<page>117v</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f240.image</image>

<div>  
<id>p117v\_a1</id>  
<head>To make the ashes of <pa>flowers</pa> and <pa>plants</pa> leave <tl>molds</tl></head>

<ab>Some <del>mix</del> put <m>quicksilver</m> inside it. But, if it is a little work, or fine &amp; delicate foliage, that only has <del>p</del> a slender issue, they make two errors: the first, that <m>quicksilver</m> by its heaviness can break <del>f</del> some delicate feature inside when shaked, the other, that some grains will always linger inside that will make <m>metals</m> sour &amp; hinder the perfection of the cast. It is true that if it is to empty the <tl>mold</tl> of some animal which is large &amp; which has big conduits &amp; passages by which the <m>quicksilver</m> can easily exit, like a bird or a serpent, one can indeed put in it some <m>quicksilver<del>pou</del></m> to break by shaking the calcinated bones of the animal, because the aforesaid <m>☿</m> will come out &amp; not remain at all.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-top</margin>  
The <pa>asparagus</pa> stalk is so hard that most often it remains as charcoal. Because of this, dry it out beforehand, or wet it with <m>oil of sulfur</m> &amp; <m>turpentine</m>, or cast separately the little branches &amp; solder them onto a fat stalk drawn through by the wire drawing bench.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
If the burnt thing has left some filth or ash, let it cool a little, &amp; with an <m>iron</m> <m>wire</m> wrapped in <m>cotton</m> that can bend according to the cavities that you have to look for, clean &amp; blow this flaw, or with a soft <tl>brush</tl> or a clipped <tl>pinceau</tl>.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p117v\_a2</id>  
<head><pa>Daisies</pa></head>

<ab>They can be cast well in <m>gold</m>. But if you want to <m>enamel</m> them, you have to make them by hand &amp; <m>enamel</m> them &amp; then attach them. Otherwise, the <pa>leaves</pa> would be so pressured that the enamel mix together there.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p117v\_a3</id>  
<head><m>Sand</m> that has served</head>

<ab>Do not cast it. But because it is mixed with <m>stone allum</m>, you can use it in the mixture of others &amp; it can serve in place of <m>brick</m>.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p117v\_a4</id>  
<head>Molding <fr>en noyau</fr> <m>wax</m> figures or <m>lead</m> medals</head>

<ab>Rub them with <m>oil</m> with a <tl>pinceau</tl>, but let it be so lightly that the medal is almost rubbed dry &amp; that it hardly appears to have been smeared. After <del>destr</del> rub it with <m>eau de vye</m> and heat the <m>water</m> with which you will wet your aforementionned <m>sand</m>, with <m>plaster</m>, <m>brick</m> &amp; <m>alum</m>, in order that being <del>chau</del> like lukewarm when you cast it, the <m>oil</m> will not refuse it, as it does with cold water, &amp; do not forget when moistening your <m>sand</m> to always miw in it a little <m>sal ammoniac</m>.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-bottom</margin>  
Medals <tl>mold</tl> thusly very neatly.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p117v\_a5</id>  
<head><m>Snakes' blood</m></head>

<ab>If you have to cut some snake inside a <tl>mold</tl> in order to burn it, cut it far from the intake of the <tl>mold</tl> so that no <m>blood</m> at all remains, because it makes a crust that afterwards would not be taken away by the same <m>quicksilver</m> &amp; removes impressions from your <tl>mold</tl>.</ab>

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