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HOW TO MAKE BOXES WITH CURVED EDGES AND SIDES WITH THE BOXMAKER ORIGINALE (TM) OR BOXMAKER MINI (TM) AND THE CURVULATOR (TM)

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Please excuse the wiggly lines throughout --- my computer does not allow me to draw smooth curves. MC

N.B.

YOU ARE PROBABLY FAMILIAR WITH THE WORK OF FRANK GEHRY WHO RECENTLY INTRODUCED ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE SCULPTURAL CURVES INTO COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE. HIS WONDERFUL, "FORM FOLLOWS FANTASY", ARCHITECTURE MAY BE ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ARTISTIC DEVELOPMENTS IN HISTORY. HE, OF COURSE UNDERSTANDS CURVES BETTER THAN YOU OR I -- BUT USE OF THE CURVULATOR CAN HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND AND USE THESE SHAPES.

INTRODUCTION -- WHAT THIS REPORT IS TRYING TO DO

This report is designed to familiarize you with the Curvulator(tm) and show you some of the things you can make with it. The report is not in any way complete or comprehensive and it may very well be that some of you will know more about the Curvulator after using it for a few minutes than I do after working with it for months. I do not have a natural talent for recognizing and repeating the various shapes that arose when I tried different things. In fact, I have, in the past, been tested on my ability to recognize what 3-dimensional shapes can be folded from various flat patterns that shows all the foldlines -- and I scored at the lowest 20th percentile. So chances are 4 to 1 that you are a better folder and pattern maker than I am.

FLAT PAPER AND CURVY SHAPES

CYLINDERS AND TUBES --- TWO BASIC WAYS TO MAKE THEM.

Most of us can easily imagine a sheet of flat paper wrapped, formed or rolled into a tube or cylinder -- we often see examples of it in our daily lives. Paper drinking straws are one example. Toilet paper and paper towels and gift wrapping paper are usually wrapped around such tubes. These tubes are usually wrapped from a narrow, long strip of paper that is wrapped diagonally around a center mandrel, with the overlapping sheets being held together with some sort of glue. The ends are usually trimmed at right angles to the axis of the tube. If additional strips of paper are joined together at their ends, it is possible to make a tube of any length.

It is also possible to roll a tube in another way as many children do when making a play telescope or a megaphone from a sheet of paper. When making a tube in this way, the length of the tube is generally limited to the length of the paper you start with.

OTHER PAPER SURFACES WITH COMPLEX CURVES --

It is hard for some of us to imagine how a flat sheet of paper or cardstock can be made into a curved surface that curves in more than one way --- we just do not see many examples of such shapes in our daily lives. We intuitively feel that it is impossible, for instance, to cover a ball (a sphere) with a sheet of paper -- or even with many sheets of paper. And that is probably true if we insist that the paper must not be creased or bent or folded in some way. But if we allow creasing, bending and folding and a somewhat uneven surface --- it is quite possible to make surfaces that curve in more than one way. We will be showing you how to make such surfaces. It turns out that there are many ways to cover a ball with paper -- or even to make a ball out of paper. We won't be going that far here with our projects but I suspect some of you will figure out a good way to make a neat reproducible ball out of cardstock.

Since the subject of making curved shapes with paper and cardstock has not been explored much, most of the material I will be writing here deals with my own experience just playing around with the prototype of the curvemaker you have evidently purchased. There are no reference sources.

There may be many errors -- if you find any, please let me know.

NOTE: These instructions tell you to make pencil lines where you are going to score. This can be ignored once you understand what you are doing. The pencil lines are only to help you while you are getting started

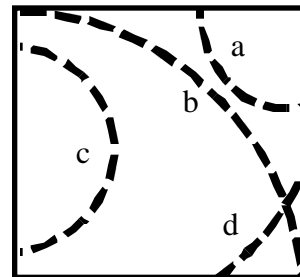
HOW CURVE SCORING WORKS --- TRY THIS

- 1 Place the **CARDSTOCK** you are going to score on a relatively soft surface --- corrugated cardboard or a few sheets of newspaper works well.
- 2 Put the **CURVULATOR** over the cardstock and decide where the score is going to go. Pick the diameter you think is best.
- 3 Use a scoring tool -- probably the one that came with a boxmaker you bought. And score the material using the Curvulator to guide you
- 4 This will weaken the cardstock along the scored line and the cardstock will be able to be folded along this line if the score goes to the edges of the sheet (or another fold line). Because the scored line is curved, the fold line is curved and the cardstock on both sides of the fold no longer lie on flat planes.

If you are working with a large sheet of cardstock you will have to reposition the **CURVULATOR** as you go.

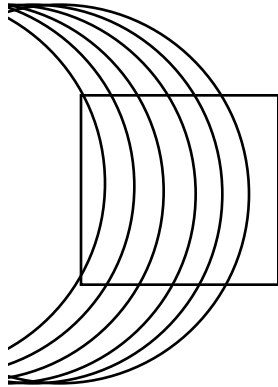
5 You can start by making single scores in any pattern on the cardstock -- try some of those shown here to see what the resulting folds and surfaces are like. Use the 8" diameter scoring slot for each score and an 8" square of cardstock. Start with a cardstock --- about .012" to .014" thick.

- a across a corner (concave)
- b from one diagonal corner to the other diagonal corner
- c within an edge
- d across a corner (convex)
- e as (c) above but closer and further from the edge



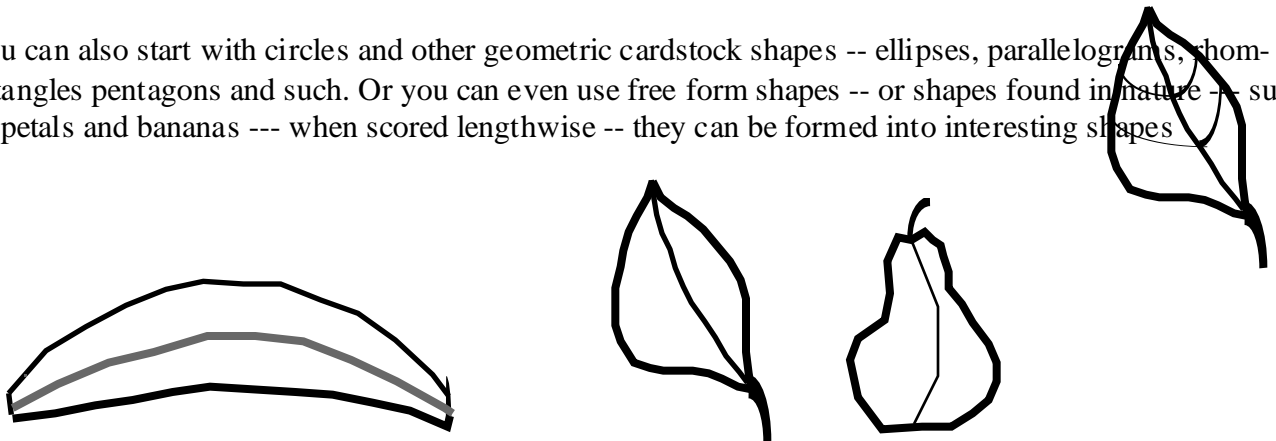
6 Try the same thing as above 3a to 3e -- but with smaller diameters and then with larger diameters

7 Now try two, three and four scores as shown --- stick with one radius for each set. Then try the same patterns with different radii. Experiment by folding so the various fold lines look like valleys from your point of view or mountains. Is it easy to fold adjacent folds so they are both valleys --- or is it easier to alternately fold mountains and valleys?



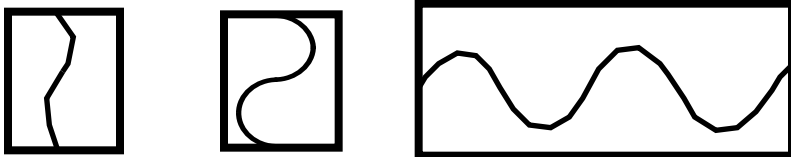
8 Try the same thing as far as practical starting with triangular shapes of cardstock.

9 You can also start with circles and other geometric cardstock shapes -- ellipses, parallelograms, rhomboids, rectangles pentagons and such. Or you can even use free form shapes -- or shapes found in nature -- such as leaves, petals and bananas --- when scored lengthwise -- they can be formed into interesting shapes



10 And you can, of course, score other than circular shapes -- but since the curve maker has only sections of circles --- you may find it easiest to stick with circles.

11 You can link sections of circles (with or without straight lines) as shown to get different effects -- try some of these scores on test sheets of cardstock and see what you come up with.



NOW LET'S WORK ON MAKING FOLDING BOXES -- WE WILL FIRST DRAW A LAYOUT FOR THE BOX

1 Let us start with a box that has no curves so we can agree on some terminology. Let's make a 2 x 1 x 1/2" box (we usually specify the length, width and depth of the box in that order). First of all, note that most boxes have 4 sides, a top and a bottom --- so we will have six main panels for most simple boxes, our 2 x 1 x 1/2" box might have the following pattern. Also note that is difficult to actually make a box this small -- we are using these dimensions so a full size drawing will fit on this sheet of paper. When you actually make a few test boxes --- start with something about 4" x 3" x 2". Here is the pattern for the six sides of our 2 x 1 x 1/2" box, note it has 13 panels.

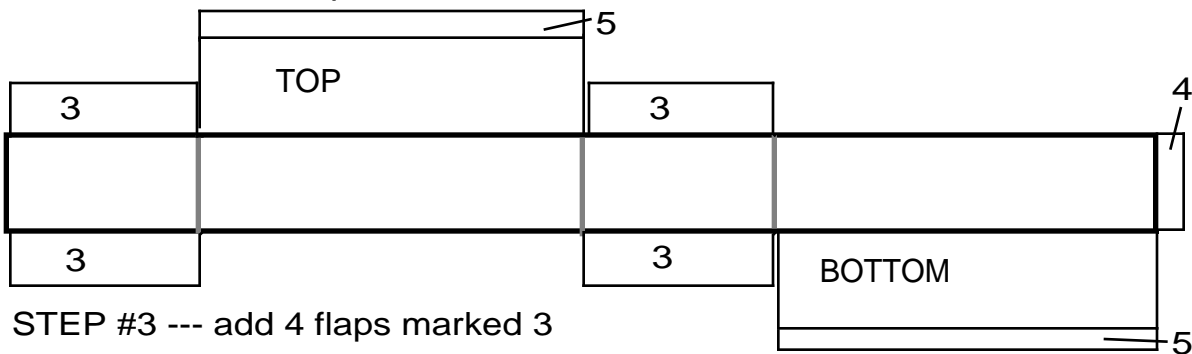
This is what is called a "net" by boxmakers or sometimes simply a "layout" or "plan". We will usually use "plan" and "layout" interchangeably herein.

