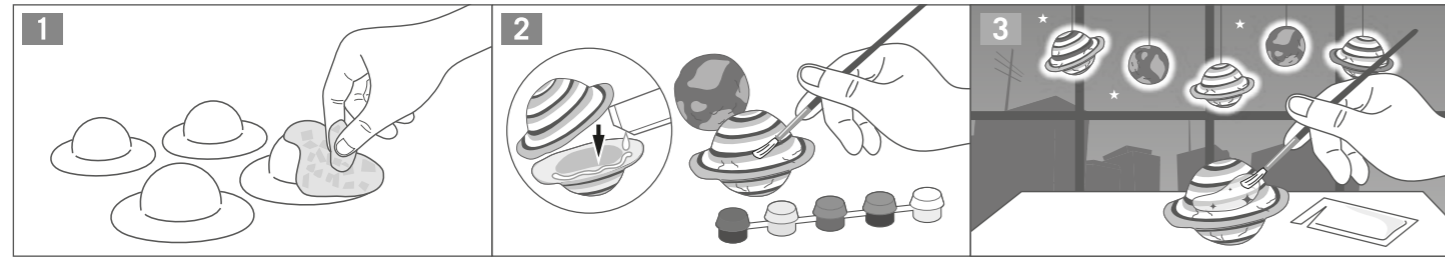


F. PAPER MACHE SCIENCE CRAFT

Paper pulp is good craft media which is environmentally friendly. The rugged surface texture also gives a realistic look to the following selected projects

Glow Planet Mobiles

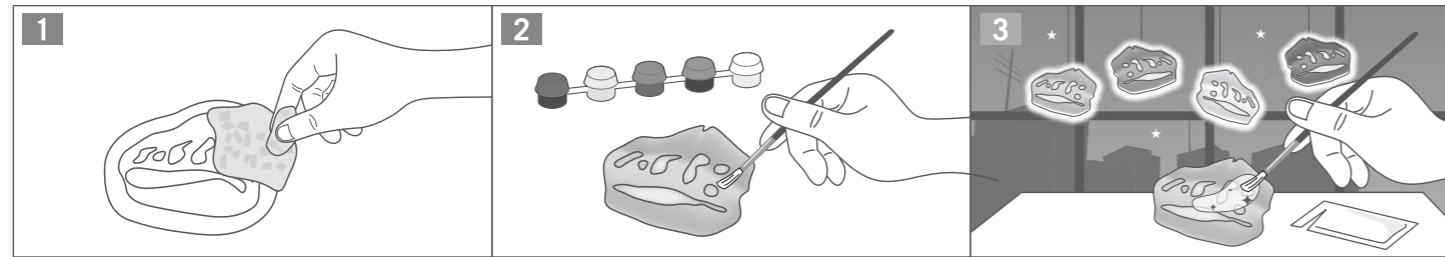


1. Choose a planet mould design. Evenly spread the pulped sheet onto the blister moulds. Add more pulp as needed to fill in any thin spots. Let it dry 1-2 days before continuing on to the next step. 2. Carefully remove the dried pulp from the moulds. Let it dry and trim the rim. (Use glue at home or the glow paint included to adhere two halves planet together in one). Then start to paint using the provided paint or your own paint. 3. After you have finished painting, use glow paint to highlight parts of the planets. Hang it up with thread as cool room mobiles.

Colour mixing guide: (Some of the following guides may not apply to your kit if the required colours are not included)

