<page>110v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f226.image</image>

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<id>p110r\_3</id>

<ab>When it has eaten something, by tormenting it, it will render it. And if, after having eaten something, it is thusly pressed underfoot, this pains it a lot &amp; hurts it. If it is wounded, it will not eat willingly.</ab></div>

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<id>p110v\_1</id>  
<head><tl>Molds</tl></head>

<ab>There is nothing better for opening them up than to smear them with <m>olive oil</m>, &amp; nothing else. And afterwards, when you want to disjoin them, soak them in cold <m>water</m>, which is the secret. And you will see that the <m>oil</m> although it seems to be imbued, will detach itself, like grease. Molds become stronger in cold <m>water</m>. And hot <m>water</m> would dissolve them uneasily, although once reheated, they are more handleable &amp; easier to dissolve in the <m>water</m>.</ab></div>

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<id>p110v\_2</id>

<head><m>Wheat oil</m></head>

<ab>Is made on a blade of <m>iron</m> reddened in the fire. And the <m>oil</m> drips off, which is appropriate for smearing the hair of a butterfly or similar thing, for this <m>oil</m> is instantly dry &amp; makes the remainder dry out. It is necessary that the hair or down of any animal that you want to mold be flat, for it were upright it would elevate the sand and become porous.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin><figure>#</figure> If you want to mold something delicate, like a pansy, some, to give it a little thickness, more than what is natural, rub it with <m>butter</m>. But it is best to smear it with <m>wheat oil</m> for it has no body &amp; does not obstruct the small lineaments as much, and makes the flower firm.</ab></div>

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<id>p110v\_3</id>

<head>Cast of <m>lead</m> and <m>tin</m></head>

<ab>Because <m>tin</m> wants to be cast very thinly, if your medal, plant or other thing for molding is thin &amp; fine, do it so that there is more <m>tin</m>, much more than <m>lead</m>, namely less than the fourth part <m>lead</m> for three parts <m>tin</m>. And still, one puts lead only to form an alloy. On the contrary, if you want to mold something strong &amp; thick, put a lot more <m>lead</m> in than <m>tin</m>. And in one &amp; the other you can put a little <m>looking-glass tin</m>, but only a little, with a little <m>resin</m>, when you want to cast. Since then, when molding with fine &amp; new <m>lead</m>, I put into one <ms>lb</ms> two <ms>ounces</ms> of fine <m>tin</m>. And when molding with fine <m>tin</m>, I put in two ounces of fine <m>lead</m> for one pound. I made plants &amp; snakes just like nature.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>

I cast <m>tin</m> almost red, and <m>lead</m> the same, which however had not remained in the fire for too long, for it becomes brittle and calcines.</ab>

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