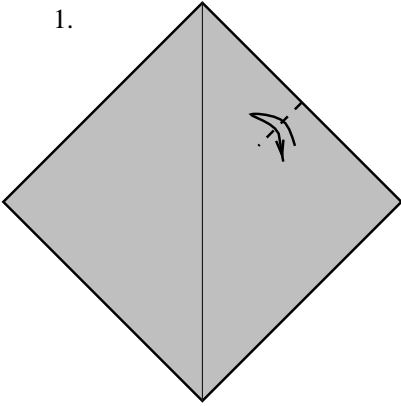
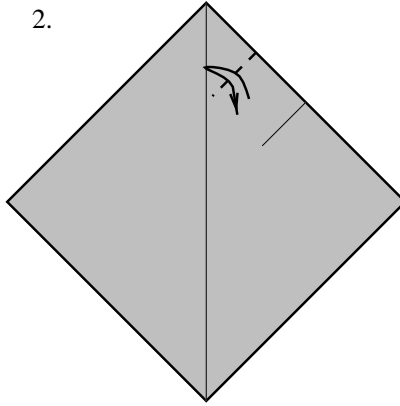


Mixed Triceratops (I) - Model & diagrams: Hugo Pereira ©2002

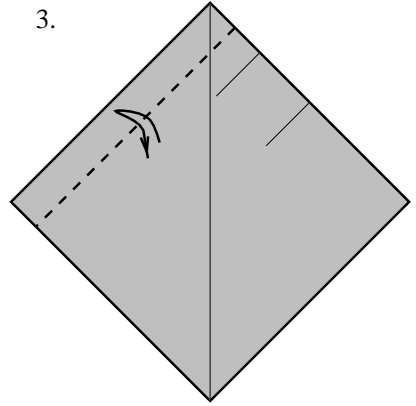
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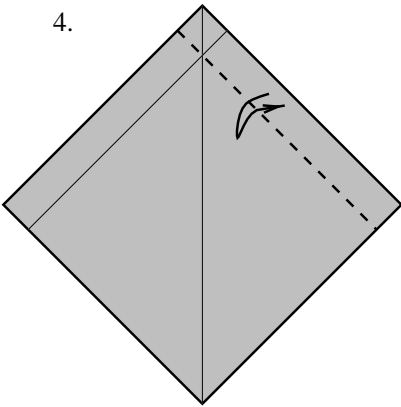
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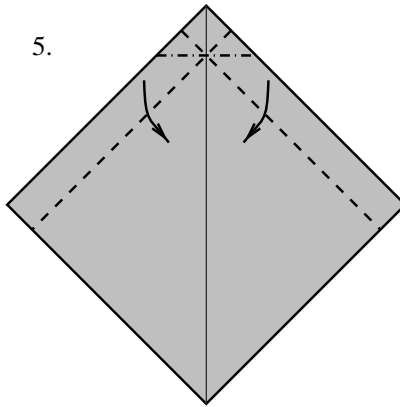
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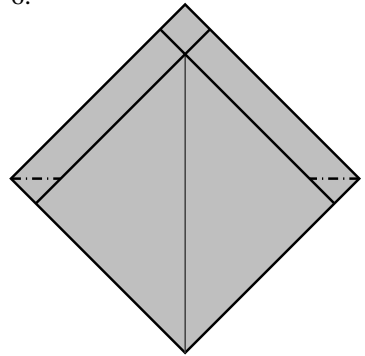
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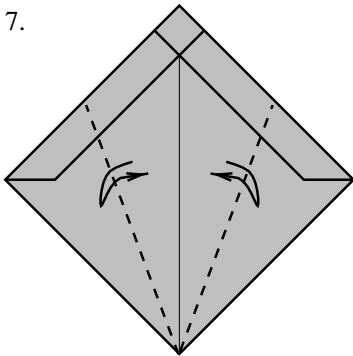
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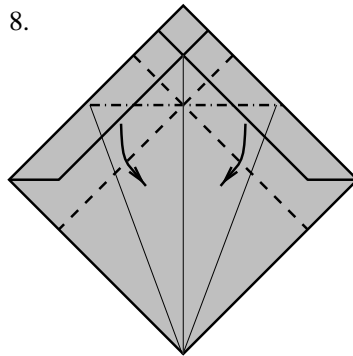
