

10374 Bouquet of Pink Roses

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Create an elegant brick-built flower arrangement and marvel at its rosy details with this LEGO® Botanicals Bouquet of Pink Roses (10374) building set for adults.

Enjoy an immersive project as you meticulously craft the LEGO bouquet, which features 12 pink roses at various stages – discover 4 roses in full bloom, 4 blossoming roses and 4 rosebuds. The roses are shaded with pink gradients for added authenticity, and the bouquet also features 4 charming sprigs of baby's breath with small white flowers. Ideal as a solo or group project, the set includes 3 sets of building instructions that let you bond over blooms with friends or family before displaying the roses proudly as floral decor.

Flowers are the perfect gift for any occasion, so give this flower building kit as a Mother's Day gift, Valentine's Day gift or birthday gift for women, men and flower fans, who will be delighted to build a bouquet that lasts forever. Set contains 789 pieces.

- Bouquet building kit – Plant creative joy with this LEGO Botanicals Bouquet of Pink Roses building set for adults, which blooms with details
- LEGO flowers – The set features 4 roses in full bloom, 4 roses blossoming and 4 rosebuds, as well as 4 sprigs of baby's breath with white flowers
- Bond over buds – The kit includes 3 sets of building instructions for the 3 stages of flowering, making it a fun project to complete with friends or family
- Floral decor – Once the flower arrangement is complete, display it as everlasting flower home or office decor to bring a touch of nature to any room
- Flower gift idea – The building set makes a fun birthday gift, Mother's Day gift or Valentine's Day gift for women, men and nature lovers, or a gift for any special occasion
- Dimensions – The bouquet contains 789 pieces and the tallest rose measures over 12.5 in. (32 cm) long

The front of the box is black, with a dark green border made up of a picture of LEGO pieces at the bottom. Under a drawing of a pink rose in a pink circle with white dots sprinkled around it, there is a photo of the finished set. It shows a little bit of the stems but is mostly a close-up of the dozen roses with the white baby's breath flowers nestled in between them.

On the back, there are more photos and a couple of drawings. The photos show the bouquet bunched together tightly in a tall, clear glass vase that is sitting on a desk; the same full bouquet, but in a wider, asymmetrical curved vase, with the flowers more spread out; a close-up of a half opened LEGO rose, with the other flowers blurred in the background; and a close-up photo of two live roses. Next to the last photo is a color illustration of each of the four types of LEGO flower you will construct in the set, as well as a drawing in white of the dimensions of one of the roses, which is 32 centimeters or 12.5 inches.

On one side panel are two of the same symbols we have on the front, of the pink rose with white dots around it, and a listing of the countries around the world where the components are made. It also has the name of the set in French and Spanish. On the other side panel is another close-up photo of the LEGO flowers in the set all together in a bunch. The top panel has yet another close up of a few flowers, a picture of one of the LEGO leaves to show its actual size, and a white box with a few lines for you to write your personal information or a message of your

choice! The bottom panel has a couple of URLs for the LEGO website as well as recycling information.

Welcome to text-based instructions from Bricks for the Blind. Before you start building, here are some terms we may be using:

- In Front of/Front: towards you.
- Behind/Back: away from you.
- Up: towards the ceiling.
- Down: towards the floor.
- Stud: the bump on a LEGO brick. Example: A 2x1 brick has two studs on it.
- Vertically: with the longest side going from front to back
- Horizontally: with the longest side going from left to right.
- Upright: pointing up towards the ceiling.
 - Standing upright: The piece is perpendicular to the ground, like a wall.
- Lying flat: The piece is parallel to the ground, like a piece of toast which fell off the table.
- That one/ppp: previously placed piece.
- Plate: piece with studs.
- Tile: smooth piece without studs (unless otherwise specified)
- A jumper plate is a 1x2 plate with a single stud on top, or a 1x3 plate with only two studs on top.
- "Anti-stud" is a term for the portion of a LEGO piece which accepts studs, like the bottom of a plate or brick.
 - Symmetrically: a mirror image. Example: If you place a 2x1 brick with technic connector on the front wall at the right, connector to the front, and then place another such piece symmetrically on the back wall, at the right, the technic connector of the second piece should point to the back, since it will be placed symmetrically.
- Centered-vertically: even amount of space in front of and behind piece
- Centered-horizontally: even amount of space left and right of piece
- Row: studs lined up horizontally (left to right/side to side)
- Column: studs lined up upright or vertically (top to bottom/back to front)

