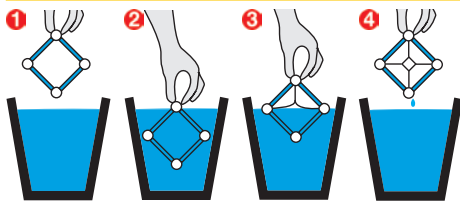


Create models (inside); make cool bubbles!

Use the step-by step instructions on the other side of this sheet to build models. Then follow these steps to make cool geometrical bubbles!

The simple dip



1. Hold your model by one ball.
2. Dip it into the bubble solution. (Dipping at an angle works best.) Be sure that the model is submerged completely.
3. Gently lift the model out of the bucket, so the bubble solution "clings" to every strut.
4. PRESTO! – you should have an interesting geometrical bubble!

More advanced tips and tricks follow.

Some dipping tips:

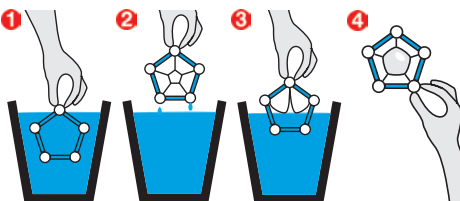
- Clear the surface regularly of excess foam.
- If it's windy (even a little breezy), stay inside.
- Simpler structures make the best bubbles.



- Use a wet finger to "re-arrange" your bubble (try it!), a dry finger to pop parts of your bubble and get crazy curves!

Catch some air, dude: create a "bubble inside a bubble!"

1. Completely submerge your model.
2. Gently pull it completely out of the bucket.
3. Dip one side again, about a third to halfway into the solution.
4. You've trapped a bubble of air inside. Use this method to make the dodecahedron bubble (see Advanced Models, right).



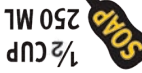
Tips for better bubbles:
Add 15 ml (1 tablespoon) of glycerin (from any drugstore) for tougher, longer-lasting bubbles.
Bubble solution improves with age. If you can, leave the mixture in an open container for at least one day before use.
Sometimes water supplies contain impurities that make it difficult to form good bubbles. You may consider using filtered tap water or distilled water from your local supermarket.
Very dry air will shorten the life of your bubbles. Try using a humidifier.
A slight breeze can warp bubbles. You get the best bubbles in an enclosed space -- like a classroom, garage, or kitchen. So stay inside... but we don't recommend making bubbles over a wooden floor.

Avoid Accidents: store bubble solution out of reach of children. If it gets in eyes, rinse thoroughly with water. If swallowed, dilute with a glass of water.

*You can often get a 5-gallon bucket free from your school food service or a local restaurant!

START HERE! The secret super bubble recipe:

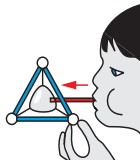
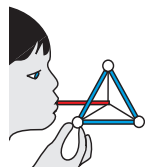
1. Find a container to hold 10 LITERS (2.5 GALLONS) of WARM WATER. A deep sink or a 5 gallon bucket works well*.
2. Start by adding 125 ML (milliliters, or 1/2 CUP) LIQUID DISHWASHING DETERGENT. Most dish-washing liquids work, although generic and antibacterial products are not recommended. In the USA, we find that regular Dawn and Joy work the best.
3. Mix the bubble solution gently with your hand. For crystal-clear bubbles, be sure to KEEP THE SURFACE FREE OF FOAM.



You may add extra detergent if you can't form bubbles or if they pop too easily.

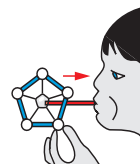
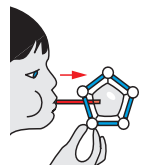
Using the straw

1. Create a "Simple Dip" (see left column).
2. Dip the straw into the bubble solution.
3. Gently touch the wet end of the straw to the bubble intersections.
4. Blow air into the bubble with your straw (but don't breathe in soap). You'll get a bubble within a bubble.

