

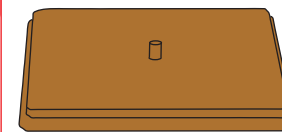


DINOSAUR DIG KIT TYRANNOSAURUS SKELETON

WARNING! Not suitable for children under 36 months due to small parts. Choking hazard. Use with care and only under adult supervision.

IMPORTANT: Do not place any of the materials in your mouth. Ask an adult for help with this project. Always work on a solid, level surface and try to keep the area clean and tidy.

PACKAGE CONTENTS



1 base



1 supporting holder

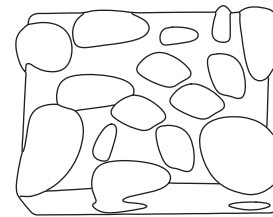
3 supporting pins



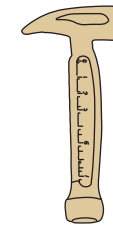
2 dinosaur stamps



1 name card



13 bone pieces embedded
in a plaster block base



1 hammer



1 chisel



1 brush

YOU MAY ALSO NEED ► A facemask to prevent you breathing in plaster dust (available at chemist stores) ► Some newspaper or butchers' paper or sheeting to protect your work surface ► An inkpad (available at a stationary store).

KEYWORDS

bipedal = using only two legs to walk
carcass = animal body
carnivorous = meat-eating
excavating = digging
forelimbs = front limbs / arms
hind legs = back limbs / legs
paleontologist = scientist working with fossils
predator = animal that hunts to eat
scavenger = animal that gathers to eat
skeleton = bone structure of an animal

DINO FACTS

Dinosaur name: Tyrannosaurus Rex
Time period of existence: Upper (late) Cretaceous Period (from 68 to 66 million years ago)
Height: Up to 6.1 metres (20 feet)
Length: Around 12.8 metres (42 feet)
Weight: Around 6300 kg
Eating habits: Carnivorous (meat-eating)
Environment / living area: The area we call USA and Canada today

FIVE INTERESTING FACTS:

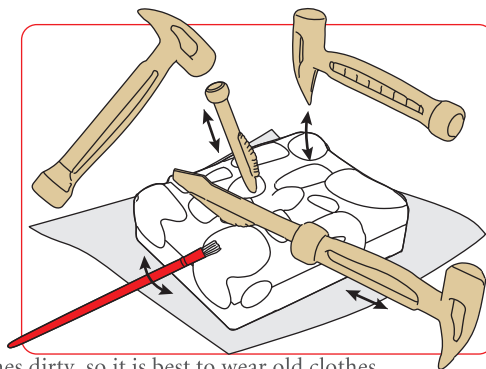
- Like many scientific names, Tyrannosaurus Rex is in Latin language, and translates as 'king of the tyrant lizards'.
- It walked on its two hind legs – so it was bipedal (on 2 feet)
- It had a massive skull with immensely powerful jaws, which could easily rip apart a carcass. It is estimated to have had the strongest bite force of all the animals on Earth.
- Sharp vision and a strong sense of smell made it a very effective predator.
- Although it was a predator, hunting animals for meat, scientists believe it was also a scavenger, feeding on dead animals it found in its environment.

EXCAVATING THE BONE PIECES

The bones in the kit are embedded in plaster just like the real dinosaur bone fossils scientists have uncovered were embedded in rock! Just like the scientists, you can dig down to uncover and get the precious bones from extinct animals!

Preparing

Choose an area where it is easy to clean up dust and plaster pieces afterwards. Work on a level tabletop protected by several layers of newspaper, butchers' paper or old sheeting. Always avoid breathing in the plaster dust – you may need to wear a mask. Also, the plaster may make your clothes dirty, so it is best to wear old clothes.



Digging

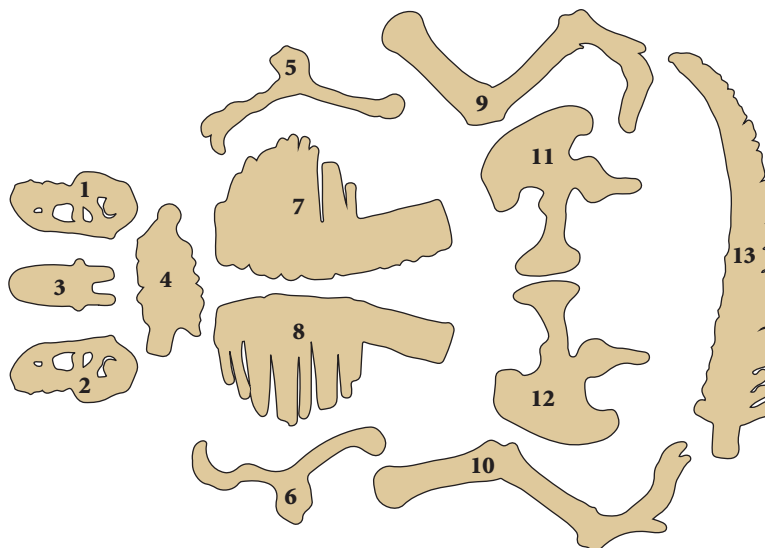
Place the plaster block and tools on the table. Like a real paleontologist, you don't want to break the bones or fossils because you're gathering them for special scientific interest. Therefore, start digging down carefully from the center of the top (textured) layer of the block and work your way towards the edges in each direction.

