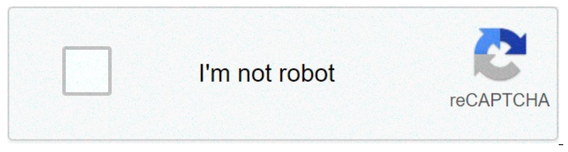

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How to make slime labels for free

A few years ago, homemade slime (sometimes known as Gak or goop) became all the rage, with all-in-one kits showing up on store shelves and YouTube tutorials saturating iPads everywhere. Perhaps this explosion was the next logical step in a worldwide push to get kids excited about science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) careers. Or maybe the activity took a cue from fidget spinners and snowballed into a fad.Either way, making slime is an epic way to introduce them to the concept of non-Newtonian liquids, which act as solids sometimes and liquids in other situations. Long strings of molecules called polymers are ultra-important to slime recipes because they act as liquids until other chemicals are introduced, giving slime its somewhere-between-a-liquid-and-a-solid makeup, thus turning it into a non-Newtonian liquid.A typical slime recipe involves school glue and borax (and some food coloring). School glue has an ingredient called polyvinyl acetate, a liquid polymer. Borax, often used as a laundry additive, is another name for the chemical sodium tetraborate. When the two ingredients are combined, the sodium tetraborate causes the polyvinyl acetate molecules in the glue to stick together and create one big putty-like polymer (a process called cross-linking).Sure, you can purchase ready-made slime in a can, but where's the fun in that? We've got some recipes for super-satisfying slime concoctions below.Recipes for Making SlimeThere are many recipes of slime to literally experiment with. Take a look at some of these options and try one (or all)! Use some caution and common sense when making slime, however. Wash hands thoroughly when you're done (better yet, wear gloves) and do not make slime with children under age 3.Classic Slime Without BoraxThe folks at Elmer's Glue have come up with a litany of creative slime recipes to test. Here's an easy one for classic slime that's ideal for beginners.Materials:5 fluid ounces (160 ml) of Elmer's Color Glue (or plain white glue if you don't care about color)1/2 tablespoon (7.5 ml) of baking soda1 tablespoon (15 ml) of contact lens solution1 bowl and spoonMeasuring cupPour the glue into a bowl.Measure out the baking soda. Add to glue and mix thoroughly.Mix in the contact lens solution. Keep mixing until the slime gets noticeably more difficult to mix.Remove slime from bowl and knead with your hands to help it really take shape.*Helpful tip — if you notice that the slime is too sticky when kneading, simply add an additional 1/4 tablespoon (3.25 ml) of contact lens solution and knead again. Keep adding at the same increment as needed.Stretchy Universe SlimeWhat kid isn't obsessed with the stars, planets and universe in general? Try out this super cool slime recipe from the good people at NASA to create your own bit of the galaxy right in your home!Materials:1/2 cup (120 ml) clear school glue (you can use white glue, but your slime universe will be less dark and mysterious)1 teaspoon (5 ml) of borax1-1/2 cups (360 ml) waterBlue and red food coloringTwo bowls and spoonMeasuring cupGlitterWax paperMix the glue with 1/2 cup of water in one bowl.Add food coloring to the mixture. NASA recommends 3 drops of red and 6 drops of blue. This will turn the mixture purple.Mix 1 cup (240 ml) of lukewarm water with the borax in the other bowl. Stir until the borax is COMPLETELY dissolved. This can take some time.Add the purple glue mixture into the borax water mixture. Stir slowly while you're doing this.Stir as much as you can. Then, dip your hands in and knead.Remove the slime from the bowl and place on top of the wax paper.Flatten the slime and add glitter to the top. Light-colored glitter will stand out more against the purple slime universe.Fold slime in half to trap the glitter and press it again. Keep folding and pressing until you're satisfied with the appearance of your slime.The great thing about fluffy slime is that most of the ingredients are already lying around your house. Plus, it's just so fluffy! The kid experts at Chuck E. Cheese's recommend this easy recipe for fluffy slime.Materials:2 cups (480 milliliters) white shaving cream8 ounces (120 milliliters) school glue1/2 cup (120 milliliters) laundry starchFood coloringMeasuring cupLarge containerAdd the glue to the large container.Add food coloring to the glue as desired and stir it in.Thoroughly stir in the shaving cream.Pour in the laundry starch and stir. It might need to be manipulated by hand, rather than spoon.Continue mixing and kneading until the mixture becomes less sticky and more solid.Here's a recipe for slime, that doesn't use borax or glue, from Dummies.com:Materials:Suave Kids 3-in-1 Shampoo (You can start with 2 