

Tomoko Fuse's ORIGAMI BOXES

Beautiful Paper Gift Boxes from
Japan's Leading Origami Master



TUTTLE

Tomoko Fuse is a recognized master of every form of origami—from practical models like the ones in this book to artworks that have been exhibited around the world. This book shows you how to fold unique gift boxes that will be treasured by anyone who receives one.

Easy-to-follow instructions and diagrams explain step-by-step how to make each box from the box base to the finishing details.



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Author's Note

An origami box is a treasure box that fits in the palm of your hand. It's hard not to smile when presented with something so cleverly made. The exquisite form makes you want to handle it gently, and, in practical terms, it is a little on the delicate side. But an origami box offers a lot more than just functionality.

Making a box is a fun and rewarding process, as bits of paper are folded and assembled and unexpected shapes and patterns emerge. And depending on the textures and prints of the papers you use, the same basic box can have many different possible looks. The boxes in this book can be made from printer paper or standard origami sheets, but you can use thicker paper to make stronger boxes and use glue to reinforce sections. Experimenting with different kinds of paper can yield some surprising results.

Presenting a gift in an origami box is a real pleasure too. Recipients will be as delighted with the box's intricate beauty as with the present it contains.

—Tomoko Fuse



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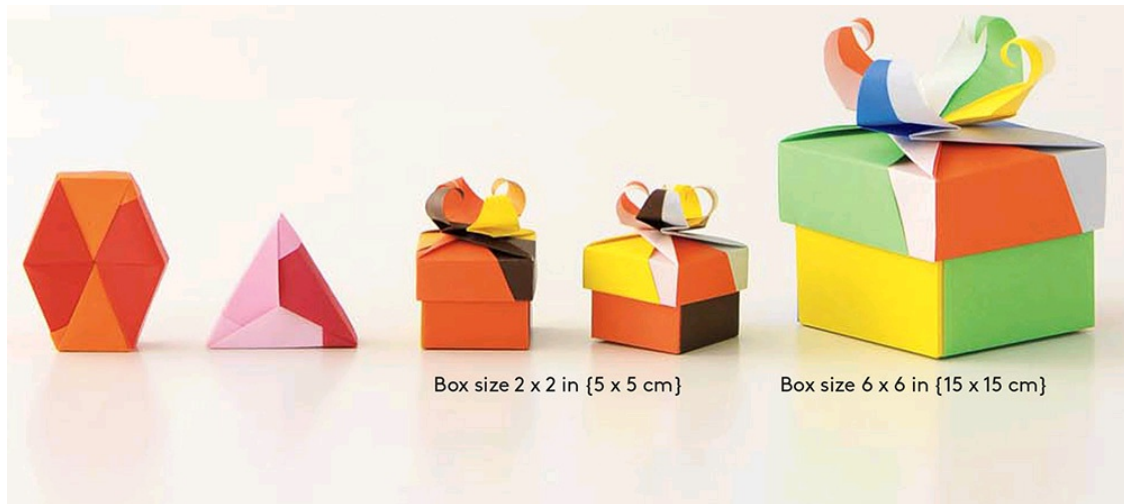
Dome Box C and D

Dome Box Base

Shallow Base: Masu

Dimensions to increase the depth of the base

Note on Size References—for each project we have indicated the dimensions of the finished box. These measurements are for your reference.



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Octagonal Flower Box Base From Rectangular Sheets

Deep Box

Octagonal Flower Insert With Partition From Rectangular Sheets

Hexagonal Flower Box Lid From Rectangular Sheets

Hexagonal Flower Box Base From Rectangular Sheets

Triangle Partition

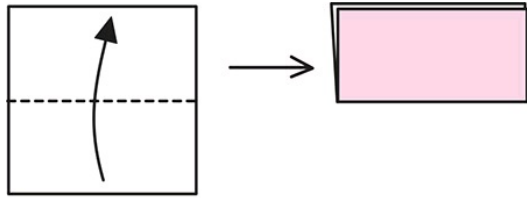
Octagonal Flower Box Lid Using Paper With Different Proportions

Using a square sheet | Using a vertical rectangular sheet

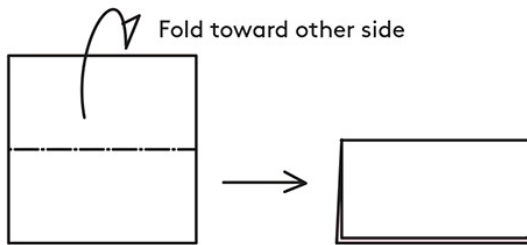
Octagonal Flower Box Base Using Paper With Different Proportions

Using a square sheet

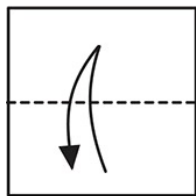
A Guide to Origami Symbols and Basic Folds



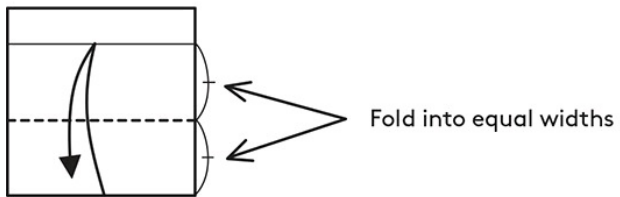
Valley fold



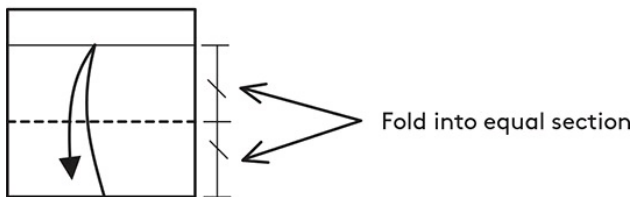
Mountain fold



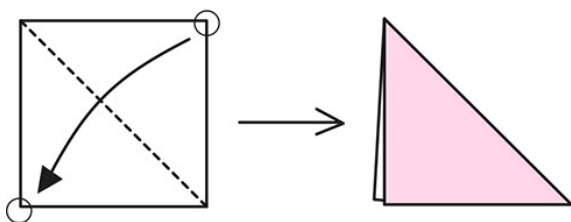
Crease and unfold



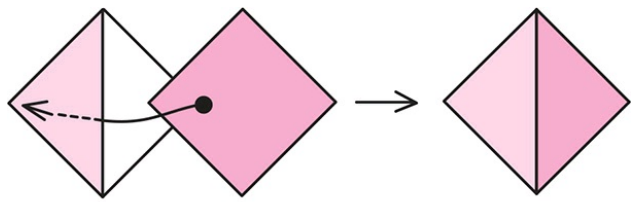
Fold into equal widths



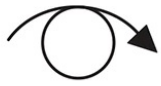
Fold into equal section



Fold to match ○ symbols



Insert



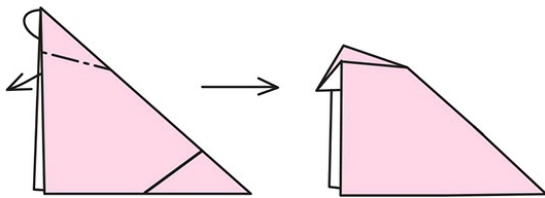
Flip over



Enlarged view



Rotate and/or change position



Reverse fold

Tips

1

Unless specified, glue isn't needed for the projects in this book, but feel free to use if you feel that the paper calls for it, or if reinforcement seems necessary.

2

It may take you a few tries to master the various techniques. If you are new to origami folding, we suggest starting with readily available origami paper in standard sizes. Once you have grasped the basics, have fun experimenting with different types of paper and sizes of your own choosing.

Part 1

Simple Boxes From Square Sheets

The base and lid for each box are each folded from a single square sheet of paper. Both are very easy to make. Practice first with commercially-available, standard-sized origami paper, then try your hand at varying the sizes and using some of your favorite specialty papers. The simpler the design, the more the paper will shine.



Masu Box (Traditional)

Page 6



Cube Box
Page 8



Rectangular Box
Page 9



Dome Box A

Page 24



Dome Box B

Page 26



Pyramid Box A
Page 18

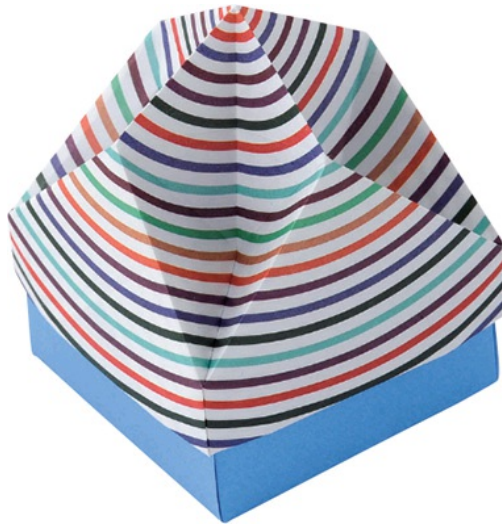


Flower Petal Box

Page 20



Dome Box D
Page 27



Dome Box C
Page 27



Triangular Box with Internal Partitions
Page 14

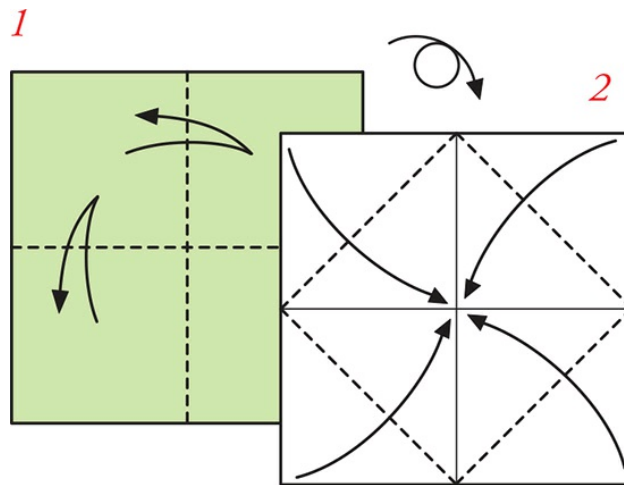


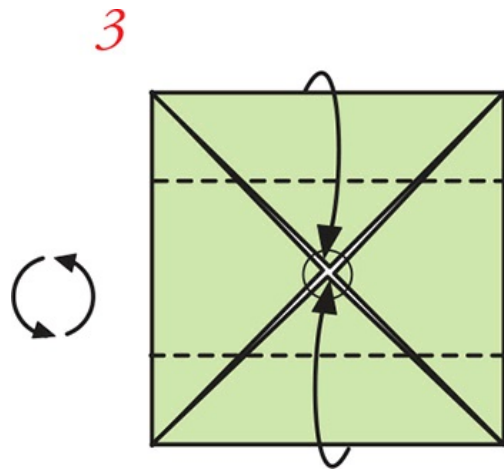
The Traditional Masu Box

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

The traditional “Masu” box is folded from a square sheet of paper and has many variations. Let’s start with the basics.

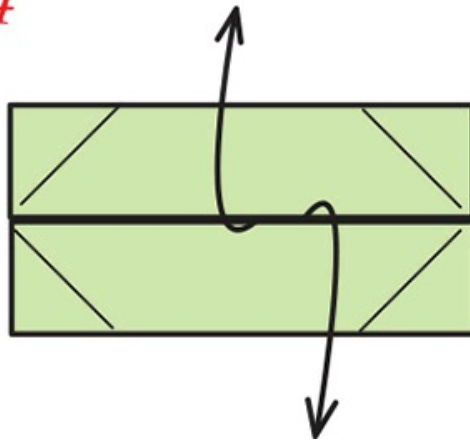
Basic Masu Base





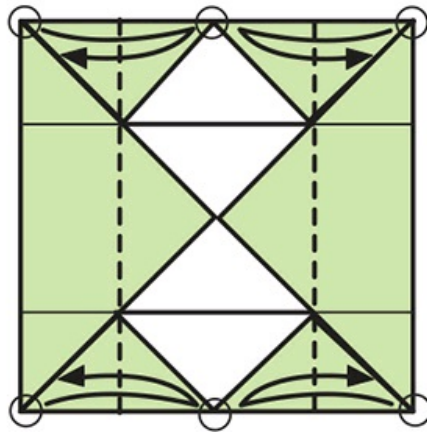
Fold the corners to the center, taking care not to shift the already folded sections.

4



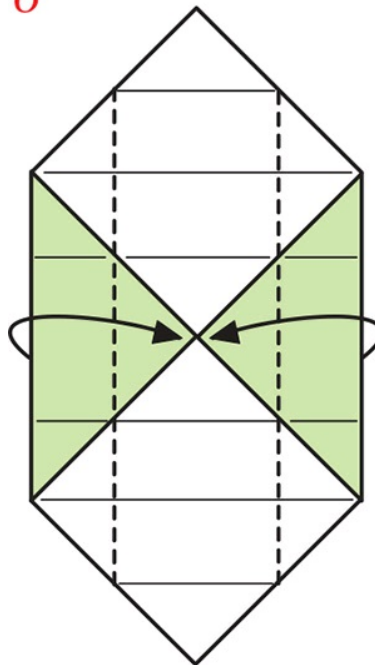
Unfold, including the inner triangles.

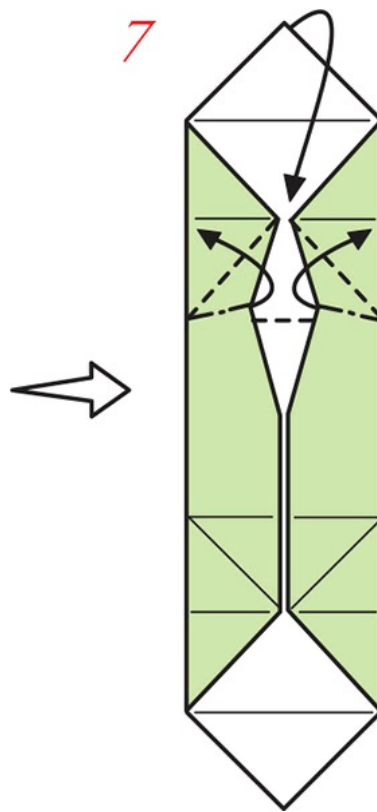
5



Crease and unfold.

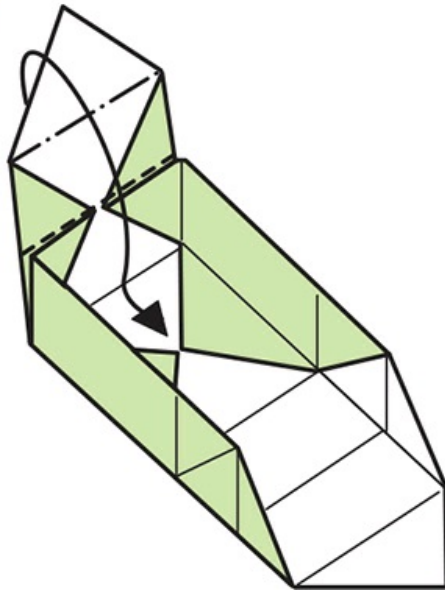
6





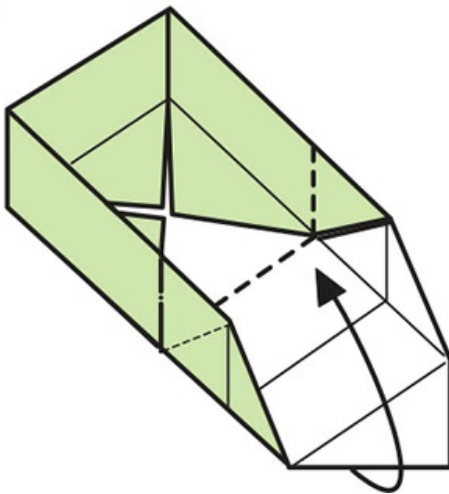
Open and reverse fold to form box side.

8

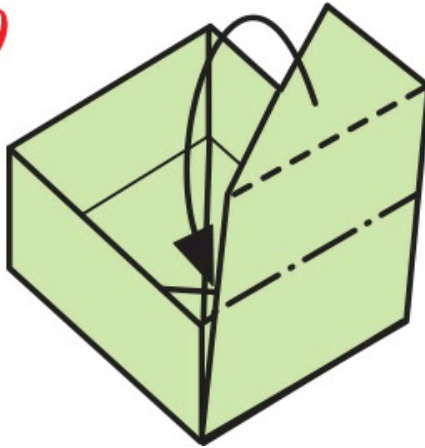


Fold flap down and press into place.

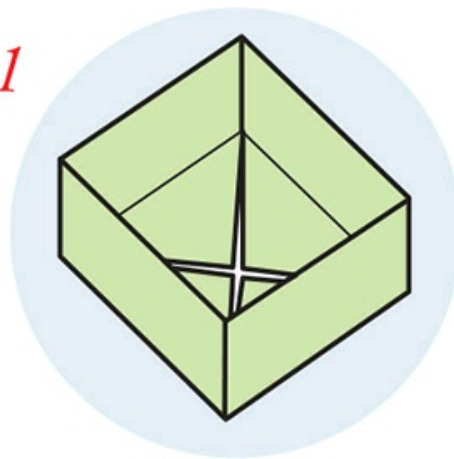
9



10



11



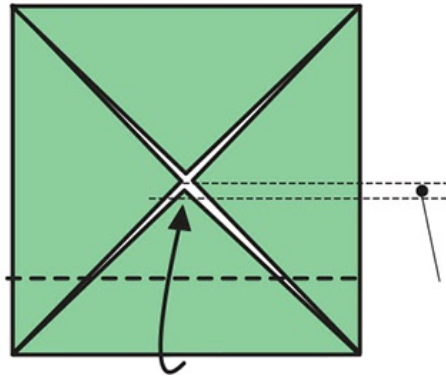
Masu Variation 1

Square Box with a Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

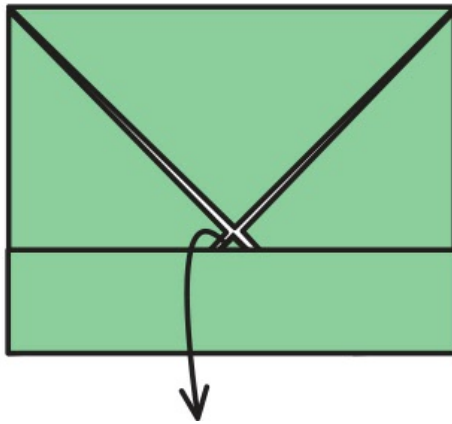
To make a lid for the Masa Box above, start from step 3 of the Basic Masu Base instructions:

3



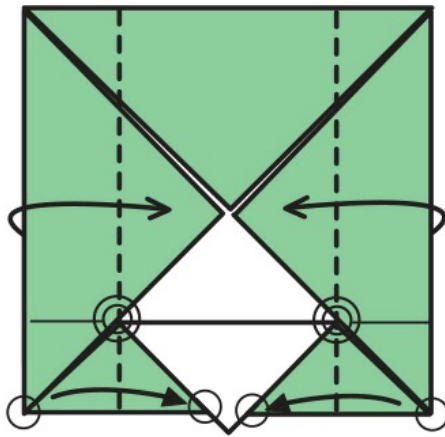
Fold to about $\frac{1}{8}$ in (4 mm) below the center.

4



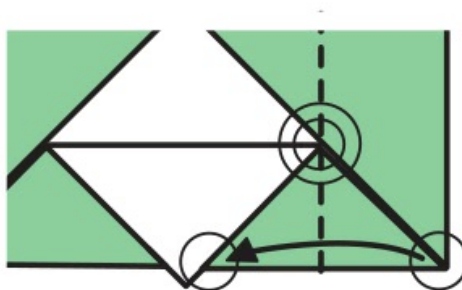
Unfold, including the inner small triangle.

5

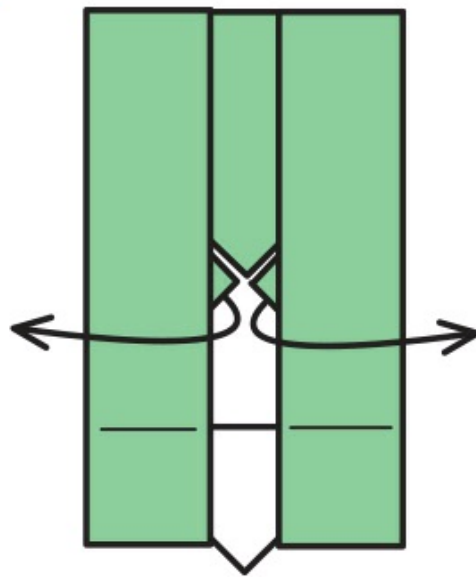


Match ○ symbols on each side, folding along ◎ symbol.

6

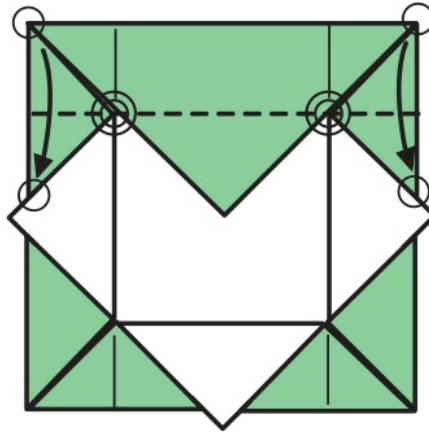


7



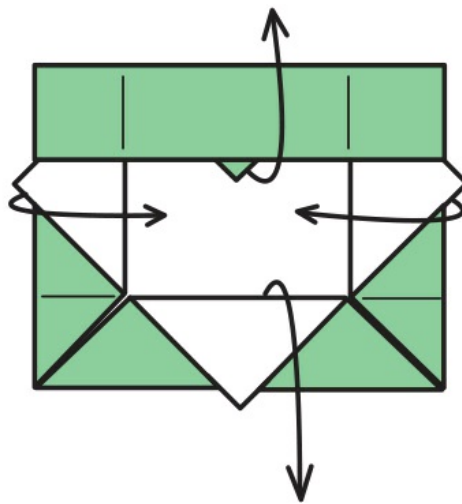
Unfold, including the inner triangles.

8

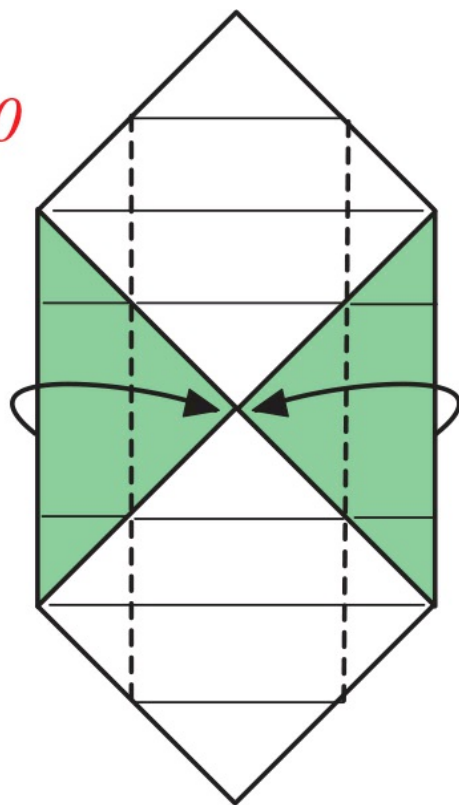


Match ○ symbols on each side, folding along ◎ symbol.

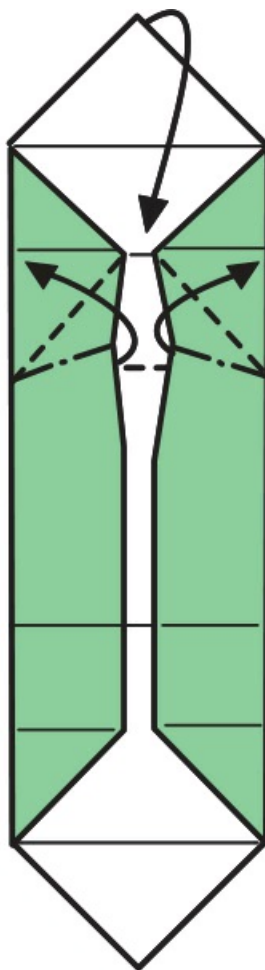
9

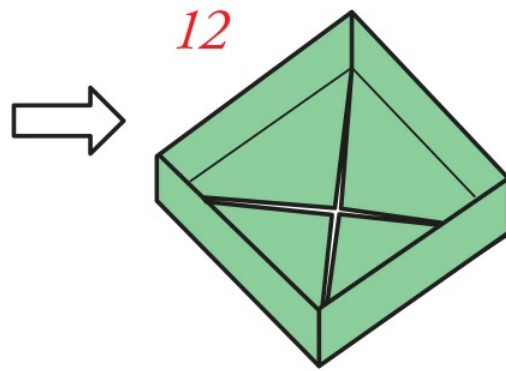


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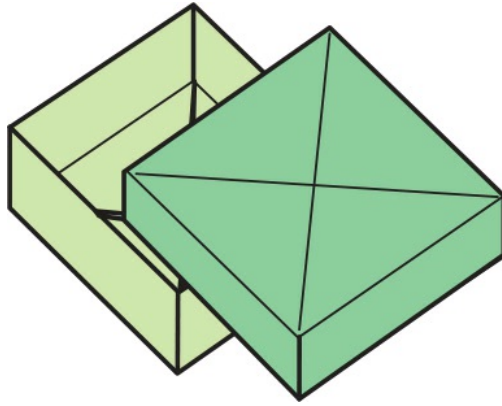


11





Continue folding the rest of the box using steps 7–11 from page 6.



The box is now complete.

Tip

By changing the width of the folds, you can vary the box dimensions



$2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ in
(5.25 x 5.25 x 2.5 cm)

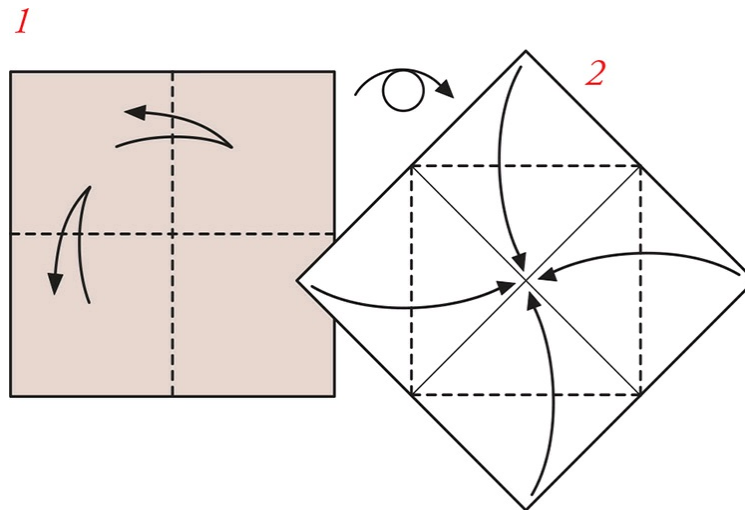


Masu Variation 2

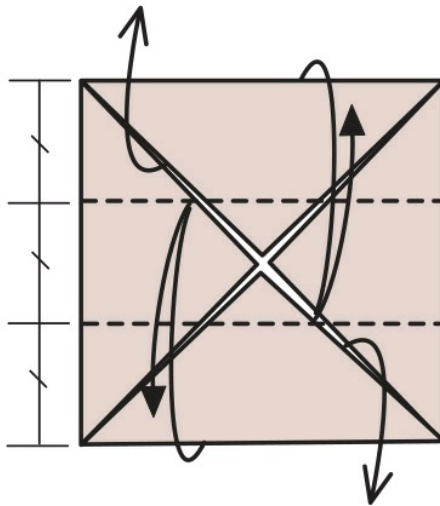
Cube Box with a Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

Because this style of Masu Box will be deeper, it will work well for the base of the Dome Box (page 24)

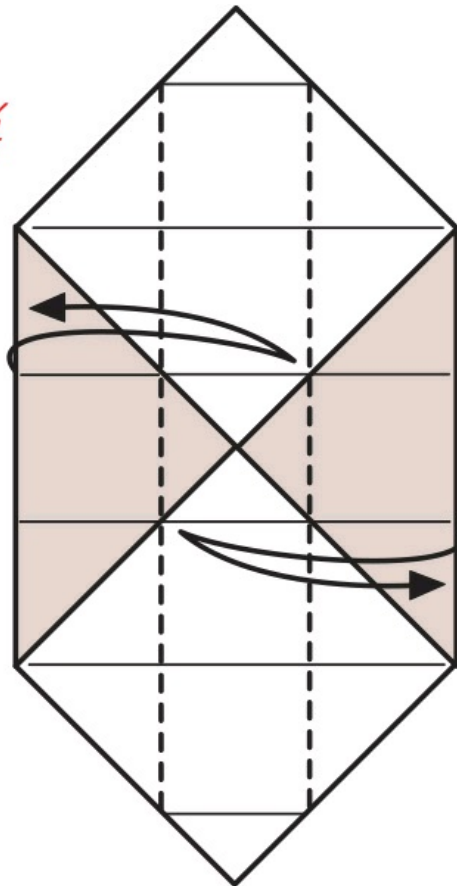


3

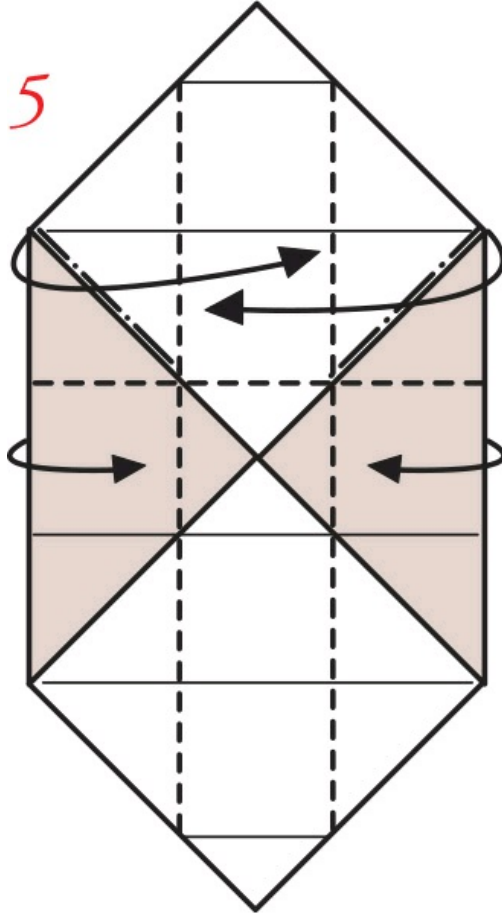


Crease and fold into thirds, then unfold.

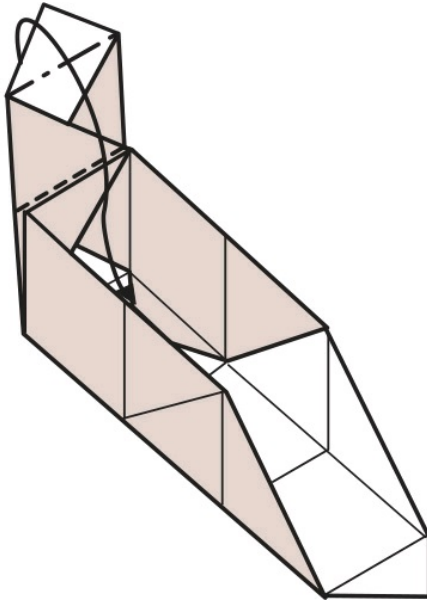
4



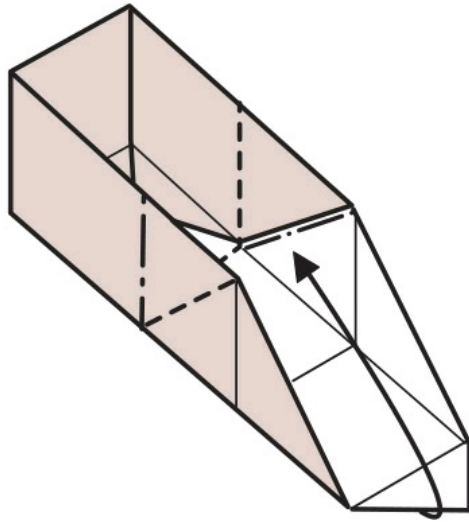
5



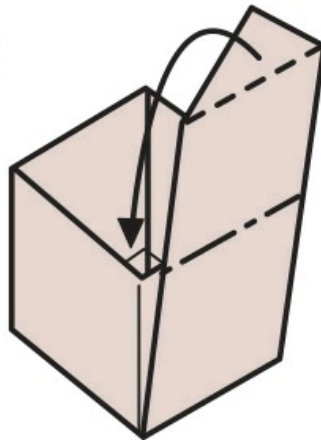
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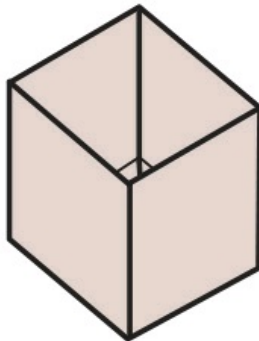
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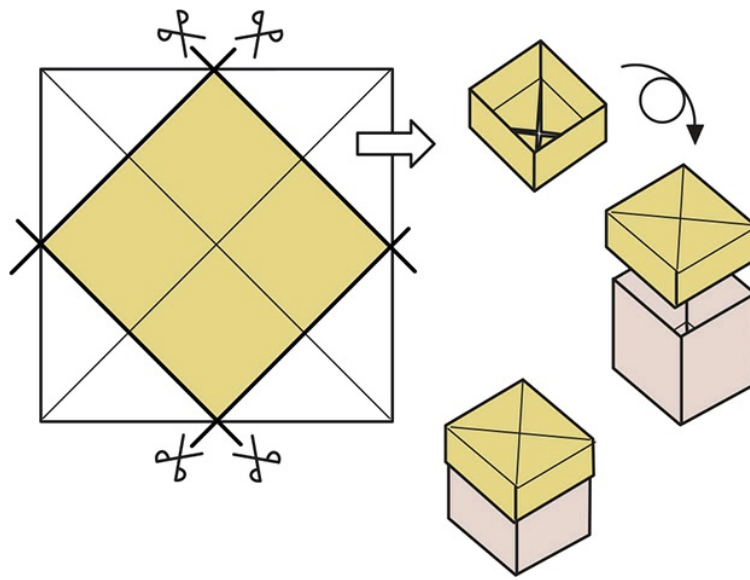


8



9





To create a lid for the cube box, cut the paper as shown below and fold into a basic Masu box (see page 6).



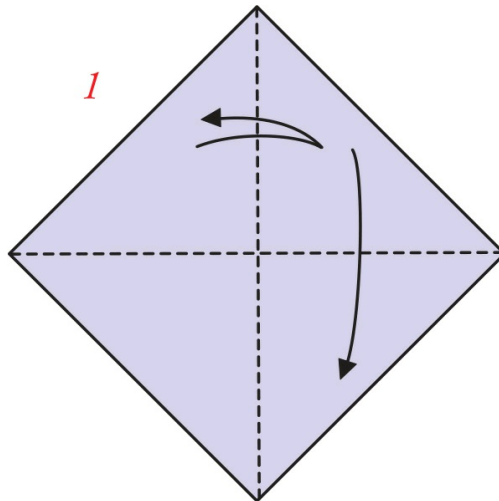
2 x 2 x 2 in
(5 x 5 x 5 cm)

Masu Variation 3

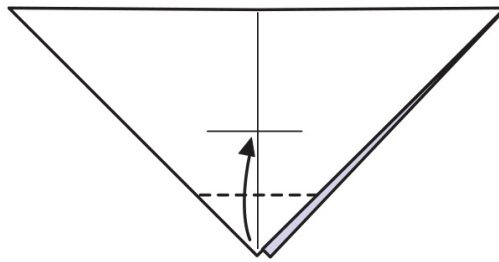
Rectangular Box

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

Now let's modify the Masu into a rectangular box. This method was created by origami artist Hisashi Abe; in this variation we've added steps to include a lid.

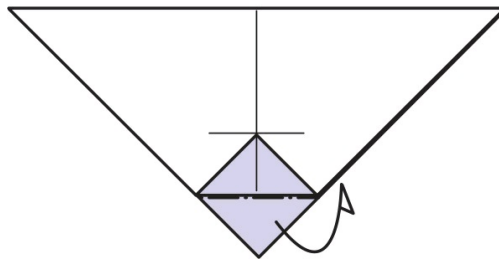


2



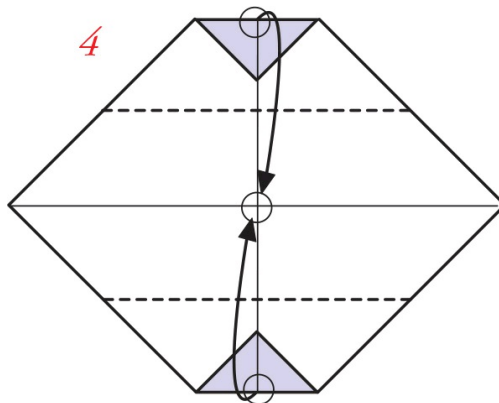
Match the fold on the triangle beneath and unfold the paper at the center.

3

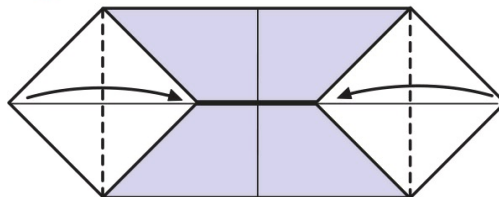


Once creased and folded into thirds, unfold.

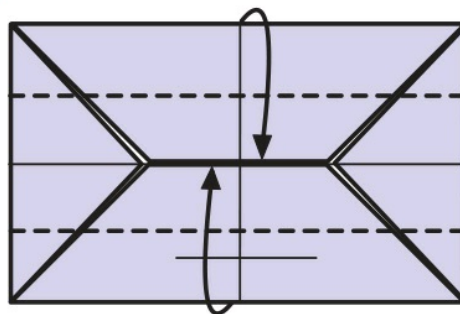
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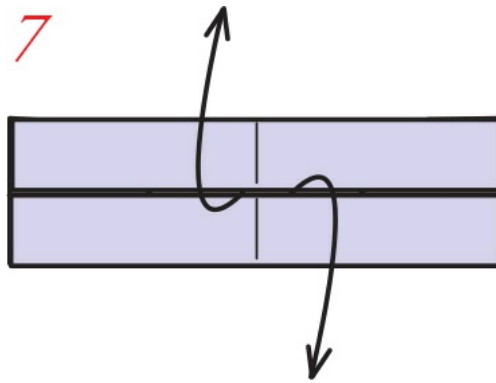


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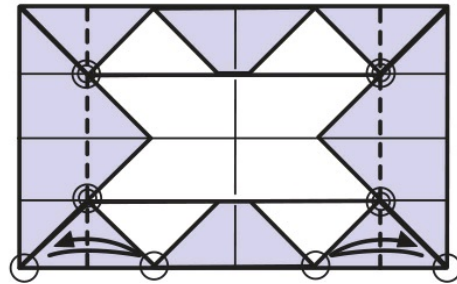
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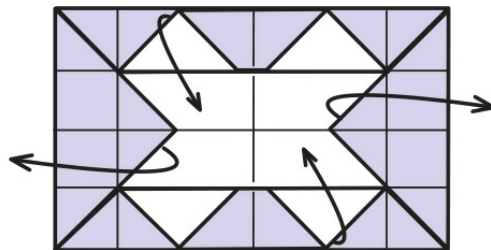
Once creased and folded into thirds, unfold.

8

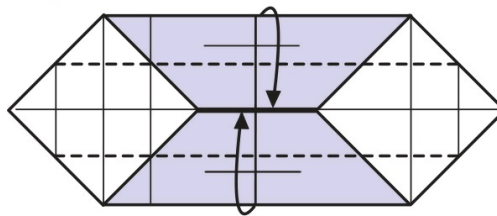


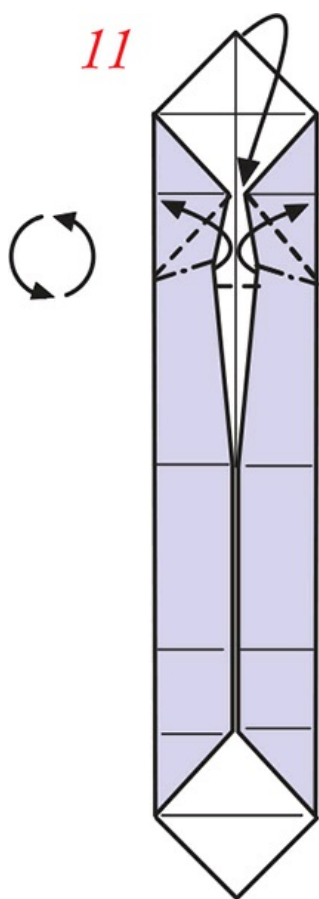
Match ○ symbols on each side, folding along ◎ symbol.

9

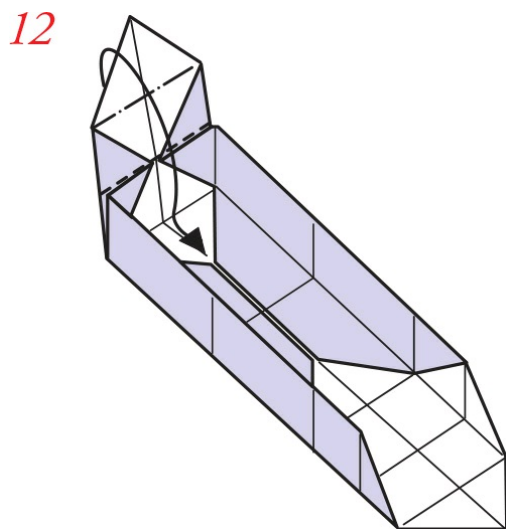


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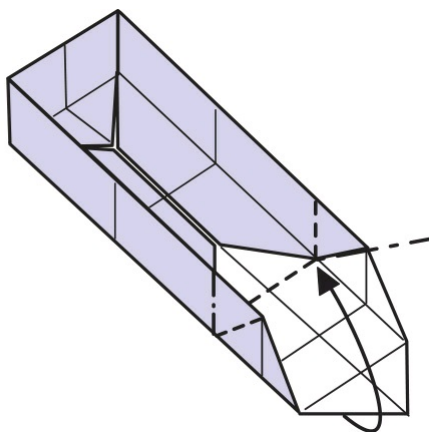




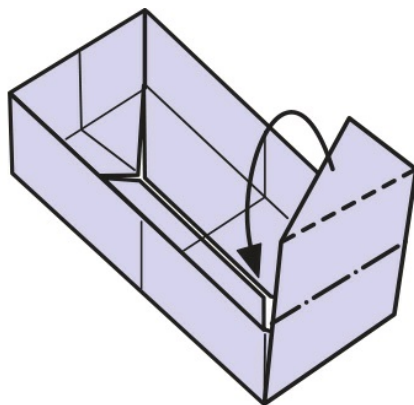
Open and reverse fold to form box side.



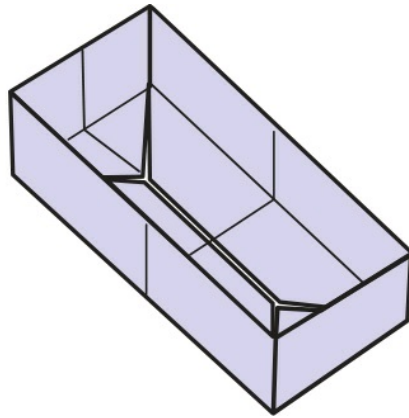
13



14



15



Base

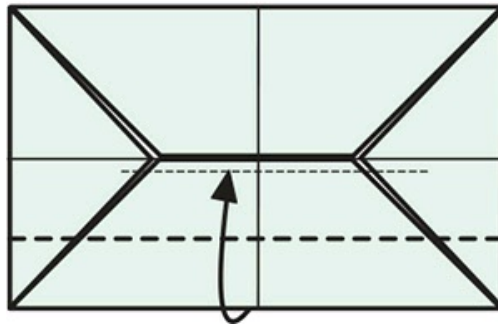
Masu Variation 4

Rectangular Box with a Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

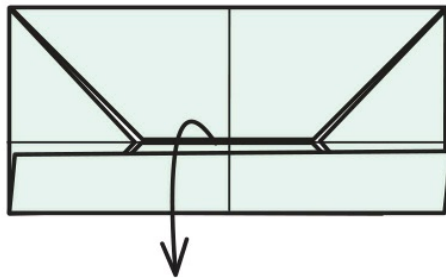
Start from step 6 on page 9.

7

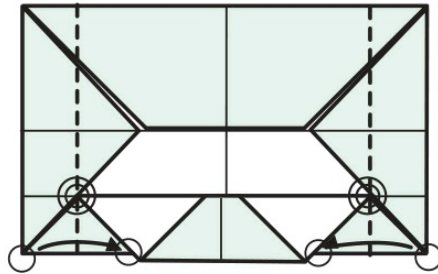


Fold to about $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ in (2~3 mm) from the center line.

8

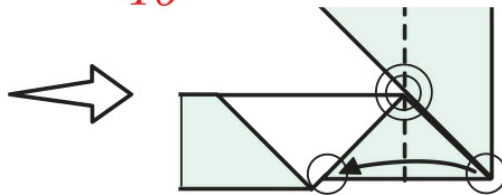


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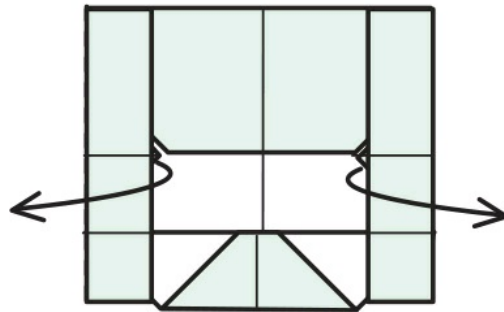


Match the ○ symbols on each side, folding along ◎ symbol.

10

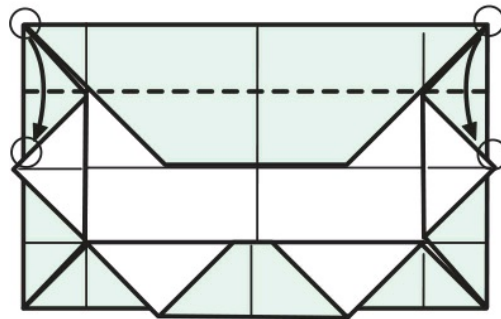


11

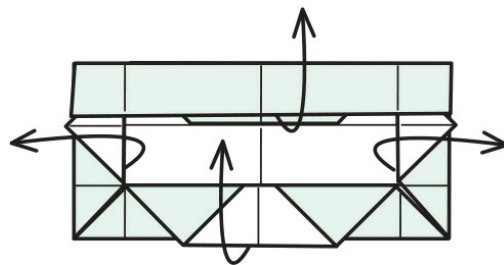


Unfold, including inner triangles.

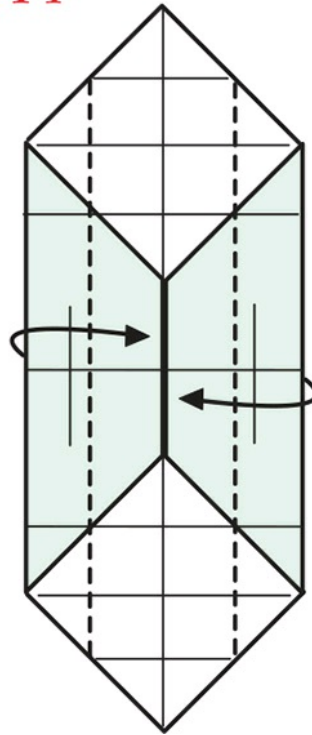
12



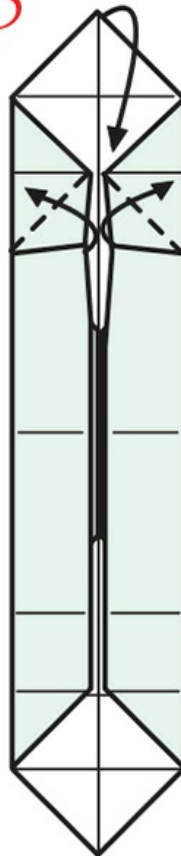
13

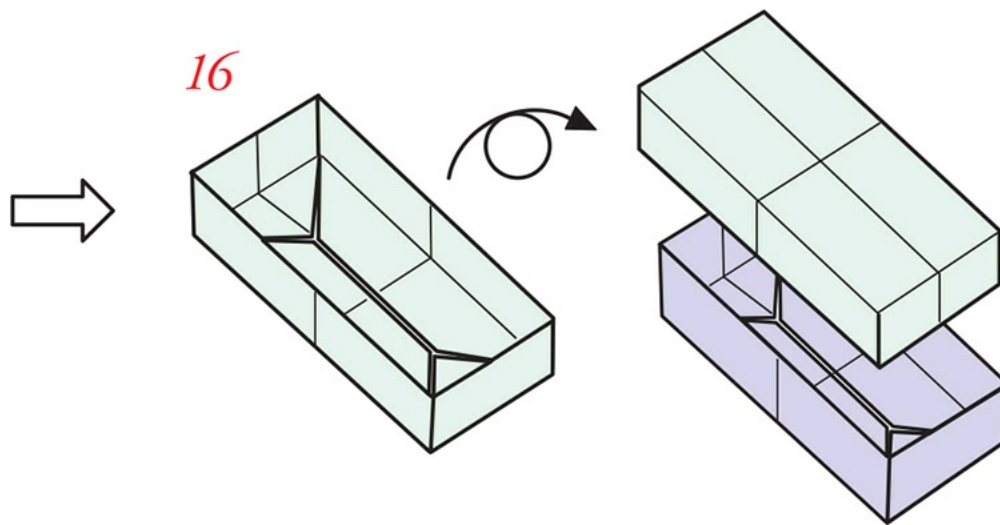


14

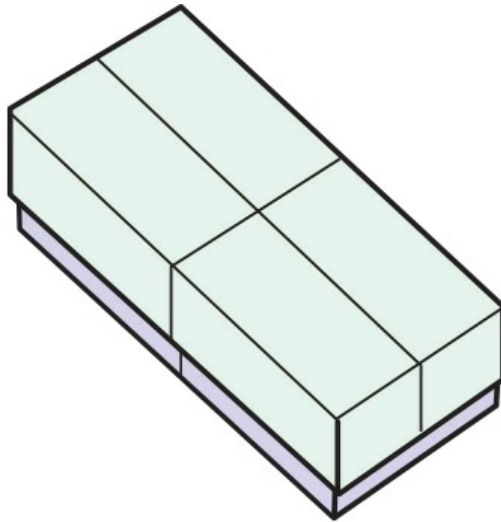


15





Complete rest of box using steps 12–15 on page 9.

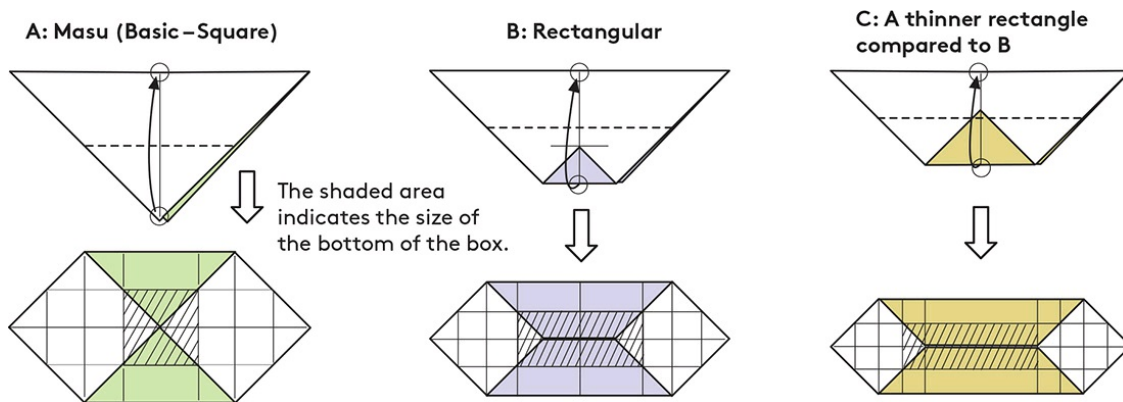


Base (page 9)

How to Determine the depth of the box

Tip

The depth of the box is determined by the width of the fold from step 2 on page 9. The basic square Masu box does not include this fold. By increasing this fold, the shape become a thinner rectangle.





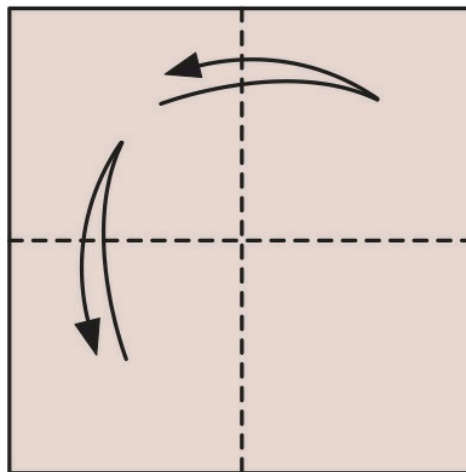
Masu Variation 5

A Masu Box with a Window

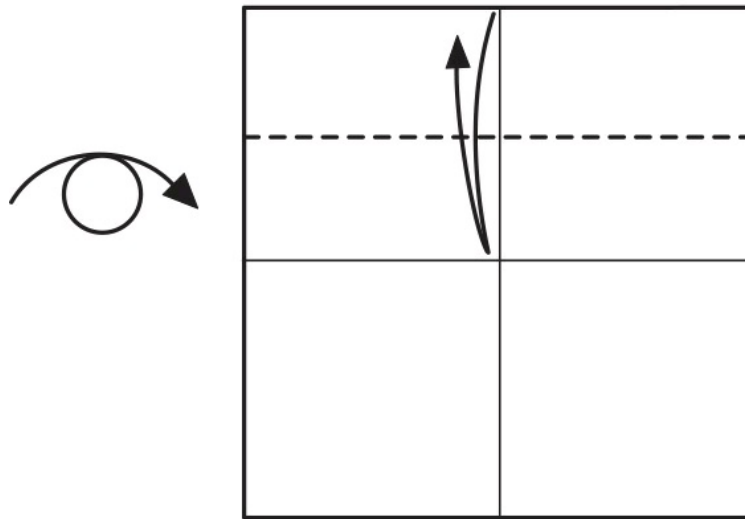
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

**A diamond-shaped opening is the main feature of this box.
You can also create a lid out of a basic Masu box by matching
the dimensions of the base.**

1

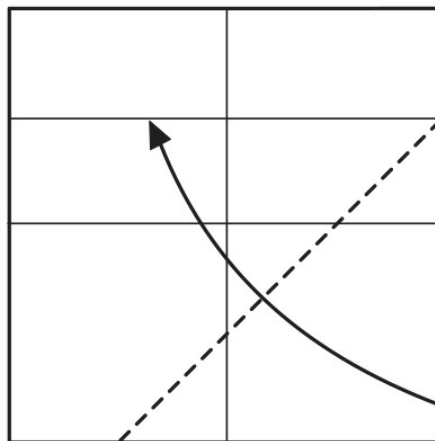


2

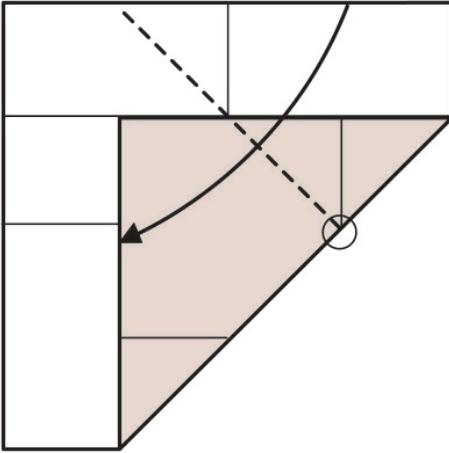


Crease along center line and unfold.

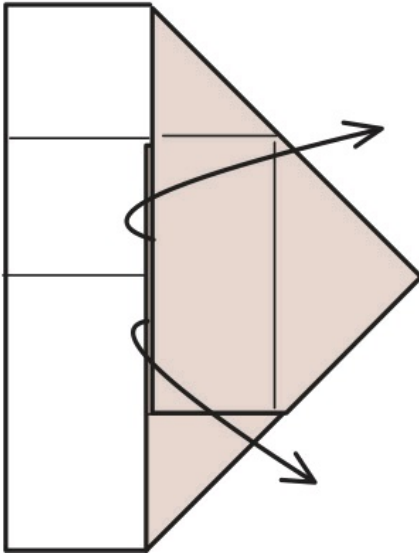
3



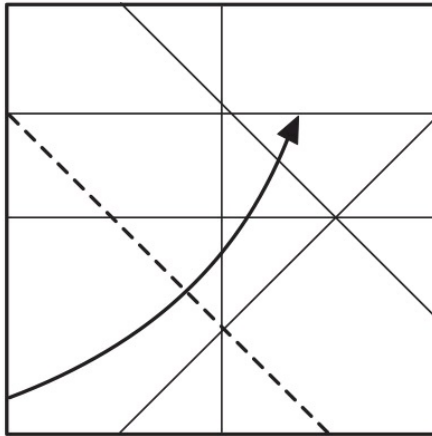
4



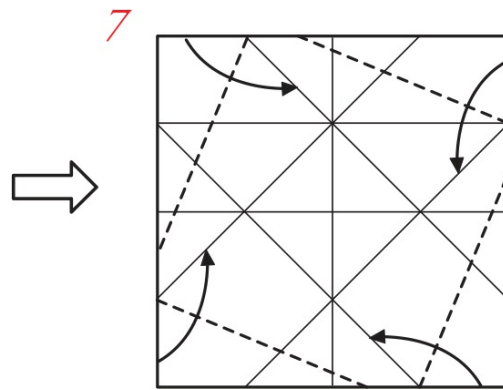
5



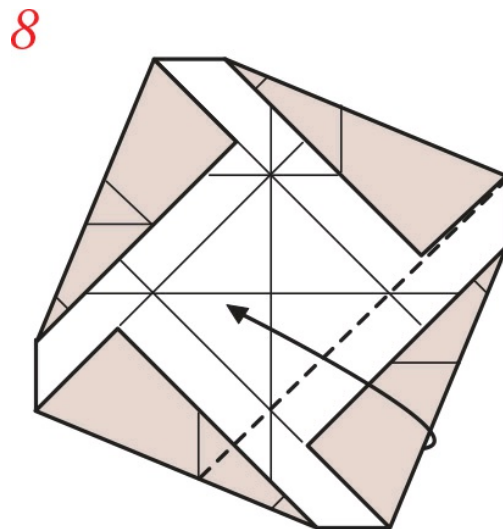
6

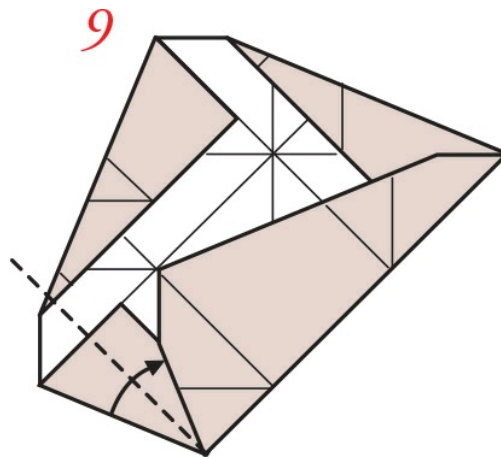


Repeat steps 4 and 5 for the other three corners to form creases.



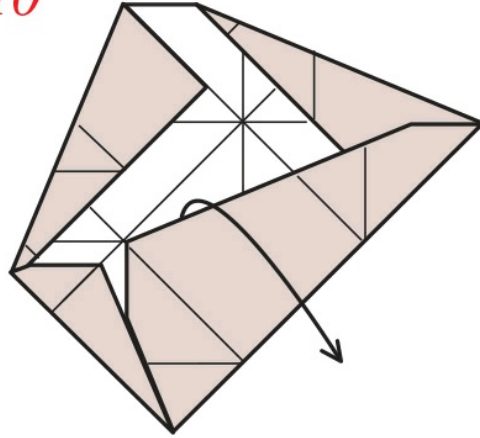
Fold each corner along crease.





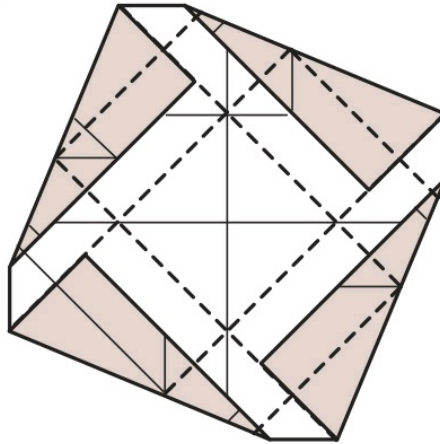
Fold to the edge on right.

10

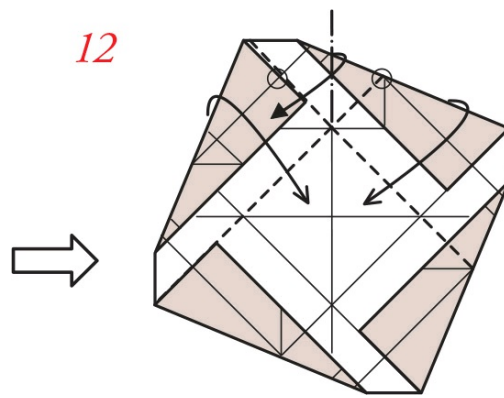


Unfold.

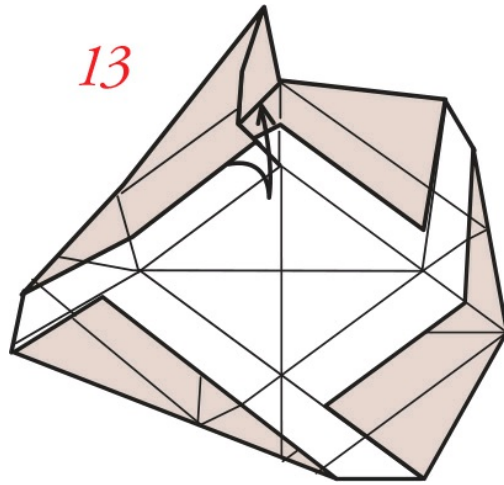
11



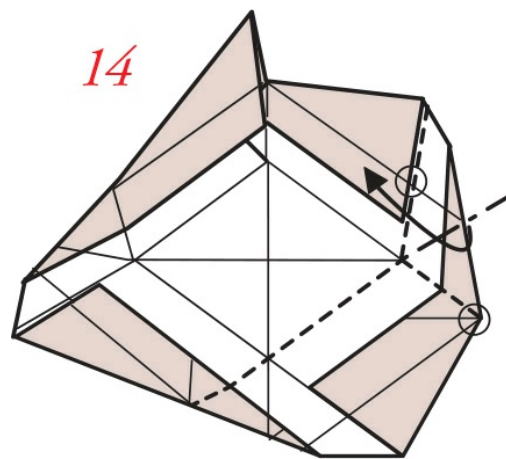
Repeat steps 8–10 for other three sides.



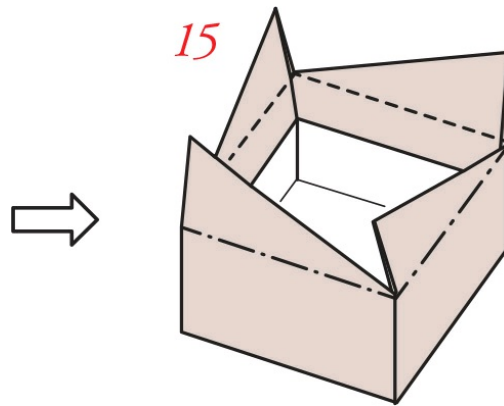
Match the ○ symbols and reverse fold to create edge.



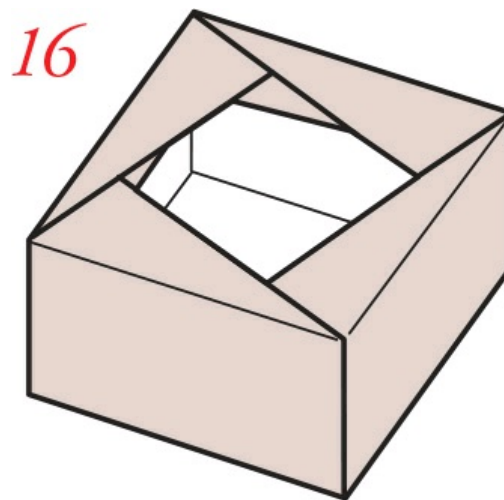
Tuck the folded edge under flap.



Repeat steps 7 and 8 for other three sides.



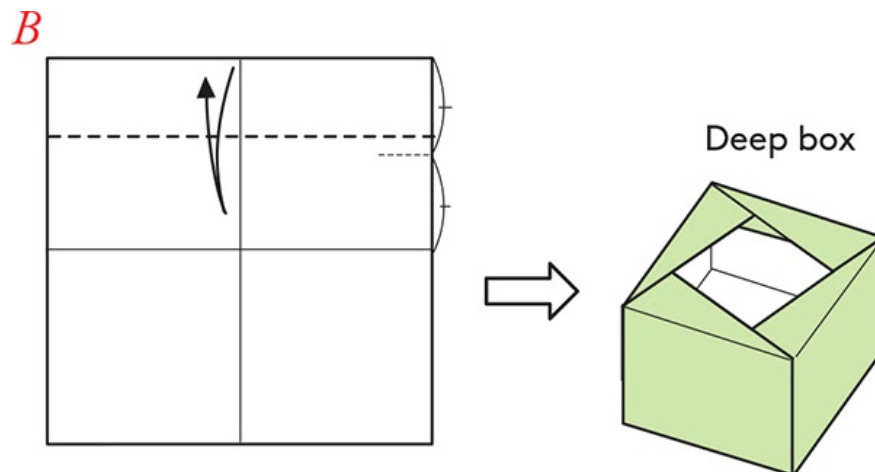
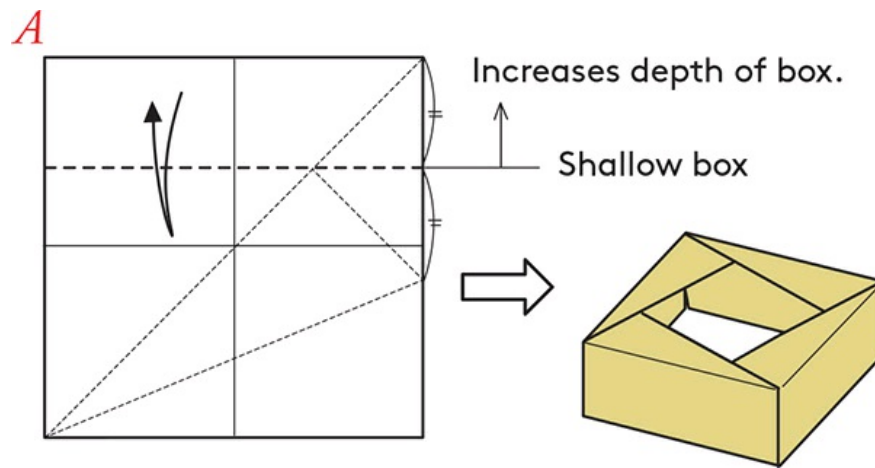
Lay each flap edge down one at a time.



How to Change the depth

Tip

The fold from step 2 on page 14 determines the depth of the box. The fold line in version A produces a very shallow box. Folding above this line, as in version B, will increase the depth of the box.





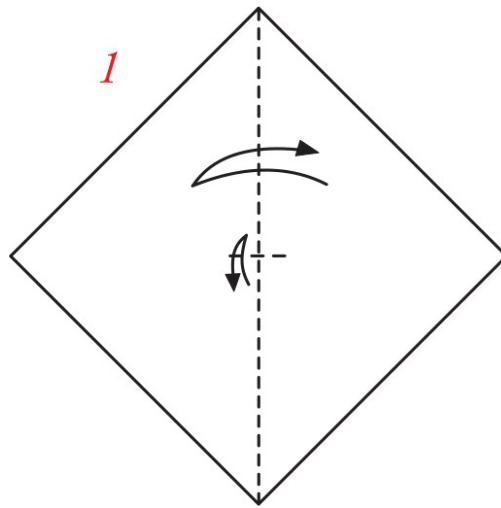


Triangular Box with Internal Partitions

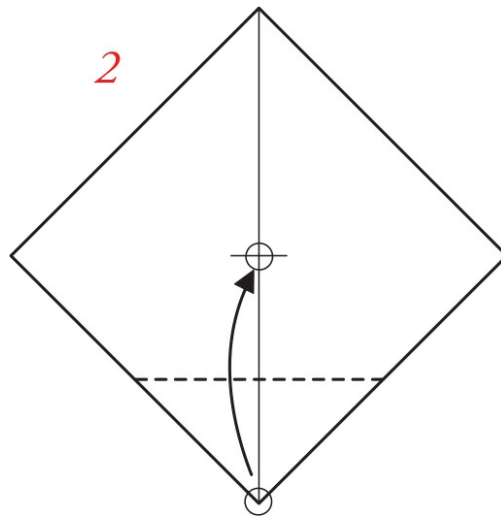
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

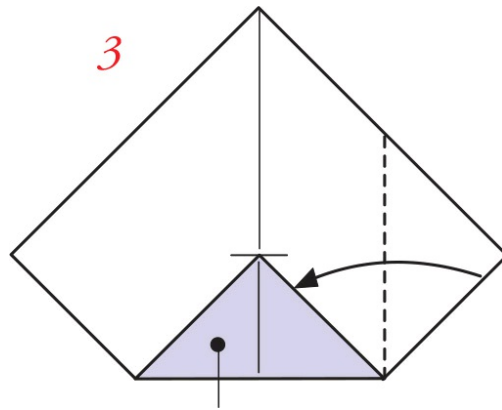
To make the lid, increase the width of the fold in step 2. By adjusting this fold you can create nesting boxes.

Box A (Basic Triangular Box)

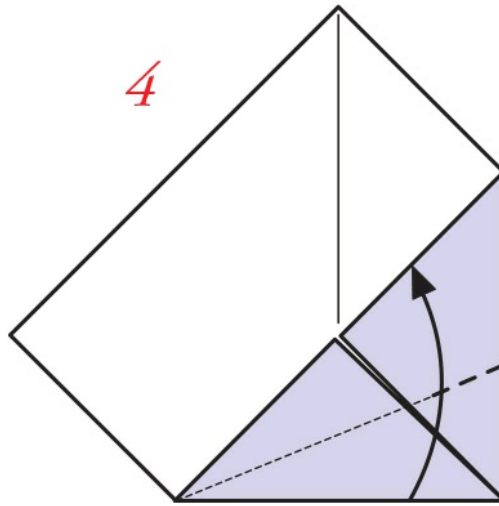


Rather than folding, you can mark the center with a small pencil line for a cleaner finish.

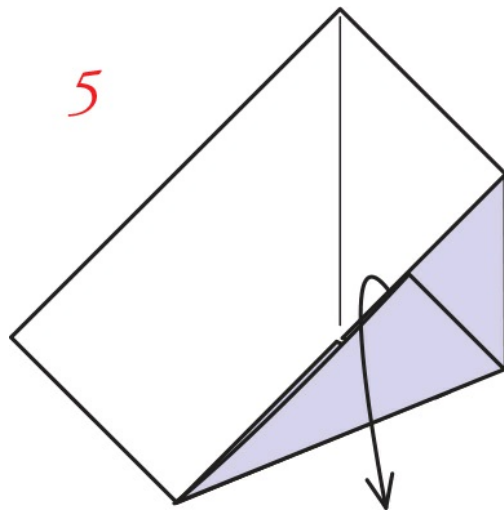




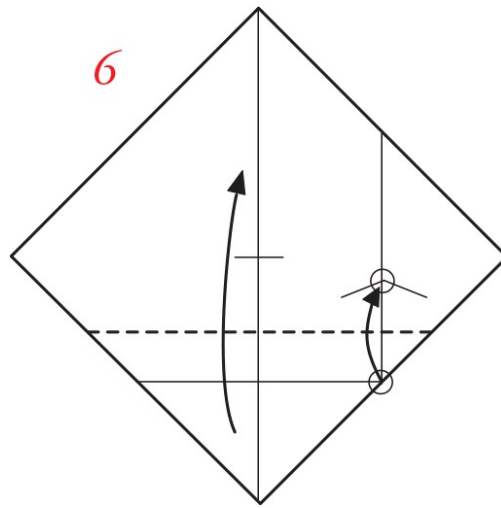
This triangle will be the bottom.



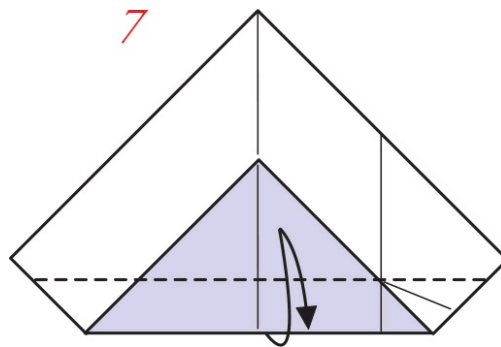
Fold up edge to center line.

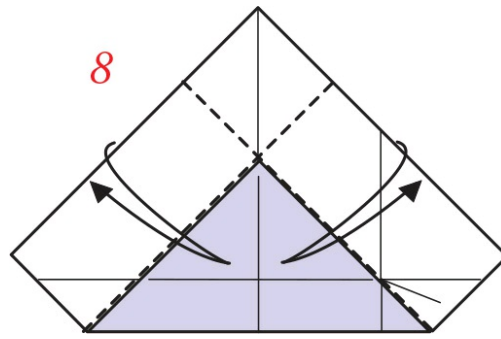


Unfold.

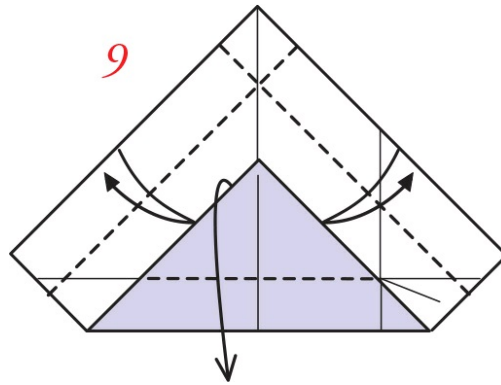


Fold, matching up the ○ symbols.

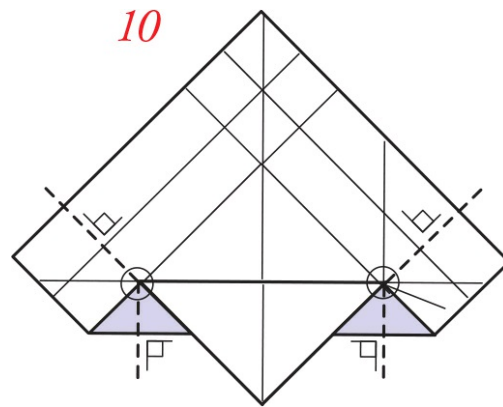




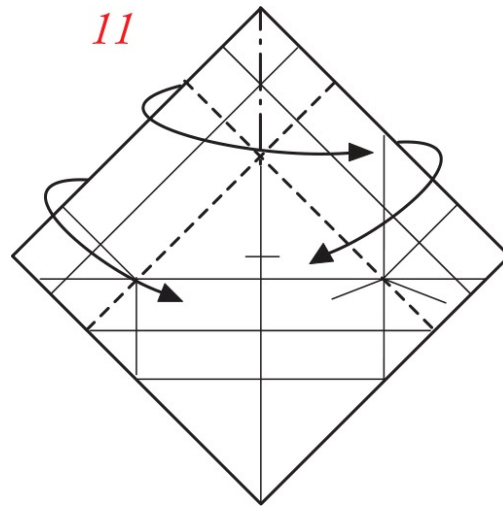
Fold along triangle sides, taking care not to shift the already folded section.



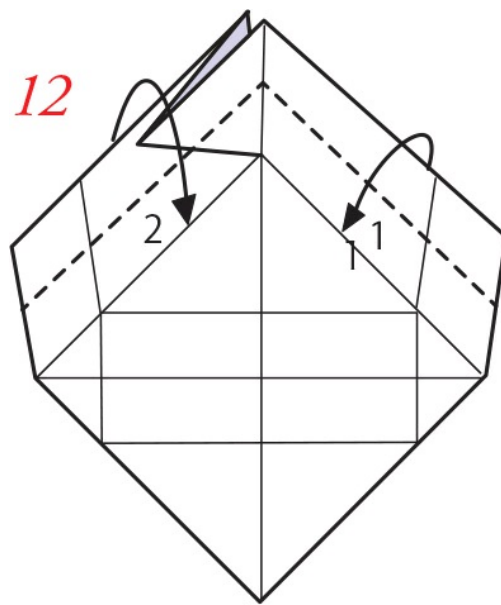
Once creased, fold down tip of triangle about a third from the bottom.



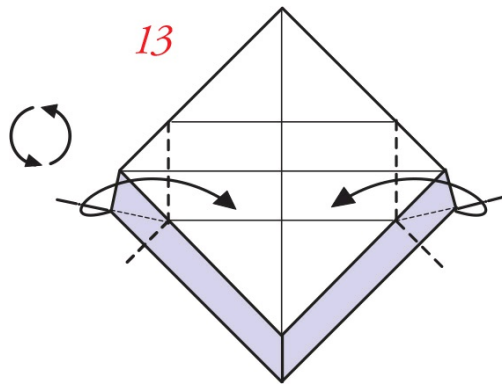
Crease small triangles from the ○ symbol to the bottom edge; the lines should be perpendicular to the bottom edge.



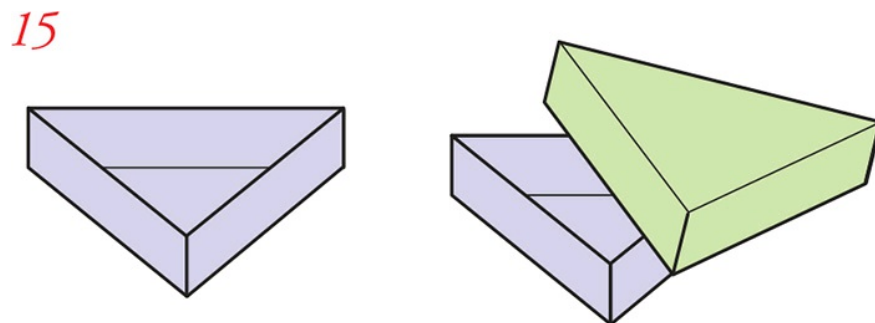
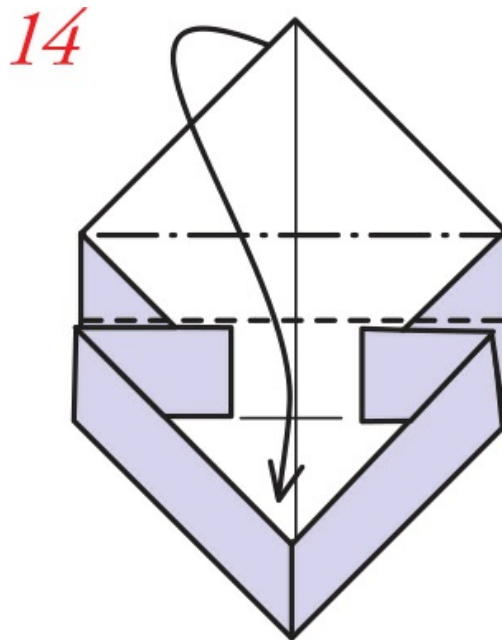
Pinch the corner and reverse fold to start forming the sides



Fold the top edges down in the order shown.



