

# Fabulous Flubber

For many artists, experimenting with the surface they color is an important part of their art work. After painting, dying, or putting color on a surface in some way, some artists then change the shape of the surface by folding, stretching, twisting, bending, cutting, or hanging the work in different ways. Depending on the art work, changing the surface in this way can give a sense of motion or depth that might be more difficult to do with a flat painting. In this activity, you can color a material that is fabulously flexible.

## Materials:

- Elmer's glue
- 20 Mule Team Borax (be sure to read and follow all cautions on the Borax box label)
- 2 small plastic cups
- Popsicle stick
- Water
- Water soluble markers

## Procedures:

1. Place 2 teaspoons of water in a small plastic cup. Add 1/4 teaspoon of borax and swirl until as much borax dissolves as possible.
2. Place 2 teaspoons of water in another cup and add 2 teaspoons of Elmer's glue. Mix with a Popsicle stick.
3. Continue mixing the glue and water solution, and have your partner slowly add the borax solution. You will only need to use a small portion of the Borax solution.
4. When you have some nice thick Flubber, pull it



off the Popsicle stick and move it back and forth between your hands.

5. Flatten your Flubber into a pancake and use the markers to make a face or other design on the Flubber.
6. Pull and stretch the Flubber so your Flubber design changes in weird and wild ways!



## Think about this ...

Pulling, stretching, and twisting your colored Flubber can make some interesting art work. Next time, try making two or three blobs of Flubber of different colors and combining them in a flubber work of art! One way to do this is to use colored water instead of regular water to mix with the Elmer's glue. Simply add 1 drop of food coloring to about 1/4 cup of water to make your colored water and then follow the Flubber directions above!

## Where's the Chemistry?

Elmer's glue has a chemical in it called polyvinyl acetate. This is a very long and flexible molecule. Borax solution has a chemical in it called boron. When the borax solution is added to the glue solution, the boron atoms help link the long polyvinyl acetate molecules to each other so they cannot move and flow as easily. When enough polyvinyl acetate molecules get hooked together in the right way, the glue solution changes from being very liquidy to a rubbery kind of stuff that we call Flubber!



The American Chemical Society develops materials for elementary school age children to spark their interest in science and teach developmentally appropriate chemistry concepts. The *Activities for Children* collection includes hands-on activities, articles, puzzles, and games on topics related to children's everyday experiences.

The collection can be used to supplement the science curriculum, celebrate National Chemistry Week, develop Chemists Celebrate Earth Day events, invite children to give science a try at a large event, or to explore just for fun at home.

Find more activities, articles, puzzles and games at [www.acs.org/kids](http://www.acs.org/kids).

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## Safety Tips

This activity is intended for elementary school children under the direct supervision of an adult. The American Chemical Society cannot be responsible for any accidents or injuries that may result from conducting the activities without proper supervision, from not specifically following directions, or from ignoring the cautions contained in the text.

### Always:

- Work with an adult.
- Read and follow all directions for the activity.
- Read all warning labels on all materials being used.
- Wear eye protection.
- Follow safety warnings or precautions, such as wearing gloves or tying back long hair.
- Use all materials carefully, following the directions given.
- Be sure to clean up and dispose of materials properly when you are finished with an activity.
- Wash your hands well after every activity.

**Never** eat or drink while conducting an experiment, and be careful to keep all of the materials used away from your mouth, nose, and eyes!

**Never** experiment on your own!

**For more detailed information on safety go to [www.acs.org/education](http://www.acs.org/education) and click on "Safety Guidelines".**

