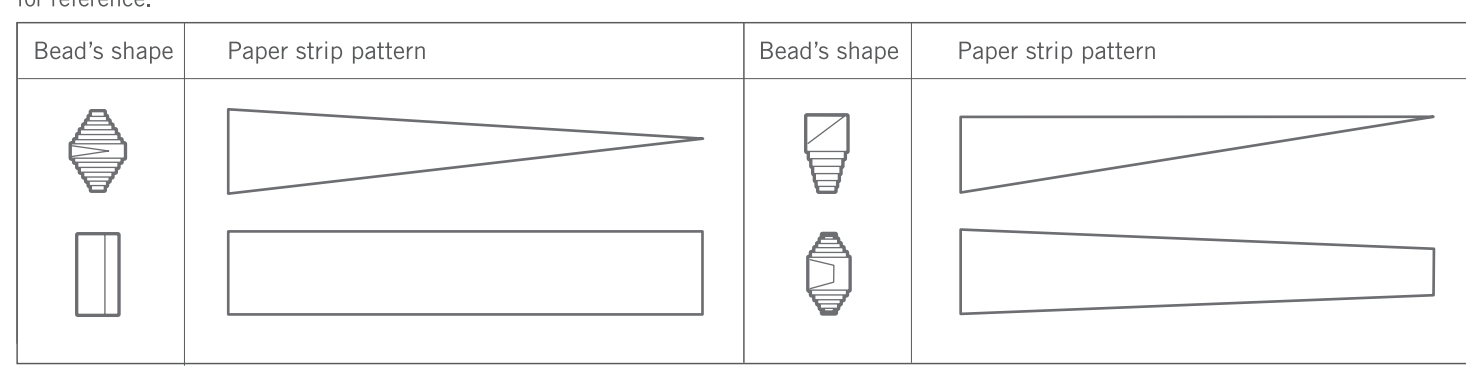


## D. MAKING RECYCLED BEADS

Around the world, millions of tons of paper are disposed of as rubbish every day. Why not recycle some paper to make colourful beads and turn them to jewellery and accessories. They are a unique gift that you can send to friends and which delivers a GREEN message. Most paper can be recycled to make paper beads. You can use newspaper, pages of a magazine or gift wrap. All of which are of the right thickness to fit nicely into the twirling tool. Cut the paper into strips of 20cm. Different shapes of paper strip will result in different shaped beads. See the diagram below for reference.



Your paper beads twirling tool has a specially designed screw cap which fits most plastic bottle openings. Simply unscrew the handle before screwing it onto the top of an empty clean plastic drink bottle. A super cool paper beads twirling tool with a container base is formed. There is an opening which allows you to collect your finished beads into the plastic bottle.

## E. MAKING YOUR VERY OWN GREEN JEWELLERY

Once you have made a pile of beads, you are ready to start stringing them into a beautiful bracelet, necklace or earrings. Simply string the beads together with the elastic string provided. It's fun and easy!

## F. OTHER SUGGESTIONS

When you have a big collection of the paper beads, you can do big projects like a curtain or mosaic picture. The fun is unlimited!

## PAPER BEAD CURTAIN

String 30 - 40 pieces of the paper beads in mobiles. Tie them onto a wooden stick to make a beautiful paper bead curtain.

## BEAD MOSAIC

Use ink paper beads as mosaic pieces. Plan a mosaic layout on a piece of cardboard. Sort the paper beads into different colour groupings before sticking them with glue onto the cardboard according to your design. Let it dry completely. A mosaic masterpiece is done!

## G. FUN FACTS FOR RECYCLED PAPER

- We get through a lot of paper! In the last 40 years the amount of paper we use has gone up four times over. Half the trees cut down around the world are made into paper.
- To recycle paper, the paper is mixed with water to make paper pulp. Old ink is removed from the pulp then the pulp is mixed with paper pulp from trees before being turned into new paper.
- The ink in recycled paper is removed by bubbles! Soapy bubbles rise through the pulp and the ink sticks to them and gets carried to the surface.
- Using a tonne of recycled paper instead of new paper from trees saves enough energy to power a house for a year.
- Each tonne of recycled paper also saves 300 gallons of oil and 7000 gallons of water.
- Using recycled paper also helps to slow global warming. Each tonne of recycled paper saves putting 1.3 tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- Paper cannot be recycled again and again because the fibres gradually become damaged. Paper can only be recycled about 7 times before it becomes too weak to use.

## QUESTIONS & COMMENTS

We value you as a customer and your satisfaction with this product is important to us. If you have comments or questions, or you find any part of this kit missing or defective, please do not hesitate to contact our distributor in your country. You will find the address printed on the package. You are also welcome to contact our Marketing Support Team. Email: info@steam-green.com, Fax: (852) 25911566, Tel: (852) 28936471, Web site: WWW.AM-IND.COM

# STEAM GREEN POWERED KIDS' PAPER CRAFT

**WARNING:**  
CHOKING HAZARD - Small parts.  
Not for children under 3 years.  
TO PREVENT PLEASE READ THROUGH THE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING EQUIPMENT TO YOUR CHILDREN.

## SAFETY MESSAGES

1) Please read through all the instructions and keep them since they contain important information. 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 clothes even when they are washed. Put on an apron or wear old working clothes as necessary. 8) Wash your hands thoroughly after applying the activities. 9) Kitchen materials are required from home to perform the activities. Adult's assistance is required in collecting these materials.

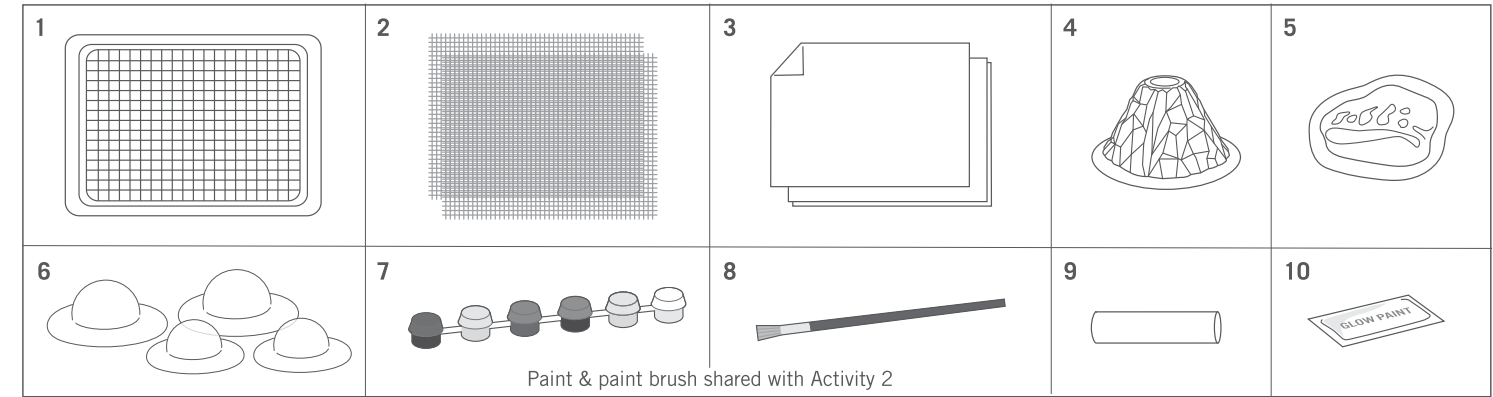
## REMARKS

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.

