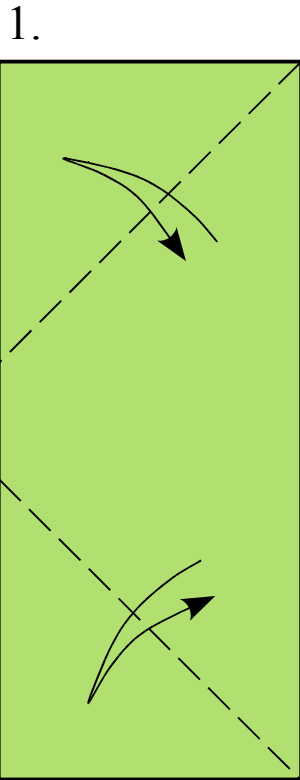


Love You Can Bank On

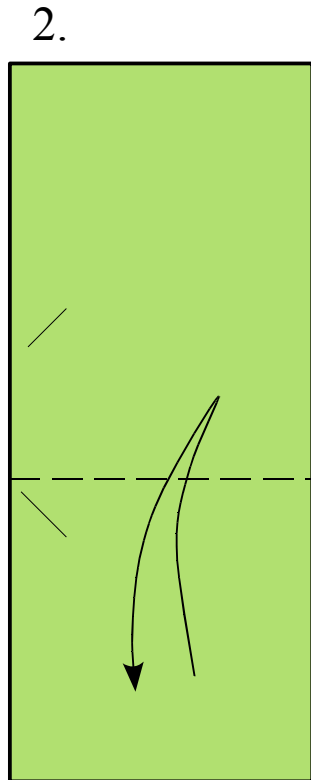
By Wensdy Whitehead



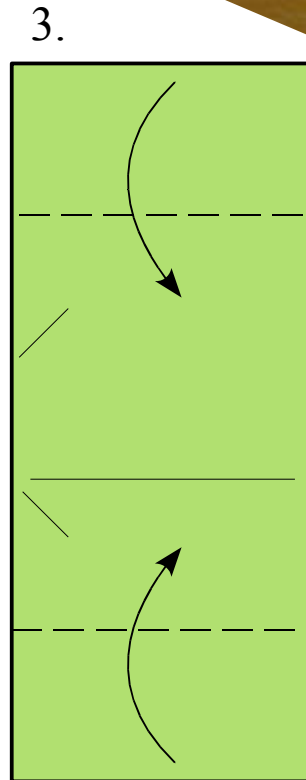
Recommended Paper: U.S. dollar bill or other long rectangle, such as the long half of notebook paper (U.S. Letter or A4).



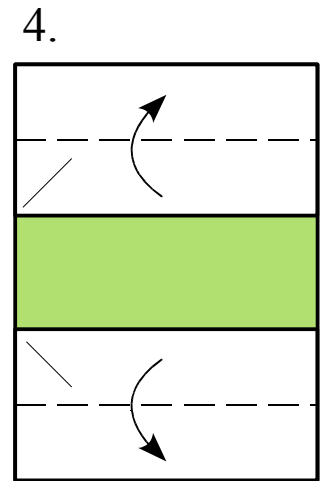
Copy the width onto the length. A pinch suffices; the whole fold is unnecessary.



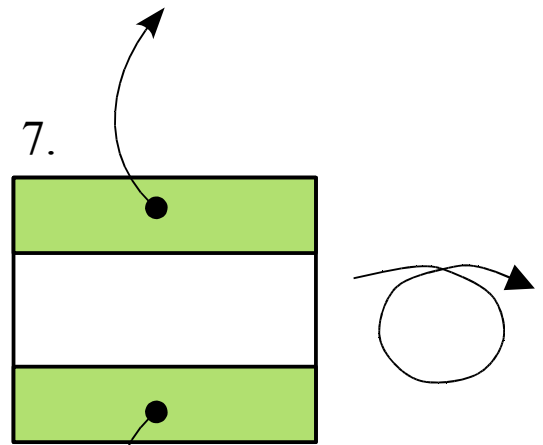
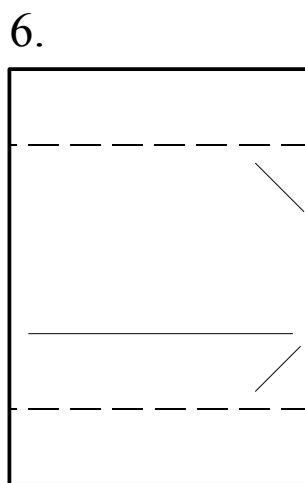
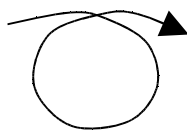
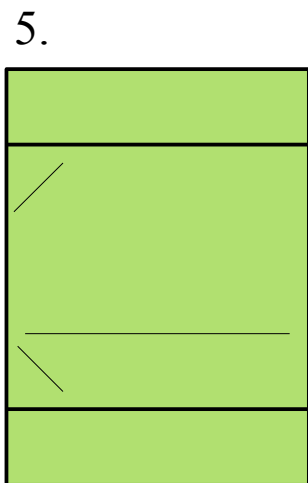
Fold through the lower pinch where it meets the edge.



