KIN 1617485

Made in Taiwan No. 575001

Ooze Labs: Magnetic Slime



# Mix Your Own

WARNING CHILDREN EXCEPT UNDER

ADULT SUPERVISION.

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WARNING. Not suitable for Choking hazard — small parts may be swallowed or inhaled. Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information.



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# INFORMATION FOR PARENTS AND ADULTS

### Dear Parents.

With this kit, you will be helping your child experiment with magnetic slime. We are asking you to read these instructions together with your child, follow them and keep them for reference. Only carry out the experiments listed in the instructions. Do not allow the slime powder and the finished slime to come into contact with the eyes or mouth. Please remind your child to wash his or her hands thoroughly after the experiments and after handling the slime. This set is for use only by children over 7 years. For use under adult supervision. Therefore store it out of reach of children under 7 years old and animals. This includes the slime powder, the finished slime and the materials in the set.

Look for a good place to do the experiments. The area surrounding the experiment should be kept clear of any obstructions and away from the storage of food. Use a solid table with a top that can easily be cleaned. The working area should be cleaned up immediately after carrying out the activity. Also clean all equipment (e.g., the spatula) after use and thoroughly wash your hands. The slime powder should be used up (completely) during the course of the experiment. Open the packet of slime powder with scissors — never with your teeth. While experimenting, please be careful not to create dust of the powder. Do not eat or drink in the experimental area and while doing the experiments. The slime may cause stains that can't be washed out of clothing. Therefore wear suitable clothes that can get stained and keep the materials away from table clothes, curtains, and carpets. Store the finished slime in the test tube to prevent it from drying out and to prevent it from sticking on the surface. Dispose off all materials in this kit in the household trash and the slime when it gets dirty, liquefies, or dries out.

We hope you and your child have a lot of fun with the magnetic slime!

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# SAFETY INFORMATION

### Information about the Included Slime Powder

### Magnetic slime powder (7g, 0.25oz.)

Ingredients: Locust bean gum, guar gum, silica, steel powder, sodium phosphate, sodium benzoate (E211)

Do not get in eyes, into the mouth or on clothing.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not ingest. Avoid breathing dust. Use only as instructed.

Keep slime powder out of reach of small children and animals.

Store the slime locked up.

Use the materials carefully, as they may stick to or stain fabric, wood, carpet, or other materials. Clean with water.

### First Aid Information

If any powder or finished slime gets into the eyes: Wash out eye with plenty of water, holding eye open, if necessary. Seek immediate medical advice.

If swallowed: Wash out mouth with water, drink some fresh water. On ont induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical advice. In case of doubt, seek medical advice without delay. Take the slime or powder and its packet / this manual with you.

### WARNING!

Not suitable for children under 3 years. Choking hazard — small parts may be swallowed or inhaled.

Keep packaging and instructions, as they contain important information.

# 1. SETTING UP THE OOZE TUBE

## CONTENTS

Test tube, lid, packet of slime powder (7g, 0.25 oz., No. 717698), wooden spatula, cardboard strip, magnet

### **YOU WILL ALSO NEED**

Permanent marker, water, scissors

### **HERE'S HOW**

- 1. Remove the contents from the test tube.
- Use the cardboard strip to make a test tube holder by rolling it into a circular tube and fitting it into the cap. Place the test tube into the holder.





# (75 ml)

# 2. MIXING THE SLIME

- 3. Fill the test tube with 75 ml of water. To measure this, use the test tube guide printed here to make a mark on the test tube. Fill the test tube up to the line with water. (You can also just eyeball it.)
- 4. Open the packet of powder using a pair of scissors. Do not use your teeth. Be careful not to get any of the powder in your eyes or mouth.





TEST TUBE FILLING GUIDE

# 3. MAGNETIZE IT

- 5. Pour all of the powder slowly into the tube and avoid creating dust.
- Use the wooden spatula to mix the powder into the water.
- 7. After the powder is mixed with the water, close the test tube with the lid and shake it for 30 seconds. Let the contents sit, shaking the tube every few minutes, until they have solidified. This takes about 15-20 minutes. Afterward, you can open up the test tube and have fun experimenting with the slime.
- 8. Hold the magnet next to the slime and see how it reacts. Place the magnet in the slime. What happens?



# WHAT'S HAPPENING?

The reason that the slime is attracted to the magnet is because the slime contains iron powder. The iron is attracted to the magnet because iron has a physical property called ferromagnetism. Magnetism is a natural physical phenomenon that describes how certain materials produce magnetic fields that attract and repel materials. Ferromagnetism describes how certain materials, like iron, are strong, permanent magnets. A magnet has two poles: a north pole and a south pole. Opposite poles attract each other and like (similar) poles repel each other. The iron atoms in the slime act like little magnets that are normally aligned randomly in all different directions. However, when the iron in the slime comes into contact with the magnetic field of the large magnet, the little magnets in the iron powder align, becoming attracted to the magnet. The iron particles are stuck throughout the slime and each particle pulls a little on the slime around it. They all work together to pull the slime toward the magnet.

Natural iron-rich magnetite

Iron magnet

# **MAGNETIC FIELDS**

You can picture a magnetic field as a bundle of lines projecting out from the north pole, forming an arch toward the south pole, and continuing back to the north pole through the interior of the magnet. They are called "lines of force," since iron particles are affected by magnetic force wherever they run. The gap between neighboring lines of force can serve as an indication of the strength of a magnetic field. The closer the lines, the stronger the field. As magnets get farther away, their magnetic field quickly grows weaker, but it can penetrate materials such as paper, aluminum, and plastic.



There's even a giant electromagnet inside Earth: In a liquid, electrically conductive region of Earth's interior, powerful circulating electrical currents create Earth's magnetic field, forming lines of force that surround the entire globe.