For builders with low vision, or a sighted building partner may want to follow along with the printed visual instructions that come with each kit, or PDF versions are always online at LEGO.com for each set: (<https://www.lego.com/en-us/service/buildinginstructions/10374>). As low vision users may benefit from viewing the instructions on a personal device where they can zoom in on content and use assistive technologies to enhance the visuals.

A note on LEGO Technic™ part names. These parts are somewhat different from regular LEGO bricks. Here are some definitions in case the builder or helper is not familiar with LEGO Technic™.

Axles - An axle is a connector which has an X shaped cross-section. Because their cross section is not round, anything connected to an axle using an axle-hole will rotate with that axle. Axles are longer than they are wide, and the length of an axle corresponds with how many bricks long it is. Aka a 3L axle is three bricks long. Axles come in a variety of lengths, with a 2L axle being the shortest available. They may be combined with pins, or have circular stops on them. A stop prevents the axle from sliding through an axle-hole at a specific point on the axle.

Pins - A pin is a connector which has a circular cross section and a flanged notch out of one or both ends. This flanged notch allows them to click into bricks with a pin-hole. Pins come with and without friction ridges, which are small bumps on the pin which prevent them from rotating freely. For standard pins, black is a high friction pin, and gray is a low friction pin. A standard length pin is two brick lengths long, with a stop in the middle. This prevents a brick from being pushed from one side of the pin to the other. A 1L pin is one brick long and still retains the stop – however, it also includes a hollow stud at the other end. A 3L pin is three bricks long, and only contains a stop at one side, allowing two bricks to be pushed onto the other side of the pin. Pins may also have one side which is an axle.

Technic brick - a brick which contains one or more holes which accept technic pins.

Lift-arms - A lift-arm is a basic structural element, similar to a brick or a plate, but usually without any studs. It is a beam with rounded ends and with holes in it, with the same spacing as the studs on a LEGO brick. lift-arms come in a variety of lengths, including a 1x1 lift-arm which looks like a cylinder. Thick liftarms are as wide as a LEGO brick, and thin lift-arms are half as wide as a LEGO brick, but not the same thickness as a LEGO plate! The holes in a lift-arm arm may accept axles or pins. They also come in a variety of shapes, including tees, ells and triangles. **Gears** - A gear is a functional element. They are typically discs with teeth on the outside; there are also worm gears which look like a spiraling cylinder! Gears connected by axles transmit or even transform rotational motion!

Axle and Pin Connectors - These elements are typically smaller than lift-arms and are used to connect some combination of pins or axles. They might have pins or axles, as well as axle or pin-holes. They have a lot of different angle combinations! The simplest just connects two axles or pins together in a straight line. The axle connectors are also numbered on the side depending on the angle. A technic connector #1 is 1L long and has an axle hole opposite a perpendicular pin hole. Then the larger 3L axle connectors have a pin hole in the center that is the pivot point of the part, which then ends in axle holes, an axle connector #2 is straight. As the numbers on the connectors increase - the degree of the angle decreases. The axle connector #6, is a 90° angled connector.

Bushes/Bushings - LEGO Technic™ uses bushes largely as spacers, but they also can reduce friction between rotating parts, or can form useful elements such as handles. Bushes are typically light gray, generally cylindrical, and have an axle-hole running through the middle. They have a flange at the front and back to make them easier to pull on and off

Sorting the pieces:

To begin a successful build, it helps to sort the pieces into groups, bags, or small containers. Have a friend or family member do this in advance following the instructions below. You will see that the pieces should be sorted according to the building steps in the kit. Doing this in advance makes locating the pieces for each step easier. See below on how to sort the pieces to correspond to the steps in this set. Number the containers using letters A-Z, numbers, or meaningful names. The parts will be sorted into one or a small number of steps in the instructions. Example: Steps 1-3 means collect all the parts used in steps 1,2 and 3 and put them in one container.

