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Do-It-Yourself SLIME by Steven Spangler

2 ts Guar Gum	1 tb Borax
Water	Mixing bowl
Food colouring	Zipper lock bag
2 Empty plastic soda bottles to store the liquids	

Making The Borax Water: Borax is a type of powder soap that is available in most grocery stores. Add 1 tablespoon Borax powder to 1 cup of water. Stir until most of the powder dissolves. Store the Borax Water in a jar or bottle, and label the container BORAX & WATER MIXTURE. Remember that one cup of Borax Water will make many batches of SLIME.

Preparing The Guar Gum (available at health food stores): Measure 4 cups (approximately 1 litre) of warm water into a large mixing bowl. Add 10 drops of food colouring - possibly green! SLOWLY (very slowly) stir in 2 teaspoons of guar gum. This fine powder has a tendency to clump up if it is not stirred into the water slowly. After thoroughly mixing, pour the guar gum mixture into a soda bottle and label it appropriately.

Making Slime: Pour 1/2 cup of the guar gum mixture into a clean zipper-lock bag. Add 1 teaspoon of the Borax Water mixture that you made previously. Seal the bag and shake. Within seconds you'll have prepared your very own batch of SLIME! This gooey mixture will retain its slimy properties for 1-2 days before finally turning into a watery mess. When the SLIME is no longer good, seal it in the zipper-lock bag and throw it away. Do not pour it down the drain.

How Does It Work: It's gooey, slippery, sticky, really slimy and kids love it! Make up a batch of SLIME and you'll be the hit of any party.

The mixture of guar gum with Borax and water produces a slime- like material called a polymer. In simplest terms, a polymer is a long chain of molecules. As a model for these chains of molecules, picture in your mind strands of cooked spaghetti. If the polymer chains slide past each other easily, then the substance acts like a liquid because the molecules flow. If the molecules hook together at a few places along the strand, then the substance behaves like a rubbery solid called an elastomer. Borax is the chemical that is responsible for hooking the guar gum molecules together to form the SLIME.

Guar gum is actually a vegetable gum commonly used as a thickening agent in various food products and cosmetics. Additional guar gum may be purchased at a health food store. The guar gum and water mixture may only last a few days. You can prolong the shelf life of the mixture by keeping it in the refrigerator.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS WITH CHEMICALS:
Although these substances are not considered

hazardous, you should treat all chemicals with care and wash your hands after handling. Do not taste or eat any of the materials descri

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Jewelry Clay

3/4 c Flour	1/2 c Salt
1/2 c Cornstarch	Warm water

Mix dry ingredients together. Gradually add warm water until the mixture can be kneaded into shapes. Make beads by rolling the dough into little balls, piercing the balls with toothpicks, and allowing the balls to dry. Paint and string the beads.

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Soap Dough

2 c Flour	1/2 c Salt
2 tb Liquid paint	1 tb Liquid soap
Water	

Mix all ingredients together. Add water, as needed, to make a pliable dough.

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Cloud Dough

3 c Flour	2 tb Powdered tempera
1/2 c Salad oil	Water

Mix together the flour, tempera, and oil. Add enough water to make a soft, pliable, elastic-like dough.

This dough does not keep well.

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Bread Edible Fundough

1/2 c Hot water	1 ts Salt
1/2 c Canned evaporated milk	
2 tb Sugar	2 tb Oil
1/2 pk Dry yeast dissolve in 2 additional tablespoons warm water	
3 c Flour	Raisins (optional)

Mix together all ingredients except the flour and raisins. Stir in 2 cups flour. Add more flour until dough leaves the sides of the bowl and can be kneaded. Divide into portions. Continue kneading single portions until dough becomes springy. Add raisins if desired, and knead them in. Let the dough rise until double in size. Knead it down again. Let the dough rise for a second time. Knead it down again. Shape dough into balls or other forms. Place shapes onto an oiled pan and let them rise again until double in size. Bake at 375 degrees F until lightly brown.

