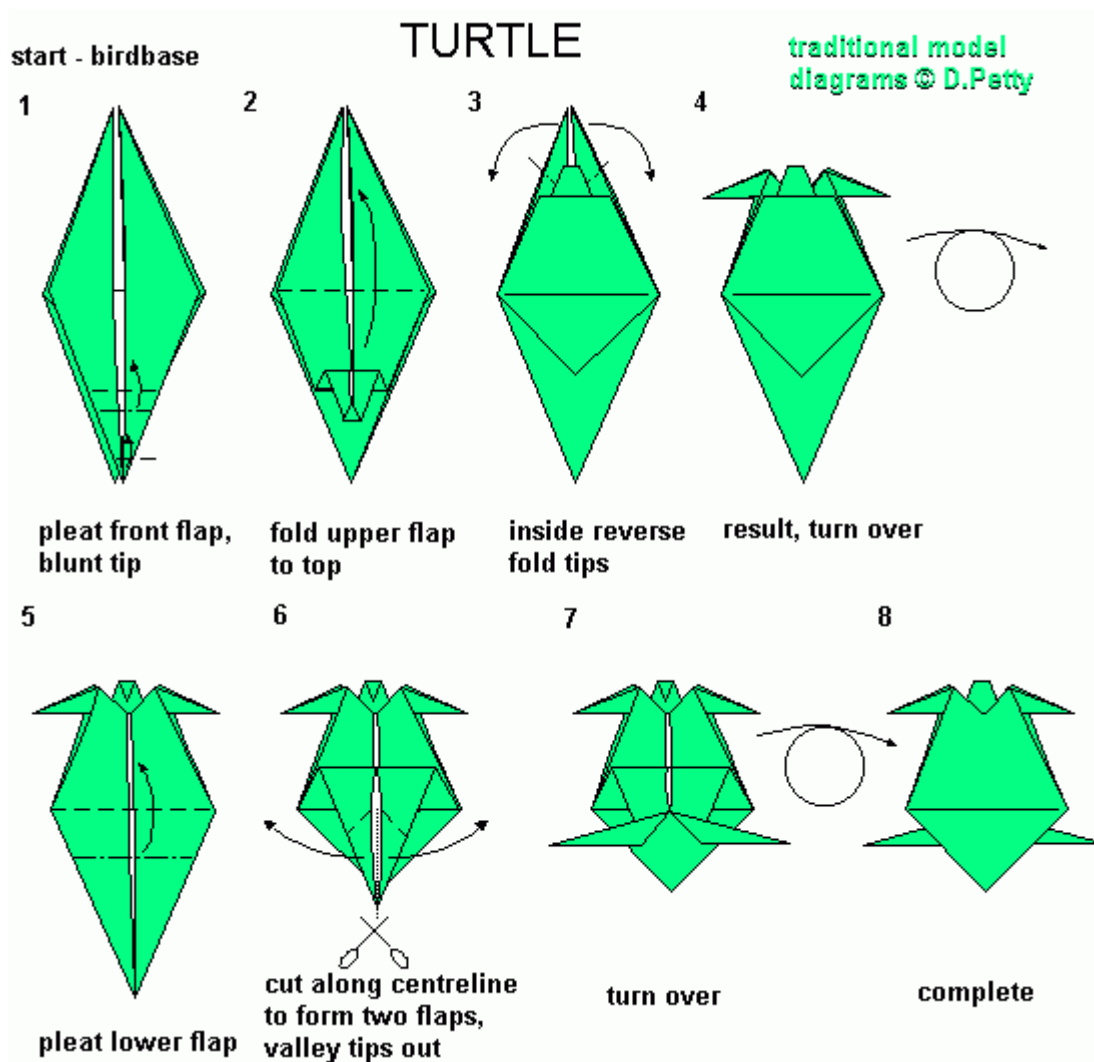
model of the month : April 2000



traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty

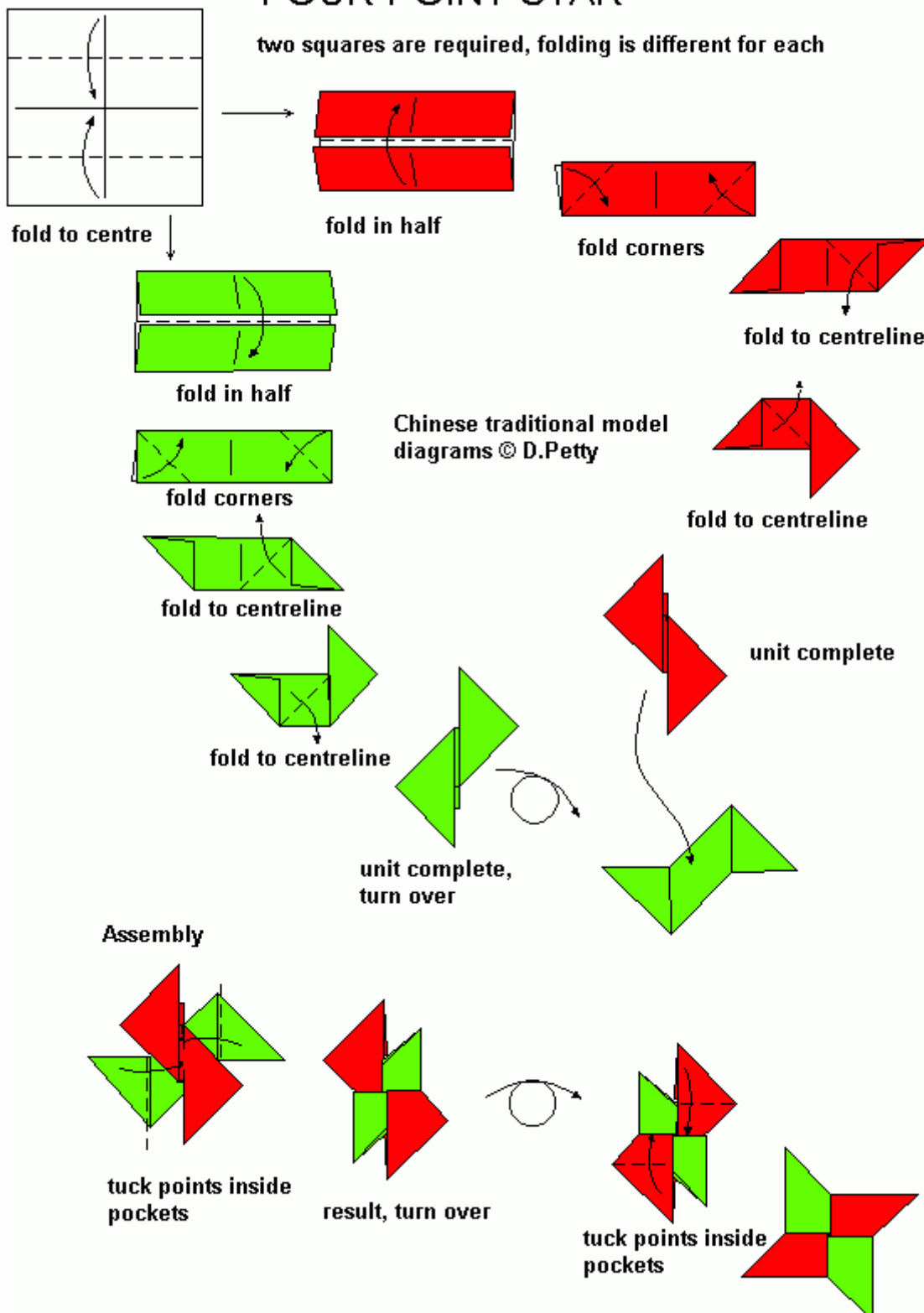






FOUR POINT STAR

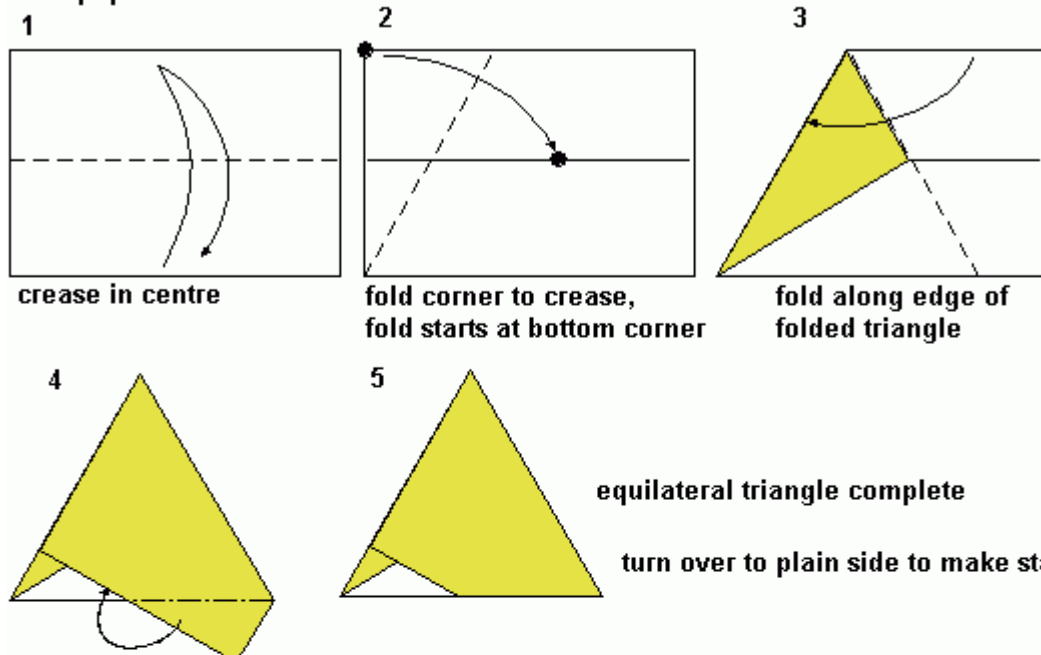
two squares are required, folding is different for each



STAR

MAKING AN EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE FROM A RECTANGLE

newspaper can be used

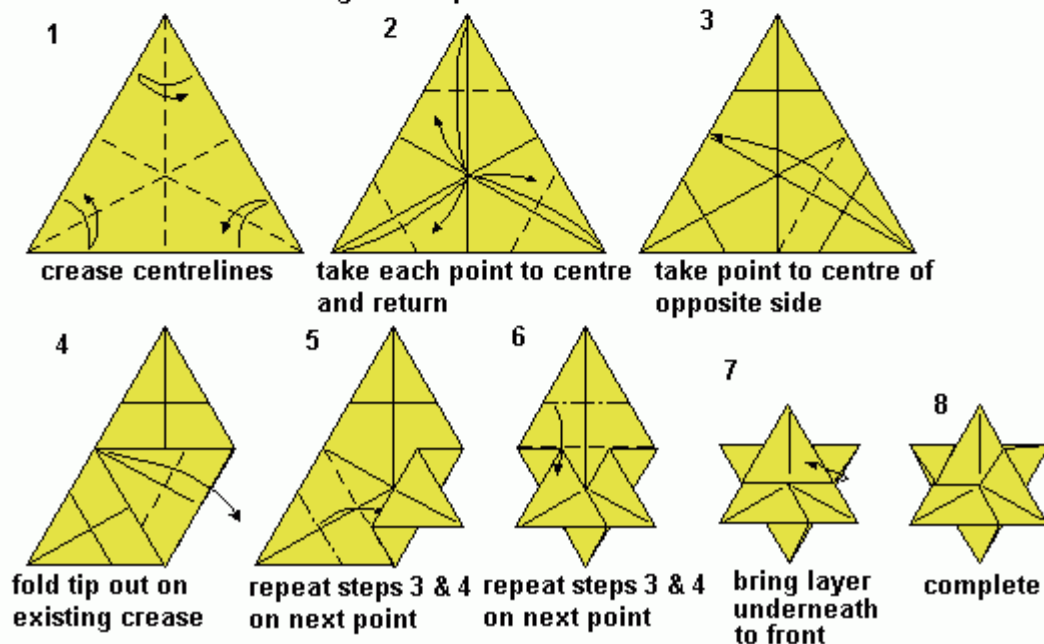


turn over to plain side to make star

tuck triangle inside

MAKING THE STAR

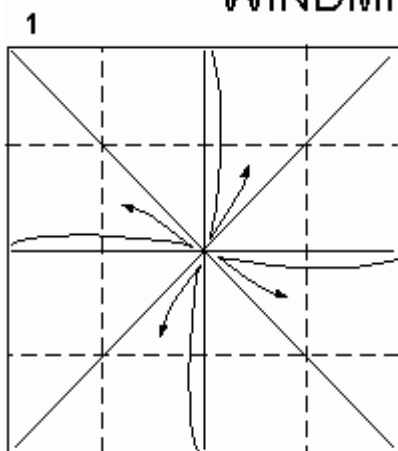
start with side without edges on top



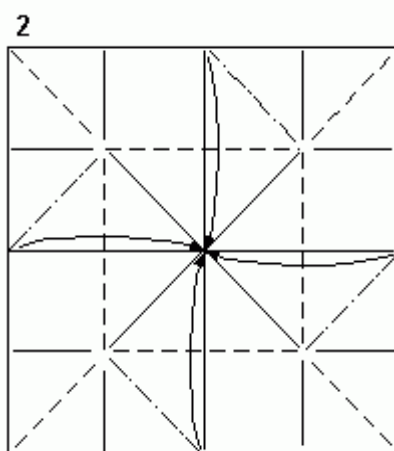
*traditional model
diagrams © D.Petty*



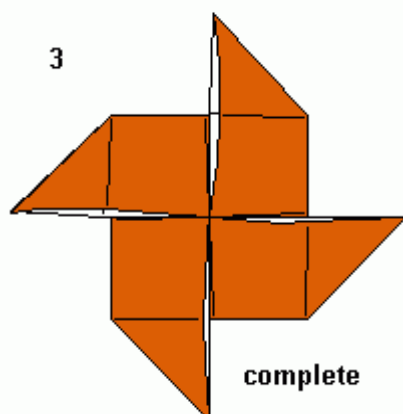
WINDMILL



crease diagonals and horizontal and vertical centrelines, then quarterlines.