Reverse fold left and right sides.

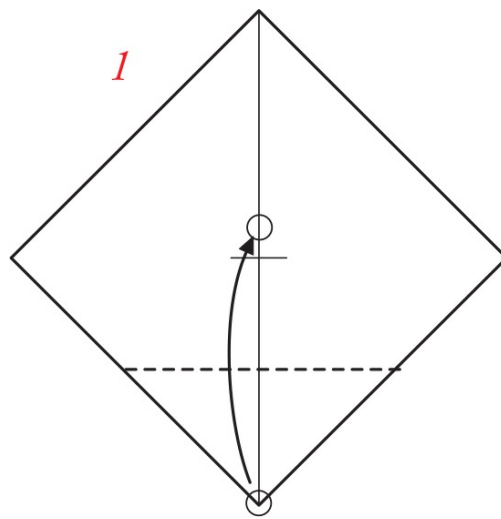


Larger and shallower than Box A: The lid for for Box A

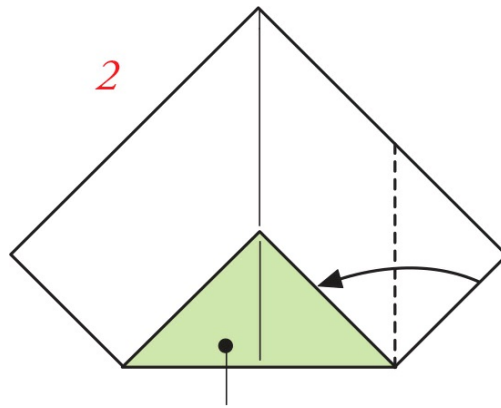
Tip

Helpful dimensions for creating lids For 6×6 in (15×15 cm) paper, fold about $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in (0.8 cm) above the center line.

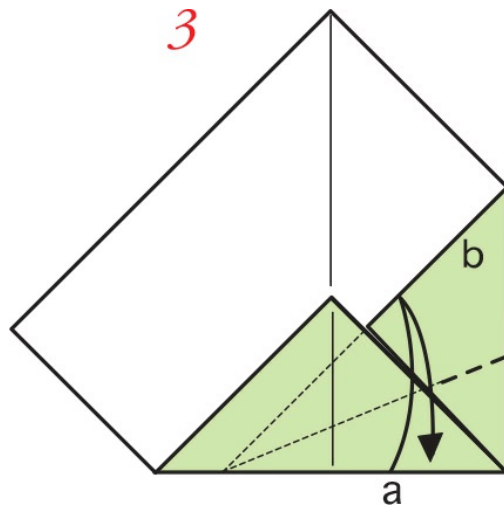
For $10\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in (26×26 cm) paper, fold about $\frac{5}{8}$ in (1.5 cm) above the center line.



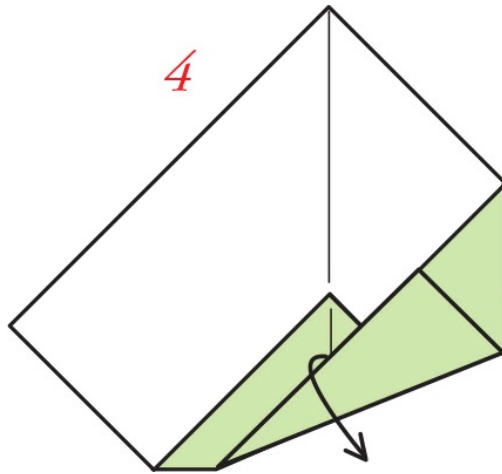
Fold above the center line.



This triangle will be the bottom.



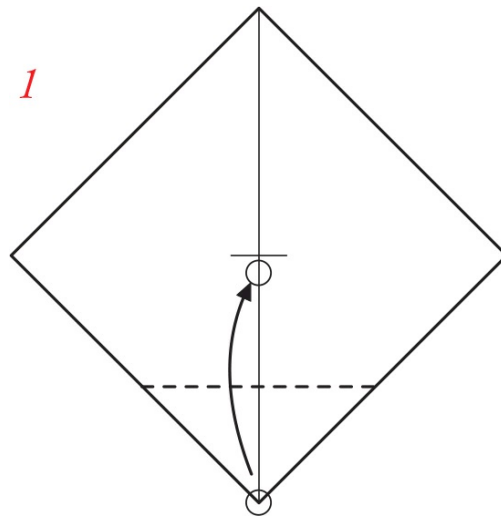
Fold edge a to b, then unfold.



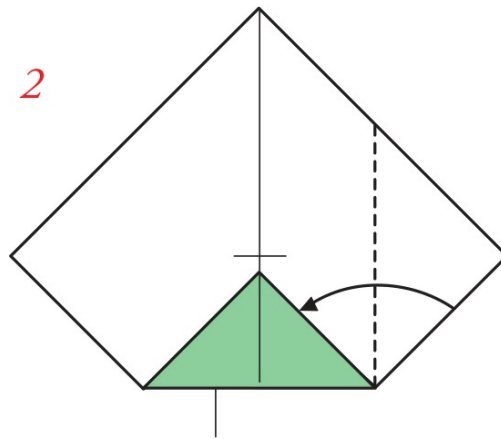
Follow steps 6–12 from page 14.



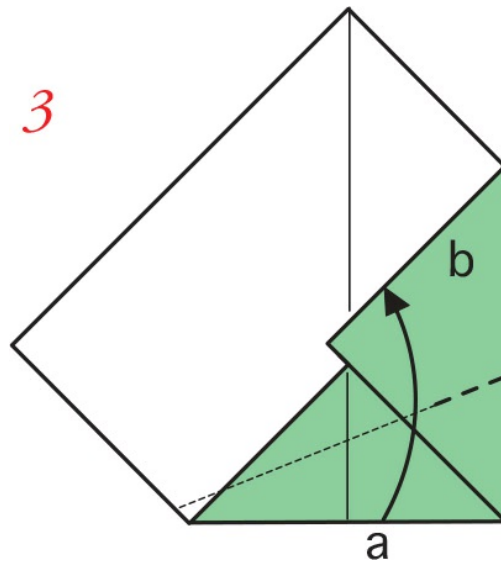
Shallower and smaller than box A: Lid for box A



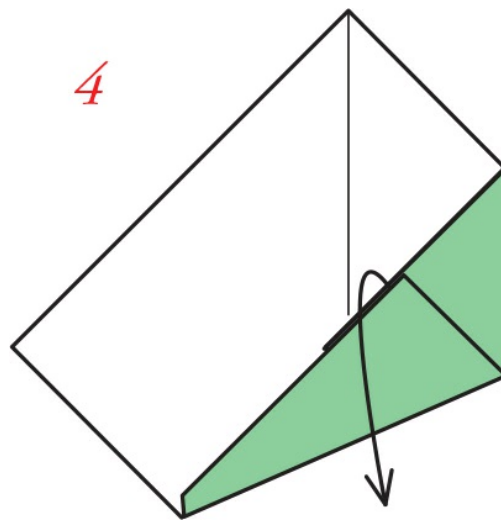
Fold to just under the center line.

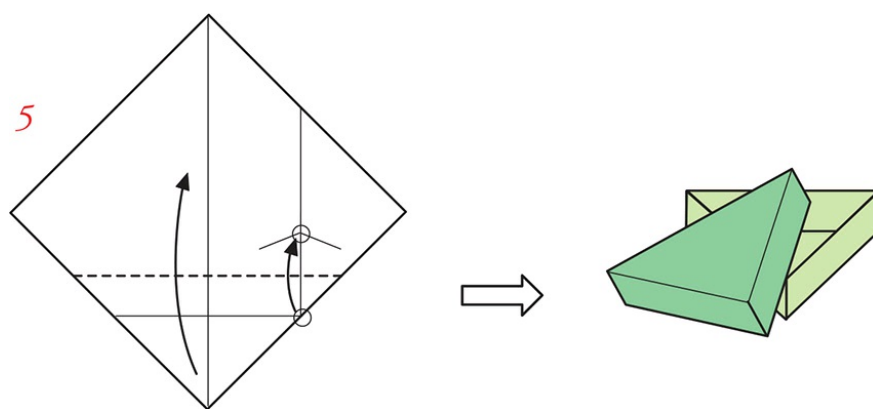


This triangle will be the bottom.



Fold edge a to b, then unfold.



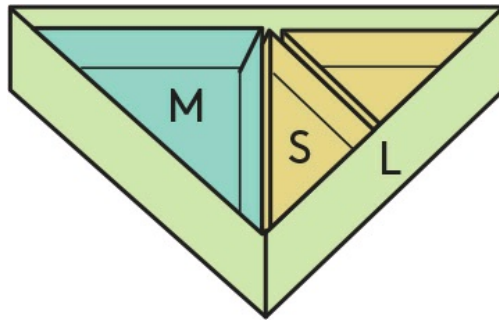


Follow steps 7–12 on page 14.

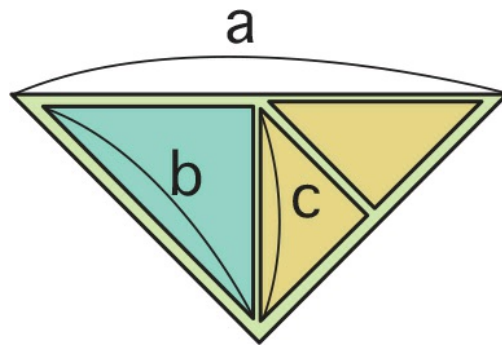
Masu Variation 6

A (Basic)

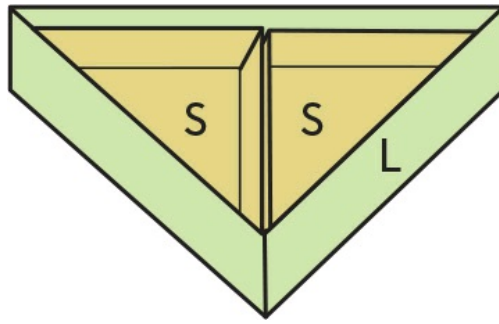
Refer to the dimensions below to make the partition boxes. Decreasing the dimensions $\frac{1}{16}$ in (3 mm) for the medium size and keeping the same length for both the small and medium sizes seem to allow the best fit within the base. However, fit can differ depending on the paper thickness and box size, so test out a few practice partition boxes before folding the final versions.



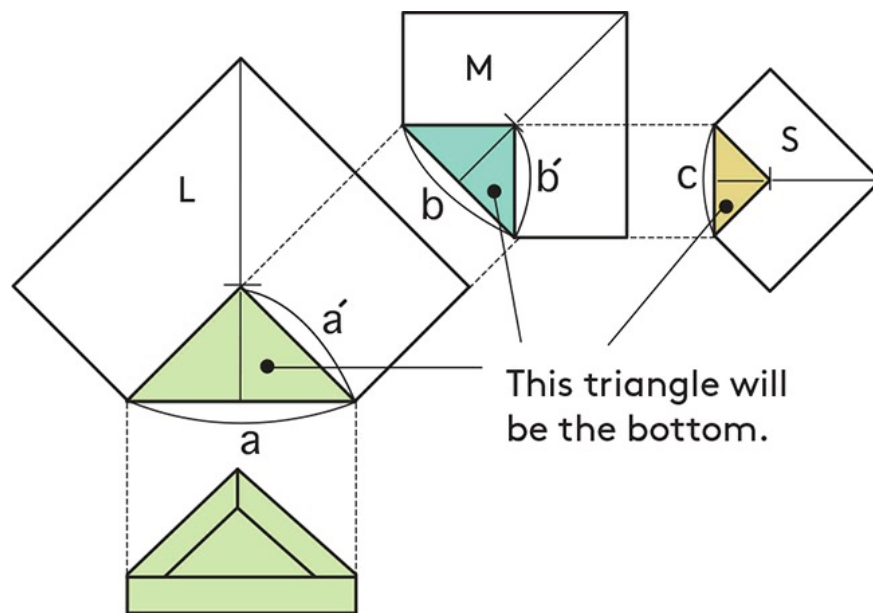
Example Dimensions: 1 Large: 9×9 in (23×23 cm) Medium: 6×6 in (15×15 cm) Small: $4\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ in (10.5×10.5 cm)



Example Dimensions: 2 Large: $10\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ in (26×26 cm) Medium: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$ in (17×17 cm) Small: $4\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in (12×12 cm)



Example Dimensions: 2 partitions only Large: 6×6 in (15×15 cm)
Small: $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in (9.5×9.5 cm)



Make b about $\frac{1}{16}$ in (3 mm) smaller than a. Same length for b and c.

Tip

Use instructions for Basic Base A for all. Use instructions from page 15 for the large lid.



One large triangle, two medium triangles



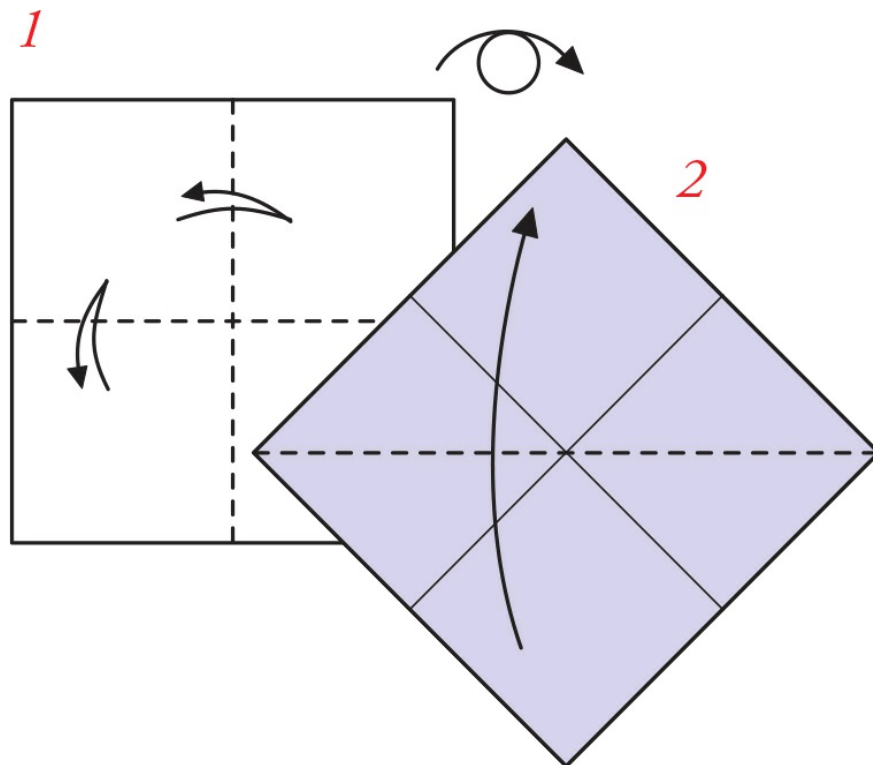
One large triangle, one medium triangle, two small triangles

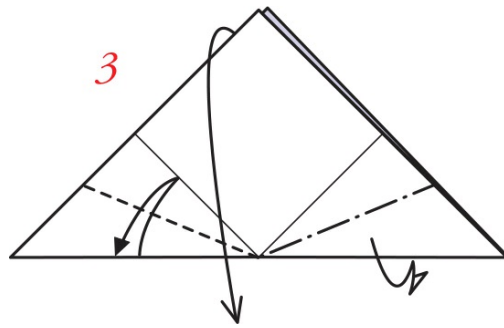


Pyramid Boxes

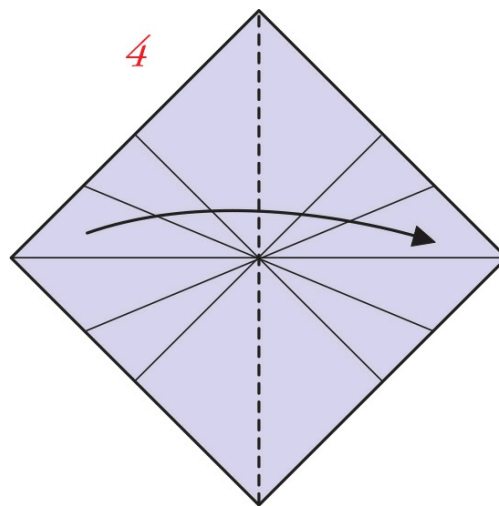
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

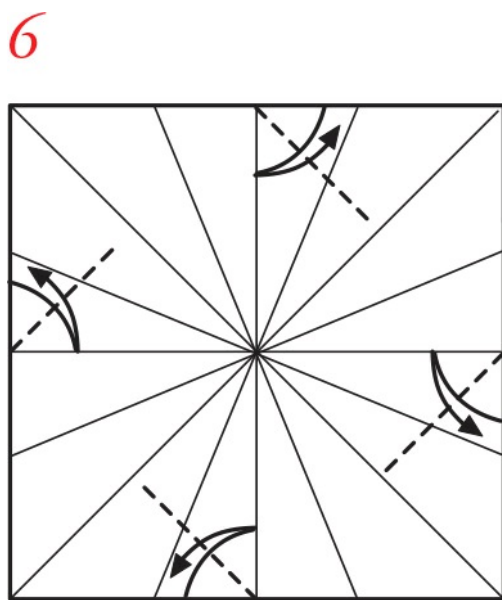
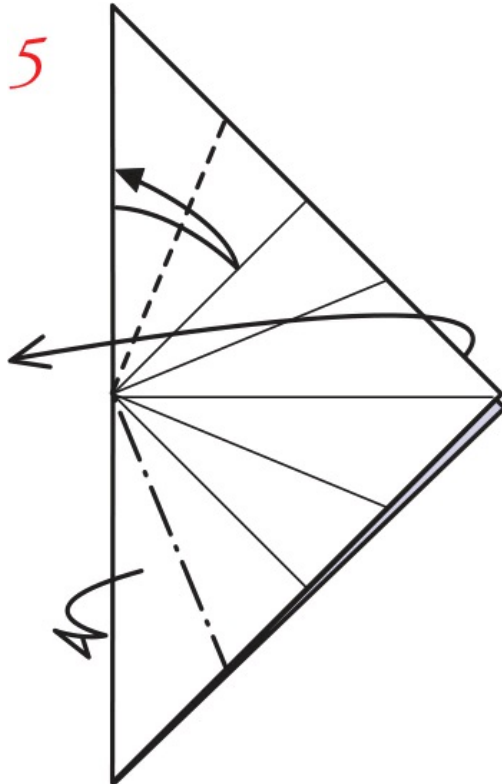
In this section you'll learn how to make a pyramid-shaped box with a pointy tip.



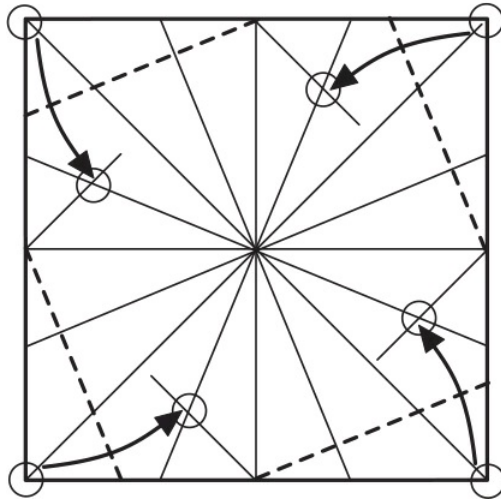


Crease and unfold.



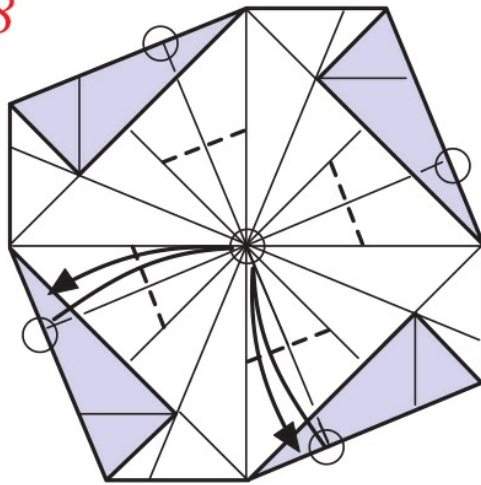


7

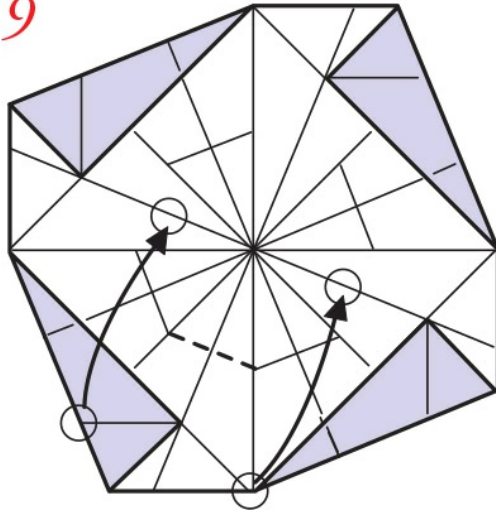


Fold to match the ○ symbols.

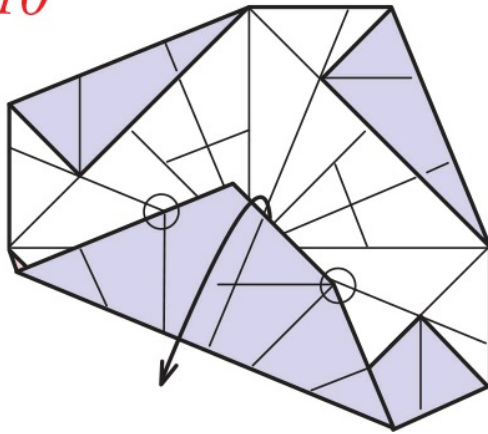
8



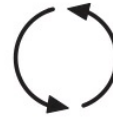
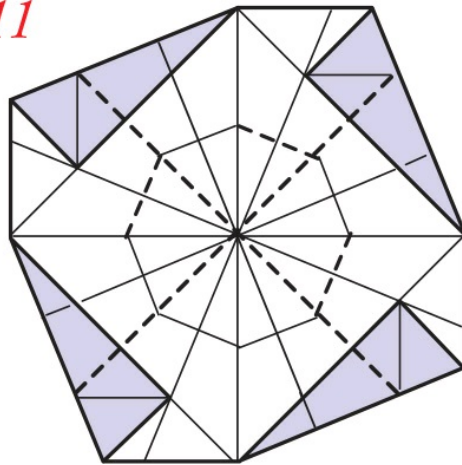
9



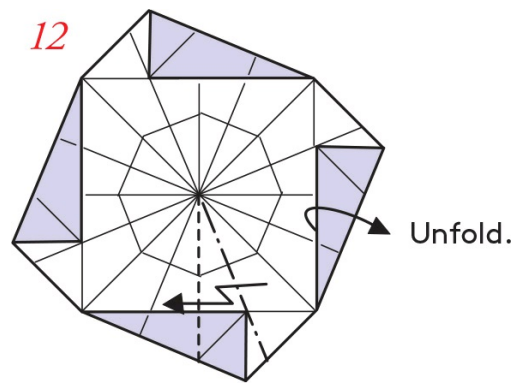
10



11

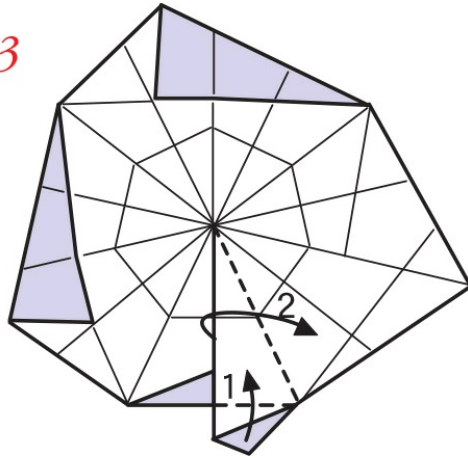


Repeat steps 9 and 10 on all sides, then crease to form an “x” that intersects the center.



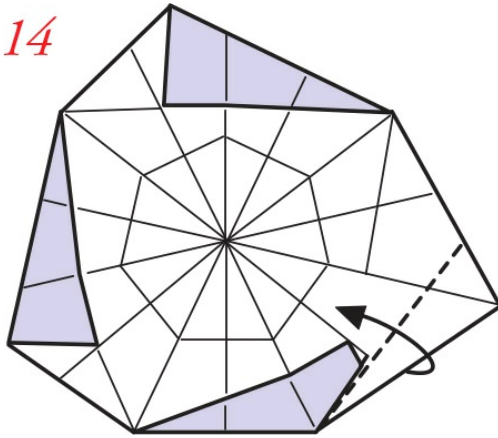
Fold to form a flap (like a dart or pleat).

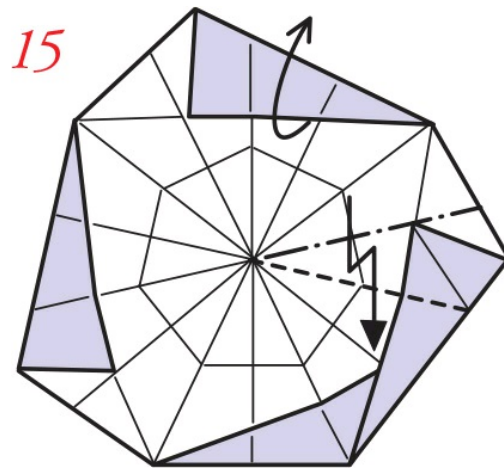
13



Fold in order shown

14

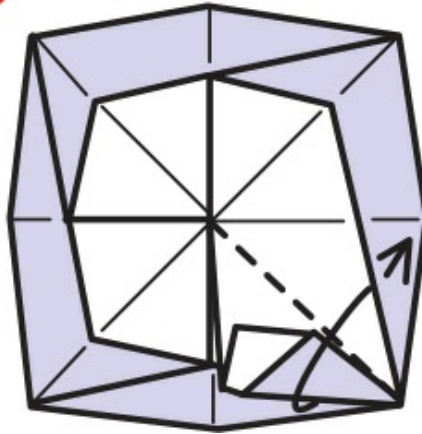




Repeat steps 12–14 for other three sections to create a pyramid base.

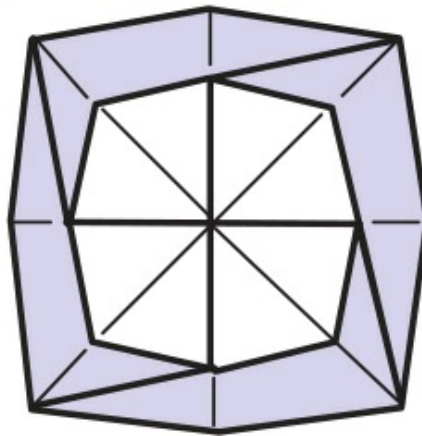
[A] from step 17.

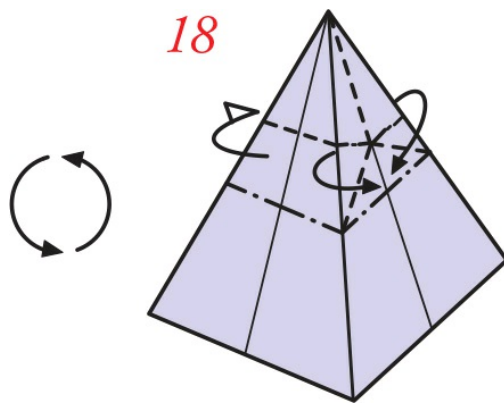
16



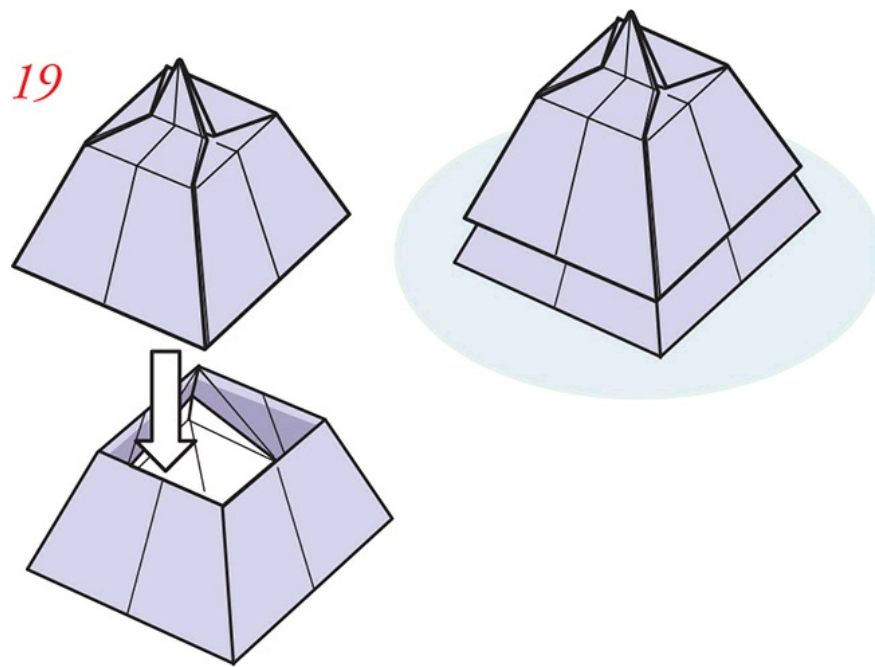
Fold and tuck beneath flap.

17



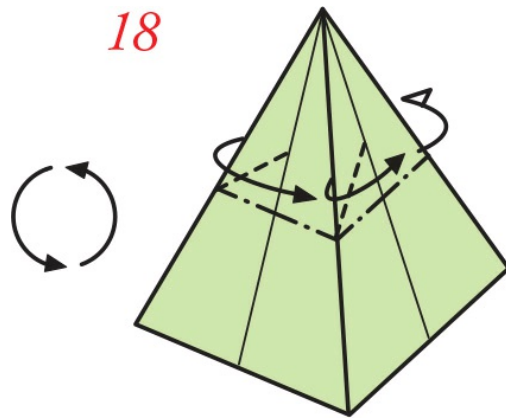


Collapse into a pointed tip.



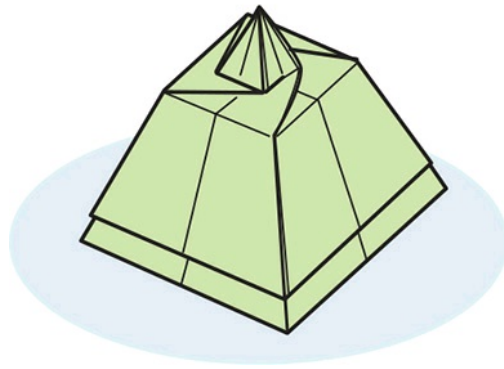
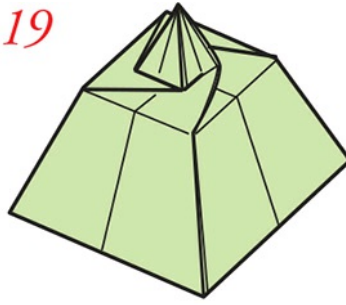
Base (page 22)

Variation [B] from step 17

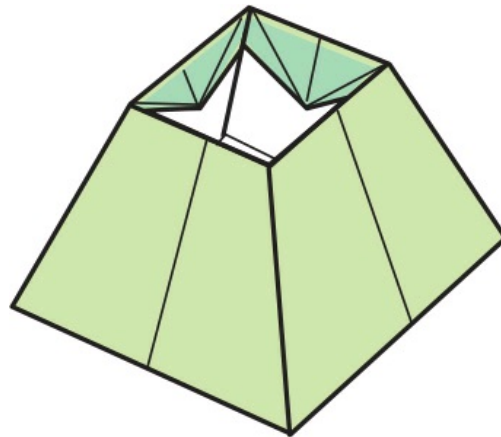


Twist to form pointed tip.

19



Base (page 22)



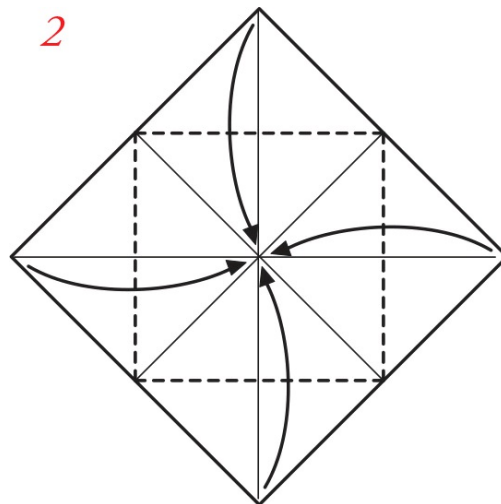
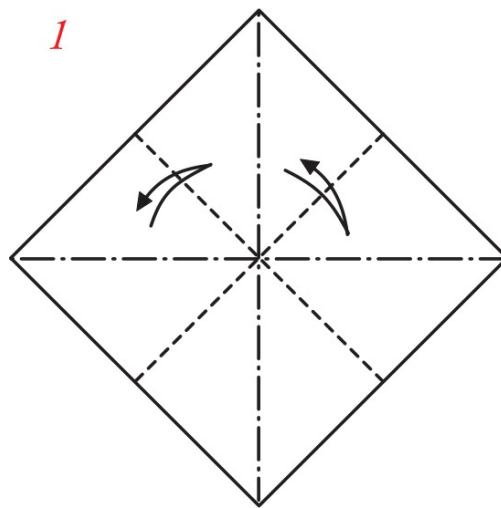


Pyramid Box $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in
(5.75 x 5.75 x 4.5 cm)
(height does not include pointed tip).

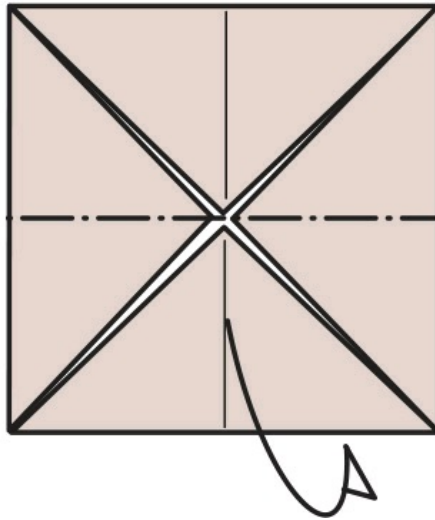
Flower Petal Box

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

The pyramid-shaped lid will be arranged into a flower.

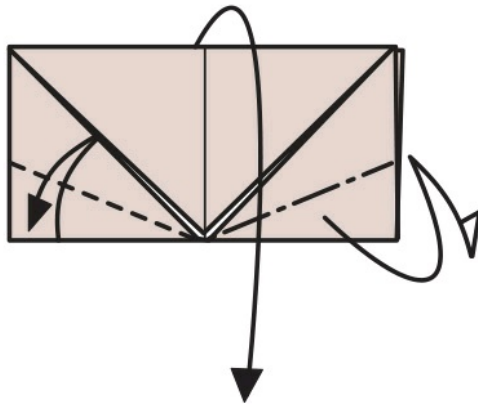


3



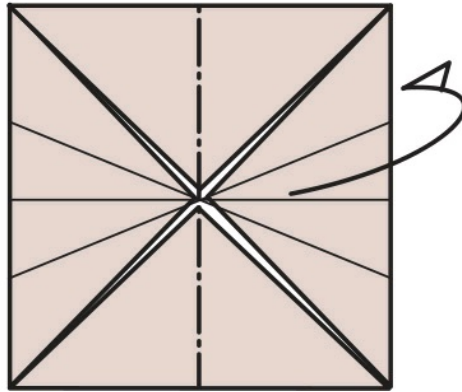
Fold to other side.

4



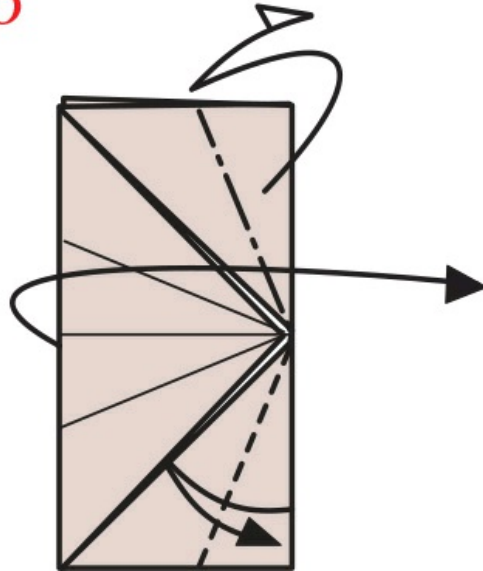
Crease and unfold.

5

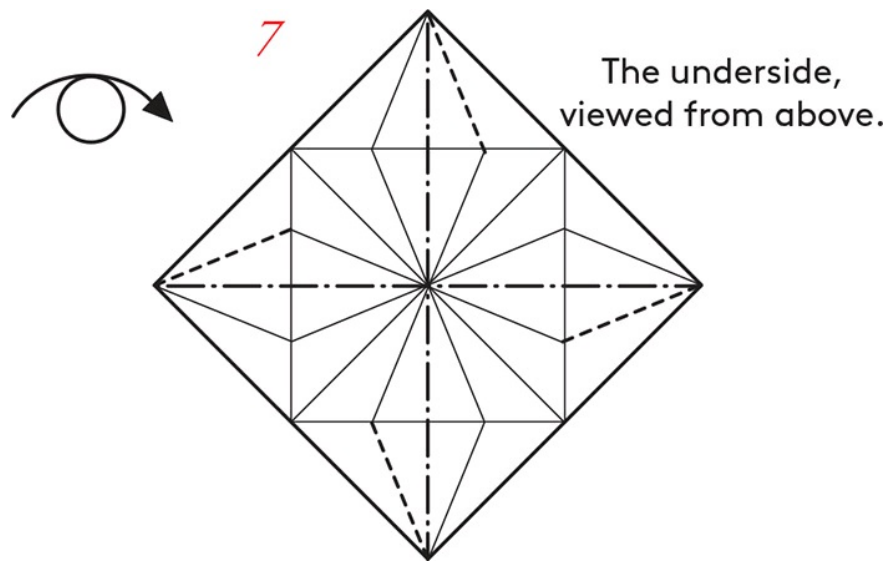


Fold to other side.

6

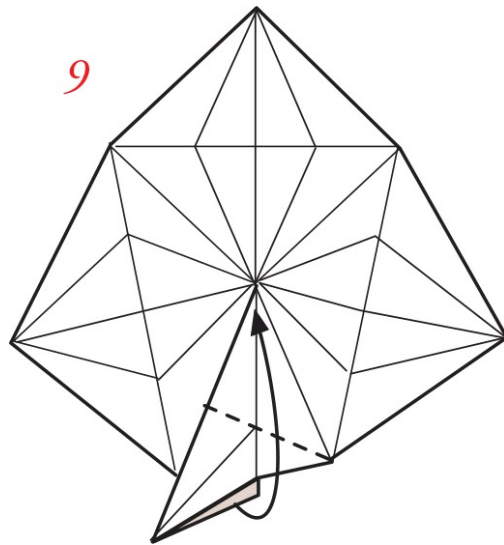


Crease and unfold completely.

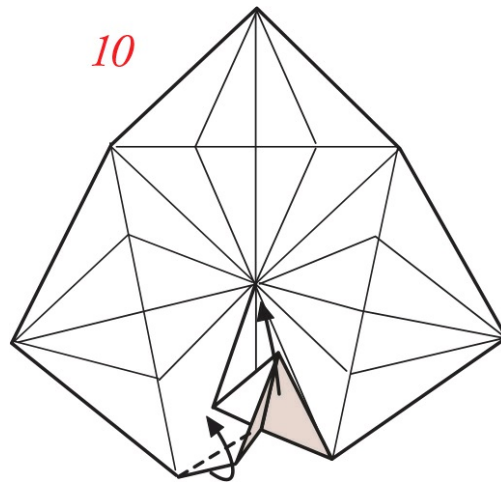


Refer to the dotted lines and re-fold.

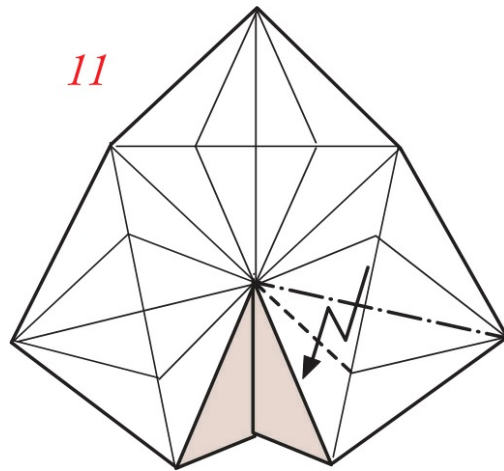




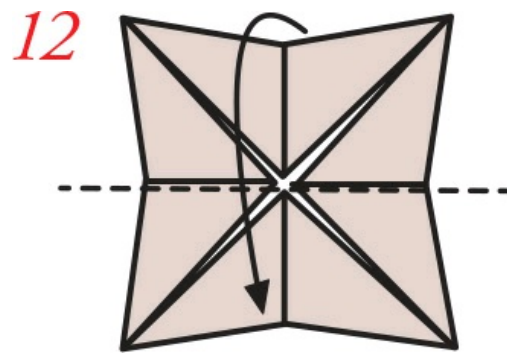
Fold up toward center point



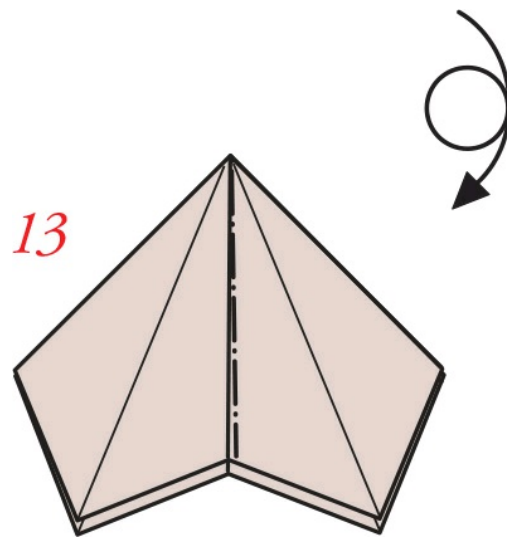
Flatten as you fold.



Repeat steps 7–10 for other three sections.

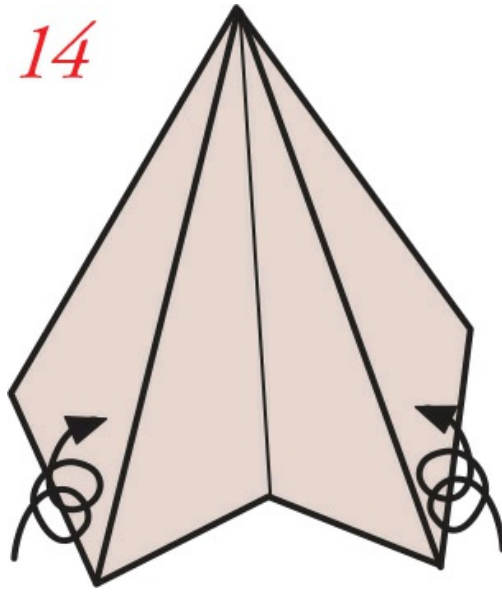


The underside, viewed from above

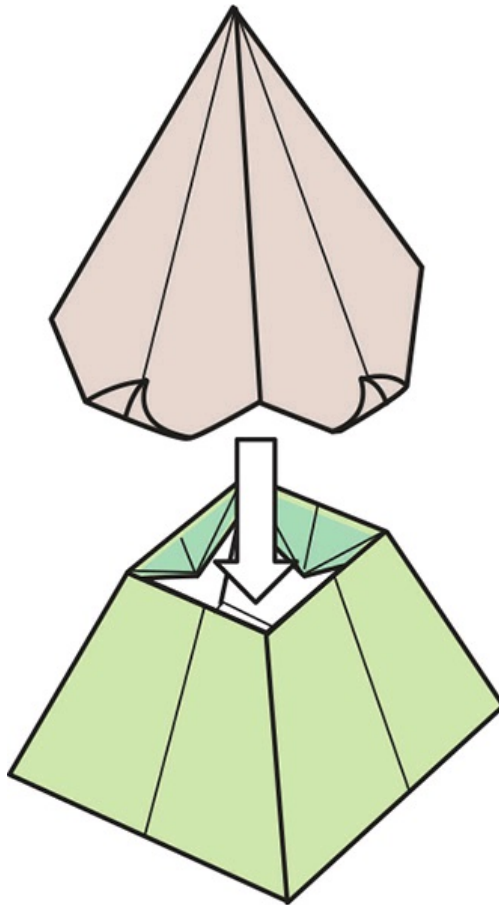


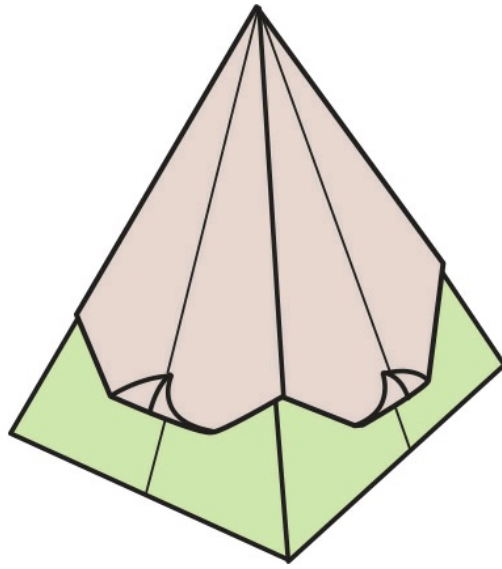
Fold creases and shape into a pyramid.

14

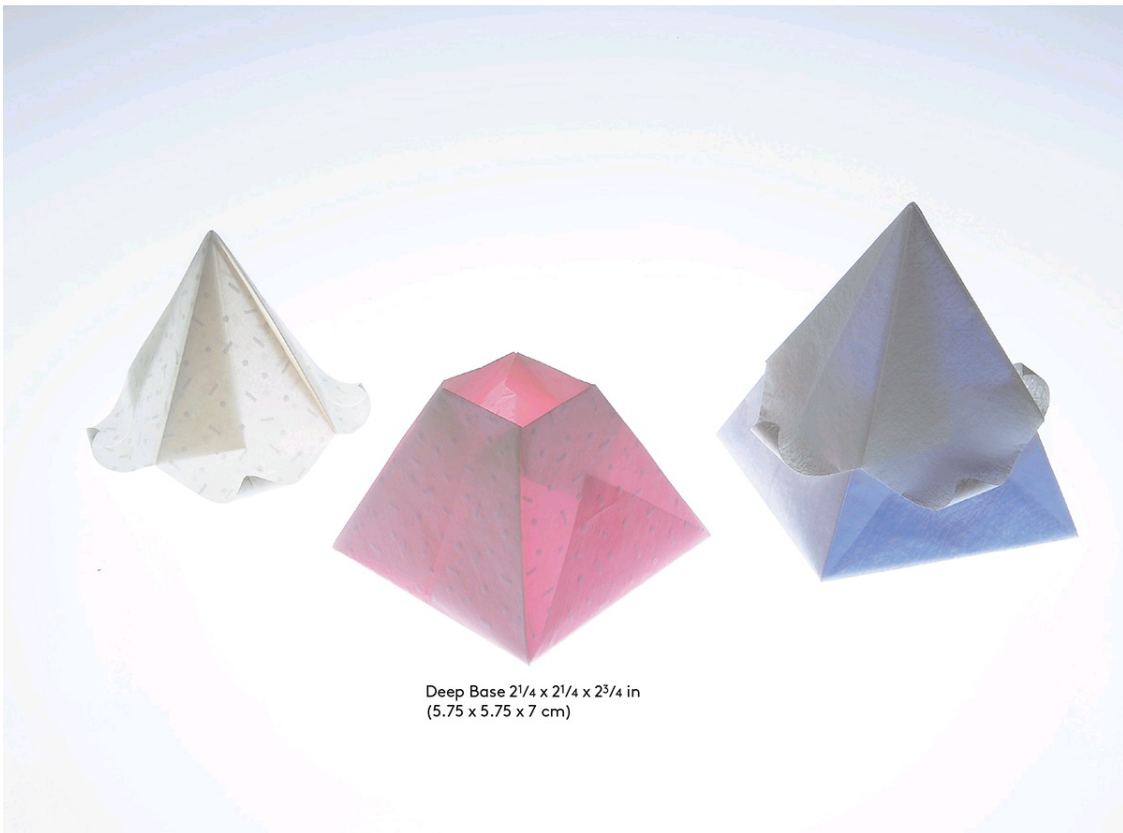


Curl the tips.





Base (page 24)

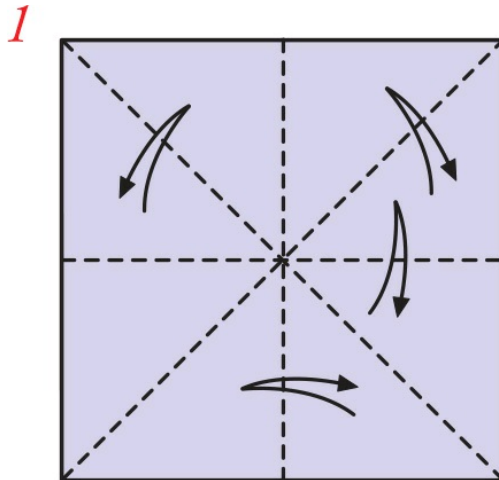


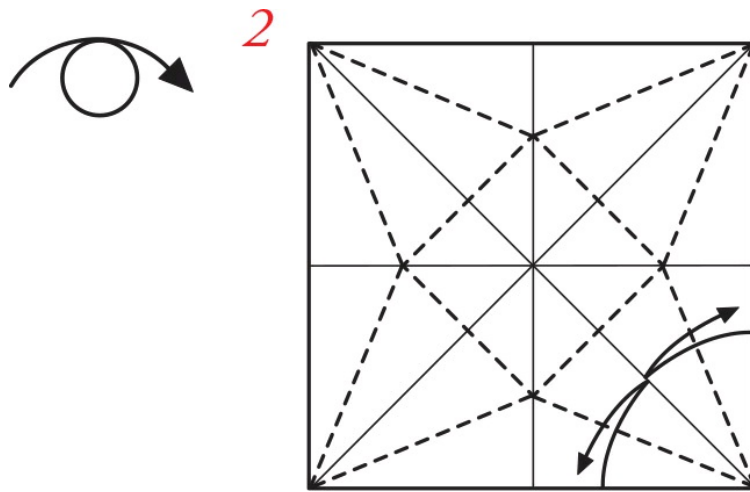
Pyramid BOX Base

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

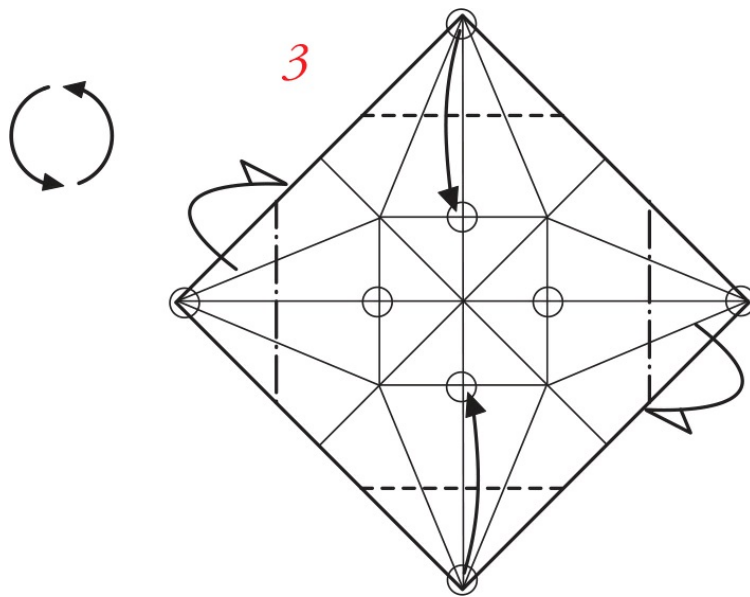
A few changes in the early steps will yield a deeper base. An insert reinforces the bottom.

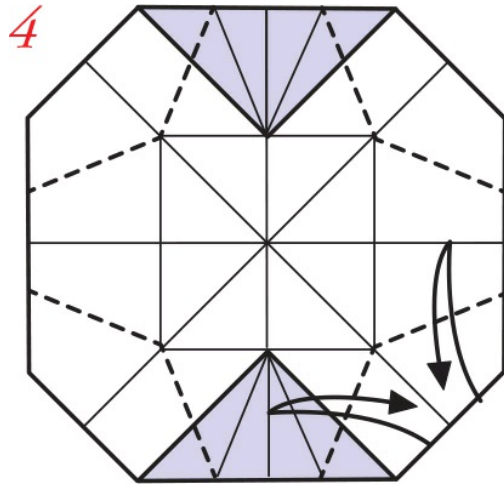
Shallow Base



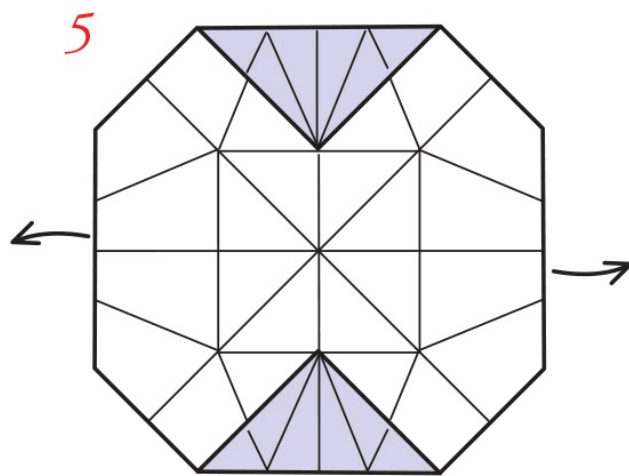


Fold to form crease line.

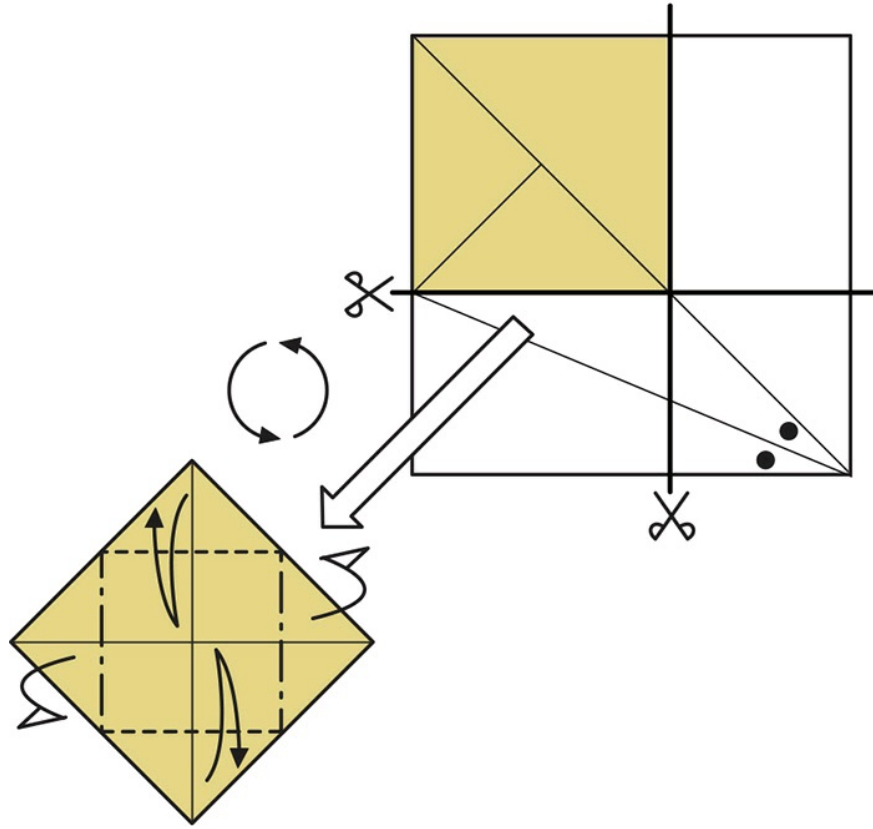


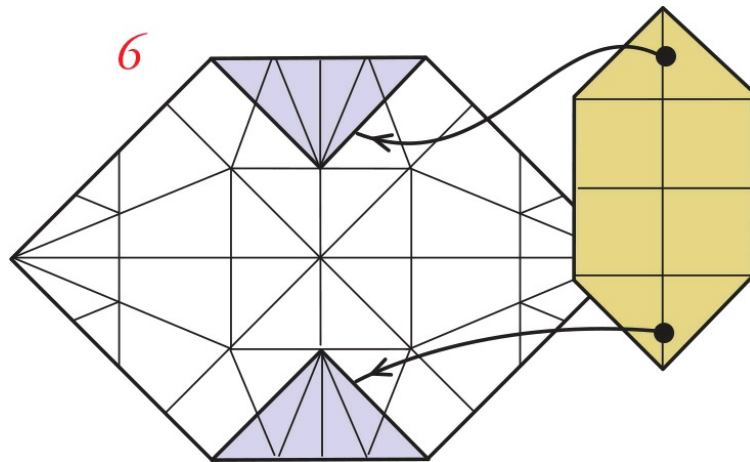


Fold to form crease line.

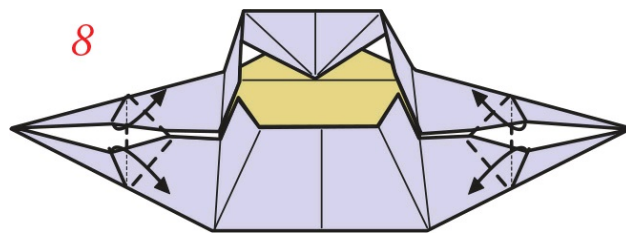
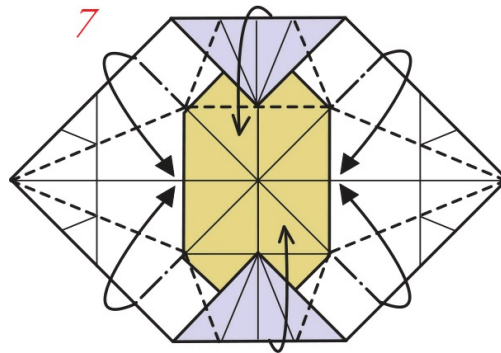


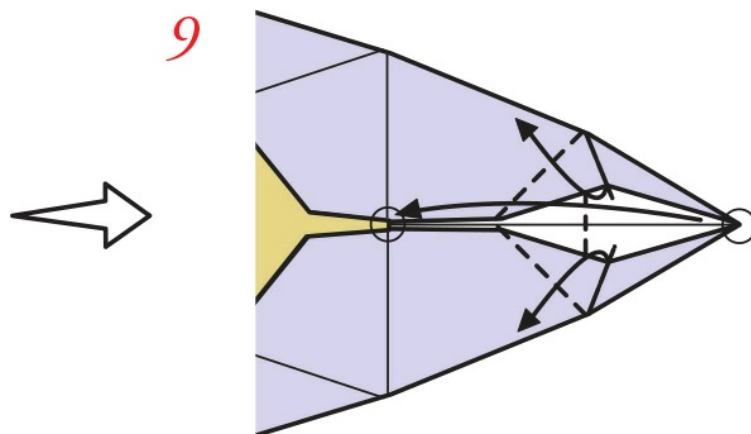
Insert



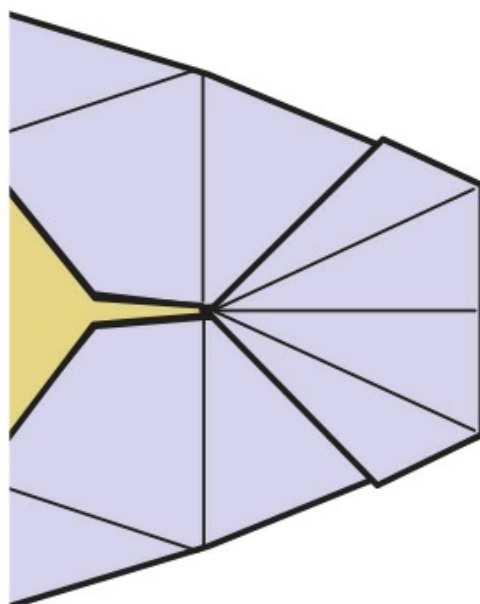


Tuck ends under triangles and place in center.

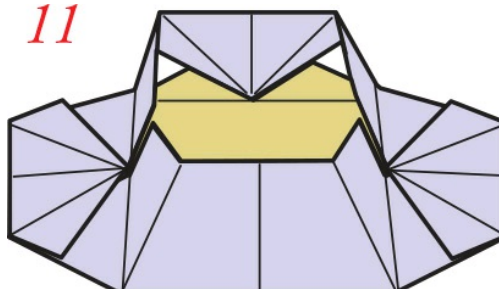


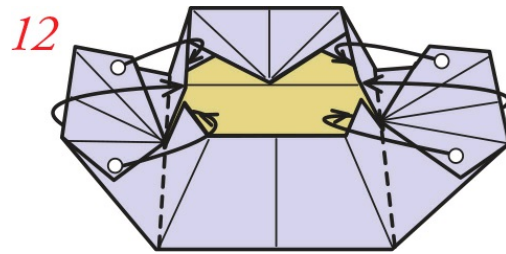


10

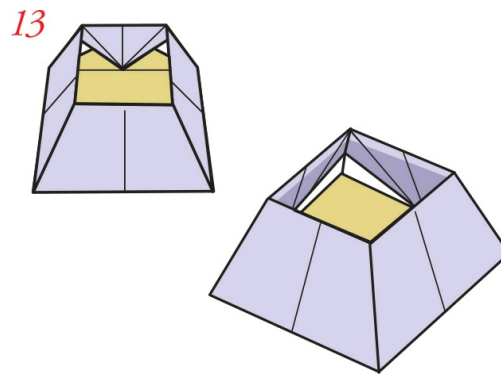


11

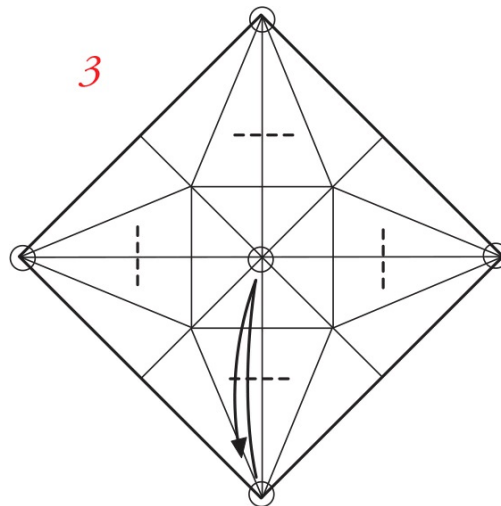


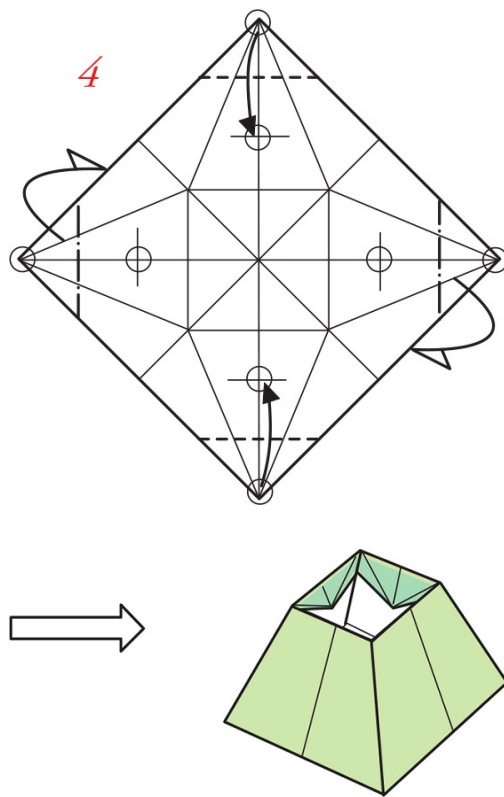


To strengthen the box, attach glue where indicated.



Deep Base from step 3 on page 22





Complete the rest of the box using steps 4–13 on pages 22 and 23.



Shallow Base $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in
(6.25 x 6.25 x 3.75 cm)



Dome Box A

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

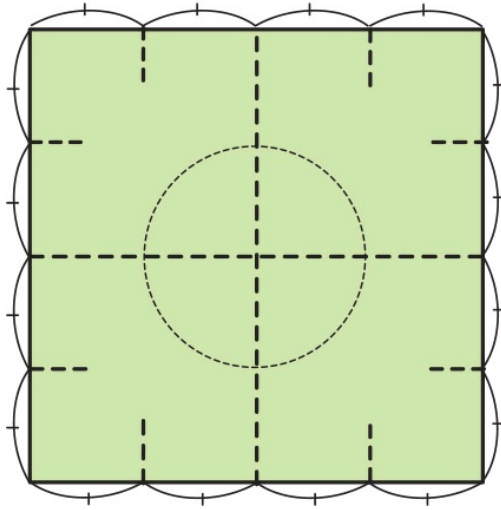
Bumpy, geometric crenulations are the highlights of this dome-shaped lid. The insert is key to reinforcing the paper and streamlining the appearance of the lid interior. The base is the traditional Masu box.

Lid: A

Tip

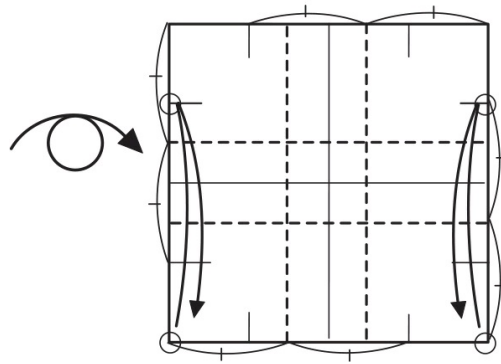
If you can, try to avoid folding the cross section enclosed within the circle in step 1 for both A and B lids. This results in a cleaner finish without excess lines.

1



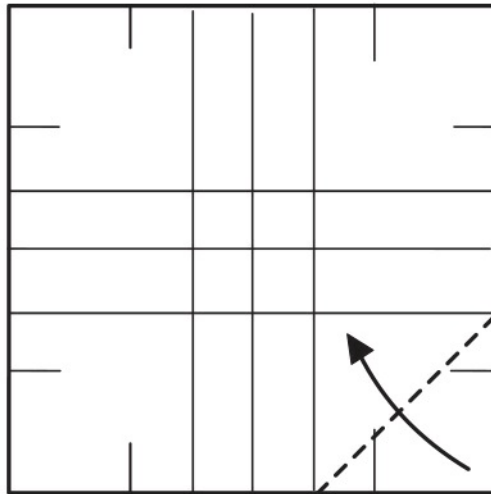
Refer to the diagram to form creases.

2

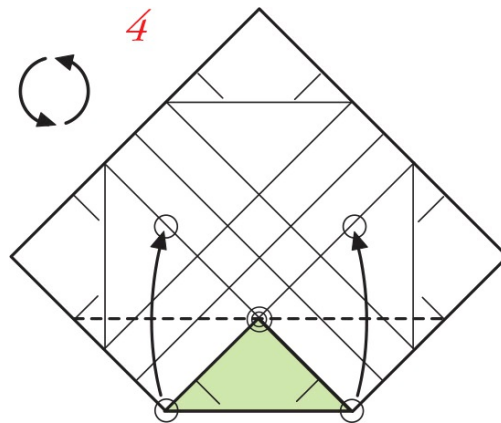


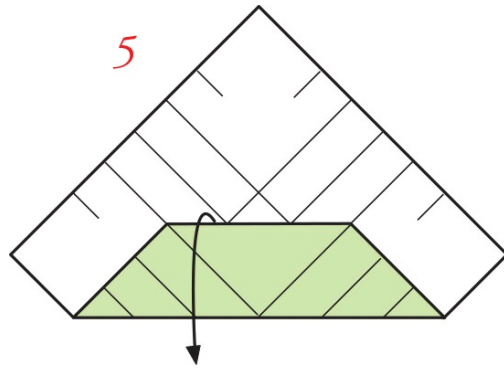
Fold along the four dotted lines.

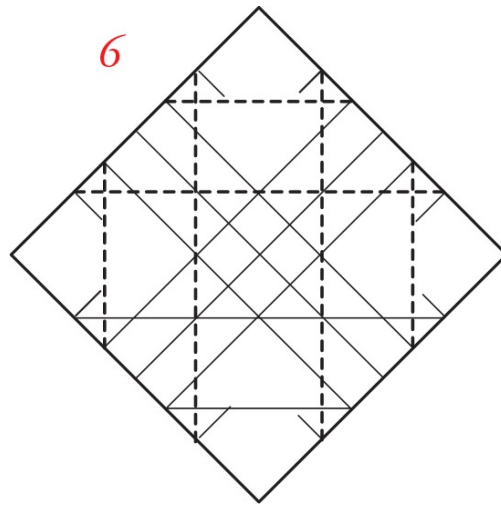
3



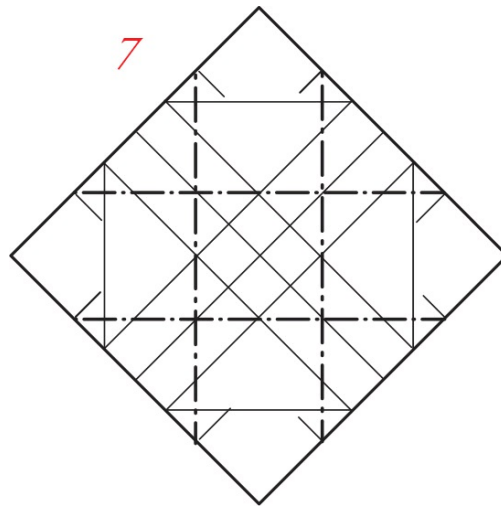
4



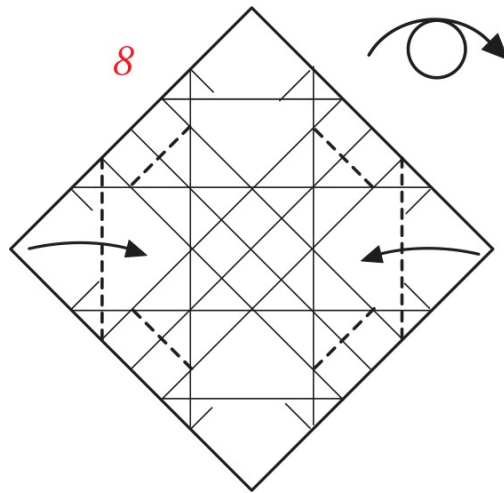




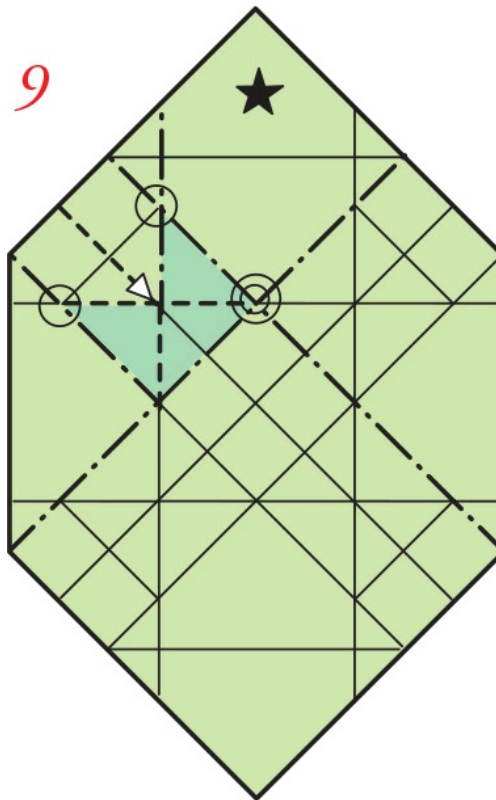
Repeat steps 3–5 for the other three corners.



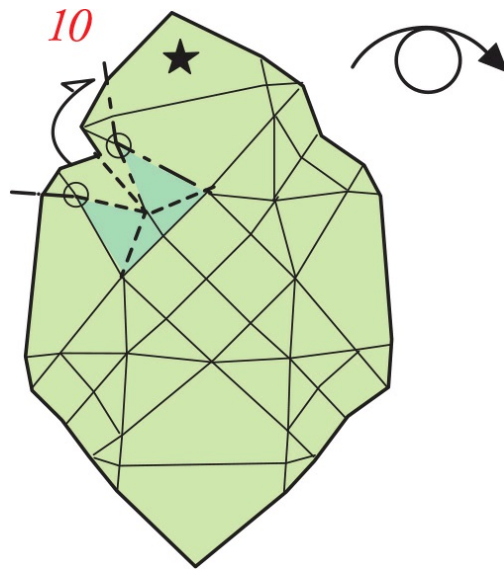
Refold the valley folds into mountain folds.



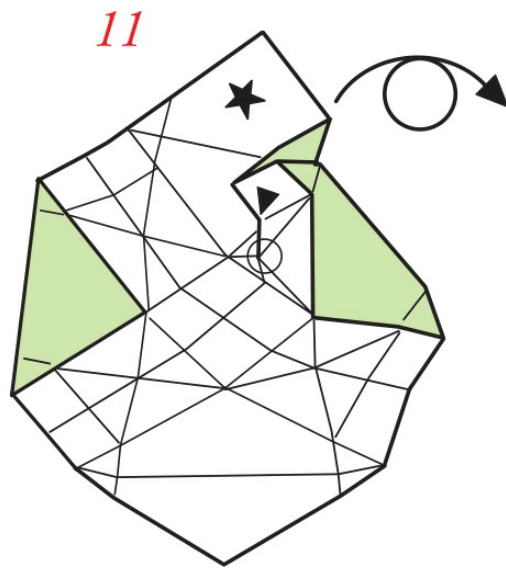
Once you have all four diagonal sections creased, fold the left and right sides.



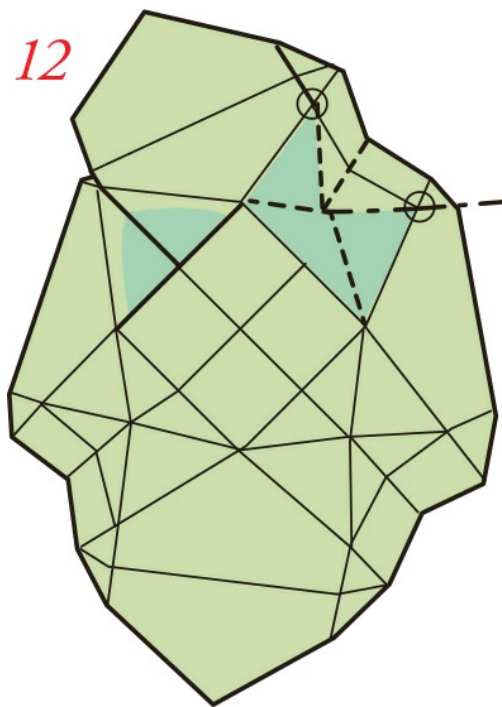
Press up the section with the ◎ symbol from below, then match the ○ symbols while pressing down the section with the △ symbol to form a triangle.



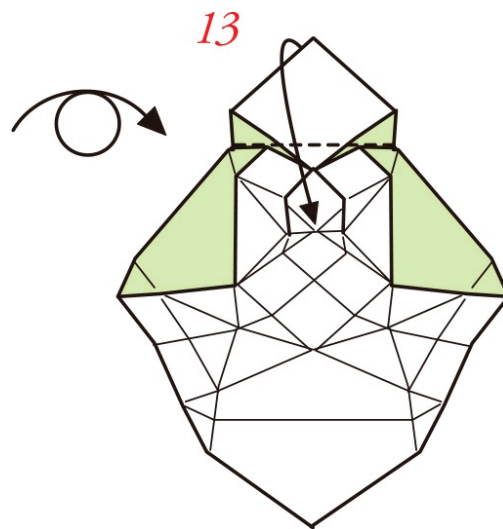
Tuck the triangular flap under the flap with the ★ symbol.



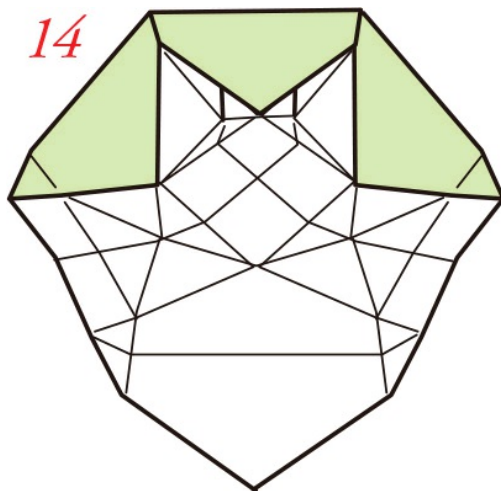
The section with the ○ symbol protrudes outward. Press the section with the ▼ down.

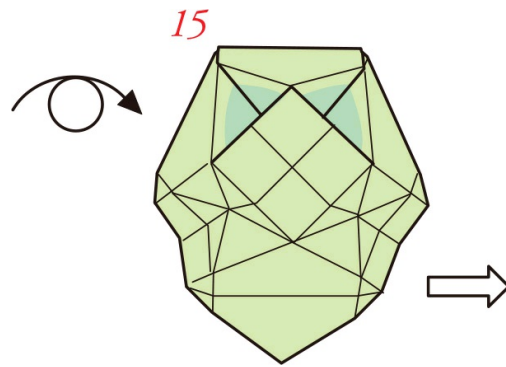


Repeat steps 9–11 on other side.