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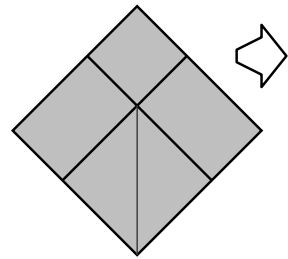
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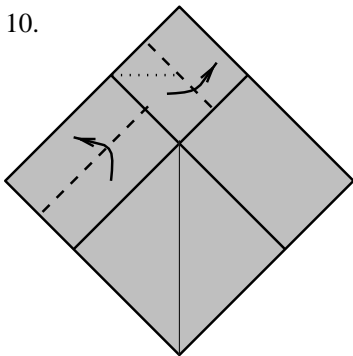
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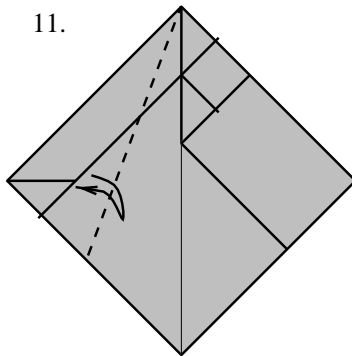
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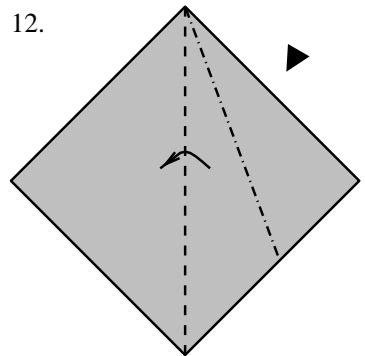
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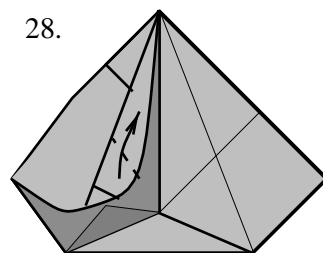
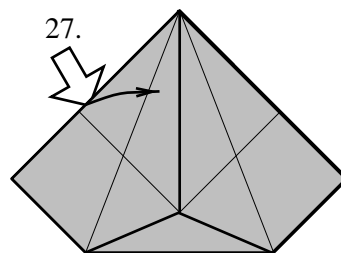
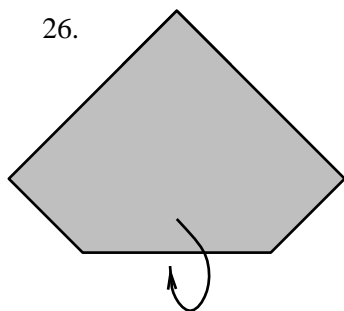
