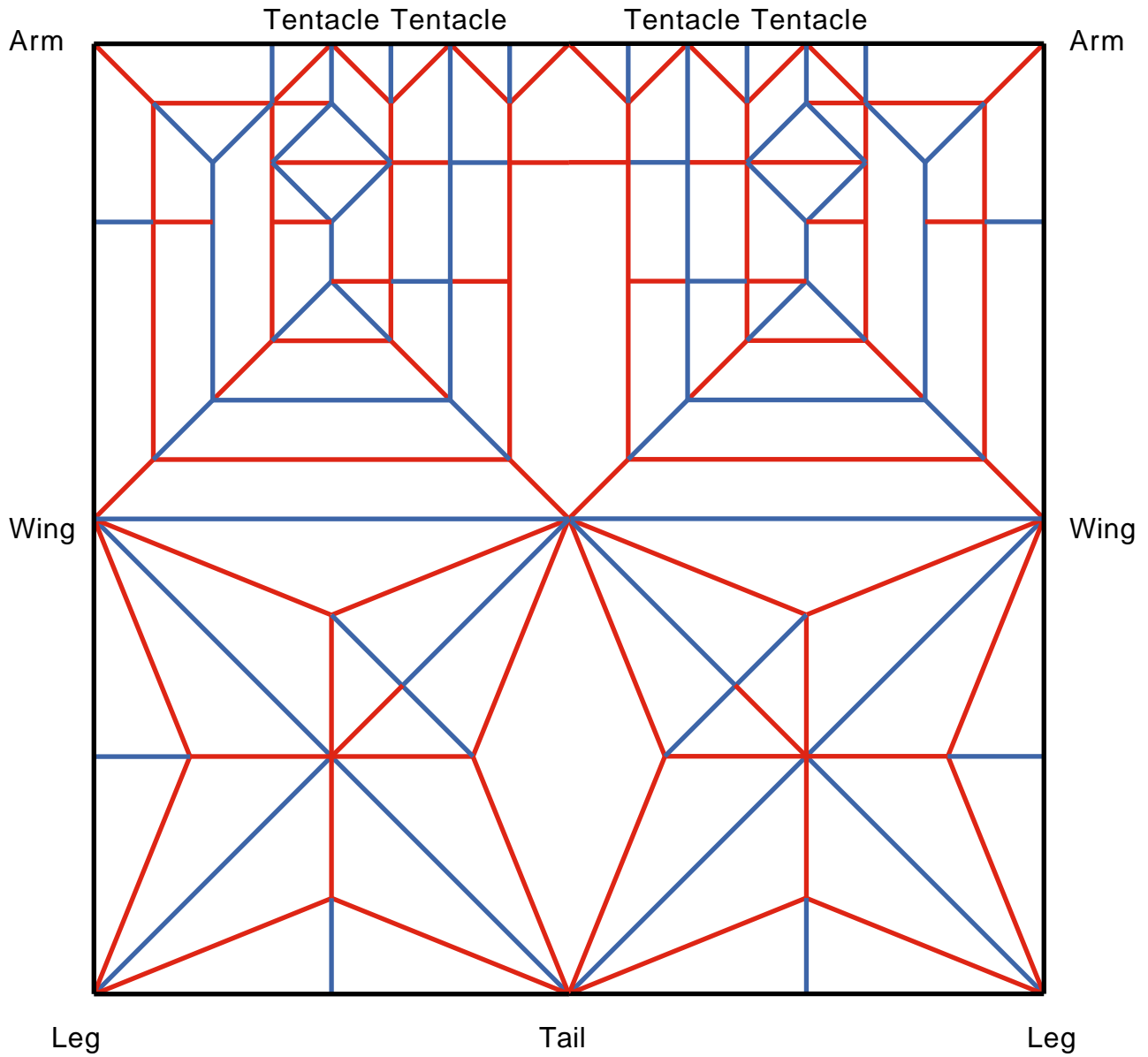


Cthulhu Crease Pattern

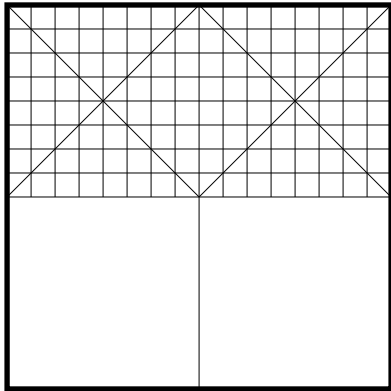
Eileen Tan
14 October 2003



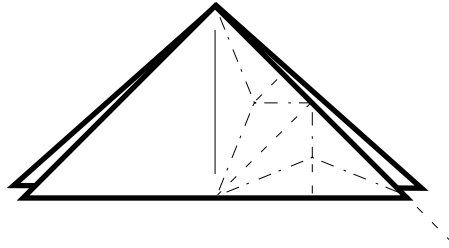
— Valley fold

— Mountain fold

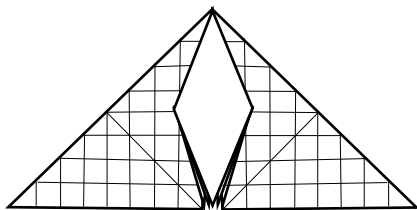
Construction Notes (Base)



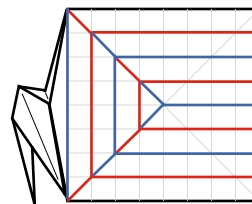
1. Crease the top half of the square into a 16x8 grid. Crease along the diagonals of the top two quarter squares. Then fold into a waterbomb base, with the grid area below.



