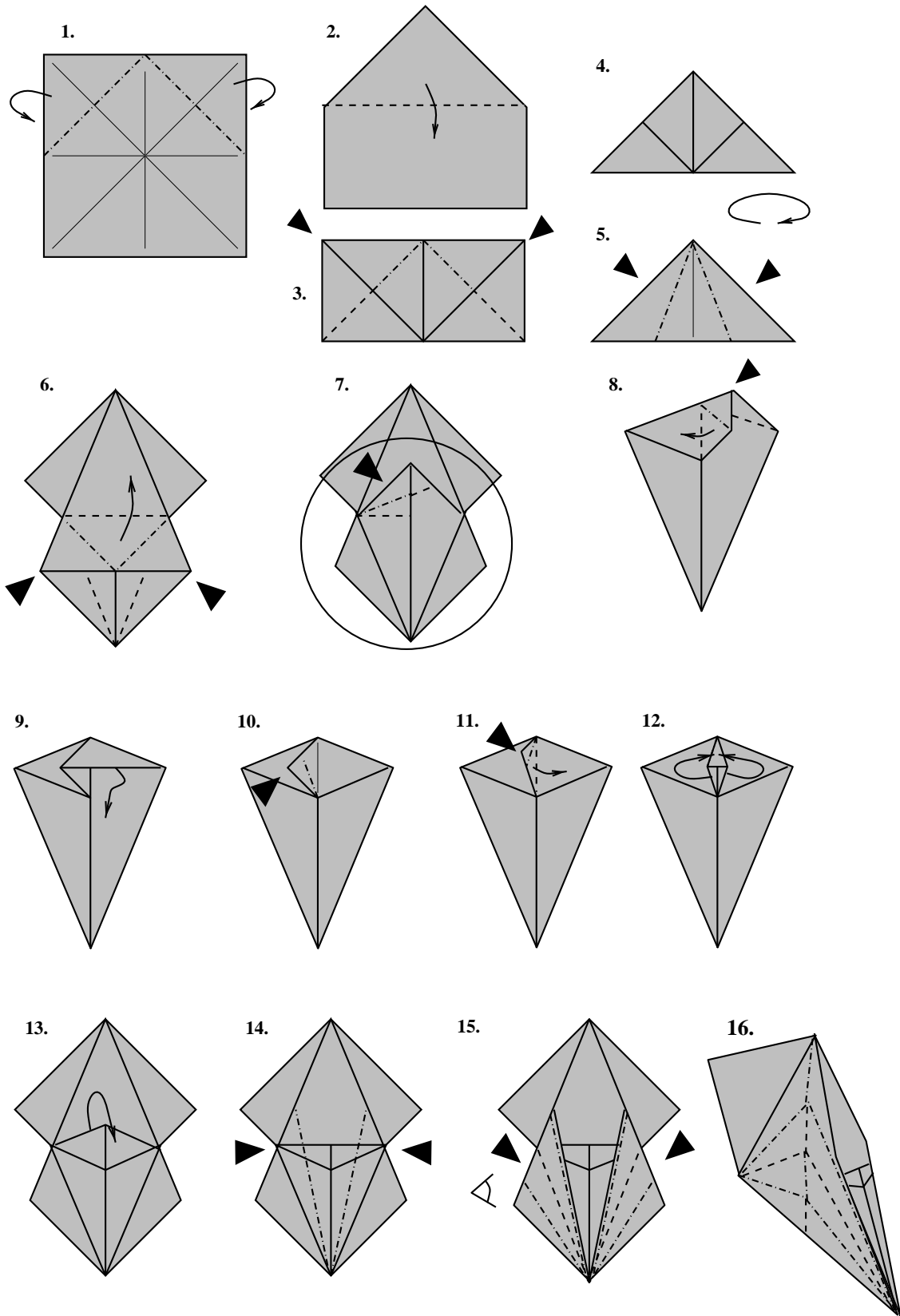