In some steps, multiple colors of the same part may appear. While we've carefully specified color placement where relevant, correct orientation and exact positioning of each part are more critical than matching colors. If a colored part is placed in the correct location and orientation, minor color differences are acceptable — especially since many of these parts will be hidden as the build progresses.

Please follow the instructions closely, and prioritize accuracy of placement over color matching when mentioned specifically.

The build is 789 pieces and recommended for ages 18+.

Bags 1 and 2: Closed Petal Rose (x4)

- Bags 1 and 2, Group 1: Flower and Base: Steps 1-13
- Bags 1 and 2, Group 2: Stem: Steps 14-19

Bags 3 and 4: Partially Opened Pink Rose (x4): Steps 1-13

Bags 5 and 6: Baby's Breath (x4) and Fully Opened Roses (x4)

- Bags 5 and 6, Group 1: Baby's Breath: Steps 1-3
- Bags 5 and 6, Group 2: Fully Opened Roses: Steps 1-12

Before we start, it's worth noting that in this and other botanical sets, besides the regular LEGO information included, there are also side notes with facts about roses and blurbs giving some of the history of roses. We will include those underneath the steps they appear in within the brochure.

The Bag 1 brochure has a picture of two closed-petal roses on the front cover. The second page has a photo with an overhead view of people constructing LEGO sets with paper bags, and notes how the company is gradually switching over to paper bags from plastic ones for sustainability. The next page has a picture of a brochure with a LEGO orange sunflower on it, a few spare pieces, and a smartphone with the BUILDER app pulled up on it. It also has a QR code and logos of different sites where you can download it. Page 4 has the same close-up photo of live roses included on the back cover. Page 5 has the rose symbol found on the front of the box, and underneath "LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP IN BLOOM," says:

Whether you give or receive pink roses, they express the gentle, heartfelt love shared between friends and family. Their softly toned petals and sweet scent promise affection, gratitude and joy – the perfect gesture to celebrate a cherished bond or festive occasion. Paired with delicate sprigs of baby's breath, this bouquet of pink LEGO® roses brings an air of lightness, warmth and beauty to any space.

Page 6 shows a young woman putting together this set at a table, with a few finished flowers already sitting in a vase in front of her. There is text that says, "GATHER ROSEBUDS TOGETHER," over a smaller text you can read below:

"From buds to partially opened flowers to roses in full bloom, your pink LEGO roses show a range of different opening stages, in gradient colors of pink to mimic live flowers. You can savor the building experience by yourself or share the three instructions booklets with loved ones to build together."

Page 7 has both a close-up and far-away photo of the finished bouquet, with the same text from Page 6 translated into French and Spanish. Page 8 has a drawing of Bags 1 and 2 being shaken out along with illustrated images of how the four flowers should look when they are finished. To the right of the flowers, it also has an illustration of the red 3x3 heart plate included in one of the bags.

As noted before, we will go along with how the LEGO instructions are presented, where you build one blossom at a time, and at the end you will be directed to start the step over again to make the identical blossoms. If instead you wish to build the identical blossoms simultaneously, you can do so by gathering multiples of identical pieces and repeating each step as many times as there are models to be made.

Now, let's get to building the bouquet!

Bags 1 and 2: Closed Petal Rose (x4)

Bags 1 and 2, Group 1: Flower and Base: Steps 1-13

Again, these are directions for making one flower, as per the LEGO instructions. At the end of each completed flower you will be directed to repeat the steps to create the identical flowers one-by-one. If you choose to make them all at once, you can just double, triple, or quadruple the amount of each piece, depending on how many of each flower there are in each bag and how many you want to construct at once. Happy building!

1. First, you are going to construct the base of the flower itself. Locate 1 light green 2x2 brick and place it in front of you.

2. Then, locate 2 pink 1x2 plates with side bar handles. Place one of the pink plates vertically on the left column of the pp, with the side bar handle facing to your left. Then, place the other pink plate symmetrically on the right column, this time with the side bar handle facing to your right.

