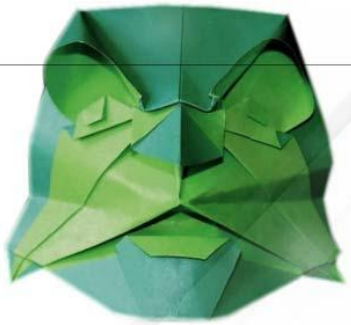


MASCHERE ANIMATE

Franco Pavarin

origami

MASCHERE ANIMATE

PRESENTAZIONE

Terzo libro per Franco Pavarin; dopo una raccolta di aerei e una di semplici modellini animati eccone una dedicata alle maschere.
Maschere mobili per l'esattezza o forse, più che maschere (il cui nome deriva da masca, larva, e cioè elemento statico) si dovrebbe parlare di caricature di carta dove l'espressione viene caratterizzata dalla mobilità degli occhi e della bocca.
Ogni modello rappresenta un "tipo": il ragazzo, il ciccione, l'evaso, l'alieno, il diavolo, l'urlatore ecc.
Argomento, questo delle maschere, non nuovo nella bibliografia origami ma spesso rimasto più a carattere antologico che monografico. Un precedente illustre e indispensabile da citare è l'ottimo "Volti in Origami" di Eric Kenneway, edito sempre dal Castello.
La carrellata di Pavarin interesserà chi ama l'origami figurativo o chi ha già piegato i due libri precedenti dell'autore.
Queste maschere, non sempre semplici, necessitano di un'accurata lettura e di un buon numero di prove prima di risultare soddisfacenti. Una volta terminate ci si potrà divertire ad animarle.

Luisa Canovi

CONSIGLI TECNICI

Tipo di carta e formato

Si deve adoperare carta pesante, consistente e monocolore su ambedue le facce.
Consigliabile il cartoncino per disegno artistico, che si può facilmente trovare a diverse tinte nelle buone cartolerie o negozi di belle arti. Per rendere le maschere più realistiche è opportuno colorare a pennello o meglio a spruzzo (aerografo) occhi e soppracciglie con tinta scura, labbra e gola con tinta calda (rossa, arancione).
Per ogni modello si indica di volta in volta il formato più adatto; nel caso non fosse possibile reperire fogli di carta colorata di grandi dimensioni, effettuate delle giunzioni di fogli più piccoli mediante nastro adesivo applicato sul retro.

CONSIGLI PER LA COSTRUZIONE

- Per eseguire una piega rovesciata interna, pre-piegate nei due sensi (sia a monte sia a valle) e poi rovesciatela all'interno della stessa; il dorso della parte ribaltata, inizialmente piegato a monte, risulterà piegato a valle (fig. 1).
- Per eseguire una piega rovesciata esterna, pre-piegate nei due sensi e poi apritela e nel contempo rovesciatela all'esterno; a piega richiusa, il dorso della parte ribaltata, inzialmente piegato a monte, risulterà piegato a valle (fig. 2).
- Per realizzare pieghe particolarmente difficili, bisogna aiutarsi con un righello, in mancanza del quale ci si può accontentare dello spigolo di un tavolo (fig. 3).
- Le pieghe devono essere ripassate e schiacciate con il dorso delle unghie e devono risultare sempre perfettamente rettilinee .
- Nel corso della realizzazione disponete sempre il modello nella stessa posizione dello schema d'istruzione.
- Prima di eseguire le pieghe indicate nelle istruzioni, ad ogni passaggio osservate il disegno successivo che è il risultato da ottenersi.

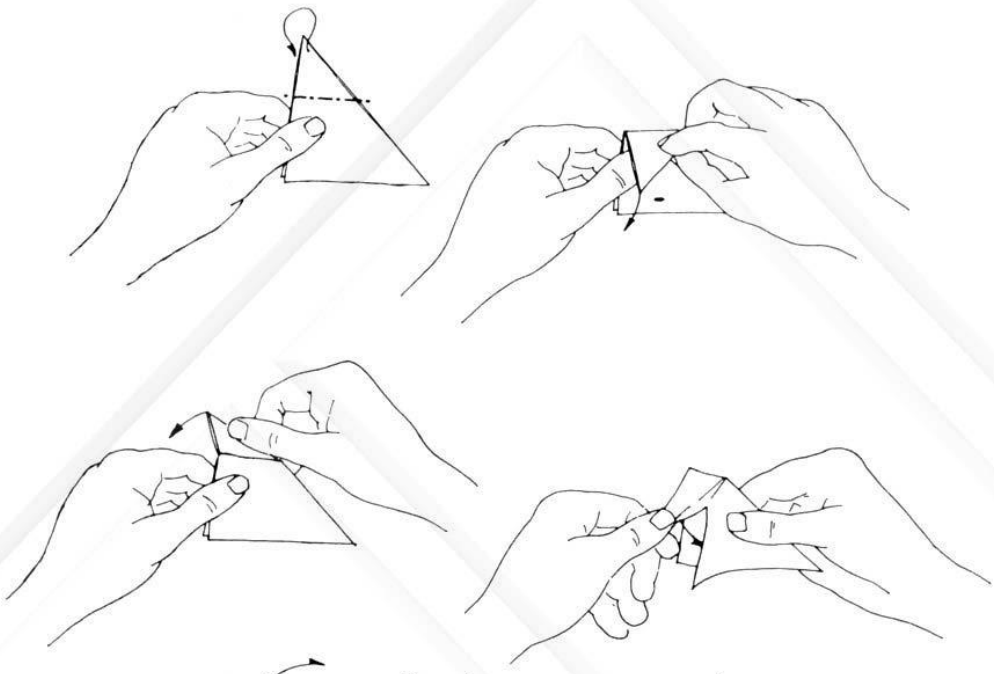


Figura 1

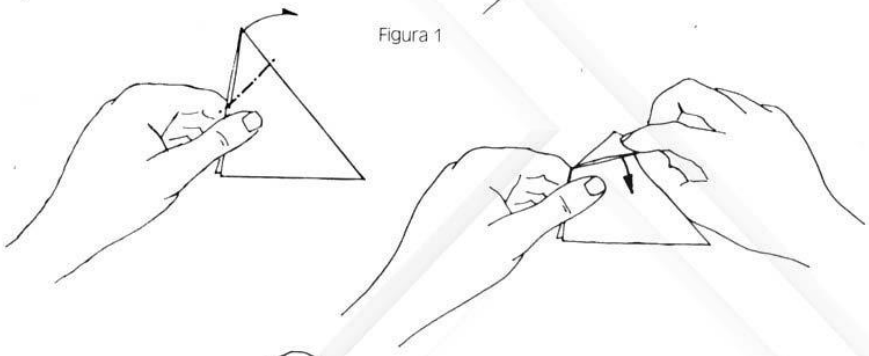


Figura 2

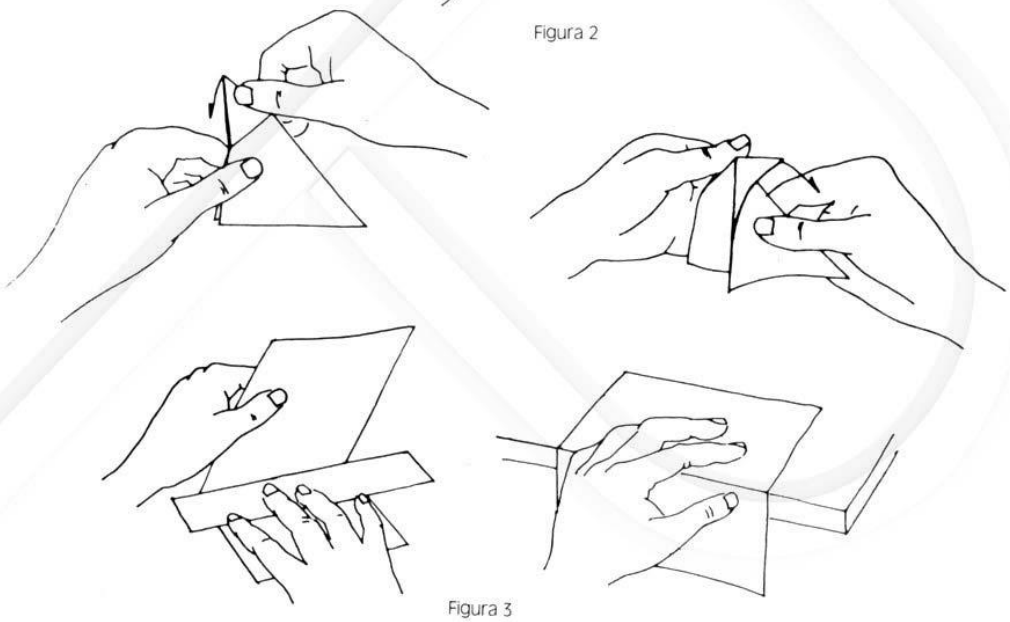
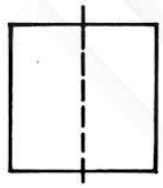
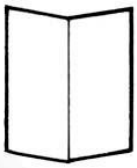
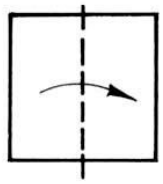
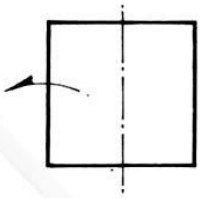
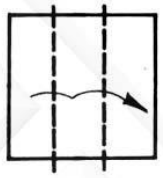
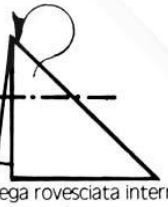
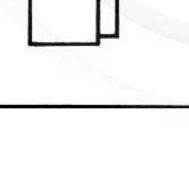
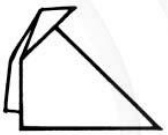
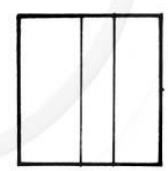


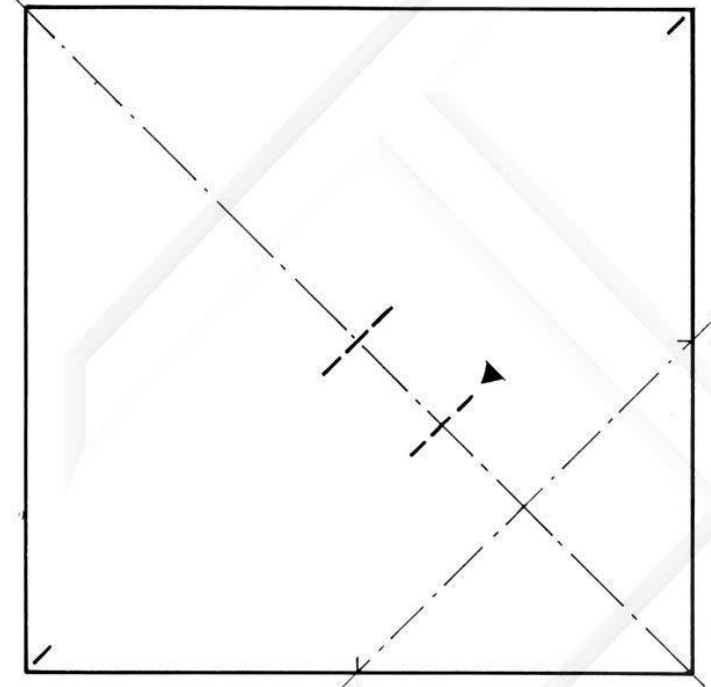
Figura 3

SIGNIFICATO DEL SIMBOLO	ISTRUZIONE	RISULTATO
linea continua grossa = bordi e spigoli		
linea continua fine = pieghe eseguite in precedenza		
linea grossa a tratti medi = pieghe a valle		
linea mista fine = pieghe a monte		
linea mista grossa = pieghe a doppio senso, sia a monte che a valle		
= piegare verso di sè		
= completate una serie di pieghe verso di sè partendo dal bordo del foglio		
= piegare allontanando da sè		
= ribaltare la figura	piega rovesciata interna	
= piegare e ribaltare		
= estrarre	piega rovesciata esterna	
= dividere in due tratti di uguale lunghezza		
= piegare creando 2 angoli uguali (bisettrice)		

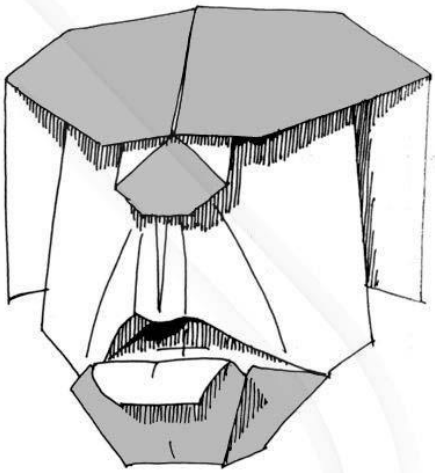
SELVAGGIO

Vi consiglio di realizzare questo primo modello dall'aspetto grossolano ma semplice di costruzione perché vi permetterà di impratichirvi nella tecnica.
Bocca grande, naso largo ed alto, capelli che coprono la fronte bassa, sono gli elementi che caratterizzano la figura. Nel caso si volesse ottenere una maschera da indossare, adoperate un foglio quadrato di 40 cm di lato, sul quale si dovranno praticare 2 fori ovali per poter vedere ed un taglio a "T" rovescia per far posto al naso. È consigliabile usare un righello per aiutarsi nella realizzazione delle pieghe più difficili.

1



eseguite prima 2 pieghe a monte, poi 2 piccole a valle



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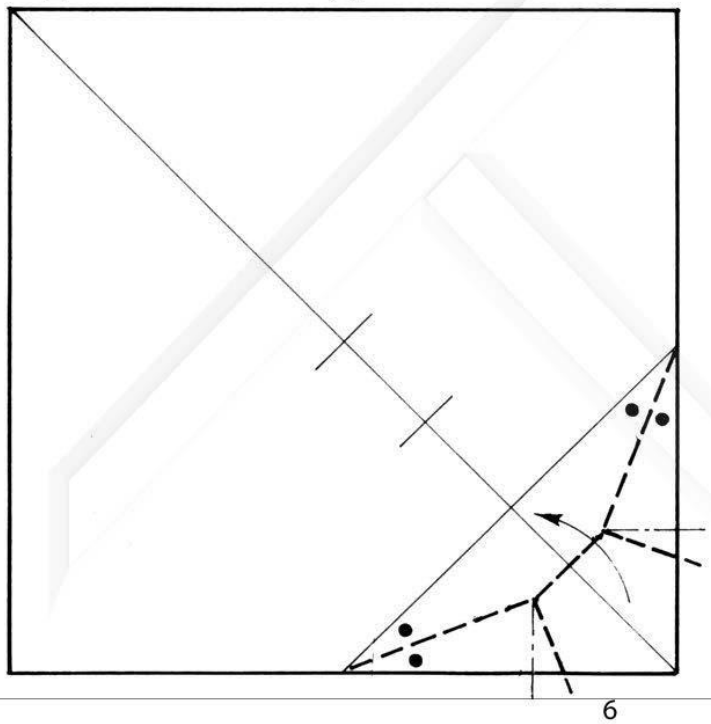
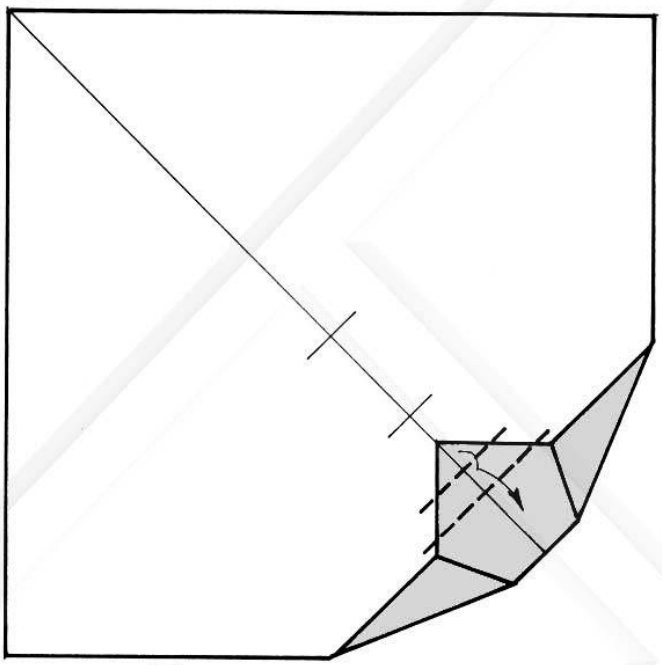


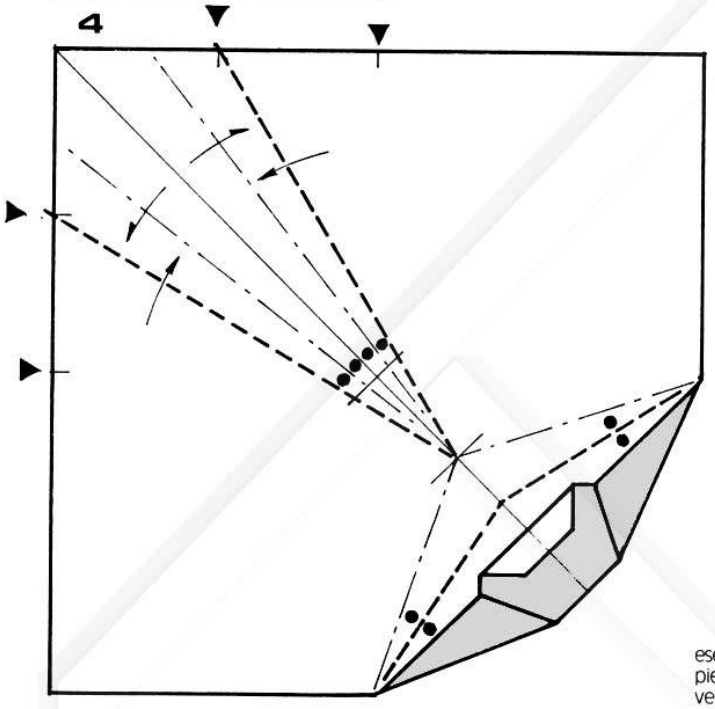
modellate il mento; osservate bene la figura successiva (n. 3) ed eseguite 5 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte e ribaltate

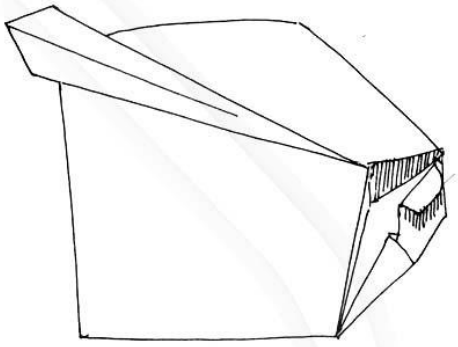
3



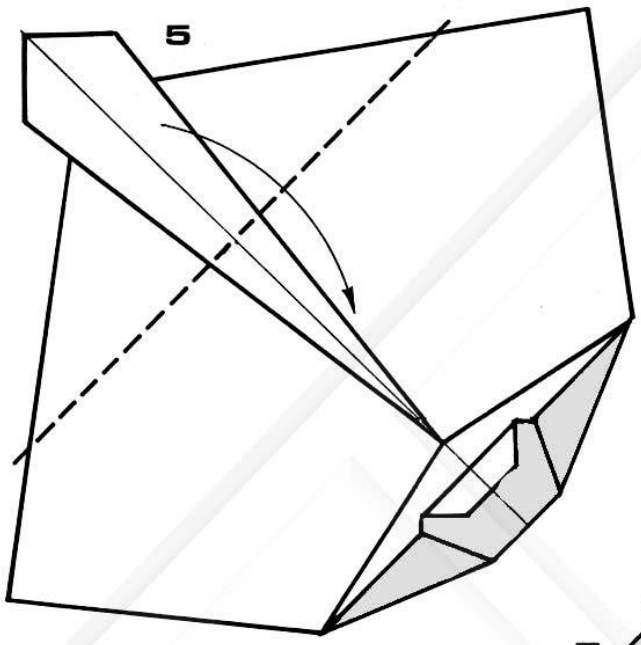
modellate il labbro inferiore

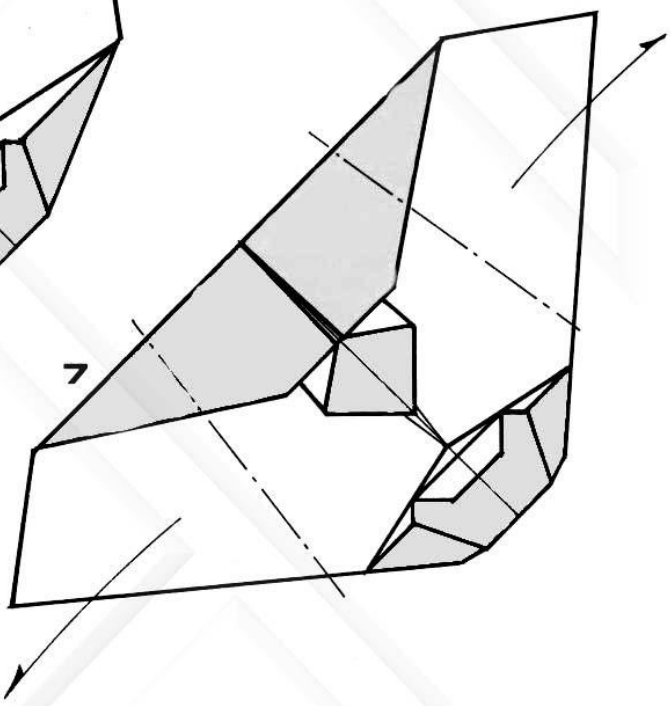
4



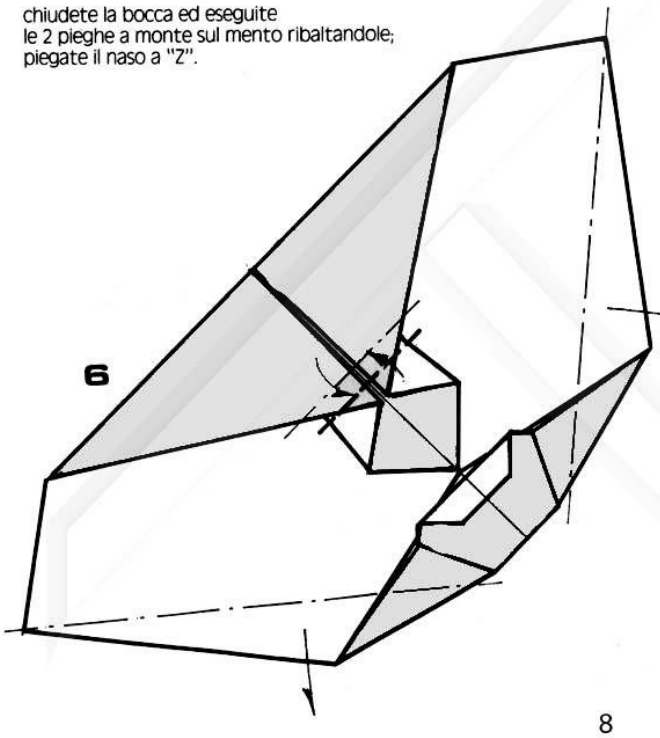


eseguite le 2 pieghe a valle formanti la bocca, poi le altre 2 pieghe a valle e le 2 a monte; sagomate a "cono" con il vertice in alto.

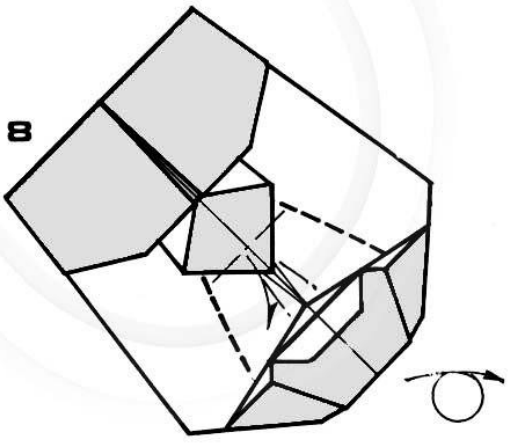




chiudete la bocca ed eseguite
le 2 pieghe a monte sul mento ribaltandole;
piegate il naso a "Z".



mediante 2 pieghe a valle
e 2 a monte sagomate il labbro superiore;
mediante 1 piega a monte definite il naso.



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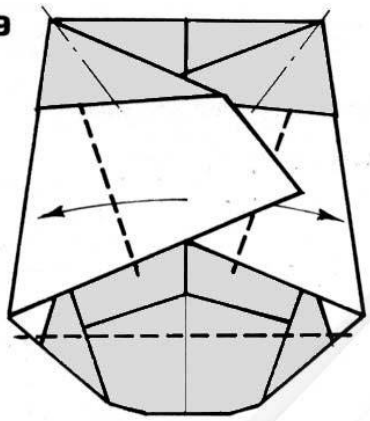
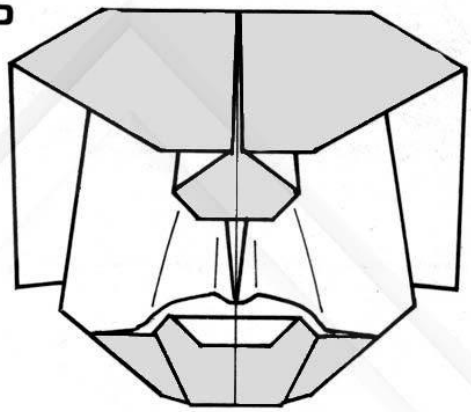
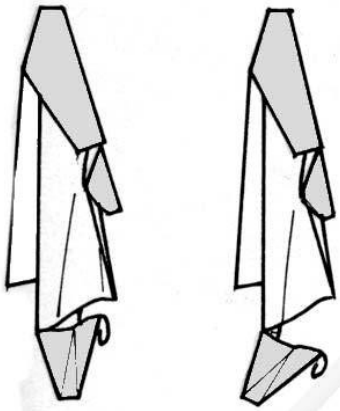


eseguite 3 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte

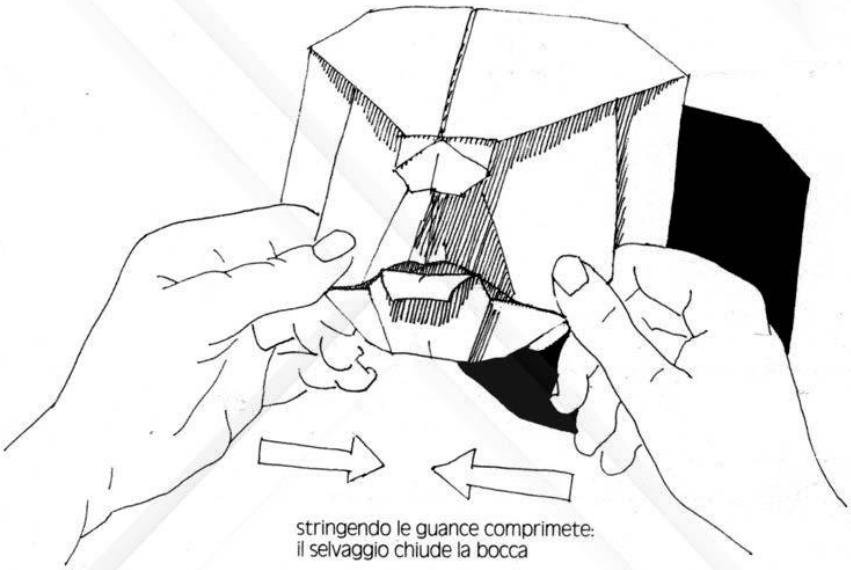
10



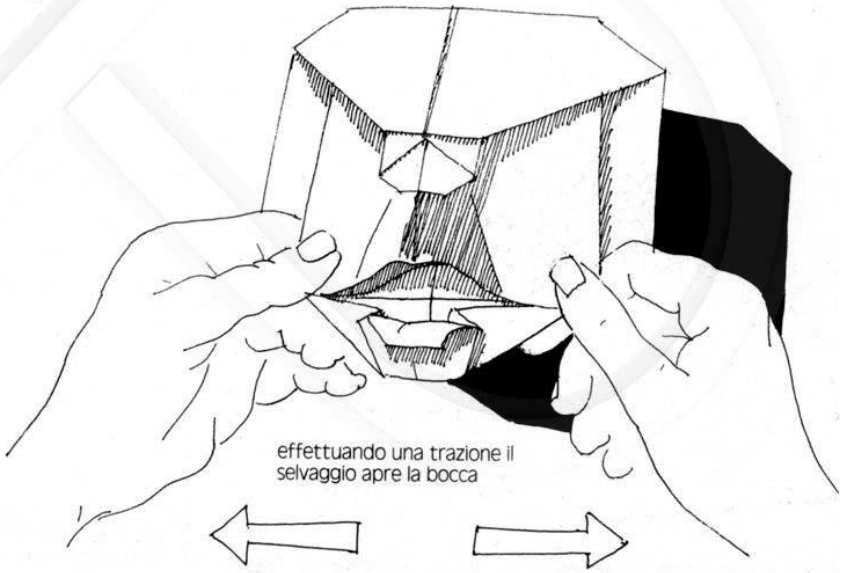
fronte: selvaggio ultimato



profilo: selvaggio ultimato a
bocca socchiusa e spalancata



stringendo le guance comprimete:
il selvaggio chiude la bocca

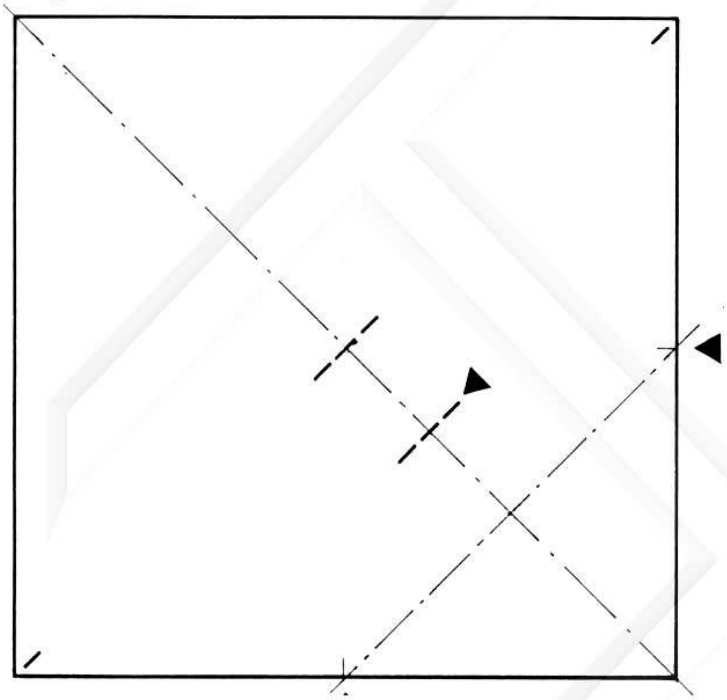


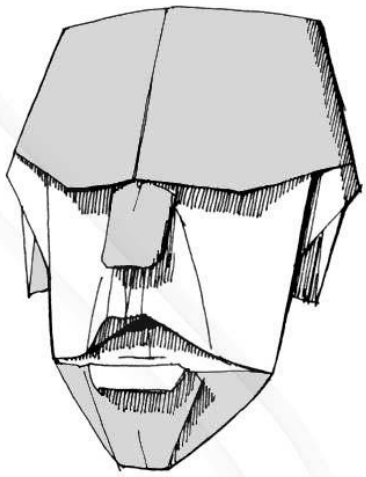
effettuando una trazione il
selvaggio apre la bocca

RAGAZZO

Questo modello risulta più definito del precedente, ma il sistema costruttivo similmente abbastanza semplice ne comporta una certa "piattezza".
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 40 di lato.

1





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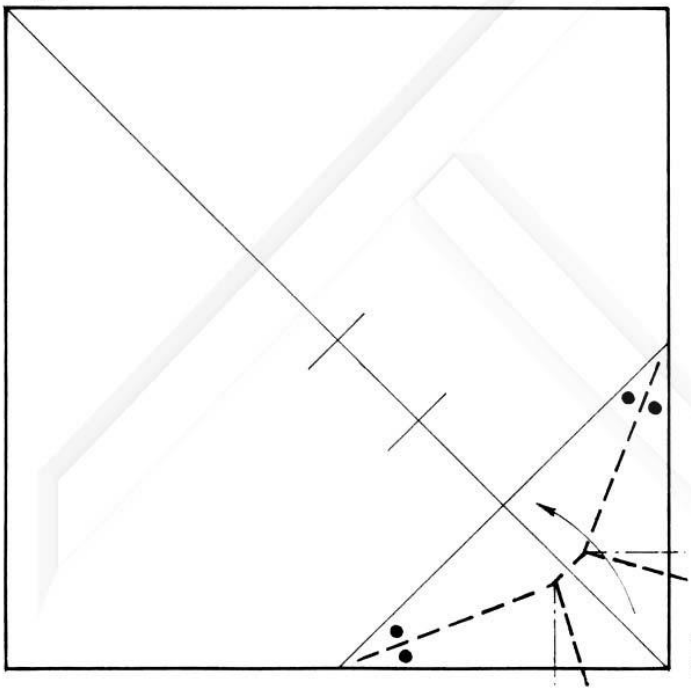
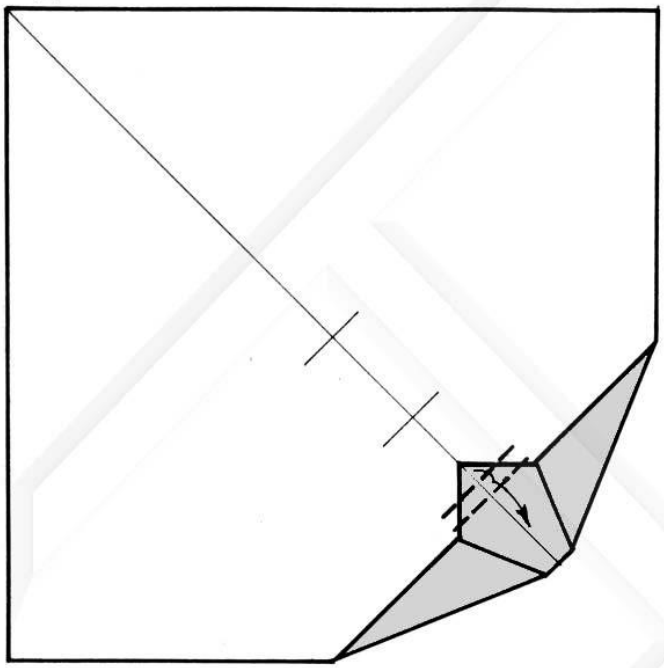


modellate il mento; osservate la figura successiva (n. 3) ed eseguite 5 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte e ribaltate.

3



modellate il labbro inferiore

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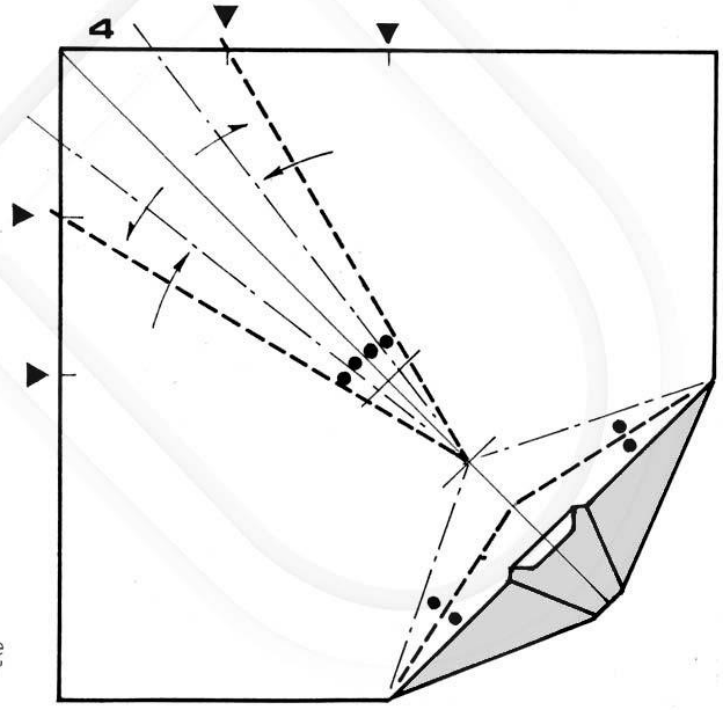
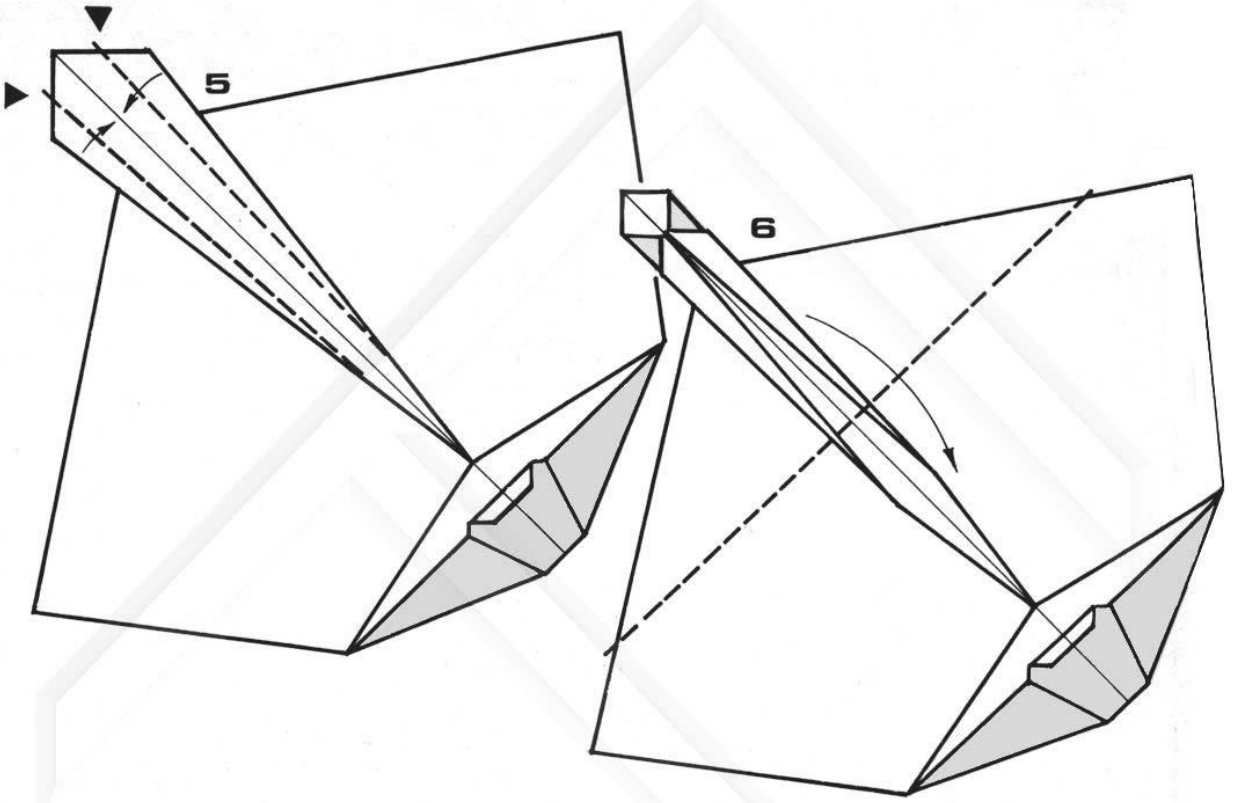
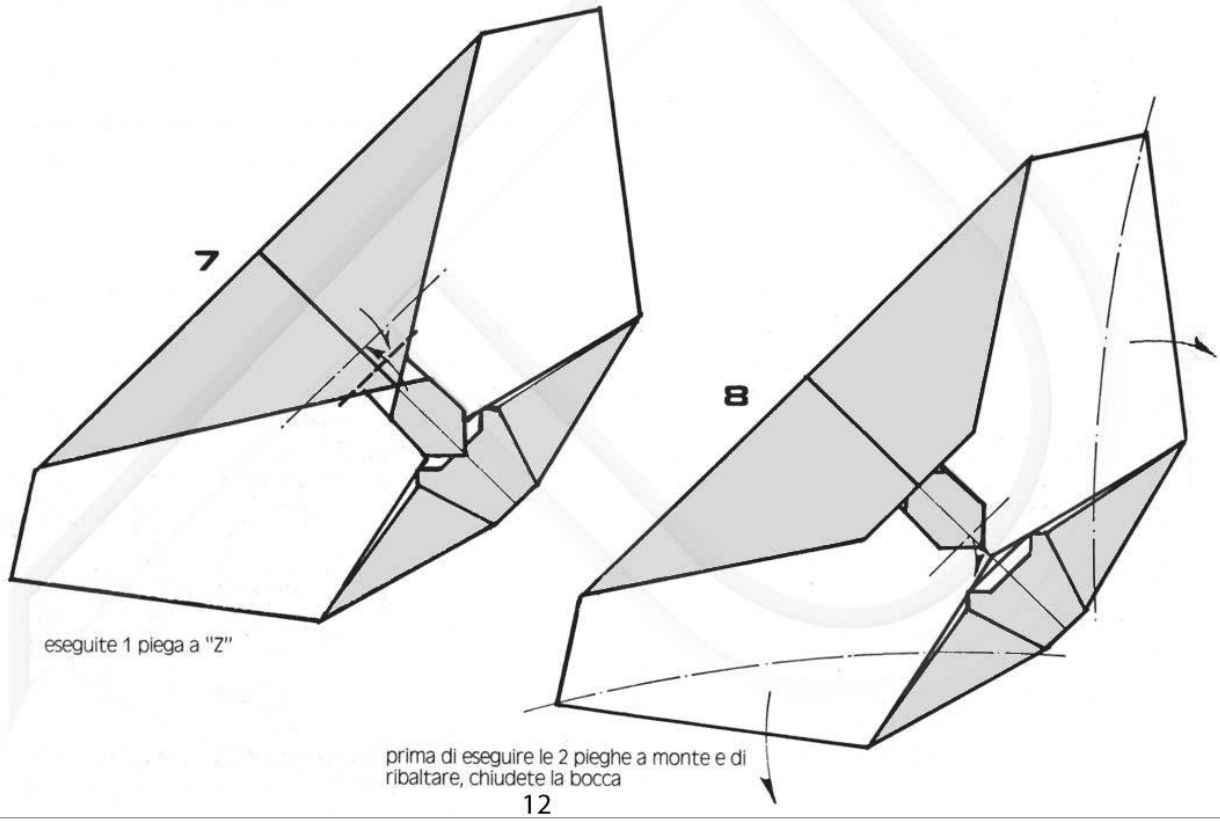


eseguite le 2 pieghe a valle formanti la bocca, poi le altre 2 pieghe a valle e le 2 a monte; sagomate a "cono" con il vertice in alto.

