<page>094r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f193.image</image>

<div>  
<id>p094r\_1</id>  
<head><pro>Furbisher</pro></head>

<ab>The parts of a sword are <add>the <df><corr>tang</corr></df></add>, the tail of the sword, what comes next is the ricasso, the rest is <corr>the</corr> <del><fr>c</fr></del>blade. The sides are the edge &amp; the point. Some blades have a sharp <del><fr>r</fr></del> ridge, which has one single elevated ridge in the middle &amp; along the whole length, and are easy to break. The other <df>blades</df> are called of three edges or three slopes, which do have a rise in the middle, but it is flat as if it were a sharp ridge, but flattened, and <del><fr>s</fr></del> these ones are the safest. The others <del>are</del> are called fluted, which are notched in the middle, &amp; when it is along the whole length, they are just as easy to break as those with sharp ridges &amp; are more troublesome to furbish because the <fr>fustée</fr> cannot get in. But one makes one in particular which is narrow.</ab>

<ab>Of the guard of the sword are the pommel, the branches of the guard &amp; the <df><fr>pontet</fr></df>, which is this <m>iron</m> strip which closes off the branch which is at the end of the ricasso to stop thrusts from sliding into the guard. The <df>rings</df> are these two branches in half-round which start from the eye of the guard up to the branch of the <fr>pontet</fr>. The branch that crosses the guard is called the <df>body</df>. And this <fr>escusson</fr>, by which the sword tail enters and to which all the branches return &amp; are held, is called the <df>eye of the guard</df>.</ab>

<ab>Then follows the <m>wood</m> of the grip which one <m>glues</m>, or according to the most competent, with <m>gummed wax</m> which is of <m>wax</m> &amp; <m>pitch</m>, because <m>resin</m> would be too hard. They heat it lightly, then rub the <m>wood</m> of the grip with it in order that the tang or the thread take hold there. Otherwise, if a <m>thread</m> were to come loose, it would all <del><fr>d</fr></del> break immediately. On <tl><m>iron wire</m></tl> or <tl><m><al>dog</al> skin</m></tl>, one also puts <m>glue</m> on it. The garnishment <del>of</del> which is put on the <m>wood</m> <del>of</del>, which is of <m>silk</m> or <m>thread</m>, is called the <df>cord</df>, which is made from two <del>thr</del> or three <m>threads</m> <del>wisted</del> twined on the <tl>spinning wheel</tl>, or 4 if the <m>silk</m> is thin. The slightly bigger cord holds better. The binding, which is also made of <m>silk</m> at both ends of the handle, are called the <df>buttons</df>.</ab>

<ab>Some grips are made of <m>silk</m>, <m><al>dogfish</al> skin</m>, <m>annealed iron wire</m>, <m>threads of gold &amp; of fine &amp; false silve</m>r &amp; of <m>velvet</m>. <m>Iron wire</m> has a lower price &amp; is the most durable. Next is the grip of <m>silk</m>, if one does not have the convenience of being close to the <env>sea</env> to procure some <m><al>dog</al> skin</m>, which is quite convenient. <del>To</del> The beautiful <m>skin</m> costs fifty or lx <ms><cn><fr>sous</fr></cn></ms> &amp; 4 or five <ms>dozen</ms> grips are made from it. This kind gives a good grip even if the <bp>hand</bp> is <bp>sweating</bp>. To work it, if it is too hard, one soaks it for one or two <ms><tmp>hours</tmp></ms> in <m>not quite lukewarm aquafortis</m>, for if it were too hot, it would cook &amp; spoil the <m>skin</m>. It is sewn with <m>black thread</m>.</ab>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p094r\_1</id>

<margin>left-middle</margin>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5YTlFNHRBSVRrOEU></link>  
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