CP Share Series No.01 Total 22nd Issue Origami

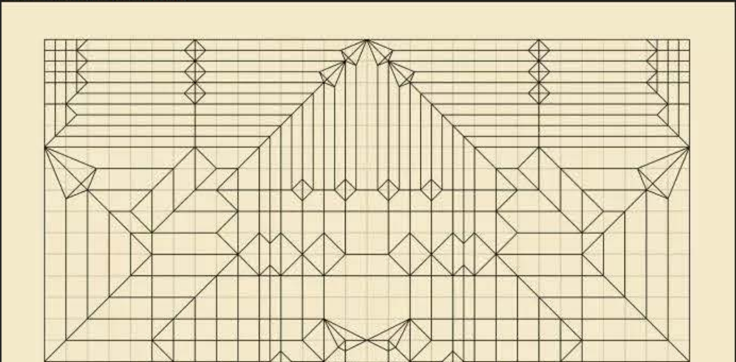
Origami student Takayama CP origami opening number2018-03-08

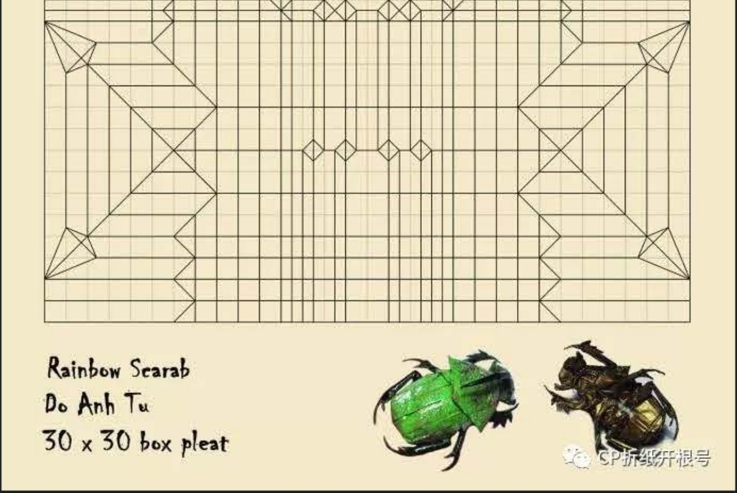
After a period of adjustment, the public account is now divided into two series for release, so that everyone can better origami with me. (I do n't think the number is appropriate for the name)
After the Cp warming knowledge, we will first come to several issues of insect origami, mainly to practice the jagged structure and related graphics mentioned earlier. I hope that everyone can recall the previous three issues before folding these bugs.

Before folding this work, first answer some questions raised by folding friends, the choice of paper size?
In fact, I have said it elsewhere before, but again in the public account, the first is to have a clear understanding of the smallest grid that can be controlled by your fingers, such as a small grid that can be folded 0.5 cm without effort, then you will You can fold a unit of 0.5 cm; the second is the proportion of the smallest unit of the belly. The combination of the two can calculate how large the paper should be.

The picture below is 30 * 30 partial 60 * 60, that is, the smallest grid is one-sixth, so if you can control the 0.5 grid, the paper selection should be about 60 * 0.5 = 30 cm

Next, let's each estimate how much paper we can use. Find a piece of paper and draw a line after you find it.

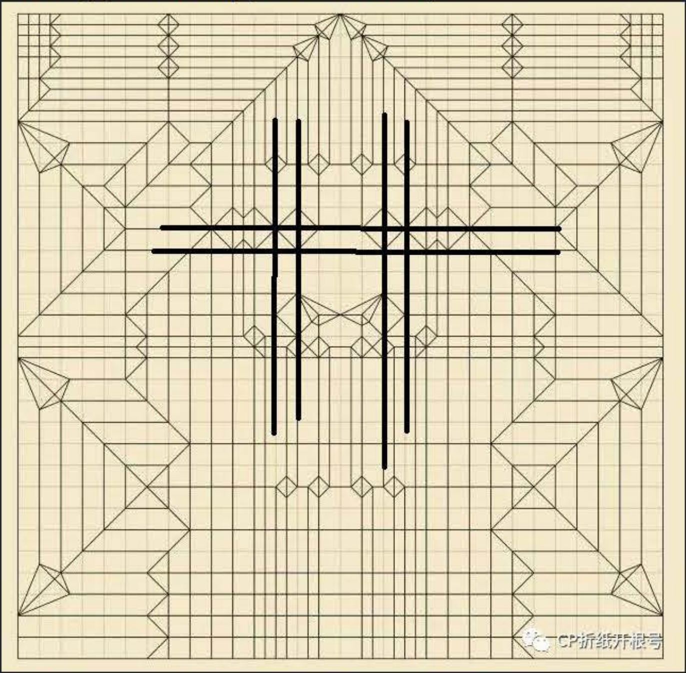




After making the line, flatten the paper and prepare to start polymerization.

In the first step, we said something earlier, first find the opposite long line in one direction, and then make some simple lock-type structures in the other direction. This is the beginning of a common insect CP. In the cicada's period, you may have some impressions.

As shown in the figure below, find the wider grid on the head or back, fold the peaks and valleys, and then simply lock it horizontally.



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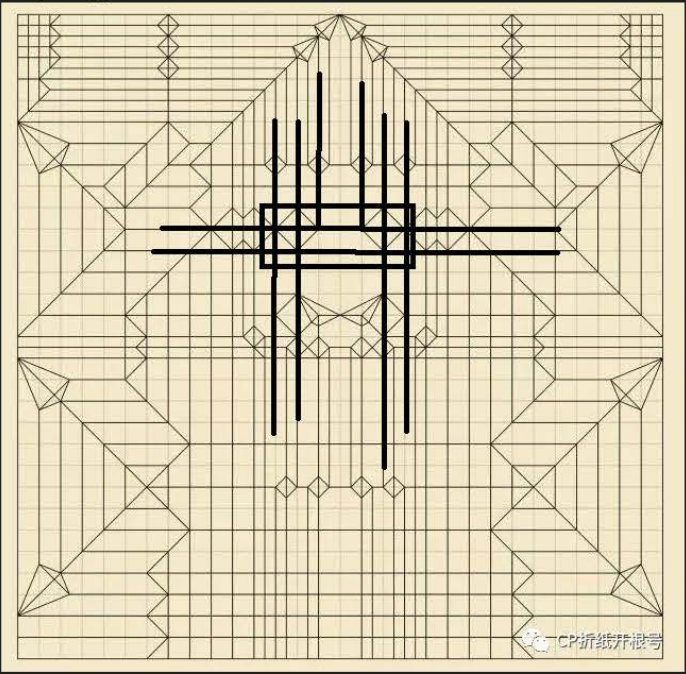
After holding down for a simple lock, we are shown in the following figure. The small squares in the other box are aggregated. The structure of this type we have said before is used to turn and change the ratio of the grid. Usually, two grids will be combined and one grid or On the contrary, it is mainly used by designers to change the surface morphology.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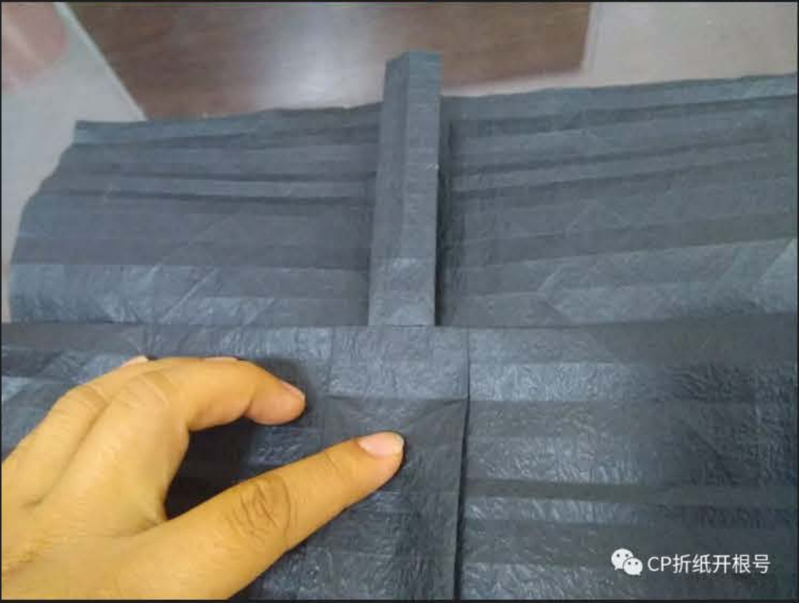