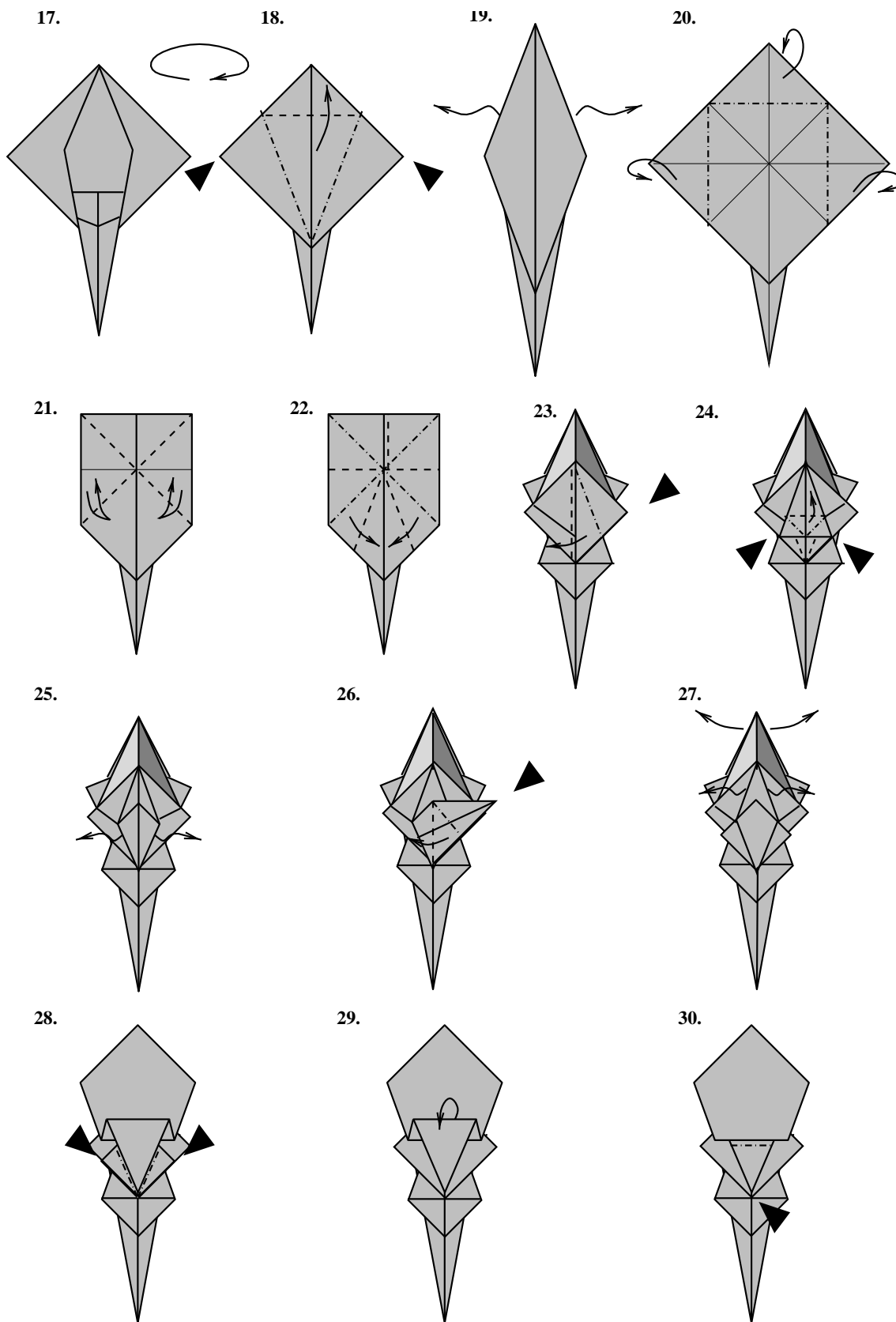


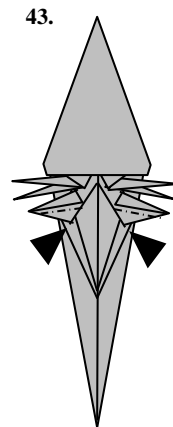
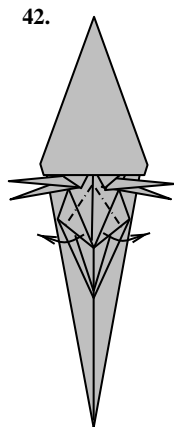
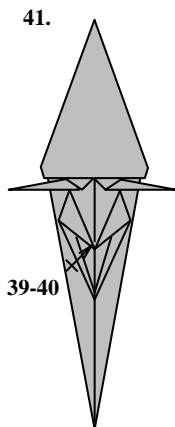
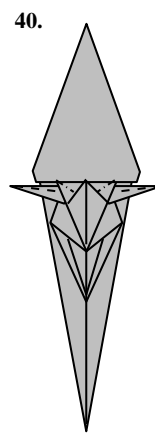
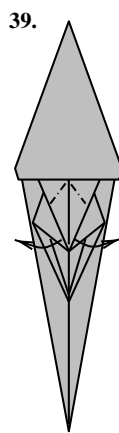
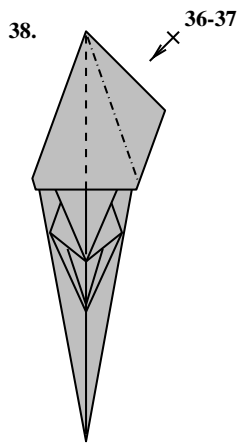
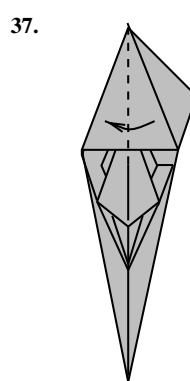
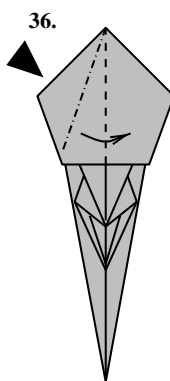
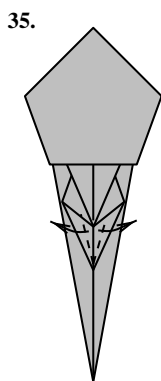
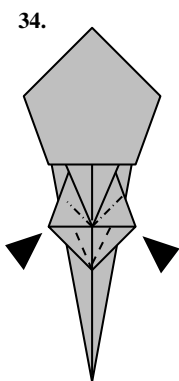
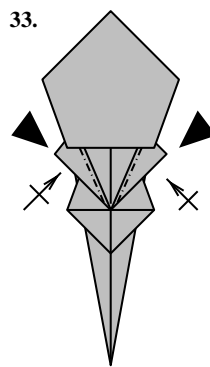
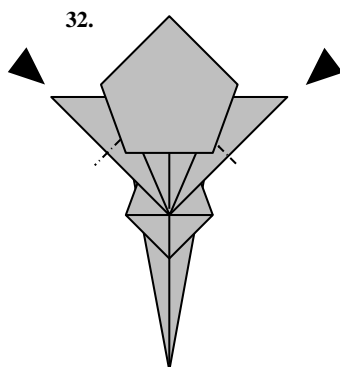
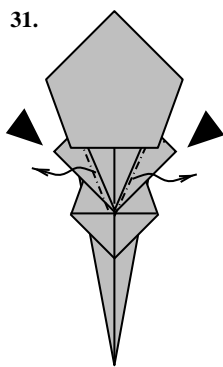
Scorpion (I) - Hugo Pereira ©2002



