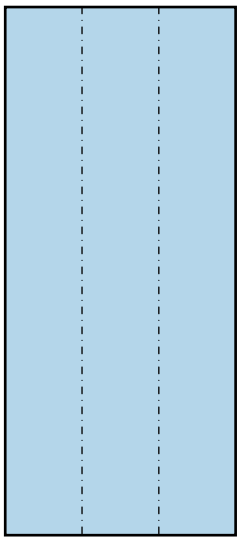
Money Whale

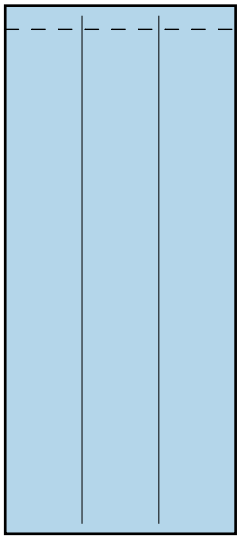
Designed & diagrammed by: Michael Shannon

phreq.uency

These diagrams use a standard US Dollar but can be made with almost any currency or rectangular paper.



01



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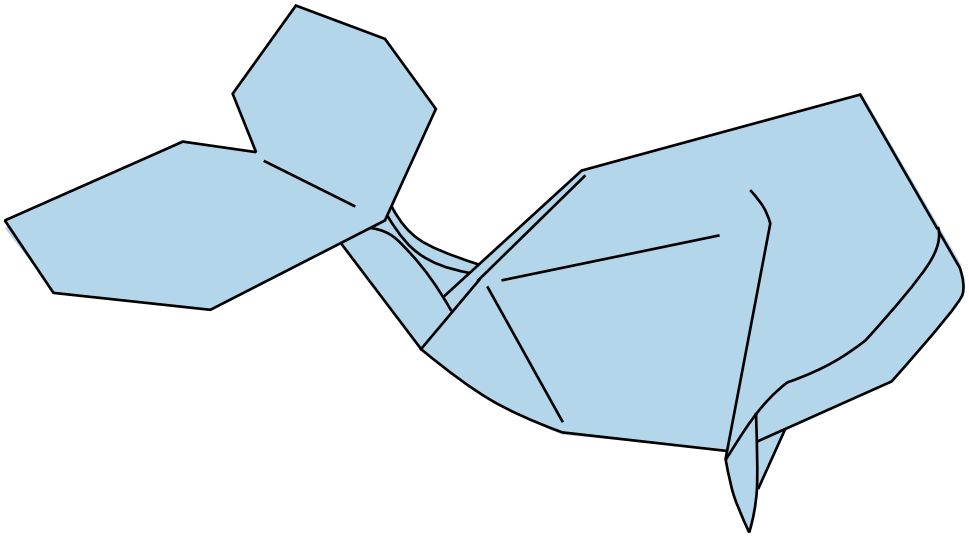

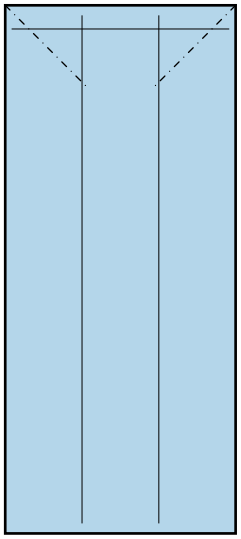

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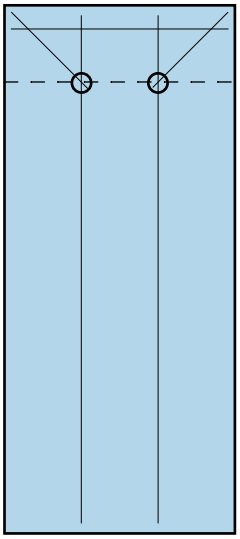

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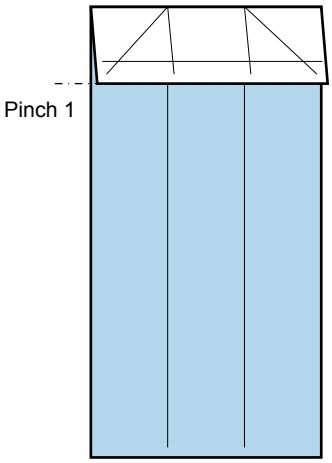

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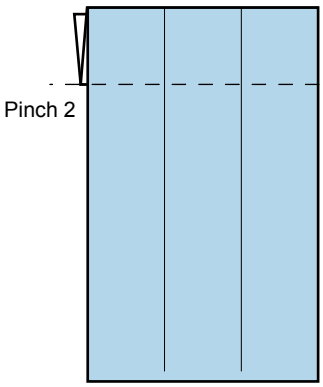

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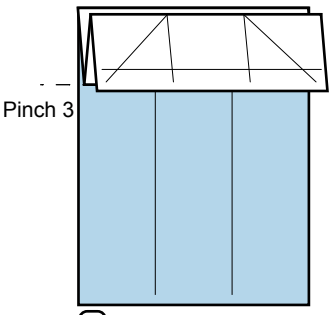

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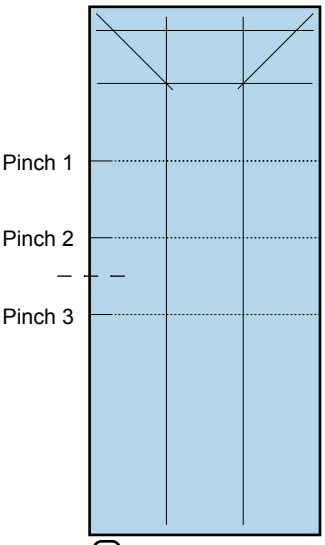

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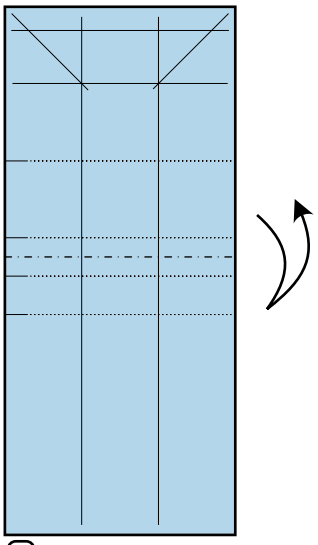

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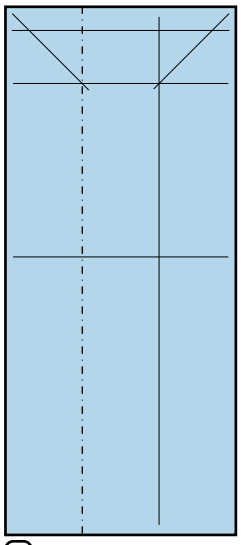
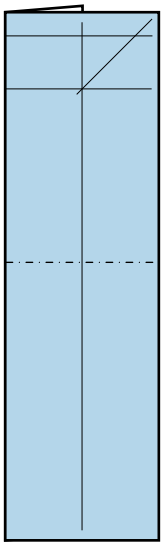
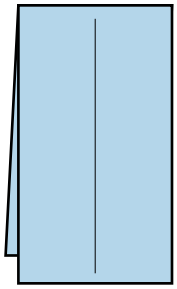


10 Mountain fold behind.



11 Mountain fold down.



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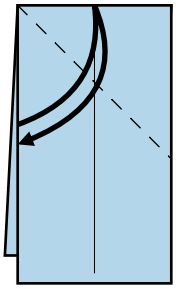
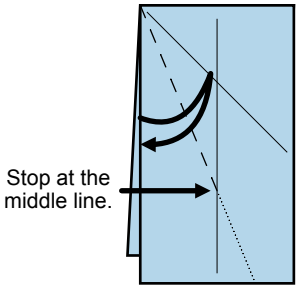


13



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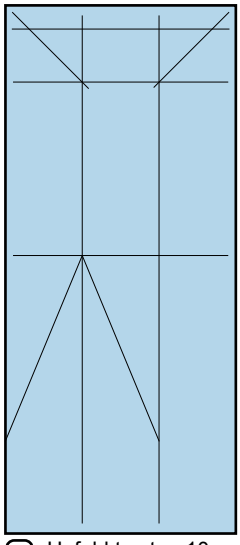
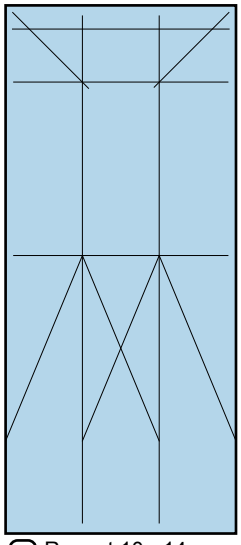
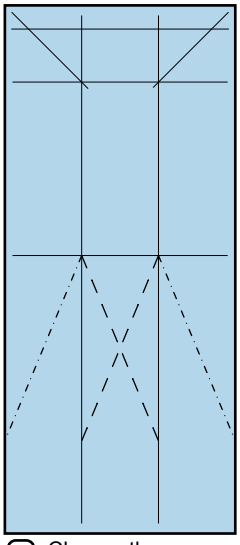


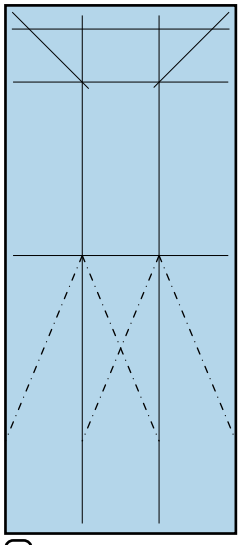
15 Unfold to step 10.



