

ORIGAMI
JEWELRY

AZAKO BRODEK

MORE THAN 40
EXQUISITE DESIGNS TO
FOLD AND WEAR

\$24.95

ORIGAMI JEWELRY

Don't just fold and look at your origami work—wear it! Using papers in a dazzling array of colors and wonderful patterns, textures, and finishes, and with traditional folding skills and simple jewelry-making techniques, you'll learn to fashion pendants, pins, earrings, and other exquisite accessories.

Categorized by season—and with a special section devoted to Japanese motifs—these imaginative projects will have you folding all year long. And whether you wear the jewelry yourself or give it as a gift to a special someone, you'll enjoy creating exquisite and personalized accessories.





ORIGAMI JEWELRY

MORE THAN 40 EXQUISITE DESIGNS TO FOLD AND WEAR

Ayako Brodek



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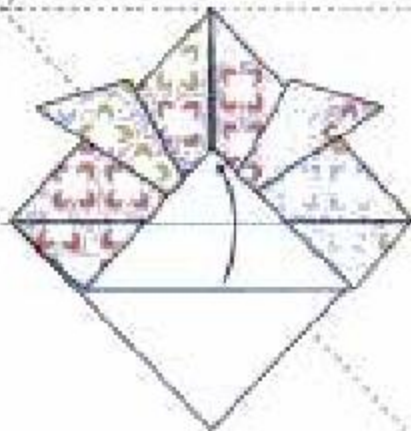
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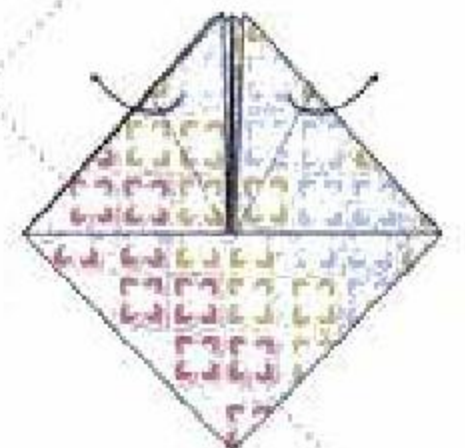
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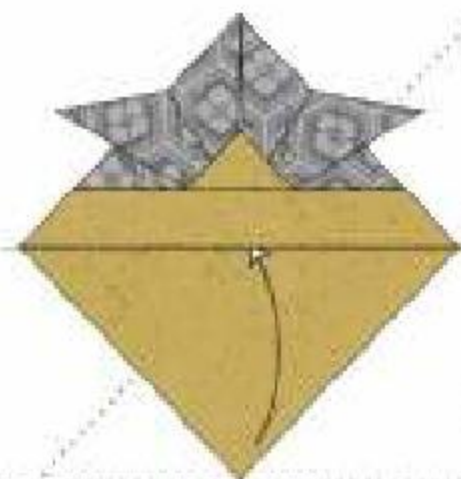
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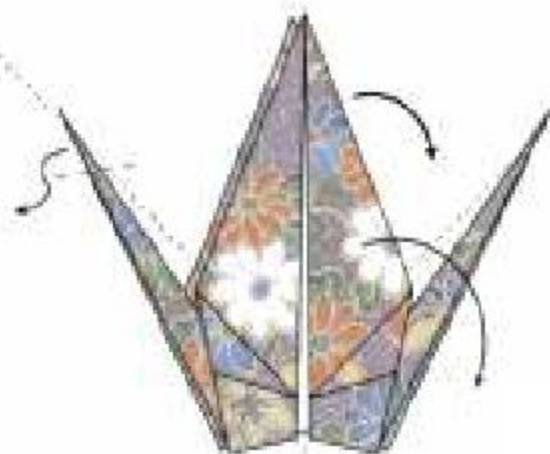
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INTRODUCTION

My love of **origami** began when I was a little girl. On long ferryboat rides to my grandparents' house, my mother would chase away my boredom by making **origami** cranes and boats from candy wrappers. I never stopped folding.

When an opportunity came to teach **origami** at my sons' school, I couldn't pass up the chance to share this wonderful art with children. Preparing for the class, I folded **origami** cranes, remembering my mother's tiny candy-wrapper ones. I thought it might be cute to attach earring

findings and wear them to class. That was the first **origami** jewelry I made.

The many compliments on the earrings from the children and parents sparked my exploration of wearable **origami**. I became obsessed with finding designs, materials, and finishing techniques that can be worn by any age.

This book is a compilation of my favorite pieces, along with the necessary guidance and knowledge to make **origami** jewelry you'll love.



Cynthia Brodick



About this book

Getting started

Everything you need to begin origami jewelry-making is covered in the front section. Familiarize yourself with the key techniques and equipment needed to complete the projects in the rest of the book.

The projects

The main projects are categorized by season, with a special Japanese section toward the back of the book. Detailed artwork will guide you step by step through the folding and assembling processes, and full-color photography shows the stunning end result.



Indication of the skill level required, with one being easy; three more challenging

Comprehensive list of all the materials and tools needed

Pumpkin brooch

The pumpkin, stem, and vine are all made from one piece of paper which features lots of folds, so choose a firm paper. The finished piece shown here is made with a small decorative Japanese dyed solid color washi paper to give some depth. This patterned paper is a perfect alternative.

YOU WILL NEED:

- 10 x 10 cm square with some water paper
- Glue stick or glue (if you use)
- Washi paper
- Fine tip black marker
- White glue
- Needle, thread and button, or small hoop and wire pipe

MAKING THE PUMPKIN:

- 1 Make a small leaf-like paper cut. Following the instructions in step 1, fold the paper out.
- 2 Use your scissors to mark at the center.
- 3 Fold in your stem and leaf ends.

ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH:

- 1 Using the top of a finished, water paper pipe to the lower base. Cut the paper out at its completion.
- 2 Cut a piece of needle thread slightly longer than the pumpkin. Attach it to the base of the pumpkin with liquid glue, then glue the leaf part to the pipe.

Full-color photograph showing the finished jewelry

Step-by-step artwork to provide additional guidance

Core techniques are explained in detail



EQUIPMENT

PAGES 14-17

From the initial cutting, through folding and gluing, to turning paper into jewelry—make sure you have the right tools for the job.



BASES

PAGES 20-24

Many different jewelry pieces can spring from the same base, so take a moment to learn these indispensable classics.



FINISHING JEWELRY

PAGES 34-39

Once you've folded and glued your origami creation, you'll need to know how to transform it into earrings, a brooch, a necklace—whatever you fancy!



PAPER

PAGES 12-13

The different types, patterns, finishes, and colors of paper available are central to the overall look of your designs, so know your options before you choose.



BUILDING BLOCKS

PAGES 25-33

Floral forms, chunky beads, pinecone shapes—all can be used inventively to build your origami into beautiful and unique items to wear.



BEING WELL EQUIPPED
WITH THE ESSENTIAL TOOLS
AND KNOWLEDGE ENSURES
YOU'LL ACHIEVE THE BEST
RESULTS IN YOUR ORIGAMI
JEWELRY-MAKING.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

SO FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF
WITH ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW
TO GET STARTED AND TO WORK
SUCCESSFULLY THROUGH THE
PROJECTS THAT FOLLOW.

Choosing paper

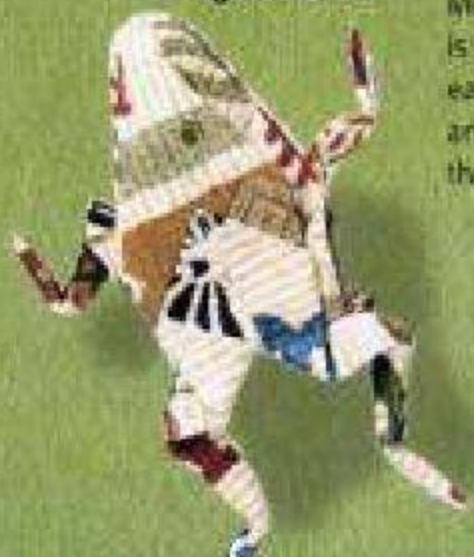
Choosing the right paper is the key to creating origami jewelry that you will love to wear or give as gifts. Traditional or modern, subtle or vivid, elegant or funky—you can vary the look of the jewelry simply by choosing different paper. There are numerous types available, and while the projects in this book give suggested papers for each project, don't let that limit the possibilities—go ahead and experiment.

These pages explain the characteristics and properties of the papers that can be used for origami jewelry. The qualities of each are demonstrated using a traditional frog brooch design. Some are easy to fold, some are a little trickier. Durability varies with paper type, and some are more suitable for coating than others.

These are all factors to consider when selecting paper for your project.

Color choices

The frog is a powerful symbol of good fortune in Japan. Stick with tradition and give yours a gorgeous green theme.



Washi

Although you can experiment with lots of different types of paper, traditional Japanese paper, called "washi," is the best choice for origami jewelry. It is beautiful, durable, soft, easy to fold, and suitable for both large and small pieces. The washi manufacturing process leaves the paper fibers long and randomly positioned, giving it incredible strength and no grain. The lack of grain means you can make clean folds in any direction, in any size, without ripping or tearing. Washi is also highly absorbent, so the coating material soaks through the entire paper, resulting in outstanding durability for the finished piece.

Many different types of washi are produced, for many different purposes. Two good choices for origami jewelry are Yuzen washi and Mujizome washi. Although washi is wonderful, it is not always easily available at local stores, and can be more expensive than other kinds of paper.



Different effects

Choose from pretty plain or patterned papers to make these delightful earrings. The examples shown here demonstrate the wide range of effects that can be achieved.



Yuzen washi

Yuzen washi is great for origami jewelry. "Yuzen" refers to traditional Japanese textile designs used for kimonos. These designs are silkscreened onto washi sheets, and there are endless exquisite designs and colors to choose from.





Origami paper

Specifically designed for origami folding, packages of these bright, single-color sheets of square paper are easily available. Although not as durable as washi, origami paper can work well for small items such as earrings, and is perfect for practicing folding.



Photocopy paper

Produced in white and many wonderful colors, this inexpensive paper is easily available at any stationery store. Since the entire sheet is dyed, no white crease lines will show at folds. It may not withstand repeated folding without tearing when you are working on a small piece, yet it can work well with large or simple pieces.



Foil and opalescent origami paper

Also made specifically for origami folding, foil and opalescent origami paper is easy to fold and gives jewelry a unique bright and shiny appearance. It is not suitable for coating, but the shiny surface provides some durability.



Scrapbook paper

Scrapbook paper is available in a huge range of irresistible prints. Since it is not designed for folding, many papers are too thick or textured for small or complicated pieces. However, if you find a design you can't resist, try it for large or simple pieces. White crease lines may become visible, so avoid dark colors.

Mujizome washi
Mujizome ("no-pattern dye") washi is dyed with a single solid color, and is available in both subtle and rich shades. Mujizome washi has a felt-like texture. The coating process can be a little tricky, since uneven coating leaves marks.



Japanese folk-art pattern origami paper

Printed with Yuzen kimono and traditional folk-art designs, this paper is thicker, stronger, and softer than regular origami paper. Durable enough for larger pieces, its thickness can make folding smaller items more challenging, but it can be an inexpensive and readily available choice of paper.



Equipment

It may be true that, in addition to paper, your fingers are the only essential equipment for origami; however, when you want to create pieces to wear and enjoy for years, you need a few more items to achieve a good finish. This section is an overview of the helpful and essential tools and materials needed to create beautiful, durable, and wearable origami jewelry.

Cutting

The key to perfect folding is precise cutting. There are several ways to achieve this: use a craft knife, cutting mat, and ruler; draw lines on the back of paper and cut along these with scissors; use a paper cutter or trimmer. The choice depends on the tools you have and the method you prefer. When cutting, be careful not to damage your most important tools—your fingers!

Craft knife

A sharp blade is essential to cut a clean edge.

Cutting mat

A mat with a grid is helpful to measure right angles.

Ruler

Choose a safety ruler with non-slip backing and a barrier along one edge to protect your fingers. It can be used for measuring and as a straight edge. Plastic or wood rulers are not recommended as a guide for cutting with a craft knife.

Protractor

Make a perfect right angle when marking paper.

Pencil

Use to draw cutting lines on the back of paper.

Scissors

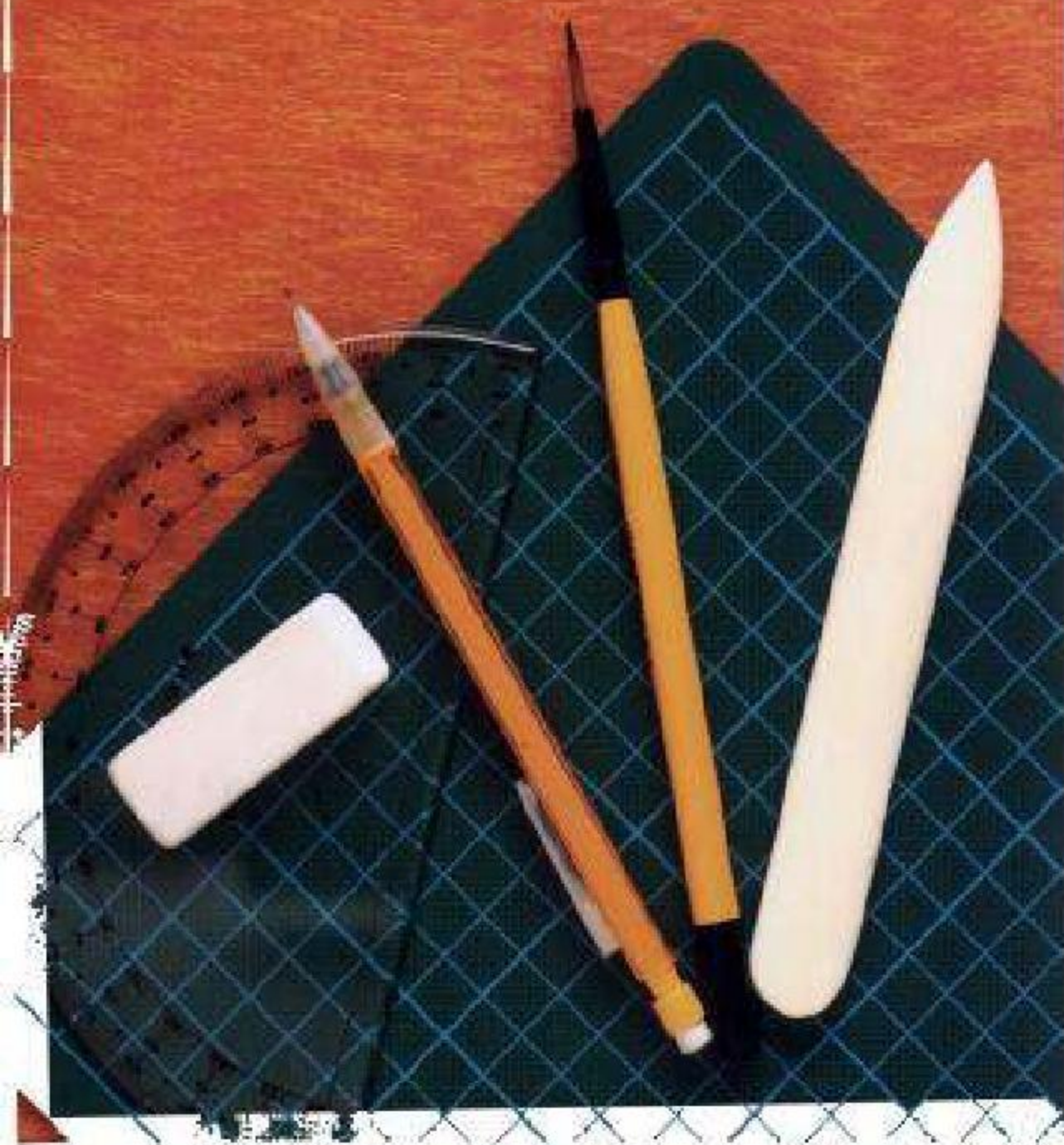
Long, sharp blades are ideal for cutting large pieces of paper. For small pieces, slitting, or trimming, a pair of embroidery scissors with short and pointed blades work well.

Paper cutter

Designed to cut through one sheet or a large stack, giving clean, straight edges. It has a long blade with a handle attached to a steady base. The face of the base usually has a grid on it and a ruler near the top.

Paper trimmer

Cuts paper accurately, quickly, easily, and safely. It has a rotary blade mounted on a sliding shuttle attached to a rail.



Folding

You may be comfortable using your fingers, but there are some tools that help to achieve firm and sharp folds.

Bone folder

Use this to make crisp, firm creases and to smooth freshly glued surfaces.

Round toothpick

This is useful for many fiddly techniques, such as reaching into small corners, opening up pockets, and reshaping pleats.

Durability

The best coating material to use is a satin-finish, water-based polyurethane, which can be found at craft stores that carry découpage supplies. The polyurethane soaks through the paper and hardens entire layers giving durability, while maintaining the warmth and flexibility of paper. Although it can be cleaned up with soap and water, once dried, the polyurethane makes the piece water-resistant. You will also need a variety of other items.

Small paint brush

For applying coating materials.

Small plastic or glass container

Something to hold a working amount of coating material.

Epoxy glue

Select one-part epoxy glue that dries like clear rubber and is acid-free when cured. "One-part" means the product is ready to use straight from the tube and you do not have to mix two substances to activate the glue. This craft adhesive is available at craft stores. Super-glue is not recommended because it is brittle when dry and shatters like glass.

Glue stick

Any glue stick that dries clear is suitable. Acid-free, extra-strength sticks made specifically for craft work are best.

Round toothpick

Useful for applying glue to small areas or into hard-to-reach areas.

Fiberfill

for padding areas to make pieces sturdy.

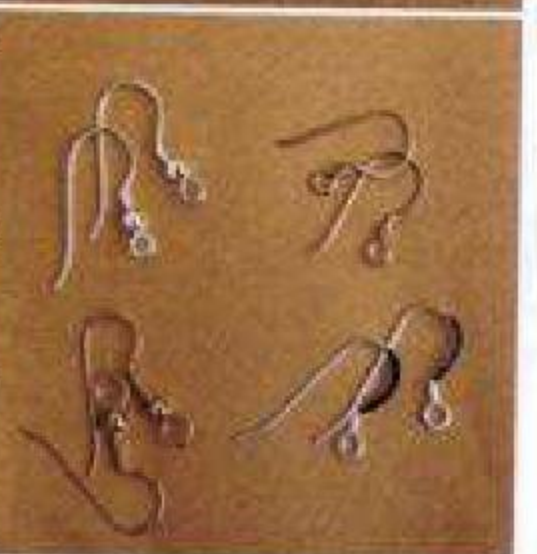
Wax paper or other non-stick surface

Place pieces on a non-stick surface while they dry.

Clothespins

These are useful for holding glued layers together until dry.





Finishing: jewelry findings

These transform your origami creation into jewelry. Each project has a list of items needed to complete the piece. You will find them at craft and beading stores, usually in a choice of 14 karat, base metal, gold-filled, or sterling silver.

Bar pin

A pin with a ball, or ring, allows a brooch to be worn as a pendant.

Other pins

There are various other pins for different types of jewelry, including a tie tack and clutch, kilt pin, hairpin, barrette, and stickpin.

Clasp, jump ring, split ring, connector, end bar, crimping bead, clear nail polish

To finish the ends of necklaces and bracelets.

Earring findings

Fish-hooks, earring posts, and ear nuts are all used to finish earrings.

Head pin and eye pin

To connect or link origami pieces.

Findings

(from top) bar pins, eye pins, fish-hook findings, and head pins.



hemp

Plastic sheet or disc

This is used as backing for attaching a bar pin. Any sturdy plastic sheet can be used, for example, disposable plastic containers, or packaging. The ideal thickness is about that of a credit card, which is thick enough not to bend easily, but thin enough to be cut with scissors. Be sure to trim all sharp corners.

Beading thread, beading wire, and chain

These are used to string beads or charms.

Leather cord, knotting cord, hemp, and twin cord

Used to hang origami charms or as embellishments.

plastic sheet

beading wire



linen

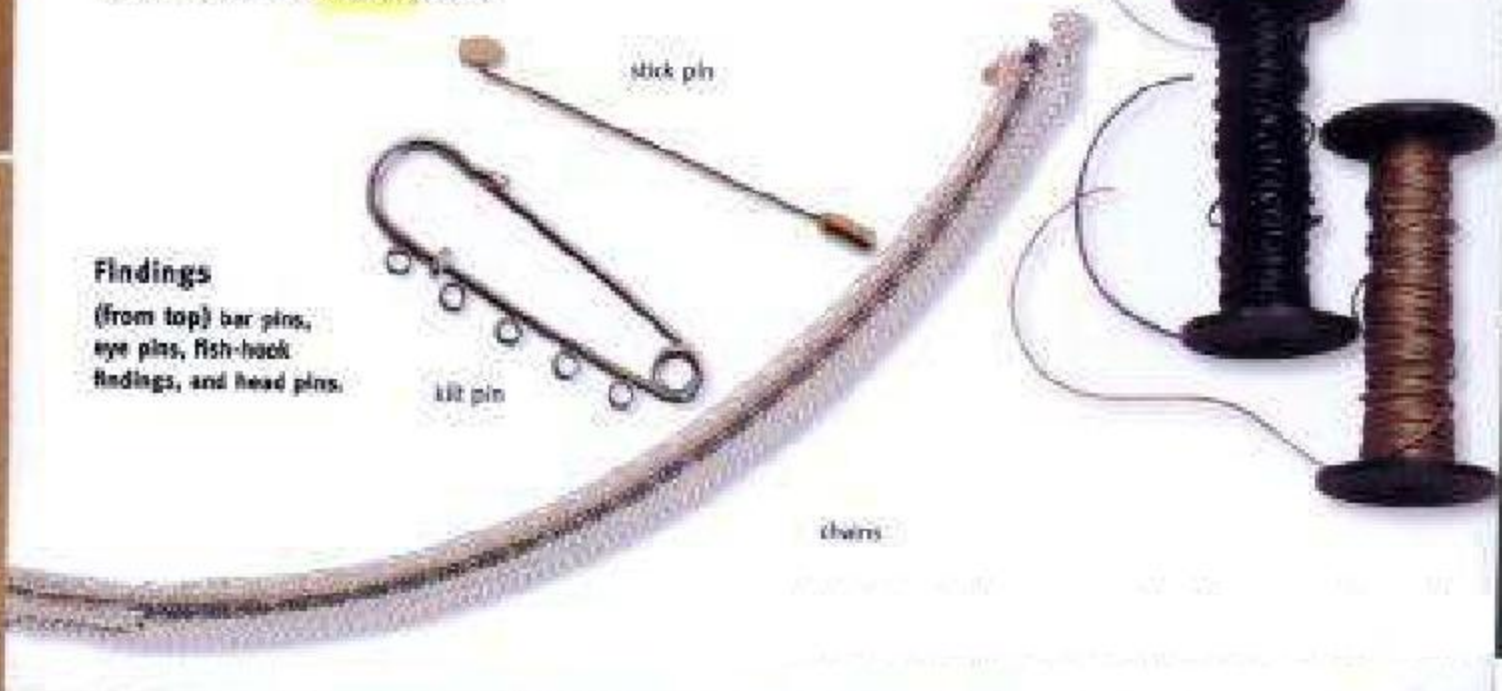


leather thong



stick pin

kilt pin



charms



round-nose pliers



Finishing tools

Round-nose pliers
To pinch and bend wire or pins.

Cutting pliers
To cut wire or pins.

Crimping pliers
To clamp crimp beads to wire or pins.

Beading needle or sewing needle
To thread beads or sew a bead onto a piece.

Beading awl
To pierce a hole. A sewing needle can be a substitute when piercing thin layers.

Embellishments
Be creative and use any embellishment you like—for example, ribbon, knotting cord, wire, pom-poms, and other basics such as permanent marker pens. Glass, wood, pearl, pewter, Swarovski, jade or seed—the variety of beads available is almost endless!

cutting pliers



crimping pliers



needles



beading awl



NOTE: Please remember to read and follow the manufacturers' directions and cautions for glues, coating materials, tools, and any other products before you start, and pay careful attention to their guidelines when working on the projects.

METAL BEADS



bone



Welsh metal



Thai silver

CERAMIC BEADS



Indian ceramic



Greek ceramic

SEED BEADS



Japanese cylinder beads



triangle



cubic beads

ORGANIC AND SEMI-PRECIOUS BEADS



bone



horn



limestone



German wooden beads



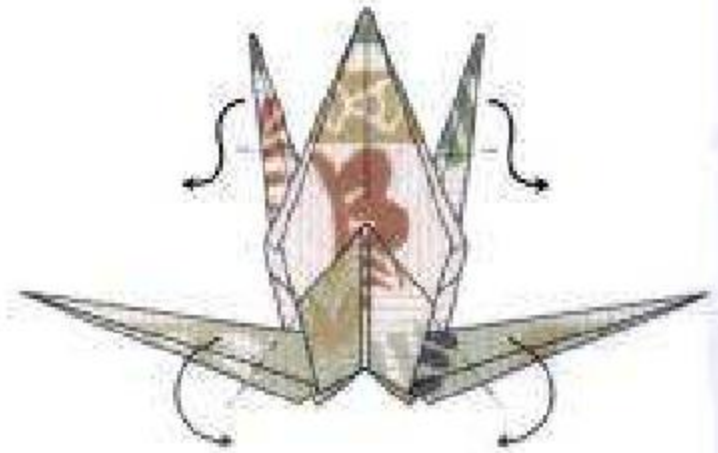
malachite


















freshwater pearls

Symbols

The instructions throughout this book are illustrated with clear diagrams, which make use of various symbols—such as arrows and lines—to show the direction of the fold, the type of fold, where to apply glue, and any other essential information you may need to make the perfect origami jewelry project. Please use the following table as a reference to these symbols:



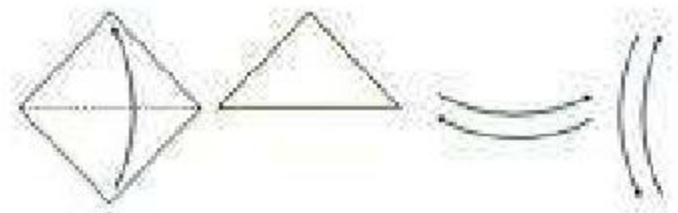
			
Fold	Fold behind	Fold and then unfold to make a crease line	Turn over
			
Rotate	Open up	Push or press	Valley fold
			
Mountain fold	Creased line	Equal distance	
			
Back or under side of paper (white side)	Top side of paper (colored side)	Apply glue with a toothpick	Traditional crane, page 108

Basic folds

Mastering folding is the key to creating beautiful origami jewelry. This section explains the basic origami symbols and folding techniques. If you are new to origami, the diagrams, with all the different arrows and lines, look confusing; however, once you learn the meaning of the symbols, the diagrams soon become clear, just like learning to read music. Before you start a project, practice with origami paper, using a larger sheet than required for the project.

VALLEY FOLD

The arrows indicate the folding direction.



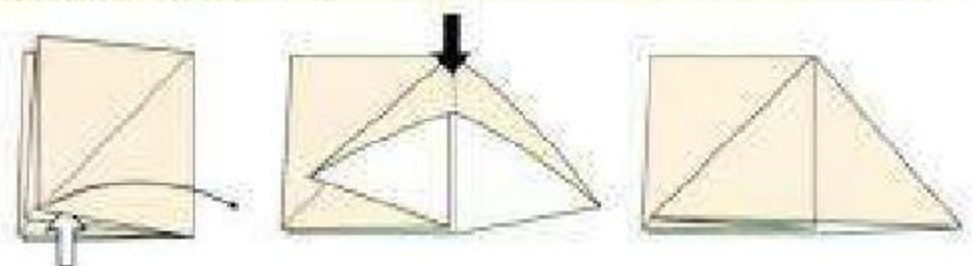
MOUNTAIN FOLD

To make a mountain fold, it is easier to turn the paper over, make a valley fold, and then turn the paper over again, than it is to lift the paper and fold it while holding it up.



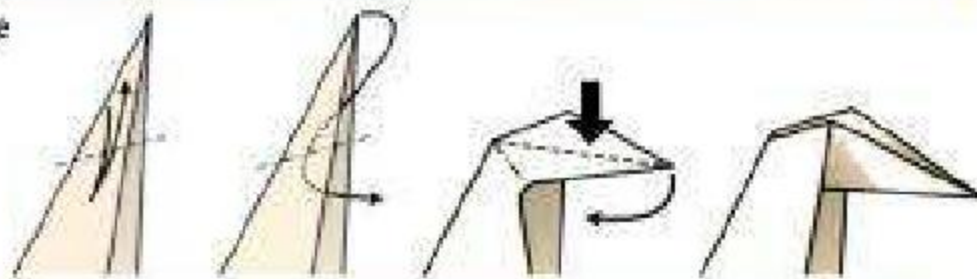
OPEN AND FLATTEN OR SQUASH

Loosen the opening and separate the layers apart as you flatten them.



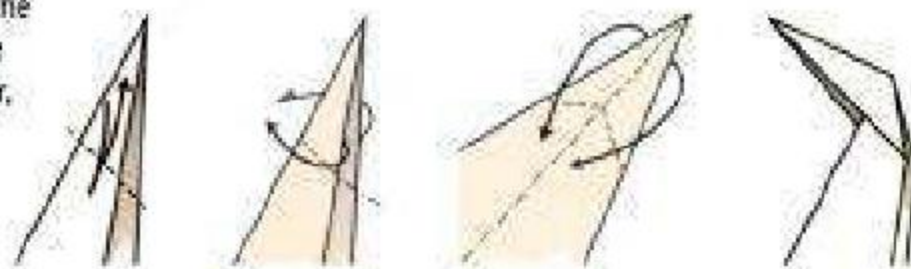
INSIDE REVERSE FOLD

Make a crease line where the reverse fold will be made, then fold the corner down between the layers.



OUTSIDE REVERSE FOLD

Make a crease line where the outside-reverse fold will be made, then open the paper, and flip the corner over.



HELPFUL HINTS

- + Work on a smooth, clean, and solid surface.
- + Make folds as straight and exact as possible, and bring corners together exactly.
- + Crease folds firmly.
- + It is often easier to fold away from you—rotate the paper to facilitate folding.
- + Check the diagram for the next step to understand where the current step leads to. Better still, read through the whole project before you begin.
- + Most of all, enjoy!

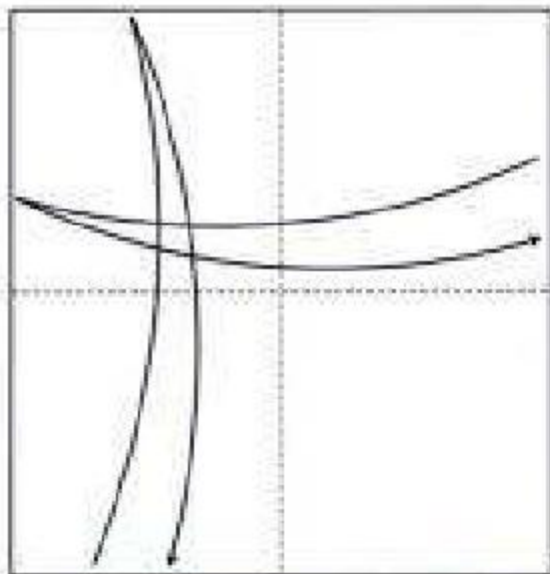
Bases

Many origami designs begin with the same sequence of folding, which is called a base. The folding instructions of all the bases used in this book are explained on the following pages.

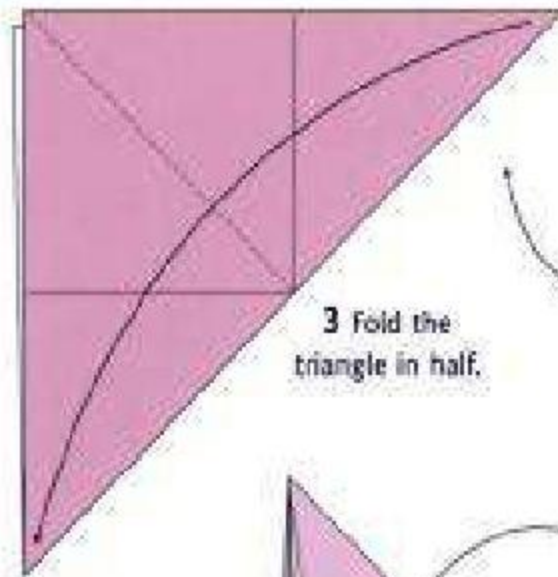
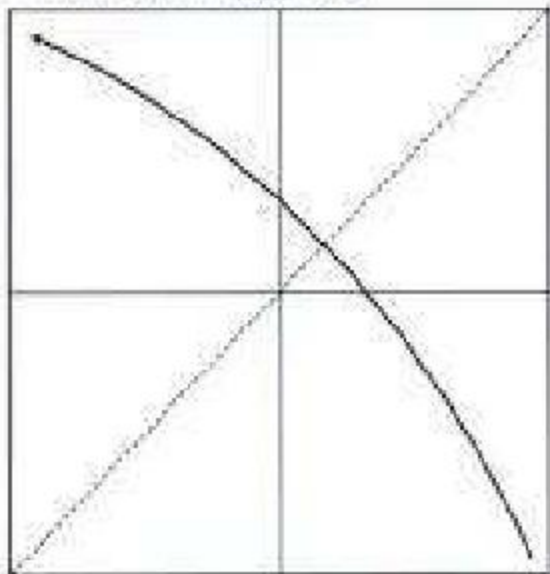


PRELIMINARY BASE: METHOD A

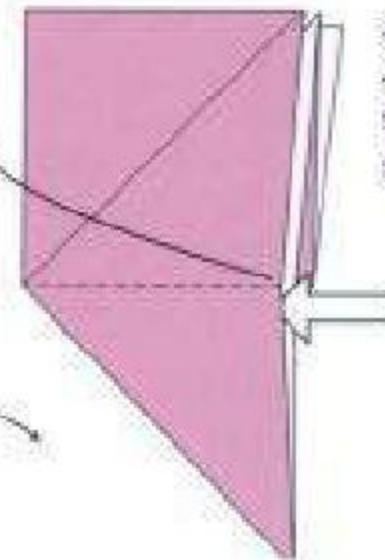
1 Fold in half lengthwise, then unfold. Fold in half widthwise, then unfold.



2 Fold in half diagonally.

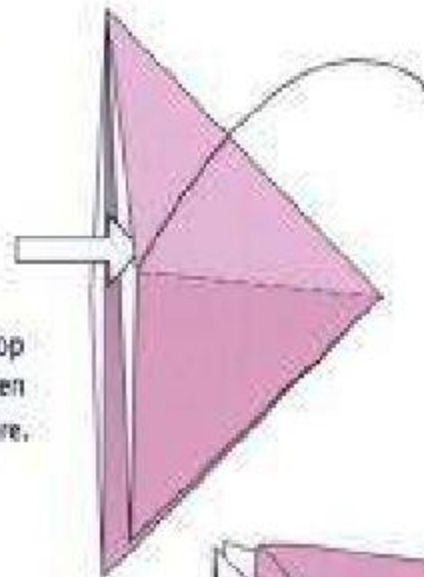


3 Fold the triangle in half.

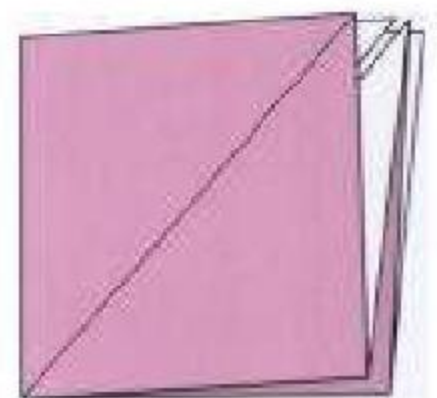
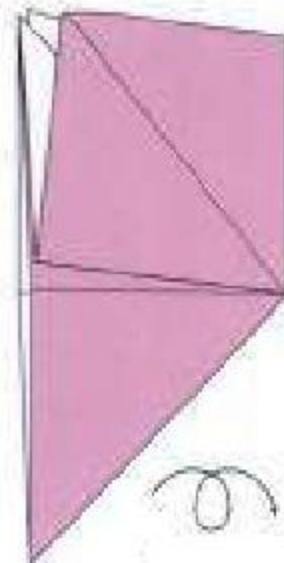


6 Repeat step 4 on the other side to complete the preliminary base.

4 Open up the top triangle and flatten it to form a square.



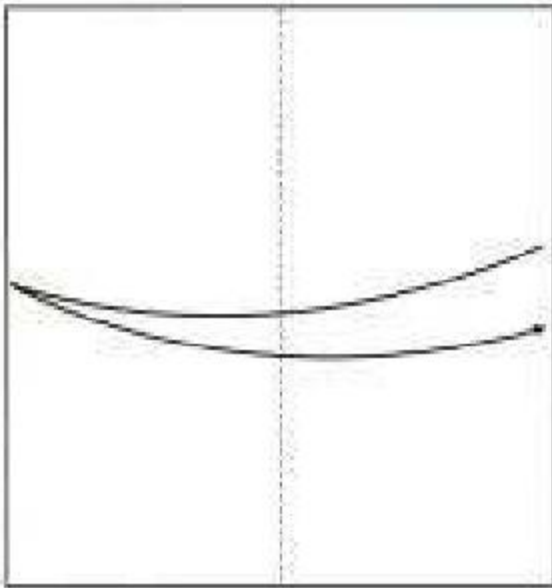
5 Turn the piece over.



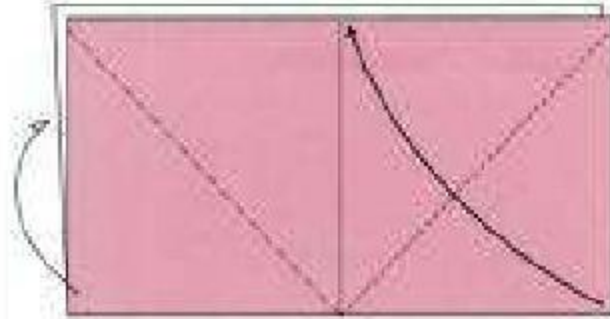
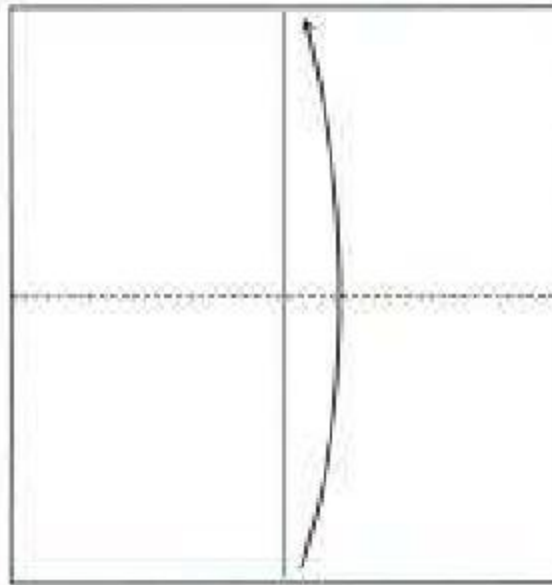
7 The finished preliminary base.

PRELIMINARY BASE: METHOD B

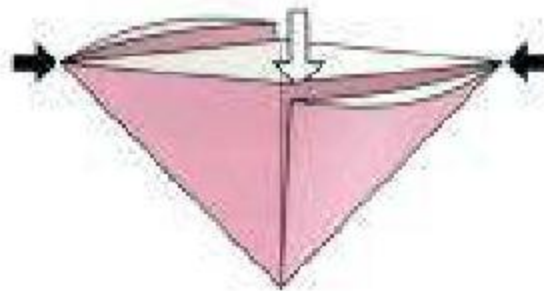
1 Fold in half widthwise, then unfold.



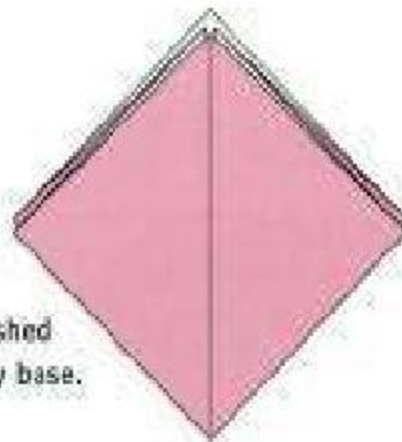
2 Fold in half lengthwise from bottom to top.



3 Fold the bottom right corner to the top center, and mountain-fold the bottom left corner to the top center.



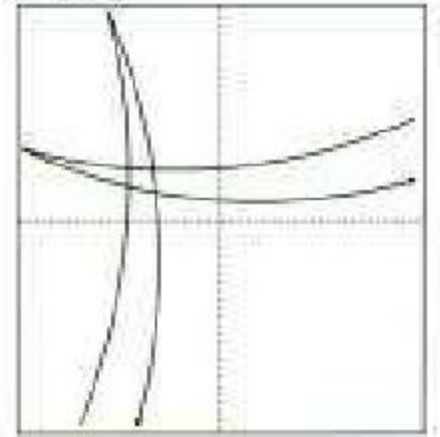
4 Open up the center layers and press the sides together, then flatten the piece in half.



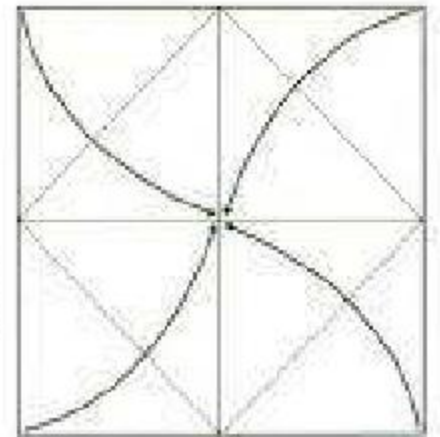
5 The finished preliminary base.

BLINTZ BASE

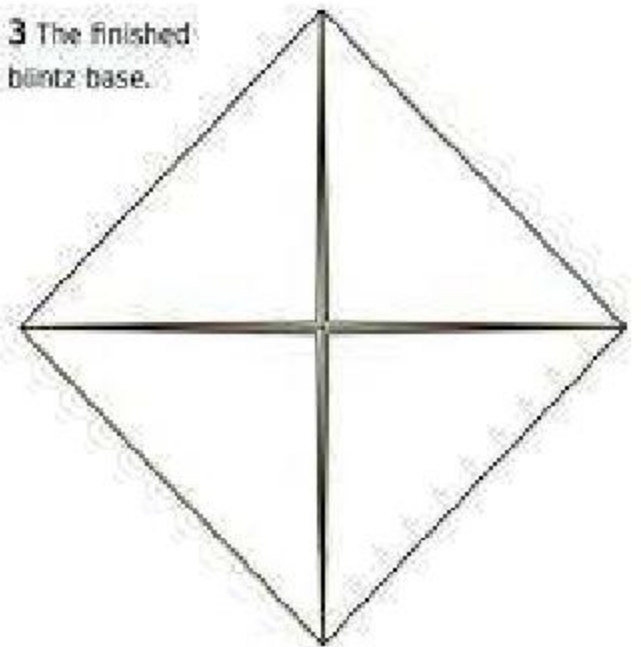
1 Fold in half lengthwise then unfold. Fold in half widthwise then unfold.



2 Fold the four corners to the center.



3 The finished blintz base.

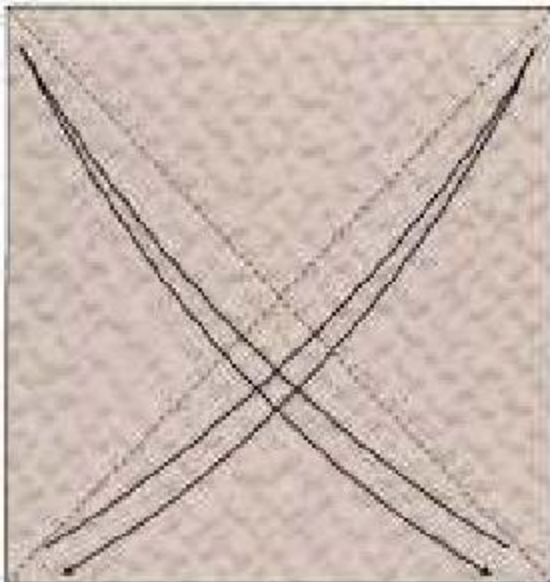


Flower beads,
page 28

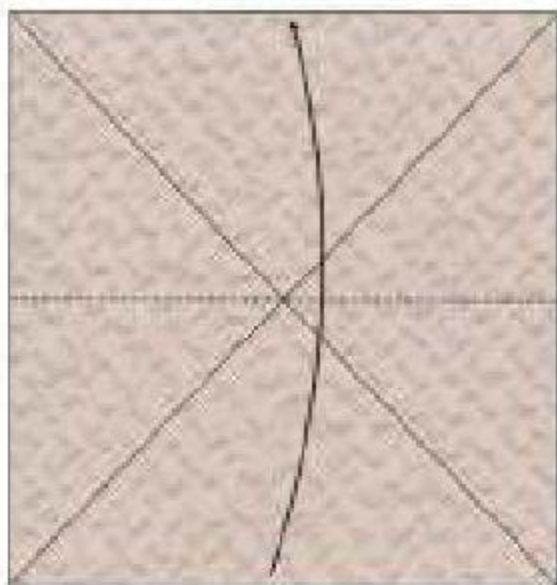


BALLOON BASE

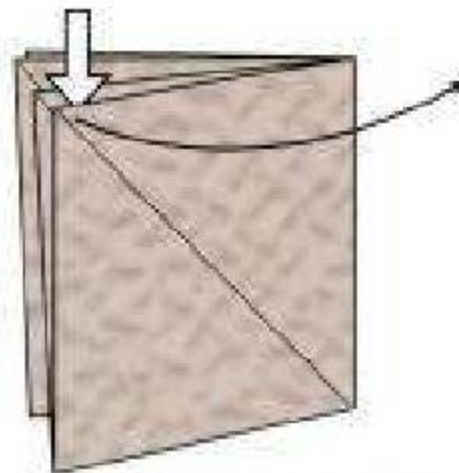
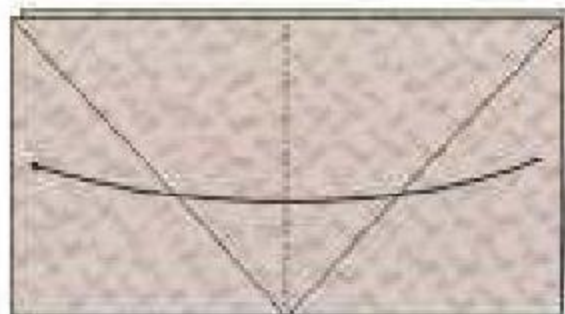
1 Fold in half diagonally, then unfold. Fold in half diagonally in the other direction, then unfold.