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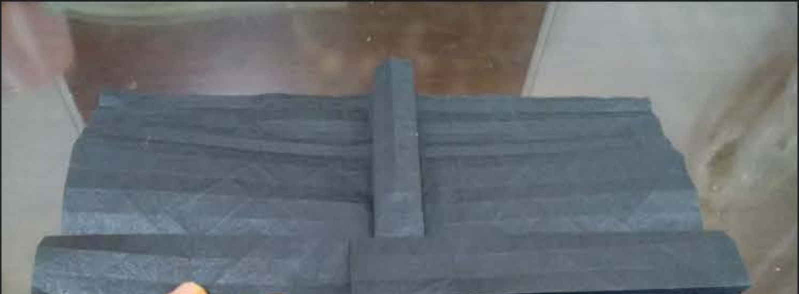
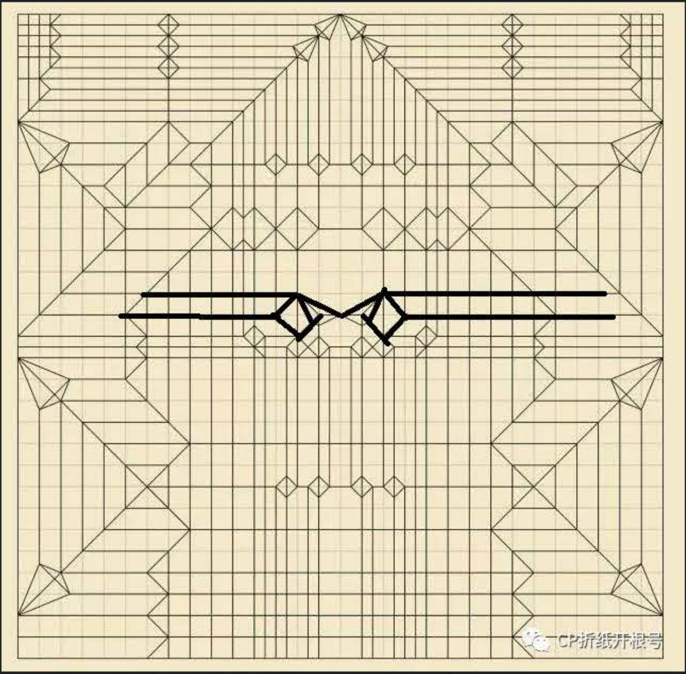
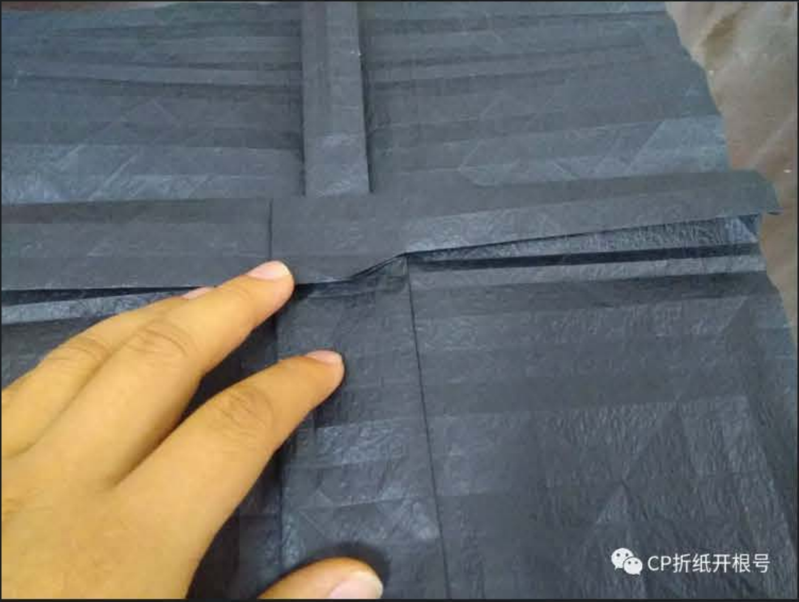


Next, we made this change-to-lattice structure from the top down. In essence, the effect is the same as the small square above, but it creates a different surface for the hair, so the author increased the angle here, and in order to smoothly integrate with the structure of the 60th below, I used two This kind of closed graphics can be used in the future when you design your own work.





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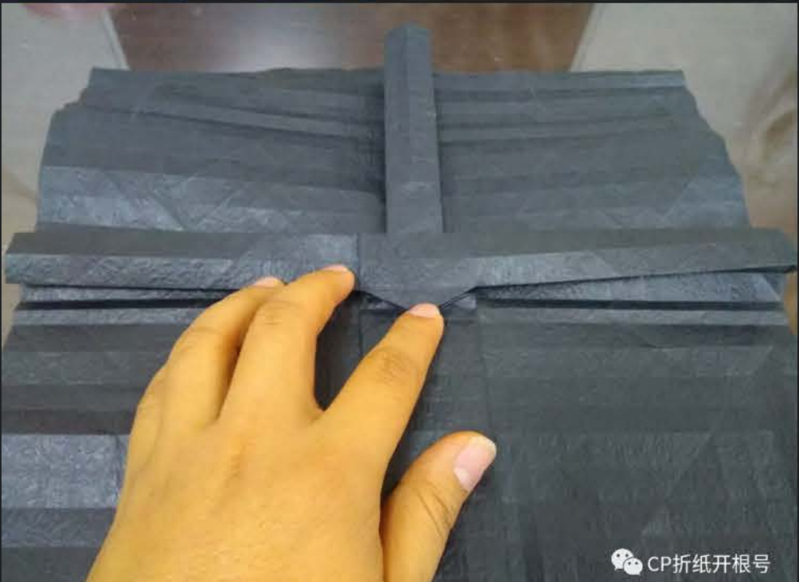

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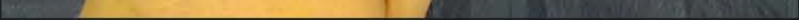
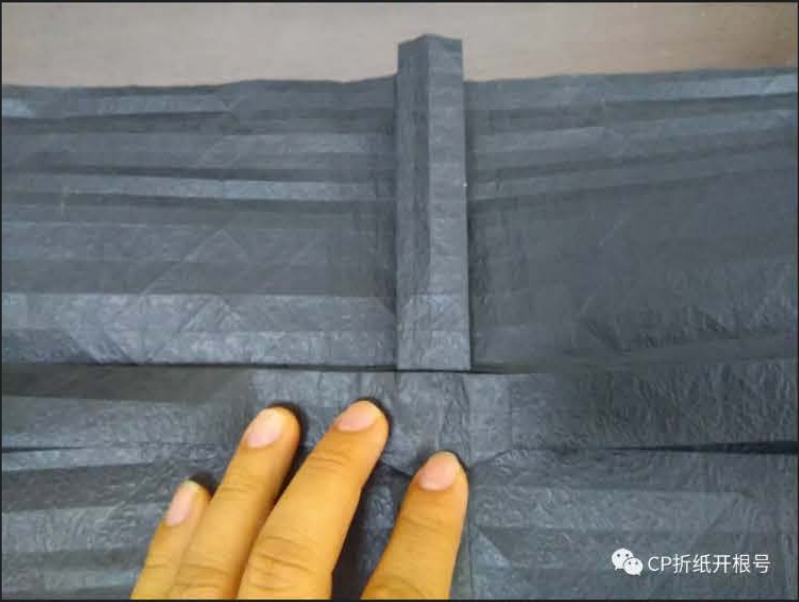


After flattening, pull the front top slightly apart.



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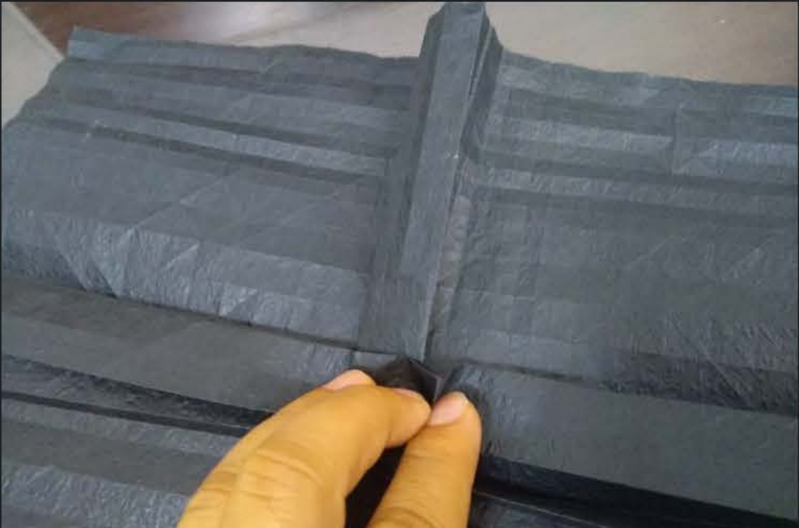

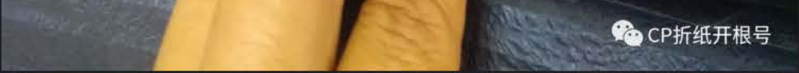
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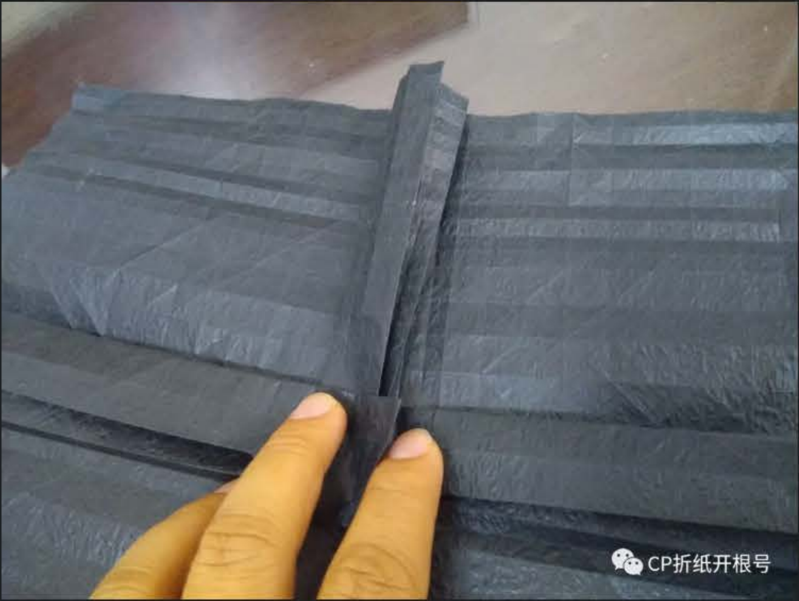
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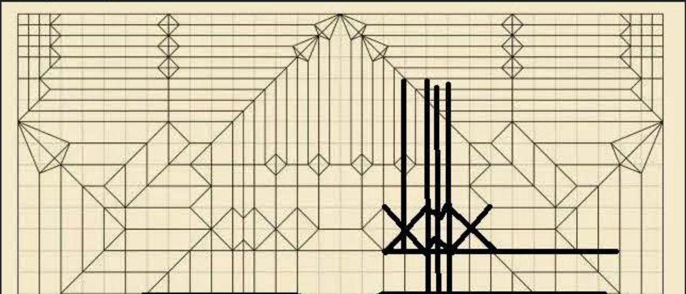
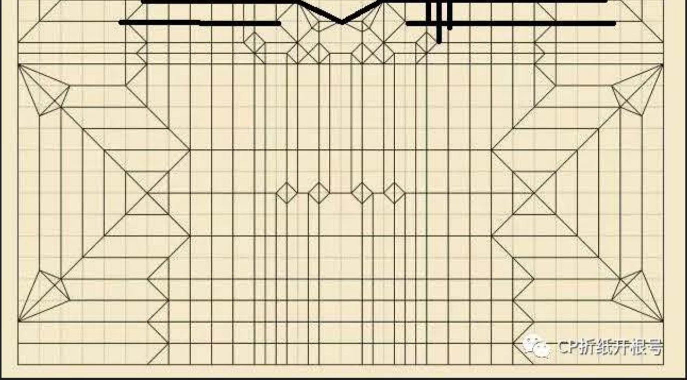
Up to this figure, we have made a relatively clear outline of the structure of the back and also simply locked the vertical line.

Next, the upper structure is extended to both sides.





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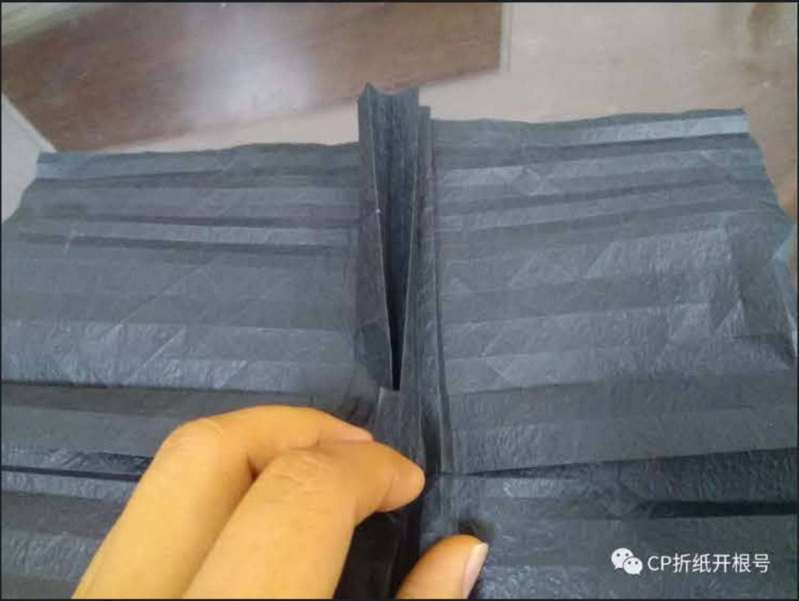

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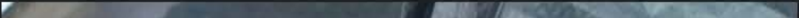

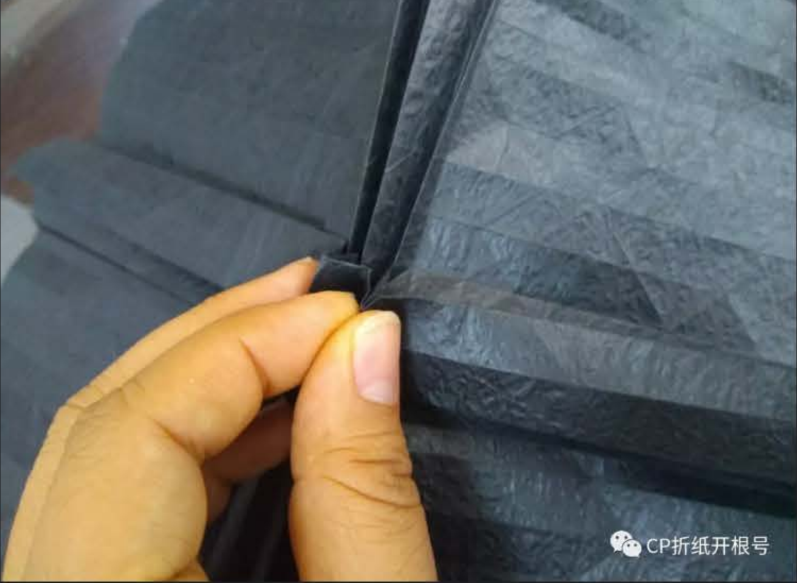

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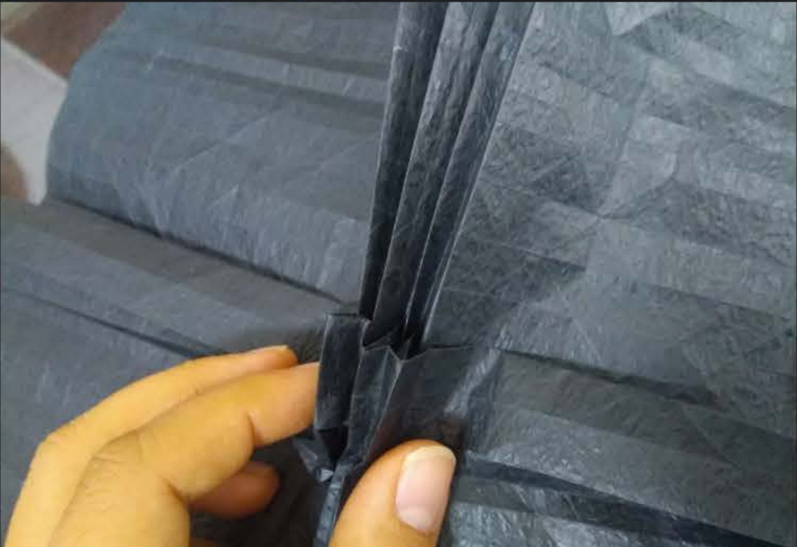

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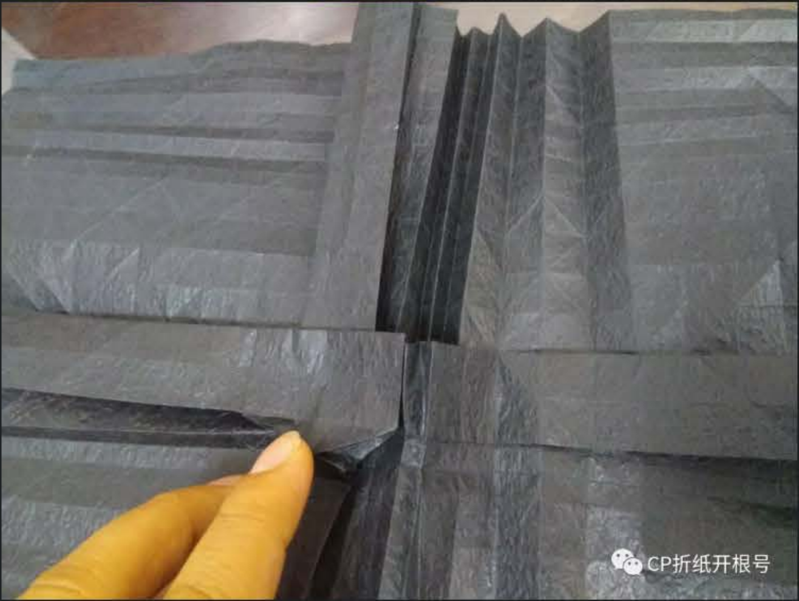

