
Innovative Book Structures with Faith Hale

Chapter 1 - Innovative Book Structures

Overview

(cool music) ^- Hi I'm Faith Hale. I'm a writer and artist and a full time crafter living in Oakland, California and I love making books. I love making books of all sizes and kinds and shapes but the ones that get me most excited are innovative structures that don't exactly act like a normal book does. I find these really inspiring to work with and we're making blank structures in this class but when you get to the end of it you'll want to fill it with something amazing. We'll be making three different structures, the floating panels book, the storage book and the flag book. We'll be working with traditional book making materials, doing some traditional techniques, including covering boards, punching with a template, accordion fold spines, and some decorative techniques. These structures require a little bit of patience but no particular skill. If you can fold paper and if you've glued things before, you can make these books and the results are absolutely worth it. (cool music)

Materials

- We'll be making three separate structures, so there's some materials we'll use for all of them, and some we'll use individually. You'll need two metal rulers. I like to have a long one that's larger than my book board, and also a small one for making smaller cuts. You'll need a pin tool or an awl, or you can use a thumbtack in a pinch, a utility knife for cutting book board, and an X-acto blade or finer blade for making smaller cuts. You'll need a bone folder for scoring or folding. I prefer a Teflon one, but you can use one made of bone, a glue brush, a brush for decorative strokes. You'll need a tape runner or double-sided tape, some acrylic ink. You'll need two pieces of book board for each book. These should be cut to 4 1/4 by 6 1/4. You'll also need some decorative paper to cover these boards, two each. These should be 5 1/4 by 7 1/4. Also some text weight paper that's four by six. You'll need some Tyvek. I purchased this online, but you can also reuse the inside of a FedEx envelope. For a flight book, you'll need three different colors of card, and they should be cut to four inches wide, and 1 15/16 of an inch small. This seems kind of nitpicky. If you wanna cut it just shy of two inches, that's fine, too, as long as they're consistent. You also need PVA. This is a pH-neutral white adhesive that dries clear. You can find this at art stores, it's used commonly for book binding. I find it helpful to have weights, but you can use a heavy book, and also boards. I put my book pieces between boards and put the weights on top so they dry flat. Also be sure to print out your PDF. This will give you our punching template. And for some decorative effects, I have sumi-E ink, something to put it in, and a big brush. For our panel book we'll need a thicker piece of paper. I used Bristol paper, and it needs to be six inches tall by 22 inches. You could also use a heavyweight card stock, or a watercolor paper. You'll also need a piece of text weight paper to add a decorative element. This needs to be 12 inches long, but only three inches tall. For our storage book, we'll need seven sheets of paper that are eight inches wide and six inches tall. And we'll be cutting some windows and covering them with either tracing paper or acetate. Even though we're using all these different paper sizes, the finished books actually come out to the same exact size, 4 1/4 by 6 1/4. They'll leave you this beautiful suite of books, and also some of the materials we're using are specific to these books, but others you'll keep in your toolbox for a long time.