## ACTIVITY 1: PAPER MAKING

### A. CONTENTS

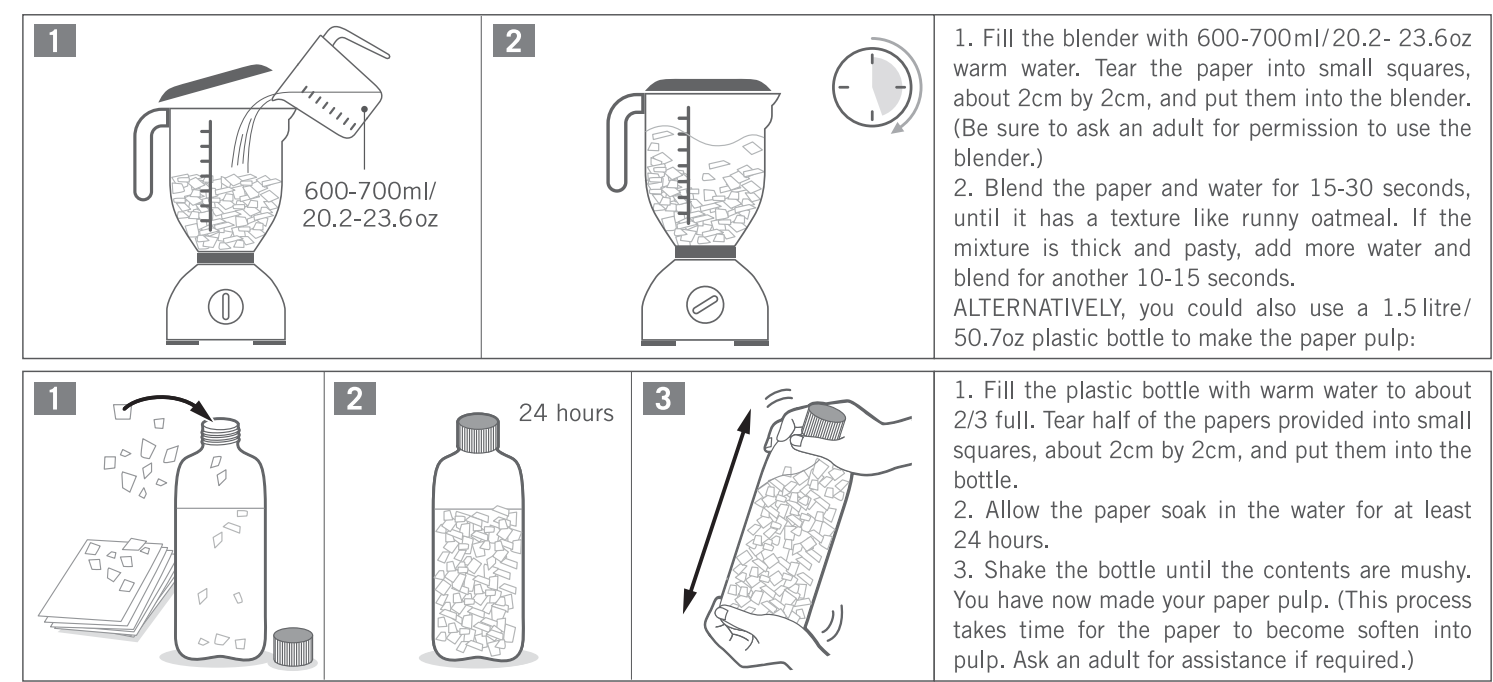
(1) Plastic mesh tray (15 x 20cm/5.9 x 7.8in), (2) Plastic mesh screen x 2, (3) 50g of paper, (4) Volcano blister mould, (5) Dinosaur fossil blister mould, (6) Planet blister mould x 4 halves, (7) Paint strip, (8) Paint brush, (9) Scroll tool, (10) Glow paint



