Dish

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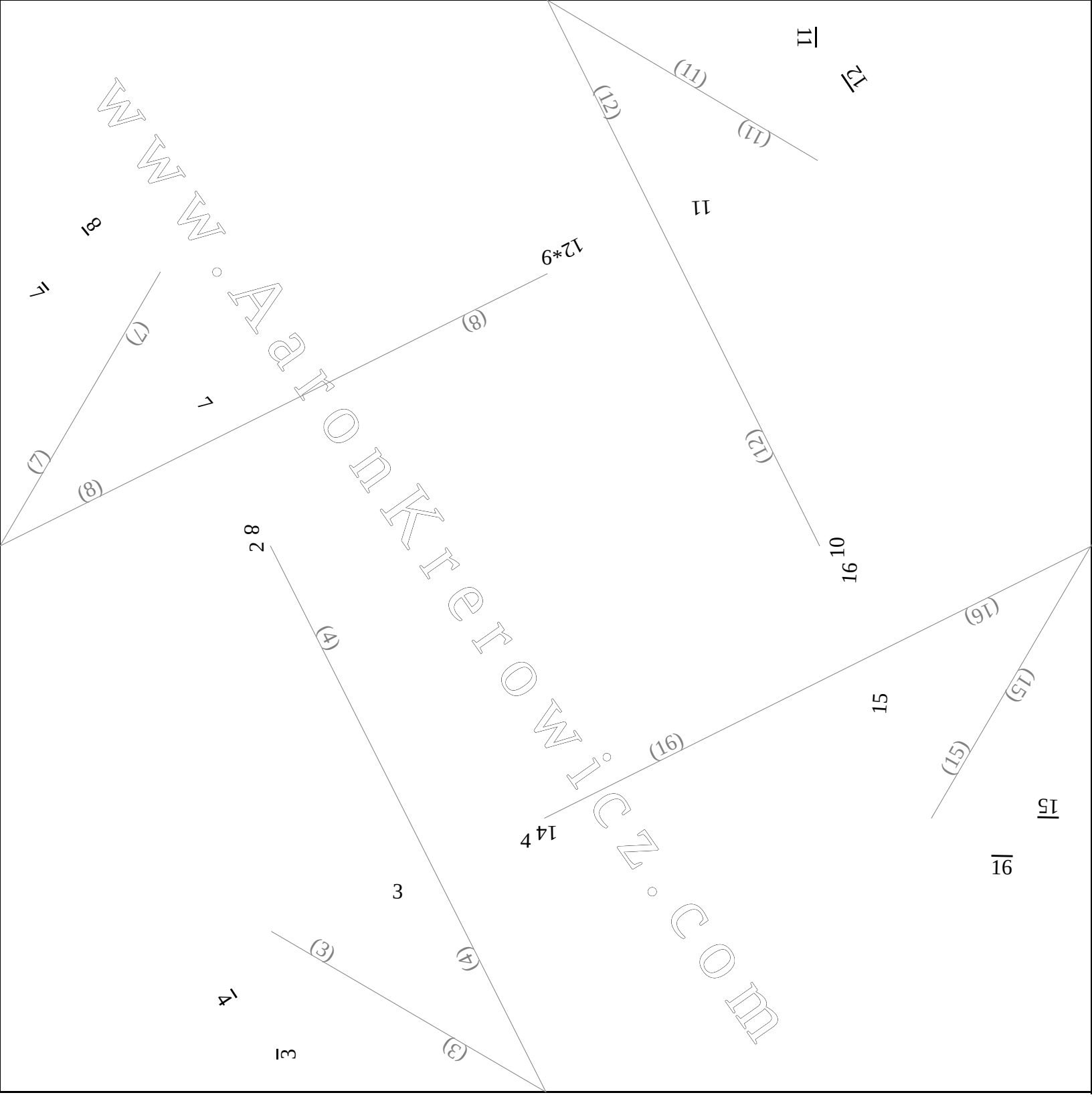
GENERAL RULES

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: $\mathbb{1}$) 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, 2 to 2, $\overline{3}$ to 3, and $\overline{4}$ to 4, then unfold completely.
Fold 5 to 5, 6* to 6* (not to be confused with an upside-down 9), $\overline{7}$ to 7, and $\overline{8}$ to 8, then unfold completely.
Fold 9 to 9 (not to be confused with an upside-down 6*), 10 to 10, $\overline{11}$ to 11, and $\overline{12}$ to 12, then unfold completely.
Fold 13 to 13, 14 to 14, $\overline{15}$ to 15, and $\overline{16}$ to 16, then unfold completely.

Even though these last 4 folds incorporate different numbers, consider each a single fold. Make sure that each step contributes to a three-dimensional shape (i.e. do not press flat):
Fold 17 to 17 (note: make sure the 13s are *not* touching), $\overline{15}$ to 15, and $\overline{16}$ to 16.
Fold 18 to 18 (note: make sure the 9s are *not* touching), $\overline{11}$ to 11, and $\overline{12}$ to 12.
Fold 19 to 19 (note: make sure the 5s are *not* touching), $\overline{7}$ to 7, and $\overline{8}$ to 8.
Fold 20 to 20 (note: make sure the 1s are *not* touching), $\overline{3}$ to 3, and $\overline{4}$ to 4.