Floating Panel Book

Punch and cut floating panels

- Before you cut your paper, it is imperative to understand grain. Grain is the direction that the fibers lay, and it really makes a big difference when you're folding things and also how the book eventually lives. There are several ways to find the grain, but I prefer the bounce test, which is really simple. You take the piece of paper, and you are not folding it in half, but you're just feeling the resistance. So here, there's a lot of resistance pressing up against my hand. When I turn it this way, it's a lot less resistance. So I'm going to show you on a thicker piece of paper. I fold it this way. This is a heavyweight paper. It really does not want to flop over at all. And when I go this way, ah, there we go. It's a lot more interested. So then I know that grain is running up and down. And if this is your first project, you might want to draw lines for yourself just so you can remember. Also, if you're cutting down from a very big sheet, it's helpful to draw some light pencil lines. It's better to do it on a piece of paper that's not very long. So here's the paper I've already cut. If I was determining grain here, I could kind of do it, but it's always going to be easier this long way 'cause the piece is so long. But it is cut from the same material as this. And you can see, a lot more easy to do it this way, so grain is running this way. The first book we're making is the floating panel structure. We're going to turn this sheet of paper into something that looks like this. Covers will eventually be attached here, but this interior of it is a single sheet. I really like this gallery effect or these panels that pop up, and it also folds down quite nicely. Make sure you're working with your piece of paper that's 22 inches by six inches, the grain is running short, the grain is running up and down, so we can make those crisp folds. We'll begin by making a half an inch tab on each side. So we're going to measure a half an inch. And one thing in book boning I really like to do is, instead of using a pencil, using my pin tool to make a little mark. It ends up being a lot less noticeable. So I'll do it on the bottom and the top. And because this paper is so thick, it's a little tricky to fold. We'll accomplish that by scoring it first. So you can see, I'm holding my ruler just to the side of my dots. That's to make up for the width of the bone folder. And I'll run it up and down. We're scoring firmly, and then we're going underneath it and pushing it against the sides. So we're really creasing it before we even fold it over. I remove the ruler and bone it down. Don't use it flat. Use the edge. You really want it to crease. And then repeat on the other side. I always prefer to move my paper around to fit my body versus moving my body around the paper. I think it's a lot less cumbersome that way. And repeat, putting it just to the side, (bone folder scraping) firmly scoring it, going underneath it. (bone folder scraping) Now we'll fold the entire structure in half. So keep these tabs folded down. I'm going to flip it over and fold edge to edge. It's okay to be persnickety with your folding. I find that's one of the things that people think, oh, I've been folding things forever, how hard could it be? But it's always a little trickier than you assume. I'm going to bone that out, and now we're going to fold these edges back up to the center. Make sure to keep these tabs down. I really like to fold to my left, but some people like to fold to the top. Do whatever is comfortable for you. We're flipping this over, and we're boning this down, too. (bone folder scraping) Now open it up. And get your template from the PDF, and be sure to have that cut out. Now we're going to be marking each of these panels. I'm nestling it in here. I'm kind of lining it up to the left-hand side and making sure it's the same on the bottom. And now we're going to poke a hole at these corners and these intersections. Don't poke the dotted line, of course, or the straight lines, just these corners. I like to go around clockwise, starting with the one closest to me. That helps me not forget anything. This is a place where a thumbtack works just as effectively. And check and make sure, and yep, I have all my holes

punched, four on the top, four on the bottom. And then we'll repeat, moving down our panel. When I get to the center fold, I'm actually going to reverse it 'cause I think it really does help to be able to have something to butt it up to. And when we actually fold the panels, it's going to be reversed anyway. Let's take a look at our template. These dotted lines are scored lines, and these solid lines are cut lines. So I like to do all of the same direction cuts at once. So I'll do all of these cuts and then flip it and do all of these cuts. And we're just connecting the dots here. And I find it helpful, to, because sometimes this dot gets covered up by my own hand, so I pick a number on the ruler and make sure it's lined up. I'm not actually measuring it, but that's so I know I stop when I get to the four. (knife scraping) Same thing here, I'm doing it to the two this time. (knife scraping) And I have my panel kind of hanging off the table, and I'm moving it forward as I go. (knife scraping) (knife scraping) (knife scraping) (knife scraping) (knife scraping) I'm going to flip it around and repeat in the same exact way. (knife scraping) We've cut the top and bottom of our panels, and now I'm going to cut the vertical cuts. I like to cut towards me every time, so I'm turning my paper once again. And we're repeating by connecting the dots. (knife scraping) And finally, we're going to score the middle of these panels, but don't score in the inside. We're just doing the top and the bottom. It's really important that you don't go through the middle of the panel. So we're lining up all four of our dots, dot, dot, dot, dot. We're pressing down with the tip of our bone folder and going up and down. (bone folder scraping) See that? So we're leaving the middle clear, but we're scoring here. This will allow us to pop the panel out, really helps with folding. See that? I usually prefer not to fold it out until I've done all of them just because it makes it a little bit more cumbersome, but you can see how it works. Repeat for the rest of the panels. Now we're going to turn our score marks into mountain peaks and the uncut lines into valley peaks. I like to turn it towards me. We're popping it up, folding it towards us. So, once again, we're popping it up and folding the panel towards us. You're going to want to bone it down to make this a really crisp point. (bone folder scraping) The crisper you can be with this, the more it really pops when you open the book. Go up. And this, it's going to want to go either way. I prefer it to go towards us. I think it makes for a nicer page. I'm boning it down. (bone folder scraping) Almost there. And if this is a little cumbersome for you, it might be that the cuts aren't made all the way to the center. So if you're having difficulty, it might not be you, it might just be the cuts. Towards us, and we're going to give it a final press down and ta-da! So when we want it to be display style, we just adjust the panels accordingly. But when it's been freshly opened, they're definitely going to tilt more towards the left. And now we're ready to move on to covering our boards.

Cover boards

- Now we'll be doing one of my favorite parts: covering the boards. This is very nitpicky and meticulous and that's why I love it. You can use a double fold of card stock if you want a soft cover, but I think that having a hard cover really elevates the experience. You'll need book board, Davey board, or mat board if that's available to you. And when I get it at the store I ask them to cut it down for me 'cause it can be pretty cumbersome. I also do draw on grain lines. So you can see this used to be a really big sheet and I drew grain lines down. So I'm gonna measure it and I'm going to measure it using our mat. Measuring to four and a quarter. Marking at zero. And repeating it at the top. Four and a quarter. Marking at zero. I'm gonna line it up right on that line of my cutting mat. Sometimes with these longer cuts it's easy to go askew a little bit. And then I'm going to measure out one, two, three, four and a quarter. Oh, look, that measures up with my mark. Just how I wanted it to. And sometimes people are tempted if they only have short rulers to measure up and slide it up

and measure more. I think that it's pretty inefficient and less likely to get you a perfect cut. So get yourself a ruler that is longer than your board if possible. Also we'll be using our utility blade, not the X-Acto, it's really going to dull the point and it's not necessarily strong enough. Make sure you have a fresh blade. And we're going to make several long cuts. And you might have to do this a dozen times. I think you get a nicer cut if you repeat this over and over again versus just trying really hard to muscle through the first time. This is also a lot safer than that. Speaking of safety, make sure your fingers are tucked in and you're pressing down firmly. This part also requires a metal ruler. If you have a plastic ruler, you can easily dig into it. So we're testing, it's almost cut through. There we go. And we're going to repeat this process with it six and a quarter of inches tall. Six and a quarter. I'm going to line it up again on our cutting mat. It's important that everything stays in square, and that we have these crisp 90 degree angles. So I really like the cutting mat for that purpose. You can line it up and make sure it's directly along this edge. And also simultaneously directly along a bottom edge. We didn't pay attention to that with our other one 'cause it went very long. But this looks terrific. I have one, two, three, four, five, six and a quarter. Oh, good. Repeat with a second board and then you'll have two matching pieces. You'll be using the same exact dimensions for the other two books, so while you're at it, you may as well go ahead and cut four more. Also erase your pencil lines in case you have a see-through paper so it isn't visible on the front. And grab your decorative paper. Our decorative paper is cut to an inch larger so it equates to a half an inch on either side. You're gonna get your waste paper and we'll be working with PVA glue. And we'll be gluing out the board and attaching it to the paper. So you always put the glue on the smaller item. I know some people who put the glue directly on the board. I'm not that brave. I like to put it in a dish first. And use a brush that has shorter bristles, you can kinda jam it in there. Dollar store brushes or kids brushes work really great for this, especially if you forget to wash your brush. Then you don't feel so bad about having to toss it. So we're going to do short strokes and cover the surface of our board. We're gonna work pretty rapidly 'cause this glue dries kinda fast. You want even coverage. I like to hold it down gently at the top. We can go over those spots in a second. And evenness is key. You don't want any big globs. And move your waste paper outta the way so you don't accidentally stick your paper in it. And we're gluing it down quickly and firmly. Flip it over and press it down with your hand. And here is a great time to get your bone folder in. I prefer a Teflon folder for this because it doesn't leave any marks. Sometimes the bone folder can kind of emboss it and leave shiny patches. If that's your only option, you can cover this with a piece of waste paper like this and bone it down that way. And now we're going to cover the edges. We'll be cutting off these corners and they need to be a board and a half's thickness away. You can measure using a single board and making a mark and then adding a second board and making another mark. And you'll cut between these two lines. Repeat that on all four corners. I'm gonna snip right between them. If you're nervous, err on the side of the second line. But don't be nervous, you got this. Now we're gonna turn in our edges so make sure you have your glue and bone folder at the ready. And I always like to glue out to the same side. I rotate my work to fit my hand. I'm gonna start with this long edge. Make sure you're working it into that edge. And once it is entirely covered, you'll be folding it over. So, some people like to tip it this way first and pull it down. When you first start covering boards, they're gonna be really loosey goosey and this part's gonna be very stressful, but then it makes sense. And before we move to the short sides, we're going to tuck in our corners. So, see that open gap space there? We're going to fold it down and go straight back. So we're covering it right there. And we're left ourself enough space so that there's enough to cover it. If you cut it too short you'll see some little naked book peaking out. Okay, there we go. And now we repeat with a