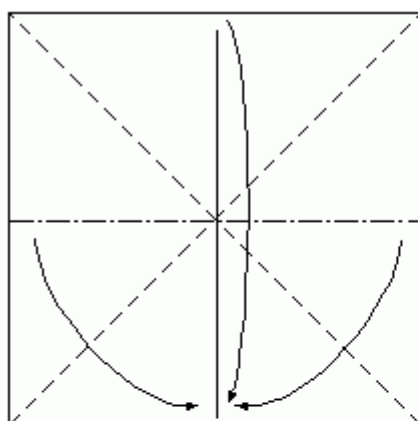
collapse using creases shown



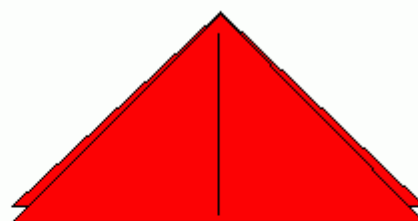
model may be pinned to a stick as shown.

traditional model diagrams © D.Petty





BLOW TOP

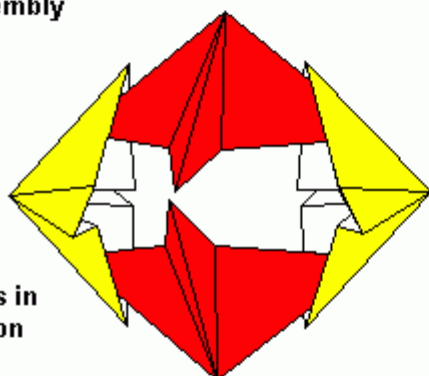


result, make a further 5 and set flaps at right angles

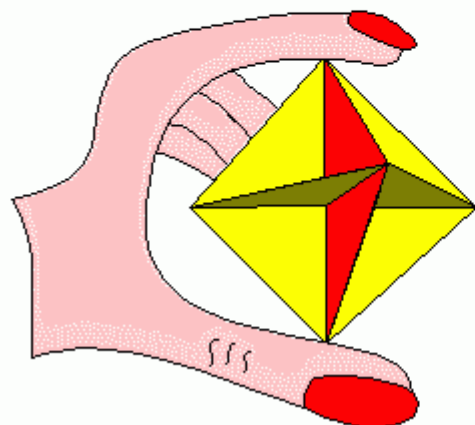
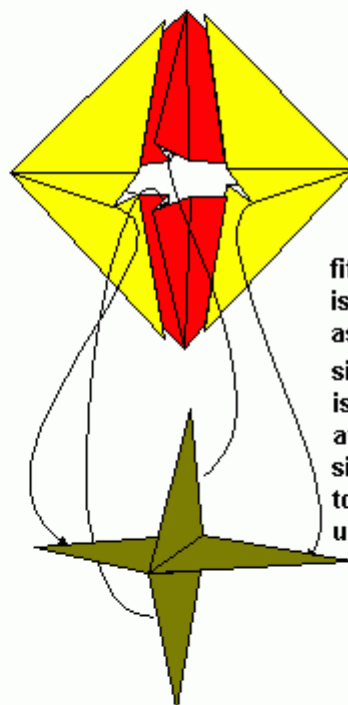
form waterbomb base

Assembly

4 units in position



fifth unit is added as shown
sixth unit is added at rear, similarly to fifth unit



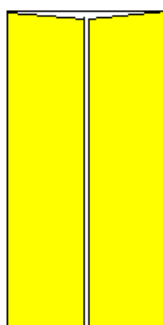
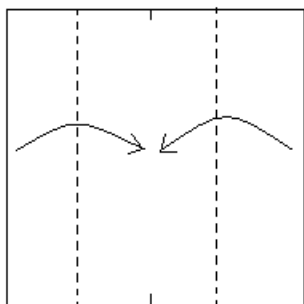
complete

hold at two points and blow off-centre to make it spin

traditional model diagrams © D.Petty



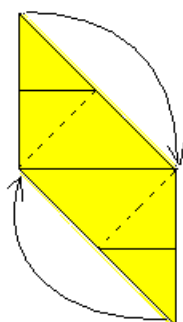
Harlequin Cube



turn over

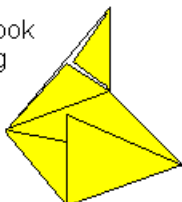


Fold through all the layers

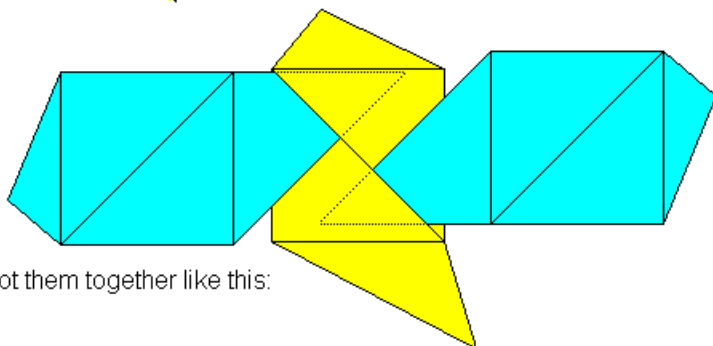


Crease sharply then return to the vertical

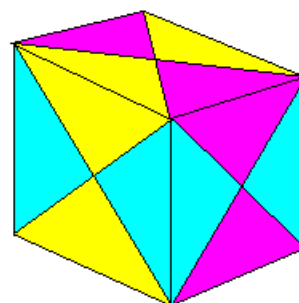
It should look something like this:



Make 6 of these, in pairs of 3 different colours.



