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<ab>and immediately you will be able to crumble it between your <tl><bp>fingers</bp></tl> and to easily grind it in a <tl><m>metal</m> mortar</tl>, or better yet, in an <tl><m>iron</m> one</tl>. Next, it will be easy to grind it, not <del>only</del> on <m>common <tl>marble</tl></m> <add>that would corrode</add>, but on <tl><m>porphyry</m></tl>, and it is necessary that it be finely ground with <add><m>water</m></add> so that when putting it on your <tl><bp>fingernail</bp></tl>, you find it soft without any asperity like the colors that the <pro>painters</pro> grind for <m>oil</m>. You can use <del><fr>au lii</fr></del> this one, once dry, in a box mold instead of sand, without moistening it with anything nor reheating it. If you do not like it, fumigate the cavity with <m>sulfur</m> smoke or <del><fr>de p</fr></del> with the tip of the flame of a <tl><m>wax candle</m></tl> that barely makes smoke, and it will make a very neat &amp; shiny &amp; polished work, in <m><add>pure</add> lead</m> &amp; <m>tin</m>. I would say the same for <m>finely pulverized tripoly</m> that does not want to be <del>not</del> reheated or moistened. <m>Burnt linen</m> gives less trouble than others, because it does not need to be reheated, nor moistened, &amp; molds <add>and releases</add> very neatly <del>&amp; very</del>, subtlety <del>&amp; releases well</del> neat, like the previous ones &amp; withstands several castings. First you ought to burn it with a flame, then leave it to rest &amp; to be consumed with its fire until it is completely dead, then finely grind it on <tl><m>marble</m></tl> or on a <tl><m>paper</m></tl>. <del>But because a lot</del> And if you reheat it in a <tl>crucible</tl>, red hot due to the fire, to render all of it fine &amp; impalpable, I believe it will be even better. But because a lot of <m>linen</m> is reduced to very little when burned, if you want to save some, you can sprinkle only the medal that you want to mold &amp; cover it, and fill the <tl>box mold</tl> with <m>crushed slate</m>, which molds also very neatly, but note that the first cast is always the most beautiful &amp; the neatest. If you cast at your convenience <m>soft tin</m> that seems to be burnished in little wheels that <pro>pewterers</pro> sell, comes out very neatly &amp; approaching the color of <m>silver</m>, without mixing in anything else, it is true that one ought to cast it rather hot, &amp; so that the molded object should be four <ms><bp>fingers</bp></ms> away from the cast. In order to know its heat, first melt it well, <add>so hot</add> <del>with such a <ms>degree of heat</ms></del> that it promptly burns a <tl><m>paper</m></tl> or <tl><m>straw</m></tl> placed inside, by simmering. Then remove it from the fire &amp; leave it to rest a little &amp; cast the <m>tin</m> mixed

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