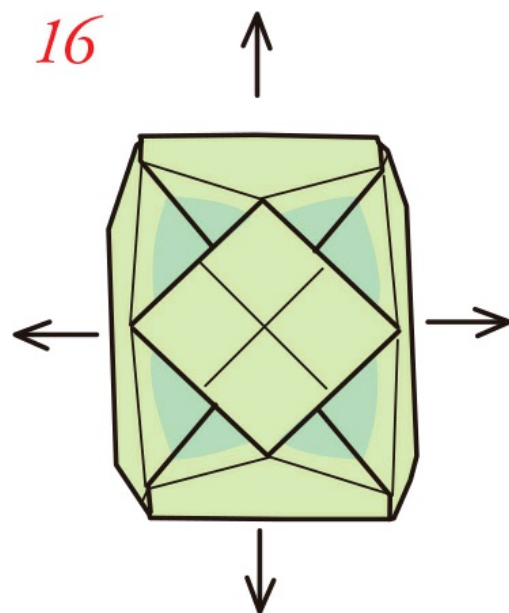


14

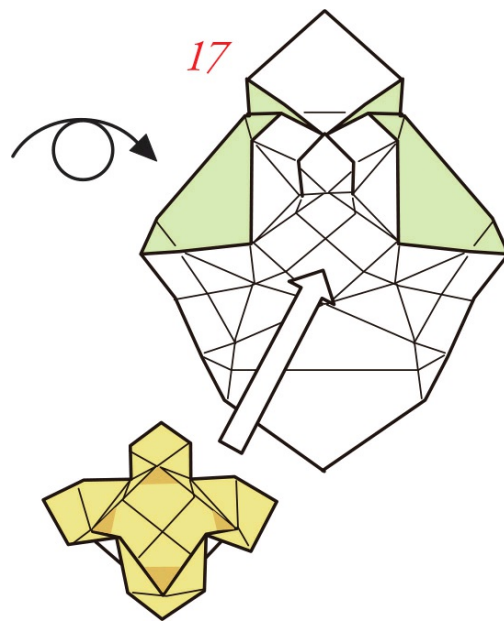




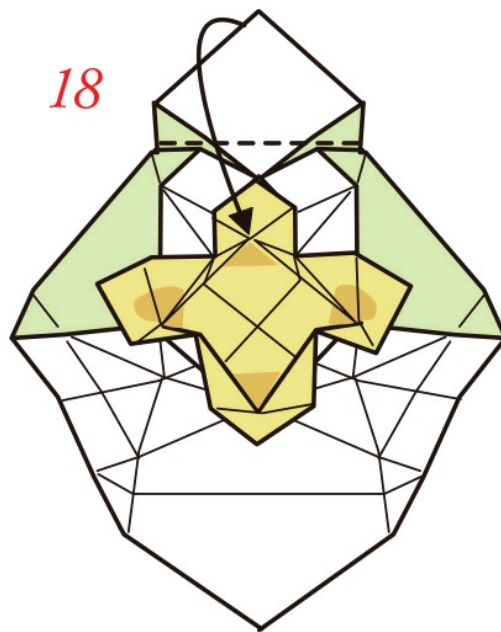
Repeat steps 9–11 with the two sections below.



Unfold (see step 17 for reference).

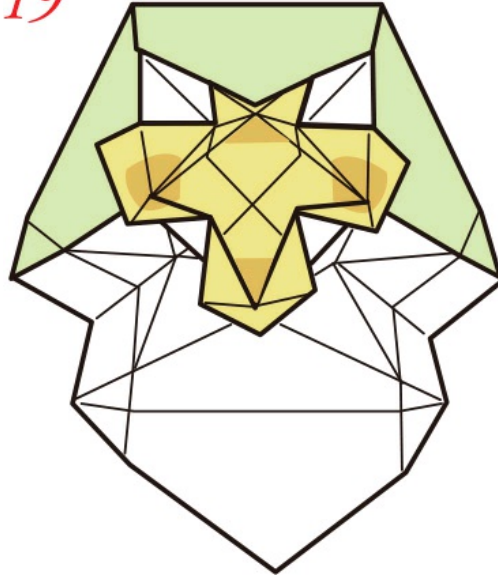


Place insert in the center.



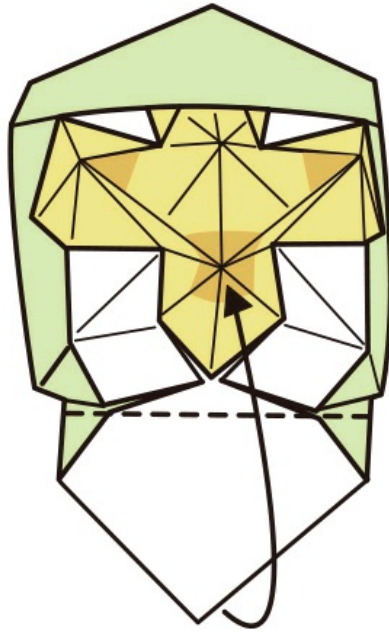
Fold to cover the corner of the insert.

19



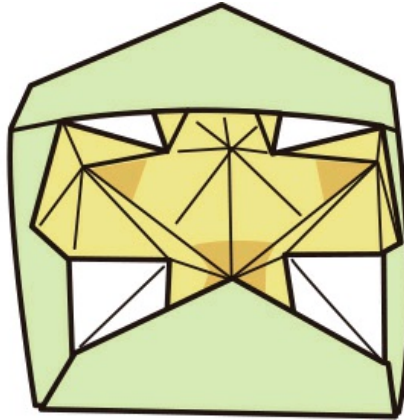
Fold the bottom (two insert sections will not be covered).

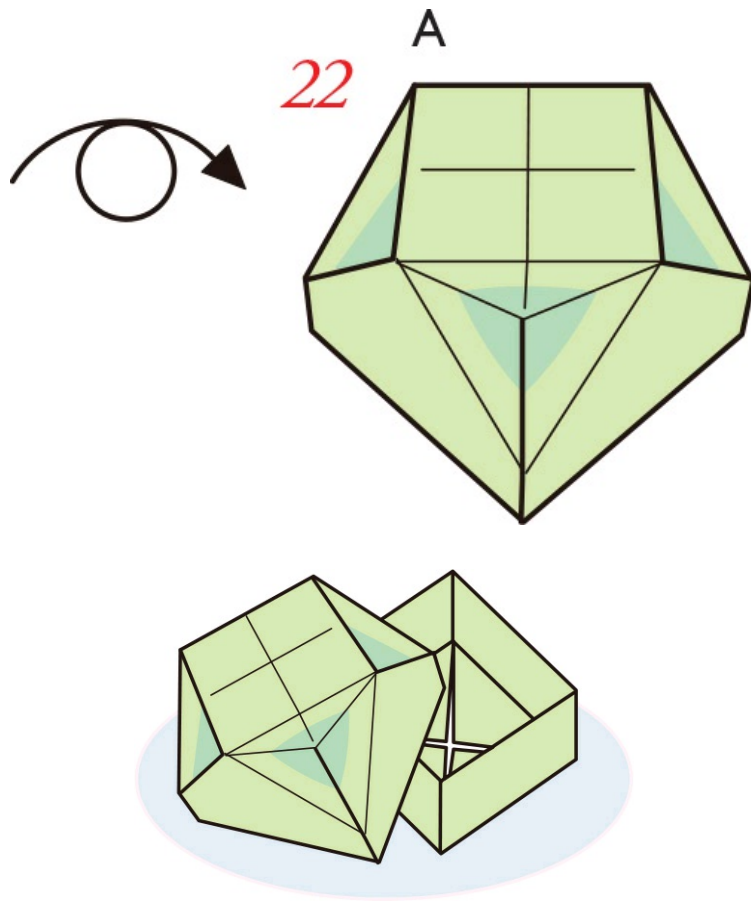
20



Fold to cover the corner of the insert.

21

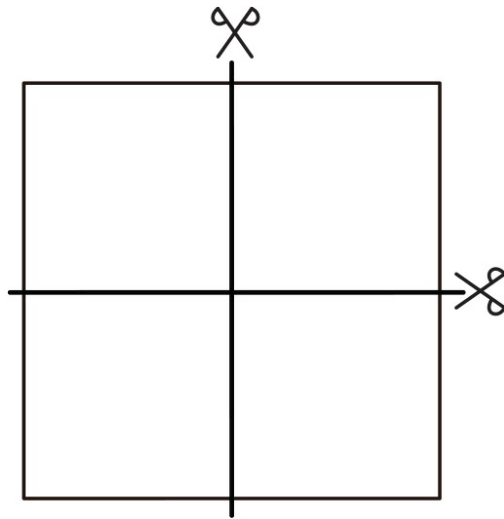




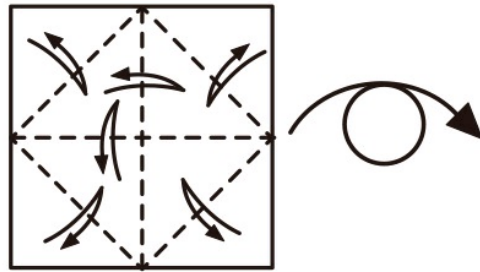
Shallow Base (page 29)

Insert

Cut out a square piece that is $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the base origami sheet.

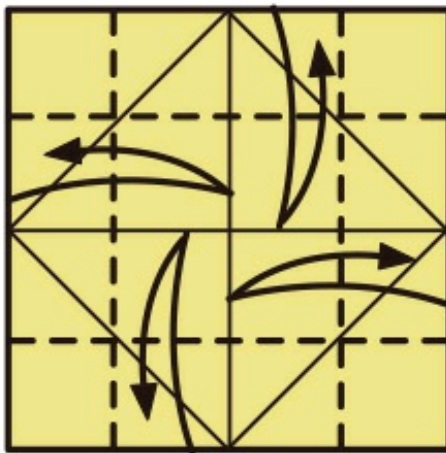


1

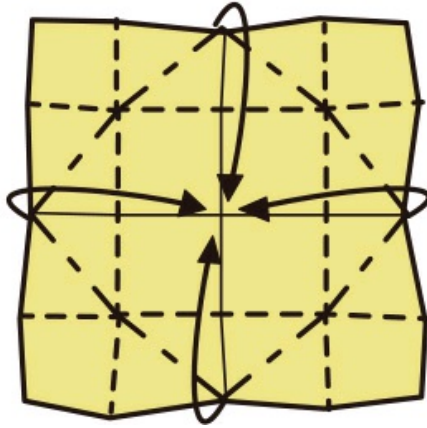


Fold to form creases.

2



3

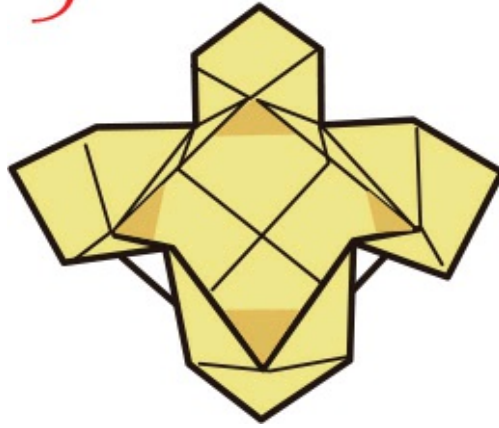


Fold as indicated toward the center.

4



5



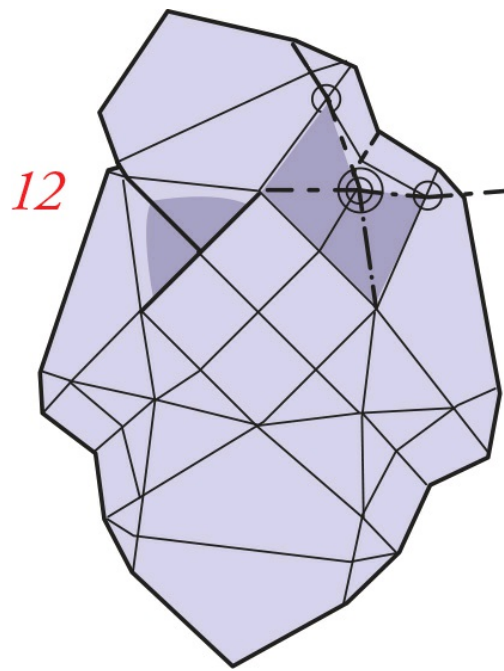
Unfold to look like the illustration in step 5.

Dome Box B

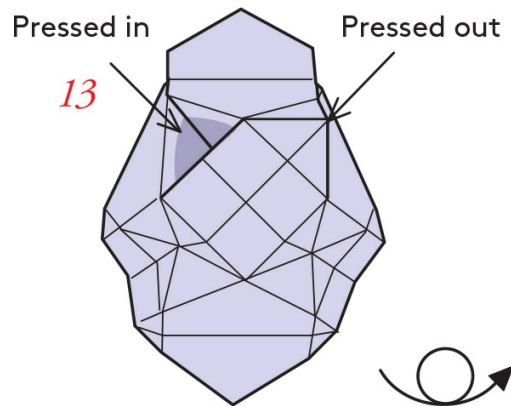
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

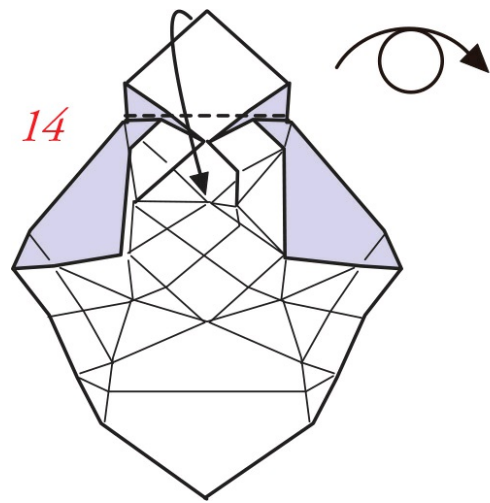
For A, all the corners were pressed in; for this version, however, we'll do the reverse for all but one corner.

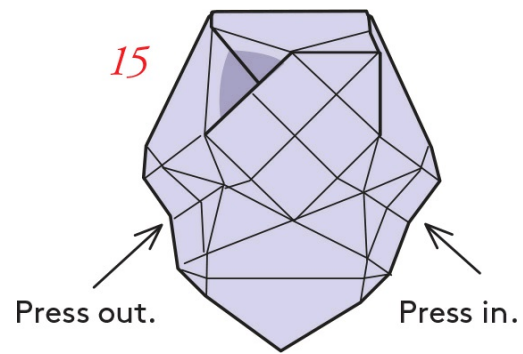
From step 11 on page 24



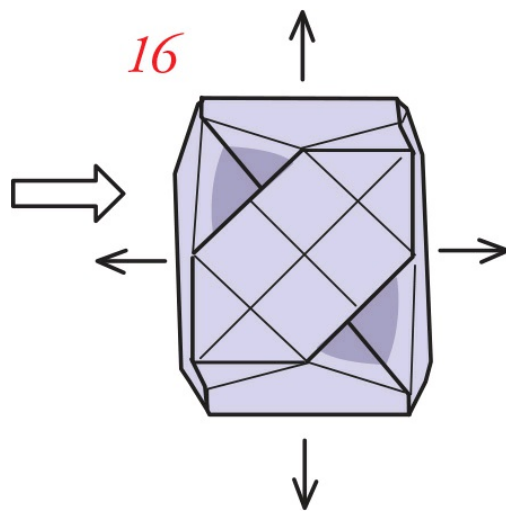
Press out the section with the ◎ symbol to form a triangle, match the ○ symbols and fold to back.



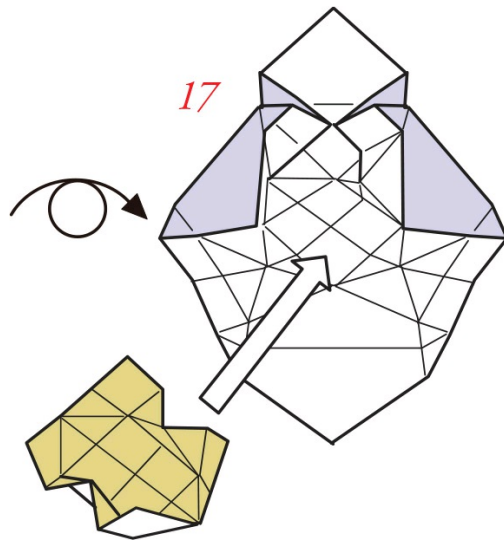




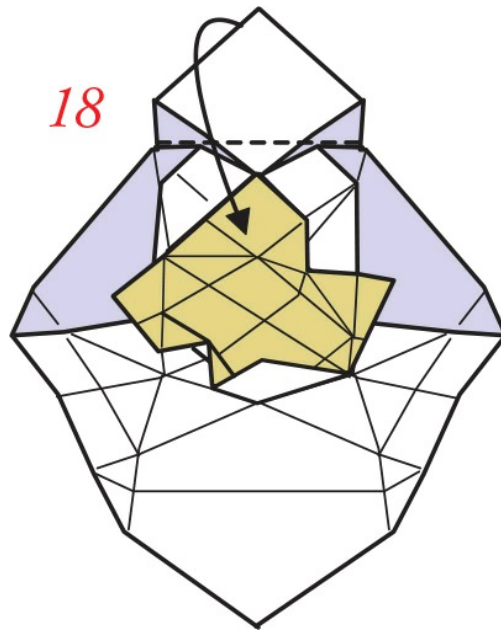
Repeat pressing out the folds for the bottom two sections.



Unfold I (see step 17 for reference).



Insert (page 25) change the creases to mountain and valley folds according to the lid shape.



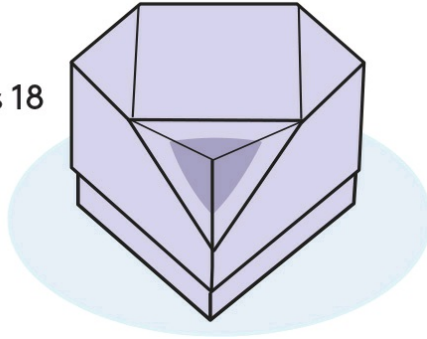
Follow steps 18 and beyond for Dome Box A (page 27).

B

Two sections pressed
down, two sections
pushed up.



Follow steps 18
and beyond
for Dome
Box A
(page 27).



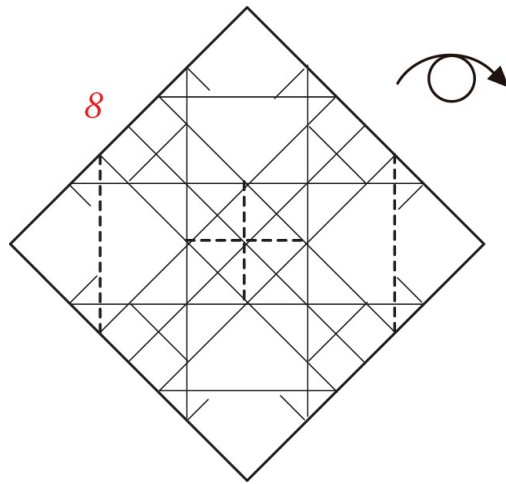
Shallow Base (page 31)



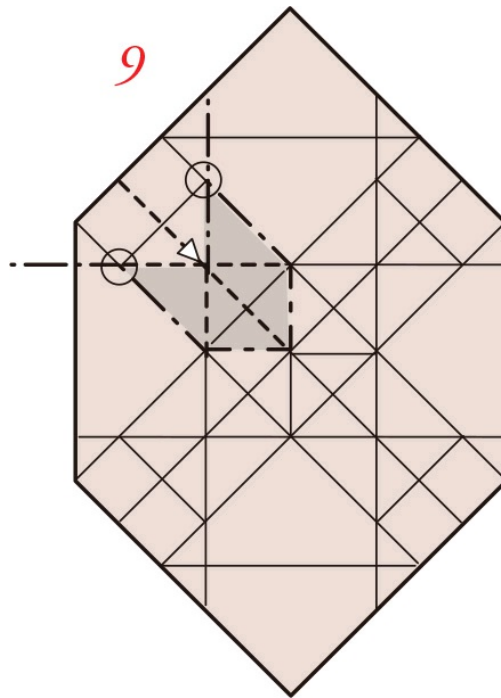
Dome Box C and D

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

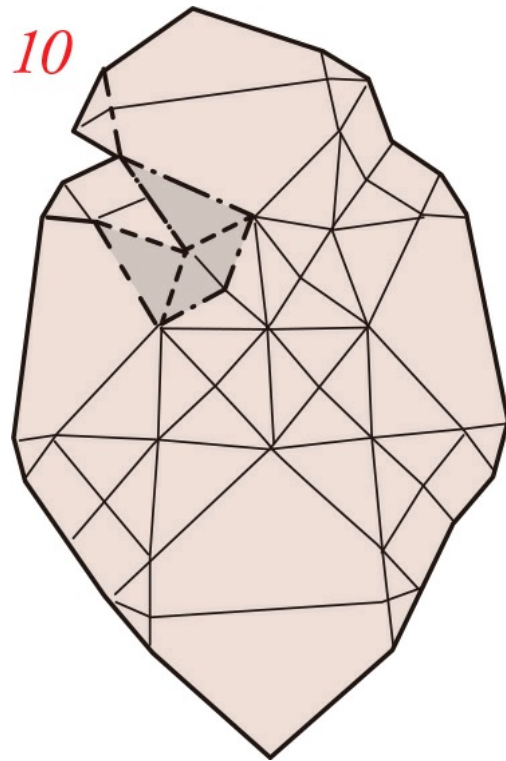
Starting with step 8 for Dome Box A (page 24)



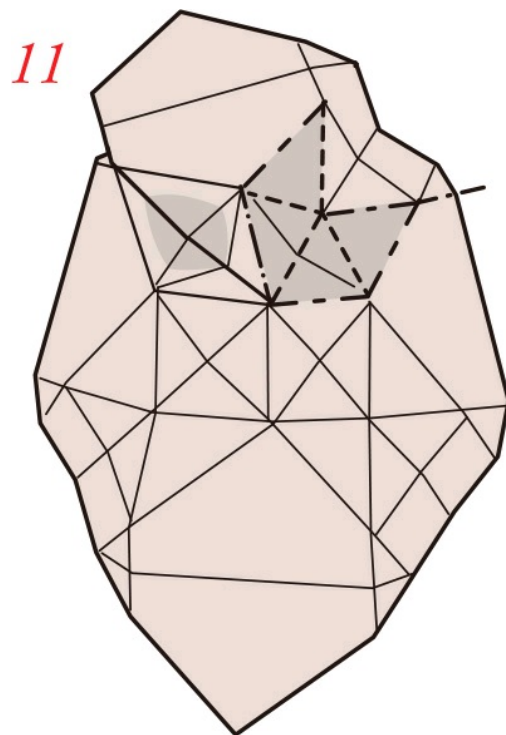
Form creases in the shape of a cross, fold left and right corners toward center.

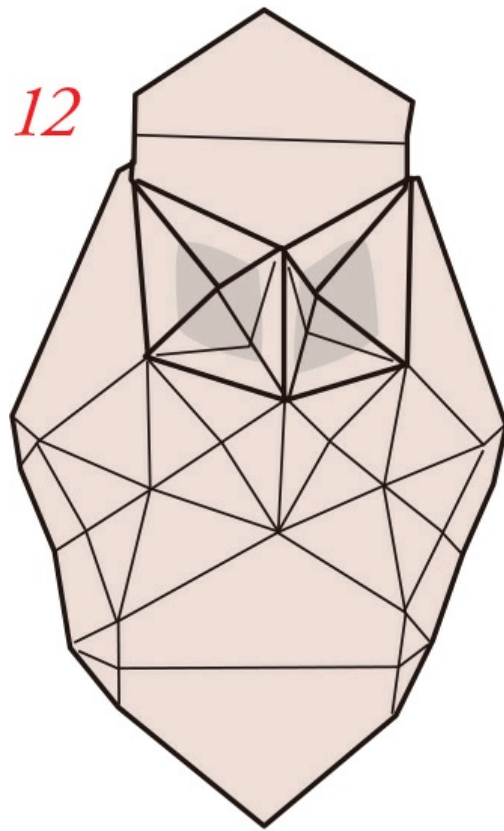


Match ○ symbols, press down and indent the section with the △ symbol (see step 11 of Dome Box A for reference).



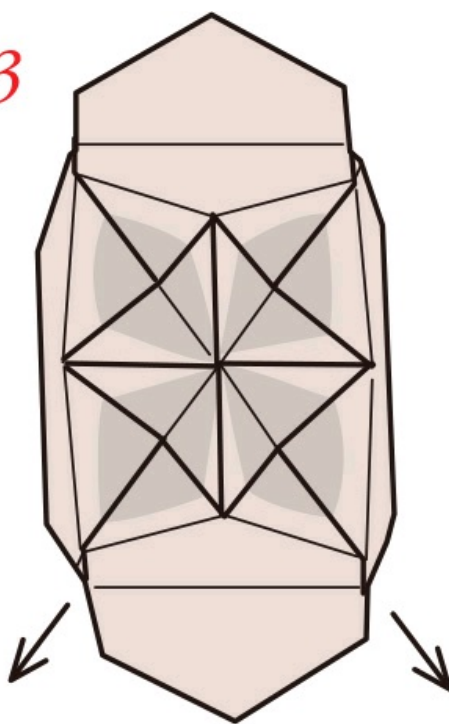
Fold flap toward back.



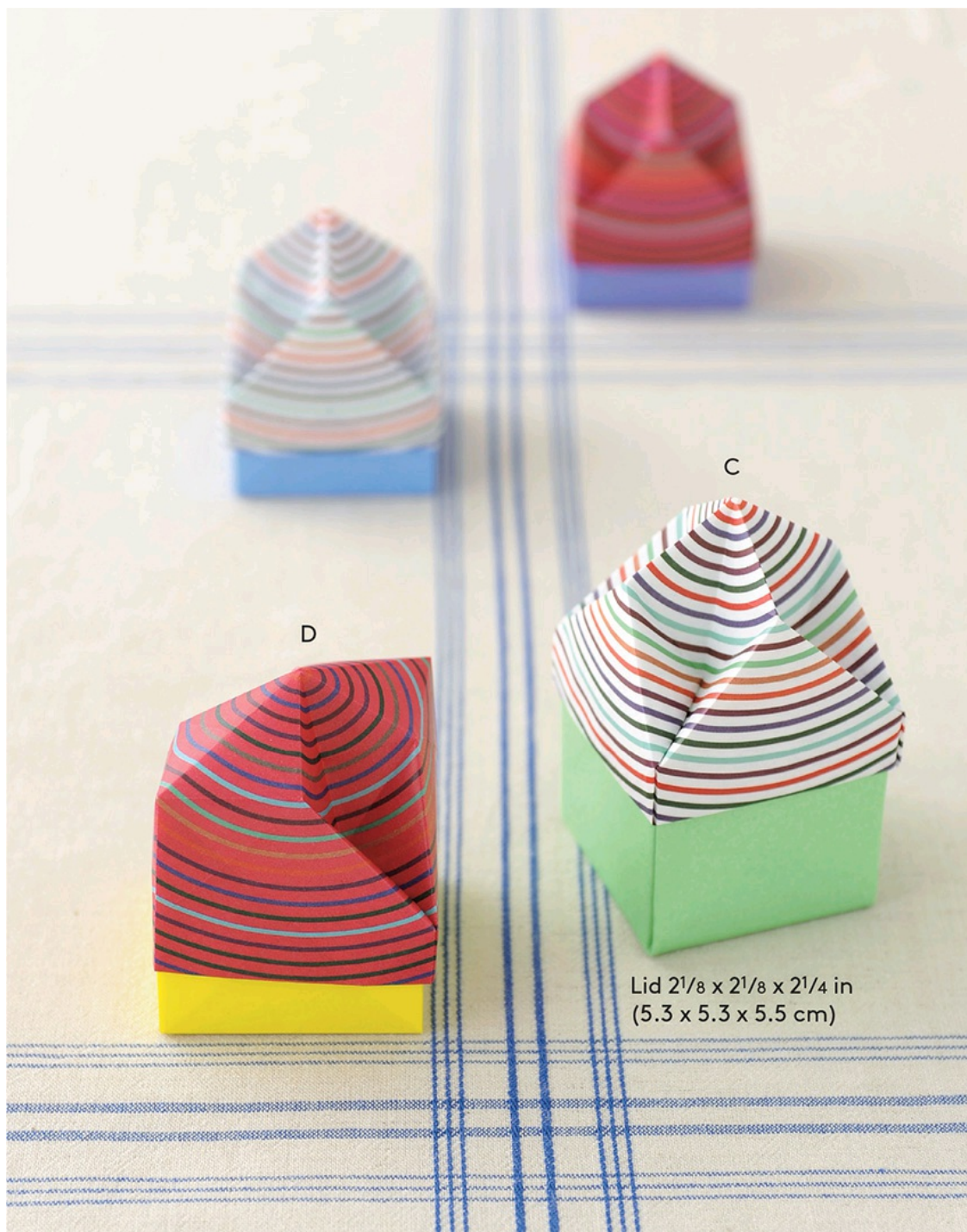


Repeat with other two sections.

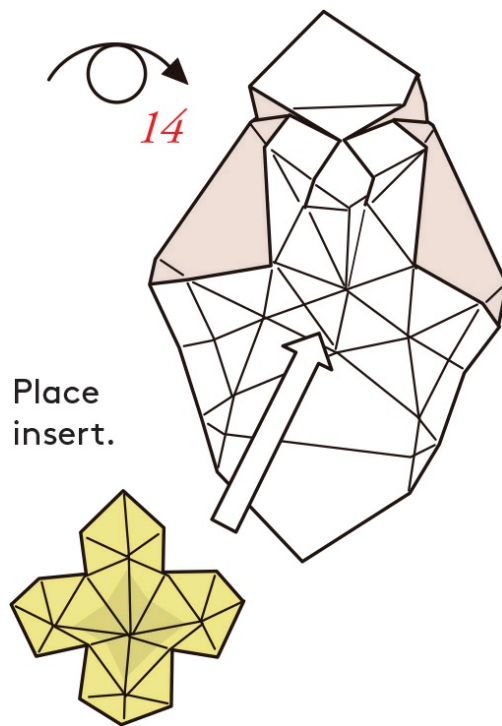
13



Unfold the bottom two sections.

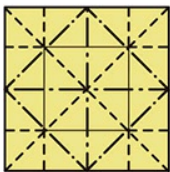
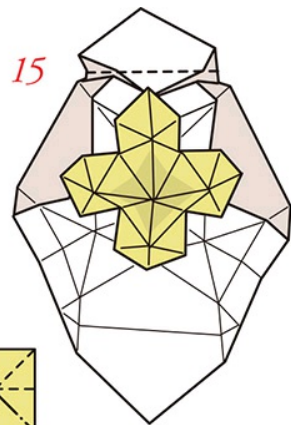


Lid $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in
(5.3 x 5.3 x 5.5 cm)



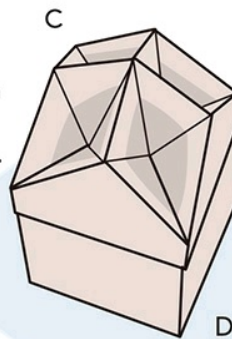
Place
insert.

Place insert.

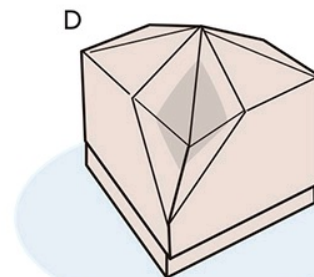


Change the mountain
and valley folds of the
insert according to the
shape of the lid.

Repeat from
step 19 for
Dome Box A.



Deep Base (page 29)



Shallow Base (page 29)

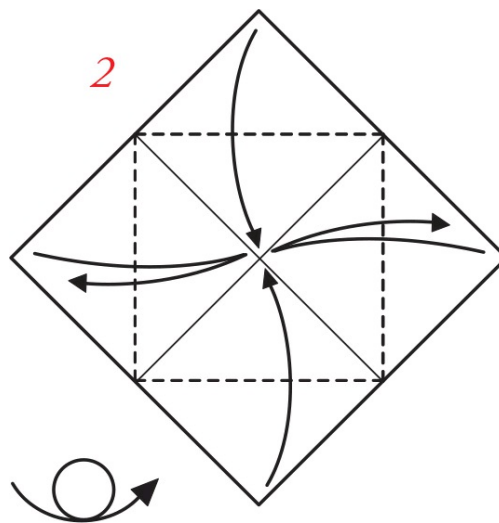
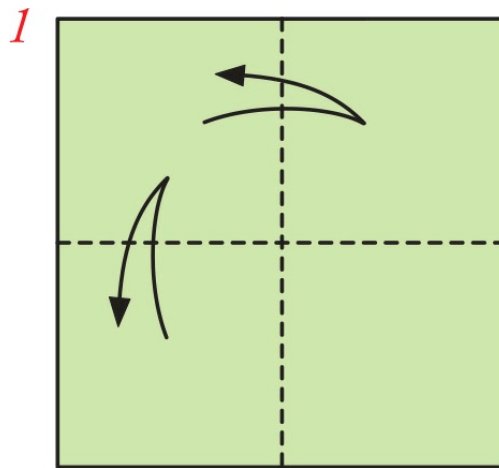


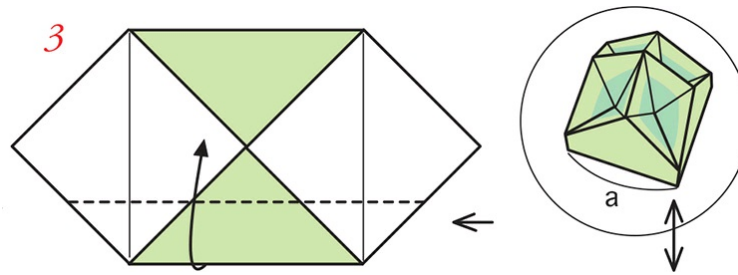
Dome Box Base

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

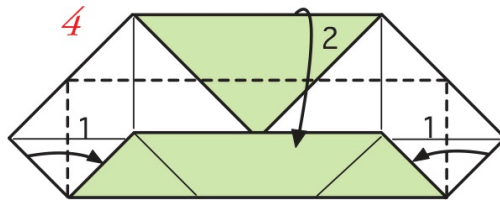
Use the Masu box for the Dome Box base

Shallow Base: Masu

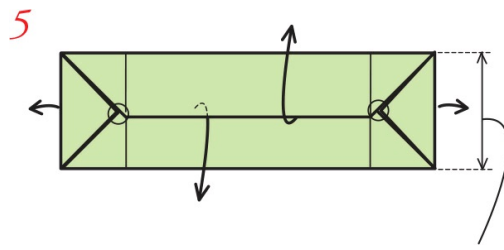




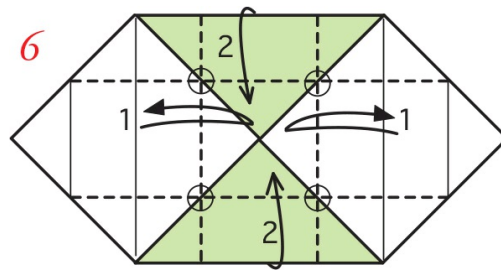
Adjust the size of the box with this fold line. Fold up a little past the center point (this results in a width that is slightly smaller than half of “a” shown in the circle, approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ in [5 mm] over the center point).



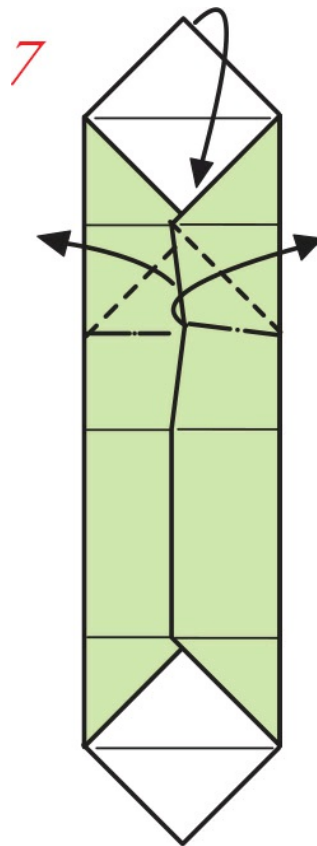
Fold in the order shown.



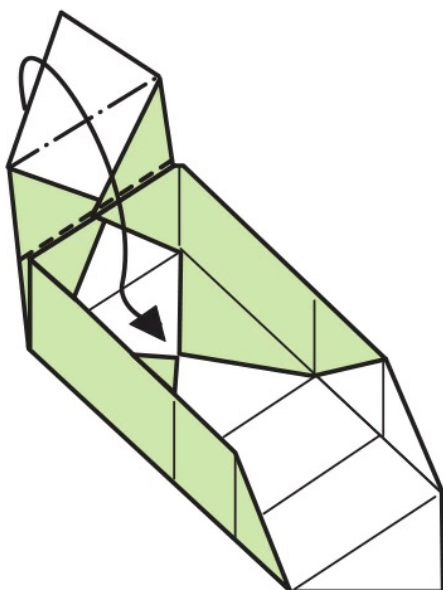
Smaller than “a”. This width is the size of the box bottom.



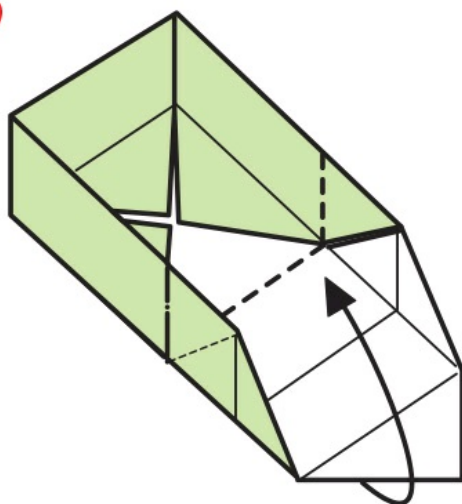
Crease the dotted lines labeled 1 unfold, then fold dotted lines labeled 2.



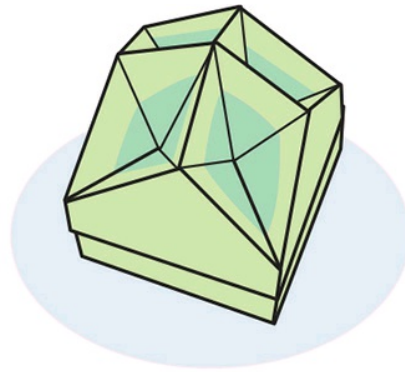
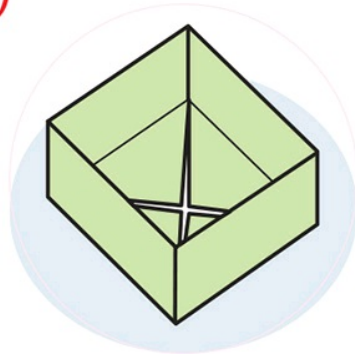
8



9



10



Shallow Base

Dimensions to increase the depth of the base

The Cube Base is folded from a sheet 1.4 times the size of the paper used for the Dome Box.

- **Dome Box**

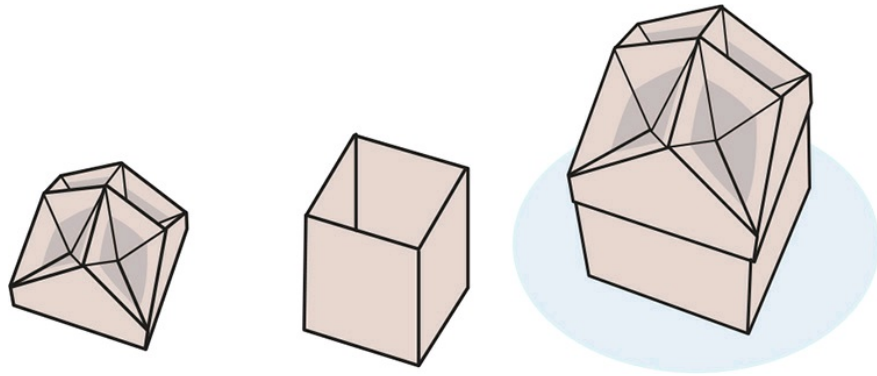
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm)

8 × 8 in (20 × 20 cm)

- **Cube Box** (see page 8 for reference)

→ 8¹/₄ × 8¹/₄ in (21 × 21 cm)

→ 11 × 11 in (28 × 28 cm)



Deep Base

Part 2

Modular Boxes From Multiple Square Sheets

“Modular Origami” involves folding multiple pieces of paper in the same way and assembling them together into a box. In addition to triangular, square, rectangular, hexagonal and other polygonal shapes, we’ve included fun options that look like bento boxes, barrels and more. Modular boxes can be combined in lots creative and imaginative ways!



Triangular Box • *Tomoe* Page 32



Square Box • *Hanabishi* Page 41



Square Box • *Yaehanabishi* Page 42



Square Box • Suehiro (*Kongo-gumi* [Spiral Braid]) Page 40



Square Box • Suehiro (*Chomusubi* [Butterfly Knot]) Page 37



Square Box • Suehiro (*Manji* Pattern) Page 38

“X” Partition Page 45



Flower Roll Box • A Page 46



Flower Roll Box • D Page 48



Flower Roll Spiral Box Page 50



Rectangular Box Page 60



Hexagonal Box—3 sheet assembly • Plain 2 Page 55

Half Hexagonal Box Page 58



Above: Barrel-Shaped Box Page 70

Below: Skewed Hexagonal Box Page 66



Hexagonal Box—3 sheet assembly • Pansy 1 Page 52



Modular *Tomoe* Triangular Box Base and Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

Create the base and lid from paper that is the same size

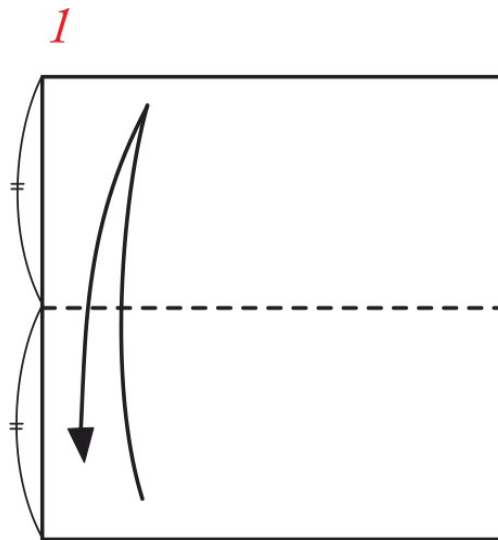


To use different-sized paper:

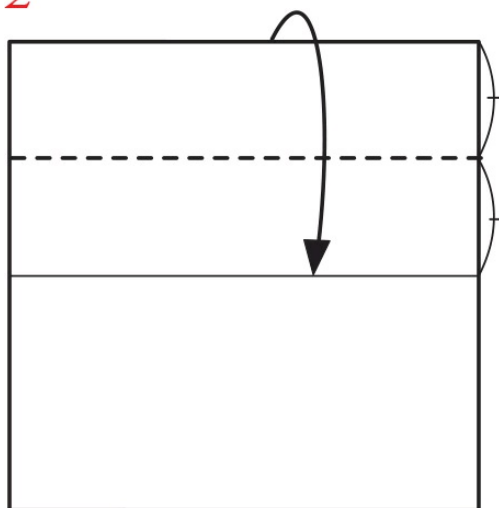
Large: $4\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in ($12.3 \times 10.5 \times 3.3$ cm) (Origami 6×6 in [15×15 cm])

Small: $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in ($4 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$ cm) (Origami 2×2 in [5×5 cm])

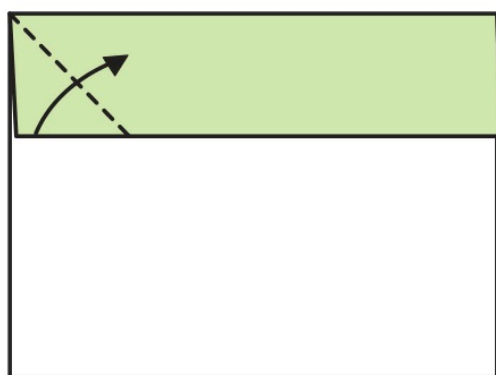
Base



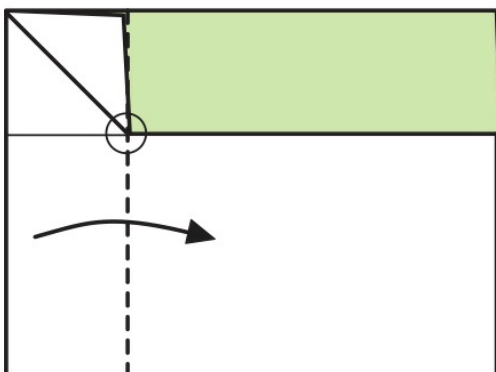
2



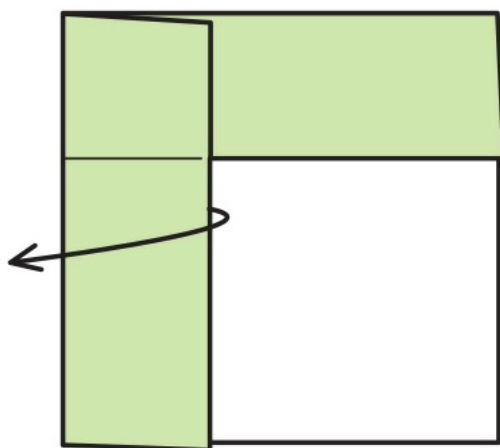
3



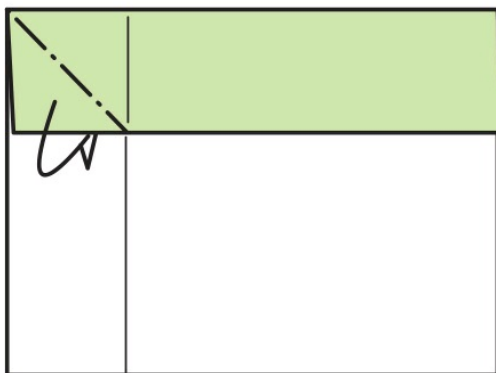
4



5

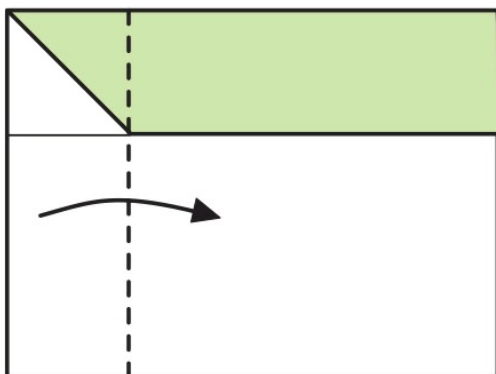


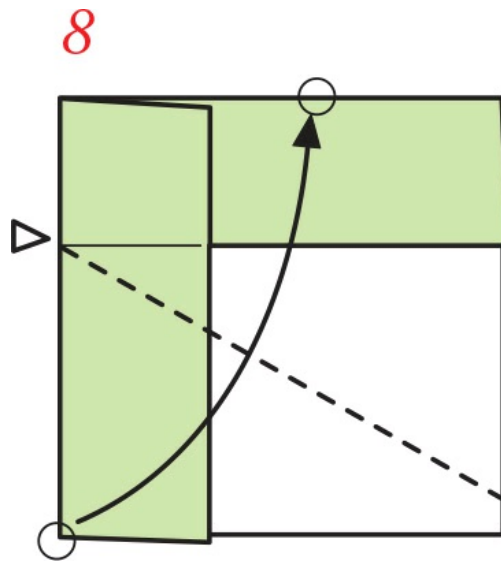
6



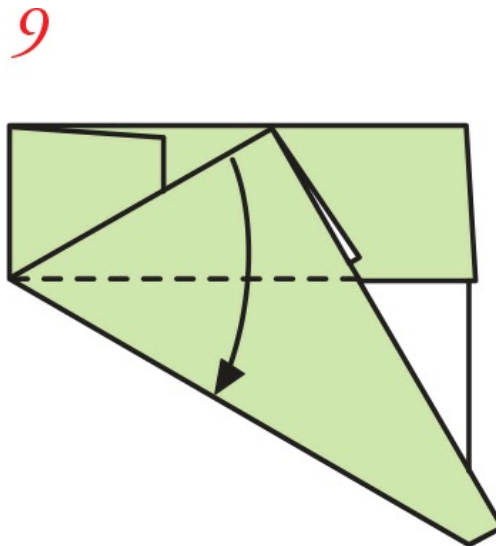
Fold the triangular corner under.

7

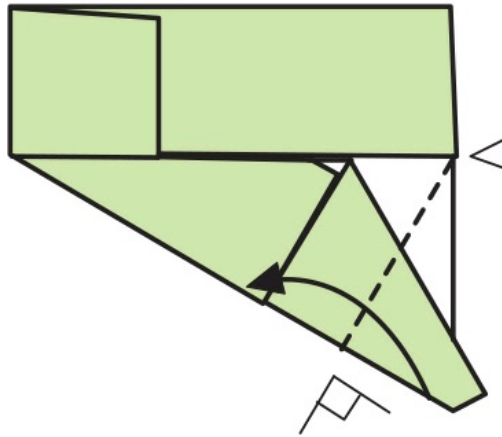




Starting at \triangle fold along dotted line to match the \bigcirc symbols.

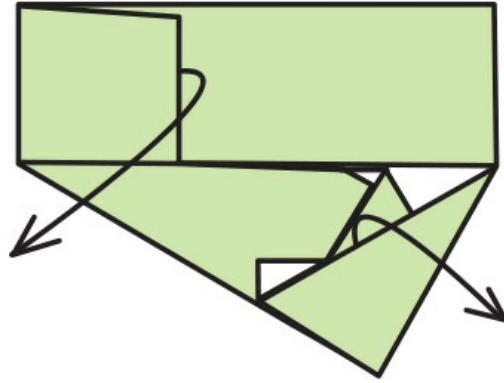


10



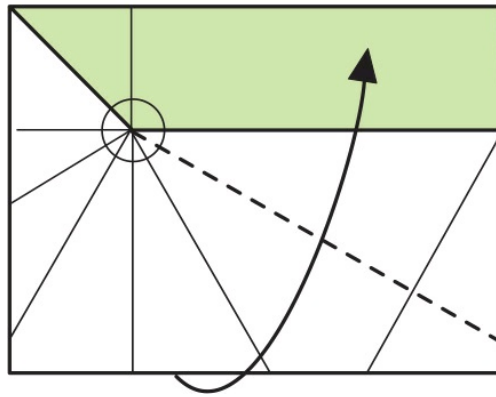
Starting at \triangle fold along dotted line, keeping edges aligned.

11



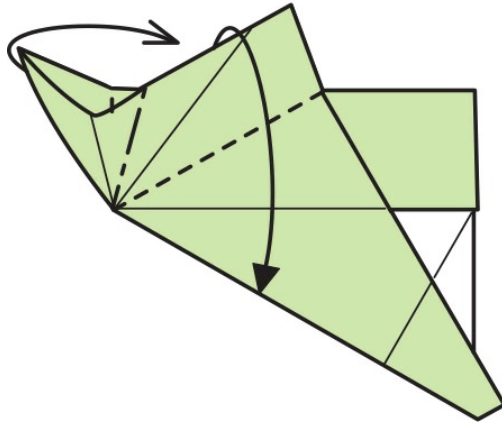
Unfold.

12



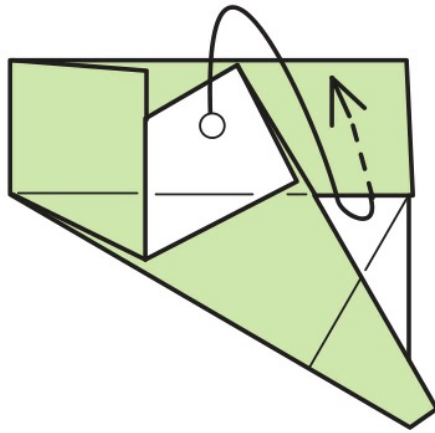
From the ○ symbol fold up along dotted line.

13



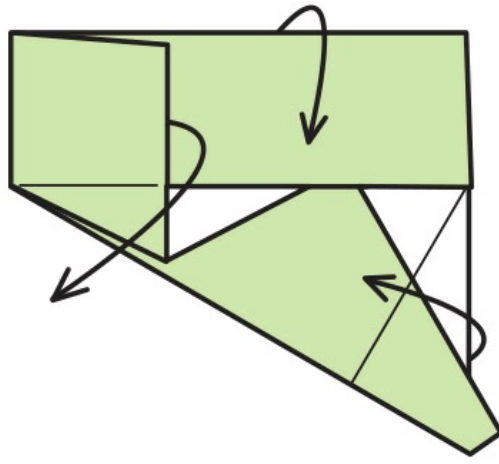
See step 14 for reference.

14



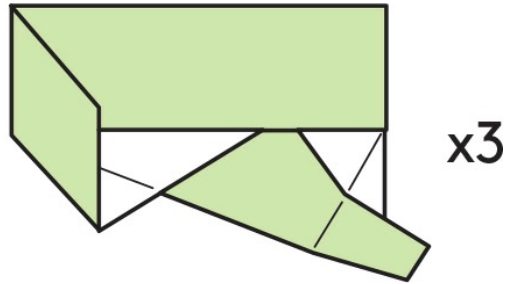
Tuck in the section with the ○ symbol.

15



Bring sides forward.

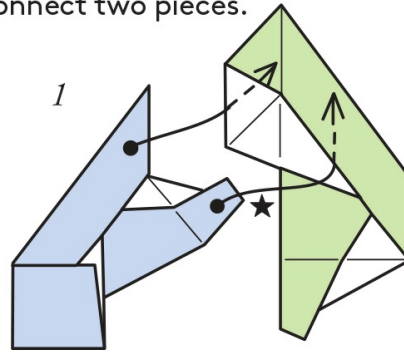
16



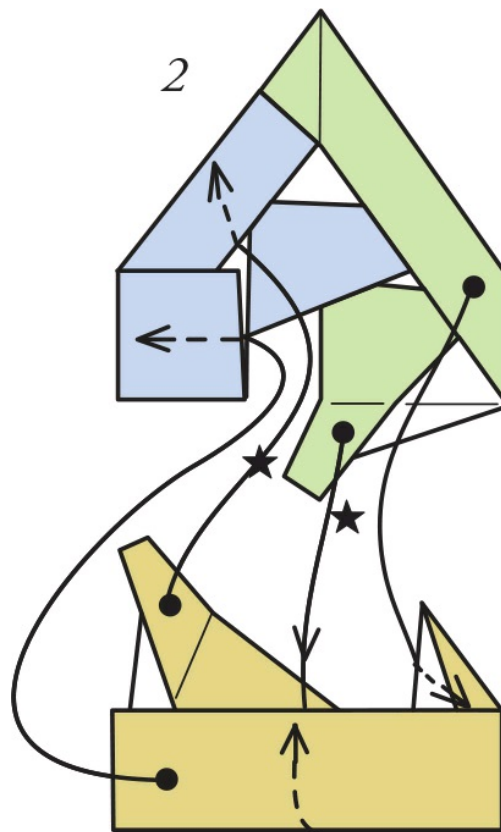
Lift the edge and prop up the right section.

- **Assembly**

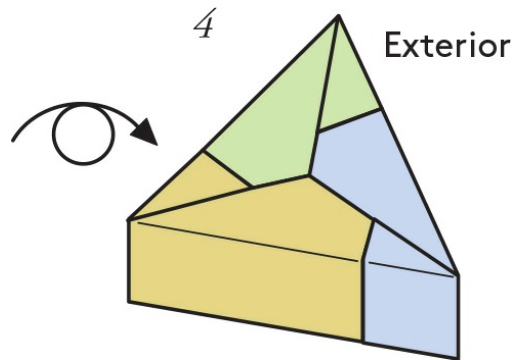
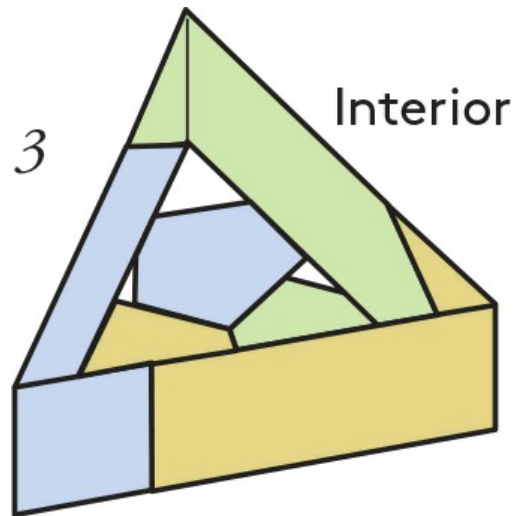
First, connect two pieces.



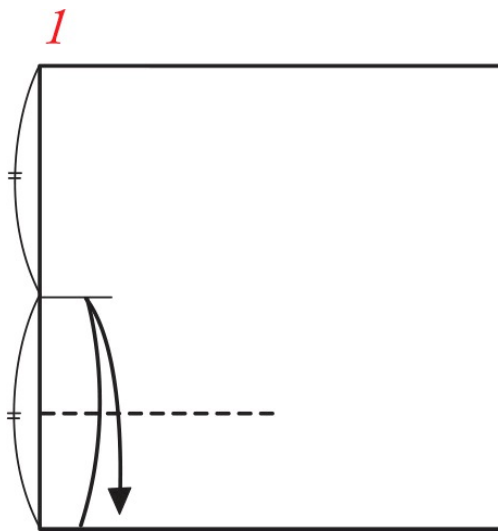
Insert the section with the ★ symbol into the second piece, locking it in.



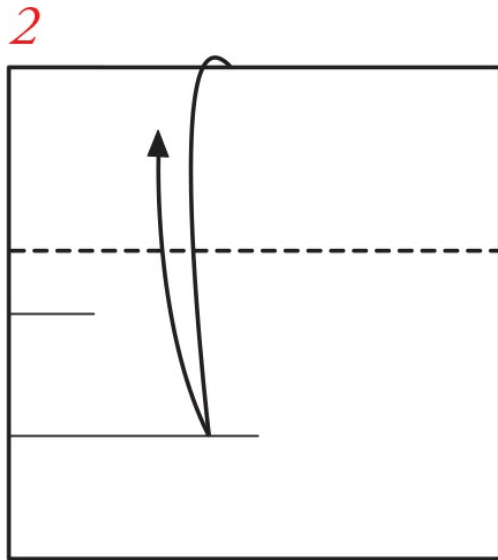
Third piece



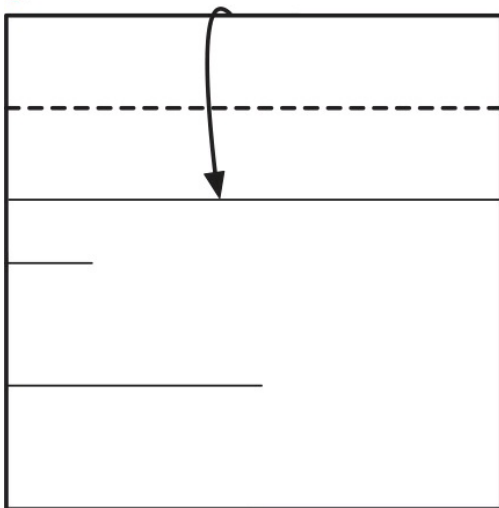
Lid



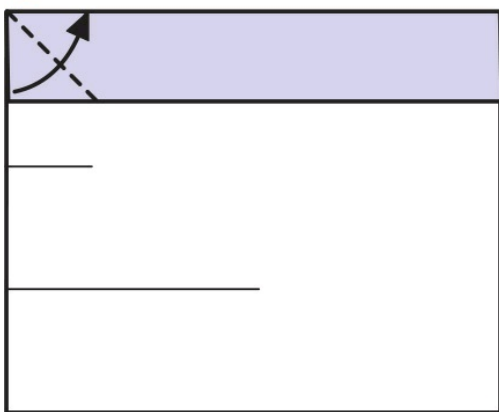
Fold up approximately to the center.



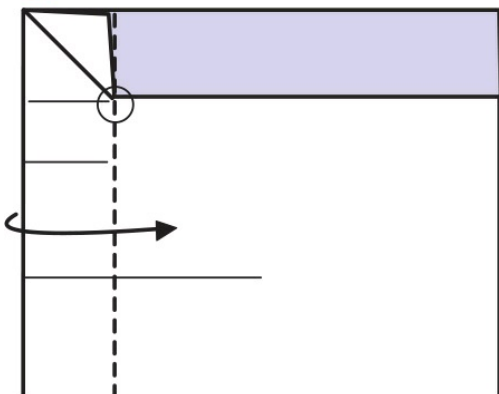
3

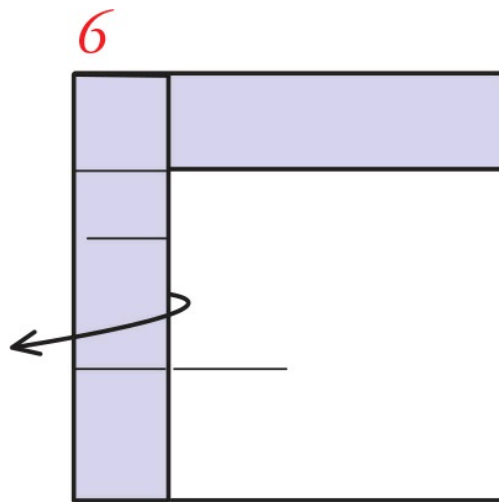


4



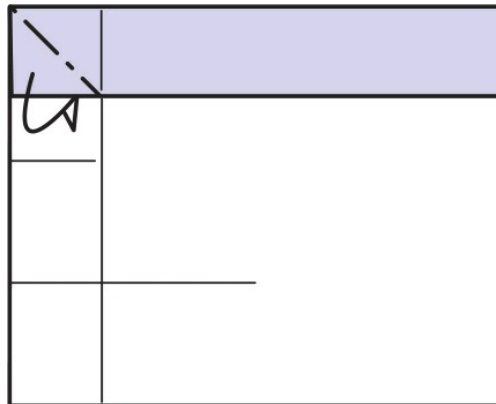
5





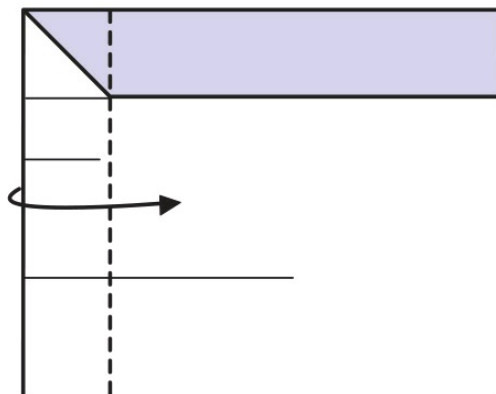
Unfold.

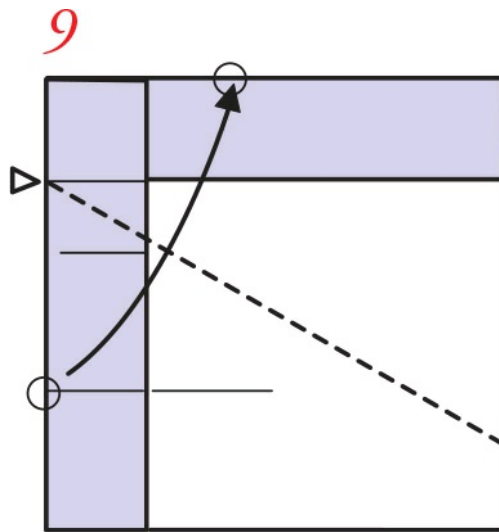
7



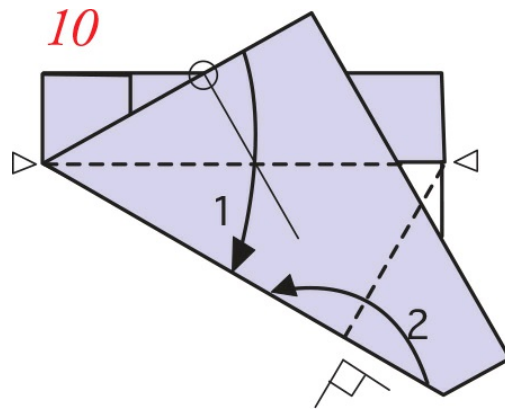
Fold the triangular corner under.

8



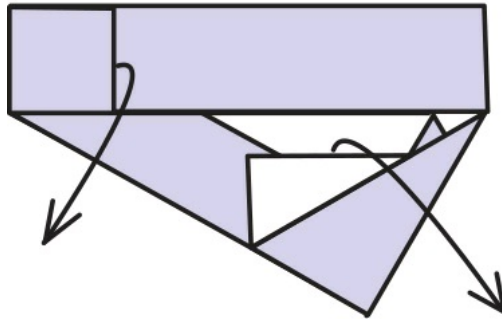


Starting at \triangle fold along dotted line to match the \bigcirc symbols.



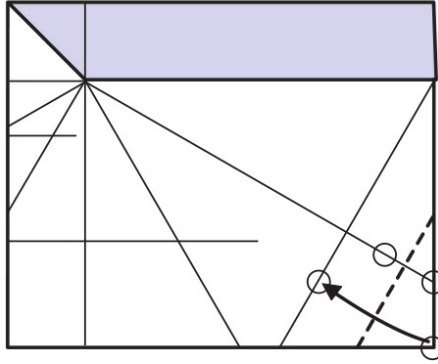
Fold in the order shown.

11

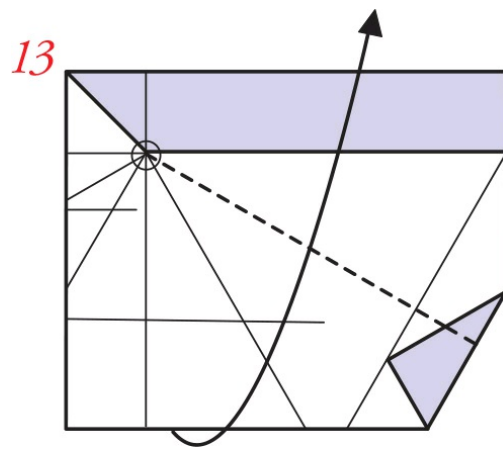


Unfold.

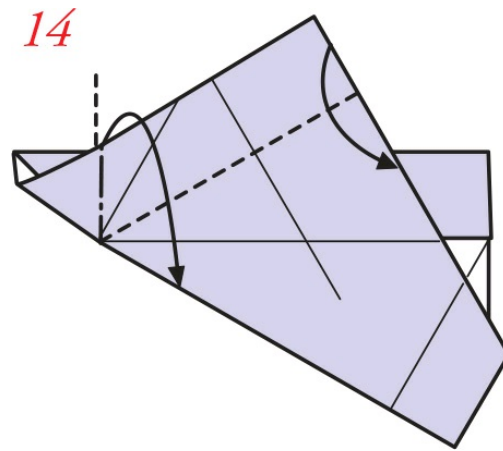
12

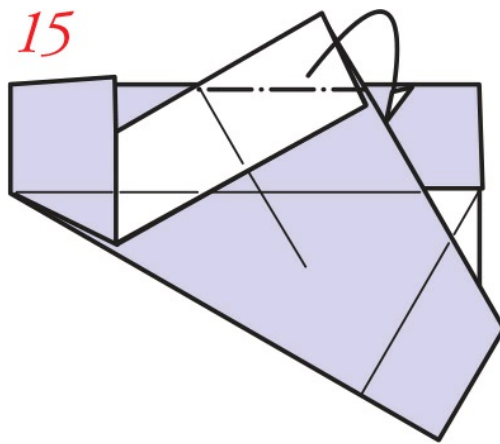


Fold to match the ○ symbols.



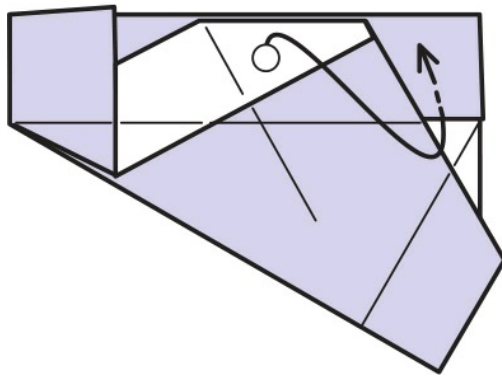
Starting at ○ fold up along dotted line.





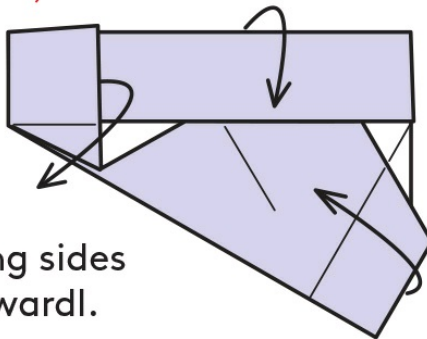
Fold along edge.

16



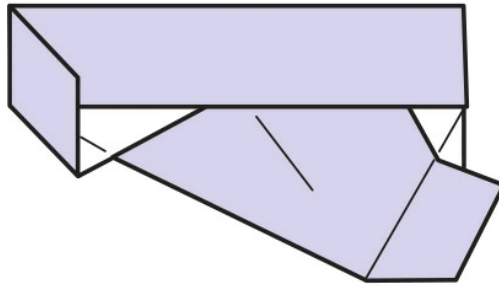
Tuck in section with ○ symbol.

17



Bring sides forwardl.

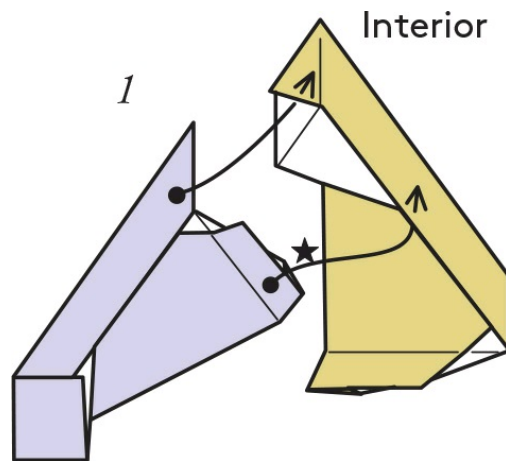
18



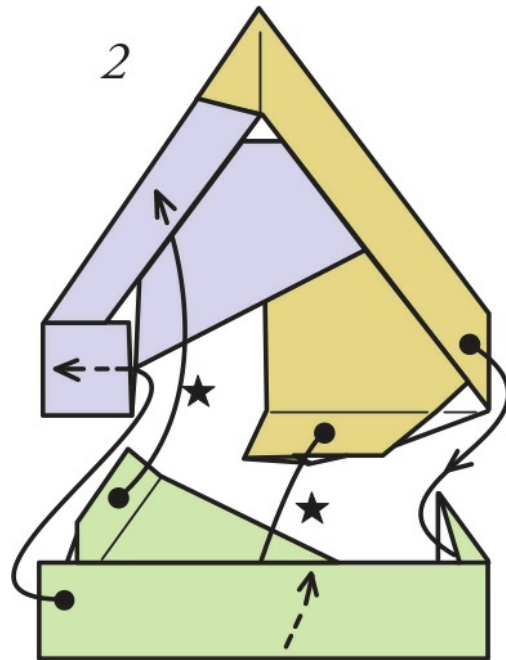
x 3

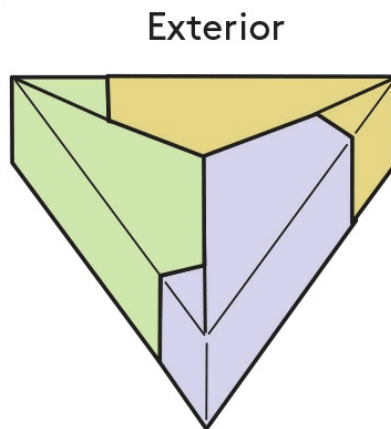
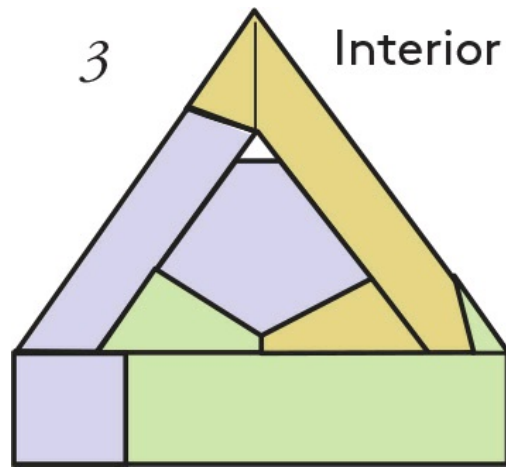
Lift the edge and prop up the right section.

-
- Interior



Insert the section with the ★ symbol into the other piece, locking it in.







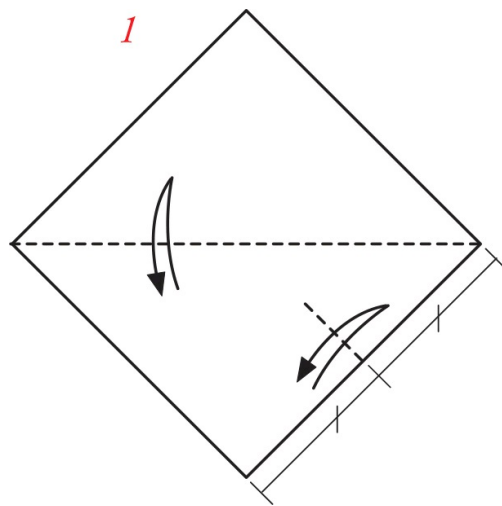
$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in
(11.3 x 11.3 x 3.7 cm)



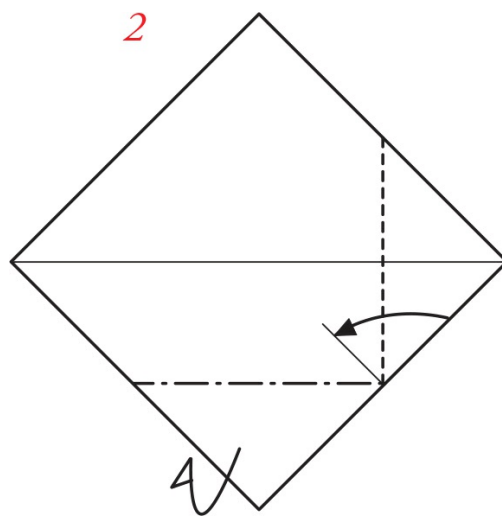
Modular *Suehiro* Square Box and Lid

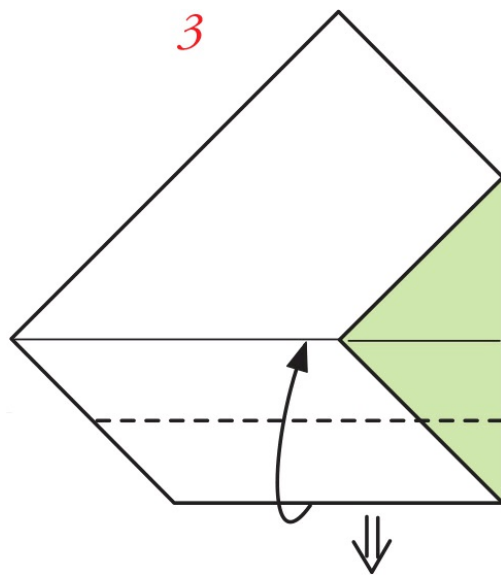
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

A square box made from four sheets. All the projects in this chapter are folded using a 6-in (15 cm) square sheet. Try mixing colors and prints.

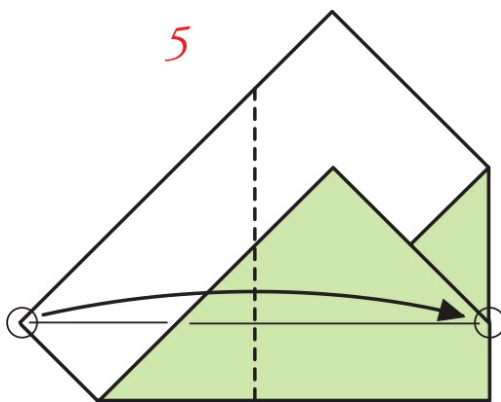
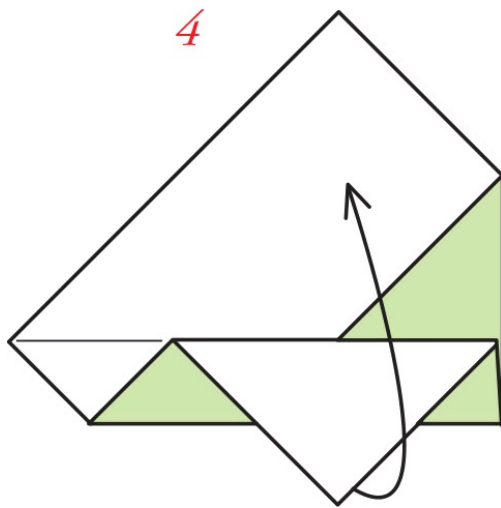


Fold creases as shown.

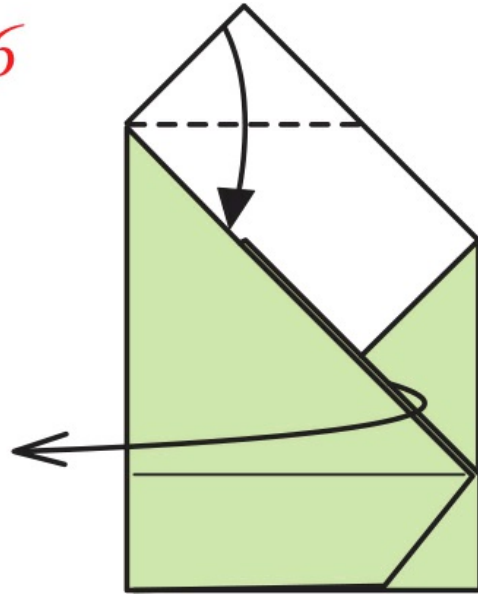




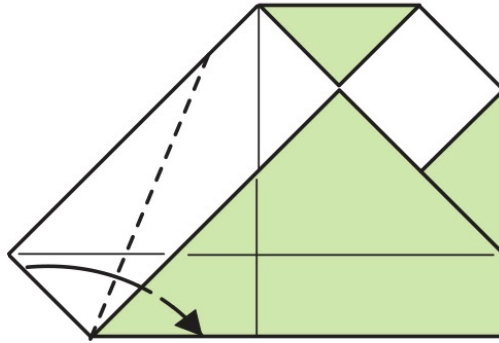
Pull bottom out toward front without folding.



6

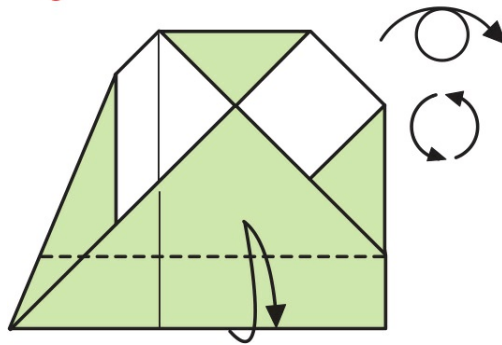


7

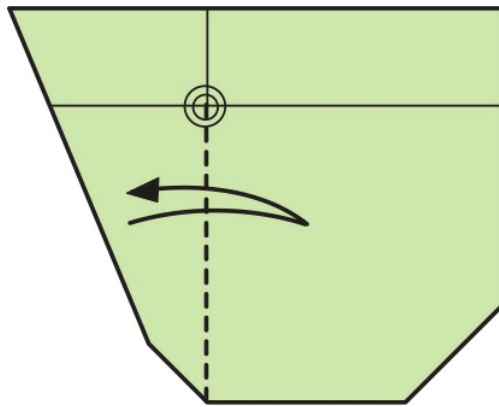


Fold along edge to crease, then tuck inside.

8

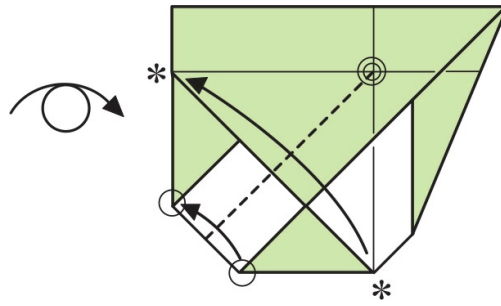


9



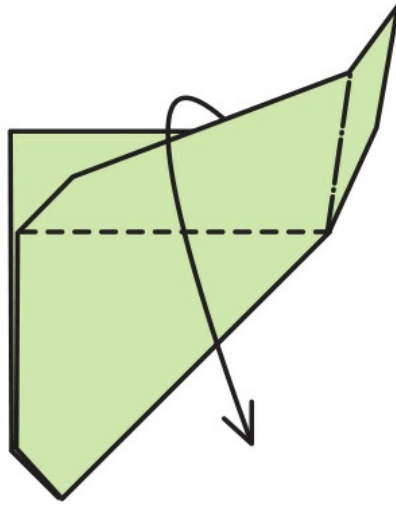
Starting at © fold along dotted line.

10



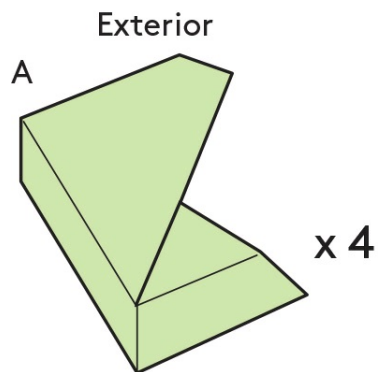
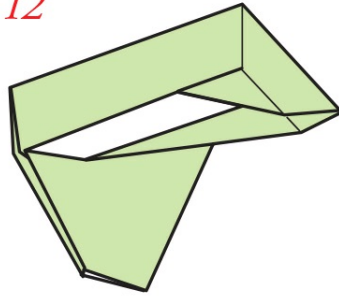
Starting at ◎ fold up to match ○ symbols.

11

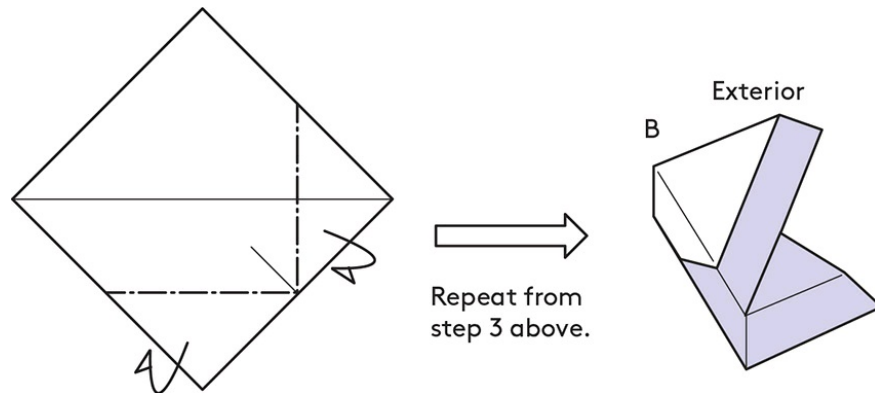


Flatten bottom and lift edge.

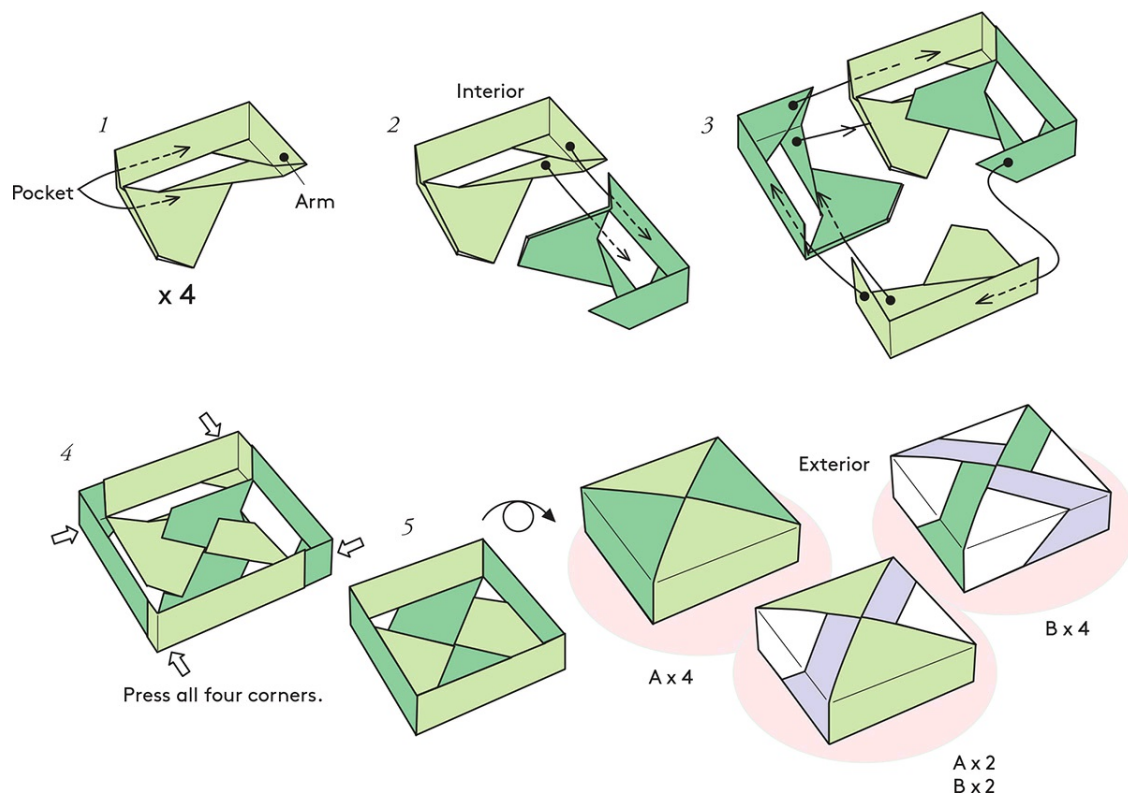
12



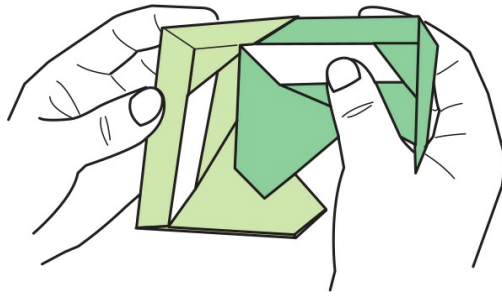
- **Color Variation**



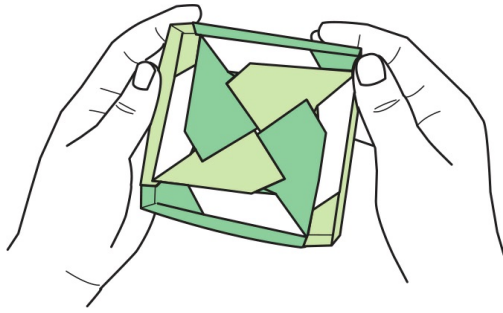
- **Assembly Method 1: Chomusubi (Butterfly Knot)**



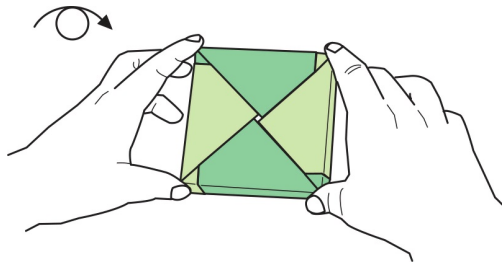
Hand positions for reference



Connecting two pieces



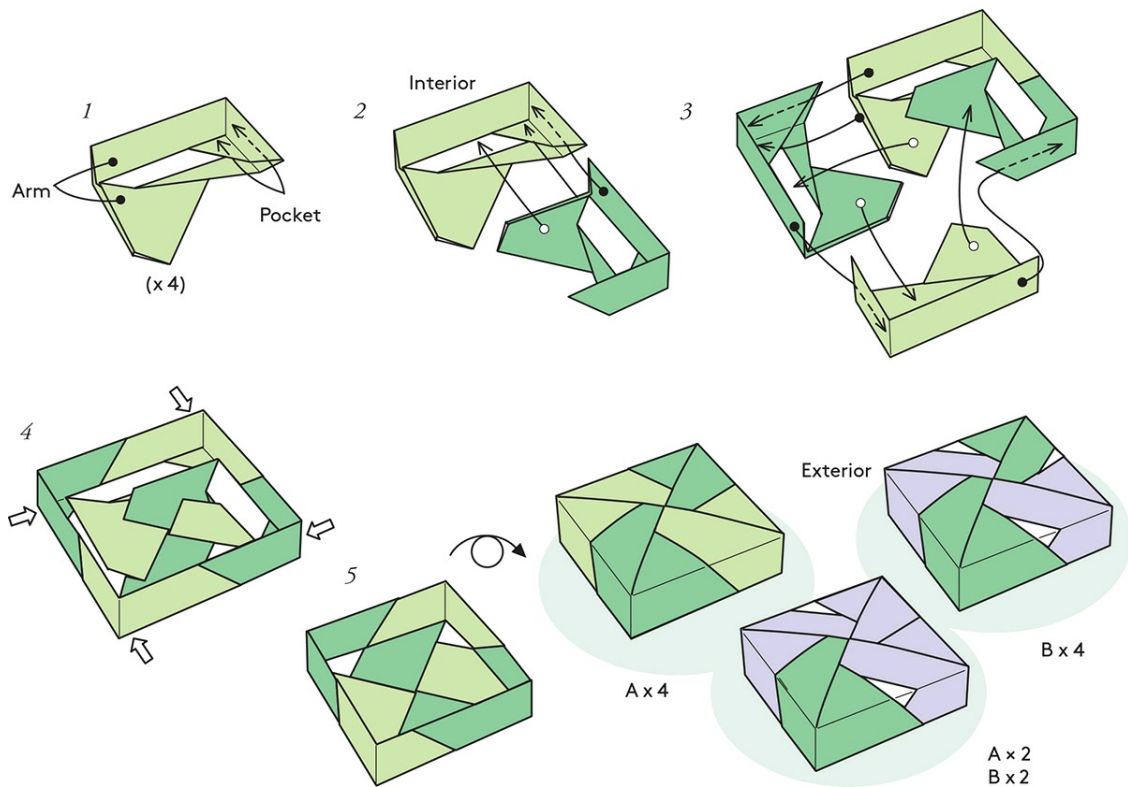
Loosely assemble the four pieces, then flip over.



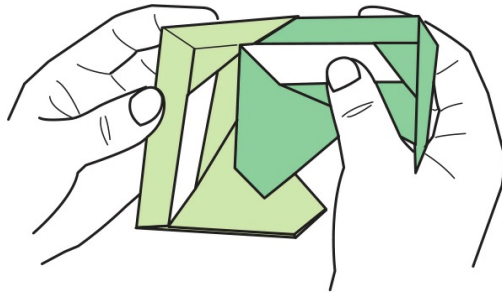
Press all four corners all the way in.

- **Assembly Method 2: Manji Pattern**

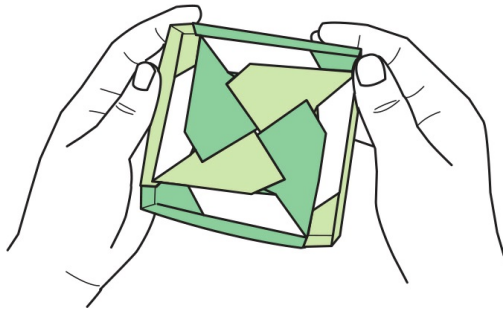
Reverse the arm and pocket from Assembly Method 1.



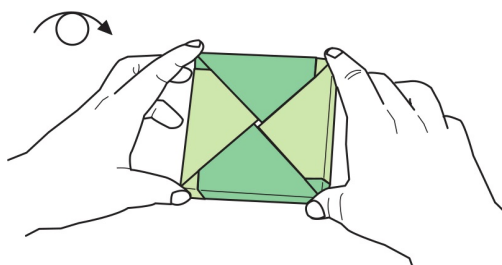
Hand positions for reference



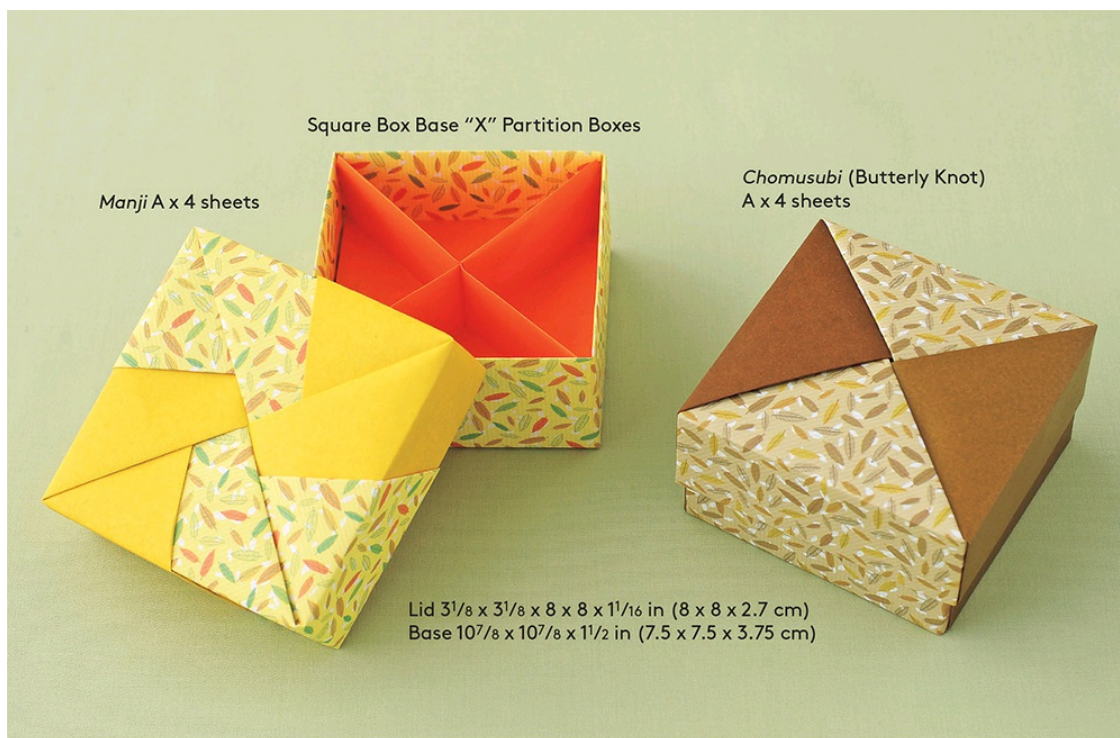
Connecting two pieces



Loosely assemble the four pieces, then flip over.



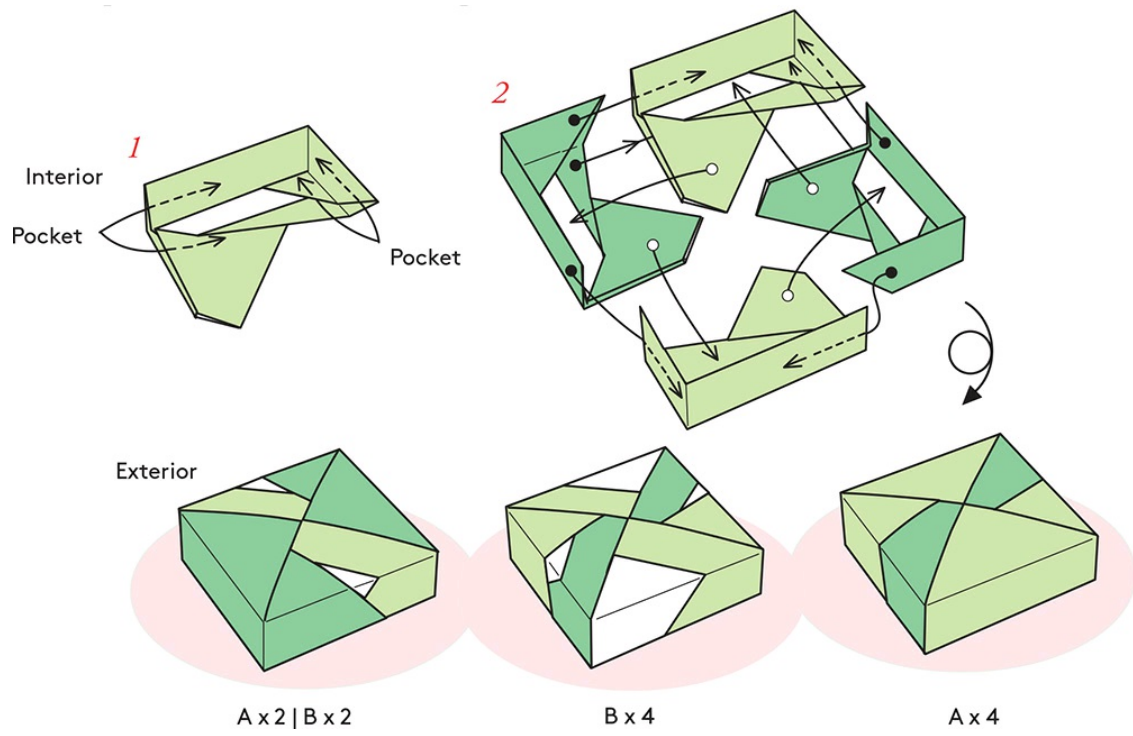
Press all four corners all the way in.





- ***Kongo-gumi (Spiral Braid)***

As shown below, this unit has pockets on both sides so pieces can be inserted on either side. Use different colored/patterned sheets to make unique combinations.

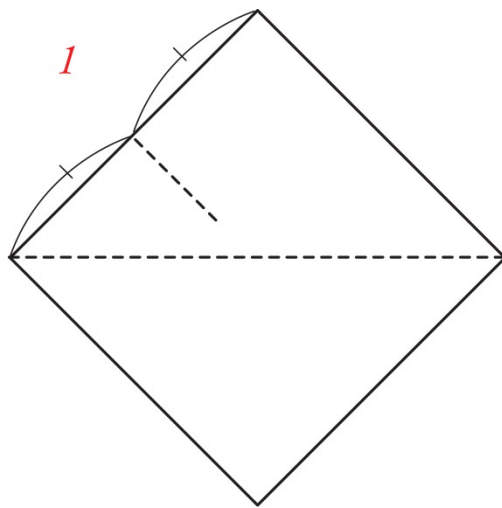




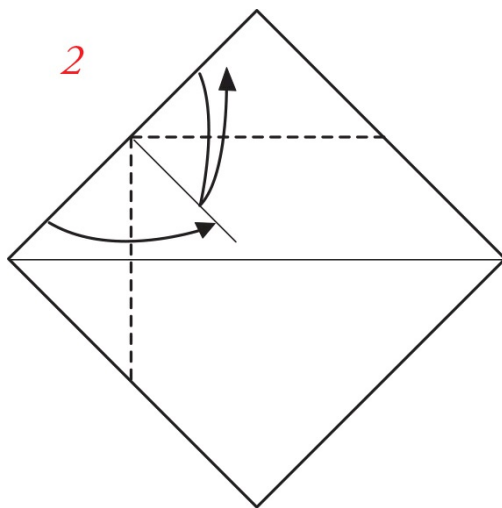
Modular *Hanabishi* Square Box and Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

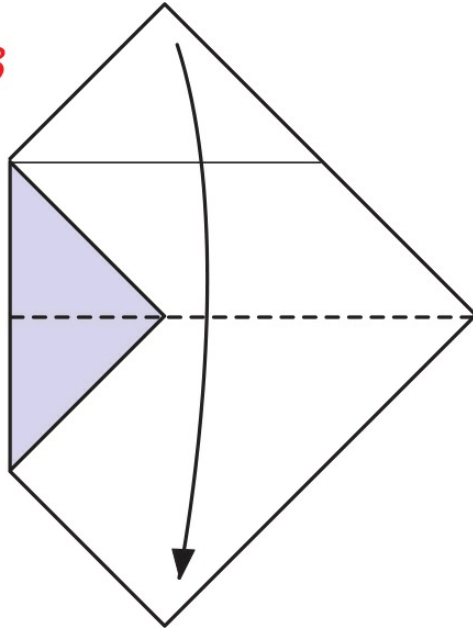
Bend the tips of the *Hanabishi* petals for variation



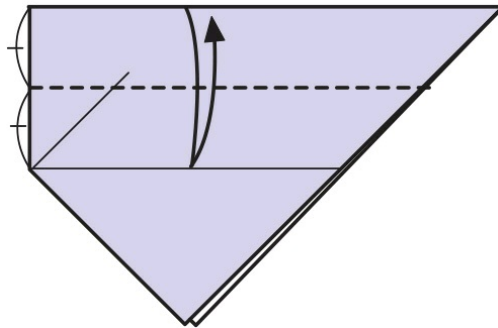
Crease as shown.



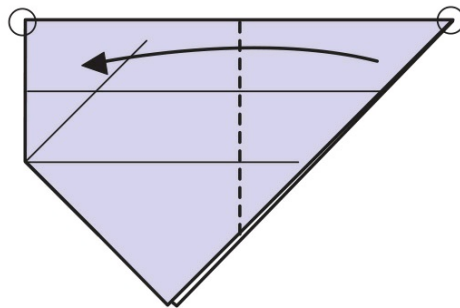
3

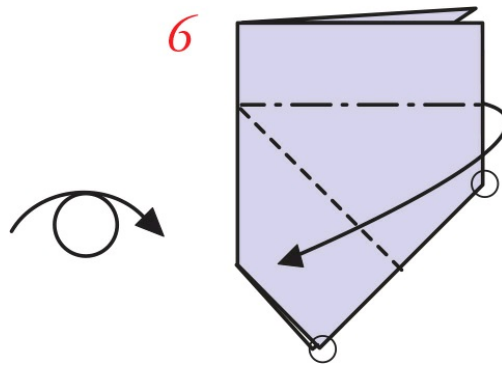


4

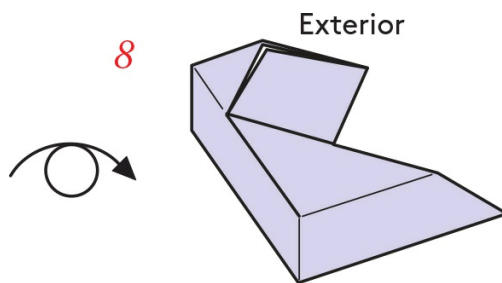
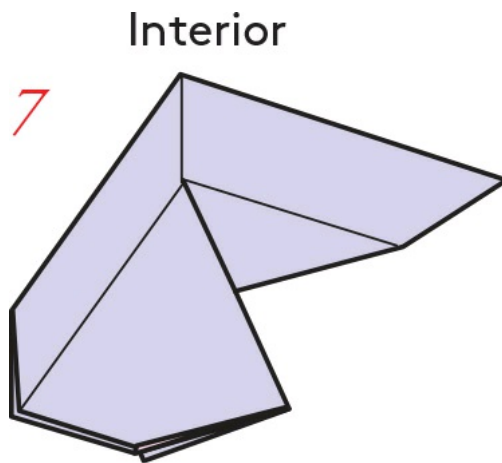


5





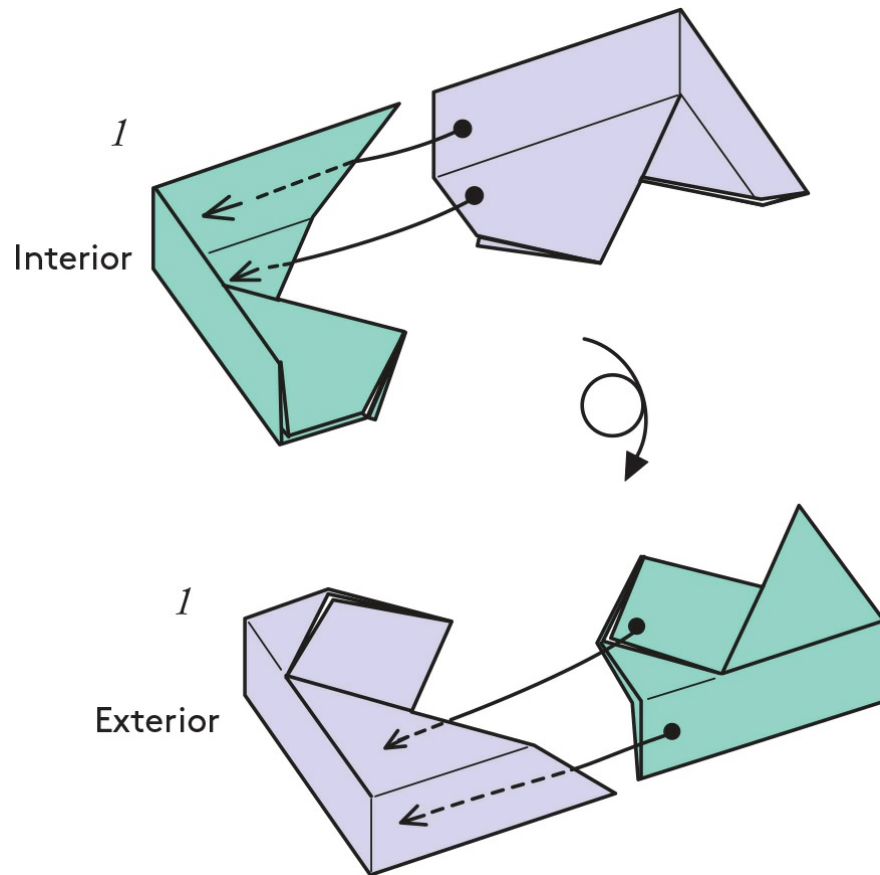
Fold to match ○, then unfold and lift edge.



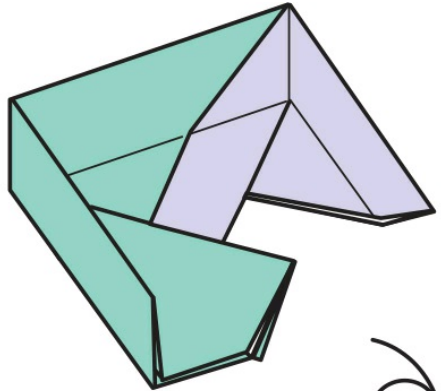
- **Assembly**

Shown: interior and exterior of the same two pieces

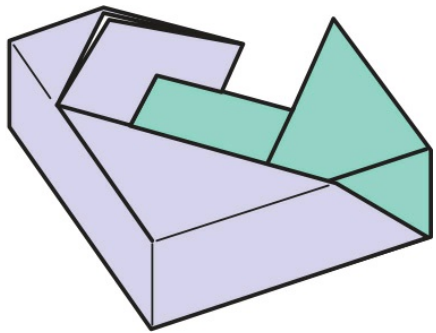
Loosely assemble the four pieces, then tighten securely together by pushing all the way in (see page 37 for reference).



2

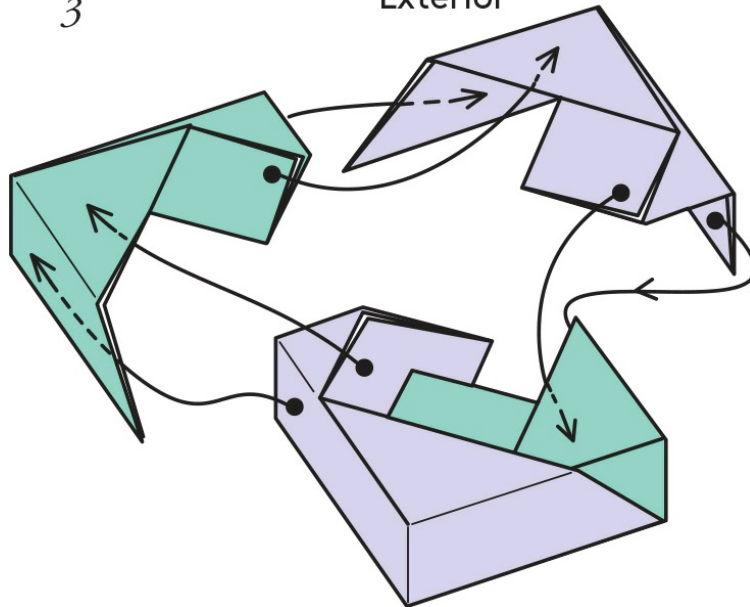


2



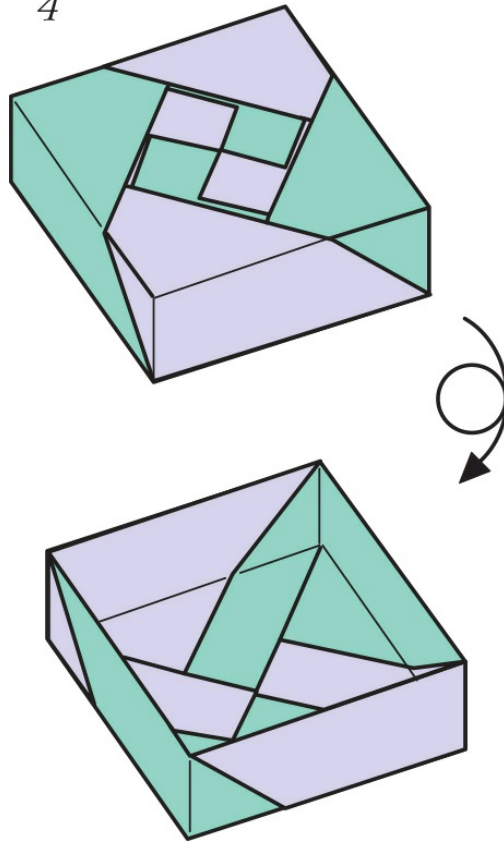
3

Exterior



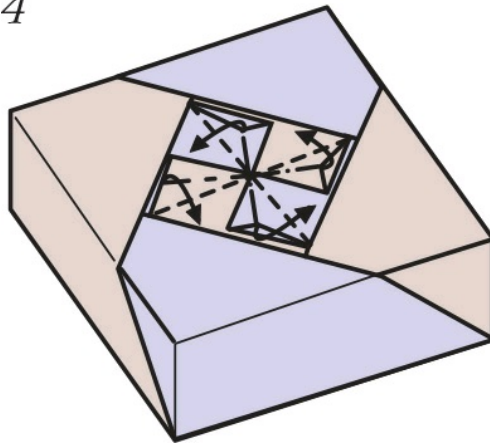
Hanabishi

4



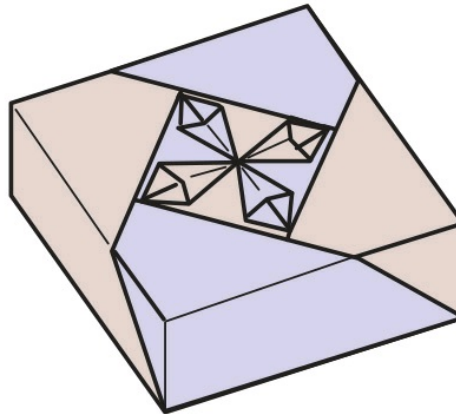
Hanahanabishi

4



Open triangles and press to flatten.

5

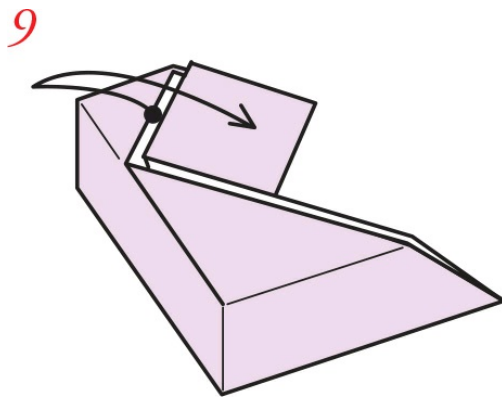


Square Box • *Yaehanabishi* Lid A, B

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

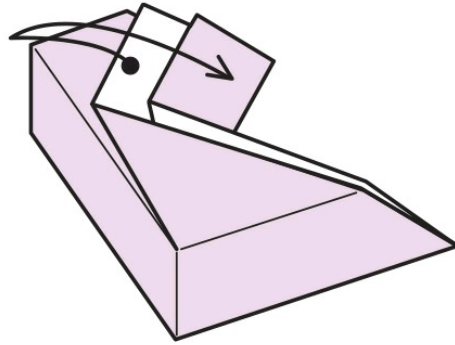
Here, the flower petals are doubled.

From step 8 on page 41



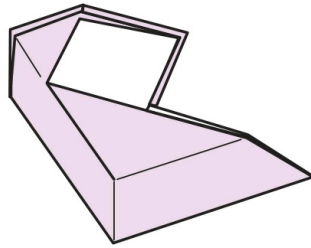
Separate the top piece from the bottom and switch positions.

10



(in progress)

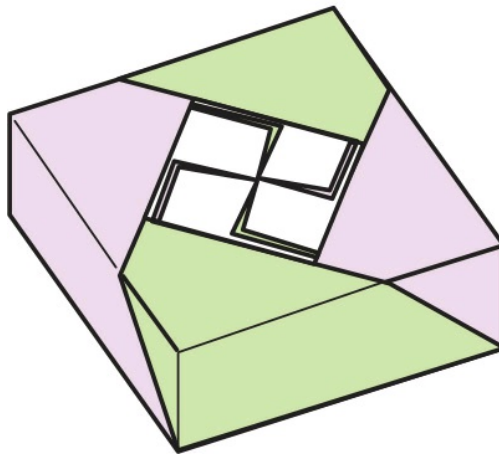
11



x 4

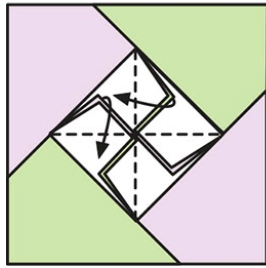
Assembly is the same as *Hanabishi*.

***Yaehanabish* Base**

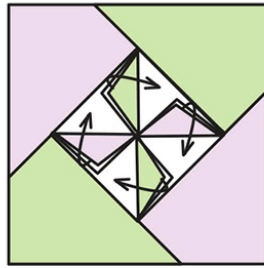


***Yaehanabishi* A (View from above)**

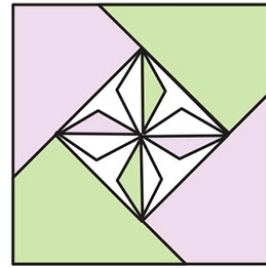
1



2



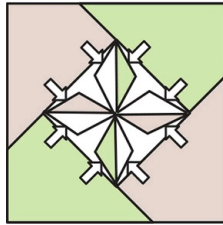
3



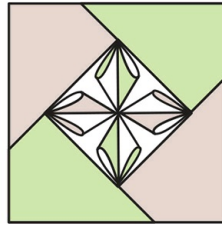
Try winding the petals with a toothpick to curl them outward.

Yaehanabishi B

4



5



Slightly open the pockets where the arrows are pointing





A with curled petals

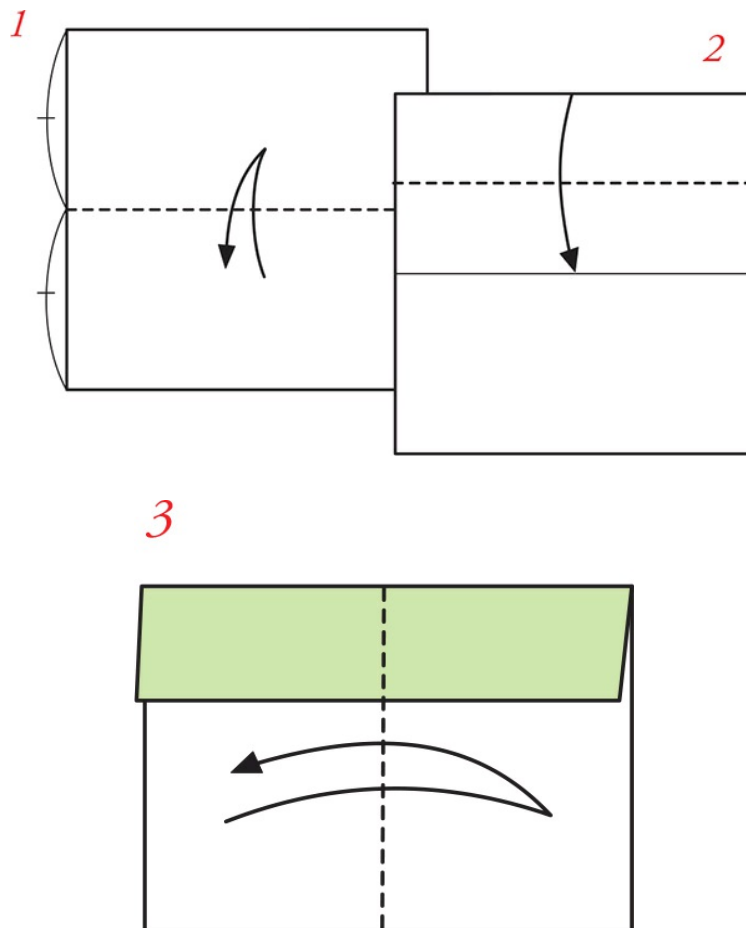
Yaehanabishi A

Yaehanabishi B

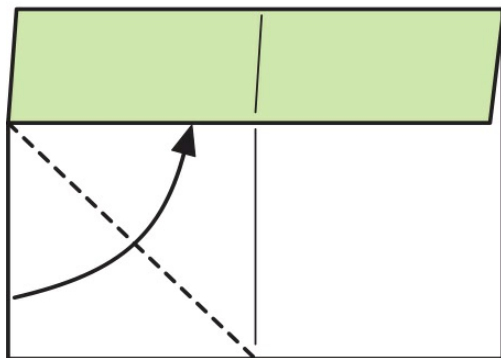
Square Box Base

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

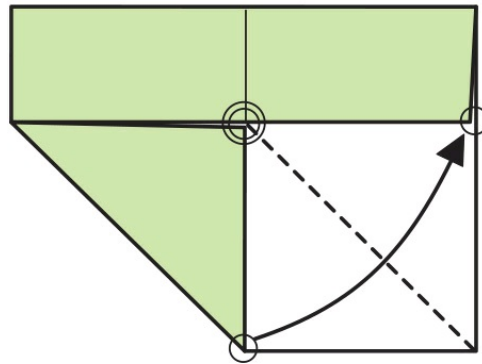
This is the same square box base from pages 36–43, made from paper that is equal to the size of the lid paper. Although this is a simple assembly, the layering provides extra sturdiness.



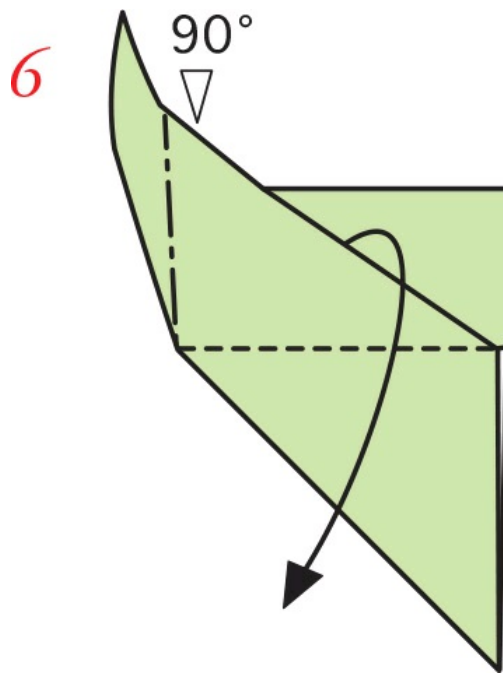
4



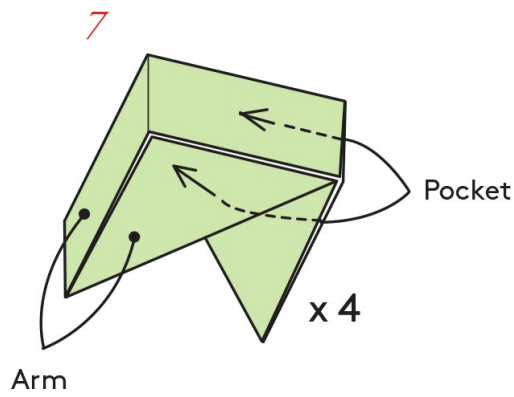
5



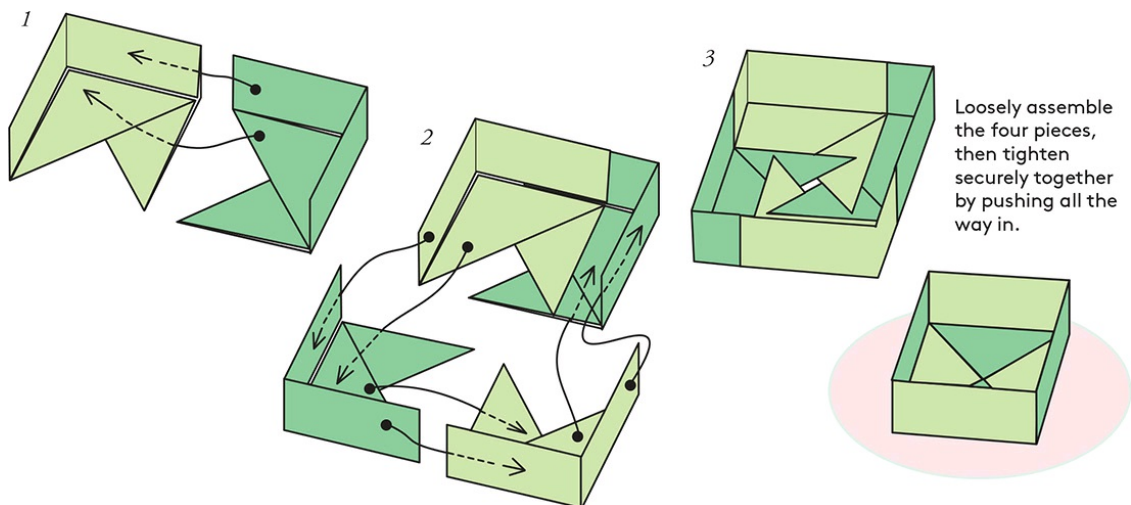
Starting at ◎ fold up to match the ○ symbols.



Lift up the edge to form a 90° corner.



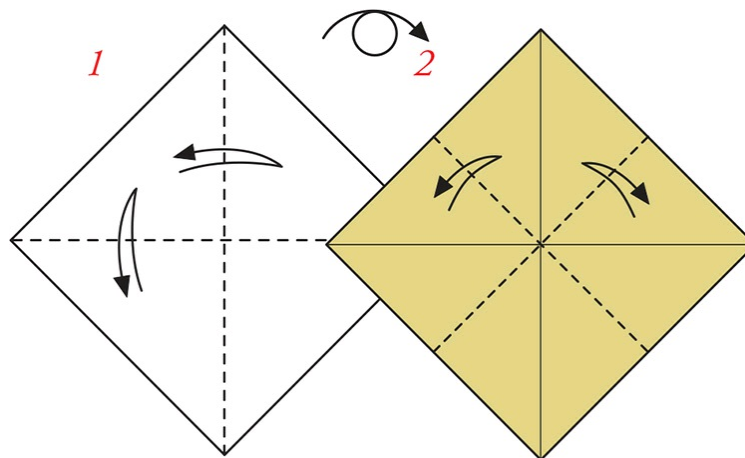
- **Assembly**

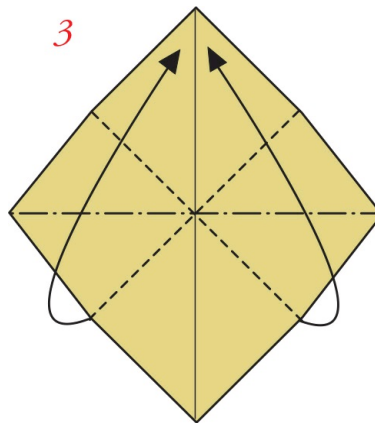


“X” Partition

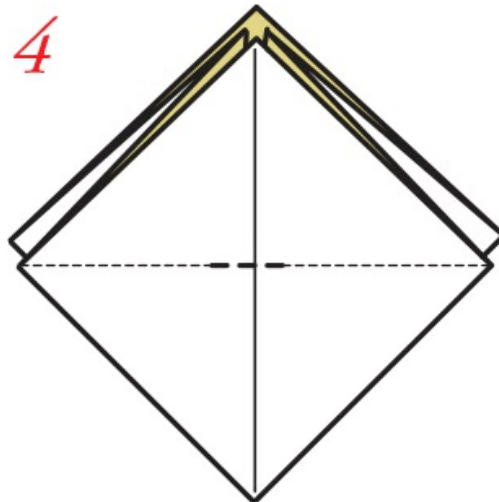
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

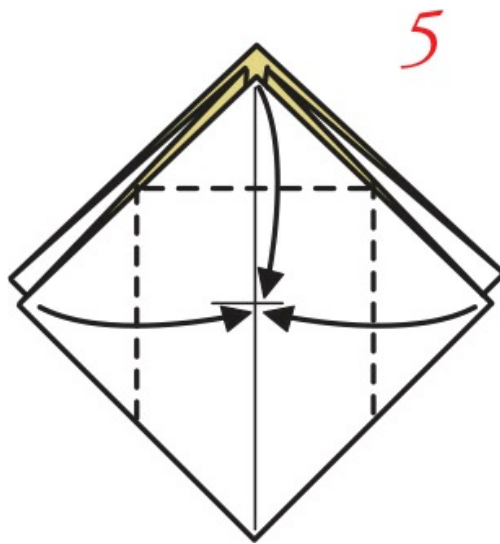
If the paper has the standard thickness of conventional origami paper, the partition can be made from paper that’s the same size, but if the partition paper is thicker, trim the size by about $\frac{1}{16}$ in (1~2 mm).



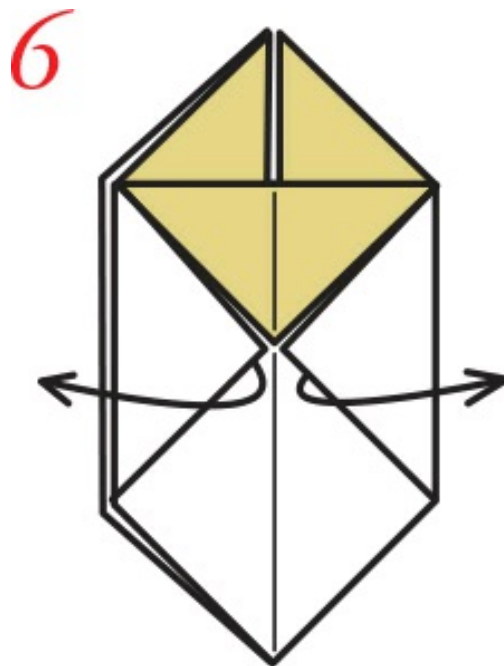


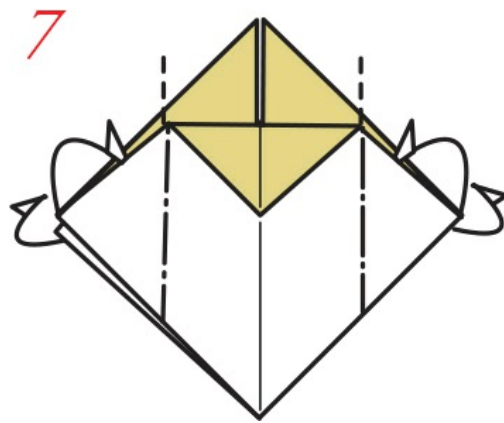
Fold along creases.





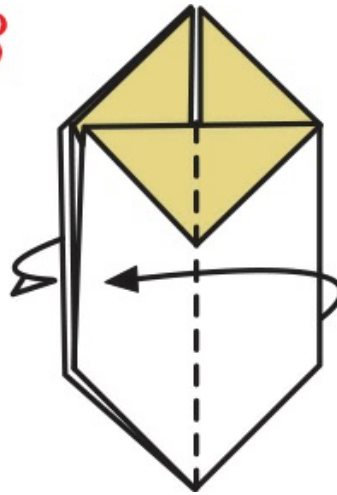
Fold a small crease on just the top piece.





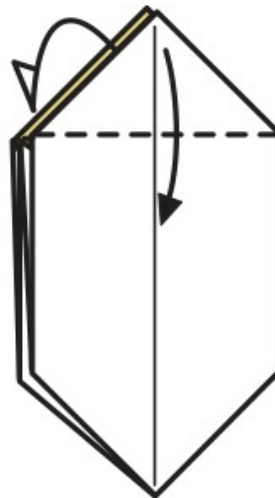
Reverse fold four sections.

8

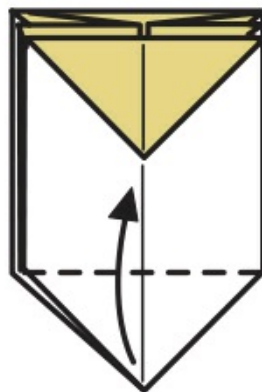


Open and flip.

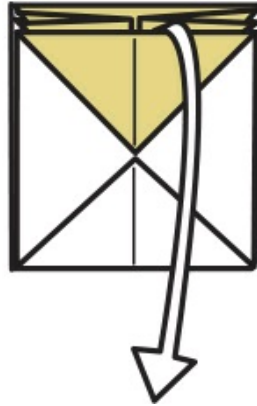
9



10

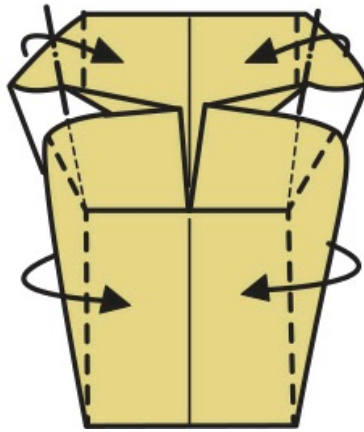


11



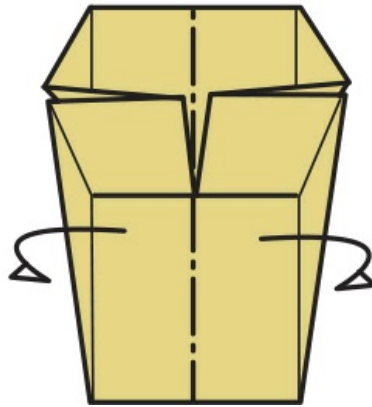
Keep the bottom triangle folded then pull forward to flatten.

12



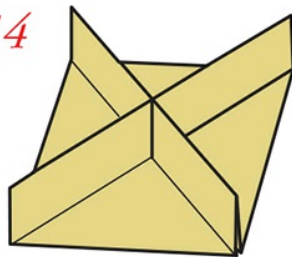
Stand up the sides.

13

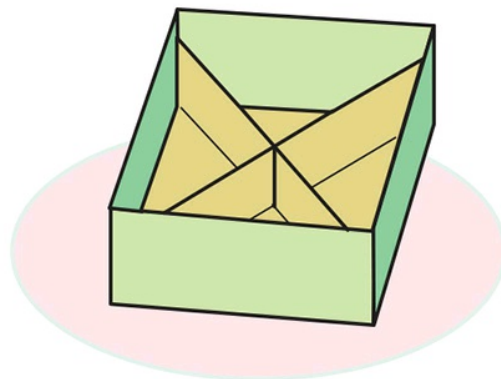
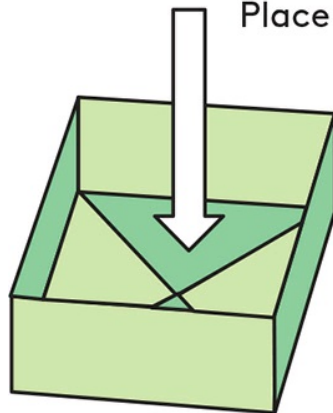


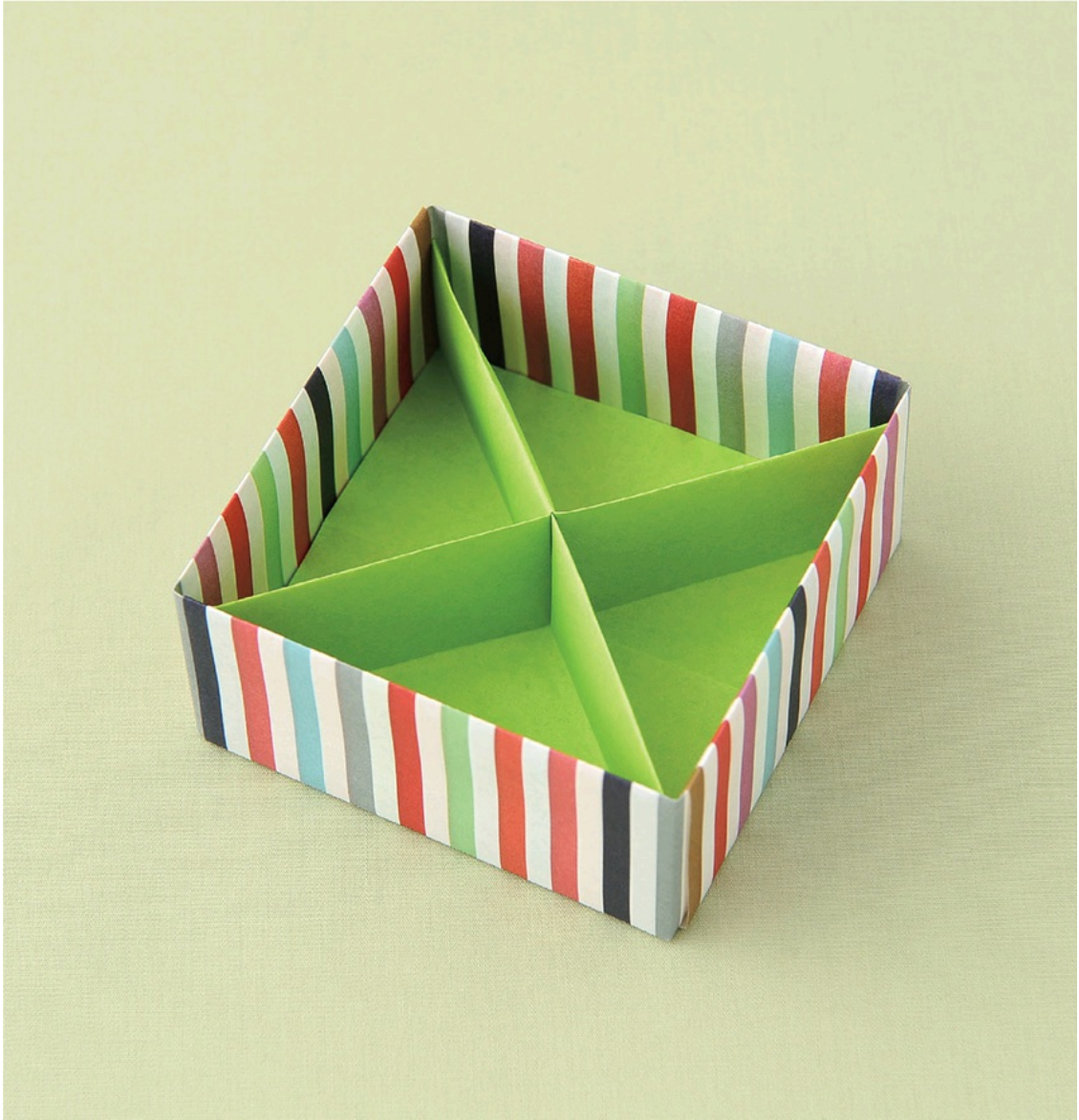
Fold as though splitting it apart.

14



Place in base.

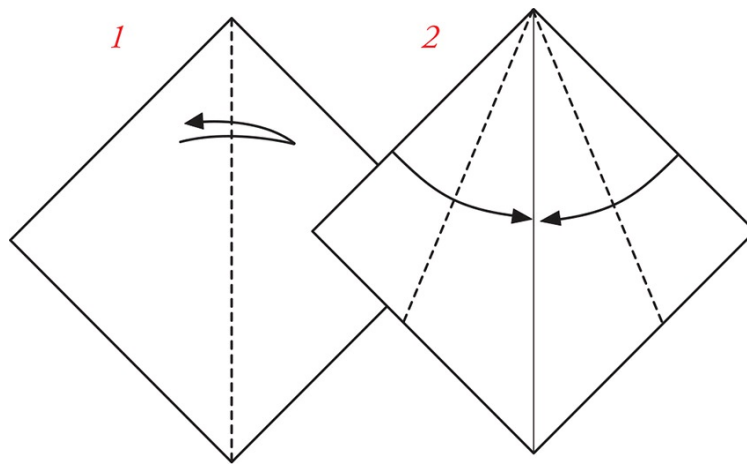


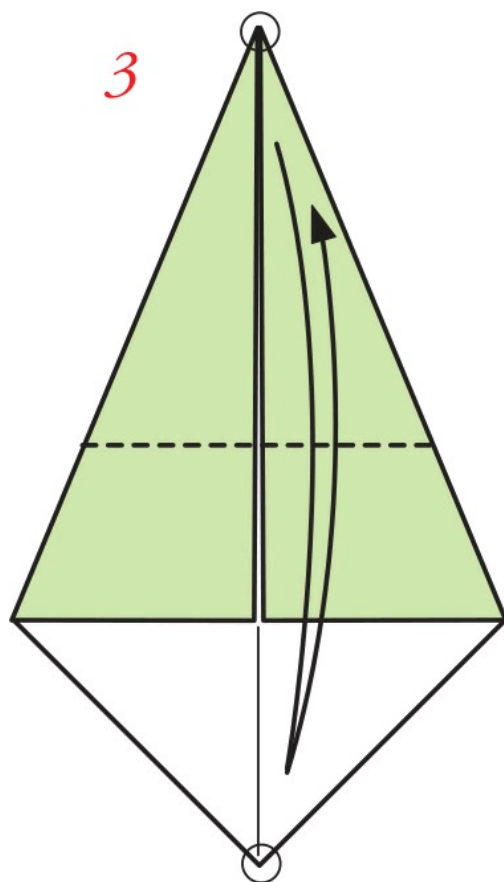


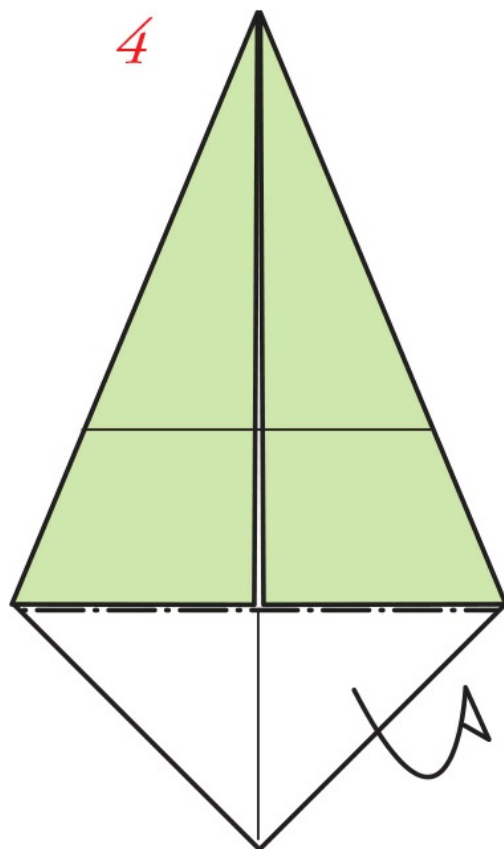


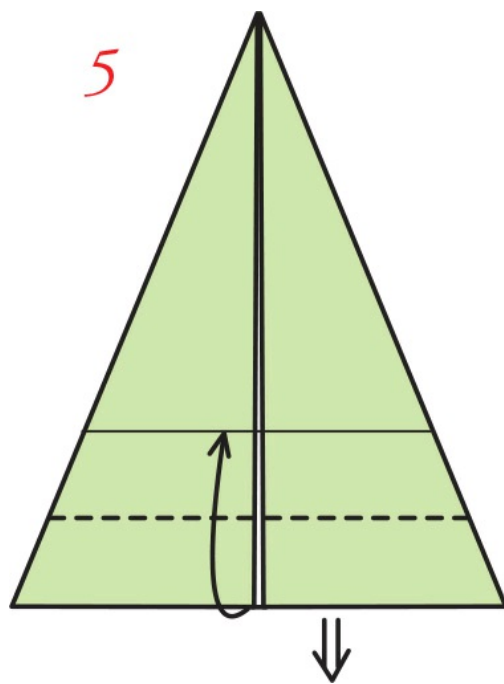
Modular Flower Roll Box

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

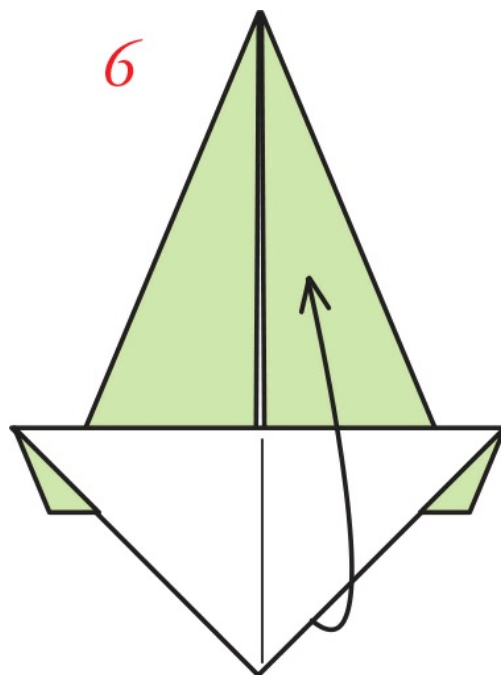


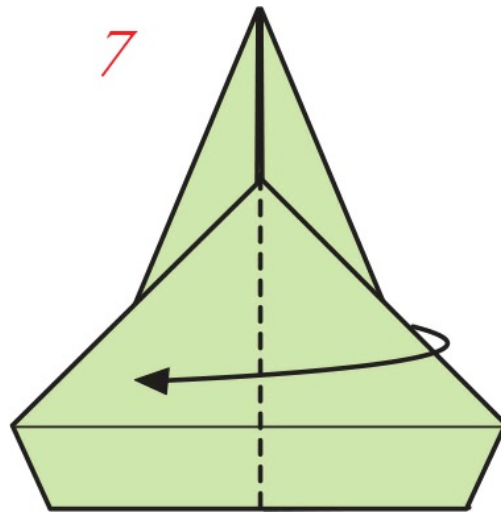




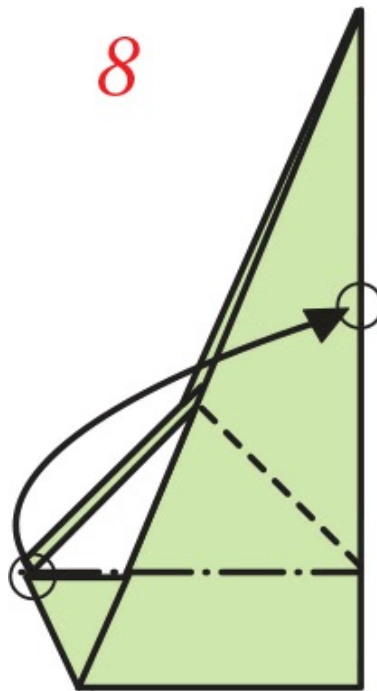


Pull forward without folding the bottom.



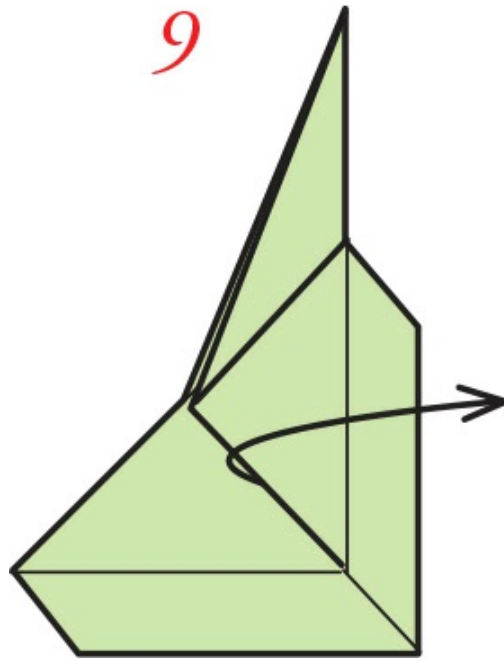


Fold in half.

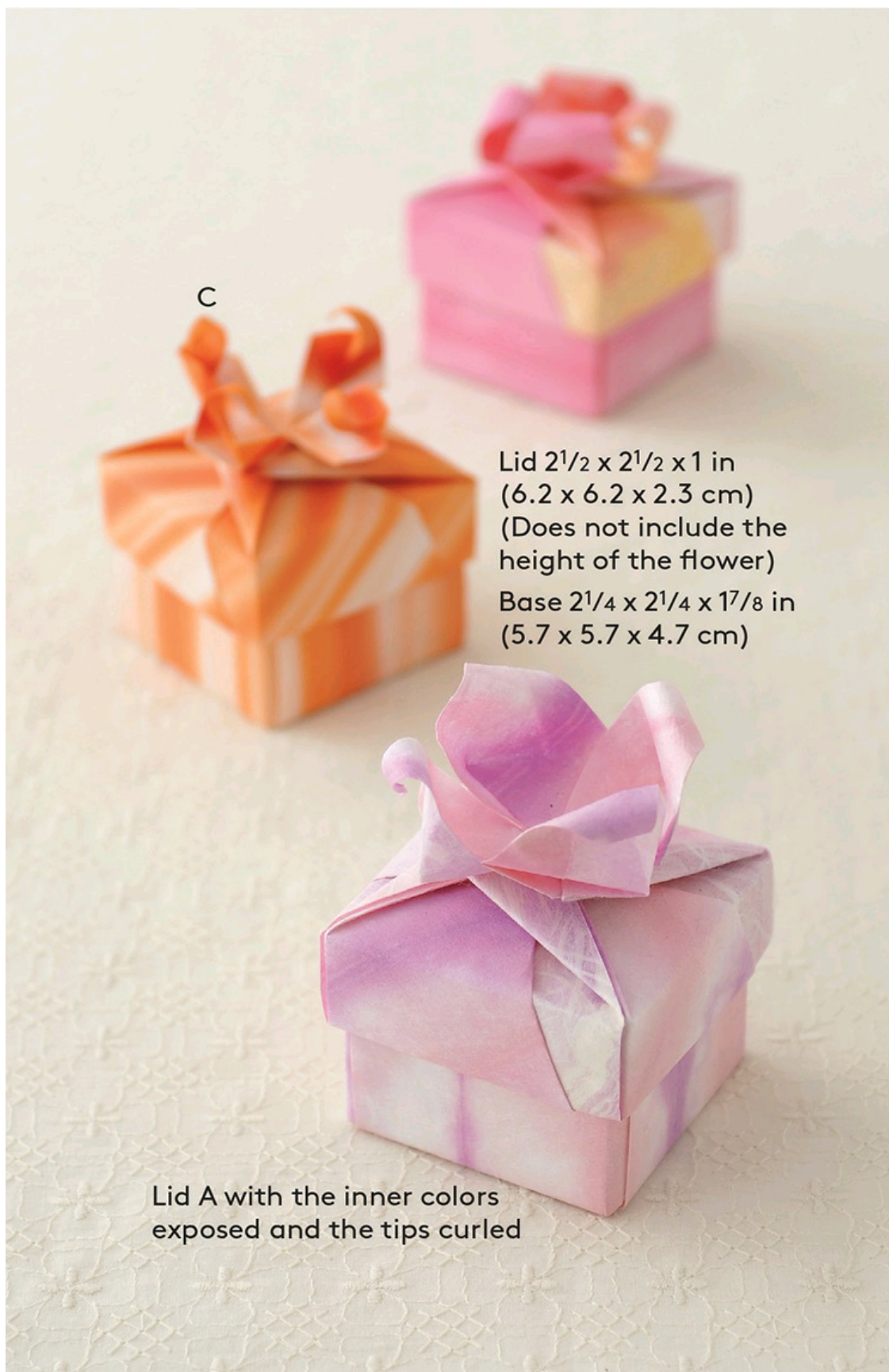


Matching the ○ symbols fold the top layer along the dotted line shown. Open to form a corner with two sides.

9



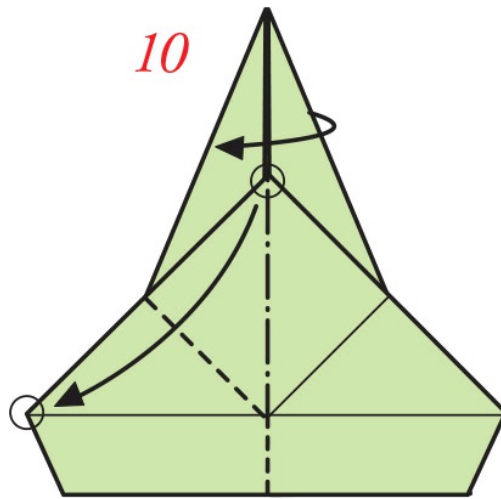
Open.



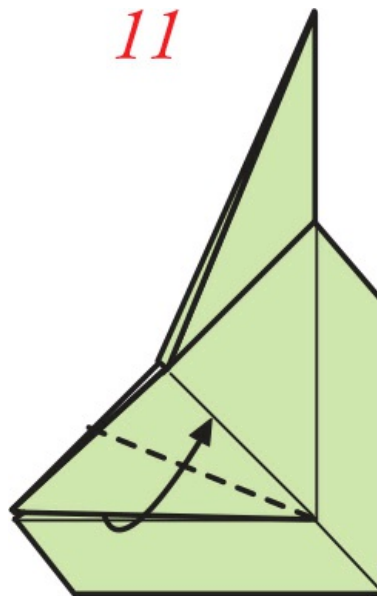
C

Lid $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in
(6.2 x 6.2 x 2.3 cm)
(Does not include the
height of the flower)
Base $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ in
(5.7 x 5.7 x 4.7 cm)

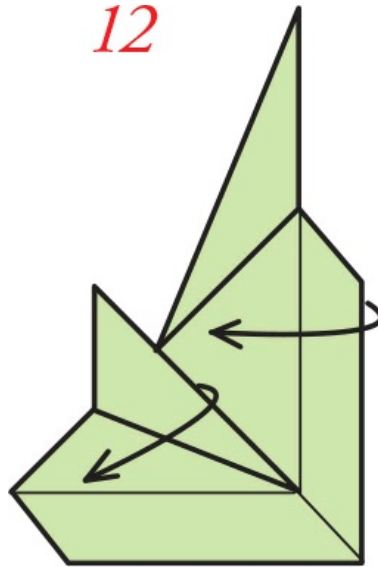
Lid A with the inner colors
exposed and the tips curled



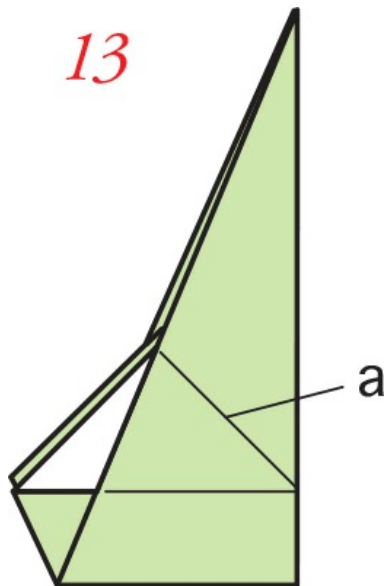
Match the triangular tips at the ○ symbols and fold to the edge, forming the same corner shape again.

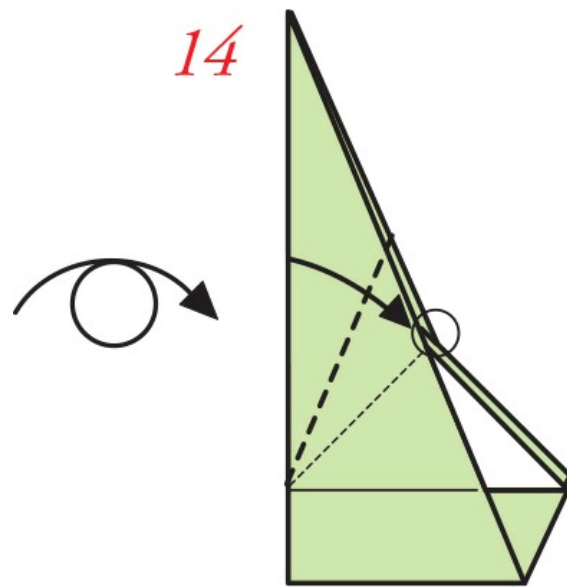


12

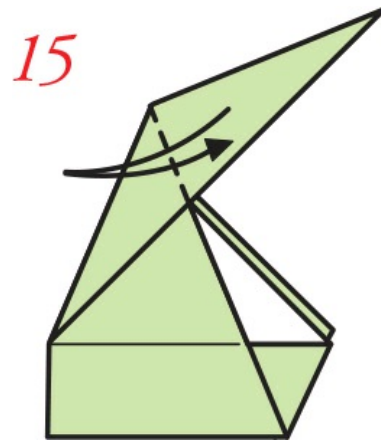


13

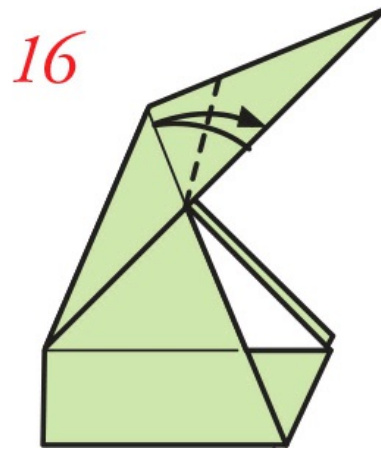


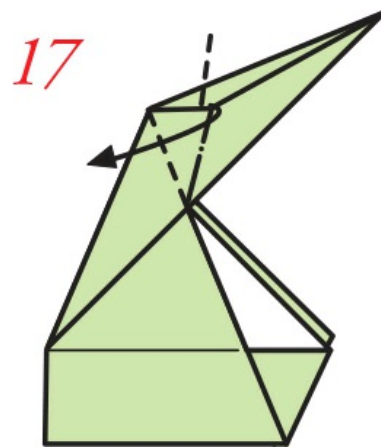


Fold to line "a" shown in step 13.

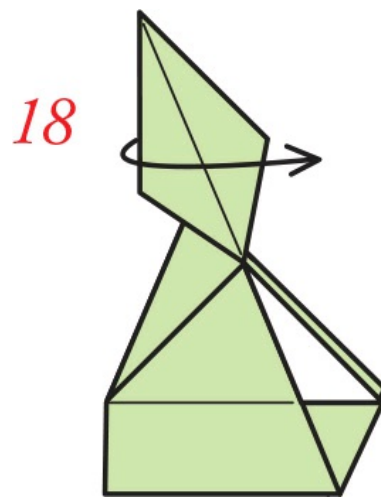


Crease along line shown.

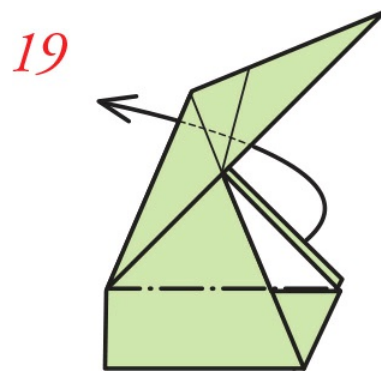




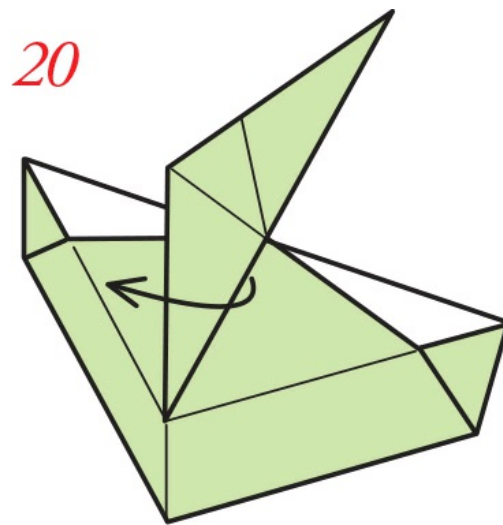
Open and fold.



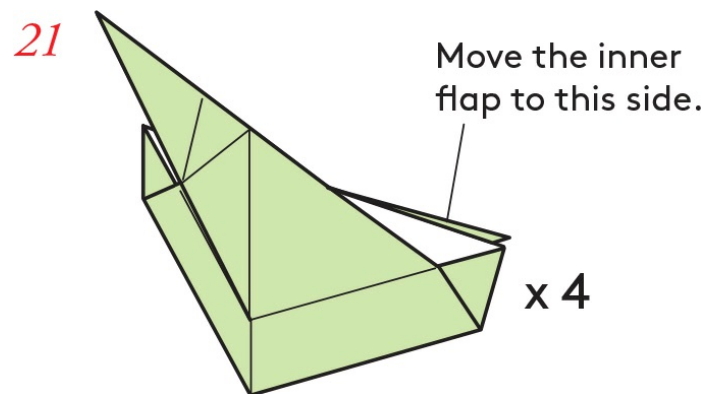
Restore.



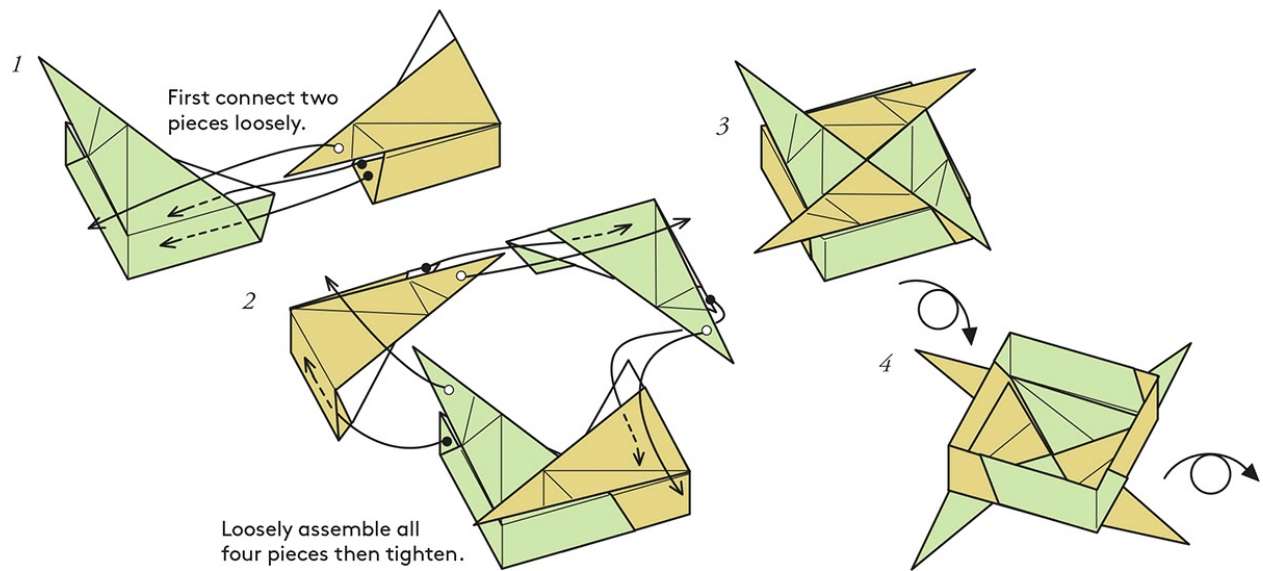
Open the bottom at a 90° angle, prop up the corner and sides and flatten the top.