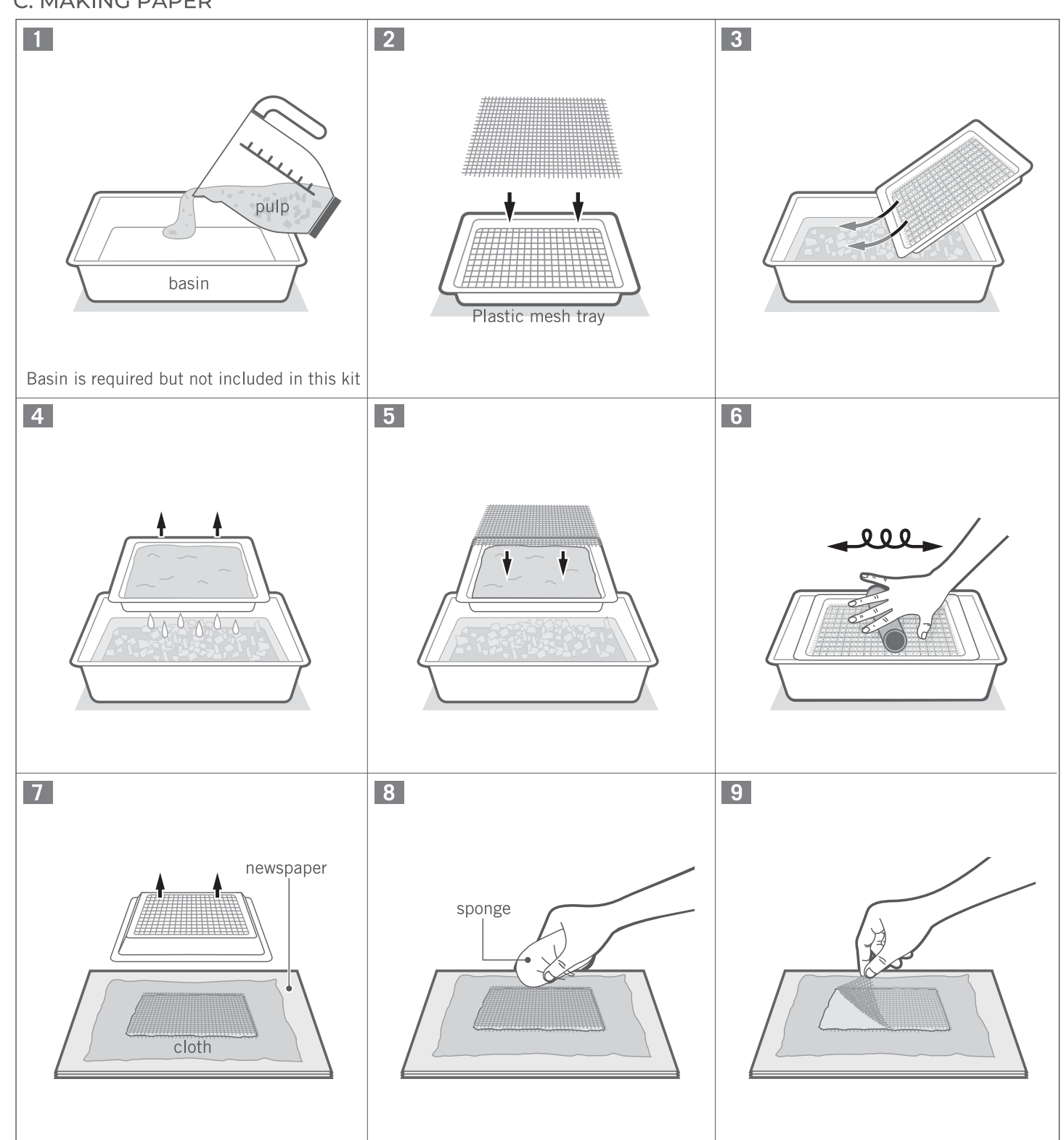
Also required but not included in this kit: A kitchen blender, A plastic drink bottle (a 1.5 litre/ 50.7oz bottle will hold half of the paper provided, if using a different sized bottle, adjust the amount of water and accordingly), cloth, a sponge, a stack of old newspapers, a water tray or an aluminium 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.

## B. 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 and ask for assistance.



## C. MAKING PAPER

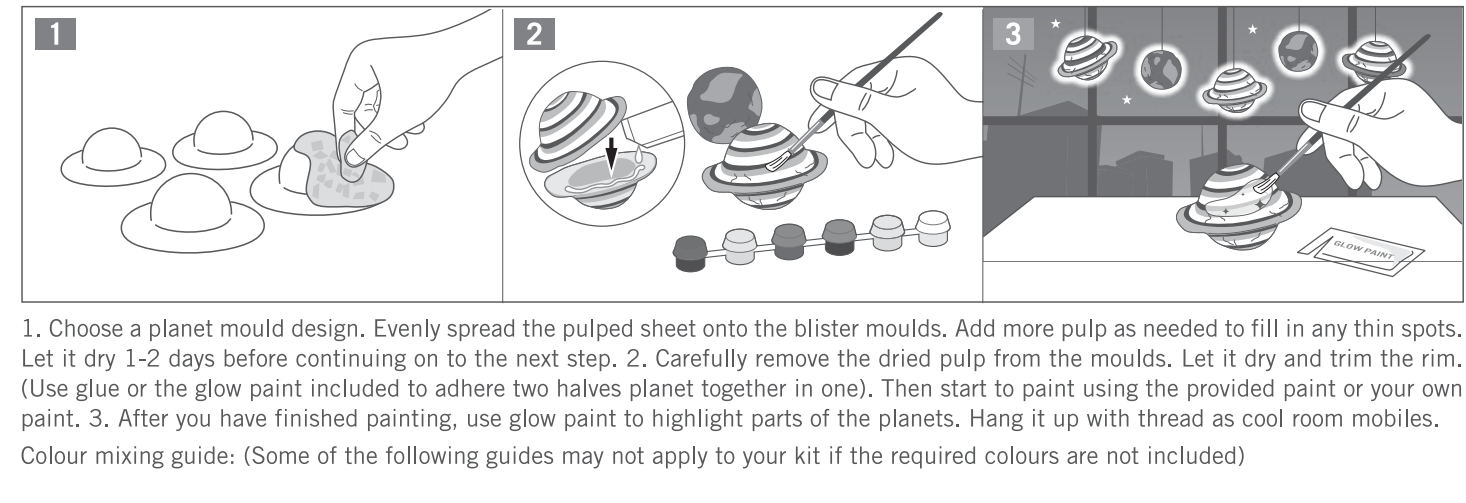


1. Pour the pulp into a plastic basin or aluminium baking tray large enough to fit the plastic mesh tray. (Note: Leftover pulp can be saved for later use! Store it in airtight sealed container - glass jars, plastic containers or plastic bags - and keep it in the refrigerator.)
2. Place one of the plastic 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 slide 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.