short side. And when we fold this over. Ta da! And there we have perfectly covered corners. Repeat on your last side. And there we go. Give it one last gentle rub all the way around. And you can knock around your corners to round them out a little bit. As soon as you're done gluing, put it under weights. I have a big stack of these kinds of boards in my studio, but you can use a heavy book. And then I use my fancy book binder's weight which is a brick covered with wrapping paper. Repeat this same process with the rest of your covers making sure to have matching pairs. Also be sure to use a lighter text weight, decorative paper. As with all of your papers, you have to keep grain in mind when selecting your decorative paper. It should be going up and down. Make sure these sit under weights overnight.

Assemble book

- One thing I really love about this structure is how it allows you to bring something to the forefront. It has a lot of dimensionality to it. Using one continuous image is really fascinating to me. It will be folded up, and these'll work as separate pages, so you can do four different images, but for purpose of illustration, we're just going to do one. This is some decorative paper I made using sumi ink. We're going to cut our decorative paper into four equal parts so it'll be three inches tall and three inches wide. You can give yourself some orientation marks if you're concerned that you're gonna get all loosey goosey. And we're not measuring with this ruler, we're just using it as an edge. See how that looks. Oh, that's fun, I like that. Okay. And we're going to attach this using our Tombow Mono Adhesive. I'm just gonna go around the edges. We're gonna use our tape runner for this, or you could use glue stick. I prefer not to use PVA for this part because it can be very gooey and I don't wanna accidentally glue down any of my edges. (clicking) So, you're gonna go along the edges. And I'm just checking my orientation. Yep, it's up. You can flatten it out entirely. And glue. I'm now going to bone it down. And if it goes over the edge at all like it did right there, we're just gonna snip that off. Add your images to the remaining panels. (tape runner clicking) Now we're going to attach the cover. And you'll need your end sheets as well. We're going to cut this down about an eighth of an inch. We're gonna make a little bit of a wedge. I think you can eyeball it. Repeat on the other side. Don't cut the fold, just cut to the fold. And now we're going to glue this down. It'll go just like that. So we wanna line up the fold with the spine. If it helps you to close it up. You can visualize it that way. So it's going to go like that to the very edge. And we'll glue this out using PVA. And go just to the fold. If it helps you to make a nice crisp line, you can put a piece of waste paper over it and paint out like that. So you can get right up to the fold without going over it. And now we're going to match this up exactly. So you can lay it down, or you can lay the board on top of it. I think it might be safer to go this way. We want to center it so there should be about an eighth of an inch on top and an eighth of an inch on the bottom. And you bone it down really firmly. Because this is card stock, it's a little bit thicker than this, so we're really gonna try to compress it as much as possible. And we're going to repeat on the other side. I'm just gonna check to be sure. And repeat on the other side. We'll notice, check the inside, it's just to the inside of the board, that's totally fine. When we fold it all up it'll still be on the insides of the board. (tapping) And because we want this to match the other board exactly, we're going to place the board on top. Making sure that this cover matches to the bottom cover. This part you're gonna feel like you need eight hands. You still have a few seconds to maneuver it before the glue dries. Just make sure that the top and the bottom match. And then open it up, that looks great. Gonna bone this down. Our final step is to glue up our end sheets to cover this. You can tint this the same color as your cover if you want to, I don't think it's necessary. And remember, we are using a lighter weight paper. This is going to stretch a