2 Fold in half lengthwise.

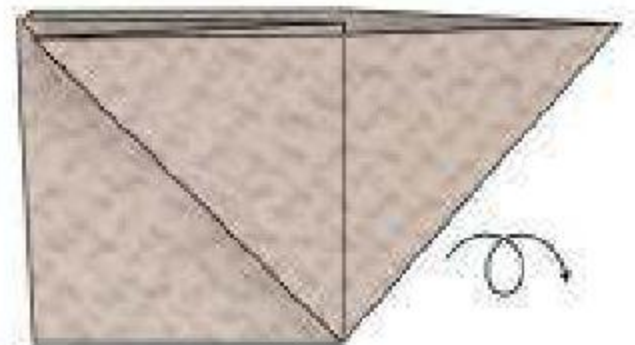


3 Fold in half widthwise.

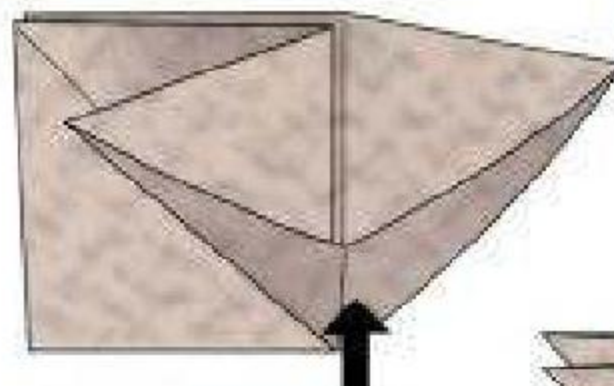


4 Bring the corner of the top layer out to the side, and open up the square.

Rabbit brooch,
page 52



6 Turn the piece over and repeat steps 4 and 5 on the other side.



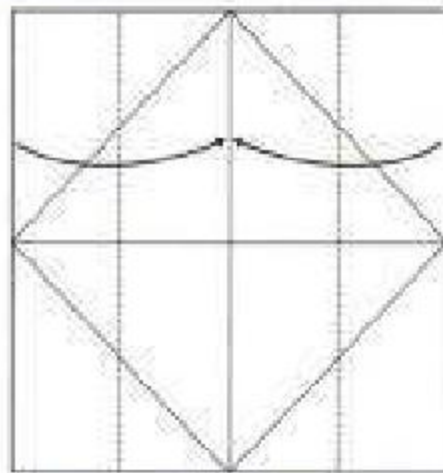
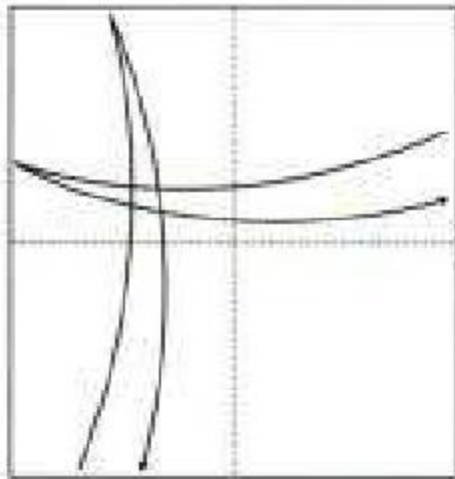
5 Flatten the open square to form a triangle.



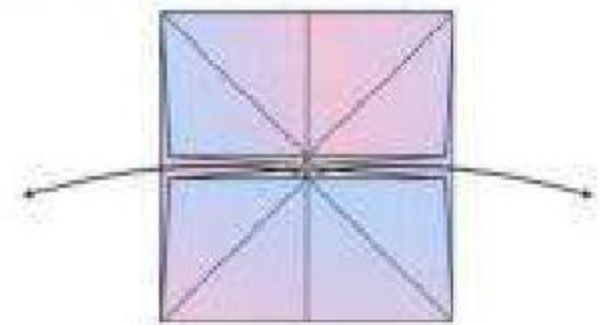
7 The finished balloon base.

BOAT BASE

1 Fold in half lengthwise then unfold. Fold in half widthwise then unfold. Turn the piece over.

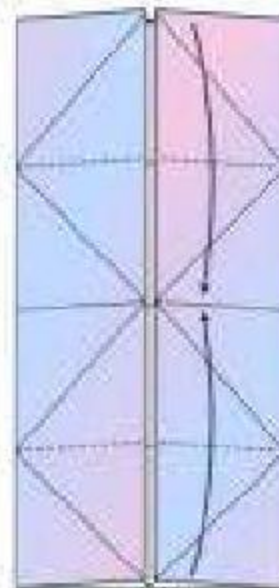
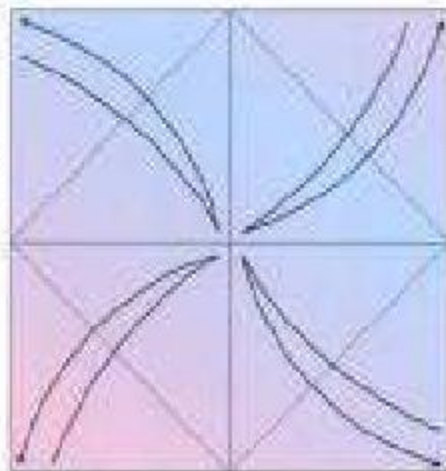


3 Fold both sides to meet at the center crease.

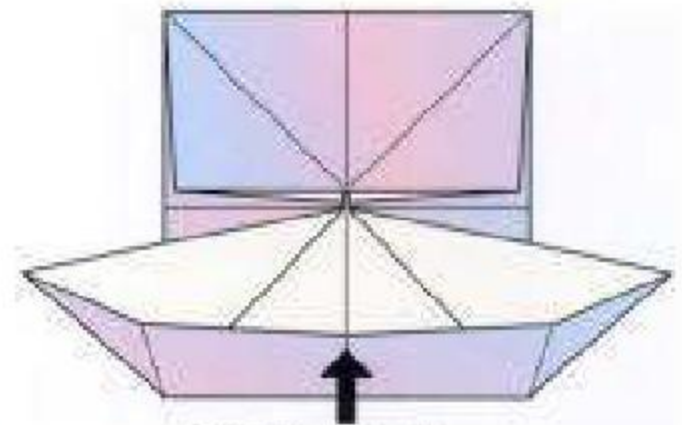


5 Pinch the inner corners of the bottom portion from the center and pull them outwards.

2 Fold the four corners to the center, then unfold. Turn the piece over.



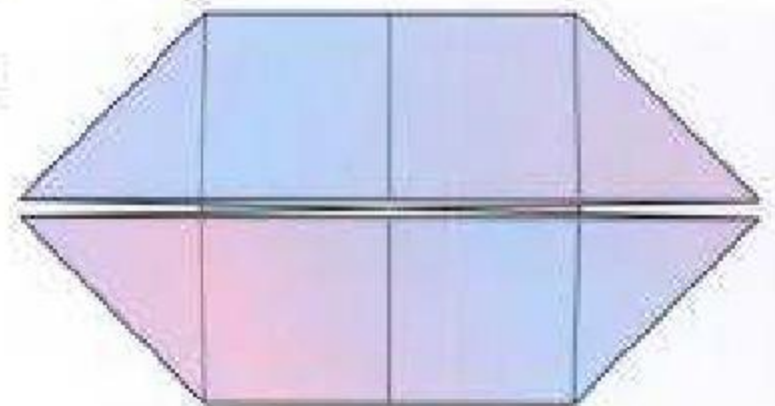
4 Fold the top and bottom edges to meet at the center crease.



6 Flatten the bottom. Repeat step 5 on the top portion.



These snowflake-like charms start with a boat base. See page 98.



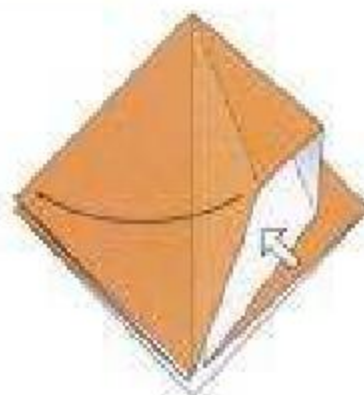
7 The finished boat base.

FLOWER BASE

1 Begin with a preliminary base (see pages 20-21).



2 Placing the base with open corners down, fold the right-hand side of the top layer to align with the center line, then unfold.

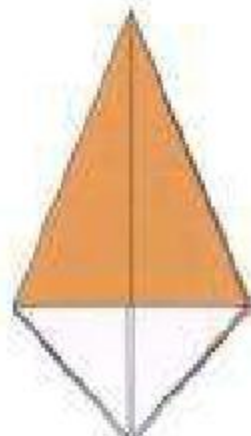


3 Loosen an opening in the top right, and fold to the left, forming a diamond shape.

4 Flatten the diamond and press down firmly.



5 Repeat steps 2, 3, and 4 on the remaining three faces to make the finished flower base.

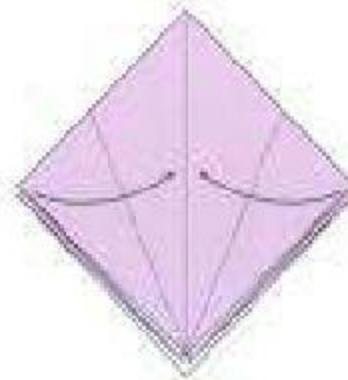


BIRD BASE

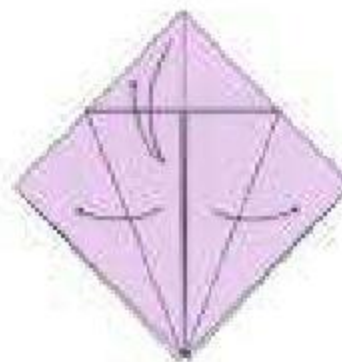
1 Begin with a preliminary base (see pages 20-21).



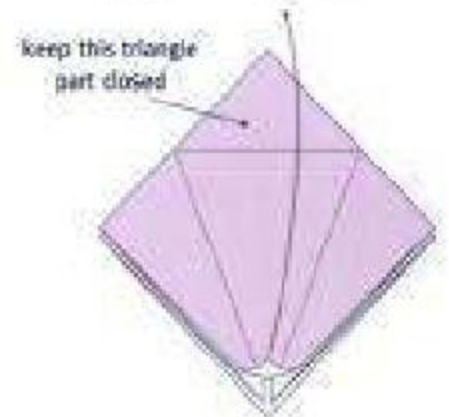
2 Placing the base with open corners down, fold the right and left lower edges of the top flaps to meet at the center.



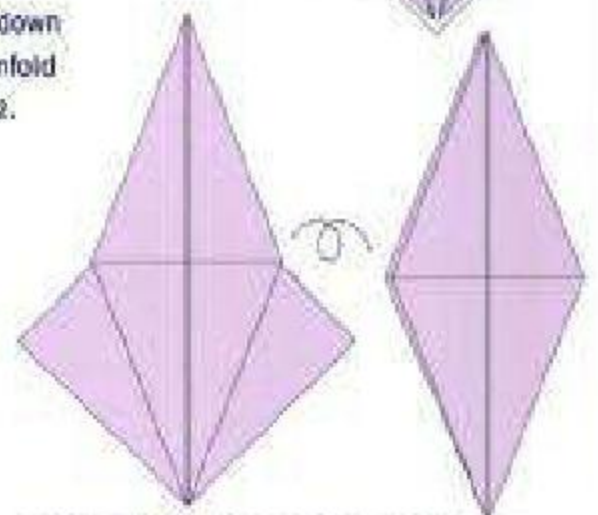
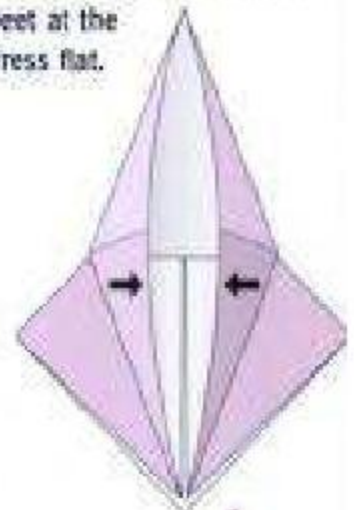
3 Fold the top triangle down and unfold, then also unfold the folds made in step 2.



4 Lift the bottom point of the top layer and swing it upwards, keeping the top triangle closed.



5 Push the left and right corners toward each other, so that both edges meet at the center. Press flat.



6 Turn the piece over. Repeat steps 2, 3, 4, and 5 on the other side.

Building blocks

This section provides step-by-step folding instructions for making pieces that are the building blocks for all the modular and beaded origami jewelry designs featured in this book.

These modular pieces are surprisingly simple to fold.

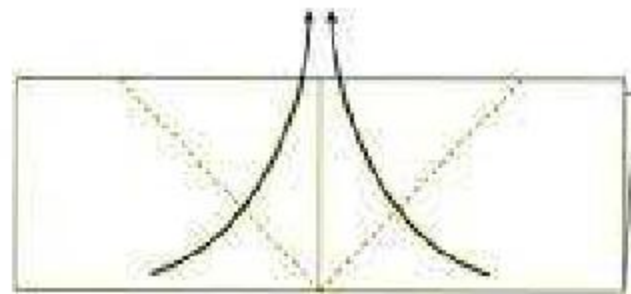
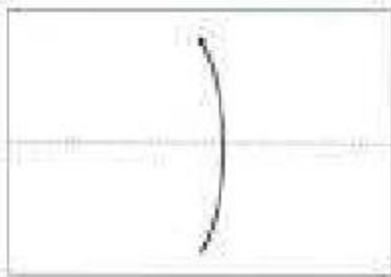
MODULAR PIECES A, B, AND C

Modular piece A has corners with several layers of paper, making them thicker and more durable. Modular piece B has thinner corners that are easier to insert into other pieces. Modular piece C has one thick corner and one thin corner. Modular pieces B and C are easier to insert into other pieces.

The choice of modular pieces for a project depends on where they will be used, and the thickness of the paper. When working with very thin paper, it may be better to make modular piece A even where the instructions are for modular piece B or C.

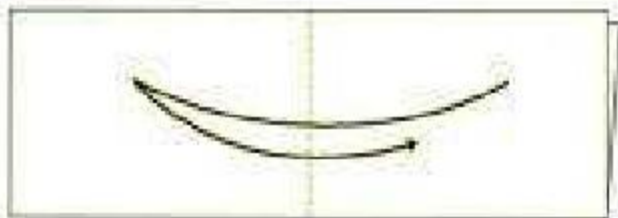
PIECE A

1 Fold in half lengthwise.



3 Fold the two bottom corners inward so that the bottom edges meet along the center.

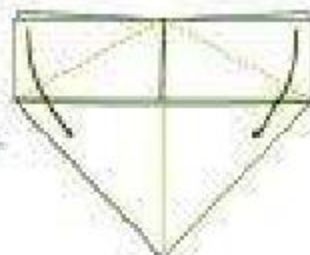
2 Fold in half widthwise and unfold.



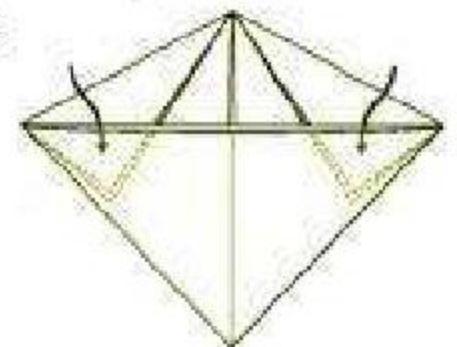
4 Turn the piece over.



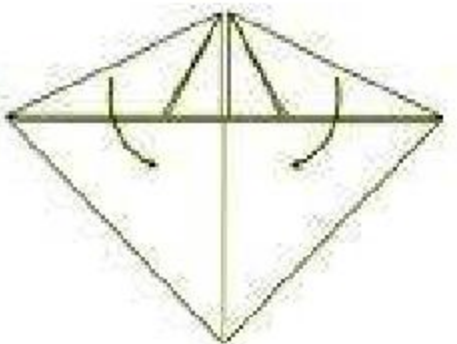
5 Fold the top outer corners down.



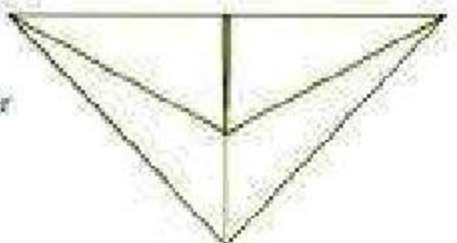
6 Tuck the two folded-down corners underneath the bottom layer.



7 Fold the triangular flaps down.

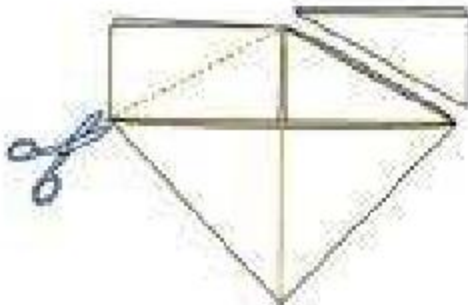


8 This is the finished modular piece A.

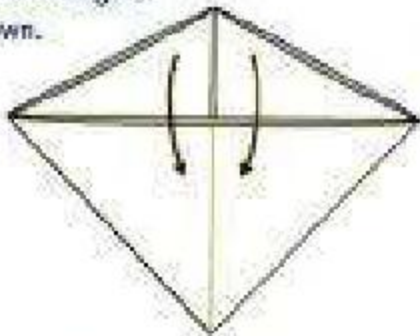


PIECE B

1 Follow steps 1 to 4 for piece A. Then cut off the top two corners.



2 Fold the triangular flaps down.

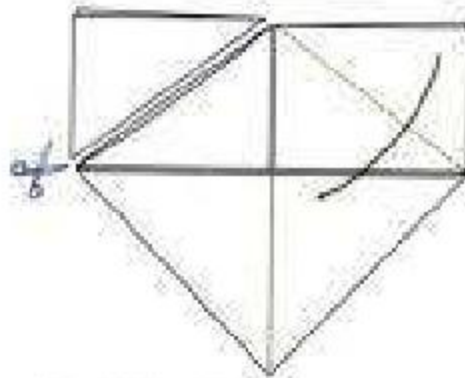


3 This is the finished modular piece B.

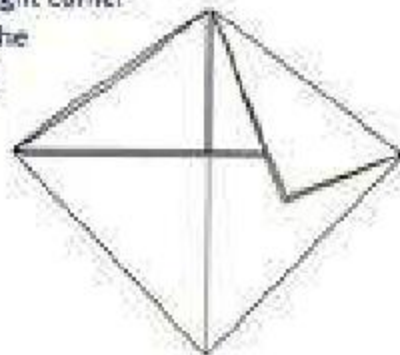


PIECE C

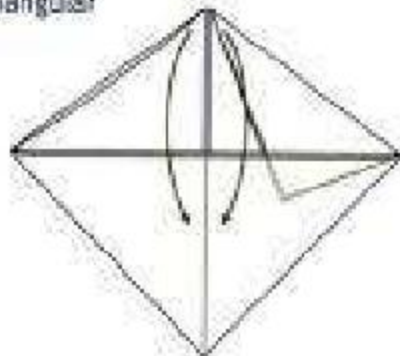
1 Follow steps 1 to 4 for piece A. Then cut off the top left corner. Fold the right top corner down.



2 Tuck the right corner underneath the bottom layer.



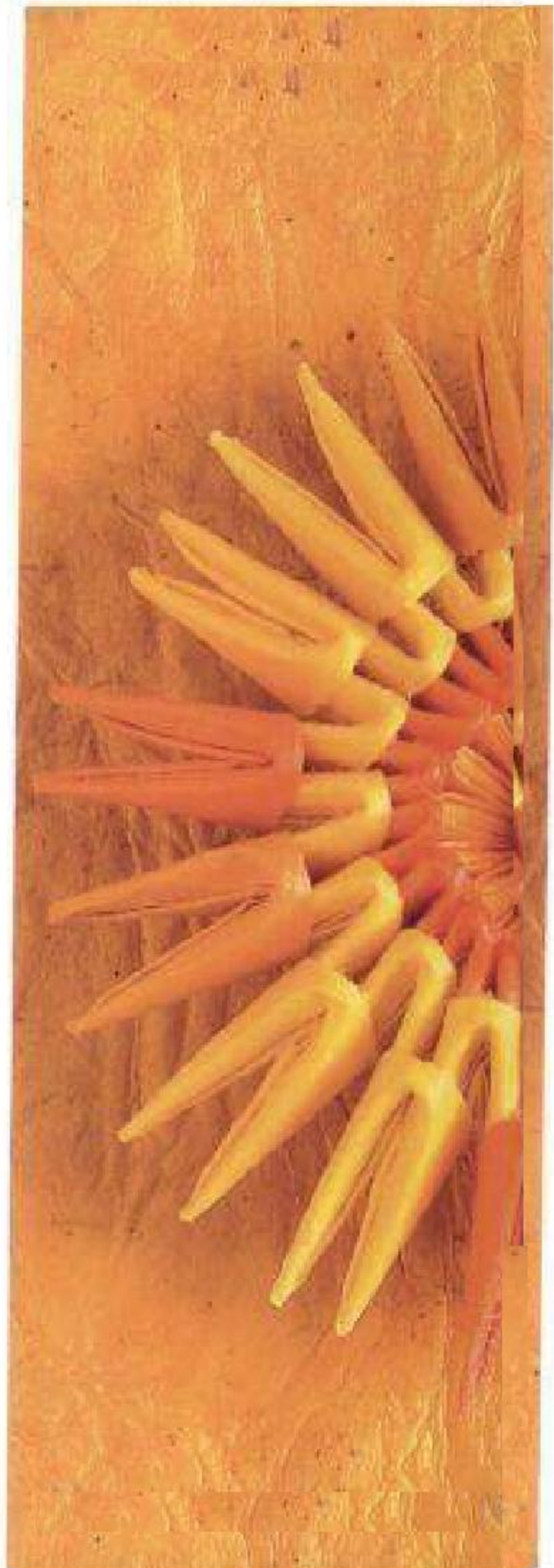
3 Fold the triangular flaps down.



4 This is the finished modular piece C.

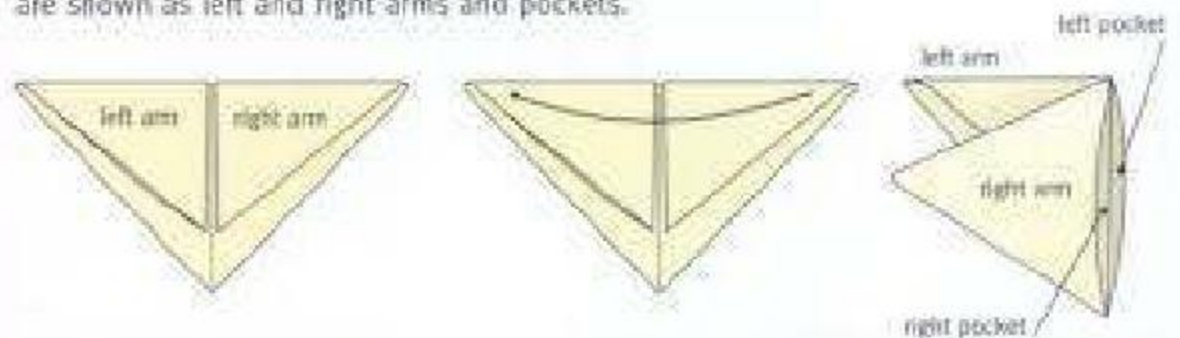


The folds are so simple that most types of paper work well for modular pieces.



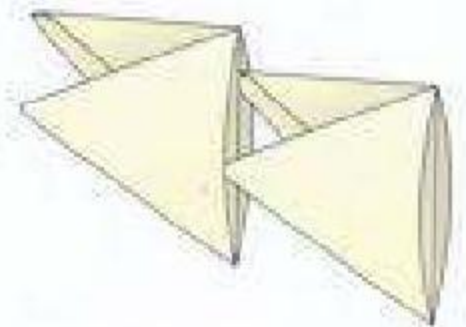
ARMS AND POCKETS

The terms "arm" and "pocket" are used for the sections of the modules that fit together. They are shown as left and right arms and pockets.



ASSEMBLING MODULAR PIECES

Before assembling modular pieces, it is helpful to put them together in the way they should be connected. This widens the pockets, making it easier to apply glue inside and insert the arms. Also, you will be less likely to make a mistake about which piece to insert, and in which order.



POCKET OPENER PIECES

To widen the pockets of the end piece, use two or three modular pieces A made with any paper. These will be useful "tools" to open the pockets in pieces for any modular project.

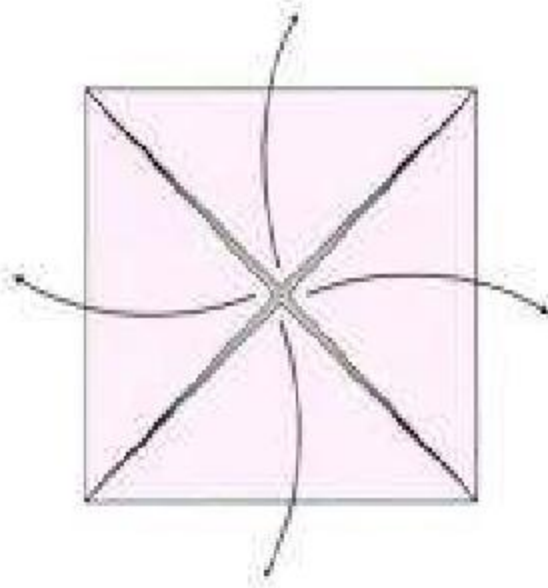


This is a great example of how simple pieces, when added together, transform into an elaborate creation. This brooch is made of sixty-four modular pieces cleverly combined—see page 66.

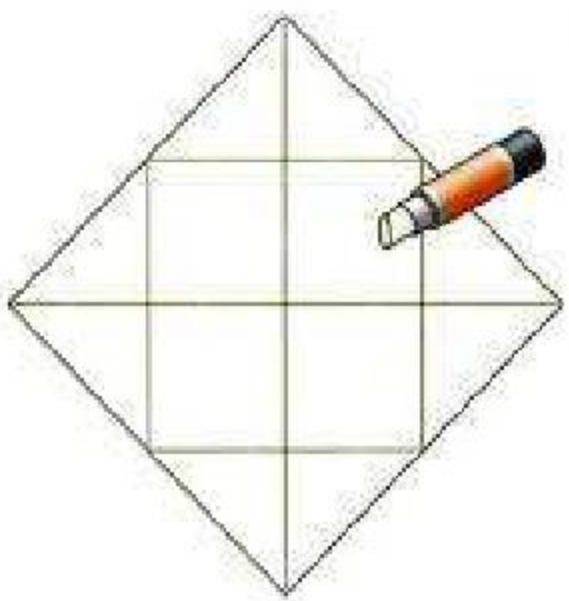
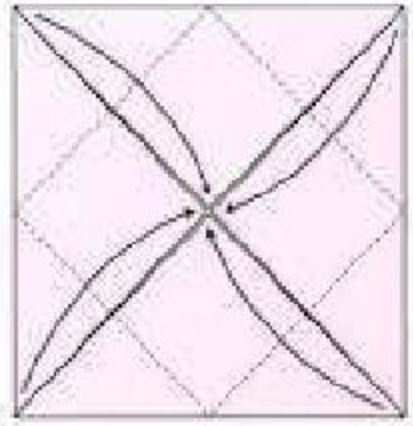


FLOWER BEADS A AND B

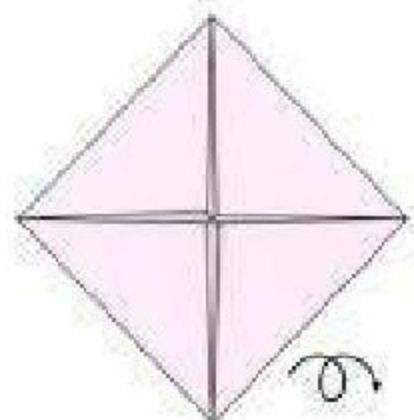
1 Begin with a blintz base (see page 22) made from washi paper. Unfold the paper.



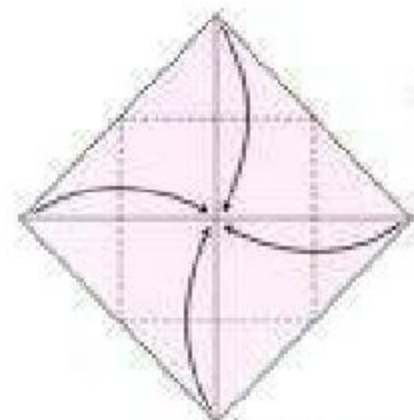
3 Bring all four corners to the center.



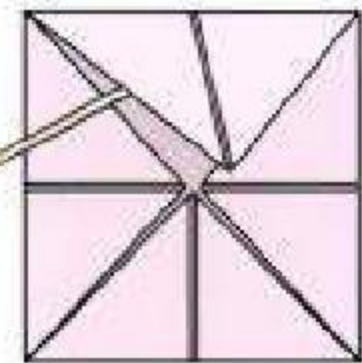
2 Using a glue stick, apply glue all over the inside, and refold the blintz base. Let the glue dry completely before proceeding to the next step.



4 Turn the piece over.

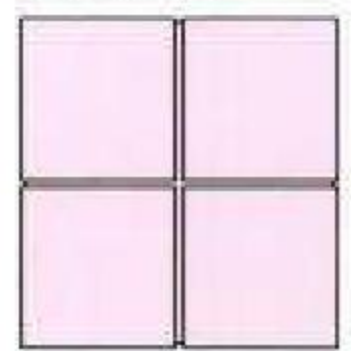


5 Bring all four corners to the center.



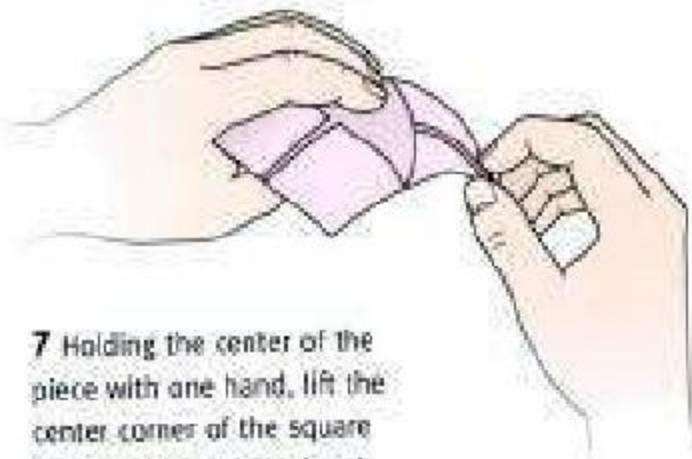
6 Lift all four triangular flaps and apply a small amount of epoxy glue underneath. Turn the piece over.

Warn: Origami paper is not suitable for flower beads as it will tear too easily. Use washi paper instead.

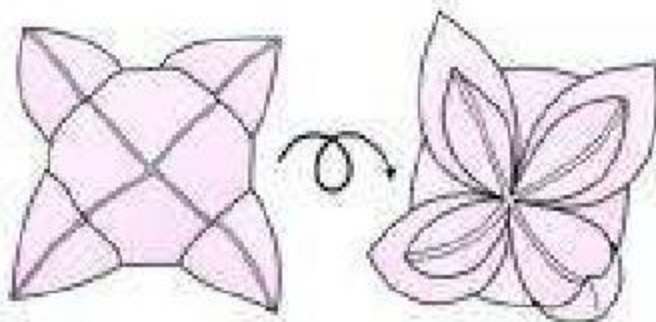
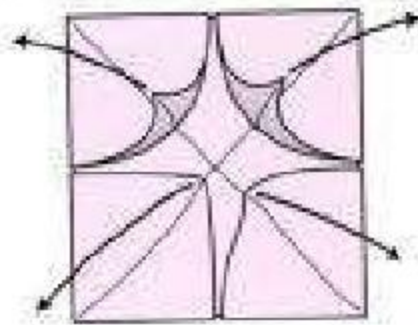


Flower earrings, page 58

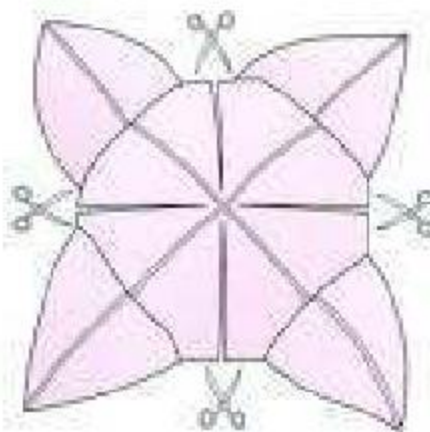




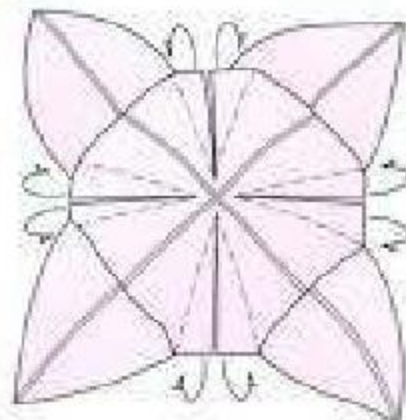
7 Holding the center of the piece with one hand, lift the center corner of the square flaps with your other hand, and slowly pull them outward.



8 Turn the piece over. This is flower bead A.



9 With the back of the piece facing up, slit between the petals toward the center, but do not cut all the way to the center.



10 Mountain-fold the slits and tuck them in between layers behind petals.



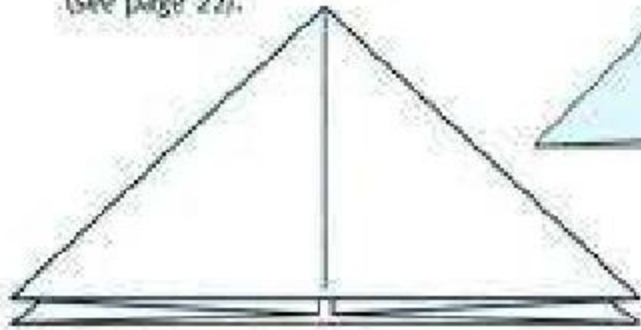
11 Turn the piece over. This is flower bead B.



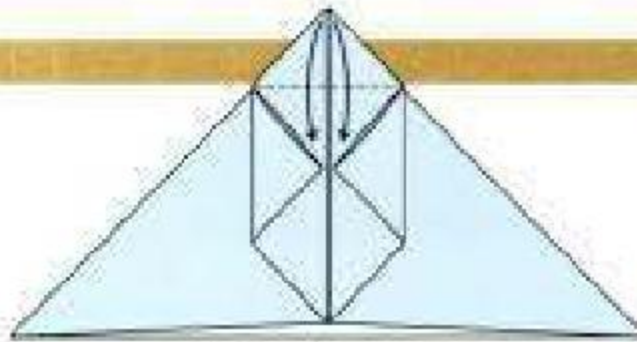
Accented and stranded with tiny seed beads, these flower beads make an adorable necklace. See page 60.

CHUNKY BEAD

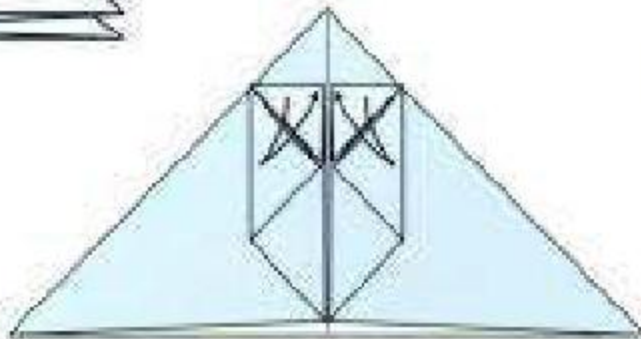
1 Begin with a balloon base (see page 22).



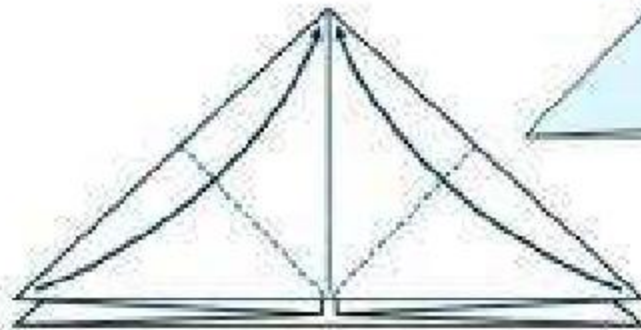
4 Fold the top triangle flaps in half.



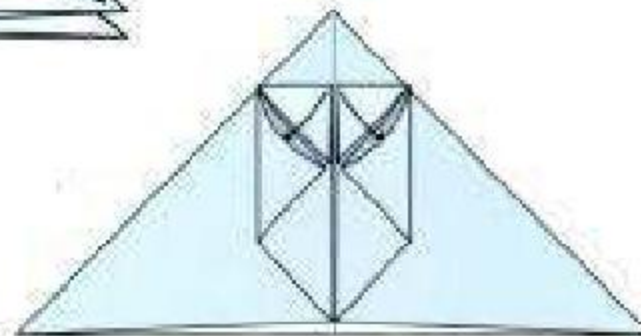
5 Fold the triangles down, then unfold them.



2 Fold the two bottom corners of the top layer to meet at the top corner point.



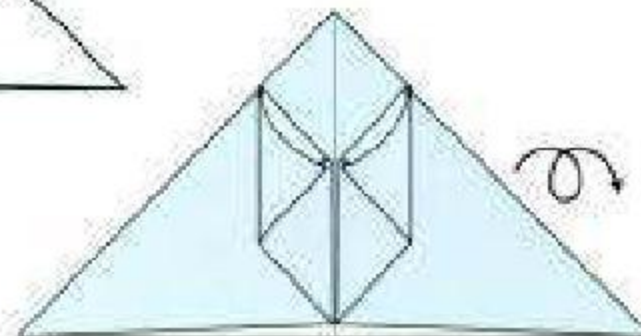
6 Loosen both pockets. Insert the triangles in the pockets.



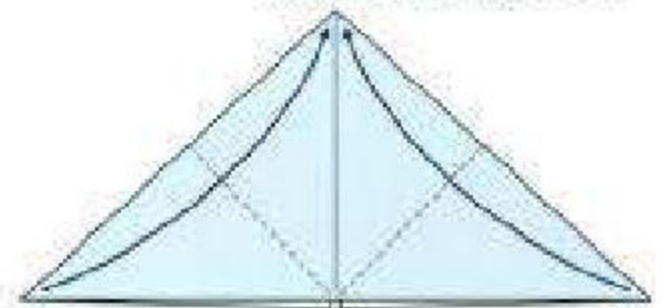
3 Fold both right and left corners of the top layer to meet at the center.



7 Turn the piece over.



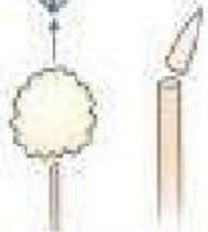
8 Repeat steps 2 to 6 on the other side.



9 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue into and behind the pockets.

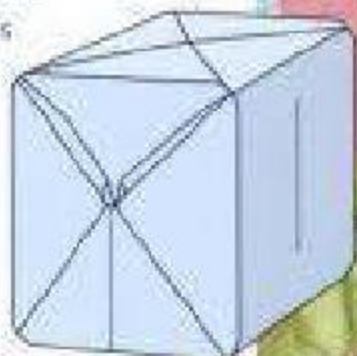


These chunky beads vary considerably in appearance depending on the paper used.

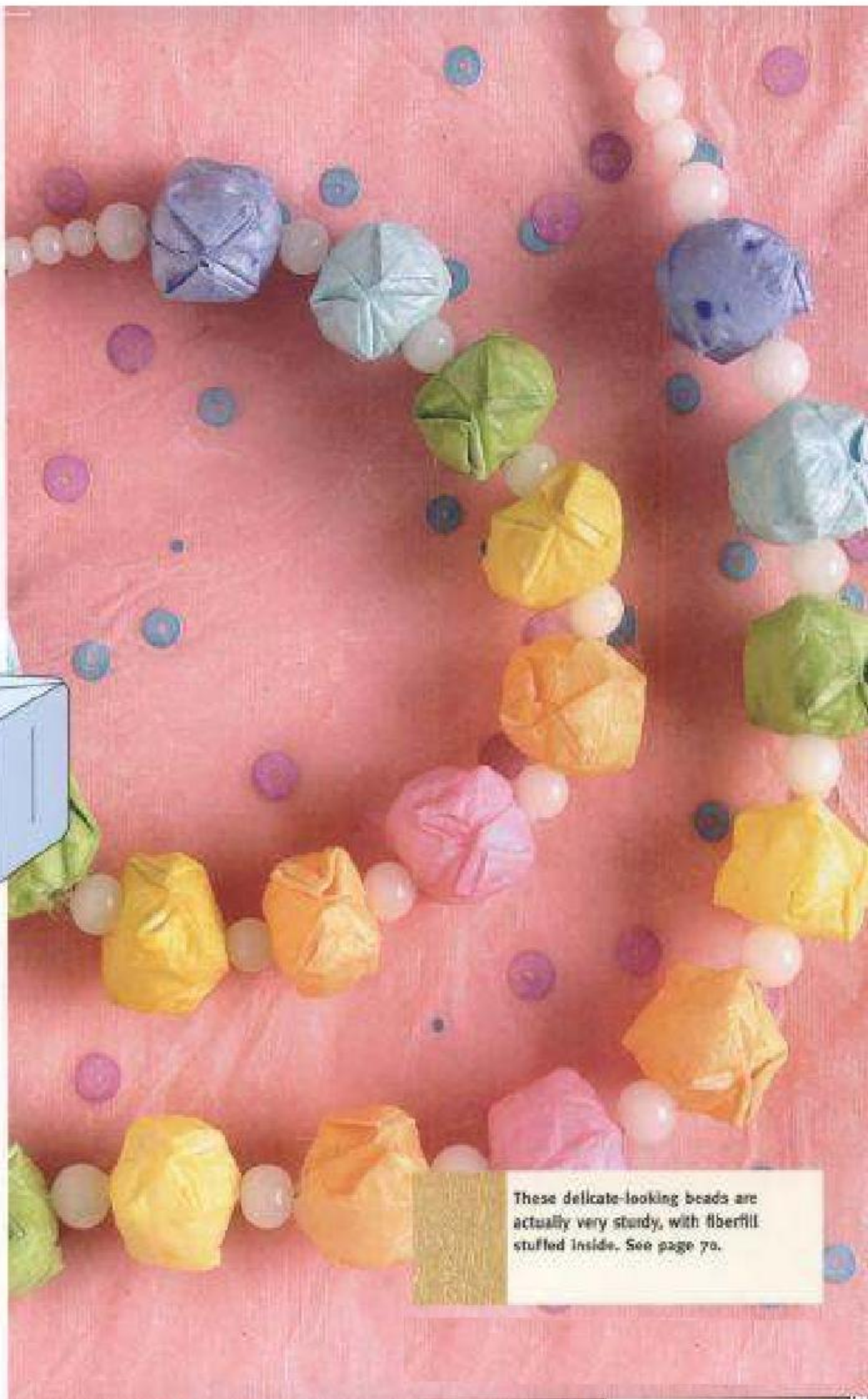
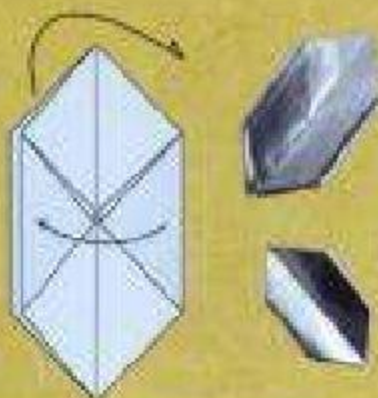


10 Stuff fiberfill inside the piece from the small hole at the bottom. Use a blunt toothpick to push the fiberfill in. (A sharp or pointed toothpick will penetrate the fiberfill, rather than push it into place.)