## D. 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.

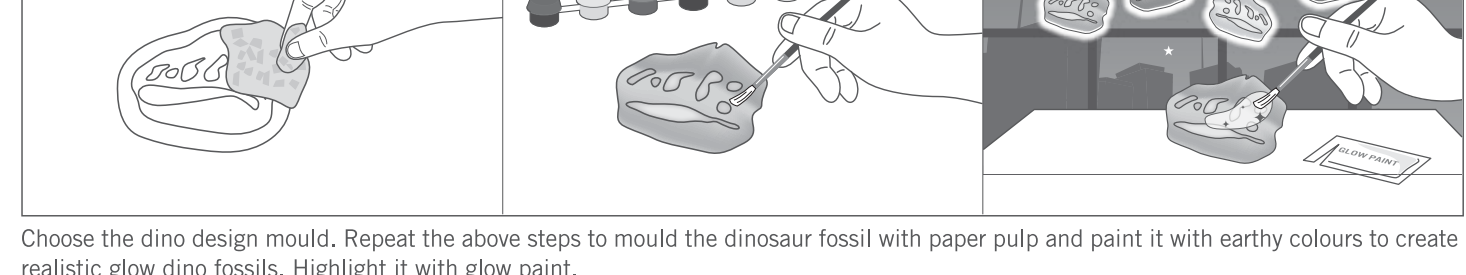
### GLow PLANET MOBILES



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

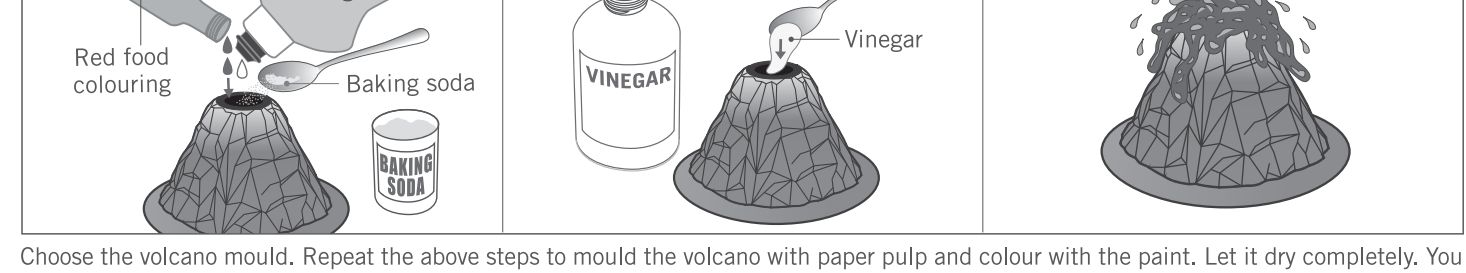
- Dark Purple = Blue + Red
- Grey = White + A Little Black
- Dark Brown = Yellow + Red + A Little Blue
- Orange = Yellow + A Little Red
- Dark Green = Green + A Little Blue
- Dark Blue = Blue + A Little Red
- Light Brown = White + Yellow + A Little Red + A Little Blue

### GLow DINOSAUR FOSSIL



Choose the dimo design mould. Repeat the above steps to mould the dinosaur fossil with paper pulp and paint it with earthy colours to create realistic glow dimo 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 soft 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 experimental area. 2. Do not eat or drink in the experimental area. 3. Do not allow chemicals to come into contact with the skin, eyes or mouth.

## E. 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, Tsai Lun, in 105AD. He mixed together old fish nets, rags the 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 tonne of recycled paper we use saves 17 trees from being chopped down.
- One tree can filter up to 60 pounds of pollutants from the air each year.

## D. ARRANGING THE PRESSED FLOWERS

When making a craft using the pressed flowers, you need to do it with care. The pressed flowers are very fragile and can tear easily. Once the flowers are glued, you cannot remove them.