Open.

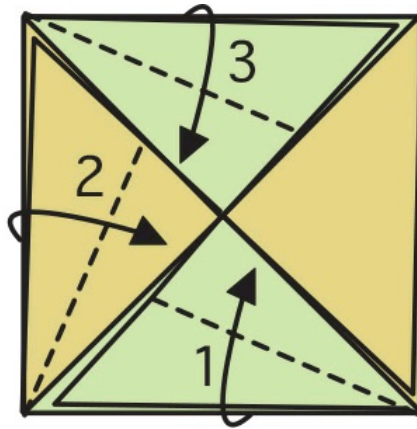


- **Assembly**



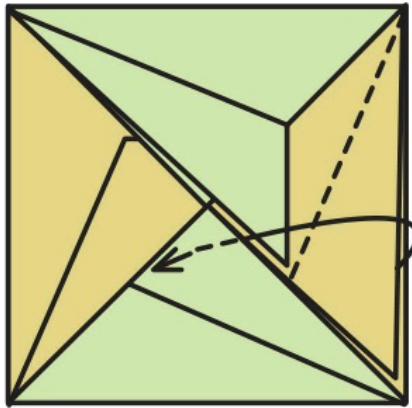
Interior viewed from above

5



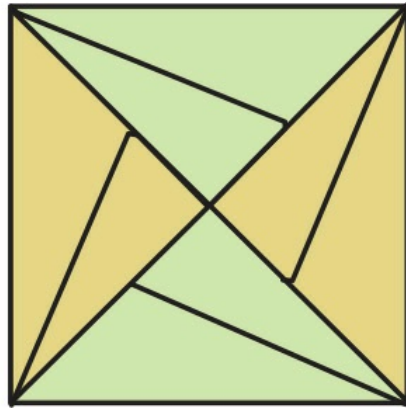
Fold in order shown.

6

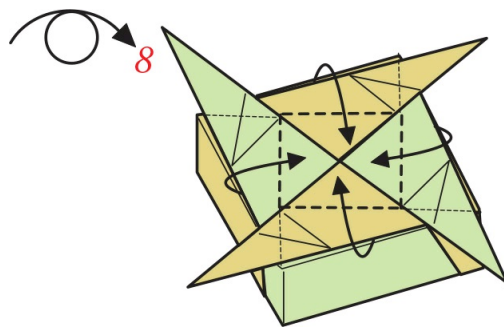


Tuck in the last piece and secure.

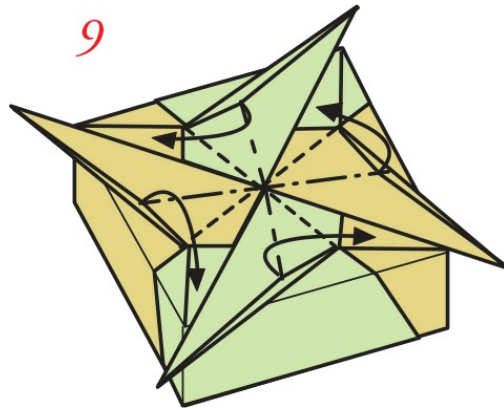
7



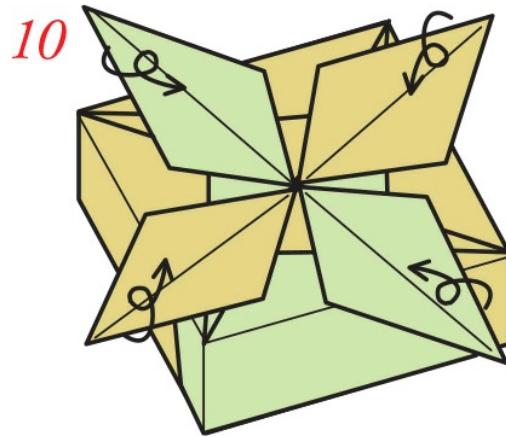
Interior complete



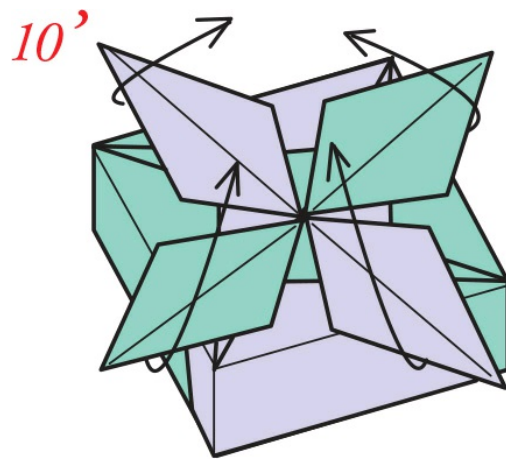
Fold to overlap as shown.



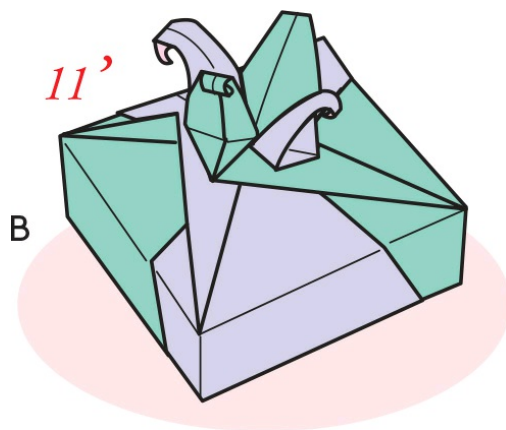
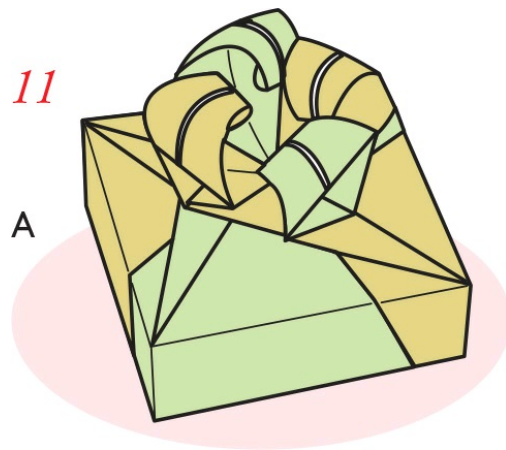
Open the four tips.

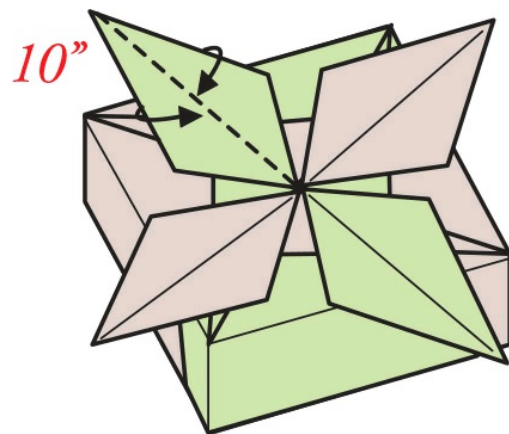


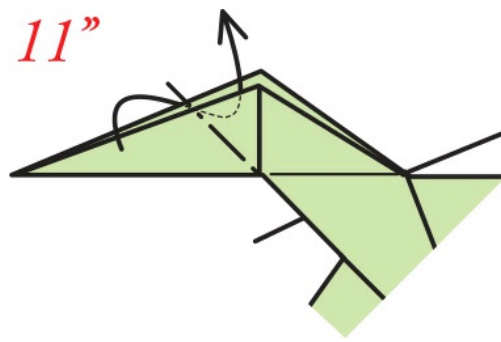
Curl the tips and arrange the shape.



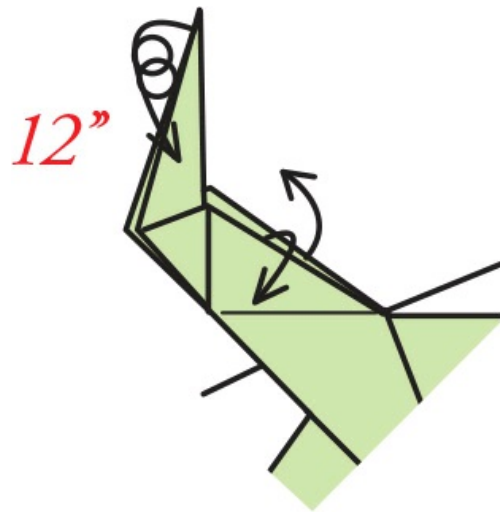
Pull the flower petals up, then curl the tips.



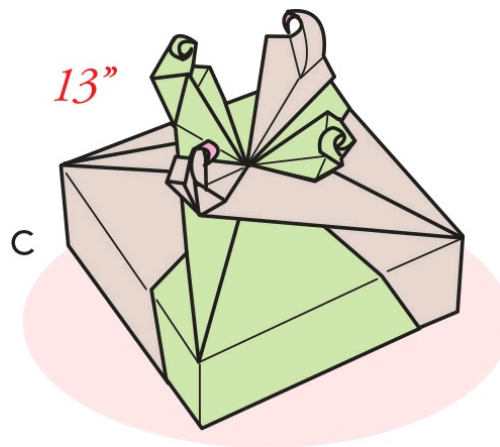




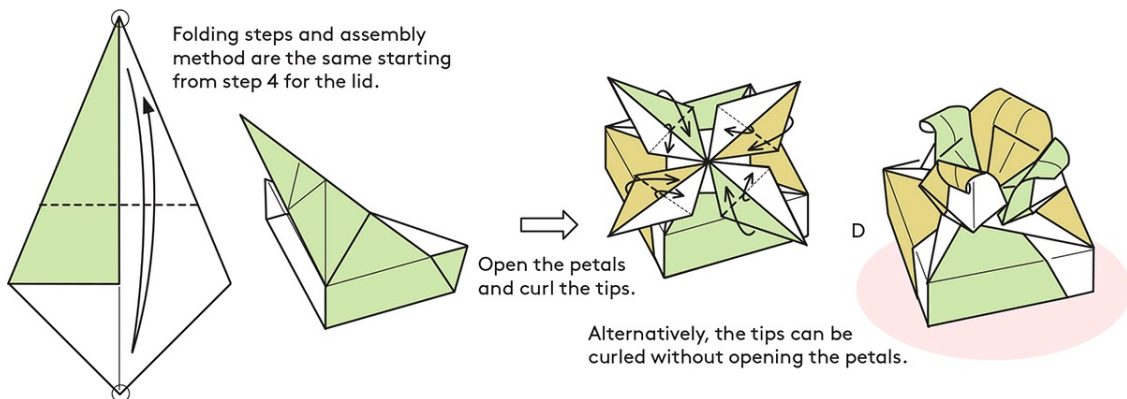
Reverse fold.



Curl both layers and gently pull open.



• Color Variations



Tip

Color variation is possible for A ~ C as well



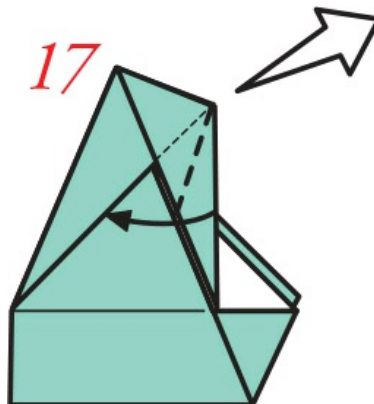
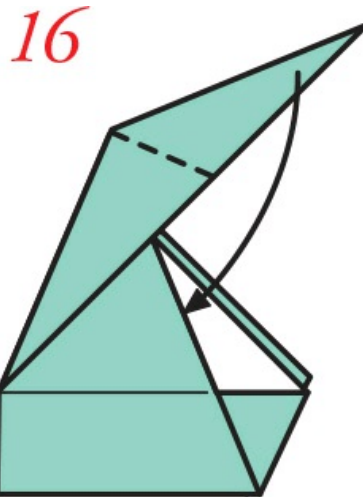




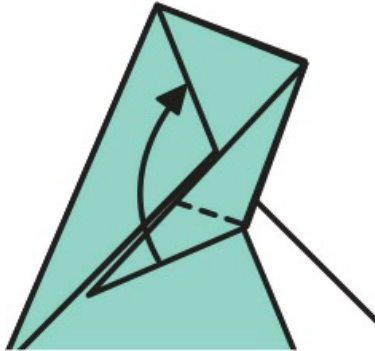
Flower Roll Spiral Box

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

From step 15 on page 47

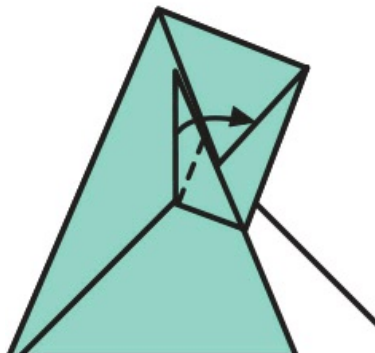


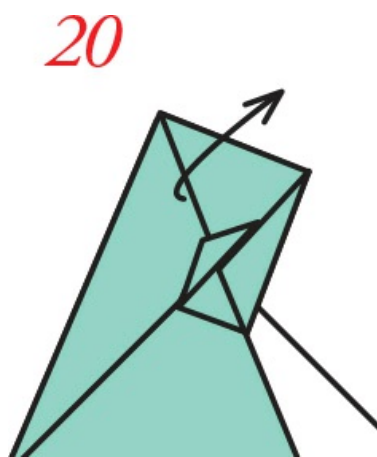
18



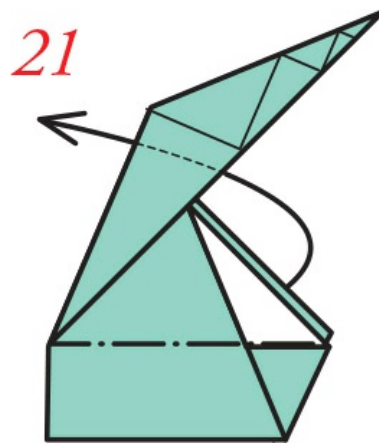
Fold along edge.

19



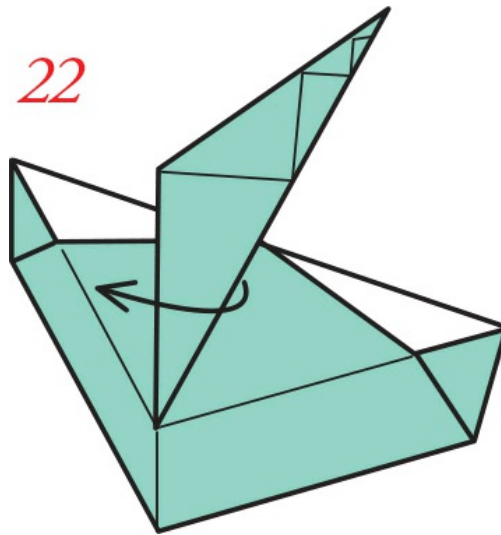


Unfold.



Open at a right angle and flatten the top.

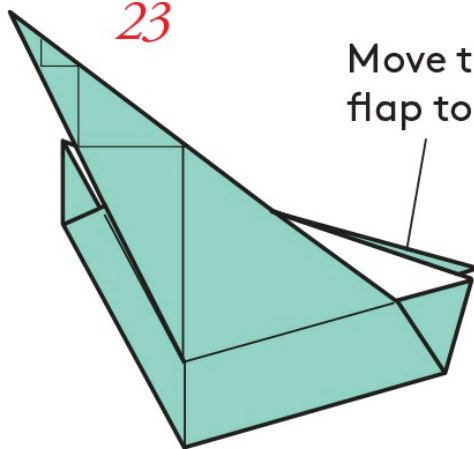
22



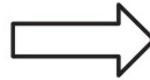
Unfold.

- **Assembly**

23



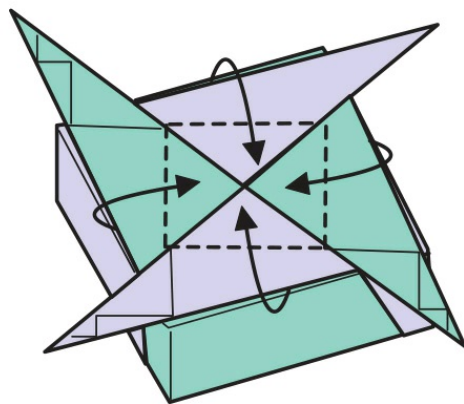
Move the inner
flap to this side.



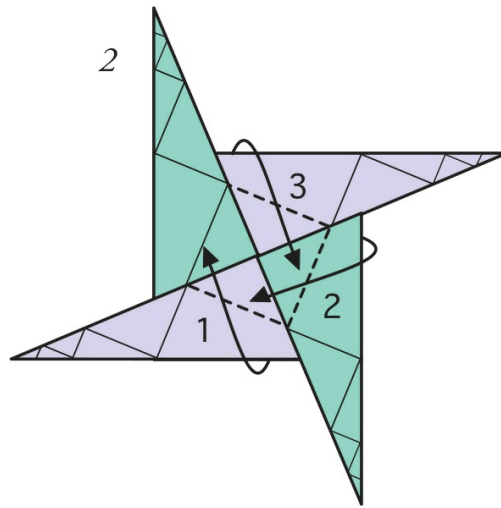
Assembly
method is
the same up
to step 3 on
page 47.

x 4

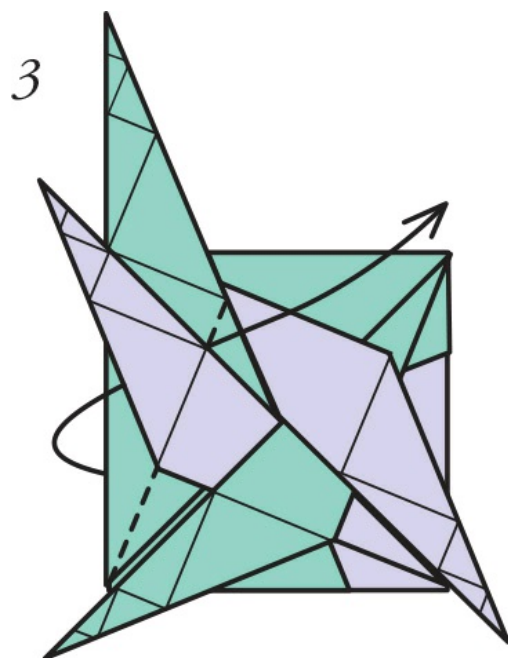
1



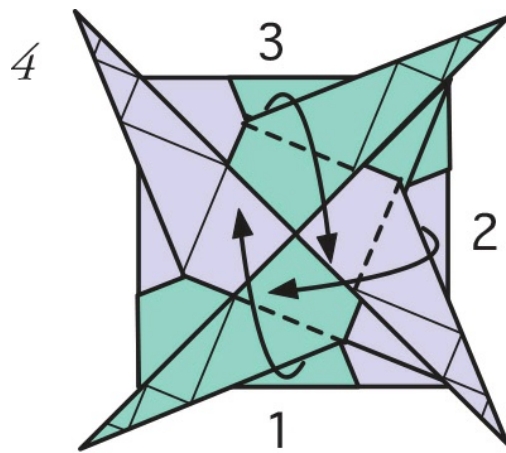
View from above



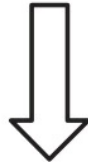
Fold in order shown.



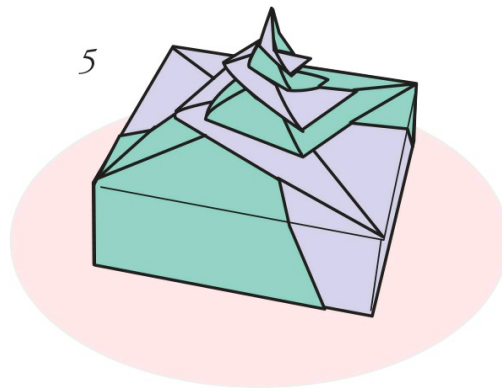
Pull the fourth piece under and through.



Repeat to create
a spiral effect.



Twist the tip to secure the spiral.

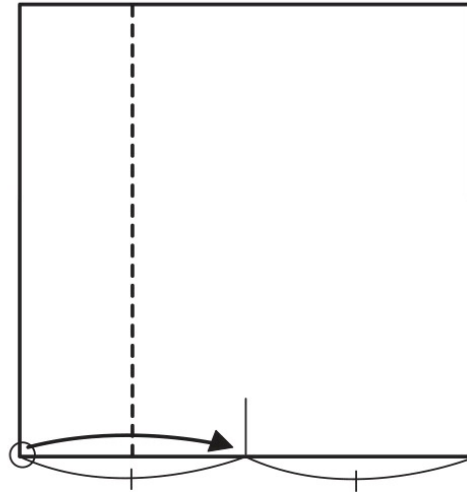




Flower Roll Base

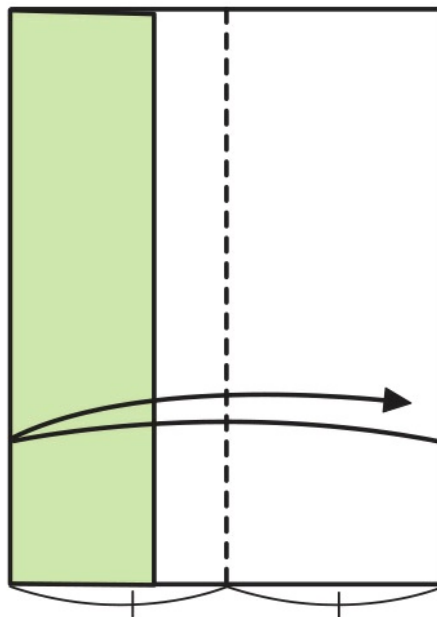
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

1

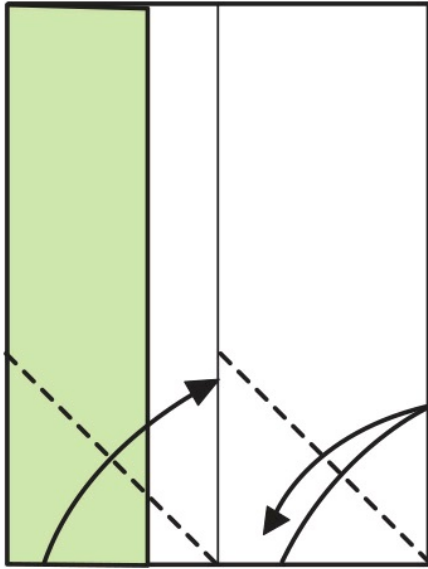


The left section up to the dotted folding line may be cut off.

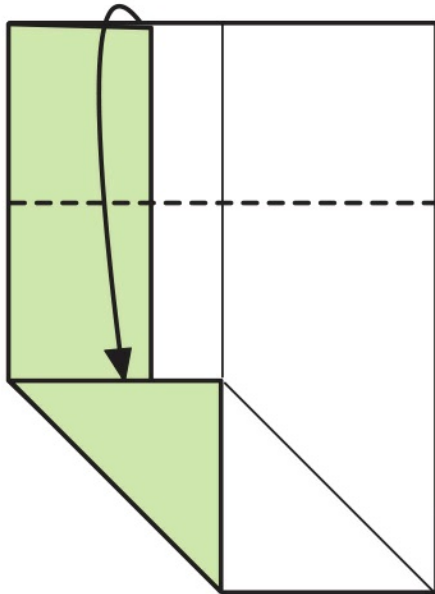
2



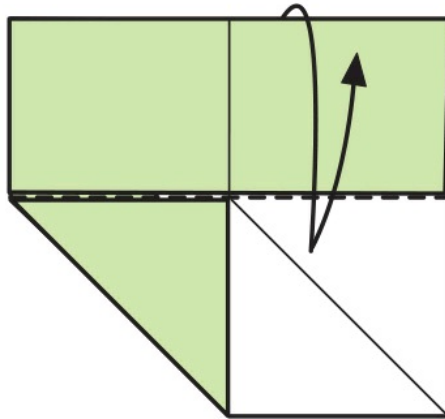
3



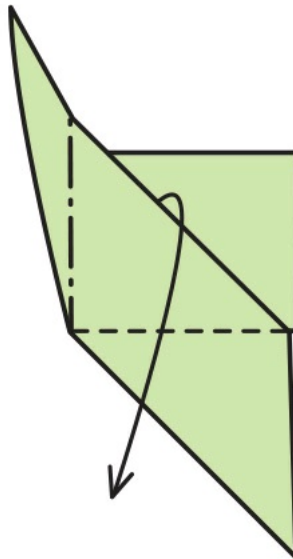
4



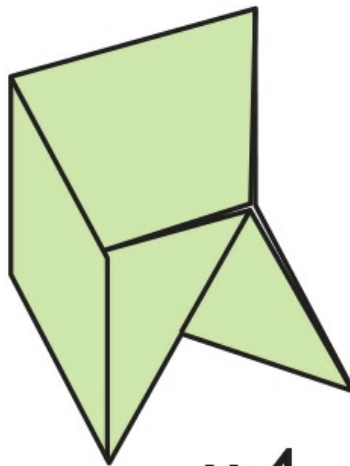
5



6



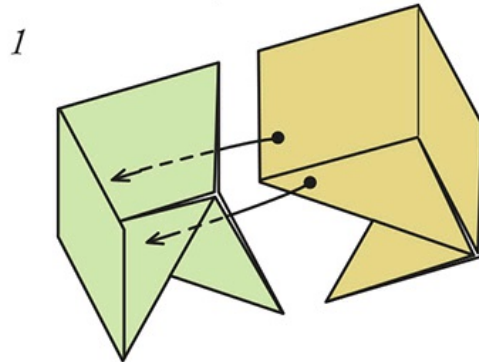
7



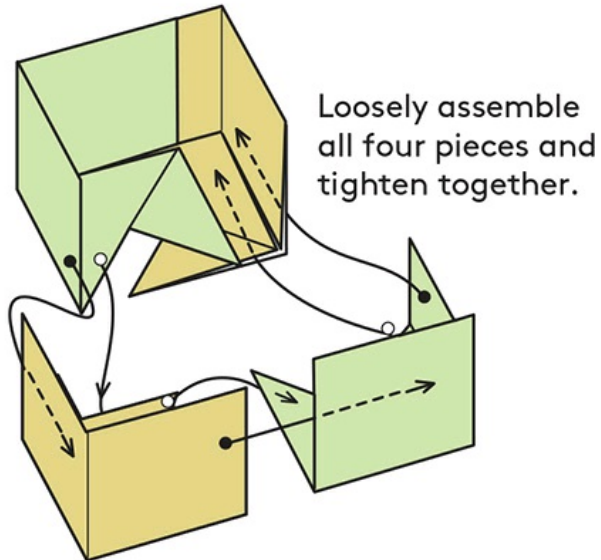
x 4

• Assembly

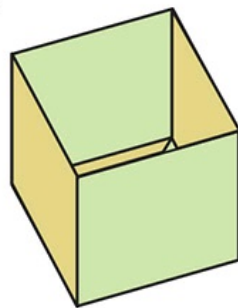
First, loosely connect the two pieces.



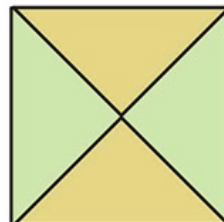
2



3



Exterior view
of bottom





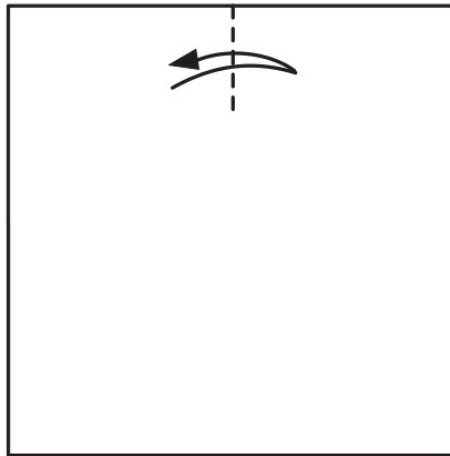


Hexagonal Pansy Box

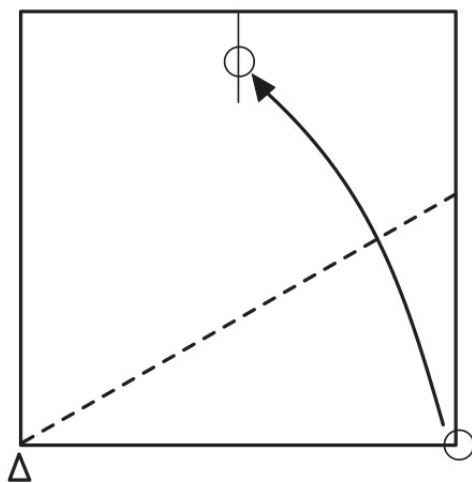
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

Try folding the tips of the *Hanabishi* petals in different ways to get different looks.

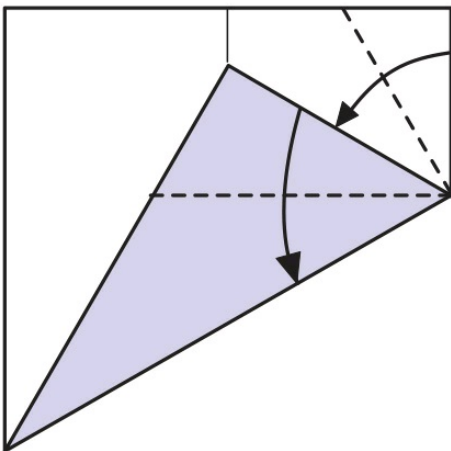
1

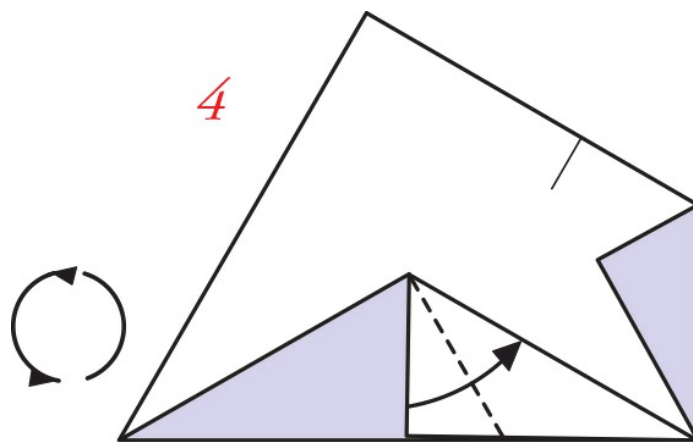


2

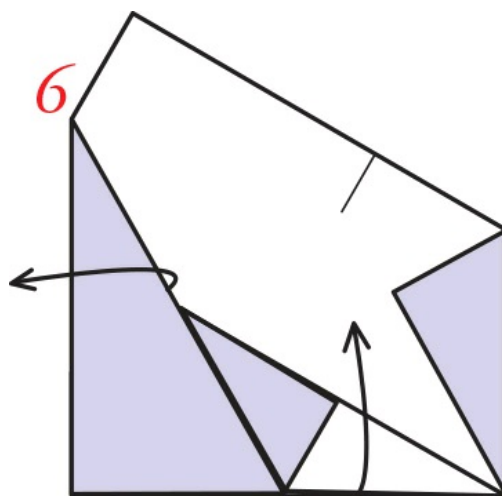
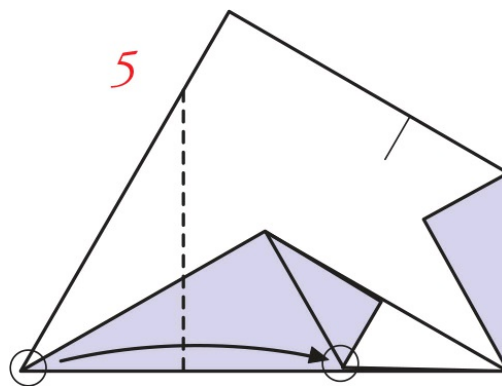


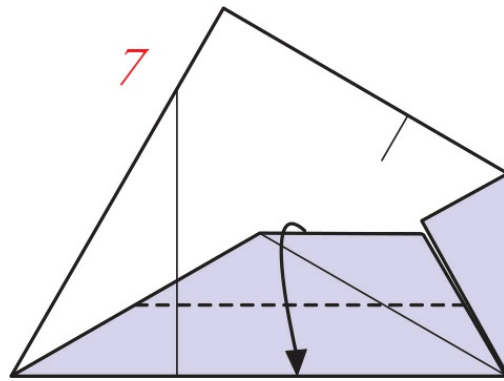
3



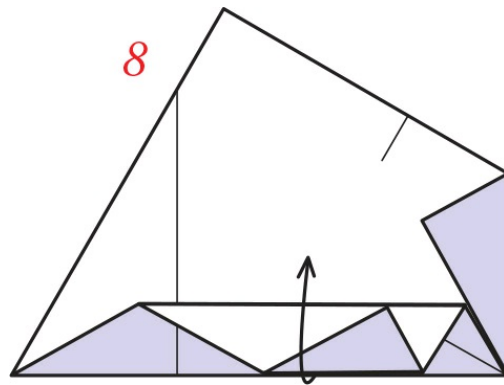


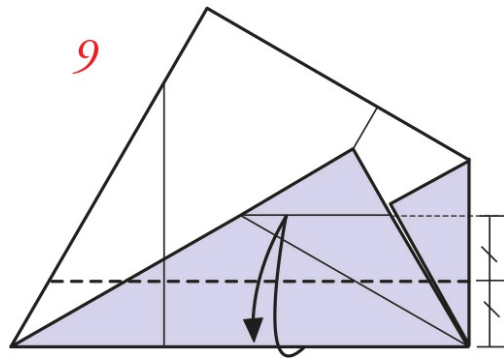
Fold along the edge.



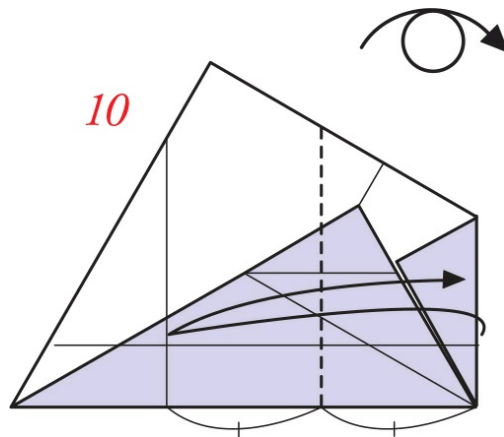


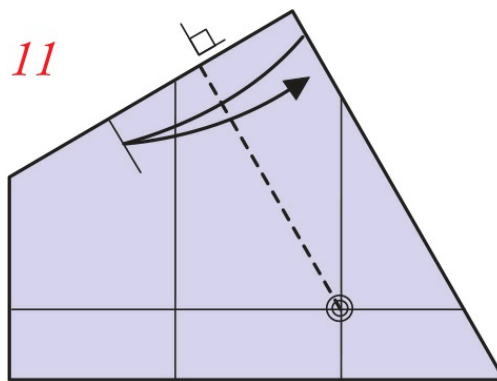
Fold along the edge.



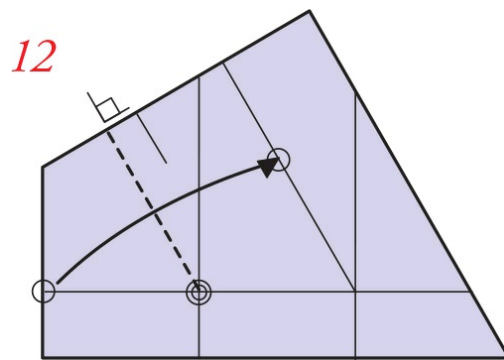


Form creases, taking care not to shift the already folded sections.

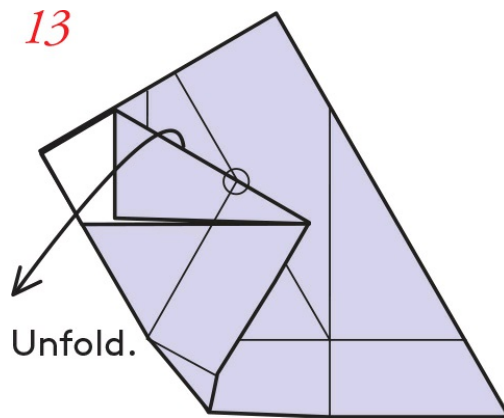


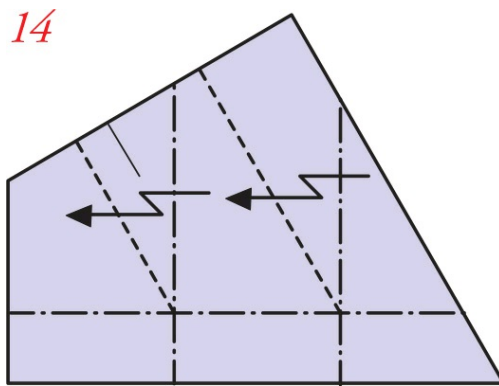


Starting at ⊗ fold along dotted line.

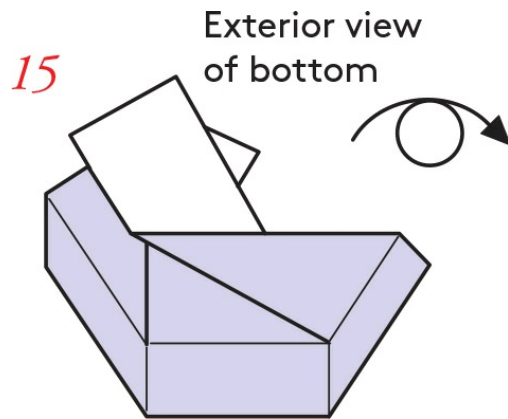


Starting at ◎ fold along dotted line to match the ○ symbols.

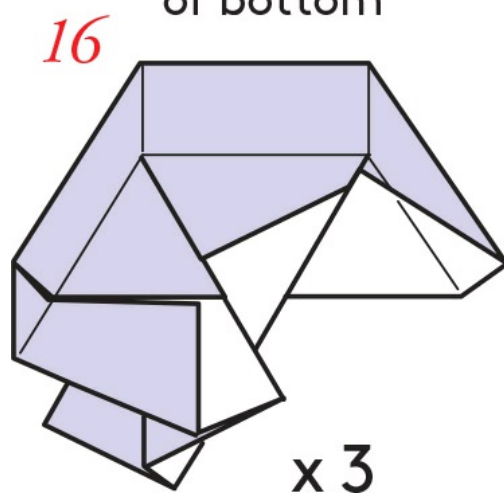




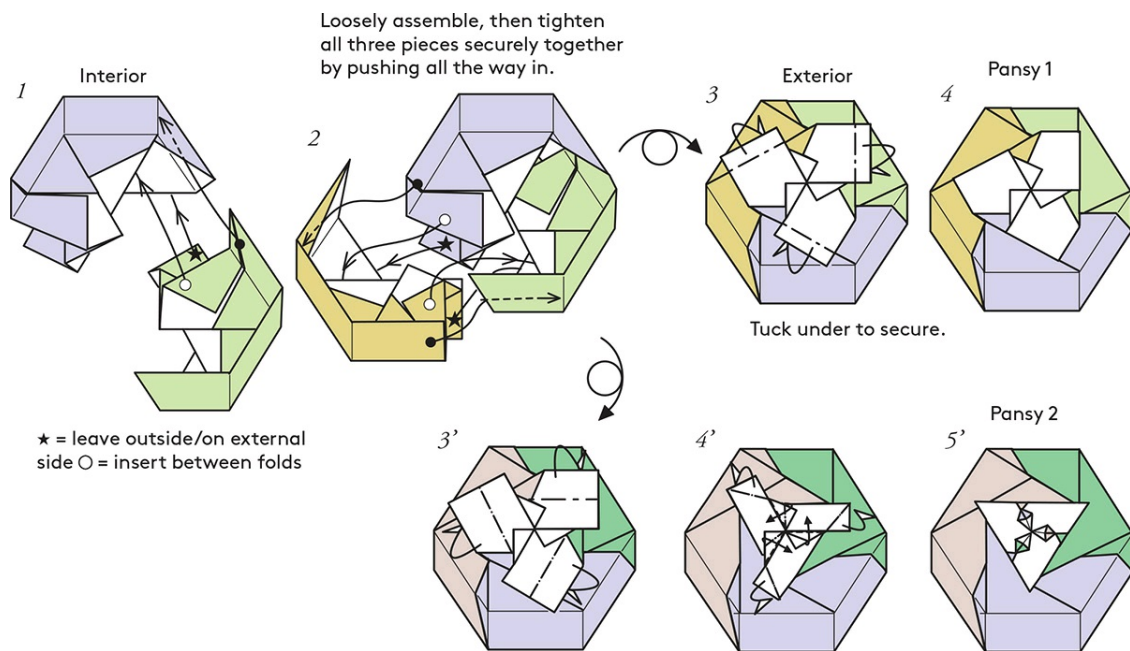
Fold into flaps.



Interior view
of bottom



• Assembly

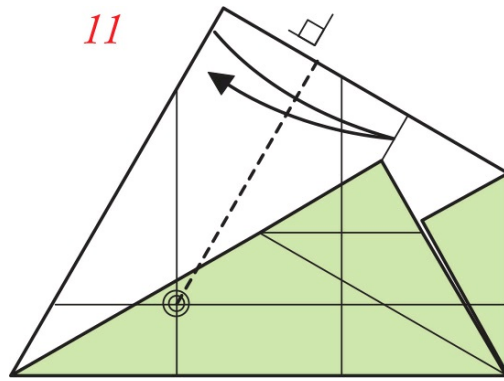


Hexagonal Plain Box 1 and 2

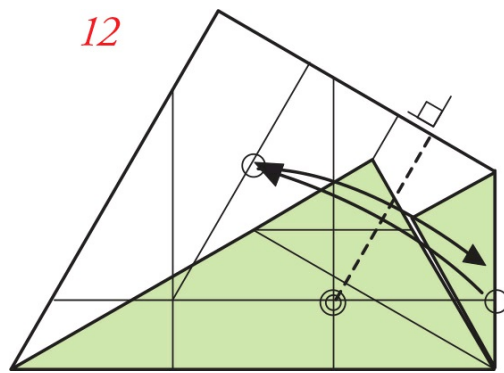
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

There are two ways to assemble this type of box. The kind without any adornment is called *muji*, meaning “plain.”

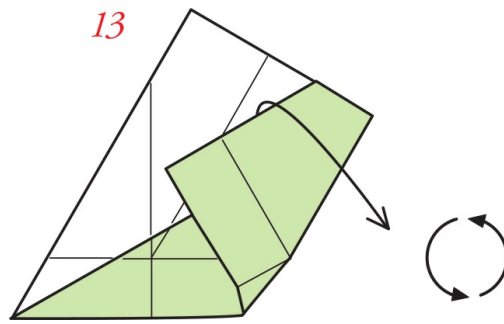
Start from step 10 on page 52.



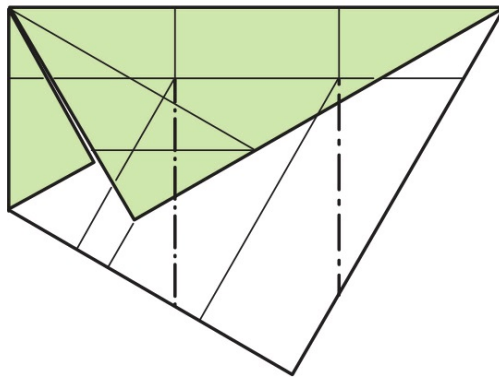
Starting at ◎ fold along dotted line.



Starting at ◎ fold along dotted line to match the ○ symbols.

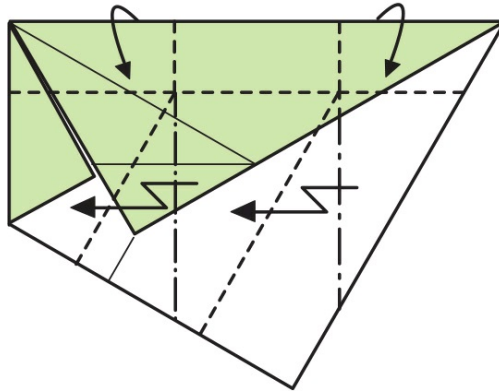


14



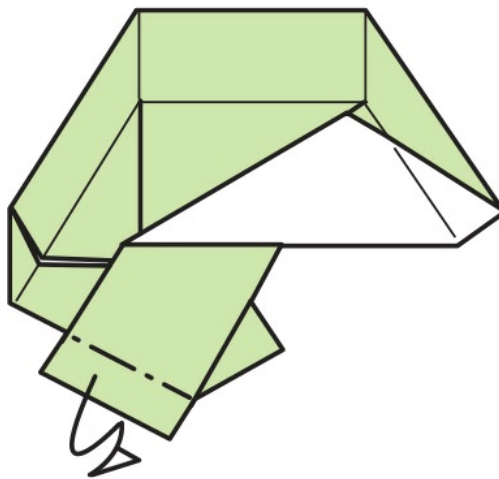
Fold, crease and unfold as shown.

15



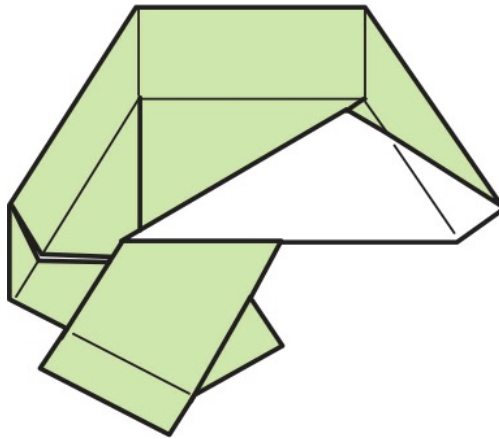
Fold up edge to form the box sides, and fold flaps in the lower section as shown.

16



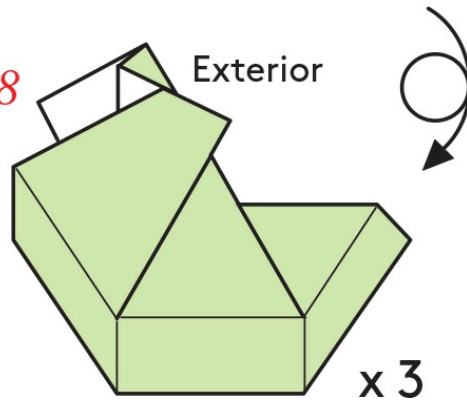
17

Interior



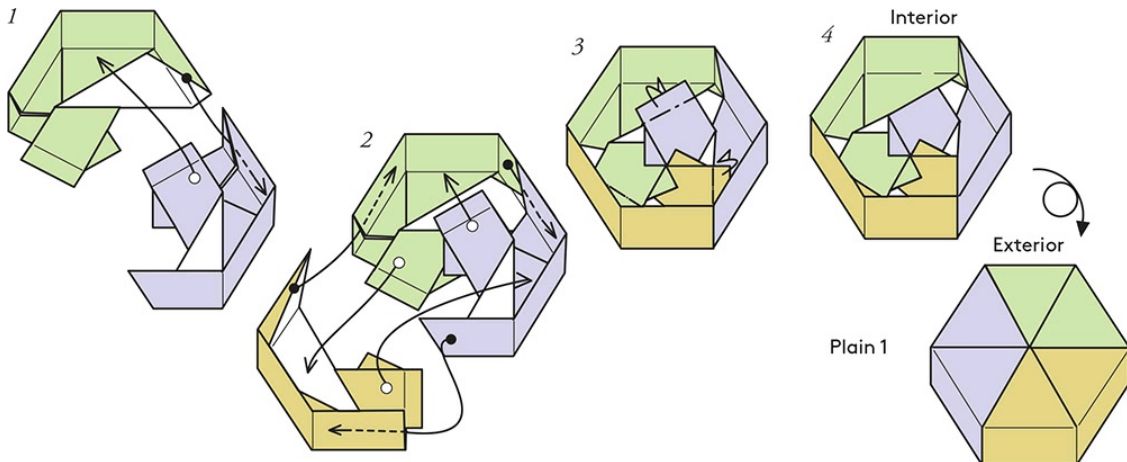
18

Exterior

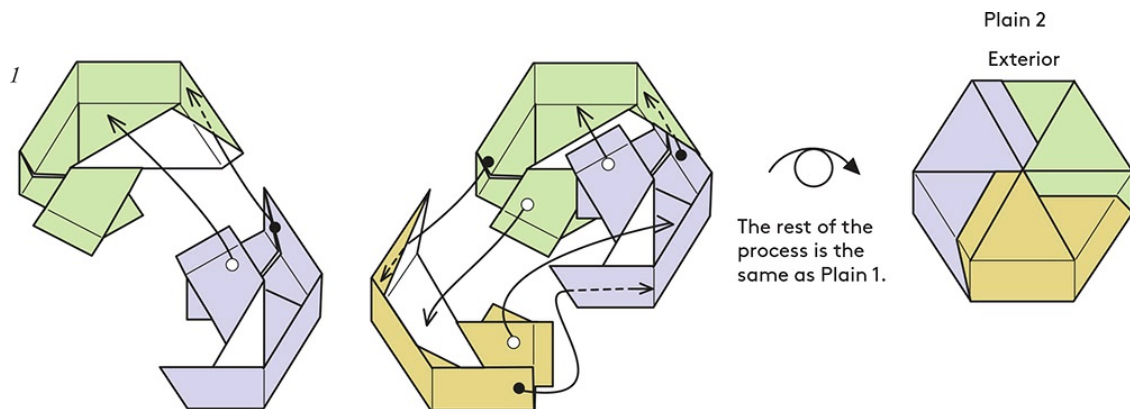


x 3

- **Assembly for Plain Hexagonal Box 1**



- **Assembly for Plain Hexagonal Box 2**

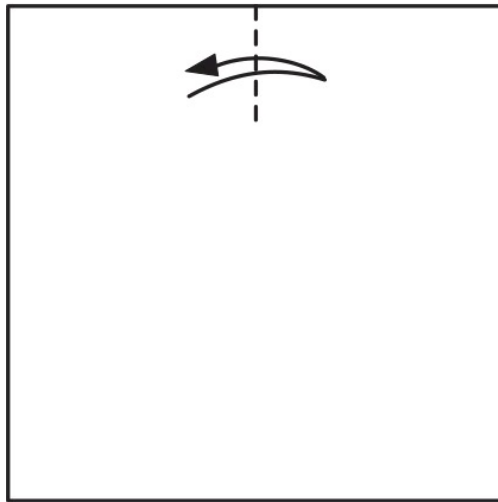


Hexagonal Box Base

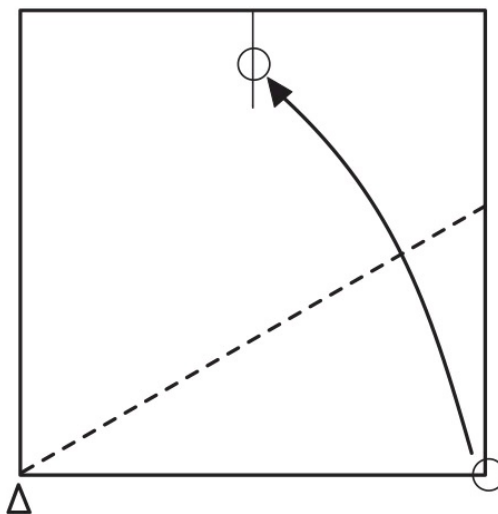
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

We will start by folding a sheet to serve as a template.

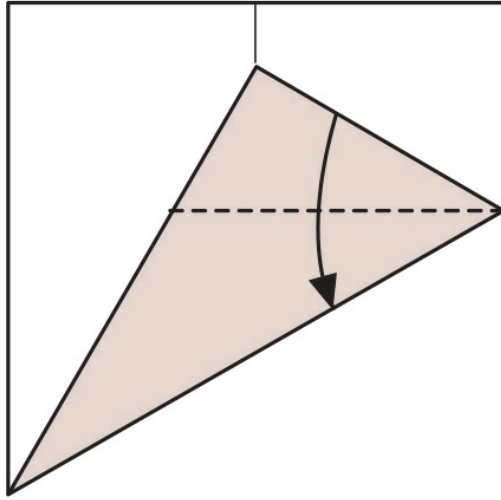
1



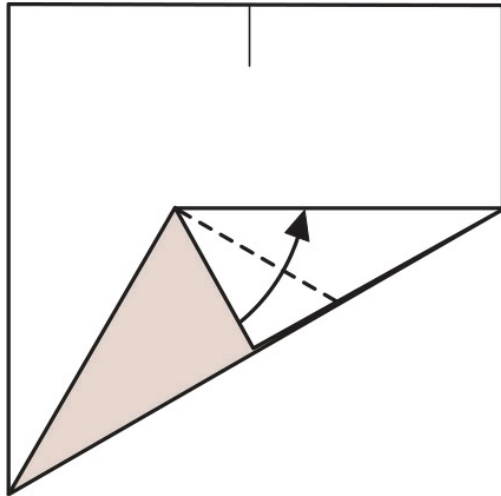
2

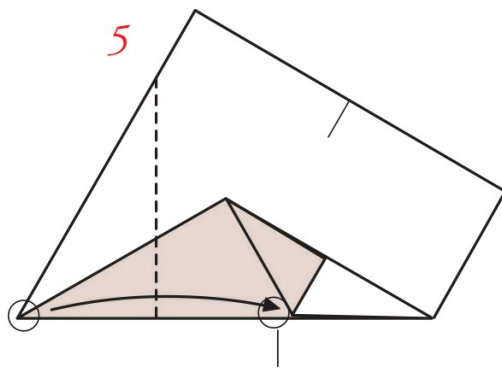


3



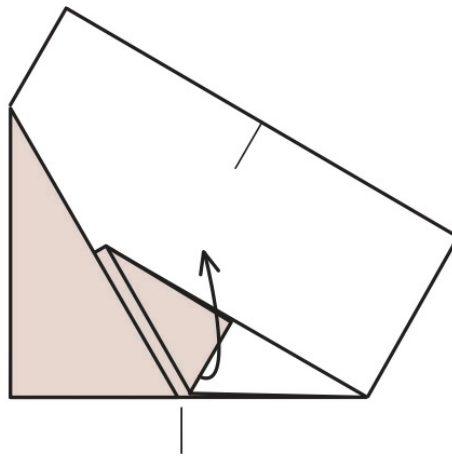
4



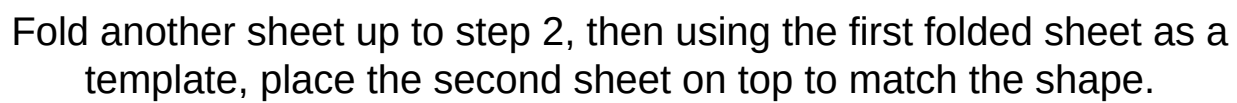


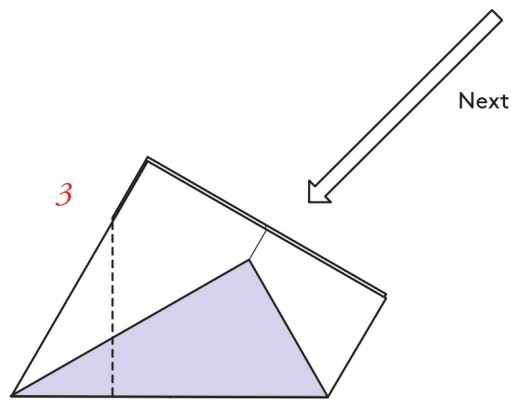
Fold, leaving about $\frac{1}{4}$ in (5 mm) from the triangle corner.

6

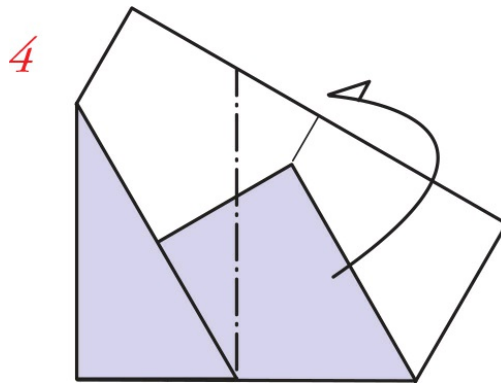


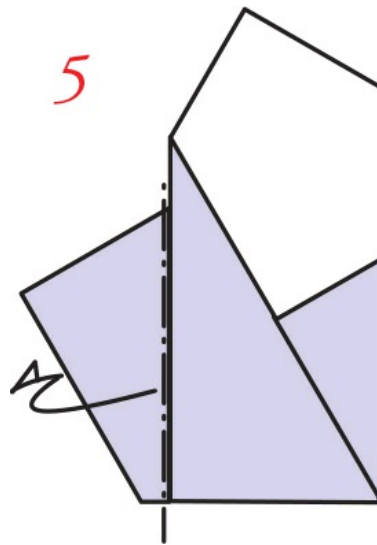
About $\frac{1}{4}$ in (5 mm)



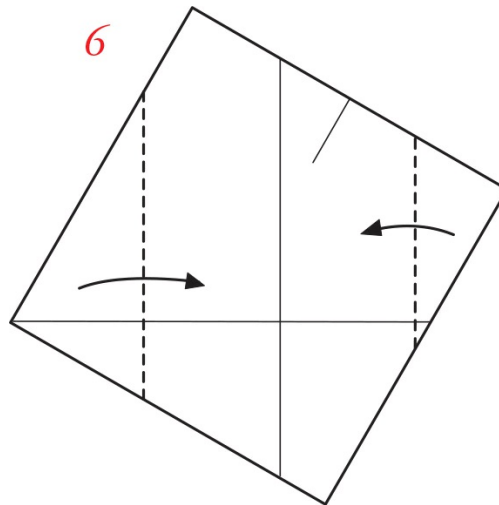


Place sheet folded up to step 2 on top of the template.

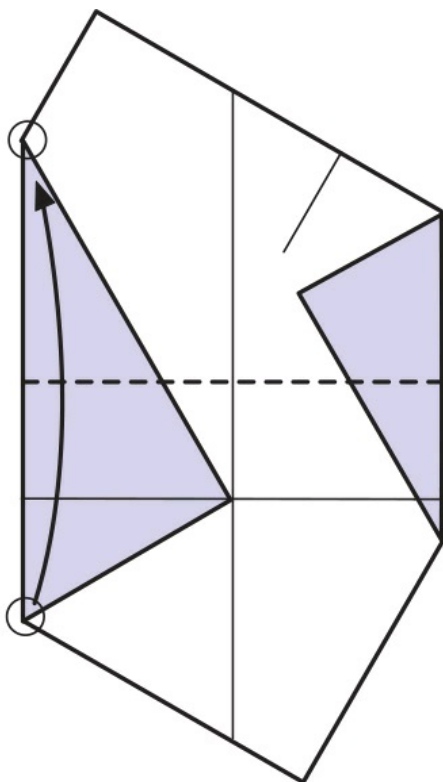


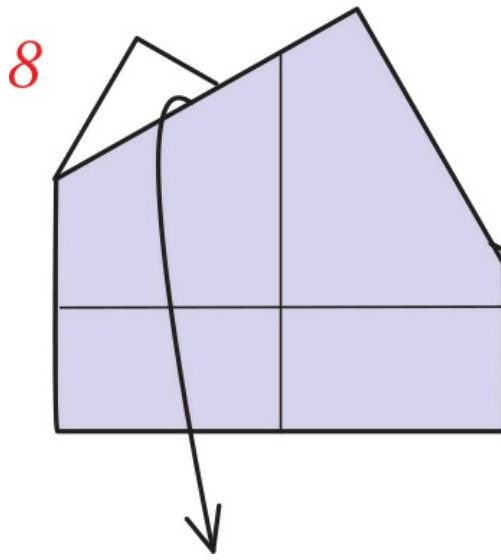


Fold to edge and unfold.

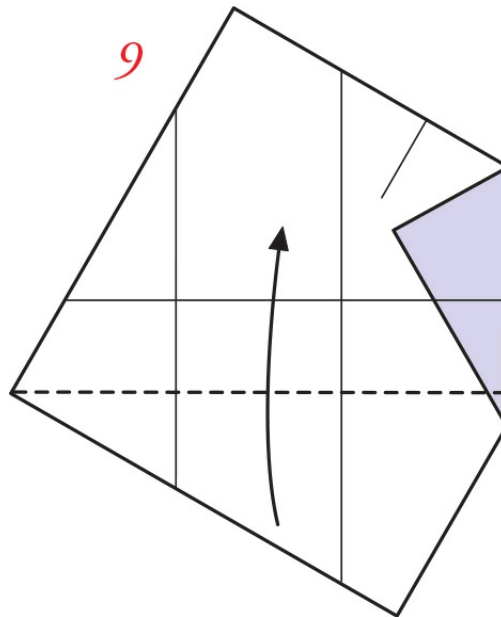


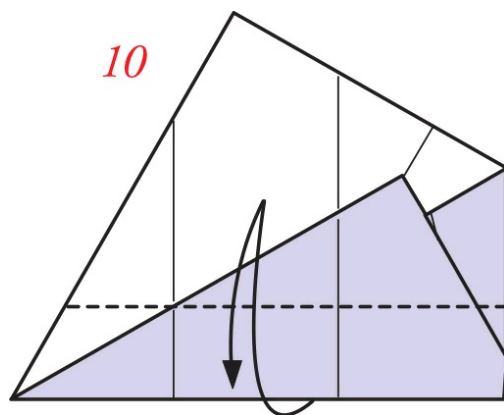
7

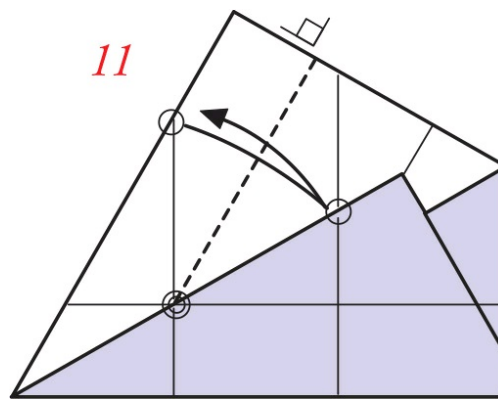




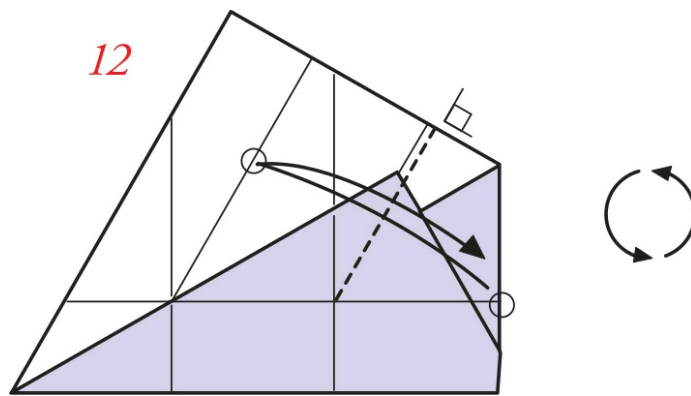
Unfold (use illustration in step 9 for reference).





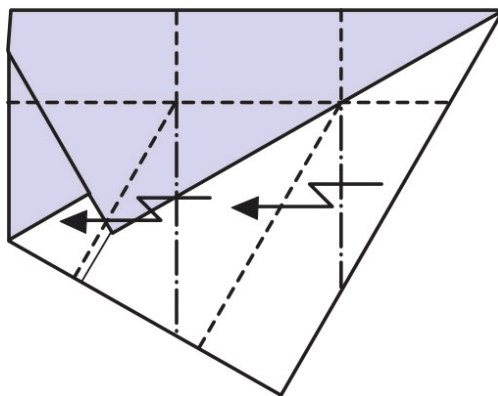


Starting at ○ fold along dotted line to match the ○ symbols.

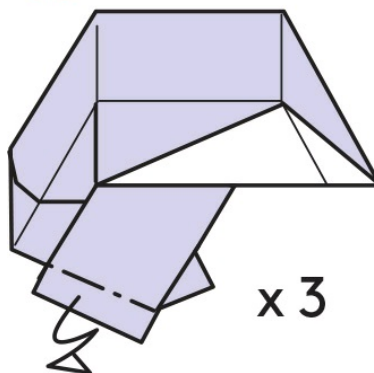


Fold up to the ○ symbol.

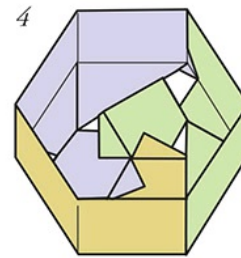
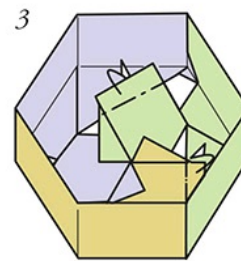
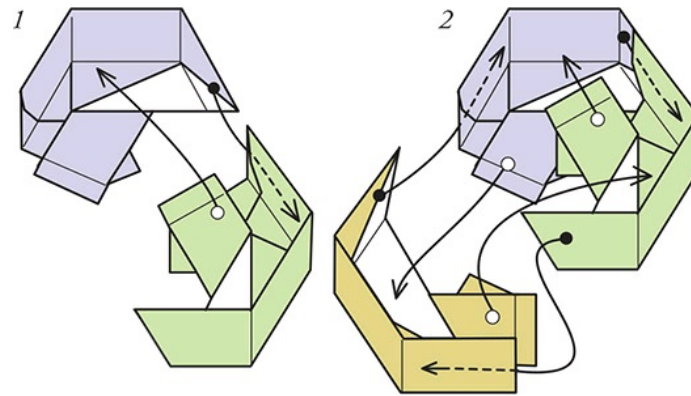
13



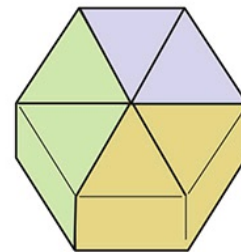
14 Interior



-
- Assembly for Plain 1

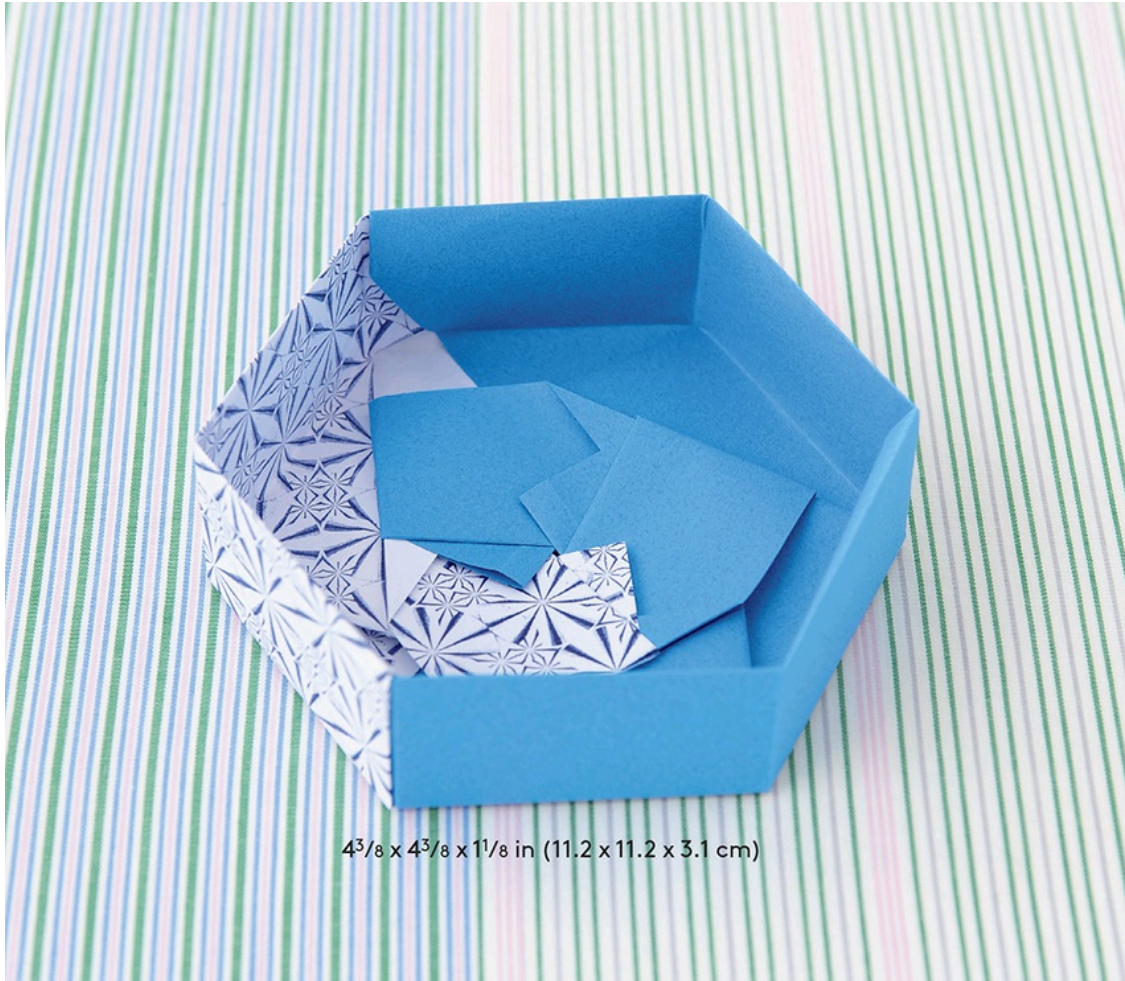


Exterior



Tip

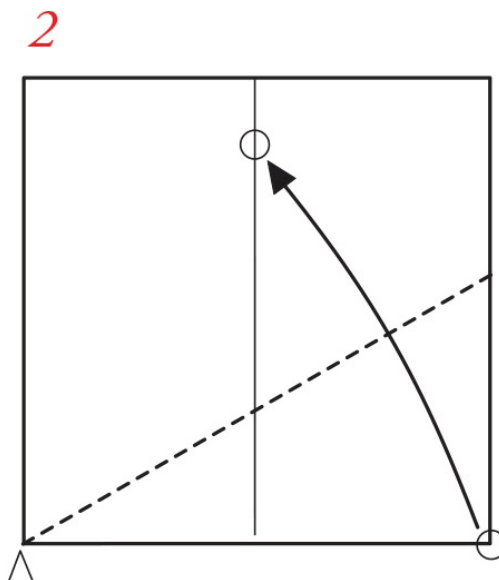
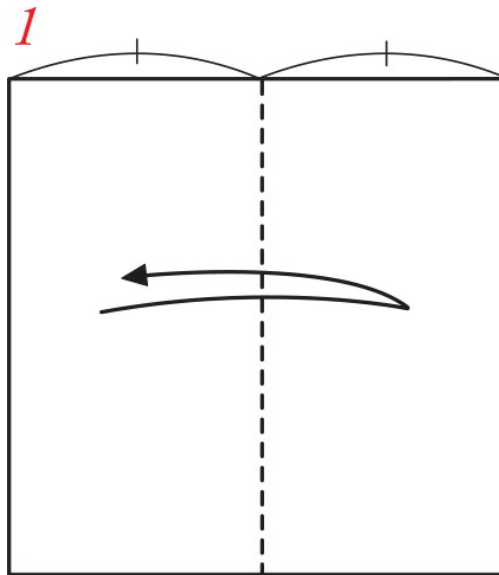
The assembly method is the same as for the Plain Hexagonal Box (page 54) and can be done in two ways. Here we used the Plain 1 method.



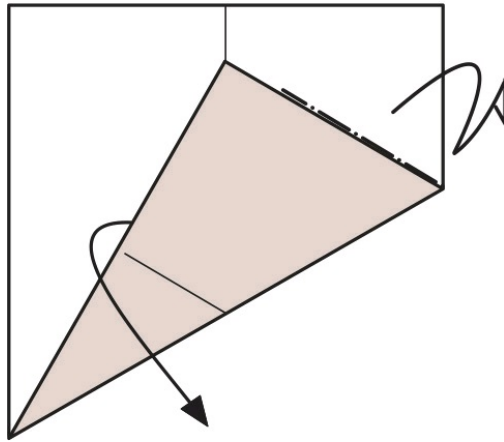
$4\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in (11.2 x 11.2 x 3.1 cm)

Half Hexagonal Box

These partition boxes fit nicely into the Hexagonal Boxes on page 56. We recommend folding these using paper that's $6\frac{1}{8}$ or $6\frac{1}{4}$ - in (15.5 or 16 cm) square.

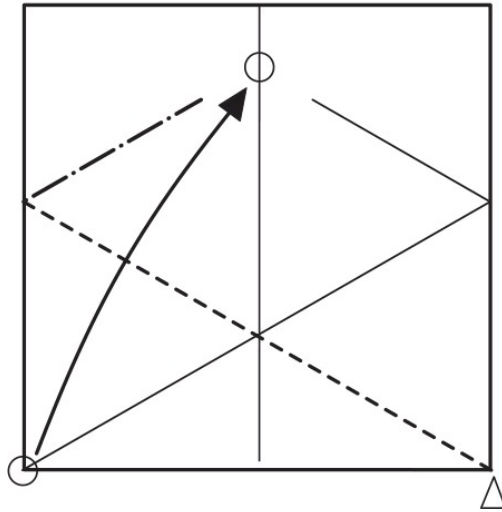


3



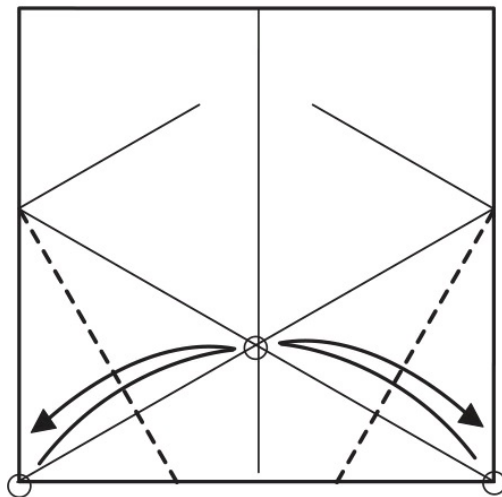
The mountain folds on the upper right and left should extend far enough to meet the vertical lines in step 6.

4

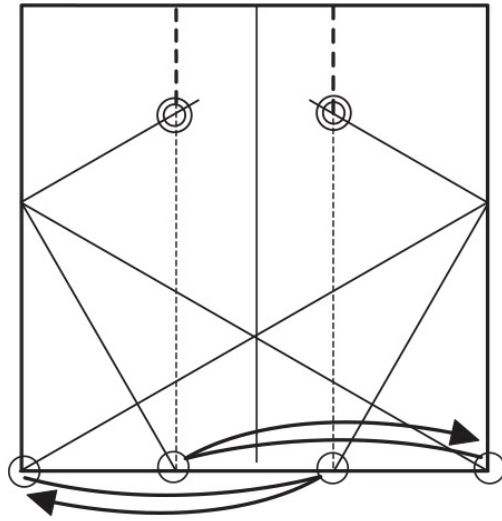


Starting at \triangle fold along dotted line to match the \bigcirc symbols.

5

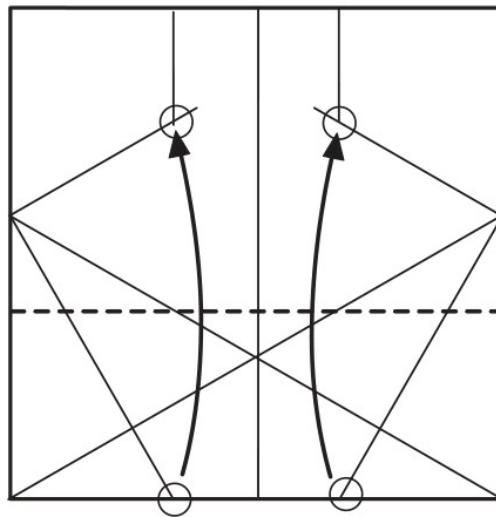


6

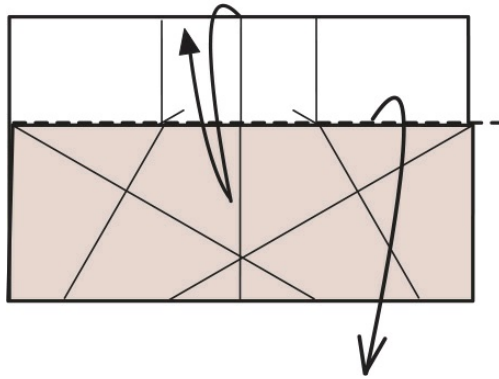


Match the ○ symbols and fold from ◎ to top edge.

7

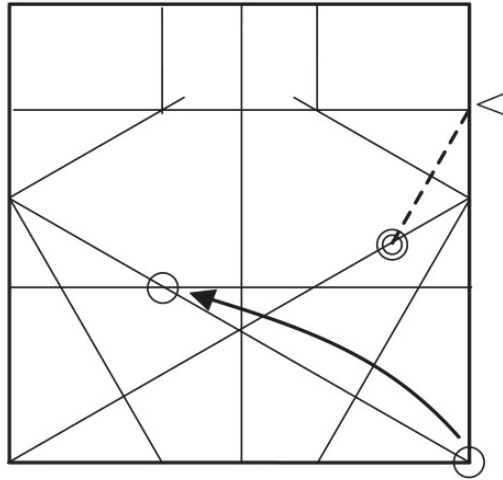


8



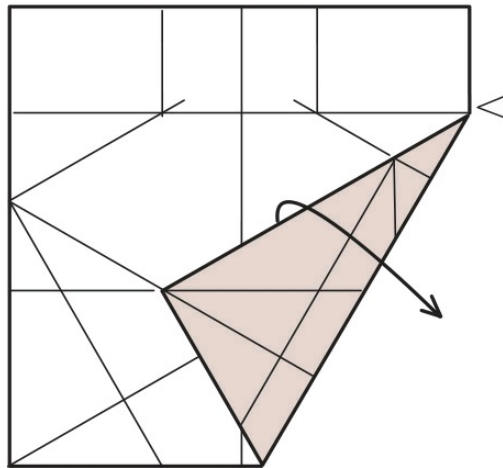
Fold, crease then unfold.

9



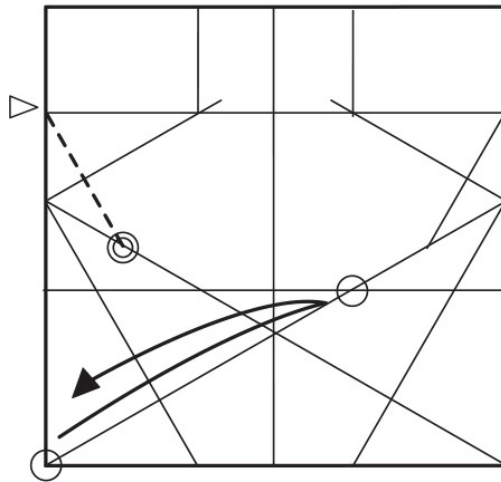
Match the ○ symbols and fold from △ to ◎ symbol.