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Molding Flakes

1 c Soap flakes	1/4 c Water
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* If you are unable to find soap flakes, make your own with a kitchen vegetable grater and a bar of Ivory Soap.

Add half the water to the soap flakes. Beat with a rotary eggbeater until the mixture has a flaky

Craft Recipes

appearance. Add more water if necessary. Mold as desired.

This dough has a nice texture, but it takes a long time to dry.

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Molding Dough (Cooked)

- 1 c Salt 1/3 c Water
- 1/2 c Cornstarch 1/4 c Cold water

Mix salt and 1/3 cup water in an electric skillet. Cook on a medium heat setting, stirring constantly until the mixture comes to a boil. Turn the heat off. In a bowl, mix cornstarch and 1/4 cup cold water together until smooth. Add cornstarch mixture to the cooked mixture, and turn the heat back on. Cook the mixture until it is thick. Cool before molding.

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Face or Body Paint

- 1/4 c Baby lotion ds Liquid detergent
- Powdered tempera paint

Mix the three ingredients together, using as much colour as necessary for the desired result. Using the paintbrush, paint designs on the body or face, usually the cheek or hand is painted. Paint washes off easily, due to the detergent added.

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Invisible Writing

- 1 Tablet of laxative 1 tb Rubbing alcohol
- Cotton balls Household ammonia

Mash the laxative tablet into the tablespoon of alcohol. Be sure the tablet is entirely dissolved. Write a message on the paper with paintbrush dipped into the solution. As the solution dries, the writing will disappear. To develop the message: dampen the cotton ball with liquid ammonia and dab it on the page. The writing will reappear.

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Paper Paste

- 1/3 cup non-self-rising wheat flour 1 cup water
- 2 tbs. sugar 1/4 tsp. oil of cinnamon

1. Mix flour and sugar in a saucepan. Gradually add water, stirring vigorously to break up lumps.
2. Cook over low heat until clear, stirring constantly.
3. Remove from the stove and add oil of cinnamon. Stir until well blended.

Makes about 1 cup.

How to use it: Spread paste with a brush or tongue depressor. Soft, smooth, thick, and white, paper paste has a good spreading consistency and is especially appropriate for use with small children or for any paste-up work. This paste can be stored in a covered jar for several weeks without refrigeration.

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Resin Paper-mache Paste

- 1/2 cup non-self-rising wheat flour

- 1/4 cup powdered resin glue
- 1/2 cup warm water 1 1/2 cups hot water
- 4 drops oil of cinnamon

1. Mix flour and resin glue in a saucepan.
2. Make a paste by adding 1/2 cup warm water. Add hot water, stirring vigorously to prevent lumps.
3. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture is thick, clear, and smooth.
4. Add oil of cinnamon.

Makes about 1 pint

How to use it: For best results, use this paste within a few days of preparation. The paste gives a very hard finish to paper-mache projects as furniture, candlesticks, and bowls. Store paste in a covered glass jar.

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Stamp Gum

- 1 packet (1/4 ounce) unflavoured gelatin
- 1 tbs. cold water 3 tbs. boiling water
- 1/2 tsp. white corn syrup 1/2 tsp. lemon extract

1. In a small bowl, sprinkle gelatin into cold water. Put aside until softened.
2. Pour softened gelatin into boiling water and stir until completely dissolved.
3. Add corn syrup and lemon extract. Mix well.

Makes 4 ounces.

How to use it: Brush gum thinly onto the back of a stamp. When dry, moisten the stamp and apply it to paper.

This gum will gel overnight. To return it to a liquid state, warm container of gum in a pan of hot water. If stored in a pill bottle, Stamp gum will keep for several months.

Craft Recipes

Seal and Envelope Mucilage

- 6 tbs. pure white vinegar
- 4 packets (1 ounce) unflavoured gelatin
- 1 tbs. lemon extract

1. Bring vinegar to a boil in a small pan. Add gelatin and stir until completely dissolved.
2. Add lemon extract. Stir until well blended.

