

TUTTLE

ULTIMATE ORIGAMI FOR BEGINNERS



The Perfect Kit for
Beginners—Everything
You Need Is in This Box!

- 19 EXCITING PROJECTS
- 62 FOLDING PAPERS
- 64-PAGE BOOK
- INSTRUCTIONAL DVD

MICHAEL G.
LAFOSSE

RICHARD L.
ALEXANDER



ULTIMATE ORIGAMI FOR BEGINNERS



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Classic favorites, flowers, animals, airplanes, and money folds—treasured models from the Origamido Studio classroom.



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DEDICATION

To Al Miyatake, a longtime ambassador of origami. For
him, introducing someone to origami is not about the
object, but about the objective: transforming a single
square into a smile.

THE TUTTLE STORY

“Books to Span the East and West”

Many people are surprised to learn that
the world’s largest publisher of books on
Asia had its humble beginnings in the tiny
American state of Vermont. The company’s
founder, Charles E. Tuttle, belonged to a
New England family steeped in publishing.

Immediately after WW II, Tuttle served
in Tokyo under General Douglas MacArthur
and was tasked with reviving the Japanese
publishing industry. He later founded the
Charles E. Tuttle Publishing Company, which
thrives today as one of the world’s leading
independent publishers.

Though a westerner, Tuttle was hugely
instrumental in bringing a knowledge
of Japan and Asia to a world hungry for
information about the East. By the time
of his death in 1993, Tuttle had published
over 6,000 books on Asian culture, history
and art—a legacy honored by the Japanese
emperor with the “Order of the Sacred
Treasure,” the highest tribute Japan can
bestow upon a non-Japanese.

With a backlist of 1,500 titles, Tuttle
Publishing is more active today than at any
time in its past—inspired by Charles Tuttle’s
core mission to publish fine books to span
the East and West and provide a greater
understanding of each.

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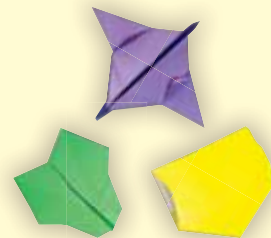
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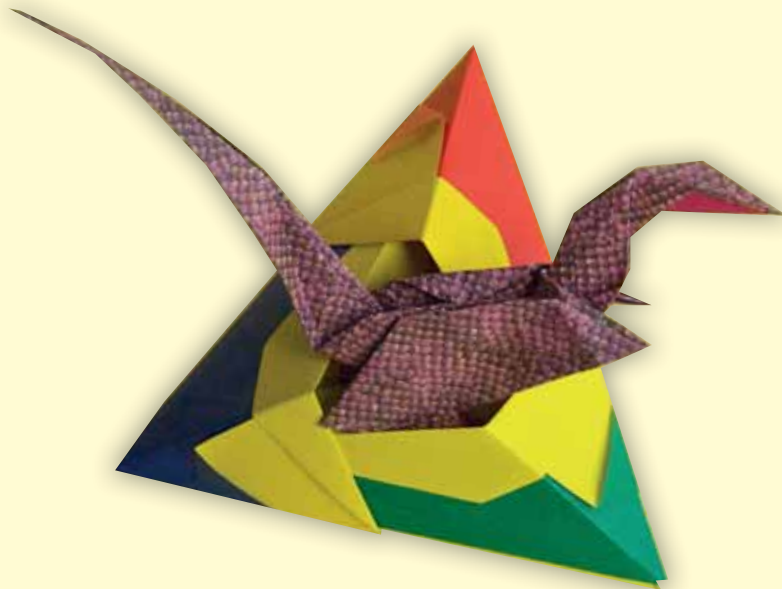
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Introduction

What's all this buzz about origami? It seems that everywhere we look, people are folding paper! Paper folding is no longer just greeting cards with cranes folded from pretty scraps of paper. Origami art has advanced so much recently that now we are seeing it grace retail store windows; on television and in print ads; as clever dollar bill folds on display in restaurants; being used as "tangible manipulatives" to teach geometry more effectively in our schools; on display in libraries; and even as fine art exhibitions in the poshest museums around the world.

Perhaps paper folding appeals to you, but you have never done it. Maybe beginner's projects were too simple and did not appeal to you? Thanks to the accompanying DVD, an origami novice can attempt a wider range of challenging subjects. We created the *Ultimate Origami Kit for Beginners* to help you become acquainted with the fun and surprising breadth of origami today. We have developed or selected these projects from several popular categories of design: traditional favorites, multi-piece flowers, clever paper airplanes, cute and cuddly animals; and dollar bill folds. Whether you are a relative newcomer to origami, or have folded paper all your life, this kit has several projects that are sure to become some of your favorites.





How to Use this Booklet and DVD

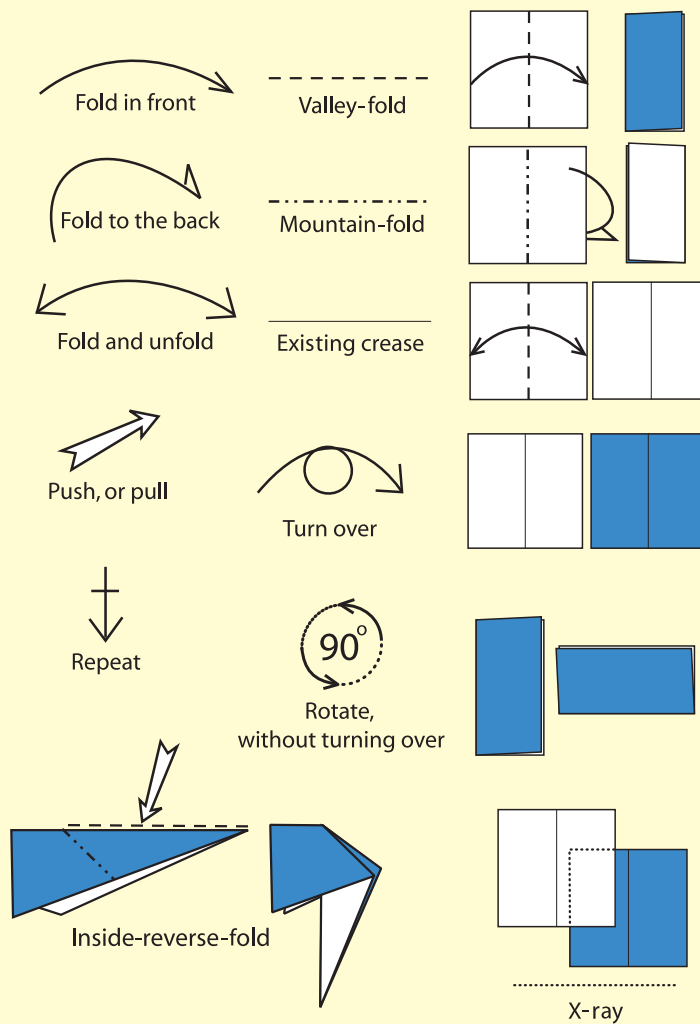
Origami has always been a “show me” activity, so we suggest you begin by watching the video clip for one of the projects that most interests you. It is best to begin with simpler forms to develop a vocabulary of terms and techniques. If you watch an instruction all the way through (without folding the paper), the actual folding journey you take after picking up your first square will be much easier, since you will have already seen your destination.

It also helps to be patient with yourself, and understand that we expect you to use the playback controls on your DVD player or computer to pause and replay the instructions as needed. As you watch a video sequence (without folding), we recommend that you refer to the diagrams. You will see that the video actually helps interpret the diagrams! Soon you will have learned enough origami notation to anticipate the video, simply by glancing at the next drawing.

That said, some diagrams are rich with instruction, and for efficiency, some of the steps may be combined into one figure, even though the folding sequence may be slightly different. Looking ahead to the shape of the paper shown in the next figure is the best hint we can give. Beginners are often confused by the way an experienced folder constantly moves the paper to fold away from them for comfort (as shown in the video), while the diagrams keep the figure in the same orientation for clarity. While this may seem perplexing at first, rest assured that soon you will be happily folding from diagrams in books that may *not* have a video accompaniment.

Origami Symbols Key

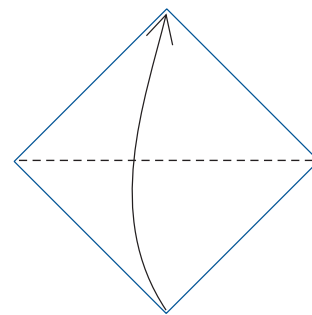
Even though this key looks simple, please do not ignore it! Many highly educated people with technical backgrounds assume that the diagrams do not need a key, and they become frustrated when they skip over the basics. Do yourself a favor and invest a few moments to learn what each of the symbols mean. It will save you not only time, but frustration as you work your way through these projects. Origami should be fun, and indeed, it is even more fun when you don't skip learning the basics. Refer to this page as needed.



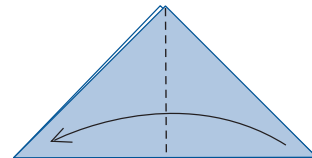
CRANE'S EGG

designed by Richard L. Alexander

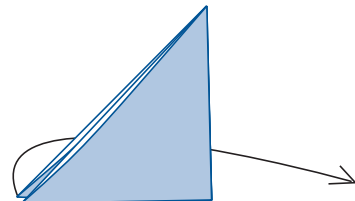
The original three-piece triangular box attributed to Molly Kahn is rich with possibilities, and even our youngest folders enjoy coming up with new combinations of patterns, indentations, and decorative treatments of the flaps to create festive ornaments, clever gift packages, and even tiny earrings. This version takes advantage of decorative folds on the extra front flap, as well as an indented shelf suitable for nesting a precious object. The angularity of the traditional Japanese crane made me immediately think that the egg must have been quite a special form, and probably angular too!



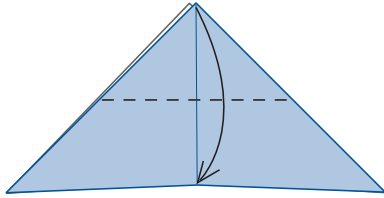
1. Begin with the minor color side facing up. Valley-fold in half diagonally, bottom corner to top.



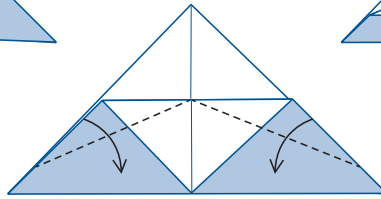
2. Valley-fold in half, Bottom right corner to bottom left.



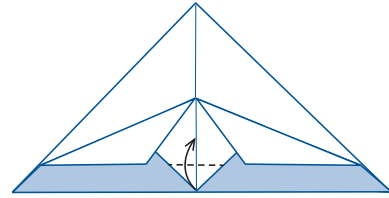
3. Unfold, bottom back corner to the right.



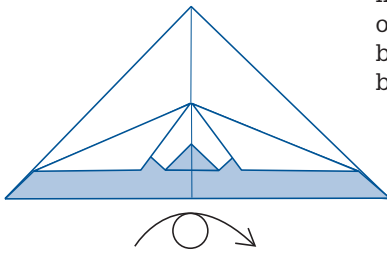
4. Valley-fold the top corner of the top layer down to the middle of the bottom edge.



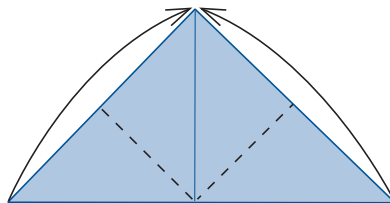
5. Valley-fold the left and right corners of the top layer down, forming two triangular flaps that meet in the middle of the top layer, and with the bottom edges parallel to the bottommost folded edge.



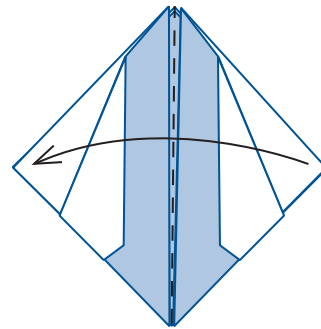
6. Valley-fold the bottom corner up, level with the horizontal edges of the triangular flaps.



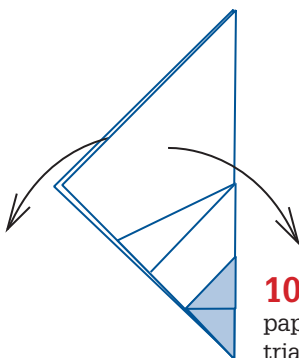
7. Turn the paper over, left to right.



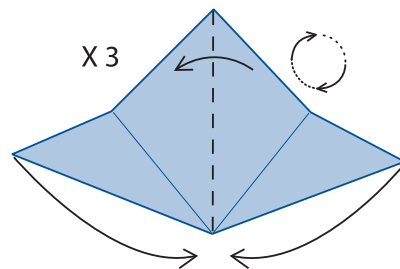
8. Valley-fold the bottom corners to meet at the top corner.



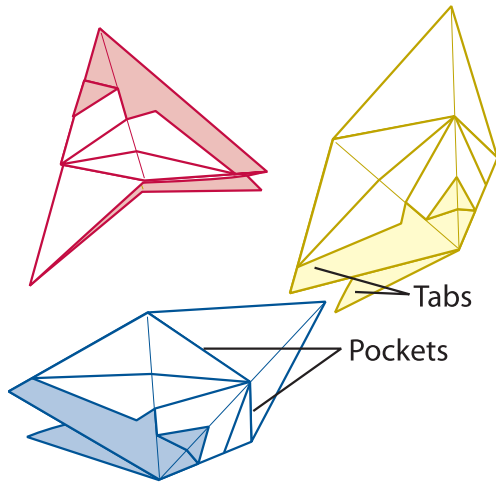
9. Valley-fold the right half over the left.



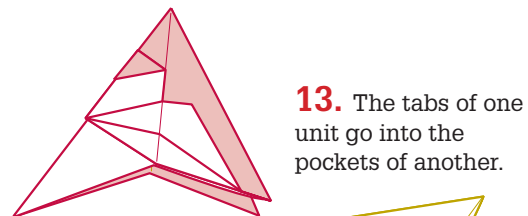
10. Loosely open the paper to the largest triangular shape.



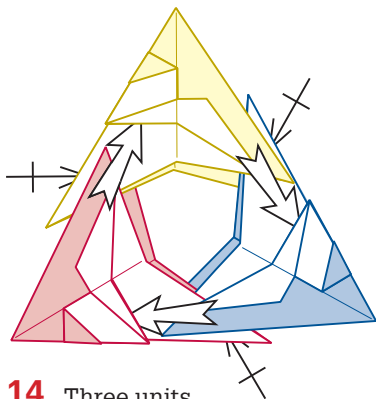
11. Valley-fold the middle crease to close the paper into a triangular party hat shape. Make two more for a total of three units.



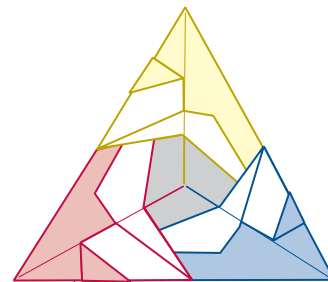
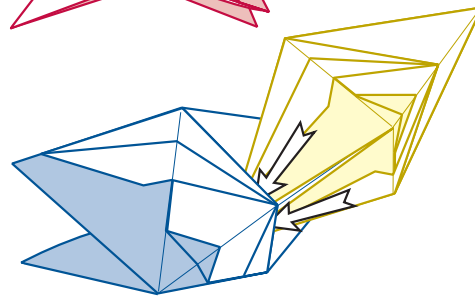
12. Each unit has two pockets and two tabs.



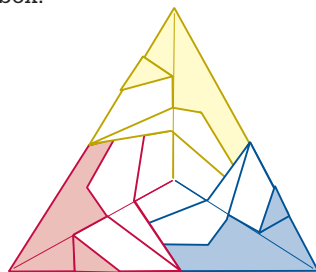
13. The tabs of one unit go into the pockets of another.



14. Three units properly connected make a decorative triangular gift box.



15. The completed Crane's Egg.

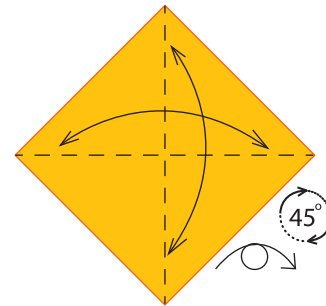
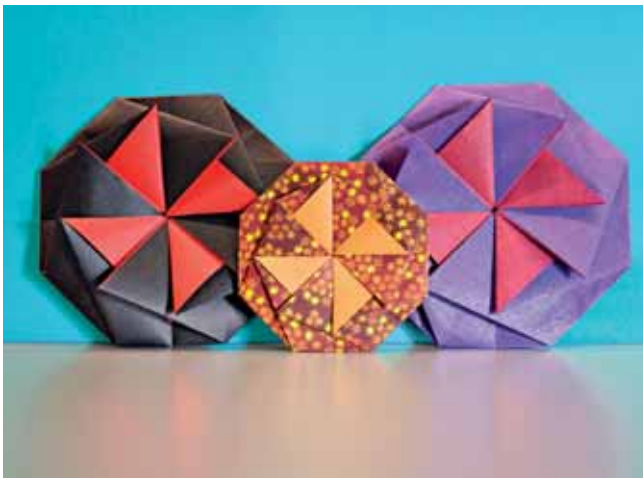


16. To create a recess in the egg: after step 9, open the module slightly, then valley-fold the left or right square corner to the center crease. Unfold, then inside-reverse-fold the corner to hide it. Fold the same corner in the same way on the remaining pieces prior to assembly.

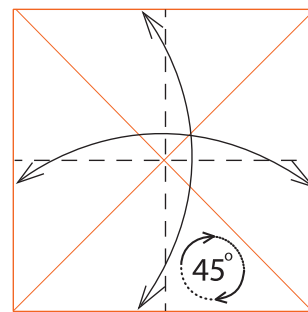
TATO PURSE

traditional design

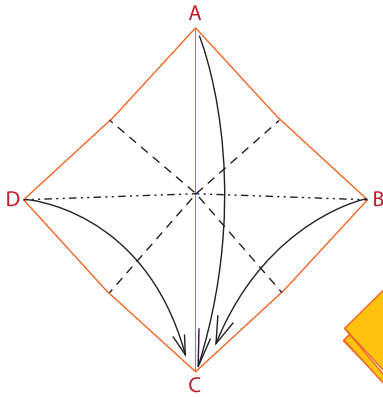
Our beginning students favor designs that are fun to fold, but also have a purpose. It helps them answer the question, “That was fun, now what do you do with it?” This design has probably been used since antiquity to hold coins or other small objects, because it works well with other materials, such as leather skins and stiff cloth, which were both used well before the development of paper making.



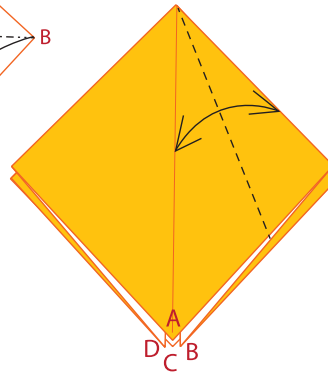
1. Begin with the major color side up. Valley-fold in half diagonally both ways, unfolding after each. Turn the paper over and rotate 45 degrees.



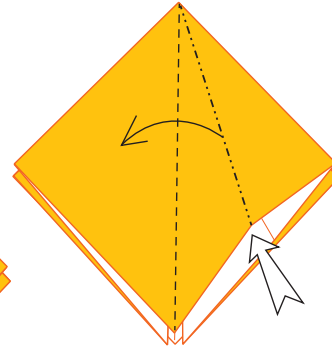
2. Valley-fold in half, edge to edge, both ways, unfolding after each. Rotate 45 degrees.