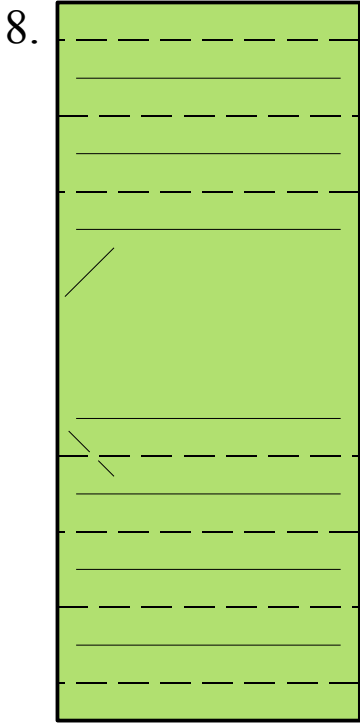
Halve the squares on the ends.



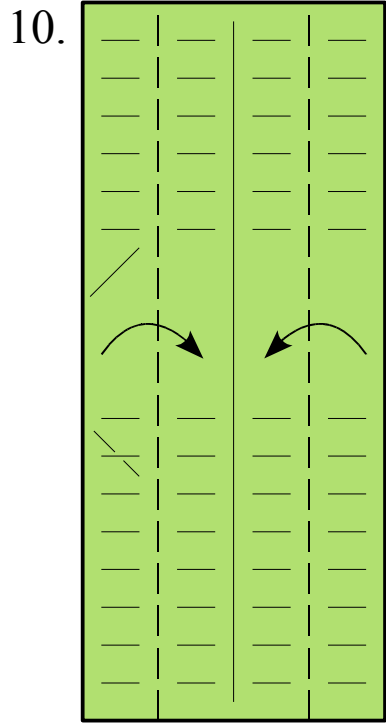
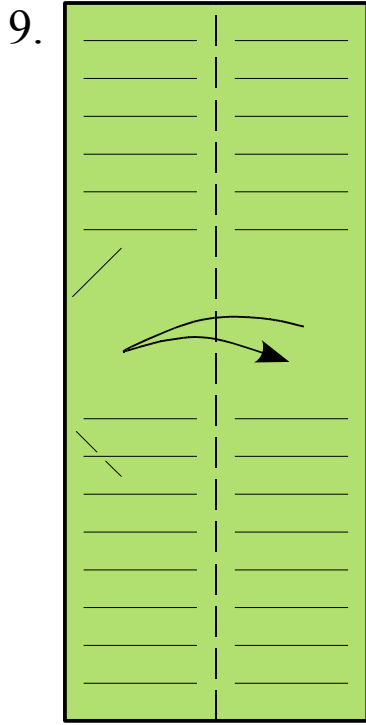
Halve the rectangles on the ends.



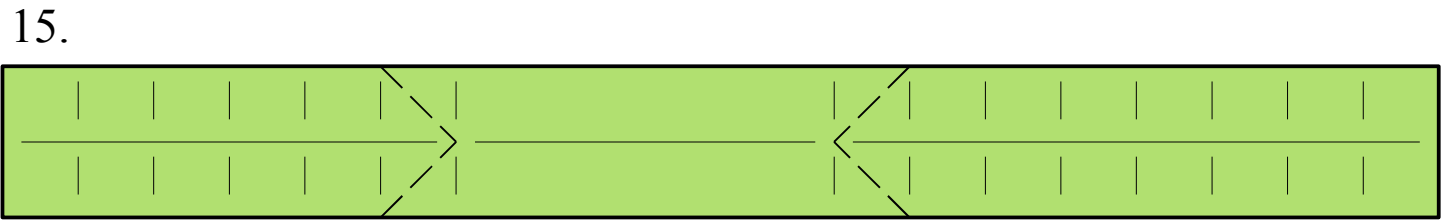
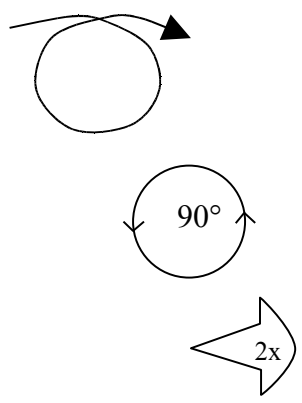
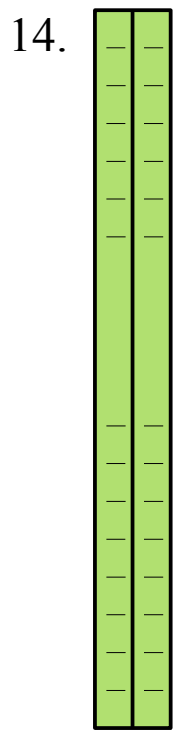
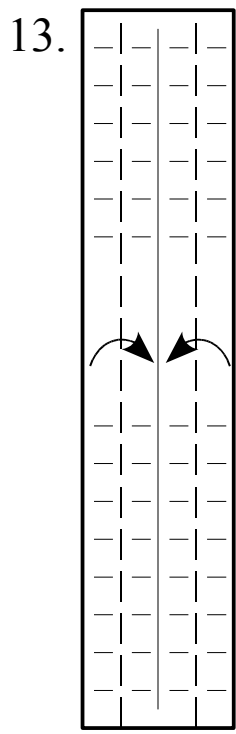
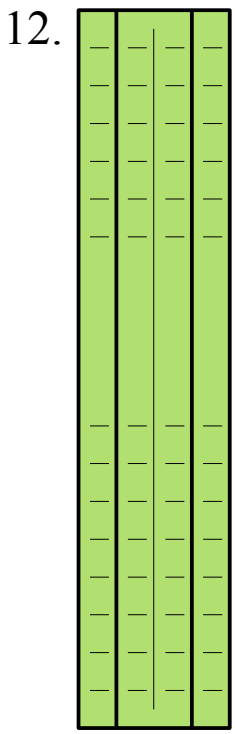
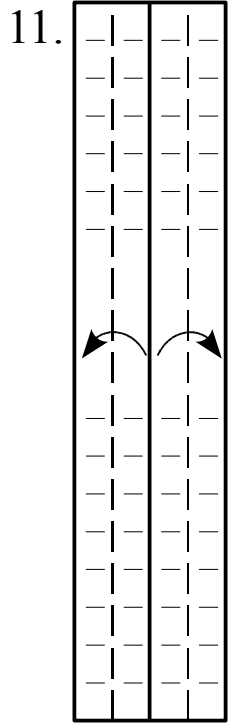
Unfold completely.