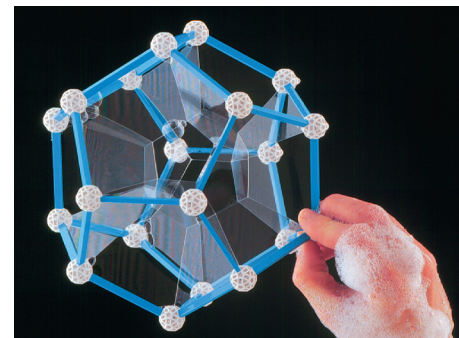


Changing the size of your bubble

1. Wet your straw in the bubble solution. (If the straw is not wet, the bubble will burst.)
2. Next, put your straw into the bubble.
3. If you want the bubble to be bigger, gently blow air into the shape.
4. To make it smaller, blow out any excess soap suds from the end of the straw, then gently breathe in to pull air from the bubble.



Advanced Models: Here are two more great bubble models that you can build with additional parts from other Zometool kits:



- Dodecahedron (12-sided polyhedron — this requires the Zometool Creator Kit 1). See "Catch some air" and other tips (left) for hints on creating this special bubble.

- Octahedron (an 8-sided polyhedron — use Zometool GreenLines kit). With practice, you can make a bubble showing the crystal-line structure of diamond!



Crazy Bubbles

Zometool Project Series: the world's most powerful (and fun!) modeling system. Kids, educators, and Nobel-prize winning scientists all love Zometool: it's unique, brilliant, beautiful! • all kits are compatible—more parts, more power! • guaranteed for life! • The mind, once stretched by a new idea, never regains its original dimensions." — Oliver Wendell Holmes

**HAVE YOU EVER SEEN
A SQUARE BUBBLE?**
Discover a world of bubbles you never knew existed! Learn all about bubbles— for BUBBLY SCIENCE PROJECTS —or just plain Zometool fun!

You can create:

- Bubbles shaped like a CUBE!
- BANANA-shaped bubbles!
- Bubble-faceted jewels!
- Even SPIRAL bubbles!

MADE IN USA
from kid-scale materials
US Patents RE 33,785;
6,840,699 B2; Zome-
tool is a registered
trademark of Zome-
tool Inc. Based on
the 3-Zone system,
disclosed by Steve
Boyd, Zometool
Corp., USA © 2008

WARNING:
Small Parts. NOT for children under 3 years.
Choking Hazard



The way of the Zometool bubble

Bubbles form because of the *surface tension* of water. Hydrogen atoms in one water molecule are attracted to oxygen atoms in other water molecules, and cling together. Bubbles enclose the *maximum volume of air with the minimum bubble solution*, so they are normally round. Zometool bubbles are also *minimum surfaces*, i.e., they're the most efficient way to link the balls and struts with surfaces. The surface tension of water, alone, is *too strong* to make good bubbles -- *adding soap reduces surface tension*. It also adds oily film that slows down the evaporation process, so you get longer-lasting bubbles! (You can model water and soap molecules with our *Molecular Mania* project.)

Zometool's bubibliography

Bubblemania
Durant, Penny Raife.
New York: Avon Books, 1994.
Secrets to making spectacular bubbles!

Soap Bubble Magic
Simon, Seymour.
New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 1985.
Learn everything about soap bubbles.

Bubbles
Zubrowski, Bernie.
Boston: Little, Brown, 1979.
Fun with gigantic soap bubbles, sculptures and unusual bubble shapes.

Bubble-ology
Lawrence Hall of Science, GEMS.
Berkeley, CA: The Regents of the University of California, 1986.
A book so fun, we sell it on our own site at www.zometool.com! Includes a teaching guide to loads of bubble experiments. Kids measure, classify, draw conclusions, adjust, average — even graph results!