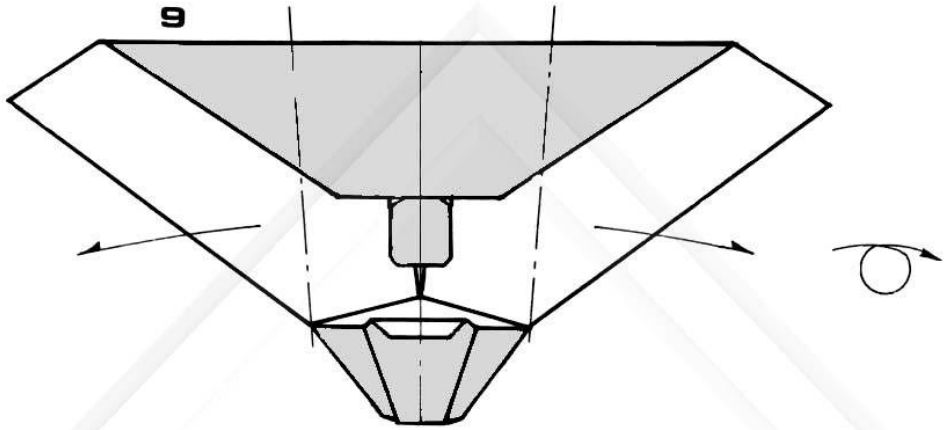




eseguite 1 piega a "Z"

prima di eseguire le 2 pieghe a monte e di ribaltare, chiudete la bocca

9



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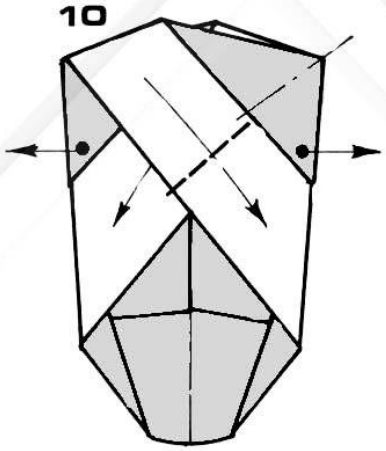
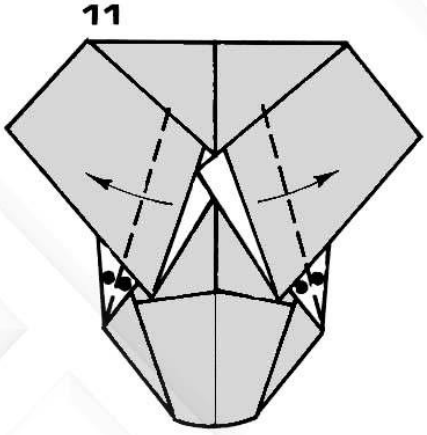
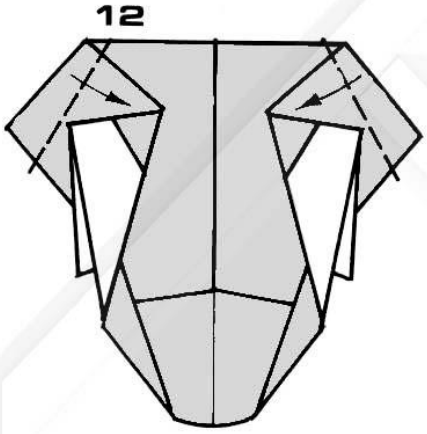


osservate bene la figura successiva (n. 11) prima di eseguire le 2 pieghe a valle e le 2 pieghe a monte

11



12



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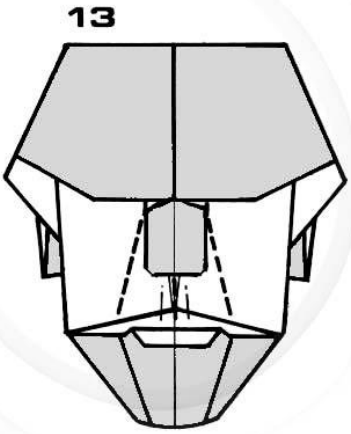
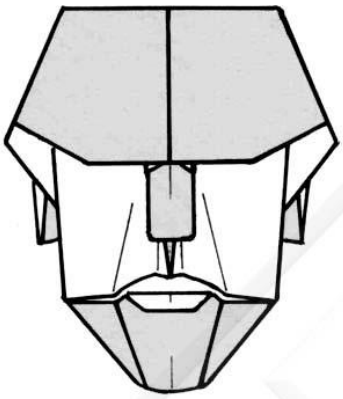
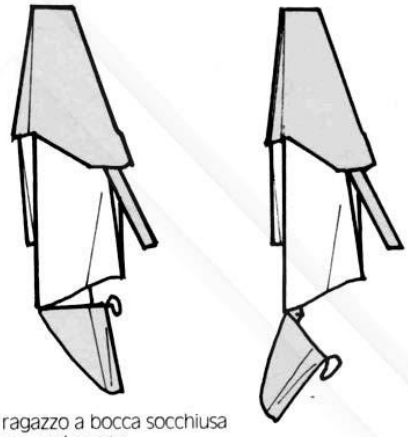


modellate guance e labbro superiore.

14



fronte: ragazzo ultimato



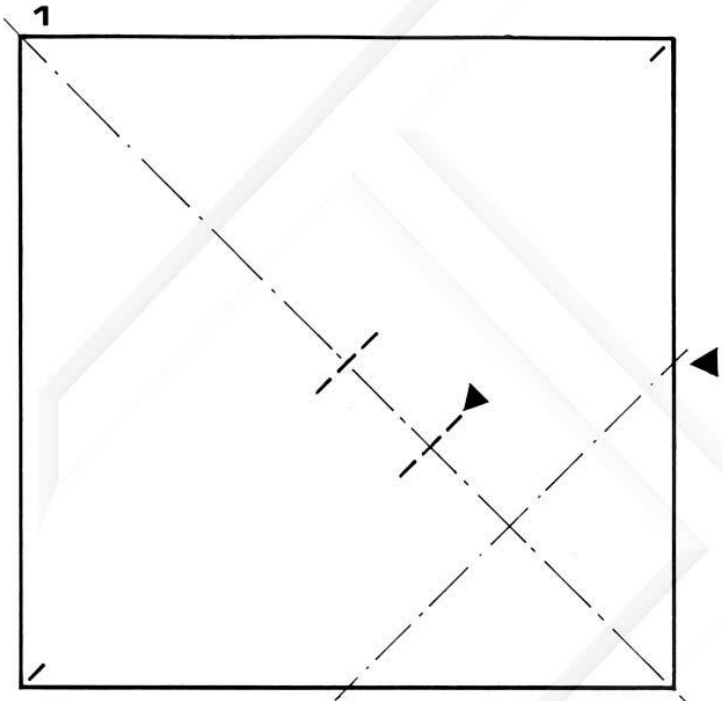
profilo: ragazzo a bocca socchiusa
ed a bocca spalancata.

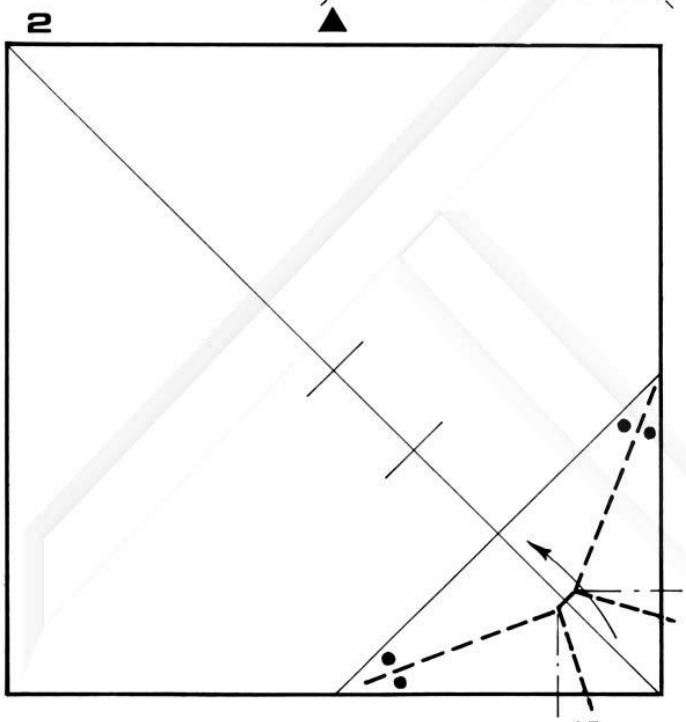
stringendo le guance comprimete:
il ragazzo chiude la bocca

effettuando una trazione il ragazzo apre la bocca

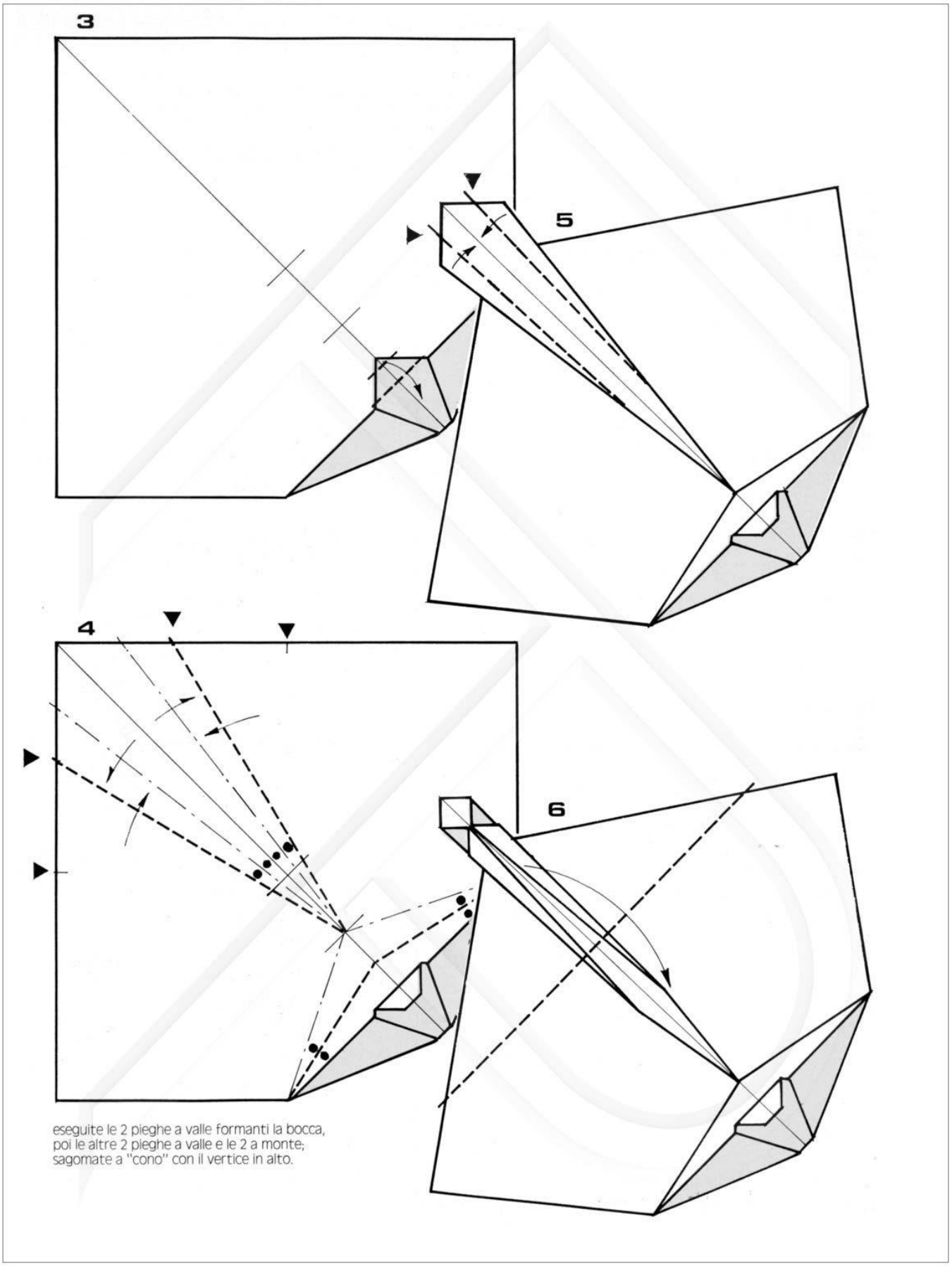
RAGAZZA

La realizzazione di un modello di viso femminile con le tecniche tradizionali origami comporta notevoli difficoltà. Infatti il volto di una ragazza è distinguibile da quello maschile dall'assenza di spigolosità e dall'armonia di ogni lineamento e dell'assieme.
Zigomi larghi, mento affilato, labbra carnose, naso piccolo caratterizzano il modello.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 36 di lato.

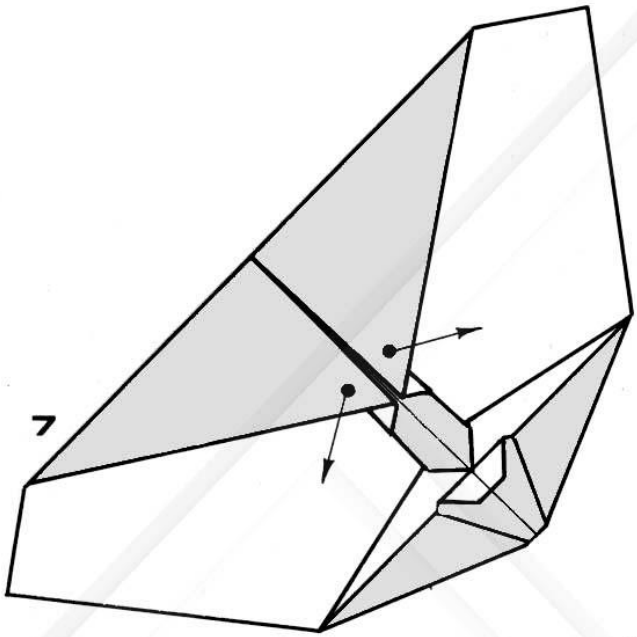


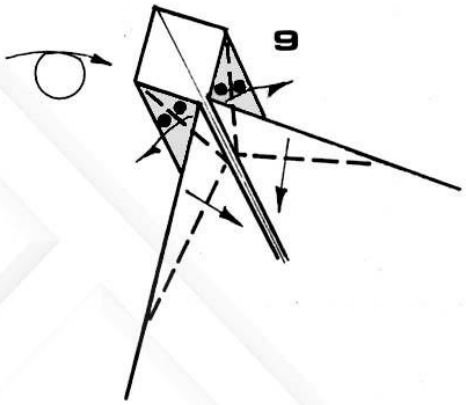


modellate il mento: osservate bene la figura successiva (n. 3) ed eseguite 5 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte

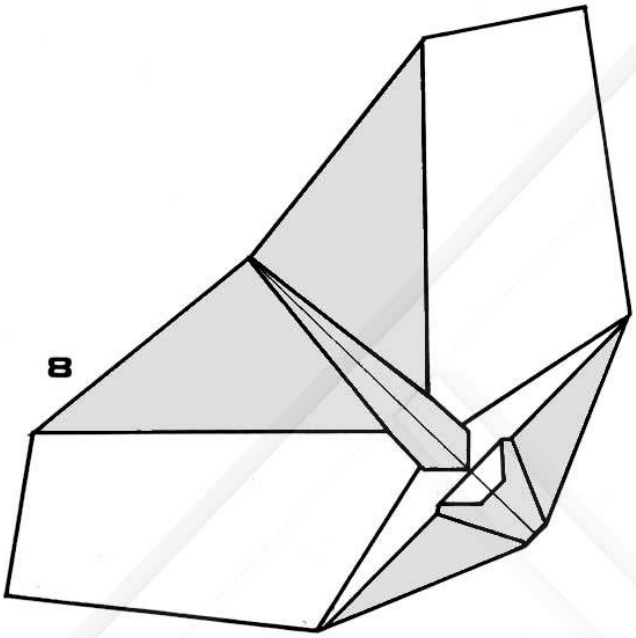


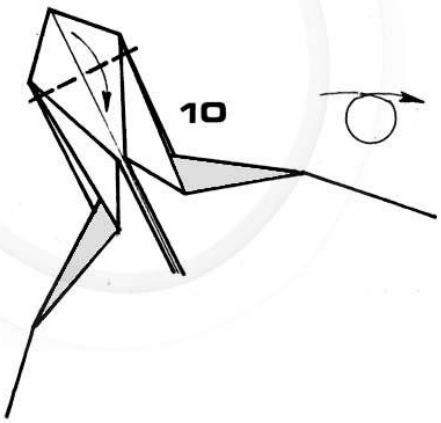
eseguite le 2 pieghe a valle formanti la bocca,
poi le altre 2 pieghe a valle e le 2 a monte;
sagomate a "cono" con il vertice in alto.

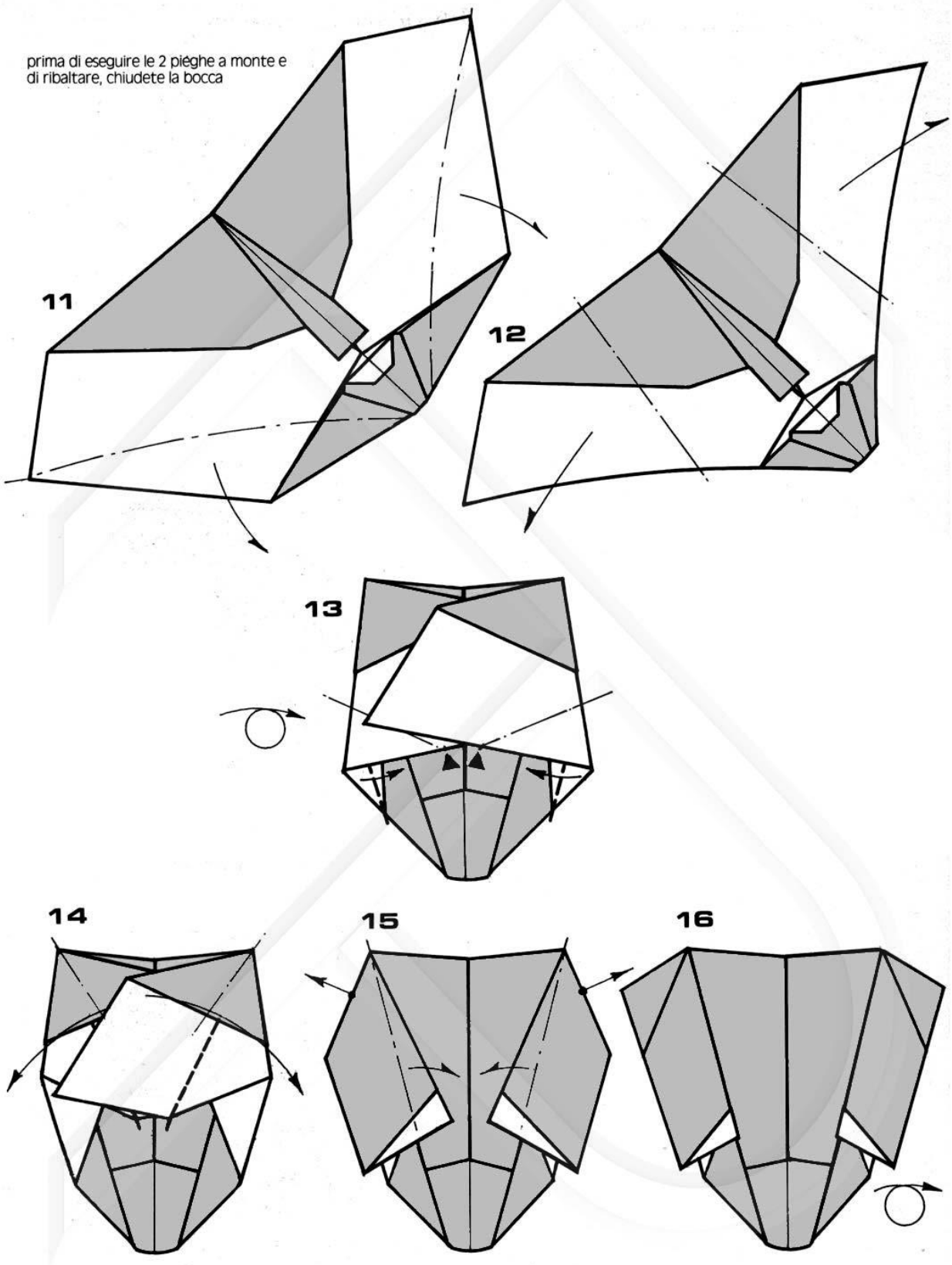




particolare ingrandito del rovescio del naso:
eseguite 4 pieghe a valle






prima di eseguire le 2 pieghe a monte e
di ribaltare, chiudete la bocca
11
12
13
14
15
16

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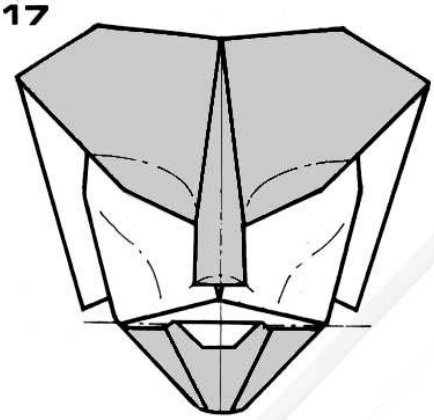
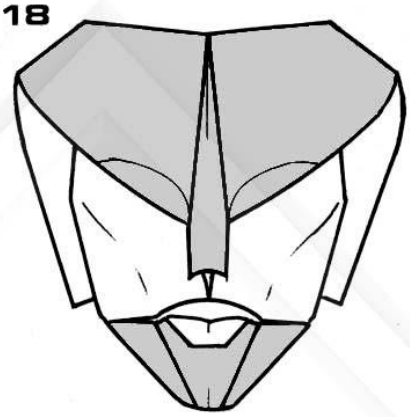


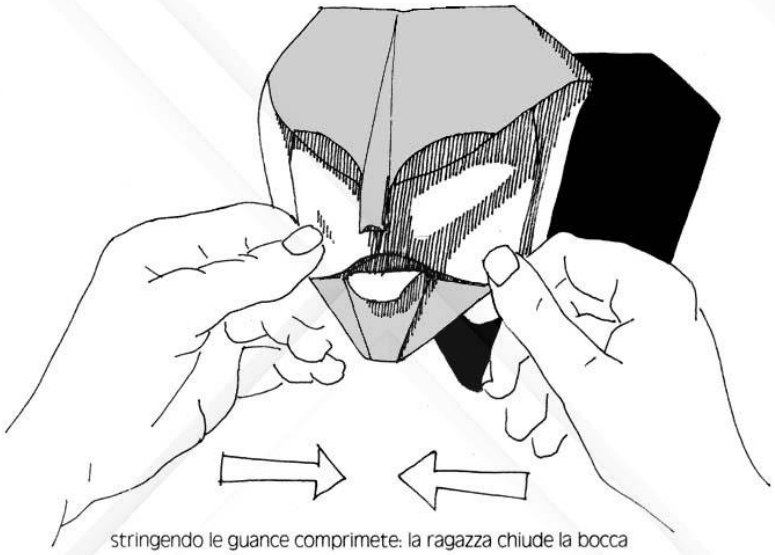
mediante pieghe a monte modellate le sopracciglia. Date rotondità alle guance senza schiacciare le pieghe, eseguite 1 piega a monte necessaria per facilitare l'apertura della bocca.

18



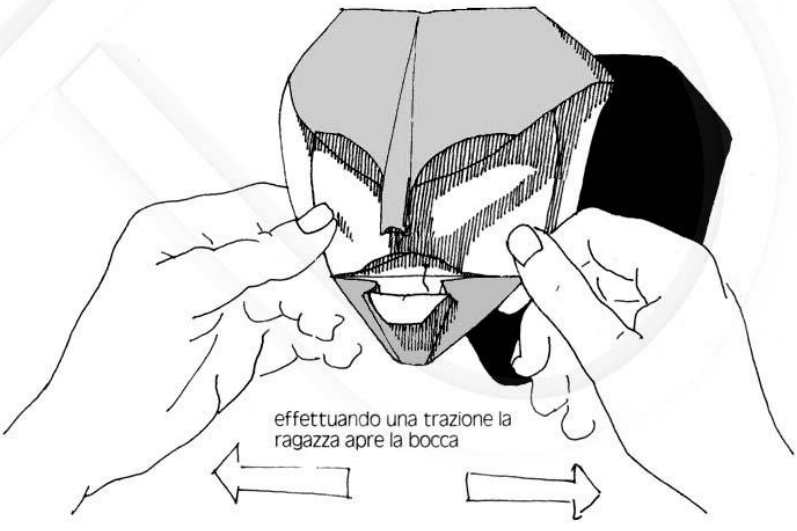
fronte: modello ultimato

profilo: ragazza
a bocca socchiusa



stringendo le guance comprimete: la ragazza chiude la bocca

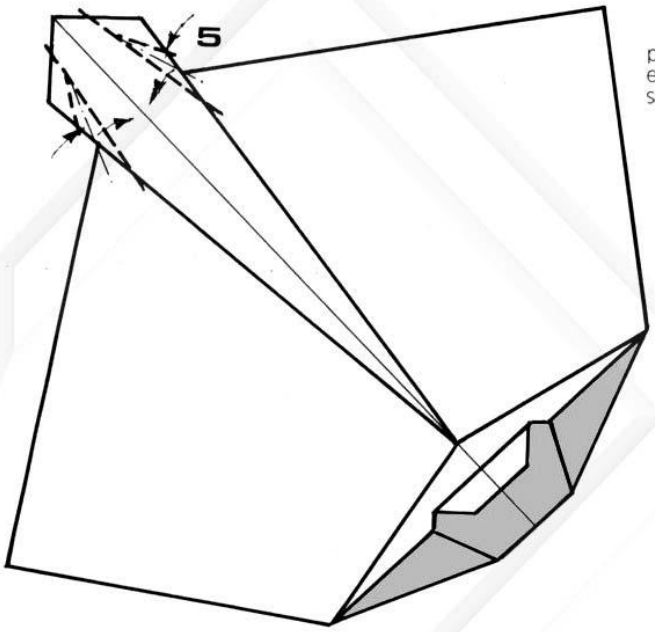
profilo: ragazza
a bocca aperta



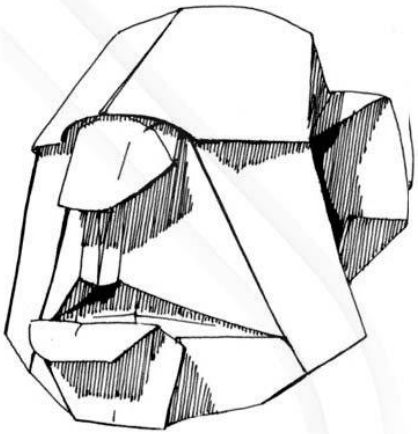
effettuando una trazione la
ragazza apre la bocca

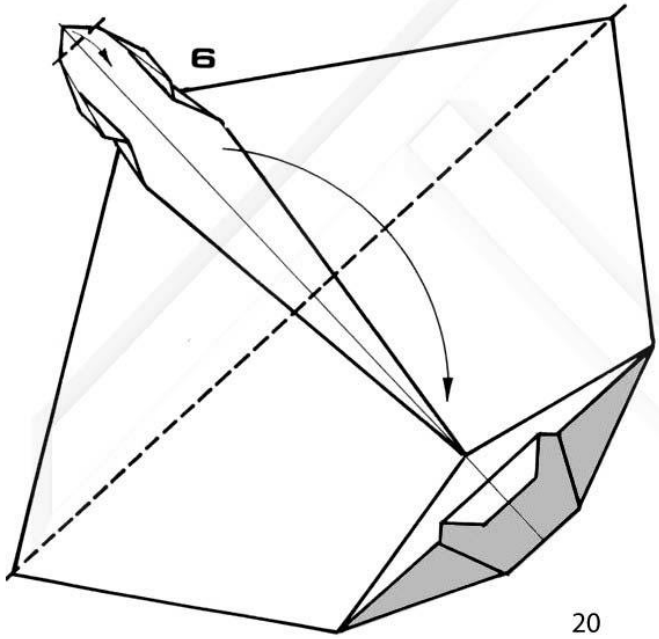
EVASO

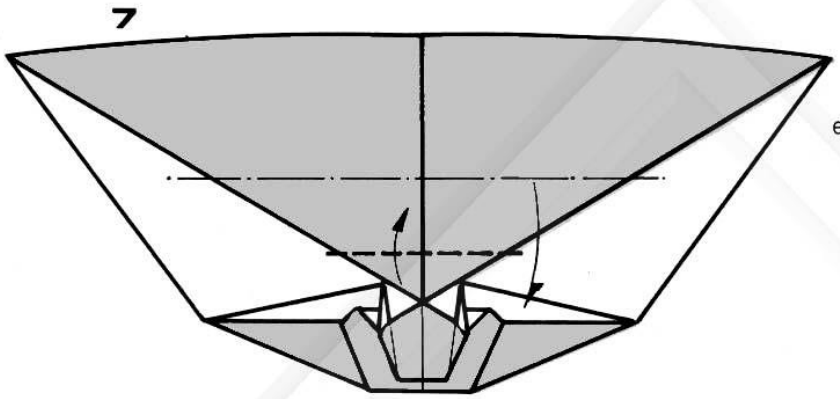
Ho chiamato in questo modo la maschera per l'espressione particolare dovuta alla fronte bassa e poco spaziata, al naso rincagnato ed alle orecchie a sventola.
È estremamente simpatica nella manipolazione. La realizzazione non presenta particolari difficoltà, ma risulta notevolmente aumentata la tridimensionalità. Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 45 di lato.



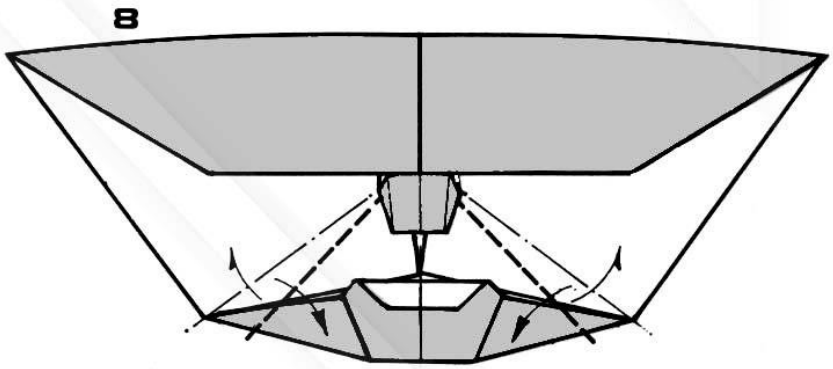
partite dalla figura n. 4 del "selvaggio"
ed eseguite 4 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte,
sagomando a "cucchiaio" rovescio

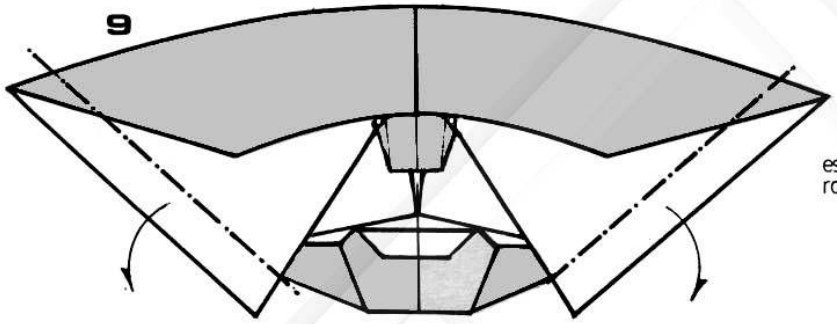




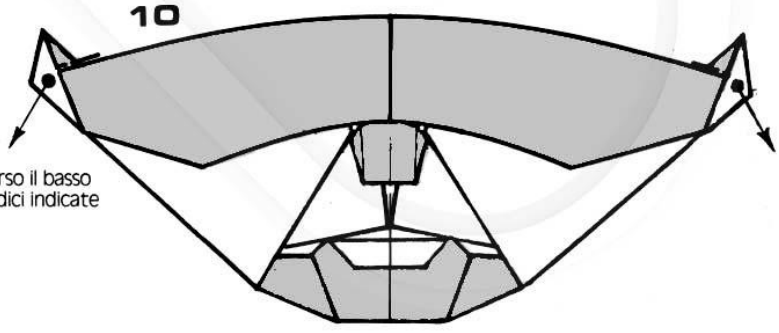


eseguite 1 piega a "Z"

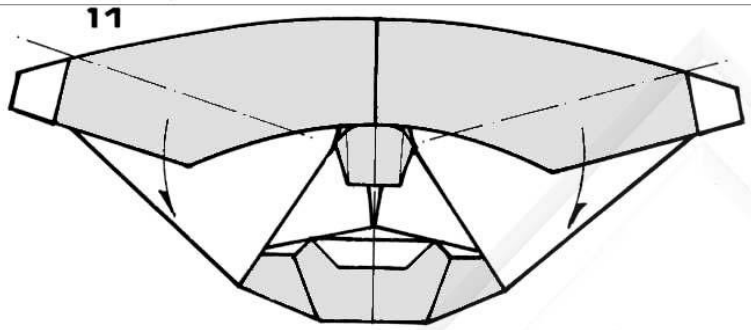




eseguite 2 pieghe
rovesciate esterne



piegate verso il basso
le 2 appendici indicate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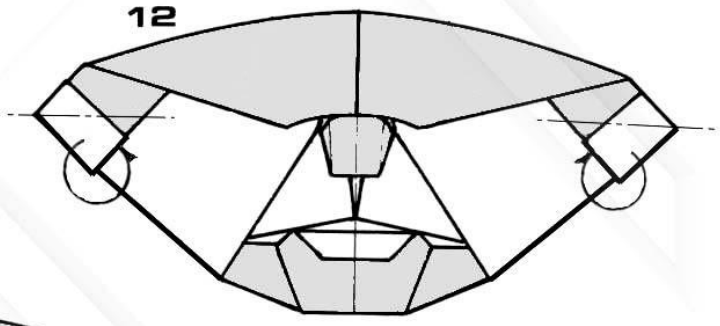
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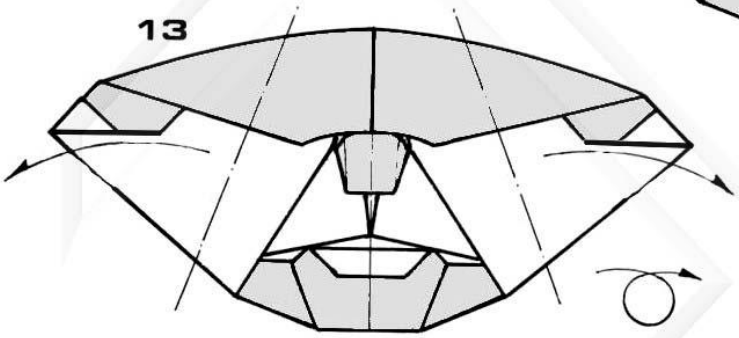
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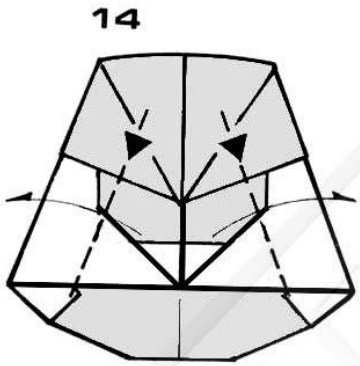
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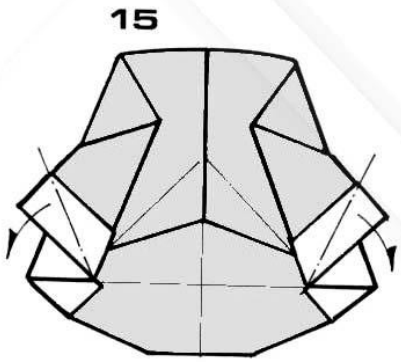
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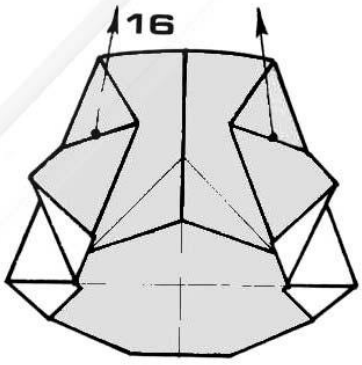
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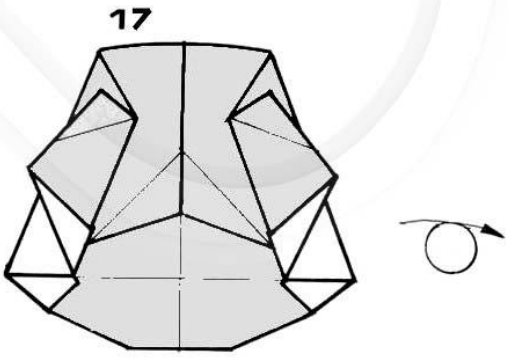
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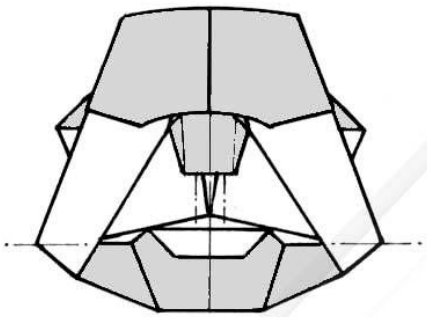
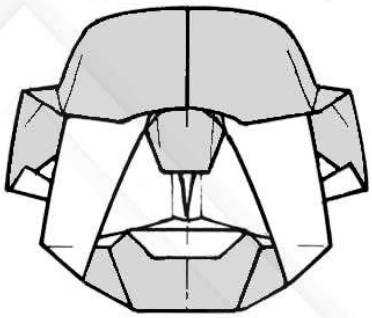


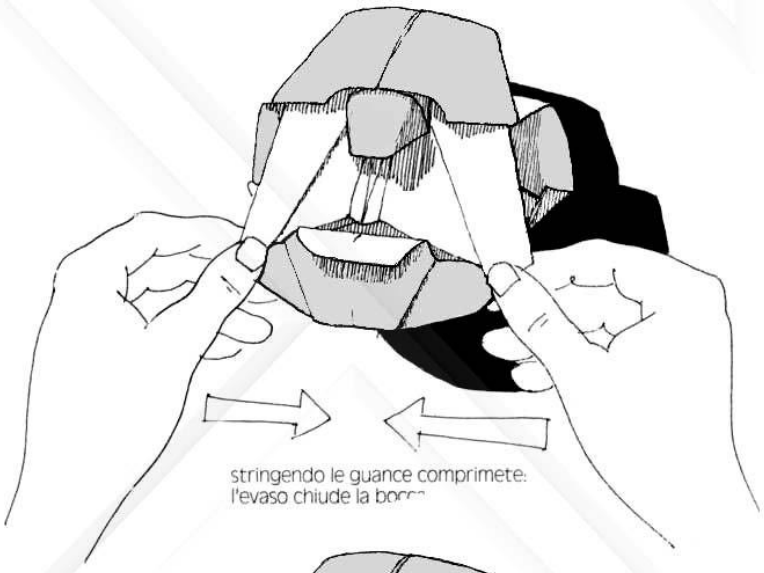
modellate il labbro superiore; eseguite 1 piega a monte per facilitare l'apertura della bocca

19

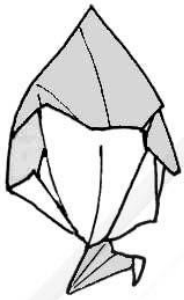


fronte: evaso ultimato

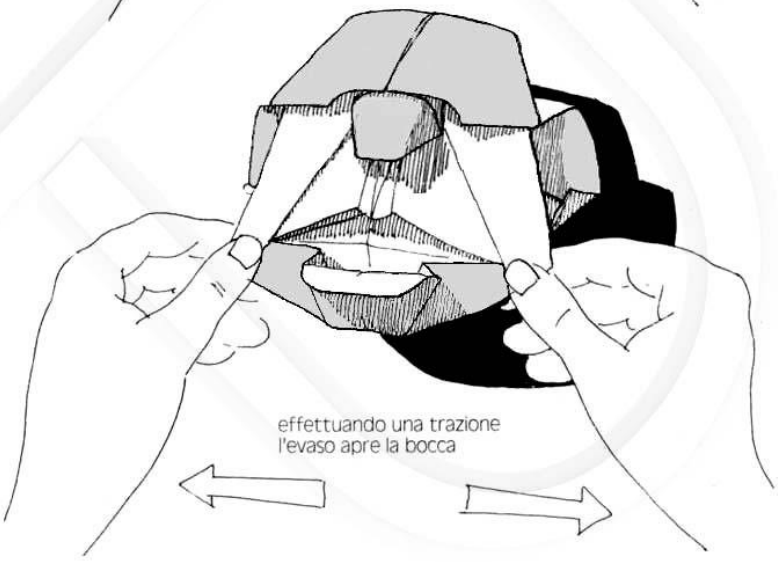
profilo: evaso a bocca socchiusa



stringendo le guance comprimete: l'evaso chiude la bocca



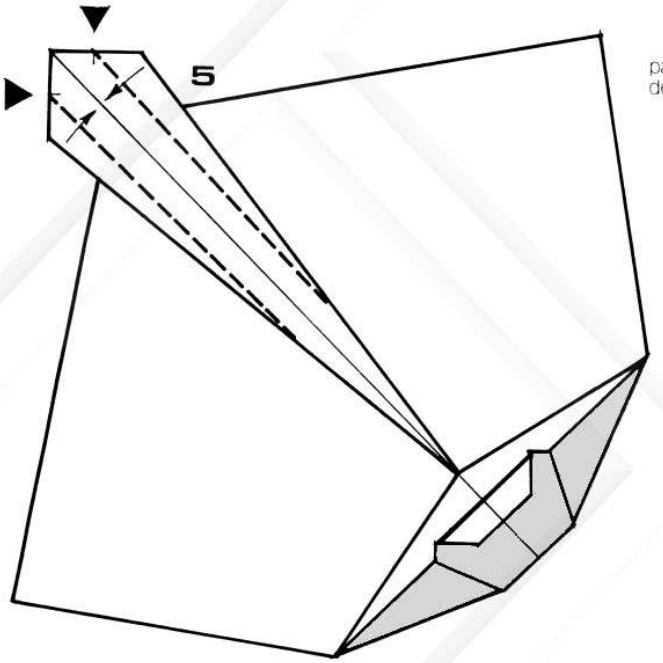
profilo: evaso a bocca spalancata



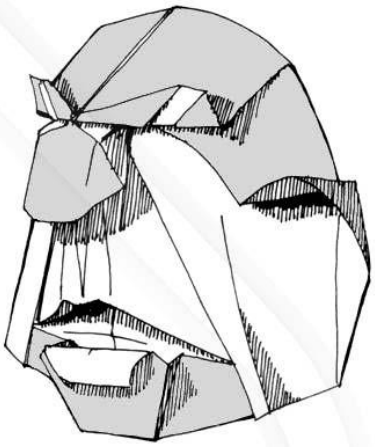
effettuando una trazione l'evaso apre la bocca

CICCIONE

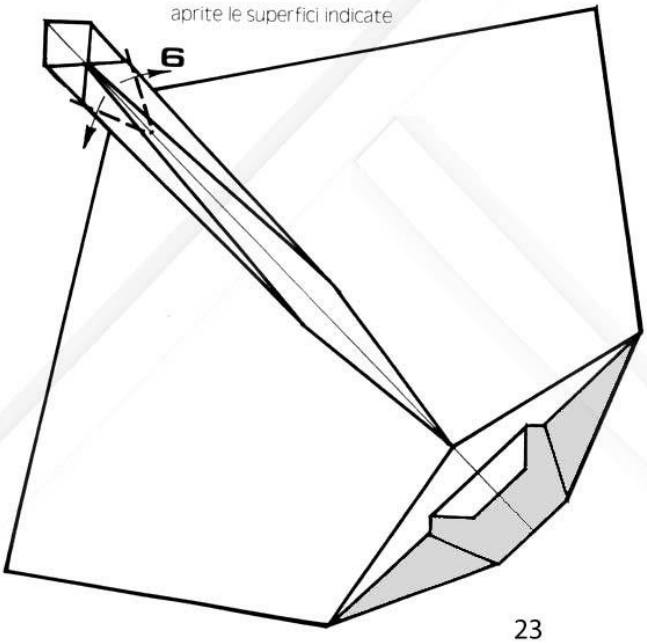
Le caratteristiche somatiche sono quelle di un individuo obeso, di sesso maschile e rendono la maschera molto simpatica e spiritosa: guance e labbra larghe, naso a patata.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 45 di lato.

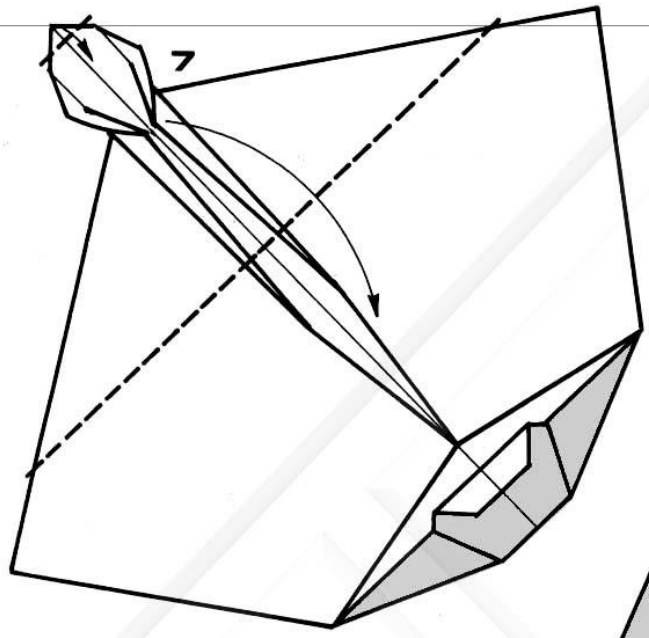


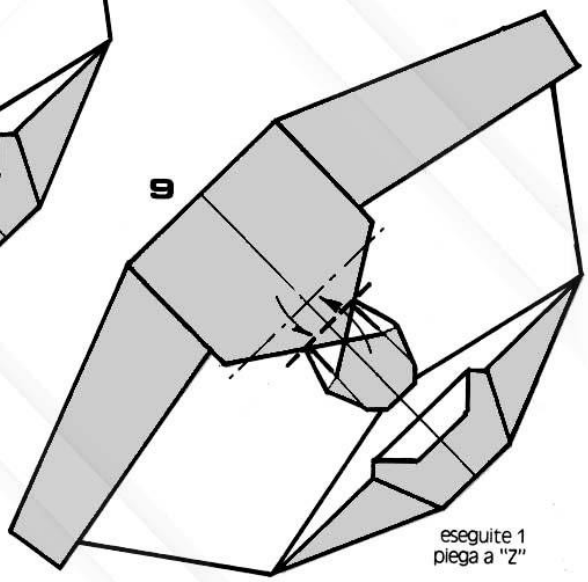
partite dalla figura n. 4
del "selvaggio"



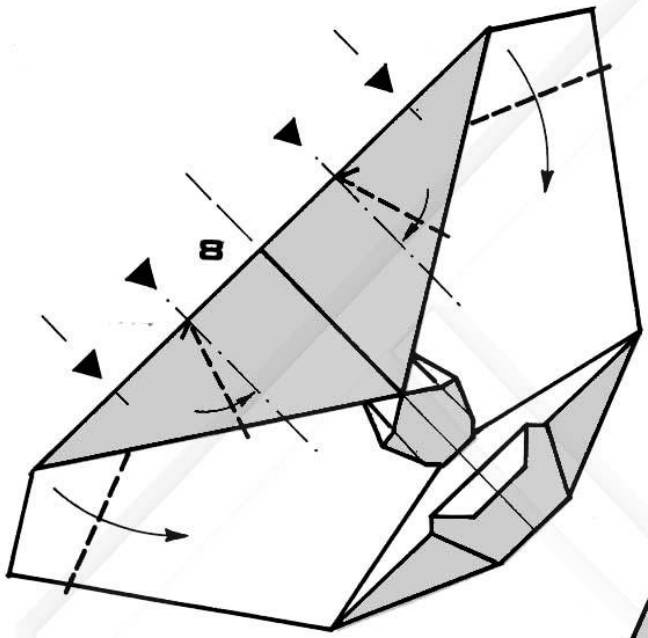
aprite le superfici indicate



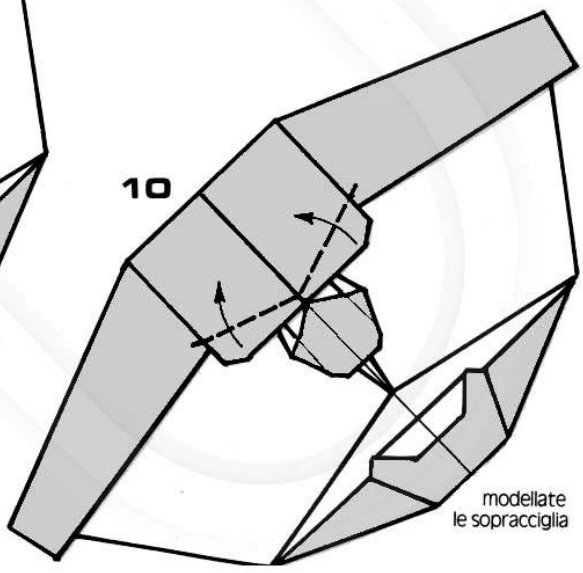




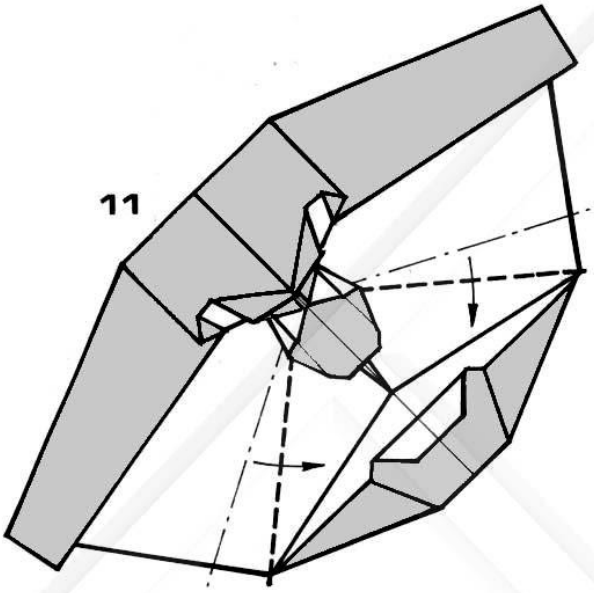
eseguite 1
piega a "Z"



prima di eseguire
le 4 pieghe a valle e le 2 a monte osservate
bene la figura successiva (n. 9)



modellate
le sopracciglia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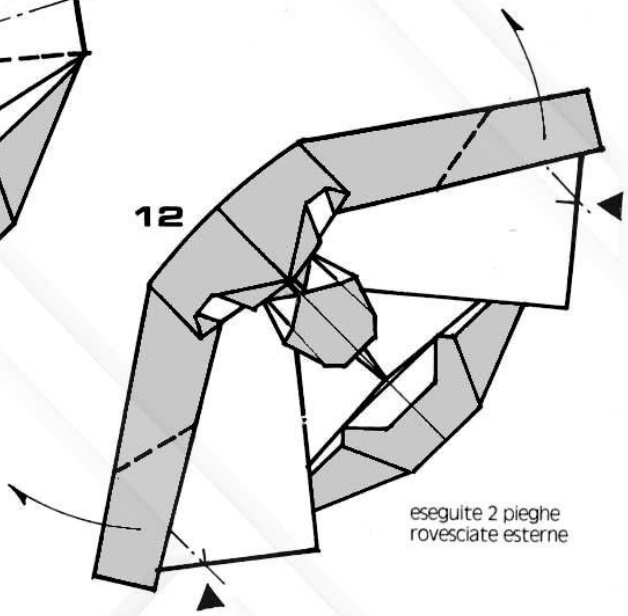
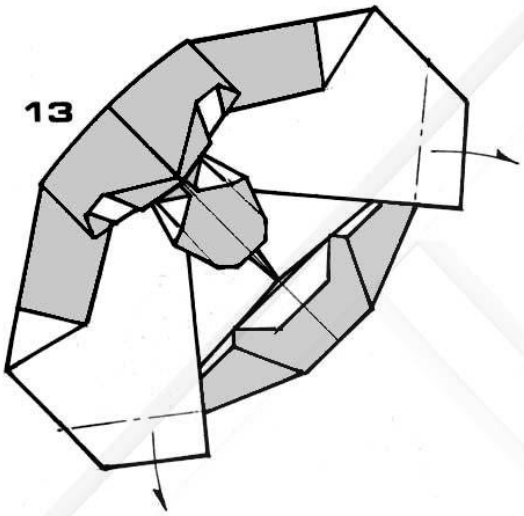

12
eseguite 2 pieghe
rovesciate esterne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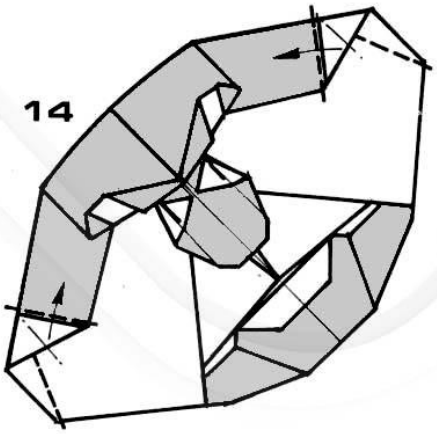
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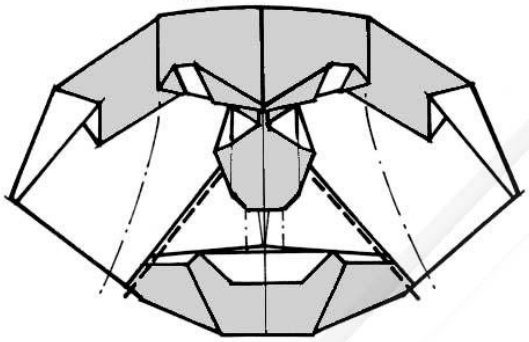
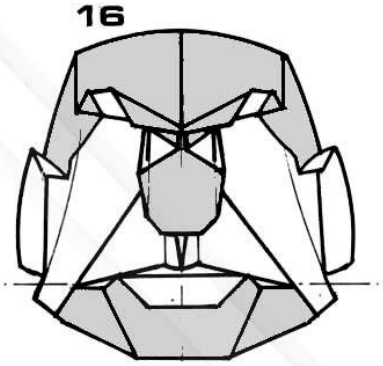
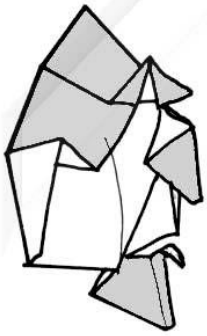


mediante 4 pieghe a monte e 2 a valle modellate zigomi, guance e labbra

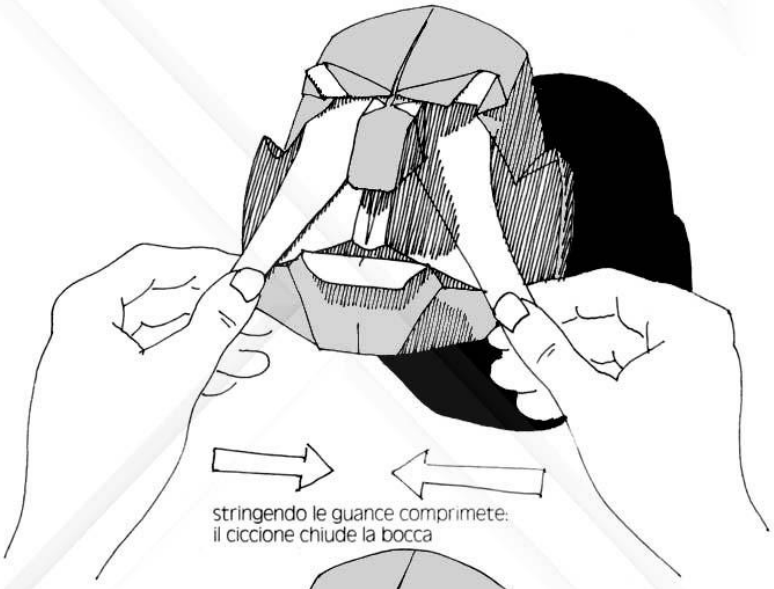
16



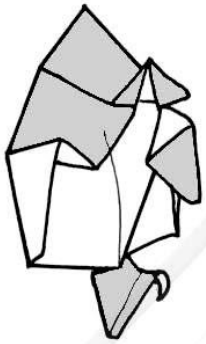
ciccione ultimato: eseguite 1 piega a monte necessaria per facilitare l'apertura della bocca



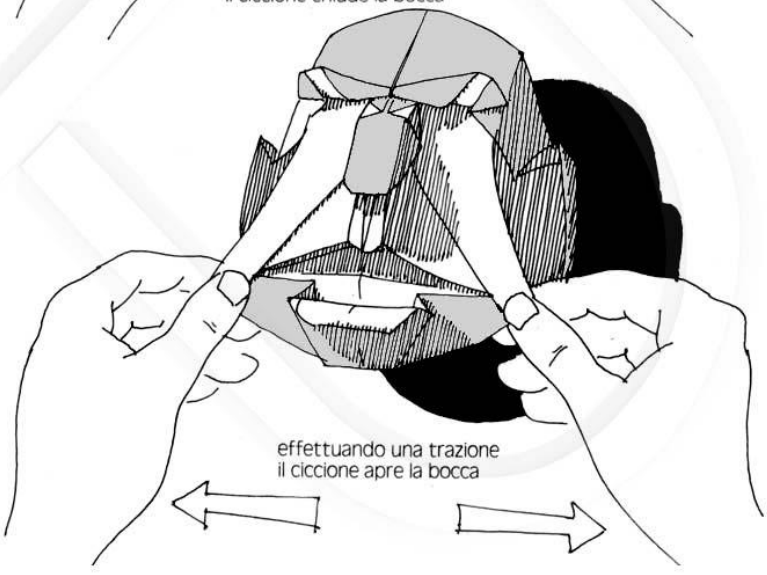
profilo: ciccione ultimato a bocca chiusa



stringendo le guance comprimete: il ciccione chiude la bocca



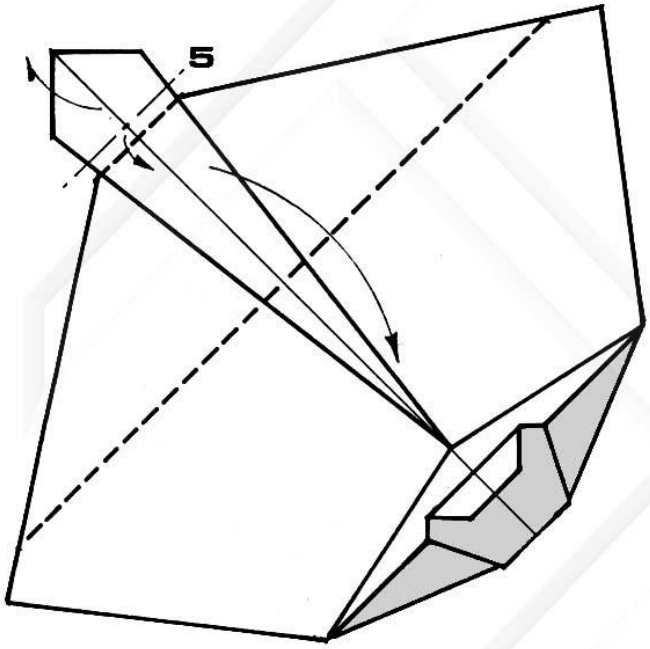
profilo: ciccione a bocca aperta



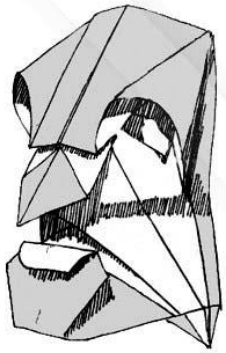
effettuando una trazione il ciccione apre la bocca

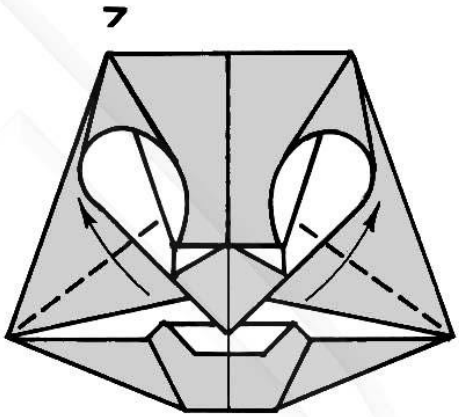
ALIENO

È un modello piuttosto divertente nella manipolazione.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 40 di lato.

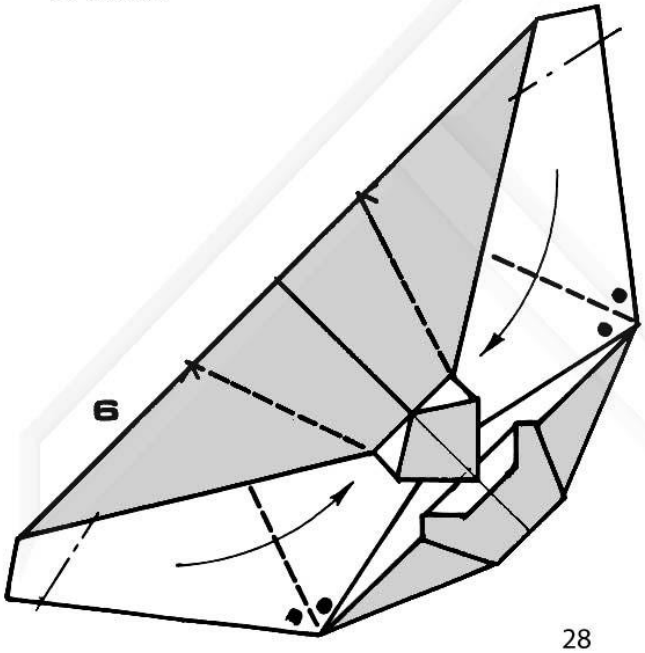


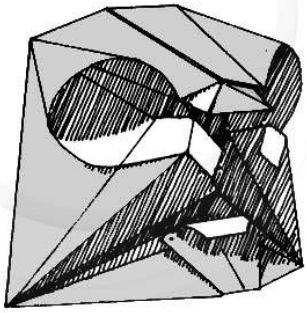
partite dalla figura n. 4
del "selvaggio"





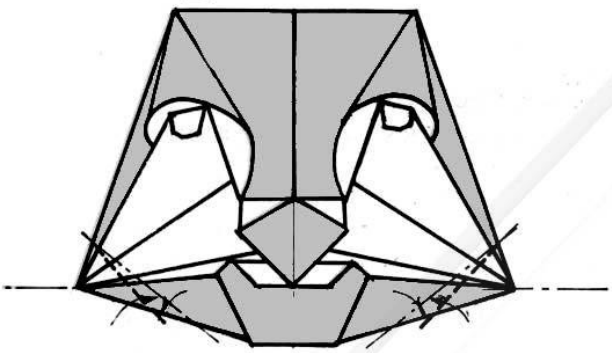
i vertici delle 2 superfici da ribaltare devono essere piegati in modo da somigliare agli occhi, come raffigurato nello schizzo prospettico





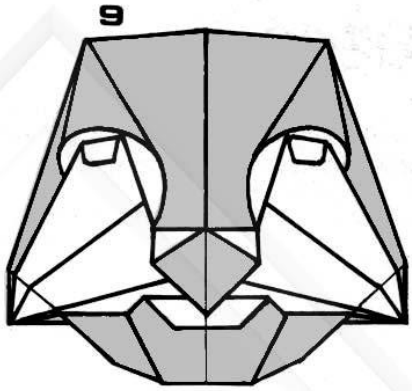
osservate bene la figura successiva (n. 7) poi eseguite prima le 2 pieghe bisettrici a valle, poi le altre 2 a valle ed a monte e ribaltate.

8

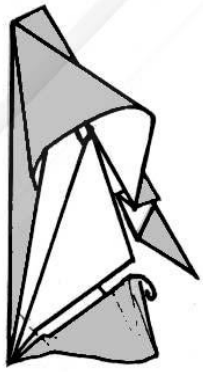


eseguite 2 pieghe a monte e a valle sulle mascelle.
Eseguite 1 piega a monte necessaria per facilitare la rotazione della mandibola

9

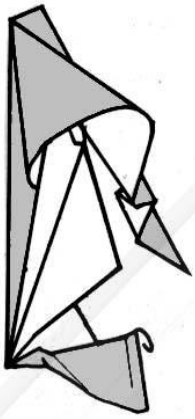


fronte: modello ultimato



profilo: alieno ultimato
a bocca chiusa

stringendo le guance comprimete: l'alieno chiude la bocca

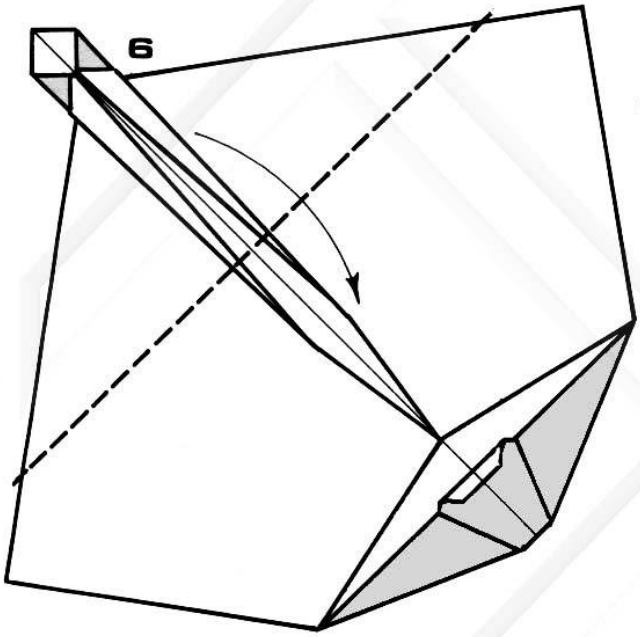


profilo: alieno
a bocca spalancata

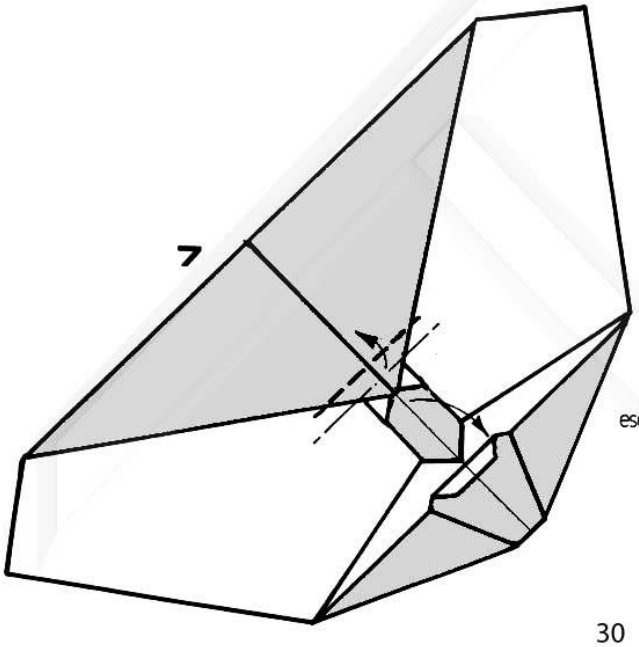
effettuando una trazione l'alieno apre la bocca

RE ARTÙ

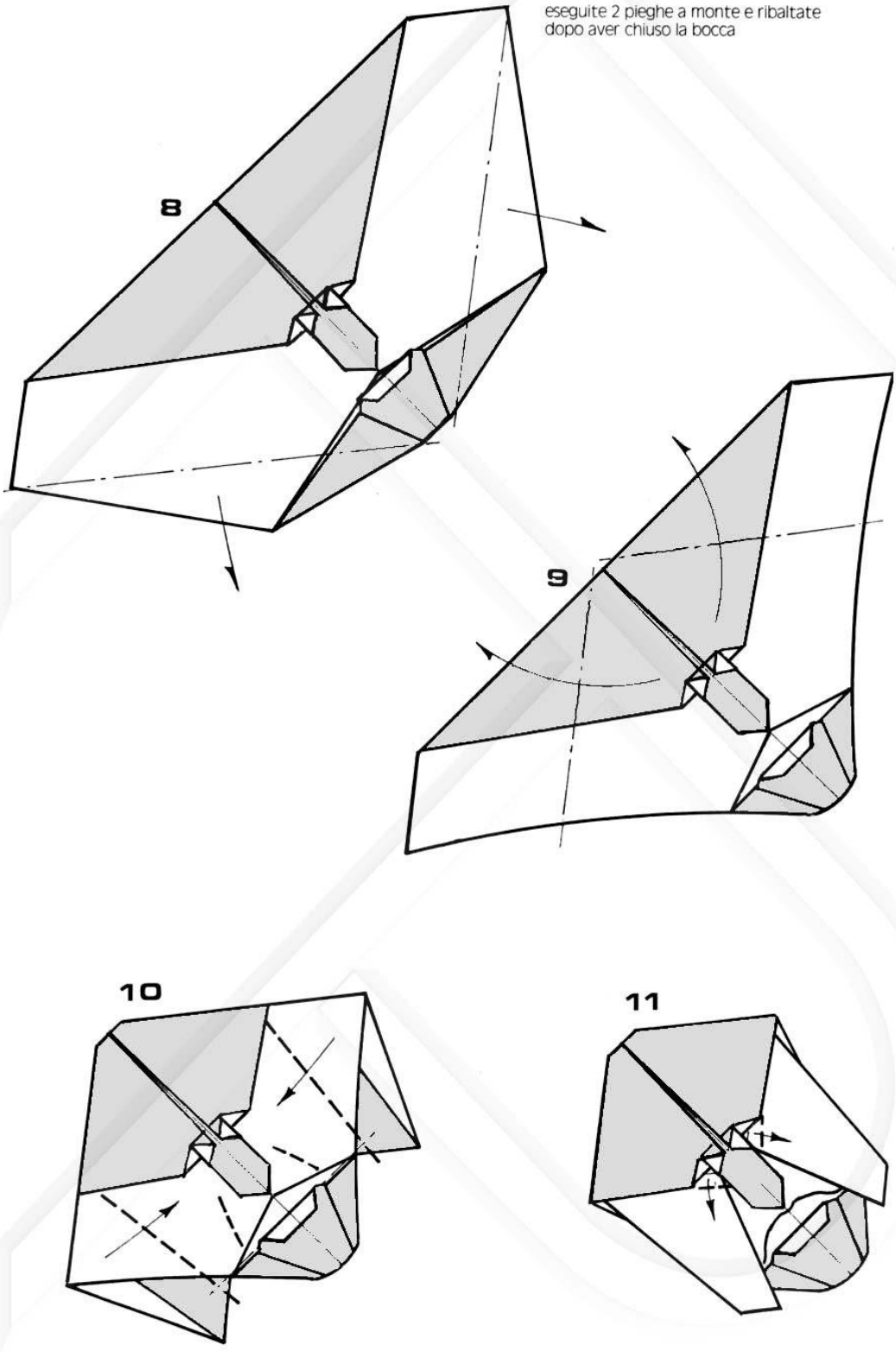
Questa maschera rappresenta un armigero medioevale con celata, cioè con un elmo che lascia libera solamente la bocca.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 45 di lato.



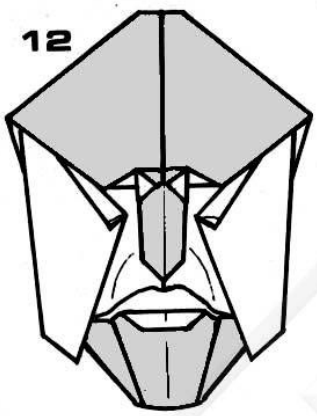
partite della figura n. 5
del "ragazzo"



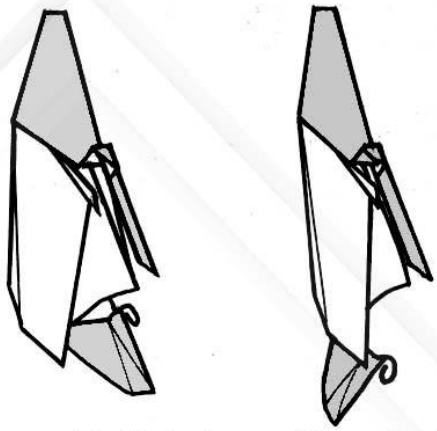
eseguite 1 piega a "Z"


eseguite 2 pieghe a monte e ribaltate
dopo aver chiuso la bocca
8
9
10
11

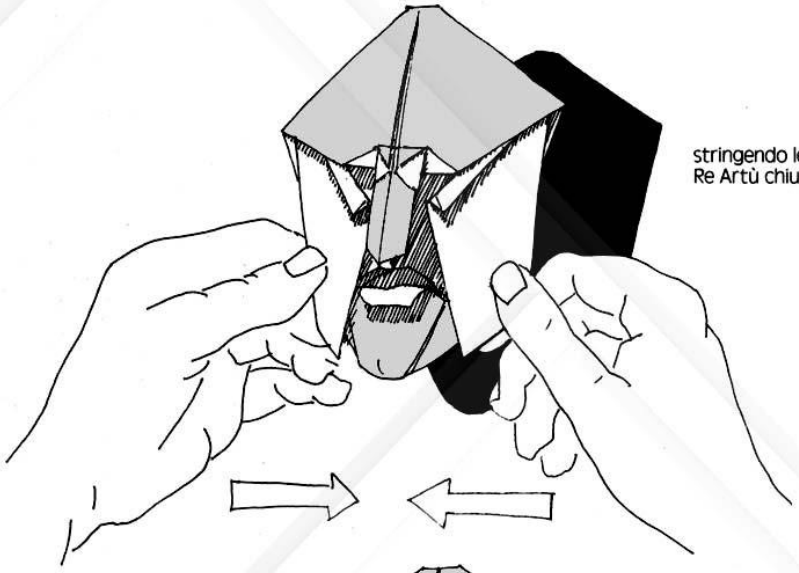
12



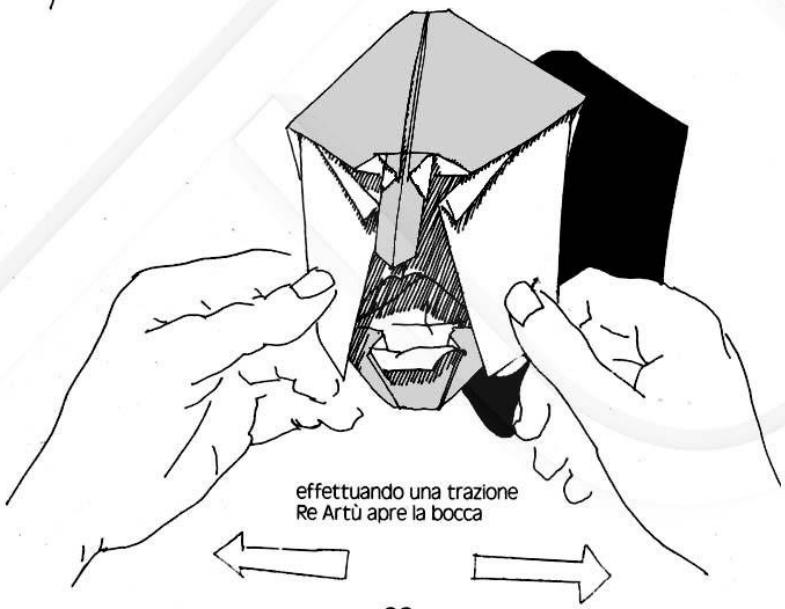
fronte: modello ultimato



fianco: modello ultimato a bocca socchiusa e spalancata



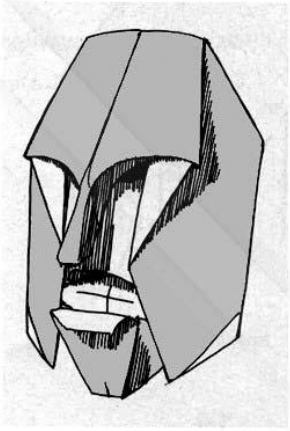
stringendo le guance comprimete:
Re Artù chiude la bocca

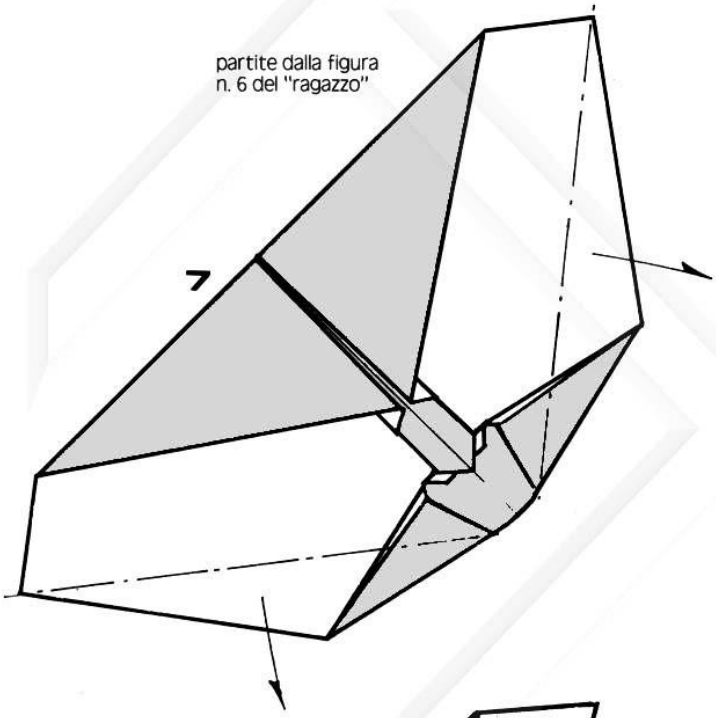


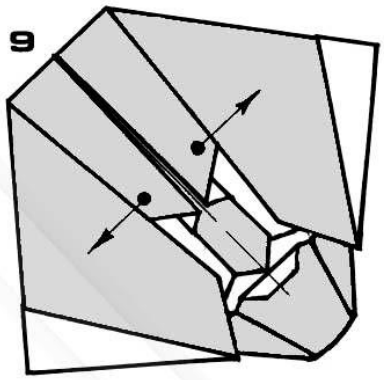
effettuando una trazione
Re Artù apre la bocca

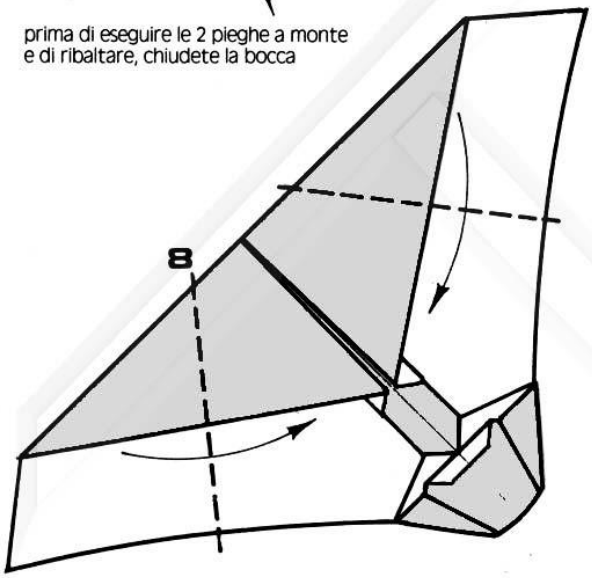
ACHILLE

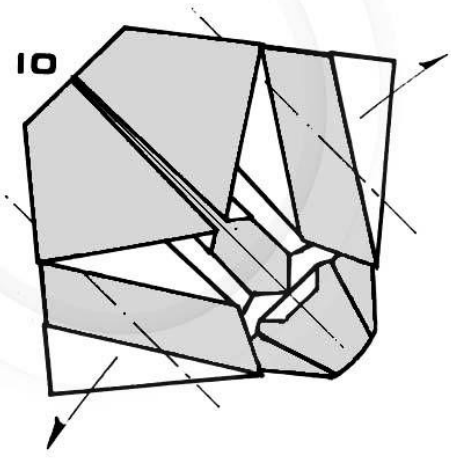
Questa maschera rappresenta un oplita greco, cioè un guerriero dell'antichità armato pesantemente, con elmo fornito di paraguance e nasale.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 45 di lato.

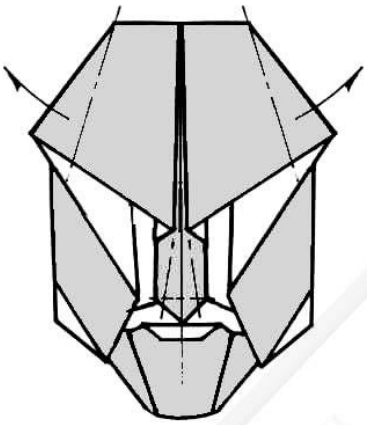






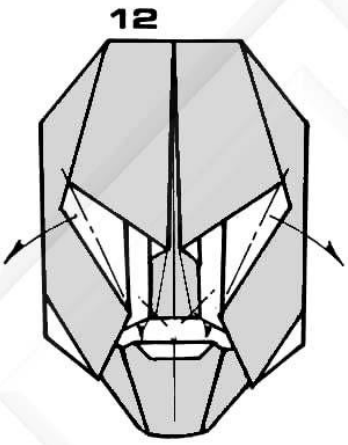






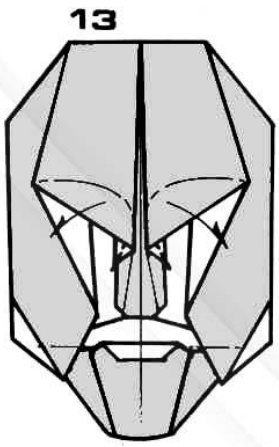
eseguite 5 pieghe a monte

12

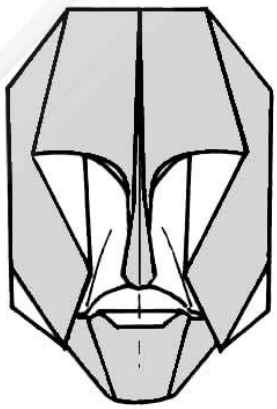


eseguite 4 pieghe a monte

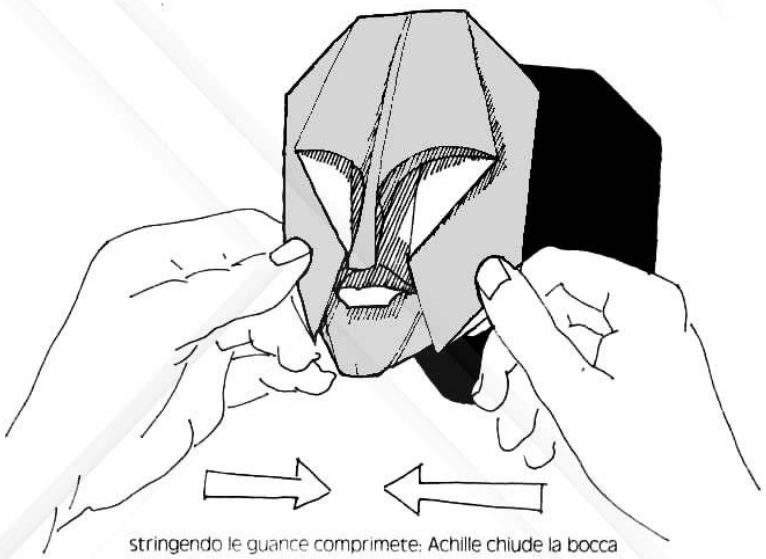
13



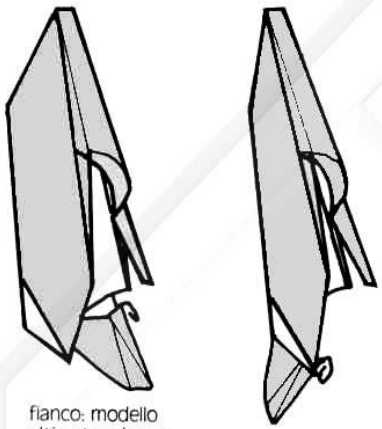
14



fronte: modello ultimato



stringendo le guance comprimete: Achille chiude la bocca



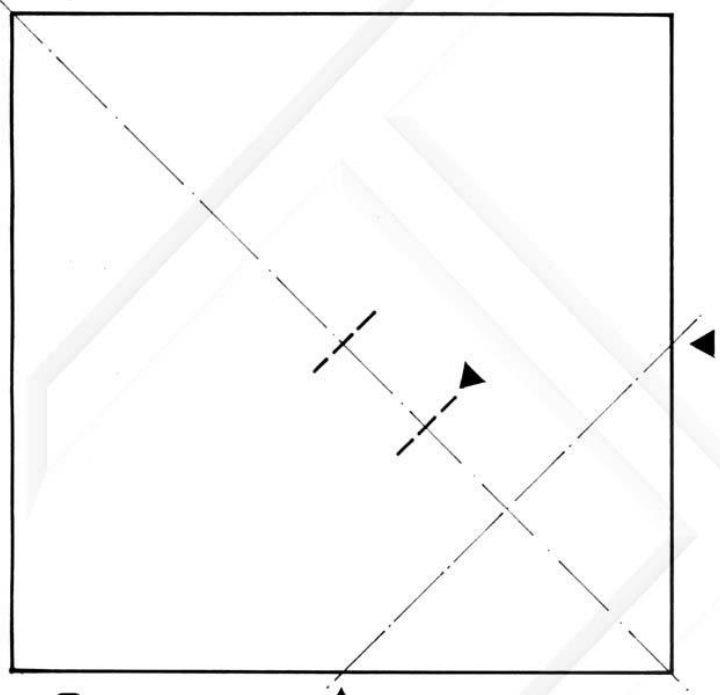
fianco: modello ultimato a bocca socchiusa e spalancata

effettuando una trazione Achille apre la bocca

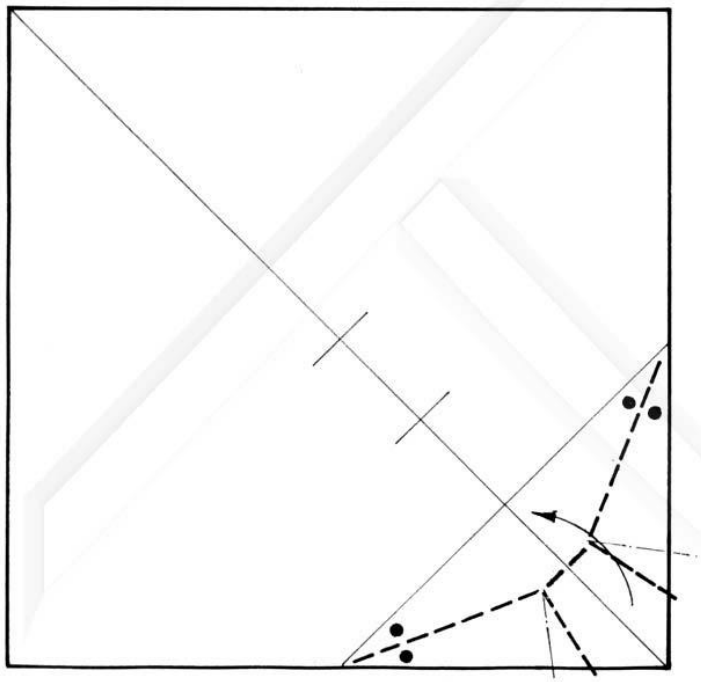
PINOCCHIO

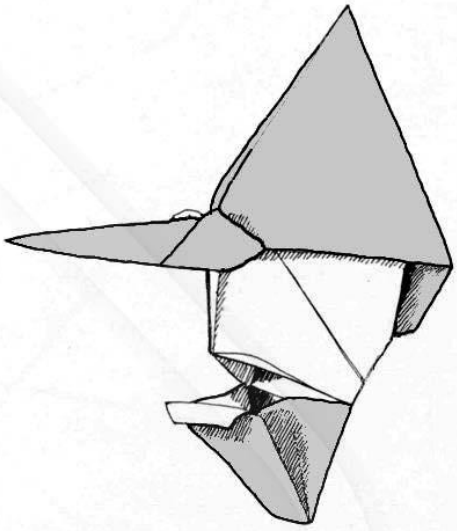
Questa maschera rappresenta il popolare burattino impertinente che aveva il naso proporzionato alla quantità di bugie raccontate.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 60 di lato

1

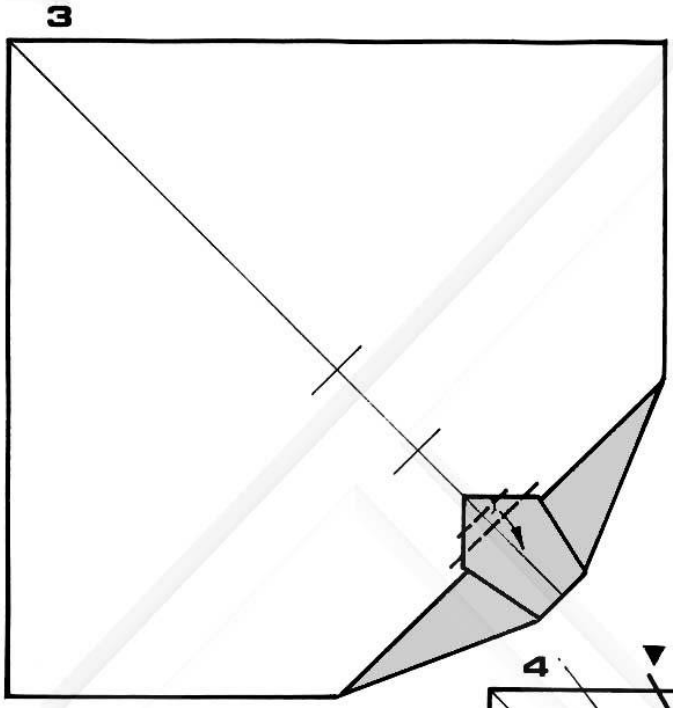


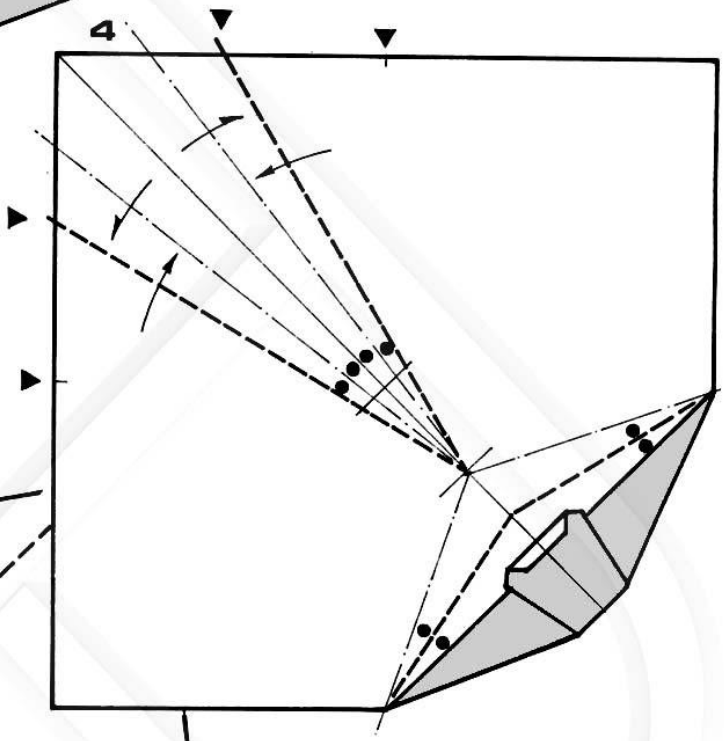
2

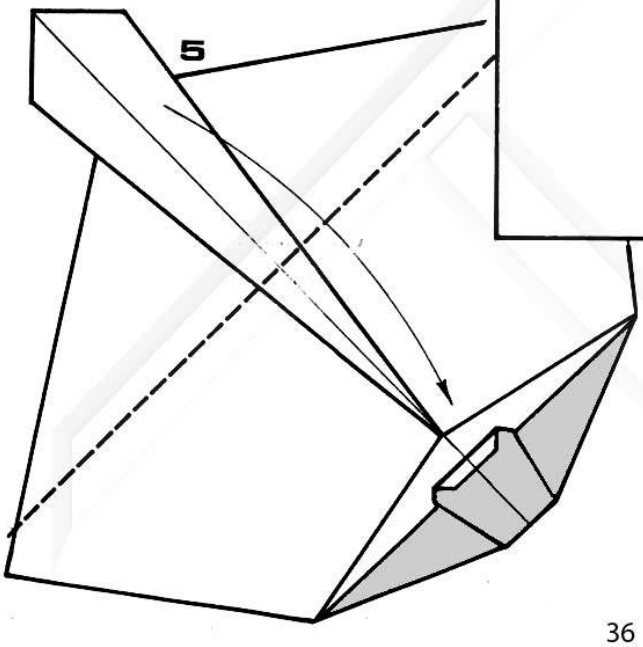




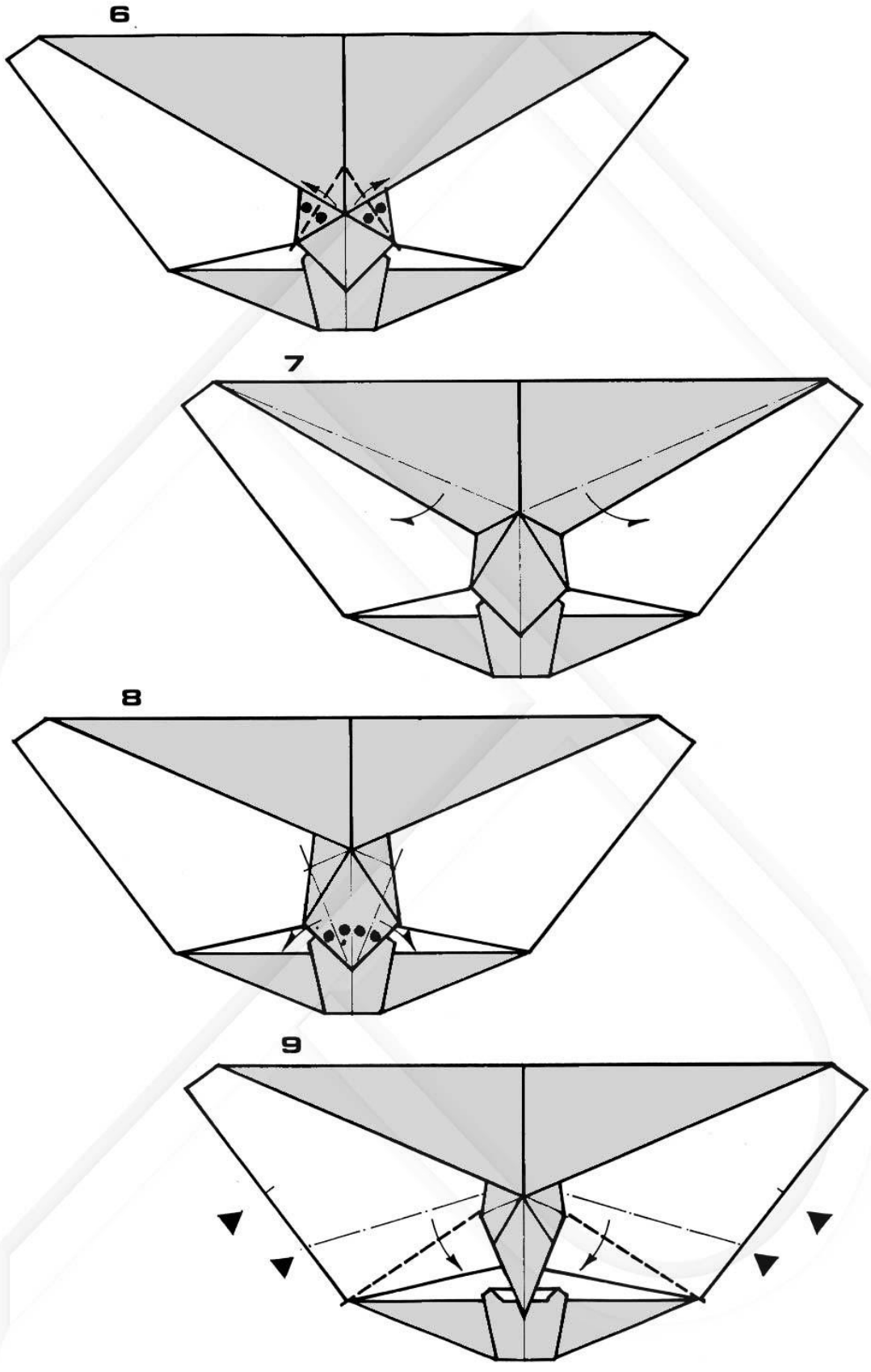
modellate il mento: osservate la figura successiva (n. 3) ed eseguite 5 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte e ribaltate.

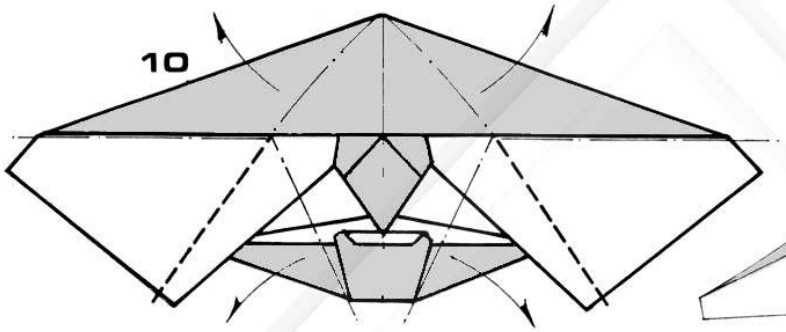


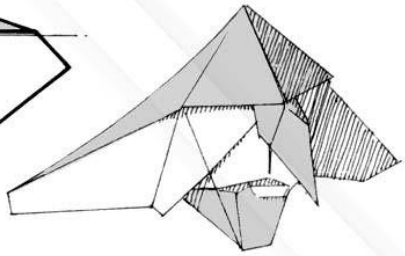




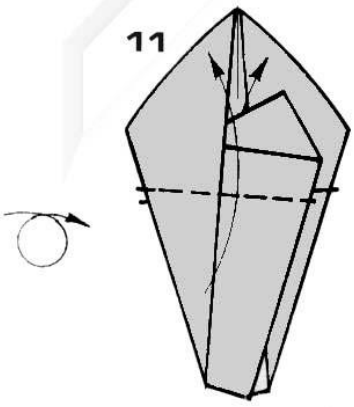
eseguite le 2 pieghe a valle formanti la bocca, poi le altre 2 pieghe a valle e le 2 a monte; sagomate a "cono" con la punta in alto.


6
7
8
9

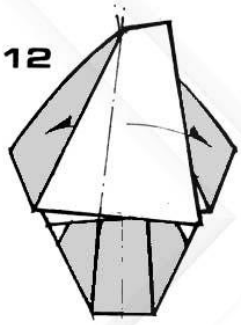




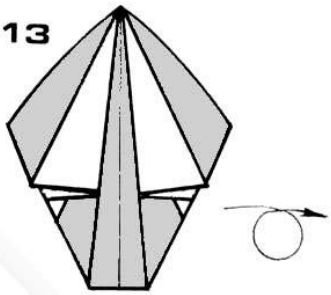
prima di eseguire le 6 pieghe a monte e 2 a valle, chiudete la bocca

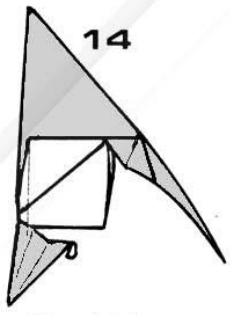


mediante 2 pieghe a valle ribaltate simmetricamente le 2 appendici

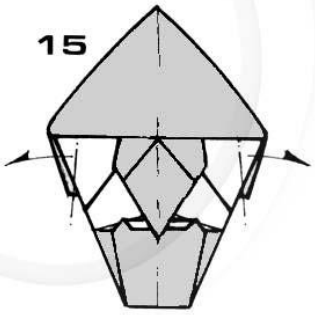


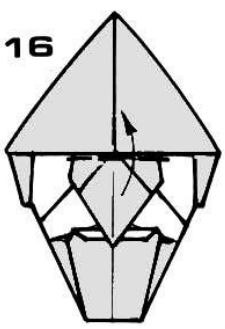
piegate le 2 appendici all'interno

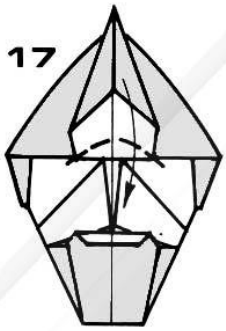




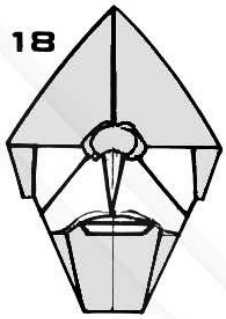
profilo: notate la consistenza tridimensionale



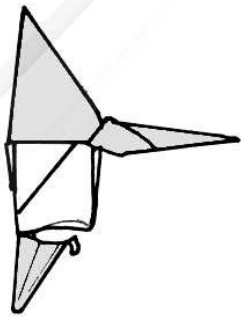




modellate naso e labbra

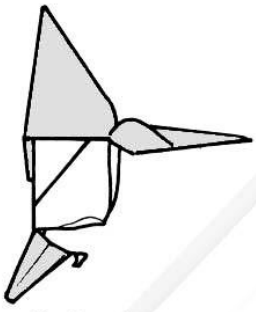


fronte: Pinocchio ultimato

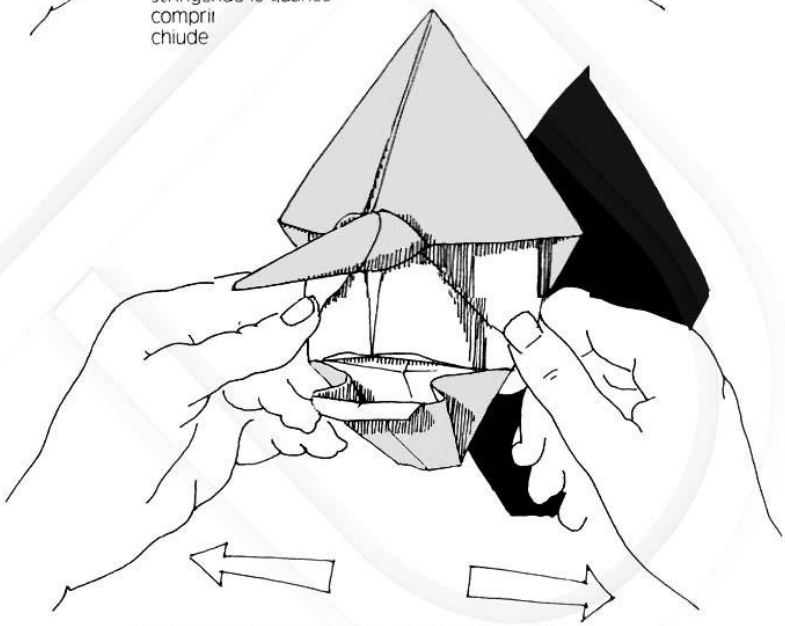


profilo: Pinocchio
a bocca socchiusa

stringendo le guance
compri
chiude



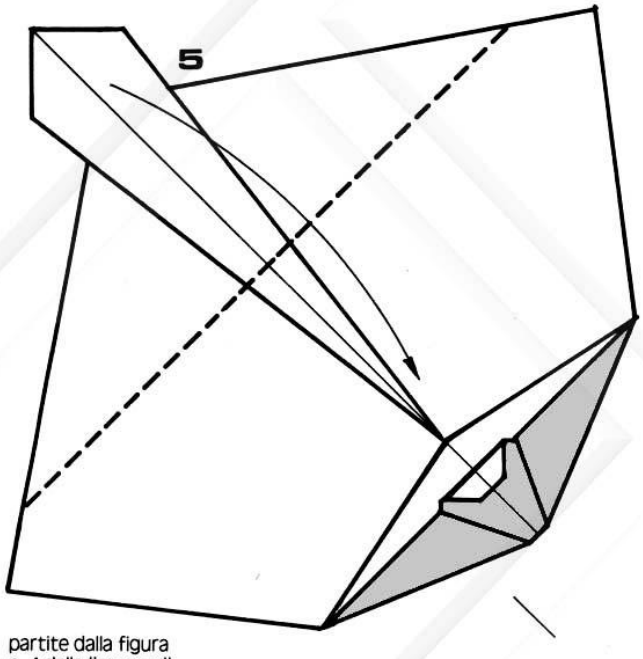
profilo: Pinocchio
a bocca aperta



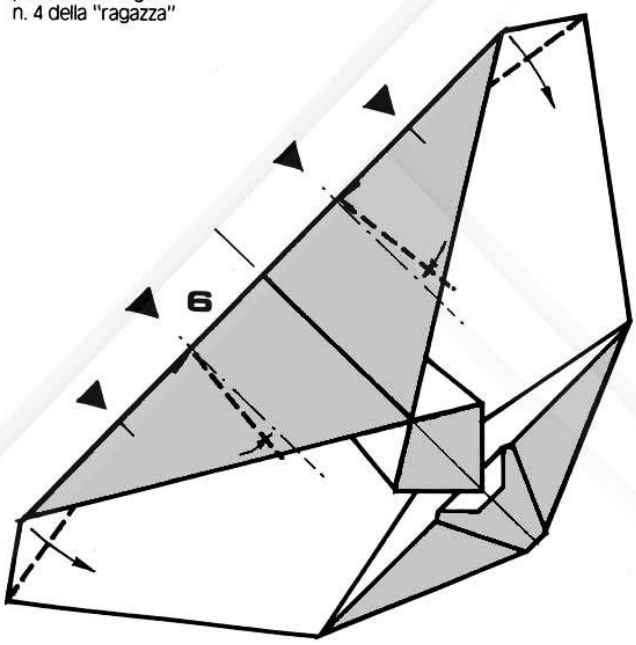
effettuando una trazione il Pinocchio apre la bocca

DIAVOLO

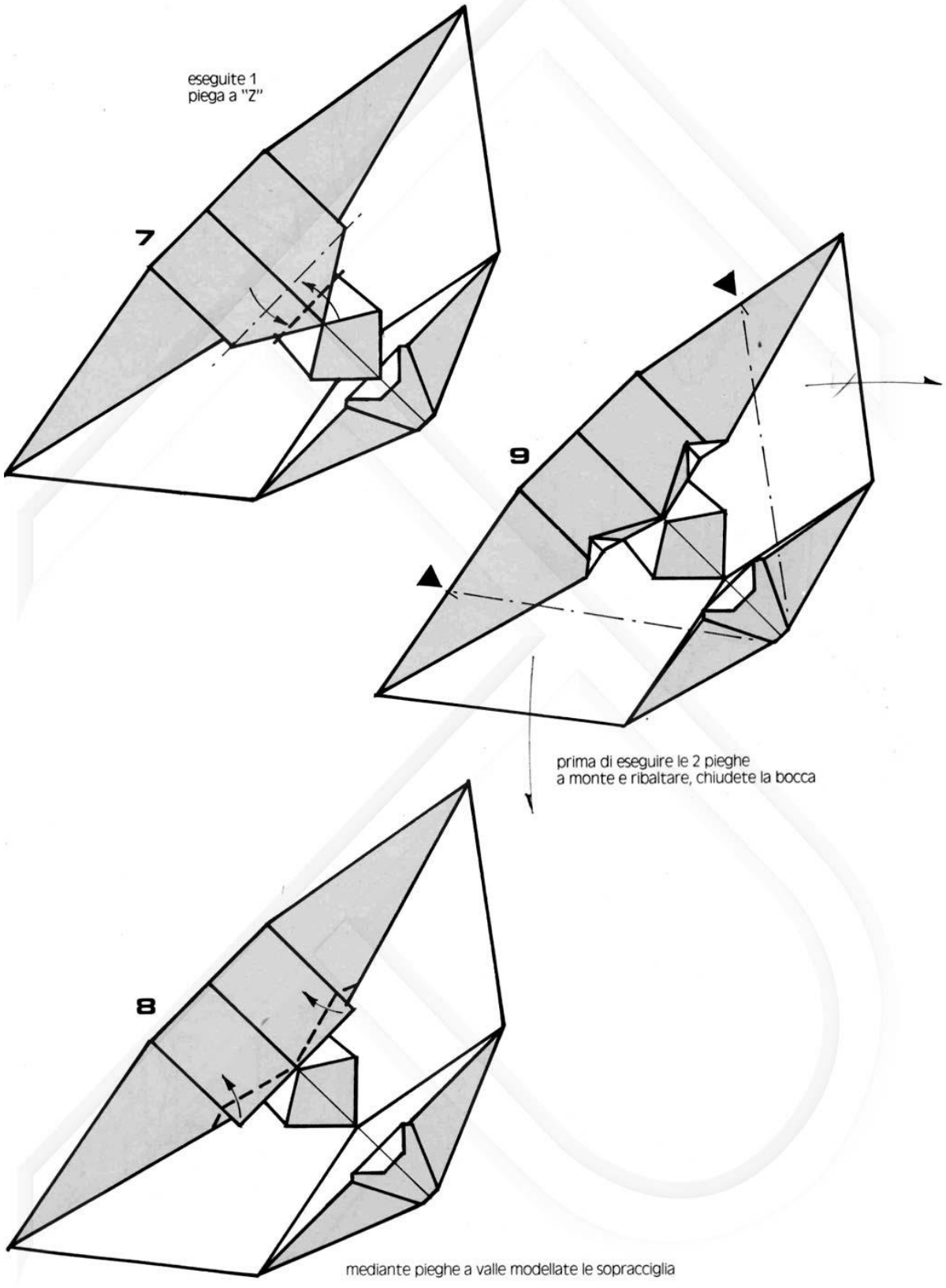
Questa maschera risulta particolarmente riuscita, infatti i lineamenti esprimono malvagità. Sopracciglia arcuate, naso aquilino, labbra turgide, mento affilato, zigomi sporgenti ne costituiscono gli elementi somatici più evidenti.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 45 di lato.

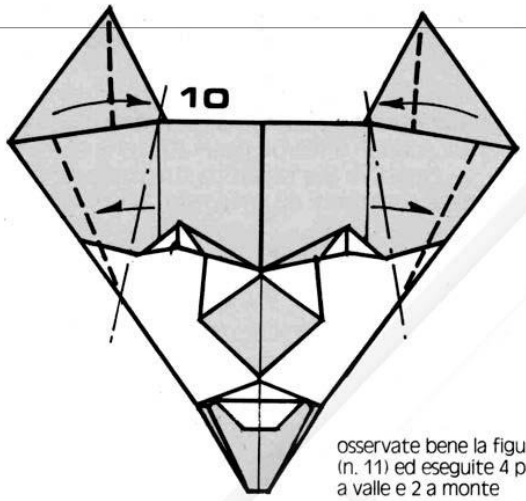


partite dalla figura
n. 4 della "ragazza"

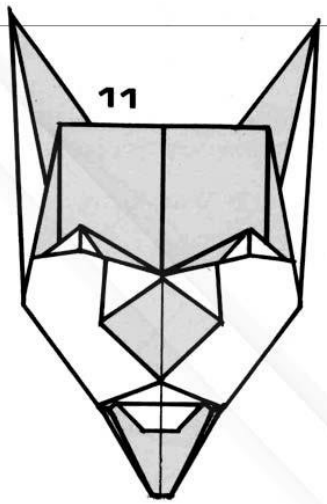


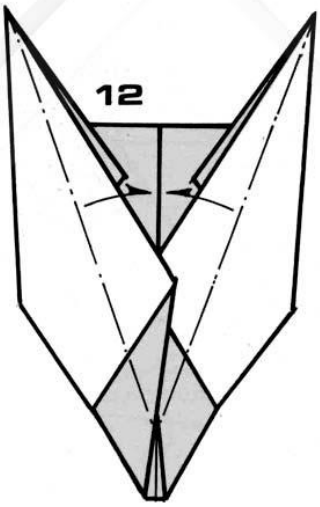
osservate bene la figura successiva (n. 7)
ed eseguite 4 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte

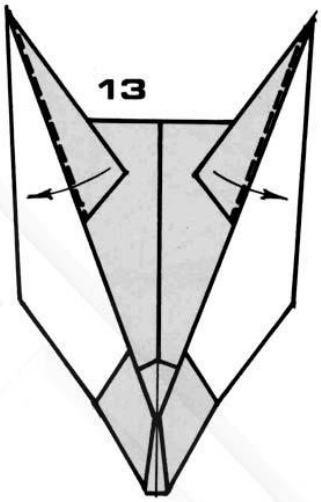

eseguite 1
piega a "Z"
7
9
prima di eseguire le 2 pieghe
a monte e ribaltare, chiudete la bocca
8
mediante pieghe a valle modellate le sopracciglia

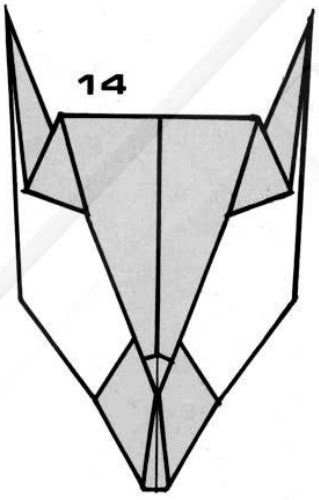


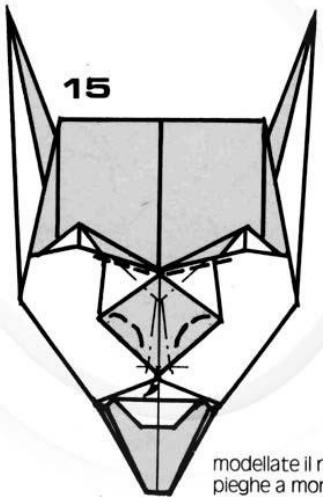
osservate bene la figura successiva
(n. 11) ed eseguite 4 pieghe
a valle e 2 a monte



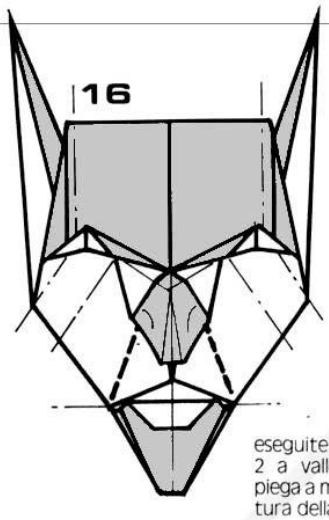




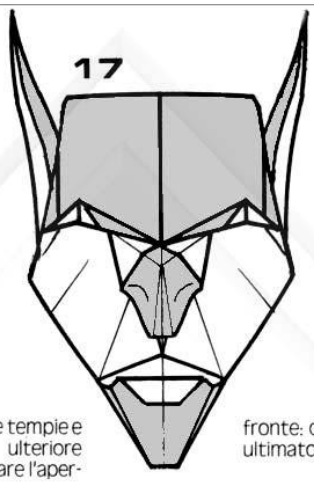




modellate il naso eseguendo 5
pieghe a monte ed 1 a valle

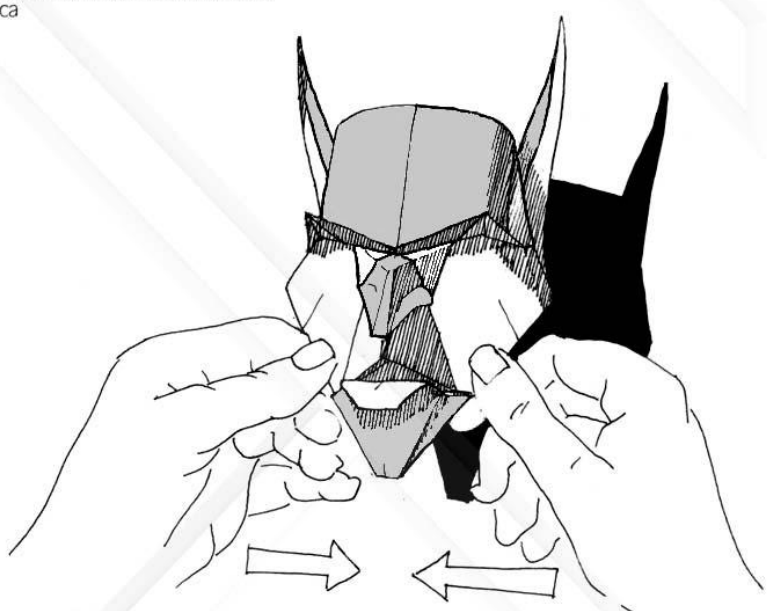


eseguite 7 pieghe a monte su zigomi e tempie e 2 a valle sul labbro superiore; 1 ulteriore piega a monte è necessaria per facilitare l'apertura della bocca



fronte: diavolo ultimato

profilo: diavolo ultimato a bocca chiusa



stringendo le guance comprimete: il diavolo chiude la bocca

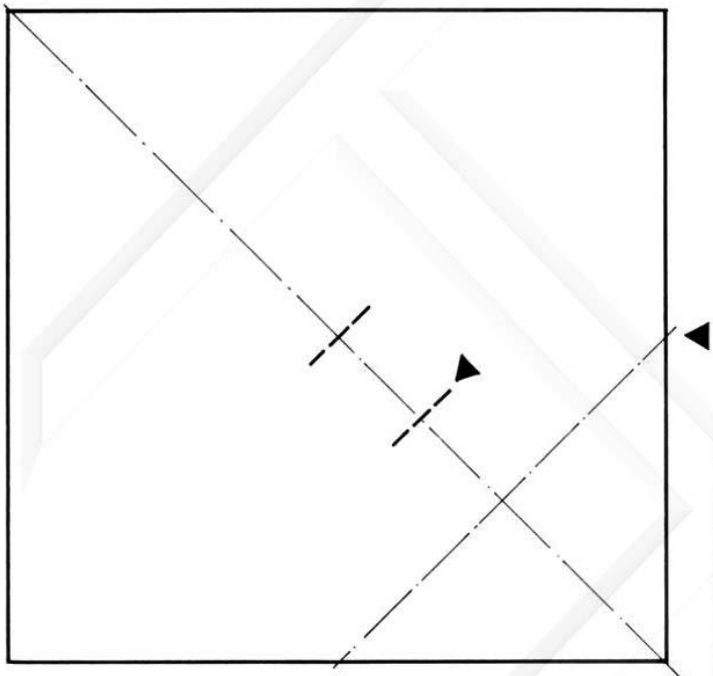
profilo: diavolo ultimato a bocca aperta

effettuando una trazione il diavolo apre la bocca

BEFANA

Ho cercato di esprimerne in questo modo le caratteristiche somatiche: testa velata, naso grande ed aquilino, mento lungo e sottile, bocca rientrante.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 40 di lato

1



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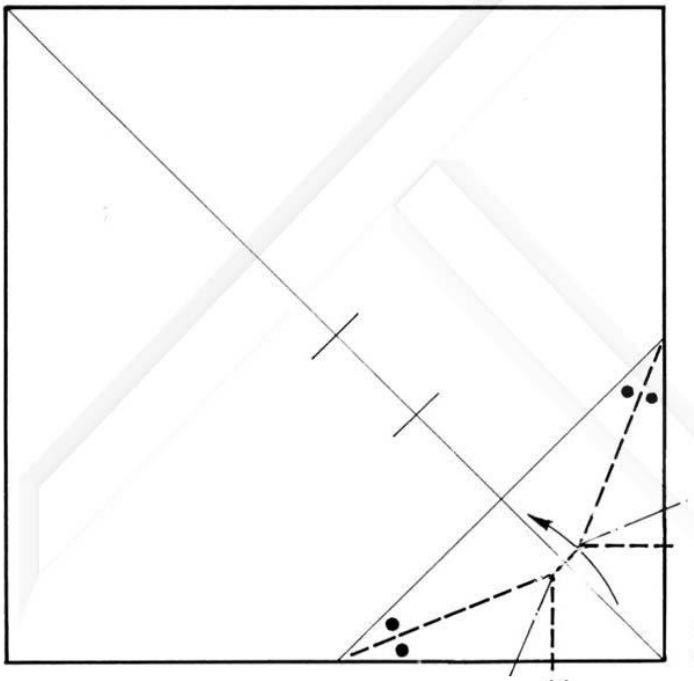
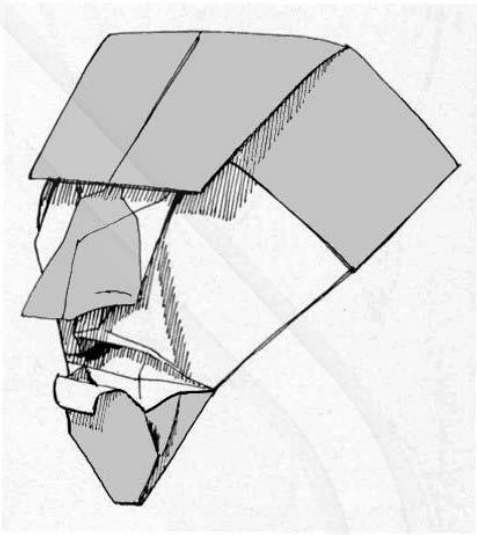
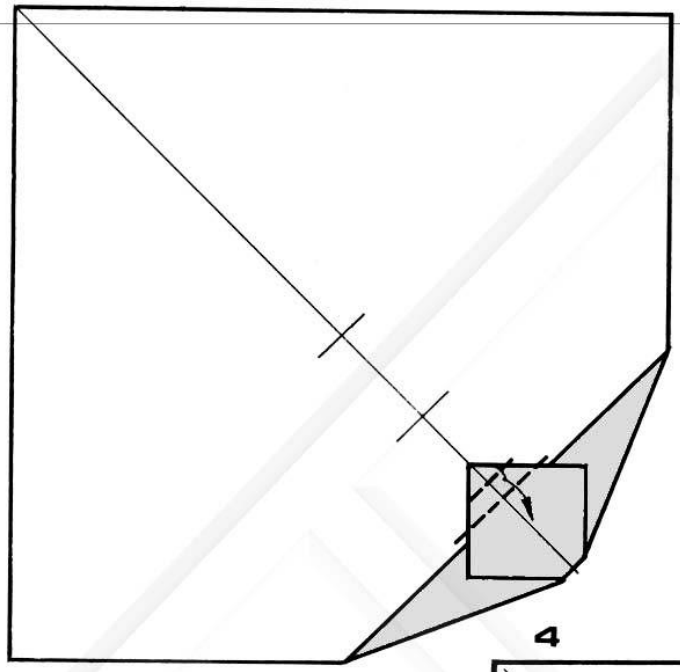




modellate il mento: osservate la figura successiva (n. 3) ed eseguite 5 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte e ribaltate.

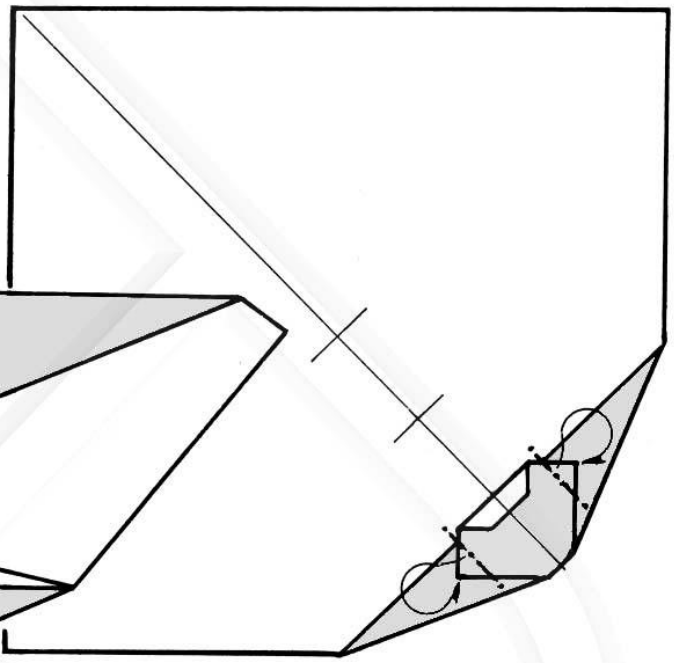
3



realizzate il naso conformemente alle istruzioni delle figure n. 4, 5, 6, 7 del Pinocchio

4

eseguite 2 pieghe rovesciate interne



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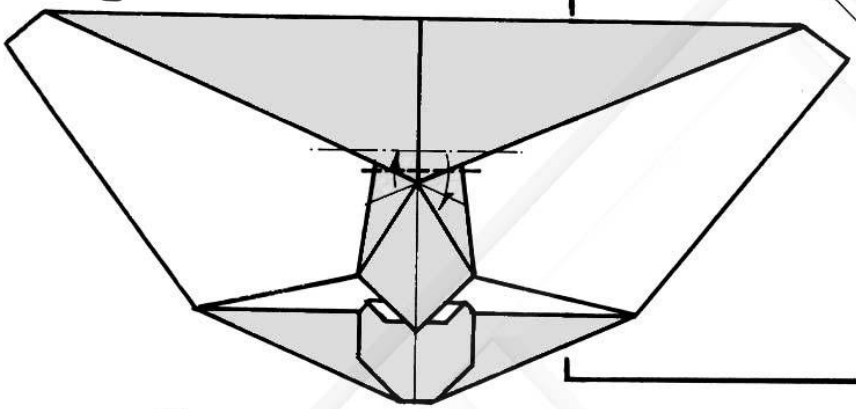

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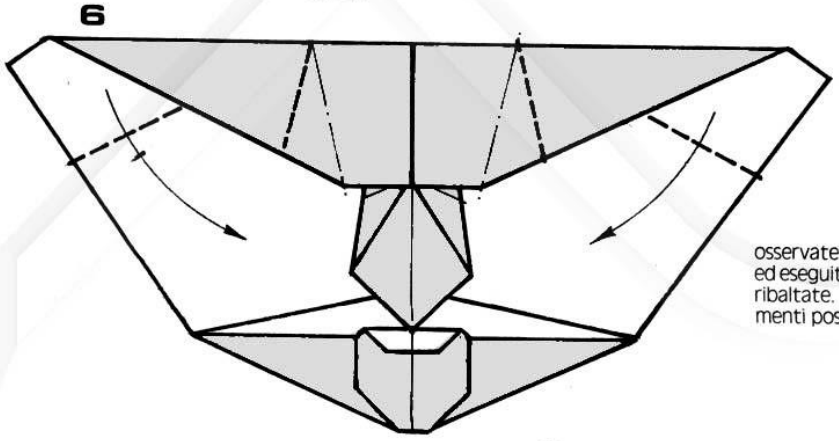
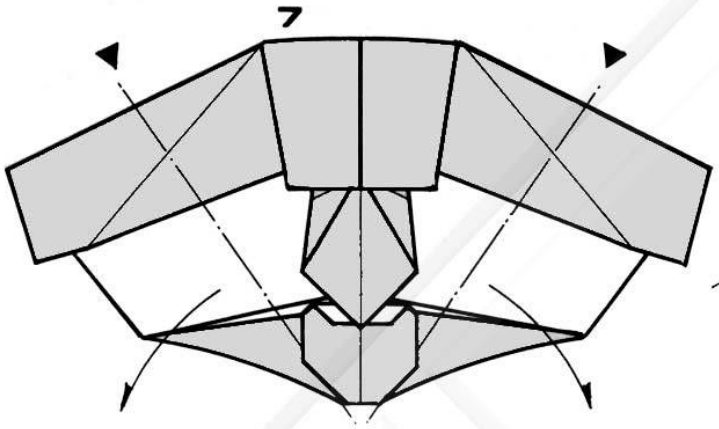
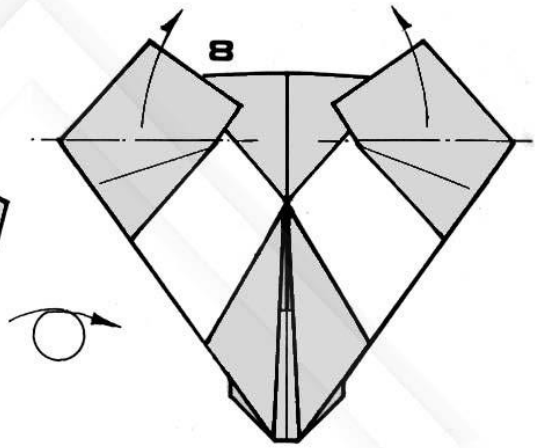
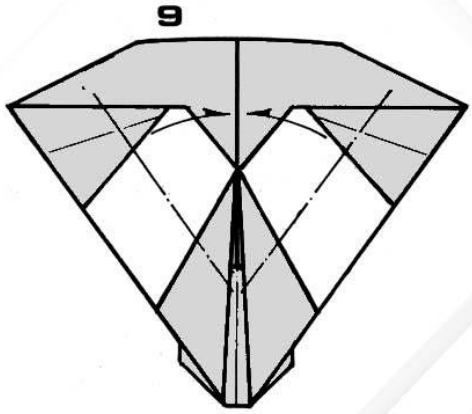


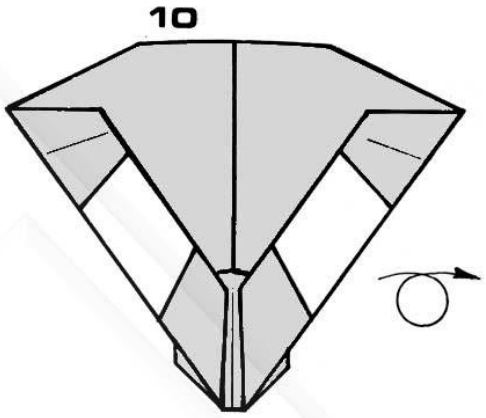
osservate bene la figura successiva n. 7 ed eseguite 4 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte e ribaltate. Le pieghe non hanno riferimenti posizionali precisi.

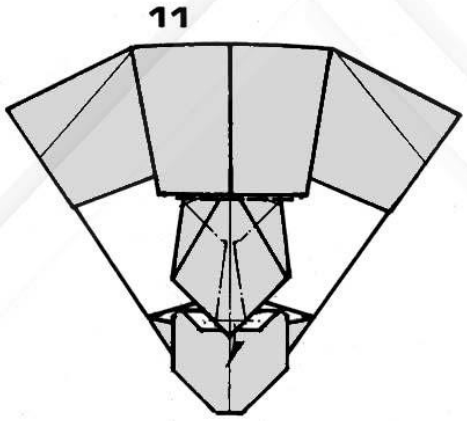


prima di realizzare le 2 pieghe a monte
e ribaltare chiudete la bocca

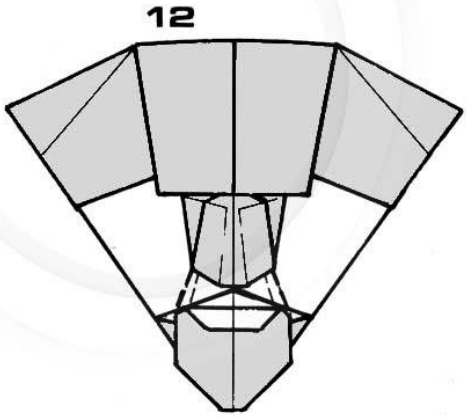






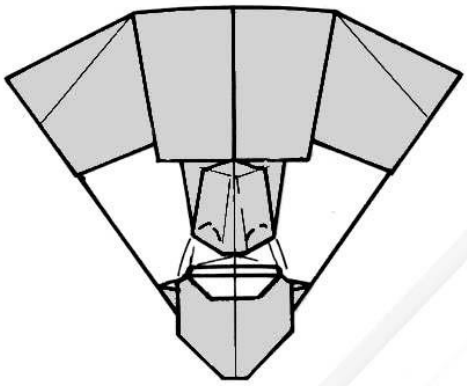


mediante 5 pieghe a monte ed 1 a valle modellate il naso



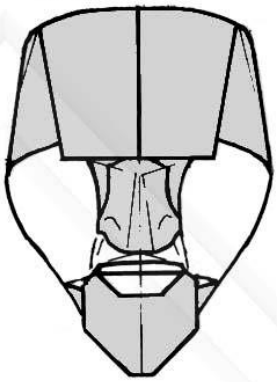
modellate il labbro superiore

13

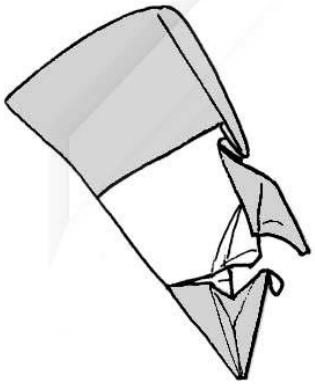


modellate le narici. Arrotondate all'indietro le tempie.

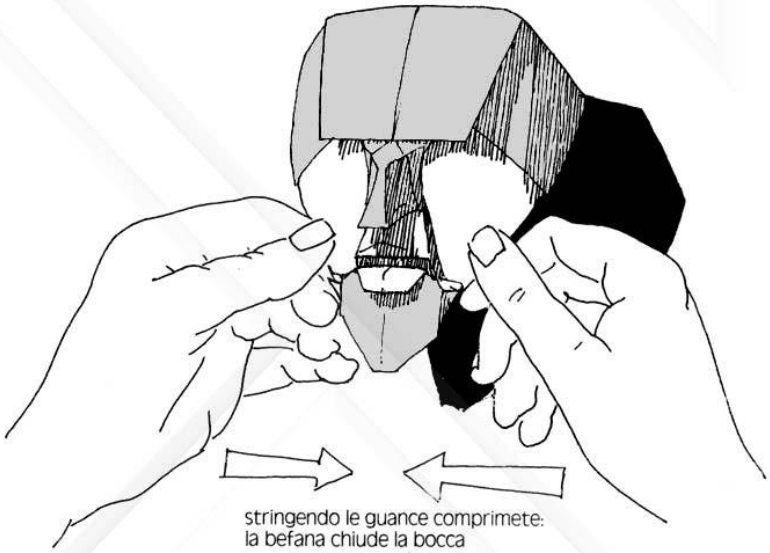
14



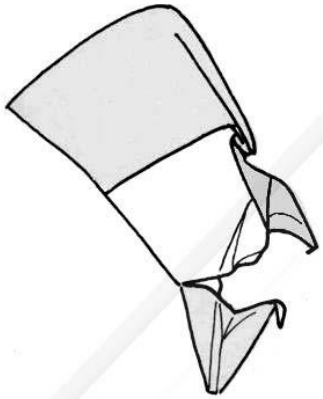
fronte: befana ultimata



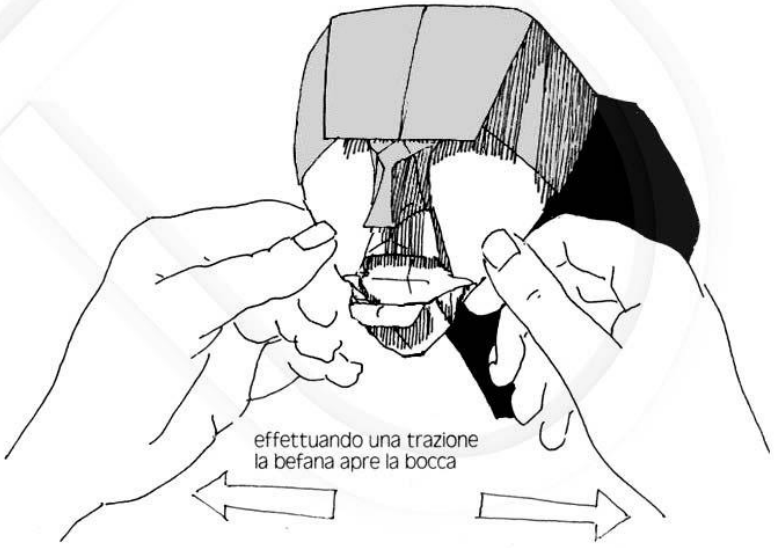
profilo: befana a bocca socchiusa



stringendo le guance comprimete: la befana chiude la bocca



profilo: befana a bocca spalancata

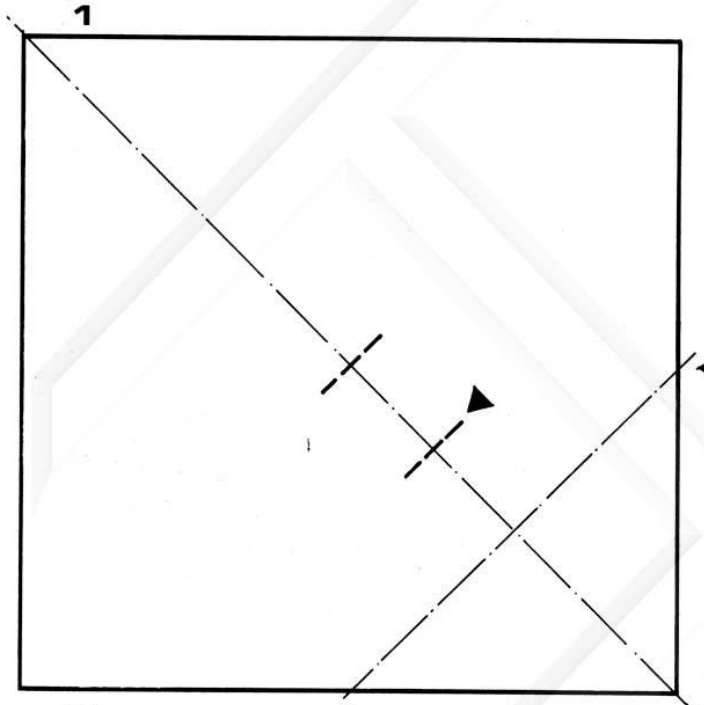


effettuando una trazione la befana apre la bocca

SCIMMIA

Questa è la maschera più elaborata e di conseguenza meglio definita nei dettagli.
Le arcate sopracciliari prominenti, il naso piccolo, la mandibola sporgente ed il mento rientrante, le orecchie a sventola ne sono le caratteristiche somatiche principali.
Per realizzare una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 65 di lato.

1



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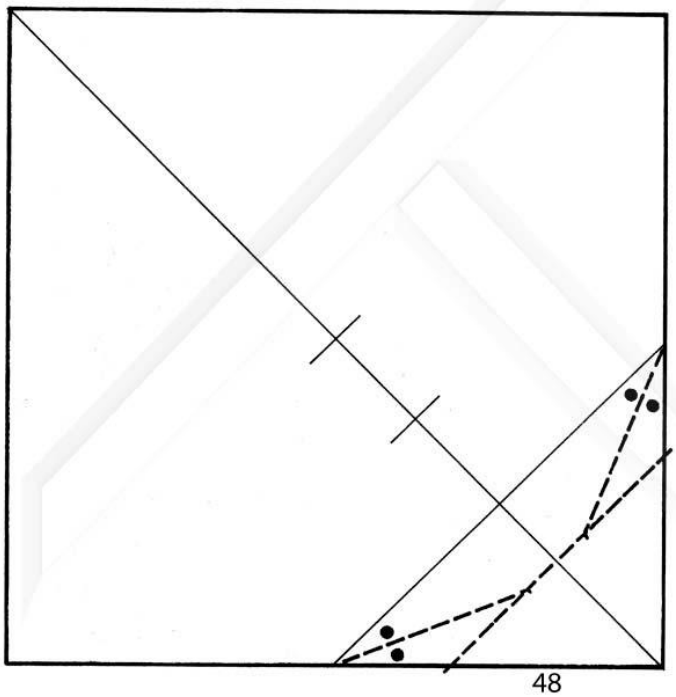

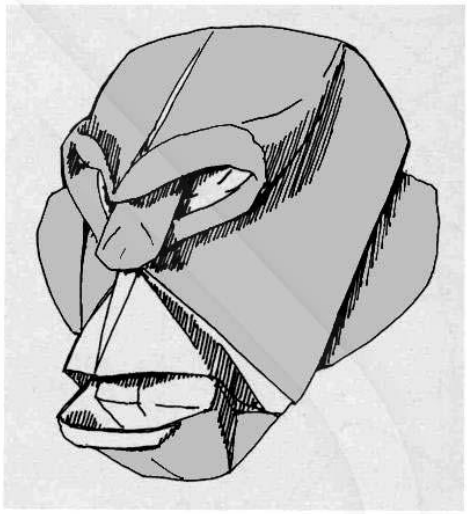

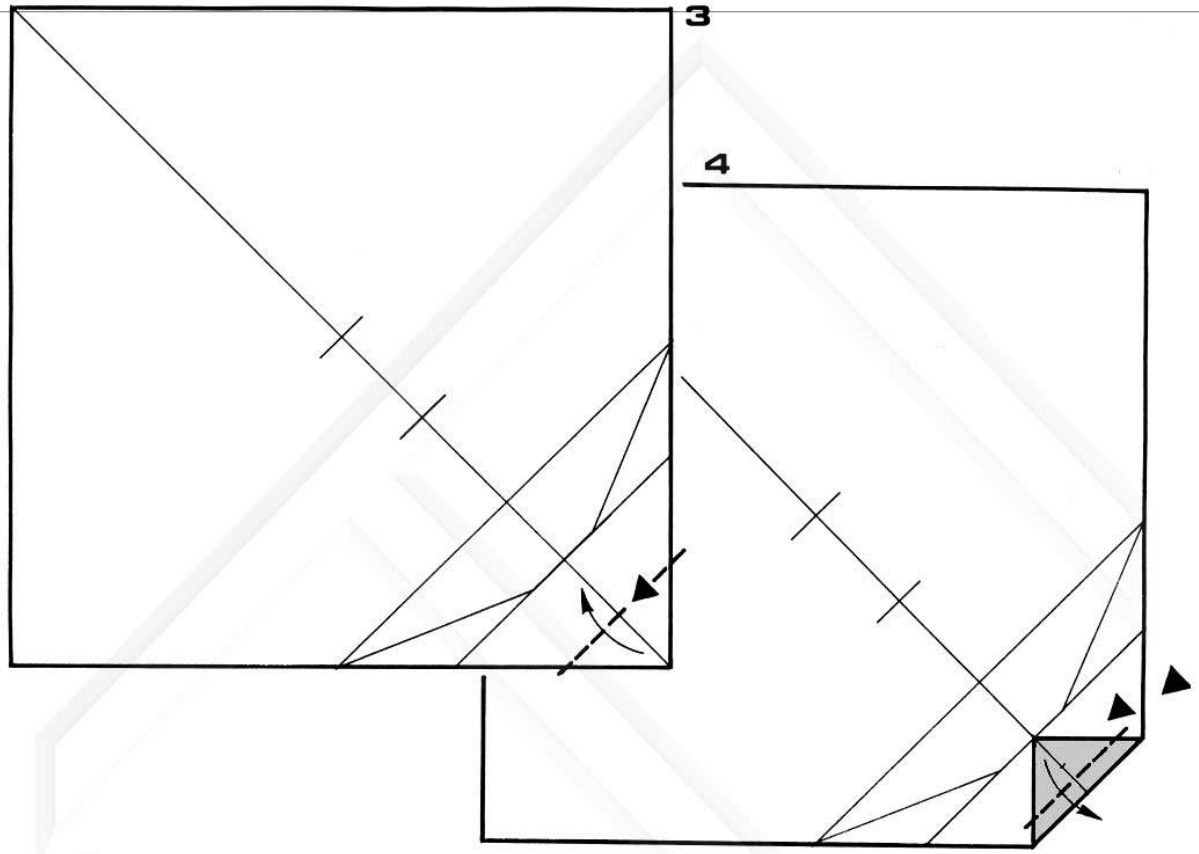
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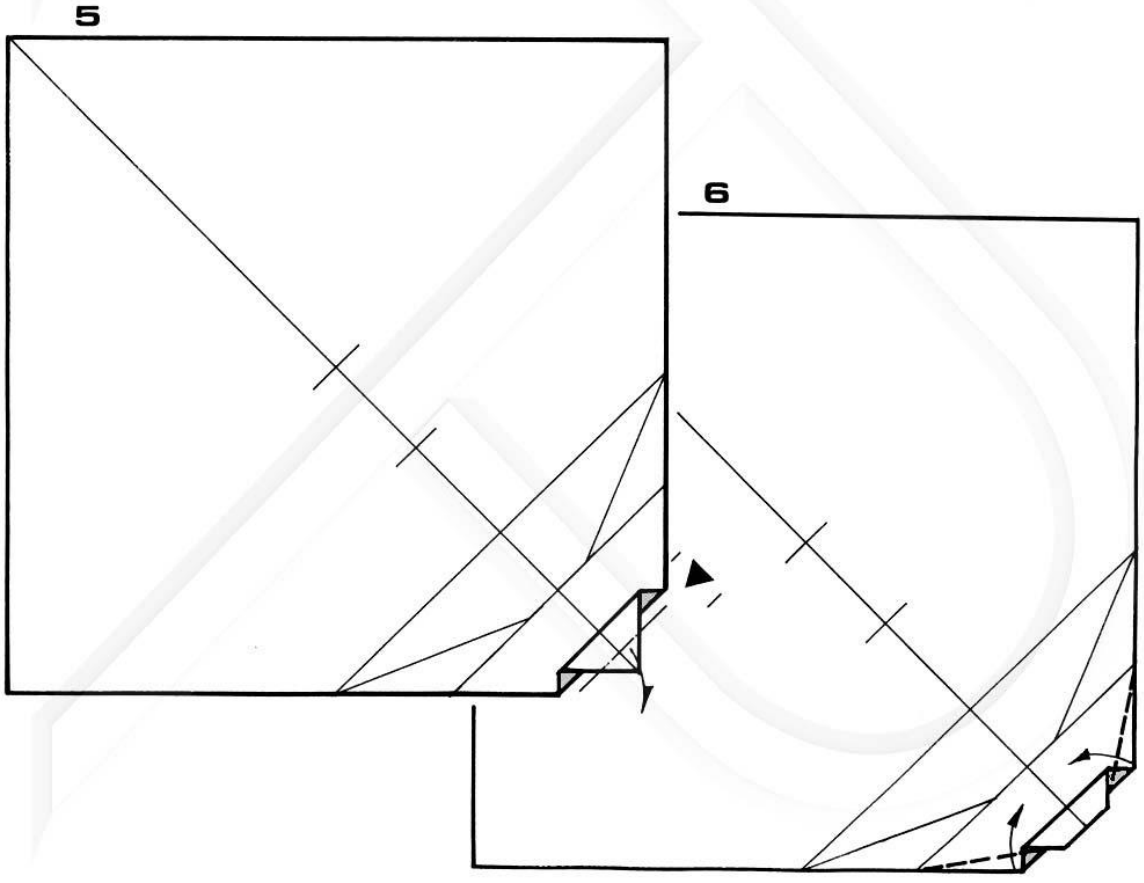
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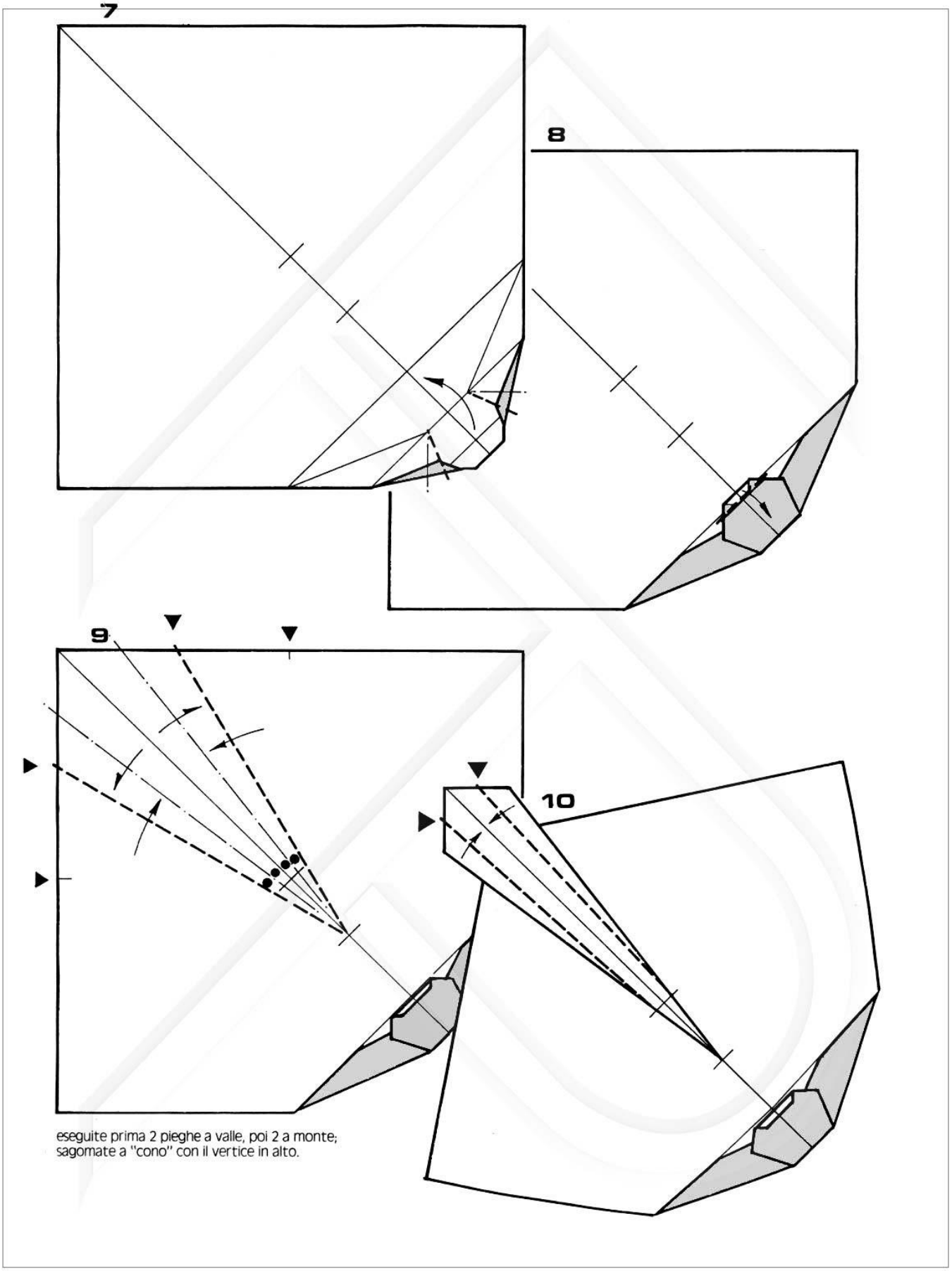
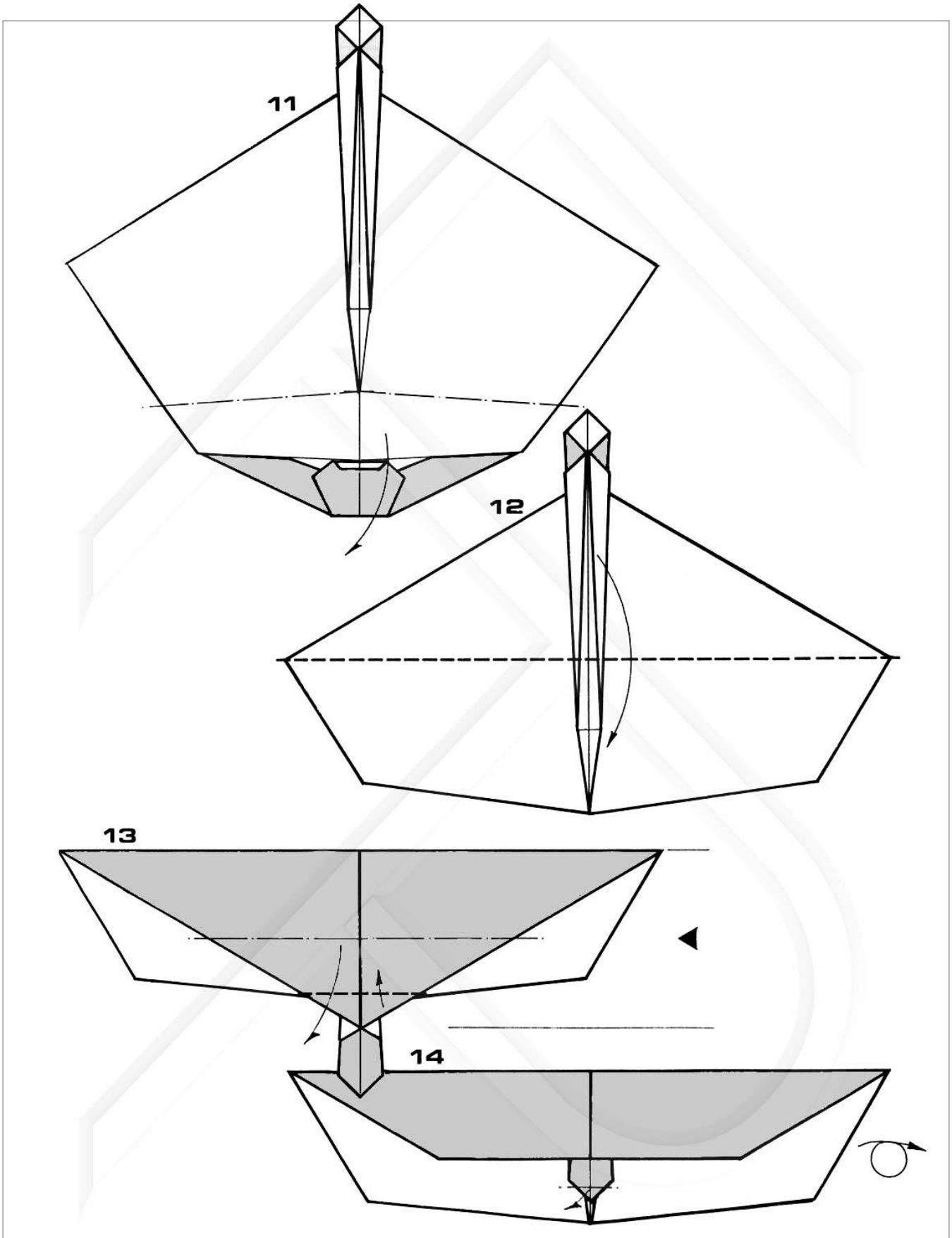


eseguite prima 2 pieghe a valle, poi 2 a monte;
sagomate a "cono" con il vertice in alto.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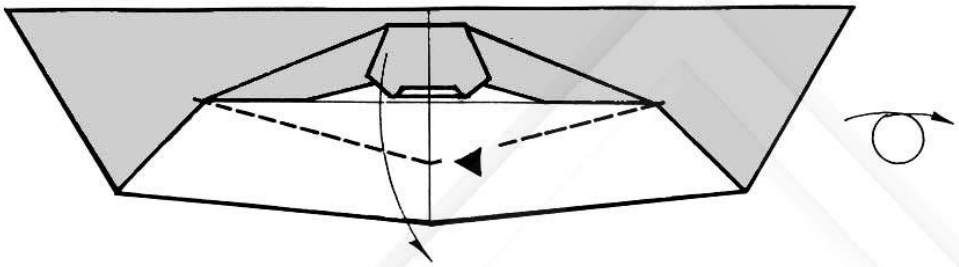
12
13
14

15



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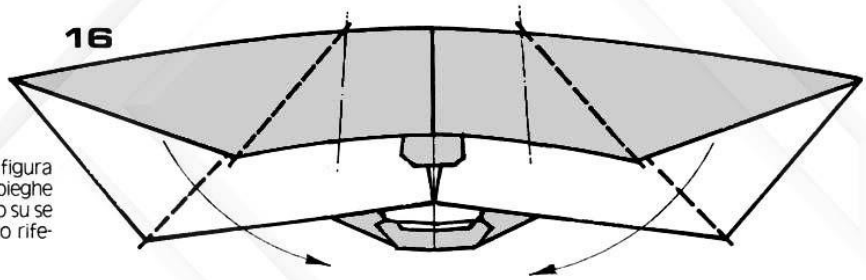
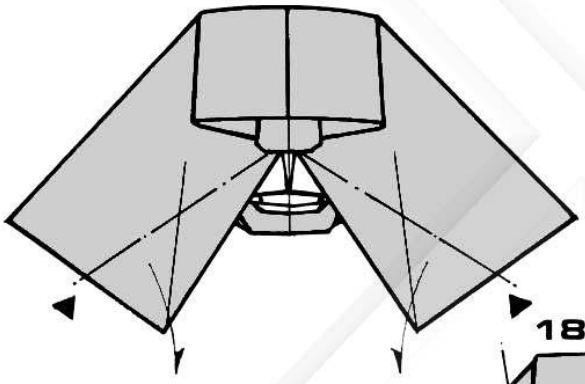


dopo aver ben osservata la figura successiva (n. 17), eseguite 4 pieghe a valle "chiudendo" il modello su se stesso. Tali pieghe non hanno riferimenti posizionali precisi.