tablespoons [30 ml] and add more to make a bigger batch)Shaving creamSaltMixing spoonMixing bowlPour shampoo into a mixing bowl.Add shaving cream to bowl. The ratio of shampoo to shaving cream should be 1:1, so if you use 2 tablespoons of shampoo, use 2 tablespoons of shaving creamStir ingredients together.Stir until your mixture is a uniform consistency.Add salt. The ratio here is 6:1. So, for 2 tablespoons of shampoo, use 1 teaspoon (5 ml) of saltMix until the concoction is smooth in texture.Freeze for 15 minutes.Remove and play!Note: To keep slime from drying out, store it in a sealed sandwich bag. Don't use foil or wax paper, as the slime will stick to those.Now That's ImportantBorax (sodium tetraborate) has long been used in slime recipes. But at least one report of a child suffering second and third-degree burns while using borax to make slime has caused some people to pause when choosing recipes. However, science educator Steve Spangler insists that the product has been unfairly vilified, and was just replaced in a lot of recipes by contact lens solution, which features — you guessed it — borax as an ingredient! Whichever path you choose, when working on any science experiment it's smart to wear gloves and even eye protection if you think things are going to get really wild.Originally Published: Jun 10, 2019 It’s a well known fact—kids LOVE getting messy! Making slime is a great way for kids to learn about the science of polymers while reaping the benefits of sensory play. Slime is a polymer. Polymers are made up of long, bendy molecules that are kind of like spaghetti. There are lots of good examples of polymers, like plastic cups, balloons, and even skin. Polymers actually have two parts. The long, bendy polymer molecules are not very sticky, so to make a big polymer, we need to add a "cross-linker." We will be talking more about how a cross-linker functions in regard to making a borax solution. Read through the rest of the instructions to get a mini science lesson on the sticky substance kids can't seem to get enough of. If you are making slime as a STEAM activity, discuss what a solution is with your child. A solution is when you mix together two or more ingredients, that once combined cannot be separated. A great example of a solution is hot chocolate: when you mix together the milk and cocoa, the cocoa cannot be taken out of the milk. Making a slime solution requires very few materials for a whole lot of fun. @nadydelarosaphotography 1 cup warm water 1 teaspoon borax Glitter 1 cup glue (clear or white) Wooden ice pop stick Food coloring (optional) Pour about a cup of clear or white glue into a mixing bowl. If you want your slime to have more of a “flubber” feel, try adding a tablespoon of water to your glue. @nadydelarosaphotography Measure out 1 cup of warm water into a jar. small bowl, or large liquid measuring cup. You'll use this in the next step. The best way to dissolve borax is to use warm water to help the borax dissolve into the solution. @nadydelarosaphotography Measure out 1 teaspoon of borax. The borax (sodium tetraborate aqueous) is going to act as a cross-linker. Add the borax to the warm water. Set your solution to the side for now. Cross-linkers are like fork molecules; they hook our long spaghetti polymer molecules together to make our larger polymer—slime! @nadydelarosaphotography With your water and borax solution set to the side, focus your attention back on your glue. Now's the time to decide what you want your slime to look like. For sparkle, add in as much or as little glitter as you'd like. For color, add in a few drops of food coloring. @nadydelarosaphotography Use a wooden ice pop stick to mix together your glitter, glue, and food coloring. Stir until everything is combined well. @nadydelarosaphotography Bring your cup of water and borax solution closer to your mixing bowl and measure out 1 tablespoon. Pour the tablespoon of the water and borax solution into your mixing bowl of glue and stir fast. You'll see a fast chemical reaction because two things were mixed together to create something new. If your new polymer (slime) is too sticky, add a teaspoon of your solution and keep mixing. @nadydelarosaphotography Scoop out the slime from the bowl. Roll up your sleeves and dive in with two hands. Kneading is necessary so your slime is less sticky. The kneading action makes sure the borax solution is fully integrated into the glue. Keep kneading until the slime is at a consistency that your kids find fun to play with. If you don't want your entire home to become covered in slime, limit the areas where your kids can use it. We suggest playing with slime on a tray at a table and definitely not on top of your favorite oriental carpet. @nadydelarosaphotography Why make ordinary slime, when you can make sparkly glitter slime! Try this