

RARE ANIMALS OF THE WORLD

Polar Bear

Assembly Instructions



By assembling all parts referring to the symbols on the parts sheets and the assembly instructions, a paper craft model faithfully reproducing the "Polar Bear" is completed.

- **Assembly instructions: Six A4-sized sheets.**
- **Paper craft: Three A4-sized sheets with 12 parts in all**

These **Assembly instructions** apply only to the "Polar Bear."

Please download the parts sheets separately.

These Paper Craft parts are easier to work with when printed out on strong, thick paper (Paper Weight in gsm: 127.9gms ~ 157.0gms, Thickness: 0.18mm ~ 0.22mm)

Note: The copyright of this paper craft belongs to MUKOUYAMA KU-KAN.



This paper craft is intended for personal enjoyment. The contents of the Paper Crafts (net drawing and instructions and assembled finished model), including the designs, text, and images, may not be quoted, reproduced, used, copied, distributed, modified, or sold without the permission of the author. However, please refrain from posting or exhibiting paper crafts for commercial purposes, such as explaining how to make paper crafts to the general public, or posting videos or images of paper crafts. These terms and conditions are deemed to be agreed upon upon opening the file. You are also deemed to have agreed to the terms of use and violations of the MUKOUYAMA KU-KAN website.

Copyright 2022 Nobutaka Mukouyama / MUKOUYAMA KU-KAN All Rights Reserved.

By using this paper craft, you agree to the terms and conditions of use of the MUKOUYAMA KU-KAN website.

1 To begin

■ Tools and materials needed

●Ruler ●Scissors ●Cutter knife ●Cutter mat (A4 size or larger) ●Stylus pen (for making folds) ●Pencil ●Tweezers ●Quick-drying wood glue (adhesive) ●Brush (for glue) ●Wipe cloth (to wipe off excess glue from the brush) ●Wipe cloth (to wipe off excess glue from brush) ●Hand towel to clean fingertips ●Acrylic board and weight (to ensure a level crimp) ●Aluminum rod(to round the paper) ●Containers (for temporary storage of parts) ●Memo blocks (to use as a palette for applying glue to brushes)

■ Items of Caution

*Take care when using sharp or pointed objects or when using bladed cutting tools. Place a heavy sheet of paper under the paper you want to cut.

*Use glue and other adhesives only in well-ventilated areas.

*When printing, use a slightly reduced font size. There may be differences in dimensions, depending on the type of printer used.

2 How to assemble

*Follow the working method and markings carefully.

*Cut carefully along the outer line with cutting blade, Exacto-knife or scissors.

One - point Advice

*Cut carefully with cutting blade, Exacto-knife or scissors.

*For folding parts, first use an awl or other pointed tool to make a light crease along the dotted or solid line. This will make the folds straight. Avoid making strong creases, as this will cause the paper to tear.

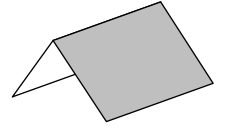
*As an adhesive, white wood glue is recommended. Avoid over application as this may cause the paper to wrinkle.

*Before beginning assembly, test adhesive amounts on extra paper.

Basic working method and markings

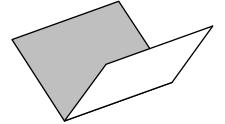
————— Solid lines

Fold along these lines.
The printed surface should be on the outside of the folded shape.



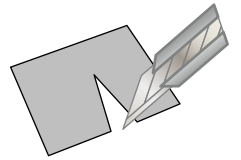
----- Broken lines

Fold along these lines.
The printed surface should be on the inside of the folded shape.

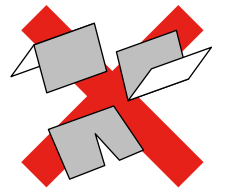


----- Dotted line

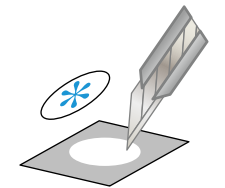
Cut along these lines.



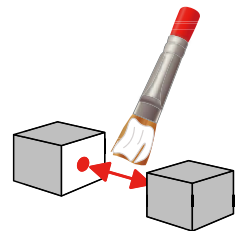
Do not fold or cut the parts marked X.



Cut out parts marked with an asterisk(*).



Red dots are the reference positions for gluing surfaces.



*Please refer to the MUKOUYAMA KU-KAN website TECHNICAL for details on the crafting method.