On the bottom-right of the page, LEGO tells us that, "In 2006, a rare pink 'Juliet Rose' sold for 15.8 million dollars." Impressive!

3. Locate 2 green 2x2 curved, inverted sloped pieces and 4 green 1x1 tiles with upward-facing clips. Place 1 green 2x2 curved, inverted sloped piece horizontally in front of you, with the lower column of studs to your left. Place 2 of the green 1x1 tiles with clips on this leftmost column of studs, with the clips facing you horizontally. Then, take the piece you made in Step 1 and clasp the clips from the piece you just made onto the side bar handle of the pink 1x2 plate on the left.

The leftmost column of studs from the green 2x2 curved, inverted sloped piece should extend to the left from underneath the top of the piece. Now, locate the other green 2x2 curved, inverted sloped piece and place it horizontally in front of you so that the lower column of studs are to your right. Take the 2 remaining green 1x1 tiles with clips and repeat the steps you did in Step 2 so that they are symmetrically placed on the other side.

4. Locate 2 green 2x2 round plates with a center axle hole. Place one on top of the other. Then, place the stack of these two pieces on top of the center of the ppp, over the 4 studs that are in between the side bar handles.

5. Locate 2 black mechanical arms that are short in length, with clips on the ends. Hook them onto the pink sidebars of the ppp and extend them so that the clips are facing upward. Then, hold the whole piece up, and lift each edge that is extending from underneath the top of the piece and rotate them 45 degrees so the smaller part of the sloped edge is facing upwards on either side.

6. Locate 2 green 1x2 plates with horizontal clips. Place 1 horizontally on top of the green 2x2 round plates with axle holes, so that the clips are facing towards you. Take the other green 1x2 plate and place it behind the ppp, with the clips facing away from you.

7. Locate 2 more green 2x2 round plates with a center axle hole. Place one on top of the two ppp's. Locate 1 black 2x2 plate with an octagonal bar frame. Place it on top of the ppp. Then, take the second green 2x2 round plate with axle hole and place it on top of the ppp.

8. Now that you've made the base of the flower, it's time to build up the petals! First, you'll need to add some support into the middle of the flower. Take the piece you made in Steps 1-7 and turn it upside down. Put it aside momentarily. Next, locate 2 pink round 2x2 bricks with axle holes in the middle. Stack them on top of each other. Then, locate 2 gray 1x2 bricks with side studs. Place one of the gray 1x2 bricks horizontally on the front row of studs of the ppp, with the studs facing you. Then, place the other one horizontally in back of the ppp, this time with the studs facing away from you. Next, turn the piece you've made in this step upside down and attach the piece to the 2x2 light green brick from Step 1. Now, the side studs from the gray 1x2 bricks should be on the same sides as the green clips from Step 6.

9. Now it's time to start the actual petals! Locate 2 pink slope bricks with 4 studs on top, side studs and a wing. On one of the sides where the gray studs are facing outwards, connect the pink slope brick so that the part with four studs facing out are at the bottom, and the winged part is facing up. Using the other pink slope brick, connect it on the other side so it is a mirror vision of the one you just placed. These two sides should meet at their edges, leaving four outward studs just slightly higher up from the ones on the other two sides.

10. Locate 2 pink curved slopes with wings with 2 studs on the outside of each one. These pieces are slightly smaller than the other petal pieces you used in Step 9. Place one on the set of the higher 4 studs that were left from assembling the ppp's in Step 9, so that the winged side is pointing upwards. Then, on the other side, place the other pink curved slope with wings and 2 studs symmetrically, so it mirrors the other side. Make sure the winged side is pointing upwards.

11. Now, you're going to take a break from assembling the petals onto the flower, and you're going to put a couple of small leaves on the sides of the petals. Locate 2 green 2x2 triangular tiles. On both of the ppp's, place the green triangle so that the straight-up side is facing towards you and the angled part of the triangle is facing away from you. These should be placed symmetrically on either side so that they mirror each other.

12. Time for more petals! Look for 2 pink large, shoulder-shaped pieces with bar handles on one end. These should be attached symmetrically to the remaining clips on either side, so that they mirror each other.

