

# Stegosaurus Dig Kit

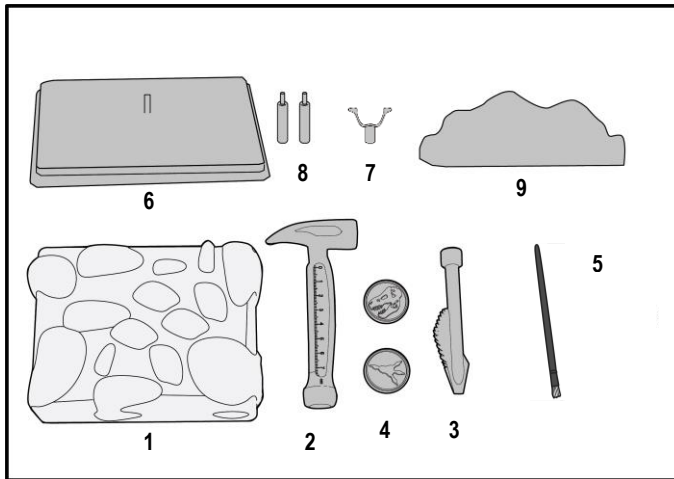
## Instruction Manual

**Warning! Not suitable for children under 36 months due to small parts. Choking hazard. Use with care and only under supervision of adults.**

**Note: Do not place the material in mouth. Ask an adult for help with this project. Always work on a solid, level working surface and try to keep the area neat and clean.**

### Components

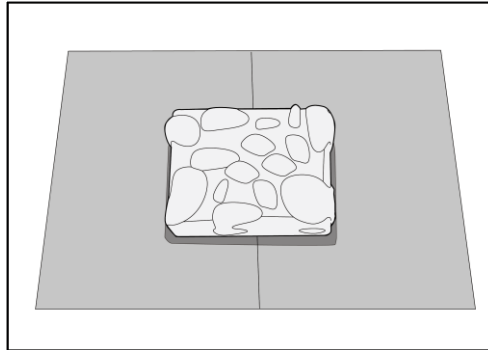
1. 17 Bone Pieces embedded in a plaster block
2. 1 Hammer
3. 1 Chisel
4. 2 Dinosaur stamps
5. 1 Brush
6. 1 Base
7. 1 Supporting Holder
8. 2 Supporting Pins
9. 1 Name Card



### Excavating bone pieces

#### 1. Preparation

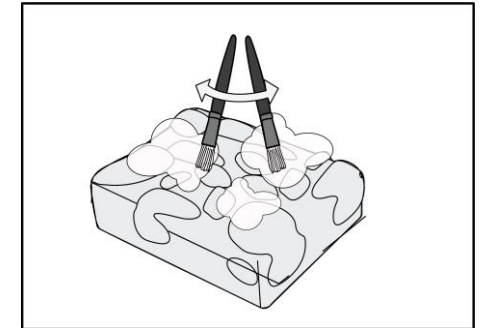
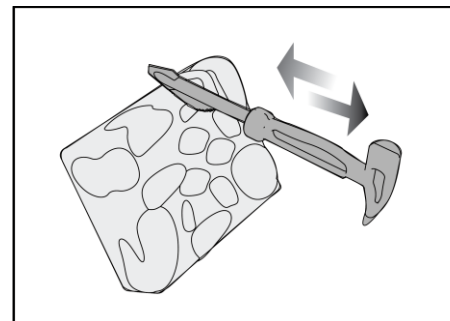
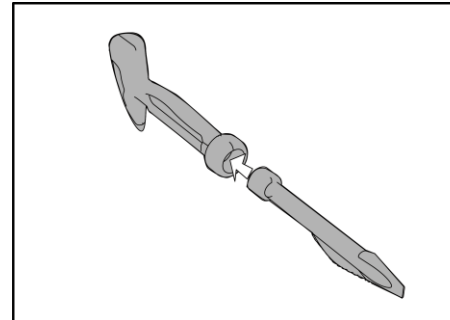
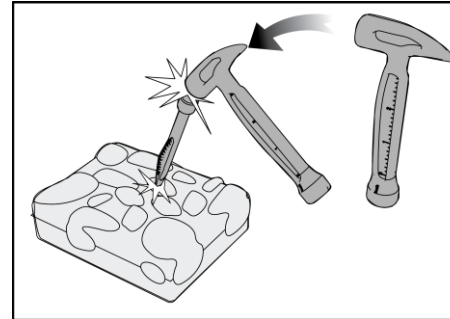
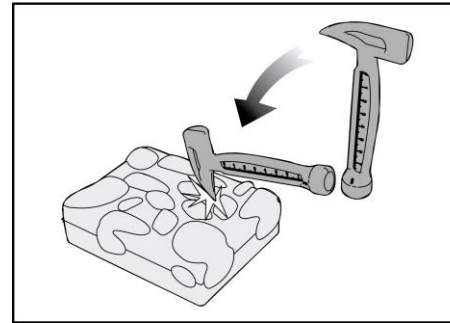
Choose an area where it is easy to clean up the dust and plaster bits afterwards. Work on a level table top protected with several layers of old newspaper. Always avoid breathing in the plaster dust. The plaster may also soil your clothes so it is best to wear old clothes.