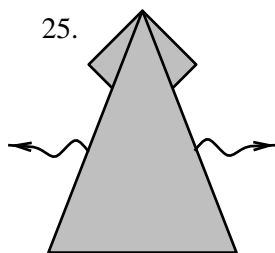
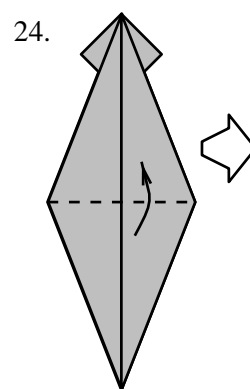
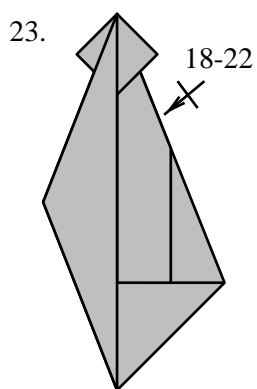
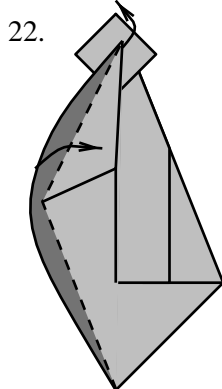
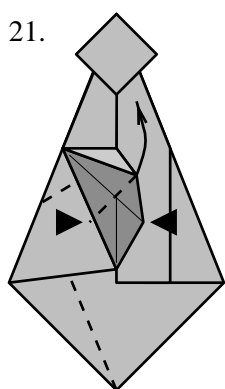
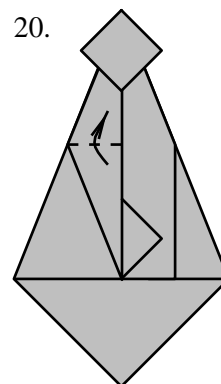
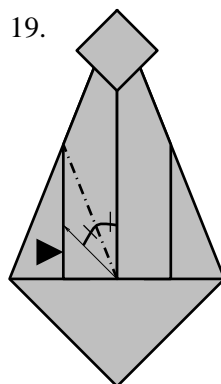
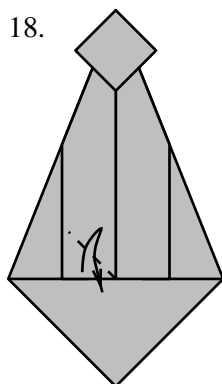
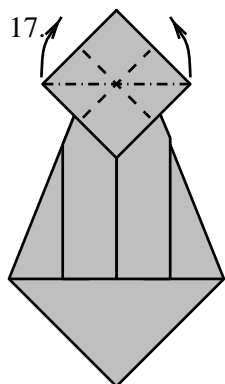
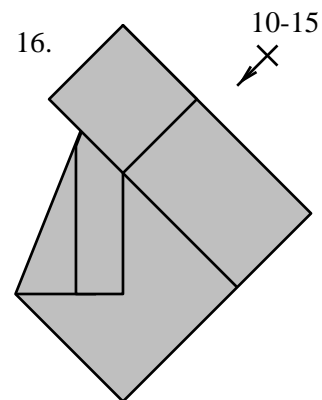
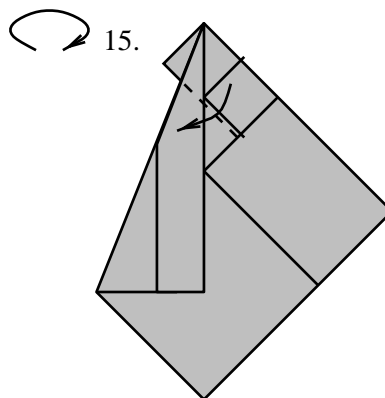
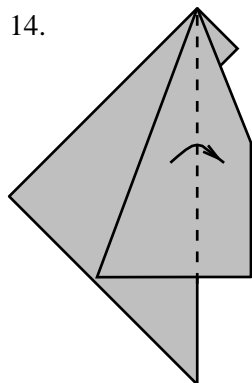
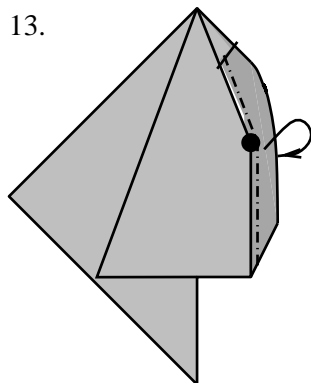
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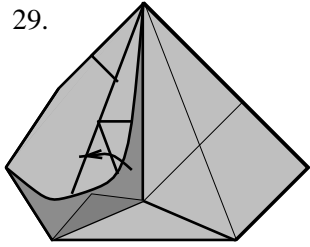


Mixed Triceratops (II) - Model & diagrams: Hugo Pereira ©2002

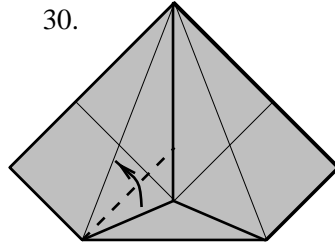


Mixed Triceratops (III) - Model & diagrams: Hugo Pereira ©2002

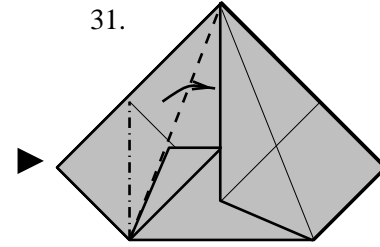
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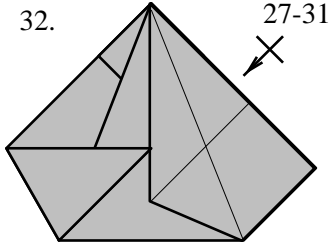
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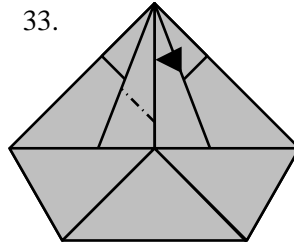
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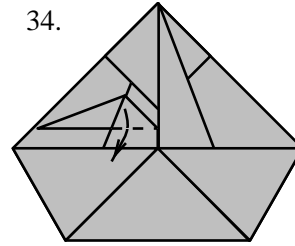
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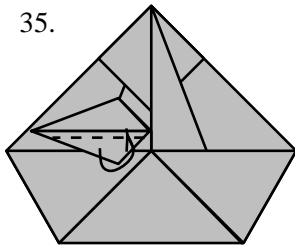
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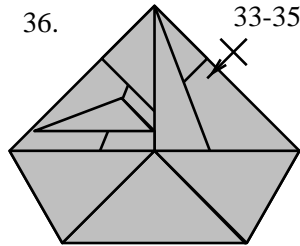
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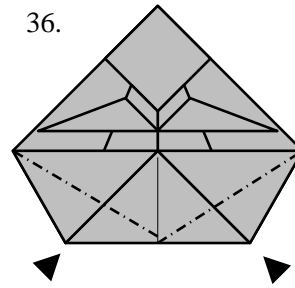
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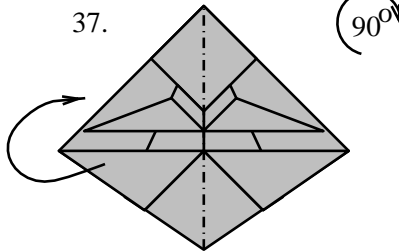
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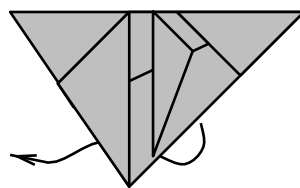
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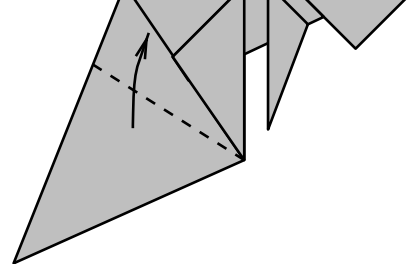
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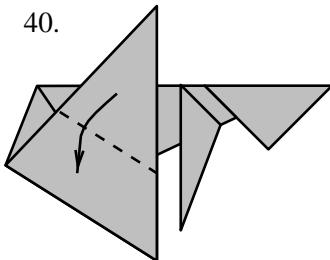
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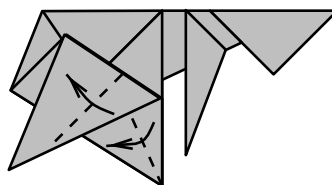
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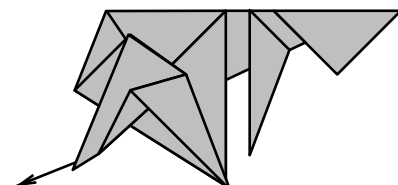
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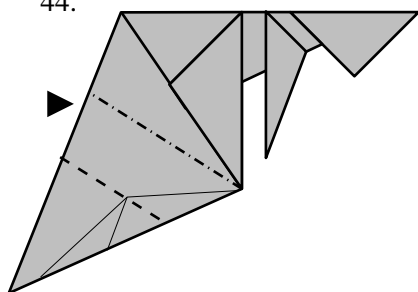


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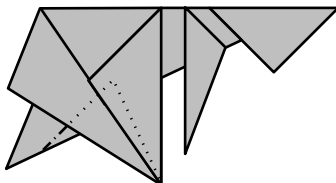