13. The top of your flower is almost finished! Now you're going to add a few more small leaves called sepals. First, carefully turn the entire piece that you've made so far upside-down. Locate 2 green 1x2 wedges with an outside edge that leans left, 2 more green 1x2 wedges that lean right, and 4 black 1x1 black plates with clips. Attach each of the 4 green wedges to a black 1x1 plate with clip. Once that is done, attach each of these pieces, using the clip, to the black 2x2 plate with octagonal bar frame, which is at the top of the piece when it is upside-down like this. The pieces should be attached to every other segment of the bar, at roughly 1, 4, 7, and 11 o'clock. Make sure that the right-leaning wedge is matched with one on the opposite side of the flower head, and the left-leaning wedge is matched with one on the opposite of the flower head. The flower part is done!

At the top right of the page, we learn an intriguing botanical fact: *"Protective sepals caress the delicate rosebud in its early stages. As the bud opens, the sepals release their protective grasp."*

Bags 1 and 2, Group 2: Closed Petal Rose Stem: Steps 14-19

14. Locate 1 green angled connector no. 3 (157.5 dg with pinhole), and 2 red axles with grooves. Place the green angled connector vertically in front of you, with the top axle hole facing up and to the back. Connect one red axle into each end of the green connector tube. The pin hole will run left-to-right through the connector.

15. Locate 1 gray half pin with ridges on the sides. Place it from the left, into the pinhole of the green angled connector tube.

16. Locate 1 tan claw-shaped piece. This is going to be a thorn on your rose stem! Place it inside the stud of the gray half pin from the previous step.

Fitting with the romantic theme of the set, we have a note at the top right that says, *"Thorns are often removed from cut roses, but some have escaped the pruning clippers."* As they say, every rose has its thorns!

17. Locate 1 green technic connector with an axle hole. Connect it to the bottom of the green angled connector.

18. Locate 9 more red 2l axles with grooves and 9 more green technic connectors with axle holes. Starting from the bottom of the ppp, alternate adding on the red 2l axle pieces and the green technic connectors until you're out of the 9 pieces.

19. Almost done! Now all you have to do is connect the stem to the flower by inserting the remaining red axle on the top of the stem to the bottom of the flower head. Congratulations! You've made your first beautiful pink rose!

Here's another fun historical fact included on the page:

"No one knows the exact origin of the abstract symbol for a heart, but it has appeared on Greek vessels as early as 400 BC."

Bags 1 and 2 contain the pieces to make four identical roses. To make the other 3, simply repeat steps 1-19 as needed.

The last page on the brochure shows four completed roses together in a row, with one red 3x3 heart-shaped plate in between the second and third rose.

Bags 3 and 4: Partially Opened Pink Rose (x4): Steps 1-13

1. For this flower, which has petals that are halfway-opened, you are going to split up the construction. First, you'll do part of the stem, and then the flower, and then the rest of the stem at the end. To start, locate 1 red 2l axle with grooves and 1 green technic connector. Place the green technic connector vertically in front of you and place the red 2l axle with grooves into the hole on the top of it.

2. Locate 1 green angled connector no. 3 (157.5 degrees with pinhole) and 1 red 2l axle with grooves. Connect the green angled connector tube to the top of the ppp and then connect the red axle with grooves into the top of the green angled connector tube. The top axle of the green angled connector should be facing to the back and the pinhole should be left-to-right.

3. Locate 1 green angled connector no. 3 (157.5 degrees with pinhole) and connect it to the top of the ppp. Then, locate 1 yellow 3l axle, which is slightly longer than the red axles, and connect it to the top of the ppp. The top axle should be facing diagonally to back, with the pinhole going left-to-right.

4. Locate 2 gray half-pins with ridges. Place one in the top pinhole of the build, from the right so that its stud points to the right. Place the other one in the pinhole of the bottom connector from the left, so the stud points to the left. Once placed, these should be diagonal from each other on either side.

5. Locate 2 short green bars with clips. Place one in the studs of the half-pins that you placed in the previous step. These again should be diagonal from each other coming out of either side of the two angled connectors.

6. Locate 1 brown technic pin connector round with four clips. This piece is basically shaped like a short cylinder with four clips rotated around its outer edge. Using the hole of the cylinder part, slide this onto the 3l axle, on the top of your build.