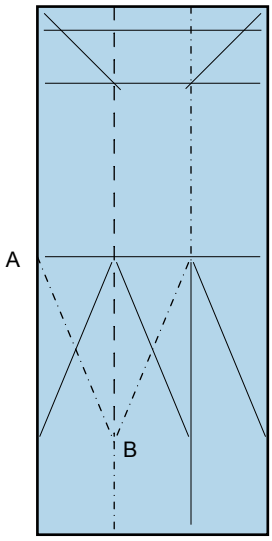
16 Repeat 10 - 14
other side.



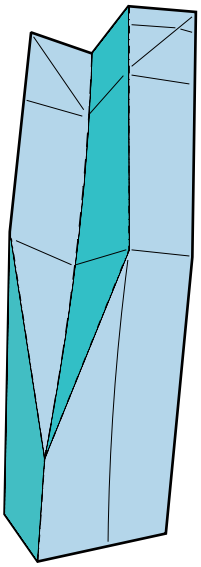
17 Change these creases
to all mountain folds as
seen in step 18.



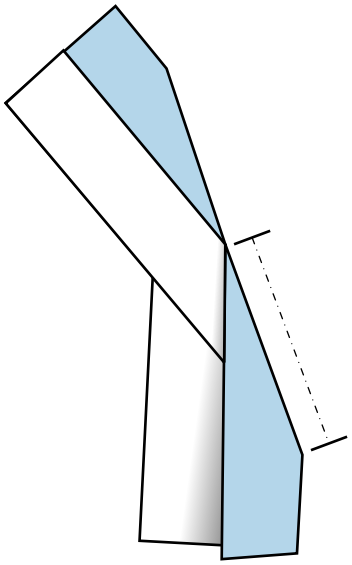
18



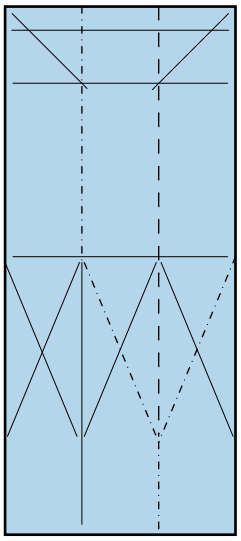
19 Add new mirror crease between A and B.



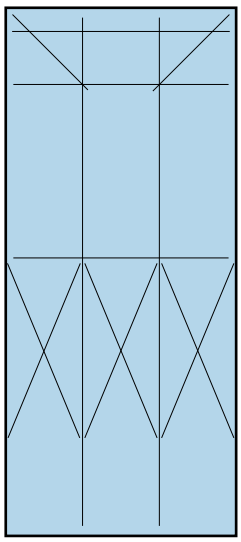
20 In progress.



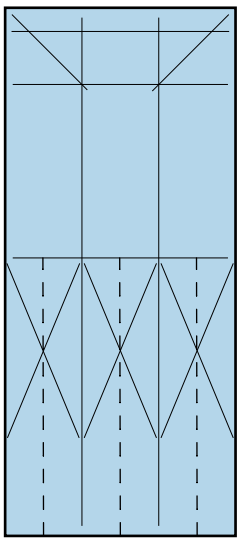
21 Only crease this part.



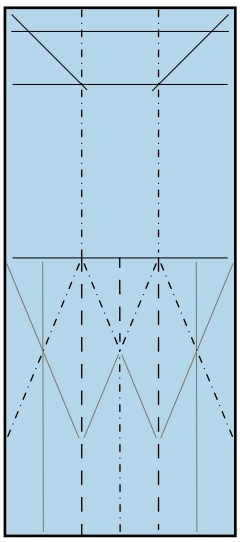
22 Repeat 19 -21 other side.



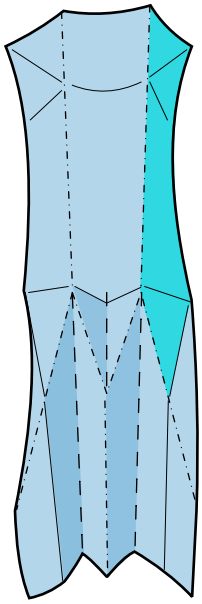
23 Pattern should look like so.



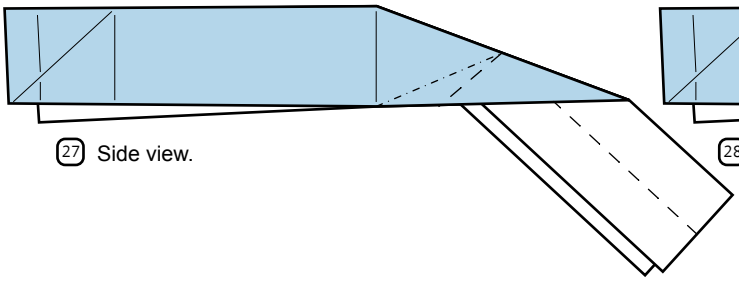
24 Divide the bottom three columns in half with valley folds. Don't fold beyond the line into the body of the model.



