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<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f196.image</image>

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<ab>The end can be bought already made, a dozen of small ones costs six sols but the big ones 2 carolii.The end is fixed either with nails which are fixed on the sides of the cutting edge, but this only spoils the sword and rots the scabbard for the water goes into it via the juncture of the nail. The best way is to apply some <m>resin</m> or <m>glue</m> but the <m>resin</m> is better. And the best is when the end is tightly set and so hot when set that powdered <m>resin</m> on the end melts, in that way it doesn't fall and can't be undone unless it is put in fire.</ab>

<ab>Hilts are of different types:

Ornate

Guttered which is with round mouldings

<m>Pearled</m>

Scarfed when the bands are crosswise

Onioned which is with a flat head

In the King's manner, fully covered </ab>

<ab>The <pro>furbishers</pro> buy them by dozens, the dozen of full ones costs 10 lb. the worked one, 30 sols or <x>more</x> depending on its nature.</ab>

<ab>The first thing that the <pro>apprentice</pro> does is to furbish as said.</ab>

<ab>And then to adorn the sword and make a scabbard which is the summum of the art.</ab>

<ab>They buy scabbards' <m>wood</m> pieces which are wholly made of <m>beech wood</m>, a hundred for 15 or 20 or 30 sols, depending on how far they are made.</ab>

<ab>Theses <m>wood</m> pieces are thus called estelles, and have to be very clean and without any knots and are one finger thick.</ab>

<ab>Then the <pro>furbisher</pro> puts them on a small bench, called a scabbard bench and with a small <m>iron</m> tool similar to the <pro>joiners</pro>' bench, they maintain it firmly. Then with a plane, which is like a two-handled knife, they work the <m>wood</m> piece from the top, then use the <pro>joyner</pro>'s plane to flatten it more. Afterwards, the inside is scoured with a</ab>

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