Front



## A. SAFETY MESSAGES

- 1. Please read through these instructions before you start.
- 2. Adult assistance and supervision are required.
- 3. Excess plaster dust may irritate the eyes, nose and throat. Handle with care. Adult supervision is required. Do not place the material in the mouth or apply it to the body. Avoid contact with the eyes and inhalation of dust. In case of eyes contact, flush with water and consult your physician if discomfort persists. During the digging process, periodically remove the dust with the brush. Do not attempt to blow the dust off. Use a water spray bottle to dampen the dust to make removing the plaster off of the work surface easier. (Attention: Wet plaster may stain. Wear an apron or old clothes.) Protective goggles or a face mask is recommended for further protection while digging.
- 4. This kit is intended for children aged over 8.
- 5. This kit and its finished product contain small parts which may cause choking if misused. Keep away from children under 3 years old.
- 6. Wash your hands after all the bones have been found and the excess material has been disposed of.
- 7. Be careful not to harm your hands when hammering down on the chisel. Excess force is not needed to unearth the dinosaur bones.

#### **B. REMARKS**

- Always work on a solid, level surface. Cover the work surface with newspaper to protect the working surface and make the clean-up process easier.
- 2. Wear a apron or old clothes as plaster can stain clothing. Use laundry detergent on stained clothing and wash separately.
- 3. Dispose of the excess plaster into the trash. Do not put the plaster powder down a sink or bathtub drain as this may clog the pipe.

Note: The kit is intended for kids to imitate a paleontologist digging for fossils. The digging process has to be done with patience like real paleontologist. The whole process may take a few hours or days to complete. However, if you would like to quicken the digging process, spray water onto the plaster or submerge the whole block into a sink of water for a minute before digging. This will soften the plaster. Be aware that wet plaster may stain.

## **C. CONTENTS**

1 Plaster block with dinosaur skeleton embedded, 1 digging tray, adhesive tab for attaching dinosaur bones together, 1 hammer, 1 chisel, 1 brush, and detailed instruction.

# D. ASSEMBLING THE DIGGING TRAY

Assemble the paper digging tray before starting the digging process. Once complete, place the plaster block in the middle of the tray. This will keep any area nice and clean while you unearth the amazing dinosaur bones. Fold and unfold along each crease line. Fold the four side flaps upward along the square crease in the middle. Fold the flaps together at each corner by pushing the extra material away from the center of the container. Fold the excess material over the container's long side flap to secure the structure as shown. You may add an adhesive tape from home to secure in place if needed.



## E. DIGGING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use the hammer to gently hit the round chisel cover to chip off plaster with the chisel. When dinosaur skeleton bones begin to emerge, dig with care! Gently scrape and cut off the plaster surrounding the bones with the rough blade at the end of the hammer's handle.
- 2. Use the brush to dust off the remaining plaster from the dino skeleton.
- 3. Any remaining dust can be wiped off with a damp cloth. Use the tip of the hammer handle to remove the remaining plaster from the small slots on the dinosaur bones for easy assembly.
- 4. Once all the dinosaur bones have been found, follow the assembly instructions to put the bones together.
- 5. Use the adhesive tab included to attach the dinosaur bones together. The adhesive tab can also be used for repositioning the bones.

## F. ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Attach the bones together according to the diagram. Mammoth: 17 bones in total.



# G. FUN FACTS

### Did you know?

In 1977, a frozen baby woolly mammoth was discovered deep in the Earth by gold miners in Siberia. It was only six months old when it died 40,000 years ago.

A whole frozen mammoth was found in Siberia in 1900. It still had 14kg of undigested food in its stomach, including moss, grass and pine needles.

Mammoths had very strong and durable flat-topped teeth. This was very important as mammoths fed mainly on tough, abrasive grass.

# **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, Web site: WWW.4M-IND.COM

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