Soap Science: A Science Book Bubbling with 36 Experiments.
Bell, J. L.
Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1993.
Investigate soap bubbles to test water, soap and aspects of electricity, light and other science topics.

Advanced books:

Soap bubbles, their colours and the forces which mold them
Boys, Sir Charles Vernon,
New York, Dover Publications, 1959
"Being the substance of many lectures delivered to juvenile and popular audiences with the addition of several new and original sections."

The Science of Soap Films and Soap Bubbles
Isenberg, Cyril
New York, Dover Publications, 1992
Simply the best book on the subject!

ZOMETOOL RULES!

1 If it works, it works perfectly.

...and if it doesn't work, it doesn't work at all. Don't force Zometool components. You can bend a strut to fit it into a tight spot, but struts in finished models are always straight, never under tension.



Hint: you can tell which strut fits between two balls in a model by lining up the balls and looking through the holes. The holes show you the shape of the strut that fits!

2 Don't break it apart; take it apart!

Take Zometool models apart by grasping a strut with your fingers and pushing the ball straight off with your thumb. Twisting balls, pulling models apart or crushing them can cause parts to break!*



3 Leave the place cleaner than you found it.

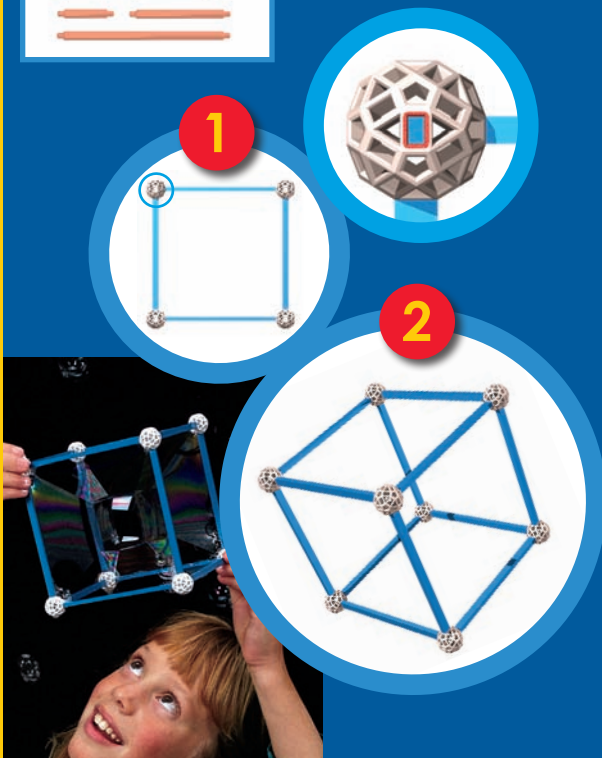
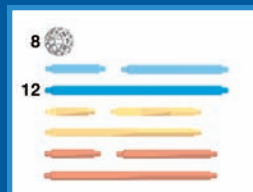
It's always a good idea to clean up when you're done. If we work together, we can make the world better.



*We replace accidentally broken parts for free; visit www.zometool.com/warranty for details.

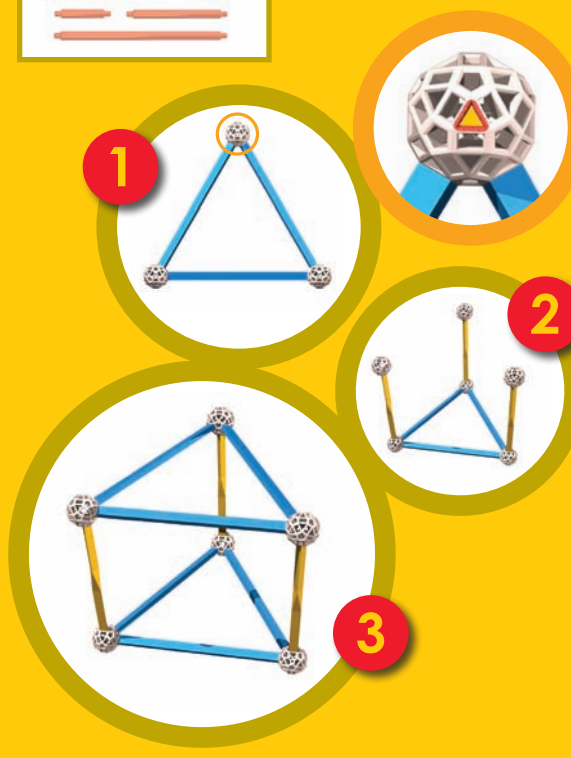
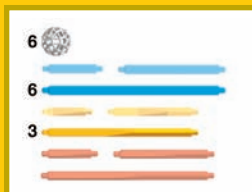
Hypercube

