



Origami Diagramming

Development of a desktop application for creating
origami diagrams

PRACTICAL PROJECT

by

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1 Diagramming Notation

In order to define the concrete requirements of the planned diagramming program, all commonly used diagramming symbols and conventions have to be collected and categorized. After that groundwork a plan can be established on how to implement these findings in a desktop application.

The very fundamentals of Origami diagramming were developed and proposed by Akira Yoshizawa in his book *Atarashi Origami Geijutsu (New Origami Art)*[2] in 1954, which introduced a system of folding notation. Yoshizawas diagramming system is still widely used today and most commonly known as the *Yoshizawa-Randlett system*.

Despite its high popularity, different nuances and slight changes were made by different origami diagrammers. To avoid further confusion, especially for beginners, american physicist and origami artist Robert J. Lang compiled notations that were in use by different folders and proposed a standard for all different folding sequences. In order to support his claims, Lang sent “a questionnaire to 25 diagrammers around the world”[1] and tried to coherently argue in favour of, or against the various results.

Langs efforts were made under the assumption, that “[...] unless there is pressing reason otherwise, we should use the standard notation developed by Yoshizawa” [1].

To start off we have to define what exact components a diagram consists of. Most importantly, there always is a visual representation of the paper in the current step. This representation should show all or most (see Section 1.1) on when to leave out things creases, flaps, edges and layers to accurately show how the actual paper model would look like. Secondly, there has to be a description of the actual folding sequence for one step. This description is comprised of a textual explanation and a visual display of the step with the diagramming symbols (Section 1.2). Both the verbal and the visual instructions should be able to stand for themselves, although that might not always be possible for complex steps. More detailed rules and specific terms for the verbal instructions are described on Section 1.1.

1.1 General diagramming rules

- Be consistent (stick with one notation, e.g. -...-... or -.-.-. for mountain folds)
- edges = 1 point line; creases 1/2 point line; creases should not contact the edges that the creases end upon; DO touch edges that they go under
- use right origami grammar
- show one white and one colored side of the paper
- distort the model to show all the layers
- enlarging the diagram with a circle or just by common sense with good diagrams
- right numbering of steps 1,2,3,4 and 1a,1b,1c to explain hard steps (only to elaborate on a single step)

1.2 Diagramming Notation

As there are quite a few simple and self-explanatory symbols, there will only be a further explanation if there are any additional rules or things to keep in mind while using them. Furthermore, on occasion Lang gives multiple valid symbols or ways to visualize a certain fold or folding sequence. The goal in these cases should be to give the user a choice on what method to use for a diagram.

1.2.1 Folds

Starting with the very basics in origami, you have to differentiate between the types of folds. Generally, there are 2 different types, namely the **Valley Fold** and **Mountain Fold**, which are shown in Figure 1.1a and Figure 1.1b respectively. Additionally the so called **X-Ray Line** is shown in Figure 1.1c. Even though it is not a real fold, it was added here to show the three different forms a line can be drawn in origami diagrams. In order to indicate what kind of fold the X-Ray line is representing, you should extend the line past the paper and use a valley fold or mountain fold line.

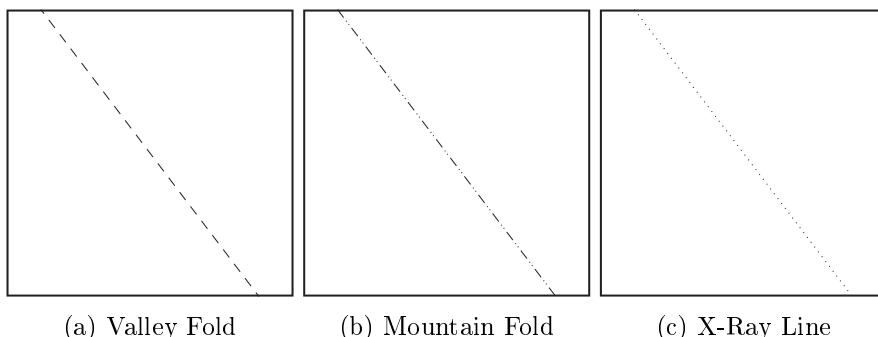


Figure 1.1: Different Lines in Origami Diagramming

Important for the displaying of lines is, that they don't start or end with a gap. This method ensures that there isn't any ambiguity on what reference points are needed for the fold.

