A regular $n$-sided polygon can be split into $n$ $n$-part spidrons. Alternate forms of linked triangular structures such as ladders and creepers can also be used to subdivide regular polygons. In the present paper new symmetric designs with inscribed regular polygons are constructed using $n$ 6-part ladders. Also several new tiling patterns are created using these designs.

**References**

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**Index Terms**

Computer Science

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**Keywords**

Spidron, ladder, polygon, isosceles, subdivision.