

Knickfold / Second Fold: Advanced Guide

Use this field guide when a page needs more than one reveal. Build the structure in scrap paper first, keep every moving edge visible, and let the page earn its complexity one careful fold at a time.

Edition: Second Fold / Advanced

Format: Printable field notes

Focus: Pockets, foldouts, templates, alignment, and troubleshooting

=====SECTION 01 / MULTIPLE-OPENING

POCKETS=====Multiple-opening pockets turn one page into a small map: one opening can hold a tag, another can carry a photo, and a third can keep a loose scrap easy to find. Plan the movement before you reach for adhesive.**SUBSECTION / MAP THE OPENINGS BEFORE GLUE**-----1. Set the page flat and place the pieces you want the pocket to hold on top of it. 2. Mark each opening with a short pencil line, then mark the glue zones on the back. 3. Leave a little clearance around every insert so the pocket can open without catching.**[PHOTO 01]** Three-opening pocket map**Caption:** Mark the openings and glue zones while every layer is still loose.**SUBSECTION / BUILD THE POCKET IN LAYERS**-----Fold the deepest layer first, then test the next opening with a real scrap. Keep the edge that receives the insert free of glue and trim hidden corners before adding the next layer.**[PHOTO 02]** Layered pocket test**Caption:** Test each opening with an actual scrap before the layers become

permanent.**=====SECTION 02 / FOLDOUT HINGE**
LOGIC=====A foldout behaves well when the hinge has room to turn. The goal is not a sharp crease alone; it is a hinge that opens, closes, and returns to the page without pulling the spine or crushing the layers.**SUBSECTION / SCORE FOR MOVEMENT**-----1. Mark the hinge line from the page edge and check it against the journal spine. 2. Score with steady pressure, then fold once in each direction without adhesive. 3. Open the foldout fully and look for places where paper edges collide.**[PHOTO 03]** First hinge score**Caption:** A clean score gives the foldout a predictable path before glue is involved.**SUBSECTION / REINFORCE WITHOUT FREEZING THE TURN**-----Use a narrow strip of tape or a thin paper hinge where the fold needs support. Keep the reinforcement shorter than the full moving edge so the foldout can still flex at its ends.**[PHOTO 04]** Reinforced foldout hinge**Caption:** Reinforce the hinge where it needs strength and leave the moving edge

light.**=====SECTION 03 / REUSABLE TEMPLATES AND ALIGNMENT**=====A successful page shape is worth keeping. A reusable template turns one lucky measurement into a repeatable tool, while alignment marks make every new version feel intentional even when the paper changes.**SUBSECTION / KEEP A TESTED MASTER**-----Trace the finished shape onto scrap cardstock and label the fold direction, opening edge, and glue zones. Cut the master cleanly so it can become a guide rather than another finished page.**[PHOTO 05]** Reusable master template**Caption:** Label the master template so the useful information survives the next project.**SUBSECTION / ALIGN REPEATABLE PARTS**-----Add two small registration marks to every template: one near the top edge and one near the side edge. Match those marks before trimming, scoring, or layering the next copy.**[PHOTO 06]** Registration marks**Caption:** Registration marks keep repeated pockets and panels aligned from the first cut.**=====SECTION 04 /**

TROUBLESHOOTING=====When a page misbehaves, diagnose the movement before changing the decoration. Open the page slowly, find the first point of resistance, and adjust only that part.**SUBSECTION / IF THE POCKET WILL NOT HOLD**-----Check the opening edge first. The glue may have traveled farther than expected, the insert may be too thick, or the pocket may need a small gusset to create working

space.[PHOTO 07] Pocket clearance checkCaption: Check the clearance with the intended insert instead of guessing from the empty pocket.SUBSECTION / IF THE FOLDOUT FIGHTS THE

SPINE-----Close the journal and watch the hinge from the side. Trim any layer that crosses the turn, widen the hinge slightly, and test the foldout again before reinforcing it.[PHOTO 08] Side view of hinge clearanceCaption: A side view reveals the layer that is stealing room from the hinge.SUBSECTION / IF LAYERS MAKE THE PAGE BULKY-----Reduce

hidden layers before reducing the visible story. Trim corners, use lighter paper behind the focal layer, and leave a small air gap where the page needs to swing.[PHOTO 09] Layer thickness checkCaption: Compare the closed page and the open page to find bulk that is blocking

movement.=====MATERIALS

CHECKLIST===== [] Paper and light cardstock - Test one soft sheet and one firm sheet for each new structure.[] Test scraps and ephemera - Use real inserts to check every opening and clearance.[] Precision scissors or craft knife - Keep pocket edges and template corners clean.[] Paper adhesive and removable tape - Use light adhesive while testing and tape for temporary hinges.[] Ruler and alignment edge - Mark registration points and repeatable measurements.[] Pencil and eraser - Record fold direction, glue zones, and changes between tests.[] Scoring tool - Make hinge lines that turn without cutting through the paper.