1.2.2 Arrows

In order to show the folding steps unambiguously, there have to be arrows that indicate the direction the paper has to be folded. Showing only a valley or mountain fold leaves room for interpretation, which gets eliminated by

the addition of these specific arrows. In origami diagramming there are two groups, the [Arrows of Motion](#) and [Arrows of Action](#). While the arrows of motion describe where the paper is folded to, the arrows of action indicate an action performed on the paper itself.

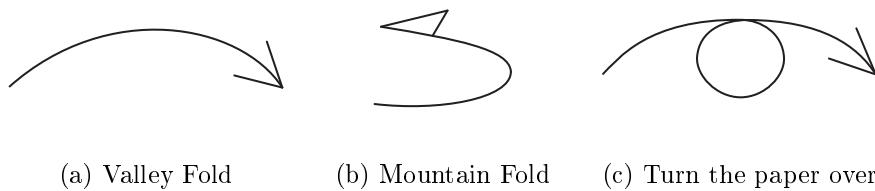


Figure 1.2: Arrows of Motion

The unfolding arrow can either stand alone and signalize an unfolding action, or be combined with a valley/mountain fold and indicate a folding and unfolding procedure.

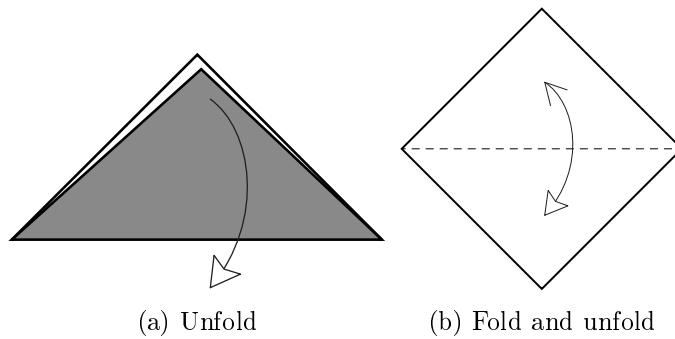


Figure 1.3: Unfolding arrows

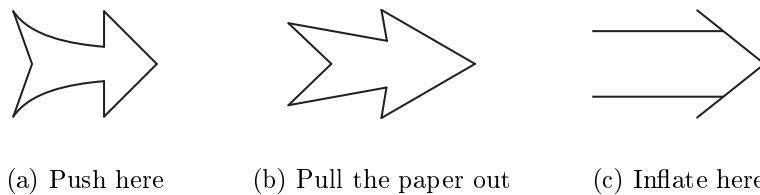
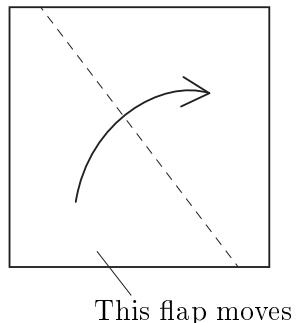