little bit this way. Keep that in mind when you're placing it down. And glue this out like you did your cover. It's gonna seem kind of messy, but that's okay. And I'm gonna place it down on this side first making sure I have an equal border around the bottom and the edge and the top. And then go out this way. And this I'm not going to bone down as firmly 'cause I don't really wanna highlight that difference in elevation. It's gonna show up, that's fine. And you do wanna get it on the edges. And if any glue peeks out, just wipe it away. I wanna smooth out any air bubbles. Oh, that's nice. And we'll repeat with the other side. (tapping) And now let's revel in our magnificence. This looks so fun and watch how it folds up. Feels so pretty. So it can operate as pages or this amazing gallery style spread. Now, of course, we can only revel for a minute. We need to put these boards under weight. Make sure you do one for each side and sadly we'll have to leave it overnight to dry. So we've done a lot of folding, a little cutting, and a bunch of sticky gluing, and we have our finished book. And the reason why we're putting each side separately under weights versus folding it all up and putting it under weights together, is we don't want to accidentally glue our pages together. It seems a little nitpicky but it's definitely worth it in the end.

Flag book

Flag book

- This next structure is called the flag book, and this is so special. It even sounds good when you open it. It features flags that go in an alternating fashion. And you can flip the pages, or when it's cased in, you can open it with a fair amount of drama. Whoo! (laughs) I love this book. It has so much personality. We're working with a new material. This is Tyvek. Tyvek is actually the brand name for what the material is. It's a synthetic material often used for housing construction. It also is used in Postal Service envelopes. You can buy it in sheets on Amazon. It's pretty inexpensive. You're also welcome to upcycle. We will be painting over it, so these markings don't show as much. But I find if it's a little bit wrinkly, it's harder to work with. We have this to six inches by 11 1/2. And we don't even have to worry about grain because Tyvek doesn't have a grain. It's the one time we don't have to worry about grain. We're going to be using these acrylic inks to decorate it. Don't try anything water-based. It's water-resistant, so you're gonna have a real mess on your hands. I know from experience. You can blend these colors together if you want. I'm just gonna drip them directly on and smear 'em around. And you'll see as it dries it has this really neat translucent effect. And it dries fairly quickly. And we'll be doing both sides. You'll notice a lot of the pigment bleeds through. There's nothing you can do to prevent this, so you might as well enjoy it. I'm not even washing my brush between sides. I kinda wanted the colors to bleed together and complement each other. Of course, you can use more than one color. You could do stripes or patterns. But you can't be precious about it, because it's kind of unpredictable and you don't know how it's going to bleed through. It also dries a lot differently than it looks wet. See that difference? So interesting. You don't even know what you're gonna get. Set this aside to dry. We already have a dried one. So that has a little bit more of a design. And we're going to begin folding our accordion spine. If you have folded an accordion before, there's chances that you've gone back and forth and back and forth and worked all the way down a piece of paper. But because we know we want it to be exactly this width, we're going to fold it in a little bit of a different way. Begin by folding it in half. And for this your bone folder is very important. You can make a sharp, sharp crease. And then we repeat and fold in half again. Now we have an M or a W, and we're going to fold each of these sections in half.