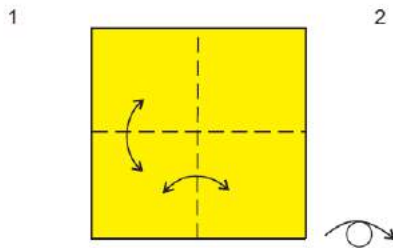
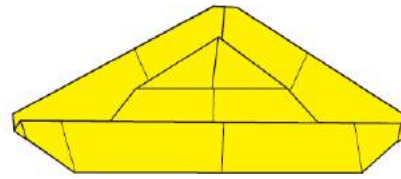
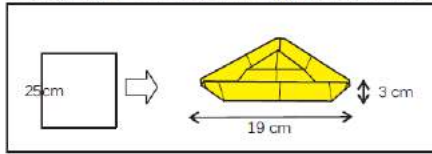
Slot them together like this:



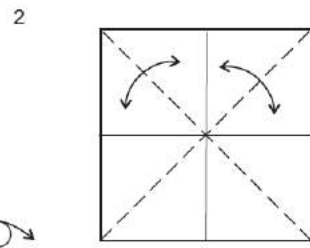
Triangular Tray

Zulay Newell (2011)

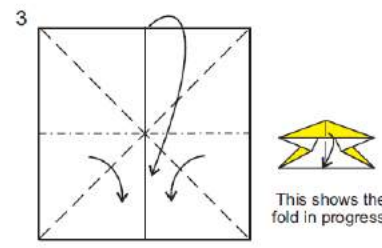
Model designed by Zulay Newell
 Diagrams drawn by Mark Bolitho
 Copyright © 2011. All rights reserved.



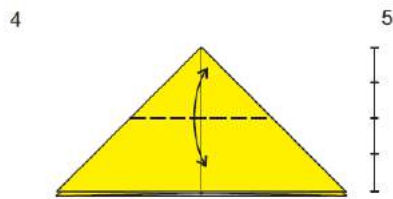
1 Fold and unfold the square in half lengthwise. Turnover.



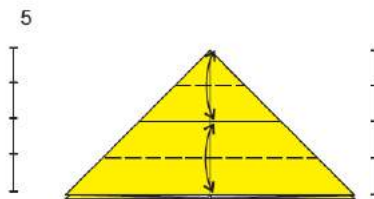
2 Fold and unfold the square in half and diagonally.



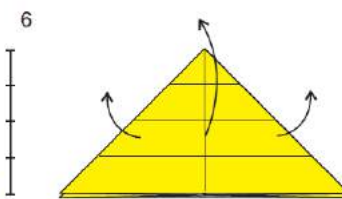
3 Re-fold the folds made in steps 1 and 2. This will bring all of the edges together.



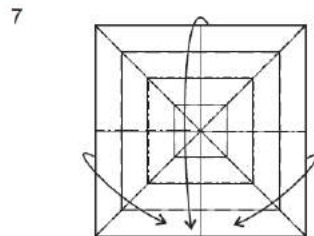
4 Fold and unfold the model along the middle.



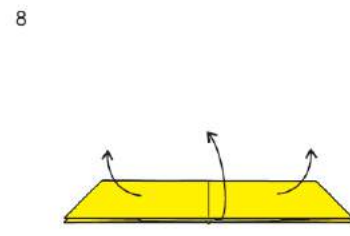
5 Fold and unfold the model between the outer edges and the crease made previously.



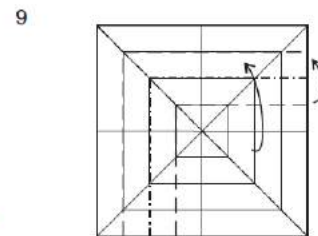
6 Unfold the model back to a square.



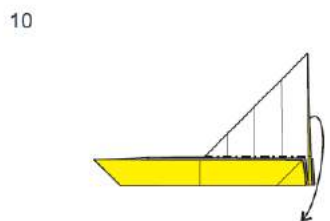
7 Fold the square back together, and refold the creases from step 5 inside the model.



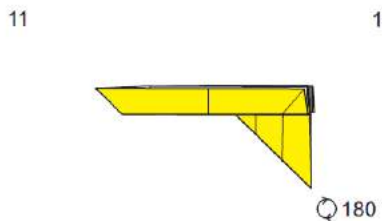
8 Unfold the model back to a square.