11 The piece is ready to be coated and used as an origami bead.



Note: You can stop at step 9, and use the flat piece as a bead, too. It can be used showing the faces with or without triangle pockets.



These delicate-looking beads are actually very sturdy, with fiberfill stuffed inside. See page 70.

PINECONE BEAD

1 Begin with a flower base (see page 24).



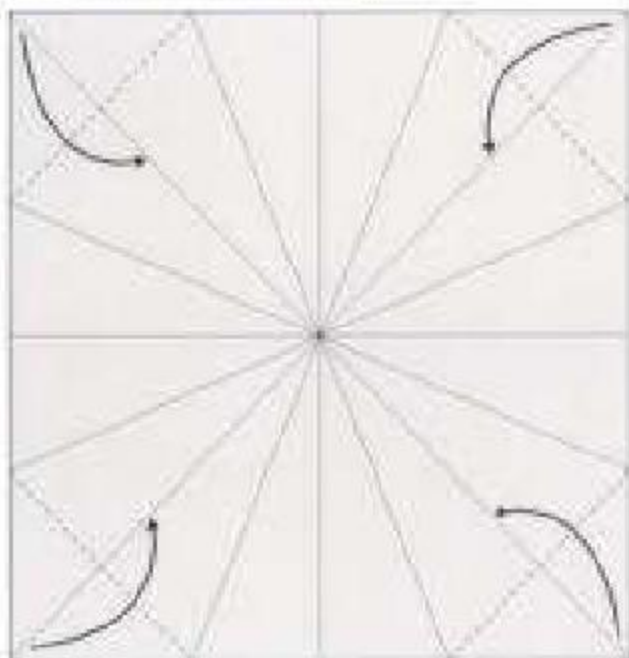
4 Fold the bottom corners of the top layer up to align with the center line, then unfold.



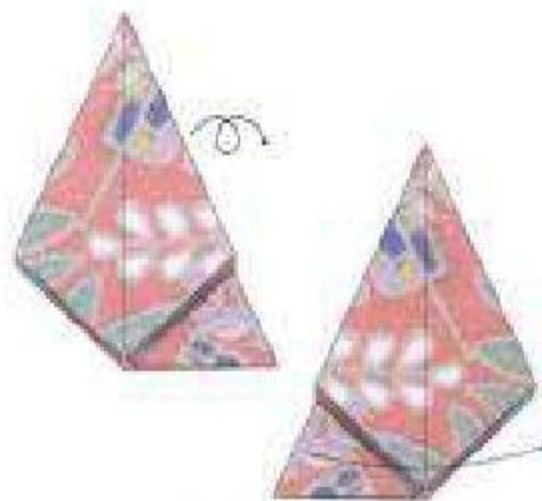
7 Fold one flap to the side, then repeat steps 4 and 5 on that side.

2 Unfold the paper completely. Fold the four corners into the middle, then refold the base.

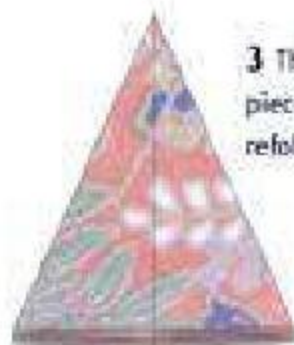
the paper when completely flattened out



5 Loosen an opening and push the two corners inside, then flatten them.



8 Turn over, fold one flap on the side, then repeat steps 4 and 5 on that side.



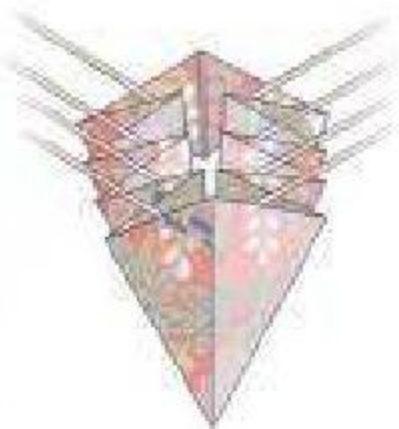
3 This is how the piece should look after refolding the base.



6 Turn over, then repeat steps 4 and 5 on the other side.



9 This is how the piece should look at the end of step 8.



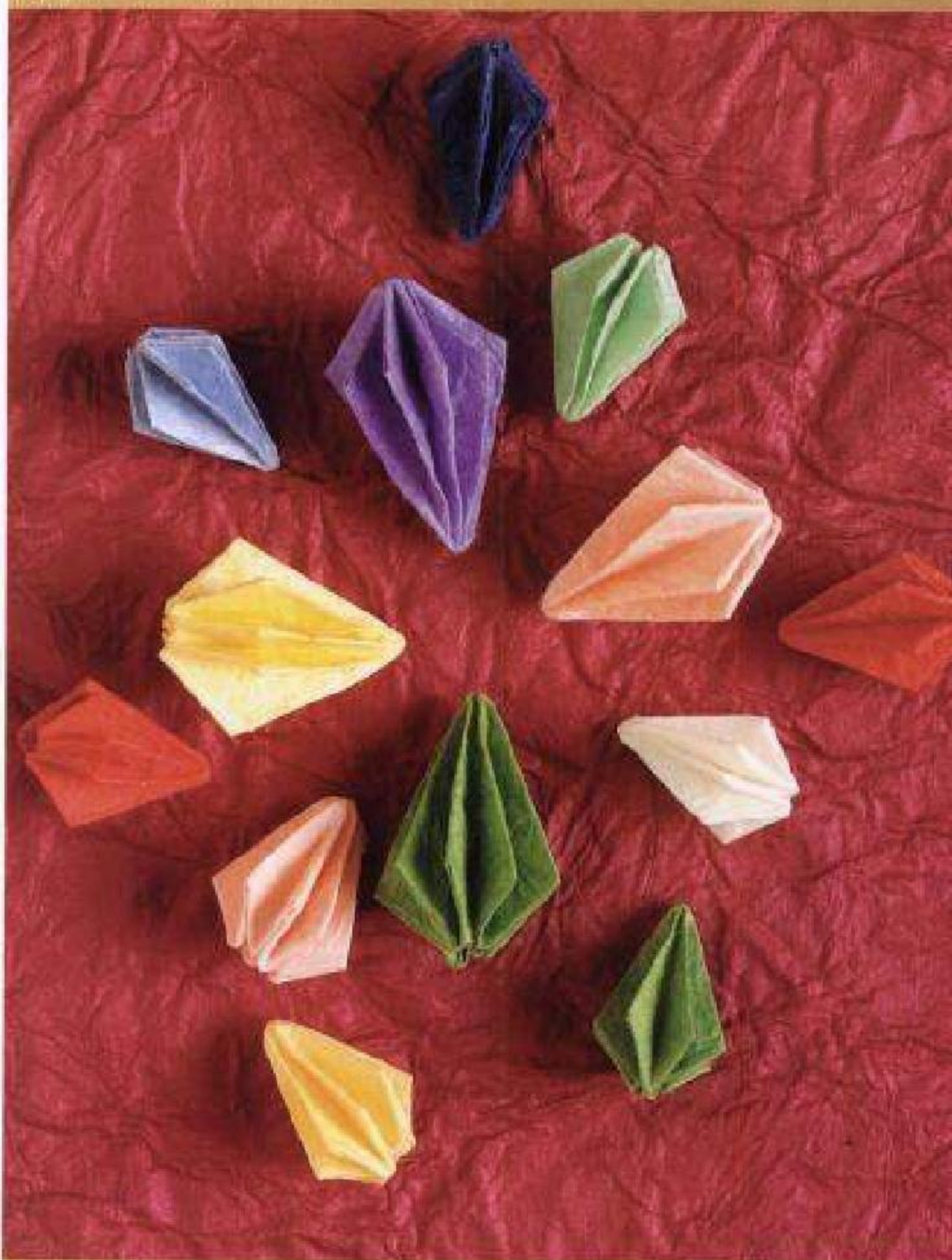
10 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue between the flaps.



11 Press both sides of each flap together with your fingers and form the piece into a cone shape. The pinecone bead is ready for coating and using as an **origami bead**.

Note: When coating the bead, make sure the flaps do not stick to each other.

These beads are versatile and can be used to make many different **jewelry designs**—see page 90.



Finishing jewelry

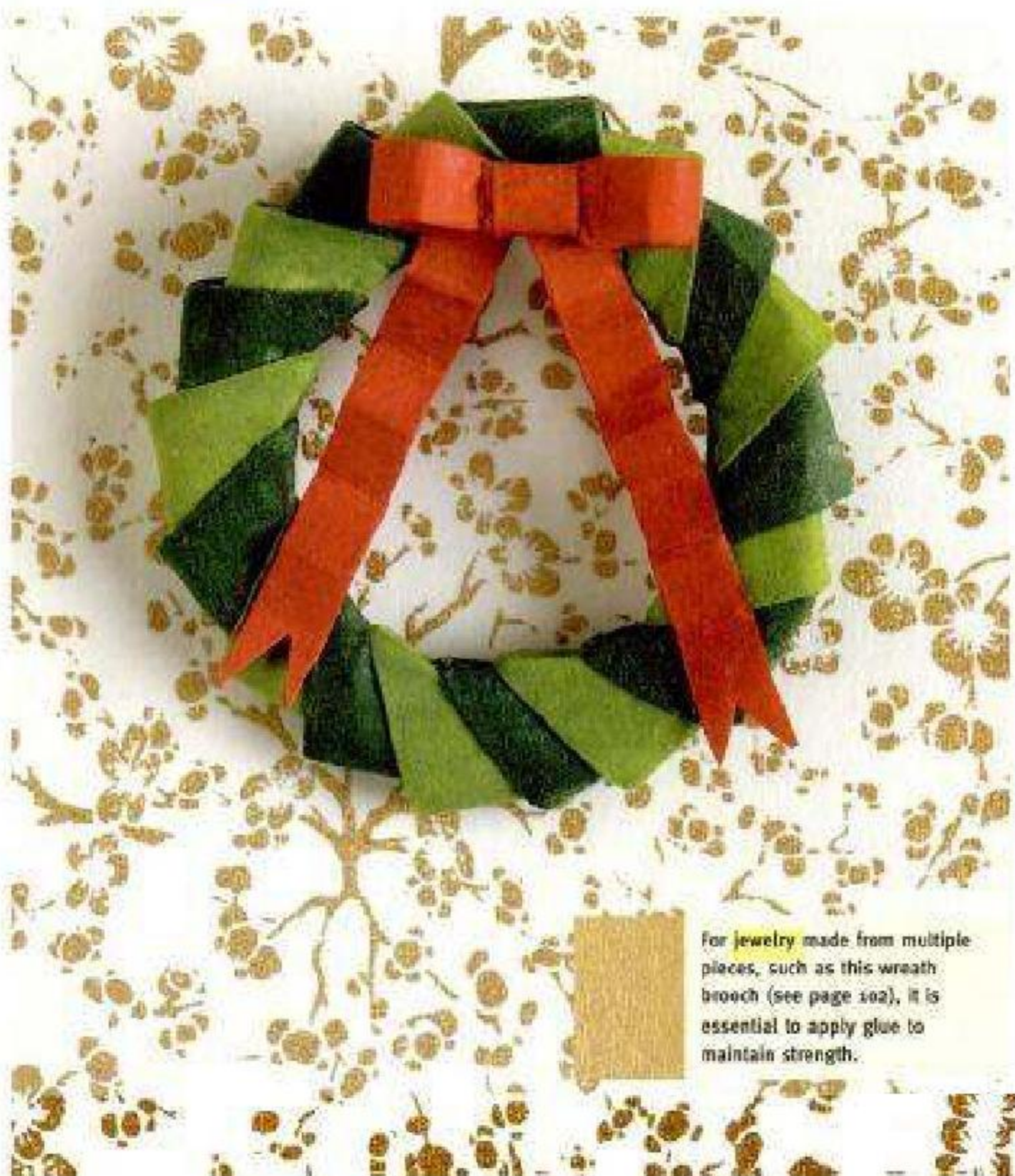
Some people worry about the idea of wearing paper: “It’s so delicate, I’ll destroy it within a day!” or “What if it rains?” The techniques explained in this section show how to turn your origami creations into lovely pieces to wear without worry. Durability has a lot to do with the choice of paper, so do read the information on choosing paper. To optimize the performance of a coating, follow the folding and gluing, and padding stages. Of course, origami is not as durable as metal, but if you use the right materials and coat the pieces properly, the jewelry is surprisingly durable, and you can wear it even on rainy days!

Folding and gluing

The finishing steps for each project show how and where to apply glue during folding. Remember to smooth the glued surface and let the glue dry completely before making the next fold.

Padding

Fiberfill padding makes pieces that have large empty spaces between layers more sturdy and prevents them from being squashed—for example, padding chunky beads makes them more durable. Padding is also an effective way to give some pieces—such as the rabbit, kimono, and frog brooches—a fluffy appearance, instead of a flat look. Some pieces have a small hole through which fiberfill can be pushed using a blunt toothpick. Remember that a pointed toothpick will push through the fiberfill, making it difficult to stuff it into the piece.



For jewelry made from multiple pieces, such as this wreath brooch (see page 102), it is essential to apply glue to maintain strength.



FIBERFILL
This filling gives durability and a more three-dimensional look.



A toothpick will come in handy to glue hard-to-reach areas and between layers.

Final gluing

Most origami models do not need glue to maintain their shape. Even so, applying a little glue here and there makes some pieces sturdier, which means you do not have to worry about areas unfolding when the jewelry is worn. For this, use waterproof epoxy glue that dries like clear rubber. A round toothpick is a great tool for applying glue between layers and in hard-to-reach areas. Always follow the manufacturer's directions and cautions.

Smooth the glued surface with fingers or a bone folder.



PADDING

Some pieces have a small hole through which fiberfill can be pushed using a blunt toothpick. Remember that a pointed toothpick will push through the fiberfill, making it difficult to stuff it into the piece.



DRYING

While drying the coated pieces, make sure that the pieces and the flaps are not touching, or they will stick together and cannot be separated when dry. After the first coating, the piece might slightly lose its shape. Reshape it before the second coating.

BENEFITS OF GLUE

The crane on the left was folded and coated, but the one on the right had its wing layers glued shut before coating. Comparing the two pieces from underneath shows that the thin layer of glue makes the paper slightly stiff and gives the crane on the right a crisp appearance.

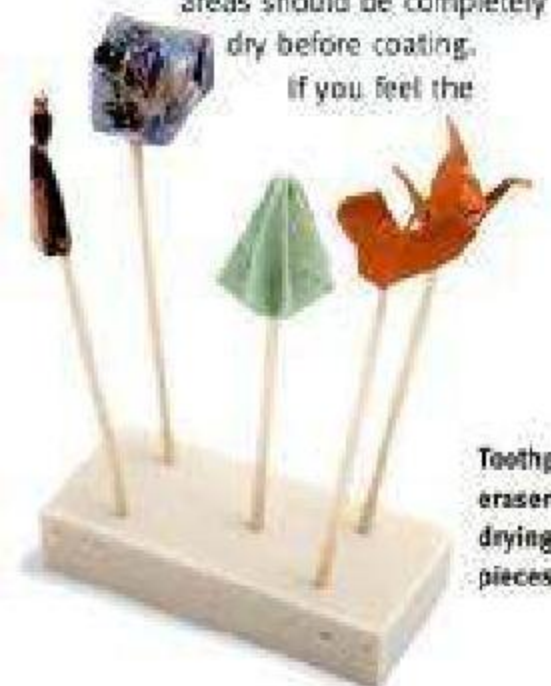


Coating

There is more than one way to coat origami jewelry. I recommend using polyurethane, which is also used as a découpage medium. Polyurethane will soak through the paper to coat the entire piece, not just the surface. It is water based and therefore easy to handle, but, when dry, it is water resistant. Polyurethane makes the paper stiff but maintains flexibility, so the piece will not crack. It is available in mat, satin, semi-gloss, gloss, and high-gloss finishes. Use satin or mat finish to keep the warm look of paper; unless you prefer a shinier finish. Even the satin and mat finishes make the paper slightly shinier and darker in color.

Foil and opalescent paper are not suitable for coating. Some paper bleeds when wet, so coat a scrap piece of paper to check if it bleeds. First, be sure to read the manufacturer's directions and cautions before applying coating. All the glued areas should be completely

dry before coating. If you feel the



Toothpicks stuck into an eraser make an innovative drying rack for smaller pieces.

Coating with polyurethane

From a small amount of polyurethane in a container, apply a thin layer with a small paintbrush to all surfaces and small spaces between layers. Let dry completely. Repeat two or three times.



piece needs more coats, coat the areas where that will not show, such as behind the wings and between the layers of the crane's beaks.

Do not dip the piece in the coating material, or pour the coating material over the piece. If the piece gets too wet, it will start to unfold. Generous coating gives good durability but less beauty.

To dry the coated pieces, lay them, facing up, on wax paper or another non-stick surface. Make sure that the pieces or flaps are not touching during drying or they will stick together and cannot be separated when dry.

Other coating methods

You may like to experiment with any of these coating methods:

- Clear nail polish can be used to coat a small piece, but it tends to make the piece shiny, it protects only the surface of the paper, and it may crack where it bends.

- Acrylic spray is simple and quick for coating, but it does not make the finished piece as durable as polyurethane.
- Heavy, pour-on or dip-in varnish can make a piece very durable and waterproof; however, this makes the piece look more like shiny plastic or clay.
- Oil-based varnishes will give a yellow-tinted finish.

Paper bleeding

Some origami papers bleed. If this happens, colors may run or smear during coating, and, even when coated, if exposed to excess water. Good-quality yuzen washi paper does not bleed (or it bleeds so little that it does not matter). Mujizome (solid-color) washi paper tends to bleed, but the ink is soaked through the paper, so you will not lose the color.

Test a scrap piece of paper for bleeding to be sure. To avoid unwanted color mixing, change or wash the brush when applying coating to different colored papers. Using a tapping motion with the brush minimizes smearing. Applying additional layers of coating should minimize further bleeding, but it might not completely prevent it.



To avoid wasting your best paper, first coat a scrap piece to check if the paper bleeds when wet.

Samurai helmet earrings,
page 118

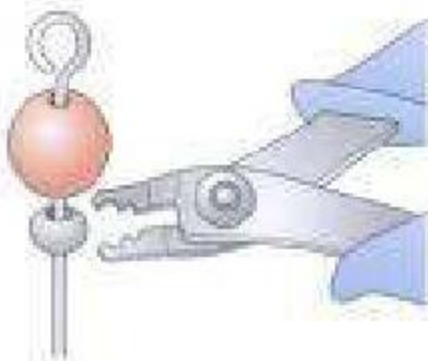
Fixing findings

Attaching jewelry findings (or fittings) is the final stage. All the techniques required for completing the projects in the book are explained here.



FIXING A CRIMP BEAD

Crimp beads are made of soft metal and are used to hold other beads in place or connect findings to the beading wire.



1 Thread the crimp bead on the pin or wire.

2 Pinch and flatten the crimp bead firmly using crimping pliers.



OPENING AND CLOSING A JUMP RING



1 Using two pairs of round-nose pliers, pry the jump ring open by pushing one end away from you, and, at the same time, pulling the other end toward you.

2 Do the reverse to close.

ATTACHING A CLASP TO THREAD

This technique is also used for an end bar and split ring.

1 Tie the thread to the clasp.

2 Apply clear nail polish to the knot for an extra safeguard against it coming undone.

3 Thread a few beads so that the loose end of the thread is inside the beads.

4 Then trim the end of the thread. Use this technique at the other end of the thread to attach a split ring.



Paper crane earrings,
page 111

ATTACHING A CLASP TO BEADING WIRE

This technique is also used for an end bar and split ring.

1 Thread a crimp bead on the wire, then loop the wire through the clasp and back through the bead.



2 Slide the crimp bead down the wire, to about 1/8 in. (2.5 mm) from the clasp.

3 Use crimping pliers to flatten the bead.



4 Thread a few beads so that the loose end of the wire is inside them. Then trim the end of the wire. Do the same on the other end of the wire to attach a split ring.



ATTACHING A CLASP TO CORD

This technique is also used for an end bar and split ring.

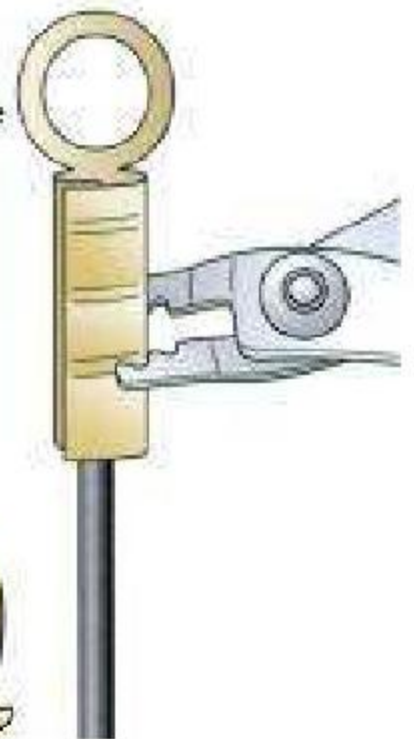
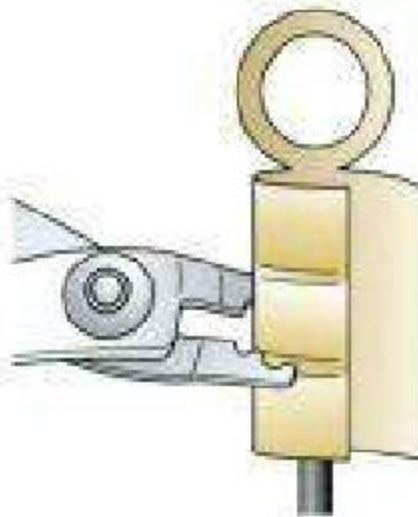


To make the leaf shown here, turn to page 82.



1 Apply a small amount of epoxy glue in the channel of the foldover connector and place the end of the cord on the glue.

2 Use crimping pliers to fold one flap over the cord, and crimp it tight. Fold the other side over the top of the first flap and crimp it tight and flat.

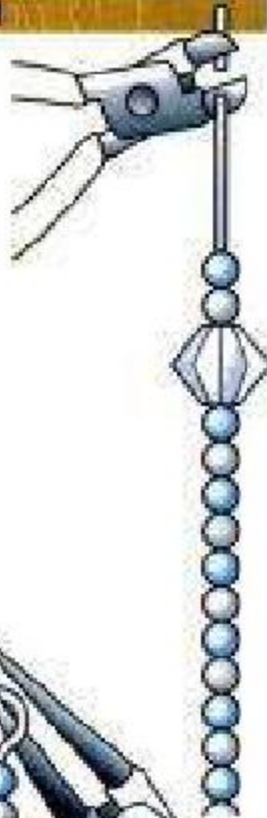


3 Add the jump ring and clasp. Do the same on the other end of the cord to attach the connector and split ring.

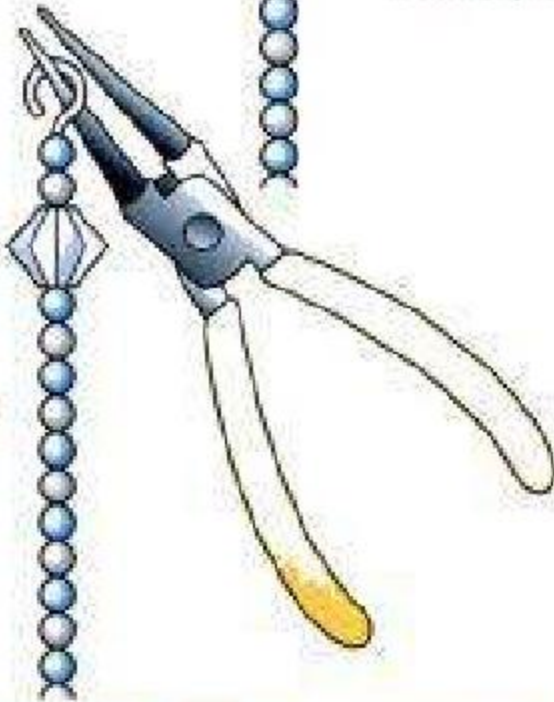


FORMING A LOOP IN A PIN

1 Cut the pin, leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (1 cm) exposed.



2 Use round-nose pliers to bend the exposed length of pin into a right angle, then roll the end around into a loop.



ATTACHING A BAR PIN

Paper is flexible, therefore attaching a small piece of strong backing maximizes the durability of a brooch.

1 Cut a plastic sheet to the same shape as the piece, but slightly smaller. Be sure to trim all sharp corners, making them rounded.

2 Fix the plastic to the back of the piece with epoxy glue.

3 Glue a bar pin on the plastic. Position the pin on the upper portion of the piece, otherwise the brooch will tilt down when worn.



ATTACHING FISH-HOOK EARRING FINDINGS

1 Use round-nose pliers to open the loop of the finding.

2 Attach the piece, then close the loop. Make sure the piece is facing the front.



Fish-hook earring attachments are an easy way to transform your beautiful origami creations into jewelry.

SPRING

Pages 42-61

After the gray days of a long, cold winter, treat yourself with dazzling garden flowers that will never fade; display spring spirit wearing a cute rabbit or chick brooch; and create beautiful fluttering butterflies that help us fully enjoy this wonderful time of year.



FALL

Pages 82-93

Fall is the season of color. Bright summer colors of red, yellow, and green turn into the rich, saturated tones of autumn leaves. The subtler and warmer hues—such as pumpkin orange, moss green, and earthy brown—inspire the artist in all of us. Experiment with combinations of colors to create your own shades of fall.



JAPANESE

Pages 108-123

Origami designs can transcend seasons. Everyday objects from traditional Japanese life and folklore can be rendered in paper and worn with stunning effect. This traditional theme is echoed by using washi paper, so even if you've never been to Japan, you can always carry the Oriental spirit with you.



SUMMER

Pages 62-81

Close your eyes: What do you remember from summers in your childhood, or even last summer? Warm sunshine, combing for seashells on the beach with sand between your toes, colorful cotton candy at a carnival? Everything relaxes in summer, so be carefree and embrace your memories with these gorgeous origami jewelry projects.

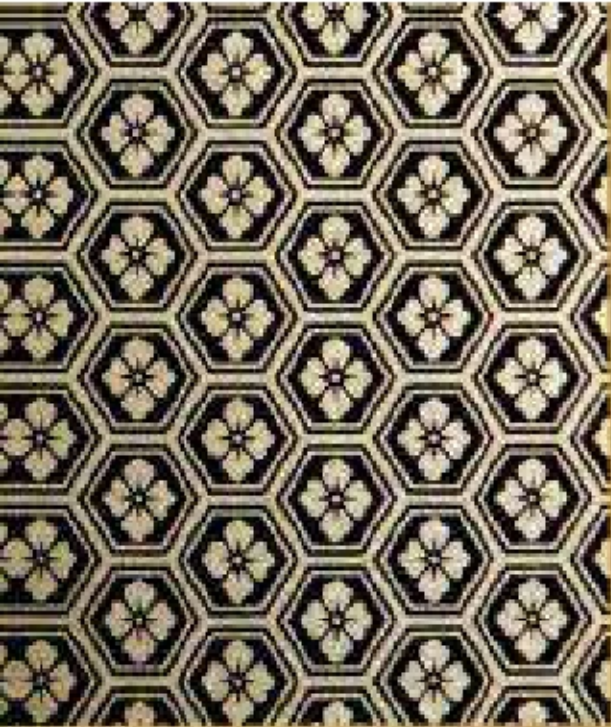


WINTER

Pages 94-107


Winter is cold and brisk, so we search for things to keep us feeling warm. The festive holidays we celebrate, the bright stars in the crisp night sky, beautiful snowflakes on a winter day, and the art of paper-folding—all contribute to making us feel good in this magical season.






THE TIME OF YEAR INFLUENCES
WHAT WE WANT TO WEAR,
WITH EACH SEASON BRINGING
ITS OWN MOOD, COLORS,
SYMBOLS, AND SHAPES.

DIRECTORY OF DESIGNS



THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS
WILL KEEP YOU FOLDING—
AND ACCESSORIZING—ALL
THROUGH THE YEAR,
AND BEYOND...



Rose brooch, barrette, and earrings

Skill level: ♦

Red, pink, yellow, or white—everyone has a favorite color for roses, so choose yours for these gorgeous blooms. Made from several identically folded flowers of different sizes, these roses are quite simple to fold, yet they look very elaborate.

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

For the brooch, you will need to make five of Flower Bead A (see page 28), one each in five different sizes. For the barrette, you will need to make nine

of Flower Bead A, three each in three different sizes. For the earrings, you will need to make six of Flower Bead A, two each in three different sizes.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

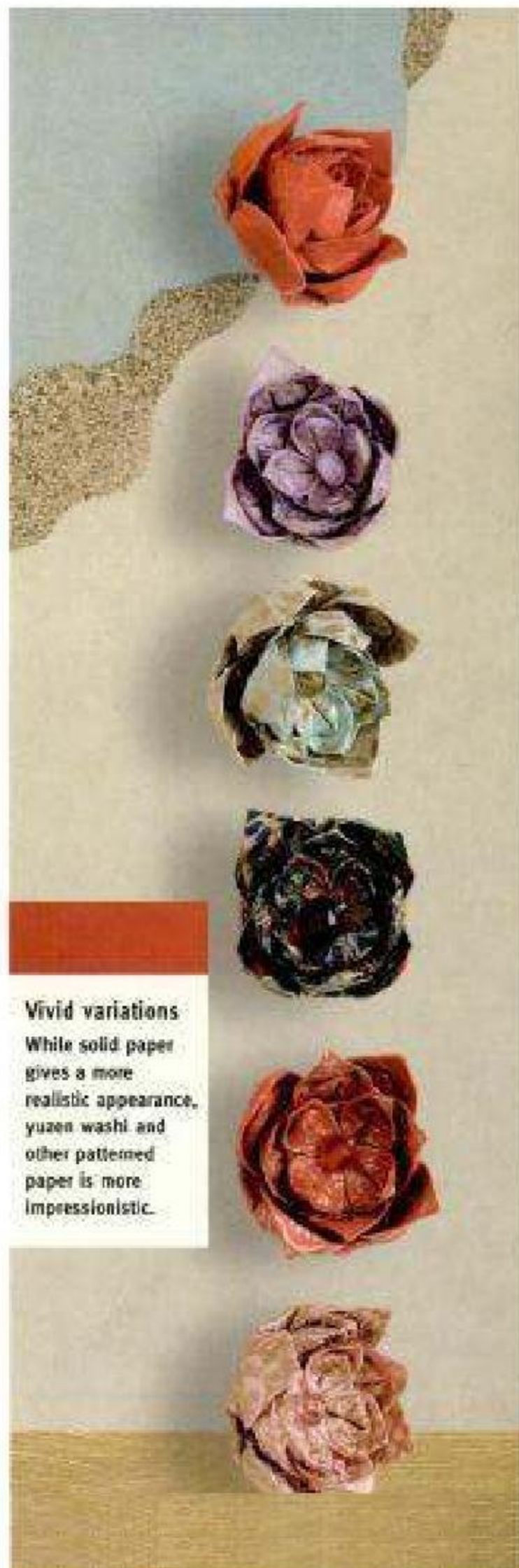
- red mujizome washi paper
 - 4 in. (10 cm) square
 - 3 1/2 in. (9 cm) square
 - 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm) square
 - 2 in. (5 cm) square
 - 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square
- 1 glass bead
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) plastic disc
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

Barrette

- red mujizome washi paper
 - 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm) squares (x 3)
 - 2 in. (5 cm) squares (x 3)
 - 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares (x 3)
 - 4 x 1 1/2 in. (10 x 4 cm) sheet
- green mujizome washi paper
 - 1 in. (2.5 cm) squares (x 2)
- 3 glass beads
- 3 x 1/2 in. (7.5 x 1.25 cm) plastic sheet
- 2 3/4 in. (7 cm) French-style barrette

Earrings

- red mujizome washi paper
 - 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm) squares (x 2)
 - 2 in. (5 cm) squares (x 2)
 - 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares (x 2)
- 2 glass beads
- 1/2 in. (1.25 cm) plastic discs (x 2)
- 3/16 in. (8 mm) earring posts and nuts (x 2)
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- sewing needle
- beading awl

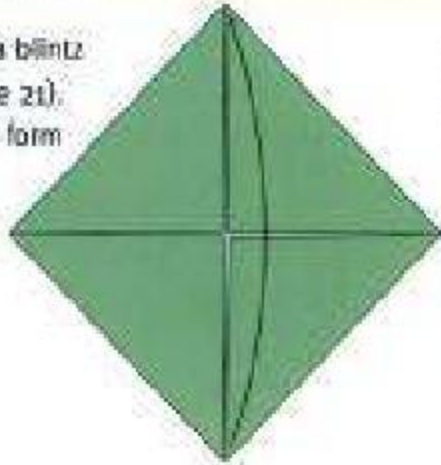


Vivid variations

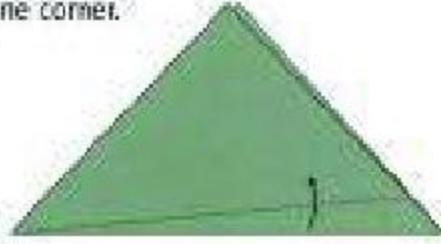
While solid paper gives a more realistic appearance, yuzen washi and other patterned paper is more impressionistic.

FOLDING A LEAF

1 Begin with a blintz base (see page 21). Fold in half to form a triangle.



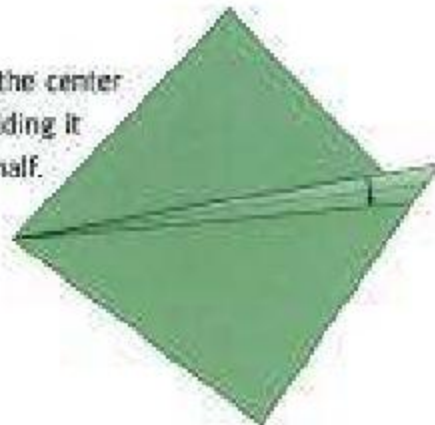
2 Fold the bottom edge up a little from one corner.



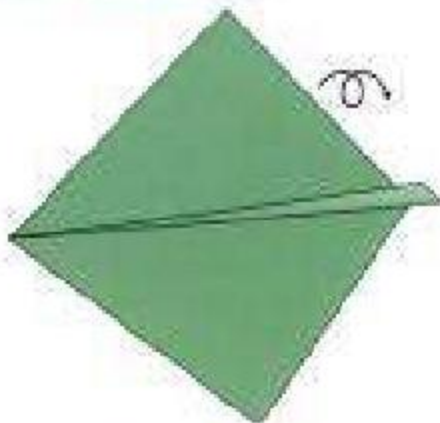
3 Unfold the bottom layer.



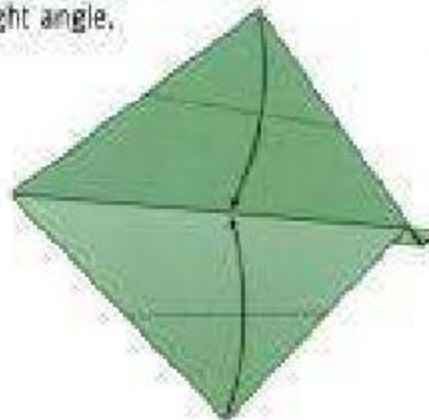
4 Flatten the center fold by folding it down, in half.



5 Turn the piece over.



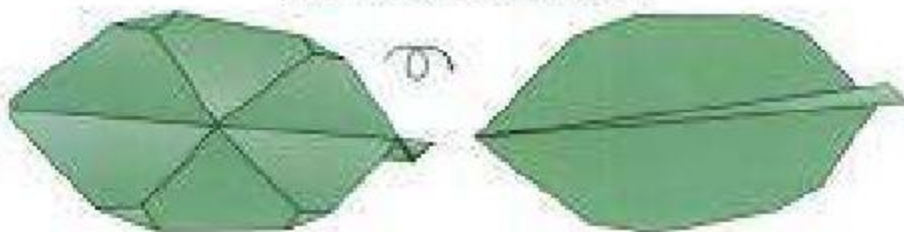
6 Fold the top and bottom corners to the center, at a slight angle.



7 Fold the points of the corners to give the leaf a rounder edge.



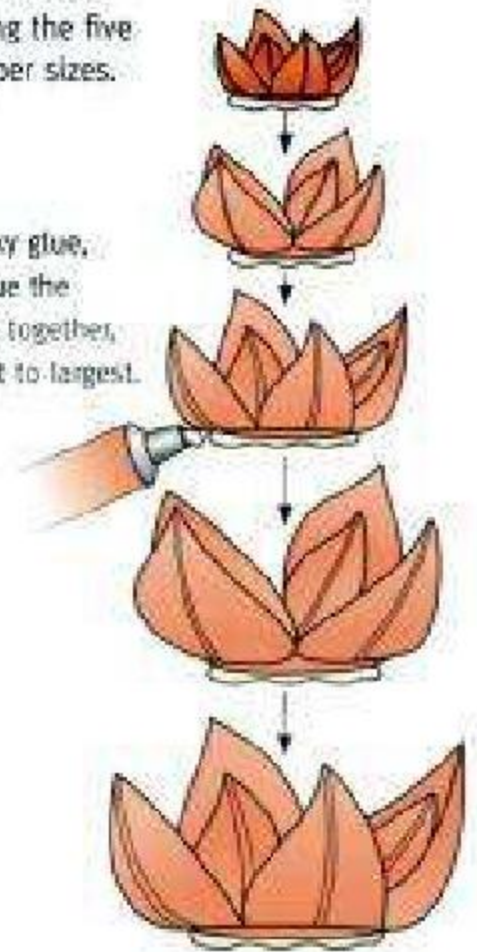
8 Turn the piece over to show the finished side of the leaf.



ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

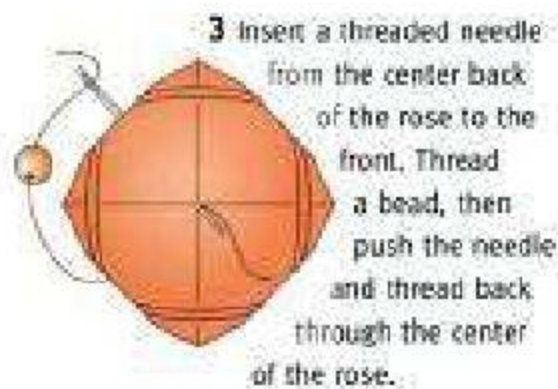
Make five of Flower Bead A, using the five different paper sizes.

1 Using epoxy glue, stack and glue the flower beads together, from smallest to largest.

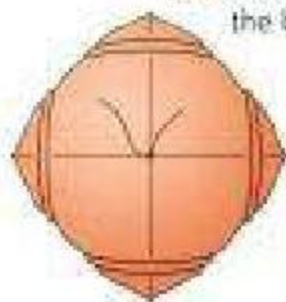


2 Coat the piece and let dry completely.





3 Insert a threaded needle from the center back of the rose to the front. Thread a bead, then push the needle and thread back through the center of the rose.



4 Tie the thread ends at the back to secure the bead.



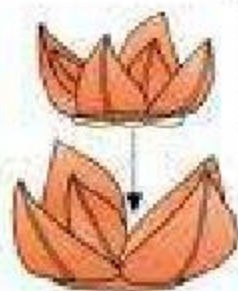
5 Using epoxy glue, fix a plastic disc on the back of the rose, then glue a bar pin on the plastic.

6 Shape the completed rose petals gently with fingertips.

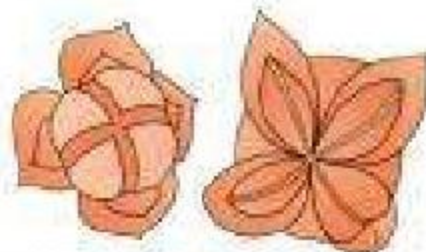


ASSEMBLING THE BARRETTE

Make nine of Flower Bead A, three each in three sizes, to make three roses.

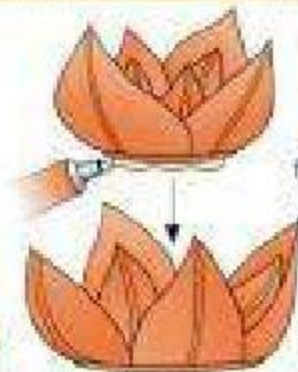
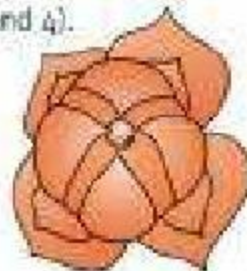


1 Glue the two smallest flower beads together to make a combined piece. Do not glue the largest flower bead in place.



2 Coat the combined pieces and large flower beads, and let dry completely.

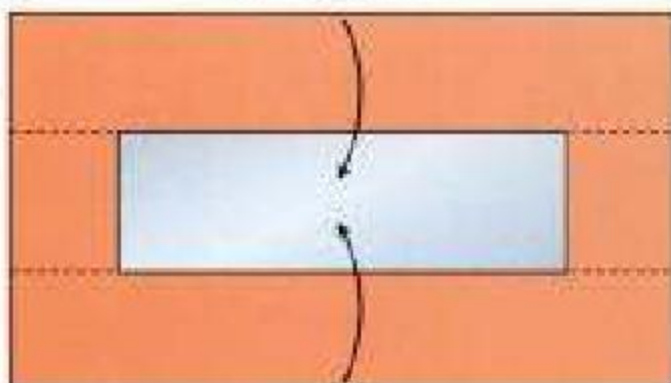
3 Secure a bead in the center of the combined piece as for the brooch (steps 3 and 4).



4 Glue the combined piece into the large flower bead. Make two more roses.



5 Make two leaves with green paper: apply glue first inside the blunt base, as done for Flower Beads. Coat the leaves and let dry completely.



6 Apply glue stick all over the inside of the red 4 x 1 1/2 in. (10 x 4 cm) paper. Center the plastic sheet on the glued paper. Fold the top and bottom edges over to cover the plastic.



7 Fold the corners in slightly. Apply glue to the ends and fold them over the covered plastic.



8 Turn the covered plastic over, coat it, and let dry completely.



9 Using epoxy glue, glue a barrette to the wrapped plastic. Then glue two leaves and three roses on the top. To complete the barrette, shape the petals gently with fingertips.





Butterfly brooch, hairpin, bracelet, and earrings

Skill level:

brooch, hairpin ♦♦

bracelet, earrings ♦♦♦

The butterfly is a symbol of beauty, transformation, and freedom. Butterflies have always been loved, worldwide, for their graceful appearance as they flutter freely in the air. Yuzen washi paper is recommended to represent the butterfly's beauty.

Capture and wear these fluttery butterflies. A bar pin with bail enables the brooch to also be worn as a pendant, and the bail represents the butterfly's antennae.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- + 3 in. (7.5 cm) square yuzen washi paper
- + 1/4 in. (4 cm) plastic disc or 1/2 x 1 in. (4 x 2.5 cm) plastic sheet
- + 1/2 in. (4 cm) bar pin

Hairpin

- + 2 in. (5 cm) square yuzen washi paper
- + hairpin

Bracelet

- + 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 3)
- + 3 Swarovski beads
- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 3)
- + 6 in. (15 cm) gold-plated chain
- + 2 split rings
- + clasp

Earrings

- + 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- + 2 Swarovski beads
- + 4 seed beads
- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- + 2 fish-hook earring findings

- + glue stick
- + epoxy glue
- + coating material and brush
- + round toothpick to apply glue
- + scissors
- + beading awl or needle
- + round-nose pliers
- + cutting pliers

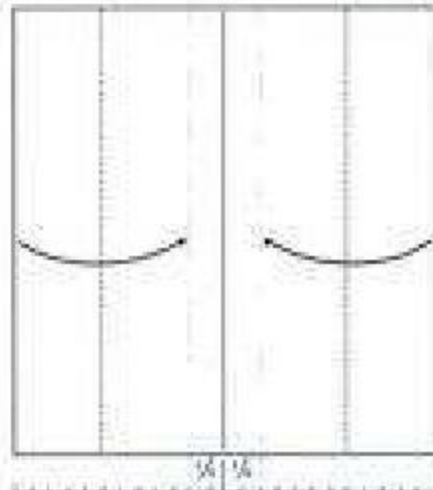
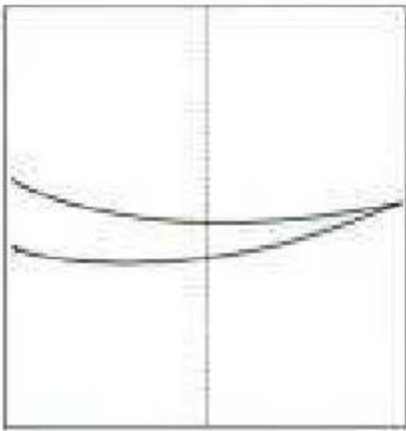


FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

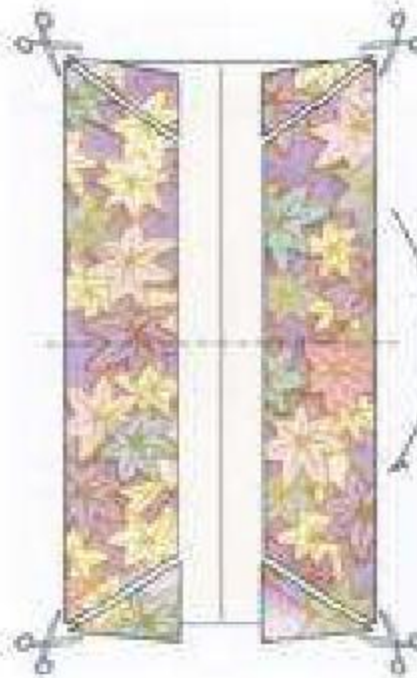
For smaller pieces, omit the antennae to make folding a little easier; however, if you wish, you can add them.

