

## GENERAL RULES

The solid black perimeter lines indicate where to cut the paper. The cut-out should always be square.
Fold the paper so 1 touches 1,2 touches 2, 3 touches 3, et cetera. Occasionally numbers will be supplemented with letters (ex: 7a and 7b). These indicate multiple points that need to touch in a single fold (ex: 7a must touch 7a, and 7b must touch 7b simultaneously).

Outlined numbers (ex: 1) are to be folded, creased, and unfolded. Overlined numbders (ex: $\overline{1}$ ) indicate that only the top layer of paper (and not all layers) are to be folded.

The gray lines and accompanying numbers in parentheses illustrate where each fold should crease the paper. After making each fold, double check that you did it correctly by unfolding it and ensuring the crease is in the right place.



Fold 1 to 1 , crease, and unfold. Fold $6 a$ to $6 a, 6 b$ to $6 b, 6 c$ to $6 c$, and $6 d$ to $6 d$. Fold 11 to 11.
Fold $A$ to $B$, crease, and unfold. Fold 7 a to $7 \mathrm{a}, 7 \mathrm{~b}$ to $7 \mathrm{~b}, 7 \mathrm{c}$ to 7 c , and 7 d to 7 d . Fold 12 to 12.

Fold A to 2, crease, and unfold. Fold 8 to 8.
Fold $\mathbb{R}$ to 3, crease, and unfold. To avoid confusion with an upside-down 6, there is no fold 9 .

This one is tricky - it may take a few tries to get it right: Fold 10a to 10 a and 10 b to 10 b.

Fold 13 a to $13 a$ and $13 b$ to $13 b$.
Cut along the dotted line.
Fold 14 to 14.
Glue the nose together, then the tail.

