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Modular origami instructions swan

3D Origami Swan is one of the most exquisite 3D origami patterns you can make. Despite the fact that you can do almost anything with enough triangular units, the swan remains a favorite. To get started, do about 500 to 600 triangular units, as shown here. Place them in a box or bowl. Do not worry about the amount, just start folding, and after a day or two you will have accumulated enough pieces to start assembling them into a swan. Instructions for 3D Origami Swan Body Remove 30 to 32 units from a pile already made triangular units. They will be for row-1. If you bought a set to make a swan, check here the exact number of units to use in each row. Place two of the units row 1 side by side. Bring another team from the pile already made units. This 3th module will be for row-2. Place the two rows of 1 units in the unit row 2. That's what it looks like. Bring one row-1 unit (from the group of 32 units) and one unit of the pile. Continue to use row-2 units to link row-1-units together. That's what it looks like. Note that devices may look better: end valves usually open. Continue adding row-1 units. After a while, the structure will begin to curve. When you have connected 32-row-1 units, use another appliance from the pile to connect the structure in a ring. The last image shows what it looks like when row-1 and row-2 are completed. After row-2 is completed, add more units (from the pile) to make row 3. Continue adding units of row 3 until you get away with it. When adding units, make sure you put

the tabs from two different devices in the pockets (slots) of one new device. Sweating the units in this way (such as layering bricks) makes the final pattern more stable. The image on the left is incorrect because the new device is added to an existing unit. The image on the right is correct because the new unit deviates from two existing units. Continue this way for rows 4 through 6, adding 32 units in each row. This is what the swan's body looks like when the structure is reversed. Collect row 7 as usual, except, remove two units. Shown here, the units of 12 hours and 6 hours have been removed. Row 7 uses 30 units instead of 32. Continue adding units for the following lines. In each row, remove two units so that there are fewer and fewer units per line. After all, it takes only one unit to complete the row. Instructions for the Neck, Tail and Base Door, tail and base of the swan are made in a slightly different way. The units are added by stack (not diluted). Both sections of one device are inserted into the pockets of one unit. This gives a linear bunch of units that this can be bent to obtain the desired shape. with the help of 45 units. Once the units are placed in each other, bend them into form S or a? Form. The piece of the neck is the most fragile and it may be necessary glue to keep in the Form. 14 units (one of them) or 11 units (two of them). After the units are placed in each other, bend them so that they are curved. the swan is made of 40 units. Place them, then bend the units in shape O. Assemble the swan, placing the piece of the neck in the unit that is missing in row 7. Place the feathers on the tail on the other side of the swan's body. Glue is not necessary for the body of the swan, because chess assembly makes it secure. The neck, tail and base may need glue. About 3D Origami Swan Whales (currently sold) This video has similar instructions for a 3D origami swan: a 3-dimensional origami swan can be done with several hundred small triangles of paper. It looks really cool and it's easy to do – all you need is a little more patience than usual. Shall we get started? Modular origami swan: Instructions: To make this swan, you will need about 400 pieces of paper folded like triangles. How to make triangular units for 3D origami: Step 1: To start with take a sheet of A4-sized paper. Licked paper works well as it is fresh and has about the right thickness. Step 2: Continue to fold the paper into halves. You will need to make 4 folds to get the size shown below. Step 3: Now cut along the edges to get 16 rectangular pieces of paper from this one sheet. Step 4: Fold this paper in half. Step 5: Fold down the center of the folded rectangle, starting from the upper right corner. Repeat this for the upper left corner. Step 6: Turn the paper over and cut the edges of the bottom. Step 7: Lift the bottom and fold it upwards. Step 8: Put the two lower corners of the triangle together. Triangular unit is ready. Now we will start assembling the units to make the swan. Step 9: Make about 400 similar triangles (we will call each triangle a unit). Make the units clean and fresh, this will make your swan look good. Step 10: Align to 30 units. They will form row 1 of the swan. Step 11: For each unit of row 1, we will insert two units to form row 2. Step 12: Row 1 units will be connected to each other using these units and are therefore called connective units. Step 13: When you are done with the first call, you will have used up to 30 units for row 1 and an equal number of connector units for row 2. Step 14: Flip the pattern to get a bowl shaped like a construction. Step 15: Now, when each device is pasted as shown in Step 8, do row 3. Step 17: Repeat the above procedure to make row 4. Step 18: Make row 5 in a similar way. Remove two triangles from the row, two units against each other. Step 19: Make rows from 6 to 20. For each row, you will add less than one and by the time you reach row 20, you will add only one unit to each side. The structure will curve naturally. The edges will be the tip of the wings. Step 20: For the neck and head of the swan you may need to connect about 30 to 35 35 Step 21: You can apply a little glue to one of the lower points of the center of the swan. Attach the neck at this central point. Step 22: You can add some color to the beak of the bird and give him eyes. The wings of the swan can be adjusted to bends a little more if necessary. And you have your own 3D Origami Swan... hard to believe it's just paper! You can make more patterns with a similar technique. We will continue to see more models with detailed tutorials. Create your imagination! This step is where the swan becomes recognizable and is my favorite part. TAIL: Then, to assemble the tail of the swan, add three more modules on the ninth layer, then two more above these and one above it. To make the tail more determined, add another one at the very top. (First video) NECK AND HEAD: Straight against the tail, start by adding five modules and then add four on it, then on it, then two, one, then add two to the point of the pyramid, covering half of the upper module and the point right up to and below it, then add one on it, continue adding modules and twisting the neck back until the upper edge of the pieces becomes horizontal to the surface in which The. Then turn the pieces back, add them two, then one, then two, then one more until the neck returns to the desired curvature. (Second and third videos) The first two layers of the swan are perhaps the most difficult. That is, there is still no structure, so there is nothing to build from. But once you pass the first two layers, it'll be smooth sailing. For starters, we will make 20 pairs of pieces. Since this is the first layer, we will turn the pieces to create a stand when the swan is finished. So instead of building them the same way, we will reverse one of the pieces. To make an inverted pair, take two triangles. In the pictures attached, white represents the first triangle, and blue represents the second triangle. Take your first triangle, and hold it so slopes in front. Take your second triangle and twist it so that you see the lower parts of the triangle. Slot one in one pocket. Repeat nineteen times! Next, we will twist the 20 pairs to make a ring. Build it on a flat surface to make sure it doesn't break. Twist the other point of the upper triangle into a pair in the pocket of another triangle and repeat until ten pairs are used. We make the rings of ten pieces twice, instead of twenty pieces once, because the pieces tend to be wound. Repeat the process again, so you have two rings out of ten. From here, the two rings are joined, inserting one point from one ring into the pocket of the other ring. After you finish, take the last point and screw it into the final pocket to create a ring. From carefully invert the piece. Be very gentle as the ring will be very weak and may cause This 3D origami swan is made with 400+ leaves, each folded into a small triangle. This type of folding paper is called Golden Way Folding or Chinese Paper Folding. Fold between 400 and 450 triangular units (instructions here). They can be made while watching TV while sitting on the bus or while drinking coffee/tea with a friend. In a classroom, 20 students can easily fold 20 units to make a total of 400 units. Note that there are 2 slits, which are called pockets. Modules are connected by inserting the sharp parts into the pockets. There are two ways to position triangular units. Position A: the triangle is located on the short edges of the triangle, with pockets still visible. Position B: the triangle is located on the wide edge of the triangle: similar to a mountain; visible pockets. Row 1: start with stacking 30 - 35 triangular units in one row. These units will be in row 1 of the swan. The number of units used will depend on the thickness of the paper used. In this example, 30 units are used. Row 2: Connect row 1 into a ring using triangular units connector. These coupling units will become row 2 swan. To do this: - put two rows 1 units side by side in item A; - place the dots in the pockets of the coupling block (also in position A) - this forms a cluster of 3 units Continue like this: - insert the cluster made over another row-1 unit; - connecting them to another triangular unit; - this forms a group of 5 pieces. Repeat until all units of row 1 are assembled. Tie the first and last pieces together to form a ring. At this point, you would use 30 units for connective units 1 and 30, which make up Row 2 of swan origami. Twist the ring so that it does not look like a cone: now it looks more like the bottom of a bowl. Row 3: Continue to assemble the body of the origami swan, adding more triangular units. Note that the triangular units are added while in position B. Make sure that you place the dots in two different units in one connector block. Locking the units in this way will keep the 3D origami swan body together. Shown: half of the assembled row 3. Notice how you can determine where the next part goes by counting the layers. The lower right shows 3 layers (= 3 rows), while 2 layers of units (= only 2 assembled rows) are displayed in the upper left corner. Rows 4 to 6: Continue adding more triangular units until you finish rows 4, 5 and 6. Row 7: Add triangular units to form row 7 as indicated above. Remove 2 triangular units from each other. Shown: units at 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock have been removed. Rows 8 - 20: continue to add more triangular units after a row. In each row, use one less triangular unit. 3D origami swan will get narrower and narrower shapes of two triangular sections. Row 20 will have only one triangular unit on each side: this is the tip of the Swan's wing. As assembled, twist the pieces naturally to form the shape of a bowl. Head and neck: connect approximately 30 triangular units in a straight way. Place the units in position A and place one unit in the pockets of a second appliance. Let the pieces twist naturally. The form of a question mark works well, but other shapes of the neck are fine. Tail: simply connect 4 or 5 triangular units in a mountain position (position B). Depending on what 3D origami swan will be used for, you may want to add a drop of glue to each triangular knot of the neck. The neck is the most fragile part of the swan 3D origami, so the glue is good. Glue is not necessary for the body and wings of the swan. Put the neck in position 6 o'clock. Place the tail in position 12 hours. Optional: you can fold a black sheet of paper into a triangular module and use it as an account of a swan (insert in position B). You can also decorate with googlie eyes. If you've done everything so far, you've done a great job. Swans will look even better if: use clean, fresh paper. Do not start with sweetened or dirty paper - it will just make a grunge-looking swan. bend exactly each triangular unit. Align the paper well and avoid a piece of paper that protrudes where it should not be. The final swan will look as good as any unit. Sloppy units will make slop, triangular units of the same pressure. This will make each unit the same distance from each other and create a regular network. Units that are at the same distance from each other will make a balanced swan that is not distracted, frequently adjust the location of the devices. Do not wait until you finish the whole swan to correct. Once the pieces are connected to each other, it is difficult to nudge them. triangular units. These used units will have pockets that are already stretched and they will come together differently. Differently.

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