



How to Create a Solar System in Your Room!

Planets

1. Align the two halves of the planet so the pattern matches correctly.
2. Snap the halves securely together.
3. Thread the end of the string through the hanger attachment on the planet and tie a knot. The hanger attachment of the 3-D Saturn is off-center so the planet will hang at an angle.
4. Cut string to desired length—about 2-2½ feet.
5. Take the other end of the string and tie it around a tack.
6. Apply some adhesive putty to the back of the head of the tack. The putty will add extra holding strength.
7. Push the tack into the ceiling.
8. To label the planets, place the two name labels back-to-back above the planet and sandwich the string between them.

Stars

1. Peel a star from the adhesive sheet.
2. Place the star on the wall or ceiling and push firmly.
3. The adhesive is safe and non-toxic, but please do not use it on fresh paint or wallpaper.

Both Planets and Stars

1. Expose the planets and stars to light for one minute.
2. Turn off the lights and watch them glow.

CREATE AN ENTIRE GLOWING UNIVERSE!



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Warning: Not suitable for children under 36 months. Long Cord. Strangulation hazard.





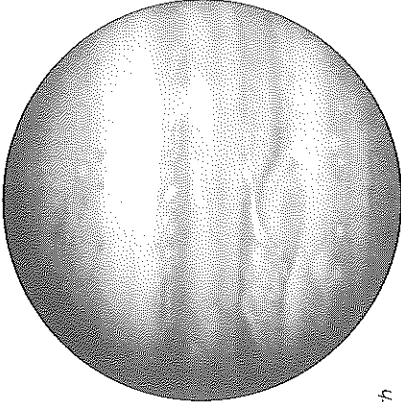
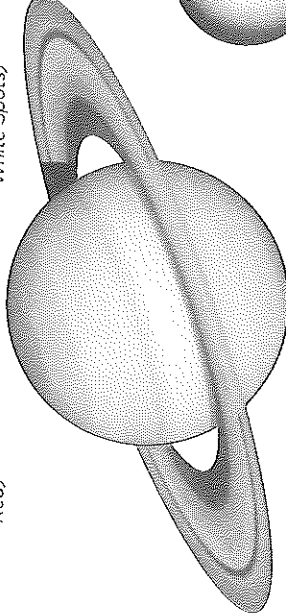
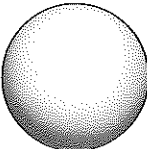
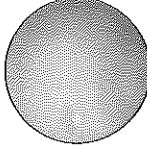
3-D SOLAR SYSTEM™

Create a virtual Solar System with 3-D planets you hang from your ceiling! The brilliantly colored planets look beautiful in the light and glow in the dark at night. Different colors, patterns and sizes help kids learn to identify each planet. This handy information sheet includes interesting facts about our Solar System and also explains how to set up the 3-D Solar System.

Actual Sizes of the Planets

The planets vary greatly in size. Pluto is the smallest planet with a diameter of only 2,274 km. Jupiter is the largest with a diameter of 142,984 km. You could actually fit over 200,000 Plutos inside one Jupiter.

The colors indicated below will help you find the corresponding glow-in-the-dark planet.

	Mercury 4,880 km (Grey with Black and White Spots)		Venus 12,103 km (Yellow and Orange)		Earth 12,756 km (Blue and Green)		Pluto 2,274 km (Light Blue with White Spots)		Jupiter 142,984 km (Red, Yellow and Orange with a Stormy Eye)		Saturn 120,536 km (Yellow and Green with Rings)		Uranus 51,118 km (Aqua)		Neptune 49,532 km (Purple and Blue)
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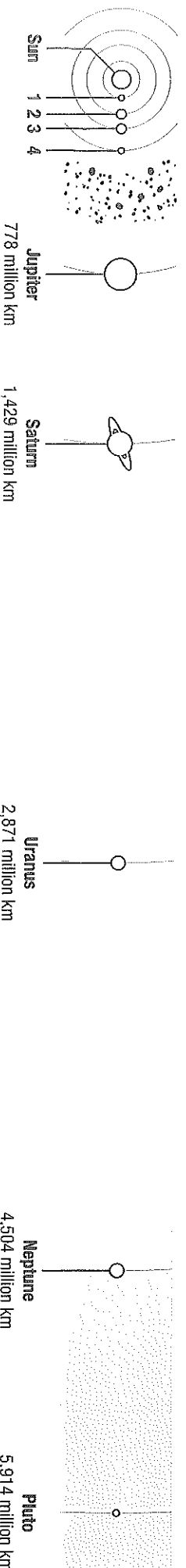


WARNING:
CHOKING HAZARD—Small parts.
Not for children under 3 years.

CAUTION:
Contains sharp points.

Distance of the Planets from the Sun

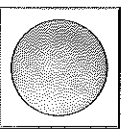
The distance between the planets varies greatly. The planets nearest the sun (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) are spaced relatively close together. The rest of the planets are very far apart.



1. Mercury: 57 million km 2. Venus: 108 million km 3. Earth: 150 million km 4. Mars: 228 million km

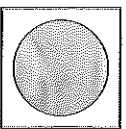
Visiting the Planets

Mercury



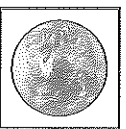
A visit to Mercury would be very strange. Not only is it very hot, the planet rotates three times every two years—this means that each Mercury year only has 1.5 days. This causes a very odd day. In some locations, you would see the Sun rise, stop, briefly reverse course, stop again and then continue to set in its initial direction.

Venus



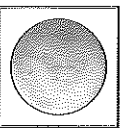
Venus is considered Earth's sister planet because they have many similarities: they are almost the same size and their densities and chemical compositions are similar. However, when you land on Venus you will find it very hostile. The atmosphere is composed mostly of carbon dioxide and Venus' surface is actually hotter than Mercury's surface!

Earth



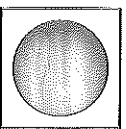
It is easy to visit Earth since you already live here. Earth has many unique features. Seventy-one percent of the Earth's surface is covered with water. It is the only planet on which water can exist in liquid form. The Earth's crust is divided into plates, which float around creating the special features of our planet like mountain ranges and volcanoes.

Mars



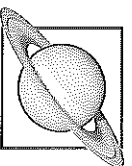
As you stand on Mars you will notice its distinct reddish color. This color is caused by rust (iron oxide) in the soil. Like Earth, the surface of Mars is marked by many interesting features including volcanoes, river beds and cratered terrain. Although there is currently no liquid water on Mars, at one time there may have been some sort of fluid on the surface.

Jupiter



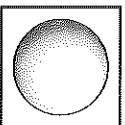
Jupiter is the largest planet in our Solar System. When you visit Jupiter you will notice it is composed almost entirely of gas. There is no solid surface to stand on. If you visit the great red spot you will find it is a high-pressure region where the cloud tops are higher and colder than the surrounding area.

Saturn



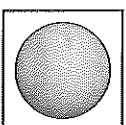
Like Jupiter, Saturn is made up almost entirely of gas. The rings of Saturn are actually composed of small particles. The particles range in size from a centimeter to several meters large and are made of mostly ice and rock. Although Saturn's ring is 250,000 kilometers wide, it is only about 1.5 kilometers thick!

Uranus



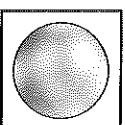
Before you visit Uranus, you must first learn to pronounce its name correctly. It is pronounced "YOOOR-a-nus." On your visit to Uranus, another gas planet, you'll notice it is spinning sideways! Unlike the Earth, Uranus' south pole is pointed directly at the sun for part of the year and directly away from the sun for the rest of the year. Incredible as it sounds, you may also find it raining diamonds during your visit.

Neptune



Neptune, like Uranus, is mostly gas and may also rain diamonds. The planet has a methane atmospheric layer that gives it a blue color. Visiting the planet would be very difficult because Neptune has the fastest winds in the solar system—reaching 2,000 km/hour! Like Jupiter, Neptune's surface has spots. However, due to the winds, these spots appear and then disappear. Their nature is yet unknown.

Pluto



Pluto is a dwarf planet and the farthest from the sun. It is very cold, and has a very eccentric orbit, at times causing it to be closer to the sun than Neptune! Pluto also rotates in the opposite direction from most of the other planets. Although no spacecraft has yet visited Pluto, it is believed to be composed of 70% rock and 30% ice.