#### 2. Digging

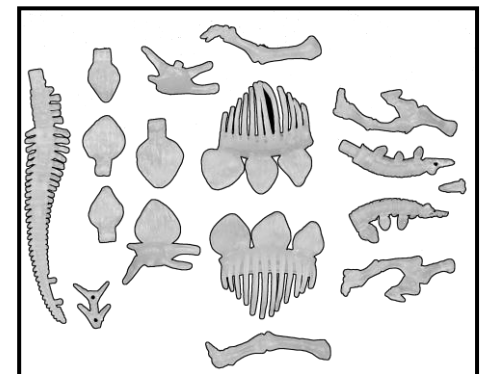
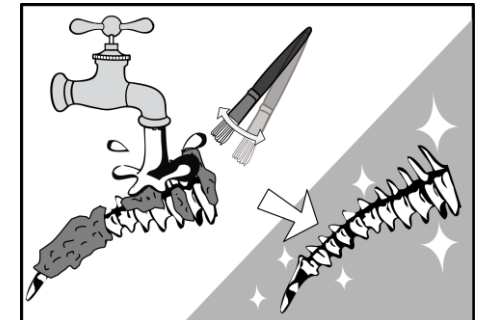
Put the plaster block and the tools on the table. Like a real paleontologist, you do not want to break the bones or fossils. Therefore, start digging from the top layer carefully at the center of the block and work your way towards the edge in each direction.

Use the pointed end of the hammer to remove larger blocks of plaster first. When you found a piece of bone, use the flat side of the hammer to hit the chisel held on the other hand to remove the chunks of plaster around the bone. Work carefully from all sides until the piece is easily separated from the plaster. Do not pull the bone out by force when it is still attached to the plaster. The hammer can be used as a handle by attaching it to the chisel/saw component. It helps to clear the small plaster bits stuck on the bones. Brush away the plaster bits with the paintbrush so that you can see clearly while digging.



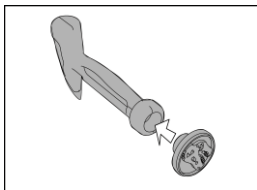
#### 3. Cleaning

Continue digging until all pieces are excavated. Check the bones you found against the skeleton component picture below to make sure there are no missing parts. Wash and clean the pieces with water and paintbrush. Make sure the holes and hollow part of the bones are free of plaster. Dry the pieces with paper towel (not included) or let them air dried on a piece of newspaper. With all the pieces ready, you should clean up the work area before assembling the skeleton.



## Dinosaur Stamps

Two dinosaur stamps are included. Attach it to the hammer as shown. Use them with an ink pad (not included) to decorate your notes and calendar.