So bring this first fold up to the top. And crease. We're reversing this fold and bringing this to the top. And we're doing it this way so that we can make sure and see that we're not going under or over. So it might seem a little counterintuitive to do the creasing underneath this fold where you can't see it, but it's really because we're more concerned with lining up this edge. Repeat. And we're going to do this one more time. So unfold again. And we're bringing this up here. Reversing this fold. And this is as thin as we're going. Don't worry, it's not going to get worse. You'll notice that Tyvek is a little slippery. Don't worry about it. Now we have our accordion spine. Now, be aware that the side with the ends facing up is going to be on the inside. This is going to be the outside, the sides facing down. I actually want this to be on the outside, so I'm gonna go ahead and reverse my folds. Really it's just re-creasing every one in the opposite direction. You could do this step using card stock, but I find it a lot trickier to fold, and it also doesn't last that long. But if you are going to use the Tyvek, make sure to treat it with some coloring. It gives it a little bit more tooth and makes it easier and less slipperier to work with. Our flags are made out of three different colors of card stock, but they really could be anything, photos, texts. For the purposes of this we're only doing three, but you could do a lot more. Just make sure they're in proportion with your spine. Our spine is six inches, and each of these is $1\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch and we still had a little extra wiggle room. If you're very confident in your abilities, you can go for two inches. But for your first try, I would say go a little lower so that they don't jam up. We're going to begin with our valley fold, and our first flag will be glued right here. And we wanna make sure that the glue doesn't extend beyond this part of the spine and we're gluing to the card. So I'm gonna draw myself a little template so that I can glue up to the card. You could, I suppose, make a $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch mark on every single one of your cards, but I think that's a little inefficient. So here's a line. And then is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, so we're going to do just under that. And this is another place where our dry adhesive or our double-sided tape works much better. I find double-sided tape a little bit difficult to pick off the backing, so that's why I prefer this adhesive. So I'm laying it between my two lines. I'm being sure to get adhesive just up to this line and put it on the top. And then I'm gonna stretch this out a bit. And we're gluing it, butting up to this spine edge and along the top. Press down with our bone folder. And fold it over and bone through this side. And repeat all the way across. And we're repeating it again. It's the left side of the peak or the right side of the valley, or think about it as in you're skipping one spine fold, gluing to the next spine fold. If you can't see the fold, you can bend it up a bit. Just be sure it's in line with the top. Repeat until you have all seven cards glued to the first row. When you get towards the end, there's a point where this is a bit higher than here, so when you bone it down it has a tendency to want to do that. That's totally fine. You can just space it out a little bit and bone it down kind of blindly. Or don't really press hard until it's flopped over to this side. And when you get to the end, you'll have this double fold. That's exactly how it's supposed to be. Ta-da! We're going to do the bottom set of flags the exact same way. We're using our gold cards, and we're gluing it to the same side of the spine. You might need to refresh your gluing template. We've lined this up with the bottom. And I'm just going to repeat all the way until the end. We've finished our second row, and now we're going to do our final center row. We will turn the structure upside down. And this time we'll be gluing right in the middle. So extend it all the way out. And the first piece we're going to glue is right here, so at the right side of the valley. And you wanna line it up and make sure you have an equal distance of the spine coloring. That's another reason why I like to be sure to color the spine is it really gives you a helpful visual on how to place things. Boning it takes a little bit more finesse, but I believe you can do it. And then we fold that back. Continue gluing this way until you reach the end of the row. And you're not going to want to glue anything here, because this is what

we're using to attach it to our covers. Ta-da! Oh, come on. (laughs) This is the best. Is this not the most mesmerizing thing? I absolutely love it. And now we're going to attach the covers exactly the same way as we did the previous book. Begin by slightly tapering in your spine pieces. The flags are gonna wanna pop up and whack you. That's fine. So just 1/8 of an inch up until the fold, not over the fold. And I've already made our cover boards. We'll be attaching it in much the same way. One difference is this is a little bit thicker since I used card stock and we have more pages, so we're going to glue it in a little bit different way. This time we'll put waste paper underneath our strip and paint out the spine piece. Remove the waste paper. Make sure there's no glue underneath. And you'll be centering it exactly top and bottom. And the spine should go as close to the edge of the book board as possible. So I'm pressing it down. We're gonna flip it over to check the other side. It's a little high up here. You can open to the last page. Bone it down. And we'll repeat on the other side. This is important to make sure that the bottoms are lined up exactly. So just make sure everything is boned down super well. Now attach your end sheets in exactly the same way. Now, of course we have to put this under weight so the boards can dry, but let's take a little peek first. (laughs) We did it. I love that. As with the previous book, we're going to dry the front and back covers separately. So put them under weights and let it dry overnight.

