

shocking pink slime

Washable, non-toxic, biodegradable and vegan shocking pink slime from around 20p a litre.

A HANDY GUIDE FROM
♥ BURNING PINK

INGREDIENTS

950ml of water

¼ tspn (1.25ml) of titanium dioxide powder

½ tspn (2.5ml) of red food/pond dye (with a purple bias) ♥

4-5 droplets of purple food/pond dye ♥♥

2 ½ tspn (12.5ml) of fine guar gum powder

♥ try Fluorescent Red Pond Dye by Hydra Aqua

♥♥ try Royal Purple Pond Dye by Hydra Aqua

EQUIPMENT

2L measuring jug

Set of cook's measuring spoons

Plastic measuring syringe or pipette

Metal spoon to stir

Electric whisk or blender

Storage container with lid

METHOD

Pour 950ml of cold water into the jug.

Add the titanium dioxide powder and stir with the spoon.

Be sure to shake the dyes, then add them to the solution and stir again. If using powder or crystals instead of liquid dye, try using around a third of the volume to achieve a similar colour concentration. Before adding the guar gum powder, fully dissolve any dye crystals by whisking or blending.

Add the guar gum. Whisk straight away on the highest speed for about 1 ½ to 2 minutes (or 30 seconds in a blender) until the solution appears thick. If using coarse guar gum powder instead, try adding 3 ¼ teaspoons per litre.

The solution will thicken a little more in time. Check the consistency again the next day.

Store in an air-tight container, preferably in cool environment. Use within a few days in warm weather and 1 week when cooler, after which the solution will begin to spoil. See overleaf for how to preserve the solution longer if needed.

NOTES & CAUTION!

➤ To make pink, the red dye needs a purple bias not orange. To test the colour bias of a dye, add a little titanium dioxide, stir, and see what tint you get e.g. purple/pink or orange from a red dye. Alternatively you can try dyes sold as 'bright pink' or 'pink', leave out the titanium dioxide, and still use the purple dye to adjust the tone.

➤ Pond dye is essentially synthetic vegan food-grade dye at a more economical price.

➤ Guar gum is your go-to plant-based cold liquid thickener. Apart from requiring no pre-heating of the solution, it's very economical and the viscosity remains stable up until the solution spoils.

! The slime may still cause some staining unless washed off straight away. You can make it more washable if needed by stirring in 2 to 3 teaspoons of biodegradable liquid soap at the end.

! To make 100L of pink slime you would need about 71g of titanium dioxide, 250ml of red dye, 16ml of purple dye and 870g of guar gum.

! CAUTION: The slime is slippery on some surfaces. Be sure that there is room for people to walk around any spillages and come prepared with some slip hazard signs. Adding soap also leaves less of a slippery residue behind when cleaning off surfaces with water.

preservative

(from about 6p a litre)

INGREDIENTS (per 1L of slime)

¼ tspn (1.25ml / 1.25g) of citric acid
½ tspn (2.5ml / 1.26g) of potassium sorbate
1/16tspn (0.31ml / 0.47g) of sodium (or potassium) metabisulphite

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

Safety goggles
Face mask
Nitrile (chemical resistant) gloves



METHOD

First add the citric acid to the jug of water (after the titanium dioxide).

Stir with a clean spoon.

Add the potassium sorbate and sodium metabisulphite. Stir until dissolved.

You can then continue adding any dyes and guar gum powder.

CAUTION

Use as directed unless you have alternatively consulted a chemist.

ALWAYS WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES.

All three chemicals are a serious eye irritant in concentrated form and can cause permanent damage to sight. **In case of contact with eyes, remove contact lenses if possible and immediately rinse with water for 15-minutes.**

Seek medical attention straight away.

WEAR A FACE MASK. All three chemicals are a respiratory irritant. **In case of inhalation move to fresh air. Seek medical advice if you become unwell. People with lung conditions such as asthma must take extra care and read the safety data sheets first.**

WEAR GLOVES AND WASH YOUR HANDS WHEN FINISHED. Citric acid and potassium sorbate are skin irritants. In case of exposure, remove any contaminated clothing and rinse skin with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

Sodium (and potassium) metabisulphite are harmful if ingested in pure form.

Keep all chemicals out of the sight and reach of children and away from animals.



Adding the right combination of preservatives to coloured slimes, fake oil, and fake blood etc, will allow you to store them for several months without spoilage, so long as they are kept in an air-tight container.

Citric acid is a weak acidity regulator and flavouring used in manufactured foods. Its use here is to increase the effectiveness of the other preservatives by slightly lowering the overall PH value (to around 5). Adding 2 – 3 teaspoons of soap at this acidity level will still be effective in making the solution more washable. The soap will raise the PH value by about +1 which is still low enough not to hinder the effectiveness of the other preservatives. You can enhance the preservative further by adding up to 1 teaspoon of citric acid which lowers the PH value to about 4. However, it is then pointless adding soap because the acidity causes it to collapse, losing the ability to act as a surfactant. The increased acidity also drastically decreases the washability of the dye on many surfaces but is perfectly safe.

Potassium sorbate is a preservative used in manufactured foods that inhibits moulds and yeasts. When dissolved it produces sorbic acid which stabilises microorganisms such as yeast by making them incapable of reproducing. The upper PH limit for effectiveness is 6.5.

Sodium (or potassium) metabisulphite is a disinfectant, antioxidant, and preservative used in manufactured foods. When dissolved it produces sulphur dioxide which is a disinfectant. It may be used where heat-treating and filtration of microbes is not an option and/or as an antioxidant to preserve colour. You can also use a 2 teaspoon per litre solution of sodium metabisulphite and water to disinfect storage containers and preserve the solution for even longer.

To add preservatives to 100L of coloured slime you would need 125g of citric acid, 126g of potassium sorbate, and 47g of sodium metabisulphite.