7. Now we are finally getting to the base of the flower! Locate 1 light green 2x2 plate with an octagonal bar frame, and through the axle-shaped hole in the middle, place it on top of the ppp. Next, locate 1 green 1x1 cone and place it on top of the ppp so it fits snugly, with the narrow part facing upwards.

8. For a moment, put aside the stem and base you have so far. Locate 1 brown 1x1 round plate, 1 white 1x1 flower with 2 layers of petals, and 1 light tan 2x2 round inverted dome. First, place the white 1x1 flower on top of the brown 1x1 round plate. Then, take that completed piece and place it inside of the 2x2 round inverted dome. Finally, bring the stem and base piece back, and connect the piece you just made to the top of the green 1x1 cone from Step 7 at the top of the stem and base. This will be the very inside of your rose!

9. Locate 4 white 1x1 plates with horizontal clips, 4 pink 1x2 curved inverted slopes, and 4 pink 2x2 mudguard plates with a wheel arch that looks like an upside-down "U" on one side. Put aside the rest of the flower you've made for a moment and lay out a pink 1x2 curved inverted

slope horizontally in front of you, with the lower step of the slope on the right side. Then place 1 of the white 1x1 plates on the rightmost stud of the curved inverted slope, with the clip facing towards you. Next, take one of the pink 2x2 mudguard plates and place it on top of the ppp and to the left. This should overhang on the back, with the wheel arch facing away from you. Repeat this for the other matching pieces so that you have four sets of this part. When you have completed this part of the step, these pieces should be mounted at 12, 3, 6, and 9 o'clock on the bar frame.

When you're done with that, flip this whole piece you just made upside down. Now it's ready to connect to the rest of your flower! When the piece is flipped upside down, use the clip from the 1x1 white plate and connect it to the green octagonal bar frame. Repeat this with the other three pieces so they are evenly spaced around the octagonal frame. These are the first half of your rose's petals!

10. Now, carefully flip the ppp's up so that they all meet. Be gentle, as these parts are delicately attached! The wheel arches of the pink 2x2 mudguard plates should now be facing upward, with the arch of each one overlapping one side of the next wheel, making a spiral effect.

At the top right we get a note that seems to acknowledge the delicacy of this step, noting: *"Overlapping mudguard elements help recreate the intricate layering of the rose's petals."*

11. Time to do the outer petals! Locate 4 pink large, round, shoulder-shaped plates with bar handles. Attach each petal to the rest of the flower by connecting the bar handles to the the brown technic piece underneath the base of the flower that you placed in Step 6, using its clips. Once you have connected all four petals to the brown technic piece, gently fold them upwards, just as you did with the inner petals. These should also form a spiral shape, with the end of one petal overlapping the next. This part may take a few tries, as it's a little tricky to get them overlapping in a spiral shape!

12. Since you've now made this beautiful half-opened rose head, let's finish up the stem. Locate 7 red 2l axles and 7 green technic connectors. Starting with placing 1 red 2l axle on the bottom, place 1 green technic connector on the bottom of that, and from there alternate between red 2l axles and green technic connectors until you've used all 7 of them.

13. This set of roses is different from the last batch not only because they are partially open -- they also have big, broad leaves! Locate 2 green 4x5 pieces with handles that have 6 sides. These are your leaves! Find the clips coming off of opposite sides of the stem that you placed in Step 5. Connect one leaf to each clip, with the smooth side facing upwards.

Great job! You now have another unique flower for your bouquet.

To close out this set of directions, here's a final fun fact we get from this brochure: *"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but when the pink 'Overnight Scentsation' rose was tested in a space shuttle, researchers discovered its scent was different in the zero-gravity environment.*

Again, as there are pieces for four identical flowers in Bags 3 and 4, once you have finished one flower, go back and do steps 1-13 to create another identical flower, or if you prefer, you can do them all at once!

The last page of this booklet has an illustration of four of the roses you just made, going upwards at a diagonal.