Figure 1.4: Arrows of Action

1.2.3 Clarifying diagrams

Leader



This flap moves

Figure 1.5: Use a leader to give additional information if needed

Equal distances

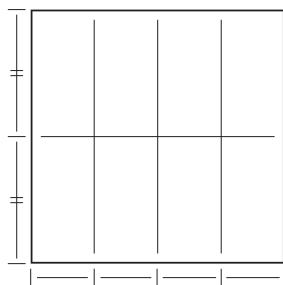


Figure 1.6: Equal Distances

Equal angles

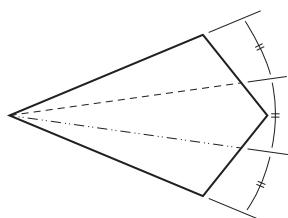


Figure 1.7: Equal Angles

Rotations

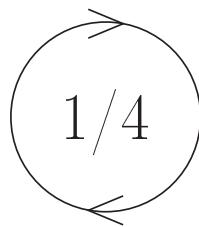


Figure 1.8: Rotation Symbol

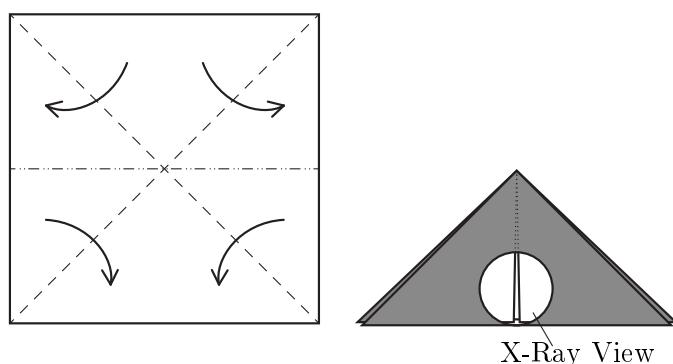
X-Ray View

Figure 1.9: The X-Ray View shows hidden layers

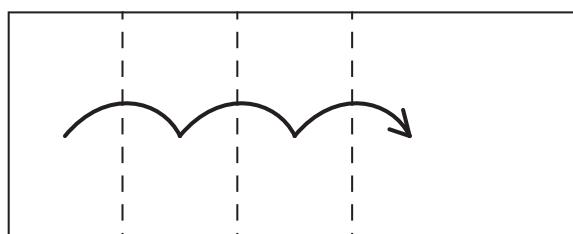
Repetitions

Figure 1.10: Fold over and over

For complicated repetitions you should show the result of the first fold that is to be repeated.

The repetition box from Figure 1.11 shows what exact steps are to be repeated and how many times.

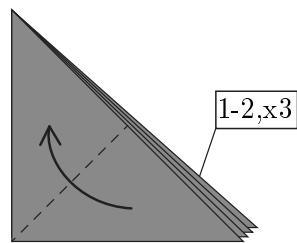


Figure 1.11: Repetition Box

Next view here

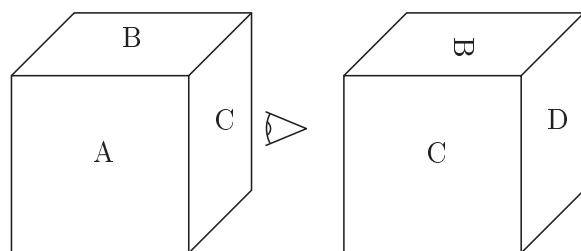


Figure 1.12: Next View Here

Hold here

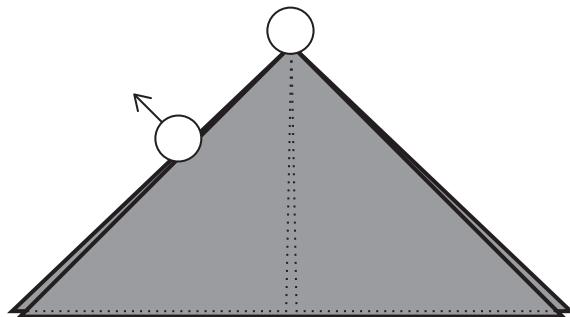


Figure 1.13: Hold here + hold here and pull

1.2.4 Folding Procedures

Rabbit Ear

Lang gives two valid methods to visualize a **Rabbit Ear**. While Figure 1.14a is technically the more correct format, method B (see Figure 1.14b) is also desireable, as it shows the overall motion of the paper.

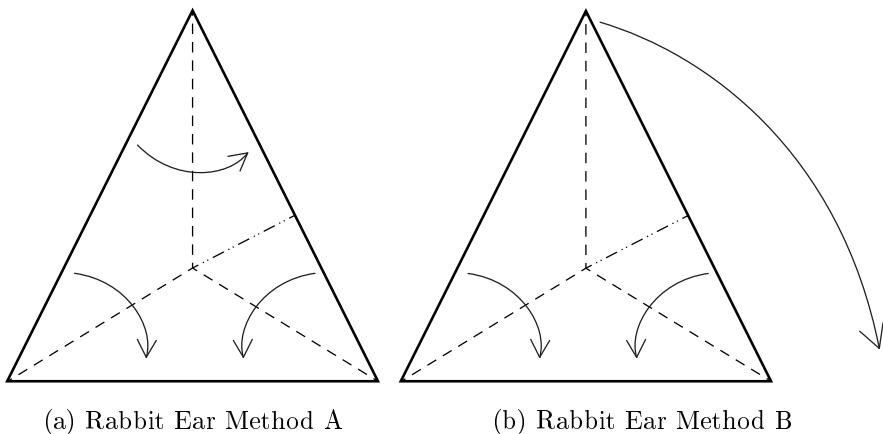


Figure 1.14: Both methods show a rabbit ear

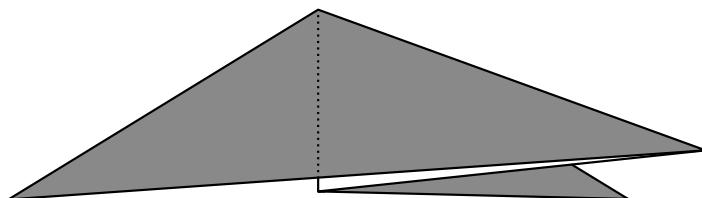


Figure 1.15: Rabbit Ear Result

Reverse Folds

Although Lang proposes two valid notations for outside reverse folds, for consistency's sake Method A should be used (see Figure 1.16b).

