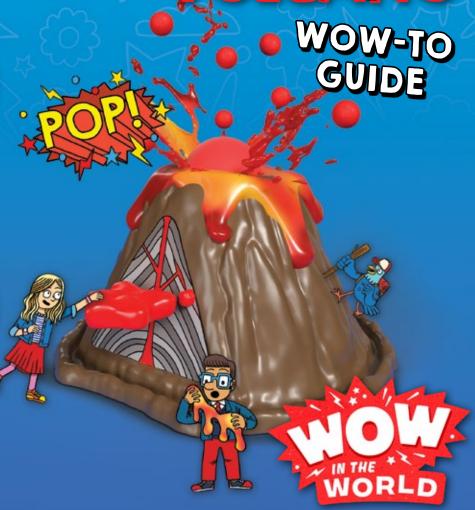


# EVERLASTING VOLCANO



### SAFETY INFORMATION

### **WARNING:**

CHOKING HAZARD — Small parts. Toy contains a small ball. Not for children under 3 yrs.

Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Choking hazard — small parts may be swallowed or inhaled.

Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information.

When you are done with the slime, dispose of it in the household trash.

Have any questions? Missing any parts? Want to send us a compliment? Our tech support team will be glad to help you!

Thames & Kosmos US

Email: support@thamesandkosmos.com

Web: thamesandkosmos.com Phone: 1-800-587-2872



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Part No.	Description	Quantity
1	Volcano model with pop-up crater	1
2	Bag of small rubber balls (approx. 20)	1
3	Container of thermocolor slime	1
4	Measuring beaker with clip	1
5	Sticker sheet	1

YOU WILL ALSO NEED: VINEGAR, BAKING SODA, RED FOOD COLORING, PAPER TOWELS

### Assembling the lava lever

Before first use, snap the lava splat pad onto the prongs sticking out of the volcano to complete the lava lever assembly.



LAVA SPLAT PAD



### INTRODUCTION





WELCOME TO YOUR EVERLASTING VOLCANO WOW-TO GUIDE!



(WOW IN THE WORLD HOST)

MINDY THOMAS
(WOW IN THE WORLD HOST)

AND IN THIS GUIDE, YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO CREATE THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ERUPTIONS!



AND BE SURE TO USE THE QR CODE BELOW TO HEAR VOLCANO FACTS FROM US!

GET READY TO RUMBLE AND WOW! THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION BEGINS NOW!





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### COLOR-CHANGING SLIME ERUPTION



Place the **volcano model** on a flat surface with some **newspaper** or **paper towels** under it.



Remove the lid from the container of **slime.** Fill the **crater** of the volcano to the brim with slime.



- Press the lava lever down. The crater will bulge upward a little.

  Press the lava lever down a few more times until the crater pops up and the lava erupts down the sides of the volcano!

  Press the reset button and push the crater back down to reset the crater after the eruption.
- Hold the slime in your hand for a couple of minutes. Do you see it change colors from reddish orange to yellow? Also try warming up or cooling down a metal spoon under a faucet and touching it to the slime.

What's going on here? The volcano pops up because there is a **MACHINE** inside of it that pushes the crater upward a little bit with each push of the lava lever. You can see how this machine works on page 7. This **MODELS** how **PRESSURE BUILDS UP INSIDE A REAL VOLCANO**, causing lava to **ERUPT** out. The slime changes color because it contains a **SPECIAL PIGMENT** that changes color based on its **TEMPERATURE**. Read about this on page 6.

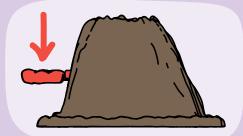
### RUBBER BALLS ERUPTION



Place the **volcano** on a flat surface.



Place all of the **rubber balls** into the **crater**.



Press the lava lever down. The crater will bulge upward a little. Press the lava lever down a few more times until the crater pops up and the rubber balls burst out of the volcano and rain down. Press the reset button to reset the crater after the eruption.





### What's going

The **MECHANISM** inside the volcano caused the crater to pop up and eject the balls. This models how rock fragments called **TEPHRA** are sometimes **EJECTED DURING THE ERUPTION OF A REAL VOLCANO**. Large tephra pieces are called **VOLCANIC BOMBS**. When these fragments are airborne, they are called **PYROCLASTS**. Read about the different things that can come out of a volcano during an eruption on page 9.

### VINEGAR AND BAKING SODA ERUPTION



Place the **volcano** on a flat surface that can get messy. Put **newspaper** or **paper towels** under it.



With the **beaker**, measure **10 ml of baking soda**.
Pour it into the **crater**.

Fill the beaker as follows: first, to the 10-ml mark with dishwashing detergent; second, to the 30-ml mark with water; third, to the 90-ml mark with white vinegar; and finally, add 20 drops of red food coloring.

Pour the liquid from the beaker onto the baking soda in the crater. The mixture will

immediately **foam up** and **erupt** out of the crater.

Note: You do not use the lava lever with this eruption.



What's going on here? The MIXTURE foams up vigorously because THE VINEGAR IS AN ACID AND THE BAKING SODA IS A BASE. When acids and bases combine, a **CHEMICAL REACTION** that releases **CARBON DIOXIDE** gas occurs. The dishwashing detergent surrounds the bubbles with a protective layer, making the bubbles last longer, resulting in the foam. These bubbles don't contain normal air, but rather carbon dioxide formed from the reaction.

### COLOR-CHANGING SLIME



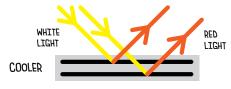
The **SLIME** in this kit is **THERMOCHROMIC** which means IT CHANGES COLOR DUE TO A CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE. A thermochromic material changes color because when it is heated, its MOLECULES ABSORB AND REFLECT LIGHT IN NEW WAYS. This process is **REVERSIBLE** because it does not involve a change in the structure of the molecules in the material. This type of change is called a **PHYSICAL CHANGE.** There are two common groups of thermochromic materials: **LIQUID CRYSTALS** and **LEUCO DYES.** 

#### Leuco dyes

Leuco dyes are chemicals that can SWITCH BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT FORMS, one of which is COLORLESS, depending on exposure to LIGHT, HEAT, OR PH. These dyes can be mixed with other pigments to show one color when they are warmer and another color when they are cooler. The slime in this kit contains a leuco dye, as do COLOR-CHANGING PLASTIC SPOONS.

### Liquid crystals

As the name suggests, liquid crystals are materials that are in a state BETWEEN A LIQUID AND A CRYSTAL SOLID. When the crystals are COOLER, they are FURTHER APART and they reflect light in one color. When the crystals are WARMER, they MOVE CLOSER TOGETHER and they reflect light differently, thus appearing as a different color.





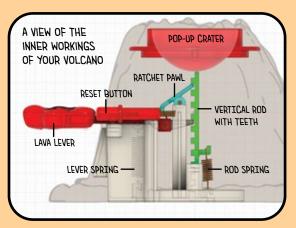
LIQUID CRYSTAL SURFACE

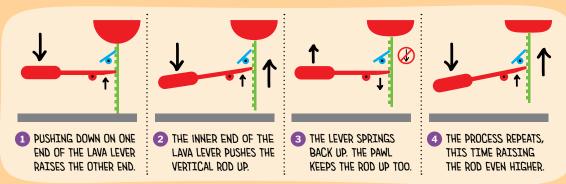
A classic example of a thermochromic liquid crystal is a MOOD RING, which changes color in response to the wearer's body heat. Another common use for liquid crystals is in LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAYS (LCDS), which are used in TVs and computer monitors.

### THE AMAZING POP-UP VOLCANO MACHINE



The volcano pops up because there is a **VERTICAL ROD** under the **FLEXIBLE POP-UP CRATER** that moves upward a little each time the **LAVA LEVER** is pushed down. This is because the other end of the lava lever presses upward on a **TOOTH** on the vertical rod. A device called a **RATCHET** keeps the rod from falling down again even though the lever resets each time. A **SPRING** pulls the vertical rod downward while a small bar called a **PAWL** prevents the rod from falling downward. The **RESET BUTTON** releases the pawl, letting the vertical bar fall back down again and resetting the crater.





#### What is a scientific model?

A **SCIENTIFIC MODEL** is a simplified representation of a more complex thing from the real world. The model is designed to help demonstrate and understand the real-world thing better. Models are never perfect recreations of the original.

### ALL ABOUT VOLCANOES

The pop-up mechanism in the volcano models how the **PRESSURE** inside a real volcano builds up until it erupts. Here's how a real volcano works.

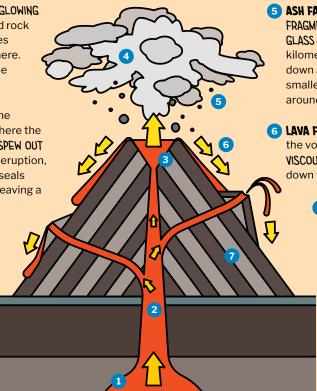
## "Where does the name 'volcano' come from?"

4 ASH CLOUD: A mixture of GLOWING HOT ROCK, already-cooled rock ASH, and WATER VAPOR rises high up into the atmosphere. The eruption cloud can be many kilometers high.

3 CRATER: Blown open by the eruption, the CRATER is where the RISING MAGMA AND GASES SPEW OUT of the volcano. After the eruption, the lava cools down and seals the volcanic vent, often leaving a BOWL-SHAPED DEPRESSION.

2 CONDUIT: Magma and gases rise through the VOLCANIC CONDUIT, OR PIPE, up to the vent. Some volcanoes also have SIDE VENTS branching off from the main conduit.





MAGMA CHAMBER: MAGMA is ROCK that is under such HUGE PRESSURE that it is SUPER HOT and has MELTED. The MAGMA CHAMBER is kilometers below the surface. The MOLTEN ROCK and VOLCANIC GASES build up here over time. When it gets too full and the PRESSURE GETS TOO GREAT, its contents RISE UP through the volcanic conduit.

5 ASH FALL: POWDERY ASH and SMALL FRAGMENTS OF ROCK AND VOLCANIC GLASS are propelled many kilometers into the air, raining down around the volcano. The smallest particles can be carried around the entire planet.

6 LAVA FLOW: Magma that exits the volcano is called LAVA. This VISCOUS MOLTEN ROCK flows down the sides of the volcano.

7 VOLCANIC LAYERS:
During each
eruption, lava flows
out of the volcano
and COOLS DOWN, and
ash falls and settles
on the ground.
In this way, the
VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN
BUILDS UP LAYER BY
LAYER, eruption after
eruption.



## TYPES OF VOLCANOES





#### Cinder cone

Cinder cone volcanoes are often SMALLER than other volcanoes — with heights of ten to a few hundred meters. To form these volcanoes, lava is HURLED into the air, cools, and breaks into individual fragments, called CINDERS. These rocks fall to the ground around the volcanic vent and build up over time, forming a CONE.



### Composite

Composite volcanoes (or **STRATOVOLCANO**) consist of **ALTERNATING LAYERS** of cooled fluid lava and cinders, which form the recognizable cone shape of the stereotypical volcano. Some of these are among the **HIGHEST** mountains on Earth.



#### Shield

The shield volcano is FLAT AND WIDE, like a warrior's shield lying on the ground. It is created by fluid lava flowing very quickly from its vent and spreading out over a large area. Some of the LARGEST volcanoes in the world are shield volcanoes.



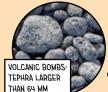
#### Lava dome

The lava dome is a steep mountain created by very viscous lava, which cools down quickly and PILES UP around the vent. This seals the vent like a cork, often making the next eruption even more DANGEROUS.





GASES: LIKE WATER VAPOR, CARBON DIOXIDE, AND SULFUR DIOXIDE



WHAT COMES OUT OF A VOLCANO ASH: TEPHRA SMALLER THAN 2 MM

LAPILLI OR VOLCANIC CINDERS: TEPHRA BETWEEN 2 AND 64 MM

### Olympus Mons

The LARGEST KNOWN VOLCANO in our solar system is OLYMPUS MONS, a shield volcar

MONS, a shield volcano on Mars. It is 25 km tall and 624 km wide —

about 100 times larger than Mauna Loa, the largest volcano on Earth. Olympus Mons appears to be inactive.





"Out-ofthis-world volcanoes!"

- 1. Build a larger volcano model out of paper mache and put the pop-up volcano on top of it.
- 2. Look up and mark the active volcanic areas on a world map.
- 3. Draw a diagram of a volcano and label its various parts.



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