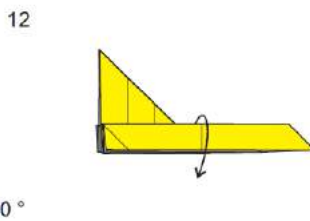
9 Pleat the left and upper layers together and fold the lower right triangle up.



10 Reverse fold the triangle into the model.



11 Rotate the model 180°

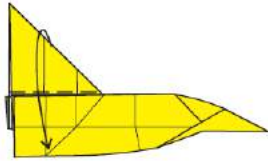


12 Open the model by folding down the front layer only.



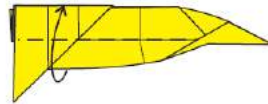


13



Fold the top corner over.

14



Fold the folded point and the lower layer up.

15



Fold the upper triangle down over the front layer.

16



180°

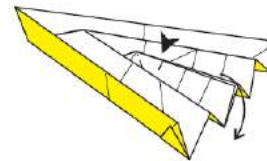
Rotate the model 180°

17



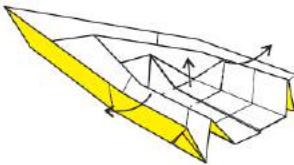
Open out the model on the right side and fan out the paper.

18



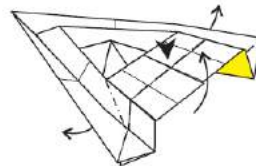
Fold down the two layers in the middle and form a three sides pyramid in the centre of the model.

19



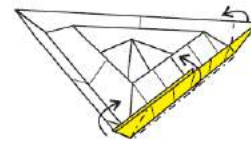
Pull the outer edges out and pop up the middle section to make another ridge.

20



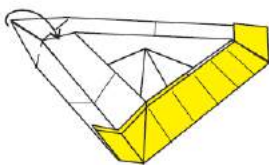
Fold in along the middle of the flat section and fold the outer layers out to create another ridge that completes the triangle.

21



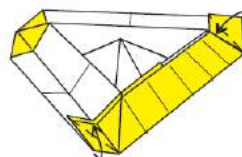
Fold one edge in to the adjacent sloped edge.

22



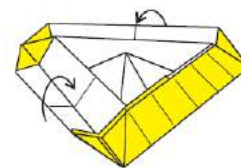
Fold the opposite corner in so that the outer corner touches the top of the adjacent ridge.

23



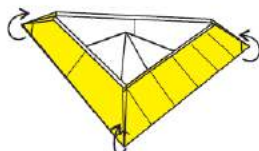
Fold in the corners of the edges where indicated.

24



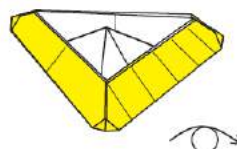
Fold the edges in to touch the adjoining sloping faces.

25



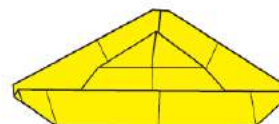
[optional fold: Fold in the tip of the three corners.]

26



Turn the model over.

27



Complete.



Origami Japanese Kusudama

The Japanese **kusudama** (薬玉; lit. medicine ball) is a paper model that is usually (although not always) created by sewing multiple identical pyramidal units (usually stylized flowers folded from square paper) together through their points to form a spherical shape.

Kusudama originate from ancient Japanese culture, where they were used for incense and potpourri; possibly originally being actual bunches of flowers or herbs. The word itself is a combination of two Japanese words *kusuri*, Medicine, and *tama*, Ball. They are now typically used as decorations, or as gifts.

I have made many Kusudamas over the years to give as presents and they are always well received. They take time to make but the end result is always beautiful and rewarding. I gave one of my first Kusudamas to Chris at the Park Unit in the Hesketh Centre, Southport where I volunteered teaching Origami to the patients.

The Kusudama instructions that you will find in the next page can be founded here:

<http://origami-art.us/instructions/112-traditional-japanese-kusudama>

(there is also a video)



KUSUDAMA

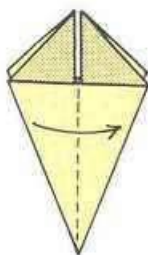
(Traditional Japanese Decoration)

In pre-modern Japan, it was the custom to suspend a ball of sweet-smelling herbs above the bed of a sick person. These hanging balls, called *kusudama*, were also sometimes used as charms to ward off sickness. Nowadays they are used for their decorative qualities.

Instructions for making a traditional origami version (first carried in the Nippon Origami Association's journal *Origami*, April 1978) are given here. One ball is constructed from thirty-six squares of paper: these may be all the same colour or two or three matching colours, to suit your taste. Having made one ball, you may care to make a second and then a third, perhaps in different sizes, and suspend them above each other on the same thread. The Japanese like to attach streamers of paper or silk cord beneath them to catch the breeze. Complete kusudama-making kits are packaged by the art and crafts supplies firm Grimmhobby of Tokyo.