## Assembling your Stegosaurus skeleton:

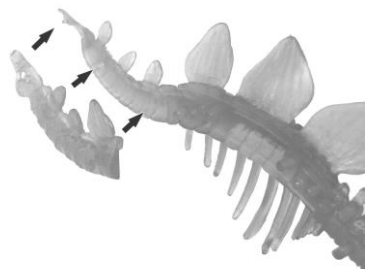
1. Attach the spikes to the tail.



2. Attach the tail to the right rib cage.



3. Attach the neck bone to the rib cage.



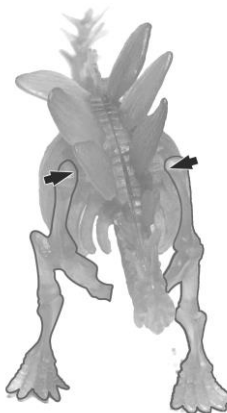
4. Attach the lower jaw bone to the skull.



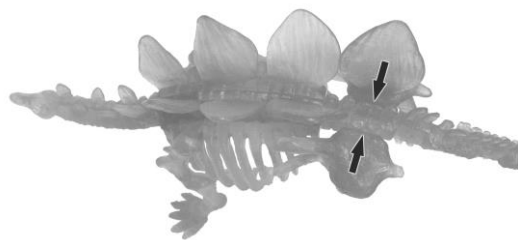
5. Combine the left and right rib cage.



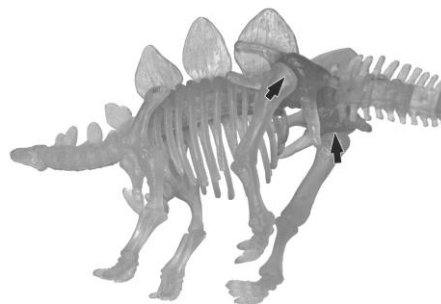
6. Attach the left and right forelimbs to the corresponding holes on the rib cage.



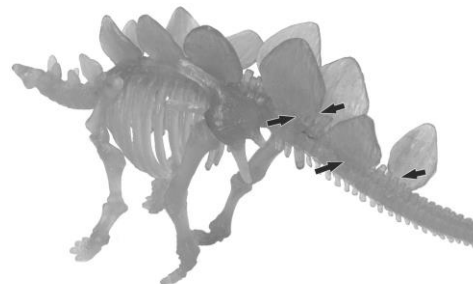
7. Attach the left and right pelvic bones as shown. The right pelvic bone is the one with a plate.



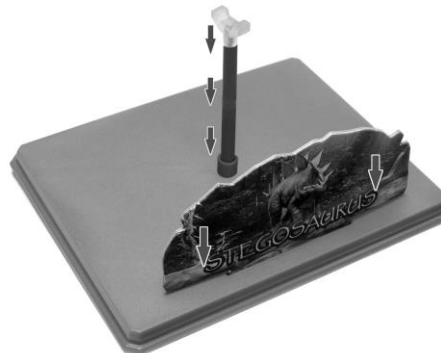
8. Attach the left and right hind limbs to the corresponding pins of the pelvic bones. Note the correct direction of the feet.



9. Install the plates to both sides of the tail.



10. Connect the supporting pins and the holder and install it onto the base. Insert the name card into the slot.



11. Place the assembled skeleton on the base. Done!



## Dino Facts

**Dinosaur name:** Stegosaurus

**Time period of existence:** Late Jurassic Period (150 million years ago)

**Height:** About 2.9 metres (9.5 feet)

**Length:** About 9.1 metres (30 feet)

**Weight:** About 3000 kg

**Eating habits:** Herbivore

**Environment/home:** North America and Europe

### 5 Interesting Facts:

- Name means roofed reptile
- Had a tiny head and brain, considered to be the least intelligent of all dinosaurs
- Had very strong legs and it could stand up on its hind legs to reach for leaves on low branches
- Had soft and hollow plates on the back, with theories that they were to regulate or control its temperature
- Had four long sharp spikes at the end of the tail to protect it against other predators

### Picture:

