11 9d 9c 9c

(11) 9d 9b

9d 7b

(9) 9a

9c 9b 9a

9b 9a 7a 11

6 13a 13b

6 13a

13b (13)

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13b

12 10c 10b 13c (7)

(12) 13d 13d

10d 13d (13) (8)

10d 10a 13c 8a 7a

(10) 10a 8a 8a

10a 4

10c 8b

10b 12

GENERAL RULES

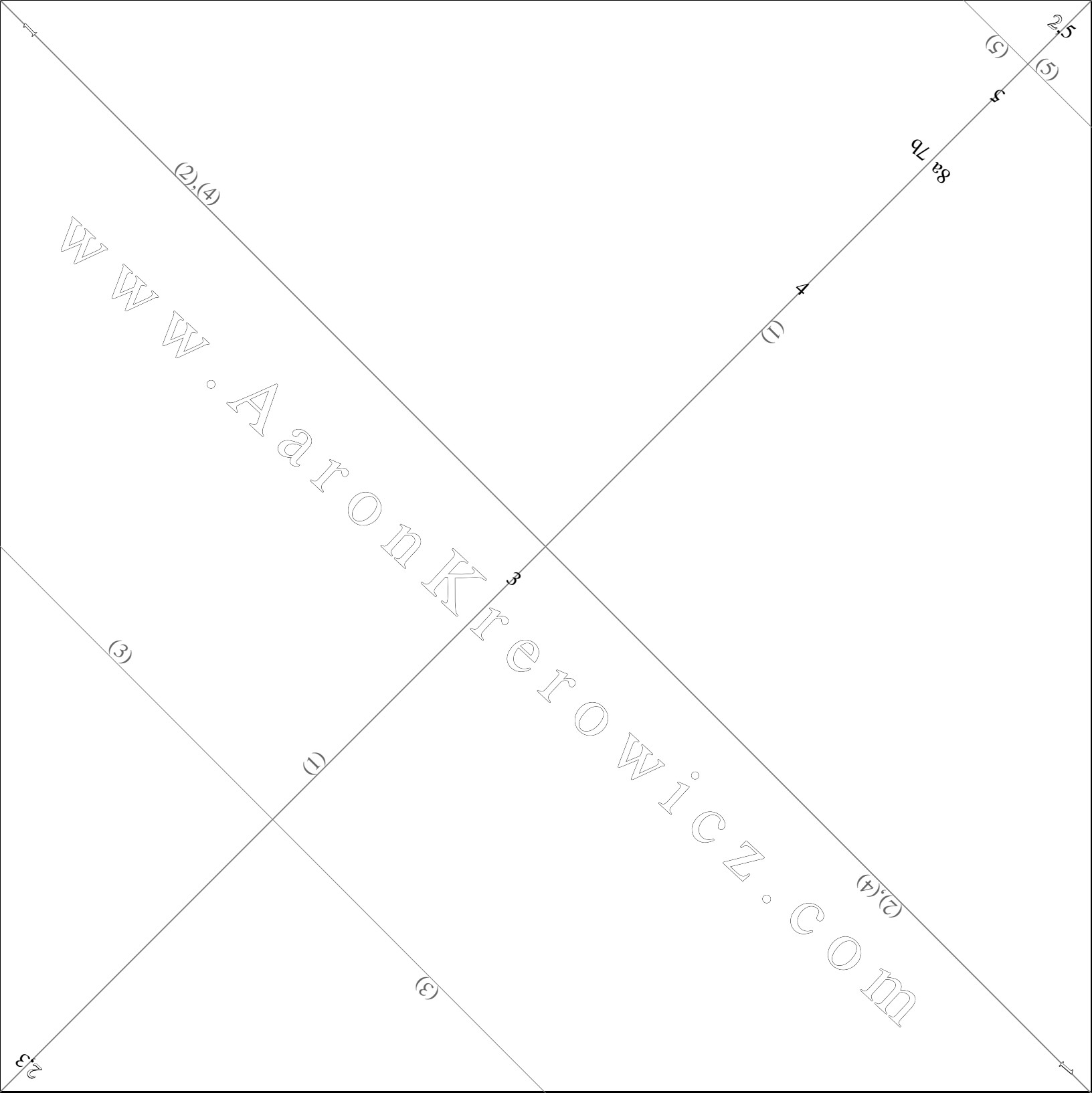The solid black perimeter lines indicate where to cut the paper. The cut-out should always be square.

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.

2,5

(5) (5)

6

7b

8a

(2),(4)

4

(1)

3

(3)

(1)

2,5

(3)

(2),(4)

1

INSTRUCTIONS

Fold 1 to 1, crease, and unfold.

Fold 2 to 2, crease, and unfold.

Fold 3 to 3, making sure the point lines up with the exact center of the paper.

Fold 4 to 4.

Fold 5 to 5.

Fold 6 to 6.

Fold 7a to 7a, and 7b to 7b.

Fold 8a to 8a, and 8b to 8b.

Fold 9a to 9a, 9b to 9b, 9c to 9c, and 9d to 9d.

Fold 10a to 10a, 10b to 10b, 10c to 10c, and 10d to 10d.

Fold 11 to 11.

Fold 12 to 12.

Fold 13a to 13a, 13b to 13b, 13c to 13c, and 13d to 13d.