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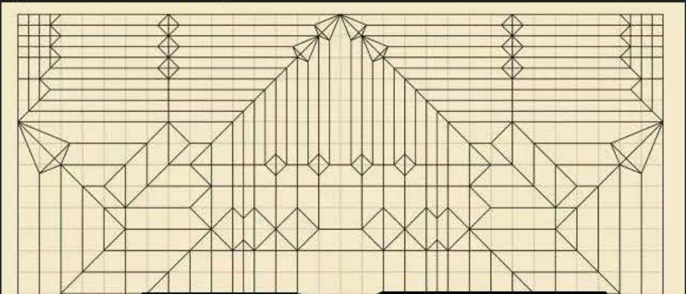
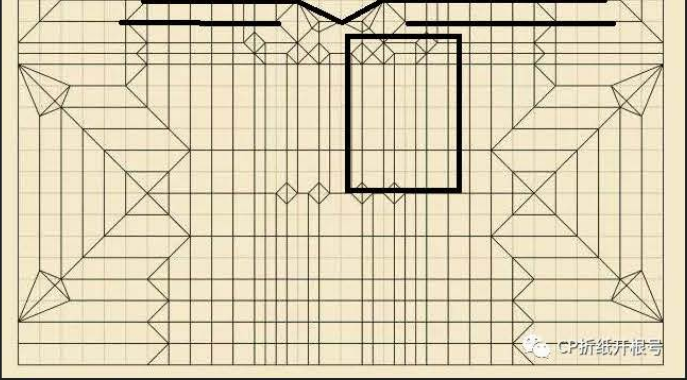
As you move towards the middle on the right, you'll find that the author uses 30% and 60% of the grids applied at the same time.

Below we merge and aggregate the small squares and vertical lines of one-sixth of the figure below with the figure above.





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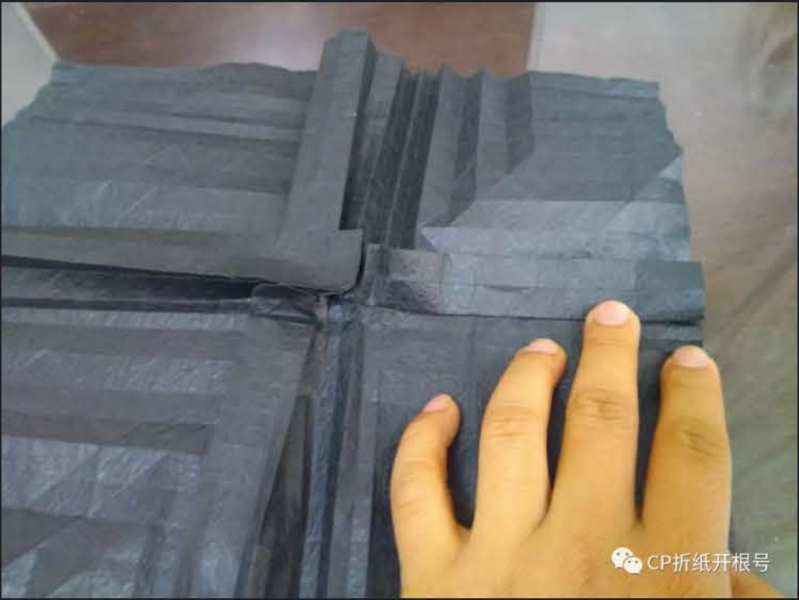

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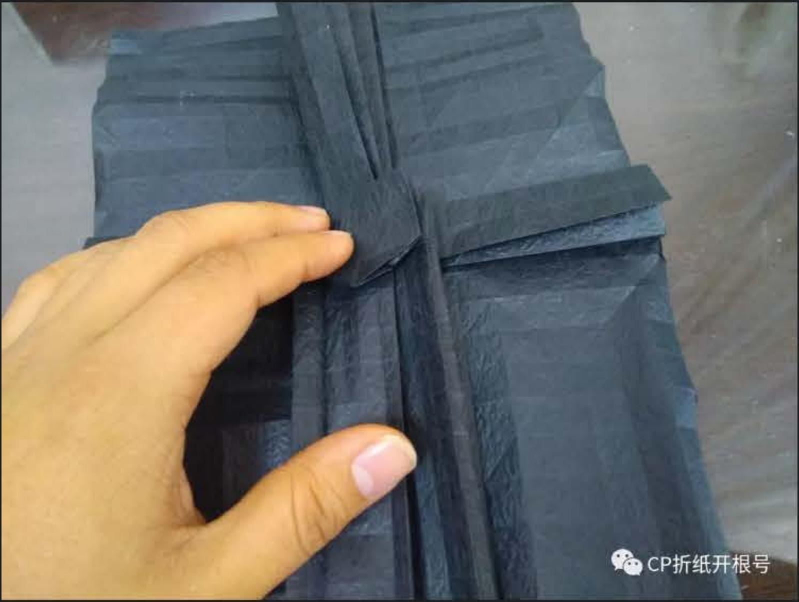

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You may not see it clearly here, the main reason is that the lines turn to each other, forming a layer by layer structure.

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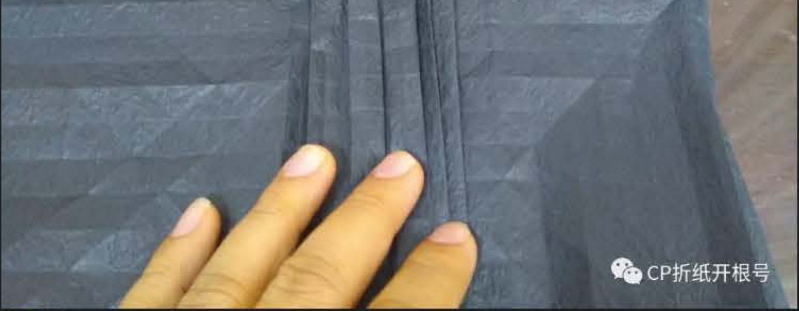
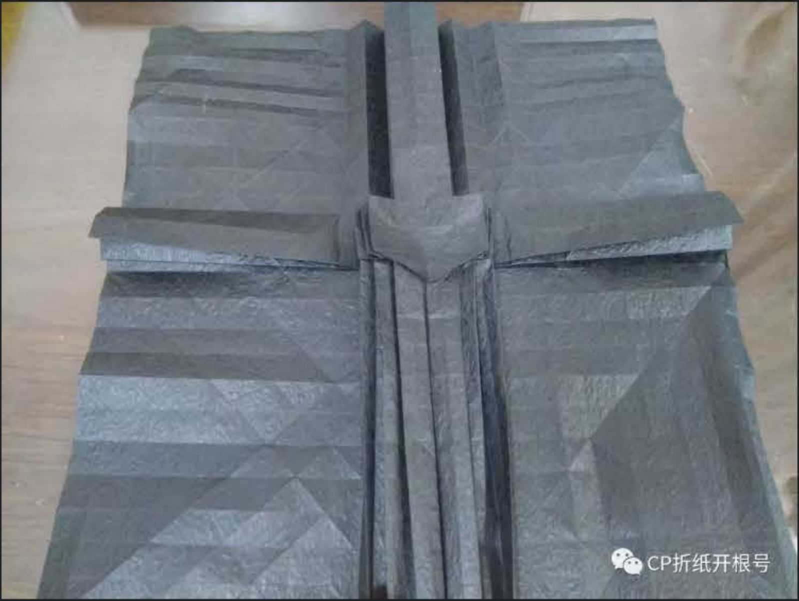
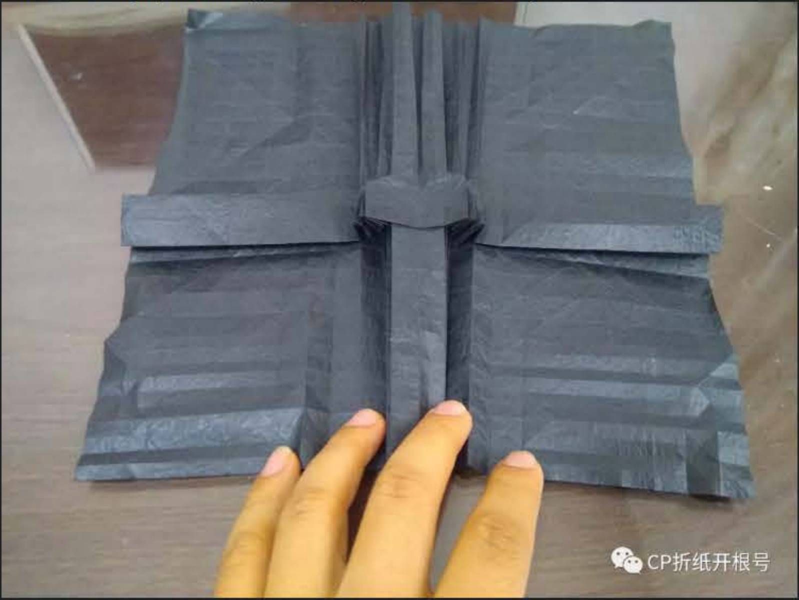




The result is a structure like the one above.

Then turn the paper 180 degrees with your head towards you.



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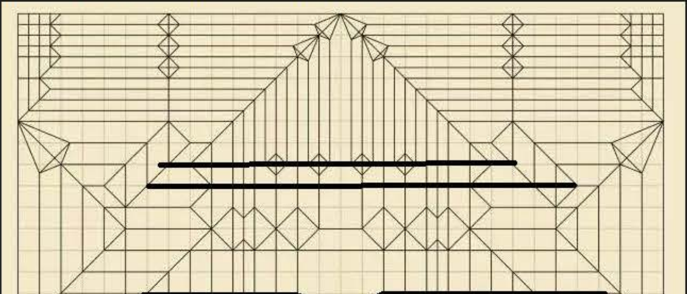
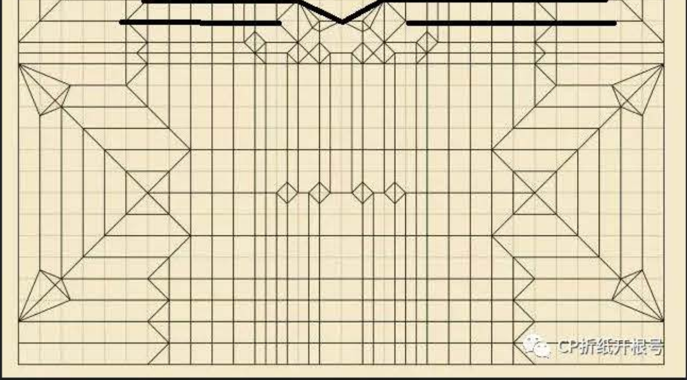
Here I turned my head to see it clearly. As shown in the figure below, we found the long line and pressed the peaks and valleys in.





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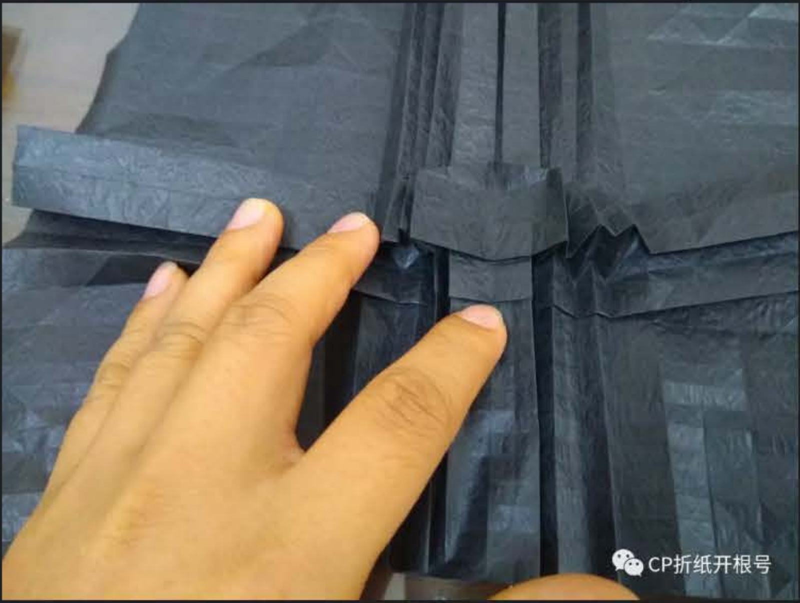

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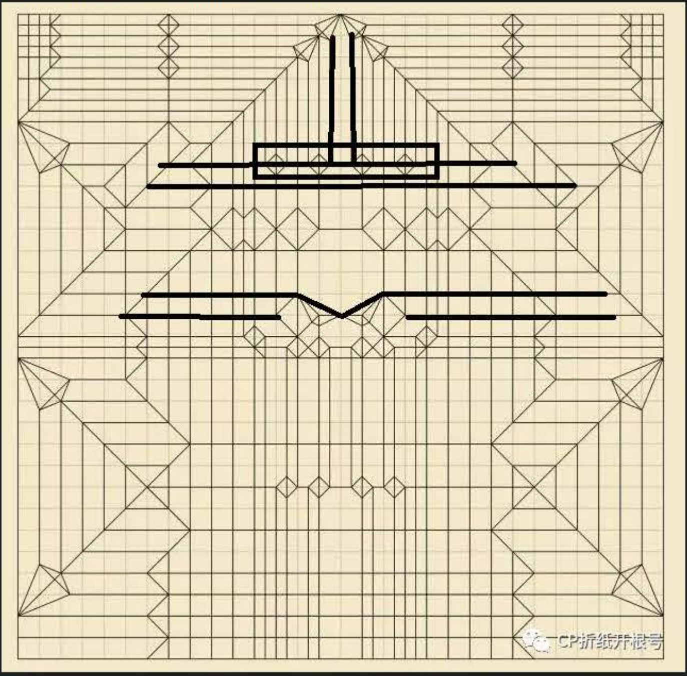
Began to gather up one-sixth of the vertical. The small squares that are used to change the direction from one-third to one-third of the 60th are face-to-face. Friends who have time can try a few squares by themselves.



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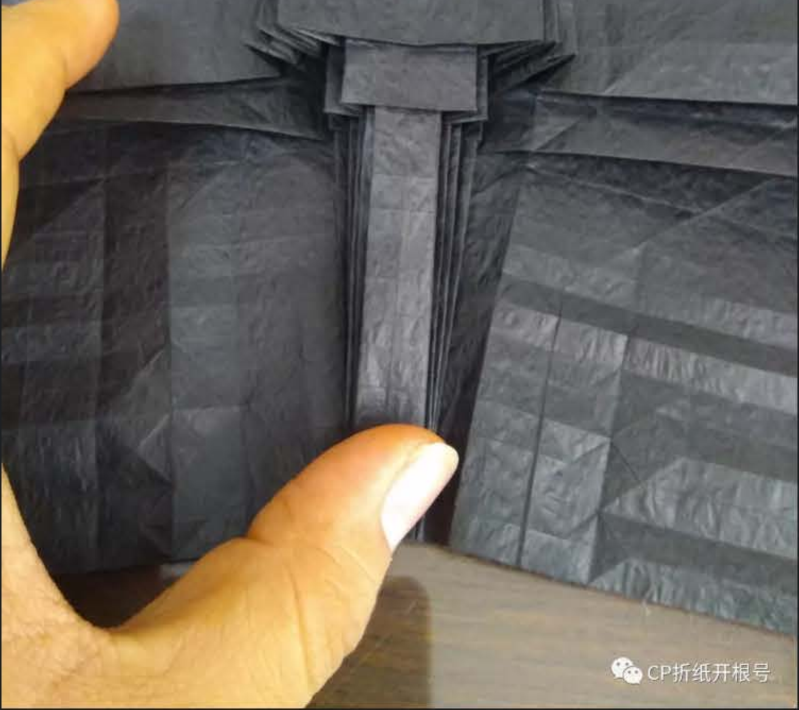
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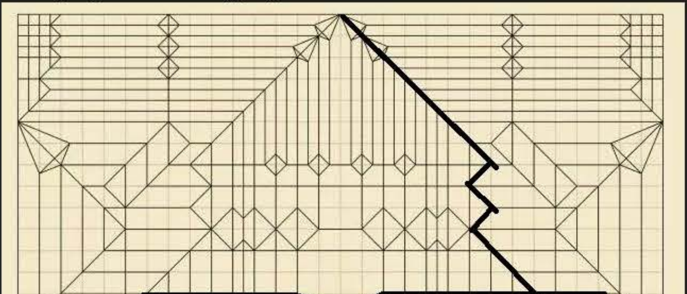
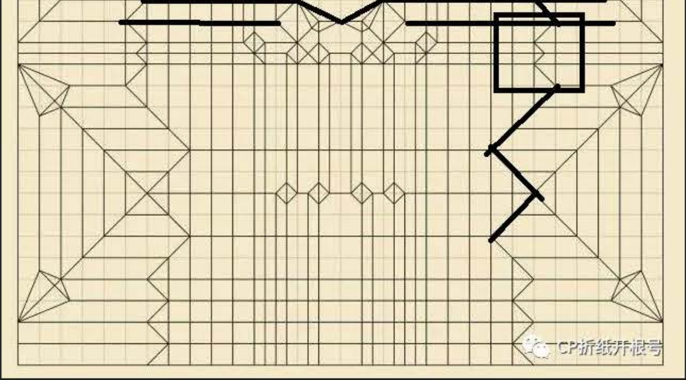
The zigzag structure is aggregated below.