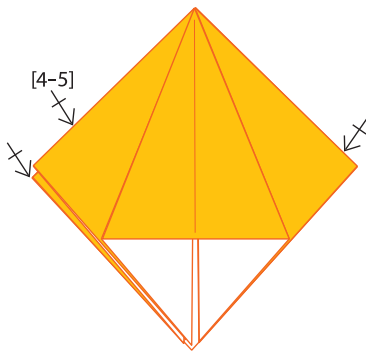
3. Use the mountain and valley creases to collapse the paper so that all four corners of the square are at the bottom, and that the layers are like a closed umbrella.



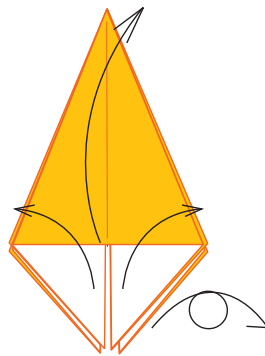
4. Notice the orientation of the paper in the diagram. Valley-fold the top right edge of the topmost triangular flap to the middle crease. Unfold.



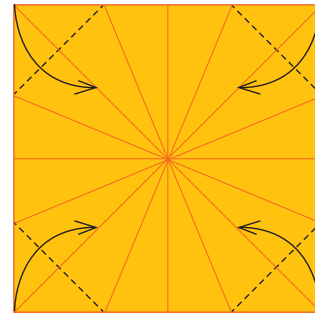
5. Open the bottom of the right-side triangular flap. Move its topmost layer to the left and flatten the paper into an isosceles triangle shape.



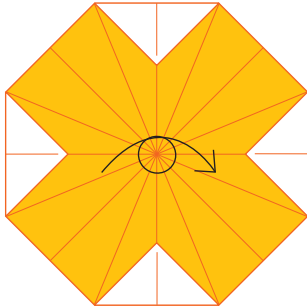
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 with the remaining three flaps.



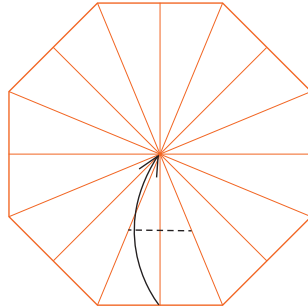
7. Open the paper completely and turn so that the major color faces up.



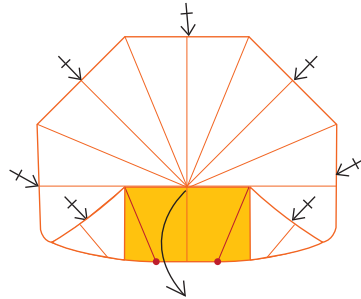
8. Valley-fold the four corners in, forming right isosceles triangular flaps that have folded edges spanning the ends of the nearest short creases.



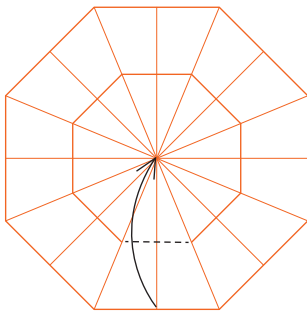
9. Turn the model over, left to right.



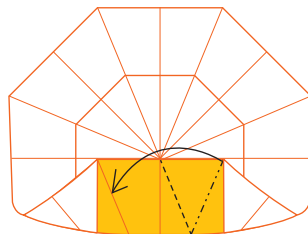
10. Move the bottom horizontal edge to the horizontal center crease. Valley-fold between the indicated creases.



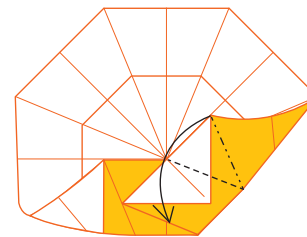
11. Return the edge to the bottom and repeat with each of the remaining seven edges. It is best to rotate the paper each time to place each new edge at the bottom.



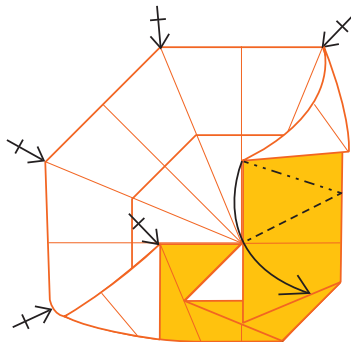
12. Return a bottom edge to the center.



13. Swivel the top right, obtuse corner to the left, until it touches the indicated left crease; then flatten. Two of the installed creases will help guide you. Look ahead at step 14 for the shape.



14. Use the new top right, obtuse corner to add another pleat.



15. Continue collapsing pleats until you can weave the purse closed. It will be helpful to open the first half of the pleated paper while you install the remaining pleats; then close the purse.

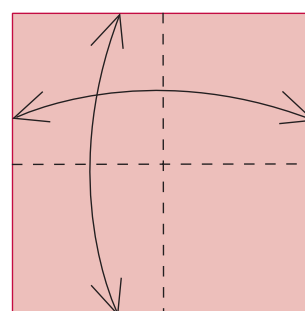


16. The completed Tato Purse.

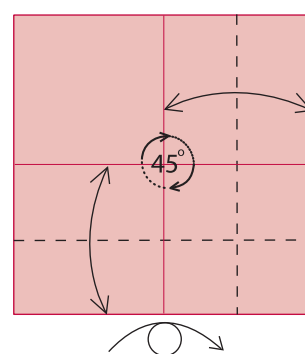
SEALED WITH A KISS ENVELOPE

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

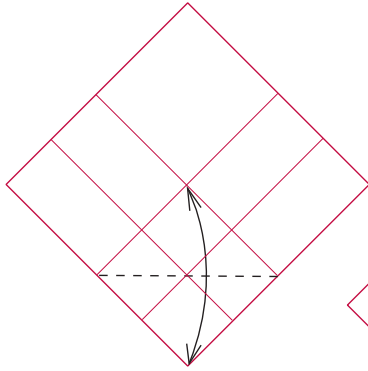
Whimsy makes us smile especially when it appears in unexpected places. This simple envelope provides a literal embodiment of that old cliché, and is so much more original than the smiley-face emoticons. The folding is simple and quick—a small investment in happiness that lasts right along with the keepsake.



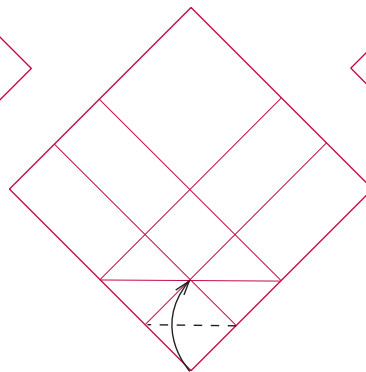
1. Begin with the lip- or heart-color side up. Valley-fold in half, edge to edge, both ways, unfolding after each.



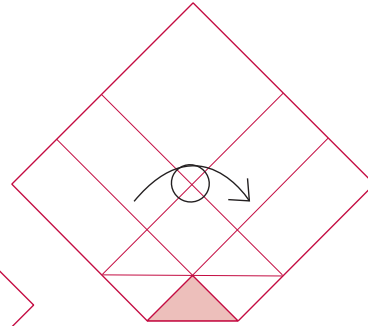
2. Valley-fold the bottom edge to the center crease. Unfold. Repeat with the right edge. Turn the paper over and rotate 45 degrees clockwise.



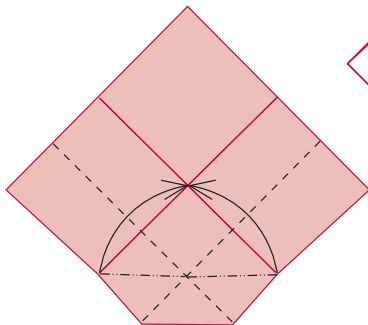
3. Notice that the majority of the creases are in the bottom half of the square. Valley-fold the bottom corner to the center of the paper, at the highest intersection of creases. Unfold.



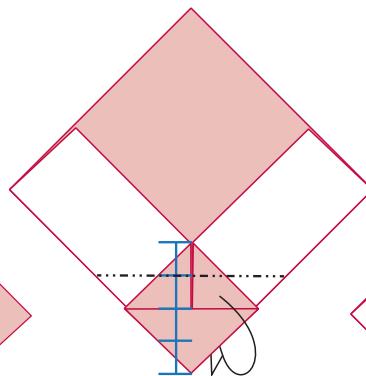
4. Valley-fold the bottom corner to the lowest intersection of creases.



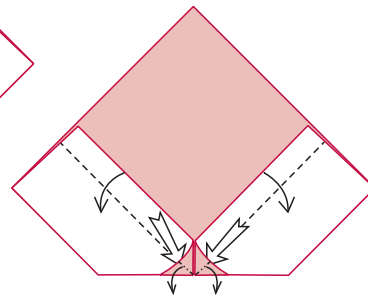
5. Turn the model over, left to right.



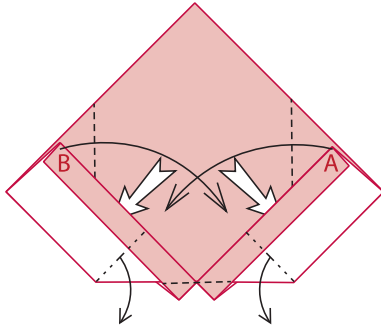
6. Use the mountain and valley creases to collapse the paper, bottom edges up. Look ahead at the next drawing.



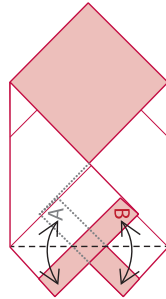
7. Mountain-fold the bottom corner behind, at the level that is $3/4$ up from the bottom of the colored square diamond.



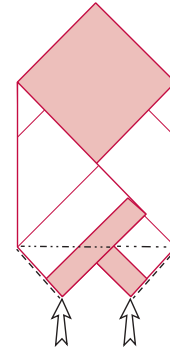
8. Your paper should look like this. Open the colored triangular pockets and squash-fold, while valley-folding the indicated edges down, parallel to the bottom left and right edges.



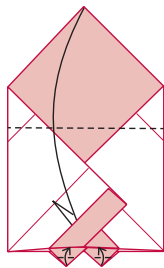
9. (A) Open the pocket and use the vertical valley crease to swivel corner "A" to the left, while forming a square-cornered flap at the bottom. (B) Repeat with "B."



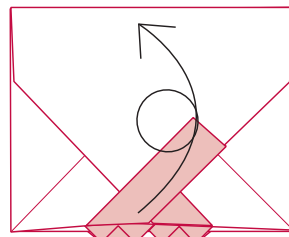
10. Valley-fold the bottom corners up. Return to the bottom.



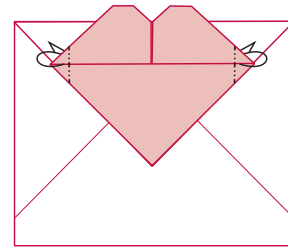
11. Inside-reverse-fold the bottom corners.



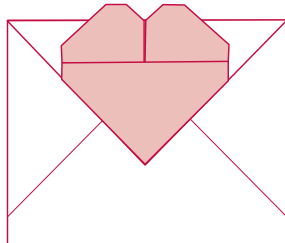
12. Valley-fold the top flap down and tuck behind the colored edge. Valley-fold the bottom corners to the folded edges.



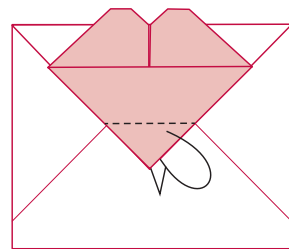
13. Turn the model over, bottom to top.



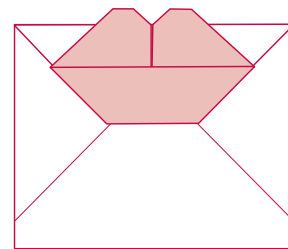
14. Make a heart by mountain-folding the indicated corners behind. Skip this step if making the lips.



15. The completed Heart Envelope.



16. Mountain-fold the bottom corner behind to make the lips.

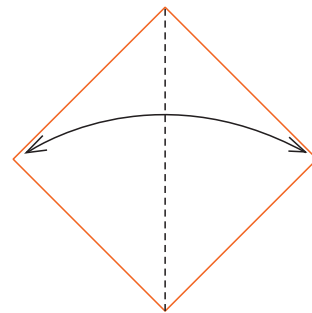
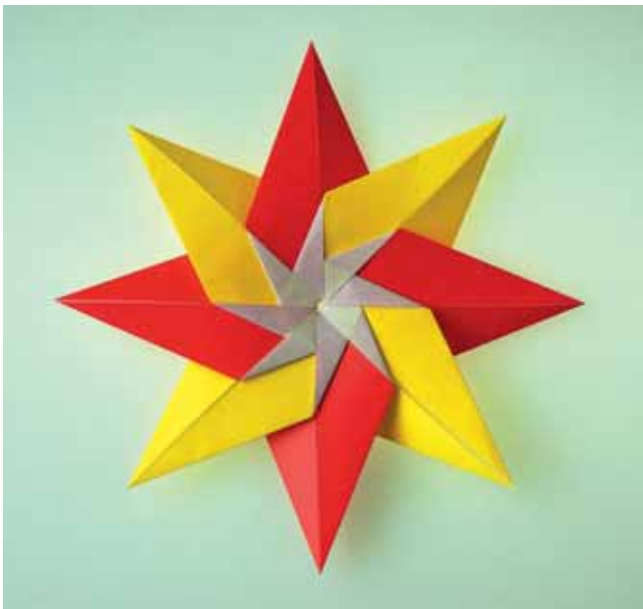


17. The completed Sealed with a Kiss Envelope.

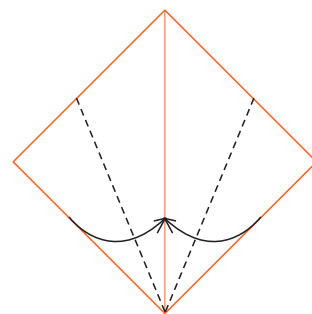
DAZZLE

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

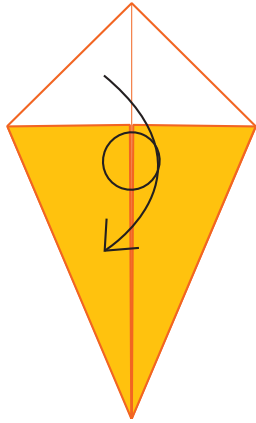
Multi-piece origami has a legitimate place in the world of paper folding. It simplifies the design, makes good use of remnants and smaller pieces of paper, and produces more interesting models with a greater opportunity for displaying different colors and patterns. The folds can be simpler, making them easier to remember. It is the simple folds that help us keep our hands busy while relaxing. A folder may produce a pile of simple elements in spare moments, and then assemble a striking arrangement in just a few minutes.



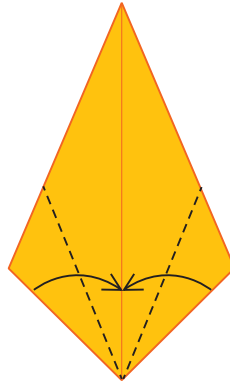
1. Begin with the minor color side facing up. Valley-fold in half diagonally, corner to corner. Unfold.



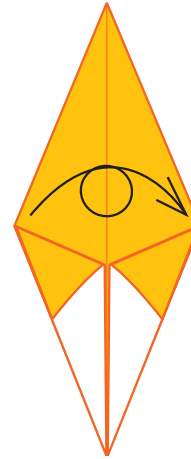
2. Valley-fold the bottom left and right edges to meet at the vertical center crease.



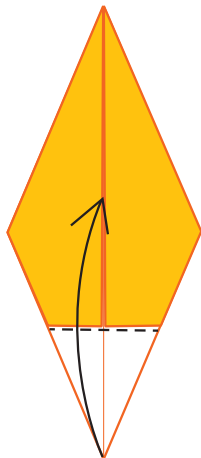
3. Turn the paper over, top to bottom.



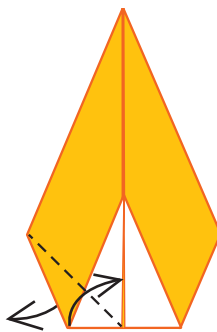
4. Valley-fold the bottom short edges to meet at the vertical center crease.



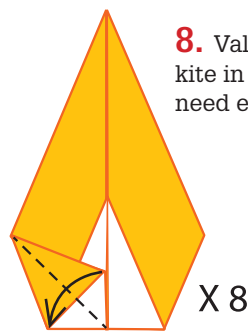
5. Turn the paper over, left to right.



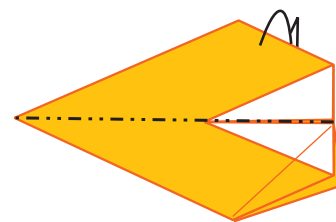
6. Valley-fold the bottom corner up at the level of the horizontal cut edges.



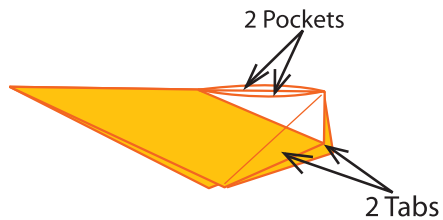
7. Valley-fold the bottom left corner to the front, aligning the short edge to the vertical center split. Allow the triangular flap to come to the front, forming a kite.



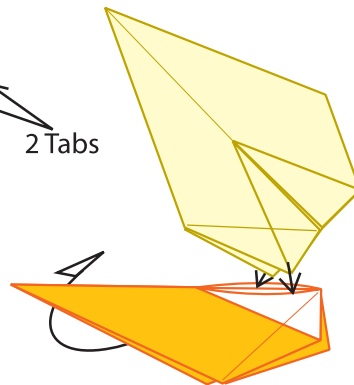
8. Valley-fold the kite in half. You will need eight units.



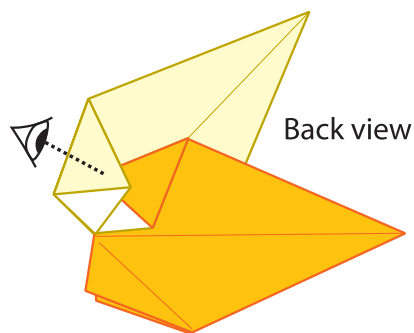
9. Prepare a unit for assembly by mountain-folding in half lengthwise.



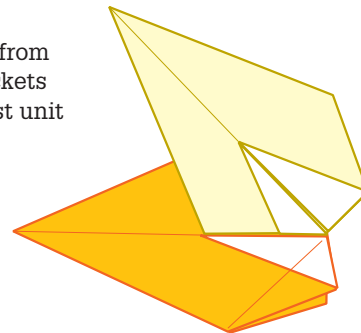
10. Each unit will have two pockets and two tabs.



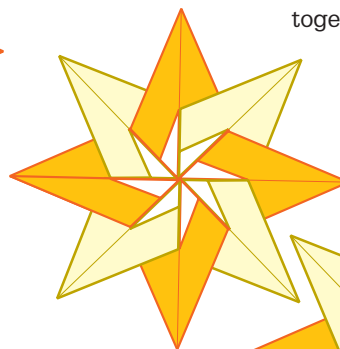
11. Insert the two tabs from one unit into the two pockets of another. Unfold the first unit to lock the tabs in place.