Please refer to the "Basic working method and markings" symbol chart on Page 2 to assemble each part.

Indication of Working Methods



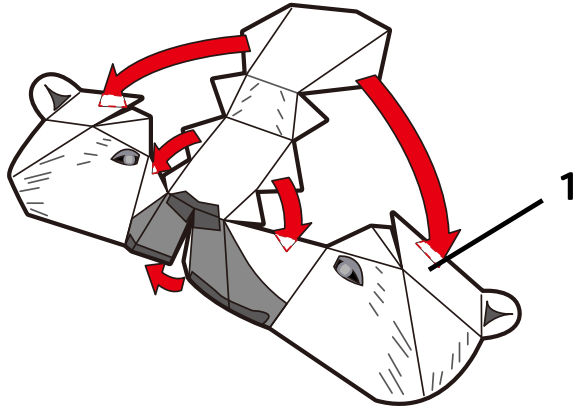
Fold or Curve



Glue

Assembly of Polar Bear

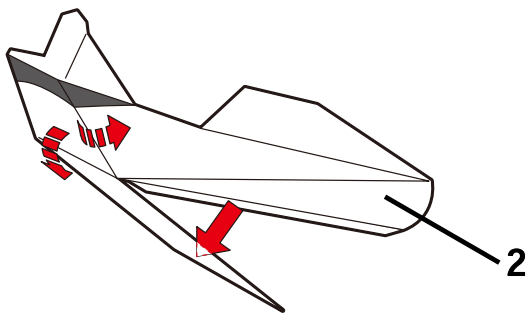
1. Assembly of Head



Reference photo



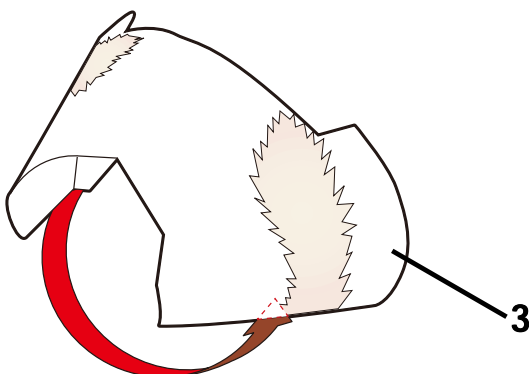
2. Assembly of Jaw



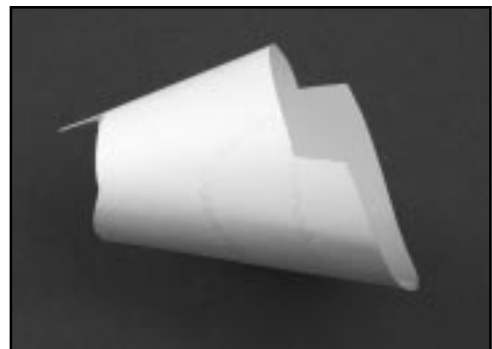
Reference photo



3. Assembly of Neck



Reference photo



3 Assembly

Please refer to the "Basic working method and markings" symbol chart on Page 2 to assemble each part.

Indication of Working Methods



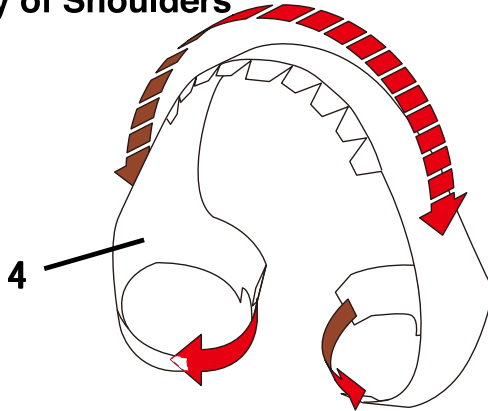
Fold or Curve



Glue

Assembly of Polar Bear

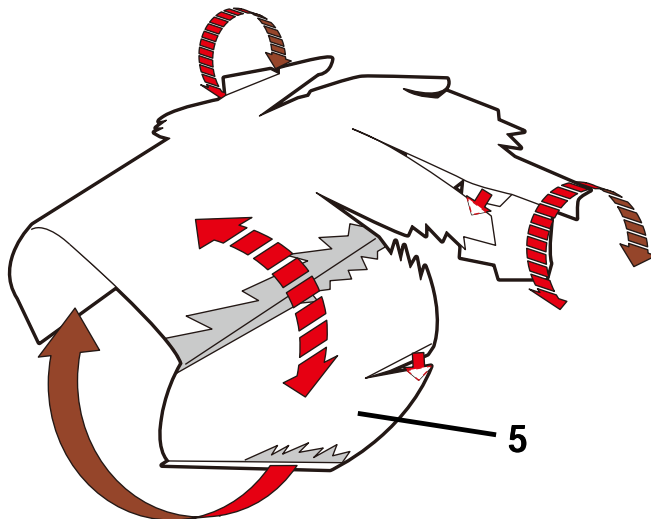
4. Assembly of Shoulders



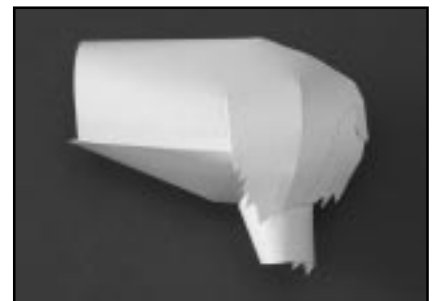
Reference photo



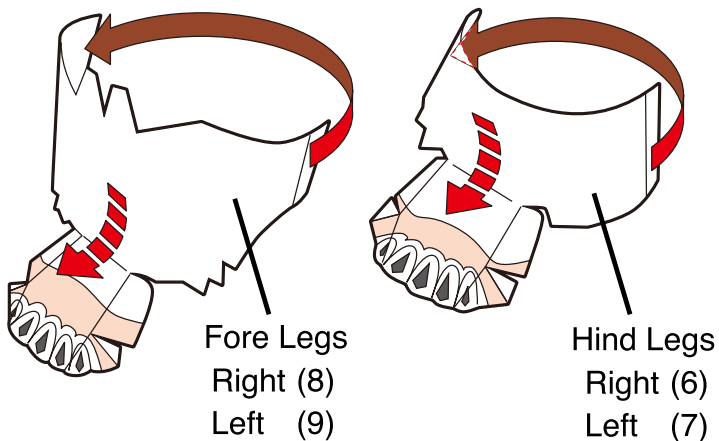
5. Assembly of Body



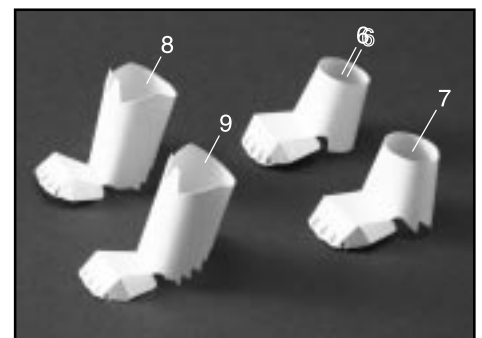
Reference photo



6. Assembly of Legs Assemble each part in pairs.



Reference photo



Connect each of previously assembled parts in order.

