

DEAR PARENTS

Please provide your child with assistance and support when excavating the dinosaur figure Before starting the experiment, read through the manual together and be sure to follow it. Please be careful not to let any parts of the kit get into the hands of small children, especially the plaster pieces that are left over after . excavating.

WARNING! Not suitable for children under 5 years. For use under adult supervision. Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference.

Do not inhale plaster dust or bring it into contact with mouth or eyes. Wash hands after use!

Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information.

We reserve the right to make technical changes.

HERE'S HOW

Your excavation kit consists of one dinosaur egg with a dinosaur figure inside of it and one chisel tool. You will also need a cup full of water. Before starting your excavation, prepare the work area by spreading a few layers of newspaper over a table surface. For your workplace, choose an area where it won't matter if some of the plaster material falls here and there or some water gets spilled.



The dinosaur egg's plaster material will become quite soft when the egg is placed in water. The longer the egg is in the water, the softer the material will become and the easier the excavation will go. But you can also just soften the outermost layer and then work your way through the harder layers on the interior later on.



Now dig out the dinosaur figure from inside the egg by scraping away the plaster with your chisel. As soon as you come to the dinosaur, work carefully as you expose the entire figure bit by bit. Finally, you can rinse the last remaining plaster bits off the dinosaur figure under running water. Then rinse out the sink.

To find out which dinosaur was in your egg, take a look at the dinosaur facts on the back side. There are a total of 12 different dinosaur figures. Collect them all!



If any parts of this kit are defective, please contact Thames & Kosmos customer service.

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TYRANNOSAURUS REX

The most famous dinosaur of all: A great meat-eater with powerful teeth. Grew up to 12 meters in length and seven tons in weight.

SPINOSAURUS

Another big meat-eater, up to 16 meters long and nine tons in weight. An especially striking feature was the "sail" on its back, formed by skin stretched across spines projecting from its vertebrae.

TRICERATOPS

The largest dinosaur from the group of horn-bearing plant-eaters, up to nine meters long and 12 tons in weight. It carried three horns on its skull and had a broad bony frill to

protect its neck.

This horned dinosaur had a wide

STYRACOSAURUS

plate protecting its neck along with up to six horns, and a single horn on its nose. It grew up to six meters long and three tons in weight.

BRACHIOSAURUS

A gigantic plant-eater, up to 23 meters in length and 35 tons in weight. Distinctive features are the long neck, tiny head, and front legs longer than the rear ones.

SAUROLOPHUS

Another plant-eater capable of running on either two legs or four. Grew up to 12 meters long and weighed up to three tons. It had a prominently bulging upper lip, but just a small crest





HYPACROSAURUS

A plant-eater able to run on two or four legs, growing up to nine meters in length and weighing up to four tons. Striking features were its rounded crest and high back.

PARASAUROLOPHUS

A relative of saurolophus, and similar in appearance. Also had a "duck bill," along with a long, curved crest. Grew up to 10 meters long and weighed up to three tons.

ANKYLOSAURUS

A plant-eater with a body protected by a thick set of armored plates and a clubbed tail to serve as a defensive weapon. Grew up to nine meters in length and three tons in weight.

STEGOSAURUS

It had a tiny head, gigantic plates on its back, and a clubbed tail with bony spikes. This plant-eater grew up to nine meters long and weighed up to four tons.

PTERANODON

Not actually true dinosaurs, the pterosaurs ("winged lizards") were nevertheless a closely related group. Pteranodon hunted at sea, mostly for fish, and had a wingspan of up to seven meters.

PLESIOSAURUS

The ichthyosaurs ("fish lizards") and plesiosaurs were also not true dinosaurs. Plesiosaurs lived in the ancient seas, where they hunted fish and other prey. Distinctive features were the long neck and paddle-shaped limbs.