ut to us<page>049r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f103.image</image>

<div>  
<id>p049r\_1</id>  
<head><m>Casting of lead</m></head>

<ab>Those who cast those small works that are sold in front of <env>churches</env>, <del><fr>y</fr></del> melt <del>one</del> for one <ms>lb</ms> of <m>tin</m> half a <ms>pound</ms> of <m>lead</m>, &amp; cast in <m>stone</m>, &amp; if they want their work whiter, they put <del>p</del> <ms>half</ms> <m>tin</m> and <ms>half</ms> <m>lead</m>, but the first mixture is the best, &amp; does not become porous. One needs to cast it rather hot, for otherwise, it would not flow. Others smoke their <tl>molds</tl> with a <m>resin candle</m> to cast neatly. The <m>antimony</m> makes the substance brittle &amp; breakable. The <m>looking-glass tin</m> makes the work whiter, but not more runny; as for <m>tin</m>, it is good <del>to the</del> with <m>pure lead</m>. Those who make very neat <m>lead</m> casts, use <tl>bodkins</tl>. <pro>Pewterers</pro> cast in a <tl><m>copper</m> mold</tl>. One says that one makes the <m>lead</m> take hold on the <m>glass</m> with <m>resin</m>. Some put into the <m>lead</m> a <ms>quarter</ms> of <m>tin</m>. <m>Looking glass tin </m> renders the work stronger.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
<pn>Poncet</pn><comment>c\_049r\_01</comment>.

They cast with <m>soldering</m> that <del><pro>pewterers</pro></del> <add><pro>glass-makers</pro></add> use. </ab>

<ab>

Lump of <m>iron</m>

<m>Calcined <del>iron</del> <al>oyster</al> shell</m>.

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<div>  
<id>p049r\_2</id>  
<head>Sand for <m>lead</m> casting</head>

<ab><m><pa>Rye</pa> straw ashes</m> well boiled then dried &amp; then well <tl>sieved</tl>. Bind it with <m>egg white</m>. One can cast <m>copper</m>, <m>latten</m> and other things in it.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p049r\_3</id>  
<head>Another</head>

<ab><m>Burnt &amp; calcined pumice stone</m>. <m>Burnt &amp; calcined <al>cuttlefish</al> bones</m>, <ms>as much of one as of the other</ms>; &amp; <m>ashes of <pa>walnut tree</pa> or <pa>vine</pa></m>, well boiled, dried &amp; finely <tl>sieved</tl>, bound<comment>c\_049r\_02</comment> with <m>egg white</m>.</ab>

</div>  
<div>  
<id>p049r\_4</id>  
<head><pro>Pewterers</pro></head>

<ab>They put into one <ms>quintal</ms> of <m>fine tin</m> one <ms>lb</ms> of <m>looking glass tin</m>, which renders the <m>tin</m> thicker. There are two kinds of <m>tin</m>, one of them nearly like <m>lead</m>, which runs better, the other brittle, which becomes thicker. They cast in solid &amp; thick <tl><m>tin</m> molds</tl> or, to do it more neatly, in <tl><m>copper</m> molds engraved with a <tl>burin</tl>, or in <m>stone</m>, or in <m>earth</m></tl>. Since <m>latten</m> shards, mixed in, only render the <m>tin</m> more breakable &amp; harder &amp; difficult to work with, they cast <add>in</add> very hot <tl>molds</tl> <del>&amp; almost red</del> &amp; very hot <m>tin</m>. They fumigate their <tl><m>tin</m> molds</tl> with <m>resin candles</m>.</ab>

<ab><m>Brittle <del><fr>dou</fr></del> tin</m> is found mixed into <fr>saulmons</fr>, easy to cut, but difficult to put to use &amp; melt if it is not mixed with the other <fr>doux</fr> one. And without this, it would become waste.</ab>

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