<page>032v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f70.image</image>

<div>

<id>p032v\_1</id>

<head><pro>Mat makers</pro></head>

<ab>Two kinds are made in <pl>Toulouse</pl>, one to cover rooms' walls which are finely woven, almost like <m>straw</m> hats worn by villagers, and are made in long rolls, some 10 <m>straws</m> wide, others 13. And they work on them mainly in summer and winter. Then when they prepare it they sew it, but beforehand they dye it in usually three colours: green, red and sometimes purple. The green one is made with only a <m>pastel tincture</m> since green is made from yellow and blue, so the <m>pastel</m> dyes the dark yellow <m>straw</m>. It becomes bright green. For red they use some <m>alum</m> and <m>brazil wood</m>, for purple they use <m>pastel</m> and some <m>coperous</m> which darkens blue with its black tincture.</ab>

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<id>p032v\_2</id>

<head><pro>Glassmaker</pro></head>

<ab>They have no invention for making a perfect red in a work, so that one needs to reheat it. However try the <m><df><pl>German</pl> red</df></m>, which is <fr>rouge d'escaille</fr>. They make their common red with some <m>sanguine</m>, <m>mirror tin</m>, <m>rocks</m>, <m>litharge</m> &amp; a bit of <m>scales of iron</m>. The said red saturates one side &amp; the other of the <m>glass</m> in order that it has more color, if it saturated only one side it would be very pale orange.</ab>

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<id>p032v\_3</id>

<head><pro>Founder</pro></head>

<ab>They pay xx <cn>lb</cn> for a <ms>quintal</ms> of <m>rosette</m>, which is harder to melt than <m>latten</m> because it is softer. For, the softer the <m><add>great</add> metals</m> <add><figure>#</figure></add> are, the <del>soft</del> harder they are to melt. The <m>tin used to make bells</m>, which is <m>fine tin</m> <del>is more</del> and which is brittle, is easier to melt than <m>lead, which is soft</m>. <m>Latten, made brittle by the <m>calamine</m></m> is melted more quickly than <m>red copper</m>. The <m>metal, which is the substance of bells</m>, mixed with <m>tin</m>, and very brittle, is soon melted. The more <m>silver</m> is alloyed, the sooner it melts, that is why <m>solder</m> is made with it. In <pl>Germany</pl> they make very light candlesticks, it is because they turn them by means of <m>water</m>, but they are breakable. A <ms>quintal</ms> of <del><fr>per</fr></del> <m>fine <pro>coppersmith</pro>'s rosette</m> is sold for xxx or 40 <cn>lb</cn>. Another type used by <pro>founders</pro> is sold for xii or xv <cn>lb</cn>. The <ms>quintal</ms> of <m>metal</m>, six <cn>lb</cn>.<del>Put in</del></ab>

<ab>

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<figure>#</figure>

<m>Gold</m>, <m>silver</m> <m>copper</m><lb/>

<m>latten</m> <m>iron</m>.</ab>

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