10

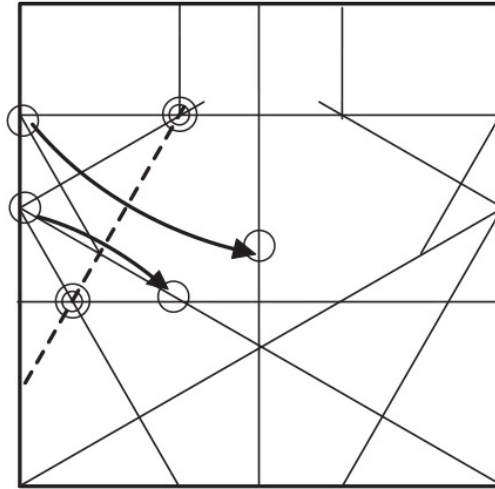




11

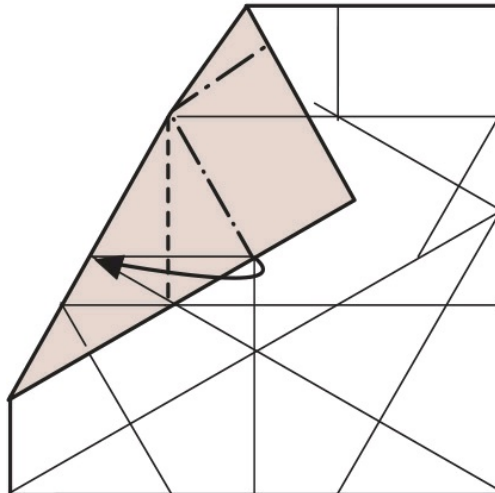


12

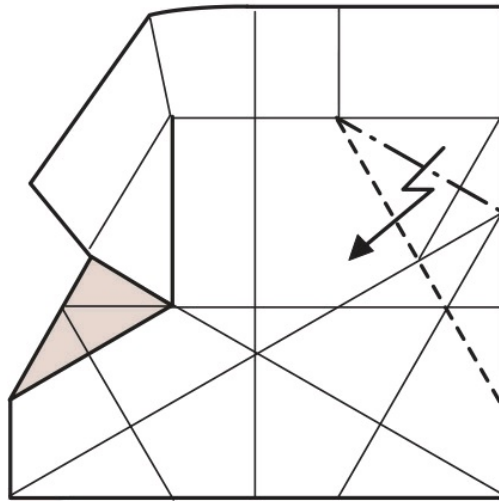


Match the ○ symbols, folding along the line with the ⊗ symbols.

13

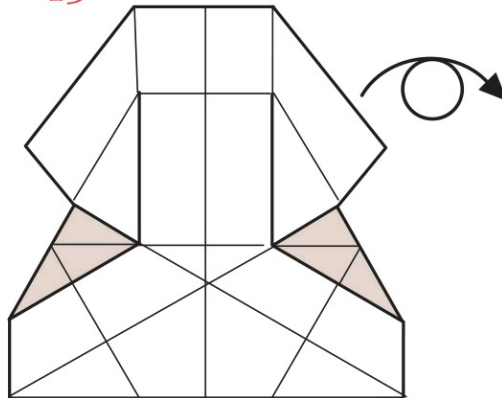


14

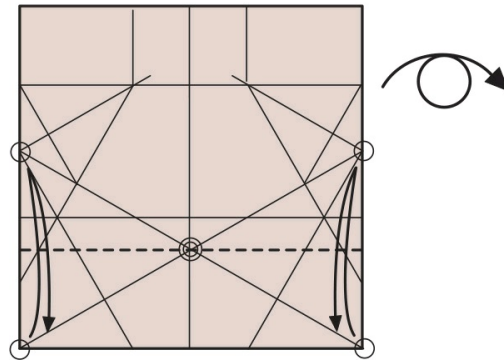


Repeat steps 12 and 13.

15

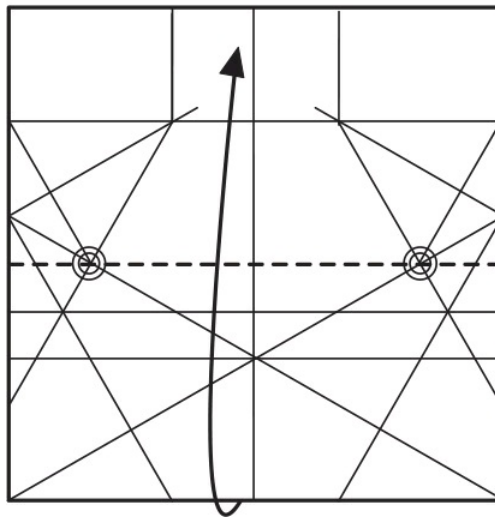


16

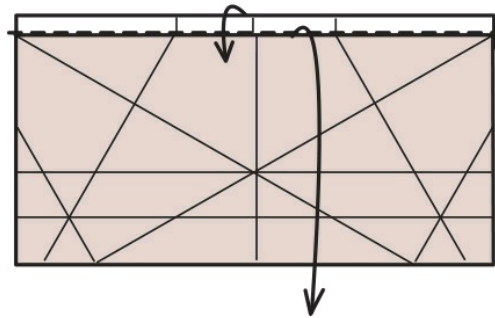


Unfold and fold to crease at dotted lines.

17

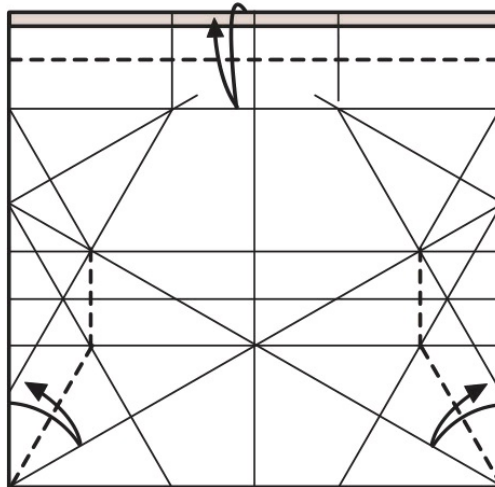


18

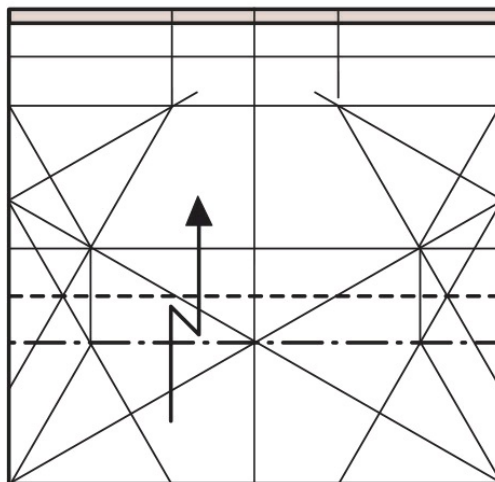


Fold the thin crease at the top and unfold.

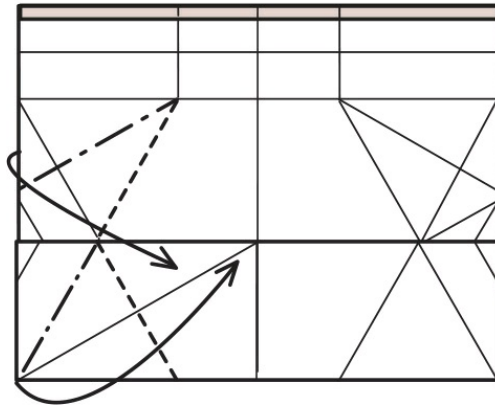
19



20

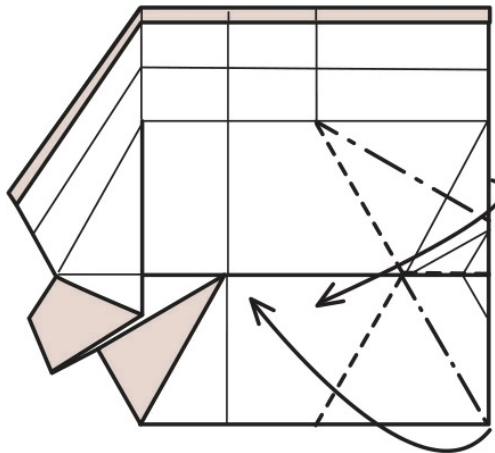


21

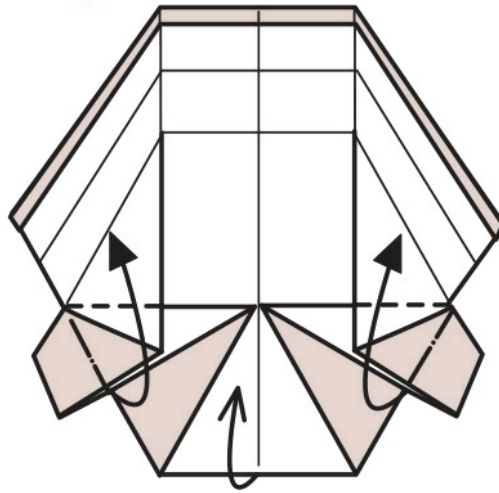


All the necessary fold lines will have been made at this point.

22

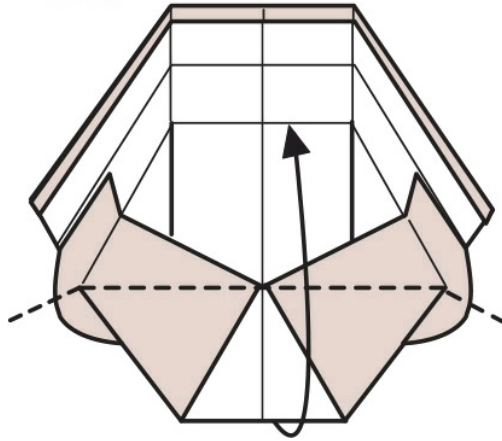


23

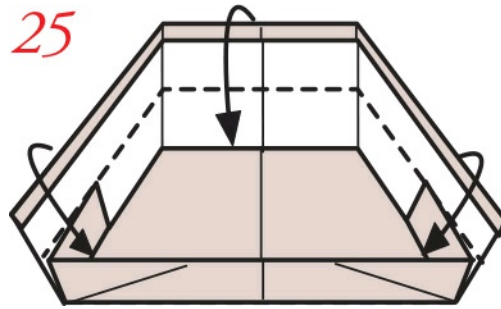


Fold up to form side.

24

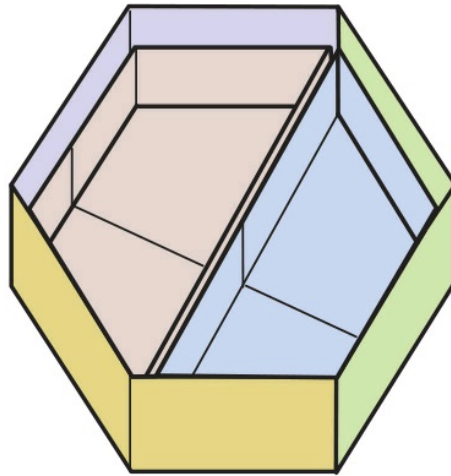
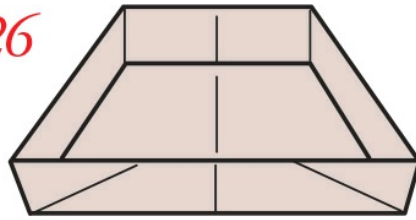


Fold over and lay inside box bottom.



Fold down to form the rest of the box sides.

26



Place two partitions inside the base from page 56.



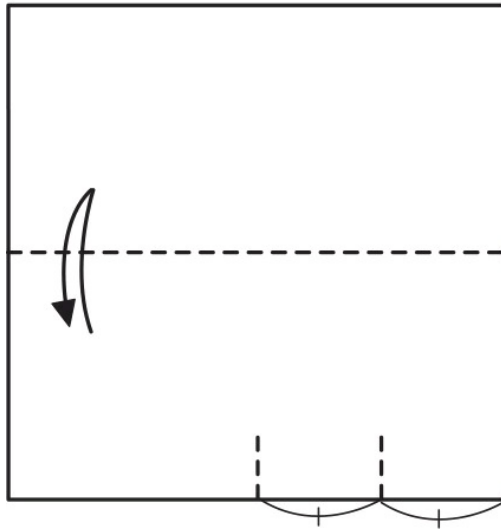
Rectangular Box Base

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

This surprisingly simple base involves two unit designs, and we will be making two of each.

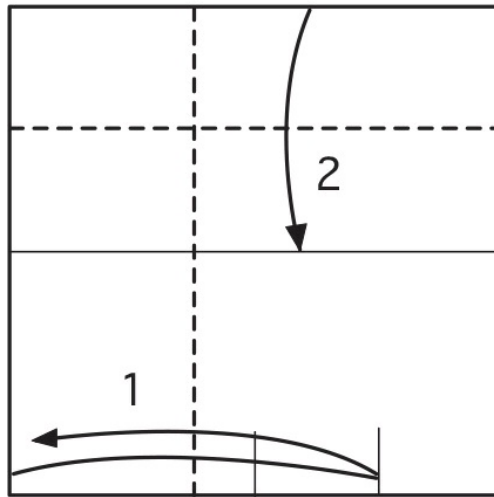
Base: A

1



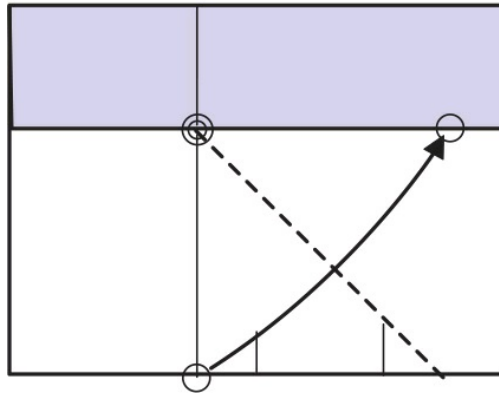
Create folding line as shown.

2

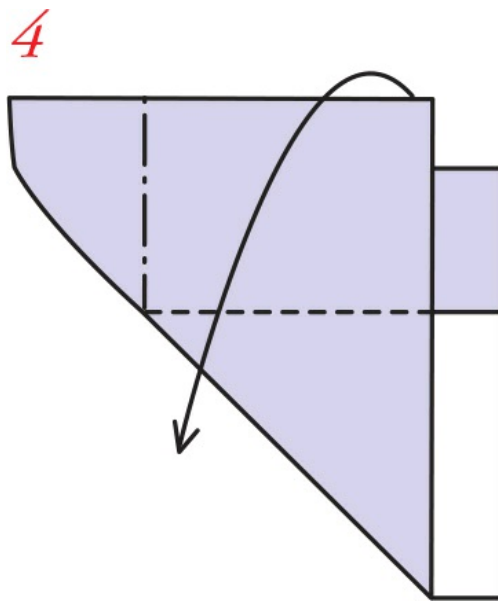


Crease the vertical line 1 shown above as both a mountain and valley fold; this will make step 4 easier.

3

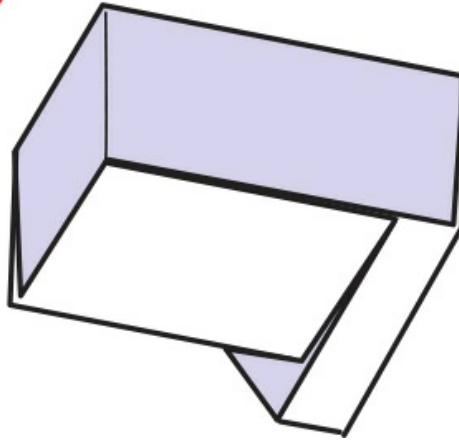


Starting at ◎ fold along dotted line to match the ○ symbols.



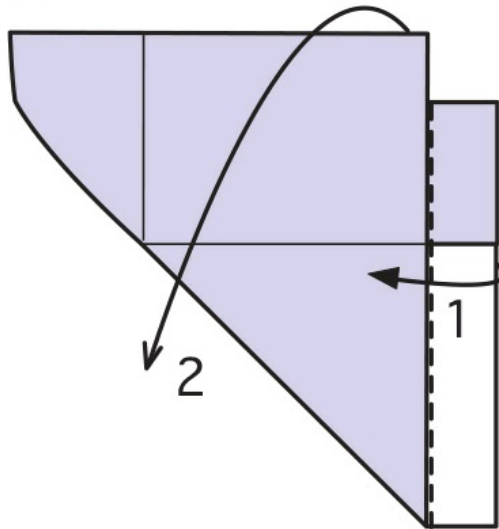
Fold down, then unfold and fold to create sides with a 90° corner.

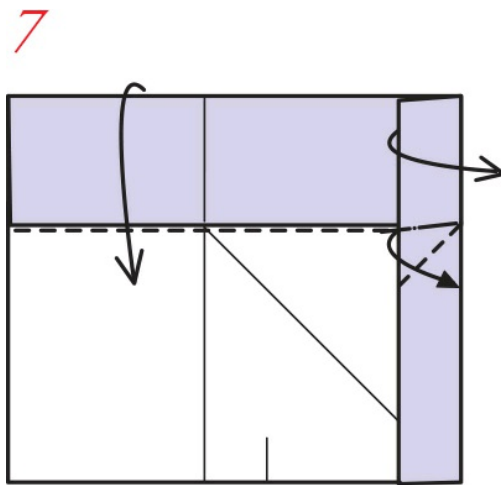
5



Revert to step 4.

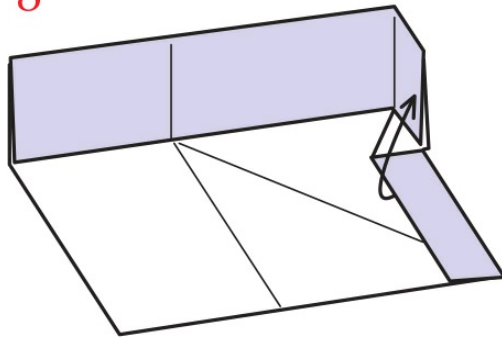
6





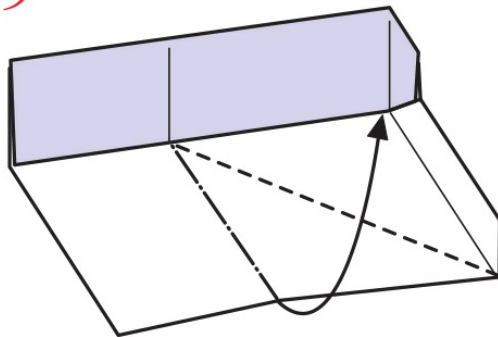
Fold while opening the right section to form a box side.

8



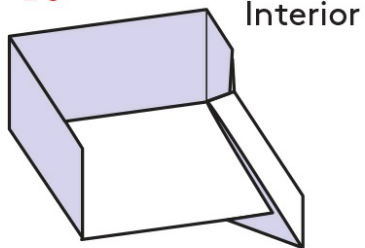
Lift and tuck into short side.

9



10

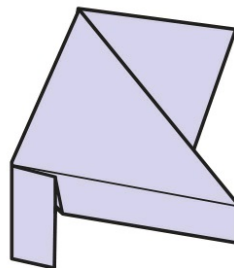
A



x 2



Exterior

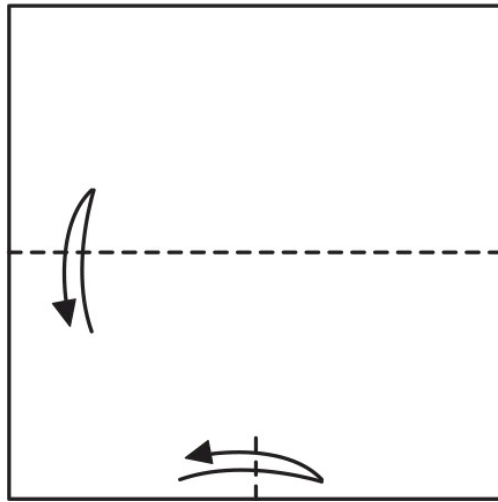




Lid $4\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\text{in}$ (11.8 x 8 x 2.7 cm)

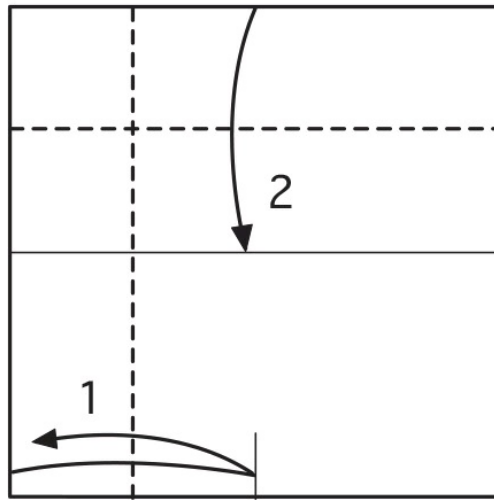
Base B

1



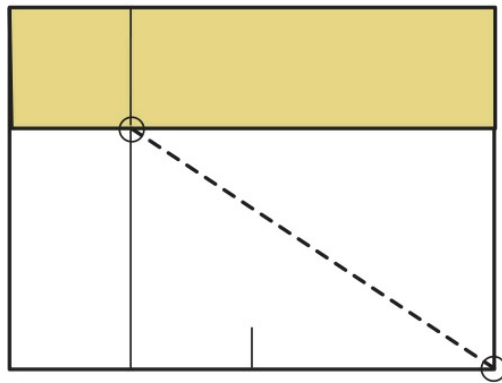
Create folding line as shown.

2



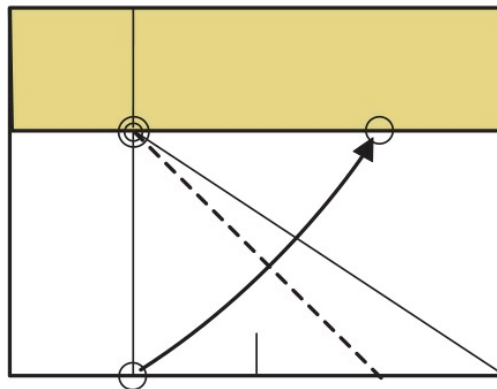
Crease the vertical line 1 shown above as both a mountain and valley fold; this will make step 5 easier.

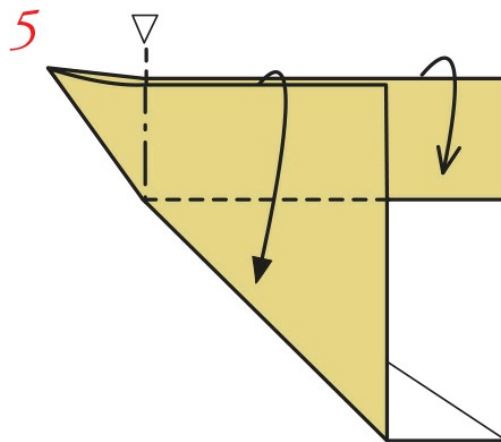
3



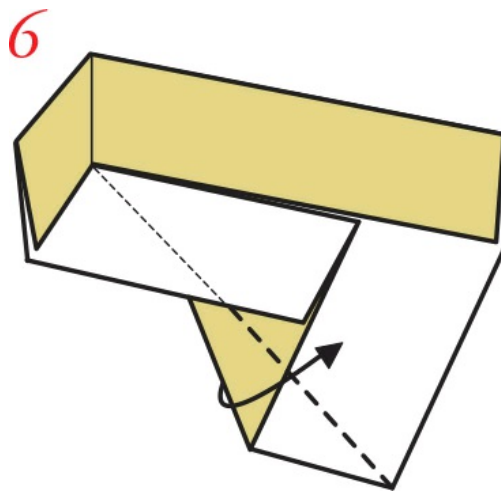
Create folding line as shown.

4

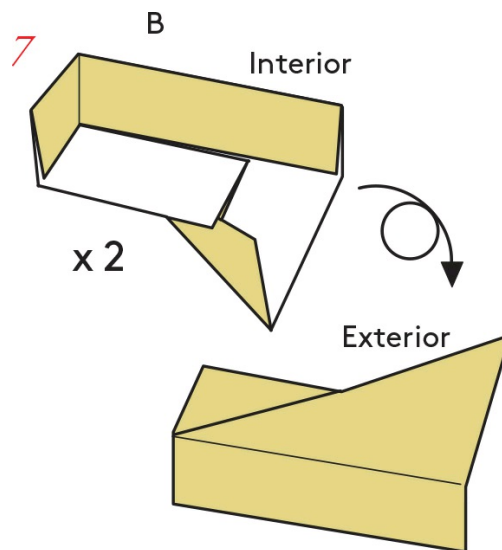




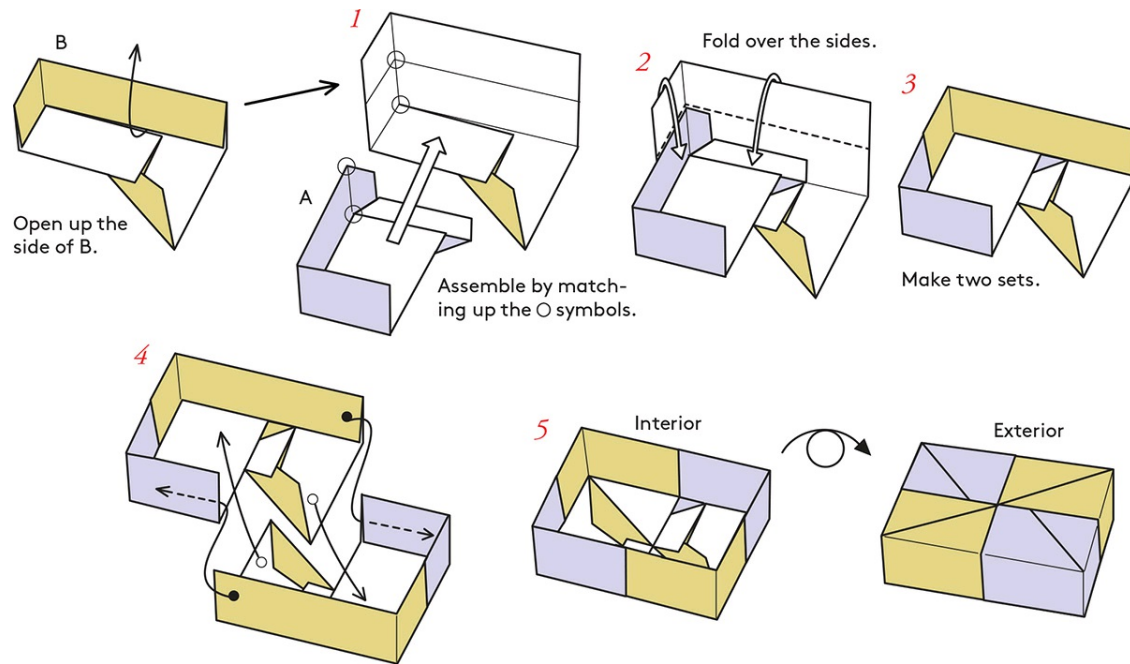
Fold over, then unfold and fold to create sides with a 90° corner.



Fold along the line formed in step 3.

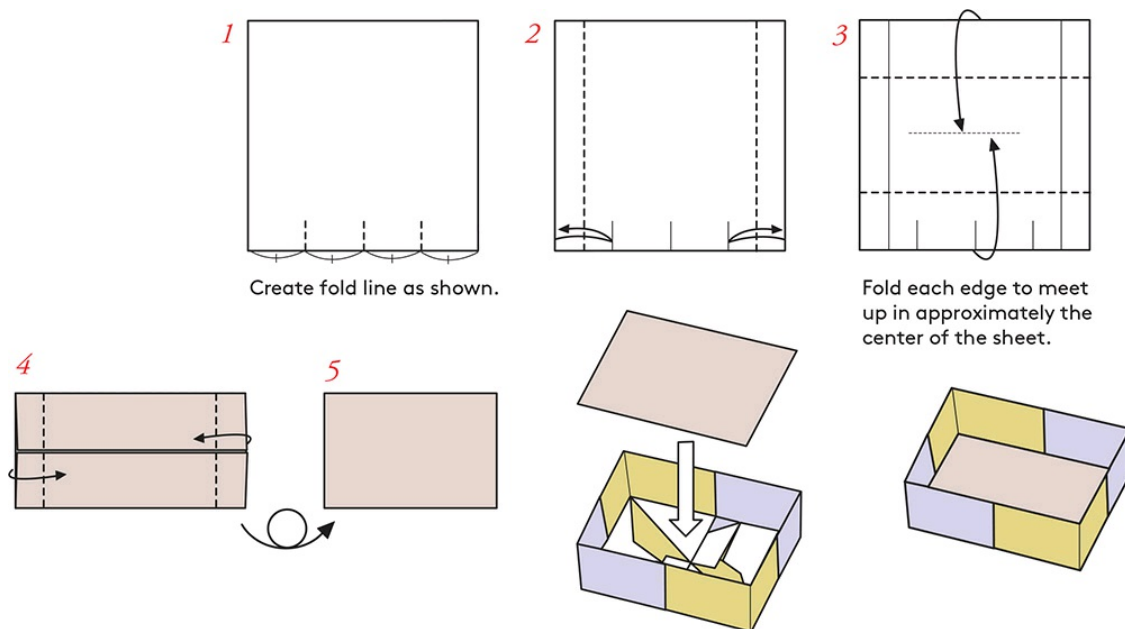


- **Assembly**



Insert

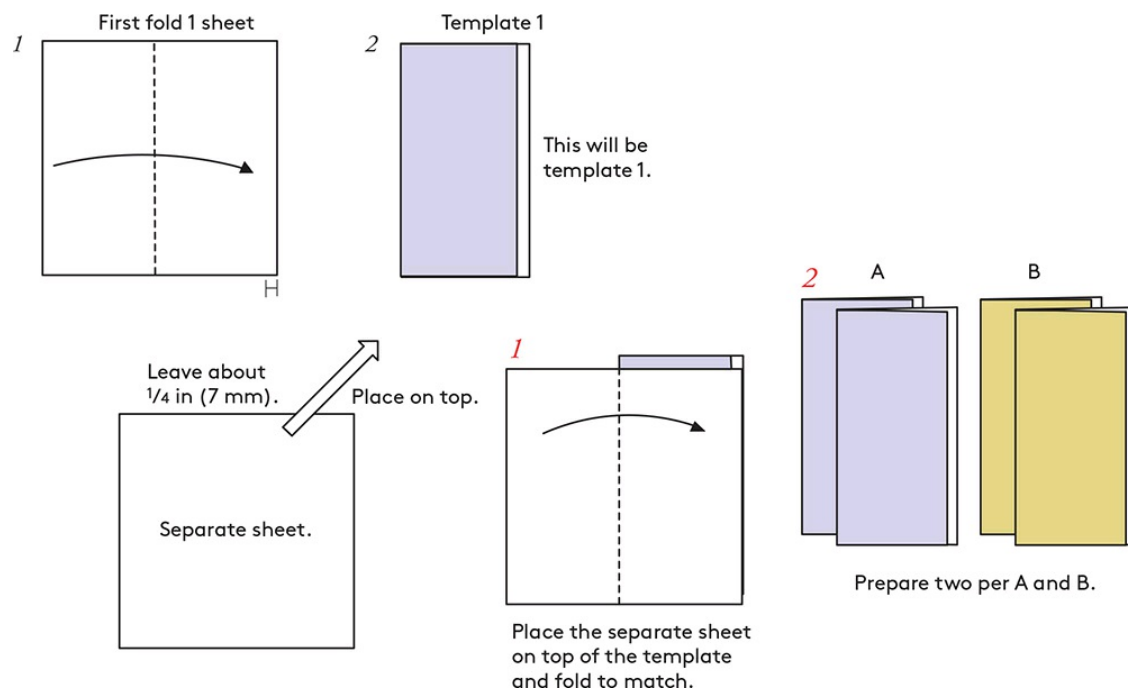
An insert is an optional step that reinforces the box bottom and allows for a neater finish.



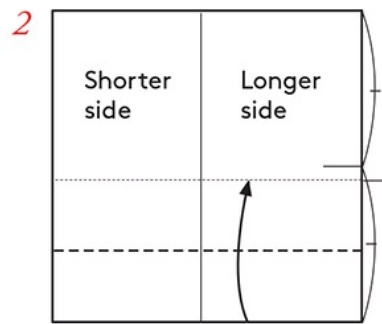
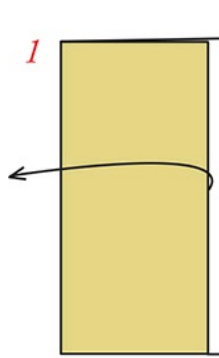
Rectangular Box Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

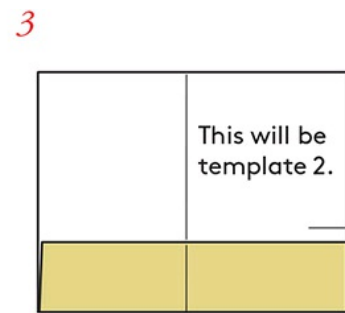
For the lid, the initial fold is slightly shifted to the left. The illustration is for reference but is not meant to be an exact representation. Adjust the fold depending on the thickness and width of your paper. For this project we will be using two types of paper.



Using B, create template 2.



Fold to about $\frac{1}{4}$ in (7 mm)
below the center line.



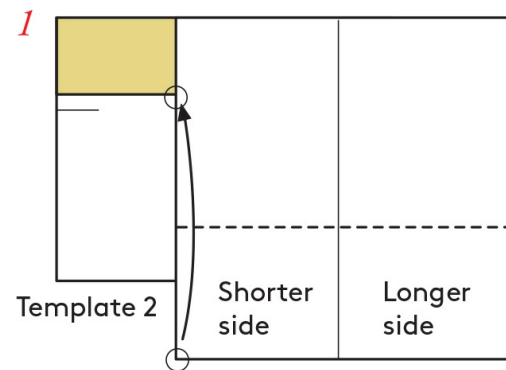
Use this for B (page 64).

Lid: A

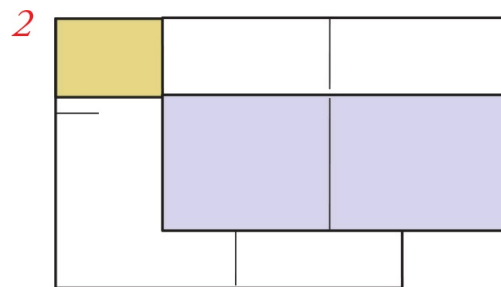
Tip

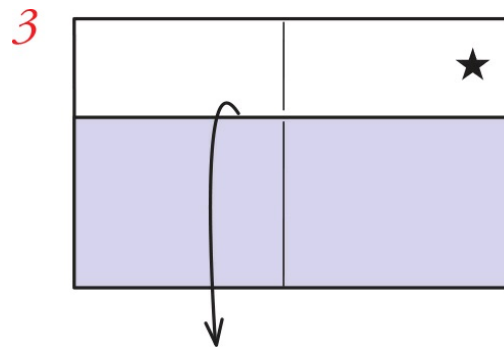
When matching a second sheet to the shape of a template, stagger the papers to make the process easier

Place template 2 beneath. The papers will have opposite orientations.

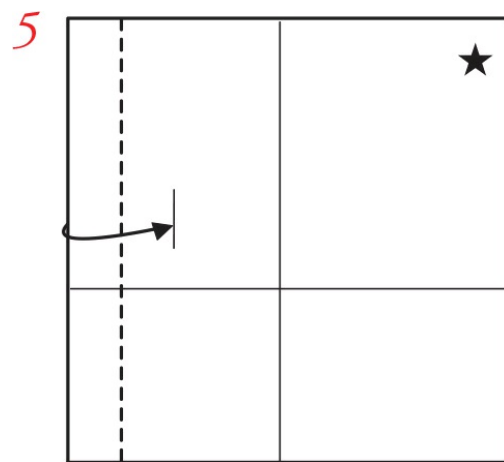
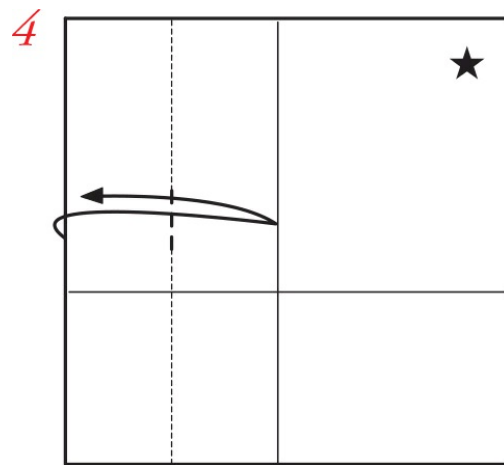


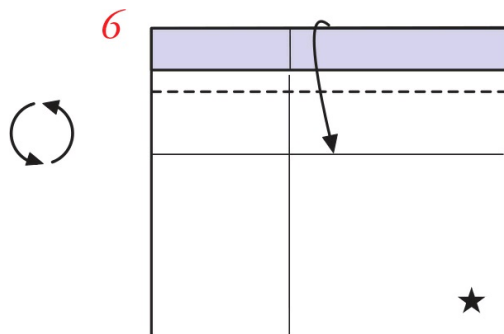
Align the top edges precisely and fold to match the ○ symbols.



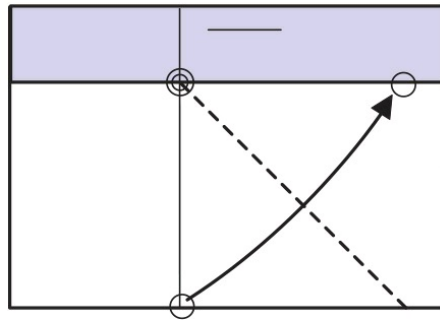


★ symbol indicates the direction of the paper.

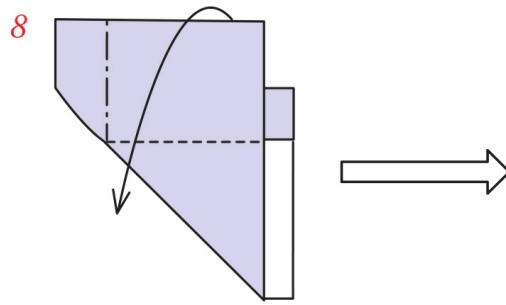




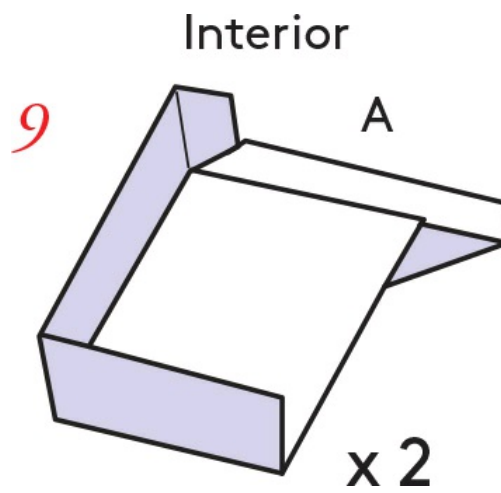
7



Starting at ⊗ fold along dotted line to match the ⊙ symbols.

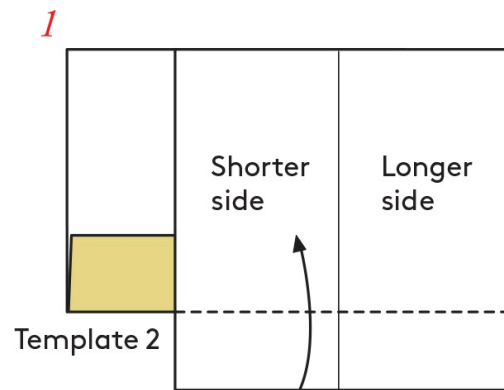


Follow steps 5–10 on page 60.

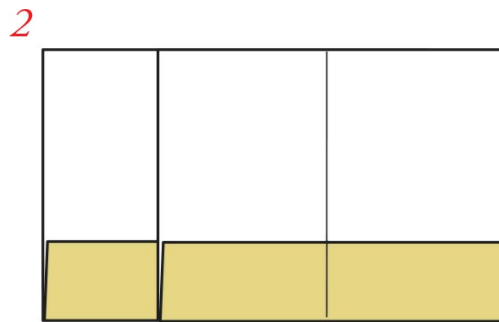


Lid: B

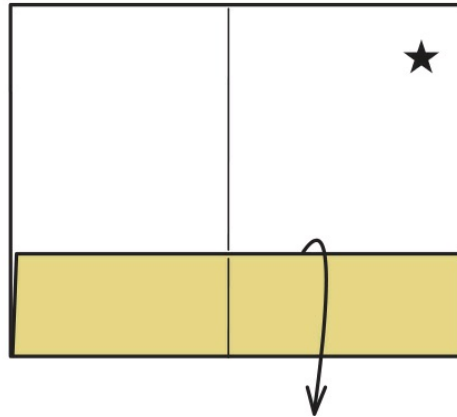
Place unfolded B on top of template 2.



Align the top edges precisely and then fold the bottom.

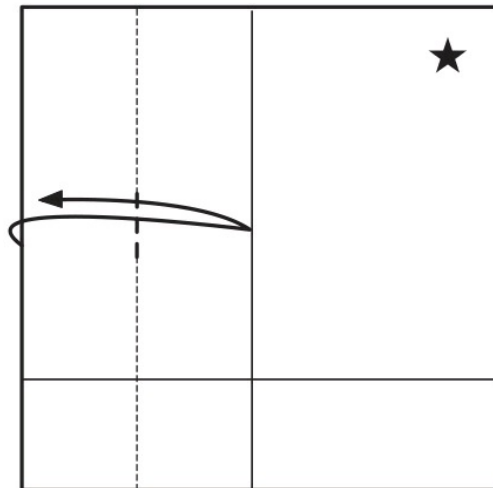


3

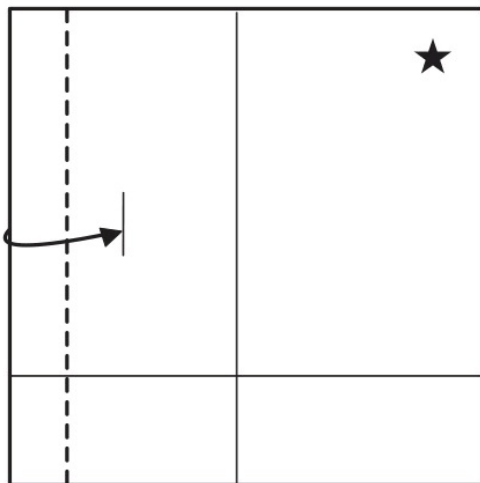


★ symbol indicates the direction of the paper.

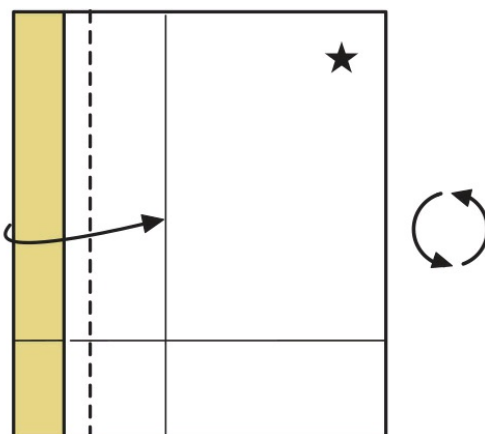
4



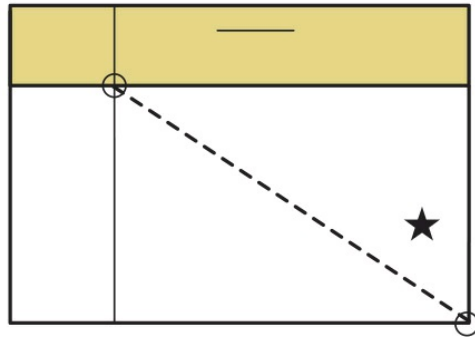
5



6

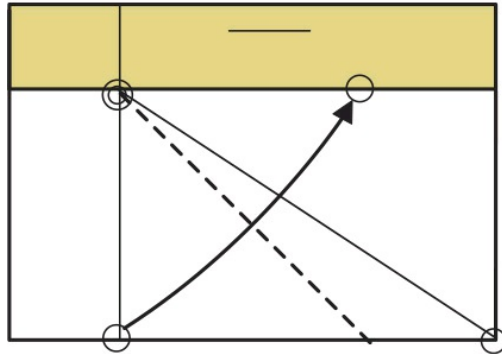


7



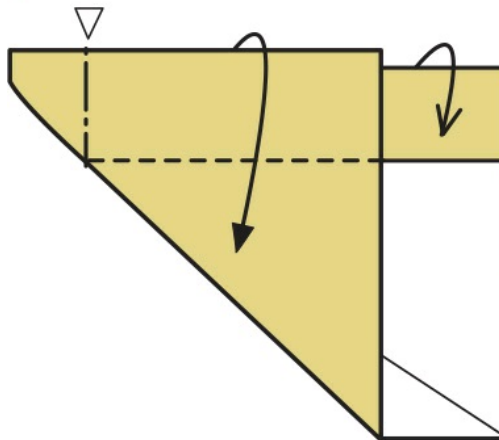
Create fold lines as shown.

8

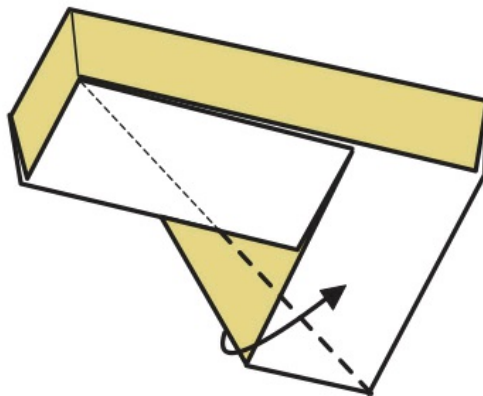


Starting at ◎ fold along dotted line to match the ○ symbols.

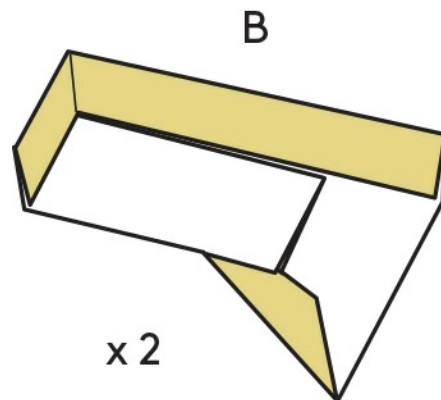
9



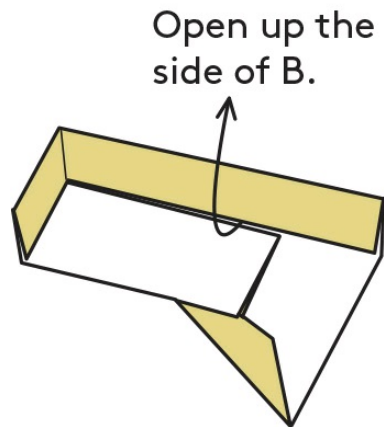
10



11



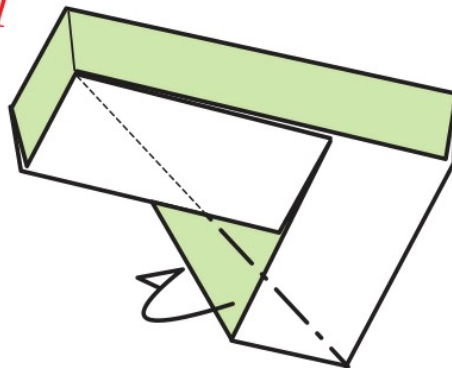
12



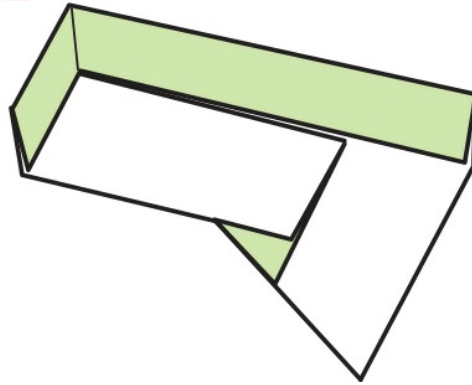
Pattern Change

Folding the other way in step 10 for Lid B will change the pattern.

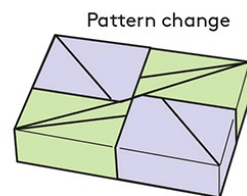
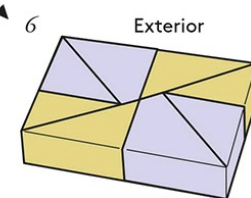
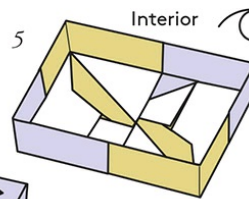
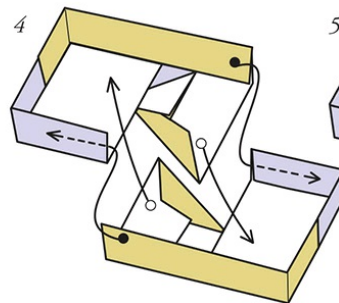
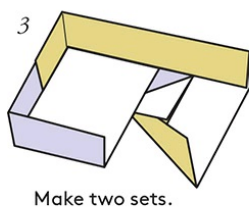
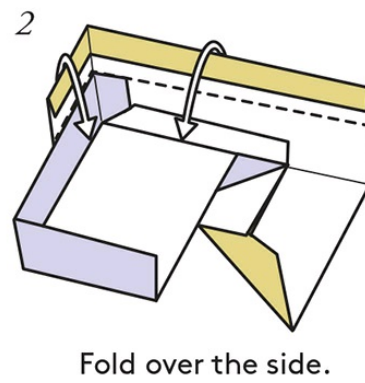
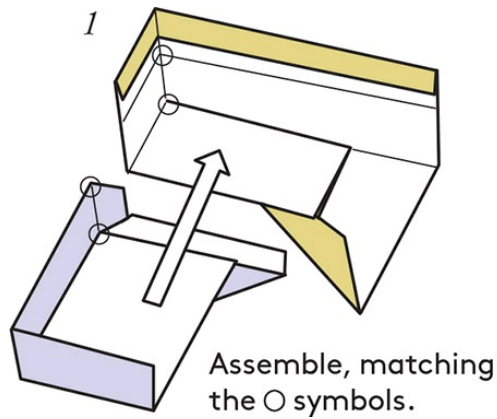
11



12



• Assembly





Pattern change

A x 2 sheets • B x 2 sheets

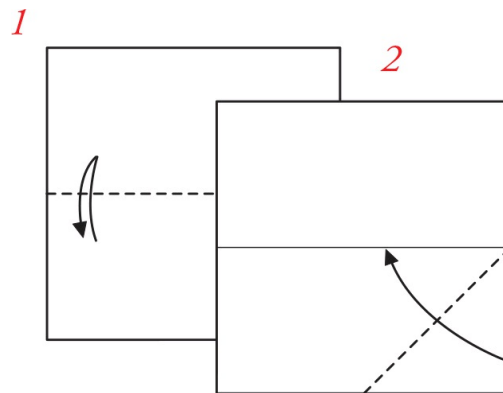


Skewed Hexagonal Box Base

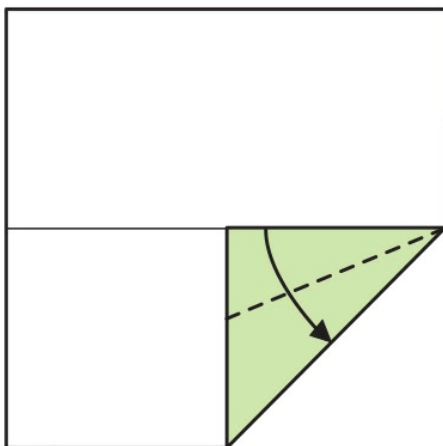
$5\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in (14.3×14.3 cm) sheets are standard

The base for this box is made from a slightly smaller sheet than is used for the lid. Though not the most elegant solution, trimming the paper prevents forced folds and enables a more streamlined finish. Conventional store-bought origami paper may not be up to the multiple folds, so start by practicing on that and switching to a slightly thicker paper for the final version.

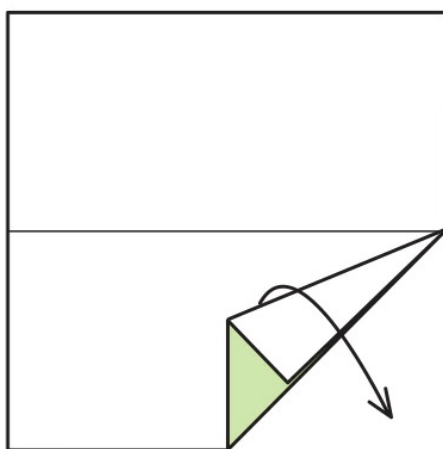
Base: A



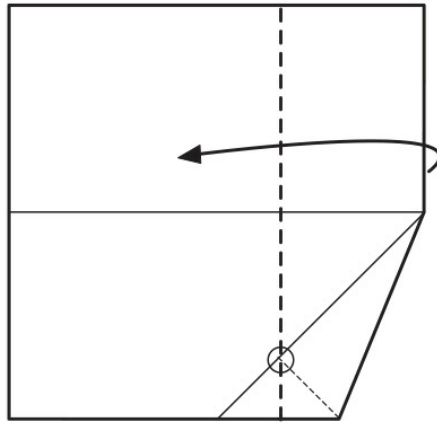
3



4

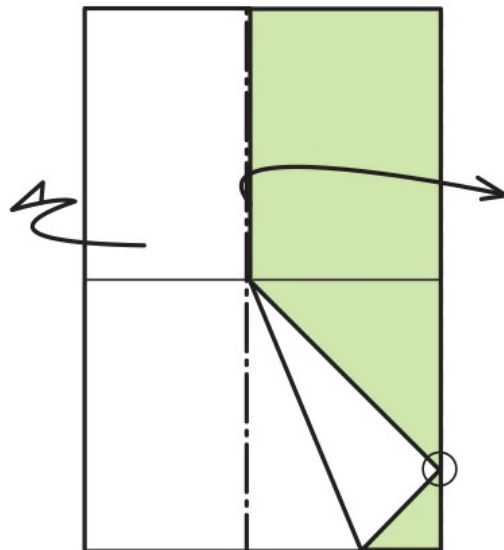


5



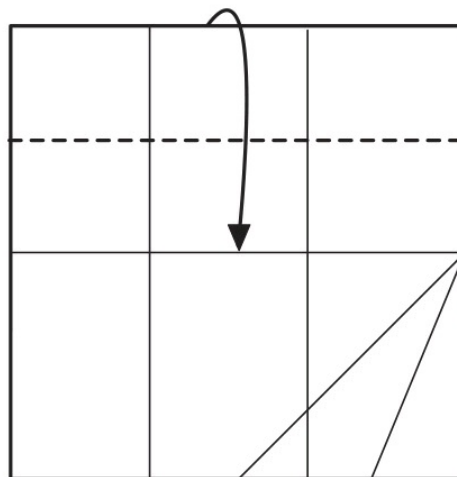
Fold to intersect at the ○ symbol.

6

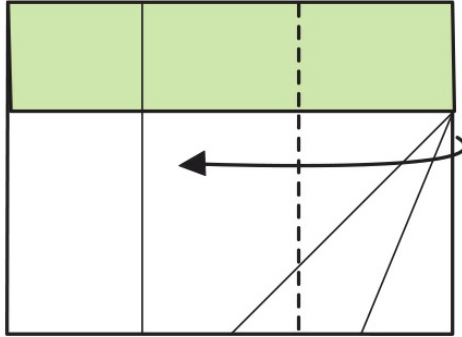


Unfold after forming crease.

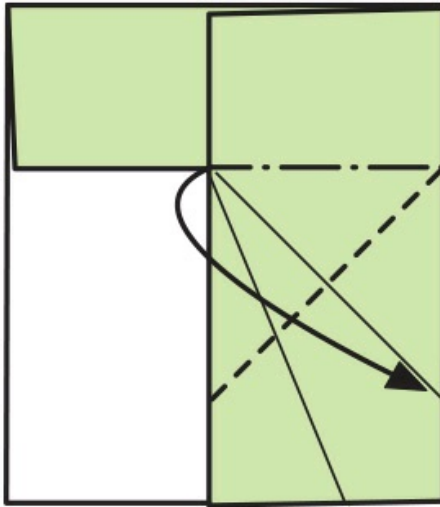
7



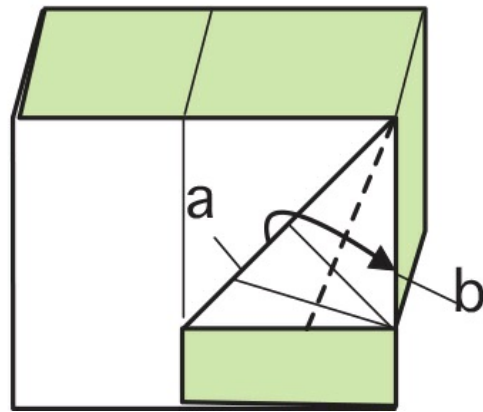
8



9

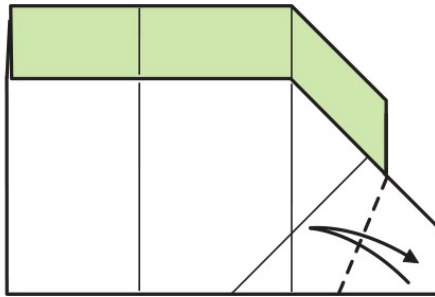


10



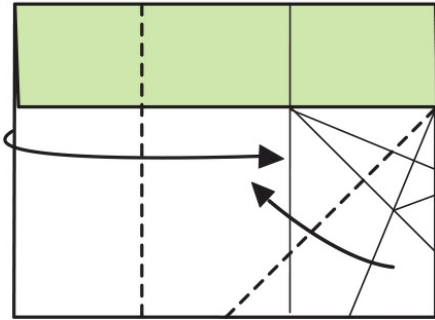
Unfold, then fold a to b.

11

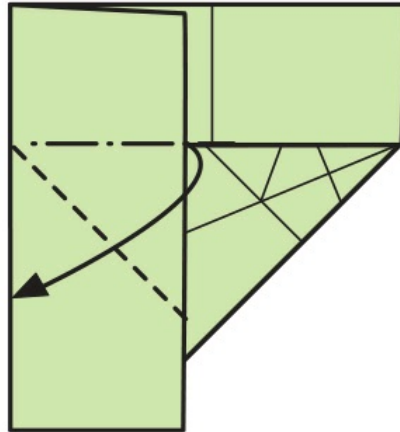


Crease and unfold.

12

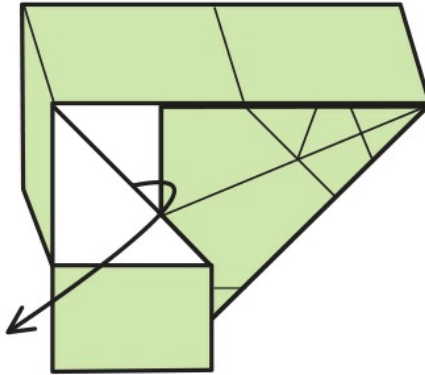


13



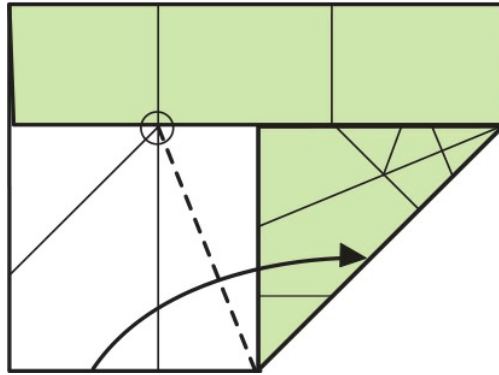
Fold down along edge to form a corner.

14



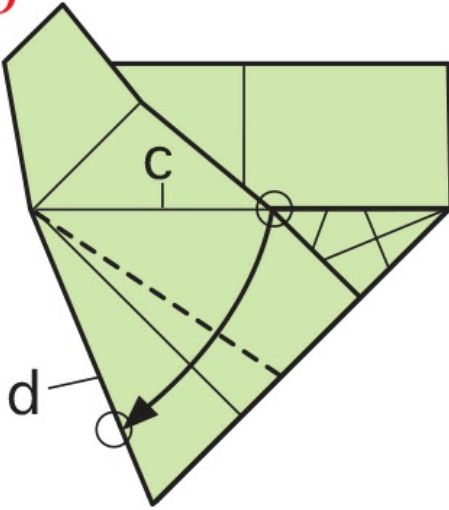
Revert to previous step.

15



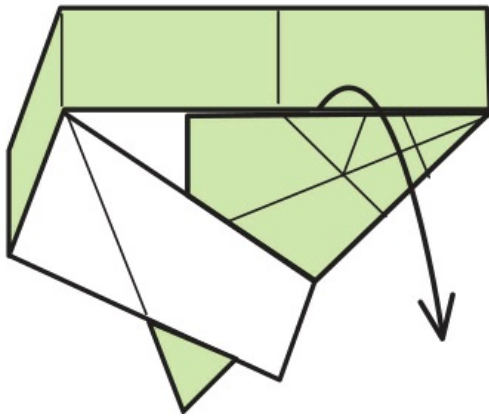
Fold up to ○ symbol.

16

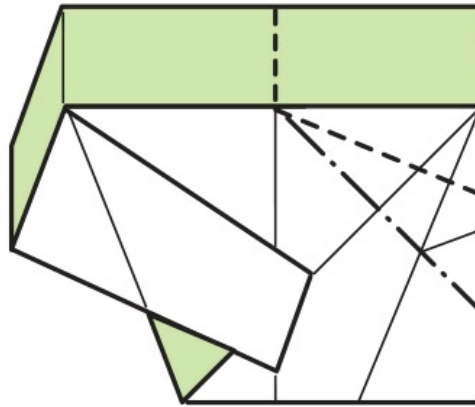


Fold c to d, matching the ○ symbols.

17



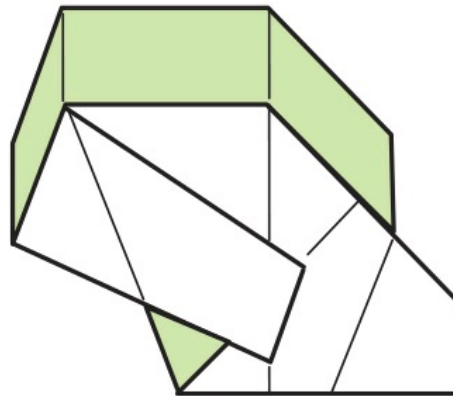
18



Revert to step 11.

19

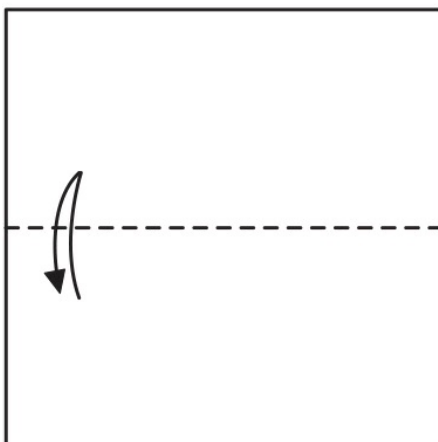
Interior



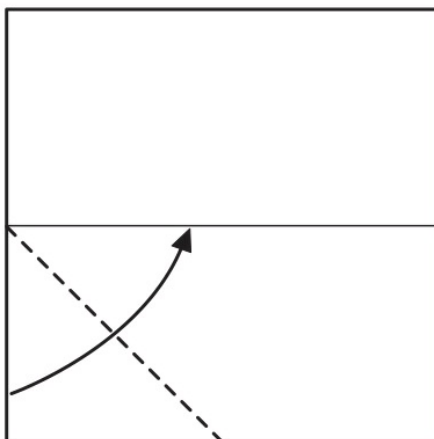
x 2

Base: B

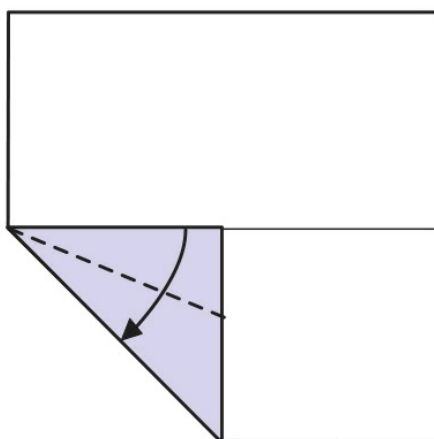
1



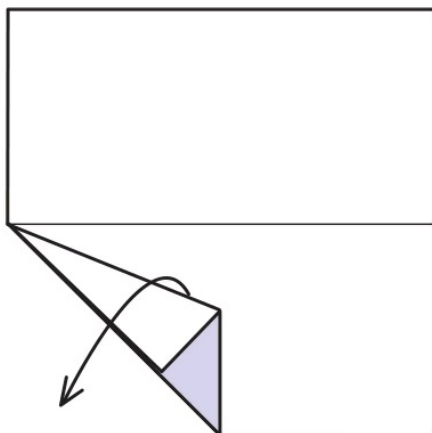
2



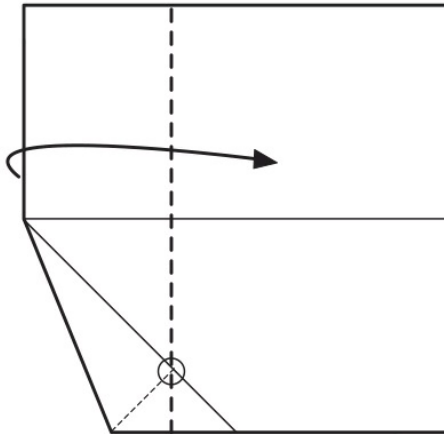
3



4

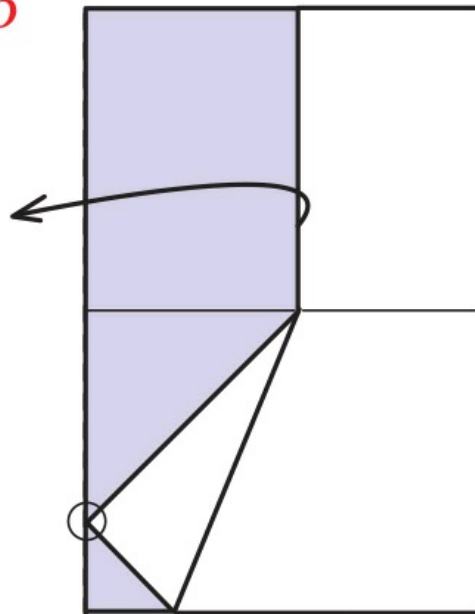


5

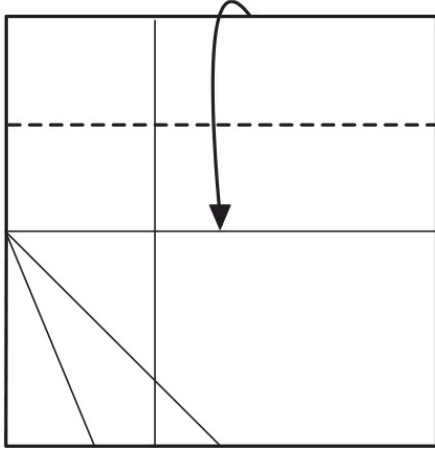


Fold to intersect at the ○ symbol.

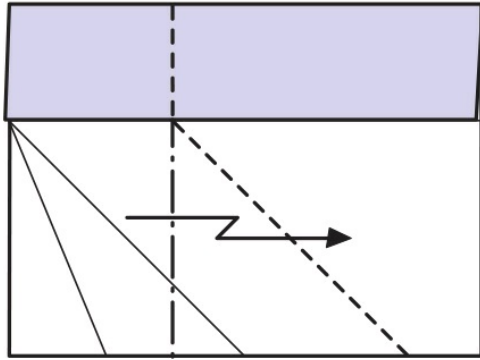
6



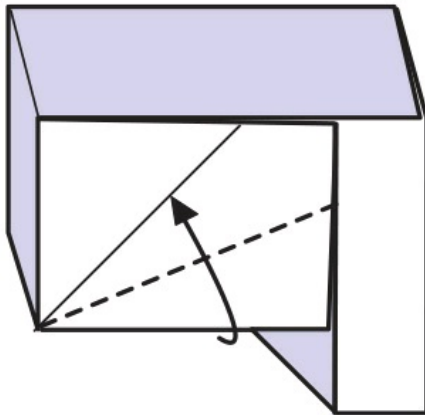
7

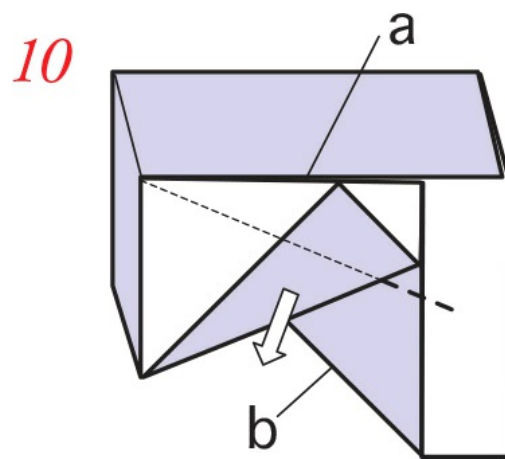


8



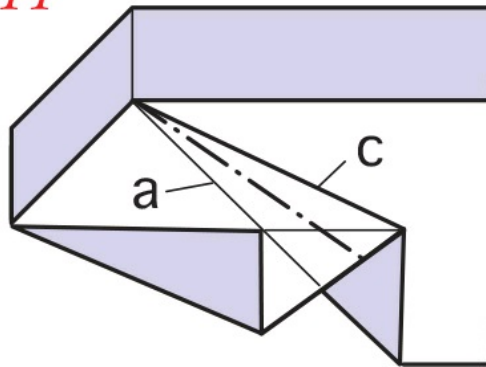
9





Slide the paper forward while folding a to b.

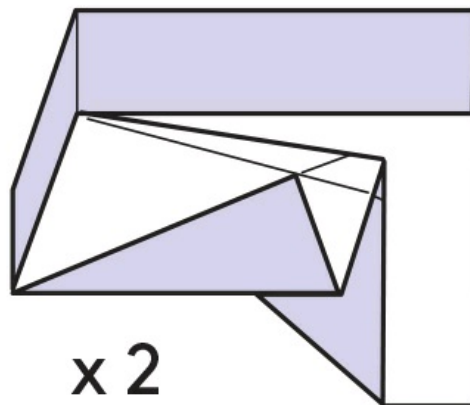
11



Fold a to c while sliding the fold upward.

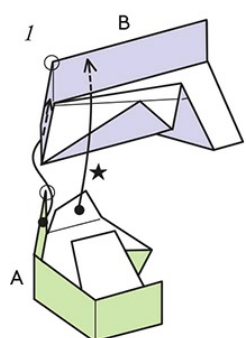
12

Interior

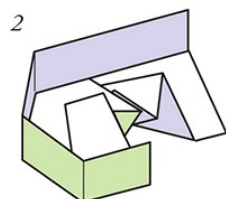


x 2

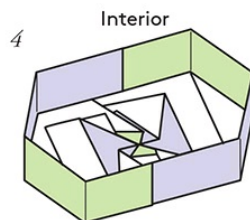
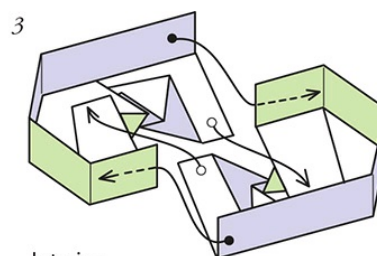
-
- **Assembly**



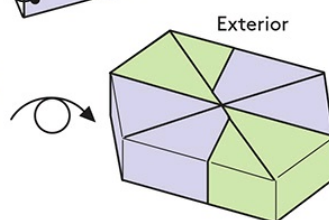
Insert from above
at ★ symbol.



Make two sets.



Interior



Exterior

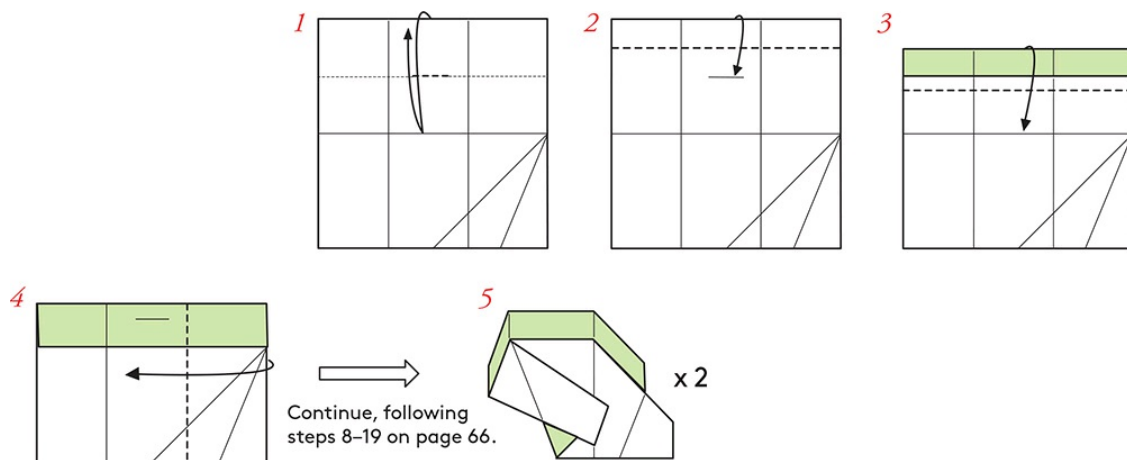
Skewed Hexagonal Box Lid

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

The lid is folded from a sheet that is larger than the base paper by about $\frac{1}{4}$ in (7 mm) per side.

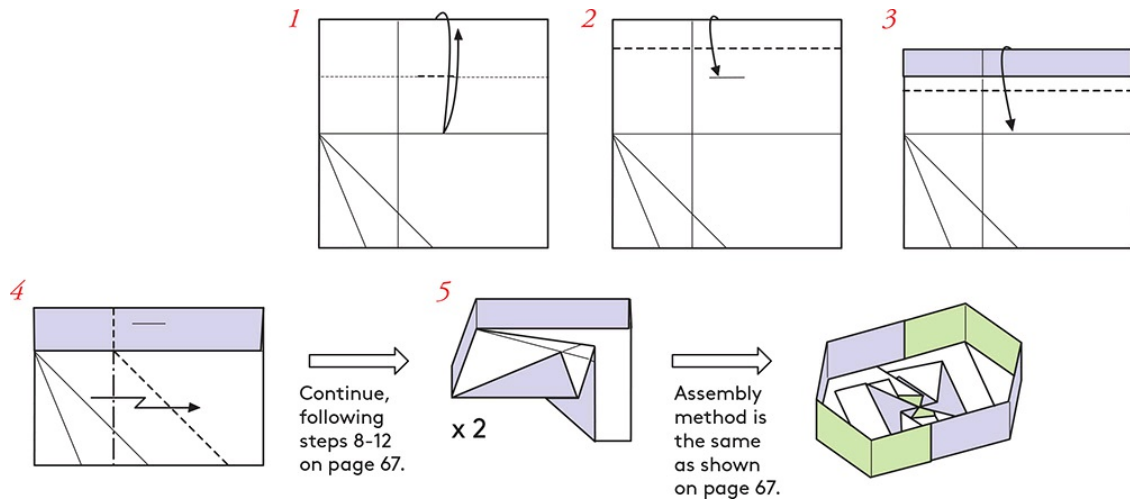
Lid: A

Start from step 7 on page 66.



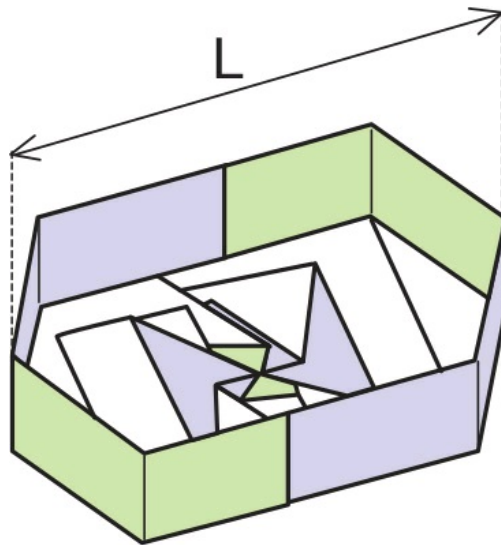
Lid: B

Start from step 7 on page 67.

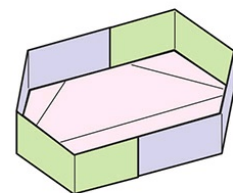
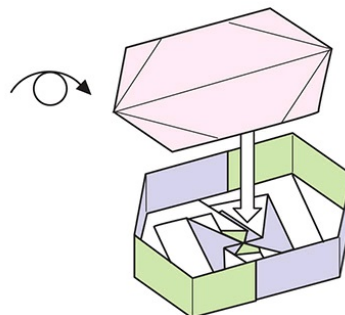
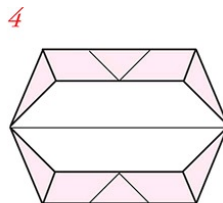
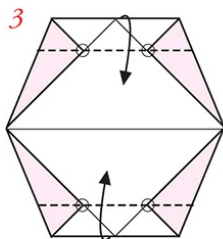
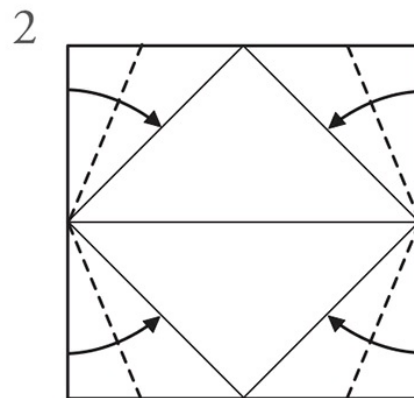
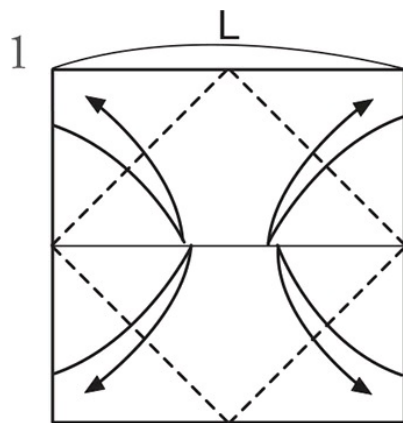


Insert

This step is optional, but adds strength to the box and gives a cleaner look.



Measure the length “L” of the base to determine the longest side of the insert.