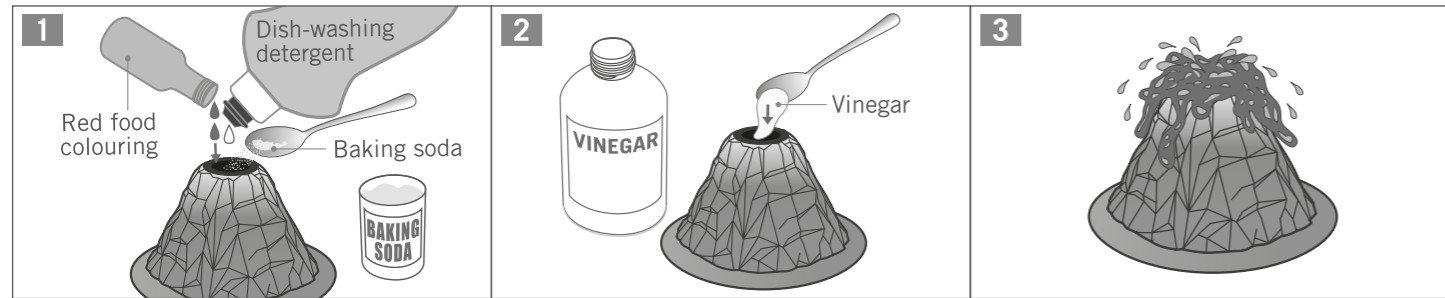
- Dark Green = Blue + Green
- Brown = Yellow + A Little Red + A Little Blue
- Grey = White + A Little Red + A Little Yellow + A Little Blue
- Dark Purple = Blue + Red
- Light Brown = Brown + Grey
- Dark Brown = Brown + Red + Blue
- Dark Blue = Blue + A Little Red

Glow Dinosaur Fossil



Choose the dino design mould. Repeat the above steps to mould the dinosaur fossil with paper pulp and paint it with earthy colours to create realistic glow dino fossils. Highlight it with glow paint.

Table Top Volcano



Choose the volcano mould. Repeat the above steps to mould the volcano with paper pulp and colour with the paint. Let it dry completely. You may perform a volcanic eruption with the volcano. Place the volcano on a large flat tray to avoid making a mess. Cover the table with old newspaper. Put two teaspoonfuls of baking soda into the volcano. Add a few drops of dish-washing detergent and red food colouring. This will make the 'lava' effect look more dramatic. After you have done the eruption. Remove the left residue with tissue paper and dry the volcano surface. Do not soap it in water as the dry paper pulp will be soften and dissolved. (Remarks, the eruption may dissolve some paint) *Materials required from home: large flat tray, baking soda, vinegar, red food colouring, dish-washing detergent and teaspoon (ask for adult's permission and assistance in getting these materials for the experiments).

Safety Messages: 1. Keep young children and animals away from the experiments area. 2. Do not eat or drink in the experimental area. 3. Do not allow chemicals to come into contact with the eyes or mouth.

G. FUN FACTS

- The word "paper" comes from the Egyptian word "papyrus", which was a plant that grew near the Nile river and was used by the Egyptians as early as 4,000BC to create the first known paper-like substance. Papyrus was made by layering slices of the inner part of the papyrus stem at right angles, soaking it in water, and then pounding it into a flat sheet. The juice of the papyrus plant bonded the strips together like glue.
- The paper that we know today was invented by a Chinese scholar, Ts'ai Lun, in 105AD. He mixed together old fish nets, rags (he was recycling!), and tree bark with water, mashed it to a pulp, pressed out the liquid and hung it to dry.
- If you had a 15-year-old tree and made it into paper grocery bags, you'd get about 700 of them.
- Each ton of recycle paper can save 17 trees, 380 gallons of oil, three cubic yards of landfill space, 4000 kilowatts of energy, and 7000 gallons of water.
- One tree can filter up to 60 pounds of pollutants from the air each year.

Questions & comments: We treasure you as a customer and your satisfaction with this product is important to us. In case you have any comments or questions, or you find any parts of this kit missing or defective, please do not hesitate to contact our distributor in your country, whose address is printed on the package. You are also welcome to contact our marketing support team at Email: infodesk@4M-IND.com, Fax (852) 25911566, Tel (852) 28936241, Website: WWW.4M-IND.COM

PAPER MAKING

PLEASE SCAN THE QR CODE TO VIEW MULTI-LANGUAGE INSTRUCTIONS



FR. Veuillez scanner le code QR pour afficher les instructions multilingues pour ce kit. DE. Bitte scannen den QR-Code, um die mehrsprachige Anleitung für dieses Set anzusehen. NL. Scan de QR-code om de instructies voor deze set in verschillende talen te bekijken. IT. Scansiona il codice QR per visualizzare le istruzioni multi-lingua per questo kit. ES. Escanee el código QR para ver instrucciones en varios idiomas para este kit. JA. QRコードをスキャンして、本キットの多言語説明書をご覧ください。

WARNING:
CHOKING HAZARD - Small parts.
Not for children under 3 years.

TO PARENTS: PLEASE READ THROUGH THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE PROVIDING GUIDANCE TO YOUR CHILDREN.

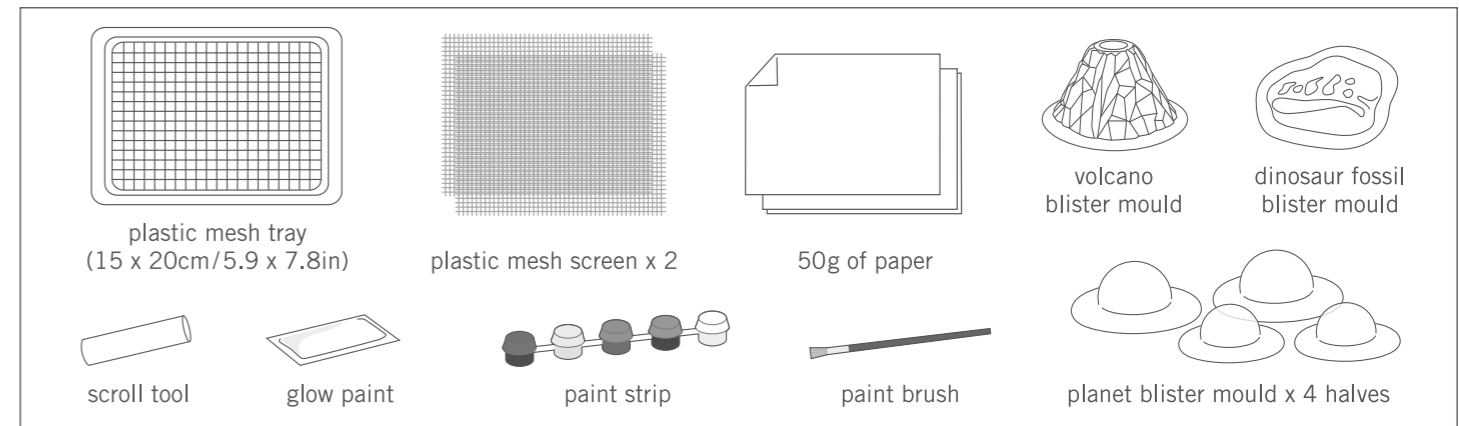
A. SAFETY MESSAGES

- 1) Please read through these instructions before you start.
- 2) Adult assistance and supervision are required.
- 3) This kit is intended for children aged over 5.
- 4) This kit and its finished product contain small parts which may cause choking if misused. Keep away from children under 3 years old.
- 5) Scissors required (not included). Adult supervision required.
- 6) Paper pulp is considered safe and is not a known allergen. However, if you are prone to allergic reactions, we recommend wearing rubber gloves when immersing your hands in paper pulp.
- 7) If clothes are stained by paint then wash them immediately. Dried paint may leave mild stains on clothing even when they are washed. Put on an apron or wear old working clothes as necessary.
- 8) Wash your hands after applying the colouring.
- 9) Kitchen materials are required from home to perform the activities. Adult's assistance is required in collecting these materials.

B. REMARKS

- 1) Always work on a solid, level surface and try to keep the area neat and clean.
- 2) Paper fibres can clog your drain so DO NOT discard any leftover pulp in the sink. Drain the pulp water through a strainer and discard the pulp in the trash.
- 3) Avoid using only newspaper to make handmade paper. The chemicals and ink in newspaper form a foamy sludge that results in poor quality paper. However, you can use small bits of newspaper for special effect.
- 4) For best results, use construction paper, coloured photocopy paper and uncoated giftwrapping paper. Glossy paper can be used in small amounts for effect.

