



## THE MYLAR BALLOON: AN ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTION\*

VLADIMIR I. PULOV, MARIANA TS. HADZHILAZOVA<sup>†</sup> and IVAÏLO M. MLADENOV<sup>†</sup>

*Department of Physics, Technical University of Varna, Studentska Str. 1, 9010 Varna, Bulgaria*

*<sup>†</sup>Institute of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Acad. G. Bonchev Str., Block 21, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria*

**Abstract.** Here we present a new parametrization of the Mylar balloon via the Weierstrassian functions which is used for the derivation of the basic geometrical characteristics of the balloon.

MSC: 49Q10, 53A05, 53A10

Keywords: Axisymmetric surfaces, balloons, Weierstrassian functions

### 1. The Mylar Balloon: Industrial and Geometrical

The Mylar<sup>®</sup> is a trademark of an extremely thin polyester film, which is flexible but superior inelastic – when folded it can neither stretch nor shrink. In geometry the term Mylar is the name coined by Paulsen [12] in order to designate a special surface of revolution. He called this surface “Mylar balloon”, or shortly “Mylar”, as it almost perfectly approaches the shape of a fully inflated balloon, made from two sewn together equal circular disks of Mylar<sup>®</sup> foil. Due to the great tensile strength of the foil, the resulting shape of the Mylar balloon is somewhat surprisingly not spherical in form and the surface area is not preserved – a fact extremely evidenced by the wrinkled area showing up along the sewn boundaries of the two disks. Such wrinkling and crimping are apparently observed for the commercially produced Mylar<sup>®</sup> balloons widely used for decoration purposes and kids toys.

---

\*Reprinted from *Geometry, Integrability & Quantization* **16** (2015) 256-269  
doi: 10.7546/giq-16-2015-256-269.