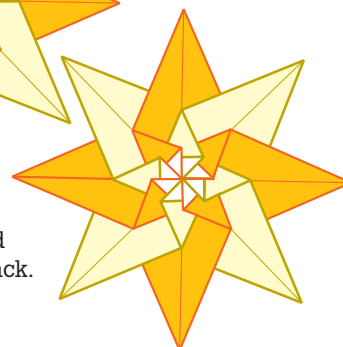
13. Two units locked together, back view. Notice how the small kite shape of the added unit should overlap the small kite of the original unit. Continue to add units until an eight-pointed star is formed.



12. Two units locked together, front view.



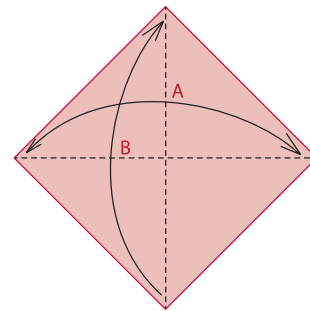
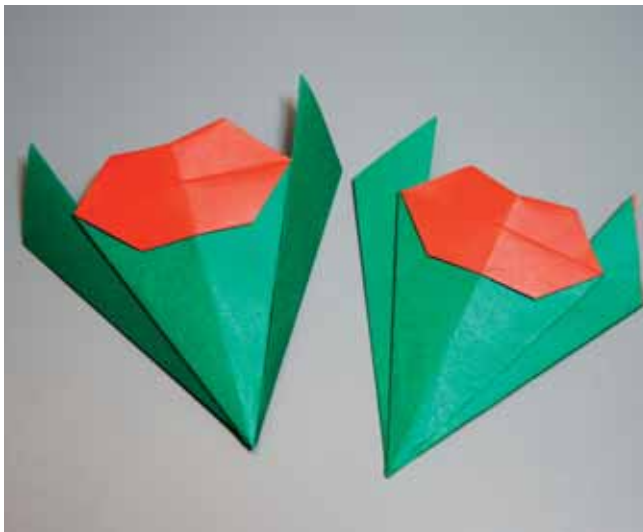
14. The completed Dazzle, front and back.



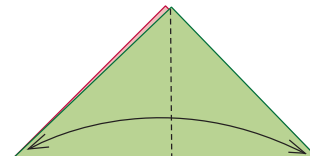
TWO-LIPS

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

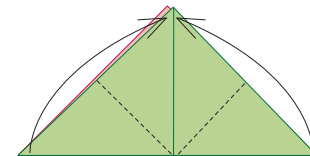
In keeping with the literal pun, younger kids especially love receiving and folding these “Two-Lips!” There are a few designs that drive the use of special duo (two color) papers. Red / green duo papers are popular for Christmas, but now you have a reason to buy a pack to keep on hand any time of the year to cheer up any gloomy-puss!



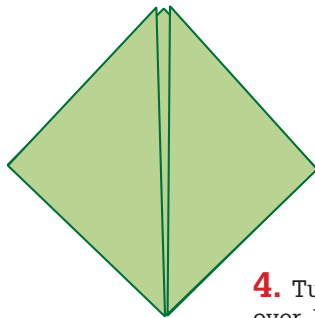
1. Begin with the lip-color side up. (A) Valley-fold in half diagonally, left to right. Unfold. (B) Valley-fold in half diagonally, bottom to top.



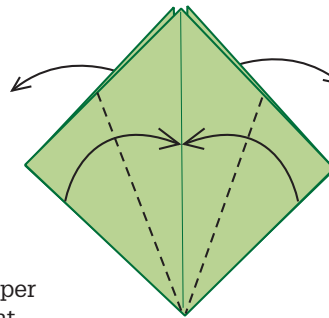
2. Valley-fold in half, corner to corner. Unfold.



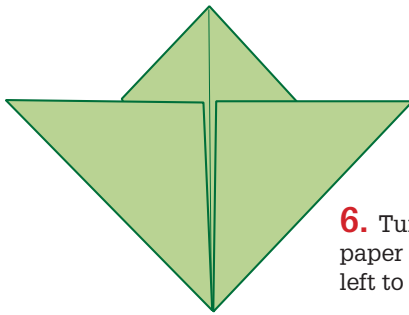
3. Valley-fold the bottom left and right corners to meet at the top.



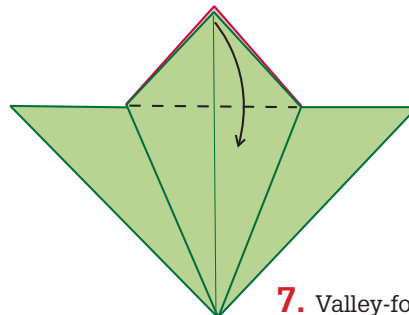
4. Turn the paper over, left to right.



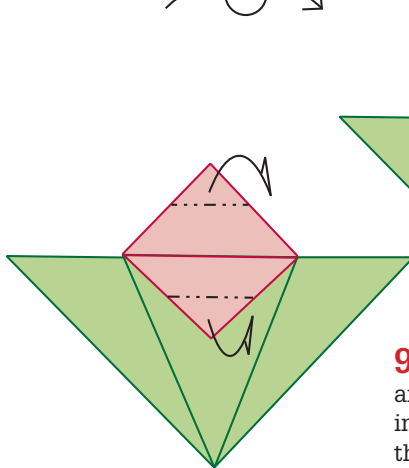
5. Be sure that the folded edges are at the bottom. Valley-fold the bottom left and right edges to meet at the vertical center crease. Allow the triangular flaps to come to the front.



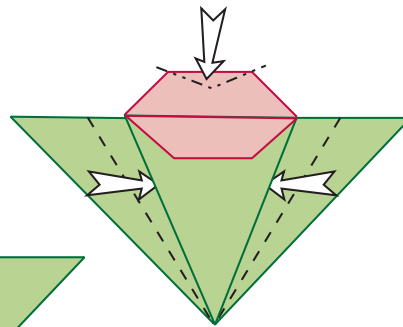
6. Turn the paper over, left to right.



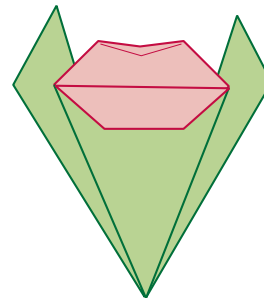
7. Valley-fold the top corner of the top flap down.



8. Mountain-fold the top and bottom corners behind.



9. Valley-fold the left and right triangular flaps inward and tuck behind the folded edges of the center paper. Mountain-fold a shallow V-shaped dent at the top of the lips.



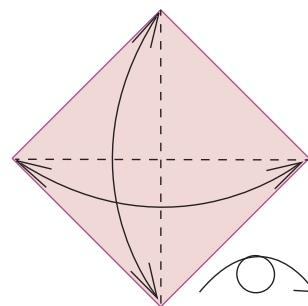
10. The completed Two-Lips.

PETALLUNIA MOON FLOWER

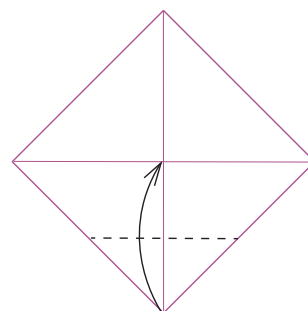
designed by Michael G. LaFosse

Here is another multi-piece modular design that boasts a sturdy lock from behind. The

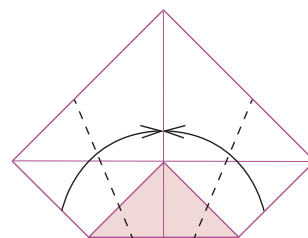
flower may be made with a variety of elements, and modified in countless ways to produce blossoms in various stages of maturity. You can also add or modify a few selected folds to create something quite different. It has many possibilities when modified to display inside out from the version shown. Enjoy experimenting!



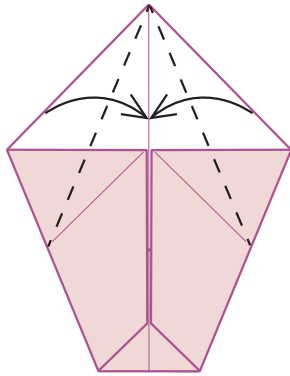
1. Begin with the display color side up. Valley-fold in half diagonally both ways, unfolding after each. Turn the paper over.



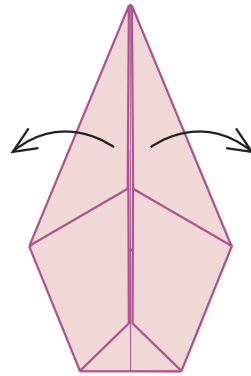
2. Valley-fold the bottom corner to the center where the creases cross.



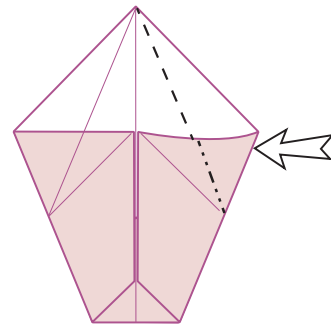
3. Valley-fold the bottom left and right edges to meet at the vertical center crease.



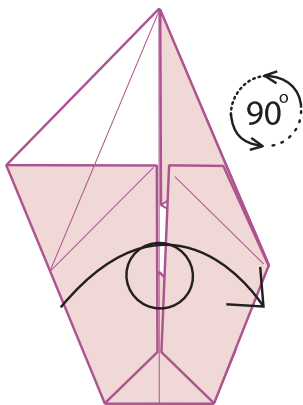
4. Valley-fold the top left and right edges to meet at the vertical center crease.



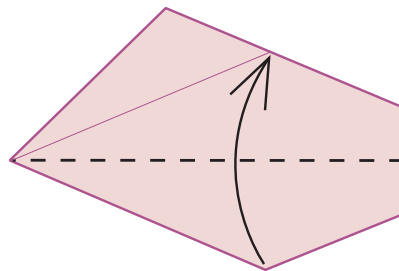
5. Unfold the top flaps.



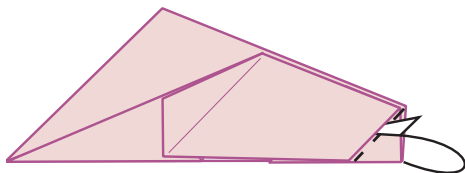
6. Use the existing creases to inside-reverse-fold the top right flap.



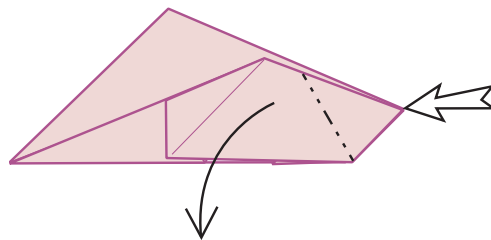
7. Turn the paper over and rotate 90 degrees counterclockwise.



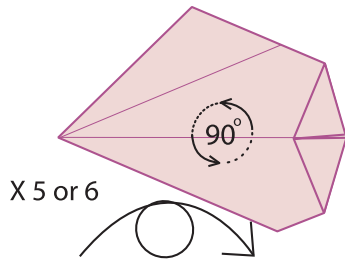
8. Valley-fold in half lengthwise, bottom to top.



9. Valley-fold the right-side square corner and tuck under the top layer.

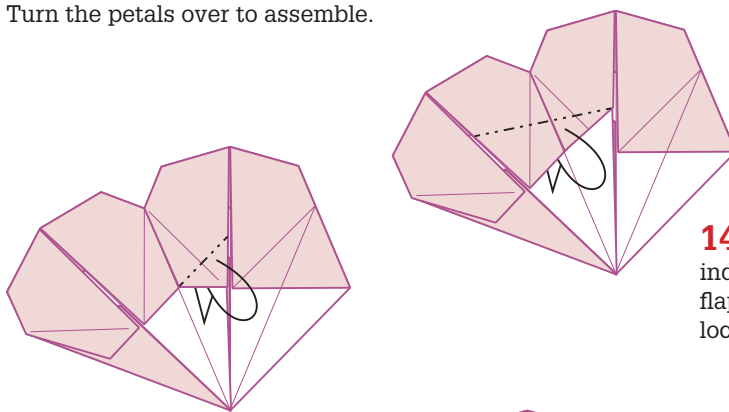
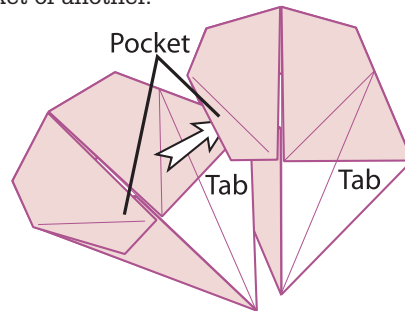


10. Move the top layer down, opening the paper and squash-folding the locked, right side corner.



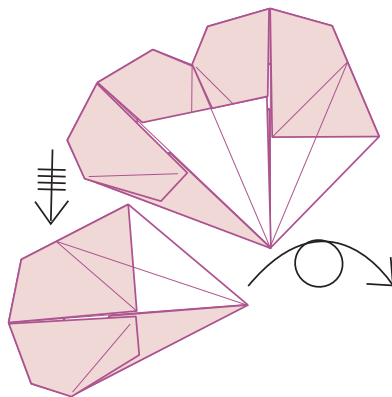
11. Completed flower petal unit. You will need five or six to complete one flower. Turn the petals over to assemble.

12. Each petal unit has one pocket and one tab. Slide the tab from one unit into the pocket of another.

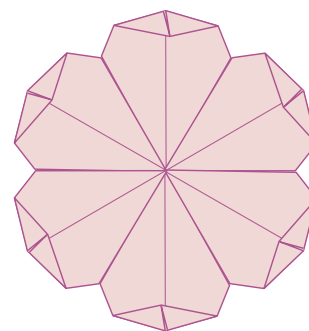


14. Mountain-fold the indicated square-corner flap tightly behind all locking layers.

13. Mountain-fold the indicated square-corner flap inside and under the edge of the inserted petal unit.



15. The two petal units are now securely locked. Add the remaining petal units in the same manner.

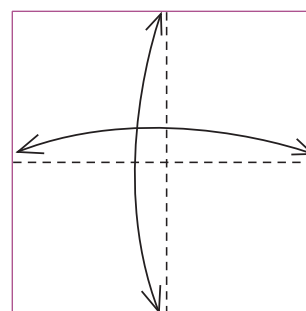


16. The completed Petallunia Moon Flower.

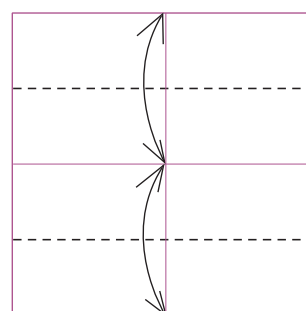
DIM SUM BUNNY

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

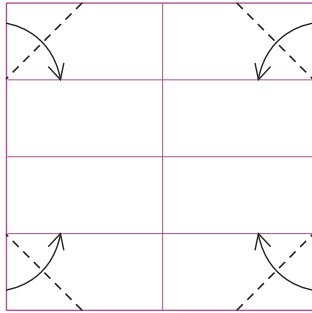
This tasty little morsel of origami design is so tempting, we know you'll just love to try some! During our years in Hawai'i we looked forward to Sunday brunch in Chinatown, where many of the restaurants featured Dim Sum, or a variety of small courses designed to "touch the heart." We would choose delicious, steaming, bite-size offerings from the many carts and trays emerging every few minutes from the double-swinging kitchen doors. These little bunnies resemble the freshly prepared dumplings and tender, sweet buns that you should not let pass your table.



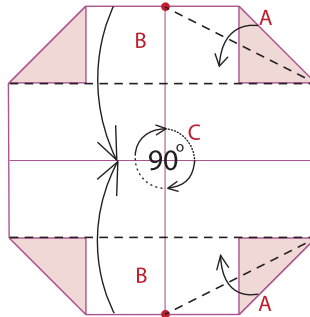
1. Begin with the desired face and back color side facing up. Valley-fold in half, edge to edge, both ways. Unfold after each.



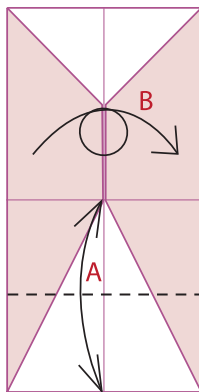
2. Valley-fold the top and bottom edges to the horizontal center crease. Unfold.



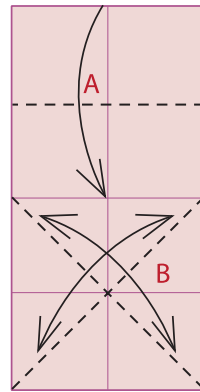
3. Valley-fold the four corners to their nearest horizontal creases.



4. (A) Valley-fold the top and bottom right-side folded edges to their nearest horizontal creases. (B) Valley-fold the top and bottom edges to the center horizontal crease. (C) Rotate 90 degrees clockwise.

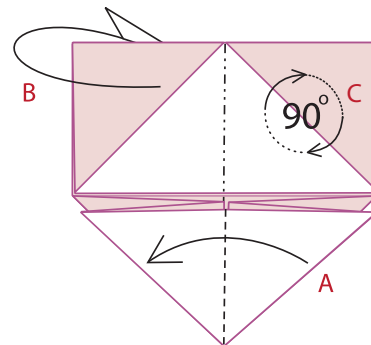
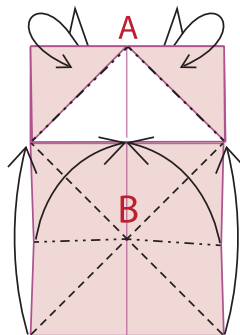


5. (A) Valley-fold the bottom edge up to the center. Unfold. (B) Turn the paper over, left to right.

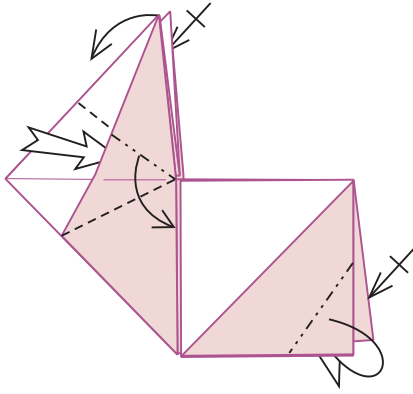


6. (A) Valley-fold the top edge down to the center. (B) Valley-fold the left and right edges of the bottom half diagonally, both ways, unfolding after each.

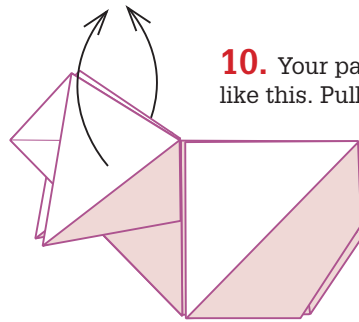
7. (A) Mountain-fold the top left and right corners to the back. Unfold. (B) Use the mountain and valley creases to collapse the bottom half of the paper up and into a multi-layer triangular shape.



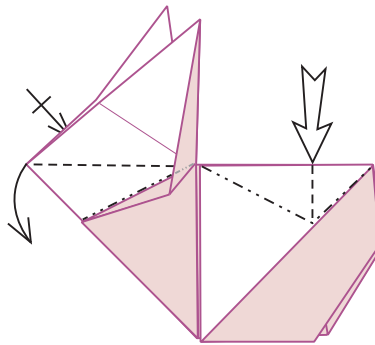
8. (A) Valley-fold the bottom right-side triangular flap to the left. (B) Mountain-fold the top left-side rectangular panel to the back on the right. (C) Rotate 90 degrees clockwise.



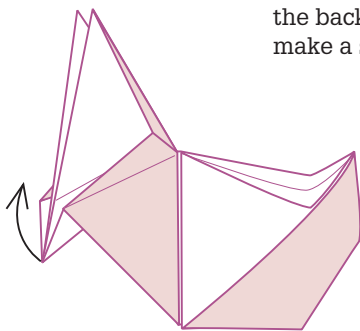
9. Your paper should look like this. Open the front of the ear. Valley-fold down at the bottom limits of the top layer. Squash-fold. Look ahead for the shape. Mountain-fold the bottom hind corners in.



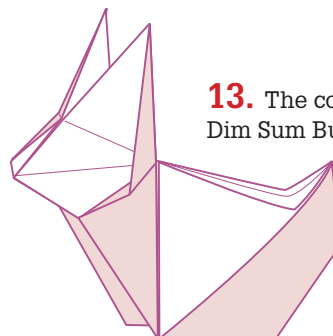
10. Your paper should look like this. Pull the ears up.



11. Move the end of the nose down and in-between the layers of the front legs. Mountain- and valley-fold the layers of the lower half of the head so that the paper is flat and well creased. Push down to flatten the back. Mountain-fold along the suggested lines to make a saddle shape with the tail pointing up.



12. Pull the nose corner up and set the angle for the head.

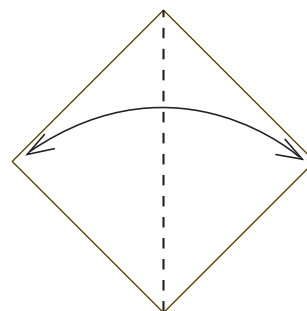


13. The completed Dim Sum Bunny.

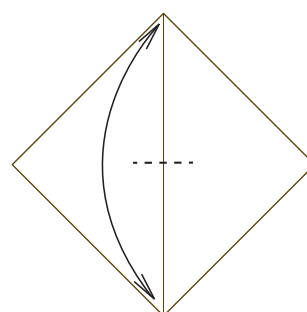
KANJI THE DOG

designed by Richard L. Alexander

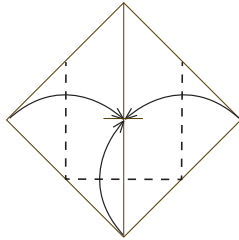
I designed Kanji for the Animal Rescue League of Boston during 2006, which was the Year of the Dog. It has proved to be a versatile base for launching a wide variety of Michael's other canine compositions, many of which graced the end papers in our *Origami Art* hardcover book. Nearly every step of this model allows some variation, and we love the way it introduces beginners to the blintz, landmarks, squashes, pull-outs, and the world's easiest outside reverse fold—Kanji's tail!



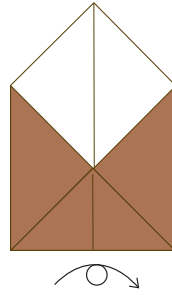
1. Begin with the minor color side facing up. Valley-fold in half, corner to corner. Unfold.



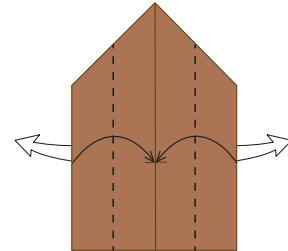
2. Make a short pinch-mark in the middle of the paper by folding the vertical crease in half. Unfold.



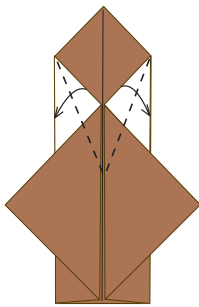
3. Valley-fold three of the square's four corners to the center.



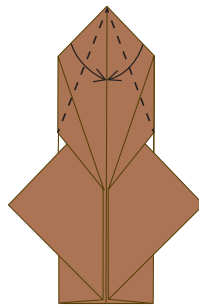
4. Your paper should look like this. Turn the paper over, left to right.



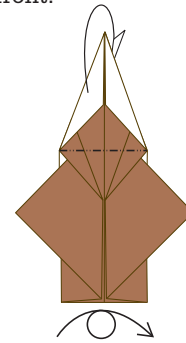
5. Valley-fold the left and right folded edges to meet at the vertical center crease. Allow the back-side triangular flaps to come to the front.



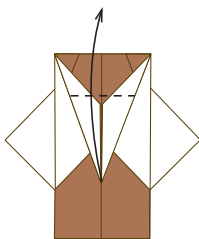
6. Valley-fold the indicated top edges out to align with the outermost folded edges.



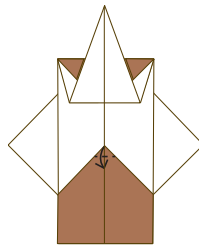
7. Valley-fold the top edges to meet at the vertical center crease.



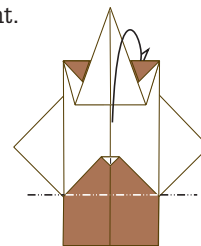
8. Mountain-fold the top corner to the back, across the obtuse corners. Turn the model over, left to right.



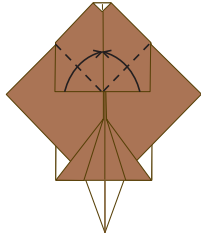
9. Valley-fold the bottom corner of the triangular flap up, keeping it within the limits of the angled, folded edges, above.



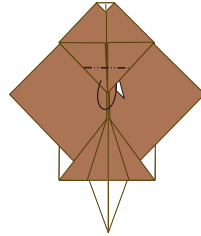
10. Valley-fold the indicated square corner down for the nose.



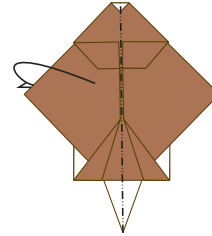
11. Mountain-fold the upper two thirds of the paper behind, hinging at the obtuse corners of the bottom front layer.



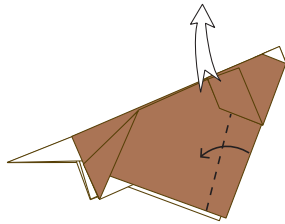
12. Valley-fold the top left and right square corners up, forming triangular flaps with edges that meet at the vertical center crease.



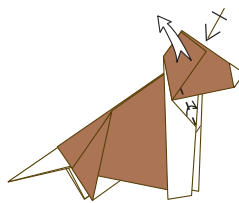
13. Mountain-fold the indicated square corner behind, as far as it will go. It will stop at the inside hinge line.



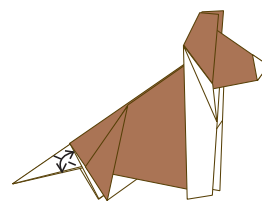
14. Mountain-fold in half, lengthwise.



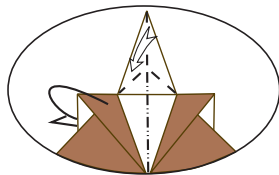
15. Pull up at the back of the head, tipping the front of the head downward and moving the lower front edges backward for the legs. Valley-fold the leg paper flat.



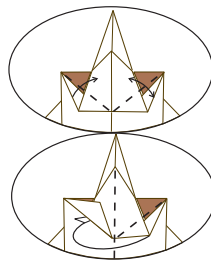
16. Open and pull up the top flaps on the head to form the ears. Valley-fold the short edge of the neck area forward.



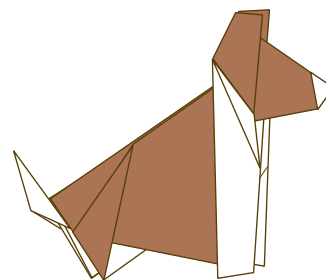
17. Valley-fold the bottom edge of the tail to align with the adjacent folded edge. Unfold.



18. Open the back end, flat. Valley- and mountain-fold the creases of the tail so that it will bend upward as the model is folded in half.



19. Valley-fold the indicated left and right triangular flaps up. Unfold on the right. Tuck the right triangular flap behind the left, while valley-folding the model in half, locking the back closed.



20. The completed Kanji the Dog.

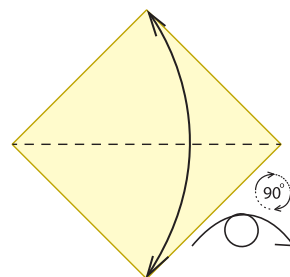
SCALLOP

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

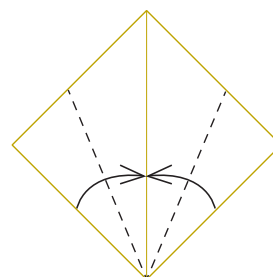
Michael's origami scallop design uses the clean, geometric folding of a simple paper fan, with his choice of tasteful proportions, to evoke the beauty of this classic seashell motif. When I

was working on underwater surveys several years ago in Waquoit Bay, Massachusetts, the scallops detected me with their many eyes, and escaped by dancing and darting out of the way with powerful pulses of propulsion. The many

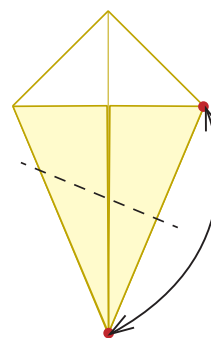
bright colors of scallop shells inspire fanciful origami displays, so we hope you will learn this design and make a variety of sizes. Larger shells for place cards, or smaller versions for a set of origami earrings.



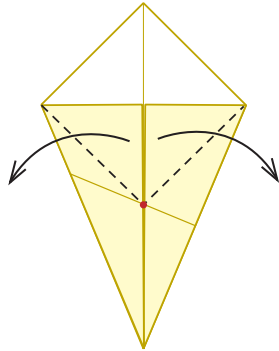
1. Begin with the display color side facing up. Valley-fold in half, bottom corner to top. Unfold. Turn the paper over. Rotate 90 degrees.



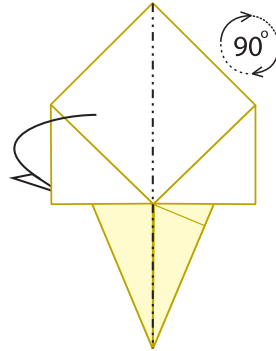
2. With the crease oriented vertically, valley-fold the bottom edges to meet at the middle.



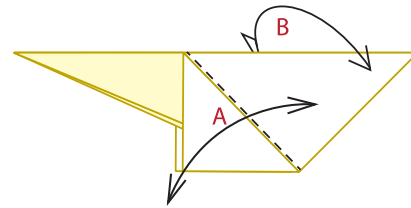
3. Valley-fold the bottom corner up to the wide corner on the right. Unfold.



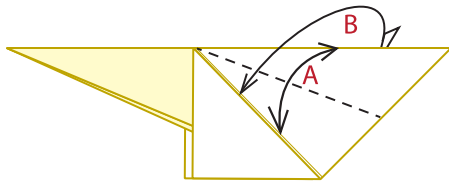
4. Valley-fold the square corners straight out to the sides. Use the indicated crease marker and the top corner limits to guide you.



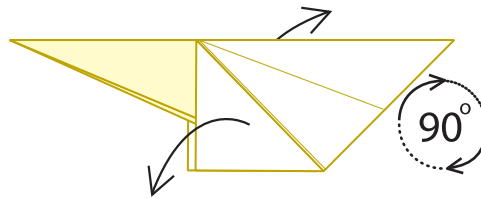
5. Mountain-fold in half. Rotate 90 degrees clockwise.



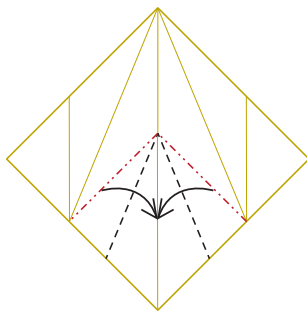
6. (A) Valley-fold the large triangular flap down. Unfold. (B) Fold behind along the same hinge to exercise the crease. Unfold.



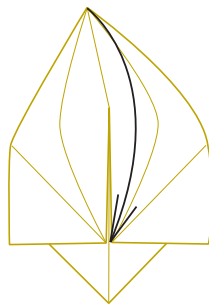
7. (A) Valley-fold the long edge of the large triangular flap to the top right edge of the front flap. Unfold. (B) Fold behind along the same hinge to exercise the crease. Unfold.



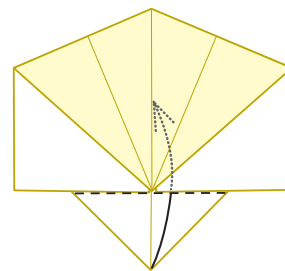
8. Open the paper completely and rotate 90 degrees clockwise.



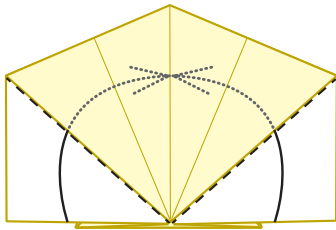
9. Mountain- and valley-fold on both sides to form a three-dimensional hood.



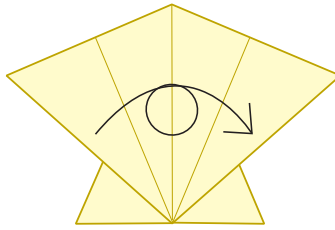
10. Squash-fold the top flap down to where the two square corners meet. Look at step 11 for the shape.



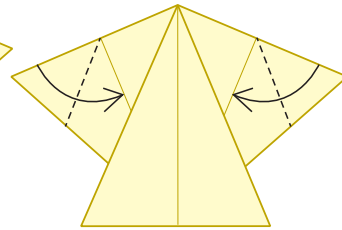
11. Valley-fold the bottom point up tightly against the horizontal edge, above. Tuck it beneath all the other layers.



12. Fold the left and right square corners inside using the existing creases.

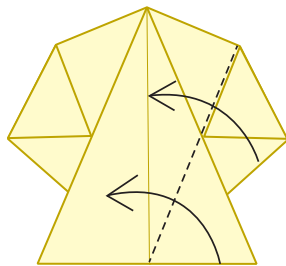


13. Flip the model over, left to right.

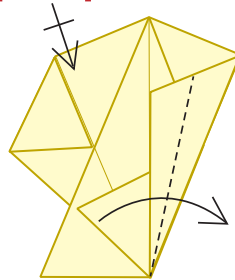


14. Valley-fold the left and right triangular flaps to align with the indicated creases.

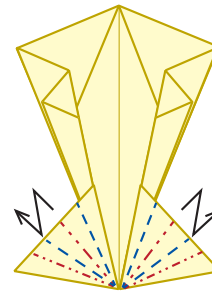
[15-16]



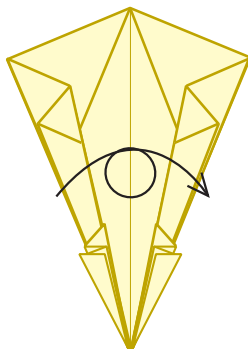
15. Valley-fold the right side, aligning the outer edge of the bottom layer to the center.



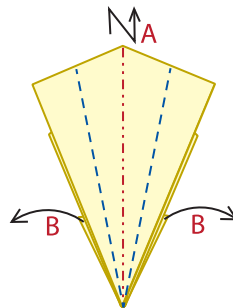
16. Valley-fold the top flap (and underlying triangular flap) to the outside so the long edge meets the outer edge. Repeat steps 15–16 on the left.



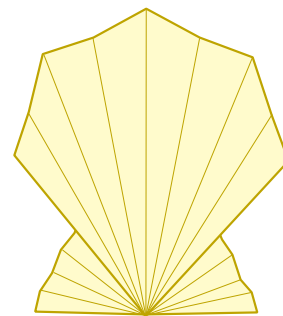
17. Mountain- and valley-fold the top triangular flaps on the left and right to form pleats like a fan.



18. Turn the model over, left to right.



19. (A) Mountain- and valley-fold radiating pleats. (B) Pull the layers open.

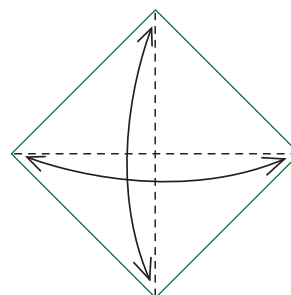


20. The completed Scallop.

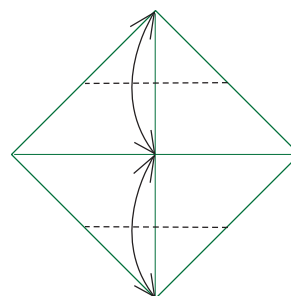
BABY DINOSAUR

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

Everybody goes searching for huge monsters, whether in Loch Ness, or in Lake Champlain. But did you ever consider that each of these creatures must not always have been so fearfully large? The last time we took the ferry across Lake Champlain, Michael was staring at the horizon with hand to brow. I asked if he was searching for the elusive monster, Champ, and he replied: “No. Big monsters are just too smart and cagey, but there must be some ten-pounders out there who aren’t quite as careful!” And so it goes with dinosaurs. Fold ‘em big, and you could have nightmares. Fold ‘em small, and they’ll just want to cuddle and coo. (Good thing origami babies don’t grow up!)

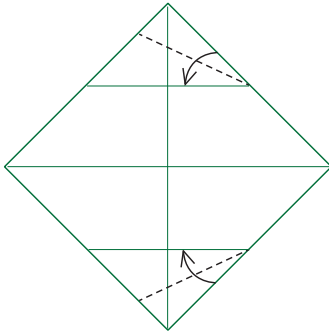


1. Begin with the display color facing down. Valley-fold in half diagonally both ways, unfolding after each.

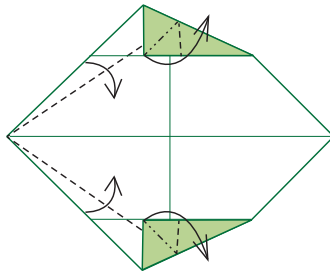


2. Valley-fold the top and bottom corners to meet at the center. Unfold.

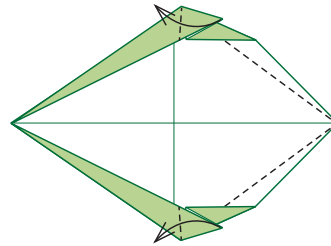




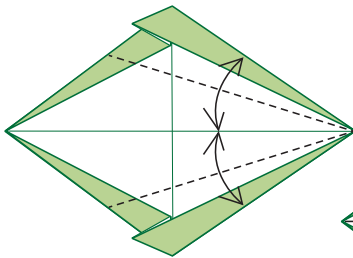
3. Valley-fold the indicated top and bottom edges to meet at their respective creases.



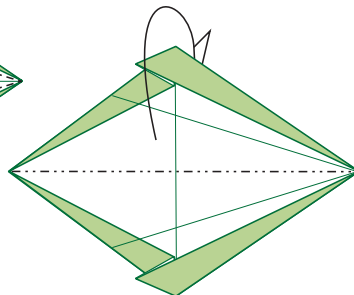
4. Pivot each of the top and bottom square corners at the point where the folded edge intersects the vertical crease. Valley-fold the corners in half and valley-fold the left edges flat.



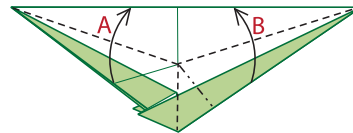
5. Pull each of the folded corners over to the left side, valley-folding the accompanying right edges flat.



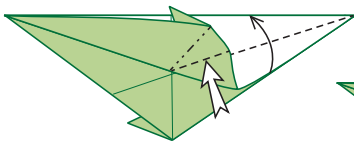
6. Valley-fold the top and bottom right edges to meet at the horizontal center crease. Unfold.



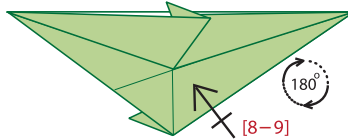
7. Use the horizontal center crease to mountain-fold the paper in half.



