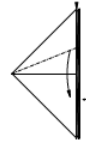


# Angel

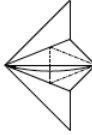
Maarten van Gelder

© 1986 Sep

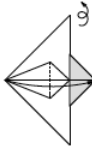
This angel has coloured wings and a white face and dress. When folded from soft coloured paper you may create a nice mobile for Xmas.



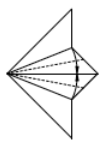
1 Start with waterbomb-base (color inside).



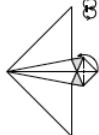
2



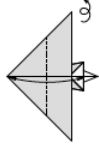
3



4

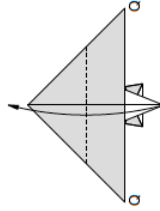


5

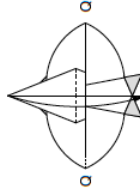


6

5 Fold point backwards. Push it inside out. See diagrams 6 and 7 for the result.

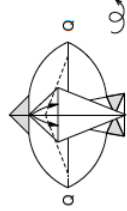


7 Fold white point (head) up. Wings raise and push it. Wings flatten automatically in diagram 11...13!



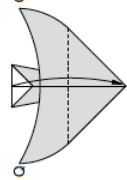
8

8 Fold point down. Points Q stay up.

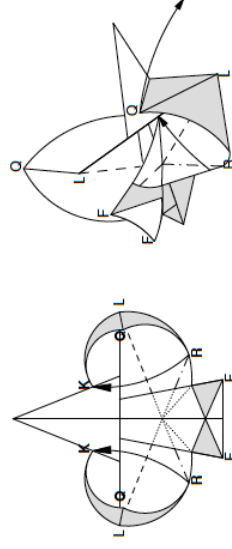


9

9 Fold two flaps so that they will overlap. See diagram 14 for the position of the wings. Turn model over.

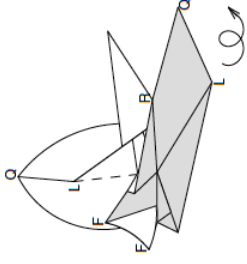


10



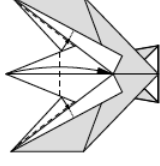
11 Fold points R to K. Points Q flatten automatically.

12 Raise flap F. The mountain fold through R is only in one layer.



13 Repeat on left side. Turn model over.

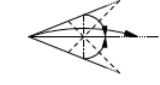
14



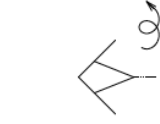
15 Fold upper edges of the wings between the layers. Fold point down.

16

Detail: head

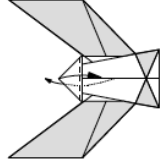


17 Fold like the preliminary fold.

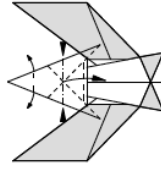
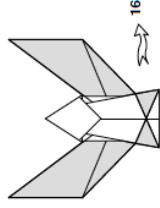


18

19 Front: Turn head flap over to the front.

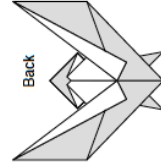


20 Unfold the head back to diagram 16. Keep front up.

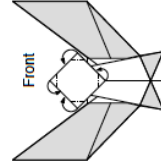


21

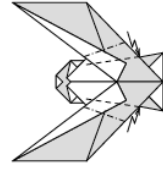
21 Push sides of head in. Fold the front of the head remain as they are. folds on the back turn from valley to mountain and vice versa. Top will become 3D. Push flat to diagram 23.



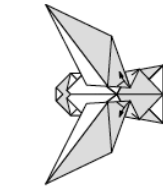
22



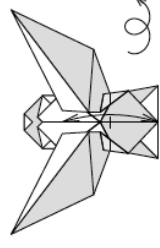
23



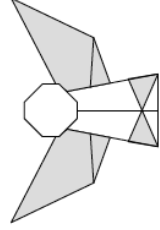
24



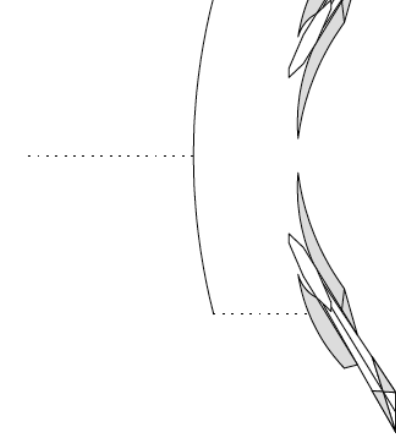
25



26



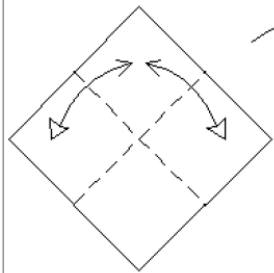
27 Curve the wings to get a nice result.



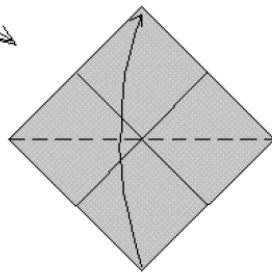
28

# APATOSAURUS by Hans Birkeland (Norway) ©1993

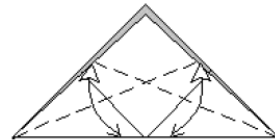
Design: 03.10.93  
 Diagrams: 07.11.93  
 Begin with the white side up.



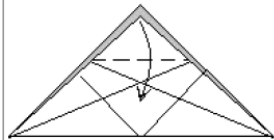
**1.** Fold and unfold.  
Turn the paper over.



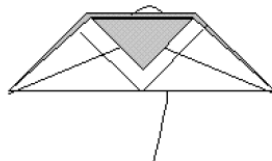
**2.** Valley-fold in half.



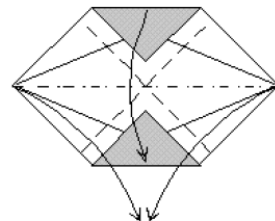
**3.** Crease the angle bisectors. Repeat behind.



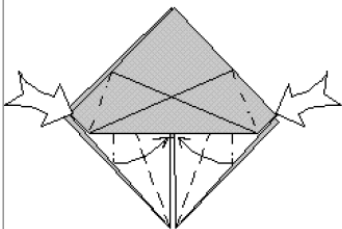
**4.** Valley-fold the corner down.  
Repeat behind.



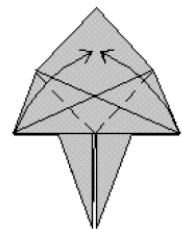
**5.** Unfold.



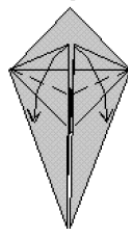
**6.** Collapse on existing creases.



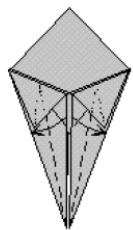
**7.** Swivel-fold the sides.  
Repeat behind.



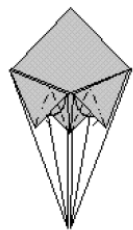
**8.** Valley-fold the flaps upward as far as they will go. Repeat behind.



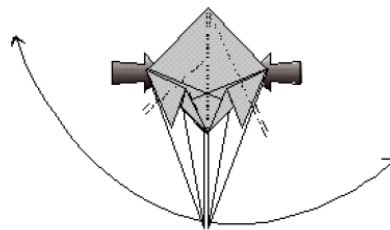
**9.** Valley-fold the flaps down along the angle bisectors. Repeat behind.



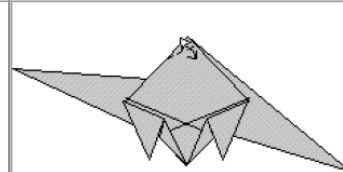
**10.** Reverse-fold the raw edges so that they are parallel to the outer edges. Repeat behind.



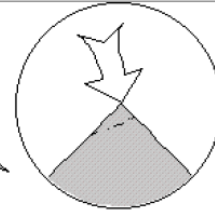
**11.** Swivel-fold. The mountain fold is on an existing crease. Repeat behind.



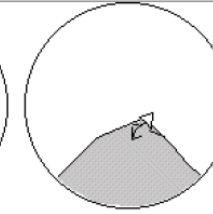
**12.** Reverse-fold the neck and tail. The upper edge of the tail should reach slightly beyond the back.



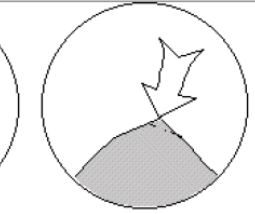
**13.** Fold and unfold.



