Advanced origami dragon instructions pdf

This may just be one of the coolest origami folding projects we've ever encountered on Wonder How To. Yes, it looks almost impossible to fold up and super complex, but if you're an advanced origami folder, then this project will be fun to try. Check out the video to learn how to fold this fiery origami dragon. Want to master Microsoft Excel and dislocate the prospects of working from home to a new level? Start your career with our Premium A-to-me Microsoft Excel Training Bundle from the new Hacks Shop gadget store and get lifelong access to more than 40 hours of basic to Advanced instructions on features, formula, tools and more. Buy Now (97% off) zgt; Updated 26Asia/Tokyo313135126.01pm31Asia/Tokyo_f2017Mon, 01 May 2017 13:35:26 Video , Origami www.youtube.com Origami is an entertaining and challenging art no matter how old you are. Starting with very simple projects such as paper balls and hopping frogs, and working your way up to some amazing projects below is an often slow but satisfying process that will really make you feel accomplished when you see the final product. Look at the amazing things all your folding can turn into. Origami Patterns you'll love check out these 15 projects of inspiration for origami enthusiasts that you just might be tempted to try if you know your stuff. 1. Origami lion Who wouldn't want to create a beautifully folded tribute to the king of the jungle? Head, face and mania will be your biggest challenge here, but the body is straight forward if you have folded other animal patterns before. 2. Origami F-18 Hornet Plane Talk About Paper Plane! This model takes your average folded plan from primary school days to a completely different level and back again. Make sure to focus around these wings and in the tail. That's where this model gets a little tricky. Video tutorial from Ken00Master. 3. Dragon origami This dragon looks cruel and ready to fly away as soon as it's all folded and finished! Your task here will be small details around the head like mouth, horns and ears. Tutorial By Wonder How to Do It. 4. Origami acorn These acorns are beautifully decorative, especially if you use lightly metal paper for the top like the ones in this picture. The top is also part of this model that you have to pay special attention to! Video tutorial by Joe Nakashima. 5. Geometric bride and groom These little bride and groom characters may not look particularly sophisticated, but their geometric style requires very clean lines and neat folds to keep them looking right. If they're all crumpled from the wrong line times, they won't appear ready for their wedding day at all! Video tutorial by Joe Nakashima. 6. Origami Parrot Proportions are key with this little parrot! If you size it wrong and one more than the other, he couldn't balance on on finger as well as the parrot in the picture. Video tutorial on YouTube. 7. Advanced origami Butterfly This gorgeous butterfly pattern draws attention to shape, folding lines and color, so you have to be very diligent about which way your paper collides with each crease. We absolutely love the tails of the wings! 8. Origami toucan This majestic little folded toucan has an air of prestige about it that we just really like. Make sure you pay attention to the shape of its beak and the folds on the back where its folded wings and tail feathers. Find out more at Gilad Origami. 9. Dollar origami hang glider You don't necessarily have to make your hang glider and its rider out of the dollar, but it sure looks great when you do! Folding the head and hands of riders will be a little harder than large sections like glider wings. Courtesy Big Blue Van. 10. Origami Jedi Master Yoda This amazingly detailed little Yoda recreation is a problem on all sides, but it is totally worth it! Take the car when you fold his face and also when you switch colors to wrap it in a cloak. Courtesy of Joe Nakashima. 11. Origami Darth Vader What set of Star Wars is complete without its villain? Try folding this advanced little Darth Vader to install with your Master Yoda. Notice his hands, cloak and helmet while you fold up. 12. Extended origami roses These paper roses are so detailed that we thought they were real at first. If you are ready for a real folding challenge full or layers and careful positioning, then this is the project for you! Video tutorial courtesy lyric MV. 13. Origami swallow No matter what color you make it, this swallow bird is a hilarious little project. Make sure to fold very carefully around its beak and in the tail, so that the ends don't end up crooked or uneven. Courtesy Bali Origami. 14. Extended elephant you will feel beyond achieved when you finish this majestic elephant! Be careful when you get into the area around the trunk, mouth and tusks, especially as you'll be switching to a lighter color here. Another video tutorial Bali Origami. 