<page>126v</page>

<image><http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f258.image></image>

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<id>p126v\_1</id>

<head><m><la>Crocum ferri</la></m></head>

<ab>It is best made rather with <m>iron rust</m> than with <m>filings</m>. For if the <m>vinegar</m> <add>is good</add>, you will see it boil with large bubbles <del>as if it</del> on the <m>rust</m>, as it it were on the fire, on the <m>fillings</m>, it does not boil unless it is put on the fire or <m>hot ashes</m>. However, when the <m>fillings</m> are passed through <m>vinegar</m> &amp; you have made it evaporate &amp; heat up &amp; it is very red, if you do this again for a second time, the <m>vinegar</m> will have much more strength, &amp; the <m><la>crocum</la></m> will only be finer for it &amp; redder. Those who use it to cast in <m>gold</m> <del><fr>ven</fr></del> buy the <ms>ounce</ms> for forty or fifty <ms><cn>sols</cn></ms>.</ab>

<ab>

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It does not harden the <tl>molds</tl>, and, in scraping, one cannot tell that they are harder from it. But it makes the <tl>mold</tl> less dense, and it drinks in and attracts the <m>gold</m> better.</ab>

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<id>p126v\_2</id>

<head><m>Plaster</m></head>

<ab>You can mold with it as large a piece as you please. But if you take your <tl>molds</tl> from large works &amp; pieces of <m>wood</m>, it will not release well, unless you <del>boil</del> make your <m>wood</m> drink up <m>very hot wax</m>. For the <m>wood</m> absorbs &amp; drinks &amp; in this way attracts the <m>plaster</m>. You can assume the same thing for any other large piece of work. But the cure is to <del><fr>l’ab</fr></del> soak <del><fr>l’ouvra</fr></del> with <m>very hot wax</m> the work on which you want to cast your <m>plaster</m>. For, by this means, it will not drink it up &amp; will release very neatly.</ab>

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If the <m>plaster</m> shrinks, it will always make flaws. Find some hard ones and <del>it</del> press your <tl>molds</tl> well together before casting.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>It is not good when it shrinks.</ab></div>

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<id>p126v\_3</id>

<head>Plants difficult to burn in the <fr>noyau</fr></head>

<ab>Any plant which has a hard stem &amp; like <m>wood</m> is very difficult to burn in the <fr>noyau</fr>, such as <pa>asparagus</pa>, <pa>thyme</pa>, &amp; similar things, because they stay as <m>coal</m> in the small conduits, &amp; if they do not reduce well into <m>ashes</m>, it is not possible to empty them from the <tl>mold</tl>. Some reheat them, to this effect, two or <del><fr>d</fr></del> three times. Others, putting several plants together in the <tl>mold</tl>, pass through <del>threads</del> the plants &amp; <add>the</add> <del><fr>es <tl>moules</tl></fr></del> <tl>circle of <m>earth</m></tl>, which is to receive the wet sand,<del><fr>plusi</fr></del></ab>

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This does proceed from plants that have a stem with lines, because <pa>rosemary</pa> burns well, but it is in the nature of certain plants.</ab>

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