Bags 5 and 6: Baby's Breath and Fully Opened Roses

Bags 5 and 6 each contain the materials to make 2 baby's breath blossoms and 2 fully opened roses. The directions below start with the baby's breath. For each finished flower, we will include a note reminding you to repeat the necessary steps to make the identical flowers.

The first page shows an illustration of Bags 5 and 6 being shaken out over images of the completed blossoms. Each bag contains enough materials for two baby's breath blossoms and two fully opened roses.

Bags 5 and 6, Group 1: Baby's Breath: Steps 1-3

1. First up is baby's breath, which is a popular filler in rose bouquets for its breadth of tiny white flowers! Their small, but spread out, white blossoms provide an interesting contrast to the boldness of the pink roses. To start, locate 2 light green 3x4 plant leaf plates. This type of piece has a stud on each end, with two sets of two-stud branches coming out in a V-shape between the two end studs. Place these two pieces in front of you, so that they are fanning out towards you in an upside-down V-shape. Take the leaf piece on the left and place its rightmost stud on top of the leftmost stud of the leaf piece on the right. These will be the base of the white flowers you'll put on in the next step.

2. Locate 3 green flower stems, each with a short stalk and 6 stems pointing out in all directions. With the branch pieces from the last step connected at the middle, place 1 stem on the middle stud, 1 on the leftmost stud, and 1 on the rightmost stud. Now, locate 18 white 1x1 flowers. Place 1 flower on top of each stem of the ppp's. If they feel a little too crowded, you can gently spread out the base leaf pieces on the bottom.

3. Now it's time to add the stems to the baby's breath. Locate 4 light green short, barbell-shaped handles and 6-stud-long light green bars with thick stops on one side. Starting with 1 of the 6-stud-long light green bars, with the tops facing up, alternate placing these with the 4 light green handles from the bottom of the middle of the base of the baby's breath you made in the previous steps. The bottom piece should be one of the barbell-shaped handles.

Let's not leave the baby's breath facts behind! At the top right of the page, we get another bit of trivia: *"A symbol of everlasting love, the baby's breath (Gypsophila) is often a popular addition to rose bouquets."*

Now that you've finished one baby's breath, you can use the matching pieces in Bags 5 and 6 to complete the other 3 blossoms by going back and repeating steps 1-3.

Bags 5 and 6, Group 2: Fully Opened Roses

1. Locate 1 red 2l axle with grooves and 1 green angled connector 3 (157.5 degrees). Place the green angled connector vertically in front of you, with the top axle pointing diagonally to the back, and the pin hole going left-to-right. Then, place the red 2l axle in the top hole of the green angled connector.

2. Locate 1 more green angled connector 3 (157.5 degrees with pinhole) and connect it to the top of the ppp, so that the top axle hole is facing up and to the back. The pinhole should be going left-to-right. Locate 1 gray 5l axle and connect it to the top of the ppp.
3. Locate 2 gray half pins with ridges. Place one from the right into the pinhole on the upper angled connector, with the stud to the right. Using the other gray half-pin, repeat this step symmetrically with the bottom connector.
4. Time for more thorns! Locate two tan claw-shaped pieces. Place one each in the gray studs you placed in the previous step.
5. Locate 1 green 2x2 plate with petals going downwards and an axle hole in the middle. Using the connecting hole, slide it on top of the stem so it is snug.

Here's a history fact that fits right in with our theme: *"Pink roses are some of the oldest known flowers in the world. Fossils date back as far as 35 million years!"*

6. Locate 1 light green 2x2 plate with 4 vertical bars and a hole in the middle. Using the hole in the middle, place it on top of the ppp.
7. Locate 1 gray 2x2 brick with slots and an axle hole. Using the axle hole, place it on top of the ppp.
8. Locate 1 magenta 1x1 cone. Place it on top of the ppp so that it fits snugly.
9. Locate 1 black 1x1 tile with a raised clip that's facing upward, and one dark pink coiled whip-shaped piece. Find the innermost part of the coil, and laying it flat, attach it to the raised clip. Then, attach the black tile to the top of the magenta 1x1 cone from the last step. Try to see if you can get the coil shape to lie flat as best you can, as this is the very center of the rose!

