

No. 52085

Snowflake Stained Glass Frames



Make beautiful stained glass snowflakes and hang them on your window or on a door!

We've cut intricate snowflake designs from bright, shiny silver cardboard. Use colored tissue paper or special semi-transparent **15275 Stained Glass** or **15272 Frosted Glass Paper** to decorate the snowflakes.

Start by removing the snowflakes from the backer card and popping out all of the interior pieces. Throw out the scrap pieces or use them in other collage crafts.

Decorate with semi-transparent paper. Tip: decide on a color scheme for your snowflake before cutting the paper. Because snowflakes are symmetrical, students can create color patterns. The finished result resembles a kaleidoscope. Lay the snowflake over colored paper and trace the inside of each section lightly with pencil. Tip: embellish paper with gel pens or markers before cutting out the small pieces. Cut outside the pencil line and glue to the back of the snowflake. Continue until all or most of the snowflake is filled. Tip: to save paper, start by cutting out the larger pieces of all of the snowflakes and then use the paper scraps to fill in the smaller sections. You can leave some sections blank.

Gluesticks work well to adhere the paper pieces onto the back of the snowflake. If you are using liquid glue, just use a small amount to cover an area on the back of the snowflake.

To finish both sides of the snowflake, once you've completed arranging and gluing down the paper pieces, glue the matching snowflake on the reverse side. Tip: glue a string in between the two snowflakes so you can hang it in a window. Alternatively, you can tape the snowflakes without the backing snowflake directly onto a door or wall.

Snowflake information: snowflakes form from water vapor in the air. Water evaporates from oceans, lakes and rivers. As water vapor cools in the air, it begins to condense. When the vapor condenses high in the sky, it clings onto minute dust particles and creates tiny water droplets. A cloud is a huge collection of tiny drops of water. In the summer, when the temperature is warm, the cloud produces rain. In the winter, when the temperature is below freezing, the cloud produces snow. Snowflakes only form when the cloud is below -10 C (14 F). The water vapor around the dust particle condenses and freezes first. The snowflake begins to form and grow as more of the vapor condenses and freezes.

Different kinds of snowflakes form at different temperatures and under different atmospheric conditions. Our frames are traditional looking flakes known as Stellar Dendrites meaning they have six branches reaching out from the center along with many sub-branches.

