
Right, variation, a smaller *tsuzura*. Basically units are folded almost in the same way as the larger one, except that you begin with a diagonal instead of a line that divides side lines in half.
Lids of square boxes: with 'pinwheels' on both sides (pp. 34-40).
The base below right has the same pattern as $B$ on p. 33.
Above, lid of a square box: ‘lozenge’ (pp. 27–28).
Below, bases of a square box: left to right, $A$, $C$; combination of $A$ and $C$ (pp. 30–33).
Center, lid of a square box: 'fancy pinwheel' (pp. 41-43). The other four lids are variations and are folded differently from 09 on p. 36.
Above left, lid of an octagon box: 'little flower' (pp. 44-46) made of chiyogami (colorful paper). Right, base (pp. 50-54). The box contains four folded inserts that fit nicely. Below, lid of an octagon box: 'double stars' (pp. 47-49).
Triangle boxes (pp. 55-61).
Above left, lid of a hexagon box: 'six-petal pinwheel' (pp. 62–65; base: pp. 68–71). By devising different ways of folding, you can make a seven- or eight-sided box.

Below, lid of a hexagon box: 'flower and star' (pp. 66–67).
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Lid of *tsuzura* (wicker clothes-box)

By folding according to A, you can produce this pattern on the lid. B is plain. Both are made of two pieces of paper.

(For the base of the box that matches these lids, see pp. 16-18.)
Place a along b. Unfold back to 9.

Continued on the next page.

Go to 9.
Fold up to the ○ mark, matching • marks.

Fold along the center line.

Fold the upper layer only.

Pleat along the lines already marked.

Make the right side stand upright.

Fold along the center line.

Finished unit.
By changing the folding a little as illustrated, you can make a lid with a raised point like the above photo. See if you can make it.

Join as in the drawing.

Push in till the bottom forms a square.
Base of *tsuzura*

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I am very fond of this crisp little box. Its folds look so simple, but try separating the units for a friend and ask them to reassemble the base of the box. It's quite a brain teaser!
To join the units, see the next page.
Finished unit.

Join as in the drawing.

The units with their loose flaps may be a little difficult to join. See if you can do it by carefully following the illustrations.

Pattern in the bottom.

Side pattern, inside.
By just joining the same units differently you will find that new patterns appear like magic. Here are two such patterns, and a third, a combination of the first two.

Both folding and joining are very simple. We use four units. Let us first fold the units as follows.
Fold up to the ○ mark.

Join as in the drawing.

Fold, making the two sides stand upright.

Finished unit.
How to join the 'wheel' units.

Make sure which is the pocket, and which the tab.

Fix the end by folding it inside.

(Note) It is easier to join the four units first and then fold and fix the ends.

Inside pattern.

Outside pattern, 'wheel'.
The unit on p. 20.

Reverse the tab and pocket of 'wheel' on p. 21.

How to join the 'bow knot' units.

Fix the end by folding it inside.

Inside pattern.

Outside pattern, 'bow knot'.
How to join the 'lightning' units.

Unlike the 'wheel' and 'bow knot', the units that make the 'lightning' pattern are joined by using both ends of two units as tabs, and both ends of remaining two units as pockets.

"Note: Fix the ends like the 'wheel' (See p. 21)."
Now let us make lids for the boxes we have made. As with the boxes, two different lid patterns can be made from the same units, and their combination makes a third pattern. The outside patterns of the lids match those of the boxes.

The joining of the third pattern is not illustrated, but it is the same as the joining of the lightning-patterned box on p. 23.
Finished units.

For joining, see the next page.

Fold, making the sides stand upright as above.

Mark a folding line on the upper layer only.
Joining the 'wheel'.

Joining the 'bow knot'.

Patterns.

Inside.

Outside.

Patterns.

Inside.

Outside.
Lid of a square box. Variation: lozenge

At a certain point (4), change the folding on page 25 slightly and you will have a lid with a different pattern.

Mark a folding line on the upper layer only.

Turn over.

Continued on the next page.
Fold the marked line to the wrong side, up to the \( \circ \) mark, matching \( \bullet \) marks in (7). Fold only the inner layers.

Join as in the drawing.

Finished unit.
'Bow knot' (p. 26).

'Lightning'.

'Wheel' (p. 26).

'Lozenge' (p. 28).
Square boxes: second series

Fold as illustrated. You can make three different patterns, A, B and C. It is all very simple, and such fun!
Finished unit.

Join the four units into a circle.

Push in to the angle lines.

Join as in the drawing.

Fold two layers together along the marked lines.

Twist down and make the bottom.
Inside pattern.

Inside pattern.

Inside pattern.
Lids of square boxes with pinwheels on both sides

These lids have pinwheel patterns inside and outside. The joined A- and B- types are illustrated here, but you can join the units so that you have different patterns inside and out. You can also finish the main pattern in different ways. Experiment!
7

8

9

10

Open.

Reverse the position.

11

Pleat the upper and lower layers.

12

Making the pleat.

13
Ordinary boxes have no designs on the bottom or inside their lids, but with unit origami you can make boxes with these wonderful patterns on inner surfaces. The pleasure on first seeing these charming little boxes increases when you look inside! This delight in finding unexpected patterns is the result of unit origami.

To join the units, see the next page.

Finished unit.
Joining the two-sided pinwheel A.

Finish the outer center as follows.
The units can be assembled with tiny tips like these on the outside.

Finish the inside center as outside (1-5).

(4) Tuck the end in the fold made in 1.)
Joining two-sided pinwheel $B$.

[Joining outside.]

The unit on p. 37.

Outside pattern.

[Joining inside.]

Join the two other units in the same way.