Mixed Triceratops (IV) - Model & diagrams: Hugo Pereira ©2002

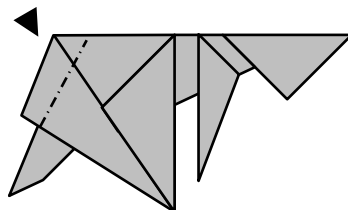
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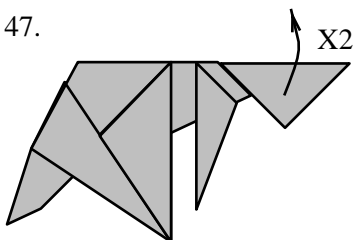
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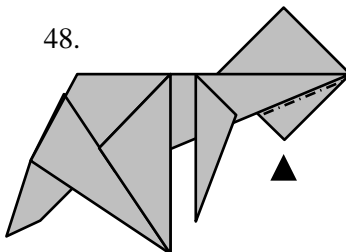
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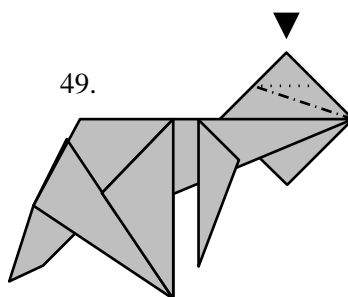
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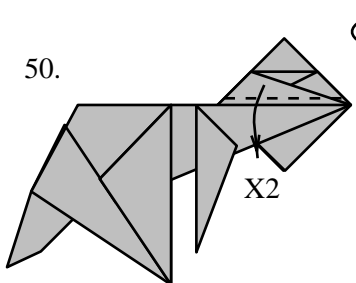
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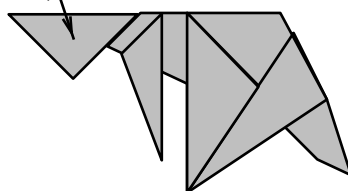
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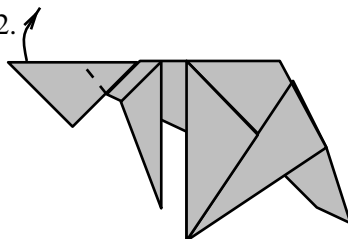
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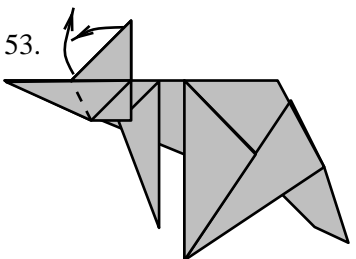
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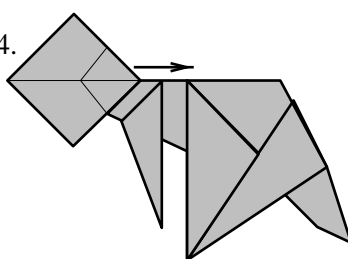
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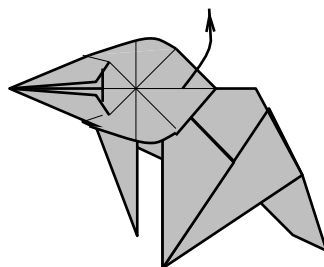
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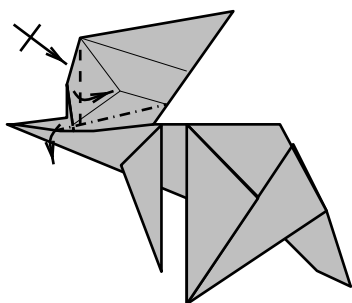
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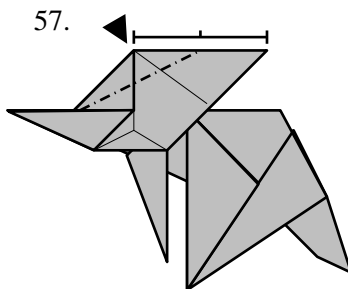
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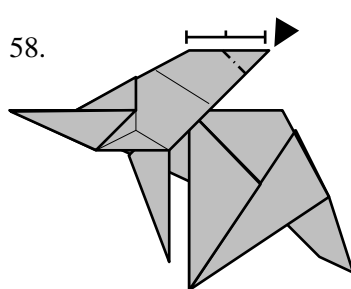
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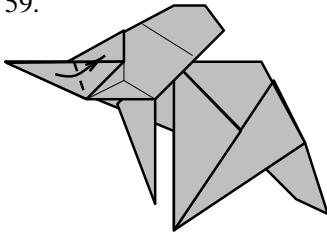