Halve the rectangles.

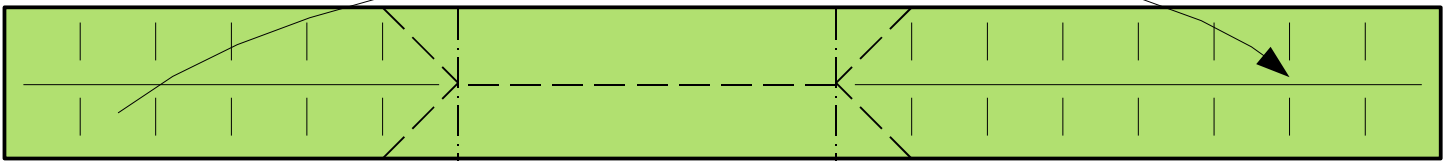


Cupboard fold.



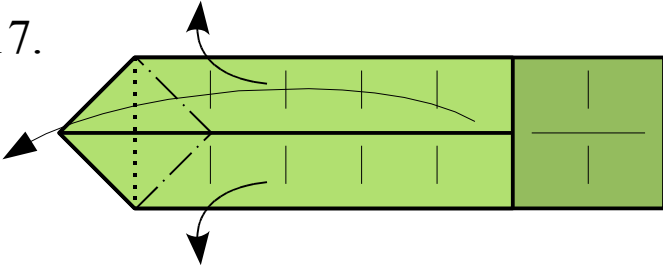
Pre-crease.

16.



Barbell fold. (Conjoined rabbit-ears, with a short connective ear.)

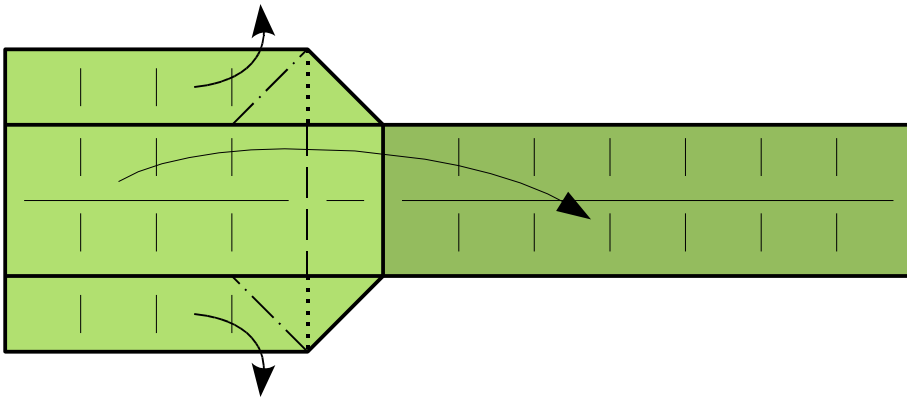
17.



Shovel fold. (Pick up raw and folded edges on the center line and open, passing through a shape that looks like the scoop of a shovel. If you turn the model over while doing this, be sure to turn it back for the next step. These diagrams hold the model in place while the shovel folds flip back and forth.)

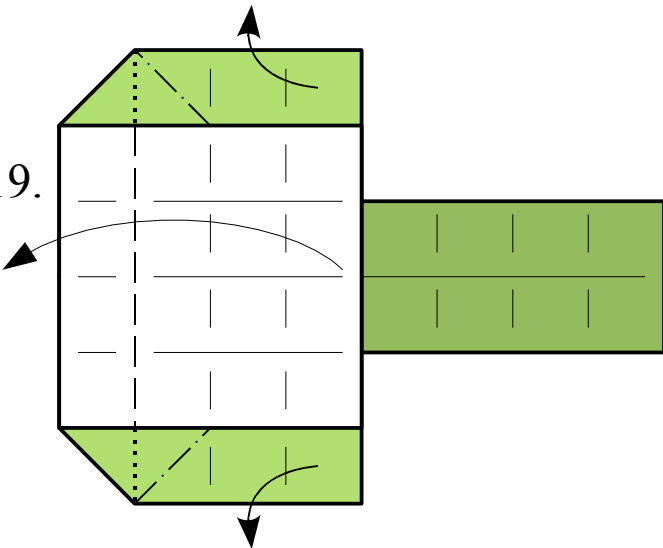
Darker shading indicates a layer in the background some distance from the topmost

18.