FOLDING THE BUTTERFLY

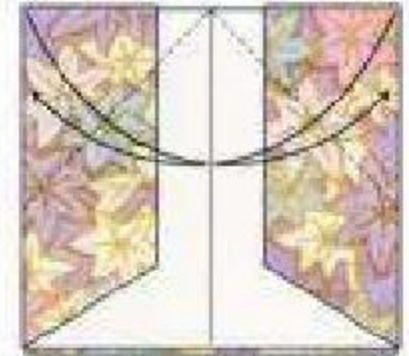
1 Fold the square in half, making a center crease, then unfold.



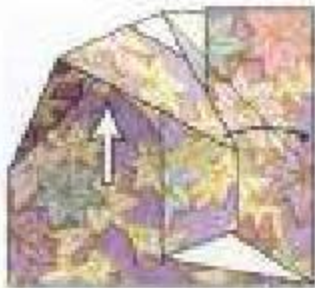
2 Fold both sides to about one-sixth away from the center crease.



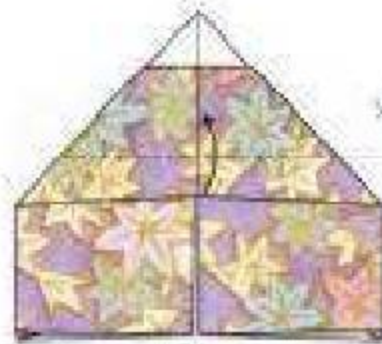
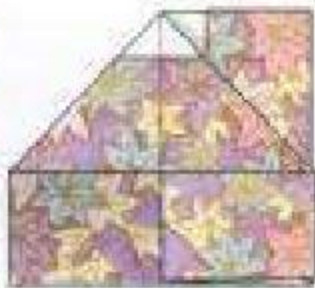
3 Trim the four corners off the folded layers. Mountain-fold in half lengthwise.



4 Fold both top corners to meet the center crease, then unfold.



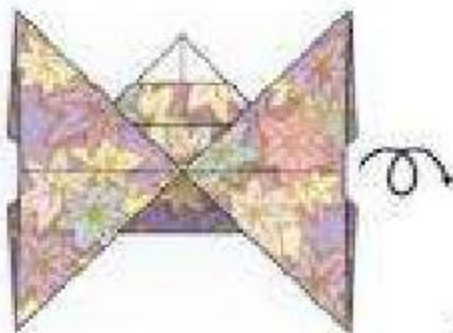
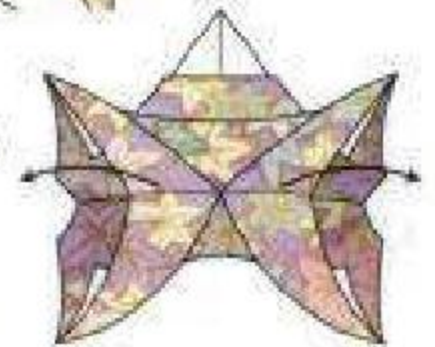
5 Loosen the left half opening and bring the left edge all the way to the right edge, forming a triangle. Flatten the triangle. Turn the piece over, and do the same on the other side.



6 Fold up the bottom of the triangle by about one third.

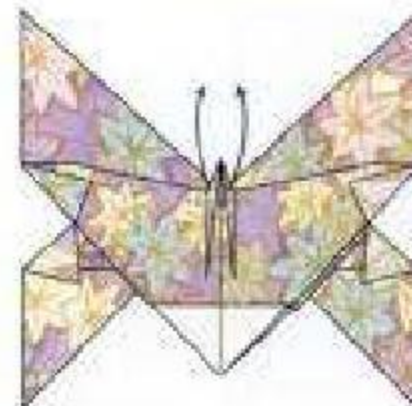


7 Loosen both right and left openings, forming triangles. Flatten the triangles to make the butterfly's wings.



8 Turn over and rotate the piece.

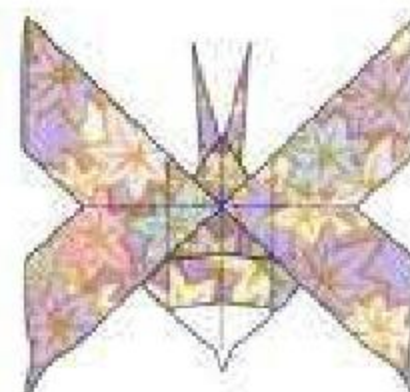
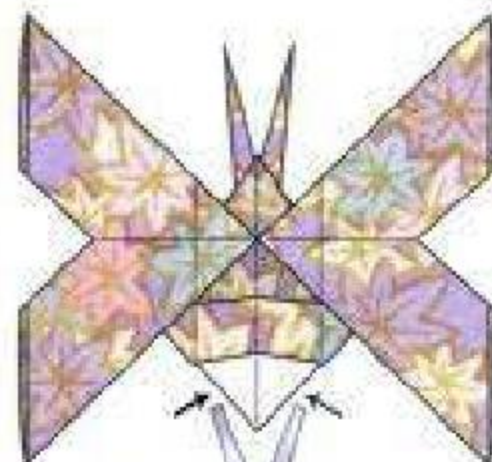
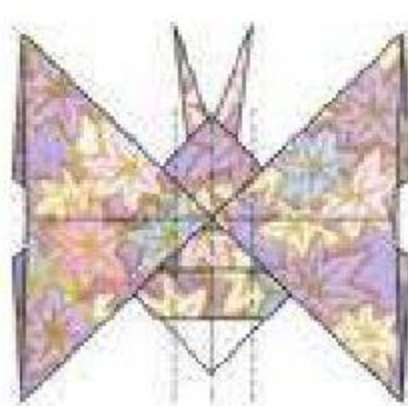
9 Make four cuts from the sides of the wings, as shown. Fold following the direction of the arrows.



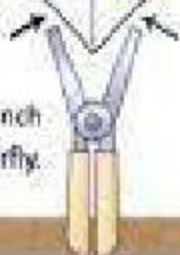
10 Fold up the butterfly's antennae. Turn the butterfly over.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ▶

11 Mountain-fold the center of the butterfly, and valley-fold the ends of the wings.

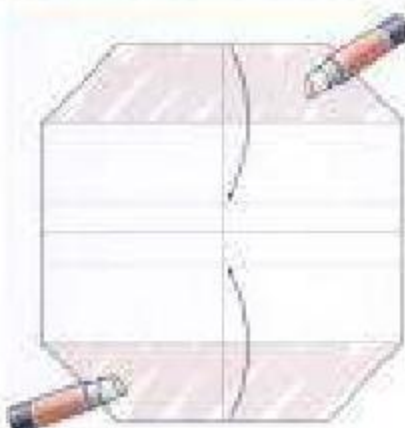


12 Using fingers, or a clip, pinch the bottom point of the butterfly.



13 Pinch the two bottom points of the wings to complete the butterfly.

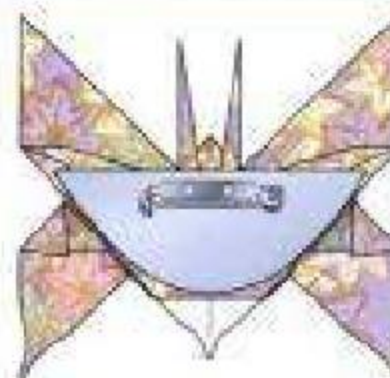
ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH



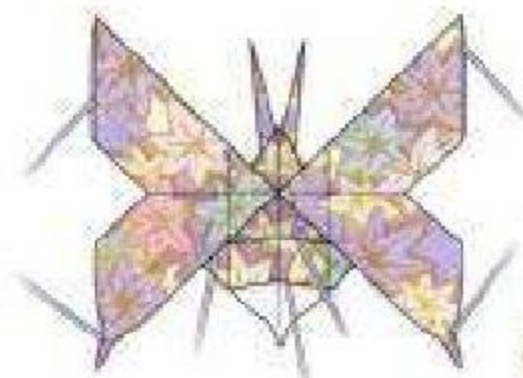
1 Fold the butterfly up to and including step 3, then unfold and apply glue stick on the folds, refold, and complete.

2 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply epoxy glue between loose layers of the butterfly. Apply epoxy glue to pinched points (as in steps 12 and 13 of folding), and pinch them again, holding until glue dries. Apply epoxy glue on the back of the butterfly's antennae to make them more durable. Coat the piece and let dry completely.

3 Cut a plastic disc or sheet for the back of the butterfly, as shown, making it slightly smaller than the butterfly. Using epoxy glue, fix the plastic to the back of the butterfly, then glue a bar pin to the plastic.



FRONT
(glue where indicated by toothpicks)



BACK
(glue where indicated by toothpicks)



ASSEMBLING THE HAIRPIN

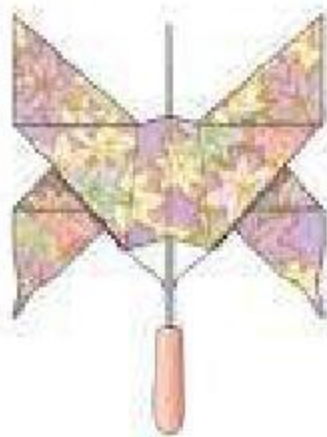
Follow steps 1 and 2 for the brooch. Glue the butterfly on a hairpin using epoxy glue. When using a thin hairpin, pull a thread through the butterfly and tie it around the pin, then apply epoxy glue for strength.



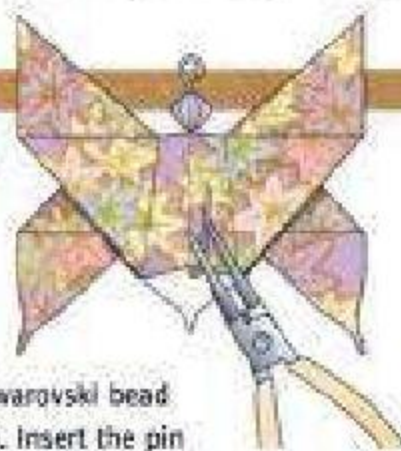
ASSEMBLING THE BRACELET

Make three butterflies, omitting to fold the antennae in steps 9 and 10. Follow steps 1 and 2 for the brooch.

1 Holding the butterfly with the back uppermost, insert a beading awl from the bottom, through the top layer, and pierce the top of the butterfly.



2 Thread a Swarovski bead on an eye pin. Insert the pin through the pierced hole, from the top. Cut off the bottom of the eye pin, leaving about $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (5 mm) exposed. Use the round-nose pliers to bend up the bottom of the eye pin.

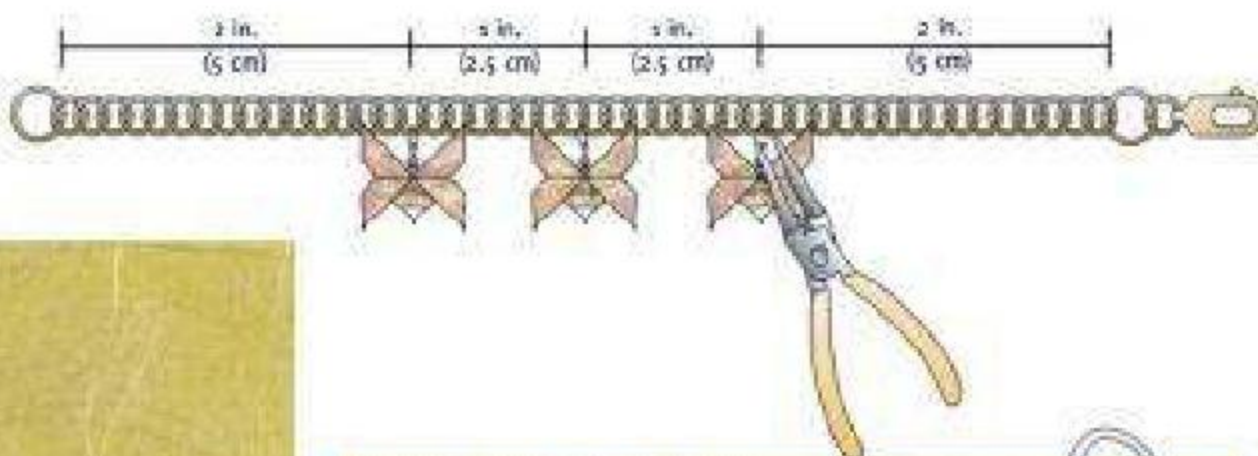


glue

3 Using a toothpick, apply epoxy glue down the center of the butterfly. With your fingers or a clip, hold the wings closed over the folded-back pin until the glue dries to secure it in place.



4 Attach a split ring and clasp to the chain. Use round-nose pliers to connect the loops of the eye pins on the butterflies to the chain, placing one in the middle, and two others at equal distances away from it.



ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

Make two butterflies. As for the bracelet, omit making antennae. Follow steps 1 to 3 for the bracelet, threading a seed bead, a Swarovski bead, and then a second seed bead on the eye pin in place of the single Swarovski bead.



1 Attach earring findings to the tops of the eye pins to complete the earrings.



By simply connecting three tiny butterflies on a chain, you can create a matching bracelet.

Flower bouquet brooch

Skill level: ◆

Create a beautiful bouquet of flowers using simple folds. Each flower is made with six modular pieces, accented with beads in the center. The leaves emphasize the brightness of the flowers. Using one color for each bouquet gives impact, and different shades and paper textures impart depth.



YOU WILL NEED

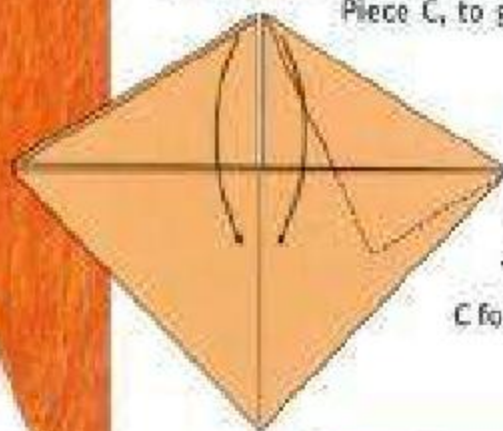
- + 1 1/4 x 2 in. (3 x 5 cm) orange mujizome washi paper (x 30)
- + green mujizome washi paper 2 in. (5 cm) square
- + 2 1/2 in. (6.5 cm) square
- + 15 white seed beads
- + orange ribbon
- + beading thread
- + 4 in. (10 cm) length 22-gauge floral wire (x 7)
- + 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) plastic disc or 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square plastic sheet
- + 3/16 in. (3 cm) bar pin
- + epoxy glue
- + coating material and brush
- + toothpick to apply glue
- + scissors
- + cutting pliers
- + round-nose pliers



FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

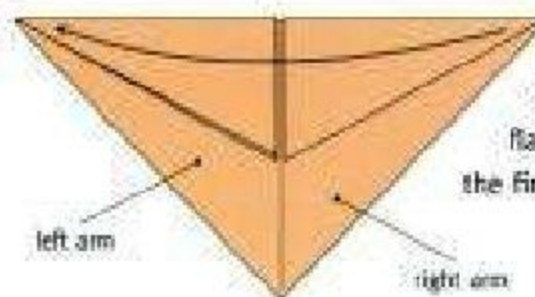
Make 30 of Modular Piece C, six for each flower (see page 26). If using thin paper, you can make Piece A instead of Piece C, to give

more durability. For leaves, make one each in two different sizes, following the folding instructions for the leaves on the Rose Barrette (see page 43).



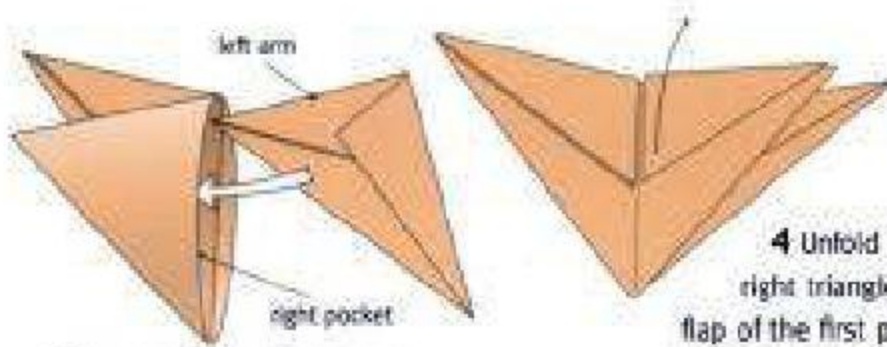
ASSEMBLING THE FLOWERS

1 You will need six of Modular Piece C for each flower.

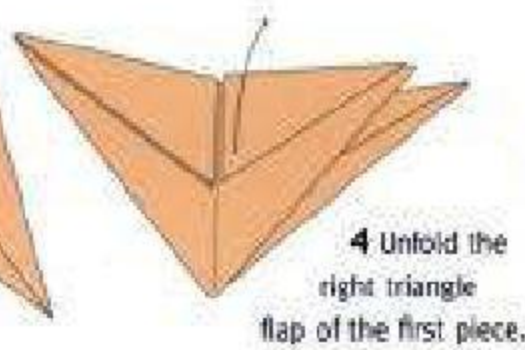


2 With the triangle flaps on top, fold the first piece in half.

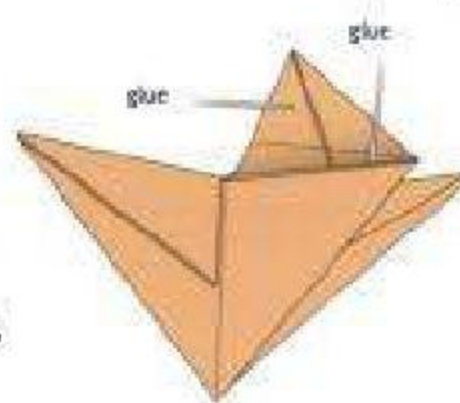
Vary these flower bouquets any way you like. Alternate color, shade, and texture of paper, and accent with different beads and bows to match your outfit.



3 Insert the left arm of the second piece into right pocket of the first piece.

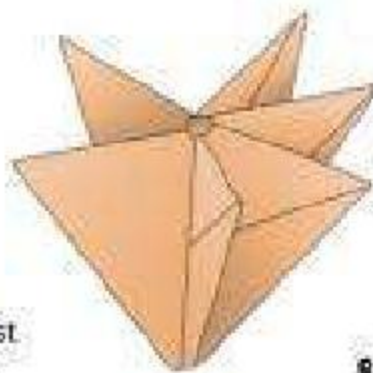
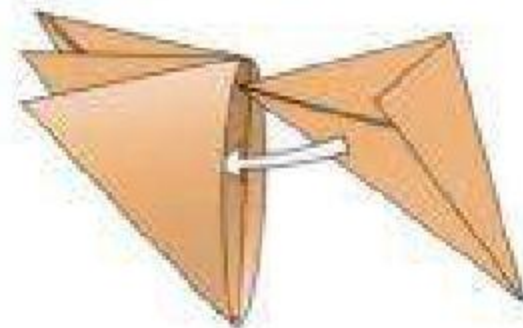


4 Unfold the right triangle flap of the first piece.



5 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply small amounts of epoxy glue inside the pocket and on the triangle flap. Fold the triangle flap back.

6 Repeat steps 3, 4, and 5 with the remaining four pieces. After inserting the left arm of the sixth piece into the right pocket of the fifth piece, insert the left arm of the first piece into the right pocket of the sixth piece.



7 The first flower is completed: make four more, then coat them and let dry completely.

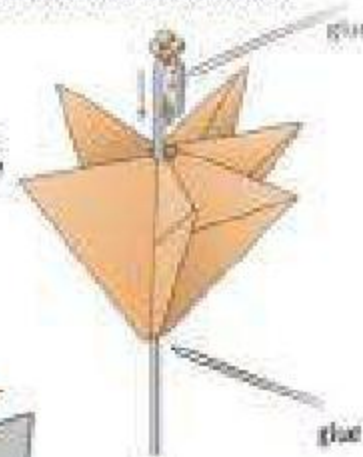


8 Insert a piece of beading thread through a seed bead and secure with a double knot. Prepare three for each flower.

9 Use round-nose pliers to bend the tip of a piece of floral wire. Tie three beads on the top of the wire by twisting the threads around it. Apply epoxy glue where the threads are twisted to secure them, trimming off any excess thread.

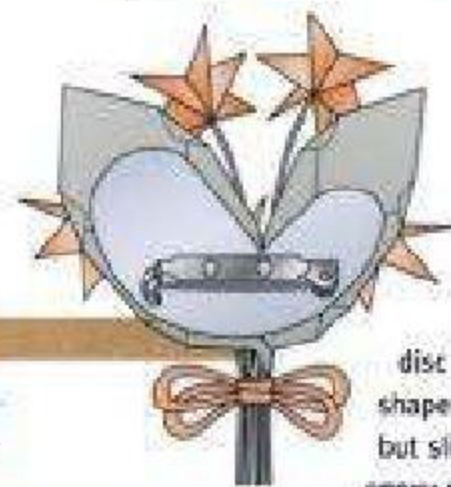
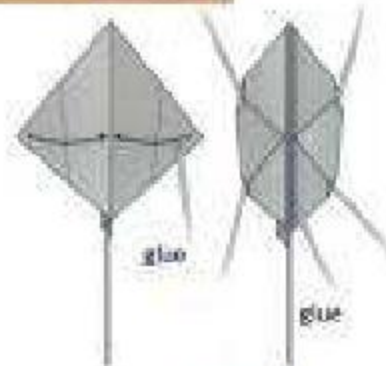


10 Insert the floral wire into the flower, from the top. Using a toothpick, apply epoxy glue at the top and bottom of the hole to secure the wire inside the flower.



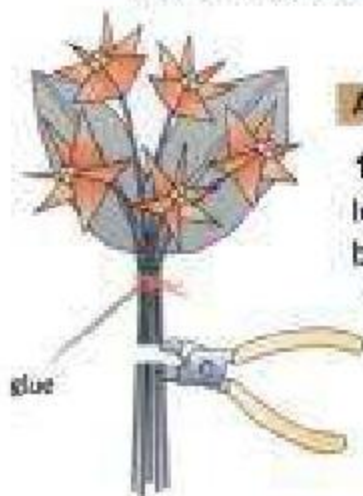
WIRING THE LEAVES

Make two leaves, in each of two different sizes. After making a blintz base (see page 21), unfold the paper, apply glue to the inside with a glue stick, then refold. Attach wires to the leaves when folding: apply epoxy glue down the leaf center, then place a floral wire on top. Glue down the folds made in steps 6 and 7 of folding.

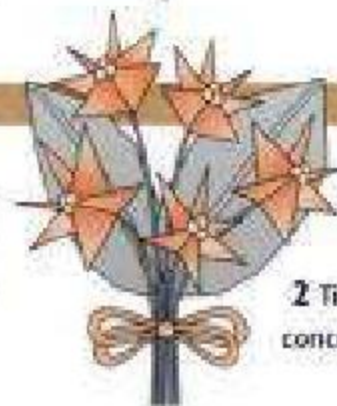


ASSEMBLING THE BOUQUET

1 Arrange five flowers and two leaves together. Tie the wires with beading thread. Apply epoxy glue on the threads. Use cutting pliers to trim excess wires.



2 Tie a bow to conceal the wires.



3 Cut the plastic disc or sheet into the shape of the bouquet, but slightly smaller. Using epoxy glue, fix the plastic to the back of the bouquet, then glue the bar pin on the plastic.



Rabbit brooch

Skill level: ♦♦

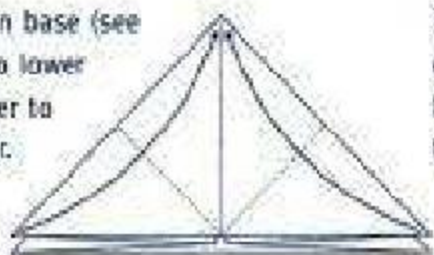
For texture, this adorable rabbit is made with momi (hand-wrinkled) mujizome washi paper. Adding little beads for eyes gives the rabbit a cute look, though it is still lovable without them. Don't forget to add a little cotton-tail!

YOU WILL NEED

- 3 1/2 in. (9 cm) square white washi
- 1 x 1/8 in. (2.5 x 1 cm) pink mulberry paper (x 2)
- 2 red seed beads
- 1 1/4 x 1 in. (3 x 2.5 cm) plastic sheet
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin
- polyester fiberfill
- beading or sewing thread
- 1/8 in. (5 mm) white pom-pom
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- sewing needle



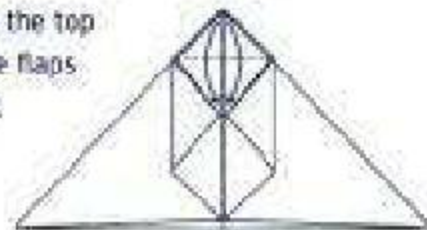
1 Begin with a balloon base (see page 22). Fold the two lower corners of the top layer to meet at the top corner.



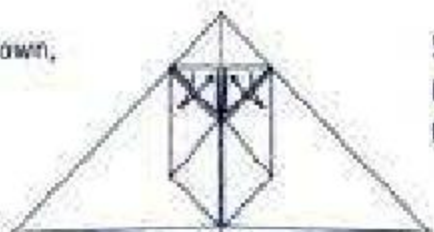
2 Fold right and left corners of the top layer to meet at the center.



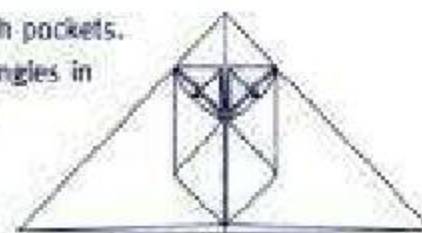
3 Fold the top triangle flaps in half.



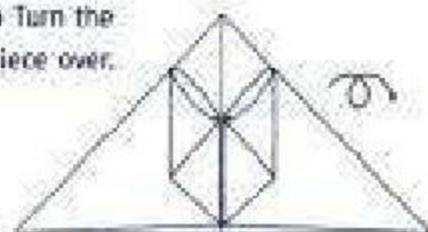
4 Fold the triangles down, then unfold them.



5 Loosen both pockets. Insert the triangles in the pockets.

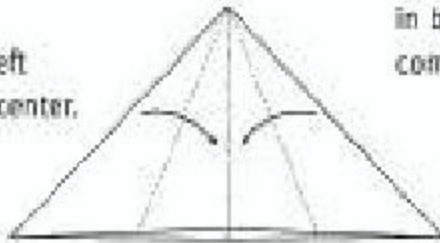


6 Turn the piece over.

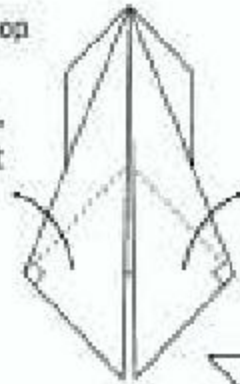


These patterned paper rabbits look cute with or without eyes, but they need their cotton-tail—a tiny ball made with matching paper.

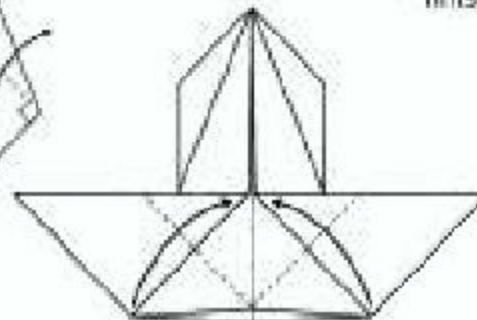
7 Fold the right and left edges to meet at the center.



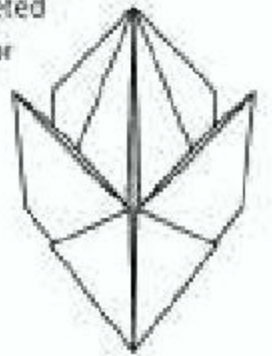
8 Fold the top layers out to the sides, making right angles in both corners.



9 Fold the bottom corners up to the center line.

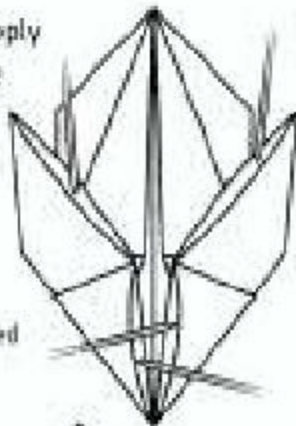


10 The completed rabbit, ready for finishing.



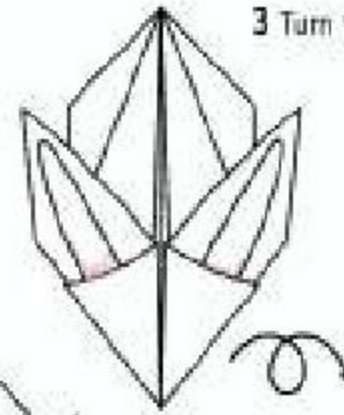
ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Use a toothpick to apply epoxy glue between the two layers of the ears and face to seal them.



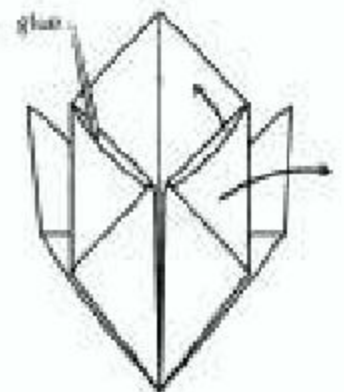
glue where indicated by toothpicks

2 Cut two pieces of pink mulberry paper into shapes similar to the ears but smaller. Using glue stick, attach them to the rabbit's ears, sticking the bottom parts of the pink paper into the small openings over the rabbit's face. Use the tip of a toothpick to apply epoxy glue to seal the openings.

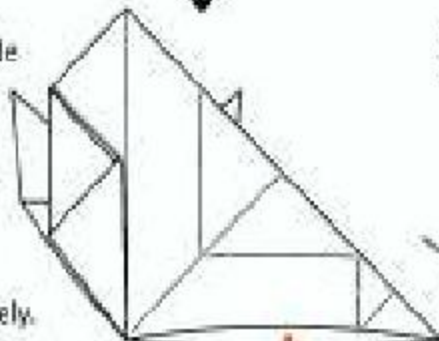


3 Turn the piece over.

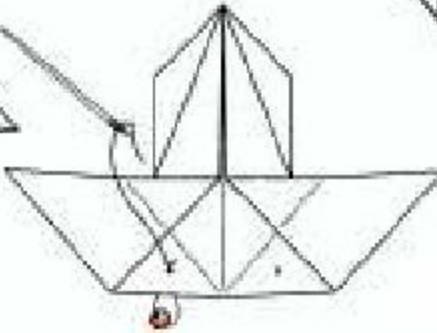
4 Use a toothpick to apply epoxy glue in one pocket to seal it. Unfold the other side.



5 Stuff fiberfill inside the rabbit and fold back the pocket to close it, then apply epoxy glue to seal it. Coat the rabbit and let dry completely.

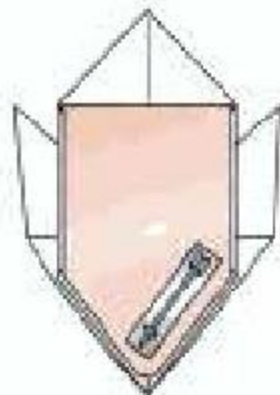


fiberfill



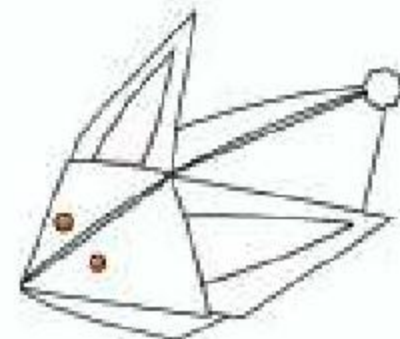
glue where indicated by toothpicks

6 Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the same shape as the bottom of the rabbit, but slightly smaller. Using epoxy glue, fix the plastic to the rabbit, then glue a bar pin to the plastic.



7 Turn the piece over. Sew seed beads to represent eyes on the face, threading them from the back of the face.

8 Glue the face to the body using epoxy glue.



9 Use epoxy glue to glue a pom-pom on the rabbit's behind.

Chick in egg brooch

Skill level: ◆

Spring is a time for birth, and rebirth, and cute little chicks hatch into their new lives. Wearing this adorable brooch is a fun way to display your own "spring spirit." Both chick and egg are simple to fold.

YOU WILL NEED

- 4 in. (10 cm) square yellow mujizome washi paper
- 3 in. (7.5 cm) square white paper (photocopy or printer paper)
- black seed bead
- 1/2 in. (4 cm) plastic disc or 1/2 in. (4 cm) square plastic
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin
- black sewing thread
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- sewing needle

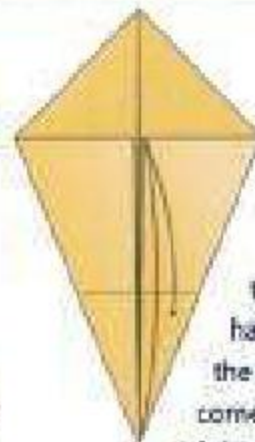


FOLDING THE CHICK

1 Begin with a blintz base (see page 21). Fold the right and left lower edges to meet at the center.



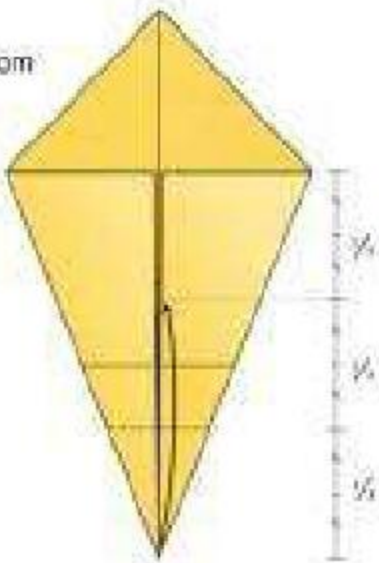
2 Fold the bottom triangle in half, bringing the bottom corner to the top of the (bottom) triangle, then unfold.



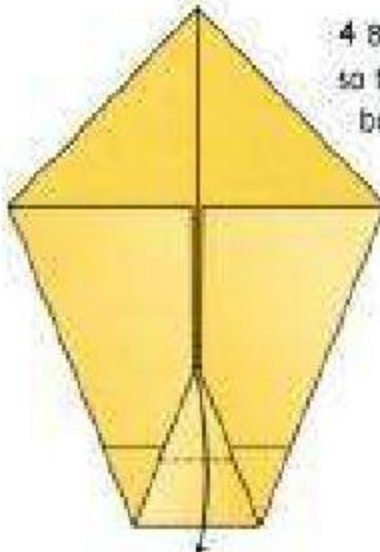
Mujizome washi gives a fluffy, downy texture to the chick, while printer paper gives a shiny, smooth surface to the egg.



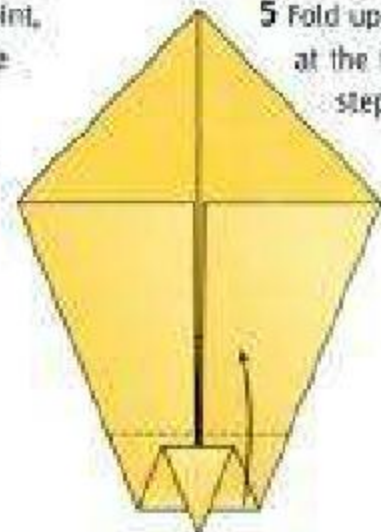
3 Fold the bottom triangle again, bringing the bottom corner about two-thirds of the way up.



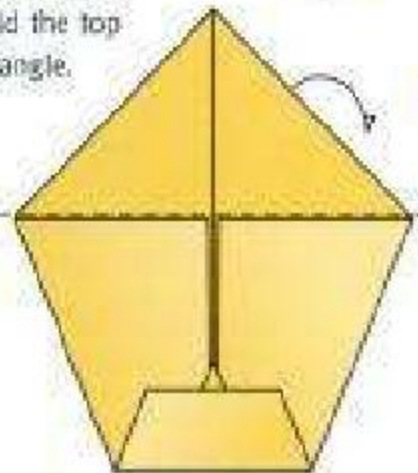
4 Bring back the bottom point, so that it sticks out from the bottom edge (where the chick's beak will be).



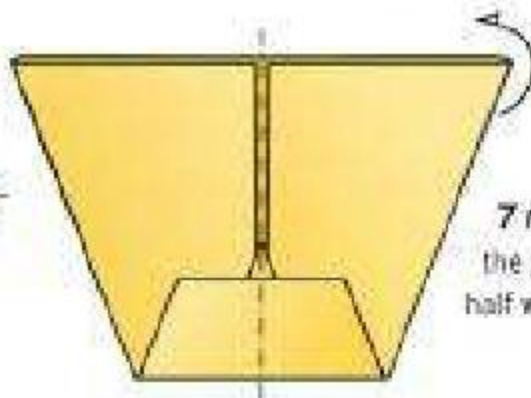
5 Fold up the bottom, at the fold made in step 2.



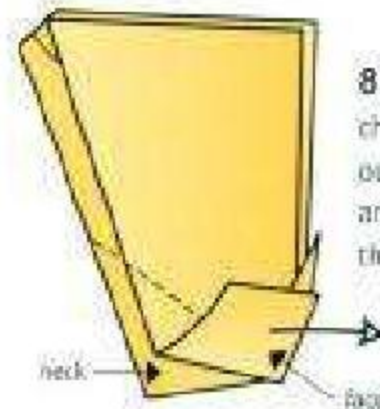
6 Mountain-fold the top triangle.



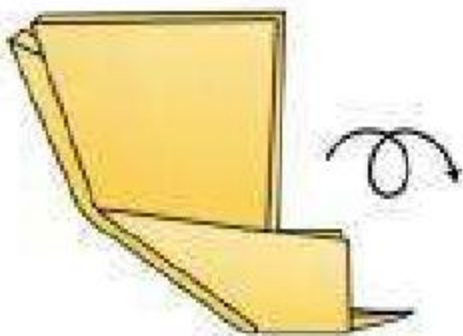
7 Mountain-fold the piece in half widthwise.



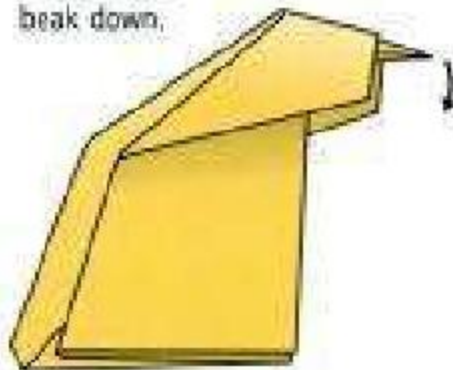
8 Pull the chick's face outward and flatten the neck.



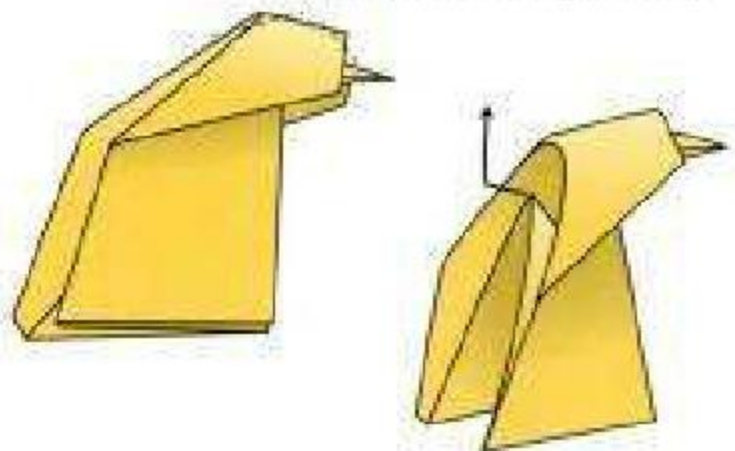
9 Turn the piece over.



10 Pull the beak down.



11 Push the two corners on the chick's head to give it a rounder look. Then pull out the triangle folded in step 6, and pull it up a little to make the chick's tail.

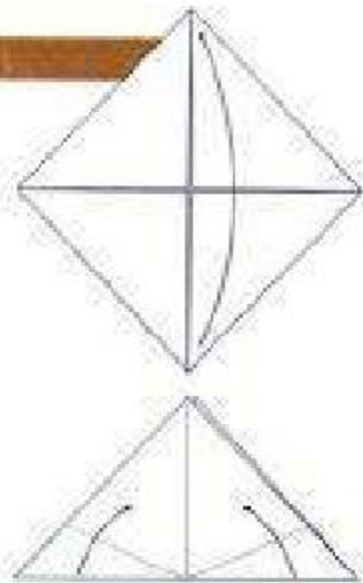


12 The completed chick, ready to go in the egg.

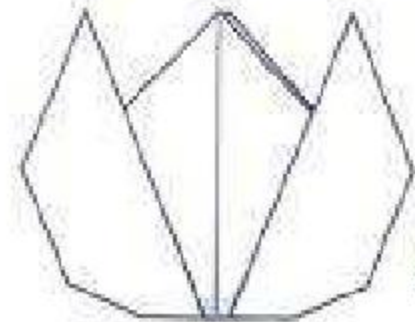
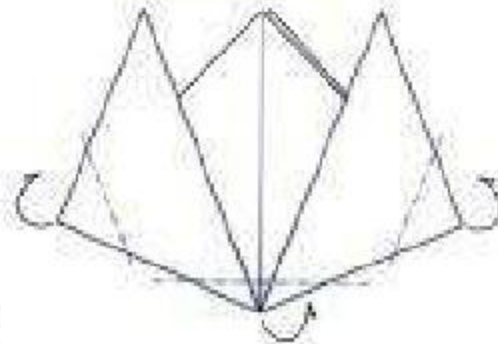


FOLDING THE EGG

1 Begin with a blintz base (see page 71). Fold in half. Fold both right and left corners up from the center at an angle.



2 Mountain-fold the right, left, and bottom corners to give the egg a rounder look.

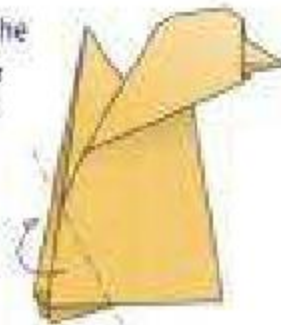


3 The finished egg will hold the chick.

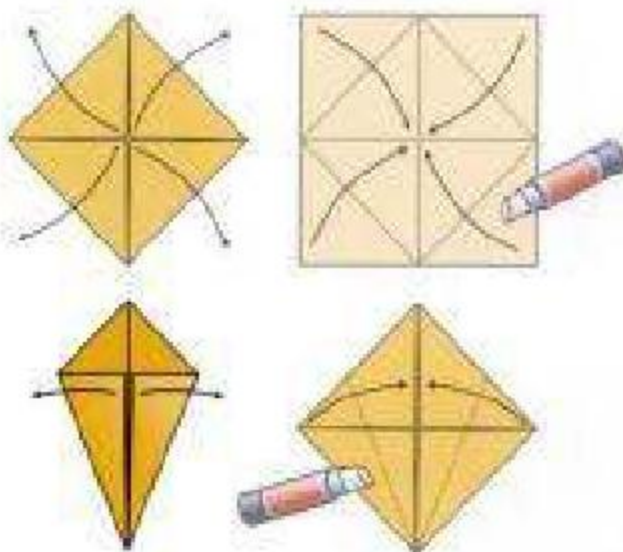
ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 After making a blintz base for the chick, unfold the paper completely. Using a glue stick, apply glue all over the inside of the paper, and refold it to a blintz base. Fold, then unfold the lower edges, apply glue inside, and fold them back to the center. Complete folding the chick.

2 Mountain-fold the bottom left corner so that the chick will fit in the egg. Coat the chick and let dry completely.



3 Sew a bead to the chick's face to represent an eye.



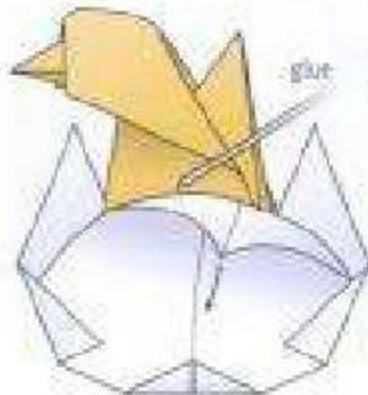
4 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply epoxy glue under the chick's face and behind the head.



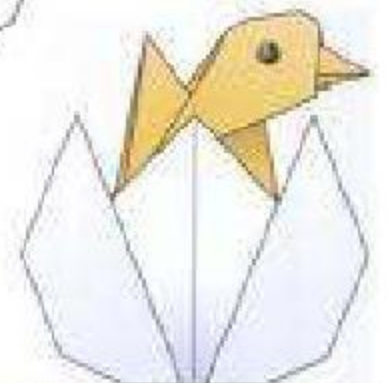
5 When folding the egg, apply glue inside the blintz base, as done for the chick in step 1. Coat the egg and let dry completely. Insert the chick in the egg.