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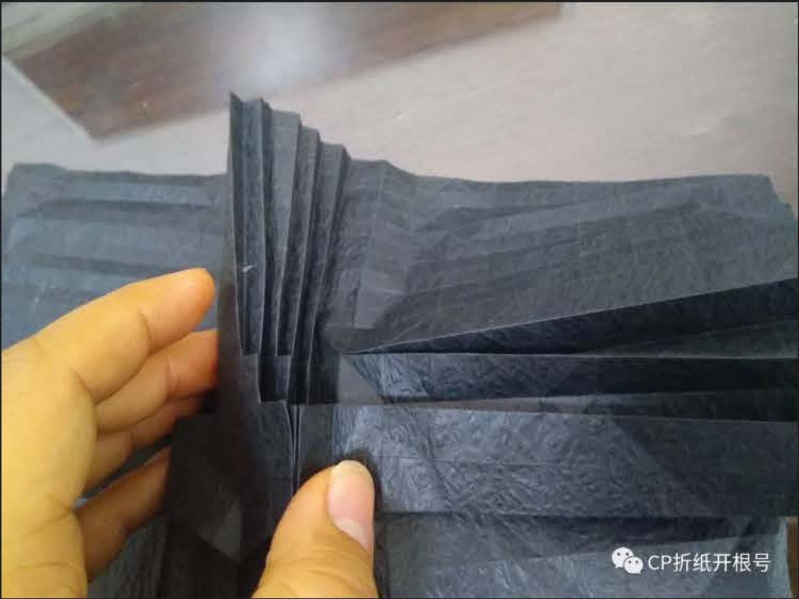

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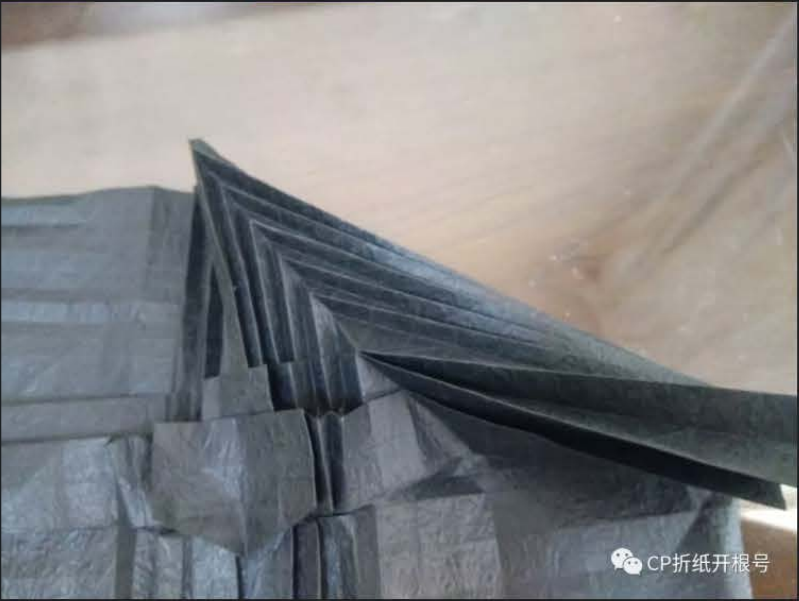
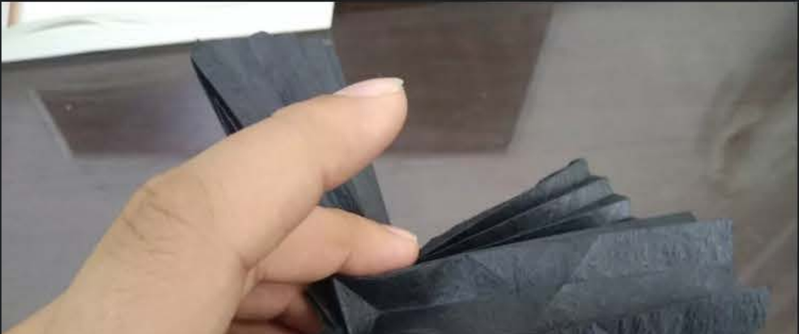
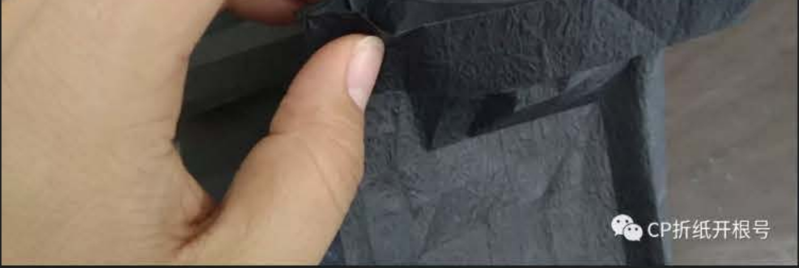


In the picture below, we once again encountered the sawtooth that needs to be pulled out and then gathered into the aggregation. I wonder if you remember how to deal with it?





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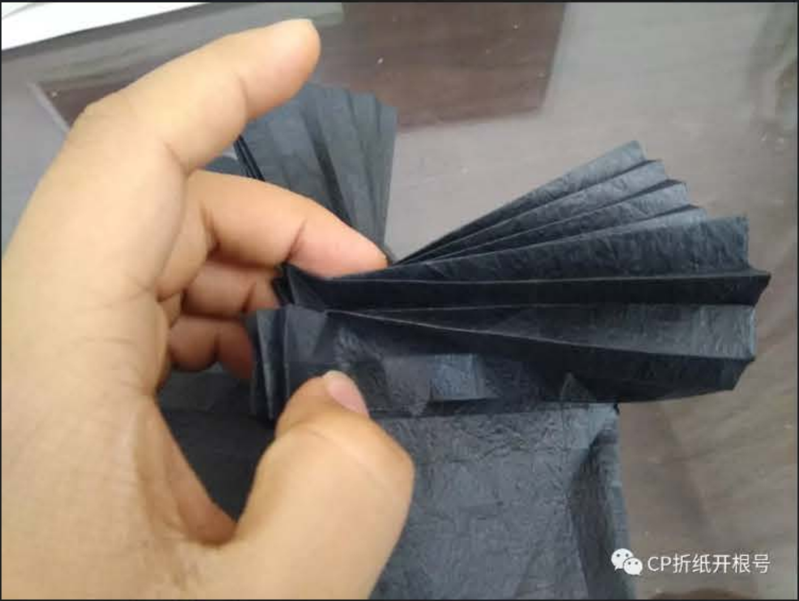

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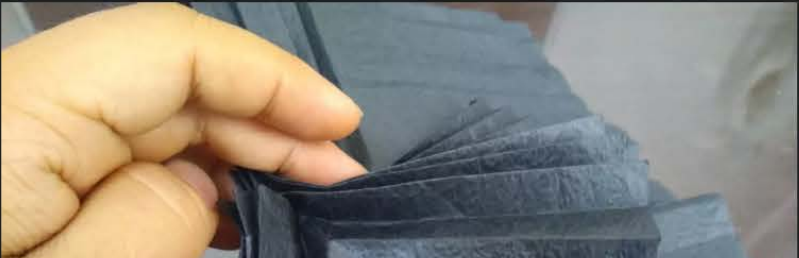

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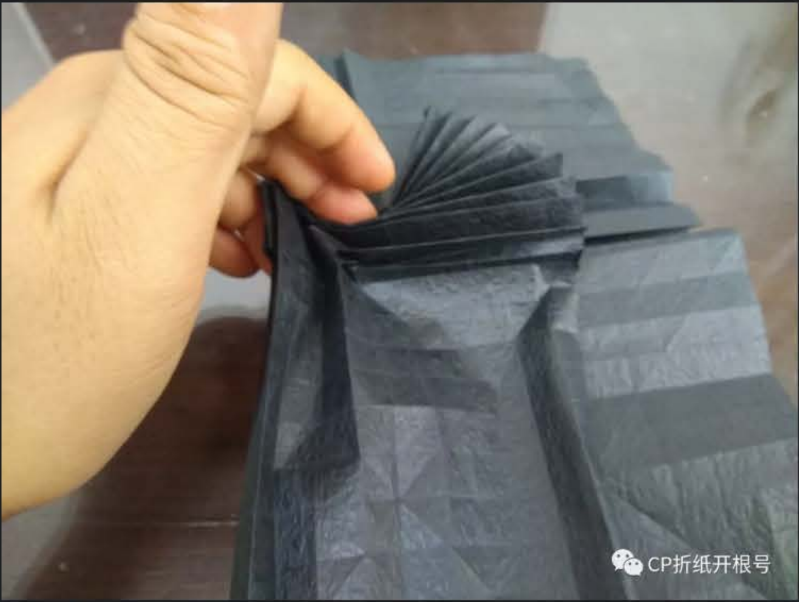
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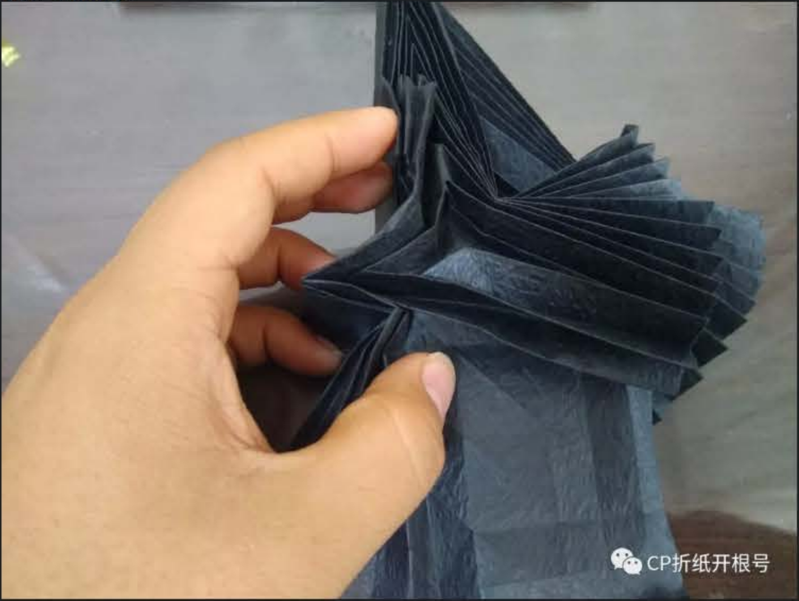
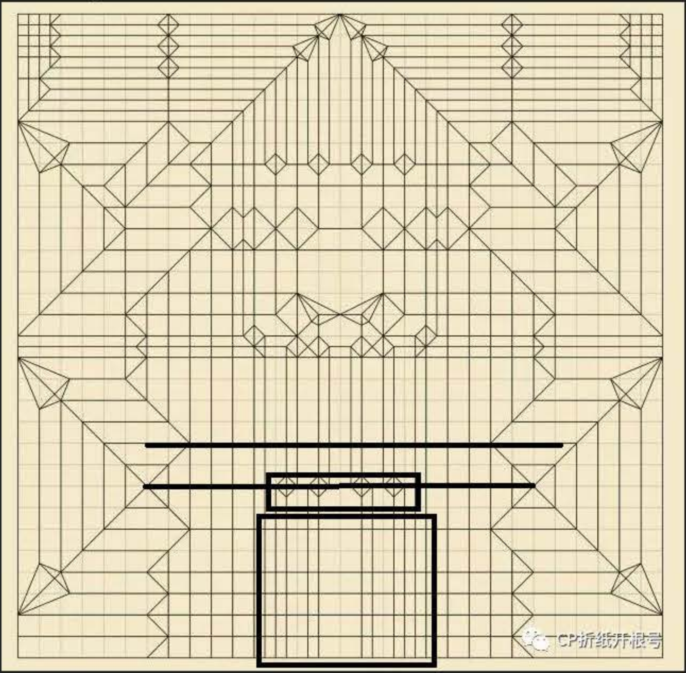
Hold it with a clip or with your fingers, then go to the left side of the polymerization in the same way.



After both sides are done, start to do the belly part.

First, as shown in the figure below, after the horizontal break, the structure of the layer just processed is pulled out again with a small square to change the overlapping mode of each layer.



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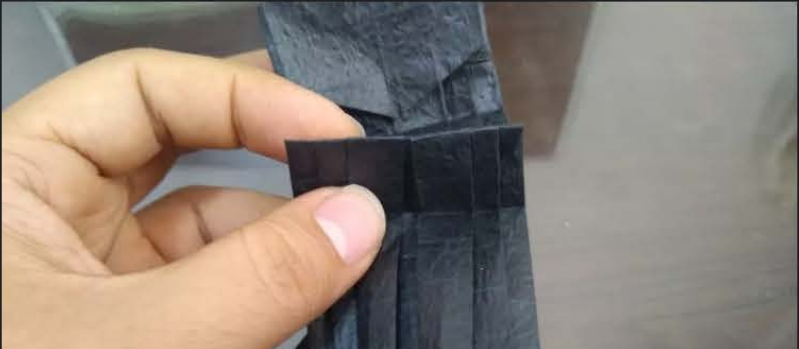

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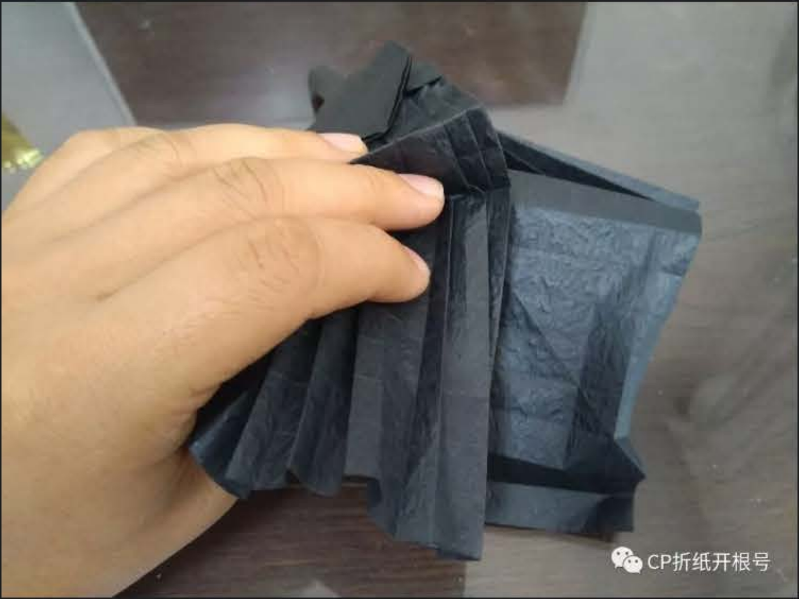

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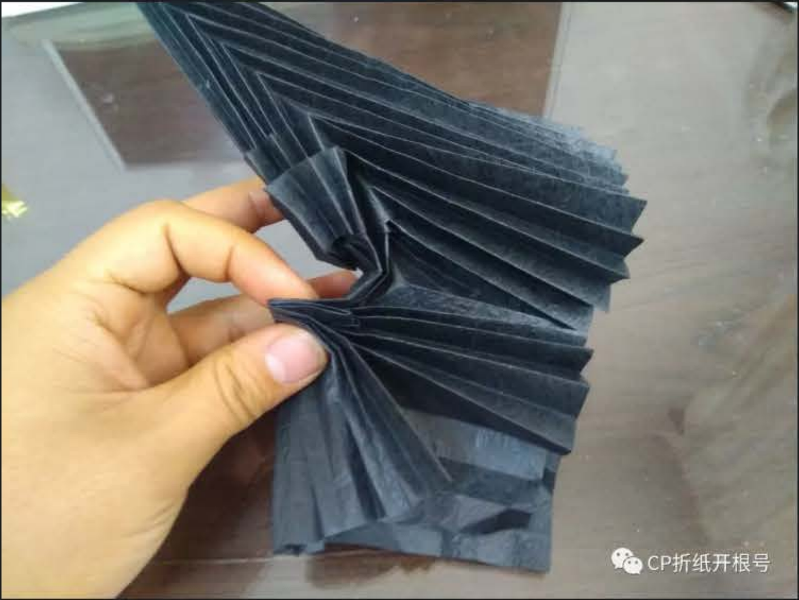

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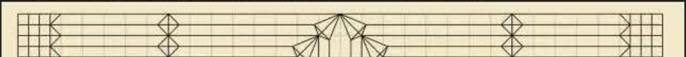
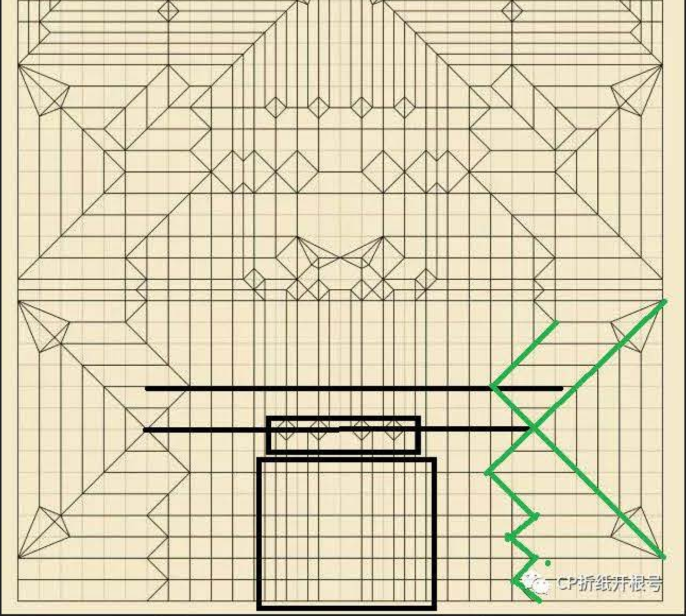
Finally, adjust the leg branch structure appropriately.





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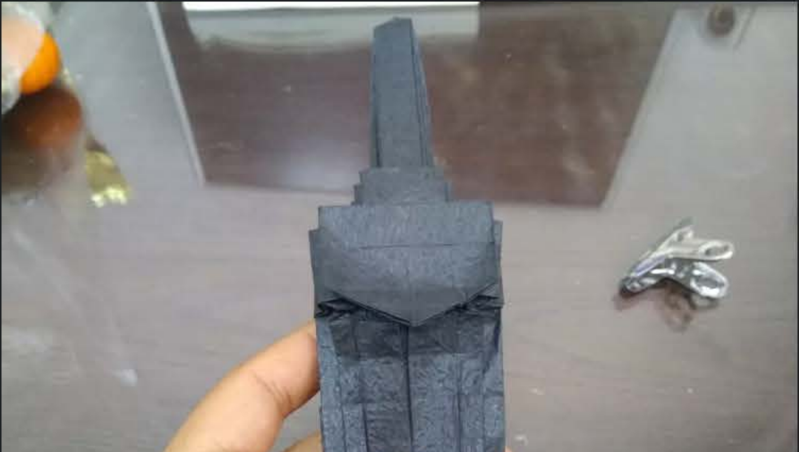

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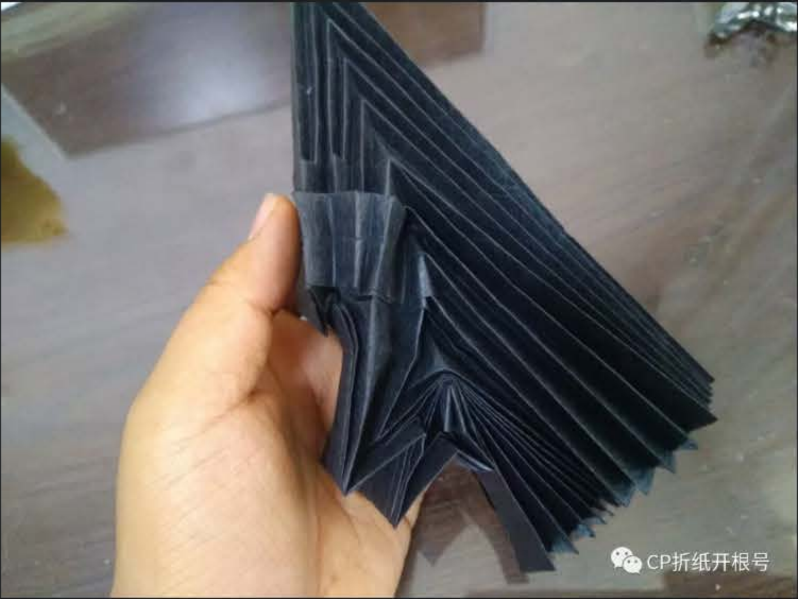

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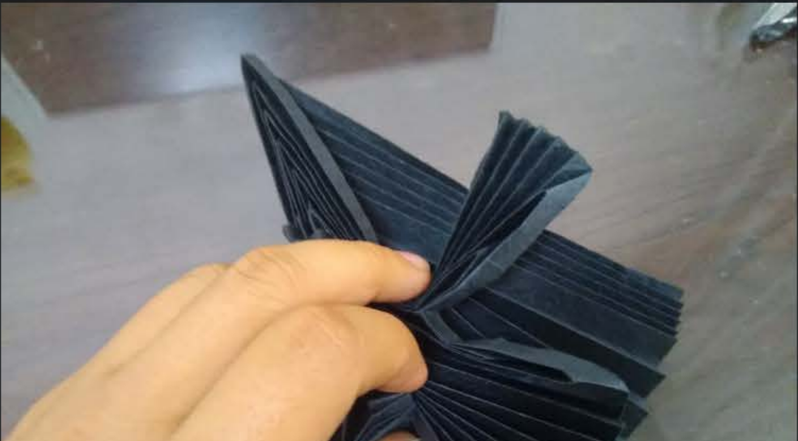

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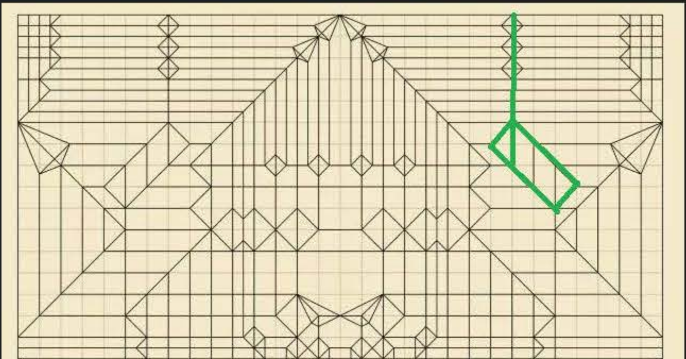
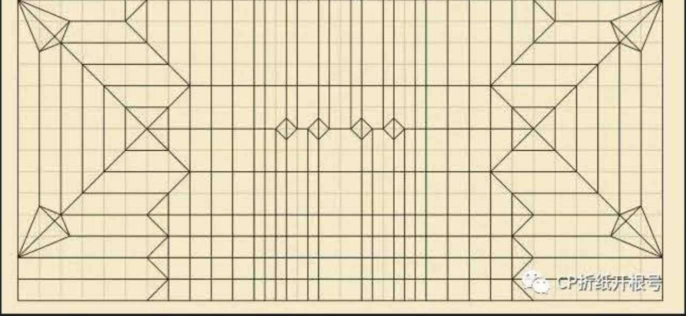
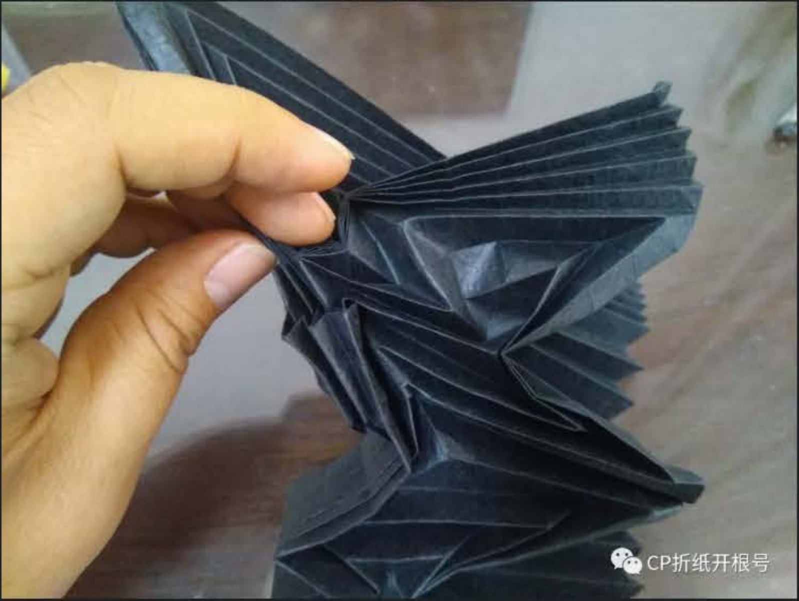




Make some adjustments to the front legs. Here I want to say something. Everyone is curious not to do this step. What is the difference between this step and this step?



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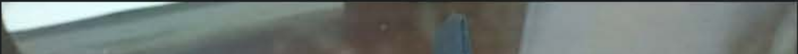

The last little beetle is now aggregated, is it stress-free?

* Knowledge points in this issue

1. The role of small squares in changing two cells into one
2. Several changes that can be made when the middle of the small square is a cross