<page>114r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f233.image</image>

<div>

<id>p114r\_1</id>

<head>Second Cast</head>

<ab>When you have well molded the first part of the animal, that is the back, the backbone, and the entire top part, and the <del><fr>len</fr></del> half-<tl>mold</tl> where it is enclosed has set and is hard enough

<figure>

<id>fig\_114r\_2</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5SWVndzB0aEk5MWs></link>

</figure> uncover the whole bottom part &amp; side of the belly, <del>#</del> first with a <tl>knife</tl> <del><fr>&amp; tant</fr></del> at the thickest places, &amp; then with a <tl>pen-knife</tl>, where the most delicate parts are enclosed, such as the legs, the tail, &amp; similar things, and because the head is higher, you will also need to look for it &amp; uncover deeper, and made a deeper notch there which ought to release easily. That is to say widening by the outside, so that the second <tl>mold</tl> that you will cast on it can come out well, which even the animal can help with, which is malleable and obedient, having naturalness. However <del><fr>ad</fr></del>, be more scrupulous when uncovering the throat of the <al>lizard</al> rather than the <al>snake</al>, for the <al>lizard</al> has big jaws &amp; big bones that are not malleable, and has hollow ears, where the wet sand has entered, is not <del><fr>aff</fr></del> easy to release. But you will avoid all of this, if you uncover half of the head and those things that you know do not release easily. Once everything is uncovered well, blow on top &amp; wipe each part, by wiping with little <tl>cloths of <m><al>swine</al> fur</m></tl>, slightly moistened by the end, with a little <m>saliva</m>, <add>or with <m>clear water</m>, as you dissolve it</add>, so that <del>your</del> the uncovered lower part of your animal will be very neat. <add><figure>#</figure></add> <add><figure>🝋</figure></add> With this done, dip <del><fr>le rev</fr></del> <del>your mold</del> your mold, for the <ms><tmp>length of a <la>pater noster</la></tmp></ms> in <m>water</m>, not <del><fr>du</fr></del> <add><fr>le</fr></add> the uncovered side but opposite, &amp; the reverse of the uncovered thing. And this is so that, by sucking the <m>water</m> <add>inside</add>, the <m>oil</m> with which you smear after the other side <del><fr>pour eviter</fr></del>, is not imbibed at all, but remains on the surface &amp; prevents the second cast that you will cast on it from attaching to it. Having therefore thusly dipped <add>the reverse of</add> your <tl>mold</tl> in the <m>water</m>, take a <tl><fr>pinceau</fr></tl> especially dedicated to this, &amp; <del><fr>en oings</fr></del> with it smear some <m>oil</m> the whole surface of the <tl>mold</tl>, except the animal, which must in no way touch the <m>oil</m>, &amp; take head to retrace &amp; smear well with the point of a <tl><fr>pinceau</fr></tl> between the parts &amp; through all the delicate parts. And if by chance the <m>oil</m> is imbibed, dip the <del><fr>mo</fr></del> reverse of the <tl>mold</tl> as mentioned in <m>water</m>, &amp; you will see the <m>oil</m> return to the surface in little drops.</ab>

<ab>

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Mold small animals like big ones, except that you need to make <tl>delicates points of <del><fr>fil</fr></del> <del><fr>cist</fr></del> <m><mu>cittern</mu> strings</m></tl>, both long &amp; short.</ab>

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<figure>

<id>fig\_p114r\_1</id>

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</figure>

Remove with your small <tl>flat pincers</tl>, all the <tl>points</tl>.</ab>

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<figure>#</figure>

and then

<figure>+</figure><del><fr>tantost avecq</fr></del></ab>

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However, leave the <tl>point</tl> of the throat, so that it serves as a clue to find the head, which is deeper down than any other part, because when making the arrangement you arranged it higher. It is also at the level of the head that you should make the biggest notch &amp; start with this one to uncover, and follow the rest through the trace of the <tl>points</tl>.</ab>

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<figure>#</figure>

And if some bit of nail from a leg, or from a tail, or from another should separate from the <tl>mold</tl>, put <del><fr>y</fr></del> between but a small grain of <m>wax</m>, &amp; with the <tl>point of a hot <m>iron wire</m></tl>, join it then adapt your <tl>mold</tl> with a <tl>knife</tl>, &amp; make there notches at the sides, so that the other half binds to it.<figure>🝋</figure>

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<id>fig\_p114r\_6</id>

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