





 Plastic base
One package small stones
One 100g (3.5 oz) package of crystal powder

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REQUIRED ITEMS:

Hot water Plastic spoons Disposable container that can hold at least one cup of water Paper towels Scrap cardboard or construction paper

SAFETY WARNINGS:

- 1. Read and obey all safety precautions before proceeding.
- 2. For ages 10 and over, use only with adult supervision.
- 3. Always wear eye protection
- 4. Wash hands well after handling chemicals.
- 5. Do not use in areas that are near where food is prepared or eaten.
- 6. Use care when handling hot water. It can cause severe burns.
- 7. Using this kit in a manner other than listed can cause injury.
- 8. The kit contains the potently hazardous chemical Monoammonium Phosphate (NH4H2PO4).
- 9. Do not allow the chemicals to come into contact with any part of the body. Extra caution should be used to keep the chemicals away from the eyes and mouth.
- 10. Keep the kit and experiments out of the reach of children at all times.
- 11. If skin contact occurs wash area with soap and water immediately.
- 12. If eye contact occurs flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes.
- 13. In case of ingestion flush the mouth with clean water and drink large amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting.
- 14. Contact the poison control center immediately and seek medical attention.

OPERATIONS GUIDE:

- 1. Pour about half the stones into the bottom of the plastic base and spread them out evenly.
- 2. Use the tip of a plastic spoon to remove a small amount of the crystal powder. Set this spoon aside for later use.





WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD — Small parts. Not for children under 3 years of age.

OPERATIONS GUIDE:

- 3. Fill your disposable container with ½ cup of hot water from the tap. Add half of the remaining crystal powder from the bag, into the hot water. Mix well with a second plastic spoon until all of the powder has dissolved. Carefully pour this solution over the stones at the bottom of the container, filling it about ¾ of the way.
- 4. Let the solution cool to lukewarm. Sprinkle the powder from the first spoon in the container onto the stones. These sprinkles create a starting point for the crystals to grow.

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5. Place the container in an area where it will not be moved, and cover it with a piece of cardboard or construction paper. Let it sit for several days. Once the crystal has stopped "growing," carefully remove it from the container. Place the crystal onto a paper towel and let it sit for a few more days to dry. Leave the remaining liquid solution in the container to dry. It may grow even more crystals. Compare how this crystal grows to the one that has already been removed. This crystal can also be removed and set out to dry. This can be repeated until all the solution has dried.



Unlike most solid objects, the atoms that make up crystals naturally arrange themselves in a geometric pattern that repeats itself over and over again in all three dimensions. This repeating pattern is what gives most crystals a symmetrical shape.

Some of the most easily recognizable crystal types include diamonds, salt and snowflakes.



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