Inside pattern.
To make this lid, you fold and join in almost the same way as has already been done (pp. 34-40), but the result is something unique. For best effect, use paper with one side colored differently than the other.
Fold the upper layer only.

Fold along the center line.

Fold only the inside layers, matching line a along line b.

Open.

Finished unit.
Join as in the drawing.

To finish the central pattern, see p. 38-39.
Lid of an octagon box: little flower

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Now let us make an octagon lid, using four units. When the lid is joined, the white back of the paper appears in the center like a little flower, hence the box's name.
9. Fold the left side to mark.


Turn over.

8. Open.

7. Open.

6. Fold, placing a along b, and c along d.

5.

4.

Continued on the next page. →
Finished unit.

Join as in the drawing.

Fix the end by folding it inside.

Join the other two units in the same way.
Fold the 'little flower' units inside out, and you will see the birth of twin stars, one colored, the other white. You can create such a change by just reversing the folding. Such is the fascination of origami! The little flower had the twin stars hidden in it.

Continued on the next page. ⇒
Fold the upper layer only, placing a along b.

Fold, placing the left side along a.

Turn over.

Open.

Pull out the inner flap.
Join the other two units in the same way.

Fix the end by folding it inside.

Join as in the drawing.

Finished unit.

Tab
Pocket

(×4)
The base of this box is rather complicated both to fold and to join. You fold and unfold at many places. Proceed slowly and with patience, carefully following the illustrations.
Fold along the line marked in ③.

A narrow opening.

Fold the left side to line a.

Fold along the line marked in ②.

Continued on the next page.

Open all the way.

Open and press down.
Open.

Fold the left side along line a and then unfold.

Fold along this line.

Pleat, placing a along line b.

Fold the line parallel to the side.

Pull open.

Place a along line b.
Join as in the drawing.

Insert the tab from under, hooking with the bent tip.

Open.
Pleat.

(Pleat x 4)

Finished unit.
A

Fix the ends, bending them inside.

Good as it is.

B

Outside pattern.

Inside pattern of A.
We seldom come across a triangle box, but with units of folded paper we can make wonderful ones. Let us make three such boxes of different sizes and use larger ones as lids.

Continued on the next page.
Match the bottom left corner to the top line.

Mark the folding line and unfold to ①.

Fold correctly.

Tuck in.

Fold, matching the dotted lines.

Unit of the medium box finished.

(×3)
These illustrations show at a glance how triangle boxes of different sizes are folded. By changing folding lines you can change the depth of the box, and thus make boxes of four different sizes, large, medium, small and midget, all of which can be neatly placed one inside another. This is done without cutting the paper, and the folding involves no such ambiguity as sliding a folding line just a little. Triangle boxes made from square pieces of paper, boxes that can be contained one inside another, such are the wonders of origami!

Folding of 'Midget' is not shown here. The method is similar to the small box. You can make it without difficulty.

Join as in the drawing.
Triangle box: large size

1. Match the bottom right corner to the center line.

2. Fold along line a in 1.

3. Open.

4. Open.

5. Fold along line a in 4.

6. Open.
Unit of large-sized box finished.

Join the units like the middle-sized box. (See p. 57.)

Fold, matching the divided bottom lines, then unfold.

Fold 1 in \( \delta \) and tuck inside.

Divide the angle in half.

Fold, matching the dotted lines.

Mark the folding line, then unfold to \( \delta \) with b folded as in 9.
Triangle box: small size

1. Match the bottom right corner to the center line.
2. Turn upside down.
3. Fold the right side along the marked line a.
4. Open.
Unit of small box finished.

Join the units like the middle-sized box. (See p. 57.)

Fold, matching the divided bottom lines and unfold.

Tuck inside.

Fold, matching the dotted lines.

Divide the angle in half.

Mark the folding line and unfold to 6.
Lid of a hexagon box with six-petal pinwheel © 1988

Now let us make a hexagon box. When the units are assembled, the white back of the paper appears in a clear-cut flower pattern.
Pull out the bottom piece without folding.

Match the • marks.

Pull out and open.

Continued on the next page.
Fold in half.

Position reversed.

Fold the upper layer only.

Unfold.

Open.

Return.

Fold along the line marked in 9 and unfold.
(Note) It is better to fold and fix the ends after all six units are joined.

Fix the end by folding it inside.

Join the six units as illustrated.

Join as in the drawing.
Lid of a hexagon box: flower and star

Change the folding of the units of the six-petal pinwheel box so that the inside pattern of the box appears outside.

From ⑯ on page 64.

1. Return.

2. Turn upside down.

3. Tuck inside.

4. Fold 1 and then open.
Inside pattern.

Join the units as in the drawing.

(Note) Like the six-petal pinwheel, it is better to join first and then fold the ends.

Fix the end, turning it inside.

Join six units as illustrated.

Join the units as in the drawing.

Pleat along the line a in 4.

Finished unit.
Base of a hexagon box

© 1988

Now we are going to make the bases for the two lids just made. In order to match the bases with the lids, the length of its six sides must be made shorter. The paper is folded up to ③ on the next page with this in mind. It is delicate work, so go slowly and patiently.
Fold, matching the divided right bottom lines.

Fold, matching the marks, with the right tip folded.
Fold along the line marked in 13.

Fold the upper layer only.
Fold along the line marked in © and open.

Fix the end by folding it inside.

Join as in the drawing.

Fold along the line marked in ©° and open.

Lift (22)

Pleat.

Finished unit.
Here is how to fold the base of a hexagon box neatly with less time and trouble.

When folding the base of a hexagon box, fold just one sheet up to 7 on page 69, use it as the original pattern, placing other sheets on it, and fold them according to the pattern beneath. This saves trouble. Moreover you do a neat job without folding unnecessary lines.