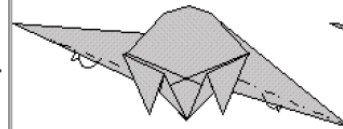
**14.** Closed-sink.



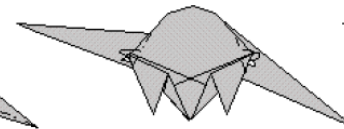
**15.** Fold and unfold.



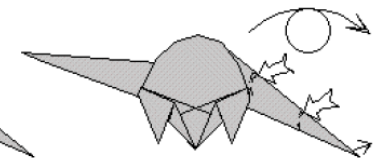
**16.** Closed-sink.



**17.** Mountain-fold the edges inside. Repeat behind.



**18.** Mountain-fold the edges inside. Repeat behind.



**19.** Make two 3-dimensional crimps, rounding the tail. Turn the model over.



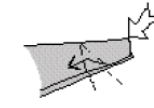
**20.** Enlarged view of the head. Open up the nearest edge.



**21.** Crimp.



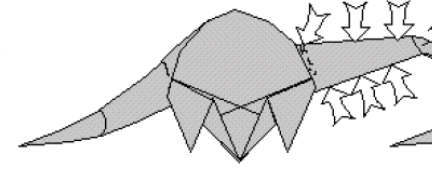
**22.** Close again.



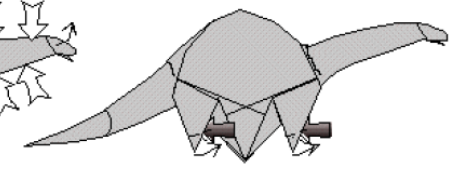
**23.** Crimp symmetrically.



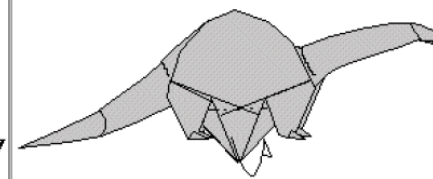
**24.** Pull out the lower jaw and round the head.



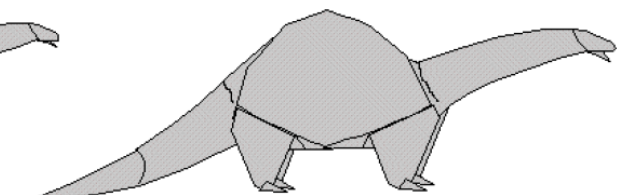
**25.** Make a 3-dimensional crimp at the base of the neck, rounding the neck.



**26.** Crimp the feet symmetrically. Repeat behind.

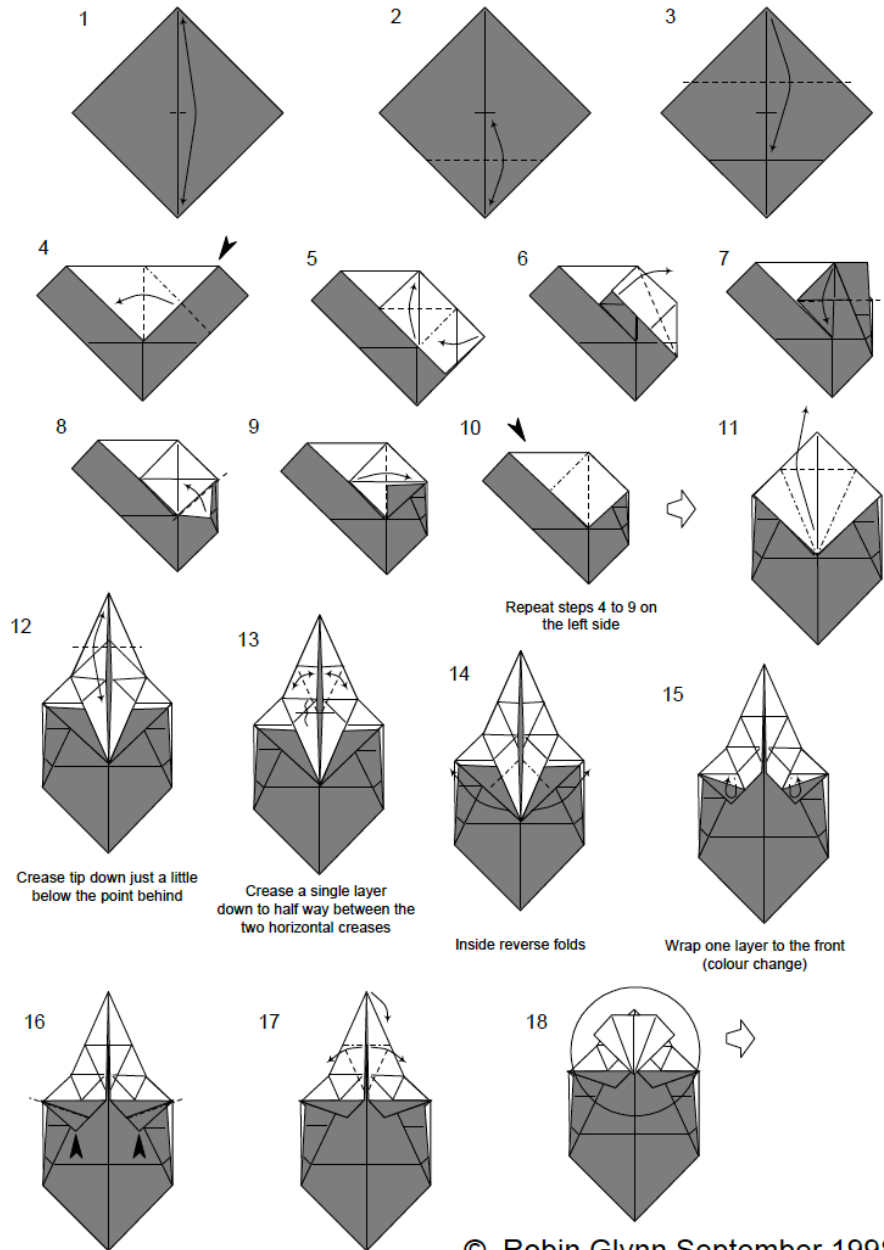


**27.** Mountain-fold the flaps of the belly inside. The body will now be 3-dimensional. Make the body a bit rounder to finish the model.



