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How to do slime without activator

Making and playing with slime is a favorite with kids, and it's a great way to keep them busy! Slime can be made several ways and consistencies. One of the popular ways to make it is by using simple glue products. There are many recipes available on the internet, using all sorts of products. We have narrowed it down to the easiest recipe, additions, and ways to use this fun substance. Grab the kids and make some today! The easiest glue slime recipe uses just three ingredients to make. You probably already have them in your home. First up is basic white school glue, brand name or not doesn't matter. The second is good old baking soda, you know, that box at the back of your fridge! The last ingredient is contact solution used for contact lenses. You may not have this one, but smaller bottles can be found at your nearest store. Making the slime is very simple. If you have a large bowl that you already use for crafts, that's great. The bowl can be washed, and none of the ingredients are toxic, so it's really up to you. Empty an entire bottle (4 oz) of glue into the bowl. Next, add 1/2 tbsp of baking soda and 1/4 tbsp of contact lens solution. Stir all of the ingredients together until the magical slime is formed. The kids will love helping mix the ingredients, and it helps teach them how to make things. Plain white slime is okay, but adding some color or sparkle is better! Adding color to slime is super easy! Again, an ingredient you probably already have is food coloring. Yes, it is that simple! Just add a couple of drops of food coloring with the rest of the ingredients to make colored slime. Making color variations is easy by adding more and fewer drops. Does that princess want her slime to shine? Making glue slime sparkle is another easy thing to do. Just add any kind of craft glitter and stir it in with the rest of the ingredients. Colored glues and glues with different colored sparkles in it are also available. Use these glues in place of the plain white glue and follow the same recipe. Glue slime is a lot of fun to make, but more fun to play with! Most kids enjoy handling the slime and playing with its quirky texture. Did you know you can also use slime to get your kids learning? Several science projects can be made using slime. These simple activities are fun and a great way to get your kids thinking while playing. Things that glow in the dark are mesmerizing to children. Glue slime can be made using glow in the dark glue instead of plain white. The slime can be used to have fun in the dark making shapes, hide and seek, or use it to teach about the wonders of bioluminescence. Use the slime to teach kids about the animals and plants that have their own glow! Using the same glow in the dark slime that you already made, another fun project is in the stars. A simple way to teach your kids about constellations is to make this fun slime project! Using black construction paper, use the slime to place dots (stars) and connect them using glow in the dark glue. The papers can be hung on the wall for a fun nighttime experience in their rooms! Part of the fun of playing with slime is making it morph into all sorts of shapes and sizes. Another teachable moment arises! Glue slime is a great way to teach your little ones about the fundamentals of gravity. Once a basic lesson on gravity has been given, have your kids do simple tests with the slime. Use different sized balls to throw at the wall or ceiling and see which one hits the ground first. Kids can also hold the slime and have it hit the floor and challenge which ones reach first. Slime is a pretty basic item, but there are some tips to prolong the life of your slime and to play safely. Some slime recipes will call for the use of borax, which is a toxic ingredient. It is not necessary to use this product as there are plenty of recipes that do not use it. Another great tip is if you find your slime to be too sticky all you do is add a bit more contact lens solution. Lastly, unless you have put protection on the wall for a specific project, slime should never be used on walls or furniture! Slime on average will last about a week or possibly even less. You probably don't want to keep it any longer since you cannot disinfect it. Slime can be kept fresh by using a ziplock bag just make sure to squeeze the air from the bag once the slimes inside. An airtight container with a lid is also a good option. Make sure to wash hands before using the slime to keep it clean. If it becomes too dirty, dispose of it early and make a new batch. 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 Being active is an important part of staying healthy, regardless of your age. It may also lower your risk for certain types of cancer. In this section we offer suggestions to help you get and stay active. 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 Also called dual active, it is a phrase used to describe a network of independent processing nodes where each node has access to a replicated database giving each node access and usage of a single application. In an active-active system all requests are load-balanced across all available processing capacity. Where a failure occurs on a node, another node in the network takes its place.

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