When you make a square bubble in the middle of the cube, you get a perspective shadow of a 4-dimensional cube. In mathematics, higher dimensions are just as real as our 3-D world!



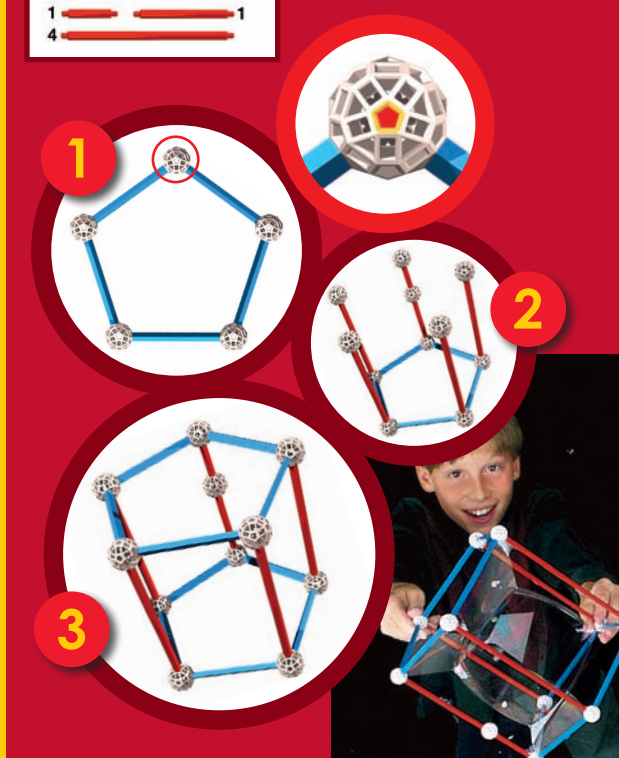
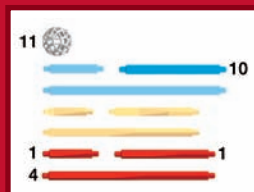
Prism

When you dip this prism, the lines that appear in the bubble reveal the shortest length of a network that connects each of the corners. In the field of communications, bubbles have been used to identify ideal routes for data transmission!



Pumpkin

A pumpkin encloses the maximum volume of seeds within the smallest skin surface using 5-fold symmetry. When a "pumpkin" bubble appears inside this 3-D pentagon, it is also constrained by the number 5.