15. Origami onion No matter what you use this onion for, you will absolutely adore the finished product! Be careful where you fold so that the surfaces and rounded edges remain as neat and smooth as possible. When you're finished, stick it on your hair pin, use it as a cute room decor, or attach it to a necklace. It will look cute anyway! Get a tutorial on Kawaii paper. By saying goodbye do you know someone who was looking for a new origami challenge? Share this post with them a bit of inspiration! photo src: www.grupoetor.orgOrigami (???, from ori means folding, and cui means paper (cui in gami because of the renta)) is the art of paper folding, which is often associated with Japanese culture. In B Use, the word origami is used as an inclusive term for all folding practices, regardless of their culture of origin. The goal is to turn a flat square sheet of paper into a finished sculpture through folding and sculptural techniques. Modern origami practitioners usually prevent the use of cuts, glue or markings on paper. Origami folders often use the Japanese word kirigami to refer to designs that use abbreviations, although cutting is more typical of Chinese paper products. A small number of basic origami folds can be combined in a variety of ways to make complex designs. The most famous origami model is a Japanese paper crane. Typically, these designs begin with a square sheet of paper, the sides of which can be different colors, prints or patterns. Traditional Japanese origami, which has been practiced since the Edo Period (1603-1867), have often been less stringent with regard to these conventions, sometimes cutting paper or using non-wedding forms to begin with. Photo src: www.grupoetor.orgMaps, Directions, and Place Reviews Of History Various paperfolding traditions originated in Europe, China and Japan, which have been well documented by historians. It seems to have been basically a separate tradition, until the 20th century. In China, traditional funerals often include burning folded paper, most often images of gold nuggets (yuanbao). The practice of burning paper views instead of full-scale wooden or clay replicas dates back to the Sun Dynasty (905-1125 AD), although it is not clear how many folding replicas were involved. In Japan, the earliest unambiguous references to the paper model are in a short poem by Ihara Saikaku in 1680, which mentions the traditional design of butterflies used during Shinto weddings. Folding filled some ceremonial functions during the Edo period of Japanese culture; Noshi have been attached to gifts, just as greeting cards are used today. It has become a form of entertainment; the first two educational books published in Japan are clearly recreational. In Europe there was a well-developed genre of napkin folding, which flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries. After that, this genre declined and was mostly forgotten; Historian Joan Sallas explains this with the introduction of porcelain, which replaced the complex folds of napkins with the symbol of the status of the dining table among the nobility. However, some of the methods and foundations associated with this tradition were still part of European culture; Folding was a significant part of Friedrich Frobel's method of kindergarten, and the projects published in connection with his curriculum are stylistically similar to the repertoire of napkin times. When Japan opened its borders in the 1860s, as part of a strategy they imported the Froebel kindergarten system -- and with it, it, ideas about fouling paper. This included a ban on cuts, as well as the starting form of a two-colored square. These ideas and part of the European folding repertoire were integrated into the Japanese tradition. Before that, traditional Japanese sources used different starting forms, often with cuts; and if they had color or marking, they were added after the model was folded. In the early 1900s, Akira Yesizawa, Koso Uchiyama and others began to create and record original origami works. Akira Yoshizawa-Randlett, in particular, was responsible for a number of innovations such as wet folding and Yoshizawa-Randlett diagram systems, and his work inspired the revival of the art form. In the 1980s, a number of folders began to systematically study the mathematical properties of folded forms, which led to a rapid increase in the complexity of origami models. Photo src: www.grupoetor.org Techniques and Materials Technique Many origami books begin with descriptions of the basic origami techniques that are used to build models. This includes simple diagrams of basic folds such as valleys and mountain folds, folds, folds, sinks, and sinks. There are also standard named bases that are used in a wide variety of models, for example, the bird base is an intermediate stage in the construction of flapping birds. Additional bases are a preliminary base (square base), a fish base, a base of water bombs and a frog base. Origami paper Almost any laminar (flat) material can be used for folding; the only requirement is that it should keep the crease. Origami paper, often referred to as kami (Japanese for paper), is sold in prepackaged squares of various sizes from 2.5 cm (1 inch) to 25 cm (10 inches) or more. It is usually painted on one side and white on the other; however, there are double color and patterned versions that can be used effectively for color-altered models. The Origami paper weighs slightly less than a copy of the paper, making it suitable for a wider range of models. Conventional copy paper weighing 70-90 g/m2 can be used for simple folds such as a crane and a water bomb. The heavier weight paper (19-24'nb 100 g/m2 (approximately 25 pounds) or more can be wet folded. This method allows for more rounded sculptures of the model, which becomes stiff and durable when it's dry. As the name suggests, is a sheet of thin foil glued to a sheet of thin paper. for complex models. Washi (??) is a traditional origami paper used in Japan. Washi tended tougher than the usual paper out of pulp, and is used in many traditional arts. Wasi is usually made using fibers from the bark of the gumpi tree, the Mitsumata shrub (Edgeworthia papyrifera), or paper mulberry, but can also be made using bamboo, hemp, rice