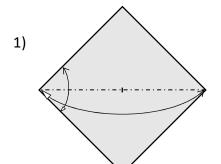
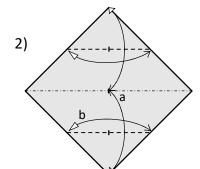
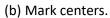
## House, bi-coloured

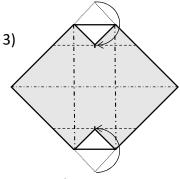


Roof side up. Mountain fold and unfold. Mark center point.

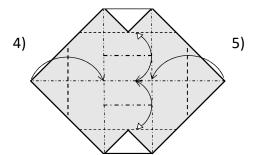


(a) Fold and unfold.

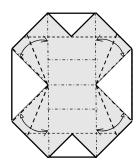




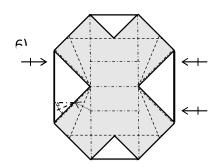
Valley fold top and bottom points. Mountaiun fold and unfold vertical creases.



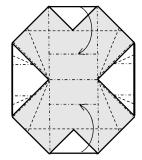
Valley fold side points. Mountain fold and unfold horizontally between creases of step 3.



Make mountain folds along new inner edges. Add valley folds.

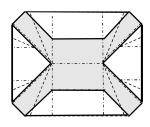


Map endpoint of new horizontal crease from step 4 to next mountain fold of step 5. Make valley fold. Repeat at other sides.



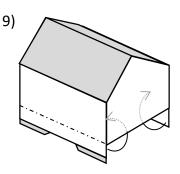
7)

Valley fold along existing creases.



8)

Now fold along existing creases, according their orientation to bring the house into shape.



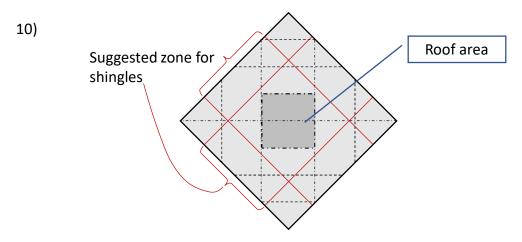
Finally, valley fold excess paper inside.



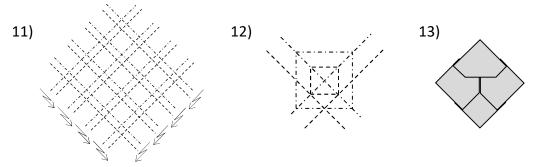
Completed house. For roof shingles, see next side.

## Roof Shingles for Bi-coloured House

For making the roof shingles, I use Robert Lang's technique to add scales to a Koi, as described on page 218 in it's book "Origami Design Secrets – Mathematical Methods for an Ancient Art". The roof area, which should contain the shingles, is shown below. Make the orthogonal mountain/valley crease pairs parallel to the paper sides and let them cover a bit more than the roof area. The reason behind: the multiple crease pairs make the region, where they are located, smaller compared to the uncovered regions. Hence, the lower edges of the roof will remain uncovered if you stop with the creases exactly at roof borders.



For making scales, a series of parallel pleats (pairs of mountain/valley-folds) in one direction as well as in orthogonal direction. Then, at each crossing of pleats, a scale tile can be folded.



Of course, we want to have the shingles showing away from the roof ridge. In our case this is the horizontal diagonal crease in the diagrams for folding the house. This means we have to switch the mountain/valley-fold order along this crease. On way to do this is shown in figure 14:

