<page>096r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f197.image</image>

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round <tl>plane</tl>, also mounted with two handles, then with a small narrow <tl>plane</tl>, one hollows &amp; scrapes it half a foot towards the end of the <fr>talan</fr>, and the shorter the better. Without this scraping, the sword would always cut the scabbard.</ab>

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The opening of the scabbard is called the mouth &amp; on top is the shape of the blade.</ab>

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The stop, which is a <m>leather</m> rim set on the edge of the blade shape is made to stop the hangers.</ab>

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When the <fr>estelles</fr> are well levelled, one lays the sword on top &amp; with a <tl>black stone</tl> one marks the width of the blade, &amp; the length, &amp; then with a <tl>chisel</tl> one cuts the excess. And one passes a <tl>joiner’s plane</tl> to even it well, according to the mark.</ab>

<ab>

Next, one glues the two <fr>estelles</fr> edge to edge <add>and all around</add> only as far as the shape of the blade extends &amp; not elsewhere. And this is to make the <m>leather</m> or <m>velvet</m> of the scabbard hold.</ab>

<ab>

Then one puts the sword into the <fr>estelles</fr>. And precisely thus they set it in the scabbard which is all sewn, and rub what is glued along the shape of the blade with <m>tallow</m> to make it run into the scabbard.</ab>

<ab>

The scabbard is made of <al>calf</al> or <al>sheep</al> <m>leather</m>, the <al>calf</al> ones are in all one piece, but not the <al>sheep</al> ones. But, when the swords are long, one makes them in pieces which are sewn between <m>leather</m> &amp; <m>flesh</m>, &amp; then they rub the stitching thoroughly with a piece of <m>boxwood</m> to cover &amp; even it. From a good <al>calf</al> <m>skin</m>, viii or 9 or x scabbards can be taken, from a <al>sheep</al> <m>skin</m>, v or vi. A <pro>workman</pro> can easily make vi a day. If they are too thick, one thins them a little with a plane. If the <m>skin</m> is hard, one wets it in lightly lukewarm <m>water</m>, and one does not leave it there for long. Next, the same worker who made the <m>wood</m> piece has to adjust the scabbard to be well made. It is true that for common people, one may well get ones which are ready made, but they are never carried as well. When the scabbard is made &amp; sewed with black <m>thread</m>, one rubs it with a piece of <m>boxwood</m> or with a linen cloth, having daubed it a little in <m>oil</m>. The scabbard of a good <al>cow</al> is better than any and also costs more, except the <m>velvet</m> kind. Under the <m>velvet</m> one commonly puts plain <m>canvas</m> or a <al>sheep</al> scabbard or a <m>parchment</m> cover. But the best scabbard of all is a waxed scabbard, of either <m>velvet</m> or <al>calf</al>. It is because one covers the wood with thin canvas, which one next waxes, then one covers it in <m>velvet</m> or <al>calf</al>. A <m>waxed</m> scabbard is worth at least xxx <cn><fr>sols</fr></cn>, a <al>cow</al> one xx <cn><fr>sols</fr></cn>.</ab>

<ab>

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From a <al>sheep</al> <m>skin</m>, v or vi.</ab>

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