If all of this is DRAWN on one sheet of cardstock -- with everything outside the lines cut off and discarded, and if we now score on all the lines connecting the panels, flaps tabs, we can fold and glue it together and complete a box as shown by #6 below

STEP #1 delineates the four side panels



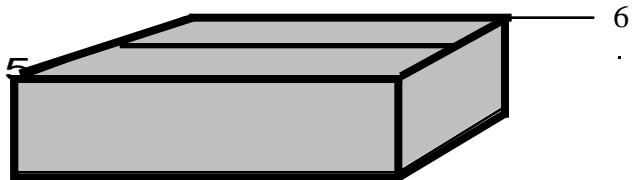
STEP #2 --- add top and bottom



STEP #3 --- add 4 flaps marked 3

STEP #4 --- add glue flap marked 4

STEP #5 --- add tabs to top and bottom -- each marked 5

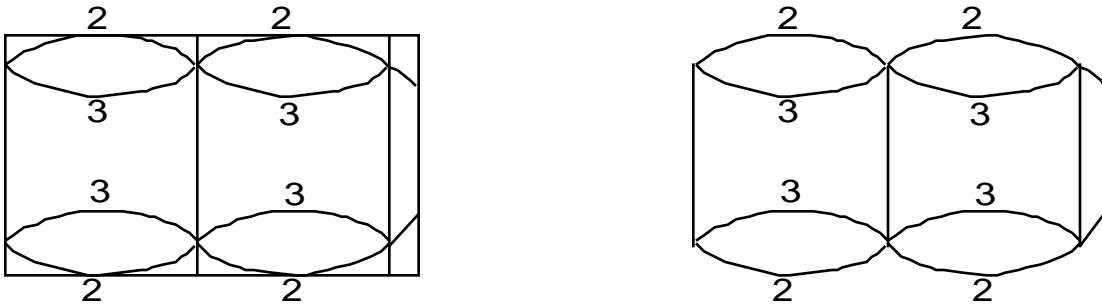


**NOW LET'S MAKE A SIMPLE PILLOW SHAPED BOX THAT HAS FOUR CURVED SCORES
NOTE THAT IT OPENS ON THE CONCAVE ENDS WITH THE CURVED FLAPS.**

Note that this box winds up with only two sides and two ends. Most of us would guess a container could not have only two sides and two ends -- but because of the curved surfaces -- it is shown here to be possible

Start with a piece of cardstock 8-1/2" x 11" -- the drawing is not to exact scale

- 1 Score at 5" and 10" from one of the short edges ---



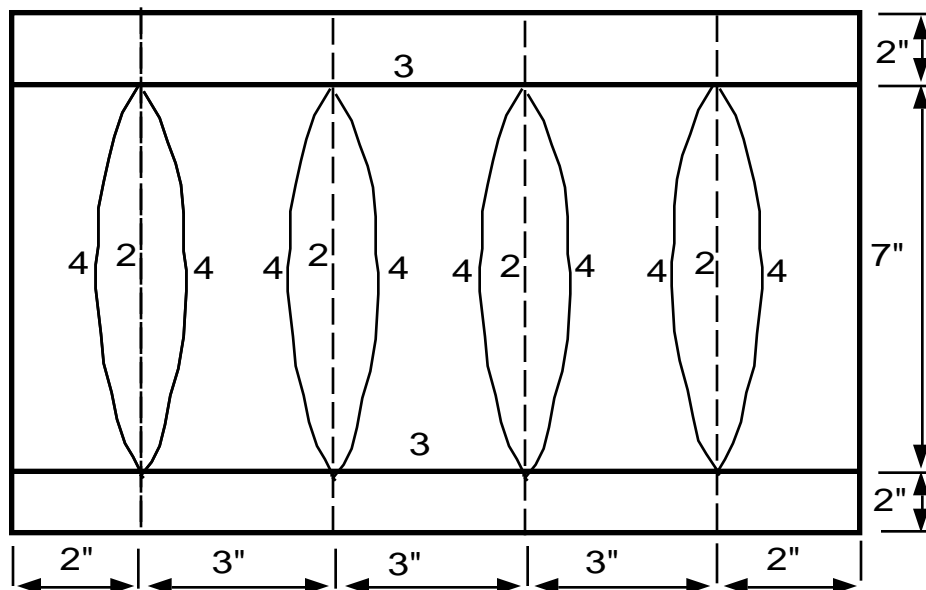
- 2 Using the CURVULATOR and the 8" radius slot, DRAW, in pencil, four circular sections as shown --- so the edge of the circles just touch the cardstock on the 11" side as shown (4 places) by #2
- 3 Using the overlay template and the 8" radius slot and the scoring platen under the cardstock, SCORE 4 circular sections as shown -- show by the number 3.
- 4 Cut off the material outside the DRAWN circle sections and discard. You now have six panels and a gluing tab. See the right hand drawing above.
- 5 Flex on all scored lines to loosen up the fold lines.
- 6 Fold on the two straight scored lines and glue the 1" wide tab to the inside of the edge of the opposite panel
- 7 Fold in the end panels -- two will overlap at each end --and the box will assume a pillow shape.
- 8 You may want to add a thumb notch on the inner end panel at each side to make the box easier to open