6 Apply epoxy glue on the back of the chick to secure it inside the egg.



7 Cut a piece of plastic disc or sheet slightly smaller than the back of the egg. Using epoxy glue, attach it to the back of the egg, then glue a bar pin on the plastic.



8 The completed chick peeks out at the world.



Flower choker and earrings

Skill level:
 choker ♦
 earrings ♦♦

Less is more in this stylish design, where just one set of flower beads in the center of the choker makes a strong statement. If you wish, experiment with other types of cord in place of the twine used here, and try other knots to make the base of the choker. Matching earrings, with smaller flowers, complement the simple, elegant choker.

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the instructions for folding Flower Bead B (see page 28). For the choker, you need two of Flower Bead B in different sizes: one using 2½ in. (6.5 cm) square paper, and one using 1½ in. (4 cm) square paper.

For the earrings you need 12 of Flower Bead B in different sizes: eight using 1½ in. (4 cm) square paper, and four using 1 in. (2.5 cm) square paper.

YOU WILL NEED

Choker

- yuzen washi paper
 2½ in. (6.5 cm) square
 1½ in. (4 cm) square
- 2 seed beads
- ½ in. (1 cm) jade bead
- 11 feet (3.35 m) twine cord

Earrings

- yuzen washi paper
 1½ in. (4 cm) square (x 8)
 1 in. (2.5 cm) square (x 4)
- 12 seed beads
- 2 in. (5 cm) lengths twine cord (x 2)
- 2 fold-over connectors
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

- beading thread
- clear nail polish
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- sewing needle

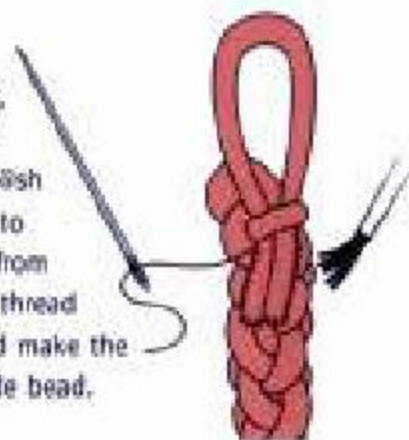
ASSEMBLING THE CHOKER

Make and coat the flower beads, then let dry completely.

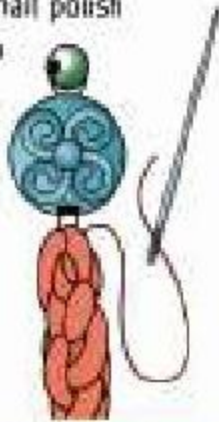
1 Knot the twine cord to about 14 in. (35.5 cm) long (see Knotting cord, opposite). Make sure the loop at the end of the cord is slightly larger than the

jade bead. Pull one end of the cord through the loop at the end of the knot. Cut the ends, leaving about ½ in. (1.25 cm).

2 Sew the ends together on to the back of the knotted cord, making sure they will not show on the front. Apply clear nail polish over the thread and cord ends, to secure them and prevent them from working loose. Sew so that the thread will not show from the front and make the loop slightly bigger than the jade bead.



3 Thread a jade bead and a seed bead together, and sew them on the other end of the knotted cord. Apply clear nail polish over the thread to prevent them working loose.



4 Insert a threaded needle through from the back of the larger flower out to the center front. Thread it through the center of the smaller flower (from the back), and push a seed bead on the thread. Then pull the thread back through the centers of both flowers. Apply epoxy glue between the two flowers. Tie the thread ends at the back.



5 Sew the flower in place at the center of the knotted cord, applying epoxy glue between the flower and cord.

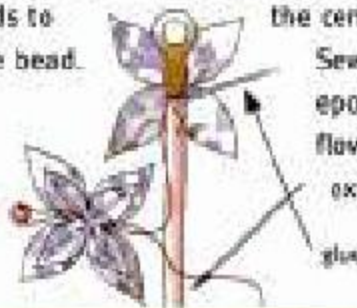
ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

Make and coat the flower beads, and let dry completely.

1 Attach a fold-over connector to the twine cord, following steps 1 and 2 for attaching a clasp to cord (page 38).



2 Insert a threaded needle from the center back of a larger flower, pull it through to the front, thread on a seed bead, then take it to the back and tie the thread ends to secure the bead.



3 Sew the flower on the twin cord, right beneath the connector. Insert the needle through from the back to the front of the other larger flower, through a seed bead, and then pull the thread back through the center of the flower. Sew it to the cord. Apply epoxy glue between the flowers and cord for extra strength.

4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 with the remaining two larger flowers, attaching them about 1/2 in. (1 cm) below the first pair. Then do the same with two smaller flowers, attaching them about 1/2 in. (1 cm) below the second pair of flowers. Attach earring findings (see page 39).

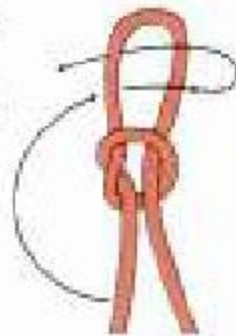


KNOTTING CORD

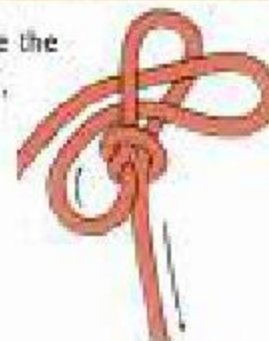
1 At the middle of the length of cord, make a single knot. Pull the right end through the knot.



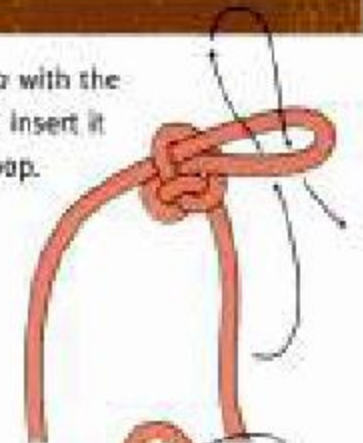
2 Make a loop with the left end and insert it through the loop.



3 Tie the knot.



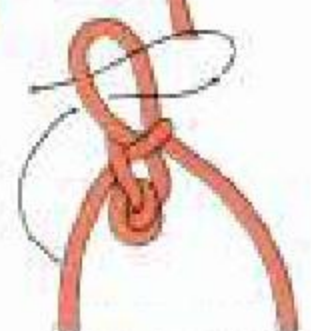
4 Make a loop with the right cord and insert it through the loop.



5 Tie the knot.

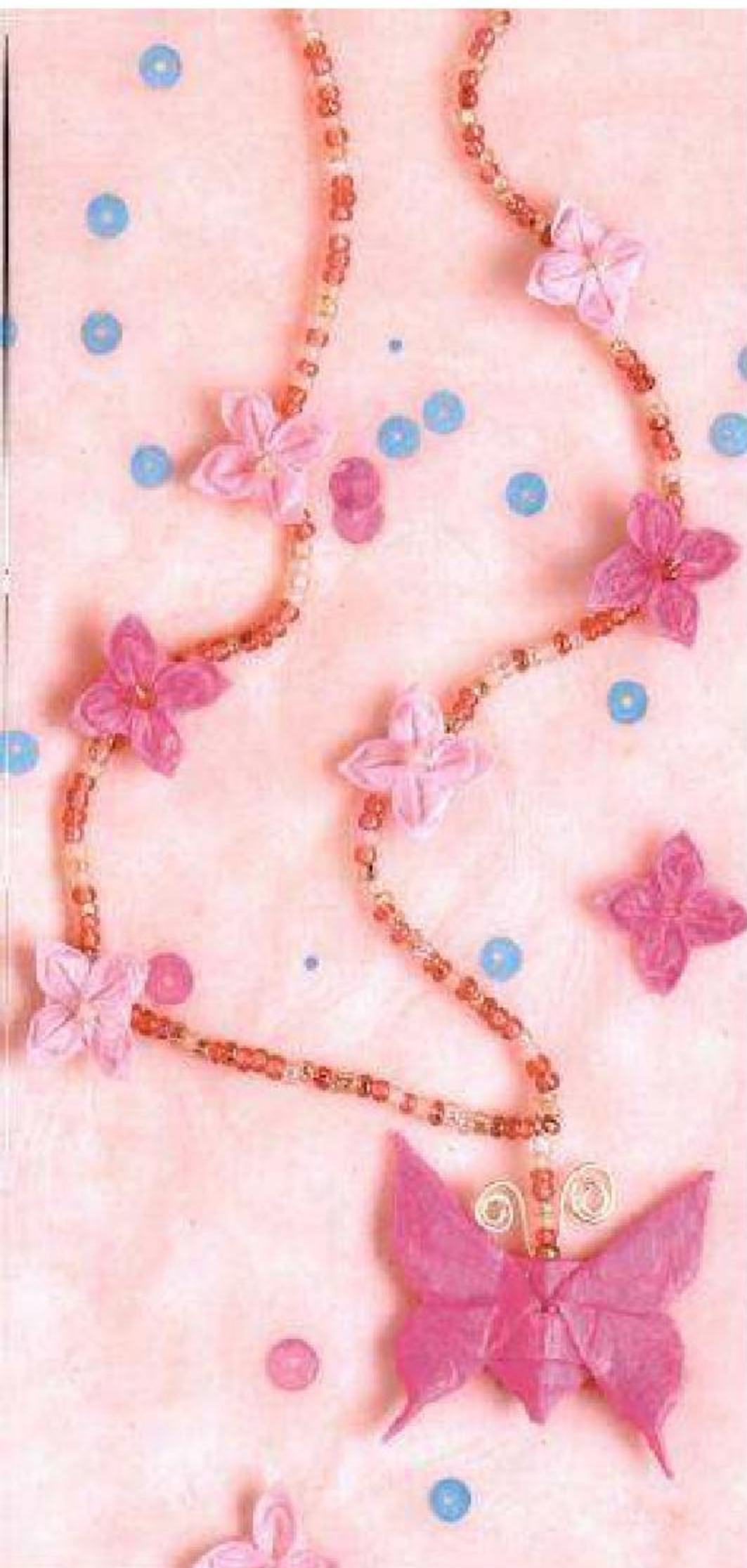


6 Repeat steps 2 to 5 until all the cord is knotted or the required length is reached.



Simple yet intricate, yuzen washi paper flower beads make a bold and elegant springtime choker.





Flower beads and butterfly necklace

Skill level: ★★

This delicate design is achieved by using a few tiny origami flower beads, stranded with seed beads. The butterfly charm adds a focal point to this pretty piece.

YOU WILL NEED

- dark pink mujzome washi paper
1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square (x 2)
2 in. (5 cm) square
16 x 16 in. (42 x 42 cm) sheet
- light pink mujzome washi paper
1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square (x 4)
- 16 in. (40.5 cm) strand seed beads
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) eye pin
- beading thread
- 3 in. (7.5 cm) length 22-gauge silver wire
- split ring

- clasp
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- round-nose pliers
- cutting pliers
- beading needle
- clear nail polish



With a pink butterfly skimming over flower beads, this adorable necklace evokes light and airy spring days.

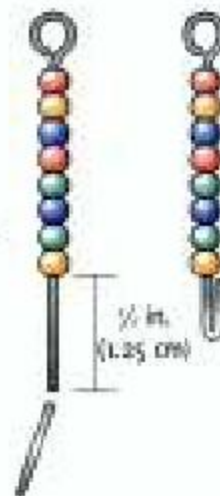
FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

Make six of Flower Bead B (see page 28) in different colors, using with 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square paper; two in darker pink paper, and four in light pink paper. You also need one butterfly (see page 47), made using 2 in. (5 cm) square darker pink paper; omit the butterfly's antennae in steps 9 and 10.

ASSEMBLING THE NECKLACE

Follow steps 1 and 2 for Assembling the Butterfly Brooch (see page 48). Coat the flower beads. Let both butterflies and flower beads dry completely before assembling the necklace.

1 Using round-nose pliers, bend the wire in half and curl both ends, as shown. This forms the butterfly's antennae.



2 Thread eight seed beads on an eye pin. Cut the bottom of the eye pin, leaving about 1/2 in. (1.25 cm) exposed. Use round-nose pliers to bend the bottom of the eye pin in half.

3 Using epoxy glue, attach the bottom of the antennae and the eye pin on the center of the butterfly.



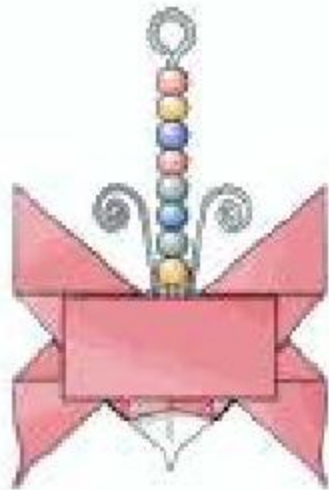
5 Tie the beading thread to a clasp. Apply clear nail polish to the thread ends for an extra strength. Thread seed beads on the thread, to a length of 4 in. (10 cm).



6 Push the needle on the end of the length of beads through from the center back of the light pink flower bead to the front. Thread a seed bead, then pull the thread back through the center of the flower to the back. Tie a knot on the back to secure the bead.



4 Using epoxy glue, attach a 1/4 x 1/8 in. (2 x 1 cm) piece of paper on the back of the butterfly to cover the wires, and coat the paper.



7 Thread seed beads for 1 in. (2.5 cm) and repeat the last step, using a dark pink flower bead. Thread seed beads for 1 in. (2.5 cm), then add a light pink flower bead.



8 Thread seed beads for a further 1 1/2 in. (4 cm). Then thread the loop of the eye pin attached to the butterfly on the beads. Thread seed beads for 1 1/2 in. (4 cm). Repeat step 6, with a light pink flower bead, and step 7, with the remaining dark, and light, pink flower beads. Thread seed beads for a final 4 in. (10 cm).



9 To complete the necklace, tie the end of the thread to a split ring. Apply clear nail polish to the tied ends.



Fish brooch and earrings

Skill level:
brooch ♦
earrings ♦♦

One of my vivid childhood memories is proudly bringing home the goldfish I won at a summer festival. I never got bored watching them swim in their bowl. There is no need to limit the color of goldfish, so indulge your whimsical side.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- 3 in. (7.5 cm) square yuzen washi paper
- 3 in. (7.5 cm) square solid-color washi paper
- about 1 x 1 1/2 in. (2.5 x 4 cm) plastic sheet
- 1/8 in. (3 cm) bar pin
- polyester fiberfill
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- beading awl or needle
- round-nose pliers
- cutting pliers

Earrings

- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares solid-color washi paper (x 2)
- 14 clear seed beads
- 14 blue seed beads
- 2 clear Swarovski beads
- 1.5 in. (4 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings



PREPARATION

Before starting, glue the yuzen washi and solid-color papers back to back, using a glue stick. Let the glue dry completely before

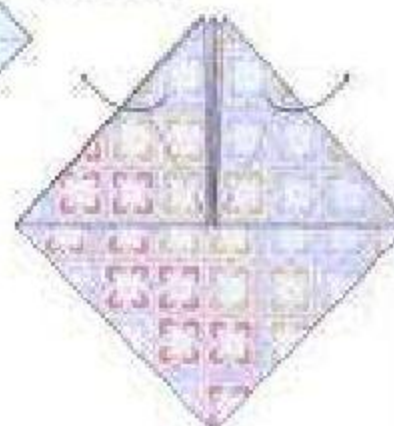
folding. For clean edges, use sheets of paper slightly larger than recommended, then trim them to the size when glued together.

FOLDING THE FISH

1 Fold in half diagonally to make a triangle.



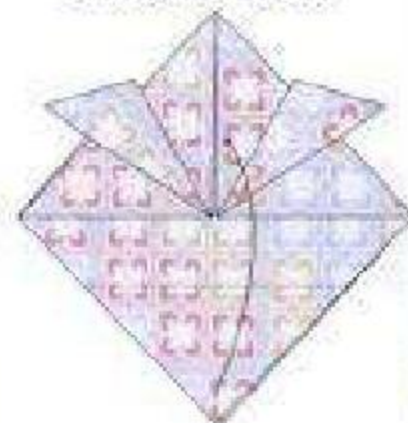
4 Fold the corners of the top layer out to extend slightly a little beyond the sides.



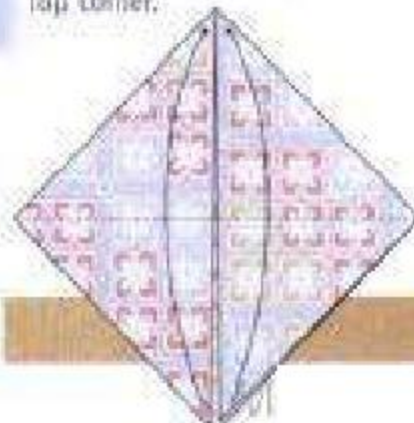
2 Fold the two corners of the long side down to meet at the bottom corner.



5 Fold the top layer of the bottom triangle about two-thirds of the way up.



3 Fold the bottom corners of the top layer up to meet at the top corner.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ►





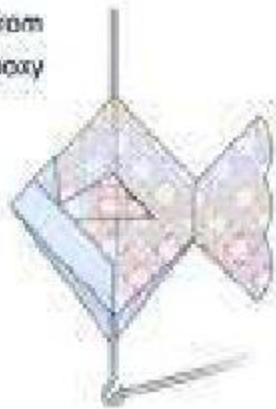
Wavy strands of clear bead bubbles rise above the cheerfully swimming fish.



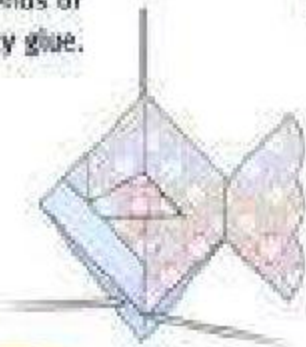
ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

1 Make two pieces and follow steps 1 and 2 for the brooch. Coat the pieces and let them dry completely. Pierce the tops of the fish with a beading awl from inside.

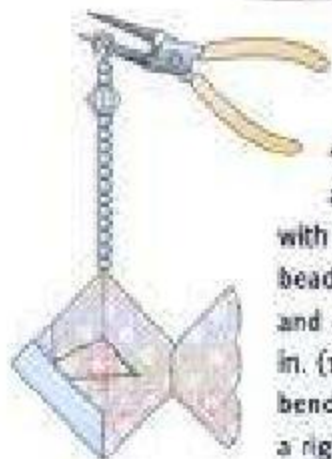
2 Insert an eye pin from the bottom. Apply epoxy glue to the loop of the eye pin before pulling the pin up. Leave the glue to dry inside the fish.



3 Seal the open ends of the fish with epoxy glue.

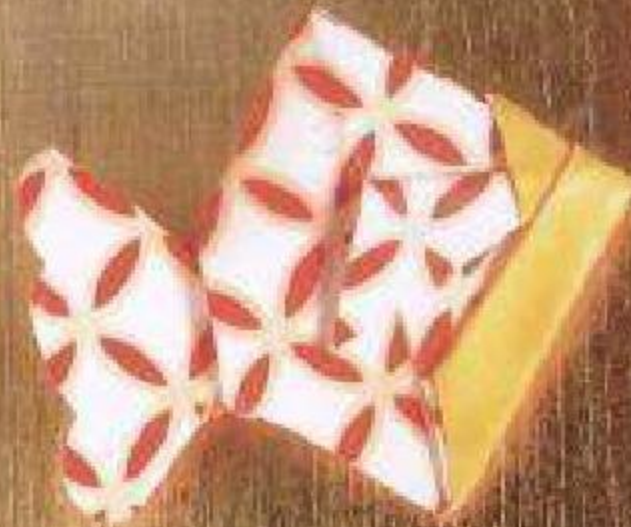


Vivid variations
Japanese folk-art patterns give fish a playful appearance.



4 Thread 12 seed beads on the pin, alternating six blue and six clear, starting with a clear one. Then slide on a Swarovski bead, followed by one more blue seed bead and one more clear. Cut the pin, leaving $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (1 cm) exposed. Use round-nose pliers to bend the exposed portion of the eye pin into a right angle, then roll it into a loop.

5 Gently bend the bead-threaded eye pin into a wavy shape. Attach earring findings to complete the earrings.

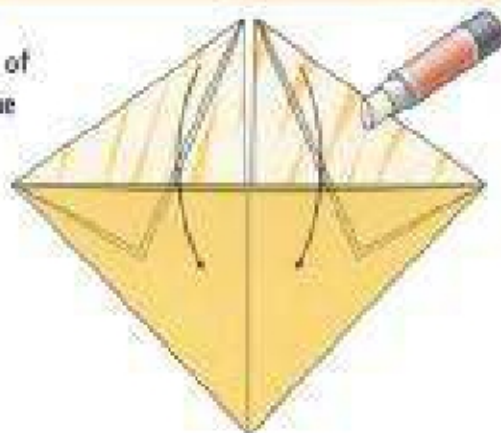


FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

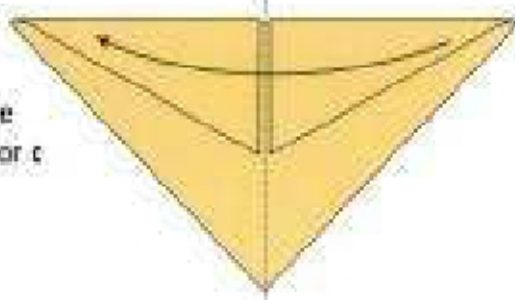
For the brooch, make 16 Modular Pieces A: eight in color **a**, four in color **b**, and four in color **c**. Make all the remaining 48 sheets into Modular Pieces B. The Modular Pieces A, with thicker, more durable corners, are used for the outside row, and Modular Pieces B are used for the inside row, as the corners are thinner and easier to insert into the other pieces. For the earrings, fold six Modular Pieces A. Follow the folding instructions for Modular Pieces (see page 25).

FINISHING THE BROOCH

1 Unfold the triangular flaps of all pieces A, apply glue on the backs of the flaps, and fold them back. This step is optional for pieces B.



2 Fold all the pieces (both A and B) in half along the middle. Set aside 16 pieces B made with color **c** for row 1.



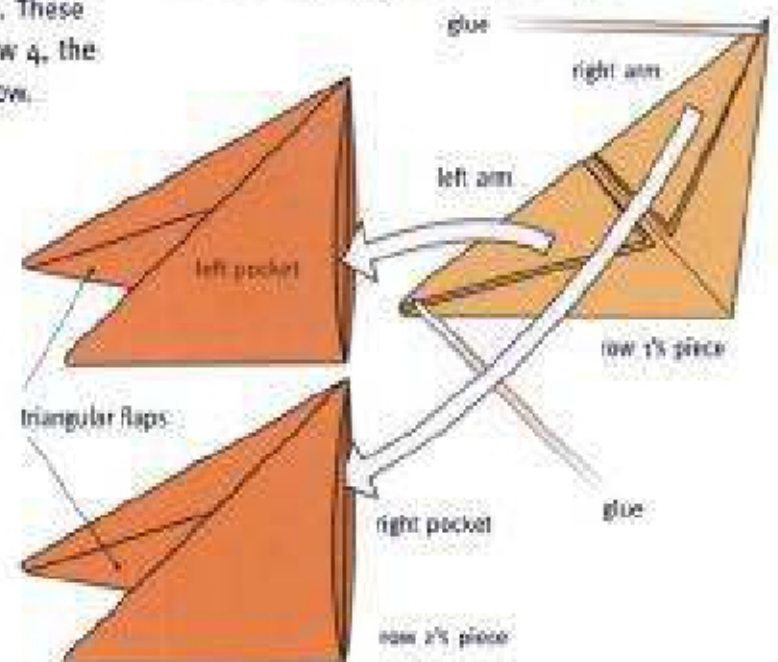
3 Collect 16 pieces B made with color **b**. Connect the pieces together by inserting a right arm into a right pocket, and a left arm into a left pocket. These pieces are for row 2.

4 Connect 16 pieces B made with color **a** together as in step 3: these are for row 3.

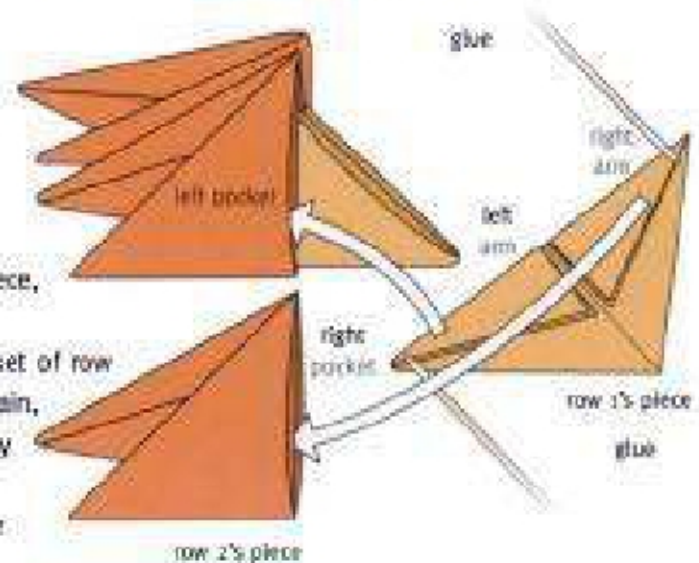


5 Collect 16 pieces A, four made with color **a**, four with color **b**, and four with color **c**. Connect these pieces in the color order **aabc**, as shown. These are for row 4, the outside row.

6 Start assembling the pieces. Position all row 2 pieces with the triangular flaps on the bottom. Take a row 1 piece and insert its left arm into the left pocket of the first piece of row 2. Then insert the right arm of the same row 1 piece into the right pocket of row 2's second piece. Before inserting the pieces, apply a small amount of epoxy glue to the arm tips.

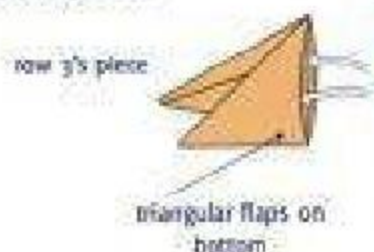


7 Then take another row 1 piece and insert its left arm into the left pocket of row 2's second piece, and its right arm into the right pocket of row 2's third piece. Again, apply a little epoxy glue on the tips of the arms before inserting them.

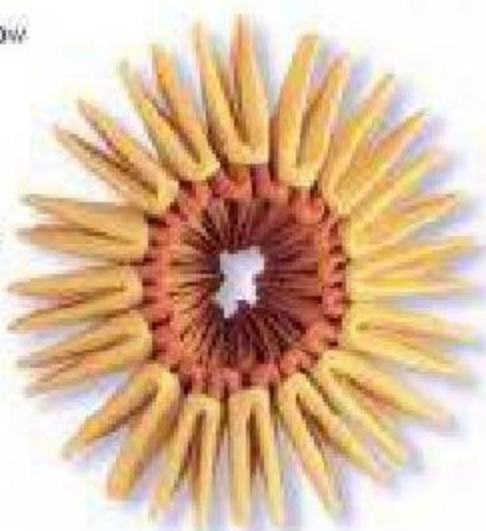


8 Repeat step 7 until all row 1 and row 2 pieces are connected together. At the end, insert the right arm of row 1's last piece into the right pocket of row 2's first piece to form a circle.

9 Now connect row 3 pieces: position them with the triangular flaps on the bottom. Insert one arm each of two row 2 pieces into the pockets of a row 3 piece. Use the tip of a toothpick to apply a small amount of epoxy glue inside the pockets before inserting the arms. Repeat this until all row 3 pieces are connected to row 2 pieces.



10 Repeat step 9 to connect row 4 pieces.

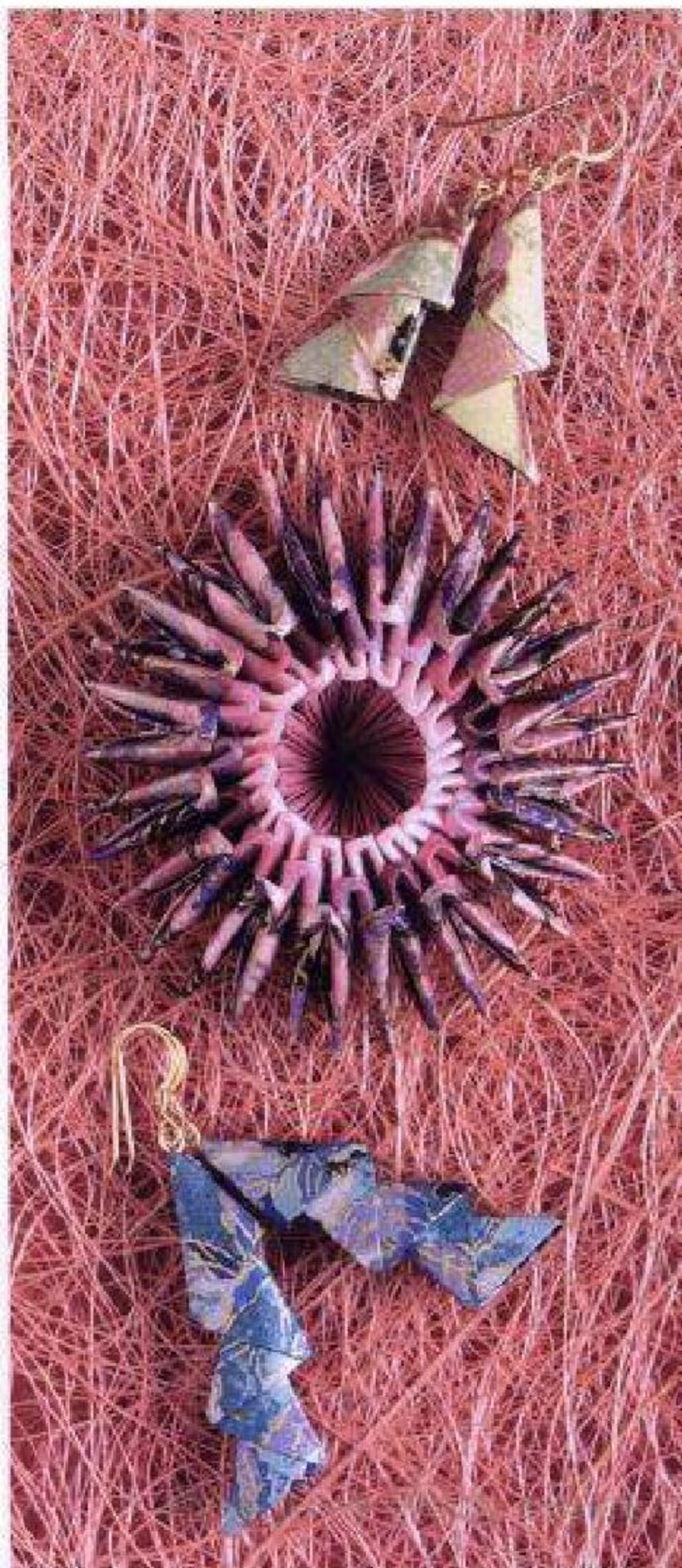


11 When all four rows are connected the brooch is ready for coating. Coat it and let dry completely.

12 Using epoxy glue, place a plastic disc on the back of the brooch, and glue a bar pin on the plastic.



Vivid variations
Experiment with different types and colors of paper. The impressions made by the finished pieces will change drastically.





Crab brooch and earrings

Skill level:

brooch ♦♦♦

earrings ♦♦♦

You can almost feel the sand between your toes when you wear these summery crabs. Their charm will bring a smile to your face even when you are full of winter blues.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- 6 in. (15 cm) square yuzen washi paper
- about $\frac{3}{4}$ x 1 in. (2 x 2.5 cm) plastic sheet
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

Earrings

- 3 in. (7.5 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- 4 black seed beads
- $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (5 mm) round beads (x 2)
- 2 crimp beads
- beading or sewing thread
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- permanent marker
- sewing needle
- round-nose pliers
- cutting pliers
- crimping pliers

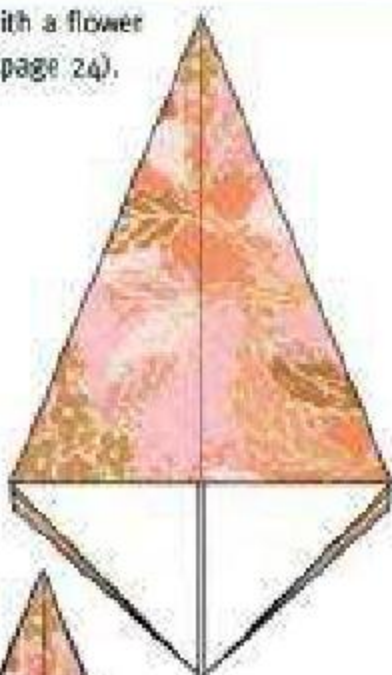


These adorable crabs are bound to draw your friends' attention! If you wish, use beads for the eyes, as shown on the earrings.

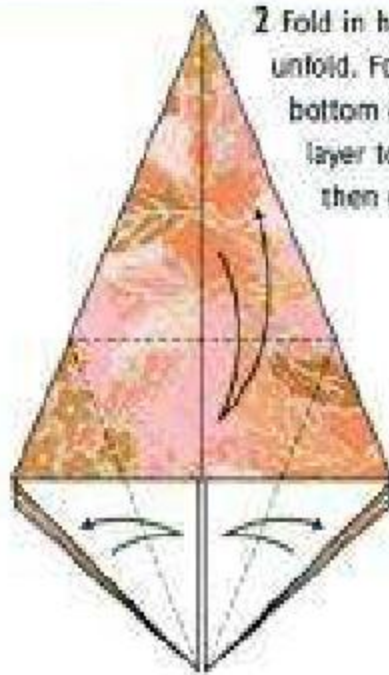


FOLDING THE CRAB

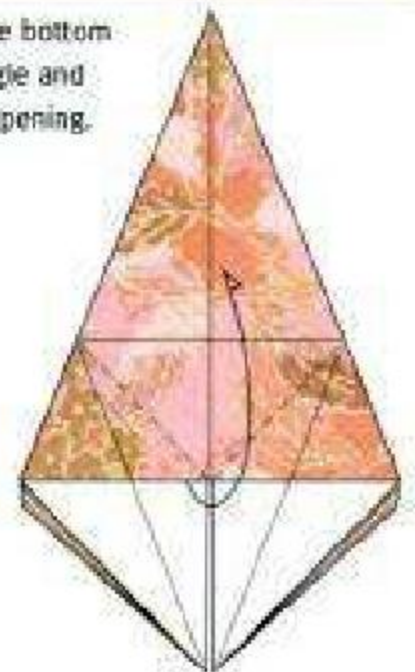
1 Begin with a flower base (see page 24).



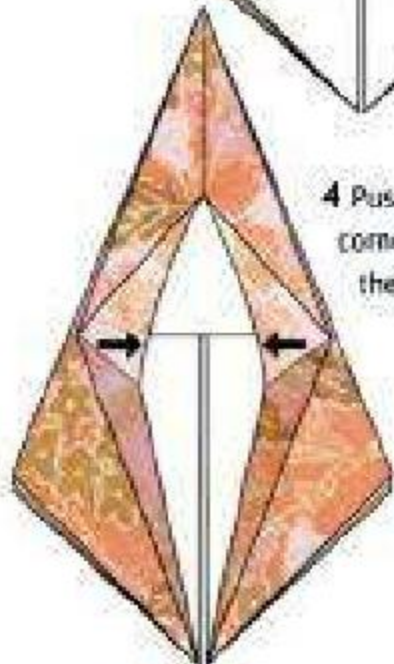
2 Fold in half lengthwise, then unfold. Fold the right and left bottom edges of the top layer to meet at the center, then unfold.



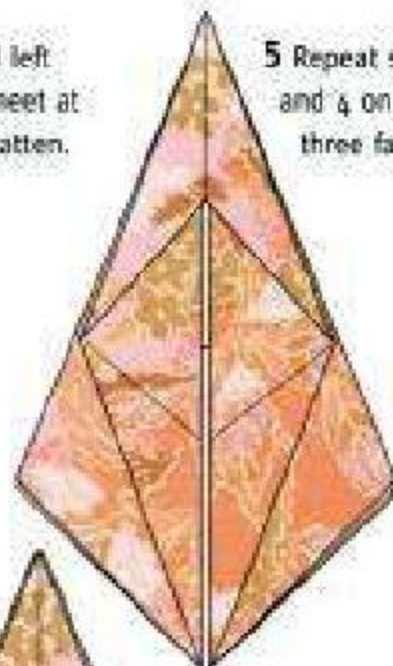
3 Lift up the bottom of the triangle and loosen an opening.



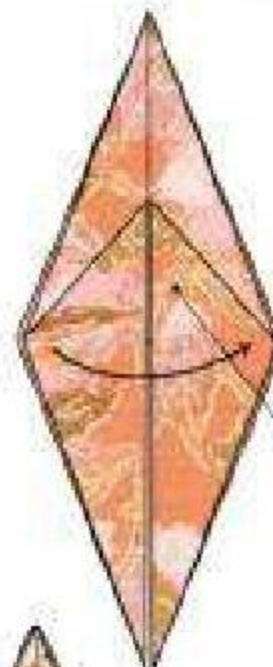
4 Push the right and left corners inward to meet at the center, then flatten.



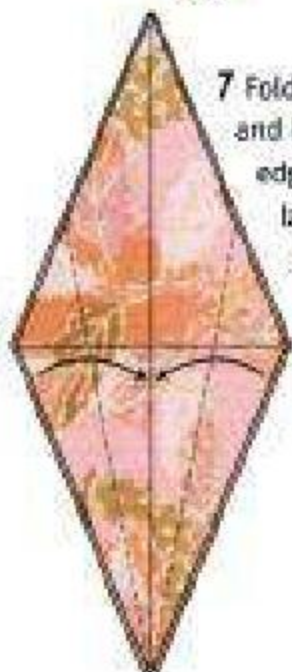
5 Repeat steps 2, 3, and 4 on the remaining three faces.



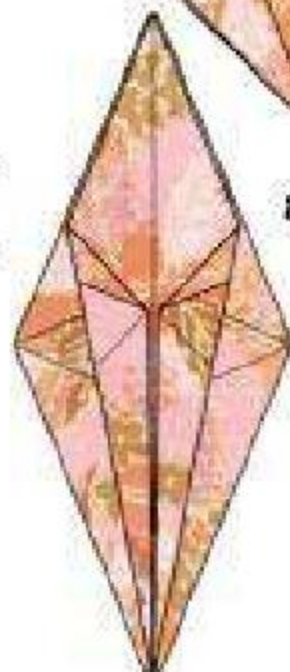
6 Fold one flap to the side, to show the face without a triangular flap.



7 Fold the right and left lower edges of the top layer to meet at the center.



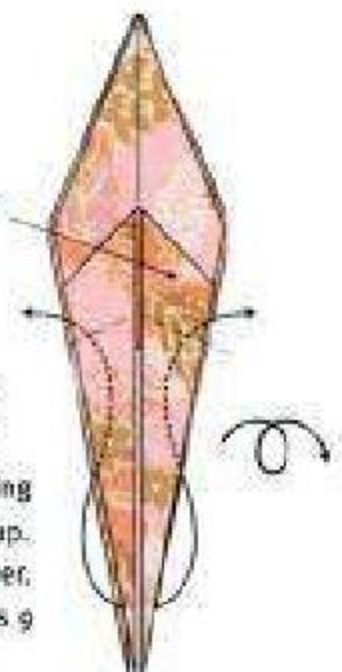
8 Repeat steps 6 and 7 on the remaining three faces.

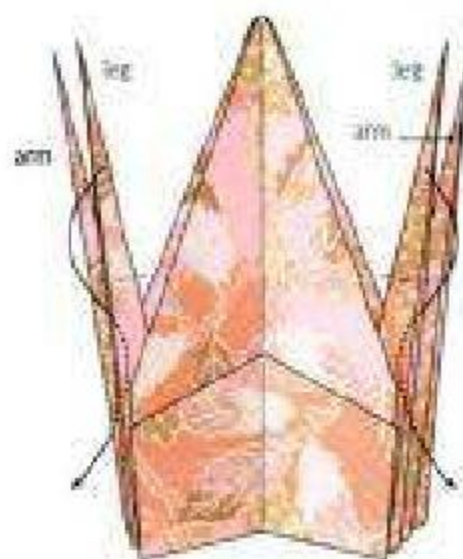


9 Fold one flap to the side to show the face with a triangular flap.

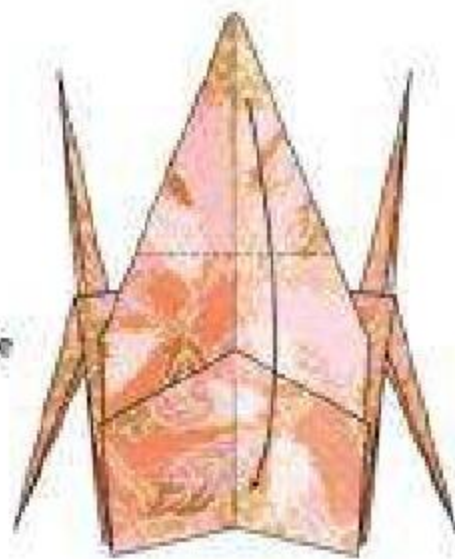


10 Make inside reverse folds on both sides, to bring legs all the way up. Turn the piece over. Then repeat steps 9 and 10 on the other side.



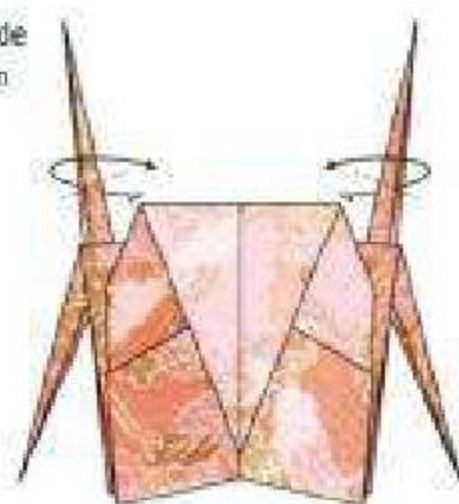


11 Make inside reverse folds on two legs, to fold these legs in half.



12 Fold down the top triangle.

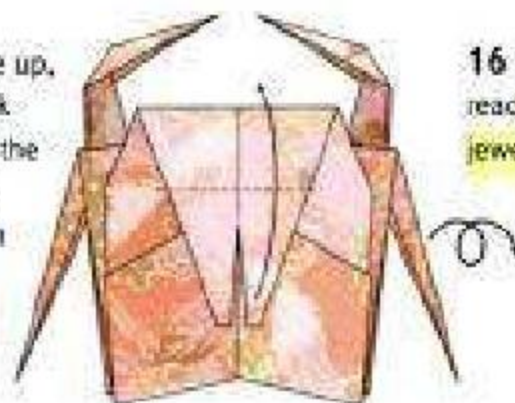
13 Make outside reverse folds on both arms.



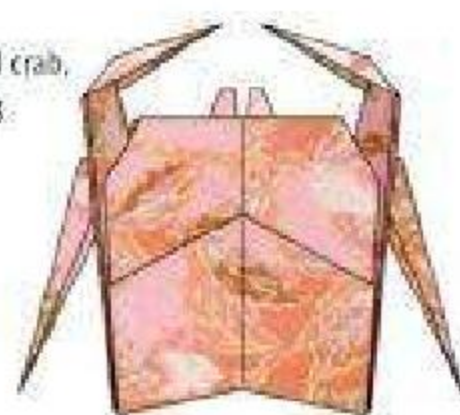
14 Slit the triangle up the middle from the bottom to about half way, then fold the tips of the triangle, and tuck them inside the layers.



15 Fold the triangle up, so that the tips stick out over the top of the body: these will be the crab's eyes. Turn the piece over.



16 The completed crab, ready for attaching jewelry findings.

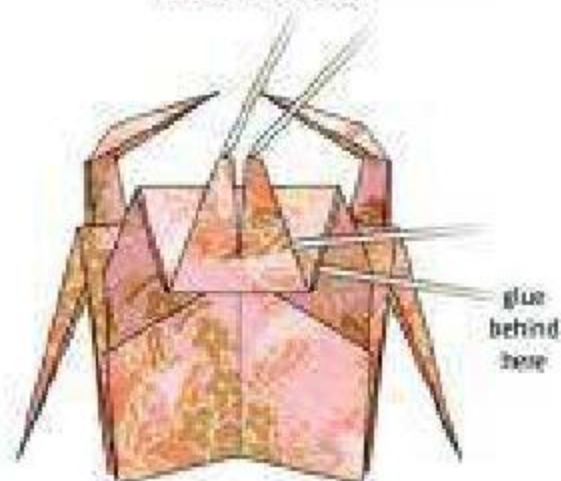


ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Complete the folding to step 5, then open up the bottom half and, using a glue stick, apply glue inside. Do the same on all four faces. Complete the folding.



2 Using epoxy glue, glue the triangle flap to the crab's body. Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue between the layers on the tips of the eyes. When the glue is dry, coat the piece. Let it dry completely.



glue behind here

3 Draw on eyes with black permanent marker. Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the same shape as the crab's body, but slightly smaller, and glue it on the back of the crab. Then use epoxy glue to fix a bar pin on the plastic and complete the brooch.