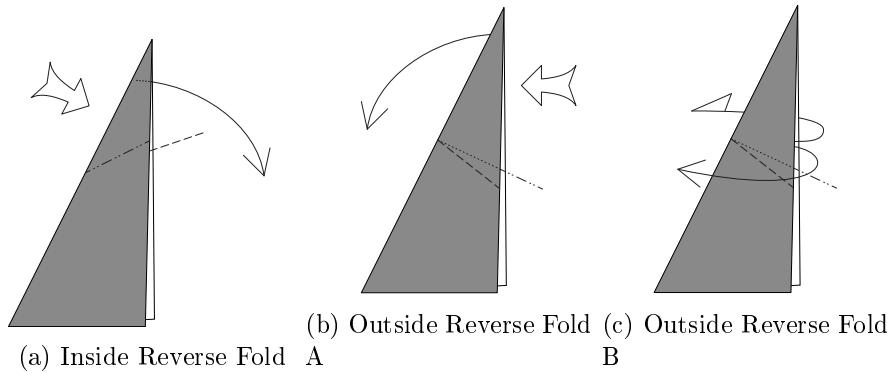


Figure 1.16: Different reverse folds

Crimping and Pleating

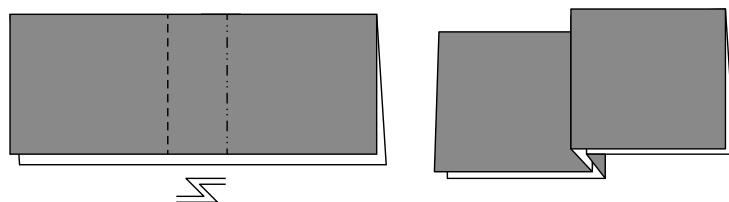


Figure 1.17: Crimping

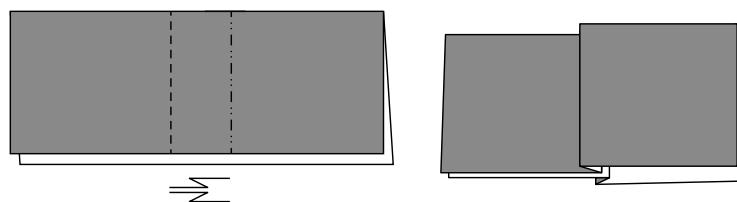


Figure 1.18: Pleating

Sinks

2 Planning

The focus should be to implement the very basics of origami diagramming first. These include the different types of lines (1.2.1), the various arrows (1.2.2) and ??????????????????. This decision was made, because the more complex procedures like sinks, pleats/crimps, reverse folds and rabbit ears can mostly be explained and visually shown with only the few basic symbols. When the basic functions are finished, new features can be implemented that will allow the user to create diagrams even more efficiently.

Glossary

Arrows of Action Arrows of Action indicate an action performed on the paper.. [7](#)

Arrows of Motion Arrows of Motion indicate where the paper folded towards.. [7](#)

Mountain Fold The fold that results after folding one part of the paper behind the other. After unfolding you roughly see an A-shape. [6](#)

Rabbit Ear A Rabbit Ear is a folding sequence, that narrows the paper and creates a new flap. This is done by creating three folds at the bisectors of a triangle.. [11](#)

Valley Fold The fold that results after folding one part of the paper over the other. After unfolding you roughly see a V-shape. [6](#)

X-Ray Line An X-Ray line indicates a fold or edge that is hidden behind a layer of paper. [6](#)

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- [1] Robert J. Lang. Origami diagramming conventions, 2011. <http://www.langorigami.com/article/origami-diagramming-conventions>.
- [2] Akira Yoshizawa. *Atarashi origami geijutsu*. Origami Geijutsu-Sha, Tokyo, 1954. no ISBN.