easy recipe to make the slime in any color of the rainbow. The recipe works with either clear or white school glue, but white glue makes opaque slime. For clear or translucent colored slime that glitters, choose a clear or translucent glue. If you can't find glitter glue, add glitter as an ingredient. Borax is sold as a detergent booster with laundry supplies, or you can purchase it online. Slime is a polymer that forms when you mix two solutions: glue and dissolved borax. The first step is to make these solutions. Dissolve 1 teaspoon borax in 1/2 cup warm water. It's okay if the borax doesn't completely dissolve. You only need the liquid part, not any solid that stays at the bottom of the cup. In a separate container, mix 1/2 cup glue (4-oz bottle of glue) and 1 cup of water. If you don't like the color of the slime, you can add a few drops of food coloring to the mixture. When you are ready to make glitter slime, dump the two mixtures into a bowl. Use your hands to mix the slime (that's part of the fun). If you have any leftover liquid after the slime polymerizes, you can discard it. When you are finished playing with the glitter slime, you can store it in a sealed plastic bag. The borax is a natural disinfectant, but the slime will keep fresh even longer if you refrigerate it. Clean-up is easy using warm water. Remember the "pink slime" controversy from earlier this decade? It was a name given to a ground beef filler by the media and popularized by celebrity chef Jamie Oliver. The company that produces the product, Beef Products Inc., called it "lean, finely textured beef" (LFTB). The USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has given the go ahead for the South Dakota company to label the product ground beef, according to The New Food Economy. The filler is made from beef trimmings that previously had been used for pet food, but more recently became an additive to ground beef that humans consume. When fat is trimmed away from the bone, some meat is attached to the fat. Those trimmings are sent through a process that uses centrifugal force to separate the fat from the meat. The lean meat is turned into something that looks akin to pink soft serve ice cream — hence the name — and added to some brands of ground beef to add bulk inexpensively. The addition of this substance to ground beef doesn't need to be disclosed on packaging. McDonald's removed ground beef filler from its burgers but denied it had anything to do with the controversy. (Photo: Elliot/Flickr) The substance formerly known as LFTB is a product made from beef, but its appearance is unappealing. However, the controversy surrounding it goes beyond appearance or even the fact that its addition to ground beef doesn't need to be disclosed. Beef trimmings are easily contaminated with bacteria such as E. coli or salmonella, so they need to be sterilized with "a puff" of ammonia, as New Food Economy describes it. Between the unsavory images circulating in the media, the public's realization that this substance was in ground beef and they didn't know it, and the use of ammonia to sterilize it, the existence of LFTB became a big story. In 2012, ABC News ran an exposé on the substance. (Beef Products, Inc sued ABC News after sales of LFTB went down, and the suit was settled out of court.) Jamie Oliver started a petition asking McDonald's to remove it from its burgers. McDonald's did remove the substance, but denied it was due to the petition, saying the removal of it was already in the works before the controversy began. Schools, which were eligible to receive ground beef that contained LFTB, were given a choice by the USDA to opt out. Eventually, the story died down. But, it's back in the news now because of the USDA ruling that Beef Products Inc. can call it ground beef. Now that it can be labeled as such, it could conceivably be sold to the public and labeled ground beef, although there don't seem to be immediate plans to do so. The substance's name isn't the only change. The product that can now be labeled ground beef isn't produced the same way it was before. Beef Products Inc. says it has improved the way it creates the meat paste, but it isn't sharing any details. The USDA inspection agency isn't revealing details either. It simply told New Food Economy that the new product "meets the regulatory definition of ground beef under the law in 9 CFR 319.15(a) and may be labeled accordingly." So we'll have to wait and see how this plays out. A product or service, especially common in the in the financial sector, where the provider of the service purchases a fully supported product from another source, then applies its own brand and identity to it, and sells it as its own product. The purchaser assumes the seller is selling its own product.

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