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Figure 1: Graphical summary of $P(1,1,4)$, Case II. When the integer point $(0,4)$ is missing from $\mathrm{Newt}(\Omega)$, we move the edge corresponding to the exceptional divisor of the minimal resolution $F_4 \to P(1,1,4)$ normally inwards until it reaches an integer point. The new edge has affine length 4, which implies that the strict transform of the branch curve intersects the contracted -4-curve C_1 with total multiplicity 4. The affine distance from the missing point to the new edge is 1, so the curve C_1 appears in $\mathrm{tot}_{\tilde{Y}}(B)$ with multiplicity 1.