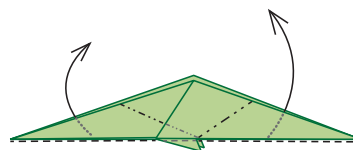
8. (A) Valley-fold the bottom left edge to the top. (B) Valley-fold the bottom right edge to the top while folding the middle corner in half. Look ahead at the in-progress diagram.



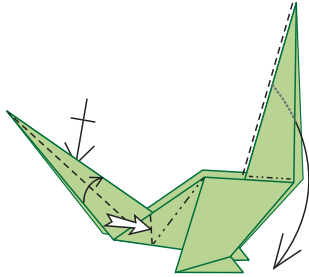
9. In progress: bottom right edge up; folding middle corner in half, pointing to the right.



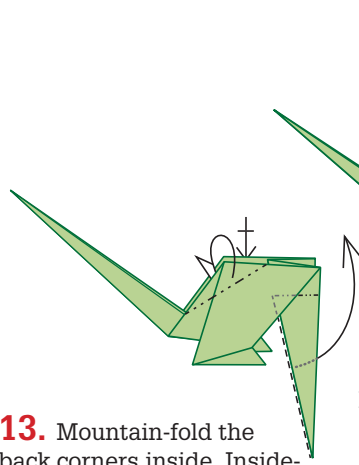
10. Your paper should look like this. Repeat steps 8 and 9 on the back. Rotate 180 degrees.



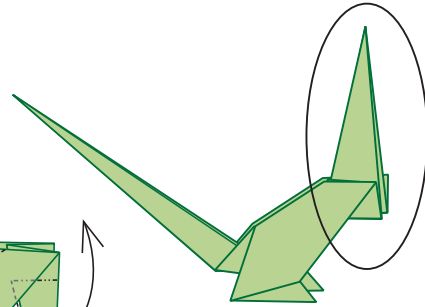
11. Notice the feet at the bottom, pointing to the right corner, which will become the neck. Inside-reverse-fold the left and right corners up: lower for the tail end and higher for the neck.



12. Valley-fold the bottom edge of the tail to the top while valley- and mountain-folding the adjoining layer inside the back end. Repeat behind. Inside-reverse-fold the neck down.

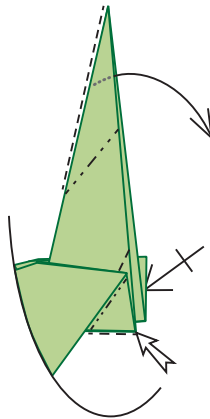


13. Mountain-fold the back corners inside. Inside-reverse-fold the neck up.

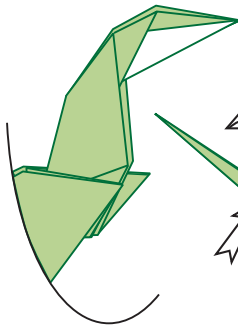
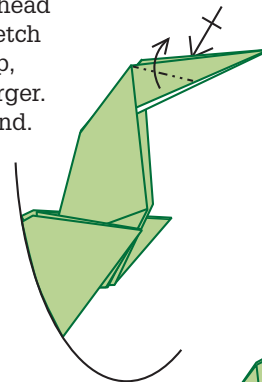


14. Your paper should look like this. Detail of neck and head follows.

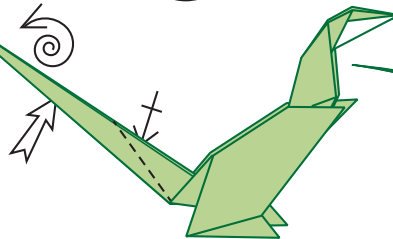
15. Inside-reverse-fold the top forward. Inside-reverse-fold the indicated bottom corners at the base of the neck.



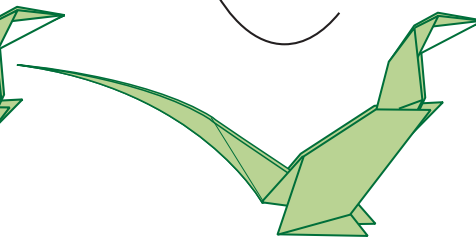
16. Lift up the horizontal bottom edge of the head paper to stretch the shape up, making it larger. Repeat behind.



17. The completed head, neck and forearms.



18. Open the underside of the tail and add long valley folds to the outside of both sides, allowing you to add a gentle curve to the end of the tail.

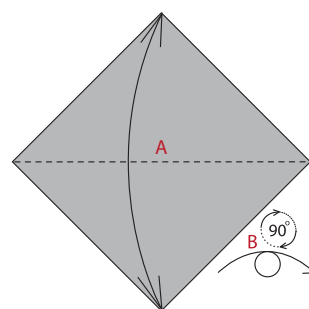


19. The completed Baby Dinosaur.

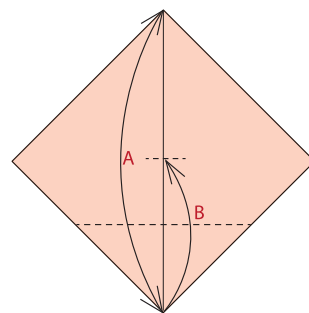
NORTH AMERICAN CARDINAL

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

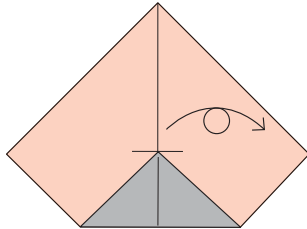
It was in the course of trying to establish reproducible landmarks for his dove that Michael developed his North American Cardinal design. As soon as I saw it, I just knew it had a classic origami design quality. The folding sequence is both fun and interesting. The bird it represents are popular characters across the country, and anyone with a bird feeder is familiar with their songs, form, and personality demonstrated by their typical postures. (Paper color choice lets you use the same design for several crested cousins, such as the blue jay or tufted titmouse.) The North American Cardinal is the official state bird in seven states: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia!



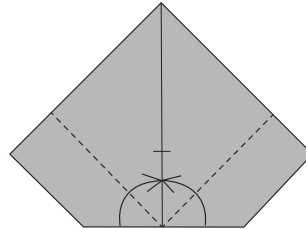
1. Begin with the minor color side facing up. (A) Valley-fold in half diagonally. Unfold. (B) Turn the paper over. Orient the diagonal crease vertically.



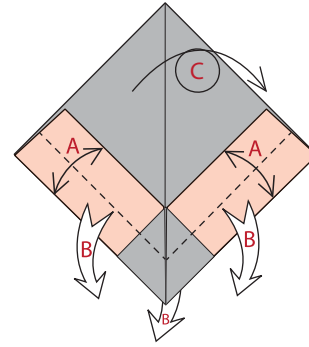
2. (A) Fold the diagonal crease in half and mark with a short pinch. Unfold. (B) Valley-fold the bottom corner to the center pinch mark.



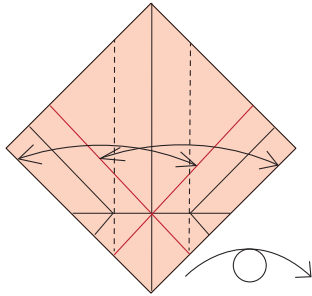
3. Turn the paper over, left to right.



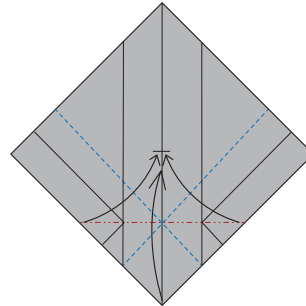
4. Valley-fold the bottom left and right edges over, aligning the left and right edges of the bottom folded edge with the vertical center crease.



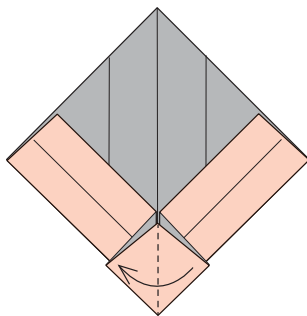
5. (A) Valley-fold the long free edges of the rectangle flaps to align with the long folded edges. Unfold. (B) Open the paper completely. (C) Turn over, left to right.



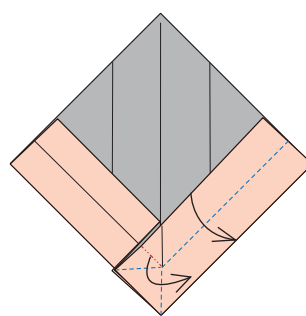
6. One at a time, form two parallel vertical valley folds by aligning the bottom left and right edges to their opposite target creases, highlighted in red. Unfold. Turn the paper over, left to right.



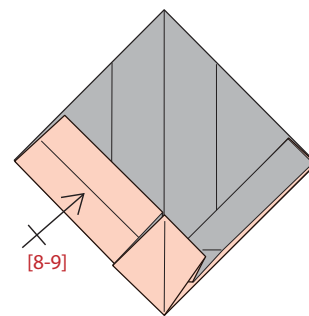
7. Use the mountain- and valley-creases to collapse the paper. Look ahead at the next drawing for the shape.



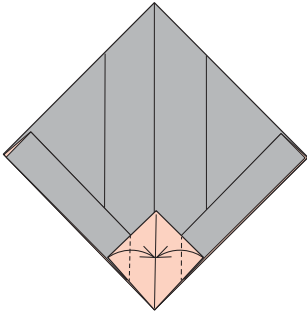
8. Valley-fold the right corner of the bottom square to the left.



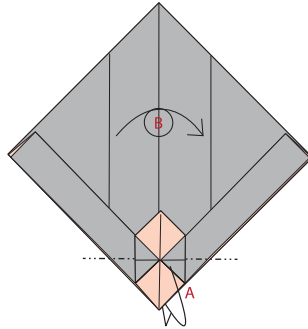
9. Use the mountain- and valley-creases to collapse the right-side rectangle, narrowing it.



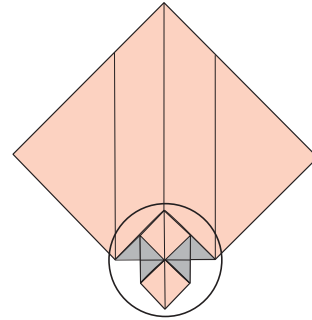
10. Repeat steps 8 and 9 on the left.



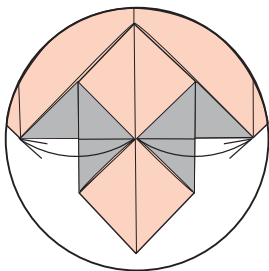
11. Valley-fold the indicated left and right square corners to meet the center crease.



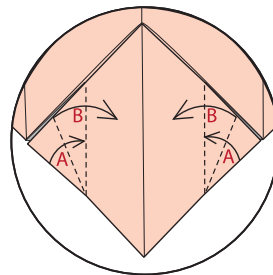
12. (A) Mountain-fold the square corner behind. Allow the top flap to pivot downward. (B) Turn over, left to right.



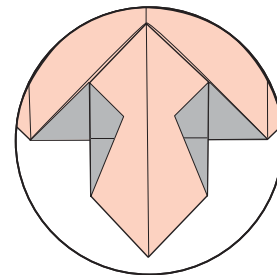
13. Your paper should look like this. Head details to follow.



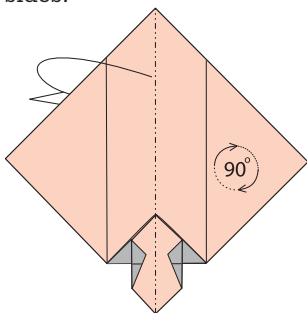
14. Unfold the two square corners back out to the sides.



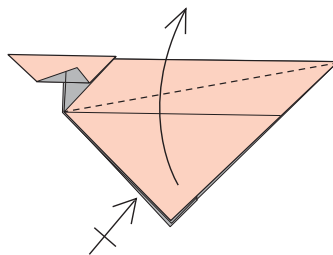
15. (A) Valley fold the square corners so that the bottom edges lie along the existing vertical creases. (B) Fold again.



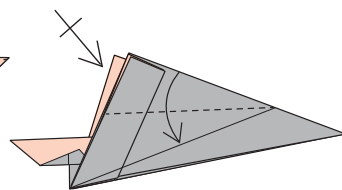
16. Your paper should look like this.



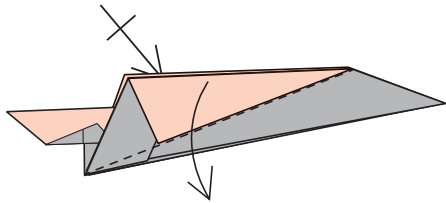
17. Mountain fold the left half behind. Rotate 90 degrees clockwise.



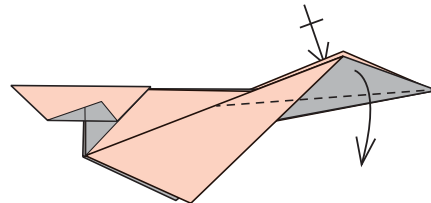
18. Fold the top triangular flap up. Repeat behind.



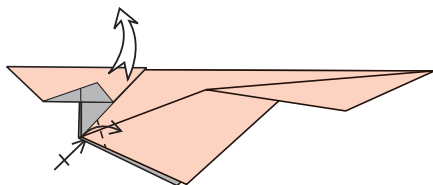
19. Valley-fold the top flap down so that the edge lies along the indicated crease. Repeat behind.



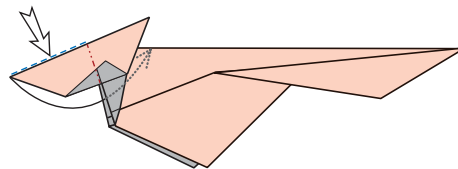
20. Use the crease to valley-fold the top flap down. Repeat behind.



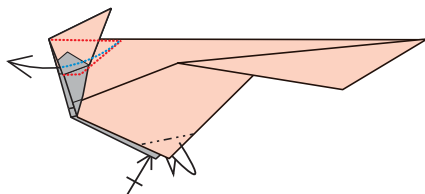
21. Valley fold the tail flaps down, front and back.



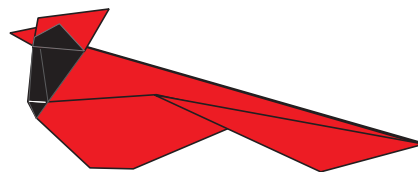
22. Pull the back corner of the head up. Valley-fold a small portion of the front over the outside of the neck, front and back. Look ahead at the next diagram.



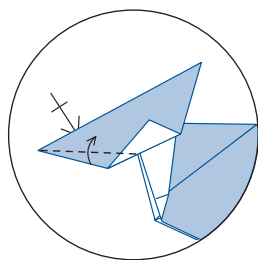
23. Inside-reverse-fold the square corner of the head into the model.



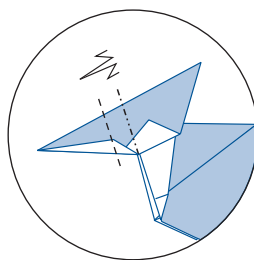
24. Inside-reverse-fold the same corner again, bringing out a small amount of material to form the beak. Mountain-fold the bottom corners inside.



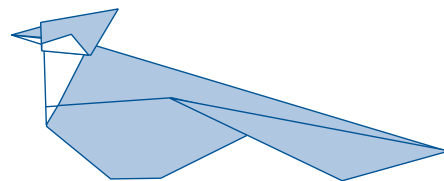
25. The North American Cardinal. Apply the following steps after step 22 to make the Blue Jay or Tufted Titmouse variation.



26. Valley-fold the bottom edges of the beak up.



27. Mountain- and valley-fold the beak, forming a crimp.

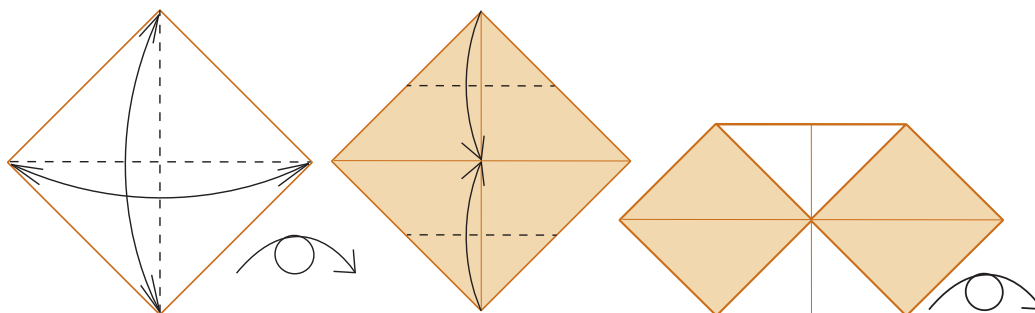


28. The completed Blue Jay or Tufted Titmouse (if gray and white) variation.

A SEAHORSE FOR AL MIYATAKE

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

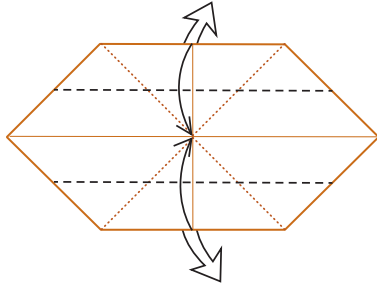
The seahorse is a charming and popular denizen of coral reefs and sea grass beds. We named this for our friend Al Miyatake, who has raised awareness of sea life by organizing a display of amazing origami art for Japan Air Lines in Kona-Kailua, Hawai'i: *The Sea Around Us* featured hundreds of models folded by more than fifty volunteers. We thank Al and his family for championing origami through the years, just as our precious bays and protected shallows nurture these delicate and awesome fish. May folding this design pique your curiosity and inspire you to learn about protecting the sea.



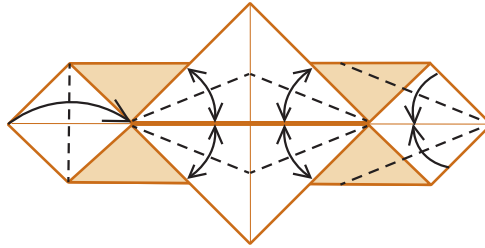
1. Begin with the display color facing down. Valley-fold in half diagonally both ways, unfolding after each. Turn the paper over.

2. Valley-fold the top and bottom corners to meet at the middle.

3. Your paper should look like this. Turn the paper over, left to right.

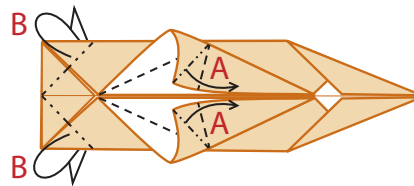
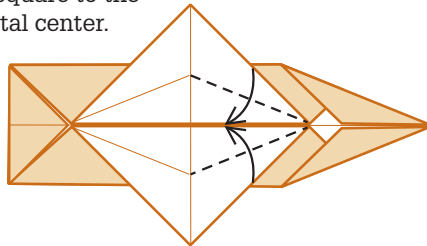


4. Valley-fold the top and bottom edges to meet at the middle, allowing the back-side triangular flaps to come to the front.

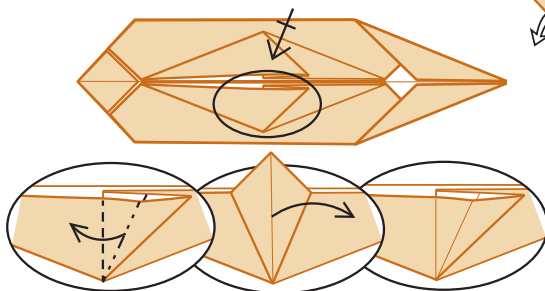


5. Valley-fold the left corner in. Valley-fold and unfold each of the four edges of the center square to the horizontal center. Valley-fold the top and bottom right edges to meet at the horizontal center.

