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<ab><tl>Molds</tl><comment>c\_107v\_08</comment> can only be used once for fine things, like <pa>wormwood</pa> &amp; others, one needs to break them, but before one needs to dip them well into <m>water</m> in which the twice reheated things dissolve easily. Otherwise, you would not be able <del><fr>f</fr></del> to release your work without danger of spoiling it.</ab>

<ab><m><df>Good <fr>alum de plume</fr></df></m><comment>c\_107v\_09</comment> is white and as lustrous <add>as</add> <m>white <del><fr>c</fr></del> silk</m>. It is in pieces long as a <ms><bp>finger</bp></ms>, &amp; is very breakable &amp; wooly as <m>down</m>. The one made of <m>stone</m> is harder &amp; not so good. <del><fr>Il</fr></del> The best of the above mentioned quality is brought in <pl>France</pl> near <pl>Rouan</pl>. The <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m> for our sand is pestled in a <tl>mortar</tl>, and is ground further on the <tl><m>marble</m></tl>, especially since one cannot think of passing it finely through the <tl>sieve</tl>, for it is so fat &amp; wooly, that it would not pass through it. It is this, with its small soft <del><fr>qui</fr></del> &amp; thin filaments, which gives binding to the sand, in a much more excellent way than <m><fr>tondure</fr></m> in the <m>founder’s earth of the <pro>founders of great works</pro></m>, because this <m><fr>tondure</fr></m> &amp; <m>cloth waste</m> burns and <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m> resists the fire.</ab>

<ab>To enclose the <tl>molds</tl>, when you <del><fr>em</fr></del> throw onto the things to mold your liquid sand, make <del>your</del> a circle &amp; surround with well beaten <m>fat earth</m><comment>c\_107v\_10</comment>.</ab>

<ab><la>Archanum omnibus fere reconditum est in re fusoria,<lb/>

v<exp>idelicet</exp> res exprimenda formis, sive <m>herba</m> sit sive <m>animal</m><lb/>

ut <m>lucerta</m>, <del>in</del> <del>af</del> <del>inting</del> inmergatur primum in <m>vini spiritum</m><lb/>

aprime rectificatum, deinde pulvere composito aspergatur<lb/>

sive illinatur (si pulvis in formam pultis redactus sit, ut<lb/>

assolet<sup>)</sup>.</la><comment>c\_107v\_11</comment></ab>

<ab>When you want to mold hollow, it is necessary that the <fr>noyau</fr> be of the same substance. And if the <al>snake</al> or the animal is curved or folded, one ought to make the <fr>noyau</fr> of several pieces.</ab>

<ab><rub>Try <sup>to see</sup> if <m>distilled vinegar</m></rub> is appropriate for eating away &amp; dissolving what will be in the animal molded hollow.</ab>

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If you know that your <m>plaster</m> is not strong enough to withstand the fire without breaking, do not be so scrupulous an observer of the mixture put here that sometimes you <del><fr>mecties</fr></del> would not diminish the quantity of <m><fr>alum de plume</fr></m> <del><fr>l</fr></del><add>d</add> a little bit, for it softens the <tl>molds</tl> with its sweetness. Once reheated do not pulverise it, on this occasion, as fine as said, but leave it as the <pro>apothecaries</pro> have ground it, for it does not hinder the neatness of the cast &amp; gives more binding. When the <del>sand</del> mold, <del><fr>estant</fr></del> having set, retains the color <m>brick</m>, and is reddish, it is firmer.</ab>

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