NOTE: These instructions tell you to make pencil lines where you are going to score. This can be ignored once you understand what you are doing. The pencil lines are only to help you while you are getting started.

NOTE: If you are making boxes with curved elements, the straight scores needed to make boxes should be made on by placing the cardstock against the guide rail on the side of the boxmaker platen marked "BOTTOM". The distance from the guide rail on the "BOTTOM" side is essentially equal to the nominal spacing while the spacing on the "TOP" side is somewhat less.

HERE IS A 3 x 3 x 7" BOX WHERE THE CURVED SCORES ARE ON FOUR EDGES OF THE BOX.

- 1 Start with an 11 x 13" sheet of cardstock (drawing is not to scale)



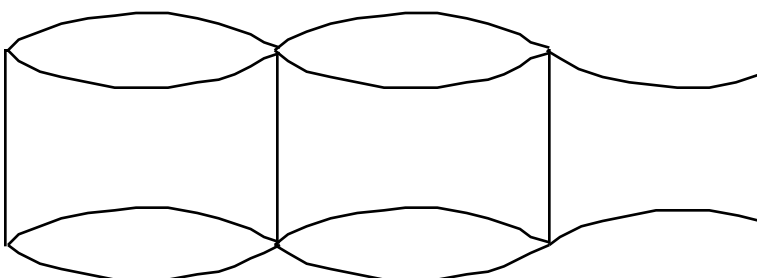
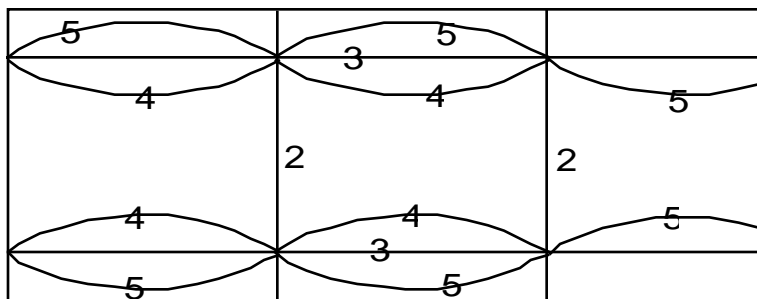
- 2 Draw light pencil lines at 2", 5", 8" and 11" from a short edge -- each shown by the number 2 above
- 3 Draw two light pencil lines each 2" from the 13" edge as shown --- marked with a 3 above
- 4 Score eight lines as shown using the 12" diameter scoring slot -- so the score just crosses the drawn lines marked 2 at the lines 2" from each long edge --- each of the 8 lines is marked with a 4 above
- 5 Cut on the lines marked 2 -- from the two long edges to the scores
- 6 Straight score on the two lines marked 3
- 7 Flex all scored lines back and forth until they become limber
- 8 Fold the box into a sleeve with a 3" x 3" cross section --- overlapping the 2" wide panels and gluing them so they form the fourth 3" wide side
- 9 Force the four football shaped edges into a convex (pushed-in) shape. The 2" panels (there will be 8 of them) are the top and bottom flaps of the box. You can trim and glue them in a variety of ways to get a closure you like.

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NOTE: If you are making boxes with curved elements, the straight scores needed to make boxes should be made on by placing the cardstock against the guide rail on the side of the boxmaker platen marked "BOTTOM". The distance from the guide rail on the "BOTTOM" side is essentially equal to the nominal spacing while the spacing on the "TOP" side is somewhat less.

