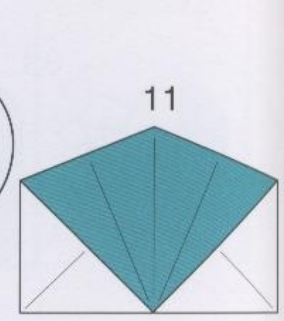
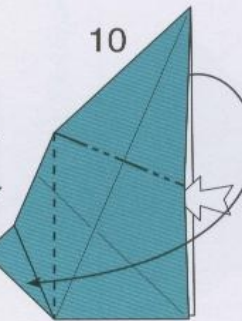
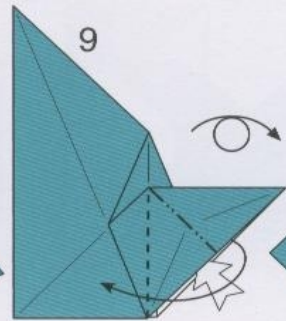
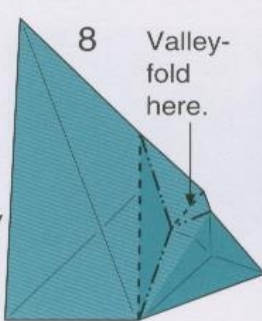
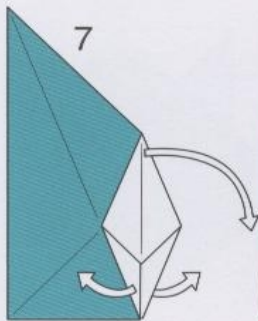
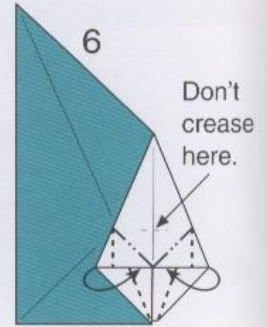
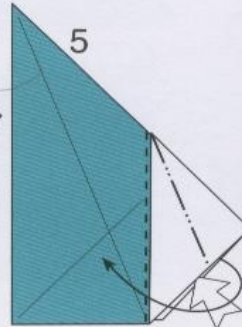
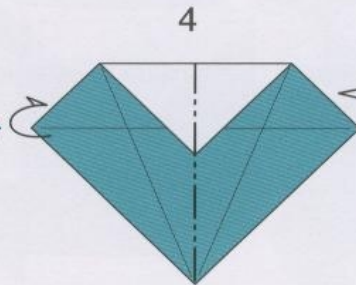
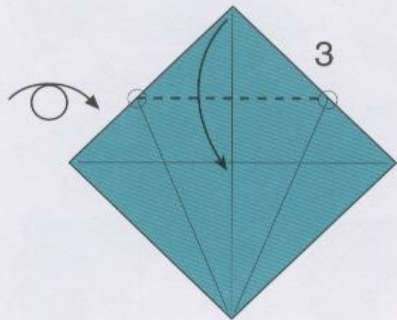
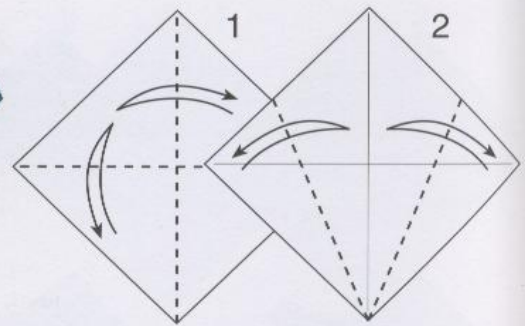
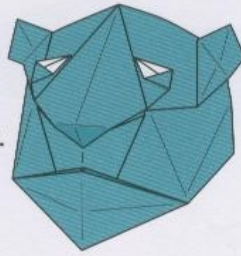


Tiger Mask

Theme: Polyhedron

Fold using 6" (15 cm) origami paper.



Unwrap.

Fold like a Bird base.