17



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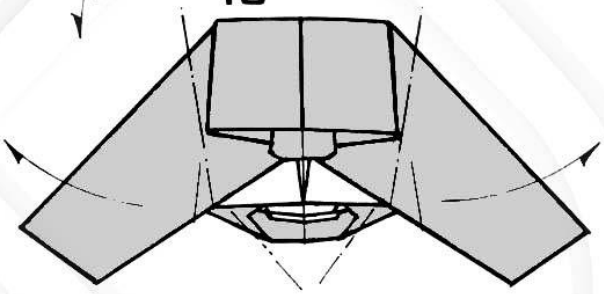
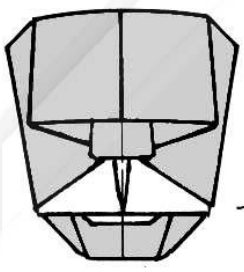


dopo aver chiuso la bocca, eseguite 4 pieghe a monte e ribaltate le superfici indicate

19



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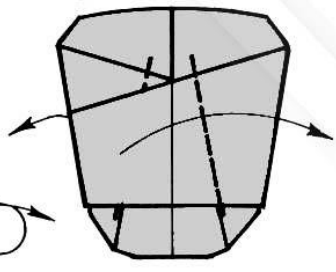

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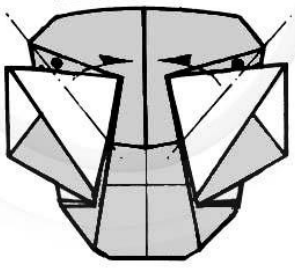

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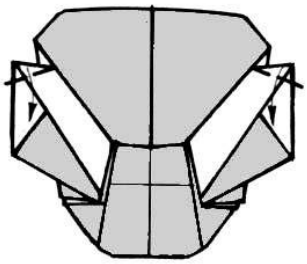

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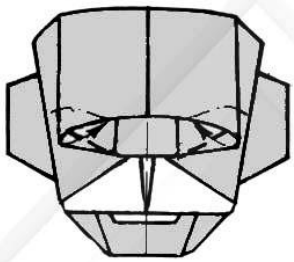
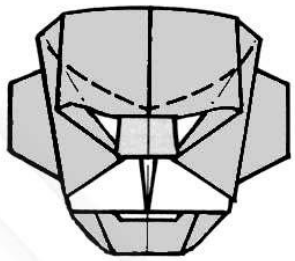


modellate le arcate sopracciliari ribaltandone i bordi all'interno

24



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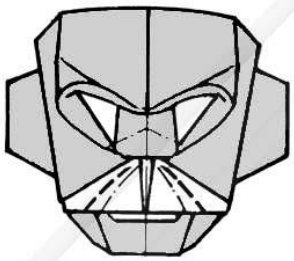
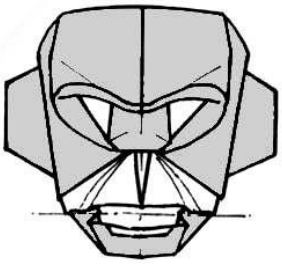


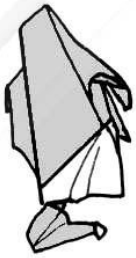
modellate la mascella superiore

26

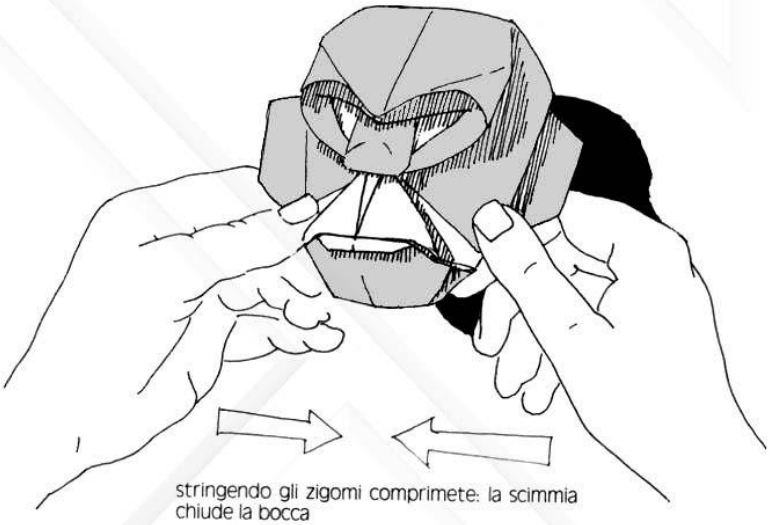


fronte: eseguite 1 piega a monte necessaria per facilitare l'apertura della bocca

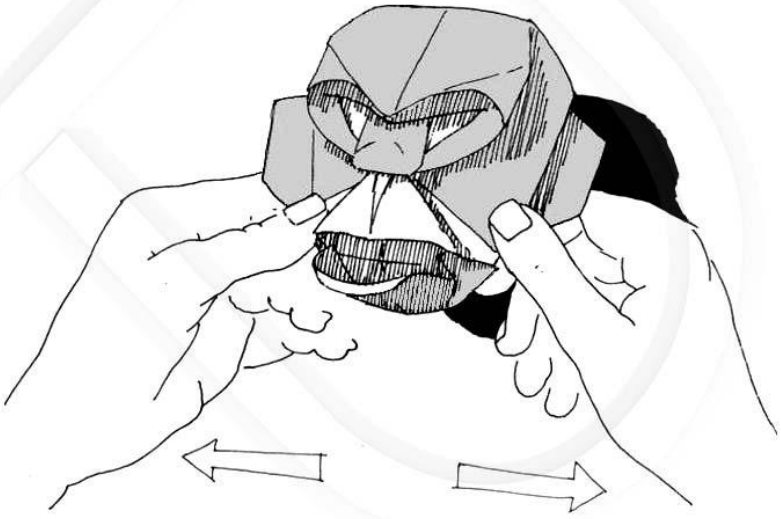
profilo: modello ultimato a bocca socchiusa



profilo: modello ultimato a bocca aperta



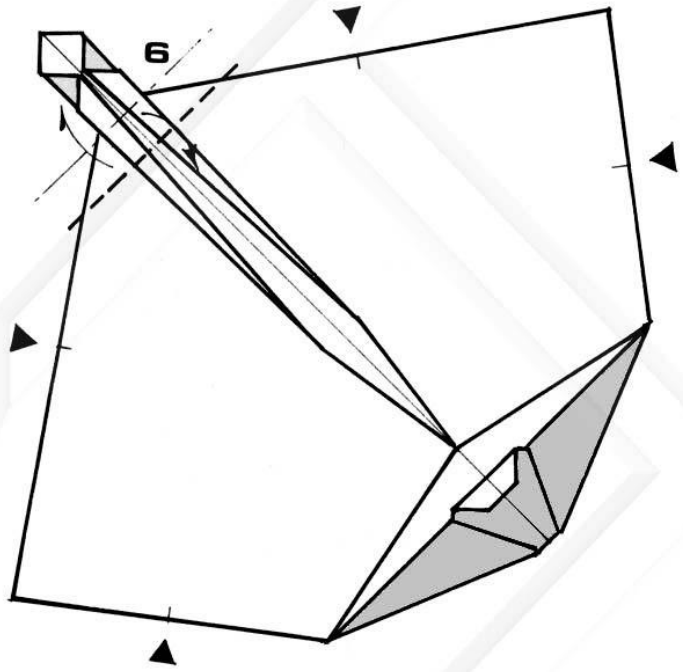
stringendo gli zigomi comprimete: la scimmia chiude la bocca



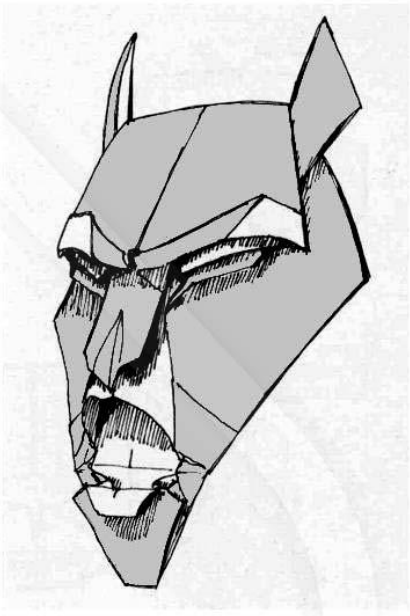
effettuando una trazione la scimmia apre la bocca

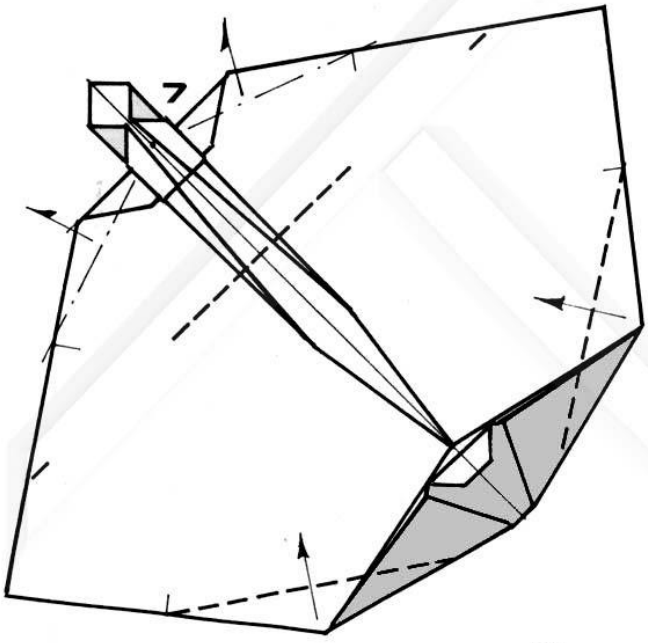
DEMONIO

Questa è una maschera di grande effetto per l'espressione triste e malvagia.
La realizzazione è abbastanza complessa ed è consigliata solo a piegatori esperti.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 45 di lato.



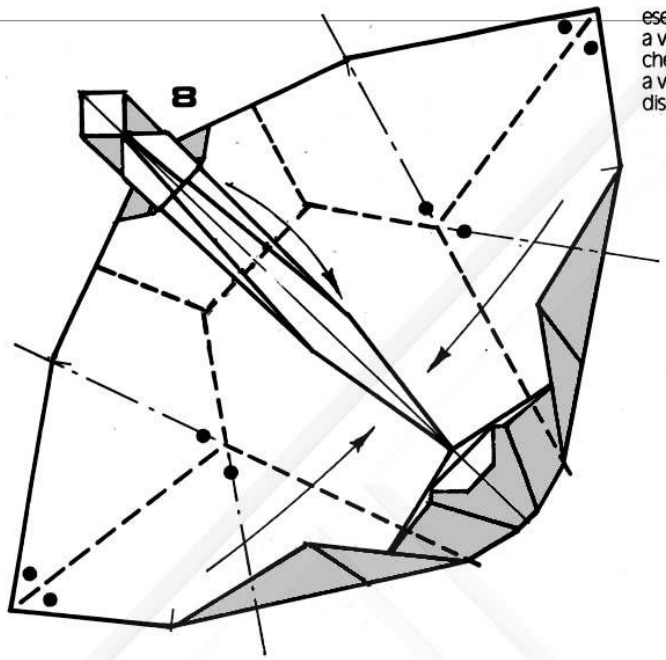
partite dalla figura n. 5 della "ragazza"; trovate i punti di mezzo di 4 lati e piegate a "Z".



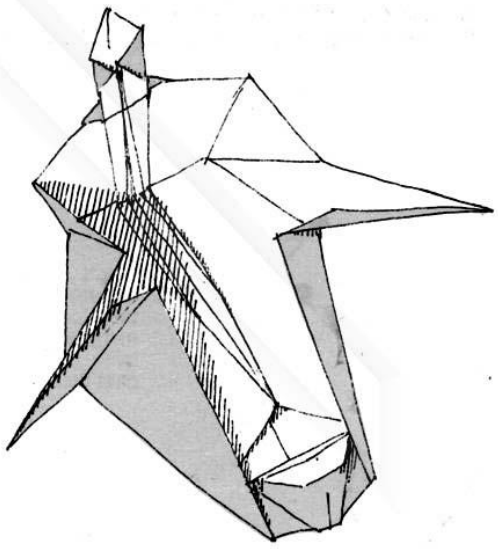


dopo aver chiuso la bocca, eseguite 3 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte

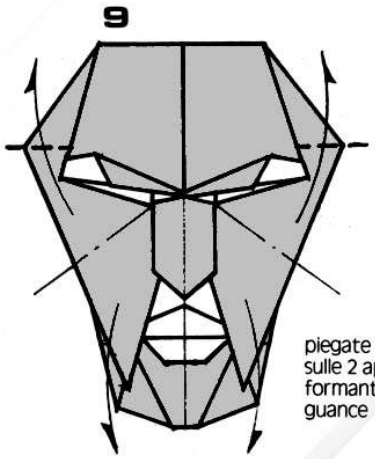
8



eseguite prima le due pieghe bisettrici a valle poi le 2 pieghe a monte e le 2 pieghe a valle che le intersecano. Infine realizzate le altre 2 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte e "chiudete" come indicato nel disegno prospettico.

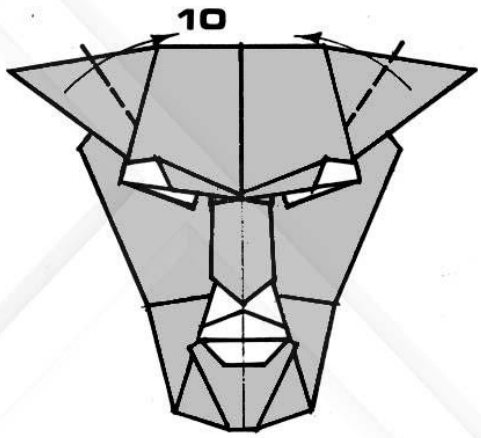


9

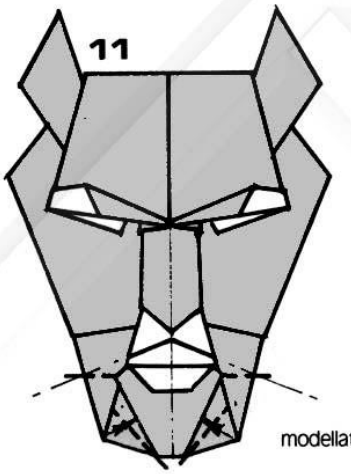


piegate a "Z" sulle 2 appendici formanti le guance

10

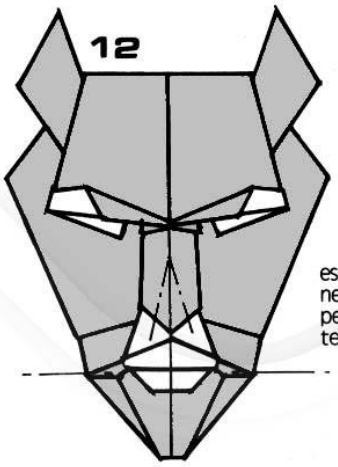


11

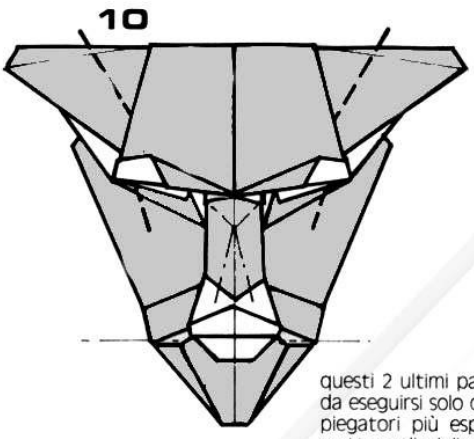


modellate il mento

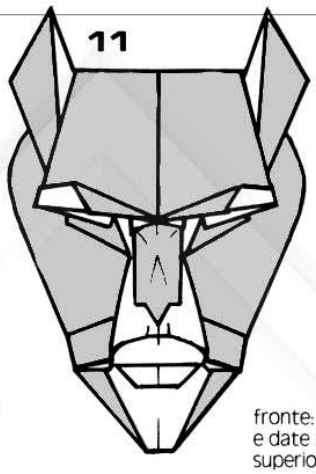
12



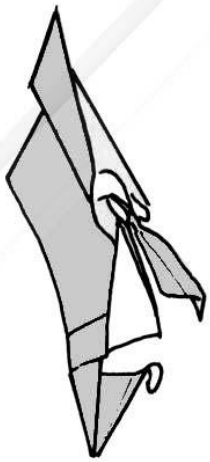
eseguite 1 piega a monte necessaria per facilitare l'apertura della bocca; modellate il naso.



questi 2 ultimi passaggi sono da eseguirsi solo da parte dei piegatori più esperti e permettono di migliorare l'espressività del modello. Ripartite dalla figura n. 9

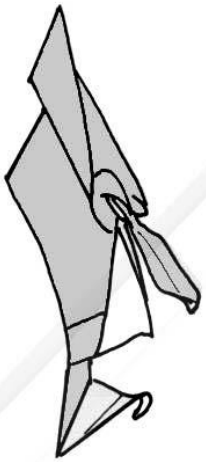


fronte: modellate e date rotondità al labbro superiore

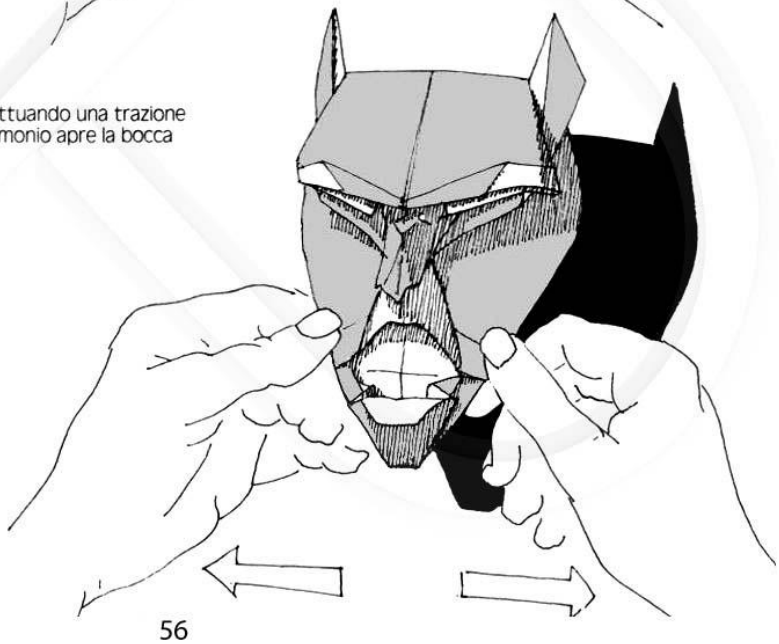


profilo: demonio a bocca aperta

stringendo le guance comprimete: il demonio chiude la bocca



profilo: demonio a bocca spalancata

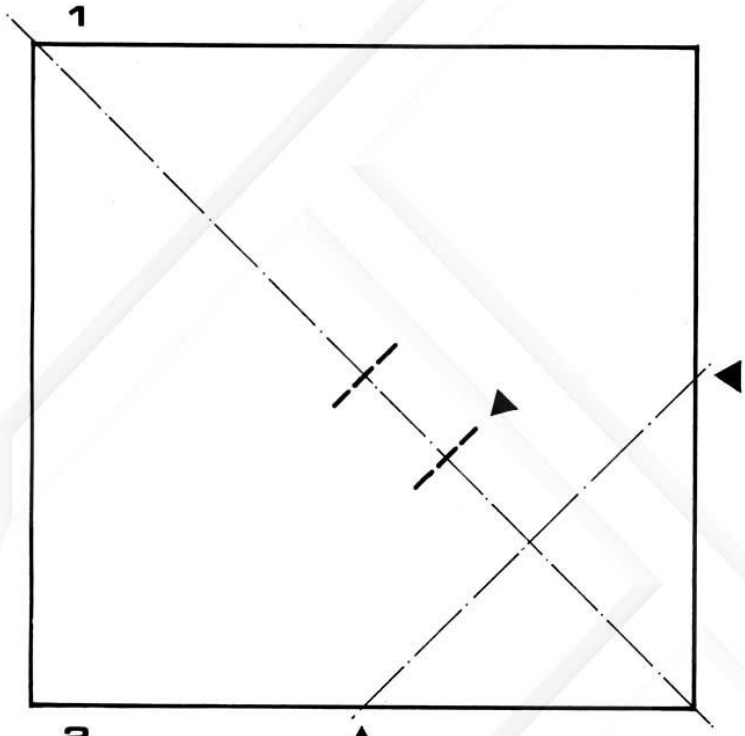


effettuando una trazione il demonio apre la bocca

TESCHIO

Nella realizzazione di questo modello è indispensabile servirsi di un righello per le numerose pieghe variamente posizionate e semiaperte.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare adoperate un foglio quadrato di cm 30 di lato.

1



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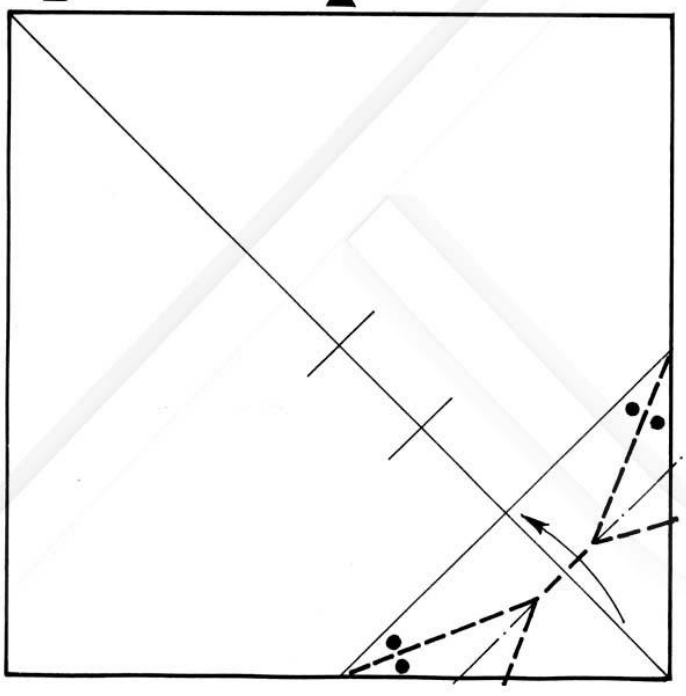
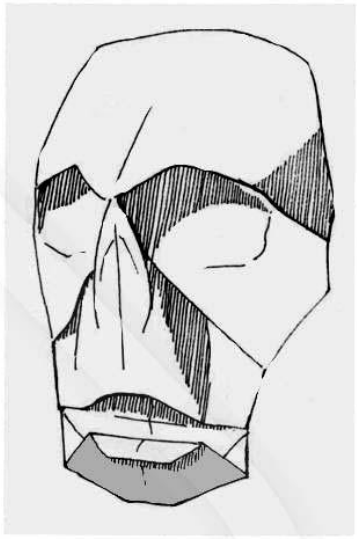
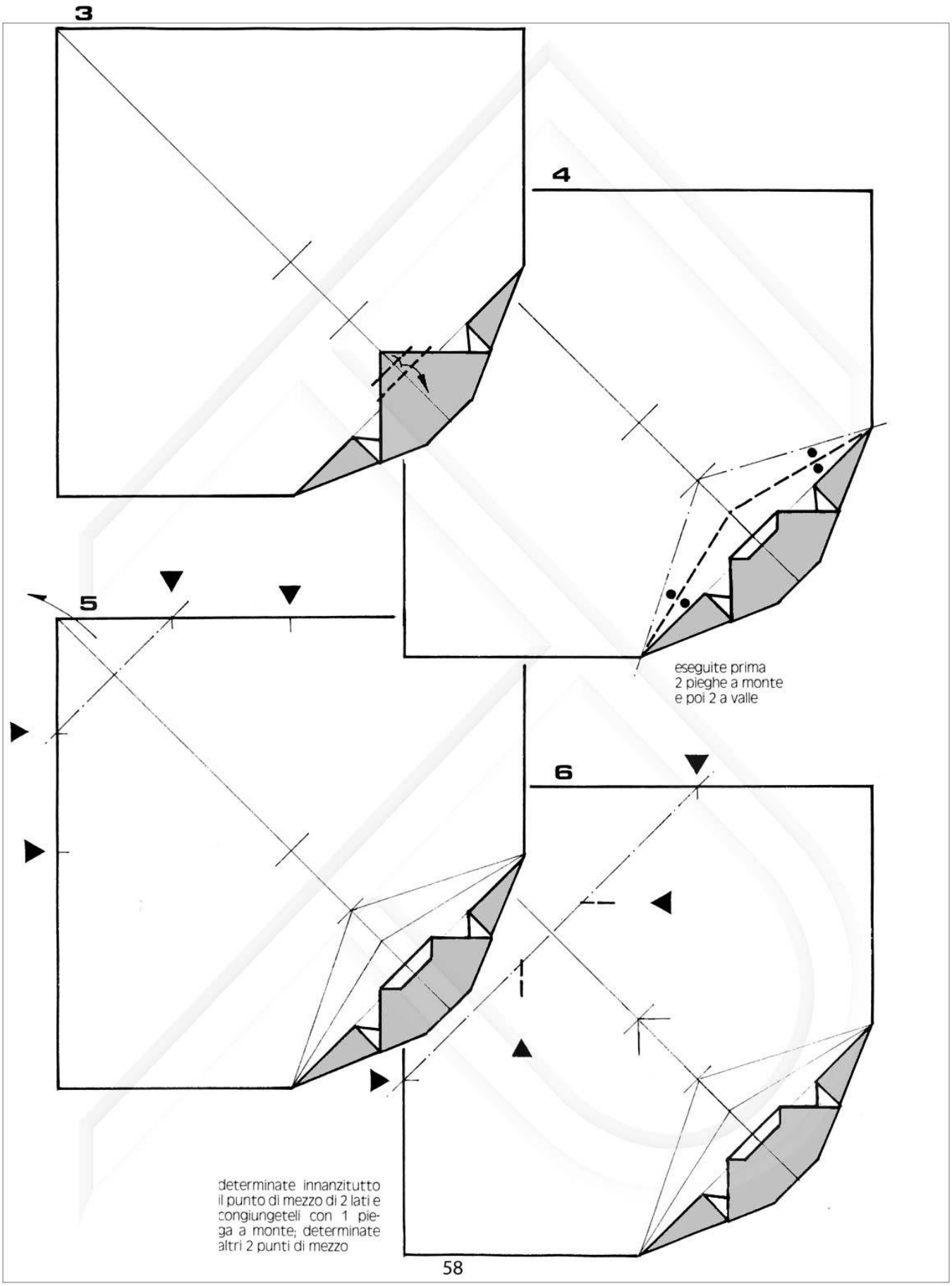
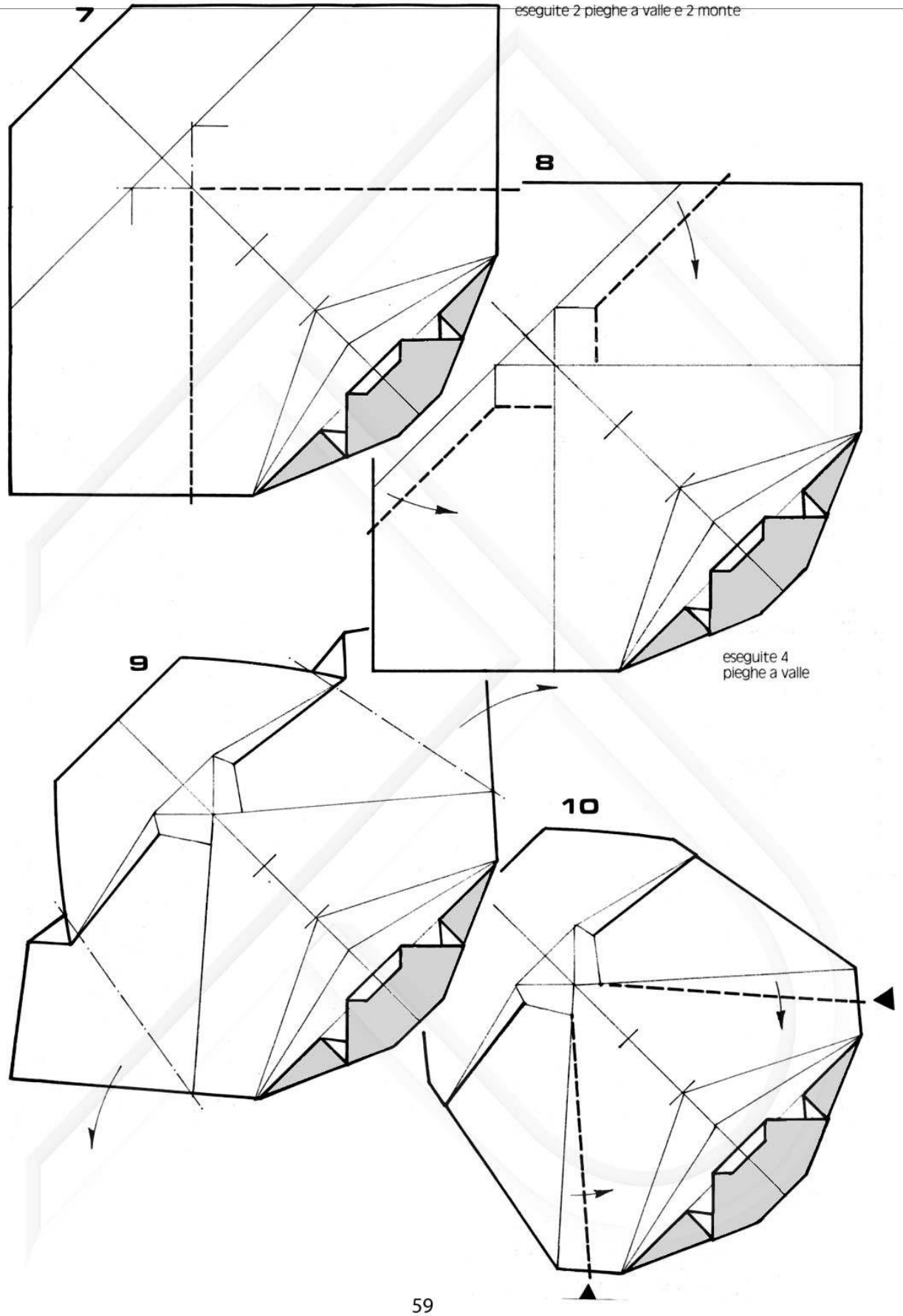


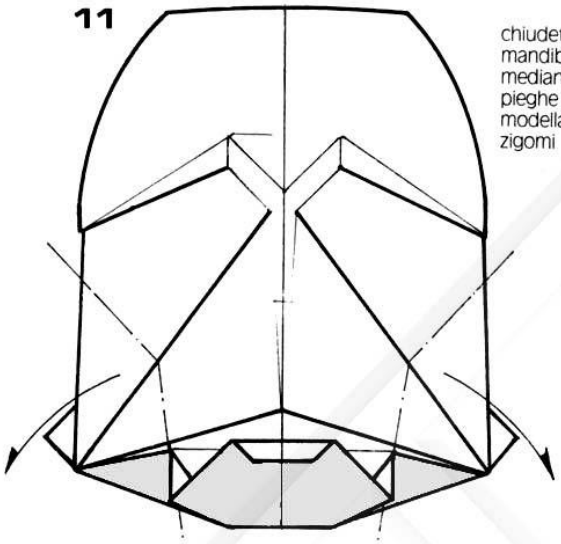


modellate il mento: osservate bene la figura successiva n. 3 ed eseguite 5 pieghe a valle ed 1 a monte e ribaltate


3
4
5
6
eseguite prima
2 pieghe a monte
e poi 2 a valle
determinate innanzitutto
il punto di mezzo di 2 lati e
congiungeteli con 1 pie-
ga a monte; determinate
altri 2 punti di mezzo

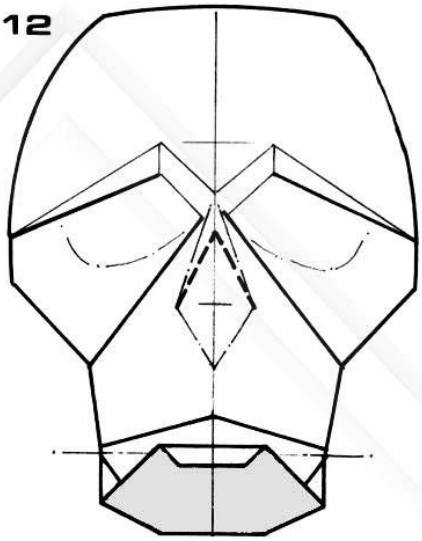

7
eseguite 2 pieghe a valle e 2 monte
8
eseguite 4
pieghe a valle
9
10

11



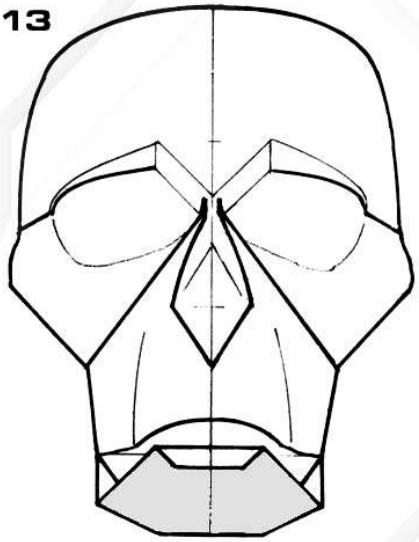
chiudete la mandibola e, mediante 2 pieghe a monte, modellate gli zigomi

12

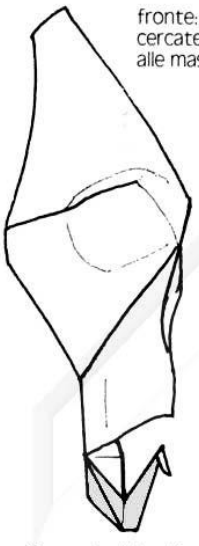


mediante pieghe a monte sagomate le orbite; mediante pieghe a monte e a valle il naso. 1 piega a monte è necessaria per facilitare la rotazione della mandibola