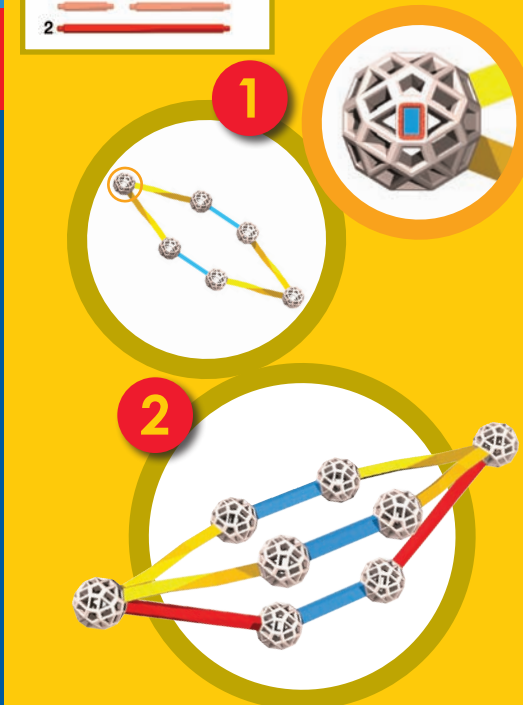
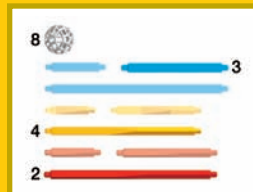


Here Are a Few Fun Facts about Soap Bubbles!

- **WHAT IS A BUBBLE?**
A thin skin of liquid surrounding a gas.
- **WATCH THE COLOR** on top of a bubble!
It's a clue as to when the bubble will pop: As your bubble becomes thinner, the INTERFERENCE caused when light waves collide changes the color of your bubble. Scientists found a special sequence of colors: first green, then blue, magenta, yellow, green, white, white with black spots, black... POP!
- **HOW THIN CAN A BUBBLE GET?**
Just before it pops, a bubble is only ONE MILLIONTH OF AN INCH THICK!
- **WHAT'S THE LIFE SPAN OF A BUBBLE?**
The longest-living bubble lasted for 340 DAYS! Eiffel Plaster made the bubble and holds the record.
- **WHEN 3 BUBBLES COME TOGETHER**, they always join to form a 120-DEGREE angle — the same way honeycomb cells are packed together. It's nature's way of finding the most efficient way to fill space!

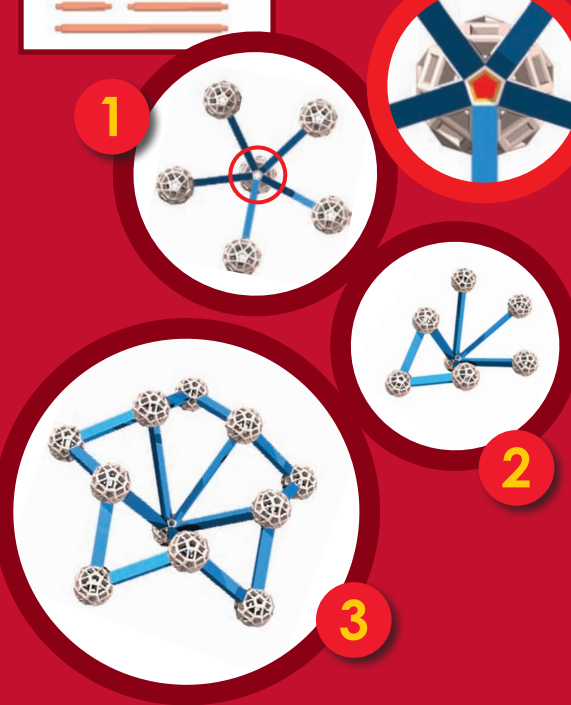
Banana

The banana is a minimal curve divided into 3 sections. Nature uses 2-fold, 3-fold and 5-fold symmetries in designing plants and animals. You'll find 2, 3 and 5 in the shapes of Zometool parts (rectangle, triangle and pentagon)!