Storage book

Storage book

- Our final structure will be the storage book and we'll be building on the skills we learned with the previous two books. We'll also be using an accordion Tyvek spine and attaching the covers in the same exact way. This one uses folds of papers to make up the pages. You'll slip it in like so. It'll be glued on both the front and the back but this will be open. This allows for a lot of possibilities for cutting windows and we're going to add an additional pocket. You'll need seven total pieces of paper. Cut them eight inches wide by six inches tall. Also for our pocket page that'll need to be eight inches wide by six and a half inches tall and go ahead and fold those all in half. Each peak of the accordion fold will slip between the two pieces of the page creating this pocket that we can utilize. We'll begin by folding our pieces of paper in half and of course the grain is short again. You'll also want to be sure to use a much heavier weight paper. This is actually a little bit heavier than card stock. This is a Bristol paper. You might want to use water color as well. It creates a really nice hefty effect. And fold all your pages in half including the one that is also six and a half inches tall. You'll also need to cut an additional piece that's about three inches wide and six inches tall. This will serve as the insert of our pocket. We'll begin with our pocket and we'll measure up a half an inch. We can make marks using our pencil because this is going to be on the inside and it won't show. And we're going to cut off one side of the tab. And this side we'll taper in slightly about an eighth of an inch up into our line. Score this line along the pencil mark, and fold up. Because this is a heavier paper it's a little bit trickier to fold so be sure to have your ruler to help you out. This will be the bottom of our pocket on the inside and since we're gluing it down we want to be sure that this is glued down the outer three quarters of an inch. I'm eyeballing it here but feel free to measure if you're more comfortable with that. Actually that's not sticking. Be sure to bone it down firmly. Don't worry about gluing this down just yet. We'll do that when we attach it to the spine. In the meantime we'll make a thumb slot for us to put in our tab and I'm going to be using this punch but you can freehand it. Maybe trace around a quarter. And this is another option where you can cut it out on just one side

or you can cut it out on both sides. I prefer both sides. I think that makes it a little less cumbersome. And I do want to center it with the page. It doesn't need to be that deep. I think that's good. And then here's the piece we cut. That's going to go in here, like so, but we'll insert that after we've attached to the spine. The pocket we made is just one of many options. Another option for the storage book is making a window. For this if we punch both pieces of paper we can make a window that goes all the way through or we can cut through just one side and then put something on this. So that's what I think I'm going to do now using my X-acto blade and my ruler, and I'm lining this up at zero. I know I'm gonna cut from one to four. Moving it over. I'm using both my mat and my ruler to mark it out. One to four, and then I'm going to connect it here. And make sure all your corners are fully gotten into. And now I'm going to use a piece of paper from a previous book and attach it behind, and when it pops up it gives it a little bit of dimensionality. It's really interesting. You could also of course put words behind it or a photograph behind it. The sky is the limit. I like this sleek texture of the paper with this kind of gritty paper. And I'm going to use my Tombow Mono Adhesive runner. This would be a very interesting effect to use with textiles, something fabric. You can play with each of these pages individually. It's not until you have to attach them that you need to pay attention to the order. So I'm going to make a few more windows, this one using the same punch and I'm just gonna go all the way through. This one does not look as exciting when it's just a plain old hole but when there's something behind it on the next page, that's when it gets really dynamic and really interesting. The only thing you have to consider when you're punching holes is that you don't go any further in than three quarters of an inch because that will be glued up and then we'll see the spine. Maybe you want to see the spine but then it'll be less structurally sound. When you're considering adding windows don't add one too close to the spine edge and do keep in mind that the fold is our fore edge and the open part is the spine edge. This can be really counterintuitive but it's essential for the success of your storage book. For our final page of windows we're going to cut two openings and this time we're going to partially cover them, one with a clear acetate and one with tracing paper. You can cut the windows as big as you'd like, of course, keeping in mind not to go into the spine. And I like to make all my cuts in one direction before I go in the other direction. That's what I'm doing here. So we're going to attach the pattern or what we want to see to the facing page on the inside. I'm gonna cut this down to size. Then I'm gonna glue it on the top and the bottom again. And then the windows are going to be glued to this side. Make sure when you cut it you leave enough room for the adhesive so it doesn't show through. I'm gonna cut it pretty oversized. This will attach here. I'll do the same with my acetate. And also before you glue these down it's a good idea to check to be sure that they don't overlap, which they don't. That's terrific. So I'm gonna glue it on the top and the bottom. If you need it to be extra secure you might want to consider doing it at the sides but I don't think it's necessary especially with a piece of paper this lightweight. And you can see it's a really different effect and also this is different than if you had just the window. I think the acetate really elevates the preciousness of whatever you put behind it and it also changes the reading experience. Instead of just having a window that you see through there's a layer of disconnect between what you see and what's behind it. I really have a lot of fun with that idea. We used some really simple shapes because this is a practice structure but you're absolutely welcome to play around and use multiple windows on a single page. Once you finish your seven pages we'll be ready to attach it to the spine. I have my pages all in order stacked front to back with the folded fore edge on the right and the open edge on the left and we're going to be attaching them to the spine one at a time. We're applying our adhesive to the open edge and then putting it on the spine. I've already drawn out my gluing guidelines. We're gonna be using our Tombow Mono

