

Instruction and Symbols



Nearly all models of Philip Shen are three-dimensional. The process of folding consists of the pases *precreasing*, *collapsing* and *assembling*.

1. Precreasing

All folds are precreased. After each fold, the paper is flattened out again. Because the line type shows the type of the fold, folding arrows are not necessary. Existing creases are drawn as thin lines, new creases as thick lines. Often the folds are not creased the whole length. Those 'not-folds' or 'soft creases' are shown as a dotted auxiliary lines. A fold that has to be done repeatedly (in a symmetric manner) is marked by an arrow. The number of short intersecting lines indicate the number of repetitions.

A white square means the white side of the paper is facing you. A hatched square means the colored side is up. This square is used only in step one and whenever the paper has to be turned over.

Solid circles mark auxiliary points that meet during creasing. Hollow circles mark the meeting point of a new fold with the intersection of old ones. To minimize inaccuracies, take the intersections as guiding points whenever in doubt.

	existing	new
valley fold	- - - - -	- - - - -
mountain fold	- - - - -	- - - - -
auxiliary line or soft crease	
white side up		coloured side up 
fold together	●	intersecting folds ○
repeat	-+++→ 3x	++++→ 5x

2. Collapsing

In this phase the model gets three dimensional. No new folds are created, you only use the precreased ones. Sometimes you have to revert a mountain fold into a valley fold partially or vice versa. The important creases in each step are shown as thick lines.

3. Assembling

Models consisting of more than one part have finally to be assembled. Arrows indicate, which part has to be put into which pocket.