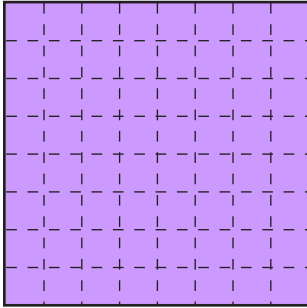


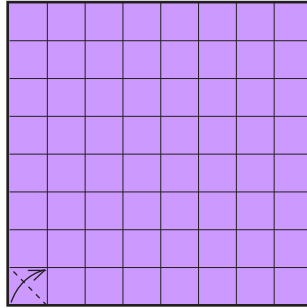
Desktop Printer

by Gareth Louis © April 1998

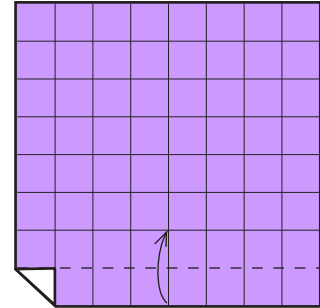
Any sort of paper will work. But I recommend foil as it holds the shape better.



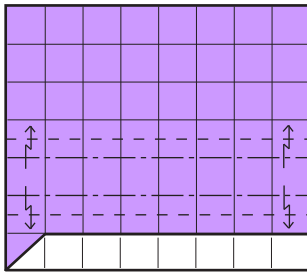
1. Coloured side up.
Precrease into eighths.



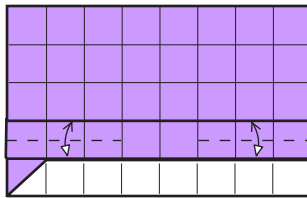
2. Valley fold by one unit.



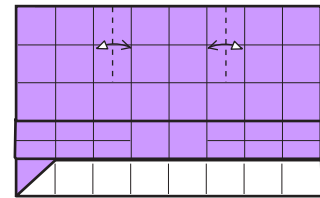
3. Valley fold.



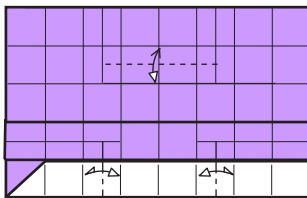
4. Pleat.



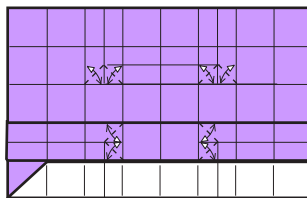
5. Precrease.



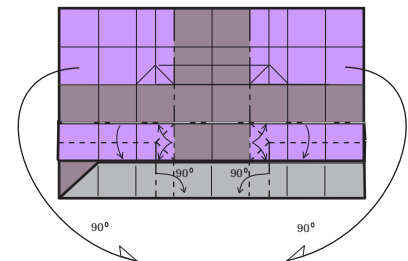
6. Precrease.



7. Add a valley crease
at the top and mountain
creases below.

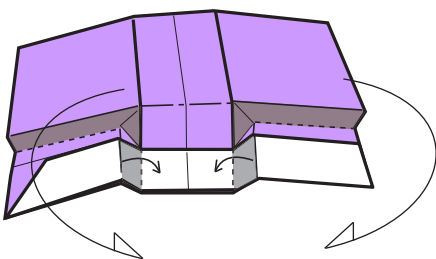


8. Add tiny diagonal
creases.

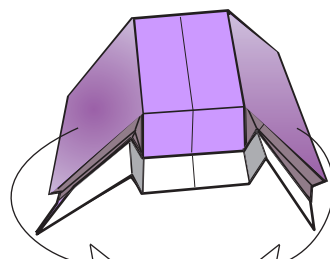


9. Now that all the creases
are installed, collapse the paper
into 3-D.

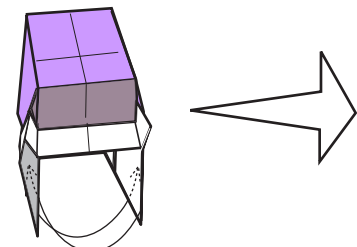
The folds mainly go 90° with the printer body and the tray. The shaded region shows the body and the printer tray.



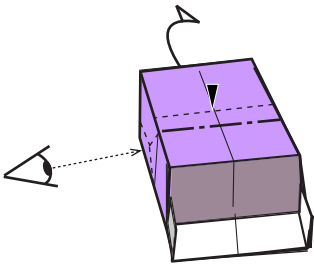
10. Collapse in progress.
Note how the tray is
formed and the body
goes 90°.



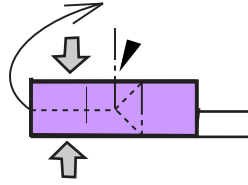
11. Progressive view of the
formation of the printer.



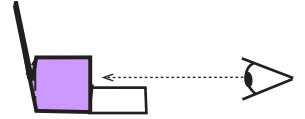
12. Close the box structure
by interlocking the two flaps.
They slit in all layers, and
will form the white docking
tray.



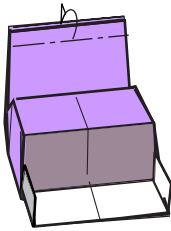
13. Enlargement. Collapse by bringing the back up. This will form the paper slot.



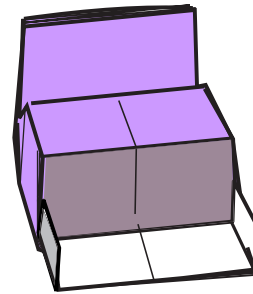
14. Side view; lift the back up while using existing creases to squeeze it. The top becomes somewhat of a tube.



15. After the execution. Next view focuses on the front.



16. Narrow the top with inside reverse folds to lock the slot.



17. Completed Desktop Printer.
© Gareth Louis April 1998