Seashell brooch, necklace, and earrings

Skill level:

brooch ♦

necklace ♦

earrings ♦ ♦

Comb the shore for seashells any time of year! Adding beads to the shells rewards your beachcombing with tiny pearls.

YOU WILL NEED



Brooch

- 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm) square ivory-color granite printer paper
- 1/2 in. (1.5 cm) round glass or pearl bead
- about 1/4 x 3/4 in. (2 x 4 cm) plastic sheet
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin



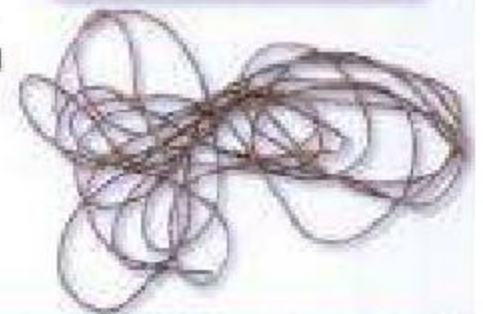
Necklace

- 4 1/2 in. (11.5 cm) square ivory-color granite printer paper
- 1/4 in. (6 mm) round glass or pearl bead
- about 4 in. (10 cm) length 22-gauge silver wire
- 8 1/4 in. (2.1 m) length hemp

Earrings

- 1 1/4 in. (4.5 cm) squares ivory-color granite printer paper (x 2)
- 1/4 in. (6 mm) round glass or pearl beads, 2 pieces
- 2 crimp beads
- 2 in. (5 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- cutting pliers
- round-nose pliers
- crimping pliers
- beading awl



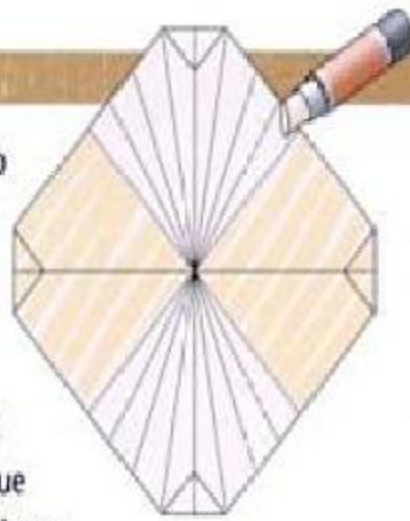
The granite paper and hemp twine give a natural, sandy look.



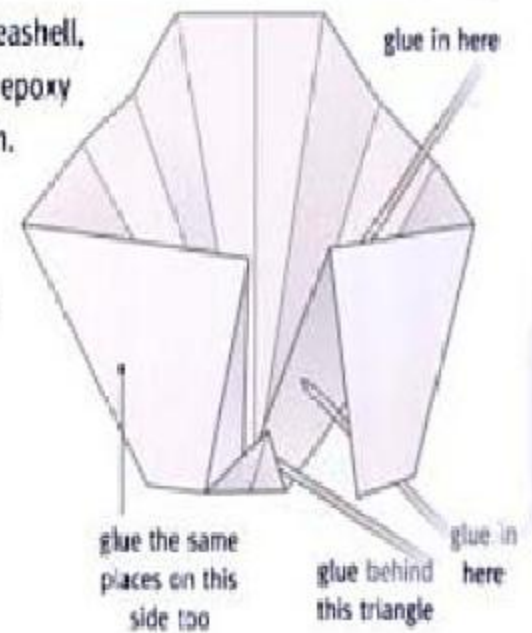
ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Make a blintz base, then unfold the paper completely. Using a glue stick, apply glue everywhere inside, then refold the blintz base. Let the glue dry completely. Continue folding to step 10.

2 After folding step 10, unfold the piece back to the blintz base, but keep all four corners folded as shown. Apply glue stick to the areas shown. Complete the folding.

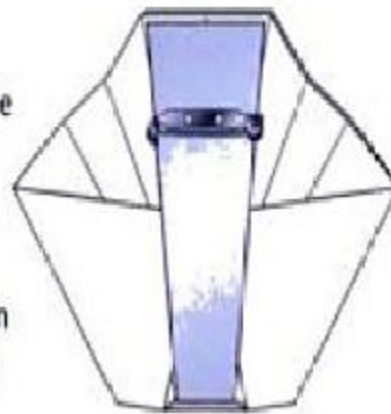


3 On the back of the seashell, lift the flaps and apply epoxy glue to the areas shown. When the glue has dried, coat the piece, and let dry completely.

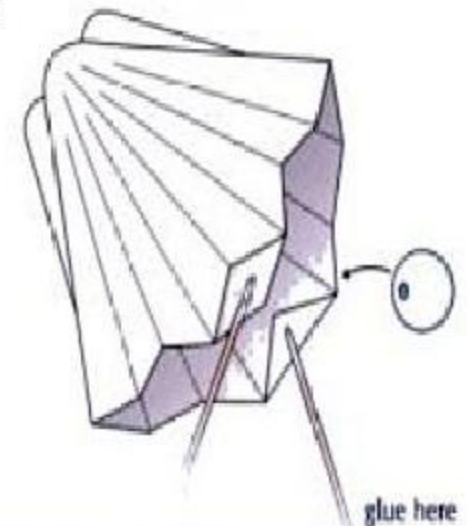


4 After coating, the crease lines may not be as clear, so re-crease those on the front layer. Take care to keep the mountain folds and valley folds the same as originally folded.

5 Cut a piece of plastic sheet into the shape shown and use epoxy glue to fix it on the back of the seashell. Then glue the bar pin on the plastic.



6 Glue a bead on the triangle tips in the opening of the seashell to complete the brooch.



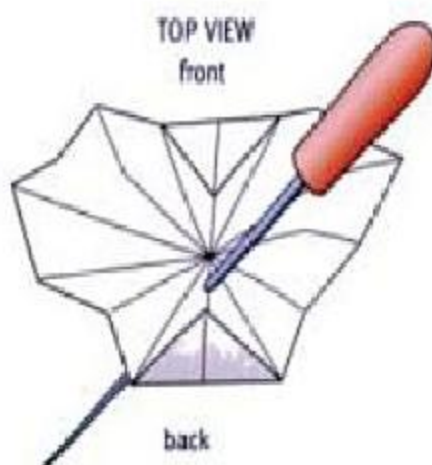
ASSEMBLING THE NECKLACE

1 Follow steps 1, 2, and 4 for the brooch, coating it after step 2 and leaving it to dry. (Skip step 3.)

2 Make a loop about 1/4 in. (5 mm) in diameter in the middle of the wire. To make a loop, wrap the wire around a thin round dowel, skewer, chopstick, or fine pencil, and twist it to make a loop.



3 Thread a round bead on the wire. Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue to the bottom of the bead to secure it to the wire.

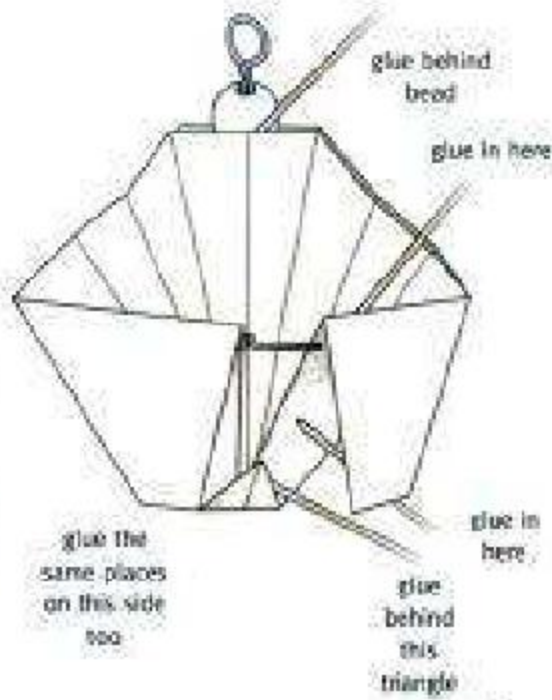


4 Use a beading awl to pierce a hole on the center of the seashell's back, from the inside.

5 Insert the end of the wire from the top through the hole. Cut the ends of the wire, leaving about 1/2 in. (1.25 cm) exposed. Use round-nose pliers to bend the ends of the wire and hide them behind the flaps.

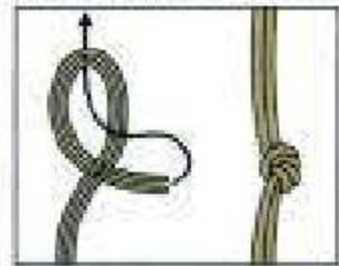


6 On the back of the seashell, lift the flaps and apply epoxy glue to the areas shown. Also apply glue to the ends of the wire, and to the back of the round bead for an extra strength.



7 Cut the hemp in half. Holding two strands together, fold it in half to find the middle. Make a single knot 1 in. (2.5 cm) away from the middle, then make a single knot 1 in. (2.5 cm) away from the middle to the other side. Make four more single-knots on each side, 2 in. (5 cm) apart. Make one single knot at each end of the hemp.

HOW TO MAKE A SINGLE KNOT



8 Insert the hemp through the loop to connect the seashell and complete the necklace. Tie the ends of the hemp together to make the necklace the required length.



Vivid variations

Yuzen washi patterns make a bolder statement—try matching vivid bead colors too.

ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

1 Instead of making a blintz base, start with step 2 of folding the seashell. Make two pieces.

2 Work through to step 10, then unfold the piece completely, except the four corners. Apply glue as shown in step 2 for the brooch. Complete folding.

3 Coat the pieces, let them dry, and then follow step 4 as for the brooch.

4 Thread a round bead and a crimp bead on an eye pin. Crimp the crimp bead to secure the round bead. Follow steps 4, 5, and 6 for the necklace, inserting the eye pin instead of the wire.

5 Attach earring findings to complete the earrings (see page 39).



Leaf brooch and earrings

Skill level:

brooch ↗

earrings ↗

Fall is many people's favorite season. Bright red, orange, and yellow leaves provide plenty of artistic inspiration. The leaf brooch and earrings shown here are made with mujizome (solid-color) washi paper, dyed with two colors of ink—green and red. The two colors blend with harmony in one sheet of paper to reproduce a beautiful autumnal tint.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- 3 x 6 in. (7.5 x 15 cm) solid-color washi paper
- about 1 x 2½ in. (2.5 x 6.5 cm) plastic sheet
- 1½ in. (4 cm) bar pin

- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- round-nose pliers
- cutting pliers
- beading awl

Earrings

- 1½ x 3 in. (4 x 8 cm) solid-color washi paper (x 2)
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings



Vivid variations
Simply adding tiny beads will enhance the elegance of these earrings.

FOLDING THE LEAF

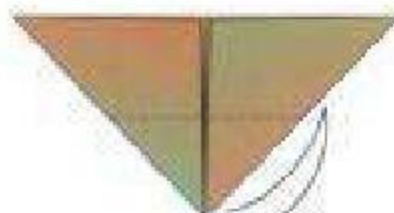
1 Fold in half widthwise, then unfold.



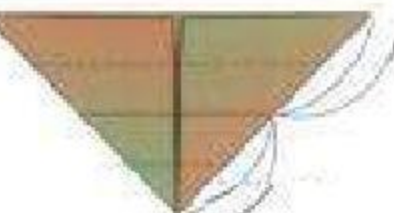
2 Fold the bottom right and left corners up to the middle of the top edge, so that the bottom edges meet down the middle.



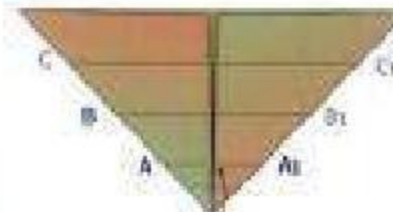
3 Mountain-fold in half lengthwise, then unfold.



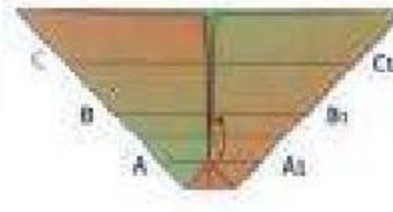
4 Mountain-fold the bottom corner up to the crease of the last fold, then unfold. Mountain-fold the top edge down to meet the same line, then unfold.



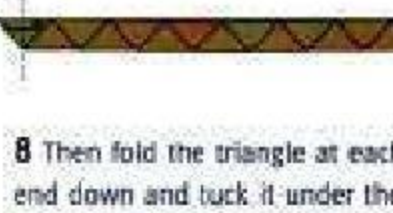
5 Fold the bottom corner up to A-A₁.



6 Fold A-A₁ to meet B-B₁. Turn the piece over, then fold B-B₁ to C-C₁, and C-C₁ to the top edge to make a pleat effect.



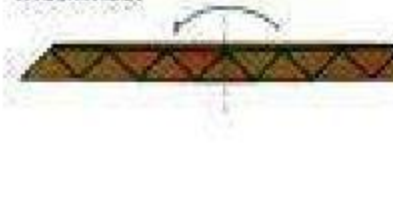
7 Fold the triangle at each end in half.



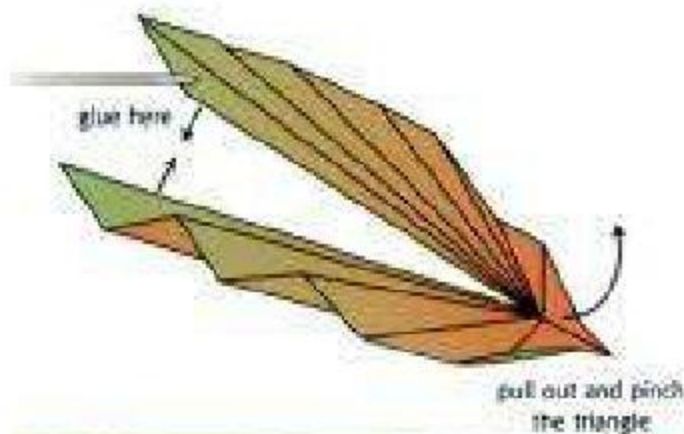
8 Then fold the triangle at each end down and tuck it under the next triangle.



9 Mountain-fold in half widthwise.



10 To complete the leaf, glue the two sides together with epoxy glue. Pull out the triangle on the fold made in step 9 and pinch the end to form a stem. If you find this difficult, especially working on a small piece, leave this step until brushing with coating, as it is easier to pull out the triangle when the paper is soft. Also, using round-nose pliers may help.



ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Complete steps 1 and 2 for folding the leaf, then unfold the paper completely. Using a glue stick, apply glue all over the inside and refold the piece. Let it dry completely, then continue folding to the end of step 8.

2 Unfold the triangles fold in step 8, apply epoxy glue and refold them. Complete the folding, including the gluing in step 10.



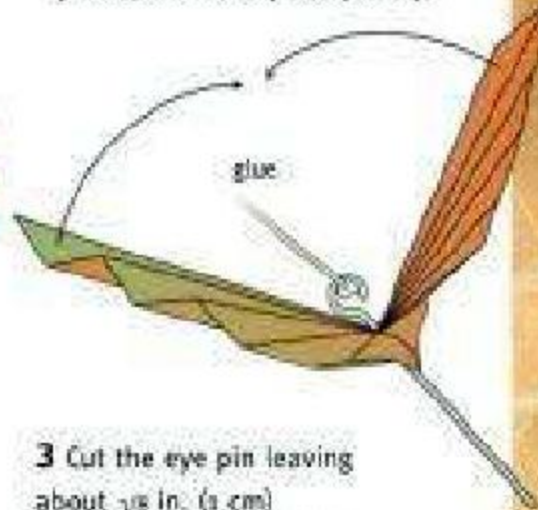
3 Coat the piece and let it dry completely. After coating, the creased lines will not be as sharp but keep them slightly softer, instead of re-creasing the lines, to obtain the rounder shape of the leaf.

4 Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the shape of the leaf, but slightly smaller, and use epoxy glue to fix it on the back of the leaf. Then glue the bar pin on the plastic.

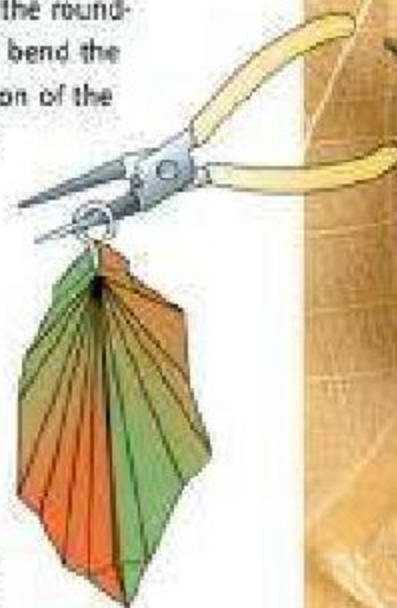
ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

1 Follow steps 1 and 2 for the brooch. Before gluing the two sides together at the end of folding, use a beading awl to pierce the center of the leaf. Take care not to make a hole on the stem (the little triangle pinched out in the last step 10 of folding). Make two pieces.

2 Insert an eye pin through the hole and then glue the two sides together. Apply extra glue on the eye pin to secure it. Let the glue dry, then coat the pieces and let dry completely.



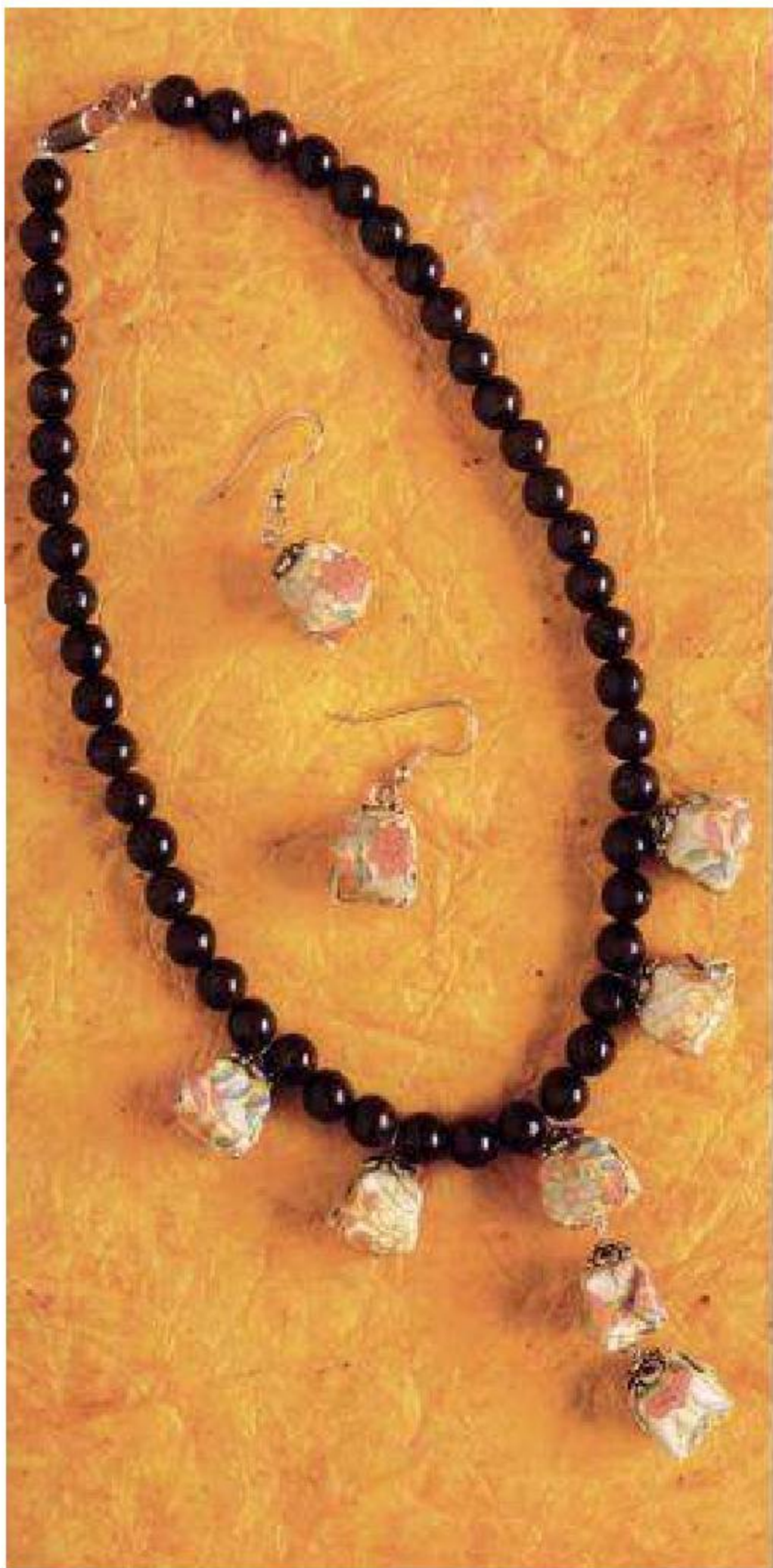
3 Cut the eye pin leaving about 1/8 in. (1 cm) exposed. Use the round-nose pliers to bend the exposed portion of the eye pin into a right angle, then roll it into a loop.



4 Attach fish-hook findings to complete the earrings (see page 39).

These earrings are the perfect example of how two-tone washi paper can bring out rich autumnal hues.





Chunky bead choker and earrings

Skill level: ★★★

It may be hard to believe, but these beads are the same as those used for the Candy Colors Necklace (see page 70). A combination of artistic yuzen washi paper and carefully chosen bead caps transform the chunky beads into elegant jewelry.

YOU WILL NEED

Choker

- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 7)
- 3/8 in. (1 cm) bead caps (x 7)
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) head pins (x 5)
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 3/16 in. (8 mm) round beads (x 48)
- about 18 in. (45 cm) length beading wire
- 1 jewelry clasp
- 1 split ring
- 2 crimp beads

Earrings

- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- 3/8 in. (1 cm) bead caps (x 2)
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) head pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings



- polyester fiberfill
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- beading awl
- cutting pliers
- round-nose pliers
- crimping pliers



Replace bead caps with beads of your choice. Alternate with different types, patterns, and colors of paper.



FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

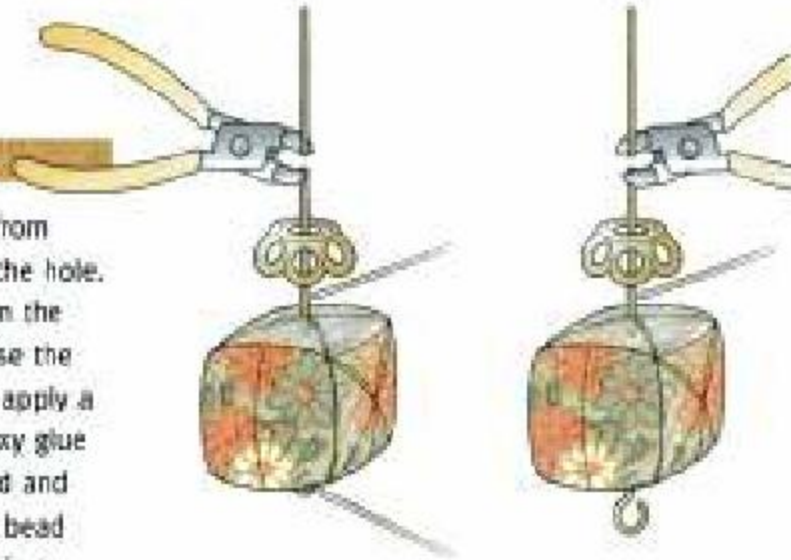
Make the beads following the instructions for Chunky Beads (see page 30), using the materials listed here.

ASSEMBLING THE CHOKER

1 Coat the chunky beads and let them dry. Pierce the center of each bead with a beading awl.



2 Insert a head pin from the bottom through the hole. Thread a bead cap on the pin over the bead. Use the tip of a toothpick to apply a small amount of epoxy glue between the pin head and bead, and under the bead cap. Cut the pin, leaving 3/8 in. (1 cm) exposed.



3 Use round-nose pliers to bend the pin into a right angle, then roll it into a loop.

4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 on four more beads.

5 Repeat steps 2 and 3 on two more beads, using an eye pin instead of a head pin.

6 Connect two beads with eye pins vertically, and one bead with a head pin on the bottom.



7 String 18 round beads on wire, then thread the beads as follows:
 1 chunky bead with head pin
 3 round beads
 1 chunky bead with head pin
 3 round beads
 the 3 connected chunky beads

3 round beads
 1 chunky bead with head pin
 3 round beads
 1 chunky bead with head pin
 18 round beads.



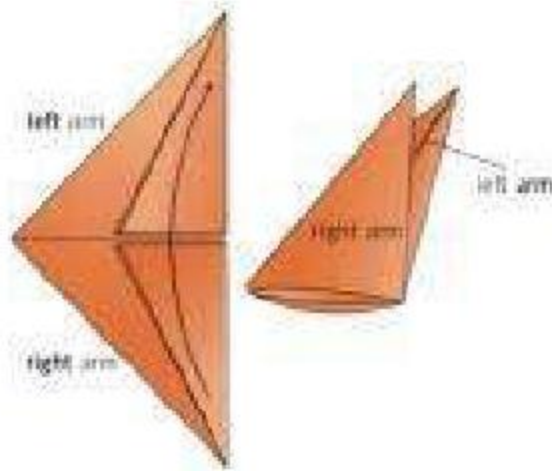
8 Attach a clasp at one end of the wire and a split ring on the other end, using crimp beads.

ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

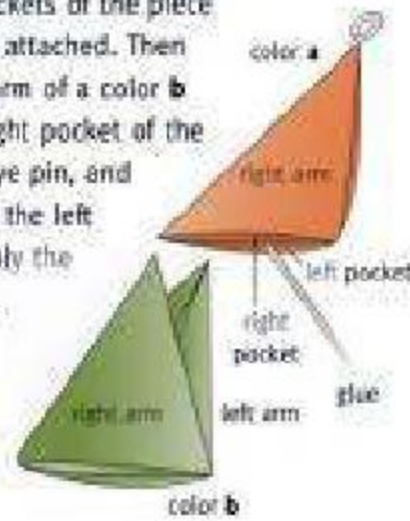
1 Follow steps 1 to 3 for the choker, preparing two beads. Then attach fish-hook earring findings (see page 39).



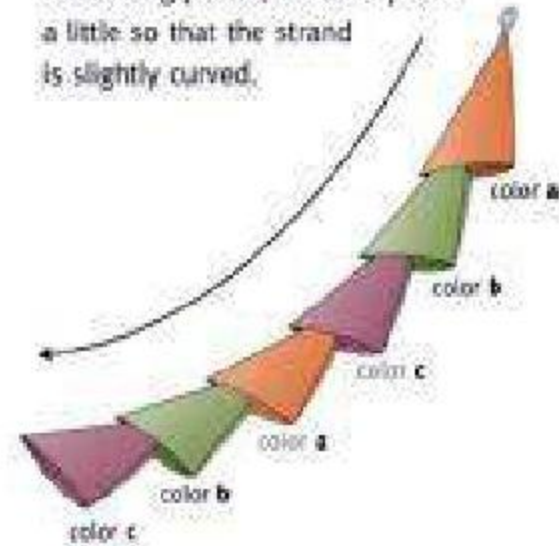
3 Take one piece in color **a**, two pieces in color **b**, and two pieces in color **c**. Position them with the triangular flaps on the right side, and fold in half.



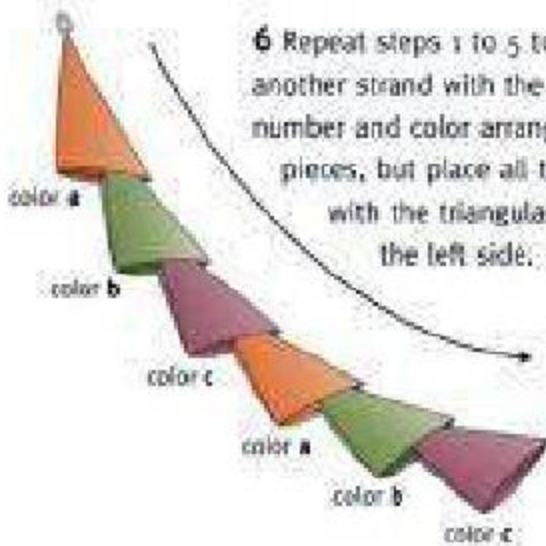
4 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue into the pockets of the piece with the eye pin attached. Then insert the right arm of a color **b** piece into the right pocket of the piece with the eye pin, and the left arm into the left pocket. Insert only the tips of the arms.



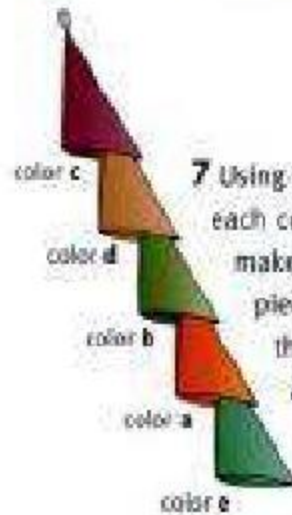
5 Repeat step 4 with the other four pieces folded in half in step 3, in the color order as shown. When connecting pieces, tilt each piece a little so that the strand is slightly curved.



6 Repeat steps 1 to 5 to make another strand with the same number and color arrangement of pieces, but place all the pieces with the triangular flaps on the left side.



7 Using the remaining pieces (one of each color), repeat steps 1 to 5 to make one more strand. Place the pieces with the triangular flaps on the left side and connect them in a straight line.



8 Coat all three strands and let them dry completely. Attach the eye pin of each strand to a 1/4 in. (5 mm) jump ring as shown.



9 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply epoxy glue inside the pockets of the end pieces and insert the ends of the leather cords. Attach the clasp pieces to the other ends of the cords.

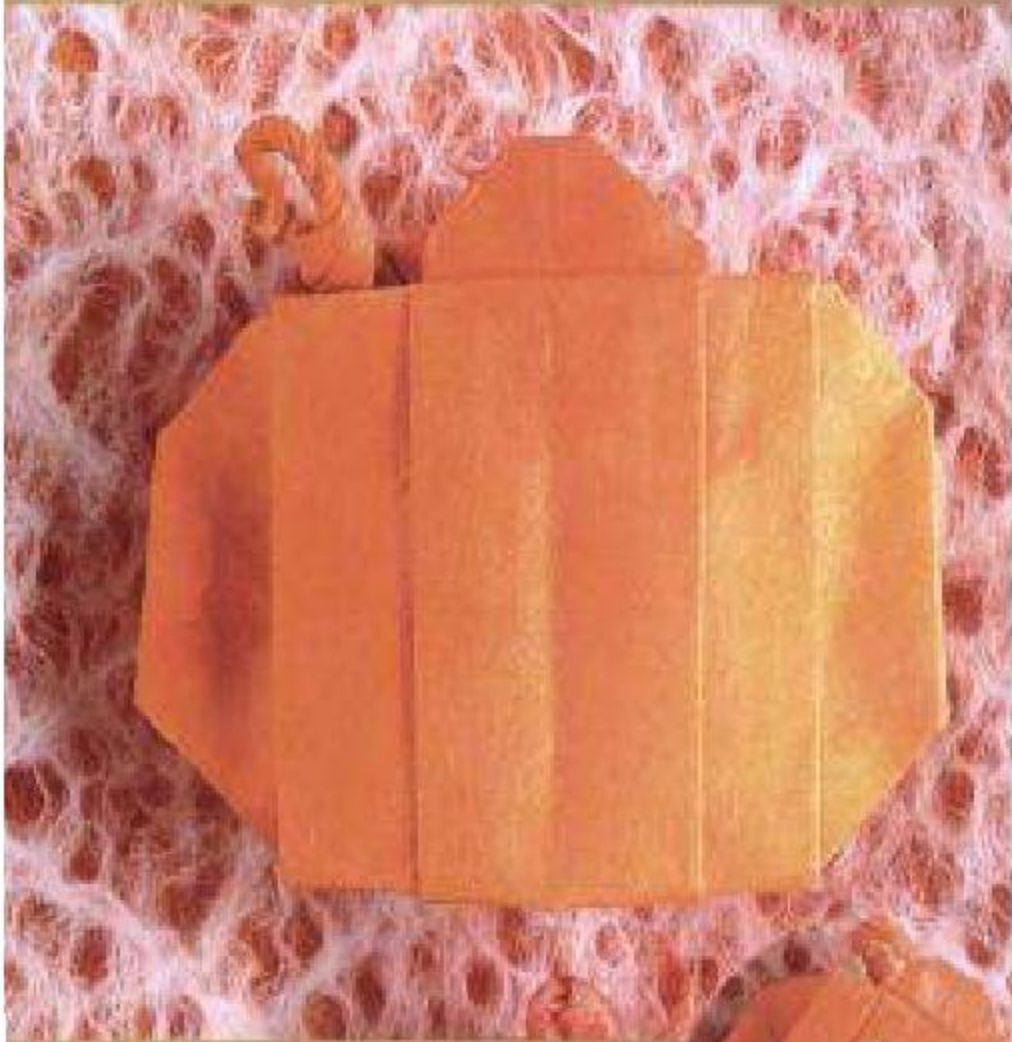


ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

1 Make a strand, just like the one in step 7 for the necklace, using three pieces (instead of five), as shown.

2 Make another strand in a mirror image, placing the triangular flaps on the right side for this one. Coat the pieces and let them dry completely. Attach fish-hook findings to finish the earrings (see page 39).

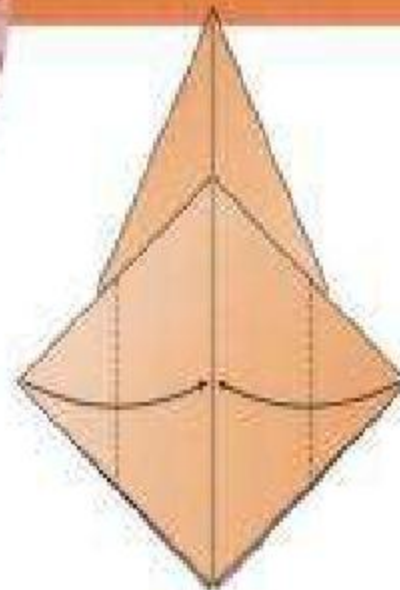
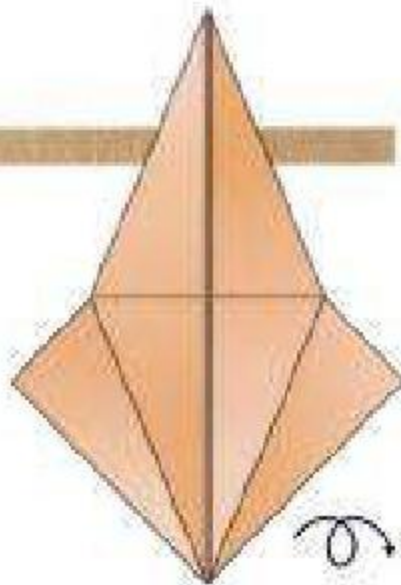




Glue black paper cutouts on the pumpkin before coating to give it a Halloween face.

FOLDING THE PUMPKIN

1 Make a bird base (see page 24), following the instructions to step 5. Turn the piece over.



2 Fold both corners to meet at the center.



3 Roll in one-third on both sides.

Pumpkin brooch

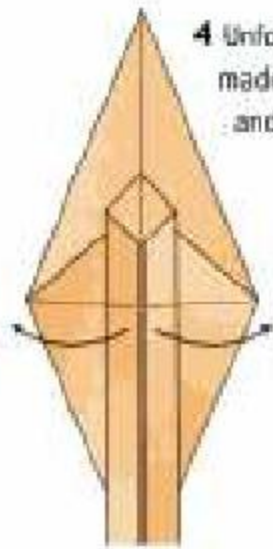
Skill level: ♦♦

The pumpkin, stem, and vine are all made from one piece of paper, which involves lots of folds, so choose a thin paper. The finished piece shown here is made with a muji-mara-zome (unevenly dyed solid color) washi paper to give some depth. Thin mulberry paper is a perfect alternative.

YOU WILL NEED

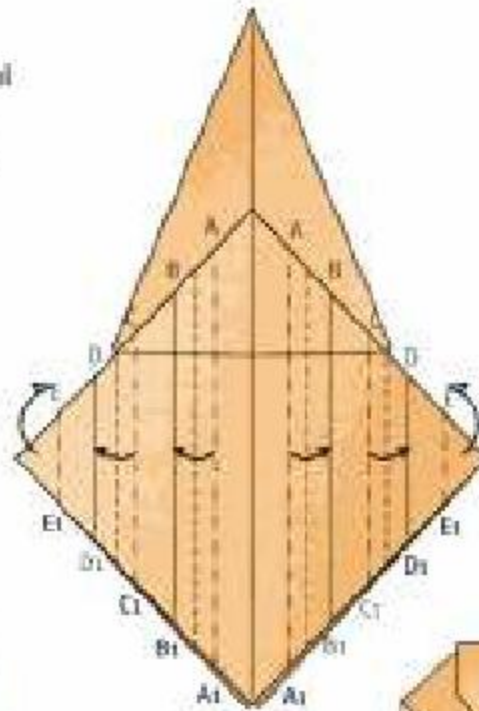
- ♦ 5 in. (12.5 cm) square solid-color washi paper
- ♦ about 1 x 1 1/2 in. (2.5 x 4 cm) plastic sheet
- ♦ 1/2 in. (4 cm) bar pin
- ♦ epoxy glue
- ♦ coating material and brush
- ♦ round toothpick to apply glue



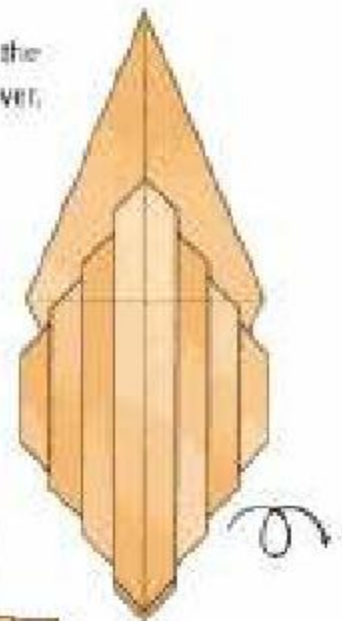


4 Unfold the folds made in steps 2 and 3.

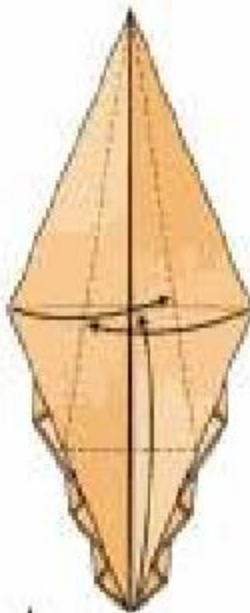
5 There should be 11 vertical crease lines on the square area of the piece. Fold the piece as follows:
A-A₁ to B-B₁
C-C₁ to D-D₁
mountain-fold the crease lines E-E₁.



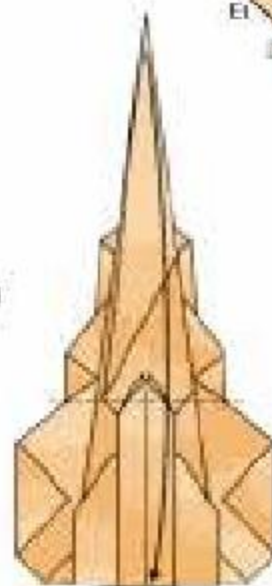
6 Turn the piece over.



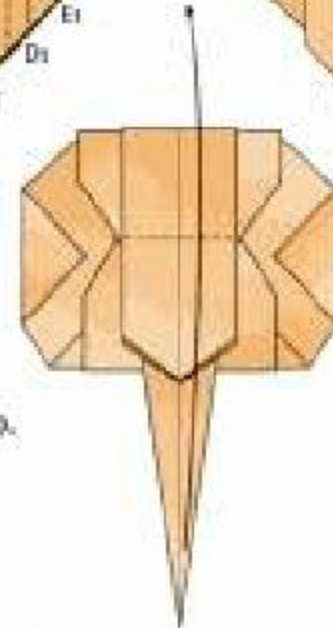
7 Fold both sides so that they overlap each other. Fold up the bottom corner to the center.



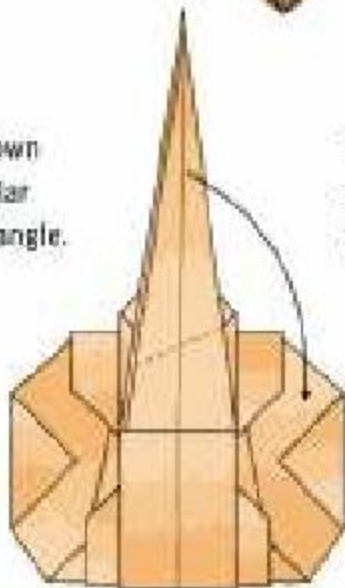
8 Fold down in half.



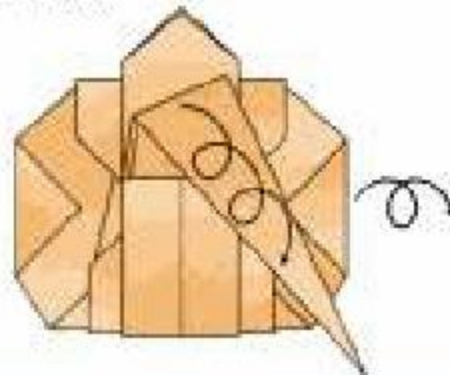
9 Fold the triangular part up.



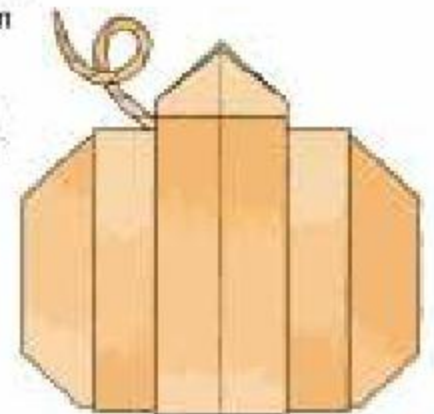
10 Fold down the triangular part at an angle.



11 Twist the triangular part into a loop. Turn the piece over.



12 Mountain-fold the tip and curl the twisted loop to form the vine of the pumpkin. You may find it is easier to twist and curl the triangular part when coating, while the paper is soft.



ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply epoxy glue to the loose layers. Coat the piece and let it dry completely.

2 Cut a piece of plastic sheet slightly smaller than the pumpkin. Attach it to the back of the pumpkin with epoxy glue, then glue the bar pin to the plastic.



Pinecone necklace and earrings

Skill level:

necklace ♦♦♦

earrings ♦♦♦

Using pretty pinecone beads, accented with glass foil beads, on black leather cord creates a unique harmony of materials and textures in this beautiful necklace. Yuzen washi paper is recommended for this piece, since most other materials will not easily fold into these tiny, intricate beads. The yuzen kimono patterns add an artistic touch to the finished work.

YOU WILL NEED

Necklace

- yuzen washi paper
 - 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares (x 8)
 - 2 in. (5 cm) square
- 1/4 to 3/8 in. (6 to 8 mm) glass foil beads (x 5)
- 2 in. (5 cm) head pin
- 30 in. (76 cm) length, 1 mm diameter leather cord
- 1 jewelry clasp
- 1 split ring
- 2 fold-over connectors

Earrings

- yuzen washi paper
 - 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares (x 2)
- 1/4 to 3/8 in. (6 to 8 mm) glass foil beads (x 2)
- 2 in. (5 cm) head pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- beading awl
- round-nose pliers
- scissors
- cutting pliers

This lovely refined necklace is perfect for special occasions.

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

Fold Pinecone Beads (see page 32) for this project, using the materials and quantities listed here.



ASSEMBLING THE NECKLACE

1 Coat the pinecone beads and let them dry.

2 Cut off a very small tip from each of the eight beads made with 1½ in. (4 cm) square paper. These will be the beads strung to the cord.



3 Make a charm using the bead made with 2 in. (5 cm) square paper: using a beading awl, pierce the bead center.



4 Insert a head pin from the bottom. Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue to the little opening on the top. Squeeze and close the opening with your fingers to secure the head pin.



5 Add a glass foil bead and trim the head pin, leaving ¼ in. (1 cm) exposed. Using round-nose pliers, bend the end of the pin at a right angle, and then shape it into a loop.

Vivid variations
Changing the size and shape of the beads can transform pinecones into lanterns or umbrellas.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ►

6 String the cord as follows:

- 1 origami bead
- 1 glass bead
- 1 origami bead
- the origami charm
- 1 origami bead
- 1 glass bead
- 1 origami bead.

7 Center the set of beads on the cord. Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue in the openings of the origami beads. Squeeze and close the openings with your fingers, and let the glue dry.



8 On one side of the cord, string one origami bead, one glass bead, and one origami bead. Position this set of beads, about 1 in. (2.5 cm) away from the center set of beads. Apply a small amount of epoxy glue, as in step 7, to keep them in place. Thread the other side of the necklace to match.

9 Attach the clasp pieces at the ends of the cord to finish the necklace.



Vivid variations

Red-based yuzon washi paper with red and green beads have transformed the look of the pinecones, making the piece ideal for warm winter holidays.



ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

1 Make the two pinecone beads, coat them, and let them dry completely.

2 Follow steps 3 to 5 for the necklace to make these beads into charms. Attach earring findings to complete (see page 39).