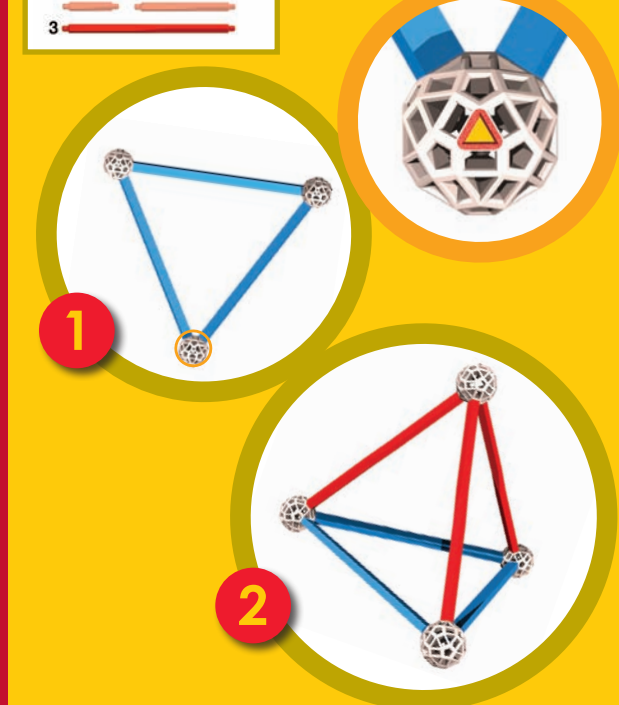
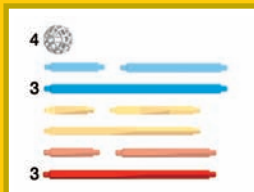
Flower

The petals of this flower are 5 saddle-curves joined together. The number 5 is the mathematical seed of the Divine Proportion, found in art as well as nature. Zometool struts come in Divine Proportion lengths!



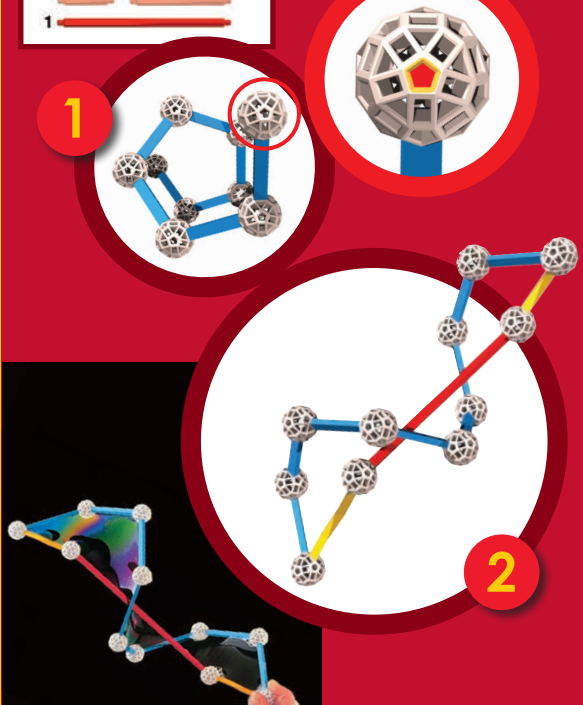
3D Triangle

When you dip this shape, bubble-lines are formed that automatically meet at the very center of the 3-D triangle. In chemistry, this shape is known as a tetrahedral bond, and it is the secret of a diamond's strength.



Spiral

The spiral is related to the shape of DNA. The DNA molecule is the blueprint of all life on earth! Check out our Zometool DNA project.



zometool®

Whether you want to ask better questions or learn better answers, Zometool is your ticket to discovery and fun. From numeracy to nanotechnology, quasicrystals to quantum mechanics, the destination is always the same: understanding our amazing universe.

Our mission:

- make learning fun
- create value
- build a better world



Discover more at zometool.com or call 888-966-3386 or 303-297-3387.

Zometool Crazy Bubbles Project — thanks to Dr. Veit Elser (and daughter), concept; Yasu Kizaki, development and copy; Dr. Scott Vorthmann, vZome software for images; Tara Brouwer and Dale Hess, graphic design; Paul Hildebrandt, editing and project management. Contact paulh@zometool.com. Based on the 31-zone system discovered by Steve Baer, Zomeworks Corp., USA. © 2008 Zometool Inc.