<page>114v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f234.image</image>

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<id>p114r\_1</id>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p114v\_1</id>

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<ab>This thus prepared, place your <del><fr>de</fr></del> first half-<tl>mold</tl> on the <fr>tourtelle</fr> of <del><m>earth</m></del> <m>clay</m>, &amp; put the circle also around, &amp; make the mark for the thickness similar to the first. Then, with another rather thick <tl><fr>pinceau</fr></tl>, moisten well everywhere the uncovered half <del><fr>&amp; le ventre</fr></del> of your animal <del><fr>Et</fr></del> <add>with <m><fr>eau de vye</fr></m></add>, without leaving anything, if it is possible, which is not moistened, for this is the secret, which makes it come out neat. And next, as promptly as possible, before the <m><fr>eau de vye</fr></m> <del><fr>ne</fr></del> evaporates, wet your sand, and throw it, in shakes, and while blowing, &amp; moving the <tl>mold</tl>, as you did for the first one, making sure that the <del><fr>premier q</fr></del> first thing you pour on the animal should be a little clearer than the next one, so that it moistens everywhere &amp;retrace the more delicate parts. So, leave it for a <ms><tmp>quarter hour</tmp></ms> to set, then remove the circle &amp; the <m>clay</m> <fr>tourtelle</fr>. And, with a <tl>knife</tl>, arrange your two <tl>molds</tl> uniformly together in a long shape of a <mu>mandore</mu>, as mentioned, because of the cast. Then dip a little the whole <tl>mold</tl> evenly, at the level of the joints, in <m>water</m>, for this is another secret to disjoint them, otherwise you will break everything. Separate them nimbly, therefore by this mean, and next, extract gently &amp; with patience and immediacy the half of the animal remaining in one of the <tl>molds</tl>, <del>for</del> pulling it sometimes from one side &amp; sometimes from the other, to avoid breaking any of it, or also spoiling something from your <tl>mold</tl>. <del><fr>Et</fr></del> The latter being empty, <del><fr>retire</fr></del> rejoints the two halves so that no dust enters it, &amp; put them aside until you want to reheat them, make a cast &amp; vents, &amp; place <tl>clamps</tl>. As for the animal, so that it does not dry &amp; that you might be able to mold it four of five times, put in in <m>water</m>. And I think that it would keep even better in <m><fr>eau de vye</fr></m>. However, the best would be to mold in the same <tmp>day</tmp> the 4 or 5 <tl>molds</tl> that you can do, because these infected animals themselves are <sn>stinky</sn> in one <ms><tmp>day</tmp></ms>. Having left your <tl>molds</tl> one or two <del><fr>es</fr></del> <ms><tmp>days</tmp></ms> to dry, for they stay damp for a good <ms><tmp>month</tmp></ms>, make the vents on one half.<figure>

<id>fig\_p114v\_3</id>

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<figure>+</figure> Note that when you have made your second <add>cast</add>, if you leave your <tl>mold</tl>, for one <ms><tmp>day</tmp></ms> or a <ms><tmp>night</tmp></ms>, without opening it, you would need to then dip it in <m>hot water</m>, or else reheat it before opening it, as for <al>crabs</al>.</ab>

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If after both halves of the noyau have made a strong &amp; hard set, you would not dip your <tl>mold</tl> in <m>water</m>, it would not disjoin at all. But as you dip the reverse of the <tl>mold</tl> in <m>water</m>, the imbibed <m>oil</m> collects at the top &amp; at the level of the joints &amp; and makes it separate.</ab>

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However, take heed your second <tl>mold</tl> be of good thickness &amp; that it is hard enough because if it is lacking in this, after having dipped it in <m>water</m>, &amp; you want to open it, there is a risk that it breaks. Take heed therefore to avoid this, and wanting to open it, dip all of it in <m>water</m>, <add>and rub it everywhere</add>, where it will harden if it has set well.Then, take your two <tl>molds</tl>, joined with a <tl>rough <m>linen</m> cloth</tl>, in in order to have a better grip, and separate them with strength as if you wanted to quarter a loaf of <m>bread</m>. But if happens to break, join it &amp; on the reverse, strenghten the joints with <tl>clamps</tl>.

<figure>

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Next, you can repair the faults with small <tl>chisels</tl>.

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