<page>106v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f218.image</image>

<div>  
<id>p106v\_a1</id>  
<head>Casting in <m>gold</m></head>

<ab>To cast in <m>gold</m>, <del><fr>il f</fr></del> <m><la>crocum ferri</la></m> is necessary, <add>&amp; more <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m> than in the following mixture. The <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m> mixture cannot corrupt anything. The <tl>mold</tl> needs to be red &amp; press it promptly with <tl><m>iron</m> presses</tl>.</add></ab>

<ab>The <m>shell of <al>crabs</al> &amp; <al>crayfish</al></m> are uneasy to burn &amp; there is a proper way of molding them.</ab>

<ab><al>Rats</al> &amp; <al>birds</al> can be molded, and the feet are uneasy to extract, when burnt, because they are small &amp; delicate. The bodies are extracted more easily from the <tl>mold</tl>. The feet are cast in many <del>times</del> pieces.</ab>

<ab><rub><m>Tiles</m></rub></ab>

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<margin>right-middle</margin>  
Those of the <env>houses</env> that are not sandy seem to withstand fire better.</ab>

<ab><m>Tiles</m> with which one covers <env>houses</env>, the hardest &amp; firmest and recleansed of <m>stones</m> &amp; large <m>gravel</m>, are used to <del><fr>p</fr></del> mix in with the sand <del><fr>et</fr></del> for molding. But, before, it is necessary to heat them just until they have been well red for one or two <ms><tmp>hours</tmp></ms>, &amp; pestle them &amp; pass them finely through a <tl>sieve</tl>.</ab>

<ab>The little <al>turtles</al>, having just come out of the egg, are very nice to mold.</ab>

<ab>  
<add>If the <m>plaster</m> is mixed with some <m>dust</m> or is not the hard kind, it bursts in the fire &amp; causes flaws.</add></ab>

<ab><rub>The hardest <m>plaster</m></rub>, as was said, is the best being from <m>stone</m>, therefore take it raw of this kind. Crush it <del><fr>bien</fr></del><add><fr>plus</fr></add> as finely as possible and pass it through the finest <tl>sieve</tl> or <tl>sleeve</tl> that you can. Being thusly <del><fr>p</fr></del><add>b</add> fine, put it, <add>in a <ms>good amount</ms></add>, in a <tl>cauldron</tl> or <tl>skillet</tl> over an open flame, &amp; as it begins to heat up, stir it continuously, and heavy &amp; lumpy as it is, it will become so light &amp; so handleable that it will seem to you not to have any resistance to <del>handling</del><add>stirring</add>, as if it was <m>water</m>. Keep stirring it continuously until it returns once again to being heavy &amp; dense, and that is the sign it is cooked. <add>But do not reheat it until your <m>brick</m> and <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m> are reheated &amp; your <m>clay</m> circles are done. For it needs to be the last one reheated &amp; when all the rest is ready, for the less <m>plaster</m><figure>#</figure></add></ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-bottom</margin>  
<figure>#</figure> remains reheated, &amp; <del><fr>plus</fr></del> the quickest it is put to use, that is the best, for it sets more quickly. One ought not reheat it until you want to mold. And to reheat it, put it, as finely ground raw powder, in a <tl>cauldron</tl> on <del>ash</del> a clear flame &amp; do not make it neither too strong nor too violent. Always stir with a long <tl>stick</tl>, to avoid the vapor, turning it around the <tl>cauldron</tl> &amp; in the middle, in a figure 8. At the beginning, you will find it heavy <del>difficult</del> to stir, because it is full of moisture. As it heats up, it will start to throw off some bubbles at the edge of the <tl>cauldron</tl>. And finally it will become like liquid &amp; mealy &amp; like bran &amp; boiling in the middle. Continue to stir continuously until you recognize that it has once again become heavy

<figure>

<id>fig\_p106v\_3</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5Uy11NEVSUG0wTkk></link>

ʘʘ</figure>

</ab>

<ab><rub><m><fr>Alum de plume</fr></m></rub> is the one that gives good binding to sand.</ab>

<ab><rub><m><la>Crocum ferri</la></m></rub> is appropriate for <m>gold</m>. It is it, once mixed within the sand, that receives it &amp; holds it within its warmth.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-top</margin>  
<man><margin>left-top</margin><m>Plaster</m></man>

When you have it as a <m>stone</m>, choose the hardest bits and those which do not easily crumble away with your <tl><bp>nail</bp></tl>, and clean it well from powder &amp; filth before you pestle it.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
<m>Plaster</m> alone does not withstand fire, but breaks up into pieces.

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<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>

Reheated <m>plaster</m><del><fr>se ga</fr></del>, as is said here, keeps well one or two <ms><tmp>months</tmp></ms> well pressed <env>in a dry place</env>, if it's not <tmp><env>rainy weather</env></tmp>. But when fresh, it is excellent for exquisite work.

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<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
It must withstand the fire &amp; turn red like a lit <m>charcoal</m>.</ab>

<cont/></div>