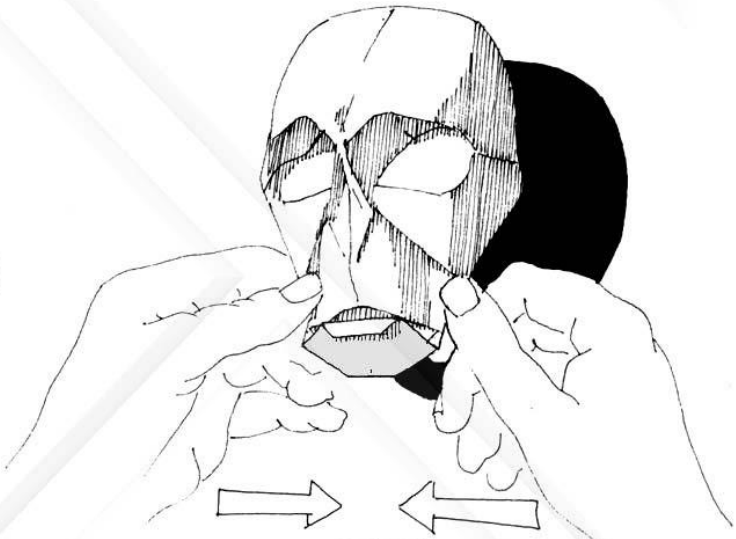
13



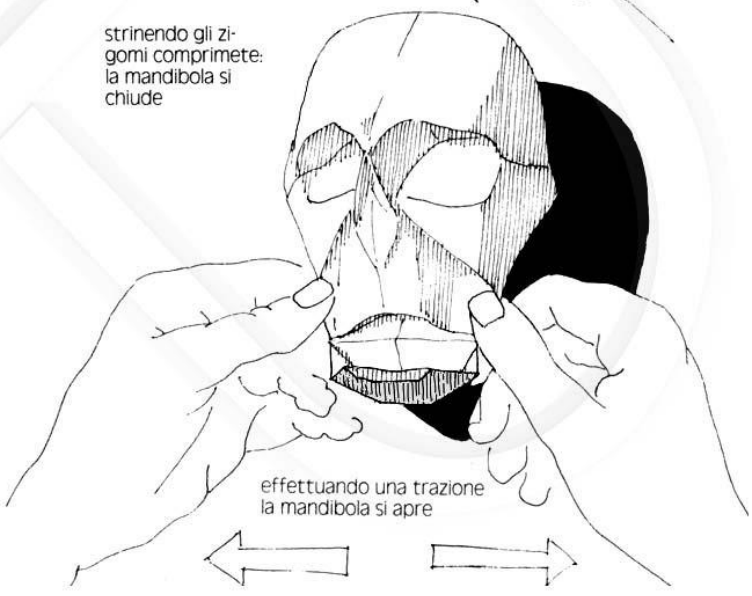
fronte: teschio ultimato; cercate di dare rotondità alle mascelle



fianco: teschio ultimato



strinendo gli zigomi comprimete: la mandibola si chiude

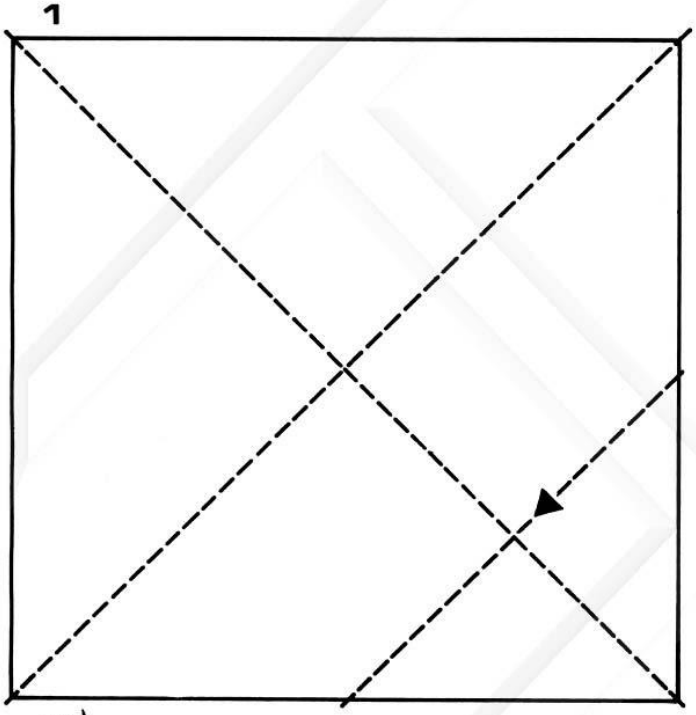


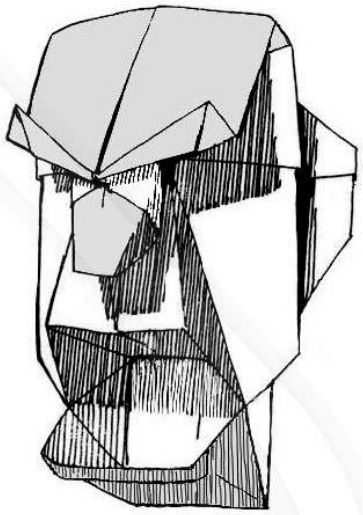
effettuando una trazione la mandibola si apre

URLATORE

Questa maschera si realizza con un sistema costruttivo completamente differente, e differente ne risulta la manipolazione. Infatti, contrariamente alle altre maschere già viste, la bocca si apre comprimendola.
La manipolazione è estremamente divertente in quanto lo spalancarsi della bocca provoca un'alterazione di tutta la maschera.
È inadatta ad essere indossata

1





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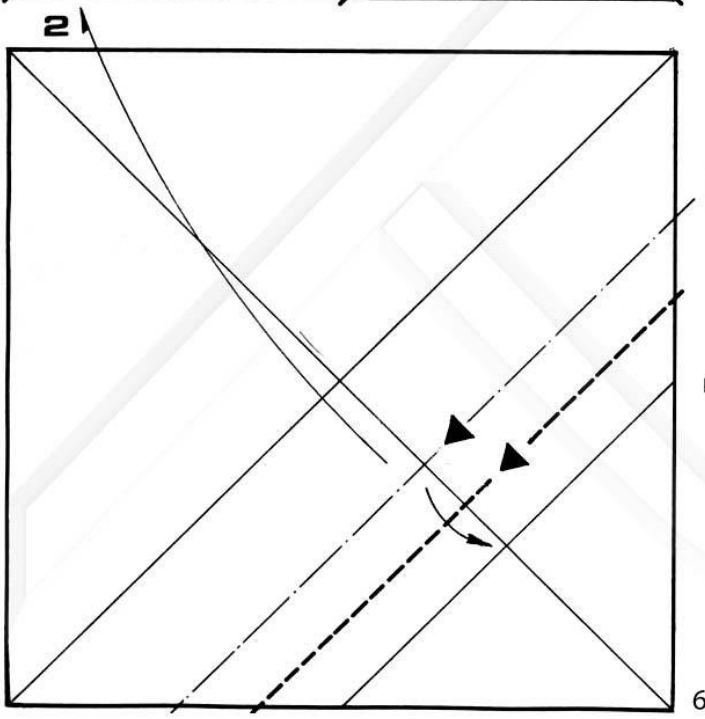
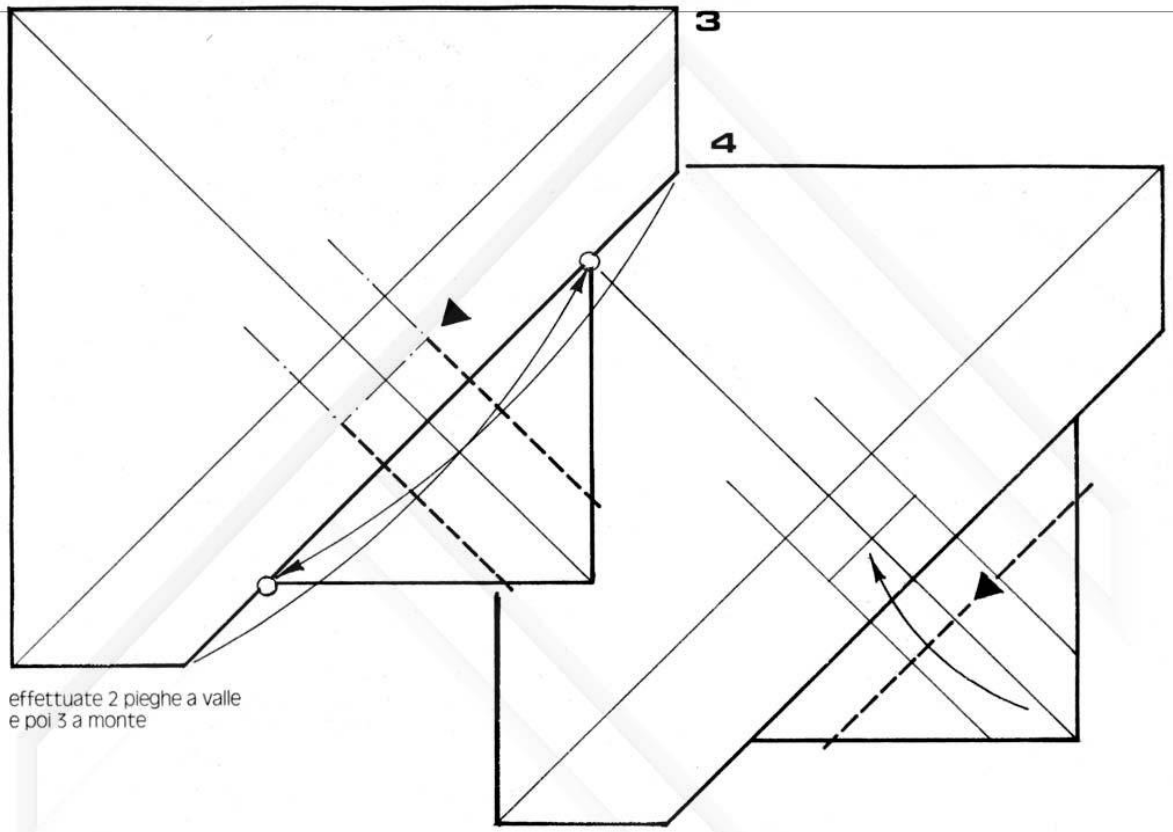
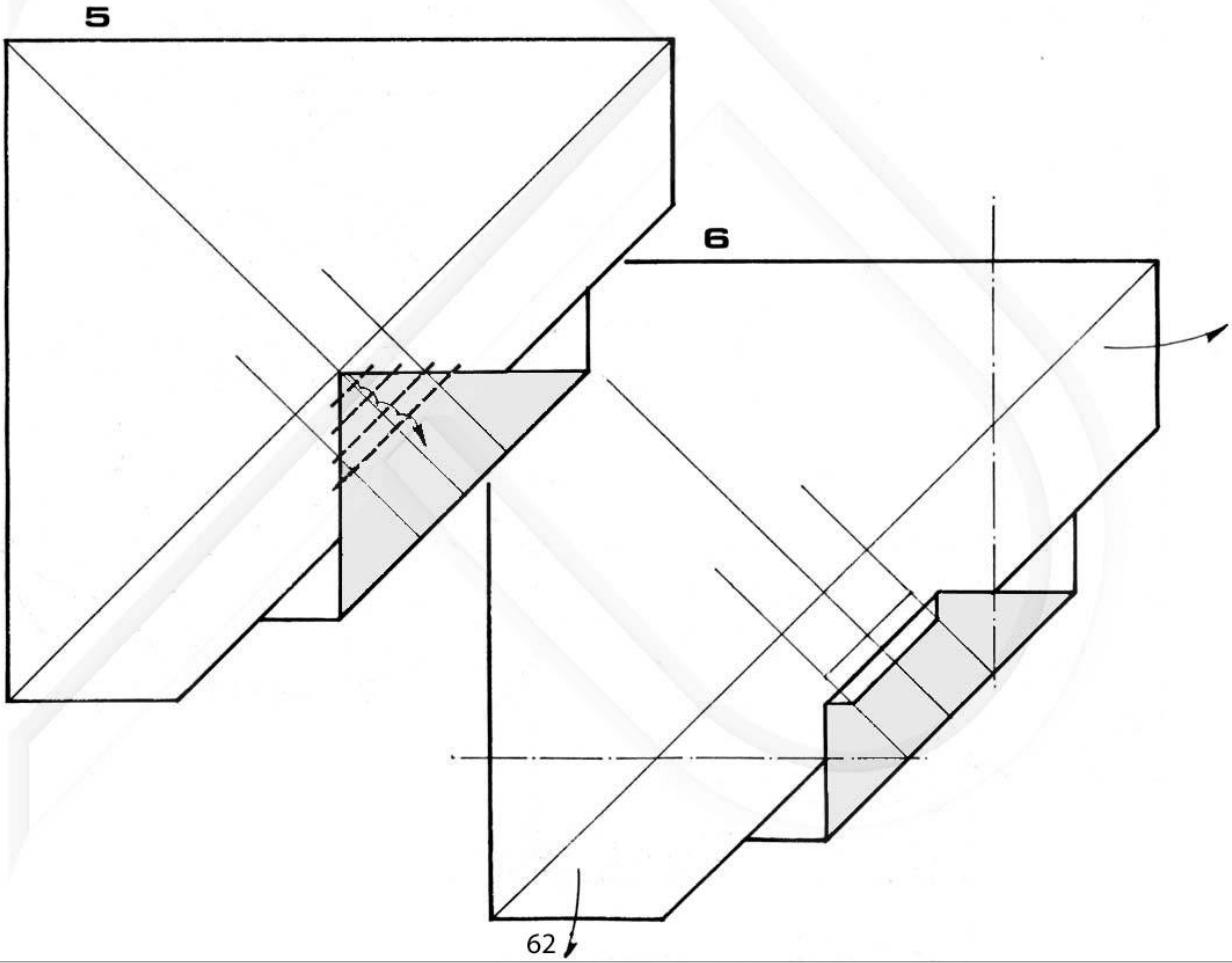
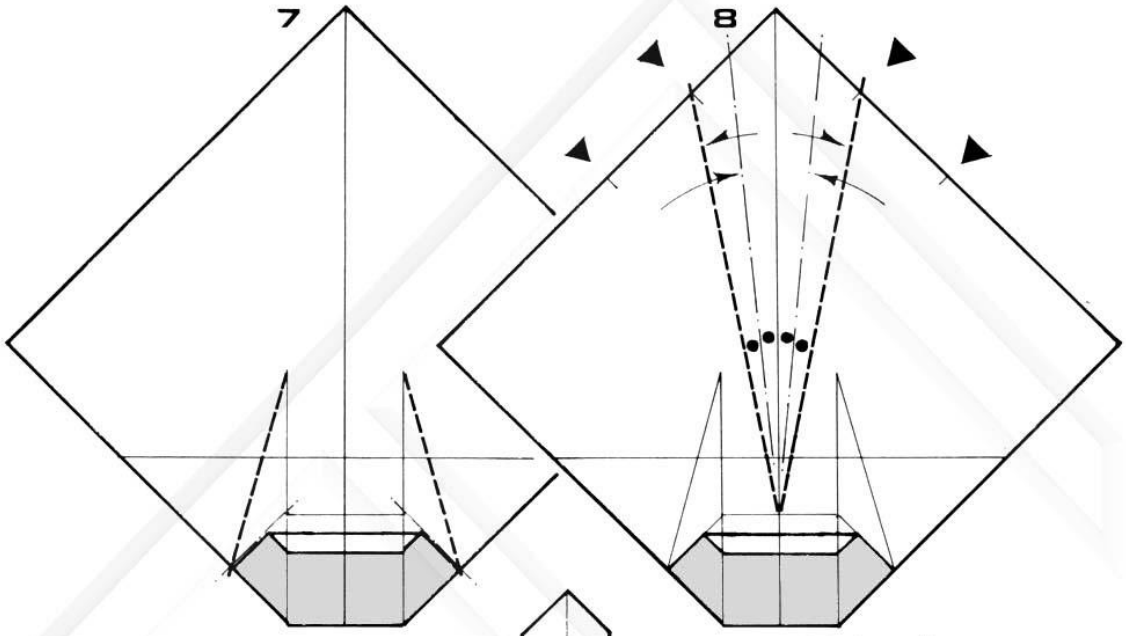


piegate a "Z"



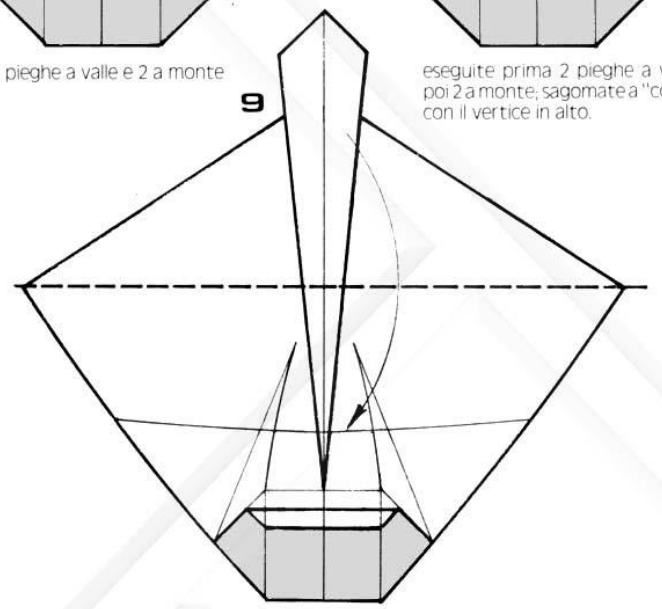
effettuate 2 pieghe a valle
e poi 3 a monte

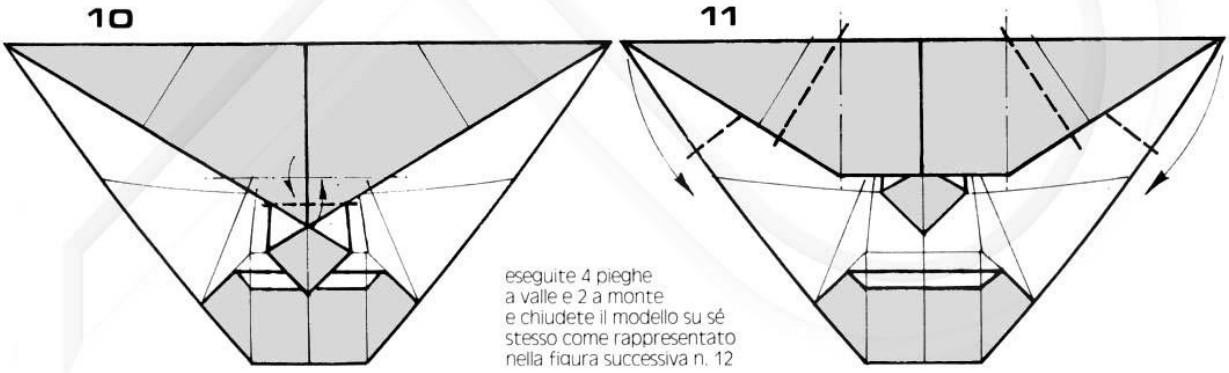




eseguite 2 pieghe a valle e 2 a monte

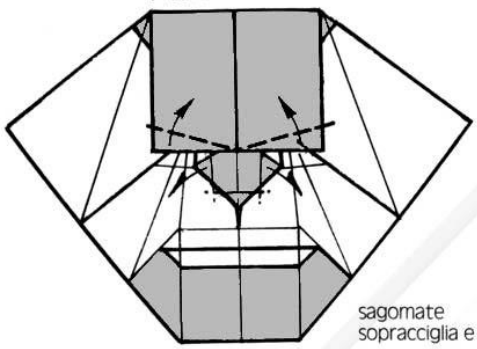
eseguite prima 2 pieghe a valle,
poi 2 a monte; sagomate a "cono"
con il vertice in alto.





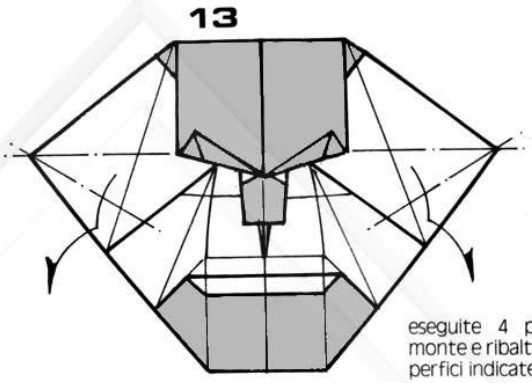
eseguite 4 pieghe
a valle e 2 a monte
e chiudete il modello su sé
stesso come rappresentato
nella figura successiva n. 12

12



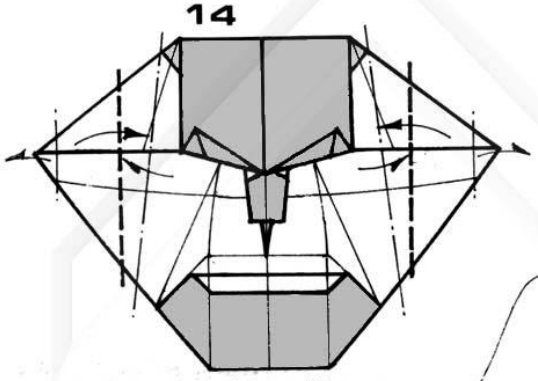
sagomate
sopracciglia e naso

13

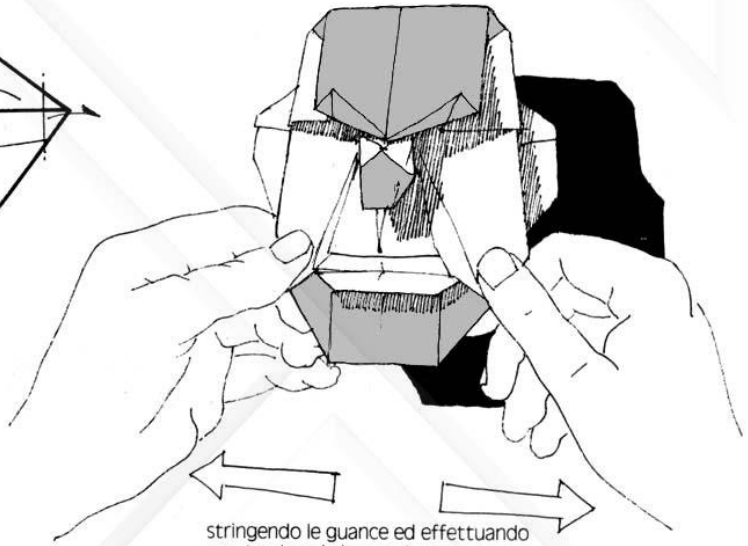


eseguite 4 pieghe a monte e ribaltate le superfici indicate

14

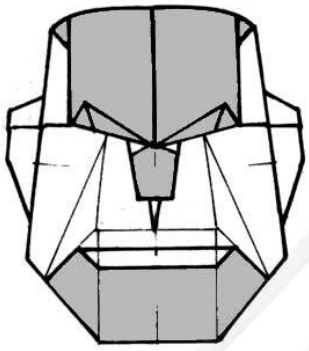


piegate a "Z"
2 volte

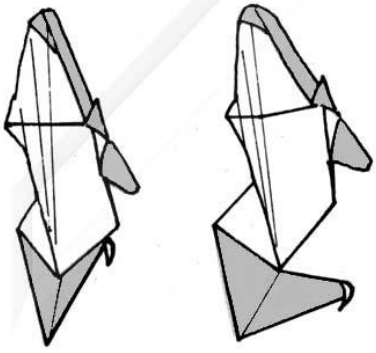


stringendo le guance ed effettuando una trazione la bocca si apre

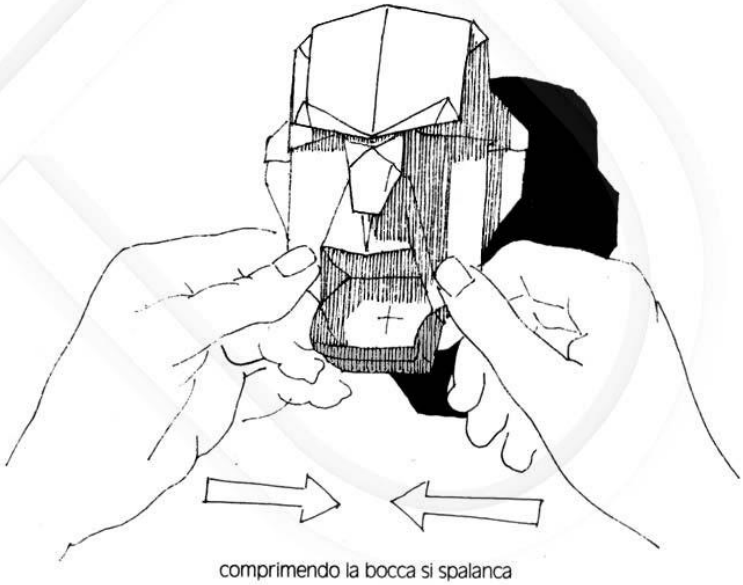
15



fronte: modello
ultimato a bocca chiusa



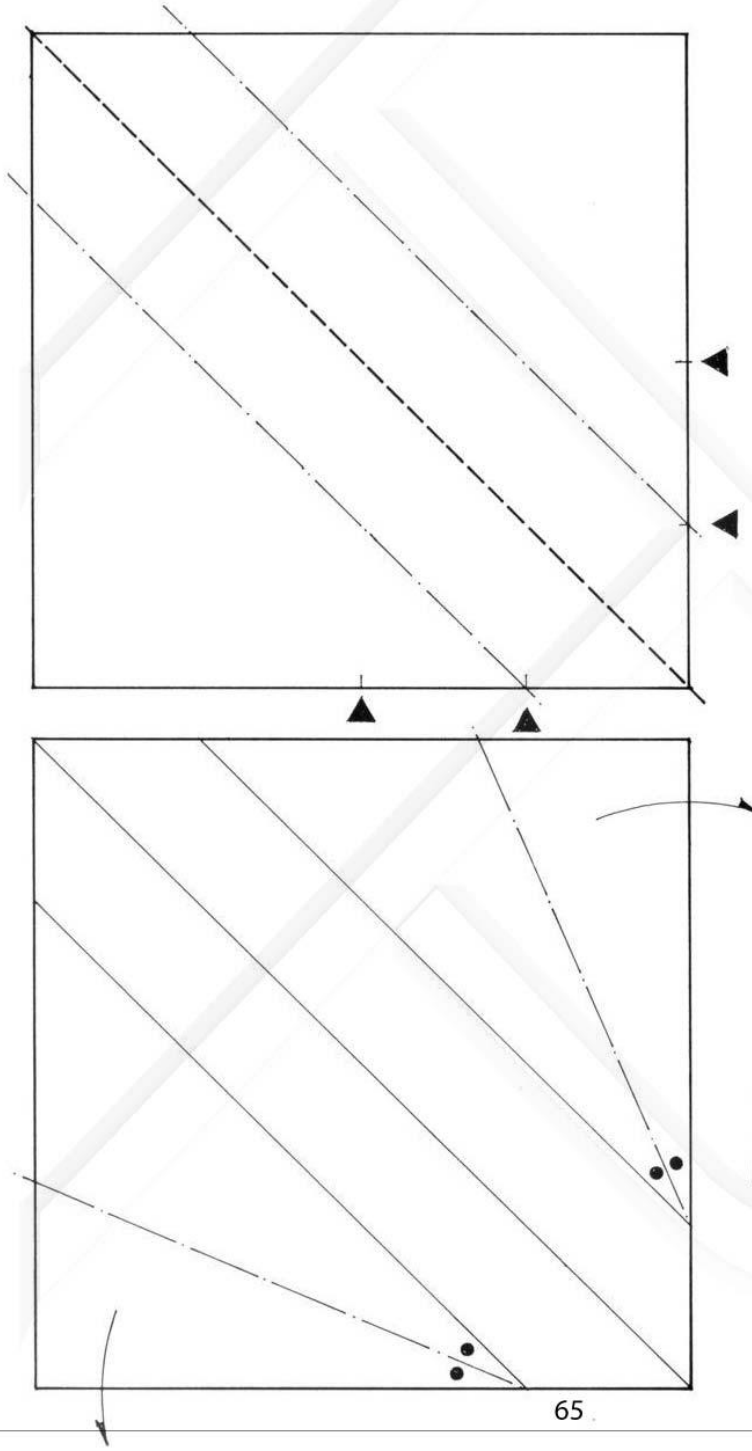
profilo: modello ultimato
a bocca chiusa ed aperta

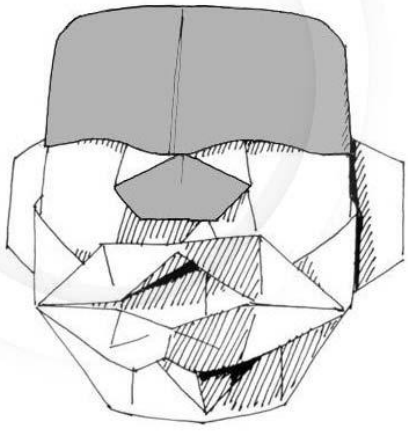


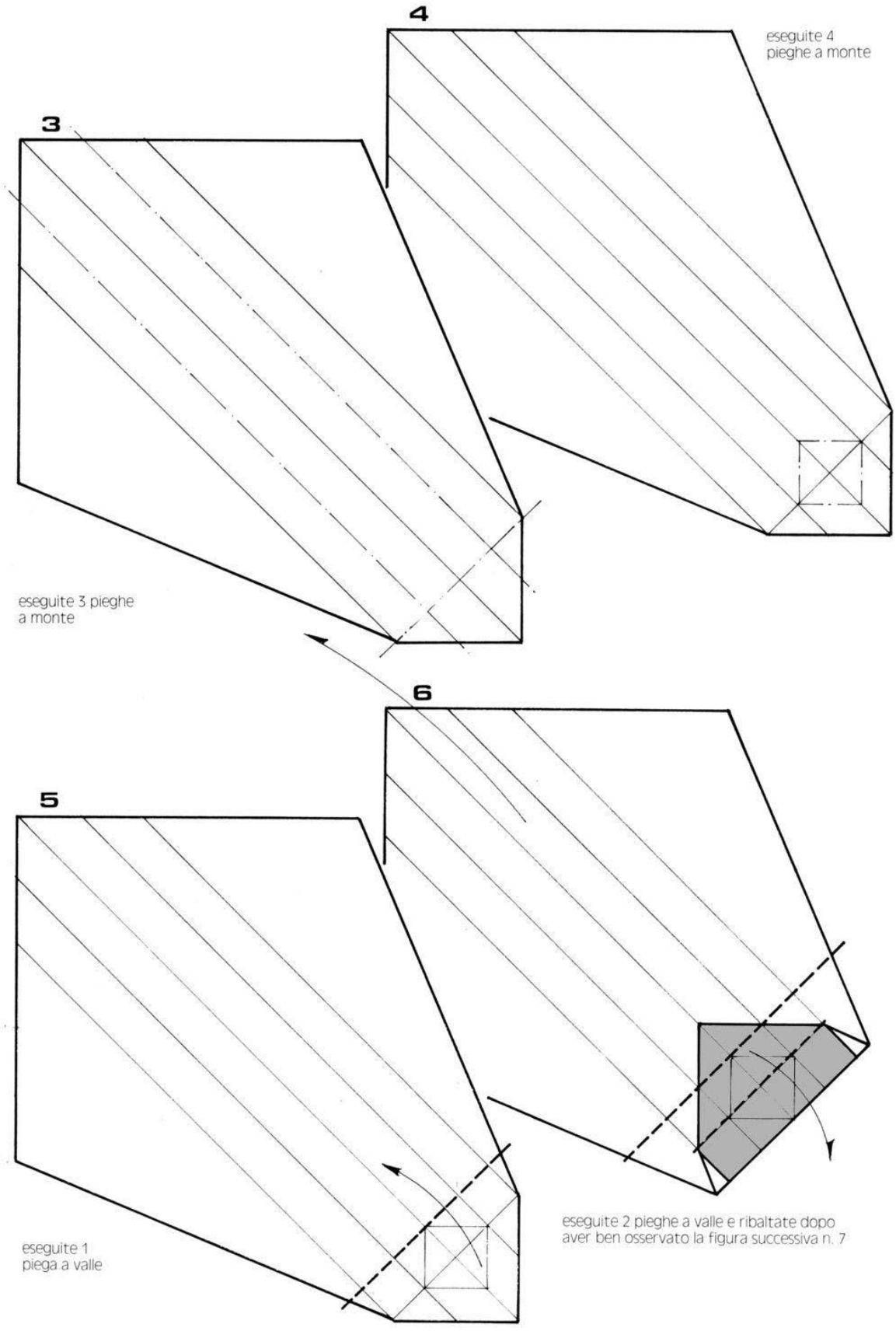
comprimendo la bocca si spalanca

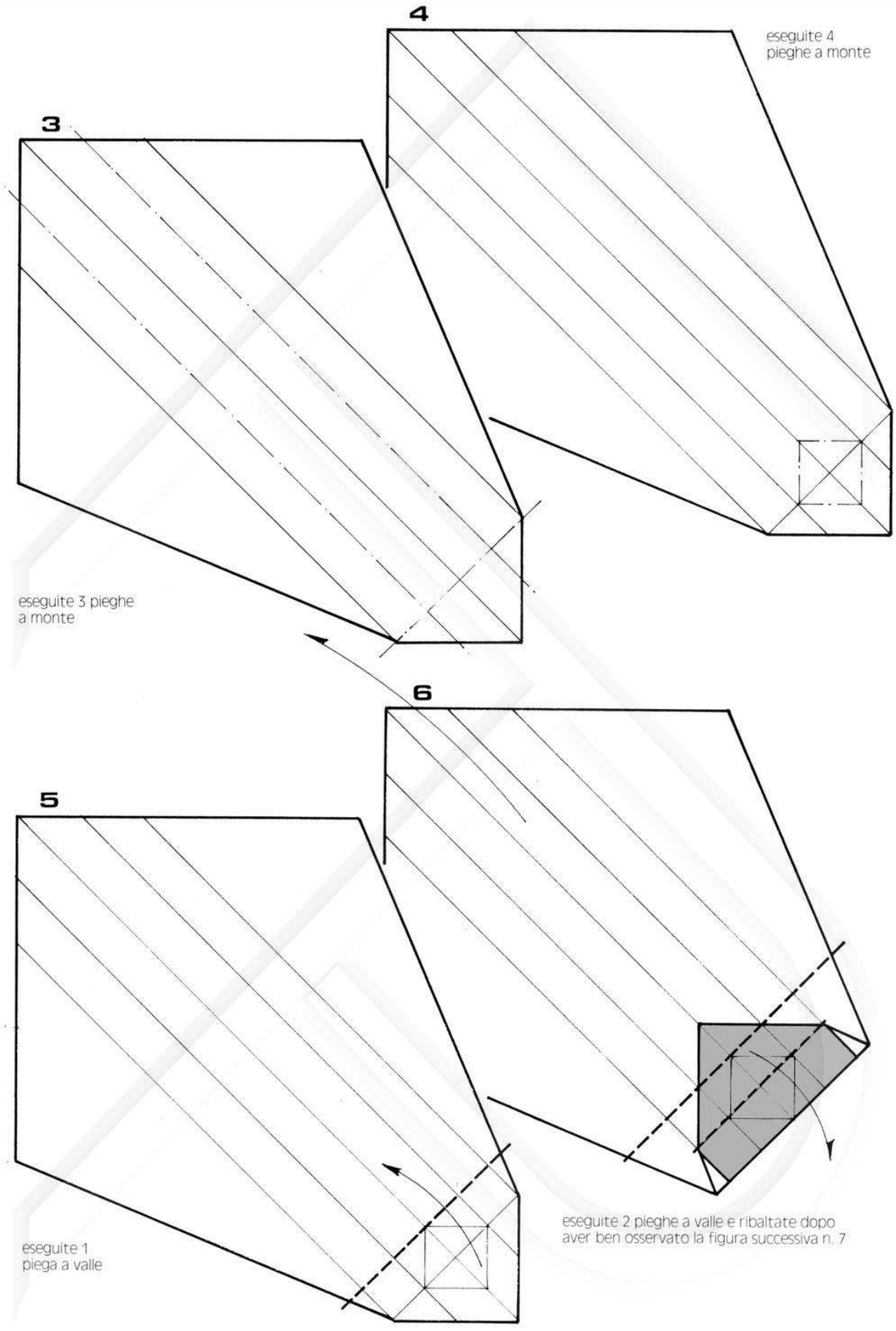
AFRICANO

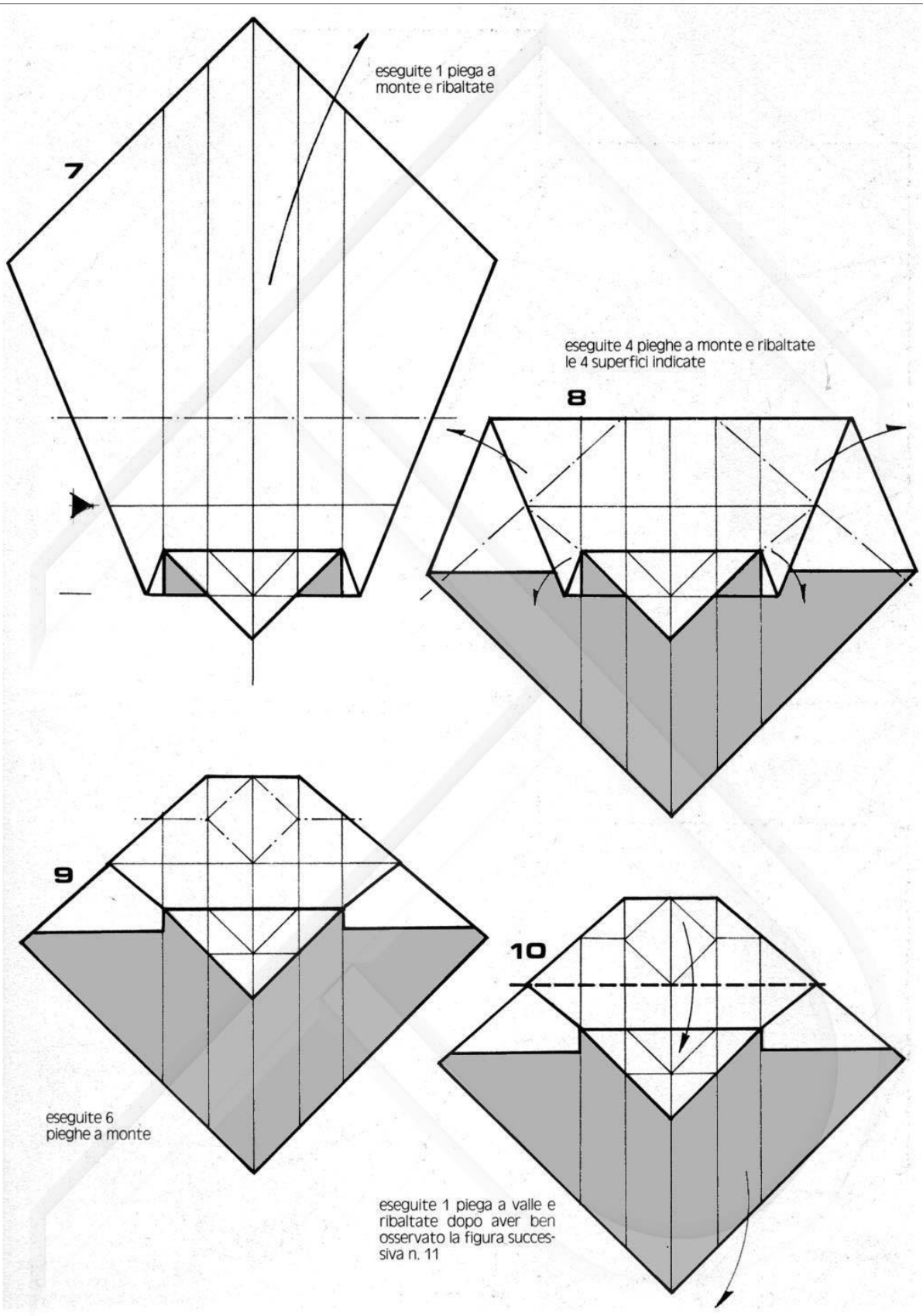
Anche questa maschera, come la precedente, viene realizzata con un sistema costruttivo differente diverso da quello usato per le altre.
La bocca ne risulta l'elemento principale e maggiormente definito.
È inadatta ad essere indossata.