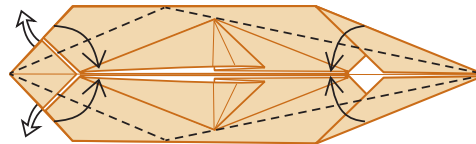
6. Move the top and bottom right edges of the center square to the horizontal center.



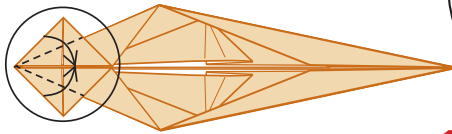
7. (A) Fold the top and bottom square corners in half while folding them flat and to the right. (B) Mountain-fold the left-side square corners behind.



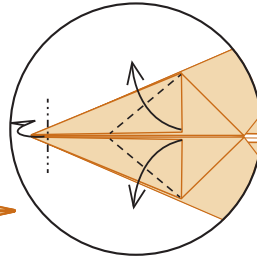
8. Detail: Squash-fold the indicated corner into the shape of a kite. Unfold. Repeat with the corner above.



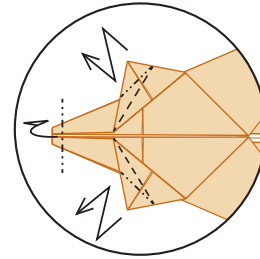
9. Valley-fold the top and bottom edges of the left side to meet at the center, allowing the triangular flaps at the back to come to the front. Valley-fold the left and right edges of the right corner to meet at the center.



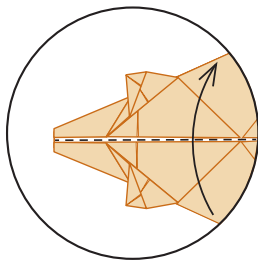
10. Head detail: Valley-fold the top and bottom left edges to meet at the center.



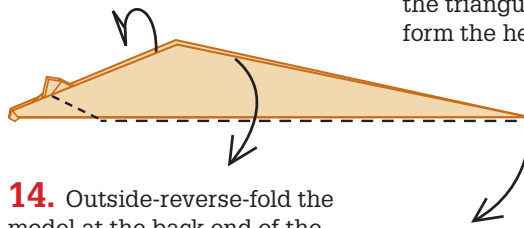
11. Mountain-fold the tip of the corner behind. Valley-fold the topmost square corners out.



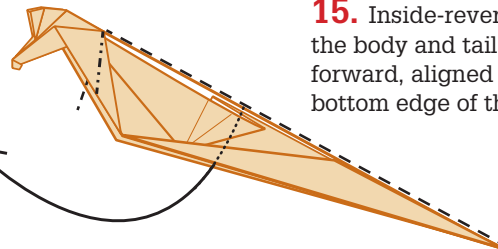
12. Mountain-fold a small portion of the left end behind. Valley- and mountain-fold the indicated portion of the triangular flaps to form the head fin.



13. Valley-fold the entire model in half, lengthwise.

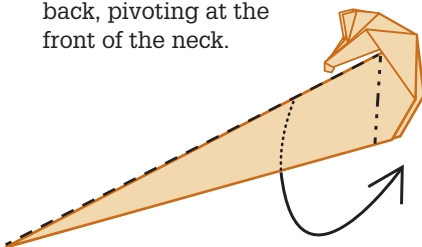


14. Outside-reverse-fold the model at the back end of the head. Look ahead for the shape.

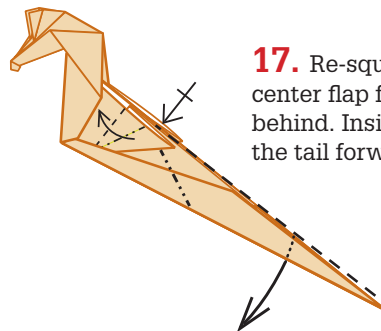


15. Inside-reverse-fold the body and tail section forward, aligned with the bottom edge of the head.

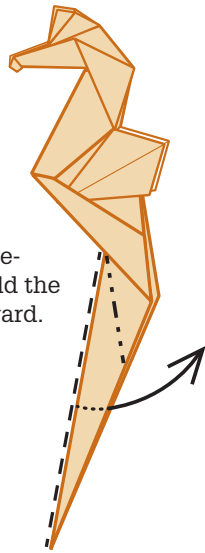
16. Inside-reverse-fold back, pivoting at the front of the neck.



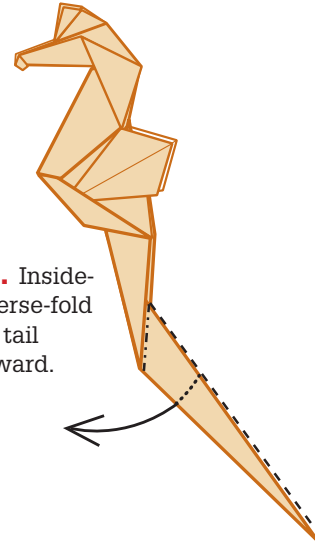
17. Re-squash the folded center flap for a fin. Repeat behind. Inside-reverse-fold the tail forward and down.



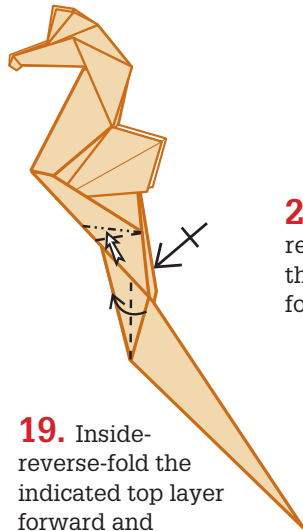
18. Inside-reverse-fold the tail backward.



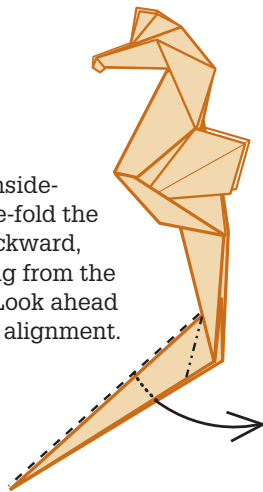
20. Inside-reverse-fold the tail forward.



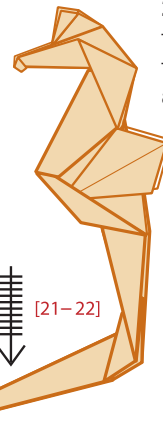
19. Inside-reverse-fold the indicated top layer forward and upward. Repeat behind.



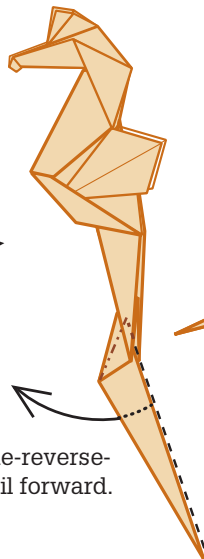
21. Inside-reverse-fold the tail backward, pivoting from the front. Look ahead for the alignment.



23. Repeat steps 21 and 22 until the tail paper is folded to the end, forming a graceful curl.



22. Inside-reverse-fold the tail forward.



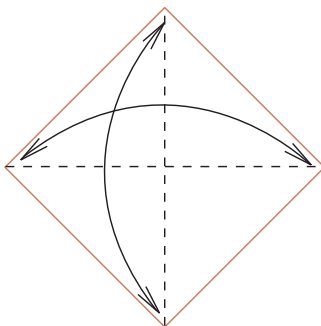
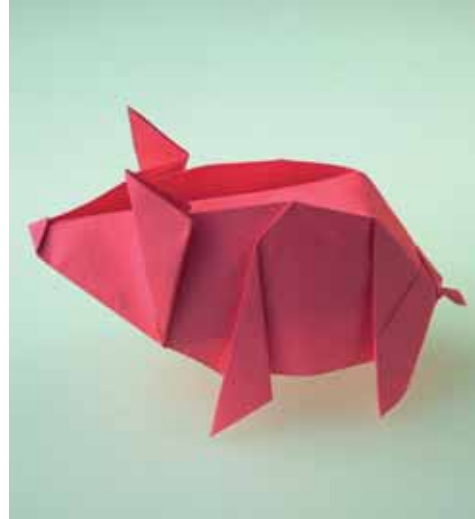
24. The completed Seahorse for Al Miyatake.



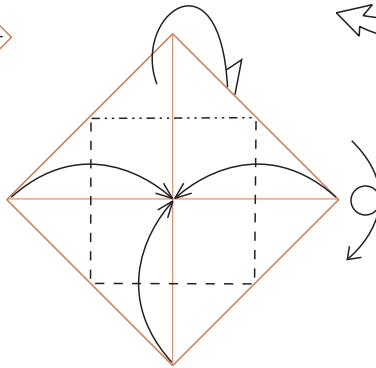
PIG

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

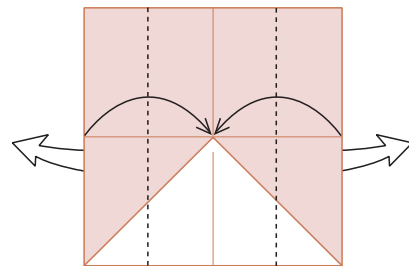
Fold this cutie for you friends during the Year of the Pig! There are slews of porcine origami, and the most popular look like logs with legs, usually folded from a dollar bill. This little piggy goes a step further, providing a more inquisitive, sniffing snout and a plumper rump.



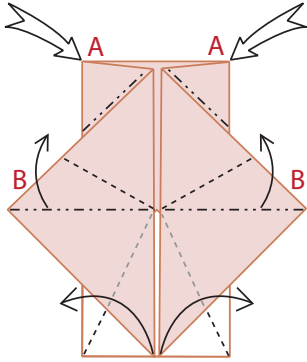
1. Begin display color facing down. Fold in half diagonally, both ways, unfolding after each.



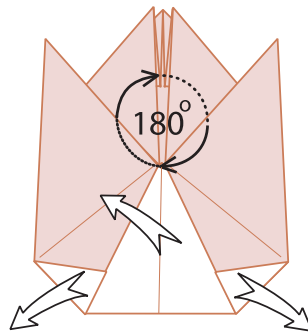
2. Fold three corners to center front, and one corner to center back. Turn the paper over, top to bottom.



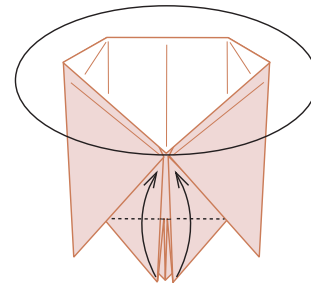
3. Fold the left and right sides into center. Allow the triangular corners from the back to come out.



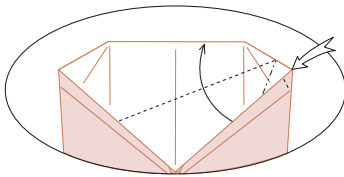
4. (A) Inside-reverse-fold the top corners. (B) Swivel-squash the left and right corners forward; the bottom corners will move out.



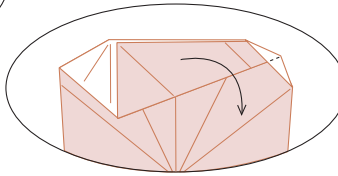
5. Pull out the white layer and squash to make a single layer. Rotate the model 180 degrees.



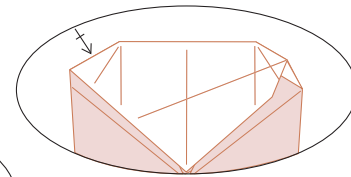
6. Fold the bottom corners up to form ears. Detail steps for the top of the model follow.



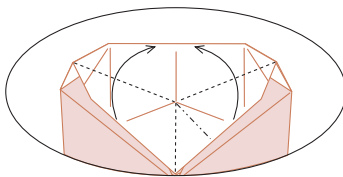
7. Match the edges and squash at the right side. Look at the next figure for the shape.



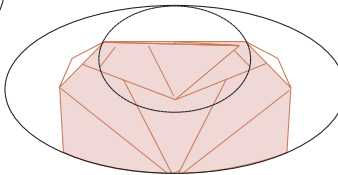
8. Bring flap down, but keep the squash in place.



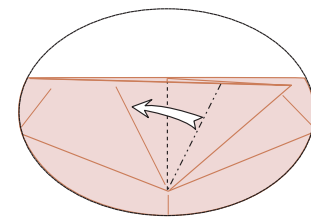
9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 on the left.



10. Rabbit-ear the corner. See the next figure for the shape.

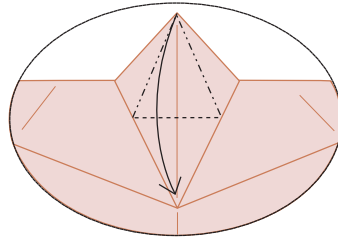


11. This corner will become the tail. Close-up of the tail follows.

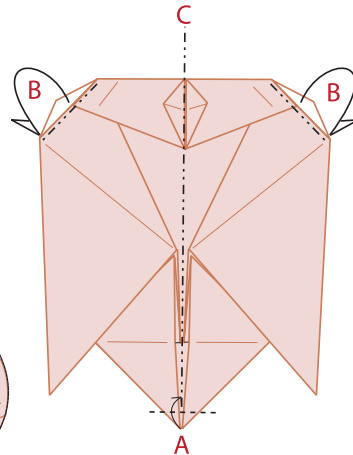
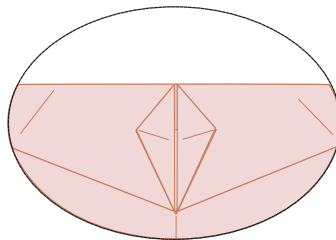


12. Squash-fold.

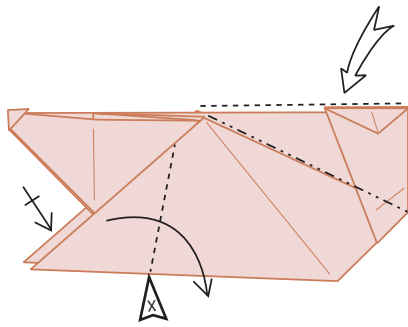
13. Petal-fold.



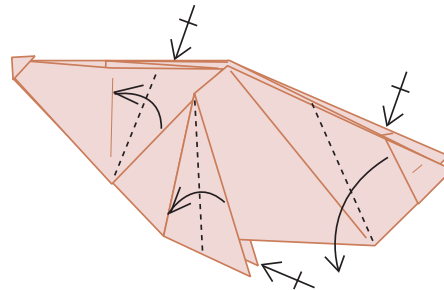
14. Your paper should look like this. Keep the petal point in the position shown.



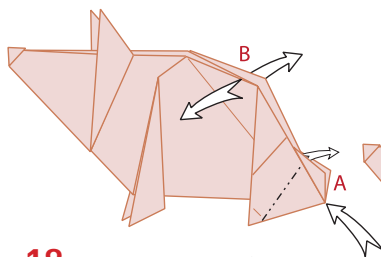
15. (A) Fold up the nose. (B) Mountain-fold behind to hide the white triangles. (C) Mountain-fold in half, nose through tail.



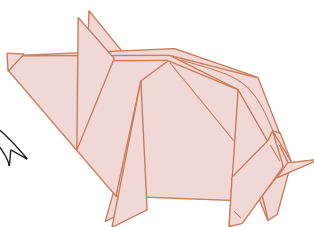
16. Fold the front legs back. Note the reference points. Inside-reverse-fold the back.



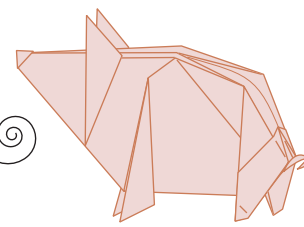
17. Fold the ears and front legs forward. Fold the back legs so that the leading edge drops straight down.



18. Inside-reverse-fold the back end allowing the tail to swivel out. Push open the rump to make it 3-D.



19. Curl the tail.

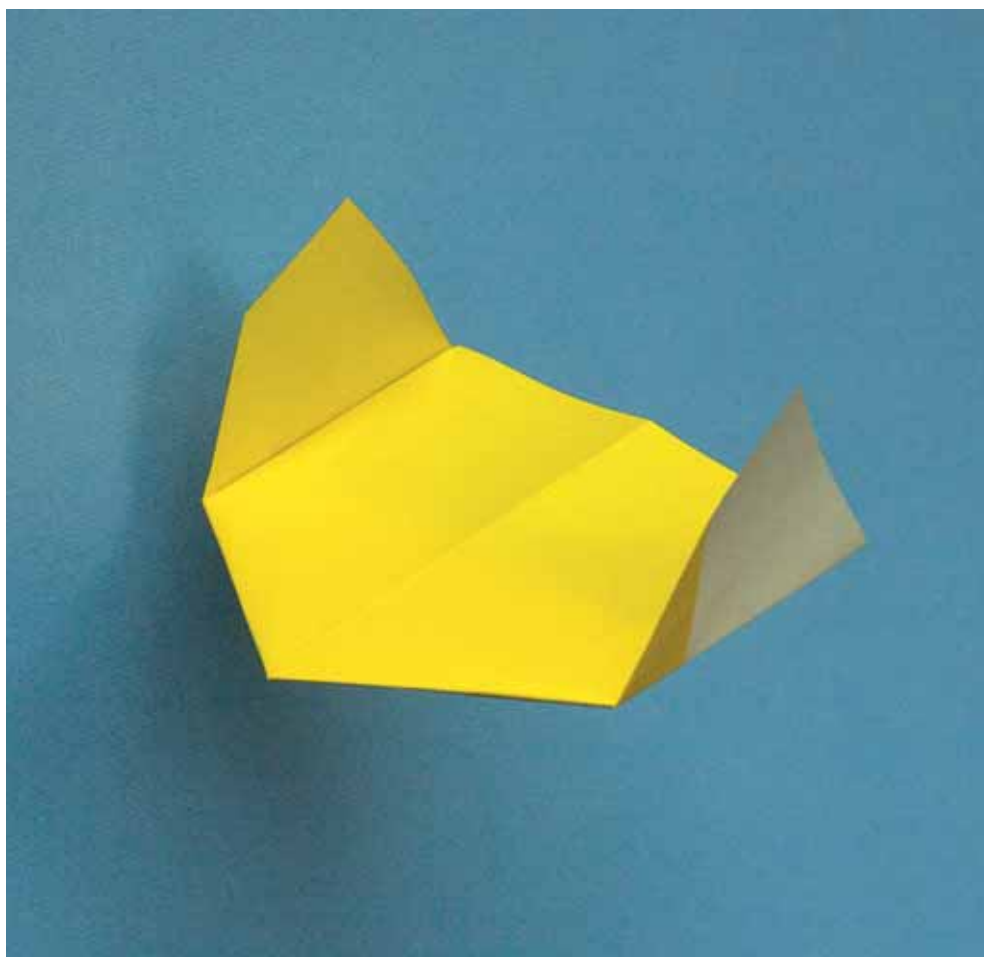


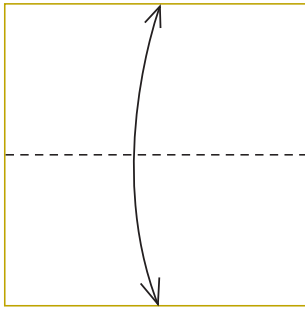
20. The completed Pig.

CHUCK FINN

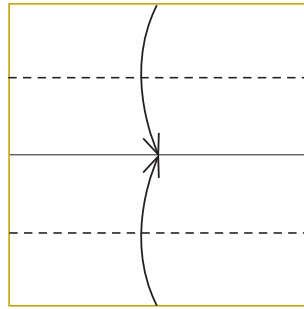
designed by Michael G. LaFosse

This popular little shuttle glider is fast to fold and fun to launch in stacks. The weight piles up into the nose in an ingenious way, and the thickness of the paper often results in a cute little curl of the vertical fins.

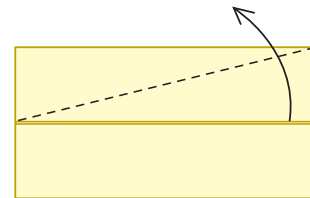




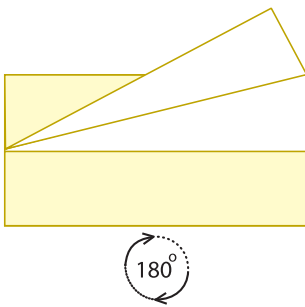
1. Begin with the minor color side facing up. Valley-fold in half, bottom edge to top. Unfold.



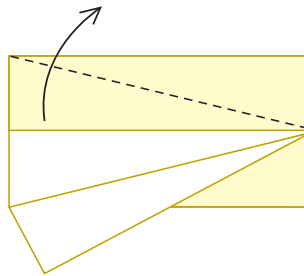
2. Valley-fold the top and bottom edges to meet at the middle.



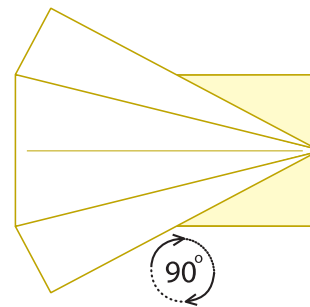
3. Valley-fold the bottom right corner of the top flap up.



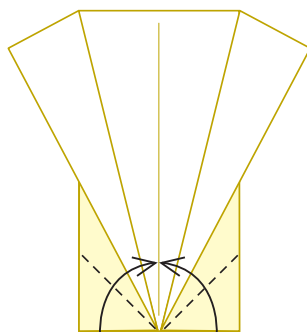
4. Your paper should look like this. Rotate 180 degrees.



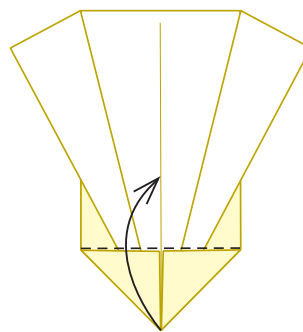
5. Valley-fold the bottom left corner of the top flap up.



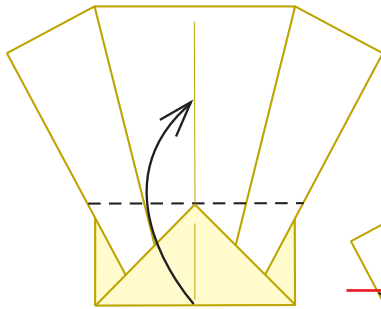
6. Your paper should look like this. Rotate 90 degrees clockwise.



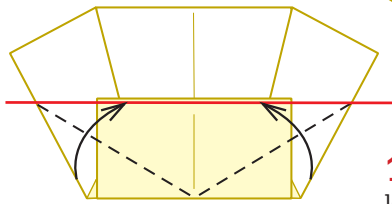
7. Valley-fold the left and right halves of the bottom edge up to meet at the center crease.



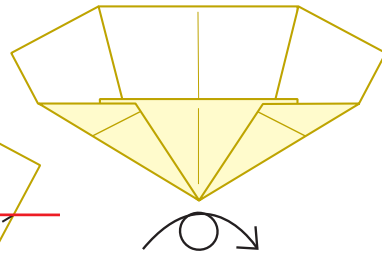
8. Valley-fold the bottom triangular flap up.



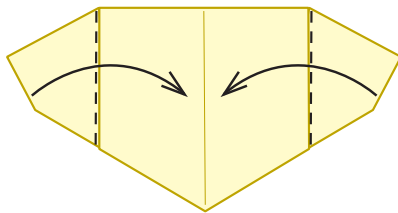
9. Valley-fold the bottom edge up at the level of the top of the triangle.



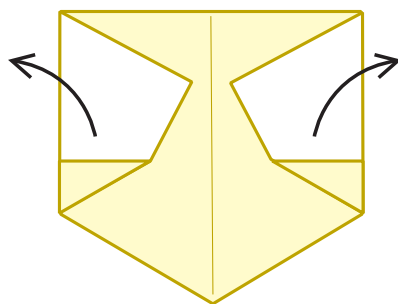
10. Valley-fold the indicated edges up, level with the top of the rectangular flap.



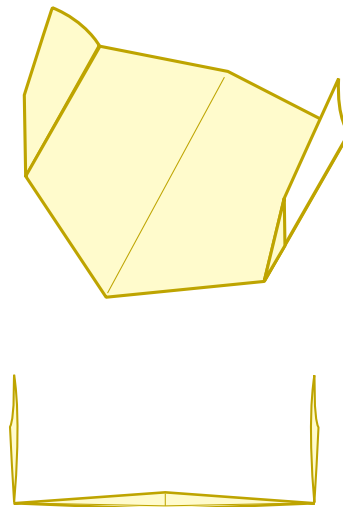
11. Turn the model over, left to right.



12. Valley-fold the left and right flaps over the back.



13. Stand the flaps vertical to the plane of the middle paper.

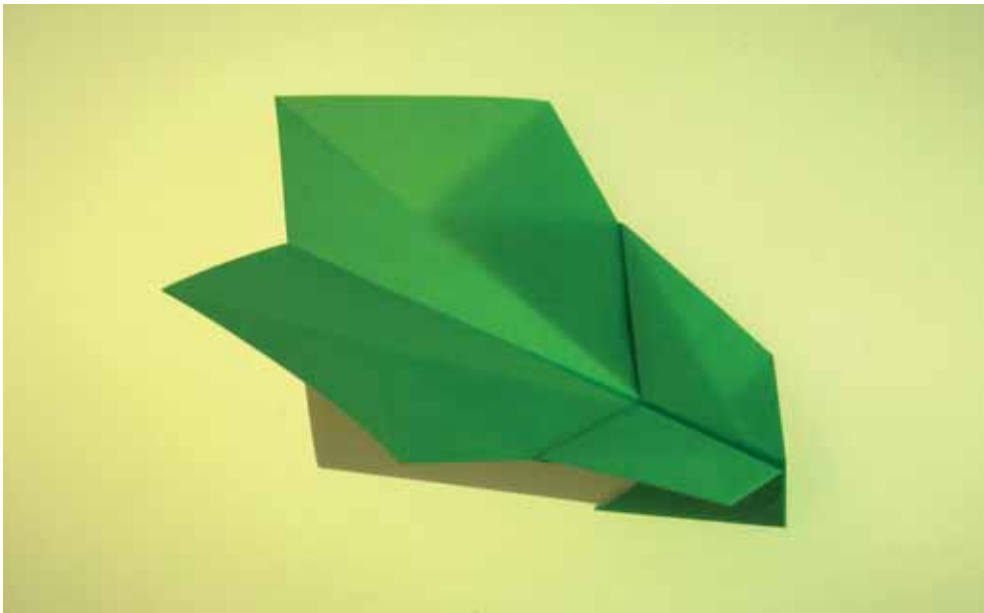


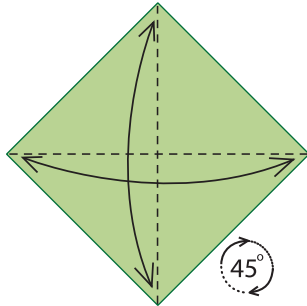
14. The completed Chuck Finn. Toss it high above your head and watch it glide.

SHUTTLECOCK

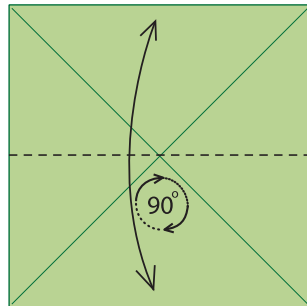
designed by Michael G. LaFosse

Relatively few American children today have played badminton, but it is still popular in many countries. As kids, we batted the birdies back and forth over a net nearly every long evening in the summer until it got too dark to see. The racquet was light and fragile, so a new set was needed every season as the racquet heads snapped during lunging scoops too close to the ground. The game taught finesse, and it once featured red rubber balls fitted with actual feathers. But with mass production, the feathers gave way to a flimsy white plastic cone. It was only the shape of this plane that inspired its name; so don't try launching it with an overhand racquet swat.

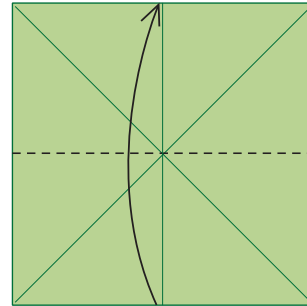




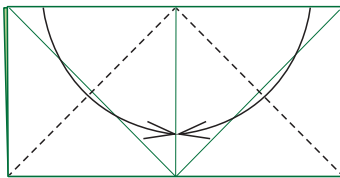
1. Begin with the desired display color facing up. Valley-fold in half diagonally both ways, unfolding after each. Rotate 45 degrees.



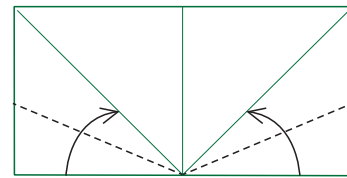
2. Valley-fold in half, bottom edge to top edge. Unfold. Rotate 90 degrees.



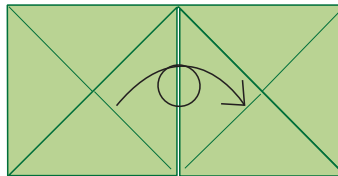
3. Valley-fold in half, bottom edge to top edge.



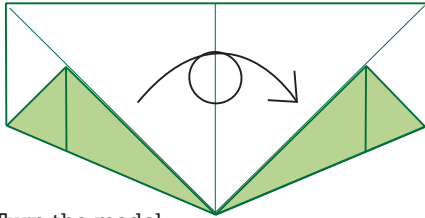
4. Valley-fold the left and right halves of the top edge down to meet at the vertical center crease.



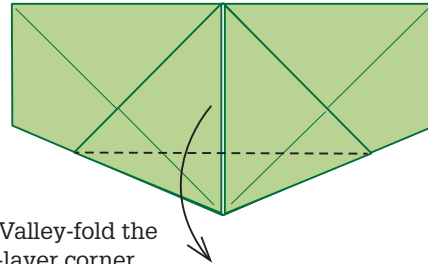
6. Be sure that the folded edge is at the bottom. Valley-fold the left and right halves of the bottom edge up to align with the creases, above.



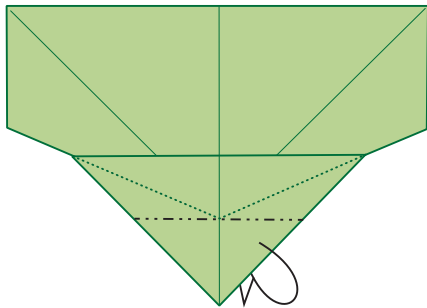
5. Turn the model over, left to right.



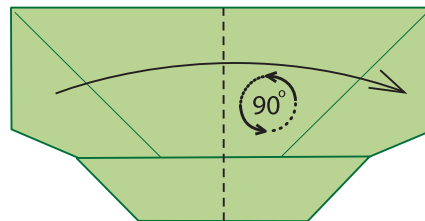
7. Turn the model over, left to right.



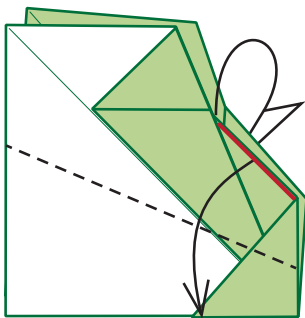
8. Valley-fold the top-layer corner flap down.



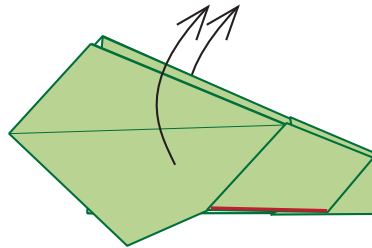
9. Mountain-fold the bottom corner to the back, at the level of the wide corner, behind.



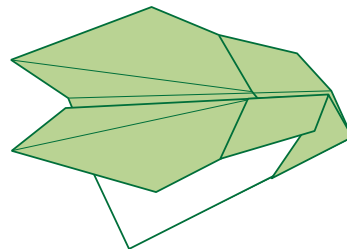
10. Valley-fold in half, left to right. Rotate 90 degrees counterclockwise.



11. Valley-fold the wings down on each side, aligning the indicated leading edges with the bottom.



12. Open the wings, level.

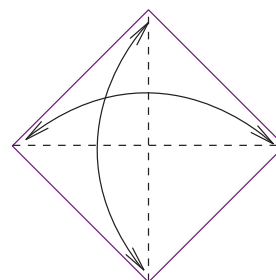


13. The completed Shuttlecock.

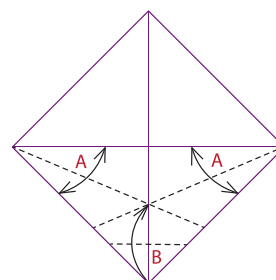
MANTA JET

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

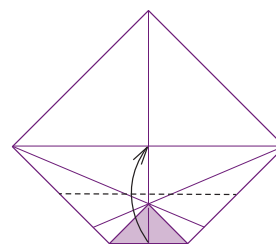
This design has bounced around the studio for years, and gets tweaked from time to time. Finally, Michael says he is finished with this squat little fighter jet. He claims that it now performs so well that he is unlikely to fuss with it any more—until he does! (We think you'll love the folding sequence, so be prepared to spring for the *Planes for Brains* hardcover book and DVD to learn how to fold 28 of his other favorite flying designs.)



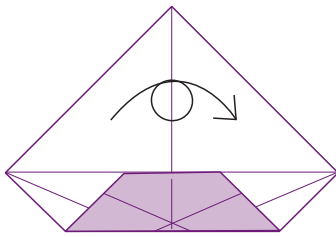
1. Begin with the minor color side facing up. Valley-fold in half diagonally both ways, unfolding after each.



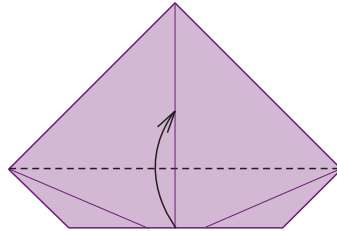
2. (A) Valley-fold the bottom left and right edges to align with the horizontal center crease, unfolding after each. (B) Valley-fold the bottom corner to the intersection of creases, above.



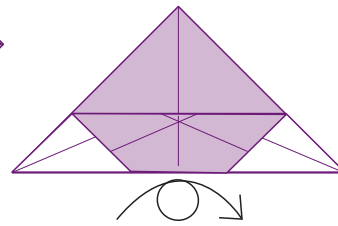
3. Valley-fold the bottom folded edge up to the horizontal center crease.



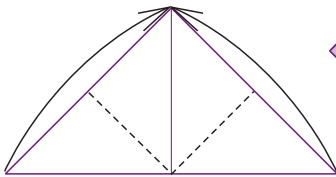
4. Turn the paper over, left to right.



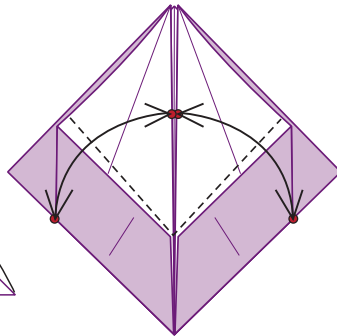
5. Use the horizontal crease to valley-fold the bottom flap up.



6. Turn the paper over, left to right.

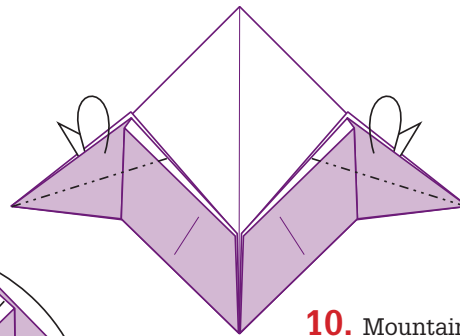
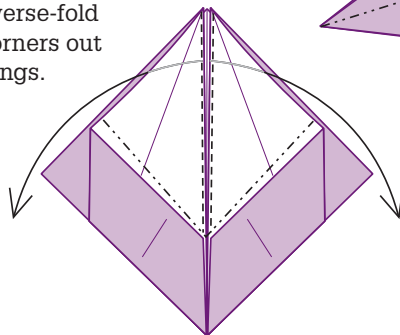


7. Valley-fold the bottom corners to the square corner, above.

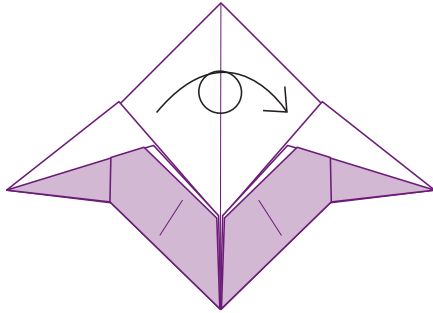


8. Valley-fold the vertical center edges down to intersect with the obtuse corners of the bottom folded edges. Unfold.

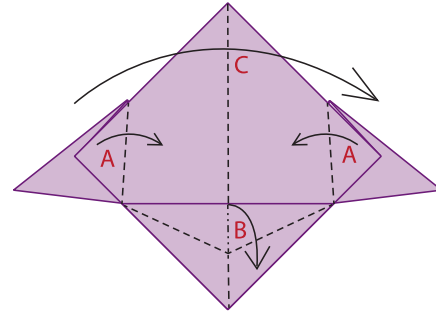
9. Use the creases from step 8 to inside-reverse-fold the top corners out for the wings.



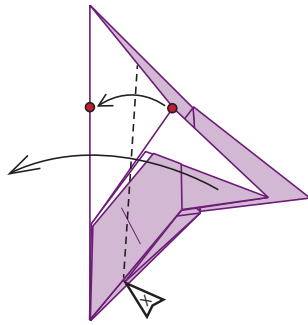
10. Mountain-fold the top edges of the wings inside.



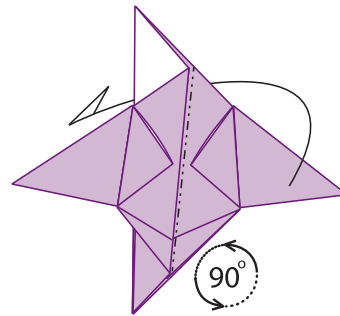
11. Turn the model over, left to right.



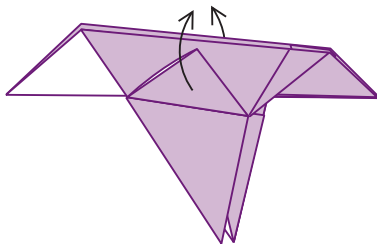
12. (A) Valley-fold the indicated corner flaps toward the center. (B) Valley-fold the top edge of the nose triangle down, while (C) valley-folding the model in half.



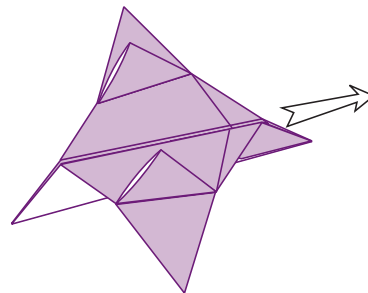
13. Valley-fold the wing over to the left. Notice the limit in the nose, at the "X" arrow, and the matching red dots, at the tail end. Use these reference marks to set the angle of the wing.



