Wrap-It-Up
Locking Tato Box
By Wensdy Whitehead

Recommended Paper: Large (8-12” or 20-30cm) square of thick paper such as most scrapbook paper, copy paper, Canson, Elephant Hide, Stardream, Strathmore, etc. Not counting the “ears” at the corners, the box will be \( \frac{w}{4} \times \frac{w}{4} \times \frac{w}{8} \) for a square of width \( w \).

1. Pinch both book folds. Do *not* fold through the center.

2. Fold to the pinches and unfold.

3. Fold each edge to the further crease and unfold.

4. Fold in half corner-to-corner but do *not* fold through the center square. Unfold.

5. Fold each corner of the paper to the far corner of the center square, but fold only through the little square and one side. Unfold.

6. No new creases. Use the pre-creases to raise an open box around the central square. Model becomes 3D.

Any folds through the center will severely increase the difficulty of the collapse. Beware!

To change the direction of the collapse, crease the other end of the folds in step 5.

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7. Flattened side view.

No new creases. Twist-fold into a windmill with a box underneath. The first time, the paper will not cooperate. Tug adjacent corners to straighten the top edges as needed. The collapse becomes much, much easier after the paper has been trained, so don't fear opening the box later.

8.

9.

Darker shading indicates a layer in the background some distance from the topmost tier.

Two valley folds to wrap a flap around the side and bottom of the box. Push the "ear" out rather than in; trapping it only makes the box want to push itself apart.

10.

Fold the next flap likewise, covering the tip of the first flap.

11.

Fold the next flap likewise, covering the tip of the second flap.

12.

Fold the final flap in a similar manner, covering the tip of the third flap but also tucking the tip of the final flap under the first flap.

13. Done!
Recommended Paper: Large (8-12” or 20-30cm) square of kami, duo or some of the thinner scrapbook paper. Not counting the “ears” at the corners, the box will be $w/4 \times w/4 \times w/8$ for a square of width $w$.

6a. Fold through step 5 of the Locking Tato Box. Fold the corners to the nearest intersection.

7a. Rabbit-ear the corners.

8a. Unfold the diagonals so only the rabbit-ears remain.

9a. No new creases. Use the pre-creases to raise an open box around the central square. Let the small corner flaps flip outward. Model becomes 3D.
No new creases. Twist-fold into a windmill with a box underneath. The first time, the paper will not cooperate. Tug adjacent corners to straighten the top edges as needed. The collapse becomes much, much easier after the paper has been trained, so don't fear opening the box later.

Darker shading indicates a layer in the background some distance from the topmost tier.

Two valley folds to wrap a flap around the side and bottom of the box. Push the "ear" out rather than in; trapping it only makes the box want to push itself apart.

Fold the next flap likewise, overlapping the first flap in the center.

Fold the next flap likewise, tucking it under the tip of the first flap, but keeping it over the second flap.

Fold the final flap in a similar manner, tucking it under the first flap and over the third.

Done!
Recommended Paper: Large (8-12” or 20-30cm) square of kami, duo or some of the thinner scrapbook paper. Not counting the “ears” at the corners, the box will be \(\frac{w}{4} \times \frac{w}{4} \times \frac{w}{8}\) for a square of width \(w\).

6b. Fold through step 5 of the Locking Tato Box. Pre-crease the edges to the nearest creases. For best results, swap the roles of the front and back of the paper.

7b. Collapse. It's rabbit-ears all around for a collapse like a windmill base with something in the center.

8b. Reenforce the creases so they exist through all layers.

9b. No new creases. Use the pre-creases to raise an open box around the central square. Model becomes 3D.
No new creases. Twist-fold into a windmill with a box underneath. The first time, the paper will not cooperate. Tug adjacent corners to straighten the top edges as needed. The collapse becomes much, much easier after the paper has been trained, so don't fear opening the box later.

10b.

11b.

12b.

13b.

14b.

15b.

16b.

Done!
Recommended Paper: Large (8-12" or 20-30cm) square of kami, duo or some of the thinner scrapbook paper. Not counting the “ears” at the corners, the box will be $\frac{w}{4} \times \frac{w}{4} \times \frac{w}{8}$ for a square of width $w$.

6c. Fold through step 5 of the Locking Tato Box. Pre-crease the edges to the nearest creases.

7c. Pre-crease the edges to the nearest creases.

8c. Collapse. It's rabbit-ears all around for a collapse like a windmill base with something in the center.

9c. Reenforce the creases so they exist through all layers.
10c. No new creases. Use the pre-creases to raise an open box around the central square. Model becomes 3D.

11c. Flattened side view. No new creases. Twist-fold into a windmill with a box underneath. The first time, the paper will not cooperate. Tug adjacent corners to straighten the top edges as needed.

12c. Darker shading indicates a layer in the background some distance from the topmost tier.

13c. Two valley folds to wrap a flap around the side and bottom of the box. Push the “ear” out rather than in; trapping it only makes the box want to push itself apart.
Fold the next flap likewise, overlapping the first flap in the center.

Fold the next flap likewise, tucking it under the first flap, but keeping it over the second flap.

Fold the final flap in a similar manner, tucking it under the first flap and over the third flap.

Done!