

Loaf 1.3

Folding recipe

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With great gratitude to Sidorov Evgeny for drawing of crease pattern ☺

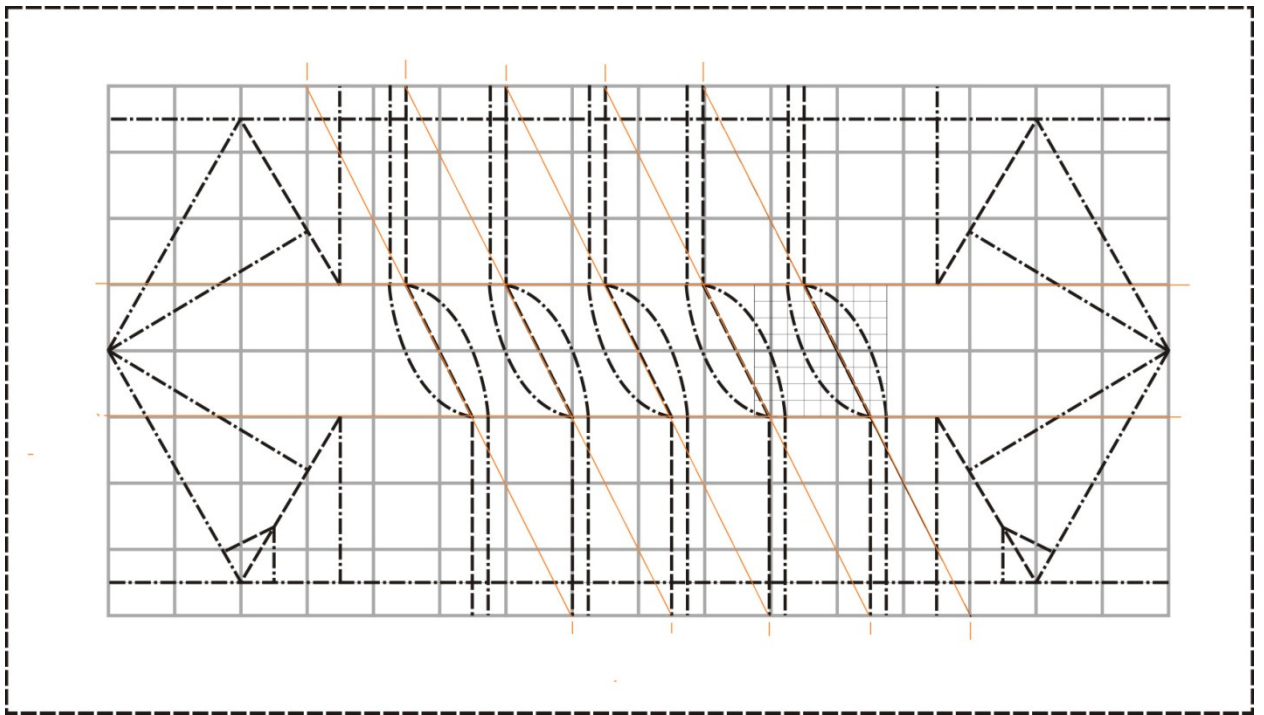
In honor to Maslikhov Pavel (Textori) ☺



General:

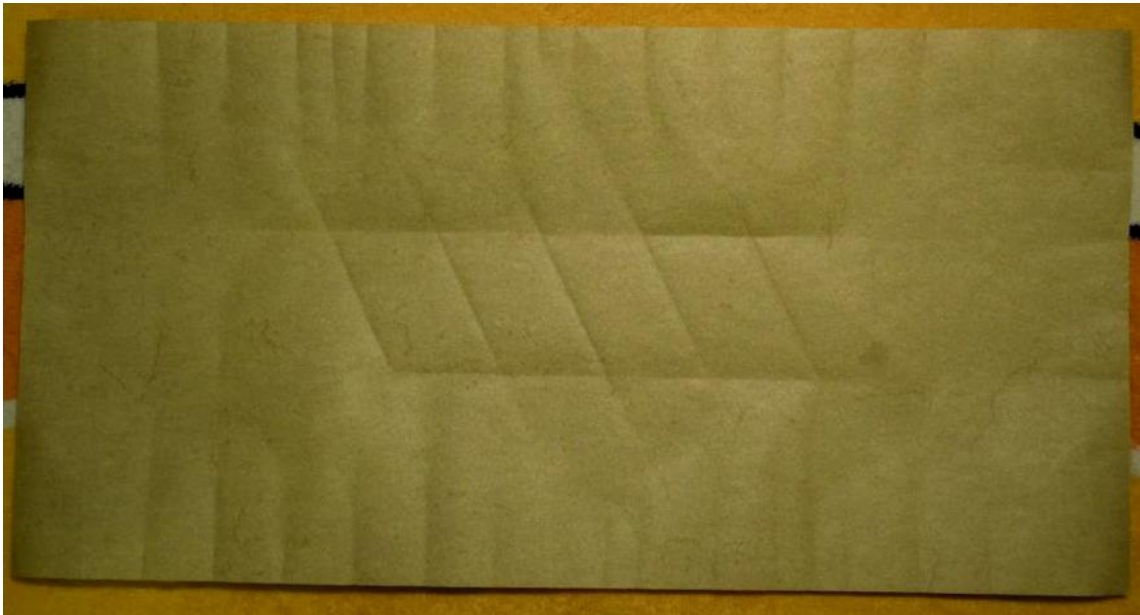
A rectangle with an aspect ratio of 1 to 2. With sheet of 30x60 cm you get loaf about 15-20 cm. It is best to use a «heavy» paper (kraft, elefantenhaut...), or one that will give the right amount of models – folding is not flat . Very good results can be obtained using material suitable for wet folding.

The model is fully enclosed, almost all imposings enter each other, closing the model from below, top crusts are also closed, maybe somewhere it need to glue... To make and maintain volume can be enclosed inside the "stuffing ", for example , crumpled paper , etc.

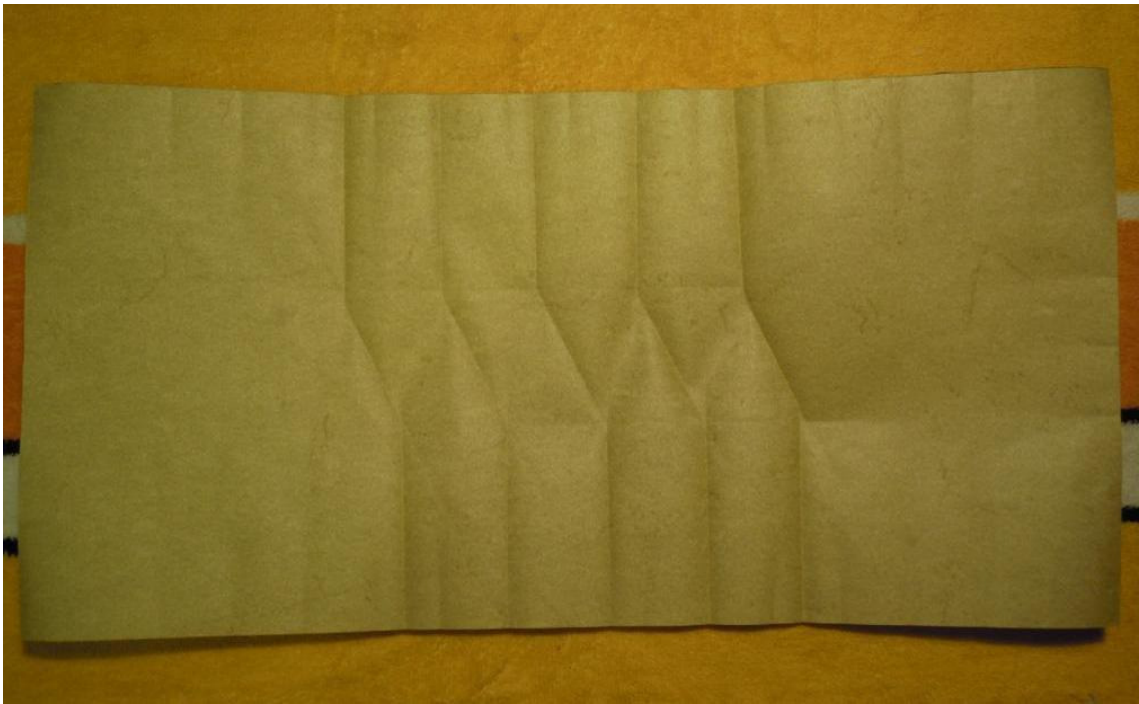


Model crease pattern. The grid is multiple of 8x16. Dashed lines - valley, stroke-dotted - mountains. Red lines are used to find the position of the main segments of decorative elements - cuts on the loaf. Their ends are located on crossing of the red lines.

Recommendations for folding – baking 😊



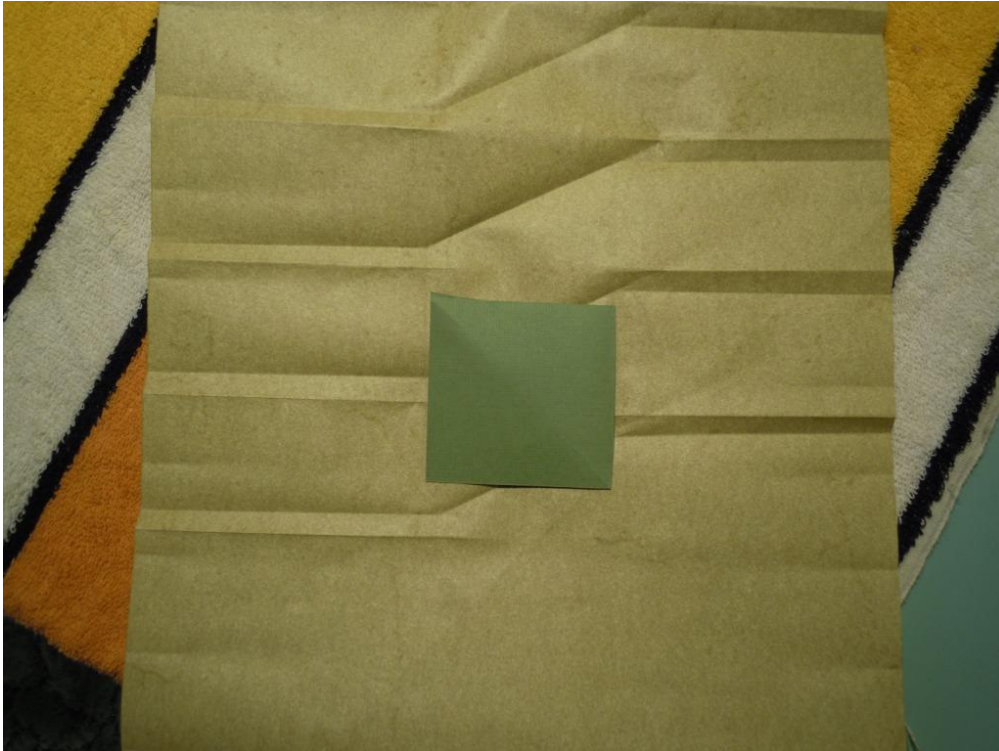
1. Though the coordinates of all the lines of the folds are in a grid, a multiple of 8x16, drawing the grid should be avoided as much as possible, especially in the middle part. Therefore it is recommended to mark a grid only the edges of the mesh sheet. Then, being guided by coordinates of all the red lines, bend only the relevant segments.