14. Mountain-fold the other wing to match. Rotate the plane 90 degrees counterclockwise.



15. Level the wings and stand the triangular flaps up.



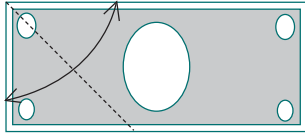
16. The completed Manta Jet.

FIVE-DOLLAR STAR

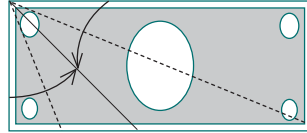
designed by Richard L. Alexander

I have always loved the form of the five-piece origami star designed by Nick Robinson, and I set out to create a similar form from the odd proportions of the dollar bill. Some say it is easier with dollars than folding it from squares. While it is folded completely differently, it produces a similar result. You will need five crisp dollar bills.

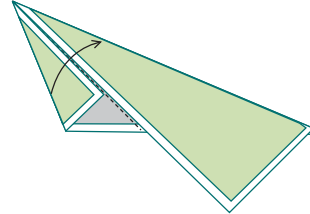




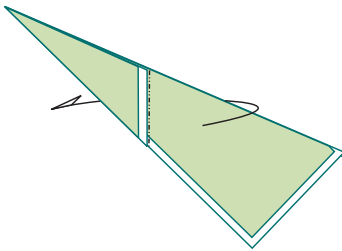
1. Begin with the obverse side up. Fold the short left-side edge up to the top long edge. Unfold.



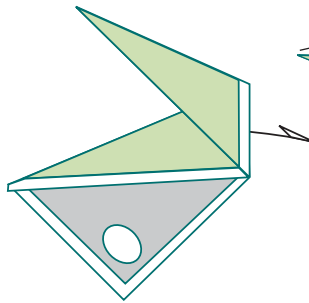
2. Fold the left and the top edges to meet at the crease.



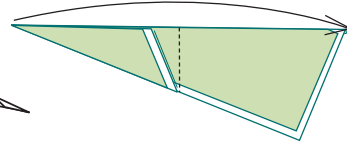
3. Fold the left corner in half, along the crease.



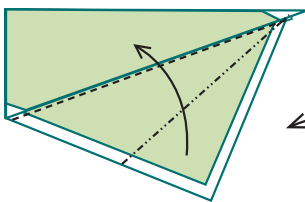
4. Mountain-fold the larger, right-side portion around the back. Use the vertical edge of the paper of the top layer as a guide.



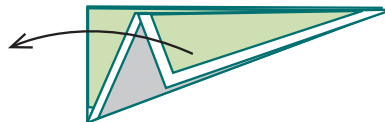
5. Your bill should look like this. Unfold the last step.



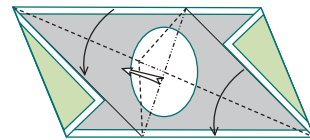
6. Install a perpendicular valley fold, terminating at the right corner of the left triangular layer. The tip will extend slightly beyond the right end.



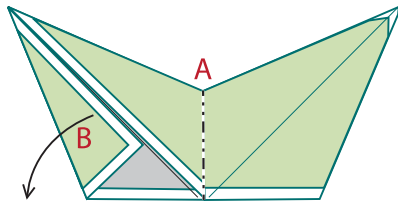
7. Valley- and mountain-fold the lower triangular flap to make it fit within the area of the top flap.



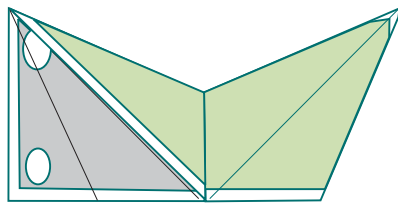
8. Open the paper so that it resembles figure 9.



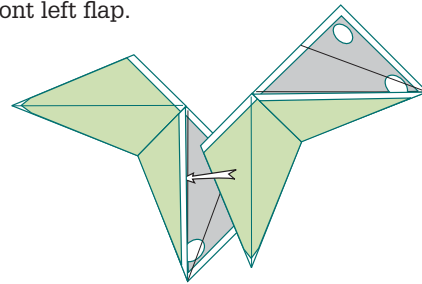
9. Use the creases to collapse the bill into the shape shown in figure 10. Notice that a crimp is made at the center, where the dashed mountain and valley lines occur.



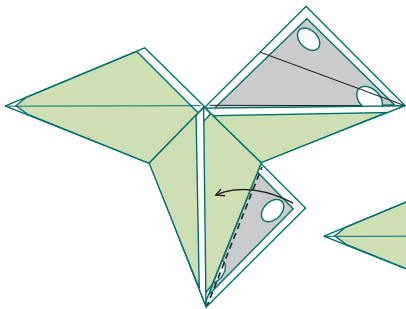
10. (A) Mountain-fold vertically at the center. (B) Unfold the front left flap.



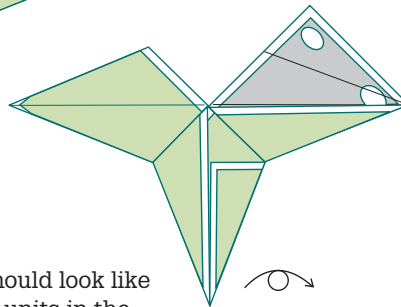
11. Your bill should look like this. Fold the other bills so that you have five completed units to assemble.



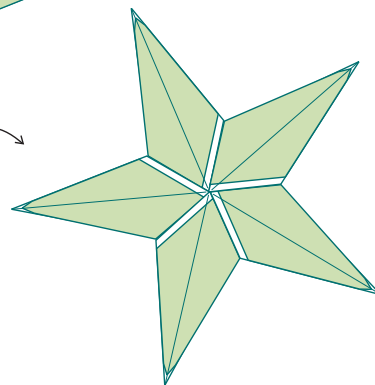
12. Rotate one unit so that the open flap is at the bottom. Insert the kite-shaped half of another unit into the pocket of the first unit.



13. When the two units have been brought together, fold the free flap over the point to keep them together.



14. Your model should look like this. Add the other units in the same way, connecting the loose ends to close the star after the fifth unit is in place. Valley-fold each star point in half sharply to give the model a crisp appearance. Turn the model over.



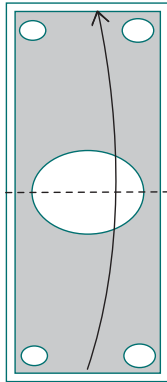
15. The completed Five-Dollar Star.

DOLLAR BILL BUTTERFLY

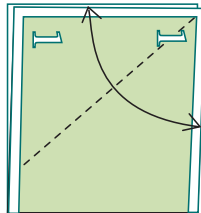
designed by Michael G. LaFosse

This is perhaps the most appreciated origami tip that we leave for deserving wait staff. It works well regardless of denomination, and reverse versions are as stunning as the obverse. Many of Michael's origami butterfly designs are featured in our *LaFosse & Alexander's Origami Butterflies* book with DVDs, but this project was omitted, so we felt obliged to include it here. You may enjoy experimenting with this design on non-U.S. paper currencies.

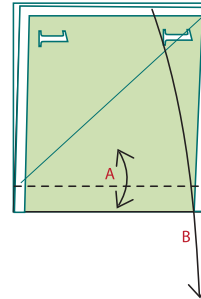




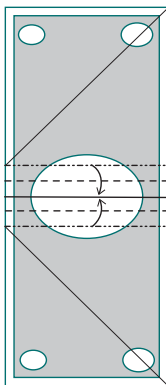
1. Begin obverse side up. Fold in half, short edge to short edge.



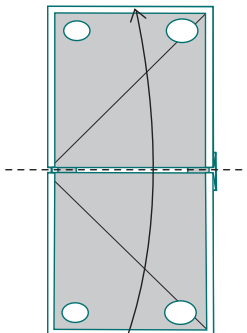
2. Fold the short edge of the top layer over to the right edge. Unfold.



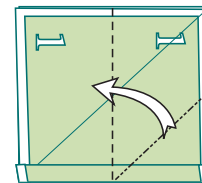
3. (A) Fold up the bottom folded edge at the level of the bottom end of the crease formed in the previous step. Unfold. (B) Open the bill.



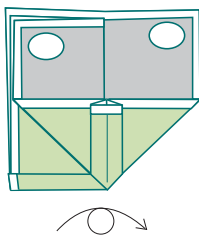
4. Look carefully at the creases in the middle of the bill. Mountain-fold the outermost creases and move them to meet at the center crease.



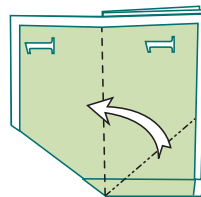
5. Fold in half.



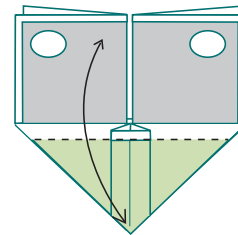
6. Squash-fold the right half.



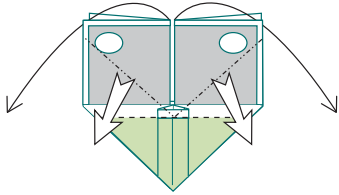
7. Your paper should look like this. Turn it over.



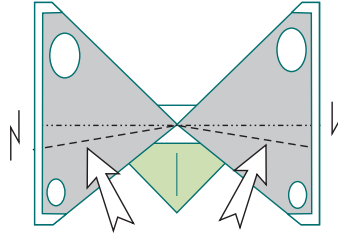
8. Squash-fold.



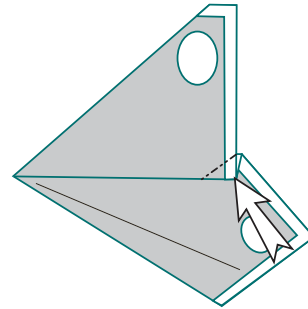
9. Fold the bottom corner up along the line between the white border and the printed edge. Unfold.



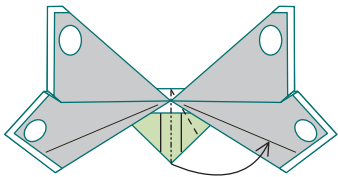
10. One side at a time, squash-fold the upper left and right halves of the model. Be sure that the squash is firmly made down to the crease line formed in the previous step.



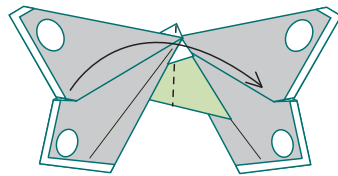
11. Mountain- and valley-fold along the indicated lines for each wing. The area of the bottom wings will roll over and upward as you do this.



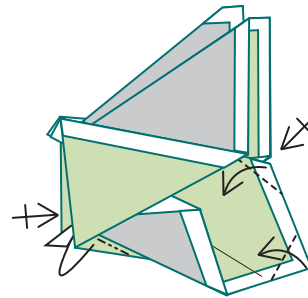
12. Wing detail: Inside-reverse-fold the indicated corner on both wings to bevel the shape.



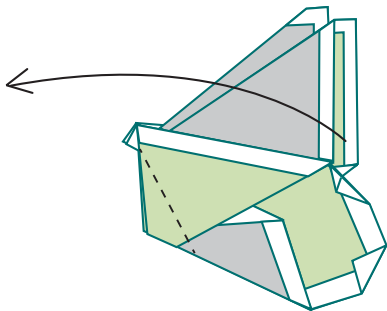
13. Swivel the middle corner over to the crease line on the lower right wing.



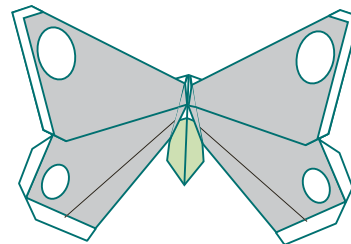
14. Fold the left wing over to match the right wing.



15. Fold in the indicated corners of the lower wing to make it appear rounded. Repeat behind. Narrow the underside of the body by folding the corners in.



16. Open the wings.

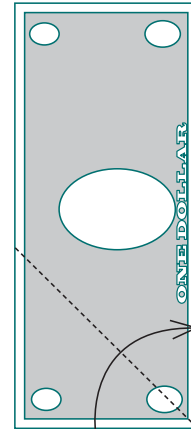


17. The completed Dollar Bill Butterfly.

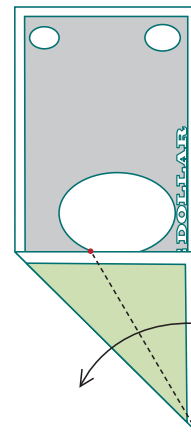
DOLLAR YACHT

designed by Michael G. LaFosse

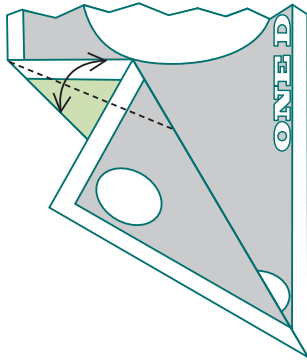
When your ship comes in, may it consist of cash! This cute little schooner is fun to fold and lovely to leave as a tip. How many friends complain that all their cash is tied up in their boat? Go fold yourself a fleet.



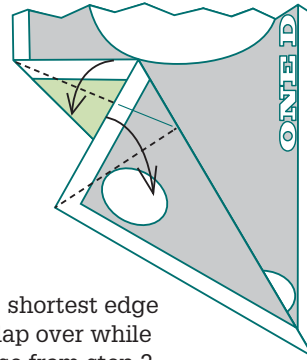
1. Begin with the obverse side up. Valley-fold the short bottom edge to align with the right-side, long edge.



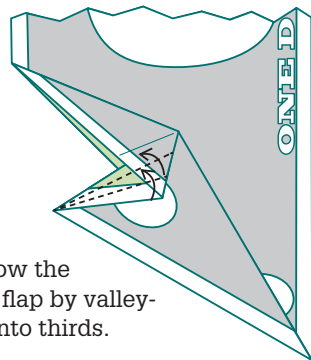
2. Valley-fold the vertical short edge to the left, making the fold line intersect the bottom right corner and the point where the top short edge intersects the line of the oval medallion.



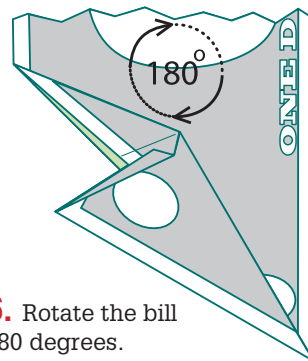
3. Valley-fold the short top edge down to align with the short folded edge. Unfold.



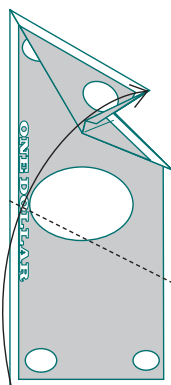
4. Valley-fold the shortest edge of the triangular flap over while refolding the crease from step 3.



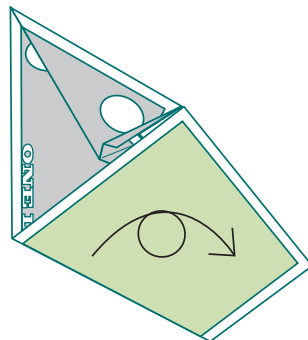
5. Narrow the topmost flap by valley-folding into thirds.



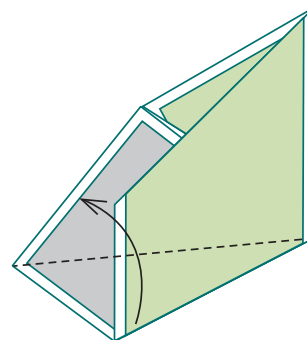
6. Rotate the bill 180 degrees.



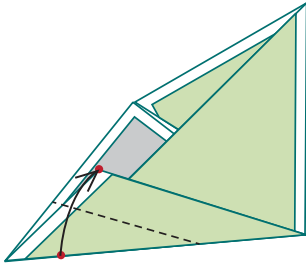
7. Valley-fold the bottom left corner to touch the top right corner.



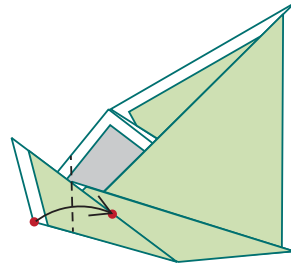
8. Turn the bill over, left to right.



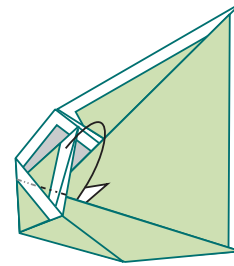
9. Valley-fold the bottom corner up so that the fold line spans the left and right corners.



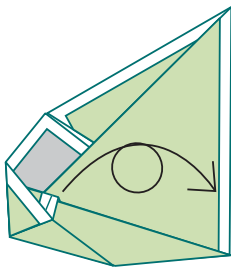
10. Valley-fold the left corner up, forming a folded edge that runs parallel to the long folded edge above. Notice that the bottom edge must intersect the top corner of the triangular flap.



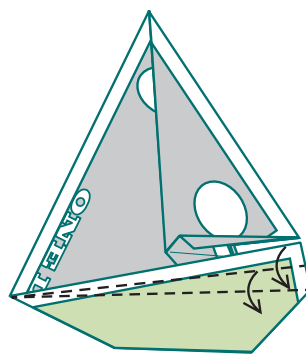
11. Valley-fold the left corner to intersect the longest edge of the topmost triangular flap.



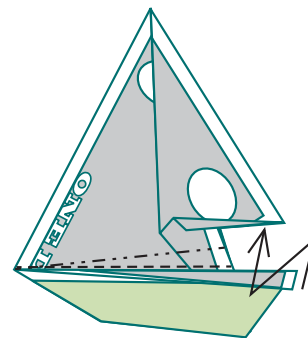
12. Mountain-fold the pointed flap down inside the hull.



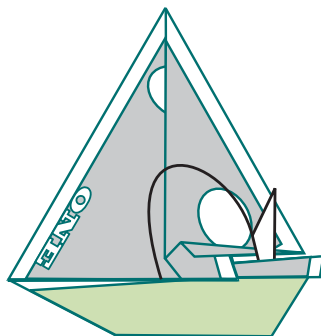
13. Turn the model over, left to right.



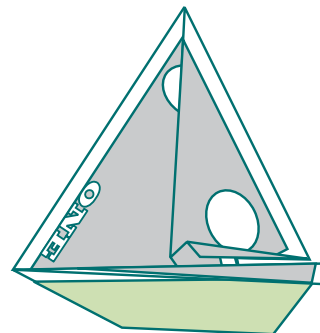
14. Form a narrow rail by valley-folding the top edge of the hull over twice.



15. Mountain- and valley-fold the sail over the edge of the hull, to move it into place.



16. Tuck the bottom edge of the sail paper into the hull.



17. The completed Dollar Yacht.



TATO PURSE



CRANE'S EGG



BUTTERFLY



S.W.A.K. ENVELOPE



"KANJI" THE DOG



PETALLUNIA MOON FLOWER



DIM SUM BUNNY



FIVE-DOLLAR STAR



TWO LIPS



MANTA JET



CHUCK FINN



BABY DINOSAUR



CARDINAL



DOLLAR YACHT



DAZZLE



PIG



SCALLOP



SHUTTLECOCK



SEAHORSE

This is the first origami kit to introduce all the various forms of origami that are popular today. World-renowned origami designers Michael G. LaFosse and Richard L. Alexander show you how to make 19 exciting paper models—ranging from paper airplanes and adorable animals to attractive folded money. Everything you need is in this box—62 sheets of folding paper, a book and DVD video instructions. This is the perfect kit for anyone who wants to learn the age-old art of paper folding!

This kit includes:

- Full-color instruction book
- 62 sheets of colorful folding paper
- Step-by-step video instructions



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