2. Do a double rabbit ear/squash/petal fold construction on both left and right flaps.

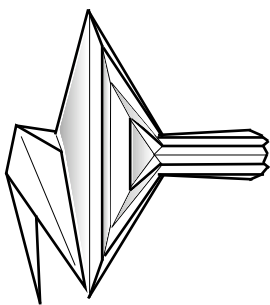


3. Partially unfold the grid area and view from the side.

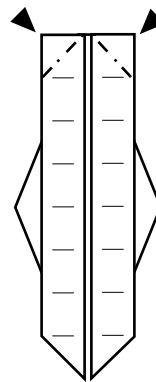


— valley fold
— mountain fold

4. Collapse the square. The model will be flat once both the front and back have been collapsed.

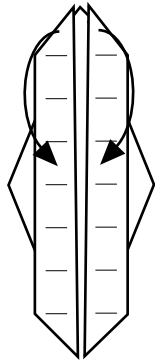


5. Side view, intermediate step. Swing the right flap upwards.



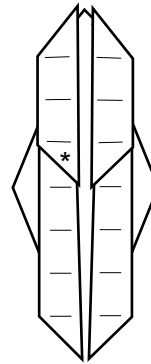
6. Reverse fold all the corners at the top of the flap.

Construction Notes (Base)

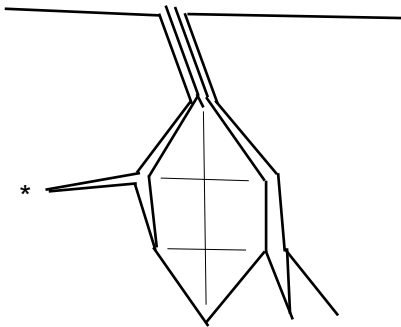


7. Stretch the first set of points down.

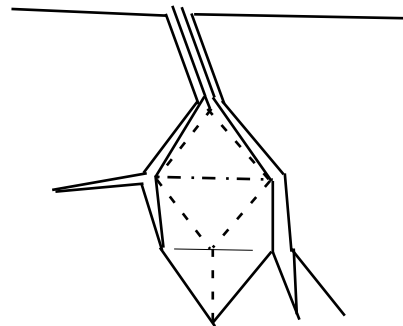
viewpoint →



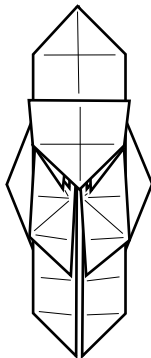
8. The next set of stretches is somewhat tricky.



9. There are 4 layers where the stretched flap meets the rest of the model. Spread out the paper between the 2nd and 3rd layer.

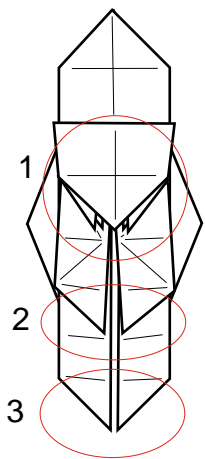


10. Push up the centre along the folds indicated. These folds are either along the sides of the grid squares, or along the diagonals of the squares. Repeat on the other side of the flap. The flap can only be folded flat when both sides have been folded in this fashion.



11. Finished base.

Construction Notes (Details)

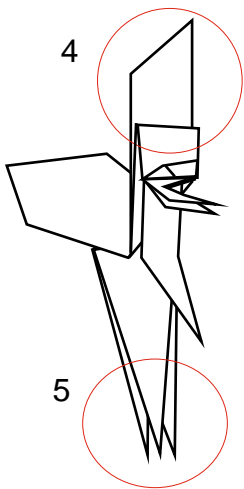


1. Snout/Tentacles - 5 flaps in this region, one triangle on top and four similar smaller ones below. Use open sinks (or equivalently, a series of reverse folds) to narrow them. The large flap is then rolled up to form the snout. The other four flaps are narrowed further by pinching, and then curled to form tentacles.

2. Arms can similarly be narrowed by open sinks, forming 22.5° angle flaps. The tips can be further split into claws.

3. There are 5 flaps in the lower region. The topmost two are reverse folded upwards, and then squashed to form wings.

Once these steps are done, the entire model is mountain folded in half. This step needs to be done carefully since the model is very thick, particularly around the head.

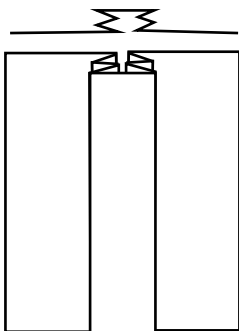


4. Crimp the top flap over the snout/tentacle flap.

5. Three flaps here. The centre flap is reverse folded backwards, and then narrowed, to form a tail. The other two flaps form the legs; these can be split at the tips to form claws.

Want more tentacles?

By pleating repeatedly initially as shown, it is possible to add as many tentacles as possible. The more pleats there are, the thicker the paper will get, so it will be somewhat more tricky to work with.



Pleating in this way also results in a rectangular starting shape. The excess paper must be hidden away, to reduce the starting shape into a square, at which point it can be folded according to the crease pattern. Alternatively, a rectangular sheet can be pleated in this fashion, so that once the pleats are done, the result is a square, and no hiding or trimming of the paper is necessary.