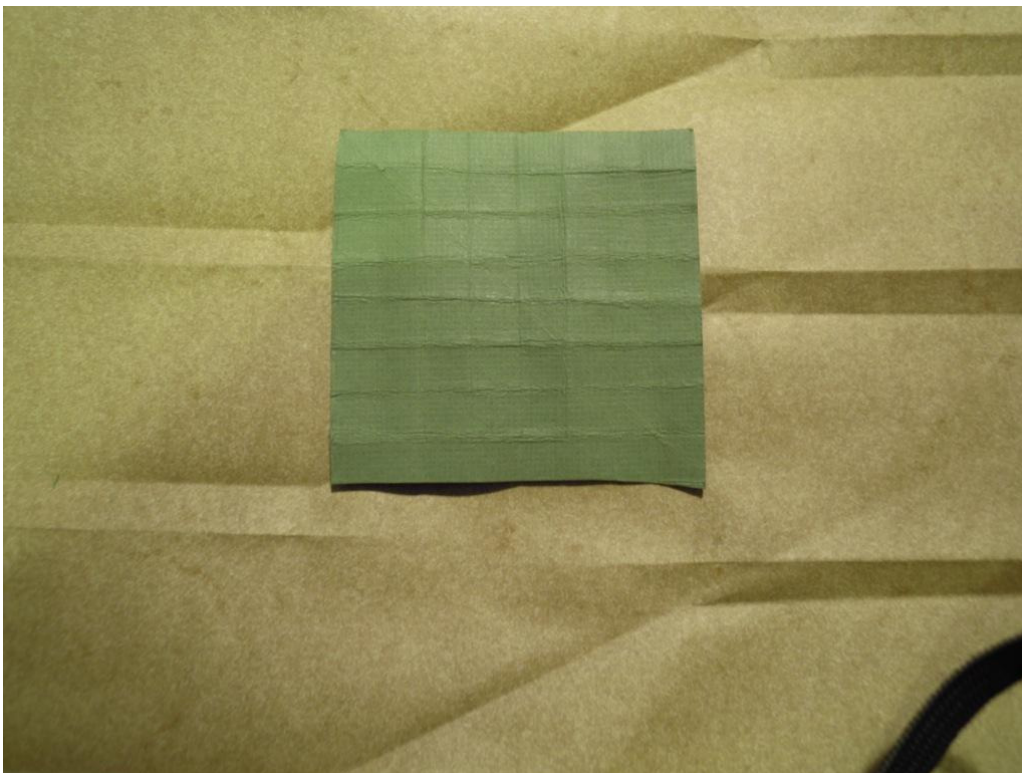
2. Now you can bend a line from the edge to the ends of the segments obtained in step 1.



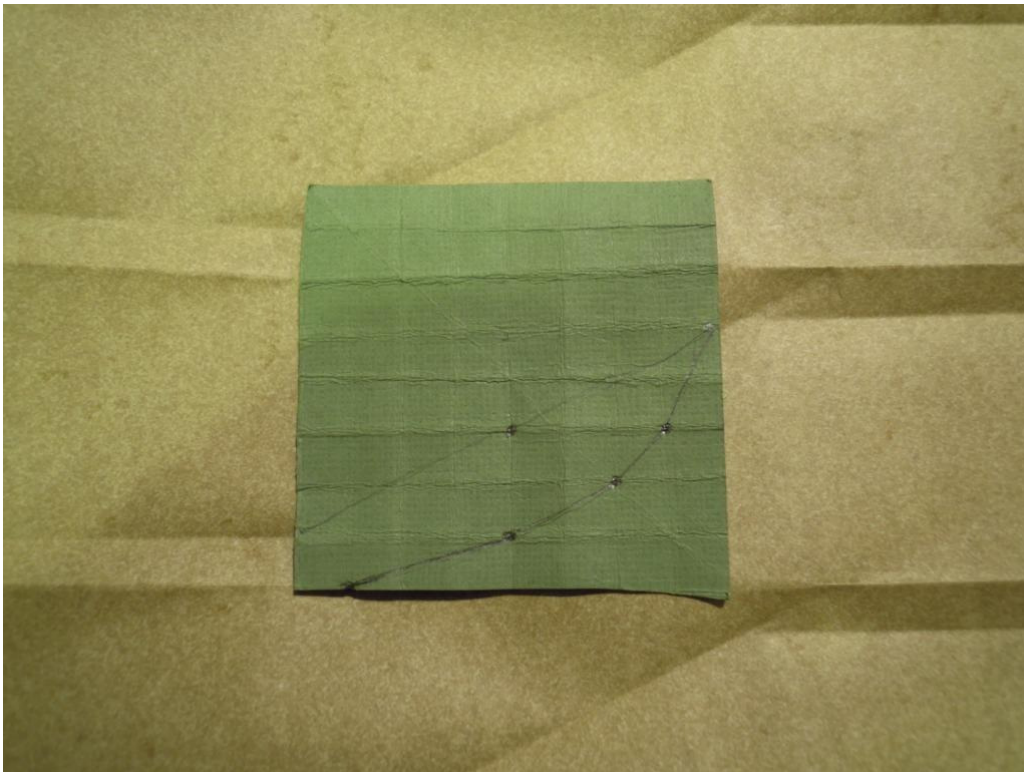
3. Further, we bend lines - mountains, parallel for lines, applied in step 2. Distance between lines equals $\frac{1}{4}$ grid step 8x16.



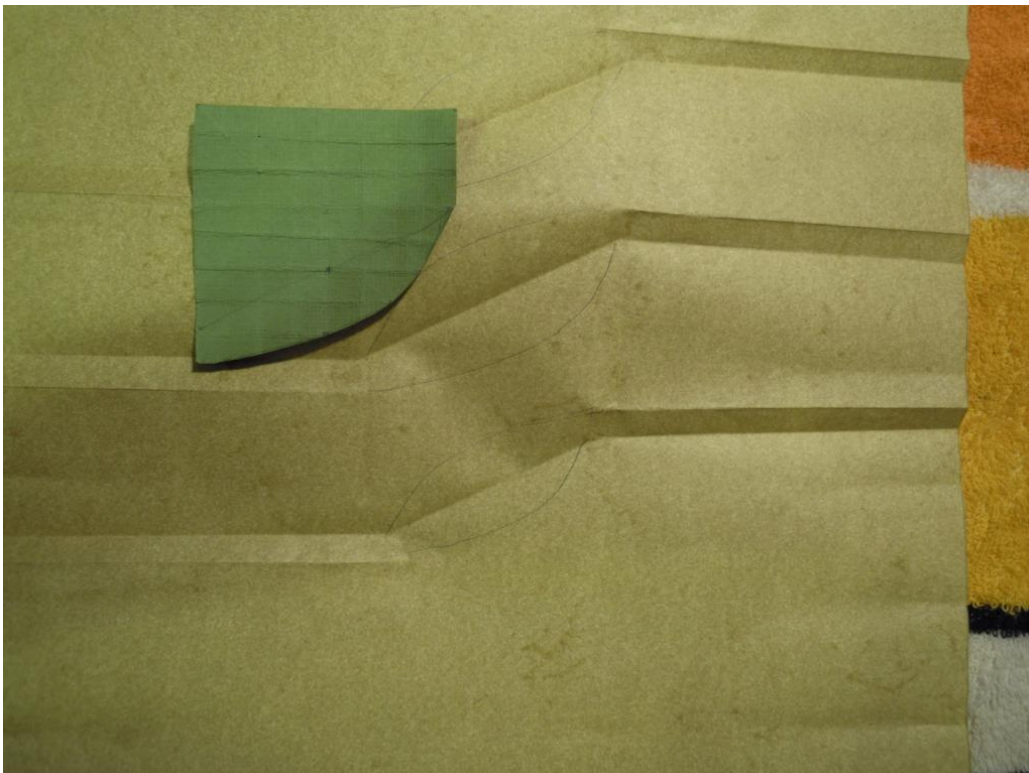
4. As the following lines forming decorative elements - cuts on the loaf, have a certain bow-shaped form in order that they were identical, the following is recommended. The small square of 2x2 steps in size of a grid of 8x16 models is for this purpose necessary. On the pattern this support element shown as a small grid.



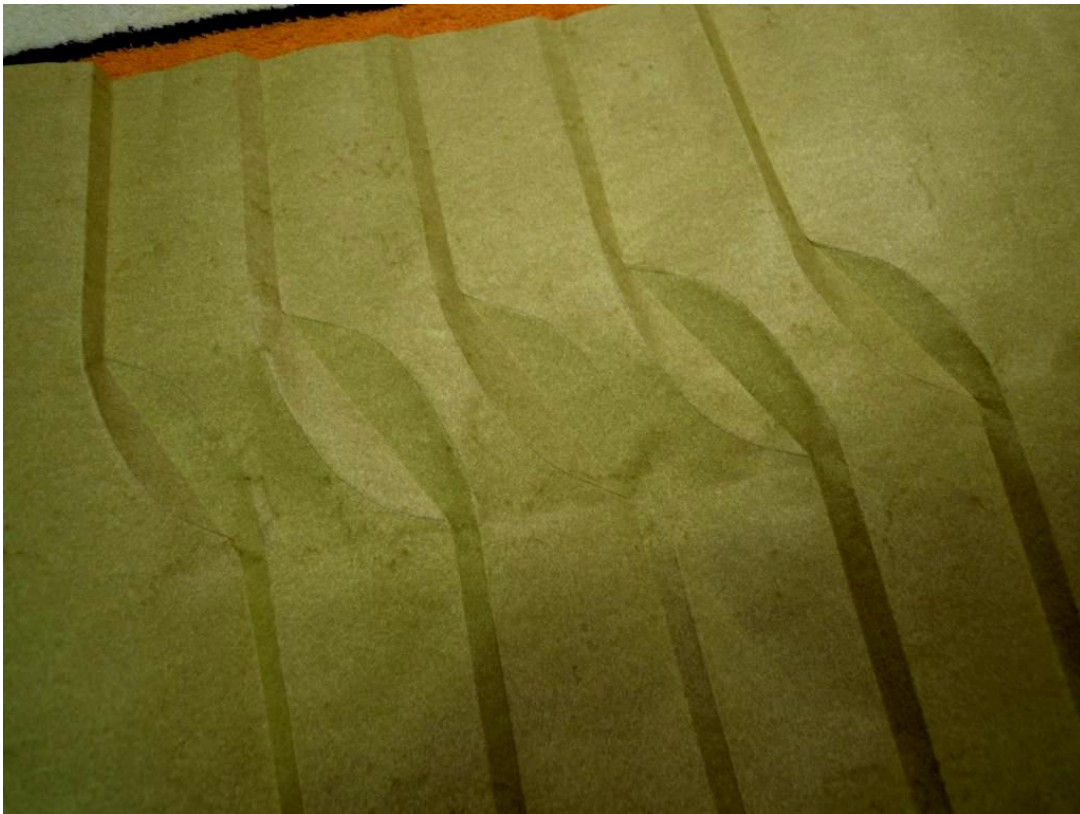
5. On the small square make the grid 8x8.