10. Next up, we'll continue on making the flower itself. First, put aside the rest of your creation for now. Locate 4 pink 2 x 2 step-shaped pieces with 2 studs on the side, and 2 dark pink 2x2 mudguard plates with wheel arches. The latter pieces are the same ones we used to make the half-opened flower, and the "wheel arch" is shaped like an upside-down "U."

Take the pink 2x2 step-shaped pieces and place them in front of you so that the side studs are facing the left. Then, take the dark pink mudguard plates and place them so that their leftmost columns of studs go on the rightmost column of studs on the step-shaped pieces. When they are placed this way, the dark pink mudguard pieces should have a one-column overhang on the right side of the step-shaped pieces, and the wheel arch should be on the rightmost side of the piece.

Next, locate 4 pink 2x2 plates. Place one on top of each of the ppp's, on the leftmost two columns. Then, locate 4 pink 1x2 curved slopes. On the one column of studs left open on the mudguard plates, place the slope on the stud furthest away from you. The higher-up part of the underside of the slope should be connected to the stud, with the lower half overhanging sloping to the back.

Finally, locate 4 black 1x2 rounded plates. Place them on the side studs on the leftmost side of each ppp. They should be placed upright onto the side studs at the left of the 2x2 stepped plates. Make sure that they are on the 2 side-studs and will not overhang.

Now, locate the stem and flower base you made before. It's time to connect the inner petals you made to the rest of the flower!

First, lift one of your pieces from earlier in this step up at a right angle, so that the black 1x2 plate is on the bottom and the overhang of the 1x2 pink curved slope is facing away from you. The U-shape of the dark pink coiled whip should be facing up. Connect the bottom of the black 1x2 plate to the left-front light green vertical bar coming up from the piece you added in Step 6. Continue to add the other 3 pieces from Step 10 onto the rest of the green vertical bars in this manner, moving them in a clockwise direction. The last piece you place should have the overhang of the 1x2 pink slope facing towards you, to the left.

11. You're almost there! Once you've got everything in Step 10 done, you're ready to put on the outermost petals of the fully-open rose! Locate 4 pink 4 x 5 x 1.3 curved sloped pieces – they're shaped like flower petals and are a different shape than the ones we used for the outer parts of the previous roses. With the smallest side facing up, attach each one to the studs of the 2x2 pink plate on each of the 4 sides of the flower. The overhang of the 1x2 pink slopes should peek out slightly between each petal. This is another part you want to be careful in putting on, since the construction of this flower in particular is pretty delicate!

You wouldn't know it at first, but this rose's center has an interesting background, as LEGO notes on this page: *"As the rose reaches maturity, the outer petals open to reveal neatly spiraled inner petals which are represented by a LEGO whip."*

12. Locate 9 red 2l axles with grooves and 9 green technic connectors. Starting from the bottom of the flower head and base you created in previous steps, connect a red 2l axle, and then a green technic connector, alternating them until you've run out of pieces.

Give yourself a big congratulations! You have now finished making every type of bloom in this set! As noted throughout this guide, to make the other three fully opened roses in Bags 5 and 6, go back and repeat steps 1-12 for the 3 other matching sets of pieces.

Once you have completed the multiples of each set, you will have a beautiful bouquet of 12 roses and 4 baby's breath flowers that will look beautiful for years to come, whether you put them in a classic vase or arrange them in your own unique way!

The page following the final step of instructions features a drawing of the completed flowers from this bag, alternating two sets of two fully-open roses and two sets of two baby's breath flowers. We also get one more tidbit of lore for the history buffs out there:

"In ancient Rome, roses were used as decorations in prominent homes and council gatherings. Subjects discussed sub rosa, or 'under the rose,' were regarded as confidential or secret."

The next-to-last page has an inventory of how many of each part you get in the set, with illustrations of each one. In the corner is a picture of a URL search bar that says, "LEGO.com/service" overlaid on top of a photo of a minifig with curly black hair. The minifig is holding a cell phone in their hand and wearing a shirt with a multicolored heart on it.

The final page includes a QR code for feedback at LEGO.com and mentions that providing feedback gives you a chance to win. It also contains another URL that brings you to LEGOS' terms and conditions.

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