Tree brooch, earrings, and pin

Skill level:
brooch ✦
earrings ✦
pin ✦

These trees are simple to make and a fun way to spread a little Christmas cheer. Adding a star-shaped bead completes the tree, or you can add bright beads for a fun finish.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- 2 x 3 in. (5 x 7.5 cm) pieces solid-color washi paper (x 7), 6 green, and 1 brown
- star-shaped bead
- beading or sewing thread
- about 1 x 2 in. (2.5 x 5 cm) plastic sheet
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

Earrings

- 1 1/4 x 2 in. (3 x 5 cm) pieces solid-color washi paper (x 10), 8 green, and 2 brown
- 2 star-shaped beads
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

Pin

- 1 1/4 x 2 in. (3 x 5 cm) pieces solid-color washi paper (x 15), 8 light green, 4 dark green, and 3 brown
- 3 star-shaped beads
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 3)
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) head pins (x 2)
- 1/4 in. (5 mm) jump rings (x 5)
- 5 green round beads
- 5 red round beads
- 10 gold seed beads
- kilt pin with 5 loops

- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick
- scissors
- sewing needle
- cutting pliers
- round-nose pliers



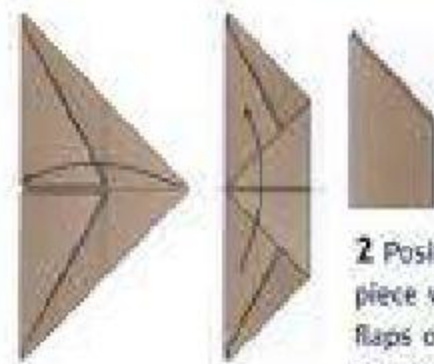
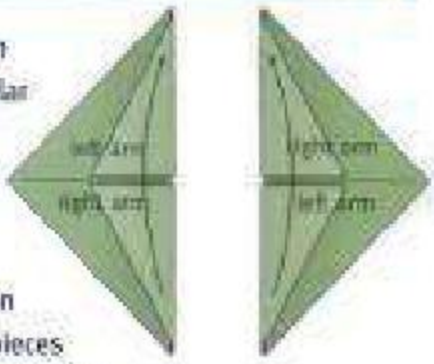
Add your favorite star-shaped beads to the treetops for a festive finishing touch.

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

Modular Pieces A are used for these projects. The paper size, numbers, and colors are listed here. Follow the folding instructions for modular pieces (see page 25).

ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

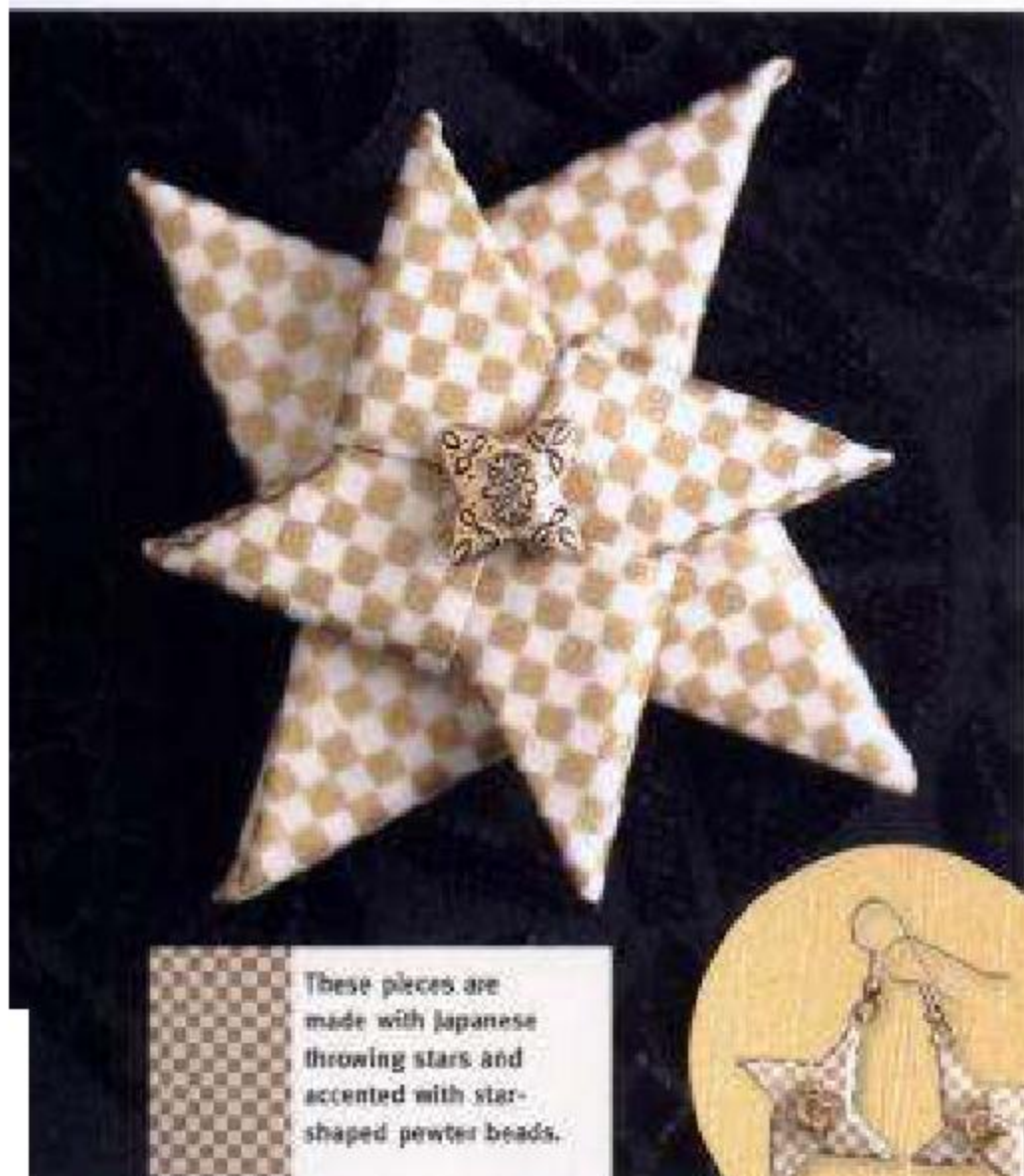
1 Place three green pieces with triangular flaps on the right, and fold in half. These will be the first, third, and fifth pieces. Position three other green pieces with triangular flaps on the left, and fold in half. These will be the second, fourth, and sixth pieces.



2 Position the brown piece with triangular flaps on the left, fold in half widthwise, then fold in half lengthwise.



3 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue in the pockets of the first piece. Then insert the left arm of the second piece into the right pocket of the first piece, and the right arm of the second piece into the left pocket of the first piece.



These pieces are made with Japanese throwing stars and accented with star-shaped pewter beads.



YOU WILL NEED

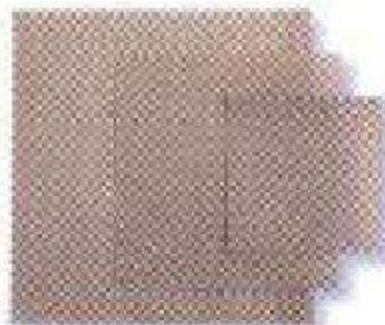
Brooch

- + 4 in. (10 cm) square (x 2) and 3 in. (7.5 cm) square (x 2) yuzen washi paper
- + star-shaped bead
- + beading or sewing thread
- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) plastic disc
- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

Earrings

- + 2 in. (5 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 4)
- + 2 star-shaped beads
- + beading or sewing thread

- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- + 2 fish-hook earring findings
- + epoxy glue
- + coating material and brush
- + round toothpick to apply glue
- + sewing needle
- + scissors
- + round-nose pliers
- + cutting pliers



Star brooch and earrings

Skill level:

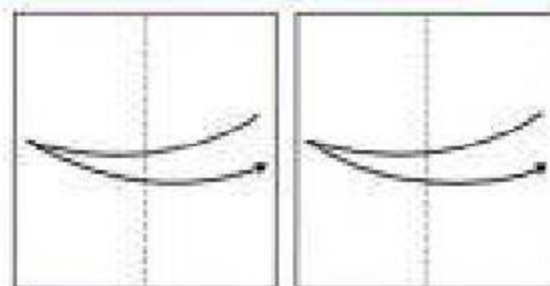
brooch ♦♦

earrings ♦♦

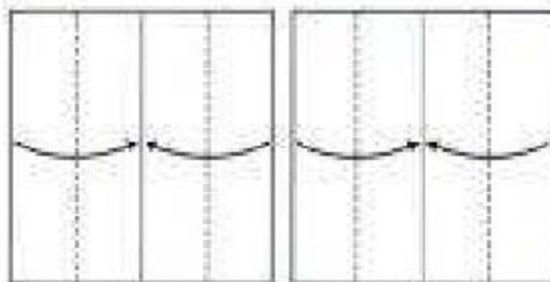
Let these stars brighten the day the way real stars brighten the night. White and gold paper, accented with a star-shaped bead, makes them twinkle.

FOLDING THE STAR

1 Take two pieces the same size. Fold them in half widthwise, then unfold.



2 Fold both edges to the center crease.



3 Fold in half widthwise.



4 Fold down the top and bottom corners in different directions.



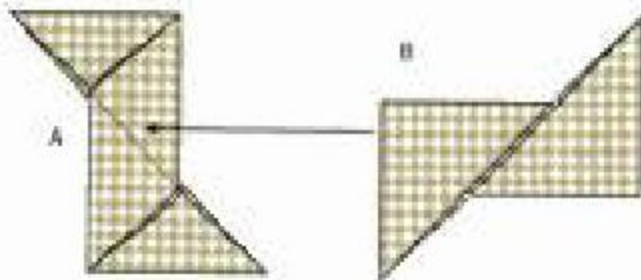
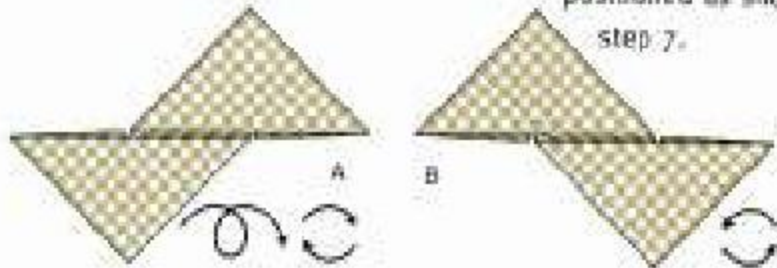
B





5 Fold the top half down and bottom half up to form two triangles, as shown in step 6.

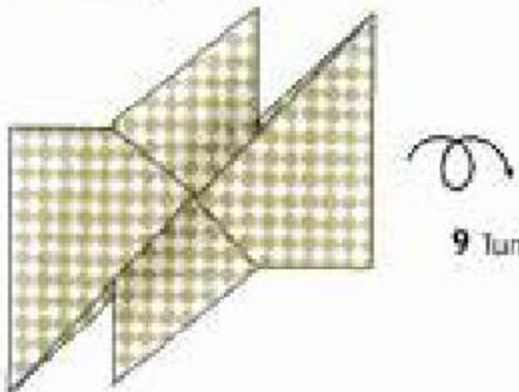
6 Turn piece A over, then rotate it clockwise. Rotate piece B anti-clockwise. Make sure the pieces are positioned as shown in step 7.



7 Place piece B on top of piece A.



8 Fold piece A's end triangles and insert their tips into piece B.



9 Turn the piece over.



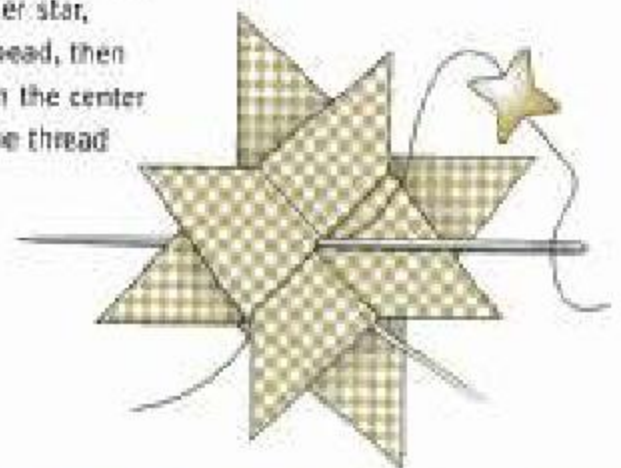
10 Fold piece B's end triangles and insert their tips into piece A to complete the star.

ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Make two stars in two sizes. Coat and let dry.

2 Place the smaller star on top of the larger one. Insert a threaded needle from the back of the larger star, pull the thread through the center, thread on the smaller star, and a star-shaped bead, then thread back through the center of both stars. Tie the thread ends at the back.

3 Apply epoxy glue between the bead and the smaller star, and between the smaller and the larger stars. Glue a plastic disc on the back of the star, then glue a bar pin on the plastic.



ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

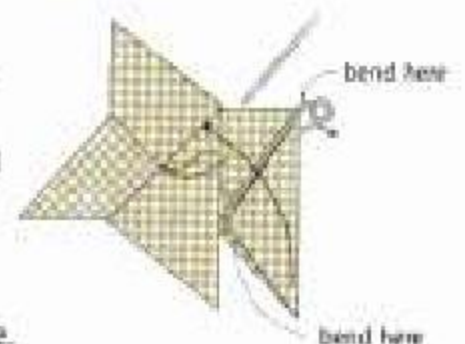
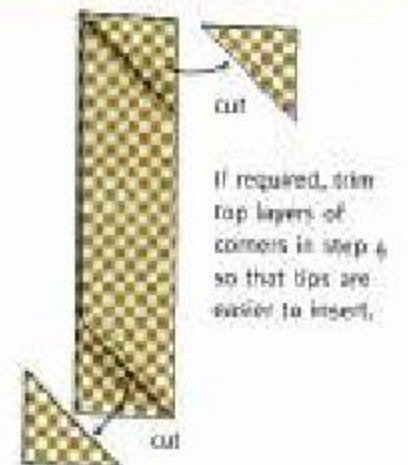
1 Make two stars. In step 10 of folding, insert only one triangular tip. Coat the pieces and let dry.

2 Follow step 2 for the brooch, making one star for each earring.

3 Trim an eye pin to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (2 cm). Bend the bottom until it forms a right angle, and also bend a little just beneath the eye of the pin.

4 Place the eye pin under the triangular flap that was not inserted in step 1. Apply a small amount of epoxy glue to the triangular flap and then insert its tip. Make sure the ends of the threads are hidden.

5 Attach earring findings to complete.



Festive foil beaded necklace and earrings

Skill level:

necklace ♦♦

earrings ♦♦

A variation on chunky beads, these beads are strung with shiny foil beads, and little clear blue round ones. American foil gives a subtle, but bright and festive look, which is complemented by snowflake-like charms, made with shiny opalescent paper. Foil and opalescent paper are not suitable for coating, but they are relatively durable.

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

Chunky Beads are used for this project but they are not stuffed with fiberfill. Follow the folding instructions for Chunky Beads to step 9 (see page 36).

For the necklace, make 14 chunky beads with 1½ in. (4 cm) square foil paper, and one with 2 in. (5 cm) square foil paper. You also need to make one charm with 2 in. (5 cm) square opalescent paper.

For earrings A, you need to make two chunky beads with 1½ in. (4 cm) square foil. For earring B, you need to make two charms with 2 in. (5 cm) square opalescent paper.

YOU WILL NEED

Necklace

- 1½ in. (4 cm) squares (x 14) and one 2 in. (5 cm) square foil origami paper
- 2 in. (5 cm) square opalescent origami paper
- ¼ in. (5 mm) long glass rectangular beads (x 104)
- ⅜ in. (3 mm) glass round beads (x 15)
- 2 in. (5 cm) head pin
- 24 in. (60 cm) and 20 in. (50 cm) lengths fine beading wire
- 4 crimp beads
- 2 double-strand end bars
- ¼ in. (5 mm) split ring
- ⅜ in. (8 mm) split ring
- lobster clasp

Earrings A

- 1½ in. (4 cm) squares foil origami paper (x 2)
- ⅜ in. (3 mm) glass round beads (x 4)
- 1½ in. (4 cm) head pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

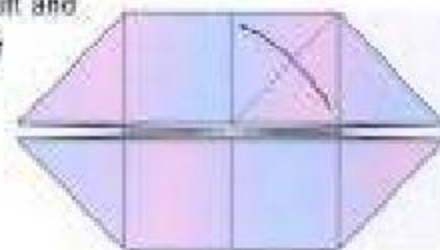
Earrings B

- 2 in. (5 cm) squares opalescent origami paper (x 2)
- ¼ in. (5 mm) long glass rectangular beads (x 4)
- ⅜ in. (3 mm) glass round beads (x 6)
- 1½ in. (4 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

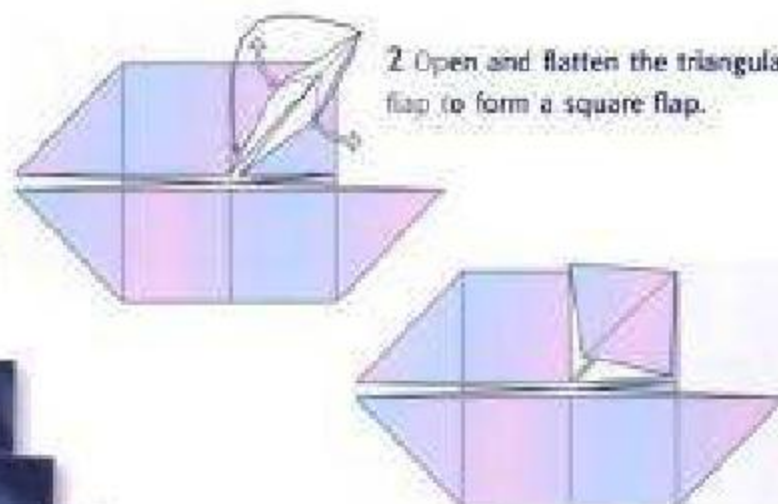
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- round toothpick
- beading awl
- round-nose pliers
- crimping pliers
- cutting pliers

ASSEMBLING THE NECKLACE

1 To make a charm for the longer strand, fold a 2 in. (5 cm) square of opalescent paper into a boat base (see page 23). Lift and let the triangular flap stand.



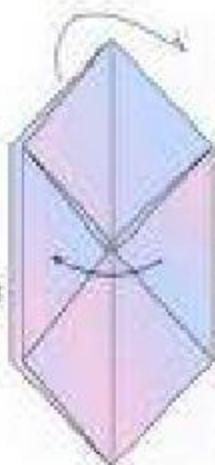
2 Open and flatten the triangular flap to form a square flap.





3 Do the same with the three other triangular flaps to form square flaps.

triangular pocket



7 Make 14 chunky beads (page 30) with 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) foil paper, without stuffing with fiberfill. Fold the flaps to the side, to show the face without triangular pockets.

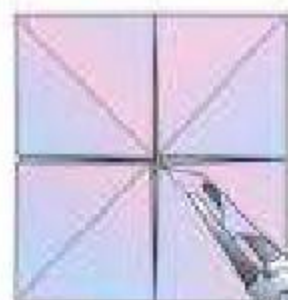
4 Unfold the piece and apply glue (from a glue stick) to the four corner areas as shown. Then fold it back as in step 3.



8 Pierce the center of the beads with a beading awl from a small hole on the bottom.



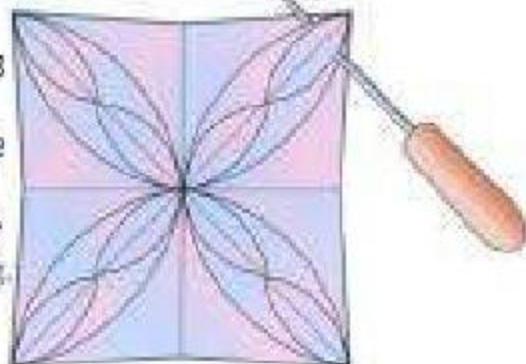
glue



5 Using round-nose pliers, curl both corners of all four square flaps.

9 To make a charm for the shorter strand, fold a chunky bead with 2 in. (5 cm) foil paper, following steps 7 and 8. Insert a head pin from the bottom up through the hole. Apply a small amount of epoxy glue between the pin's head and the bead. Thread a round bead on the eye pin, then cut the pin leaving 3/8 in. (1 cm) exposed. Use round-nose pliers to bend the pin into a right angle, then roll it into a loop.

6 Using a beading awl, pierce the back of one of the curled squares. This charm is now ready to be strung.



This double-strand necklace is great for winter celebrations. Turn to the next page for matching earrings.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ▶

10 String the longer length of beading wire with 1 round bead, 2 rectangular beads, 1 round bead, 2 rectangular beads, 1 round bead, and 1 rectangular bead.

11 Then add 1 chunky bead, 1 rectangular bead, 1 round bead, 2 rectangular beads, 1 round bead, and 1 rectangular bead. Repeat this step three more times.

12 String the charm made with opalescent paper from the other end of the wire, and center the charm. Repeat steps 10 and 11 on the other side of the necklace to match.

13 Add 1 rectangular bead on both ends. Then thread both ends with a repeated 1 round bead and 2 rectangular beads pattern until the necklace is about 20 in. (50 cm) long (or as long as you wish).

14 Thread the shorter beading wire with 1 rectangular bead, 1 round bead, 2 rectangular beads, 1 round bead, 1 rectangular bead, and 1 chunky bead. Repeat this step twice more.

15 String the charm made with the chunky bead from the other end of the wire, and center the charm. Repeat step 14 on the other side of the necklace to match. Add 1 rectangular bead and finish threading the ends with 1 round bead followed by 2 rectangular beads until the necklace is about 16 in. (40 cm) long or to your required length.

16 Connect the ends of the wires to the double-strand end bars, securing them with crimping beads. Attach a clasp on one end and the split ring on the other.



ASSEMBLING EARRINGS A

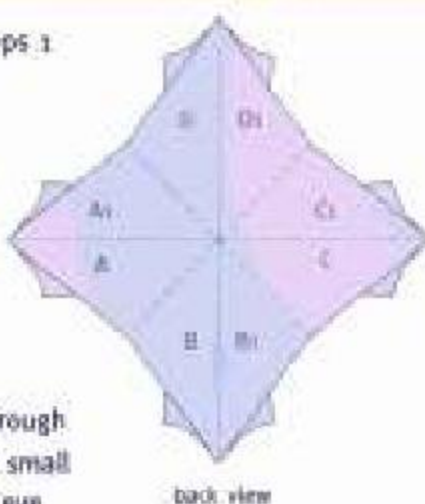
1 Make two chunky beads. Follow steps 7 to 9, but without gluing the head pin to the bead. String one round bead on the head pin before inserting the chunky bead. Attach earring findings to complete.

ASSEMBLING EARRINGS B

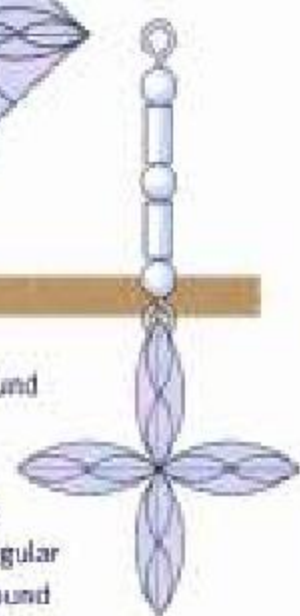
1 Make two pieces, following steps 1 to 6 for the necklace.

2 Apply epoxy glue on the back of the piece and glue A to A₁, B to B₁, C to C₁, and D to D₁. Pinch the corners together until the glue dries.

3 Insert the eye of an eye pin through the hole made in step 6. Apply a small amount of epoxy glue where the eye pin is attached for extra strength.



4 Thread one round bead, one rectangular bead, one round bead, one rectangular bead, and one round bead on the pin, then cut it, leaving 1/8 in. (1 cm) exposed. Use round-nose pliers to bend the exposed portion of the head pin into a right angle, then roll it into a loop. Attach earring findings.





Foil gives a shimmering finish that really sets off your origami jewelry and gives a feminine touch.

Wreath brooch

Skill level: ◆

Simple folds and assembly can give a stunning result. For this striking wreath, keep connecting modular pieces until they form a circle. Add a bright red bow or a star for festive cheer.

YOU WILL NEED

- 1 1/4 x 2 in. (3 x 5 cm) pieces light green solid-color washi paper (x 9)
- 1 1/4 x 2 in. (3 x 5 cm) dark green solid-color washi paper (x 9)
- 1/2 x 2 in. (1.5 x 5 cm) pieces (x 2), 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. (1.5 x 6.5 cm) piece, and 1/2 x 1 in. (1.5 x 2.5 cm) piece red solid-color washi paper
- about 1/2 x 1 in. (1.5 x 2.5 cm) plastic sheet
- 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

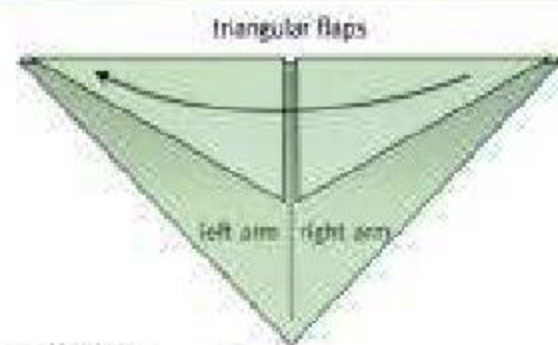
- epoxy glue
- glue stick
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors

FOLDING INSTRUCTIONS

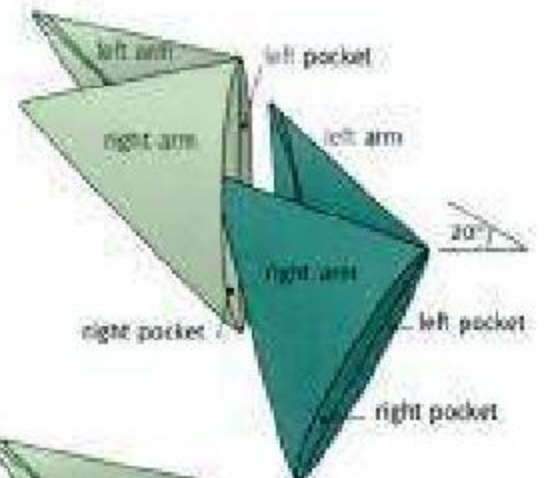
Make nine Modular Pieces A in light green and nine in dark green (see page 25).

ASSEMBLING THE WREATH

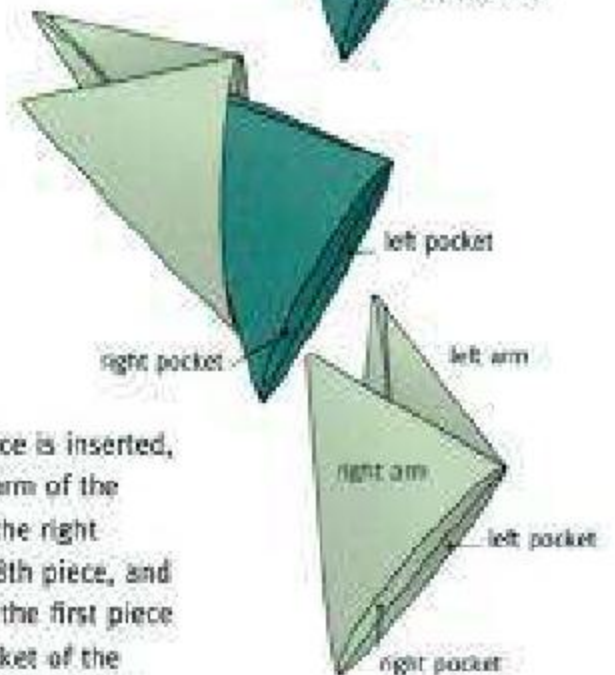
1 Fold all 18 modular pieces in half, placing the triangular flaps on top.



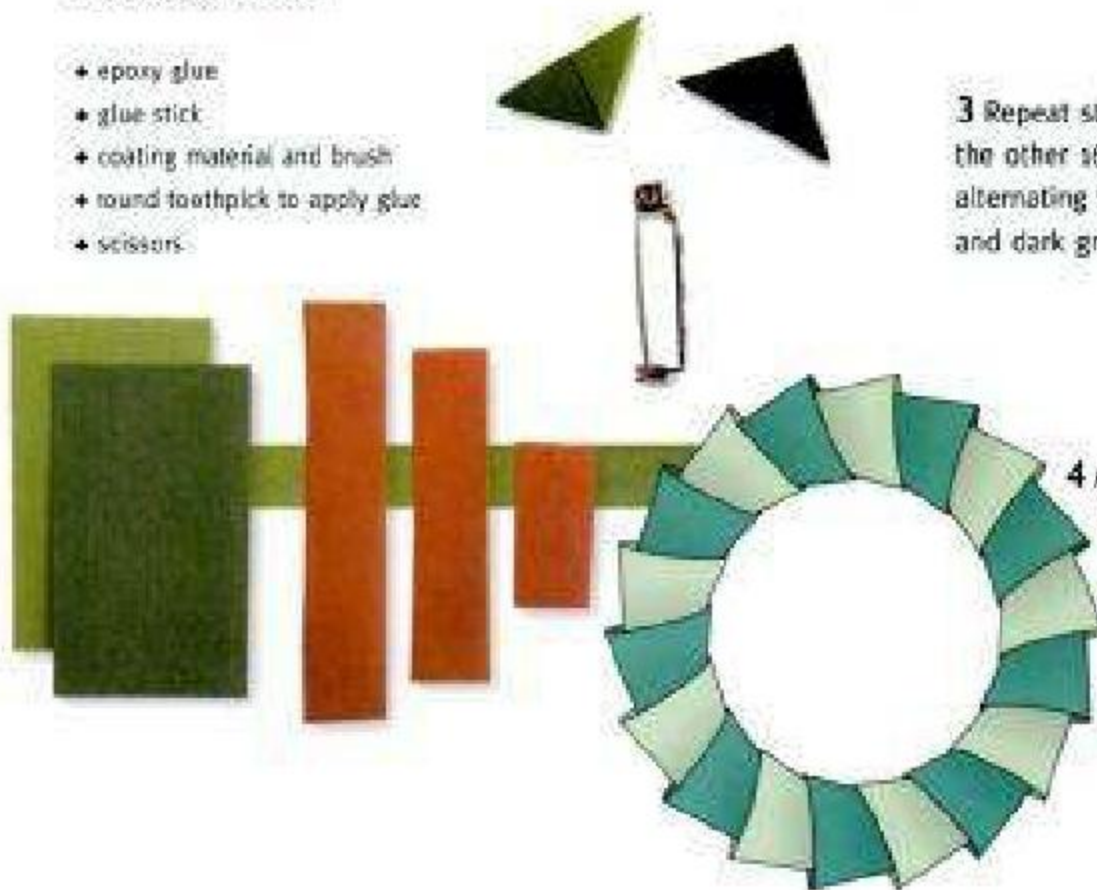
2 Using the tip of a toothpick, insert a small amount of epoxy glue into the pockets of the first piece. Tilt the second piece at an angle of about 20 degrees, then insert the right arm of the second piece into the right pocket of the first piece, and the left arm of the second piece into the left pocket of the first piece.



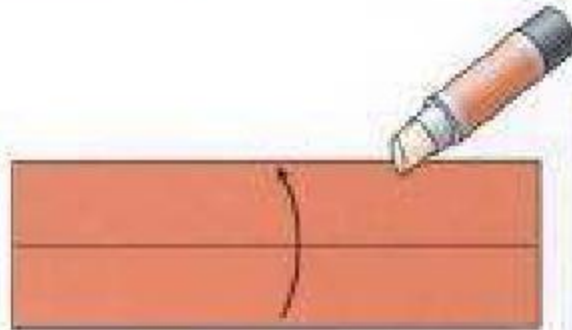
3 Repeat step 2 with the other 16 pieces, alternating the light green and dark green pieces.



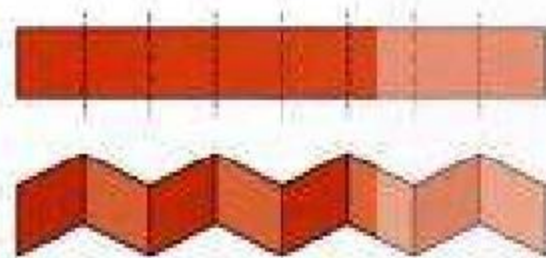
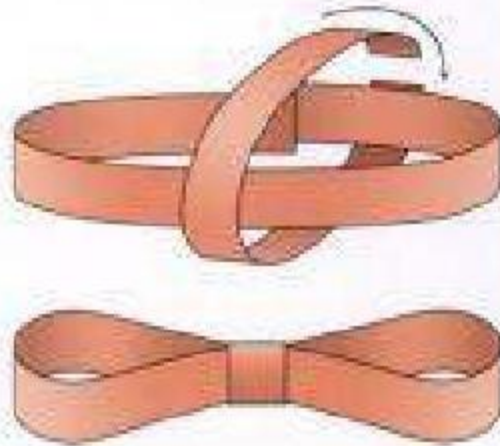
4 After the 18th piece is inserted, insert the right arm of the first piece into the right pocket of the 18th piece, and the left arm of the first piece into the left pocket of the 18th piece to form a circle.



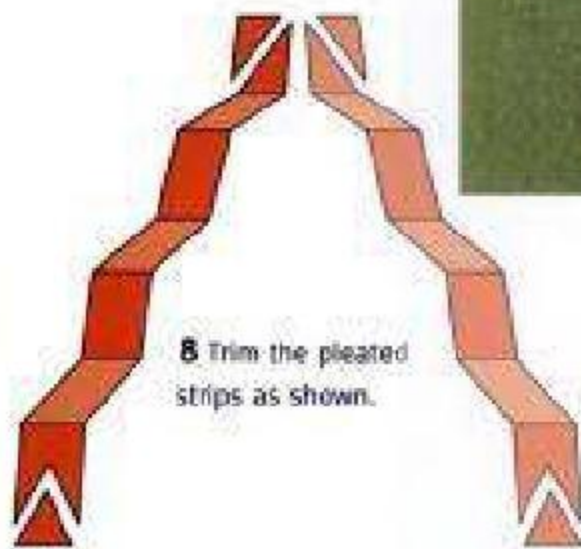
5 To make a bow, fold all four red pieces in half lengthwise. Unfold them and use a glue stick to apply glue all over the inside, then fold in half again.



6 Make the longest strip into a loop. Wrap the shortest strip twice around the center of the loop. Glue the ends of the shortest strip together at the back.



7 Pleat the two remaining strips. Coat all the pieces, including all the red pieces and the wreath. Let dry completely.



8 Trim the pleated strips as shown.

9 Use epoxy glue to glue the pleated strips and the bow on the upper portion of the wreath.

The star in the center of the wreath is the same star shown for the earrings and brooch on page 96.



10 Glue a piece of plastic sheet across the top of the back of the wreath. Then glue a bar pin on the plastic to complete the brooch.



Angel pin and earrings

Skill level:

pin ♦♦

earrings ♦♦

Never be without your guardian angel when you wear these lovely earrings and pin. Shimmering gold angels are shown here, but you could try angelic white or shiny silver to create your own version.

YOU WILL NEED

Pin

- 3 in. (7.5 cm) square and 1 1/2 x 3 in. (4 x 7.5 cm) piece yuzen washi paper
- 1/8 in. (2 mm) round bead
- 1/8 in. (3 mm) bead
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) eye pin
- toggle clasp ring
- about 1 x 5 1/2 in. (2.5 x 14 cm) plastic sheet

- 3 in. (7.5 cm) stick pin with 1/8 in. (8 mm) pad

Earrings

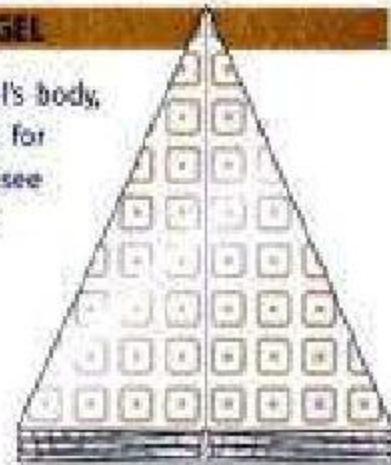
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) squares (x 2) and 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. (2 x 4 cm) pieces yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- 1/8 in. (2 mm) round beads (x 2)
- 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) eye pins (x 2)
- 1/4 in. (5 mm) split rings (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings

- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- beading awl
- round-nose pliers
- cutting pliers
- scissors



FOLDING THE ANGEL

1 To make the angel's body, follow steps 1 and 2 for the pinecone bead (see page 32) using the square paper.



2 To make the wings, follow steps 1 to 6 for the leaf (see page 82) using the rectangular paper.

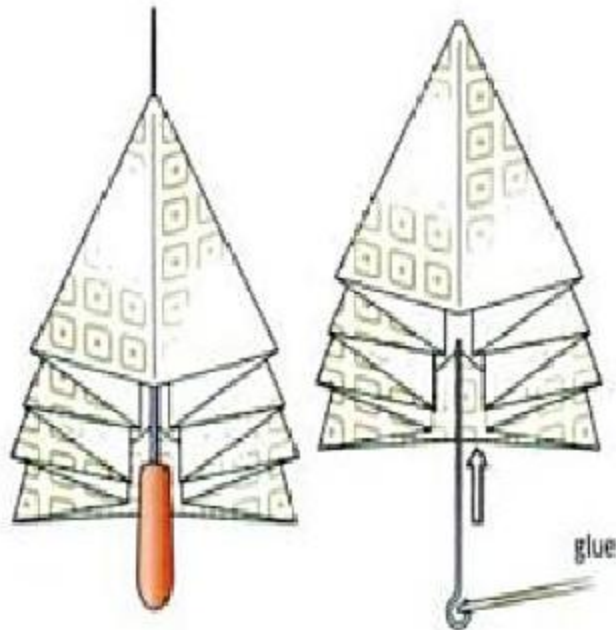


These glittering angels, gracefully spreading their wings, will be a lovely addition to your jewelry collection.

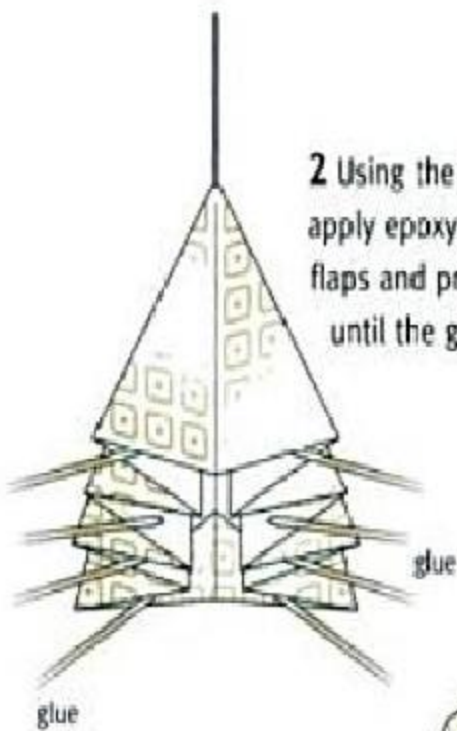


ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

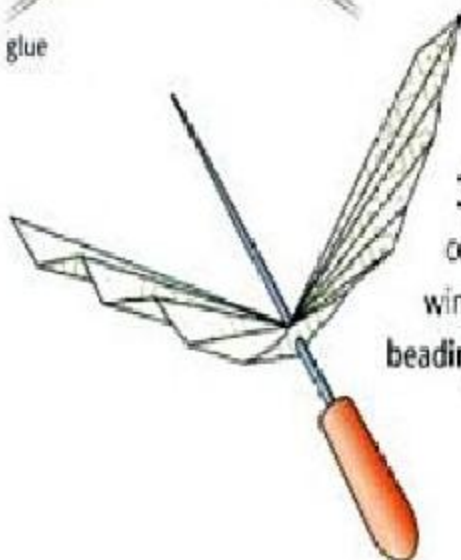
1 Pierce the peak of the angel's body from inside using a beading awl or needle. Apply a generous amount of epoxy glue to the loop of the eye pin, insert it through the hole, and pull the loop of the pin to the peak of the angel's body.



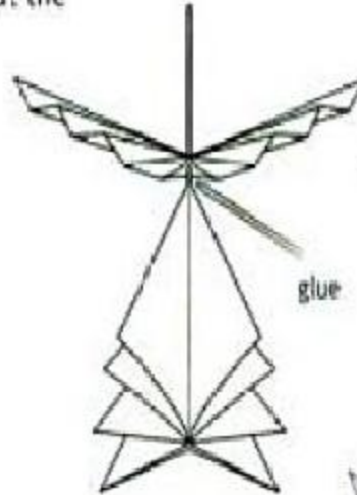
2 Using the tip of a toothpick, apply epoxy glue between the flaps and press them together until the glue dries.



3 Pierce the center of the wing using a beading awl.



4 Insert the eye pin through the hole in the wing. Use the tip of a toothpick to apply a little epoxy glue between the angel's body and wing, then open up the wings. Coat the piece and let it dry completely.



5 Thread a small bead and then a round bead on the end of the eye pin, and trim the pin, leaving 1/2 in. (1.5 cm) exposed.

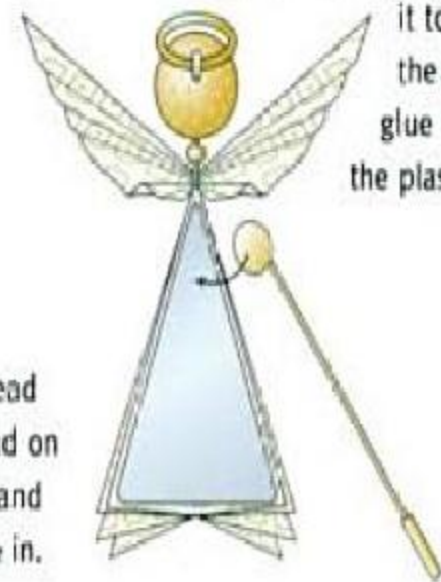


6 Using round-nose pliers, bend the exposed portion of the eye pin toward the back of the angel, and make a round loop at the end of the eye pin. Connect this loop to the eye of the toggle clasp ring.



7 Position the ring on top of the round bead and apply a little epoxy glue for extra strength.

8 Cut a triangular piece of plastic sheet slightly smaller than the angel. Use epoxy glue to attach it to the back of the angel, then glue the stick pin on the plastic.



ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

1 Follow steps 1 to 4 for the pin. Make two pieces. Thread a round bead, then glue a split ring on top of the bead.



2 Trim the pin, leaving 3/8 in. (1 cm) exposed. Use round-nose pliers to bend the exposed eye pin into a right angle, then roll it into a round loop. Attach an earring finding.



Heart earrings

SKILL level: ♦♦

The preliminary base is enhanced to create a three-dimensional heart, which can be embellished with your favorite beads to become a must for Valentine's Day.

YOU WILL NEED

- 1¼ in. (3 cm) squares yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- 6 seed beads
- 2 heart-shape beads
- 1½ in. (4 cm) head pins (x 2)
- 2 fish-hook earring findings
- glue stick
- epoxy glue
- coating material and brush
- round toothpick to apply glue
- scissors
- cutting pliers
- beading awl
- round-nose pliers

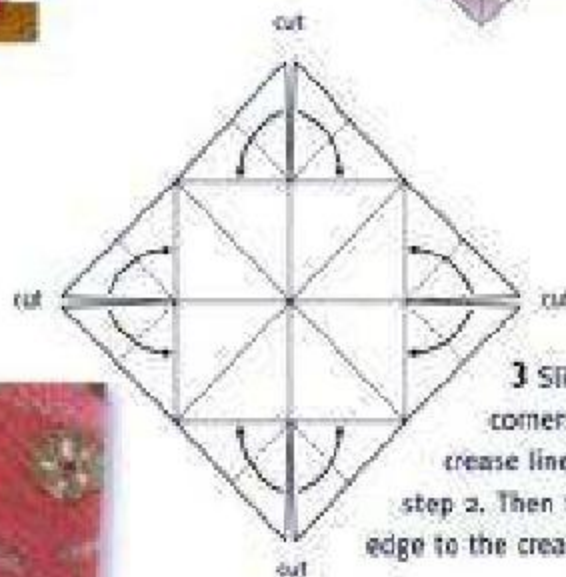
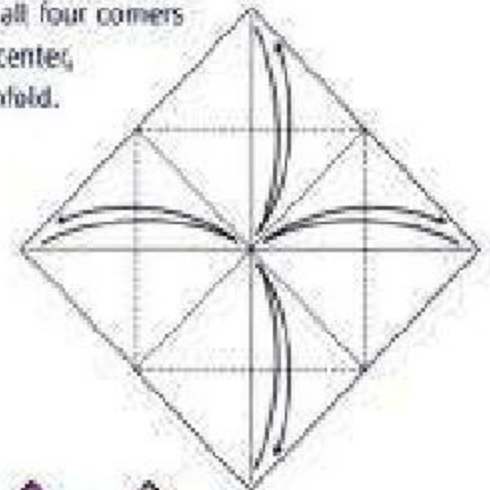


FOLDING THE HEART

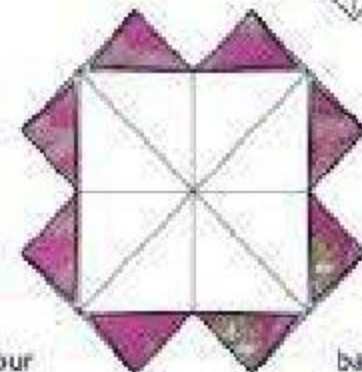
1 Begin with a preliminary base (see page 20). Unfold the piece completely.