Indication of Working Methods



Fold or Curve



Glue

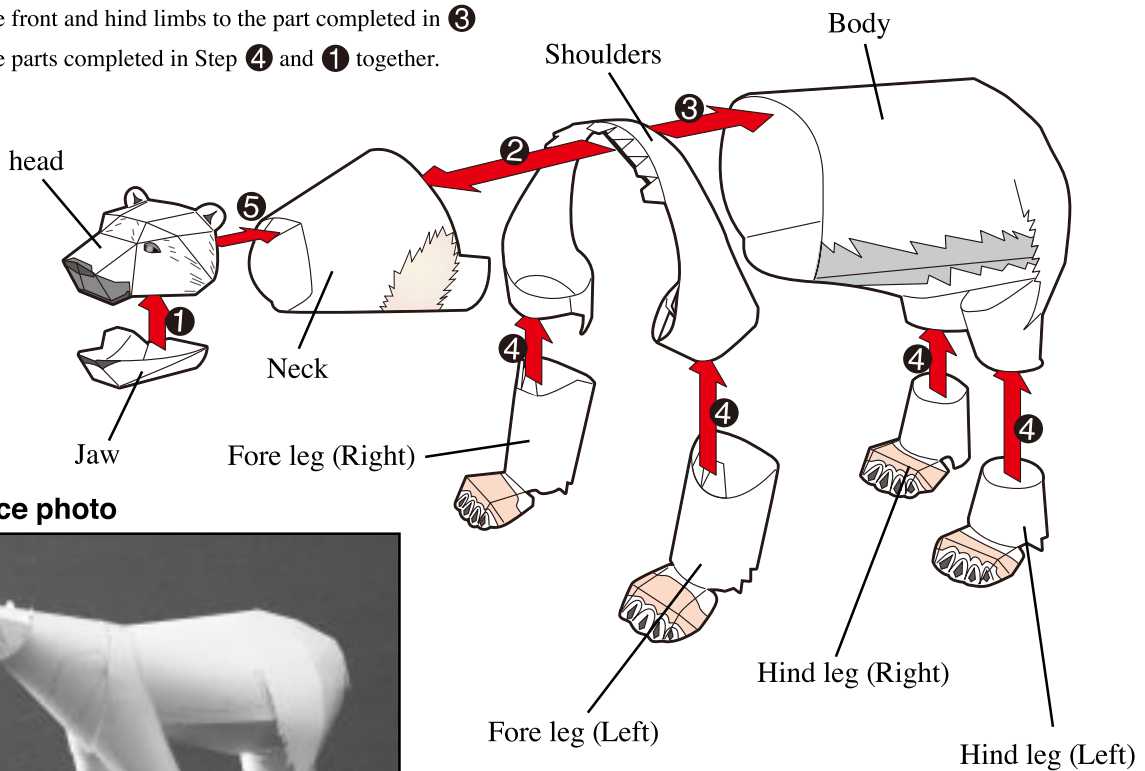
Assembly of Polar Bear

Please use the ● dots on each component as reference when gluing surfaces.

7. FINISH Assemble according to Steps ① through ⑤

Procedure

- ① Glue the jaw to the head.
- ② Glue the shoulders to the neck.
- ③ Glue the part completed in ② to the body.
- ④ Glue the front and hind limbs to the part completed in ③
- ⑤ Glue the parts completed in Step ④ and ① together.



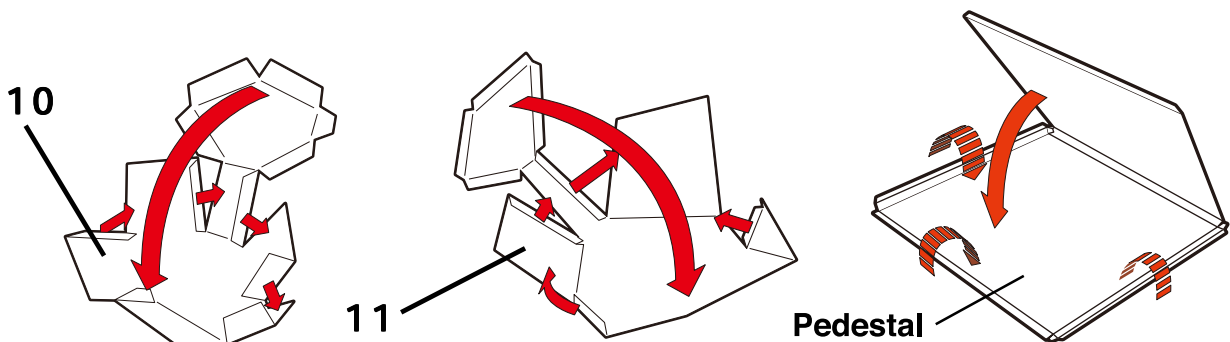
Reference photo



Assembly of Pedestal

*Display the completed paper sculpture on the pedestal.

Assemble 10 and 11 and glue them on the mark indicated on the pedestal.



Here are pictures of the completed models. Please refer to them when assembling.



Polar Bear, Rare Animal

Polar bears, as well as brown bears, are one of the largest existing carnivores living on land. Male polar bears reach over 2 meters in length, and even an 800kg bear has been documented. They have slender necks and small heads that are rather disproportionate to their enormous bodies. Their nickname, the "white bear", originates in their coloration. Their entire bodies are covered with white coat which color may vary from pure white to cream yellow or pale brown. Polar bears' coat, which works as an insulation, and high percentage of body fat are only a few things that make them adapt well for the survival in the Far North. They feed on seals, walruses, and fish, and, being good swimmers, they often swim to hunt. In the spring, they travel from the coastline to the inland and live on vegetation, birds, and even reindeer. Just as the name suggests, polar bears live in the coastline of the circumpolar north. The humans hunted with modern equipment, and the species became endangered from the 1950's through the early 1970's. However, the number of the bears recovered after the International Agreement for the Conservation of Polar Bears was entered into in 1976.