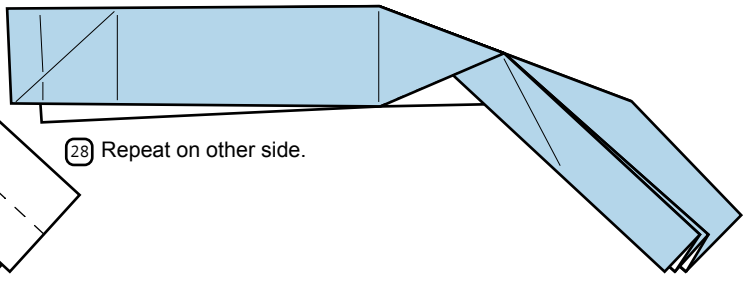
25 Collapse, only pinch the middle.



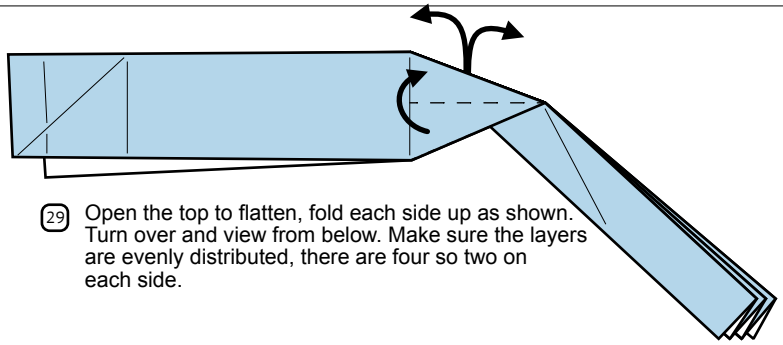
26



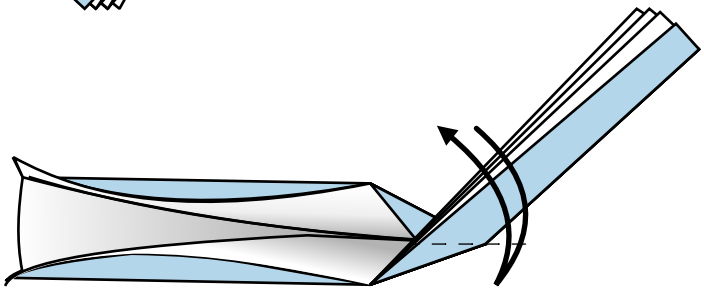
27 Side view.



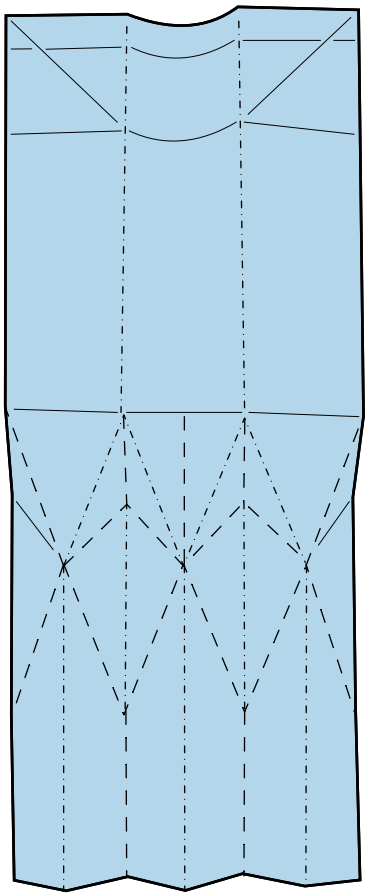
28 Repeat on other side.



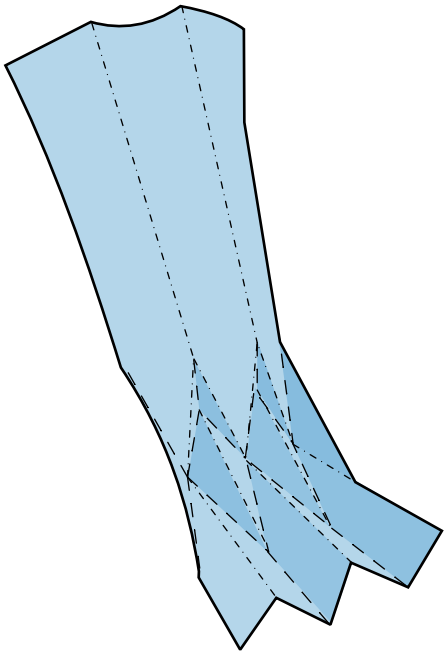
29 Open the top to flatten, fold each side up as shown. Turn over and view from below. Make sure the layers are evenly distributed, there are four so two on each side.