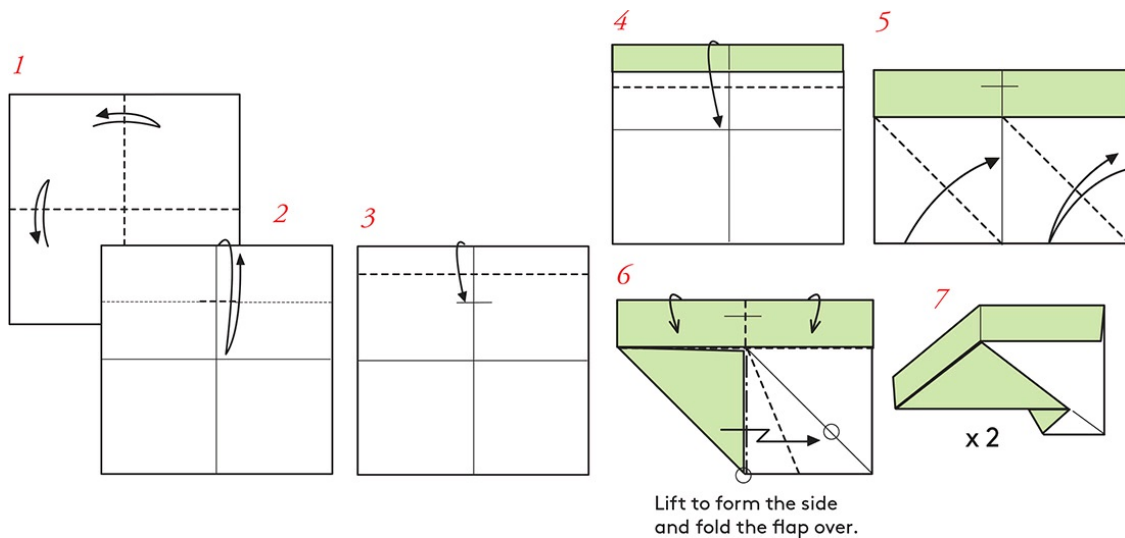
Lid $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1$ in (14 x 10 x 2.3 cm)
Base $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in (13.3 x 9.5 x 3.6 cm)

Barrel-Shaped Box Lid

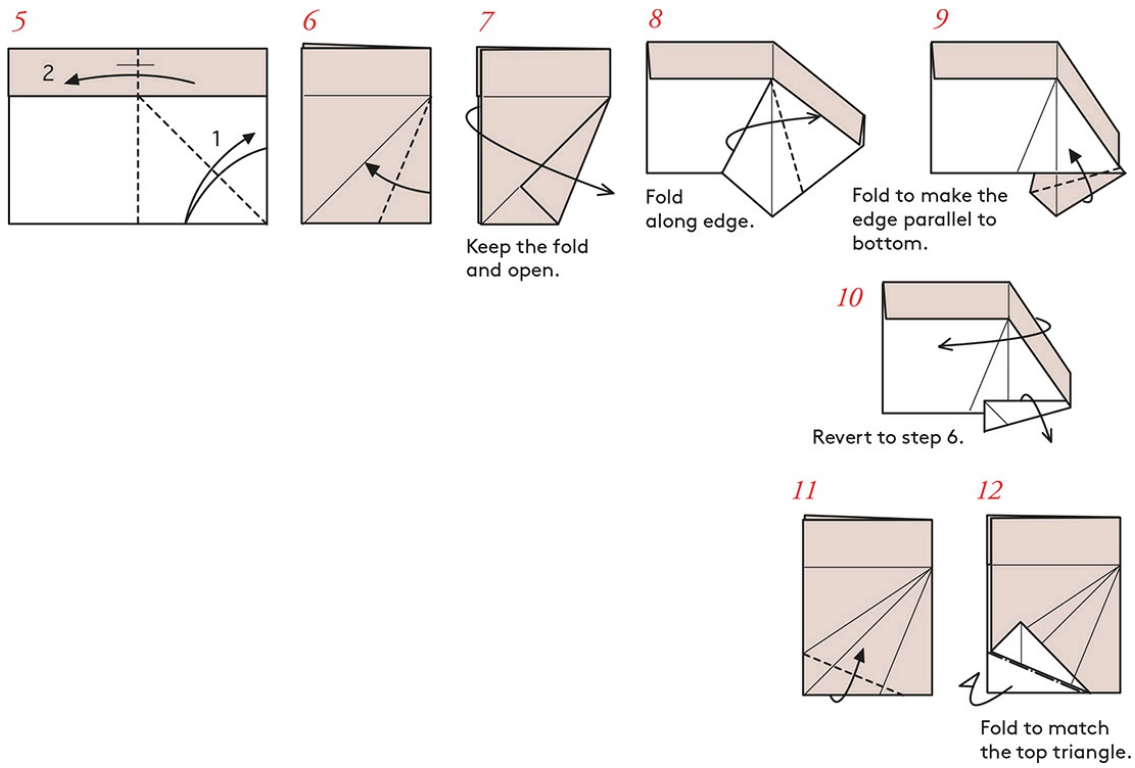
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

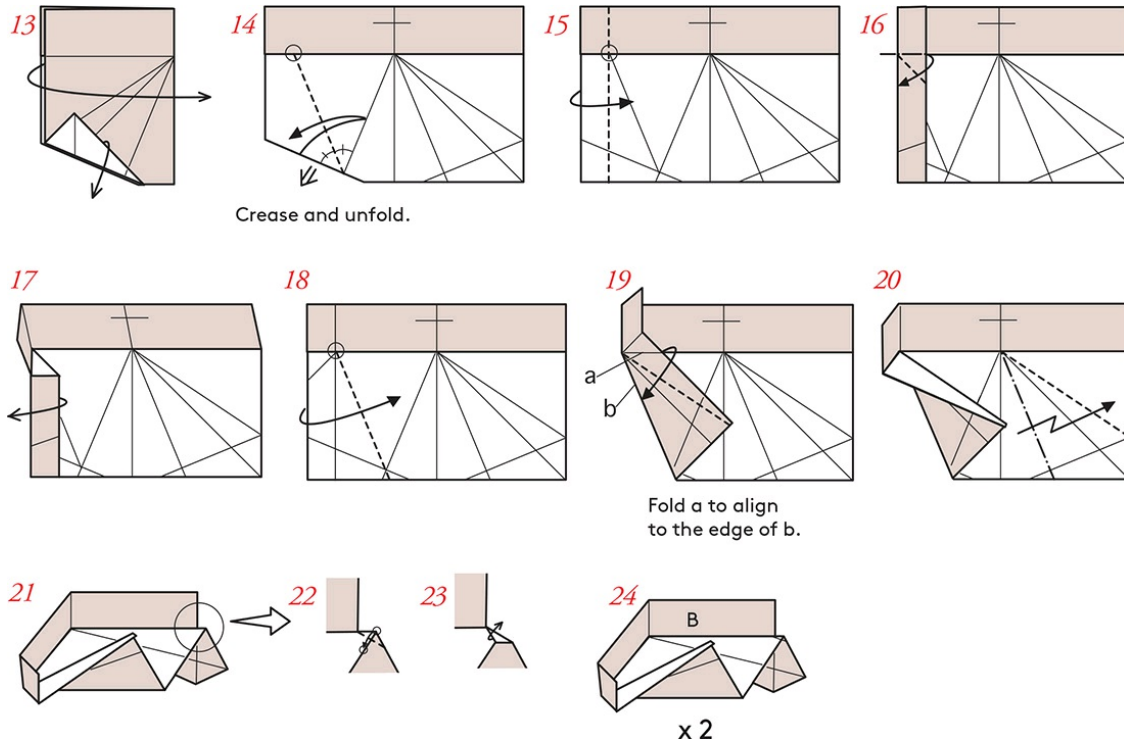
This lid involves two kinds of unit (A, B) and we will make two of each.

Lid: A

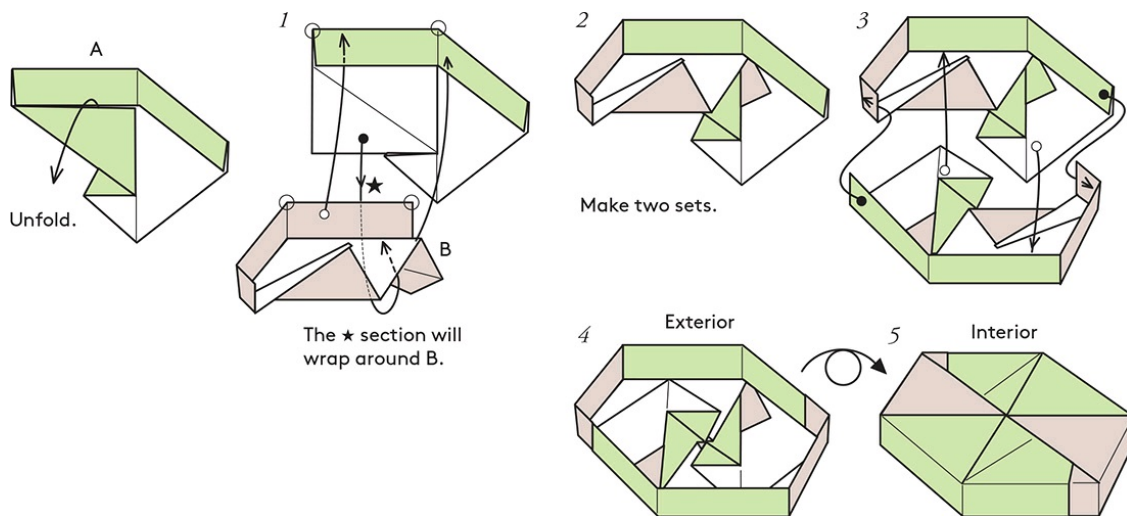


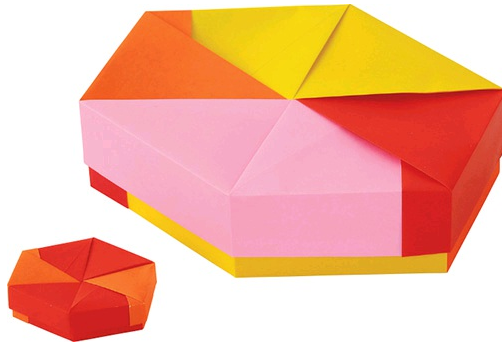
Lid: B Start from step 5 for unit A.





• Assembly





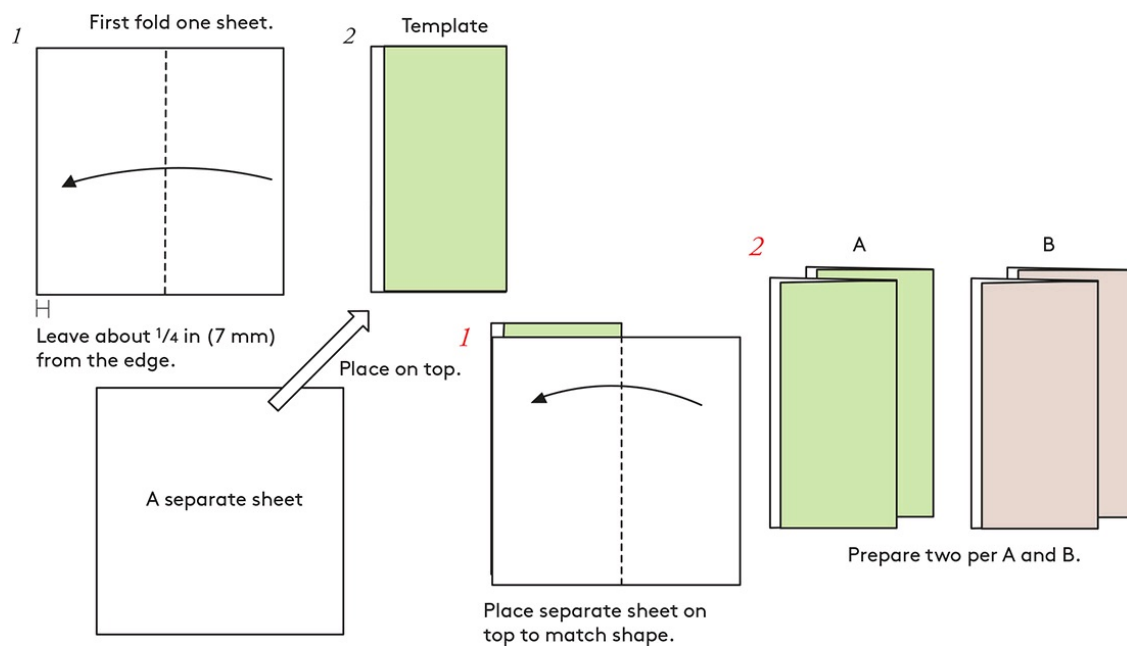
To make different-sized lids: Large: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in ($14 \times 11.5 \times 2.8$ cm) Paper size: 6×6 in (15×15 cm)

Small: $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in ($4.6 \times 3.8 \times 1.3$ cm) Paper size: 2×2 in (5×5 cm)

Barrel-Shaped Box and Lid

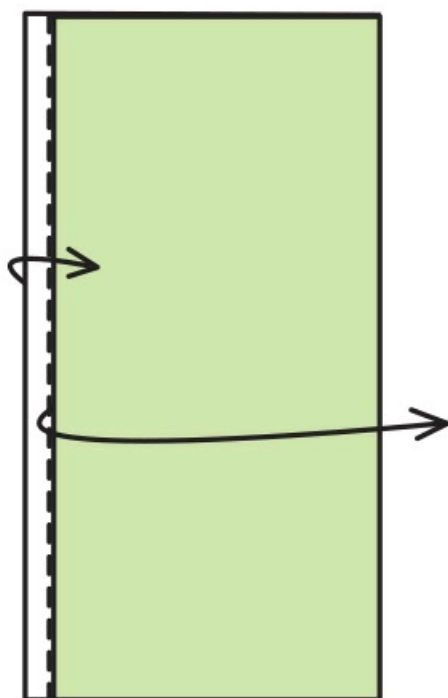
6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

The base is folded in a way that makes it smaller than the lid. If the paper for A is thick, you may want to trim away a little on each side.

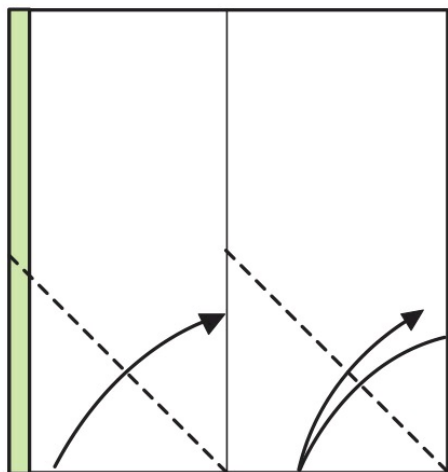


Base: A

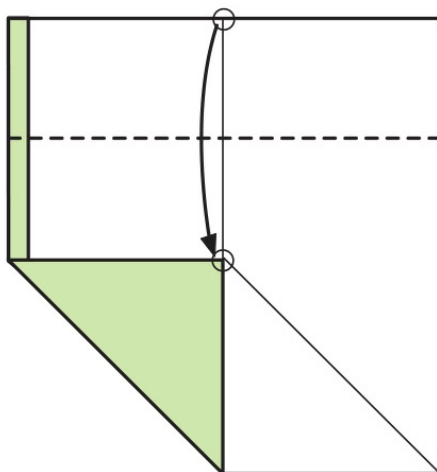
1



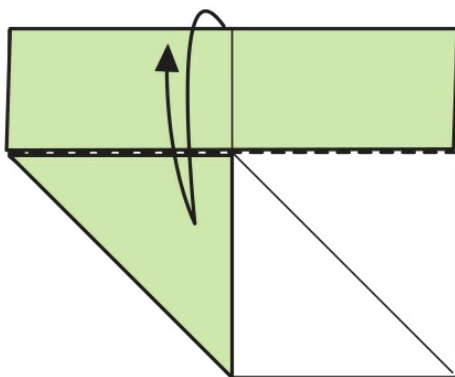
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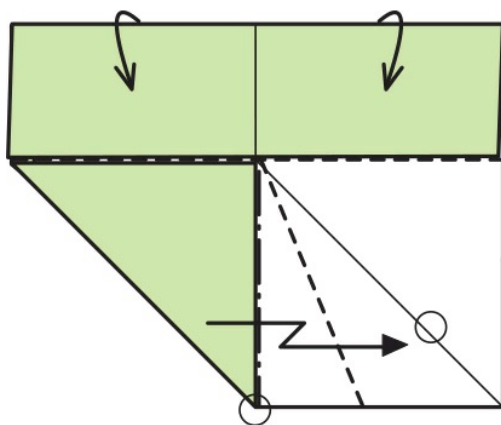
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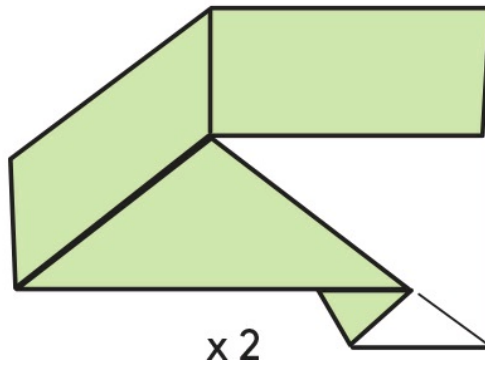
4



5

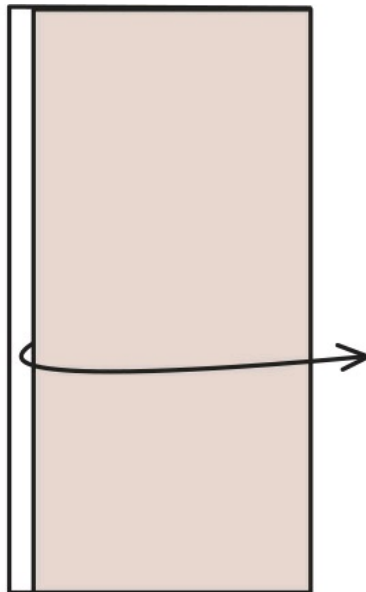


6

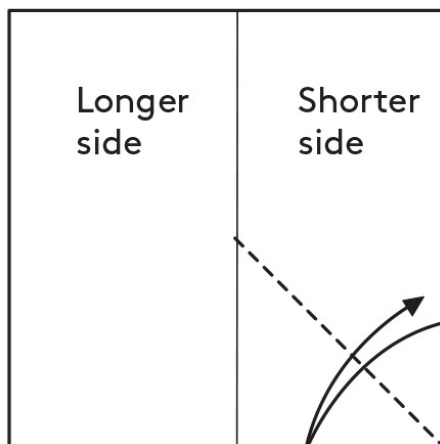


Base: B

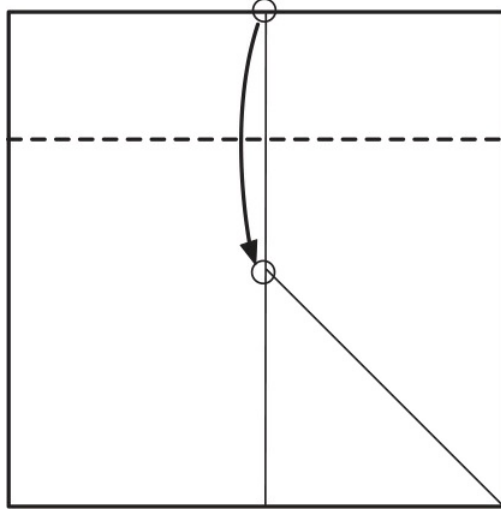
1



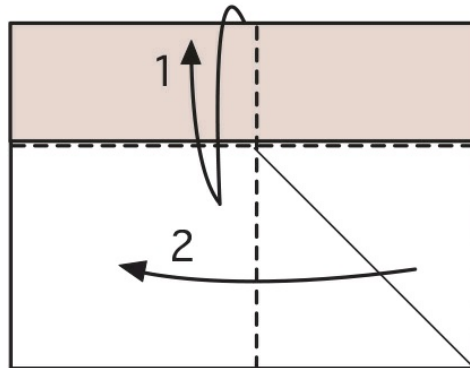
2



3

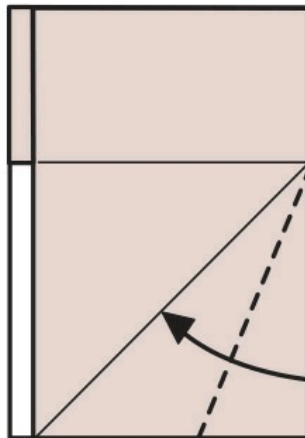


4

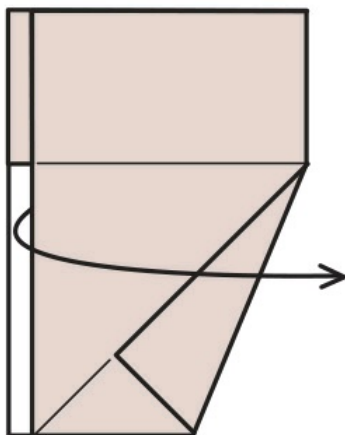


Fold in order shown.

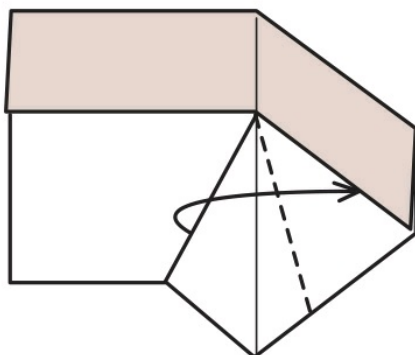
5



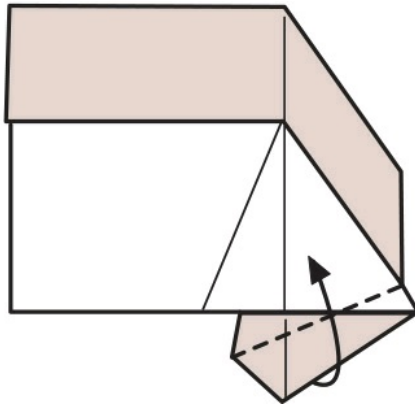
6



7

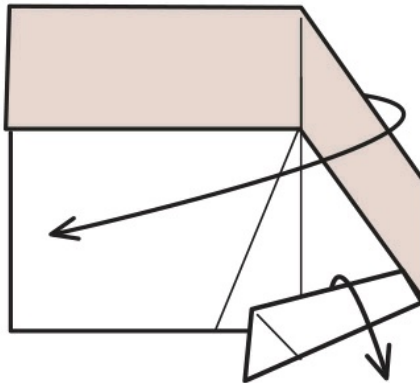


8

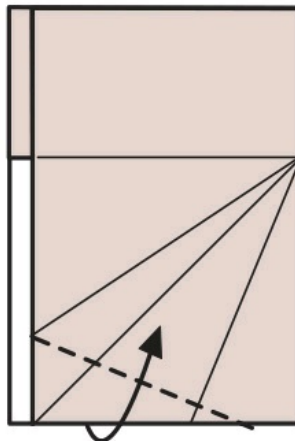


Fold to make the edge parallel to bottom.

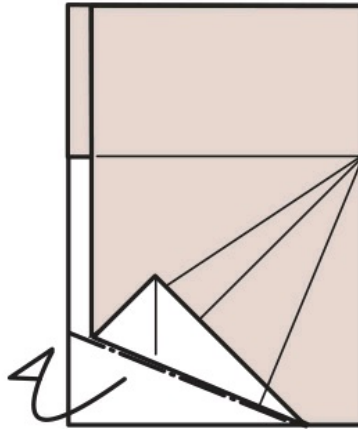
9



10

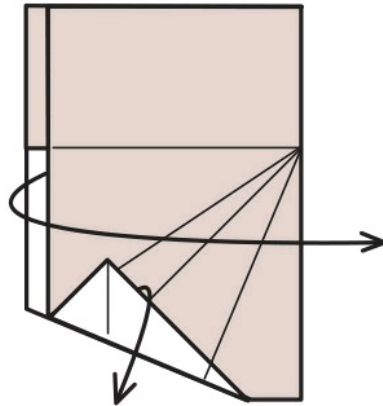


11

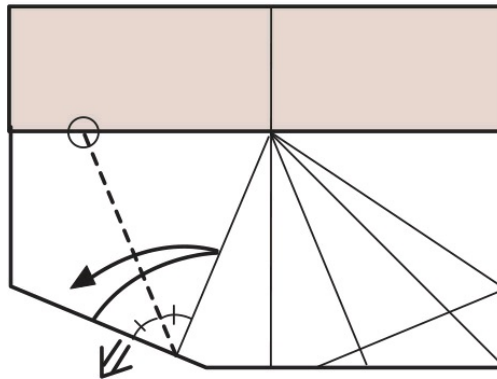


Fold to match the top triangle.

12

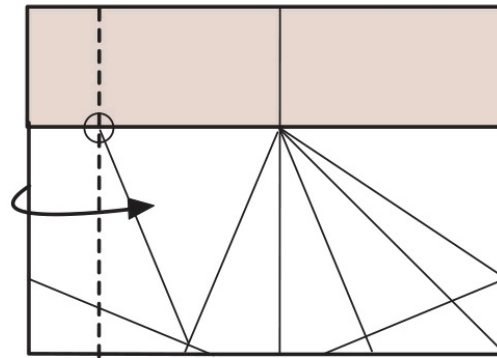


13

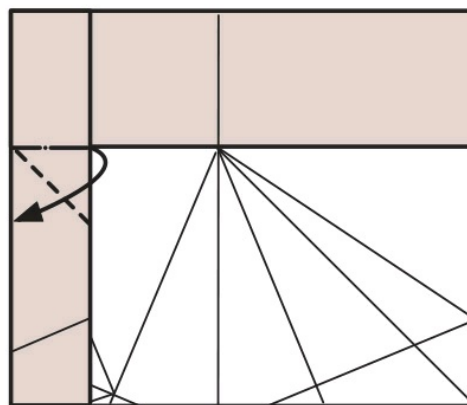


Crease and unfold.

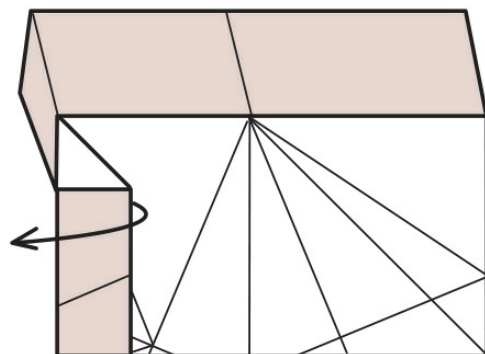
14



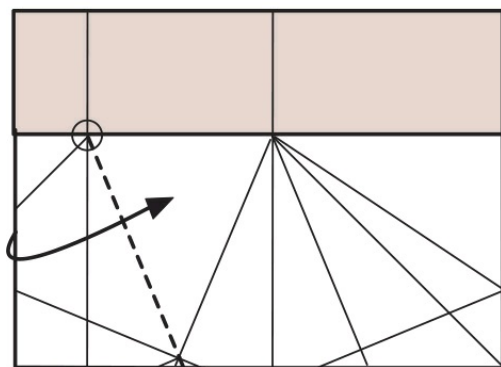
15



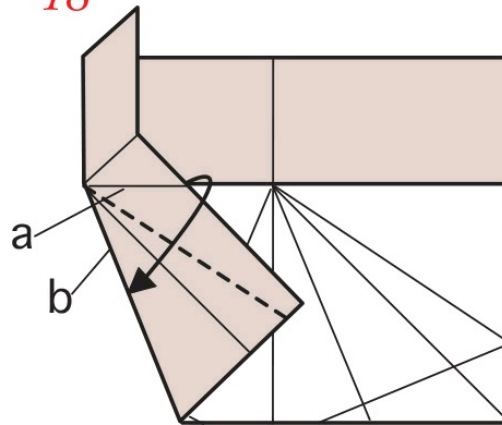
16



17

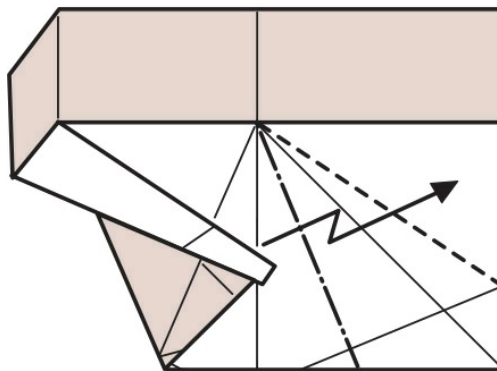


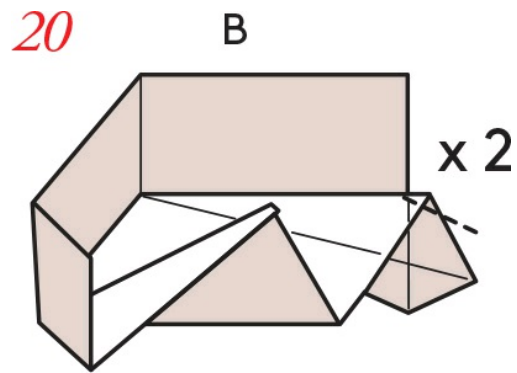
18



Fold a to align to the edge of b.

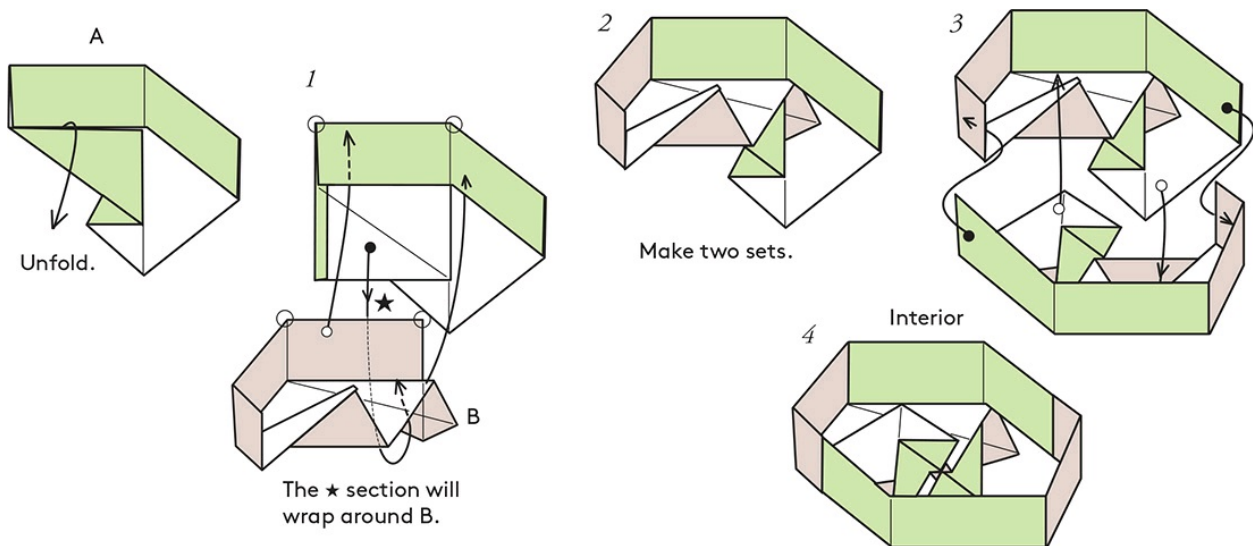
19





Fold corner (see steps 22–23 on page 71).

• Assembly





Part 3

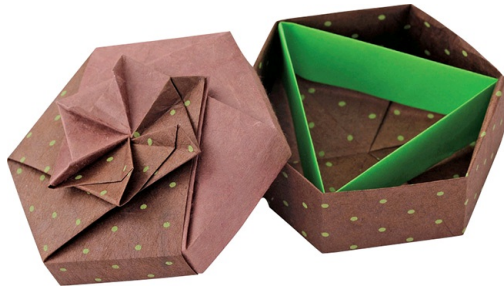
Modular Boxes From Rectangular Sheets

Around the world, rectangular paper is more common than square paper. This chapter includes various box units that can be folded from rectangular paper. Many folding methods used for square paper are easily adaptable to rectangular origami sheets. This chapter is filled with festive boxes made from these units.



Octagonal Flower Box • *Hananira* (Ipheion) Page 82

Base Partition Page 86



Hexagonal Flower Box Page 88

Triangle Partition Page 92



Hexagonal Flower Box (From a vertical rectangle) Page 93



Hexagonal Flower Box (From a square) Page 93



Octagonal Flower Box • *Mukuge* (Hibiscus) Page 81



Square Box • *Chomusubi* (Butterfly Knot) Page 76



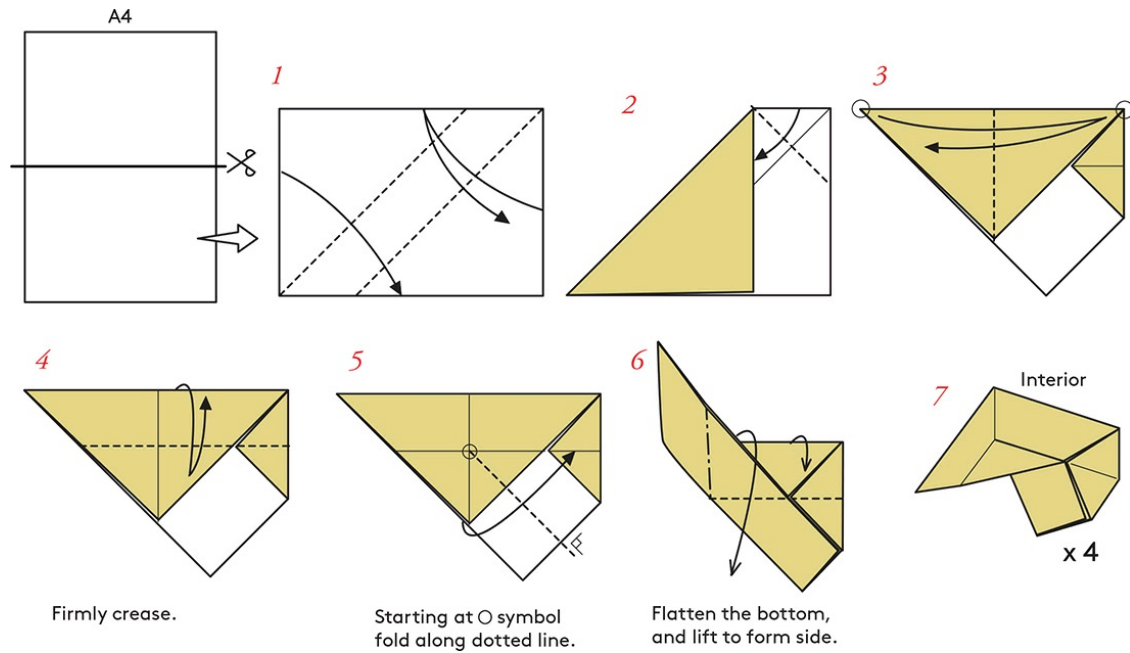
Square Box • *Kongo-gumi* (Spiral Braid) Page 77



A Square Box Lid From a Rectangular Sheet

Cut a sheet of A4 paper in half. Alternatively, cut $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ -inch sheets from US letter or legal-size paper ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches).

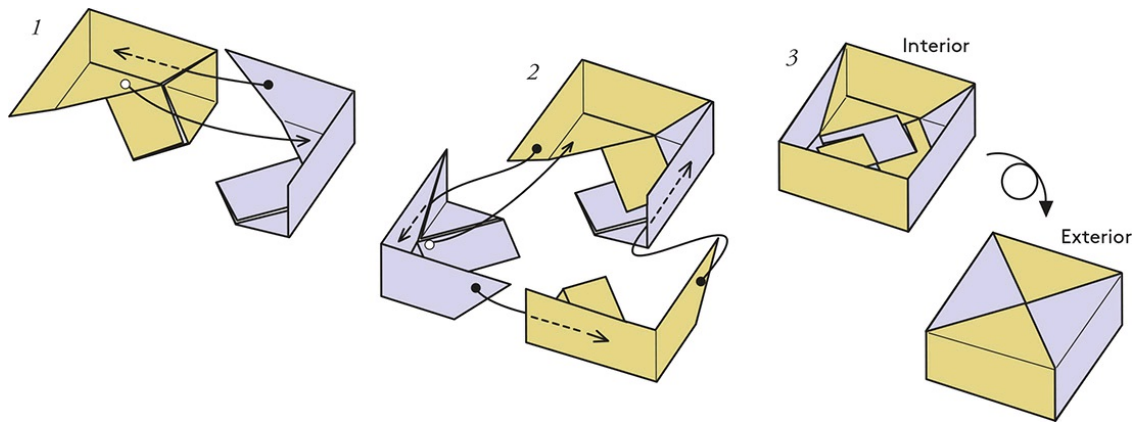
This can be considered the standard for folding a square box from a rectangular sheet of paper. This project is great for beginners unfamiliar with modular origami. Rectangular paper offers a lot of flexibility in terms of ratio.



- **Assembly Method 1: *Chomusubi* (Butterfly Knot)**

Tip

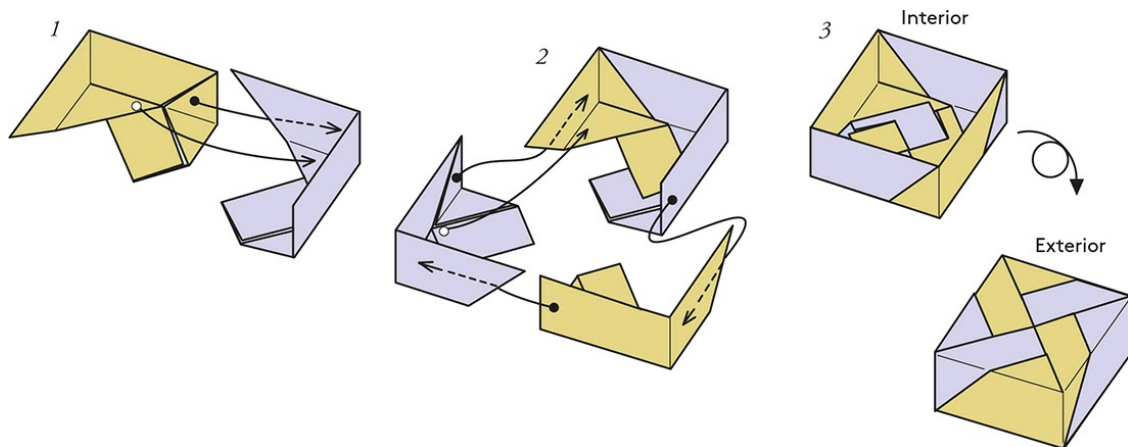
The pointed end of the unit will be the “arm” to insert. See pages 37–38 for reference.



- **Assembly Method 2: Windmill**

Tip

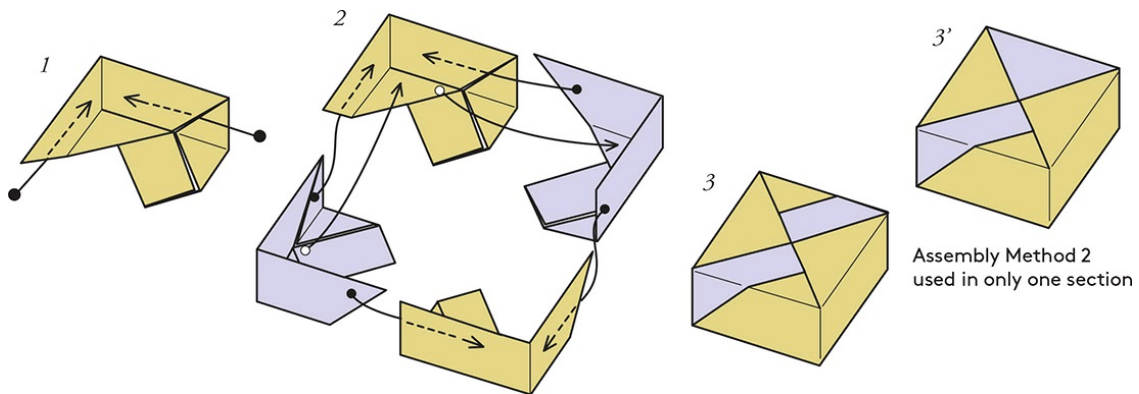
Reverse the arm and pocket in Assembly Method 1. Please see pages 37-38 for reference.



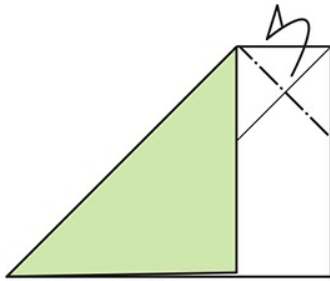
-
- **Assembly Method 3: *Kongo-gumi* (Spiral Braid)**

Tip

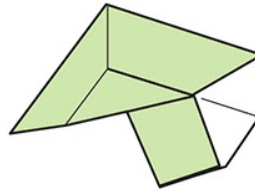
As shown below, this unit has pockets on both sides so pieces can be inserted on either side.



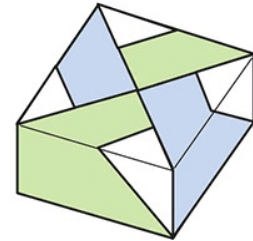
• Color Variations



Unit shape



Assembly Method 1



Refer to step 2 on page 76 and fold the opposite way.

Chomusubi (Butterfly Knot)



Windmill



Kongo-gumi (Spiral Braid)



Color Variations

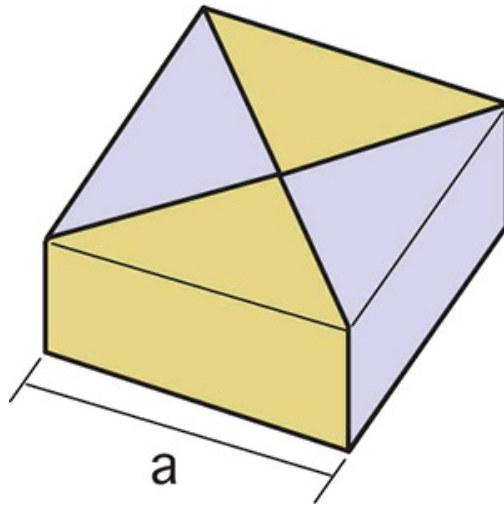


A Square Box Base From a Rectangular Sheet

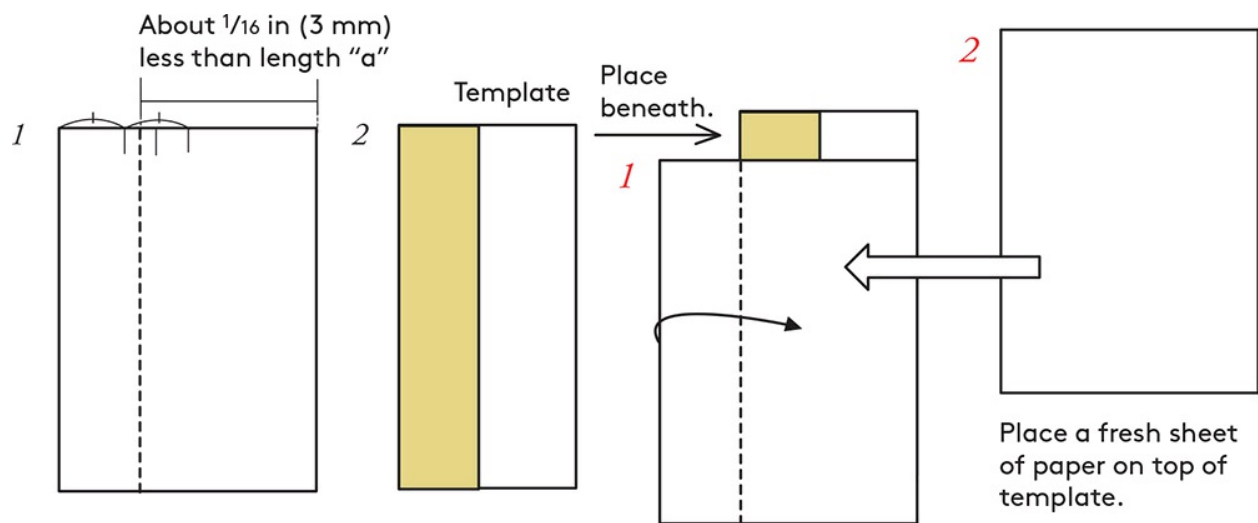
Cut a sheet of A4 paper in half. Alternatively, cut $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ -inch sheets from US letter or legal-size paper ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches).

Whereas the lid was made from a horizontal sheet, the base is folded from the vertical orientation. We'll start by creating a template.

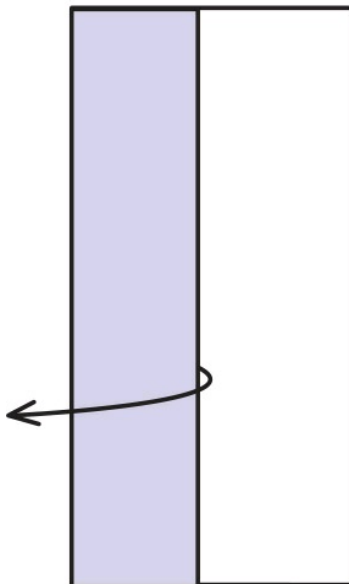
Base



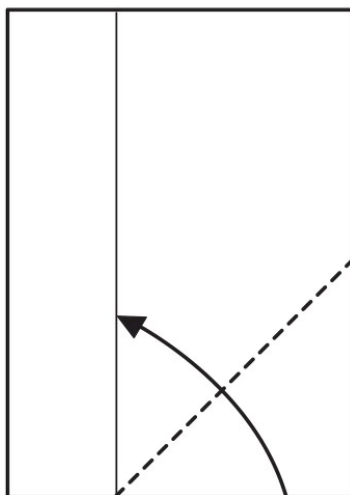
Use the same-sized paper as the lid paper.



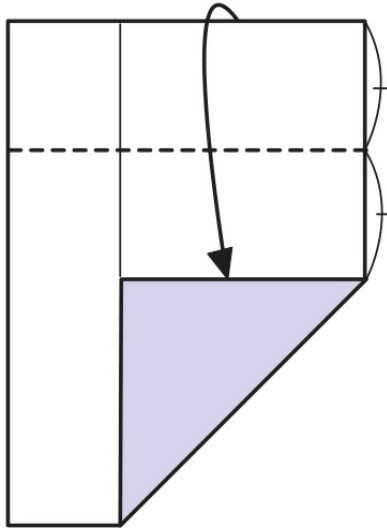
3



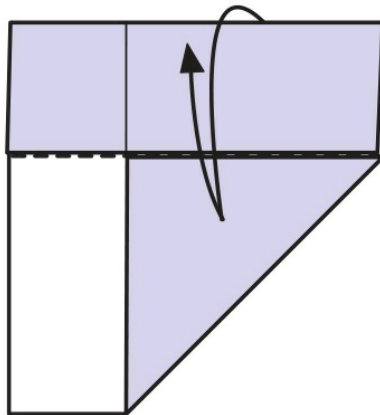
4



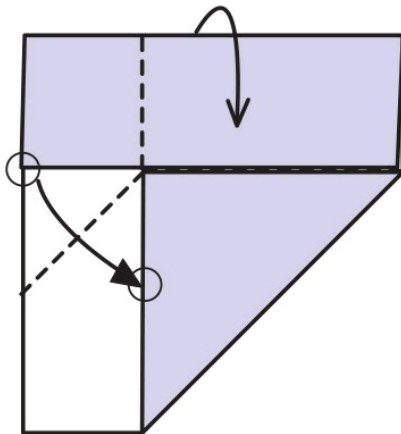
5

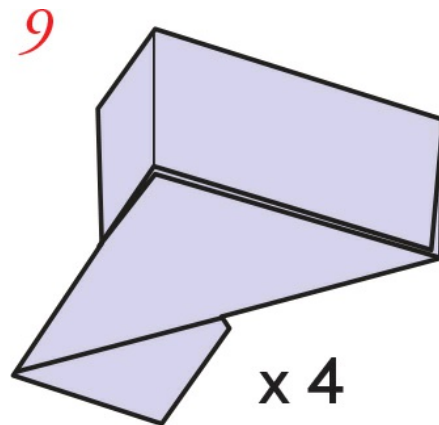
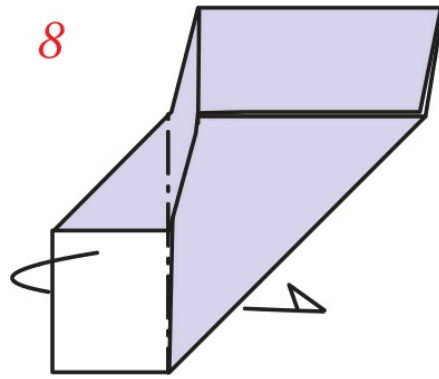


6

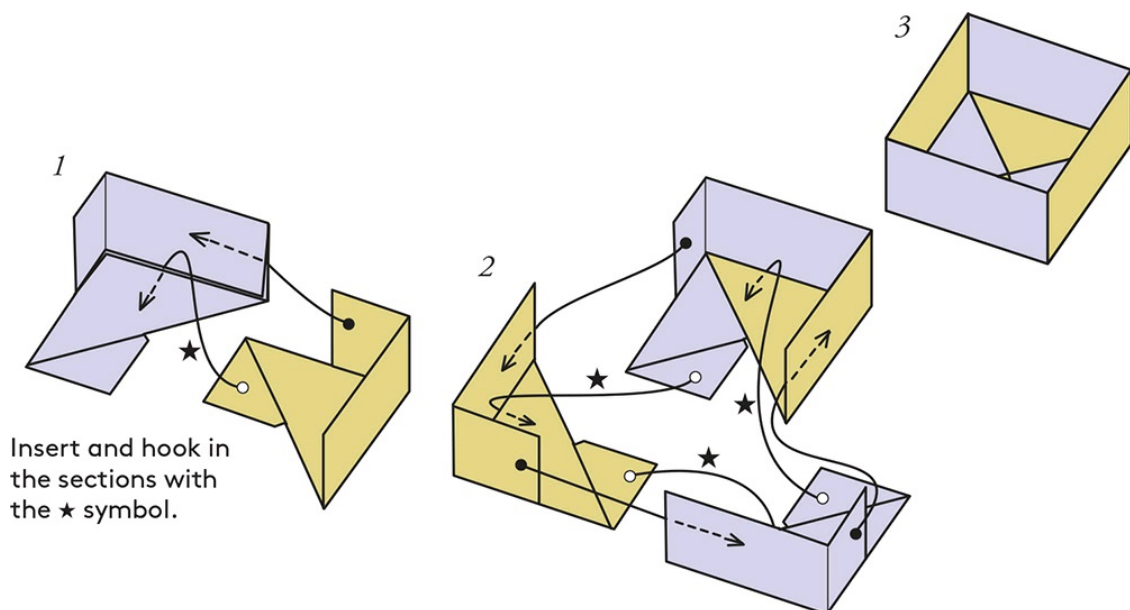


7





• **Assembly**

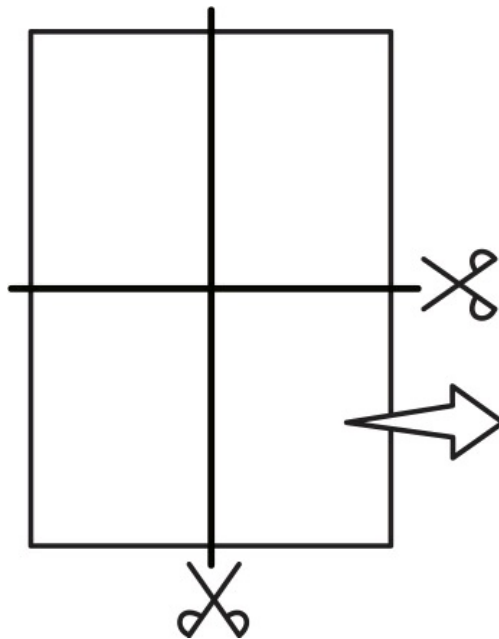


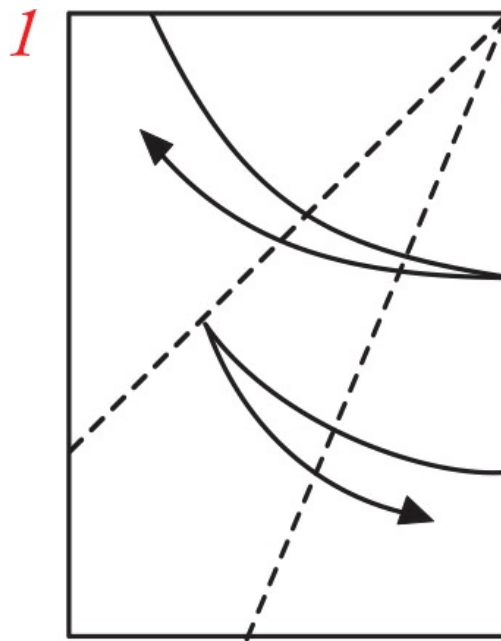


Octagonal *Hanamizuki* and *Mukuge* Flower Boxes

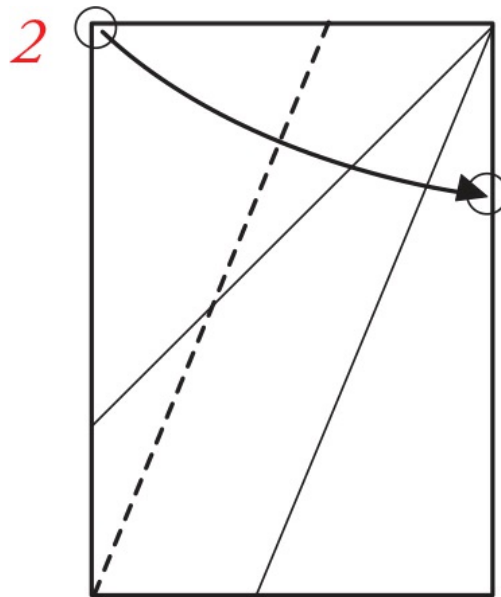
Cut A4 paper into quarters. Alternatively, cut sheets of $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6$ inches from US letter or legal-size paper ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches).

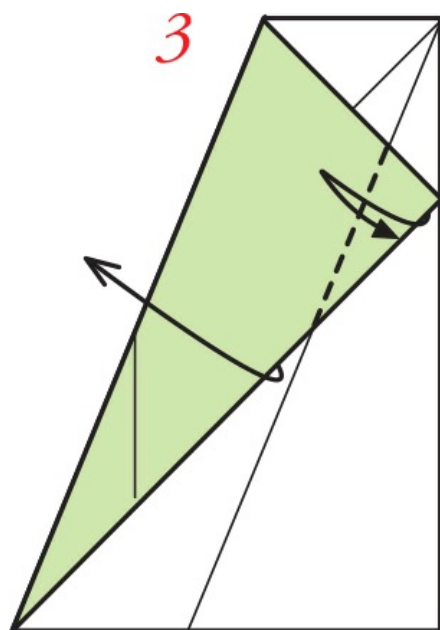
The octagonal box is sturdy and easy to construct and the lid's flower petals can be arranged in a variety of ways.

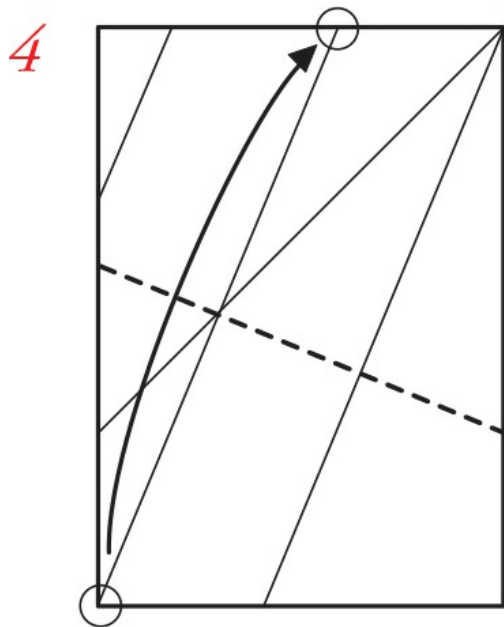




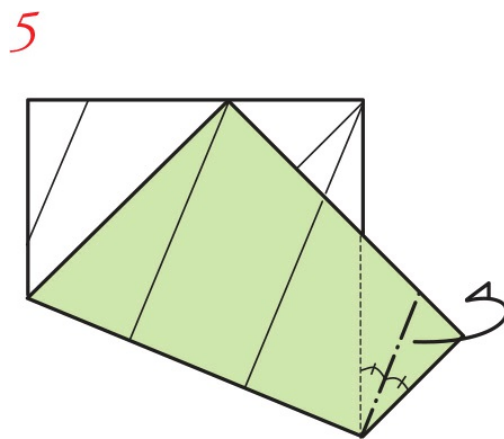
Fold to align with edge.



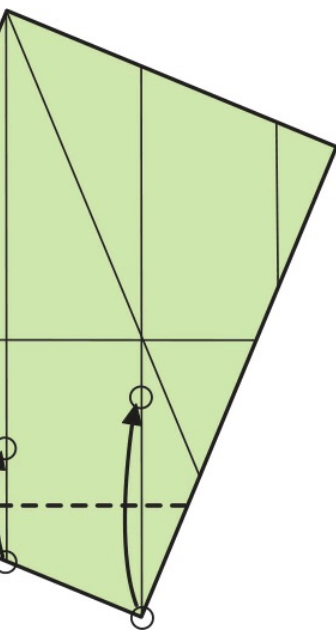
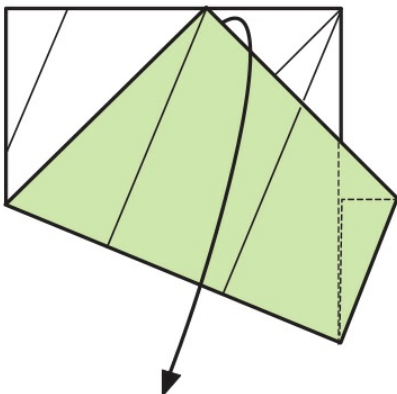




Fold to match up the ○ symbols.

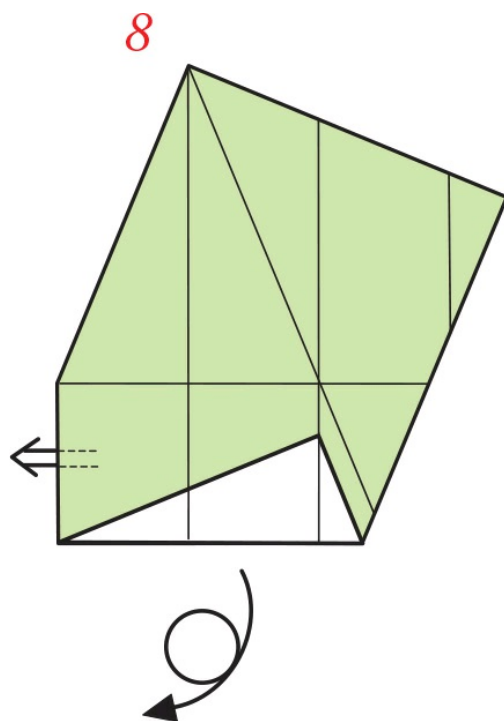


6

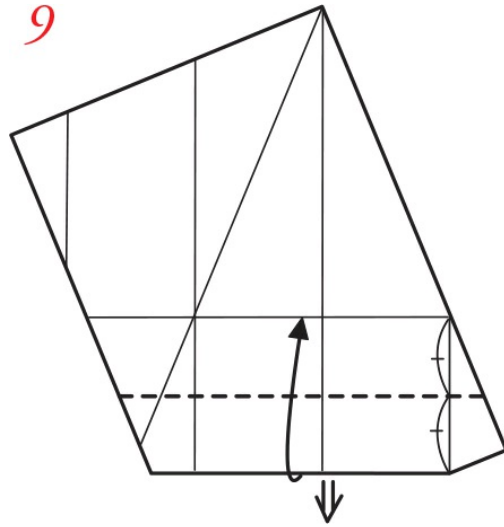


7



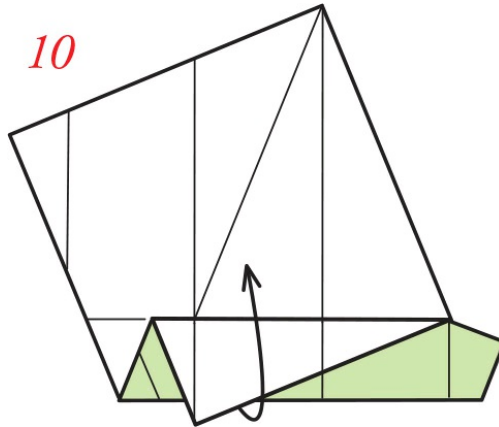


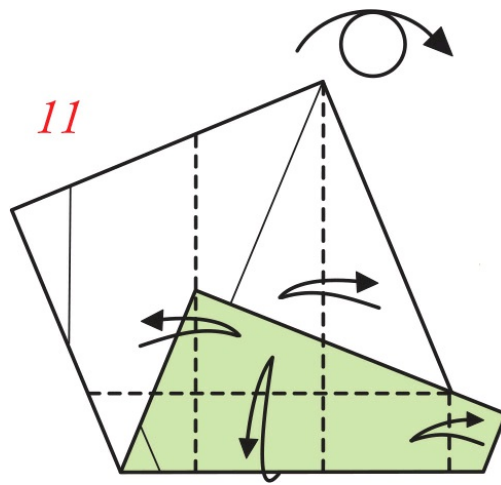
9



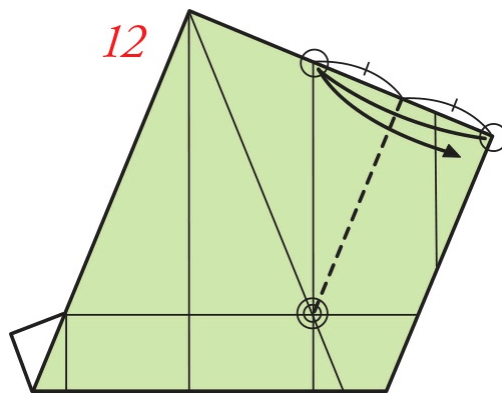
Flip bottom over without folding.

10

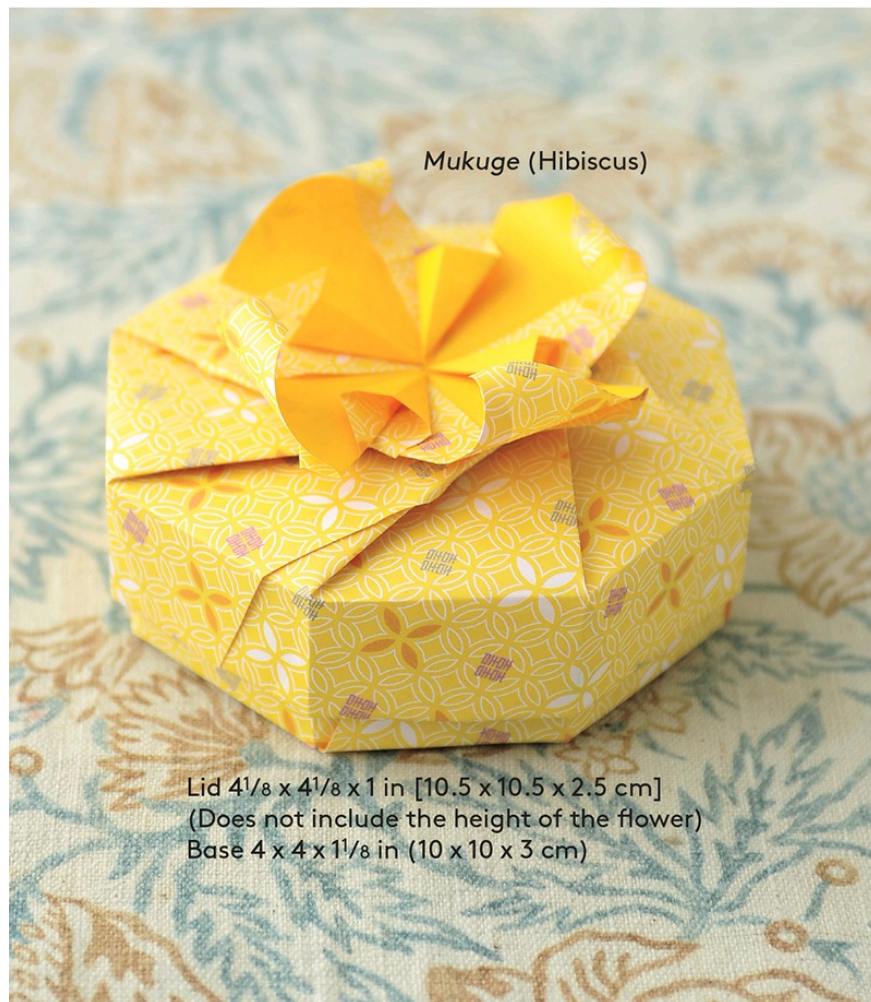


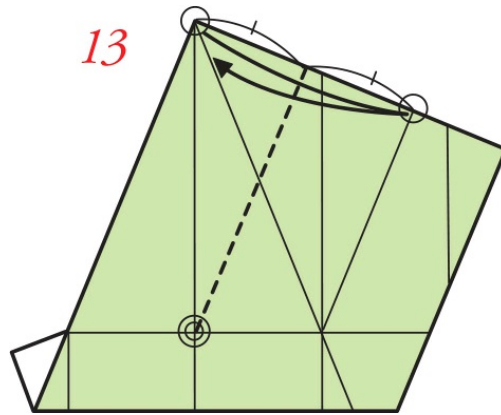


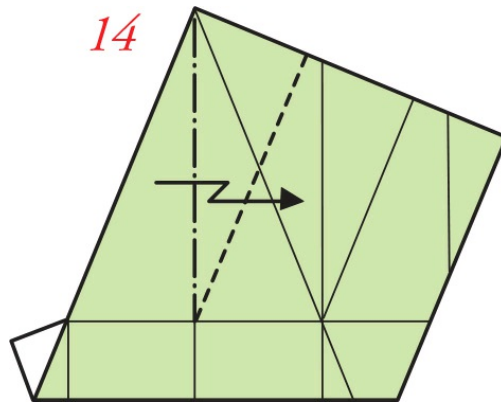
Fold to crease.



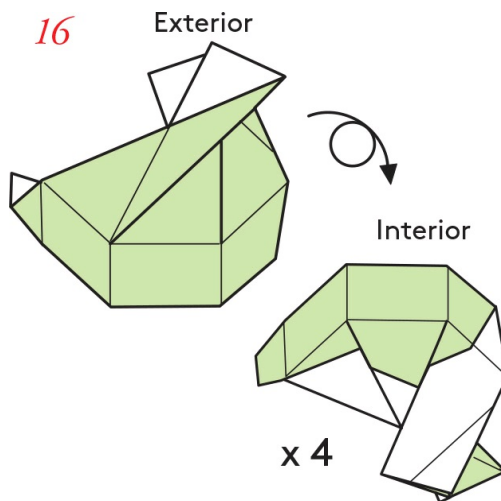
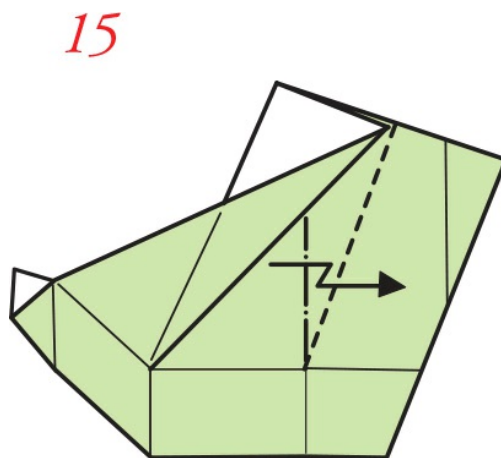
Fold to match the ○ symbols.



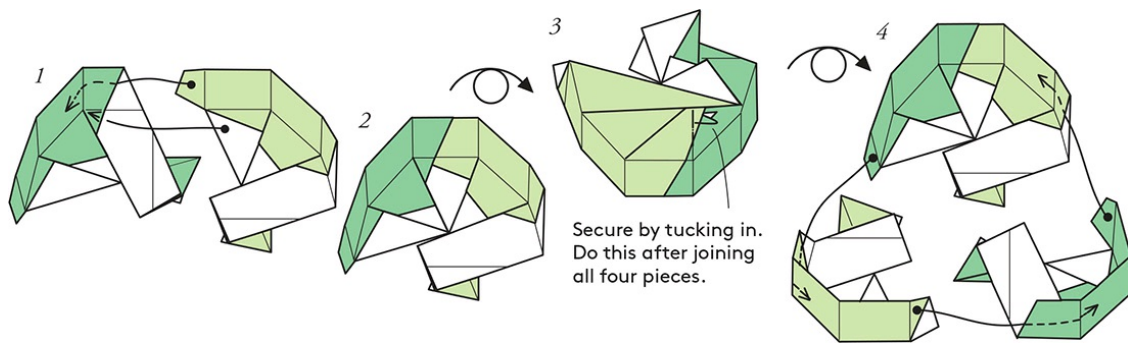




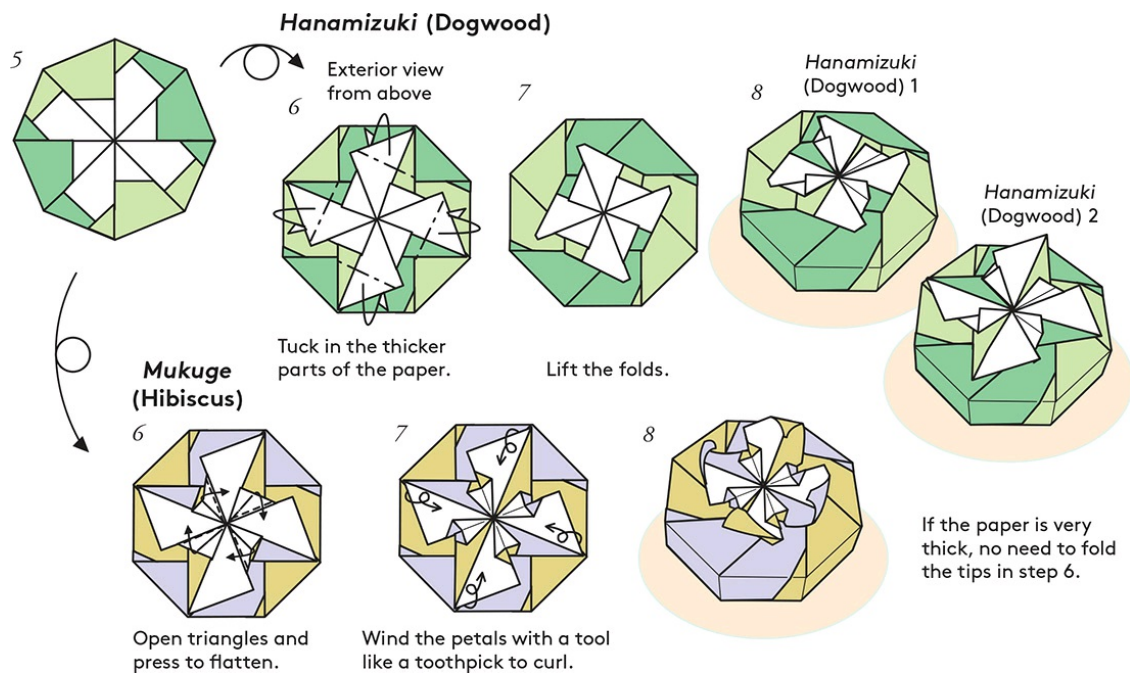
Fold to form a flap.



- **Assembly**

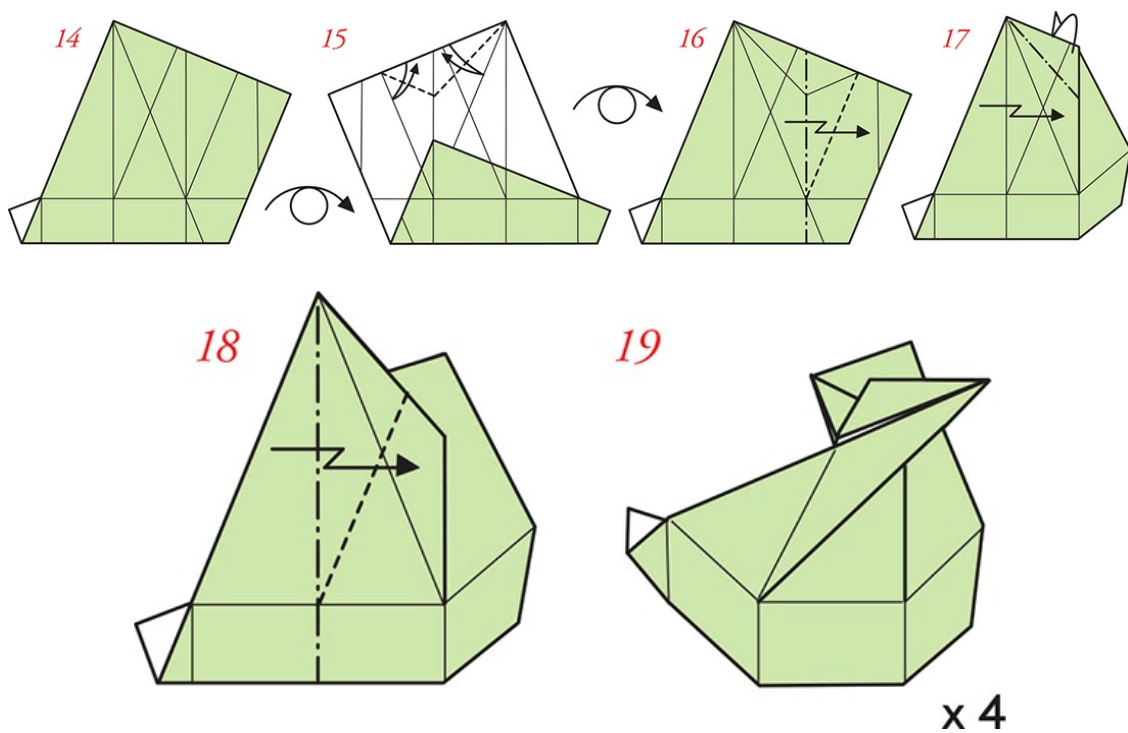


Interior view from above

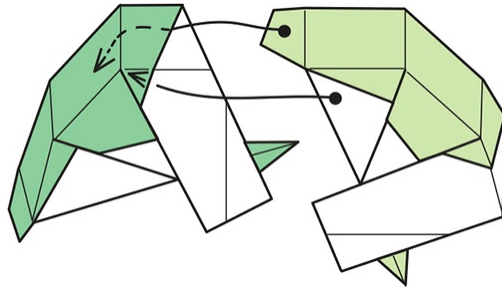


Octagonal *Hananira* and *Senno* Flower Boxes

Lid: C Start from step 13 on page 81



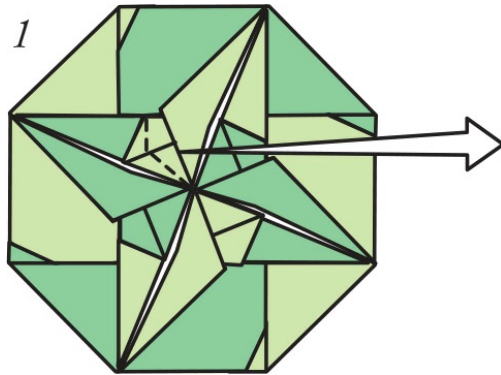
- **Assembly**



Complete using method on page 81.

Hananira (Ipheion)

Exterior view from above



2

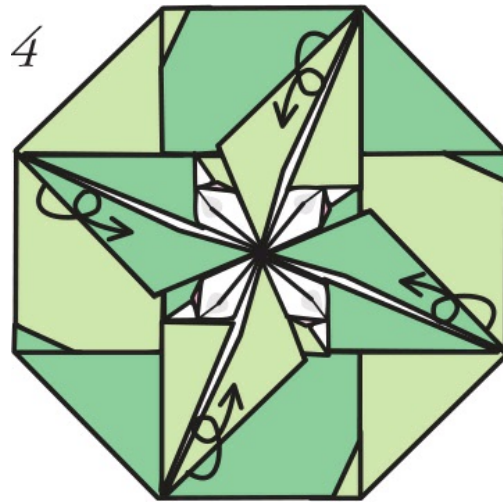


3



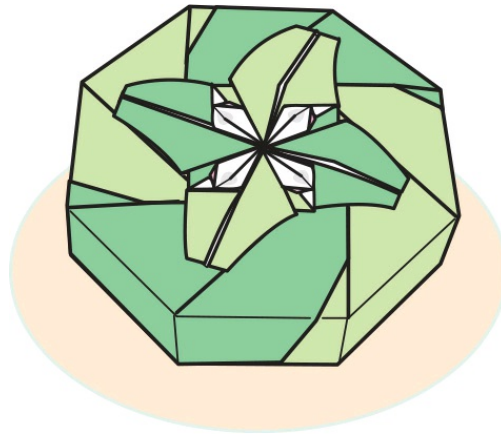
Open from the \triangle symbol and make small flower petals.

To curl inward

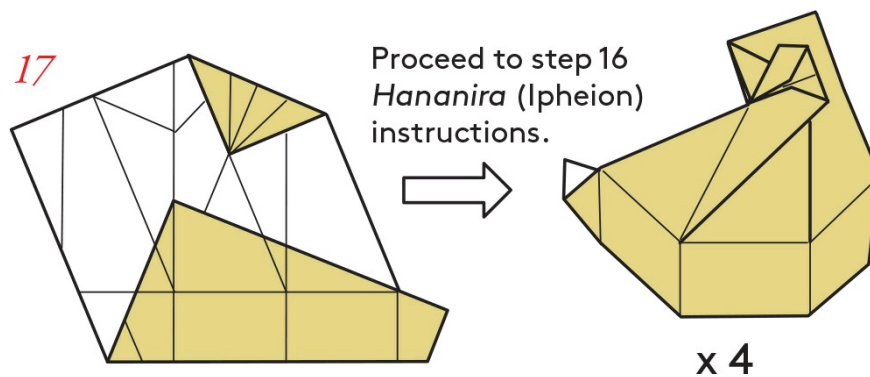
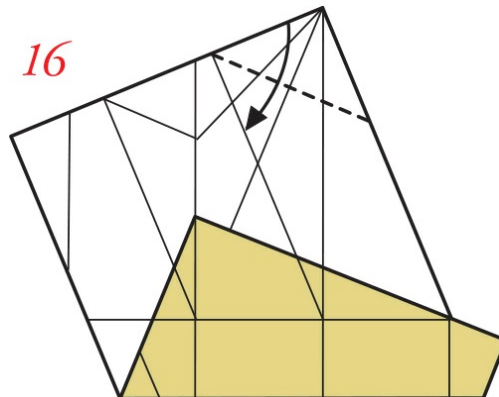


Curl flower petals inward or outward, as preferred.

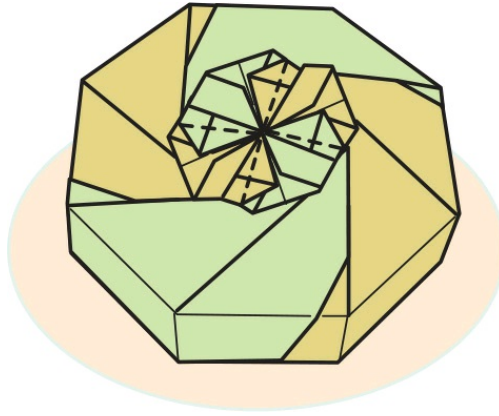
To curl outward



Senno (Lychnis) *Start from step 15 of the Hananira (Ipheion) instructions.*



As shown on page 81



Lift up small folds or use the same method as *Hananira* (Ipheion).



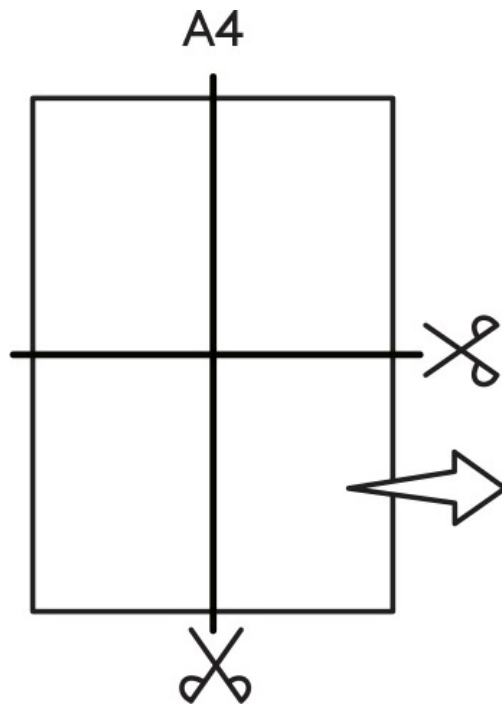
Hanamizuki (Dogwood) 1

Hanamizuki (Dogwood) 2

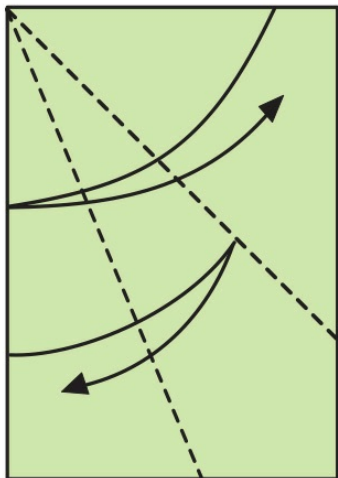
Senno (Lychnis)

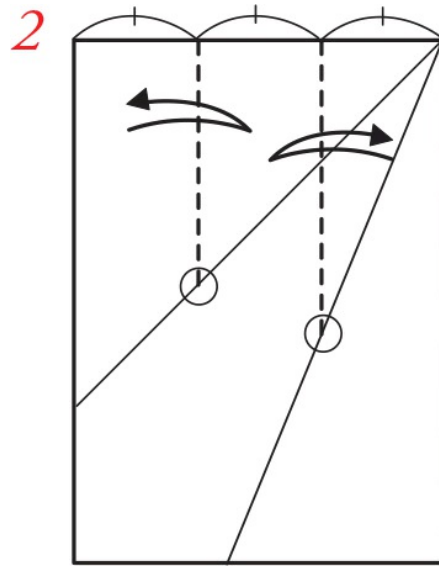
Octagonal Flower Box Base From Rectangular Sheets

Cut A4 paper into quarters. Alternatively, cut sheets of $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6$ inches from US letter or legal-size paper ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches).

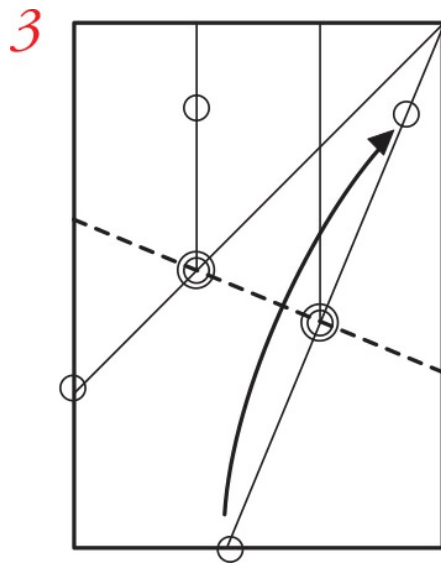


1

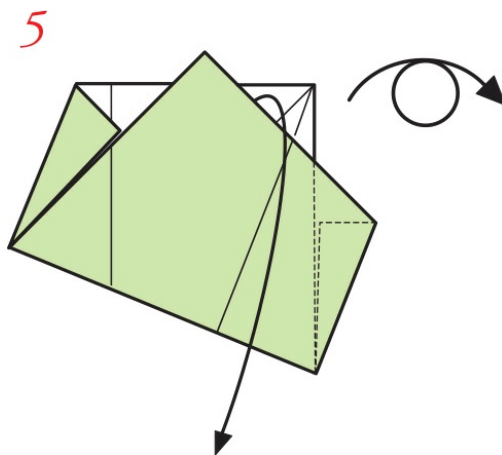
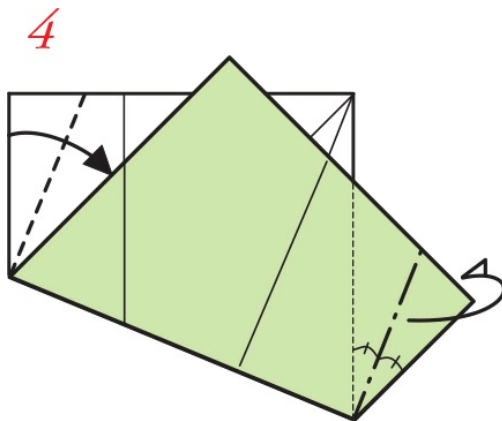


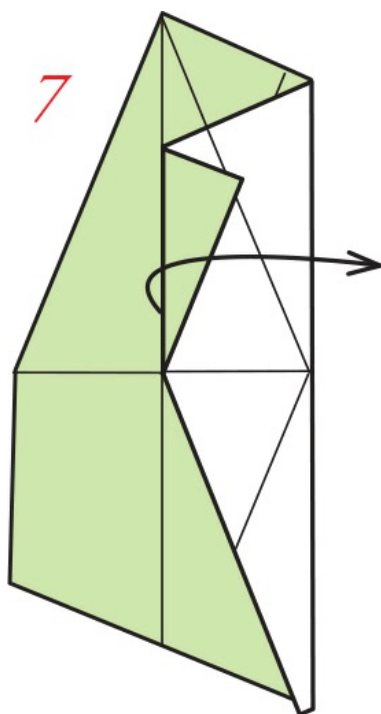
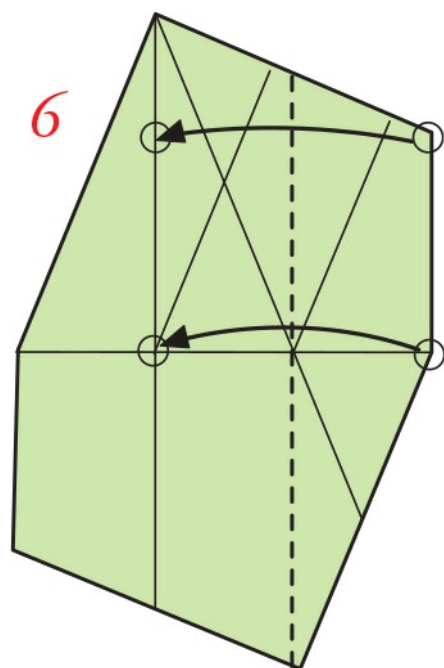


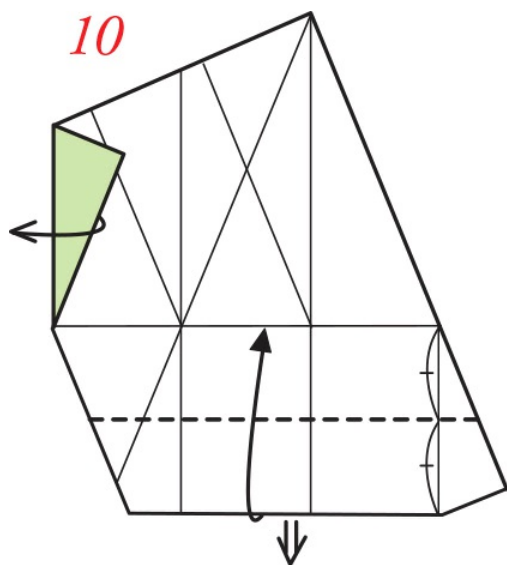
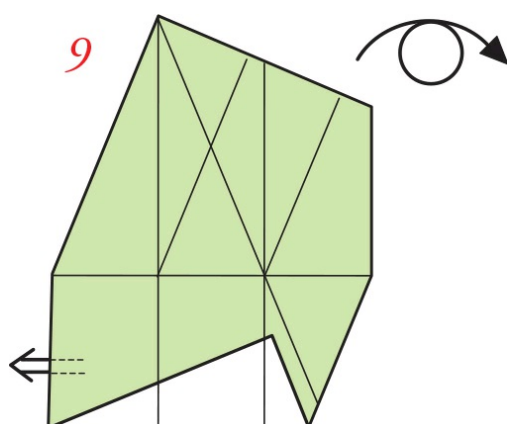
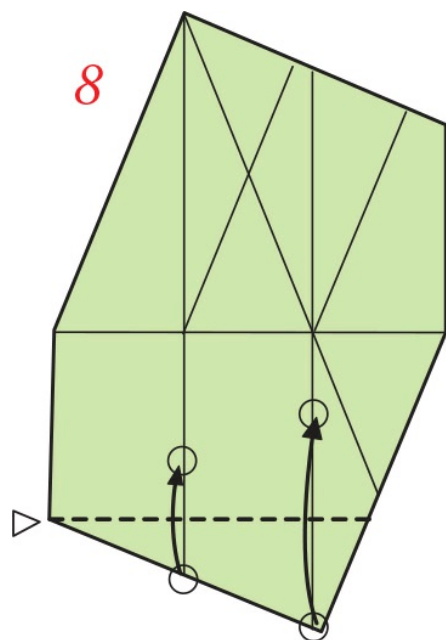
Crease the paper into thirds to the ○ symbols. Unfold and refold a few times.



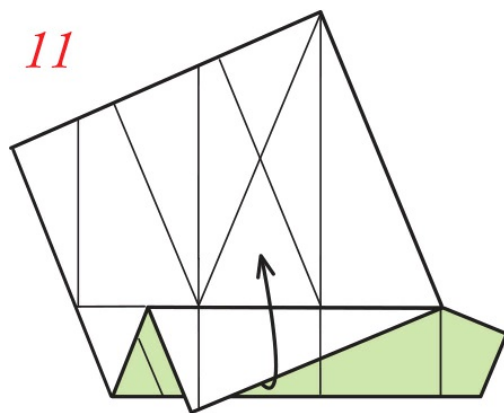
Match up the symbols along the ☉ line.

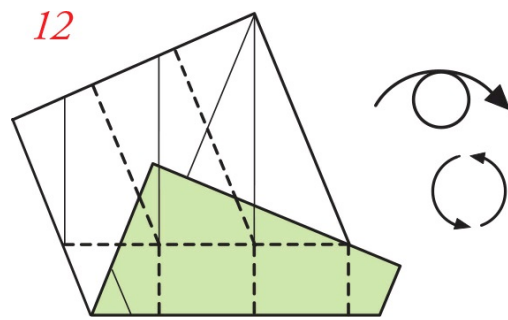




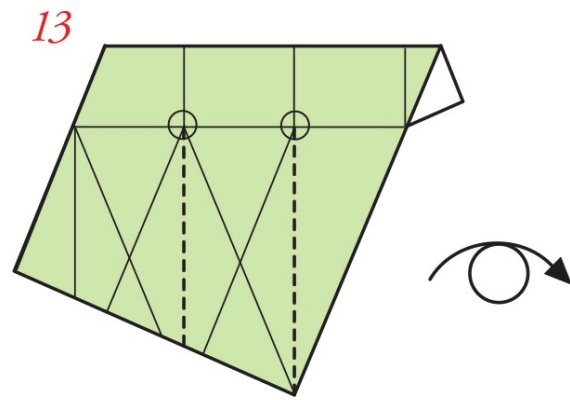


11

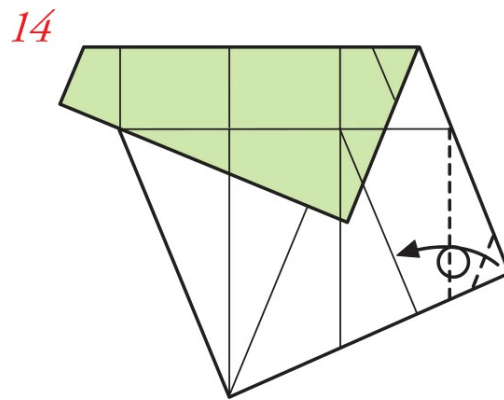




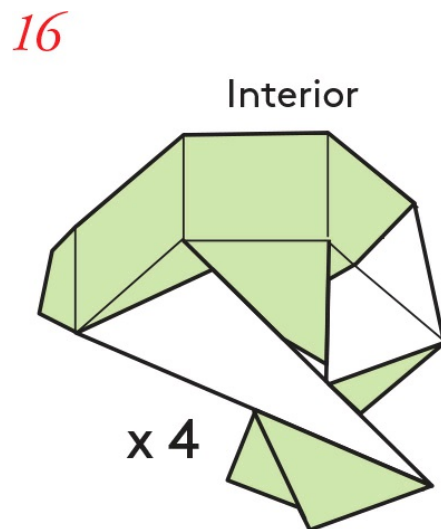
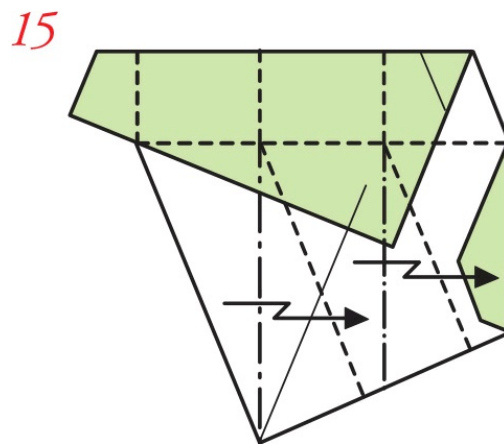
Crease both layers.



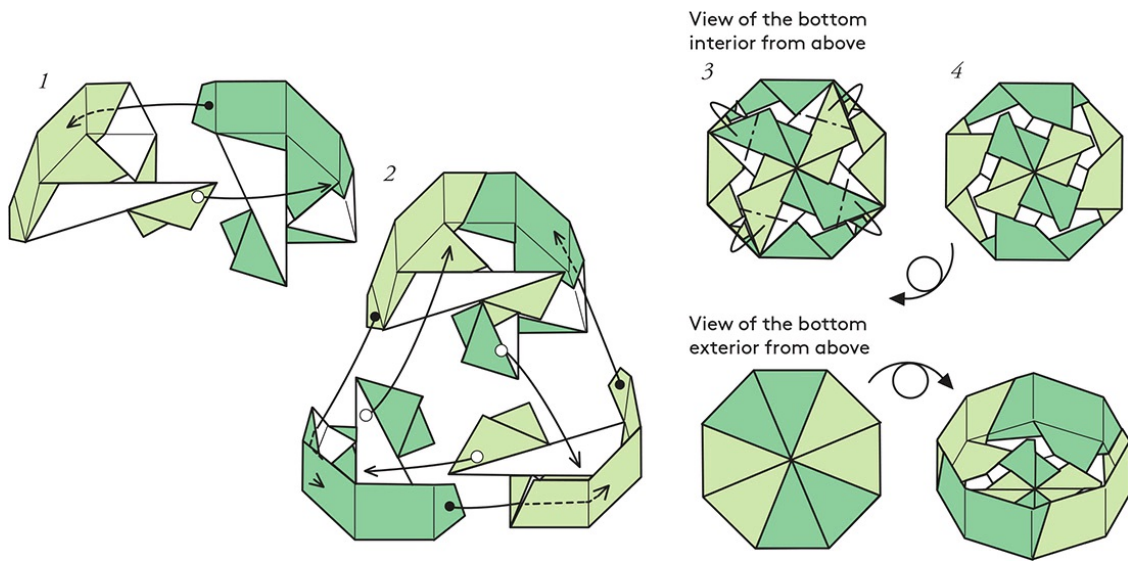
Fold up to the ○ symbols.



Fold the tip of the corner first then fold along the longer line.



- **Assembly**

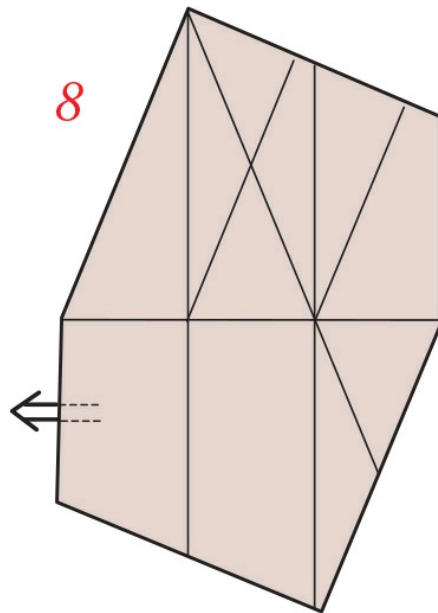


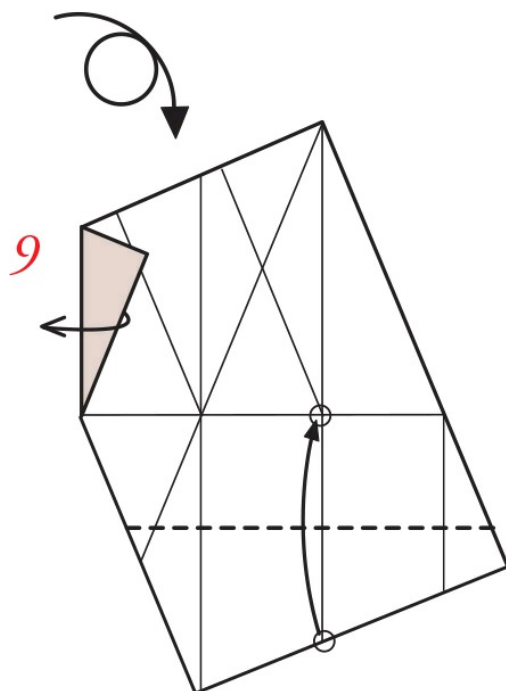
Deep Box

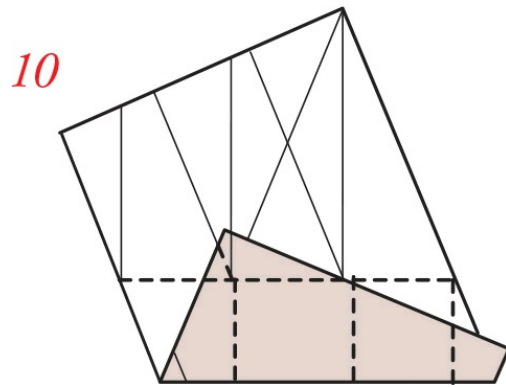
Tip

Folding along the dotted line shown below will produce a deep base.

From step 8 on page 84







Follow steps 12–16

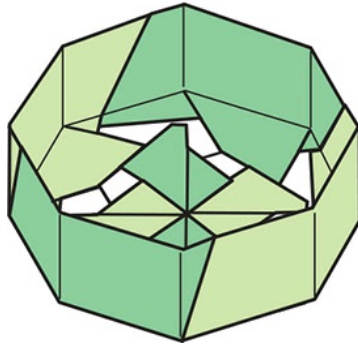
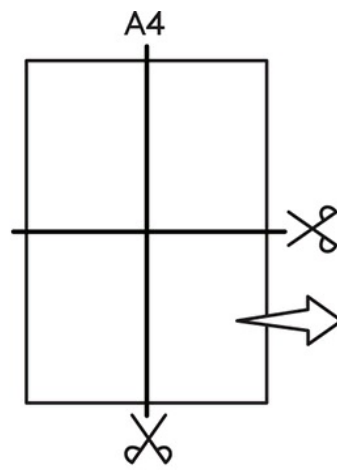


Octagonal Flower Insert With Partition From Rectangular Sheets

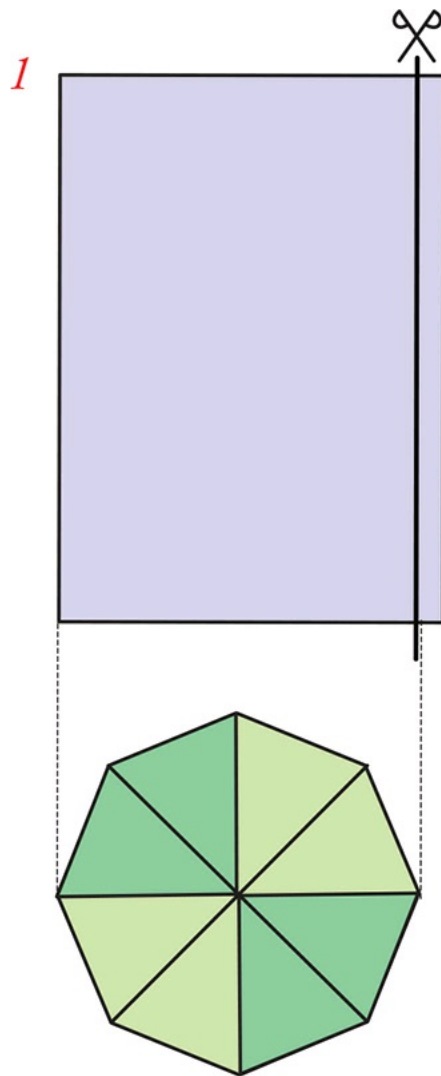
Cut A4 paper into quarters. Alternatively, cut $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6$ -inch sheets from US letter or legal-size paper ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches)

The perfect partition for the Octagonal Flower Box. Adjust by the trimming the width depending on the thickness of the paper.

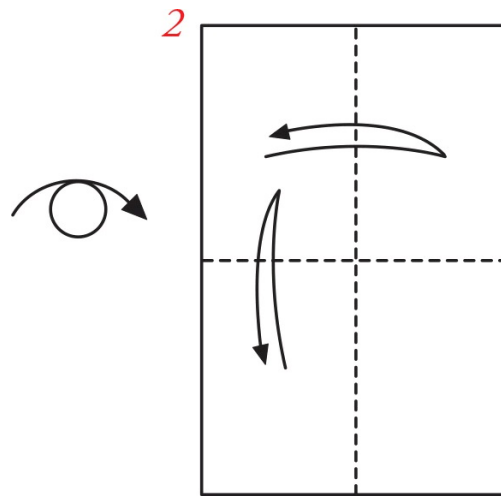
Use paper that is the same size as the one used for the Octagonal Flower Box.



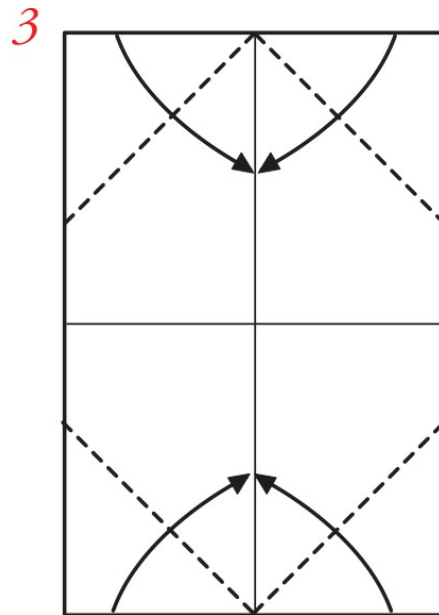
Base (page 84)

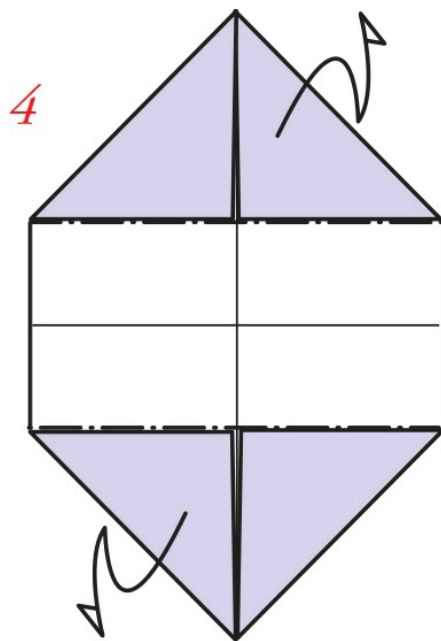


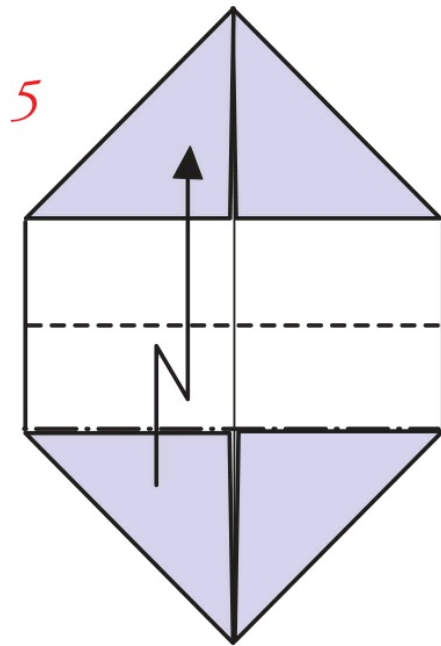
Exterior of the bottom viewed from above



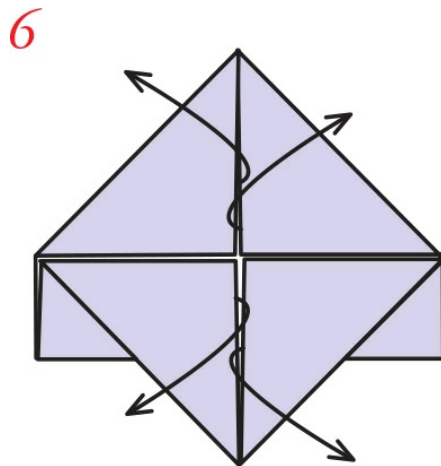
Trim to a width of about $\frac{1}{16}$ in (2 mm) less than the diameter of the base.



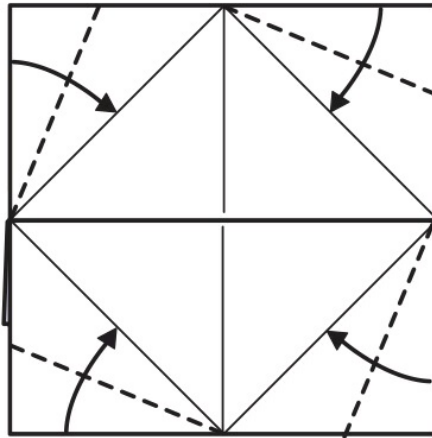




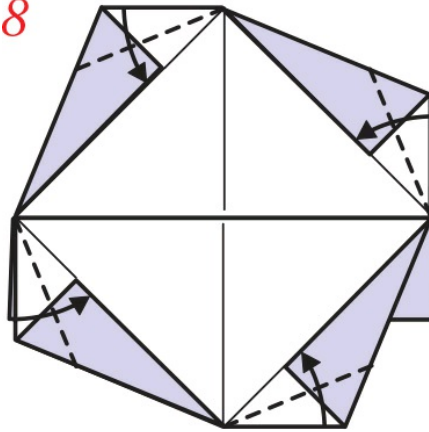
Pleat.



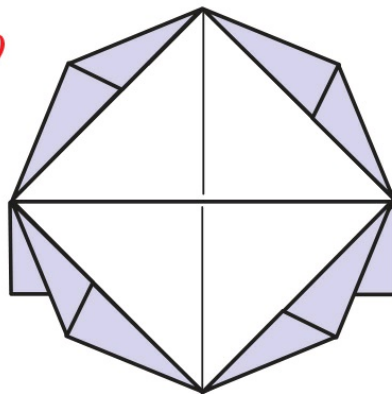
7

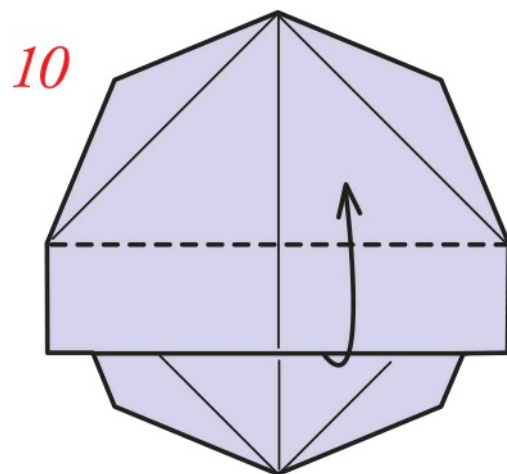


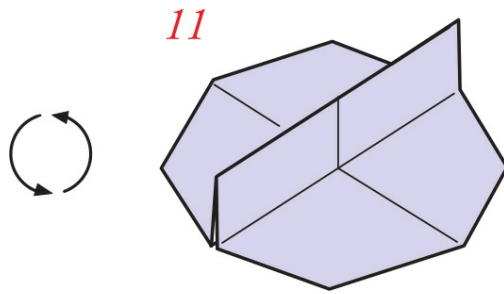
8



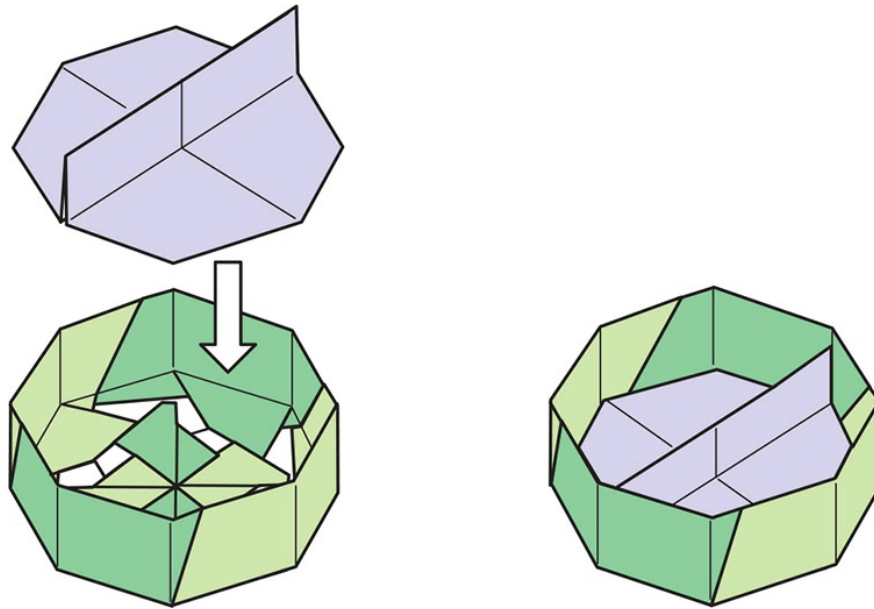
9







Lift up the partition section.



Octagonal Flower Box *Hananira* (Ipheion) and Partition

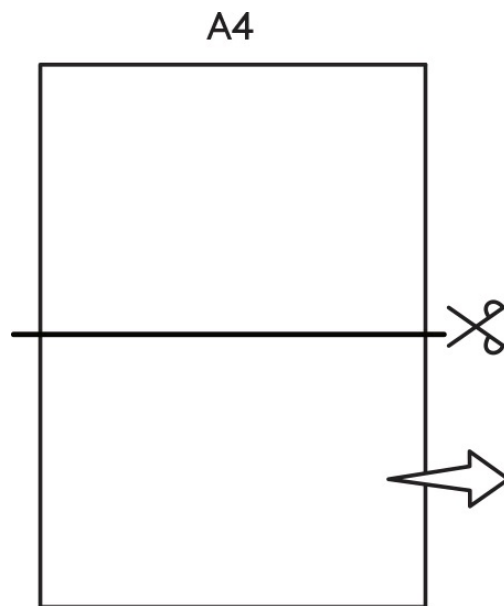


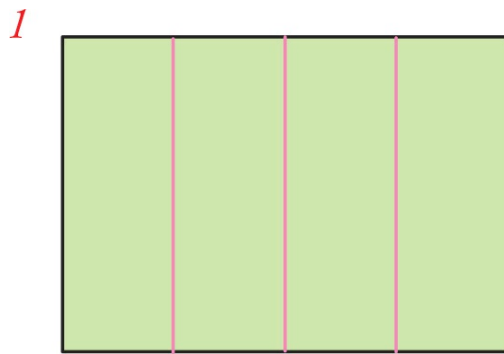


Hexagonal Flower Box Lid From Rectangular Sheets

Cut A4 copy paper in half. Alternatively, cut $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ -inch sheets from US letter or legal-size ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches).

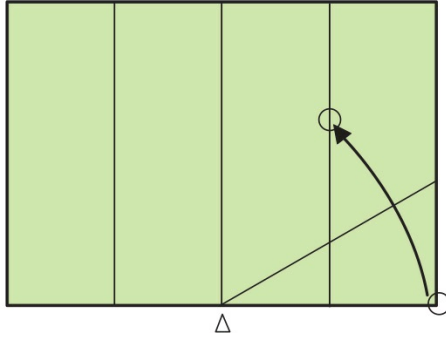
Although the standard box uses A4 paper cut in half, any rectangular paper will do, including a square shape. (See page 96 for reference)



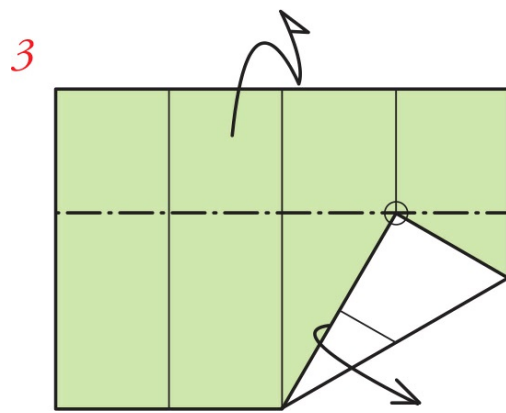


Use both mountain and valley folds for red lines shown (for each, make a mountain fold, then reverse it with a valley fold).

2

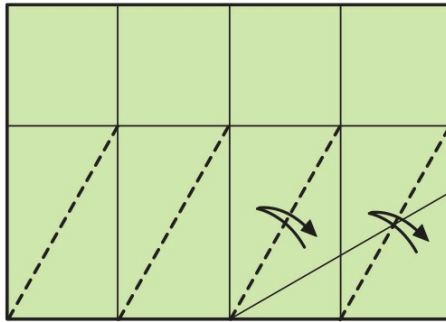


Fold along the \triangle symbol line, matching the \bigcirc symbols.



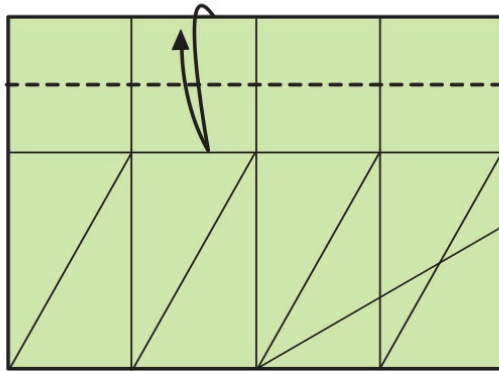
Fold to the ○ symbol.

4

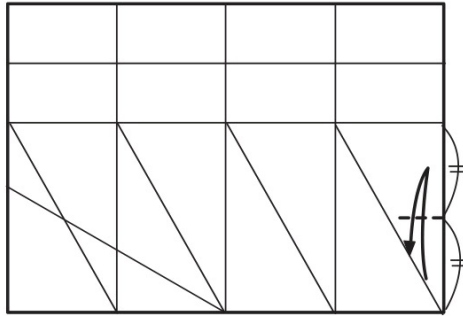


Fold a diagonal crease.

5

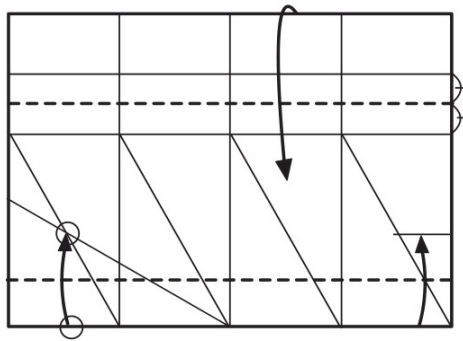


6

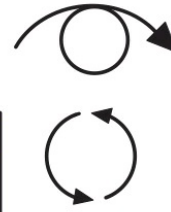
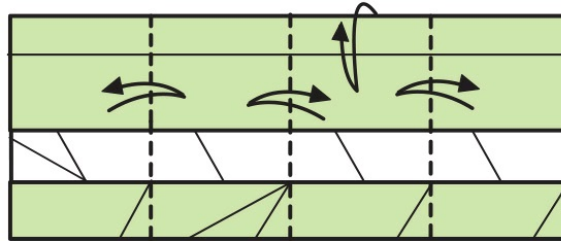


Create a small horizontal fold.

7

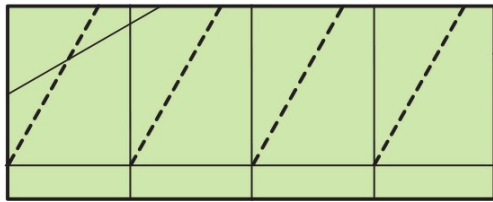


8



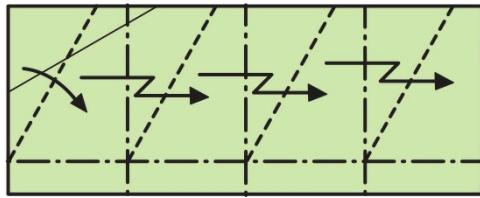
Fold both upper and lower layers together.

9



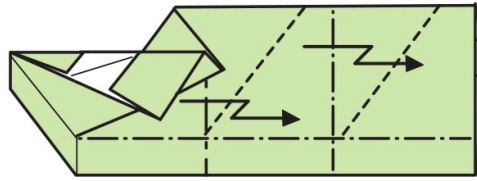
View of the two folds completed

10



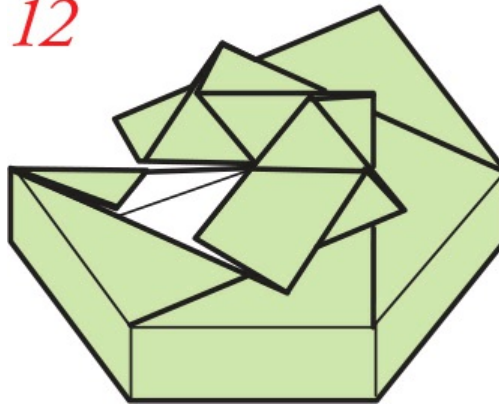
Create overlapping folds.

11



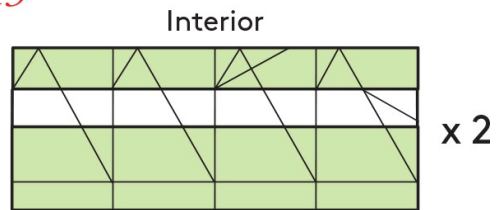
Example of two of the overlapping folds completed

12

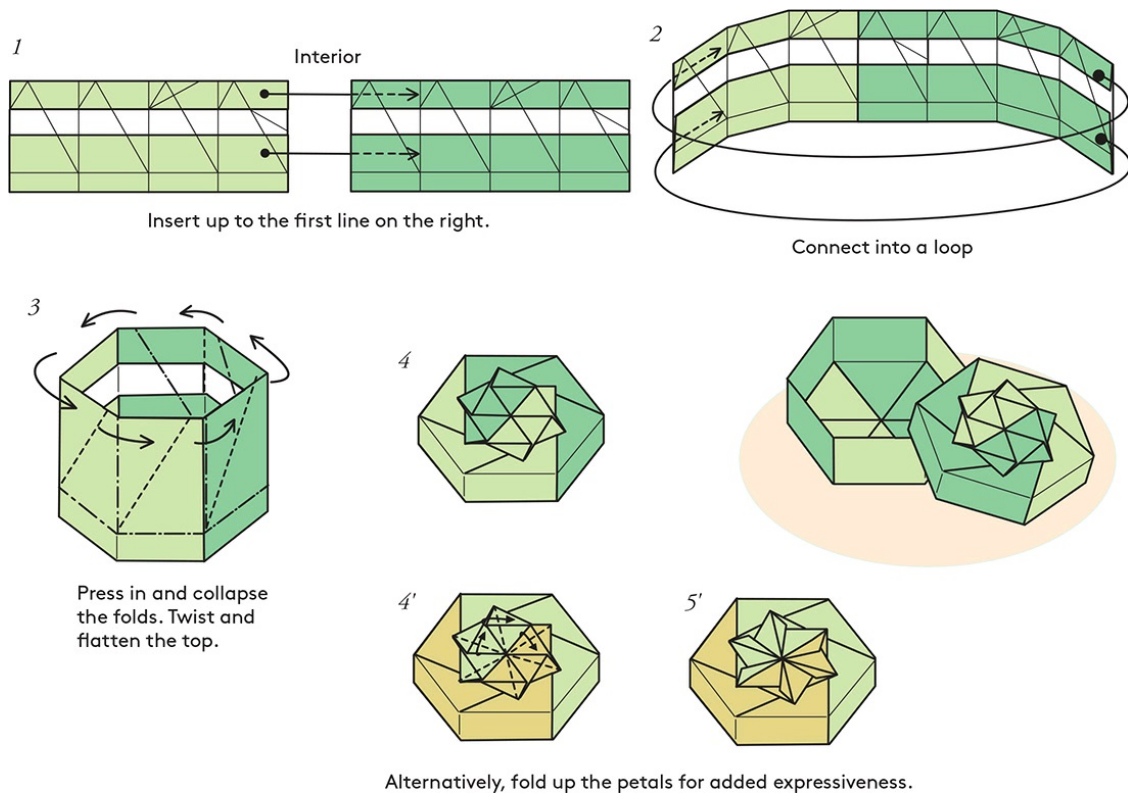


Unfold to step 7 to assemble.

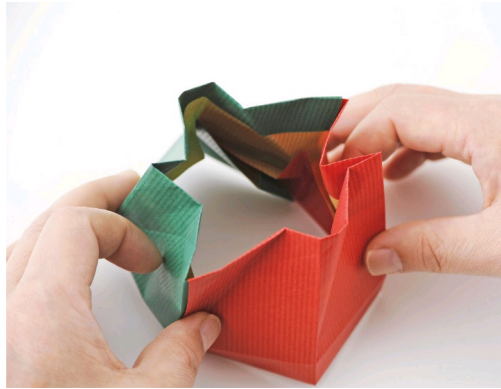
13



- **Assembly**



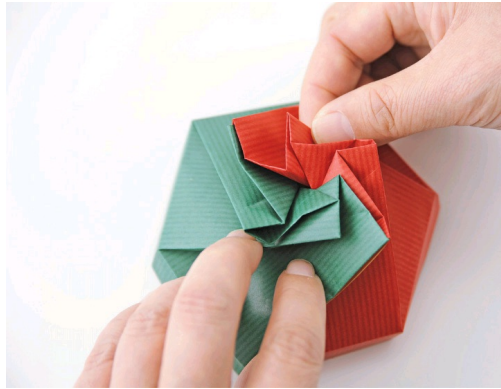
Tips for Assembly



1. Pressing in and collapsing the folds



2. Twisting the folds



3. Pressing down the twisted folds



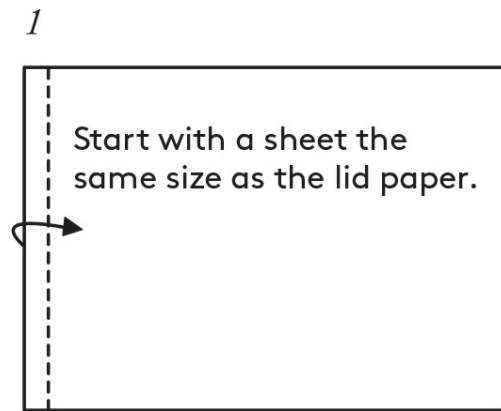
Raised folds (or petals)
and triangle partition

Flat folds (or petals)

Lid $4\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in. (10.5 x 10.5 x 1.5 cm)
Base $4 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{8}$ in. (10 x 10 x 3 cm)

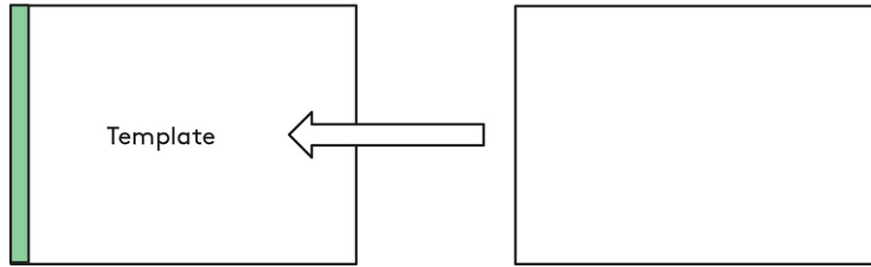
Hexagonal Flower Box Base From Rectangular Sheets

For the base, we'll reduce the width of the paper a little. Adjust the fold depending on the thickness of the paper.

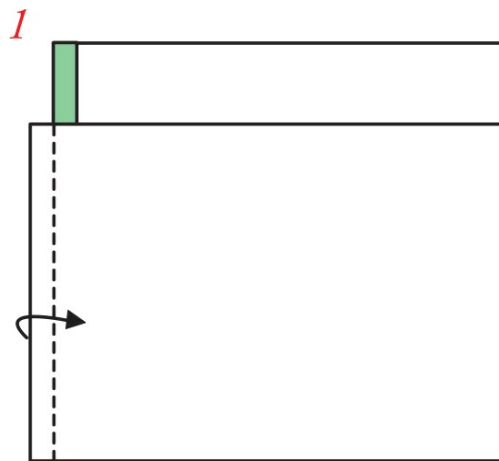


Fold about $\frac{3}{8}$ (1 cm) from the edge (the illustration is not to scale and appears to be wider).

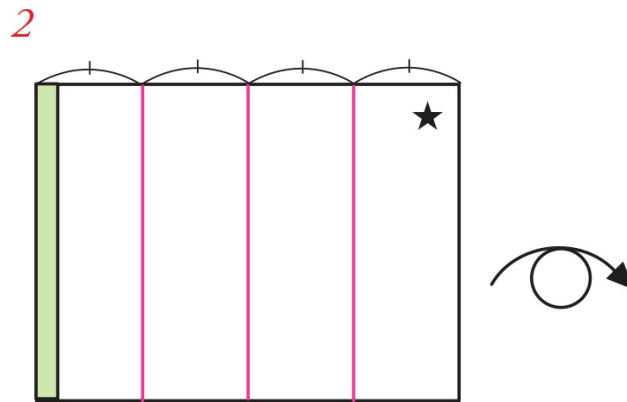
2



Place a new sheet on top of the template.

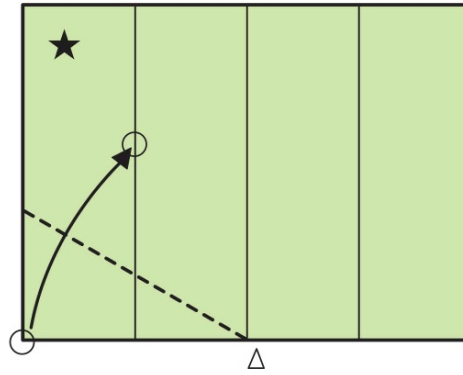


(If the paper is thick, cut off instead of folding.)



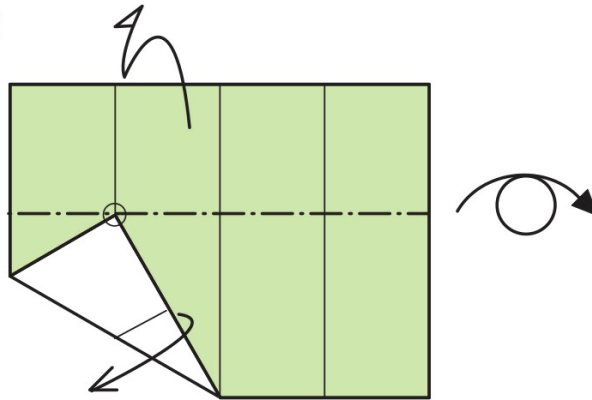
Use both mountain and valley folds for red lines shown (for each, make a mountain fold, then reverse it with a valley fold).

3

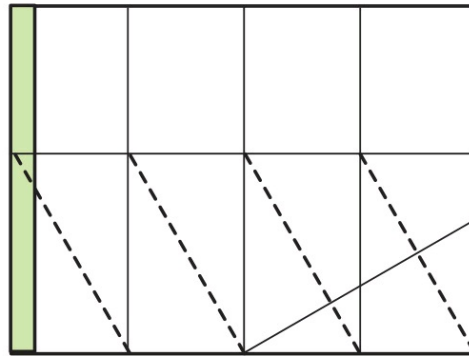


★ symbol indicates the direction of the paper.

4

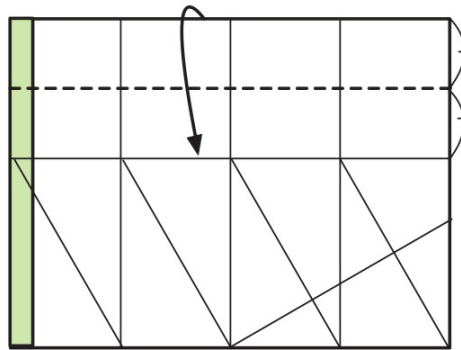


5

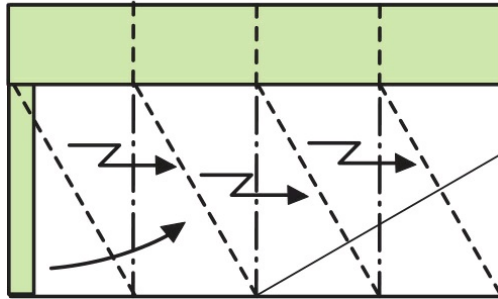


Fold a diagonal crease.

6

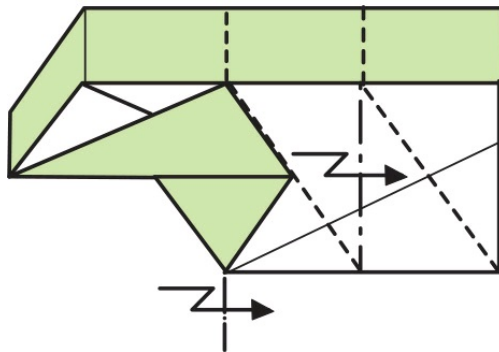


7



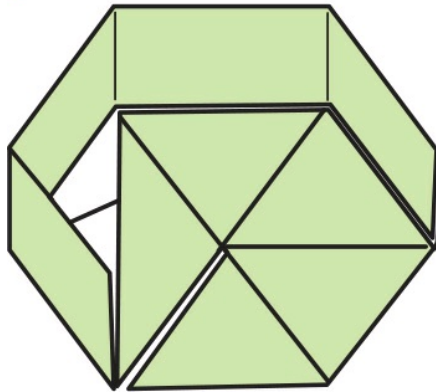
Create overlapping folds.

8



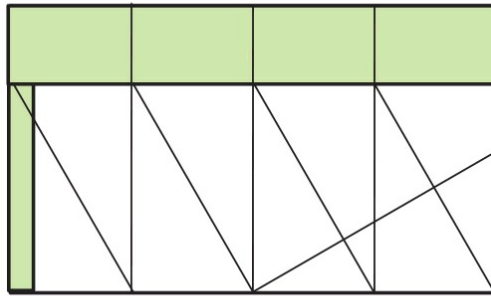
Example of two of the folds completed

9



Unfold to step 7 to assemble.

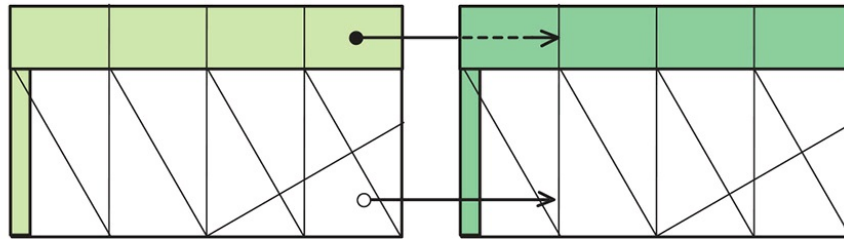
10



x 2

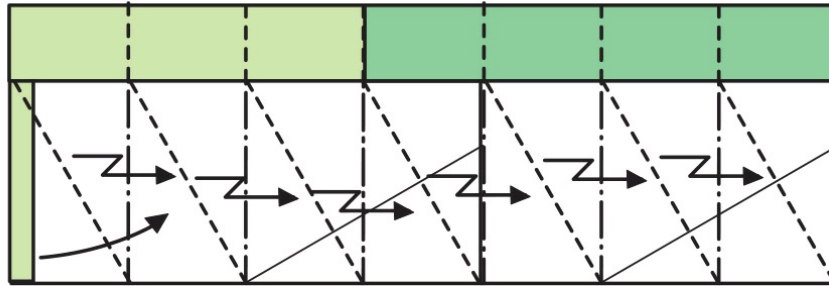
- **Assembly**

1

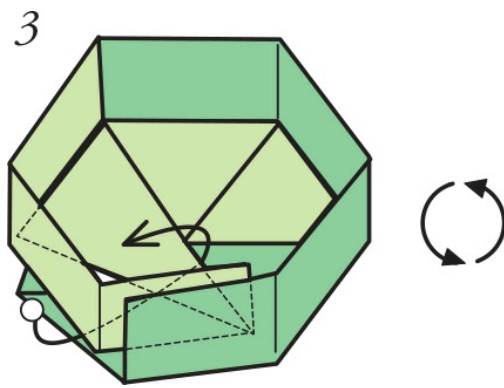


Insert up to the first line on the right.

2

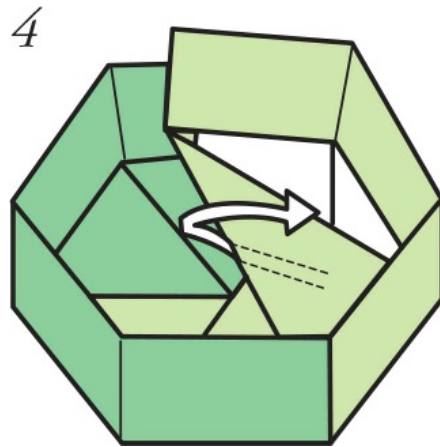


Insert up to the first line on the right.



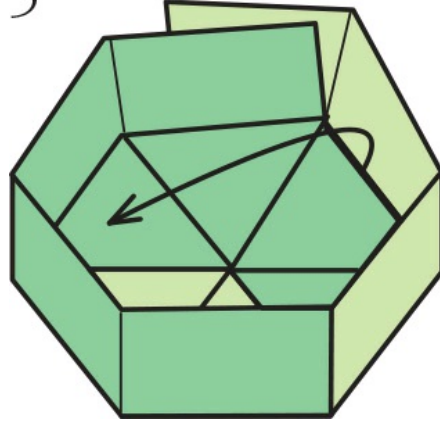
Tuck top piece under.

The same base viewed from different angles.



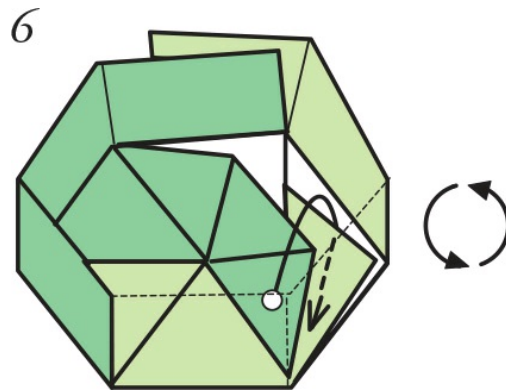
Switch positions by swinging the bottom up to the top.

5

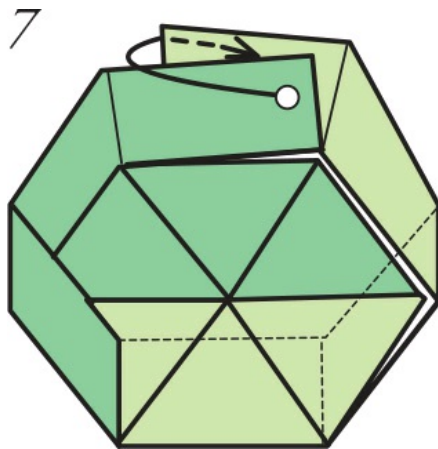


Gently lift up.

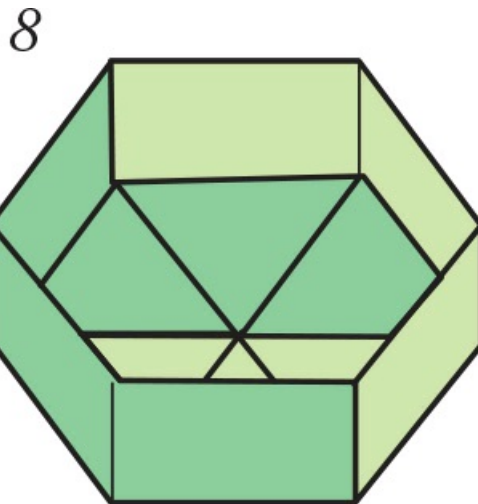
The same base viewed from different angles



Tuck into the fold below.



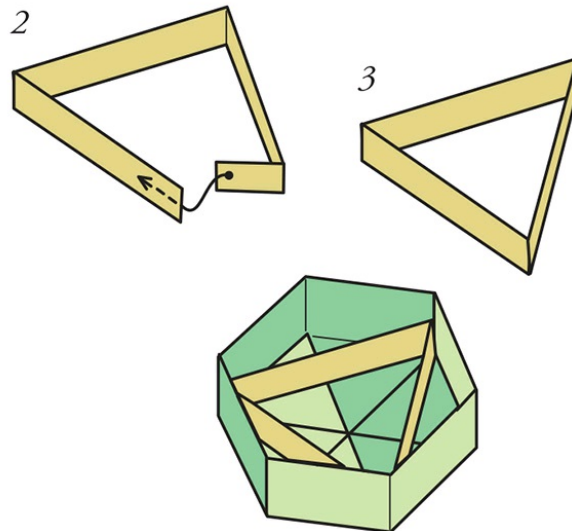
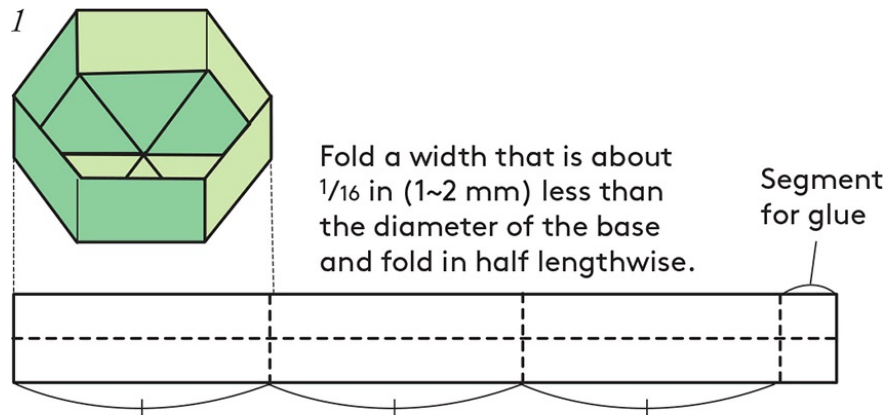
Insert one end of the side into the other.



Triangle Partition

Tip

**This is just one of many ideas for making an easy partition.
Take a long sheet of paper, fold it into a triangle and fit into the
Hexagonal Box.**





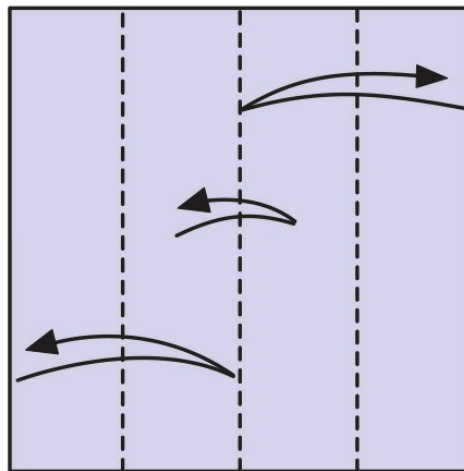
Octagonal Flower Box Lid Using Paper With Different Proportions

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

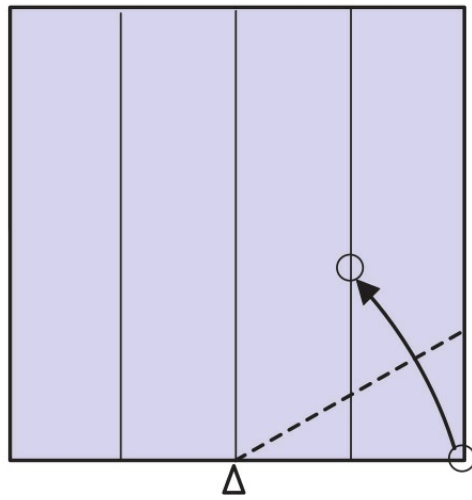
You can change the paper ratio and still fold an Octagonal Flower Box. The more vertical the paper, the deeper the box will be.

Using a square sheet of paper

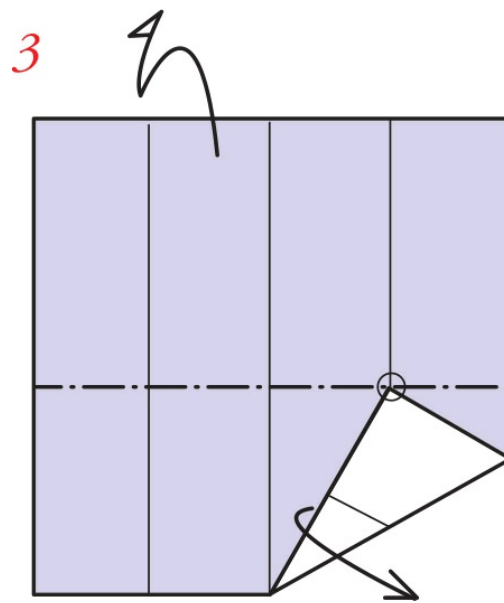
1



2

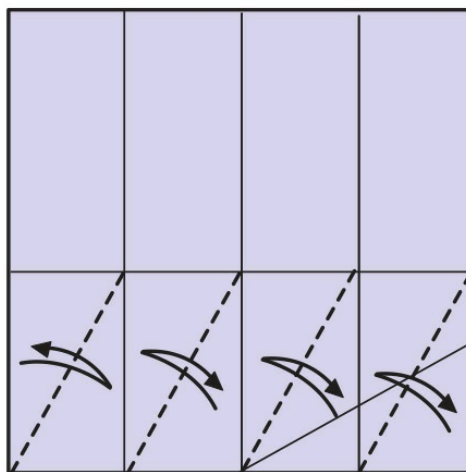


Starting at \triangle fold along dotted line to match the \circ symbols.



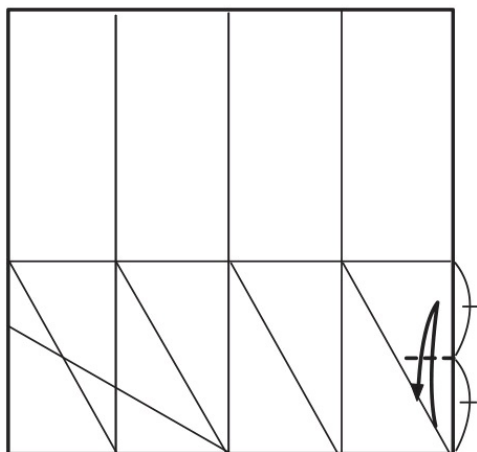
Fold and unfold at ○ symbol.

4

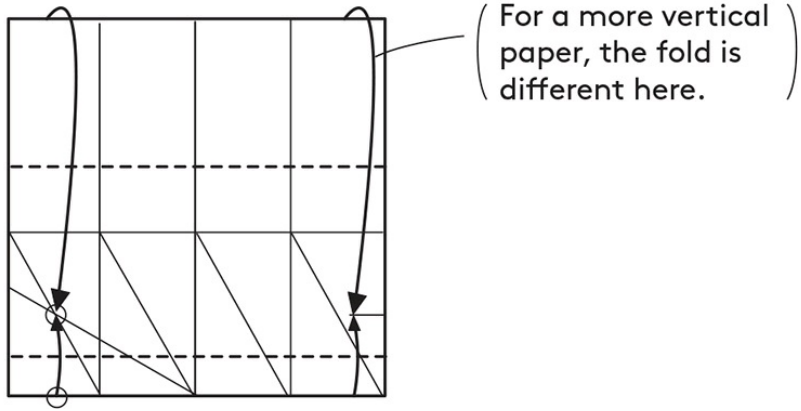


Fold diagonal creases.

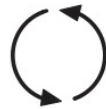
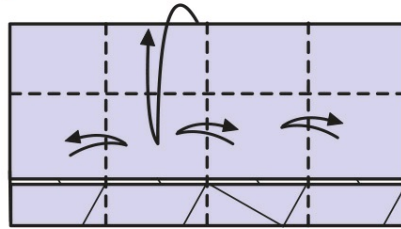
5



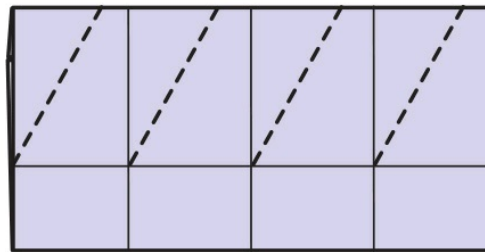
6



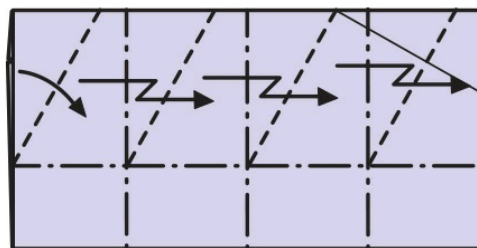
7

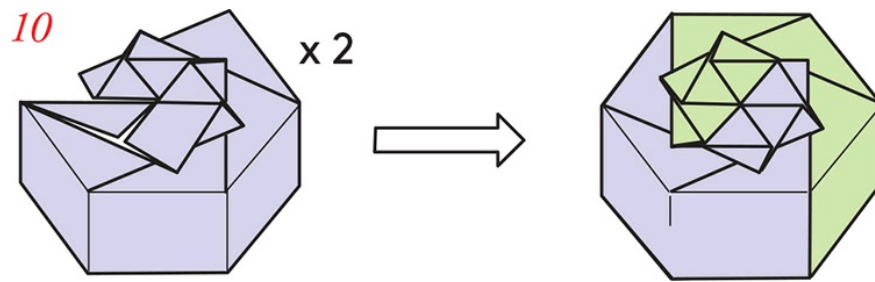


8



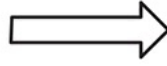
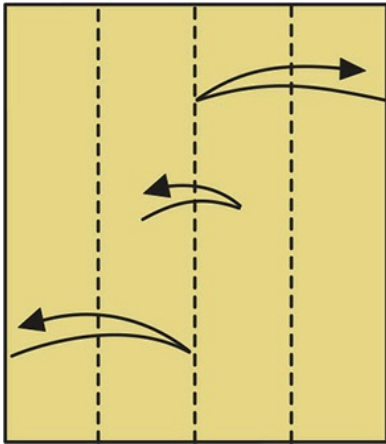
9





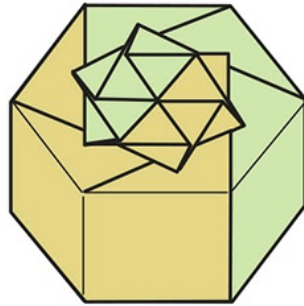
Complete as shown on page 89.

Using a vertical rectangular sheet



Continue, following
the steps given above.

The box will be deeper.

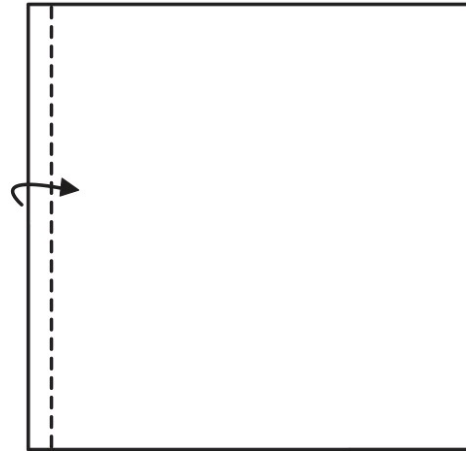


Octagonal Flower Box Base Using Paper With Different Proportions

6 × 6 in (15 × 15 cm) sheets are standard

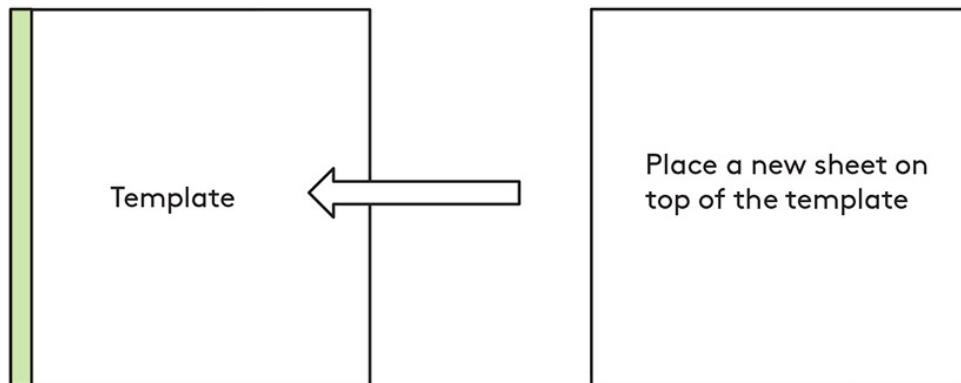
Using a square sheet

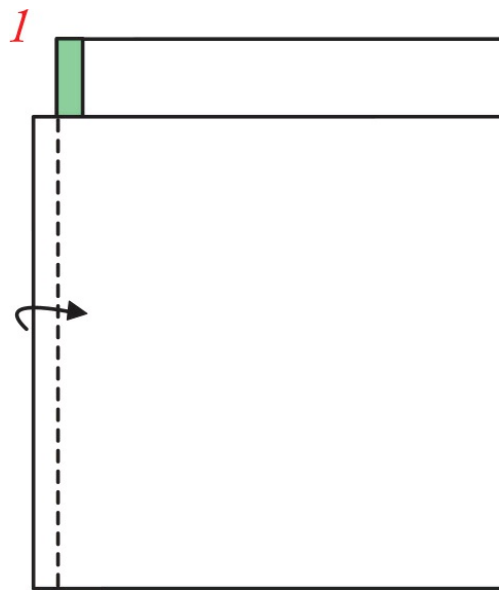
1



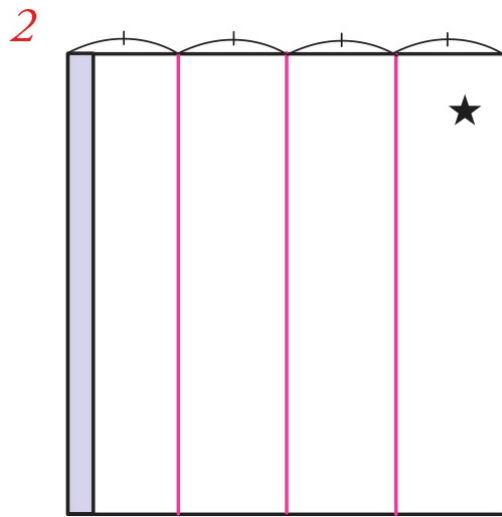
Fold about $\frac{3}{8}$ (1 cm) from the edge (the illustration is not to scale and appears to be wider).

2

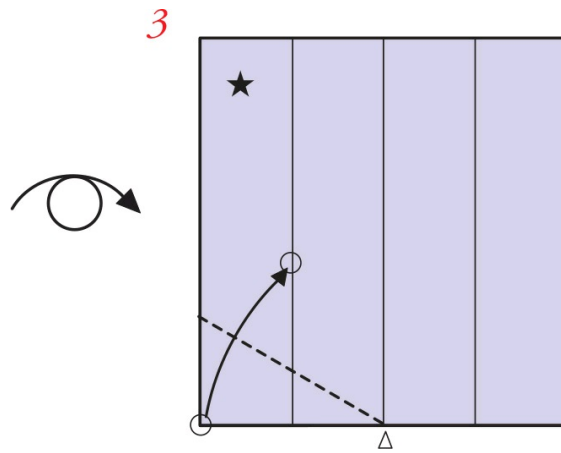




(If the paper is thicker, cut off instead of folding.)

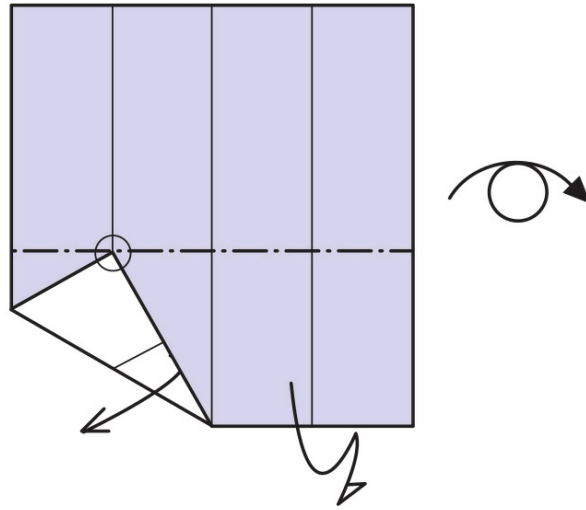


Use both mountain and valley folds for red lines shown (for each, make a mountain fold, then reverse it with a valley fold).



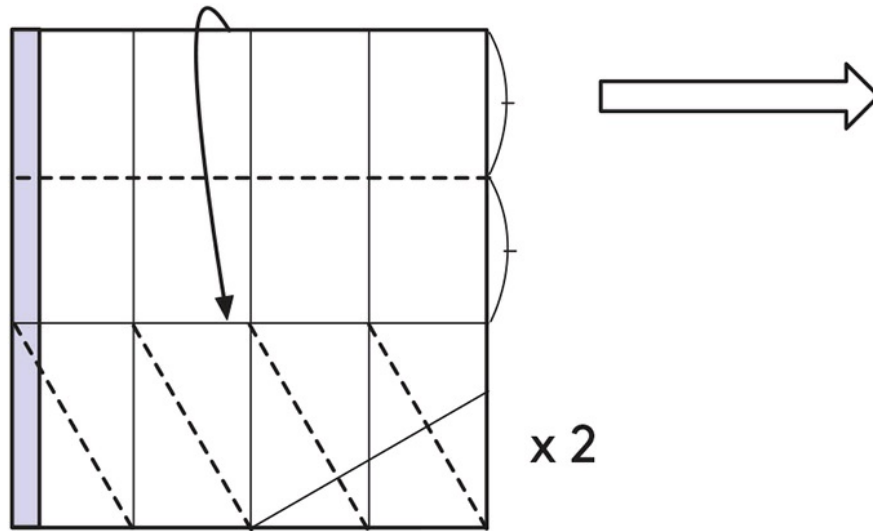
Starting at \triangle fold along dotted line to match the \bigcirc symbols.

4



Fold to the ○ symbol.

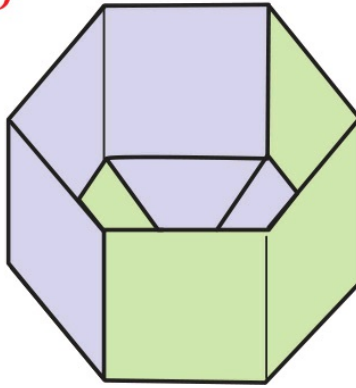
5



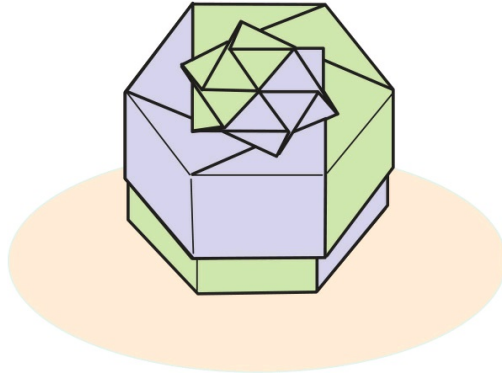
Fold diagonal creases, then fold down the top.

Follow the folding instructions from step 6 on page 91 and the assembly method on page 92.

6



Deep box





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Staff:

Book Design | Fumie Terayama

Photography | Noriaki Moriya

Assistant Editor | Miku Koizumi, anga

Editor | Keisuke Morioka and Yukari Hiwasa

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364 Innovation Drive, North Clarendon, VT
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Tel: 1 (802) 773-8930 | Fax: 1 (802) 773-6993
info@tuttlepublishing.com
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Asia Pacific

Berkeley Books Pte Ltd
61 Tai Seng Avenue #02-12, Singapore 534167
Tel: (65) 6280-1330 | Fax: (65) 6280-6290
inquiries@periplus.com.sg
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Japan

Tuttle Publishing
Yaekari Building, 3F, 5-4-12 Osaki
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0032
Tel: (81) 3 5437-0171 | Fax: (81) 3 5437-0755
sales@tuttle.co.jp
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Jl. Rawa Gelam IV No. 9
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Tel: (62) 21 4682-1088 | Fax: (62) 21 461-0206
crm@periplus.co.id
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Obviously, the more interesting the paper, the more exciting the box, and choosing paper is a part of the creative experience. Folding is a great way to use paper you've saved, while craft and stationery shops carry a variety of papers that can be used for practical origami. Craft shops also sell tools, such as paper cutters and bone folders, that can help ensure cleaner, more precise cuts and better creases.

The following are just a few of the many online vendors that carry different types of papers for folding and crafting.

The Origami Paper Shop

http://www.theorigamipapershop.com/?gclid=CJf3j_ivz9QCFcaNswodKXQLqQ

Paper Jade

<https://www.paperjade.com>

Origami Paper Monster

<http://www.origamipapermonster.com>

Paper Mojo

<http://www.papermojo.com>

Dick Blick (a vendor of art supplies. See their Decorative and Handmade Papers section) <http://www.dickblick.com>

Mulberry Paper and More

<http://www.mulberrypaperandmore.com>

Paper Source (see their fine papers in their giftwrap section)

<https://www.papersource.com/giftwrap/fine-paper.html>

UK

Paperchase

<https://www.paperchase.co.uk/art>

The Art of Craft

<http://www.art-of-craft.co.uk/>

AUS

Paper Source

<https://www.papersource.net.au>

CraftOnline

<https://www.craftonline.com.au>

Tomoko Fuse is a leading origami artist and teacher. She is also a prolific author who has been writing books on the various forms of origami for over 35 years. Her creations have been included in many international exhibitions and she is a featured artist in Meher McArthur's *New Expressions in Origami Art: Masterworks from 25 Leading Paper Artists*.

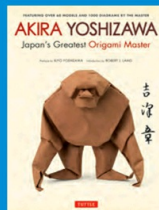
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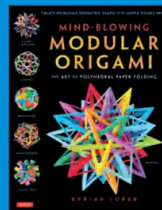
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