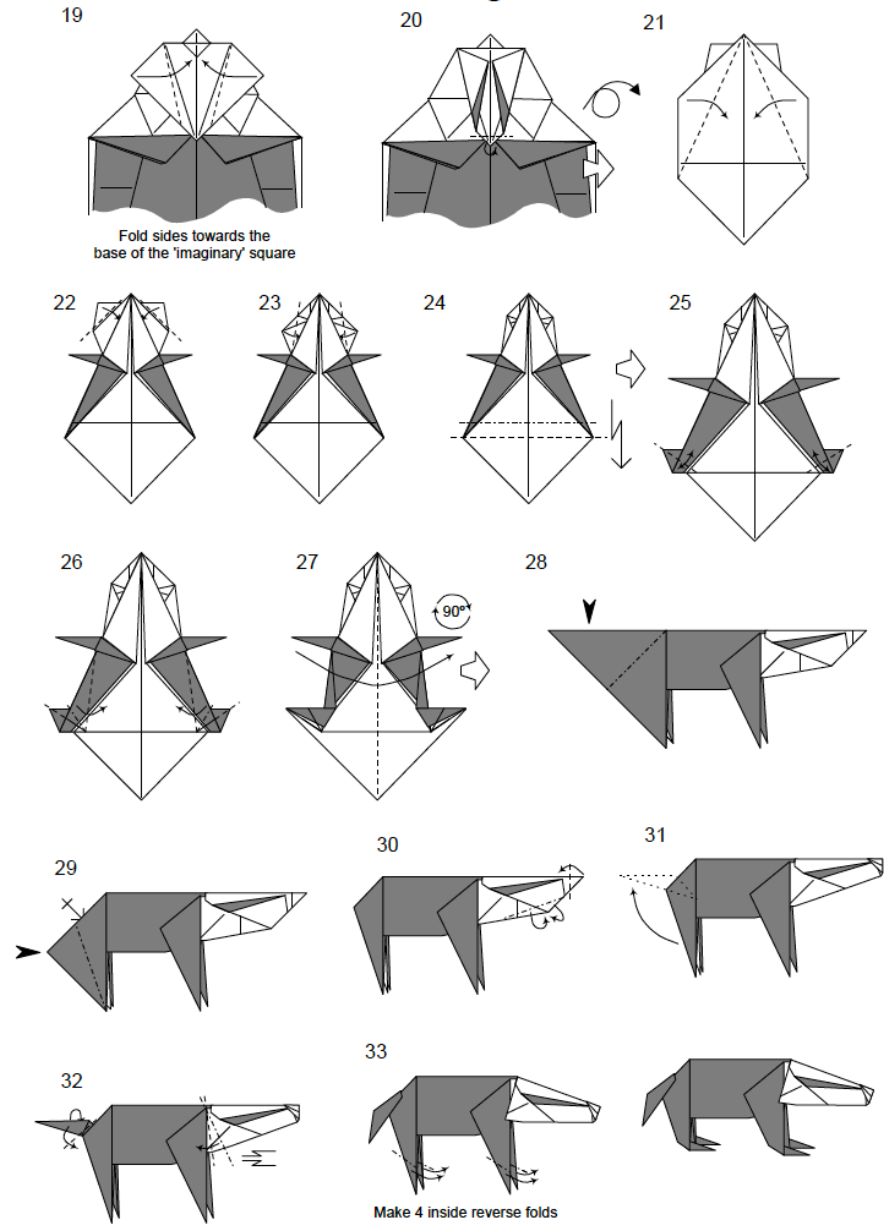
**28.** APATOSAURUS

# Badger



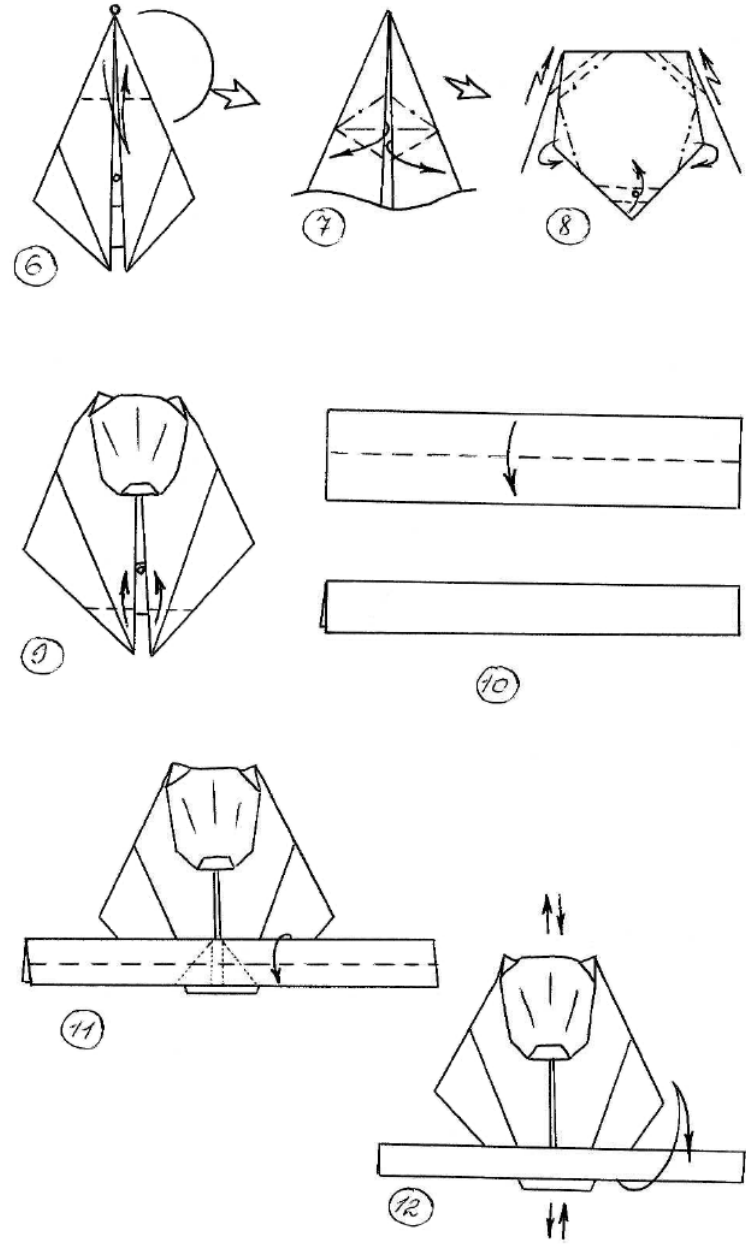
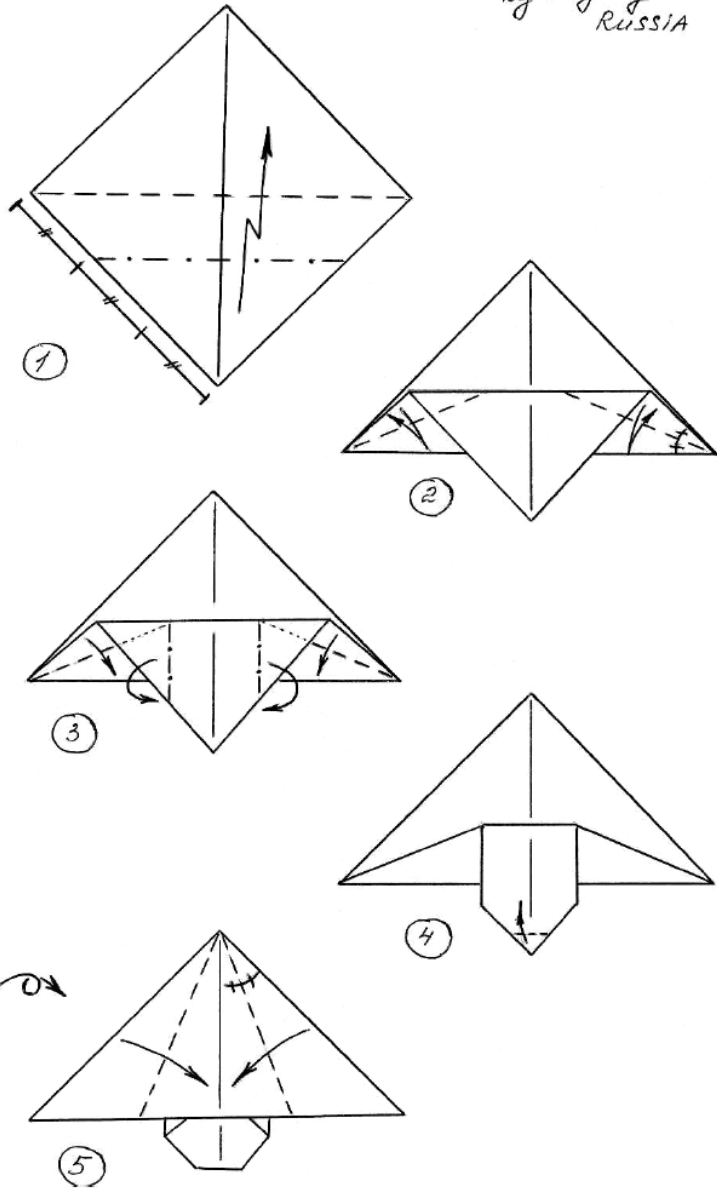
© Robin Glynn September 1998

# Badger



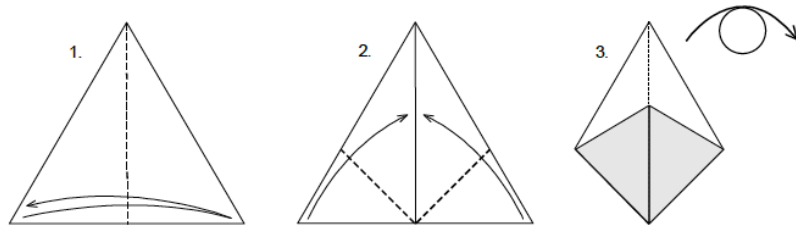
© Robin Glynn September 1998

© *Атлетический медведь*  
*Athletic Bear*  
by Eugeny Fridrikh,  
RUSSIA



# Bird of Paradise

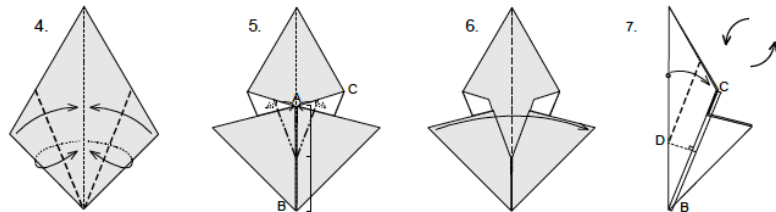
© Ronald Koh - 1973



1. Begin with an equilateral triangle, about 15 cm to each side. Fold and fold.

2. Fold to the crease line in the centre ...

3. ... and turn paper over.