A PILLOW BOX THAT OPENS ON A CONVEX SIDE

1 Start with an 11 x 17" sheet of cardstock (drawing is not to scale)



Completed layout

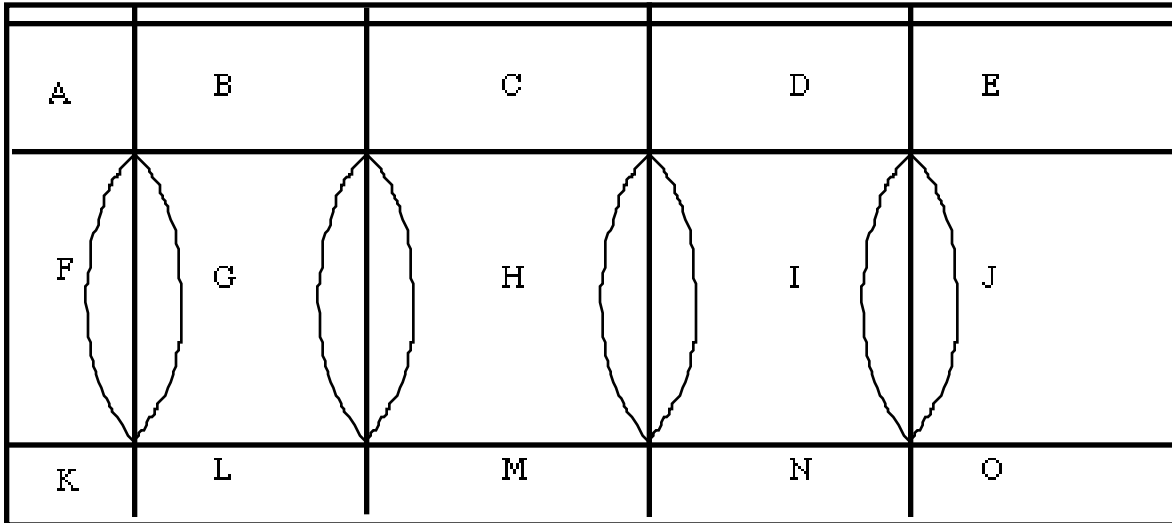
- 2 Straight score at 6" and 12" from the left edge as shown (marked 2)
- 3 Draw two light lines each 2-1/2" from the 17" edge as shown (marked 3)
- 4 Score four lines as shown using the CURVULATOR 12" diameter scoring slot -- so the score just crosses the straight score at the lines 2-1/2" from each edge (marked 4)
- 5 Draw six 12" diameter curved lines using the overlay (marked 5)
- 6 Cut away and discard all the material outside these six drawn lines.
- 7 Now fold up the box by folding in the curved scored sides --- then the left panel over the center panel and the right panel over the left panel. The scored curves on the left panel and the cut curves on the right panel should neatly overlay the scores on the center panel.
- 8 Devise some sort of tab system to hold the right panel in place. You could cut a "T" shape into the right panel and cut slots in the left panel into which the arms of the "T" are inserted. You can also punch holes and use a ribbon tie. Or perhaps make a cardstock loop that will hold everything together. You will, of course, want to score the cardstock loop wherever it is supposed to bend over the corners of the box. Or you can simply use a ribbon completely around the box.
- 9 This box is essentially like the pillow box previous shown -- except that this has a wraparound panel and the other had a glue flap to hold it all together.

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NOTE: If you are making boxes with curved elements, the straight scores needed to make boxes should be made on by placing the cardstock against the guide rail on the side of the boxmaker platen marked "BOTTOM". The distance from the guide rail on the "BOTTOM" side is essentially equal to the nominal spacing while the spacing on the "TOP" side is somewhat less.

HERE IS A 3-3/4 x 3-3/4 x 4-1/2" BOX WHERE THE CURVED SCORES ARE ON FOUR EDGES OF THE BOX. (this is very similar to the box on page 5)

1 Start with an 11 x 17" piece of cardstock (not drawn to scale)



2 In pencil -- mark off lines running across the width of the cardstock at 2, 5-3/4, 9-1/2 and 13-1/4" -- these lines define the four side panels each 3-3/4" wide -- and a 2" overlapping area

3 Also pencil mark lines running the length of the cardstock at 1/2" and 4-1/4" from the top edge as shown above. And pencil mark a straight line at 1-7/8" from the bottom edge.

4 Straight line score the three 17" long lines

5 Note there are 15 panels -- marked A to O above (plus the 5 little panels above A to E --- ignore these little panels for now)

6 Cut on the lines running between all the outside panels along the upper and lower edges --- this frees up all the bottom and top panels

7 Cut away and discard panels A and K and the little panels above B, D and E

8 Make 8 curved scores as shown -- two at each edge -- use the 8" diameter CURVULATOR scoring slot -- each score should cross the lines running across the box width at the junction of the 17" scores

9 Pencil mark a curved line as shown on panel J using the 8" diameter overlay as a template and cut away the material to the right of that mark.

10 Fold the box up --- overlapping panel J over panel F -- Collapsing in the areas between the scores at each corner of the box while folding in slightly at these scores.

11 Glue panel J and panel F together at the curve.

12 Fold in panels L and N and fold and glue panels M and O over L and N --- this makes the bottom of the box.

13 Fold over panel E and glue down inside the box against panel J --- you may have to cut a little off the sides of this panel to get the needed clearance.

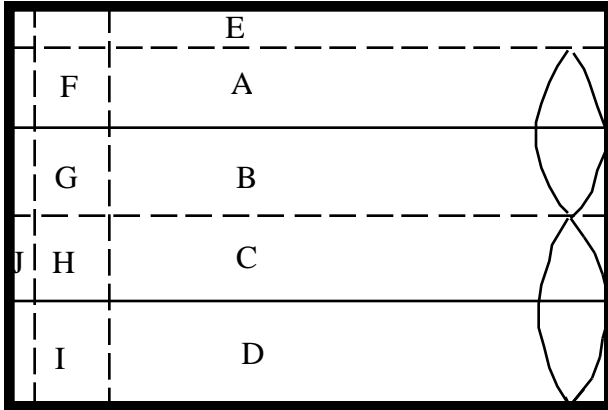
14 Cut a little off the three sides of panels B and D -- to give a little clearance.

