

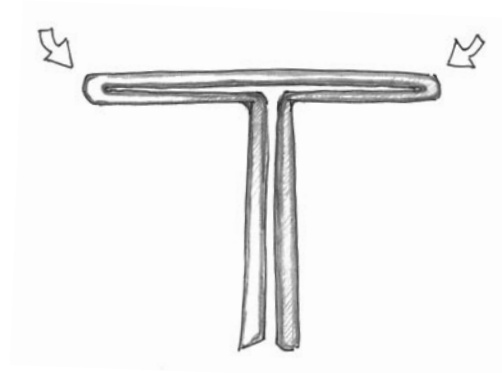
T-Folds

T-Folds represent an enormous number of starting points for investigation of form. The primary advantage of a T-fold is that two fold edges are formed at once, which immediately makes the forms more complex. They also of-

fer a wide range of options, including the size, shape, and location of the three flanges or panels of the "T." Using a vise to pin the legs (or not) as the metal is hammered influences the outcome considerably.



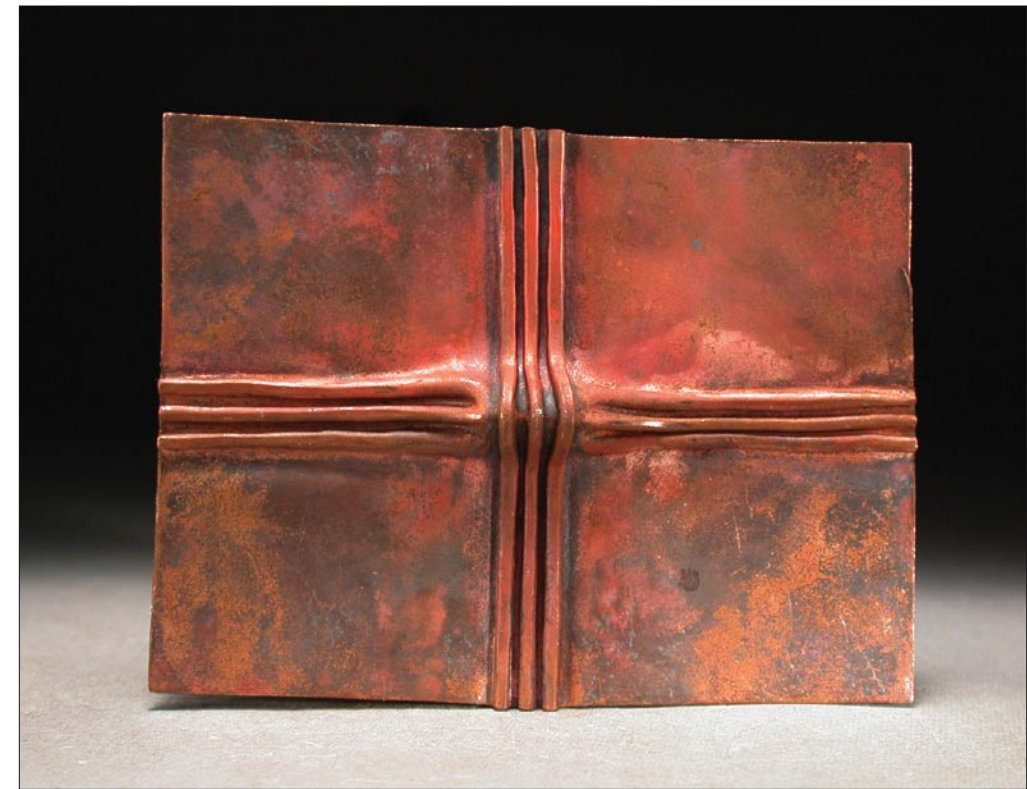
T-Folds. Primary variables are achieved by whether the fold edges are forged and how the sheet is unfolded.



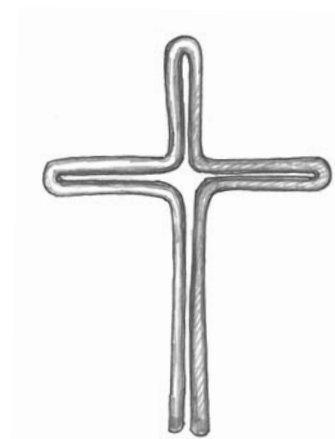
In this cross section view of a T-fold the fold edges are marked with arrows. Most foldforms have fold edges.

Cross-Folds

While a T-fold has two fold edges, and is thus more efficient than a plain line-fold, if you are trying to make fold edges, a cross-fold will give you three at once. Cross-folds can be used to make three parallel line-folds much closer together than possible any other way.



Cross-folds are made by creating a structure with the cross section of a cross, or plus sign: +. In this example, two folds have been made, the second running at a right angle to the first.



The cross section view of this fold shows where the name comes from.