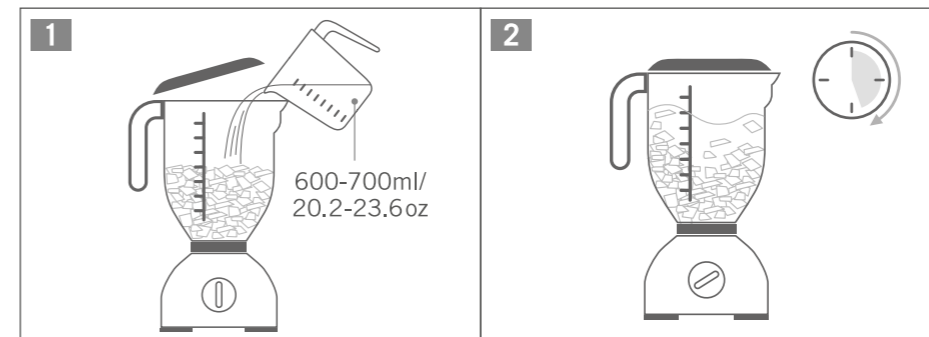
C. CONTENTS



Also required but not included in this kit: A kitchen blender/ A plastic drink bottle (a 1.5 litre/ 50.7oz bottle will hold half of the paper provided; if using a different sized bottle, adjust the amount of the water and paper accordingly), cloth, a sponge, a stack of old newspapers, a water tray or an aluminium baking tray (at least 30 cm x 25 cm, with enough space for both hands when lifting and lowering the plastic mesh tray), and a large mixing spoon or paint stick for stirring.

D. MAKING THE PAPER PULP

This kit contains some plain paper to help you learn the steps involved in paper-making and recycling. Once you have mastered the techniques, you can use the kit to recycle used paper for making environmentally friendly craft projects. (You may choose to start with used paper and save the plain paper for other purpose.) Make sure to get the permission with adult before using the blender or ask for any assistance.



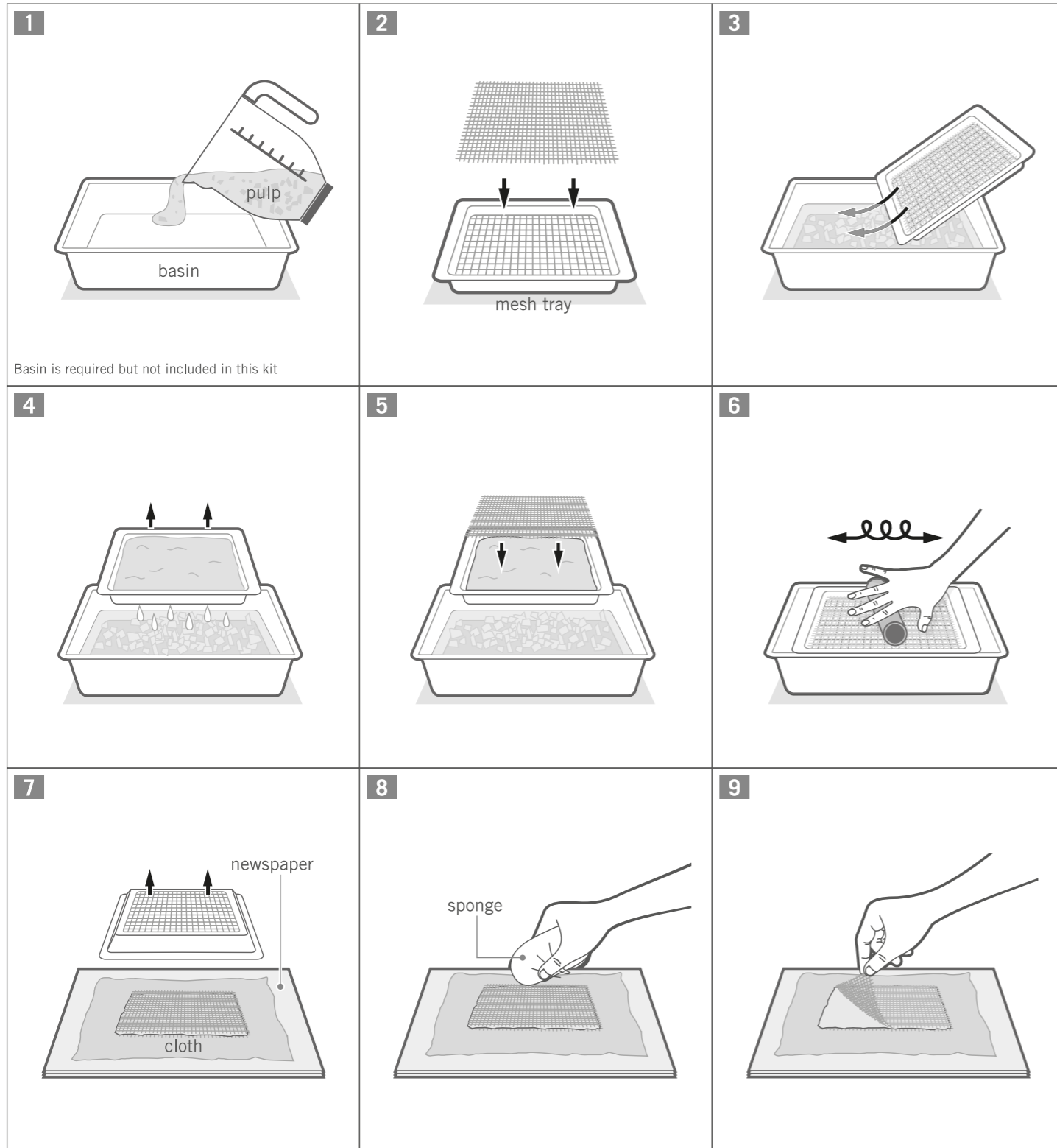
1. Fill the blender with 600-700ml/ 20.2-23.6oz warm water. Tear the paper into small squares, about 2cm by 2cm, and put them into the blender. (Be sure to ask an adult for permission to use the blender.)
2. Blend the paper and water for 15-30 seconds, until it has a texture like runny oatmeal. If the mixture is thick and pasty, add more water and blend for another 10-15 seconds.

ALTERNATIVELY, you could also use a 1.5 litre/ 50.7oz plastic bottle to make the paper pulp:



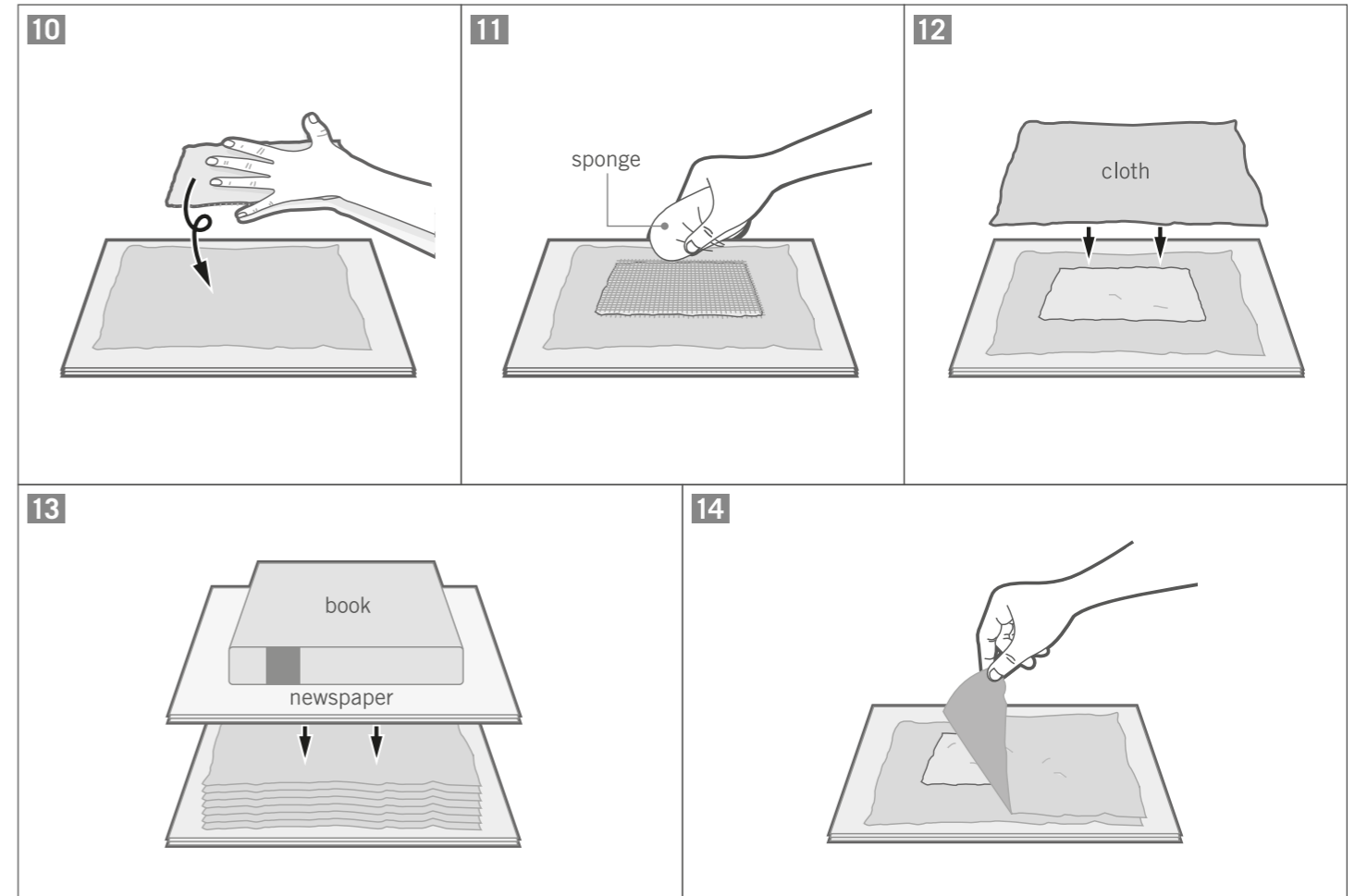
1. Fill the plastic bottle with warm water to about 2/3 full. Tear half of the papers provided into small squares, about 2cm by 2cm, and put them into the bottle.
2. Allow the paper soak in the water for at least 24 hours.
3. Shake the bottle until the contents are mushy. You have now made your paper pulp. (This process takes time for the paper to become soften into pulp. Ask an adult for assistance if required.)