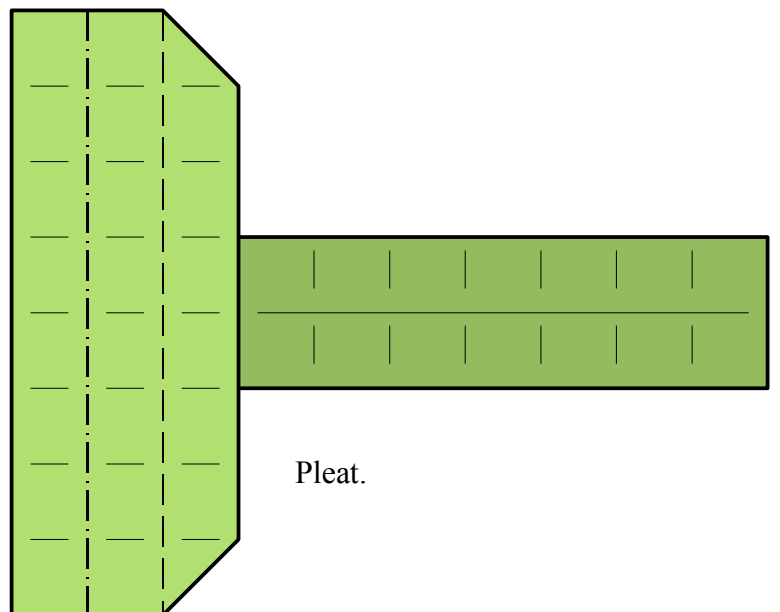
Shovel fold. (Pick up the folded edges and open, passing through a shape that looks like the scoop of a shovel. If you turn the model over while doing this, be sure to turn it back for the next step. These diagrams hold the model in place while the shovel folds flip back and forth.)

19.



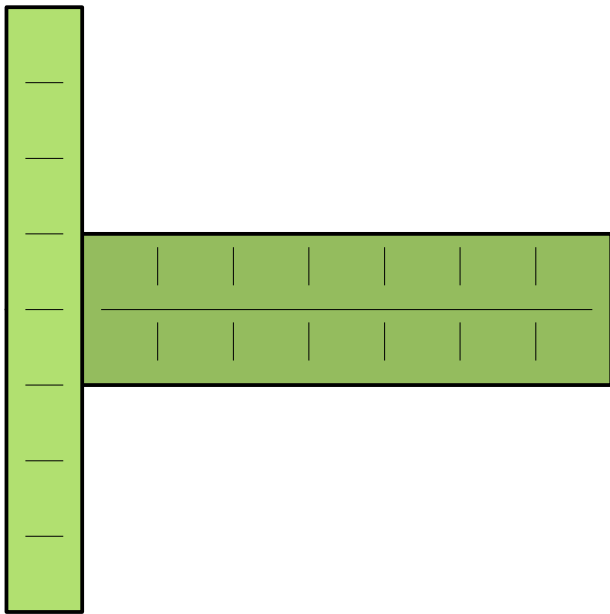
Shovel fold, swinging sides out and to the right, passing through a form resembling a shovel before flattening.

20.

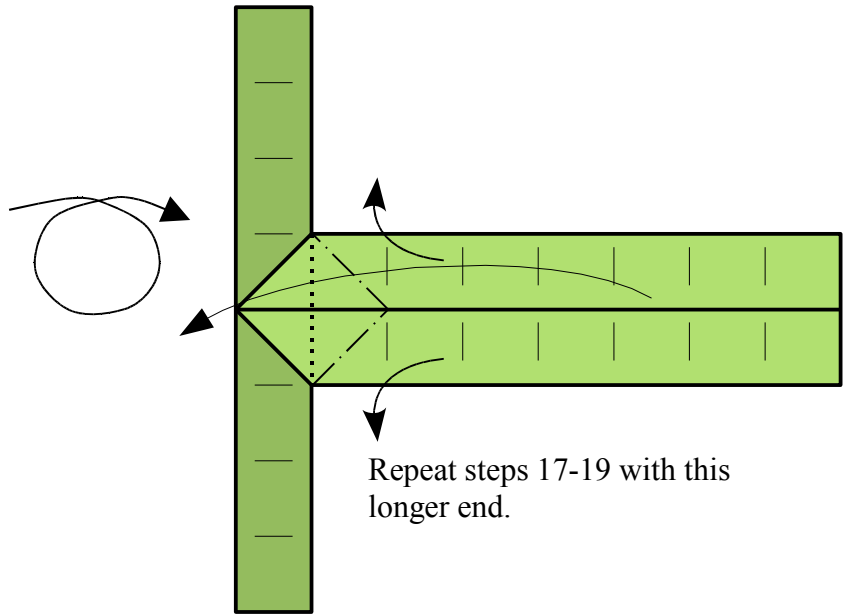


Pleat.

21.

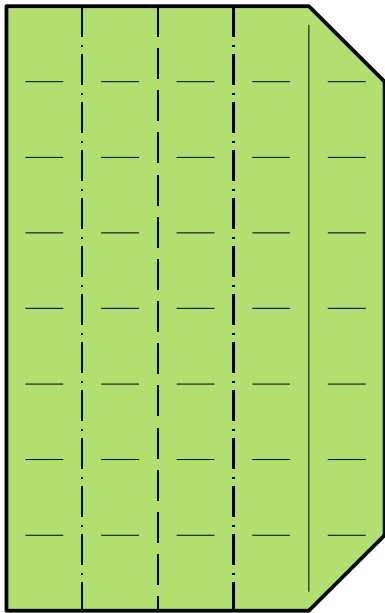


22.



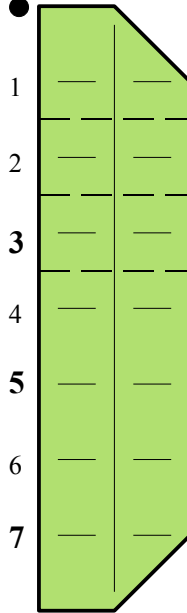
Repeat steps 17-19 with this longer end.