2 Fold all four corners to the center, then unfold.



3 Slit the four corners to the crease lines made in step 2. Then fold each cut edge to the creased line.



4 Refold the piece back into the preliminary base.

5 Make a crease line as shown and push in the corner between layers to achieve a rounder look, then repeat with the remaining three corners.



6 The heart is complete and ready to be turned into an earring.

Vivid variations
Bright red is another attractive choice for these heart earrings.



Paper crane brooch, tie tack, and earrings

Skill level:

brooch ♦♦

tie tack ♦♦

earrings ♦♦♦

Traditionally a symbol of happiness, longevity, health, good luck, and fortune, in recent years the crane has also become a symbol for world peace. An old tradition says that if you make a thousand cranes, your wish will come true.

FOLDING THE CRANE

1 Begin with a bird base (see page 24).

2 Fold the right and left lower edge of the top layer to meet at the center. Turn the piece over and repeat this step on the other side.

3 Make inside reverse folds on both sides.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- + 3 1/4 in. (8.25 cm) square yuzen wash paper
- + round toothpick
- + 1/2 x 1/4 in. (4 x 2 cm) plastic sheet
- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

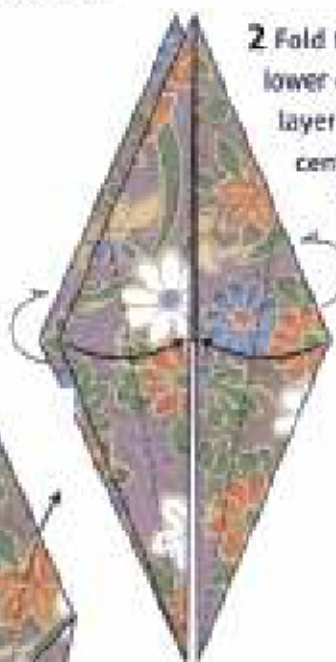
Tie tack

- + 2 in. (5 cm) square yuzen wash paper
- + round toothpick
- + 1 x 1/4 in. (2.5 x 2 cm) plastic sheet
- + tie tack
- + tie tack clutch

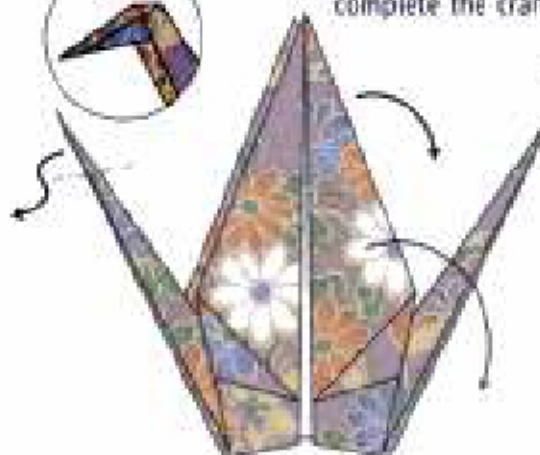
Earrings

- + 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square yuzen wash paper (x 2)
- + 2 Swarovski beads
- + 4 seed beads
- + 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pin (x 2)
- + 2 fish-hook earring findings

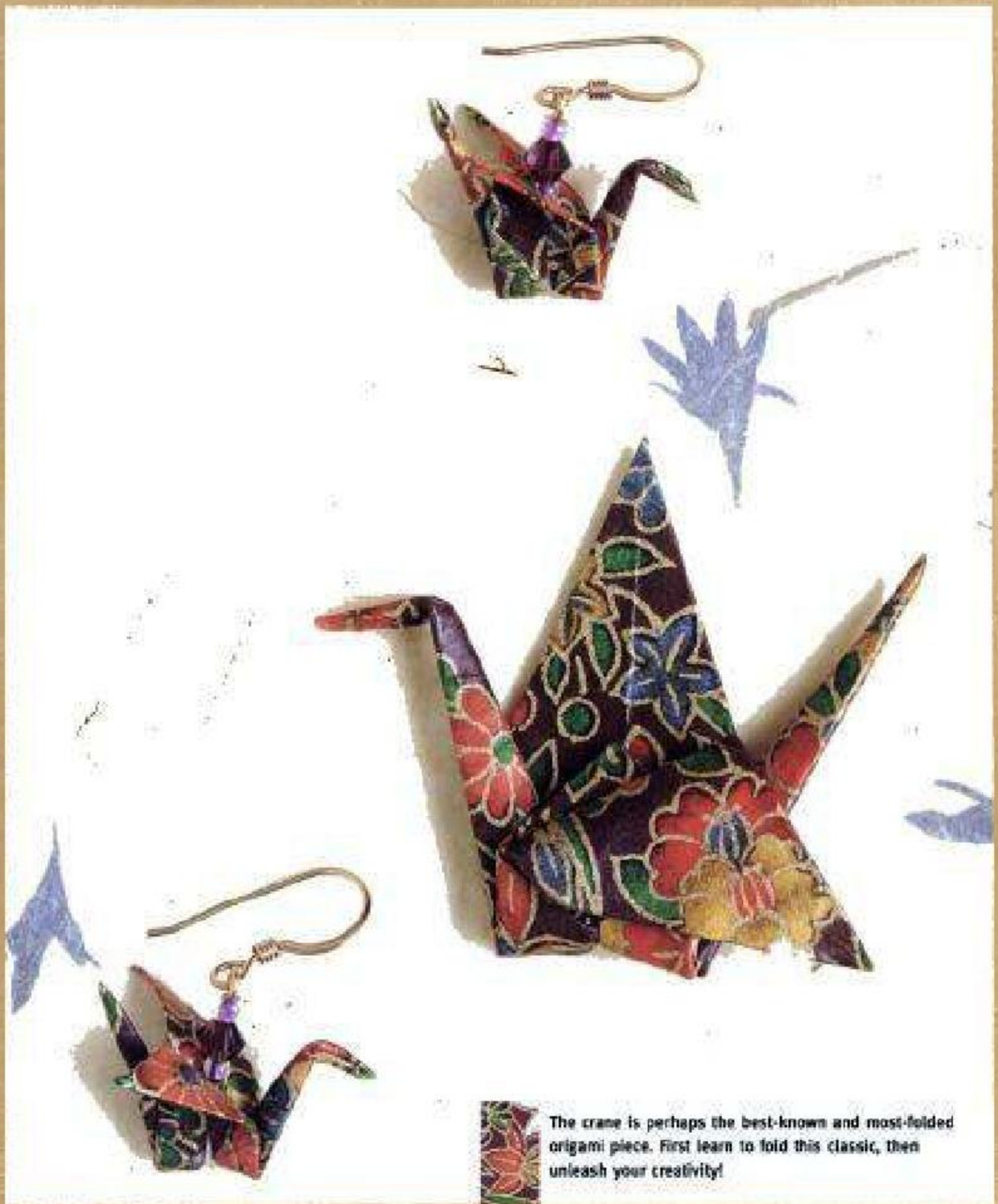
- + glue stick
- + epoxy glue
- + coating material and brush
- + toothpick to apply glue
- + scissors
- + beading awl
- + round-nose pliers
- + cutting pliers



4 To form the crane's beak, make an inside reverse fold on one end. Pull the wings apart to complete the crane.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ▶



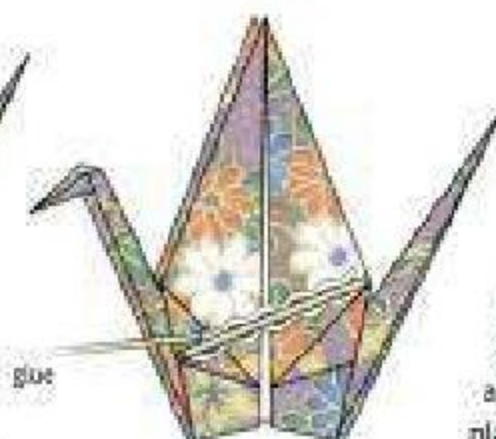
The crane is perhaps the best-known and most-folded origami piece. First learn to fold this classic, then unleash your creativity!

ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

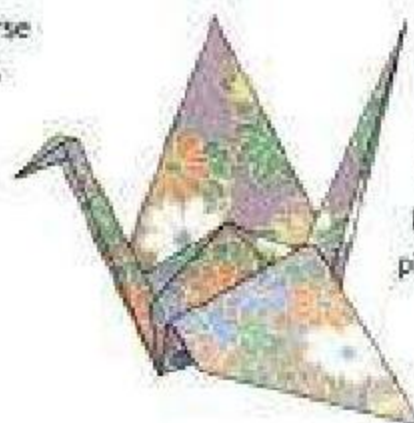
1 After making a bird base, open the top portion. Using a glue stick, apply glue inside (where the crane's wings will be) and then close the fold. Turn the piece over and do the same on the other side. Complete the folding to step 3.



2 Fold down one wing at an angle. Make an inside reverse fold to form a crane's beak.



3 Cut a round toothpick to 1/2 in. (1.25 cm) long. Lift the wing. Apply some epoxy glue around the fold line, place the toothpick immediately beneath the fold line, and fold down the wing. This prevents the wing from being folded flat, and keeps it in place. Coat the piece and let dry completely.



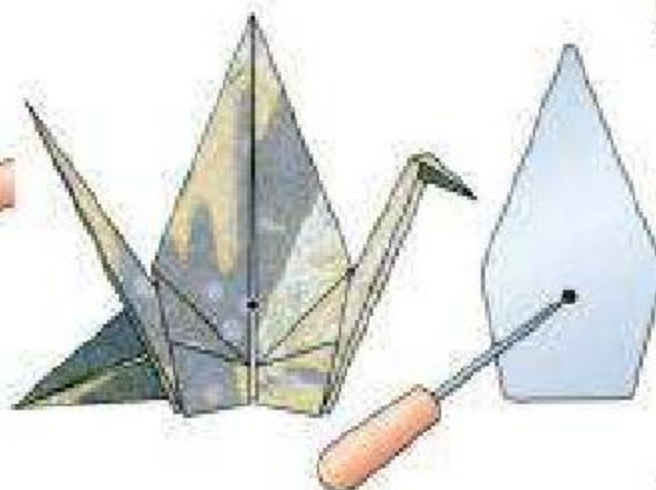
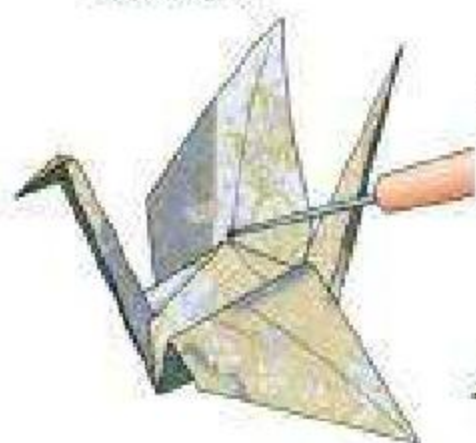
4 Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the shape of the back of the crane, but slightly smaller. Using epoxy glue, glue the plastic on the back of the crane, then glue a bar pin on the plastic.



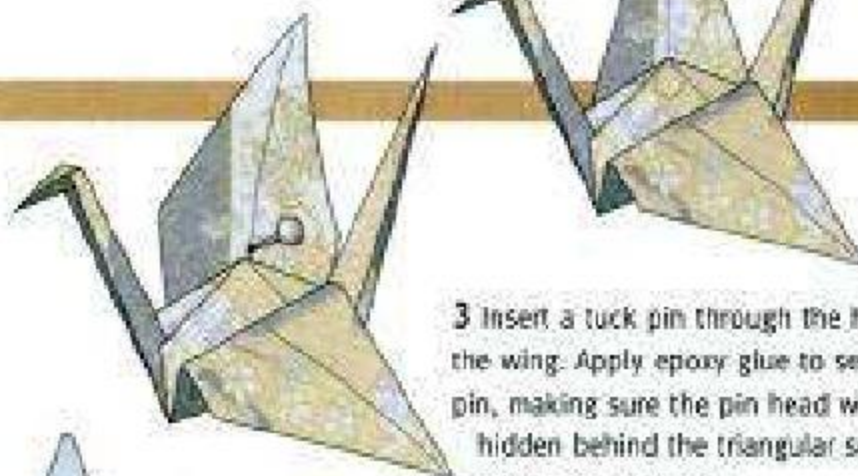
ASSEMBLING THE TIE TACK

1 Follow steps 1 to 3 for finishing the brooch. Pull back one wing and pierce it behind the crane's body with a beading awl.

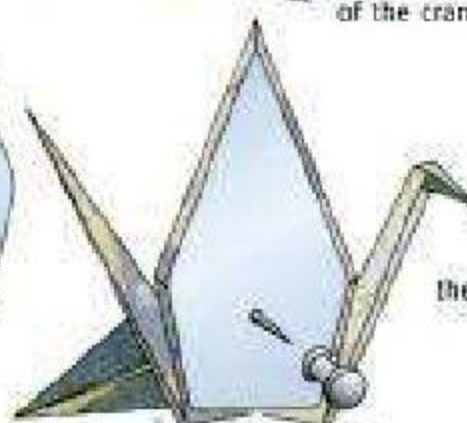
2 Cut a piece of plastic to the shape of the piece (as shown) but slightly smaller. Pierce the plastic in the same position as the hole through the wing.



3 Insert a tuck pin through the hole in the wing. Apply epoxy glue to secure the pin, making sure the pin head will be hidden behind the triangular section of the crane's body.



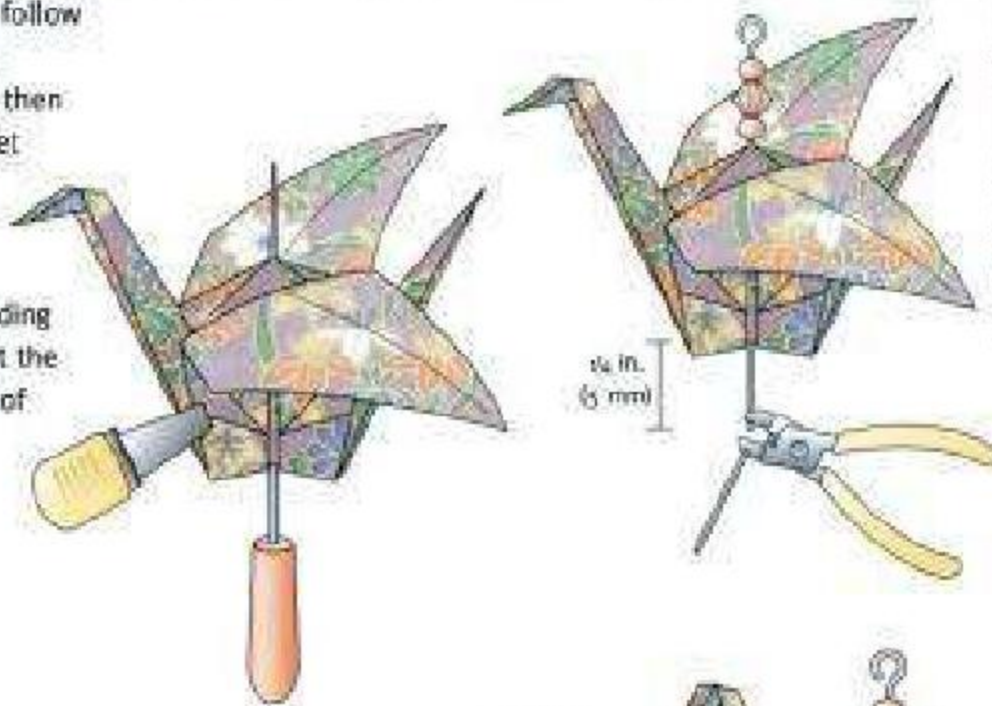
4 With epoxy glue, attach the plastic sheet to the back of the piece, fixing the pin through the hole.



ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

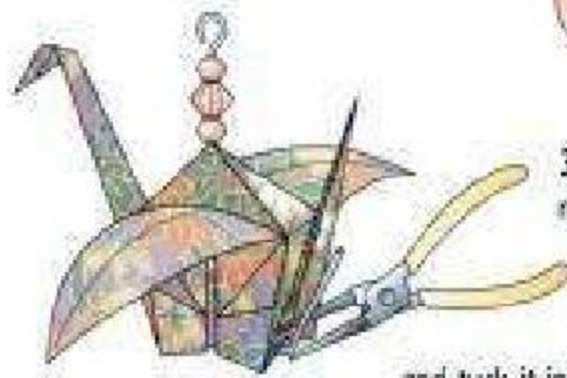
Make two cranes and follow step 1 for the brooch. Complete the folding, then coat the pieces, and let dry completely.

1 Pierce the center of the crane with a beading awl, from a little hole at the bottom up to the peak of the body.



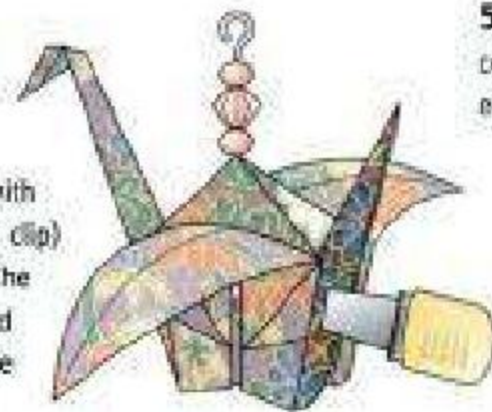
2 Thread a seed bead, a Swarovski bead, then a seed bead on an eye pin. Insert the eye pin through the hole from the top. Trim off the bottom of the eye pin, leaving about 1/4 in. (5 mm) exposed.

1/4 in.
(5 mm)

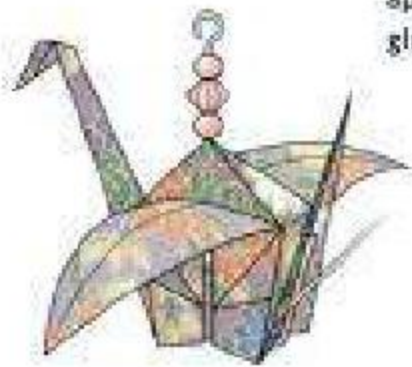


3 Use round-nose pliers to bend the bottom of the eye pin, and tuck it in the crane's tail. Using the tip of a toothpick, apply a small amount of epoxy glue to the tail.

4 Press the crane tail closed with fingers (or a clip) and secure the eye pin. Hold until the glue dries.



5 Attach findings to complete. Make a second earring in the same way.



Vivid variations
The dazzling palettes of colors available for origami paper enable you to create beautifully colorful variations.



Kimono brooch and earrings

Skill level: ♦♦

The kimono, a traditional Japanese garment, is a straight-line, and full-length robe with very wide sleeves. It is wrapped tightly around the body by the obi (sash), and secured by the obijime (sash band). It may not be the most practical garment, but it is surely one of the most beautiful. When wearing a kimono, the left side always goes over the right. Select paper for the kimono and obi as you would a dress for a doll.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- ♦ 1 3/4 x 7 in. (4.5 x 17.75 cm) yuzen washi paper for the kimono
- ♦ 1 1/2 x 1 in. (4 x 2.5 cm) yuzen washi paper for the obi
- ♦ about 6 in. (15 cm) length knotting cord
- ♦ polyester fiberfill
- ♦ 1 1/2 in. (4 cm) square plastic sheet
- ♦ 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin

Earrings

- ♦ 1 x 4 in. (2.5 x 10 cm) yuzen washi paper for the kimono (x 2)
- ♦ 1 x 1/2 in. (2.5 x 1.25 cm) yuzen washi paper for the obi (x 2)
- ♦ about 3 in. (7.5 cm) length knotting cord (x 2)
- ♦ 2 wood beads
- ♦ 2 fish-hook earring findings

- ♦ glue stick
- ♦ epoxy glue
- ♦ coating material and brush
- ♦ toothpick to apply glue
- ♦ scissors



With its kimono-inspired patterns, yuzen washi paper makes the most traditional-looking pieces. The "Fuji-musubi" (wisteria knot) used here is one of the most common ways to tie the obijime.

FOLDING THE KIMONO

1 Fold the paper for the kimono in half lengthwise. Fold down the top edge of the top layer by about 1/2 in. (1.25 cm) for the brooch or about 1/4 in. (5 mm) for earrings.



2 Mountain-fold the top edge of the top layer a little.

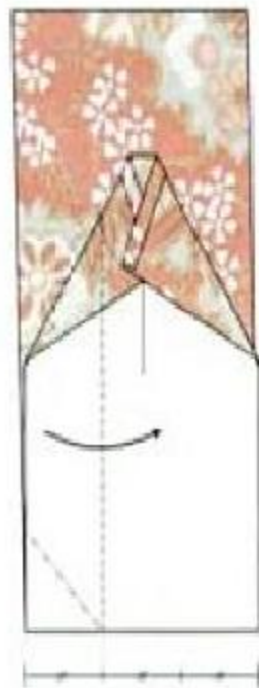


3 Fold the top layer in half widthwise to mark the center and unfold—it does not have to be creased all the way down.

4 Fold the left corner down at an angle, a short way from the center at the top, so that the corner crosses the center crease a little. Do the same with the right corner.



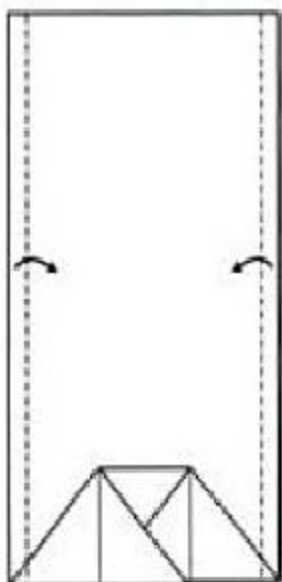
5 Fold the left side of the top layer, two-thirds of the way across, then flatten the bottom to form a triangle.



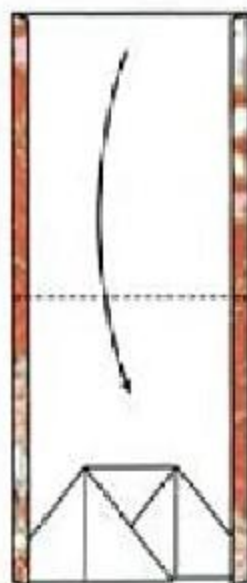
6 Repeat the previous step on the right side.



7 Make mountain folds at the tops of the triangles. Turn the piece over.



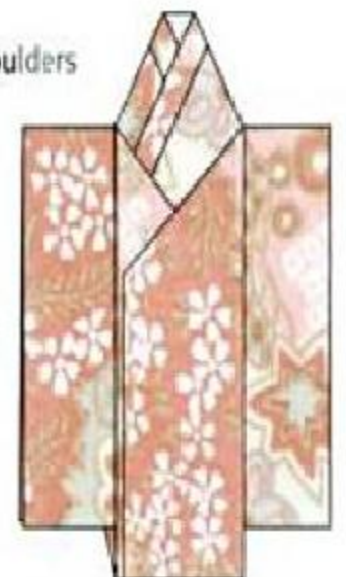
8 Make a narrow fold down both sides and fold in half lengthwise.



9 Turn the piece over.

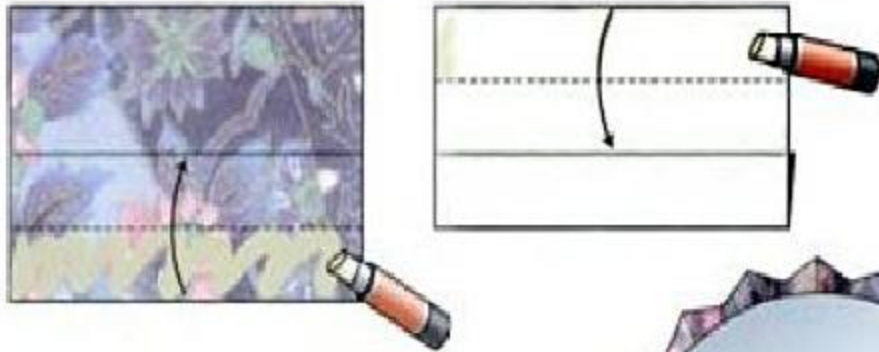


10 Align the shoulders with the tops of the sleeves. Flatten the bottom of the kimono, which is now completed.



ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 Follow the steps for folding the fan, using a glue stick to apply glue when folding the bottom and top edges to the center in step 2. Leave the glue to dry before completing the folding. Coat the piece and let dry completely.



3 Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the same shape as, but slightly smaller than, the fan. Use epoxy glue to stick it to the back of the fan, then glue the bar pin on the plastic. The completed fan brooch is simple and elegant.



2 Make a bow with the longer length of knotting cord, and set it aside. Twist the shorter cord twice around the point where the fan is tied, then use epoxy glue to stick the ends on the back. Glue the bow to the front.



Yuzen washi adds a traditional touch, as well as richness and depth, to the sensu (fan).

ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

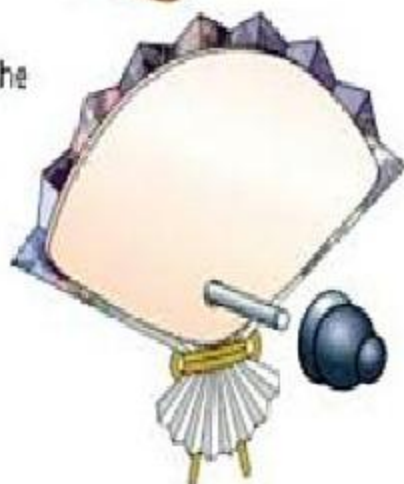
Make two fans, following steps 1 and 2 for the brooch.

1 Cut a plastic sheet into the same shape as, but slightly smaller than, the fan. Using epoxy glue, glue an earring post on the back of the fan, just above the point where it is tied with cord.



2 Use a beading awl to pierce the plastic to match the center of the earring post.

3 Insert the earring post through the hole and glue the plastic to the back of the fan. Attach an earring nut to finish.



Samurai helmet brooch and earrings

Skill level: ◆

In the middle ages, Japan was a nation of feuding warlords. The kabuto was the helmet worn by samurai, the Japanese warrior class, as they marched into battle protecting their masters, or tonos. Each kabuto carries the distinctive insignia of the samurai's warrior clan. In modern Japan, the kabuto is used as a decoration during Boys' Festival (May 5th), when the wish is that each boy in the family will grow healthy and strong.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- ◆ 3 in. (7.5 cm) square yuzen washi paper
- ◆ 3 in. (7.5 cm) square gold paper
- ◆ about 10 in. (25 cm) length knotting cord
- ◆ 1½ in. (4 cm) plastic disc or 1¼ x 1 in. (4.5 x 2.5 cm) plastic sheet
- ◆ 1½ in. (4 cm) bar pin

Earrings

- ◆ 1½ in. (4 cm) square yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- ◆ 1½ in. (4 cm) square gold paper (x 2)
- ◆ 4 seed beads
- ◆ 2 pewter beads
- ◆ 1 in. (2.5 cm) eye pin (x 2)
- ◆ 2 fish-hook earring findings

- ◆ glue stick
- ◆ epoxy glue
- ◆ coating material and brush
- ◆ toothpick to apply glue
- ◆ scissors
- ◆ clear nail polish
- ◆ beading awl or needle
- ◆ round-nose pliers

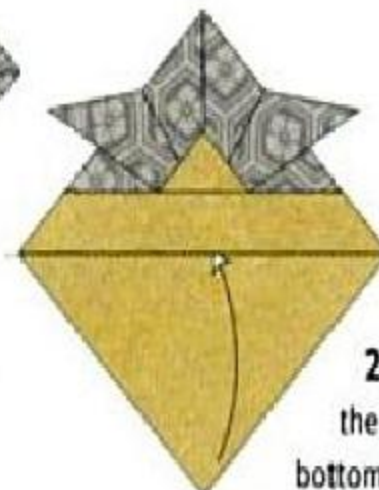


FOLDING THE HELMET

Use the glue stick to glue yuzen washi and gold paper back to back. Let the glue dry completely before folding. (Tip: Use slightly larger sheets of paper. After pasting two sheets together, trim to the final size to achieve clean edges.)



1 Follow steps 1–6 of the fish brooch (see page 62).



2 To complete the helmet, fold the bottom triangle up, and insert it inside the helmet.



3 The completed helmet is now ready for finishing as a brooch or earrings.

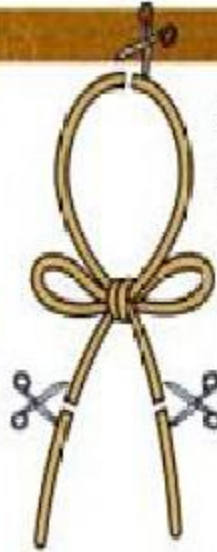


A rather masculine design, the kabuto may surprise you with how well it matches your wardrobe.



ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

1 After finishing step 1 of folding the helmet, apply epoxy glue on the top layer of the bottom portion, and then complete the folding. Coat the piece and let dry completely.



2 Loop a piece of cord, tie it in a bow, and trim the ends, leaving about 3/4 in. (2 cm). Cut the loop in half.



3 Glue the cut loop ends inside the helmet with epoxy glue. Apply clear nail polish to the other two ends so that they will not become loose.

4 Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the same shape as, but slightly smaller than, the helmet. Using epoxy glue, fix the plastic to the back of the helmet, then glue a bar pin to the plastic.

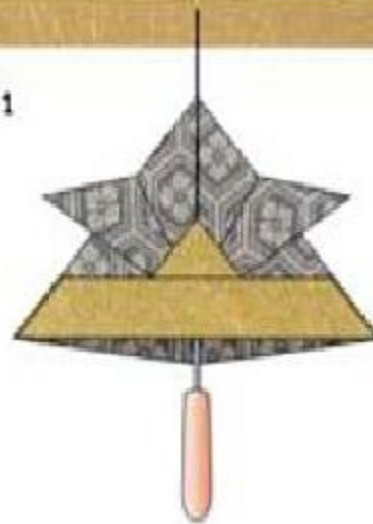


5 The bow hangs down from the helmet.

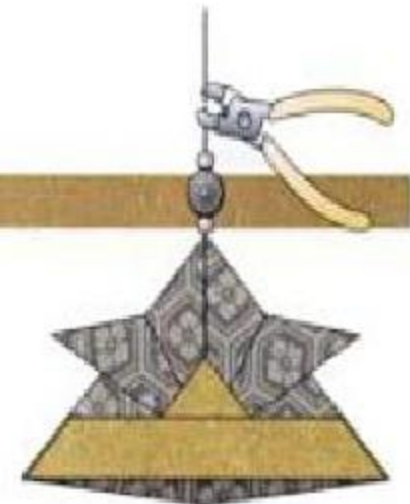
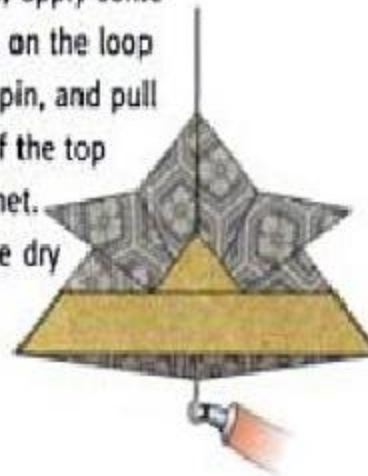
ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

Make two helmets and follow step 1 for the brooch.

1 Pierce the top of the helmet with a beading awl or needle, pushing it through from the inside.

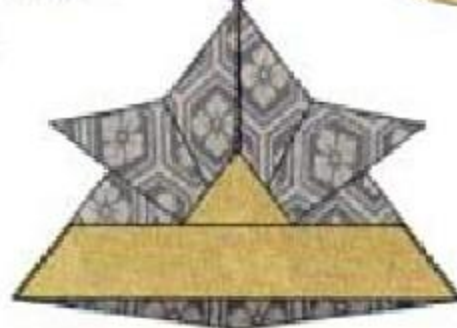
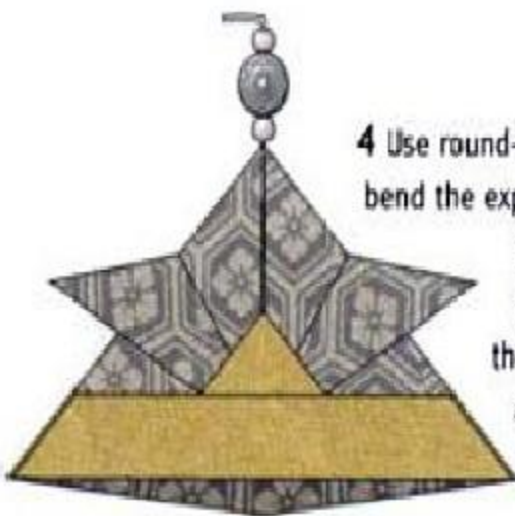


2 Insert an eye pin from the bottom, apply some epoxy glue on the loop of the eye pin, and pull it up out of the top of the helmet. Let the glue dry inside the helmet.



3 Slide a seed bead, a pewter bead, then another seed bead on the eye pin. Cut the eye pin, leaving 3/8 in. (1 cm) exposed.

4 Use round-nose pliers to bend the exposed end of the eye pin at a right angle to the bead, then roll it to form a loop.



5 Attach an earring finding to finish.



Frog brooch and earrings

Skill level: ♦♦♦

The Japanese word for frog, *kaeru*, sounds the same as the word meaning "return." The frog represents the return of good luck, health, money, loved ones, and so on. Just as in western fairytales the frog is transformed into a handsome prince when kissed by the princess, the Japanese frog is also associated with spells and magic. Cast your own spell with these delightful origami frogs.

YOU WILL NEED

Brooch

- ♦ 3½ in. (9 cm) square yuzen washi paper
- ♦ 1 x ¾ in. (2.5 x 2 cm) plastic sheet
- ♦ 1 in. (2.5 cm) bar pin
- ♦ polyester fiberfill

Earrings

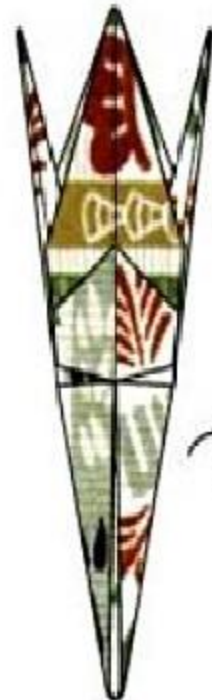
- ♦ 2 in. (5 cm) square yuzen washi paper (x 2)
- ♦ 4 seed beads in color A
- ♦ 4 seed beads in color B
- ♦ 1½ in. (4 cm) eye pin (x 2)
- ♦ 2 fish-hook earring findings
- ♦ polyester fiberfill
- ♦ glue stick
- ♦ epoxy glue
- ♦ coating material and brush
- ♦ toothpick to apply glue
- ♦ scissors
- ♦ beading awl
- ♦ round-nose pliers
- ♦ cutting pliers

FOLDING THE FROG

1 Follow steps 1–9 of the crab brooch (see page 74). Make inside reverse folds on both sides, to bring legs all the way up.



2 Turn the piece over.



3 Fold one flap to the side to show the face with a triangle flap.



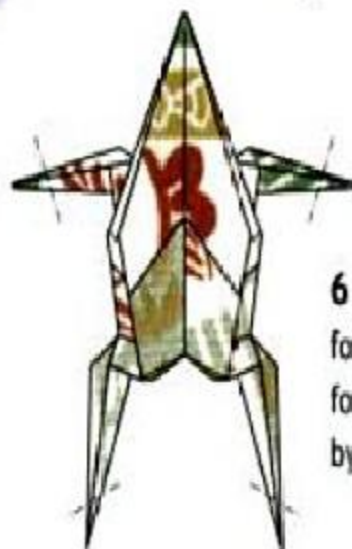
4 Make inside reverse folds on both sides, bringing the legs horizontal.



5 Make inside reverse folds on all four legs, to form joints.



6 Make inside reverse folds at the tips of all four legs, as indicated by the dotted lines.



7 The completed frog is ready to leap!





Green-toned patterned paper strikes a balance between realism and whimsy.

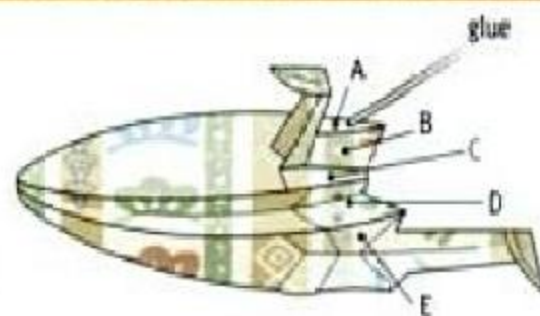
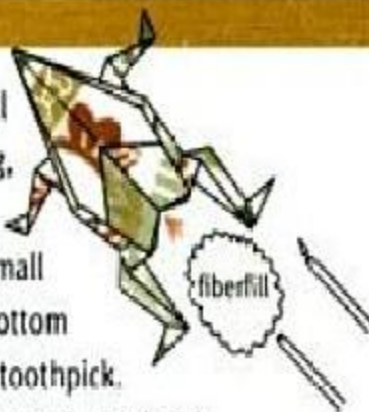


ASSEMBLING THE BROOCH

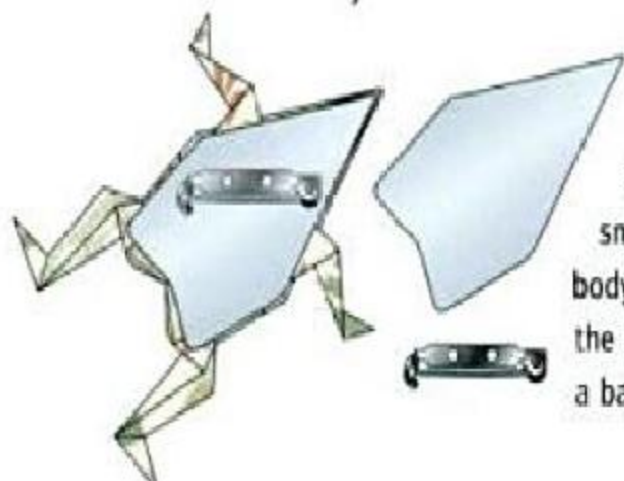
1 Follow the instructions for folding the frog as far as step 5 of folding the crab, then open the triangular flaps and use a glue stick to apply glue to the inside. Complete the folding.



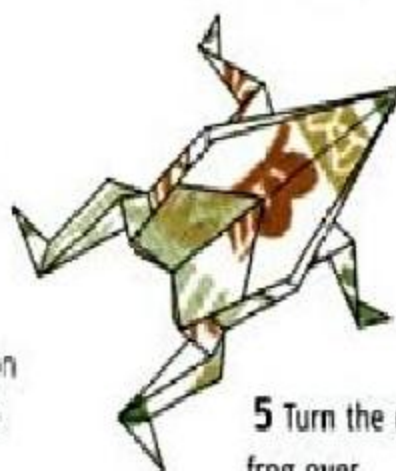
2 Stuff fiberfill inside the frog, pushing it in through the small hole on the bottom using a blunt toothpick. (A sharp, or pointed, toothpick will penetrate the fiberfill, making it difficult to stuff the frog.)



3 Apply small amounts of epoxy glue between layers A to E as shown, on both right and left sides of the frog. Press the glued sections together with fingers, or a clip, until the glue dries. Coat the frog and let dry completely.



4 Cut a piece of plastic sheet to the same shape as, but slightly smaller than, the frog's body. Using epoxy glue, fix it on the back of the frog, then glue a bar pin on the plastic.

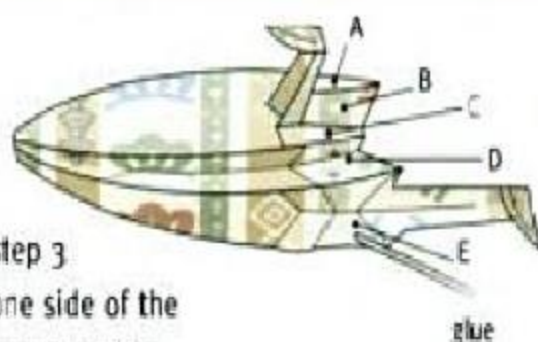


5 Turn the completed frog over.

ASSEMBLING THE EARRINGS

Make two frogs and follow steps 1 and 2 for the brooch.

1 Apply small amounts of epoxy glue between layers, as shown in step 3 for the brooch, leaving area D on one side of the frog unglued. Press the glued sections together with fingers or clip until the glue dries. Coat the frogs and let dry completely.



4 Use the round-nose pliers to bend the bottom of the eye pin, and tuck it in the unglued area from step 1; apply glue and secure the eye pin.



2 Use a beading awl or needle to pierce the frog through the center, from the small hole on the bottom up to the top of the body.



3 Thread seed beads in color A, B, A, and then B on an eye pin. Insert the eye pin from the top, down through the hole in the frog. Cut the bottom of the eye pin, leaving about 1/4 in. (5 mm) exposed.



5 Attach earring findings to complete, then make a matching earring.



Resources

ORIGAMI SOCIETIES

The following societies offer various information on the art of origami, including origami books, paper, diagrams, local groups, and other origami organizations around the world.

Origami USA

www.origami-usa.org
15 West 77th Street
New York, NY 10024 USA
Tel: 212-769-5635

British Origami Society

www.britishorigami.org.uk
2a The Chestnuts
Countesthorpe
Leicester, LE8 5TL
England

Paperfolders Around the Lower Mainland (PALM)

www.origami.vancouver.bc.ca

Nippon Origami Association

www.origami-noa.com
2-064, Domir-Gobancho
12 Gobancho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
102-0076 Japan

SUPPLIERS

Many art and craft supply stores stock jewelry findings, beads, glue, coating materials, and assorted paper. Origami and washi paper are also available at oriental stores and bookstores.

www.OrigamiCraftSupply.com

Yuzen washi and other origami craft supplies.

Origami USA

www.origami-usa.org/thesource/ agora.cgi
Origami, washi, and American foil paper; origami books. Mail order and online services.
Tel: 212-769-5635

Kinokuniya Bookstores

www.kinokuniya.com
Visit the website for store locations. Origami papers and yuzen washi paper; books.

Kate's Paperie

www.katespaperie.com
Fine handmade paper; paper products.
561 Broadway
New York, NY 10012
Tel: 212-941-9816

A.C. Moore

www.acmoore.com
Art and craft suppliers, including jewelry-making items and assorted paper. Over 100 stores in the US—visit the website for locations.

Joann

www.joann.com
Art and craft suppliers, including jewelry-making items and assorted paper. US-wide chain of stores.
Tel: 1-800-525-4951

Michael's

www.michaels.com
Art and craft suppliers, including jewelry-making items and assorted paper. US-wide chain of stores.
Tel: 1-800-642-4235

www.JewelrySupply.com

Jewelry-making suppliers, including findings, beads, and tools. Online and mail order services.
Tel: 1-866-204-3235

www.paper-source.com

Fine, handmade paper from around the world.

OTHER USEFUL WEBSITES

OriCraft

www.oricraft.com
View the author's work and find out about her show and class schedule.

Joseph Wu Origami

www.origami.vancouver.bc.ca
Featuring a gallery, instructions, articles, and links.



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Credits

First, I would like to thank Quarto for giving me the opportunity to write this book, and for ensuring it turned out so wonderfully. Their creativity and talent transformed my words and projects into this beautiful book.

I am grateful to my customers and students for making it possible for me to pursue origami as a profession. Many tell me how much they love my work; they give me the inspiration and energy to keep going. I also would like to thank my show promoters, who let me introduce my work to the public. Many thanks to Pat and Joe of PJ's Promotions—without your support since my first year, I could not have come this far.

And last, but most, thank you to my family and friends for your support throughout. I cannot thank enough my husband, Paul, and my sons, Bryan and Keith. Your loving, faithful support and encouragement are the backbone of my work and life. Thank you for your help and patience, allowing me the time I needed to work on this book. Paul, your wide range of knowledge and talents enable me to always count on your advice. You helped me through this, like many other journeys in our life together. Thank you!

This book is dedicated to my mother, who instilled a love of origami in my life.



ORIGAMI JEWELRY



This One



C73T-PCW-JXDQ



AYAKO BRODEK's love of origami began when she was a little girl. On long ferryboat rides to her grandparents' home in Shikoku, Japan, her mother would make origami cranes and boats from candy wrappers to make the time pass quickly. After moving to the United States, her fascination with origami continued, and she founded Oricraft to introduce her work to a wider audience. Brodek's desire is to design origami works that can be loved and used in everyday life.

Wearable origami is one of Brodek's greatest passions, and she has devoted considerable time to exploring ways to transform her folded-paper creations into pieces of jewelry that are both delicate and durable. She sells her work at art and craft shows and through her website www.oricraft.com. She also teaches origami to people of all ages at local libraries and schools. Brodek lives and works in New Jersey.



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- Every project includes a full materials list, step-by-step folding and finishing instructions, a gorgeous photograph of the final piece, suggested color variations, and ideas for adapting the design and adding embellishments.
- All of the key folding and finishing techniques are clearly explained and illustrated. Projects are graded from easy to more challenging, so that even novices can begin making beautiful origami jewelry right from the start.
- Avako Brodek shows you how to create brooches and pendants from traditional origami designs such as cranes, frogs, and kimonos; stunning starburst pins using modular techniques; beautiful origami beads for necklaces and bracelets; and delightful heart and flower earrings.



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