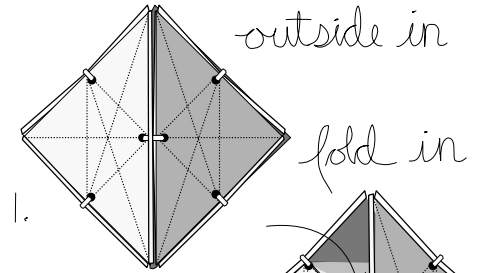
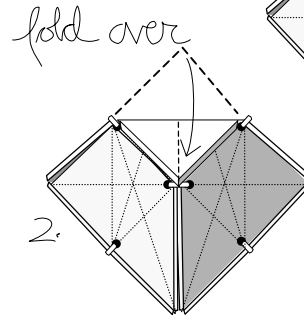


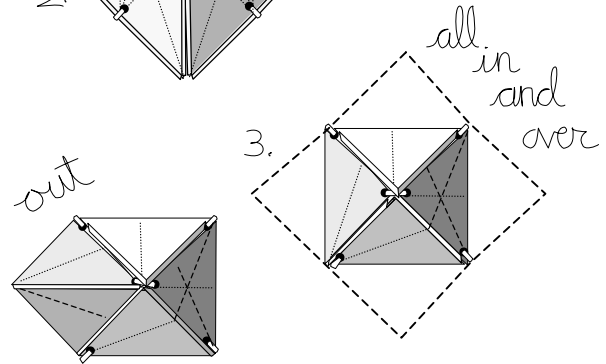
1) Explore the movement of the tetrahedron by pushing in one triangle flap. This will form a concave tetrahedron. The triangle plane remains but the surface shape is a trapezoid.



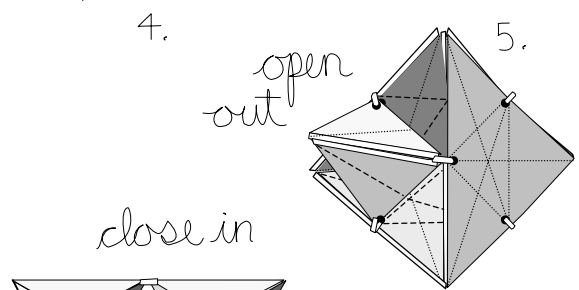
2) Fold over the 2 remaining triangles on top of the first folded-in triangle. One corner of the tetrahedron has now been "truncated". There are 3 trapezoids and 2 triangle faces. The 3 triangles can be pushed down to an inverted tetrahedron.



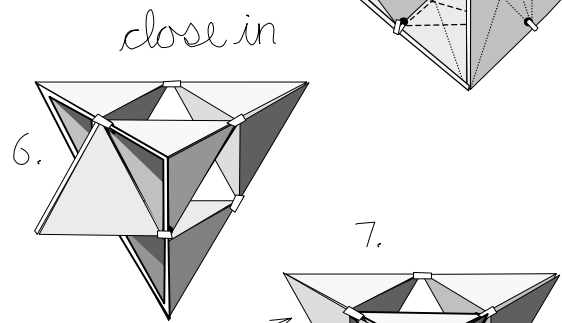
3) One by one, fold each of the other 3-corner tetrahedron flat. The tetrahedron is now fully truncated being reformed into the octahedron. Traditional cutting off is replaced by a folding-in process where nothing is separated or discarded. There is no waste in transformation, just change.



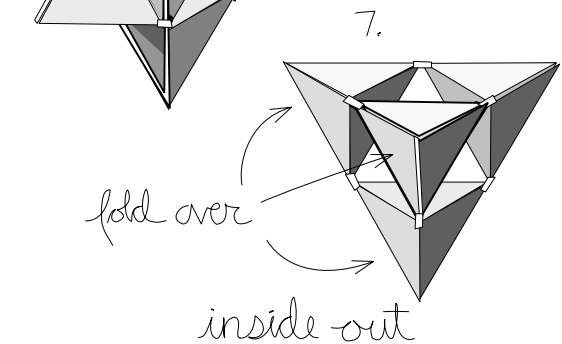
4) Open 3 triangles folded over on one side of the octahedron and bring them together forming a tetrahedron and octahedron combination.



5) Open out the rest of the folded-over triangles so they form the original tetrahedron with an open side and the center triangle as a tetrahedron.



6) Continue to fold the triangles over to form 3 more concave tetrahedra as above. There are other configurations to be explored that show interesting combinations of various open and closed parts of the tetrahedron and octahedron pattern.



7) Fold the 4 tetrahedra of the two-frequency tetrahedron leaving the octahedron as an open space. Here the outside of the large single tetrahedron is folded completely to the inside forming 4 smaller tetrahedra. The inside is outside, forming the same outer configurations to a totally different formed tetrahedron. It goes from a single unit to a unit of 4. Much like one sphere becoming 4 without separation (p.30).