23.



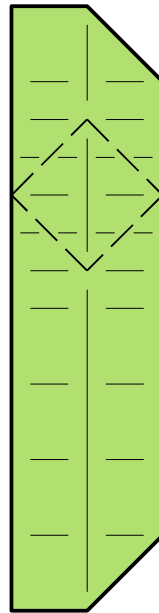
Pleat.

24.



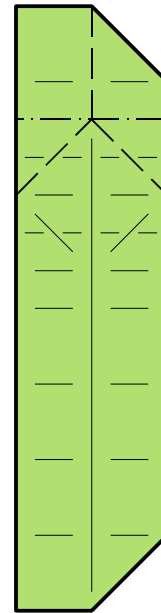
Pre-crease. Fold the top edge to lines 3, 5 and 7.

25.



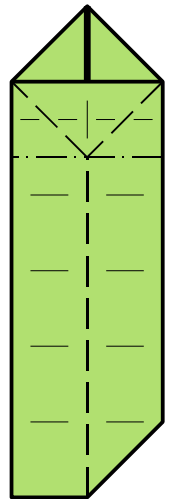
Pre-crease.

26.



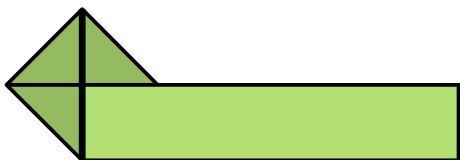
Rabbit-ear. Leave the ear upright.

27.

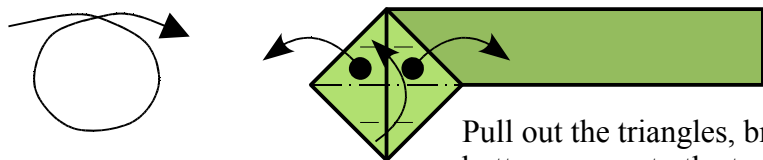


Rabbit-ear, allowing the paper behind to flip around. Leave the ear perpendicular.

28.



29.



Pull out the triangles, bringing the bottom corner to the top and flipping the simple rabbit ear to the front.

30.



Lay the upright ear flat.

31.



Squash inner layers open.

32.



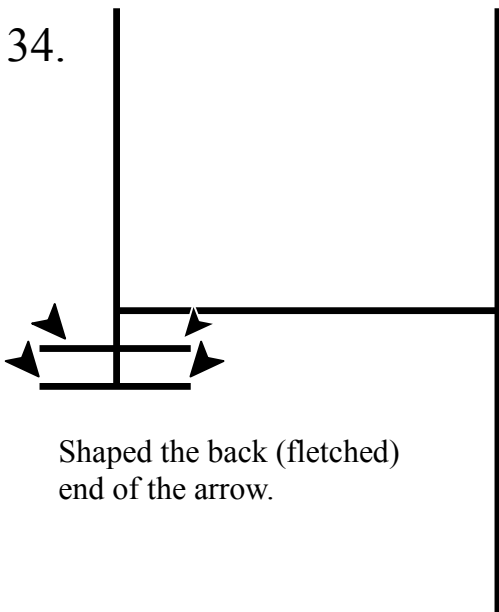
Undo step 30, leaving 31 in tact. (Stand the tiny remaining bit of rabbit-ear perpendicular.)

33.



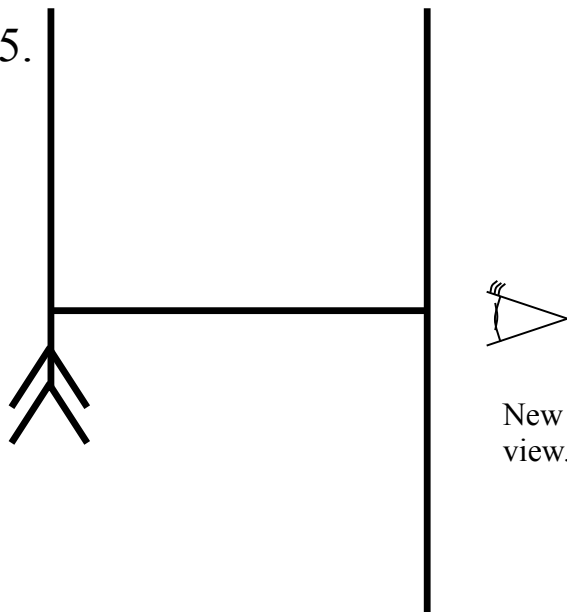
New view.

34.



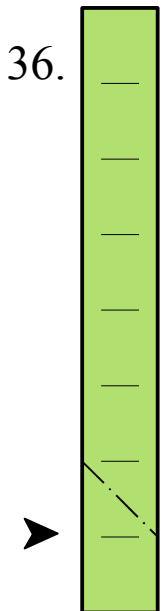
Shaped the back (fletched) end of the arrow.

35.



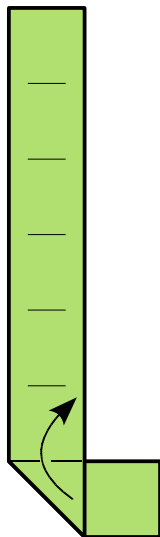
New view.

36.



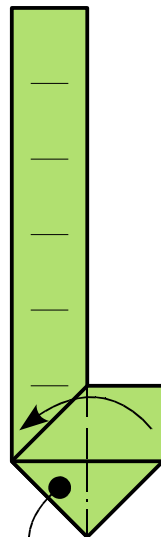
Inside-reverse fold.

37.



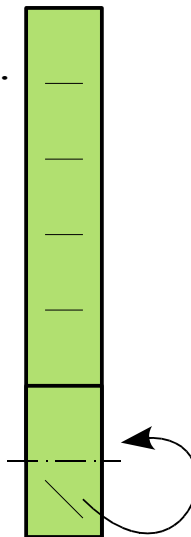
Valley fold one layer or "page."

38.



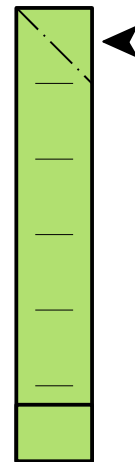
Pull out the corner and valley fold the rest.

39.



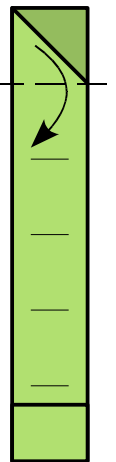
Mountain fold behind, forming the point of the arrow, which will tend to open, forming the barbs

40.



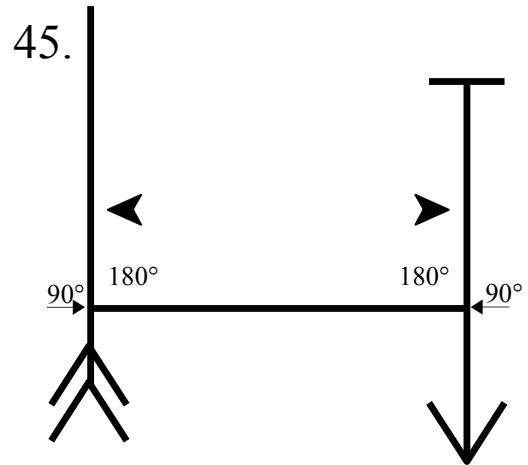
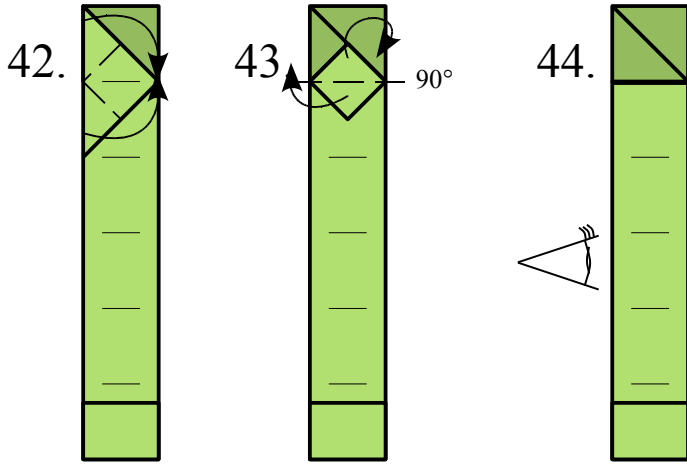
Inside-reverse fold.

41.



Valley fold one layer downward.

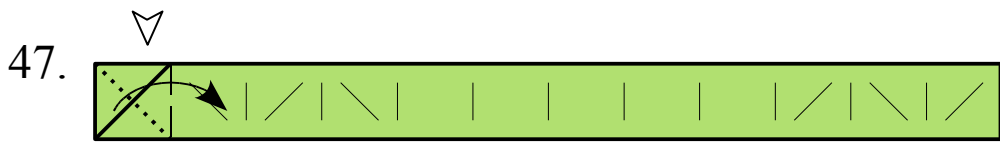
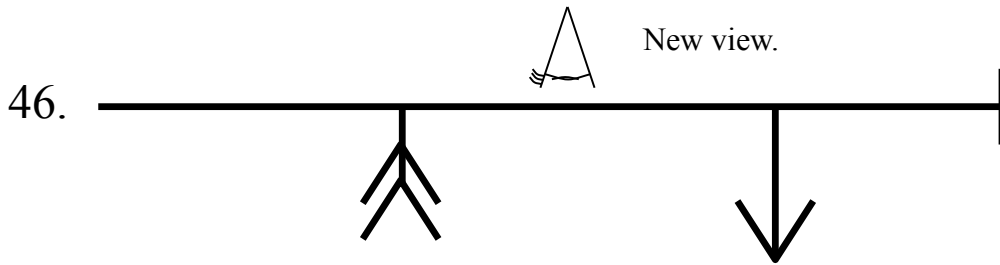
Reminder: Darker shading indicates a layer in the background some distance from the topmost layer.



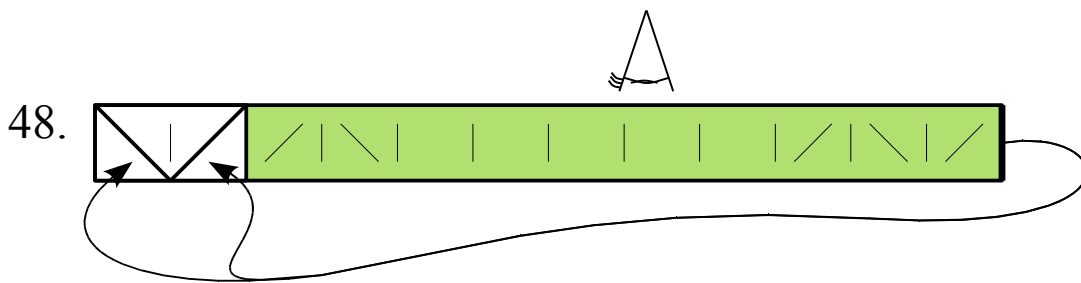
Fold the sharp points to the square point.