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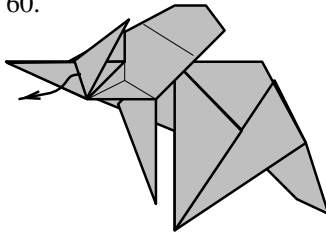


Mixed Triceratops (V) - Model & diagrams: Hugo Pereira ©2002

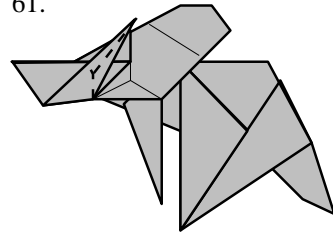
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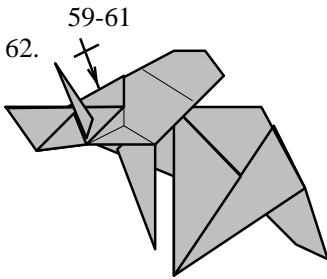
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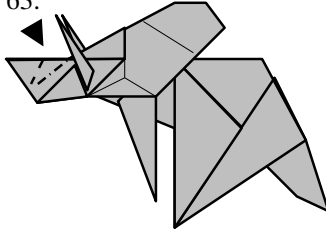
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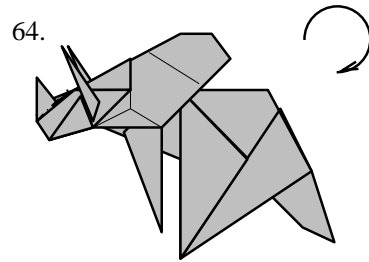
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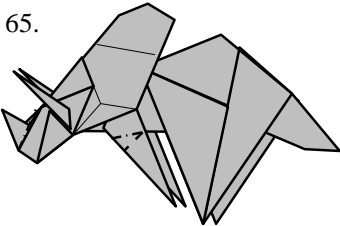
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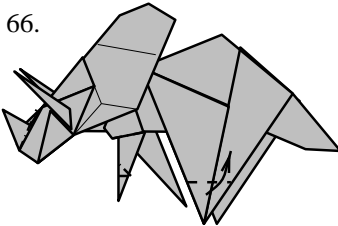
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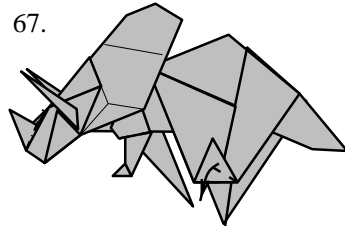
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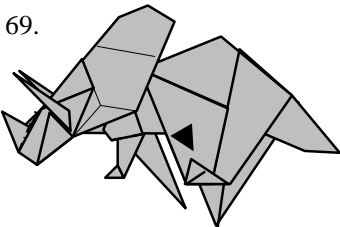
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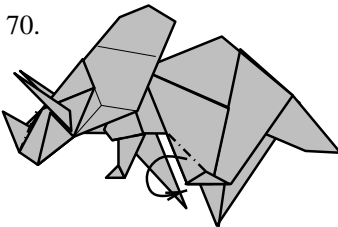
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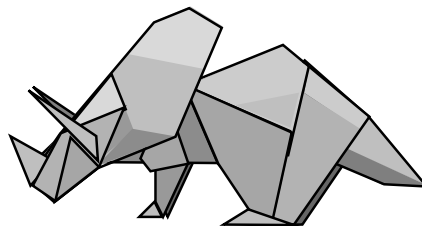
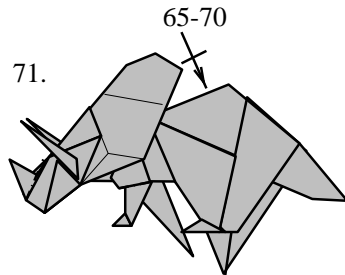
69.