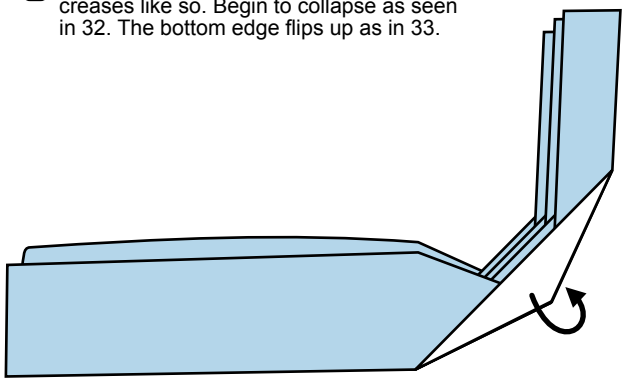
30 Fold the flap back and forth a few times. Crease strongly where indicated, hurt the paper like it was talking about your mamma.



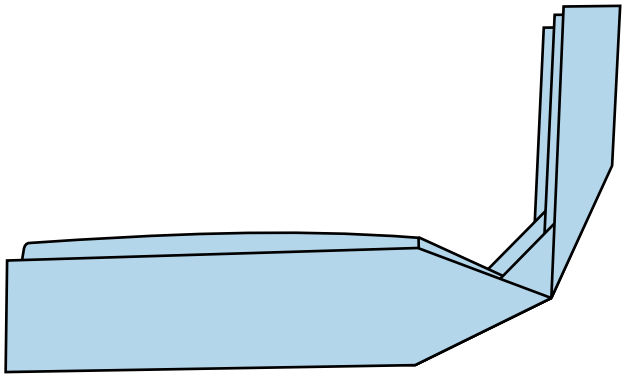
31 Unfold, examine the pattern and convert creases like so. Begin to collapse as seen in 32. The bottom edge flips up as in 33.



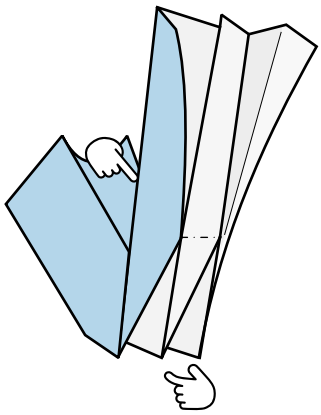
32 In progress.



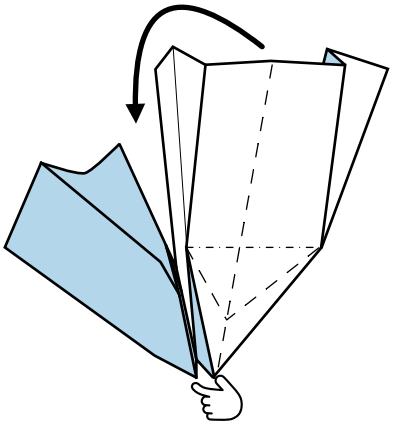
33 Wrap one layer behind. Easier than it appears if you partially unfold the model. Repeat behind.



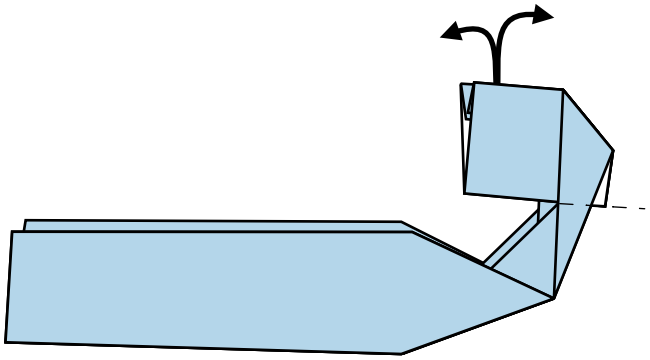
34 Result.



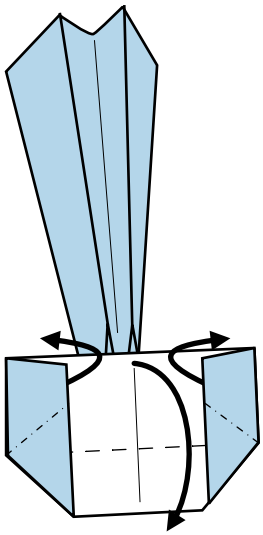
35 Rotate to view from the back. Push the center flap out to form shape in 36. Pinch and hold the center.



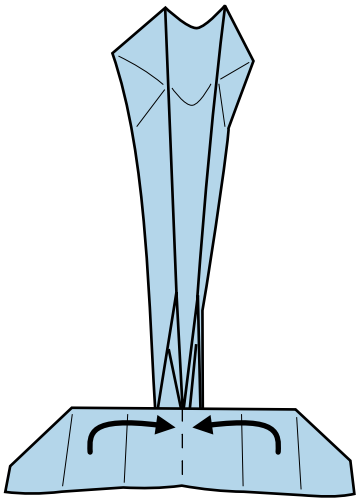
36 Collapse the center triangle, holding all layers together resulting in 37.