Adhesive. Glue out the outer three quarters of an inch. And this pocket is the only one we'll be doing this too. You're going to want to glue up the tab. None of the others will have a glued bottom but this one will. Glue up your other side using your guides. Begin to close the bottom but don't close it all the way. We still have to clamp it around our spine piece. I find this easiest to do by putting it on top and folding it over. This will make a little bit more sense with subsequent pages. We'll bone it down of course. And then we have our pocket. You're probably gonna wanna color this something different so you can see it, but what a neat effect is that to have something movable? Now here we just have a normal page spread so we're going to do both sides again. Lay it down on top of the previous page. Line it up nicely. Make sure it's lined up on the side and the bottom and then we'll fold it over, and then fold it closed. So we have our two pages so far. They'll line up completely. Continue attaching each page in the same exact way gluing both edges and gluing it to the spine and then we'll be ready to attach our covers. (adhesive winding) We've attached all of our pages. Give your spine a little bit of a stretch. Look at that. There's a lot of flexibility and give so you really can put a lot of things in this book. Add flaps, add cards, add secret pockets. Now we'll attach the front covers in exactly the same way. Go ahead and trim those end tabs, glue them out to the boards and glue the end sheets over the boards. And here we have our finished book. Look at all these pages and you have that cool little streak. And of course you could put something behind here. There's a lot we could do with this. I'd recommend making this a different color and give it a title, and there's room for plenty more stuff if you want to put it in. I have a couple of fine artist book examples of these structures that are totally gonna blow your mind. When I first saw these, this is what made me want to teach this class to begin with. I thought, I need to know more about these books. This is the panel book structure by an artist named E. Bond. You can see she utilized both sides of the page and this is quite a large number of panels that stretches out, and this is meant to be displayed like this and it can simultaneously be displayed on the other side as well. Here is another one from artist Heather Peters. This one has a fabric cover with some really moody imagery. You can see where we kept the backgrounds white, she dyed hers. And this also can be viewed from both sides. This is an exquisite example of a flag book by the artist Ariel Hansen Strong and it features covers that fold out and are magnetized, and many, many flags. I think this extends up to like 12 feet and this is remarkable because you can read the text page at a time and view the whole structure all at once. It's absolutely stunning. This also utilizes a continuous image printed across the papers. And I have another book by E. Bond. This is also the flag structure and she likes to call it her annoying book because she uses this very flexible paper so when you open it, it just gets all over the place. I think this is so fun and wild and interesting and this really represents what I adore about the flag book. It has so much personality. It's such a visceral experience. You're listening to the pages. You're interacting with the pages and of course everything can be read but when you have to actively navigate the space of the book it's a totally different experience and this was made in the exact same way we made ours with a couple extra leafs. And finally another book from Heather Peters, also featuring cyanotypes. This is the storage structure so it's twice as large as ours. You can see it's attached in the same way and she added a lot more 3D elements to hers. So these are hinged people. How cool is that? And this is a window with text behind it. This is a window with an enclosed one of those people. How amazing is that? All book lovers can agree that books are magical but I think there's something extra magical about these book structures. And if you've made books before or you've never made a book, these structures are super inspiring.