- First, arrange the pressed flowers as desired. If your design has multiple layers of flowers and foliage, arrange them one layer at a time.
- After arranging the flowers, pour a small amount of glue into a shallow dish or container for easy application. (Remark: Add a little bit of water if the glue is too sticky.) Apply a thin coat of glue with a paint brush on the back of the pressed flowers as shown in diagram 1. Spread the glue evenly to help ensure a firm hold and prevent any petals or fragments from coming loose later.
- Press the flowers gently onto the design with a piece of tissue and hold for a few seconds, as shown in diagram 2. Use the tissue to remove any excess glue. Let the arranged flowers dry for at least 24 hours. (Remark: Avoid moving or adjusting the flowers once they are in place.)

## E. CRAFT IDEAS

You have learnt how to arrange pressed flowers in the previous section. You can now apply these techniques to make different pressed flower crafts. There are materials included in this kit for making bookmarks and greeting cards. You may also use pressed flowers to make other beautiful crafts. The fun is unlimited!

### GREETING CARDS

Arrange the pressed flowers on the card. Glue and hold them in position and let them dry. Write some greeting words and send it to your friends. They will love this special greeting!

### BOOKMARKS

Arrange the flowers on the bookmark surface. Hold them in position and let them dry. Tie a ribbon from home) through the hole and use this beautiful bookmark in your favourite book!

### F. OTHER TIPS

- The flower drying process may take a week or longer, so be patient.
- Don't place the pressed flowers under direct sunlight. The sunlight will cause the colour of the flowers to fade.
- If the blotting paper becomes moist, replace it with other plain paper.
- If the flowers are too difficult to remove from the press, ask an adult to slip a thin tool under the flowers for easy removal.
- You can store leftover pressed flowers inside a heavy book such as a telephone directory or a dictionary. This is the best way to protect the flowers from sunlight and moisture. Make a note on a scrap piece of paper as reference and keep it in the page next to the flowers.

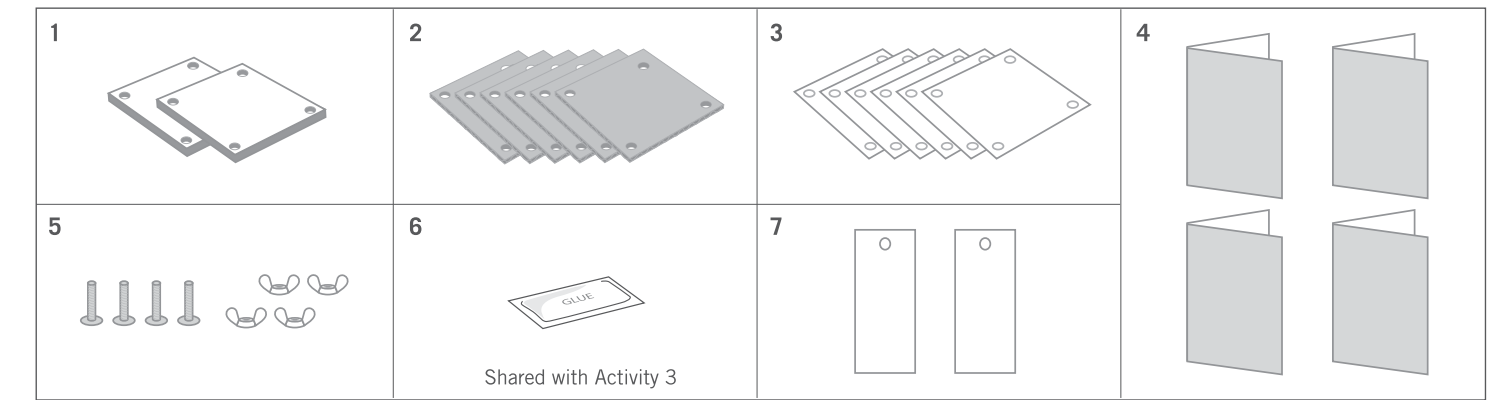
### G. FUN FACTS AND GO GREEN

- Plants are an essential part of our lives. They produce oxygen which living things need to stay alive. They also provide homes for many animals. Many things are made from plants, such as paper, fuel, medicine and food.
- Trees take many years to grow. Some trees might reach their full size in 30 years whilst others might take hundreds of years. So we must protect them.
- Planting trees is a great way to help wildlife. You can plant flowers, bushes or trees in your garden or in flower pots. Your plants can provide food and shelter for birds, butterflies, insects and other wildlife.
- Go on a nature trail with your family. Draw and write down the flowers you can see. Collect any fallen flowers and pressed them, and add the pressed flowers to the notes you have written. Share your 'flower album' with your friends to encourage them to protect these flowers.
- You can collect rainwater to water your plants to help reduce the amount of water you use daily.
- Do not use chemicals to kill pests. Spray your plants with natural pesticides which do not harm the environment. You can use crushed garlic to make a garlic spray to keep pests away.