and wheat. Artisans such as unryu, lokta, hanji, gampi, kozo, saa, and abaca have long fibers and are often extremely strong. As these floppy disks begin with, they are often backcoated or resized with methylcellulose or wheat paste before folding. In addition, these papers are extremely thin and compressible, allowing thin, narrowed limbs, as in the case of insect models. Paper money from different countries is also popular for creating origami with; it is known in many ways as dollar origami, Orikane, and origami money. Usually folds up using a flat surface, but some folders like doing it in the air without any tools, especially when displaying folding. Many folders believe that no tool should be used when folding. However, a few tools can help especially with more complex models. For example, a bone folder allows sharp folds to be made in paper easily, paper clips can act as an extra pair of fingers, and tweezers can be used for small folds. When creating complex models of origami folds models, this can help use the ruler and ball embossment to score folds. The completed models can be sprayed to keep their shape better, and spray is needed when wet folding. Photo src: www.grupoetor.org Types of Origami Origami Action Not Only Covers on the Spot of Life, There are also moving objects; Origami can move in smart ways. The action of origami involves origami that fly, requires inflation to complete, or, when full, uses kinetic energy of the human hands, is applied in a certain area on the model to move another flap or limb. Some argue that, strictly speaking, only the latter is really recognized as an origami action. The action of origami, which first appeared with the traditional Japanese flapping bird, is quite common. One example is the instrumentalists robert Lang; When the heads of the figures are pulled away from their bodies, their hands will move, resembling a play of music. Modular origami Modular Origami consists of putting a series of identical pieces together to form a complete model. Usually the individual parts are simple, but the final assembly can be difficult. Many of the modular models of origami decorative balls like kusudama, the technique is different, although in that kusudama allows pieces to be combined using thread or glue. Chinese paper folding includes a style called Golden Venture Folding, where a large number of pieces are put together to make a sophisticated model. Known as 3D origami, however, this name did not appear until Joy Staff published a series of books called 3D Origami, More 3D Origami and More and More 3D Origami. Sometimes paper money is used for Modules. This style originated from some Chinese refugees when they were detained in America, and is also called the Golden Venture Folding with the ship they came on. Wet folding wet folding method is origami to produce models with gentle curves rather than geometric straight folds and flat surfaces. The paper is soaked so it can be easily molded, the final model retains its shape when it dries. It can be used, for example, to produce very natural models of animals. Size, a glue that is crisp and hard when dry but dissolves in water when wet and becomes soft and flexible, is often applied to paper either at the pulp stage while the paper is formed, or on the surface of the finished sheet of paper. The latter method is called external size and most often uses methylcellulose, or MC, paste, or various plant starches. Pureland Origami Pureland Origami adds a limitation that only simple mountain/valley folds can be used, and all folds should have simple seats. It was designed by John Smith in the 1970s to help inexperienced folders or those with limited motor skills. Some designers also like the task of creating within very strict restrictions. Origami tessellations Origami tessellation is a branch that has grown in popularity since 2000. Tessellation is a set of shapes, filling the plane without gaps or overlaps. In origami tessellations, folds are used to connect molecules such as twist folds together in a repetitive fashion. In the 1960s, Shuzo Fujimoto was the first to explore the twist-times tessellations in any systematic way, coming up with dozens of models and creating a genre in the origami mainstream. Around the same time, Ron Resch patented some models of tessellation as part of his research into kinetic sculpture and evolving surfaces, although his work was not known to the origami community until the 1980s. Chris Palmer is an artist who has extensively researched tessellations after seeing the model of Silage in Alhambra, and has found ways to create detailed origami tessellations from silk. Robert Lang and Alex Bateman are two designers who use computer programs to create origami tessellations. The first international convention on origami tessellations was organized in Brasilia (Brazil) in 2006, and the first book of instructions on tessellation folding models was published by Eric Gjerde in 2008. Since then, the field has grown very quickly. Tessellation artists include Polly Verity (Scotland); Joel Cooper, Christine Edison, Ray Champ and Goran Konevod from the United States; Roberto Gretter (Italy); Christiana Betten (Switzerland); Carlos Nathan Lopez (Mexico); and Jorge C. Lucero (Brazil). Kirigami Kirigami is a Japanese term for paper cutting. Cutting was often used in traditional Japanese but modern innovations in technology Unnecessary. Most origami designers no longer consider models with origami incisions, instead using the term Kirigami to describe them. This change of attitude occurred in the 1960s and 70s, so early origami books often used abbreviations, but for the most part they disappeared from the modern origami repertoire; most modern books don't even mention cutting. photo src: www.youtube.com mathematics and technical mathematics origami and practical applications Practice and study of origami encapsulates several subjects of mathematical interest. For example, the problem of flat folding (whether you can fold the fold pattern into a two-dimensional model) has been the subject of significant mathematical research. A number of technological advances have been achieved as a result of the information obtained by folding the paper. For example, methods for deploying car airbags and stent implants from a folded position have been developed. The problem of hard origami (if we replaced paper with sheet metal and had loops instead of fold lines, could we still fold the model?) is of great practical importance. For example, the fold of the Miura map is a tight fold that is used to deploy large solar panels for space satellites. Origami can be used to create different geometric designs not possible with compass and straight design. For example, paper folding can be used to trised the angle and double the cube. Technical origami Technical Origami, known in Japanese as origami sekkei (?????), is an origami design approach in which the model is conceived as an engineering folds pattern rather than developed through trial and error. With advances in origami mathematics, the basic structure of the new origami model could theoretically be built on paper before any actual folding even occurs. This origami design method was developed by Robert Lang, Mehroo Toshiyuki and others, and allows the creation of extremely complex multifoot models such as multi-legged centipedes, human figures with a full set of fingers and toes and the like. The fold pattern represents the 14 folds needed to shape the structure of the model. Paradoxically enough, when origami designers come up with a crease pattern for a new design, most small folds are relatively unimportant and added only to the completion of the model. More importantly, it is the distribution of the document's regions and how they appear on the project object structure. When you open a folded model, you can see the structures that make up it; The study of these structures has led to a number of fold-pattern-oriented design-pattern distribution approaches called circle-packing or range-packing. Using optimization algorithms, the shape of the circle packaging can be calculated any single-axis base of arbitrary complexity. Complexity. This figure is calculated, folds that are then used to get the basic structure to be added. This is not a unique mathematical process, hence it is possible for two designs to have the same packing circle, and yet different structure pattern folds. Because the circle covers the maximum amount of space for a given perimeter, circular packaging maximizes efficiency in terms of paper use. However, other polygonal forms can be used to solve the packaging problem as well. The use of polygonal forms, in addition to circles, is often dictated by the desire to find easily positioned folds (e.g., multiples of 22.5 degrees) and, therefore, a lighter folding sequence. One popular offshoot of the circle packaging method is box-plissing, where squares are used instead of circles. As a result, the fold pattern that emerges from this method contains only 45 and 90 degree angles, which often makes for a more direct folding sequence. A number of computer tools for origami, such as TreeMaker and Oripa, have been developed. The treemaker allows new origami bases to be developed for special purposes and Origa is trying to calculate the folded shape from the pattern folds. Ethics and copyright in origami design and model use is becoming an increasingly important issue in the origami community, as the Internet has made the sale and distribution of pirated designs very easy. Considered a good ettiquette always credit the original artist and folder when displaying origami models. It is claimed that all commercial design rights and models are generally reserved for origami artists; however, the extent to which this could be achieved had been challenged. In this opinion, a person folding a model using a legally obtained design may publicly display the model if such rights have not been specifically reserved, while folding the design for money or commercial use of the photo, for example, will require consent. The Origami Group of Authors and Creators was created to represent the copyright of origami artists and facilitate requests for permits. However, a court in Japan argues that the method of folding the origami model involves an idea rather than a creative expression and is thus not protected under the copyright law. In addition, the court stated that the method of origami folding was in the public domain; you can't avoid using the same folding folds or the same arrows to show the direction in which to fold the paper. Therefore, it is legal to redraw the instructions of the other author's model, even if the redrawn instructions bear similarities to the original, if these similarities are functional in nature. Redrawn instructions can be published (and even sold) without the need for any permission from the original author. Japan's decision may have been agreed with the U.S. Copyright Office, the United States, claims that copyright does not protect ideas, concepts, systems or methods of doing anything. Source: Wikipedia Wikipedia