Makes 1/2 cup

How to use it: Use a brush to spread mucilage thinly on the back of a label or an envelope flap. Let dry. Moisten to apply. This is a thicker, heavier glue than Stamp gum. You can use this mucilage to adhere paper to paper or to cardboard. Apply and stick at once.

With this mucilage and paper, you can make your own envelopes, note stationery, labels, and seals. The recipe provides enough mucilage for a large group to use. One-half cup of mucilage will cover several dozen envelopes or labels. Store leftover mucilage in a capped bottle. It will keep for several months without spoilage. It will set when cooled, however. To use again, melt mucilage by putting the bottle in a pan of warm water.

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Waterproof or Glass Glue

- 2 packets (1/2 ounce) unflavoured gelatin
- 2 tbs. cold water 3 tbs. skim milk
- several drops oil of cloves (optional)

1. In a small bowl, sprinkle gelatin over cold water. Set aside to soften.
2. Heat milk to boiling point and pour into softened gelatin. Stir until gelatin is dissolved.
3. Add oil of cloves as preservative if glue is to be kept for more than a day.

Makes about 1/3 cup

How to use it: While the glue is still warm, brush a thin layer on the objects to be glued.

This is the best glue to use for projects in which glass must be adhered to glass. For gluing decorations on glass jars, it is best to use the glue in its liquid state. For gluing marbles together or gluing metal ornaments to metal cans, use the glue in its gelled state. This glue is waterproof and can be used to mend china, to glue labels on home-canned foods and jellies, or to glue wood to wood.

Store glue in a screw-capped jar. It will gel as it cools, but this will not affect its adhesiveness. Set jar in a pan of hot water to soften glue for reuse.

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Collage or Decoupage Glue

- 3 parts white household glue*
- 1 part warm water

*A thin solution of Paperhanger's Paste or Waterproof or Glass Glue can be substituted.

1. Combine glue with water in a jar or bottle with a

- screw top lid.
- 2. Shake until well mixed.

How to use it: To make a collage, brush a thin layer of glue to the back surface of paper scraps or pictures and smooth them onto a piece of cardboard.

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Classroom Paste

- 1 cup non-self-rising wheat flour 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup cold water 4 cups boiling water
- 1 tbs. powdered alum
- 1/2 tsp. oil of cinnamon (optional)

1. Combine flour and sugar in a large pot. Slowly stir in cold water to form a paste.
2. Slowly add boiling water, stirring vigorously to break up lumps.
3. Bring mixture to a boil, stirring constantly, until thick and clear.
4. Remove from heat and add alum. Stir until well mixed.
5. Add oil of cinnamon if paste will not be used immediately.

Makes 1 1/2 quarts.

How to Use it: Classroom paste is a good all-purpose paste, especially appropriate for work with children. It is also excellent for papier-mache projects.

Stored in a closely capped jar, this paste will keep for several weeks.

It keeps longer than Paper Paste and is a little softer. If it gets too thick it can be thinned with hot water for easy spreading.

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Japanese Rice Paste, a Transparent Library Paste

- 3/4 cup rice flour (can be purchased at health food store or diet food section in grocery store)
- 2 tbs. sugar 3/4 cup cold water
- 2 1/2 cups boiling water 1/2 tsp. oil of cinnamon

1. Mix rice flour, sugar, and cold water in a medium-size pan. Stir until smooth.
2. Add boiling water.
3. Bring to boil over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens.
4. Remove from heat and add oil of cinnamon.

Makes 1 1/2 pints.

How to use it: Japanese rice paste is excellent for mending torn pages of books. Cut a piece of white tissue paper the size and shape of the tear. Spread paste over the tissue and lay the tissue over the tear. The paste will be transparent when it dries. You can use this paste for tissue-paste collages and scrapbooks. Spread with a brush or tongue depressor. If stored in a tightly sealed jar, this paste will keep for several months without refrigeration.

