

Ornament-Making

A Holiday Redox Activity

Introduction

Holiday fun—combine chemistry and art to design a holiday ornament!

Chemical Concepts

- Redox reactions
- Metal reactivity

Materials

Acidified copper(II) nitrate solution, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 0.05 M, 25 mL	Ornament hanger
Galvanized (zinc-coated) iron, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ piece	Masking tape
Hydrochloric acid solution, HCl, 6 M, 50 mL	Paper towels
Beaker, 150-mL	Pencil
Beaker, 1-L	Scalpel
Cotton swab	Tongs
Eraser	Acrylic sealer (optional)
Graduated cylinder, 50-mL	

Safety Precautions

Hydrochloric acid solution is corrosive to skin and eyes and is moderately toxic by ingestion and inhalation. Acidified copper(II) nitrate solution is slightly toxic by ingestion and is a skin, eye, and mucous membrane irritant. The edges of the galvanized iron are sharp—be careful to avoid cuts and scratches. Wear chemical splash goggles, chemical-resistant gloves, and a chemical-resistant apron. Please review current Material Safety Data Sheet for additional safety, handling, and disposal information.

Preparation

- Galvanized iron can be found at hardware stores—it is usually sold in large sheets. Cut into $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ squares using tin snips. Bore holes large enough to accept an ornament hanger into the pieces using either a drill or a drill press.
- Prepare 250 mL of acidified copper(II) nitrate solution by dissolving 3 grams of copper(II) nitrate trihydrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, in 250 mL of a 0.25 M hydrochloric acid solution.

Procedure

- Completely cover both sides of a $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ piece of galvanized iron with masking tape. Mark where the hole is—this is the top of the ornament. Make sure that the edges of the galvanized iron are also covered.
- Draw a simple design (such as your initials or name) on the masking tape with a pencil. Designs may be drawn on both sides of the piece of galvanized iron if desired. The design that is drawn will become the copper-colored part of the ornament. See Figure 1.
- Use a scalpel to cut along the pencil marks. Remove the masking tape *inside* the drawing only so that the design is uncovered. See Figure 1.

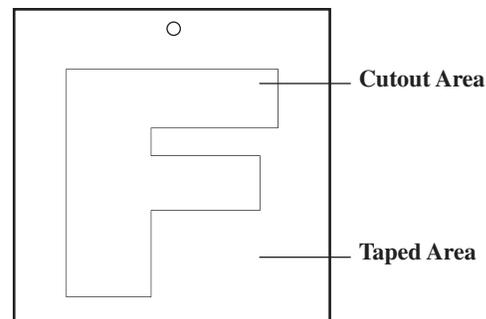


Figure 1.

- Pour about 50 mL of 6 M hydrochloric acid solution into a 1-L beaker. Submerge the ornament in the hydrochloric acid solution using a pair of tongs. Lay the ornament flat on the bottom of the beaker so that it is completely submerged.
- As soon as the rapid bubbling stops, remove the ornament from the hydrochloric acid solution using the tongs. Rinse the ornament with tap water and dry it with a paper towel.
- Carefully clean the exposed area of the design by rubbing it with an eraser. Do not remove the masking tape.
- Pour about 25 mL of copper(II) nitrate solution into a 150-mL beaker. Dip a cotton swab into the acidified copper(II) nitrate solution and gently rub the solution over the exposed parts of the design.
- Once the entire design area is coated with copper, rinse the ornament with tap water and dry it with a paper towel. Remove the masking tape from both sides of the piece of iron. Attach a hanger to the hole in the top of the ornament.
- (Optional) Coat both sides of the ornament with acrylic sealer. Hang the ornament so that it can dry completely.

Disposal

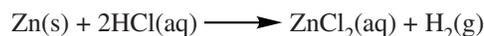
Please consult your current *Flinn Scientific Catalog/Reference Manual* for general guidelines and specific procedures governing the disposal of laboratory waste. Neutralize and dispose of the hydrochloric acid solution according to Flinn Suggested Disposal Method #24b. Dispose of the acidified copper(II) nitrate solution down the drain according to Flinn Suggested Disposal Method #26b.

Tips

- Explain to students that the places where the tape is removed will be the portion of the ornament that becomes copper-colored. Make sure that they design their ornaments accordingly. Suggest that the students keep the designs relatively simple, as simple designs tend to turn out best. Different designs can be drawn on each side of the ornament if desired. Make sure students note where the hole is located so that they orient their designs correctly. If they happen to prepare the ornament upside down or sideways, a new hole can be drilled in the top.
- Acrylic sealer may be applied to the ornaments to slow the tarnishing of the copper. Apply the acrylic sealer evenly to both sides of the ornament. Hang the ornaments in the laboratory and allow the sealer to dry completely.

Discussion

Galvanized iron is iron coated with a layer of zinc. The zinc protects the iron from rusting. The zinc layer is removed by submerging the galvanized iron in hydrochloric acid. The reaction between zinc and hydrochloric acid generates lots of bubbles from the formation of hydrogen gas.



Once the zinc layer is removed, the iron surface then reacts with copper(II) nitrate. As the reaction occurs, a thin layer of copper metal is plated onto the surface of the iron.



In the “design areas” where the zinc layer has been removed, the underlying iron reacts with copper(II) ions, depositing copper on the surface and changing the color of the design area to reddish-orange. In areas where the galvanized iron does not undergo reaction with HCl, the ornament retains its original silver color.

Connecting to the Standards (Modified for GA)

This laboratory activity relates to the following Chemistry Standards (GPS):

UEUj 40'Uwfgpvu'y kntwg'lxpcfcf'iclgv'rtcevegulqt'cmbr ut qo 'icdqt cvqt {'cpf 'Hgf 'lxgwki cvqpu0

SC2. Students will relate how the Law of Conservation of Matter is used to determine chemical composition in compounds and chemical reactions.

Reference

Fun with Chemistry; Institute for Chemical Education, University of Wisconsin—Madison, 1994.

The Ornament-Making activity is available as a student laboratory kit from Flinn Scientific, Inc.

Catalog No.	Description
AP5606	Ornament-Making Kit

Consult your *Flinn Scientific Catalog/Reference Manual* for current prices.

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