Scorpion (II) - Hugo Pereira ©2002

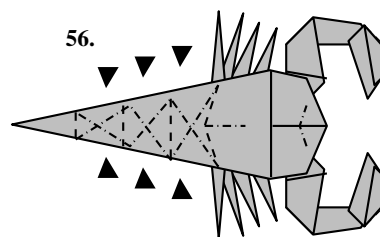
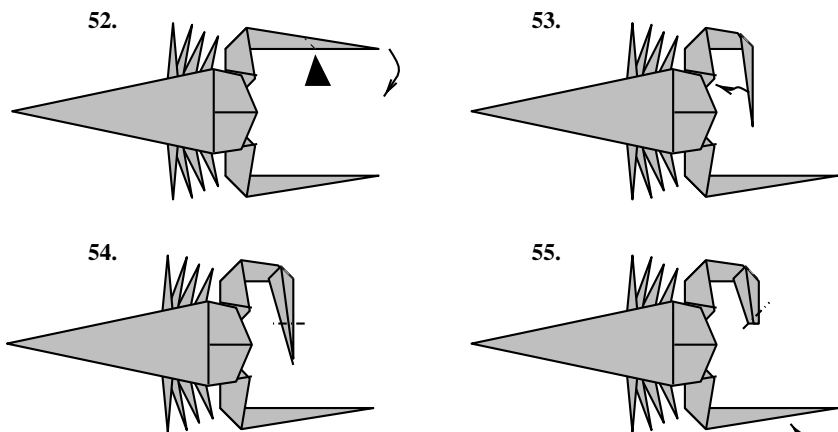
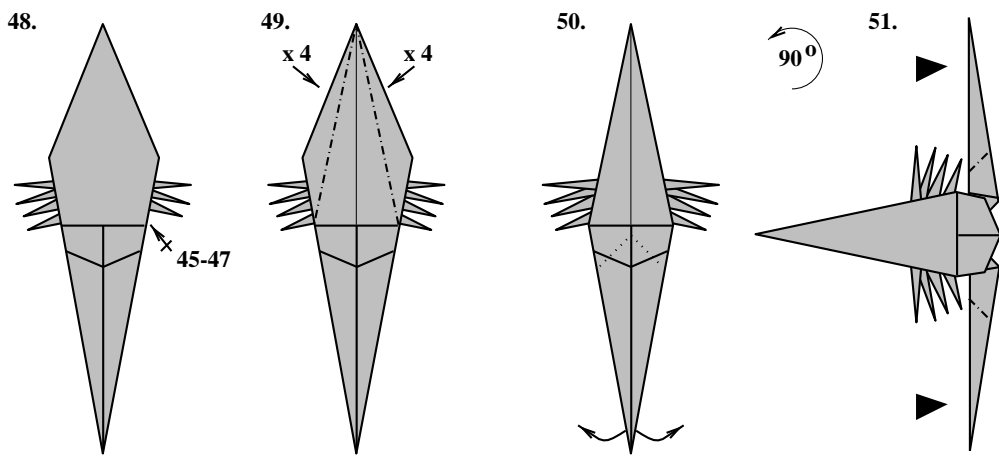
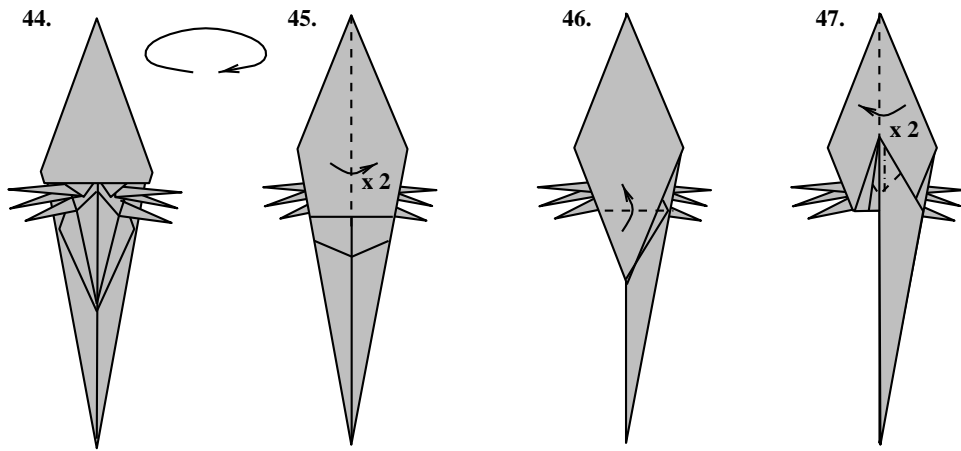