70.



71.



Comments

1. Start with a square, same colour on both sides. Mark the middle of one side.
2. Mark the fourth of on side.
3. Precrease at one eighth of the side.
4. Precrease on the other side, to match the crease made at the previous step.
5. Collapse the top as for a preliminary base.
6. Tuck both corners inside.
7. Precrease on both sides at angle bisector.
8. Collapse the top as for a preliminary base. The horizontal crease sit on top of the creases made at the previous step.
9. Like so.
10. Swivel fold as indicated.
11. Precrease firmly at angle bisector. Turn over.
12. Squash fold using existing creases. The model will not lie flat.
13. Mountain fold the excess paper to the back. To do this, push from the back on the indicated point. Afterward, the model should be flat again.
14. Valley fold one layer to the right. Turn over.
15. Valley fold one layer down.
16. Repeat steps 10 to 15 on the other side.
17. Collapse the square at the top as for a preliminary base.
18. Precrease at angle bisector.
19. Inside reverse fold along angle bisector. Note where the crease meets the edge of the model.
20. Start valley folding one layer up. The model will not lie flat.
21. While valley folding, push on the crease on the left, add a valley fold where indicated, partially using an existing crease, and bring the right side to the left.
22. Close the model using valley folds, at angle bisector. It should lie flat again.
23. Repeat steps 18 to 22 on the right.

24. Valley fold up.
25. Release some paper on both sides (like undoing an inside reverse fold).
26. Wrap the front layer around the model. This is a complex step, you will need to open up the model.
27. Open the left side of the model, inserting a finger between the two layers. It will not lie flat.
28. Valley fold up firmly the hidden flap, at angle bisector.
29. Close back the model.
30. Valley fold firmly, at angle bisector.
31. Squash fold to the right. The mountain fold is vertical. The valley fold is an existing crease.
32. Repeat steps 23 to 31 on the other side.
33. Inside reverse fold the left flap, as far as you can. It will sit along the crease made at step 28.
34. Valley fold down.
35. Valley fold back up, tucking the flap inside the pocket. This will lock the left front leg.
36. Repeat steps 33 to 35 on the other side to form the right front leg.
37. Close sink on both sides.
38. Mountain fold the model in half. Rotate (90°).
39. Release the inner flap to the left (like undoing an inside reverse fold).
40. Valley fold up (see next picture for positioning).
41. Valley fold down (see next diagram for positioning).
42. Swivel fold. The Valley fold does not meet the tip of the tail.
43. Unfold back to step 39.
44. Inside and outside reverse fold along the crease made in previous steps. This will form the tail.
45. Narrow the tail, using existing creases.
46. Closed sink where indicated.

47. Raise two flaps up.
48. Inside reverse fold the bottom flap.
49. Inside reverse fold asymetrically the top flap (see next diagram).
50. Valley fold two flaps down, then turn over.
51. Repeat steps 47 to 50 on this side.
52. Outside reverse fold the top flap as far as you can.
53. Valley fold down back to step 51, but allowing the back flap to raise.
54. Like so. Pull the corner of the front layer towards the rear of the model, as far as you can. You will have to release some trapped paper.
55. Rotate the corresponding *rounded* assembly (90°).
56. Valley fold towards the rear where indicated, while pulling down the indicated flaps, then flatten the model.
57. Closed sink.
58. Inside reverse fold.
59. Valley fold one flap up.
60. Release some paper.
61. Rabbit ear to form one horn.
62. Repeat steps 59 to 61 behind.
63. Like so. Rotate the model ($\sim 22.5^\circ$).
64. Double crimp to shape the front leg.
65. Double crimp to shape the foot. Valley fold up the rear leg.
66. Valley fold down at angle bisector.
67. Inside reverse fold at angle bisector.
68. Mountain fold the excess paper behind, to lock the rear foot.
69. repeat steps 65 to 70 behind. The Triceratops is completed.