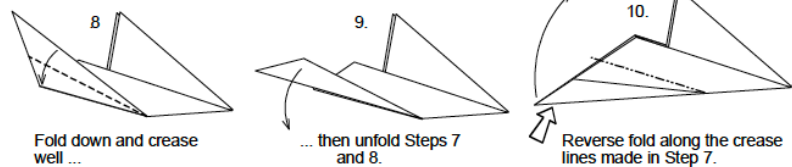


4. In this step, only the top layer is folded. Bring the lower edges to the middle.

5. Mountain fold each of the corners under as shown, at the mid-point between A and B and parallel to line B and C.

6. Fold in half.

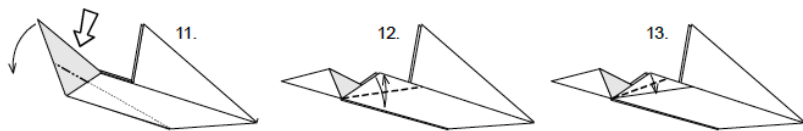
7. Imagine BCD as an isosceles triangle. Valley fold as illustrated and crease well.



8. Fold down and crease well ...

9. ... then unfold Steps 7 and 8.

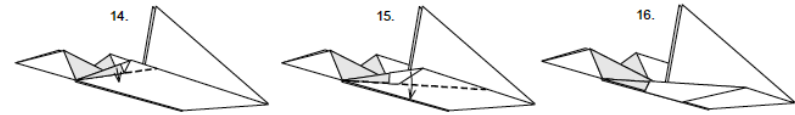
10. Reverse fold along the crease lines made in Step 7.



11. Reverse fold again along creases made in Step 8.

12. Fold and unfold, creasing firmly ...

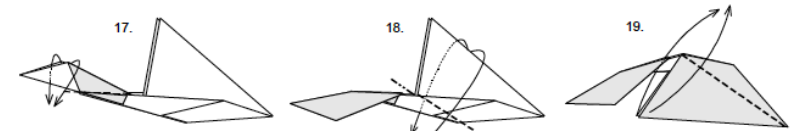
13. ... then valley fold to the crease made in Step 12.



14. Fold over ...

15. ... and over.

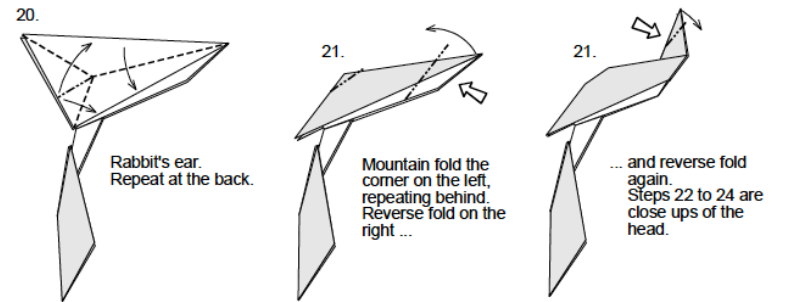
16. Repeat Steps 12 to 15 on the other side.



17. Outside reverse fold on the left ...

18. ... and then the right, at the angle as illustrated.

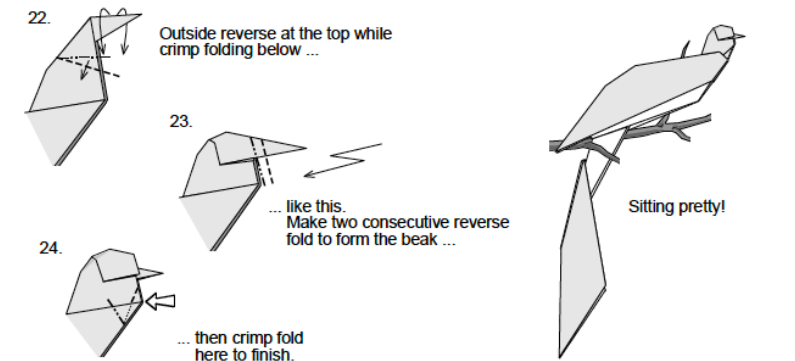
19. Fold up the top and back pieces as shown.



20. Rabbit's ear. Repeat at the back.

21. Mountain fold the corner on the left, repeating behind. Reverse fold on the right ...

22. ... and reverse fold again. Steps 22 to 24 are close ups of the head.

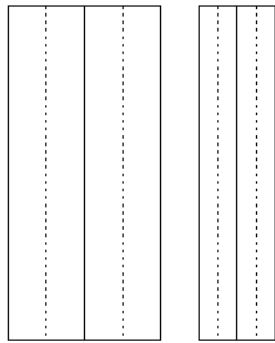


23. Outside reverse at the top while crimp folding below ...

24. ... like this. Make two consecutive reverse fold to form the beak ...

... then crimp fold here to finish.

Sitting pretty!



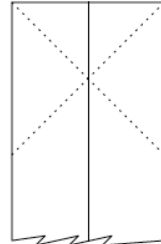
1) Fold the bill lengthwise, and unfold. Fold edges in to the middle.



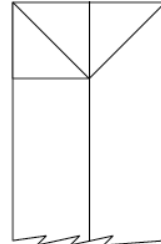
2) Fold edges towards the middle again.

### Dollar Bill \$

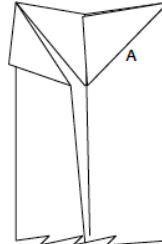
Model Created and Diagrammed by A. Anselmo 12/93  
(although I'm certain someone has done something like it.)  
anselmo@thermsa.eng.sunysb.edu



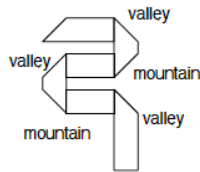
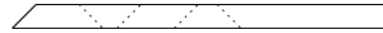
3) Fold along the indicated lines.



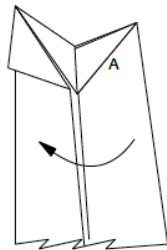
4) Unfold the left side. The object of the next few folds is to create a locking mechanism.



5) Keep the right hand side together, and fit the pocket forming at "A" into the shaded tab.



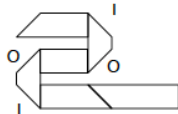
8) Lay the fold sideways, and make it into a reversed "S" shape with a series of valley and mountain folds. Of course, when looking at it unfolded, all the folds appear as valley folds. The reverse "S" here is shown a bit more "open" than I usually make it. The tighter the "S", the more of a tail you will be left with to make the vertical line that goes through the "S". Take note!



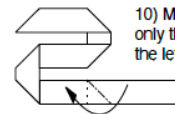
6) How the fold progresses.



7) This should be locked by now.



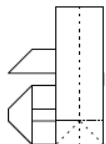
9) Unfold the last valley fold. Make the folds "I" inside reverse folds, and "O" outside reverse folds, so the reverse "S" shape will not come apart.



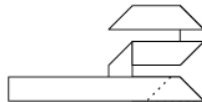
10) Mountain fold only the top flap to the left to achieve...



14) Now you should have this. Fold this long flap to the left.



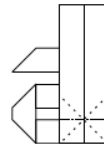
13) You should only follow the indicated folds to collapse this section.



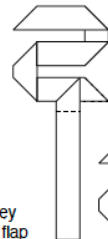
15) Valley fold the flap so it hangs downwards.



11) This. Valley fold upwards at the indicated point.



12) Valley fold and mountain fold so this last piece can collapse towards you.



16) Valley fold upwards, under the middle and over the top.



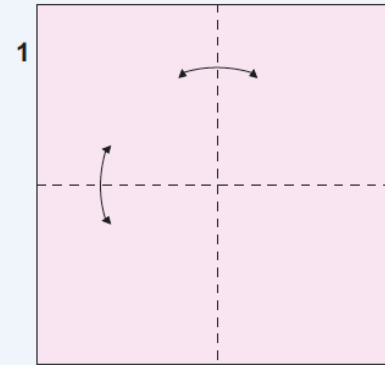
17) You should have this now. Flip it over, and you have a "Dollar \$" !

Note: This model appears best after sitting in your wallet for a few hours, since the creases have time to set.

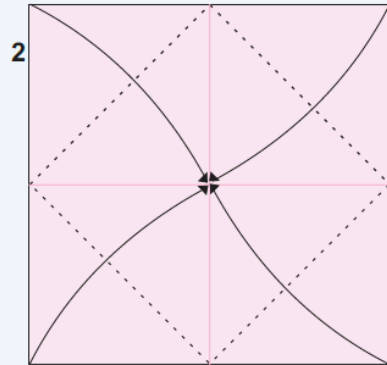
### Flor Bloom

Use um quadrado de papel.  
Use a square of paper.