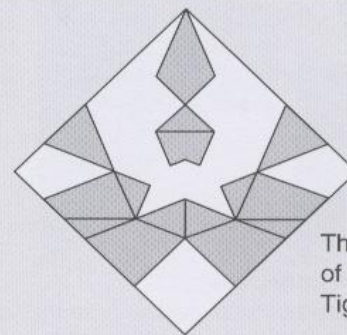
Polyhedral design

In designing a three-dimensional model as in a non-flat polyhedron, the important thing is to determine how to place the faces that will appear on the surface of the model.

The composition of faces for Tiger Mask is shown on the right. It resembles more to paper-craft development diagrams than crease patterns. But this is not a paper-craft model because it is folded without cuts. We do not cut off the white areas.

There is a basic rule in placing faces. If the corner is either convex or concave, then faces can touch each other at the corner.

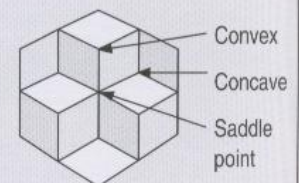
On the other hand, if the corner is a saddle point, in other words, the faces form a saddle surface (shown on the right) around it, then the faces must be placed separately at appropriate distances. Some areas must be pleated and hidden, because the angle around the corner is larger than 360° . In this model, there are two saddle points at each side of the nose.



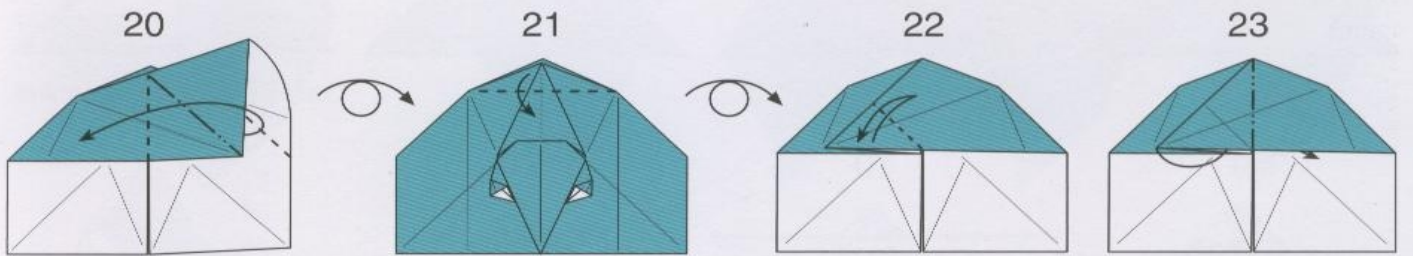
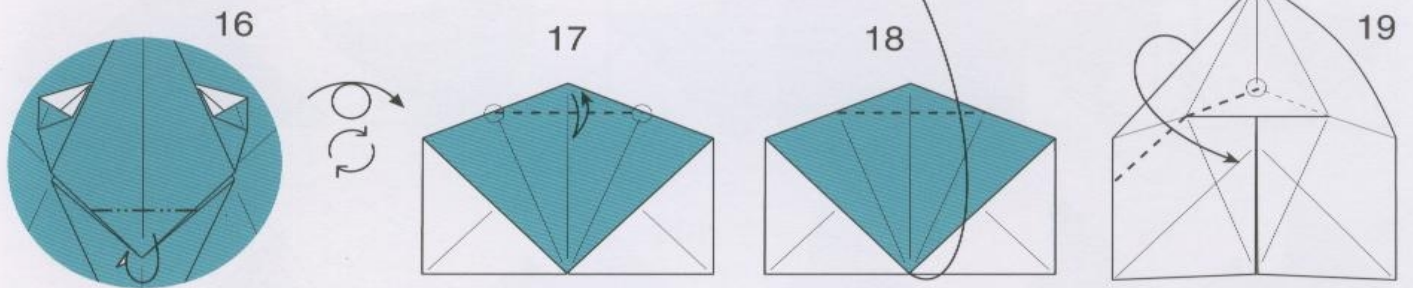
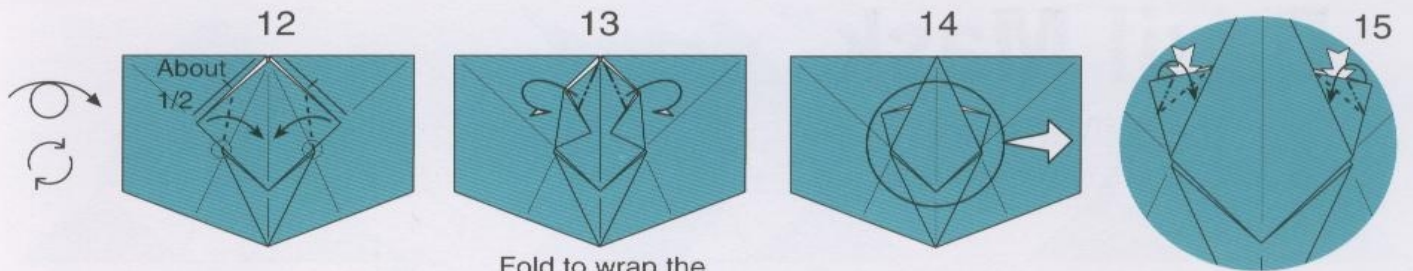
The composition of faces for Tiger Mask.