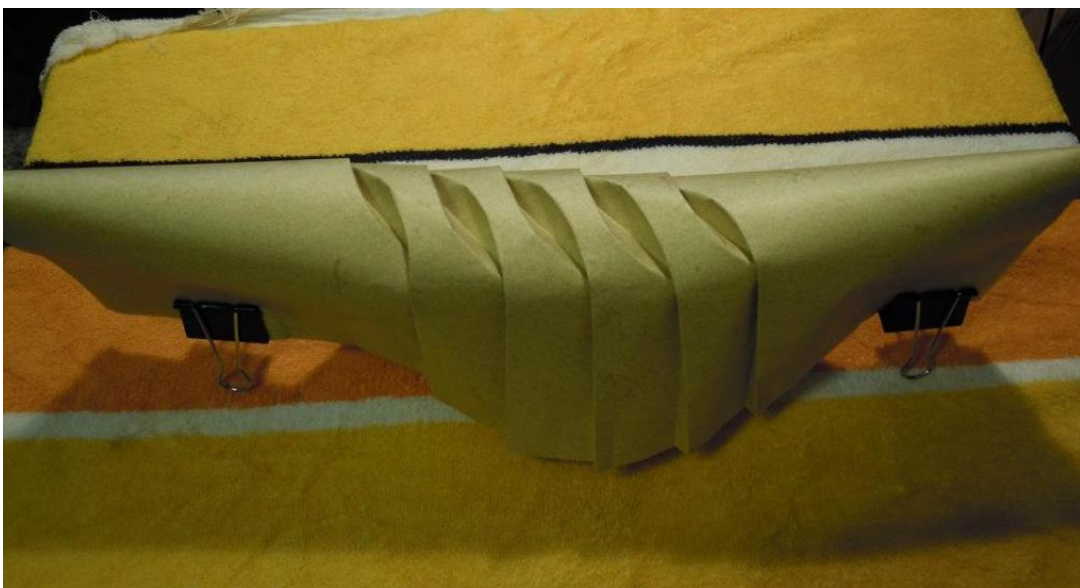
6. Further, we draw a shape pattern, connecting points on coordinates, and cut off the excess.



7. With help of template, draw and (or) bend the lines - mountains.



8. All the lines for formation of cuts on a loaf ready to cave in them.



9. As a result such non-planar form turns out here. On the upper surface in an ideal there shouldn't be excess bending.



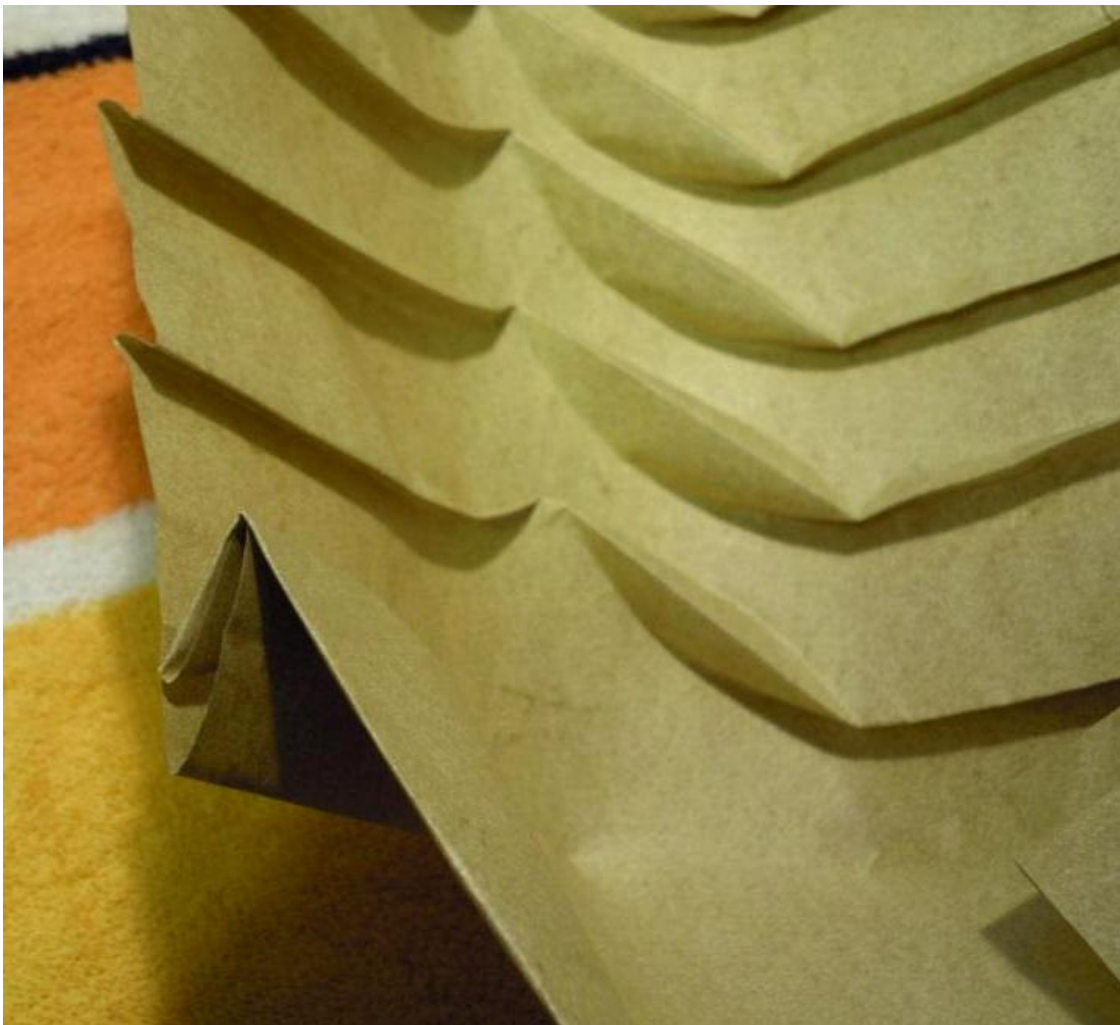
10-11. Further it is necessary to process the received folds, depending on the material it is made differently, it is important that the incisions on a loaf to obtain a flat, neat. In the picture it is shown how this becomes on the example of construction paper elephantenhaut by means of a wooden stick.



12 - 13. Now you can make other creases of a pattern, trying to put as little as possible auxiliary lines.



14. A very important step! On the one hand it is necessary to "throw" a superpositions to ensure that they enter into each other and closed model from below at the end of assembly.





15-16. Further assembly - turning of future loaf in a cylindrical form, the processing of top crusts should not be difficult, it is important not to crush crisp ... 😊



17-18. The loaf almost ready... When viewed from below, it is similar to a boat... Bread, boat, fishermens, a great number people ashore, who need help to feed ... On a photo it is visible as imposings coincide with each other. The sharp ends of the nose and stern, are sprained and put formed pockets. As it was noted above, in the stick it is possible to enclose a stuffing, everyone can make it on their own way, all the same it will not be visible to anyone except you. ☺

The main thing - that it turned out delicious!



19. Give a final form, where it is necessary it is glued... On the photo - final wet-shaping of a loaf.

Enjoy folding, bon appetit! 😊