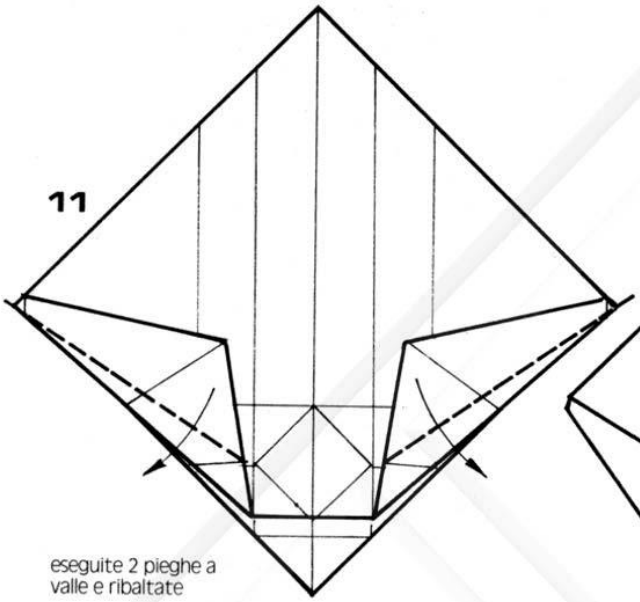




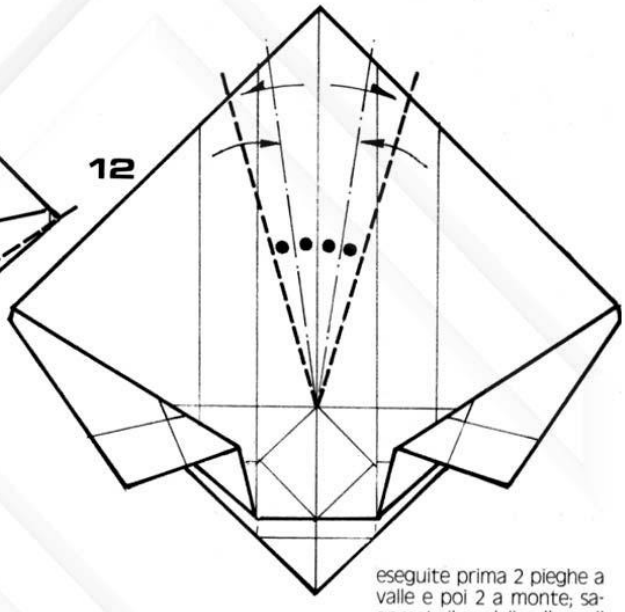

4
eseguite 4
pieghe a monte
3
eseguite 3 pieghe
a monte
6
5
eseguite 2 pieghe a valle e ribaltate dopo
aver ben osservato la figura successiva n. 7
eseguite 1
piega a valle


4
eseguite 4
pieghe a monte
3
eseguite 3 pieghe
a monte
6
5
eseguite 2 pieghe a valle e ribaltate dopo
aver ben osservato la figura successiva n. 7
eseguite 1
piega a valle

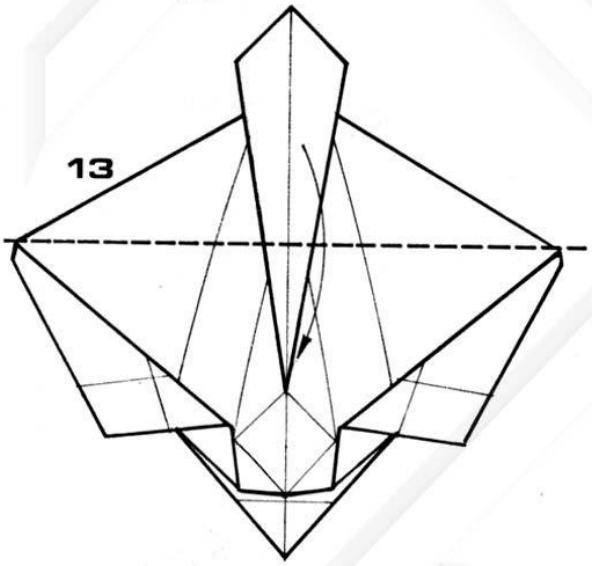

7
eseguite 1 piega a monte e ribaltate
8
eseguite 4 pieghe a monte e ribaltate le 4 superfici indicate
9
eseguite 6 pieghe a monte
10
eseguite 1 piega a valle e ribaltate dopo aver ben osservato la figura successiva n. 11

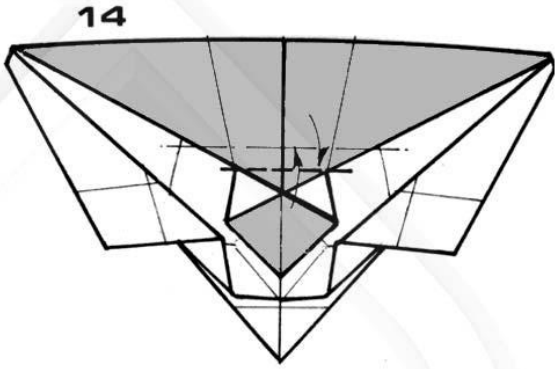


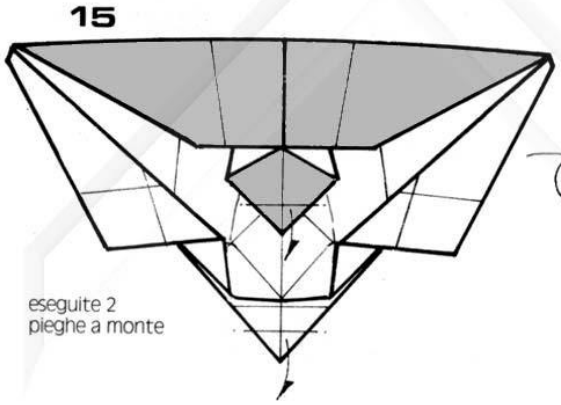
eseguite 2 pieghe a valle e ribaltate



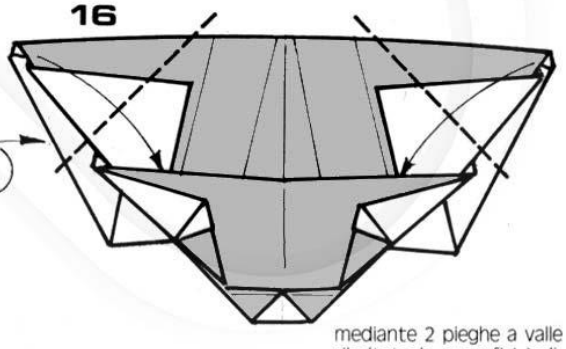
eseguite prima 2 pieghe a valle e poi 2 a monte; sagomate il modello a "cono" con il vertice in alto.





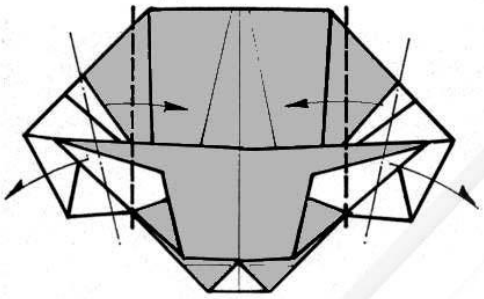


eseguite 2 pieghe a monte



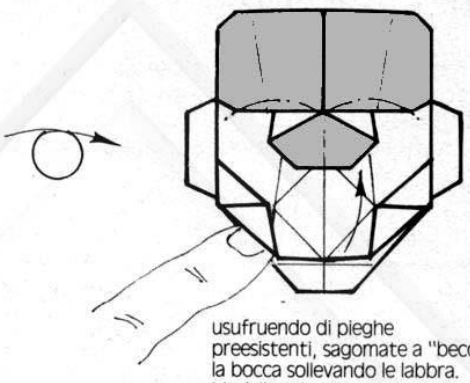
mediante 2 pieghe a valle ribaltate le superfici indicate inserendole parzialmente all'interno della tasca.

17



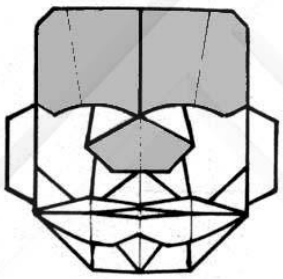
piegate 2 volte a "z"

18

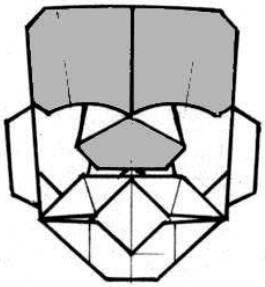


usufruendo di pieghe
preesistenti, sagomate a "becco"
la bocca sollevando le labbra.
Modellate le arcate sopracciliari.

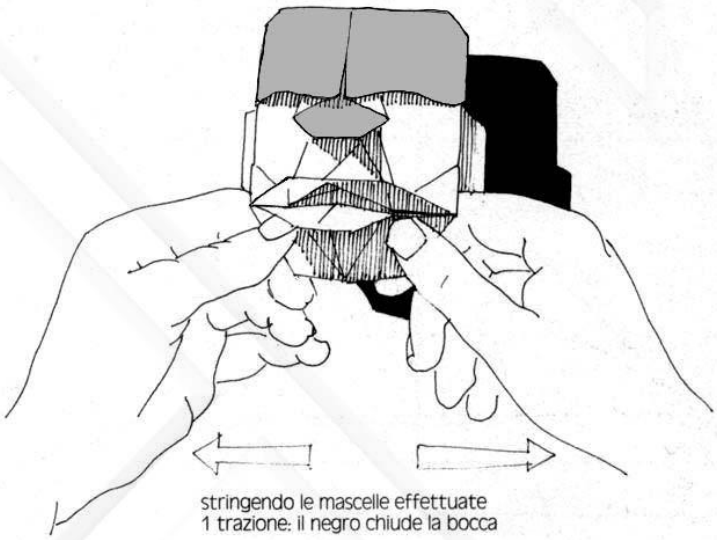
19



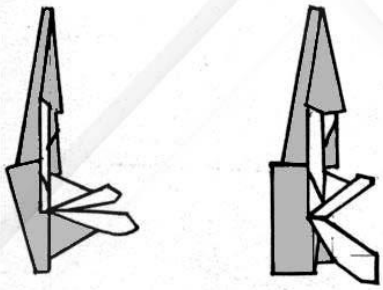
fronte: negro ultimato a
bocca chiusa



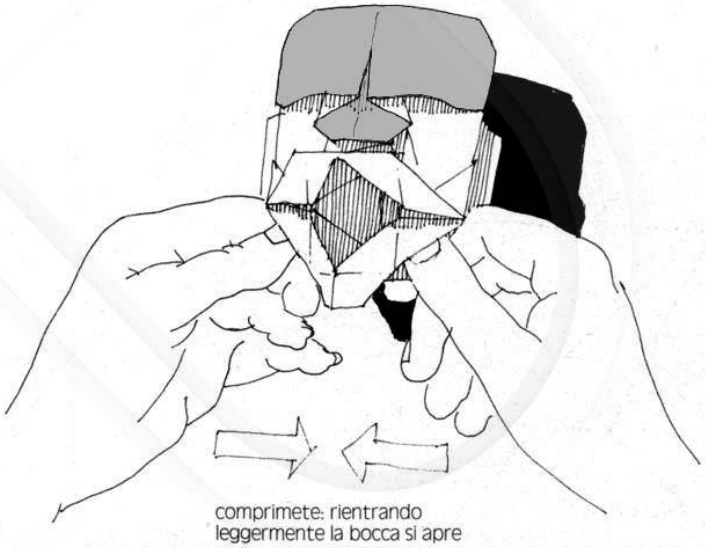
fronte: negro ultimato
a bocca aperta



stringendo le mascelle effettuate
1 trazione: il negro chiude la bocca



profilo: negro ultimato
a bocca chiusa ed aperta

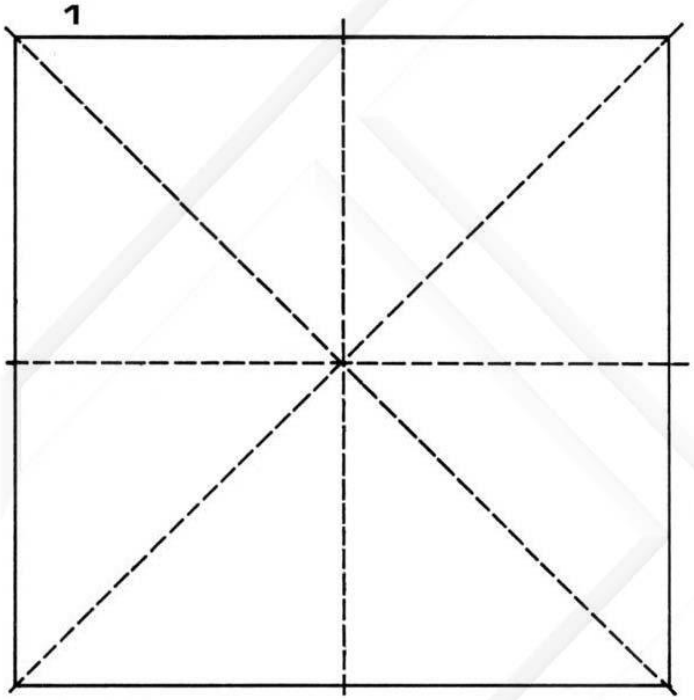


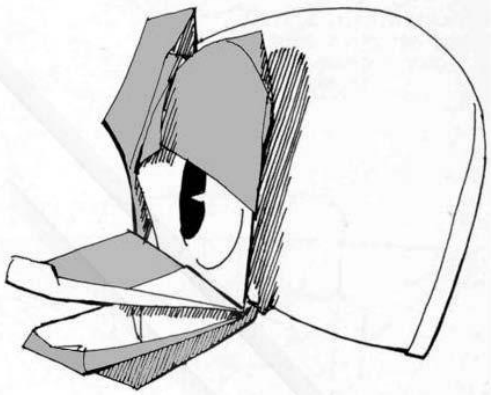
comprimete: rientrando
leggermente la bocca si apre

PAPERINO

Si tratta di un modello originale per sistema costruttivo e di grande effetto per la sua tridimensionalità totale particolarmente apprezzato dai bambini. La realizzazione è consigliata solo a piegatori esperti.
Per ottenere una maschera da indossare usate 2 fogli quadrati di cm 45 di lato

1





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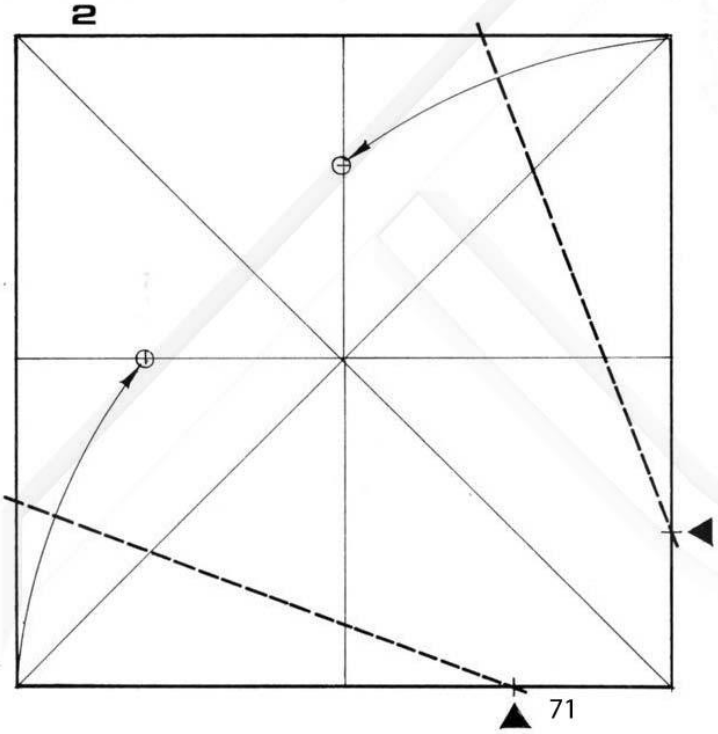
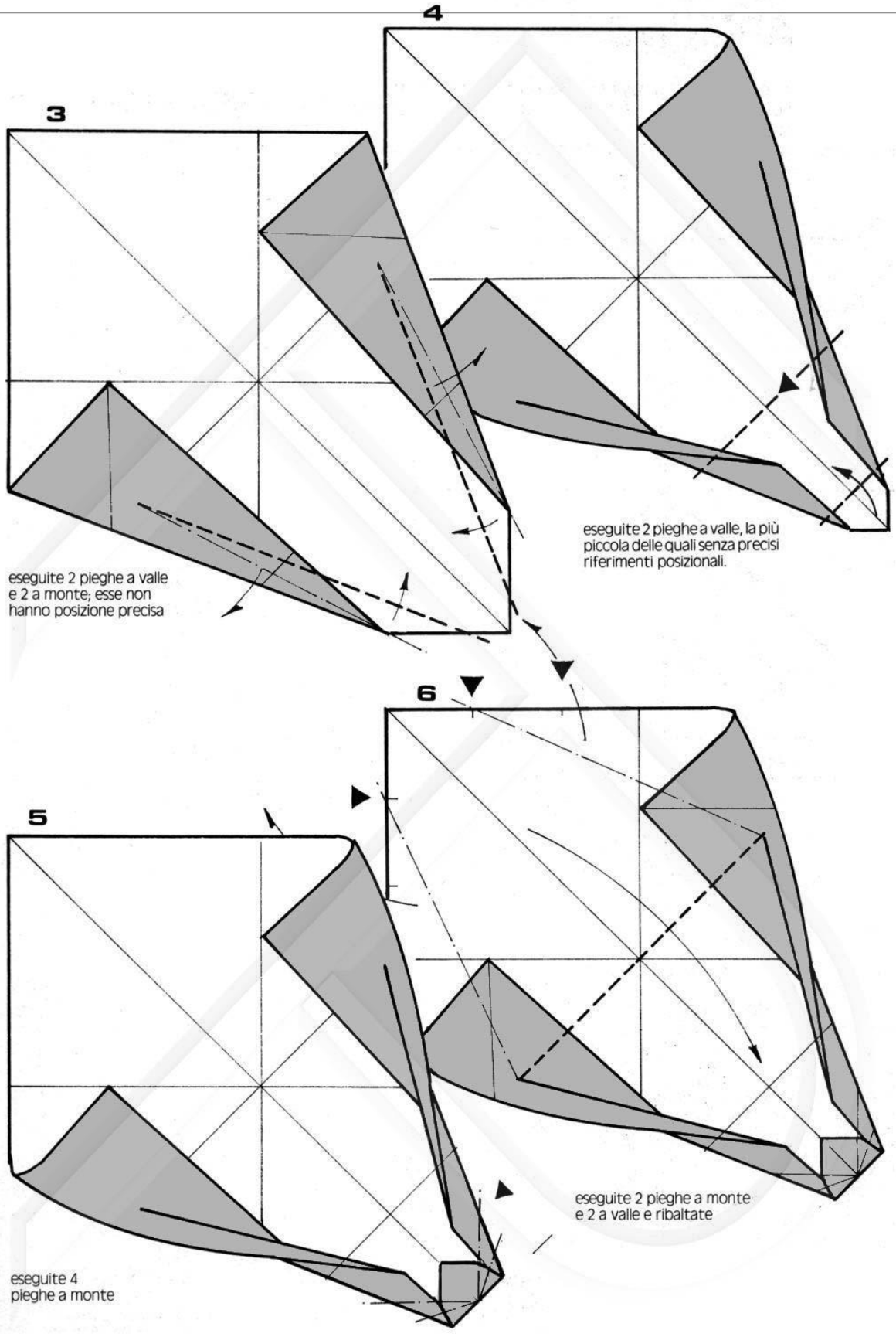
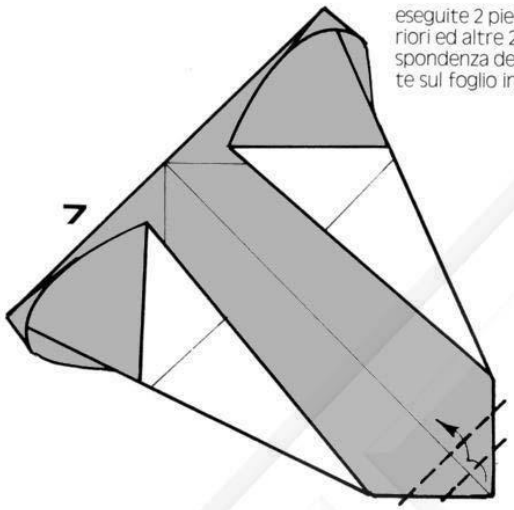
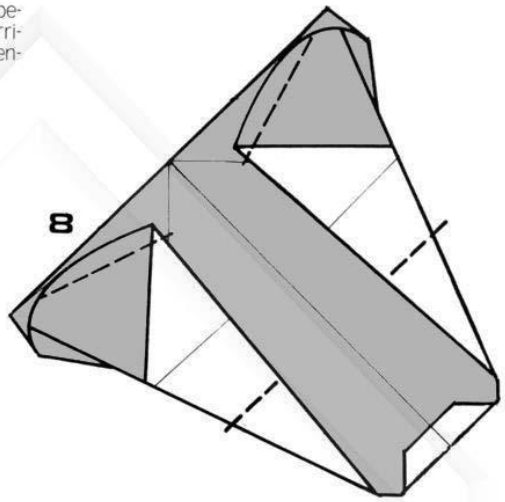
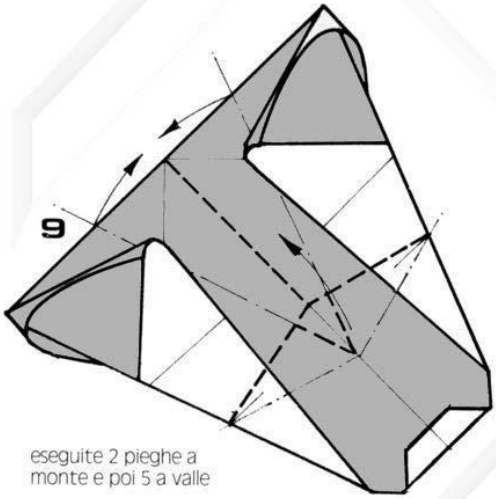



3
4
eseguite 2 pieghe a valle
e 2 a monte; esse non
hanno posizione precisa
eseguite 2 pieghe a valle, la più
piccola delle quali senza precisi
riferimenti posizionali.
5
6
eseguite 4
pieghe a monte
eseguite 2 pieghe a monte
e 2 a valle e ribaltate

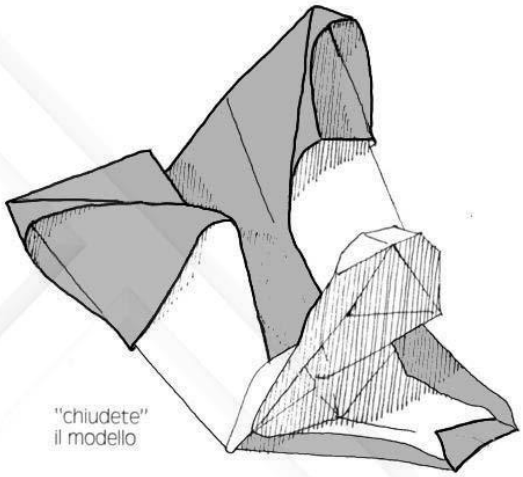


eseguite 2 pieghe a valle superiori ed altre 2 piccole in corrispondenza della piega esistente sul foglio inferiore

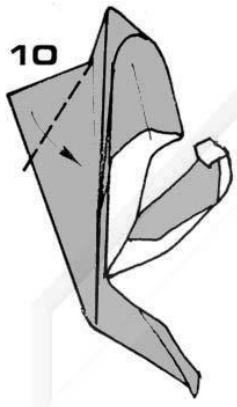


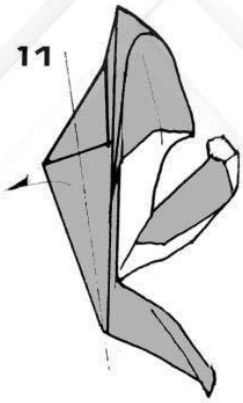


eseguite 2 pieghe a monte e poi 5 a valle

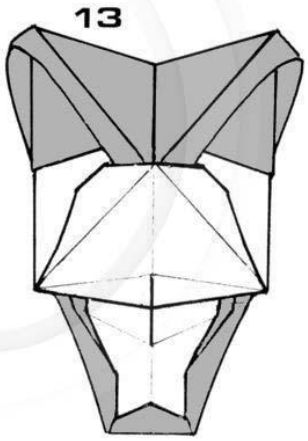


"chiudete" il modello



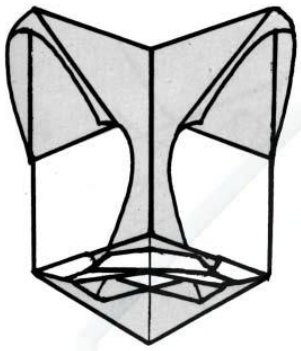


profilo del papero a bocca aperta



fronte: modello ultimato del papero a bocca aperta

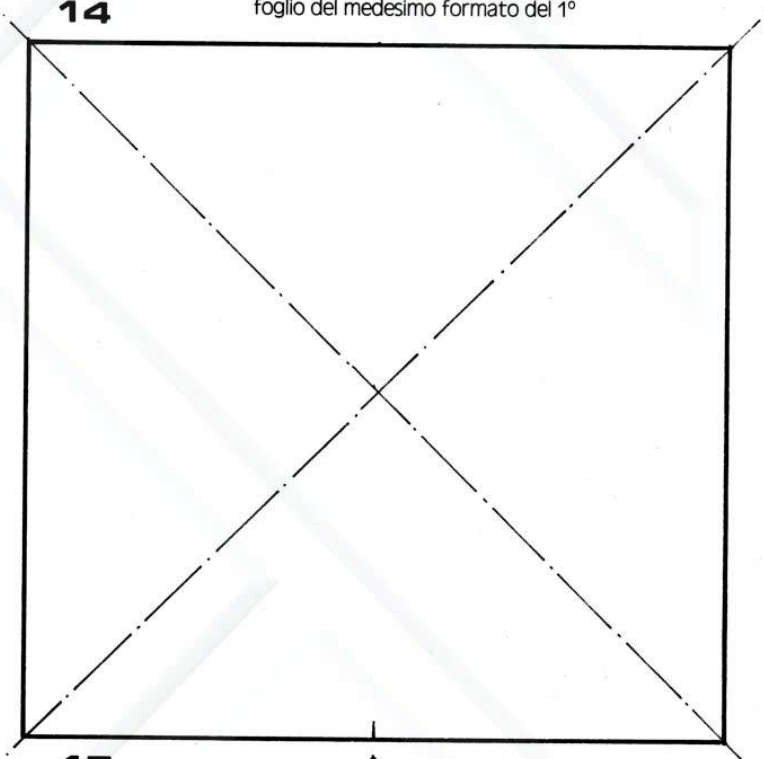
profilo modello ultimato
del papero a bocca chiusa



fronte: modello ultimato
del papero a bocca chiusa

14

per la realizzazione della testa si adopera il secondo foglio del medesimo formato del 1°



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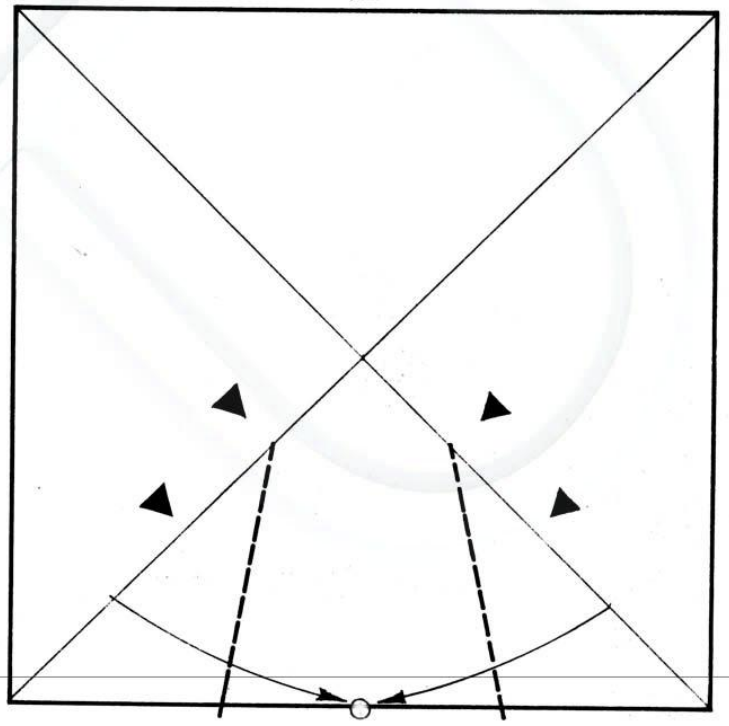
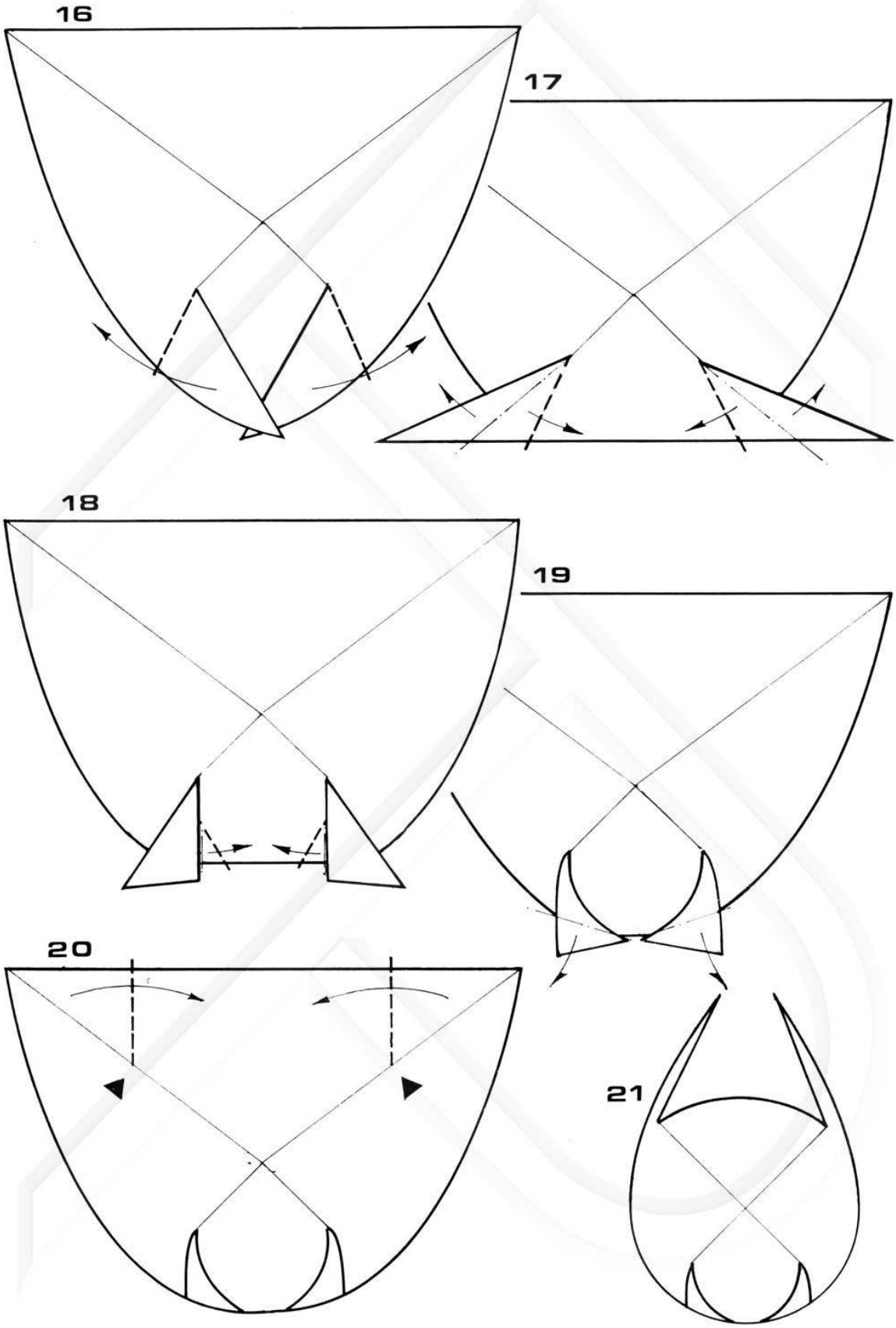


eseguite 2 pieghe a valle: il foglio assumerà consistenza tridimensionale


16
17
18
19
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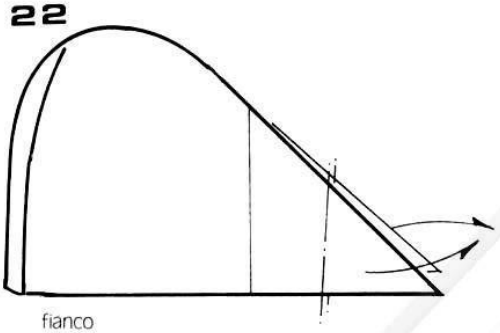
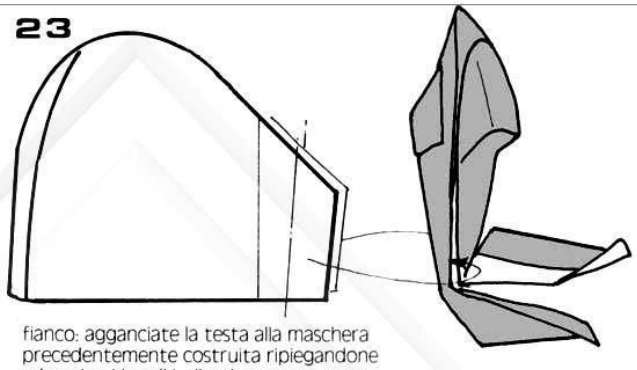
21

22



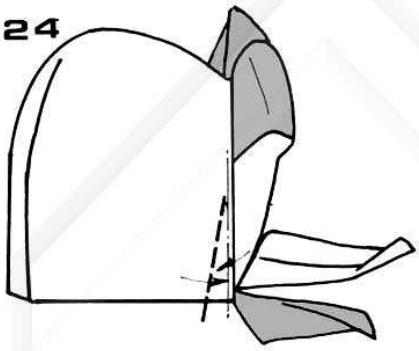
fianco

23

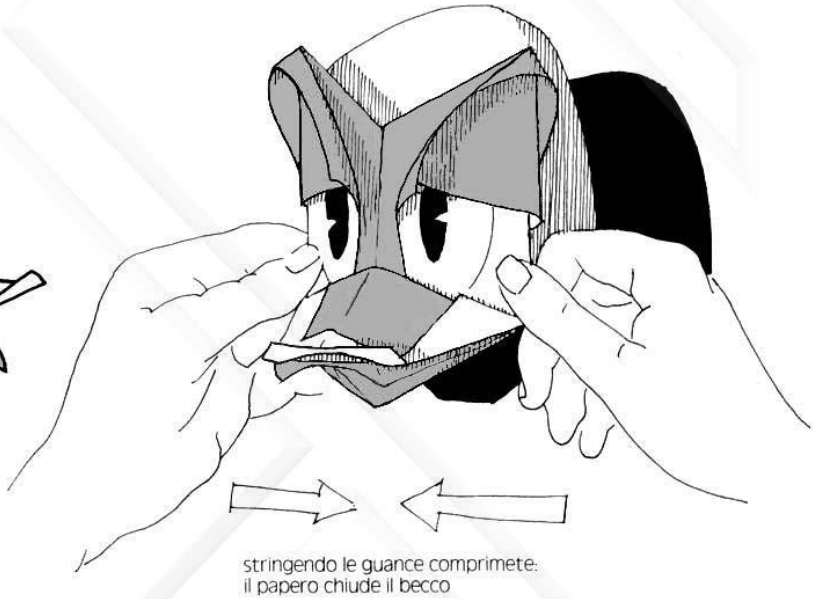


fianco: agganciate la testa alla maschera precedentemente costruita ripiegandone ad uncino i bordi indicati

24

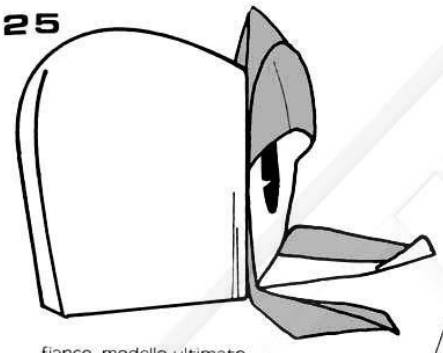


fianco: eseguite 1 piega a valle ed 1 a monte per parte; disegnate gli occhi

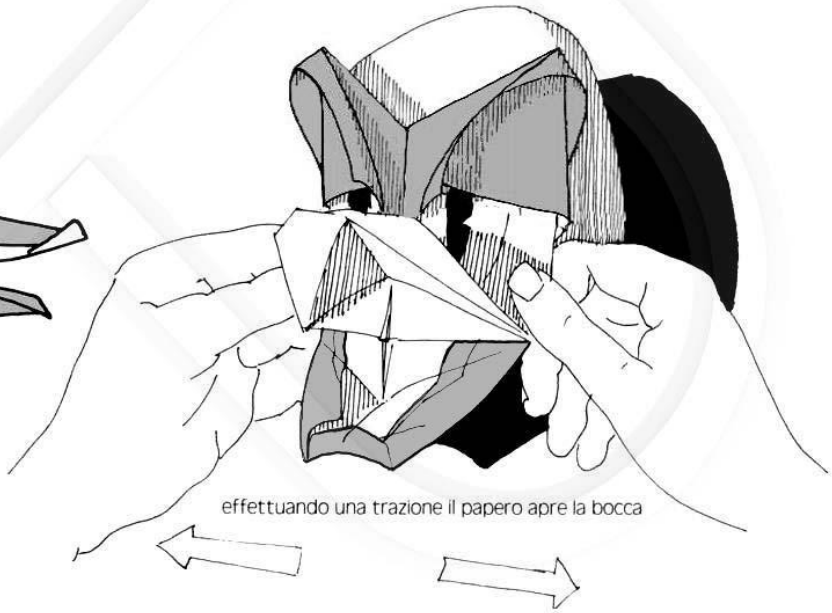


stringendo le guance comprimete: il papero chiude il becco

25



fianco: modello ultimato



effettuando una trazione il papero apre la bocca