

# COLOR YOUR MOOD

## CRYSTAL JEWELRY



### **WARNING:**

This set contains chemicals that may be harmful if misused. Read cautions on individual containers carefully. Not to be used by children except under adult supervision.

### **WARNING:** FUNCTIONAL SHARP POINT

Warning - This project requires the use of a microwave and hot water. Adult supervision recommended.

### Other items you will need:

½ cup measuring cup  
paper towels  
microwave  
spoon  
cup of water  
scissors (optional)  
clear nail polish (optional)

## GROWING YOUR CRYSTALS

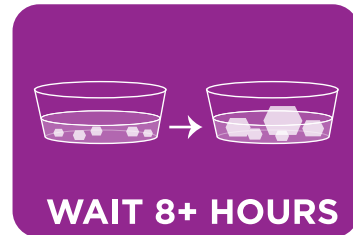
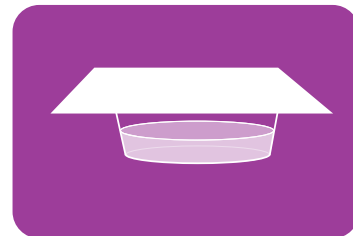
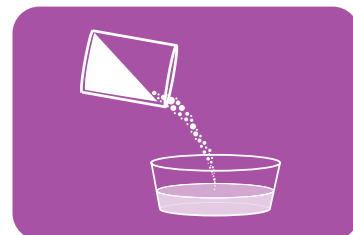
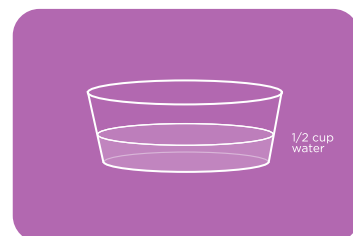
You will be growing your crystals using Alum powder. Alum is a common ingredient used for baking, pickling and in some cosmetics. Alum can usually be found in the spice aisle of your grocery store.

- Fill the container with ½ cup of water. Microwave uncovered for 45 seconds. With adult assistance remove the container. *Caution container may be hot.*
- Pour 1 packet of alum powder into the hot water. Stir until dissolved - water may remain cloudy. If not completely dissolved, microwave for 10 more seconds and stir, repeat as needed.
- Place a paper towel over the container. Place it in an area where you can leave it undisturbed for 8 hours or overnight. When you lift the paper towel - SURPRISE - your crystals will have appeared.

\*Your crystal growth will be random - you may have one large crystal or several smaller crystals. If you are not satisfied with the size or shape of your crystals, place everything back in the container and microwave for 1 minute. Stir to dissolve your crystals and start over. If not completely dissolved, reheat at 10 second intervals.

*\*individual results may vary*

- Once your crystals are complete, gently nudge them with your spoon. Carefully remove and place them on a paper towel to dry. Use remaining packets to make even more crystals.



# PAINTING YOUR CRYSTALS

Paint your crystals with the watercolor palette included. Use the color chart below to decide which color(s) to paint your crystals. Make them all one color or multiple colors.



Decide what is the back side of your crystal, and paint the back side.



Place your crystal on a paper towel. For a hint of color, you can do longer brush strokes. For more saturated color, try dabbing little dots of color, and let dry.



As you're painting, carefully turn the crystal over to see how the color looks on the front.



# MOOD COLOR CHART



# SEALING YOUR CRYSTALS



When the paint has dried, place the crystal on the plastic lid, and seal the painted side with the craft glue as shown. This protects the color and minimizes chipping. Remove any air bubbles as needed.



When the glue is dry, flip the crystal over and repeat on the front of the crystal. When finished, rinse brush thoroughly.



If after both sides are dry, you would still like extra shine, coat the front of the crystal with your favorite clear nail polish.



Trim away any excess dried glue with a pair of scissors.

# TURN YOUR CRYSTALS INTO JEWELRY

You can decide how to design your crystal jewelry. Create necklaces, pins, rings and a pair of earrings.

Choose the finding to go with your crystal:



necklace base



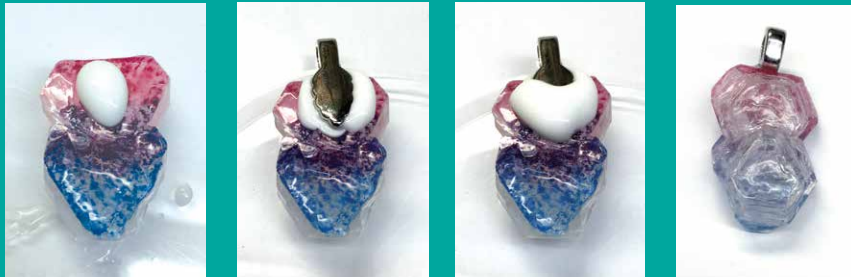
pin base & back



ring base



earring base & rubber stopper



Attach your finding with a small dot of glue as shown. Press the finding firmly into the glue. Add more glue over the base of the finding and let dry.



To make a necklace, insert the ribbon as shown.

Your crystal jewelry is now ready to wear!

As with any handmade item, your crystal jewelry should be treated with care. Save any materials for touch up and repair and avoid getting them wet.



# THE SCIENCE OF CRYSTALS - FUN FACTS!

Did you know that sugar, salt and ice are all examples of crystals?  
So how do crystals form?



When dissolved minerals cool very slowly, they turn from a liquid into a solid. When water evaporates, the H<sub>2</sub>O molecules disappear. The atoms that are left begin to bond together, first as single molecules, and then those molecules bond together, forming crystals.

Scientists use this knowledge to discover new ways to make and use crystals. Some precious stones like diamonds, rubies sapphires and emeralds can now be made in the laboratory.



**Having fun?  
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