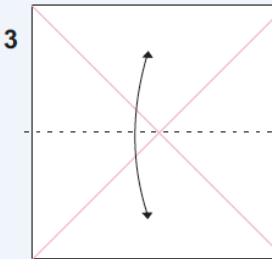
Criação e Diagramação:  
Rita Foelker



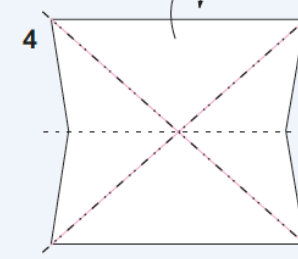
1



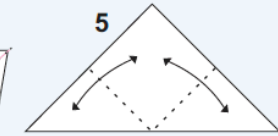
2



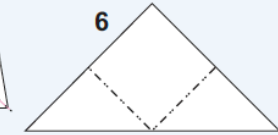
3



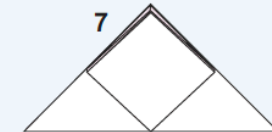
4



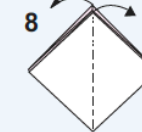
5



6



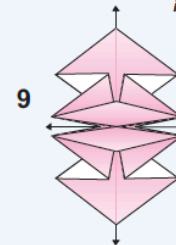
7



8

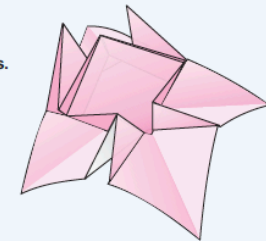
Passos 5-6: Repita na parte de trás.  
Steps 5-6: Repeat on the back.

Dobra de montanha só na primeira e na última camadas.  
Mountain folds only in the first and last layers.



9

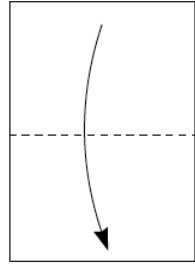
Se desejar, coloque o caule, introduzindo um pedaço de arame ou palha no orifício embaixo.  
If you want, put the stalk in it, by inserting a piece of thin wire or straw into the down hole.



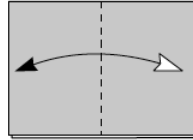


# Boat (traditional)

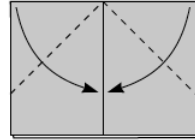
Diagrammed by: František Grebeníček (1999)  
www.origami.cz



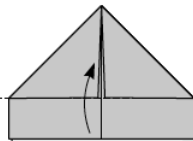
(1) Start from a rectangle (e.g. A4). Fold in half.



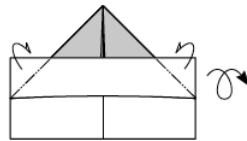
(2) Fold in half and unfold.



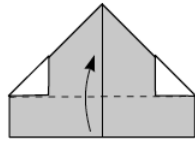
(3) Fold to the center.



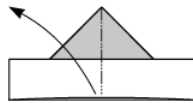
(4) Fold the overlapping strip upwards.



(5) Fold corners backwards. Turn over.



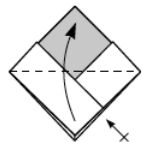
(6) Fold strip upwards.



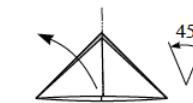
(7) Open.



(8) Opening in progress.



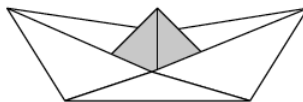
(9) Fold triangle upwards. Repeat behind.



(10) Open (like in the steps 7 and 8).



(11) Take upper corners and stretch out.



(12) Finished boat.

# Boat II

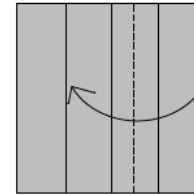
Designed and diagrammed in 4/97;  
Idea came from Fujimoto box variation

©1997 Sy Chen

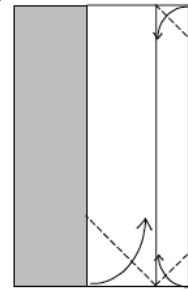
1. Start from square with boat color up; Make creases



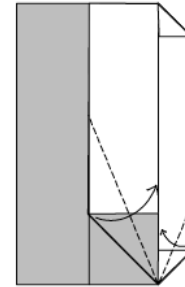
2. Right edge meets the 1st left crease



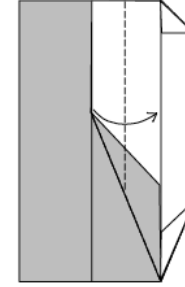
3. Enlarged; Fold 3 corners



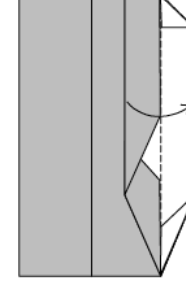
4.



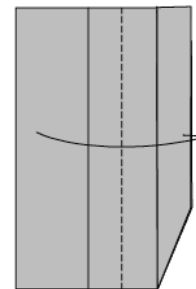
5.



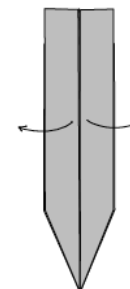
6.



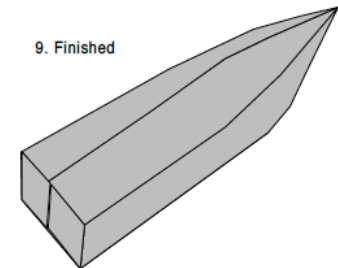
7. Repeat steps 2-6 for left hand side



8. Open to form 3D



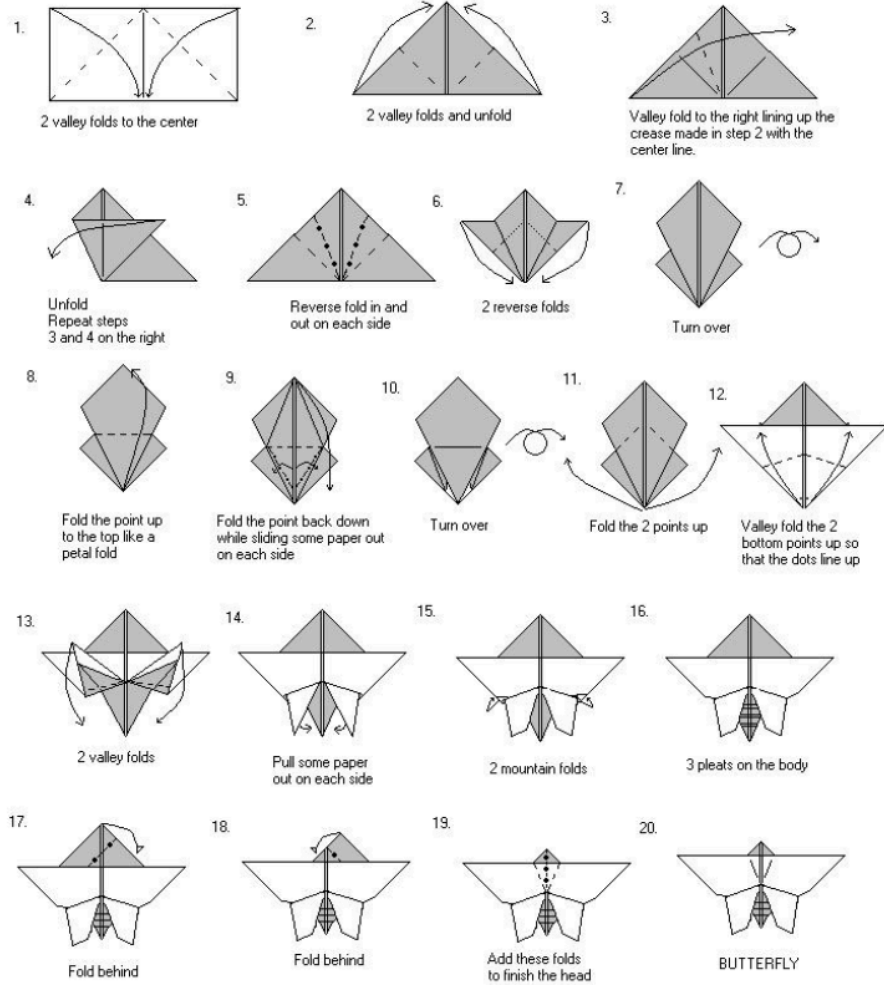
9. Finished



Butterfly - Collin Weber

Use a 2x1 rectangle with a different color on each side.