## ACTIVITY 2: PRESSED FLOWER ART

### A. CONTENTS

(1) Flower press cover and base, (2) Corrugated cardboard, (3) White blotting paper, (4) Cards, (5) Plastic screws and wing-nuts, (6) Glue, (7) Bookmarks

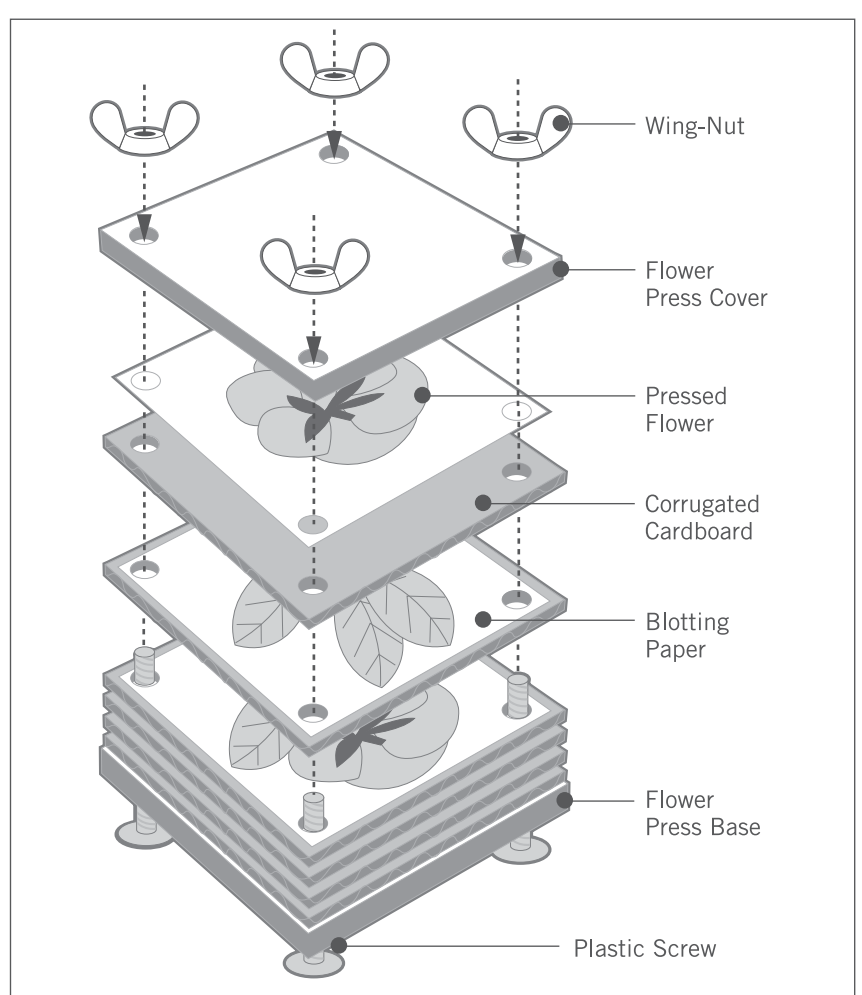


## B. COLLECTING FLOWERS

- You may need a small basket or some plastic bags and a pair of scissors when collecting flowers. Put the flowers in the bag and inflate it with your breath. Tie the bag. This will keep the flowers fresh for a few hours. Remarks: Never collect unknown flowers or leaves. They might be poisonous. Adult supervision is required when collecting flowers.
- For best results, pick the flowers on a sunny late morning or early afternoon when the dew has evaporated. Flowers that have too much moisture will take longer time to dry.
- Cut only the flowers and make sure you have permission from an adult first before cutting them.
- You can collect fallen flowers and leaves from parks or the countryside. Never pick them directly from plants.
- There are seven layers in the flower pressing kit. The amount of flowers you could press in one press operation is limited. So do not collect more flowers than you could press at one time. Otherwise the excess flowers will wilt.
- Collect small flowers which fit the size of the flower press provided. It is better for beginners to use small flowers since they are easier to press and dry too.
- Herbs such as rosemary and thyme, and plants such as ferns, maples and quaking grass are also good materials for pressing.