Pivot till perpendicular.

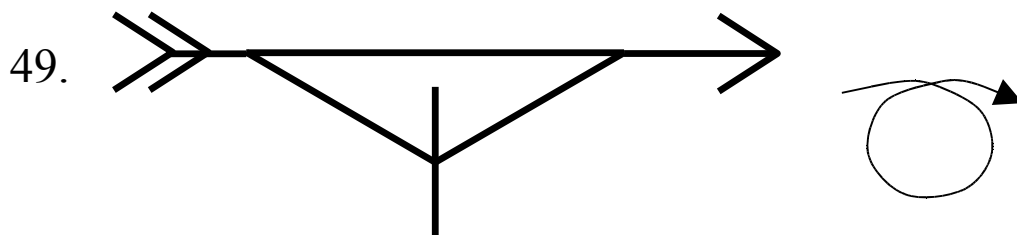
New view.

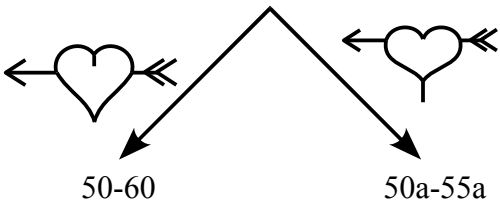


Squash inner layers open, as in step 31.

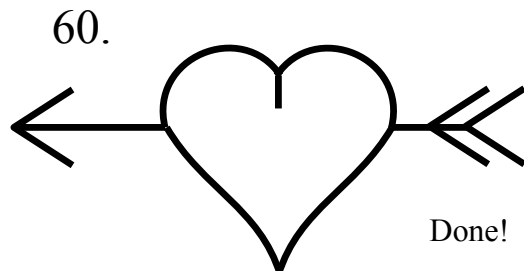
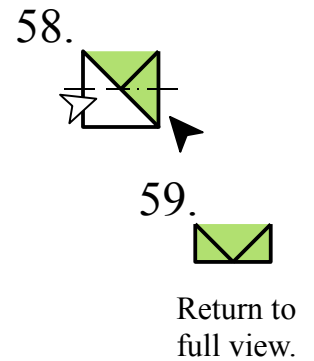
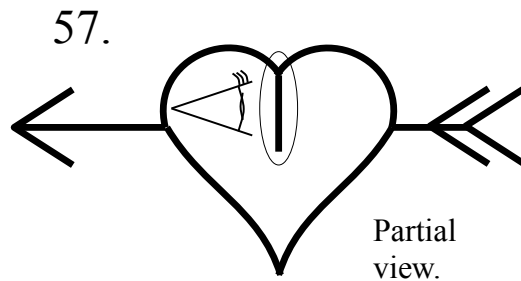
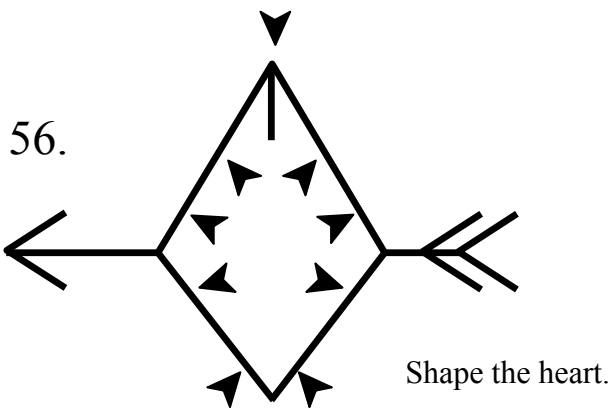
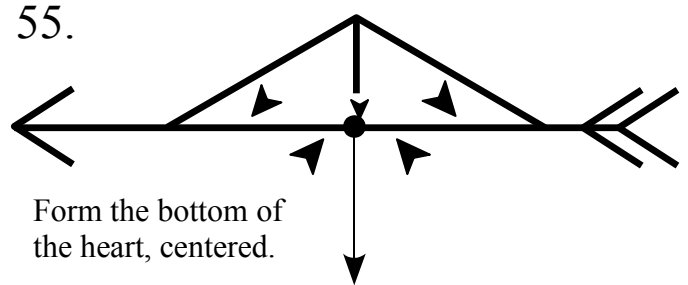
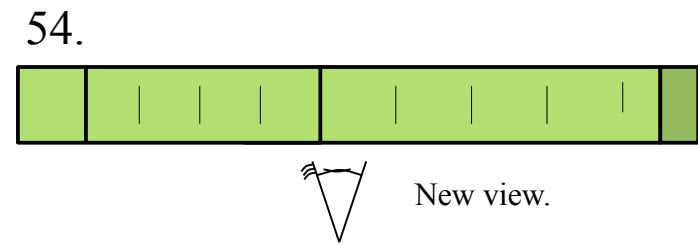
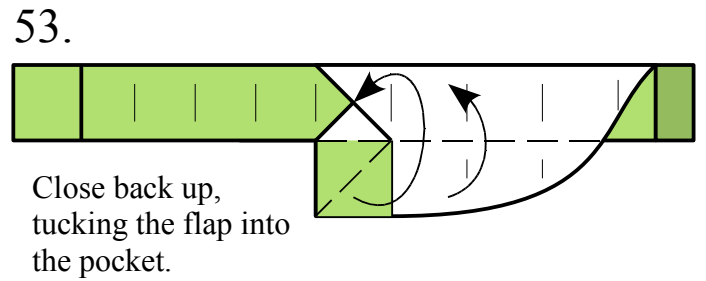
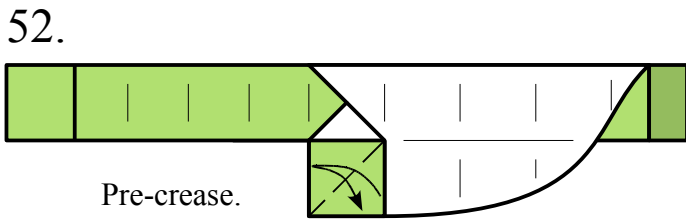
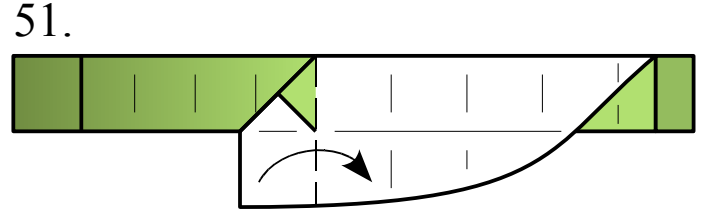
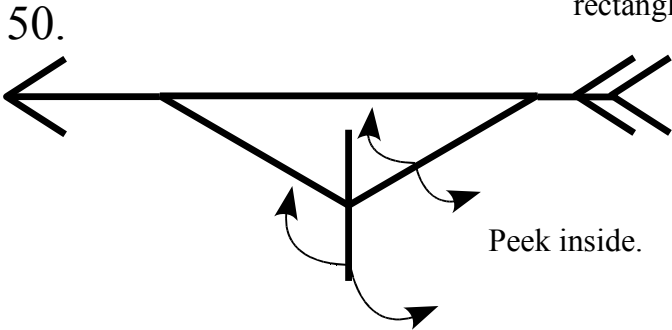