Scorpion (III) - Hugo Pereira ©2002



39-40

Scorpion (IV) - Hugo Pereira ©2002



Comments

1. Start with a square, same colour on both sides. Mountain fold two corners to the back.
2. Valley fold down.
3. Inside reverse fold on both sides along diagonals.
4. Turn over.
5. Inside reverse fold on both sides along angle bisector.
6. Petal fold the front flap.
7. Squash fold (asymmetric) the triangular flaps. Next diagrams are close-up views of the front flap.
8. Swivel to the left.
9. Pull out some single layer.
10. Inside reverse fold the small flap along angle bisector.
11. Spread squash.
12. Wrap around a single layer (closed sink), on both sides.
13. Full view. Wrap around a single layer (closed sink).
14. Open sink on both sides along angle bisector.
15. Alternate inside and outside reverse folds to narrow the claws.
16. Side view of previous step.
17. Turn over.
18. Petal fold.
19. Unwrap some paper trapped on both sides.
20. Mountain fold both side corners, then top corner behind, tuck each corner between flaps.
21. Precrease.
22. Collapse as indicated. This looks like a preliminary base. The model will not lie flat.
23. Spread squash the front flap to the left.
24. Petal fold.

25. Unwrap one layer (top corner trapped at step 20).
26. Spread squash to the left.
27. Difficult: pull out some paper trapped behind the *bird base* like assembly. You will have to rearrange creases to do this: two horizontal creases will form. The model should then lie flat again.
28. Reverse fold on both sides along angle bisector.
29. Difficult: wrap around one layer (closed sink on each side). You will have to unfold the model. Be careful not to lose previous creases while doing so.
30. Difficult: tuck the front flap inside the model. This is some kind of open sink. The first pair of legs should appear on top.
31. Inside reverse fold and at the same time release a single layer on both sides (side corners trapped at step 20).
32. Inside reverse fold on both sides.
33. Inside reverse fold on both sides, two flaps each. This will create the second pair of legs.
34. Inside reverse fold on both sides at angle bisector.
35. Outside reverse fold on both sides at angle bisector. This will be the third pair of legs.
36. Spread squash the front flap on the left.
37. Close back.
38. Repeat steps 36-37 on the right side.
39. Inside reverse fold at angle bisector to form first pair of legs.
40. Narrow the legs using reverse folds.
41. Repeat steps 39-40 on next flap on both sides to form second pair of legs.
42. Reverse fold (asymmetric) next flap on both sides as far as you can.
43. Reverse fold to narrow the third pair of legs.
44. Turn over.
45. Fold two flaps to the right.
46. Valley fold up as far as you can.
47. Close back the model adding reverse fold to form the fourth (left) leg.

48. Repeat steps 45 to 48 on right side.
49. All legs completed. Narrow the tail on both sides, using mountain fold for the first flap, valley fold for the second, then mountain and finally valley.
50. Inside reverse fold (45°) on both sides. Rotate the model (90°).
51. Inside reverse fold (45°).
52. Outside reverse fold one claw. See next step for positioning.
53. Pull out some paper. Repeat on the back side.
54. Reverse fold to shorten the claw in half.
55. Shape the claw.
56. Repeat steps 52 to 55 on lower claw.
57. Shape the tail, rounding it perp. to the model, pinch all layers, adding valley and mountain folds to give the tail a *bulky* shape. Shape the head, the model is finished.