General.

Getting ready to dig.

Organize your dig area. Clear plenty of workspace on a tabletop. Cover your work area with newspaper.

Gather your tools

Just like a real paleontologist, you will need all your tools close at hand.

Before you begin, remove the plastic sheet from around the plastic block.

Be careful

Wear protective eye gear to ensure that dust and particles do not get in your eyes.

Always chip away from your body so that dust and flakes land away from you, not toward you.

Handle your tools carefully. The ends of the chisels are sharp. Always hold them by the blunt handle. Keep tools out of the hands of younger children.





How to excavate.

Using your different tools, you will chip away at the plaster block, carefully uncovering the buried creature inside.

Begin by using the flat-edged chisel.

Hold the chisel in you left hand(if you are right-handed). Hold the hammer in the other hand. Place the flat edge of the chisel on any spot on the plaster block. Gently tap the end of the chisel with the hammer. The plaster will chip away. Soon, you will be able to see evidence of the buried bones.

Using the pointed chisel

As you begin to uncover bones, switch to the pointed chisel. Working close to the bone,

carefully chip away using the hammer to tap just as you did wit the flat-edged chisel. The pointed chisel lets you get in close to remove smaller pieces of





sponge.

Use the pick.

When the bone is mostly uncovered, use the pick to

dig out around the bone. The

pick will help you dig deeply

around each bone so that it is

clearly displayed in the ground.

As you work, you will see the form of your dinosaur begin to take shape. This will help guide you where to dig.

Use your brush and sponge.

As you work, use you brush to clear away loose plaster and

dust. You can also remove flakes and dust with your damp

Display your excavation.

When your dig is completed, it's ready for display. To add shine and protect the surface, you may wish to spray with lacquer.