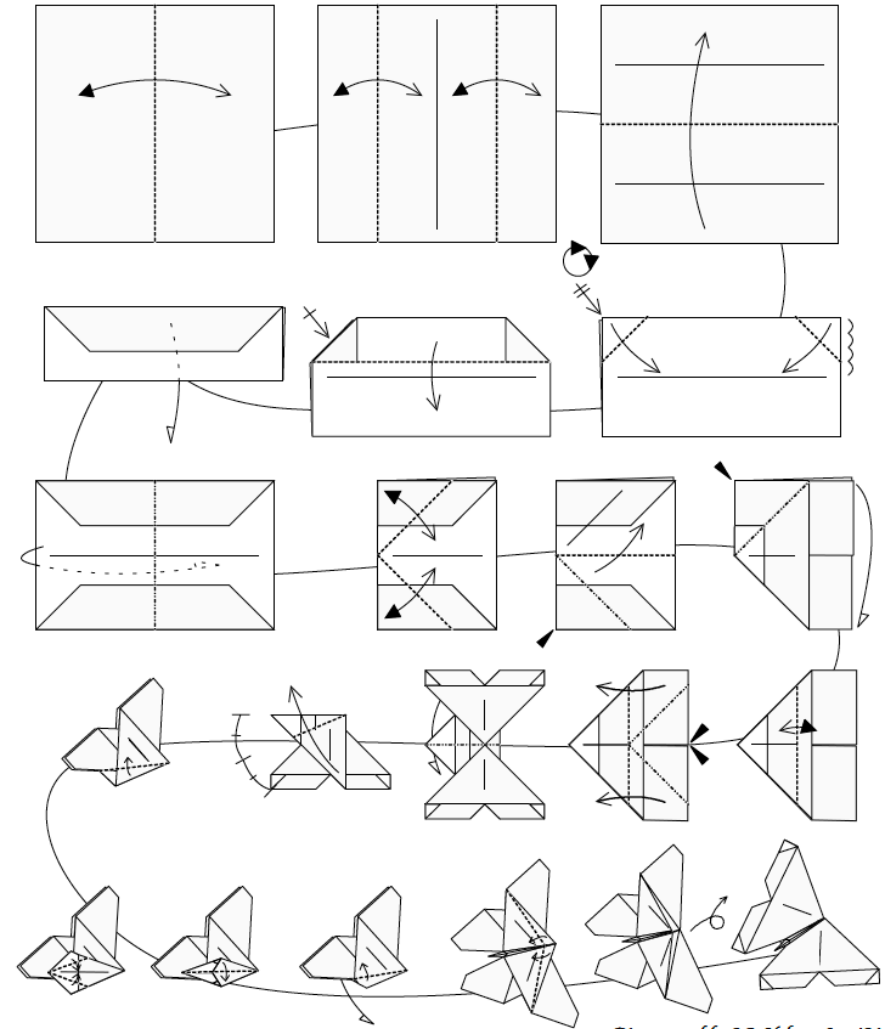
Start with the side with the color you want to be the wings. The other color will be the head and body.



**A Butterfly for Alice Gray** by Michael LaFosse

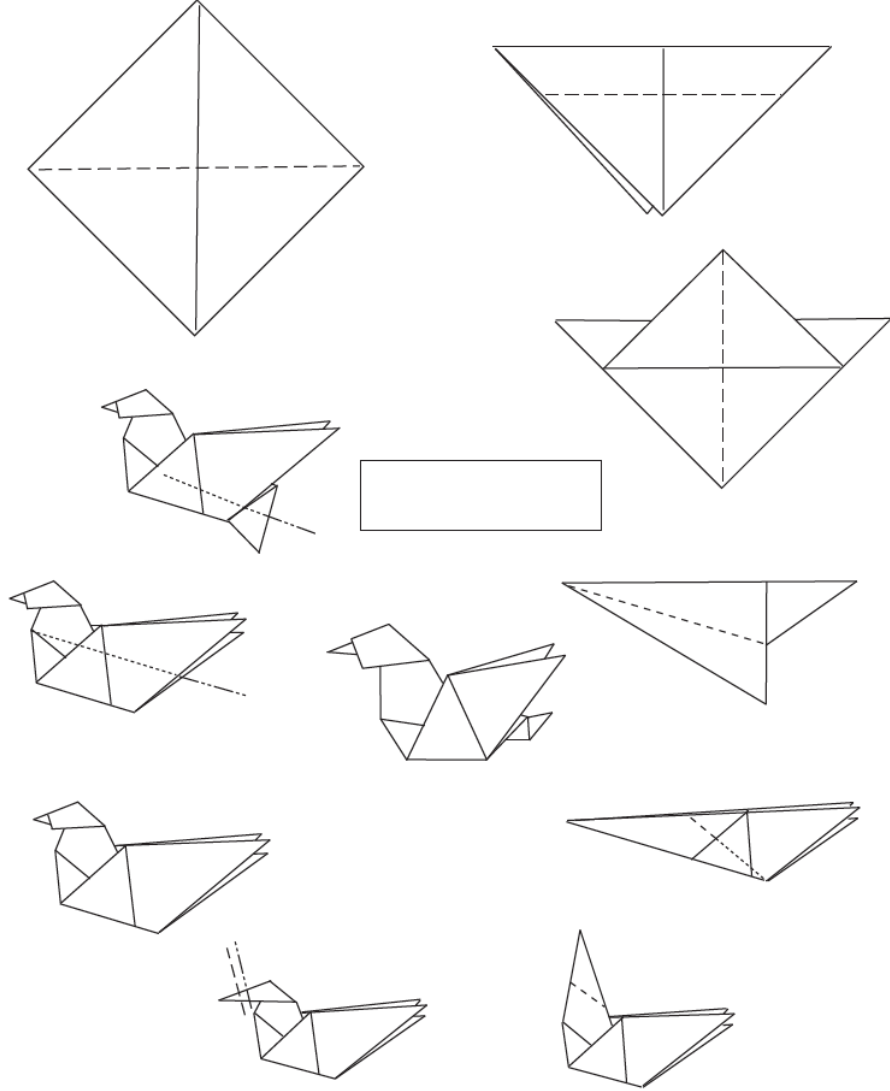
©'92

Intermediate Fold from a small sheet of duo paper. Try varying the proportions in steps 4 & 11 to create variations. A 5" square produces a 3 1/2" model.



Diagrammed by J.C. Nolan - Sept.'94



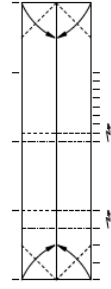


**Diplodocus**

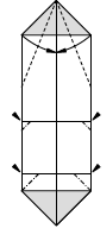
Use paper size 4 x 1 (p.e., 12 x 3 inch)

M.J.van Gelder

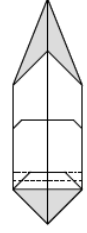
© 1986 Sep



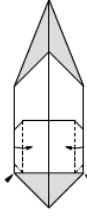
1



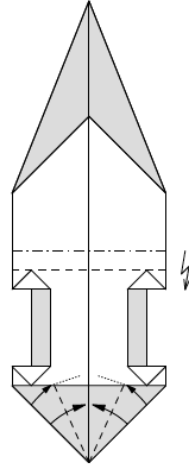
2



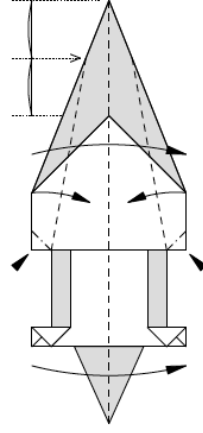
3



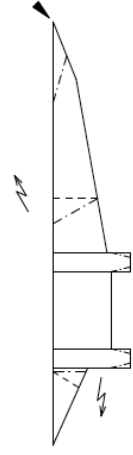
4



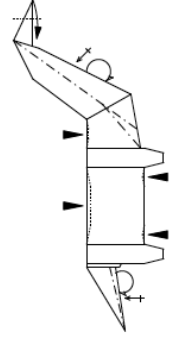
5



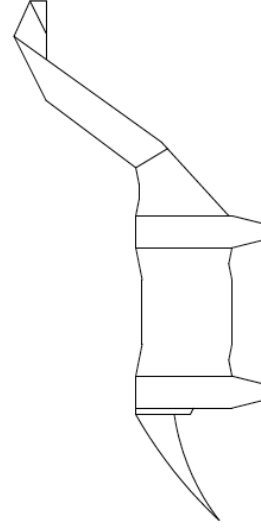
6



7 Colour shade omitted

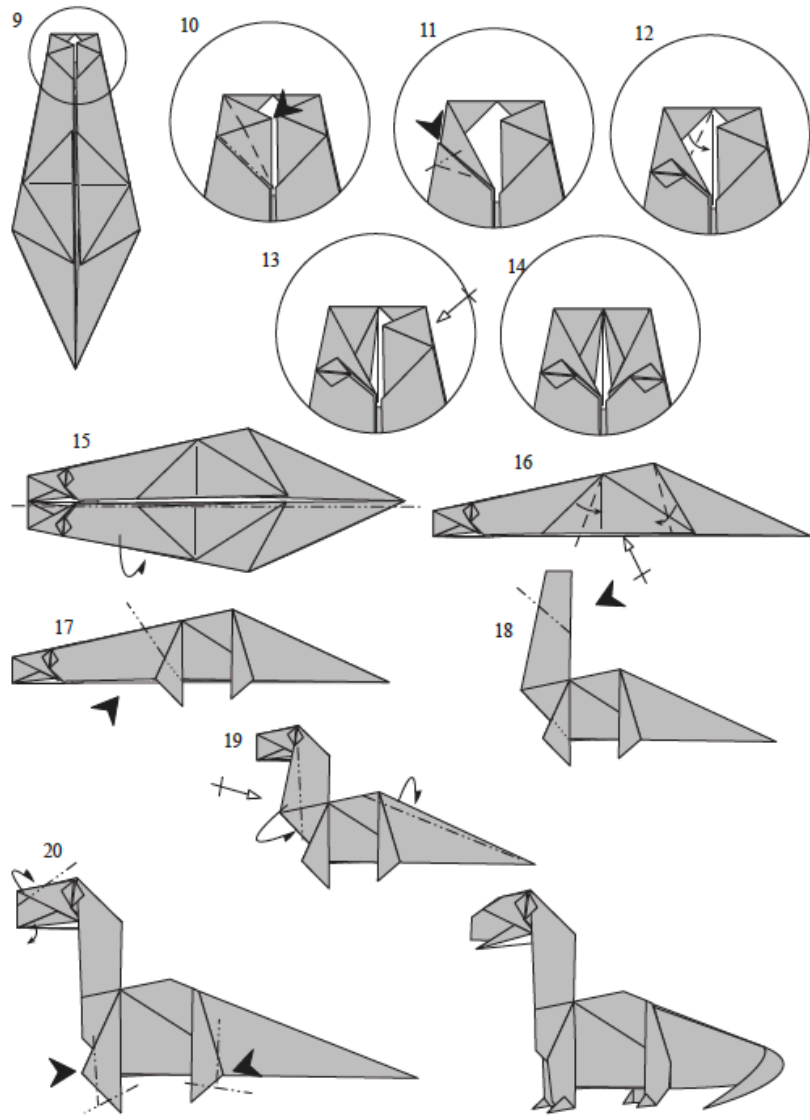
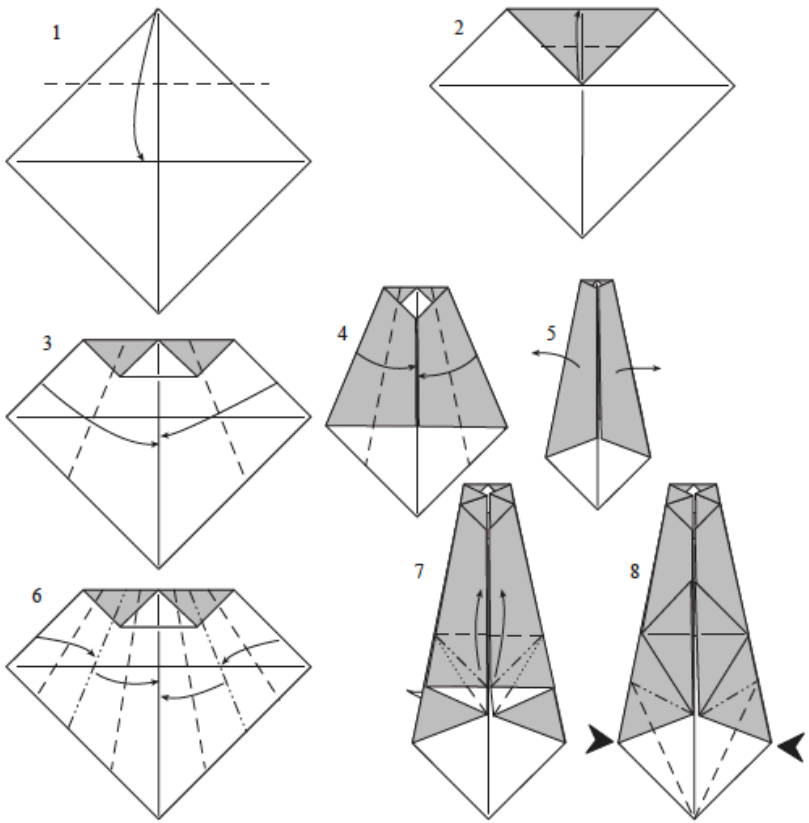
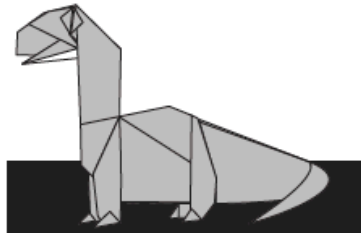


8 Narrow tail inside to make it bend  
Push in back, begin of neck and belly somewhat to make the Diplodocus 3D



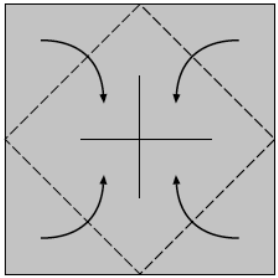
# Bebé Diplodocus

Fernando Gilgado Gómez

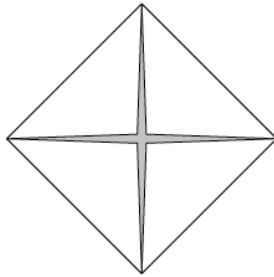


# Dragon

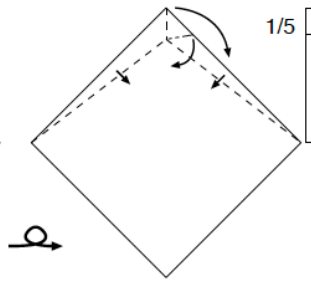
(c) 1993 K. Weidner



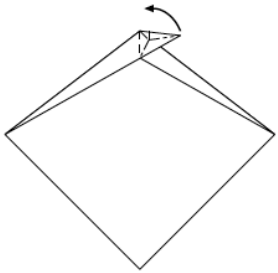
1. Blintz-fold, the colored side is inside.



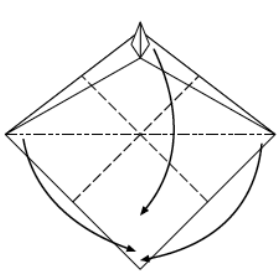
2. Turn the paper over



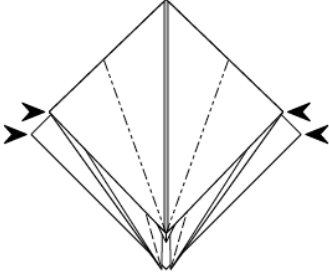
3. Fold a small rabbit ear.



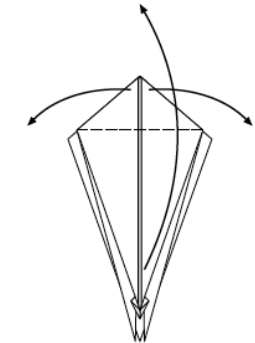
4. Petal-fold the small flap



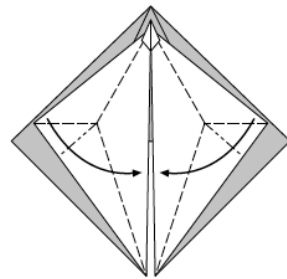
5. Preliminary fold, just like a bird base.



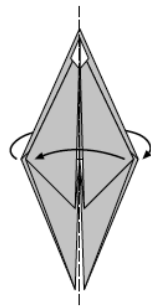
6. Reverse-fold the corners.



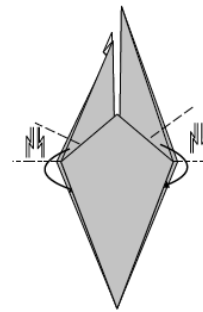
7. Pull out the loose paper while folding up the tip. Repeat behind.



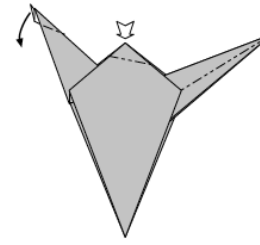
8. Fold rabbit ears, repeat behind.



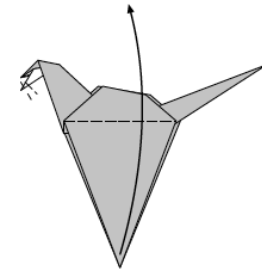
9. Fold two flaps to the left, repeat behind.



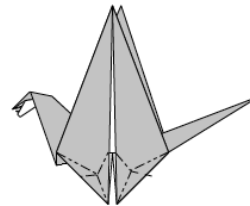
10. Crimp-fold.



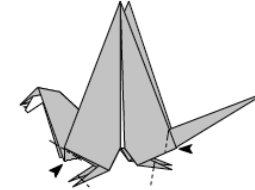
11. Sink the center, narrow the tail, inside reverse fold the head.



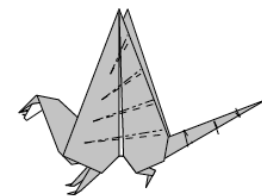
12. Fold up both wings, reverse fold the jaw.



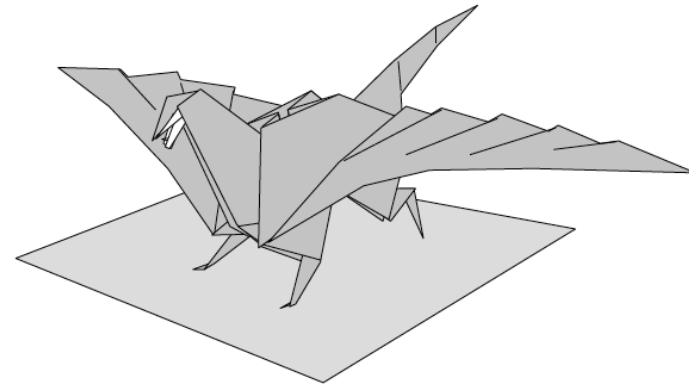
13. Double-rabbit-ear all four legs.



14. Reverse-fold the legs and sink the corners.

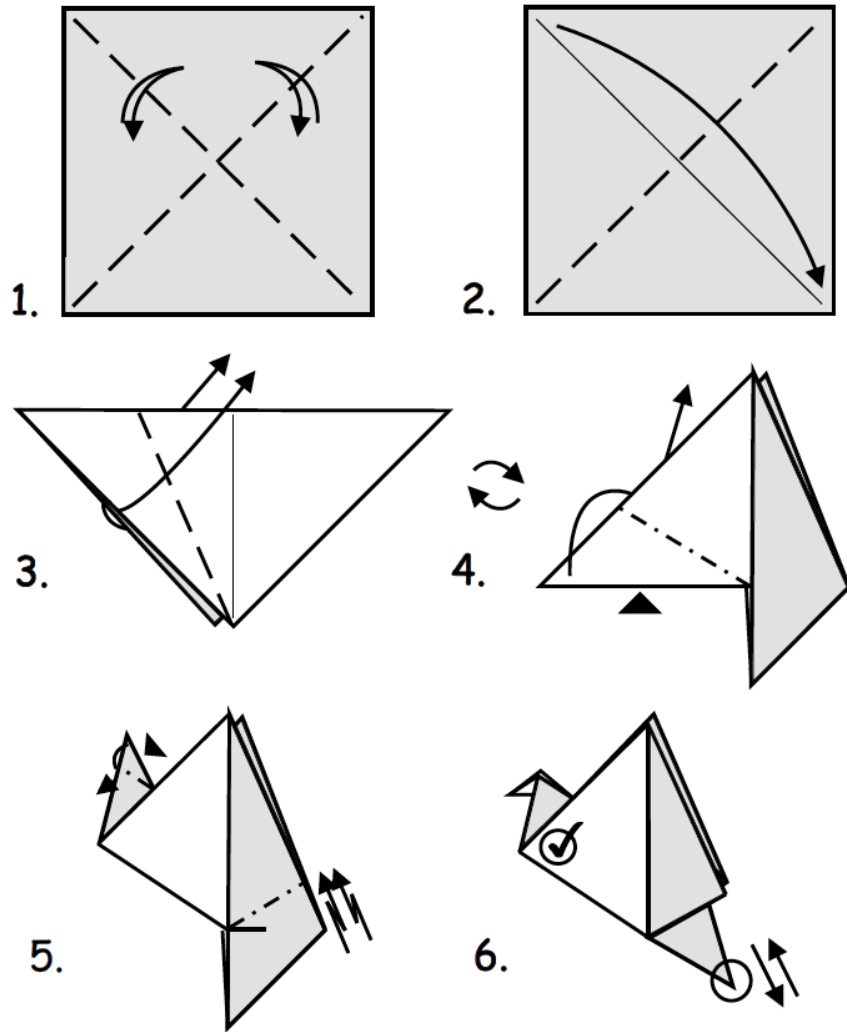


15. Shape the wings and tail.

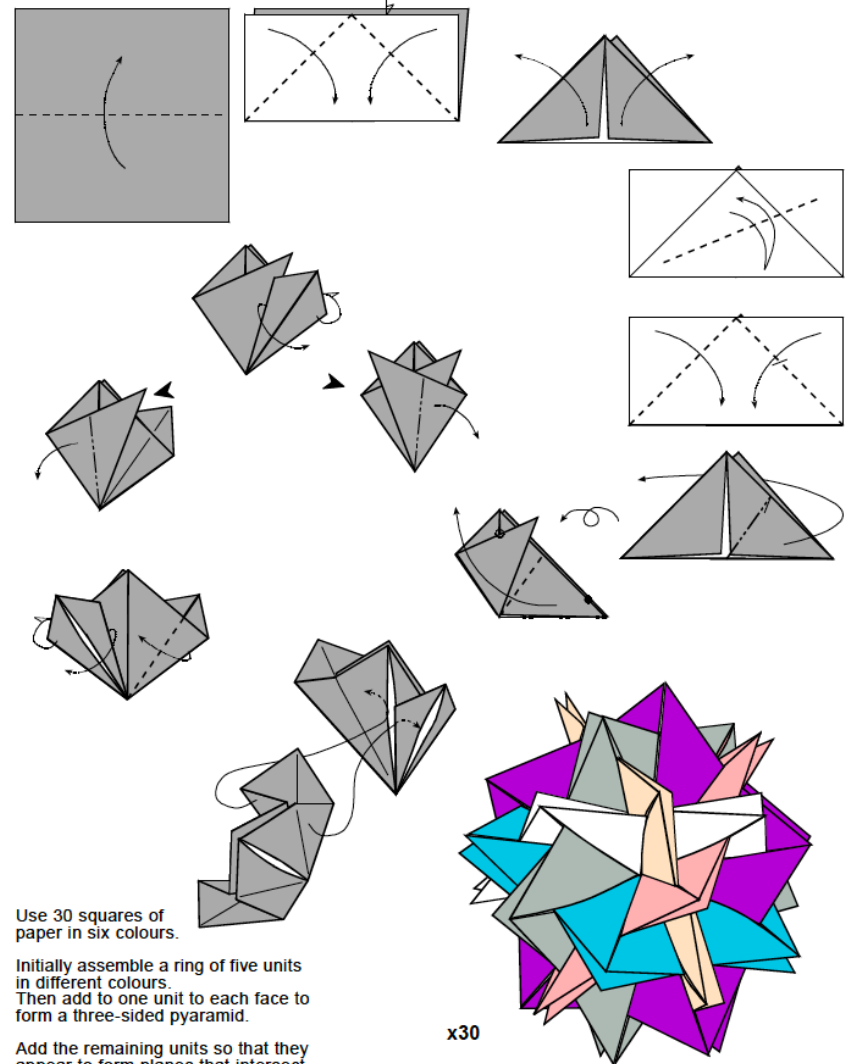


## Flapping Dove

by Eugeny Fridrikh



## Blintz Icosidodecahedron by Tung Ken Lam



Use 30 squares of paper in six colours.

Initially assemble a ring of five units in different colours. Then add to one unit to each face to form a three-sided pyramid.

Add the remaining units so that they appear to form planes that intersect each other.

Model and diagrams: Copyright Tung Ken Lam 2000. All rights reserved.