## C. PRESSING THE FLOWERS

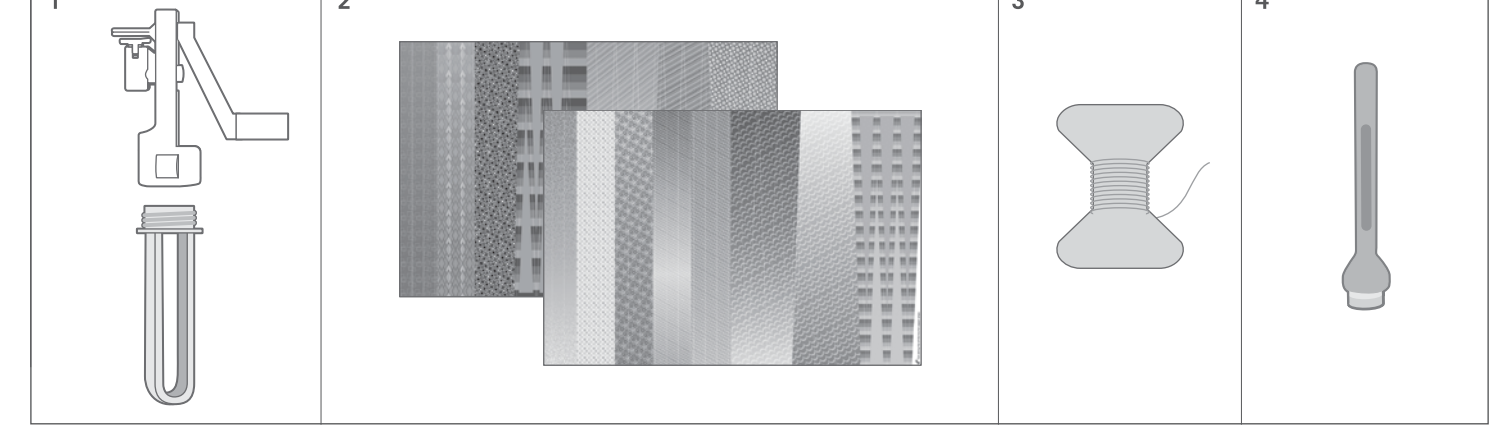
- Before pressing the flowers, carefully remove stems with pollen as they may stain your flowers.
- Place your flowers face down or sideways. Lay them open and flat. Trim off the stems and flatten the back of the flower centres so the flowers can lie even flatter.
- If the flowers are too thick, such as roses, remove the petals and press them separately. After drying you can glue them back together.
- Make sure the flowers or leaves do not overlap as they will stick together once they are dry.
- Assemble the flower press by using alternate layers of brown corrugated cardboard and white blotting paper. Place the flowers between the cardboard and the blotting paper (see diagram). Tighten the wingnuts on the press. Allow the flowers to dry inside the press.
- Generally small flowers will dry within a week. Some may take longer, depending on the amount of moisture held inside as they dry.
- Flowers that are thin dry faster. Tips: The faster a flower dries, the better its colour will be preserved. The longer you press the flowers, the more the colour will change.
- If some parts are not completely dry, or are stuck to the paper, or feel damp, keep them in the press for a few more days and check again. Do not remove the plants until they are completely dry.
- When the plants are completely dry, they are stiff and crispy, so remove them carefully.



## ACTIVITY 3: RECYCLED PAPER BEADS

### A. CONTENTS

(1) Paper base twirling tool with separate handle, (2) Patterned paper, (3) Elastic string, (4) Dabber



## B. ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTION - TWIRLING TOOL

The kit features a specially designed twirling tool for making paper beads in a fun and easy way. The tool comes in two parts. Simply screw in the handle as shown in the diagram and you can start making your paper beads.

## C. MAKING BEADS

To help you start quickly, there are preprinted coloured paper strips provided in this kit. Insert the wide end of the paper into the grooves on the twirling tool as shown in the diagram below. Wind the paper around the twirling handle a few times. Support the paper with your finger tip to keep the paper centred as you wind it. Stop twirling when there is about 5cm of paper left. Using the dabber provided, apply a thin layer of glue to the end of the paper, and continue to wind the bead. Carefully slide the bead off the twirling tool. You have made a beautiful bead.

