



The Basic Methods of Papercraft Assembly

and Tips for Achieving Attractive Results★

Implements and Materials to Have on Hand



Paper: Sturdy paper (A thickness of around 0.22 mm is recommended.)

Scissors: Use scissors that you are comfortable with.

Utility knife: Using a utility knife lets you cut some small and intricate pieces more easily and cleanly than with scissors. Note: Be sure to use the knife together with an adult. Be careful not to injure yourself!

Glue: Using stick glue for broad surfaces and an adhesive such as wood glue for small and intricate pieces is recommended.

To make sure glued pieces don't come apart, choose adhesive materials that have strong adhesive force.

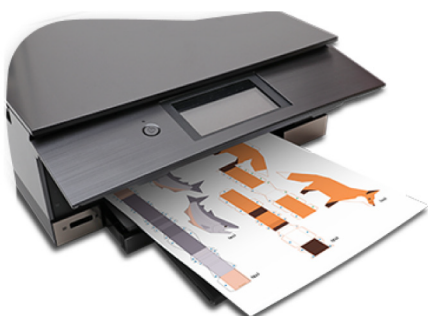
Ruler: This is useful for long cut lines and for creasing pieces.

Pencil: Write the part number of each cut-out piece on the back of the piece.

Pointed object: Something such as a ballpoint pen that has run out of ink. You use this to make creases. Be careful not to use an object that is too sharp, because it might damage the paper.

Toothpicks: Toothpicks are very handy when applying glue to small and intricate pieces.

Tweezers: You use these to fold small and intricate pieces and when gluing small and intricate pieces to one another.



1 Print the pieces.

Print on a home-use ink-jet printer. Printing using the same settings as for "Photo" printing yields attractive results.

Note: For information on how to make settings, refer to the manual for the printer you're using.

2 Make the creases.

Use a used-up ballpoint pen or the like to make creases along the fold lines on the printed pieces. Making creases at this time makes later assembly much easier.



3 Cut out the pieces.

There are many similar-looking pieces, so before you cut them out, write the part number on the back of each one. For long cut lines, lining up the ruler with the line to guide the blade of the utility knife lets you cut cleanly. For intricate areas, choose the best-suited implement (whether scissors, a utility knife, or something else) according to the shape of the part.



4 Fold and curl the pieces.

Fold the pieces along the fold lines, taking care not to mix up outward and inward folds. Some pieces need to be curled. Broad areas can be curled by rubbing the piece across the edge of a table or the like. For small areas, try using something like a pen or a bamboo skewer.



5 Attach the pieces together.

You won't go wrong if you carefully check the assembly guide and assemble in the sequence shown. Work patiently and assemble in the order shown. For small tabs, using a toothpick to apply the glue can make the work easier.



Tips for Achieving Better-looking Results

The white color of the paper is visible at piece edges. Using a felt marker of the same color as the printed piece to color in these white areas makes the finished result more attractive. You can also use markers to color in any problem areas even after assembly.



As you make more and more papercraft items, you'll gradually get better at it. Some items may seem hard at first, but keep at it and have fun putting them together. We hope you have a great time papercrafting!