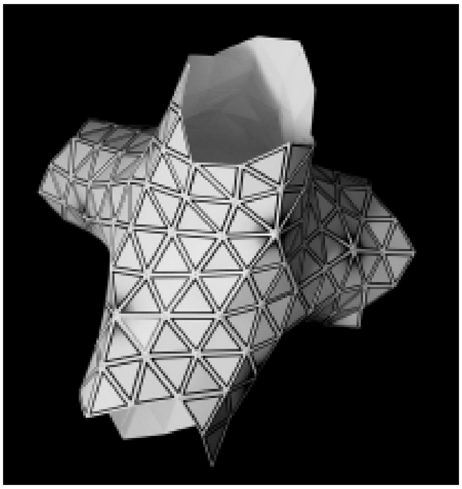

Fig. 15. Subdivision of (6,6,7) hyplane (chimaki type).

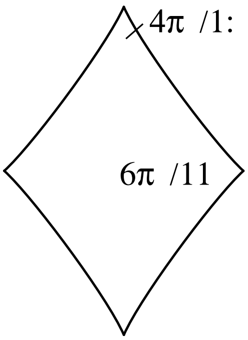

Fig. 16. A hyperbolic rhombus.

6. Irregular Tiling and Hyplane

Tiling pattern of (a, b, c) hyplane is the same as that of $(2\pi/a, 2\pi/b, 2\pi/c)$ hyperbolic triangles. We can understand this feature naturally because a $K = -1$ surface is an isometric immersion of the hyperbolic plane to R^3. From this viewpoint, for an irregular tiling pattern of the hyperbolic plane by triangles of the same figure, we can construct a hyplane-like polyhedron. Here is an example. In Fig. 16, there is a hyperbolic rhombus with angles $4\pi/11$, $6\pi/11$. We can make an irregular tiling on the hyperbolic plane. To make 2π by summing up $4\pi/11$ and $6\pi/11$, there are two following ways: