

An orthostack is an orthogonal polyhedron obtained by stacking orthogonal prisms (slabs) on top of each other. An unfolding is the process of cutting the surface of the polyhedron and flattening it to the plane. We describe a known algorithm for unfolding a subclass of orthostacks with orthogonally convex slabs, and we indicate why it is unsuitable for slabs of arbitrary height. Next, we describe a known algorithm for unfolding a subclass of orthostacks with rectangular faces, and we present a modification of this algorithm for unfolding box towers (orthostacks with rectangular slabs). Unzipping is a special type of unfolding whose cutting segments form a single path. As our main result, we show that every box tower has an unzipping. Finally, we introduce a subclass of orthogonal polyhedra named box towers streets and present an algorithm for unfolding.