15 Fold over panel C and insert the tab above C into the slot next to panel J

16 You are finished

**A 1-1/2 X 1-1/2 X 6-3/8" BOX WITH A FLAT SQUARE BOTTOM AND A CONCAVE CURVED TOP.
MAKES A UNUSUAL CANDY, PILL OR PART DISPENSER.**

- 1 Start with a 7" x 9" piece of cardstock (drawing is not to scale)

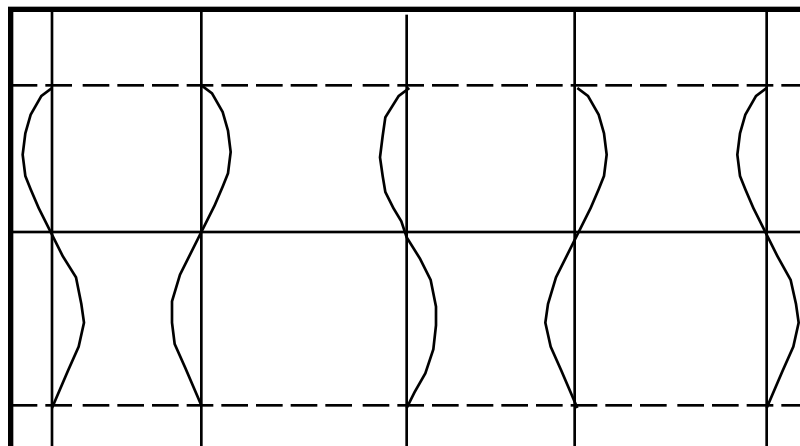


- 2 Straight score at 1" and 4" from top edge ---
 3 Draw pencil lines lightly at 2-1/5" and 5-1/2" from top edge. These scores and pencil lines define the four side panels of the box (A, B, C, D) and the overlapping tab (E)
 3 Straight score at 1/2" and 2" from left edge -- this defines the bottom panels of the box (F, G, H, I) and the fold over tab on the lid (J)
 4 Curve score -- using the CURVULATOR 3" diameter scoring slot -- 4 curves, as shown, on the right side of the cardstock --- so the right side of the rightmost scores just touch the right edge of the cardstock.. You will have two football-shaped areas at the right edge of the cardstock as shown. Each of these football-shaped areas touch each other at the score between panels B and C.
 5 Straight score on the pencil lines drawn in step #3 above --- from the left edge of the cardstock up to the football shaped scores --- DO NOT SCORE THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PENCIL MARKS -- STOP SCORING WHEN YOU GET TO THE FOOTBALL SHAPED AREAS.
 6 Cut off and discard all the unmarked small panels at the left and the material to the right of the rightmost curve scores.
 7 Cut between panels F, G, H and I -- these cuts free the panels which are the bottom of the box.
 8 Cut 3/4" off the left ends of panels F, G and I
 9 Flex the cardstock back and forth on all the scored lines to loosen up the scores .
 10 Fold up the box -- gluing tab E inside panel D and gluing panel F back against the inside of panel A.
 11 Trim a little off the ends of panels G and I to give them a little clearance.
 12 At the curved end of the box -- the football shaped areas will fold on top of one another giving you a concave top to the box
 13 You can cut a small semicircle out of the edge of the inner football shaped end panel to make it easier to pull out when you are opening the box. If you make this cut somewhat larger -- you can use this box as a dispenser for small candies, pills or parts --- only opening up the outside curved panel while the inside panel acts like a dispensing slot, allowing only some of the contents of the box to get out.

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NOTE: If you are making boxes with curved elements, the straight scores needed to make boxes should be made on by placing the cardstock against the guide rail on the side of the boxmaker platen marked "BOTTOM". The distance from the guide rail on the "BOTTOM" side is essentially equal to the nominal spacing while the spacing on the "TOP" side is somewhat less.

A BOX WITH FOUR DOUBLECURVE EDGES -- 5" X 4" X 7" --- (DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE)



- 1 Start with an 13" x 20" piece of cardstock.
- 2 Straight score at 4" from top edge and 2" from bottom edge.
- 3 Pencil mark lines at 1, 5, 10, 14 and 19" from left edge
- 4 Pencil mark line at 7-1/2" from top edge
- 5 Score two 8" diameter CURVULATOR scores on each of the 5 vertical pencil lines as shown -- starting each on the scored lines running horizontally and ending each on the penciled centerline. The object is to have each set of scores meet each other to form a smooth transition from concave to convex. You will wind up with five "S" shaped curves centered on each edge of the box.(2 of these will later overlap, leaving you with four edges)
- 6 Cut on the two inch lines and the four inch lines at the bottom and top edges --- thereby separating the bottom and top flaps.
- 7 Flex all the fold lines back and forth to limber them up.
- 8 Cut away and discard the material to the right of the rightmost curved score
- 9 Cut away and discard the 4 corner rectangles on the sheet.
- 10 Fold up and (a) glue together the bottom flaps and (b) glue the thin left panel inside the rightmost panel - - being careful to align the curves appropriately.
- 11 Figure out some way to close the top flaps so they can be easily reopened --- punched holes and ribbons will work -- or two interlocking slots cut in the larger overlapping flaps

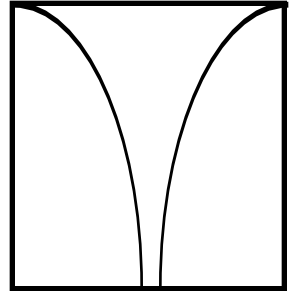
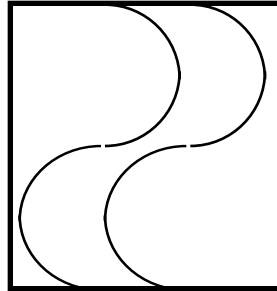
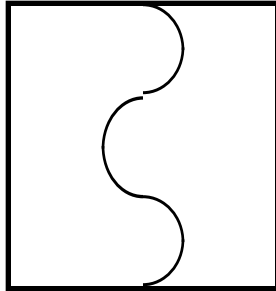
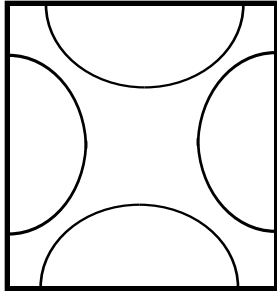
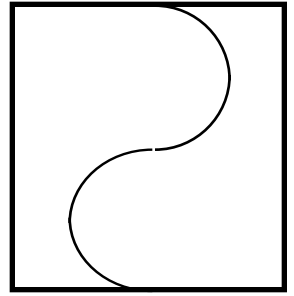
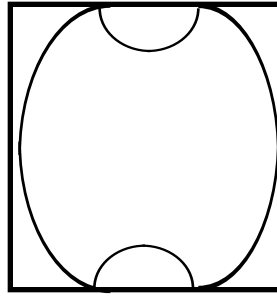
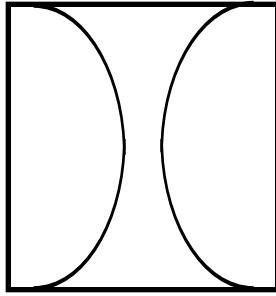
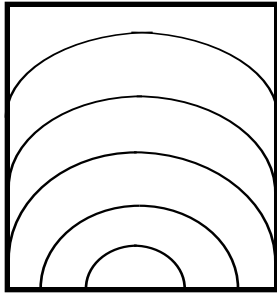


The two boxes in the background are doublecurve boxes

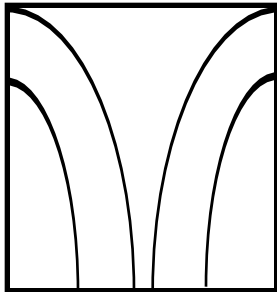
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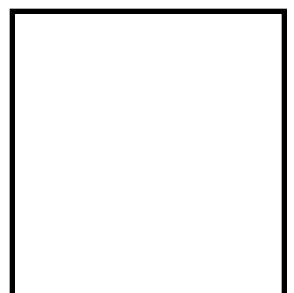
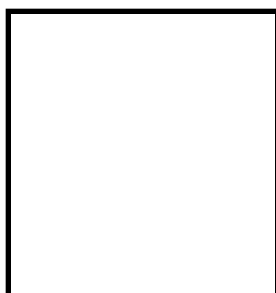
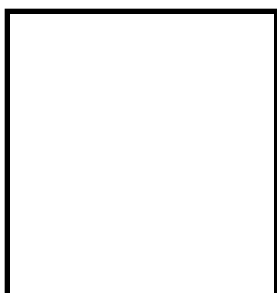
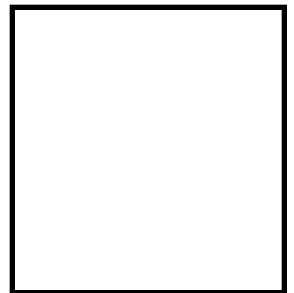
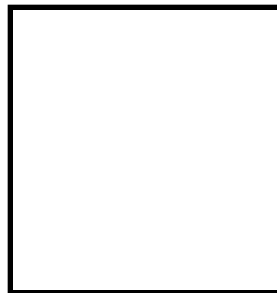
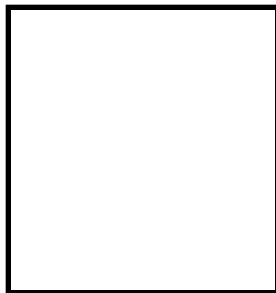
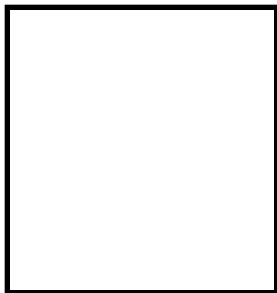
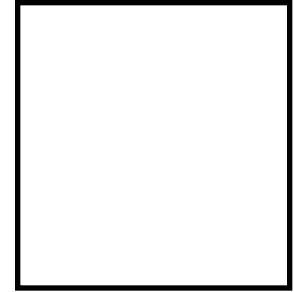
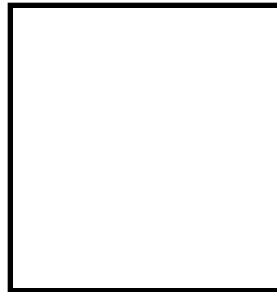
TRY THESE SCORING PATTERNS --- JUST TO GET A FEEL FOR HOW CURVE SCORING WORKS



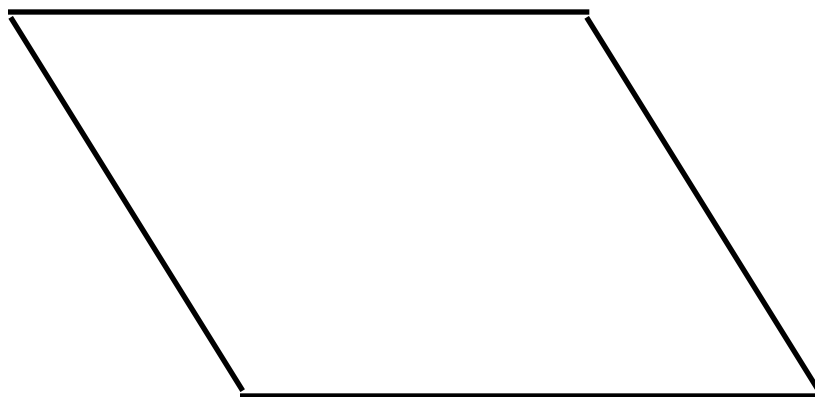
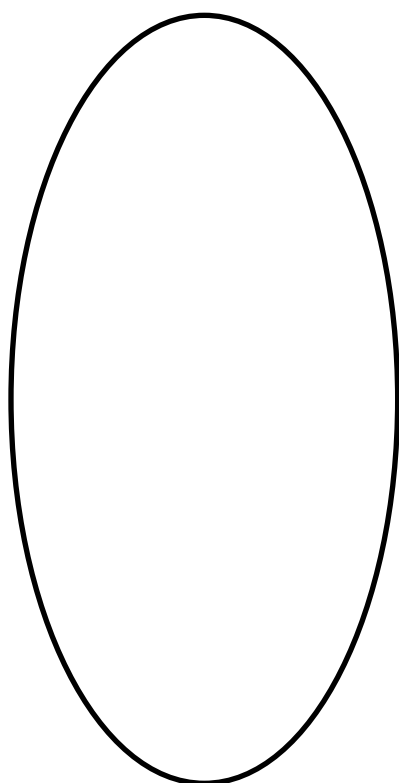
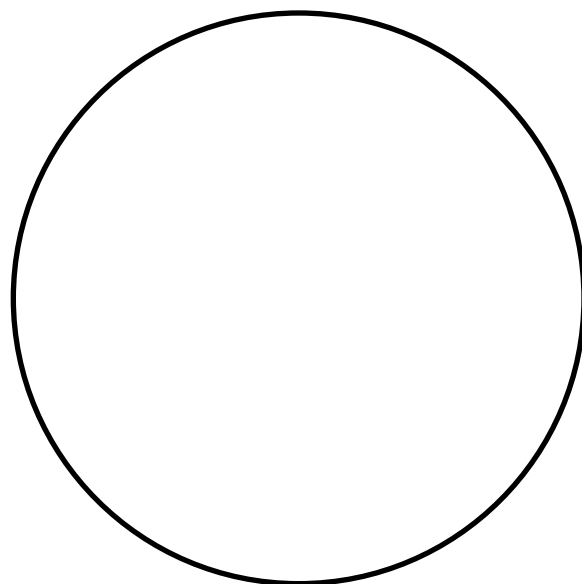
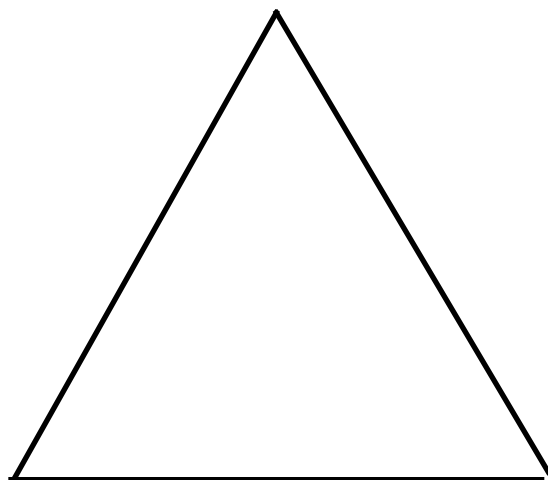
↙ This design by Jeannine Mosely and reprinted with permission -- six of these can be assembled into a dimpled sphere.



DRAW SOME OF YOUR OWN PATTERNS IN THE EMPTY SQUARES



TRY SCORING VARIOUS SCORING PATTERNS ON THESE CARD-STOCK SHAPES -- see previous page for ideas.
Let us know if you come up with anything interesting.



The shape of the cardstock has quite an influence on the finished 3 dimensional shape that results from scoring and folding.

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