E. MAKING PAPER

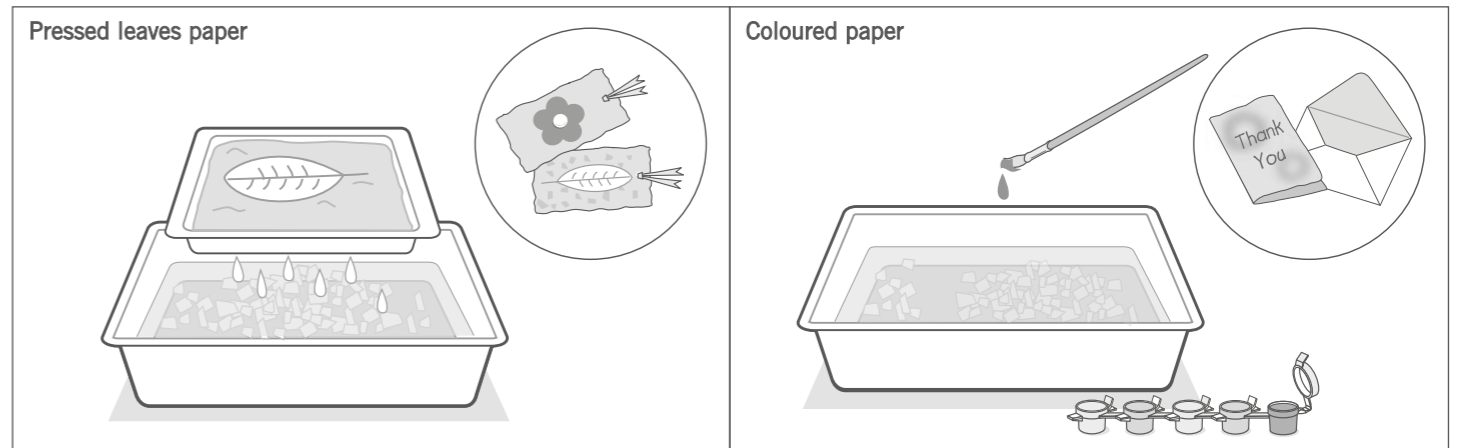


Basin is required but not included in this kit

1. Pour the pulp into a plastic basin or aluminium baking tray large enough to fit the plastic mesh tray. (Note: Leftover pulp can be saved for later use! Store it in any sort of sealed container – glass jars, plastic containers or plastic bags – and keep it in the refrigerator.)
2. Place one of the plastic screens inside the plastic mesh tray.
3. Stir the mixture before sliding the plastic mesh tray into the basin at an angle as shown. The plastic mesh tray should lie horizontally under the pulp, allowing the pulp to cover the plastic screen.
4. Lift the plastic mesh tray straight up out of the pulp, keeping it horizontal. Hold the plastic mesh tray over the basin for about two minutes to allow the excess water to drain.
5. Add another plastic screen on top of the sheet that is already covered with pulp.
6. Use scroll tool to drain water into basin.
7. Prepare a drying pad made of several sheets of newspaper covered with a cloth. Holding the screens together in place, turn the plastic mesh tray over and place it on the drying pad. Lift the mesh tray up afterwards as shown.
8. Gently press on the top screen with a sponge to remove excess water from your pulp sheet.
9. Carefully peel off the plastic screen.



10. Using both hands, carefully pick up the remaining screen and turn it over on the drying pad. You will still need to remove the excess water on the other side.
 11. Gently press on the screen with a sponge as in step 8. Then carefully peel off the plastic screen.
 12. Cover the paper with a piece of cloth. (Half of the provided paper will make approximately 5-8 sheets of handmade paper 12cm x 15cm each.)
 13. Place some newspaper and heavy books on top of your stack of home-made paper. Let it dry overnight.
 14. Peel away the cloth from each piece of paper. Your paper may still be a little damp but it will dry fully once exposed to air. Your home-made paper is done!
- Once you've learned the basic techniques of papermaking, you can experiment with the ideas below or use your creativity to think of new ideas.



Pressed leaves paper: Add leaves or dried flowers to the paper at step 4 in Section E. Pour a little pulp water over the leaves and dry the sheet in the usual way. If the leaves separate from the paper when it has dried, just add a dab of glue to fix them in place.

Coloured paper: Add colours to the pulp at step 3 in Section E using the paint provided, or paint the pulped sheet after step 14 in Section E to create interesting patterns. To make evenly coloured paper, combine bits of dyed tissue paper or construction paper and blend your pulp thoroughly. For a colourful effect, tear assorted coloured paper such as coloured photocopy paper or uncoated giftwrapping paper into small pieces and soak separately. You can then add little bits of the coloured paper to the pulp at step 4 in Section E. To create paper with a nostalgic, sepia look, try adding coffee powder or chocolate powder to the pulp at step 3 in Section E.