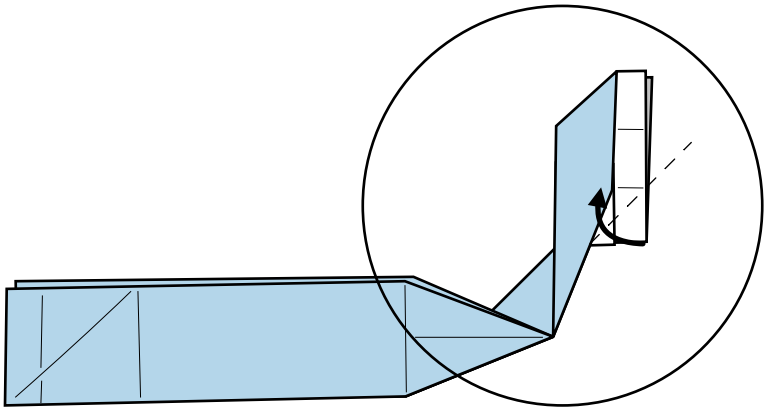
37 Fold the tail flat along the area shown.



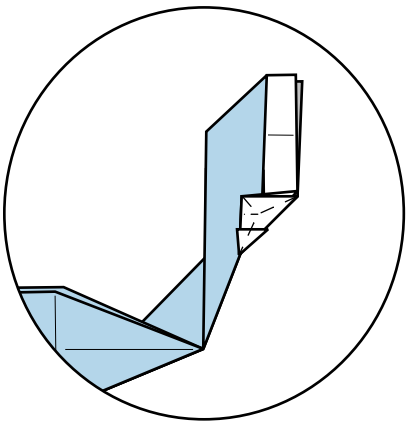
38 View from above. Fold the tail down and flatten.



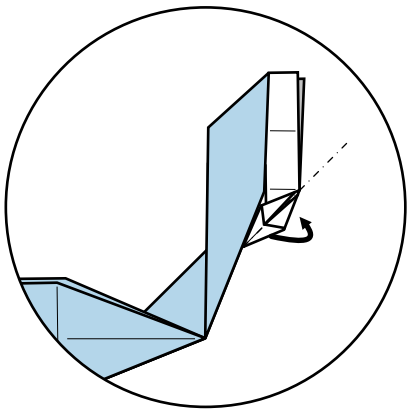
39 Result. Fold back in half. Rotate to view from side.



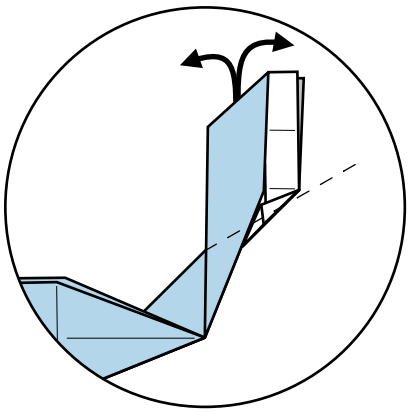
40 Fold the corner up through all layers. If using a USD this will be thick but possible.



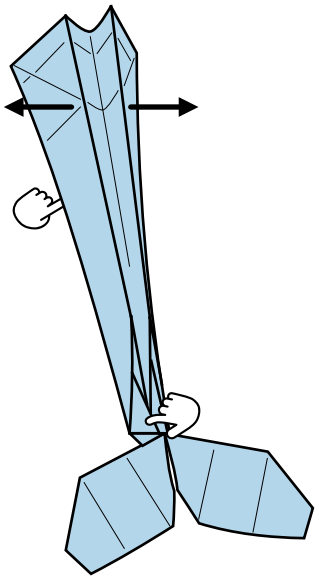
41 Make a rabbit ear. Open and squash to a double rabbit ear. Point down.



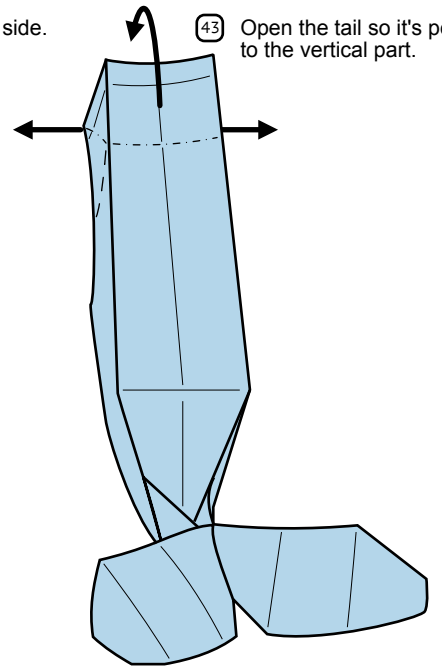
42 Fold to distribute each side.