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Instant Rice Paste

- 1/4 cup dry instant rice 1 cup water

Craft Recipes

electric blender 1/4 cup warm water
1 tsp. of an antiseptic, such as Listerine or Bactine

1. Put rice in a bowl. Pour in 1/2 cup water and let set overnight.
2. Pour into blender and add 1/4 cup warm water. Liquify for five minutes. Do not under mix or paste will be lumpy.
3. Pour liquid mixture into a saucepan and add 1/2 cup water. Warm for five minutes, stirring constantly.
4. Remove from heat. Let cool. Add antiseptic to prevent spoilage.

Makes 1/2 cup.

How to use it: This thick paste dries clear and is a good base for finger paints. To make paints, just add food colouring or powdered pigments. Store the paste in a covered glass jar.

Handy Hints:

1. There are many preservatives for pastes, finger paints, and modelling compounds. You can use powdered alum, oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, lemon extract or an antiseptic, such as Listerine or Bactine. In most cases, only one or two of these preservatives are listed in the recipe, but you can substitute any from the above list. The preservatives suggested in this book are those most frequently found in the home, at a pharmacy, or in the health-aids section of a grocery store. These substances should not be eaten.
2. For the most part, colouring materials have been limited to poster paints, powdered pigments, dyes, food colouring, and zinc oxide because they are readily available and inexpensive. Zinc oxide powder is a paint pigment that is often used in antiseptic lotions. It can be purchased in a pharmacy.
3. Unless another kind of flour is specially called for, always use plain non-self-rising wheat flour in all recipes calling for flour.
4. For successful results, all measurements should be followed carefully. Since ingredients may vary somewhat from brand to brand, you may have to experiment until you have found the correct quantities for a particular recipe.
5. Never pour leftover plaster or plaster mix down the drain. It will clog drainpipes.
6. A plastic coffee-can lid or similar plastic lid is a good base on which to make bowls or figures with modelling compounds. A lid can be easily turned so that you can work on all parts of the object, and you can easily carry it to another place for drying.
7. You may wish to purchase a palette pan for mixing paint.
8. Dextrine, which is used in some of these recipes, is easily obtainable in most groceries or drugstores. It is a powdered or granulated sugar substitute that usually contains saccharin, but this will not affect the

recipe.

9. In several recipes, commercial white household glue--a casein glue--is suggested for expedience. When other glues can be substituted, they are mentioned.

10. All of the other ingredients used in this book can be purchased in a grocery store or drugstore except rosin, resin glue, plaster of Paris, and the chemicals needed for making colourful flames, pine cones, and fireplace logs, these items can be purchased at a lumberyard or hardware store.

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Best Ever Modelling Clay

1 c Flour 1/2 c Salt
1/2 tb Cooking oil 2 tb Cream of tartar
1 c Water Food colouring

Mix all ingredients in a pot and cook over medium heat for 2 or 3 minutes. Do not overcook. Cool the mixture until you can easily handle it. When cool enough to handle, knead it until smooth. Store in plastic bag or container.

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Thin Paste

1/4 cup sugar 1/4 tsp. oil of cinnamon
1/4 cup non-self-rising wheat flour
1/2 tsp. powdered alum 1 3/4 cups water

1. In a medium-sized pan, mix together sugar, flour, and alum.
2. Gradually add 1 cup water, stirring vigorously to break up lumps.
3. Boil until clear and smooth, stirring constantly.
4. Add remaining water and oil of cinnamon. Stir until thoroughly mixed.

Makes 1 pint.

How to use it: Spread paste with a brush or tongue depressor. Thin paste is an excellent adhesive for scrapbooks, collages, and strip papier-mache. This paste can be stored in a jar for several months without refrigeration.

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Glue Dough

1 c Flour 1 c Cornstarch
1/2 c White liquid glue Water

Mix all ingredients together. Add water as needed. Knead until workable.

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Flour and Salt Cooked Fundough

1 c Flour 1 c Salt 1 c Water

Mix ingredients in an electric skillet. Stir on a low heat setting until the mixture is thick. Let cool.

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Flour, Salt, and Cream of Tartar Cooked Fundough.

1 c Flour 1/2 c Salt

Craft Recipes

2 ts Cream of tartar 1 c Water
1 tb Salad oil

Mix all ingredients together in an electric skillet. Cook on a low heat setting until the mixture is lumpy. Turn the dough out on wax paper. Knead when cool.

The dough has an excellent quality, keeps well, and does not crumble.

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Sugar and Flour Cooked Fundough

1 c Sugar 1 c Flour
1 c Cold water 5 c Boiling water

Mix the first 3 ingredients in an electric skillet. Add boiling water and cook for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool.

This dough does not keep very well.

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Cornstarch and Salt Fundough #1.

4 c Salt 1 c Cornstarch
Water

Combine salt and cornstarch in an electric skillet. Add enough water to form a paste. Cook on a medium heat setting, stirring constantly.

The dough will not be sticky like flour dough and will not mold because of the high salt content.

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Cornstarch and Salt Fundough #2.

2 c Salt 2/3 c Water
1 c Cornstarch 1/2 c Additional water

In an electric skillet, mix the salt with 2/3 cup water. Cook on a medium setting for 4 to 5 minutes. Turn heat off. In a bowl, mix together the cornstarch and 1/2 cup cold water. Stir this into the cooked mixture until smooth. Cook on a medium heat setting until the mixture is thick.

Cool.

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Cornstarch and Soda Fundough.

1/2 c Cornstarch 1 c Baking soda
1/2 c Water plus 2 tablespoons

Combine ingredients in an electric skillet. Stir while cooking until the mixture is thick and doughlike. When cook, knead.

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Peanut Butter and Syrup Edible Fundough

1 c Peanut butter 1 c Corn syrup
1 1/2 c Powdered sugar 1 1/2 c Powdered milk

Mix all ingredients together with a spoon. Add more powdered milk if necessary to make a workable dough. Knead, shape, and eat.

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Peanut Butter and Honey Edible Fundough

1 c Peanut butter 1 c Honey
2 c Powdered milk

Mix all ingredients together in a bowl. Add more powdered milk if necessary to make a workable dough. Form the dough into balls and other shapes.

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Frosting Edible Fundough

1 cn Frosting mix 1 1/2 c Powdered sugar
1 c Peanut butter

Mix together until a workable dough is formed.

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Oatmeal Edible Fundough

2 c Uncooked oatmeal 1 c Flour
1/4 c Water

Mix all ingredients together and knead the dough. This dough is not very tasty.

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Fundough Treat

1/4 c Brown sugar 1/4 c Peanut butter
1 tb Granola (optional)

Measure the brown sugar and the peanut butter into a plastic bowl. Squeeze mixture with both hands. If the mixture is too sticky, add a little more brown sugar. If it is too dry, add more peanut butter. Add granola, if desired, for extra interest and nutrition.

Craft Recipes

Spice Edible Fundough

- 2 c Flour
- 1/3 c Sugar
- 1/2 ts Cinnamon
- 1/3 c Milk
- 2 ts Baking powder
- 1/2 ts Salt
- 1/4 ts Nutmeg
- 4 tb Salad oil

Mix the dry ingredients together. Add milk and oil. Knead until dough sticks together and forms a ball. Divide dough into portions on wax paper sheets. Roll and shape the mixture into doughnut shapes or other forms.

This dough can be fried in oil at 375 degrees F. If dough is to be used for play, substitute water for the milk. This dough has a nice texture, an unusual appearance, and a spicy aroma.

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Sawdust and Flour Molding Mixture

- 4 c Sawdust (strained)
- 1 c Water
- 2 c Flour
- 2 tb White liquid glue

Mix sawdust and flour. Gradually add water until the dough holds together. Before forming objects for drying and painting, add 2 tablespoons of white liquid glue.

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Sawdust and Wheat Paste Molding Mixture

- 2 c Sawdust (strained)
- 1 c Wheat paste or wallpaper paste
- 1/2 c Water

Mix sawdust and paste. Add only enough water to make the mixture pliable.

This dough responds better to squeezing and shaping than to rolling and patting.

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Liquid Rice Paste

- 2 tbs. instant rice
- 3/4 cup warm water
- electric blender
- pinch of sodium benzoate or a few drops of antiseptic (such as Listerine or Bactine) to retard spoilage.

*(warning....Omit sodium benzoate if paste is to be used with young children)

1. Put rice a bowl and cover with warm water. Let set overnight.
2. Place mixture in blender and add sodium benzoate or antiseptic.

Liquify 4 to 5 minutes.

Makes 1/2 cup.

How to use it: This paste is great for making tissue paper collages.

It can be stored in a glass covered jar for several days without refrigeration.

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Wallpaper Paste

- 4 cups non-self-rising wheat flour
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 gallon warm water

- 1 quart cold water
- 1/2 tsp. oil of cinnamon (optional)

1. Mix flour and sugar in a large pan.
2. Add enough warm water, a little at a time, to make a smooth paste. Then add the rest of the warm water slowly, stirring vigorously to break up lumps.
3. Bring mixture to a boil, stirring constantly. Cook until thick and clear.
4. Thin with about 1 quart cold water to desired consistency.
5. Add oil of cinnamon if paste will not be used the same day it is made.

Makes 1 1/2 gallons.

How to use it: This paste spreads best when used warm. It will keep for a few days. This is a good paste to use for making Strip paper-mache and other projects that require a large amount of paste. You can use it for covering lamp shades and wastebaskets with cloth or wallpaper if durability is not required.

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Paperhanger's Paste

- 1 cup non-self-rising wheat flour
- 1 tbs. powdered alum
- 1 1/2 cups warm water
- 1 1/2 cups cold water
- 8 drops oil of cloves or oil of cinnamon (optional)
- 1 tbs. powdered rosin
- 4 1/2 cups hot water

1. Mix flour, alum, an rosin in a large pot
2. Make a paste by adding 1 1/2 cups warm water. Stir until smooth.
3. Pour in 4 1/2 cups hot water, stirring vigorously to break up lumps.
4. Place over low heat and boil until thick and clear.
5. Thin with about 1 1/2 cups cold water.
6. Add 8 drops oil of cloves or cinnamon as preservative if paste will not be used the same day it is made.

Makes about 1 1/2 quarts. Can be doubled for large projects.

How to use it: This paste if best when used warm. As it cools, it will thicken. It can be thinned with more warm water. IF preservative is added, it will keep for several months.

Paperhanger's paste can be used for paper-mache projects to obtain a hard finish. This paste makes a durable binding agent for gluing cloth on cardboard to reinforce box corners or for affixing scrapbook hinges.

Craft Recipes
Flour and Cornstarch Fundough

1/2 c Flour 1 c Cornstarch
2 1/2 c Water 1/4 ts Baking soda

In an electric skillet, mix all ingredients together.
Cook on a low heat setting until the mixture forms a workable dough. Cool and knead.

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Bookbinding or Leather Glue

1 packet (1/4 ounce) unflavoured gelatin
3 tbs. boiling water 1 tbs. vinegar
1 tsp. glycerine

1. In a pan, add gelatin to boiling water. Stir until gelatin is completely dissolved.
 2. Add vinegar and glycerine. Stir until well mixed.
- Makes about 1/3 cup. For larger projects, double the recipe.

How to use it: While the glue is still warm, apply a thin layer with a brush. This waterproof glue is excellent for binding leather to leather.

It also makes a good flexible glue for use on paper, or for gluing cloth to cardboard for making notebook binders or scrapbooks.

Stored in a tightly capped plastic or glass jar, this glue will keep for several months. It will gel in the bottle after a few days. Warm bottle in hot water to reuse glue.

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Wheat Paste Paint

1 c Wheat paste 3 tb Powdered tempera
Water 1 tb Soap flakes
(optional)

Mix together the wheat paste and powdered tempera. Add water until the mixture has a creamy consistency. Add soap flakes for smoothness, if desired.

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