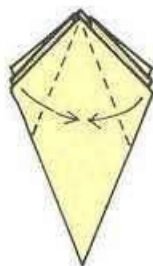
How to make a kusudama ★★☆☆

You will need thirty-six squares of coloured paper, a needle and thread, and a little glue. To make one unit, take one square and start by completing step 1 of the frog base (page 25), but with the coloured side of the paper inwards. Repeat on three other sides.



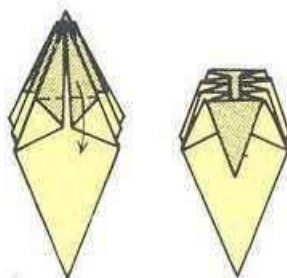
1

Take the left flap across to the right in a valley fold. Repeat behind.



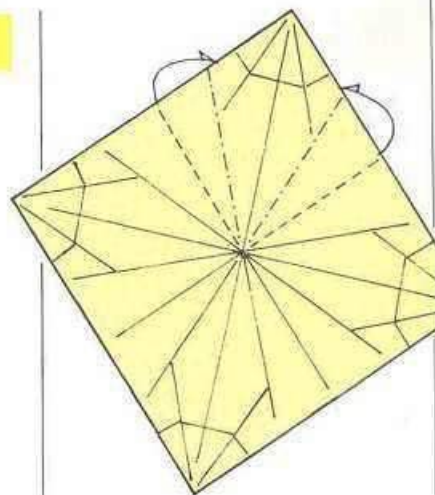
2

Fold in the raw edges so that they meet at the centre crease. Repeat on the three other sides.



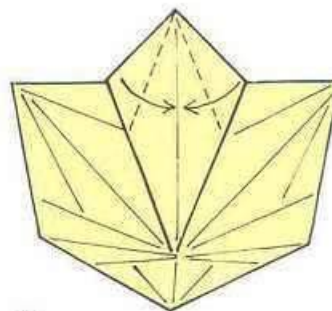
3

Fold the top point down as far as it will go. Repeat on the three other sides.



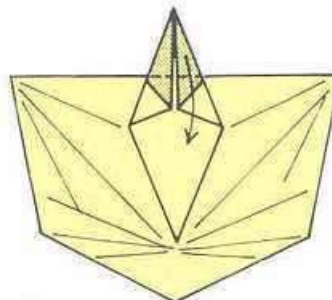
4

Now open out the paper. Take the centre of the top left and right edges behind to the centre.



5

The form will begin to rise. Fold the raw edges to the centre crease, as shown.

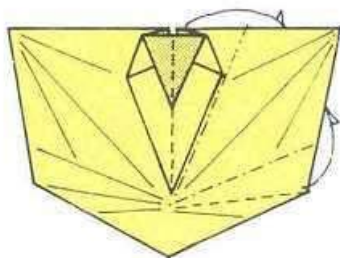


6

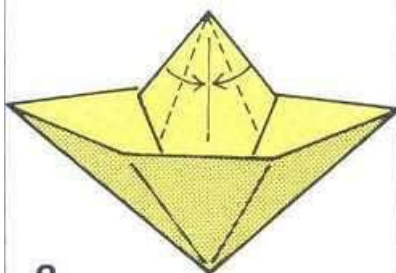
Fold the top point down along the line of the horizontal edge. ▶



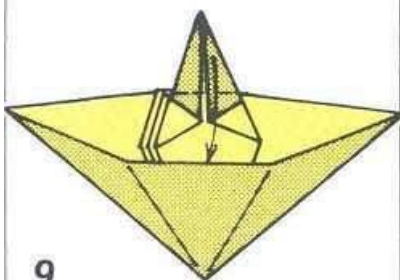
kusudama continued

**7**

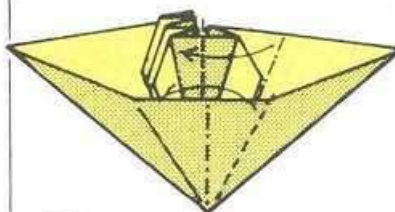
Take the centre of two edges to the diagonal centre crease line at right, in effect repeating step 4 on the adjacent corner of the paper.

**8**

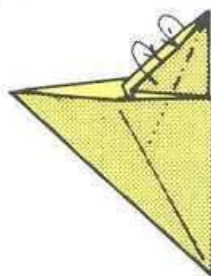
Fold in the raw edges to the centre crease of the newly formed flap.

**9**

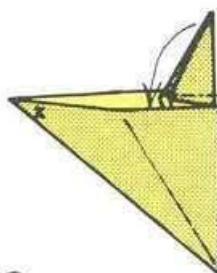
Fold the top point down along the line of the horizontal edge.

**10**

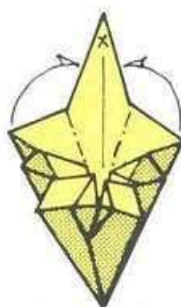
Crimp the right corner into the model, in effect repeating step 4 again.

**11**

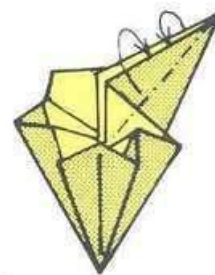
Fold in the raw edges, in mountain folds, to meet the right vertical edge.

**12**

Inside reverse fold the top point down.

**13**

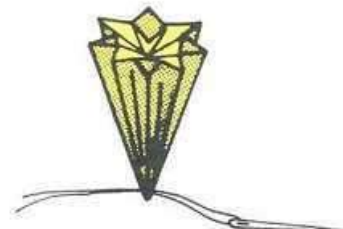
(New position) In effect, repeat step 4 on the remaining point X.

**14**

Tuck in the raw edges, in mountain folds.

**15**

Inside reverse fold the point down into the model.

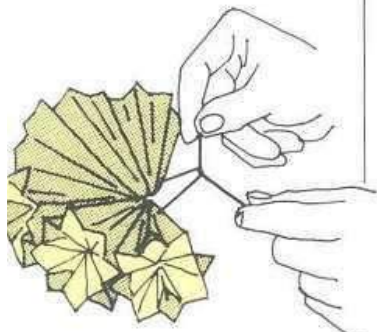
**16**

The completed unit. Tie a long thread to its base. Repeat steps 1–15 on the remaining squares to make a total of thirty-six units. ▶

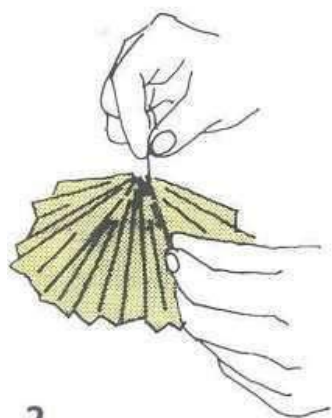


KUSUDAMA

Assembly

**1**

Pass a thread through the base points of six units and tie them together.

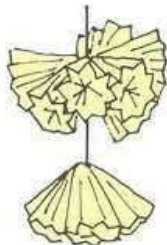
**2**

This will be the basis of the kusudama.

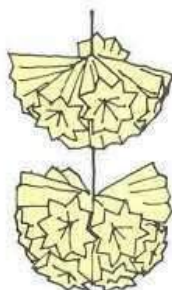
**3**

Slip the cluster over the thread to which a single unit has already been attached (step 16).

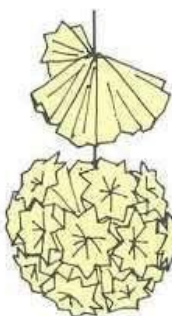
98

**4**

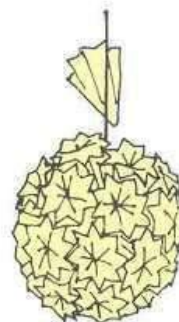
Now thread together eleven units, as in steps 1 and 2. Slip this cluster onto the main thread.

**5**

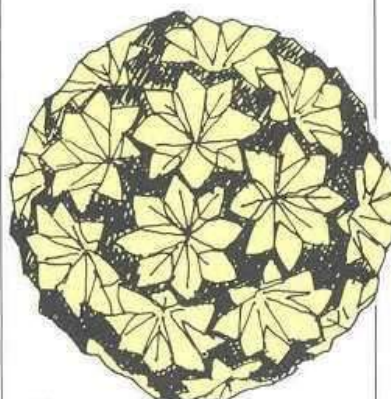
Thread together another eleven units and join this cluster to the kusudama which is now taking shape.

**6**

Thread together another six units and join this cluster to the others.

**7**

Finally, tuck in the last of the thirty-six units, after first dabbing a little glue to its side.

**8**

The completed kusudama.



Useful websites

www.britishorigami.info

This is a great place to start, I joined 7 years ago and it has been very helpful. The British Origami Society is a group devoted to the art of paper-folding. They have over 700 members worldwide and publish a bi-monthly magazine. They organise local and national meetings and have a unique library.

www.origami.org.uk

Great 3D instructions of few models.

www.origami-fun.com,

Here you'll find a complete paper folding resource.

www.origamispirit.com

This is a great website and blog from Leyla Torres, she features very explicit origami video instructions.

www.paperkawaii.com

Here you'll find excellent origami instructions, diagrams, photo & video tutorials.

www.kusudama.me

This is a website about Kusudamas, modular origami and paper art. You can find modular origami works of Lukashva Ekaterina, origami diagrams & tutorials.

www.happyfolding.com

Excellent website with lots of information and models to fold.