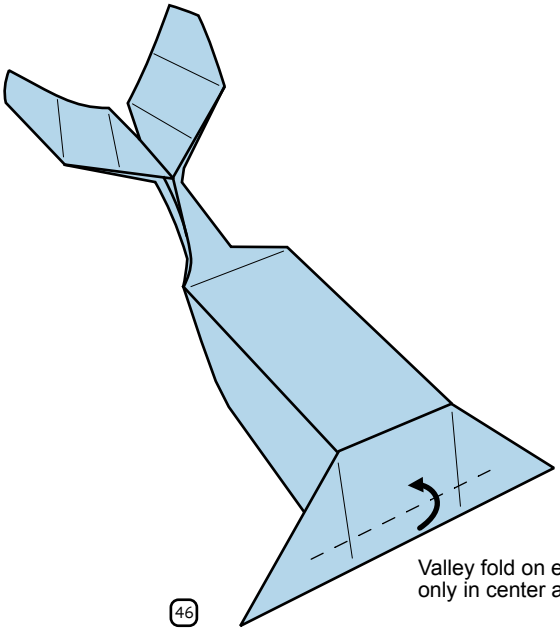
43 Open the tail so it's perpendicular to the vertical part.



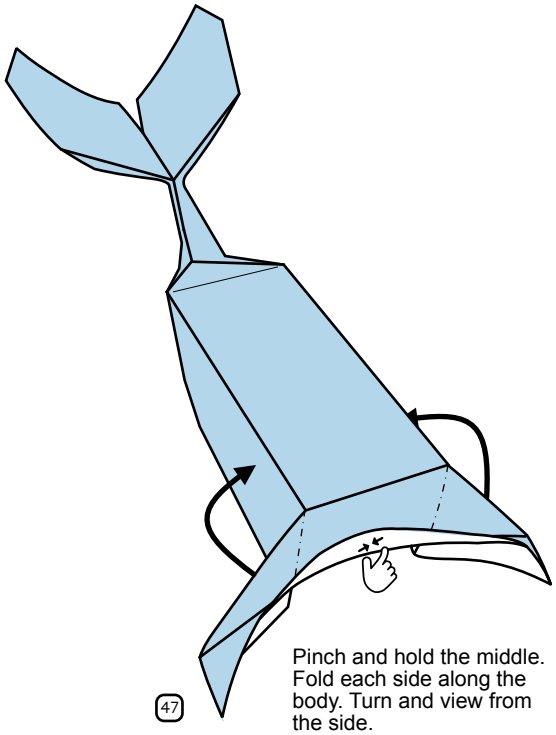
44 Rotated, view from above. Pinch the base of the tail and push center of the body out from below making it boxy.



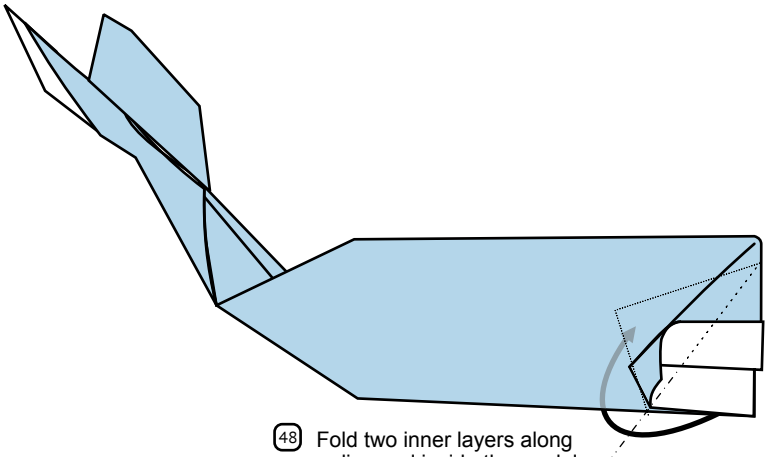
45 Fold front down and corners, out on existing creases. Rotate the model to view from the front.



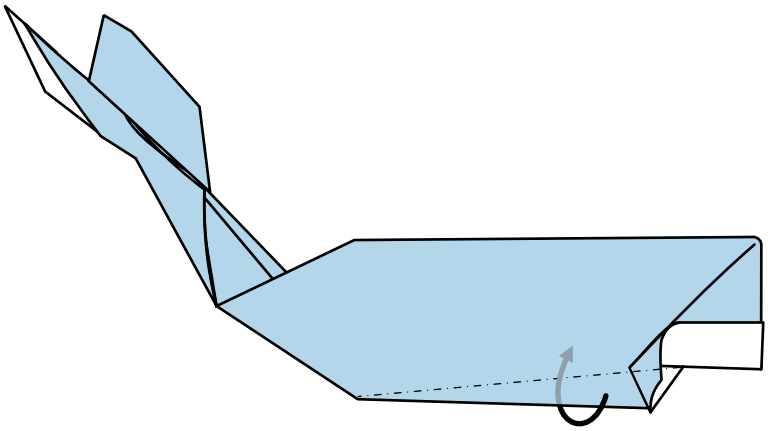
46 Valley fold on existing crease, only in center area.



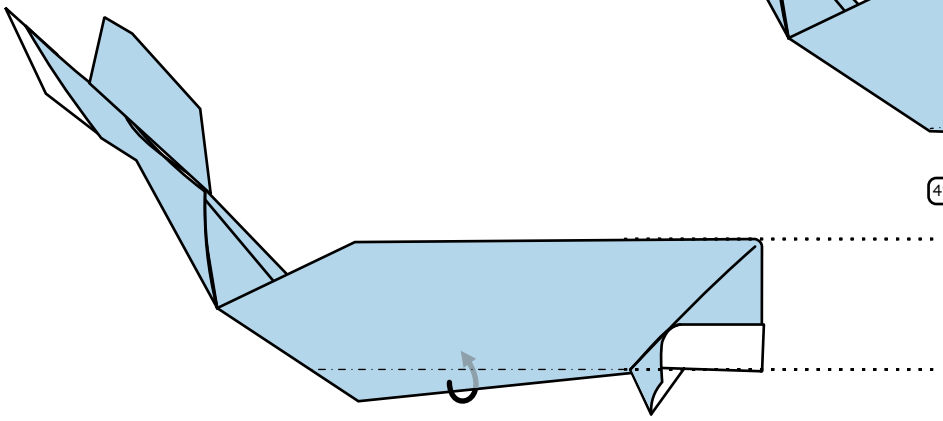
47 Pinch and hold the middle. Fold each side along the body. Turn and view from the side.



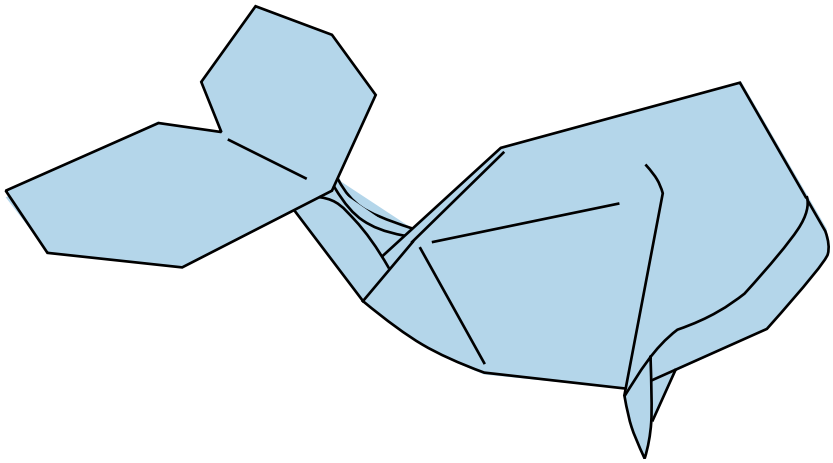
48 Fold two inner layers along a diagonal inside the model to lock the body. Repeat behind.



49 Mountain fold the raw edge up inside the body. There are three layers of paper, the two most inner ones are what you fold leaving the fin in place as shown on step 50. Repeat on the other side.

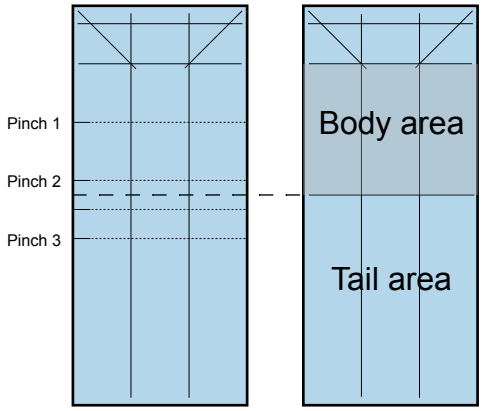


50 Final mountain fold to thin the body. Make this so it is parallel to the top. Repeat on the other side.



Using Other Money & Paper Sizes

It is possible to use virtually any rectangle that is 1x2 and above for this model. Once the rectangle has been divided into thirds vertically and once the first row is folded, the space between the first row and the row resulting from the pinches can be variable depending on the size of rectangle being used. Essentially, the space between the first row and the last horizontal folds becomes the body of the whale which can be different lengths.



Below are examples of where to make the final horizontal fold when determining the length of the body. These examples use Colombian Pesos using all denominations: 1 & 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 mil peso bills. Notice the natural progression of the length of the body.

Experiment with other bills/sizes to see how it could work by modifying the length of the body in relation to the width of a grid unit.