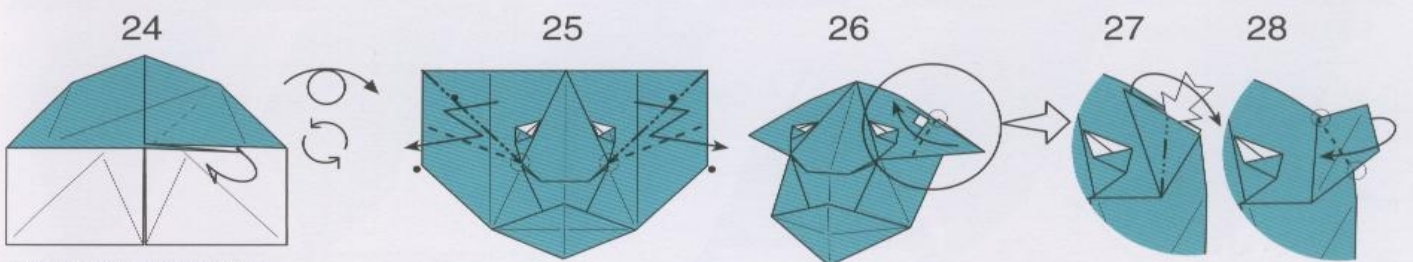
An example of saddle surface



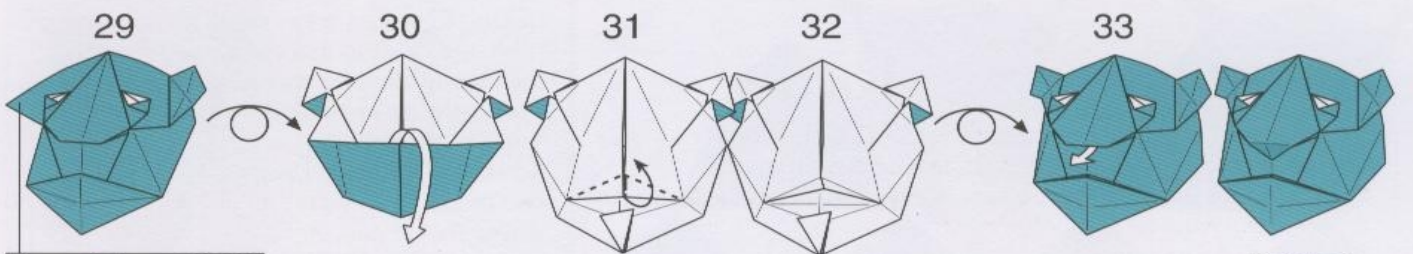
Convex
Concave
Saddle point



Inside reverse-fold



Fold inside using the existing crease.



Repeat steps 26-28.

Stand up the layer.

Finished.