Pull the ends together and insert the two puny points into the pair of pockets. The new view shows the loop thus formed.

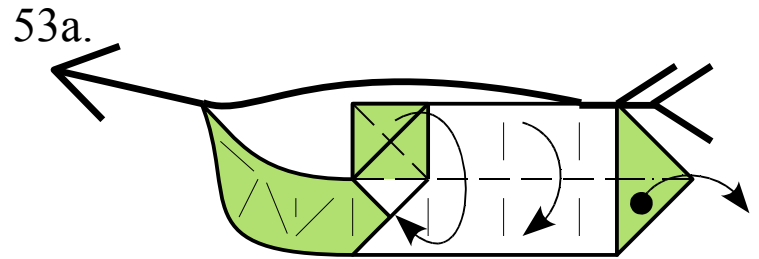
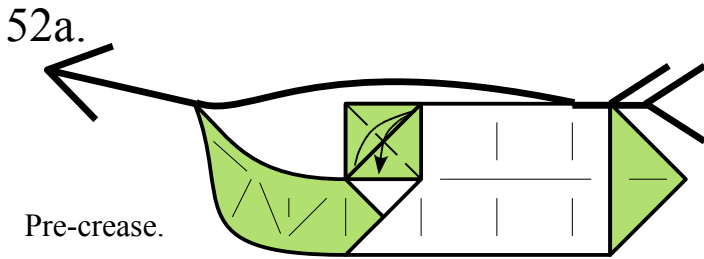
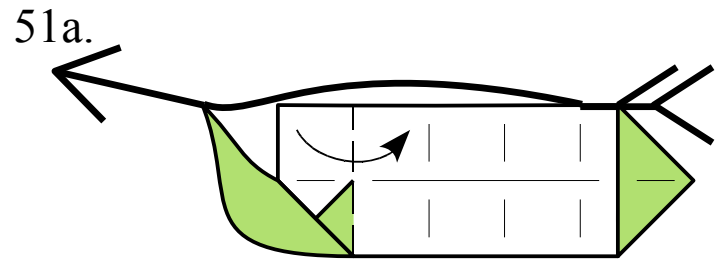
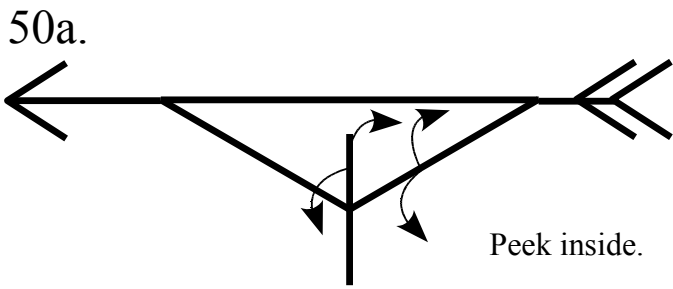




Alternate endings. Steps 50-60 put the fixed length on top of the heart. Steps 50a-55a put it on the bottom. At approximate dollar proportions, either shaping works. For a very long rectangle, gain extra fixed length by replacing steps 40-48 and 50-54/50a-53a with a simple hook connection half the width of a square, though the given connections aid shaping. (All the variable length goes into the one section; the two parts of the arrow are also fixed length with respect to the width of the rectangle.) The shortest viable rectangles need steps 50-60.



Alternate shaping on the next page.



Close back up, tucking the flap into the pocket. Remember to pull out the triangle to its former position.

