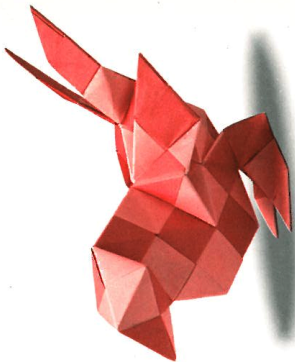


## Modular Origami

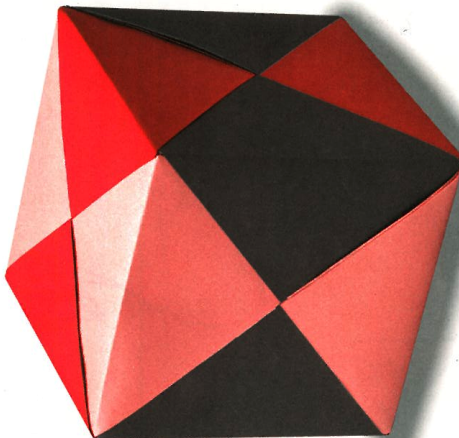
As I said earlier, the ideal of origami is not necessarily folding a form from a single, uncut sheet of paper. Proof of this is to be found in the modular origami works introduced on the following pages. These works begin with a definite form as a goal and invariably involve a number of pieces of paper. Once you have begun making them, you will find them too fascinating to resist.

I begin with the Sonobè Module, which can be called the point of origin of modular origami. Mitsunobu Sonobè, its originator, calls it a *color box*; but I have preferred the conveniently applicable term *Sonobè Module*. The work has already become virtually legendary in popularity.



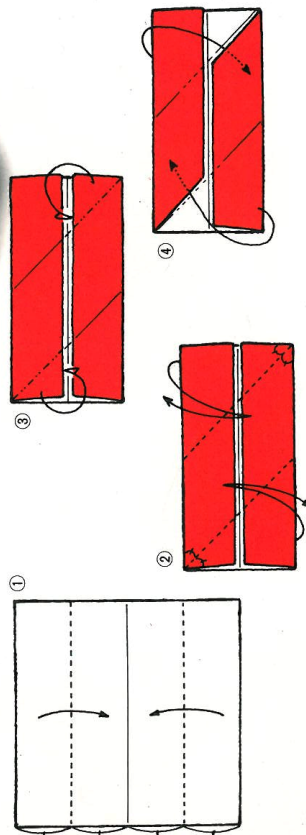
**Little Bird from 38 Units**

Kunihiko Kasahara



## Sonobè Module

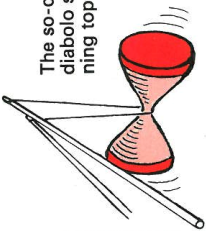
Mitsunobu Sonobè



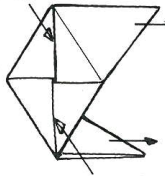
A



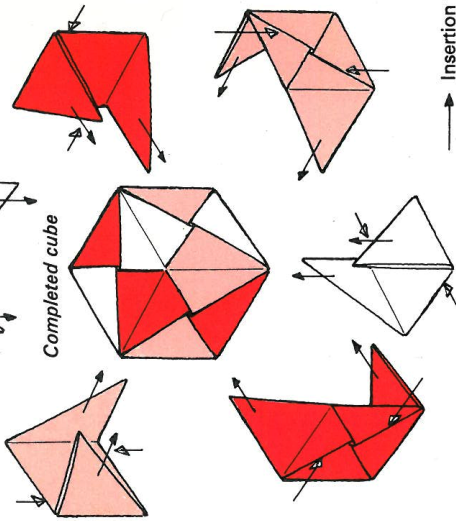
The so-called diabolo spinning top



When assembling a tricolor cube



Completed cube

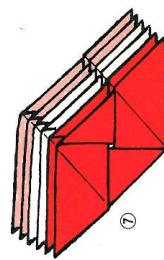


Insertion flap  
Slit for insertion

Using modules of more than three colors in the production of this cube results in the pattern in A. According to research (in Japanese) by Masayuki Hayashi, this pattern has long been called *ryugo*, or diabolo, the name of a spinning top operated on a cord strung between two sticks. The following page contains a way of producing the same pattern with only two colors of paper. But, before turning the page, try to think of a way of doing this yourself.

### Caution in Connection with Modular Origami

1. Compare all units needed for a given work as in step 7 to ensure that they are all the same shape.
2. When units are being assembled in other than solid forms, the creases in step 6 must be eliminated; or additional crease variations must be devised.



Six units, two each of three colors

