<page>125r</page>

<image><http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f255.item.r></image>

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<cont/>

<id>p124v\_3</id>

<ab>&amp; from these conduits &amp; <fr>abrevouers</fr>, you can also put there small threads of <m>wax</m>, which are joined to the body, in order that the <m>metal</m> goes more easily from one part to another &amp; runs quickly everywhere. And from these conduits, you lead your gates &amp; your vents without spoiling anything.</ab>

<ab>

<cont/>  
<margin>left-top</margin>  
<figure>

<id>fig\_p125r\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5ZHJJRXJlU2RFZlk></link>

</figure>  
From small rolls, you make your gates and vents without danger of crusting &amp; removing anything from the mold, because the wax, being taken away, leaves the empty space all made. Make your vents coming from the head, which is in the bottom, towards the gate. Make also your gate so that it is <del>too</del> but little thick, and make within its course two or three notches, for this breaks up the fury of the<m>metal</m> and makes it flow with ease, without bubbling nor making too much smoke, which hinders its run. You can divide it also in two or three branches thus

<figure>

<id>fig\_p125r\_2</id>

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</figure>

when it approaches the molded thing, and always make holes in the gate.</ab>

<figure>+</figure>

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<div>  
<id>p125r\_1</id>  
<head><m>Plaster</m></head>

<ab>When you <del>v</del> mold something to cast <m>wax</m> in it, you mold in plaster alone, reheated after having been pulverized. For, once reheated in <m>stone</m>, the outside is cooked, and the inside stays almost raw. Transparent grey <m>plaster</m> is not strong, but a good one, is one, that, once wet, is white &amp; sets very quickly. However, the grey I have found to be quite firm, &amp; hard after having set, but its takes longer to do so. One needs to know the nature of each. <del> If you</del> You will never mold very neatly if <corr><del>ne</del></corr> you do not wet, very thin &amp; liquid, your plaster or your sand for <fr>noyau</fr>. Wet it <del><tl>mortar</tl></del> quickly after it has been reheated.</ab>

<ab>  
<margin>left-middle</margin>  
If you mold with <m>plaster</m> <del>crud</del> alone, reheat it nevertheless as said. One needs to oil well the first mold. And when the second one has set well, and it is ready, soak it for a long time in water. And if it does not want to release, soak it in hot <m>water</m>, for cold <m>water</m> hardens it, and hot <m>water</m> softens it further. Cold water does not penetrate it like it does with mixed plaster, because it is harder &amp; the mixed one is more spongy. With this plaster, thus reheated as powder, one can cast medals that do not fear the rain, especially if they are varnished. One can find these in Germany, on the houses. But take heed that the water be very hot, &amp; if it is boiling, there is no danger. All plaster molds, pure or mixed, release in it. </ab>

<ab>To know</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p125r\_2</id>  
<head>Scimitars</head>

<ab>THe <pro>workers</pro> from Damascus or from Hungary, neighbors to the Turks, separate, in the mine, <m>iron</m> from <m>steel</m>. And, from this first steel, melted when it is first mined, they cast in sand the <del>sab</del> blades of the scimitar, that after, cut the other iron without any difficulty, because any melted iron is harder than <fr>douls</fr> iron beated in pigs &amp; bars. Thus is the <m>steel</m> of scimitars, but it is quite brittle. When one takes off the hilt of a scimitar, one recognizes by the tip that enters the hilt that is cast in <m>sand</m>.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p125r\_3</id>  
<head><sn>Hearing</sn> from afar</head>

<ab>Make a small hole in the earth, &amp; place your <bp>ear</bp> fully there, <tmp>at night or at a silent time</tmp>, &amp; you will easily <sn>hear</sn> the noise.</ab>

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<div>  
<id>p125r\_4</id>  
<head>Secret</head>

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