Use the pointed end of the hammer to remove larger chunks of plaster first. When you find a piece of bone, use the flat side of the hammer to hit the chisel, held in the other hand, to gradually remove the chunks of plaster around the bone. Work carefully from all sides until the piece is easily separated from the plaster. Don't try to pull the bones out by force when they are still embedded the plaster. The hammer can be used as a longer handle for the chisel/saw component by attaching it at the hole in the bottom of its handle. Used this way, it can help you clean off the small plaster pieces stuck to the bones. Brush away the plaster crumbs with the provided brush so that you can see clearly while digging.

Cleaning

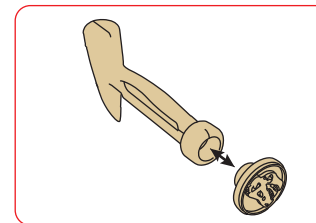
Carry on digging until you have excavated all the bones. Check the bones you have found against the skeleton component picture below to make sure no parts are missing. Wash and clean the pieces with water and the brush. Make sure the holes and hollow parts of the bones are free of plaster. Dry the pieces with a paper towel (not included) or let them air-dry on a piece of newspaper. With all the pieces ready, it's time to clean up the work area before assembling the skeleton.

1. right skull bone
2. left skull bone
3. lower jaw bone
4. neck bone
5. right forelimb
6. left forelimb
7. right rib cage
8. left rib cage
9. right thigh bone
10. left thigh bone
11. right pelvic bone
12. left pelvic bone
13. tail



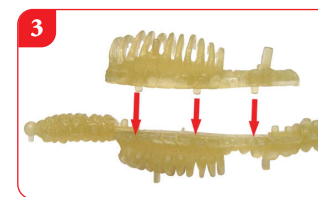
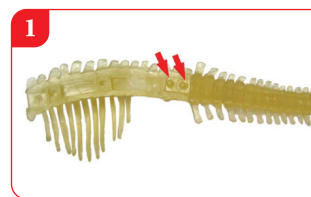
DINOSAUR STAMPS

Two dinosaur stamps are included. Attach them to the hammer as shown. You can use them with an inkpad (not included) to decorate your notes and calendar.

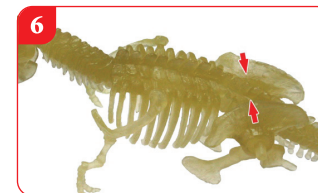
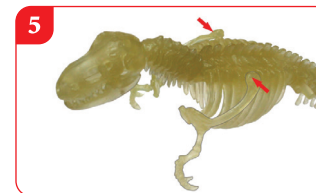
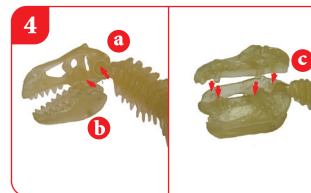


If you really can't understand something, **DON'T WORRY**, we are happy to help you. Just get an adult to help you onto the internet, and go to this link: <http://www.eastcolight.com/en/s/contact-us>. From there, it is easy to tell us your first name and ask us a question. We'll get back to you very quickly with an answer.

ASSEMBLING YOUR GLOW IN THE DARK TYRANNOSAURUS SKELETON



1. Attach the tail to the right rib cage.
2. Attach the neck bone to the rib cage.
3. Combine the left and right rib cage.



4. (a) Attach the right skull bone to the neck bone. (b) Attach the lower jawbone to the skull bone. (c) Combine the left and right skull bone.
5. Attach the left and right forelimbs to the corresponding left and right holes on the rib cage.
6. Attach the left and right pelvic bones as shown.



7. Insert the left and right thigh bones to the corresponding left and right holes in the pelvic bones.
8. Connect the 3 supporting pins and the holder together to make a stand and install it onto the base.
9. Place the assembled skeleton onto the base.

Your glow-in-the-dark Tyrannosaurus Rex skeleton is complete!